Stand Up For Migrants

Roundtable on confronting hate in our societies and reshaping narratives on migration

Geneva, 10 July 2019

at the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

INFORMAL SUMMARY

Background

On 10 July 2019, the UN Human Rights Office organised a one-day roundtable on *Confronting hate in our societies and reshaping narratives on migration*. The third meeting of its kind, it brought together a range of actors and activists to identify and encourage innovative approaches to reframe toxic narratives on migration; to share experiences and learn from each other's challenges and successes; and to find ways to better collaborate and support each other.

Participants included over 30 representatives from civil society organisations, cities, migrant youth communities, international organisations, the international human rights mechanisms, the business sector and migrant rights' defenders.

In the course of the roundtable discussion, participants provided a wealth of ideas and examples of good practices on successes achieved and recommendations for further action, on the part of the UN Human Rights Office, as well as within their own work and by building new partnerships.

The roundtable commenced an exchange on the human rights concerns around hate directed towards migrants and minorities associated with migration and anti-migrant narratives. Session 1 focused on recalling the important achievements that have already been made to counter hate in our societies and reshape narratives on migration. It drew from participants' experiences, highlighting strategies and initiatives that have been successful, particularly in engaging with a range of actors, sectors and industries. Session 2 aimed to identify strategies for how to build unity and support for initiatives to counter hate and reframe narratives on migration, examining also how to ensure migrants' voices are at the forefront. Session 3 reflected on how initiatives could successfully reframe narratives on migration based on shared values and our common humanity. Finally, Session 4, building on the experiences, lessons learned and new ideas discussed throughout the day, encouraged participants to devise actions and initiatives that would help lead to narrative change on migration. Throughout the day, participants reflected on how the range of best practices presented could be replicated in each of their own contexts.

The present document contains key outcomes and brief summary points that emerged from this discussion and a compilation of the good practice examples shared with participants in the annex. This meeting and its informal summary build upon the previous meetings and should be read as complementary to those within the evolutionary process of the UN Human Rights Office's work on reshaping narratives on migration.[1]

The UN Human Rights Office would like to thank all participants for their generous, expert and inspiring contributions. The meeting was conducted under the Chatham House rule, and accordingly no attributions will be made in this summary document.

Human rights concerns

The UN Human Rights Office and the human rights mechanisms have long recognized the harmful impact that anti-migrant narratives can have on migrants' lives and our societies more broadly. Notably, harmful narratives on migration have increasingly permeated political movements, media and other forms of public discourse in many countries, with significant consequences:

- o The widespread use of demeaning and commodifying language to describe migrants "illegal alien", "bogus refugee", "economic migrant" serve to dehumanise migrants and perpetuate the false attribution of criminality or of negative social characteristics;
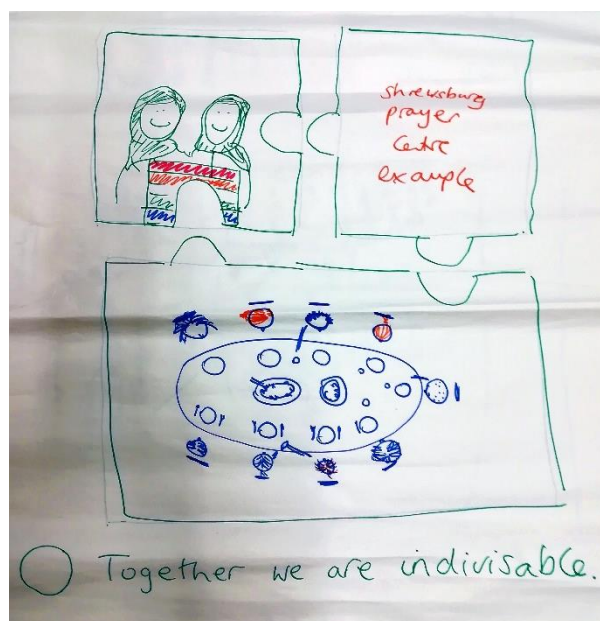
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[1] 2016 Meeting on Shaping the public narrative on migration
https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Migration/Pages/Shapingthepublicnarrativeonmigration.aspx;
2017 Meeting on building partnerships to counter anti-migrant narratives
https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Migration/Pages/CounterAntiMigrantNarratives.aspx#video.

