

IOM Submission on Spain's fourth review under the Universal Periodic Review mechanism

Introduction

Spain has demonstrated a commitment to improving the rights and conditions of migrants in response to the OHCHR's third cycle UPR recommendations. While significant progress has been made in legal reforms, policy implementation, and infrastructure improvements, ongoing efforts are required to address persistent challenges. Continued collaboration with international bodies, civil society, and migrant communities will be essential to sustain and build upon these advancements.

IOM Spain's contributions in this submission is selective rather than exhaustive, focusing on the most pressing issues highlighted in the recommendations from the OHCHR's 3rd Universal Periodic Review (UPR) cycle.

The submission is organized as follows:

- Selected recommendations related to migration under each overarching theme;
- Overview of selected actions taken by the Government of Spain;
- Set of recommendations aimed at supporting further implementation.

1. Equality & non-discrimination

Racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related forms of intolerance

Recommendation addressed to Spain: During the third cycle of the UPR examination, it was recommended that Spain pursues efforts to combat all forms of discrimination against vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, migrants, refugees and people of African descent, particularly concerning with their access to employment, housing, and healthcare (150.24).¹

Some actions undertaken by Spain: The Spanish Government has made several legislative and policy advancements in the last years. Notable actions include the adoption of the Comprehensive Law for Equal Treatment and Non-Discrimination (LIITND) in 2022,² the Strategic Framework for Citizenship and Inclusion, against Racism and Xenophobia

¹ Human Rights Council, 2020, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Rec. 150.24, available at <<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g20/069/33/pdf/g2006933.pdf>>.

² Law 15/2022, of 12 July, Comprehensive Law for Equal Treatment and Non-Discrimination, available at <<https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2022-11589>>.

(2023-2027),³ the launch of the communication campaign, “It Is Racism”⁴ aimed at combatting racial and ethnic discrimination and raise awareness of the Assistance and Guidance Service for Victims of Racial or Ethnic Discrimination, and the establishment of a dedicated helpline for racism (021)⁵, designed to support victims of discrimination, persecution, or hate crimes.

Despite these advancements, it is important to note that the 2023 edition of the Annual Report on the status of migrants and refugees’ social integration in Spain, the Spanish Observatory on Racism and Xenophobia (OBERAXE) highlighted that individuals with a migrant background often encounter significant barriers in the exercise of their rights.⁶ Moreover, according to data provided by the Council for the Elimination of Racial or Ethnic Discrimination (CEDRE), the perceived discrimination rates in various sectors are as follows: 25.8% in employment, 20.1% in education, 30.9% in housing, and 12% in healthcare.⁷

IOM recommendations for the upcoming UPR cycle:

- Consider measures to ensure that migrants are not discriminated against in accessing basic services.
- Encourage a shift in migration-related narratives by potentially increasing support for public awareness campaigns aimed at fostering tolerance, respect for cultural diversity, and highlighting the positive contributions of migrants to society.
- Explore ways to enhance mechanisms that prevent, detect, and respond to instances of intolerance, xenophobia, racism, and other forms of discrimination, which may include tracking trends and ensuring access to effective complaint and redress systems.
- Look into ensuring that migrants can access existing national and regional complaint and redress mechanisms to promote accountability and address actions related to discriminatory acts against migrants and their families.
- Consider engaging migrants, political, religious, and community leaders, as well as educators and service providers, to help detect and prevent incidents of intolerance, racism, xenophobia, and other forms of discrimination against migrants and diasporas.
- Ensure the collection of data on discrimination and racial inequalities is disaggregated by race and ethnicity, in line with international best practices for monitoring and addressing racial disparities, and for informing evidence-based public policies.

³ Spanish Ministry for the Inclusion, 2023, Social Security and Equality, the Strategic Framework for Citizenship and Inclusion, against Racism and Xenophobia (2023-2027), available at https://www.inclusion.gob.es/oberaxe/es/publicaciones/documentos/documento_0158.htm.

