

## TIME FOR A RESET?

*This paper is part of a series of short “think pieces” by IOM’s Migration Research High Level Advisers on the potential changes, impacts and implications for migration and mobility arising from COVID-19. Designed to spark thinking on policy and programmatic responses to COVID-19 as the impacts continue to emerge globally, the papers draw upon existing and new evidence and offer initial exploratory analysis and recommendations.*

August 2020

COVID-19 and the transformation  
of migration and mobility globally

---

# Upscaling migrant sanctuary and solidarity policies and practices in times of COVID-19



The opinions expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of IOM. The inclusion or presentation of material does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM, or of any of its members or partners.

Required citation: Bauder, H. and M. Godoy, 2020. *Upscaling migrant sanctuary and solidarity policies and practices in times of COVID-19*. International Organization for Migration (IOM). Geneva.

© IOM 2020



Some rights reserved. This work is made available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 3.0 IGO License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/igo/legalcode) (CC BY-NC-ND 3.0 IGO).\*

For further specifications please see the [Copyright and Terms of Use](#).

This publication should not be used, published or redistributed for purposes primarily intended for or directed towards commercial advantage or monetary compensation, with the exception of educational purposes e.g. to be included in textbooks.

Permissions: Requests for commercial use or further rights and licensing should be submitted to [publications@iom.int](mailto:publications@iom.int).

\* <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/igo/legalcode>.



## COVID-19 and the transformation of migration and mobility globally

# Upscaling migrant sanctuary and solidarity policies and practices in times of COVID-19

Harald Bauder and Margaret Godoy<sup>1</sup>

### Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed that protecting the most vulnerable members in our societies has been critical for controlling the spread of the virus; and that cities are centres of COVID-19 infections and thus hold the key to fighting the global pandemic.<sup>2</sup> In many cities, migrants – in particular irregular ones – are among the most vulnerable inhabitants and tend to have a higher risk of being exposed to the virus.<sup>3</sup> So-called sanctuary and solidarity cities have long sought to protect such migrants and treat them as full members of their communities.<sup>4</sup> Policy responses to COVID-19, however, have created new challenges for vulnerable migrants in cities, including sanctuary and solidarity cities.<sup>5</sup> At the same time, the crisis offers opportunities to reframe sanctuary and solidarity policies and rethink the roles of regional and national levels of government. In this paper, we examine some of these challenges and opportunities.

Our thesis is that urban sanctuary and solidarity policies and practices can provide a blueprint for regional and national policies, addressing the structural issues that contribute to migrant vulnerabilities at a global scale. Below, we draw on examples from different parts of the world to explore this thesis. First, we outline urban responses to protect vulnerable migrants, especially those with irregular status during the ongoing health crisis. Then we highlight policy innovations and good practices at regional and national levels that emulate urban sanctuary and solidarity policies and practices. In conclusion, we draw attention to the policy opportunities emerging from the crisis.

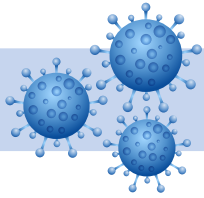
1 Harald Bauder, Director, Graduate Program in Immigration and Settlement Studies, and Professor of Geography, Ryerson University; Margaret Godoy, Research Assistant, Ryerson University.

2 Muggah and Katz, 2020; WHO, 2020:4.

3 Doctors of the World, 2020:4.

4 Bauder, 2017:176; Bauder and Gonzalez, 2018:124.

5 Hudson, 2020.



Conducting research during the COVID-19 crisis has presented conceptual and methodological challenges. Given the rapidly changing nature of this pandemic, we found it difficult to obtain reliable and systematic data. Instead, we are relying on examples we found primarily in publicly available online sources. In addition, the evolving and sometimes inconsistent government responses to the pandemic led us to revise our thesis as we were writing. The current paper should therefore be viewed as preliminary, subject to future verification and further exploration.