o Threatening or disaster imagery to describe migration, such as floods, swarms, invasions and hordes depict migrants as threats and distort perceptions of migration as a problem and a crisis;

o Even more problematic and violent language could directly incite hatred and crimes against migrants and minorities associated with migration;

o It has created a permissible climate to criminalise the work of migrants' human rights defenders and those who have sought to show solidarity with migrants.

o It pushes policies that are often short-sighted and counter-productive particularly from a human rights perspective, including the criminalization of irregular migration, closure of borders and other unduly restrictive migration policies, accelerated returns, viewing migrants as security threats and pushing migrants in irregular situations into the shadows, making them more vulnerable and unable to effectively exercise their rights.

The UN Secretary-General has further expressed concern at how "extremist political and societal figures are bringing hate-fuelled ideas and language on migrants and migration into the mainstream, thus normalizing them, coarsening the public discourse and weakening the social fabric."[2]
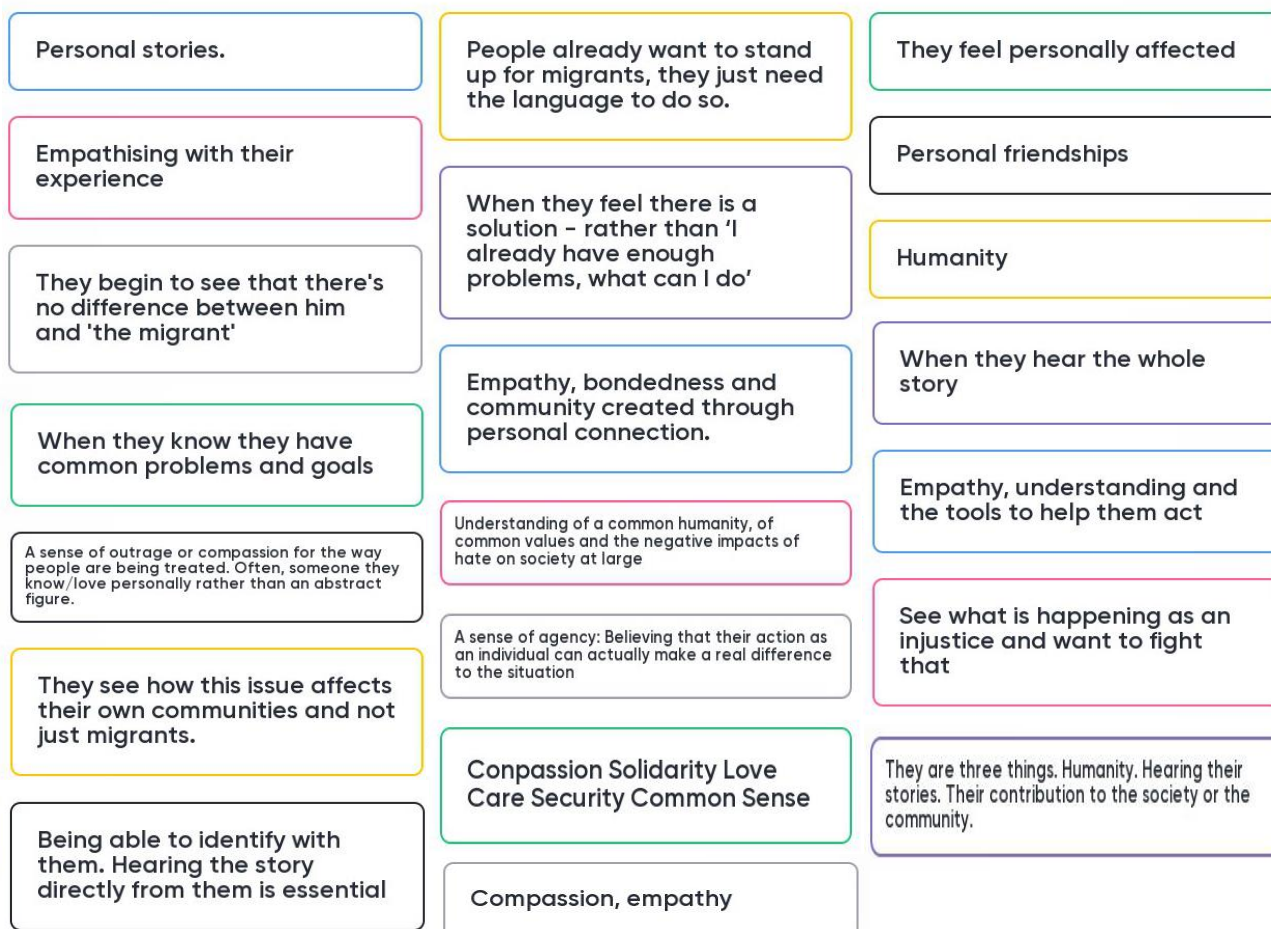
From a human rights perspective, it is imperative to confront anti-migrant sentiments as part of a comprehensive, human rights-based approach to migration, which seeks to promote and protect the human rights of all migrants, regardless of their status.

