



Mapping of Responses to Joint Valletta Action Plan

Table 2: Policies and legislation¹

Cross Cutting Legislation

Title of text	Description	Country
MENA-OECD Ministerial Conference on Governance and Competitiveness Tunis, 4 October 2016	Conference on “Better Policies for Inclusive growth and Economic Integration in the MENA Region”. A few of the points addressed: Recognition that refugee crisis needs regional and international coordination, the private sector needs to be enhanced “to provide jobs, foster economic diversification, address the urgent needs of infrastructure development and achieve more resilient, inclusive, green and sustainable economies”, etc.	Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia
IGAD Ministerial Meeting on Migration Policy Dialogue, (Kampala, Uganda) 7-10 November 2016	First IGAD Sectoral Ministerial Meeting on Migration centred on migration policy development agreeing on the specific actions for recommendation to the 1st Ministerial meeting.	Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda
Law N°2015-902, National Development Plan 2016-2020 30 December 2015	The main aim of the NDP is to reduce poverty. It does not specifically address migration issues, but implicitly addresses causes for migration through its strategic priorities. Domain 1 of the JVAP is mainly covered by the NDP.	Côte d’Ivoire

¹ Desk research on recent policies and legislation adopted relevant to the Joint Valletta Action Plan was carried out. Primary and secondary sources were used. The table is a living document and countries are invited to complement, correct or delete information in the table.

<p>Law N° 2016-886 adopting the new Constitution,</p> <p>8 November 2016</p>	<p>The central legal document addresses different elements relevant to migration and protection issues, such as chapter 1 on 'rights and liberties', which, inter alia, forbids trafficking in human beings, slavery and forced labour.</p>	<p>Côte d'Ivoire</p>
<p>National Strategy for Combatting and Preventing Illegal Migration 2016-2026</p> <p>officially launched on the:</p> <p>17 October 2016</p>	<p>The National Strategy for Combatting and Preventing Illegal Migration 2016-2026 was officially launched on the 17th of October 2016. It was produced by the National Coordinating Committee for Combatting and Preventing Irregular Migration in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs but reports directly to the Prime Minister's Cabinet. One of its five pillars is supporting development measures and facilitating legal migration in an attempt to curb irregular migration. Under the development pillar, the strategy includes three objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing alternative opportunities for those seeking to migrant irregularly though job creation and training; 2. Build the capacity of youth to better integrate them in the labour market; 3. Fund projects and improve infrastructure of governorates of origin for irregular migrants. The overall strategy calls for mainstreaming migration processes based on the principles of respecting human rights, transparency in implementation of the strategy, participation of all social actors (government and non-government actors), social responsibility for the corporate sector, and international and regional cooperation. <p>The first objective is providing alternative opportunities for those seeking to migrant irregularly though job creation and training. The way the strategy aims at enhancing employment opportunities and revenue-generating activities in the areas most effected by the irregular migration phenomenon is by preparing an information system that includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development projects and available job opportunities within those projects; 2. needs and requirements of the external labour markets; 3. needs of the domestic labour market through a network of local employment offices. <p>The second objective is build the capacity of youth to better integrate them in the labour market which aims at upgrading the skills of youth to make them more suitable to the labour market needs. This objective thus focuses on providing trainings for youth on 6 components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The development and introduction of training programs that keep in mind the evolving nature of the labour market, 2. Innovation and future planning, 3. Feasibility studies for micro and small enterprises, 4. Skills for marketing projects, 5. Marketing products through exhibitions; and 6. Showcasing success stories of youth. <p>Lastly, under objective 3; funding projects and improving infrastructure, the strategy developed a mechanism for funding which consists of 5 steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submitting proposal for a national project to the national coordinating committee, 2. Present projects to funding organizations, 3. Receive fund, 4. Implement the project, and 5. Provide job opportunities for others and ultimately improve the infrastructure of governorates that are considering major origin areas for irregular migrants. 	<p>Egypt</p>

<p>Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II), May 2016</p>	<p>The positive achievements of GTP I and lesson drawn from its implementation have been taken as input in the formulation of the Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTPII). The national vision; existing national and sectoral policies, strategies and programs; performance under GTPI; commitment to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and regional and international economic collaboration initiatives were the basis for the formulation the Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTPII) through high level political leadership, public participation & ownership. Subsequently, the final version of the plan was approved by the council of ministers endorsed the Parliament to guide development endeavours in the country during the next five years, 2015/16-2019/20.</p> <p>This Development Plan in its Section 8.5 stipulates that the government will support Ethiopian labour migrants who desire to be deployed for an overseas employment especially in terms of protecting their rights and safety. It also emphasizes the need to cooperate with stakeholders and the need to provide sufficient information to the society so as to reduce the incidence of illegal migration.</p> <p>Regarding socio-economic development, the GTP II's main focus is to create an information hub which is geared towards connecting job seekers with employers. It is stated that during GTP II, concerted and coordinated effort will be made to ensure the rapid, sustainable and equitable economic growth that translates into creating decent job opportunities accompanied by significant poverty reduction; and structural transformation. Moreover, the document vows to create a conducive atmosphere to ensure access to credit and productive asset especially for women and the youth so as to generate revenue.</p> <p>Regarding agriculture, the GTP II takes the strategic direction of implementing cluster-based agriculture development and solving the problems in relation to agricultural input supply and technology adoption.</p> <p>Regarding support to resilience, Section 4.1.a.8 (of the GPT II) , titled “food security, disaster prevention and preparedness” mentions a developmental safety net program which will be put in place so as to increase the number of the safety net beneficiaries will be increased. Hence, in order to avoid dependency, relief assistance will be linked with engagement in development activities such as making terraces through the safety net program.</p> <p>The Plan states that the humanitarian assistance that the country receives will be spent in the development areas that the country gives priority one of which has to do with projects on poverty reduction thereby ensuring sustainable development.</p>	<p>Ethiopia</p>
<p>The Ethiopian Overseas Employment Proclamation 923/2016, enacted by the Ethiopian Parliament, February 2016</p>	<p>The Proclamation 923/2016 was adopted following the influx of illegal migration and reports of series of abuses by employers of Ethiopians especially in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. It promotes the regular channels of migration in a bid to better safeguard the rights, safety and dignity of Ethiopian citizens by regulating the overall migration process through such mechanisms as the signing of bilateral agreements with the recipient countries apart from strictly regulating employment agencies.</p> <p>The Ethiopian Overseas Employment Proclamation is designed to regulate the legal migration process. It brought significant changes in the management of the labour migration process. The restriction of the business of private employment exchange service to citizens of Ethiopia, the cap on capital requirement to run this business, the requirement of education and competence, putting the existence of bilateral agreement between Ethiopia and the recipient country as a condition for overseas deployment, the requirement of a higher rate of financial guarantee and of foreign employer's guarantee are all significant improvements which have a big role to play in supporting the endeavour to curb the problems of Ethiopian overseas workers.</p> <p>In order to ensure the rights of Ethiopian migrants lawfully residing overseas /especially in the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Proclamation requires the signing of bilateral agreement between Ethiopia and the recipient countries. The Ethiopian Proclamation also requires the existence of bilateral agreement between Ethiopia and the recipient country as a prerequisite for deployment of workers for overseas employment. The Proclamation does not specify as to what the agreement constitutes, but, it is deemed to address such issues as minimum working conditions and other social rights, means and venues of enforcement, among other details.</p> <p>Regarding return, readmission and reintegration, no specific reference is made as to children or unaccompanied minors, pursuant to Article 64/4/ of this Proclamation, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, in cooperation with other concerned bodies, is required to facilitate</p>	<p>Ethiopia</p>

the reintegration of returnees. This is without prejudice to the serious measures to be imposed against / that go to the extent of revocation of its license/ an employment agency that deploys persons under the age of 18. As per Article 15/2/b/ of Proclamation 923/2016 a Task Force to be established under the National Coordinating Committee is required to ensure proper provision of cooperation and support relevant to the objectives of organs engaged in counselling and reintegration activities of returnees.