### Urban migrant sanctuary and solidarity during the COVID-19 pandemic

Sanctuary and solidarity cities have for decades been responsive to the challenges of their most vulnerable populations, in particular irregular migrants. While there is no universal definition of what constitutes a sanctuary or solidarity city, there are overarching common strategies that these cities pursue.<sup>6</sup> Sanctuary and solidarity cities reimagine the urban space as one of co-belonging for all inhabitants. Urban sanctuary and solidarity policies and practices ensure the inclusion of irregular migrants who live, work and contribute to the local community, and who should also have access to essential municipal services related to public health, emergency assistance, shelters, food banks, police services etc., while being protected from national immigration enforcement authorities.<sup>7</sup> In addition, sanctuary and solidarity cities actively combat xenophobic attitudes and seek to rescript negative migrant discourses to highlight diversity and migrant inclusion.

The right to health is guaranteed by international human rights law and affirmed by the United Nations' Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.<sup>8</sup> However, in many countries around the world, public health-care services are either limited or completely inaccessible for irregular migrants. Sanctuary and solidarity cities seek to make municipal health services available to irregular migrants. During the COVID-19 pandemic, universal access to health care has been crucial to flattening the curve in many cities. The largest public health-care system in the USA, New York City Health + Hospitals, has offered free COVID-19 testing and care for all, regardless of legal status.<sup>9</sup> In Portugal, the Lisbon Central Cluster of Health Centres has worked closely with volunteers and the Aga Khan Foundation to translate public health leaflets into Bengali, Hindi, Nepali and Urdu,<sup>10</sup> while audio versions have been uploaded to YouTube to reach wider audiences.

---

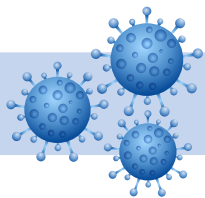
6 Bauder and Gonzalez, 2018:130.

7 Hudson et al., 2017:2.

8 UN General Assembly, 2018:24.

9 Rios, 2020.

10 James, 2020.



Employment loss has been another devastating outcome of the responses to COVID-19 around the world. The International Labour Organization projects that 1.6 billion workers in the informal economy risk losing their livelihoods as a result of COVID-19.<sup>11</sup> In response, the United States cities of Minneapolis and Washington, D.C. are providing emergency relief funds to irregular migrants who are otherwise excluded from government financial assistance and unemployment benefits.<sup>12</sup> Other cities are coming up with creative initiatives to extend in-kind emergency assistance to migrants in vulnerable situations. In Colombia, the municipality of Bogotá, home to many thousands of irregular Venezuelan migrants,<sup>13</sup> is working to ensure that irregular migrants will benefit from the city's emergency relief fund, Bogotá Solidaria en Casa (Bogotá Solidarity at Home). While regular residents received cash transfers directly from the fund, migrants not registered for social assistance can receive in-kind assistance in the format of meals, groceries, and essential supply kits.<sup>14</sup> In Brazil, São Paulo reaffirmed municipal legislation that ensures the same rights for all residents regardless of legal status, and that also opposes xenophobia and discrimination.<sup>15</sup>

Official calls to stay at home and self-isolate have led to increasing domestic violence worldwide.<sup>16</sup> Migrant women with irregular status who are fleeing domestic violence are often turned away from shelters because they do not qualify for public benefits, and they may not go to the police to report domestic violence for fear of deportation. Sanctuary-city policies have mitigated these fears. A recent United States study reports that sanctuary-city policies have contributed to reducing domestic violence by up to 62 per cent for Hispanic women, because non-status women can report domestic violence to local police without fear of being detained or deported. Sanctuary policies also facilitate financial independence for women, which reduces domestic violence.<sup>17</sup>

Sanctuary and solidarity cities have offered critical solutions to many challenges related to COVID-19 that are compounded in urban areas, where many migrants in vulnerable and irregular situations live.<sup>18</sup> However, these solutions also require the cooperation of other levels of government.

---

11 ILO, 2020a:1, 2020b.

12 Nesterak, 2020; Lang, 2020.

13 GIFMM, 2018; R4V, 2020:1.

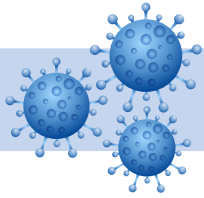
14 Carranza, 2020.

