

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA | PROFILE 2022

MIGRATION  
GOVERNANCE  
INDICATORS



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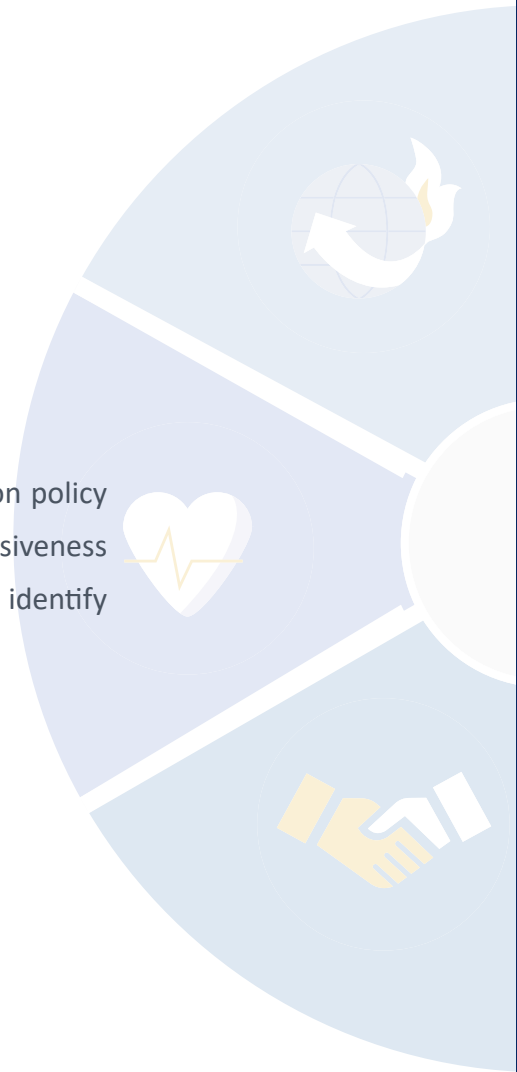
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## OBJECTIVE

The MGI aims to support well-managed migration policy by helping countries assess the comprehensiveness of their migration governance structures and identify priorities on the way forward.



The MGI can be used to spark a discussion with governments and other relevant stakeholders in the country on existing migration policy structures. It can help assess whether these structures, which have often been in place for several years, still address the main challenges and opportunities of today's reality.

# INTRODUCTION

This is an era of unprecedented mobility, and the need to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility is becoming increasingly relevant.<sup>1</sup> The need to face the challenges and to maximize the opportunities that this mobility brings has been recognized with the inclusion of migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which highlights the positive contribution of migrants to inclusive growth and development. Migration is integrated in a number of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets, such as ending modern slavery and addressing the vulnerability of migrant workers. However, the central reference to migration in the SDGs is target 10.7 on facilitating “orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies”.<sup>2</sup>

The incorporation of target 10.7 into the 2030 Agenda created the need to define “planned and well-managed migration policies”. This is why, in 2015, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) developed the Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF). This Framework offers a concise view of an ideal approach that allows a State to determine what it might need to govern migration well and in a way that suits its circumstances.<sup>3</sup> The Framework was welcomed by IOM Member States in the same year.

In an effort to operationalize the MiGOF, IOM worked with Economist Impact to develop the Migration Governance Indicators (MGI), a standard set of approximately 90 indicators to assist countries in assessing their migration policies and advance the conversation on what well-governed migration might look like in practice.

The MGI helps countries identify good practices as well as areas with potential for further development and can offer insights on the policy levers that countries can use to develop their migration governance structures. However, the MGI recognizes that all countries have different realities, challenges and opportunities that relate to migration. Therefore, the MGI does not rank countries on the design or implementation of their migration policies.

Finally, the MGI does not measure migration policy outcomes or institutional effectiveness. Instead, it takes stock of the migration-related policies in place and operates as a benchmarking framework that provides insights on policy measures that countries might want to consider as they progress towards good migration governance.

This country profile presents a summary of the well-developed areas of the migration governance structures of the Republic of Guinea (hereinafter referred to as Guinea), as well as the areas with potential for further development, as assessed by the MGI.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> IOM Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance, Seventeenth Session (S/17/4 of 29 September 2015), Article 2.

<sup>2</sup> IOM Council, 106th Session, Migration Governance Framework (C/106/40 of 4 November 2015), page 1, footnote 1. Available at <https://governingbodies.iom.int/system/files/en/council/106/C-106-40-Migration-Governance-Framework.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> The MGI initiative is a policy-benchmarking programme led by IOM and implemented with the support of Economist Impact. Funding is provided by IOM Member States.



# CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

## MiGOF

The IOM MiGOF sets out the essential elements to support planned and well-managed migration. It seeks to present, in a consolidated, coherent and comprehensive way, a set of three principles and three objectives which, if respected and fulfilled, would ensure that migration is humane, orderly, and benefits migrants and society.

At the basis of

### PRINCIPLES

1. **Adherence** to international standards and fulfilment of migrants' rights.
2. **Formulates** policy using evidence and "whole-of-government" approach.
3. **Engages** with partners to address migration and related issues.

### OBJECTIVES

1. **Advance** the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society.
2. **Effectively** address the mobility dimensions of crises.
3. **Ensure** that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner.

