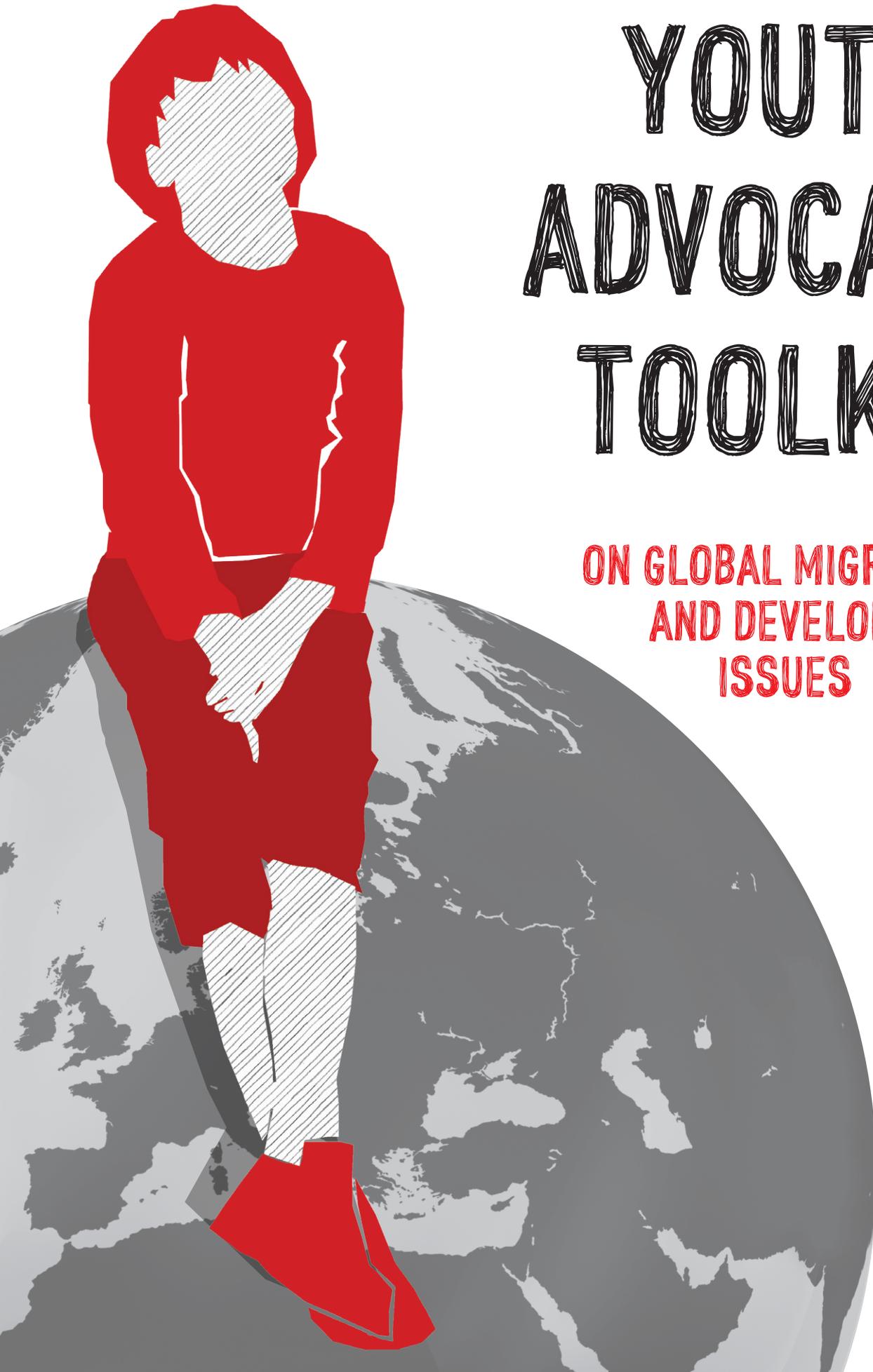


Caritas
Austria

**YOUTH
ADVOCACY
TOOLKIT**

**ON GLOBAL MIGRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT
ISSUES**



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For more information about MIND follow the campaign:



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INTRODUCTION

This toolkit is designed to support Caritas staff working with young people to complement their existing offers and to address interested youths in general. It breaks down all essentials about advocacy related to global migration and development, thus creating the perfect basis for successful advocacy actions to change our future world.

Migration is a fact. It has always existed and will continue to exist during our lifetime and beyond. The way in which we see and deal with migration has a profound effect on the extent to which migration will be successful.

Unfortunately, the public discourse on migration in Europe is mostly problem-centered. Policies are focused on border control and forced return (see Glossary terms), the media struggle to convey a constructive image, and public opinion is predominantly based on fears rather than facts. While it is internationally recognised that migrants make a positive contribution not only to the development of their country of origin but also their country of destination, migration is still too often perceived as a threat rather than an opportunity.

Those obstacles impede migrants' full contributions to development. Furthermore, it leads to exclusion and poverty. Across Europe, migrants are confronted with discrimination in the housing and labour markets as well as with xenophobia in everyday life, placing them among the most vulnerable groups in society.¹

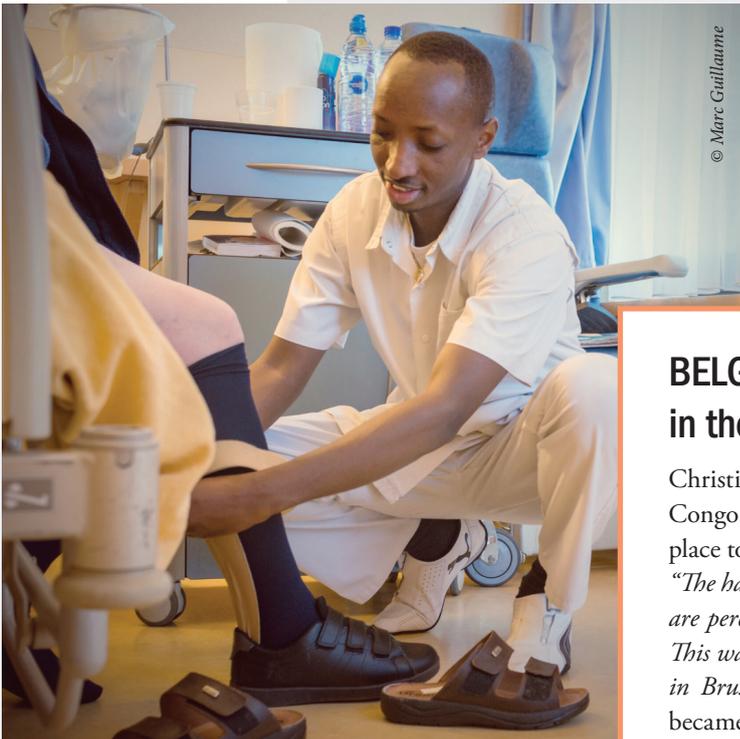
AUSTRIA/ ITALY/ SPAIN – Discrimination in the Labour Market

In Austria, migrants are more likely than their native counterparts to experience precarious working conditions - they often get lower wages and have fewer opportunities to advance their career. Unsurprisingly, they also have a higher risk of facing unemployment.² Similar circumstances exist in the agricultural sector in Italy and Spain – migrants tend to be recruited informally implying that their working conditions are not monitored by the authorities. This makes them more likely of being exposed to labour exploitation and often leads to a life of poverty with limited or no access to the social security system (see Glossary terms).³

¹ <https://www.caritas.eu/common-home-eu/>

² https://www.sora.at/fileadmin/downloads/projekte/2020_SORA-Forschungsbericht_Systemrelevante_Berufe.pdf

³ https://immigration.caritas.it/sites/default/files/2016-10/Rapporto_Progetto_Presidio.pdf; <https://caritashuelva.org/blog/2020/04/03/coronavirus-caritas-alerta-sobre-la-extrema-precariedad-social-en-la-que-están-miles-de-personas-en-infraviviendas-y-asentamientos/>



BELGIUM – Discrimination in the Housing Market

Christian was born in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and came to Belgium at the age of 20. Finding a place to live turned out to be a challenge for him:

“The hardest part of being of foreign origin is about how you are perceived by others. Some look at you suspiciously. [...] This was mainly an issue when looking for accommodation in Brussels”, says Christian. Finally, he succeeded and became a trained nurse and got involved in fighting COVID-19.

Caritas believes in a future where migration is a choice and not a necessity that allows people to live in dignity and to make meaningful contributions. A future with policies that foster solidarity and protect human rights, enable integration and make sure that no one is left behind. A future in which media, journalists and politicians put migration into the proper context, and the public is aware of the valuable contributions made by migrants to their countries of origin and destination.

Getting young people involved is of the utmost importance to make this vision a reality. Recent years have clearly shown that the young generation are powerful change agents and multipliers and play a vital role in creating a better future. When working with young people, Caritas sees its core mission in encouraging young people to become actively involved in social activities. Through a wide choice of workshops and activities, Caritas aims to strengthen youth involvement and empower young people to assume ownership of their engagement, thus providing a perfect starting point for advocacy actions.

EXPLORING MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Migration is an umbrella term not defined by international law. In its most simple explanation, migration is...

*(...) the movement of people from one place of residence to another, whether within a country or by crossing international borders. The reasons for moving can vary as well as the length of stay.*⁴

Causes for Migration

People migrate for many different reasons, ranging from love, employment and education to climate change, corruption and/or poverty with the main driver being employment.⁵ These reasons behind migration have a crucial impact – they define the legal status of migrants and the rights they have in destination countries. In 2019, the global number of international migrants was estimated at 272 million people, two thirds of whom were labour migrants; that is, people migrating for employment.⁶

GREECE – Labour Migration

In 2009, the financial situation of Greece worsened leading the country to a deep crisis. In the subsequent years, an estimate of 500,000 people left the country looking for jobs abroad, mainly in Germany, the UK and the United Arab Emirates. Most of them were young and highly skilled.⁷

UNITED KINGDOM – International Students

The UK has a number of prestigious universities offering high quality education, which makes studying there appealing for young people all over the world. In 2018/19, the UK hosted nearly half a million international students with a large majority coming from China, India and the US.⁸

Another common cause for migration is safety. People who migrate in search of protection are called refugees. A **refugee** is someone who...

*...has to fear persecution in his/her country of origin for "(...) reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion."*⁹

Staying in or returning to the country of origin would constitute a threat to life or freedom. Therefore, refugees are under special international protection. That definition, and the rights that go with it, are based on the so-called "1951 Geneva Convention" (see Glossary terms).

