



# **Report - Agadir meeting**

## **June 21 and 22, 2018**



*Action Mondiale des  
Peuples sur la Migration,  
le Développement et  
les Droits Humains*

**PGA-  
MAROC**



# PROGRAMME

## PROGRAMME - PREPARATORY MEETING OF THE PGA MAROC 2018

JUNE 21ST AND 22ND IN AGADIR, MOROCCO

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### Thursday June 21, 2018 (9:00-12:00)

Participation in the opening session of the thematic workshop organized by the GFMD:

«Children and Youth on the Move: Implementing Sustainable Solutions»

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### Thursday June 21, 2018 (14:00-19:00)

14:00 - 14:30	Welcoming participants
14:30 - 15:30	Opening remarks of the organizers Facilitator: Latif Mortajine, Migration Development Citizenship Democracy Platform Nadir Lahbib (GFMD Morocco) Kamal Lahbib (secretariat of the local organizing committee, Forum of Alternatives Morocco) Members of the People's Global Action (PGA) International Committee
15:30 - 16:00	Global Compact and the issues at stake at the international level Facilitator: Abdou Menebhi (EMCEMO/Platform MDCCD) The state of play of the Global Compact - Monami Maulik (Global Coalition on Migration) Trade Unions' position - El Ouafi (Network of Euro-mediterranean trade-unions)
16:00 - 16:15	Break
16:15 - 17:45	Global Compact and the issues at stake at the regional level <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sub-Saharan Africa: Mamadou Goita (IRPAD &amp; PANiDMR)</li><li>• Europe: Petra Snelders (Transnational Migrant Platform)</li><li>• Latin America: Yolanda Zorayda (Alianza Americas)</li><li>• Maghreb: Abdelfattah Ezzine (EsMed/RMTMD)</li><li>• MENA: Roula Hamati (Cross Regional Center for Refugees and Migrants)</li><li>• Asia: William Gois (Migrant Forum Asia)</li></ul>
17:45 - 18:00	Break
18:00 - 18:30	The GFMD, its foundations and current functioning <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• History and current state of play: William Gois (Migration Forum Asia)</li><li>• Priority themes and main issues of the GFMD Marrakech: Abdelatif Mortajine (Platform MDCCD)</li></ul>
18:00-18:30	PGA: origins, objectives and experience from previous years <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• PGA foundations and objectives: Monami Maulik (GCM)</li></ul>

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#### Friday June 22 2018 (9:00-14:00)

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| 9:00 - 10:00  | Conclusions of the first day<br>Chadia Arab (Network IDD, Platform MDCD)  |
| 10:00 - 11:30 | PGA priority themes and political objectives<br>Facilitator: Driss El Korchi (platform MDCD) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduction: Mamadou Goita</li><li>• Debate on the objectives and priority themes</li></ul> |
| 11:30 - 11:45 | Break   |
| 11:45 - 13:30 | Preparation of the PGA 2018   |
| 1.            | Definition of the Program (Monami Maulik)   |
| 2.            | Mobilization Strategy (Abdou Menebhi)   |
| 3.            | Logistical aspects: planning, budget, human resources (Kamal Lahbib)  |
| 4.            | Action plan   |

#### CONCLUSIONS

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| 13:30 - 15:00 | Lunch |
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#### Friday, June 22, 2018 (15:00-17:00)

Participation in the closing session of the GFMD thematic workshop

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#### Saturday June 23, 2018

Participation in the Tiznit meeting with the University of Agadir

# THURSDAY JUNE 21, 2018

## GLOBAL COMPACT AND THE ISSUES AT STAKE AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

**Monami Maulik** (Global Coalition on Migration)

We have today 8 members of the PGA international committee. I will give a brief overview of the global compact. It is a process that started in 2016 with the negotiations in New York and the adoption of the New York declaration. There are two different compacts, the compact on migration, for which the last round of negotiations will take place next month in July, and the compact on refugees. From the beginning, it was clear that civil society was far behind so a lot of work had to be done quickly. That happened last year with regional consultations and national consultations. Via the Global Coalition on Migration and other networks they started regional consultations (MENA, ASIA, Europe, Pacific, US Canada, and Latin America); the consultation process culminated in Mexico - it was an assessment period and a first draft of a report was issued by Mexico and Switzerland, the co-facilitators of the consultation process.

