

Key points

- ◆ All the detections of vessels from Libya took place outside the operational area of Triton.
- ◆ Departures mainly took place from the areas of Tripoli, Gars Garabulli, and to a lesser extent from Tajoura.
- ◆ All of the incidents reported in weeks 12-13 involved the use of inflatable boats (9 dinghies from Libya, and 2 dinghies from Greece). The absence of Syrian nationals arriving from Libya confirms that Syrians prefer to travel aboard wooden boats, which are believed to be safer than dinghies.
- ◆ The number of irregular Syrian nationals continues to determine whether the trend increases or decreases at some border sections. Such is the case of the migratory flow of Syrian migrants arriving in Italy from Libya, and the migratory pressure from Syrians at the Greek–Turkish sea border.

Main Trends

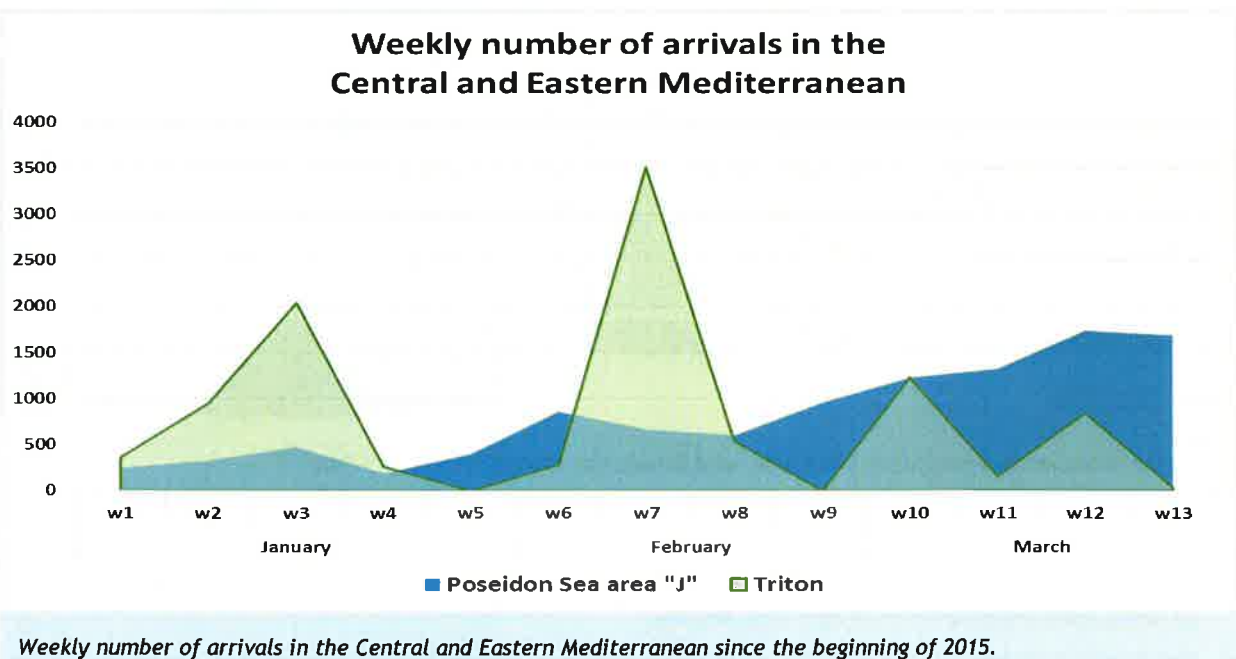
During the period under analysis only 11 illegal migration incidents were reported (10 incidents in week 12, and one in week 13) involving the apprehension of 881 irregular migrants; 9 boats arrived from Libya with 825 migrants on board, and 2 boats from Greece carrying 56 migrants. Six people smugglers were also arrested in 6 incidents.

Similar figures were reported in weeks 12-13 in 2013 (759 migrants in 11 incidents), although in a different pattern: 3 boats arrived from Tunisia, 3 boats from Egypt and 5 boats from Libya. In 2014, however, in weeks 12-13 a total of 5 107 irregular migrants arrived in 40 incidents (34 boats departed from Libya, 2 boats each departed from Turkey and Egypt, while 1 boat each departed from Algeria and Tunisia).

Breaking the incidents down during the period under analysis by weeks, week 12 was more active with 10 incidents (9 boats from Libya and one from Greece) involving 844 irregular migrants, whereas there was only one incident with a boat carrying 37 irregular migrants from Greece in week 13.

The following comparative chart shows the weekly breakdown of arrivals in the JO Triton in 2015 compared to the figures in the JO Poseidon Sea operational area "J":

Although the volume of irregular migrants thus far in 2015 has been relatively similar to the number of irregular migrants apprehended in the JO Poseidon Sea (10 219 migrants in the JO Triton and 10 981 migrants in the JO Poseidon Sea), the pattern of migrant arrivals has been a very different week on week. The increase in the Aegean Sea has been almost constant, whereas arrivals in the Central Mediterranean have spiked four times, in particular, in weeks 3, 7, 10 and 12; while the other weeks have shown little or no activity at all.



During the reporting period, all the detections of vessels from Libya took place outside the operational area of the JO Triton. The interceptions and SAR were carried out by civilian vessels and by assets deployed or co-financed by the Triton operation.

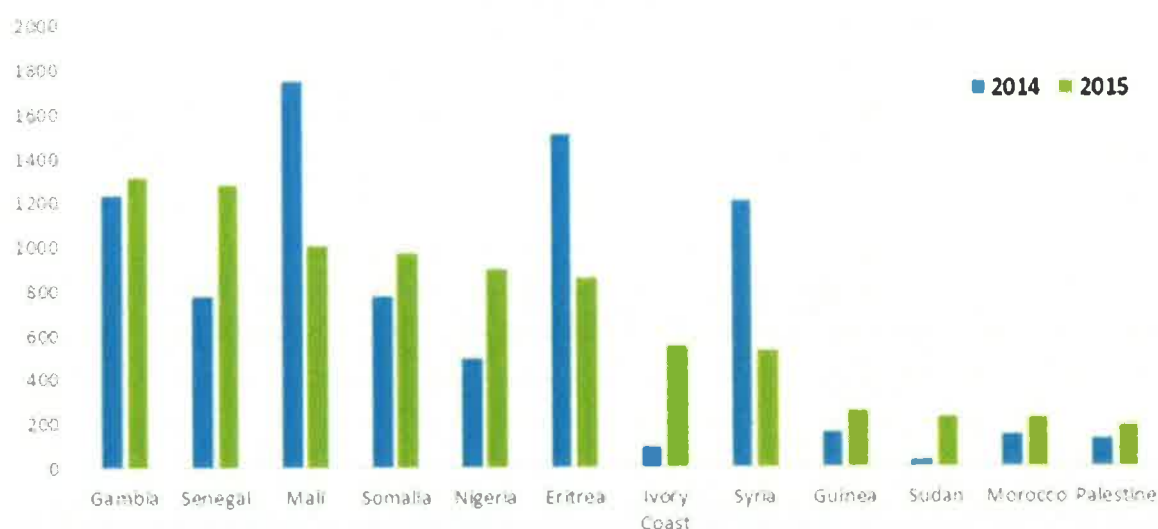
Main Nationalities

An important difference can be found in the top nationalities of those migrants who arrived from Libya during the first three months of the year compared to the same period in 2014. One year ago, irregular migrants from Mali, Eritrea, The Gambia, Syria and Somalia were the top five nationalities. The decrease in the number of Eritreans and Syrians in 2015 has largely contributed to the reduction in the number of migrant arrivals from Libya in 2015. Thus far in 2015, the **top five nationalities** have been from The **Gambia, Senegal, Mali, Somalia and Nigeria**.

Since the beginning of 2015, major increases in percentage terms compared to the same period last year have been reported in relation to migrants from the following countries: the Ivory Coast (486%), Nigeria (80%), Senegal (65%), Guinea (61%) and Morocco (49%). Italian authorities reported a high increase of Sudanese migrant in percentage terms, but the total number remains low (226).

As has occurred in previous years and in other operational areas, the number of irregular Syrian nationals continues to determine whether the trend increases or decreases at some border sections. Such is the case of the migratory flow of Syrian migrants arriving in Italy from Libya, and the migratory pressure from Syrians at the Greek–Turkish sea border.

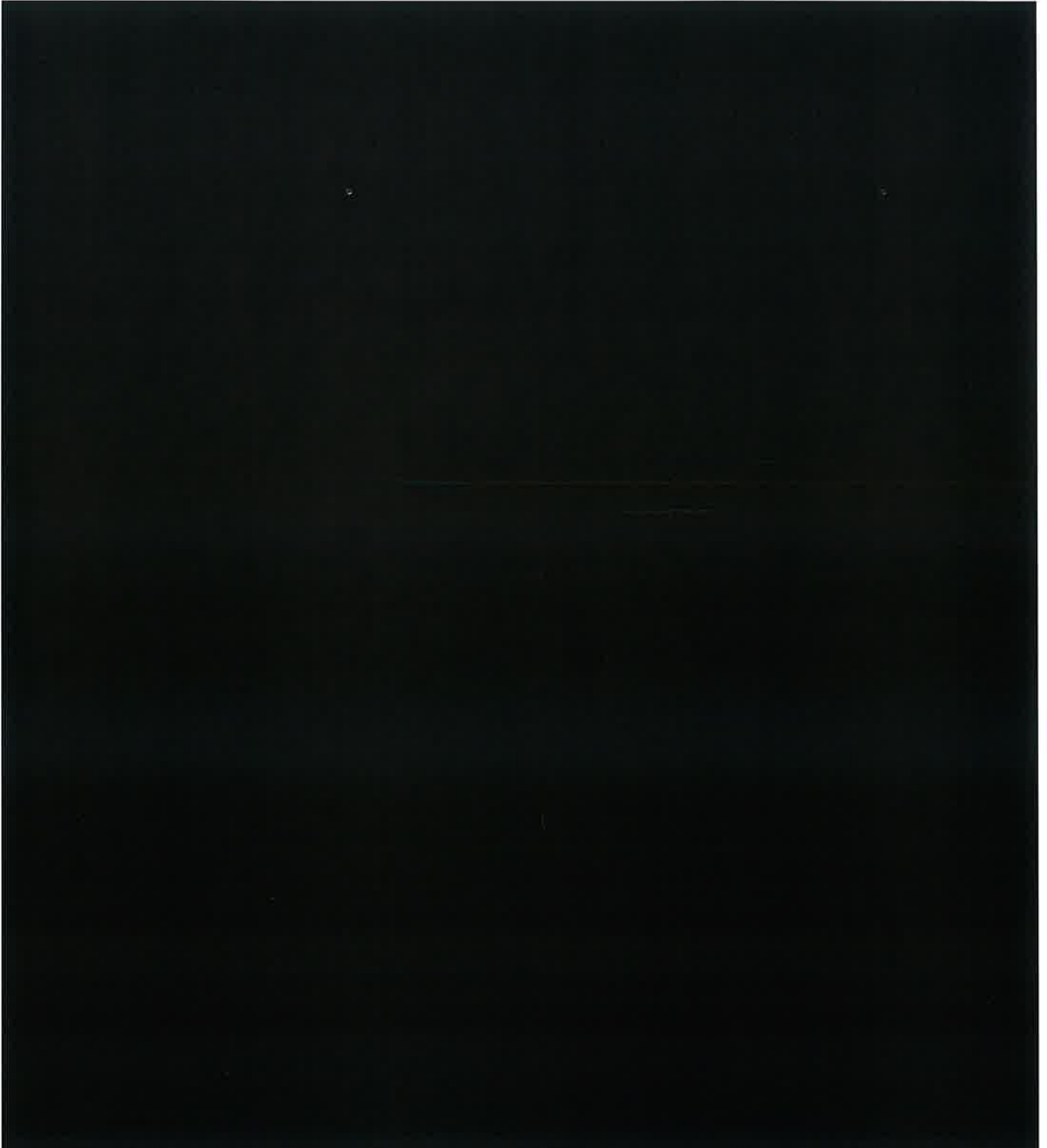
Main Nationalities arrived to Italy from Libya
Jan-Mar 2015 compared to 2014





