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

- 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?

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

**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).
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?

**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?

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)

**Push Factors**
- few services
- lack of job opportunities
- unhappy life
- poor transport links
- natural disasters
- wars
- shortage of food

**Pull Factors**
- access to services
- better job opportunities
- more entertainment facilities
- better transport links
- improved living conditions
- hope for a better way of life
- family links
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.

Top-10 nationalities of Mediterranean sea arrivals

- Syrian Arab Republic: 49%
- Afghanistan: 21%
- Iraq: 9%
- Eritrea: 4%
- Pakistan: 2%
- Nigeria: 2%
- Somalia: 2%
- Sudan: 1%
- Gambia: 1%
- Mali: 1%

These top-10 nationalities represent 96% of the sea arrivals.

Main routes through the Mediterranean

Sea arrivals in 2015

Comparison of monthly Mediterranean sea arrivals

Evolution - Mediterranean Sea

Sea arrivals: 200,000 in 2014, 300,000 in 2015
Dead/missing persons: 1,000,000 in 2014, 2,000,000 in 2015

Demographics

- Men: 58% (25%)/Women: 42% (27%)
- Children: 25%
- Women: 17%
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Top-10 nationalities of Mediterranean sea arrivals
Top-10 nationalities represent 100% of the sea arrivals

- Syrian Arab Republic: 38%
- Afghanistan: 24%
- Iraq: 10%
- Pakistan: 3%
- Somalia: 1%
- Others: 8%

Comparison of monthly Mediterranean sea arrivals

Demographics

Children: 28%  Women: 17%  Men: 55%

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

*Source: UNHCR/ICMC/UNDP/SFRED/1344 (1999)
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.

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

1. Eritrea: 28%
2. Nigeria: 14%
3. Somalia: 8%
4. Sudan: 6%
5. Syrian Arab Republic: 5%
6. Gambia: 4%
7. Mali: 4%
8. Senegal: 4%
9. Bangladesh: 3%
10. Morocco: 3%

Comparison of monthly Mediterranean sea arrivals

Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>75%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sicily</td>
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<td></td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calabria</td>
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<td>75%</td>
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<td>Apulia</td>
<td>10,587</td>
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<td>Sardinia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
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<td>75%</td>
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</table>

*Serbia (AND KOSOVO) / ERED 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.
Dead / missing persons during 2014 and 2015

2014

Evolution - Mediterranean Sea

Sea arrivals | Dead / missing persons

- 2014: 1,086,614
- 2015: 2,163,054

2015

Evolution - Mediterranean Sea

Sea arrivals | Dead / missing persons

- 2015: 1,008,616
- 2016: 3,771
Training opportunities for naval units on migration at NMIOTC

- General Information for NMIOTC
General Orientation

Gibraltar ~ 1500 nm

Suez ~ 500 nm

Black Sea ~ 600 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

NMIOTC

- Theory
- Simulation
- Practice

User’s Premises

- ADL Courses
  - www.jadl.act.nato.int
- Mobile Training Teams (MTTs)
Types of Training

- Resident Courses
- Tailored Training Packages
## Tailored Training Package

### «1000» CLASSROOM TRNG COMMAND TEAM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1010</td>
<td>MIO Planning</td>
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<tr>
<td>1020</td>
<td>MIO Messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1030</td>
<td>MIO INTEL Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1040</td>
<td>Legal Issues - ROE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1050</td>
<td>MIO Phases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1060</td>
<td>Units Organization</td>
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<td>1070</td>
<td>Air Assets Deployment</td>
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<tr>
<td>1080</td>
<td>Psychological Aspects Negotiation techniques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1090</td>
<td>MIO-Game / SIMEX to practice all course 1000 series modules theory</td>
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<td>1100</td>
<td>Sharing Maritime Interdiction Information in the AOO</td>
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<tr>
<td>1200</td>
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### «3000» PRACTICAL TRNG BOARDING TEAM

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<td>3020</td>
<td>Small arms training</td>
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<tr>
<td>3030</td>
<td>Tactical sweep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3040</td>
<td>Crew control – suspect crew handling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3050</td>
<td>Small boat handling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3060</td>
<td>Small boat insertion</td>
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<tr>
<td>3070</td>
<td>Heli-borne insertion/ extraction.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3080</td>
<td>Boarding under multiple threats</td>
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### TAILORED TRAINING PACKAGE

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<tr>
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</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Albania</th>
<th>Algeria</th>
<th>Angola</th>
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<td>Ukraine</td>
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Training opportunities on migration at NMIOTC
**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

**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.
**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**

**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.
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.
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

**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