Nationalism has put government back in signing this document. One issue especially discussed has been the distinction between regular and irregular migrants. From day one of the consultations, governments have tried to take out irregular migrants of the Compact. Other central issues are the distinction between refugees and migrants, the pathways for legal migration, labor standards and protection of migrant workers and the question of returns. A driving force for governments was the so-called refugee crisis - which was not new at all. Particularly the European Union, there was a desire to gain constituencies in demonstrating that governments can deport people who are not allowed to stay in their countries.

Efforts were made with civil society groups on different issues: gender issues, returns, refugees to make sure the two compacts are complementary, that the compacts will provide protection and pathways for people who are at risk. Now our purpose into the last round of negotiations is to maintain the language that we want to have in the compact. A lot of countries want returns and no service for undocumented migrants. It is important to put the global compact in the current political context, in the reality of policies that already exist. The Compact is not going to change those policies but it can be a tool we can use in the future to do the work that we must continue to do in any case.

In terms of the road to Marrakech, 5000 people are going to be in Marrakech to attend the different events (GFMD, PGA, and Civil Society Days), there will be a lot of activities. How can the PGA be used strategically while Morocco is taking a leading position? How are we thinking the PGA? Can it be an ongoing regional program of activities? There is no 100% that all governments will sign the compact. It is important that while we raise concerns about what's missing in the compact we think in the long-term strategy. How do we get to a place where we can build this kind of social movement with migrants? The role of International Organisation for Migration (IOM) in the implementation of the compact is until now a question mark. It is an important time for us - what do we propose alternatively?

## TRADE UNIONS' POSITION

- **Mamadou Nyang** (Network of Euro-Mediterranean Trade Unions)

We are a network of Maghreb, Sub-Saharan African and Southern European trade-unions. We are present both in countries of transit and reception. We hold a general assembly every year and we have focal points in each country. We believe that migration is a right and that where there is a migrant, he must be protected (we rely in particular on the work of the ILO). At the moment, we have migration policies that focus on 'prohibitions' (on stopping migration), most countries have signed agreements with European countries (readmission agreement, neighborhood agreements), which leads to many problems: deportations, concentration camps. We have issued a paper that presents our position on the Compact. Our position is clear: today there is the need for a Compact that goes beyond the 1990 Convention, a binding framework that recognizes the right to migration as a fundamental right. It is important to unite our efforts and to further develop an articulation with civil society. We must ensure that all measures affecting migrants are respected and enforced.

## GLOBAL COMPACT AND THE ISSUES AT STAKE AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

- **Sub-Saharan Africa:** Mamadou Goita (IRPAD & PANiDMR)

I have a responsibility to the continent because I participated in consultations and negotiations and I had the privilege of working for the implementation of the Bamako consultation, some of the proposals have been included in the report.

The Compact is a document that changes quickly. Migration is a fundamental issue for Africa. The Compact has allowed the continent to put on the table some sensitive issues. 80% of African migrations are on our continent. It gave us the opportunity to see the States working together and talk to each other. States that had extremist positions were exposed. South Africa for example has taken a number of positions that contrasted with the solidarity of other countries. It allowed us to harmonize our positions and make concessions.

The African group was initially a progressive group on the issue of migration. The distinction between legal and illegal migrants has been a central issue in the negotiations. There have been some controversies about the African position, for example when the group suggested that the non-refoulement clause be removed. It turned out that it was part of a negotiation on access to services. The question of the root causes of migration and in particular where the issue of global warming should be placed: Africa proposed that the issue of climate change be transferred to the refugee compact. This is very problematic because climate change influences migration in general. There is nothing about climate change in the latest version. There was an agreement on the issue of access to basic social services. It is important to note that the participation of African states has been very weak. The African delegation defended the position that the Compact was an intergovernmental process - hence the exclusion of civil society. They did not take into account all the documents we sent, our positions. Hopefully those will be taken into account in the latest version.

