

**Indicative template for Member States to review the status of implementation of the GCM at national level, in preparing for the IMRF.**

**1. Methodology for preparing the voluntary GCM reviews** *(suggested 500 words)*

- Following the endorsement of the GCM, the Government of Egypt (GoE) started to implement a series of measures with a long-term vision. These measures ranged from the establishment of several mechanisms and bodies to adopting policies which aim to improve migration governance.
- Within the scope of this review, the review attempts to illustrate the whole-of-government and whole-of-society dimensions that have been considered during all initiatives implemented. Likewise, it has taken an approach that upholds applicable human rights laws and is gender-sensitive and child-sensitive in accordance with the GCM's Guiding Principles, paragraph 15 (f), (g) and (h). The review helped identify certain gaps that will be tackled by the government in the coming period.
- The review aimed at establishing a record of the efforts that were taken in this regard. In November 2017, the Prime Minister issued a decree to establish a National Committee, headed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to coordinate and follow up on the implementation of the GCM in coordination with all relevant national agencies, including the Ministry of State for Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates' Affairs (MoSEEEA), Ministry of Manpower (MoM), Ministry of Interior (MoI) and the National Coordinating Committee for Preventing and Combating Illegal migration and Trafficking in Persons (NCCPIM&TIP) to ensure policy coherence and mainstreaming migration in all policies. Other non-governmental stakeholders such as academia, private sector, civil society and faith-based organizations have also been invited to participate in these meetings to ensure a whole-of-society approach. The National Committee reports on a regular basis its work to the Prime Minister. To date, the Committee has drafted four reports capturing policies, initiatives and programs adopted by competent ministries and agencies.
- The engagement and information regarding the national review has been coordinated through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA). The Ministry, led by the Division of Migration, Refugees and Combating Human Trafficking, oversaw the communication with relevant external stakeholders, whether bilaterally or through the multiple committees and institutional bodies that report to the GoE. Furthermore, MoFA relied on the existence of mechanisms formed by stakeholders such as the Mixed Migration Working Group (MMWG) and the Migration Affairs Committee, which facilitated the engagement of stakeholders.

**2. Policy and enabling environment** *(suggested 500 words)*

- Egypt deals with migration issues from a comprehensive and holistic approach, that is closely linked to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Sustainable Development Goals, specifically amplifying Goal 10.7.: 'Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies'. Furthermore, the GoE has its own national strategy, the Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS): Egypt Vision 2030, that builds on the 2030 Agenda with the aim to achieve sustainable development, social justice and a balanced, geographical and sectoral growth. Egypt Vision 2030 is aligned with those of the SDGs objectives. Although migration is not explicitly mentioned in the SDGs, it does include references to people in vulnerable situations, which include migrants and refugees.
- Egypt hosts around 6 million migrants and refugees. IOM is currently working on a triangulation of data from different sources, including information from embassies, migrant communities in the country, migrants' service providers and academia. The preliminary outcome of this analysis corroborates the figure of 6 million, and points to a higher number of non-Egyptians residing in Egypt. Based on initial data received by IOM, it is estimated that the number of migrants in Egypt, regardless of status, may exceed 7,940,290 persons, with the Sudanese, Libyan, Yemeni, and Syrian populations constituting the largest communities, with the majority located in Cairo, Giza, Alexandria and Damietta governorates.
- Egyptian migration policy is guided by 2 main principles: Upholding human rights, which includes respecting freedom of movement, providing social and economic rights within available resources; and leaving no one behind to ensure a better future for migrants and their communities when they return.
- Egypt continues to show leadership in managing migration and its commitment towards the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration (GCM). Egypt's recent selection as a GCM Champion reflects its mobilization towards people on the move and the decision to embark upon cooperation initiatives within MENA and beyond, including the European and African countries. With IOM support, Egypt has adopted a series of measures to improve migration management and reduce vulnerabilities of both migrants and host communities.

- The GoE also strengthened mechanisms for collecting disaggregated, timely and reliable data in line with the SDG 10: Reduced inequalities and GCM Objective 1.; in order to enhance the availability of migration-related data that can support the creation of evidence-based policies and strategies.
- Regarding COVID-19 impact and response measures, migrants have faced challenges due to the unprecedented crisis for both individuals and institutions. Accordingly, the GoE undertook a series of measures to alleviate pressure on migrants. Some examples are the provision of medical services on an equal footing with Egyptians and applying flexible measures with regard to visa expiration dates, which falls under objective 4 of the GCM: Ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation and objective 5: enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration. Moreover, the national vaccination plan against COVID-19 included migrants, and the designated website provides the services in both Arabic and English.
- The GoE has, in the last four years, addressed issues related to mobility at the regional and international levels, and emphasized the linkages between humanitarian-development and peace nexus. These international fora included: the Regional Conference on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration 'Implementation and Policy Implications for the Arab Region' in Cairo on the 3rd and 4th of December 2019; the first and second editions of Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development held in 2019 and 2020 that discussed forced displacement and migration governance among the topics covered and the Pan-African Forum on Migration (PAFOM) that was hosted in Cairo in September 2019.

## ACRONYMS

<b>AU HoAI</b>	African Union- Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants
<b>AVRR</b>	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme
<b>CAPMAS</b>	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
<b>EGC</b>	Egyptian- German center for reintegration
<b>ETF</b>	Egyptian Tourism Federation
<b>Khartoum Process</b>	EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative
<b>FRONTEX</b>	European Border Control Agency
<b>FEI</b>	Federation of Egyptian Industries
<b>GCM</b>	Global Compact for Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration
<b>GFMD</b>	Global Forum on Migration and Development
<b>GoE</b>	Government of Egypt
<b>HIV</b>	Human immunodeficiency virus
<b>ITEPA</b>	International Training Centre at the Egyptian Police Academy
<b>ISCMs</b>	Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms
<b>IADC</b>	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation
<b>MDAU</b>	Migration Data Analysis Unit
<b>MRU</b>	Migration Research Unit
<b>MMWG</b>	Migration Working Group
<b>MoETE</b>	Ministry of Education and Technical Education
<b>MoSEEA</b>	Ministry of Emigration and Expatriate Affairs
<b>MoFA</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>MoHP</b>	Ministry of Health and Population
<b>Mol</b>	Ministry of Interior
<b>MoM</b>	Ministry of Manpower
<b>MoSS</b>	Ministry of Social Solidarity
<b>MoSEEEA</b>	Ministry of State for Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates' Affairs
<b>MoTA</b>	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
<b>MoYS</b>	Ministry of Youth and Sports
<b>NAP</b>	National AIDS Programme
<b>NCCPIM&amp;TIP</b>	National Coordinating Committee for Preventing and Combating Illegal migration and Trafficking in Persons
<b>NCCM</b>	National Council for Childhood and Motherhood
<b>NCW</b>	National Council for Women
<b>ROCK</b>	Regional Operations Center in Khartoum
<b>SRH</b>	Sexual and reproductive health
<b>MSMEDA</b>	Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprises Development Agency
<b>SoM</b>	Smuggling of Migrants
<b>SDS</b>	Sustainable Development Strategy
<b>IFMS</b>	The International Forum on Migration Statistics
<b>THAMM</b>	Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa Programme
<b>TiP</b>	Trafficking in Persons
<b>UNTOC</b>	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
<b>ESCWA</b>	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
<b>VoTs</b>	Victims of Trafficking
<b>VTCs</b>	Vocational Training Centers
<b>Y-MED</b>	Youth Mediterranean Project

