

This presentation describes the migration crisis affecting Europe and recommends how to respond

We'll Define the Problem by Asking the Following Questions:

Is the crisis over or evolving?

Where do migrants come from?

How do migrants get to Europe?

Where do migrants go in Europe?

Are there humanitarian issues to consider?



WHAT'S THE **DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A REFUGEE AND AN ASYLUM SEEKER?**



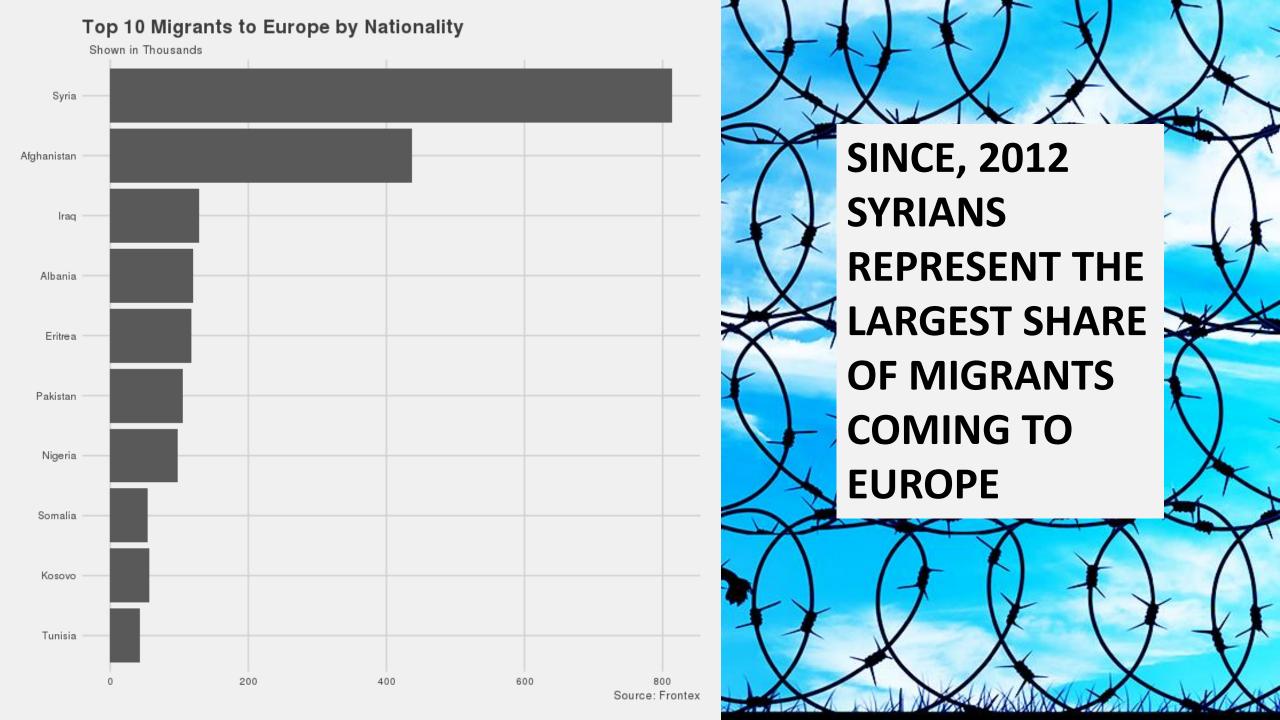
Asylum seeker

- Individual who is seeking international protection
- someone whose claim has not yet been finally decided on by the country in which he or she has submitted it
- Not every asylum seeker will ultimately be recognized as a refugee, but every refugee is initially an asylum seeker.

Refugee

- Refugees are specifically defined and protected in international law
- When people flee their own country and seek sanctuary in another country, they apply for asylum – the right to be recognized as a refugee and receive legal protection and material assistance.





Why are Syrians Coming to Europe?

