MEDITERRANEAN MIGRATION CRISIS: Realities & Challenges

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Objectives:
1) addressing the root causes
2) organise legal migration
3) tackle trafficking of migrants
4) Improve return & readmission
7 threats to Maritime Security

- Oceans and Law of the Sea, UN SG, 2008

- Seven threats: piracy and armed robbery at sea; terrorists acts involving shipping; offshore installations and other maritime interests; illicit trafficking of arms and WMD; illicit trafficking of narcotics and substances; smuggling and trafficking of persons by sea; illegal, unreported fishing
Dramatic increase in sea migrants in 2014

Illegal Border Crossings By Third-Country Citizens Via Sea Or Land Routes

The bar chart shows the illegal border crossings by third-country citizens via sea or land routes. In 2014 there was an increase almost three fold, in comparison with 2013, due to a large increase in border crossings by citizens of Syria, Afghanistan and Eritrea.
Part I: Illegal migrant flows in the Mediterranean Sea

REALITIES
Global migration deaths (January-June 2014): The Mediterranean Sea is most deadly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>3,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US/Mexico Border</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay of Bengal</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horn of Africa</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Asia</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahara</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Regions\footnote{b}</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,077</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Migration flows in 2014: the Mediterranean Sea crossing most popular

Routes of illegal border crossings (2014)

- Eastern Border: 1,270
- Western Balkans: 43,357
- Eastern Mediterranean: 50,831
- Circular route Albania - Greece: 8,336
- Western Mediterranean: 7,842
- Central Mediterranean: 170,757
- Western Africa: 276

The routes of illegal entries in the year 2014
The increasing numbers of migrants dying in the Mediterranean Sea

1995: 200 morts
1998: 400
2000: 600
2002: 800
2003: 1300
2006: 2000
2010: 200 (accord italo-Libyen)
2011: 2000
2012: 500
2013: 600 (octobre: naufrage de 300 migrants au large de Lampedusa. Déclic)
2014: 3702 (sur plus de 207,000 embarqués)
2015: 1770 (de janvier à fin mai: 1100 morts en avril)
FRONTEX
Operations
Schengen and EU spaces

Mare Nostrum 2013-14
Triton 2014-15
Poseidon Sea & Land 2014-15
**Assets**

**Mare Nostrum vs. Triton**

[https://pbs.twimg.com/media/CDMWIY4WMAAc7c2.jpg](https://pbs.twimg.com/media/CDMWIY4WMAAc7c2.jpg)

- Triton’s budget has been tripled to €120 million for 2015/2016, after 1,727 perished in April 2014.
- 26 countries are contributing.
• 21 navires
• 4 avions
• 1 hélicoptère
• 65 officiers détachés
• Budget mensuel de 2,9 millions d’euros, mais que les autorités européennes ont récemment décidé de passer à 5,8 millions (comparer avec les 9 millions d’euros par mois de Mare Nostrum)
• Des équipes pour enregistrer les migrants à leur arrivée en Italie
• Zone géographique : le sud de la Sicile et de la Calabre + l’archipel des Pélages
Maritime Assets,
Public & Private
Christopher and Regina Catrambone purchased the 40-metre (130-foot) Canadian fishing boat M.Y. Phoenix and converted it into a search-and-rescue vessel with a trained search-and-rescue crew, a pair of six-metre (20-foot) Rigid Hull Inflatable Boats, and two Schiebel Camcopter S-100s. In August 2014 MOAS became the first private rescue ship in the central Mediterranean when it began a 60-day operation off the coast of Libya. MOAS is a Malta registered charity. Source: moas.eu

“No one deserves to die at sea”
Part II: The Mediterranean Migrant Crisis: Key considerations of the UN Security Council

CHALLENGES
At least 25 Security Council resolutions since 1966 have authorised the enforcement of embargoes, cargo verification and boarding foreign flagged vessels on the high seas. The Oceans represent an essential component of international trade which is likened to national security interests.
4 Areas of maritime focused UNSCR

- Authorisation to enter the territorial sea of a coastal state
- On the high seas, Flag state consent not required
- On the high seas, Flag state consent to be sought, but not required
- On the high seas, Flag state consent required
International instruments

- **UN Law of the Sea convention (UNCLOS)**
- **Search and Rescue Convention**
- **UN Convention against transnational crime**
- **Human rights treaties**
UN Security Resolutions

- UNSCR 665 (1990): Kuwait
- UNSCR 1874 (2008): N. Korea
- UNSCR 1929 (2009): Iran
- UNSCR 2146 (2014): Libya
- UNSCR 2182 (2014): Somalia
- UNSCR 2216 (2015): Yemen
- UNSCR 2240: Med Migration Crisis