The international community and the United Nations Secretary-General have also taken a stand concerning the situation, adopting a range of policy tools to guide and encourage Member States and the UN system to take action. The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration both contain commitments by UN Member States to counter expressions, acts and manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, violence, xenophobia and related intolerance against all migrants, while protecting freedom of expression, and to promote an open and evidence-based public discourse on migration and migrants in partnership with all parts of society. The UN Secretary-General has launched a United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action against Hate Speech, a system-wide programme, which has an overarching objective of identifying, preventing and confronting hate speech, including against migrants, including through engagement with private companies, civil society and media.

What makes people want to stand up for migrants?

Personal stories.

People already want to stand up for migrants, they just need the language to do so.

They feel personally affected

Empathising with their experience

Personal friendships

When they feel there is a solution – rather than 'I already have enough problems, what can I do'

Humanity

They begin to see that there's no difference between him and 'the migrant'

Empathy, bondedness and community created through personal connection.

When they hear the whole story

When they know they have common problems and goals

Understanding of a common humanity, of common values and the negative impacts of hate on society at large

Empathy, understanding and the tools to help them act

A sense of outrage or compassion for the way people are being treated. Often, someone they know/love personally rather than an abstract figure.

A sense of agency: Believing that their action as an individual can actually make a real difference to the situation

See what is happening as an injustice and want to fight that

They see how this issue affects their own communities and not just migrants.

Conpassion Solidarity Love Care Security Common Sense

They are three things. Humanity. Hearing their stories. Their contribution to the society or the community.

Being able to identify with them. Hearing the story directly from them is essential

Compassion, empathy

Key ingredients to successful narrative change on migration

A number of closely interlinked approaches and strategies on countering hate and reframing narratives on migration could be distilled from the discussions :

NARRATORS: DIVERSITY and REPRESENTATION

The narrators and messengers are just as, if not more important, than the narratives and messages. Migrants themselves are important narrators and when they convey their stories themselves, it can be more compelling and effective. Creating spaces for migrants and others who are affected to share their experiences will help make actions at all levels (legislative, policy, public campaigns etc.) more credible and impactful. Engagement and partnerships with migrants, migrant associations, communities, groups and defenders of migrants' human rights can be useful ways to elevate and amplify their voices.

At the same time, in keeping with the whole-of-society approach, it is useful to demonstrate how everyone is part of the bigger picture of creating narrative change. Engaging doctors, the health sector, educators, trade unions etc., who can speak from their professional experience on the impacts of repressive migration policies or narratives has helped institute change, such as putting in place firewalls to ensure migrants in an irregular situation have access to services. The role of faith-based organisations and religious leaders as influencers and interlocutors in certain contexts is also key as they may be more trusted and are able to reach an important segment of the population. Furthermore, ensuring diversity of narrators and stories within mass media, pop culture and other industries and sectors provide additional avenues for complicating the mainstream

narrative, bringing different realities to the audiences, and can represent effective mediums, given their ability to meet the audience 'where they're at'.

DO NO HARM
While ensuring migrants are supported and provided platforms to share their stories, the principle of do no harm should underpin all efforts. Some organisations tend to use migrants to further a political agenda or for fundraising, without genuinely listening to, engaging with, or putting migrants up front. Furthermore, where political agendas diverge, the messages themselves may be harmful to the overall narrative change goals. As a general rule, even if they are well-meaning efforts, we should always question: at what cost does this action come to the narrator and to the overall narrative change?

OWNERSHIP and AGENCY
In order to support migrants, communities who welcome them, to energise the base or engage the broader public to achieve positive change, instilling a sense of ownership and agency, where individuals are able to fully participate, take action and contribute, is a key catalyst to mobilise and sustain engagement. Furthermore, actions and campaigns in which everyone is understood to be part of the issue and part of the 'community of we' rather than furthering an 'us' vs. 'them' approach help us be inclusive and live what we preach. Akin to the tools provided by a human rights-based approach, empowerment of people, by enabling a sense of optimism about and control over their future, as well as participation through people's active consultation and engagement, can encourage meaningful conversations and achieve more balanced debates and consensus around migration.

SOLIDARITY and INTERSECTIONALITY
There is concern at siloed and divided approaches on migration as well as between different human rights causes and movements. Taking an approach based on solidarity, such as developing and collaborating on shared values and shared struggles, or speaking out in favour of another cause, can help us unite and be mutually reinforcing. Rather than focusing solely on issues, competing for resources or viewing migrants' human rights and other causes as a zero sum game, the mantra is that in unity we can achieve more. While it is important to recognise and do justice to the successes achieved by many sectors, the opportunities and heightened impact we could achieve by building collaborative alliances should thus also be factored into strategic approaches to achieve social change.

Furthermore, solidarity and intersectionality between causes and sectors can also be beneficial to move beyond an approach focused on categorizing and labelling people, demonstrating how each person is much more than a legal category (see "All that we share" by TV2 Denmark focusing on what connects us rather than what separates us).

SHARED VALUES, EMPATHY and POSITIVITY
Messages will vary depending on the particular target audience. Messages, which reflect our shared values and common humanity, evoke empathy and compassion and are perceived as authentic and positive, are more likely to resonate with people and be able to draw them in. Mapping common values and identifying which values we are willing to and able to convey, is a useful step in shaping our strategies to reframe narratives. Storytelling and powerful visuals are a particularly useful means to trigger people's attention and emotions, especially when these are perceived as 'stories of us', i.e. shared stories between the messenger and target group.

Challenging negative assumptions or misinformation with positivity is also likely to be more successful. Messages and images used should therefore avoid triggering fears and anxieties, and balance possible dissonances between the realities and perceptions of the target audience and the common values identified. Opening with messages on bland statistics and data, focusing only on rebutting harmful narratives or a tone of

superiority will be counterproductive, often reinforcing such destructive messages and should be avoided as well.

PERSONAL CONNECTION
Following from the importance of using messaging which evokes empathy and the central role of the narrator, it is highly effective to use personal stories and to try to build personal connection and friendship for reshaping narratives. Frames that reflect and personal encounters, which allow individuals to experience personal connection, community and friendship or bondedness with migrants are more likely to contribute to shifting an individual's attitudes towards migrants. Campaigns that link to actions that bring people together may be able to achieve more impact on attitudinal change.

VISION and INSPIRATION
Underpinning our work to effectively counter hate in our societies and reframe narratives on migration should be a common vision that depicts the world we want to live in. How can we better integrate migration issues into a broader narrative focused on solutions and a vision that addresses anxieties and concerns and gives people opportunities to contribute to our vision of a 'larger us' and 'communities of we'. Recognising that 'what you fight you feed', we must strive to replace, promote, and celebrate the behavior we want to see and be role models for the change we want to achieve. Denouncing violations should therefore always be balanced with positive and hopeful messages.

