

A photograph of a makeshift settlement, likely a migrant camp. In the foreground, several people are sitting on mats on the ground under the shade of trees. One person is wearing a face mask. In the background, there are simple, rectangular buildings with corrugated metal roofs. Laundry is hanging on lines between the trees. The overall scene suggests a temporary and basic living environment.

MIXED MIGRATION BY LAND AND BY SEA TO EUROPE

Recovery after a transient pandemic
impact

Laura Bartolini

IOM Regional Office for South-Eastern Europe, Eastern
Europe and Central Asia (SEEECA) in Vienna

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Outline

1. A premise and 3 main questions addressed
2. Methodology
 - Definition of the scope
 - Type of data available, and not available
 - Geographical and time coverage
3. Description of main findings and current trends (detour) transits through the Western Balkan region
4. Conclusions and data availability

Note: All figures for Jan-Sep 2022 are updated with information available as of 25 October 2022, subject to consolidation



1

A premise and 3 main questions
addressed in the working paper

A premise

Mixed migration flows by land and by sea to Europe have registered a yearly record low in 2020, in parallel with COVID-19 pandemic restrictions to movements

and 3 main questions addressed in the working paper

1. What are the main yearly and quarterly trends of mixed migration to Europe since 2016?
2. Do trends in arrivals to Europe and returns to departure coasts coincide?
3. What are the most recent observed trends, as new political, social and economic developments unfold in main traditional countries of origin and transit in 2021 and in 2022 so far? Can we observe any lasting COVID-19 pandemic effect?

2

Definitions and Methodology

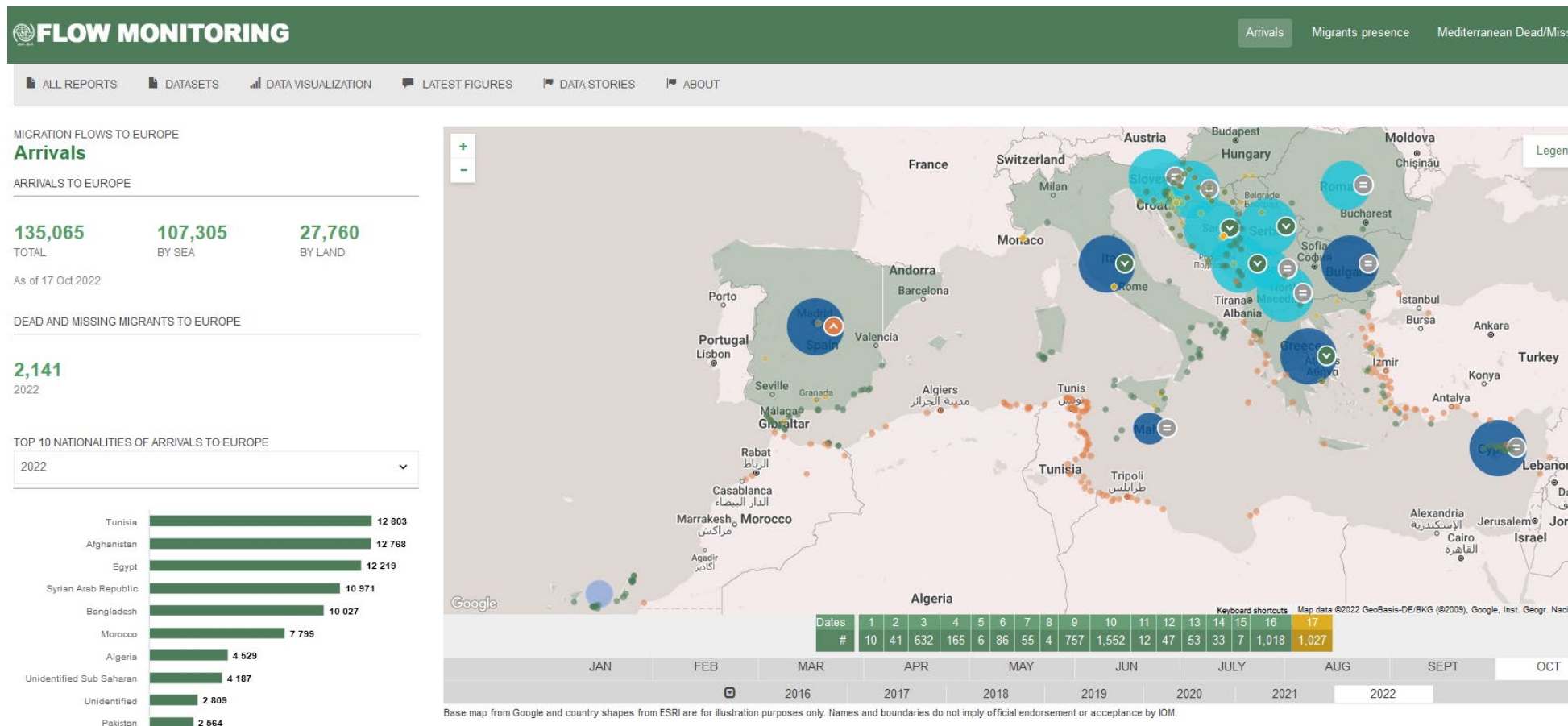
Methodology

Definition of the scope

1. **Time coverage:** 2016-2022 (2022 are not final and subject to consolidation)
2. **Data Sources:** data collated and consolidated by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Europe team from national authorities, IOM field presence and media coverage in main disembarkation and arrivals countries along the Mediterranean and Western African Atlantic routes to Europe + IOM's Missing Migrants Project
3. **Geographical coverage:**
 1. CMR: Italy and Malta
 2. EMR: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece
 3. WMR: Spain (mainland + Balearic Islands + Ceuta and Melilla)
 4. WAAR: Spain (Canary Islands)

