

First Regional Review of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in the Africa Region

I.- Questions on the methodology used to develop the national review of the Global Compact	
Questions	Answers
<p>a) Has a mechanism been established to coordinate the review? What entities are represented in this coordination mechanism? Is this mechanism chaired by a particular entity?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No mechanism has been established to coordinate the review yet. However, the Moroccan government already has a governance mechanism for the review of the implementation of the National Strategy of Immigration and Asylum (NSIA) and the National Strategy for Moroccans Living Abroad. This same mechanism will be used to monitor the implementation of the Global Compact objectives and the presentation of the regional review. ▪ As noted earlier, Morocco relies on a governance mechanism that involves all stakeholders and players depending on their level, including government departments, relevant public institutions, international organizations, and UN entities.
<p>b) If there was a specific mechanism in place, who was responsible for the review?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Cooperation and Moroccan Expatriates: Department of Global Affairs, in coordination with the other relevant departments and divisions.
<p>c) Which government entities have been involved in the review process?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Cooperation and Moroccan Expatriates ▪ The Ministry Delegate to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Cooperation and Moroccan Expatriates, in charge of Moroccans Residing Abroad; ▪ The Ministry of the Interior; ▪ The Ministry of Economy, Finance and Administrative Reform; ▪ The Higher Planning Commission;
<p>d) Were local authorities consulted in the review process (such as municipalities and town halls)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Various local players (Territorial collectivities, prefectures, provinces, regions, external divisions) were consulted to define Morocco's contribution to the elaboration of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and to prepare a draft national plan for the

	<p>implementation of its objectives, through practical workshops and consultative meetings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Various territorial players, Walis of the regions and governors of prefectures and provinces, in addition to the relevant security authorities, have also been consulted for the implementation of the objectives of the Global Compact for Migration. ▪ Partnership and cooperation framework agreements have been signed with some regional councils to support the territorial implementation of the National Strategy of Immigration and Asylum and the National Strategy for Moroccans Living Abroad.
<p>e) Were various non-governmental stakeholders (such as the private sector, labor unions, civil society organizations, academia, migrant associations....) approached? If so, which ones and how?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yes: All stakeholders and players, including non-governmental organizations, civil society associations, migrant associations (Moroccans living abroad and foreigners living in Morocco), the private sector, labor unions, and members of academia have been involved in the preparation of the Global Compact for Migration and the development of a national plan to implement its objectives. ▪ In 2017, Morocco has organized national consultations to prepare proposals and recommendations related to the elaboration of the Global Compact for Migration, involving all national and international players in the field of migration, asylum, human trafficking and smuggling of migrants through consultative meetings with each category.
<p>f) What data was available for the review? What were the challenges you faced in obtaining this data?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The data available for conducting the review is reflected in an annual report prepared jointly by all partners that includes an assessment of the implementation of the National Strategy of Immigration and Asylum (NSIA) and the National Strategy for Moroccans Living Abroad. ▪ These data include those provided by official authorities and which concern the following categories: the number of Moroccans residing abroad and regular migrants on the Moroccan territory, returning migrants and foreigners in Morocco and their demographic and socioeconomic profiles, the number of dismantled networks specialized in migrant smuggling, trafficking in human beings, and migrants benefiting from