Vessel Type

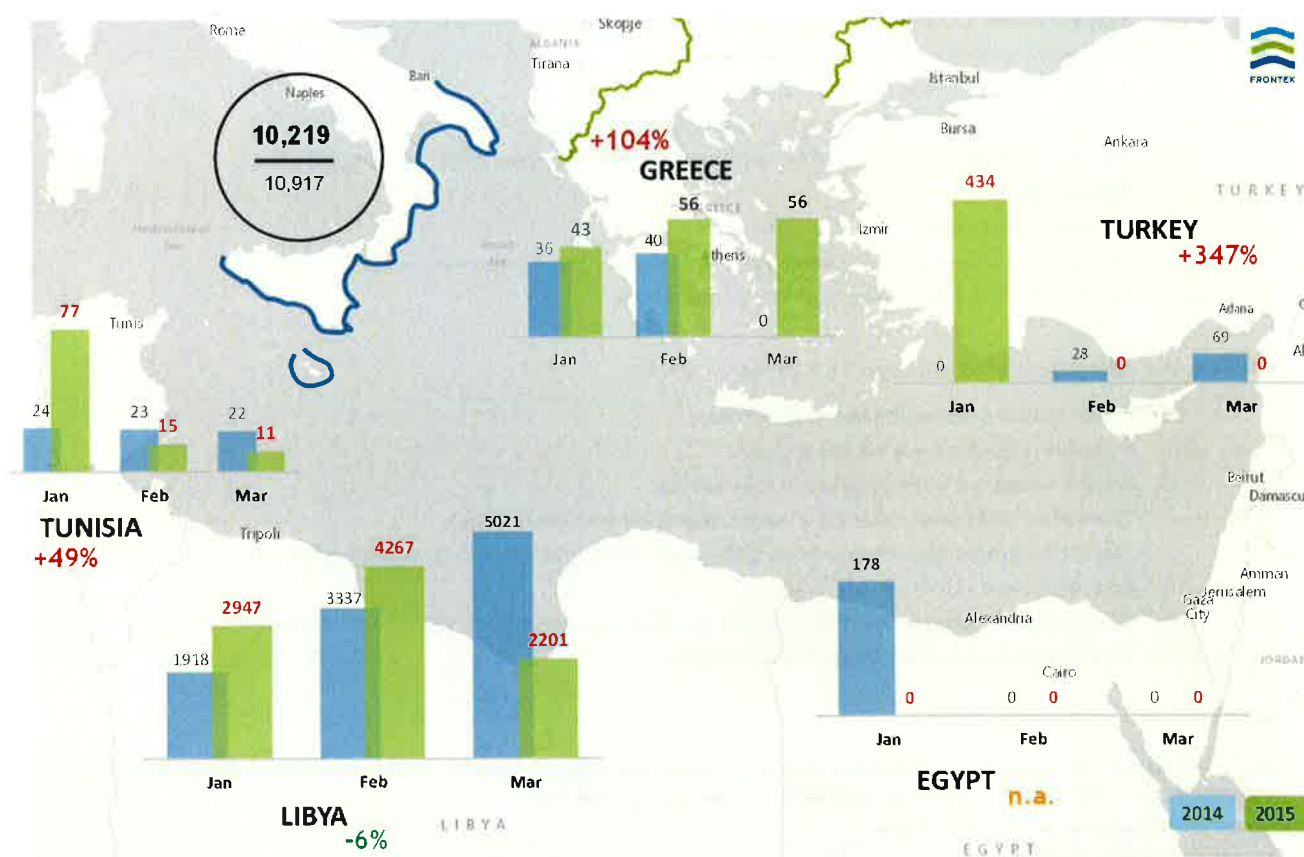
All of the 11 incidents, which occurred in weeks 12-13 involved the use of inflatable boats. These boats departed from Libya in 9 cases and from Greece in 2 cases. During these two weeks, mostly African migrants were reported arriving from Libya. Syrians were reported only in the Ionian Sea departing from the West coast of Greece.



Main trends by country of departure in 2015

During the first three months of 2015, most migratory routes towards Italy have reported incidents. Egypt is the only migratory route where no incidents have been reported since the beginning of the year (*see map below*).

- **Route from Turkey to Italy:** A sharpest increase (+347% increase) was reported on this migratory route. It is worth noting that all the migrants arrived in Italy during the month of January. Most of them (360) arrived aboard the last cargo vessel, which was intercepted on 2 January at the external borders of the EU.
- **Route from Greece to Italy:** A total of 155 irregular (+104% increase) migrants arrived in Italy from Greece (secondary movements). Typically, a low number of migrant detections is reported during the winter period, while during spring (April/May), the trend usually increases. In particular this year, the increase is expected as a consequence of the sharp increase (287%) in the number of detections in the Aegean Sea (secondary movements), within the framework of the Frontex JO Poseidon Sea (12 340 irregular migrants apprehended since January).
- **Route from Libya to Italy:** The number of irregular migrants travelling from Libya to Italy shows a slight decrease (-6%) compared to the same period last year. This slight decrease was reported in March, which is in contrast with the increases reported during January and February. Once weather conditions improve, the increasing trend is expected.
- **Route from Tunisia to Italy:** The number of irregular migrants arriving in Italy from Tunisia remains low. Most of the migrants are Tunisian nationals, who are repatriated within a short period of time after they are apprehended.
- **Route from Egypt to Italy:** It is expected that migrants might start using this migratory route from April onwards, according to an analysis of migratory patterns of previous years.



Total number of migrants by departure countries, comparing 1 January – 31 March 2015 to last year, and the total percentage of increase/decrease compared to 2014.

Statistics Weeks 12– 13 (16 – 29 March 2015)

The JO Triton 2015 was launched on 1 February 2015 and is scheduled to conclude on 31 December 2015.

In 2015 (1 January to 29 March)

- 93 Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
- 10 219 Irregular migrants were apprehended.
Top five nationalities - Gambian (1 311), Senegalese (1 282), Somali (1 100), Syrian (1 038) and Mali (1 002).
- 18 People smugglers were arrested in 16 incidents.
- 41 Fatalities were reported in 4 incidents.
- 1 Incidents related to the prevention of departure.
- 86 Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.
- 0 Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
- 0 Smugglers were arrested.
- 0 Incidents related to illegal fishing.
- 0 Persons were arrested for illegal fishing.
- 0 Incident related to pollution.

Since the beginning of the operation on 1 February 2015

- 63 Incidents have occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
- 6 606 Irregular migrants have been apprehended.
- 16 People smugglers have been arrested in 15 incidents.
The main countries of departure have been Libya (6 468), Greece (112) & Tunisia (26).
Top nationalities - Gambian (855), Senegalese (850), Nigerian (788), Somali (697) & Eritrean (684).
- 39 Fatalities have been reported in 2 incidents.
- 91% Of detections have been recorded outside the operational area, ~9% inside.
- 87% Of incidents have been reported as SAR operations.

During the reporting period between 16 - 29 March 2015

- 11 Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.
- 881 Irregular migrants were apprehended.
- 6 People smugglers were arrested in 6 incidents.
The main countries of departure were Libya (825) and Greece (56).
The main nationalities were Ivorian (205), Mali (151), Gambian (142) and Nigerian (142).
- 0 Fatalities were reported in 0 incidents.
- 82% Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while ~18% occurred inside.
- 82% Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

Disclaimer: All the figures in this report including those in the tables and charts are based on validated incident reports of the JORA system up to the day this report was written and finalised (1 April 2015, 11:00 hrs.).

Frontex Operations Division

Risk Analysis Unit

Warsaw, Poland

Reference number: 5487/2015

Key points

- ◆ All the detections of vessels from Libya took place outside the operational area of Triton.
- ◆ In 2015, there has been a 10% increase in the number of irregular migrants apprehended in the Central Mediterranean compared to the same period of 2014
- ◆ Since the beginning of April, there has been a surge in the number of irregular migrants leaving Libya and arriving in Italy, this has complicated search and rescue operations as many incidents have occurred at the same time
- ◆ All the detections of vessels, which departed from Libya, took place in the Libya SAR area

- ◆ There was an increase in the number of wooden vessels used on the route from Libya to Italy. Of the 46 incidents reported, 28 involved inflatable boats while 18 involved wooden boats
- ◆ There was a sharp increase in the number of Horn of African migrants apprehended during the first weeks of April. Thus, a change in the top five nationalities has been reported: Eritrean, Somali, Nigerian, Gambian, and Senegalese

Main Trends

During the period under analysis covering three weeks, 95 illegal immigration incidents were reported (10 incidents in week 14, 36 in week 15, and 49 in week 16) involving the apprehension of 14 090 irregular migrants and the arrest of 31 people smugglers:

- 46 boats arrived from Libya with 8 688 irregular migrants on board, and 23 people smugglers were arrested;
- 5 boats from Greece carrying 205 irregular migrants, and 5 people smugglers were arrested;
- One boat from Egypt with 205 irregular migrants on board, and 3 people smugglers were arrested;

- 3 boats from Tunisia involving 65 irregular migrants;
- One boat from Turkey carrying 78 irregular migrants.