Methodology

Type of data series / Arrivals



Methodology

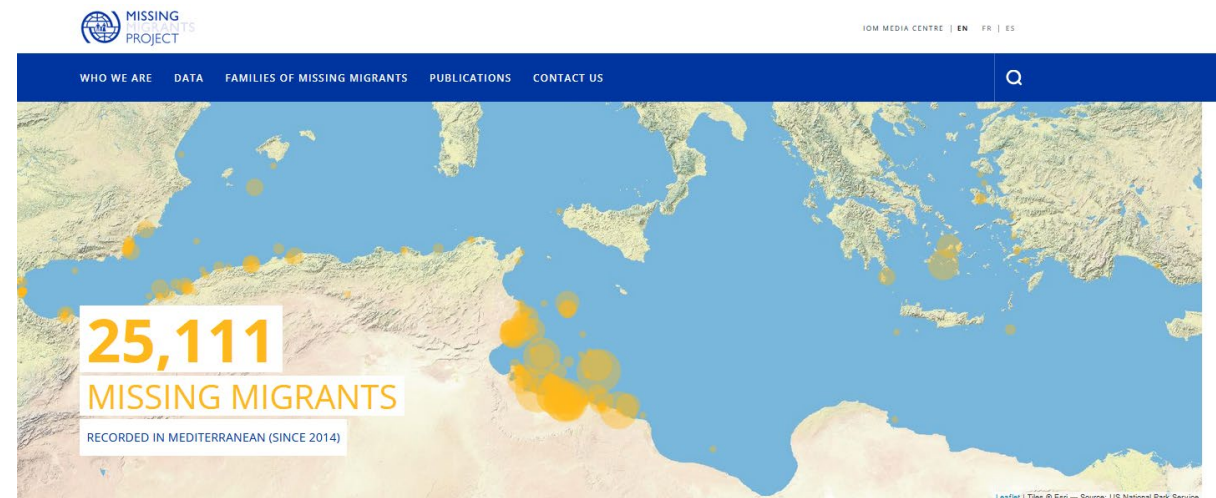
Type of data series / Returns

- The number of persons intercepted or rescued and returned to the country they have departed from by national authorities, merchant vessels and others.
- No official data is provided consistently over time by national authorities of main countries of boats' departures.
- IOM collates information on returns of migrants to Algeria, Libya, Tunisia, and Türkiye since 2016, from some national authorities, IOM field presence and media and humanitarian coverage.
- Since 2022, IOM Lebanon also started compiling information on returns/rescues.
- No data is available of operations conducted by the Moroccan authorities.

Methodology

Type of data series / **Dead and missing**

- The estimated number of migrants and refugees losing their lives during their migration journeys.
- All existing counts of migrant fatalities have gaps: most happen in areas that are physically remote or outside well monitored routes. The remains of deceased migrants are often not found, and deaths and disappearances may not be reported in a timely manner.
- Few official sources collect in a centralized and structured way data on the number of persons died during irregular movements in their territory, and make them public (Robins 2019).
- Since 2014, IOM's Missing Migrants Project (MMP) records incidents in which migrants, including refugees and asylum-seekers, have died at state borders or in the process of migrating to an international destination
<https://missingmigrants.iom.int/region/mediterranean>





3

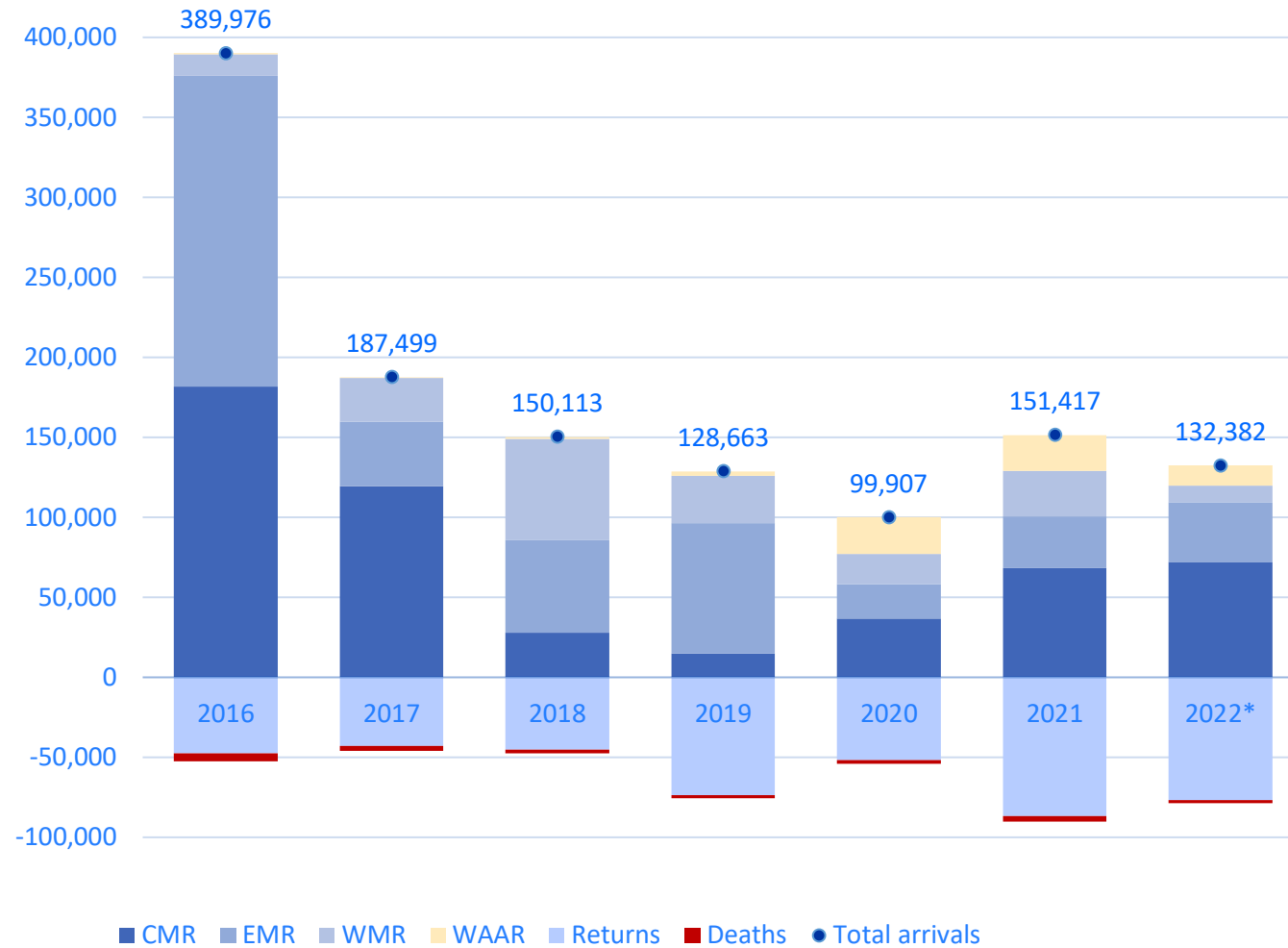
Description of main findings and current trends

