Advocacy Points for 2nd GFMD Preparatory Meeting

GRT1 Climate

- **Loss and damage:** fund allocation discussions need to include voices of affected communities, ensuring that funds reach communities impacted.
- **From temporary to permanent solutions:** Exploring solutions for populations to move safely and focus on the most vulnerable communities impacted by climate change (such as indigenous communities). Long-term solutions should include not just the right to work but rights at work (as well as to move with family members and have paths to permanence) and greater participation of civil society. The right *to work* is not enough. TLMPs do not protect migrant's rights, in particular by not ensuring that they enjoy all fundamental rights at work on an equal, non-discriminatory basis with other workers. They are also not a long-term solution-- remittances cannot address the long-term needs of those remaining in COOs as conditions deteriorate; we need long-term solutions.
- **Going beyond international migration:** there is the need to also incorporate climate-induced internal movement (or mobility) into the discussion. If we limit it to "forced internal displacement," we are not likely to be able to get into the discussion of how we address movement that results from indirect effects (via loss of livelihood, loss of food security, etc.) of slow-onset processes, nor to situations of people moving not in the immediate aftermath of sudden-onset events but weeks and months later because they have been unable to recover from their losses. We could consider those things as (forced) displacement, but they are rarely recognized as such, yet they represent important forms of climate-induced mobility that require people-centered, HR based responses.
- **Promote climate literacy:** Education on climate change for communities directly impacted is a key element to bring their voices into the discussion
- **Expand partnerships:** Bilateral initiatives. Example of South-North partnerships and between Uganda and South Sudan.
- **Going beyond international migration**: there is the need to incorporate into the discussion   forced   internal   displacement.

GRT2 Rights and migration

- **Equality of rights:** Emphasis on equality of rights and non-discrimination both between migrants and citizens, but also among nationalities and categories of migrants. Intergration of migrant women on the move with children which should be granted labour rights moving with babies/children.
- **Social protection floors:** human rights to health, work, just and fair conditions worked social security, but also allows us to emphasize that services don't necessarily incorporate equal access to rights.
- **Ensuring safety in migration corridors:** key rights like enforce freedom from disappearances, right to life, things related to migrant detention, to do process at borders family unity
- **Importance of ensuring the rights that enable participation of migrants and securing their own rights: such as right to information, to association, and assembly to protest.**
- **Access to justice:** including protection of civic space for those working in solidarity with migrants against criminalization and prosecution, and an overarching emphasis on the importance of regularisation.
- **Thematic points:** Importance of collaborations to target problematic themes that might arise during the discussions: (e.g. technology, evaluating whether rights protections create push-pull factors) issues that can feed into restrictive narratives by government.
- Bringing to the floor **good practices**
- **Alternative CS paper on rights:** suggestion to frame the paper around 75 years of the UDCHR and evaluating human mobility in 2023, stressing the importance of compliance with existing rights frameworks.

GRT3 Diaspora

- **Diaspora investments** and working with Diaspora directorates.
- **Diaspora agency:** There are many diaspora initiatives not designed, led or co-led by diaspora, it is key to ensure that diaspora initiatives are encapsulating diaspora agency.
- **Scale-up of diaspora work:** important to find mechanisms which will support the scale up of diaspora projects and leverage relevant finances
- **Strengthening civil society organizations and diaspora organizations** to get to the negotiating table
- **Leveraging finances** for the work that diasporas and migrant communities do
- **Promote a focus on multi-generational aspects**
- **Diaspora's engagement or contributions in climate change: s**pecifically looking at diaspora investments in the context of climate change
- **Emphasis on the growing European diaspora in Africa:** Europeans fleeing from the social and economic situation and settling in Africa (specially to contribute to the agricultural sector) - important to include this phenomenon and reflect on the implications this would have at the international negotiation table for Africans
- **Clarify the definition of diaspora from the civil society perspective**

- **Create a space to collect best practices**, some examples below:

Best practice: From Gambia, they mobilized 29 diaspora skilled people to support government institutions, including economists, others in the health sector, hygienists, etc. It was a program that was developed alongside IOM but with a diaspora organization.

Best practice: From work in the US, they created a network of diaspora leaders and organizations to mobilize and organize advocacy around how you change the narrative related to diaspora communities. Work has been carried out around engaging embassies with Black government leaders of new countries.

