



# STATE-CIVIL SOCIETY COLLABORATION FOR EFFECTIVE BORDER MANAGEMENT: PRACTITIONERS' EXPERIENCE

Effective Multi-stakeholder Cooperation As A Pre-requisite For Human  
Border Management

Presentation by: Paul Nana Kwabena Aborampah Mensah, Programs Manager, CDD-Ghana

MARRAKESH, 22<sup>ND</sup> – 23<sup>RD</sup> JUNE, 2023

# Speaking Points

- Regional commitments: AU and ECOWAS protocols**
- National commitment**
- Citizens' views on border management: AB**
- Role of CSOs in Ghana in support of effective border management:  
CDD-Ghana experience**
- Conclusion**

# AU PROTOCOL

**Protocol Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to Right of Free Movement of Persons;**

**Right of Residence; and Right of Establishment (Adopted in Ethiopia on 29<sup>th</sup> January, 2018) Part III – Free movement of persons**



- ✓ **Article 6: Right of Entry**
- ✓ **Article 12: Free Movement of Residents of Border Communities**
- ✓ **Article 13: Free Movement of Students and Researchers**
- ✓ **Article 14: Free Movement of Workers**

**Part IV: Right of Establishment and Right of Residence**

- ✓ **Article 16: Right of Residence**
- ✓ **Article 17: Right of Establishment**

**CLAUSES:**

**Article 15 - Permit and Passes**

**Part V: General Conditions**

# ECOWAS Protocol

## Protocol of Free Movement and Trans-border Security in West Africa

- ❑ Added mechanism to actualize the principle of ECOWAS regional integration for expanded economic and other benefits across member states
- ❑ Anticipated the tenets of the AU protocol on migration
- ❑ Provided for free mobility of the ECOWAS Community citizens
- ❑ Right to enter and reside in the territory of member states
- ❑ The 4 further supplementary documents produced from 1985 to 1990 enjoined states to: facilitate the operationalization of the protocol – provide valid travel documents, grant the right of residence to the Community citizens, especially for the purpose of embarking on income-earning activities, ensure appropriate treatment of Community citizens, etc.

**CLAUSE:** member states could deny the Community members entry, or expel same based on reasons such as morality, threat to security, public order, etc.



# National Commitments – Ghana Migration Protocols



## Ghana Immigration Act 2000, Act 573

- Provides the framework for migration and outlines the processes for entry and exit
- Domesticates the 3 basic demands in both AU and ECOWAS migration protocols:
  - Right of entry; right of residence; and right of establishment (work)
- Provides for the security of persons and investments



## CLAUSE:

- Similar to the AU and the ECOWAS migration protocols, Act 573 provides a wide range of discretionary powers
- Strict documentation and processes
- GIPC Act of 2013, Act 865 – protects Ghanaian investors/traders and merchants against other nationals

# Justification For Strict Conditions



- ✓ **National security and national interest**
- ✓ **Emergencies, including pandemics**
- ✓ **Regional security trends**
- ✓ **Economic interest**
- ✓ **Negative national and global crime data/reports**

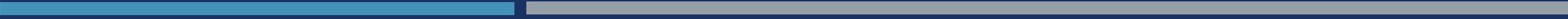
# Justification: Example - The Global Organized Crime Index, 2021

41<sup>st</sup> of 194  
Countries

14<sup>th</sup> of 54  
African  
Countries

3<sup>rd</sup> of 15  
W/A countries

CRIME	SCORE	CRIME	SCORE
Human trafficking	6.50	Cocaine trade	6.50
Human smuggling	5.00	Cannabis trade	5.50
Arms trafficking	5.00	Synthetic drug trade	7.00
Flora crimes	6.50	<b>ACTORS</b>	
Fauna crimes	6.00	Mafia-style groups	Foreign actors
Non renewal resource crimes	7.50	Criminal networks	
Heroin trade	6.00	State embedded actors	



# **CROSS-BORDER ACTIVITIES : WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK**

# Considering Emigrating

## Considering emigrating | Ghana | 2017



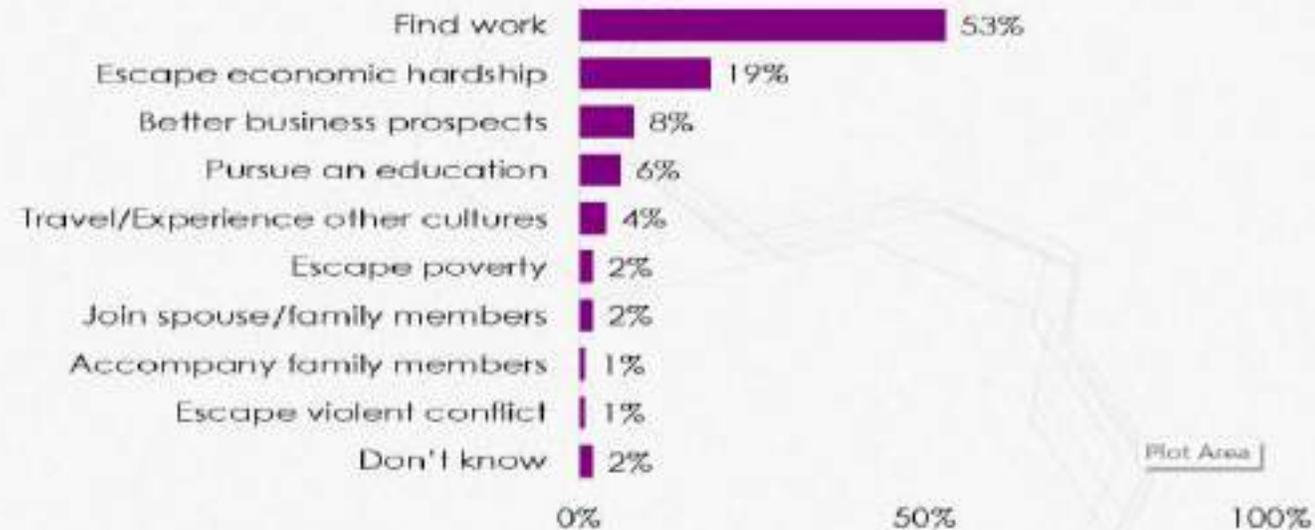
**Respondents were asked:**

(a) How much, if at all, have you considered moving to another country to live?

(b) How much planning or preparation have you done in order to move to another country to live?

# Reasons Why Ghanaians Desire To Emigrate

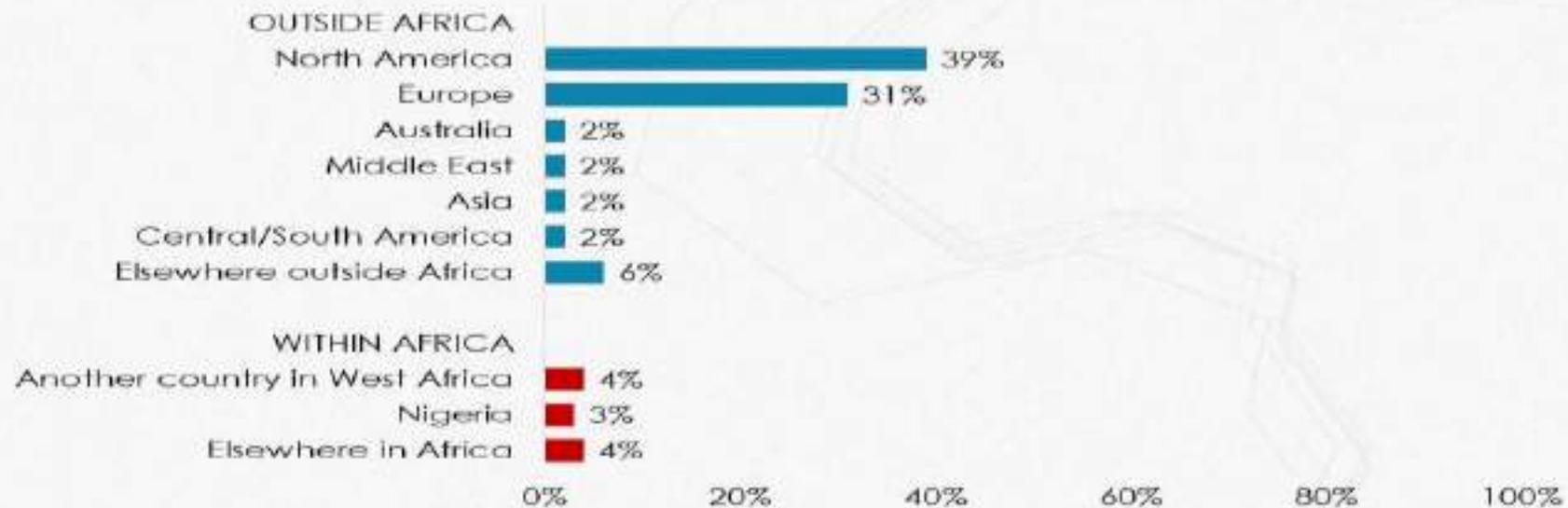
## Most important reason why Ghanaians desire to emigrate | Ghana | 2017



**Respondents were asked:** There are several reasons why people leave their home to live in another country for an extended period of time. What about you? What is the most important reason why you would consider moving from Ghana?

# Most Preferred Destination

## Most preferred destination | Ghana | 2017

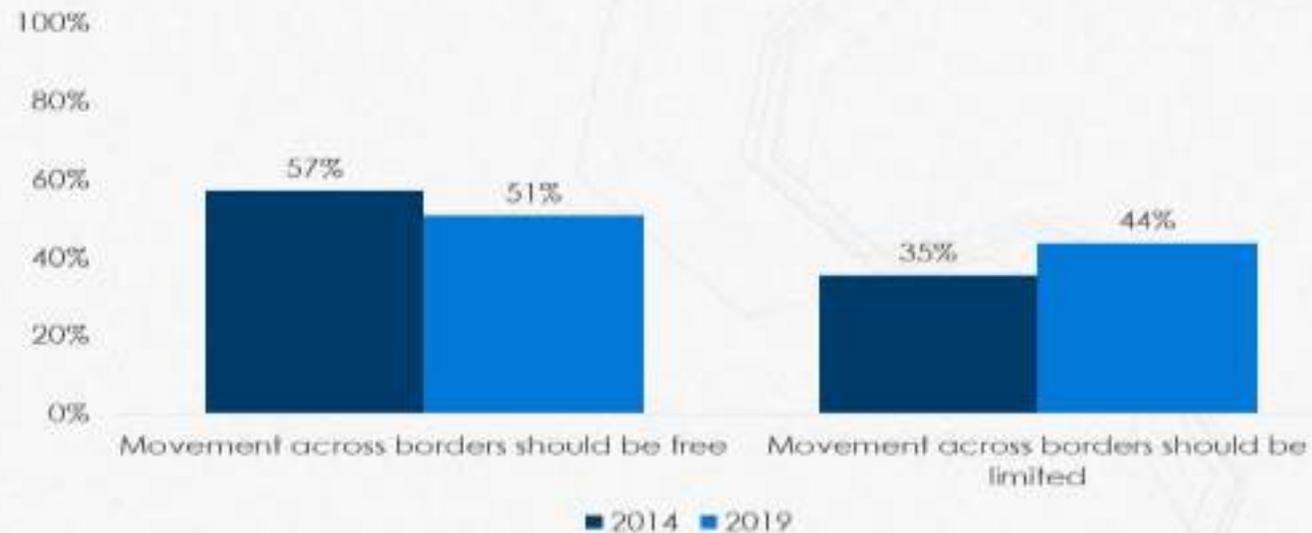


**Respondents who said they had considered emigrating were asked: If you were to move to another country, where would you be most likely to go?**

*(Note: Respondents who said they had not considered emigrating are excluded.)*

# Views On Free Movement Across Borders | Ghana | 2019

## Views on free movement across borders | Ghana | 2019



**Respondents were asked:** Which of the following statements is closest to your views?  
Statement 1: People living in West Africa should be able to move freely across international borders in order to trade or work in other countries. Statement 2: In order to protect their own citizens, governments should limit the cross-border movement of people and goods.  
(% who "agree" or "agree very strongly" with each statement)

# Relying On Foreign Imports Vs Locally Produced Imports

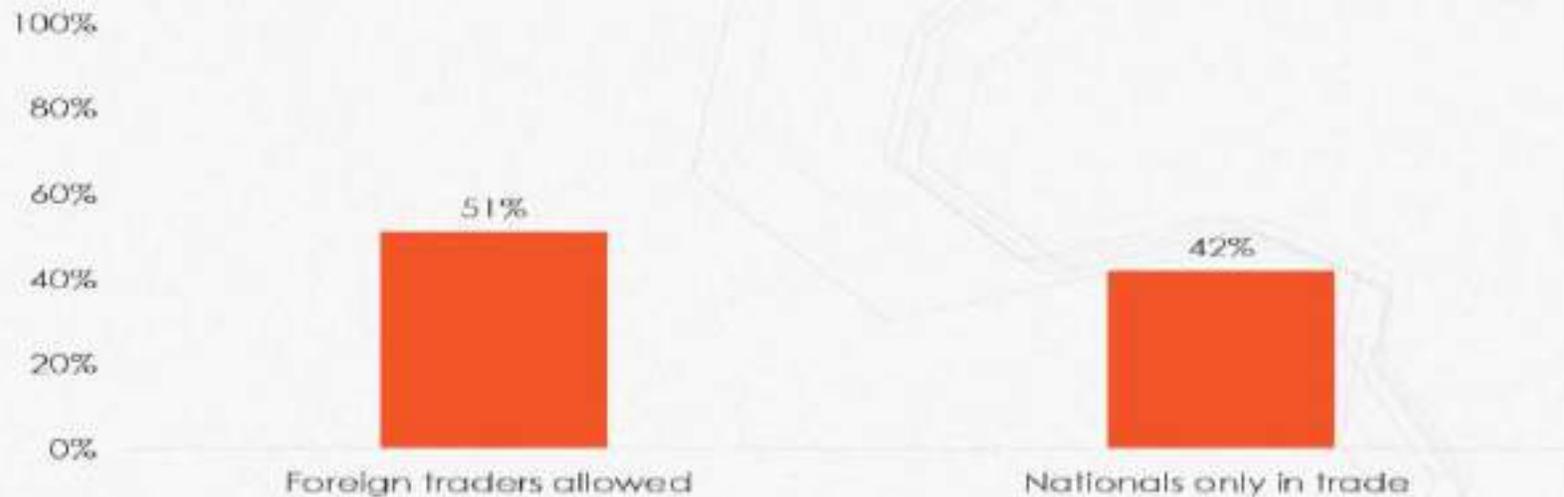
## Relying on foreign imports vs. locally produced goods | Ghana | 2019



**Respondents were asked:** Which of the following statements is closest to your view?  
Statement 1: In order to develop, our country must rely on trade with the rest of the world, including by opening our borders to foreign imports.  
Statement 2: In order to develop, our country must rely on local production and protect local producers from foreign competition.

# Restrict Trading In Consumer Goods To Nationals Or Allow Foreigners To Trade

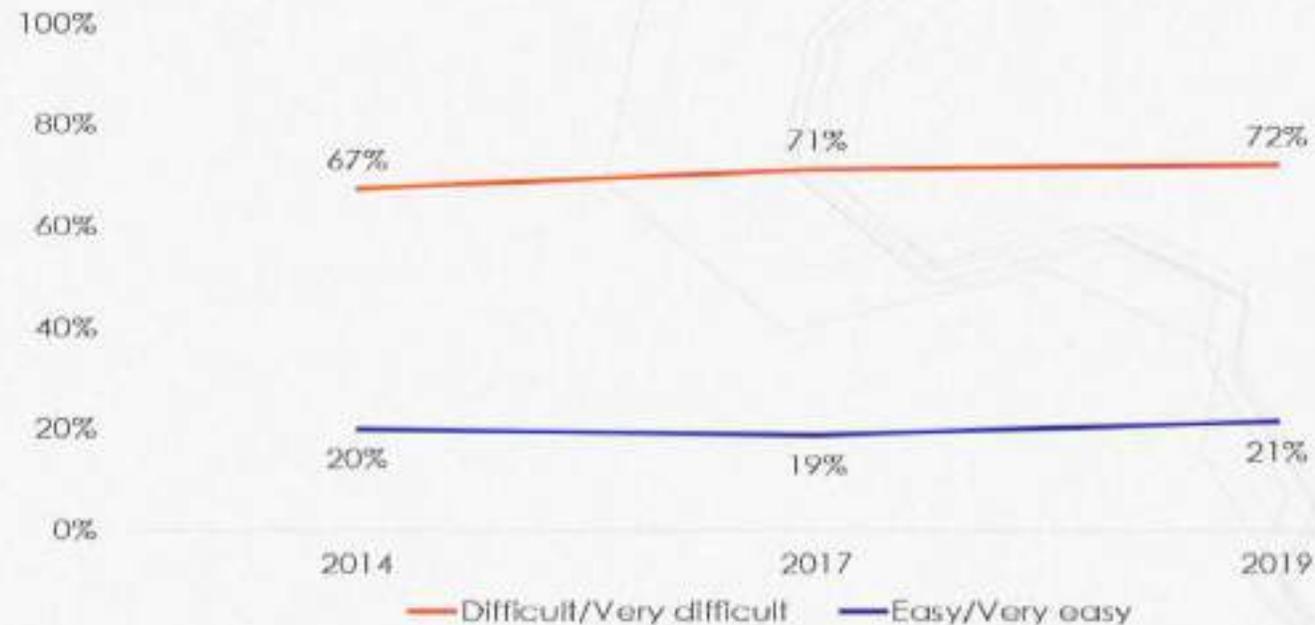
## Restrict trading in consumer goods to nationals or allow foreigners to trade? | Ghana | 2019



**Respondents were asked:** Which of the following statements is closest to your view?  
Statement 1: The government should only allow citizens and companies of our own country to trade in consumer goods, even if this means we will have fewer goods or higher prices.  
Statement 2: The government should continue to permit foreigners and foreign corporations to set up retail shops in this country to ensure we have a wide choice of low-cost consumer goods.  
(% who "agree" or "agree very strongly" with each statement)

# Difficulty Crossing International Borders

## Difficulty crossing international borders | Ghana | 2014-2019



**Respondents were asked:** In your opinion, how easy or difficult is it for people in West Africa to cross international borders in order to work or trade in other countries, or haven't you heard enough to say?

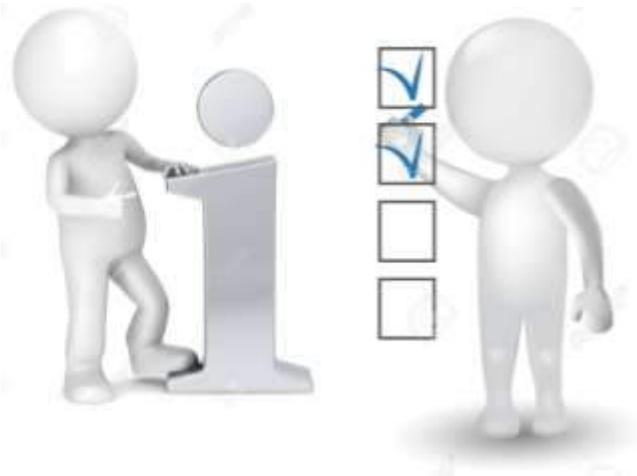
# Role Of CSOs For Effective Border Management



Support the state/mandate of the border management institutions.

- Provide data to shape policies
- Provide data to evaluate the work of the security agencies
- Facilitate policy uptake engagements – legislature, executive/ministries/agencies
- Press for supply-side accountability
- Build capacity of citizens groups to be able to advocate for demand side accountability
- Serve on committees (special committees, technical committees, etc.) to provide technical and practical advice

# Role of CSOs for Effective Border Management: Approach to Work



- Data to assess conformity to laws/principles and standards (SS)
- Data to assess citizens' understanding and appreciation of the issues (DD)
- Publication of briefing papers and policy briefs
- Create platforms for interface engagements
- Targeted policy uptake engagements with policymakers
- Public education and community sensitization (TV, radio, public notices, etc)
- Support to victims\*\*\*





THANK YOU

# EFFECTIVE MULTI-STAKEHOLDER COOPERATION AS A PREREQUISITE FOR HUMANE BORDER MANAGEMENT FOR MIGRANT PROTECTION & SUPPORT THE NIGERIA PERSPECTIVE

*Presented by*

**HAJIYA IMAAN SULAIMAN-IBRAHIM fsi**

Honourable Federal Commissioner, National Commission for Refugees, Migrants, and Internally Displaced Persons



**THEMATIC MEETING ON HUMANIZED BORDER MANAGEMENT  
MARRAKECH, MOROCCO  
JUNE 22ND - 23RD, 2023**

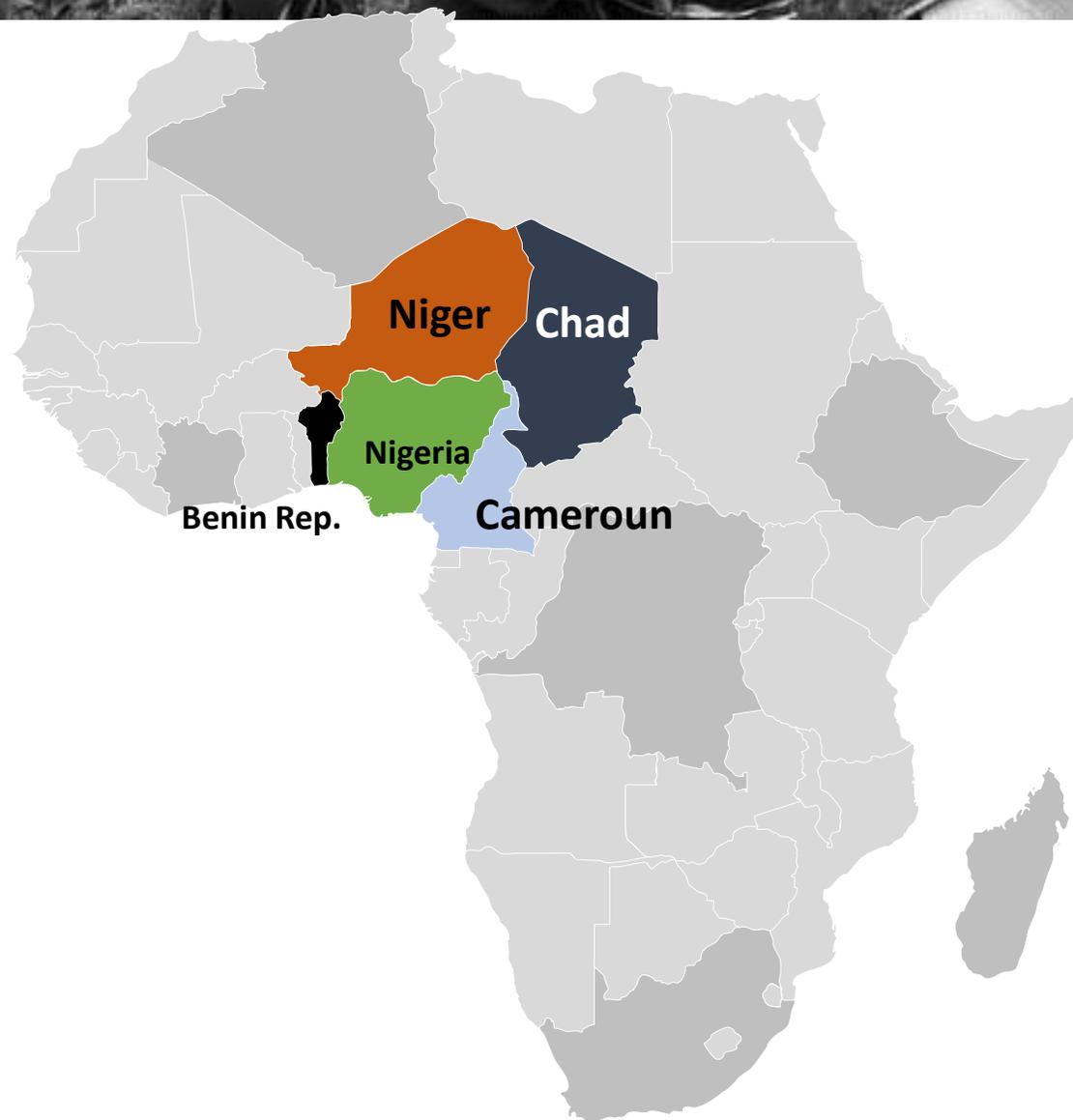


# Background



## Context

- Nigeria, with its extensive **4,047km border line**, stands at the crossroads of diverse nations. Bounded by the Republics of Niger and Chad in the North, Cameroun in the eastern part, and the Republic of Benin on the western side, it is strategically positioned as a pivotal point for regional migration dynamics.
- As a major destination, transit, and origin country for international migration, Nigeria plays a critical role in shaping migration patterns and outcomes. With an estimated diaspora population of 17 million, it stands among the top ten remittance-earning countries globally, second only to Egypt within Africa (IOM, 2020). These statistics highlight Nigeria's significant influence on regional and global migration trends, underscoring the need for robust migration management strategies and migrant-centered policies.

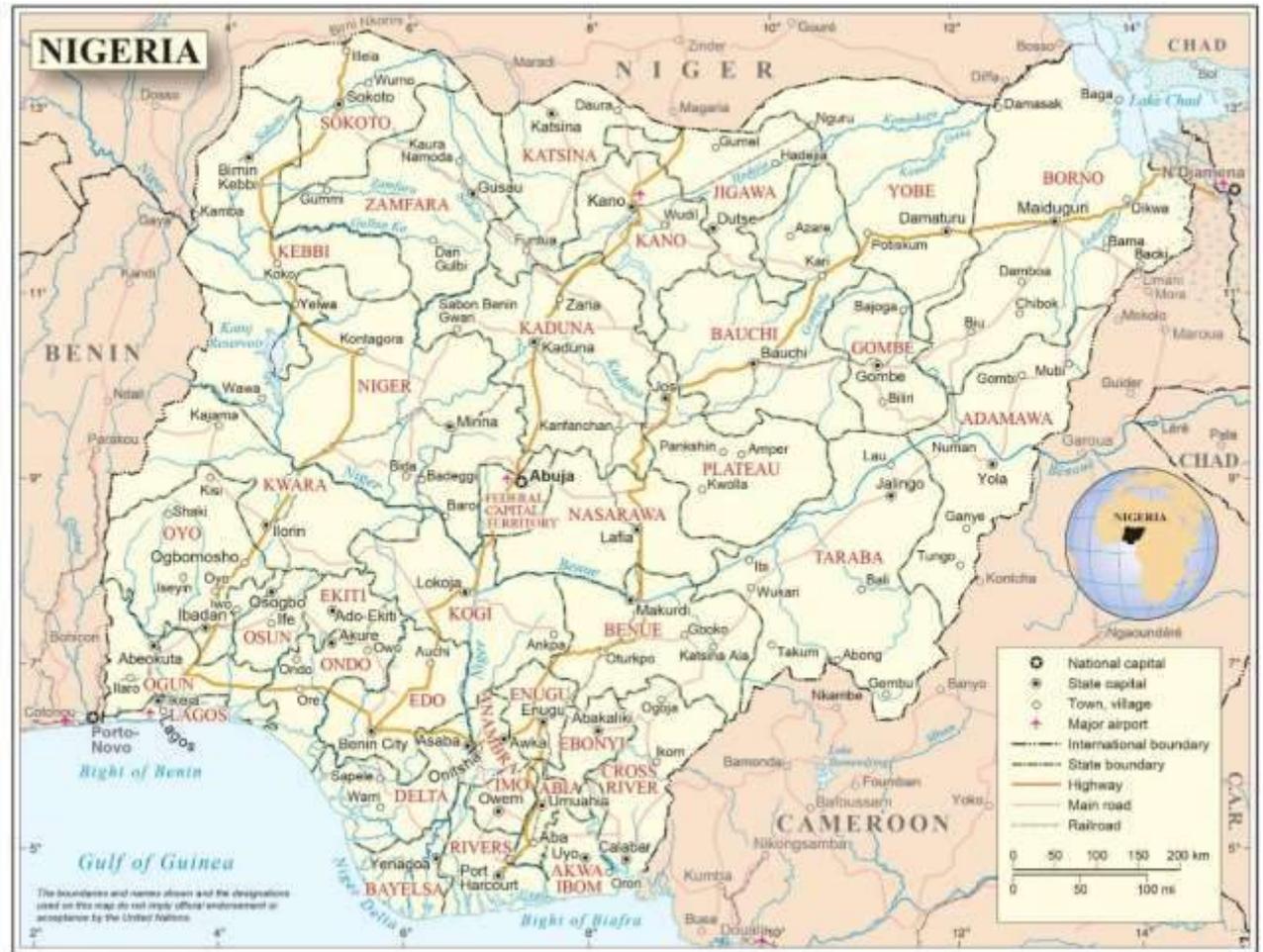


# Background (cont'd)



## Context

- There are 17 official land borders in Nigeria, 11 international airports and 6 major sea ports, which makes border management a top priority of the Nigerian government.
- While Nigeria has adopted and continues to promote humane border management, effective migration management and migrant-centered policies, gaps exist, and significant lessons have been learnt. However, opportunities abound. We hope to share from our experience, and advance a roadmap towards further enhancing multi-stakeholder cooperation in ensuring humane border management.



# Our Conceptualisation of Humanized Border Management



## What is our conceptualisation?

- The concept of Humanized Border Management presupposes that Border Management should take into account humanitarian considerations on issues related to;
  - admission and readmission,*
  - migrants' detention,*
  - use of force at borders,*
  - the principle of non-refoulement amongst others.*
- It obliges Border Management Officials to respect legal standards and international best practices in their treatment of migrants at the borders.
- The quest to balance this delicate relationship between Law enforcement and Migrants protection requires that Frontline Border Management agencies put in place clear and unambiguous policies that will guarantee the protection of vulnerable migrants while ensuring the prosecution of criminal elements of TIP and SOM.

## What are our expectations in terms of minimum standards?

01

**Respect for human rights should be at the core of all border management practices.** This includes upholding the principle of non-refoulement, ensuring access to asylum procedures, and safeguarding the rights of vulnerable populations, including women, children, and victims of trafficking.

02

**Show of empathy and understanding towards migrants.** An acknowledgement that behind every migration journey, there are unique stories, aspirations, and vulnerabilities.

03

**Address of the root causes of migration.** This includes tackling poverty, inequality, conflict, and environmental degradation.

04

**Inclusive Decision-Making and Participation of migrants.** Amplifying their voices, addressing their specific needs, and involving them in shaping policies and programs that directly impact their lives.

05

**Embrace of the potential of technology in enhancing border management processes while ensuring respect for human rights.** Recognition of the importance of deploying technology for humanitarian purposes, such as improving identification systems, facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and enhancing information sharing among stakeholders

06

**Collaboration and shared responsibility among all stakeholders is critical.** Partnerships, facilitate dialogue, and encourage joint initiatives to address the complex challenges associated with migration.

# Nigeria's Legal and Policy Frameworks for Humanized Border Management



- Nigeria recognizing its role as a major player in regional and global Migration discourse, published a **National Border Management Strategy in 2019**, essentially aimed at ensuring a more humane approach to Border Management across all our borders and entry/exit points.
- This followed the **National Migration Policy**, adopted in 2015, which recognized the need to delineate migration matters into five thematic groups, establishing the Stakeholders Forum on Border Management (SFBM) as one of the core pillars of migration governance in Nigeria.
- Furthermore, the **National Visa Policy in 2020** was developed in line with the spirit of the Cadiz Action Plan (Area 2) aimed at promoting regular migration and mobility.
- The recently passed **NCFRMI Act 2022** further consolidates and strengthens Nigeria's framework for supporting migrants, including at borders.
- At the centre of our National Border Management Strategy and National Visa Policies is the protection of the rights of all vulnerable Migrants and improvement of infrastructure along our entry points.



Nigeria  
NATIONAL BORDER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY



# Institutional Framework for Humanising Nigeria's Borders



## Nigeria Immigration Service

- The Nigeria Immigration Service is the lead agency for management of movement of person across Nigeria's borders and for related task in the areas of visas, travel documents, and tackling migrants smuggling as well as other closely related responsibilities. Based on the National Border Management Strategy 2019-2023, specific approach to humanized border management by the Service are;
  - i. **Interagency Collaboration**
  - ii. **Bilateral and Multilateral Collaborations**
  - iii. **Infrastructural Development of Border Areas**
  - iv. **E-Border Monitoring and Data Sharing**

## National Commission for Refugees, Migrants, and Internally Displaced Persons

- Statutorily, the Commission is the Lead on Migration issues, including developing and implementing relevant policies relating to Migration, and carry out Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) amongst provision of other support.
- At least 13,917 stranded Nigerian migrants from across Africa and Europe were voluntarily returned to the country between 2020 and 2022 based on a robust collaboration between the NCFRMI and the IOM under its Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme.
- The Commission is the Chair of the Working Group on Return, Readmission and Reintegration, and has received support from ICMPD, GIZ and IOM in convening these important components of Nigeria's migration governance.

## Stakeholders Forum on Border Management (SFBM)

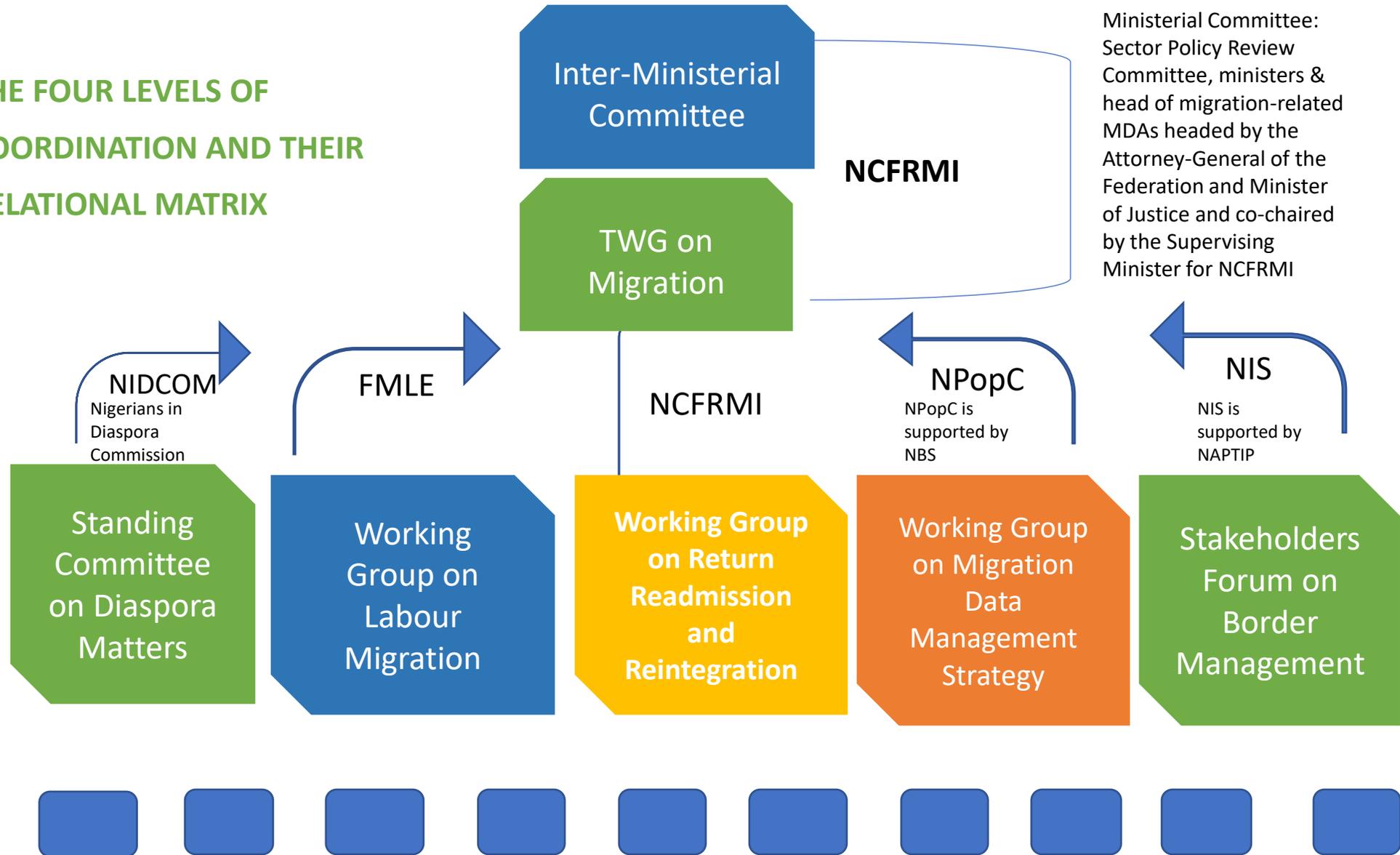
- The SFBM was established in the **Nigerian National Migration Policy of 2015** as the official interagency mechanism for consultation and planning on a wide range of border management issues.
- The SFBM is mandated to focus on issues related to ECOWAS Free Movement Protocol, border security, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and related matters. NIS provides the lead, with support from NAPTIP. The SFBM reports to the Technical Working Group (TWG) which coordinates all five thematic groups.
- The TWG reports to the Ministerial Sector Policy Review Committee/National Consultative Committee which is chaired by the Attorney-General and the Minister of Justice



# Nigerian National Migration Governance Structure



## THE FOUR LEVELS OF COORDINATION AND THEIR RELATIONAL MATRIX



# Composition of the Stakeholders Forum on Border Management



## Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) – Chair of the Stakeholders Forum

- **National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP):** Co-Chair of the Stakeholders forum and the focal agency for tackling human trafficking, through Policy, Prevention of trafficking, Protection of survivors and Prosecution of Traffickers.

### *Members of the Stakeholders Forum on Border Management*

- **Port Health Services**
- **Department of State Security**
- **Federal Airport Authority of Nigeria (FAAN)**
- **Aviation Security (AVSEC)**
- **National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)**
- **National Commission for Refugees Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI)**
- **Nigerian Customs**
- **National Bureau of Statistics**
- **National Population Commission**
- **Civil Society Organizations**
- **Returnee Associations**
- **International Partners**



**Meetings of the SFBM:** The SFBM meets on a quarterly basis to deliberate on issues relating to border management and the protection of the right of migrants. Membership is drawn from an all-of-government and all-of-society spectrum of relevant stakeholders to proffer solutions and develop relevant policies, which are then transmitted to the Technical Working Group on Migration and Development.

This inclusive approach promotes a humanization of the borders, due to the cross-fertilization of ideas and perspectives from the various stakeholders.

# What have we learnt?

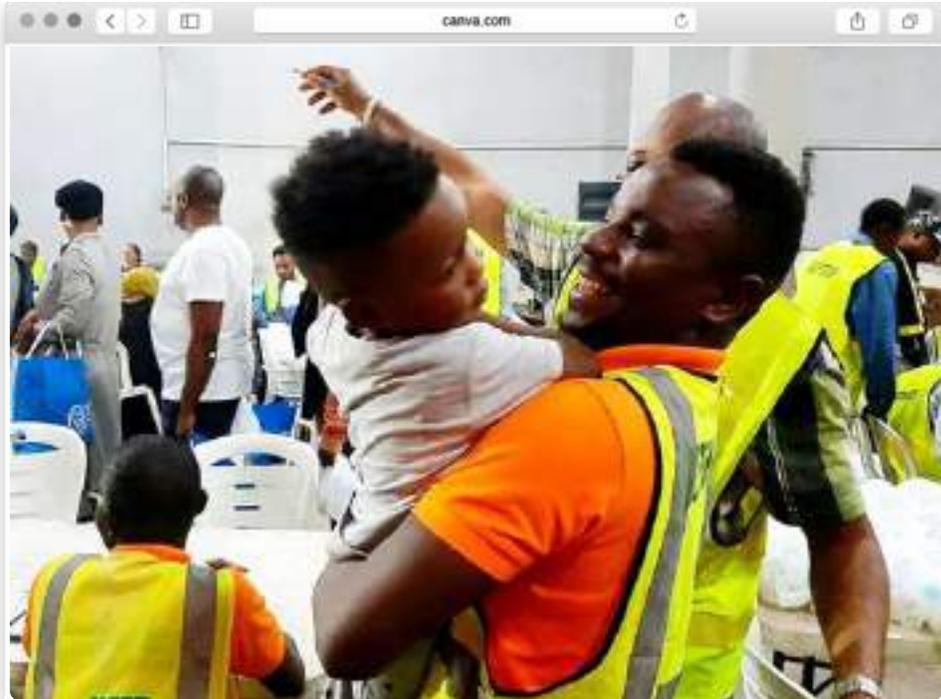


**Leveraging Technology:** Leveraging technological solutions enables enhancement in border security, streamlines processes, and enhances data management, leading to more efficient and effective management of migration flows. It also fosters a more rapid information sharing process amongst stakeholders, which is critical for buy in.

A good example is the implementation of the **Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS)**, implemented by IOM and funded by international partners in 2019, which has played an impactful role in ensuring smooth and seamless admission and readmission of migrants. It has also been effective in tackling Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons.

At the core of this tech driven humanized border management is to ensure that our approach will positively contribute to the promotion of Migrant's human rights and protection of vulnerable migrants through clear and accountable procedures that are enacted in close collaboration with all appropriate agencies and supported by the assignment of adequate resources.

# What have we learnt?

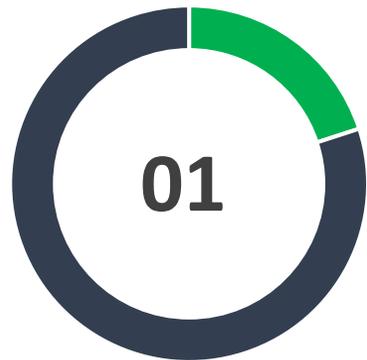


**Engagement of Migrants and Border Communities as part of a broader stakeholder engagement:** The input and perspectives of migrants and border communities are crucial in shaping policies that are responsive to their needs, promote inclusivity, and foster a sense of ownership and cooperation in border management efforts.

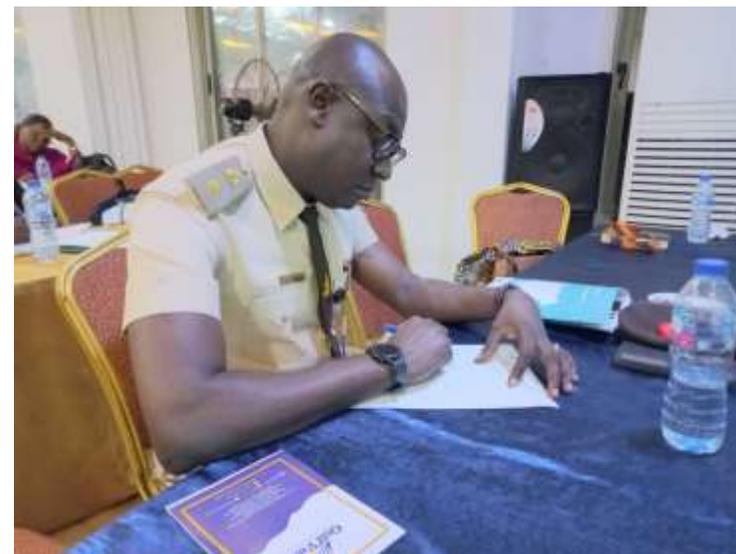
**Monitoring and Evaluation:** Regular assessments, data collection, and analysis are key to assessing the impact of policies and programs, identify areas for improvement, and make informed decisions. This interactive process allows quick response to emerging challenges and changing migration dynamics, ensuring that efforts remain relevant, efficient, and responsive to the evolving needs of migrants..

Nigeria is committed to continue to learn and adapt. We acknowledge that there have been challenges and areas for improvement. We have now commenced the process of the review of the **National Migration Policy**, and aim to strengthen its alignment with international best practices and the evolving needs of migrants and border communities.

# A Call to Action



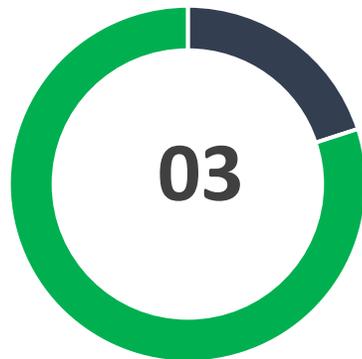
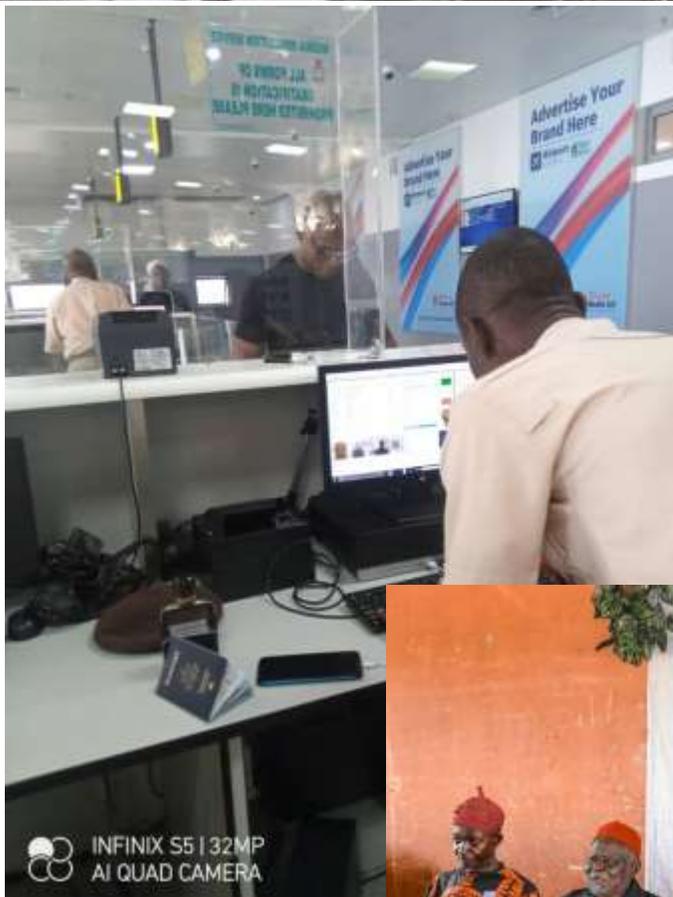
**Capacity Building:** there is a need to invest in capacity building and training programs for border officials, frontline workers, and relevant personnel involved in migration management. These programs should focus on enhancing knowledge and skills related to human rights, cultural sensitivity, identification of vulnerable individuals, and effective response mechanisms. Strengthening capacity will enable stakeholders to provide better protection and care for migrants, ensuring their needs are met in a dignified and respectful manner.



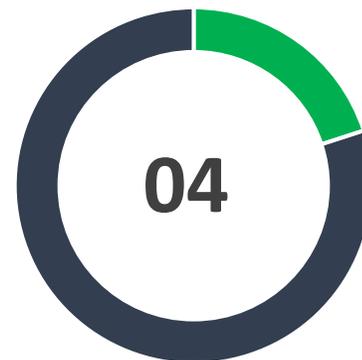
**Investment in Technology and innovation:** prioritizing the adoption and utilization of technology and innovation in border management practices is critical. This includes leveraging advanced data management systems, biometric identification tools, and digital platforms to streamline processes, enhance security, and improve the efficiency of services. By embracing technology, stakeholders can achieve greater accuracy, transparency, and effectiveness in managing migration flows.



# A Call to Action



**Development of critical border infrastructure:** This includes investing in the construction and improvement of infrastructure such as border checkpoints, transit centers, and reception facilities. Adequate infrastructure ensures the provision of essential services, facilitates efficient border control processes, and enhances the overall well-being and safety of migrants and border communities.



**Embrace Inclusive Decision-Making:** Migrants and border communities are an important component in migration governance, as they possess valuable perspectives, experiences, and insights that can strengthen a humanized border management. This can be achieved through the establishment of participatory mechanisms, promotion of representation, ensuring access to Information, and support for community-based and migrant-led organizations. As the slogan goes...”nothing for us, without us”



# Conclusion



There is the need to collectively forge ahead with a shared vision of a more humane and inclusive society, where borders are not barriers but gateways to opportunity, security, and prosperity. Together, we can create a future where migration is managed in a manner that upholds human rights, promotes social cohesion, and harnesses the potential of diverse populations for the sustainable development of our nation.

- Let us embrace the journey of collaboration, inclusivity, and compassion in our border management efforts. By doing so, we can pave the way for a more just and equitable world, where every individual, regardless of their migration status, can thrive and contribute to the progress of Nations.
- Nigeria remains committed to the safe and orderly migration of people. We will continue to strengthen our legal frameworks, policies, and institutional capacities to ensure the effective management of migration flows, while upholding the rights and well-being of individuals on the move.

# Thank you



[www.ncfrmi.gov.ng](http://www.ncfrmi.gov.ng)



[@ncfrmi\\_ng](https://www.instagram.com/ncfrmi_ng)

# Humanitarian Border Management (HBM)

*Rabat Process Dialogue –  
Thematic meeting “Humanized Border Management”  
Marrakesh, June 2023*

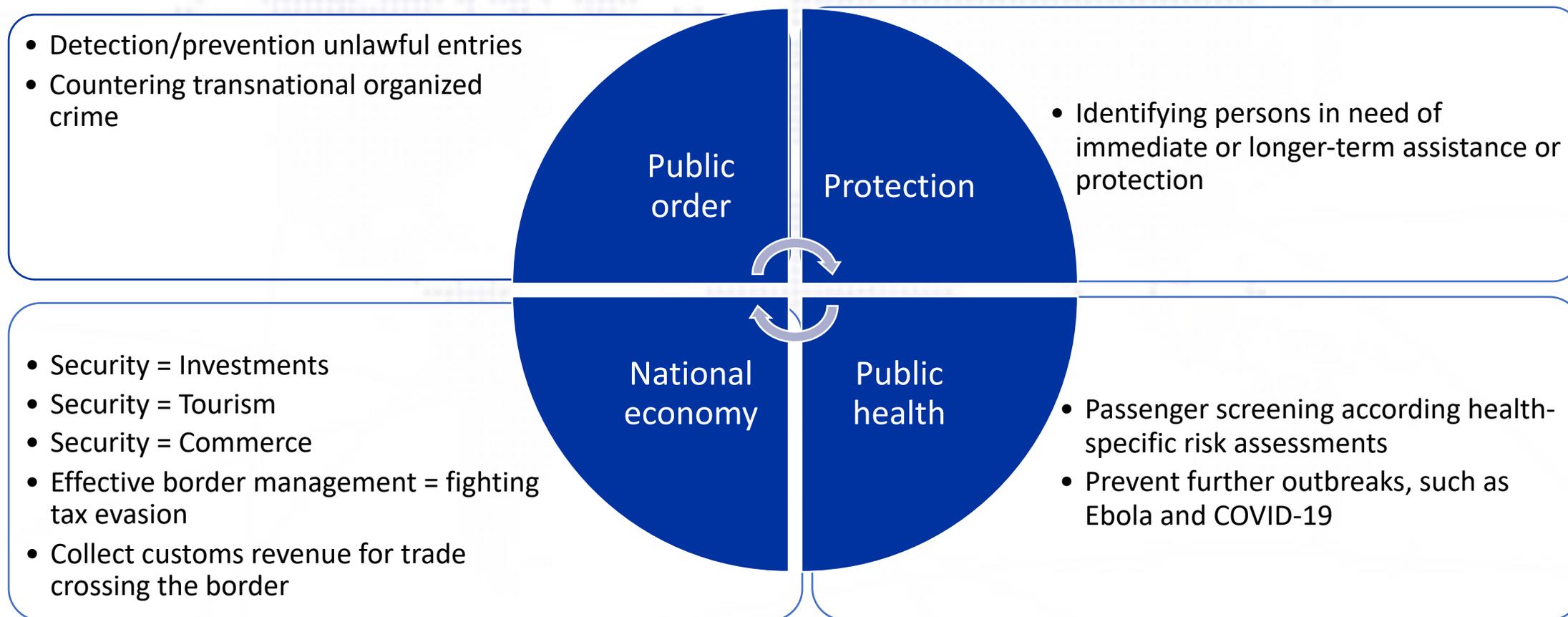
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**Laura Palatini**  
Chief of Mission  
IOM Morocco



# TRADITIONAL BORDER MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES OF EVERY STATE

## Facilitate the legitimate movement of individuals and trade



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## Facilitate the legitimate movement of individuals and trade

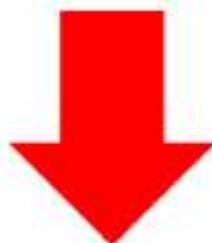
- Detection/prevention unlawful entry
- Countering transnational organized crime

Identifying persons in need of immediate or longer-term assistance or protection

- Security = Investments
- Security = Tourism
- Security = Commerce
- Effective border management = fight tax evasion
- Collect customs revenue for trade crossing the border

Passenger screening according health-specific risk assessments  
Prevent further outbreaks, such as Ebola and COVID-19

*Find the right balance*



**CONTROL /  
SECURITY**



**FACILITATION**



# BUT... WHAT TO DO NOW?



© James Vellacott

# WHAT TO DO WHEN MIGRATIONS ARE DRIVEN BY...?



Humanitarian crisis (man-made or natural)



Need of safety



Increased vulnerabilities

# HUMANITARIAN BORDER MANAGEMENT



## CHALLENGES IN CRISIS CONTEXTS



- Immediate humanitarian needs
- Balancing security and humanitarian concerns
- Resource constraints
- Communication
- Maintaining trust and transparency
- Deploy personnel
- Adequate capacity and capabilities
- **Coordination between agencies**
- **Collaboration between countries**

# WHY DO WE NEED HUMANITARIAN BORDER MANAGEMENT?



# HUMANITARIAN BORDER MANAGEMENT

Ultimate objective:  
keep borders open yet  
secure during a crisis

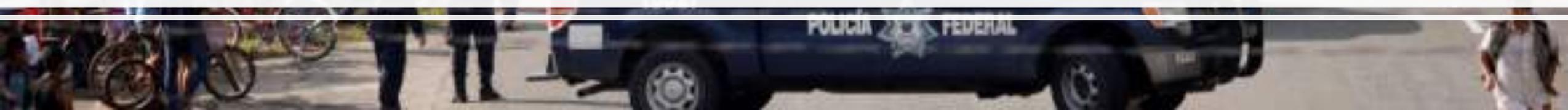
It goes beyond the  
traditional scope of  
border patrolling and  
immigration controls

Maintaining effective  
border controls while  
ensuring humanitarian  
protection

T - I - M - E !!!



Not the ideal time to divert staff to a 2-day training





...HUMANITARIAN  
BORDER MANAGEMENT  
is best implemented at  
the moment when  
IT IS NOT NEEDED

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...HUMANITARIAN BORDER MANAGEMENT  
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IS NOT NEEDED



TRAINING

...HUMANITARIAN BORDER MANAGEMENT  
is best implemented at the moment when IT  
IS NOT NEEDED



BILATERAL / MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS

...HUMANITARIAN BORDER MANAGEMENT  
is best implemented at the moment when IT  
IS NOT NEEDED

The payoff will be in Preparedness

# INTEGRATED APPROACH TO HUMANITARIAN BORDER MANAGEMENT



Various arms of government



Red Cross/Crescent, Volunteers, Interpreters



UN agencies / International Organizations



Reception centres, Social services, Civil society



Medical services



Legal support, Child protection services



Consular authorities



## PRE-CRISIS PREPAREDNESS: CONTINGENCY PLANNING



PRE-CRISIS: TRAINING



WHAT FOR?

# VIDEO

NIGER:IOM-LED CRISIS SIMULATION EXERCISE  
BUILDS DISASTER PREPAREDNESS IN THE  
DOSSO REGION

## LESSONS LEARNED (*Conclusions*)



- Border and Migration management framework must be adjusted to situations of mass cross-border flows
- Border management agencies must be firmly included in crisis planning and crisis response
- Border management agencies must accept and work with other actors involved in crisis response
- HBM cannot be a one-off exercise; must be a permanent feature of the existing border management structure

Thank you for your attention!

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**Laura Palatini**  
LPALATINI@iom.int





**Towards an Effective and  
Orderly Humane Border  
Management,**

*"Experiences of Civil  
Society Organizations Working  
on Trafficking in Persons and  
Smuggling of Migrants in  
Nigeria"*

*Abdulganiyu A. Abubakar  
National President, NACTAL, Nigeria /  
Regional Representative, WACTIPSOM*

# OUTLINE

Understanding Trafficking in Persons

The Role of Civil Society Organizations  
in Border Management

Challenges

Efforts

Recommendations

Conclusion



# Definition: -

Trafficking in persons refers to the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons by means of threat, use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, or abuse of power for the purpose of exploitation. This can include forced labor, sexual exploitation, and other forms of exploitation.

According to wikipedia **Nigeria** is a source, transit, and destination country for women and children subjected to trafficking in persons including forced labour and forced prostitution. The U.S. State Department's office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Person placed the country in "**Tier 2 Watchlist**" in 2017.

Trafficked people, particularly women and children, are recruited from within and outside the country's borders – for involuntary domestic servitude, Sexual Exploitation, street hawking, domestic servitude, mining, begging etc. Some are taken from Nigeria to other west and central Africa countries, primarily Gabon, Cameroon, Togo, Benin, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Gambia and Chad for the same purposes





## CHALLENGES FACED BY CSO

However, civil society organizations face many challenges in their work these includes

1. Iadequate Funding,
2. Weak Political will and commitment from State Actors
3. Threats to their Safety and Security.

Despite these challenges, their impact has been significant in Nigeria and beyond



# **EFFORTS OF CSO IN COMBATING TIP**

**Strengthening border control measures through constant awareness creation, capacity building and sensitization**

**Collaboration between government agencies and civil society organizations in providing emergency, care, needs and support to victims of TIP**

**By working together and ensure that policies and programs are effective and responsive to the needs of migrants and victims of trafficking**

# RECOMMENDATIONS

**Achieving effective and orderly humane border management in Nigeria and other countries is a complex task that requires a comprehensive approach. This includes addressing the root causes of trafficking and smuggling, such as poverty, inequality, conflict, climate change and lack of opportunities.**



**While there are many challenges to achieving this goal, there are also opportunities for progress. These include increased awareness and political will, improved cooperation and collaboration between government agencies and civil society organizations, and the development of innovative solutions to address the issue.**

By supporting the efforts of civil society organizations, advocating for policy changes, and working together to address the root causes of trafficking, we can make progress towards a more just and humane world for all.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, effective and orderly humane border management is critical to protecting the rights and well-being of migrants and preventing exploitation. Civil society organizations play a vital role in promoting this goal, but they face many challenges in their work.



## Receiving VoT from NIS at Kamba Boarder Nigeria to Niger



## Receiving VoT from Niger Partner at Illela Boarder Between Nigeria and Niger



A wooden-framed chalkboard with a black surface is centered on a rustic wooden table. The words "Thank You" are written in white, spaced-out, sans-serif capital letters. In the bottom-left corner, a portion of a vintage orange rotary telephone is visible. In the top-right corner, a portion of a vintage typewriter is visible. A green leaf is partially visible at the top edge of the frame.

Thank  
You



Appui ESM à la stratégie de  
gestion des frontières au Mali



## CONTEXTE

◇ **Position Charnière**

◇ **Vastitude du territoire**

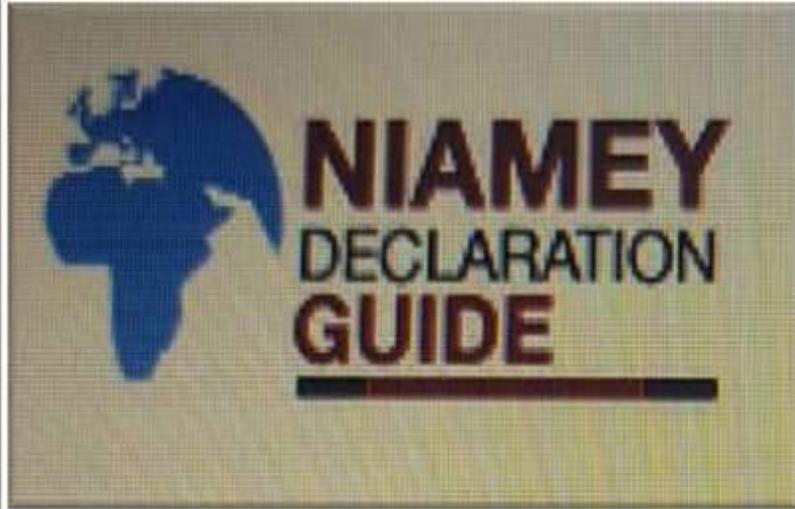
◇ **Pays d'origine**

◇ **Pays de transit**

◇ **Pays de destination des migrants**



- ◆ **Déclaration Niamey**
- ◆ **Non-éligibilité POC**
  - ◆ **Initiatives**  
**Ambassade de**  
**France/Mali**
- ◆ **Création BRTMTEH**
- ◆ **Démarrage difficile**



# **Le cadre universel : la C\* et ses Protocoles additionnels**

**La Convention des Nations-Unies contre la criminalité transnationale organisée (CTO)**

15 novembre 2000

**Protocole visant à prévenir, réprimer et punir la traite des personnes, en particulier des femmes et des enfants (2000)**

**Protocole contre le trafic illicite de migrants par terre, air et mer (2000)**

**Protocole contre la fabrication et le trafic illicite d'armes à feu, de leurs pièces, éléments et munitions (2001)**

**La C\* et les Protocoles additionnels constituent la réponse de la communauté internationale face au besoin d'adopter une approche nouvelle et globale à la problématique de la criminalité transnationale organisée**

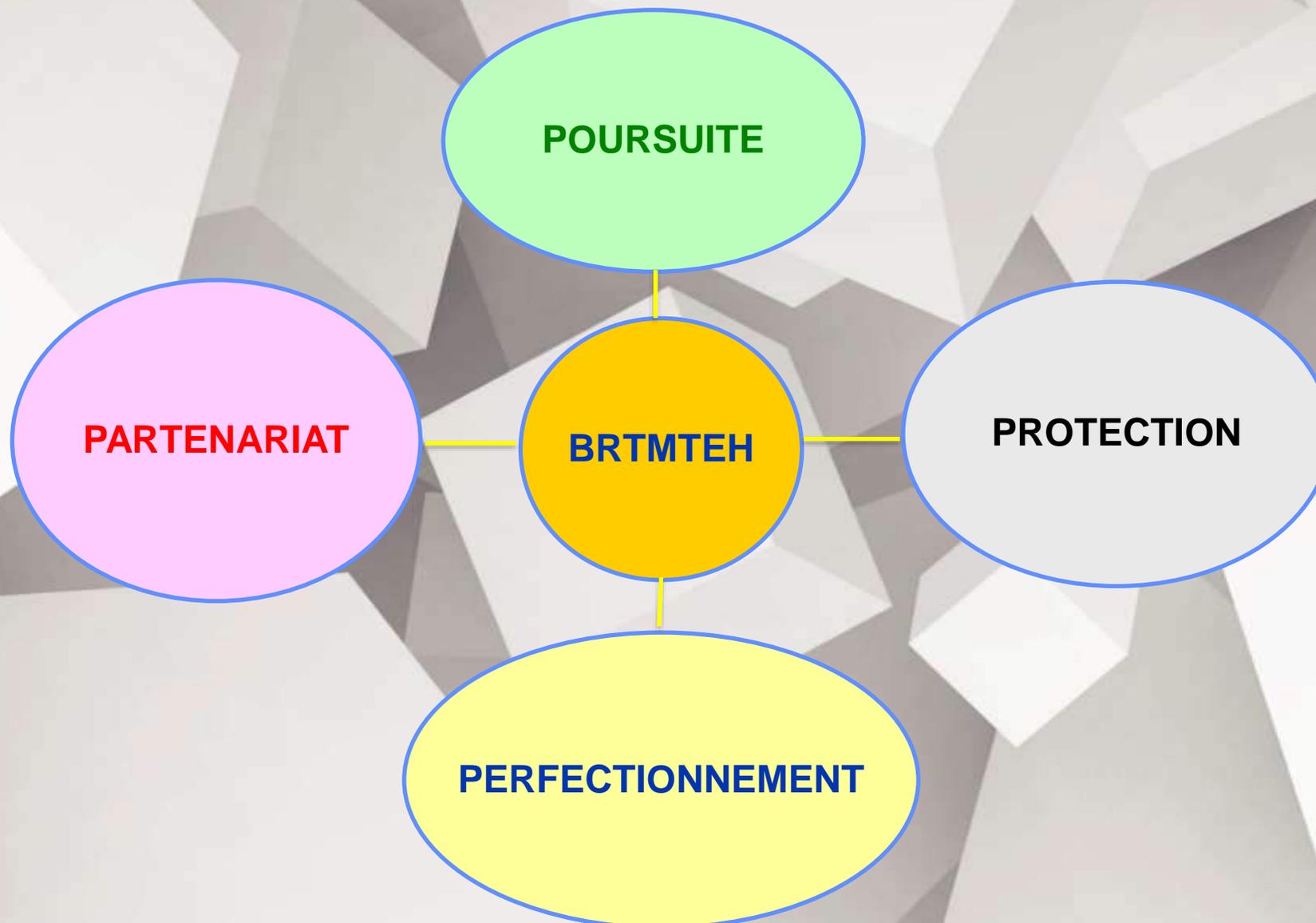
**Loi n° 2012-023/  
du 12 juillet 2012  
relative à la lutte  
contre la traite des  
personnes et les  
pratiques  
assimilées.**

- **Lutter contre toutes les formes organisées de traite des êtres humains**
- **Lutter contre le trafic illicite de migrants**

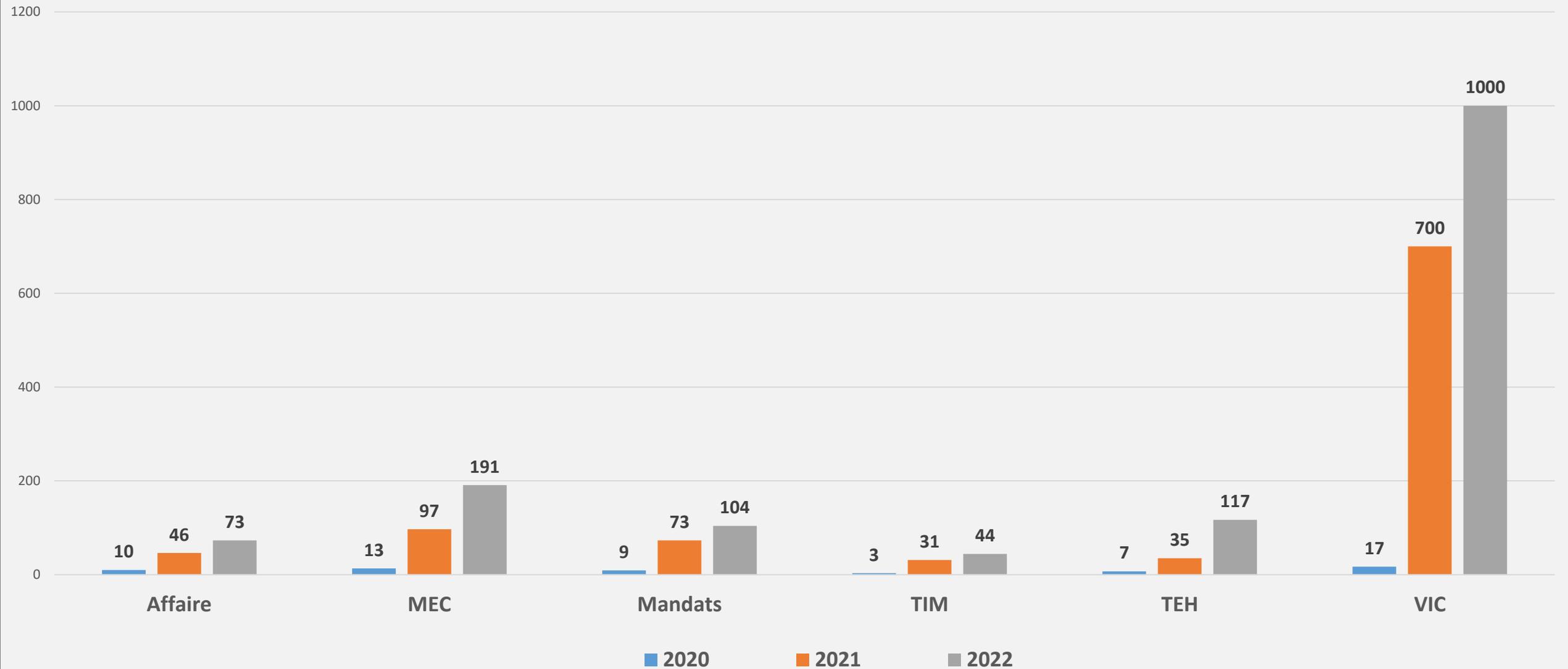
- **Lutter contre les filières de transports nationaux ou internationaux participant à ces types de crime organisé**

**Arrêté n°2019-  
3536/MSPC –SG du  
10 octobre 2019**

# Les 4 P de la BRTMTEH



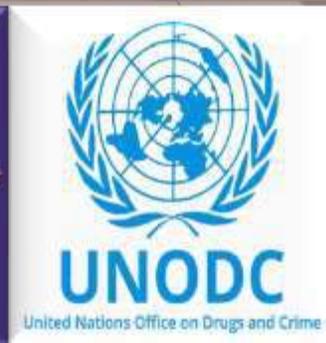
## Tableau comparatif



# Nos Partenaires



Comité National  
Lutte contre la  
Traite des Personnes



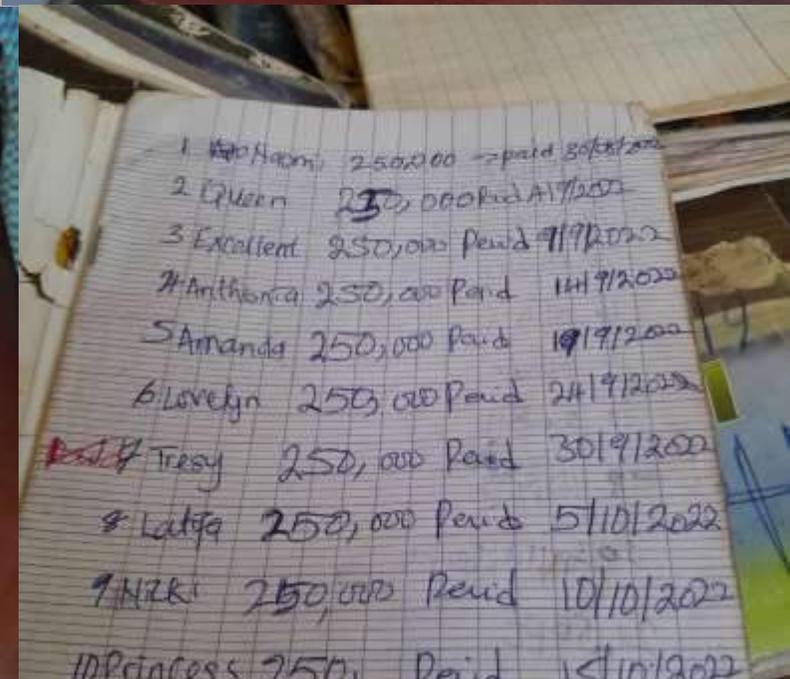
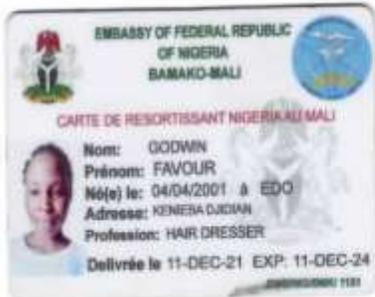
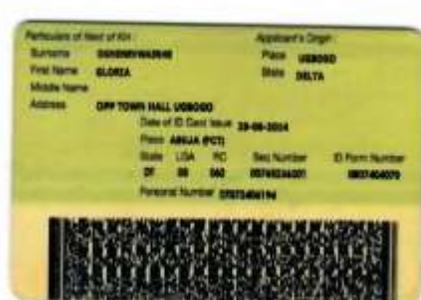
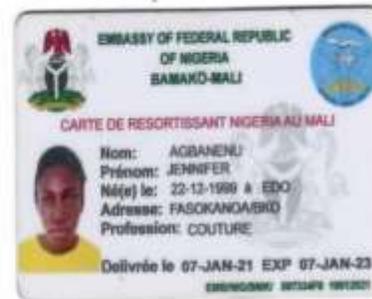
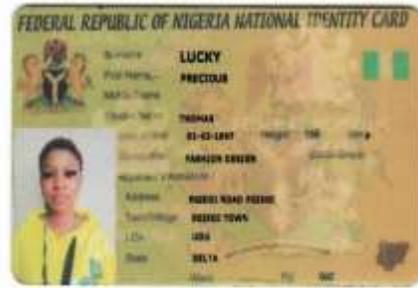


**RESEAUX ET ROUTES  
MIGRATOIRES**

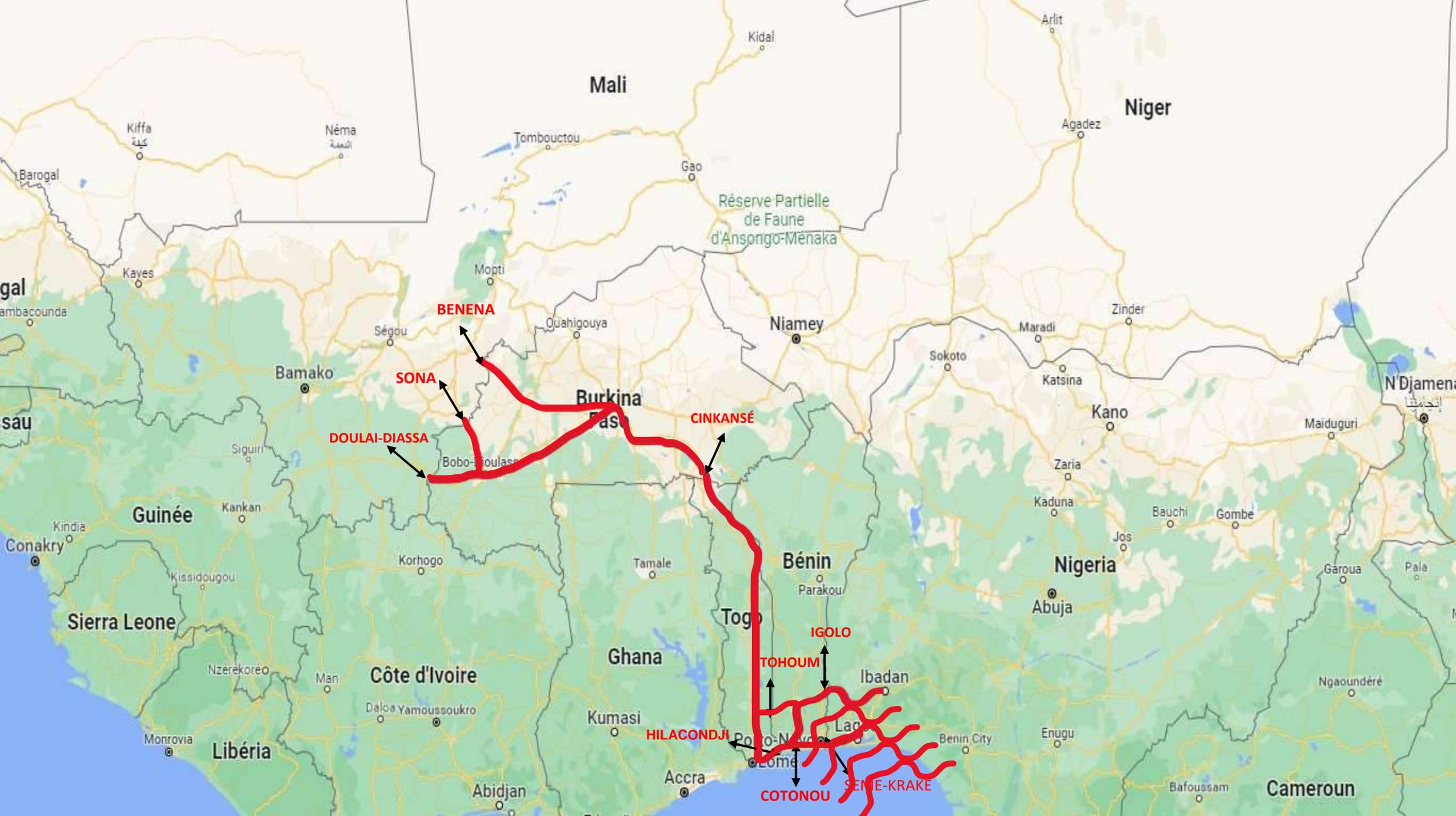


## **Réseau nigérian**

- ◆ Le réseau nigérian est animé par d'anciennes victimes ;
- ◆ Disposant de recruteurs locaux ;
- ◆ Les jeunes filles sont transportées de Lagos à Bamako ;
- ◆ Puis contraintes de se prostituer ;
  - ◆ Pour rembourser leurs « mamans ».



- 1. Wadhami 250,000 -paid 30/8/2022
- 2. Queen 250,000 Paid 19/9/2022
- 3. Excellent 250,000 Paid 9/10/2022
- 4. Anthonia 250,000 Paid 14/9/2022
- 5. Amanda 250,000 Paid 19/9/2022
- 6. Lovelyn 250,000 Paid 24/9/2022
- 7. Tressy 250,000 Paid 30/9/2022
- 8. Latifa 250,000 Paid 5/10/2022
- 9. Nike 250,000 Paid 10/10/2022
- 10. Princess 250,000 Paid 15/10/2022



Mali

Niger

Réserve Partielle de Faune d'Ansongo-Ménaka

BENENA

Niamey

SONA

Burkina Faso

CINKANSÉ

DOULAI-DIASSA

Bobo-Dioulassa

Kano

Guinée

Nigeria

Sierra Leone

Bénin

Côte d'Ivoire

Ghana

IGOLO

TOHOUM

Ibadan

Libéria

HILACONDJI

COTONOU

SEMÉ-KRAKE

Cameroun



## Réseau asiatique

- ◆ Il est animé par des employés d'agences ou des rabatteurs ;
  - ◆ Usant de faux pour obtenir de vrais documents de voyage ;
  - ◆ Les cibles privilégiées sont des jeunes filles (14 – 25 ans) ;
  - ◆ Destination privilégiées l'Arabie saoudite, Qatar, les Emirats Arabes Unis, Dubaï...
  - ◆ Elles versent aux trafiquants la moitié de leurs salaires.
- 



## Réseau européen

- ◆ Il est animé par 2 grandes catégories de trafiquants: Le Passeur et le rabatteur (coursier) ;
- ◆ Le passeur est généralement installé dans le Nord du pays ;
- ◆ Dispose de correspondants à Mopti (Sévaré), Bamako et dans la sous-région ;
- ◆ Les cibles privilégiées sont des jeunes gens en quête d'un lendemain meilleur (aventuriers, footballeur, étudiants...)





# EUCAP Sahel Mali

## Mission civile avec un mandat non exécutif

- lancée le 15 janvier 2015
- quartier général à Bamako
- Effectif autorisé: Chef de Mission + 132 internationaux + 75 locaux





## Les domaines

- ✓ Accompagnement
- ✓ Conseil stratégique
- ✓ Projets
- ✓ Formation



aux Forces de Sécurité Intérieure malienne et à leurs Ministères de Tutelle

La Mission soutient la Réforme du Secteur de la Sécurité



## Partenaires clés

### **Ministères :**

*Ministère de la sécurité et de la Protection Civile (MSPC)*

*Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale et de la  
Décentralisation (MATD)*

*Ministère de la Justice (MJUS)*

### **Forces de sécurité intérieure :**

*Police Nationale*

*Gendarmerie Nationale*

*Garde Nationale*

### **Partenaires internationaux :**

Team Europe

Systeme des Nations Unis

Organisations internationaux DCAF, CICR etc.

### **Partenaires nationaux :**

CNDH

Société civile





# Lignes d'opérations

**1. Renforcement des normes éthiques des forces de sécurité intérieure**  
*(DH, Genre, redevabilité, lutte contre l'impunité etc.)*

**2. Soutien aux capacités structurelles**  
*(RH, Infrastructure, log., société civile, pol.prox)*

**3. Renforcement des capacités opérationnelles**

- *Lutte contre le crime organisé et le terrorisme*
- *Gestion des crises*
- *Gestion des frontières*
- *Administration civile*
- *Environnement*



# Appui ESM à la Stratégie de gestion des frontières au Mali

La Mission ESM donne son appui à la :

- Direction Nationale des Frontières, sous la tutelle du Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale et de la Décentralisation (MATD)
- Police Nationale des Frontières, sous la tutelle du Ministère de la Sécurité et de la Protection Civile (MSPC)



# Les défis transnationaux complexes

Les Autorités maliennes sont engagées dans la lutte contre des défis transnationaux complexes tels que:

- le terrorisme ;
- la criminalité organisée ;
- les trafics illicites transfrontaliers ;
- la gestion des flux migratoires et la traite des êtres humains.

Tout en promouvant en même temps le commerce et le développement socio-économique des populations locales concernées.



# La Politique Nationale de Gestion des Frontières

La stratégie et son PA ont été rédigés, en cours de finalisation,  
4 axes stratégiques:

1. Promouvoir la coopération transfrontalière;
2. Développement socio- économique des zones frontalières;
3. Sécuriser les zones frontalières;
4. Bonne gouvernance dans la gestion des frontières.



Le concept de Coopération Transfrontalière Intégrée: Améliorer la gestion des frontières et la résilience des communautés face à la criminalité organisée transfrontalière au Mali.



## Soutien et coopération

EUCAP Sahel Mali, soutien, en coopération avec EUDEL, l'OIM et la MINUSMA, le Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale et de la Décentralisation dans le processus d'élaboration de la stratégie de sécurisation des zones frontalières du Mali





# Projet Kourémalé (frontière Guinée)

- Construction d'un Centre de Coordination et de Sécurisation Intégrée des Frontières
- À la demande du ministère de la Sécurité et de la Protection Civile pour l'amélioration du maillage territorial des FSI et de la gestion de la frontière du sud du Mali
- Le centre accueillera:
  - ✓ 200 effectifs de la Police Nationale, de la Police aux Frontières et de la Gendarmerie Nationale ;
  - ✓ Un poste de police de proximité ;
  - ✓ Un centre de coordination des opérations de sécurisation des frontières ;
  - ✓ La Mission appuiera finalement l'intégration des autorités guinéennes au sein du centre pour renforcer la gestion intégrée des frontières entre le Mali et la Guinée.



# La formation

- ✓ Développer et mettre en œuvre un programme durable de formations pour les agents de la Police Aux Frontières (Formation en Fraude Documentaire, Flux Migratoires, Les Conditions d'entrée dans le Pays)
- ✓ Créer un vivier de formateurs nationaux à même d'opérer en toute autonomie à Bamako et en régions
- ✓ Infrastructures

