

The routes of migration in the Mediterranean sea and training opportunities for naval units on migration at NMIOTC



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OBJECTIVES

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- General Definitions
- Major migration routes in Mediterranean sea
- Statistics for migration routes through Mediterranean sea
- Training opportunities for naval units on migration at NMIOTC



What is Human Migration?

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Migration (human) is the movement of people from one place in the world to another for the purpose of taking up permanent or semi permanent residence, usually across a political boundary.



Types of Migration

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Internal Migration: Moving to a new home within a state, country, or continent.

External Migration: Moving to a new home in a different state, country, or continent.

Emigration: Leaving one country to move to another (e.g., the Pilgrims emigrated *from* England).

Immigration: Moving into a new country (e.g., the Pilgrims immigrated *to* America).

People Who Migrate

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Emigrant: A person who is leaving a country to reside in another.

Immigrant: A person who is entering a country from another to take up new residence.

Refugee: A person who is residing outside the country of his or her origin due to fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.

Why Do People Migrate?

6

Push Factors: Reasons for emigrating (leaving a place) because of a difficulty (such as a food shortage, war, flood, etc.).

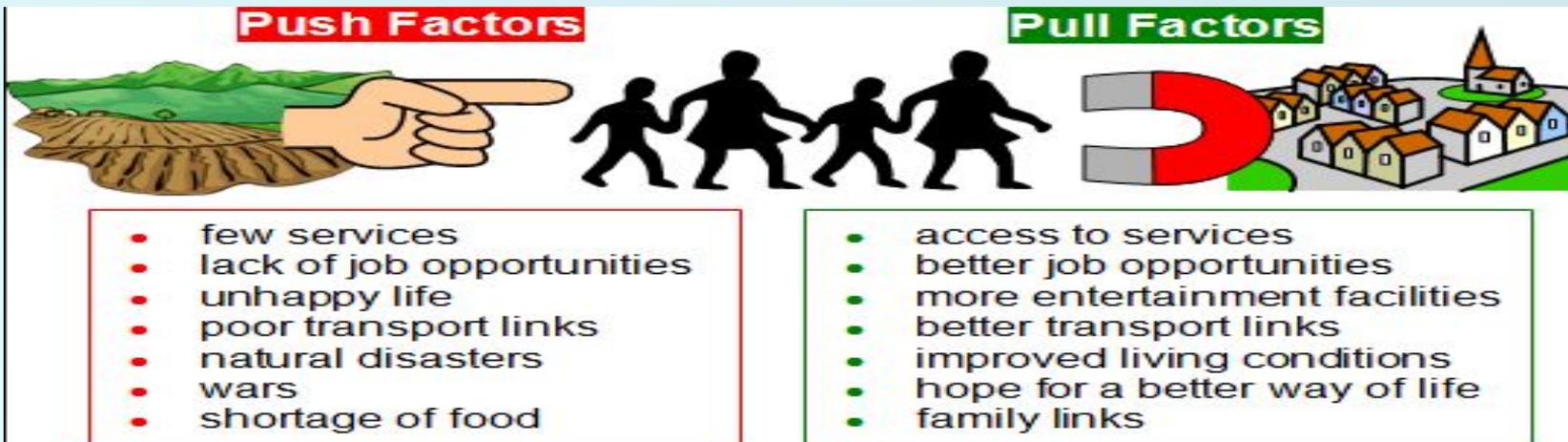
Pull Factors: Reasons for immigrating (moving into a place) because of something desirable (such as a nicer climate, better food supply, freedom, etc.).

Why Do People Migrate?

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Several types of push and pull factors may influence people in their movements (sometimes at the same time), including:

1. Environmental (e.g., climate, natural disasters)
2. Political (e.g., war)
3. Economic (e.g., work)
4. Cultural (e.g., religious freedom, education)



MAJOR ROUTES ACROSS THE SEA



Source: Frontex

What has been happening?

In 2015 there has been a massive increase in the number of migrants escaping hardship and traveling to Europe.



Increasing numbers of refugees and migrants take their chances aboard unseaworthy boats and dinghies in a desperate bid to reach Europe. The vast majority of those attempting this dangerous crossing are in need of international protection, fleeing war, violence and persecution in their country of origin. Every year these movements continue to exact a devastating toll on human life.

