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Refugees and asylum-seekers in
distress at sea – how best to respond?
Expert meeting
Djibuti, 8-10 November 2011



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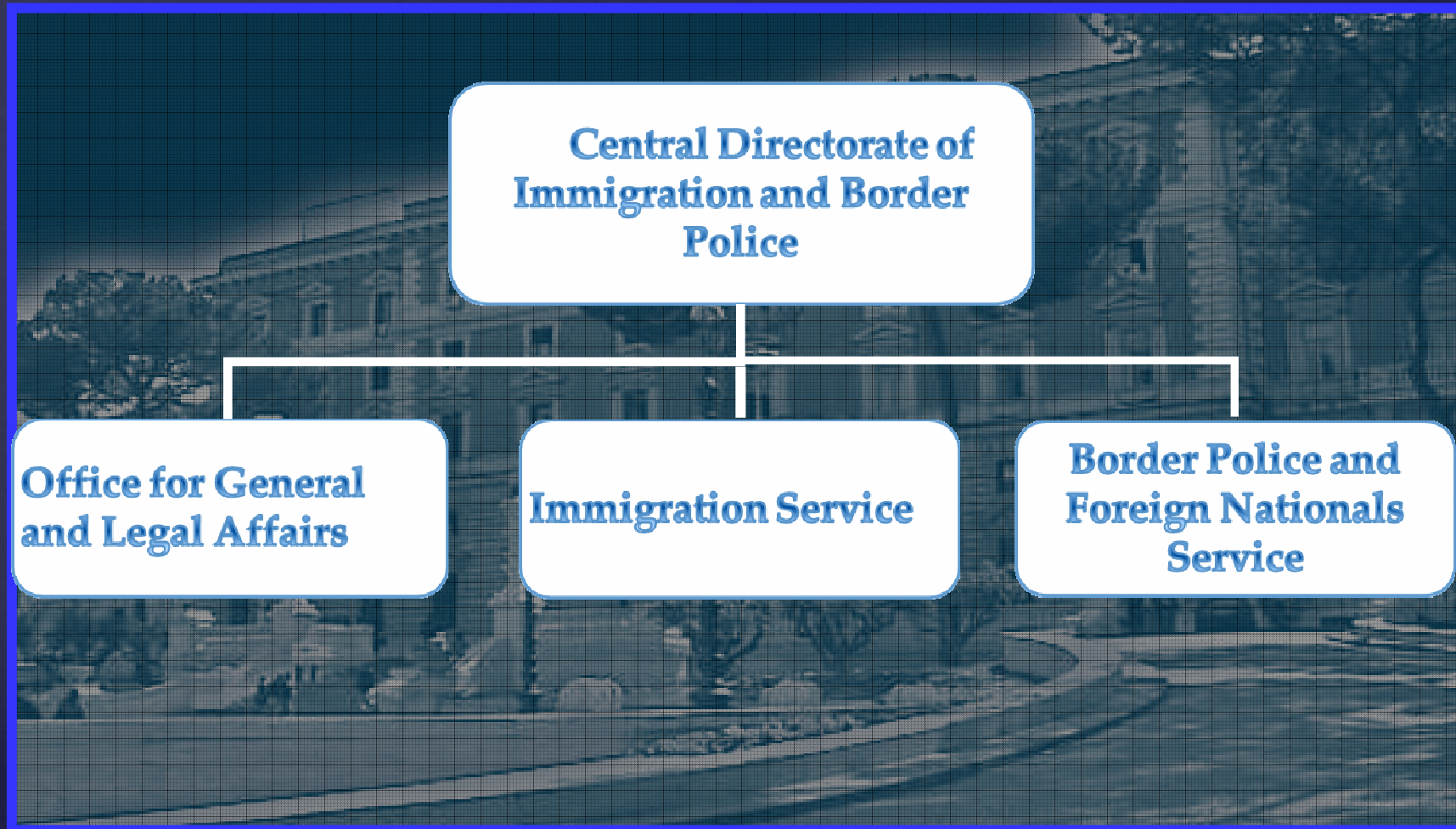
Ministry of
the Interior

