**Call for Submissions**

This first call for submissions is aimed at receiving contributions from all stakeholders, including States, United Nations and regional human rights mechanisms, United Nations entities and specialised agencies, national human rights institutions, civil society and grassroot organisations, research institutions, academia and other relevant stakeholders. The submissions received will be taken into account as key inputs for the elaboration of the first Draft of this Joint General Comment/Recommendation.

It is important to note that a 2nd round of consultations will take place once the first draft is released and discussed by the two Committees. In such opportunity, stakeholders will have the opportunity for making concrete, technical comments on the draft, either written or through the participation on the consultations that both Committees will carry out in September-October 2024 in different regions (exact dates/paces to be confirmed according to Committees and their partners’ agendas, as well as budgetary and other factors).

**Timeline for receiving submissions**: 15 December 2023 – 31 March 2024

**Word limit:**  2,500 words (+ annexes, if needed)

**Content & Questions**

Submissions are expected to provide inputs on the goals, scope, and topics described by the CERD and the CMW in the outline of the Joint General Comment. The following non-exhaustive questions could guide the elaboration of the Submissions:

1. How xenophobia should be defined nowadays, in a social and political meaning that could lead to developing public policies directed to address its impact on the rights of migrants -within the scope of this General Comment/Recommendation-**[[1]](#footnote-1)**, their families, and other non-citizens affected by racial discrimination?
2. What elements should a comprehensive and holistic public policy have aimed at preventing and eradicating xenophobia in migrant-receiving societies? Which ministries, secretaries, and other public bodies should be involved in the design, implementation, and periodic evaluation of such policy?
3. How to measure the impact of this policies? Should indicators be needed? Which practices could better assess the progress, challenges, setbacks, and other outcomes?
4. Which follow-up mechanisms should be put in place? Which stakeholders should have a role on these mechanisms?
5. How xenophobia should be addressed through an intersectionality lens? How this policy should be reciprocally complemented with policies directed to prevent and eradicate racism? Which measures should be put in place for ensuring a gender approach within a comprehensive policy against xenophobia and gender-based discrimination? Which measures should be implemented for intersecting xenophobia with other factors forbidden by the principle of non-discrimination, including age, gender, disability, sexual orientation, racial and ethnic origin, among others?
6. Which should be the role of media, both public and private actors, including digital, for preventing xenophobia and building cohesive societies? Which policies could be put in place, promoting social responsibility of media, within the scope of the protection of the right to freedom of expression? Please provide good practices on media initiatives for a responsible approach to migration, as well as on communication policies toward such goal.
7. How xenophobia could be addressed in the field of education, in order to: a) eradicate xenophobia at schools, and b) prevent xenophobia in the mid and long term, through education practices and subjects directed to build inclusive and cohesive societies?
8. How policies against xenophobia could be framed within child welfare and youth policies? And within policies for older persons?
9. How policies for preventing xenophobia could be mainstreamed within policies directed to achieve Sustainable Human development?
10. Which standards should be added to those already existing for preventing, eradicating and prosecuting hate speech, including through digital technologies?
11. Which practices could be included in the comprehensive policy against xenophobia in order to prevent the use of xenophobic narratives and strategies with election processes?
12. Which could be the role of local governments within a comprehensive policy directed to prevent and eradicate xenophobia and its impact on the rights of migrants, their families and local community?
13. Which concrete role should play the justice administration system for addressing expressions -narrative, measures, policies- of xenophobia? How xenophobia could be eradicated from within the justice administration system?
14. Which practices States should promote at bilateral and regional level for preventing and eradicating xenophobia?

1. For the purpose of this General Comment/Recommendaton, the term “migrants” include every person which is not national of the country where he/she temporarily/permanently is, regardless the reason for leaving his/her country. It includes asylum seekers, refugees, statelessnes, victims of trafficking, and other people in the context international migration. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)