

Committee Secretary
Select Committee on COVID-19
Department of the Senate
PO Box 6100
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

BY ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION

11 June 2020

Dear Committee Secretary,

Committee inquiry into the Australian Government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and related matters

I welcome the opportunity to make this submission to the Committee's inquiry. I do so in my capacity as a Senior Research Associate at the Andrew & Renata Kaldor Centre for International Refugee Law,

The Kaldor Centre is the world's first and only research centre dedicated to the study of international refugee law. The Centre was established in October 2013 to undertake rigorous research to support the development of legal, sustainable and humane solutions for displaced people, and to contribute to public policy involving the most pressing displacement issues in Australia, the Asia-Pacific region and the world.

Developing a legislative and policy response that is well-adapted to the challenges posed by an unprecedented global pandemic is an immensely challenging task. I commend the government on its efficient response to the outbreak of COVID-19. It has been very encouraging to see an apparent reduction in the community spread of COVID-19 in Australia.

In a media briefing on 8 June 2020, the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO) stressed that, for countries that have seen a decline in COVID-19 cases, 'the biggest threat is complacency', and 'active surveillance' is essential to 'ensure the virus does not

rebound'.¹ The WHO has also emphasised that it is both a 'moral imperative' as well as 'essential to successfully addressing public health concerns' that countries 'integrat[e] human rights protections and guarantees' into their pandemic responses.² It has explicitly identified refugees and other migrants as a group with 'specific vulnerabilities' that place them at heightened risk in the context of COVID-19,³ and urged countries to address these vulnerabilities. This is both because there is a fundamental human right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of health without discrimination⁴ and because failing to pay 'explicit attention to the needs and vulnerabilities' of vulnerable groups 'subjects [these groups] to a higher risk of infection and undermines the broader COVID-19 response'.⁵

While many aspects of the Australian Government's response to COVID-19 have been well-conceived, a serious shortcoming of this response is that it does not adequately address the specific vulnerabilities faced by refugees and people seeking asylum in Australia. These vulnerabilities are shared, in many cases, by other migrants within the Australian community but, for reasons I outline below, refugees and people seeking asylum are at especially heightened risk.

In this submission, I outline a number of areas in which the government's response in this area could be improved upon. I make seven recommendations:

1. JobSeeker eligibility should be extended to all temporary visa holders, including those on bridging visas, who lack an alternative form of income.
2. JobKeeper eligibility should be extended to all temporary visa holders, including those on bridging visas.
3. All full-time students on TPVs and SHEVs should be eligible for support via the Special Benefits scheme.
4. Medicare access (or readily accessible, genuinely affordable healthcare by other means), should be provided to all in Australia including those on temporary visas, for the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.
5. The Australian Government should take urgent measures to reduce the number of people in immigration detention, in line with public health advice and international practice.

¹ See World Health Organization, 'WHO Director-General's opening remarks at the media briefing on COVID-19 (8 June 2020)', <https://www.who.int/dg/speeches/detail/who-director-general-s-opening-remarks-at-the-media-briefing-on-covid-19---8-june-2020>

² World Health Organization, *Preparedness prevention and control of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) for refugees and migrants in non-camp settings: Interim Guidance* (17 April 2020), 1 [https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/preparedness-prevention-and-control-of-coronavirus-disease-\(covid-19\)-for-refugees-and-migrants-in-non-camp-settings](https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/preparedness-prevention-and-control-of-coronavirus-disease-(covid-19)-for-refugees-and-migrants-in-non-camp-settings)

³ Ibid. See also World Health Organization, *Addressing Human Rights as Key to the COVID-19 Response* (21 April 2020) <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/addressing-human-rights-as-key-to-the-covid-19-response>. Other groups identified as vulnerable include persons with disabilities, people who are homeless and prisoners.

⁴ International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 2.2, Article 12.

⁵ World Health Organization, *Addressing Human Rights as Key to the COVID-19 Response*, above n 3, 2.

6. For the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic, the federal government should implement mechanisms to restrict the number of visa cancellations.
7. The government should use its powers under s 198B of the Migration Act to transfer asylum seekers remaining on Papua New Guinea and Nauru to Australia.

These recommendations are underpinned by the WHO's published guidance, and by the Principles of Protection for Migrants, Refugees, and Other Displaced Persons. The Principles is a framework developed by a group of leading international refugee and human rights lawyers, including Kaldor Centre Directors Professor Jane McAdam and Professor Guy Goodwin-Gill, to assist governments in their responses to COVID-19. The Principles have been endorsed by 800 international experts. I attach a copy to this submission, for the Committee's reference.

1. Risks faced by refugees and people seeking asylum on temporary visas

(a) Specific vulnerabilities predating COVID-19

Under international human rights law, a person has a right to claim asylum if they face a well-founded fear of persecution or other human rights violations in their country of origin.⁶ Refugees⁷ who travel to Australia seeking asylum do so on the basis that their lives or safety are at risk in their home countries. For this reason, the 1951 Refugee Convention, which Australia has signed and ratified, requires contracting states to facilitate and expedite the naturalisation of refugees, as far as possible.⁸

In spite of this, there are over 100,000 people living in Australia on temporary visas, who have either been recognised as people in need of protection, or who have protection claims pending.⁹ This cohort includes:

- Members of the 'legacy caseload', who arrived in Australia by boat between 2012 and 2014, and who are only entitled to apply for two kinds of temporary protection visa – the 'Temporary Protection Visa' (TPV) or the 'Safe Haven Enterprise Visa' (SHEV). Currently, there are over 24,000 refugees on TPVs or SHEVs.¹⁰ In addition,

⁶ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees ('Refugee Convention'), Article 1A(2); 1984 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, Article 3; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Articles 6, 7.

⁷ The class of persons entitled to seek protection under international law includes those who meet the definition of 'refugee' under the 1951 Refugee Convention, and those who are entitled to claim 'complementary protection, because they face a risk of other serious human rights violations: see eg 'Complementary Protection' (Factsheet, Kaldor Centre for International Refugee Law), <https://www.kaldorcentre.unsw.edu.au/publication/complementary-protection>. For the purposes of this submission, nothing hinges on the distinction, and the term 'refugee' is used as shorthand.

⁸ Refugee Convention 1951, Article 34.

⁹ See Sarah Dale, '5 Questions about COVID-19 and people with temporary protection', Kaldor Centre for International Refugee Law COVID-19 Watch Blog (2 April 2020) <https://www.kaldorcentre.unsw.edu.au/news/5-questions-about-covid-19-and-people-temporary-protection>.

¹⁰ See Refugee Advice and Casework Service, Submission to the Senate Select Committee on COVID-19, 1.

Department of Home Affairs figures from 31 March 2020 indicate that nearly 13,000 people are on bridging visas, pending a final outcome on their protection applications.¹¹

- Individuals who arrived in Australia by plane and subsequently applied for protection. As of March 2020, 84,000 people in this category remained in Australia at various stages of the application process.

Unlike other temporary residents, the 'temporary' status of people in this cohort does not reflect the fact that their primary connection is to a country other than Australia; it is a function of legislation and policy which, since 2014, has sought to limit access to permanent protection visas.

Thus far, the federal government has responded to the pressures of COVID-19 by explicitly focusing its relief efforts on citizens and permanent residents. For instance, Prime Minister Scott Morrison has said that 'our focus and our priority is on supporting Australians and Australian residents with the economic supports that are available', and that those who remain in Australia on temporary visa arrangements and who cannot support themselves have 'the alternative...to return to their home countries'.¹² The logic behind this is that each State has a duty to protect its own citizens. As the Refugee Advice and Casework Service has noted in its submission to this inquiry, this logic breaks down in the case of refugees on temporary visas, who have no prospect of protection from or a safe return to their home state.¹³ Moreover, the size of this cohort means that unaddressed vulnerabilities that leave its members susceptible to increased risks as a result of COVID-19 have the potential to create risks for the broader Australian population.

The WHO identifies refugees and other migrants as a group with specific vulnerabilities in the context of COVID-19, on account of their frequent exclusion from national health programs, social services and financial protection schemes.¹⁴ Prior to the additional pressures caused by COVID-19, refugees and people seeking asylum who live in Australia on temporary visas were vulnerable in all of these ways. For example:

- People seeking asylum who are on bridging visas do not always have access to work rights. Those without work rights are also ineligible for Medicare.
- Refugees and asylum seekers on temporary visas who do have the right to work frequently struggle to gain employment on account of their temporary status. This is

¹¹ Australian Government, Department of Home Affairs, *Illegal maritime arrivals on Bridging E visa* (31 March 2020), <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-stats/files/illegal-maritime-arrivals-bve-march-2020.pdf>

¹² Jano Gibson and Alexis Moran, 'As coronavirus spreads, 'it's time to go home' Scott Morrison tells visitors and international students', ABC News, (4 April 2020), <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2020-04-03/coronavirus-pm-tells-international-students-time-to-go-to-home/12119568>

¹³ Refugee Advice and Casework Service, Submission to the Senate Select Committee on COVID-19, 2.

¹⁴ World Health Organization, *Preparedness prevention and control of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) for refugees and migrants in non-camp settings: Interim Guidance*, above n 2, 1.

especially so for those on bridging visas, which have sometimes been issued for as little as a week.

- People seeking asylum who hold bridging 'E' visas are required to sign a Code of Behaviour, by which they must abide. The consequences of breaching the Code of Behaviour can include a reduction in income support, and cancellation of the bridging visa (leading to immigration detention). Despite these heavy consequences, the practical operation of the Code is not made clear: no process for how breach and consequences will be determined is set out, and some of the expectations are unclear in scope.¹⁵
- Refugees on TPVs and SHEVs lack access to many benefits available to refugees on permanent protection visas, including a range of social security payments, subsidised education and the National Disability Insurance Scheme.¹⁶
- The only prospect of applying for a permanent visa, for refugees on SHEVs, requires them to work or study in a regional area for 3 ½ years, *without* accessing special benefit payments. This places them at risk of destitution, and exacerbates other vulnerabilities they face in the workplace.¹⁷ Refugees on TPVs have no prospect of applying for a permanent visa at all.

(b) Impact of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic, and the government's exclusion of people on temporary visas from critical relief services, has exacerbated these vulnerabilities in a number of ways:

i. Lack of income security and support:

Refugees on TPVs and SHEVs, and asylum seekers on bridging visas are overrepresented in industries that have been amongst the hardest hit as a result of COVID-19, such as service and construction.¹⁸ As employers in these industries have been forced to close or operate at reduced capacity, many refugees and asylum seekers have lost their only source of income.¹⁹ A survey undertaken by Justice for Refugees SA to assess the impact of

¹⁵ For example, the Code obliges signatories to refrain from participation or involvement in criminal activity, but does not make clear whether a conviction is required before a person can be determined to have breached this. It also states that signatories must not 'engage in any anti-social or disruptive activities that are inconsiderate, disrespectful or threaten the peaceful enjoyment of other members of the community'. This is a very broad requirement that leaves considerable scope for discretion and that, arguably, infringes the constitutionally protected implied freedom of political communication.

¹⁶ See eg Refugee Council of Australia, *With Empty Hands: How the Australian Government is forcing people seeking asylum into destitution* (20 January 2019), Part 6 <https://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/with-empty-hands-destitution/6/>.

¹⁷ See Alexander Reilly, 'The Vulnerability of Safe Haven Enterprise Visa Holders: Balancing Work, Protection and Future Prospects' (2018) 41(3) *UNSW Law Journal* 871, <http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/journals/UNSWLJ/2018/30.html#Heading84>.

¹⁸ See Sarah Dale, '5 Questions about COVID-19 and people with temporary protection', above n 9.

¹⁹ *Ibid*.

COVID-19 on asylum seekers on bridging visas revealed that 67% of responders had lost jobs as a direct result of the pandemic.²⁰

Despite this, refugees and asylum seekers on temporary visas (along with other temporary visa holders) are excluded from key government measures designed to alleviate the pressures of lost employment, including JobSeeker (which provides relief to those who have lost income as a result of COVID-19) and JobKeeper (which supports employers affected by COVID-19 to retain their staff through wage subsidy payments).

The exclusion of refugees and asylum seekers on temporary visas from the JobKeeper scheme pushes these staff to the bottom of the food chain when it comes to competition for jobs, by making it economically unviable for employers to who are themselves under pressure to retain these staff, even when they wish to do so. This exacerbates the pre-existing challenges of securing stable employment that people in this category face.

While TPV and SHEV holders can access the equivalent of JobSeeker support via the Special Benefit program, asylum seekers on bridging visas lack access to income support altogether. This leaves them at a heightened risk of homelessness and destitution. This is also a risk faced by refugees on TPVs and SHEVs enrolled in study that exceeds 12 months in duration, as they are ineligible for the Special Benefit program.

As epidemiologist Professor Michael O'Toole has warned, failing to build in adequate economic supports for an already vulnerable group increases the likelihood that people in this category will have no viable option except to move into unsafe and overcrowded housing arrangements. In the context of a global pandemic this presents a clear public health risk.²¹ The importance of extending economic stability to refugees, people seeking asylum and other migrants is reflected in the WHO's recommendation that these groups be afforded equal treatment at the workplace, including access to fair conditions, social insurance programs, basic entitlements and flexibility.²² It is also reflected in the Principles of Protection for Migrants, Refugees, and Other Displaced Persons, which state that policies responding to COVID-19 must guarantee equal and non-discriminatory treatment of all persons, irrespective of their immigration status.²³

Recommendation 1: JobSeeker eligibility should be extended to all temporary visa holders, including those on bridging visas, who lack an alternative form of income.

Recommendation 2: JobKeeper eligibility should be extended to all temporary visa holders, including those on bridging visas.

²⁰ Justice for Refugees SA, Submission to the Senate Select Committee on COVID-19, 2.

²¹ See Bianca Hall and Angus Thompson, 'Plea for 1.1 million on temporary visas as expert warns of public health disaster', *The Sydney Morning Herald* (4 May 2020), <https://www.smh.com.au/national/plea-for-1-1-million-on-temporary-visas-as-expert-warns-of-public-health-disaster-20200430-p54op9.html>

²² World Health Organization, *Preparedness prevention and control of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) for refugees and migrants in non-camp settings: Interim Guidance*, above n 2, 2.

²³ Principle 1.

Recommendation 3: All full-time students on TPVs and SHEVs should be eligible for support via the Special Benefits scheme.

ii. Lack of access to medical treatment through Medicare

As noted above, a number of people seeking asylum who are on bridging visas have for some time been ineligible for Medicare. They remain ineligible, despite the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. The economic ramifications of COVID-19 for people in this cohort mean that many simply cannot afford to pay out of pocket for medical care. It is deeply problematic that, in the midst of an unprecedented global pandemic, federal government policy does not facilitate genuinely accessible healthcare for all members of the population. The WHO has recommended that countries should take steps to provide 'free testing and referrals as an emergency procedure and by avoiding excessive reliance on out-of-pocket payments for COVID-19-related health services.'²⁴ Similarly, the Principles of Protection for Migrants, Refugees, and Other Displaced Persons say that countries 'must respect the right to health of migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons, including by ensuring that the provision of essential medicines, prevention, and treatment are provided in a non-discriminatory manner'.²⁵

It is welcome to see that a number of State and Territory governments have taken steps to ameliorate the burden on those who are not entitled to Medicare by waiving healthcare fees in some circumstances. However, as the Refugee Advice and Casework Service has expressed, this does not fully compensate for the deficiencies at the federal level.²⁶ In some States it is not clear how extensively the fee waivers apply.²⁷ It is therefore possible that some refugees and asylum seekers on bridging visas might still lack full access to affordable medical care for COVID-19 related issues. Irrespective of whether or not this is the case, as the Refugee Advice and Casework Service has indicated in its submission to this inquiry, the experience of its clients suggests that people seeking asylum do not have a clear

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Principle 2.

²⁶ Refugee Advice and Casework Service, Submission to the Senate Select Committee on COVID-19, 2-3.

²⁷ For example, the NSW Health website states: 'Most people that are not eligible for Medicare will have health or travel insurance. For those that do not have adequate insurance coverage, NSW Health will waive these costs. This includes the waiving of payment and debt recovery procedures for ambulance transfers of people suspected to have COVID-19 infection, who are taken to NSW Health facilities for assessment. These arrangements have been put in place to ensure payment issues are not a barrier for people from overseas with respiratory symptoms seeking early medical advice. If you test positive to COVID-19 and require treatment, NSW Health will also waive these costs. This includes waiving payment and debt recovery procedures for people seeking treatment at NSW Health facilities.': See NSW Health, 'COVID-19: Frequently asked questions', <https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/covid-19/Pages/frequently-asked-questions.aspx#1-11>. It is not clear whether this waiver would, for instance, apply to an asymptomatic person who sought to be tested for COVID-19 because they believed they may have been exposed to a potential carrier.

understanding of the State and Territory fee exemptions, and are fearful of the prospect of being liable beyond their means for medical care and treatment.²⁸

A federal government policy that has the effect of deterring members of the population from seeking COVID-19 related medical care at the earliest possible opportunity runs the risk of jeopardising Australia's pandemic management response.

Recommendation 4: *Medicare access (or readily accessible, genuinely affordable healthcare by other means), should be provided to all in Australia including those on temporary visas, for the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic.*

2. Risks posed by Australia's immigration detention policies in the context of COVID-19

(a) People in Australian immigration detention

Recent figures from the Department of Home Affairs indicate that there are over 1300 people housed in Australia's immigration detention facilities.²⁹ The two largest cohorts of detainees are people who have had their visas cancelled under s 501 of the *Migration Act 1958*, and people who travelled to Australia by boat seeking asylum, who have not been granted a bridging visa or a temporary protection visa.³⁰ 40% of detainees have been in detention for over a year, and 23% for over two years.³¹ People seeking asylum may face the unique and extreme prospect of indefinite immigration detention where they are not granted protection in Australia, but cannot be safely returned to their home country.³²

Australia's policy of mandatory, potentially indefinite, immigration detention has been found by multiple UN bodies to be arbitrary and in violation of international law.³³ As the Human Rights Law Centre noted in its submission to this inquiry, the length that people spend in detention in Australia far exceeds that in some countries commonly used as comparators.³⁴

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, Australia's detention policy, which was already out of step with international standards, has become a potential public health risk. Indeed, the

²⁸ Refugee Advice and Casework Service, Submission to the Senate Select Committee on COVID-19, 2-3.

²⁹ See Refugee Council of Australia, 'Statistics on people in detention in Australia' (7 May 2020), Part 2: Number of people in detention, <https://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/detention-australia-statistics/2/>

³⁰ Ibid, Part 6: Reasons for detention & nationalities, <https://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/detention-australia-statistics/6/>.

³¹ See Australian Government, Department of Home Affairs, *Immigration Detention and Community Status Statistics* (February 2020).

³² See eg *Al-Kateb v Godwin* (2004) 219 CLR 562.

³³ See 'Immigration Detention in Australia' (Factsheet: Kaldor Centre for International Refugee Law), <https://www.kaldorcentre.unsw.edu.au/publication/immigration-detention-australia>. See also Human Rights Law Centre, Submission to the Senate Select Committee on COVID-19, 7.

³⁴ Human Rights Law Centre, Submission to the Senate Select Committee on COVID-19, 6-7.

Commonwealth Department of Health itself recognises that ‘people in correctional and detention facilities’ are amongst those most at risk of contracting COVID-19.³⁵

The Australasian Society for Infectious Diseases and the Australian College of Infection Prevention and Control have cautioned that the conditions in detention centres ‘would preclude adequate social distancing or self-isolation’, potentially posing a risk to the health of detainees, staff and the broader Australian community.³⁶ This is exacerbated by shortages of hygiene supplies, such as soap, toilet paper and hand sanitiser,³⁷ and by the fact that a number of detainees have compromised immune systems or chronic medical conditions, and therefore fall into high-risk groups in the event of a COVID-19 outbreak.³⁸ In March 2020, a staff member at a Brisbane detention centre has tested positive for COVID-19.³⁹

In these circumstances, over 11,000 health care professionals have signed a joint letter to the Australian Government, calling for the release of detainees, on public health grounds.⁴⁰ Similar calls have been made by the Australian Human Rights Commissioner,⁴¹ and a number of UN organisations.⁴² The Principles of Protection for Migrants, Refugees, and Other Displaced Persons state that countries ‘may not enforce immigration laws in a manner that increases the risk of transmission of COVID-19’, and that ‘detention of migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons is impermissible where such detention would expose them to serious risks to their health and life due to the COVID-19 pandemic’.⁴³

While Australia’s immigration detention policies have not changed as a result of COVID-19, a number of foreign countries have taken steps to reduce the number of people in immigration detention, on account of the risks posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. An

³⁵ Australian Government, Department of Health, ‘What you need to know about coronavirus (COVID-19)’, <https://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert/what-you-need-to-know-about-coronavirus-covid-19#who-is-most-at-risk>

³⁶ Australasian Society for Infectious Diseases and Australian College of Infection Prevention and Control, Joint Statement on COVID-19 and detainees, <https://www.asid.net.au/documents/item/1868>

³⁷ See eg Rebekah Holt and Saba Vasefi, ‘We are sitting ducks for Covid 19: asylum seekers write to PM after detainee tested in immigration detention’, *The Guardian* (24 March 2020), <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2020/mar/24/we-are-sitting-ducks-for-covid-19-asylum-seekers-write-to-pm-after-detainee-tested-in-immigration-detention>

³⁸ See eg Refugee Council of Australia, ‘Leaving no-one behind: Ensuring people seeking asylum and refugees are included in COVID-19 strategies’ (28 April 2020), <https://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/priorities-covid-19/>

³⁹ See eg Ben Smee, Ben Doherty and Rebekah Holt, ‘Fears for refugees after guard at Brisbane immigration detention centre tests positive for coronavirus’, *The Guardian* (19 March 2020), <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2020/mar/19/fears-for-refugees-as-guard-at-brisbane-immigration-detention-centre-tests-positive-for-coronavirus>

⁴⁰ See eg Bianca Hall, ‘Doctors warn of deadly coronavirus risks for refugees, guests at Melbourne hotel’, *The Sydney Morning Herald* (April 1 2020), https://www.smh.com.au/national/doctors-warn-of-deadly-coronavirus-risks-for-refugees-guests-at-melbourne-hotel-20200401-p54g1t.html?mc_cid=9bf2d4e720&mc_eid=33b95b7d1e

⁴¹ Stefan Armbruster, ‘Human Rights Commissioner calls for immigration detainees’ release over coronavirus infection fears’, *SBS News* (13 April 2020), <https://www.sbs.com.au/news/human-rights-commissioner-calls-for-immigration-detainees-release-over-coronavirus-infection-fears>

⁴² <https://www.unhcr.org/news/press/2020/3/5e836f164/rights-health-refugees-migrants-stateless-must-protected-covid-19-response.html>

⁴³ Principle 8.

overview of some of these measures is provided in the Human Rights Law Centre's submission to this inquiry.⁴⁴ The steps taken by these countries indicate that significant change to immigration processing arrangements is feasible, and is warranted in the context of COVID-19.

Recommendation 5: *The Australian Government should take urgent measures to reduce the number of people in immigration detention, in line with public health advice and international practice.*

The Human Rights Law Centre's submission to this inquiry outlines a range of practical steps that can be taken to reduce immigration detention populations in the Australian context.⁴⁵ I endorse these suggestions.

(b) Detention as a consequence of visa cancellation

Non-citizens within the Australian community are vulnerable to immigration detention where they have their visa cancelled under any of the broad cancellation grounds set out in the *Migration Act 1958*.⁴⁶ For people on bridging 'E' visas, the threshold is lower – they face the prospect of visa cancellation and immigration detention if they breach any of the requirements of the Code of Behaviour that they are required to sign.

Visa cancellation numbers are very high.⁴⁷ Currently, people who have had their visa cancelled or refused under s 501 of the *Migration Act* make up the largest cohort of people currently in immigration detention. In light of this, taking steps to reduce the number of people in immigration detention would be futile without measures to ensure that detention facilities are not repopulated on account of an unchanged visa cancellation regime.

Recommendation 6: *For the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic, the federal government should implement mechanisms to restrict the number of visa cancellations.*

The Visa Cancellations Working Group has made a detailed submission to this inquiry, recommending that this end should be achieved by:

- *Suspending adverse discretionary visa cancellation decision-making except where this is a matter of public safety or at the request of the person affected, and*
- *Issuing bridging visas as an alternative to detention for those who are or become unlawful.*

⁴⁴ Human Rights Law Centre, Submission to the Senate Select Committee on COVID-19, 4-5.

⁴⁵ *Ibid*, 6

⁴⁶ See eg *Migration Act 1958* (Cth), ss 109, 116, 501.

⁴⁷ Since the current visa cancellation regime was introduced in 2014, over 6,600 visas have been cancelled or refused under s 501 of the *Migration Act* alone: Australian Government, Department of Home Affairs, 'Key visa cancellation statistics' (October 2019),

<https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/research-and-statistics/statistics/visa-statistics/visa-cancellation>.

The Kaldor Centre is a member of the Visa Cancellations Working Group. I endorse these recommendations, and the reasoning detailed by the Working Group in its submission. In addition, I suggest that (consistent with the Working Group's recommendations), for the duration of the pandemic, holders of bridging 'E' visas should not be liable to lose their bridging visa where they have breached the Code of Conduct.

(c) Responsibility for asylum seekers transferred to Nauru and Papua New Guinea

Asylum seekers who have arrived in Australia by boat since August 2012 have faced the prospect of transfer to regional processing in Nauru or Papua New Guinea.⁴⁸ Currently around 430 asylum seekers remain in these regional processing countries.⁴⁹

Both Papua New Guinea and Nauru have limited health infrastructure, and lack the capacity to respond effectively to a widespread outbreak of COVID-19. The prospect of such an outbreak remains very real, with the pandemic at large. Papua New Guinea has seen several confirmed cases of COVID-19 throughout the country, suggesting the presence of community spread.⁵⁰

In the event of a COVID-19 outbreak, the 430 asylum seekers who remain in Papua New Guinea and Nauru would face dire health risks. Their presence in these countries also increases the risk for citizens of Papua New Guinea and Nauru, by raising the pressure on local health infrastructure.

A number of medical transfer cases brought before the Federal Court have affirmed that, prima facie, Australia owes a duty of care to provide appropriate medical treatment to asylum seekers it has transferred to Papua New Guinea and Nauru.⁵¹ The *Migration Act* provides the infrastructure for asylum seekers to be transferred from regional processing countries to Australia for the purposes of medical treatment or other 'temporary purposes'.⁵² The government should use this power to transfer the asylum seekers who remain in Papua New Guinea and Nauru to Australia, to alleviate the health risks both to this cohort and to the populations of those countries. Indeed, its duty of care may legally compel it to do so.

Recommendation 7: *The government should use its powers under s 198B of the Migration Act to transfer asylum seekers remaining on Papua New Guinea and Nauru to Australia.*

⁴⁸ *Migration Act 1958* (Cth), ss 198AB, 198AD.

⁴⁹ Asylum Insight, Statistics: People in onshore and offshore detention, <https://www.asyluminsight.com/statistics#.XuJNUS1L0Wo>.

⁵⁰ See further Human Rights Law Centre, Submission to the Senate Select Committee on COVID-19, 7-8.

⁵¹ See eg *Plaintiff S99/2016 v Minister for Immigration and Border Protection* [2016] FCA 483; *FRX17 as litigation representative for FRM17 v Minister for Immigration and Border Protection* [2018] FCA 63; *AYX18 v Minister for Home Affairs* [2018] FCA 283. For a brief overview see Human Rights Law Centre, Submission to the Senate Select Committee on COVID-19, 7-8.

⁵² *Migration Act 1958* (Cth), s 198B.

Thank you for the opportunity to make this submission. If I can be of further assistance to the Committee, please do not hesitate to contact me at sangeetha.pillai@unsw.edu.au.

Yours sincerely,

Dr Sangeetha Pillai

Senior Research Associate

Andrew & Renata Kaldor Centre for International Refugee Law, UNSW

sangeetha.pillai@unsw.edu.au

Human mobility and human rights in the COVID-19 pandemic: Principles of protection for migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons

Developed under the auspices of:



Cornell Law School
Migration and Human Rights Program



Zolberg Institute on
Migration and Mobility

1. Equal treatment and non-discrimination

State policies responding to COVID-19 must guarantee equal and non-discriminatory treatment of all persons, irrespective of their immigration and citizenship status or the fact of their displacement.

2. Right to health

States must respect the right to health of migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons, including by ensuring that the provision of essential medicines, prevention, and treatment are provided in a non-discriminatory manner.

3. State obligations to combat stigma, racism and xenophobia

States should ensure that neither their actions nor the actions of others stigmatize or incite violence against persons on account of their actual or perceived health status, in particular when such stigmatization is linked to nationality or immigration status.

4. Restrictions on movement between States

States are required to ensure that restrictions on mobility adopted in response to COVID-19 respect the rights of all persons to leave any State and to re-enter their home States.

5. Restrictions on movements within States

In responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, States must respect the liberty of movement of all persons within their territory.

6. Non-return and access to territory

A State's pursuit of legitimate health goals must respect the fundamental principle of non-refoulement, including non-return to a real risk of persecution, arbitrary deprivation of life, torture, or other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment.

7. Enforcement of immigration law, including detention

States may not enforce immigration laws in a manner that increases the risk of transmission of COVID-19, and such enforcement must comport with fundamental norms of due process. Detention of migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons is impermissible where such detention would expose them to serious risks to their health and life due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

8. Right to protection of life and health for persons in camps, collective shelters, and settlements

States must take effective measures to mitigate COVID-19 transmission among migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons living in camps, collective shelters, and settlements.

9. Right to information

Migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons have a right to information about COVID-19, including information related to symptoms, prevention, control of spread, treatment, and social relief. The internet is an indispensable source of information, and blocking or interfering with access during a pandemic is not justifiable.

10. Protection of privacy

In responding to COVID-19, States must protect the right to privacy of migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons, including their right to control the release of personal medical information.

11. Gender considerations

States must ensure the protection of the rights of displaced women, girls and gender-non-conforming people, and should identify and mitigate particular threats to their health, safety, and well-being in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

12. Marginalized groups

Certain groups among migrant, refugee, and other displaced populations require special attention in the context of COVID-19, particularly when it comes to protecting the right to health, access to information, and the prohibition on discrimination. These include older people, persons with disabilities, and children.

13. Labor rights of workers

States must observe the labor rights of migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons working in essential occupations and industries, and in particular take measures to protect their health. States must provide assistance to migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons who lose their jobs and incomes due to the COVID-19 pandemic to the same extent that such protection is afforded to nationals.

14. Rights and their limitations

Any restrictions on rights must be provided by law and be reasonable, necessary, and proportionate. Rights may not be suspended except in a publicly declared emergency threatening the life of the nation, and only if strictly required by the situation. Any such suspension must be consistent with the State's other international legal obligations.

Human mobility and human rights in the COVID-19 pandemic: Principles of protection for migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons

Developed under the auspices of:



Introduction

In responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, many States have taken harsh and unprecedented measures against migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons. These have included border closures, quarantines, expulsions, and lock-downs of migrant worker communities and refugee camps. Migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons have also been excluded from programs adopted by States to secure the health and economic well-being of those within their borders. Actions taken to control and prevent the spread of the virus and to ameliorate the massive harms inflicted by the pandemic must be consistent with established international human rights norms. These norms – including those of non-discrimination, rights to health and to information, due process, and non-return to risks of serious harm – apply to all persons, irrespective of their immigration status.

The following principles derive from international treaties and instruments, customary international law, decisions of UN treaty bodies, and guidelines widely accepted by the international community. They are further informed by decisions of human rights bodies at the regional level and regional inter-State agreements. The principles are offered to inform and guide State action, to assist international organizations, and to provide a basis for advocacy and education.

The current crisis demands robust and effective action. But turbulent times do not justify claims that rights can be dispensed with or set aside because they are considered inconvenient to the pursuit of controlling the virus. It is precisely in such times that international human rights do their most important work, reminding us of the core principles of the humanity we are struggling to preserve.

1. Equal treatment and non-discrimination

State policies responding to COVID-19 must guarantee equal and non-discriminatory treatment of all persons, irrespective of their immigration and citizenship status or the fact of their displacement.

The threat of COVID-19 knows no boundaries – no borders of geography, class, race, age, gender, sexual orientation, status, or situation. This means ensuring access to medical assistance, testing,

and health care for all who are or may be at risk, as well as access to State programs adopted to ameliorate the economic hardships imposed by the pandemic. Not to address the health needs of migrants, refugees, or other displaced persons on grounds of their origin or status would, in addition to increasing the risk of further spread of COVID-19, constitute discrimination because it would be unreasonable, disproportionate, pursue no legitimate goal, and threaten the well-being of the entire community.

The principle of non-discrimination also mandates proactive measures to bring the necessary health services and other vital life-saving services, such as food and housing, to marginalized communities, including those whose displacement, voluntary or involuntary, has separated them from traditional means of support. A proactive approach will necessarily benefit the community as a whole by reducing the risks of transmission by and among those who otherwise might be unable – due to lack of resources, illness, disability, or other circumstances – to stop work, self-isolate, or independently access health services.

(Sources: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) arts. 2(1), 26; International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) art. 2(2); International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) art. 1(1); Charter of the United Nations, preamble, arts. 1(3), 55; Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), art. 2(1); Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (Refugee Convention), art. 3; Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, principle 1(1).)

2. Right to health

States must respect the right to health of migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons, including by ensuring that the provision of essential medicines, prevention, and treatment are provided in a non-discriminatory manner.

The right to health is widely recognized in international law. States have an obligation to provide access to existing health care services that are reasonably available when lack of access to that health care could expose an individual or community to a risk that can result in loss of life. Access to food, water and sanitation, safe shelter and education are recognized as part of realizing the right to health. These obligations, crucial in the current COVID-19 pandemic, are owed to all persons, including migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons, as well as stateless persons whose lack of effective nationality must not preclude them from enjoying the right to health. The right to effective and respectful health services are best achieved by measures that take into account the views of affected populations.

(Sources: UDHR art. 25; ICESCR art. 12; CERD 5(e)(iv); UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 14 on the right to the highest attainable standard of health; UN Human Rights Committee, CCPR Nell Toussaint v Canada (2018), para 11.)

3. State obligations to combat stigma, racism and xenophobia

States should ensure that neither their actions nor the actions of others stigmatize or incite violence against persons on account of their actual or perceived health status, in particular when such stigmatization is linked to race, national origin or immigration status.

International human rights norms prohibit States from targeting or discriminating against particular groups based on their status, including actual or perceived health status. Numerous instances of stigmatization and racist or xenophobic violence have been directed against people based, in particular, on their Asian descent or the perception that they were a source of COVID-19 infection. Stigma can operate as a significant barrier to seeking health care – a result that endangers both the groups that are targeted and the public at large. Thus, States must refrain from measures that foster or perpetuate stigma, and they should ensure that public health responses to COVID-19 are inclusive of and respect the rights of marginalized groups, including migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons. In addition, States should take proactive steps to combat stigma and discrimination on the part of third parties, such as service providers, private sector employers, the media, and community members. These could include a range of efforts aimed at public education and communications to underpin the fact that viruses are not synonymous with nationality. The availability of accurate and timely information about the disease and how it can be transmitted is also critical in both realizing the right to health and combating stigma.

(Sources: UDHR art. 2(1); ICCPR art. 2(1); ICESCR art. 2(2); ICERD arts. 1.1, 2, 4; Refugee Convention art. 3; CERD Committee General Recommendation No. 30 (2005.))

4. Restrictions on movement between States

States are required to ensure that restrictions on mobility adopted in response to COVID-19 respect the rights of all persons to leave any State and to re-enter their home State.

The right of all persons to leave any State and the right to re-enter one's home State (including one's state of habitual residence) may be restricted only in exceptional circumstances. Restrictions of these rights adopted to prevent or contain the spread of COVID-19 must be authorized by law and must be necessary and proportionate to the legitimate aims of protecting public health and the rights of others.

In many cases, there are more effective disease-control measures than border closures. Furthermore, border closures can endanger mobile populations and impede the movement of medical supplies. Where necessary to protect public health, border closures should be subject to exceptions for compelling humanitarian and compassionate needs and that ensure that a State's international obligations can be respected (including the right to seek and enjoy asylum).

(Sources: UDHR arts., 13(2), 29(2); ICCPR art.12(2)-(4); UN Human Rights Committee, CCPR General Comment No. 27; WHO, International Health Regulations (2nd ed.) arts. 23, 32.)

5. Restrictions on movements within States

In responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, States must respect the liberty of movement of all persons within their territory.

All persons, including migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons, are guaranteed free movement within States. In adopting measures to prevent and control the spread of COVID-19, States have adopted a wide range of limits on free movement. International law does not forbid policies requiring social distancing in public, self-isolation at home or curfews, where demonstrably necessary to the health of individuals and the community. Quarantines restricting freedom of movement and requiring residence at designated places may also be permissible, provided they do not constitute arbitrary detention. The cordoning off of areas – preventing either exit or entrance – must also meet requirements of reasonableness and proportionality. In each of these cases, restrictions on movement must be designed and enforced in a non-discriminatory way.

Restrictions on freedom of movement must also be consistent with other human rights. In particular, they must respect the right to life (including rights to food, clean water, health, and access to humanitarian aid) as well as freedoms of speech, assembly, and association and protection against arbitrary detention. They must also respect the protection of the family as a fundamental group unit of society; the separation of families is not justified other than for purposes of self-isolation, confinement, or treatment of infected family members.

(Sources: UDHR arts. 13(1), 16, 29(2); ICCPR arts. 12(1),(3), 23; UN Human Rights Committee, CCPR General Comment No. 27.)

6. Non-return and access to territory

A State's pursuit of legitimate health goals must respect the fundamental principle of non-refoulement, including non-return to a real risk of persecution, arbitrary deprivation of life, torture, or other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment.

The norm of *non-refoulement*, a fundamental principle of international law, is implicated in two important respects by State measures to respond to COVID-19. First, it may, under certain circumstances, prohibit removal of a migrant, refugee, or displaced person to a country where the absence or inadequacy of health care creates threats to life or a risk of serious, rapid, and irreversible decline in health.

Second, State measures may infringe upon the right to seek and enjoy asylum. Blanket measures to exclude refugees or asylum seekers from access to territory without ensuring protection from *refoulement* are inconsistent with international law. Exceptions for refugees and asylum seekers to border closures and limitations on entry, combined with health measures such as screening, testing and quarantine, can enable States to manage arrivals safely while respecting the principle of *non-refoulement*.

(Sources: Refugee Convention, art. 33; Convention against Torture Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (CAT) art. 3; ICCPR arts. 7, 13; OAU Convention governing specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa art. 2(3); American Convention on Human Rights art. 22(8); ECtHR, Paposhvili v Belgium (2016); UNHCR, Key Legal Considerations on access to territory for persons in need of international protection in the context of the COVID-19 response, 16 March 2020.)

7. Enforcement of immigration law, including detention

States may not enforce immigration laws in a manner that increases the risk of transmission of COVID-19, and such enforcement must comport with fundamental norms of due process. Detention of migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons is impermissible where such detention would expose them to serious risks to their health and life due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

State enforcement of immigration laws must not put in jeopardy the right to health of migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons, government officials, or the public. In particular, enforcement activities, and the threat of such activities, should not prevent or hinder migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons from seeking health care services.

Where State policies adopted in response to COVID-19 restrict access to information regarding legal rights or to counsel and interpreters, immigration proceedings may deny persons due process and protection against arbitrary expulsion. Under such circumstances, State pursuit of vital public health goals may require suspension of enforcement of immigration laws.

