Trafficking trends and survivor services in a changing Europe

THE ALBANIAN CASE AND BEYOND
“To offer social services for children, youth, and women at risk by helping them in their personal development and reintegration into society.”
Local projects with Italian NGO “CEFA” (European Committee for Education and Agriculture, Bologna, Italy) in 1998.

Stand-alone NGO founded 2002.

Funding from USAID, European Commission-Swiss Contact, International Organization for Migration, King Bedouin Foundation, Albanian Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Municipality of Elbasan

Collaboration with Community Mental Health Center-Elbasan, regional department of Labor and Social Affairs, Albania Anti-Trafficking Network (est. 2009)
Trends

- Less kidnapping, more “Love” and marriage promises
- More awareness of foreign migration
- Increased domestic (internal) trafficking
  - 2012-2013 (35/40 survivors of internal trafficking)
- Eurozone crisis/ Return migration
“...a leading European NGO Network addressing trafficking in human beings. ...(LSI) develops the capacity of the member organisations and other stakeholders to provide better services to trafficked persons and at-risk groups and empowers them to improve the quality of their lives.”
La Strada International
Trends

- Shift in “Destination” countries (away from Western Europe to FSU, Turkey, Middle East...)
- Increased internal trafficking, sex tourism and agricultural labor
- Increased (focus on) trafficking of men
- Increased trafficking of children
- Eurozone crisis
61% identified and presumed “victims” are citizens of EU Member States
European Commission Statistics (EUROSTAT)

2013 Report

Trends

- Non-EU citizens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top 10 countries of victims with non-EU citizenships</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>878</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Paraguay 142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Dominican Republic 142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Colombia 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Russia 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Brazil 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Sierra Leone 47</td>
<td>Vietnam 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Guinea 35</td>
<td>Namibia 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Colombia 32</td>
<td>Algeria 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1 760</td>
<td>966</td>
<td>1 204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total non EU</td>
<td>2 443</td>
<td>1 695</td>
<td>2 468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Eurostat
Changing Migration Trends

- **Eurozone debt crisis and Return migration**
- Border strengthening, crackdowns
- Development of industry/economies in Euro-periphery
- Rise in extra-regional migration
The chief shaping factor regarding (post-socialist) trafficking in the Republic of Moldova was imposed by the difficult financial situation in the country and the deterioration of living standards.

CONSORTIUM FOR APPLIED RESEARCH ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION (CARIM), 2013
“Human trafficking is not only a cause of human rights violations, but often also a consequence.”

LA STRADA INTERNATIONAL-ANNUAL REPORT, 2012
European Commission Statistics (EUROSTAT)

2013 Report

Trends

- Inter-EU trafficking
- Countries reporting Domestic cases only
  - 2008: Bulgaria, Lithuania and Slovakia
  - 2009: Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia
  - 2010: Bulgaria, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia
- Countries with 5% or less domestic cases
  - Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Cyprus and Malta.
Concerns

- Social services/ state capacity to assist and protect citizens (before and after trafficking situation)
- Local labor laws (focused on international migration, not internal vulnerable populations)
Rise in Domestic Trafficking

- Harder to track, prevent
- Men, women and children
- Minority populations
- Rural trafficking
- Language: “internal” or “national” trafficking, “source, transit, destination?”
- Asia, Latin America, “rapidly developing” economies (cyclical migration in China, India, 250 million and 100 million respective rural resettlement populations)
Labor sectors and expectations

- “Trafficked without knowing it”
- Low-prestige, low-paying, non-skilled sectors
- Invisible women, children
- Rural settings
Questions?