

\*'Hello' in Fulani

rregular migration from
Senegal is facilitated
by a network of intermediaries or Cokseurs
- people that mediate
between migrants and other
parties along the way,
including the passeurs or
smugglers who take them
across the Sahara.

Most intermediaries started out as migrants themselves. MY NAME IS DIABA.

I TRIED TO MIGRATE, BUT
WASN'T SUCCESSFUL.

IN LIBYA I WAS TREATED
LIKE A SLAVE AND INSULTED
FOR BEING
"BLACK".

THROUGH A
CHILDHOOD FRIEND IN
LIBYA, I NOW COORDINATE
MIGRANT TRANSPORT
BETWEEN TAMBOCOUNDA
AND AGADEZ

Diaba, 35, passeur



AMBITION
WAS TO GO TO SPAIN.
BUT IN MOROCCO
I MET A SMUGGLER
WHO SHOWED ME
HOW MUCH MONEY I
COULD EARN.
I DECIDED
TO STAY.

THE SMUGGLING
NETWORK IS STRUCTURED:
THE CHIEF, THE CHIEF'S ASSISTANT (ME)
AND COKSEURS. STRANDED MIGRANTS
TELL NEW MIGRANTS ABOUT US.
WE DON'T GO TO THEM!

I SOMETIMES

MADE 500,000 FCFA\*

IN A MONTH!"

\*USD 800 (about)

WOMEN WHO CANNOT MOBILISE THE SAME RESOURCES AS MEN ARE OFTEN FORCED TO ENGAGE IN TRANSACTIONAL SEX WITH

MIGRANTS PAY
20,000 100,000 CFA
FRANCS' IN "TAX" TO
ENTER THE GHETTO.
ONLY THEN WILL
THEY BE PROTECTED
AGAINST ROBBERS
AND THE POLICE.

\*USD 32 - 160



I LIKE WOMEN

MIGRANTS,

THEY DON'T

COST LIKE

MEN. THEY

NEGOTIATE THE

AGREE TO STAY

2-3 MONTHS

AS MY

WIVES.

THE GHETTO IS
STRUCTURED PER
COUNTRY AND REGION;
EACH COUNTRY HAS A
PRESIDENT, EACH
REGION A LEADER.
THEY GET A SHARE
OF THE MONEY AND
MAINTAIN ORDER. AS
LONG AS IT IS CALM,
POLICE TURN A BLIND
EYE.







Cokseur, 35, Tambacounda, with connections in Agadez and Tripoli.

I BECAME AN
INTERMEDIARY AT THE AGE
OF 30.

YOU HAVE TO SELL TRUST.
IT'S LIKE HUNTING; YOU
HAVE TO SET A TRAP. YOU
TELL THEM IT'S A DIFFICULT ROAD, BUT WITH
ME IT WILL BE
FINE.



I DON'T
CARE WHO I
WORK WITH,
AS LONG AS
THEY HAVE
MONEY.
I LIKE
WORKING
WITH WOMEN.
IF THEY
DON'T HAVE
MONEY, THEY
CAN PAY
WITH THEIR
BODIES.



OF COURSE
I CAN HELP YOU,
BUT THERE WILL BE
EXPENSES...
THIS COUNTY

THIS JOB IS NOT WITHOUT RISK, SOME MIGRANTS WILL BLAME YOU IF THEY FAIL, LAST MONTH, MIGRANTS WERE CAPTURED AT SEA BY THE LIBYAN NAVY, AFTER THEIR RELEASE, THEY HUNTED DOWN THE SMUGGLER AND BEAT HIM TO DEATH.

LARGE NETWORK OF SMUGGLERS IN TRIPOLI AND AGADEZ

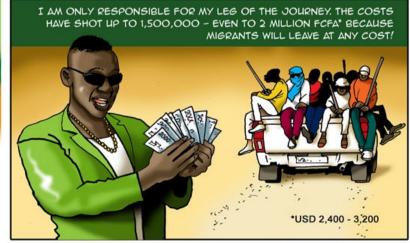
> WE HAVE OUR WAYS AND KEEP THEM SECRET.

Cokseur, 34, Tambacounda, with connections in Tripoli.

EVERY
INTERMEDIARY
IS PART OF A NETWORK,
BUT NOT EVERYONE
KNOWS WHO THE CHIEF IS
SO THAT HE CAN ERASE
ALL TRACES IN CASE
THERE IS A POLICE
ATTACK. WE KNOW ONLY
THOSE WE NEED TO
KNOW, IF YOU KNOW
WHAT I MEAN.



MIGRANTS ARE BROUGHT TO QUIET, ABANDONED COMMUNITIES IN THE FOREST BY MAFIA TAXIS - ILLEGAL TAXI DRIVERS IN OLD CARS WHO KNOW HOW TO BYPASS POLICE.



BECAUSE THEY FEEL THERE
ARE NO OPPORTUNITIES THERE.
HOWEVER, SOME OF THEM RETURN.
HERE ARE TWO STORIES OF TWO
MIGRANTS...



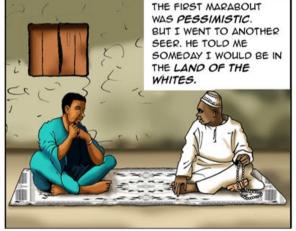


I HAD
HEARD
STORIES OF
PEOPLE IN
LIBYA
AND EUROPE
- HOW THEY
HAVE
SUCCESS
THERE.