Breaking down the incidents reported during the period under analysis, during a period of **10 days** between 10 and 19 April, **11 657 irregular migrants** were intercepted in the Central Mediterranean in 85 incidents. During the first three weeks of April, the Central Mediterranean route has shown a **10% increase** in irregular migrant detections compared to the same period of 2014.

Central Mediterranean Weekly breakdown 2015 - 2014

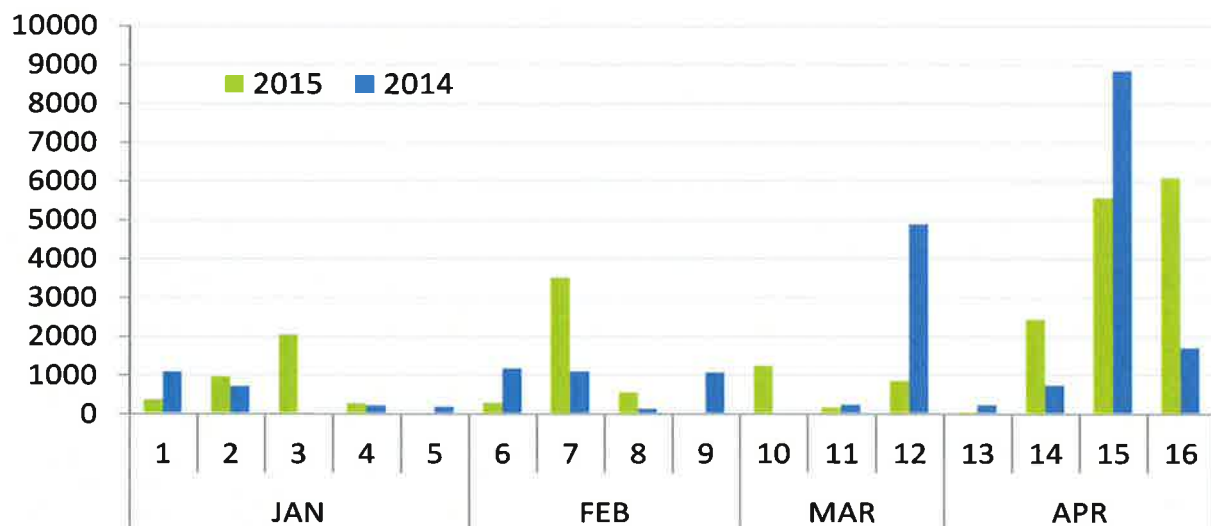
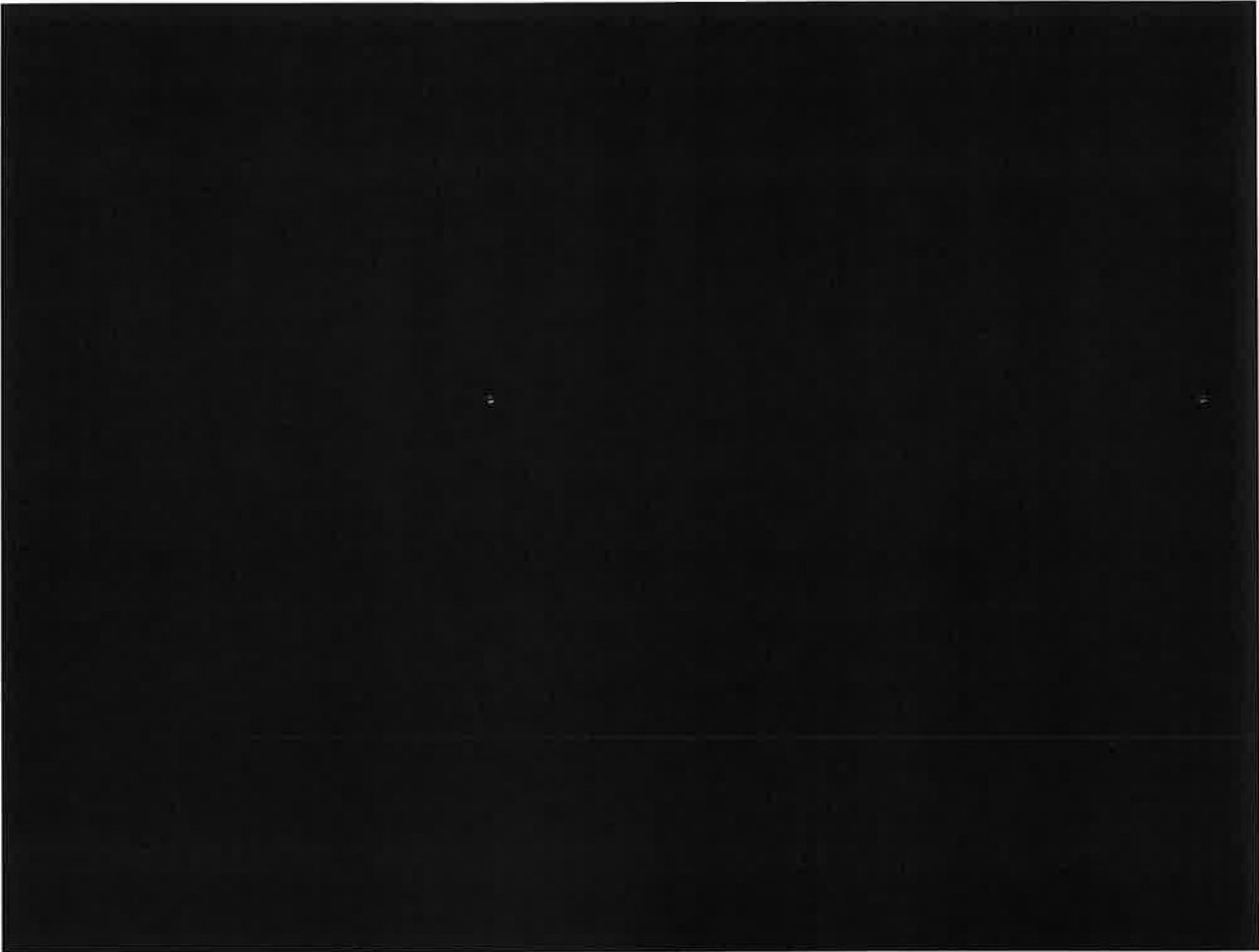


Figure 1: Total number of migrants detected in the Central Mediterranean since January 2015 compared to 2014 (weekly breakdown).