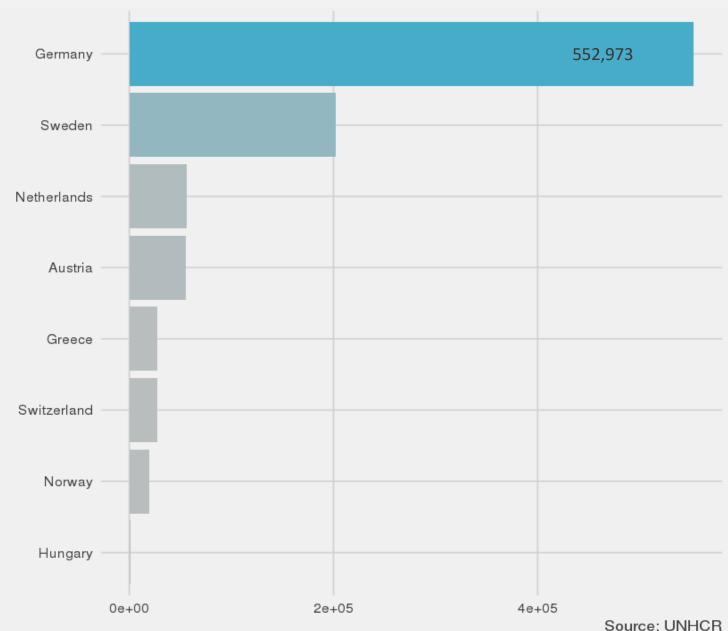








Top European Countries with Syrian Refugees and Asylum Seekers in 2016



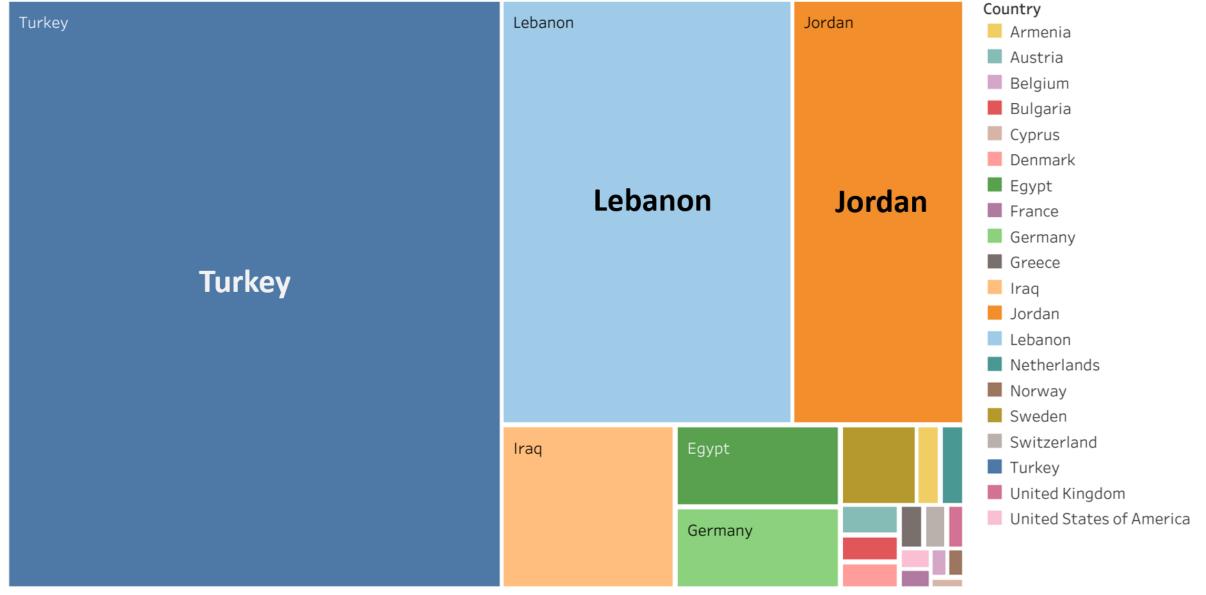
About 900k **Syrian Migrants** have Traveled to **Europe Seeking** Stability, Peace, and Asylum



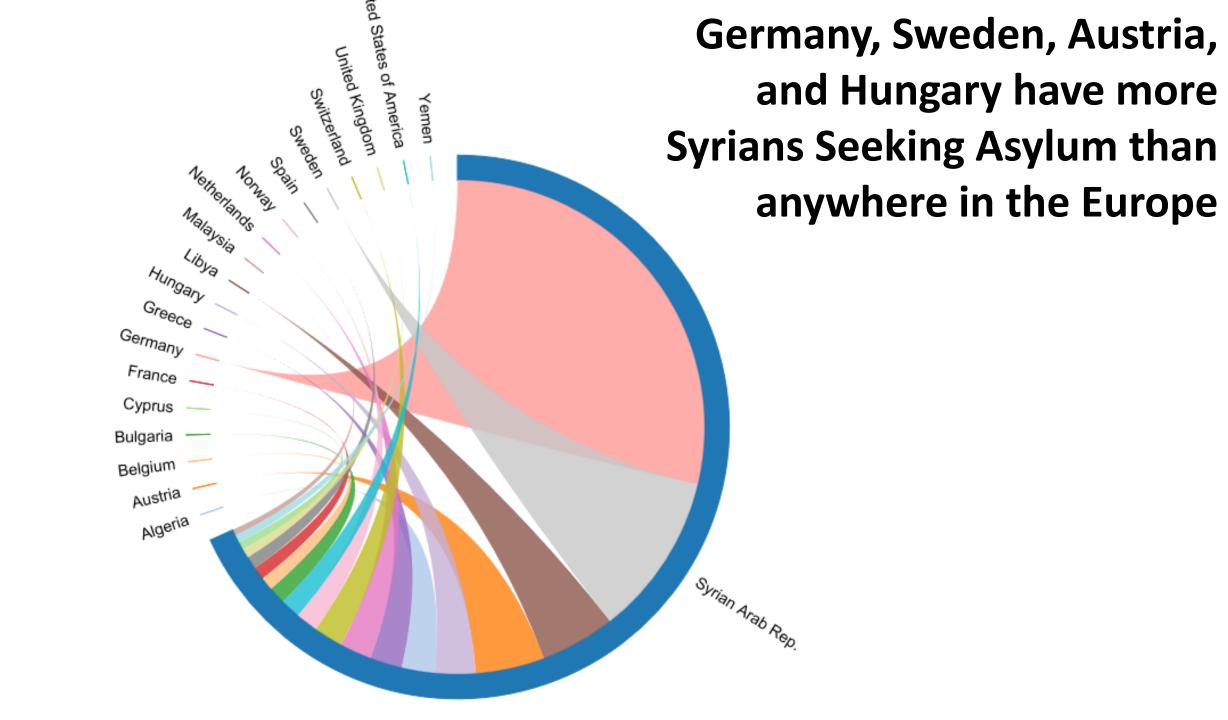
So Are Most Syrians Coming to Europe?

