

May 2018

## Featured topics:

Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Morocco and its new challenges

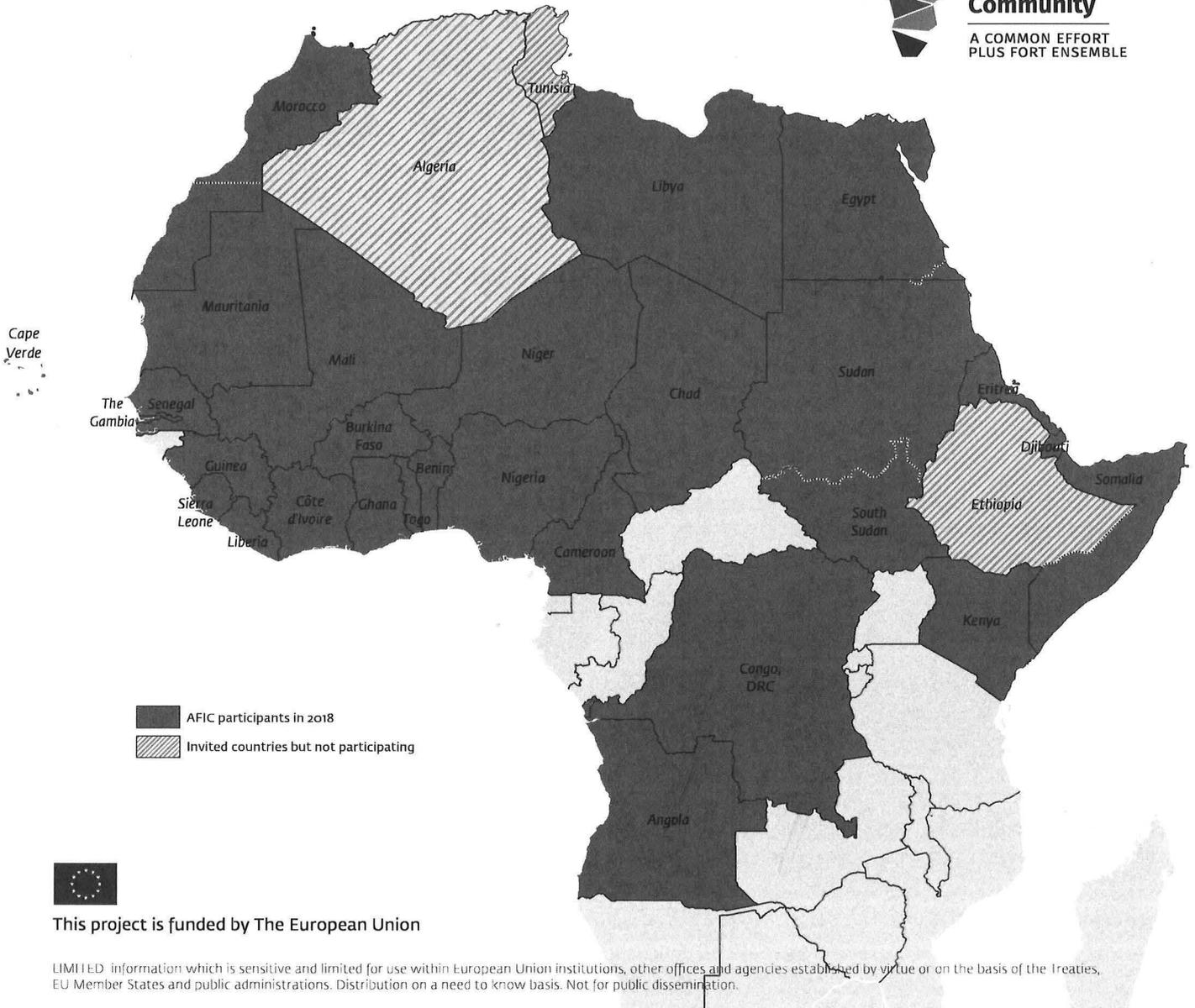
Counter-Terrorism strategy in Mali and its new challenges

Dismantlement of a smugglers' network in Sudan

Migratory flows in the central Mediterranean area

## Special feature: Migrants' stories

Egyptian male aged 31



This project is funded by The European Union

## Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Morocco and its new challenges

In 2003, 2007 and 2011, three terrorist attacks were perpetrated in Morocco

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

Moreover, specific measures have been implemented such as:

[Redacted text]

Source: Moroccan authorities.



Figures 1 and 2. Seizures of weapons and arrests carried out by the Moroccan authorities

## Counter-Terrorism strategy in Mali and its new challenges

Since the blaze of Mali in 2012, surveillance of the national territory has become the main preoccupation of the Malian authorities in terms of security. Therefore, the government has undertaken to finalize a strategy for the integrated management of Malian borders as it follows:

[Redacted text]



Figure 3. New Border Police Stations in Gogui, Diboli, Kouremale and Zegoua

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

Source: Malian authorities.

## Dismantlement of a smugglers' network in Sudan

On 1 and 2 March 2018, units of the Sudanese Criminal Police dismantled a criminal group specialized in migrants' smuggling

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

This case is demonstrating how criminal groups are able to generate significant amount of revenue and that international efforts to tackle these crimes are essential. Namely, the group was operating across different borders with money transfers made between Africa, Middle East and the EU.

## Migratory flows in the central Mediterranean area

During the period 1 January – 6 May 2018, the total number of migrants apprehended in the Central Mediterranean accounted for 9 692, which equals to a 78% decrease compared to the same period in 2017 (weeks 1–18) when 44 773 migrants were registered (Figure 4).

Since the beginning of 2018, 46 different migrant nationalities were registered in the Central Mediterranean. Of them, the top ten have been the following (Figure 4): Tunisia (20%), Eritrea (19%), Nigeria (7%), Sudan (6%), Côte d'Ivoire (6%), Pakistan (5%), Mali and Guinea (4% each), Algeria and Senegal (3% each).

More notably this year, Week 17 was the second week in a row when Tunisians ranked first among the overall nationalities registered in the Central Mediterranean.

Therefore and in conclusion, the overall migration routes in the Central Mediterranean area (Figure 6) show a decreasing trend of 78% with a significant lower number of arrivals from Libya (-85%) and a notable increase from Tunisia (+1 205%).

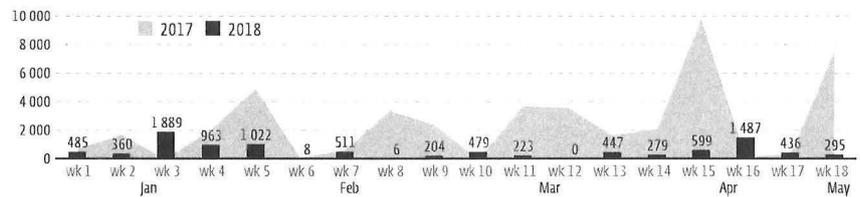


Figure 4. Map showing the weekly number of migrants registered in the Central Mediterranean in 2018 and 2017

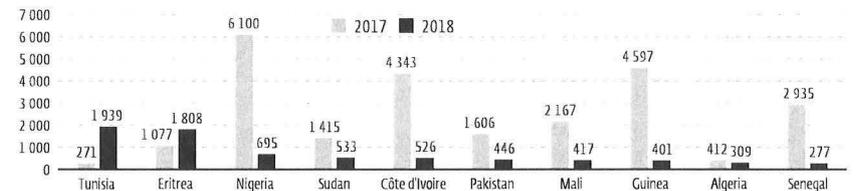


Figure 5. Top 10 migrant nationalities from 1 Jan - 6 May 2018/2017

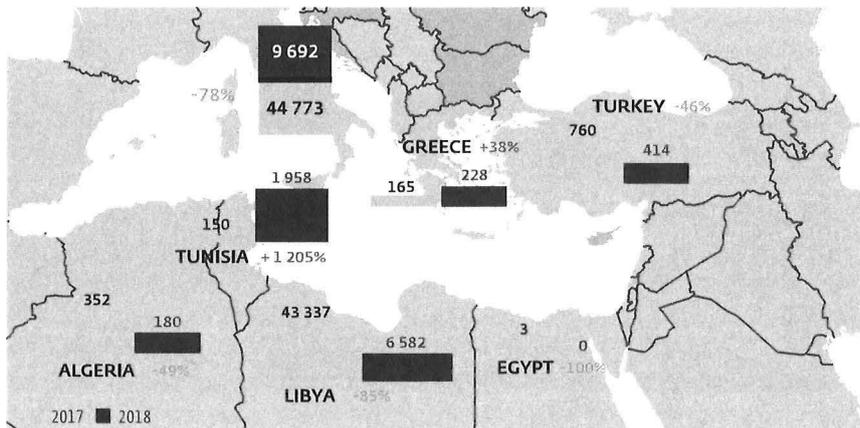


Figure 6. The map shows the volume of the migratory flows by country of departure from 1 January to 6 May 2018 compared to the same period of 2017

Source: Frontex

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Source: Frontex

Special feature:

Egyptian male aged 31

# MIGRANTS' STORIES

Frontex regularly conducts voluntary interviews with migrants arriving in the EU using irregular routes. The AFIC Monthly reports some of their stories.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Figure 7. The migrant's land route: Cairo – El Salloum – Benghazi – Zelten – Benghazi – Zuwara