Multitude of approaches and actors
There is recognition that hate and harmful narratives against migrants not only affect migrants but our societies as a whole. A **whole-of-society** approach, in which each individual, organisation or company recognises their role and potential contribution to the society we want to live in, is thus key to successfully address hate and reframe narratives on migration. Different actors can leverage their particular roles and form part of a comprehensive approach to achieve impact at different levels and with various target groups. No one approach or actor will be sufficient on their own, but if acting towards a common goal, efforts can be mutually reinforcing and achieve positive social change.

Some of the approaches and levels of intervention discussed:

- **Legislative approach**: reviewing, amending and adopting laws and policies to address hate and all forms of discrimination is an important element to address structural concerns. At the same time, implementation, including socialisation and operationalisation of laws and policies are essential.
- **Codes of conduct:** of a more voluntary nature, they can be a useful tool to engage relevant sectors (media, social media, tech, advertising industry etc.).
- **Local government:** Particularly at local level, placing migrants at the centre of policy choices and demonstrating how it also benefits the wider community, leads to broader support and solidarity for migrant communities (and aligned politicians). For instance, budgets to support migrant communities can be equally used for the broader community or specific programmes can tackle common concerns. Strategically addressing such policies can therefore also help build alliances and intersectional approaches with other groups and communities.
- **Unlikely partnerships and allies:** A range of actors, sectors, communities, industries etc. may be equally concerned and willing to support with the tools and options available to them, leveraging their outreach capacity and influence.
- **Knowledge and information:** Statistics, data collection and disaggregation, surveys, research and analysis are key to shed light on who is affected and how, what the underlying factors are that drive xenophobia and narratives against migrants and migration, and what responses have been taken to address these issues. Such data can help inform strategies for intervention, or support legal and policy arguments and informed policy development.

- **Financial flows and business models:** The dissemination of hate and anti-migrant narratives through online and offline media is enabled by a multi-billion-dollar advertising industry. Changing the business model of hate and ensuring that advertising is ethical, has proven successful to encourage more responsible actors both in the media sector and advertising industry.
- **Cultural change:** Certain perceptions and attitudes on migration are considered 'mainstream' to the extent that in order to achieve policy-change, cultural change is first required. As mass media in TV and film has an important impact on belief systems, it also serves as an important vehicle to create positive and long-lasting cultural change. Other creative industries can be equally useful to reach wider audiences and impact the views and mind-set of people.
- **Institutional transformation:** certain allies can be key to reach certain segments of the population or to effect change; finding common ground to leverage the influential power they have. This can include religious institutions, new media, TV, the pop culture industry, sports, companies and many more considered influential actors in a certain context
- **Crowdsourcing and community engagement online:** Many individuals are willing to give their vote, their knowledge and skills towards a good cause. Online crowdsourcing for ideas, strategies, and collaboration or using technology and the online space to engage a wider community is a powerful means to organise, mobilise and get individuals to engage online.
- **Online consumer campaigning:** Combining the organising tactics of social media with classic models of consumer campaigning is a powerful tool to achieve impact and leveraging consumers' voice.
- **Denouncing violations:** Bringing situations of concern into the spotlight remains an important aspect of understanding the concerns; a tool for putting pressure on States to fulfil their human rights obligations and uphold the rule of law, or to appeal to a sense of outrage. Monitoring, assessing and speaking out on human rights violations may also serve to highlight the structural concerns that perpetuate discrimination, inequality and violations. However, denouncing violations must always be balanced with positive and hopeful messages.
- **Supporting migrants:** Providing legal and technical support, expanding networks, creating platforms and building bridges to relevant actors and activists are helpful to ensure migrants' stories are heard and that they can take on leadership roles in actions for change.
- **Supporting and energising the base:** Often the forerunners and those who fought hard to get us where we are, individuals and groups who are most energised to support migrants' human rights are key allies in contributing to narrative change and sustaining public pressure. Providing support to those who are affecting positive change within their sectors is just as important to sustain and encourage the proliferation of good practices. Networks of support, communities of practice, giving visibility and other methods to support and link these actors and activists to each other across regions and the world can help build an empowering alliance for change.
- **Reaching the movable middle** (and different target audiences therein): The so-called 'movable middle' are generally anxious, unsure, uncertain but don't have strong positions either in support of or against migrants and migration. The goal is to open a dialogue with these target groups based on common values, to achieve a more nuanced and balanced debate on migration, a sense of unity and to reframe narratives and social norms in relation to migration.
- **Confronting the opponents:** While it is difficult to reach audiences with radical views, seeking out spaces for conversation are key to understanding the concerns within this group and how they are impacting the space for an inclusive narrative.
- **Counter-narratives:** Recognising that 'what you fight you feed', we have to replace, promote, and celebrate the behavior we want to see and the communities of 'we' and social change we are striving for. Creating new frames and narratives on migration which focus on the shared values we want to promote.

