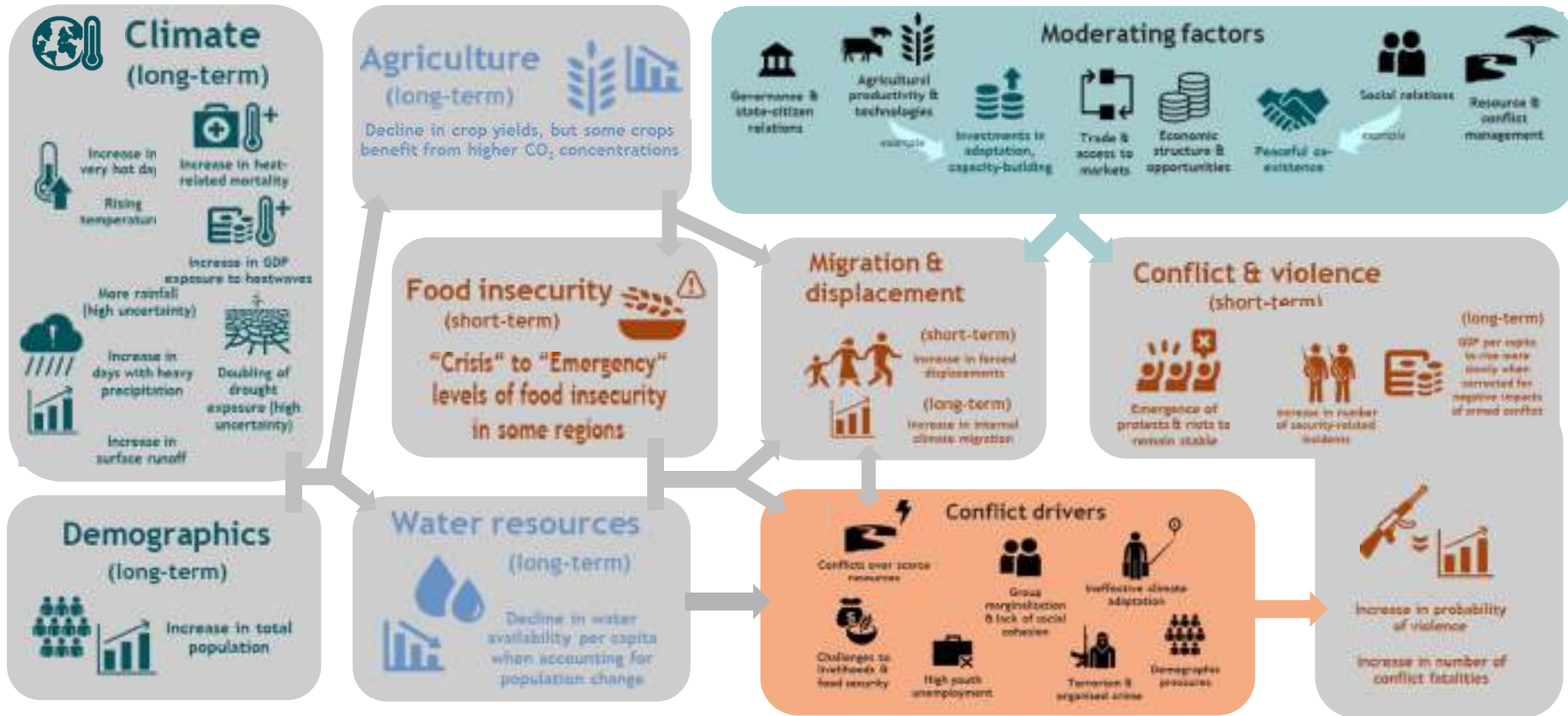


Reunion des Fonctionnaires de Haut Niveau Processus de Rabat

Rabat, le 1 Février 2024



Interplay of risks in the Sahel



Sahel civilians killed in violent attacks

Each **point** = violent event with at least 1 civilian killed

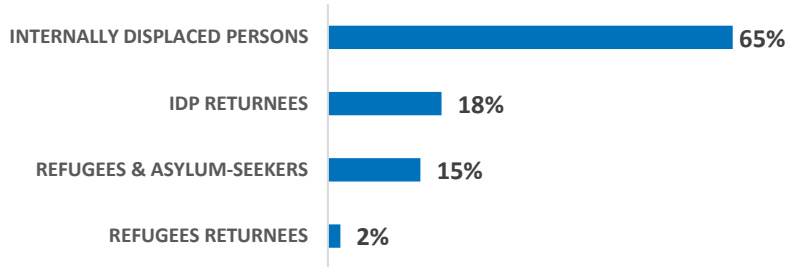


Since 2013, **172 fatalities** and **217,810 IDPs** were recorded

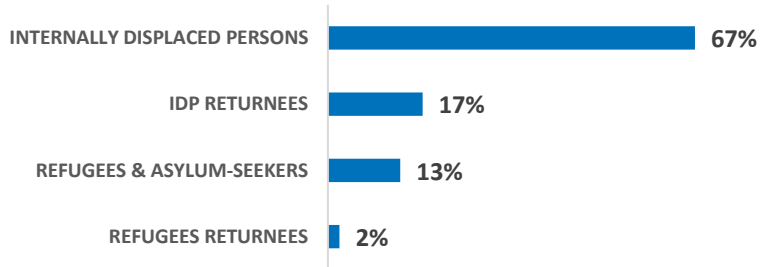


Source: IHLDD, Government, OHCHR

2023 Distribution per Population Type



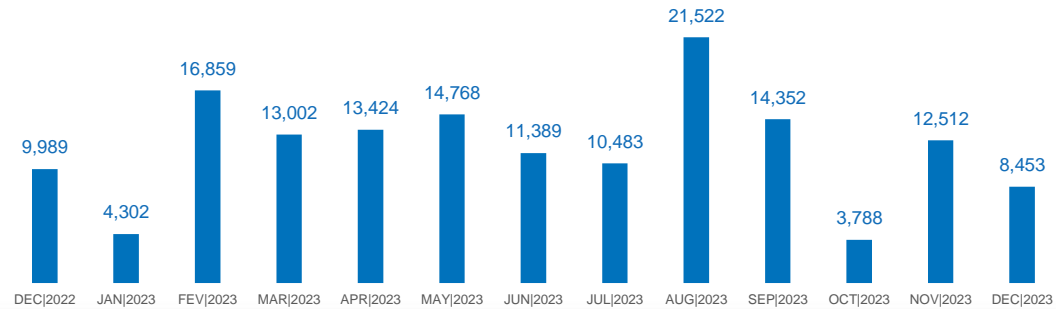
2022 Distribution per Population Type



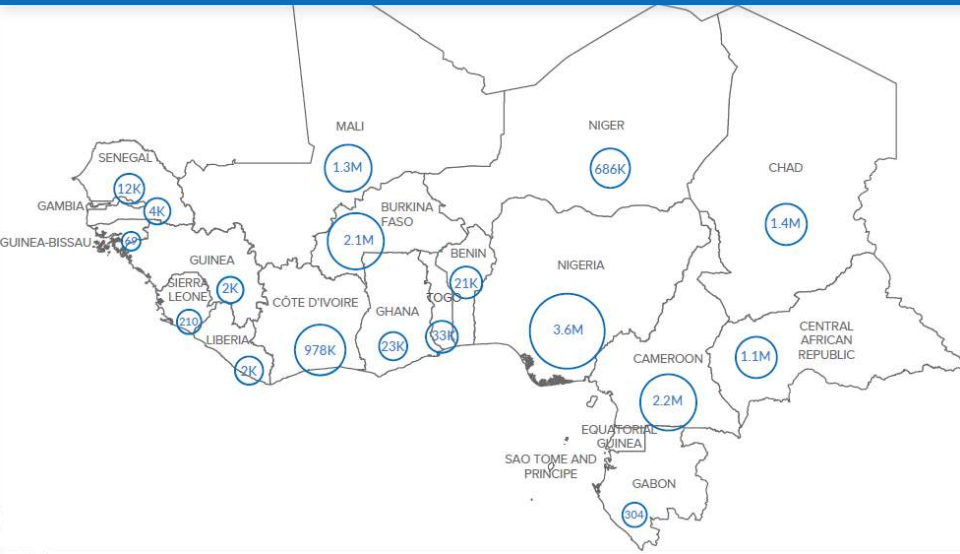
of population per type Dec. 2022 and Dec. 2023

| | Dec. 2022 | Dec. 2023 | Variation |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|
| REFUGEES & ASYLUM-SEEKERS | 532,187 | 639,538 | 20% |
| REFUGEES RETURNEES | 84,898 | 85,484 | 1% |
| INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS | 2,699,636 | 2,798,557 | 4% |
| IDP RETURNEES | 695,598 | 785,725 | 13% |
| TOTAL | 4,012,319 | 4,309,304 | 7% |

Estimated new arrivals per month



New arrivals from Algeria and Mauritania are included from July to December



4,309,304 FORCIBLY DISPLACED **+7%**
2,798,557 INTERNALLY DISPLACED **+4%**
639,538 REFUGEES & ASYLUM-SEEKERS **+20%**
785,725 IDP RETURNEEES **+13%**
85,484 REFUGEE RETURNEEES **+1%**

As of dec 2023

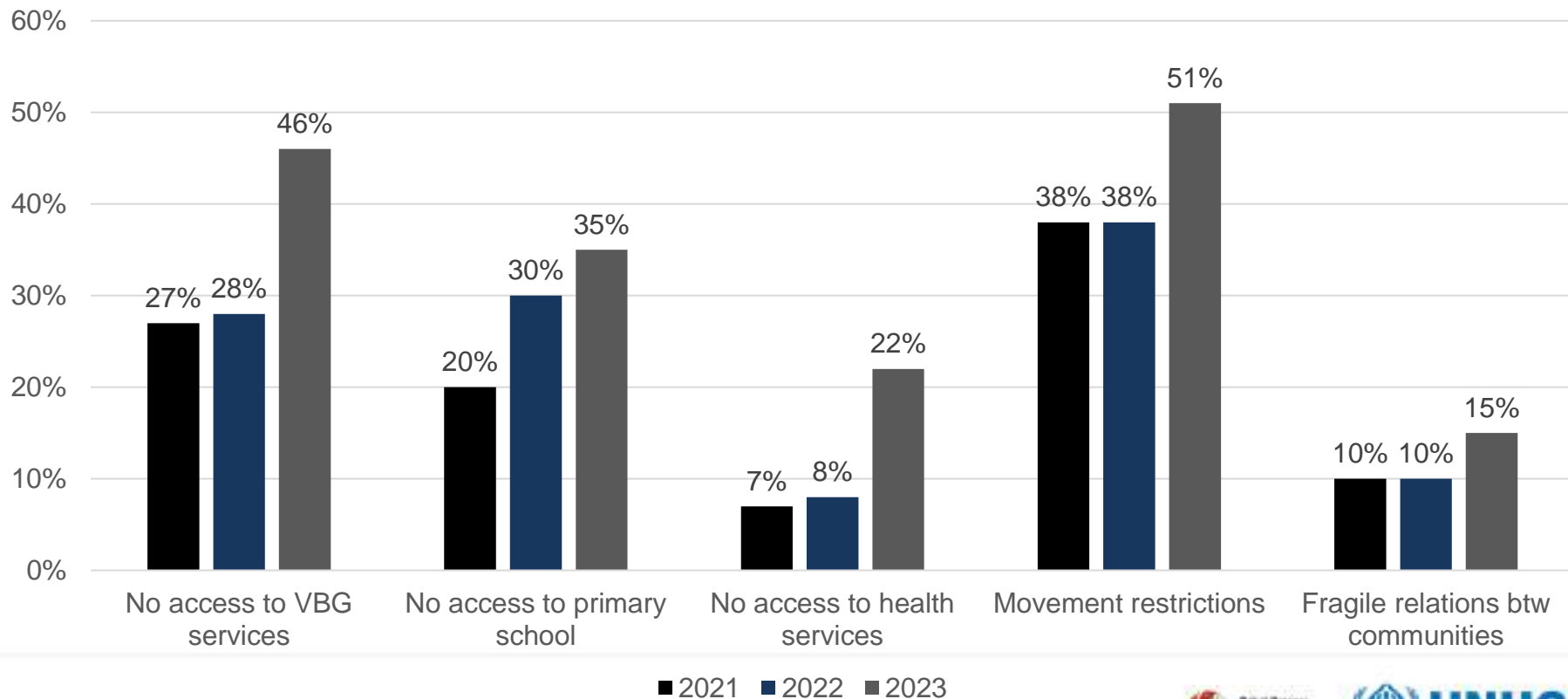
| | BURKINA FASO | | | MALI | | | NIGER | | | BENIN | | | COTE D'IVOIRE | | | GHANA | | | TOGO | | | MAURITANIA | | | Variation 23 Vs 22 |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------|
| | 2022 | 2023 | %** | 2022 | 2023 | % | 2022 | 2023 | % | 2022 | 2023 | % | 2022 | 2023 | % | 2022 | 2023 | % | 2022 | 2023 | % | 2022 | 2023 | % | |
| REFUGEES & ASYLUM-SEEKERS IN | 34,932 | 38,884 | 11% | 61,534 | 66,722 | 8% | 302,044 | 305,584 | 1% | 3,357 | 12,991 | 287% | 5,849 | 47,710 | 716% | 8,051 | 22,950 | 65% | 9,875 | 32,676 | 231% | 106,545 | 112,021 | 5% | 20% |
| REFUGEES & ASYLUM-SEEKERS FROM* | 59,750 | 148,376 | 148% | 101,233 | 106,792 | 5% | 20,949 | 26,618 | 27% | 84 | 68 | -19% | 3,131 | 2,461 | -21% | 8,412 | 8,456 | 1% | 3,585 | 8,406 | 134% | 26,484 | 26,548 | 0% | 47% |
| REFUGEES RETURNEEES | | | | 84,898 | 85,484 | 1% | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | | | 1% |
| INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS | 1,882,391 | 2,062,534 | 10% | 440,436 | 391,961 | -11% | 376,809 | 335,277 | -11% | 0 | 8,785 | | | | | | | | | | | - | | | 4% |
| IDP RETURNEEES | | | | 695,598 | 785,725 | 13% | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | | | 13% |
| TOTAL | 1,977,073 | 2,249,794 | 14% | 1,383,699 | 1,436,684 | 4% | 699,802 | 667,479 | -5% | 3,441 | 21,844 | 535% | 8,980 | 50,171 | 459% | 16,463 | 31,406 | 48% | 13,460 | 41,082 | 205% | 133,029 | 138,569 | 4% | 9% |

*In West and Central Africa

** Percentage change 2023 Vs 2022

Source : UNHCR Monthly Statistical Reports





REGIONAL CONTEXT

FOOD PRICES

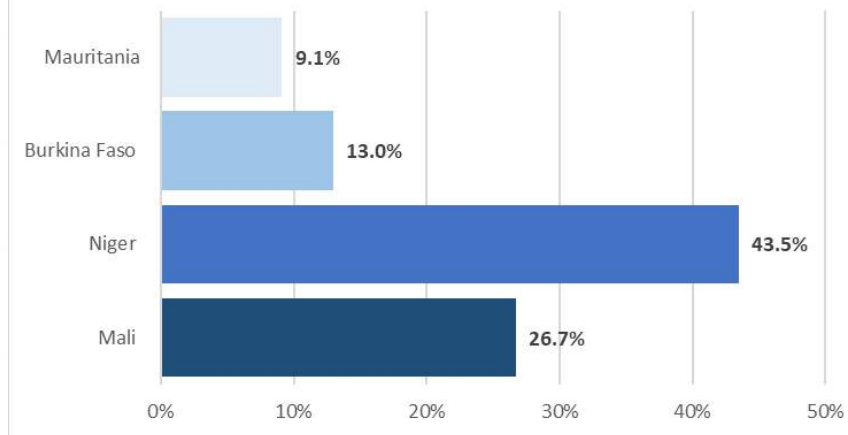
Consumer prices, food indices in **Burkina Faso**, **Mali**, **Niger** and **Mauritania**

2015 is the base year, an index of 110 means an increase of 10% compared to 2015 price level.