### 3. Progress on GCM objectives (suggested 5000 words)

#### 1. Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies

- The Government of Egypt and the United Nations in Egypt have partnered to establish the **Joint Platform for Migrants and Refugees in Egypt**, launched in November 2021. The aim is to better identify and respond to the needs of migrants and refugees, mobilize additional resources, and enhance coordination among development partners in Egypt. Accordingly, the Joint Platform strives to support and scale up the assistance and protection modalities and support public services to migrants, refugees, and their host communities. The initial task of the Joint Platform is the development of a common conceptual framework for migrants and refugees in Egypt that includes: (1) a common situational analysis of migrants, refugees, and persons in need of international protection (in progress), (2) an assessment of institutional capacities and the policy context, and (3) a mapping of needed resources and funding sources.
- Cairo University and IOM signed a Memorandum of Understanding in June 2021 to establish a **Migration Research Unit (MRU)** to provide a platform for migration research and communication among students and migration experts. The development of the MRU is a great opportunity to enhance migration research and build synergies with national and regional initiatives aiming at strengthening evidence-based material for policymakers.
- GoE created the **Migration Data Analysis Unit (MDAU)** under the auspices of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS). NCCPIM&TIP works on building the capacities of MDAU staff to conduct studies on irregular migration in Egypt through the implementation of its project "Migration Governance via institutional support"
- In January 2020, Egypt hosted the second **International Forum on Migration Statistics (IFMS)**, the largest global forum dedicated to migration statistics, which aimed to mobilize expertise from a wide range of disciplines such as statistics, economics, demography, sociology, geospatial science, and information technology. The Forum was attended by António Vitorino, Director General of IOM, and explored innovative ways to measure population mobility and to generate timely statistics.
- NCCPIM&TIP conducted two field studies on "Irregular migration and Youth" and "Irregular migration and Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UMCs)". The results of the two studies were the basis of the committee's national strategy.
- NCCPIM&TIP contracted the National Center for Sociological Research to conduct a study to identify and map Egyptian governorates with the highest rates of irregular migration including exit/departure and sending governorates, to focus on enhancing awareness and economic development in these governorates and measure the impact of the efforts and activities in them.
- Ministry of Manpower (MoM) launched the "Register yourself" initiative to encourage Egyptian expats to register their main details.
- MoM continuously updates its database of non-regular workers and conducts field studies on the scale of irregular work in Egypt.
- The Egyptian Public Prosecution activated the "Criminal Justice" electronic programme as a data entry platform for crimes of Human Trafficking.

#### 2. Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin

- GoE adopted several national initiatives, campaigns, and projects such as "A decent life aka Hayah Karima", "Survival Boats", "Takaful and Karama", and "100 million Healthy Lives" for people in vulnerable situations, with the aim of improving the economic and social conditions of Egyptian families.
- GoE is keen to ensure that the decisions for migration are not taken because there is no other choice or from desperation. Therefore, the Egypt Vision 2030 adopted by the government aims at creating job opportunities and achieving sustainable development.
- From 2017-Present, the GoE implemented a set of projects in the least developed governorates to generate income, create job opportunities, and support local communities through environmentally sustainable interventions that provide access to basic medical services as well as temporary employment opportunities. This included the initiative of Decent Life "Hayah Karima" which targets the least developed rural areas and provides a comprehensive set of interventions to alleviate poverty and enhance access to services and job opportunities.
- Led by MoM, since 2018, several Vocational Training Centers (VTCs) have been refurbished and equipped and 25 new centers were established in governorates with populations at higher risk of

migration, to provide alternatives and higher employability levels.

- The NCCPIM&TiP is working on identifying and collecting job opportunities and entrepreneurship for youth and publishing them in their webpage, as part of creating alternatives for all the people who are losing their jobs due to COVID-19 pandemic.
- The NCCPIM&TiP established a small working group consisting of the relevant authorities to discuss ways to provide job opportunities in the public and/or private sectors, and to enable access to information on such openings through publishing on its website and those of line ministries.
- The NCCPIM&TiP cooperated with the Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA) in creating and supporting job opportunities for small entrepreneurs in a way that contributes to protecting them from various forms of exploitation. Efforts included organizing exhibitions for selling products by youth.
- The NCCPIM&TiP is monitoring the implementation of initiatives by MSMEDA to provide alternatives to youths by training them, increasing their skills, and creating job opportunities.
- The NCCPIM&TiP coordinates with civil society organizations supporting handcrafts training and job opportunities to the Egyptian families most in need.
- GoE continues to work on the implementation of mega projects in the main sending governorates of irregular migration, mainly focused on creating job opportunities.
- Stemming from its awareness of the impact of climate change as one of the adverse drivers of migration and displacement, the GoE has conducted a mapping of the areas most impacted by climate change with the aim of developing interventions that address environmental factors leading to high rates of migration and displacement. The GoE has also addressed the adverse impacts of climate change in “Decent Life aka Hayah Karima” initiative, which incorporated cities that are at most risk in the Delta governorates in its programs.
- As the president of the COP27, the GoE will shed light on the socio-economic impacts of climate change on developing countries in Africa and the MENA region, posing significant challenges to its development, particularly in agriculture, livelihoods and food and water security, and its relationship to increased rates of migration and displacement.