⁴ <https://www.iom.int/who-is-a-migrant>

⁵ <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/operations/56684ce89/briefing-paper-understanding-root-causes-displacement-idmc-2015.html>

⁶ https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr_2020.pdf

⁷ <https://ideas.repec.org/a/bog/econbly/2016i43p31.html>; <https://www.politico.eu/article/greece-reverse-brain-drain-skills-young-people-financial-crisis/>

⁸ <https://www.studying-in-uk.org/international-student-statistics-in-uk/#:~:text=Statistics%20show%20that%20the%20total,outside%20of%20the%20European%20Union.>

⁹ <https://www.unhcr.org/afri/what-is-a-refugee.html>

YUGOSLAVIA – Displacement

Yugoslavia was a socialist state created after the World War II, consisting of six republics – Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro and Macedonia – and the two autonomous provinces Kosovo and Vojvodina. In the 1990ies, tensions between the republics emerged with growing nationalist tendencies and calls for more autonomy. In 1991, Croatia and Slovenia declared their independence causing the Yugoslavian army to lash out. This was only the beginning of a number of conflicts referred to as the Yugoslavian Wars that went on for a decade. The conflicts are in particular known for their brutal actions, including “ethnic cleansing”, causing 2.3 million people to flee their homes.¹⁰

Different forms of Migration

A number of different options exist for migrating to and staying in the EU on a temporary basis if someone comes from a politically stable country, for example by

- ▶ ...applying for a work visa,
- ▶ ...entering the country as an international student or
- ▶ ...entering the country as a volunteer.

However, it is difficult, in particular for people living in third countries (non-EU countries), to apply successfully for any form of permanent or even temporary residence status. Refugees face even less opportunities for legal migration to the EU. The lack of opportunities for legal migration coupled with poor prospects or even fear for life in the country of origin or residence drives people to resort to other ways of migrating. In many cases, they see themselves forced to enter the EU without official papers, which is known as **irregular migration**.¹¹ Considering the dangers and risks associated with entering a country irregularly, numerous NGOs have

been calling for other forms of **safe and legal pathways** for migration for years.¹² Safe and legal pathways - as for instance through “Resettlement” programmes (see Glossary terms) - have already been successfully practised, but remain of limited scope compared to the actual needs.

Taken as a whole, it can be said that many more people are in need of safety and better life chances in another country than there are opportunities to migrate legally to the EU.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA – Irregular Migration

One of the most common ways to enter the EU irregularly is by crossing the Mediterranean Sea with the help of smugglers, often in overcrowded boats that are unsuitable for the journey. Nevertheless, many people see themselves forced to take the risk involved in order to create a better future for themselves and their families, or to get to safety. Since 2014, about 20,000 people have been reported to have died in their attempt to illegally cross the border using this route, most of them coming from war-torn countries.¹³

On arrival in a country of destination, people seeking refuge need to apply for asylum – a procedure that determines whether a person meets the conditions for international protection and is therefore allowed to reside in the country of destination. It will take some time for this process to be completed and the legal status to be decided. In this period, the person asking for asylum is considered to be an **asylum-seeker**:

- ▶ “An asylum-seeker is someone whose request for sanctuary has yet to be processed.”¹⁴

¹⁰ <https://www.unhcr.org/4552f2182.pdf>

¹¹ [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2019/635559/EPRS_BRI\(2019\)635559_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2019/635559/EPRS_BRI(2019)635559_EN.pdf)

¹² <https://www.caritas.eu/policy-work/asylum-migration/>

¹³ <https://reliefweb.int/report/greece/iom-mediterranean-arrivals-reach-110699-2019-deaths-reach-1283-world-deaths-fall>

¹⁴ <https://www.unhcr.org/asylum-seekers.html>

However, not all people leave their country when confronted with reasons for flight. Some people seek safety within the borders of their country – they are called **Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)**. UNHCR (see Glossary terms) describes them more specifically as:

- ▶ “Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.”¹⁵

Unlike refugees, IDPs do not have a special legal status as they still reside in their country, which gives them all the rights that come along with their citizenship making national authorities responsible for their welfare.¹⁶

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO – Internal Displacement

Throughout the nineties, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) was shaken by three civil wars, the last one ending in 2003. In 2016, a new wave of violence broke out mainly in the centre and the south of the country causing many people to leave their homes due to repeated human rights violations. Between 2017 and 2019, over five million people in the DRC were internally displaced.¹⁷

We, as Caritas, use a rather broad definition of migration. When speaking of “migration”, we refer to everyone who migrates - refugees, asylum seekers as well as migrant workers and their families.

Migration affects our daily lives in many ways. A better grasp of the positive impact of migration requires first of all an understanding of the concept of **“development”**.

What Is Development

Caritas understands “development” as a long-term process of sustainable social and economic capacity building in communities and households in order to eradicate poverty and vulnerability and to promote social justice. For Caritas, people are at the centre of this process.¹⁸

- ▶ In essence, development as we understand it today should lead to a better way of life for everybody. In the past, the term development was mainly associated with economic growth and industrialisation. Over the years, we have realised that growth itself was not enough and would not necessarily lead to long-term benefits for all.¹⁹
- ▶ In 2015, 193 member states of the United Nations signed the “2030 Agenda” pledging to leave no one behind and to create partnerships across the continents to eradicate poverty on our planet. The agenda defines 17 “Sustainable Development Goals” (SDGs) to achieve this overriding objective. Those 17 goals are targeted to sustainably improve our economies, our environment and our living conditions. Every goal is defined by several sub-targets and related indicators used to monitor and evaluate their implementation. All member states committed to achieve the SDGs by 2030.²⁰

UNITED STATES – SDG

The death of George Floyd caused by a violent arrest in Minneapolis led to a worldwide outrage. Floyd is one of the many victims of disproportionate police violence towards African-Americans in the US. Such discriminatory practices could be history if the international community manages to meet the SDGs by 2030. Sub-target number 3 of SDG 10 tackles discrimination and voices the need for equal opportunities: “Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.”²¹

¹⁵ <https://emergency.unhcr.org/entry/67716/idp-definition>

¹⁶ See above

¹⁷ <https://www.unhcr.org/dr-congo-emergency.html>

¹⁸ <https://www.caritas.eu/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/European-Common-Home-full-publication-one-page.pdf>

¹⁹ <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/9789264123571-5-en.pdf?expires=1595850982&id=id&racname=guest&checksum=83FAEA2E024069872F2AB2773D68362D>

²⁰ <https://sdgs.un.org/goals#:~:text=The%202030%20Agenda%20for%20a%20Sustainable,now%20and%20into%20the%20future.&text=The%20Summit%20led%20to%20the,reduce%20extreme%20poverty%20by%202015>

²¹ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg10>



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Image 1: SDGs, United Nations

What Is Official Development Assistance?

The achievement of the SDGs relies on partnerships being established between different actors (governments, international organisations, civil society organisations, academia, etc.) at different levels, including global level (SDG 17 “Global partnerships for the goals”). One of the tools that contributes to attaining the SDGs at international level is **Official Development Assistance (ODA)**:

- ▶ In short, ODA refers to financial aid provided by one government to another. This government aid is designed to promote the economic development and welfare of the so-called developing countries.²² For example, Germany provided a total of USD 23.8 billion in ODA to several countries in 2019²³, while Uganda received over USD 1.9 billion in ODA in the same year, coming from multiple countries.²⁴ The roots of ODA can be traced back to European colonialism, the occupation of foreign territories and the exploitation of indigenous people in

the **19th and early 20th centuries**. Colonial powers such as France, Belgium, Germany or Britain sent money to the occupied territories in Africa or Asia so as to build up the infrastructure needed for their colonial administration, to reinforce foreign arbitrary rule and terrorist regimes (leading to extremely high death tolls) and to exploit available resources. Even after the colonies gained their independence (i.e. during Africa’s decolonisation from the mid-1950s to 1975), these cash flows continued in order to maintain ties and influence in the formerly colonised, newly formed nations. The idea of development at that time focused on the concept of economic growth to the benefit of the civilising regimes to serve as a pretext for large-scale civilisatory projects.²⁵

- ▶ **World War II** manifested the end of the previous world order and speeded up the independence movements of former colonised nations. New concepts were needed in an emerging bipolar world with its conflicting ideas of development (capitalism vs. communism) in order to keep the influence in the former colonies. One of the biggest aid programs was the “Marshall Plan” designed and provided by the US to rebuild Western Europe following World War II. The “Organisation for European Economic Co-operation” (OEEC) was founded in 1948 to run the implementation of the plan and consisted of 18 European countries as well the US and Canada.²⁶
- ▶ In **1961**, the “Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development” (OECD) was established as an international successor organisation of the OEEC to promote economic exchange and improve living conditions worldwide. As for now, more than 40 countries participate in the OECD, representing 80% of world trade and investment.²⁷ Amongst other responsibilities, the OECD – strictly speaking the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) – is in charge of the definition and guidelines of ODA, i.e. how ODA should be provided and for which purposes. The DAC maintains a list of possible ODA recipient countries and publishes a review of aid efforts every year.

²² <https://data.oecd.org/oda/net-oda.htm>

²³ <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/ODA-2019-detailed-summary.pdf>

²⁴ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/DI.ODA.ALLD.CD?locations=UG>

²⁵ <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/history-foreign-aid>

²⁶ <https://nu.feruni-hagen.de/nuweb/nufile/FcU/KSW/2018SS/34612/oeffentlich/34612-7-01-S2+Vorschau.pdf>

²⁷ <https://www.oecd.org/about/history/#d.en.194377>

- ▶ In **1970**, the OECD members agreed on spending at least 0.7% of their gross national income (GNI) on ODA. So far, this goal has never been achieved, as average spending by member states stands at 0.4% and only a handful of them actually meet or exceed the target.²⁸
- ▶ ODA is provided in **different forms** – financial flows like grants non-repayable and “soft” loans (recipients repay at an interest rate (see Glossary terms) well below the market price) or technical support (e.g. supply of agricultural equipment). Specific restrictions exist on what is and is not recognised as ODA.
- ▶ **ODA funds** are normally distributed by a national agency and respective ministries (of the donor country) among different actors (implementing programmes and projects in the recipient country) such as multilateral organisations (see Glossary terms), NGOs, governments, banking institutions and companies.
- ▶ For years, NGOs engaged in development cooperation have been concerned about how ODA is used and whether it really contributes to fostering development and eradicating poverty. When donor countries include spending on measures that do not really contribute to the set objective as part of the total ODA they have provided to these countries, CONCORD (European network of relief and development NGOs) labels this as “**inflated ODA**”. Aid measures that do contribute to the original cause are called “**genuine ODA**”.

This means that we are confronted, on the one hand, with an international aid target that has never been reached in over fifty years, and on the other hand, with the problem that a large share of the costs actually reported as ODA shouldn't be counted as such. CONCORD estimates that we will not reach the 0.7% target with genuine ODA before 2061 if we continue business as usual.

ODA OR NOT ODA – Costs for International Students

National expenditure for students from developing countries (e.g. university fees) can also be reported as ODA. Over the years, it has been argued as to whether these costs really contribute to the development in the respective country of origin. After all, this depends on whether the student returns at all, and even if so, how the acquired knowledge is used for the benefit of the country's development. The inclusion of these costs distorts the figures of genuine development assistance.²⁹

ODA OR NOT ODA – In-Donor-Refugee Costs

Countries can include the so called “in-donor-refugee costs” in their ODA reports, which means that the country is not channelling money or services to an ODA recipient country but is instead using it to finance the assistance needed for refugees at national level. This support offers important services, but it doesn't contribute to sustainable development in developing countries and should therefore not be reported as ODA.³⁰

²⁸ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_20_674

²⁹ <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/Evolution%20of%20ODA.pdf>

³⁰ <https://concordeurope.org/iag/aidwatch/>

ODA OR NOT ODA – The EUTF for Africa

In 2015, European and African leaders met in Valetta, Malta, to address the topic of migration and established the so-called “EU Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa”. The EUTF for Africa was set up to enable quick responses to various triggers of instability, irregular migration and forced displacement. A large part of the money in the trust fund comes from the European Development Fund (EDF; see Glossary terms), and is therefore reported as ODA. The EUTF has since been criticised as an instrument to funnel money into projects that only aim to stop irregular migration to Europe, and therefore don’t contribute to sustainable development in the recipient countries.³¹

THINK ABOUT

Migrant Integration

- How does your country support migrants in their integration process?
- Which assistance is provided by the government?
- Do you think there is more to be done (e.g. language courses, access to school and education, access to work...)?