Source: FAOSTAT

% Change price of rice over the past 2 years

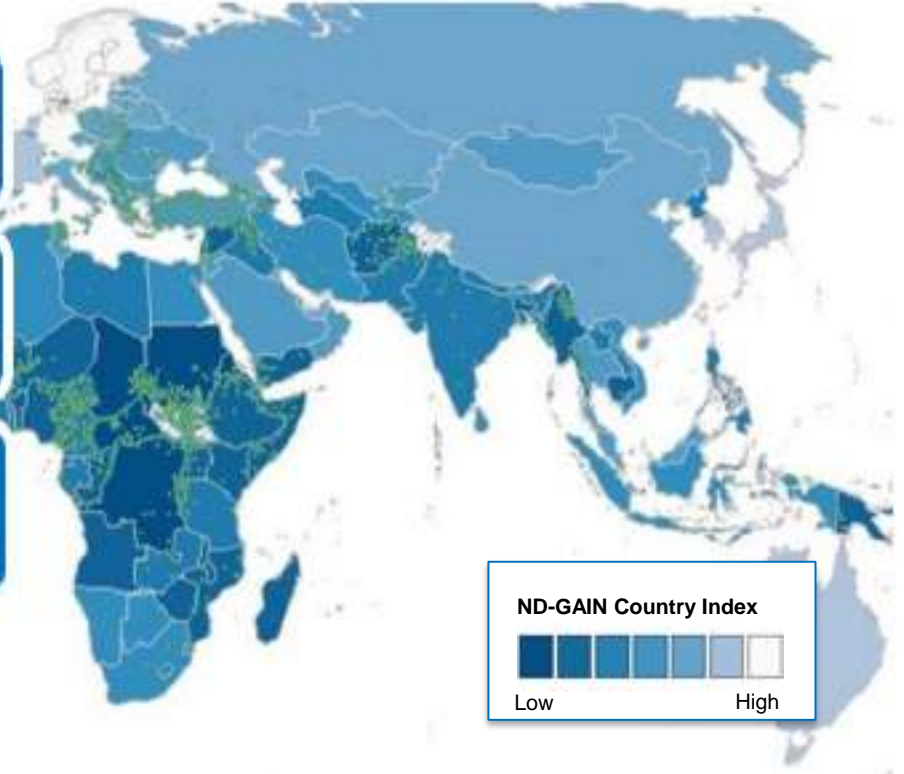


On the climate frontlines: Most displaced people come from highly climate-vulnerable countries

 70% of refugees come from highly climate-vulnerable countries.

 Over 80% of (conflict) IDPs are displaced within highly climate-vulnerable countries.

 40% of refugees are hosted in highly climate-vulnerable countries



 Known people of concern locations

- Sources:
- UNHCR 2022 GIS Core database. UNHC data finder (mid 2022 data).
 - IDMC 2022. The total number of IDPs corresponds to the total number of people living in internal displacement caused by conflict and persecution as of 31 December 2021.
 - ND-GAIN Vulnerability Index 2020. A similar ND-Gain index for South Sudan as for neighboring countries is assumed.

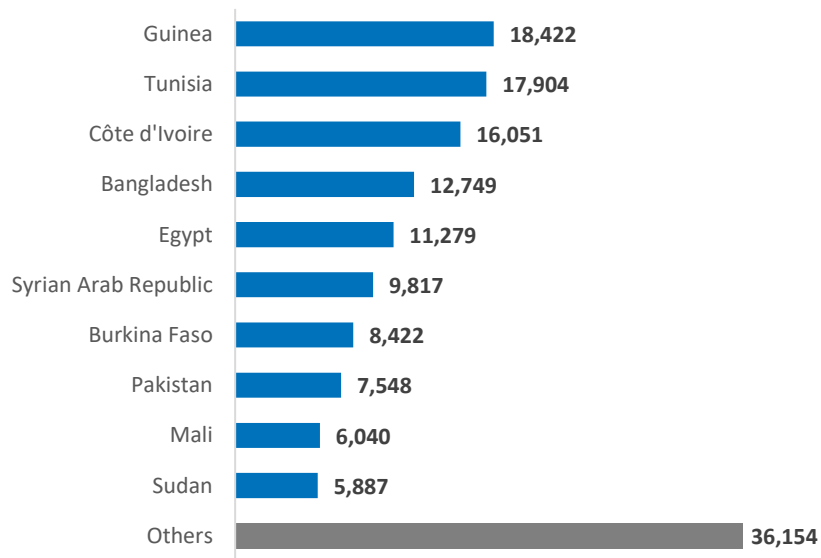
The ND-GAIN Country Index summarizes a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges in combination with its readiness to improve resilience. It aims to help governments, businesses and communities better prioritize investments for a more efficient response to the immediate global challenges ahead. Higher scores are better

Key changes in terms of people-on-the-move in African RP countries in 2023

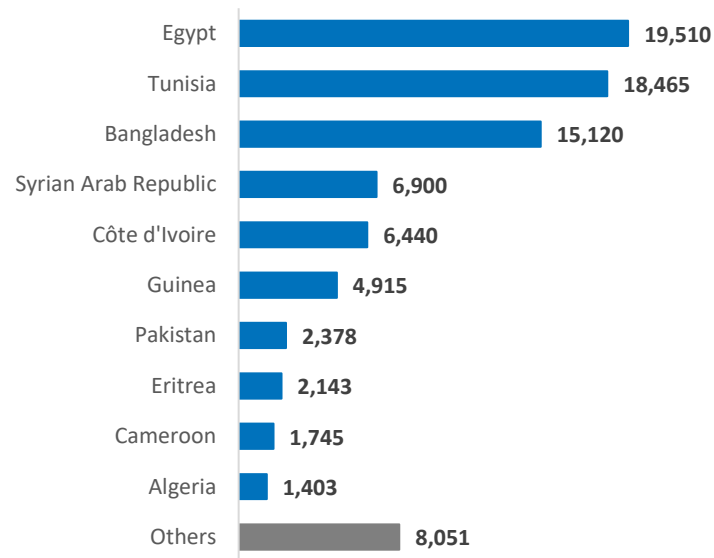
- Increased movements of Malian, Burkinabe, Senegalese, Guinean, Ivorian, Sudanese nationals not just towards North Africa and Europe
- More sea departures from Senegal and Tunisia in 2023 & expulsions from Tunisia/Libya/Algeria affecting other countries
- Predictive analysis for 2024: more Malian, Burkinabe, Sudanese nationals on the move along all routes.

Italy – Top 10 Nationalities Arriving 2023 Vs 2022

Top 10 Nationalities in 2023

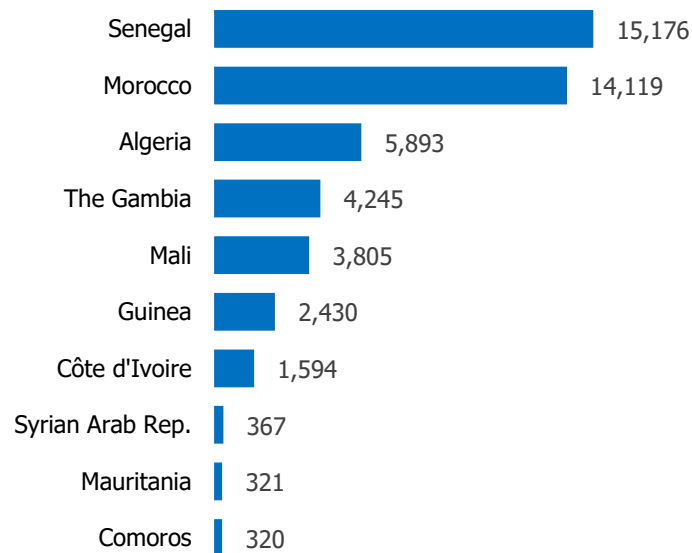


Top 10 Nationalities in 2022



Sea movements to Spain in 2023: 57,070 persons + 52 %

Most common nationalities



Source: chart based on figures from the Ministry of Interior and UNHCR estimates. All figures are provisional and subject to change. As of January 2024, data consolidation is underway, leaving 7,726 individuals with unknown nationality.

REGIONAL CONTEXT

KEY PROTECTION RISKS



- Impossible **neutrality** of civilian population with suspicions and threats
- Violations of **rights** which remain unaccounted for (access to justice, impunity).
- Lack of **protection services** to address the violations of right directly resulting from the humanitarian crisis.
- **Youth** particularly exposed with a lack of education and economic opportunities and limited options.
- Limited opportunities for land, housing and livelihood in urban context generating **social tensions**
- Physical safety easier to ensure in urban centers, but displaced population exposed to **new protection risks** (contemporary forms of slavery, labor and sexual exploitation, trafficking, discrimination, GBV, etc.)
- **Refoulement**, access to territory and asylum

Solutions

To operationalize the routes-based approach along all land/maritime/air routes taking into consideration:

- Morocco's draft proposal on humanized border management
- and in supporting pledges made by states at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum (e.g. Mauritania and the Gambia)

ROUTE-BASED RESPONSE TO MIXED MOVEMENTS

EXAMPLE OF INNOVATIVE PILOT ALONG CHAD-NIGER ROUTE



- Context of **conflict** in Sudan, massive forced-displacement to Chad and increasing onward movements from Chad including to Niger
- Establishment of **one-stop shop** in Tine, **Chad**, a transit hub on the border with Sudan for people in mixed movements to mining areas of Northern Chad and to Libya to boost and facilitate access to local protection services
- Strengthen access to **solutions** for youth in **Chad** as an alternative to risky journeys through scholarships (objective: 500 students)
- Reinforcement of community-based **identification and referral mechanism** in Agadez region, in **Niger** to ensure timely and swift referrals to local protection services including emergency shelter and health assistance



MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS

Land and sea routes along Mediterranean, Western African Atlantic and Western Balkan routes

IOM's Analysis & Approach

Aissata Kane

Senior Regional Adviser-Sub Saharan Africa

1 February 2024



Migration routes :

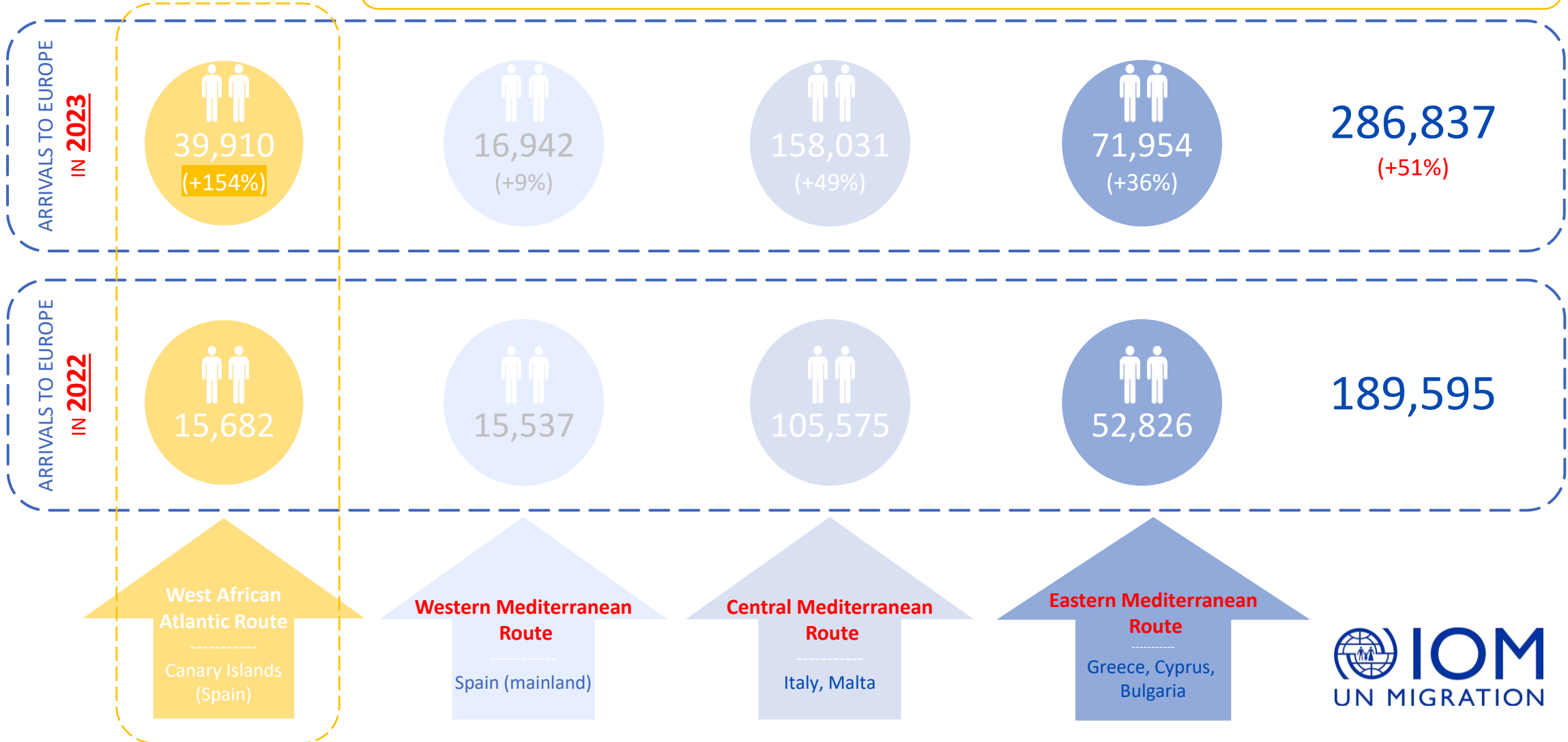
Recent trends

January 2024

RESURGENCE OF THE WEST AFRICAN ATLANTIC ROUTE - Boat departures from Morocco, Senegal, Mauritania, The Gambia and Guinea to the Canary Islands



The **West African Atlantic Route** is the route that saw the **biggest growth in 2023** among routes to Europe; from **15,682** in 2022 to **39,910** in 2023 (154% growth). During the **first 3 weeks of January 2024**, **4,012** migrants arrived in the Canary Islands, representing a more than 10-fold increase compared to the same period in 2023 (396 arrivals).



NEW ROUTE FROM WCA TO LATIN AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES

Senegalese, Mauritians and Guineans arriving to Latin America and the USA in 2023

ARRIVALS TO DARIEN REGION, PANAMA

2022

7,903 arrivals
of migrants



2023 (Jan-Dec)

5,82 arrivals
of migrants



The new route through Nicaragua is preferred by migrants to having to cross the Darien by foot

ARRIVALS TO HONDURAS

2022

4,147 arrivals
of migrants
from WCA



2023 (Jan-Dec)

34,000 arrivals
of migrants
from WCA



The sharp increase in 2023 highlights the **change of route**: migrants now preferring to travel by plane until Nicaragua and only then continue the route further north (Honduras, USA) by foot

ARRIVALS TO MEXICO

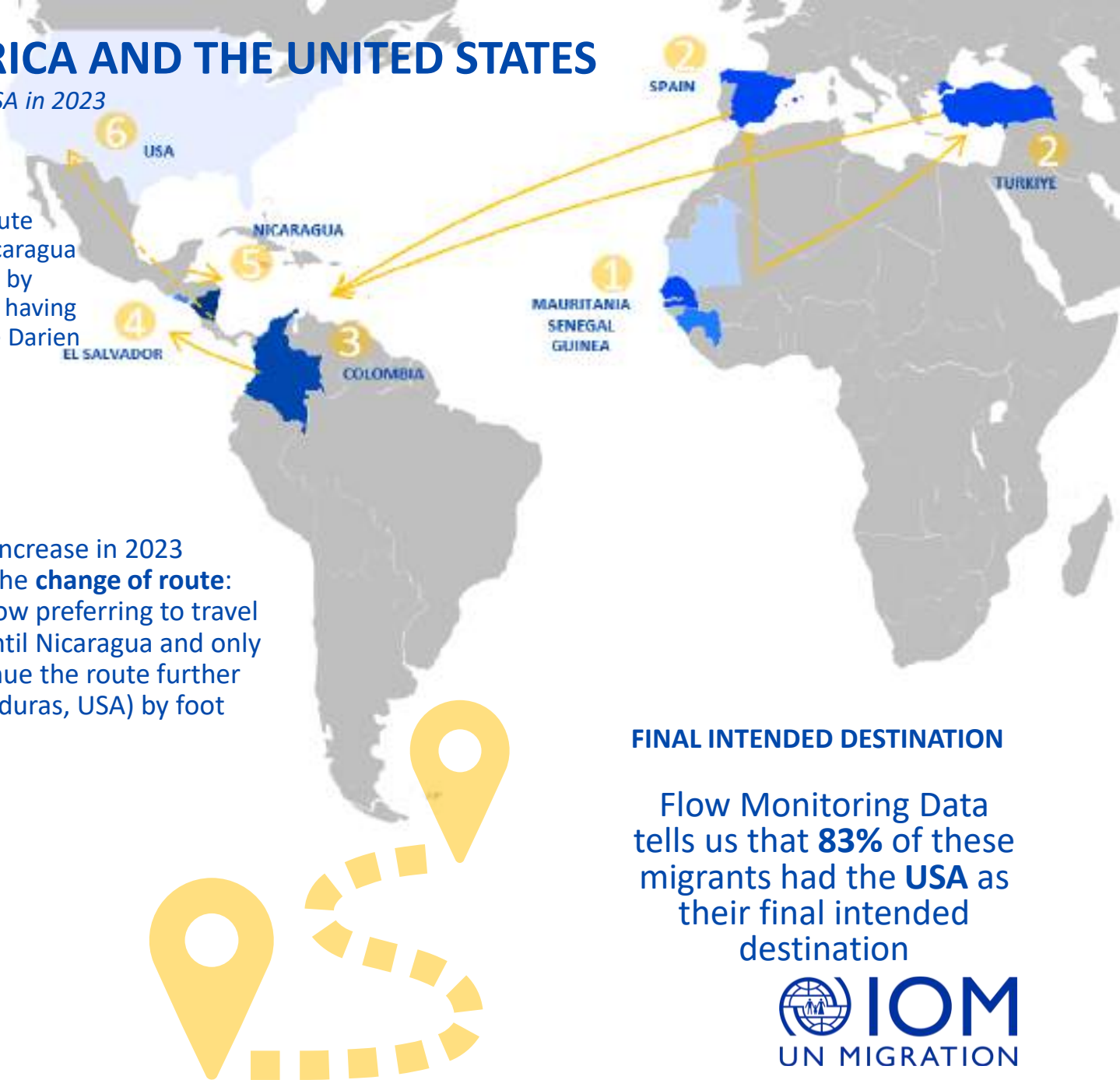
2022

3,695 arrivals
of migrants
from WCA



2023 (Jan-Nov)

41,100 arrivals
of migrants
from WCA

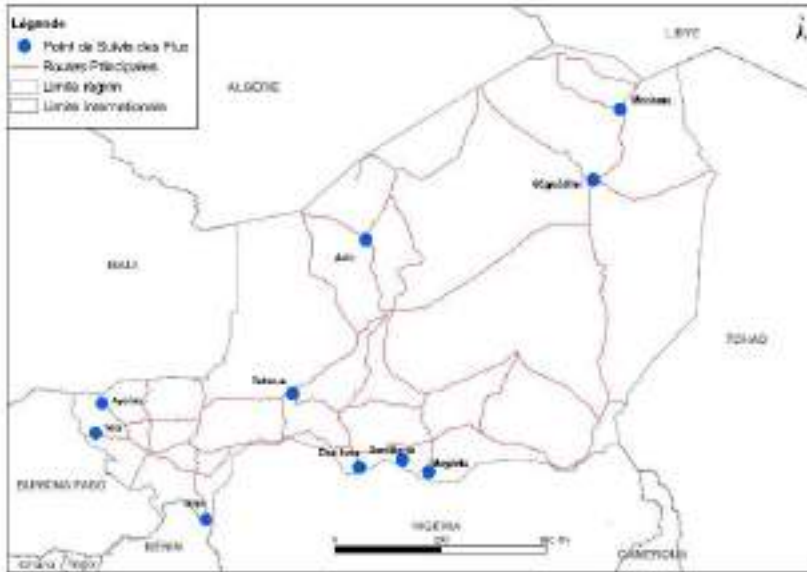


FINAL INTENDED DESTINATION

Flow Monitoring Data tells us that **83%** of these migrants had the **USA** as their final intended destination

NIGER AND IMPACT OF THE REPEAL OF LAW 36-2015, 26 NOVEMBER 2023

- Law had banned migrant smuggling



Observations on flows

- As of 31 December 2023, Flow Monitoring data from the 10 FMPs in Niger show a **14% increase in flows in and out of Niger to North Africa** (Algeria and Libya) comparing to November ; there was also an overall 8 per cent increase in flows (incoming, outgoing and internal).
- The main observed migrants were from **Niger (77%), Nigeria (11%), Mali (4%) and Burkina Faso (2%)**.

Evidence from interviews

- **Migration flows towards Libya have almost quadrupled** (*anecdotal evidence*) ; in the last three weeks, over **170 vehicles** transporting primarily international migrants, mostly women, have been recorded.
- Smugglers use bypass routes, also known as **secondary routes**, to **evade the police controls**. Therefore, migrants face **increased risks**, particularly of getting lost or abandoned in the vast Sahara Desert.



Mixed Migration Flows to Europe

Recent trends

January 2024

Overview of Migration routes linking Central, West and Northern Africa with Europe

Summary:

Arrivals through the Central Mediterranean Route (Italy and Malta) represent 55% of all arrivals in 2023 (~ 56% of total arrivals in 2022). Arrivals increase by 50% compared to 2022.

The Eastern Mediterranean Route (Greece, Bulgaria and Cyprus) represents about 25% of all arrivals (~28% of all arrivals in 2022) and increased by 46 per cent compared to the same period in 2022.

Arrivals to Spain represent 20% of total arrivals in 2023 so far (16% of all arrivals in 2022). If compared with the same period last year, arrivals to Spain have increased by 82% overall. Arrivals to the **Canary Islands are 14%** of all arrivals to Europe in 2023, and increased by 154% compared to last year, while land and sea arrivals through the **Western Mediterranean represent 6% of total arrivals** in 2023.

Total **interceptions/returns** to southern/eastern shores of the Mediterranean are at least **123,500** (Türkiye, Tunisia, Libya, Algeria, Lebanon), representing about 42% of all arrivals.

Arrivals to Europe



286,292
until 31 Dec 2023

189,595
in the same
period in 2022

Central Mediterranean Route (CMR): Italy, Malta

I. Volume and Trends (Jan-31 Dec 2023*):

The CMR comprises migratory maritime crossings from North Africa and Türkiye to Italy. In 2023, most arrivals departed from **Tunisian** and **Libyan** shores, landing most frequently in Lampedusa and other locations in Sicily.

Top Destination : **Italy**

- 157,651 Arrivals to in 2023
- Only 380 arrivals reported in Malta in 2023



Arrivals



(+50%)
compared to 2022



Returned
/rescued:

- 17,025 migrants were returned to Libya in 2023 (-31% than in 2022).
- About 45,000 migrants were prevented from departure or rescued by the **Tunisian Coast Guard** (+17% compared to 2022).
- Almost 4,800 were prevented from departure or rescued at sea by the **Algerian** authorities (+2% compared to 2022).

II. Demographic Profiles of Migrants:

- Guinea, Tunisia, Côte d'Ivoire, Bangladesh have the highest percentage of migrants arriving to Europe through CMR
- About **16%** of migrants arriving to Italy are **children**; of whom, **69%** are **unaccompanied**.

| Top 10 Nationalities | % |
|----------------------|----|
| Guinea | 13 |
| Tunisia | 11 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 10 |
| Bangladesh | 8 |
| Egypt | 7 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 6 |
| Burkina Faso | 6 |
| Pakistan | 5 |
| Mali | 4 |
| Sudan | 4 |
| Other | 26 |

As some individuals have unknown nationalities, the share of top nationalities could be higher.

Western African Atlantic Route (WAAR) – Canary Islands of Spain

I. Volume and Trends (Jan-31 Dec 2023*):



Arrivals

Top Destination : Canary Islands (**Spain**)

- 39,910 Arrivals in 2023



(+154%)

compared to 2022



Returned/
Rescued:

- No official information available.

II. Demographic Profiles of Migrants:

Senegal, Morocco, Gambia have the highest percentage of migrants arriving to Europe through WAAR.

| Top 10 Nationalities | % |
|--------------------------|----|
| Unidentified Sub-Saharan | 51 |
| Senegal | 19 |
| Morocco | 15 |
| Gambia | 4 |
| Mali | 4 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 3 |
| Guinea | 3 |
| Comoros | 1 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 0 |
| Cameroon | 0 |
| Other | 1 |

Western Mediterranean Route (WMR) – Mainland Spain and Balearic Islands

I. Volume and Trends (Jan-31 Dec 2023*):

Arrivals through the **WMR** include landing by sea to mainland Spain and the Balearic Islands through the Mediterranean Sea from **Morocco** and **Algeria**, and by land to the Spanish autonomous cities of **Ceuta** and **Melilla** in North Africa.

Top Destination : **Andalucía (Spain)**

- 15,512 Arrivals in 2023



Arrivals



(+9%)
compared to 2022



Returned/
Rescued:

- No official information available

II. Demographic Profiles of Migrants:

Morocco, Algeria, Syrian Arab Republic, Guinea are the main nationalities registered by Spanish authorities upon their arrival through the WMR.

| Top 10 Nationalities | % |
|--------------------------|----|
| Morocco | 50 |
| Algeria | 39 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 2 |
| Guinea | 2 |
| Sudan | 2 |
| Unidentified Sub-Saharan | 1 |
| Mali | 1 |
| Senegal | 1 |
| Benin | 0 |
| Bangladesh | 0 |
| Other | 1 |

Eastern Mediterranean Route (EMR): Greece, Cyprus, Bulgaria

I. Volume and Trends (Jan-31 Dec 2023*):

The **EMR** refers to irregular arrivals in **Greece, Cyprus, Bulgaria**. Greece and Cyprus register both sea and land arrivals, Bulgaria reports land arrivals, mainly departing from Türkiye and other Middle Eastern countries.

Top Destination: **Greece**

- 66% of all EMR this year (46,805 out of 71,954)



Arrivals



(+35%)
compared to 2022



Returned/
Rescued:

- Over 45,000 intercepted/returned by Türkiye
- 1,587 intercepted/returned by Lebanon

II. Demographic Profiles of Migrants:

Migrants travelling through the Eastern Mediterranean route come mainly from **Middle East** countries as **Syrian Arab Republic** and **Iraq**, as well as from **South Asian countries**, such as **Afghanistan, Bangladesh** and Pakistan.

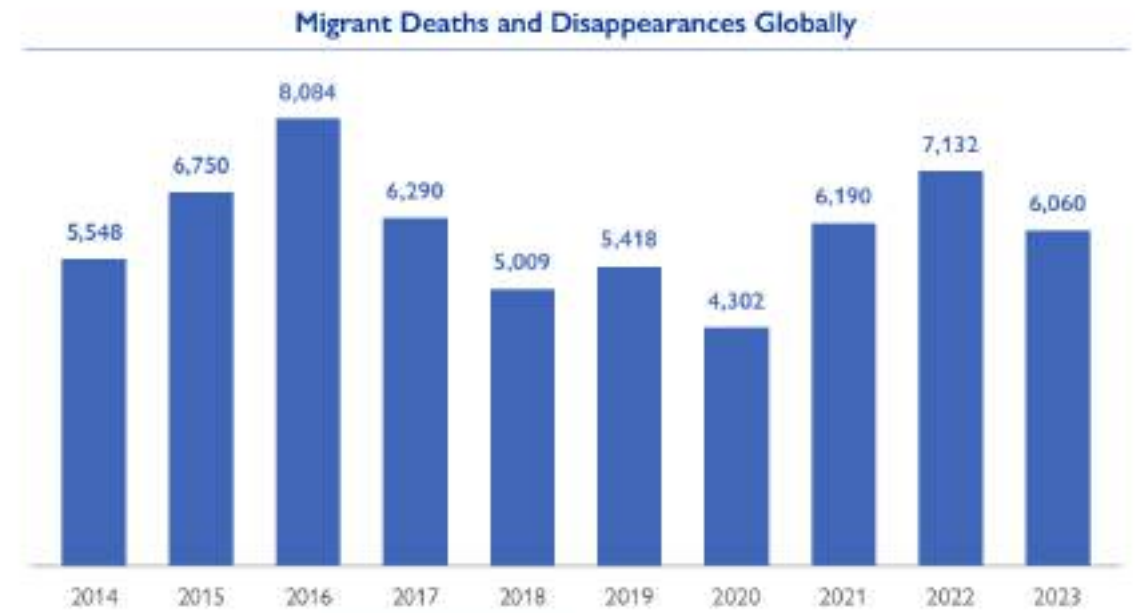
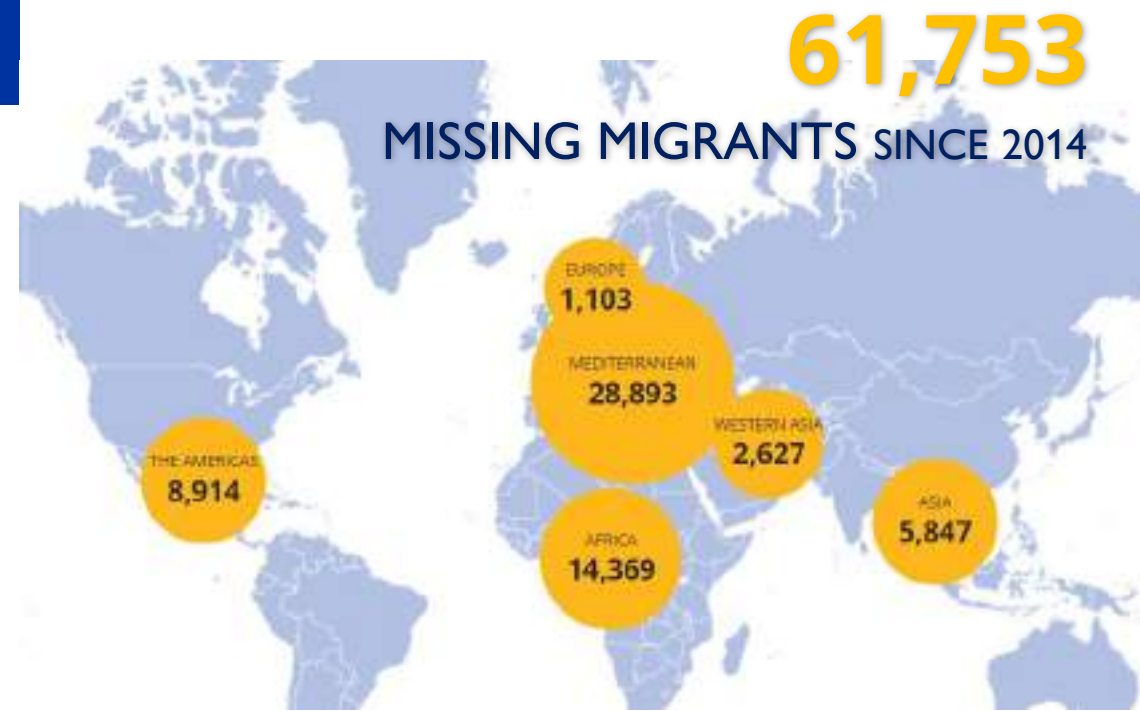
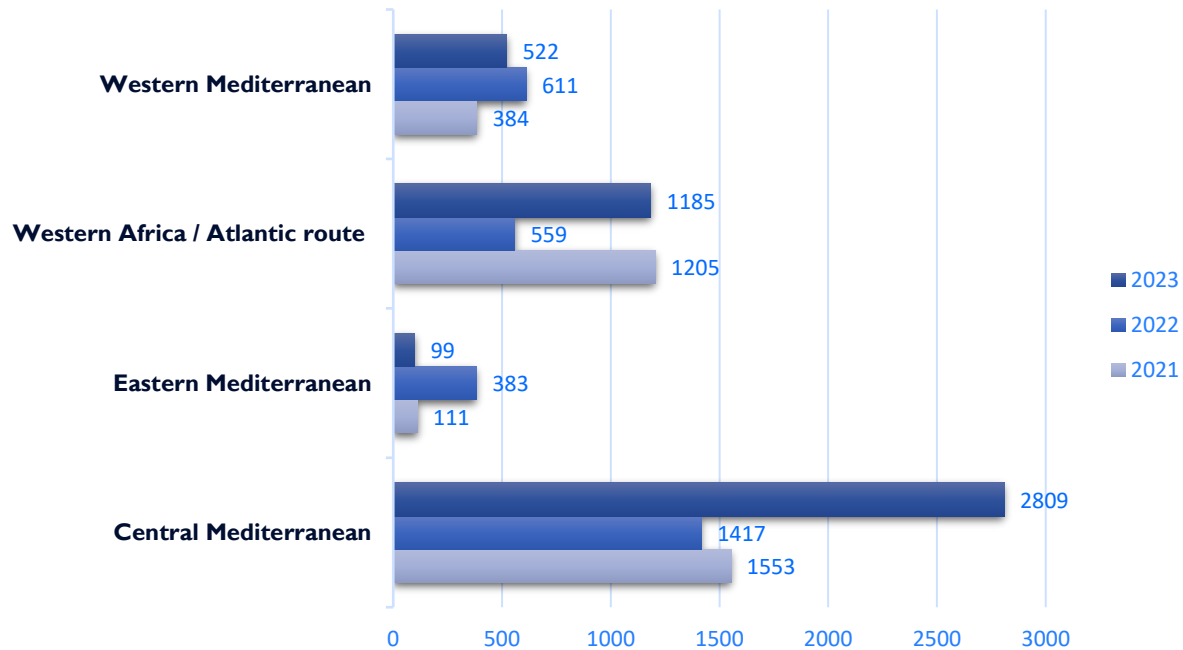
| Top 10 Nationalities | % |
|------------------------------|----|
| Syrian Arab Republic | 34 |
| Afghanistan | 20 |
| Iraq | 7 |
| Palestinian Territories | 6 |
| Somalia | 4 |
| Morocco | 4 |
| Republic of Türkiye | 3 |
| Eritrea | 2 |
| Egypt | 2 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 2 |
| Others | 16 |



Migratory Incidents

IOM Missing Migrants Project is the only global database on migrant deaths and disappearances. With the aim to provide accessible data on deaths and disappearances during migration worldwide.

- In 2023, IOM's Missing Migrants Project (MMP) documented the highest fatality count on **maritime migration routes to Europe** (*Central Mediterranean Route, Western Mediterranean Route, Eastern Mediterranean Route, and Western African Atlantic Route*) since 2016, reaching a staggering **4,615** deaths and disappearances. Notably, this surpasses the previous recorded peak of **3,417** in 2016.



Source: IOM Missing Migrant Project (<https://missingmigrants.iom.int/data>)

Reasons for Migration: Flow Monitoring Surveys in 2023 in Italy, Spain, Greece and the WB

Survey Population Characteristics:



Preliminary results on **5,029** surveys

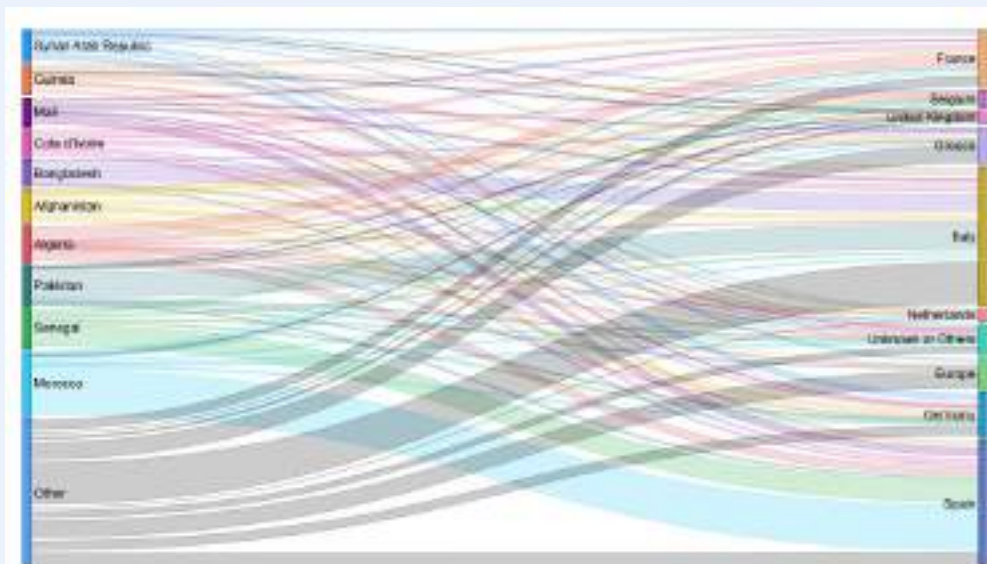


85% of interviewees were men



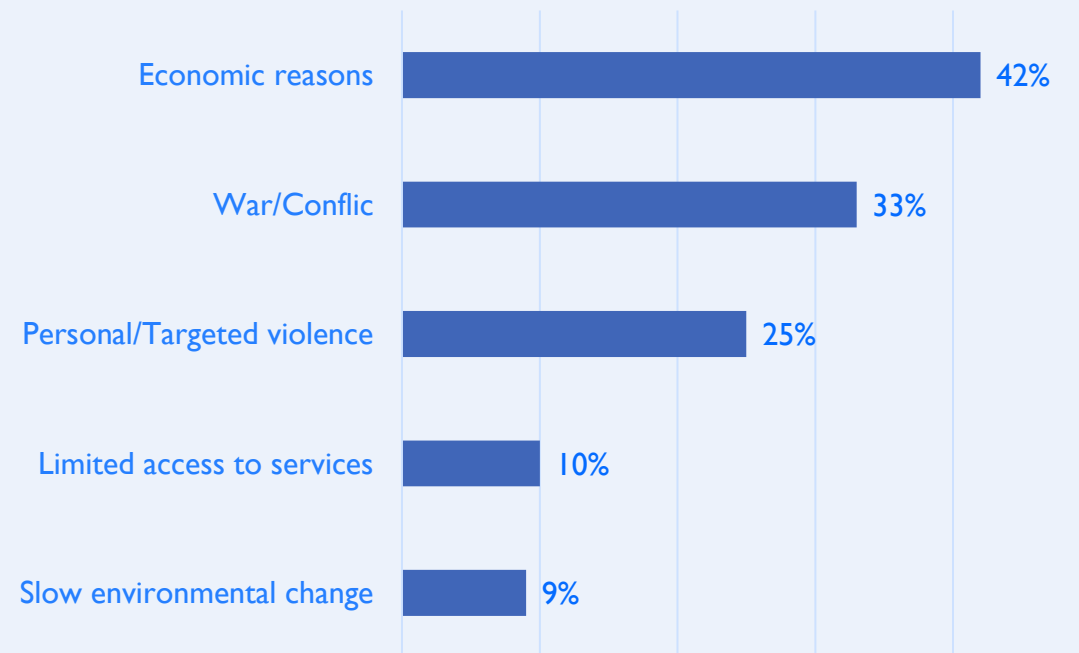
70% were below 29 years of age
5% were between 14 and 17 years

Top intended destinations by origin countries



Reasons to leave country of origin

N = 5,029 (max two answers possible)



Mixed migration. Reasons vary by country of origin, age, sex

Protection risks along the Mediterranean routes to Europe



- Mixed migration routes expose migrants to several risks
- Adolescents (14-17 years) report higher shares of protection indicators than adults

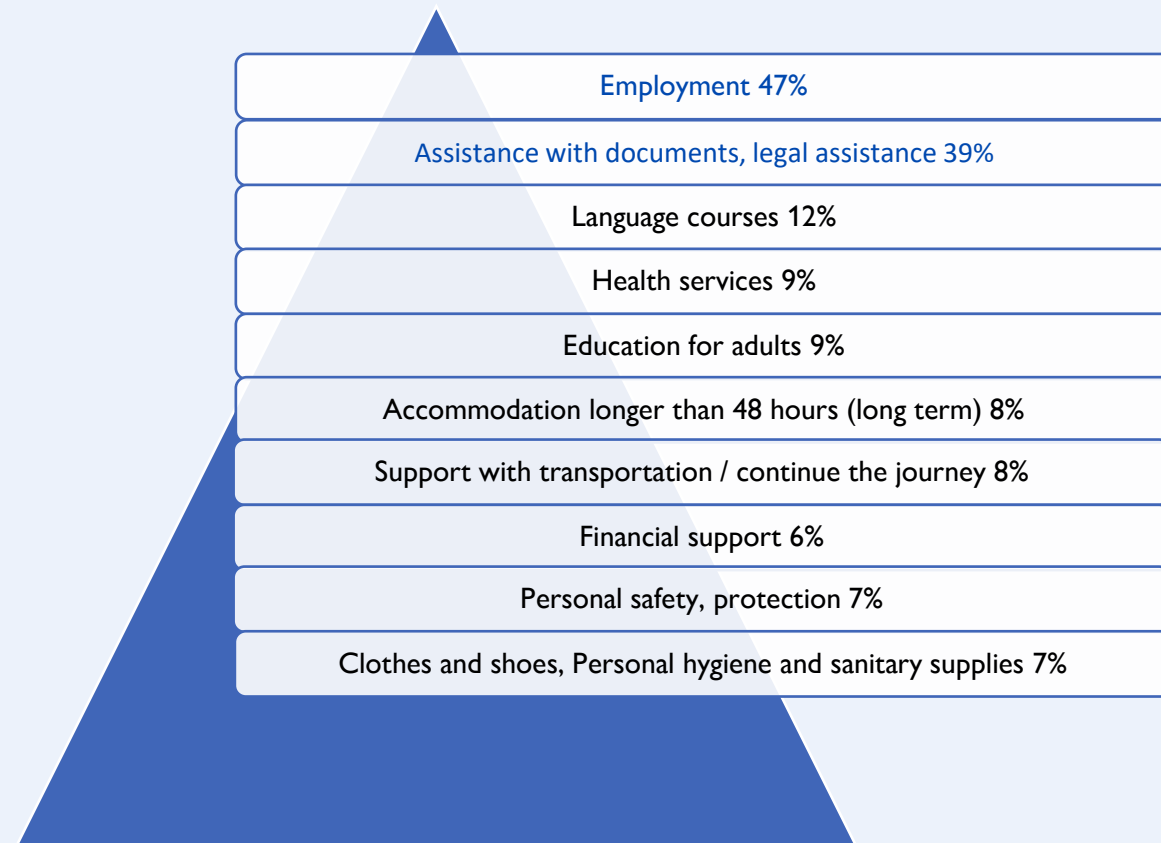
Violence, exploitation and abuse during the journey

- Respondents reported who experienced some form of violence, exploitation and abuse: higher shares among migrants in Italy, lower among those in Spain



Experiences of violence, exploitation and/or abuse during journey (n = 4,020)

Most pressing needs at the moment of the interview



Main needs during journey (n = 4,020)



Inter- and Intra-Africa Migration and Trends

January 2024

Migration Trends in Africa

- **Between 2010 and 2019, the number of international migrants in Africa steadily rose from 17.2 million to 26.3 million.** Annual growth rate of 4.8 per cent. ¹
- **Women accounted for around 45 per cent of international migrants.**
- **2019: Eastern Africa hosted the largest share of all-out international migrants residing in Africa (29.2%),** followed by Western Africa (28.9%), Southern Africa (23.2%).
- **Africa's young population (defined by the AU as anyone aged from 15-35 years) is projected to double from 2015-2050, from 231 million to 461 million people.**
- **Africa has the lowest median age of migrants globally.**
- 34 countries survey: **Most Africans who would consider migrating, would do so for economic reasons.**²
- **Main migration factors:** lack of socioeconomic opportunities and the rule of law, weak institutions of governance, patronage, and corruption, inequality, gender-based discrimination, political instability, conflict, terrorism, civil strife, and climate change.

1. Report on Labour Migration Statistics in Africa, Second Edition, 2017: https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/39323-doc-web254_184-10_english_2nd_edition_of_the_africa_labor_migration_statistics.pdf

2. Ibid.

Regional Mobility Mapping in West and Central Africa

- An estimated 9.8 million migrants live in the WCA region.
- The largest registered migrant communities in WCA are currently living in Côte d'Ivoire (2.6 million) and Nigeria (1.3 million).
- 83% of immigrants living in WCA are from another country within the region.
- Intra-regional mobility mainly takes place along two MAIN EAST-WEST AXES and are then distributed over ancillary routes.
- In 2022, 67% of individuals moving within WCA were travelling for labour or economic reasons.
- Increasing competition over natural resources and have exacerbated tensions, generating at times intense conflicts between transhumant herders and farmers.





IOM's Approach

January 2024

Human Security Risks and Protection Concerns

- According to data collected along the routes, migrants and refugees face **increased protection risks and human rights violations** including sexual and gender-based violence, physical violence and kidnapping.
- There is a high incidence of **deaths and disappearances**, especially in perilous desert and sea crossings.
- Despite efforts, **protection services and assistance** remain largely **insufficient** along the routes.
- There are still **gaps in data collection**, leading to challenges in fully understanding the scope of the issues and responding effectively. For instance, there are no comprehensive statistics on land arrivals across the many countries of transit and initial destination.
- **Strengthened collaboration** between governments, the UN, civil society and other stakeholders is vital for addressing these challenges and protecting the rights of people on the move. In that sense discussions around the Route-based approach is allowing a 360 degree and comprehensive response to mixed movements in line with the GCM and GCR.

IOM Strategic Plan 2024-2028

The strategic plan sets out three overarching goals:

Objective 1: **Saving lives and protecting people on the move**, a core function of IOM's broad and global humanitarian work.

Objective 2: **Driving solutions to displacement**, with IOM combining its data and expertise to proactively address crises before they get wider and more expensive.

Objective 3: **Facilitating pathways for regular migration**, which will help migration become safer and more orderly and dismantle the incentives for smuggling, trafficking, exploitation, and abuse.



THANK YOU

QUESTIONS?



EUROPEAN BORDER AND COAST GUARD AGENCY

Overview of the main migratory routes into EU

Senior Officials Meeting Rabat Process

1 February 2024

Rabat, Morocco

NEW FRONTEX STANDING CORPS

For the first time, the European Union will have its own uniformed service – the European Border and Coast Guard standing corps

Trained by the best and equipped with the latest that technology has to offer, Frontex border and coast guards will be ready to support Member States for tomorrow's challenges at the external borders



Où nous sommes?

Carte des principales zones de déploiement:

- 1 OPÉRATION TERRESTRE "TERRA"
- 2 BALKANS OCCIDENTAUX
- 3 GRÈCE
- 4 ITALIE
- 5 ESPAGNE
- 6 OPÉRATION MARITIME POLYVALENTE MER NOIRE
- 7 CHYPRE
- 8 OPÉRATION EN MER CANAL
- 9 MOLDOVA

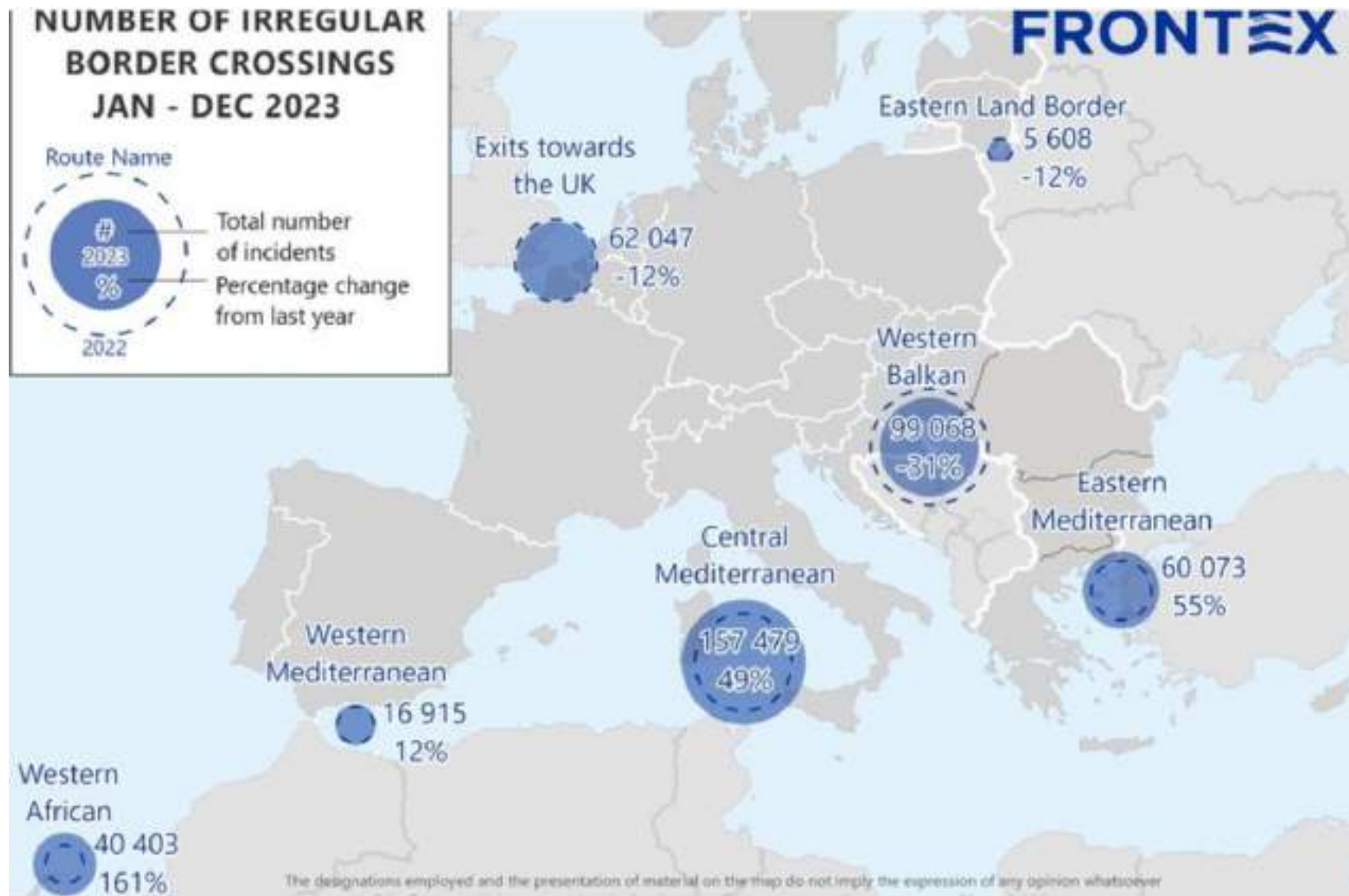


Frontex knows what is going on at the borders, where it is happening and how to react

We maintain a Europe-wide overview of border control thanks to our 24/7 monitoring of the situation at Europe's borders and beyond and comprehensive risk analysis

We deliver updates and alerts to EU Member States and Schengen Associated Countries, the European Commission and other agencies to support decision-making

Detections of illegal border crossings at EU external borders



Thank you

Merci



Gracias

شكراً جزيلاً

We are on: www.frontex.europa.eu

Latest UNODC research findings on migrant smuggling through West, Central and Northern Africa and to Europe - UNODC's response

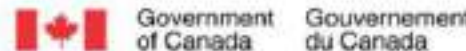


Dr. Claire Healy
Coordinator of the UNODC
Observatory on Smuggling of
Migrants

Senior Officials Meeting
Rabat Process

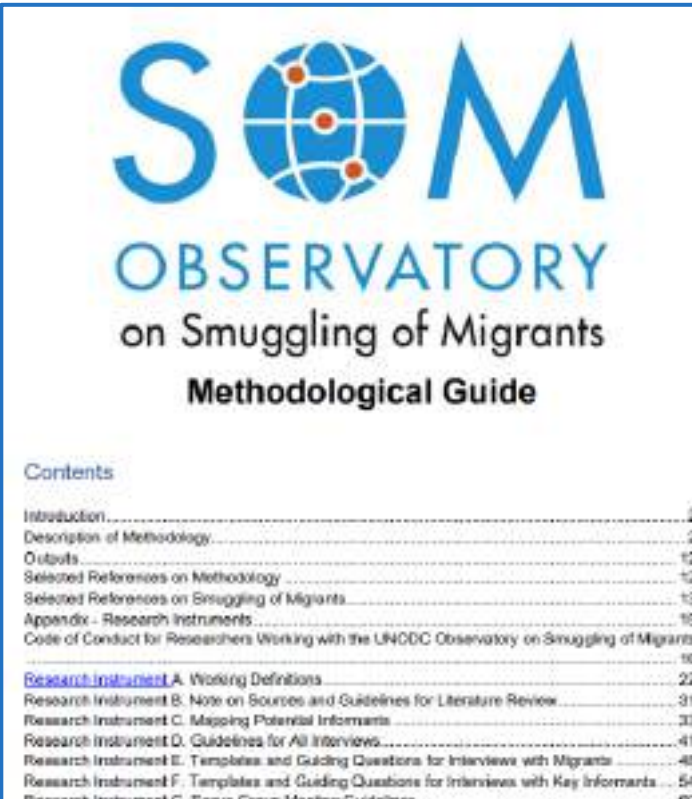
Rabat, 1 February 2024

Photo credit: UNODC
Observatory on Smuggling of
Migrants
www.unodc.org/res/som



How we do it:

- Surveying refugees and migrants *en route* and at destination.
- Interviews with smugglers and offenders.
- Interviews and focus groups with practitioners and key informants.
- Triangulation with latest statistics and reports.
- Presentation on interactive website with maps, graphs and case studies.



SOM
OBSERVATORY
on Smuggling of Migrants
Methodological Guide

Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Introduction..... | 2 |
| Description of Methodology..... | 2 |
| Outputs..... | 12 |
| Selected References on Methodology..... | 12 |
| Selected References on Smuggling of Migrants..... | 13 |
| Appendix - Research Instruments..... | 15 |
| Code of Conduct for Researchers Working with the UNODC Observatory on Smuggling of Migrants..... | 16 |
| Research Instrument A. Working Definitions..... | 22 |
| Research Instrument B. Note on Sources and Guidelines for Literature Review..... | 31 |
| Research Instrument C. Mapping Potential Informants..... | 33 |
| Research Instrument D. Guidelines for All Interviews..... | 41 |
| Research Instrument E. Templates and Guiding Questions for Interviews with Migrants..... | 48 |
| Research Instrument F. Templates and Guiding Questions for Interviews with Key Informants..... | 54 |
| Research Instrument G. Focus Group Meeting Guidelines..... | 60 |



5,240 surveys with **refugees and migrants**;
500 interviews with migrant **smugglers** in
Burkina Faso, Libya, Mali, Niger, Tunisia.

229 interviews with **key informants** in
Burkina Faso, Italy, Libya, Mali, Niger,
Nigeria, Spain (Canaries), Tunisia.

107 interviews with migrants and refugees in
Morocco, Nigeria, Spain (Canaries).

Example: West and North African Routes Smuggling organization

Different actors, from highly organized to low-level individual perpetrators.

Sea crossings organized by different groups and paid separately from overland smuggling.

Most prosecutions focus on **low-level actors**.

NSAGs in Sahel, terrorist groups, **profit indirectly from migrant smuggling** by extorting fees for passage.

Boat Drivers and Smuggling Networks: New UNODC Research Questions Assumptions about Smuggling of Migrants by Sea



Senegalese Cayuco, Canary Islands (Spain), 2021. Source: © Spanish National Police.

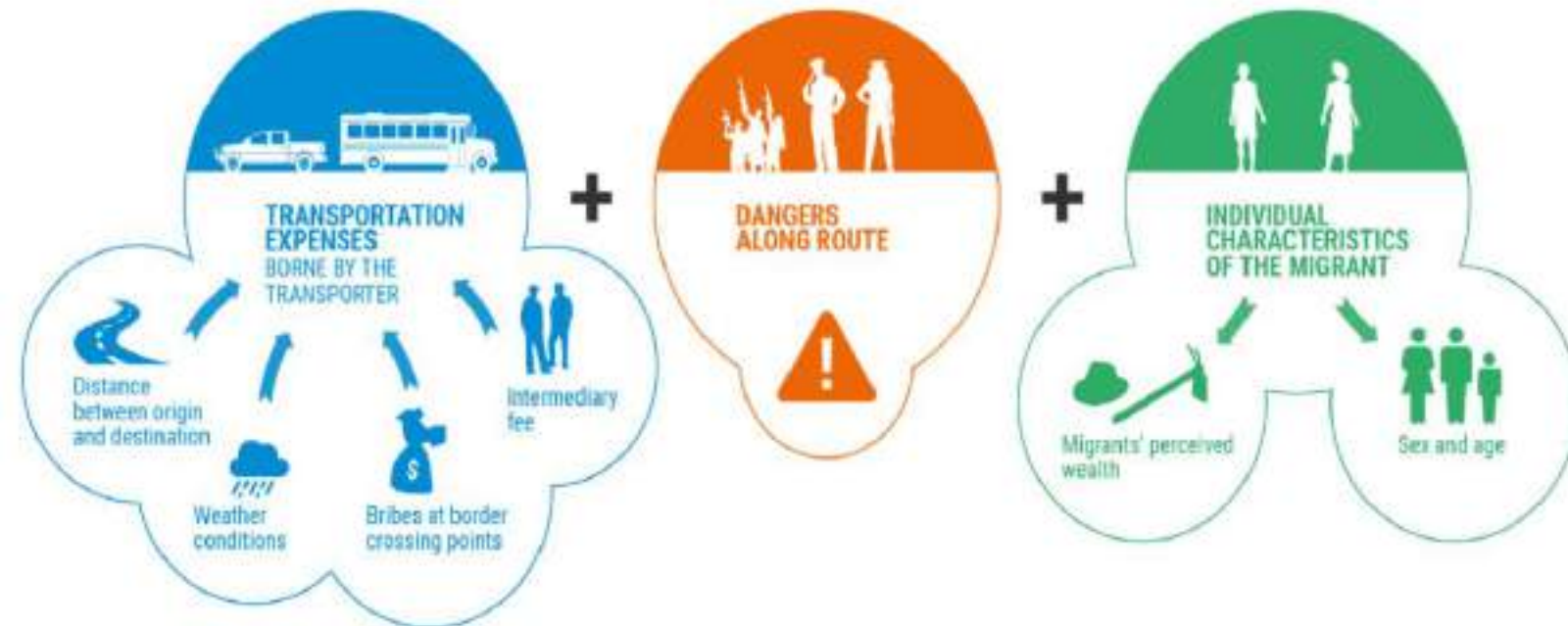
Canary Islands (Spain), 9 August 2022 - In the final months of 2020, when the world was still reeling from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, thousands of smuggled people arrived on the Canary Islands of Spain, in numbers not seen on the islands for over a decade.

A crackdown on migrant smuggling on certain sea routes can lead to increased use of alternative routes, worsening the risks for people who are smuggled by sea. New research by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) [Observatory on Smuggling of Migrants](#) shows that an increasing number of West and North African people are smuggled by sea from the [Northwest African coast](#) - Senegal, The Gambia, Mauritania, Morocco, and the Disputed Territories of Western Sahara - to the Canary Islands. The research links this increase to a decrease in smuggling from northern Morocco to mainland Spain on the [Western Mediterranean Route](#).

West and North African Routes Smuggling fees vary significantly



SMUGGLING FEE: HOW SMUGGLERS SET THE PRICE FOR DESERT CROSSING

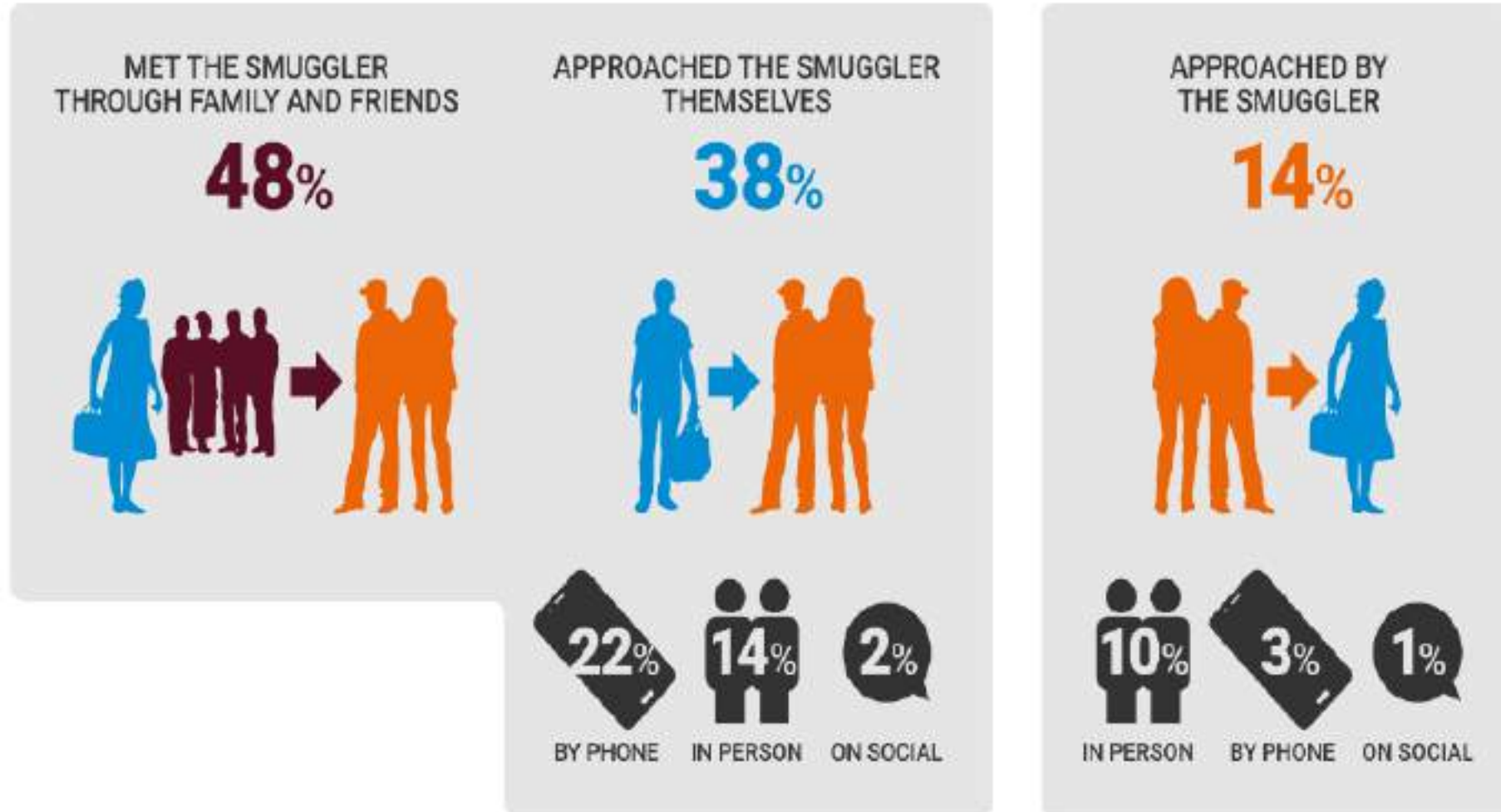


- Smuggling fees mostly paid upfront and in **cash**.
- Fees paid for smuggling within West & North Africa: c.US\$400-1,200.
- Smugglers pay **bribes** & “protection money” to non-state armed groups and militias on behalf of migrants.

Example: West and North African Routes

First contact with smugglers

FIRST CONTACT OF MIGRANTS WITH SMUGGLERS



Migrants and refugees approach smugglers, not vice versa

Drivers of demand for smuggling of migrants

UNODC Observatory Map of Smuggling Routes from Nigeria



1. Motivation to migrate + **lack of legal migration alternatives**
2. Obstacles to ECOWAS free movement
3. It is perceived as **cheaper & easier** than independent irregular travel
4. To handle requests for **bribes (Corruption); non-state armed actors** demanding money, and insecurity

Latest Smuggling Trends on Routes from Africa to Europe

Number of smuggling incidents is increasing: at least 293,000 people smuggled by sea from Africa to Europe in 2023.

Decrease in smuggling Eastern & Western Med;
increase Central Med and Northwest African

240,000 smuggling offences and attempted smuggling offences on **Central Med**

West Africans: Guineans, Ivorians, Burkinabe and Malians. **North Africans:** Tunisians, Egyptians, Sudanese. Also Bangladeshis, Syrians and Pakistanis.

Most West Africans, Tunisians depart from Tunisia. Egyptians, South Asians, Syrians depart from Libya.

More departures on **Northwest African (Atlantic) route** in 2023, particularly departing from Senegal and The Gambia - longer and more dangerous than from Morocco.

39,800 people arrived in 2023, majority smuggled.

MARITIME JOURNEYS FROM SENEGAL AND THE GAMBIA

Point of departure



UNODC Observatory on Smuggling of Migrants

www.unodc.org/res/som

Observatory Research

- West Africa, Libya and Central Mediterranean
- Morocco and Western Mediterranean route
- Northwest African route (across the Atlantic to Canary Islands, Spain)
- Focus on Smuggling from Nigeria
- Migrant Smuggling and Hawala, Illicit Financial Flows

- Migrant Smuggling in Southeast Asia

- Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking in the Context of the Ukraine War

Online!

About to be
launched!

Under
preparation



www.unodc.org/res/som

[Home](#)

[About the Observatory](#)

[Research Methodology](#)

[Related Publications](#)

[Maps](#)

[Case Studies](#)

[Newsletter](#)

Observatory on Smuggling of Migrants

The UNODC Observatory on Smuggling of Migrants provides a knowledge base on migrant smuggling in different regions.

The Observatory is a **UNODC Research** project.

The research findings are intended to inform responses, as per the international Smuggling of Migrants Protocol:

- to prevent and combat smuggling of migrants
- to promote cooperation among States on counter-smuggling
- to protect the rights of smuggled people

Key Findings on Smuggling Routes

To access the analysis, click on the smuggling routes below (more routes will be covered soon!)

Want to stay up to date on the Observatory's activities? [Click here](#) or [scroll down to subscribe >>](#)

A group of people, including men and women, are sitting on a wooden bench outdoors. They are gathered around a large map or document that is spread out on the ground in front of them. The scene appears to be a community meeting or a planning session. The background shows some greenery and a bright sky.

Policy/Programmatic
framework

West & Central Africa

The Niamey Declaration

Adopted on 16 March 2018, by several Ministers of Interior and Foreign Affairs from West African and European countries, as well as the EU and international organizations, to improve coordination in the fight against TIP and SOM between origin, transit, and destination countries.



It aims to improve coordination and operational effectiveness of responses to TIP and SOM, among others by further supporting the efforts of origin and transit countries and strengthening the data collection, international judicial cooperation and cooperation between various law enforcement entities.



UNODC is responsible for the Permanent Follow-up Mechanism of the Niamey Declaration to ensure that strategic priorities and actions are monitored and delivered. The mechanism complements the existing international policy dialogues and agreements, notably the Joint Valetta Action Plan, the Rabat Process and the more recent Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.



Legal Framework



Articulation of the different forces involved



Judicial Cooperation



Strengthening national operational tools



Strengthen border and flow control

The PROMIS Project

The PROMIS Project – Protection of Migrants; Justice, Human Rights and Migrant Smuggling - has been developed as a **joint initiative of UNODC and OHCHR** which was launched in **2016**. It is one of the main projects on smuggling of migrants and related offences, focusing on protecting the rights of irregular migrants on the move



OBJECTIVE

Strengthen the capacities of West and Central African countries to develop a human rights-based response to smuggling of migrants and to effectively respond to human rights violations related to irregular migration

9 countries

Burkina Faso, Chad,
Côte d'Ivoire, Mali,
Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria,
Senegal, The Gambia

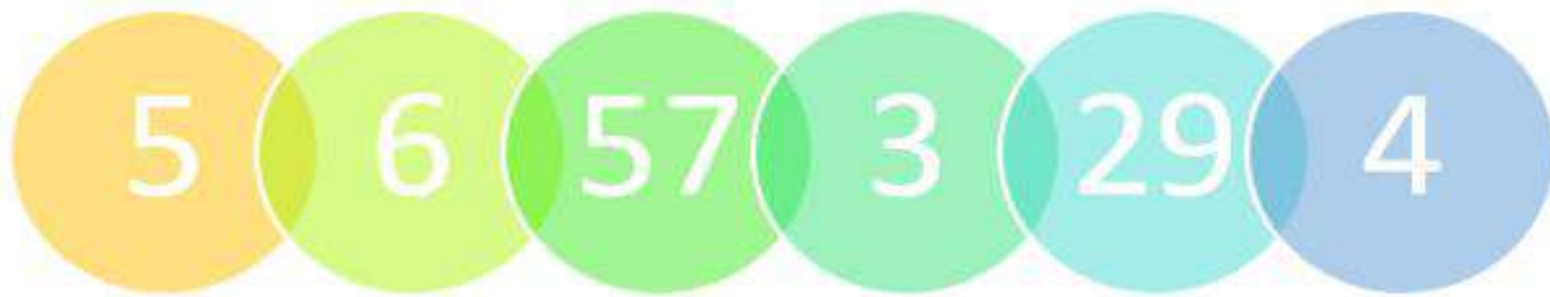
2 mandates

- Countering transnational organized crime, including:
 - Smuggling of migrants
 - Trafficking in persons
- Promotion and protection of human rights

4 outcomes

- Aim to harmonize and strengthen legal frameworks on SOM and TIP and enhance the capacities of practitioners to effectively detect, investigate and prosecute SOM and TIP cases
- Improve regional and international cooperation and information exchange on SOM/TIP cases
- Enable efficient protection and promotion of human rights of migrants through strengthening legal frameworks in line with international human rights standards
- Apply a gender-sensitive approach to migration and SOM/TIP and build the capacities of women practitioners in the region.

A successful pilot initiative: The Liaison Magistrate Initiative



| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Liaison Magistrates deployed | Countries involved: Niger, Nigeria, Italy, Spain, Ethiopia, Eritrea (1 MoU drafted between Italy & Niger) | Cases ongoing: 36 TIP, 1 SOM, 6 TIP/SOM, 13 other crimes | Request for extradition transmitted | MLA request sent | Fugitive arrested |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|



Priority areas of intervention for 2024

Connections between TIP/SOM and other illicit activities in the region (e.g. TIP in the mining sector in Senegal, Burkina Faso and Mali; drugs and firearms trafficking in Niger)

Connections between conflicts and TIP/SOM in the region, including forced child marriage and recruitment by armed groups in the Liptako-Gourma bordering area between Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger

Climate-induced mobility and its links with trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants

Shukran/Obrigada/Merci/Thank you!

www.unodc.org/res/som



Dr. Claire Healy

**Coordinator of the UNODC Observatory on Smuggling of Migrants
Crime Research Section
Research and Analysis Branch**

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Joint Valletta Action Plan (JVAP) Follow-up

Rabat Process Senior Officials' Meeting

Rabat, Morocco | 1 February 2024

Funded by the European Union



Support to the Africa-EU Dialogue on Migration (MMD)
Joint Valletta Action Plan (JVAP) Follow-up

Implemented by ICMPD



The JVAP Database is a self-reporting tool used on a voluntary basis. By design, the dataset is a partial overview of initiatives linked to the JVAP domains and priorities. ICMPD assumes no responsibility or legal liability concerning the content of the data and its use.

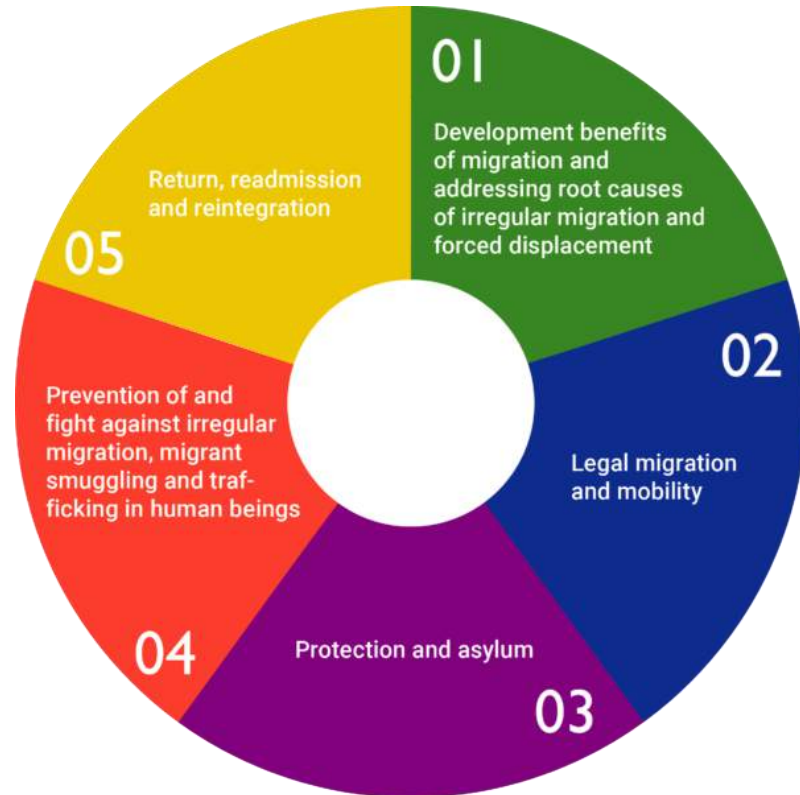
Agenda

1. About JVAP Follow-up
2. JVAP 2022 Data Collection Cycle
3. Plans for 2024
4. Discussions



About JVAP and the Follow-up

About the Joint Valletta Action Plan (JVAP)



- The Joint Valletta Action Plan is a result of the **2015** Valletta Summit on Migration.
- Endorsed by **African and European States** as well as **international organisations**.
- Built around **5 Domains** and **105 Priority Areas** for shared responsibility.
- Aims to **strengthen cooperation** between the two continents on migration.

Why?



Inform on implementation, guide data-driven policymaking.

What?



Projects and policies funded and implemented by JVAP Partners.

How?



Stakeholder-driven and collaborative data collection.

Who?



All JVAP Partners willing and able to participate.

When?



Continuously, but formal data collection every two years.

Where?



Across Rabat and Khartoum Process Regions.

JVAP 2022 Data Collection Cycle

September 2022 – November 2023

Participation across JVAP Partners

2022 Cycle

1775

Initiatives Submitted

21

Partners Participated

2020 Cycle

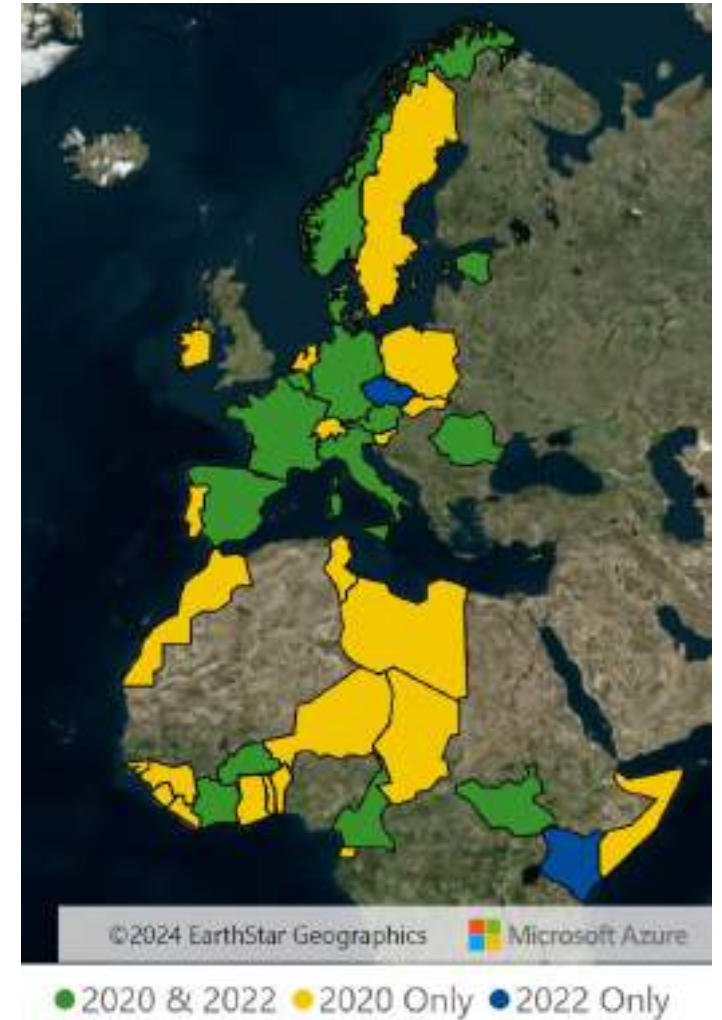
1280

Initiatives Submitted

42

Partners Participated

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| European Commission | 785 |
| France | 253 |
| Italy | 167 |
| UNHCR | 130 |
| Belgium | 124 |
| Germany | 89 |
| Austria | 41 |
| Estonia | 29 |
| Romania | 26 |
| Cyprus | 26 |
| Spain | 22 |
| Czech Republic | 20 |
| Norway | 16 |
| Denmark | 13 |
| South Sudan | 10 |
| Cabo Verde | 8 |
| Kenya | 7 |
| Cameroon | 4 |
| Malta | 2 |
| Burkina Faso | 2 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 1 |

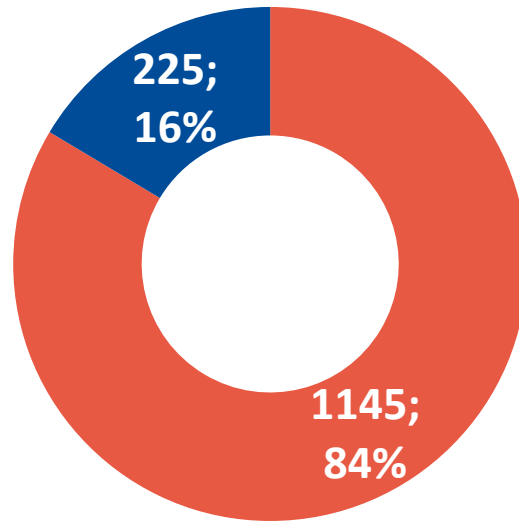


2022 Cycle: New JVAP Data Collected

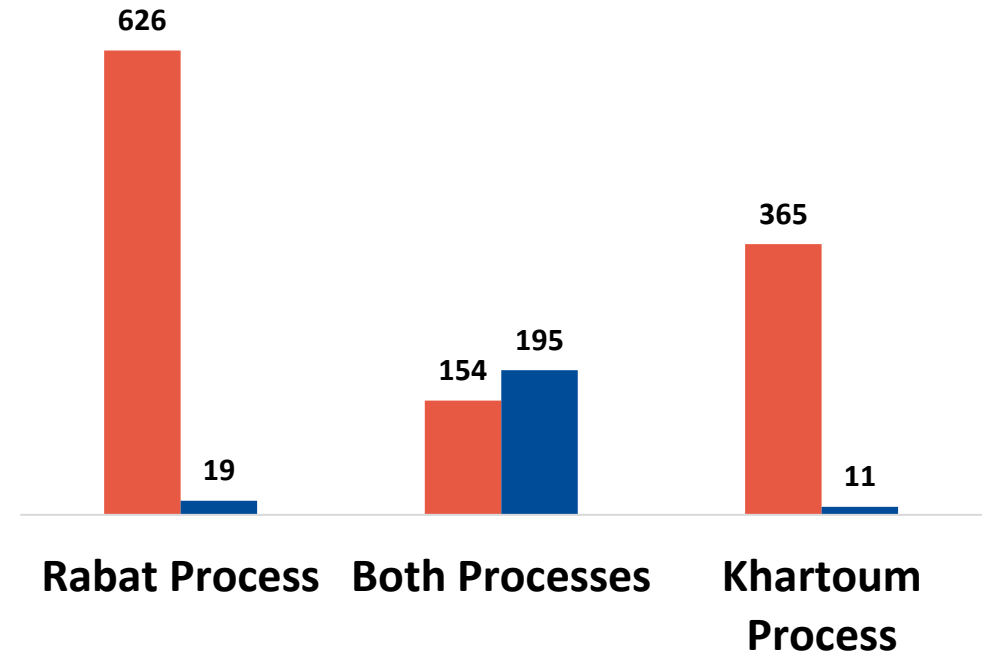
(including BOTH Rabat & Khartoum Processes)

1370
Initiatives

EUR 8,8 bn
Funding

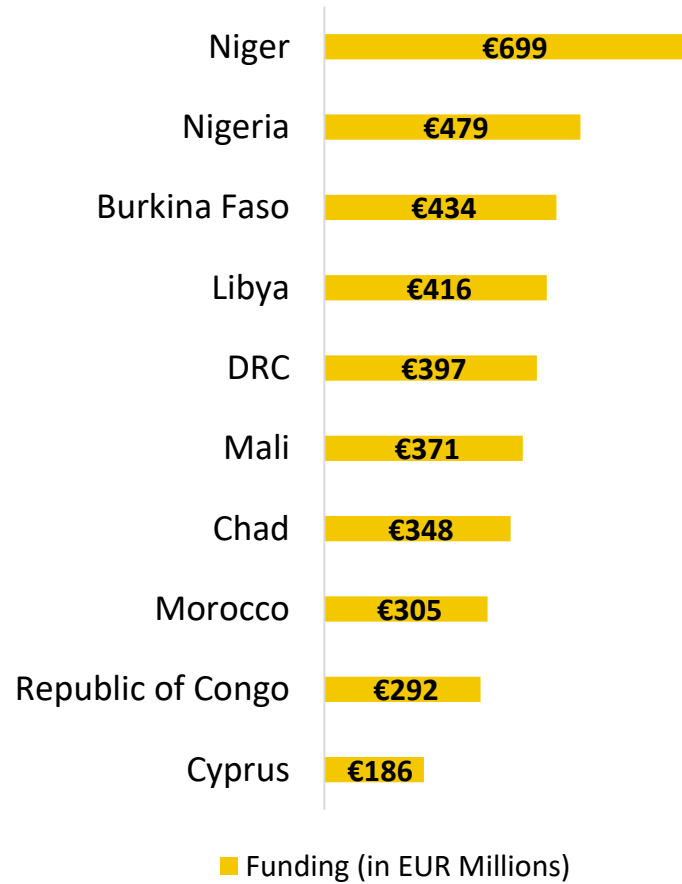
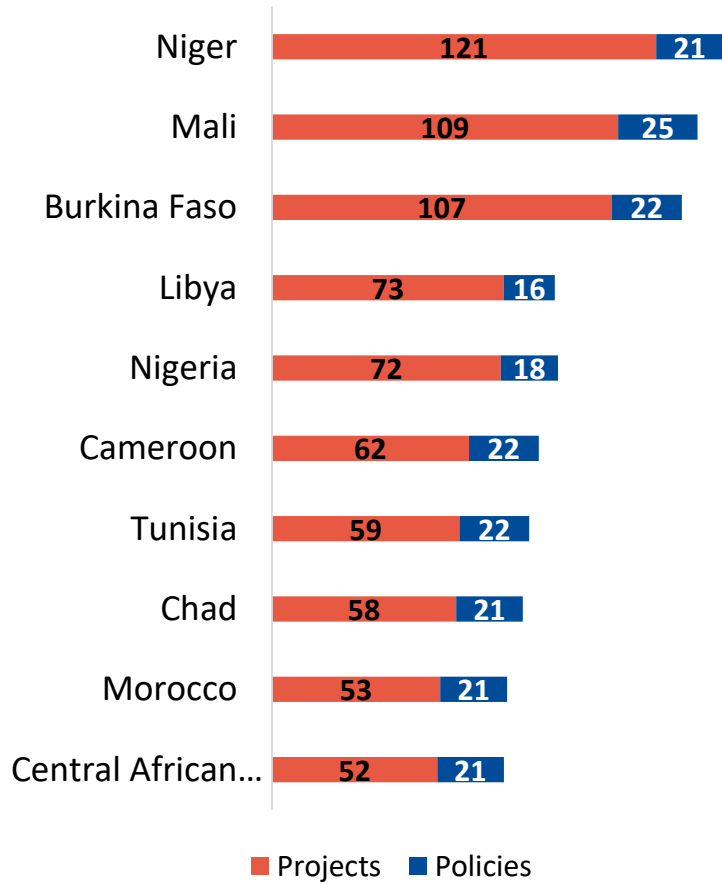


■ Project ■ Policy



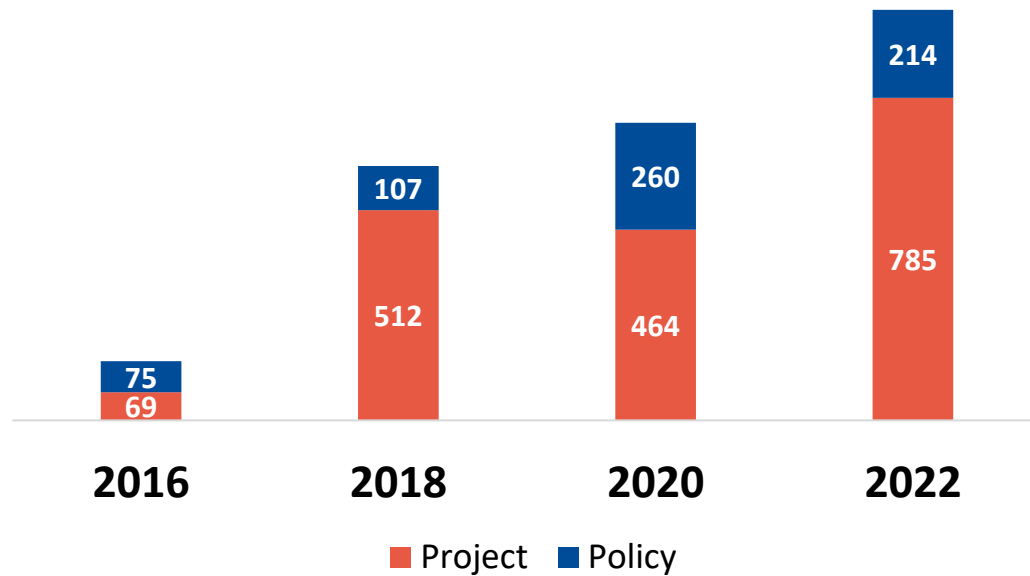
■ Project ■ Policy

2022 Cycle: Rabat Process Countries of Implementation

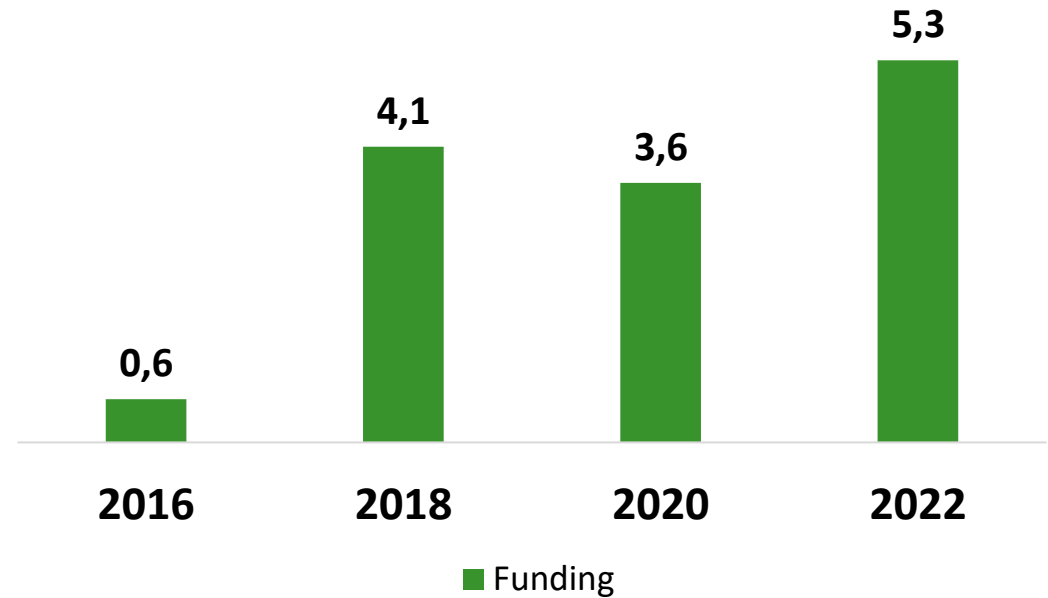


Cumulative Rabat Process Data

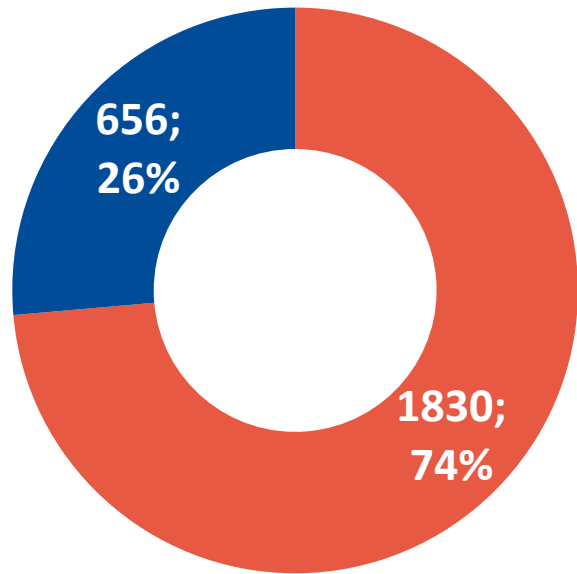
New Initiatives per Cycle



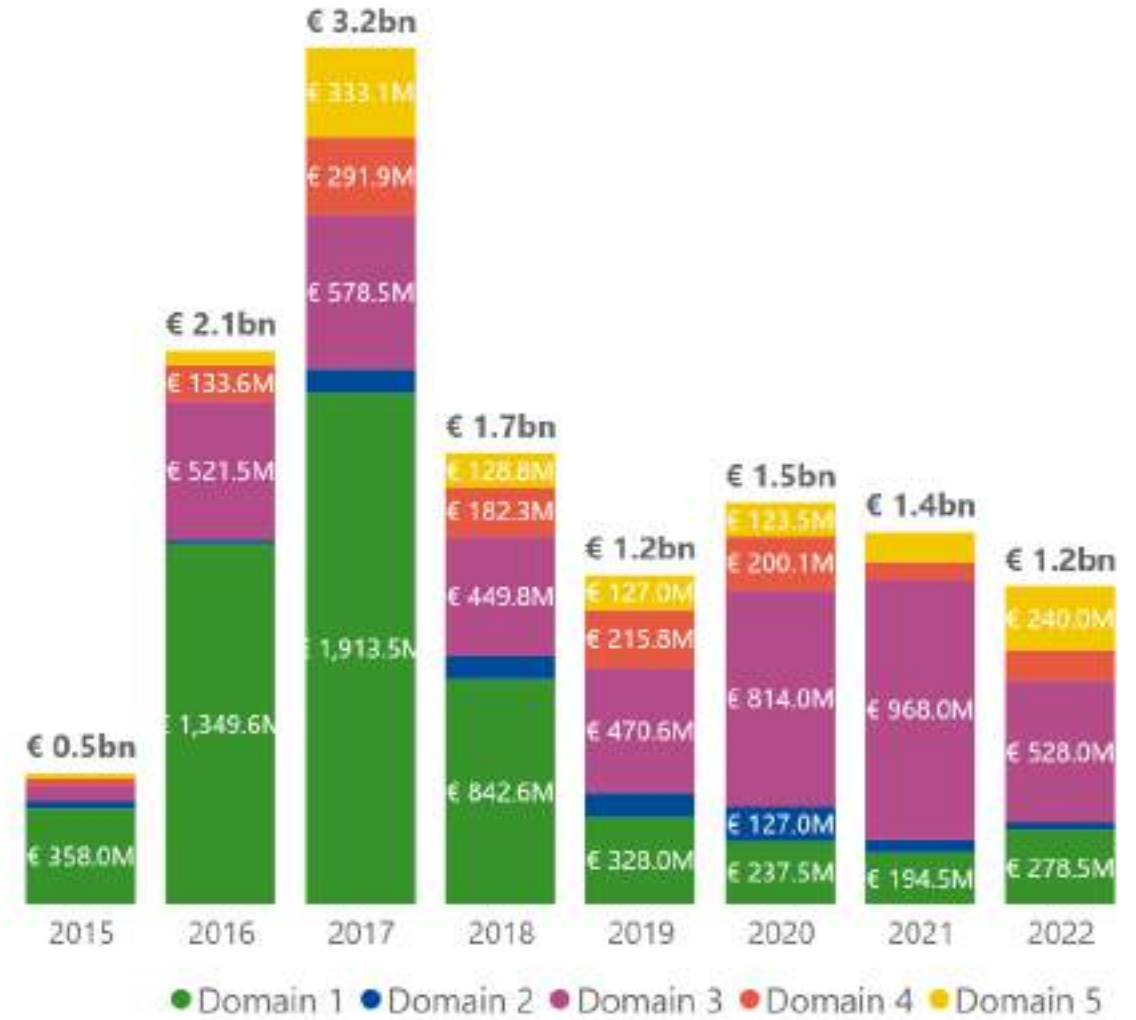
New Funding per Cycle (in billion EUROS)



Cumulative Rabat Process Data



■ Project ■ Policy



Plans for 2024 & Discussions

Exploring the Way Forward for JVAP Follow-up

Two Main Activities Foreseen



Evaluation of Methodologies



Overhaul of Technical Infrastructure

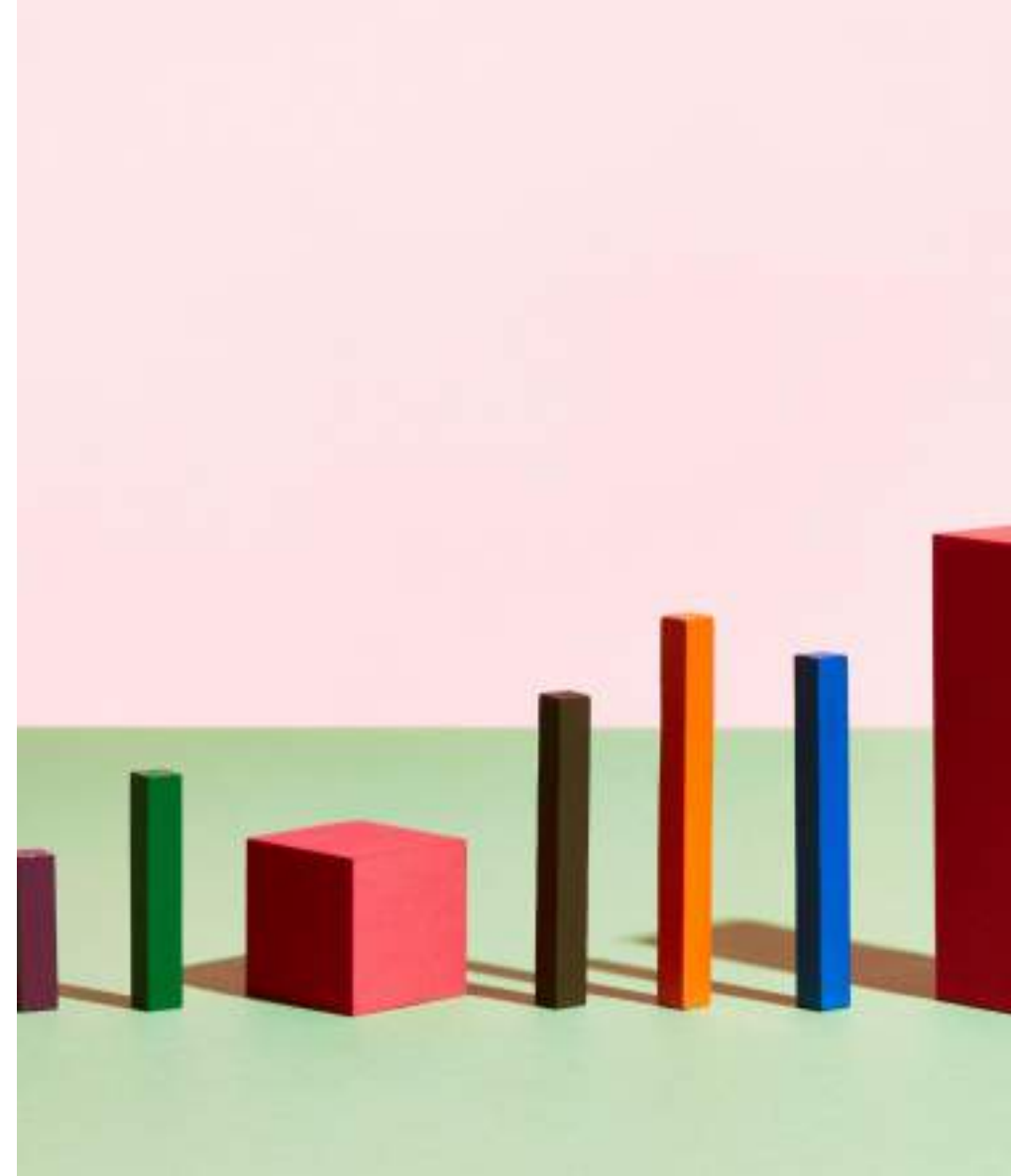
Current State

JVAP Database is the main output of JVAP Follow-up.

It is closed to third parties (academia, journalists, etc.).

Data collection every two years, voluntary.

The data contained is unique.



Key Questions

1. How to further contribute to shared knowledge on implementation?
2. How best to receive and share knowledge on implementation?
3. How can JVAP Follow-up evolve to further meet knowledge needs?



Considerations

| | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------------|
| Complexity | ↔ | Convenience |
| Restricted Access | ↔ | Open Access |
| Focused / Specific | ↔ | General |
| Periodic Reporting | ↔ | Ad-Hoc Reporting |
| Monolingual | ↔ | Bi-Lingual |
| JVAP Only | ↔ | Expanded Coverage |
| ... | ↔ | ... |

Thank You

Joint Valletta Action Plan Follow-up Support Team

www.jvapfollowup.org | jvapfollowup@icmpd.org

Funded by the European Union



Support to the Africa-EU Dialogue on Migration (MMD)
Joint Valletta Action Plan (JVAP) Follow-up

Implemented by ICMPD





MMD Grant Facility

Strengthening Migration and Mobility Initiatives in Africa

Implemented
by ICMPD



Financed by the
European Union



OBJECTIVE

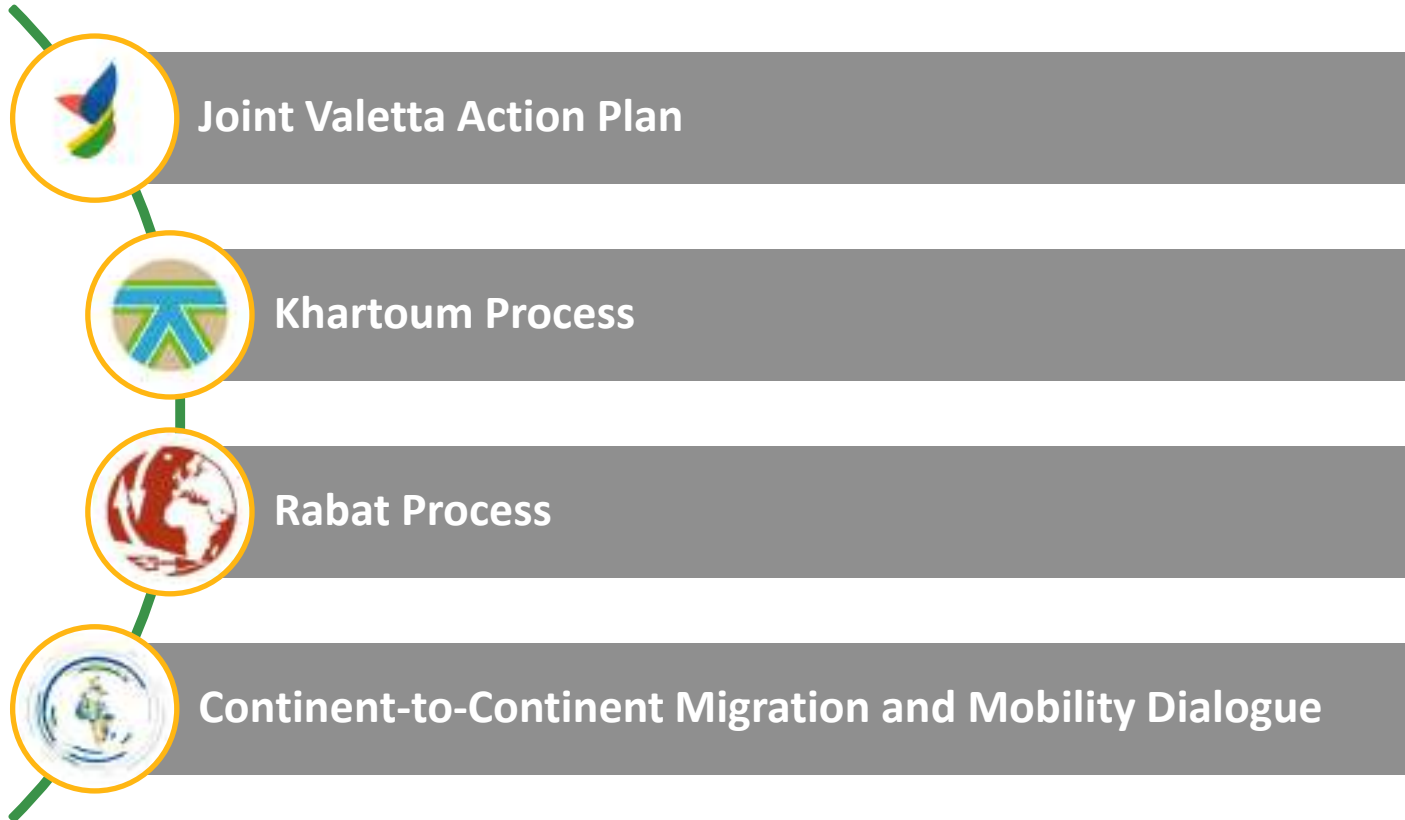


**Improved engagement of CSOs,
diaspora organizations, and local
authorities in the field of migration.**

OBJECTIVE

- Civil society and LAs are key for addressing challenges and leveraging opportunities provided by international migration
- Meaningful integration of these actors in the Africa-EU migration policy dialogue and valorisation of their action and contribution requires an appropriate approach (recognising their values and independence)
- Concrete and relevant initiatives linked with the policy dialogues, showcasing successes and challenges could be beneficial
- Beyond the role of implementers of concrete policy conclusions and initiatives at international, regional, sub-regional and state level, civil society and LAs provide feedback (specific recommendations, lessons learnt and/or data and insight from projects and local communities) and ‘reality check’ to the policy makers

OBJECTIVE




OBJECTIVE


The Grant Facility aims at:

- Operationalizing policy decisions from Dialogues
- Addressing the insufficient translation of policy decisions into concrete actions
- Facilitating the implementation by CSO, diaspora organisation and LAs of thematically and strategically relevant initiatives that can contribute to the operationalisation of policy decisions

GRANT COMPONENT STRUCTURE



Migration & development and root causes




Legal migration and mobility



International Protection and asylum



Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, SOM and THB



Return, readmission, and reintegration



Cross-cutting issues (Gender equality, human rights, Do-No-Harm approach, etc.)

GRANT COMPONENT STRUCTURE

- Follows the 5 domains of the JVAP
- Tackles pressing migration and mobility challenges and opportunities at continental, regional and multi-country level
- Harnesses the expertise and knowledge of civil society organisations (CSO), diaspora organisations and local authorities (LA) to foster a more inclusive participation in the policy dialogue.

CALL FOR PROPOSALS

Total of approx. 9 M EUR to be allocated

Limited number of grants

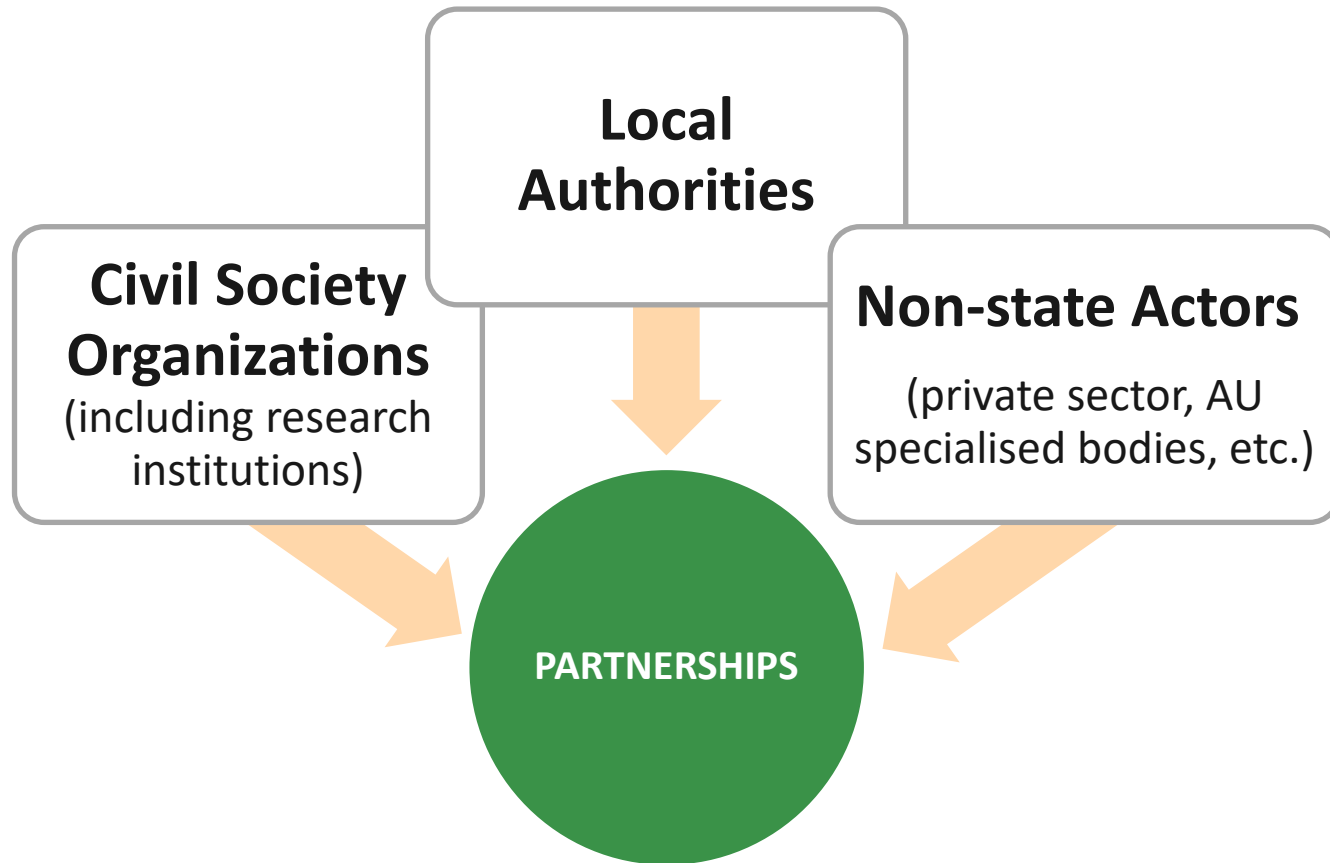
Call for proposal in April 2024 until Q1 2025

2-step process

Possibility for application in English and in French

Transparent Evaluation Committee with EC as observer

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS AND PARTNERS



ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS AND PARTNERS

- Joint applications from CSO and government entities (LAs) will be encouraged
- Joint applications from African and EU Organisations will be welcomed
- Participation of non-profit development and/or diaspora platforms and organisations of local authorities, think tanks and research institutes will be eligible
- A regional, sub-regional approach will be encouraged (e.g., umbrella organisations working at ECOWAS level, whole of route approach)
- Projects may foresee the possibility of sub-granting to local and/or smaller CSOs or African Diaspora Development Organisations (ADDOS)

TIMELINE AND IMPLEMENTATION



Launch of the call, submission of proposals and start of implementation (Q2 - 2024)

Closing of call and continuation of implementation (Q1 - 2025)

Conclusion of implementation, evaluation and final audit (Q3 – 2026)

KEYS TO SUCCESS



Participatory and inclusive framework involving relevant stakeholders throughout the implementation process, from design to monitoring.



Continuous close collaboration with CSOs and LAs during implementation and ICMPD's support to capacity development.



Grantees provision of tangible inputs to contribute to current discussions and future-oriented perspectives of the dialogues.

KEYS TO SUCCESS

- ICMPD will set-up a mechanism to reinforce the necessary technical and managerial capacities of the selected grantees and accompany their Projects' implementation.
- ICMPD will engage in continuous capacity development and exchanges of information with CSOs to build on Financial Controls.
- Audit verification exercises will also help mitigate the administrative capacity challenge.



Thank you very much for your attention!

For more info: MMD-Grants@icmpd.org

Implemented
by ICMPD



Financed by the
European Union





Rabat Process

Euro-African Dialogue on
Migration and Development

Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM)

Rabat, Morocco

1 February
2024

Project funded by the European Union



As part of the support programme for the Africa-EU
dialogue on migration and mobility (MMD)



Project implemented by ICMPD

Cadiz Action Plan (2023-2027) | Moroccan Chairmanship

| AREA | OBJECTIVE | ACTIONS | THEMATIC MEETINGS | COUNTRIES CO-ORGANISING | LOCATION/DATE |
|------|-----------|----------------|--|---|--|
| 1 | 1 | 1 2 3 | Migration, youth and development KP/RP meeting |  The Netherlands  Nigeria |  The Hague, Netherlands 19-20 October 2023 |
| | 2 | 4 5 | | | |
| 2 | 3 | 6 7 8 9 10 | Special event - Circular migration: cycle of opportunities and skills development |  Morocco  Portugal |  Rabat, Morocco 31 January 2024 |
| | 4 | 11 12 | | | |
| 3 | 5 | 13 14 15 16 17 | Family separation and missing persons in the context of migration |  Switzerland  The Gambia |  Geneva, Switzerland 20-21 September 2023 |
| | 6 | 18 19 | | | |
| 4 | 7 | 20 21 22 | Humanised Border Management |  Morocco  Spain |  Marrakesh, Morocco 22-23 June 2023 |
| | 8 | 23 24 25 | | | |
| 5 | 9 | 26 27 | Voluntary return and reintegration |  Senegal  Belgium |  Yaoundé, Cameroon 25-26 April 2023 |
| | 10 | 28 29 | | | |



Processus de Rabat

Dialogue Euro-Africain sur la
Migration et le Développement

Réunion des fonctionnaires de haut niveau

Rabat, Maroc

1 Février
2024

Projet financé par l'Union Européenne



Dans le cadre du Programme de Soutien au Dialogue Afrique-UE
sur la Migration et la Mobilité (MMD)



Projet mis en œuvre par l'ICMPD



Plan d'Action de Cadix (2023-2027) | Présidence du Maroc

| DOMAINE | OBJECTIF | ACTIONS | RÉUNIONS THÉMATIQUES | PAYS CO-ORGANISATEURS | LIEU/DATE |
|---------|----------|----------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | 1 | 1 2 3 | La migration, la jeunesse et le développement Réunion PK/PR | Pays-Bas Nigeria | La Haye, Pays-Bas 19-20 octobre 2023 |
| | 2 | 4 5 | | | |
| 2 | 3 | 6 7 8 9 10 | Evènement spécial - La migration circulaire : un cycle d'opportunités et un développement des compétences | Maroc Portugal | Rabat, Morocco 31 janvier 2024 |
| | 4 | 11 12 | | | |
| 3 | 5 | 13 14 15 16 17 | Séparation des familles et les personnes disparues dans le contexte de la migration | Suisse Gambie | Genève, Suisse 20-21 sep. 2023 |
| | 6 | 18 19 | | | |
| 4 | 7 | 20 21 22 | Gestion humanisée des frontières | Maroc Espagne | Marrakech, Maroc 22-23 juin 2023 |
| | 8 | 23 24 25 | | | |
| 5 | 9 | 26 27 | Retour volontaire et réintégration | Sénégal Belgique | Yaoundé, Cameroun 25-26 avril 2023 |
| | 10 | 28 29 | | | |