Incidents of Fatalities



In April, a surge in the number of would-be migrants departing from Libya towards Italy, resulted in a situation where many incidents occurred at the same time, which in effect created a higher risk of loss of migrants' lives by complicating Search and Rescue efforts. During the reporting period, **all the detections** of vessels, which departed from Libya, **took place outside the operational area** of the JO Triton (in the Libyan SAR area). The search and rescue operations were carried out by civilian vessels and by Italian assets deployed or co-financed by Frontex under the umbrella of the JO Triton.

During week 16, two tragic incidents were reported in the Central Mediterranean Sea involving wooden boats that had departed from Libya. It is believed that **more than 1 000 migrants died** after their boats capsized in the Libyan Search and Rescue area. The first case, reported on 13 April, involved the rescue of 146 irregular migrants and the recovery of 9 corpses.



The second incident was reported on 18 April and involved a boat purportedly transporting over 700 would-be migrants from Libya. The boat capsized just as the migrants were about to be rescued by a merchant ship.



Main trends by country of departure in 2015

Since January, most migratory routes towards Italy have reported incidents (*see map below*).

- **Route from Turkey to Italy: +82% increase** in the number of irregular migrant apprehensions was reported on this migratory route. It is worth noting that all the migrants arrived in Italy during the month of January. Most of them (360) arrived aboard the last **cargo vessel**, which was intercepted on 2 January at the external borders of the EU.
- **Route from Greece to Italy: +264% increase** - a total of 277 irregular migrants arrived in Italy from Greece (secondary movements). Typically, a low number of irregular migrant detections is reported during the winter period, while during spring (April/May), the trend usually increases. In particular this year, an increase in irregular migrant detections is expected in the coming months as a consequence of the sharp increase in the number of detections in the Aegean Sea (secondary movements), within the framework of the Frontex coordinated JO Poseidon Sea.
- **Route from Libya to Italy:** The number of irregular migrants travelling from Libya to Italy shows a **decrease (-11%)** compared to the same period last year. As stated in previous weeks, mild weather will add to the migratory pressure in the Central Mediterranean.
- **Route from Tunisia to Italy:** The number of irregular migrants arriving in Italy from Tunisia **remains low** (172) although an **increasing trend (93%)** was observed compared to the same period of 2014. Most of the migrants arriving from Tunisia are Tunisian nationals, who are repatriated within a short period of time after they are apprehended.
- **Route from Egypt to Italy:** The first group of migrants (205) to arrive from Egypt this year was reported in April (reporting period), highlighting a **72% decrease** compared to last year. This could be the first of many irregular migrant arrivals from Egypt this year, which will continue throughout the summer period, according to an analysis of migratory patterns of previous years.

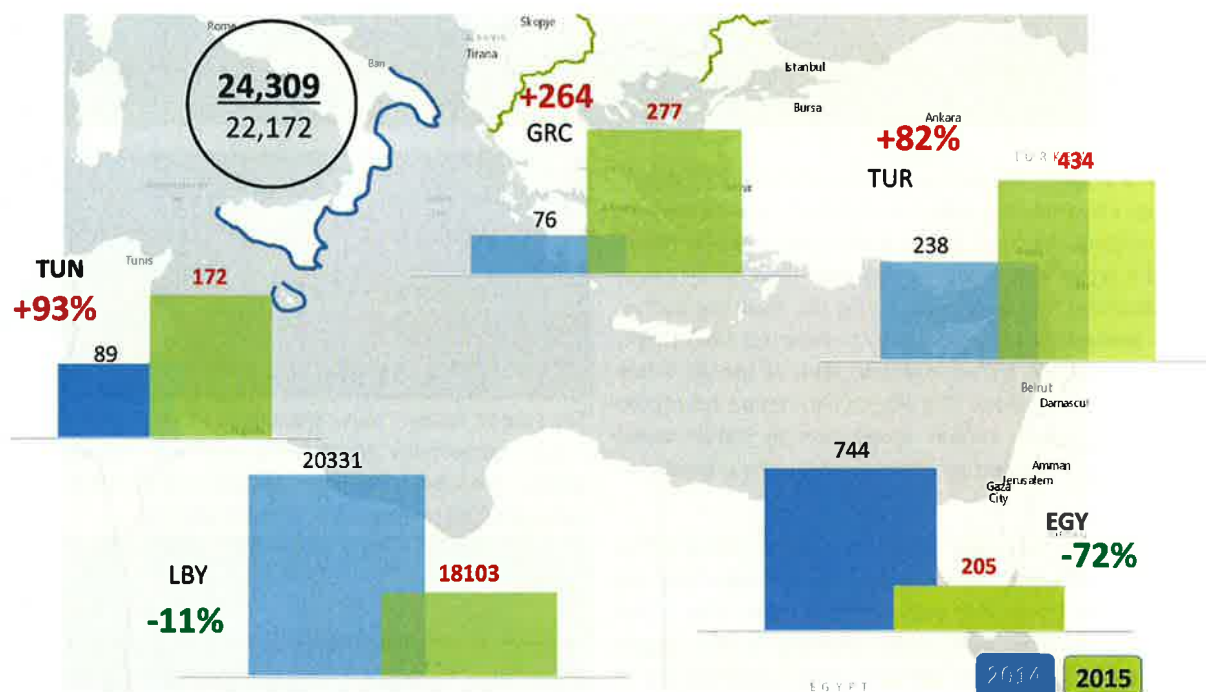


Figure 3: Total number of migrants by departure countries, comparing 1 January – 19 April 2015 to last year, and the total percentage of increase/decrease compared to 2014.

Main Nationalities

In 2015, 48 different nationalities have been reported in the Central Mediterranean. Thus far in 2015, the **top five nationalities** have been from Eritrea (4 032), Somalia (2 552), Nigeria (1 675), Gambia (1 649), and Senegal (1 608). A change in the top five nationalities occurred due to sharp increase in the number of Horn of African migrants in April.

Main Countries of Origin in the JO Triton

1Jan - 19Apr 2015 compared to 2014

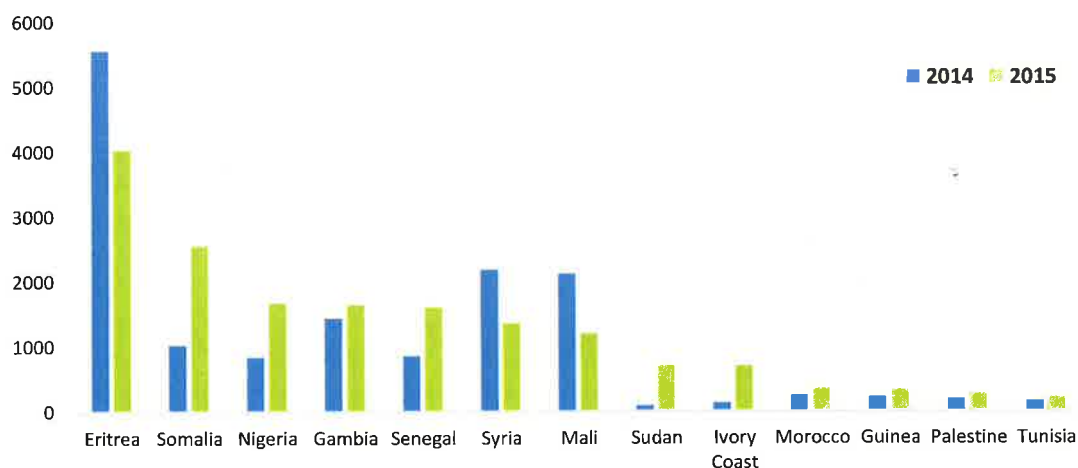


Figure 4: Main countries of origin in the JO Triton since the beginning of the year compared to 2014.

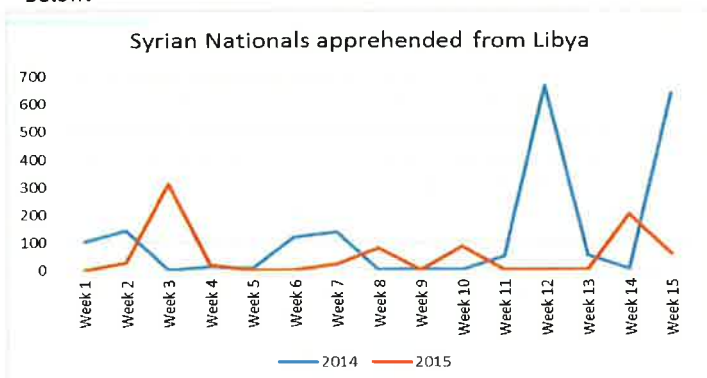
Main nationalities arriving in Italy from Libya

Once again, an important difference can be found in the top nationalities of those irregular migrants who arrived from Libya during the reporting period, compared to previous weeks. During the reporting period, **8 688 irregular migrants were intercepted shortly after their departure from Libya**. Of those irregular migrants to arrive in the south of Italy from Libya during the period under review, **54% originated from Horn of African countries**. According to this percentage, during the reporting period (first weeks of April):

- Of the total number of irregular migrants coming from Eritrea ((4 032) and Ethiopia (285) who arrived in Italy in 2015, over three-quarters of them were apprehended during the reporting period.
- Of the total number of migrants coming from Somalia (2 552) who arrived in Italy in 2015, more than half were apprehended during the first weeks of April.

With regard to the migratory route Greece - Italy (secondary movements), the main nationalities were Syrian and Somali. Syrian nationals were also reported travelling from Turkey to Italy aboard sailing boats. While those migrants who arrived from Egypt, were mainly Sudanese and Horn of African migrants.

In relation to Syrian nationals who were detected during the first three months of 2015, the number of Syrians departing from Libya and arriving in Italy decreased compared to the same period of 2014, as shown in the chart below:



Statistics Weeks 14–15–16 (30 March – 19 April 2015)

The JO Triton 2015 was launched on 1 February 2015 and is scheduled to conclude on 31 December 2015.

In 2015 (1 January to 19 April)	
188	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
24 309	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
	Top ten nationalities - Eritrean (4 032), Somali (2 552), Nigerian (1 675), Gambian (1 649), Senegalese (1 608), Syrian (1 363), Mali (1 203), Sudanese (706), Ivorian (696), and Pakistani (470).
51	People smugglers were arrested in 34 incidents.
77	Fatalities were reported.
1	Incidents related to the prevention of departure.
86	Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.
0	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
0	Other smugglers were arrested.
0	Incidents related to illegal fishing.
0	Persons were arrested for illegal fishing.
0	Incidents related to pollution.
Since the beginning of the operation on 1 February 2015	
158	Incidents have occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
20 606	Irregular migrants have been apprehended.
49	People smugglers have been arrested in 33 incidents.
	The main countries of departure have been Libya, Greece & Tunisia.
	Top nationalities - Eritrean, Somali, Nigerian, Gambian, and Senegalese.
75	Fatalities have been reported.
~89%	Of detections have been recorded outside the operational area, ~11% inside.
~88%	Of incidents have been reported as SAR operations.
During the reporting period between 30 March - 19 April 2015	
95	Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.
14 090	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
33	People smugglers were arrested in 18 incidents.
	The main countries of departure were Libya (8 688) and Greece (205).
	The main nationalities were Eritrean, Nigerian, Sudanese, Gambian and Senegalese.
36	Fatalities were reported.
~87%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while ~13% occurred inside.
~87%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

Disclaimer: All the figures in this report including those in the tables and charts are based on validated incident reports of the JORA system up to the day this report was written and finalised (23 April 2015, 11:00 hrs.).

Key points

- ◆ All migration routes from North Africa and Turkey towards Italy are active
- ◆ SAR Operations continue to take place outside the operational area, close to the Libyan shore

- ◆ Ten new cases related to migrant deaths were reported during the period under analysis
- ◆ Migrants from Horn of African and sub Saharan countries continue to account for the majority of the apprehended migrants, while the number of migrants from the Middle East remains low

Main Trends during the reporting period (20 April–3 May 2015)

During the reporting period the vast majority of the incidents (83%) were reported outside the operational area of the JO Triton, involving mainly boats arriving from Libya and to a lesser extent from Egypt, Turkey, Tunisia and Greece. In 88% of incidents during weeks 17 and 18, SAR operations were launched. The SAR operations were carried out by civilian vessels and by Italian assets deployed or co-financed by the JO Triton operation.

Once again as a consequence of the high surge in the number of migrants departing from the mentioned countries towards Italy migrants' lives have been lost in the Central Mediterranean Sea. These deaths are related to the departure of inflatable boats from Libya.

According to the information provided by the Italian authorities **ten dead bodies were recovered** from the sea in four different incidents. Nevertheless, according to the Non-Governmental Organisation "Save the Children", 40 migrants had lost their lives in one incident, which occurred on 3 May. The Italian authorities are currently investigating this incident.