National Migration Policy for Ghana, April 2016	<p>In April 2016, Ghana adopted its first National Migration Policy and Action Plan within a five years' timeframe with the support of IOM, which reports that the policy comprehensively addresses key migration issues in Ghana including: irregular migration, human trafficking, migrants smuggling, labour migration, brain drain and gain, diaspora engagement, dual citizenship, remittances, return, readmission, and reintegration of Ghanaian migrants, border management, refugees issues and many more. It also covers the important linkages between migration and climate change, health, trade, tourism, education and gender.</p> <p>The Action Plan of the National Migration Policy addresses development of benefits of migration, root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement thanks to several policy objectives (implement a migration policy in tandem with other development policies in Ghana, develop programmes, strategies and interventions that will enhance the potential of migration for socio-economic development, adopt appropriate measures for the prevention and internal displacement of Ghana's population, implement measures to address the health needs of persons and cross border migrants displaced by conflict/natural disaster).</p> <p>The Action Plan of the National Migration Policy addresses prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings with two priority actions (provide a framework for the migration and protection of vulnerable groups such as child migrants and girls and create framework to regulate operations of recruitment agencies for domestic workers, many of whom are child migrants).</p>	Ghana
Migration in Kenya: A country profile, 2015	<p>In Kenya, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) undertook this migration profiling exercise at the request of the Government of Kenya, through the Department of Immigration, and with funding from the IOM Development Fund. The need for such an exercise was largely the result of a lack of mechanisms for coordinated and centralized migration data management. Compared to other countries in similar stages of development, Kenya gathers significant amount of migration data; however it faces equally significant challenges in data analysis, sharing and dissemination.</p>	Kenya
National Coordination Mechanism on Migration, August 2016	<p>The National Coordination Mechanism on Migration (NCM) is a government led inter-agency coordination platform in charge of Migration issues and facilitating cooperation and interventions among relevant stakeholders with Migration related functions. The conception of NCM is as a result of the findings and recommendation of a rapid assessment on national institutional Coordination frameworks/mechanisms on migration and Migration Profile on Kenya (see annexes).</p> <p>The platform will enhance inter-agency coordination, collaboration and information-sharing at the national level on the various areas of migration. This will in turn support migration management at the regional level by facilitating a common voice and shared understanding on the migration realities at the national and county levels.</p>	Kenya
Decree N° 2016-0006/ PM-RM, National Early Warning and Response Mechanism	<p>This decree institutes the National early warning mechanism and safety response to risk</p> <p>The National Early Warning and Response Mechanism is responsible for collecting information and Data on threats, good governance to security and peace in Mali.</p>	Mali

15 January 2016	<p>Among others it has to follow topic such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the fight against drug, weapon ammunition trafficking; - trafficking in human beings; - cross-border organized crime; - terrorism. 	
Decree N°0066 /P-RM Implementation of the national migration Policy, 15 February 2016	The national migration Policy of Mali (Politique Nationale de Migration du Mali - PONAM) was adopted in 2014 but will be implemented from the end of 2016. This was communicated in the Mali-EU Joint Communiqué following the High-Level Dialogue on Migration in April 2016. The decree foresees the implementation of the national migration Policy of Mali (Politique Nationale de Migration du Mali - PONAM). The action plan of the National Migration Policy envisages the reintegration of migrants returning through support to the setting up of projects, the creation of a self-financing line, a guarantee fund and the identification of insertion opportunities at the departure zones.	Mali
Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on security, fight against terrorism, signed on 22 April 2016	The MoU was signed between Morocco (Ministry of Interior) Belgium (Ministry of Interior and Belgian State Secretariat for Asylum). Among others, this MoU provides for exchange of data to more easily identify persons residing without authorisation.	Morocco
Cooperation Programme between Morocco (Ministry of Moroccans Abroad and Migration Affairs) and Belgium (Belgian Development Agency), signed on 19 May 2016	The program covers the period 2016-2010 with an overall amount of € 16.85 million. It comprises four axes, the second of which deals with migration management: reception of migrants in Morocco and incentives for the Moroccan diaspora in Belgium to invest in Morocco.	Morocco
Law bill n°01-16, authorising the ratification of the ILO convention n°143 of 24 June 1975, passed on 22 August 2016	The Convention provides for measures to combat irregular migration and illegal employment and urges all ratifying States to respect the fundamental rights of all migrant workers. The Convention also extends the scope of equal treatment between migrant workers residing legally in a country and national workers so as to guarantee equality of opportunity and treatment in respect of employment and occupation, social security, trade union and cultural rights and individual and collective freedoms to persons who, as migrant workers or as members of the family, are lawfully within the territory of the ratifying state.	Morocco
Joint support programme for the National Strategy on Migration and Asylum (SNIA), signed on	This joint programme refers to the MoU of December 2015 (please see above).With a budget of 13 million dollars (by 2021) financed entirely by the United Nations system in Morocco, the joint support programme to SNIA aims at strengthening the capacity of the Moroccan authorities in the field of migration management respectful of human rights and the dignity of migrants and refugees. The program thus revolves around six axes of cooperation: governance, education, education, assistance to vulnerable migrants and refugees,	Morocco

9 September 2016	integration (through labour), the fight against trafficking in human beings, south-south cooperation.	
Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Morocco (Ministry of Moroccans Abroad and Migration Affairs), UN and IOM signed on 14 December 2015	The MoU provides for the development of a joint cooperation program. It was prepared within the migration thematic group, which brings together several UN agencies. The program aims to support greater institutional coherence and strengthen multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms in the field of migration policy in the country. The five priority areas are: enhanced coordination between migration actors, governance and transversal implementation of SNIA, capacity building, advocacy and communication, technical support) It also plans to support the organisation of capacity building activities to enable government to design, implement and evaluate progress. At the operational level, the Belgian Development Agency (CTB) supports the Ministry of Moroccans Residing Abroad and Migration Affairs in the implementation of its National Immigration and Asylum Strategy. Specific projects cover: - Integration of migrants into vocational training and economic empowerment schemes for vocational training and self-employment of regularized refugees and migrants; - Strengthening the capacity of state and non-state actors responsible for immigration, asylum and the fight against trafficking in human beings (training of national and local authorities and NGOs on migration). -In support of the MREs of Belgium for economic investments and associations of the Moroccan diaspora in Belgium for activities of social and solidarity economy in Morocco.	Morocco
National Action Plan to fight human smuggling and illegal human trafficking, August 2016	In cooperation with the EU an Action Plan to fight against smuggling, decrease irregular migration, and provide alternative economic opportunities to the communities has been adopted.	Niger
National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons (2012), second reading at National Assembly in 2016	The Policy was drafted by the Presidency. It is the guiding tool for the prevention and management of internally displaced persons. The bill has passed the second reading in the National Assembly this year. There should be a public hearing on the bill before it is passed and then the President will accented to it.	Nigeria
The launching and implementation of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) Guidelines. Drafted by NAPTI August 2016	The Guidelines for the NRM provides the platform for the comprehensive care for victims of human trafficking. It aims at organising service providers in geographical and service clusters to improve protection assistance services to Trafficked Persons (TPs) using the human rights-based approach.	Nigeria
Policy: ECOWAS Support Procedures and Standards for the Protection and Reintegration of	Developed by ISS-WA, this technical document sets out the procedures from identification, emergency care, assessment to intervention, referral through to reintegration of children victims.	Nigeria

Vulnerable Children on the Move
and Young Migrants.

November 2016

Strategic Operational Plan 2015/2016	The Strategic Operational Plan serves as a framework for sectoral migration policy for the General Direction of Senegalese from abroad and integrates the protection dimension throughout the migratory cycle. The fight against irregular migration plays an important role in respecting the rights of migrants. It is based on the revised sectoral policy letter incorporating various dimensions: - return management; - support for the protection of Senegalese migrants, including legal aid; - establishment of institutional mechanisms to support the Senegalese Offices Support Offices (BASE) and the Office of Reception and Orientation of Senegalese Officials (BASE); - territorialisation of the public and integration of migration variables into local development plans.	Senegal
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Draft National Migration Strategy (2015-2020), September 2015	The draft national migration strategy aims at - strengthening migration management, - protecting the rights and interests of Tunisian migrants and reinforcing the link between them and Tunisia - reinforcing the contribution of migration to socio-economic development, at local, regional and national level - promoting the legal emigration of Tunisians and preventing irregular emigration and - protecting immigrants and asylum seekers in Tunisia.	Tunisia
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Secretary of State for Immigration and Tunisians Abroad, August 2016	The position of Secretary of State for Immigration and Tunisians Abroad of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tunisia was created in August 2016 within the frame of the National Unity Government presided over by Mr. Youssef Chahed. The Secretary of State is charged with developing and implementing the State's policy in relation to Migration and the promotion of Tunisians abroad, consolidating their links with Tunisia and facilitating their contributions to national matters	Tunisia
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Cooperation Agreement between Tunisia and the ICMPD, signed on 10 June 2015, passed into Tunisian Law on 10 August 2016	The Republic of Tunisia and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development signed a Cooperation Agreement to address the challenges of the current migrant crisis in the Mediterranean. ICMPD will support the government of Tunisia in developing a comprehensive migration strategy and promoting lasting cooperation with Europe.	Tunisia
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Domain 1 Development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement

Title of text	Description	Country
<p>Law N° 016-2016 on the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism in Burkina Faso,</p> <p>3 May 2016</p>	<p>The purpose of this Act is to prevent and suppress money laundering, the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in Burkina Faso. It determines measures to investigate and prosecute, detect and discourage the financing of money laundering, the financing of terrorism and proliferation.</p>	<p>Burkina Faso</p>
<p>Special Youth Emergency Plan announced by the Head of State on</p> <p>10 February 2016</p>	<p>Three-year Special Youth Emergency Plan: With the aim of enabling the Cameroonian youth to benefit from numerous projects being in progress or rather, in preparation. The resident indicated in his Address to the Cameroonian Youth on the 10th of February 2016 that a Special Emergency Youth Plan worth 102 billion CFA francs was to be put into place, so as to facilitate and accelerate the economic integration of the youth population of Cameroon.</p>	<p>Cameroon</p>
<p>Presidential decision to create more schools more job opportunities at the Refugee’s summit in New York on the</p> <p>20 September 2016</p>	<p>In view of the difficulties encountered by the country's authorities and civil society in the management of this humanitarian situation, HE President Paul Biya, during the Leaders’ Summit on Refugee's crisis, in New York by US President Barack Obama in 20st September 2016, took on the engagement of creating more schools and to facilitate job opportunities for the refugees and displaced persons. He also called on the international community to increase its support to countries like Cameroon hosting refugees</p>	<p>Cameroon</p>
<p>Plan Phoenix</p>	<p>Announced since 2014, the Phoenix Plan is expected to create 120,000 businesses by 2020 and leverage certain obstacles linked to the activity of the cluster (access to finance, etc.). The implementation began effectively in 2016.</p>	<p>Côte d’Ivoire</p>
<p>Law N° 902/2015 adopting the National Development Plan (NDP) 2016-2020,</p> <p>30 December 2015</p>	<p>The NDP foresees as priority activities the construction and equipment of 29 production training facilities in department non part of “chef lieu de region” (Page 29) as well as agro-industrial development projects in different regions and youth employment projects in agribusiness (Page 30).</p>	<p>Côte d’Ivoire</p>
<p>Law N° 886/2016 adopting the new Constitution,</p> <p>8 November 2016</p>	<p>The Constitution refers in Article 30 to the diaspora: “The State ensures the participation in the Nation life of the Ivorian living abroad. It watches over their interests”</p>	<p>Côte d’Ivoire</p>

Cooperation Protocol between the Ministry of Migration and the National Council for Human rights signed in	A cooperation protocol was signed between the Ministry of Migration and the National Council for Human rights in February 2016 with the broad aim of protecting the rights of Egyptian migrants abroad. The protocol includes cooperation in the field of training and research.	Egypt
February 2016		
Prime Ministerial Decree 328 to establish a committee on the social security of migrant workers abroad.	In February 2016, the Prime Minister issued the decree 328 to bring together a committee headed by the ministry of social solidarity to focus on the social security of migrant workers. According to the decree, the following ministries are to be represented: Ministry of Migration, Ministry of Manpower, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Interior. The committee is also capable to inviting any other institution or agency of the State that might be relevant to the discussions. The committee is supposed to convene once a month and whenever a need arises. It shall provide a periodic report to the Prime Minister. The committee has six central tasks: a) propose amendments to legislation and ministerial decrees to expand the scope of social security to migrant workers abroad; b) harmonize all social security insurance to prevent double coverage; c) sign bilateral social security agreements with more countries; d) develop mechanisms for the collection of contributions from workers abroad and the necessary rules to ensure the financial sustainability of the social security system particularly in the case of severe injury or death; e) establish a mechanism for the involvement of the private insurance sector to play a supportive role to the public social security provided by the government; and f) establish an information database on migrants abroad by linking the databases of individual ministries and relevant authorities who have access to workers abroad.	Egypt
February 2016		
Cooperation Agreement signed by Egypt and Germany in	Egyptian minister of interior Magdy Abdel Ghafar signed a security cooperation agreement with his German counterpart Thomas de Maizière in Berlin in July 2016. The agreement solidifies cooperation in preventing all types of crimes, including terrorism and corruption, as well reinforcing airport security and stemming illegal immigration. The agreement includes also the exchange of information, technical training and expertise between Egypt and Germany.	Egypt
July 2016		
Policy: a tripartite summit was held in Cairo between the officials of Egypt, Greece, and Cyprus in	In October 2016, a tripartite summit was held in Cairo between the officials of Egypt, Greece, and Cyprus. The officials agreed on making the migration crisis a priority and that the solution should not be limited to security measures and deportation. Egypt was interested in boosting cooperation between Cyprus and Greece to work towards mutual interests The summit saw discussion of several visions on how to enhance strategic relations.	Egypt
October 2016		
National Action Plan on Institutional Strengthening in the Area of Labour Migration launched on the:	Other than the strategy mentioned above, the Ministry of Manpower launched a National Action Plan on Institutional Strengthening in the Area of Labour Migration on the 25th of October 2016. The first objective of the action plan is to develop a national labour migration/mobility policy for the Government of Egypt. Under this objective, one of the activities is establishing three thematic working groups composed of national experts to examine the following areas: 1. governance of labour migration/ mobility; 2. protection and empowerment of Egyptian migrant workers abroad; and 3. Linking migration and development.	Egypt
25 October 2016		

The purpose is to formulate a document containing Egypt's labour migration policy with particular emphasis on these three thematic areas. This can be considered an initiative aiming at including migration and protection in development.

Objective 2 of the action plan is to enhance national level coordination and tripartism among government institutions, workers' organization, and employers' organization. As such, one of the activities is having the Prime Minister's Cabinet pass a Prime Ministerial decree to establish a committee responsible for implementing and monitoring the action plan. One of the proposed members of the committee is the Ministry of Local Development in Egypt.

Strategic objective 5 of the National Action Plan on Institutional Strengthening in the Area of Labour Migration of the Ministry of Manpower is developing coherent institutional framework to ensure migration through regular channels. Activities under this objective include:

1. Design and implement labour market surveys and market analysis of countries of destination to identify new markets and ascertain demand for Egyptian workers
2. Analyse the skills and qualifications required for the external labour markets
3. Provide trainings to Egyptian workers to enhance their skills and qualifications, including financial literacy.
4. Undertake a comprehensive market promotion plan to promote Egyptian workers abroad

The abovementioned activities are in line with the Valletta action plans activity which calls on states to "step up assistance to youth to acquire labour market-relevant skills through education and vocational training." It also aims at enhancing job opportunities for youth.

Nairobi Action Plan on Remittances, 28 July 2016	Delegates representing African Diaspora Delegate organisations, Money Transfer organisations, Private Sector organisations, Civil Society organisations, governments, international development agencies reaffirm their commitment to implement remittance provisions of the Valletta Action Plan adopted in November 2015, they urge remittance stakeholders to work together to facilitate and ensure cost reduction, they urge governments to reform regulations etc.	Kenya
Law N° 2015-052, 18 December 2015	This law establishes measures to promote gender equality in the access to nominative and elective functions. The Minister for the Promotion of Women, the Child and the Family, Mrs. Sangaré Oumou Ba, announced that the constitution of a compendium of competent women, composed of women of the diaspora will be one element to concretize of this law.	Mali
Law No. 2016 - 008 / AN – RM, 17 March 2016	This law, about fighting against money laundering and the financing of terrorism, establishes in its article 59 the administrative authority of the National Unit for Financial Information Processing (CENTIF), whose task is to process and transmit information in order to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism.	Mali
Law n ° 2016-022 Enacted on 9 June 2016	Law n ° 2016-022 on the ratification of Ordinance No. 2015-038 / P-RM of 31 December 2015 establishing the General delegation of Malians from outside.	Mali
National Policy for the Promotion of Investment of Mali (Politique Nationale de Promotion des Investissements du Mali - PNPI),	Developed by the Ministry of Promotion of Investment and Private Sector, the objective of the PNPI is to promote and stimulate more foreign and domestic private investment for inclusive and sustainable growth. This policy includes well-known actions to support priority sectors in Mali, whose agricultural sectors (the State of Mali has allocated 15% of the national budget to the agricultural sector), including the promotion of the agri-food sector. Support for the	Mali

	industrial sector through small and medium-sized enterprises is also strongly expressed in this policy.	
November 2016		
Draft law 95-14 on immigration, drafted by the Ministry of Moroccans Abroad and Migration Affairs in 2016	This law should in principle repeal the old law 02-03 and regulate the entry and residence of foreigners in Morocco.	Morocco
Royal decree No. 1-16-115 of 6 Kaada 1437 promulgating Law No. 01-16 approving Convention No. 143,	Royal decree No. 1-16-115 of 6 Kaada 1437 (10 August 2016) promulgating Law No. 01-16 approving Convention No. 143 on Migration in Abusive Conditions and on the Promotion of Equality Opportunities and Treatment of Migrant Workers Convention, 1975, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization at its sixtieth session, held at Geneva on (24 June 1975)	Morocco
10 August 2016		
Strategy: Abuja Declaration on the treatment of Violent Extremist Offenders; Nigeria's Countering Violent Extremism Programme,	Drafted by the ONSA Office. The strategy aims at stopping members and supporters of violent extremist groups using violence as a means to achieve extremist aims (desist); break away from the insurgent groups (disengage); and change extremist ideological/political/religious views (de-radicalise).	Nigeria
14 April 2016		
Policy: The Agriculture Promotion Policy (APP) (2016-2020),	The Policy was drafted by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development The policy is aimed at providing a disciplined approach to building an agribusiness that reduces Nigeria's importation of food; but rather increases foreign exchange earnings from agriculture.	Nigeria
June 2016		
Strategy: Revised National Counter Terrorism Strategy (NACTEST),	Drafted by Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA). The strategy aims at confronting the dynamism of the perpetrators and involves all stakeholders in the battle against terrorism.	Nigeria
August 2016		
Strategy: NELEX (National Electronic Labour Exchange) Established by FML&E, reactivated in	NELEX is an online portal designed to compile a database of employable labour in the country so as to facilitate the job exchange functions of the Ministry. First launched in 2012, but reactivated in August, 2016	Nigeria
August 2016		
Strategy: Migrants Resource Centre by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment Came, established in:	The Migrant Resource Centre (MRC) assists migrants to access services and to empower them to migrate in a legal, voluntary and protected manner. The MRC raises awareness regarding trustworthy recruitment agencies and legitimate jobs, conducts departure training, guidance and counselling as an information hub for intending migrants. Two MRCs have recently been established by the Federal Ministry of Labour in Lagos and Abuja, within the framework of an EU-IDF joint funded project	Nigeria

August 2016	implemented by IOM aimed at improving labour migration management in Nigeria, as the country realized the importance of reliable and up-to-date information for better migration management.	
Strategy: The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) licensed 11 new International Money Transfer Operators (IMTOs), issued in: August 2016	The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) licensed 11 new International Money Transfer Operators (IMTOs) in accordance with the 2014 CBN Guidelines on International Money Transfer Services in Nigeria. To ease the burden of remittances into the country.	Nigeria
Legislation: North East Development Commission Bill NEDC 2015 (SB.163), issued on October 2016	The Bill was drafted by the Presidency and seeks provision for the rebuilding of the north-east of Nigeria. The Senate of the National Assembly had passed the Bill. The Bill awaits the accent of the President before it becomes an Act.	Nigeria
Emergency Coordination Centre for North East Humanitarian response (FGN-ECC), October 2016	The Center was established by the Presidency. The Centre brings together federal ministries and international partners working for the coordination of humanitarian activities in the north-east.	Nigeria
(Draft) National Employment Policy (NEP), validated by stakeholders October 2016	The draft NEP was drafted by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment (FML&E) and ILO. The policy is aimed at addressing the disparity between economic growth and low capacity within the economy and to create decent and sustainable employment.	Nigeria
Finance Law of 2016	The budget law for 2016 is aligned with a strategic direction that has become constant since 2012: to accelerate the growth of the Senegalese economy, while strengthening social justice and supporting vulnerable segments of the population, all in a dynamic consolidation of public finances. This option was further developed from 2014 by the adoption of the Emergent Senegal Plan (PSE), which is based on three areas of intervention, the common denominator of which is the search for strong, sustainable and inclusive growth: -Structural transformation of the economy and growth; -Human capital, social protection and sustainable development; -Governance, institutions, peace and security.	Senegal
Youth Employment, MPs advocate the funding of community of agricultural area on 19 May 2016	Many MEPs called during a meeting with the National Program of community of agricultural area organisation (Programme National des Domaines Agricoles Communautaires - PRODAC) to learn about the job creation mechanism implemented by the Head of State. This meeting resulted in the setting up of an ad hoc project monitoring committee.	Senegal

	The Community Agricultural Areas Development Project (PRODAC). It contributes to the reduction of social insecurity in rural areas by promoting the agricultural entrepreneurship of young people by putting at their disposal land for their agricultural exploitation. PRODAC's mission is to promote agricultural entrepreneurship within incubators that create entrepreneurs who, in turn, create employment. More than 7,000 hectares are available for this purpose. The Diaspora is one of the Project's targets.	
Senegal national migration policy September 2016	The Government has developed a draft national migration policy for actors in the field with a view to promoting the integration of the migration dimension into the development priorities of the country. It is about making migration an important lever of strong and sustained growth, capture of the demographic dividend and sustainable development in Senegal. This policy will constitute the frame of reference for strategic and operational orientations to realize the vision of Senegal in the field of migration. The overall objective of the policy is to take charge, in a coherent and sustainable manner, of all issues related to migration so that it can contribute optimally to the economic and social development of Senegal	Senegal
Law No. 25 / 2016 amending Law N65-60 of 21 July 1965 establishing the Penal Code, enacted on 28 October 2016	The Article 3 of the amendment deals with acts of terrorism and related acts, including: attacks, conspiracies, support and financing of terrorist groups, offenses related to civil aviation, maritime navigation; Offenses related to terrorist bombings, nuclear or radioactive materials and nuclear installations.	Senegal
Government Decree No. 1763/2015, 9 November 2015	Government Decree fixing the agricultural minimum wage guaranteed.	Tunisia
Order of the Minister of Finance, 1 March 2016	Order of the Minister of Finance of 1 March 2016 fixing the amounts provided for in Articles 100, 107, 108, 114 and 140 of Organic Law 26/2015 of 7 August 2015 on combating terrorism and repression of Money laundering.	Tunisia
Government decree No. 271/2016, 2 March 2016	Government decree establishing a Ministry of Public Service, Governance and Against corruption and fixing the structures attached to them.	Tunisia
Government decree No. 676/2016, 13 June 2016	Government Decree laying down the conditions and procedures for the award of contracts by direct negotiation with micro-enterprises for the performance of services and works under the national incentive programs for graduates of the secondary Education.	Tunisia
Adoption of draft Law No. 60/2014, 29 July 2016	Law No. 60/2014 supplementing Law No. 83-87 of 11 November 1983 on the protection of agricultural land. The article10 of the Law No. 83-87 of 11 November 1983 is amended as follow: "The development or erection of buildings or mobile establishments in agricultural holdings in order to undertaking rural lodgings or tourist areas projects linked to agricultural activity may also be authorized, upon the obtaining of an authorization from the Minister for Agriculture after consultation of the Minister for Tourism."	Tunisia

Law No. 68/2016,	Establishment of a national council for Tunisians residing abroad and fixing its Attribution, composition and operation.	Tunisia
3 August 2016	<p>The council is responsible for the following missions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - issue an opinion on the national policy related to the assistance of Tunisians residing abroad and ways to benefit from their experiences and skills, - propose legislative and regulatory frameworks helping to consolidate the contribution of Tunisians living abroad in the development full national 	
Presidential Decree No. 98 /2016,	<p>Presidential Decree extending the effect of the proclamation of the Republican order n° 2013-230 dated 29 August 2013, proclaiming a buffer boarder area. For the duration of one year from the date of this Republican Order, the desert zones of the Republic of Tunisia shall be declared a buffer frontier area notably at the border with Libya and Algeria.</p>	Tunisia
15 August 2016	<p>This decree is adopted to deal particularly with smuggling operations at the border (trafficking in arms and goods) and to prevent the “crossing” of terrorist elements.</p>	
Draft law No. 70/2016,	Draft law on structural measures to support employment opportunities and the integration of young people into the labour market	Tunisia
5 October 2016		

Domain 2 Legal migration and mobility

Title of text	Description	Country
Law No. 2015/015 on the Movement of Persons and Property enacted 21 December 2015	Law authorizing the President of the Republic to ratify the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Cameroon and the Government of the Republic of Mali on the Movement of Persons and Property signed in Yaoundé, on September 8, 2015.	Cameroon
Decree No. 2016/321 for the ratification of an agreement on the reciprocal exemption from the short-stay visa requirement for holders of passports from 12 July 2016	This decree authorizes the President of the Republic to ratify the Agreement between the Government of Cameroon and of the Italian Republic concerning the exemption reciprocal application of the short-stay visa requirement for holders of diplomatic or service passports signed on 17 March 2016 in Yaoundé.	Cameroon
Decree No. 2016/374, issued on 04 August 2016	The decree is determining the organization, functioning and powers of the National Center for the Production of Identity Titles. This centre is in charge of : -the policy of issuing identity documents; -the production of national identity cards, residence cards, refugees' resident card , as well as the professional card for the Police officers; -any other tasks in this field entrusted to him by the Chief of the National Security. Among others the center's mission is to ensure informatics security as well as the production of the identity document.	Cameroon
Presidential decree N°2016/373 of 4 August 2016	Presidential decree N°2016/373 of the 4th August 2016, modifying and completing some dispositions of the Decree N° 2007/255 of the 4th of September 2007 which fixes the modalities of application of Law N° 97/012 of the 10th January 1997, relating to conditions of entry, residence and departure of aliens in Cameroon. The decree spells out the characteristics of the new computerized card which will be a Polycarbonate laminated document. It will contain personal biometric data and an electronic microchip. It will be established and printed according to ISO/CEI 7810 standards on the ID-1 format.	Cameroon
Cooperation Protocol between the Ministry of Migration and the National Council for Human rights signed in February 2016	The proposal between the Ministry of Migration and the National Council for Human rights emphasizes that the most important rights for migrants abroad is the right to pension and social security. As such, the proposal shall work on ensuring that migrant workers have pension and social security, particularly the portability and accumulation of benefits.	Egypt

<p>National Action Plan on Institutional Strengthening in the Area of Labour Migration launched on the</p> <p>25 October 2016</p>	<p>The action plan on Institutional Strengthening in the Area of Labour Migration has legal migration and mobility as an overarching objective. The action plan “reinforces cooperation and creates networks between relevant agencies and institutions in the field of job/ employment creation and development with a view to facilitating placement and job opportunities” through the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building partnerships between major countries of destination for Egyptian migrant workers and Egyptian ministries, unions, and employer organizations 2. Build partnerships between institutions responsible for generating statistics in destination and transit countries in a way that leads to the creation of a network of migration statistics aiming to: 1- Understand the demand and supply of the labour market in the transit country. 2- Understand the needs of the labour market in destination countries to build the capacities able to fit international standards. 3- Build a database on employment, housing, economic activity, education, social activities, and jobs. 4- Conduct study visits to relevant countries to learn about good practices in labour migration statistics and data collection. 3. The action plan also includes the undertaking of a pre-departure training program to raise awareness on rights and obligations among migrant workers as a measure. The training should be country specific and shall include: language proficiency, cultural sensitization, awareness of rights, benefits, duties, privileges, and complaint mechanisms. 4. The action plan also aims at promoting legal migration and mobility through bilateral cooperation. One of the activities in the action plan is to conclude new bilateral labour agreements and social security agreements with countries that host a significant number of Egyptian migrants. The action plan emphasizes the need to conclude bilateral labour agreements and social security agreements in parallel in order to better secure the rights of migrant workers. 	<p>Egypt</p>
<p>National Action Plan on Institutional Strengthening in the Area of Labour Migration launched on the</p> <p>25 October 2016</p>	<p>The action plan on Institutional Strengthening in the Area of Labour Migration includes the following measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review existing bilateral labour agreements and social security agreement 2. Assess the implementation process of the agreements 3. Conclude new bilateral labour agreements and social security agreements with countries that host a significant number of Egyptian migrants 4. Establish a monitoring and evaluation unit for the implementation of agreements within the Ministry of Manpower 5. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of agreements periodically 6. Disseminate monitoring and evaluation reports and recommendations among relevant stakeholders 	<p>Egypt</p>
<p>Proclamation No. 922 on Registration of Documents,</p> <p>15 February 2016</p>	<p>The proclamation provides for the authentication and registration of documents. The aim is to meet international standards. An appropriate federal institution shall be established by regulation of the Council of Ministers to nationally coordinate and support the authentication and registration activities, to organize and keep central database for documents authenticated and registered and to perform activities of document authentication and registration in Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa cities.”</p>	<p>Ethiopia</p>
<p>The Proclamation on the Registration of Vital Events and National Identity Card, Proclamation 760/2012, enacted by the Ethiopian Parliament, fully implemented</p>	<p>As stated in the Preamble, one of the objectives of this Proclamation in terms of issuing national identity card is to ensure the provision of efficient services to citizens on top of protecting national security. Though Proclamation 923/2016 outlaws recruitment of persons under the age of 18 for overseas employment, the practice witnesses that these persons are being recruited because passports are issued on the basis of information appearing in the Kebele /the lowest level of</p>	<p>Ethiopia</p>