The most important thing now is what we will do between June and December to prepare Marrakech and what will happen next. As civil society we need to put pressure on governments and have a firm stance. In the two coming weeks, we will do everything we can to get the States interested in this phase of the negotiations. The African group initially had a very progressive position, but it changed as the negotiations progressed.

- **Europe : Petra Snelders** (Transnational Migrant Platform)

The Transnational Migrant Platform is a platform of various migrant organizations active in the Netherlands and in Europe. There was a regional consultation on the Compact in Europe in November last year. There were rarely national consultations. In The Netherlands for example, the government was really selective on who can participate and the consultations were more focused on the Compact refugees.

Several states already made a new agenda of migration and it is exactly what they want, what they want to put in the global compact. In Europe, there is a speech of fear on migration: governments brandish the threat of a big migration crisis. With the Global Compact, it is more of the same. It includes the existing and wanted policies of the European Union. There are also different points of views within the EU, for example as we saw with Hungary. It is a Euro-centered compact, with a lot of control, a lot of self-interest, focusing on stopping migration, to make sure it won't be happening again. The Compact says that it is very important to do something about the root causes, but there is nothing on how to do that, they are for example not talking about social inequalities. In the Netherlands, two reports were recently issued with new proposals on migration - it includes investments for Dutch companies - one of the goals is development aid. A lot of money will go to countries to keep migrants, in line with the policy of the "More for more, less for less".

Another issue is the framing of the compact. Women are victimized. As you probably know, there is a European summit this weekend to talk about the so-called migration crisis. It's a lot about 'partnerships' and 'investments'. The Dublin agreement is not addressed in the Global Compact but it is a big issue in the EU. Another major concern is the division between desirable and non-desirable migrants - it is a racist distinction. What is really difficult is the criminalization of migrants, the externalization of borders, if all that money would be spent in a different way, it would really make a difference. As for regularization there are very limited pathways. In turn it affects the human rights of migrants. The non-binding part is also very important; it means that the governments won't be accountable.

The roadmap to Marrakech - we have to deal with these developments, but it is also an opportunity to develop alternatives.

- **Amérique latine: Yolanda Zorayda** (Alianza Americas)

This document talks about us, about our communities. Challenges: immigration status, human mobility, xenophobia, unequal status. Mixed flows are natural; migrants leave their country to run away from precarious and dangerous situations, refugees and migrants are facing similar challenges. They must be given protection. Border management should respect international human rights standards, protection of family unity and children should not be separated from their parents.

Immigration status is central in protecting migrants from discrimination and granting them access to services. Migrants prefer legal pathways. When options are not available, irregular migration becomes the only possibility. It is not a choice. Regular pathways are a key to reducing irregular migration. Migrants have human rights. There is no legal base to deny human rights to migrants. The protection of migrants' rights should be an important part of the compact - it must acknowledge that denying rights is contrary to international law. Migrant workers need to be assured that they will be protected. Criminalization is not effective. Documentation is essential; migrants need documentation to access basic services and rights, including right to legal representation and to

due process. We need an active participation of the migrants themselves. The Global Compact should protect our rights. It is also important to think about how to eliminate the issues that provoke immigration: poverty, governance, inequalities to change the situation for our communities.

- **Maghreb:** Abdelfattah Ezzine (EsMed/RMTMD)

The work I am presenting has been done under the commission on the Global Compact. The Maghreb participated in two consultations: the African consultation in Bamako, and in the MENA region. We are satisfied with the preamble of the compact, mention of international frameworks on human rights. Ideas collected in the context of a comparative reading: the issue of data poses problems, right to access information, who is going to be in charge of the production of these data? Some sentences convey one thing and its very opposite. Migrant aid is criminalized. Migrants are criminalized. We ask for a redefinition of migrants, with a new concept: the migrant in conflict with the law. The issue of climate migrants is absent from the Compact. There is no organization in charge of supporting them. 2nd point, the shared responsibility, we ask that human rights be put forward. Return migration must be a choice of the person. Return is not chosen, it is imposed. As far as international cooperation is concerned, the problem is the 'sorting centers' and the outsourcing of territories. In the Compact, there is mention of sustainable development, migration for development, but we never talk about the development of migration. Nothing is said about the well-known article 13. Unfortunately this article 13 is not respected. We do not see the gender approach either. It's the same for children and young people. Also on children who stay in the country of origin and whose parents leave. There is no mention of the social visibility of migrants as citizens.