	<p>assistance for voluntary return to their countries of origin. Moreover, the data collected by governmental departments, public institutions, civil society associations, international organizations and UN bodies, and migration reports related to the balance of beneficiaries of integration and reintegration programs, are included.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The number of regular migrants residing in Morocco amounts to 133,274 foreign nationals; the French community is in the lead with 24%, followed by the Senegalese community with 9%. ▪ During the year 2020, 349 criminal networks operating in migrant smuggling were dismantled and since 2002, 4,163 networks have been dismantled. ▪ During this year (until May 2021), 1,113 foreign migrants have been repatriated to their country of origin under the voluntary return program, knowing that since the beginning of 2004, 37,106 foreign migrants have been repatriated.
<p>g) Were you able to review all of the objectives, or did you focus on specific objectives that you consider to be priorities in your country? How did you set your priorities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The procedures developed cover almost all the objectives enshrined in the Global Compact for Migration. ▪ Some priority objectives were achieved, including the creation of the African Migration Observatory as the first mechanism of the African Union, which was assigned the task of collecting, analyzing and exchanging data among African countries, for a better management of migration flows in the continent and to strengthen the role of the National Migration Observatory in charge of collecting migration data at the national level. ▪ Efforts have been made to adapt the programs and processes included in the National Immigration and Asylum Strategy, as well as those of the National Strategy for Moroccans Living Abroad, with all the objectives contained in the Global Compact. ▪ In the framework of the new national migration strategy, priority has been given to the following objectives:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening the operational capacity of the National Migration Observatory in its assigned roles - Opening up the National Migration Observatory to civil society organization and the academic world with particular interest in migration issues and the creation of specialized working groups for the conduct of academic research on the following topics: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The issue of migration of unaccompanied minors; 2. The security and geopolitics of migration; 3. The territorial nature of the national immigration and asylum policy; 4. The perception of migration between acceptance and rejection of foreigners in the collective imaginary in Morocco; 5. Ways of supporting the African Migration Observatory by the Moroccan Migration Observatory; 6. Migration and communication; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The national immigration strategy aims to emphasize prevention and awareness-raising, prioritizing migrants' interests in order to preserve their rights and duties in accordance with the Kingdom's international obligations in this regard.
<p>h) Did you receive support from UN teams and/or the UN Migration Network in the development of the national review of the Global Compact?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Morocco works closely with international organizations and UN entities specialized in issues relating to migration, asylum and human trafficking. These partner organizations and entities provide financial and technical support to the implementation of the National Strategy for Immigration and Asylum and the National Strategy for Moroccans Residing Abroad. ▪ As an example, the International Organization for Migration in Morocco has supported national consultations on the Global Compact for Migration, and for the preparation of a draft national plan to implement its objectives. Morocco also participated in the training session for capacity building on the implementation of the Global Compact objectives, organized by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).
<p>II. - Questions relating to public policy and the enabling environment</p>	

Questions	Answers
<p>a) Has the government cooperated with the different stakeholders in the implementation of the Global Compact (i.e. in the development of migration policies, or the design of projects related to migration and its implementation, or the promotion of multi-stakeholder dialogue...)? If so, please indicate the stakeholders that have been involved (such as employment agencies, migrant organizations...).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Moroccan government has adopted a participatory and comprehensive approach to developing migration policies. This approach is carried out in consultation with all stakeholders, including government departments, public institutions (including the Office for Vocational Training and Promotion of Work (OFPPT), and the National Agency for the Promotion of Employment and Competencies (ANAPEC), the private sector, and civil society associations, migrant associations, academic researchers and international organizations operating in the field of migration, involving them in the development and implementation of the national strategy on immigration and asylum and the national strategy on Moroccans living abroad. ▪ A meeting of civil society representatives from the 5+5 Dialogue countries was held in Agadir on 29 November 2019 to review the provisions of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in the region, giving the floor to civil society members to express their views on this process. This meeting was highlighted by the Agadir Appeal launched by civil society representatives from the 5+5 Dialogue countries.
<p>b) Has the government integrated the implementation of the Global Compact into the Sustainable Development Goals implementation process as well as other relevant processes? If so, how?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Moroccan government is monitoring the implementation of all the migration-related sustainable development goals. ▪ The Moroccan government is working to mainstream migration and the issues of Moroccans living abroad into its various development programs. Both national strategies on asylum and immigration and Moroccans living abroad are aligned with sustainable development goals.
<p>c) What migration-related policies have been implemented since the adoption of the Global Compact in December 2018? Have existing policies been reformed to comply with the Global Compact? Please provide the titles and dates of these policies. What challenges and obstacles have been encountered in implementing and reforming these policies? Have specific policies been adopted targeting migrants in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Morocco has adopted, since 2013, at the Royal initiative, a National Strategy for Immigration and Asylum and a National Strategy for Moroccans residing abroad in 2015. These two strategies are consistent in their goals and contents with the principles and objectives of the Global Compact on Migration. They are also being updated in a participatory manner with various partners so that they are in harmony with all the changes linked to the implementation of the Global Compact on Migration.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Moroccan government, in collaboration with various national partners, including civil society and international organizations, continued to provide services on the ground or remotely to vulnerable migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, as well as Moroccans residing abroad in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. Programs and processes for social and humanitarian assistance to migrants and refugees were also put in place. Moroccans residing abroad impacted by the pandemic have been accompanied to overcome its health, economic and social consequences. An action plan to respond to the post-pandemic phase has also been launched and implemented. ▪ Migration has also been an issue of interest to many experts of the special procedures mechanisms, whose visits to the Kingdom of Morocco have increased twofold after 2011, including the visit of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children in 2013, and the visit of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in 2018. ▪ In accordance with the Kingdom of Morocco's obligations in the field of human rights, including the recommendations and Programme of Action of the Vienna Conference on Human Rights held in 1993 related to the need for states to adopt national action plans in the field of human rights, the Kingdom of Morocco adopted the National Action Plan for Democracy and Human Rights 2018-2021 in December 2017. This plan is seen as a roadmap that calls for 435 measures on fundamental issues that must be addressed to thoroughly institutionalize human rights, strengthen the momentum of human rights awareness, consolidate the political reform process, and support initiatives contributing to the emergence of a participatory democracy.
<p>d) Can you further explain what policies and/or provisions have been put in place or integrated regarding a specific category of migrants such as female migrant workers, migrant children, undocumented migrants?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conditions specific to the category of migrants, including female migrant workers, were addressed by monitoring the conditions of employment of women and girls to protect them from exploitation, both for Moroccan female workers abroad and for female migrant workers in Morocco,