### **3. Provide accurate and timely information at all stages of migration**

- Egypt’s registration of its citizens abroad and its awareness-raising workshops for communities of origin for irregular migration
- Egypt is enhancing the registration of Egyptians abroad in the embassies and consulates to ensure accessibility to consular help and updated information.
- All embassies and consulates abroad received training and guidelines on identifying and providing help to victims of trafficking in persons and smuggled migrants.
- MoM provides pre-departure awareness, and the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS) established an application of social media to connect the expats with the ministry.
- As part of its 2016-2021 national strategy, training courses are provided by the NCCPIM&TiP as well as awareness-raising activities on safe migration practices, risks associated with irregular migration, and positive alternatives to irregular migration.
- NCCPIM&TiP organizes regular events to raise awareness about the risks associated with irregular migration including musical and arts events at schools in the highest sending governorates.
- NCCPIM&TiP also delivered a series of workshops aims at enhancing the capacity of Egyptian NGOs and grassroots organizations on raising awareness of irregular migration in the governorates with the highest number of migrants.
- NCCPIM&TiP with the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE) added the issues of “irregular migration and trafficking in persons” to public schools’ curriculums.

### **4: Ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation**

- The Egyptian consulates and embassies abroad are responsible for issuing and renewing all identity documents for the Egyptian migrants abroad in a timely manner. Online processing of documents was introduced since 2021 in some embassies and consulates to facilitate this process in light of the challenges associated by the COVID 19 pandemic.
- Passports Sector at the Ministry of Interior (MoI) issues “smart residence cards” using advanced technology by which residence permits for foreigners are being issued. The smart card enables migrants to access governmental and non-governmental services easily and conveniently.
- The government is committed to issuing birth certificates and other documents needed by migrants.
- The GoE, through IOM, maintains a close relationship with foreign embassies and consulates to ensure that migrants have valid documentation, including facilitating the issuance of new passports and travel documents.

### **5. Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration**

- Egypt, as a sending country, is keen to facilitate regular movements for citizens who wish to travel

and work abroad, including by establishing a system to enable the digitization of work permit services.

- Egypt has concluded bilateral agreements to expand regular pathways for labour mobility and ensure ethical recruitment and protection of migrant workers abroad.
- Education reform takes place to ensure the connection between skills and labor market needs.
- The Ministries of Education and Higher Education are working to ensure recognition of skills to minimize skill loss and gaps of skills.
- From 2016-2021, the MoM, through bilateral agreements and protocols with the countries, managed to provide 510,606 jobs abroad so far.
- In 2020, the Government of Egypt, the European Union, and Germany officially launched a regional project to enhance legal mobility “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (THAMM) in Egypt in coordination with the implementing agencies ILO, IOM and GIZ THAMM draws on a holistic approach to labour migration governance and mobility. The programme addresses both the South-South dimension of labour migration and mobility through regional dialogue and cooperation, as well as mobility aspects from North African countries to Europe. It also includes capacity building for the institutions responsible for labour migration, conducting a diagnostic study on labour market data collection mechanisms, as well as identifying the regulatory framework and actual practices shaping the recruitment of Egyptian workers in international markets. This will help a better understanding of the labour market and enhance ethical recruitment practices.
- Meanwhile, the government cooperated with Italy and IOM in Y-MED programme (2019-2021). A total of 12 candidates were selected from Egypt for a four-month internship in Italy in the ICT sector, Automation and Hospitality in 2021. Y-MED is addressing “mobility schemes” for the benefit of all.

#### **6. Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work**

- MoM signed several protocols, agreements, and MoUs with the receiving countries to ensure the proper use of Egyptian skills and provide Egyptian expatriates with dignified and adequate working conditions.
- MoM is collaborating with the Federation of Egyptian Industries, international organizations, and leading private sector entities to raise awareness and increase commitment in the private sector towards corporate social responsibility, ethical recruitment, and sound business practices for worker protection.
- MoM is mandated by law to inspect all enterprises to make sure that the workers and employees enjoy their rights and that their contracts recognize the entitlements stipulated in the national legislation.
- MoM co-launched with the Libyan MoM an electronic platform for governing the movement of Egyptian labor to Libya. Similar efforts have been coordinated with the Jordanian government.
- The NCCPIM&TIP is mandated to strengthen the capabilities of labor inspectors at the Ministry of Manpower on international labor standards, the protection of workers, especially women and other people in vulnerable situations such as migrants, and persons with special needs.
- A legislative review of the Egyptian legal frameworks governing recruitment was conducted. It concluded the conformity between laws on recruitment and the international standards of ethical recruitment.
- The Federation of Egyptian Industries (FEI) has started collaborations with different international organizations, prominent Egyptian private sector entities, and representatives to hold sessions on knowledge exchange on corporate responsibility, ethical recruitment, and sound business practices regarding workers’ protection.

#### **7. Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration**

- The legal framework in Egypt criminalizes the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. It emphasizes the importance of extending all support to the victims and the protection of victims.
- The GoE allocated shelters to host women and girls in vulnerable situations and Victims of Trafficking (VoTs). In realization of this goal, NCCPIM&TIP, the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), in collaboration with IOM, agreed on the “re-establishment” of the only existing shelter fully dedicated to the protection of VoTs in Egypt. The shelter is an inter-ministerial effort that help realize the national strategy to prevent and respond to the protection needs of the victims. The shelter supports the rehabilitation efforts of the government toward the victims and strengthens the national protection framework. This is also aligning with Objective 10 (eradicating trafficking).
- MoSS has sought to build capacity of over 100 social workers and their supervisors on trafficking in persons, the training will support the social workers to better identify and respond to the needs of

victims and those at risk of trafficking.

- In November 2021, during the Arab Ministries Forum 2021 on Social Protection post COVID-19, MoSS committed to review efforts to extend social protection to persons in vulnerable situations, including workers in the informal sector and rural economy, all migrant workers, refugees and people on the move.
- In 2018, NCCM and the National Council for Women (NCW) expanded their hotline response to become more accessible to victims and those at risk of trafficking. This included a full capacity building programme to ensure the hotlines and their operators are well-equipped to respond to the needs of callers. This step is expected to strengthen the government's identification efforts to reach more of those in need.

#### **8. Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants**

- Egypt succeeded in halting irregular migration from its shores since September 2016 by strengthening its border management mechanisms.
- H.E. President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi launched the 'Survival Boats' Initiative that aims to contribute to the ongoing national efforts to stop irregular migration from Egypt. Moreover, not a single case of irregular migration sailing departure from the Egyptian shores on the Mediterranean Sea since September 2016 was recorded, due to the GoE efforts in combatting irregular migration and related illegal networks that exploit migrants.
- In 2019 Egypt hosted an Expert meeting on Search and Rescue Practices, which was attended by key international stakeholders from Austria and Italy, as well as government representatives from Egypt and other countries in the MENA region. The workshop enabled an exchange of best practices between key national actors and fostered and harmonized national capacities to coordinate search and rescue operations in the region. This also aligns with objective 11 related to managing borders.
- Egypt supports the safe return and reintegration of migrants who have become stranded and are unable or unwilling to remain in host or transit countries, through its continuous support of IOM's AVRR programme. IOM Egypt, in close coordination with MoFA, facilitates the safe, orderly, and dignified return and reintegration of migrants. This also aligns with Objective 21 (safe and dignified return and reintegration).

#### **9. Strengthen the transnational response to the smuggling of migrants**

- In April 2022, H.E. President Abdel Fattah El Sisi signed Law No. 22 of 2022 amending some provisions of Law No. 82 of 2016 on combating illegal migration and the smuggling of migrants. Under the amendments, tougher penalties shall be imposed on whoever commits, initiates, or mediates in the crime of smuggling migrants. This legislation comes within the framework of the State's strategy toward providing legislative solutions to combat acts that do not comply with the laws in the face of this crime.
- The Egyptian law no. 82/2016 on combating smuggling of migrants and irregular migration, punishes the perpetrators of this crime and ensures providing help to the victims. The NCCPIM&TIP developed a National Strategy on Combating Illegal Migration for the period (2016-2026), as well as biannual Plans of Actions.
- Egypt ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) in 2004 and Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (2005), supplementing UNTOC.
- Egypt is a member of the Khartoum Process and has held its first chairmanship upon establishment. Egypt is amongst the core countries of the AU-Horn of Africa Initiative under the Khartoum process.
- Throughout 2019, the Ministry of Interior provided, in cooperation with IOM, trainings on law enforcement to ensure laws on these crimes are properly enforced and the perpetrators are prosecuted.
- Furthermore, the GoE has organized in 2019 a series of trainings for Egyptian judges on the differences between smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons with legal references to Law No. 64/2010 on combating trafficking in persons and Law No. 82/2016 on combating smuggling of migrants carried out by IOM Egypt.
- Egypt hosted in November 2019 the Regional Forum for Cooperation and Exchange of Knowledge for national coordinating bodies concerned with combating trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in 18 African countries located on migration routes (through central and western Mediterranean).
- In September 2018, Egypt hosted the African-European Conference on Judicial Cooperation in Sharm El-Sheikh, where participating parties declared strong commitment to sharing information, best practices and enhancing judicial cooperation in prosecuting trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling crimes.

#### **10. Prevent, combat, and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration**

- The GoE has been a constant promoter of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against

Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) since its ratification back on 5 March 2004.

- Since 2016, the GoE is implementing the 2016-2021 National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Persons, in line with the Law No. 64 of 2010 regarding Combating Human Trafficking and the Law No. 82 for 2016 on combating irregular migration and smuggling of migrants.
- Since 2017, the NCCPIM&TiP conducted more than 92 trainings to enhance the capacity of Egyptian agencies working on combating trafficking in persons & smuggling of migrants. These trainings aimed at strengthening the understanding of trafficking and protection of victims and shed light on the ethical considerations when reporting on victims of trafficking.
- Since 2019, the NCCPIM&TiP and NCW have been working to expand their hotline response, in order to be more accessible to victims and those at-risk of trafficking. This includes a full capacity building programme to ensure the hotlines and their operators are well-equipped to respond to the needs of the callers. Such a step is expected to strengthen the government's identification efforts to reach more of those in need.
- In 2019, the GoE in cooperation with IOM Egypt provided trainings on the further promotion and advancement of the skills acquired through previous trainings to more than 32 NGOs on Counter-Trafficking laws and mechanisms Countering Trafficking in Persons and Providing Protection for Victims in Egypt.
- The NCCPIM&TiP re-establishment of the only shelter for VoTs in collaboration with IOM and NCCM.
- The NCCPIM&TiP conducted Training of Trainers to enlarge its networks of experts for the aims of sustainability.
- The GoE, in cooperation with the Italian government, launched the Aware Migrants campaign in 2016 with the aim of raising awareness among potential African migrants about the dangers they will be exposed to across the Sahara and the Mediterranean through accounts of former immigrants and has been translated into the languages of the African Union and local African languages.
- MoI continuously provides trainings for its officers on counter trafficking, counter smuggling, and passport examination, in coordination with IOM and UNODC in Cairo, Alexandria, and other governorates.
- MoI organized a regional African training for Liaison officers in the Regional Operations Center in Khartoum (ROCK) on targeting smugglers' networks and data collection. The training was attended by representatives from 8 African countries.
- MoI organized two training for 48 law enforcement officers from different African countries on passport examination.
- MoM uses its website to launch an awareness-raising campaign against trafficking in persons to Egyptians.
- MoFA organizes regular training for the diplomatic and consular staff on identification, support, and protection of victims of trafficking abroad, and disseminates guidelines to all its missions abroad that includes the legal framework and referral mechanisms.

#### **11: Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner**

- Positive progress has been made on border control, especially on the Mediterranean shores since 2016. According to the Ministries of Defense and Interior, as well as the European Border Control Agency (FRONTEX), no irregular immigration boats were recorded from the Egyptian borders since September 2016.
- Given its location at a region that faces security challenges that impacted the capacity of some countries to control their borders, the Egyptian border coast guards exert enormous efforts to combat transnational criminal networks involved in the smuggling of migrants. This effort requires constant training and capacity building for all national authorities responsible for border management.

#### **12. Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment, and referral**

- Egypt, in cooperation with IOM, is currently reviewing the national "Guidelines on Collecting Evidence, Investigation and Prosecuting Crimes of Human Trafficking and Victim Protection within the Context of the Law". This is expected to enhance the predictability of legal procedures for human trafficking and victim protection.
- The NCCPIM&TiP conducted a series of training for law enforcement officials, the Egyptian Red Crescent, national social works, NGOs in this regard.
- The NCCPIM&TiP conducts training for diplomats and ambassadors on the procedures for referrals.

#### **13: Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives**

- The Egyptian law on irregular migration does not penalize the migrant, and according to its 2010 and 2016 laws, it differentiates between the smuggler/trafficker and migrant. The Egyptian government in cooperation with IOM, works to promote the voluntary return of migrants. However, more efforts in this regard need to be exerted given the increase in migration influx to Egypt.

#### **14: Enhance consular protection, assistance, and cooperation throughout the migration cycle**

- All Egyptian migrants receive consular support and services regardless of their legal statuses. Employees in the embassies and consulates are trained to provide all needed help to the migrants from

Egypt.

- Migrants in Egypt can access their embassies in Cairo when they wish for routine or emergency support, including via online means.

#### 15: Provide access to basic services to migrants

##### Education

- The Egyptian government is committed to ensure that No One is Left Behind and that access to education is ensured for all, including migrants and refugees, within the available resources.
- Students from Sudan, South Sudan, Palestine, Syria, Libya, Yemen, have access to public schools on the same footing as nationals for all grades of basic and secondary education. These arrangements are included under Ministerial Decree 284/2014 in addition to an annually renewed ministerial guidance that is circulated to all MoETE local offices across the country explaining enrolment processes, required documentation, and exemptions from the regular foreign student's tuition fee. Other nationalities, such as Somali, Iraqi, Eritrean and Ethiopian students are allowed access to the private school system which is under the supervision of MoETE.
- Egypt exempted migrant children from the prerequisite of a valid residency permit for the 2020-2021 academic years
- MoETE facilitated the enrolment of foreign students in public schools, for instance:
  - 500 foreign students were exempted from adhering to the admission deadline to provide them with adequate time to present their residency permits;
  - The Department of cultural relations and foreign students is always keen to reply to the inquiries and complaints of foreign students in close coordination with the communications unit.
  - 44,000 foreign students were exempted from paying the admission fees in public schools
  - 51 were awarded prizes in art competitions organized by the ministry
  - Awareness raising session on the main challenges foreign students face in their educational process to students' affairs officers at the ministry.
  - MoYS with UNICEF supports access to other basic services such as education through migrant community schools, and youth programmes of the Ministry.
  - With regards to higher education, international migrant students from various countries of origin have access to Egyptian universities on equal footing with Egyptian students, and are qualified for reduced tuition fees, granted by the ministry of higher education.

##### Health

- Egypt has launched the presidential initiative "100-Million Healthy Lives" to eradicate Hepatitis C and other NCDs which included two campaigns:
  1. The first campaign involves screening for Hepatitis C virus and non-communicable diseases;
  2. The second campaign is concerned with women health, which focuses on the early detection of breast cancer.
- 100-million Healthy Lives Initiative is considered one of the biggest medical screening campaigns all over the world. It started in 2018 under the auspices of His Excellency the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt. It aims at eradicating Egypt of Hepatitis C virus and reducing non-communicable diseases.
- H.E. the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt has announced that this Initiative shall include all migrants residing in Egypt, with screening and treatment provided for free. Accordingly, IOM Egypt has collaborated with the Ministry of Health and Population, WHO Egypt and UNHCR Egypt to organize campaigns that reached out to thousands of migrants and refugees in different governorates across Egypt.

##### Inclusion of Migrants in the national COVID-19 Vaccination

- In early 2021, the Government of Egypt launched a COVID-19 vaccination campaign. The campaign included the set-up of a registration website in Arabic where all Egyptians were invited to register in view of receiving the COVID-19 vaccine. A few months later, the Ministry of Health and Population added English language services to the website and announced its availability to all non-Egyptians residing in Egypt, including migrants and refugees. This provided for the inclusion of migrants and refugees and allowed them free access to COVID-19 vaccinations, on an equal basis with Egyptian citizens.
- IOM Egypt has directly collaborated with the Ministry of Health and Population in organizing joint COVID-19 vaccination campaigns aimed at reaching thousands of migrants in Cairo and Alexandria. They started registering and receiving the COVID-19 vaccine within the last quarter of 2021. This is going to continue in 2022 with the aim of reaching more migrants and leaving no one behind.
- For both initiatives, migrants only need an ID to register and access the services, regardless of their status or validity of the ID. The services are provided free of charge and without any discrimination.

##### Providing Primary Healthcare services to migrants and refugees similar to Egyptian citizens, such as:

- Services provided to females of childbearing age like pre-marital examination, follow-up of age and tetanus vaccination, childbirth, follow-up after birth, family planning services and reproductive health-care, health, and development education.

- Services provided to children younger than 5 years old like issuance of birth certificates and provision of medical Identity cards children, compulsory vaccines, Thyroid hormone, and phenylketonuria tests (PKU), comprehensive care for children, referrals to the ministry's hospitals
- Awareness raising to enhance the medical conditions of migrants and refugee youth and teenagers through the services provided by the youth friendly clinics in the primary medical healthcare units.
- Including mental and psycho-social health services in primary medical healthcare units and centres in the areas of migrants and refugees' concentration.

#### Providing preventive care services to migrants and refugees similar to Egyptian citizens, such as:

- Providing preventive services to all residents in Egypt through 4573 health office scattered all over 27 governorates.
- Routine vaccinations and inclusion in national campaigns for vaccination.
- Awareness-raising among migrants and refugees' students on health and nutrition,
- Follow-up of cases resulting from infection with infectious diseases among migrants and refugees, as the number of the cases reached 1,128 cases from 17 nationalities (i.e Syria, Iraq, Sudan, Yemen, Oman, Palestine, Libya, Tunisia, Qatar, Lebanon, Jordan, UAE, Bahrain, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Morocco).
- Family planning services through free reproductive health-care family planning convoys with the support of UNFPA, as the number of convoys implemented from June 2018 to September 2019 is 22 medical convoy in five different governorates, benefiting around 2,792 Syrian refugees, with a cost of 2,019,450 EGP, in addition to a large number of refugees and migrants from different nationalities.

#### Children Protection

- Inclusion of Migrant children in routine vaccination plans.
- Conducting training sessions on the importance of including migrants in the vaccination plans.
- UNICEF works closely with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood and the Ministry of Social Solidarity to help identify and meet the most immediate needs of migrant and refugee children in vulnerable situations.
- In 2018 NCCM established a national taskforce on **children on the move**, with technical support of UNICEF. The taskforce engages with various stakeholders to develop common approaches to ensure practical and timely protection services are provided. NCCM worked with UNICEF to develop the National SOP for Child Protection Case Management, including an annex on children on the move.

#### Other health-related initiatives

- Issuances of birth and death certificates for migrants for free at the offices of MoHP as per Law 143/1944. In 2021, MoHP issued 4595 birth and death certificates.
- Provide medical quarantine at the points of entry to migrants.
- Exempt deported migrants from the fees of pre-departure PCR test in Port said and Saloum.
- IOM is working with the Ministry of Health and Population to ensure migrants' inclusion in all national public health initiatives and national health programmes, such as the National AIDS Programme (NAP), National Tuberculosis Programme (NTP) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services.
- IOM also cooperated with Giza Governorate and Health Directorate of Giza (MoHP) to organize medical convoys in migrants' dense areas where thousands of migrants and Egyptians are granted screening, examination, counselling medical treatment for free, in collaboration with the Egyptian Red Crescent.
- Through concerted efforts with IOM and the National AIDS Program in MoHP, UNAIDS supported the integration of migrants in accessing HIV testing, treatment, and follow-up services, availing free-HIV medication to migrants, as nationals. This includes rapid screening and confirmatory, rape/GBV kits, and importantly, all HIV treatment regimens as per the same criteria for nationals and in full confidentiality and privacy. This includes the integration with the SRH and mental support services offered by the UNAIDS projects through the partnership with NAP and CSOs.
- Additionally, UNAIDS has focused on integrating HIV, SRH and GBV-related needs in the prevention and protection mechanisms for migrants, specifically through targeted awareness sessions, reaching over 120 women in 2021. Nationalities of women supported in HIV/GBV interventions include South-Sudanese, Sudanese, Yemeni, Syrian and Filipino women.

#### 16. Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion

- MSMEDA in cooperation with the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (ILDEA) and IOM, were able to provide intensive training on tailoring to 30 females in Upper Egypt, the graduated beneficiaries received internationally accredited certificates allowing them to start their own businesses and expand their services in their communities. A number of women are already producing full sets of garments and selling them in their communities.
- In 2021, MoYS and IOM with "Jereed" for Green Products, provided environmentally-friendly livelihood opportunities to empower 38 migrant and Egyptian women by offering technical skills training courses focusing on recycling palm waste into handicrafts and branding products to be eligible to work independently in host communities and countries of origin. As a result, 12 start-ups were launched by 22 trainees in Alexandria to produce and sell unique products from handcrafted palm waste.

- To provide sustainability to the previously mentioned project, IOM with MoYS has provided two youth centres in Alexandria; El Nasr and Abu Qeir, with equipment and light refurbishment to be used as venues for the project.
- With the support of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (MoTA), as well as the Egyptian Tourism Federation (ETF), IOM in collaboration with Modern Culinary implemented a culinary skills training for 30 participants from migrant and Egyptian host communities.
- MoYS and IOM with La Liga and Aspire for Training Solutions and Track 3 Consulting, organized a five-day workshop focusing on social cohesion through the medium of football for 53 migrant and Egyptian youths. Furthermore, 6 football coaches from the Ministry of Youth and Sports were provided with a ToT training to inform their day-to-day work when coaching football teams.
- Following discussions with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, and Art D'Egypte, IOM undertook renovations to the Al Shaer Public Theatre on Moez Street. The street carries a long and vibrant migration history in the heart of Old Cairo. The renovations aimed to allow for greater accessibility to Egyptian and migrants to perform and express themselves through art, music and acting.
- The GoE does not impose restrictions on the movement of migrants. It has cooperated with IOM in a series of community events to promote social cohesion and the wellbeing of citizens, with a focus on youth. An example of these events was in the linkages between trafficking and sports targeting youth at risk of irregular migration.

### **17. Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration**

- Egypt is a signatory to all fundamental human rights instruments that emphasize the importance of the elimination of all forms of discrimination. The Egyptian Constitution and legal frameworks similarly stipulate for equality.
- The political leadership adopts a positive narrative towards migrants and emphasize values of tolerance and accepting the other, in addition to zero tolerance for racial or ethnic or religious discrimination against migrants.
- Law enforcement mechanisms punish the perpetrators of hate crimes and protect the victims. (i.e. Anti-bullying law).
- The NCCPIM&TIP, among other national bodies, delivered campaigns to raise awareness on an ongoing basis on migration-related topics such as counter-trafficking and its different forms, and promotion of available reporting mechanisms.
- The National Council for Women established a helpline to report any crimes committed against women in Egypt, whether a citizen or a migrant.
- The GoE has encouraged the participation of private sector representatives in roundtables to discuss challenges and opportunities of migration, with the aim of informing and fostering discussions to change perceptions on migration.
- The NCCPIM&TIP with IOM provided training for media personnel on trafficking in persons.

### **18. Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications, and competences**

#### **Establishment of the Egyptian- German Center for Jobs, Immigration and Reintegration (EGC)**

- Established collaboratively by the Egyptian government represented by the Ministry of Emigration and Expatriate Affairs (MoSEEA) and the German government represented by the GIZ, the center is an active effort to curb the dangers of illegal migration and assist integration into German milieus.
- The services range from career advice and guidance, through technical skills, to finding employment, job counseling, and job advertisement in Egypt. It includes advice on the risk of irregular migration, pathways for regular migration, and support for a sustainable and effective return for returning Egyptians.
- Through training programs supporting the development of effective job applications and resumés, as well as furthering understanding of the German job market and culture, the center is working towards upskilling Egyptians from across the country and belonging to any age group and professional or academic background
- The EGC is structured to support returnees: those who choose to come back to Egypt after a prolonged stay abroad (e.g. sojourners, expatriates). Through its network, the center is able to facilitate funding, housing, and support to estranged families. This service is not limited to returnees from Germany but is provided for any returnee from the various countries Egyptians travel to for work.

#### **Other achievements**

- Through the refurbishment of multiple VTCs, the GoE has been investing in employment creation for youth in different sectors, for instance, MoM expanded the development of Vocational Training Centers (VCTs) to enhance the skills and employability of young Egyptians and migrants. MoM and IOM provided upgrades to the Vocational and Technical Centre in Beheira. The centre provides vocational training as well as counselling and job matching services in a governorate with

historically high levels of outbound irregular migration.