15 Governo do Estado de São Paulo, 2020.

16 Taub, 2020; NBC News, 2020.

17 Amuedo-Dorantes and Deza, 2020:11.

18 Migration Data Portal, 2020.



## Upscaling migrant sanctuary and solidarity

Proponents of sanctuary and solidarity cities have long argued that providing access to services for irregular migrants benefits everyone. From a health-care perspective, for example, providing medical services to non-status children and adults enables them to get vaccinated and thus protects everyone from the spread of disease. Now, other levels of government also seem to be embracing this argument.

In response to the pandemic, the national government in the United Kingdom has made COVID-19 testing and treatment broadly available to everyone at no cost and with no immigration checks.<sup>19</sup> This well-intended policy, however, is hampered by a history of “hostile” national policies that ranged from data sharing with the Home Office, immigration checks and charging user fees, which has created lingering mistrust and fear of detention and deportation among irregular migrants.<sup>20</sup> The Republic of Korea, too, has made free testing and COVID-19 treatment widely accessible across the country to all inhabitants, including irregular migrants;<sup>21</sup> the Justice Ministry of The Republic of Korea declared that immigration status information will not be collected by hospitals or reported to the authorities.<sup>22</sup> Additionally, irregular migrant workers who are receiving COVID-19 treatment are also eligible for partial income support from the government. In Portugal, the Government announced that it would temporarily regularize all migrants and asylum seekers with pending applications and grant them permanent residency status so they can access social welfare benefits and public health care.<sup>23</sup> Inspired by Portugal, Brazilian activists started a national campaign called “#RegularizaçãoJá” (#RegularizationNow).<sup>24</sup>

Regional-level policies have also made significant advances in this regard. The Government of the Canadian province of Ontario expanded access to health care, hospital services, and some physician services in response to COVID-19 to all uninsured persons, including irregular migrants, although anecdotal evidence suggests that there have been implementation challenges of such policies.<sup>25</sup> Similarly, California, which became a “sanctuary state” in 2018,<sup>26</sup> was the first United States state to allocate dedicated funding to providing COVID-19 relief for migrants who are otherwise unable to receive financial assistance due to their immigration status.<sup>27</sup> Kerala state, where India’s first case of COVID-19 was reported, responded swiftly and decisively by offering free COVID-19 testing and treatment for all, and by putting

19 NHS, 2020.

20 Medact et al., 2020:9.

21 World Bank Group, 2020:32.

22 Nanthini, 2020.

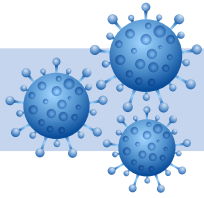
23 Waldersee, 2020.

24 Brotto, 2020.

25 Paling, 2020.

26 Raphelson et al., 2018.

27 Government of California, 2020.



in place a community care plan to support its most vulnerable populations, including migrant workers unable to support themselves.<sup>28</sup> Ontario, California, and Kerala are scaling up the sanctuary and solidarity model from the city to the regional level.

National and regional policies now complement and are increasingly coordinated with urban initiatives. In the United Kingdom, the Minister for Local Government and Homelessness wrote directly to local authorities, requesting that local leaders “utilise alternative powers and funding to assist those with no recourse to public funds who require shelter and other forms of support due to the COVID-19 pandemic”.<sup>29</sup> In response, the local councils of Birmingham and Liverpool worked with hotels and charities to secure accommodation for hundreds of people.<sup>30</sup> Many other local authorities followed suit, although the implementation has been inconsistent and over a dozen local authorities have still turned people at risk of homelessness away due to their ineligibility for public funds.<sup>31</sup> On 30 March, the Mayor of the United Kingdom’s migrant gateway, London,<sup>32</sup> wrote an open letter urging the national government to remove conditions imposed on irregular status residents so that all Londoners could access critical homelessness support and other financial assistance and social services.<sup>33</sup>

