

« Comprendre » les données avant tout traitement graphique, l'exemple des cartes du rapport de l'ONU sur la traite des personnes

Benoît Martin,

Atelier de cartographie de Sciences Po / CERI

benoit.martin@sciencespo.fr

<http://cartographie.sciences-po.fr>

Rencontre *enseigner la sémiologie*,

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SciencesPo.

Atelier de cartographie

Les données : des instruments construits

- Mesurer vs quantifier (A. Desrosières)
- Instruments de connaissance...
et de gouvernance.
- **3 questions importantes** avant d'utiliser la cartographie en relations internationales (Science politique) :
 - *quel(s) phénomène(s) les données tentent-elles de saisir ?*
 - *qui est l'auteur des données ?*
 - *comment sont fabriquées les données ?*



La traite de personnes définie juridiquement

- **Protocole à la Convention des Nations unies contre la criminalité transnationale organisée (2000). - 1 -**
- Traite de personnes lorsque qu'il y a :
 - un **acte** (recrutement, transport, hébergement...),
 - des **moyens** (menace, enlèvement, paiement...)
 - et une **exploitation** (prostitution, travail forcé, organes...)
- > Crime « **transnational** organisé » : flux et état, caché, illégal (répression), organisé en réseaux (souvent internationaux).



NATIONS UNIES

Office contre la drogue et le crime

CONVENTION DES NATIONS UNIES CONTRE LA CRIMINALITÉ TRANSNATIONALE ORGANISÉE ET PROTOCOLES S'Y RAPPORTANT



NATIONS UNIES

Auteurs des données : États membres et ONU

- Source unique : les **États membres** envoient leurs données au secrétariat de l'UNODC (Office des Nations unies contre la drogue et le crime, à Vienne) via des **formulaire**s.
- Quelques limites à la compilation de données nationales :
 - Cas **défectés** par les administrations nationales (répression et justice) > « chiffre noir »,
 - Configurations législatives nationales propres,
 - Qualité et participation inégale selon les États, - 2 -
 - Aucun moyen de contraindre les États à coopérer.

ally, with insight into emerging forms of exploitation that are less frequently reported. The chapter also presents global patterns concerning the profile of the offenders and analyses the global flows on the basis of the nationality of the victims detected, as well as the countries of repatriation of nationals trafficked abroad. This analysis yields a global overview of the intensity, diffusion and range of the major human trafficking flows detected and reported.

Chapter II analyses patterns and flows of trafficking in persons at the regional level. The 132 countries covered have been categorized into four regions: Europe and Central Asia, the Americas, South and East Asia and the Pacific, and Africa and the Middle East. The order of presentation is based on the size of the sample used for the analysis in each region, with Europe and Central Asia having the highest number of victims detected during the period considered. The regional groupings are then divided into subregions, when doing so helps facilitate further analysis (Western and Central Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, North and Central America and the Caribbean, South America, South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, North Africa and the Middle East and sub-Saharan Africa). The categorization of countries and

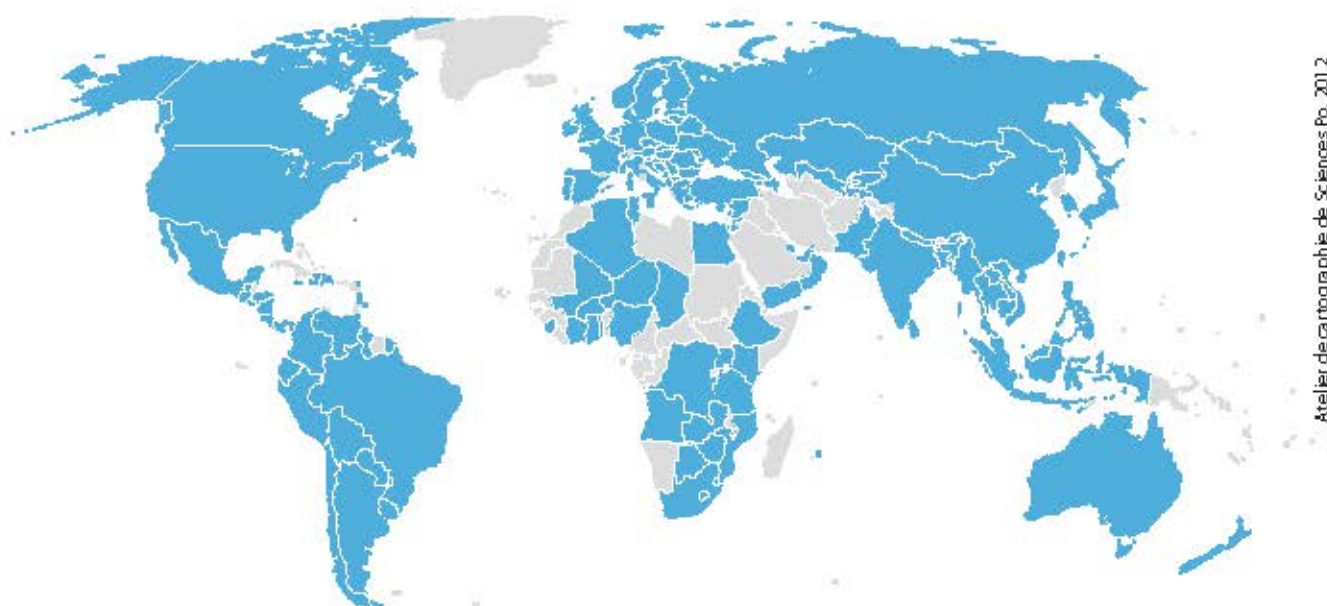
regions is based on criteria of geographical proximity, socio-economic commonalities and institutional linkages.

The Global Plan of Action also requested UNODC to share best practices and lessons learned in the area of trafficking in persons. Chapter III presents such information as it relates to legislation and criminal justice. First, the status of the international legal framework, including multilateral instruments, are described. Secondly, an analysis is given of the responses by countries to trafficking in persons, on the basis of information on national legislation and trends in prosecutions and convictions.

Additional, related material is available on the Global Report website (www.unodc.org/glotip), including the country profiles, which contain country-level information for the countries covered in the report. Each profile contains information on trafficking patterns and flows in the country concerned. All country profiles are introduced by a brief description of the current legislative framework of the country, which is needed to accurately interpret official statistics.

The questionnaire used to collect the data is also available online (www.unodc.org/glotip).

MAP 1: Countries covered by the data collection for this report



Source: UNODC.

Processus de quantification

- Les États sont **acteurs** :
 - Ils accordent un mandat pour cette publication, - 3 -
à partir des seules données administratives fournies par eux,
 - Ils financent le programme,
 - Ils valident les données qui les concernent.
- Et en même temps **sujets étudiés** des statistiques.
> sensibilité diplomatique. - 4 -
- Absence de sources alternatives et difficulté à croiser/vérifier.



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

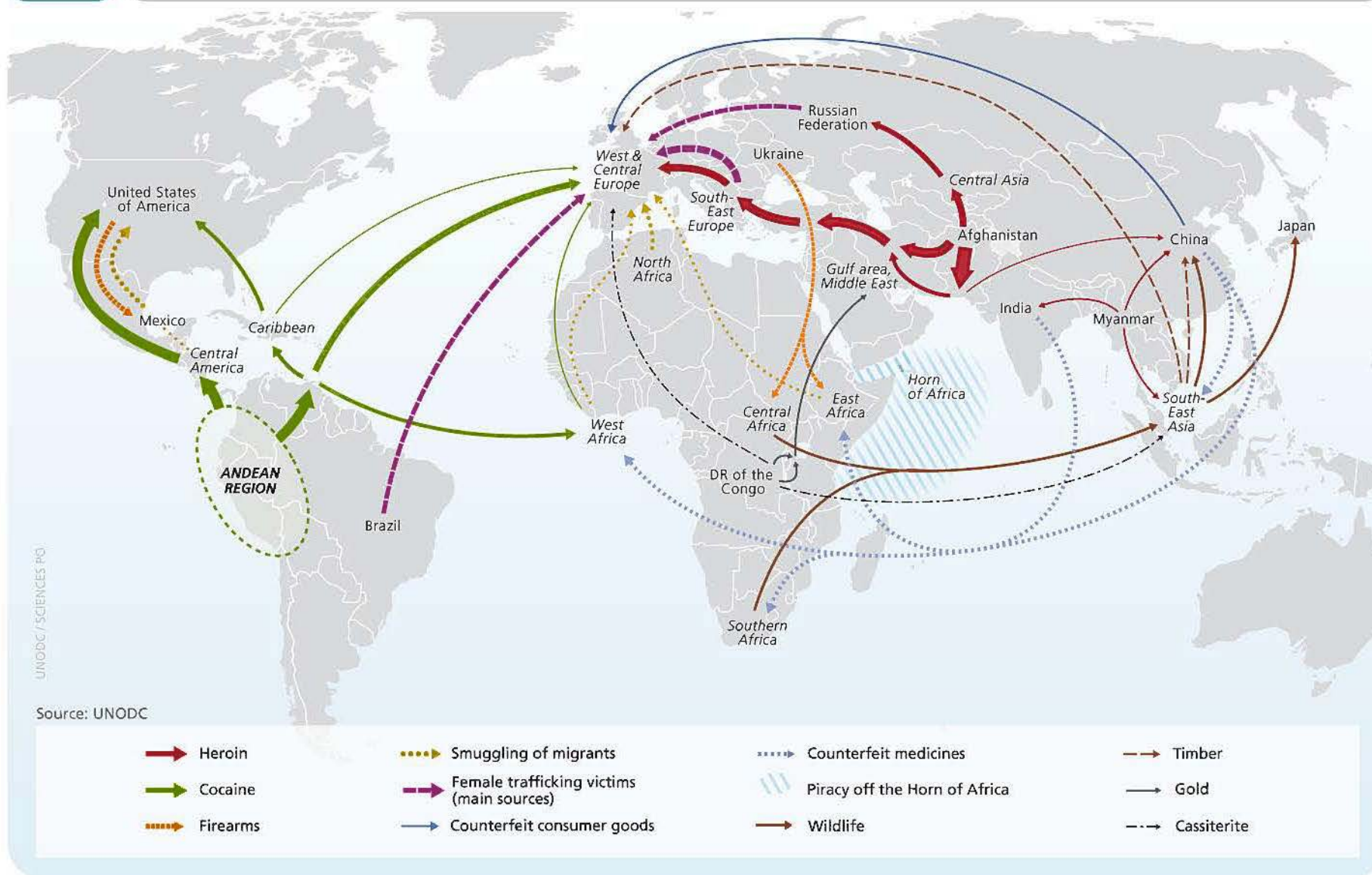
GLOBAL REPORT ON
**TRAFFICKING
IN PERSONS**

2012



FIG. 1:

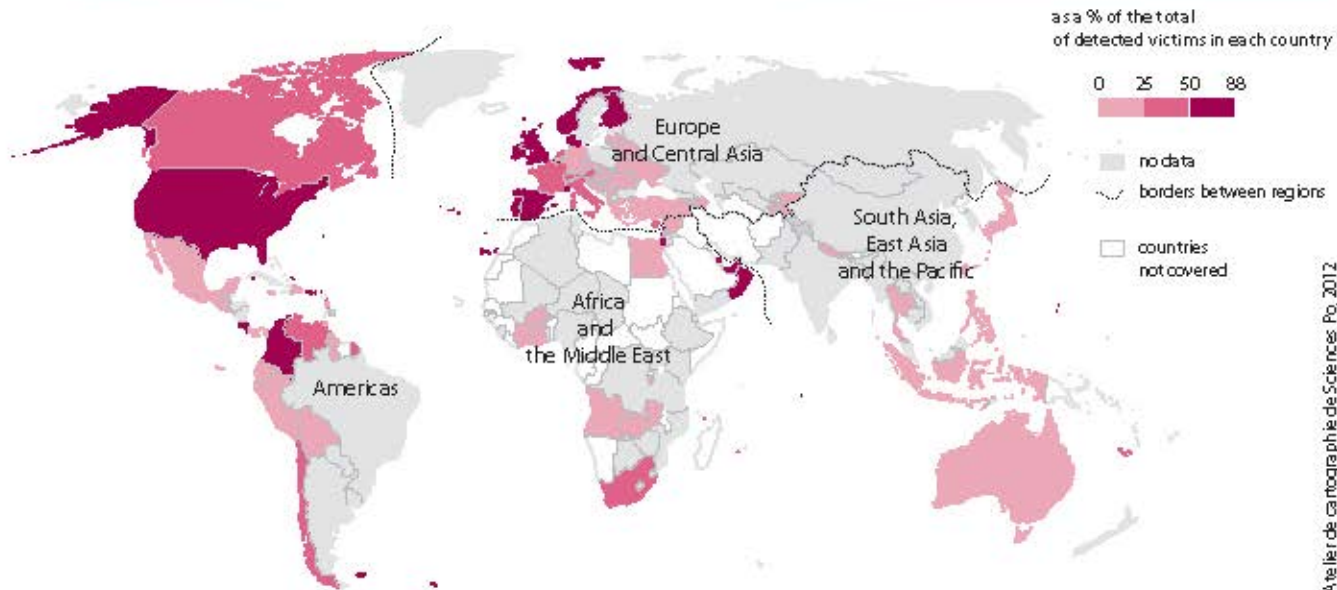
MAIN GLOBAL TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME FLOWS DISCUSSED IN THIS REPORT



Quelques réflexes de cartographes... inadaptés

- Car l'objectif demeure, cartographier les "*trends and patterns*".
- Quelques nuances préalables importantes, - 5 -
(données non envoyées $\neq$ absence de données $\neq$ aucun cas détecté).
- Des cartes « classiques » **non pertinentes** en raison des limites des données (cas détectés de traite) :
 - Flux mondiaux, - 6 -
 - Totaux par pays, - 7, 8 -
 - Calculs de ratios, d'évolutions, etc.

MAP 8: Share of detected victims trafficked from other regions, 2007-2010



Source: UNODC.

The region of Europe and Central Asia, as used in the present analysis — is divided into two subregions: Western and Central Europe, and Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Those two subregions have different profiles of incoming human trafficking flows. Almost all the victims trafficked to countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia are nationals of that subregion, either trafficked domestically or from other countries within the subregion. According to the data collected for this report, domestic trafficking accounted for a significant part of the victims detected in this subregion.

About 70 per cent of the victims detected in Western and Central Europe are European, and the 64 per cent of them are trafficked from countries of Western and Central European countries. Owing to the limited geographical size of this subregion, it is clear that the bulk of the victims detected there are trafficked from countries close to the destination. Domestic trafficking in Western and Central Europe appears to be less prominent than in the other regions. Nonetheless, one of four victims detected in the subregion between 2007 and 2010 was a national of the country where he or she was exploited.

Western and Central Europe displays the widest variety of origins or distance of the trafficking flows. During the reporting period, in the subregion victims of 112 different nationalities were detected, including more than 70 non-European nationalities (see Map 7).

Countries in the Americas reported that in the period considered a large part of the incoming trafficking was of domestic origin or of victims from other countries in the region. More than 75 per cent of the victims detected in the region are nationals of a country in the region. Moreover, most of the trafficking takes place within the two subregions that comprise the region. About 88 per cent of the victims detected in South America are South Americans, while 65 per cent of the victims detected in countries in North and Central America and the Caribbean are North Americans, Central Americans or nationals of the Caribbean. In each subregion, there are countries that are more predominantly reported to be origin countries, as well as other countries more frequently mentioned as destinations, although most of the trafficking occurs among neighbouring countries.

The Americas is also a receiver of victims of transcontinental trafficking, in particular North America, where one third of the detected victims are from outside the region. Between 2007 and 2010, victims of 44 different nationalities were detected by countries of the Western Hemisphere, including victims of 20 nationalities outside the region. Asian victims, for example, have been detected in different countries in the Americas and are prominent in the United States of America. In particular, East Asian victims accounted for 22 per cent of the detected victims in the Americas.

Principaux mouvements migratoires, 2013

Les données ne représentent pas des flux de migrants à proprement parler, mais une photographie des effectifs (stocks) en 2013.

Les flèches montrent l'origine et la destination des migrants, ces personnes ayant pu se déplacer avant 2013.

Note sur les données :

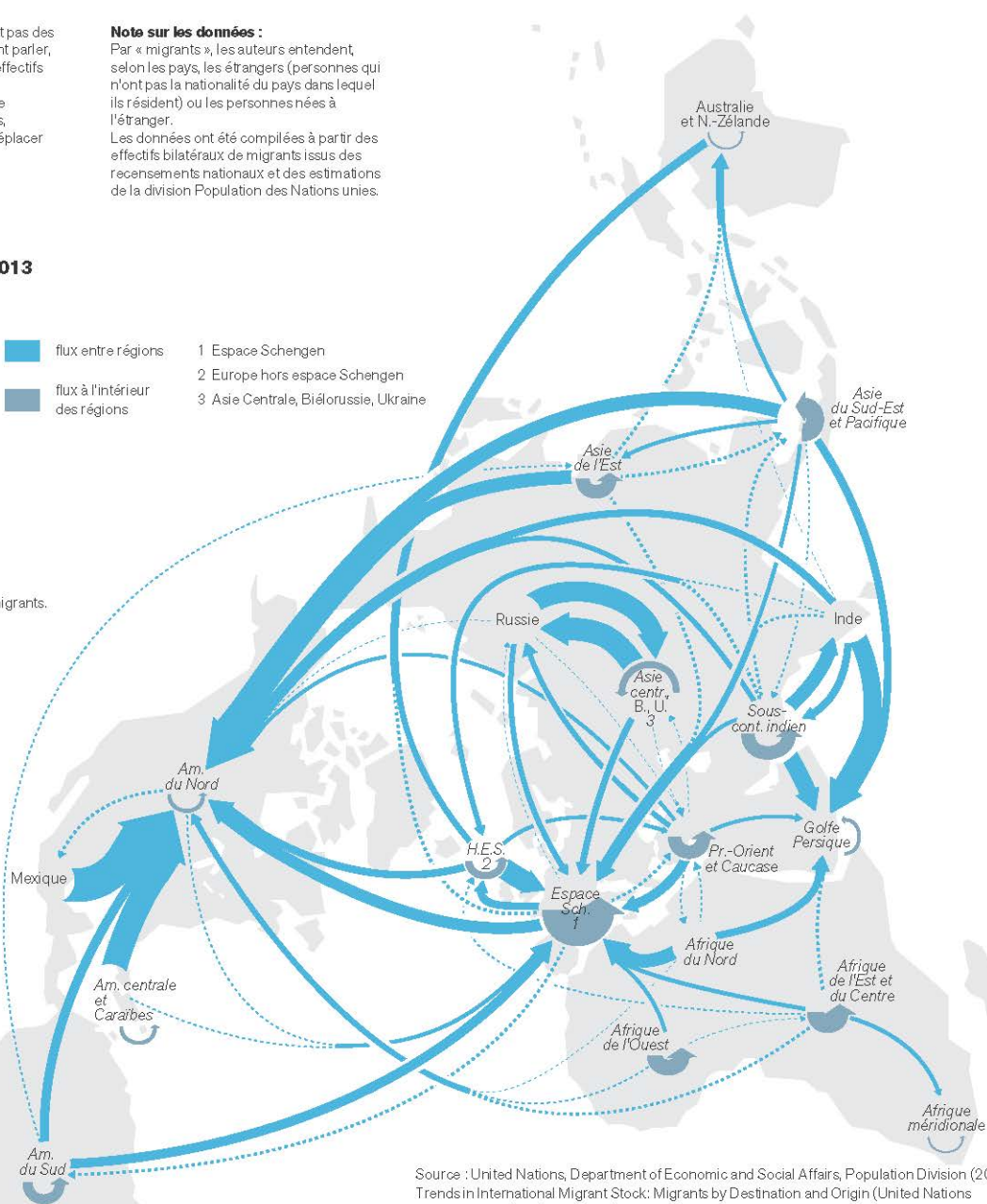
Par « migrants », les auteurs entendent, selon les pays, les étrangers (personnes qui n'ont pas la nationalité du pays dans lequel ils résident) ou les personnes nées à l'étranger.

Les données ont été compilées à partir des effectifs bilatéraux de migrants issus des recensements nationaux et des estimations de la division Population des Nations unies.

Stock de migrants, 2013 (en millions)

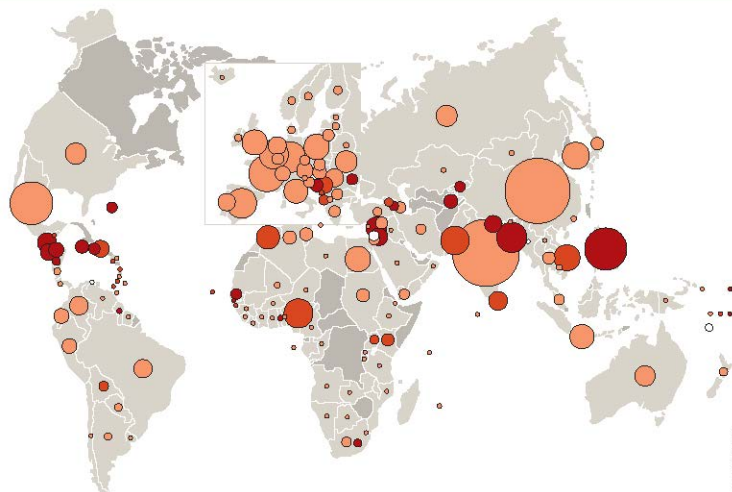


Seuls les flux supérieurs à 400 000 sont représentés, soit 94 % du stock total de migrants.



Source : United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013), Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013), www.un.org

REMISES DES MIGRANTS VERS LEUR PAYS D'ORIGINE, 2010



Montants
(en milliards de dollars)



absence
de données

0,2 ou moins

Maximum

Inde	54,0
Chine	51,3
Mexique	22,0
Philippines	21,4
France	15,6

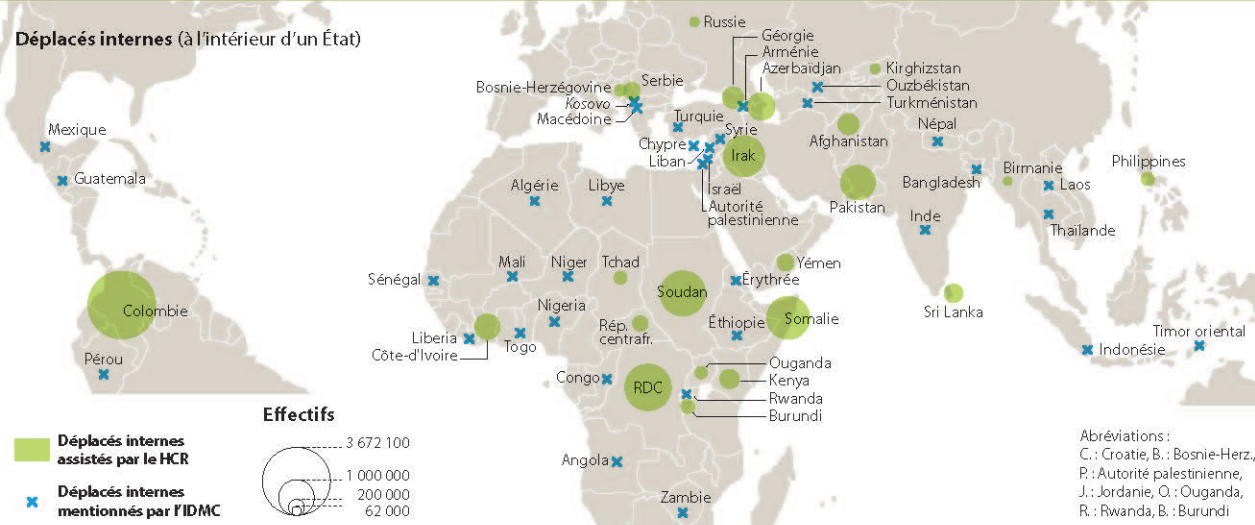
Part du PIB (en %)



absence
de données

Source : Banque mondiale, <http://econ.worldbank.org>

Déplacés internes (à l'intérieur d'un État)



Réfugiés (franchissement de frontière)



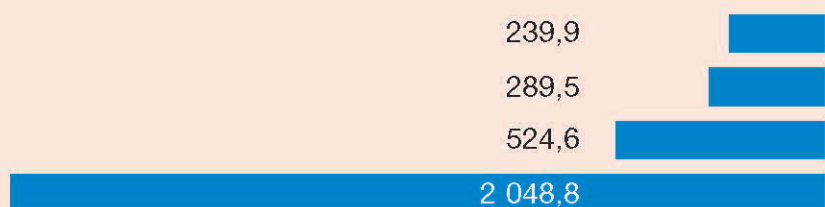
Les solutions de repli

- Usage généralisé des pourcentages (en % des victimes détectées)
> donc de cartes de flux monographiques par région
(bases 100 propres). - 9 -
- Deux types de cartes de flux ($\approx$ origines/destinations)
différenciables **par la sémiologie** :
 - *Nationalités (origines) des victimes détectées par région, - 10 -*
 - *Destinations des victimes de chaque nationalité (région d'origine)*
(impossible en raison des taux de détection variables),
> plus indirectement, *La part, au sein des régions de destination,*
des victimes de chaque nationalité, - 11 -

Commerce de marchandises des BRIC, 2012

en milliards de dollars, 2012

Exportations



Importations

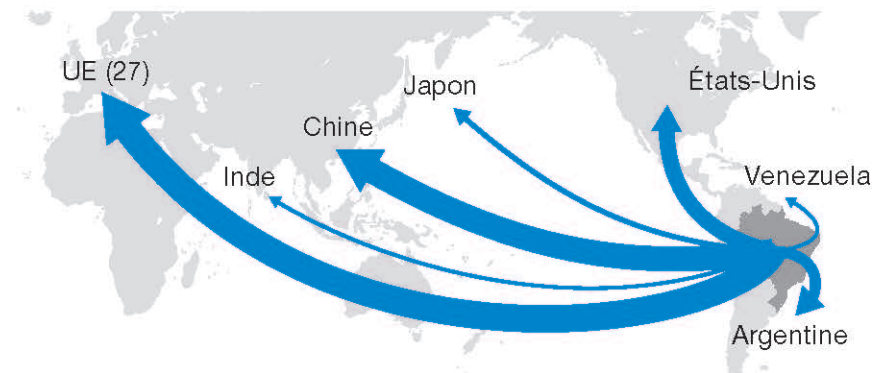


Principaux partenaires, répartition en % du total



Exportations

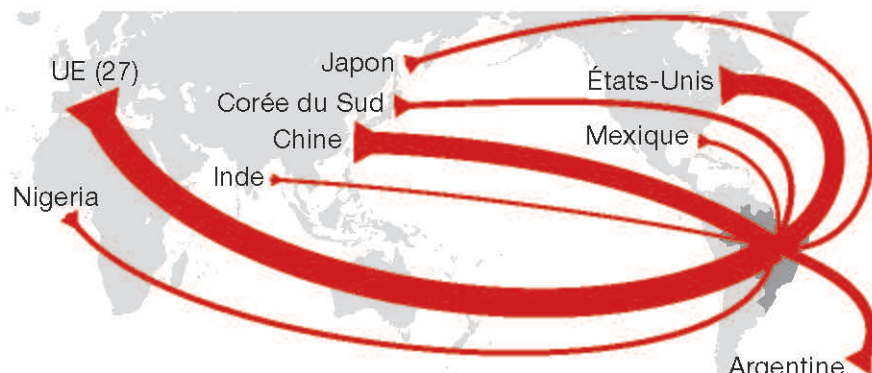
7 partenaires = 65 % du total



Importations

Brésil

9 partenaires = 75 % du total

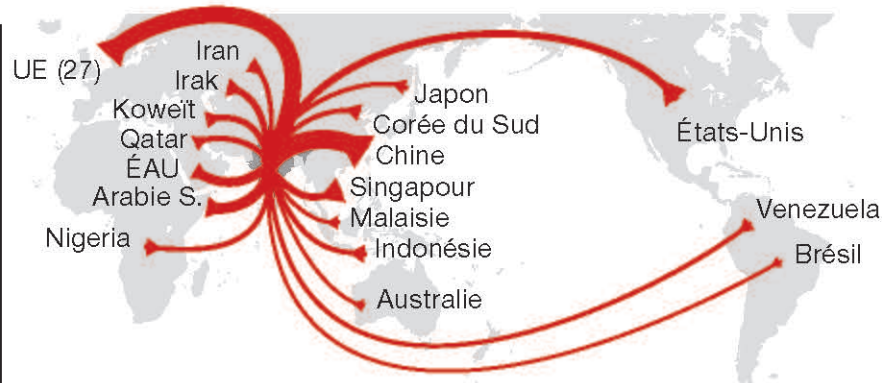


9 partenaires = 65,3 % du total

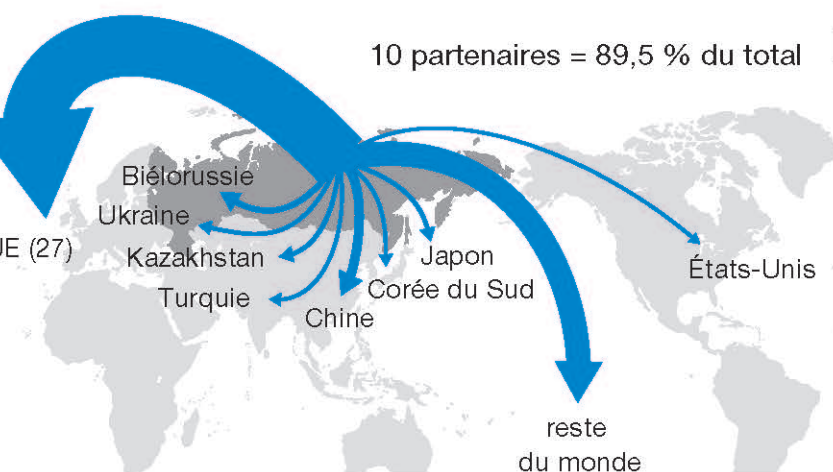


Inde

16 partenaires = 79,6 % du total



10 partenaires = 89,5 % du total

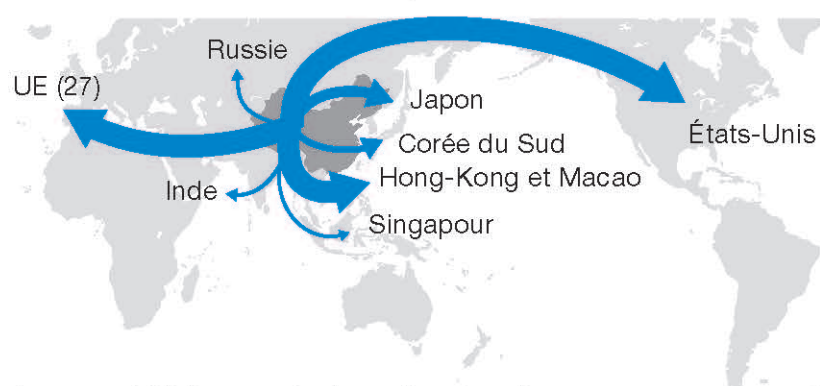


Russie

9 partenaires = 85,9 % du total



8 partenaires = 67,5 % du total



Chine

13 partenaires = 75 % du total



Victims from this subregion are largely trafficked within Asia. From the point of view of the receiving countries, during the reporting period 99 per cent of the victims detected in East Asia and the Pacific were East Asian nationals trafficked across the border or domestically.

Countries and territories of destination in this region include Australia, Japan, Taiwan Province of China and Thailand. Indonesia also reported victims trafficked from other countries, as well as a significant share of domestic trafficking. Domestic trafficking was also reported in Japan and the Philippines, as well as in China, Myanmar and other countries.

A very prominent trafficking flow within East Asia and the Pacific originates from South-East Asia, with the whole East Asia and the Pacific subregion as destination, although victims from China and the Republic of Korea have also been detected. In addition, the countries in the Mekong river basin are characterized by internal trafficking as well as cross-border trafficking into neighbouring countries.

The same pattern described for other regions of the world is also valid for East Asia and the Pacific: victims from relatively poorer countries of the subregion are trafficked to comparatively richer countries. Authorities in Thailand

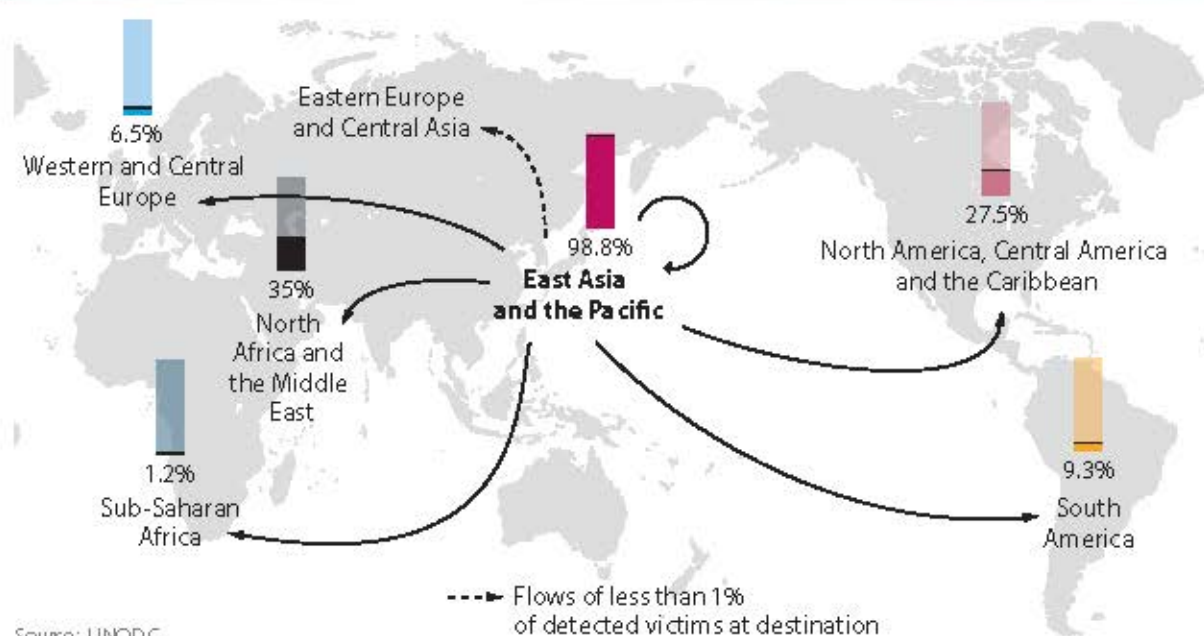
detected victims from Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar, while at the same time, Thai victims have been detected in Australia, China and Japan. Japan reported to have detected victims from China, Indonesia, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea. Australia also reported victims trafficked from Malaysia and the Republic of Korea.

Thus, a large part of the trafficking in East Asia and the Pacific is intraregional and most countries of the subregion play a role as both origin and destination countries. The only exceptions to this pattern are Australia and Japan, which receive only cross-border trafficking (i.e. they are not origin for cross-border trafficking).

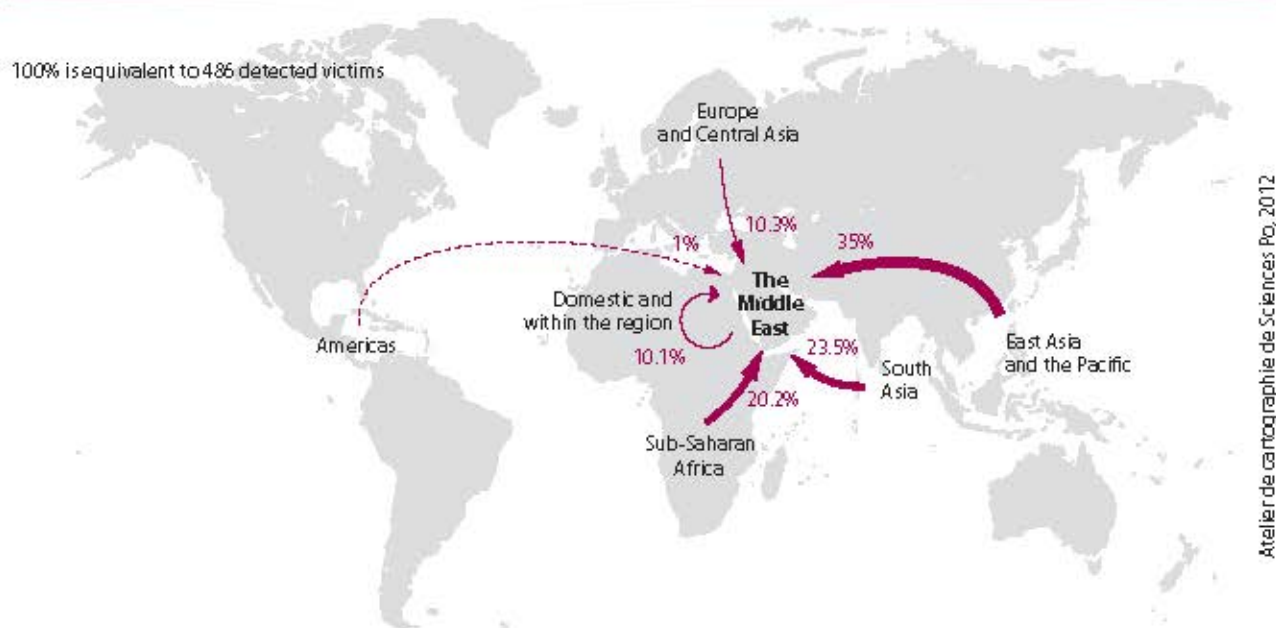
Although the share is small (less than 1 per cent) compared with the total number of victims detected in the subregion, East Asia and the Pacific is also a destination for victims trafficked from other regions. Victims from Eastern Europe and Central Asia were detected or repatriated from South-East Asian countries between 2007 and 2010. South American victims were detected or repatriated from five countries of this region during the same period.

As for the origin of long-distance trafficking flows, the prominence of East Asian trafficking to the rest of the world was already documented in the *Global Report on*

MAP 18: Proportion of trafficked East Asians among the total number of victims detected at specific destinations, 2007-2010



MAP 20: Origin of victims trafficked to the Middle East, as a proportion of the total number of victims detected, 2007-2010



and Eritrea, as well as nationals of Iraqis and other countries of the Middle East. Internal trafficking in the Middle East is significantly lower than in other regions.

Victims that had been trafficked in sub-Saharan Africa were mainly nationals of the same subregion or the same geographical area. West African countries reported that West African victims are trafficked within the same country or into neighbouring countries, with the exceptions of Filipino victims detected in Côte d'Ivoire and limited episodes of trafficking of Chinese victims in Ghana. The same conclusions can be drawn from the limited information available in East African countries, where the few cases of trafficking reported involved East African victims. Reports from Southern Africa were also limited, although for this area it is possible to identify some victims originating in other continents. For example, Thai victims were detected in South Africa, and the first conviction for human trafficking registered in Lesotho concerned a Chinese national exploiting a Chinese victim in 2011.

Outside Africa, African victims were mainly detected in Western and Central Europe, where about 3,000 African trafficking victims were identified in 22 countries between 2007 and 2010. These trafficking flows concerned relatively few nationalities — mainly West Africans, who account for the vast majority of the African victims detected here (2,300 victims). Nigerian victims were

detected in 16 countries in Western and Central Europe, where they account for 11 per cent of all victims detected. Citizens of Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea and Sierra Leone have also been identified as victims of trafficking in many European countries.

As for trafficking originating from other African countries, Ugandan victims were detected in the United Kingdom and other European countries. Other East African victims (from Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somalia) were detected in Scandinavian countries.

With respect to victims from North Africa, Moroccan victims were detected in nine countries in West and Central Europe, including Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain. Algerian victims were trafficked in France and Norway.

As reported above, trafficking of African victims also took place in countries of the Middle East. East Africans (Eritreans and Ethiopians) and North Africans were detected in the Middle East between 2007 and 2010.

Trafficking originating in Southern Africa is mainly limited to countries within the subregion. Sporadic cases of Southern African nationals who were victims of human trafficking in other regions were reported. Episodes of trafficking involving Southern African victims were detected in Europe.

Enseigner la sémiologie, portée générale

- Un exemple certes extrême (biais politiques et méthodologiques).
 - Inciter les étudiants à s'interroger sur les données et leur auteur **avant** tout traitement graphique de l'information **car les choix en matière de sémiologie en dépendent.**
 - D'où la nécessité d'observer une **démarche de recherche** :
 - Documentaires (méthodologie, métadonnées, publications, etc.)
 - Par la discussion avec les avec les interlocuteurs
- > Afin de décroisonner le travail du cartographe.