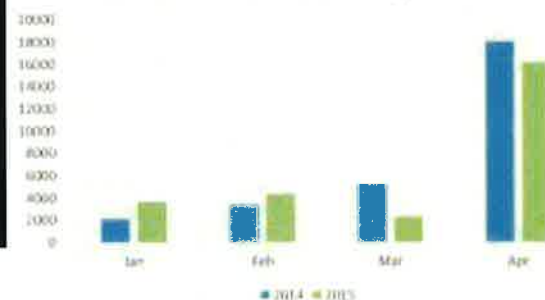
Main Information gathered during the reporting period

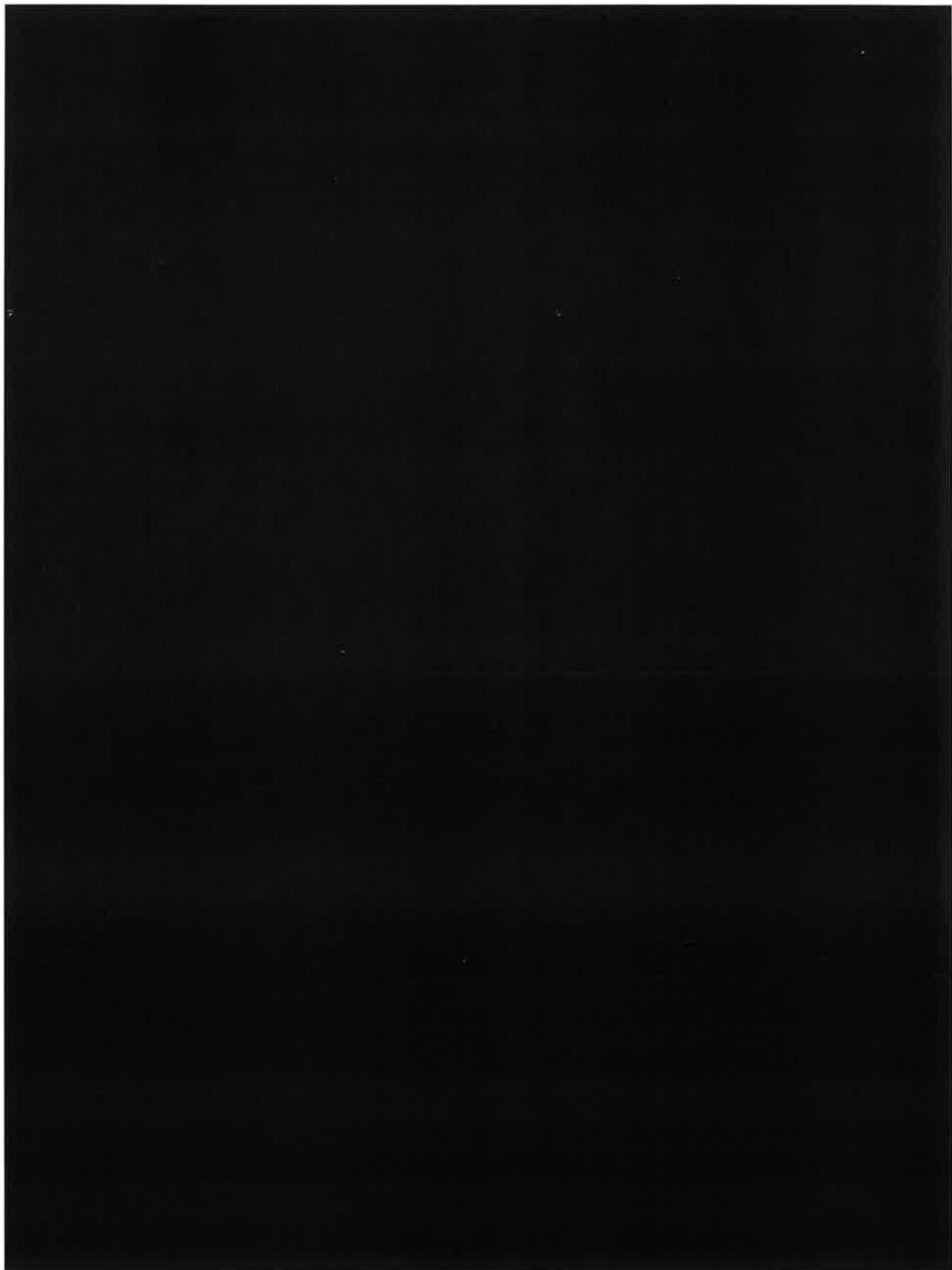
Once again as a consequence of the high surge in the number of migrants departing from the mentioned countries towards Italy migrants' lives have been lost in the Central Mediterranean Sea. These deaths are related to the departure of inflatable boats from Libya. According to the information provided by the Italian authorities **ten dead bodies were recovered** from the sea in four different incidents. Nevertheless, according to the Non-Governmental Organisation "Save the Children", 40 migrants had lost their lives in one incident, which occurred on 3 May. The Italian authorities are currently investigating this incident.

During the period under analysis, 64 illegal immigration incidents were reported (19 incidents in week 17 and 45 in week 18) involving the apprehension of **8 775** irregular migrants and the arrest of 13 people smugglers.

Following the decrease which occurred during the month of March 2015, compared to the previous two months, the **number of irregular migrants** apprehended **sharply increased during April 2015**. This increase was **mainly driven** by an increase in migrant departures **from Libya** and to a lesser extent by an increase in departures from Egypt, Turkey, Tunisia and Greece.

Central Mediterranean, Monthly breakdown





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Statistics Weeks 14–15–16 (30 March – 19 April 2015)

The JO Triton 2015 was launched on 1 February 2015 and is scheduled to conclude on 31 December 2015.

In 2015 (1 January to 3 May)¹

- 252 Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
- 32 694 Irregular migrants were apprehended.
Top five nationalities - ERI (5 110), SOM (3 812), NIG (2 588), SYR (2 032) and SYR (1 956).
- 69 People smugglers were arrested in 42 incidents.
- 87 Fatalities were reported in 11 incidents.
- 2 Incidents related to the prevention of departure.
- 196 Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.
- 1 Incident related to the smuggling of goods.
- 9 Smugglers were arrested.
- 0 Incidents related to illegal fishing.
- 0 Persons were arrested for illegal fishing.
- 1 Incident related to pollution.

Since the beginning of the operation on 1 February 2015

- 222 Incidents have occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
- 29 036 Irregular migrants have been apprehended.
67 People smugglers have been arrested in 41 incidents.
The main countries of departure have been Libya, Egypt, Greece & Tunisia.
Top five nationalities - Eritrean, Somali, Nigerian, Gambian, and Senegalese.
- 85 Fatalities have been reported in 10 incidents.
- ~89% Of detections have been recorded outside the operational area, ~11% inside.
- ~88% Of incidents have been reported as SAR operations.

During the reporting period between 20 April - 3 May 2015

- 64 Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.
- 8 775 Irregular migrants were apprehended.
- 33 People smugglers were arrested in 18 incidents.
The main countries of departure were Libya, Egypt, Turkey, Greece and Tunisia.
The main nationalities were Eritrean, Nigerian, Sudanese, Gambian and Senegalese.
- 10 Fatalities were reported in 3 incidents.
- ~87% Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while ~13% occurred inside.
- ~88% Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

The numbers shown in the statistics are subject to changes because 32 incidents are still pending final validation in JORA.

Key points

- ◆ As of 17 May, 39 677 irregular migrants have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a 5% increase compared to the same period of 2014.
- ◆ Most of the detections of vessels from Libya took place inside the Libyan SAR area.
- ◆ The breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows the following trends: on the one hand, an increasing trend is reported on the migratory routes from Turkey (+192%), Greece (+158%), and Tunisia (22%) while on the other hand, a decreasing trend is reported from Egypt (-45%), and Libya (-15%).