⁴ Ministry of Equality of Spain, 2022, It is Racism, available at <https://www.igualdad.gob.es/comunicacion/campanas/campana-si-es-racismo/>.

⁵ Ministry of Equality of Spain, 2022, Launch of the dedicated helpline for racism, available at https://www.igualdad.gob.es/wp-content/uploads/NdeP_CEDRE_20120722.pdf.

⁶ OBERAXE, 2023, Status of Migrants and Refugees in Spain. Annual Report, available at https://www.foroinmigracion.es/documents/1652165/4998667/INFORME_FISI_2023_accesible.pdf/eec715ec-0204-9f7f-9ed2-752b7e404a09?t=1719902353115.

⁷ CEDRE, 2020, Perception of Discrimination Based on Racial or Ethnic Origin by their Potential Victims in 2020, available at https://igualdadynodiscriminacion.igualdad.gob.es/wp-content/uploads/08-PERCEPCION_DISCRIMINACION_RACIAL_NAV.pdf.

2. Discrimination against women

Gender-based non-discrimination

Recommendation addressed to Spain: It was recommended that Spain continues to take practical steps in promoting and protecting the rights of women, including those with migrant background (150.148)⁸.

Some actions undertaken by Spain: During the reporting period, the Government of Spain adopted several legislative and policy measures aimed at advancing gender equality and combatting gender-based discrimination. Notable developments include the adoption of Organic Law 10/2022, of 6 September, on the comprehensive guarantee of sexual freedom,⁹ which seeks to adopt and implement effective, comprehensive and coordinated policies to prevent and respond to all forms of sexual violence; the Third Strategic Plan for the Effective Equality of Women and Men (2022-2025);¹⁰ and the State Strategy to combat Violence against Women (2022-2025).¹¹ Other significant advancements include the adoption of Organic Law 1/2023, of 28 February, amending Organic Law 2/2010, of 3 March, on sexual and reproductive health and the voluntary termination of pregnancy;¹² and Organic Law 4/2023, of 27 April, amending Organic Law 10/1995, of 23 November, of the Criminal Code, concerning crimes against sexual freedom, the Criminal Procedure Law, and Organic Law 5/2000, of 12 January, regulating the criminal responsibility of minors.¹³

Despite these positive developments, further efforts are necessary to advance gender equality, as highlighted in the latest report of the Spanish Institute of Women.¹⁴ Moreover, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee), in its ninth periodic report of Spain,¹⁵ issued several recommendations that the Government of Spain could consider to enhance its initiatives in promoting gender equality and combatting gender-based non-discrimination.

⁸ Human Rights Council, 2020, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Rec. 150.148, available at <<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g20/069/33/pdf/g2006933.pdf>>.

⁹ Organic Law 10/2022, of 6 September, on the comprehensive guarantee of sexual freedom, available at <<https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2022-14630>>.

¹⁰ Spanish Ministry of Equality, 2022, Third Strategic Plan for the Effective Equality of Women and Men (2022-2025), available at <https://www.inmujeres.gob.es/elinstituto/PlanesEstrategicos/docs/Plan_Estrategico_2022_2025.pdf>.

¹¹ Spanish Ministry of Equality, 2022, State Strategy to combat Violence against Women (2022-2025), available at <https://violenciagenero.igualdad.gob.es/wp-content/uploads/EEVM_2022_2025.pdf>.

¹² Organic Law 1/2023, of 28 February, amending Organic Law 2/2010, of 3 March, on sexual and reproductive health and the voluntary termination of pregnancy, available at <<https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2023-5364>>.

¹³ Organic Law 4/2023, of 27 April, which amends Organic Law 10/1995, of 23 November, of the Criminal Code, concerning crimes against sexual freedom, the Criminal Procedure Law, and Organic Law 5/2000, of 12 January, regulating the criminal responsibility of minors <<https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2023-10213>>.

¹⁴ Spanish Institute of Women, 2024, Key Statistical Indicators of Equality, available at <<https://www.inmujeres.gob.es/MujerCifras/Informes/Docs/PrincipalesIndicadores2024.pdf>>.