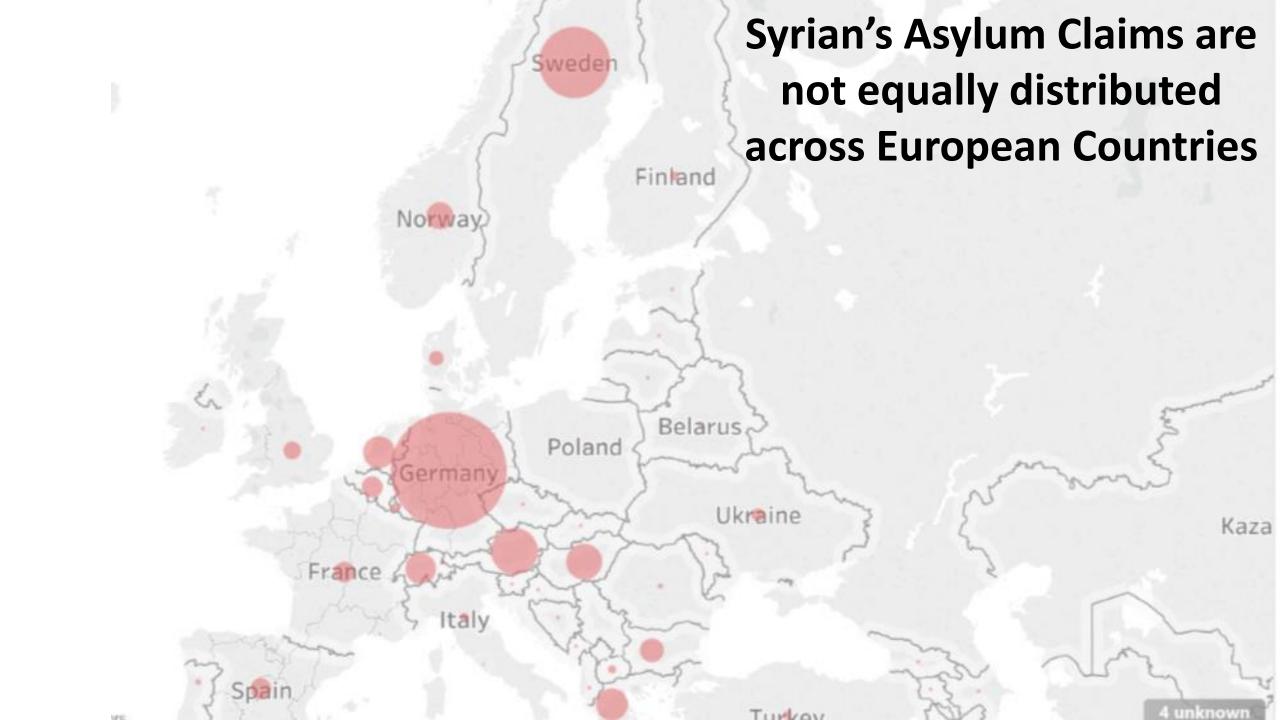


Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan accept the largest number of Syrian Refugees



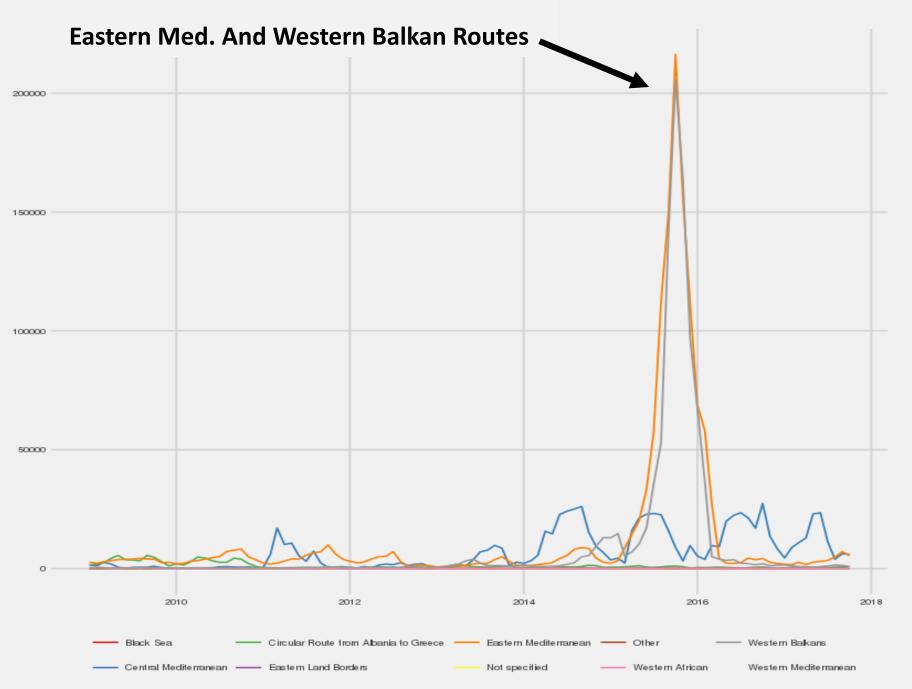
Source: UNHCR





How Do Syrian Migrants get to Europe?



