

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002734/26
to the Commission
Stanisław Tyszką (ESN)
(1 July 2026)**

Subject: Effectiveness of the NDICI at curbing migratory pressure from North Africa

One of the aims of the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) — Global Europe is to curb irregular migration from North Africa by funding border management, the fight against human smuggling, and return and reintegration in Tunisia, Egypt, Mauretania, Morocco and Libya. Frontex data, however, shows that smuggling gangs are adapting and shifting operations between routes. In the first 11 months of 2025, more than 63 000 crossings were detected along the Central Mediterranean route, mainly from Libya to Italy, with Libya responsible for more than 90%, while the number of crossings from Libya to Crete grew by over 260% year on year. In the first five months of 2026, the number of crossings detected along the Central Mediterranean route fell by around 49% year on year; at the same time, the Western Mediterranean route from Algeria to Spain saw an upturn of 46%.

1. How much NDICI funding for 2021-2025, broken down by country, has been earmarked for migration management action in Tunisia, Egypt, Mauretania, Morocco and Libya?
2. Are the NDICI funding mechanisms sufficiently flexible to keep pace with rapidly evolving migratory routes, or are they late to respond?
3. Does the Commission have any evidence that NDICI funding has brought about a permanent reduction in irregular border crossings into the EU from North Africa, rather than simply shifting migratory pressure to other routes?

Submitted: 1.7.2026

**Answer given by Ms Šuica on behalf of the European Commission
(2 September 2026)**

As part of the whole-of-route approach to migration ⁽¹⁾, the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument — Global Europe (NDICI-GE) funding supports, among others, migration management, return and reintegration, combats smuggling and trafficking, promotes protection and legal pathways.

These priorities guide cooperation with partner countries, with 2021-2025 funding amounting approximately EUR 290 million and EUR 250 million in Libya and Tunisia; in Egypt, EUR 250 million; EUR 115 million in Mauritania; and around EUR 235 million and the upcoming EUR 160 million budget support for the implementation of the migration strategy in Morocco, especially important after the Ceuta crisis.

The impact of NDICI-GE-funded actions is assessed against the specific objectives and indicators set for each action under applicable rules, while migratory movements are shaped by multiple external factors.

The Commission monitors developments across migratory routes and uses the instrument's flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances and act effectively when needed.

Detections of irregular border crossings at the EU's external borders fell by 26% in 2025 ⁽²⁾ and continued to decline in the first six months of 2026, with all detections being 37% lower than the same period in 2025 ⁽³⁾. This is the result of strengthened approach to migration, including cooperation with partner countries.

⁽¹⁾ https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/migration-and-asylum/pact-migration-and-asylum_en.

⁽²⁾ <https://www.frontex.europa.eu/media-centre/news/news-release/frontex-irregular-border-crossings-down-26-in-2025-europe-must-stay-prepared-lyKpVb>.

⁽³⁾ <https://www.frontex.europa.eu/media-centre/news/news-release/frontex-irregular-border-crossings-into-the-eu-down-37-in-the-first-half-of-2026-Z5YoLp>.