Recommendations for the UN Human Rights Office:

Narratives:
- Hold follow-up meetings on creating a shared narrative.
- Help civil society and other relevant actors develop common messages and vocabulary around migration.

Campaigning/advocacy:
- Develop a campaign to reach the movable middle and test for positive responses.
- Help build a global campaign and programme to implement Objective 17 of the Global Compact for Migration.
- Use the networks we are creating to coordinate strategically, especially when the UN realities/politics prevent strong actions.
- Leverage OHCHR's influence to lend exposure and legitimacy to campaigns.

Supporting the base, including creating and maintaining space:
- Continue to support organisations who are advancing on the narrative on migration, by forming a network.
- Help build an alliance with the civil society base countering hate and dehumanisation through platforms, visibility, recognition, defence of space, tools for advocacy (HC statements, guidelines etc.).

Convening role:
- Play a convening role bringing the sectors together with allies and encourage steps towards joint narrative strategy.
- Continue to link people together. There has been so much expertise in the room and awesome projects working towards a common goal. It has been really inspiring.

Information sharing:
- Collect and highlight the incredible work being done globally to challenge hate to give ideas to movements around the world.
- Conduct research on narrative change work and share with organisations and individuals.

Stand Up For Migrants

Confronting hate in our societies and reshaping narratives on migration

Geneva, 10 July 2019

OHCHR, 48 Avenue Giuseppe Motta, Room RS-07

AGENDA

9.00   Opening remarks
Mr. Laurent Sauveur, Director of Communications and External Relations Division, OHCHR

9.15   Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Ms. Tendayi Achiume

9.30   Introductions

9.45   *Stand Up For Migrants* - the work of the UN Human Rights Office on migration narratives

10.00   **Session 1 – Taking stock: good practices on countering hate in our societies and reshaping narratives on migration**
This session seeks to remind us why it is important to take action against hate in our societies. It also will recall the important achievements that have already been made to join together in efforts to reshape narratives on migration. We will discuss which strategies and initiatives have been successful, what the challenges and lessons learned are, and reflect on how we might be able to replicate these in our own contexts.

Questions for consideration in the session:
- What is the issue that you have addressed in taking a stand against hate and reframing the debate on migration?
- What approaches have you taken that have been successful?
- What are the challenges to be aware of? Lessons learned?
- Can we replicate some of these strategies in other countries and regions?

11.00   *coffee* break

11.30   **Session 2 – How to build support: who are the partners and how do we mobilise others to join**
This session aims to draw out the examples of how we can build solidarity, unity and support for our initiatives. We will discuss who we should be engaging with and how we can encourage, build and sustain support for our cause.

Questions for consideration in the session:
- What was the situation that made you take action?
- How did you go about to encourage and build support? Who did you target – activists, affected communities, the broader public, others?
- How do we mobilise people to join us in standing up for migrants and migrants' rights defenders?
- How do we sustain public pressure for specific causes in this context?

13.00   *Lunch*

14.00   Session 3 – How to reframe narratives: what does successful messaging look like and how do we decide which values should underpin our messages

This session will focus on what we know about reframing narratives and disseminating values-based messages on migration. We will reflect on how we can shift the narrative from one of fear and hate towards 'the other', to a narrative that achieves to unite people in stronger communities of 'we', based on our shared values and common humanity.