In Spain, Barcelona’s City Council is working towards change at both regional and national levels. The #PadróSónDrets campaign calls upon all municipalities across the region of Catalonia to implement inclusive policies of active *empadronamiento*,<sup>34</sup> an administrative process involving residents registering with a municipality, thereby granting them access to essential services such as health care and education. By mobilizing all Catalan municipalities to engage in active and inclusive *empadronamiento*, irregular migrants residing across the region would gain access to critical social services and health care. Simultaneously, Barcelona’s City Council delivered a letter to the national government requesting the regularization of all irregular immigrants in the country.<sup>35</sup>

---

28 UN-Habitat, 2020; Desai, 2020.

29 Hall, 2020; NRPFN, 2020:2.

30 Gentleman, 2020.

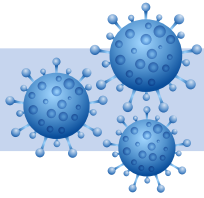
31 Gurnham, 2020.

32 Vargas-Silva and Rienzo, 2019.

33 Greater London Authority, 2020.

34 Ajuntament de Barcelona, 2020.

35 Triviño-Salazar, 2020.

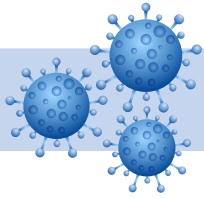


## Conclusion

The COVID-19 pandemic has drawn attention to the plight of irregular migrants. We suggest that expanding sanctuary and solidarity policies and practices are critical to address the pandemic effectively at the global scale. While the literature focuses on municipal sanctuary and solidarity policies, the situation during the COVID-19 pandemic highlights the fact that regional and national levels of government play key roles in mitigating the vulnerabilities of irregular migrants. Some national governments are providing irregular migrants with access to health care, financial relief, and sometimes even immigration status. Regional governments have also enacted measures that grant irregular migrants access to medical and financial assistance. In some cases, different levels of government are working together to offer housing assistance and other critical services to irregular migrants.

The COVID-19 pandemic presents a unique moment to push the reset button in the ways that various levels of government collaborate when it comes to the treatment of irregular migrants. Such collaboration is in the interest of society as a whole. The examples presented above illustrate that such collaboration “does not exacerbate vulnerabilities of irregular migrants” as noted in the Global Compact for Migration (Objective 15(b)). Rather, it promises to structurally address and reduce the vulnerabilities that COVID-19 has exposed.





## References

Ajuntament de Barcelona

2020 Campaña para el empadronamiento en todos los municipios de Cataluña: Sin padrón, no hay derechos. Derechos de Ciudadanía y Diversidad [Citizenship and Diversity Rights], 30 April. Available at [https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/drethsidiversitat/es/noticia/campana-para-el-empadronamiento-en-todos-los-municipios-de-cataluna-sin-padrón-no-hay-derechos\\_943558](https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/drethsidiversitat/es/noticia/campana-para-el-empadronamiento-en-todos-los-municipios-de-cataluna-sin-padrón-no-hay-derechos_943558).

Amuedo-Dorantes, C. and M. Deza

2020 Can sanctuary policies reduce domestic violence? Center for Growth and Opportunity, Utah State University. Working paper 2020.008:3–40. Available at [www.thecgo.org/research/can-sanctuary-policies-reduce-domestic-violence/](http://www.thecgo.org/research/can-sanctuary-policies-reduce-domestic-violence/).

Bauder, H.

2017 Sanctuary cities: Policies and practices in international perspective. *International Migration*, (55)2:174–187. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1111/imig.12308>.

Bauder, H. and D.A. Gonzalez

2018 Municipal responses to ‘illegality’: Urban sanctuary across national contexts. *Social Inclusion*, (6)1:124–134, <https://dx.doi.org/10.17645/si.v6i1.1273>. Available at [www.cogitatiopress.com/socialinclusion/article/view/1273](http://www.cogitatiopress.com/socialinclusion/article/view/1273).

Brotto, V.