	<p>developing new national legislation (the Law Establishing the Terms and Conditions of Labor and Employment of Female Migrant Workers Living in Morocco) and preventive measures related to the protection of the rights of this category (bilateral international agreements for Moroccan seasonal female workers abroad).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Morocco regularized the status of irregular migrants in two phases, during 2014 and 2017, resulting in the regularization of more than 50,000 irregular migrants out of 54,000 applications, or about 90% of the total applications, benefiting nationals of 112 nationalities. The status of all women and children was regularized despite the terms set out in the ministerial circular. ▪ The validity period of residence permits was extended to three years instead of one year, following a one-year extension provided during the regularization of migrants' status in Morocco. ▪ A gender approach in migration policy has been mainstreamed, both for migrants and for Moroccans living abroad, via means such as combating gender-based violence and the exploitation of female migrant victims of human trafficking. ▪ Specific procedures and measures for the support and protection of unaccompanied minors have been put in place with the support and cooperation of UN international organizations in charge of child protection. ▪ National legislation for the protection of migrant workers has been improved through the following national laws: Law No.-14-27 on the fight against human trafficking, which includes provisions for the protection of women and children who are victims of exploitation through forced labor and servitude, and Law No. 19-12 on the definition of labor and employment conditions for domestic workers, which is a positive step towards equity for this category of workers.
<p>e) Have you had to adopt new policies or measures due to migration dynamics, policies or related measures at the regional level?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At the continental level, Morocco is a pioneer in addressing migration issues through the proactive initiative adopted by the Moroccan

	<p>authorities since 2013, particularly in regard to the regularization of the status of irregular migrants in Morocco, as well as the implementation of a strategic program to integrate migrants into Moroccan society at all levels, in addition to providing support to Moroccans living abroad.</p>
<p>f) Have institutional reforms been adopted to comply with the Global Compact (have any new bodies or mechanisms been created, or taken other steps) ?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The governance system for monitoring the implementation of the national strategy for Moroccans living abroad has been adapted with the objectives of the Global Compact to ensure monitoring, implementation, and evaluation of related indicators among existing institutional mechanisms.
<p>g) Are there related strategies, frameworks and implementation plans at the regional, sub-regional or inter-regional level? How have you contributed to their implementation? What are the major gaps and challenges you have encountered in their implementation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective contribution to the continental consultations on Migration Policy Framework for Africa 2018-2030 as well as to the unified African position on the Global Compact for Migration through annual meetings held by the Specialized Technical Committee on Migration, Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons. ▪ Participation in regional fora organized by the African Union Commission to contribute to migration governance at the continental level. ▪ His Majesty King Mohammed VI's presentation of the African Agenda on Migration at the 30th African Union Summit in Addis Ababa on 29 January 2018, the objective of which was to make migration "a lever for co-development, a pillar of South-South cooperation and a vector of solidarity." ▪ The Royal Initiative to create the African Migration Observatory under the aegis of the African Union in Rabat in 2018, with the aim of collecting, analyzing and exchanging information between African countries and establishing better governance of migration in African migration. ▪ Contributing to the work of the Pan-African Forum on Migration under the auspices of the African Union in Rabat in 2018, with the aim of developing, analyzing and exchanging information between African countries and establishing a good governance of migration in Africa.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contributing to the work of the Pan-African Forum on Migration, with a presentation of the Moroccan experience in the field of migration as a best practice at the continental level. ▪ In the same vein, the Higher Planning Commission is contributing to collecting data on labor migration in Africa from the African Union and is preparing reports on this topic. ▪ Participation and contribution to meetings organized by the League of Arab States and its partners on migration. ▪ Morocco hosted the 8th Ministerial Conference of the 5+5 Dialogue on Migration, with the effective participation of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the 5+5 Dialogue countries. This session culminated in a declaration of the Ministers of the 5+5 Dialogue countries along with a regional action plan for the implementation of the provisions of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in the region. In addition, a Senior Officials Follow-up Mechanism will be established to implement this agreement at the regional level, with the participation of relevant regional and international organizations. ▪ At the bilateral level between Morocco and the European Union, both parties adopted a Joint Declaration on 27 June 2019, following the Euro-Morocco Association Council, indicating the priorities and areas of cooperation for the coming years. This session paved the way for strengthening and deepening cooperation in various areas. Migration was in particular a strategic pillar of this cooperation.
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III.- Questions regarding progress made in achieving the objectives of the Global Compact