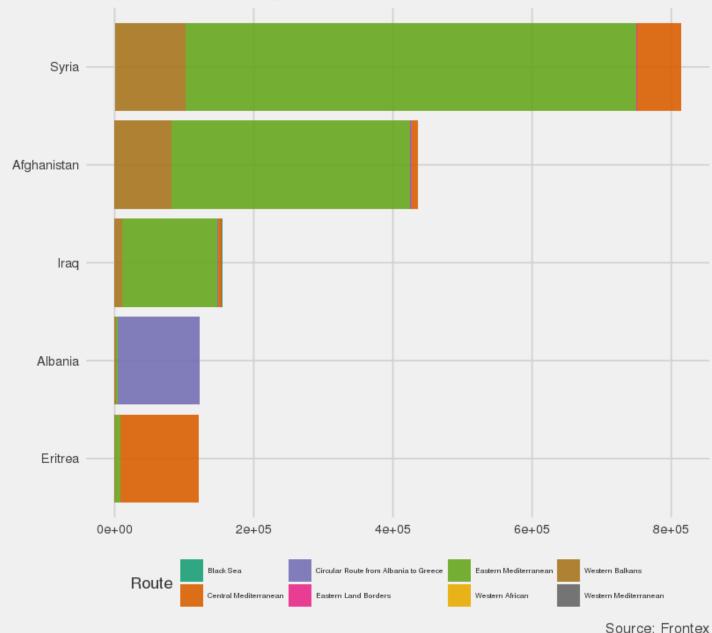


In 2015, Migrants poured into Europe via the East. Med and Western Balkan Routes



Source: Frontex

Routes used by Countries with Largest Share of Migrants Coming to Europe

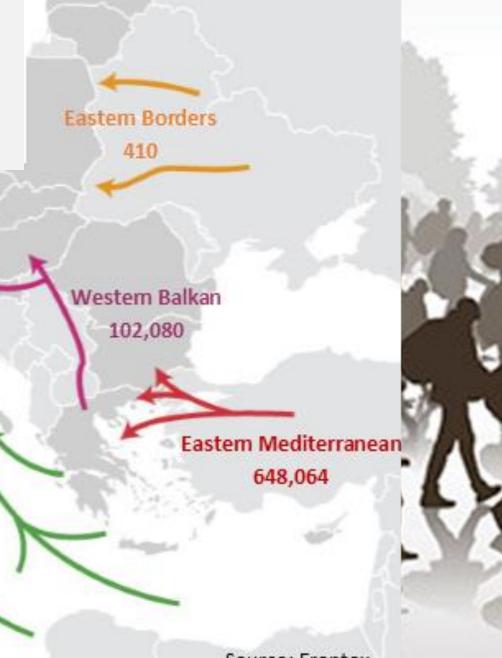


Syrian's largely use the Eastern Med. Sea Route









Western Mediterranean

Central Mediterranean 63,071

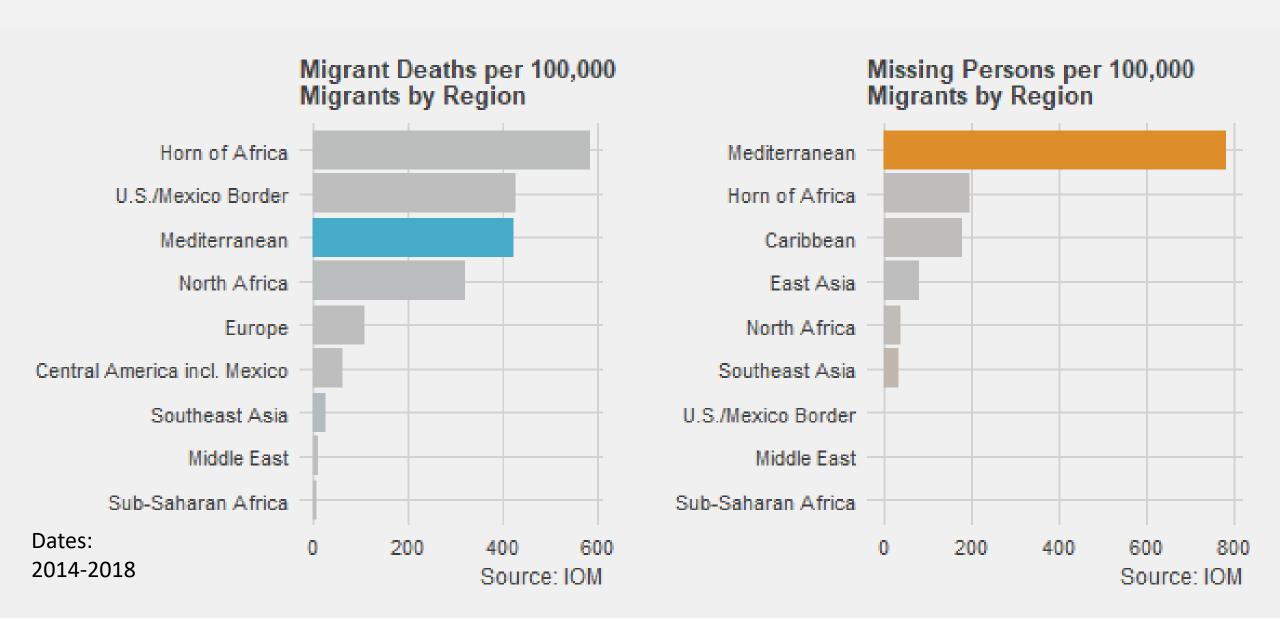
Source: Frontex

What are the humanitarian costs?

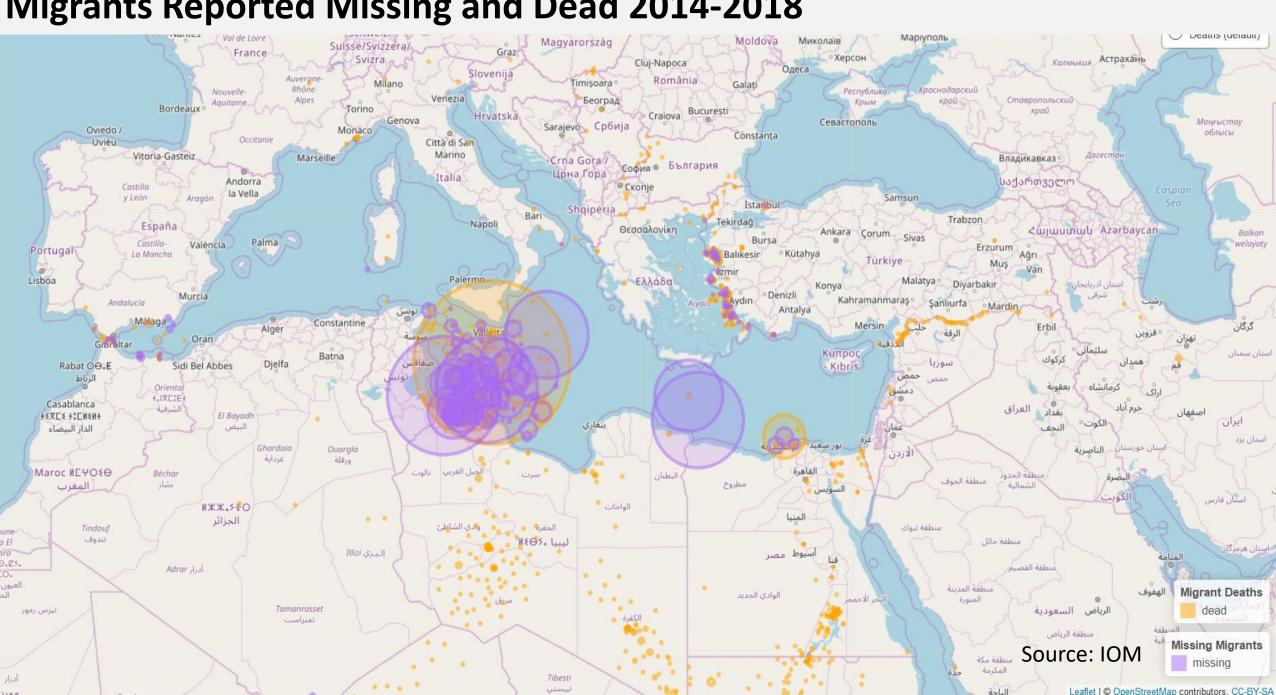


Mediterranean Sea is a Dangerous Place for Migrants

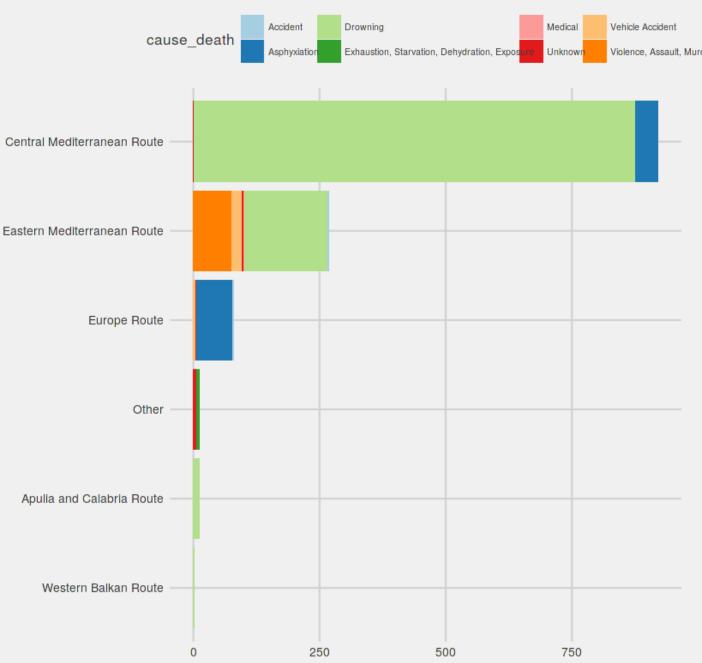
Nearly 15,000 migrants have gone missing or perished in the Mediterranean Sea since 2014