2020 Luta contra Covid-19 motiva mobilizações em vários países por regularização migratória; veja quais. MigraMundo, 22 May. Available at [www.migramundo.com/luta-contra-covid-19-motiva-mobilizacoes-em-varios-paises-por-regularizacao-migratoria-veja-quais/](http://www.migramundo.com/luta-contra-covid-19-motiva-mobilizacoes-em-varios-paises-por-regularizacao-migratoria-veja-quais/).

Carranza, D.

2020 El dilema de cómo apoyar durante la cuarentena a venezolanos vulnerables en Bogotá. *Anadolu Agency*, 4 April. Available at [www.aa.com.tr/es/mundo/el-dilema-de-cómo-apoyar-durante-la-cuarentena-a-venezolanos-vulnerables-en-bogotá/1791833](http://www.aa.com.tr/es/mundo/el-dilema-de-cómo-apoyar-durante-la-cuarentena-a-venezolanos-vulnerables-en-bogotá/1791833).

Desai, D.

2020 The Kerala model: How the Indian state’s response to Patient Zero helped flatten the COVID-19 curve. *National Post*, 23 April. Available at <https://nationalpost.com/news/world/the-kerala-model-how-a-small-indian-states-treatment-of-the-countrys-covid-19-patient-zero-helped-flatten-the-curve>.

Doctors of the World

2020 An unsafe distance: The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on excluded people in England. 22 May. Available at [www.doctorsoftheworld.org.uk/news/covid19-rapid-needs-assessment/#](http://www.doctorsoftheworld.org.uk/news/covid19-rapid-needs-assessment/#).

Gentleman, A.

2020 Thousands of rough sleepers still unhoused in England, say charities. *The Guardian*, 30 March. Available at [www.theguardian.com/world/2020/mar/30/thousands-of-rough-sleepers-still-unhoused-in-england-say-charities](http://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/mar/30/thousands-of-rough-sleepers-still-unhoused-in-england-say-charities).

Government of California

2020 Governor Newsom announces new initiatives to support California workers impacted by COVID-19. Office of Governor Gavin Newsom, 15 April. Available at [www.gov.ca.gov/2020/04/15/governor-newsom-announces-new-initiatives-to-support-california-workers-impacted-by-covid-19/](http://www.gov.ca.gov/2020/04/15/governor-newsom-announces-new-initiatives-to-support-california-workers-impacted-by-covid-19/).



Governo do Estado de São Paulo

2020 Coronavírus – Quais são os direitos dos imigrantes que vivem em São Paulo? [video]. 31 March. Available at [www.youtube.com/watch?v=YyE\\_Ty6\\_RbE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YyE_Ty6_RbE).

Greater London Authority

2020 Mayor calls for removal of NRPf conditions and Universal Credit wait. Press release, 30 March. Available at [www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/mayoral/mayor-calls-for-support-for-those-with-low-income](https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/mayoral/mayor-calls-for-support-for-those-with-low-income).

Grupo Interagencial sobre Flujos Migratorios Mixtos (GIFMM)

2018 Venezuelan refugees and migrants in Colombia – Situational report #4, December 2018. ReliefWeb, December. Available at <https://reliefweb.int/report/colombia/venezuelan-refugees-and-migrants-colombia-situational-report-4-december-2018>.

Gurnham, H.

2020 NACCOM Covid-19 advocacy – Update on the government's 'everyone in' guidance in relation to those with no recourse to public funds. The No Accommodation Network, 24 May.

Hall, L.

2020 Coronavirus (COVID-19): Letter from Minister Hall to local authorities on plans to protect rough sleepers. United Kingdom Government, 26 March. Available at [www.gov.uk/government/publications/letter-from-minister-hall-to-local-authorities](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/letter-from-minister-hall-to-local-authorities).

Hudson, G.

2020 We need sanctuary cities and resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic [blog]. openDemocracy, 14 April. Available at [www.opendemocracy.net/en/pandemic-border/we-need-sanctuary-cities-and-resilience-during-covid-19-pandemic/](https://www.opendemocracy.net/en/pandemic-border/we-need-sanctuary-cities-and-resilience-during-covid-19-pandemic/).

Hudson, G., I. Atak, M. Manocchi and C-A. Hannan

2017 (No) Access T.O.: A pilot study on sanctuary city policy in Toronto, Canada. Ryerson Centre for Immigration and Settlement. RCIS Working paper No. 1. Available at [www.ssrn.com/abstract=2897016](https://www.ssrn.com/abstract=2897016).

International Labour Organization (ILO)

2020a ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work. Third edition. Available at [www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/briefingnote/wcms\\_743146.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/briefingnote/wcms_743146.pdf).

2020b ILO: As job losses escalate, nearly half of global workforce at risk of losing livelihoods. Press release, 29 April. Available at [www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS\\_743036/lang--en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_743036/lang--en/index.htm).

James, S.

2020 AKF Portugal mobilise volunteers to translate key Coronavirus information for migrant communities in Lisbon. Aga Khan Foundation UK, 4 May. Available at [www.akf.org.uk/akf-portugal-mobilise-volunteers-to-translate-key-coronavirus-information-for-migrant-communities-in-lisbon/](https://www.akf.org.uk/akf-portugal-mobilise-volunteers-to-translate-key-coronavirus-information-for-migrant-communities-in-lisbon/).

Lang, M.J.

2020 Events DC will give \$15 million in covid-19 relief to hospitality workers, undocumented immigrants. *Washington Post*, 9 April. Available at [www.washingtonpost.com/local/events-dc-will-give-15-million-in-covid-19-relief-to-hospitality-workers-undocumented-immigrants/2020/04/09/26e3f6ec-7a97-11ea-a130-df573469f094\\_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/events-dc-will-give-15-million-in-covid-19-relief-to-hospitality-workers-undocumented-immigrants/2020/04/09/26e3f6ec-7a97-11ea-a130-df573469f094_story.html).



Medact, Migrants Organise and New Economics Foundation

2020 Patients not passports: Migrants' access to healthcare during the coronavirus crisis. June. Available at <https://neweconomics.org/uploads/files/Patients-Not-Passports-Migrants-Access-to-Healthcare-During-the-Coronavirus-Crisis.pdf>.

Migration Data Portal

2020 Urbanization and migration. Types of migration, 22 March. Available at <http://migrationdataportal.org/themes/urbanisation-et-migration>.

Muggah, R. and R. Katz

2020 How cities around the world are handling COVID-19 – and why we need to measure their preparedness [blog]. World Economic Forum, 17 March. Available at [www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/03/how-should-cities-prepare-for-coronavirus-pandemics/](http://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/03/how-should-cities-prepare-for-coronavirus-pandemics/).

Nanthini, S.

2020 Impact of COVID-19: Can irregular migrants cope? ReliefWeb, 2 July. Available at <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/impact-covid-19-can-irregular-migrants-cope>.

National Health Service (NHS)

2020 Visitors who do not need to pay for NHS treatment. Available at [www.nhs.uk/using-the-nhs/nhs-services/visiting-or-moving-to-england/visitors-who-do-not-need-pay-for-nhs-treatment/](http://www.nhs.uk/using-the-nhs/nhs-services/visiting-or-moving-to-england/visitors-who-do-not-need-pay-for-nhs-treatment/).

NBC News

2020 'Another pandemic': Domestic abuse calls spike in Latin America during coronavirus lockdown. 27 April. Available at [www.nbcnews.com/news/latino/another-pandemic-domestic-abuse-calls-spike-latin-america-during-coronavirus-n1193281](http://www.nbcnews.com/news/latino/another-pandemic-domestic-abuse-calls-spike-latin-america-during-coronavirus-n1193281).

Nesterak, M.

2020 Minneapolis creates \$5 million COVID-19 relief fund available to undocumented residents. *Minnesota Reformer*, 3 April. Available at <https://minnesotareformer.com/briefs/minneapolis-creates-5-million-covid-19-relief-fund-available-to-undocumented-residents/>.

No Recourse to Public Funds Network (NRPFN)

2020 Supporting people with no recourse to public funds during the coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic. Factsheet, 19 June. Available at [www.nrpfnetwork.org.uk/Documents/coronavirus-factsheet.pdf](http://www.nrpfnetwork.org.uk/Documents/coronavirus-factsheet.pdf).

