

SOUTHERN AFRICA LITIGATION CENTRE

Vagrancy-related provisions in various criminal laws and criminal procedure laws in Africa

Note: This table was compiled using the Penal Codes that are accessible online, and we accordingly cannot guarantee that we referred to the latest versions of the Penal Codes. We acknowledge that some countries might have these offences in local by-laws instead of the Penal Code, and the list below is accordingly not a comprehensive list of offences, but a sample of the typical offences. In many instances, it was impossible to find official translations for Penal Codes that were in French or Portuguese, and the translations are accordingly to be seen as a guide only. The relevant French and Portuguese text is available at the end of this document. Categorisation of the countries into regions are for ease of reference to see trends in legislation, and we acknowledge that the official regional categorisation of countries often overlap.

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COUNTRY	CRIMINAL LAWS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAWS	EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, UNDP, 2016)
North Africa		
Algeria Code Penal 1966 (2009) (unofficial translation from French)	Section 196 Is guilty of vagrancy and punishable by imprisonment of one (1) to six (6) months, who, having neither a certain domicile nor means of subsistence, usually does not practice a trade or profession being able to work and who does not justify having sought work or who has refused the paid work offered to him. Section 196 bis. (New) For the offenses provided for in sections 195 and 196 above, minors under 18 years of age may only be subject to protection and re-education measures.	Employment to population ratio: 39.1% Labour force participation rate: 43.7% Total unemployment rate: 10.5% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: N/A Old-age pension recipient: 63.6%

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL LAWS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAWS	EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, UNDP, 2016)
Egypt Penal Code 1937 (1992)	Nothing on vagrancy in Penal Code.	Employment to population ratio: 43.5% Labour force participation rate: 49.4% Total unemployment rate: 12.1% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 48.2% Old-age pension recipient: 32.7%
Libya Penal Code 1953 (translated from Arabic)	Nothing on vagrancy in Penal Code, but prohibition against begging.	Employment to population ratio: 42.2% Labour force participation rate: 53.2% Total unemployment rate: 20.6% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: N/A Old-age pension recipient: 43.3%
Mauritania Penal Code 1983 (translated from French)	<p>Section 250 Vagrancy is an offence.</p> <p>Section 251 Vagabonds are those who have neither a certain domicile nor a means of subsistence, and who habitually exercise neither trade nor profession. The following persons are considered vagrants: minors of eighteen years of age who have, without lawful cause, left the domicile of their parents or guardians or the places where they were placed by those to whose authority they were subject or entrusted, or who have been found to be wandering, or drawing their resources from debauchery or prohibited trades.</p> <p>Section 252 Vagrants who have been legally declared as such will be punished by three to six months' imprisonment. After being sentenced, they shall be forbidden to stay for at least five years and ten years at the most. Nevertheless, vagrants under the age of sixteen years cannot be sentenced to imprisonment but, on proof of vagrancy, they will be forbidden to stay until the age of twenty years.</p> <p>Section 253 Individuals declared vagrants by judgment may, if they are foreigners, be led by the orders of the Government outside the territory of the Republic</p>	Employment to population ratio: 32.5% Labour force participation rate: 47.2% Total unemployment rate: 31.1% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 17.6% Old-age pension recipient: 9.3%
Morocco	Section 329	Employment to population ratio: 44.5% Labour force participation rate: 49.2% Total unemployment rate: 9.6%

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL LAWS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAWS	EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, UNDP, 2016)
Code Penal 1963 (2002) translated from French)	Is guilty of vagrancy and punishable by imprisonment for one to six months who, having neither a certain domicile nor means of subsistence, usually does not have a trade or profession although he is fit for work and does not justify having solicited work or who has refused the paid work offered to him.	Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 13.1% Old-age pension recipient: 39.8%
Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic	This is a disputed territory that is officially recognised by the African Union. Moroccan law generally applies (see Morocco supra).	Not available.
Tunisia Code Penal (2005) (unofficial translation from French)	Nothing on vagrancy in Penal Code, but prohibition against begging.	Employment to population ratio: 40.6% Labour force participation rate: 47.7% Total unemployment rate: 14.8% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 4.6% Old-age pension recipient: 68.8%
West Africa		
Benin Penal Code 1996	Penal Code not accessible online.	Employment to population ratio: 70.9% Labour force participation rate: 71.7% Total unemployment rate: 1.1% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 65.7% Old-age pension recipient: 9.7%
Burkina Faso Code Penal, 1996 (unofficial translation from French)	Section 246 Is guilty of vagrancy and punished with imprisonment from two to six months, any person found in a public place, cannot justify a fixed abode, no means of subsistence and carries no trade or occupation.	Employment to population ratio: 81.1% Labour force participation rate: 83.5% Total unemployment rate: 2.9% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 80.5% Old-age pension recipient: 3.2%
Cabo Verde Código Penal de Cabo Verde (2003)	The Penal Code contains no vagrancy offences. II. Special Part 47. The Criminal Code enshrined another system that could correspond to the ordering of values included in the Basic Law. Criminal offences have been eliminated where there is no legal good worthy of criminal protection or, if there is legal interest, if it does not show the need for criminal law intervention. From this point of view,	Employment to population ratio: 60.9% Labour force participation rate: 68.3% Total unemployment rate: 10.8% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 48.7% Old-age pension recipient: 55.7%

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL LAWS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAWS	EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, UNDP, 2016)
	acts such as mourning, strike, lock-out, adultery, homosexuality, vagrancy, begging, and those constituting mere crimes against religion or good manners did not naturally appear in the Penal Code, and by the same orders the number of crimes against the State, the number of crimes of attempt or of preparation, or the number of offences such as “suicide propaganda”, “offense against the legal person” (section 169), “outrage of foreign symbols” (section 266), possession of a regulated weapon without a license (section 295), infidelity.	
Cote d’Ivoire Code Penal, 1981 (1995) (unofficial translation from French)	Section 189 He who has neither a definite home nor a decent means of subsistence and who usually does not engage in any trade or profession shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to six months and may be punished for five years with prohibition of residence, or prohibition of the territory of the Republic, or prohibition to appear in certain places.	Employment to population ratio: 60.6% Labour force participation rate: 67.0% Total unemployment rate: 9.5% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 53.9% Old-age pension recipient: 7.7%
The Gambia Criminal Code 1934 (last amended 2014)	Section 167 The following persons: 3) Every suspected person or reputed thief who has no visible means of subsistence and cannot give a good account of himself; 4) Every person found wandering in or upon or near any premises or in any road or highway or any place adjacent thereto or in any public place at such time and under such circumstances as to lead to the conclusion that such person is there for an illegal or disorderly purpose; Shall be deemed to be a rogue and vagabond, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable for the first offence to imprisonment for three month and for every subsequent offence to imprisonment for one year.	Employment to population ratio: 54.0% Labour force participation rate: 77.3% Total unemployment rate: 30.1% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: N/A Old-age pension recipient: 10.8%
Ghana Criminal Code, 1960 (2003)	The Criminal Code contains no offence relating to vagrancy.	Employment to population ratio: 72.1% Labour force participation rate: 77.0% Total unemployment rate: 6.3% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 44.1% Old-age pension recipient: 7.6%
Guinea Penal Code, 1998	Section 272 Vagrants or “unauthorised persons” are those who have no fixed abode, no means of subsistence, and who ordinarily do not have a trade or profession.	Employment to population ratio: 80.9% Labour force participation rate: 82.3% Total unemployment rate: 1.8% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 72.5%

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL LAWS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAWS	EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, UNDP, 2016)
	<p>Section 273 All those who have been legally declared vagrants can be punished for this reason alone, for 3 to 6 months' imprisonment. However, there will be no conviction if the accused establishes that he was unable to obtain work because of his age, state of health or unemployment. The minor of 18 years guilty of vagrancy must be returned to his parents, be entrusted until his majority to an establishment empowered for this purpose. He cannot be pre-detained. His provisional reassignment is made by the Public Prosecutor.</p> <p>Section 274 Individuals declared vagrants by judgment may, if they are foreigners, be removed from the Territory of the Republic of Guinea by the Competent Authority. If requested by their Government, this measure may be taken even before the expiry of their sentence.</p> <p>Section 275 The vagrants born in Guinea may, after a judgment which has even become final, be claimed by the municipal council of their place of birth or guaranteed by a solvent citizen. If the Government accepts the complaint or approves the surety, the persons so claimed shall be returned by his orders or brought to the Region which shall have claimed them, or to that which shall be assigned to them for residence upon application by the guarantor.</p>	Old-age pension recipient: 9.8%
<p>Guinea-Bissau</p> <p>Codigo Penal 1993</p>	The Penal Code contains no vagrancy offences.	<p>Employment to population ratio: 67.2%</p> <p>Labour force participation rate: 72.7%</p> <p>Total unemployment rate: 7.6%</p> <p>Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 79.4%</p> <p>Old-age pension recipient: 6.2%</p>
<p>Liberia</p> <p>Penal Code 1978 (2006)</p>	The Penal Code contains no vagrancy offence, but has a narrow loitering offence.	<p>Employment to population ratio: 58.4%</p> <p>Labour force participation rate: 60.9%</p> <p>Total unemployment rate: 4.2%</p> <p>Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 89.0%</p> <p>Old-age pension recipient: N/A</p>
<p>Mali</p>	<p>Section 180 Work is a duty for all of Mali and to all residents in the territory. Vagabonds or people without profession are those who have no fixed abode, no livelihoods and that usually exercise no trade or profession.</p>	<p>Employment to population ratio: 60.6%</p> <p>Labour force participation rate: 66.2%</p> <p>Total unemployment rate: 8.5%</p>

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL LAWS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAWS	EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, UNDP, 2016)
Code Penal, 1961 (2001) (unofficial French translation)	<p>Section 181 The vagabonds or people without professions that were legally declared as such will, for this alone, be punished fifteen days to six months imprisonment. They may also, in case of recurrence, be banned for two years to five years.</p> <p>Section 182 Non-native persons in the Republic of Mali declared vagrants can be led by government orders outside the Republic. Vagrants born in Mali may, even after a judgment has become res judicata, be claimed by a decision of the vagrant's town or village council where they were born, or the vagrant may be claimed by a guarantee from a solvent citizen. If the court allows the claim or authorises the bond, then the individuals claimed or guaranteed will be, by government order, returned or taken to the town or village that has claimed them or they will be moved to the place assigned as a residence in the bond request.</p>	Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 80.0% Old-age pension recipient: 5.7%
Niger Penal Code 1961 (2003) (unofficial translation from French)	<p>Section 177 Vagrants are those who have no definite home, no means of subsistence and who ordinarily exercise neither trade nor profession.</p> <p>Section 178 Vagrants will be punished with imprisonment of three to six months. A prohibition on residence/visit will also be enforced.</p>	Employment to population ratio: 62.9% Labour force participation rate: 64.7% Total unemployment rate: 2.8% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 85.1% Old-age pension recipient: 6.1%
Nigeria Criminal Code Act, 1916 (1990)	<p>Section 250 The following persons: (4) every suspected person or reputed thief who has no visible means of subsistence and cannot give a good account of himself; (6) every person found wandering in or upon or near any premises or in any road or highway or any place adjacent thereto or in any public place at such time and under such circumstances as to lead to the conclusion that such person is there for an illegal or disorderly purpose; Shall be deemed to be a rogue and vagabond, and is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable on summary conviction for the first offence to imprisonment for three months, and for every subsequent offence to imprisonment for one year.</p>	Employment to population ratio: 53.1% Labour force participation rate: 56.3% Total unemployment rate: 5.8% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 72.3% Old-age pension recipient: N/A

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL LAWS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAWS	EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, UNDP, 2016)
Criminal Procedure Act (Chapter 80) (1990)	Section 10 (1) Any police officer may, without an order from a magistrate and without a warrant, arrest: (i) any person who has no ostensible means of subsistence and who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself.	
Senegal Code Penal 1965 (1999)(unofficial French translation)	Section 241 Vagrancy is a crime. Section 242 Vagrants or unconcerned people are those who have no certain domicile or means of subsistence, and who usually do not practice a trade or profession. Section 243 Vagrants or people without acknowledgment who have been legally declared as, shall be punished by one month to three months' imprisonment for this act alone. Section 244 Persons declared vagrants by judgment may, if they are foreigners, be taken by Government orders out of the territory of the Republic. If so requested by their Government, such action may be taken even before the expiry of their sentence.	Employment to population ratio: 51.7% Labour force participation rate: 57.1% Total unemployment rate: 9.3% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 63.8% Old-age pension recipient: 23.5%
Sierra Leone Public Order Act 1965	Section 7 - Idle and disorderly persons Any person loitering in or about any stable house or building, or under any piazza, or in the open air, and not having any visible means of subsistence, and not giving a good account of himself, shall be deemed an idle and disorderly person, and shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to imprisonment for any period, not exceeding one month.	Employment to population ratio: 64.5% Labour force participation rate: 66.8% Total unemployment rate: 3.4% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 81.4% Old-age pension recipient: 0.9%
Togo Penal Code 1980 (2000) (unofficial French translation)	Section 185 Those who have neither a certain domicile nor means of subsistence, and who habitually exercise neither trade nor profession, and who devote themselves to vagrancy, shall be punished by one to twenty days' labor. The court may also order them to be placed in a reception, guidance or care facility for a period of three months, which may be extended for the purpose of facilitating their social and professional reintegration.	Employment to population ratio: 74.6% Labour force participation rate: 80.9% Total unemployment rate: 7.7% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 65.7% Old-age pension recipient: 10.9%

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL LAWS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAWS	EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, UNDP, 2016)
Central Africa		
Burundi Penal Code 1981 (2009)	Burundi's 1981 Penal Code contained offences related to vagrancy and begging, but these do not exist in the 2009 Penal Code.	Employment to population ratio: 82.4% Labour force participation rate: 83.7% Total unemployment rate: 1.5% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 93.5% Old-age pension recipient: 4.0%
Cameroun Code Penal, 1967 (2016) (unofficial translation from French)	Section 247 (1) Anyone found in a public place who cannot confirm a fixed abode or means of subsistence is a vagrant and shall be punished with imprisonment of 6 months to 2 years.	Employment to population ratio: 72.5% Labour force participation rate: 76.0% Total unemployment rate: 4.6% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 48.1% Old-age pension recipient: 12.5%
Central African Republic (CAR) Code Penal 2010	No vagrancy offences in the Penal Code.	Employment to population ratio: 72.1% Labour force participation rate: 78.0% Total unemployment rate: 7.6% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 81.3% Old-age pension recipient: N/A
Chad Penal Code 1967 (1996) (unofficial translation from French)	Section 164 Vagrants are those who have neither a certain domicile nor means of subsistence and who do not ordinarily exercise any trade or profession. Vagrants are considered to be all persons who, whether or not they have a certain place of domicile, usually obtain their subsistence only by practicing or facilitating the practice of illegal gambling on the highway. Section 165 Vagrancy is punishable by fifteen days to six months' imprisonment. Section 166 Individuals declared vagrants by judgment may, if they are foreigners, be expelled from the territory of the Republic. Section 171	Employment to population ratio: 67.6% Labour force participation rate: 71.6% Total unemployment rate: 5.6% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 67.0% Old-age pension recipient: 1.6%

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL LAWS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAWS	EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, UNDP, 2016)
	Every beggar or vagabond, who shall be found to bear one or more effects of value exceeding 10,000 francs and which does not justify where it comes from, shall be punished with the penalty in Section 169.	
Congo, DRC Decree on vagrancy and begging of 23 May 1896 (unofficial translation from French)	The King Sovereign Decree, May 23, 1896, concerning vagrancy and begging Section 1 Anyone found in a state of vagrancy or begging will be arrested and brought before the competent court. Section 2 The court shall, as far as possible, ascertain the identity, age, physical condition, mental state and lifestyle of the individuals brought to justice for the conduct of vagrancy or begging. Section 3 The tribunal shall place at the disposal of the government, for no more than seven years, those individuals who exploit charity as beggars by profession, and those who, by idleness, drunkenness or disorder of morals, live in the usual state of vagrancy. Section 4 Also made available to the government for a period not exceeding one year, are individuals found in a state of vagrancy or begging, without any of the circumstances mentioned in the previous article. Section 5 Vagrants placed at the disposal of the government may either be interned in one of the institutions referred to in section 6, or may be released on the conditions of residence and on any other conditions fixed by the administrative authority. The Governor-General may at any time escort to the border non-Congolese individuals placed at the disposal of the government. Section 6 The establishment will be provided with “houses or workshops” where vagrants placed at the disposal of the Government will be interned. Validly interned individuals will be required to perform the work prescribed in the establishment.	Employment to population ratio: 68.4% Labour force participation rate: 71.1% Total unemployment rate: 3.8% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 85.3% Old-age pension recipient: 15.0%

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	<p>The Governor-General decides on the internal regime and discipline of the workshops and sets out the various categories in which the recluses will be classified according to their age, aptitudes, antecedents and degree of morality.</p> <p>Young vagabonds will remain, during the period of their internment, separated from older individuals.</p>	
<p>Congo, Republic of</p> <p>Code Penal 2001 (unofficial translation from French)</p>	<p>Section 269 Vagrancy is an offence.</p> <p>Section 270 Vagrants or unaccompanied persons are those who have neither a certain domicile nor means of subsistence, and who habitually exercise neither trade nor profession.</p> <p>Section 271 Vagrants or persons without acknowledgment who have been legally declared as such, shall be, for this sole fact punished by six months' imprisonment, shall be returned, after having undergone their police supervision for at least five and ten years at the most.</p> <p>Section 272 Individuals who have been declared vagrants by judgment, may, if they are foreigners, be taken by the Government's orders out of the territory of the Republic.</p> <p>Section 273 Vagrants born in France may, after a judgment which has become final, be claimed by deliberation of the municipal council of the commune where they are born or guaranteed by a solvent citizen. If the Government agrees to the bond, the persons so requested or bonded shall, by his orders, be sent back or taken to the municipality which has claimed them, or to that which will be assigned to them for residence, upon the request of the guarantor.</p>	<p>Employment to population ratio: 64.8%</p> <p>Labour force participation rate: 69.8%</p> <p>Total unemployment rate: 7.2%</p> <p>Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 46.3%</p> <p>Old-age pension recipient: 22.1%</p>
<p>Equatorial Guinea</p> <p>Penal Code 1963</p>	<p>The Penal Code contains no vagrancy offences.</p>	

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL LAWS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAWS	EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, UNDP, 2016)
Gabon Code Penal 1963 (1993) (unofficial translation from French)	Section 196 Any valid person who cannot provide proof of any means of subsistence or of a certain place of residence, and who voluntarily does not ordinarily exercise any trade or profession, is in a state of vagrancy and is liable to the term of imprisonment for one to six months.	Employment to population ratio: 38.8% Labour force participation rate: 48.8% Total unemployment rate: 20.5% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 17.7% Old-age pension recipient: 38.8%
São Tomé and Príncipe Codigo Penal 2012	The Penal Code contains no vagrancy offences.	Employment to population ratio: 52.1% Labour force participation rate: 60.5% Total unemployment rate: 14.0% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: N/A Old-age pension recipient: 41.8
East Africa		
Comoros Penal code 1981 (1995) (unofficial translation from French)	Section 240 Vagrants or “unauthorised persons” are those who have no fixed abode, no means of subsistence, and who ordinarily do not have a trade or profession. Section 241 All those who have been legally declared vagrants can be punished for this reason alone, for 3 to 6 months’ imprisonment. Section 242 Individuals declared vagrants by judgment may, if they are foreigners, be removed from the Territory of the Republic of Guinea by the Competent Authority. If requested by their Government, this measure may be taken even before the expiry of their sentence.	Employment to population ratio: 46.2% Labour force participation rate: 57.4% Total unemployment rate: 19.6% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 25.3% Old-age pension recipient: N/A
Djibouti	No vagrancy offences.	Employment to population ratio: 24.1% Labour force participation rate: 52.3% Total unemployment rate: 53.9% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: N/A Old-age pension recipient: 12.0%
Eritrea	Section 207 A person who:	Employment to population ratio: 76.9%

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL LAWS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAWS	EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, UNDP, 2016)
Penal Code 2015 (unofficial translation)	(a) has no fixed abode or occupation and no regular or visible means of support; (b) being able-bodied, habitually and of set purpose leads a life of idleness or disorderly behavior, or lives by one's wits or by begging, refusing to take honest, paid work which that person is capable of doing; and (c) thereby constitutes a threat to law and order, Is guilty of vagrancy, a Class 2 petty offence, punishable with a definite term of imprisonment of not less than 1 month and not more than 6 months, or a fine of 5,001 – 20,000 Nakfas, to be set in intervals of 1,000 Nakfas.	Labour force participation rate: 83.9% Total unemployment rate: 8.4% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 69.0% Old-age pension recipient: N/A
Ethiopia Criminal Code 2004 (repealing Penal Code 1957)	Section 477 - Dangerous Vagrancy (1) Whoever, having no fixed abode or occupation and no regular or visible means of support, and being able-bodied, habitually and of set purpose leads a life of vagrancy or disorderly behaviour, or lives by his wits thereby constituting a threat to public security, is punishable with compulsory labour with restriction of personal liberty (section 104), or with simple imprisonment not exceeding six months.	Employment to population ratio: 78.4% Labour force participation rate: 83.0% Total unemployment rate: 5.5% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 75.3% Old-age pension recipient: 9.0%
Kenya Criminal Procedure Code, 1930 (revised 2015)	Kenya had a Vagrancy Act of 1930, which was repealed in 1997. Kenya also had a rogue and vagabond offence in its Penal Code, which was repealed in 2003. Section 29 Arrest by police officer without warrant A police officer may, without an order from a magistrate and without a warrant, arrest: (g) any person whom he finds in a street or public place during the hours of darkness and whom he suspects upon reasonable grounds of being there for an illegal or disorderly purpose, or who is unable to give a satisfactory account of himself.	Employment to population ratio: 60.9% Labour force participation rate: 67.1% Total unemployment rate: 9.2% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: N/A Old-age pension recipient: 7.9%
Madagascar Code Penal 1962 (2005) (unofficial translation from French)	Section 269 Vagrancy is a crime. Section 270 Vagrants or unconcerned people are those who have no definite home or means of subsistence and who usually do not practice a trade or profession. Persons who are unaccompanied are considered to be persons who, whether or not they have a certain place of domicile, usually derive their livelihood only from practicing or facilitating the practice of illicit gambling on the highway. Section 271	Employment to population ratio: 84.6% Labour force participation rate: 86.4% Total unemployment rate: 2.2% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 90.0% Old-age pension recipient: 4.6%

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL LAWS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAWS	EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, UNDP, 2016)
	<p>Vagrants or unconvicted persons who have been legally declared as such will be punished by three to six months' imprisonment for this act alone.</p> <p>Section 272 Individuals who have been declared vagrants by judgment may, if they are foreigners, be led by the Government to leave the territory of the Republic.</p> <p>Section 273 The vagabonds born in Madagascar may, after a judgment even become final, be claimed by the municipal council of the commune where they were born, or endorsed by a solvent citizen. If the Government accepts the complaint or approves the surety, the persons so demanded or bonded shall, by his orders, be sent back or brought into the commune which has claimed them, or in that which will be assigned to them for residence, at the request of the guarantor.</p>	
<p>Mauritius</p> <p>Criminal Code (Supplementary), 1870 (2008)</p>	<p>Section 26 - Idle and disorderly person (1) Every person shall be deemed an idle and disorderly person who: (d) wanders abroad and lodges in any outhouse or shed or in any deserted or unoccupied building, or in any mill, sugar or other works, watch house, trash house, or other buildings, or within any field, pasture or enclosure, not having any visible means of subsistence, and not giving a good account of himself and satisfactory explanation for his presence in any such place. (3) Every person who is an idle and disorderly person shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50,000 rupees and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, and where he is again convicted as an idle and disorderly person within 12 months of a conviction for any offence under this section or section 28, he shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50,000 rupees and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year. [Amended 36/08] [Amended 29/90; 5/99]</p>	<p>Employment to population ratio: 55.8% Labour force participation rate: 60.5% Total unemployment rate: 7.9% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 6.1% Old-age pension recipient: 100.0%</p>
<p>Rwanda</p> <p>Penal Code 1977(2012) (official Rwanda Gazette translation)</p>	<p>Section 687 Vagrancy means behaviour of a person who has no fixed abode and has no regular occupation or profession, in the way that it impairs public order.</p> <p>Section 688</p>	<p>Employment to population ratio: 82.9% Labour force participation rate: 84.9% Total unemployment rate: 2.4% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 82.1% Old-age pension recipient: 4.7%</p>

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL LAWS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAWS	EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, UNDP, 2016)
	Any person who commits vagrancy shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of two (2) months but less than six (6) months and a fine of ten thousand (10,000) to one hundred thousand (100,000) Rwandan francs, or one of these penalties.	
Seychelles Penal Code, 1955 (amended 2012)	Section 173 - Idle and disorderly persons The following persons: (f) every person found in a public place wandering or placing himself so as to cause an obstruction, Shall be deemed idle and disorderly persons, and shall be liable to imprisonment for one year or to a fine not exceeding Rs.1,000 or to both. Section 174 – Rogues and vagabonds The following persons: (c) every suspected person or reputed thief who has no visible means of subsistence and cannot give a good account of himself; (d) every person found in or upon or near any premises or in any road or highway or any place adjacent thereto or in any public place at such time and under such circumstances as to lead to the conclusion that such person is there for an illegal or disorderly purpose, Shall be deemed to be a rogue and vagabond, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable for the first offence to imprisonment for three months, and for every subsequent offence to imprisonment for one year both.	Employment to population ratio: N/A Labour force participation rate: N/A Total unemployment rate: N/A Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: N/A Old-age pension recipient: 100.0%
Somalia and Somaliland Penal Code 1962 (the Penal Code applies to Somaliland and the majority of Somalia, central, south, and Putland in the north)	No vagrancy offences in the Penal Code.	(Somalia) Employment to population ratio: 50.2% Labour force participation rate: 54.3% Total unemployment rate: 7.5% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 76.7% Old-age pension recipient: N/A
South Sudan	Section 378 - Idle Person	Employment to population ratio: N/A

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL LAWS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAWS	EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, UNDP, 2016)
Penal Code Act 2008	<p>(1) The term “idle person” means:</p> <p>(a) any person who being able wholly or in part to maintain himself or herself or his or her family wilfully neglects or refuses to do so;</p> <p>(b) any person who wanders about or places himself or herself in any street or public place to beg or cause or encourages children to do so unless from age or infirmity he or she is unable to earn his or her living; and</p> <p>(c) any person who has no settled home and has no ostensible means of subsistence and cannot give a satisfactory account of himself or herself.</p> <p>(2) Whoever conducts himself or herself as and idle person commits an offence, and upon conviction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or with a fine or with both.</p> <p>Explanation - In order to convict a person under paragraph (c) all the things mentioned must be proved. A nomad cannot be convicted because he or she has no settled home if he or she has either apparent means of subsistence or gives a satisfactory account of himself or herself.</p>	<p>Labour force participation rate: 73.2%</p> <p>Total unemployment rate: N/A</p> <p>Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: N/A</p> <p>Old-age pension recipient: N/A</p>
<p>Sudan</p> <p>Penal Code 1994</p>	No vagrancy offences in the Penal Code.	<p>Employment to population ratio: 41.6%</p> <p>Labour force participation rate: 48.1%</p> <p>Total unemployment rate: 13.6%</p> <p>Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 27.6%</p> <p>Old-age pension recipient: 4.6%</p>

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL LAWS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAWS	EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, UNDP, 2016)
<p>Tanzania</p> <p>Penal Code 1930 (1981)</p> <p>Criminal Procedure Act 1985 (2008)</p>	<p>Section 177 - Rogues and vagabonds</p> <p>The following persons:</p> <p>(3) every suspected person or reputed thief who has no visible means of subsistence and cannot give a good account of himself;</p> <p>(4) every person found in or upon or near any premises or in any road or highway or any place adjacent thereto or in any public place at such time and under such circumstances as to lead to the conclusion that such person is therefore an illegal or disorderly purpose;</p> <p>Shall be deemed to be a rogue and vagabond, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable for the first offence to imprisonment for three months, and for every subsequent offence to imprisonment for one year.</p> <p>Criminal Procedure Act</p> <p>Arrest of vagabonds, habitual robbers, etc.</p> <p>Section 28</p> <p>Any officer in charge of a police station may in like manner arrest or cause to be arrested:</p> <p>(b) any person within the limits of such station who has no ostensible means of subsistence or who cannot give satisfactory account of himself.</p>	<p>Employment to population ratio: 76.0%</p> <p>Labour force participation rate: 78.6%</p> <p>Total unemployment rate: 3.2%</p> <p>Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 72.6%</p> <p>Old-age pension recipient: 3.2%</p>
<p>Uganda</p> <p>Penal Code Act 1950 (consolidated 2000)</p> <p>The Criminal Procedure Code Act 1950 (2000)</p>	<p>Section 168 - Rogues and vagabonds</p> <p>(1) Every:</p> <p>(c) suspected person or reputed thief who has no visible means of subsistence and cannot give a good account of himself or herself; and</p> <p>(d) person found wandering in or upon or near any premises or in any road or highway or any place adjacent thereto or in any public place at such time and under such circumstances as to lead to the conclusion that such person is there for an illegal or disorderly purpose,</p> <p>Shall be deemed to be a rogue and vagabond, and commits a misdemeanour and is liable for the first offence to imprisonment for six months, and for every subsequent offence to imprisonment for one year.</p> <p>Section 11 - Arrest of vagabonds, habitual robbers, etc.</p> <p>Any officer in charge of a police station may in like manner arrest or cause to be arrested:</p> <p>(b) any person within the limits of that station who has no ostensible means of subsistence or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself or herself.</p>	<p>Employment to population ratio: 81.9%</p> <p>Labour force participation rate: 85.0%</p> <p>Total unemployment rate: 3.6%</p> <p>Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 60.6%</p> <p>Old-age pension recipient: 6.6%</p>
Southern Africa		

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL LAWS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAWS	EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, UNDP, 2016)
Angola Penal Code (1886) (unofficial translation from Portuguese)	Section 256 Anyone who does not have a fixed abode that is his/her home, who does not have any means of subsistence, nor a regular occupation or craft, nor any other means of making a living, without the necessity to provide evidence of force majeure that justifies such circumstances, shall be brought to trial by the competent authorities and declared a vagrant, and punished by means of correctional imprisonment for up to six months, and shall be handed over to the Government, which shall provide him/her work for as long as deemed fit.	Employment to population ratio: 63.2% Labour force participation rate: 68.4% Total unemployment rate: 7.6% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 49.9% Old-age pension recipient: 14.5%
Botswana Penal Code 1964 (amended 2005)	Section 182 - Rogues and vagabonds A person who: (b) is a suspected person or reputed thief who has no visible means of subsistence and cannot give a good account of himself; and (c) is found in or about any premises or in any road or highway or any place adjacent thereto or in any public place, for any unlawful purpose, Shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on a first conviction thereof to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months and on a second or subsequent conviction thereof to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.	Employment to population ratio: 63.0% Labour force participation rate: 77.4% Total unemployment rate: 18.6% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 26.3% Old-age pension recipient: 100.0%
Lesotho Penal Code Act, 2010 (Act 6 of 2012)	No vagrancy offences in the Penal Code.	Employment to population ratio: 48.1% Labour force participation rate: 66.4% Total unemployment rate: 27.5% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 64.6% Old-age pension recipient: 100.0%
Malawi Penal Code, 1929 (revised 2011)	Section 184 - Rogues and vagabonds (1) The following persons: (b) every suspected person or reputed thief who has no visible means of subsistence and cannot give a good account of himself; (c) every person found in or upon or near any premises or in any road or highway or any place adjacent thereto or in any public place at such time and under such circumstances as to lead to the conclusion that such person is there for an illegal or disorderly purpose [this section was declared unconstitutional by the High Court in 2017]; Shall be deemed to be a rogue and vagabond, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and shall be liable for the first offence to imprisonment for six months, and for every subsequent offence to imprisonment for eighteen months.	Employment to population ratio: 75.5% Labour force participation rate: 81.0% Total unemployment rate: 6.7% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 87.6% Old-age pension recipient: 4.1%

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL LAWS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAWS	EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, UNDP, 2016)
Criminal Procedure and Evidence Code 1968 (2010)	<p>Section 29 - Arrest of vagabonds, habitual robbers, etc. Any police officer may without an order from a magistrate and without a warrant, arrest or cause to be arrested: (b) any person within the limits of such station who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself.</p> <p>Section 44 - Security for good behaviour from vagrants and suspected persons Where a Resident Magistrate or a magistrate of the first or second grade receives information: (b) that there is a person who has no visible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, such magistrate may, in the manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding one (1) year, as the magistrate thinks fit to fix..</p>	
Mozambique Codigo Penal 2015	No vagrancy offences in the Penal Code.	Employment to population ratio: 61.5% Labour force participation rate: 79.1% Total unemployment rate: 22.3% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 90.9% Old-age pension recipient: 17.3%
Namibia Law No. 25 of 1920	<p>Section 1 Any person found wandering abroad and having no visible lawful means, or insufficient lawful means of support, who, being thereunto required by any magistrate, police officer, police constable, superintendent of native location, or owner or occupier of land, or who having been duly summoned for such purpose, or brought before a magistrate in pursuance of this Proclamation shall not give a good and satisfactory account of himself, shall be deemed and taken to be an idle and disorderly person, and on conviction thereof before any Magistrate's Court shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, and with or without spare diet, and with or without solitary confinement or either of them, for any period not exceeding three months.</p>	Employment to population ratio: 44.2% Labour force participation rate: 59.3% Total unemployment rate: 25.5% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 31.2% Old-age pension recipient: 98.4%
South Africa	No vagrancy offences.	Employment to population ratio: 39.7% Labour force participation rate: 53.0% Total unemployment rate: 25.1% Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 16.6% Old-age pension recipient: 92.6%

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL LAWS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAWS	EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, UNDP, 2016)
<p>Swaziland</p> <p>Crimes Act of 1889</p>	<p>No vagrancy offences.</p>	<p>Employment to population ratio: 38.6%</p> <p>Labour force participation rate: 51.8%</p> <p>Total unemployment rate: 25.6%</p> <p>Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 22.9%</p> <p>Old-age pension recipient: 86.0%</p>
<p>Zambia</p> <p>Penal Code Act 1930 (amended 2005)</p> <p>Criminal Procedure Code Act 1934 (1997)</p>	<p>Section 181 - Rogues and vagabonds</p> <p>The following persons:</p> <p>(c) every suspected person or reputed thief who has no visible means of subsistence and cannot give a good account of himself; and</p> <p>(d) every person found wandering in or upon or near any premises or in any road or highway or any place adjacent thereto or in any public place at such time and under such circumstances as to lead to the conclusion that such person is there for an illegal or disorderly purpose;</p> <p>Shall be deemed to be a rogue and vagabond, and are guilty of a misdemeanour and are liable for the first offence to imprisonment for three months, and for every subsequent offence to imprisonment for one year.</p> <p>Section 27 - Arrest of vagabonds, habitual robbers, etc.</p> <p>Any officer in charge of a police station may, in like manner, arrest or cause to be arrested:</p> <p>(b) any person, within the limits of such station, who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself.</p>	<p>Employment to population ratio: 67.3%</p> <p>Labour force participation rate: 75.3%</p> <p>Total unemployment rate: 10.7%</p> <p>Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 78.4%</p> <p>Old-age pension recipient: 7.7%</p>
<p>Zimbabwe</p> <p>Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act, 2004 (amended 2008)</p>	<p>No vagrancy offence in the new Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act, 2004</p> <p>Section 270 - Person charged with trivial crime entitled to acquittal</p> <p>(1) Subject to this section, a person charged with a crime shall be entitled to be acquitted of the charge if the conduct constituting the crime is of a trivial nature.</p> <p>(2) In deciding whether a crime is of a sufficiently trivial nature to justify the acquittal of the person charged in terms of subsection (1), a court shall take into account the following factors in addition to any others that are relevant to the particular case:</p> <p>(a) the extent of any harm done by the commission of the crime to any person or to the community as a whole; and</p> <p>(b) the extent to which it appears, from the enactment which created the crime, that the lawmaker wished to prohibit conduct such as that perpetrated by the accused; and</p> <p>(c) whether or not an acquittal will encourage other persons to commit the crime concerned.</p>	<p>Employment to population ratio: 74.7%</p> <p>Labour force participation rate: 82.4%</p> <p>Total unemployment rate: 9.3%</p> <p>Working poor at \$3.10 PPP/day: 82.9%</p> <p>Old-age pension recipient: 6.2%</p>

COUNTRY	CRIMINAL LAWS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAWS	EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, UNDP, 2016)
	<p>(3) Where a crime is by its nature trivial, that is, where the conduct prohibited by the enactment concerned does little harm either to individual persons or to the community as a whole, a court shall not acquit a person charged with such a crime in terms of this section unless the conduct of the person charged is of a trivial nature in relation to the most serious conduct prohibited by the particular provision of the enactment concerned.</p>	

Original Penal Codes, untranslated	
Algeria	<p>Article 196 Est coupable de vagabondage et puni de l'emprisonnement d'un (1) à six (6) mois, quiconque, n'ayant ni domicile certain, ni moyens de subsistance, n'exerce habituellement ni métier, ni profession bien qu'étant apte au travail et qui ne justifie pas avoir sollicité du travail ou qui a refusé le travail rémunéré qui lui était offert.</p> <p>Article 196 bis. (Nouveau) Pour les infractions prévues aux articles 195 et 196 susvisés, les mineurs de moins de 18 ans ne peuvent faire l'objet que de mesures de protection et de rééducation.</p>
Angola	<p>Artigo 256 O Aquele que não tein lomicilio certo em que habite, nem meios de subsistència, nem exercita habitual mente alguma profissãõ ou officio, ou outro mnister em que ganhe sua vida, não provando necessidade de fôrça maior, que o justifique, de se achar nestas circunstâncias, será competentemente julgado e declarado vadio, e punido com prisãõ correccional ate seis meses, e entregue à disposiçãõ do govêrno, para lhe fornecer trabalho pelo tempo que parecer conveniente.</p>
Burkina Faso	<p>Article 246 Est coupable de vagabondage et puni d'un emprisonnement de deux à six mois, quiconque, trouvé dans un lieu public, ne peut justifier d'un domicile certain, ni de moyens de subsistances et n'exerce ni métier ni profession.</p>
Cameroon	<p>Article 247 - Vagabondage (1) Est vagabond et puni d'un emprisonnement de six mois a deux ans, celui qui, ayant été trouvé dans un lieu public, ne justifie ni d; un domicile certain, ni de moyens de subsistance. (2) Les peines prévues à l'alinéa 1 ci-dessus sont doublées : a- Si le vagabond est trouvé porteur d'armes ou muni d'un instrument propre à commettre un infraction ; b- Si le vagabond a exercé ou tente d'exercer quelques actes de violences que ce soit envers les personnes (3) En outre, les mesures prévues par l'article 42 du présent Code sont obligatoirement prononcées.</p>
Chad	<p>Paragraphe 1 : Du vagabondage Article 164 Les vagabonds sont ceux qui n'ont ni domicile certain, ni moyens de subsistance et qui n'exercent habituellement ni métier, ni profession. Sont considérés comme vagabonds tous les individus qui, soit qu'ils aient ou non un domicile certain, ne tirent habituellement leur subsistance que du fait de pratiquer ou de faciliter sur la voie publique l'exercice de jeux illicites. Article 165 Le vagabondage est puni de quinze jours à six mois emprisonnement. Article 166 Les individus déclarés vagabonds par jugement pourront, s'ils sont étrangers, être expulsés du territoire de la République. Article 171</p>

	<p>Tout mendiant ou vagabond, qui sera trouvé porteur d'un ou de plusieurs effets d'une valeur supérieure à 10 000 francs et qui ne justifiera point d'□ où ils lui proviennent, sera puni de la peine portée en l'article 169.</p>
Congo, Rep. de	<p>Article 269 Le vagabondage est un délit.</p> <p>Article 270 Les vagabonds ou gens sans aveu, sont ceux qui n'ont ni domicile certain, ni moyens de subsistance et qui n'exercent habituellement ni métier, ni profession. (Alinéa 2 abrogé par D.L. 30/10/1935 — AGO prom. 26/11/35 JOAEF 35 p. 1032). 33(2)3</p> <p>Article 271 - Les vagabonds ou gens sans aveu qui auront été légalement déclarés tels, seront, pour ce seul fait, punis de trois à six mois d'emprisonnement, ils seront renvoyés, après avoir subi leur peine, sous la surveillance de la haute police, pendant cinq au mois et dix ans au plus. Alinéa 2 — 3 — 4 abrogés par D.L 30/10/1935 — AGG 26/11/1935 JOAEF 35 p. 1032. (1)</p> <p>Article 272 Les individus déclarés vagabonds par jugement, pourront, s'ils sont étrangers, être conduits, par les ordres du gouvernement, hors du territoire du Royaume (de la République)</p>
Cote d'Ivoire	<p>Article 189 nouveau. Est puni d'une peine de trois à six mois d'emprisonnement et peut être frappé, pendant cinq ans, d'interdiction de séjour, ou d'interdiction du territoire de la République, ou d'interdiction de paraître en certains lieux, celui qui n'a ni domicile certain, ni moyens de subsistance avouables et qui n'exerce habituellement ni métier, ni profession.</p>
Gabon	<p>Article 196 Toute personne valide qui ne peut justifier d'aucun moyen de subsistance, ni d'un domicile certain, et qui, volontairement, n'exerce habituellement ni métier, ni profession, se trouve en état de vagabondage et est passible à ce titre d'un emprisonnement de un à six mois.</p>
Guinea	<p>Article 272 Les vagabonds ou gens sans aveu sont ceux qui n'ont ni domicile certain ni moyens de subsistance et qui n'exercent habituellement ni métier ni profession.</p> <p>Article 273 Tous ceux qui auront été légalement déclarés vagabonds seront pour ce seul fait punis de 3 à 6 mois d'emprisonnement. Cependant, il n'y aura pas de condamnation si le prévenu établit qu'il a été dans l'impossibilité de se procurer du travail par suite de son âge, de son état de santé ou du chômage. Le mineur de 18 ans coupable de vagabondage doit être rendu à ses</p>

	<p>parents, soit confié jusqu'à sa majorité à un établissement habilité à cet effet. Il ne peut être préventivement incarcéré. Son reclassement provisoire est fait par le Procureur de la République.</p> <p>Article 274 Les individus déclarés vagabonds par jugement pourront, s'ils sont étrangers, être reconduits hors du Territoire de la République de Guinée par l'Autorité compétente. S'ils sont réclamés par leur Gouvernement, cette mesure pourra intervenir même avant l'expiration de leur peine.</p> <p>Article 275 Les vagabonds nés en Guinée pourront, après un jugement même passé en force de chose jugée, être réclamés par délibération du Conseil communal de leur lieu de naissance, ou cautionnés par un citoyen solvable. Si le Gouvernement accueille la réclamation ou agréé la caution, les individus ainsi réclamés seront, par ses ordres, renvoyés ou conduits dans la Région qui les aura réclamés ou dans celle qui leur sera assignée pour résidence sur demande de la caution.</p>
Madagascar	<p>Article 269 Le vagabondage est un délit.</p> <p>Article 270 Les vagabonds ou gens sans aveu sont ceux qui n'ont ni domicile certain, ni moyens de subsistance et qui n'exercent habituellement ni métier ou profession. Sont considérés comme gens sans aveu tous les individus qui, soit qu'ils aient ou non un domicile certain ne tirent habituellement leur subsistance que du fait de pratiquer ou de faciliter sur la voie publique l'exercice des jeux illicites.</p> <p>Article 271 Les vagabonds ou gens sans aveu qui auront été légalement déclarés tels seront, pour ce seul fait, punis de trois à six mois d'emprisonnement.</p> <p>Article 272 Les individus déclarés vagabonds par jugement pourront, s'ils sont étrangers, être conduits, par les ordres du Gouvernement, hors du territoire de la République.</p> <p>Article 273 Les vagabonds nés à Madagascar pourront, après un jugement même passé en force de chose jugée, être réclamés par délibération du conseil municipal de la commune où ils sont nés, ou cautionnés par un citoyen solvable.</p>

	<p>Si le Gouvernement accueille la réclamation ou agrée la caution, les individus ainsi réclamés ou cautionnés seront, par ses ordres, renvoyés ou conduits dans la commune qui les aura réclamés, ou dans celle qui leur sera assignée pour résidence, sur la demande de la caution.</p>
Mali	<p>Article 180 Le travail est un devoir pour tout malien et pour toute personne résidant sur le territoire national. Les vagabonds ou gens sans aveux sont ceux qui n'ont ni domicile certain, ni moyens de subsistance et qui n'exercent habituellement ni métier ni profession.</p> <p>Article 181 Les vagabonds ou gens sans aveux qui auront été légalement déclarés tels seront, pour ce seul fait, punis de quinze jours à six mois d'emprisonnement. Ils pourront en outre, en cas de récidive, être interdits de séjour pendant deux ans au moins et cinq ans au plus.</p> <p>Article 182 Les individus non originaires de la République du Mali déclarés vagabonds peuvent être conduits par les ordres du gouvernement hors de la République. Les vagabonds nés au Mali pourront, même après un jugement passé en force de chose jugée, être réclamés par délibération du conseil de la commune ou du village où ils sont nés ou cautionnés par un citoyen solvable. Si le tribunal accueille la réclamation ou agrée la caution, les individus ainsi réclamés ou cautionnés seront par les ordres du gouvernement renvoyés ou conduits dans la commune ou le village qui les aura réclamés ou dans telle autre localité qui leur sera assignée comme résidence à la demande de la caution.</p>
Mauritania	<p>Article 250 Le vagabondage est un délit.</p> <p>Article 251 Les vagabonds sont ceux qui n'ont ni domicile certain ni moyen de subsistance, et qui n'exercent habituellement ni métier ni profession. Sont considérés comme des vagabonds, les mineurs de dix-huit ans qui ont, sans cause légitime, quitté, soit le domicile de leurs parents ou tuteurs, soit les lieux où ils étaient placés par ceux à l'autorité desquels ils étaient soumis ou confiés, ou qui ont été trouvés soit errant, soit tirant leurs ressources de la débauche ou de métiers prohibés.</p> <p>Article 252 Les vagabonds qui auront été légalement déclarés tels seront pour ce seul fait punis de trois à six mois d'emprisonnement. Ils seront, après avoir subi leur peine, interdits de séjour pendant cinq ans au moins et dix ans au plus. Néanmoins, les vagabonds âgés de moins de seize ans ne pourront être condamnés à la peine d'un emprisonnement mais, sur la preuve des faits de vagabondage, ils seront interdits de séjour jusqu'à l'âge de vingt ans accomplis.</p> <p>Article 253</p>

	Les individus déclarés vagabonds par jugement pourront, s'ils sont étrangers, être conduits par les ordres du gouvernement hors du territoire de la République.
Morocco	Article 329 Est coupable de vagabondage et puni de l'emprisonnement d'un à six mois quiconque, n'ayant ni domicile certain, ni moyens de subsistance, n'exerce habituellement ni métier, ni profession bien qu'étant apte au travail et qui ne justifie pas avoir sollicité du travail ou qui a refusé le travail rémunéré qui lui était offert.
Niger	Article 177 Les vagabonds sont ceux qui n'ont ni domicile certain, ni moyen de subsistance et qui n'exercent habituellement ni métier, ni profession. Article 178 Les vagabonds seront punis d'un emprisonnement de trois à six mois. L'interdiction de séjour sera en outre prononcée.
Senegal	Article 241 Le vagabondage est un délit. Article 242 Les vagabonds ou gens sans aveu sont ceux qui n'ont ni domicile certain, ni moyens de subsistance, et qui n'exercent habituellement ni métier, ni profession. Article 243 Les vagabonds ou gens sans aveu qui auront été légalement déclarés tels seront, pour ce seul fait, punis d'un mois à trois mois d'emprisonnement. Article 244 Les individus déclarés vagabonds par jugement pourront, s'ils sont étrangers, être conduits, par les ordres du Gouvernement, hors du territoire de la République. S'ils sont réclamés par leur Gouvernement, cette mesure pourra intervenir même avant l'expiration de leur peine.
Togo Code Pénal du Togo	Article 185 Ceux qui n'ont ni domicile certain, ni moyens de subsistance et qui n'exercent habituellement ni métier ni profession et s'adonnent au vagabondage seront puni d'une à vingt journées de travail pénal. Le tribunal pourra en outre ordonner leur placement dans un établissement d'accueil, d'orientation ou de soins pendant une durée de trois mois, qui pourra être prorogée dans le but de faciliter leur réinsertion socio-professionnelle. Article 186 Les étrangers trouvés en état de vagabondage seront à l'issue de leur peine expulsés du territoire national. Ils seront exemptés de peine si leur rapatriement est opéré sans retard par les autorités diplomatiques ou consulaires dont ils relèvent.