Questions for consideration in the session:
-   What messages have worked in your context to reframe the narrative on migration and why have they worked? What are the lessons learned?
-   What are the shared values that are relevant in your context to reframe narratives on migration?
-   Which stories do we want to tell and hear about as part of a new narrative on migration?

15.30   *coffee break*

16.00   Session 4 – The world we want to live in - the way forward for changing the narrative on migration

This session will draw together the experiences, lessons learned and new ideas discussed throughout the day and encourage us to think about which actions we could carry out that would lead to narrative change on migration. It seeks to help us envision the ways in which we can move forward, creating a tool box of solutions.

17.45   Closing remarks, Ms. Jyoti Sanghera, Chief of Human Rights and Economic and Social Issues Section, OHCHR

Annex – Resources and promising practices

- **Åkestam Holst**

www.akestamholst.se

https://www.adweek.com/agencies/how-swedens-akestam-holst-is-chasing-greatness-in-its-work-and-in-the-workplace/

Resume_Refugees.
pdf

- **Amnesty International Austria**

#restartyourheart campaign: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j6G2wB47rDY;
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SHen_aPGahE

Syrian journalist and activist Rania Ali on the European elections:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kWfAyeNiBk4

#österGleich - Play together now initiative: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iEswJ7IT6bs

AI Poland: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f7XhrXUoD6U

AI UK Football Welcomes Refugees campaign: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TQSy8w1W4-Q

- **ARTICLE 19**

Camden Principles on Freedom of Expression and Equality

Tackling Hate: Action on UN standards to promote inclusion, diversity and pluralism

 Video: Action on UN standards to tackle hate

Global Compact for Migration positive for ensuring free expression, access to information, and inclusive public debate (press release)

Responding to 'hate speech' with positive measures: A case study from six EU countries

Self-regulation and 'hate speech' on social media platforms

- **City of Atlanta**

Welcoming Atlanta homepage (uses messaging appropriate for a moderate audience):
www.welcomingatlanta.com

Atlanta Mayor's Office Press Release on ending ICE
contract: https://www.atlantaga.gov/Home/Components/News/News/11687/672

Mayor Bottoms speaking on current humanitarian crisis at the US border (video):
https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1551158228349493

Mayor Bottoms speaking on ending ICE contract (video):
https://www.cnn.com/videos/politics/2018/06/23/atlanta-mayor-keisha-lance-bottoms-ice-detainees-jail-turn-away-nr.cnn

- **City of Geneva**

www.geneve.ch/diversite

- **City of San Francisco**

San Francisco Immigrant Support Hub: https://immigrants.sfgov.org/

City of Refuge: Sanctuary City Policy: https://sfgov.org/oceia/sanctuary-city-ordinance-0%20

Website: https://sf.gov/departments/city-administrator/office-civic-engagement-and-immigrant-affairs

Connect with OCEIA

- **The Collective Psychology Project**

Report: A Larger Us

- **Conscious Advertising Network**
www.consciousadnetwork.org

- **Define American**
https://defineamerican.com/hollywood/
How Immigrant Storylines in Grey's Anatomy feel so real thanks to Define American
Comedy Central partners with Define American
Superstore's Finale Changes Everything

- **Hope-Based Communications**
Guide to Hope-Based Communications (with further reading guide at the
end): https://www.openglobalrights.org/hope-guide/
Why we need positive narratives: https://www.openglobalrights.org/why-the-future-of-human-rights-must-be-hopeful/
More reading on positive narratives: https://www.openglobalrights.org/positive-narratives/
Podcast on Hope-Based Communications: https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/audio/2018/apr/04/mobilising-shame-hard-politicians-shameless-campaigners-offering-hope-podcast
Messaging on migration:
https://nsp.ssi.org.au/images/Resources/Other/ASRC_Taking_Refuge_from_Our_Rhetoric.pdf
https://www.asrc.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/ASRC-Words-that-Work-4pp.pdf

- **International Centre for Policy Advocacy**
Narrative Change Toolkit: https://www.narrativechange.org/project

- **International Service for Human Rights**
The 2018 annual report of the SR on Human rights defenders, focusing on Defenders of people on the move: http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?si=A/HRC/37/51
A short ISHR video that promotes the report: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Go8dfvhpiH4 (4 minutes) or https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Go8dfvhpiH4 (9 minutes)

- **Free and Equal campaign**
https://www.unfe.org/
2018 report: https://www.unfe.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/2018_Progress_Report.pdf
#CultureofLove mini campaign: https://www.unfe.org/culture-of-love/
Be there. Be an ally: https://www.unfe.org/bethere/

- **Fundamental Rights Agency**
e-learning tool for journalists reporting on migration: https://e-learning.fra.europa.eu/
Annual review: 'Beyond the peak: challenges remain, but migration numbers drop':
https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2019/migration-2018-review
Bulletin 1: https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2019/migration-key-fundamental-rights-concerns-quarterly-bulletin-1
Bulletin 2: https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2019/migration-overviews-may-2019
An overview of all FRA periodic reports on migration and fundamental rights concerns since 2015, see:
https://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews
Current migration situation in the EU: hate crime (Nov 2016)
FRA Database on anti-Muslim hatred: it contains information on hate crime, hate speech and discrimination against Muslims in the EU (2019)
Unmasking bias motives in crimes: selected cases of the European Court of Human Rights (Dec 2018)
FRA online compendium of practices for combating hate crimes (2018)

- **More in Common**

Studies of public attitudes: https://www.moreincommon.com/publications

- **OHCHR**
  - OHCHR #StandUp4Migrants video series
  - Expert meeting on building partnerships to counter anti-migrant narratives (2017)
  - Shaping the public narrative on migration: OHCHR 2016 Expert Meeting
  - OHCHR panel discussion on "Promoting tolerance, dispelling myths, protecting rights: an evidence-based conversation on migration"
  - Migrants dispelling the myths (video)
  - Public perceptions, migration and human rights
  - OHCHR-ILO cartoons to challenge myths and encourage a positive public perception of migrants and migration
  - Principles and Guidelines on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations

- **On Road Media**

Resources for people engaging with the media https://www.allabouttrans.org.uk/resources-individuals-engaging-media/

Media Movers programme: https://www.onroadmedia.org.uk/work/media-movers-pilot-programme-with-the-paul-hamlyn-foundation/

- **Quaker United Nations Office**

Foundations for Implementation: A reference tool containing guidance drawn from the UN's Special Procedures and Treaty Bodies to support States in human rights based Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe Orderly and Regular Migration:

https://quno.org/sites/default/files/timeline/files/2018/QUNO_Foundations%20for%20Implementation_DECEMBER2018.pdf

The section covering Objective 17 on public discourse:

https://quno.org/sites/default/files/resources/QUNO_Foundations%20for%20Implementation_O17_FINAL.pdf

- **Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance**

A/73/305 (2018): analyses the threat posed by nationalist populism to the fundamental human rights principles of non-discrimination and equality.

A/HRC/38/52 (2018): addresses the issue of racial discrimination in the context of laws, policies and practices concerning citizenship, nationality and immigration.

A/HRC/32/50 (2016): examines the phenomenon of xenophobia, its conceptualization, trends and manifestations in relation to migration.

A/65/295 (2010): looks into the interrelations between conflict and racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; incitement to racial or religious hatred; and human rights challenges faced by migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers at borders and in relation to stricter immigration policies

A/60/283: addresses manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including the treatment of foreign nationals, asylum-seekers, refugees and immigrants in waiting areas (airports, ports etc.)

- **Stop Funding Hate**

https://impakter.com/stop-funding-hate/

- **Stop Hate Speech**

http://www.fr.stophatespeech.ch (french or german)

- United We Dream

Report based on the MigraWatch phoneline and deportation defense program findings: https://unitedwedream.org/the-truth-about-ice-and-cbp/

ICE & CBP tracker to show what immigrants in the USA are experiencing every day: https://unitedwedream.org/the-truth-about-ice-and-cbp/ice-and-cbp-abuse-tracker/

Video series for narrative and storytelling directly from the point of view of those impacted: https://unitedwedream.org/the-truth-about-ice-and-cbp-about/

HeretoStay network: https://weareheretostay.org/