Paling, E.

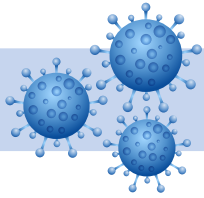
2020 Migrants in Ontario aren't getting the free health care they were promised. *HuffPost Canada*, 24 April. Available at [www.huffingtonpost.ca/entry/migrants-ontario-coronavirus-free-health-care\\_ca\\_5ea062eec5b69150246c07f7](http://www.huffingtonpost.ca/entry/migrants-ontario-coronavirus-free-health-care_ca_5ea062eec5b69150246c07f7).

Raphelson, S., J. Hobson and C. Bentley

2018 California sanctuary law divides state in fierce immigration debate. *NPR*, 17 October. Available at [www.npr.org/2018/10/17/657951176/california-sanctuary-law-divides-state-in-fierce-immigration-debate](http://www.npr.org/2018/10/17/657951176/california-sanctuary-law-divides-state-in-fierce-immigration-debate).

Respuesta a Venezolanos (R4V)

2020 Situational report: Colombia. ReliefWeb, May. Available at <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Colombia%20-%20Situational%20Report%20%E2%80%93%20May%202020.pdf>.



Ríos, N.

2020 Q&A: COVID-19 and health care access. Documented, 27 March. Available at <https://documentedny.com/2020/03/27/qa-covid-19-and-health-care-access/>.

Taub, A.

2020 A new Covid-19 crisis: Domestic abuse rises worldwide. *New York Times*, 6 April. [www.nytimes.com/2020/04/06/world/coronavirus-domestic-violence.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/06/world/coronavirus-domestic-violence.html).

Triviño-Salazar, J.C.

2020 Covid-19, Barcelona y las personas inmigrantes: ¿La ciudad como refugio en tiempos de incertidumbre? [blog]. openDemocracy, 24 June. Available at [www.opendemocracy.net/es/democraciaabierta-es/covid-19-barcelona-y-las-personas-inmigrantes-la-ciudad-como-refugio-en-tiempos-de-incertidumbre/](http://www.opendemocracy.net/es/democraciaabierta-es/covid-19-barcelona-y-las-personas-inmigrantes-la-ciudad-como-refugio-en-tiempos-de-incertidumbre/).

United Nations General Assembly

2018 Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. Resolution A/RES/73/195, adopted 19 December. Available at [www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/73/195](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/73/195).

UN-Habitat

2020 Good practice of state level mobilization for COVID-19: Case study of Kerala. 31 March. Available at [www.docdroid.net/5tK0zLY/kerala-case-study-31march2020-pdf](http://www.docdroid.net/5tK0zLY/kerala-case-study-31march2020-pdf).

Vargas-Silva, C. and C. Rienzo

2019 Migrants in the UK: An overview. The Migration Observatory, 4 October. Available at <https://migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/resources/briefings/migrants-in-the-uk-an-overview/>.

Waldersee, V.

2020 Portugal to treat migrants as residents during coronavirus crisis. *Reuters*, 28 March. Available at [www.reuters.com/article/us-health-coronavirus-portugal-idUSKBN21F0N7](http://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-coronavirus-portugal-idUSKBN21F0N7).

World Bank Group

2020 Potential responses to the COVID-19 outbreak in support of migrant workers. "Living Paper" Version 10, 19 June. Available at <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/428451587390154689/pdf/Potential-Responses-to-the-COVID-19-Outbreak-in-Support-of-Migrant-Workers-June-19-2020.pdf>.

World Health Organization (WHO)

2020 Strengthening preparedness for COVID-19 in cities and urban settings: Interim guidance for local authorities. Geneva. Available at [www.who.int/publications/i/item/strengthening-preparedness-for-covid-19-in-cities-and-urban-settings](http://www.who.int/publications/i/item/strengthening-preparedness-for-covid-19-in-cities-and-urban-settings).