Arrivals to Europe, returns to North Africa, Türkiye and Lebanon, deaths at sea, 2016-2022* - by route

2022 data cover Jan-Sep period

Overall, between Jan and Sep 2022, 132,382 thousand migrants and refugees registered at arrival to Europe:

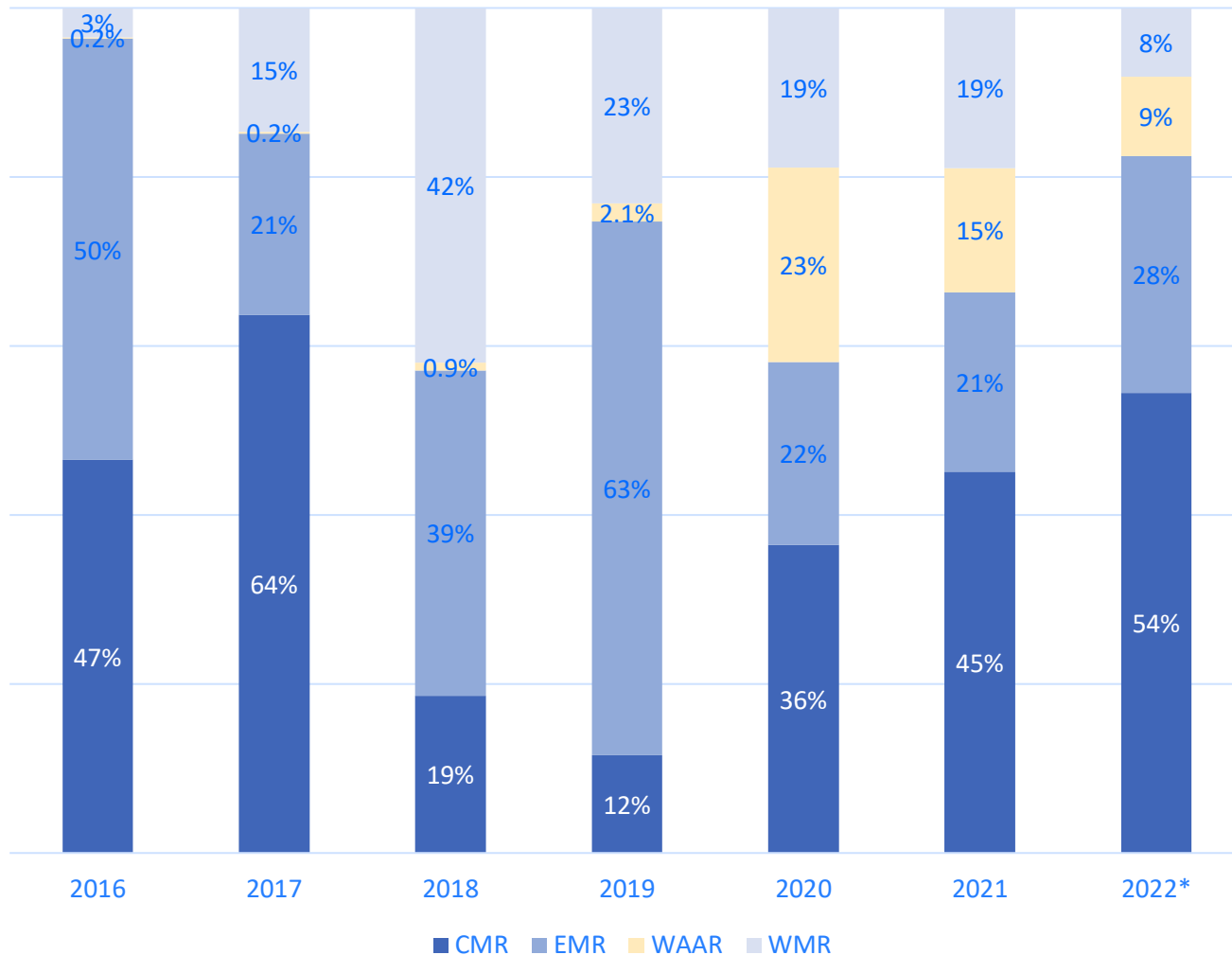
- EMR - Cyprus, Greece, Bulgaria: 37,091 (28%)
- CMR - Italy, Malta: 72,087 (54%)
- WMR and WAAR – Spain: 23,197 (18%)
- Main nationalities: Tunisia, Afghanistan, Egypt, Syrian Arab Republic, Bangladesh, Morocco (differences by routes)