Migrants Reported Missing and Dead 2014-2018



Deadly Routes for Syrian Migrants



The Most Deadly Route for Syrian Migrants is the Central Med. Route







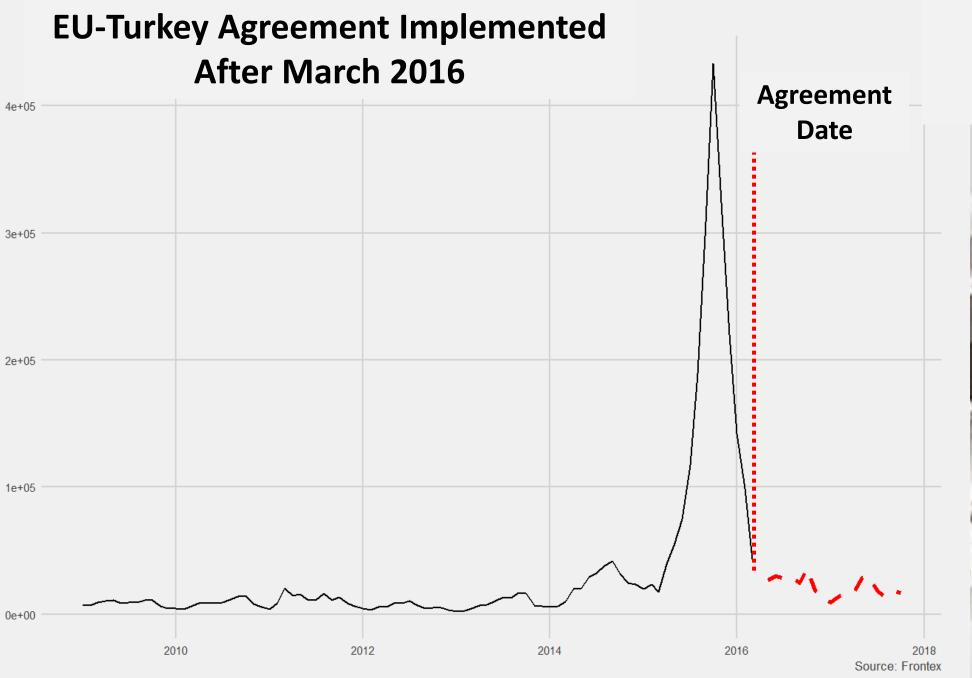


Additional Observation



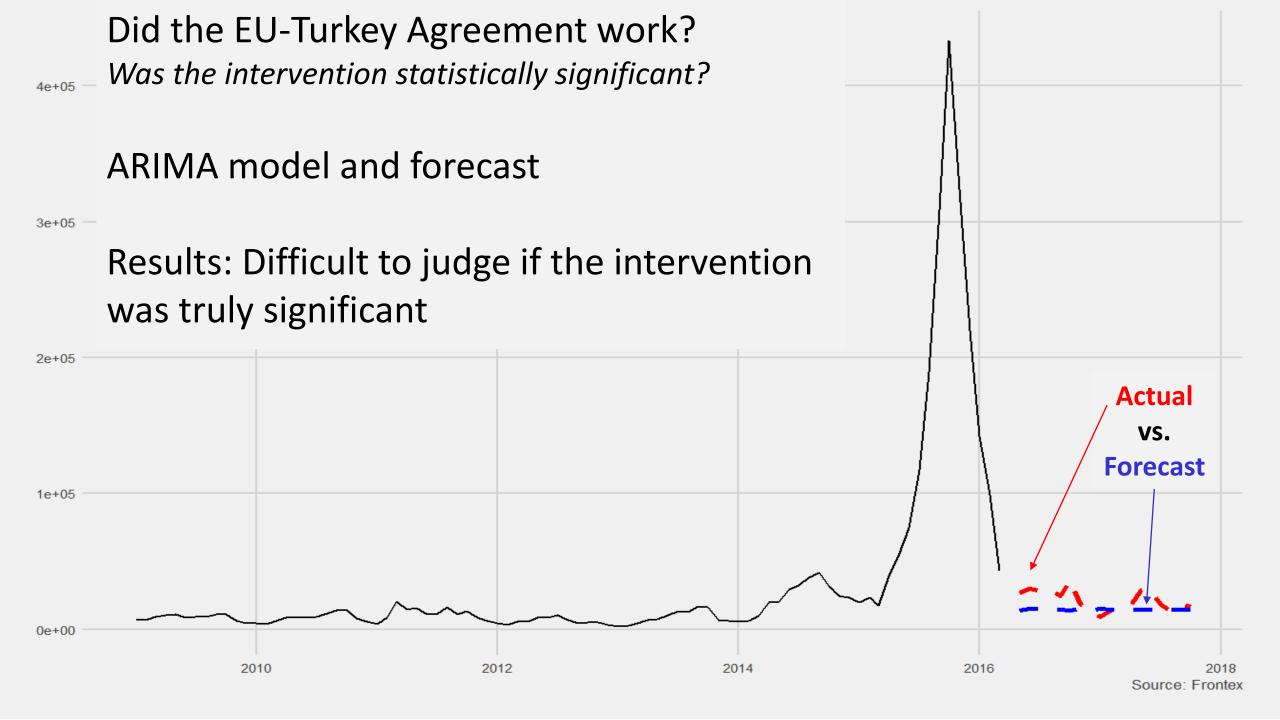
In 2016 the EU and Turkey Struck a Deal to Stop the Flow of Illegal Migrants coming to Europe

- •Returns: All "irregular migrants" crossing from Turkey into Greece from 20 March will be sent back. Each arrival will be individually assessed by the Greek authorities.
- •One-for-one: For each Syrian returned to Turkey, a Syrian migrant will be resettled in the EU. Priority will be given to those who have not tried to illegally enter the EU and the number is capped at 72,000.
- •Visa restrictions: Turkish nationals should have access to the Schengen passport-free zone by June. This will not apply to non-Schengen countries like Britain.
- •Financial aid: The EU is to speed up the allocation of €3bn (\$3.3 bn; £2.3 bn) in aid to Turkey to help migrants.

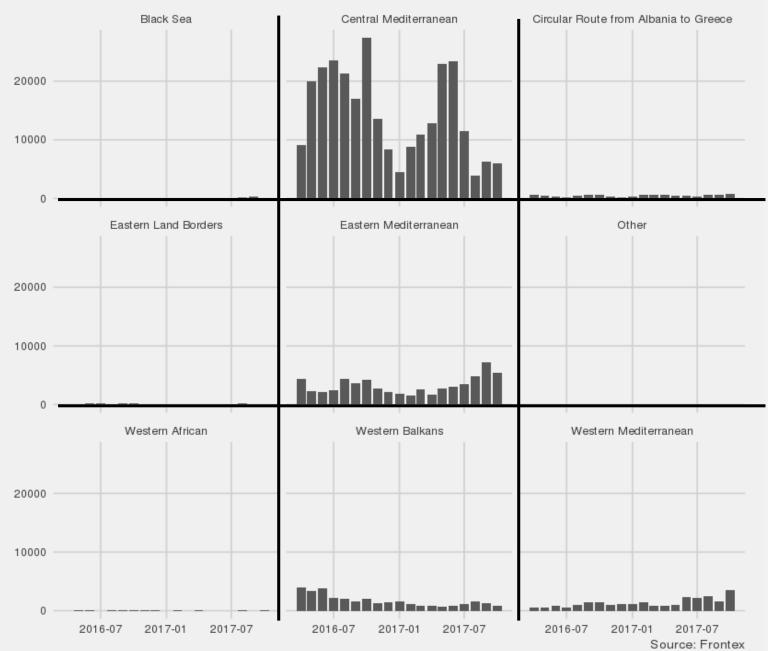


The Agreement Seems to be Working





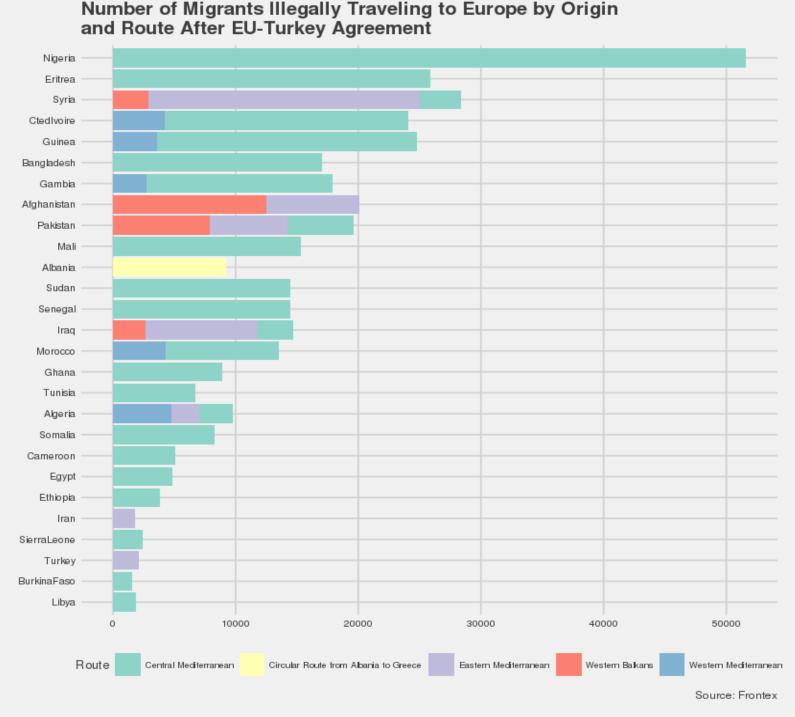
Illegal Border Crossing to Europe by Route After EU-Turkey Agreement



Q: What Happened After the EU-Turkey Agreement?

A: Migration via Turkey appears to shave slowed

Most Migration to Europe is now happening via the Central Med. Route



Q: Who's Coming to Europe After the EU-Turkey Agreement and how are they getting to Europe?

A: Central Med. Route. Africans and Syrians



Observations Revised

- ➤ Migration via the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Balkans has slowed since the EU-Turkey agreement in 2016
- ➤ Since the EU-Turkey Agreement, most migrants heading to Europe are using the Central Med. Route
- ➤ Most Syrian refugees remain in the Middle Eastern Countries surrounding Syria
- ➤ Refugees making it to Europe and claiming Asylum are NOT being distributed equally throughout Europe
- > There's essentially a humanitarian crisis in the Mediterranean Sea where migrants drown coming to Europe
- ➤ Europe may still be open to another migration crisis. The conflict in Syria is still ongoing and the Middle East could see another civil crisis causing migrants to come to Europe



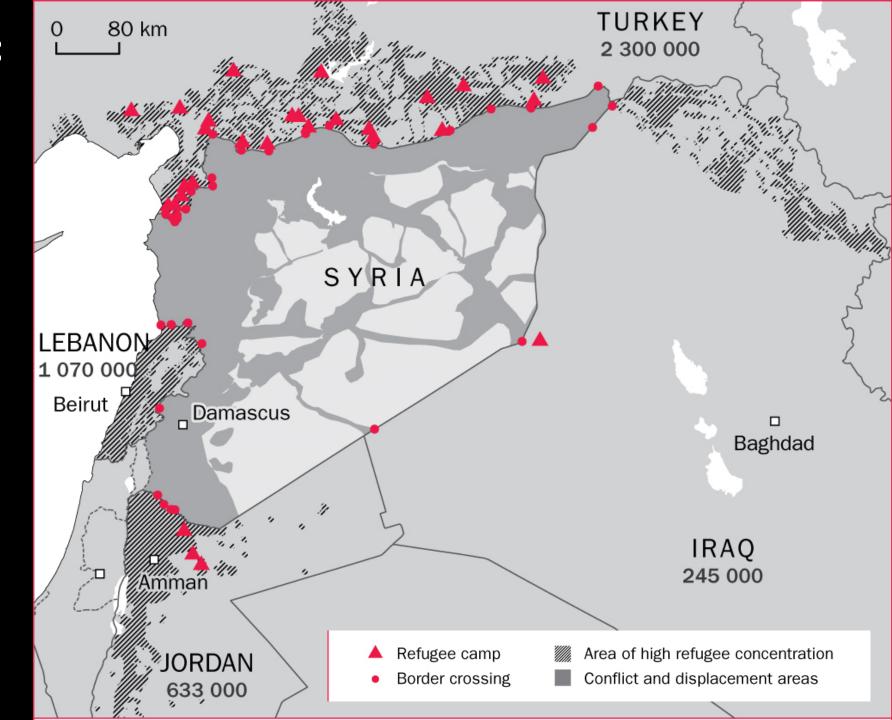
Given the Situation What's Recommended?



Recommendations:

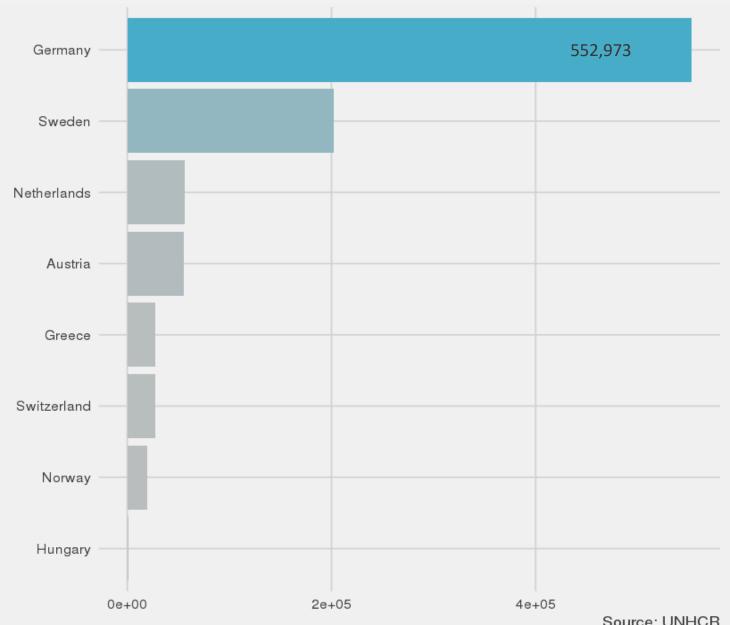
1) Focus Asylum
Screening and
2) Humanitarian
Aid to "hotspots"
with Refugees

Starting Point: Refugee Camps





Top European Countries with Syrian Refugees and Asylum Seekers in 2016



Recommendation 3

- **Most Syrians are** claiming asylum in Germany
- Europe can do more to share the burden

Source: UNHCR



Implement these Recommendations?

What are the possibilities?





Implementation Challenges

Most Syrian migrants are not found in refugee camps

Only a limited number of official refugee camps are officially sanctioned by countries hosting Syrian refugees. In turn, it is not always clear where refugee/migrant settlements are located.

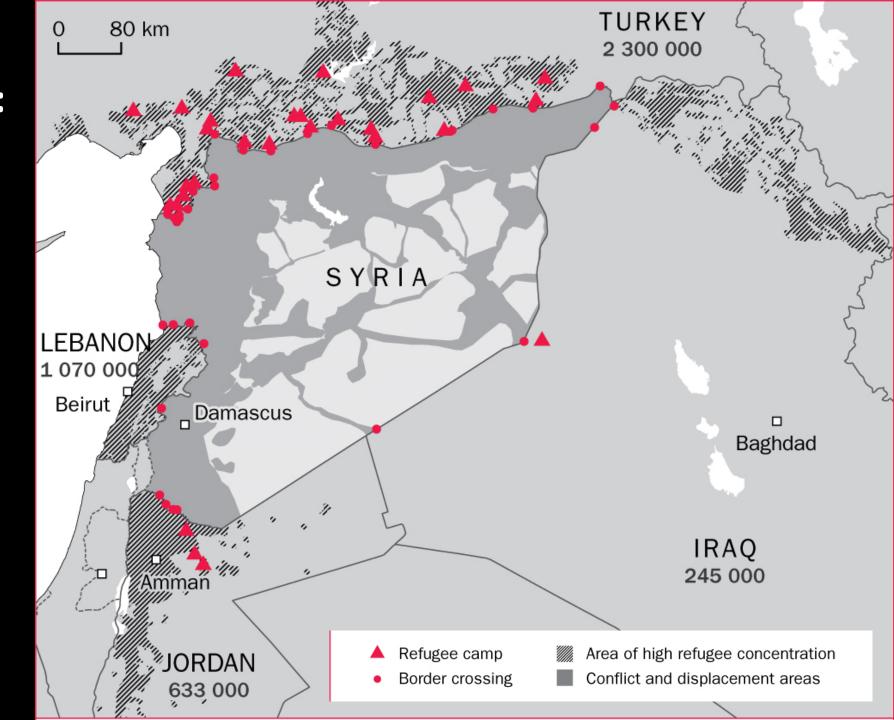
Lebanon has no official refugee camps and hosts nearly 1.5 million refugees. This creates challenges when focusing resources to "hotspots"

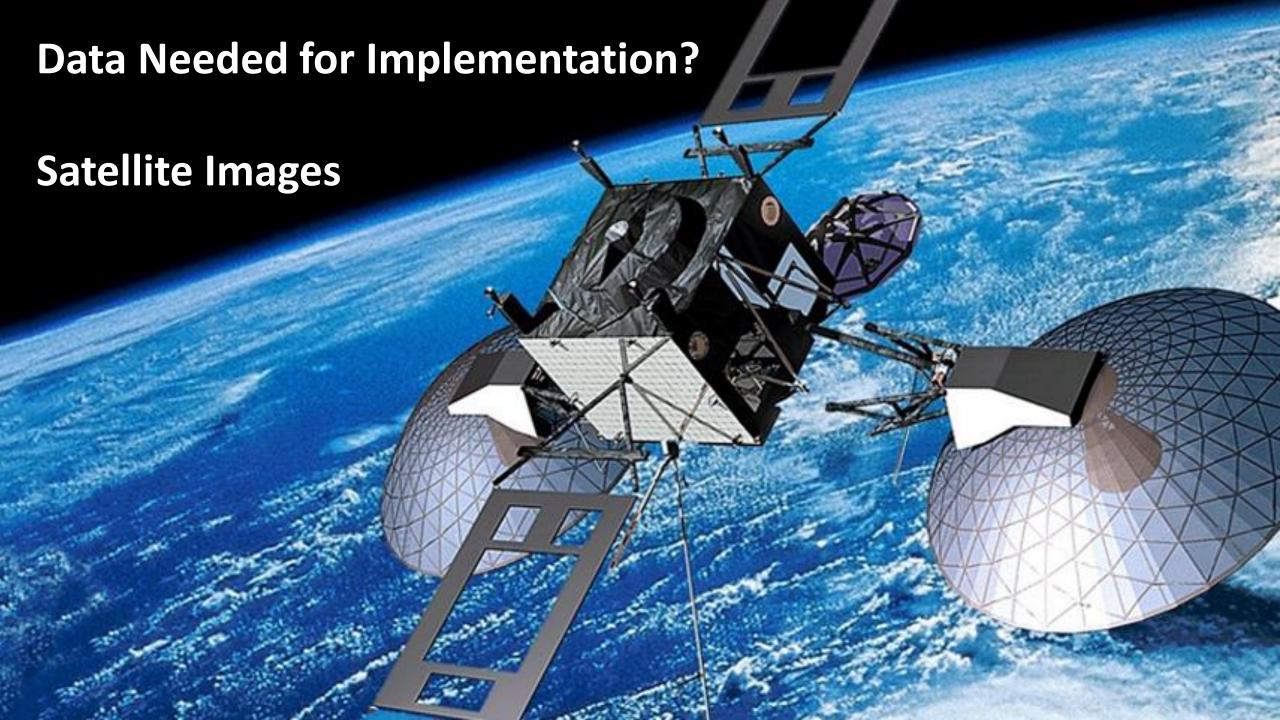
The multidimensional Syrian conflict quickly displaces people across borders

Implementing Recommendations:

Focus Asylum
 Screening and
 Humanitarian
 Aid to "hotspots"
 with Refugees

Starting Point: Refugee Camps







Implement Recommendation 1 and 2 by Building an Image Classifier

Discovery of Camps: Classification Problem

Refugee Camp



Non Camp



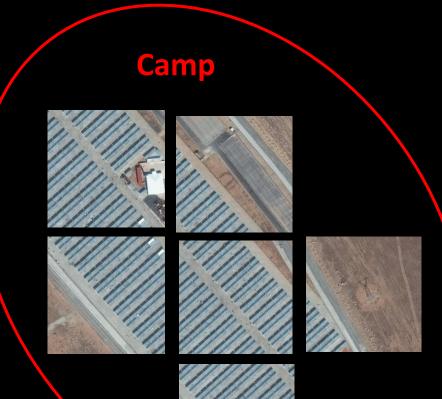
Image Processing and Classification

Original Image



Create Image Chips





Noncamp







Key Features

- Tent Dominated Areas
- Edges/Clear Borders
- White Areas
- Outside of Cities or Developed Areas



Data Augmentation

- Limited Data
 Required a Data
 Augmentation
 Approach
- Rotate Images











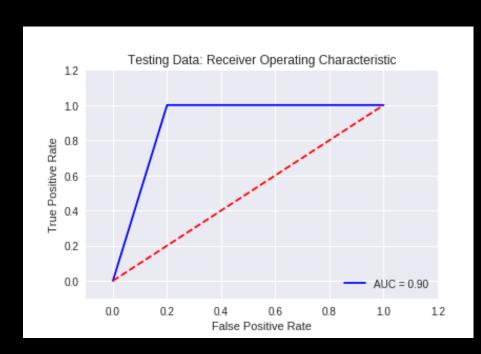


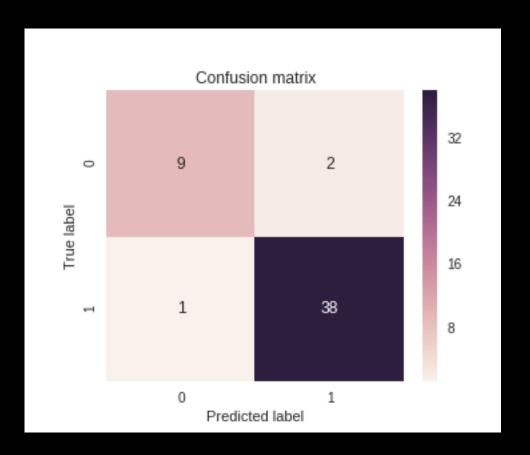




Evaluation Results

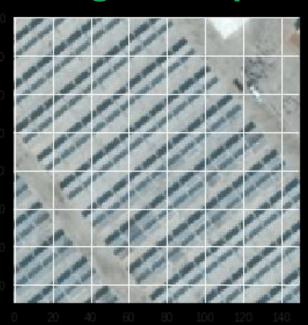
	Precision	Recall	F1-score	Support
Refugee Camp	0.90	0.82	0.86	11
Noncamp	0.95	0.97	0.96	39
Avg/Total	0.94	0.94	0.94	50





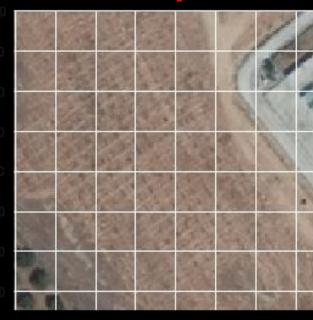
Limits to the Model

Model Prediction: Refugee Camp



Model Prediction:

Non Camp



Model Prediction:

Refugee Camp



Limits to the Model

Important Disclaimers

Small Data Set Limited ability to...

- do cross validation
- Evaluation results could be very different on larger data set

There are relatively few refugee camps that actually exist. This creates a challenge forcing us to deal with limited data. In some ways, the problem is like predicting fraud where we are dealing with a rare event.

Conclusions and Final Thoughts

1) Real World Application Challenges

2) The limits of Geography

- Middle East Climate
- Semi Urban Areas

3) Data Science Next Steps

Estimate Camp Populations/Size



END

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