## MGI

### WHAT IT IS



A set of indicators that offers insights on policy levers that countries can use to strengthen their migration governance structures



A tool that identifies good practices and areas that could be further developed



A consultative process that advances dialogues on migration governance by clarifying what "well-governed migration" might look like in the context of SDG target 10.7

Which supports the measurement of

### WHAT IT IS NOT



Not a ranking of countries



Not assessing impacts of policies



Not prescriptive



### TARGET 10.7

"Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and **well-managed migration policies.**"



KEY

FINDINGS

The MGI is composed of around 90 indicators grouped under the 6 different dimensions of migration governance that draw upon the MiGOF categories:



MIGRANTS'  
RIGHTS  
PAGE 12

Indicators in this domain look at the extent to which migrants have access to certain social services such as health, education and social security. It also looks at family reunification, access to work, and access to residency and citizenship. The international conventions signed and ratified are also included.



WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT  
APPROACH  
PAGE 15

Indicators in this area assess countries' institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks related to migration policies. This area also looks at the existence of national migration strategies that are in line with development objectives and overseas development efforts, as well as institutional transparency and coherence in relation to migration management.



PARTNERSHIPS  
PAGE 17

This category focuses on countries' efforts to cooperate on migration-related issues with other States and with relevant non-governmental actors, including civil society organizations and the private sector.



WELL-BEING  
OF MIGRANTS  
PAGE 19

Indicators in this area assess countries' policies on the recognition of migrants' educational and professional qualifications, provisions regulating student migration and the existence of bilateral labour agreements between countries. Aspects of diaspora engagement in the country of origin and migrant remittances are also under this domain.



MOBILITY DIMENSION  
OF CRISES  
PAGE 21

This category looks at the type and level of preparedness of countries when they are faced with mobility dimensions of crises. The questions look at the processes in place for nationals and non-nationals both during and after disasters, including if humanitarian assistance is equally available to migrants as it is to citizens.



SAFE, ORDERLY AND  
REGULAR MIGRATION  
PAGE 23

This area looks at countries' approach to migration management in terms of border control and enforcement policies, admission criteria for migrants, preparedness and resilience in the case of significant and unexpected migration flows, as well as the fight against trafficking in persons.



## 1

## ADHERENCE TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND FULFILMENT OF MIGRANTS' RIGHTS

### 1.1. International conventions ratified

**Table 1.** Signature and ratification of international conventions

| Convention name   | Ratified (Year) |
|---|-----------------|
| International Labour Organization (ILO) Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97)  | No              |
| United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (also known as the Refugee Convention), 1951   | No              |
| United Nations conventions on statelessness, 1954 and 1961  | No              |
| ILO Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143)   | Yes (1978)      |
| United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), 1989  | Yes (1990)      |
| United Nations International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW), 1990        | No              |
| United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols relating thereto, 2000  | Yes (2004)      |
| ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)  | Yes (2003)      |
| African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (also known as the Kampala Convention), 2009 | Yes (2009)      |

### 1.2. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

Migrants, regardless of their status, have the same access to public health care as Guinean nationals. Under the Constitution of Guinea (2020), the National Health Development Plan (2015–2024) and the Public Health Code of Guinea (1997), health is an acknowledged fundamental right that the State is duty-bound to promote. All workers, including migrant workers and irrespective of race, nationality, sex or origin, who are gainfully employed within the national territory can benefit from medical protection under Law No. 06 instituting the Code of Social Security (1994). Refugees enjoy the same access as nationals to government health services, as explicitly provided by Article 72 of Law No. 50 on Asylum and Refugee Protection (2018).

All migrants have the same access to education as nationals. In practice, public and free education is accessible to all without distinction.

Migrant workers enjoy the same rights as nationals in terms of access to basic social protection. The National Social Security Fund, which is overseen by the Ministry of Labour and the Public Service, aims to protect wage earners and their families from economic and social hardship. Under the Law instituting the

Code of Social Security, all workers are eligible to receive benefits, without distinction of race, nationality, sex or origin.<sup>5</sup>

Guinea has concluded agreements with the other member countries<sup>6</sup> of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on the portability of social security rights under the 1993 ECOWAS General Convention on Social Security. The Convention guarantees the portability of social security rights for migrant workers from ECOWAS member countries.

All foreign residents in Guinea can apply for a long-term residence permit, but such permits are not issued for an indefinite period. Law No. 019 on the Conditions of Entry and Residence of Foreigners in the Republic of Guinea (1994) divides foreign residents into three categories: foreign experts (on long-term assignment for the Government or employed directly by the State) must have a resident foreign expert card; resident foreigners must have a resident foreigner's card or a foreigner's booklet, valid for one year, except for citizens of Canada and the United States of America, who benefit from an agreement under which they receive a three-year booklet; preferred resident foreigners (e.g. missionaries, foreigners married to nationals or having a Guinean parent, foreign students or people who have lived for at least 10 years in the country) can obtain a preferred resident card.<sup>7</sup> The law exempts minors under 15 accompanying their parents and nationals of ECOWAS member countries from such formalities.

Under Article 89 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Guinea (1983), foreign residents can acquire Guinean nationality after five years of uninterrupted residence in the country. Under Article 72 of the Code, this period is reduced to two years for migrants born in Guinea or married to a person of Guinean nationality, and for foreigners who have rendered important services to Guinea, in the form of useful inventions, industrial or agricultural activities, or artistic, scientific or literary works. Minors adopted by a person of Guinean nationality, children born to foreign parents who have acquired Guinean nationality or with one of their parents having lost Guinean nationality for a cause beyond their control, and foreigners who have served in the Guinean armed forces can apply for Guinean nationality without any length-of-residence requirement.

All citizens aged 18 or older have the right to vote in national elections even if they reside in another country. Members of the diaspora can register to vote at diplomatic representations on a voluntary basis. The Guinean diaspora was able to vote for the first time in the 2010 presidential election, at embassies and consulates representing the country abroad, and in all subsequent elections.

### 1.3. Areas with potential for further development

Only resident foreigners have the same access to employment as nationals. Any employer planning to hire a foreign worker must obtain prior authorization from the Guinean Agency for the Promotion of Employment (*Agence Guinéenne pour la Promotion de l'Emploi*), and the employment contract may not exceed four years, including if renewed under Title III of the Labour Code (2014). Before applying for a visa, the foreigner must obtain a work permit issued by the Agency. Foreigners from ECOWAS member countries have been exempted from these rules since the ECOWAS Treaty was revised in 1993.

Foreign residents may not accept a job in the private sector under the same conditions as Guineans. Order No. 084 on the decision defining protected jobs in the private and related sectors (2015) contains a list of jobs for which the hiring of foreign workers is punishable by a fine of 2.5 million Guinean francs (approximately USD 255).<sup>8</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Social protection contributions amount to 23 per cent under Guinean law (5% from workers and 18% from employers).

<sup>6</sup> Guinea implements this convention on the portability of social security rights with Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

<sup>7</sup> The card has no defined period of validity.

<sup>8</sup> The sectors concerned are secretarial and administrative support services; transport and communication-handling-consignment services; surveillance, guard, control and security services; sorting services; business marketing management services; catering, accommodation, hygiene and beauty services; upkeep, maintenance and repair services; construction, manufacturing and production services; health services; and agriculture, livestock, fishing, aquaculture and forestry services.

Public-sector jobs are open only to people of Guinean nationality. Law No. 028 on the General Status of Public Servants (2001) stipulates that applicants for civil service posts must have Guinean nationality. However, the Labour Code stipulates an exception to this rule: “Foreign experts approved by the Government and seconded to the public administration” can work in the public service without being subject to the hiring provisions usually applying to foreigners.

Guinea has certain instruments to combat hate crimes, violence, xenophobia and discrimination against migrants. Article 9 of the Constitution provides that “no one may be discriminated against, in particular on the grounds of birth, race, ethnicity, sex, language, social situation, religious, philosophical or political convictions”. Article 4 of the Labour Code prohibits discrimination in all its forms, specifying that no employer may take into consideration “sex, age, nationality, race, religion, colour”. However, the country has no specific policy or strategy to address the issue.



## 2

## FORMULATES POLICY USING EVIDENCE AND WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACH

### 2.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

The Directorate General of Guineans Abroad (*Direction Générale des Guinéens de l'Étranger*) is responsible for coordinating efforts to engage with the diaspora by economic missions organized in collaboration with the Private Investment Promotion Agency, inter alia to present investment and business-creation possibilities in Guinea and to facilitate returns. In addition, the High Council of Guineans Abroad was established in 2018 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Guineans Abroad (*Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et des Guinéens de l'Étranger*, MAEGE) to represent the diaspora as a whole, by bringing together councils of Guineans abroad (notably in France, the United Kingdom, Italy and Germany) and serving as a channel for government engagement.

Law No. 019 on the Conditions of Entry and Residence of Foreigners (1994) is the main legal instrument setting immigration rules. It defines the conditions of entry (procedures for issuing and extending visas, exemptions, provisions to be followed on arrival in the territory) and stay (transit, temporary stay, permanent stay, movement of foreigners within the territory, asylum, work), along with the conditions that foreigners must meet to leave the country and provisions governing irregular immigration (refoulement, escort back to the border, deportation). The Constitution of Guinea (2020) states the following: “Any person persecuted in their country because of their political, philosophical or religious opinions, race, ethnicity, intellectual, scientific or cultural activities may apply for the right of asylum on the territory of the Republic.” Finally, Law No. 50 on Asylum and Refugee Protection (2018) provides that anyone seeking asylum may enter Guinea.

Every year since 2012, the Guinean National Institute of Statistics has published a statistical report containing migration data. The report issued in February 2022 dates from December 2020 and includes a chapter on migration. It breaks down data on international immigrants by country of origin, occupation and sex; and international emigrants by gender and reason for leaving. It also presents changes in the number of returnees assisted between 2013 and 2018 and the number of Guinean returnees in 2017 and 2018. Lastly, it contains data on the amount of remittances received from abroad in 2017 and 2018, and those received from migrants in member countries of the Economic Community of West African States.

### 2.2. Areas with potential for further development

MAEGE, acting through the Directorate General of Guineans Abroad, is in charge of developing the Migration Policy of Guinea (2020) in collaboration with IOM. The Policy was adopted and promulgated by Decree D/2021/261/PRG/SGG in 2020. It is intended to provide a comprehensive framework for border management and the governance of free movement, the development of a response to trafficking in human beings, the management of forced migration and migration of unaccompanied minors, and the promotion of regular labour migration.

The Guinean Government has an interministerial coordination body for migration issues, the National Consultative Framework on Migration (*Cadre de Concertation Nationale sur les Migrations*), which is chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Guineans Abroad and was established in 2020 to ensure the implementation of the Migration Policy. The Framework, once strengthened, will serve as a strategic platform enabling those working on migration and related issues to exchange skills and discuss approaches to good governance and border management in Guinea.

The Migration Policy does not address the integration of migrants in the country. However, in 2005, the Government worked with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to integrate the refugees present in its territory. UNHCR has launched three projects aimed at improving the integration of these people, specifically through the development of agriculture, income-generating activities and education.

Guinea has no national legal framework governing emigration. The Law on the Conditions of Entry and Residence of Foreigners contains no provisions relating to the emigration of Guineans.

Guinea seeks to improve the vertical coherence of its policies but has no formal measures for that purpose. While consultations at different levels of governance are fairly frequent, they remain ad hoc. When the Migration Policy was drafted in 2020, a seminar bringing together the ministries concerned, academics and civil society organizations was organized in Kindia on 13–14 January 2020. The Ministry of Youth and Youth Employment works with members of the diaspora on co-development and community projects to expand opportunities in Guinea and deter irregular migration.



## 3

ENGAGES WITH PARTNERS TO ADDRESS  
MIGRATION AND RELATED ISSUES

## 3.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

Guinea is a member of the Migration Dialogue for West Africa, which aims to encourage member countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to discuss migration issues such as migration data and statistics, border management, the fight against organized cross-border crime, return and reintegration, protection of the rights of migrants, the diaspora, free movement and irregular migration. Guinea is also a member of the Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development (the Rabat Process) which brings together countries from Europe and Africa, the European Commission and ECOWAS, with a view to organizing mobility and regular migration, improving border management to combat irregular migration, strengthening the synergies between migration and development, and promoting the concept of international protection. Further, Guinea has joined the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States–European Union Dialogue on Migration and Development. Finally, the Africa–European Union Partnership, of which Guinea is a member, offers an official framework for dialogue, work and cooperation; its migration, mobility and employment component provides a coordinating structure.

As an ECOWAS member since the Community’s founding in 1975,<sup>9</sup> Guinea is part of a regional agreement promoting labour mobility: the 1975 ECOWAS Treaty. More specifically, under the 1979 Protocol relating to Free Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment, the right of entry, residence and establishment is to be introduced in three stages: first a right of entry and the abolition of visas, followed by the right of residence, and finally the right of establishment. The Protocol also provides for the movement of vehicles transporting persons (private or commercial). It is referenced in Law No. 019 on the Conditions of Entry and Residence of Foreigners (1994), which stipulates that “foreign nationals of countries having concluded reciprocity agreements with the Republic of Guinea in this area” do not require an entry visa.

Guinea has signed several protocols relating to migration between countries of destination and origin. A 2006 agreement signed with Spain contains several provisions for pre-departure training for Guinean migrants and a training programme on arrival in Spain, based on labour market studies, to facilitate their integration there. A 2011 cooperation agreement on migration with Switzerland includes several mechanisms aimed at facilitating the reintegration of migrants voluntarily returning to Guinea (payment of travel expenses by Switzerland, financial assistance for resettlement and for individual economic projects).<sup>10</sup> Memorandums of understanding on migration between Guinea and Belgium (2008), the Netherlands (2009) and the United Kingdom (2014) include provisions relating to readmissions.

A bilateral agreement with Senegal for the protection of children on the move and/or victims of trafficking is being drafted as of February 2022 by the authorities in charge of child welfare in both countries, with the technical and financial support of international and non-governmental organizations.

<sup>9</sup> Member States are Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

<sup>10</sup> More information is available at [www.admin.ch/gov/fr/accueil/documentation/communiqués.msg-id-41778.html](http://www.admin.ch/gov/fr/accueil/documentation/communiqués.msg-id-41778.html).

### 3.2. Areas with potential for further development

Guinea plans to involve civil society organizations in the implementation of its Migration Policy (2020) via the National Consultative Framework on Migration, which will serve as a strategic platform enabling migration stakeholders to engage with civil society and the government institutions concerned, and to harmonize ECOWAS strategies and policies. The Migration Policy also provides for the creation of another forum of migration partners, allowing the relevant international organizations, civil society organizations, and external donors engaged with Guinea to debate and identify areas for improvement in migration governance.

The country works with the private sector on migration issues on an ad hoc basis. In January 2019, the Government launched a project with the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation, aimed at creating job opportunities for young people in Guinea and thus reducing the risk of irregular migration. Under the project, the Government works directly with a number of private companies able to absorb labour or address the need for training. Thus, the Guinean Agency for the Promotion of Employment (under the Ministry of Technical Education, Vocational Training and Employment) and the Ministry of Youth and Sports work with various companies to help young people find employment, part of efforts to implement the Government's youth empowerment policy.

Guinea aims to work with its diaspora to define and implement development policy. The High Council of Guineans Abroad is consulted by the Government on all issues concerning the diaspora and plays a role in protecting Guineans working abroad. The Government is in the process of developing an engagement strategy for the Guinean diaspora and returning migrants. Its activities are in line with the diaspora forum organized in Conakry in 2018 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Guineans Abroad and the Private Investment Promotion Agency to promote investment by Guineans abroad and augment their contribution to the country's socioeconomic development. The Migration Policy also stresses that if the activities planned for the diaspora are to be carried out, an official register is needed. Further, it provides for the collection and analysis of data on the diaspora, organizations of Guineans abroad and remittances.



## 4

## ADVANCES THE SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF MIGRANTS AND SOCIETY

### 4.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

Guinea has different types of visas to attract foreigners with specific skills listed in Law No. 019 on the Conditions of Entry and Residence of Foreigners (1994). Long-term visas are valid for one year and issued to foreigners residing in Guinea after their single-entry visa, renewable once, has expired. They are issued on presentation of an employment contract and designed to attract migrants practicing a liberal profession or an agricultural, industrial, commercial, artistic or other activity, as well as students on internships. Multiple-entry visas are intended for foreign nationals of countries that have signed special treaties, and these are valid for three to five years, depending on the bilateral undertakings made by Guinea and the signatory countries. Service, diplomatic and courtesy visas are for diplomatic personnel, staff of international organizations, and foreign civil servants.

The country considers the skills and qualifications of migrants before admitting them. In Guinea, residence visas are issued subject to the prior delivery of a work permit by the Guinean Agency for the Promotion of Employment. The relevant application must be accompanied by an employment contract and a nationalization plan for the position,<sup>11</sup> depending on the legal status of the company concerned.

Guinea has formalized criteria for the recognition of foreign qualifications and a structure to assess such qualifications. The Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Innovation has set up the National Quality Assurance Agency, whose National Skills Recognition Commission is responsible for recognizing foreign qualifications. The Directorate General of Higher Education and the Ministry's Technical Directorate are also authorized to recognize qualifications.

Guinea participates in international systems with common qualification frameworks. It adopted the European LMD (bachelor–master–doctorate) system<sup>12</sup> in 2001. It is a signatory to the 2003 General Convention on the Recognition and Equivalence of Degrees, Diplomas, Certificates and Other Qualifications in ECOWAS Member States, which aims to promote regional cooperation on the recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications, and has been a member of the African and Malagasy Council for Higher Education (*Conseil Africain et Malgache pour l'Enseignement Supérieur*, CAMES) since 1968. The mission of CAMES is to promote understanding and solidarity between member countries in matters of higher education, engage in cultural and scientific cooperation, and harmonize the programmes and recruitment levels of higher education and research establishments.

### 4.2. Areas with potential for further development

Guinea does not conduct national assessments to monitor the national labour supply, the labour market demand for immigrants, or the impact of emigrants. The Government acknowledges this shortcoming in the Migration Policy (2020), which provides for the creation of an integrated labour market information system. The Ministry of Technical Education, Vocational Training and Employment will be in charge of developing the system, which will produce, store and disseminate key labour market information. The system will also capture data for regular workforce and skills needs assessments. Information on the characteristics and status of all foreign workers will be automatically entered into the system, to facilitate the implementation of a regular labour migration system.

<sup>11</sup> In addition to the employment contract, the employer must furnish proof that the employee does not have a criminal record (dated three months previously, at the earliest), a certificate of nationality, a medical certificate that is less than three months old, a certified copy of any diplomas and work certificates, a curriculum vitae, and two identity photos.

<sup>12</sup> The system has three cycles: bachelor's degree (high school diploma plus a three- or four-year university degree), master's degree (high school diploma plus a five-year university degree) and doctorate (high school diploma plus an eight-year university degree).

Guinea has no measures to promote gender equality among migrants entering the labour market. The Migration Policy sets forth no measures or recommendations on the issue, although it recognizes the persistence of gender inequalities within the country. The Labour Code (2014) does not include such measures either: the section on foreign workers does not refer to gender inequality or migrant women. Although the Ministry of Women's Advancement, Children and Vulnerable Persons has developed the National Gender Policy (2015), this does not contain specific provisions relating to the issue.

The Migration Policy provides for the development of measures to promote the ethical recruitment of migrant workers. It instructs the National Consultative Framework on Migration to draw up a "strategy for the ethical recruitment of skilled workers" based on an analysis of labour and skills needs. It also stipulates the preparation of regulations governing recruitment.

Further, the Migration Policy provides for the development of a strategy to promote regular labour migration that will include "a monitoring and complaint mechanism to protect migrant workers from abusive and fraudulent practices during the recruitment and placement process". The mechanism is a toll-free telephone line (hotline) for complaints from victims of scams and other fraudulent practices during the recruitment process. The Guinean Agency for the Promotion of Employment is responsible for the recruitment of Guineans for posts abroad, hence the need to put in place effective protection mechanisms.

Together with the African Development Bank, the Central Bank of the Republic of Guinea published a survey on remittances in 2019 in which it calls on the State to "introduce incentives such as the promotion of microfinance institutions and the construction of energy and transport infrastructure". The Central Bank emphasized the need to modernize the national payment system and to continue developing electronic means of payment to facilitate the transfer of remittances.

The Government has been working since November 2021 on a national financial inclusion strategy to strengthen the microfinance, electronic money, banking and insurance sectors, with a view to encouraging innovations that would improve financial inclusion in the country and its formal remittance infrastructure.



## 5

## EFFECTIVELY ADDRESSES THE MOBILITY DIMENSIONS OF CRISES

### 5.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

The National Service for Humanitarian Action, which is part of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, is responsible for coordinating and running relief operations in the event of a disaster, while the National Centre for Management of Disasters and Environmental Emergencies acts to coordinate prevention and engages in disaster response with the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development. Civil Protection, which is part of the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection, is responsible for developing preventive and relief measures during a disaster or major event, leading and coordinating relief and other operations, and coordinating public health activities.

Guinea also has a Multi-risk Contingency Plan (2020) that sets out a risk assessment, response activities and a national disaster prevention strategy.