Once COVID-19 is introduced into a place of immigration detention, those housed there will face great difficulties in engaging in appropriate health practices, such as social distancing and effective hygiene. States have long been encouraged to develop robust and effective alternatives to detention. Where detention would expose migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons to serious COVID-19-related risks, and in particular where such alternatives exist or could reasonably be adopted, continued detention cannot be reasonable, necessary, or proportionate. In some circumstances, migration detention could constitute a threat to the right not to be subjected to inhuman and degrading treatment and the right to life. Persons released from detention should be supported to ensure they can engage in appropriate health practices and will have access to health services. Even in the midst of a pandemic, detained migrants and refugees have the right to challenge the legality, length, and conditions of their detention and to be compensated for any unlawful detention.

(Sources: UDHR arts. 3, 5, 6, 7, 14; ICCPR arts. 6, 7, 9(1), 10, 13, 14(1), 16, 26; ICESCR arts. 12(1); Refugee Convention arts. 16, 31-32; UN Human Rights Committee, CCPR General Comment No. 35.)

8. Right to protection of life and health for persons in camps, collective shelters, and settlements

States must take effective measures to mitigate COVID-19 transmission among migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons living in camps, collective shelters, and settlements.

The duty of States to take steps necessary for the prevention, treatment, and control of pandemic diseases applies with equal force toward persons who are compelled to live in camps, collective shelters, or settlements in which they are excluded from health systems provided to the general population. Migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons living in such locations must be provided with access to health services; information in a language they understand; clean water and soap, disinfectants and other means of enhancing personal hygiene; practical measures for physical distancing (which, however, must not result in lack of support to the most vulnerable); testing and tracking capacities to isolate infected persons and persons who might be infected; and, where possible, measures to decongest camps, collective shelters, and settlements.

Restrictions on movement into, out of and within camps, collective shelters, or settlements for migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons present particular challenges. Such restrictions may be justifiable if strictly necessary for the protection of the health of those residing there or the community at large (provided that adequate health measures and services are provided to persons within such camps, collective shelters, and settlements). Further, protection of health requires that humanitarian personnel working in camps, collective shelters, or settlements be screened for COVID-19 and provided with personal protective equipment to prevent COVID-19 from spreading.

(Sources: UDHR art. 3; ICCPR arts. 2(1), 6(1); IESCR art. 12(2); Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement arts. 12(20), 18(2)(d); ECtHR, Budayeva and Others v Russia (2008.))

9. Right to information

Migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons have a right to information about COVID-19, including information related to symptoms, prevention, control of spread, treatment, and social relief. The internet is an indispensable source of information, and blocking or interfering with access during a pandemic is not justifiable.

Access to scientifically sound health-related information is a crucial part of the right to health, and States have an obligation to provide access to accurate and reliable information to migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons. Such information should include the nature and level of the health threat, measures to mitigate risks, how to access health care, and ongoing response efforts (including restrictions on movement and other rights). Information must be made available in a language that migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons can understand. In order to foster the trust necessary to contain the spread of the virus, provide health care for those who need it, and best deploy resources, affected persons should be provided with information that permits them to effectively participate in the crafting of response efforts.

States have an obligation proactively to gather and disclose up-to-date information on pandemic management and response measures through digital, broadcast, social and other media. Blocking access to the internet through broad restrictions is never justified, and it is particularly harmful during a public health emergency. Any restriction imposed must be set forth in writing, must be narrowly tailored to promote a legitimate national security or related interest, and must not be targeted directly or indirectly against an identifiable social group, such as migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons. At the same time, States have a responsibility to ensure that the media is not used during a public health emergency for purposes of persecution or incitement to violence against such groups. In balancing these dual aims, the ordering of content take-downs or blocking of websites or social media accounts should be undertaken only when the information is clearly false and harmful or where the content constitutes incitement to violence, hatred, or discrimination.

(Sources: UDHR art. 19; ICCPR art. 19; UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) arts. 17, 24(e); Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights art. 10; UN Human Rights Committee, CCPR General Comment 34.)

10. Protection of privacy

In responding to COVID-19, States must protect the right to privacy of migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons, including their right to control the release of personal medical information.

Measures to effectively prevent and control infection and provide clinical care involve collection and management of personal data, including of migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons. In pursuit of public health goals, neither names, other information by which a person could be identified nor personal medical information should be publicly disclosed without that person's express and voluntary consent. For purposes of contact tracing, revealing the name and health status of a person without the person's consent should be a measure of last resort to be undertaken only when all reasonable efforts to obtain consent have been pursued. Tracking the movement of persons infected with COVID-19 should be used only in limited circumstances, such as where the information is not obtainable directly from the person and where it will be used to enable contact tracing.

(Sources: UDHR art. 12; ICCPR art. 17; ECHR art. 8; ECtHR, Z. v. Finland (1997); Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation), OJ 2016 L 119/1.)

11. Gender considerations

States must ensure the protection of the rights of displaced women, girls and gender-non-conforming people, and should identify and mitigate particular threats to their health, safety, and well-being in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Women, girls and gender non-conforming people experience distinct challenges and risks related to the COVID-19 pandemic, including exacerbation of existing inequalities. These gender-specific risks pertain to migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons, particularly those who experience barriers in accessing essential goods and services and who live in camps, collective shelters, or settlements. Increased caregiving responsibilities – including care of children and sick relatives – can limit women’s and girls’ access to information, services, education, and livelihood activities. Indoor confinement increases the incidence of intimate partner violence and reduces the access of survivors of gender-based violence to life-saving care and support. In responses to COVID-19, women, girls and gender non-conforming people must be ensured access to sexual and reproductive health information, goods, and services, including safe access to abortion care.

(Sources: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women arts. 3, 12; UNHCR, Age, Gender and Diversity Considerations – COVID-19, 21 March 2020; UNHCR, Gender-based violence prevention, risk mitigation and response during COVID-19, 26 March 2020; WHO, Gender equity in the health workforce: Analysis of 104 countries, March 2019; Amnesty International, Responses to Covid-19 and States’ Human Rights Obligations: Preliminary Observations, 12 March 2020.)

12. Marginalized groups

Certain groups among migrant, refugee, and other displaced populations require special attention in the context of COVID-19, particularly when it comes to protecting the right to health, access to information, and the prohibition on discrimination. These include older people, persons with disabilities, and children.

Older people (defined by the U.N. as people over 60) are most vulnerable to COVID-19 and have a higher fatality rate. Older migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons living in camps, collective shelters, and settlements will face particular health risks from limited access to health and hygiene supplies and less ability to socially distance or self-isolate. Realizing their right to health will require governments to ensure access to health care, regardless of legal status, and access to the shelter, water, and sanitation facilities they need to maintain their health. Older migrants in detention, particularly those with chronic health conditions, face particular risks and their continued detention would be disproportionate.

Persons with disabilities (including physical, mental, intellectual and sensory) within migrant, refugee, and other displaced communities may not be able to socially distance since they rely on others for many daily tasks. These vulnerabilities are compounded by challenges in access to information on COVID-19 and the availability of services especially when they have specific communication needs. States are required to guarantee the rights to information, health, education,

and a basic standard of living and to ensure accessibility and reasonable accommodation for people with disabilities to enable them to live independently in the community, with support as necessary.

Children constitute an estimated 31 million of the world’s forcibly displaced, and, in the context of the current pandemic, face particular challenges, including access to testing and treatment, adequate water, sanitation, shelter, and education. These challenges are compounded for children who are unaccompanied or separated through border closures, intensified immigration enforcement, containment measures such as quarantine, and the death of caregivers. International human rights law requires States to ensure that the best interests of the child is a primary consideration in all actions concerning children. In responding to the COVID-19 crisis, States must respect the right to family life and the principle of family unity. States should thus refrain from actions that could result in separation and should take proactive measures to facilitate the speedy reunification of families. States must also take steps to combat the sexual exploitation and trafficking of children.

(Sources: CRC art. 3(1), 9(1), 10(1); ICCPR arts. 17(1), (2), UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime: Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children art. 9; ICESCR arts. 10, 12; International Covenant on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities arts. 11, 25.)

13. Labor rights of workers

States must observe the labor rights of migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons working in essential occupations and industries, and in particular take measures to protect their health. States must provide assistance to migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons who lose their jobs and incomes due to the COVID-19 pandemic to the same extent that such protection is afforded to nationals.

Migrants, who make up large portions of the “essential” workforce in many States, will continue to work during the COVID-19 pandemic. Standards related to workplace safety, minimum wages, hazard pay, overtime, and collective bargaining apply to them on the same basis as nationals. To protect the health of all workers, States must ensure that migrant, refugee, and other displaced workers are provided with appropriate protective equipment, as well as with soap, water, and sanitary facilities. They may not be compelled to work in hazardous conditions or confined in overcrowded accommodation.

States must also protect, on the same basis as nationals, migrants, refugees, and other displaced persons who are unable to work (whether because of sickness or workplace closures) due to the pandemic. They are entitled to the same social benefits as nationals, including with respect to health care, sick leave, social security, and unemployment insurance. States should also take steps to ensure that work closures and other measures do not expose migrants and their families to any special risks, whether they stay or are forced to return home in order to survive. For instance, visas should be granted or extended regardless of employment status, and no one should be rendered “irregular” because they have lost their job or failed to acquire one during the pandemic.

(Sources: UDHR art. 23; ICESCR art. 6; Refugee Convention arts. 17-19, 23, 24; ICERD art. 5, Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families arts. 11, 25, 55, 56.)

14. Rights and their limitations

Any restrictions on rights must be provided by law and be reasonable, necessary, and proportionate. Rights may not be suspended except in a publicly declared emergency threatening the life of the nation, and only if strictly required by the situation. Any such suspension must be consistent with the State's other international legal obligations.

As a general rule, everyone's rights must be exercised in context with the rights of others and the community at large. Thus, States may restrict the exercise of certain rights where such restrictions are in the interest of public health or necessary for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. Any restriction imposed must be for legitimate purposes of public health and well-being, must always be provided by law and must be shown to be reasonable, necessary, and proportionate, both formally and in practice.

In extreme circumstances, such as an emergency threatening the life of the nation, States may go further and suspend the exercise of certain rights altogether. Because such "derogation" measures carry risks to the rule of law and to democratic and accountable government, an emergency must be publicly declared and reflect an actual, clear, present or imminent risk, not merely the apprehension of one in the future. In addition, only those measures may be taken that are strictly required by the situation, in light of the duration, geographical scope, and impact of the emergency. They are temporary measures, and must not be inconsistent with the State's other obligations under international law, including the principle of non-discrimination.

Although certain rights may be limited or suspended, the law never is; and some rights are protected absolutely. These include the right not to be arbitrarily deprived of life, the right not to be subject or returned to situations of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and the right of everyone to equality before the law and to recognition as a person before the law.

(Sources: ICCPR arts. 4, 6(1), 16; ECHR art.15(1); AHCR art. 27(1); UN Human Rights Committee, CCPR General Comment No. 29.)

These Principles were developed under the auspices of the Program on Forced Migration, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University; the Migration and Human Rights Program, Cornell Law School; and the Zolberg Institute on Migration and Mobility, The New School.

This document was drafted by the following group of experts:

T. Alexander Aleinikoff, University Professor and Director, Zolberg Institute on Migration and Mobility, The New School

Chaloka Beyani, PhD, Associate Professor, London School of Economics

Iain Byrne, Head of Refugee and Migrant Rights and Deputy Programme Director (ag.), Global Issues Programme, Special Advisor, Strategic Litigation, Amnesty International - International Secretariat

Francois Crépeau, Hans & Tamar Oppenheimer Professor of Public International Law, Director, McGill Centre for Human Rights and Legal Pluralism, McGill University

Joanne Csete, PhD, Associate Professor, Heilbrunn Department of Population and Family Health, Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health

Guy S. Goodwin-Gill, Professor, Kaldor Centre for International Refugee Law, University of NSW

Walter Kälin, Professor Emeritus, University of Bern

Ian M. Kysel, Visiting Assistant Clinical Professor of Law, Cornell Law School

Jane McAdam, Scientia Professor and Director, Kaldor Centre for International Refugee Law, University of NSW

Chidi Anselm Odinkalu, PhD, Senior Managing Legal Officer, Open Society Justice Initiative

Anna Shea, Legal Adviser and Researcher, Amnesty International - International Secretariat

Leah Zamore, Director, Humanitarian Crises Program, New York University

Monette Zard, Allan Rosenfield Associate Professor of Forced Migration and Health, Director of the Forced Migration and Health Program, Heilbrunn Department of Population and Family Health, Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health

The co-conveners would also like to acknowledge the significant contributions of Catherine McGahan (Associate Director, Zolberg Institute on Migration and Mobility, The New School) and Sarah Guyer (Teaching Assistant, Program on Forced Migration and Health, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University) to this effort.