August 2016	administration/ identification card of the individuals, which is usually falsified so as to take up the overseas employment. Hence, implementation of the Proclamation on Vital Events and National Identity Card /Proclamation 760/2012/ which, among other things, requires registration of births in the register of civil status is crucial to prevent the deployment of children who are not matured enough to take up overseas employment. As the Proclamation envisages the establishment of a central data base to store this essential piece of information, it is pivotal to expedite the issuance of passports.	
Draft decree establishing and regulating the issuance of the ECOWAS secure identity card coupled with health insurance, adopted by the Council of Ministers on: 20 April 2016	This draft decree institutes the ECOWAS secure identity card coupled with health insurance and determines the conditions of issuance. The ECOWAS biometric identity card is common to all member states in the form of a title with common technical characteristics and in line with ICAO recommendations for travel identity documents. The aim is to promote intra-regional mobility while offering a security title to combat irregular trafficking and migrations and to respond to counter-terrorism challenges. The card, provided with a secure chip, contains the biometric information or data about the owner of the card and relating in particular to his name, first name, sex, date of birth, place of birth, address, size, eye colour, imprints, digital and facial photography.	Mali
Decree No. 2015-0888 / P-RM, 31 December 2015	This decree laid down the arrangements for the implementation of the security charge for the operation of an integrated immigration control system at Mali airports.	Mali
Decree No. 2016-0041/P-RM, 15 February 2016	This decree confers the value of national card and consular card to the national identification number card (Numéro d'Identification Nationale - NINA). This concerns the Malians citizen living in Mali as well as Abroad.	Mali
MoU, June 2016	Morocco and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) signed a Memorandum of Understanding in the field of migration management on the side lines of the 105th International Labour Conference in Geneva.	Morocco
Royal decree No. 1-16-115 of 6 Kaada 1437 promulgating Law No. 01-16 approving Convention No. 143, 10 August 2016	Royal decree No. 1-16-115 of 6 Kaada 1437 (10 August 2016) promulgating Law No. 01-16 approving Convention No. 143 on Migration in Abusive Conditions and on the Promotion of Equality Opportunities and Treatment of Migrant Workers Convention, 1975, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization at its sixtieth session, held at Geneva on (24 June 1975).	Morocco

Decree No. 2016-299 extending the requirement for national identity cards to be digitized, issued on 24 February 2016	The decree mentions that a bill introducing the ECOWAS biometric identity card, which will replace the national identity card currently in force, was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 17 February 2016. This project will be submitted to the National Assembly in an emergency procedure, and as soon as voted, the procedure will be initiated to produce new maps before the end of 2016.	Senegal
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Draft Organic Law No. 62/2016 , 05 August 2016	Draft Organic Law N ° 62/2016 amending and supplementing Law N ° 27/1993 of 22 March 1993 on the national identity card.	Tunisia
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Draft Organic Law No. 69/2016, 27 September 2016	Draft Organic Law amending and supplementing Act No. 40/1975 of 14 May 1975 on Passports and Travel Documents.	Tunisia
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Domain 3 Protection and asylum

Title of text	Description	Country
<p>2016 Cameroon Humanitarian Response Plan Launched by the Ministry of the Territorial Administration and Decentralisation on</p> <p>26 January 2016</p>	<p>The 2016 humanitarian response plan in Cameroon, like the previous ones, continues to focus on the three common strategic objectives: saving lives and relieve sufferings; better collecting data on risk and vulnerability, and support the development of early warning systems by building capacity and resilience.</p> <p>Because two crisis overlap in Cameroon (humanitarian emergency and chronic crises), the plan also aims at reinforcing the resilience of the populations and the capacity of national actors at the national and decentralized level, to better cope with the recurrent shocks and reduce the time for post-crisis recovery. This also includes improving the quality and access to basic social services, such as education, health and social protection.</p> <p>The plan defines the activities relating to humanitarian response and development response respectively. This allows to define what is included in the humanitarian response plan as well as the external elements reflected in other strategies or assistance plans.</p>	Cameroon
<p>Law n° 2016-886, adopting the new Constitution</p> <p>8 November 2016</p>	<p>Côte d’Ivoire - Constitution Nov. 2016</p> <p>Article 23 - ensure the right of asylum in Cote d’Ivoire.</p> <p>20 -21 September 2016: A draft bill to ensure refugees protection and an Action Plan against stateless is officially announced.</p>	Côte d’Ivoire
<p>Decree Law no. 82 on combating irregular migration and migrant smuggling, issued on</p> <p>November of 2016</p>	<p>Chapter 4 is entitled protection and assistance measures. The first article under this chapter states that the state must provide appropriate measures to protect the rights of smuggled migrants. Such rights include the right to live, humane treatment, health care, privacy, and their right to receive legal assistance with particular emphasis on women and children. The other articles provide the migrants with right to contact their diplomatic or consular representative for assistance. It also places the responsibility on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Egypt to coordinate with the relevant authorities of other countries to facilitate the safe return of their nationals who have attempted to migrant irregularly after confirming their citizenship.</p>	Egypt
<p>Policy and Action Plan on Human Rights,</p> <p>6 October 2016</p>	<p>Within the priority area of economic and social rights internally displaced persons and refugees are recognised as a group that needs special protection</p>	Kenya
<p>Law No. 2015-056, enacted on</p> <p>31 December 2015</p>	<p>This laws authorizes the accession of the Republic of Mali to the Convention related to the Status of Stateless Persons, adopted by the United Nations Conference, held on 28 September 1954, in New York</p>	Mali

<p>National Policy on Human Rights, drawn up in by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, September 2016</p>	<p>The general objective of the policy is to significantly improve the human rights situation by making them more effective. It is based on four main strategies: -promotion of human rights, -protection of human rights, -assistance to actors -international cooperation in the field of human rights.</p> <p>This policy provides for the strengthening of the protection of human rights for the benefit of refugees and internally displaced persons and in general for many other categories, women and children, people living with HIV / AIDS</p>	<p>Mali</p>
<p>National Policy on Solidarity, October 2016</p>	<p>The general objective of the National Policy on Solidarity is to ensure the well-being of populations by reducing the main sources of social distress and instability for sustainable human development. The National Solidarity Policy also includes significant actions to strengthen the prediction, prevention and management of disasters, crises and conflicts; To develop post-crisis community resilience. Thus, displaced persons and refugees receive particular attention through the strategic objectives of the policy.</p>	<p>Mali</p>
<p>Framework partnership agreement, 26 October 2015</p>	<p>New framework agreement providing migrants and refugees legally residing in Morocco with free basic medical and healthcare coverage.</p>	<p>Morocco</p>
<p>Law bill 26-14 on Asylum prepared by the Ministry of Moroccans Abroad and Migration Affairs 16 December 2015</p>	<p>This text contains up-to-date definitions on “refugee” and refugee rights, foresees the creation of a national body for refugees and stateless persons, the recognition of refugee rights under the Geneva Convention, right to residence, family reunification, and the right to pursue a professional activity. It also includes a security component with several standards to protect the Moroccan state against false refugees (criminals, terrorists, etc.).</p>	<p>Morocco</p>
<p>Policy: ECOWAS Support Procedures and Standards, made available on November, 2016</p>	<p>ECOWAS Support Procedures and Standards for the Protection and Reintegration of Vulnerable Children on the Move and Young Migrants, developed by ISS-WA .This technical document sets out the procedures from identification, emergency care, assessment to intervention, referral through to reintegration of children victims.</p>	<p>Nigeria</p>
<p>Government Decree No. 2016-465, 11 April 2016</p>	<p>Government Decree establishing the Ministry of Relations with Constitutional and Civil Society and Human Rights and establishing its powers. As one of his main missions is to guarantee the exercise of Human rights in accordance with national legislation and the ratified international conventions relating to human rights, it is assumed that this institution can be an important “stakeholder” in upholding the human rights of the migrants as well.</p>	<p>Tunisia</p>

Domain 4 Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings

Title of text	Description	Countries
<p>Declaration at the African regional conference on the theme “developing a strategy to combat evolving criminal threats”, adopted on 10 February 2016</p>	<p>INTERPOL organised in February 8 to 10, 2016, the African regional conference on the theme “developing a strategy to combat evolving criminal threats”</p> <p>At the end of the Conference, a Declaration has been adopted, stating that “Conference participants intend to adopt a series of measures to strengthen cooperation against foreign terrorist combatants, to support actions to identify, locate and arrest organizers and facilitators of migrant smuggling, and to set up Of joint operations against trafficking in narcotic drugs and chemical precursors.</p> <p>In order to provide better support to its African member countries, INTERPOL signed an agreement in January 2016 to establish a Representative Office to the African Union. This structure will complement the work of the INTERPOL African Regional Offices already established in Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Kenya and Zimbabwe.”</p>	<p>Cameroon</p>
<p>Agreement to enhance security at Cameroonian borders signed on 22 March 2016</p>	<p>This Agreement between the two countries provides for the installation of an identification and control of passenger movements system at airports and in border posts in the Eastern and Far-North regions. But it is worthy to note that this Agreement was adopted as part of US government technical support in the fight against terrorism in Cameroon.</p>	<p>Cameroon</p>
<p>Law n°2016/007 related to the Criminal Code and enacted on 12 July 2016</p>	<p>The new Penal Code clearly defines and condemns the trafficking and slavery of persons. Article 342-1, entitled "Trafficking and trafficking in persons", is extensively explicit on the question: "(1) Is punishable by imprisonment of ten (10) to twenty (20) years and a fine of ten Thousand (10,000) to one million (1,000,000) francs, the one who engages, even occasionally, in trafficking or trafficking in persons. (2) Trafficking and trafficking in persons shall be punished by imprisonment of fifteen (15) to twenty (20) years and a fine of one hundred thousand (100,000) to ten million (10,000,000) francs ... "</p>	<p>Cameroon</p>
<p>National Strategy and an Action Plan (2016-2020) against human smuggling, 23 November 2015</p>	<p>Adoption of a National Strategy and an Action Plan (2016-2020) against human smuggling.</p>	<p>Côte d’Ivoire</p>
<p>Amendment of the Decree No 99-313 of 21 April 1999, adopted on 27 July 2016</p>	<p>The Amendment establishes the national fund of solidarity and extends the field of intervention of the national fund of solidarity to victims of human trafficking.</p>	<p>Côte d’Ivoire</p>

Law n° 2016-886, adopting the new Constitution	The article 5 of the new Constitution deals with slavery and human smuggling.	Côte d'Ivoire
8 November 2016		
Decree Law no. 82 on combating irregular migration and migrant smuggling of	Chapter 4 of the anti-smuggling law places the responsibility on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Egypt to coordinate with the relevant authorities of other countries to facilitate the safe return of their nationals who have attempted to migrant irregularly after confirming their citizenship. It also emphasizes the migrants; right to contact their diplomatic or consular representative for assistance.	Egypt
7 February 2016	And according to article 3 of the law, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood acts as the legal representative for unaccompanied minors who fall victims to smuggling. This article responds to the challenge of having parents invest in sending their minor children to Europe by boats knowing that they shall not be returned except with the consent of their parents. The law also places heavy penalties in case the victims of smuggling are minors.	
Law No. 82-2016 “Combatting Illegal Migration and Migrant Smuggling”,	President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi issued Law No. 82 of 2016 on combating illegal immigration and the smuggling of migrants, after approval by the House of Representatives. The Law for combatting irregular migration and migrant smuggling calls on relevant authorities to investigate and prosecute migrant smugglers. Article 2 defines the crimes and their corresponding penalties.	Egypt
28 September 2016		
Decree Law No. 82 on combating irregular migration and migrant smuggling,	Egypt adopted a new law for combating irregular migration and migrant smuggling, Decree Law no. 82 of 2016. Chapter 3 of the law is on international judicial cooperation. There are three articles under this heading, articles 22-24. Article 22 calls on judicial and police institutions to cooperate together and with their foreign counterparts to combat activities and crimes related to smuggling of migrants through exchanging of international and assistance and other initiatives. Article 23 allows for Egyptian judicial bodies as well as foreign judicial bodies to trace, seize, and freeze funds associated with migrant smuggling offenses. Article 24 allows for Egyptian judiciary bodies to carry out a verdict issued by a foreign judicial body in relation to tracking, seizing, and freezing funds associated with migrant smuggling offenses.	Egypt
7 November 2016	Article 2 of the new law for combating irregular migration and migrant smuggling, Decree Law no. 82 of 2016 does not place any criminal or civil liability on migrants for crimes related to migrant smuggling. Chapter 4 is entitled protection and assistance measures. The first article under this chapter states that the state must provide appropriate measures to protect the rights of smuggled migrants. Such rights include the right to live, humane treatment, health care, privacy, and their right to receive legal assistance with particular emphasis on women and children. The other articles provide the migrants with right to contact their diplomatic or consular representative for assistance. It also places the responsibility on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Egypt to coordinate with the relevant authorities of other countries to facilitate the safe return of their nationals who have attempted to migrant irregularly after confirming their citizenship.	

Establishment of a National Council to combat Human Trafficking, 2016	A National Council to Combat Human Trafficking, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister was established to encourage awareness on the dangers of human trafficking. The government has also launched a National Movement against Human Trafficking to reinforce its effort to curb the underground criminal enterprise that harms Ethiopian men and women.	Ethiopia
Maritime Cooperation Agreement; Improve Kenya Navy's Maritime Surveillance, 8 February 2016	Kenya and the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark earlier in the month signed an implementation agreement dubbed 'Maritime Cooperation Programme' at the Kenya's Defence Headquarters in Nairobi. The MCP will entail support for the development of Kenya's Maritime Domain Awareness concept under a Danish Peace and Stabilization Programme for the Horn of Africa.	Kenya
National Plan to fight against human smuggling, 2015-2017	National Plan to fight against human smuggling.	Mali
Order n ° 2016-1710 MME-SG 01 June 2016	This order establishes the opening of welcoming, information and guidance centres for Malians abroad. Each year an awareness campaign on migration is organised in collaboration with the Ministry of Malians abroad in order to inform and raise awareness at local and regional authority level on issues related to migration, human trafficking and smuggling. Community radios, security forces are mobilized to this end.	Mali
Framework Agreement on cross-border cooperation, 17 June 2016	Framework Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Mali and the Government of Burkina Faso on cross-border cooperation. The overall objective of the framework agreement is to facilitate and promote cross-border cooperation between local and regional authorities, groupings of local and regional authorities and Malian and Burkinabe border public bodies in the fields of competence. This framework agreement provides for the integration of communities living on both sides of the common border between the two states. It also plans to promote and implement cross-border initiatives and to promote the coherence of the legislation of the two countries in the recognized areas of competence in the field of cross-border co-operation.	Mali
Law bill n°10-16 modifying the provisions of the Criminal Code, adopted by the Government Council on 8 June 2016	This Law was drafted by the Ministry of Justice. The text provides for prison sentences ranging from 1 to 5 years and fines ranging from 10,000 to 100,000 dhs against migrant traffickers. These penalties can be up to 5 to 10 years and 10 to 20 years, and fines 100,000 to 1,000,000 dhs in case of aggravating circumstances: endanger the lives of the persons concerned, presence of a minor among migrants, Presence of pregnant women or persons suffering from illness or disability. They can range from 1,000,000 to 10,000,000 dhs with sentences of 10 to 30 years, in case of trafficking within the framework of organized crime. From 200,000 to 2,000,000 dhs and sentences of 10 to 30 years in case of death or sequestration.	Morocco

Law bill n°27-14 on trafficking in human beings, drafted by the Ministry of Moroccans Abroad and Migration Affairs on	The objective of the law is to criminalize trafficking in human beings and to protect and assist its victims, to adapt Moroccan legislation to international standards in this field, in particular the protocols relating to the fight against trafficking in human beings, and essentially the Fight against trafficking in persons issued by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children.	Morocco
19 September 2016	It is based on the following principles: - Adoption of a broad definition of victims of trafficking and non-prosecution of victims; - Protection and assistance to victims of trafficking and their reintegration into society; - Prosecution of the perpetrators of the crime; - Establishment of a national coordination body for the implementation of public policies in the fight against trafficking in human beings (Advisory Committee to the Head of Government)	
Action Plan to fight against smuggling,	Action Plan to fight against smuggling, decrease irregular migration, and provide alternative economic opportunities to the communities most involved in smuggling operations. Since August the government of Niger has significantly stepped up its action against migrant smuggling.	Niger
August 2016		
Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition), Enforcement and Administration Act,	In November 2015, during the 4th Session of the Nigeria-Cameroon Trans-Border Security Committee, a communiqué was signed encouraging both parties to facilitate the conclusion of various agreements and MoUs related to the fight against trans-border crimes. The agreements to be signed include a draft Agreement on the Non-Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Trans-Border Trade on Forestry Resources, and the Establishment of Regular Consultation Mechanisms between the Authorities of Border Regions/States in Nigeria and Cameroon.	Nigeria
November 2015		
Strategy: Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) Training Strategy (2015 – 2017),	Developed by NIS. The document sets out the needed trainings for the capacity building of officers and men of the NIS.	Nigeria
May 2016		
Policy: ECOWAS Support Procedures and Standards, made available on	ECOWAS Support Procedures and Standards for the Protection and Reintegration of Vulnerable Children on the Move and Young Migrants, developed by ISS-WA .This technical document sets out the procedures from identification, emergency care, assessment to intervention, referral through to reintegration of children victims.	Nigeria
November, 2016		
Launching of Nigerian Navy Falcon Eye Maritime Surveillance System. Launched by the Nigerian Navy,	The Strategy provides the opportunity to synergise and tackle the issue of piracy and other criminal activities within Nigerian waterways.	Nigeria

November 2016

Government decree No. 271/2016,
2 March 2016

Government decree establishing a Ministry of Public Service, Governance and Against Corruption and fixing the structures attached to them.

Tunisia

Law n°29/2015 related to the prevention and repression of human smuggling,

21 July 2016

It is a legal framework to better fight against human smuggling. The law also allows physical protection and assistance to victims with the aim of their rehabilitation and socio-economic reintegration.

Tunisia

Domain 5 Return, readmission and reintegration

Title of text	Description	Countries
<p>Program on Supporting Vocational Integration and Reintegration of Vulnerable Persons launched its activities on</p> <p>7 April 2016</p>	<p>Program on Supporting Vocational Integration and Reintegration of Vulnerable Persons (Programme d'Appui à l'Insertion et à la Réinsertion Professionnelles des Personnes Vulnérables - PAIRPPEV) aims at the professional integration of vulnerable populations through vocational training in various fields and the promotion of self-employment and micro-enterprise projects generating income.</p> <p>The PAIRPPEV thus promotes the empowerment of these people (taking into account the fact that they too often encounter relatively greater difficulties in accessing employment freely).</p>	Cameroon
<p>Presidential decree N°2016/373 of</p> <p>4 August 2016</p>	<p>Presidential decree N°2016/373 of the 4th August 2016, modifying and completing some dispositions of the Decree N° 2007/255 of the 4th of September 2007 which fixes the modalities of application of Law N° 97/012 of the 10th January 1997, relating to conditions of entry, residence and departure of aliens in Cameroon. The decree spells out the characteristics of the new computerized card which will be a Polycarbonate laminated document. It will contain personal biometric data and an electronic microchip. It will be established and printed according to ISO/CEI 7810 standards on the ID-1format.</p>	Cameroon
<p>Ministry of African Integration and Outside Ivorian,</p> <p>9 November 2016</p>	<p>Workshop on the development of a plan for the return of Ivorian in distressed situations abroad</p>	Côte d'Ivoire
<p>Ghana National Migration Policy,</p> <p>2016</p>	<p>Action Areas: 4.4.2 and 6.2.2 of the National Migration Policy - reference is made to a rehabilitation service to be offered to forced returnees as well as to a framework to be develop.</p> <p>Priority Area 7: return migration and reintegration of Ghanaians</p> <p>The policy objective of this action area may be more directed to support the return of the Ghanaian diaspora.</p>	Ghana
<p>Presidential Decree,</p> <p>31 December 2015</p>	<p>Presidential Decrees establishing a National Commissions on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration and Integration</p>	Mali
<p>Law No. 2015-056,</p> <p>31 December 2015</p>	<p>This laws authorizes the accession of the Republic of Mali to the Convention related to the Status of Stateless Persons, adopted by the United Nations Conference, held on 28 September 1954, in New York</p>	Mali

Tripartite Agreement, 16 June 2016	On, Mauritania, Mali and UNHCR signed a Tripartite Agreement to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Malian refugees. The tripartite agreement reiterates the voluntary nature of repatriation and reconfirms the commitments of the Mauritanian and Malian states to protect refugees. It provides a legal framework to protect refugees deciding to return to Mali as well as those willing to stay in Mauritania.	Mali
Framework Agreement on cross-border cooperation, 17 June 2016	<p>Framework Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Mali and the Government of Burkina Faso on cross-border cooperation.</p> <p>The overall objective of this framework agreement is to facilitate and promote cross-border cooperation between local and regional authorities, group of communities and Malian and Burkinabe border public bodies in the fields of their competence.</p> <p>This framework agreement provides the integration of communities living on both sides of the common border between the two states. It also plans to promote and implement cross-border initiatives and promote the coherence of the legislation of the two countries in their field of competence related to the cross-border cooperation.</p>	Mali
Strategy: Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), validated in December, 2015	Drafted by IOM and concerned countries. The SOP contains the internationally accepted procedures for strengthening the delivery of return and reintegration assistance to returning Nigerians. Its drafting was coordinated by the NCFRMI.	Nigeria
Policy: ECOWAS Support Procedures and Standards, made available on November, 2016	ECOWAS Support Procedures and Standards for the Protection and Reintegration of Vulnerable Children on the Move and Young Migrants, developed by ISS-WA .This technical document sets out the procedures from identification, emergency care, assessment to intervention, referral through to reintegration of children victims.	Nigeria