



**Rabat Process**  
Euro-African Dialogue on  
Migration and Development



# Joint Thematic Meeting | Khartoum, Rabat and Niamey Processes

*Réunion thématique conjointe | Processus de Khartoum, Rabat et Niamey*

**COMBATING MIGRANT SMUGGLING AND TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS**  
**Enhancing Prevention, Protection and Prosecution frameworks**

*LUTTER CONTRE LE TRAFIC DE PERSONNES MIGRANTES ET LA TRAITE DES ÊTRES HUMAINS*  
*Renforcer les cadres de prévention, de protection et de poursuites judiciaires*



**Lagos, Nigeria | 4-5 November 2025**

Project funded by the  
European Union



In the framework of the Support Programme to the  
Africa-EU Migration and Mobility Dialogue (MMD)



Project implemented  
by ICMPD

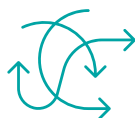
## Keynote session: Opening remarks



**Smugglers are changing and diversifying routes.** According to MMC research conducted in early 2025, more than half of migrant smugglers reported changing their routes in the past 6 months.



**Refugees and migrants are increasingly exposed to risk:** 84% of refugees and migrants surveyed by the MMC in a recent study experienced at least one human rights abuse on the journey towards Europe.



Trafficking in human beings is becoming more **transnational and diversified**, with **forms of trafficking expanding** across increasing numbers of international routes.



The number of **child victims of trafficking detected globally** rose by 31% between 2019 and 2022 (UNODC), with children representing the **majority of victims** in confirmed cases in West Africa (IOM).



# Keynote Addresses



## Keynote session: Concluding remarks

- Effective **international cooperation** across prevention, protection, and prosecution efforts
- **Whole-of-route strategies** to provide assistance, information, and protection along migration corridors where smuggling and trafficking may intersect
- A shared commitment to **enhancing safe, regular migration pathways**, including labour migration, in line with GCM objectives



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# EU perspectives on addressing trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling

Matthijs Korzilius

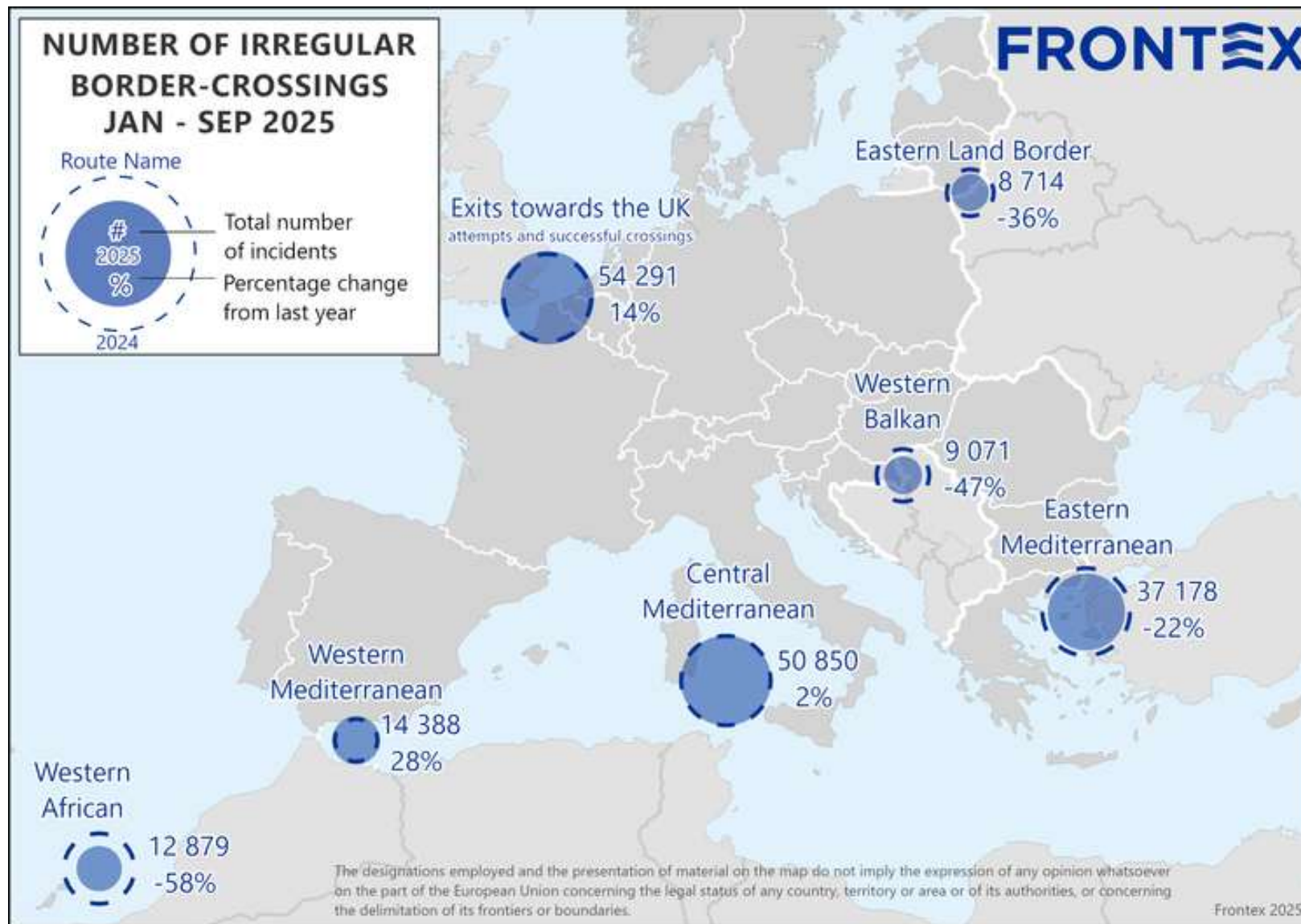
Directorate-General Migration and Home Affairs

Samuel Simón Pulido

Directorate-General International Partnerships

European Commission

Joint Thematic Meeting Khartoum, Rabat and Niamey processes  
4-5 November 2025 (Lagos, Nigeria)



Source: European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex), available at: [EU external borders: irregular crossings fall 22% in the first 9 months of 2025](#)

# Global Alliance to Counter Migrant Smuggling



- First International Conference on a Global Alliance to Counter Migrant Smuggling on 28 November 2023
- Strengthen cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination
- Prevention of migrant smuggling, response to migrant smuggling, and alternatives to irregular migration

# Global Alliance to Counter Migrant Smuggling (2)



- Preventing migrant smuggling:
  - Implement fully the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air
  - Develop and reinforce national and legal frameworks and capacities to counter migrant smuggling
  - Enhancing border management actions
  - Developing information and awareness raising campaigns
  - Dedicating adequate and targeted resources and building up necessary capacities to prevent migrant smuggling

# Global Alliance to Counter Migrant Smuggling (3)



- Responding to migrant smuggling:
  - Improving the collection of data and situational awareness related to migrant smuggling
  - Promoting joint law enforcement investigations and operational cooperation, including support of agencies
  - Enhance judicial cooperation
  - Cooperating on financial investigations, asset confiscation and recovery
  - Limiting the supply of, seizing and destroying smuggling-relevant equipment
  - Ensuring the protection of migrants' rights and assistance, especially those in vulnerable situations

# Global Alliance to Counter Migrant Smuggling (4)



- Providing alternatives to irregular migration:
  - Promoting legal pathways as alternatives to irregular migration
  - Facilitating legal migration opportunities, including through continuing the setting up of programmes and offering training opportunities
  - Addressing the root causes of irregular migration through strategic partnerships with countries of origin, including alternative livelihoods
  - Working on the effective return of smuggled migrants who do not have the right to stay, their readmission and sustainable reintegration

# Global Alliance to Counter Migrant Smuggling (5)



- Second international conference of the Global Alliance to Counter Migrant Smuggling on 10 December 2025, in Brussels (Belgium).
- The Commission will present for endorsement a Joint Declaration on the Global Alliance to Counter Migrant Smuggling
- Continued cooperation within United Nations-led framework
- Building on the work of regional migration dialogues.

# EU perspective on trafficking in human beings

- EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings
  - Prevention, awareness raising, reduction of demand that fosters the crime
  - Law enforcement and judicial cooperation to end the business of traffickers and ensures that they are sanctioned. It includes measures to address the digital dimension
  - Early identification and protection of victims (gender-based approach, specialised shelters, legal assistance, health assistance etc)
  - Different partners including non-EU countries, particularly countries of origin and transit, the private sector, social partners and civil society

# EU response to trafficking in human beings (2)

- The European Multidisciplinary Platform against Criminal Threats (EMPACT)
- Focus Group of prosecutors specialised in the area of combatting trafficking in human beings co-chaired between Eurojust and the EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator
- Political and high-level policy dialogues with non-EU countries and international organisations
- EU Home Affairs-funded projects with an external dimension
- Through ProtectEU, development of a new EU strategy to combat trafficking, addressing every stage from prevention to prosecution.

# Thank you for your attention



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# Contact details



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# EU perspectives on addressing trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling

European Commission, INTPA G.6 Migration and Forced Displacement –  
Samuel SIMON PULIDO, Head of the Migration Section

*Joint Thematic Meeting Khartoum, Rabat  
and Niamey Processes*

# Introduction

- European Union's commitment to combating smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings, including in Africa.
- Shared fight with African partners to promote security, dignity, and human rights: Samoa Agreement, EU-AU Continent-to-Continent Migration & Mobility Dialogue, Rabat Process, Khartoum Process.