- National universities signed agreements with international counterparts to grant their graduates dual certificates; one from an Egyptian University and the other from an international university (for example, the Faculty of Law - the French Department, where the graduate is granted a BA from Cairo University and the other from the Sorbonne University).
- FEI and IOM started the implementation of a vocational and apprenticeship scheme for 119 participants from migrant and Egyptian host communities. The scheme focuses upon vocational and on-the-job skills training in selected factories in Egypt.
- MoYS & UNICEF supported the provision of specialised services to migrant children in vulnerable situations, including children in detention, ensuring access to education for over 98,000 children, training more than 4,300 community schools teachers on safeguarding mechanisms and principles, and trained nearly 1,000 migrant youth on employability, entrepreneurship and life skills through the national youth employability skills programme, “Meshwary”.

## 19. Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries

- As part of the national efforts of the GoE in promoting linkages with expatriates abroad, IOM Egypt started collaborating with the Government of Egypt to develop tools to provide information for Egyptian migrants abroad wishing to invest in their country of origin. The GoE has enhanced avenues for participation of Egyptians abroad in all parliamentary and presidential elections.
- In 2019, mandated by the Minister’s Cabinet to coordinate all efforts to formulate a national policy on migration governance, and a national strategy together with its action plan on expatriate engagement for development, the Ministry of State for Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates Affairs finalized the version of the National Policy on Migration Governance that has been validated by the GoE together with the Egyptian Expatriate Engagement Strategy and Action Plan. This document represents Egypt’s first national policy on migration governance, providing the framework for a coordinated, whole-of-government approach to migration governance.
- **Launch of Expatriates engagement strategy in November 2021:** MoSEEA, in collaboration with IOM, launched the National Strategy on Expatriates Engagement and the Strategy on Outreach and Communication, in a high-level event. The launch event was attended by the Minister of Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates Affairs, the Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, and the Minister of Education, in addition to representatives from Ministries, governmental bodies, the Parliament, academia, civil society organizations, international organizations, and representatives from Egyptian Expatriates in Italy via videoconference.
- MoSEEA’s initiative “Speak Arabic” provides Arabic language lessons via a mobile application to expatriates.
- MoSEEA releases 30 issues of “Egypt is with you” online magazines directed to Egyptian expatriates by MoSEEA.
- Launch of National Strategy for Egyptian students’ expatriates to provide an interactive platform for communication and dialogue.
- Engage Egyptian scientists living abroad in the development of Egypt through organizing 10 editions of the “Egypt Can” conference, the launch of traditional crafts projects in Gamialya, signing of 38 twinning programs with international entities, providing 5698 scholarships for Egyptians to study in universities where Egyptian expatriates work.
- MoSEEA’s “Egypt’s voice in Africa” initiative organized the second webinar on increasing Egyptian investments in Africa via Egyptian expatriates’ remittances.
- Digitization of the government’s services to expatriates through the launching of an electronic gate and a hotline to support Egyptian expatriates benefited 4 million.
- Launch of “Ask & suggest” initiative by MoSEEA to receive Egyptian complaints and issues.
- MoSEEA increased the number of countries where Egypt can handle the transportation of Egyptian deceased bodies for free to 30 countries.
- In April 2022, GoE adopted “Dublin Declaration” a future agenda of action for global diaspora engagement. The Declaration commits the international community, working with partners from across society, to create conditions for migrants and diasporas to further contribute to sustainable development.

## 20. Promote faster, safer, and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants

### The ‘Your Kind Origin’ or “Aslak Altayeb” initiative

- The “Aslak Altayeb” initiative, launched by the Ministry of Immigration and Egyptians Abroad Affairs, in Fayoum Governorate in 2021, aims at the contribution of Egyptians abroad in supporting and developing the economic, educational, health, and social aspects of the Egyptian rural villages within the framework of the national project “Hayah Karima aka Decent life” a national initiative endorsed by H.E President Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in 2019.

- Egyptians abroad contribute in the “Aslak Altayeb” initiative to build a truly decent life for the different categories of eligible persons in the villages with higher numbers for irregular migration, which are among the villages targeted for development in the “Hayah Karima” initiative, to raise the standard of living for the people of these villages and to attain the concept of sustainable villages.
- Main key activity of the initiative is the implementation of several infrastructure projects for citizens in different governorates, starting with the Fayoum governorate in Egypt, one of the top ten governorate with a high rate of irregular migration.

#### **Other achievements**

- GoE has been working to establish a policy framework on migration governance and a dedicated national strategy for expatriate engagement. This policy and strategy aim at putting forward mechanisms for enhancing remittance transaction flows and information transparency. Part of the interventions under the strategy will work to increase access of remittance flows to geographically remote communities across Egypt.
- Egypt was one of the first countries to join the International Call to Action: “Remittances in Crisis: How to Keep Them Flowing” when launched in May 2020. This initiative is spearheaded by the Embassy of Switzerland and the Embassy of the United Kingdom, in order to mitigate and combat the negative socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19, on migrants and the local economy. The Call to Action is designed to highlight the vital role that remittances play in supporting hundreds of millions of people around the world, and to generate momentum around a number of important measures that keep remittance flows moving in the crisis.
- MoM through its labor representation offices held bilateral agreements to facilitate the transfer of remittances.

#### **21. Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration**

- Egypt has concluded several bilateral agreements for the facilitation of voluntary return of Egyptian migrants abroad.
- Egypt facilitated the return of Egyptians stranded abroad and Egyptian immigrants during the COVID-19 outbreak.
- The GoE cooperates with IOM Egypt’s Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programme, which has helped it become one of the largest AVRR programmes across North Africa. Together with the AVRR services, pre-departure medical screenings, pre-and post-arrival medical and surgical interventions, and medical escorts were provided.
- MoSEEA formed a technical committee to provide the returnees with training in national projects or small and medium enterprises.

#### **22. Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits**

- Egypt has bilateral agreements with several countries to ensure the portability of social security entitlements.
- Capacity building for key stakeholders including MoSS, MoM and the Egyptian Federation for Labour Union is a priority to ensure better social protection for Egyptian workers abroad. One of the main objectives of the previously mentioned THAMM programme is related to addressing gaps in social protection for migrant workers.
- Meanwhile, the Egyptian law provides full protection for social security entitlements for foreign workers on an equal footing as the Egyptian workers and the MoSS regularly monitor the fulfillment of enterprises of this law.