NB. 2022 data are not final, subject to consolidation

Arrivals to Europe – shares by route – 2016-2022*

2022 data cover Jan-Sep period



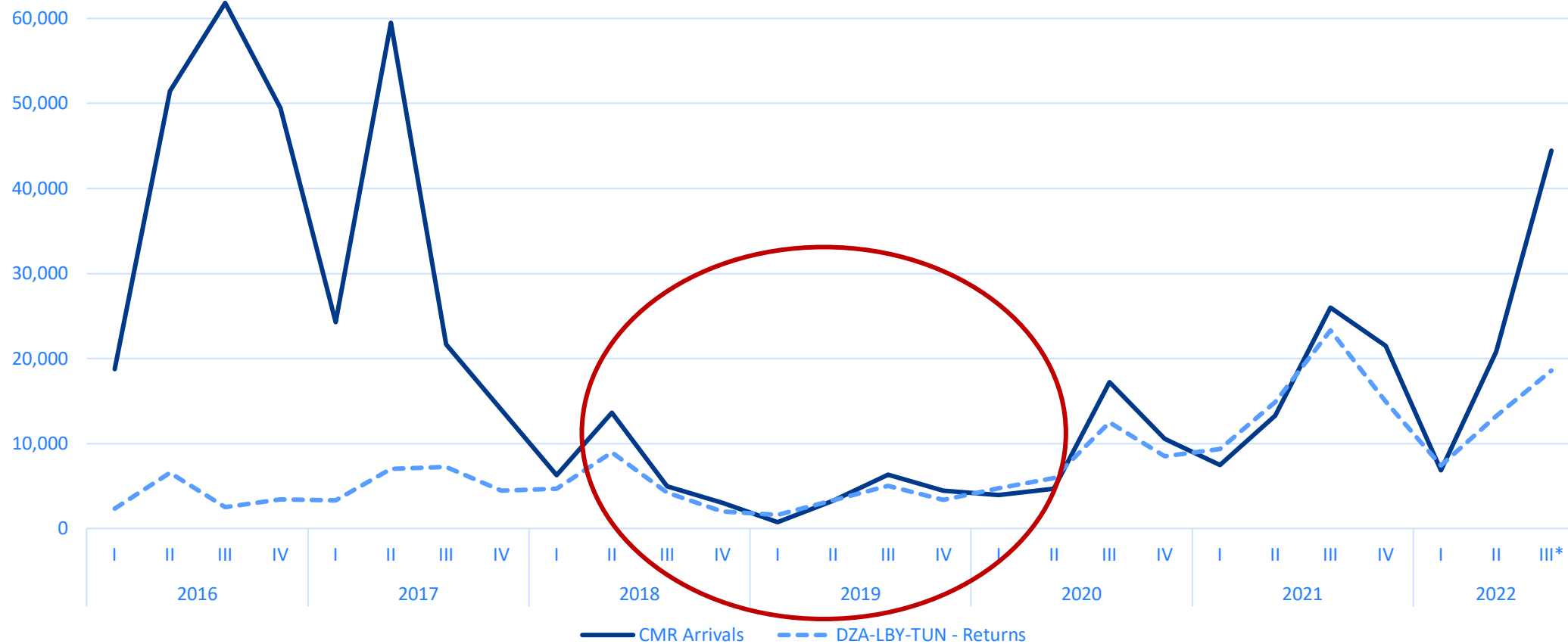
Diverging trends by route:

- CMR progressively re-gaining prominence from 2020 onwards
- WAAR more prominent since 2020
- EMR was more important before than after 2020
- Observed data in terms of nationalities, reasons and intentions (DTM survey data) do now support evidence for complete route shifting.

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Unpacking by routes

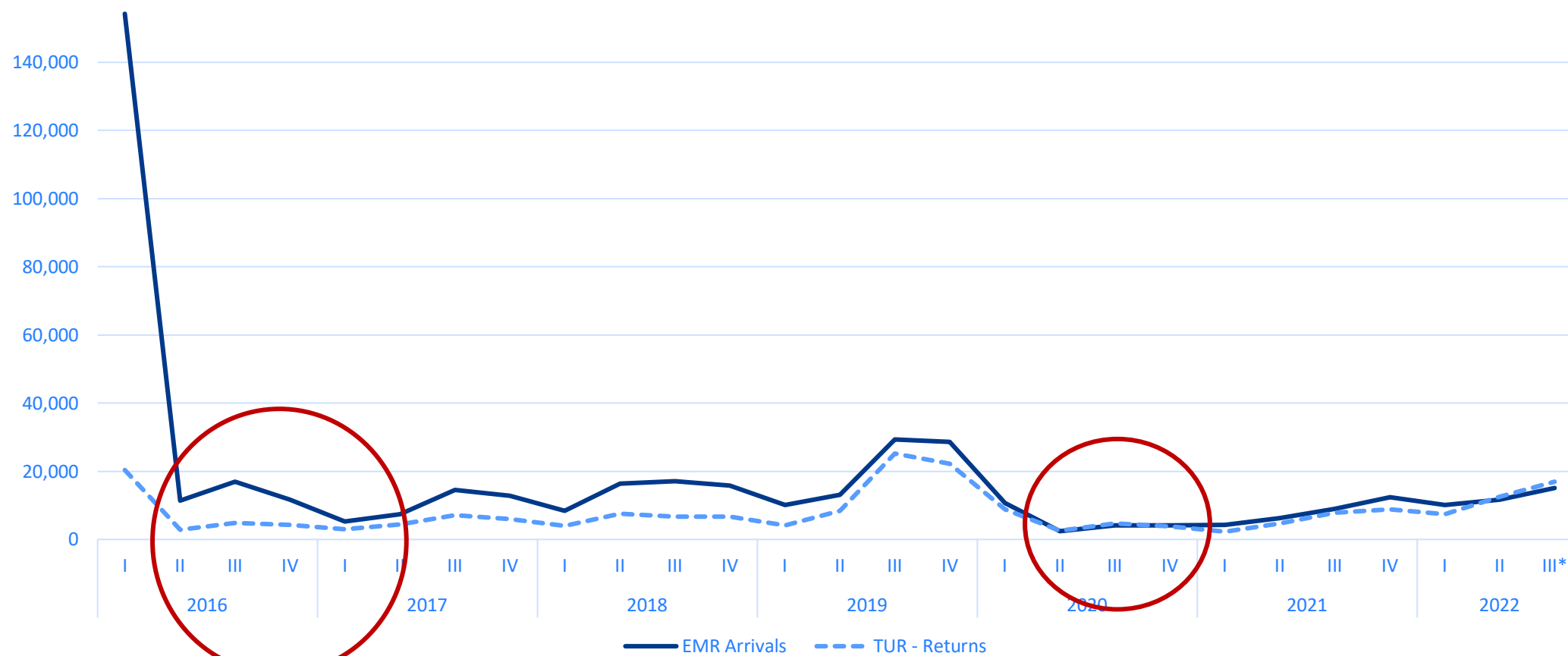
Central Mediterranean route – arrivals and returns