Asylum Seekers in Your Country

- Do you know where the asylum seekers in your country originate from?
- Why did they leave their country?

Usage of ODA

- How much money does your country contribute to ODA and how is it used (inflated or genuine)?

Position on Safe and Legal Pathways

- What is the position of your country regarding safe and legal pathways for migration?
- What are the legal pathways to come to your country?

³¹ https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/about_en; https://www-cdn.oxfam.org/s3fs-public/file_attachments/bp-emergency-for-whom-eutf-africa-migration-151117-en_1.pdf

LINKING MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Now that the fundamentals of migration and development have been explained, let us take a look at how they are linked up.

Migrants' Contributions

Migrants make a great deal of **contributions** to their **countries of destination**, for example:

- ▶ There is no doubt about the cultural enrichment in arts, literature, sports, music and gastronomy prompted by migration.³²
- ▶ Migrants play a vital role in the employment sector by filling vacancies in much needed key sectors as well as by creating jobs and fostering innovation due to their high engagement in entrepreneurship. For example, most immigrants in Bulgaria work in the self-employment sector and provide jobs for native Bulgarians.
- ▶ Studies have also shown that migrants, due to their generally younger age structure (compared to the average population), contribute more to the social security system than they take out of it.³³ In other words, migrants pay more in taxes than they receive as social benefits from the state.

GERMANY & TURKEY – Enriched food culture

The best example in the food world is the Doner – a meanwhile German dish inspired by Turkish culture. The Donerkebab, as it is known, for example, in Germany or Austria, does not exist in Turkey. In fact, it reflects the fusion of the two cultures and has become a very popular fast food.

However, migrants do not only contribute to their countries of destination but also to their **countries of origin**:

- ▶ Many migrants support their families back home by sending them money. This particular cash flow is called “remittances”. Remittances are important to foster development in the countries of origin, often securing the basic needs of the families or promoting their consumption. Although worldwide remittances exceed the amount of ODA by far, most of the money earned by migrants in their new home country is also spent there.
- ▶ Another key transfer that migrants deliver to their countries of origin is called “social remittances”. Social remittances involve the transfer of skills and know-how that migrants also share in their home country.

³² <https://www.oecd.org/migration/OECD%20Migration%20Policy%20Debates%20Numero%202.pdf>; <https://www.caritas.eu/common-home-eu>

³³ <https://www.oecd.org/migration/OECD%20Migration%20Policy%20Debates%20Numero%202.pdf>

AUSTRIA & UGANDA – Sharing Know-How

The Ugandan diaspora in Austria formed the “Austrian-Ugandan Friendship-Association” that practises social remittances in a number of activities, e.g. by sharing methods and didactics for teaching or for project management.

US & AFGHANISTAN – Support for Women and Children

Famous American Author Khaled Hosseini, whose family left Afghanistan when he was a child, established the Khaled Hosseini Foundation, which is helping women and children in Afghanistan by providing food, shelter, education, healthcare and empowerment opportunities.

- ▶ The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) outline the development benchmarks that the United Nations aims to achieve at global level by 2030.
- ▶ A key tool that contributes to reaching the SDGs is Official Development Assistance (ODA). But the volume and usage of ODA still has room for improvement.
- ▶ Migrants are important development actors, because they contribute to the ...
 1. Cultural development in their country of destination (in art, food, music...)
 2. Economic development in the country of origin (through remittances or diaspora/support organisations/foundations and the country of destination (through consumption, entrepreneurship, work in key sectors...))
 3. Social development in the country of origin (through sharing know-how, practices...).

Summary

- ▶ People leave their country for many different reasons, ranging from the only alternative to save one’s life to a voluntary decision.
- ▶ Depending on the circumstances in the country of origin, it can be a major challenge to enter the EU legally.
- ▶ For us, development means building and strengthening economic and social capacities in a sustainable manner in order to eradicate poverty and vulnerability and to promote social justice. For Caritas, people are at the centre of this process.

THINK ABOUT

Migrant Contribution In Your Country

- Does the public in your country know how migrants contribute to society, or is it still necessary to raise awareness?
- What kind of support is available to those who are not yet able to contribute?

WHAT IS ADVOCACY

In simple terms, advocacy means taking actions in an organised and systematic way to change something of common interest.

The change you want to achieve may relate to

- ▶ ...mindsets, perspectives, attitudes and behaviours;
- ▶ ...institutional policies and practices;
- ▶ ...the political system and/or its processes.

To achieve change, you need to reach out to the stakeholders (see Glossary terms) relevant to your cause and get their attention. Depending on how you want to reach your stakeholders, you can choose from different advocacy tools:

- ▶ **Lobbying** is an advocacy approach that mainly aims to influence a specific bill or law, sometimes through personal contacts and networks. In most cases, the public is not involved.
- ▶ **Activism** is an informal and confrontational approach of engagement aiming for high public visibility. Greenpeace is most famous for its activism e.g. with a dead whale at the Japanese embassy in Berlin to protest against whaling (2006) or by climbing the dome of a nuclear plant to protest against nuclear power (2009).³⁴
- ▶ Compared to activism, **advising** is a more formal approach to get involved. You share your expert knowledge on a specific issue with people who are in a position to change it positively. For example, Caritas has a wealth of expertise on care services through running retirement or nursing homes. Therefore, Caritas often acts in an advisory capacity when the government is working on a new care policy.

See chapter 4 for examples of advocacy actions.

Advocacy ASK and Target

The change you are advocating for will most likely entail a specific demand, which is called “**advocacy ASK**”. You usually address your demand to a decision maker and refer to specific policy changes or measures that you want the decision maker to act on.³⁵ The individual(s) that you address with your advocacy ASK is/are your “**target audience**”.

GRETA THUNBERG – Her Advocacy ASK

Greta Thunberg launched an open letter to all EU leaders and heads of state demanding them to start tackling the climate crisis. In this example, the EU leaders and heads of states are the decision makers/the target audience, whereas the demands listed in the letter (e.g. “Include total emissions in all figures and targets, including consumption index, international aviation and shipping”) are the advocacy ASKs.³⁶

For most Civil Society Organisations (CSOs; see Glossary terms), advocacy is at the core of their mission. As for Caritas, our advocacy activities always aim to improve the situation and increase the power and influence of the poor and marginalised. But, not only CSOs are active advocates. Young people all over the world are successfully advocating for issues close to their heart and their community.

³⁴ <https://www.greenpeace.de/themen/atomkraft/protest-auf-dem-atomkraftwerk-unterweser>; <https://www.greenpeace.de/themen/meerestoter-finnwal-vor-japanischer-botschaft-berlin>

³⁵ <https://advocatesforyouth.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Youth-Activist-Toolkit.pdf>

³⁶ <https://climateemergencyeu.org/>



US – Amariyanna Copeny

Amariyanna (Mari) learned very early on that she was not allowed to drink water from the pipes. Her hometown, the city of Flint, was struggling with a water crisis. Lead from old pipes leached into the water supply, causing it to be toxic. Mari was only eight years old when she wrote a letter to the President of the United States asking him to visit Flint and to have a look at the problem for himself – which he did. Barack Obama’s visit brought national attention and support to Flint. Since then, Mari has raised half a million dollars for school supplies, toys, bikes and clean water, changing the life of more than 20.000 children in Flint.⁵⁰



PAKISTAN – Malala Yousafzai

Malala was eleven years old when she had to say goodbye to her classmates. The Taliban, who took control over the region, banned girls from school. Malala began to speak out publicly on behalf of girls and their right to education, which made her a target in her home country. After surviving a Taliban attack, Malala continued to be a leading campaigner for girls’ education and established the “Malala Foundation” – a charity dedicated to support girls (See malala.org). She received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014 and became the world’s youngest Nobel Prize winner, being only 17 years old.⁵¹



UK – Amika George

After reading an article about girls missing school in the UK because they were unable to afford menstrual products like tampons, Amika got active. By launching a petition, starting a campaign (#freeperiods) and organising student protests, she challenged the UK government to provide free sanitary products for schoolchildren. In 2019, the British government announced that secondary schools in England would get extra funding to provide tampons free-of-charge to young people from low-income families.⁵²

⁵⁰ <https://www.maricopeny.com/about>

⁵¹ <https://www.malala.org/malalas-story>

⁵² <https://www.freeperiods.org/about-us>

PLANNING YOUR ADVOCACY STRATEGY

Now that you know what advocacy is and why it is important to engage in advocacy work on the topics of migration and development, let's take a closer look at how this can be done.

Find Your Topic

The first step in planning your advocacy strategy is to decide which topic and which specific problem you would like to address. Global migration and development open a wide field of issues – root causes of migration, welcoming societies or migrants' contributions to development – just to name a few. In order to develop a tangible advocacy strategy, you have to specify your advocacy topic. The more specific you are, the easier it will be to develop advocacy ASKs and messages, to choose your target audience as well as your actions.

A tool widely used by Caritas to plan advocacy strategies is **See, Judge Act**, which originally goes back to Pope John XXIII:

"There are three stages which should normally be followed in the reduction of social principles into practice. First, one reviews the concrete situation; secondly, one forms a judgement on it in the light of these same principles; thirdly, one decides what in the circumstances can and should be done to implement these principles. These are the three stages that are usually expressed in the three terms: observe, judge, act."⁴⁰

'See, Judge, Act'⁴¹ means:

See: At this stage you explore problems or areas that need action.

- ▶ Listen and observe:
 - What is happening?
 - What is the situation?
 - What is the lived reality of people involved?
 - How are they impacted by the situation?
 - Why is this happening?

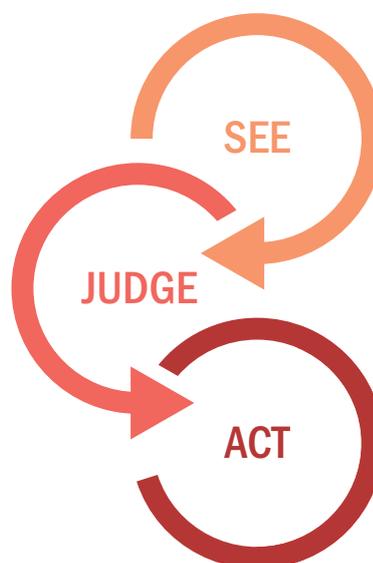
- ▶ How do you feel in the face of this issue or experience?
 - How does it touch you personally?
 - How are you connected to this situation?

Judge: As a next step, you analyse the problem or area in order to decide which change is needed and if you are well placed to argue for it.

- ▶ Analyse the injustice, the political context, the stakeholders and the external context. Use the following principals/guidelines to help you with your analysis:
 - Catholic Social Teaching
 - Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - Own experiences
- ▶ Make an informed judgment:
 - What should be done?
 - What change is needed?