¹⁵ CEDAW Committee, 2023, Concluding observations on the ninth periodic report of Spain, available at <<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n23/152/99/pdf/n2315299.pdf>>.

IOM recommendations for the upcoming UPR cycle:

- Consider ensuring the systematic and effective follow-up to the CEDAW Committee's communications on the elimination of discrimination against women.
- Explore assessing the domestic legal framework for combating gender-based violence against women, with a view to enhancing its implementation and efficiency.
- Look into adopting and implementing standard operating procedures and referral mechanisms upon disembarkation to address the specific needs of women arriving irregularly by sea.
- Consider ensuring that women of migrant background are informed about sexual and gender-based violence and are aware of available legal redress and reparation mechanisms.
- Explore ways to address gendered forms of racism and xenophobia against women migrant workers.
- Consider developing gender-responsive migration policies to address the particular needs and vulnerabilities of migrant women, which may include assistance, healthcare, psychological and other counselling services, as well as access to justice and effective remedies, especially in cases of sexual and gender-based violence, abuse, and exploitation.

3. Children: definition; general principles; protection

Children's rights

Recommendation addressed to Spain: During the most recent UPR examination, it was recommended that Spain develops a protocol on methods for determining the age of unaccompanied migrant and refugee children, in accordance with international law, and that the mentioned procedure be used only in cases where there are serious doubts about the age declared (150.210).¹⁶

Some actions undertaken by Spain: In response, the Government adopted the Law on the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents from Violence,¹⁷ which includes important provisions such as the prohibition of full nudity and genital examinations, and sought to approve new legislation regulating the age assessment procedure.¹⁸ Although the abovementioned legislation remains in draft form, IOM positively notes several advancements in the publicly available draft law. These including the judicialization of the procedure, the provision of free legal aid, the holistic nature of assessments, the prohibition of full-body nudity, genital examinations, and other invasive medical tests. Furthermore, IOM appreciates the incorporation of the best interests of the child and the presumption of minority as guiding

¹⁶ Human Rights Council, 2020, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Rec. 150.210, available at <<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g20/069/33/pdf/g2006933.pdf>>.

¹⁷ Organic Law 8/2021, of 4 June, on the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents from Violence, available at <<https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2021-9347>>.

¹⁸ Spanish Ministry of Justice, 2022, Draft Law regulating the age assessment procedure, available at <<https://www.mjusticia.gob.es/es/AreaTematica/ActividadLegislativa/Documents/APL%20procedimiento%20evaluacion%20de%20la%20edad.pdf>>.

principles for the procedure.¹⁹

These advancements are particularly important, as the age determination assessment procedure during the reported period appeared to overlook official documentation from young persons claiming to be children, which should be considered valid evidence of their age unless disproven, as affirmed by the Spanish Supreme Court case law.²⁰ Moreover, radiological tests were systematically employed, despite their known margin of error²¹, and intrusive and inappropriate examinations, including full-body nudity to assess sexual characteristics, were frequently conducted, as highlighted in various UN communications.²²

IOM recommendations for the upcoming UPR cycle:

- Consider ensuring the systematic and effective follow-up to the committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)'s communications.
- Explore ways to align all procedures for determining the age of young persons claiming to be children with the Convention and other international human rights standards, including General Comment No. 6 (2005) of the CRC.
- Look into ensuring that age determination tests are employed only as a last resort, in cases of serious doubt about the young persons' claimed age, and after considering documentary or other forms of available evidence.
- Consider ensuring that unaccompanied young persons claiming to be under 18 years of age are assigned a guardian as soon as possible, even if the age determination procedure is still in progress.