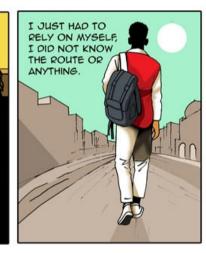
WE SOLD COWS AND AN OX TO PAY FOR THE TRIPS TO THE MARABOUT AND TO FINANCE THE MIGRATION. THE SALE OF CAT-TLE WAS THE ONLY WAY FOR US NOT TO BORROW MONEY, NO ONE WILL LEND LARGE AMOUNTS TO MI-GRANTS BECAUSE IT IS KNOWN TO BE SO RISKY WITH MANY PERISHING ALONG THE WAY.





NOWADAYS ANYONE CAN MIGRATE. YOU JUST HAVE TO LISTEN TO THE STORIES OF RETURNED MIGRANTS ON THE RADIO. THEY TELL YOU HOW THEY LEFT AND WHERE THEY WENT AND HOW MUCH IT COST."

\*Ironically, returned migrants are interviewed on the radio to discourage migration by explaining the risks.



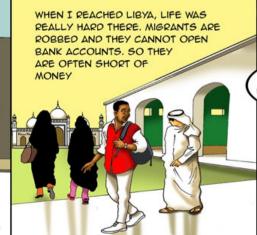






GETTING
MONEY WAS
DANGEROUS.
THIEVES WOULD
WAIT OUTSIDE
THE WESTERN
UNION OFFICE
TO ROB YOU.





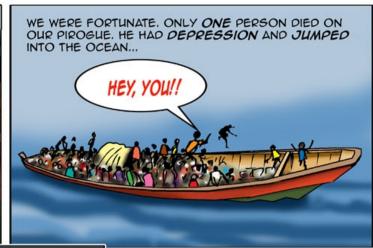
FELLOW MIGRANTS ALSO HAD TOLD OF BAD STORIES ABOUT EUROPE...

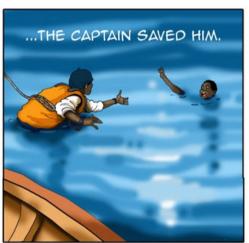
IN ITALY, YOU HAVE
TO WAIT YEARS FOR YOUR
PAPERS. YOU CANNOT WORK
OR DO ANYTHING

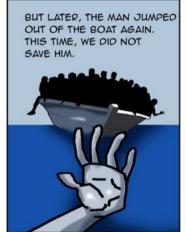






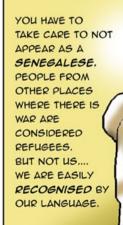








AFTER NINE DAYS AT SEA, WE ARRIVED ON TENERIFE ISLAND. WE WERE BROUGHT TO A CAMP





THERE WERE
FOUR PLANES
AT THE CAMP.
TWO FLEW TO
MAINLAND
SPAIN AND
TWO BACK TO
THE AFRICAN
CONTINENT.
IF YOU WERE
HANDCUFFED,
YOU KNEW YOU
WERE BEING
SENT BACK TO
SENEGAL.







WHEN THEIR FATHER
WAS WORKING, WE PROSPERED.
BUT AFTER HIS RETIREMENT,
WE SUFFERED AND NEEDED
OTHER SOURCES OF MONEY

MIGRATION WAS DISCUSSED IN THE FAMILY. IT WAS DECIDED THE ELDEST SON SHOULD STAY, AND THE TWO YOUNGER SONS SHOULD GO. WE SOLD COTTON AND CATTLE AND GOT GOO,OOO CFAF\* TO FINANCE THE MIGRATION...









MIGRATION CHANGED OUR LIVES. BEFORE WE HAD

HUTS MADE OF CLAY AND STRAW, NOW WE HAVE A





MY BROTHER MADE THE DECISION TO MIGRATE BY HIMSELF. MY PARENTS DID NOT AGREE

HE WANTED TO LEAVE SO BADLY HE LOCKED HIMSELF IN SILENCE. MY PARENTS RELENTED.



MY PARENTS HAD ENOUGH MONEY FROM THEIR BUSINESS, AND MY BROTHER SAVED A SUM. HE KNEW A SMUGGLER. I WAS IMPRESSED BY THE WAY HE DRESSED AND SPOKE; HE INSPIRED CONFIDENCE







OUR LIVES HAVE CHANGED. MY BROTHER SENDS US 150,000 OR 200,000 CFA FRANCS\* AT THE END OF THE MONTH. WE HAVE A BETTER HOUSE WE EAT BETTER, OUR HEALTH IS BETTER AND WE CAN 60 TO SCHOOL.

## About the Project

This comic is based on research done in the Casamance area of Senegal, conducted by Doudou Gueye, of the University of Assane Seck, Ziguinchor, Senegal in collaboration with Priya Deshingkar, of the University of Sussex, UK. Return migrants, the families of migrants and smugglers were interviewed in villages of origin and points of transit along the border.

In the last decade there has been an intensification of border controls through sea patrols as well as measures such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's Regional Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants in West and Central Africa (2015–20). This has resulted in an increase in irregular migration and a diversification of routes over land and sea to evade detection.

The research shows that the criminalisation of migrant smuggling has not succeeded in eliminating the practice. Risk-awareness campaigns do not deter irregular migrants as there are complex sociocultural reasons for migrating.

The migration industry in the Cassamance is characterised by a plurality of actors who work either together or independently and who may have fluid roles depending on the need of the moment and their capacity to find innovative solutions to a particular problem. While some of them have networks extending to origin and major destinations, others are work on their own and simply pass migrants to the next intermediary without any accountability.

In such a mercenary environment it is no surprise that Marabouts or fortune tellers assume such importance. Migrants and their families spend vast amounts of money seeking their blessings.

The research concludes that efforts need to be made to open up more channels for legal migration and labour circulation.

This comic was produced by Cartoon Movement, an international platform for editorial cartoons and comics journalism. The artwork is by Maddo.

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