Act: As a last step, you need to identify actions that are likely to bring the desired change.

- ▶ What steps are needed to change the situation?
 - What actions do you have to take?
 - How can you address the root causes?
 - How can you advocate for a structural change?



⁴⁰ Pope John XXIII, *Mater et Magistra*, 1961

⁴¹ Caritas Europa

Image 2: See, Judge, Act, Caritas Europa.

Key principles of Catholic Social Teaching (CST):

- ▶ The sacredness and value of human life.
- ▶ Everyone’s right and a duty to participate in society, to seek the common good and well-being of all.
- ▶ The protection of human rights.
- ▶ Putting the poor and vulnerable first.
- ▶ We are one human family whatever our national, racial, ethnic, economic and ideological differences.
- ▶ The protection of everything God has created.
- ▶ The economy must serve people, not the other way around.

Tools for Your Analysis

The **Problem Tree**⁴² is a tool that can be very helpful if you have already identified a problem, but you do not yet know where in particular you could advocate for change. The roots

represent the causes of the problem; the trunk of the tree symbolizes the problem itself and the leaves stand for the effect(s) of the problem. Once you have filled everything in, you can start thinking about possible solutions. This is the so-called ‘**Solution Tree**’:

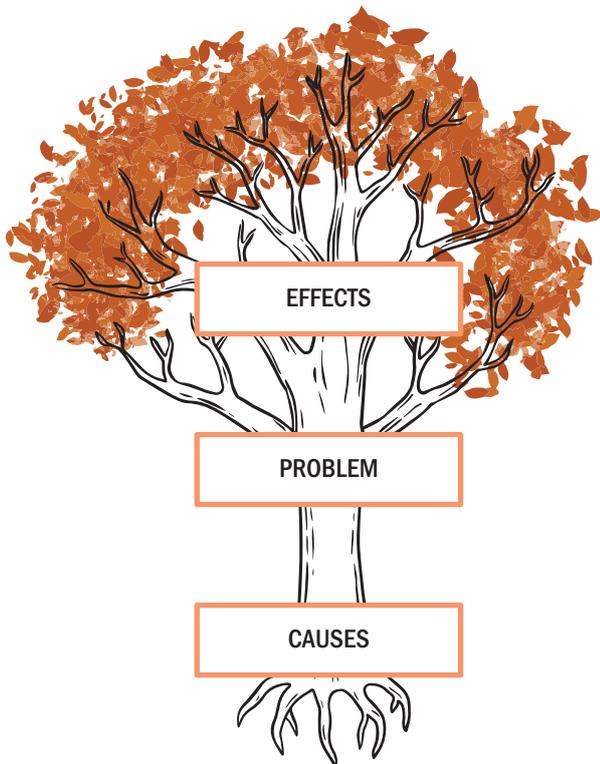


Image 3: Problem Tree, Plan International.

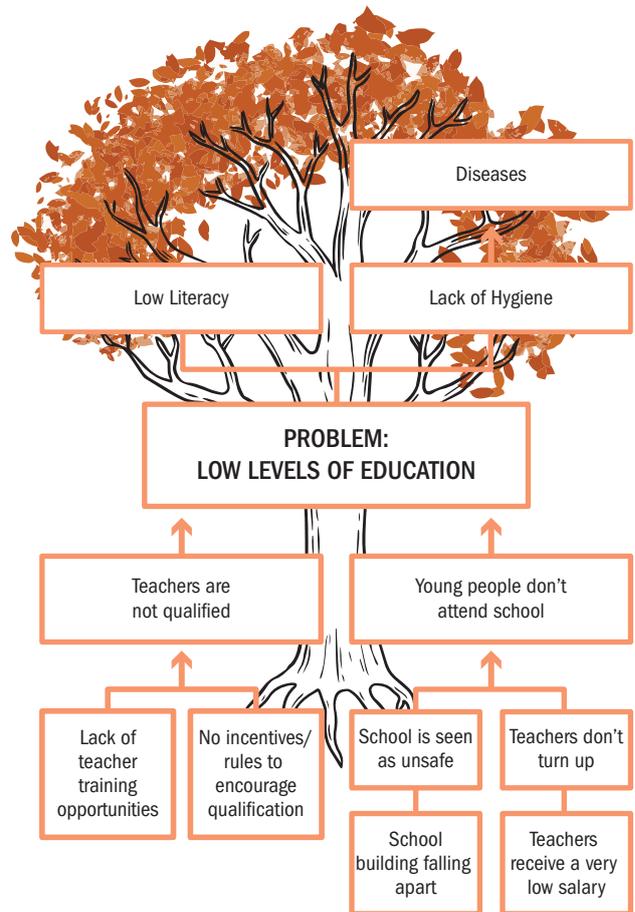


Image 4: Problem Tree 2, Plan International.

⁴² <https://plan-international.org/publications/advocacy-toolkit/#download-options>

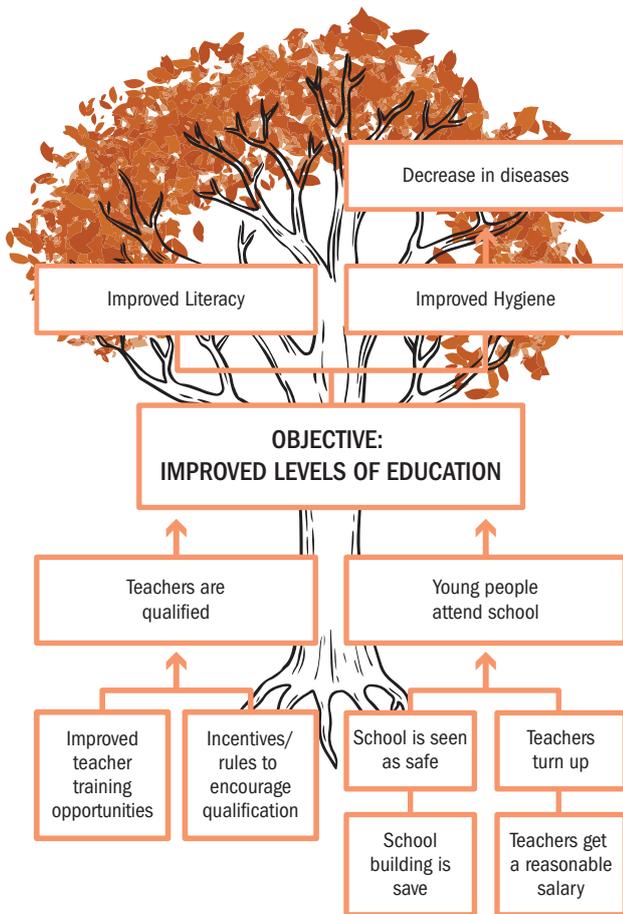


Image 5: Solution Tree, Plan International.

Then, take your list of stakeholders that are relevant to your problem/area and place them on the grid below according to how much/little they agree with your advocacy ASKs and how powerful they are:

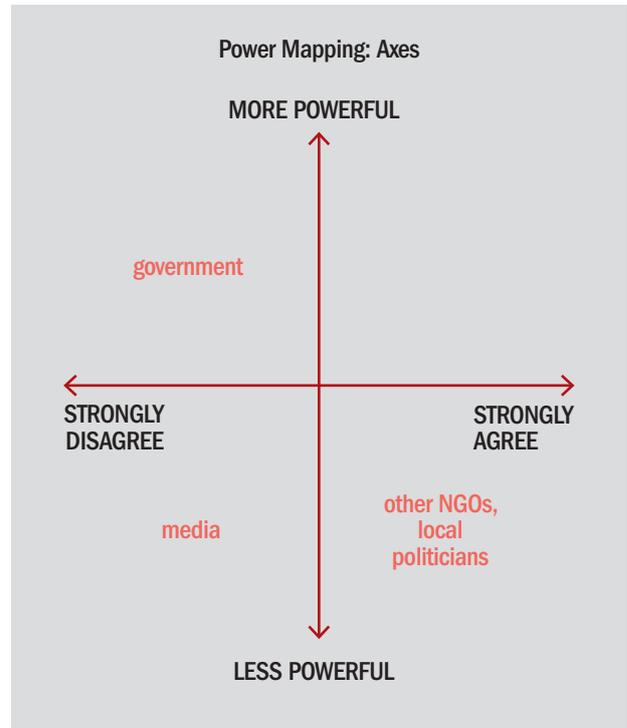


Image 6: Power Mapping, Beautiful Rising.

Spot Your Target Audience

Use Power Mapping⁴³

After clarifying your advocacy topic, you need to identify the stakeholders in a next step. Stakeholders have an interest in your selected topic you want to advocate for and can either affect it or be affected by it. Include those who

- ▶ are responsible for creating the problem;
- ▶ have the power to fix the problem;
- ▶ are geographically relevant to the issue;
- ▶ are working to fix the problem;
- ▶ and of course you and your group

Your ideal **primary target** would be someone who strongly agrees with you and who is powerful at the same time, which is rarely the case. Therefore, choose your target carefully – often you will find someone with a lot of power who (strongly) disagrees with you. With such a target the best idea is working on a long-term basis to build a relationship that helps you understand what influences them. Working with targets that agree with you but that have less power may not lead to direct results. Nevertheless, they could be door-openers to more important targets or allies who will add their voice to your campaign, or informants who have access to crucial information.

⁴³ <https://plan-international.org/publications/advocacy-toolkit#download-options>; <https://beautifulrising.org/tool/power-mapping>

Develop Your Actions

The **Theory of Change**⁴⁴ is a powerful tool that maps out your advocacy initiative by defining what change you want to see in the world, and how, why and with whom you expect your actions to achieve that change.

Step 1: Define the change you want to achieve (desired situation in X years).

Step 2: Name the stakeholders/ target audience and the respective change you want to see.

- ▶ Start with: a good stakeholder analysis! Make a list of all key actors that need to change.
- ▶ Specify the change you want to bring about for the different actors.
- ▶ Define the links between the actors (how do they influence each other).

Step 3: Identify the actions you want to use.

- ▶ How will you make the change happen?
- ▶ Select strategies and interventions (campaign, round tables, petitions, etc.).

Step 4: Outline the assumptions that would facilitate your actions.

- ▶ For example: Policy makers develop policies if there is sufficient public support.
- ▶ The question you need to answer here is: Why do you think change will happen? Write down your hypothesis.
- ▶ The reason behind this is to select actions that are best suited to lead to the success of your strategy.

Step 5: Check the logic of the path to change you have developed.

- ▶ Will you reach the changes and impact when using this strategy?
- ▶ Are all main actors involved?
- ▶ Make sure that your assumptions on change dynamics are logical.

