



Migratory Trends in the Mediterranean

José Angel Oropeza

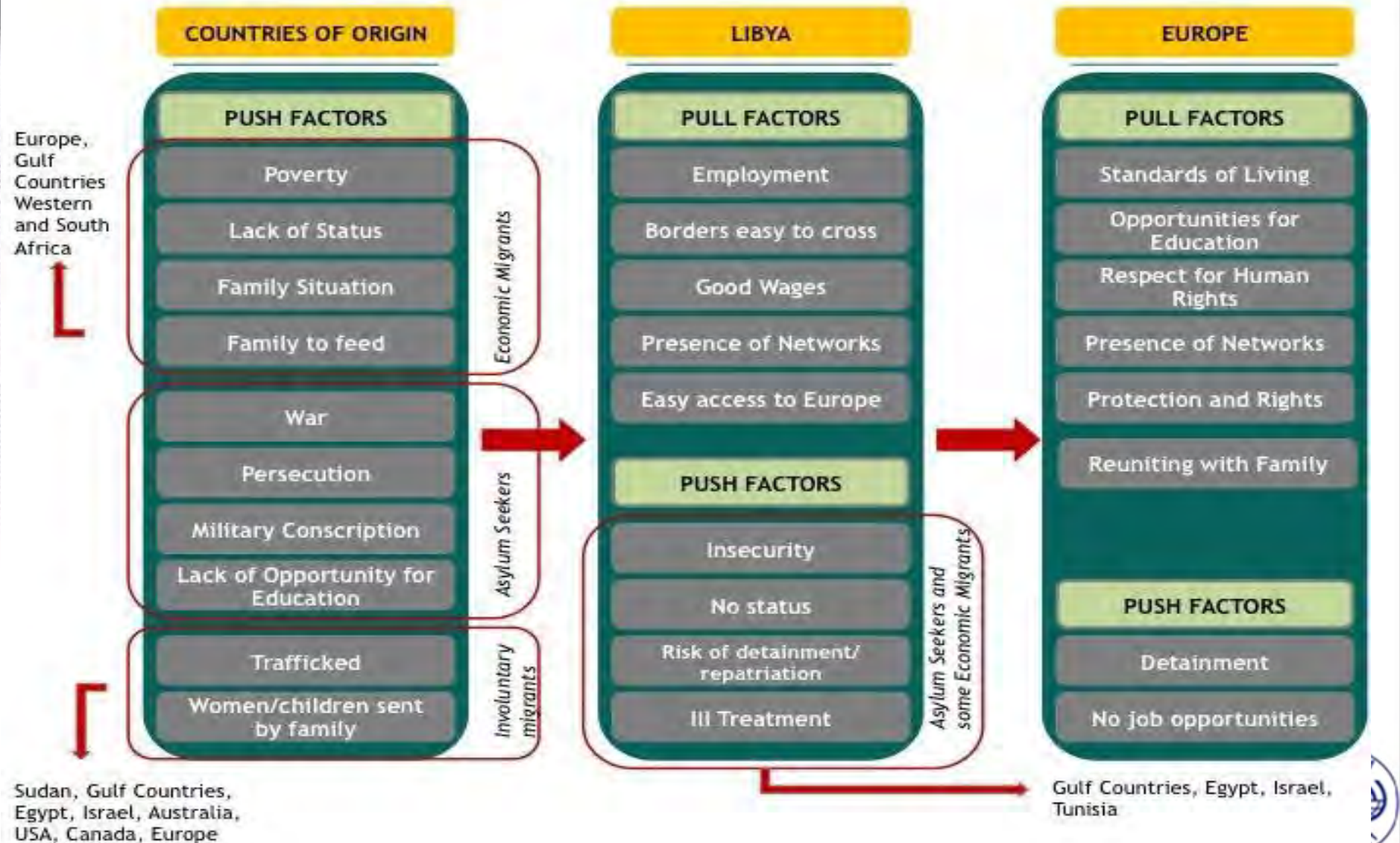
***Director of the IOM Coordinating Office for the Mediterranean
Chief of Mission in Italy and Malta.
Representative to the Holy See***



NEW CENTRALITY OF MEDITERRANEAN REGION IN YEARS OF CRISIS

Closure from North, pressure from South and socio-economic tensions on both sides all go to perturb the stability of existing balances

Push and Pull Factors



New trends in Mediterranean migratory

- These represent 37% of permits in force and 44% of new residence permits

Mainly family reunifications

- From 2008 to 2013 residence permits for North African citizens increased by 19.2%, and remained stable for all other areas in the Med

Sharp increase in migration from North Africa

- New residence permits of this type decrease across all of Europe (- 26,000) except for Italy (+8,000) where they make up 56% of the total

Restrictions on work permits

- From 2007 to 2013, residence permits for Mediterranean citizens increased by 200,000 in Italy and 150,000 in Spain

Italy and Malta are the main new destinations

1

2.

1.

Main Reasons for the Increase of Migration Pressures in the Mediterranean

Economic Crisis

**Demographic
Dynamisms**

**Deterioration
of Labour Markets**

**Migration
Pressures**



Variables of uncertainty

Demographic Dynamics

Impatient youth

- More than half the population is under 24 years of age.
- The birth rate is over 25‰ in Syria, Jordan and Palestine and remains above the world average of 20‰ in the other countries against mortality rates of 5‰ and 7‰.
- The fertility rate, relatively contained in Lebanon, Tunisia and Turkey, arrives at 2.8 children per woman in Egypt and exceeds 3 children per woman in Israel, Syria, Jordan and the Palestinian Territories.

Economic crisis

Interrupted growth

- Growth rates suffered from a marked slowdown in all countries.
- Foreign investment flows decreased by 38% from 2008 to 2010.
- Total exports in current dollars decreased by 8% from 2008 to 2010.
- From 2008 to 2010, exports to the European Union suffered a fall of 12.6%.

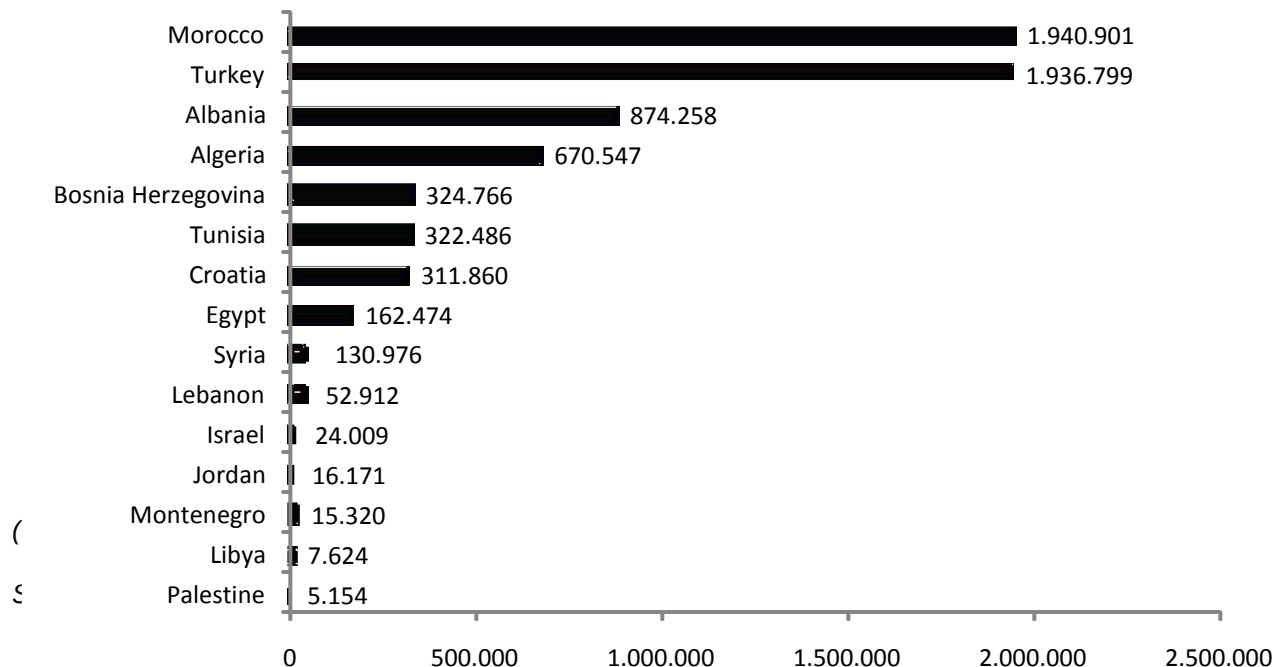
Employment balances

A generation at risk

- Youth unemployment rates between 20% (Syria, Lebanon and Morocco) and 30% (Tunisia).
- Average youth employment rate between 2008 and 2010 decreased from 27.1% to 26.2%.
- The number of employed people from 2008 to 2009 only increased by 615,000 people, despite an increase in the population of working age of 3.9 million people.

