



**United  
Nations**

**UNPFII  
Recommendations Database**

## **Addressee: UNICEF**

**Paragraph #113 Session #6 (2007)**

### **Full Text**

Considering the family separations caused by migration, and the psychological impact on men, children and women left behind, the Permanent Forum recommends that UNICEF:(a)Conduct a comprehensive study on the effects of remittances and the psychosocial and cultural impact of migrations;(b)Promote programmes to ensure continuity between countries of origin and destination in order to ensure continuity in indigenous children's relationships with their migrant parents and the protection of migrant children;(c)Support programmes for the protection of the rights of men, children and women left behind.

### **Comments**

UNICEF and Facultad Latino-americana de Ciencias Sociales organized a panel on international migration and indigenous peoples in October 2007 in Quito, in the context of a regional congress on social sciences. As a result of the meeting, more in-depth studies will be developed on the consequences of migration on children and women.

In Peru, UNICEF is supporting a study on the impact of urban migration of indigenous people to Lima.

UNICEF Reports (2010): In 2008-2009 UNICEF Latin America jointly with FLACSO Ecuador, carried out a study on migration and indigenous children in Latin America, which focused on indigenous child migratory flows in Bolivia-Argentina, Ecuador-Colombia and Guatemala-Mexico.

UNICEF Reports (2011): Since 2007, UNICEF's Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean has increased its attention to the ways in which the migration phenomenon affects indigenous children. Most recently, UNICEF with FLACSO Ecuador (Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences at Ecuador) carried out a study on migration and indigenous children in Latin America. The study focuses on indigenous child migratory flows in Bolivia-Argentina, Ecuador-Colombia and Guatemala-Mexico, and deals with three different situations that affect children: children that migrate alone (long and short term, even daily migration); children that migrate with their families; and children remaining in the country of origin with other family members.

E/C.19/2911/7

## **Area of Work**

Indigenous Children and Youth