# EU's approach in West Africa



# Common Operational Partnerships (COPs)

- Core EU-Africa cooperation mechanism in law enforcement
- Flexible cooperation frameworks to fight against organised crime networks engaged in migrant smuggling and trafficking, tailor made to the needs of the partner country.
- One or more EU Member States work alongside law enforcement, judiciary and other relevant authorities of a partner country, in cooperation with EU agencies and International Organisations
- Promotes mentoring, capacity-building, and joint operations

# SNAPSHOT : COP II – Senegal

- EU contribution: €34.75 million (following 2024 top-up).
- Five main axes of cooperation with National Authorities:
  - 1) **Countering trafficking:** Strengthen DNLT (Direction Nationale de Lutte contre le Trafic) and dismantle networks
  - 2) **Securing borders:** Modernize posts, expand presence, improve training
  - 3) **Maritime security:** Support MRCC-Dakar, expand rescue capacity
  - 4) **Victim protection:** 3 new assistance centres
  - 5) **Public awareness:** Campaigns on risks of irregular migration and on legal migration paths

# Regional Cooperation : Networks and Support to ECOWAS

## **NETCOP III – Networking of Common Operational Partnerships**

- Connects COPs across West Africa : Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Nigeria
- A shared database and coordinated investigations

## **Regional Cooperation with ECOWAS**

- “Support to Free Movement of Persons and Migration in West Africa – Phase II” (€32.4 million)
- Key Anti-trafficking Activities:

New Plan of Action on Trafficking in Persons

ECO-PHSICM coordination mechanism

Training for National TIP Focal Points

Regional Referral Mechanism (TIP-RRM)

# Country Highlights

- **Mauritania**
  - “Surveillance, Recherche et Sauvetage” (€25 million) with FR (CIVIPOL)
  - Enhances sea border monitoring and rescue capacity
- **Nigeria**
  - Strengthening institutions to fight THB/SOM (NAPTIP, NIS, EFCC, NFIU, Police)
  - Focus on financial flows, digital crime, and prosecution
- **Côte d’Ivoire**
  - National anti-trafficking programme with IOM, France, Spain
  - Victim services, interministerial coordination, regional cooperation

# EU's Approach in Eastern Africa and Horn of Africa



# Two regional Flagship Initiatives

- **Better Migration Management (BMM)**
  - BMM III across 8 countries; BMM IV launched in 2025
  - Expanding to Malawi; emphasis on judicial cooperation & victim protection
  - EU: €17.5 million; Germany: €8 million co-funding
- **Regional Operational Centre in Khartoum (ROCK)**
  - Enhances coordination among law enforcement in 7+ countries
  - Focus: combating smuggling and trafficking, concrete operational results.
  - EU contribution: €6.5 million.

# EU's Approach at Global Level



# Two Global Initiatives contributing to the Global Alliance

## **Global Action against Financial & Digital Dimensions of Smuggling**

- Signed in July 2025 with UNODC (€ 15 million)
- Tracks illicit financial flows & digital smuggling networks
- Key partners in Africa: Senegal, Mauritania, Nigeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Ethiopia

## **Promoting Action and Cooperation among Countries at the Global Level against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants (PACTS)**

- Signed in July 2024 with UNODC (€ 5 million)
- Promotes global cooperation and information exchange

Example of a key global achievement :

First International Forum of Prosecutors (Dec 2024): 52 prosecutors from 50 countries

# Human Rights and Victim-Centred Approach

- Core EU principles: human rights, gender equality, protection of the vulnerable
- Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) applied across all projects
- Example: Mauritania SOPs for sea rescue and human rights monitoring



# Thank you



INTPA G.6 Migration and Forced Displacement, [INTPA-G6@ec.europa.eu](mailto:INTPA-G6@ec.europa.eu)

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"Trafficking in human beings, irregular migration and organized crime: understanding networks to fight them better"

**4-5 November 2025 – Lagos, Nigeria**



**ORGANIZED  
AND EMERGING  
CRIME**

**CRIMINAL  
NETWORKS**

SUB-DIRECTORATE

**VULNERABLE  
COMMUNITIES**

SUB-DIRECTORATE

**ILLICIT  
MARKETS**

SUB-DIRECTORATE

**CRIMES  
AGAINST  
CHILDREN**  
UNIT

**HUMAN  
TRAFFICKING  
and SMUGGLING  
OF MIGRANTS**  
UNIT



**INTERPOL**

## **SIX SERVICES TO COMBAT THB AND SOM**



**POLICE COOPERATION &  
INFO EXCHANGE**



**COORDINATION OF  
OPERATIONS &  
INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT**



**CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE  
ANALYSIS**



**COORDINATION OF  
SPECIALIZED NETWORKS**



**DEVELOPMENT OF LAW  
ENFORCEMENT CAPACITY**



**CROSS-SECTOR  
COLLABORATION AND  
PARTNERSHIPS**

## *Projects and initiatives to combat* **THB and SoM**

### ■ *5 projects*

#### THB West Africa

Senegal , Côte d'Ivoire, Gambie  
Sierra Leone et  
Liberia

Capacity building,  
investigative and  
operational support

#### Himaya (New)

Algeria, Egypt,  
Libya, Morocco and  
Tunisia

Capacity building,  
technical support  
and operational  
support and  
coordination

#### Turquesa

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil,  
Chile, Colombia, Ecuador,  
Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay,  
Costa Rica, Dominican  
Republic, El Salvador,  
Guatemala, Honduras,  
Mexico, Panama

Capacity building,  
Operational support,  
Criminal Intelligence  
Analysis, Specialists's  
Networks

#### ROCK II

East and North  
Africa

Support to the  
Regional Operating  
Center in Khartoum  
(ROCK) in capacity  
building, operational  
support & I24/7  
connection

#### I-FORCE

Moldova, Ukraine and neighbouring  
countries in the region.

Regional cooperation of Law  
Enforcement agencies in Eastern and  
Southeastern Europe



INTERPOL

*HOW INTERPOL FIGHTS TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS & SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS*

## ***POLICE COOPERATION AND INFO EXCHANGE***

**196 MEMBER COUNTRIES CONNECTED THROUGH A SECURE  
NETWORK: I-24/7**

INTERPOL enables police around the world to share alerts, data and intelligence, in order to improve cooperation on international cases and help tackle trafficking in persons & smuggling of migrants.

# HOW INTERPOL FIGHTS TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS & SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

## COORDINATION OF OPERATIONS AND INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT



The HTSM Unit supports INTERPOL member countries with **ongoing investigations** & the coordination of **intelligence-led operations**



# INTERPOL HTSM OPERATIONS





# OPERATION LIBERTERRA II



INTERPOL

Global Operation to Combat the  
Smuggling of Migrants, Trafficking in  
Persons and other Related Crimes

العملية الدولية لمكافحة تهريب  
المهاجرين والاتجار بالبشر  
والجرائم الأخرى ذات الصلة

Opération mondiale de lutte contre  
le trafic illicite de migrants, la traite  
des êtres humains et d'autres crimes  
connexes

Operación mundial contra el tráfico  
ilícito de migrantes, la trata de seres  
humanos y otros delitos conexos

**29 SEPTEMBER - 4 OCTOBER 2024**



# HOW INTERPOL FIGHTS TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS & SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

## INTERPOL-facilitated Operations

### Op. Liberterra II 29 Set to 4 Oct

» 116 Countries  
9 Stakeholders

» 2,042 victims and potential trafficking victims

» 17,370 irregular migrants detected

» 2,182 individuals arrested



{ To identify and dismantle criminal organizations engaged in the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, and give assistance to the victims of trafficking and migrants in vulnerable situations. }







# ACTIONS AND INDICATORS



INTERPOL



399

Agencies



64

Prosecutors'  
Offices



64,690

Deployed  
Officers



14,793

Check Points



22,236

Monitored  
flights



493,977

Inspected  
vehicles



5,783,972

Inspected  
persons

# HOW INTERPOL FIGHTS TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS & SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

## COORDINATION OF OPERATIONS AND INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT

### INTERPOL Notices to combat THB and SoM



# HOW INTERPOL FIGHTS TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS & SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

## COORDINATION OF OPERATIONS AND INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT

### INTERPOL Notices to combat THB and SoM



Control No.: [redacted]  
Requesting IPISG Unit: VCO-HTSM  
File No.: 2023/27250-1  
Date of publication: 02 May 2023

**IMMINENT THREAT**  
**CRIMINAL ACTIVITY**  
**MODUS OPERANDI**

**INTERPOL**  
**ORANGE**  
**NOTICE**

|                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Type(s) of offence: | Human Trafficking for the purpose of Online Fraud                                                                                                                                                     |
| Date of offence:    | 2021 - 2023                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Place of offence:   | South East Asia – Global                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Country of offence: | South East Asia – Global                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Data source(s):     | NCBs (Manila, Nay Pyi Taw, Astana, Bangkok, Jakarta), open sources and network of external partners of INTERPOL General Secretariat (Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants (HTSM) Unit, IFCACC) |



A video frame from TRX WORLD EXCLUSIVE showing a person in a dark shirt. Overlaid text reads: "blood was all over the floor when the bodies were dragged out".

A video frame showing a person in a dark shirt. Overlaid text reads: "a 35-thousand dollar bounty on his head after he escaped".

A video frame showing a person in a dark shirt. Overlaid text reads: "I saw the boss hit people. Their heads cracked, hands were broken".

A video frame showing a person in a dark shirt. Overlaid text reads: "This is how modern-day slaves get treated".

# HOW INTERPOL FIGHTS TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS & SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

## COORDINATION OF OPERATIONS AND INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT

## INTERPOL Notices to combat THB and SoM



**Control No.:** [REDACTED]  
**Requesting country:** BRAZIL  
**File No.:** 2020/2978-1  
**Date of publication:** 14 January 2020

**MODUS OPERANDI**

|                                  |                                                          |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Type(s) of offence:</b>       | People smuggling                                         |
| <b>Date of the offence:</b>      | 18 août ;                                                |
| <b>Place of offence:</b>         | Rio Bran                                                 |
| <b>Country of offence:</b>       | Brazil                                                   |
| <b>Circumstances of offence:</b> | On Augu<br>Operatio<br>Banglade<br>later go t<br>Book"). |

**Control No.:** [REDACTED]  
**Requesting country:** Chile  
**File No.:** 2018/103837-1  
**Date of publication:** 14 December 2018

### MODUS OPERANDI

|                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Type(s) of offence:                                                              | Migrant smuggling                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Date of the offence:                                                             | 28 November 2018                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Place of the offence:                                                            | Arturo Merino Benítez international airport, Santiago                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Country of the offence:                                                          | Chile                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Circumstances of the offence:                                                    | Participation in Phase 2 of Operation Andes                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Description of modus operandi:<br>Object/ device/concealment<br>method/procedure | In the framework of Chile's participation in Phase 2 of Operation Andes, on 29 November 2018, on the premises of Santiago international airport, officers of the migrant-smuggling investigation brigade, together with the airport's secondary inspection department, discovered eight Bangladeshi citizens who were entering Chile as "crew members" of a fishing boat that they were planning to board in the port of Valparaíso in Chile. |



# HOW INTERPOL FIGHTS TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS & SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

## COORDINATION OF OPERATIONS AND INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT

### INTERPOL Notices to combat THB and SoM



The Eritrean national had be



## HOW INTERPOL FIGHTS TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS & SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

### CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS

**Crime analysis** = A key part of the support INTERPOL can provide

INTERPOL **gathers intelligence, analyses data, and disseminates information** on emerging trends, *modi operandi*, and suggested methods of recourse.

The **INTERPOL Criminal Analysis File (ODYSSEY)** specifically targets trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants

## HOW INTERPOL FIGHTS TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS & SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

### COORDINATION OF SPECIALIZED NETWORKS

**ISON** is an international law enforcement network dedicated to combatting migrant smuggling, comprised of **experts from source, transit and destination countries**

- To increase data sharing among concerned member countries and concerned units.
- To foster operational collaboration in the international fight against migrant smuggling.
- To promote the publication of INTERPOL notices and diffusions.
- To become a perdurable platform regarded as the Point of Contact by external partners in future projects

# HOW INTERPOL FIGHTS TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS & SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

## COORDINATION OF SPECIALIZED NETWORKS

■ *164 specialists 133 countries*



## HOW INTERPOL FIGHTS TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS & SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

### COORDINATION OF SPECIALIZED NETWORKS

**HTEG** is an international network of **experts in human trafficking** from a diversity of sectors including Law Enforcement, Academia, NGO, IO

- Exchange of operational information on THB-related investigations
- Exchange of information and good practices, to enhance police capacities
- Assist INTERPOL in developing a strategy to prevent and combat THB (priorities, etc.)
- Pool of experts for training and similar activities related to THB.

# HOW INTERPOL FIGHTS TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS & SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

## COORDINATION OF SPECIALIZED NETWORKS



■ *160 experts 127 countries*

A world map with a dark blue background. Countries are colored in green to represent INTERPOL members. A large, semi-transparent green arrow points from the left towards the right, passing behind the text. The text is white and italicized.

■ INTERPOL Members



# 12<sup>TH</sup> INTERPOL GLOBAL CONFERENCE

## ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND MIGRANT SMUGGLING FOR EXPERT GROUPS

28 - 30 OCTOBER 2024  
BELGRADE, SERBIA



Federal Republic of Germany  
Foreign Office



Global Affairs  
Canada



UNODC  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



UK International  
Development  
Partnership | Progress | Prosperity



EU4FAST



Co-funded by  
the European Union



MINISTERO  
DELL'INTERNO  
DIPARTIMENTO DI POLIZIA E PROTEZIONE CIVILE



Kingdom of the Netherlands

# HOW INTERPOL FIGHTS TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS & SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

## DEVELOPMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT CAPACITIES

### TRAININGS AND MENTORING SESSIONS

- Projects
- Pre-operational trainings

#### Topics:

- Financial investigations from SoM and THB cases
- Table-Top Exercises
- Train the Trainer
- INTERPOL Policing Capabilities Course
- Smuggling of Migrants Master class
- Impostor detection
- Passenger assessment
- Interview techniques
- Document fraud
- Victim assistance
- Online investigations



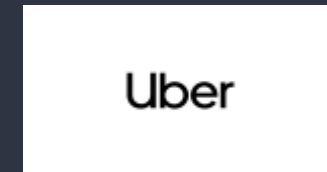
# HOW INTERPOL FIGHTS TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS & SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

## CROSS-SECTOR COLLABORATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

Recognizing the need for a coordinated and holistic approach to countering trafficking in persons & smuggling of migrants,

**INTERPOL works closely with key stakeholders involved in the global fight against such crimes** such as international and regional organizations, NGOs and private sector companies.

Examples...



**Thank you for your attention**

**Merci beaucoup pour votre attention**

**Gracias por su atención**

**نشكركم جزيل الشكر على انتباهكم**



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Project implemented  
by ICMPD

# School anti-Trafficking Education and Advocacy Project (STEAP)

Overview and Key Lessons from STEAP's Community-Based  
Prevention Approaches to THB/TIP

November 4, 2025



Government of the Netherlands



NATIONAL AGENCY FOR THE  
PROHIBITION OF  
TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

## ABOUT STEAP

- A four-year initiative (2024–2027) funded by the Government of the Netherlands
- Implemented to support the Government of Nigeria (GoN) in preventing and combating Trafficking in Human Beings (THB)

### Geographic focus



### Strategic objectives

- Strengthen awareness on THB targeting the school community/eco system
- Enhance capacity of key stakeholders (educators, institutions, parents etc.)
- Promote collaboration with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
- Foster a protective environment to prevent child trafficking in schools

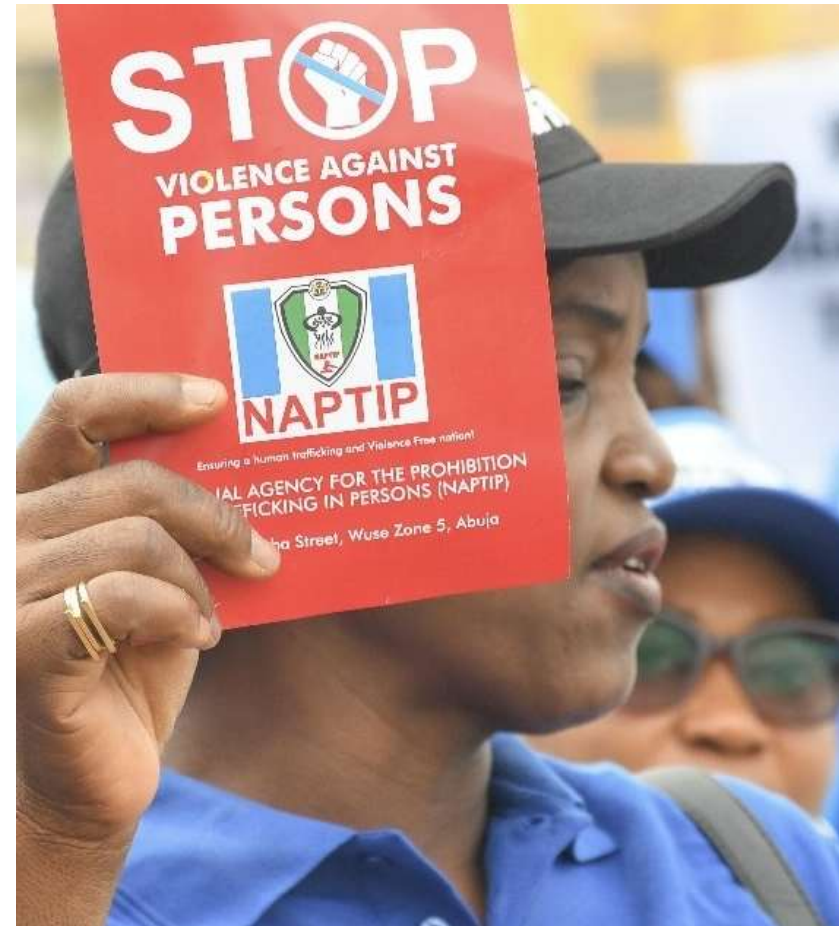
## THE EVOLUTION OF STEAP IN NIGERIA

---

- Through the EU-funded FMM I Project (2014–2019), ICMPD worked with NAPTIP, NERDC, NCCE to integrate TIP content into school curricula for Basic and Secondary Education & into minimum standard for teacher training
  - Over 500 teacher-trainers were trained nationwide to launch the curriculum.
  - In 2025, the curriculum was reviewed and approved for inclusion in at least three subjects nationwide

## STEAP: SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- **Raise Awareness:** Equip secondary school students, parents, and teachers with knowledge about the dangers of human trafficking and the skills to prevent, identify, and safely respond to potential trafficking incidents.
- **Build Capacity:** Strengthen the technical skills of schools, school clubs, CSOs, and government stakeholders to combat trafficking through targeted, locally-owned, and innovative solutions.
- **Support and Protect Victims:** Facilitate the reintegration of trafficking survivors into the school system where appropriate, in partnership with CSOs, while providing psychosocial support and protection
- **Foster Strategic Collaboration:** Enhance partnerships between schools and law enforcement agencies to identify and respond to cases of student-related trafficking or exploitation, aligning with existing national and local initiatives.



# STAKEHOLDERS & BENEFICIARIES

## Key stakeholders

- NAPTIP
- State Ministries of Education
- State Task Forces (headed by the Ministry of Justice)
- Other relevant governmental and non-governmental partners

## Primary beneficiaries

- Young people in schools/at-risk youth (Secondary school)
- Parents, teachers, and teacher-trainers/lecturers in Colleges of Education (public, private, and faith-based)
- Education personnel at State and LGA levels
- Secondary schools (public, private, and faith-based)
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
- Community members in school-hosting areas

## WHY COMMUNITY-BASED PREVENTION MATTERS



**Because communities see the risks first.** They are closest to the realities driving vulnerability: poverty, unemployment, social pressure, lack of awareness, and can spot early



**Because prevention works best when it's local:** Communities understand their own context, what messages resonate, who needs help, and what drives real change.



**Because protection systems need roots, not just rules:** Strong policies only work when backed by trusted local networks: teachers, parents, youth and community leaders, who bring them to life through everyday vigilance.



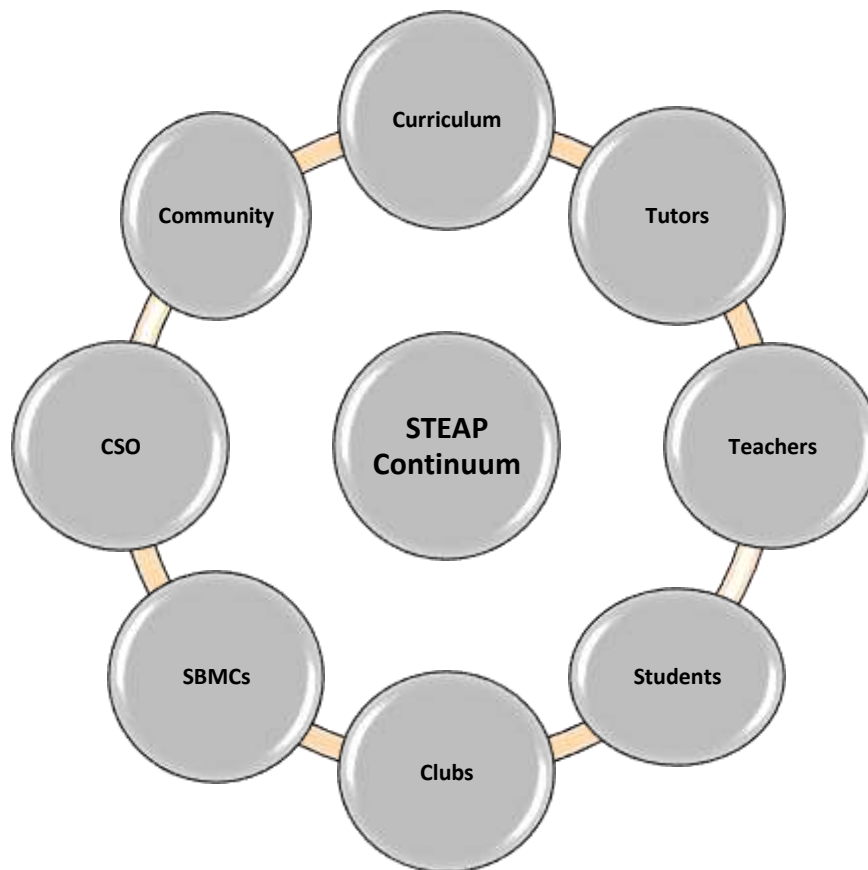
**Because trust is built, not imposed.** When communities lead prevention, they create ownership. People feel responsible for protecting one another.



**Because true sustainability lives in communities:** When people own prevention, it doesn't stop when a project ends, it becomes part of how the community protects itself.

## THE STEAP MODEL: FROM CURRICULUM TO COMMUNITIES

The STEAP Project (2024–2027) offers a tested model for community-based prevention of trafficking in persons.



# THE STEAP MODEL

- Anti-Trafficking concepts integrated into curriculum, school lessons and vanguard clubs' activity.
- Teachers and SBMCs trained to identify and respond to early warning signs of trafficking.
- CSOs facilitate community dialogues and awareness campaigns, linking schools to community protection actors.
- Creates a 360° ecosystem of awareness, protection, reporting, and resilience.



## HOW THE STEAP APPROACH PUTS COMMUNITIES IN THE LEAD

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- **Local ownership:** CSOs/SBMC lead sensitization using town hall meetings, markets, churches, and mosques outreaches, FGD sessions etc.
- **Cultural relevance:** The key messages are tailored to local dialects, beliefs, and social structures.
- **Intergenerational engagement:** Parents, youth, community and religious leaders are co-educators and advocates.
- **School - Community bridge:** Local education actors, SBMCs and School clubs act as connectors between students and communities.
- **Survivor integration:** Real survivors' stories guide message design and delivery.

*“When communities talk about trafficking in their own words, it becomes their fight.”*

*— CSO Partner, GenDi (Ogun State)*

# STEAP APPROACH TO SURVIVOR-CENTRED PREVENTION

- Survivors' stories are often shared during **community and school sensitization** sessions.
- Their lived experiences inform **realistic, relatable prevention messages**.
- Collaboration with NAPTIP ensures survivors **are engaged safely and ethically**.
- Survivor inclusion builds **empathy and real-time feedback** on what prevention messages work.

## Case story

*A survivor-led session in Delta State inspired teachers to start "Safe migration" lesson modules in civic education classes.*



# TRANSLATING COMMUNITY INSIGHTS INTO SCALABLE SOLUTIONS

## Key lessons:

- **Schools as entry points** for long-term community THB/TIP prevention programming.
- **CSOs as mobilizers** for community ownership and sustainability.
- **Traditional and Faith leaders as influencers** against cultural acceptance of trafficking.
- **Survivor inclusion** makes prevention messages credible and human-centered.
- **Cross-sector collaboration** (education, justice and social welfare, NAPTIP) is vital for impact.



## INSIGHTS FROM STEAP IMPLEMENTATION

- **Early detection** of risky migration intentions among school aged children through SBMCs and trained teachers.
- **Peer-led vanguard clubs** increased student awareness and reporting.
- **Traditional and Faith-based leaders** became trusted advocates for prevention.
- **Women and youth groups** emerged as informal community watch structures.
- Survivors' testimonies **shifted local perceptions** from victim-blaming to empathy.



## DEMONSTRATING IMPACT: HOW STEAP TRANSLATES ACTION INTO RESULTS

### Building capacity for prevention and response

- 700 tutors from Colleges of Education trained on the revised TIP curriculum for teacher training.
- **500+ secondary school** teachers and principals trained on TIP issues, the coordination of the TIP Vanguard clubs, and to identify potential victims in their schools / communities and respond to early warning signs of trafficking.



## DEMONSTRATING IMPACT

### Expanding reach and community engagement

- **50 vanguard clubs** inaugurated till date and **over 35,000 pupils** engaged with in these 50 schools.
- **250 SBMCs** are functional whilst **over 1,200 SBMCs members** trained to identify potential victims and respond to early warning signs of trafficking in their communities.



## DEMONSTRATING IMPACT

### Evidence of behavioral and knowledge change

- 65% of trained teachers report improved capacity to teach and discuss TIP-related issues (Post-Training Survey, 2025).
- 40% increase in students' understanding of trafficking risks (KAP Survey, 2025).



## Evidence from STEAP MEL – Contd.

### Qualitative evidence:

- **Trained teachers** now integrate TIP messages in everyday lessons, even in subjects not officially infused with TIP contents.
- **Communities** proactively report suspicious recruitment activities to NAPTIP, task force or to relevant authorities
- **SBMCs** now regularly discuss TIP issues in their meetings, track attendance and mobility of at-risk pupils.
- **Community action plans** co-created by SBMCs and CSOs for various awareness campaigns across communities in STEAP states.



## FUTURE PROGRAMMATIC MECHANISMS IDENTIFIED – (STEAP II)

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- Integrate **anti-trafficking education** into **special education settings** and **deploy awareness activities** to more **special need schools**.
- Train **special education teachers** on TIP content and response mechanisms
- **Establish more accessible reporting channels** - hotlines, SBMC focal persons, CSO liaisons.
- **Expansion of STEAP** to target more states and schools with TIP prevention and protection interventions.
- **Support empowerment** pathways - literacy and livelihood support reduce vulnerability among parents, and targeted skills and entrepreneurship initiatives for community youth.
- **Continuous teacher capacity building** - to spot, respond to, and refer potential cases.
- **Establish new and strengthen existing victims support services**, in close collaboration with relevant actors

## Future programmatic mechanisms identified – (STEAP II) contd.

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- Institutionalize the **school - community model** through SUBEB and MoE frameworks.
- Strengthen **state-level coordination** through Anti-Trafficking Taskforces.
- Expand **community advocacy grants** for local CSOs.
- Integrate **STEAP's community prevention approach** into Nigeria's National Plan of Action on TIP.

*“Awareness is only the first step. What communities really need is agency. The STEAP experience proves that when schools, CSOs, and communities unite, prevention stops being a project — it becomes a shared responsibility.”*

## Pictures from NAPTIP vanguards Inauguration



## Pictures from NAPTIP vanguards Inauguration



## Pictures from CSO'S markets outreach



## Pictures from IDP camp outreach activities



## Pictures from SBMC training



## Pictures from community outreach by SMBCs (FGD. Townhall meetings etc)



## Pictures from awareness walk





**Thank you very much for your attention!**



**Rabat Process**  
Euro-African Dialogue on  
Migration and Development



# Joint Thematic Meeting | Khartoum, Rabat and Niamey Processes

*Réunion thématique conjointe | Processus de Khartoum, Rabat et Niamey*

**COMBATING MIGRANT SMUGGLING AND TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS**  
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*LUTTER CONTRE LE TRAFIC DE PERSONNES MIGRANTES ET LA TRAITE DES ÊTRES HUMAINS*  
*Renforcer les cadres de prévention, de protection et de poursuites judiciaires*



**Lagos, Nigeria | 4-5 November 2025**

Project funded by the  
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Africa-EU Migration and Mobility Dialogue (MMD)



Project implemented  
by ICMPD



# **Lutter contre l'intersection entre la traite des personnes et le trafic illicite de migrants Focus sur le Mali - l'initiative PROMIS**

**Présenté par Oumou E. NIARE  
Présidente du CNCLTPPA**

# PLAN DE PRESENTATION

INTRODUCTION  
DEFINITIONS CLES  
POINTS D'INTERSECTION  
INITIATIVE PROMIS  
CADRE JURIDIQUE  
RECOMMANDATIONS  
CONCLUSION

# Introduction

Dans un contexte mondial marqué par des flux migratoires croissants, les frontières entre le **trafic illicite de migrants** et la **traite des êtres humains** deviennent de plus en plus floues. Ces deux phénomènes, bien que juridiquement distincts, s'entremêlent sur le terrain, créant un espace criminel où les droits fondamentaux des personnes sont systématiquement bafoués.

Au cœur de cette problématique se trouve le **Mali**, pays d'origine, de transit et de destination pour des milliers de migrants. Sa position géographique stratégique en Afrique de l'ouest, combinée à des défis socio-économiques et sécuritaires, en fait une zone particulièrement vulnérable à l'exploitation humaine.

Les migrants qui empruntent des routes irrégulières dans l'espoir d'une vie meilleure se retrouvent souvent piégés dans des réseaux criminels. Ce qui commence comme un simple passage clandestin peut rapidement se transformer en **exploitation sexuelle, travail forcé, mendicité organisée**, voire **recrutement d'enfants soldats**. Le consentement initial au voyage est effacé par la coercition, la tromperie ou la violence.

Selon les données du Bureau des Nations Unies contre la Drogue et le Crime (ONUDC), en 2022, 156 pays ont signalé plus de 70 000 victimes de traite identifiées. En 2023, plus de 230 000 personnes ont été objets de trafic illicite de migrants de l'Afrique du Nord vers l'Europe.

Le trafic de migrants génère plus de 7 milliards USD par an.(source ONUDC)

# DEFINITIONS CLES

**Traite des personnes :** 1) Le recrutement, le transport, le transfert, l'hébergement ou l'accueil de personnes,

2) par la menace de recours ou le recours à la force ou à d'autres formes de contrainte, par enlèvement, fraude, tromperie, abus d'autorité ou d'une situation de vulnérabilité, ou par l'offre ou l'acceptation de paiements ou d'avantages pour obtenir le consentement d'une personne ayant autorité sur une autre aux fins d'exploitation.

3) L'exploitation comprend, au minimum, l'exploitation de la prostitution d'autrui ou d'autres formes d'exploitation sexuelle, le travail ou les services forcés, l'esclavage ou les pratiques analogues à l'esclavage, la servitude ou le prélèvement d'organes. (Article 3 du Protocole de Palerme et article 324-29 du CP malien)

**Trafic illicite de migrants :** le fait d'assurer, afin d'en tirer, directement ou indirectement, un avantage financier ou un autre avantage matériel, l'entrée illégale dans un État Partie d'une personne qui n'est ni un ressortissant ni un résident permanent de cet État;

L'expression "entrée illégale" désigne le franchissement de frontières alors que les conditions nécessaires à l'entrée légale dans l'État d'accueil ne sont pas satisfaites

# Les points d'intersection

## 1. Vulnérabilité accrue des migrants

- Les migrants en situation irrégulière sont souvent sans protection légale.
- Leur dépendance aux passeurs les expose à l'exploitation.
- Au Mali, les zones frontalières comme Gao, Mopti et Kayes sont des points critiques.

## 2. Exploitation économique par les passeurs

- Les trafiquants peuvent imposer des dettes ou des conditions abusives.
- Exemple : travail forcé ou exploitation sexuelle pour rembourser le coût du voyage.

## 3. Consentement initial vs exploitation finale

- Le trafic commence souvent par un accord volontaire.
- Mais ce consentement est annulé par la coercition, la tromperie ou la violence.
- Cela bascule vers la traite dès qu'il y a exploitation.

# Les points d'intersection

## 4. Profils de victimes similaires

- Femmes, enfants, jeunes sans ressources : tous ciblés par les deux réseaux.
- Les enfants non accompagnés sont particulièrement exposés à la traite après le trafic.

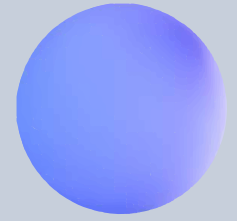
## 5. Failles dans l'identification

- Les autorités peuvent confondre migrants irréguliers et victimes de traite.
- Cela entraîne des expulsions au lieu d'une protection.

## 6. Routes migratoires communes

- Les itinéraires vers l'Algérie, la Libye ou le Niger sont utilisés pour les deux crimes.
- Les mêmes réseaux criminels opèrent sur ces routes.

# Le cadre juridique et institutionnel au Mali



## Cadre juridique au Mali

- Loi n°2024-027 du 13 décembre 2024 portant Code Pénal.
- Loi n°04-058 du 25 novembre 2004 sur le contrôle des migrations, qui réglemente les conditions d'entrée, de séjour et d'établissement au Mali .

## Cadre institutionnel au Mali

- Comité National de Lutte contre la Traite des Personnes et Pratiques Assimilées (CNLTPPA).
- Pole judiciaire spécialisé de lutte contre le terrorisme et la criminalité transnationale organisée
- Brigade de Répression du trafic de migrants et de la traite des etres humains (BRTMTEH)

**Partenariats** : ONUDC, OIM et OSCs



# **L'initiative PROMIS et ses activités au Mali**

• **PROMIS = Protection des Migrants contre l'Exploitation et les abus.**

- **Objectifs :**
- renforcer les capacités des États,
  - protéger les migrants et les victimes de traite,
  - améliorer la coordination entre les acteurs.

## **Activités de PROMIS au Mali**

- Formations pour les forces de sécurité, les magistrats, travailleurs sociaux et les acteurs de la société civile.
- Campagnes de sensibilisation dans les zones frontalières et rurales.
- Appui à l'identification, à la prise en charge et à la réinsertion des victimes.

## Défis persistants

- Faible identification des victimes parmi les migrants irréguliers.
- Manque de ressources pour les services sociaux et judiciaires.
- Coopération transfrontalière encore limitée malgré les efforts.

## Recommandations

- Renforcer les mécanismes de protection des migrants en transit.
- Améliorer la collecte de données et le suivi des cas de traite.
- Sensibiliser davantage les communautés locales et les leaders traditionnels.
- Intégrer les efforts de lutte contre la traite dans les politiques migratoires.
- Soutenir les initiatives régionales et la coopération entre États.



## Conclusion

La lutte contre l'intersection entre la traite et le trafic de migrants au Mali exige une approche intégrée, centrée sur les droits humains.

Le Mali joue un rôle stratégique dans la région sahélienne. L'initiative PROMIS est une avancée significative, mais la mobilisation collective reste indispensable.

# Merci

**OUMOU ELKHAÏROU NIARE SAMAKE**  
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**Rabat Process**  
Euro-African Dialogue on  
Migration and Development



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# **PROMIS: Advancing Human Rights and Justice along the West and Central Mediterranean Routes**

## **UNODC–OHCHR initiative funded by the Kingdom of the Netherlands**

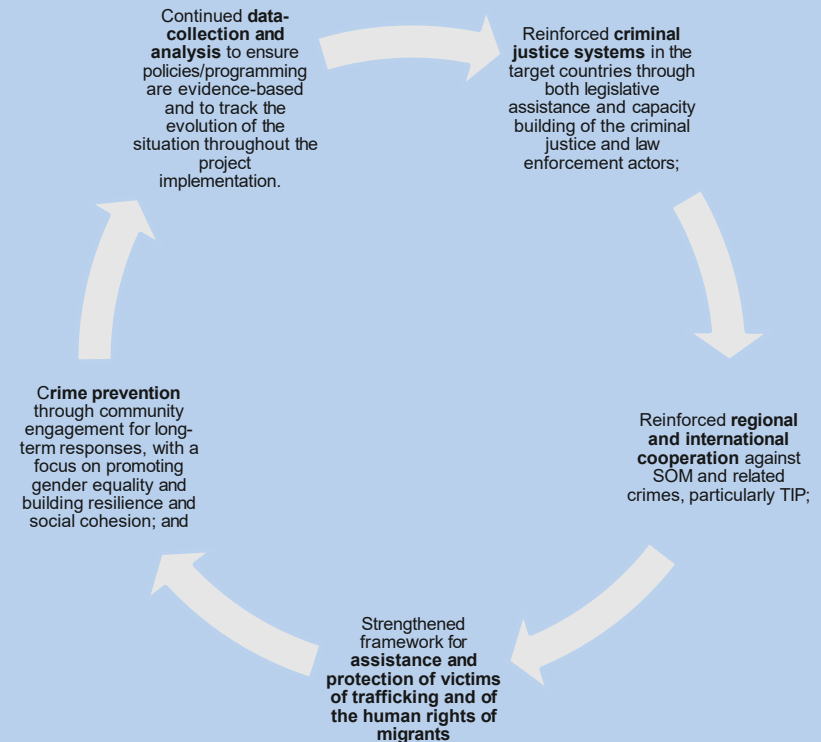
Presentation by Abimbola Adewumi  
at the Rabat, Khartoum & Niamey Declaration Joint High-level  
Technical Meeting  
Lagos, Nigeria – 4 November 2025



## Promis Overview

2

**Objective** - Develop and implement an evidence-based, human rights-centered approach to addressing smuggling of migrants (SOM), trafficking in persons (TIP), and related crimes in target countries. It seeks to strengthen the effective protection of migrants' human rights throughout the migration process. This approach prioritizes the dignity and rights of all individuals, regardless of their legal status or personal circumstances





## Rationale and Approach

3

PROMIS has two mandates:

- » Combating transnational organized crime, including:
  - Migrant smuggling
  - Trafficking in persons
- » Promotion and protection of human rights
- » In practice, this means strengthening law enforcement and judicial cooperation while protecting migrants' rights.
- » Research and data collection guide programmatic priorities, adapting to emerging risks.
- » Active in 10 West and Central African countries, supporting prevention, protection, and prosecution. (Mali, Niger, Senegal, The Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Chad, Nigeria, Mauritania and Guinea)



## Key Achievements

4

- » 9 national laws and action plans adopted or revised.
- » 3,381 law enforcement and justice actors trained (70% women).
- » 47 CSOs funded, reaching 3,688 migrants and survivors.
- » 22 regional cooperation activities, 8 legal cooperation agreements, 62 judicial requests supported.



## **Evolving Context in the Region**





## Vulnerabilities and Local Realities across Countries

6

- » Instability, poverty, unemployment, and weak governance enable trafficking and smuggling.
- » Field research links extractive industries and displacement to trafficking risks.
- » Country assessments tailor prevention to local realities



## Country specifics

7

### Guinea Conakry

Despite TIP/SOM not being a political priority due to upcoming elections, criminal networks continue to exploit vulnerabilities, especially in mining areas through smuggling and trafficking for sexual and economic purposes

### Senegal

Since February 2025, intensified border control operations have led to mass arrests and pushbacks at Rosso. This situation has fueled the resurgence of smuggling and trafficking networks, exposing vulnerable individuals to exploitation through forced begging, prostitution, and domestic servitude

## Country specifics

8

### Niger

Recent legal changes have reshaped the migration landscape, with the repeal of the 2015 Smuggling of Migrants law and the adoption of a new migration law in January 2025. Thousands of migrants expelled from Algeria face growing vulnerability amid complex visa procedures, while revisions to the TIP law and a potential SOM law remain in discussion.

### Gambia

Delayed legal reform (e.g., stalled Immigration Act and TIP/SOM bills) weakens prosecution and enforcement efforts.

Lack of legal clarity leads to missed opportunities during interceptions at sea and borders.

Labour migration schemes (e.g., with Spain and Saudi Arabia) are growing but lack adequate regulatory safeguards, increasing risk of exploitation.

Country of origin, transit and destination.



## Country specifics

9

### Côte d'Ivoire

Côte d'Ivoire serves as a country of origin, transit, and destination for migrants, shaped by regional instability and economic opportunity. For migration within the West African region, Cote d'Ivoire remains a major destination primarily for economic reasons. Growing insecurity in neighbouring countries and its ranking among the top ten origins of migrants arriving in Europe highlight its dual role and the potential regional impact if national stability were disrupted

### Burkina Faso

Progress in the law on entry, stay, and exit (includes trafficking protection and non-refoulement) but concerns remain over criminalizing irregular entry/stay and nationality requirements risking exclusion of stateless persons.

Penal Code criminalizes migrant smuggling and human trafficking.

Restrictive legislation limits migrants' access to legal assistance



## Country specifics

10

### Chad

Given the continuing fighting in Sudan and the constant arrival of new refugees and returnees, the Chadian government estimates that the number of refugees and returnees could reach 973,000\* in Chad by the end of 2025.

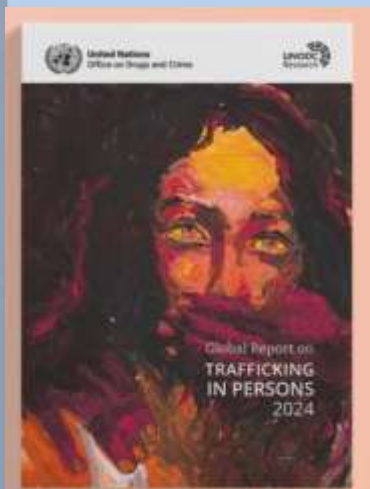
Two years into the crisis, the protracted nature of displacement suggests that these resource pressures will only increase in 2025, as critical needs for water and sanitation, shelter, health services, education and protection remain urgent for both displaced populations and host communities

### Mali

Instability and poverty have increased irregular migration and left many especially youth vulnerable to traffickers and exploitation. Limited institutional capacity and weak implementation of migration policies hinder effective protection and access to rights for migrants in transit or upon return

## Data Collection & Research on Trafficking in Persons

11



UNODC  
Research

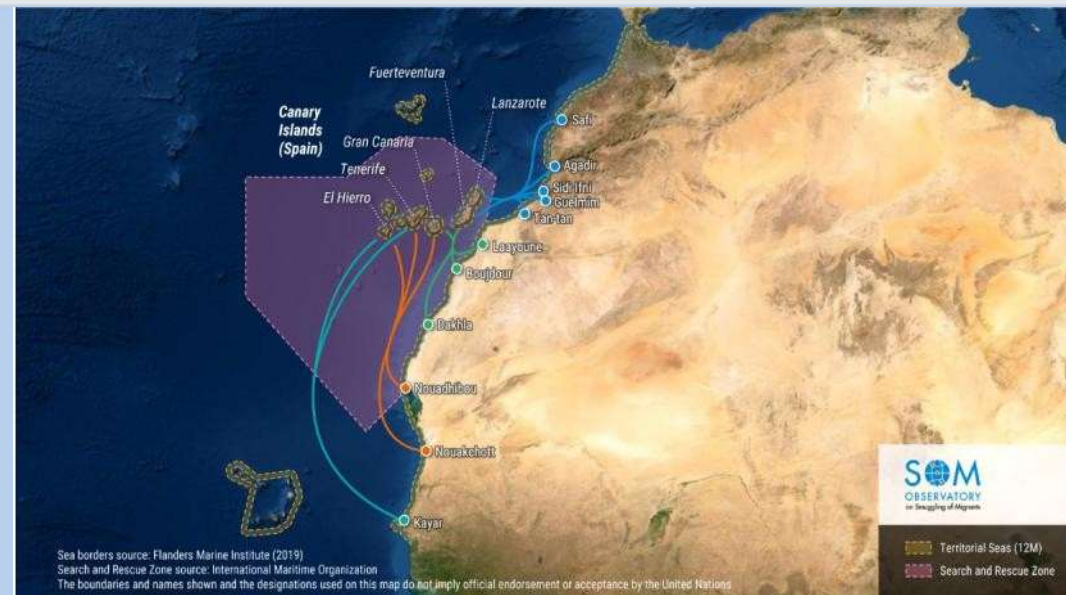
- » Most victims trafficked within national borders (58%)
- » Links between extractive industries and trafficking risks (e.g., Mauritania research)
- » Victims from West Africa identified in countries in Africa, Middle East, Europe, East Asia
- » Trafficking in persons and conflict/insecurity
- » Partnership with ECOWAS and AU



## Data Collection & Research on Smuggling of Migrants

12

- >> Most prosecutions focus on low-level actors (upcoming analysis of Niger)
- >> Smuggling fees mostly paid in cash, also formal & informal money transfer (e.g. hawala)
- >> Crime groups, militias, terrorist groups profit indirectly from SoM by extorting fees
- >> Malians, Guineans, Gambians, smuggled on multiple routes
- >> Smuggling drivers:
  - impunity,
  - corruption,
  - insecurity,
  - absence of legal migration alternatives (conflict/climate)



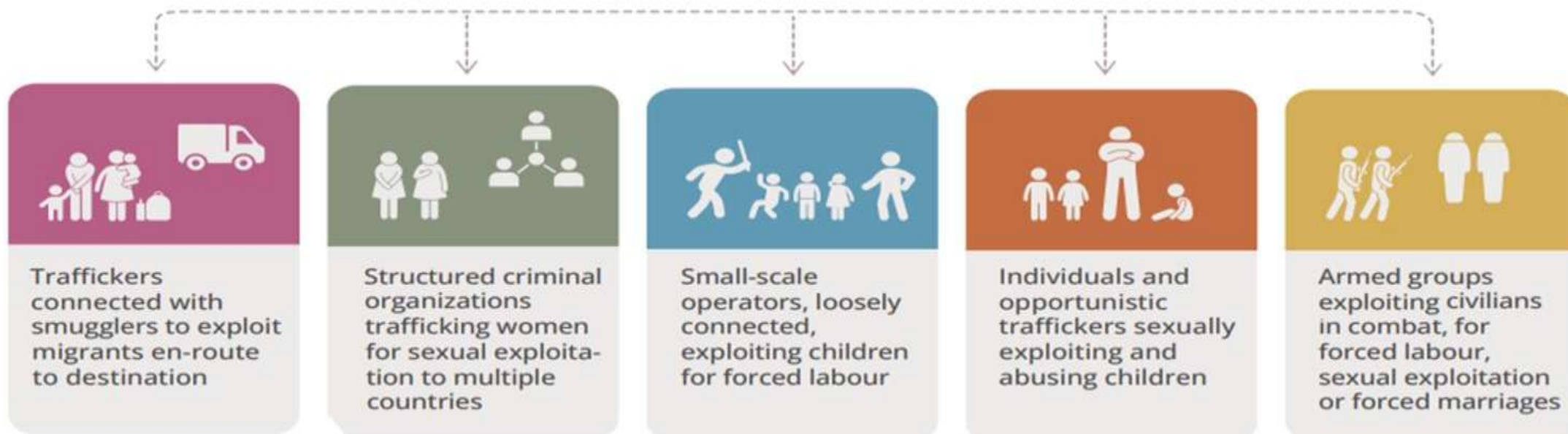
**SOM**  
OBSERVATORY  
on Smuggling of Migrants

## UNODC 2024 GLOBAL TIP REPORT

13

### TYPE OF TRAFFICKERS' STRUCTURE REPORTED IN AFRICA

#### Main types of traffickers





## Cooperation with Destination Countries

14

- » Strengthens judicial cooperation along West and Central Mediterranean routes.
- » Promotes mutual understanding of legal systems, faster extradition, and evidence sharing.
- » Connects origin, transit, and destination countries for shared justice outcomes
- » Upcoming EGM on the Liaison Magistrate Initiative Practical Guide – 20 November

## From our partners



*"At every moment, traffickers are becoming more creative in their methods of recruitment and exploitation. This is a call for all stakeholders to get better at what they do in the fight against human trafficking. Prevention, collaboration and coordination continue to a route to success in this fight. Through the PROMIS project, NAATIP has received vital support including the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding with NAPTIP Nigeria to strengthen cross-border cooperation on combatting human trafficking, capacity building for investigators, and sensitization activities aimed at raising public awareness. These are among the many initiatives supported to enhance NAATIP's ability to prevent and respond to trafficking in persons"*

**Isatou Dabo**  
**Executive Director,**  
**NAATIP Gambia**



## Photo Speak





## Moot court competition finals with law student association in Mali



## Panel discussion with state and non-state actors in Niger & Role play interaction with young people and staffs in the rehabilitation shelter - Burkina





## **Student sensitization in Guinea Conakry & Donation of food supplies to the Brigade for the Suppression of Migrant and Human Trafficking (BRTMEH) for trafficked victims - Mali**





## Community Sensitization in Gambia





## Sensitization through football in Gambia





## Sensitization for members of parliament on the draft SOM bill - Chad



## World Day Against TIP in Cote' d'Ivoire





## Blue Heart Online Campaign 2025

23

← Post

UNODC West & Central Africa @UNODC\_WCAfrica

📌 The #NHRC of #Gambia established 6 years ago, works to promote & protect human rights.

💬 "We must explain to youth the dangers of social media & warn them against those who lure them into crossing borders with promises of money, love or friendship." –Jainaba Johm, Vice Chair



**JAINABA JOHM**  
Vice Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission

The National Human Rights Commission is an institution that was established

4:49 PM · Sep 4, 2025 · 511 Views

← Post

UNODC West & Central Africa @UNODC\_WCAfrica

💬 "As a woman prosecutor, my role is crucial to ensure victims are supported, heard, and able to seek justice." – Hady Drammeh, MoJ Prosecution Department, The Gambia #Justice #RuleOfLaw #EndHumanTrafficking



**HADY DRAMMEH**  
State Council, Ministry of Justice, Prosecution Department

in ensuring that victims are supported and they're given the opportunity

← Post

UNODC West & Central Africa @UNODC\_WCAfrica

💬 In #Gambia most victims of trafficking in persons are between 16 & 35 years old, mainly from vulnerable communities. Poverty, lack of education, limited awareness and other social factors remain key drivers. — Executive Director of NAATIP

#BlueHeart #StopHumanTrafficking



**ISATOU DABO**  
Executive Director of the National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons (NAATIP)

mainly prevention of trafficking in persons or otherwise human trafficking,

1:30

1:59 PM · Sep 2, 2025 · 388 Views



# Thank you

# CONTACTS

## UNODC

### Regional Office for West and Central Africa



[www.unodc.org/westandcentralafrica](http://www.unodc.org/westandcentralafrica)



[unodc-promis@un.org](mailto:unodc-promis@un.org)



@UNODC\_WCAfrica - @PROMIS\_WAfrica



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Project implemented  
by ICMPD

Réunion thématique conjointe Processus de Khartoum, de Rabat et de Niamey ,  
Lagos, Nigeria, 4 et 5 Novembre 2025

## *L'action d'Expertise France*

Intervention de Matiada NGALIKPIMA  
Responsable adjointe du Pôle Migrations, Genre et Droits humains  
Département GOUV – Expertise France

Notre agence

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Expertise France est l'agence publique de coopération technique, filiale du groupe Agence française de développement (AFD) et deuxième par sa taille en Europe.

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## Renforcer durablement les politiques publiques

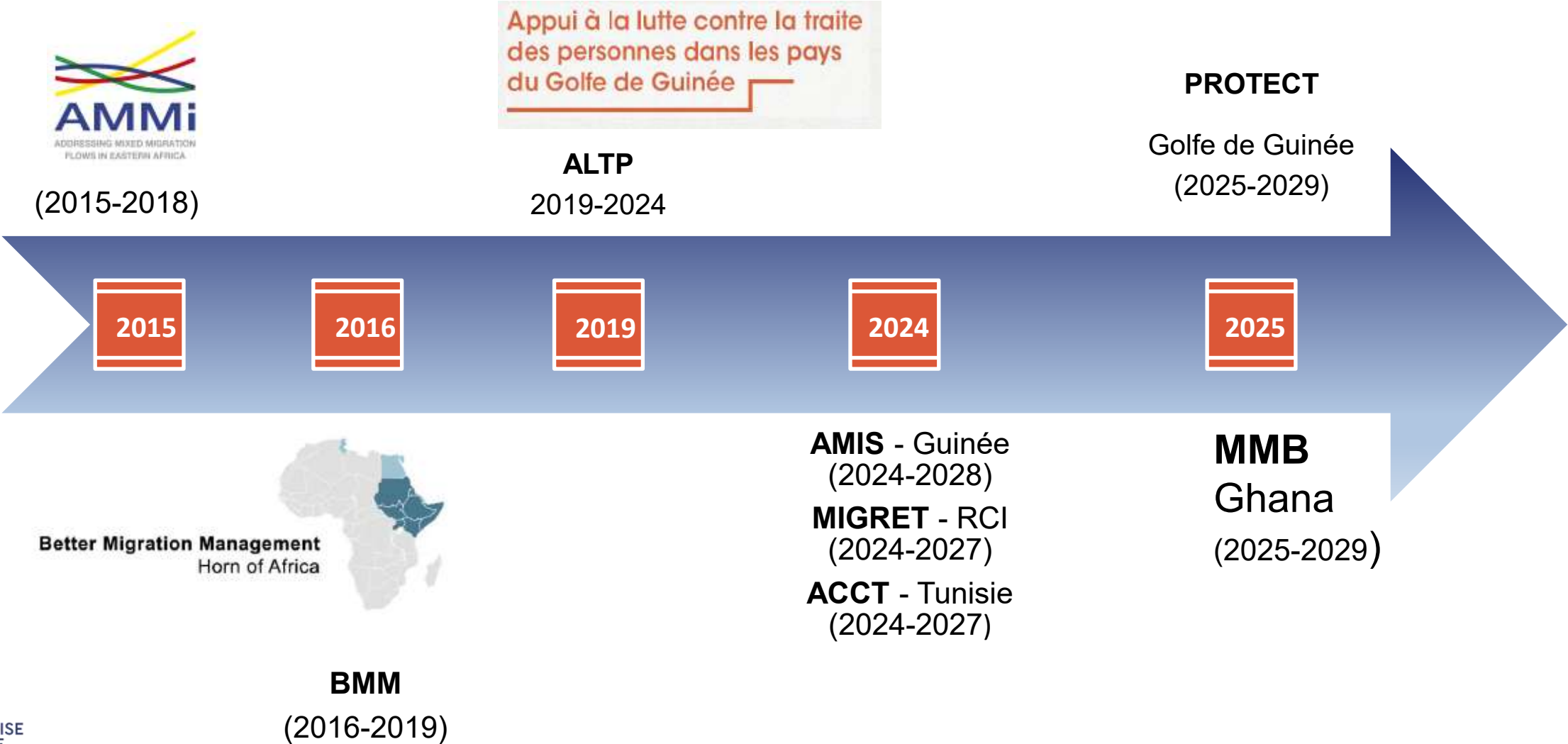
Notre mission : renforcer durablement les politiques publiques dans nos pays partenaires. **À leur demande, aux côtés des acteurs publics, de la société civile et du secteur privé**, nous concevons et mettons en œuvre des projets qui stimulent l'innovation et renforcent leur action au bénéfice de tous.

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## Une expertise multisectorielle

Gouvernance, sécurité, climat, santé, éducation, entrepreneuriat, industries culturelles et créatives... Expertise France **contribue à l'atteinte des Objectifs de développement durable (ODD)** dans plus de 140 pays, sur financements publics français et européens.

# Chronologie des projets mis en oeuvre par Expertise France



# une approche holistique de la lutte contre la TEH

- ❖ Objectif: renforcer les capacités institutionnelles et opérationnelles des comités nationaux de lutte contre la traite ainsi que des acteurs de la chaîne pénale, tout en promouvant la coopération régionale.
- ❖ Quatre axes d'intervention : (1) renforcement institutionnel et actions préventives ; (2) application des lois ; (3) protection et assistance aux victimes ; (4) coopération transfrontalière et régionale
- ❖ Facteurs de réussite:

Approche holistique « 4 P »: prévention, protection des victimes, poursuite des trafiquants et partenariats

Approche multi-acteurs: création de synergies entre acteurs institutionnels et société civile

Appropriation (durabilité): acteurs institutionnels engagés, forts & disposant des ressources adéquates

Approche transfrontalière: Couverture géographique cohérente tenant compte des routes de la traite

# Les leçons apprises en matière de Protection



**Rôle central des instances nationales de lutte contre la traite** (instance interministérielle) et des déclinaisons en région.  
Enjeu de coordination, évaluation et de pérennisation.

## Identification des victimes

- **Collecte données:** connaissance du phénomène (espace numérique, OSINT)
- **Démultiplication des outils** (hotline, applications/IA, portail de contrôle des voyages pour travail, groupements locaux de vigilance) / prévention Ciblée
- **Formations primo-intervenants** (signes, stéréotypes, trauma) + **fonds d'urgence**

## Référencement et orientation

- **Diffusion des MNR et SOPs intégrant** un large éventail d'acteurs (cartographie des acteurs et des besoins dans les zones reculées/frontalières)
- **Intégration des communautés et chefs traditionnels** dans le dispositif
- Création de ponts avec les autres dispositifs d'assistance (notamment R&R)

## Accueil et accompagnement

- **Démultiplication des centres** d'accueil (étatiques ou non) et de premier accueil (SOPs) notamment dans les zones reculées/frontalières
- **Parcours individualisés** (prise en compte du genre) et **redevabilité**
- **Renforcement appui psychologique / judiciaire**

# PROTECT -Nouveautés

- ❖ **Attention particulière accordée à la coordination**
- ❖ **Ajout d'une Compo 5** : Améliorer la production et l'analyse de données de qualité, la production de connaissance afin de conduire des actions ciblées et efficaces ( interopérabilité/RGPD)
- ❖ **Intégration du genre** : axe majeur et transversal du nouveau projet.
  - Ambition CAD 1 de l'AFD. Objectif : au moins 60 % des bénéficiaires directs soient des femmes et des filles.
  - Approche genre déclinée dans les « 4 P » : prévention, prise en charge / protection, poursuites et partenariats



DES SAVOIR-FAIRE EN COMMUN

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[www.expertisefrance.fr](http://www.expertisefrance.fr)





**Rabat Process**  
Euro-African Dialogue on  
Migration and Development



# Joint Thematic Meeting | Khartoum, Rabat and Niamey Processes

*Réunion thématique conjointe | Processus de Khartoum, Rabat et Niamey*

**COMBATING MIGRANT SMUGGLING AND TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS**  
**Enhancing Prevention, Protection and Prosecution frameworks**

*LUTTER CONTRE LE TRAFIC DE PERSONNES MIGRANTES ET LA TRAITE DES ÊTRES HUMAINS*  
*Renforcer les cadres de prévention, de protection et de poursuites judiciaires*



**Lagos, Nigeria | 4-5 November 2025**

Project funded by the  
European Union



In the framework of the Support Programme to the  
Africa-EU Migration and Mobility Dialogue (MMD)



Project implemented  
by ICMPD

## **SESSION 2 - PROTECTION IN PRACTICE:**

# **MECHANISMS AND GOOD PRACTICES FOR IDENTIFYING AND SUPPORTING VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING ON THE MOVE.**

**By : Malaika Oringo**  
**Founder and CEO Footprint to Freedom**  
**Dir. Of Development African Survivor Coalition**



# SURVIVOR EMPOWERMENT & REINTEGRATION FRAMEWORK



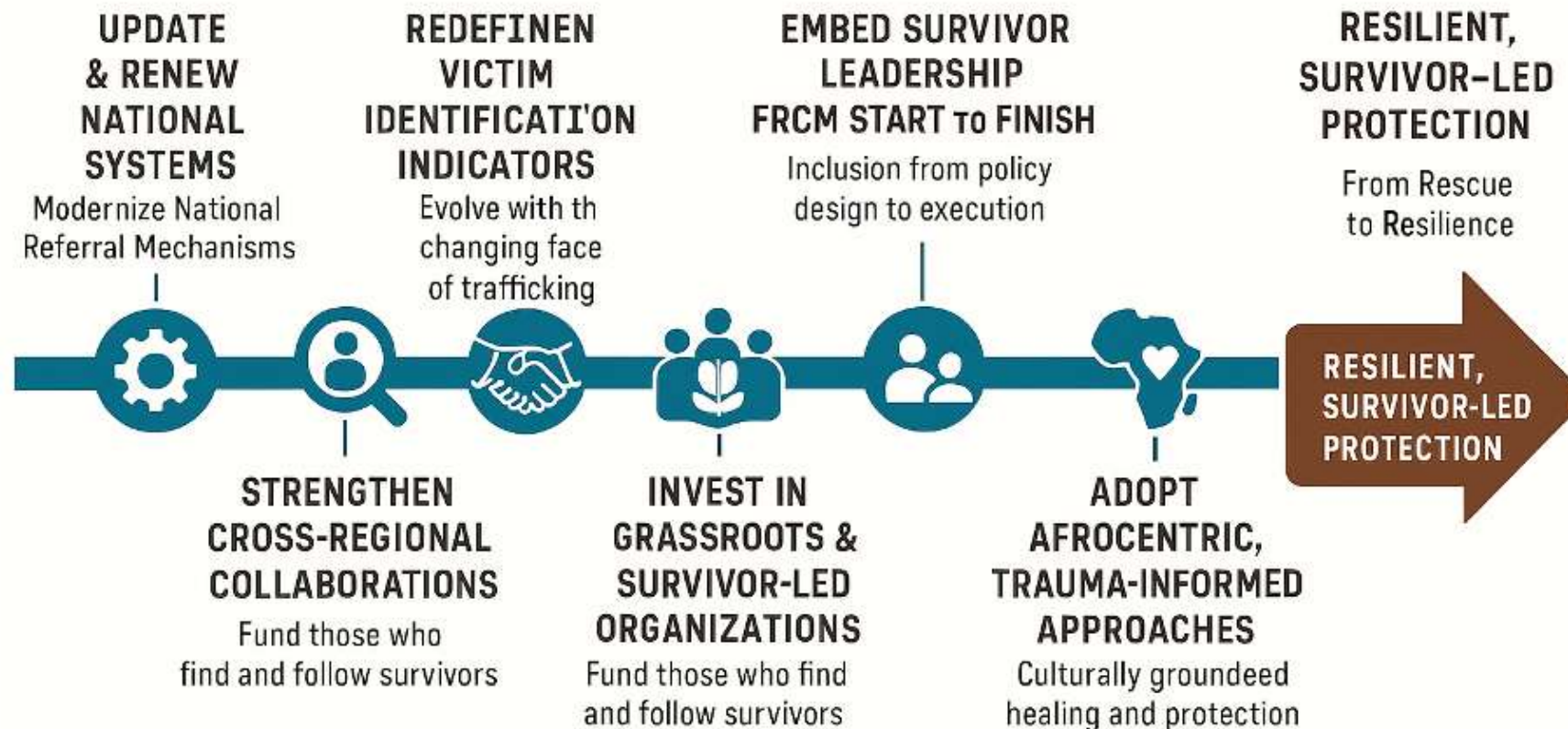
Members of the ASC at the Voices of Resilience Global Survivors Forum



# CORE STEPS TO STRENGTHEN MIGRANT INCLUSION IN NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PROTECTION STRATEGIES

## ROADMAP FOR ACTION

Building systems that inclusive and resilient Protection in Arrica







**Rabat Process**  
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