Department of
Public Security

12 Central Directorates
5 Central Offices

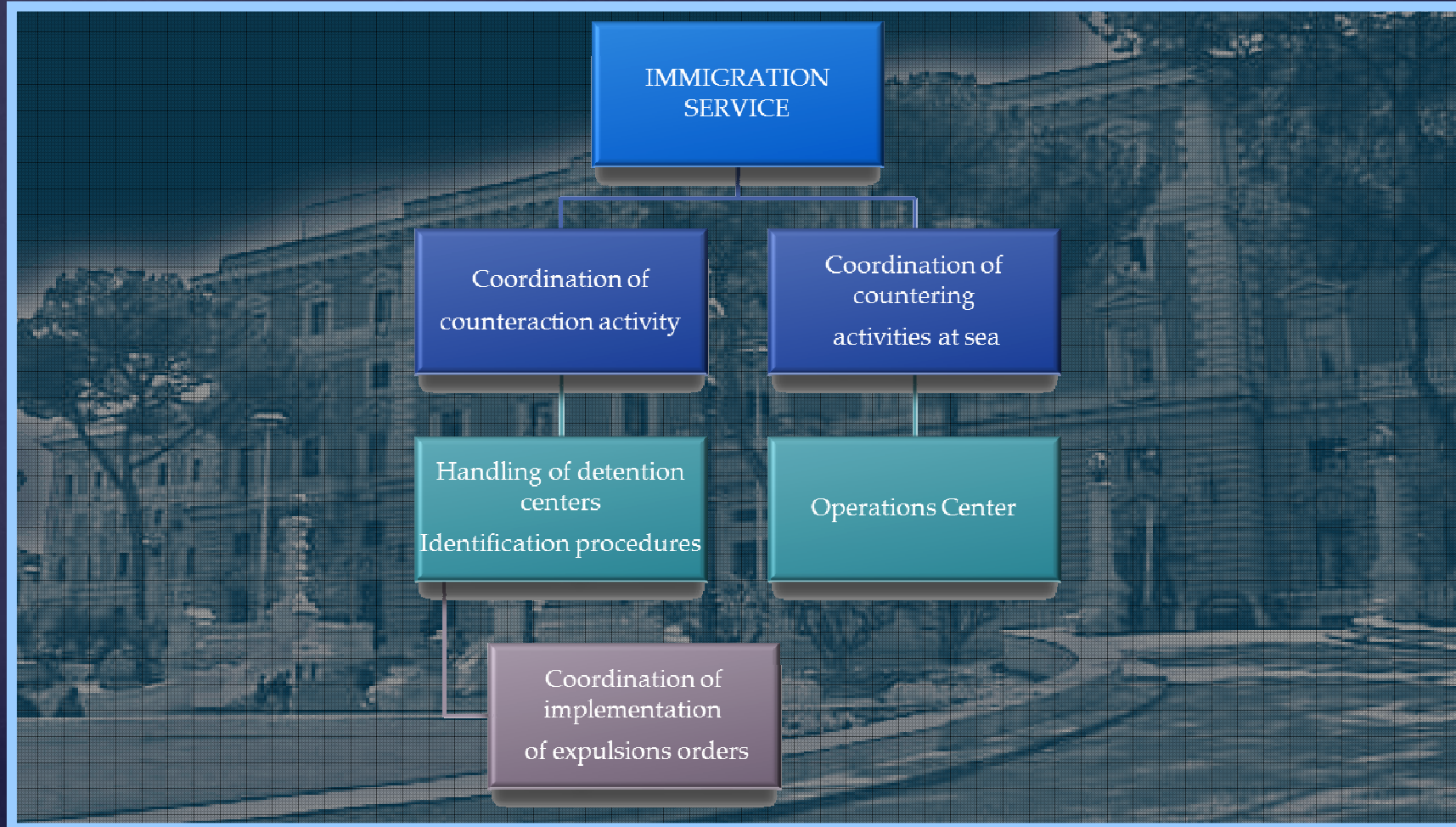


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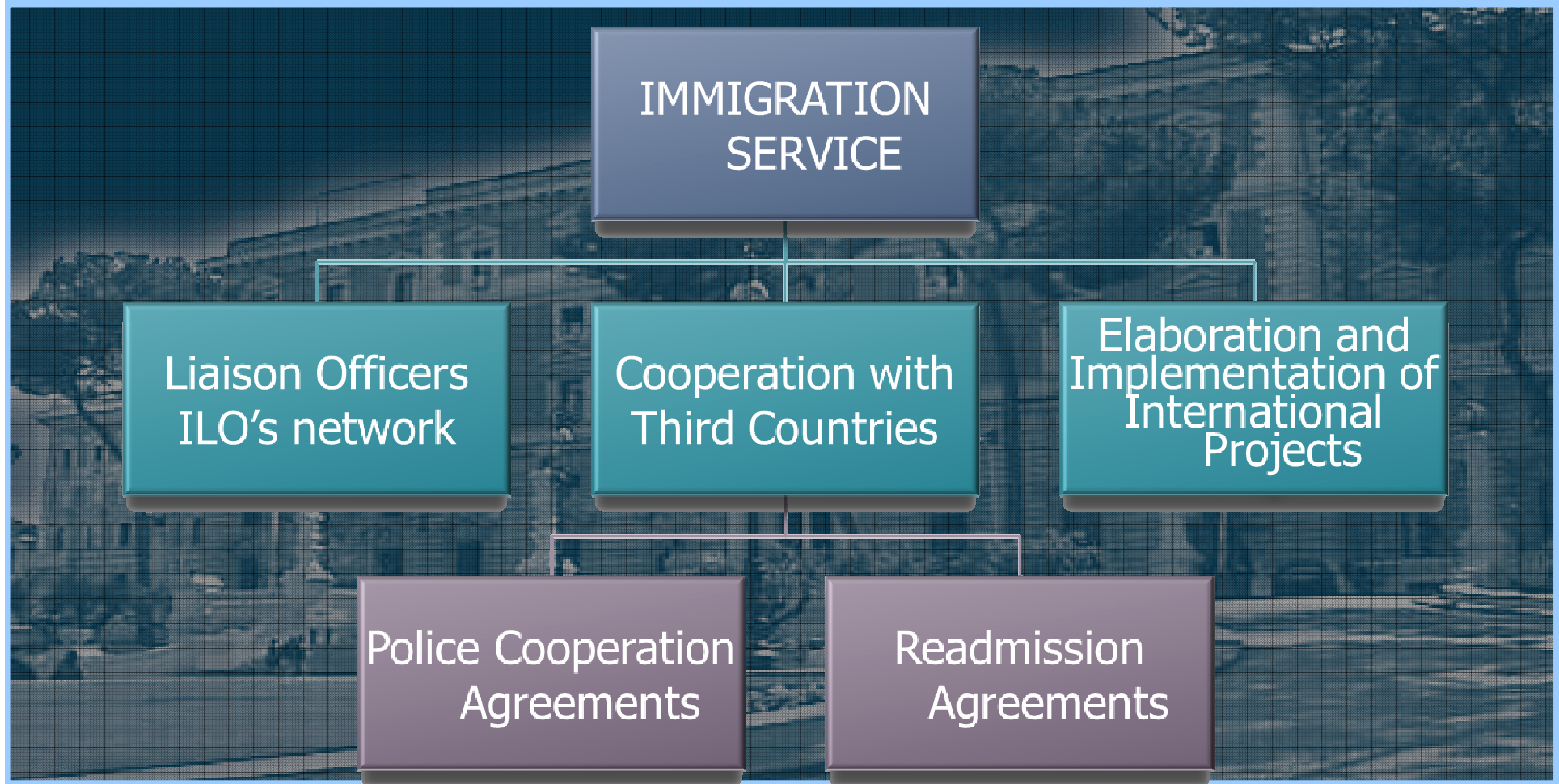


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AUTHORITIES INVOLVED IN RESCUE AT SEA



Central Directorate

Strategic Coordination

Navy



Operational guidance in high seas

Coast Guard



Operational guidance for S.A.R. events

Guardia di Finanza



Operational guidance in territorial waters



Police & *Carabinieri*



Close shore line patrolling



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Principal Flows towards Italy





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From TUNISIA



DATA ON LANDINGS

* Up to 5 November

YEARS	LANDINGS	MEN	WOMEN	MINOR	TOTAL
2009	39	391	1	7	399
2010	51	560	2	52	614
2011*	512	26.682	235	1.102	28.019**

**Landing in Lampedusa 25.714
Landing in Linosa 429

In 2011 have been arrested 73 smugglers and facilitators and 337 boats have been confiscated.
In the 2010, were arrested only 7 persons and 19 boats were confiscated.