#### **23. Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly, and regular migration**

- Throughout 2019 four dialogue workshops under the labor mobility pillar including two regional workshops, one of which is on ethical recruitment. Additionally, national workshops are planned to support the government action plan on labor migration management.
- Egypt joined the Global Policy Network on Recruitment in July 2021 and has been actively participating in thematic group meetings with more than 28 member states.
- Egypt is currently a member of five ISCMs. These are the Pan-African Forum on Migration (PAFOM), the Arab Regional Consultative Process on Migration and Refugee Affairs (ARCP), the Migration Dialogue from the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa Member States (MIDCOM), the African Union Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants (AU HoAI), the EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative (Khartoum Process) in which Egypt is a core country, and finally the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), in which Egypt is a member of the Steering Group, participates in a number of committees and working groups and heads the Committee on long-term financing.
- Egypt hosted the first Regional Forum for Knowledge Exchange and Cooperation among National Coordinating bodies to combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling along the Central and Western Mediterranean Migration Routes, where 18 African countries participated.

- It also held the Africa-Europe Prosecutors conference on International Judicial Cooperation on Investigating and Prosecution of TiP and SoM. 25 general prosecutors participated.
- NCCPIM&TiP launched and implemented the Itepa Project, a Joint Egyptian-Italian project to conduct a series of workshops to train police from 22 African countries in combating human trafficking and irregular migration. Other trainings were also given to African officials on combating irregular migration.
- The GoE established in 2019 a **National Migration Committee** to tackle and coordinate all migration-related matters. The establishment of the committee came as a response to the recommendations of joint UNCT Egypt Report in the context of Egypt's third UPR cycle.
- The government of Egypt participated in the Regional Conference on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration: Implementation and Policy Implications for the Arab Region in Cairo on the 3rd and 4th of December 2019 and the Capacity-building Workshop on Migration Governance in the Arab Region also in Cairo on the 5th December 2019; held with Migration Focal Points from Arab States including Egypt, co-organized by IOM, ESCWA and the League of Arab States.
- The government of Egypt also actively participated in the two Capacity Building Workshops on the Regional Review of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in the Arab Region on 25 June 2020 and 14 August 2020, together with the representatives from 14 other Arab Member States, co-organized online by IOM, ESCWA and the League of Arab States in cooperation with the Regional UN Network on Migration.
- Since February 2022, the Government of Egypt has exerted efforts in order to address the relevant situations of Ukrainian family members with close-to-expiration documentation. The Government of Egypt has also facilitated the return of Egyptians from Ukraine.
- Moreover, Egypt's Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (MoTA) announced that all Ukrainian tourists will be permitted additional stay in Egypt, including at their respective hotels and the government fully covered the cost of their accommodation, until their safe return was facilitated. The Ministry also availed hotlines to facilitate requests for support. Hotlines were available 24/7 and with English, Ukrainian and Russian language services.
- MoSEEA activated MoUs and protocols with 15 international entities to support migration governance, prevent irregular migration, and provide alternatives to youth.

#### 4. Means of implementation *(suggested 500 words)*

- The mobilization of the means of implementation are varied in nature. These depend on the specificities of the objective in mind and the implementing body. Throughout the implementation phase, the GoE identified the need for an enhancement of capacity in several sectors – data collection and analysis being one of the most crucial and cross-cutting ones. In this light, the government led the creation of the Migration Data Analysis Unit (MDAU) under the auspices of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), which aims to address the main gaps and needs with regards to migration data by conducting periodic assessments and data collection exercises to produce updated and accurate statistics on migration issues to support the development of evidence-based policy and enhance migration management in Egypt.
- As per the information used in the process of implementation, the government has primarily relied on existing sources at the national and local level. It has also made use of the already mentioned mechanisms such as the Migration Affairs Committee for the advancement of the review.

#### 5. Next steps *(suggested 500 words)*

- At the regional level and drawing from the issues identified during the national review, Egypt aims at prioritizing a series of key action points. Egypt envisions a prioritization of a more cohesive set of policies for host countries of migrants, together with strengthening international dialogue and cooperation. The constant influx of migrants who flee wars and political instability and reside in Egypt without seeking protection as refugees can place a societal, political and economic burden for the host nations. The international community and the global efforts to improve migration governance often lack coherent policies that create common ground for understanding differences between origin, transit and destination countries. It stresses the importance to provide countries with higher number of migrants proportionally to the resident population - which are often the ones at the front line of the migratory flows.
- Likewise, the role of the League of Arab States (LAS) and the African Union may be enhanced in the coordination of the GCM implementation, and the exchange of best practices, knowledge and information between various countries in the region through ISCMs. A proposal for the latter can be

found earlier in this review, where stronger research networks are needed, in order to create a solid and well-functioning exchange

- Another priority for Egypt is the expansion and diversification of pathways for regular migration and labor mobility schemes and opportunities at the regional and global level. This action would also contribute to the intensification of regional counter smuggling and counter trafficking efforts as well as the promotion of fair and ethical recruitment and employment practices. Supportive actions include: Signing the executive contract for the Egyptian German Center for Jobs, Immigration and Reintegration, which will provide pre-departure training and development of vocational and professional capabilities and the German language to absorb Egyptian youth in the German labor market and reintegrate irregular migrants after returning to their homeland. Also, more focus will be given to enhance the capabilities of officials to collect and analyze external job opportunities and the skills required for work, and work to prepare a training program TOT for a number of the officials to direct pre-departure, in addition to making guidance guides and brochures on labor migration and special travel procedures in each country, through the implementation of the National Committee for a project to strengthen immigration management through institutional support.
- Given the transnational nature of migration flows and acknowledging that no country alone can manage them effectively without cooperation with other involved nations, Egypt stresses the importance for the MENA countries, and by extension for the rest of world, to solidify cooperation and participation on migration management notably through capacity buildings and knowledge and lessons learned exchanges.
- From the NCCPIM&TiP's side, the plans programmed to further enhance the implementation of the GCM, include a follow up on the implementation of recommendations on the Regional Forum for Knowledge Exchange and Cooperation among National Coordinating bodies to combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling along the Central and Western Mediterranean Migration Routes. It also plans to increase the number of trainings, workshops and awareness sessions given to stakeholders, both nationally and at the continental level.

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