4. Human trafficking & contemporary forms of slavery

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ For instance: STS 610/2021, of 20 September, available at <https://www.poderjudicial.es/search/TS/openDocument/23c0b231f3f189e2/20211004>; STS 720/2016, of 1 December, available at <https://www.poderjudicial.es/search/index.jsp>; STS 507/2015, of 22 September, available at <https://www.poderjudicial.es/search/index.jsp>; STS 411/2015, of 3 July, available at <https://www.poderjudicial.es/search/index.jsp>; STS 318/2015, of 22 May, available at <https://www.poderjudicial.es/search/index.jsp>; STS 11/2015, of 16 January, available at <https://www.poderjudicial.es/search/index.jsp>; STS 453/2014, of 23 September, available at <https://www.poderjudicial.es/search/index.jsp>; STS 452/2014, of 24 September, available at <https://www.poderjudicial.es/search/index.jsp>.

²¹ OHCHR, 2020, Spain's age assessment procedures violate migrant children's rights, UN committee finds, available at <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2020/10/spains-age-assessment-procedures-violate-migrant-childrens-rights-un>.

²² CRC Committee, 2022, Follow-up progress report on individual communications, CRC/C/90/R.1, available at https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/hrbodies/crc/2022-11-17/CRC-C-90-R.1_UV.pdf

Trafficking in persons

Recommendation addressed to Spain: During Spain's third cycle of the UPR examination, it was recommended that they increase their efforts to reduce the phenomenon of trafficking in persons (150.105).²³

Some actions undertaken by Spain: Among the several actions taken during the reporting period, the Government of Spain adopted the National Action Plan Against Forced Labour 2021-2023,²⁴ the National Strategic Plan against Trafficking, and Exploitation of Human Beings 2021-2023,²⁵ and the Royal Decree 586/2022, of July 19, which amends the Regulation on Free Legal Assistance established by Royal Decree 141/2021 of March 9.²⁶ This amendment stipulates that legal professionals providing free legal assistance to victims of trafficking must not have criminal records for offenses like those committed against these victims, unless such records have been expunged. However, despite these welcoming developments, further efforts are required to fully implement the received recommendation.

IOM recommendations for the upcoming UPR cycle:

- Consider putting in place and operationalizing a National Referral Mechanism.
- Explore ways to strengthen multi-agency coordination in the identification of victims, involving specialized NGOs and other key actors.
- Look into ensuring that access to support services for trafficking victims is not contingent on their participation in criminal investigations.
- Consider allowing formal victim identification and referrals by entities other than the police, including civil society, social workers, and healthcare professionals.
- Explore strengthening the current legislative framework by developing a comprehensive victim identification and protection process with the involvement of civil society for the early identification of trafficking victims.
- Consider providing specialized accommodation and adequate services for victims, taking into consideration gender, vulnerability, and type of exploitation.
- Look into training law enforcement and prosecutors on developing cases with evidence to corroborate victim testimony, and consider training law enforcement, judges, and prosecutors on a victim-centered approach.
- Consider adopting a legal provision to exempt trafficking victims from penalization for unlawful acts they were compelled to commit by traffickers.
- Explore increasing legal assistance for trafficking victims during investigations and court proceedings.
- Look into increasing efforts to order restitution for victims, particularly for undocumented workers or those involved in sex trafficking.

²³ Human Rights Council, 2020, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Rec. 150.105, available at <<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g20/069/33/pdf/g2006933.pdf>>.

²⁴ Spanish Ministry of Labour and Social Economy, 2021, National Action Plan Against Forced Labour 2021-2023, available at <<https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2021/12/24/pdfs/BOE-A-2021-21340.pdf>>.

²⁵ Spanish Ministry of the Interior, 2021, National Strategic Plan against Trafficking, and Exploitation of Human Beings 2021-2023, available at <https://www.interior.gob.es/opencms/pdf/prensa/balances-e-informes/2021/220112_Plan_nacional_TSH_PENTRA_FINAL_2021_2023.pdf>.

²⁶ Royal Decree 586/2022, of July 19, which amends the Regulation on Free Legal Assistance established by Royal Decree 141/2021 of March 9, available at <<https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2022-14682>>.

- Consider continuing collaboration with specialized entities to ensure the safe, dignified, and rights-based return, readmission, and sustainable reintegration of migrants into their countries of origin or third countries.

5. Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementation

Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

Recommendation addressed to Spain: It was recommended Spain adopt further effective measures to protect economic, social and cultural rights of migrants and asylum seekers and ensure access to adequate standards of living (150.258).²⁷

Some actions undertaken by Spain: The social and economic integration of migrants remains somewhat of a challenge. According to OBERAXE, individuals with a migrant background often encounter significant barriers in the exercise of their rights.²⁸ In response, Spanish authorities have sought to expand programs both at local and national levels to address these issues.

IOM would also like to commend the Government of Spain for the reform of its immigration regulation in 2022 which, among other advancements, strengthens regular migration pathways. This is a positive development, as such pathways and procedures can facilitate the enjoyment of migrants' human rights.²⁹ Another key aspect of this reform is the streamlined recruitment process of seasonal migrant workers at origin.³⁰ This pathway is regulated annually through an Order that outlines the conditions for the program's implementation, as well as the housing standards that must be provided to the participants within the program³¹. IOM also recognizes the Government of Spain's continued efforts in implementing migration programmes that promote humane and orderly migration, noting that these initiatives serve as safer alternative pathways to reduce reliance on dangerous journeys. Finally, IOM welcomes Spain's ongoing commitment to the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

IOM recommendations for the upcoming UPR cycle:

²⁷ Human Rights Council, 2020, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Rec. 150.258, available at <<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g20/069/33/pdf/g2006933.pdf>>.

²⁸ OBERAXE, 2023, Status of Migrants and Refugees in Spain. Annual Report, available at <https://www.foroinmigracion.es/documents/1652165/4998667/INFORME_FISI_2023_accesible.pdf/eec715ec-0204-9f7f-9ed2-752b7e404a09?t=1719902353115>.

²⁹ Human Rights Council, 2023, How to expand and diversify regularization mechanisms and programmes to enhance the protection of the human rights of migrants Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Felipe González Morales, available at <<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g23/075/40/pdf/g2307540.pdf>>; Global Compact for Migration. 2018, Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, available at <<https://www.iom.int/resources/global-compact-safe-orderly-and-regular-migration/res/73/195>>.

³⁰ Royal Decree 629/2022, of July 26, amending the Regulation of Organic Law 4/2000, on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration, following its reform by Organic Law 2/2009, approved by Royal Decree 557/2011, of April 20, available at <https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2022-23056>.

³¹ Order ISM/1417/2023, of 29 December, regulating the collective management of recruitment at origin for 2024, available at <https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2023-26742>.

- Consider ensuring the provision of timely, accessible, and reliable information to migrants regarding available services.
- Explore conducting more research to identify the specific needs and barriers faced by migrants in achieving social and economic integration, with the primary objective of informing and guiding policy development.
- Look into taking measures to improve data collection systems and enhance the collection of disaggregated data.
- Consider ensuring that immigration enforcement activities are separate from service provision, including access to basic services.
- Explore promoting the integration of migrants into the labour market by recognizing and validating educational qualifications, including professional skills acquired abroad. Providing bridging training and courses where applicable might facilitate this process.
- Consider encouraging the development of policies and mechanisms that support the inclusion of migrants in the labour market. Strengthening collaboration with the private sector and other specialized organizations could advance these initiatives effectively.
- Look into integrating migration into development planning and sectoral policies at local and national levels.
- Consider establishing community centres or programs at the local level to facilitate migrant participation in the receiving society by involving migrants, community members, diaspora organizations, migrant associations, and local authorities in intercultural dialogue, sharing of stories, mentorship programs, and development of business ties that improve integration outcomes and foster mutual respect.
- Explore creating conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully act as agents of change.

6. Cooperation & Follow up with Treaty Bodies

EU Pact on Migration and Asylum

Recommendation addressed to Spain: During the third UPR cycle, it was also recommended that Spain continue taking coordinated actions with the European Union for the protection of the human rights of migrants, while noting the concerns expressed by human rights treaty bodies and other UN entities (150.246).³²

Some actions undertaken by Spain: IOM would like to commend the Government of Spain for its role in the adoption of the new EU Pact on Migration and Asylum. IOM is pleased to see affirmation in the package that migration and mobility can be manageable under a comprehensive, rights-based, whole-of-route approach grounded in partnerships and cooperation.

IOM recommendation for the upcoming UPR cycle:

- Review its national regulatory framework and adopt all necessary legislative measures to transpose the relevant provisions of the required legislations into national law.

³² Human Rights Council, 2020, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Rec. 150.246, available at <<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g20/069/33/pdf/g2006933.pdf>>.

6. Right to education

Recommendation addressed to Spain: During the third cycle of the UPR examination, it was recommended that Spain further ensure access to education for all children, including migrant children (150.207).³³

Some actions undertaken by Spain: In response, the Government of Spain implemented several measures, including the adoption of the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan,³⁴ through which over 65,000 public slots for early childhood education will be created; the approval of Law 15/2022, of July 12, on Comprehensive Equality of Treatment and Non-Discrimination,³⁵ which seeks to establish a legal and institutional framework to effectively address multiple and intersectional forms of discrimination, as well as related forms of intolerance, ensuring equality and the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, or the increase of the budget for scholarships and educational aid in non-university education.³⁶

Despite these advancements and the fact that Spain has one of the highest rates of educational enrolment for children –both in early childhood and primary education– within the EU,³⁷ the right to education is not uniformly implemented across the country, with disparities in investment among the autonomous communities.³⁸ It is particularly critical to pay special attention to the most vulnerable populations, such as migrant or Roma children, who are at a higher risk of falling through the cracks of the educational system. In this context, it is imperative to implement the recommendations provided by the CRC Committee to guarantee that migrant children have an effective access to their right to education.³⁹

IOM recommendations for the upcoming UPR cycle:

- Consider ensuring that national legislation provides universal and inclusive access for migrants to all levels of education, including pre-primary education, regardless of residential status or nationality.
- Explore ensuring that documentation requirements for migrants are not prohibitive, and that local administrative and judicial authorities take appropriate steps to confirm children's residence.

³³ Human Rights Council, 2020, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Rec. 150.207, available at <<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g20/069/33/pdf/g2006933.pdf>>.

³⁴ Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation, Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan, 2021, available at <<https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2021-7053>>.

³⁵ Law 15/2022, of July 12, on Comprehensive Equality of Treatment and Non-Discrimination, available at <<https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2022-11589>>.

³⁶ Scholarships and grants for Early Childhood Education, n.d., available at <<https://www.educacionfpydeportes.gob.es/servicios-al-ciudadano/catalogo/estudiantes/becas-ayudas/para-estudiar/infantil.html>>.

³⁷ Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Sports, 2024, Education at a Glance. OECD Indicators 2024, available at <https://www.libreria.educacion.gob.es/libro/panorama-de-la-educacion-indicadores-de-la-ocde-2024-informe-espanol_184584/>.

³⁸ CRC Committee, 2018, Concluding observations on the combined fifth and sixth periodic reports of Spain, available at <<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g18/057/13/pdf/g1805713.pdf>>.

³⁹ Ibid.; S.J. v. Spain (CRC/C/95/D/165/2021); A.B.A. et al. v. Spain (CRC/C/91/D/114/2020-CRC/C/91/D/116/2020-CRC/C/91/D/117/2020-CRC/C/91/D/118/2020).

- Look into taking steps to ensure that teachers, including specialist teachers for students with disabilities, receive intercultural training to better meet the needs of migrant populations.
- Consider continuing to take legal, policy, and practical measures to address xenophobia, racism, and all forms of discrimination against migrants and other vulnerable groups.
- Explore ways to ensure that financial constraints do not prevent migrant children from accessing education, and that financial support for educational activities is equally accessible to non-nationals.
- Look into measures to improve data collection systems and enhance the collection of disaggregated data.
- Consider providing inclusive and equitable quality education to migrant children by strengthening the capacities of education systems and facilitating non-discriminatory access to early childhood development, formal schooling, non-formal education programs for children for whom the formal system is inaccessible, and language training. Foster partnerships with all relevant stakeholders to support these efforts.