- **MENA:** Roula Hamati (Cross Regional Center for Refugees and Migrants)

The idea to participate in the consultation - we saw in it an opportunity to discuss migration, an opportunity for civil society to come together. We thought the Global Compact as what it could be and we looked at what we could do as civil society. As a bigger progress, a cumulative process, if you look at where we are now, and look at where we were two years ago; we have so much more, it is a collective process. It is a long-term process, and it is going to continue, how are we going to engage with that? In our consultation, we tried to look at the issues that we thought most prominent for the region: detention, status of migrant workers. Some of our inputs are reflected in the draft, for example not tying the employee to a specific sponsor is something that is not mentioned in any other conventions.

- **Asia:** William Gois (Migrant Forum Asia)

In Asia, the first reaction was: this is not Asia problem, the flows from the Mediterranean to Europe. In 2015, it was put on the United Nation agenda: it is a time to talk about migration at the global level. Never before in recent history there has been so much attention brought to an issue, more than 60 meetings at the global level, amount of resources that have been spent, nothing that compares to it for any other issues that have been discussed at the global level. Our engagement will go beyond Marrakech, it is not about Morocco.

Priorities for governments and civil society in Asia: 1. decent work for migrant workers: regular migration/irre-



gular, rights of migrants, remittances. 2. Redefine mobility, fastest growing regional economy, the economy is global and regional, the work will be global and regional, people will have to move at all skills levels, Asian governments understand that. The global economy has changed. Within this world, how do you look at mobility? 3. How do you protect the rights of your citizens? Process of engagement of civil society, how can we ensure a level of protection of our people? How can a government exercise its sovereign right in another country? How to protect the rights of our citizens in another country?

## DEBATE

- The Compact goes against the Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and their Families; it is the only tool that guarantees the rights of migrants. Why don't we continue to fight for this convention?
- We are fighting detention camps but in the Compact we are accepting it. It is an unbalanced document, based on the interests of the global North, the rights of migrants are set aside, and the global South is asked to make efforts to stop migration. Some aspects cannot be negotiated: the criminalization and detention of migrants, migrants' rights.
- We cause damages, we cause migration, we 'manage' migration flows but we do not know how to welcome migrants.
- Important to have a communication plan.
- Civil society must preserve its ability to question and call on governments. It is our role as a civil society. It is essential to imagine immediate modalities of action, not only to have a general idea on the compact as a whole, but to focus on specific aspects we want to fight for, with a process in three stages: 1. question our governments 2. point out the 'red lines' 3. lead exemplary actions.

## FRIDAY JUNE 22, 2018

### GFMD: ORIGINS, OBJECTIVES AND EXPERIENCE FROM PREVIOUS YEARS

**William Gois:** William Gois (Migration Forum Asia):

What is our strategy this year? Every year it's a different strategy. The GFMD started in 2006, when the first high-level dialogue on migration was set up. One item was a suggestion to have a platform to talk about migration issues. The first GFMD was a state-led process in 2007. It was a disappointment. We wanted migration to be discussed within the United Nations, because the Human Rights framework is there. It was our objective. There was a push from civil society that we need to be present at the table. It was titled as GFMD, let's talk about migration and development, in the first one there was no discussion on rights. What we had to do was to push for a human rights' approach. In the Philippines, early in the discussions, the Filipino government said that they have to talk about Human Rights, Human Rights is the framework. It was a first success for civil society. Our second success was in the GFMD Switzerland: civil society will be part of the GFMD. The Civil Society Days were set up but the organization and resources were given to a foundation. But in Switzerland, they asked if we wanted to organize the civil society days. We said yes and that's how we had our second success. We were able to organize ourselves the civil society days. Our third success, we wanted to talk to governments directly, we wanted a space where we can challenge governments, so from two Civil Society Days, it became a 5-day program with a common space between governments and civil society. There was also another strategy next to that: we still created our own space, we had what was called a community dialogue in New York. In 2008, in the Philippines, it was called the People's Global Action. It was self-organized; it has always depended on the local organizing committee. The success of the PGA has also meant the success of the Civil Society Days. There were high moments (Philippines, Greece, Bangladesh, and Mexico) and difficult moments (Sweden, 50 participants). In Berlin last year, we had the support of the FES. When I look at Marrakech, we have never been in a place like this before. Never before migration has been on the political agenda so as it is now. The question is what will be our strategy in Morocco? Knowing that our strategy is not about Morocco, it is about global Migration discourse. It is not about 2018 it is about 2018 and beyond. Struggling to have the issues we want to be discussed in the agenda. I'm very impressed on how the LOC has been organized. I would like to thank Kamal and Abdou and the others for the work that they have been doing, not only Morocco but also people from the region. I have never seen that before, the government has been so supportive of the PGA. Last year, the host for the first time recognized the PGA as a civil society movement. We became official. How do we use this opportunity? This is going to be tricky. How can we use this opportunity? How can we show new forms of solidarity? This is what we will have to show this year. Looking at the leadership we have here. I'm very confident we can do that.

### PRIORITY THEMES AND MAIN ISSUES OF THE GFMD MARRAKECH

**Abdelatif Mortajine :** (MDCD Platform)

Our action has 3 underlying principles: 1 defending migrants' rights is defending the rights of all citizens 2 solidarity for us is the fight against injustice 3 to be in dialogue, for us it is the very basis for moving forward.

Migrants' participation is essential. It is important to achieve a convergence of actions, we could celebrate together the day against racism on December 10th; let's try to make this day a big celebration for the rights of migrants.

We think that we are using the same words but we are not talking about the same things (governments and civil society). For example vulnerability, we consider that vulnerability is caused by the lack of rights, 2 mobility, the government speaks of returns while for us they are evictions and deportations, a return is never chosen, by mobility we mean freedom of movement 3 governance: for us it is the participation of migrants, it is not the approach of governments. There are several challenges: how to deal with the differences and the disagreements between us, how to make decisions without disadvantaging minorities, we need to achieve a total inclusion of the unions and work on the development of a program that goes beyond Marrakech, we need to determine the priority themes and the possible actions. Finally, we must quickly find the means to achieve our objectives.

## PGA PRIORITY THEMES AND POLITICAL OBJECTIVES

Monami Maulik then gave us an overview of the political goals for the PGA. She pointed out the importance of having migrants at the center of the PGA and to allow them to speak in public, which was the case in Greece and was a real success. In addition, we should keep in mind this question: how to impact the 5000 participants (including governments, the Pope and the Moroccan king)? And focus on those who make decisions.

We need to focus on social movements, injustice, youth, women's rights, perhaps even campaign against xenophobia. In addition, it is important that the PGA be not limited to the meetings and debates that will take place in Marrakech. We must continue to see each other and establish an action plan together. Question to ask ourselves: do we want an internal discussion? Or do we want to be in the streets? Example of 2013 when we did a march on the Brooklyn Bridge for the rights of migrants with migrants - we have to be visible.

When campaigning we need to have a unified strategy and use the right language to improve the laws because the political goals are not different, but the strategies are. The question is: How to achieve influence outside of the PGA? It's not just the governments; many people do not want to hear about migrants. This year we can have a real impact at the PGA level.

Subsequently, Petra Snelders insisted that we should focus on key issues such as the two Compacts on refugees and migrants, climate change, children and migrant women. In relation to these three topics, we should examine the differences between regions and set up an action plan to put them forward. We should also reflect on the political objectives we want to achieve with the PGA and on what needs to be done after the Compact. We can find support at the local level (example of the city of Amsterdam). Can we organize a march in Marrakech?

Finally Mamadou Goita emphasized the need to harmonize communication to have a strong political impact at the global and regional levels, to have a common and transversal message. Moreover, we should not forget the notion of reciprocal training. Issues related to women and children should be further explored: the two groups are often put together while they each have distinct issues. We should also continue to debate about xenophobia and racism.