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Modus Operandi from Tunisia



- By zodiac or wooden boat, of about 4 to 15 meters in length with 3 to 279 persons aboard (on a boat of 12 meters in length)
- By fishing boats of 15/25 meters in length (maximum 344 persons aboard a boat of 15 meters in length)
- Principally young males
- Many trips are self-organized
- Nocturnal departure
- The cost is about 1,500/2,000 dinars
- The Tunisians, generally, claim to want to reach northern Europe



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From LIBYA



DATA ON LANDINGS

* Up to 26 may

YEARS	LANDINGS	MEN	WOMEN	MINOR	TOTAL
2009	55	4,928	896	466	6,290
2010	9	279	10	57	346
2011*	99	23.137	3.016	1.985	28.318

In 2011 have been arrested 51 smugglers and facilitators and have been confiscated 60 boats.
In 2010 only 7 persons were arrested and 3 boats were confiscated



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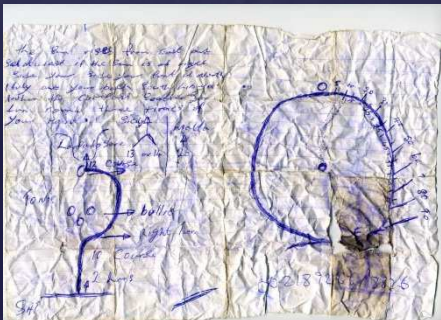
Modus Operandi from Libya



Rubber dinghies with reinforced structures are mainly used. Illegal migrants depart mainly from Tripoli, Zuwarah, Sabratah, Al Qarabuli, Zliten and Tajura



Boats are equipped with offshore engines



They travel for about 2/3 days on overcrowded boats (from 40 to 180 individuals with boats of 6-12 meters in length, up to maximum 526 people - 3/05/2006 in Lampedusa - with boats of 20 meters in length)

For the journey, they are provided with satellite phones, maps or GPS devices



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From ALGERIA



DATA ON LANDINGS

* Up to 5 November 2011

YEARS	LANDINGS	MEN	WOMEN	MINOR	TOTAL
2009	25	476	1	7	484
2010	22	290	1	30	321
2011*	6	111	1	8	120

In 2011 have been confiscated 1 boat.

In 2010 were confiscated 6 boats



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Modus Operandi from Algeria



PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN ALGERIA: Annaba

Illegal migrants, in groups of 7/15, sail for 1/2 days on small wooden or fiberglass boats of 4/5 mt. in length after payment of 700/1.500 euros to local criminal organizations.

Migrants are all male, mostly younger than those landing in Sicily.

They are given maps or GPS devices.



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ITINERARIES THROUGH AFRICA





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THE FLOW FROM SOMALIA/ERITREA

The flow from Somalia originates from north eastern Somalia and is bound for Greece after crossing Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria and Turkey.

Another state of departure is Eritrea from which illegal migrants reach Libya through Sudan after paying about 4,000 U.S \$.



Eritreans, Somalis and Sudanese citizens going back up the Egypt after crossing the border with Sudan, try to arrive in Israel through the Sinai. Bedouin tribes organize the border crossing with Israel.



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ITINERARIES THROUGH AFRICA



Illegal migrants from Horn of Africa and Sub-Saharan regions arrive in Sudan (mainly Khartoum) or in Niger where criminal organizations provide them with poor means of transport to travel to Libya through the desert, upon payment of some 300/400 US dollars.

For geographical reasons, the journey to Libya of Moroccan and Egyptian nationals is much easier.



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THE FLOW FROM EGYPT

- ❑ The flows to Libya have decreased.
- ❑ Furthermore, given the reduced cost for criminal organizations, there is an increased use of the route that from the Western Egyptian coast (Alessandria – Sumietta - Aboukir – Baltim and Delta Nile coast in general) reaches the Greek Coasts. Greece seems to be only a transit and not a destination point for migrants



- ❑ More favorable departure places are chosen, i.e. isolated places to avoid the ports controlled by law enforcement personnel. Migrants leave on board small boats and reach a bigger boat waiting for them on the high sea.



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THE FLOW FROM EGYPT

- ❑ Within criminal organizations each member is responsible for a trafficking-related phase (collection - waiting time – embarkation).
- ❑ Non-registered or old dismantled boats are used, migrant groups do not include more than 30 – 40 male nationals.



- ❑ The price of travelling by sea is 50,000 to 60,000 Egyptian lire (about 6,500 – 7,500 euros) each person.



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MAIN TRENDS IN THE ITALIAN IONIAN SEA





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MIGRATION FLOWS FROM EASTERN COUNTRIES TOWARDS ITALY

LAND BORDER



Through the Greek internal borders and
by sea to Apulia and Calabria

BY SEA



From Greece to Apulia and Calabria
From TURKEY to Apulia and Calabria
From Albania to Apulia



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MAIN MIGRATION ATTEMPTS ACROSS THE IONIAN SEA

- ❑ The migrants landing in Calabria and Apulia are using sailing or speed boats piloted mostly by Turkish nationals (22 Turkish smugglers were arrested in 2010).
- ❑ The Turkish coast (Izmir – Antalya – Marwari's and Fathiye) is the starting point, though sometimes illegal migrants said they had passed through the Greek Islands.
- ❑ The amounts paid to traffickers range from 2,000 to 3,000 euros to 8,000 and 4,000 for children in another case (data referring to landings in Apulia). For landings in Calabria illegal migrants said they had paid up to 11,000 U.S \$.



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MODUS OPERANDI

Crossing the Turkish border:

- ❑ Afghans: hidden in lorries, (about 1 week for reaching and crossing the land border). Passing through the city of Quetta in Pakistan and Urmia in Iraq and Yeveran and Istanbul in Turkey. The migrants remained few days in Istanbul, then reached Thessaloniki, were transferred to Athens and finally, taken from Patras aboard a large boat piloted by Greeks and Turks and in a few cases by Ukrainians.
- ❑ Pakistani: hidden in fake bottoms inside the trailers and motor homes (about 20 days for reaching and crossing the land border).
- ❑ Iraqis: usually crossing by foot or by occasional means





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MODUS OPERANDI

Then heading to Italy:

- By crossing the Ionian sea and reaching the Apulian and Calabrian coasts by sailing boats (of 10 to 18 meters in length) often flying U.S. flag (13% of total detected transports to Apulia and Calabria) and small zodiacs.





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THE FLOW FROM GREECE

By crossing the Ionian Sea using fast boats or zodiacs of 6/8 meters in length to reach the coasts of Calabria and Apulia. Smugglers organize transports from Greek shores by fast boats and sometimes fishing boats.





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OPERATIONS CENTER

Coast Guard



Navy



*Guardia di Finanza
Police and
Carabinieri*





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MIGRANTS LANDED ON THE ITALIAN COASTS

*up to 5 November 2011	2009	2010	2011
Lampedusa Linosa e Lampione	2.947	459	51.658
Other localities in province of Agrigento	2.102	305	806
Other localities of Sicily	3.233	500	4.491
Apulia	308	1.513	2.262
Calabria	499	1.280	1.867
Sardinia	484	318	164
Lazio	0	31	0
Friuli Venezia Giulia	0	0	35
Total migrants landed	9.573*	4.406*	61.283*



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MAIN NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS ILLEGALLY LANDED IN ITALY FROM 1st OF JANUARY TO 5th OF NOVEMBER

2009		2010		2011	
SOMALIA	2.152	AFG	129	TUNISIA	27.968
NIGERIA	1.610	TUNISIA	54	HORN OF AFRICA	4.157
TUNISIA	1.159	SOMALIA	52	CENTER OF AFRICA	3.918
EGYPT	321	IRAN	35	GHANA	2.655
MOROCCO	280	PAKISTAN	11	MALI	2.393
GHANA	206	TURKEY	9	AFGHANISTAN	1.746
BANGLADS.	153	SYRIA	9	EGYPT	1.683
OTHERS	721	OTHERS	27	OTHERS	11.548
TOTAL	6.662	TOTAL	326	TOTAL	61.283



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S.A.R. OPERATIONS

Coast Guard	739
Guardia di Finanza	443
Navy	6

TOTAL OPERATIONS

1.188



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C.A.R.A. and
C.D.A. as of
5 November 2011



Total Available
Places: 6541



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THANK
YOU
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION