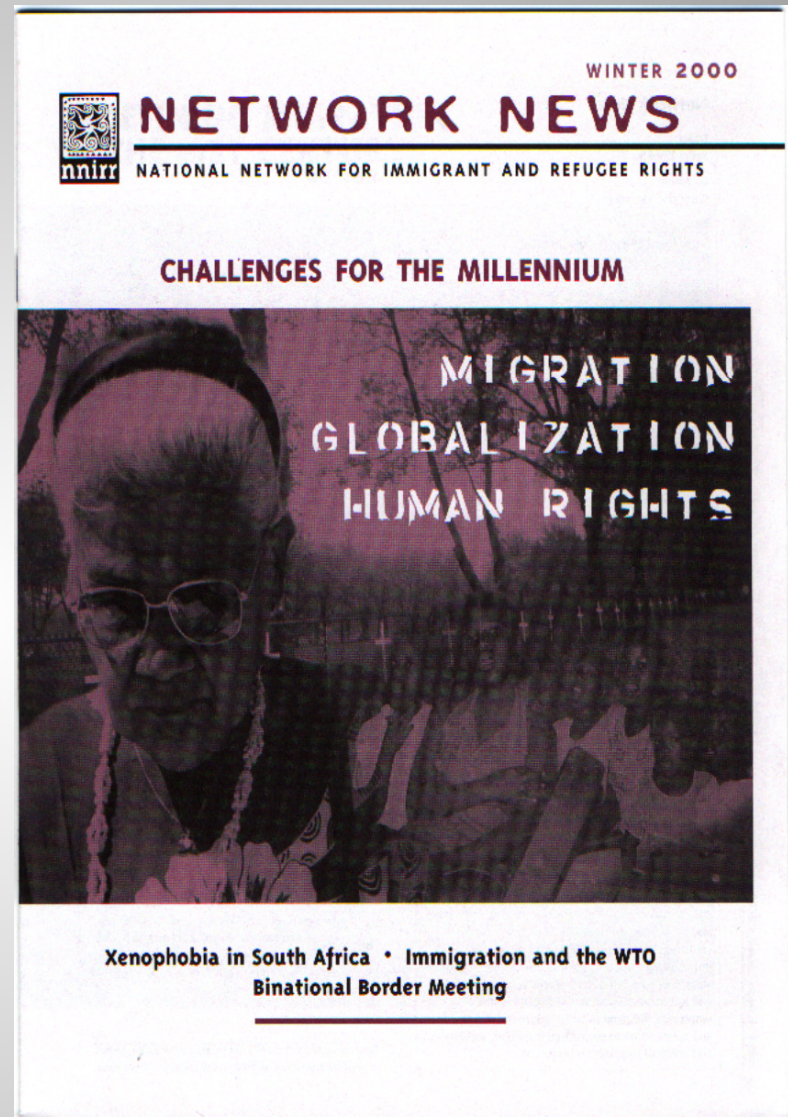


EXCLUDED & EXPLOITED:

*The New Regime
of Trade,
Managed Migration
& Repression*



Global Migration

There are some 225 million people in migration around the world today, according to United Nations agency data.