Best practice: Initiative to bring issues on diaspora to global mechanisms – such as the Forum on People of African Descent.

Best practice: In Italy, some work has been done with a number of different migrant-refugee-diaspora associations. Italy has recognized diasporas as actors for cooperation and development. This ensures that diaspora and migrant communities are very much a part of the discussions around development.

GRT4 Labour Migration

- **Interface between rights and labour:** The focus on RT4 will have to be the entire process of labour migration from country of destination, transit, origin, eventual integration for some. Migrant workers have the right to self-organise and collective bargaining regardless of migration status.
- **Fair recruitment** and the principles that migrant workers need not pay for overseas work, but it is the responsibility of employers. Need to contrast the Kafala system**.**
- **High concern on access to social benefits** in countries of work or when migrant workers retire.
- **Ratification and enforcement of ILO anti-discrimination standards** and instruments for the promotion of decent work especially for migrant workers in the informal economy.
- **Diaspora engagement:** Exploring the issues of brain drains and re-integration.
- **Skill matching** that is based on the labour market studies on the country of work and origin
- **Needs to look at labour migration in a more holistic manner**
- **Changing the narrative** to highlight migrants' contributions to our societies and economies.

GRT5 Culture and Narratives

- **Sphere of losing identity:** how to move cultural memories in the instances given for climate change, assisting people in finding that identity. 'How they find themselves before we even talk about how they are seen as others'
- **Diaspora's cultural capital:** role of diaspora advocacy in regard to the restitution of the looted artifacts in terms of advocacy around ancestral remains being returned to places of origin, artifacts and ancestral remains that have been moved, linked to a colonization. Move forward the conversation on looted artefacts including also countries of origin and different migrant communities. Fostering a balance history education in school is a crucial step.
- **Strengthen the diaspora heritage sector:** links between diaspora, hospitality and heritage tourism.
- **Balanced migration narratives:** Role of migrants in understanding and helping to provide spaces with a balanced narrative, but also expanding to preservation of culture and language to issues to promote integration.
- **Emerging new cultures inspired by communities who are excluded:** Not cherry-picking which diversity of migrants to include into discussions. In the United State particular groups of migrants, their cultures, their perceptions have been incorporated into what becomes the new culture (e.g. indigenous communities) and they have become alienated and discriminated against them, so that those don't even become part of the 'new culture' of the emerging culture of communities.
- **Racialisation of people on the move:** criminalisation of blackness.
- **Negative narratives driven by politics:** politicians and politics are used to drive a negative narrative around migrants and migration, important to unpack what that means in terms of social cohesion and barriers to social inclusion.
- **Culture and youth:** There are interesting multi-cultural, participatory art experiences involving young generations of migrant and refugee families who were born in the host countries and are suspended between two worlds, the culture of the community of origin of their families and the culture of the country where they were born and of which they feel citizens (even if they are not given nationality right at birth). Through these participatory processes they build their own cultural identity as a dynamic process of encounter between culture. *How can how can we continue to use the stories that we have, roping in the stories of the young people, but to make them more effective in changing people's, perceptions, and communities? What strategies should be brought forward?*

GRT6 Multi-Level Governance

- **The title of this RT is problematic:** it uses the concepts of governance and improved migration management; it uses the concepts of 2 different approaches under one frame.
- **The background paper is largely focused on governments, not on governance:** the language used on the role of national and local governments.

- **Important questions to raise:** As we look at migration governance, how does political right influence migration governance today? How is migration governance done today? What are its challenges?
- **Missing reference to civil society engagement:** civil society is not referenced in the realm of governance whether on the national or local level.
- **CS partnerships to influence governance at** local, national and regional levels.
- **Expand the role of governance to support labour rights/labour governance**: Governments sees effective multi-stakeholders' partnerships to, for example, combating extremism and violence but not when it comes to partnerships to improve access to labour rights - important to explore this further.
- **Implement monitoring and evaluation instruments** to check on progress and effective engagement of all different actors
- **Lack of visibility and consultation with diaspora actors:** they play an important role in supporting migrants on the ground and therefore dialogue between governments should envision consultation with diasporas