Questions	Answers
<p>a) Does your government have plans in place for the implementation of the Global Compact? What is the status of the implementation of the 23 objectives of the Global Compact?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participatory work has been carried out by various stakeholders through meetings and workshops to prepare a draft national plan for the implementation of the objectives of the Global Compact. ▪ A few processes and procedures covered by the National Strategy of Immigration and Asylum and the National Strategy for Moroccans living

	<p>abroad have been aligned with the principles and objectives of the Global Compact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Significant progress has been made in implementing the objectives of the Global Compact for Migration with all partners at the national level, via the progress made in implementing the programs and procedures of the National Strategy of Immigration and Asylum and the National Strategy for Moroccans living abroad for more than six years. ▪ The objectives of the Global Compact at the national level have been largely achieved thanks to the experience and leadership acquired by Morocco in the management of the migration issue for several years, due to the Kingdom's geostrategic location linking Africa to Europe, the Mediterranean basin and the Arab world; this has enabled it to position itself strongly and effectively in the management of migration issues at the regional, continental and international levels.
<p>b) What steps has the government taken to incorporate the Global Compact guiding principles into the migration governance framework and the Global Compact implementation plans?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The vision of the Global Compact has been incorporated into the migration governance framework through the governance system adopted in the implementation of the National Strategy of Immigration and Asylum and the National Strategy for Moroccans Residing Abroad through the accredited committees (the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Moroccans Living Abroad and Migration Affairs under the chairmanship of the Head of Government, the Steering Committee, and the sectoral and cross-cutting program committees). This system is also considered a reliable mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the objectives of the Global Compact for Migration. ▪ Considering the importance and the timeliness of migration issues, the National Action Plan for Democracy and Human Rights has given it a special focus in the section on the promotion of the rights of certain categories. ▪ The measures included in this component of the national plan aiming to strengthen the protection and promotion of the rights of migrants and refugees by mainstreaming migration issues into public policies using a

	<p>human rights-based approach that takes into account Morocco's international obligations. They also aim to promote the fundamental rights of Moroccans living abroad in host countries, and of foreigners living in Morocco, and to strengthen cultural, religious and linguistic ties, and the richness and diversity of the Moroccan communities and the countries of origin.</p>
<p>c) What are the successes and challenges in achieving the objectives of the Global Compact? What are the potential risks you anticipate? How can you address them? Have you taken steps to mitigate their impact? (please highlight guidelines, successes, challenges, emerging issues, including the impact of regional dynamics)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Morocco's successes have resulted in an integrated national policy on immigration and asylum, culminating in the National Strategy of Immigration and Asylum in 2013 and the National Strategy for Moroccans Living Abroad in 2015. In addition, the governance system put in place has enabled the monitoring of implementation by mobilizing all players and stakeholders to take participatory action to implement the objectives of the Global Compact for Migration. Morocco has also established a National Migration Observatory since 2004 and has worked towards the creation of the African Migration Observatory. ▪ The challenges can be seen in the implementation of national migration strategies at the territorial level through the inclusion of migration issues in local development policies and plans (local authorities). ▪ Emerging issues raise certain challenges and constraints related to ensuring safe, orderly and regular migration paths between different African countries, in particular at the provincial and regional levels. These problems can also be seen in the existence of networks specialized in migrant smuggling and human trafficking that threaten the security of states on the one hand, and hinder the process of integration and ultimate stability in Morocco on the other hand, therefore preventing some categories of migrants and their family members from engaging in strategic programs to facilitate their access to public services, and this in turn makes their only concern to be that of transiting through Morocco to Europe. ▪ The Kingdom of Morocco also faces the challenge of combating criminal networks operating in this area and their links with organized crime, both