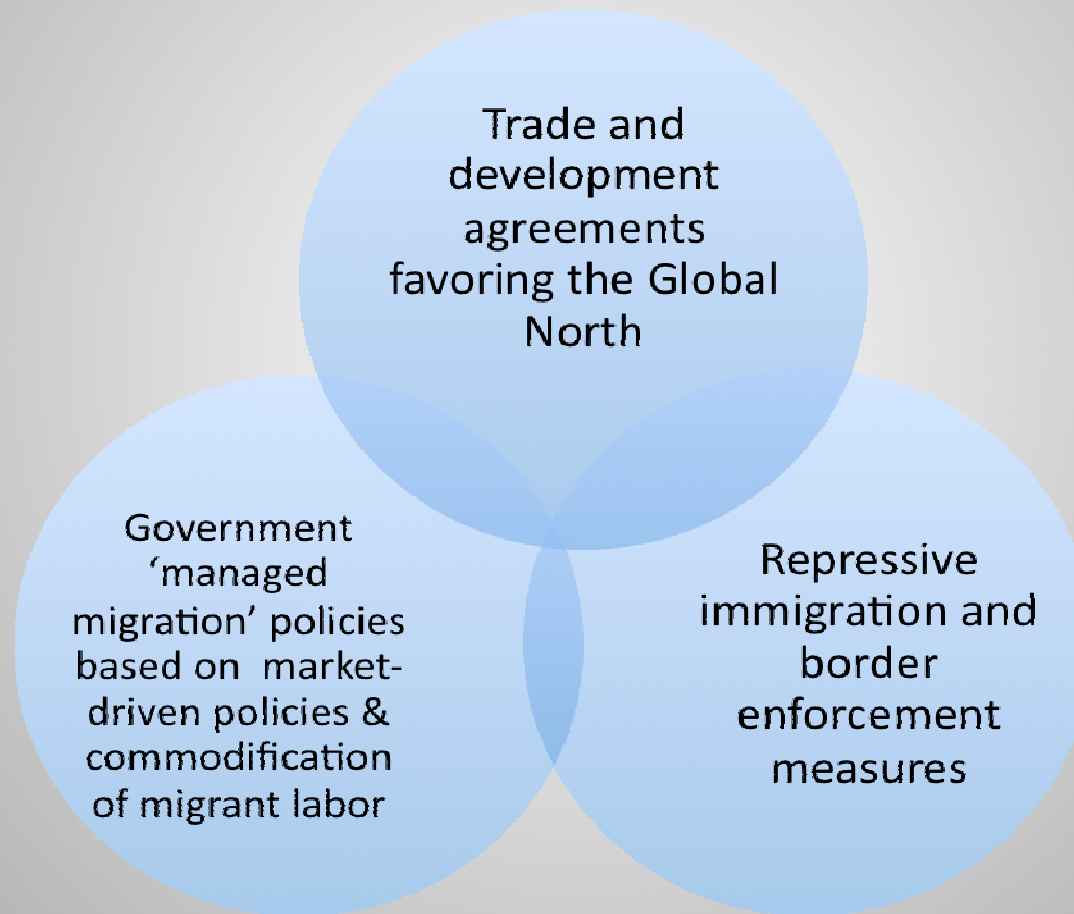


While global migration is facilitated by technology, communications, air travel...

...dire economic conditions and political and civil strife continue to propel the dramatic and increasing movement of people, particularly within and from the **Global South**.

*Since 1990, there has been a **50 % increase** in the number of migrants worldwide.*

Global Triangle of Destructive Policies Affecting Migration



Trade & Migration: Root Causes?

Free Trade Policies' "Double Whammy" Effect



Cost of Living:

Privatization of public services (ex: Guatemala electricity ↑ 125% between 1998-2000)

COGS, Local Prices



Sustainable Income:

Layoffs of public workers

Slashing local subsidies causes ↑ in local production costs

Exposure to cheap, subsidized imports (ex: corn, beans in Mexico)

Debt accumulation

Effect of U.S. Policies on Migration: The Case of NAFTA

1986 IRCA “Commission”

- Bipartisan body legislated by Immigration Reform and Control Act to study economic roots of migration, including study flow of migration across US-Mexico border
- Conclusion → “People displaced by poverty”
- Prescription → NAFTA
- “...the United States should expedite the development of a US-Mexico free trade area and encourage its incorporation with Canada into a North American free trade area...”

Since 1994...

Agricultural exports
from US to Mexico:
\$4.6 to \$9.8 billion
(\$2.5 billion in corn)

Corn prices in Mexico
↓ 70%

Displacement of 1.7
million family farmers

Loss of food security,
affordability of
healthcare

U.S. subsidies to corn
sector = \$10.5 billion
annually (> 10x total
Mexican agricultural
budget)

US corn = 70% world
market share

Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) / Econ. Partnership Agreements (EPAs)

- European country offers development “aid” to African partner (former colony)
- African partner obligated to import products/services from European partner
- African partner must enforce EU border & migration policies
- African partner must buy and use European partner’s equipment, firearms, military training, intelligence services etc.

E.U. – African EPAs

2002 EU Ministerial Meeting Statement:

“...bilateral trade agreements must address the [sic] illegal immigration problem...”

2004 Berlusconi-Gadafi Agreement:

- Italy gets access to Libya gas pipelines
- Libya uses aid to buy and patrol boats, firearms, building material, military equipment etc. from Italian companies
- Libya patrols its shores/ interior, detains, deport migrants from neighboring countries
- Mass deportations and deaths

Effects of the Berlusconi-Ghadafi Agreement



U.S. – L. America FTAs

- **SPP - Security & Prosperity Partnership...**
 - remove barriers to flows of capital across border
 - access to natural resources
 - regional security plan to push borders out
- **Plan Merida...** (\$1.4b to combat narco-trafficking along US-Mexico border)
- **Other FTAs...** (Colombia, Panama etc.)

Repressive Enforcement:

Militarization, Criminalization, Exploitation

- National Security Framework
- 1993: Clinton's "Prevention through Deterrence" Strategy
- 1994: Operation Gatekeeper
- Post-9/11: PATRIOT Act, Operation Tarmac, Alien Absconder Initiative, NCIC database, special registration
- 2010: Obama \$600m ↑ for border "security"
- Result: Funneling of migrants through dangerous, desolate desert, mountain regions
- US 1994-2008:
 - 8000+ dead migrant bodies along US-Mexico border
 - 400% ↑ in detentions
 - Doubling of jail-beds for immigrant detainees
- EU 1990-2010:
 - 10,000+ dead migrant bodies around Lampedusa, Canary Islands
 - 3x Frontex troops
 - Walls around Ceuta, Melilla, Greece-Turkey

Managed Migration

- Migrants make economic contributions to sending and receiving countries
- Migration must be “managed” according to market conditions and labor needs
- Migrants reduced to labor commodity – used & disposed by employers
- Temporary / guestworker program becomes cornerstone policy – “circular migration”
- Global South governments reliance on remittances as a development policy – Labor Exportation Programs (LEPs) ex. 10% Filipinos work abroad
- Promoted by IOM, GFMD, other major inter-governmental negotiations: “...streamline migration policy and maximize development benefits of migration...”

GFMD


Global Forum on Migration & Development

- 1994 Cairo Conference on Population → Migration+Development
- 2006 UN High Level Dialogue on Migration **AND** Development
- SRSB Peter Sutherland (Ireland AG, GATT/WTO DG, Goldman Sachs Chair, BP Chair etc...)
- Annual governmental forum to dialogue migration policy
- 2007 Brussels, 2008 Manila, 2009 Athens, 2010 Puerto Vallarta, 2011 Geneva, 2012 Mauritius, (2013 UNHLD New York), 2014 Sweden, 2015 Turkey
- “How can Migration benefit countries’ Development goals?”
- Nov 29 – Dec 2, 2011: Emphasis on **Labor Migration**
- 2012 Mauritius: Emphasis on **Circular Migration**

2011 GFMD (Geneva)



People's Global Action on Migration, Development AND Human Rights (PGA)



Peoples' Global Action
on Migration, Development
and Human Rights

29 November - 2 December
Maisons des Associations, Geneva, Switzerland

**“UNDOCUMENTED MIGRANTS:
A CALL FOR REGULARIZATION”**



2011 PGA (Geneva)



2011 PGA (Geneva)



2011 PGA (Geneva)



Global Migration = Global Human Rights

Recognizing the human rights of ALL migrants...

- On December 18, 1990, after years of debate and negotiation, the UN General Assembly approved the ***International Convention on the Protection of Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families***.
- Brought “into force” in 2003 after minimum of 23 countries ratified/approved it.
- To date, 47 countries have ratified.

Why is the Migrant Workers Convention Important?

- Recognizes that ALL migrants, regardless of citizenship or immigration status, have rights.
- Acknowledges migrants as social beings, often with families.
- Addresses need for housing, education, health care, decent employment.
- Promotes the notion of “standards” by which we measure our national laws.

The Challenges of Universal Ratification of the MWC



National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights

- The vast majority of countries that have approved the MWC are migrant-sending countries; no major migrant-receiving country has approved it.
- Even Mexico, an early champion of the Convention, took years to finally approve it following internal debates as its status as a migrant sending, transit and receiving country (with its own track record of migrant abuse).

- The human rights principles embodied in the MWC are important to promote.
- The MWC is a great educational tool.
- It will only be a set of nice words, even if ratified, without the advocacy of civil society.
- Ratification efforts in each country are part of a global movement for universal ratification of the Migrant Workers Convention.

The global context of migration helps to inform our local work for immigrant rights and justice...

- Recognition and respect for the human rights of all migrants
- Advocacy for global policies towards sustainable development and job creation...
- Migration should be a choice and not an act of desperation and survival
- Right to stay, right to move, right to develop etc.

ILO Convention for Domestic Workers

- Protect and improve working, living conditions of domestic workers worldwide
- Impacts 50-100 million domestic workers
- Recognizes domestic work as work
- Used as advocacy in national/state legislation



UN Committee on Migrant Workers

- Independent experts monitoring implementation of MWC
- Sept 20, 2011: Day of General Discussion (DGD) on **Migrants in Irregular Status (Undocumented Migrants)**
- General Comment (principles and guidelines for states) expected in Spring 2013



December 18

International Migrants Day



National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights