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Women in Migration Report for the GFMD Civil Society Days, Marrakesh 2018
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Throughout the 2-day programme, what 4 examples of vulnerabilities, agency and resilience of women were identified as priorities for the protection of women in migration?

Priority 1: Recognise the role of women as leaders in communities, families and economies whether as primary migrants or as the 'left behind' when family members migrate for work. This includes women entrepreneurs who are in the parallel economy and developing autonomous income streams.

Priority 2: Governments enabling migrant women workers, including those on the more precarious spectrum of the value chain such as domestic, farm and seasonal workers by assuring regulatory protection.

Priority 3: Governments need to reaffirm the principle of non-refoulement in their policies and practices and appreciate that this is in both the context of family reunification and women's autonomous movement and agency.

Priority 4: States should recognise the necessity for an adaptation for communities, individuals, countries facing disasters and environmental degradation.

Priority 5: The lack of recognition/academic validation of skills and degrees between country of origin and country of destination often leads women into precarious and unfamiliar work conditions that do not give them due recognition to leverage their leadership , skills and assets.

- Overall we have not seen feminist approaches to migrant issues in the GFMD despite a lot of good noise. The issues are sidelined and peripheralised despite all our efforts to put them in our collective faces. So perhaps we should push for a womens CSD

1. Specific observations per breakout session:

<p>Theme 1: Actions responding to the drivers of forced displacement, including due to climate change and environmental degradation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create new language regarding food security and climate shock absorbers in this regard to ensure that structural inequities do not further marginalise women. • Amplify existing best practice in relation to climate adaptation, developing coastal zone, enhancing food security, and shared water resource management including cross border natural resource access. • Facilitate the recognition, processing and facilitation of land claims ensuring that regressive cultural practices do not amplify women’s autonomous access to land and natural resources. • States to promote access basic health care and basic welfare to address the impacts of climate displacement including water scarcity understanding that women are often experience energy poverty while expending the most time to gather wood, water, agricultural produce.
<p>Theme 2: Actions ensuring safe, dignified and rights-based transit, entry, reception and return</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women ‘left behind’ often sustain families including when migrating family members disappear or are detained. States need to provide different layers of support including psycho-social, legal and regulatory. • Recognise that women are leading the search for justice often with no support from legal instruments and psychosocial mechanisms through often traumatic circumstances. • Recognise that migration is a feature of globalised human & economic relations and unequal social relations and these impact on the migration experience of women in transit, entry, and return. • Guaranteeing the comprehensive protection of women’s and human rights on return (deportation and forced return) including detention.
<p>Theme 3: Actions ensuring decent work, labour rights and fair recruitment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve and facilitate a consolidated approach by trade unions between countries of origin and destination countries to ensure that Bilateral Labour Agreements are systematic and to ensure easier access to work and protection for women along the labour value chain on all parts of the migratory route. • Bring unions and CSO collaboration in facilitating cross border claims and ensuring access to justice of migrant workers . • Regional coordination involving trade unions and CSO to address fraudulent practices in recruitment and abuses of migrant workers. • Migration is impacted by global reorganisation of labour and skills. States should regulate large firms that feed on women’s unprotected labour more vigorously and coherently.
<p>Theme 4: Actions ensuring the social, economic and political inclusion of migrants in communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender norms of host societies impact differently on social inclusion and integration of women and men which various social partners (immigration, schools, unions, faith based formations, banks, hospitals, housing authorities etc) need to rethink.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language of vulnerability should be rethought and an intersectional (race, class, age, ablism, lgbtq, transgender, rural) approach to inclusion is necessary across social and state migration actors. • ‘Appending’ women and girls to text is problematic and undermines the indivisibility of human rights, dignity and women’s agency. • Access to language of the host country is fundamental to integration.
<p>2. Please detail any specific case studies of practices at sub national, national, regional level that are attempting to reduce vulnerability, or increase the agency or resilience of women on the move.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Ghana – research shows that women send highest levels of remittances to support families back home. • Social contributions and remittances are considerably higher for women as illustrated in SAMP research {Southern Africa/Zim/Lesotho}. 	
<p>If you could choose one or two key messages to be conveyed by the civil society CSD Chair in her report to states on the 7 December in the Official Closing Ceremony of the GFMD, which would these be?</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to amplify a human rights and dignity frame and not an exclusionary, racist & sexist frame of engagement by States and other social actors. Equitable Development: Invest in human-rights based equitable development that meets the economic, social and cultural rights of women and their families, facilitating the election of migration as a choice, not a necessity. • States need to emphasise regularisation not deportation, criminalisation and return of migrants and provide appropriate mechanisms to integrate this into social policy. Facilitate justice and accountability for these crimes by ensuring that migrant women and girls can report such violence without the risk of detention or deportation. • To recognise the right to voice and women’s voice partly by developing a curriculum of engagement with various stakeholders 	
<p>Inspiring quotes: If you like, please give one or two quotes that inspired you during the session, relevant for Women in Migration</p>	
<p>* When governments stop stealing, life gets better for women.</p> <p>* Africans and African women need to invest in themselves, believe in themselves and act for themselves. Agency is NOW. The future is NOW. Action is NOW NOW NOW.</p> <p>*We need to learn together what it means to be genuinely inclusive. Many say they agree with a gender perspective but don’t bring it into their own analysis.</p>	