



Ministry of Interior
The National Mechanism to follow up on the implementation of the
Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

Regional Review Conference of the Global Compact for Safe,
Orderly and Regular Migration in the Arab Region
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National Review of the Republic of Sudan
To implement the Global Compact for Migration

Introduction:

- Since 2019, Sudan has undergone a dramatic change in the regime with a popular revolution that led to the overthrow of the former regime, and the transitional government worked during a three-year transitional period that included all components of Sudanese society.
- The transitional government has set priorities for this stage. The most important of which is achieving comprehensive peace in the country, achieving stability and alleviating the burden of living conditions and the economic situation of the country, which is one of the root causes of migration.
- The transitional government has committed itself to all international conventions and agreements approved by Sudan and to the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (GCM).
- The Global Compact for Migration is non-binding to member states, it is based on international law as well as a set of global frameworks where countries are committed to managing migration and people's movements in an orderly, safe, and responsible manner.
- Sudan has been witnessing large flows of legal and illegal migrants for decades in the modern era. Sudan has also witnessed an influx of large groups of the countries of the Horn of Africa due to economic conditions and wars. As such, its territory is used as transit and destination locations towards the Arab countries in the Gulf and Europe through North Africa
- Sudan has made great efforts despite its modest capabilities and long borders in an attempt to curb this illegal migration and associated phenomena of migrant smuggling and human trafficking, which has drawn attention to it.
- Sudan's unique geographical location has resulted in an increase in population mobility for many countries of the continent, particularly East African countries, where it has

become a country that combines all kinds of migration (origin, destination, transit). This situation requires the state to work hard towards putting in force policies compatible with partners in Africa in order to maximize the labour laws and reduce its negative effects. Sudan responded to the African Union's policy frameworks to deal with both regular and irregular migration without compromising the dignity and human rights of migrants.

In the field of development of migration management in accordance with the principles of the Global Migration Compact:

- Sudan considers regular migration as one of the tools of development on which the economic perspective is based, so the state facilitates the procedures of regular immigrants to give them rights. Accordingly, Sudan established a specialized body for the affairs of Sudanese working abroad under the Council of Ministers and is working to activate its work to develop policies and plans to benefit immigrant expatriates from their savings and transfer knowledge and other programs.
- Sudan has also made significant efforts in combating human trafficking and migrant smuggling that have generated a global movement by establishing the Khartoum Regional Operations Center (ROCK) as a partnership between the European Union and the African Union to collect data on migration and combat this phenomenon.
- The Khartoum process was launched in 2014 and is a political initiative aimed at establishing an ongoing dialogue to strengthen cooperation on migration issues between the European Union and the African Union in the fight against human trafficking and to establish strategic points to reach joint action to ensure the rights of prevention, protection, victim support, and legal review, at the regional level.
- At the national level, Sudan established the Supreme Council for Immigration and Foreign Presence in 2006 and was recently reconstituted under the chairmanship of the Minister of The Council of Ministers, the General Directorate of Passports and Immigration and the membership of national agencies working in the field of immigration 2020, and one of its most important tasks is to develop plans and policies to take all issues related to immigration, foreigners and borders and to form a database of immigration issues.
- A national mechanism has also been established for the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration. The mechanism comprises all those working in the Department of Immigration in Sudan, where, in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration, a workshop was organized to work on the National Review in Sudan on 10th February 2021.
- Many joint programmes have also been implemented with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and some other partners in the field of capacity-building, voluntary return programmes, reintegration and acceptance of migrants, and estimated support in the area of infrastructure at borders, crossings and shelters for victims.
- Sudan has also established a national committee to combat human trafficking, comprising of the competent authorities. The committee was established under the Human Trafficking Act 2012 and is under way to amend it to include many topics related

to human trafficking and the protection of victims. The amendment was approved on 23 February 2021.

In the field of legal frameworks:

- Sudan's work in the field of immigration is based on many international and bilateral agreements and national laws:
 1. Constitutional Document 2019.
 2. Passports and Immigration Act 2015 amendment 2020.
 3. The Asylum Act of 2010.
 4. Anti-Trafficking Act 2014 Amendment 2021.
 5. The list of foreigners for 2006 Amendment 2020.
 6. Administrative and organization orders for work.

Proposal for the implementation plan of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration:

- Sudan seeks to implement the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (GCM) with partners and with limited possibilities in accordance with the priorities of the GCM as follows:
 1. Promoting immigration policies (Objectives: 1,3).
 2. Protecting human rights and eliminating all forms of discrimination against immigrants' (Objectives: 3, 7, 17).
 3. Border management and handling illegal immigration targets (9, 10, 11).
 4. Establishing orderly and decent work and promoting positive social goals of human mobility (Objectives: 5, 6, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22).
 5. Encouraging migrants to contribute to sustainable development in their countries (Objective: 20).
 6. Strengthening the protection of migrants and the search for durable solutions including return and reintegration into their communities (Objectives: 8, 7, 21).
 7. Climate change and reducing its impact target (Objective: 5).
 8. Building capacity to implement the GCM and all its objectives.
- It should be noted that these priorities, when implemented, include the 23 objectives of the Global Compact for Migration.
- Sudan strives to develop migration policies in line with its national sovereignty, priorities and international obligations despite the difficulties faced by it through the great change it is witnessing, but the work continues in terms of planning and studying the best means and collecting comparative evidence, statistics and policies.
- Sudan is also working to follow up on what is happening on the world stage with initiatives on migration to find a national vision that hold its opinion in the field of migration.

Conclusion:

- The national monitoring mechanism will seek to prepare a detailed and comprehensive report on the progress of the goals of the Global Compact by the ministries and relevant authorities during April 2021, as well as expand the circle of dialogue with national and international partners in the field of migration to attract support and enhance contributions to the implementation of the Global Compact.