The following 797 scholars have also signed on to signal their endorsement of these Principles (note that individual affiliations are provided for identification purposes only):

Samer Abdelnour Lecturer Institute for Global Prosperity University College London	Karine Abderemane Maître de Conférences en Droit Public University of Tours	Atsuko Abe, PhD
David Abraham Professor Emeritus of Law University of Miami	Nancy S. Abramowitz Professor of Practice American University Washington College of Law	Leisy Abrego Professor University of California, Los Angeles
Evangeline Abriel Clinical Professor of Law Santa Clara University School of Law	E. Tendayi Achiume Professor of Law University of California, Los Angeles School of Law	Tano Acka PhD Student University of Rennes 1
Brooke Ackerly Professor Vanderbilt University	Diego Acosta Professor University of Bristol	Silvia Adamo Associate Professor Faculty of Law University of Copenhagen
Lisa V. Adams, MD	Fiona B. Adamson University of London School of Oriental and African Studies	Olanike S. Adelakun American University of Nigeria
Tunde Adeleke Professor Iowa State University	Ujju Aggarwal Assistant Professor The New School	Jody Agius Vallejo Associate Professor of Sociology University of Southern California
Christine Agius, PhD Senior Lecturer, Politics & International Relations Swinburne University of Technology	Gladys Aguilar PhD Candidate Harvard University	Muneer Ahmad Sol Goldman Clinical Professor of Law Yale Law School
Zohra Ahmed Clinical Teaching Fellow Cornell Law School	Sharry Aiken Associate Professor Faculty of Law Queen's University	Joshua Aiken JD/PhD Student, History and African- American Studies Yale University
Alan Aja Associate Professor Brooklyn College The City University of New York	Payam Akhavan Professor Faculty of Law McGill University	Susan Akram Clinical Professor International Human Rights Clinic Boston University
Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein Perry World House Professor of the Practice of Law and Human Rights University of Pennsylvania	Mohammad Rashed Alam Bhuiyan PhD Candidate, CTPSR Centre for Trust, Peace and Social Relations Coventry University	Francisco Alba Professor El Colegio de México
Richard Alba Distinguished Professor of Sociology The Graduate Center The City University of New York	Raquel E. Aldana Professor of Law University of California, Davis	Heather Alexander

Khulud Alhamazani Monash University	Alexandra Délano Alonso Associate Professor and Chair of Global Studies The New School	Astrid Osorio Álvarez Clinical Professor and Director University of Antioquia
Arléne Amarante Assistant Professor of Law Lincoln Memorial University	Mads Andenas Professor, Institute of Advanced Legal Studies; University of Oslo and University of London School of Advanced Study	Bridget Anderson Professor Migration Mobilities Bristol University of Bristol
Stefano Angeleri, PhD Irish Centre for Human Rights National University of Ireland, Galway	Deborah Anker Clinical Professor of Law Founder, Harvard Immigration and Refugee Clinical Program Harvard Law School	Maryna Annaberdieva Masters Student London School of Economics and Political Science
Carolina Antonini Adjunct Professor Georgia State University College of Law	Elizabeth Aranda, PhD	Sandra Gil Araujo, PhD Tenured Researcher National Scientific and Technical Research Council
Efrat Arbel Associate Professor University of British Columbia Allard School of Law	Ashley Binetti Armstrong Acting Assistant Professor New York University School of Law	Mitchell Ash Professor Emeritus of Modern History University of Vienna
Idil Atak Associate Professor Criminology Ryerson University	Kif Augustine Ivan Meitus Chair and Professor of Law Brigham Young University J. Reuben Clark Law School	Bilgin Ayata, PhD Professor for Political Sociology University of Basel
Maria Aysa-Lastra, PhD Associate Professor of Sociology Winthrop University	Valentina Azarova, PhD Research Fellow, Manchester International Law Centre University of Manchester	Khalida Azhigulova, PhD
Margarita Azmitia, PhD Professor of Developmental Psychology University of California, Santa Cruz	Maria J. Azocar University of Wisconsin–Madison	Sandra Babcock Clinical Professor of Law Cornell Law School
Jonathan Bach Professor The New School	Xóchitl Bada Associate Professor University of Illinois at Chicago	Angelita Baeyens Adjunct Professor of Law, Georgetown University Law Center; Programs Director, Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights
Stanley R. Bailey Professor of Sociology University of California, Irvine	Cecilia Bailliet Professor University of Oslo	Oliver Bakwell, PhD Senior Lecturer in Migration Studies University of Manchester
Asli Bali Professor of Law University of California, Los Angeles School of Law	Jennifer Balint, PhD Associate Professor in Socio-Legal Studies University of Melbourne School of Social and Political Sciences	David Baluarte Associate Clinical Professor of Law and Director, Immigrant Rights Clinic Washington and Lee University School of Law

Jeevan Baniya	Erin Barbato Clinical Professor University of Wisconsin Law School	Brian Barbour Affiliate Kaldor Centre for International Refugee Law, University of New South Wales
Vanessa Barker Professor Stockholm University	Magdalena Barros Nock, PhD Professor Center for Research and Higher Education in Social Anthropology	Vilna Bashi Treitler, PhD Full Professor University of California, Santa Barbara
Marie-Laure Basilien-Gainche Professor of Law Honorary Member of l'Institut Universitaire de France Jean Moulin University Lyon 3	Charlotte Bastianelli PGT Student London School of Economics and Political Science	Rainer Bauböck European University Institute
Jon Bauer Clinical Professor of Law; Richard D. Tulisano '69 Scholar in Human Rights University of Connecticut School of Law	Jean Beaman Assistant Professor University of California, Santa Barbara	David Bedingfield Adjunct Professor Florida State University
Nathan Bell, PhD Monash University	Phillipa Bellemore, PhD Macquarie University	Samantha Jane Benavidez PhD Student Suffolk University
Guy Ben-Porat Professor Ben-Gurion University	Lenni Benson Distinguished Professor of Law New York Law School	Halima Bensouda, PhD
Rut Bermejo, PhD Senior Lecturer in Politics and Public Policies Universidad Rey Juan Carlos	S. Megan Berthold, PhD, LCSW Associate Professor University of Connecticut School of Social Work	Jacqueline Bhabha Professor of the Practice of Health and Human Rights Harvard University
Asher Biemann Professor University of Virginia	Kaci Bishop Clinical Associate Professor of Law University of North Carolina School of Law	Richard Black Pro Vice Chancellor and Head of the College of Social Sciences University of Birmingham
Rich Blint Assistant Professor Eugene Lang College of Liberal Arts The New School	Brad Blitz Professor of International Politics and Policy University College London	Alexia Bloch Professor of Anthropology University of British Columbia
Carolyn Blum Senior Research Fellow Human Rights Center University of California, Berkeley	Courtney E. Boen, PhD, MPH Assistant Professor of Sociology University of Pennsylvania	Linda Bosniak Distinguished Professor Rutgers University
Pierre Bosset Professeur, Département des Sciences Juridiques Université du Québec à Montréal	Mary Bosworth Professor Border Criminologies University of Oxford	Álvaro Botero Adjunct Professor of Asylum and Refugee Law American University Washington College of Law

Kate Botterill	Anna Boucher Associate Professor University of Sydney	Erica Bower Stanford University
Amy Bowman-McElhone Carlow University	Andrea Boyack Professor Washburn University School of Law	Bruce A. Boyer Curt and Linda Rodin Professor of Law and Social Justice Loyola University Chicago
Megan Bradley Professor McGill University	José A. Brandariz, PhD University of A Coruña	Susan Breau Dean Faculty of Law University of Victoria
Denise Brennan Professor and Chair Department of Anthropology Georgetown University	Emmanuelle Bribosia Law Professor Free University of Brussels	Catherine Briddick, PhD University of Oxford
Shannon Brincat Senior Lecturer University of the Sunshine Coast	Susan J. Brison Eunice and Julian Cohen Professor for the Study of Ethics and Human Values Dartmouth College	Tomer Brode Professor Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Vikki Barry Brown PhD Researcher Queen Mary University of London	Crystal H. Brown, PhD Assistant Professor Worcester Polytechnic Institute	Sarah Bruhn Harvard University
Leiza Brumat, PhD Research Fellow European University Institute	Edelina M. Burciaga Assistant Professor, Sociology University of Colorado	Nicola Burns, PhD Lecturer University of Glasgow
Scott Burris Professor of Law and Public Health Temple University	Erika Busse-Cárdenas Assistant Professor Macalester College	Juan José Bustamante Associate Professor University of Arkansas
Nicolette Busuttil PhD Candidate Queen Mary University of London	Maryann Bylander Assistant Professor of Sociology Lewis & Clark College	Jose Luis Caballero Dean Universidad Iberoamericana Law School
Luis Cabrera Associate Professor of Political Science Griffith University	Lorenzo Cachon Professor Complutense University of Madrid	Jason A. Cade J. Alton Hosch Associate Professor of Law University of Georgia School of Law
Tamara Camargo Student Suffolk University	Nelson Camilo Sanchez Assistant Professor University of Virginia School of Law	Kristina M. Campbell Jack and Lovell Olender Professor of Law University of the District of Columbia David A. Clarke School of Law
Nergis Canefe Associate Professor of Politics, Public Policy and Law York University	Anita M. Cannon Language Instructor and M.A. Candidate, International Migration Studies The Graduate Center The City University of New York	Céline Cantat Research Fellow CERI, Sciences Po Paris

Lisa Carayon Associate Professor Université Sorbonne Paris Nord	Joseph Carens Professor University of Toronto	Jean-Yves Carlier Professor Université catholique de Louvain
Victoria Carmona	Sergio Carrera Professor Migration Policy Centre and CEPS European University Institute	Juan F. Casas Professor of Psychology University of Nebraska at Omaha
Anne-Cécile Caseau PhD Candidate Sciences Po	Dina C. Castro, MPH, PhD	Alexandra Castro, PhD
Kara Cebulko Associate Professor, Sociology and Anthropology Providence College	Laura Cera Professor Universidad del Norte	Pablo Ceriani Cernadas, PhD Director, Migration and Asylum Program, Institute for Justice and Human Rights Universidad Nacional de Lanús
Jennifer M. Chacón Professor of Law University of California, Los Angeles School of Law	John Chalcraft Professor London School of Economics and Political Science	Fernando Chang-Muy Thomas O'Boyle Lecturer in Law University of Pennsylvania School of Law
Bastien Charaudeau Santomauro PhD Researcher Sciences Po Law School	Mark Charlton Associate Director of Public Engagement De Montfort University	Elaine Chase, PhD Associate Professor, Institute of Education University College London
Sébastien Chauvin Associate Professor University of Lausanne	Monica Chavez, PhD	Amanda Cheong Assistant Professor University of British Columbia
Vincent Chetail Professor of International Law and Director Global Migration Centre, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies	Bhupinder Chimni Professor O.P. Jindal Global University	Gabriel J. Chin Edward L. Barrett Jr. Chair and Martin Luther King Jr. Professor of Law University of California, Davis School of Law
Theodora Christou, PhD Lecturer London School of Economics and Political Science and Queen Mary University	Janie Chuang Professor of Law American University Washington College of Law	Angie Chung Professor State University of New York at Albany
Erin Chung, PhD Associate Professor of Political Science Johns Hopkins University	Michael J. Churgin Raybourne Thompson Centennial Professor in Law University of Texas at Austin	Alessandra Ciurlo
Roger S. Clark Board of Governors Professor Rutgers Law School	Nancy Clark, PhD	Christina Clark-Kazak Associate Professor University of Ottawa

Sarah Cleveland Louis Henkin Professor of Human & Constitutional Rights Columbia Law School	Kelly Coble, PhD Professor, Philosophy Baldwin Wallace University	Mary K. Coffey, PhD Associate Professor of Art History Dartmouth College
Georgia Cole, PhD Margaret Anstee Centre for Global Studies Cambridge College	Leo Coleman, PhD Associate Professor The City University of New York	Sheila D. Collins, PhD Professor of Political Science Emeritus William Paterson University
Michael Collyer Professor University of Sussex	Erin B. Corcoran Executive Director Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies University of Notre Dame	Edgar Corzo Sosa, PhD Professor and Researcher Institute for Legal Research National Autonomous University of Mexico
Cathryn Costello Professor of Refugee and Migration Law Refugee Studies Centre University of Oxford	Christel Counil Professor of Public Law Sciences Po Toulouse (France)	Sharon Cowan Professor University of Edinburgh
Sienna R. Craig, PhD Associate Professor Dartmouth College	Heaven Crawley, FAcSS Director, MIDEQ Hub Coventry University	Evan Criddle Ernest W. Goodrich Professor of Law William & Mary Law School
Jeff Crisp, PhD Refugee Studies Centre University of Oxford	Filomena Critelli, LCSW, PhD Associate Professor, Co-Director- Institute for Sustainable Global Engagement University at Buffalo School of Social Work	Mary Crock Professor Sydney Law School, University of Sydney
Dug Cubie, PhD University College Cork School of Law	Nicole Curato Associate Professor University of Canberra	Sylvie Da Lomba, PhD University of Strathclyde
Julie Dahlstrom Clinical Associate Professor Boston University School of Law	Gianni D'Amato, Dr. rer. pol. Professor University of Neuchâtel	John Damianos Medical Student Dartmouth Geisel School of Medicine
Stephen Damianos University of Cambridge	Jessica Darrow, PhD Assistant Instructional Professor University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration	Catherine Dauvergne, QC
Alain David Professeur de Philosophie Ancien Directeur de Programmes e Délégué de la LICRA à la CNCDH Collège International de Philosophie	Angela Davis Distinguished Professor of Law American University Washington College of Law	Philippe De Bruycker, PhD Professor Free University of Brussels
Olivier de Frouville Professor Paris Human Rights Center University of Paris II Panthéon-Assas	Armand de Mestral, CM Professeur Émérite McGill University	Emmanuel Decaux Professeur Émérite University of Paris II Panthéon-Assas

Francesca Degiuli, PhD	Sara Dehm, PhD University of Technology Sydney	Olivier Delas Professeur de Droit International et Européen Faculty of Law Laval University
Susan Deller Ross Professor of Law; Director, International Women's Human Rights Clinic, Georgetown University Law Center	Robin DeLuca-Acconi, PhD, LCSW Assistant Dean Stony Brook University School of Social Welfare	Johanna Dennis, PhD Associate Professor of Law Golden Gate University School of Law
Ségolène Barbou des Places Professor of European Law University of Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne	Justin Desautels-Stein Professor University of Colorado	Ellen Desmet Professor Ghent University
Alan Desmond Lecturer in Law University of Leicester School of Law	Maéva Despaux, PhD Universitat Pompeu Fabra and Université Toulouse 1 Capitole	Hansjörg Dilger Professor of Social and Cultural Anthropology Freie Universität Berlin
Katie Dingeman, PhD Assistant Professor California State University, Los Angeles	Carlos Diz Lecturer University of A Coruña	Patricia Documet, MD, DrPH Associate Professor University of Pittsburgh
Eileen Doherty-Sil Associate Director, Political Science Undergraduate Program University of Pennsylvania	Giorgia Dona, PhD, FHEA Full Professor University of East London	Cristiano d'Orsi, PhD University of Johannesburg
Michael Doyle University Professor Columbia University	Cristina-Ioana Dragomir Lecturer Queen Mary University of London	Wolfgang Dressler, PhD Professor University of Vienna & Austrian Academy of Sciences
Michelle Dromgold-Sermen	Jon C. Dubin Board of Governors Distinguished Service Professor of Law, and Associate Dean Rutgers Law School	Charles-Andre Dubreuil Professor of Public Law Centre Michel de l'Hospital Université Clermont-Auvergne
Lillian Duran Associate Dean of Academic Affairs University of Oregon	Jean-Francois Durieux Senior Research Associate Refugee Law Initiative	Tanaya Dutta Gupta PhD Candidate Department of Sociology University of California, Davis
Laura Edmondson Associate Professor Dartmouth College	Itzel Eguiluz, MSc, PhD	Terje Einarsen Professor of International Law University of Bergen
Zouhair El Hairan, PhD Researcher Interdisciplinary Research Group on Immigration Pompeu Fabra University	Stella Burch Elias Professor of Law University of Iowa College of Law	Antje Ellermann Associate Professor of Political Science University of British Columbia

Irma Elo Professor University of Pennsylvania	Mary Erdmans, PhD Professor Case Western Reserve University	Angel Escamilla PhD Candidate Northwestern University
Cristina Escobar, PhD Temple University	Marina Eudes Associate Professor Paris Nanterre University	Louis Everuss, PhD University of South Australia
Hsiu-Yu Fan Associate Professor of Law Soochow University School of Law	Dylan Farrell-Bryan PhD Candidate University of Pennsylvania	Susan Feathers
Cynthia Feliciano Professor of Sociology Washington University in St. Louis	Angeline Ferdinand University of Melbourne	Julian Fernandez Professor University of Paris II Panthéon-Assas
Cristina Fernandez-Bessa, PhD University of A Coruña	Irene Fernández-Molina Lecturer in International Relations University of Exeter	Carla Ferstman Senior Lecturer University of Essex
Joel S. Fetzer Distinguished Professor of Political Science Pepperdine University	Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh Professor of Migration and Refugee Studies University College London	Ruth Fletcher Senior Lecturer (Associate Professor) Queen Mary University of London
Heather Flowe Reader in Forensic Psychology University of Birmingham	Laura Foley Postdoctoral Research Fellow Queen Mary University of London	Karolina Follis, PhD Senior Lecturer Lancaster University
Cristie Ford Professor University of British Columbia Allard School of Law	Fonna Forman Director, Center on Global Justice University of California, San Diego	Michel Forst UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of Human Rights Defenders United Nations
Michelle Foster Professor University of Melbourne	Evan Fox-Decent Professor Faculty of Law, McGill University	Katja Franko Professor University of Oslo
Lynn Freedman Professor, Population and Family Health Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health	Barbara Frey Director, Human Rights Program University of Minnesota	Laura Frye-Levine, PhD Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Aya Fujimura-Fanselow Senior Lecturing Fellow and Supervising Attorney, International Human Rights Clinic Duke University School of Law	Maryellen Fullerton Suzanne J. and Norman Miles Professor of Law Brooklyn Law School	Kristina Fullerton Rico Sociology Ph.D. student University of Wisconsin–Madison
Veronica Fynn Bruey, PhD University of London	Celeste Gagnon Wagner College	Chiara Galli University of California, Los Angeles
Donald Galloway Professor Emeritus University of Victoria	Paula Galowitz Clinical Professor of Law Emerita New York University School of Law	Patricia Galvão Ferreira Assistant Professor Faculty of Law University of Windsor

Thomas Gammeltoft-Hansen Professor University of Copenhagen	Cynthia García Coll, PhD Adjunct Professor, CEMI & Department of Pediatrics, University of Puerto Rico, Medical Science Campus; Charles Pitts Robinson and John Palmer Barstow Professor Emerita, Brown University	Ivonne Garza Associate O'Neill Institute for National and Global Health Law Georgetown University
Monica Gaughan Associate Professor Arizona State University	Andrew Geddes Professor European University Institute	Roxane Gerber PhD Student University of Geneva
Judith Gerson Associate Profesor Rutgers University	Farsan Ghassim University of Oxford	Daniel Ghezelbash Associate Professor Macquarie Law School
Natalia Gierowska Masters Student London School of Economics and Political Science	Denise Gilman Clinical Professor University of Texas School of Law Immigration Clinic	Silvia E. Giorguli Saucedo, PhD El Colegio de México
Madeline Gleeson Senior Research Associate Kaldor Centre for International Refugee Law, University of New South Wales	Valentina Glockner Researcher and Professor Cátedra CONACYT-COLSON	Kaiama L. Glover Professor Barnard College, Columbia University
Nicole B. Godfrey Visiting Assistant Professor University of Denver Sturm College of Law	Robert Goldman Professor American University Washington College of Law	Luin Goldring Professor of Sociology York University
Pat Goldsmith Associate Professor Texas A&M University	Felipe Gómez Isa Professor University of Deusto	Anné Gómez Castillo, LLM Law School Director & Professor of Law Pontificia Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra
Alejandra Gonza Affiliate Professor or Law University of Washington	María González Flores Training Lecturer University of A Coruña	Victoria Gonzalez Saldaña Center for the Study of Ethnicity, Race and Immigration University of Pennsylvania
Michael Goodhart Professor University of Pittsburgh	Lawrence Gostin Professor of Global Health Law; Director, WHO Center for National and Global Health Law Georgetown University Law Center	Marijana Grandits Accademic Coordinador Materprogramm in Human Rights University of Vienna
Felicity Gray Australian National University	James Gray Pope Distinguished Professor of Law Rutgers Law School	Gabriel Green London School of Economics and Political Science
Claudio Grossman Professor of Law and Dean Emeritus; Member ILC American University Washington College of Law	Nienke Grossman Professor of Law University of Baltimore School of Law	Maja Grundler Queen Mary University of London

Elsbeth Guild Professor Queen Mary University of London	Virginie Guiraudon CNRS Research Director, Center for Comparative and European Studies Sciences Po	Pratheepan Gulasekaram Professor of Law Santa Clara University
Jaideep Gupte, PhD Institute of Development Studies University of Sussex	Armand Gutierrez	Fiona Haines, PhD, FASSA Professor University of Melbourne
Linda Halgunseth	Markus Hallensleben Associate Professor University of British Columbia	Miranda Hallett University of Dayton
Rick Halperin, PhD	Jessica Hambly, PhD Postdoctoral Fellow Australian National University	Mark W. Hamilton Robert and Kay Onstead Professor of Biblical Studies Abilene Christian University
Rebecca Hamilton Associate Professor of Law American University Washington College of Law	Louise Hamlin Professor Emeritus of Studio Art Dartmouth College	Rebecca Hamlin Associate Professor of Political Science and Legal Studies University of Massachusetts, Amherst
Laura Hammond Professor University of London School of Oriental and African Studies	Lindsay M. Harris Associate Professor University of the District of Columbia David A. Clarke School of Law	Philip Harvey Professor of Law and Economics Rutgers Law School
Gerald Heckman, PhD Associate Professor of Law Faculty of Law University of Manitoba	Kyli Hedrick Psychologist University of Melbourne	Michele Heisler, MD, MPA Professor of Internal Medicine and Public Health; Medical Director, Physicians for Human Rights
Sara Hellmüller, PhD Senior Researcher Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies	Lorenz Henggeler University of Zurich	Kathryn Henne Professor Australian National University
Salvador Herencia-Carrasco Director of the Human Rights Clinic, Human Rights Research and Education Centre, University of Ottawa	Maciel Hernández, PhD Assistant Professor University of California, Davis	Ruben Hernandez-Leon Professor of Sociology and Director of the Center for Mexican Studies University of California, Los Angeles
Michael Heyman Professor Emeritus University of Illinois at Chicago John Marshall Law School	Veerle Heyvaert Professor of Law London School of Economics and Political Science	John Quentin Heywood Associate Professor/Law Librarian American University Washington College of Law
Barbara Hines Clinical Professor of Law (retired) University of Texas School of Law	Peter J. Hoffman Assistant Professor The New School	Geoffrey Hoffman Clinical Professor University of Houston Law Center
James F. Hollifield, PhD Professor and Director, John Goodwin Tower Center for Political Studies Southern Methodist University	Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo Florence Everline Professor of Sociology University of Southern California	Anna Hood, PhD University of Auckland

Karina Horsti Senior Lecturer University of Jyväskylä	Adam Hosein Associate Professor of Philosophy Northeastern University	Amine Houari, MBA, Eng. McGill University
France Houle Dean Faculty of Law Université de Montréal	David Howes Professor Concordia University	Jayne Huckerby Clinical Professor of Law International Human Rights Clinic Duke University School of Law
Audrey Hudgins, EdD Clinical Associate Professor Seattle University	Kim Huynh, PhD Australian National University	Alan Hyde Distinguished Professor Rutgers Law School
Ahmet İçduygu, PhD Professor Koç University	Michael Ignatieff President Central European University	Suzan Ilcan Professor of Sociology University of Waterloo
Mariona Illamola-Dausà Associate Professor University of Girona	Yulia Ioffe, PhD University of Oxford	Anne Irfan, PhD University of Oxford
Engin Isin Professor of International Politics Queen Mary University of London	Ferran Izquierdo, PhD Professor Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	Ima Jackson, PhD Senior Lecturer Glasgow Caledonian University
Elizabeth Jacobs University of Pennsylvania	Maja Janmyr Professor University of Oslo	Jonathan A. Jarvis Assistant Professor Brigham Young University
Kate Jastram Director of Policy and Advocacy Center for Gender & Refugee Studies University of California, Hastings College of the Law	Katherine Jensen Assistant Professor, Sociology and International Studies University of Wisconsin–Madison	Bhanubhatra Jittiang, PhD Chulalongkorn University
Genevieve Fuji Johnson, PhD Professor of Political Science Simon Fraser University	Richard Johnston Professor, Canada Research Chair University of British Columbia	Susanne Jonas, PhD Continuing Lecturer (Ret.) University of California, Santa Cruz
Jennifer Jones Assistant Professor University of Illinois at Chicago	Michael Jones-Correa Professor of Political Science University of Pennsylvania	Baptiste Jouzier PhD Candidate Laval University Grenoble Alpes University
Jelena Jovicic PhD Candidate Stockholm University	Liliana Lyra Jubilut Professor Catholic University of Santos	Laila Kadiwal Teaching Fellow Institute of Education University College London
Tania Kaiser, PhD Senior Lecturer, Forced Migration Studies University of London School of Oriental and African Studies	Sital Kalantry Clinical Professor of Law Cornell Law School	Anil Kalhan Professor of Law Drexel University Kline School of Law

Ioannis Kalpouzos Lecturer City Law School, University of London	Niro Kandasamy, PhD University of Melbourne	Leander Kandilige, PhD Senior Lecturer Centre for Migration Studies University of Ghana
Daniel Kanstroom Professor of Law; Thomas F. Carney Distinguished Scholar; Faculty Director, Rappaport Center for Law and Public Policy; Co-director, Center for Human Rights and International Justice Boston College	Noura Karazivan Associate Professor Faculty of Law Université de Montréal	Gurmeet Kaur Panjab University
Asha Kaushal Assistant Professor University of British Columbia Allard School of Law	Leila Kawar Associate Professor University of Michigan	Trica Keaton Associate Professor Dartmouth College
Helen Kehoe Irish Centre for Human Rights National University of Ireland, Galway	Jaelyn Kelley-Widmer Assistant Clinical Professor of Law Cornell Law School	Baroness Helena Kennedy, QC Barrister and Director, International Bar Association's Institute of Human Rights
Elizabeth Keyes Associate Professor University of Baltimore School of Law	Simranjit Khalsa	Jaeun Kim Associate Professor of Sociology University of Michigan
Julie Kimber, PhD Swinburne University of Technology	Peter Kivisto Richard A. Swanson Professor of Social Thought Augustana College	Chelsey Kivland Assistant Professor of Anthropology Dartmouth College
Morten Kjaerum Adjunct Professor; Director, Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law	Jonathan Klaaren Professor University of the Witwatersrand	Pierre Klein Professor Free University of Brussels
Gail Kligman Distinguished Professor of Sociology University of California, Los Angeles	Nolan Kline Assistant Professor of Anthropology Rollins College	Heinz Klug Professor of Law University of Wisconsin University of the Witwatersrand
Mathias Koenig-Archibugi Associate Professor London School of Economics and Political Science	Harold Hongju Koh Sterling Professor of International Law Yale Law School	Ethel V. Kosminsky, PhD São Paulo State University (Ret.) Queens College (Until 2013)
Philip Kretsedemas Associate Professor of Sociology University of Massachusetts Boston	Tally Kritzman-Amir Visiting Associate Professor Harvard University	Rob Kroes Emeritus Professor of American Studies University of Amsterdam
Krista Kshatriya Lecturer University of California, San Diego	Kristiana Kuneva MSc Student in Human Rights London School of Economics and Political Science	Shauna Labman, PhD Associate Professor of Human Rights University of Winnipeg Global College

Nicola Lacey	Fernando R. Laguarda Professorial Lecturer and Faculty Director, Program on Law and Government American University Washington College of Law	Hélène Lambert Professor University of Technology Sydney University of Westminster
Molly Land Professor of Law and Human Rights Human Rights Institute University of Connecticut School of Law	Diana Laurillard Professor University College London	Rachel Lautenschlager University of Miami
Liora Lazarus Head of Research and Associate Professor, Bonavero Institute of Human Rights Faculty of Law University of Oxford	Yves Le Bouthillier Law Professor University of Ottawa	Dasom Lee PhD Student University of California, San Diego
Halyna Lemekh Assistant Professor of Sociology St. Francis College	Eve Lester, PhD Founding Director, Boniği Monitoring; Associate Member, Institute of International Law and the Humanities University of Melbourne Law School	John Leubsdorf Distinguished Professor of Law Rutgers University
Peggy Levitt Professor Wellesley College	Kathryn Libal, PhD Director, Human Rights Institute University of Connecticut	Pei-te Lien, PhD Professor University of California, Santa Barbara
Jesper Lindholm, PhD Associate Professor, Public International Law, Human Rights and Asylum Aalborg University	Han Liu PhD Candidate State University of New York at Albany	Jiaqi Liu
María López Belloso, PhD	David Lopez-Carr, PhD	Delphine Lourtau Executive Director, Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide Cornell Law School
Francisco Lozada, Jr., PhD Professor & Director Borderlands Institute Brite Divinity School	Braim C. Luciano Vázquez PREP Scholar/Research Assistant University of New Mexico	Bernadette Ludwig Associate Professor Wagner College
Sämi Ludwig, PhD Professor L'Université de Haute-Alsace	Rose Luehrs, MA, MS	Beth Lyon Clinical Professor of Law and Associate Dean for Experiential Education Cornell Law School
Willem Maas Professor York University	Gustavo Macedo, PhD Researcher University of São Paulo	Audrey Macklin Professor of Law, Chair in Human Rights University of Toronto

Guido Maggi Associate Professor Universidad Católica Sedes Sapientiae	Bjørn-Oliver Magsig, PhD Faculty of Law Victoria University of Wellington	Lea Makhloufi Center for the Study of Ethnicity, Race and Immigration University of Pennsylvania
Camille Malafosse Kaldor Centre for International Refugee Law, University of New South Wales	Nivi Manchanda, PhD Senior Lecturer in International Politics Queen Mary University of London	Randi Mandelbaum Distinguished Clinical Professor of Law Rutgers Law School
Amissi Melchiade Manirabona Associate Professor Université de Montréal	Itamar Mann Associate Professor Faculty of Law and GLAN University of Haifa	Miguel Ángel Manzano Rodríguez, PhD Professor University of Salamanca
Lynn Marcus Clinical Professor of Law University of Arizona James E. Rogers College of Law	Antoina Mardones PhD Candidate, Sociology Department University of California, Berkeley	Peter Margulies Professor of Law Roger Williams University School of Law
Nora Markard, PhD Professor University of Münster	Amy Marks, PhD	Fatma Marouf Professor of Law Texas A&M University School of Law
Helen Marrow, PhD Tufts University	Claudia Martin Co-Director, Academy on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law American University Washington College of Law	Susan Martin Donald G. Herzberg Professor Emerita of International Migration Georgetown University
Craig Martin Professor of Law Washburn University School of Law	Iván Martín Associate Researcher, Interdisciplinary Research Group on Immigration Pompeu Fabra University	Samuel Martinez Professor of Anthropology & Director, Institute of Latina/o, Caribbean and Latin American Studies University of Connecticut
Annette M. Martínez Orabona Adjunct Professor of Human Rights Law, Inter-American University of Puerto Rico School of Law	Miriam Marton Associate Dean of Experiential Learning University of Tulsa College of Law	Mehari Taddele Maru Part-time Professor, European University Institute; Migration Policy Centre; Member of the Technical Committee of the Tana High-Level Security Forum; IGAD Lead Migration Expert.
Claudia Masferrer, PhD Assistant Professor El Colegio de México	Douglas Massey Henry G. Bryant Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs Princeton University	Jean-Pierre Massias Professeur Droit Public - Président Institut Louis Joinet University of Pau and the Adour Region
Penelope Mathew	Nonna Mayer CNRS Research Professor Emerita Centre for European Studies and Comparative Sciences Po	Jamie Mayerfeld Professor of Political Science University of Washington
James A. McCann Professor of Political Science Purdue University	Theresa McCarthy Associate Professor Wagner College	Martha McCluskey Professor Emerita State University of New York at Buffalo

Kirsten McConnachie Associate Professor University of East Anglia	Emilie McDonnell University of Oxford	Michael McEachrane, PhD Visiting Researcher Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law
Terry McGovern Chair, Heilbrunn Department of Population and Family Health, Mailman School of Public Health Columbia University	Anne McNevin Associate Professor The New School	Maria Isabel Medina Ferris Family Distinguished Professor of Law Loyola University New Orleans College of Law
Stephen Meili Associate Professor of Law and James H. Binger Professor in Clinical Law University of Minnesota	William Mejia Research Group on Human Mobility Universidad Nacional Abierta y a Distancia - UTP	Georgios Melios
Hillary Mellinger	Emily Mendenhall Provost's Distinguished Associate Professor Georgetown University School of Foreign Service	Juan Ernesto Mendez Professor of Human Rights in Residence American University Washington College of Law
Joanna Menet, PhD University of Neuchâtel	Katie Meyer Assistant Professor of Practice Washington University in St. Louis	Richard T. Middleton, IV, PhD, JD Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Missouri--St. Louis; Adjunct Professor of Law, St. Louis University School of Law
Hayli Millar, PhD	Michael L. Miller Associate Professor Central European University	Edward Miller Associate Professor Dartmouth College
Ranit Mishori, MD, MHS, FAAFP Professor of Family Medicine, Georgetown University School of Medicine Senior Medical Advisor, Physicians for Human Rights	Elise Mitchell PhD Candidate Department of History New York University	Valsamis Mitsilegas Professor of European Criminal Law and Global Security Queen Mary University of London
Josef Mitterer, PhD Professor University of Klagenfurt	Christina Mittmasser NCCR - On the Move, Institute of Geography, University of Neuchatel	Renu Modi, PhD
Tariq Modood Professor University of Bristol	Mulry Mondélice	William Monteith, PhD Queen Mary University of London
Veronica Montes Assistant Professor Bryn Mawr College	Irma Mooi-Reci, PhD University of Melbourne	Andrew Moore Professor of Law University of Detroit Mercy School of Law
Jennifer Moore Professor of Law University of New Mexico School of Law	Laura Morales Professor of Comparative Politics CEE Sciences Po	Diego Ramón Morales Legal Director, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales, Argentina; Professor Universidad Nacional de Lanús and Universidad Nacional de Avellaneda

Daniel Morales Associate Professor of Law University of Houston Law Center	Ricardo Mora Tellez	Vagner José Moreira Universidade Estadual do Oeste do Paraná
Carolina Moreno, PhD Director of Legal Clinic for Migrants Los Andes University	Violeta Moreno-Lax, PhD Reader in Law Queen Mary University of London	Bethany Moreton Professor of History Dartmouth College
Edward Mortimer All Souls College, University of Oxford	Hiroshi Motomura Susan Westerberg Prager Distinguished Professor of Law University of California, Los Angeles School of Law	Rev. Craig B. Mousin Adjunct Faculty DePaul University College of Law
Elora Mukherjee Jerome L. Greene Clinical Professor of Law & Director, Immigrants' Rights Clinic Columbia Law School	Siobhán Mullally Established Professor Irish Centre for Human Rights National University of Ireland, Galway	Giavanna Munafò Resident Scholar Dartmouth College
Laine Munir Senior Research Fellow University of Rwanda	Raquel Muñoz, J.D., PhD Assistant Professor of Law and Education Policy Boston College	Vitit Muntarbhorn KBE
Philomena Murray Professor University of Melbourne	Karen Musalo Professor, Chair in International Law University of California, Hastings College of the Law	Andreas Musolff Professor of Intercultural Communication University of East Anglia
Willy Mutunga, PhD	Sam Myers Adjunct Professor of Law University of Minnesota Law School	Boldizsár Nagy Associate Professor Central European University
Parvati Nair Professor Queen Mary University of London	Delphine Nakache Associate Professor Law Faculty University of Ottawa	Johana Navarrete Suarez Investigadora El Colegio de México
Abigail Neely Assistant Professor Dartmouth College	Andrea Negrete PhD Student Department of Psychology University of Virginia	Amy Nethery, PhD Senior Lecturer, Politics and Policy Deakin University
Gerald Neuman Professor Harvard Law School	Mytoan Nguyen-Akbar Regional Affiliate University of Washington	Bríd Ní Ghráinne, PhD Judicial Studies Institute and Institute of International Relations Prague Masaryk University
Frances Nicholson	Sheldon Novick Adjunct Professor of Law and History (ret.) Vermont Law School	Peter Nyers Professor McMaster University
Michelle L. O'Brien	Angie Ocampo PhD Candidate University of Pennsylvania	Wendy Ochoa, PhD Tufts University

Colm O'Cinneide Professor of Constitutional and Human Rights Law Faculty of Laws University College London	Christina Oelgemoller, PhD	Favour Offia Research Assistant National University of Ireland, Galway
Kate Ogg, PhD Senior Lecturer Australian National University College of Law	Midori Okabe Professor Sophia University	Obiora Okafor Professor Osgoode Hall Law School of York University
Helena Olea Lecturer University of Illinois at Chicago	Mariela Olivares Professor of Law Howard University School of Law	Michael A. Olivas William B. Bates Distinguished Chair in Law (Emeritus) University of Houston Law Center
Chrystin Ondersma Professor of Law Rutgers Law School	Diane Orentlicher Professor of Law American University Washington College of Law	Maeve O'Rourke, PhD Irish Centre for Human Rights National University of Ireland, Galway
Adriana Sletza Ortega, PhD Professor Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla	Mark Overmyer-Velazquez University Campus Director and Professor of History and Latinx Studies University of Connecticut	David Owen Professor of Social & Political Philosophy University of Southampton
Saime Ozcurumez Associate Professor Bilkent University	Umut Ozguc	Derya Ozkul, PhD University of Oxford
Ben Page Associate Professor Migration Research Unit University College London	Robtel Neajai Pailey Leverhulme Early Career Fellow University of Oxford	John Palmer Professor Agregat Interí Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Sarah H. Paoletti Practice Professor of Law and Director, Transnational Legal Clinic University of Pennsylvania Carey School of Law	Graziella Parati Professor Dartmouth College	Serena Parekh Associate Professor Northeastern University
Gino Pauselli PhD Candidate University of Pennsylvania	Susan C. Pearce, PhD Associate Professor of Sociology East Carolina University	Donald Pease Professor Dartmouth College
Luicy Pedroza, PhD German Institute for Global and Area Studies	Rinus Penninx Emeritus Professor University of Amsterdam	Jocelyn Perry Program Manager, Perry World House University of Pennsylvania
Janina Pescinski Queen Mary University of London	Pr. Véronique Petit Professeure des Universités CEPED IRD-Université de Paris	Carolyn Pinedo-Turnovsky Associate Professor University of Washington
Gemma Pinyol-Jimenez Associate Researcher GRITIM, Universitat Pompeu Fabra	Asya Pisarevskayam, PhD Erasmus University Rotterdam	Douglas de Toledo Piza PhD Candidate The New School

Sarah Plastino, Esq. Adjunct Professor University of Denver Sturm College of Law	Marciana Popescu Associate Professor Fordham University Graduate School of Social Service	Sarah Progin-Theuerkauf Professor for EU Law and Migration Law University of Fribourg
René Provost, Ad.E. FRSC Professor Centre for Human Rights and Legal Pluralism McGill University	Sten Pultz Moslund, PhD	Christel Querton Lecturer in Law University of the West of England
William Quigley Professor of Law Loyola University New Orleans	Claire Raissian Irish Centre for Human Rights National University of Ireland, Galway	Nandini Ramanujam Associate Professor Faculty of Law McGill University
Guillermo Ramirez, PhD	Jaya Ramji-Nogales I. Herman Stern Research Professor Temple University Beasley School of Law	Shruti Rana Professor Indiana University Bloomington
Colleen Randall Professor of Studio Art Dartmouth College	Shalini Randeria	Ettore Recchi Professor Sciences Po (Paris, France) and European University Institute (Florence, Italy)
Renee C. Redman Adjunct Professor of Law University of Connecticut School of Law	Carl Redwood Adjunct Professor University of Pittsburgh School of Social Work	Holly Reed Associate Professor of Sociology The City University of New York
Sean Rehaag Director, Centre for Refugee Studies; Associate Professor, Osgoode Hall Law School, York University	Nathalie Rita PhD Candidate University of Hawaii	Ira P. Robbins Professor of Law American University Washington College of Law
Regina Roberg Graduate Student Suffolk University	Cassandra Burke Robertson Professor of Law Case Western Reserve University School of Law	Cabeiri Robinson Associate Professor of International Studies University of Washington
Joscelin Rocha Hidalgo	Diego Rodriguez-Pinzon Professorial Lecturer in Residence and Co-Director Academy on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law; Member UNCAT American University Washington College of Law	Sarah Rogerson Professor of Law; Director, Immigration Law Clinic Albany Law School
Betsabe Roman-Gonzalez, PhD Professor El Colegio de Sonora	Victor Romero Professor of Law Penn State Law, Pennsylvania State University--University Park	Frank Roosevelt Professor of Economics Emeritus Sarah Lawrence College

Atenea Rosado-Viurques University of Pennsylvania	Marlen Rosas University of Pennsylvania	Peter I. Rose Sophia Smith Professor Emeritus, Smith College; Visiting Scholar, IriSS, Stanford University
Carrie Rosenbaum Lecturer University of California, Berkeley	Adina Roskies Distinguished Professor Dartmouth College	Ezra Rosser Professor of Law American University Washington College of Law
Judith Rossillon	Roger Rouse Faculty Associate University of Pittsburgh	Ana Irene Rovetta Cortés, PhD CONICET
Laura Rovner Professor of Law University of Denver Sturm College of Law	Vicki L. Ruiz	Rubén G. Rumbaut Distinguished Professor University of California, Irvine
Stephen P. Ruszczyk, PhD Assistant Professor Montclair State University	Blair Sackett PhD Student University of Pennsylvania	Shirin Saeidi Assistant Professor of Political Science University of Arkansas
Macarena Saez Faculty Director, Center for Human Rights & Humanitarian Law American University Washington College of Law	Maya Sahli Fadel Rapporteuse Spéciale sur les Demandeurs d'Asile, Réfugiés, Migrants et Déplacés Internes en Afrique - Commission Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples	Isaac Gabriel Salgado PhD Candidate in Political Science University of Pennsylvania
Margot Salomon, PhD Associate Professor, Law Department London School of Economics and Political Science	Monika Salzbrunn Professor for Religions, Migrations, and Diaspora Studies University of Lausanne	Ranabir Samaddar Distinguished Chair in Migration and Forced Migration Studies Calcutta Research Group
Gabriella Sanchez Research Fellow Migration Policy Institute European University Institute	Timothy J. Sandoval Associate Professor of Hebrew Bible Brite Divinity School	Laure Sandoz, PhD NCCR - On the Move, University of Neuchâtel
Alessio Sangiorgi Sapienza University of Rome	Sylvie Sarolea Professor Université Catholique de Louvain	Ben Saul Challis Chair of International Law University of Sydney
Joachim Savelsberg Professor of Sociology and Law, Arsham and Charlotte Ohanessian Chair University of Minnesota	Irene Scharf Professor of Law University of Massachusetts School of Law	Martin Scheinin Professor of International Law and Human Rights European University Institute
Andreas Schloenhardt, PhD Professor University of Queensland University of Vienna	Thomas Schmidinger, PhD Lecturer University of Vienna	Ronald Schmidt, Sr. Professor Emeritus California State University, Long Beach
Casey Schmitt Postdoctoral Fellow University of Pennsylvania	Heather Schoenfeld, PhD Associate Professor of Sociology Boston University	Andrew Schoenholtz Professor from Practice Georgetown University Law Center

Erica Schommer Clinical Professor of Law St. Mary's University School of Law	Philip Schrag Delaney Family Professor of Public Interest Law Georgetown University	Tobias Schulze-Cleven, PhD Rutgers University
Eric Schwartz Professor and Former Dean University of Minnesota Humphrey School of Public Affairs	Kyle Schwartz, MPH	Sebastian Sclofsky, PhD Assistant Professor California State University, Stanislaus
Gay Seidman Martindale Bascom Professor of Sociology University of Wisconsin	Mihaela Serban Associate Professor of Law and Society Ramapo College	Ragini Shah Clinical Professor of Law Suffolk University Law School
Tahseen Shams Assistant Professor of Sociology University of Toronto	Hongxia Shan Associate Professor University of British Columbia	Richard Shapcott, PhD
Shailja Sharma Professor DePaul University	Marina Sharpe Assistant Professor Royal Military College Saint-Jean	Ala'a Shehabi Deputy Director Institute for Global Prosperity University College London
Angela Sherwood, PhD University of Oxford	Sara Shneiderman Associate Professor, Anthropology and School of Public Policy & Global Affairs University of British Columbia	Kristina Shull Postdoctoral Fellow in Global American Studies Harvard University
Eleni Sideri Assistant Professor, Department of Balkan, Slavic and Oriental Studies University of Macedonia	James Silk Binger Clinical Professor of Human Rights Yale Law School	Aleks Sladojevic
Serge Slama Professor Grenoble Alpes University	Desiree Slaybaugh Westerfield Fellow Loyola University New Orleans College of Law	Keira Smalley Graduate Student University of British Columbia
Doug Smith Legal Programs Director Right to Immigration Institute Brandeis University	Lahra Smith Associate Professor Georgetown University	Matthew Noah Smith Associate Professor Northeastern University
Jackie Smith Professor University of Pittsburgh	Ciara Smyth, PhD Lecturer, Irish Centre for Human Rights National University of Ireland Galway School of Law	Karen Sokol Professor of Law Loyola University New Orleans College of Law
Andrea Soler	Rosa Soriano-Miras, PhD Associate Professor University of Granada	Frederic Sourgens

Paul Spickard Distinguished Professor of History University of California, Santa Barbara	Silvia Spitta Professor, Spanish and Comparative Literature Dartmouth College	Vicki Squire Professor of International Politics University of Warwick
Beth Stephens Distinguished Professor Rutgers Law School	Dallal Stevens Professor University of Warwick School of Law	David Stewart Professor Georgetown University Law Center
Melissa Stewart Dash-Muse Teaching Fellow; Adjunct Professor of Law, Human Rights Institute Georgetown University Law Center	Maurice Stierl, PhD University of Warwick	Lyndsey Stonebridge Professor of Humanities and Human Rights University of Birmingham
Victoria Stone-Cadena, PhD Associate Director and Research Assistant Professor, Center for Latin American, Caribbean, and Latino Studies The Graduate Center The City University of New York	Eric Stover Faculty Director Human Rights Center University of California, Berkeley School of Law	Igor Stramignoni, D.Phil. Post Major Review Assistant Professor London School of Economics and Political Science
Juliet Stumpf Robert E. Jones Professor of Advocacy & Ethics Lewis & Clark Law School	Phung Su PhD Candidate University of California, Berkeley	Carola Suarez-Orozco Professor University of California, Los Angeles
Samid Suliman, PhD Griffith University	Jaisang Sun Syracuse University	Gail Super Assistant Professor University of Toronto
Maureen A. Sweeney Law School Professor University of Maryland Carey School of Law	Rebecca Symes Human Rights Masters Student London School of Economics and Political Science	Danielle Tassara PhD Student University of California, Irvine
Savitri Taylor Associate Professor La Trobe University Law School	Alison Taylor	Margaret H. Taylor Professor of Law Wake Forest University School of Law
Herve Tchumkam Associate Professor Southern Methodist University	Kathryn D. Temple Professor of Law & Humanities Georgetown University	Joseph Teye Associate Professor Centre for Migration Studies University of Ghana
Helene Thiollet CNRS Researcher CERI Sciences Po	Chantal Thomas Radice Family Professor of Law Cornell University	Claire R. Thomas Director, Asylum Clinic New York Law School
Liam Thornton, PhD University College Dublin School of Law	David B. Thronson Alan S. Zekelman Professor of International Human Rights Law Michigan State University College of Law	Veronica T. Thronson Clinical Professor of Law, Director, MSU Law Clinic Michigan State University College of Law
Miriam Ticktin Associate Professor of Anthropology The New School for Social Research	Marta Tienda	Hélène Tigroudja Professor Aix-Marseille University

Gerald Torres Professor of Environmental Justice & Professor of Law Yale University	Sébastien Touzé Professeur de droit University of Paris II Panthéon-Assas	Van C. Tran Associate Professor of Sociology The Graduate Center The City University of New York
Anna Triandafyllidou Canada Excellence Research Chair in Migration Ryerson University	Monica M. Trieu	Lilian Tsourdi, PhD Assistant Professor University of Maastricht
Antonios Tzanakopoulos Associate Professor of Public International Law University of Oxford	Elaine Unterhalter Professor of Education & International Development University College London	Rodrigo Uprimny Catedrático emérito Universidad Nacional de Colombia
Francesco Vacchiano, PhD Researcher Università Ca' Foscari Venezia	Mehek Vajawatt London School of Economics and Political Science	Martine Valois Associate Professor of Law Université de Montréal
Maartje van der Woude Professor of Law & Society Leiden University Law School	Anja van Heelsum, PhD University of Amsterdam	Laura van Waas, PhD Assistant Professor Department of Public Law and Governance Tilburg Law School
Mariana Vargas Climent London School of Economics and Political Science	Nick Vaughan-Williams Professor University of Warwick	Jens Vedsted-Hansen Professor Aarhus University
Suzanne Velazquez, PhD, LCSW Undergraduate Program Director & Clinical Associate Professor Stony Brook University School of Social Welfare	Karin Velez Associate Professor of History Macalester College	Darshan Vigneswaran Co-Director, Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies University of Amsterdam
Tommaso Vitale, PhD Associate Professor of Sociology Sciences Po	Domenic Vitiello Professor of City Planning and Urban Studies University of Pennsylvania	Austin Vo PhD Student in Sociology University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Pamela Voekel Associate Professor of History Dartmouth College	Anthea Vogl, PhD Senior Lecturer Faculty of Law University of Technology Sydney	Julie Vullnetari, PhD Lecturer/Assistant Professor University of Southampton
Niina Vuolajarvi Doctoral Candidate Department of Sociology Rutgers University	Shoba Sivaprasad Wadhia Samuel Weiss Faculty Scholar and Clinical Professor of Law Penn State Law, Pennsylvania State University--University Park	Maya Wahrman Masters of Social Work Graduate Student Rutgers University
Hannah Waits Postdoctoral Fellow Harvard University	Roger Waldinger Distinguished Professor Department of Sociology University of California, Los Angeles	Joanne Wallis Associate Professor Australian National University

Clare Wan Brown University	Elisabeth Ward Executive Director International Human Rights Law Institute DePaul University College of Law	Shannon Ward, PhD Assistant Professor University of British Columbia
Ben Warwick, PhD Lecturer University of Birmingham	Mary C. Waters PVK Professor of Arts and Sciences Harvard University	Evelien Wauters Doctoral Researcher Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
Sanjula Weerasinghe Institute for the Study of International Migration, Georgetown University; Kaldor Centre for International Refugee Law, University of New South Wales	Sophie Weerts Professor University of Lausanne	Jonathan Weinberg Associate Dean for Research & Faculty Development and Professor of Law Wayne State University
Deborah M. Weissman Reef C. Ivey II Distinguished Professor of Law University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	Anna Welch Professor University of Maine School of Law	Beth Elise Whitaker Professor University of North Carolina at Charlotte
Elisa Joy White Associate Professor University of California, Davis	Benjamin Thomas White Lecturer University of Glasgow	Paul White
Nicole Wichmann, PhD NCCR - On the Move, University of Neuchâtel	Catherine Wihtol de Wenden Directrice de Recherches, Centre de Recherches Internationales - Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques	Ralph Wilde, PhD University College London and University of London
Sarah S. Willen, PhD, MPH Associate Professor of Anthropology; Director, Research Program on Global Health & Human Rights at the Human Rights Institute University of Connecticut	John Willshire Carrera Lecturer on Law Harvard Law School	Charlotte Wilson LLM Student London School of Economics and Political Science
Richard Wilson, PhD Professor University of Connecticut School of Law	Michael J. Wishnie Wm. O. Douglas Clinical Professor of Law Yale Law School	Ruben Wissing PhD researcher Migration Law Research Group Ghent University
Ruth Wodak Emerita Distinguished Professor Lancaster University University of Vienna	Shoshana J. Wodak	Andrew Wolman Lecturer City, University of London
Nancy Wonders, PhD Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice Northern Arizona University	Tamara Wood, PhD Faculty of Law, University of Tasmania; Kaldor Centre for International Refugee Law, University of New South Wales	Karen A. Woodrow-Lafield, PhD
L. Randall Wray Professor of Economics Bard College	Richard Wright Orvil E. Dryfoos Professor of Geography and Public Affairs Dartmouth College	Ekaterina Yahyaoui Krivenko, PhD National University of Ireland, Galway

Stephen Yale-Loehr Professor of Immigration Law Practice Cornell Law School	Miu Chung Yan, PhD Professor University of British Columbia	Lea Ypi Professor of Political Theory London School of Economics and Political Science
Guillermo Yrizar Barbosa PhD Candidate The Graduate Center The City University of New York	Laura Yufra CONICET - La Universidad Nacional de Jujuy	Matthew Zagor Associate Professor Australian National University
Saša Zagorc Professor University of Ljubljana	Marie-Joëlle Zahar Director, Research Network on Peace Operations Université de Montréal	Tahir Zaman Lecturer in Human Geography University of Sussex School of Global Studies
Anna Zamora-Kapoor Assistant Professor Washington State University	Patricia Zamudio	Katharine Zeiders
Beatriz Zepeda, PhD El Colegio de México	Yang-Yang Zhou Assistant Professor University of British Columbia	Marjoleine Zieck, PhD Professor Amsterdam Law School, University of Amsterdam
Reuven Ziegler, PhD Associate Professor in International Refugee Law University of Reading	Benedetta Zocchi	