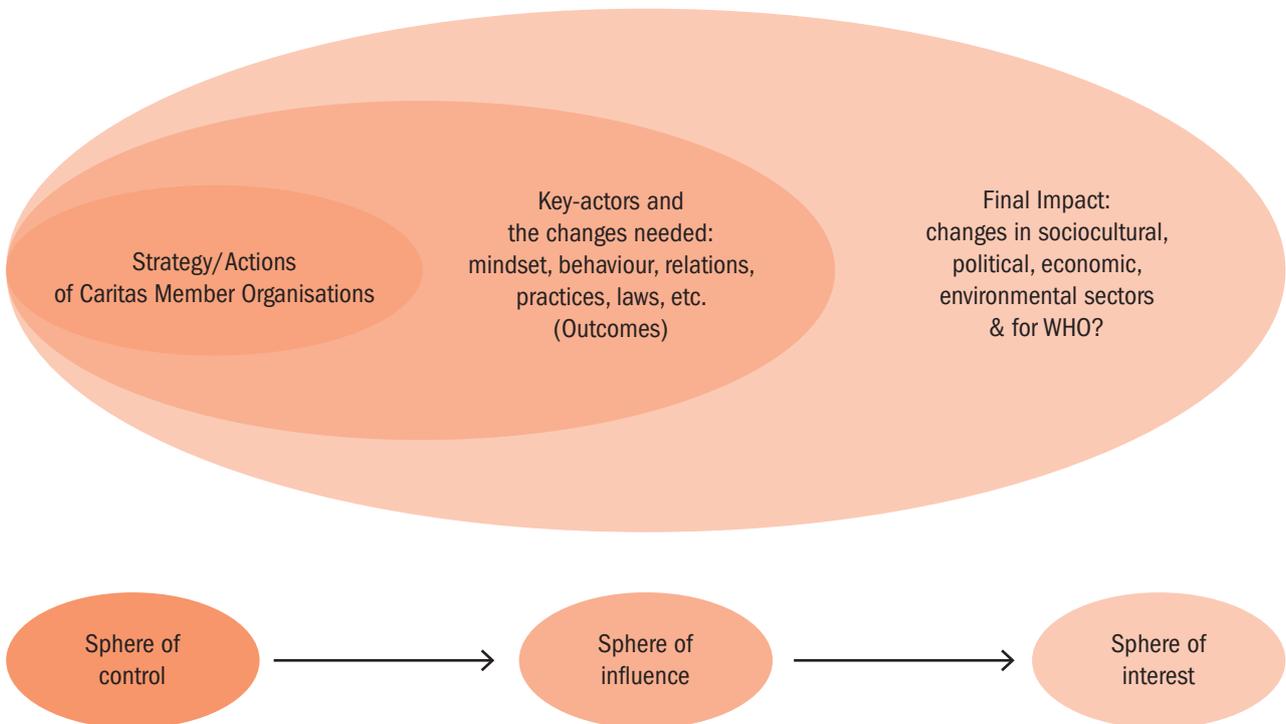


Image 8: Theory of Change: Caritas Europa.

⁴⁴ Caritas Europa

Develop Your Messages

Create Your Message House⁵⁹

Central to your advocacy strategy are the key core message(s) and the umbrella statement that highlight the change you want to see. Your messages need to be clear and easy to communicate – they have to capture people’s attention and convince them to support you.

- ▶ **Your roof**
 - ▷ Key message or overall theme
 - ▷ Answer questions such as:
 - Who is the target audience?
 - What are their needs, concerns, care-abouts?
 - What is the issue you want to address?
 - What is your solution?
 - What is the most likely criticism you will face?
 - How do you respond to or circumvent that criticism?
 - What is the call to action (CTA) that you want targets to take?

- ▶ **Your walls**
 - ▷ Your core messages that support the “roof”
 - ▷ Form the heart of your messages
 - ▷ Create 3-4 walls (messages)
 - ▷ Answer questions such as:
 - What information does the target need to help them move along the decision path?
 - How does our solution improve/help the decision maker?
 - What is the benefit and value of the advocacy ask?

- ▶ **Your foundation**
 - ▷ Facts, evidence, proof points or arguments
 - ▷ Answer questions such as:
 - What are the facts that support you?
 - Who agrees with you?
 - What does your own experience say? (E.g. as Caritas, we are in direct contact with the poor and marginalized – what can you learn from that?)
 - What is your credibility?
 - Why should a decision maker listen to you?
 - Which specific solution do you offer?

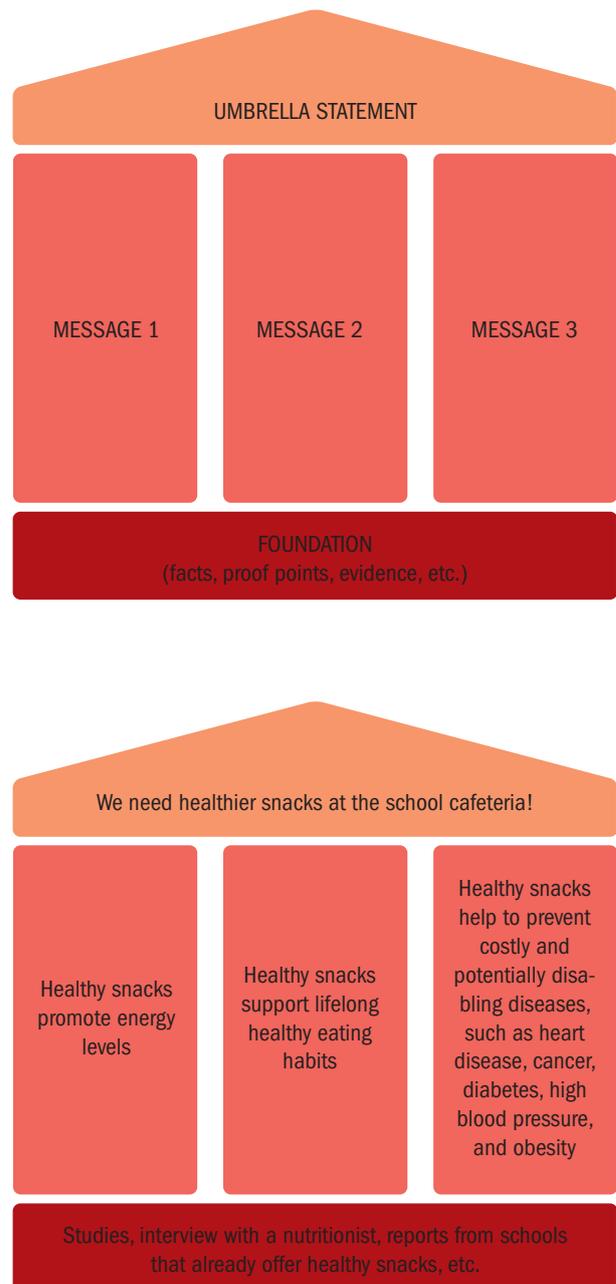


Image 9: Message House, Caritas Europa.

⁴⁵ Caritas Europa

Adapt your message with the communication pyramid

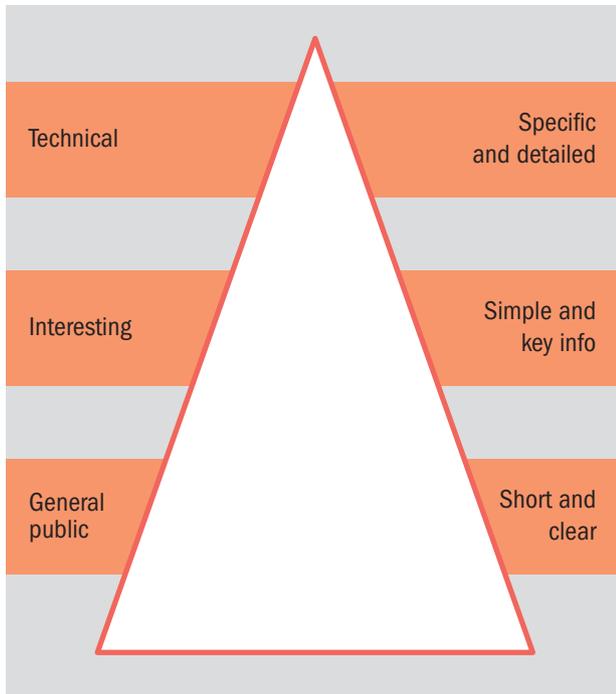


Image 10: Communication Pyramid, Caritas Europa.

The idea behind that tool is to ensure that all your points are clear, crisp, and concise and that your messages are specifically adapted to different target groups, as this helps to focus on what is important to the particular group. Keep the umbrella statement in the foreground, which helps you achieving consistency across all messaging and positioning.

Story of Self, Us, and Now⁴⁶

A good story or a good message is a very powerful transporter. This tool helps you to develop a story that resonates with others so that you can get your message across. It is made up of three stories that should not exceed 5 minutes in total.

- ▶ The story of self. This should be your personal story that explains why you have decided to work on a certain issue/ problem: the challenges faced, the choices made and the outcomes experienced.
- ▶ The story of us. This part focuses on the community – the challenges faced, the values shared, etc. This story shall inspire others, lead them to identify with your cause through your shared values and motivate them to join your call for action.
- ▶ The story of now. Here you can explain what you could achieve together or which consequences inaction could have. At the end, you should clearly formulate your call to action (e.g. ‘Sign our petition’).

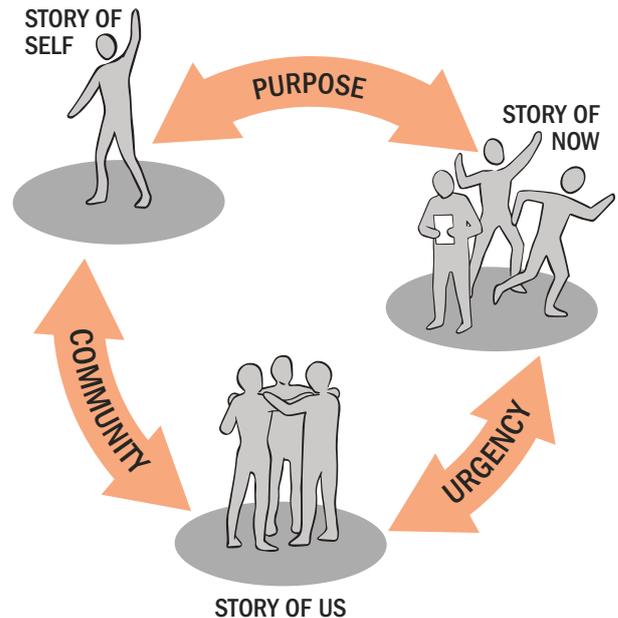


Image 11: Story of self, us and now, Beautiful Rising.

⁴⁶ <https://beautifulrising.org/tool/story-of-self-us-and-now>

Advanced Tools

This section presents tools that require some organisational background – and are therefore labelled as advanced tools. We recommend them to everyone who already has some experience in group work and/or has been involved with Caritas for a year or longer.

Analyse With SWOT⁴⁷

This tool helps you to assess your situation and your capacity to address issues/problems. By carefully analysing internal strengths and weaknesses, alongside external threats and opportunities, you will be able to identify different options:

- ▶ The best-case scenario would be to work on an advocacy issue where your organisation's strengths and external opportunities overlap (e.g. the government is planning to pass a new law on housing for homeless persons – an area your organisation has expertise in).
- ▶ A missed opportunity would be an advocacy issue involving an external opportunity but lacking internal strength within your organisation (e.g. your organisation has no expertise in the area of proposed reforms or too few staff members to pursue any additional actions).
- ▶ An opportunity to mobilize would be in an area of your internal strength while currently facing an external threat (e.g. a planned law that will reduce the space for civil society).
- ▶ And a worst-case scenario would be any situation where your organisation's weaknesses and external threats overlap.