NB. 2022 data are not final, subject to consolidation

Unpacking by routes

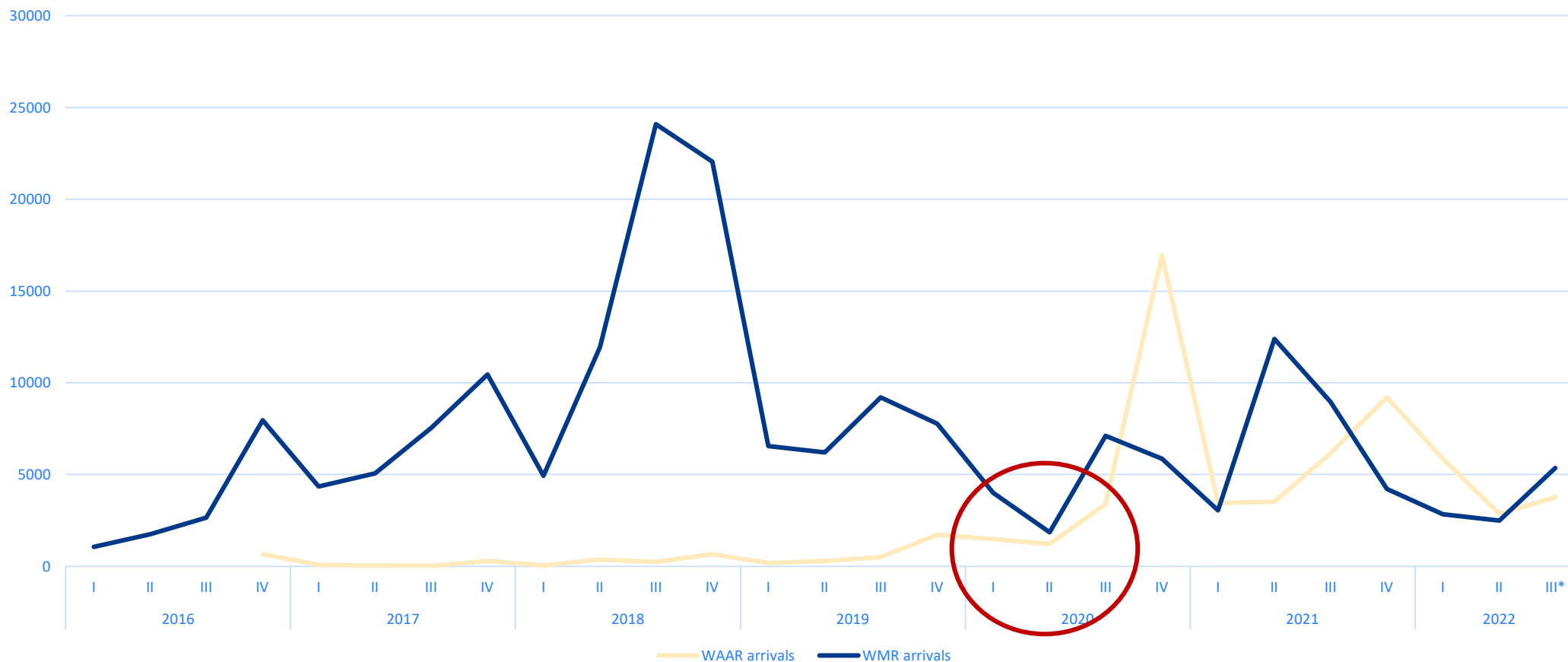
Eastern Mediterranean route – arrivals and returns



NB. 2022 data are not final, subject to consolidation

Unpacking by routes

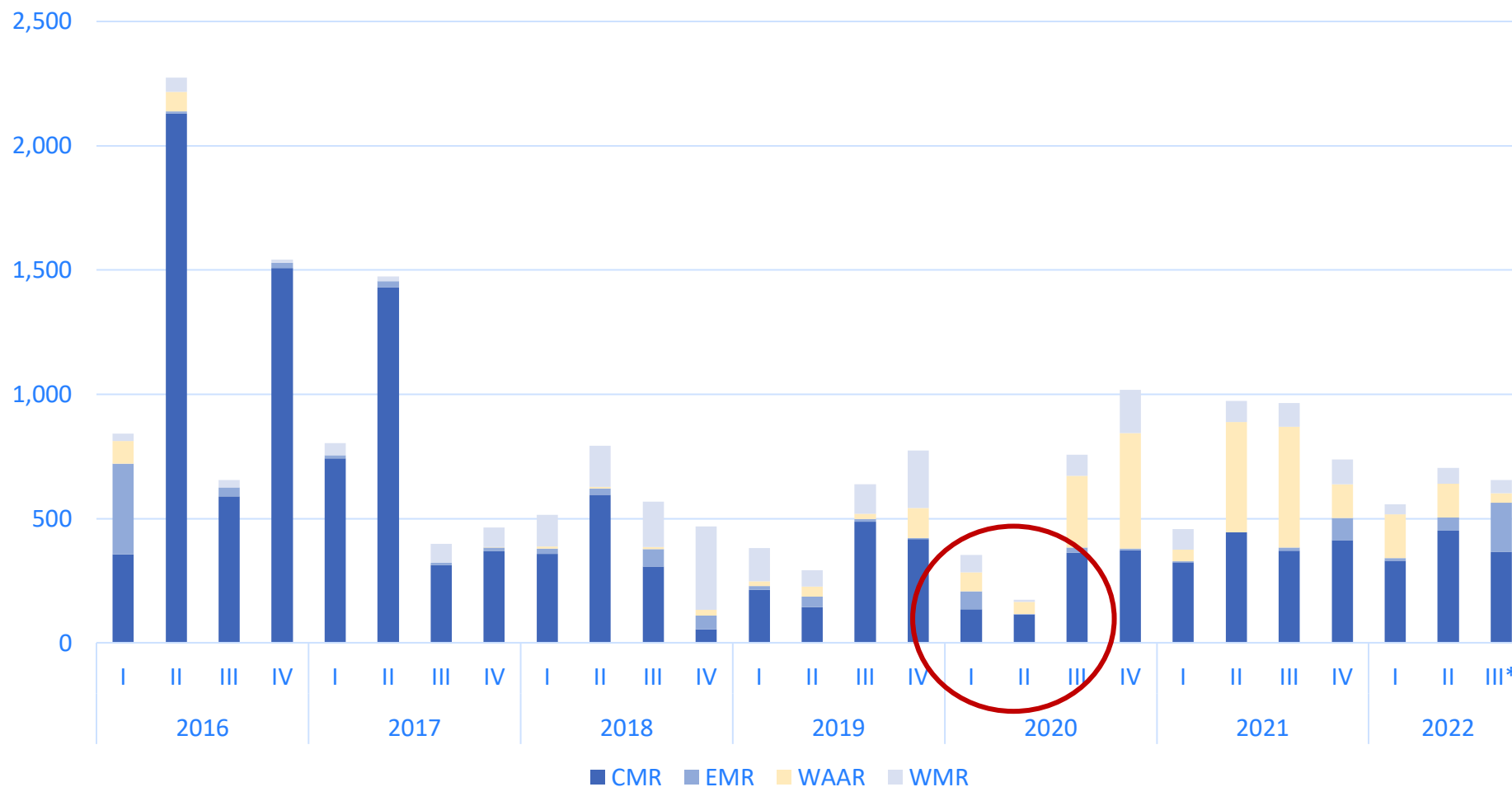
Western Mediterranean route and Western African Atlantic route - arrivals



NB. 2022 data are not final, subject to consolidation

Unpacking by routes

Dead and missing migrants

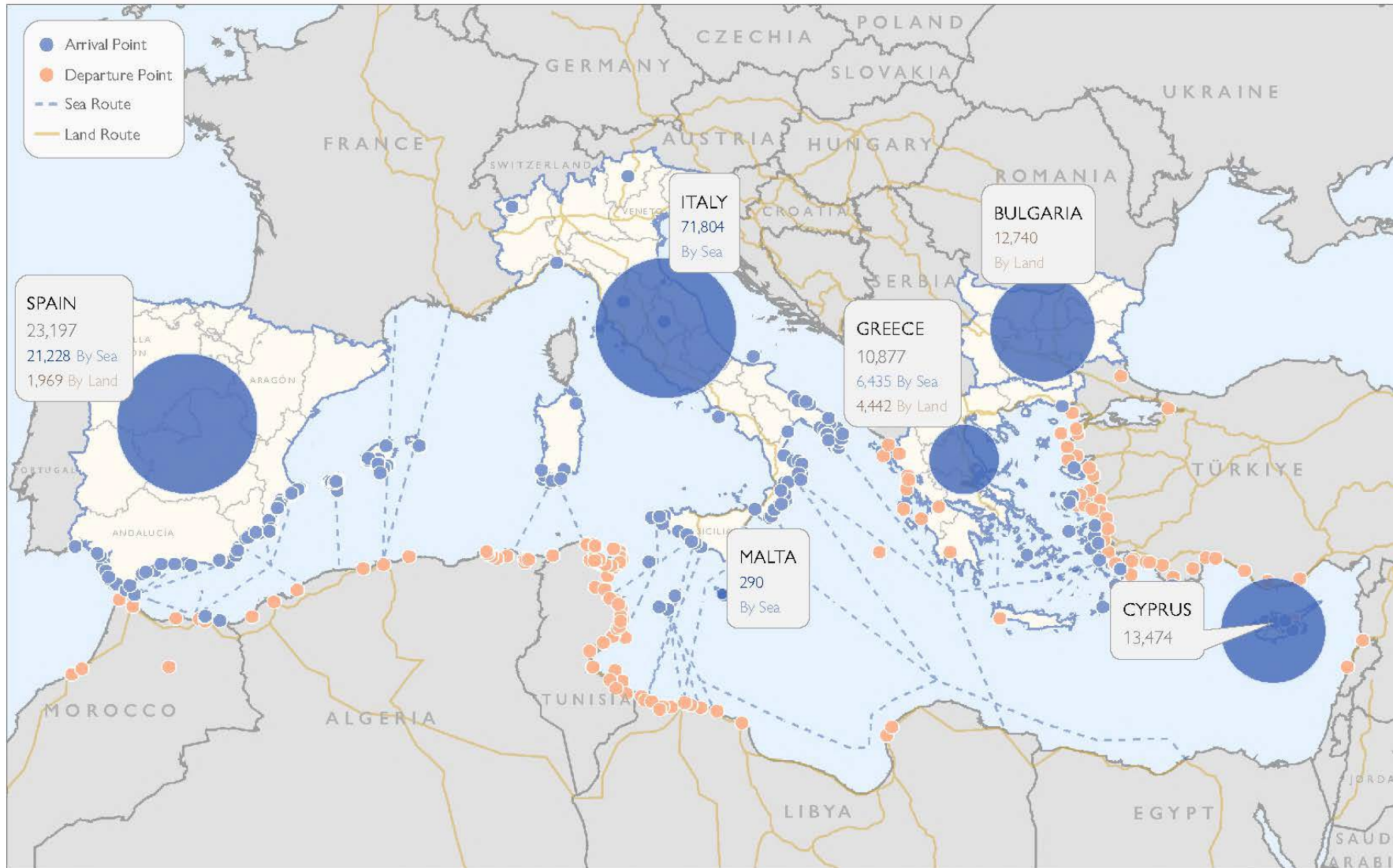


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ARRIVALS TO EUROPE

01 January - 30 September 2022

132,382 TOTAL **101,793** By Sea **30,589** By Land



This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration

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Source Data : IOM, National Authorities

0 145 290 580
Kilometers

NB. Data are not final, subject to consolidation (likely to increase especially for Greece)

Last updates and trends



CMR

Italy top destination

More than half of departures are from Libya (52%), the rest from Türkiye, Tunisia, Algeria, Greece, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic

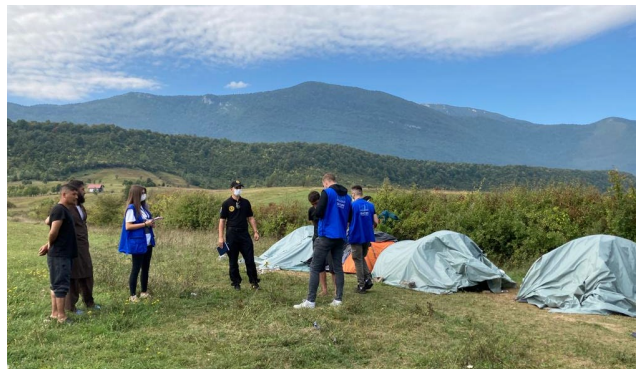
Egypt, Tunisia, Bangladesh, Afghanistan and Syrian Arab Republic are the top nationalities.

Returned/rescued to North Africa

- Almost 17 thousand returned to **Libya**
- >20 thousand were prevented from departure or rescued by the **Tunisian** Coast Guard
- Almost 2 thousand were prevented from departure or rescued by the **Algerian** authorities

Fatalities at sea

- At least **1,150** migrants died



EMR

Cyprus top destination

Cyprus represents 36% of all EMR this year (13,474).

Arrivals to Greece were 10,877 (29%)

Arrivals to Bulgaria were 12,740 (34%)

Afghanistan, Syrian Arab Republic and Egypt are top nationalities registered by Greek and Bulgarian authorities. Syrian Arab Republic, Nigeria and DR Congo in Cyprus

Returned/rescued

- >37 thousand returned by Türkiye, about 600 returns registered in Lebanon

Fatalities at sea

- At least **259** migrants died



WMR and WAAR

Canaries top arrival region

Arrivals by sea to the Canary Islands represent 54% of all arrivals to Spain.

Morocco, Algeria, Guinea, Senegal, Sudan, Mali and other sub-Saharan nationalities are the top registered by Spanish authorities.

Returned/rescued by Morocco

- No information

Fatalities at sea

- At least 156 migrants have drowned or went missing in the Western Mediterranean in 2022 so far.
- At least 350 have died in the Atlantic on their journey towards the Canary Islands



(detour)

Mixed migration routes in the Western Balkans

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 * References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

TRANSITS/APPREHENSIONS IN THE WESTERN BALKAN REGION

Main nationalities by country in 2022 so far

Western Balkans

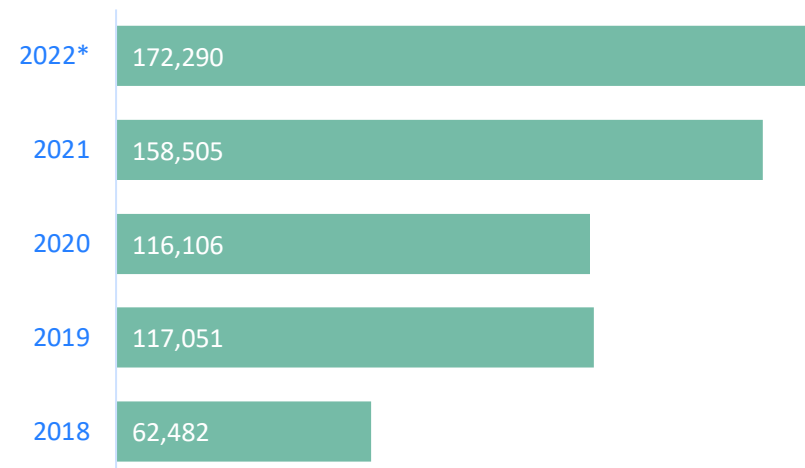
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Others
Albania	Syrian Arab Republic	Bangladesh	Pakistan	Afghanistan	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Afghanistan (32%)	Burundi (13%)	Bangladesh (12%)	Pakistan (11%)	32%
Montenegro	Afghanistan (56%)	Islamic Republic of Iran (16%)	Bangladesh (9%)	Pakistan (9%)	10%
North Macedonia		Pakistan (30%)	India (9%)	Afghanistan (8%)	17%
Serbia	Unknown (67%)	Syrian Arab Republic (14%)	Afghanistan (9%)	Pakistan (5%)	5%
Kosovo*		Morocco (31%)	Afghanistan (8%)	Palestinian Territories (5%)	22%

Other EU countries

Croatia	Afghanistan (19%)	Bangladesh (13%)	Pakistan (12%)	Turkiye (12%)	44%
Slovenia	Afghanistan (18%)	India (13%)	Burundi (11%)	Bangladesh (11%)	47%
Romania	Bangladesh (20%)	India (18%)	Syrian Arab Republic (13%)	Pakistan (12%)	37%
Hungary	NA				

Total apprehensions – 6 WBs, HRV, SVN, ROU

Include double counting of same individuals across multiple borders

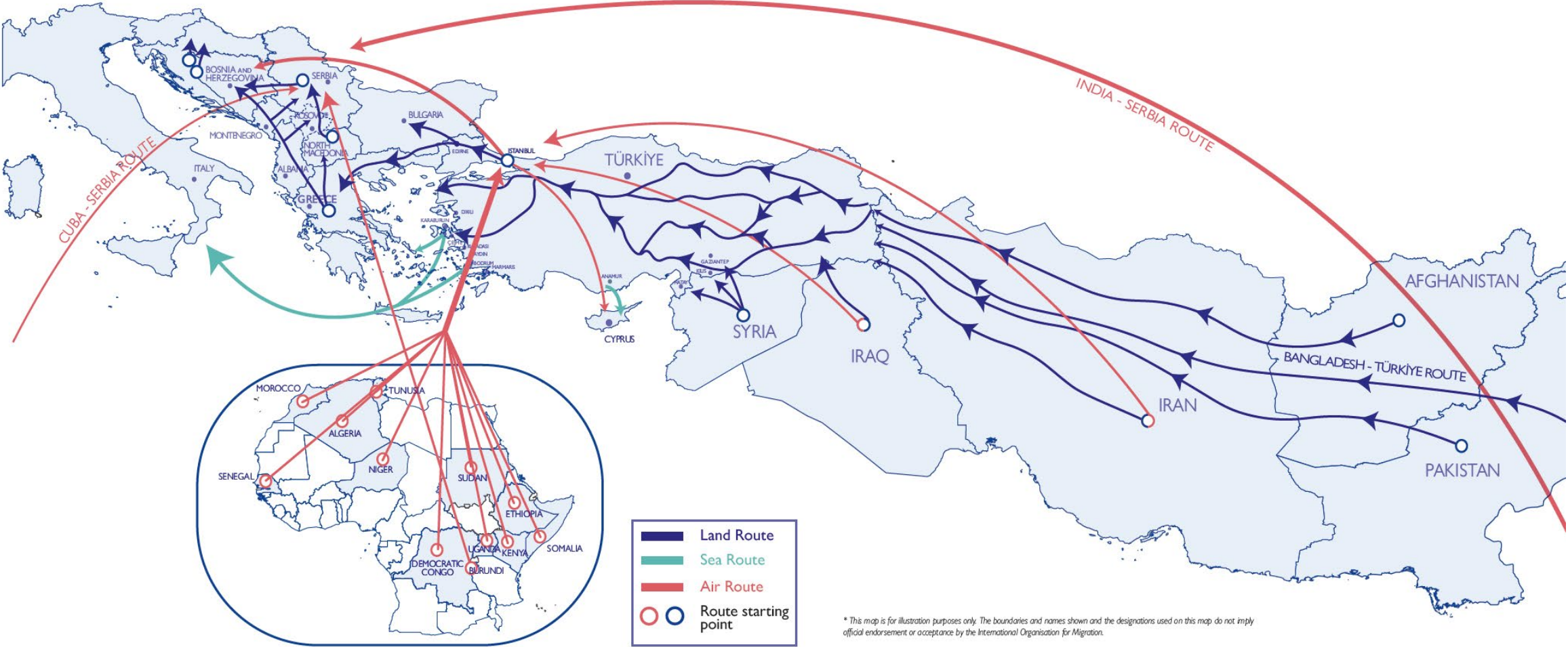


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Albania: for internal use. For 2021 and 2022, data include first registrations and recidivists, hence double counting of same individuals

NB. 2022 data are not final, subject to consolidation

Mixed migration routes – Eastern Mediterranean routes and the Western Balkans



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4

Conclusions and data availability

Conclusions and data availability

Recovery after a transient impact

- 2020 has registered a record low, but the impact of COVID-19 related restrictions has been temporary; After mid-2020, movements have resumed and arrivals returned to pre-pandemic levels, if not higher
- These flows represent a specific, small slice of all international migration to Europe at any given point in time
- Mixed-migration flows by land and by sea to Europe are determined by a complex mix of demographic, socio-economic, political, security and environmental factors **at origin, transit and destination.**
- **Important developments:** the Taliban takeover in Afghanistan in August 2021, the war in Ukraine since February 2022, protracted instability, displacement and recent cholera outbreak in the Syrian Arab Republic, changes in visa policies in some transit countries, major political changes and the economic and food crisis registered in many countries of North Africa and the Middle East, are among the factors at play

Data availability and quality

- Comparability over time and across countries affected by availability, quality, completeness, relevance, timeliness of data
- Efforts and support by IOM and other UN agencies to make aggregations and analysis with a route-based approach (across countries and regions)
- Room for improvement to make administrative data more open (not personal, not sensitive), more accessible and findable (machine readable format, stability of sources), reusable, more complete and disaggregated (age, gender, nationality, origin/departure)



THANK YOU QUESTIONS?

Useful links:

- <https://migration.iom.int/europe>
- https://twitter.com/DTM_IOM
- <https://www.facebook.com/GlobalDTM>
- https://www.instagram.com/dtm_iom/

Reach out:

- DTMMEDITERRANEAN@iom.int
- LBARTOLINI@IOM.INT