	<p>at the continental and international levels. The country has adopted a special strategy to combat human trafficking in order to step up its efforts to this end in accordance with current national laws and the relevant international conventions ratified by the Kingdom.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It should be noted that the Higher Planning Commission has prepared several specific thematic studies on international migration, and in this regard, the census operations carried out between 1971 and 2014 have mainstreamed the dimensions of internal and international migration, thus providing data on the migration quantities and flows and migrants' stocks in host countries. ▪ The Higher Planning Commission has also incorporated models of migration into some of its household surveys, in which the dimensions of international migration (migration and return) have been included in the National Survey on Living Standards and Household Expenditures for the period between 2006 and 2007, the Repeated Demographic Survey for 2009-2010, and the Permanent National Employment Survey for the year 2017. ▪ Based on data from the latest general population and housing census of 2014, a report on migrants in Morocco has been prepared and published on the website of the Higher Planning Commission.
<p>d) What are some promising practices and lessons learned that may be important for other countries in the region (or other regions)? Please highlight innovative policies or promising practices related to these objectives, especially those targeting the categories of migrants most at risk. Information should be based, to the extent possible, on statistical and qualitative data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Among the best and most promising practices in Morocco are the following: ▪ The adoption of a national immigration and asylum policy since 2013 as an integrated and comprehensive public policy with humanitarian and responsible dimensions. ▪ The adoption and implementation of a National Strategy of Immigration and Asylum, as well as a National Strategy for Moroccans Living Abroad. ▪ The establishment of a ministerial department dealing with government policies in the area of migration. ▪ The regularization of the legal status of irregular migrants on the national territory through two stages, the first in 2014 and the second in 2017,

which led to the approval of the regularization of more than 50,000 applications.

- The development of a special program for the voluntary return and reintegration of beneficiaries in their countries of origin, in partnership with the International Organization for Migration.
- The adoption of a system of partnership with civil society organizations as executive partners in the governance of the implementation of programs for the integration of migrants and refugees in Morocco as well as the support of Moroccans living abroad.
- The adoption of partnership and cooperation frameworks with various government departments and public institutions involved.
- The adoption of an institutional partnership with the private sector and other economic and social players.
- The establishment of institutional cooperation with various international organizations and UN entities operating in the area of migration, human trafficking and the protection of children and women.
- The creation of a national committee responsible for coordinating measures to combat and prevent human trafficking.
- The upgrading of the legal and institutional framework on migration and human trafficking.
- The completion of the ratification procedures of additional conventions relating to the protection of migrant workers' rights.
- Morocco co-chaired the Global Forum on Migration and Development for the 2017 -2018 with Germany.
- Morocco hosted the intergovernmental conference for the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration in 2018.
- The High Commission for Planning conducted a study in 2018 on the foreign population in Morocco and on return migration through the data of the last general census of population and housing of 2014.
- The Higher Planning Commission also conducted an in-depth survey on international migration between 2018 and 2019. The methodological tools

of this survey were developed within the framework of the MEDSTAT statistical cooperation program implemented in the Southern Mediterranean countries. They have been adapted to the Moroccan context through a process of consultation and exchange with various government partners, relevant international institutions and civil society.

- It should be noted that the first stage of this survey focused on Moroccans residing abroad, returning migrants and the intentions of non-migrant Moroccans. This phase of the survey, which was completed between August 2018 and January 2019, covered a representative sample of 15076 households, including 8144 households of Moroccans residing abroad, 4072 households of returning migrants and 2860 households of non-migrants.
- The results of the first phase of this survey were published on the HCP website in July 2020.
- The second phase of this survey covered forced migrants aged 15 and over, including migrants in an irregular administrative situation, regularized migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in Morocco. It covered a sample of 3,000 migrants, divided into 800 refugees and asylum seekers and 2,200 regularized or irregular migrants.
- The sample of refugees and asylum seekers was drawn from the sampling frame provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The sample of irregular or regularized migrants was drawn using the quota method based on the population structure of migrants who had benefited from regularization operations, broken down by city, gender, age and country of origin.
- Data collection for this second phase was conducted in the first quarter of 2021 using a combination of telephone and face-to-face interviews, and using the tablet-assisted collection method.
- A note presenting the first results of this second phase on forced migrants is currently being finalized and will be published shortly. It covers the socio-demographic characteristics of migrants, migration trajectories and

	<p>itineraries, administrative status of migrants, conditions and reasons for entering Morocco, labor market status, sources of income, migration intentions and prospects, perceptions and attitudes of migrants, living conditions, health status, and finally, behavior and attitudes during confinement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A detailed report on the results of this second phase on forced migrants will be published in September 2021. ▪ The High Commission for Planning also conducted a National Survey in 2021 to assess the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the economic, social, and psychological situation of refugees in Morocco. It targeted a sample of 600 refugee households, representative of the different categories of refugees, as defined by the UNHCR, according to country of origin, city of residence, age, gender and educational level. The objectives of this study were to collect information on the behavior of refugees in the context of sanitary confinement and to assess their access to consumer products and hygiene, sources of income, health services and education. Data collection for this survey was conducted by telephone using the tablet-assisted collection method. A report analyzing the results is available on the HCP website.
IV.- Issues related to implementation resources	
Questions	Answers
<p>a) How do you mobilize the implementation resources to ensure that the objectives of the Global Compact are met?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two main resources have been selected for implementation: the general state budget, through the sub-budgets of the government departments involved in the integration of migrants and the support of Moroccans living abroad, in addition to the technical and financial support provided by international partners. In both cases, part of the resources is allocated to the establishment of partnerships with civil society, capacity building of stakeholders in order to implement projects and programs involving migrants living in Morocco and Moroccans living abroad.

<p>b) What challenges do you face in mobilizing the resources for implementation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All programs are implemented within the framework of the general state budget that goes to the relevant government departments without any specific budget line items indicating expenditures on migration issues and Moroccans living abroad. ▪ During the Covid-19 pandemic, civil society organizations were able to help mitigate the effects of the pandemic on migrants and refugees by mobilizing financial and in-kind resources from private donors, reflecting the spirit of community solidarity during crises.
<p>c) What additional resources do you need? Do you have a plan to mobilize them?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Additional resources are required to: ▪ Build the capacity of territorial stakeholders in the area of migration and fund local pilot projects for the implementation of the objectives of the Global Compact for Migration, as well as to organize networks, collect and share experiences. ▪ Prepare studies on migration in the main cities and regions hosting migrants in Morocco and on Moroccans living abroad. ▪ Further mobilize civil society and migrant associations to build their capacity in managing projects and approaches for the local integration of migrants. ▪ Mainstream migration issues into the information systems of government departments and other partner agencies. ▪ Invest in research and the production of studies. ▪ Create systems to orient migrants and direct them to the services they need. ▪ Implement practical measures to manage irregular migration flows and support candidates for voluntary return and reintegration in their countries of origin. ▪ Have access to exceptional resources for crisis management and health emergencies. ▪ Consider creating solidarity funds at the continental and international levels to manage crises and emergencies and mitigate their impact on migrants and refugees.

V.- Questions about the next steps	
Questions	Answers
<p>a) Based on the results of this review, what areas do you consider to be priorities? What steps do you intend to take to strengthen the implementation of the Global Compact?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Priority areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Migrants' rights and social inclusion. ✓ Mobility and employment. ✓ Combating migrant smuggling and human trafficking. ✓ Migration and development. ✓ Cooperation and governance. ▪ Measures to enhance the implementation of the Global Compact. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Operationalization of the African Migration Observatory. ✓ Rehabilitation of the National Migration Observatory. ✓ Conduct of a study on international migration. ✓ Mainstreaming migration in data collection systems related to migrants' access to basic services. ✓ Intensifying the work of the National Coordinating Committee on Combating and Preventing Trafficking in Persons ✓ Raising awareness and reporting on migration and asylum issues at the national and territorial level for government departments, territorial players, civil society organizations, the private sector, researchers ... ✓ Enhancing regional cooperation in the identification, circumventing and dismantling of human trafficking and migrant smuggling networks. ✓ Promoting South-South cooperation on issues related to migration and development.
<p>b) How will the results of the review be published? What are some additional measures for the review of international migration in 2022?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement the recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Moroccans Living Abroad and Migration Affairs, the United Nations Network on Migration, and relevant international and regional organizations (the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the League of Arab States). ▪ Prepare and publish a report on the implementation of the vision of the Global Compact.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Continue to raise awareness on the need for all stakeholders to engage in the effective implementation of the Global Compact, in particular in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic.▪ Strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation relations in order to mobilize the resources that will be allocated to the implementation of the national plan related to the implementation of the objectives of the Global Compact.
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