

**Trafficking
in the Mediterranean region:
recent trends and main challenges**

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Estimates in the EU

- **1999:** yearly **500.000 women** from the former Soviet Union countries enter in high-exploitation labour markets, especially in sex markets (UNDP)
- **2012:** **880.000 women and men** are exploited in EU countries: **70%** of them in **forced labour**; **30%** in **sex markets** (ILO)

Arab Mediterranean States

- Stock of emigrants from AMS settled in EU: **5 millions**
- Stock of immigrants in AMS from Middle East and Sub Saharan Africa: **4.5 millions**

Migrants fleeing Libya in 2011

Countries	Number of migrants
Tunisia	304,127
Egypt	226,200
Niger	80,329
Other African states	67,952
Italy	25,935
Malta	1,530

[Source: IOM]

Migrants dead or lost at sea in the Mediterranean Sea

Countries	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total/ country
Spain	360	581	206	131	198	1,476
Greece	159	n.c.	83	41	51	334
Italy	471	1,274	425	20	1,822	4,012
Total/ yr	334	645	539	123	1,551	5,822

[Source:NGOs, FRA]

Funded by the European Commission

Co-funded by

Legend

- Minor connecting land routes
- Connecting land routes
- Major connecting land routes
- Minor Maritime routes
- Maritime routes
- Major maritime routes
- Main exploited ferry lines
- Minor air routes
- CHN Main Asian countries of origin using air migration routes
- CIV Country code
- MTM Partner States
- Areas of free movement of persons
- Main migration hubs
- Coastal migration hubs
- Migration route cities
- Key airports
- Frontex Joint Operations

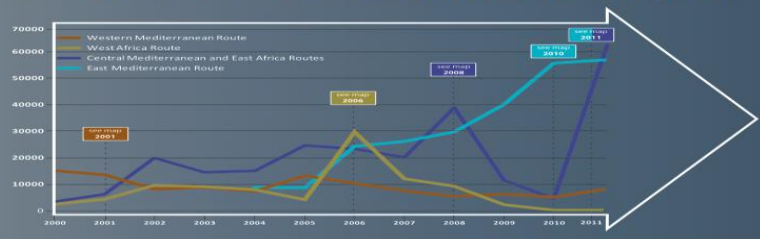
The MTM Map on Irregular and Mixed Migration Flows is an output of the intergovernmental information exchange project Interactive Map on Irregular Migration Routes and Flows in Africa, the Middle East, and the Mediterranean Region (i-Map), implemented in the framework of the Dialogue on Mediterranean Transit Migration (MTM), gathering officials from Albania, Egypt, Ethiopia, 27 EU Member States, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey.

The map is a model, visualising key irregular migration routes. Routes are characterised by key migration hubs and known points of irregular border crossing, including land, sea, and airport borders.

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Evolution of Irregular and Mixed Migration Routes: Peak Years for Detection of Irregular Migrants at Schengen's Southern Border (2000-2011)



2011: Central and East Mediterranean and East Africa routes

Additional Route of importance for certain MTM Partner States

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of recorded arrivals	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Number of recorded disembarking from vessels crossing both the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea	0	0	0	0	0	0

Horn of Africa to Yemen Route

Main areas of intervention

- **Protection regardless the status of migrants**
- **Equality before the law and non-discrimination**
- **New awareness of trafficking practices among civil society**

Main Challenges

- Access to justice and legal empowerment of the victims
- Detection and identification of the victims
- Availability of service providers and adequate funding for the services
- Criminalisation of exploiters and traffickers

Access to Justice

- To be able to provide an adequate protection of the rights and dignity of the victim
- Specific instruments to promote a multi-agency approach

Detection and identification of victims -1

- Many victims are not identified as such and not assisted
- They do not perceive themselves as victims
- They are not aware of their rights and labour standards
- They are afraid of losing their job
- They do not seek protection

Detection and identification of victims -2

- Law enforcement officers and labour inspectors may see irregular migrants as law breakers
- Need of increasing support activities for migrants in need of international protection
- Need to identify trafficking victims in refugee camps, and at harbors and airports
- Need to deliver specific training activities
- Promote the diffusion of ILO training guidelines

Detection and Identification of victims -3

- To promote an alternative approach by different organisations to cope with the fear of law enforcement officials of the victims
- Training activities for NGOs, social workers, labour inspectors and border guards

Availability of service providers and funding-1

- Victims face language barriers, fear of the employers, lack of resources and housing
- Difficulties in accessing legal advice and psychological and social support
- Promote access to information, including legal rights and compensation
- Provide assistance during the trial: protect the privacy, avoid direct eye-contact with the traffickers and exploiters

Availability of service providers and funding-2

- Support eventual reintegration in the origin country
- Improve the role of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs
- Improve bilateral cooperation during the repatriation process
- Promote compensation through partnerships among trade unions, NGOs and law enforcement

Criminalisation of exploiters and traffickers

- Criminalisation to deter and prevent crime
- Effective prosecution
- Enhance regional and international cooperation
- Trace, forfeit and seize the criminal proceeds of trafficking
- To develop tools against corruption

**Thank you for your
attention!**

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