

# **Group 3: Strengthening Positive Environment**

24 participants

# Identify common interest

- Not only policy (economics, social attitude)
- Structural support / attitude change of leaders
- Look at mechanisms
- Identify policies – absent / implementation (what policies are needed)
- What kind of policies?
- What policy support? What should be done?

# Problems with Policies

- Registration system
  - does not always consider realities of health
    - Cambodia policy on migration does not include mention of RH/health (HIV mentioned)
- MOU not realistic
  - In the best interest of both countries?

# “Safe Migration” – Support System

- pre-departure and orientation on rights and health for formal and informal migrants (source)
- Referral mechanism (provincial and at border areas)
- Re-integration
- Mobile and host populations - understanding of mutual rights

# Policy Support

- *How* – by using evidence-based info from implementers that identifies real situation, real needs, real impact of policies

To influence:

- Making policy
- Implementing existing policies

# Awareness raising activities on international conventions, agreements and health issues

- Approach representatives of government and maintain relations / informed
- How to promote implementation of positive policies
- Promote balance of economic benefit of migration and health of migrants as part of an economic benefit (health as a public good)
- International conventions (CEDAW - question of implementation, and MWC)
- Identify specific issues in conventions

# Linkages for advocacy

- Need to look at various relationships of migration: linkage between sister cities such as source and destination (beyond border areas), referral systems (returning migrants), and complete cycle of migration including re-integration
- Can start at grassroots (local level), and build linkages to related sites as mechanism to support evidence base by showing similarity or differences, and best practices

# Cont'd

- Benefit of bringing together different groups: politicians (governments), implementers (NGO and local officials) and beneficiaries (employers and employees)

# Broader audience

- Education on rights and policies
- RH, Gender and Sexuality – Human Rights need to be promoted for the general population as part of a broader strategy: Women rights, HIV and Migrant Rights (step by step or may result in negative backlash)
- Conferences act as part of Regional dialogue – but how to bring these lessons back