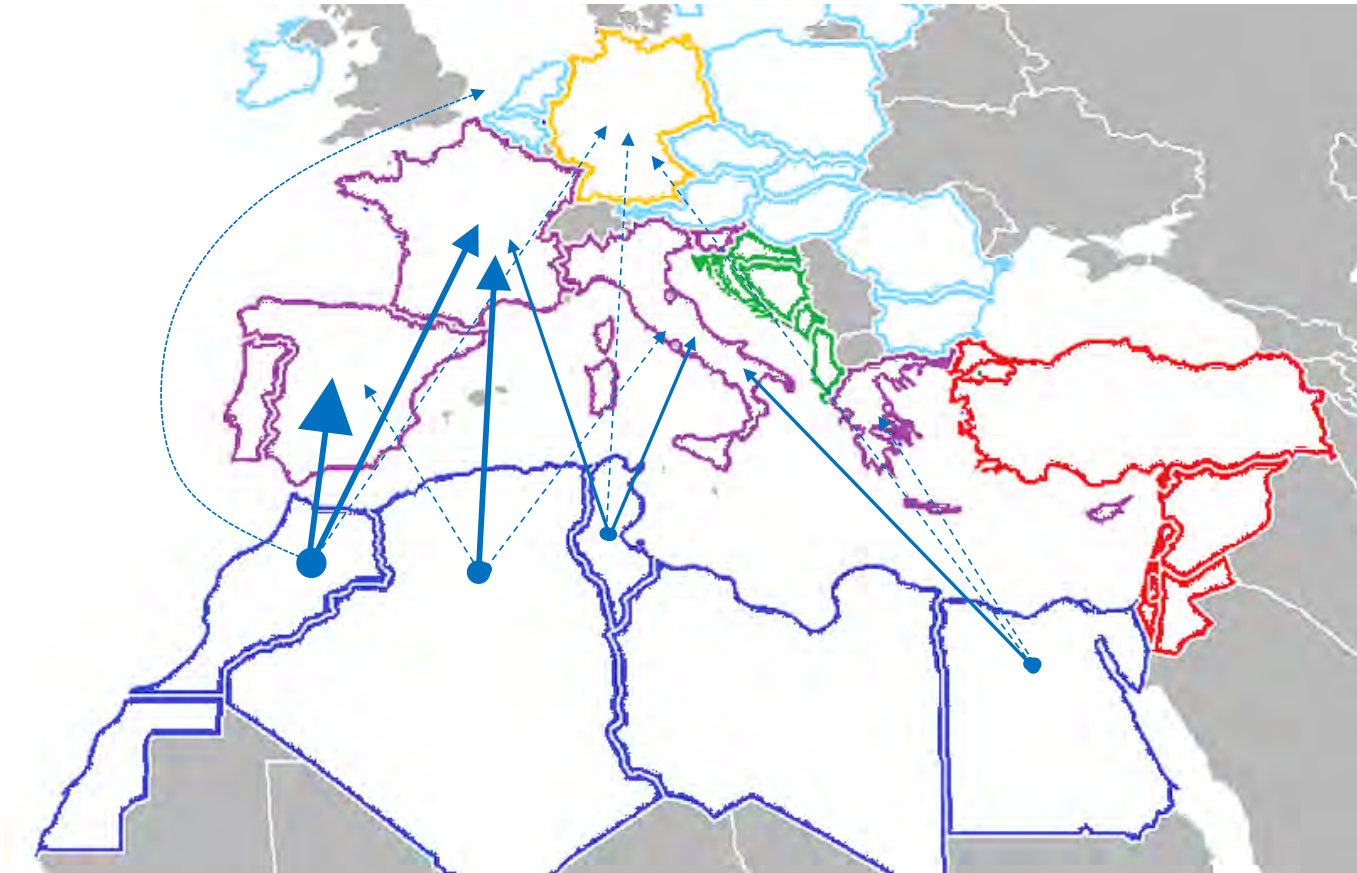
THE MEDITERRANEAN PRESENCE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

migrants from Mediterranean countries present
in the European Union (*) as of 31/12/2013
(abs. val.)



Migration routes from Mediterranean North Africa to the European Union

(as of 31/12/2013*)



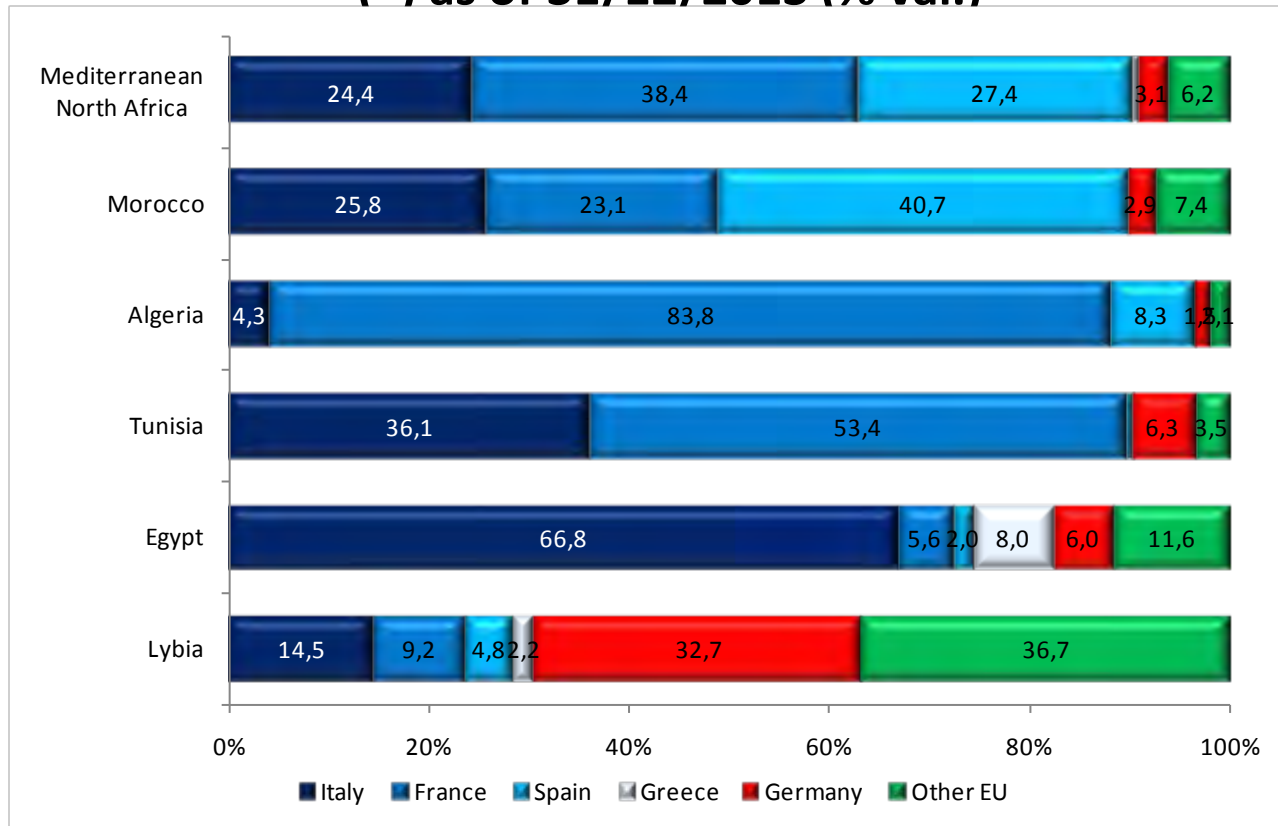
(*) The thickness of the lines is proportionate to the number of residence permits issued
Source: Eurostat data processed by Censis/IOM

Migration Main Routes

The main routes of the 3.1 million migrants from Mediterranean North

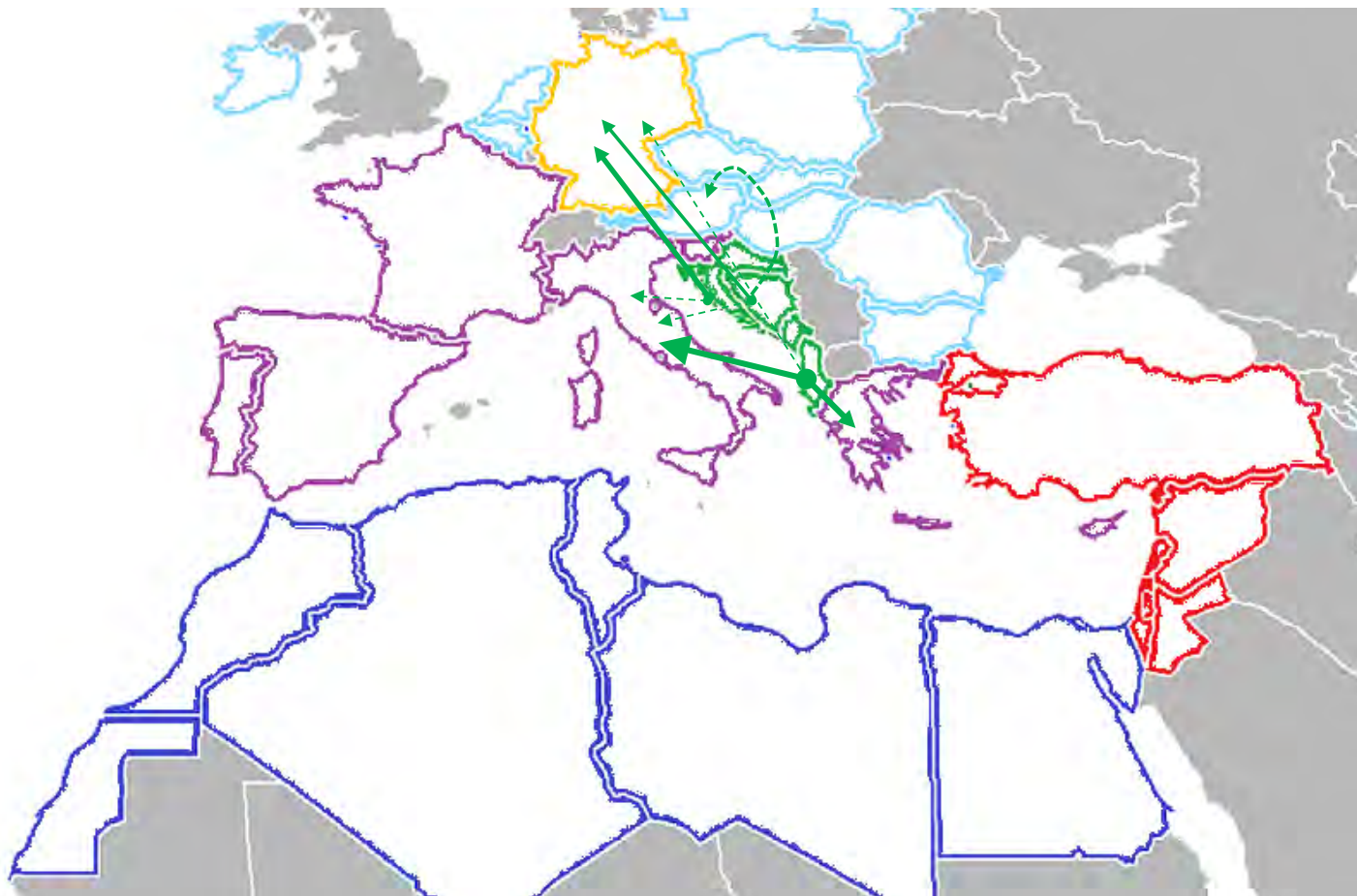
Africa and legally present in the European Union

(*) as of 31/12/2013 (% val.)



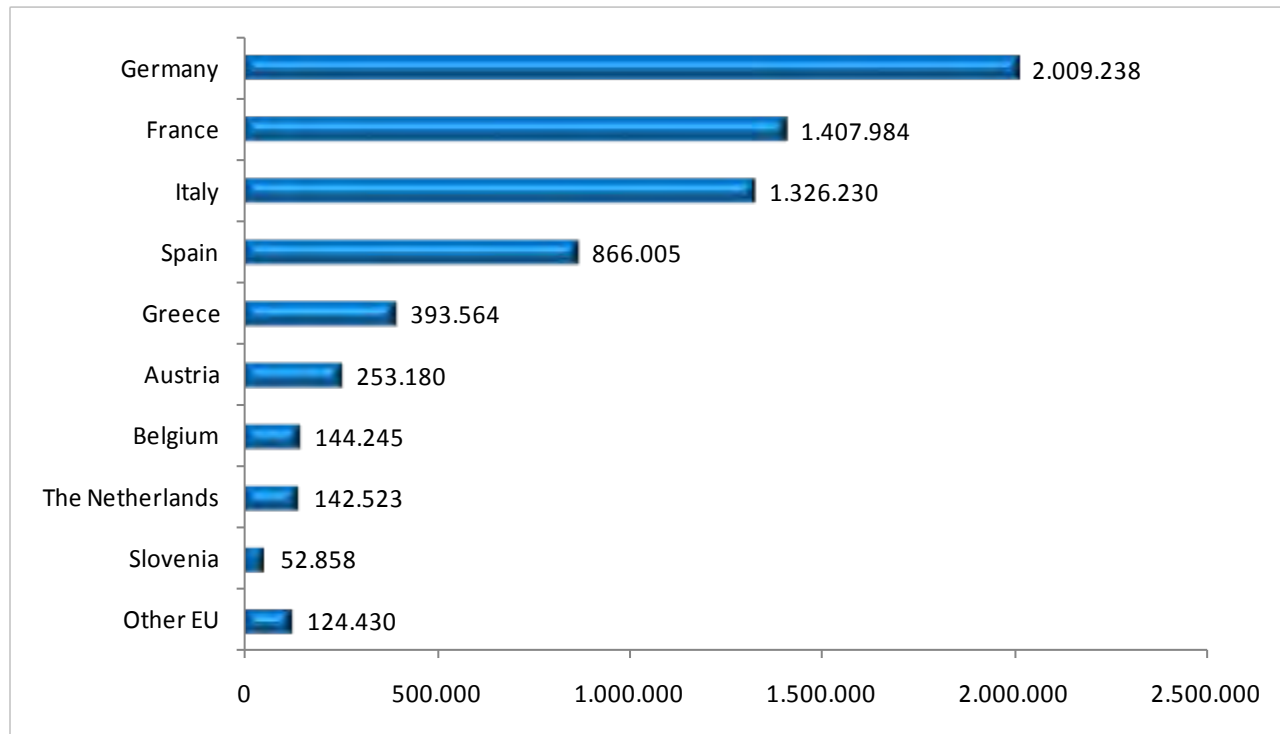
Migration routes from the Mediterranean Balkans to the European Union

(as of 31/12/2013*)



*The thickness of the lines is proportionate to the number of residence permits issued
Source: Eurostat data processed by IOM*

Valid EU residence permits (*) for citizens from the Mediterranean Basin as of 31/12/2013

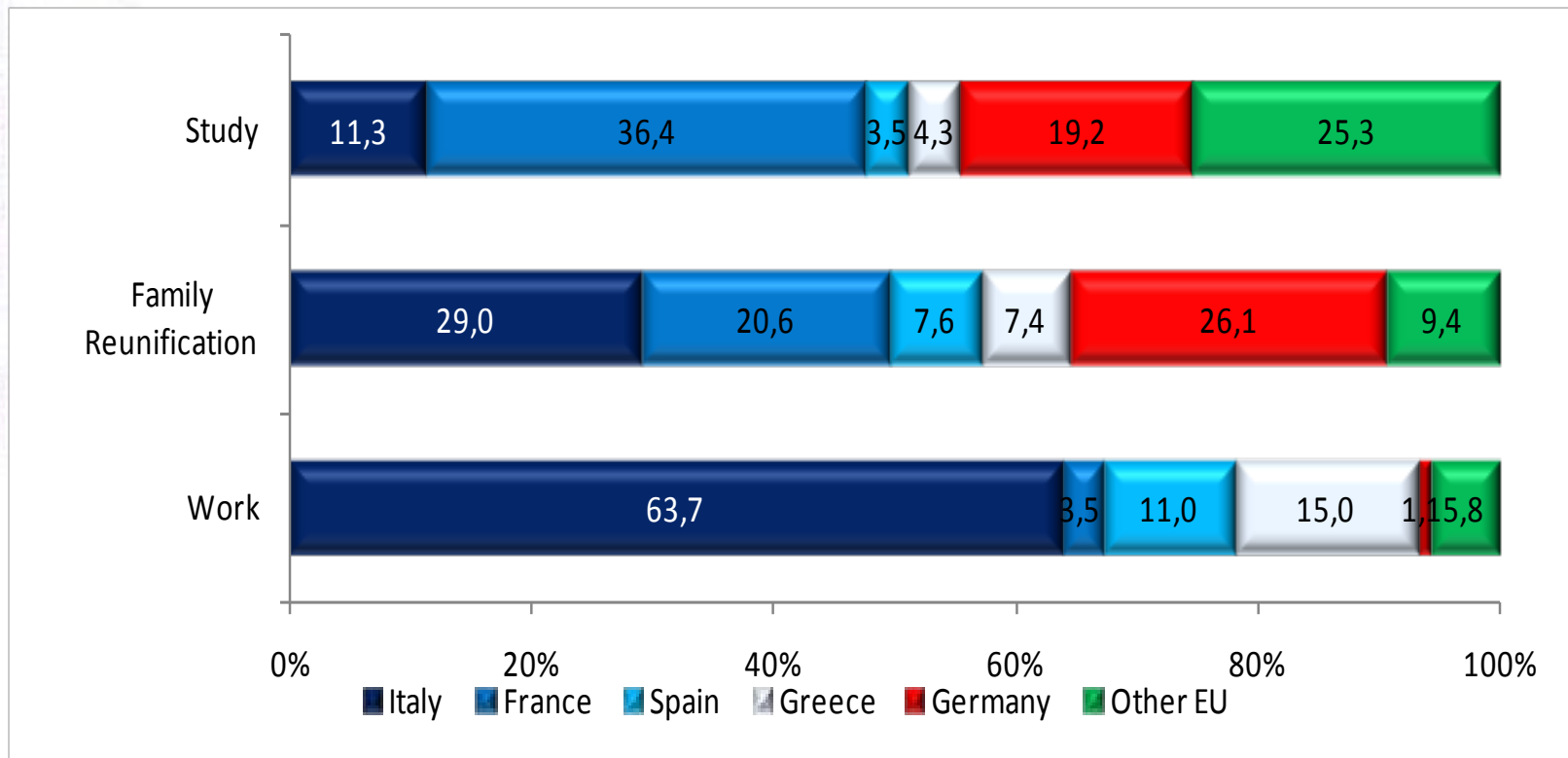


(*) Refers to 24 countries of the 28 EU countries. Data pertaining to Great Britain, Denmark and Luxembourg is not available

Source: Eurostat data processed by Censis/IOM

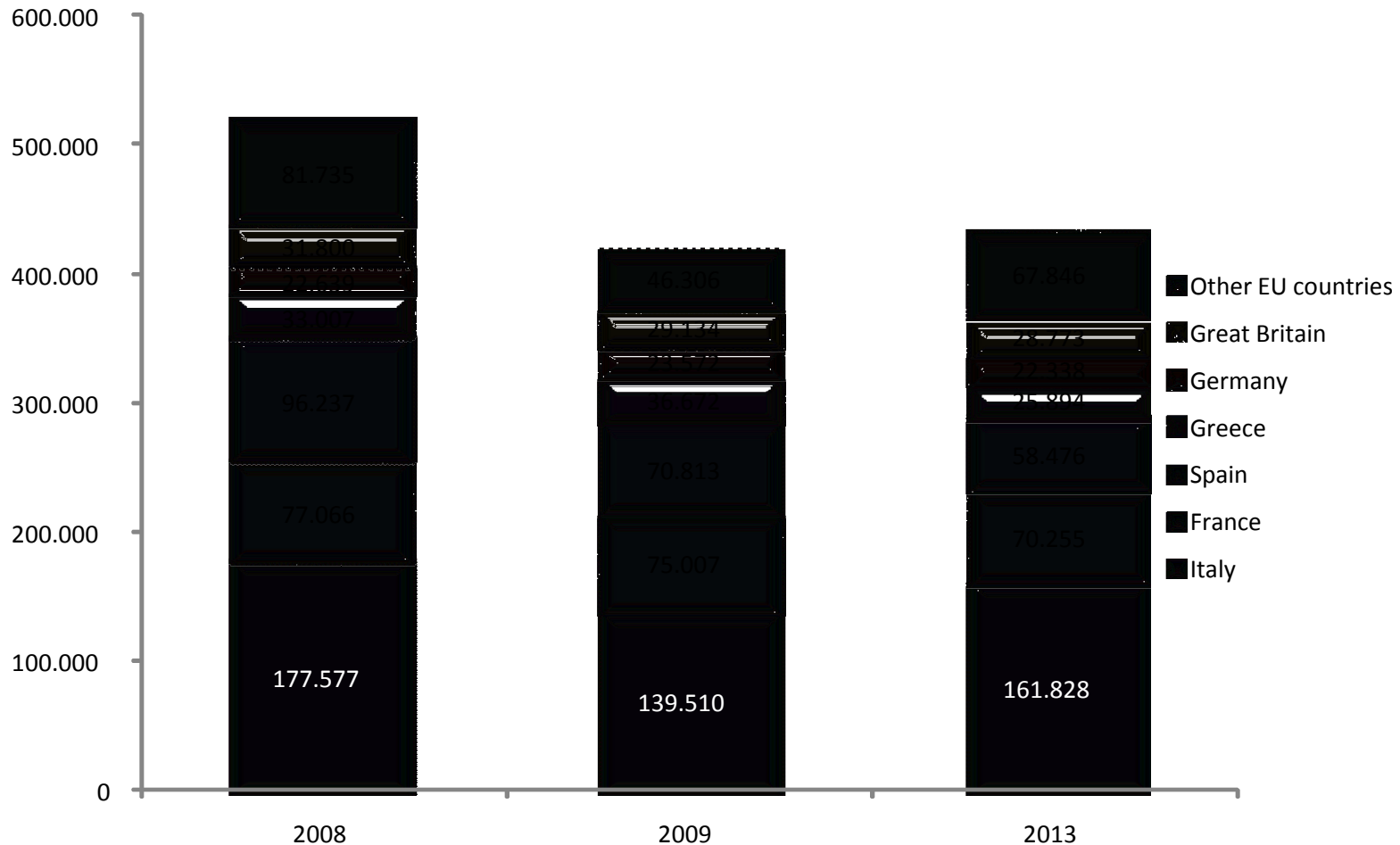
EU distribution (*) of permits issued to citizens of Mediterranean countries by residence purposes

as of 31/12/2012(% val.)



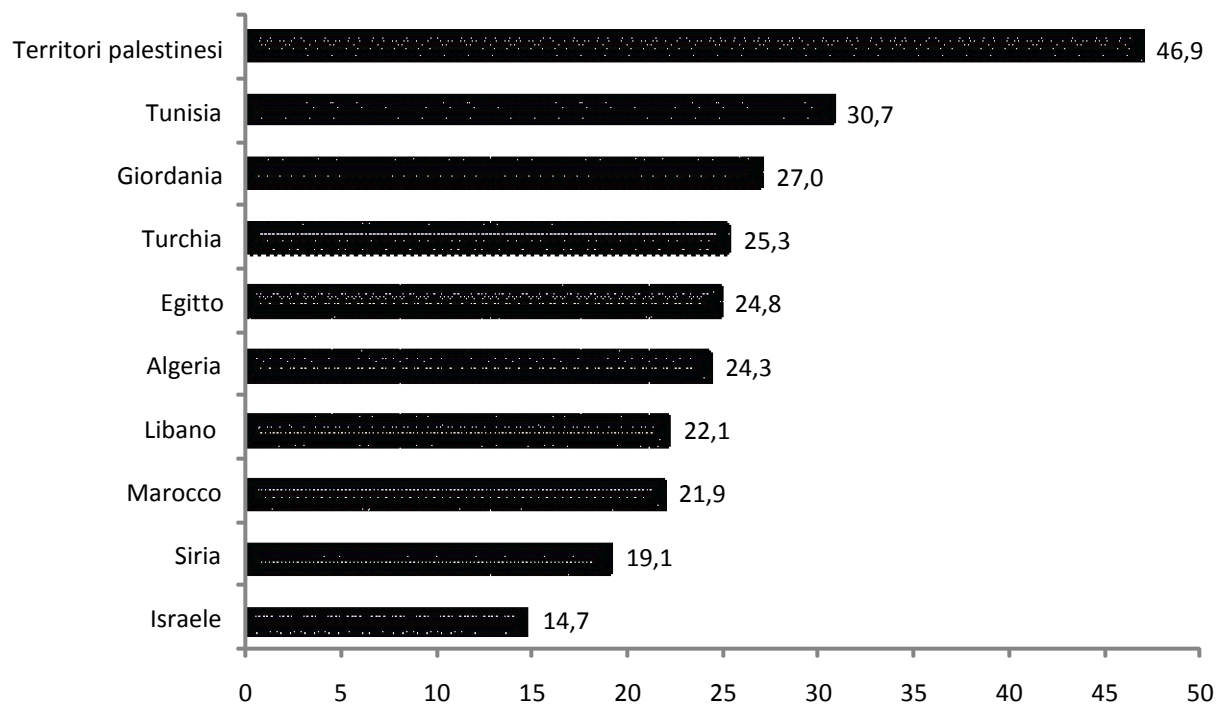
refers to 24 countries of the 28 EU countries. Data pertaining to Great Britain, Denmark and Luxembourg is not available
Source: Eurostat data processed by Censis/IOM

New residence permits issued to Mediterranean citizens per year (Abs. Val)



***THE IMPACT OF THE CRISIS ON THE JOB MARKET
AND YOUTH VULNERABILITY***

Youth unemployment rate (15-24) in South Mediterranean countries (*) (val. %)



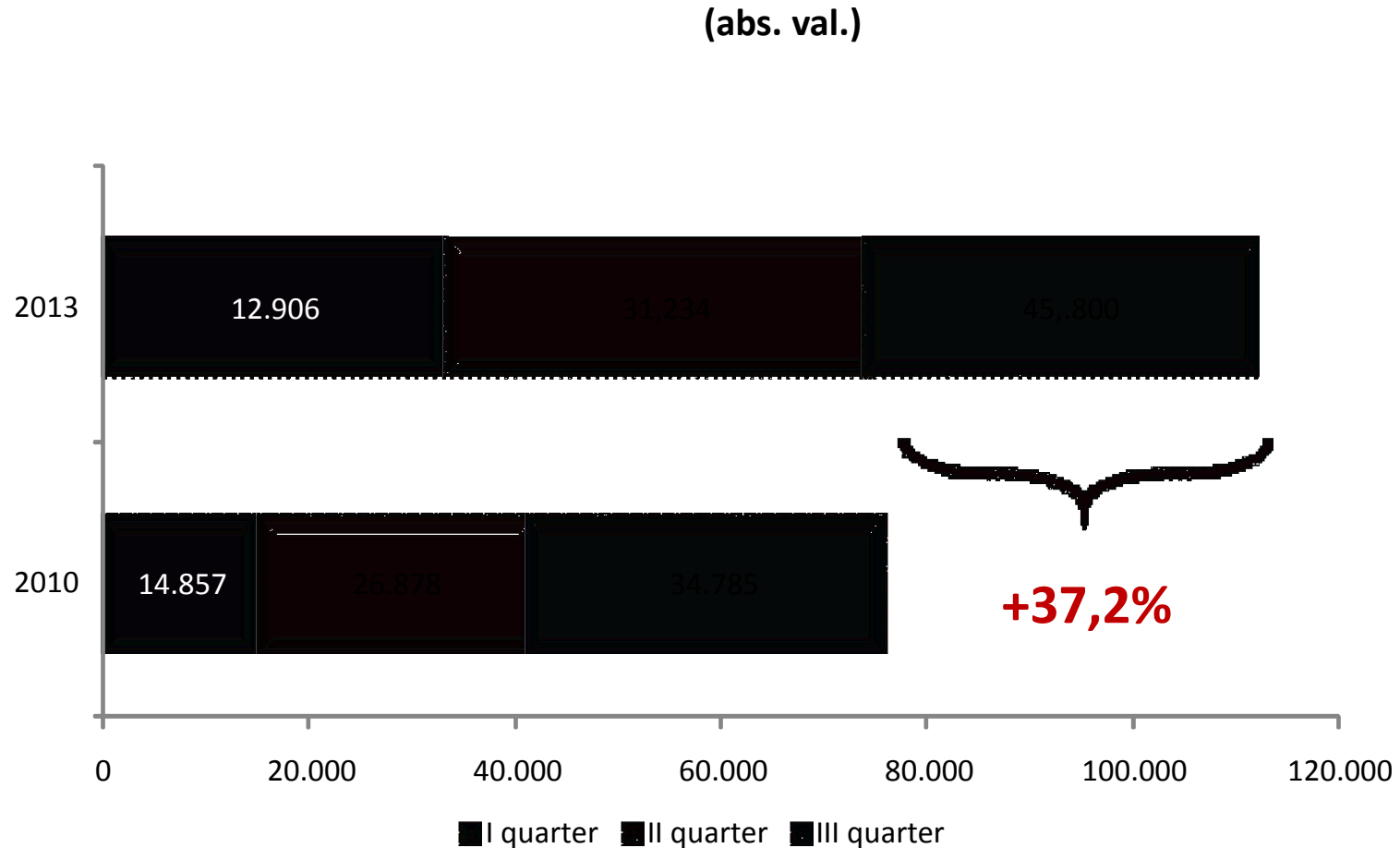
(*) Data refer to: 2009 for Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Turkey and Palestine; 2007 for Lebanon, Egypt and Syria; 2006 for Algeria; 2005 for Tunisia.

Source: Censis/IOM on World Bank data

BEYOND AUTHORISED FLOWS

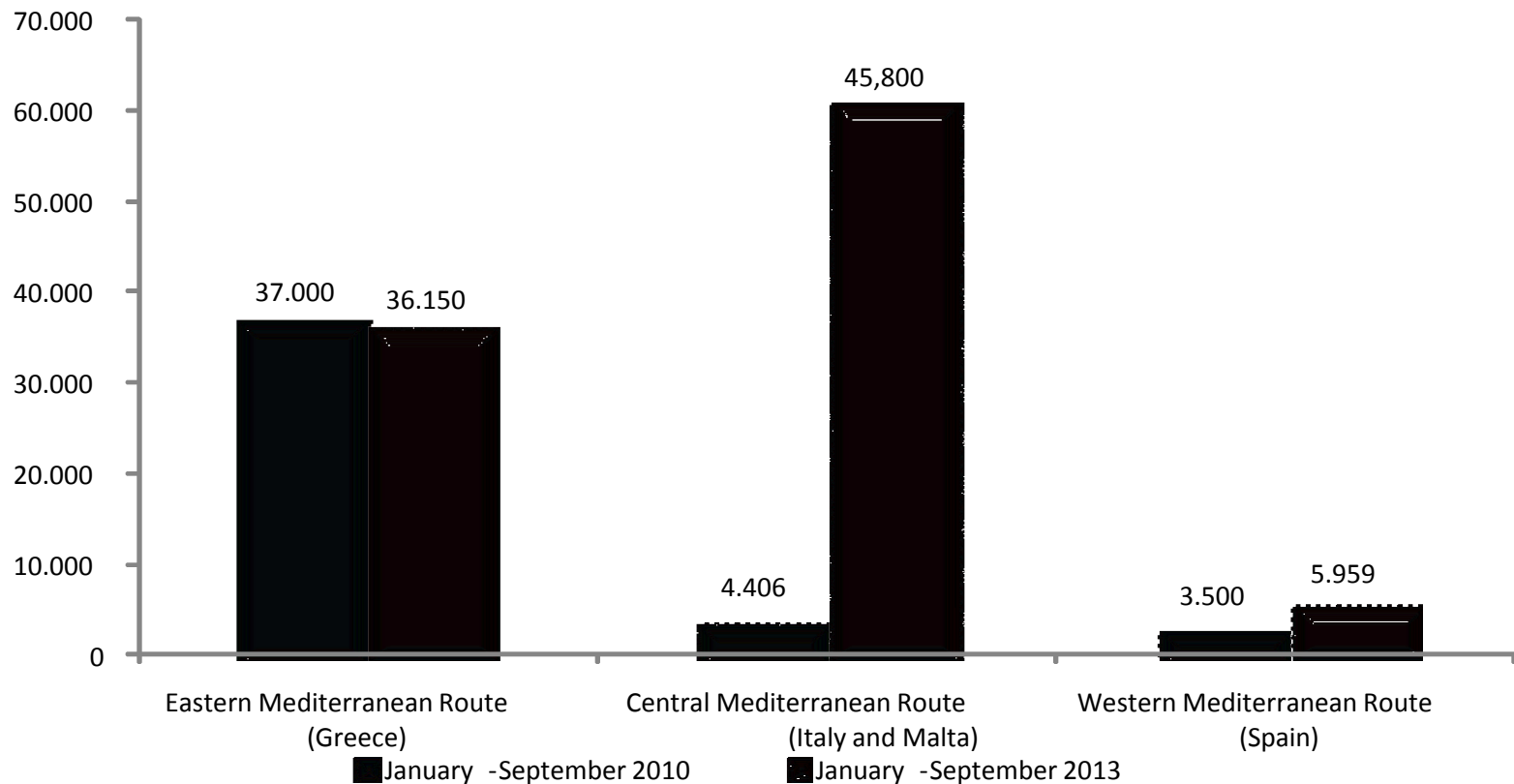
Irregular migration and the
consequences of the Arab Spring,
conflicts and social and political
instability on illegal routes crossing in
the Mediterranean

Detections of irregular border-crossing of migrants at external EU borders in the first three quarters of the year, 2010-2013



Irreg. migratory routes in the Mediterranean: comparison of the number of irreg. border-crossing of migrants intercepted 2010-2013

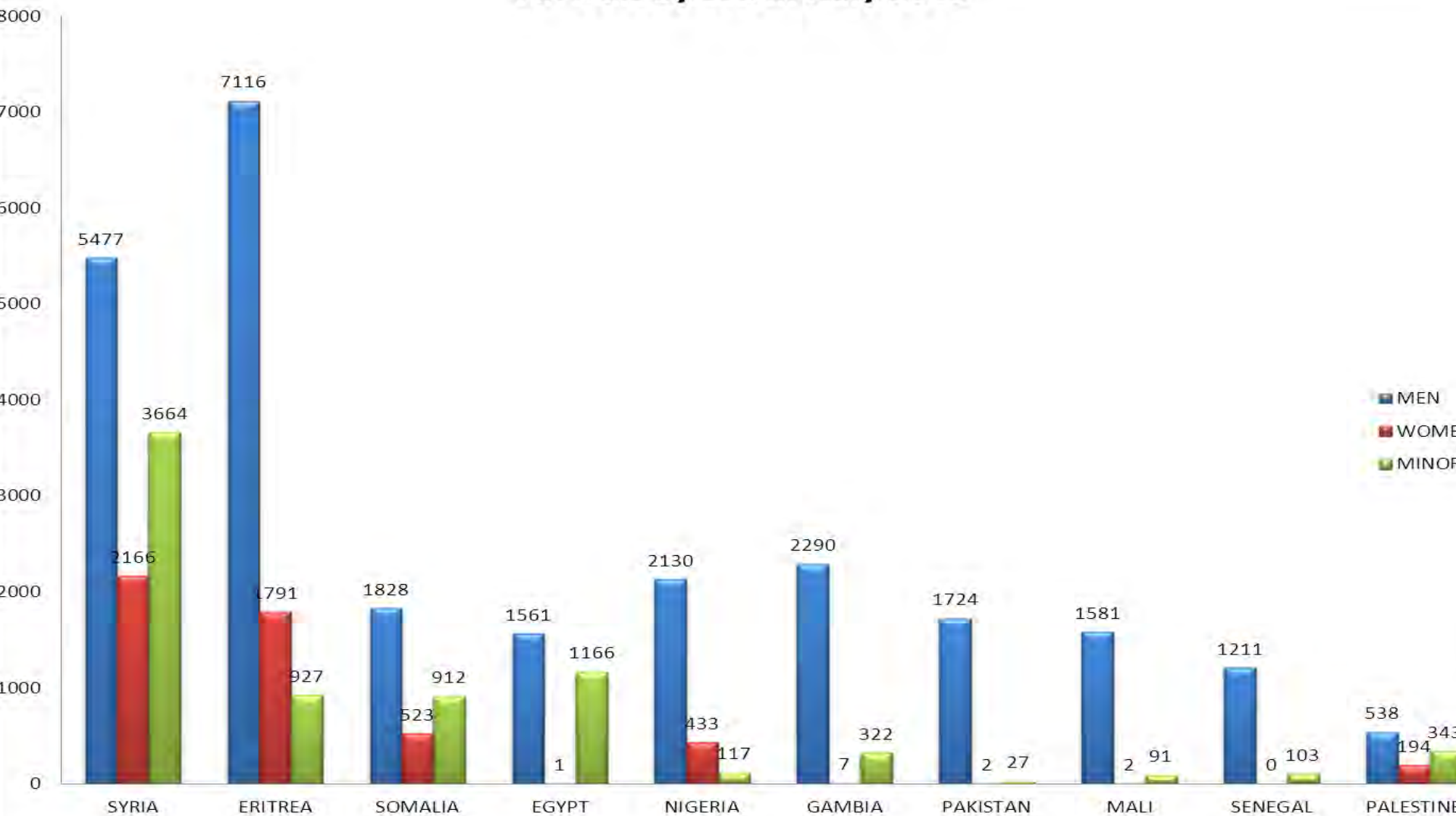
(Abs.val.)



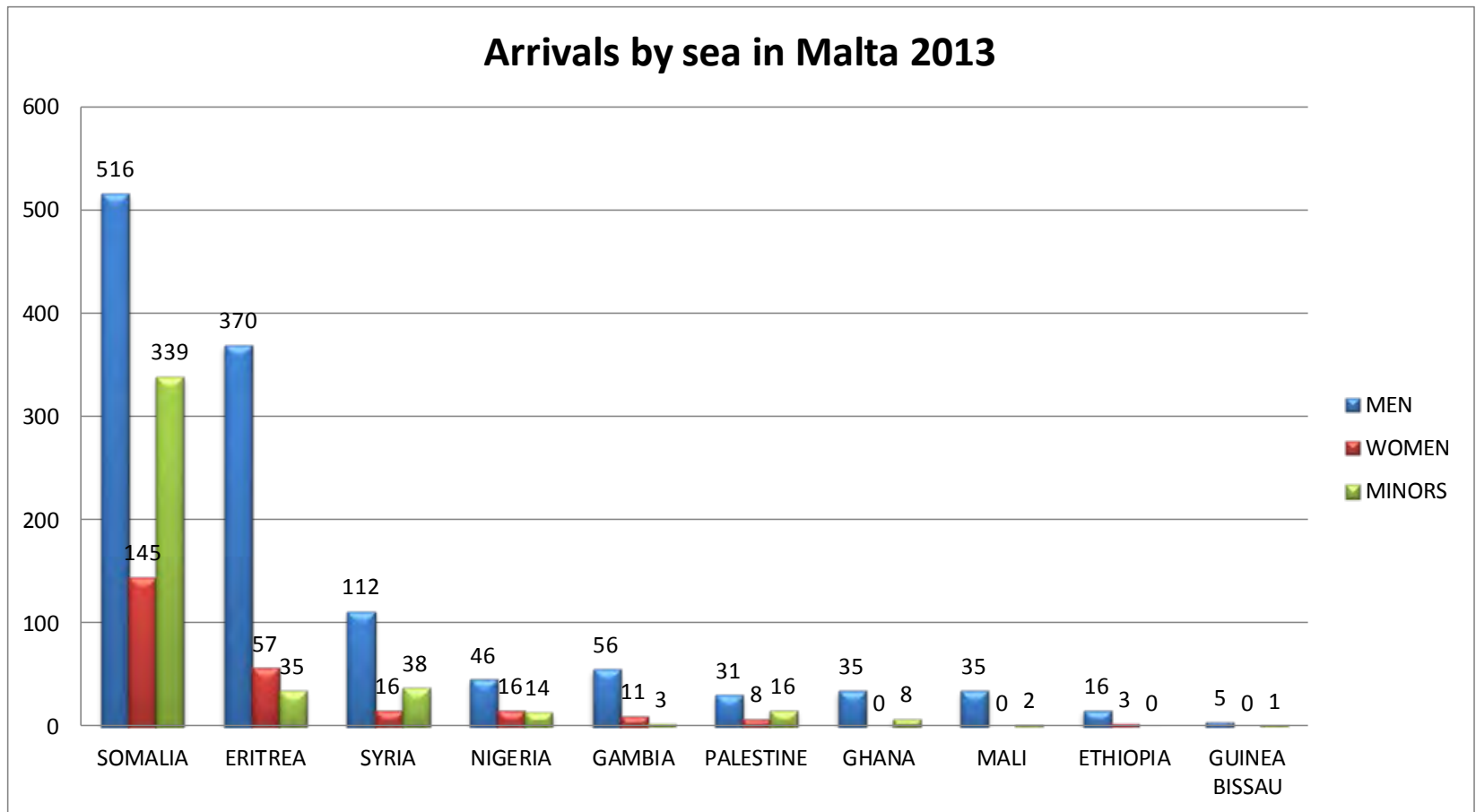


Central Mediterranean Borders - Italy

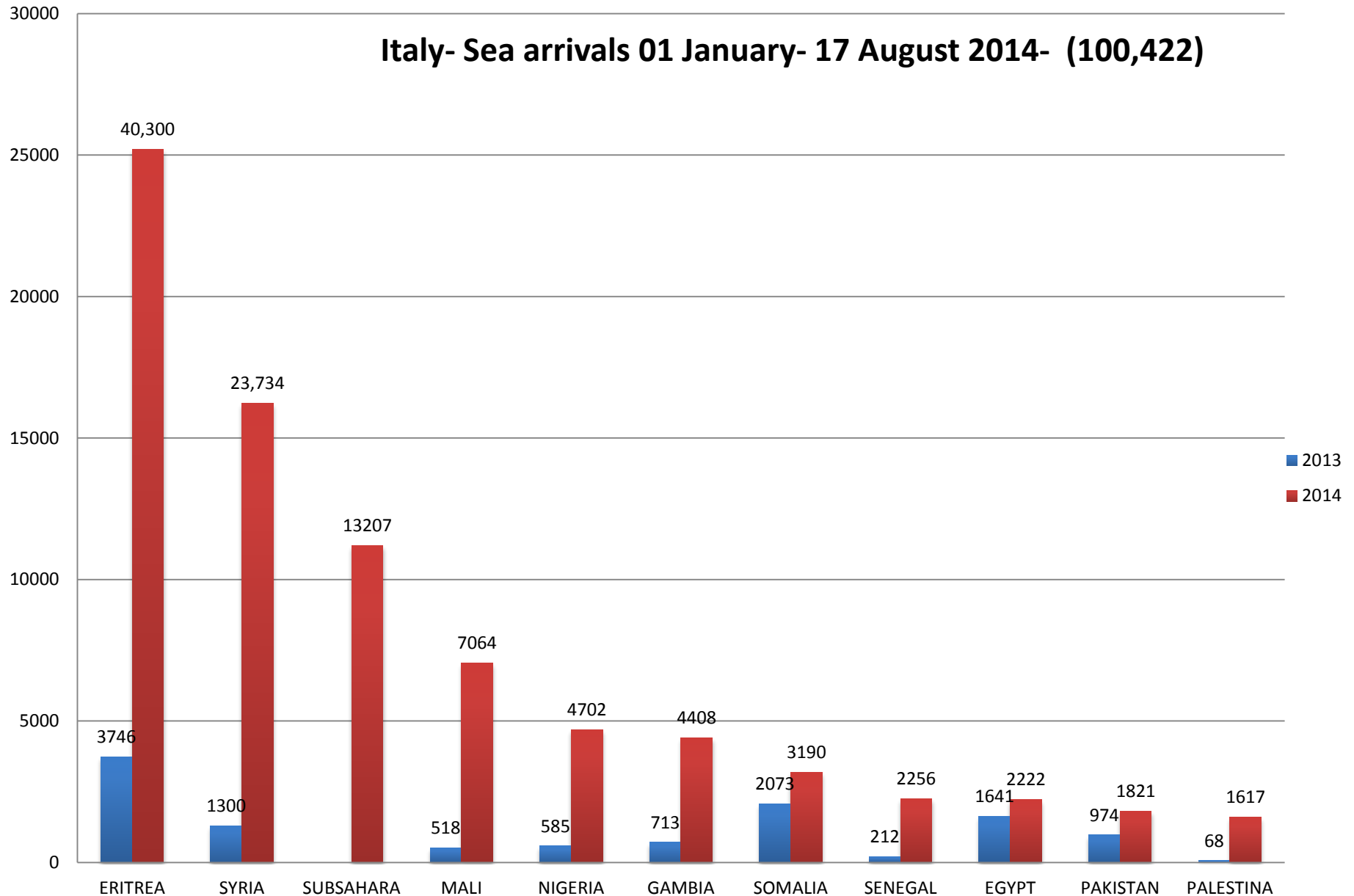
Arrivals by sea in Italy 2013



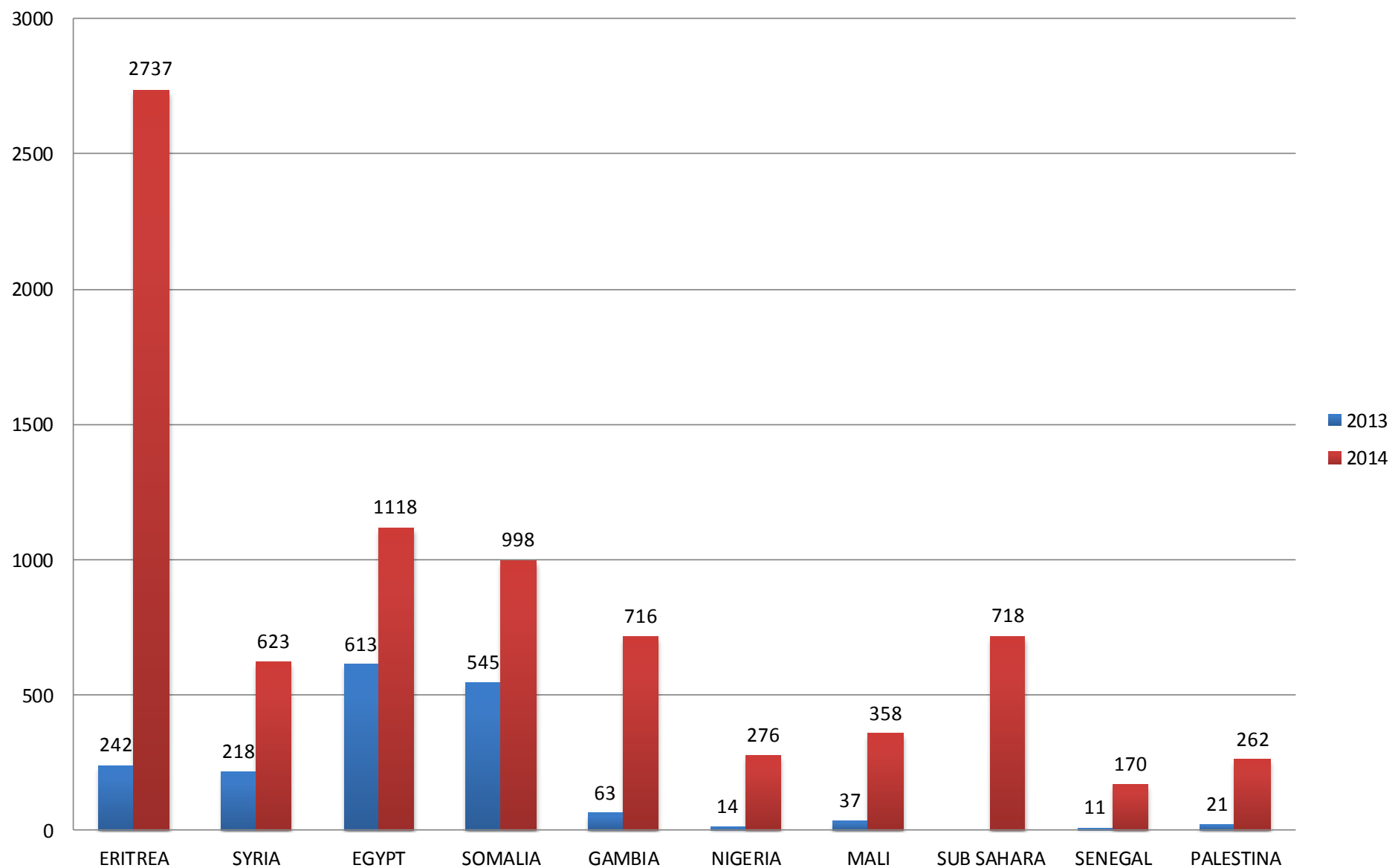
Central Mediterranean Borders -Malta



Central Mediterranean Borders-Italy



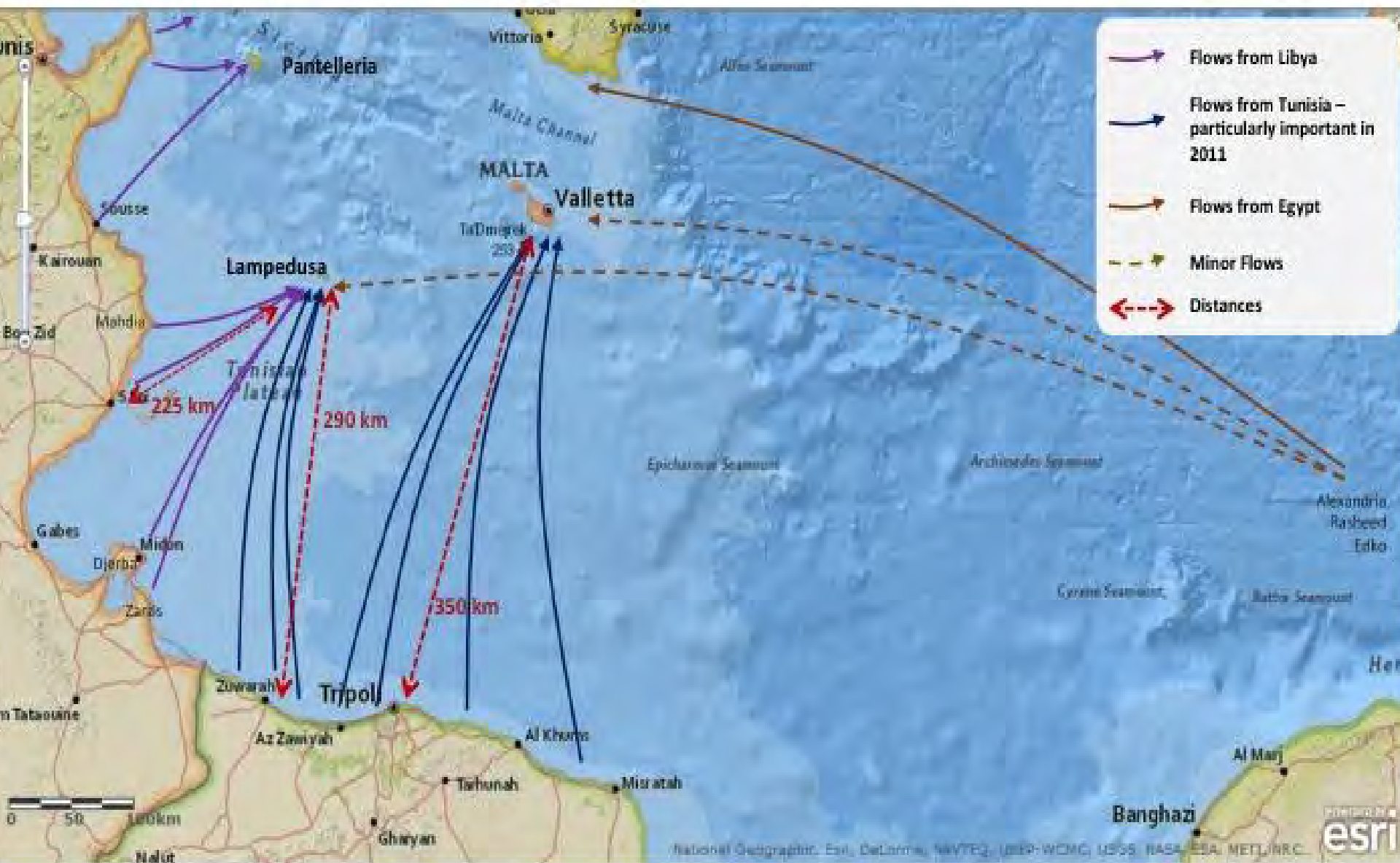
Italy- Arrivals by sea as of 17 Augus 2014- AUM (8,591) total minors 13,956)





Libya at the Crossroad of the Central Mediterranean Route

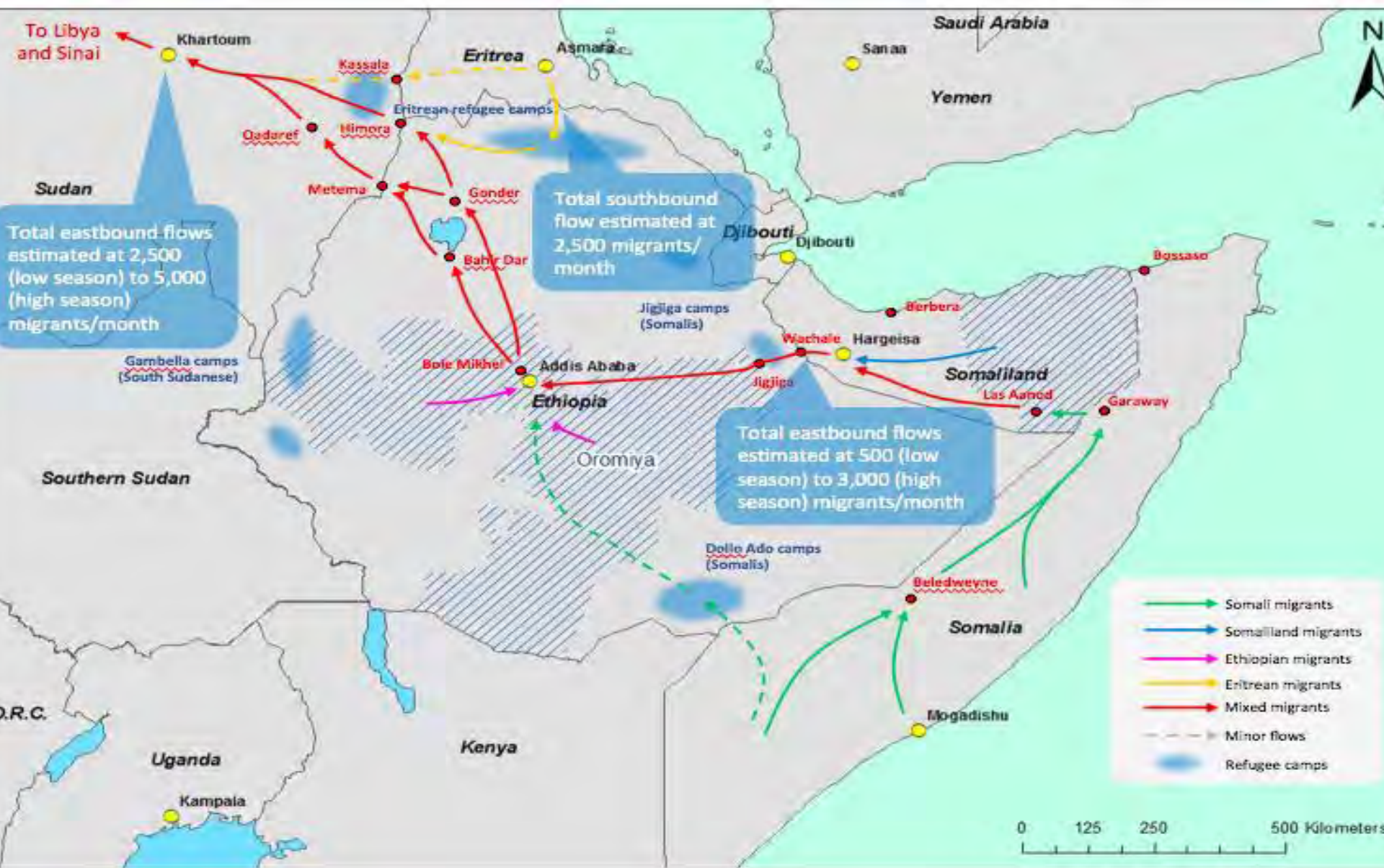
Main Routes to Libya





Libya at the Crossroad of the Central Mediterranean Route

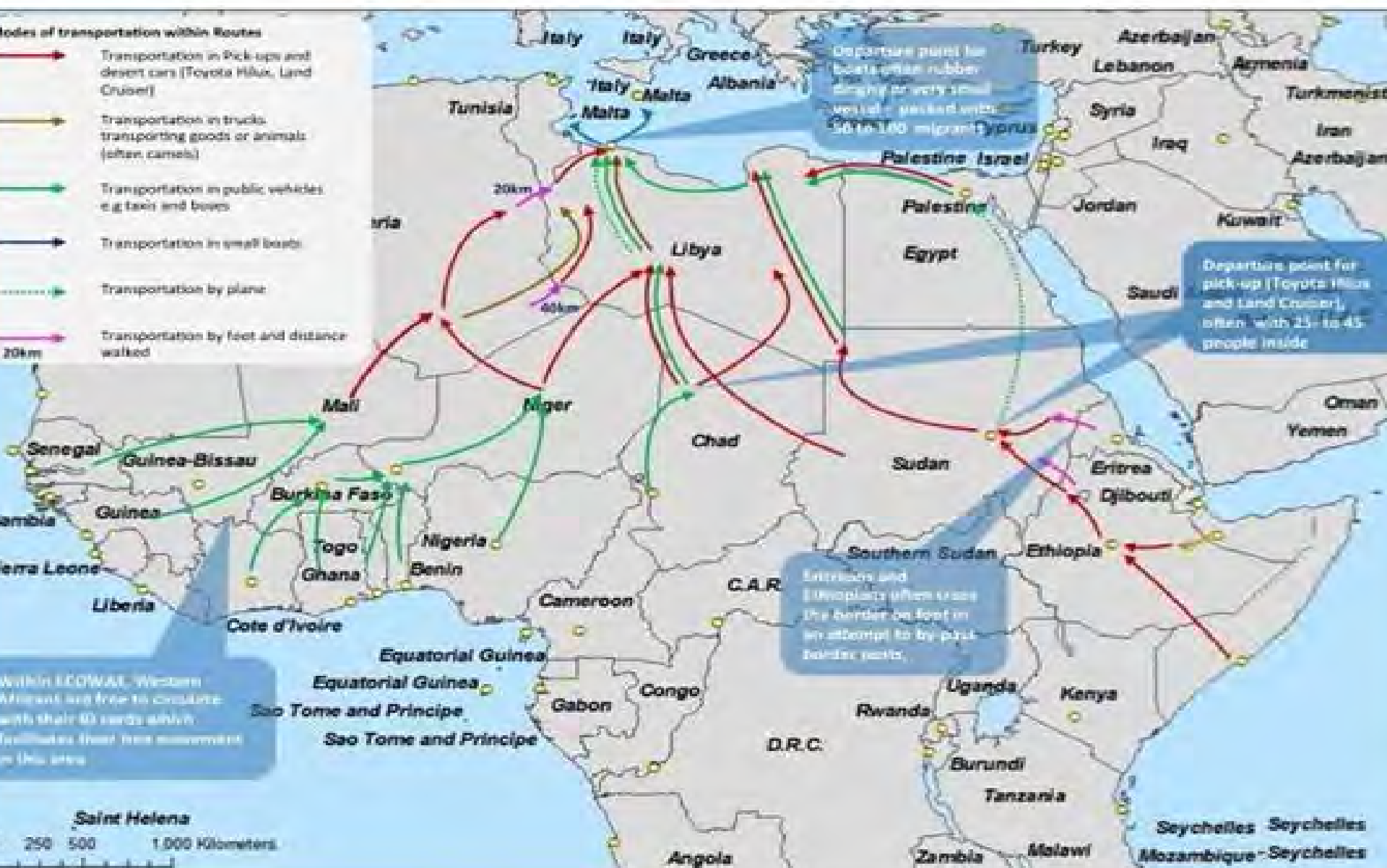
Main Routes to Libya





Libya at the Crossroad of the Central Mediterranean Route

Main Routes to Libya



The Smuggling

- Smugglers work with a number of intermediaries
- There are two main information sources about smugglers: specific locations on the migration route or through smugglers who advertise in migrant communities.
- Smugglers are usually native to the host country, to transit countries, and sometimes to the countries of origin. They are usually ex military, former tourist guides, or former migrants.
- Some tribal groups were found to be active in the smuggling business because of their knowledge of the desert and their ability to move over borders (e.g. Tebu, Tuareg, and Zway in Libya and the Rashaida in Eritrea and Sudan).
- Migrants normally work in transit countries to make the money to pay smugglers for the next stage of their journey but in some cases, migrants end up working for the smuggler for a period of time when they arrive in their destination to repay them.

The Way Forward

- Address priority community stabilization and reintegration needs (exacerbated by the sudden increase in transitory and returned populations)
- Although timely intervention has prevented humanitarian crises at border areas, the massive return of migrants to their country of origin is not without consequence (Niger)
- Country of the Sahel and Horn of Africa are on the IOM early warning watch list due to their exposure to food insecurity and the potential instability brought by massive return

The Way Forward

- Support economic and social development, particularly the creation of jobs and concrete prospects for the young people in the country in the countries of origin.
- EU foreign policy engagement with the region should focus not only on stability but also on sustainability in terms of economic and social development.
- It is vital to develop a better and more comprehensive approach to migration and asylum, which needs to include:
 - 1) human rights conditionality when engaging in cooperation with third countries on migration;
 - 2) guaranteeing access to asylum and full respect for the principle of non-refoulement;
 - 3) a renewed and in-depth discussion on the creation of legal channels of migration to the EU and
 - 4) addressing the root causes of migration by ensuring support to democratic transition and economic developments
 - 5) establishing Migrants Processing Centers along the migration routes in North Africa, Sahel and Sub-Saharan.
 - 6) Solidarity for managing new arrivals (financially or physically)

Thank you