Image 12: SWOT, Source: Beautiful Rising.

⁴⁷ <https://beautifulrising.org/tool/swot>

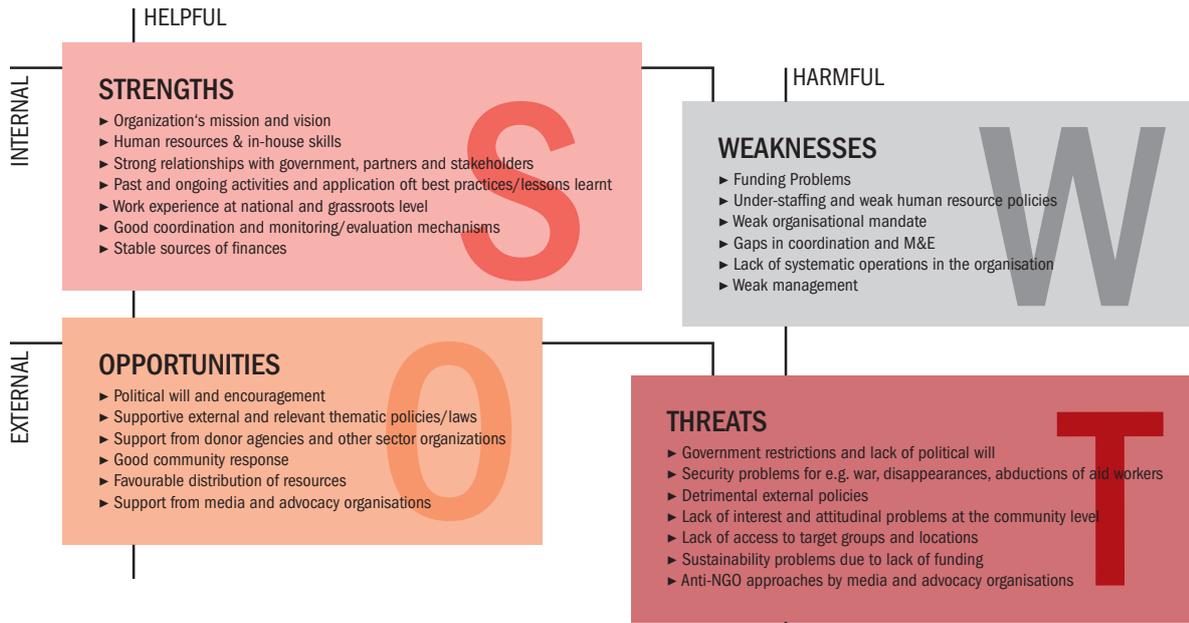


Image 13: SWOT 2⁴⁸ Analysis for a Non-Governmental Organisation, Creatly.

The Decision Making Matrix⁴⁹

This matrix is a tool that can help you decide which advocacy ASKs to prioritize. It requires a detailed knowledge of the topic at hand as well as of your organisation.

Priority Matrix Example: Housing for refugees

	Easier access to social housing for refugees	Subsidies for housing projects	More social housing for all poor people
Social acceptability	1	2	3
Relevance	3	1	2
Feasibility	1	2	3
Human dignity	2	1	3
Subsidiarity	1	3	2
SCORE	8	9	13

- (1) Prioritize strategies for each criterion.
3= most interesting
1= least interesting
- (2) Total score for each strategy.

Note: results of the priority matrix should **support** the discussion on strategies but **not replace** it.

Image 14: Decision Making Matrix, Caritas Europa.

Examples for Advocacy Actions

The last step in creating your advocacy strategy is selecting the actions that will help you achieve the change you desire. There are countless different actions out there, and there is no such thing as the right or wrong choice. Whether an action is right or wrong for you completely depends on your advocacy ASK and your target audience. An action that works very well for someone who wants to change national legislation might be inappropriate when trying to raise awareness with the local public.

One way to bring about change is **working directly with policy makers** as they are the key players in making the necessary changes. A very simple and direct way to establish contact with them is to write a letter or an e-mail explaining why you are concerned about the issue, what you would like to see them do and request a meeting to discuss the issue. They probably receive a lot of e-mails, calls and letters, so you might have to wait for a response. If you haven’t heard back within two weeks, follow up with them. Once you manage to arrange a meeting, make sure you are well prepared: Be clear about what you want to achieve and how you would like this specific politician to help you. Besides, if you’re finding it hard to arrange a meeting, check if there is something like a ‘drop in session’ for citizens to share their concerns.⁵⁰

⁴⁸ <https://creately.com/diagram/example/g86yfrj3/SWOT+Analysis+of+a+NGO>
⁴⁹ Caritas Europa
⁵⁰ <https://www.unicef.org.uk/working-with-young-people/youth-advocacy-toolkit/>



JANA – Addressing politicians through open letters & commenting on new legislation

Jana (24) is an SDG ambassador⁵¹. She is currently advocating for the use of glass bottles to replace plastic bottles in local schools. In order to make herself heard, she wrote open letters to the respective politicians and commented on new legislation. Her advice is not to shy away from getting in touch with politicians: They are generalists and many times may not know everything about all the topics they cover. Often they are interested in talking to someone with a passion and expertise in a specific topic – and that could be you!

© With courtesy of respective owner.



AMINA – Meeting the Minister of Justice

Amina (19) is working on the project “POW!ER - Peers against the Oppression of Women through Empowerment and awareness Raising”⁵²: Their aim is to draw attention to online hate speech and cyber violence against women and girls, to educate people on this subject as well as to provide victims with a platform to tell their stories. Within POW!ER, Amina and two other young women are currently working on an exhibition entitled ‘Visible’, which will feature hateful comments and personal stories from affected women and girls. The national minister of justice, who is in the process of drafting a new law against cyber hate, learned about the project through the local media and invited Amina and her colleagues. This was a powerful opportunity for Amina to present her project and to discuss her ideas directly with the minister in charge for this new law, which will hopefully reflect some of the lessons learnt in the project.

© With courtesy of respective owner.

When implementing actions, it is always a good idea to look for allies that can help you reach your goal. There might be an ally who is already carrying out some of the actions that you plan to do, an ally who can help you spread your message or an ally that has direct contact to the decision makers you would like to address. Don't shy away from getting in touch with them!

Further **actions**⁵³ that you can use **for policy makers**:

- ▶ Prepare a **briefing document** and invite the policy makers to the launch event.

- ▶ Hold a **public panel discussion** and invite the decision makers to attend the panel.
- ▶ Create a **petition**: A petition should be short and to the point, including a clear action you ask the recipient to take as well as an explanation why people should sign it. This could be done both online and offline.
- ▶ Another option to achieve change is **awareness raising** with the general public. While not directly targeting decision makers, these actions can still have an impact given that policy makers are publicly elected. They have a responsibility to listen to people's concerns and represent them.

⁵¹ <https://www.caritas-vorarlberg.at/spenden-belfen/auslandshilfe/engagieren/jugendbotschafter/>

⁵² <https://www.caritas-wien.at/power/>

⁵³ http://fileservr.idpc.net/library/advocacy_toolkit.pdf



DILEK – #partofthepuzzle and #nicetomeetyou

Dilek (25) joined the youngCaritas a few years ago. One of the first things she organised was #partofthepuzzle where she and her colleagues asked refugees what they wish for. They then translated these wishes into several languages and created a huge poster that they displayed in the city centre. Through this and other actions, Dilek learned that refugees wish to be more in contact with Austrians. With the support of her local Caritas, Dilek then co-created the project #nicetomeetyou⁵⁴ – a peer project that teamed up and facilitated refugees and natives were to undertake joint activities in their time. This project gave many people the chance to meet refugees for the first time in their lives and to better understand their situation and concerns but also their aspirations and hopes.



VERONIKA – School Strikes, Protests and Art Installations

Veronika (24) is part of the group Fridays For Future⁵⁵. They advocate for climate justice as well as compliance with the Paris Agreement that aims to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. To this end, Veronika has organised school strikes, protests and flash mobs. Once she and her colleagues also staged an art installation in front of the OMV's headquarter (the Austrian Mineral Oil Administration) that visualised their advocacy ASKs.

⁵⁴ <https://wien.youngcaritas.at/aktionen/thema/nicotomeetyou>

⁵⁵ <https://fridaysforfuture.at/>

Inspiring Awareness Raising

There is a huge choice of awareness raising actions⁵⁶ that you could use:

- ▶ **Flash mob**⁵⁷ – this is a spontaneous, contagious, and often celebratory public stunt that uses social media and word of mouth to gather people on short notice in a particular place at a particular time.
- ▶ **Human banner**⁵⁸ – A stunning image created by people positioning themselves in order to form a word or a slogan.
- ▶ **Social media campaign** – this is a great way to make sure your message reaches the public. Use the same hashtags on all channels.
- ▶ **Petition** – the more signatures you get, the better for you to show strong support for your campaign.
- ▶ Organise a **performance or public exhibition** – this can be a creative and fun way to raise awareness and get people excited.
- ▶ Host **events** – this can help you raise awareness of the issue within your community.
- ▶ Contact **media** – get your local newspaper or radio station involved and raise the profile of your campaign.
- ▶ Write a **blog post** – you can use your own blog or get in touch with an organization that might be able to post it for you.

Evaluate

Once you have carried out your advocacy action(s), don't forget to evaluate the outcome against your desired change:

- ▶ What worked well?
- ▶ What did not work so well?
- ▶ What was partially successful?
- ▶ What has changed since you started planning your strategy?

Be as honest as possible as only a realistic evaluation of your work and the changes at hand will enable you to make the most out of this analysis: If your actions were successful and the envisaged change has happened, you can go back to 'See' at the beginning of this chapter and look for a new issue to work on. If you were partially/not successful, you may need to return to 'Judge' in order to re-evaluate what change you would like to see, or to 'Act' to rethink the actions you have chosen and see if adjustment is needed. This is known as the **advocacy cycle**:

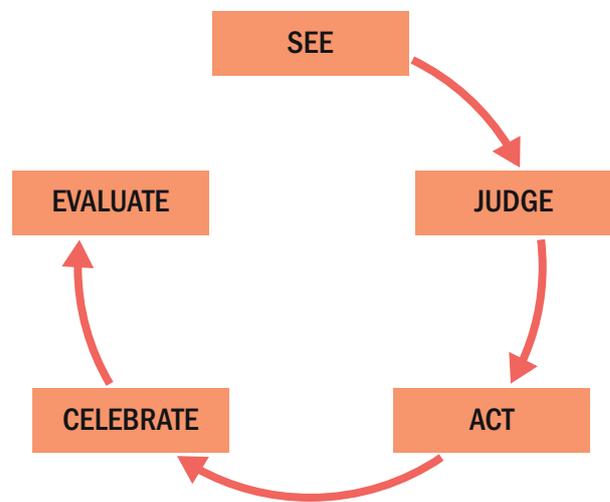


Image 15: Advocacy Cycle, Caritas Europa.

THINK ABOUT

Coalition Building:

- Try to find like-minded individuals or organisations in order to maximize your efforts.

⁵⁶ <https://www.unicef.org/working-with-young-people/youth-advocacy-toolkit/>

⁵⁷ <https://beautifulrising.org/tool/flash-mob>

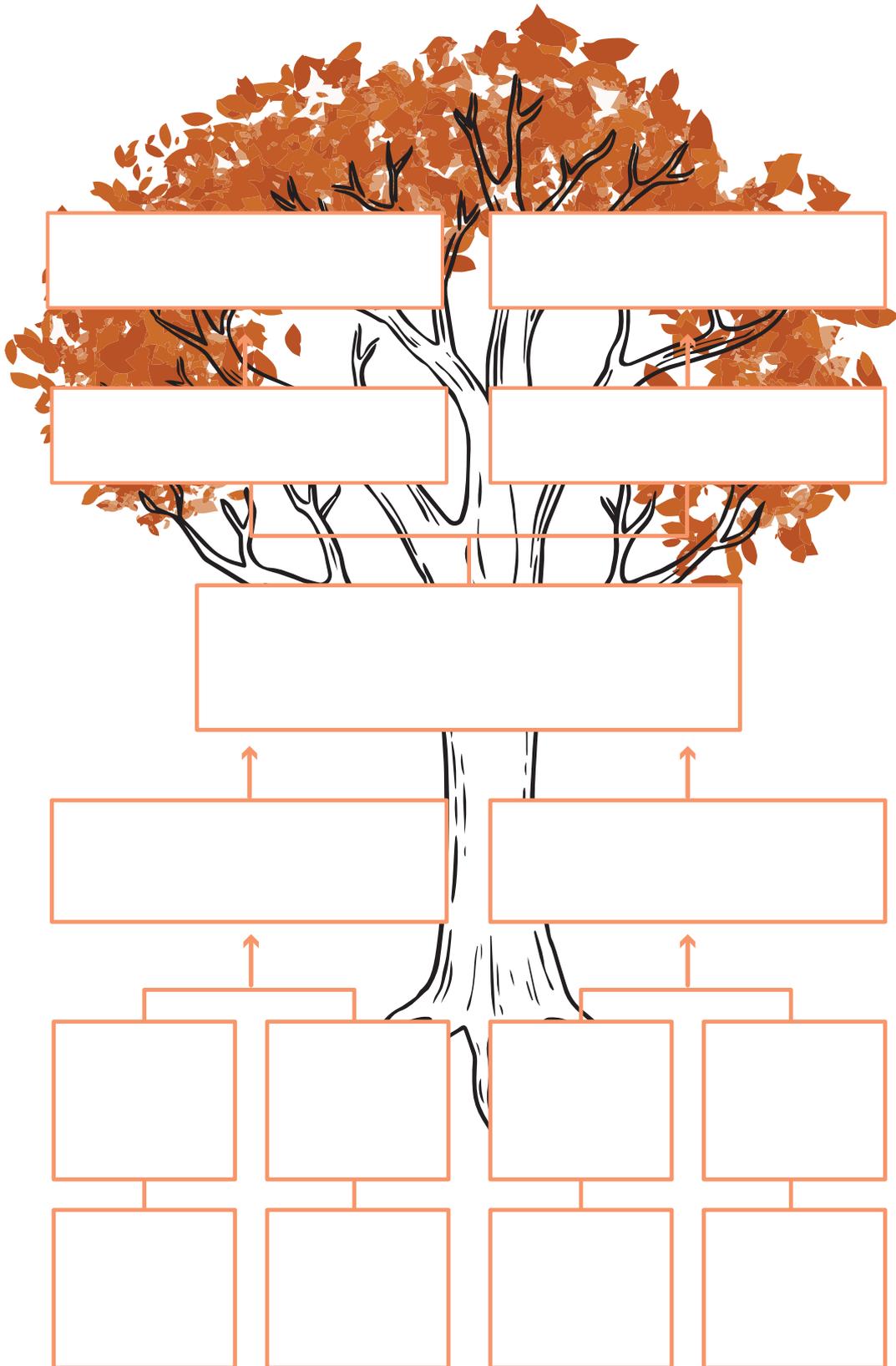
⁵⁸ <https://beautifulrising.org/tool/human-banner>

- 6 -

WORKSHEETS

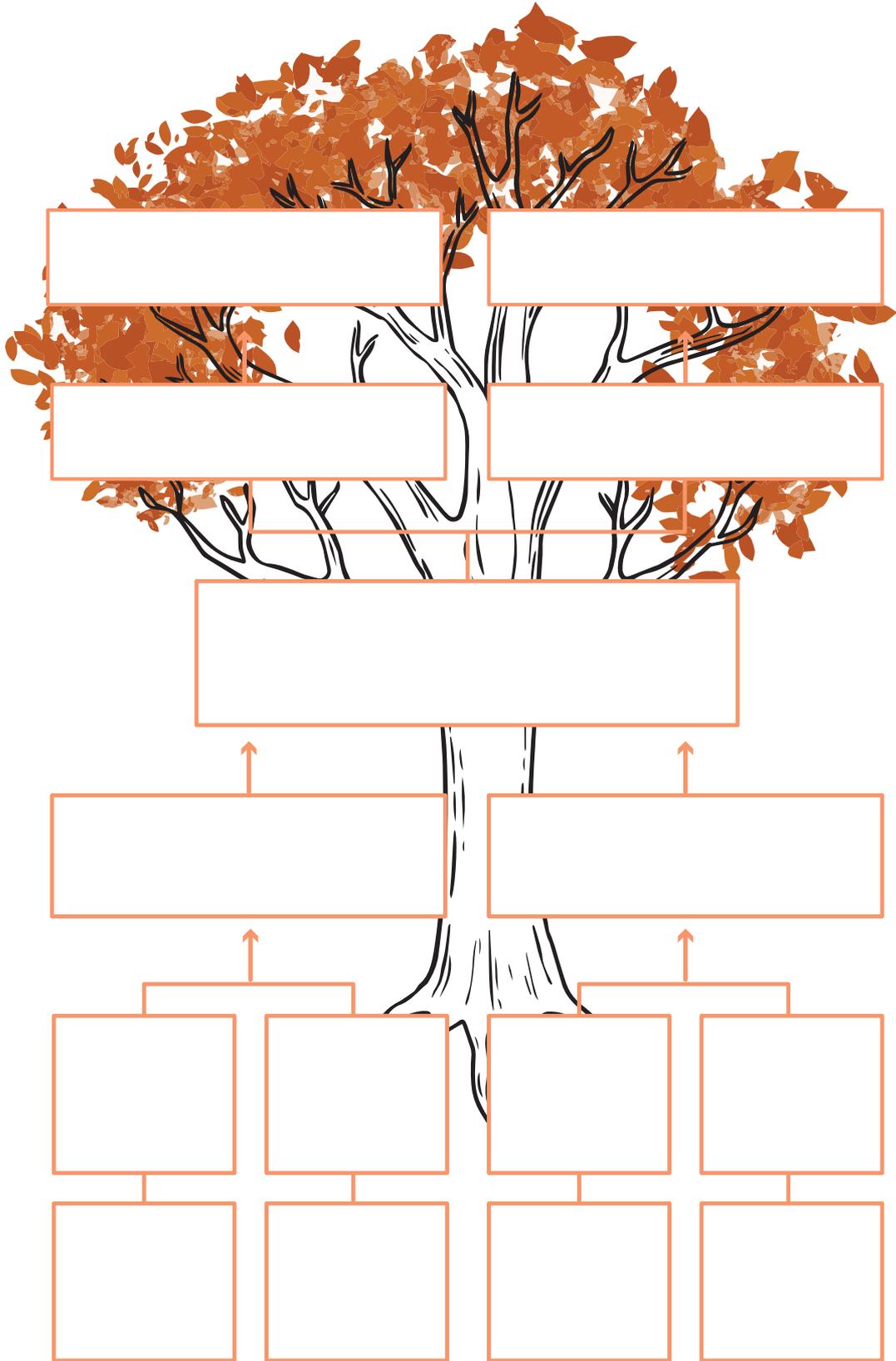
Worksheet 1

Problem Tree, page 17



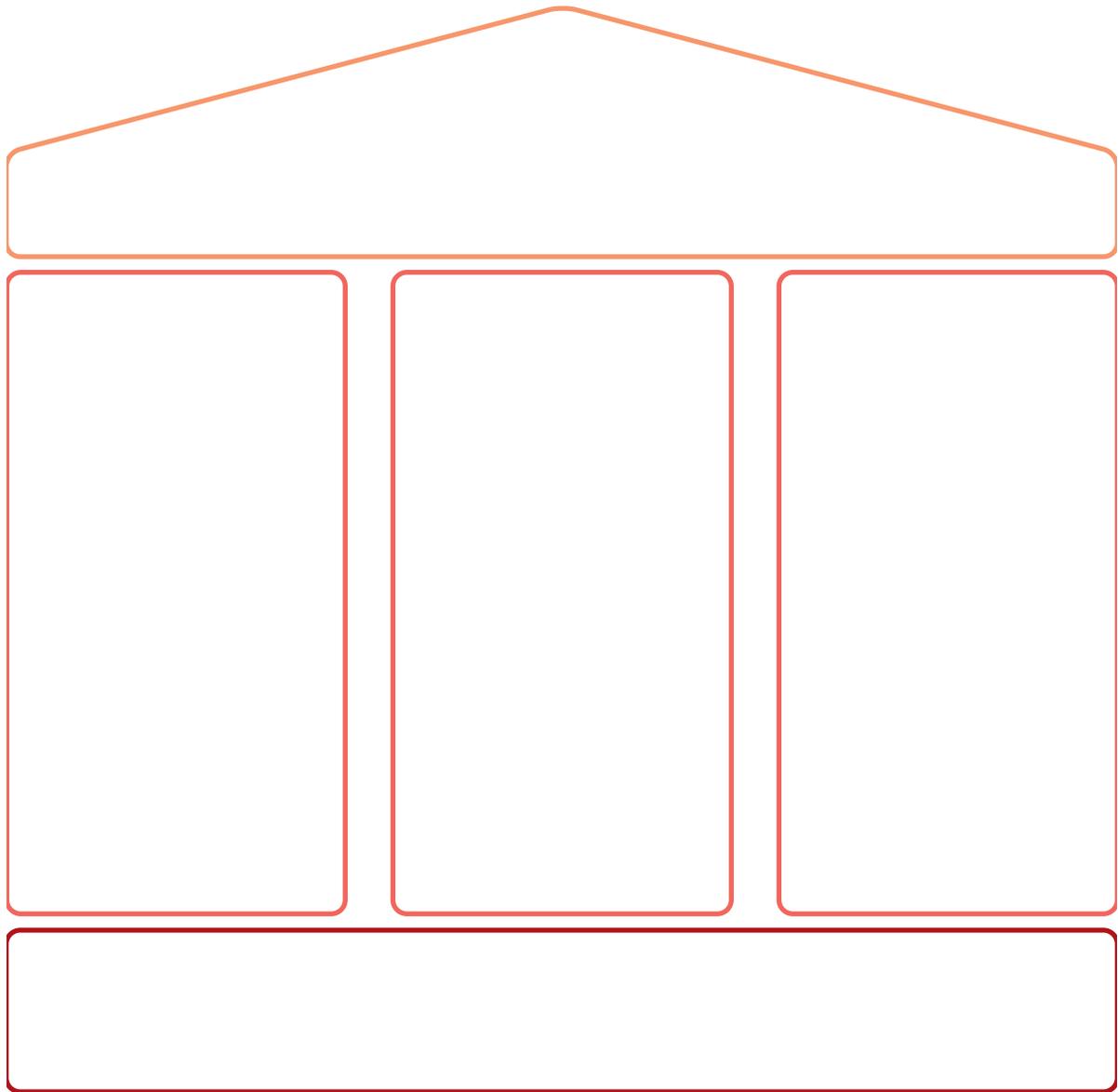
Worksheet 2

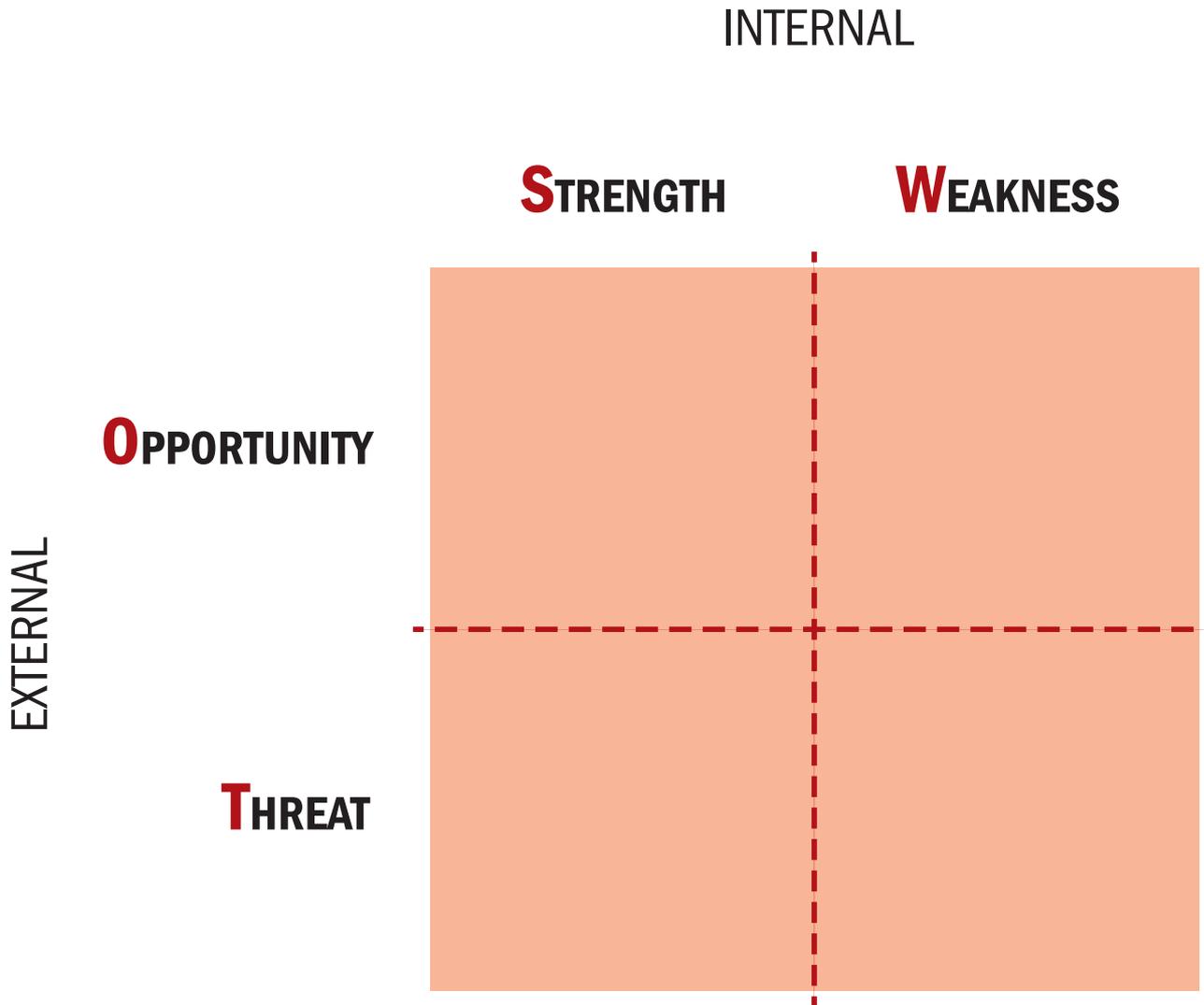
Solution Tree, page 18



Worksheet 3

Message House, page 21





Worksheet 3

Decision Making Matrix, page 23

	Advocacy Ask 1	Advocacy Ask 2	Advocacy Ask 3
Social acceptability			
Relevance			
Feasibility			
Human dignity			
Subsidiarity			
SCORE			

- (1) Prioritize strategies for each criterion.
 3= most interesting
 1= least interesting

- (2) Total score for each strategy.

Note: results of the priority matrix should **support** the discussion on strategies but **not replace it**.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Migration

- ▶ In 2019 79.5 million people had been forcibly displaced worldwide – that is roughly 1% of the world population.
- ▶ Syria accounts for the world's largest number of forcibly displaced people with over half of its population forced to flee.⁵⁹
- ▶ In 2019, about 271 million foreign-born persons resided in countries other than their country of birth or their original nationality, representing 3.5% of the world population.⁶⁰
- ▶ In contrast, the number of people migrating within their countries is estimated to be almost three times higher than those who migrate to another country.⁶¹
- ▶ In 2019, developing countries hosted 85% of the world's refugees.⁶²
- ▶ In 2019, 73% of refugees lived in countries neighbouring their countries of origin.⁶³
- ▶ In 2019, Turkey hosted the largest number of refugees worldwide – for the 6th year in a row.⁶⁴

Development

- ▶ Remittances to low- and middle-income countries were more than three times larger than ODA in 2019.⁶⁵
- ▶ In 1970, it was agreed to raise ODA to 0.7% of donors' national income as a long-term objective.⁶⁶ But since 2019, only four countries paid ODA that corresponds to 0.7% or more: the UK, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Luxembourg.⁶⁷

Migration & Development

- ▶ Migration and development are interconnected, but there is no direct link between underdevelopment and migration, or between development and lack of migration.⁶⁸
- ▶ Migration requires sufficient resources, networks and individual ambition. Therefore, it is not the poorest people who are able to migrate.⁶⁹
- ▶ There is no proven correlation between poverty eradication in a country and the decrease in emigration from the same country.⁷⁰

⁵⁹ <https://www.unhcr.org/campaigns/syria-crisis-8-years#:~:text=Eight%20years%20on%20into%20the,six%20million%20inside%20the%20country>

⁶⁰ <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates19.asp>

⁶¹ https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr_2020_en_ch_2.pdf

⁶² <https://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/5ee200e37/unhcr-global-trends-2019.html>

⁶³ <https://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/5ee200e37/unhcr-global-trends-2019.html>

⁶⁴ <https://www.unhcr.org/search?comid=56b079c44&cid=49aea93aba&tags=globaltrends>

⁶⁵ <https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/money-sent-home-workers-now-largest-source-external-financing-low-and-middle-income#:~:text=Today%2C%20they%20are%20more%20than,FDI%20combined%2C%E2%80%9D%20says%20Ratha>

⁶⁶ <https://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/ODA-history-of-the-0-7-target.pdf>

⁶⁷ https://public.tableau.com/views/ODA-GNI_15868746590080/ODA2019?:display_count=y&publish=yes&origin=viz_share_link?&:showVizHome=no#1

⁶⁸ <https://www.caritas.eu/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/European-Common-Home-full-publication-one-page.pdf>

⁶⁹ <https://www.caritas.eu/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/European-Common-Home-full-publication-one-page.pdf>

⁷⁰ <https://www.caritas.eu/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/European-Common-Home-full-publication-one-page.pdf>

GLOSSARY

Civil Society Organisation (CSO): A civil society organisation is a non-governmental and non-profit organisation formed by citizens to pursue a common purpose for the public interest. For instance: Faith-based organisations, NGOs or community-based organisations.

Development Assistance Committee (DAC): The DAC is an international forum to discuss aid, development and poverty reduction in developing countries consisting of 30 OECD members.

European Development Fund (EDF): The EDF is a financial instrument of the European Union for development cooperation in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

Forced return: Foreigners who do not obtain the legal right to stay in the destination country are sent back to their home countries.

1951 Geneva Convention: This Geneva Convention, also known as the 1951 Refugee Convention, was a UN-special conference that took place in 1951 in Geneva. The convention defines the term “refugee” and related rights (protection, legal status, social rights, assistance, etc.) that are to be granted by the signatory states. Overall, 149 states have signed the document so far.

Gross National Income (GNI): Gross national income is the value of all income (also called output or national output) produced by a country’s residents (both citizens and foreign residents) within its geographical borders, plus net receipts of income (wages, salaries, and property income) from abroad. In short, GNI is a measure of all money, goods, services and investments that come into or stay in the country.

Interest rate: An interest rate is how much interest is paid by borrowers for the money that they borrow. It is usually a percentage of the sum borrowed. So, a simple 10% interest means that if one borrows \$100, one pays back \$110.

Multilateral organisation: A multilateral organisation is an organisation formed between three or more nations that work together on issues that are of importance for all nations involved. Examples for multilateral organisations are the “OECD”, the “United Nations” or the “World Health Organisation”.

Resettlement: Resettlement is the selection and transfer of refugees from a host country to a third country that has agreed to admit them as refugees, giving them permanent residence status.⁷¹

Social security system: Programs established by law and by government authorities to provide basic income security for people in vulnerable situations.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): The UNHCR is a global organisation dedicated to saving lives, protecting rights and building a better future for refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people.⁷²

⁷¹ <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/resettlement/46f7c0ee2/unhcr-resettlement-handbook-complete-publication.html?query=resettlement>

⁷² <https://www.unhcr.org/about-us.html>

Further Reading

Development

- ▶ <https://concordeurope.org/tag/aidwatch/>
- ▶ https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/about_en
- ▶ <https://www.caritas.eu/common-home-eu/>
- ▶ <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/>
- ▶ [https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/all-news-and-stories/2019-annual-report-eu-emergency-trust-fund-africa-available_en#:~:text=26%20March%202020-,The%202019%20Annual%20Report%20of%20the%20EU%20Emergency%20Trust%20Fund,for%20Africa\)%20is%20now%20available.&text=These%20include%20the%20fight%20against,in%2C%20their%20country%20of%20origin.](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/all-news-and-stories/2019-annual-report-eu-emergency-trust-fund-africa-available_en#:~:text=26%20March%202020-,The%202019%20Annual%20Report%20of%20the%20EU%20Emergency%20Trust%20Fund,for%20Africa)%20is%20now%20available.&text=These%20include%20the%20fight%20against,in%2C%20their%20country%20of%20origin.)
- ▶ <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/5e331623-en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/5e331623-en>

Advocacy

- ▶ <https://beautifulrising.org/tool/power-mapping>
- ▶ <https://advocatesforyouth.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Youth-Activist-Toolkit.pdf>

Migration

- ▶ <https://www.unhcr.org/search?comid=56b079c44&&cid=49aea93aba&tags=globaltrends>
- ▶ <https://csactioncommittee.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Mapping-report-FINAL.pdf>
- ▶ <https://publications.iom.int/books/world-migration-report-2020>
- ▶ <https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2020/>

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