Measures exist to help Guinean nationals abroad in times of crisis. The Migration and Reintegration Sub-directorate of the Directorate General of Guineans Abroad is responsible for intervening in the event of a crisis affecting a national abroad and works in synergy with the diplomatic representations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Guineans Abroad, the councils of Guineans abroad, and the families of nationals. It deals with matters relating to illness, death, repatriation and incarceration.<sup>13</sup>

Communication systems are in place in the event of a crisis. Radio messages are broadcast to alert populations or raise their awareness. These messages are broadcast, in French and in local languages also spoken by migrants, by local radio stations. In addition, the Red Cross Society of Guinea has a mobile radio, which it used during the Ebola epidemic, to support government awareness-raising action. The National Disaster Response Plan (1996) has a section on communications that sets out measures regarding the means available to the authorities to communicate with each other and the various alert systems available depending on the region, such as national radio, television, rural radio, telephone, non-governmental organization radio, and radio broadcasts.

Guinea's development strategy has provisions relating to the return of migrants. The National Economic and Social Development Plan (2016–2020)<sup>14</sup> comprises action aimed at creating jobs “for vulnerable people, in particular displaced persons, disaster victims, returning migrants, and measures to strengthen their employability and facilitate their socioeconomic reintegration into their communities”.

### 5.2. Areas with potential for further development

Guinea does not have measures to deal with migration caused by environmental degradation. The National Environment Policy (2011), which was drafted by the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, does not contain any measures relating to the issue but does refer to the involuntary displacement of populations as a consequence of environmental degradation. The National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation of the Republic of Guinea (2007) contains no measures to deal with displacement caused by environmental degradation. It refers to the risks of displacement linked to rising temperatures and sea levels but does not stipulate response measures. That being said, a baseline study on environmental degradation and climate change was carried out from February to November 2020 in collaboration with IOM.

<sup>13</sup> This relates chiefly to data collection and processing and to orientation in terms of humanitarian action.

<sup>14</sup> The Plan is being revised as of November 2021.

Guinea does not have exhaustive data on its nationals living abroad. The only data collected by the Migration and Reintegration Sub-directorate relate to repatriations and cases of extreme vulnerability (physical, psychological and socioeconomic).

Measures to make exceptions to immigration procedures for migrants whose country of origin is in crisis apply only to refugees. Law No. 50 on Asylum and Refugee Protection (2018) contains special provisions in the event of a large influx of refugees. It stipulates that the massive arrival of refugees must be ascertained by the Minister of Territorial Administration and Decentralization. Once this has been done, the President of the Republic or the Minister of Territorial Administration and Decentralization can recognize the refugee status of the group in question.

Guinea has no general recovery strategy. In 2015, the Government developed an ad hoc post-Ebola socioeconomic recovery strategy aimed at upgrading and developing the health system, boosting literacy for better resilience, and strengthening the protection of women and children. In terms of the economy, the strategy aimed to enhance the business climate, improve production systems, resume and accelerate efforts to diversify economic activity, and support agriculture. It does not contain any measures relating to migration issues, but the National Disaster Response Plan provides for the strengthening of rapid response and rehabilitation measures in the event of disasters involving displaced persons and/or refugees.



## 6

## ENSURES THAT MIGRATION TAKES PLACE IN A SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MANNER

## 6.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

In Guinea, two integrated bodies are in charge of border management and security. The Central Directorate of the Border Police is part of the General Directorate of the National Police in the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection, and it is in charge of implementing government policy on immigration, emigration and control of the stay of foreigners. It is responsible for coordinating the activities of the services under its jurisdiction; ensuring compliance with the regulations on cross-border traffic; coordinating the fight against irregular immigration and illegal employment; controlling entries and exits at all of the country's borders; issuing national passports, visas and residence permits; and compiling a database on movements into and out of the territory. It works alongside the National Directorate for Regulation, Administrative Management and Borders of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, which is in charge of delimiting borders, promoting cross-border cooperation, and assisting populations with a view to achieving stability of border communities.

Guinea has a system for controlling visa overstays. The Central Directorate of the Border Police is responsible for controlling the movement of people across borders, and validating and issuing visas for foreigners. The entity in charge of these checks is the Division for the Control of Foreigners' Stay and the Fight against Clandestine Migration. The Division's agents carry out regular checks in areas inhabited by foreigners – such as neighborhoods in Conakry with a high concentration of migrants – and at airports, borders and bus stations.

Information on the various visas is readily accessible online on the Central Directorate of the Border Police website, in both French and English. The procedure for obtaining a Guinean visa is explained there, and the different types of visas offered by the Government and the documents necessary for obtaining them are listed. In addition, Guinea has an electronic visa process for certain types of visas (e.g. tourist visas); trans-shipment and transit visas are manually processed and long term.

Guinea has put in place programmes aimed at reintegrating nationals who had left the country. It works with the European Union on reintegration issues, notably through INTEGRA, a programme supporting the socioeconomic integration of young people. Launched in 2018 for a period of four years, the programme aims to develop the technical and professional skills of young people and Guinean industries. It targets inter alia returning migrants and members of the Guinean diaspora. In addition, the Private Investment Promotion Agency regularly organizes "open days" in countries where there is a sizeable Guinean diaspora, in order to present investment opportunities in Guinea and to promote and attract private national, foreign and diaspora investment. Lastly, Guinea is working with IOM on an assisted voluntary return and reintegration programme for migrants. The programme targets people whose asylum application has been rejected, migrants in distress, victims of trafficking, and other vulnerable groups. It includes several activities in host countries (programme awareness, diaspora profiling, temporary accommodation, travel arrangements), transit countries (travel assistance), and countries of origin (reception, short- and medium-term reintegration with appropriate training, for example), and operates through joint initiatives by the United States Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, the United Kingdom Department for International Development, the Swiss State Secretariat for Migration and the European Union.

The National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Assimilated Practices, which was established in 2017, is responsible for developing a national action plan on prevention, protection, return, reintegration, coordination and cooperation in the fight against human trafficking. The plan was initially to have been

validated for the period 2020–2025 but remains pending as of February 2022 owing to delays brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. Guinea is also a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which has several regional instruments aimed at combating trafficking and smuggling of migrants. In particular, Guinea implements the ECOWAS Declaration on the Fight against Trafficking in Persons (2001) and the joint ECOWAS–Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children in West and Central Africa (2006). Further, Guinea is a party to the Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Child Trafficking in West Africa (2005), which has been signed by Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria and Togo.

## 6.2. Areas with potential for further development

The Guinean Government has set up ad hoc training programmes on migration issues for border staff within the curriculum of the National School of Police and Civil Protection Services. The Migration Policy (2020) nevertheless provides for capacity-building – in particular, “ongoing and standardized training to ensure that new staff or staff on rotation are equipped with the skills required for border management and for the prevention and identification of victims of trafficking”. It also provides for services to be adapted in view of the growing number of women migrating, by developing and incorporating into training programmes modules on migration and gender, and on gender-specific vulnerabilities in migration.

However, the country does not have a specific law on human trafficking. The Migration Policy includes a strategy for strengthening Guinea’s capacities to fight human trafficking, including by adopting legislation promoting comprehensive understanding of and action against the phenomenon. The strategy also takes into account gender issues; for instance, it recommends that border services be adapted to the growing number of women migrating. Law No. 059 on the Penal Code (2016) contains a section on human trafficking and stipulates a prison sentence of 7–10 years and a fine of 100,000,000 Communauté financière en Afrique francs (approximately USD 10,230).

Data on trafficking and similar practices are not disseminated nationally, although the various organizations working on the issue collect them. The Ministry of Security and Civil Protection’s Office for the Protection of Gender, Children and Morals, which was established in 2009, specializes in the fight against trafficking in persons and child labour; it has a system for collecting and analysing data from the cases it handles. It is present at all police stations and border posts in the country and deals with the reception and care of victims, the qualification of offences relating to trafficking or child labour, prevention, and the dissemination of information. The National Directorate for Children, which is part of the Ministry of Women’s Advancement, Children and Vulnerable Persons, has also set up a system for collecting and centralizing data on the situation of children. The Migration Policy provides for the establishment of a coordinated system for collecting, managing and sharing factual data on trafficking and gender-based violence.



# MIGRATION GOVERNANCE INDICATORS



## PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PROTOCOLS ON THE RISKS OF THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)

This annex summarizes key national COVID-19 policy responses in Guinea from a migration governance perspective. It is based on 12 questions that were added to the standard Migration Governance Indicators (MGI)<sup>1</sup> assessment in the country in order to effectively assess national migration governance in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.



Health services related to COVID-19 are accessible to migrants on the same basis as nationals and include early detection of COVID-19 cases, free treatment for all cases, a national vaccination campaign and mass screening for COVID-19.



The Guinean Government's COVID-19 response does not take into consideration the specific needs of migrants. The main measures of the Epidemic Response Plan (2020) focus on reinforced surveillance at border points to strengthen the capacity to detect cases of COVID-19.<sup>2</sup>



Measures have been introduced to guarantee the application of preventive action throughout Guinea. Health kits have been distributed to all border posts, detention centres and other public places. Masks are widely worn, and information and awareness sessions on how to deal with the virus have also taken place.<sup>3</sup>



The Government's campaigns to raise awareness of the risks associated with COVID-19 do not take into account the specific needs of migrants. The National Health Security Agency publishes the latest information on COVID-19 but in French only. The Migrants as Messengers campaign,<sup>4</sup> which aims to promote awareness among migrant populations so that they can make informed decisions on migration, has become involved in the fight against COVID-19.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> More information is available at [www.migrationdataportal.org/overviews/mgi#0](http://www.migrationdataportal.org/overviews/mgi#0).

<sup>2</sup> Red Cross Society of Guinea, Plan de riposte contre l'épidémie de COVID-19 (March 2020). Available at [http://prddsgofilestorage.blob.core.windows.net/api/sitreps/4048/PLAN\\_DE\\_RIPOSTE\\_CONTRE\\_LE\\_COVI-19\\_CRG\\_VF.pdf](http://prddsgofilestorage.blob.core.windows.net/api/sitreps/4048/PLAN_DE_RIPOSTE_CONTRE_LE_COVI-19_CRG_VF.pdf).

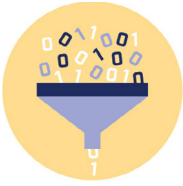
<sup>3</sup> Directorate General of Civil Protection, COVID-19. Not available online.

<sup>4</sup> Migrants as Messengers is a peer-to-peer awareness-raising campaign targeting young people in West Africa to help them make informed decisions about migration. The campaign is spearheaded by returning migrants, volunteers who share honest stories of their migration experiences with their communities and families. Migrants as Messengers is funded by the Government of the Netherlands and has been implemented by IOM in Guinea since 2019.

<sup>5</sup> Migrants as Messengers, Formation au respect des mesures sanitaires COVID-19 (April 2020). Available at [www.migrantsasmessengers.org/fr/resources/formation-au-respect-des-mesures-sanitaires-COVID-19](http://www.migrantsasmessengers.org/fr/resources/formation-au-respect-des-mesures-sanitaires-COVID-19).



## PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PROTOCOLS ON THE RISKS OF THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)



Migration status is not considered as a variable when data on COVID-19 or its socioeconomic impact are collected and distributed. The reports published by the Ministry of Health and the National Health Security Agency contain data on the number of positive cases, recoveries, deaths, indices of positivity, and the distribution of confirmed cases by location, sex and age group, but those data are not disaggregated by migration status.<sup>6</sup>



Special measures have been taken to facilitate the transfer of remittances during the pandemic, the Guinean Government having signed an agreement with the Banque Populaire Maroc-Guinéenne (2020) to ensure that remittances continue to arrive.<sup>7</sup>



A crisis unit has been set up within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Guineans Abroad to repatriate Guineans stranded in other countries, and Guinean nationals stranded in Algeria, Morocco, the Niger, Senegal and Tunisia have been repatriated since the start of the pandemic. The Ministry of Health assists returning migrants, carrying out rapid tests to assess their state.

<sup>6</sup> Ministry of Health and National Health Security Agency, Rapport de situation. 23 March 2021. Available at [https://anss-guinee.org/assets/document/DOC\\_16165721061937744675605aeeca842f2.pdf](https://anss-guinee.org/assets/document/DOC_16165721061937744675605aeeca842f2.pdf).

<sup>7</sup> The Banque Populaire Maroc-Guinéenne (BPMG) donated 500 million Guinean francs to the Special COVID-19 Response Fund, part of an envelope released by the group to combat the pandemic in the countries in which it is present. See: Agence Ecofin, Guinée: Banque Populaire Maroc Guinéenne (BPMG) fait don de 500 millions de francs guinéens au fonds spécial de riposte au Covid-19. 15 June 2020. Available at [www.agenceecofin.com/banque/1506-77512-guinee-banque-populaire-marocco-guineenne-bpmg-fait-don-de-500-millions-de-francs-guineens-au-fonds-special-de-riposte-au-covid-19](http://www.agenceecofin.com/banque/1506-77512-guinee-banque-populaire-marocco-guineenne-bpmg-fait-don-de-500-millions-de-francs-guineens-au-fonds-special-de-riposte-au-covid-19).





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# ANNEXES

## MiGOF: Migration Governance Framework<sup>15</sup>

In an attempt to define the concept of “well-managed migration policies”, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) devised a Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF), which was welcomed by the IOM Council in November 2015. For the purposes of the Migration Governance Framework, IOM defines governance as “the traditions and institutions by which authority on migration, mobility and nationality in a country is exercised, including the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies in these areas”.

The Framework sets out the essential elements of “good migration governance” – 3 principles and 3 objectives which, if respected and fulfilled, would ensure that migration is humane, safe and orderly, and that it provides benefits for migrants and societies.<sup>16</sup> IOM’s view is that a migration system promotes migration and human mobility that is humane and orderly and benefits migrants and society:

When it:

- (i) Adheres to international standards and fulfils migrants’ rights;
- (ii) Formulates policy using evidence and a “whole-of-government” approach;
- (iii) Engages with partners to address migration and related issues.

As it seeks to:

- (i) Advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society;
- (ii) Effectively address the mobility dimensions of crises;
- (iii) Ensure that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner.

The MiGOF does NOT create new standards or norms. In drafting the Framework, IOM relied on its expertise and analytical work, as well as on existing commitments, non-binding declarations and statements. It does NOT address global migration governance that is the international architecture for dealing with issues related to migration and human mobility. Instead, the focus is on the governance and management of migration from the point of view of the State as the primary actor. It does NOT propose one model for all States. The Framework presents a “high road” or ideal version of migration governance, to which States can aspire.

The MiGOF is based on the understanding that, as the primary actor in migration, mobility and nationality affairs, a State retains the sovereign right to determine who enters and stays in its territory and under what conditions, within the framework of international law. Other actors – citizens, migrants, international organizations, the private sector, unions, non-governmental organizations, community organizations, religious organizations and academia – contribute to migration governance through their interaction with States and each other.

<sup>15</sup> IOM Council, Migration Governance Framework, 106th Session, C/106/40 (4 November 2015). Available at <https://governingbodies.iom.int/system/files/en/council/106/C-106-40-Migration-Governance-Framework.pdf>.

<sup>16</sup> Migration Governance Framework infosheet (2016). Available at <https://publications.iom.int/books/migration-governance-framework>.



## The MGI process



# 1

### Launch of the MGI process

The first step of the process is to explain what the MGI entails to key government officials, in order to ensure full understanding of the project and complete buy-in.



# 2

### Data collection

The second step of the process is to start the collection and analysis of data, based on about 90 indicators grounded in the 6 dimensions of the MiGOF. A migration governance profile based on the analysis of the findings is then drafted and shared with the government counterparts.



# 3

### Interministerial consultation

The third step of the process is to convene an interministerial consultation where all relevant ministries and other stakeholders discuss the good practices and main areas that could be developed further as identified in the draft migration governance profile, as well as priorities on the way forward. It is also an opportunity for them to comment and provide suggestions on the draft profile.



# 4

### Publication of the report on the Global Migration Data Portal

After the migration governance profiles are finalized and vetted by government counterparts, they are published on the Global Migration Data Portal<sup>17</sup> and uploaded on the IOM Publications Platform.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>17</sup> You can find the profiles at <https://migrationdataportal.org/overviews/mgi#0>.

<sup>18</sup> Please see <https://publications.iom.int/>.







[www.migrationdataportal.org/mgi](http://www.migrationdataportal.org/mgi)

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