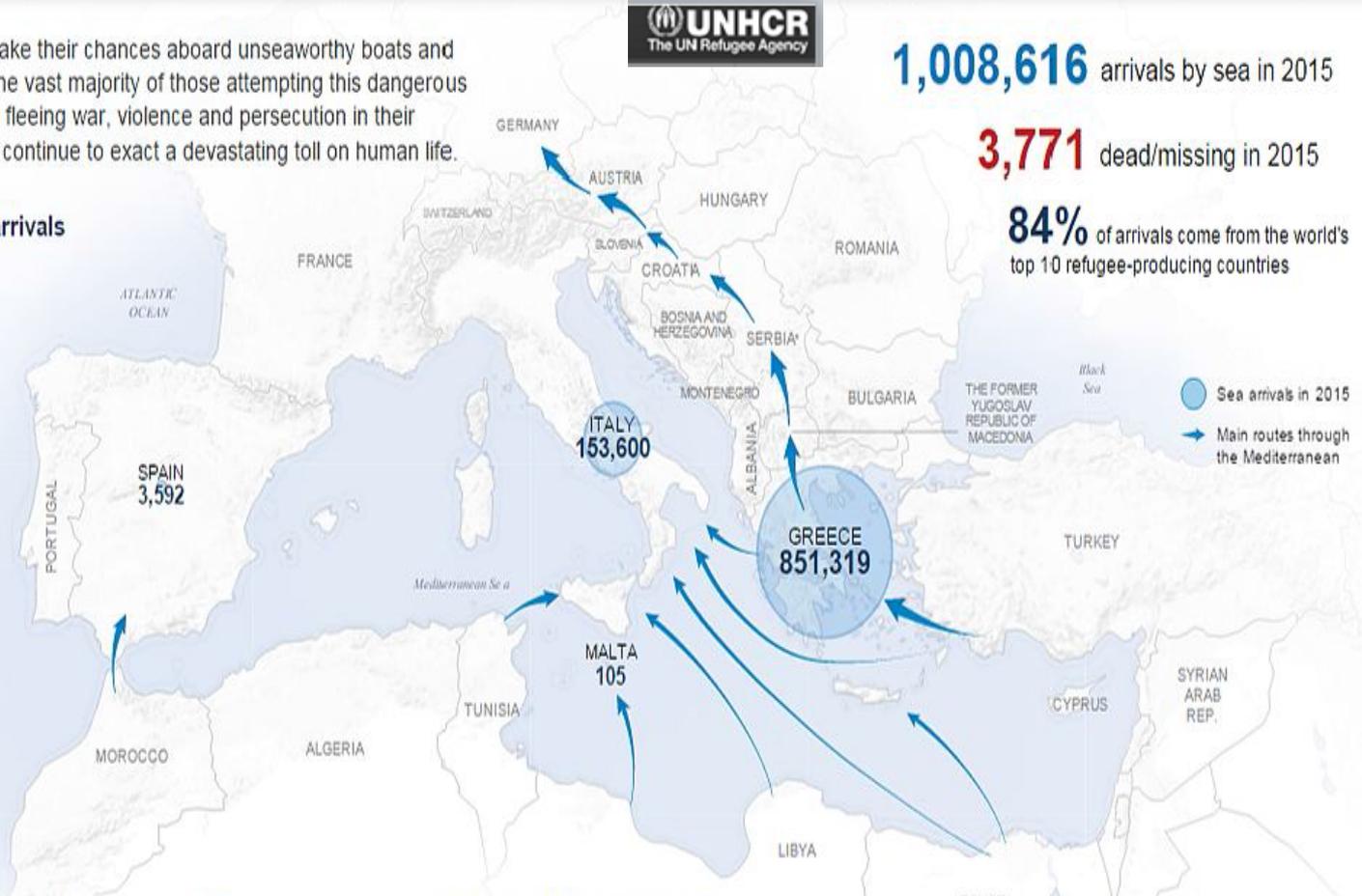
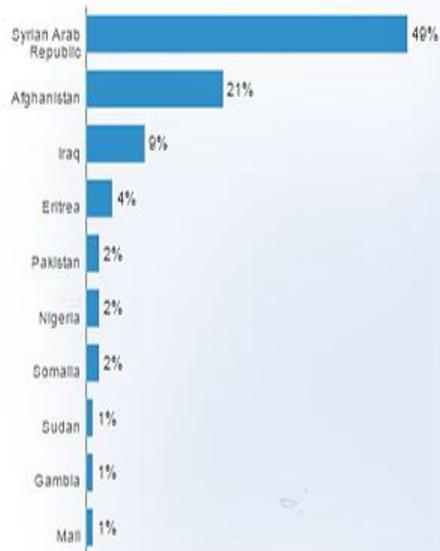
1,008,616 arrivals by sea in 2015

3,771 dead/missing in 2015

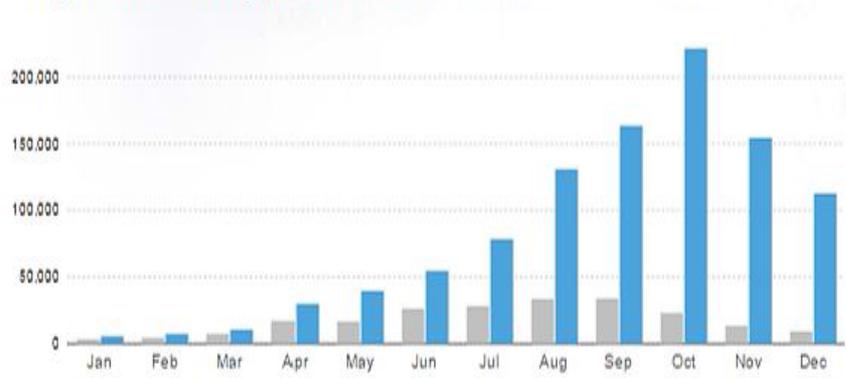
84% of arrivals come from the world's top 10 refugee-producing countries

Top-10 nationalities of Mediterranean sea arrivals

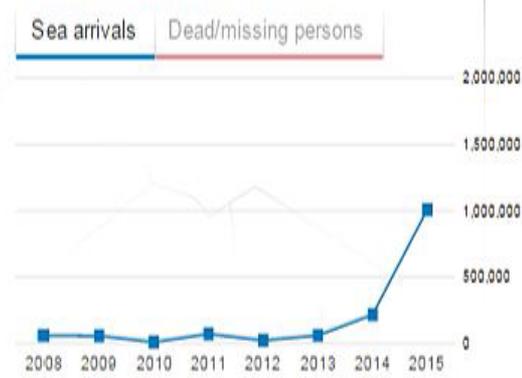
Top-10 nationalities represent 90% of the sea arrivals



Comparison of monthly Mediterranean sea arrivals



Evolution - Mediterranean Sea



Demographics



*Derbia (AND KOSOVSKI; GRES/1244 (1999))

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

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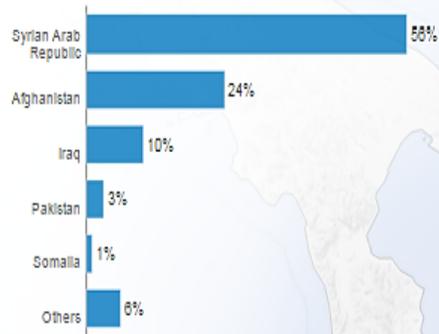
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851,319 arrivals by sea in 2015

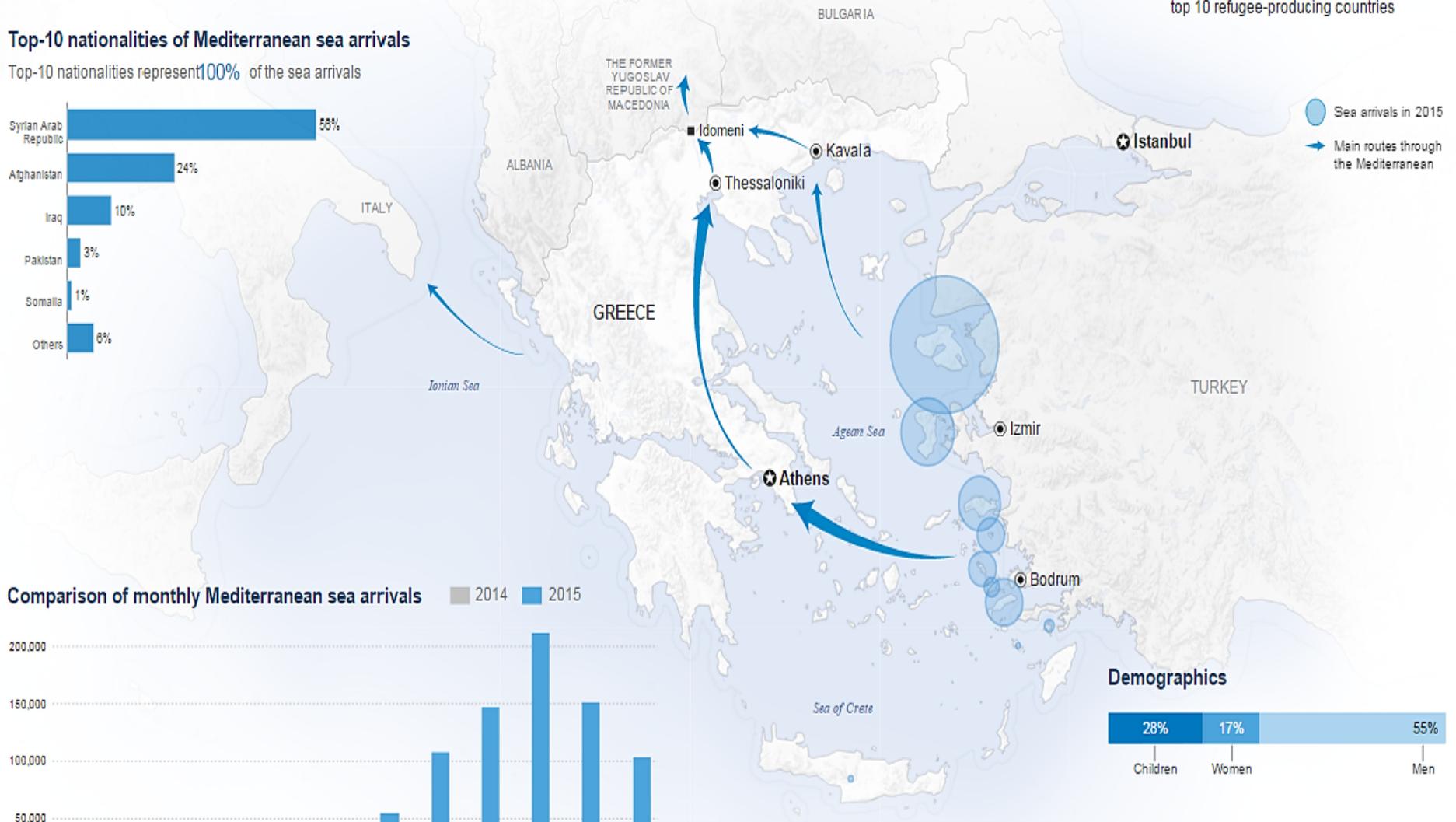
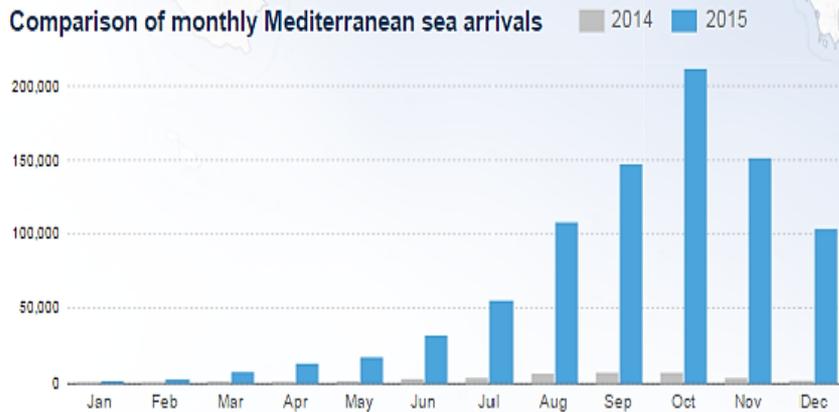
91% of arrivals come from the world's top 10 refugee-producing countries

Top-10 nationalities of Mediterranean sea arrivals

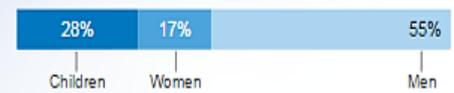
Top-10 nationalities represent **100%** of the sea arrivals



Comparison of monthly Mediterranean sea arrivals



Demographics



*Serbia (AND KOSOVO): SIRS/1244 (1999)
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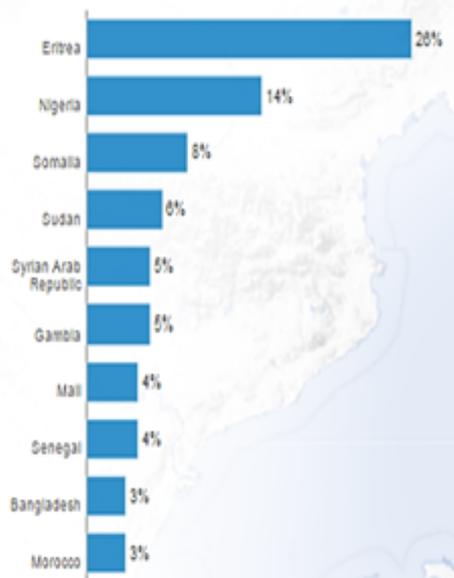
153,600 arrivals by sea in 2015

46% of arrivals come from the world's top 10 refugee-producing countries

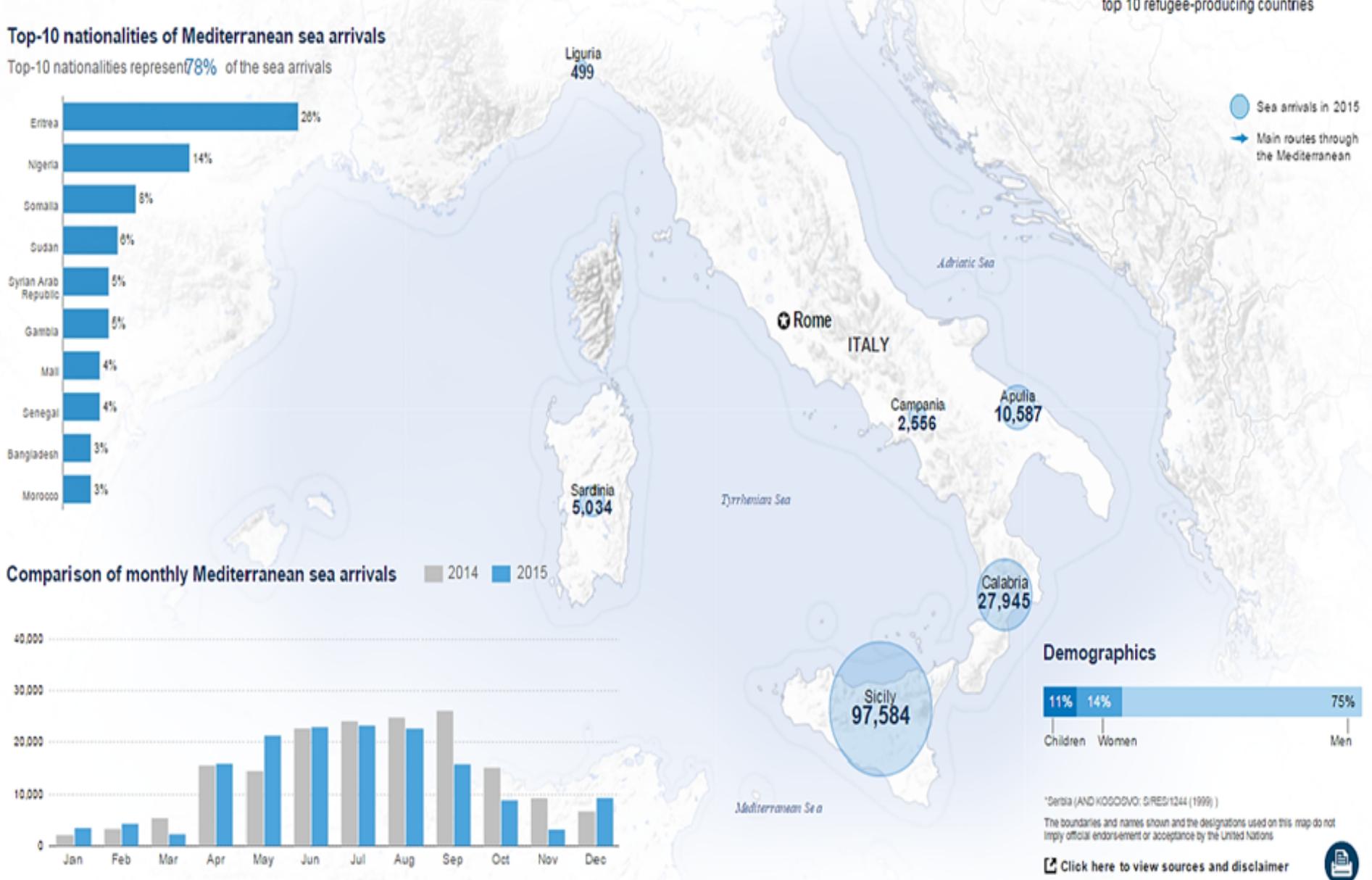
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Top-10 nationalities of Mediterranean sea arrivals

Top-10 nationalities represent **78%** of the sea arrivals



Comparison of monthly Mediterranean sea arrivals



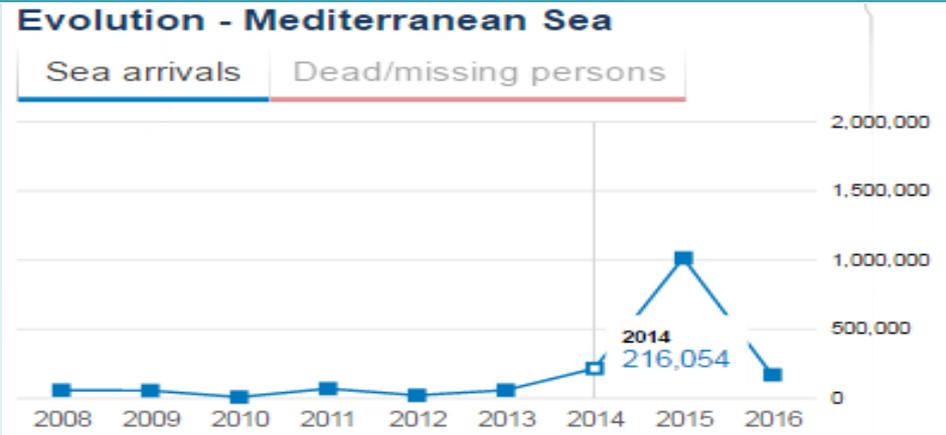
Demographics



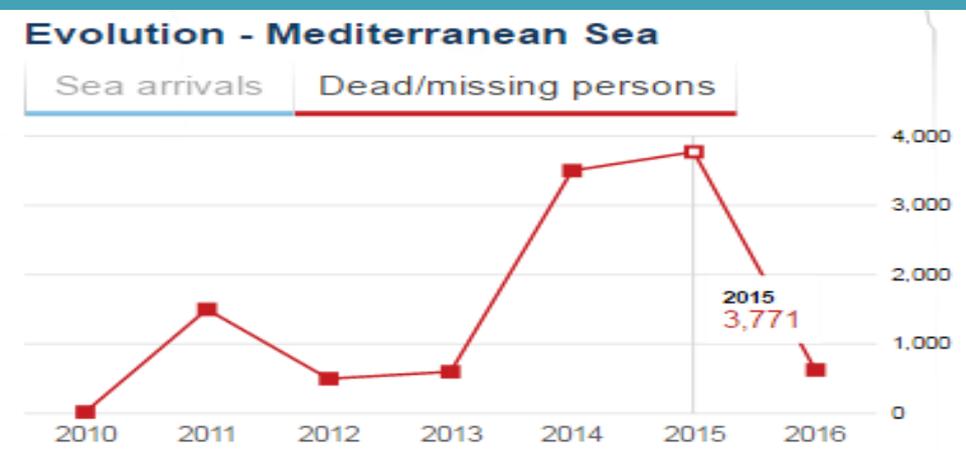
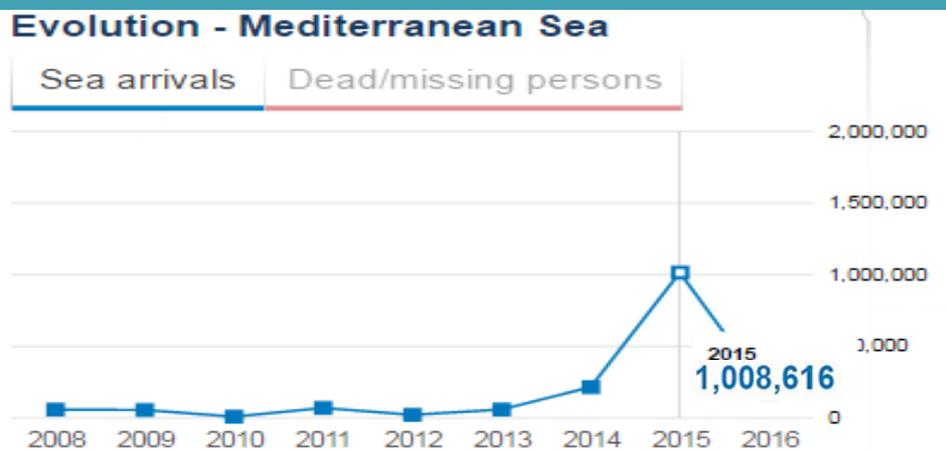
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Dead /missing persons during 2014 and 2015

2014



2015





Training opportunities for naval units on migration at NMIOTC



- *General Information for NMIOTC*

General Orientation



Gibraltar
~ 1500 nm

Black Sea
~ 600 nm

Suez
~ 500 nm

NMIOTC Entity

- NATO Education & Training Facility (NETF)
- International Military Organization (NAC)
- Funded by Greece
- Multinationally & Jointly manned



- Inauguration: 14 Oct 2008
- Quality Assurance Unconditional Accreditation:
07 Nov 2013





NATO Education & Training Facilities

- NATO School Oberammergau (NSO): Germany
- NATO Communications & Information Systems School (NCISS): Italy
- NATO Defence College (NDC) Rome: Italy
- NATO **Maritime** Interdiction Operational Training Centre (NMIOTC):Greece
- Joint Analysis Lessons Learned Centre (JALLC): Portugal
- Joint Warfare Centre (JWC): Norway
- Joint Forces Training Centre (JFTC): Poland

NMIOTC' s Mission

To conduct the combined training necessary for NATO and partner forces to better execute surface, sub-surface, aerial surveillance and special operations activities in support of Maritime Interdiction Operations.



NMIOTC Roles

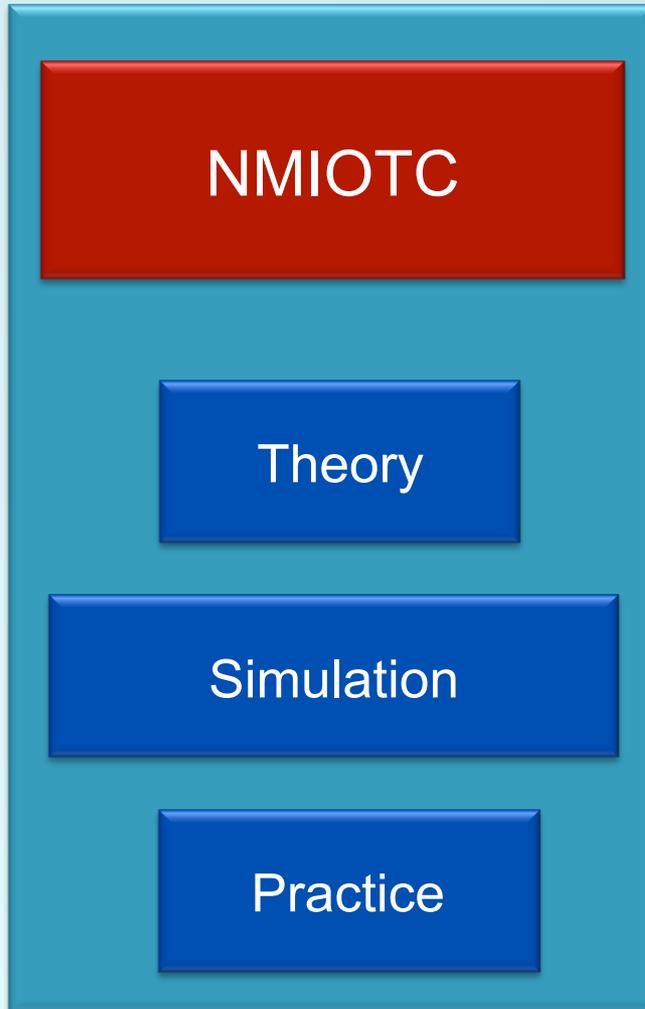
Improve
Allied Units' MIO Expertise

Promote
*Skills, Interoperability & Co-operation among
Naval Units through sea training & simulation*

Support
*ACT in MIO Tactical Doctrines, training directives,
research, modeling & simulation*



Provision of Training



Types of Training

- Resident Courses
- Tailored Training Packages

Resident Courses

2016

2015 Energy Security Year

NATO Maritime Operations Law Seminar
NSO, CSW, NWC

12000
C-IED Considerations In MIO

2014 Legal Year

11000
Vessel Protection Detachments Training

10000
Illicit Trafficking at Sea

9000
Legal Issues in MIO

Protection of Critical Infrastructure Ashore-Offshore
under development

Use of Non Lethal Capabilities
under development

13000
Countering Illegal Immigration

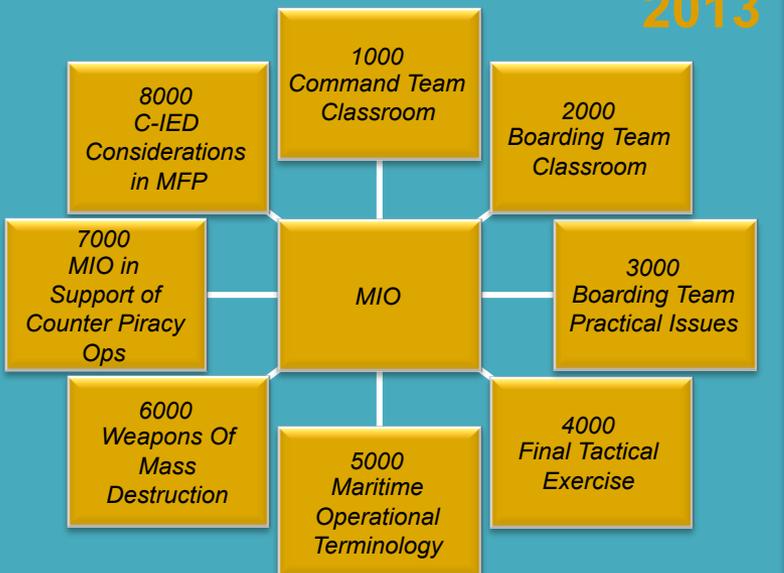
Cyber Defence
under development

CUAxS
under development

Gender Perspective in Maritime Ops
under development

14000
Maritime IEDD

2013



Tailored Training Package

«1000» CLASSROOM TRNG COMMAND TEAM

«3000» PRACTICAL TRNG BOARDING TEAM

TAILORED TRAINING PACKAGE

1010	MIO Planning
1020	MIO Messages
1030	MIO INTEL Support
1040	Legal Issues - ROE
1050	MIO Phases
1060	Units Organization
1070	Air Assets Deployment
1080	Psychological Aspects Negotiation techniques
1090	MIO-Game / SIMEX to practice all course 1000 series modules theory
1100	Sharing Maritime Interdiction Information in the AOO
1200	NATO Biometrics in MIO

3010	Container inspection
3020	Small arms training
3030	Tactical sweep
3040	Crew control – suspect crew handling
3050	Small boat handling
3060	Small boat insertion
3070	Heli-borne insertion/ extraction.
3080	Boarding under multiple threats

1030	MIO INTEL Support
1050	MIO Phases
1080	Psychological Aspects Negotiation techniques
1200	NATO Biometrics in MIO
3030	Tactical sweep
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3070	Heli-borne insertion/ extraction.
3080	Boarding under multiple threats

Target Audience

- **Naval Units** (Boarding Teams, Com. Teams, Units)
- **Specialized Teams**
- **Individuals** (Staff Officers / Operational Planners)

...other Services of the Armed Forces, Law Enforcement
& INTEL Agencies

Pre-Deployment Trainings

- OPERATION ACTIVE ENDEAVOUR
(19 Naval Units)
- OPERATION OCEAN SHIELD
(33 Naval Units)
- OPERATION ATALANTA
(20 Naval Units)
- OPERATION UNIFIED PROTECTOR
(5 Naval Units) Mar – Oct 2011
- **SNMG-2 (2 Naval Units) Nov 2015**





76 Countries Trained at NMIOTC

Albania	Algeria	Angola	Austria	Azerbaijan	Bahrain	Belgium	Benin	Bulgaria
Burundi	Canada	Cape Verde	Colombia	Comoros	Croatia	Czech Republic	Denmark	Djibouti
Egypt	Estonia	Finland	France	Gabon	Georgia	Germany	Ghana	Greece
Ireland	Israel	Italy	Ivory Coast	Japan	Jordan	Kazakhstan	Kenya	Kuwait
Latvia	Liberia	Libya	Lithuania	Madagascar	Maldives	Malta	Mauritania	Mauritius
Montenegro	Morocco	Mozambique	Netherlands	Nigeria	Norway	Oman	Poland	Portugal
Qatar	Romania	Russia	Rwanda	Saudi Arabia	Senegal	Serbia	Seychelles	Slovenia
Somalia	South Africa	Spain	Sudan	Sweden	Tanzania	Tunisia	Turkey	Ukraine
UAE	UK	USA	Yemen					

Training opportunities on migration at NMIOTC

Search and Rescue

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Description: The lesson focuses on the search and rescue procedures that the naval units engaged in such operations must carry out. Moreover, the stages and the communication means employed in the communication with the search and rescue center are analyzed, concluding with the mission evaluation



Evidence Collection

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Description: The module focuses on the collection and storing of forensic/ criminal evidence, presenting search techniques of a place safety measures for the protection of this evidence, as well as the procedures of photographing, video recording and documenting evidence.



Biometrics

30

Description: The module's main objectives are to provide the trainees with the relevant knowledge on the current policy, procedures and trends in the field of biometrics. Additionally the module will provide biometrics collection operators with basic skills to properly collect biometric data using a portal biometrics collection device.



Medical aspects

31

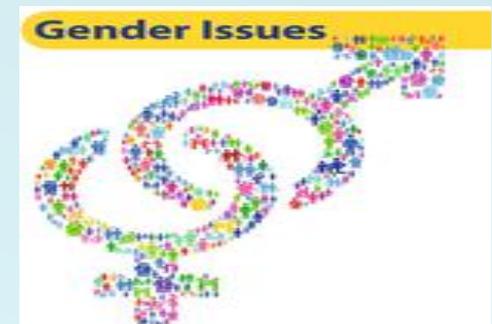
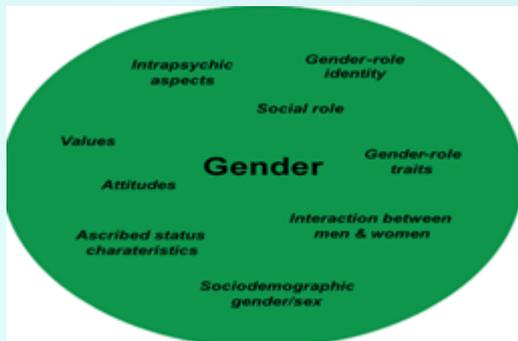
Description: The module's main objective is to present the audience with relevant information regarding infectious diseases that the involved personnel may be exposed to while dealing with large masses of migrating people, as well as guidelines for basic medical care that should be provided to the migrants



Gender aspects

32

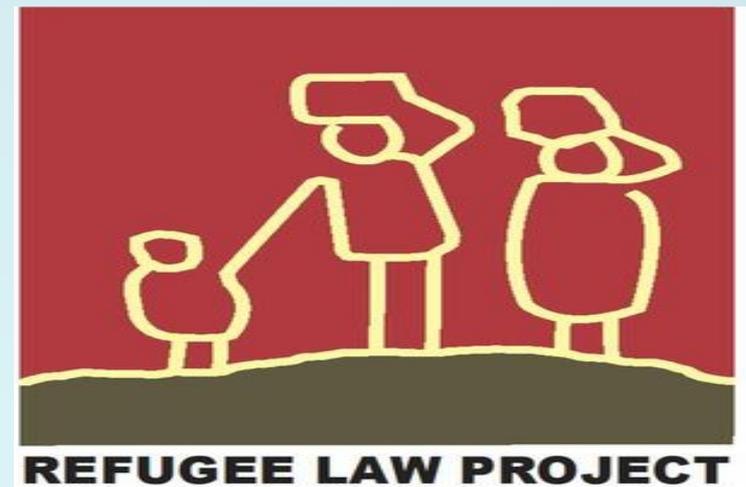
Description: The lesson will provide the trainees with the basic concepts and tools needed to apply gender perspective within working in operations. Through interactive scenario-based exercises the trainees will gain an understanding of how the different needs and roles of men, women, girls and boy impact military tasks and functions. Moreover, the trainees will learn practical lessons on how applying gender perspective contributes to operational effectiveness.



Legal aspects on migration by sea

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Description: The main objective of this module is to introduce trainees to the legal regimes regulating migration related operations at sea, presenting a comprehensive overview of the legal aspects and concerns arising in such operations.



Crew Control

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Description: The module's main objective is to familiarize the trainees with techniques and procedures used to maintain order with a large crowd of people when the identity of the persons as individuals is lost and they act as a crowd.



Thank you for your attention