## Preparation of the PGA 2018

- Importance of social networks
- Focus on political discourse or legal discourse/strategy when it concerns laws (like the example of people who go to prison for helping migrants)?
- Need for a regional approach
- Budget needed to organize meeting and activities
- The issue of racism and discrimination is not sufficiently tackled.
- Establish working groups on different subjects
- One working group can be set up on the organization of cultural activities to represent the cultural identity of migrants and the respect for cultures, which is essential
- React to current affairs to gain visibility and identify key events
- How to mobilize the migrants themselves for the march and other activities?
- Raise the issue of human trafficking and slavery with migration
- Issue of the “criminalization of solidarity” (people helping migrants)
- Working groups on logistics, communication and finance
- Pay attention to the role of the media, which can sometimes be harmful
- Collective rapes with the police, when there is a complaint the victims are sent to prison
- Make an explanatory brochure for dissemination
- Organize events and be visible during some key events such as: March 21, November 20, May 21, make use of these international days
- Set up a website to disseminate information and communicate about our actions
- Media and awareness strategy

## Conclusion after reading the Agadir declaration

Monami Maulik underlined the main points made during the day and made a commitment to read the declaration of Agadir to the United Nations in New York. Our strategy should be Mediterranean. Monami Maulik also suggested inviting Ms. Tindayer as speaker to the PGA. Women are at the heart of the discussions, culture is also very important. In Mexico we should make sure we are visible. The migrants themselves should be at the center of our discussions, they should be actors in the realization of their own rights.

Kamal Lahbib: one of the first challenges is to make a transition to the Arabic language. A clarification on the relations with the authorities in Morocco: paradox between regularization policy and security-oriented policy and repressive attitude towards migrants. What we can assure you is that we will systematically be in the struggle for our autonomy, regardless of the support we receive from the government. Regarding the march, we will do our best to try to get permission. It requires political negotiation and safety arrangements. On the mobilization of migrants: today irregular migrants cannot come and participate, we will do our best to welcome and to protect them during the PGA. Other challenges: fluid information and communication, full inclusion of the unions in our discussions, develop a strategy beyond Marrakech. And finally



## DECLARATION OF AGADIR

On the invitation of the International Committee and the Maghreb Local Organizing Committee of the PGA (Peoples' Global Action), representatives of civil society from various regions of the world (sub-Saharan-Africa, Asia, Latin America, Europe, the MENA region and the Maghreb) gathered on June 21 and 22 in Agadir.

Those civil society actors, human rights activists, trade unionists or representatives of migrants took stock of the process leading to the development and adoption of the Global Compact on Migration (GCM) in Marrakesh in December 2018.

This meeting was particularly aimed at preparing the PGA that will take place alongside the Marrakech Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD).

The GCM process, initiated in 2016, included consultations with the civil society at the regional and in some cases at the national levels.

The subsequent drafts of this Compact have generated numerous debates and raised strong concerns among civil society actors, concerns that they have not failed to repeatedly voice throughout the process.

Civil society participants wish to highlight that the different revisions of the Compact undermine the rights of migrants and constitute an attempt by the global North to impose its security-oriented approach.

In this regards, participants in the Agadir meeting would like to highlight the following concerns:

- The convention on the rights of migrant workers and their family as well as the International Labor Organization (ILO) conventions should constitute a pillar of the Compact in the same line as the International Declaration of Human Rights.
- The Compact must clearly denounce all forms of detention based on legal status.
- The insistence on the differentiation between regular and non-regular migrants throughout the text leads to violation of fundamental rights.
- The right to decent work for all migrants, regardless of status, must be affirmed in the Compact.



- The right to mobility and free movement of persons must also be affirmed in the Compact.

In addition, participants wish to raise concern that development aid continues to be used by donor countries in this compact as leverage to impose their national interests. In this respect, they call on the South to adopt a firmer stance in defending the interests of their people.

These concerns are unfortunately reinforced by the tragic news (particularly in Europe and in the United States) in a context of increasing xenophobia, racism and populism.

In view of the Marrakesh Summit, participants continue to consider all of these points as minimum conditions and strongly urge that these concerns, expectations and proposals be heard and taken into account during the final revision.

To this end, they also call on civil society actors in all its diversity to mobilize and make their voices heard.

The Marrakech PGA will be a moment for civil society to evaluate the process and position itself in light of the latest developments.

Agadir, 22/06/2018

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