- ◆ The military operation “EUNAVFOR MED” has been approved and will be launched in three phases.

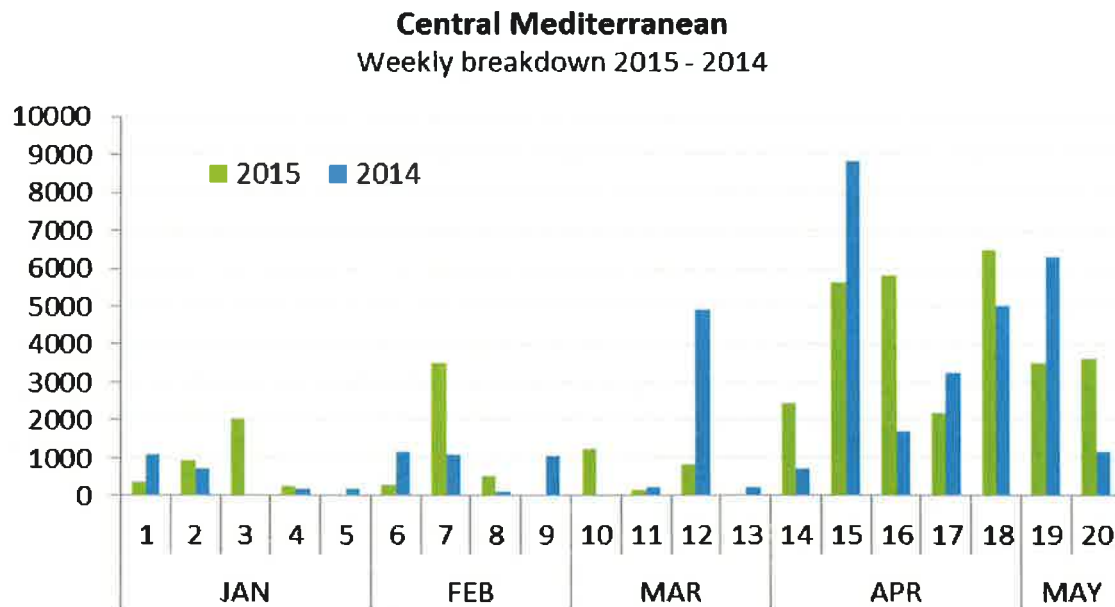
Main Trends

During the period under analysis, 53 illegal immigration incidents were reported (29 incidents in week 19, and 24 in week 20) involving the apprehension of 6 996 irregular migrants; 14 boats arrived from Libya with 1 457 migrants on board, 1 boat from Egypt involving 231 migrants, 2 boats from Greece carrying 53 migrants, 3 boats from Tunisia with 20 migrants. There are still over 30 incidents pending confirmation about the country of departure. Eight people smugglers were also arrested in five incidents.

The volume of irregular migrants thus far in 2015 (39 677) is similar to the number of irregular migrants apprehended in 2014 (slight 5% increase).

The breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows the following trends: on the one hand, an increasing trend is reported on the migratory routes from Turkey (+192%), Greece (+158%), and Tunisia (22%) while on the other hand, a decreasing trend is reported from Egypt (-45%), and Libya (-15%). See more detailed information on page 8.

Weekly breakdown 2015 compared to 2014.



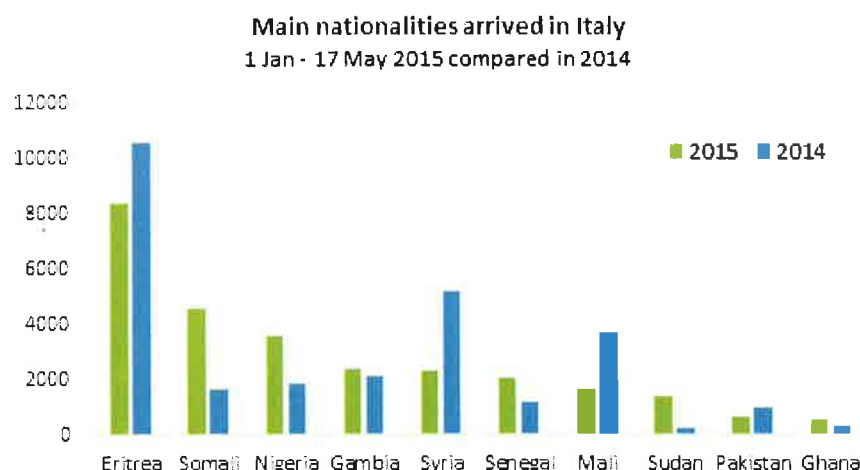
Main Nationalities

Thus far in 2015, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: Eritrea, Somalia, Nigeria, Gambia, Syria, Senegal, Mali, and Sudan.

These nationalities change based on the migratory routes used by the irregular migrants across the Mediterranean Sea. Thus far in 2015, these are the most common nationalities by migratory route:

- **Route from Libya:**
Migrants from Eritrea, Somalia, Nigeria, Gambia, Senegal, Mali, Syria, and Sudan.
- **Route from Egypt:**
Migrants from Sudan and Eritrea, and to a lesser extent from Syria.
- **Route from Turkey:**
Mainly migrants from Syria, Palestinian territories, Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran.
- **Route from Greece:**
Migrants from Syria, Somalia, Iraq, Pakistan and Palestinian territories.
- **Route from Tunisia:**
Mostly migrants from Tunisia, and to a lesser extent from Algeria.
- **Route from Algeria:**
Mostly migrants from Algeria.

Common nationalities arrived in Italy in 2015.



Trends by nationality

Since the beginning of 2015, major increases in percentage terms compared to the same period last year have been reported in relation to migrants from the following countries (*see the main 10 countries and the trends in the table on the right*): Sudan (443%), Somalia (179%), Nigeria (96%), Ghana (57%) and Gambia (13%).

The percentage increase in the number of Sudanese migrants continues to be reported in the Central Mediterranean, and the total number of Sudanese migrants (1 423) has increased exponentially since April becoming the eighth highest nationality, in terms of numbers, reported across the Central Mediterranean.

	2015	% compared to 2014
Eritrea	8,391	-21
Somalia	4,599	179
Nigeria	3,614	96
Gambia	2,388	13
Syria	2,352	-55
Senegal	2,052	69
Mali	1,678	-54
Sudan	1,423	443
Pakistan	645	-35
Ghana	549	57

Horn of African migrants

The total number of Eritreans (8 391), Somalis (4 599) and Ethiopians (690) who have arrived in Italy in 2015, represent approximately 34% of all migrants apprehended in the central Mediterranean since the beginning of the year. It is worth mentioning that half of the Horn of African migrants reported in 2015 thus far have been apprehended during the month of April.

It is worth noting that amongst the claimed Eritreans who have arrived in Italy from North Africa a large number of them could be Ethiopian nationals instead of Eritrean.

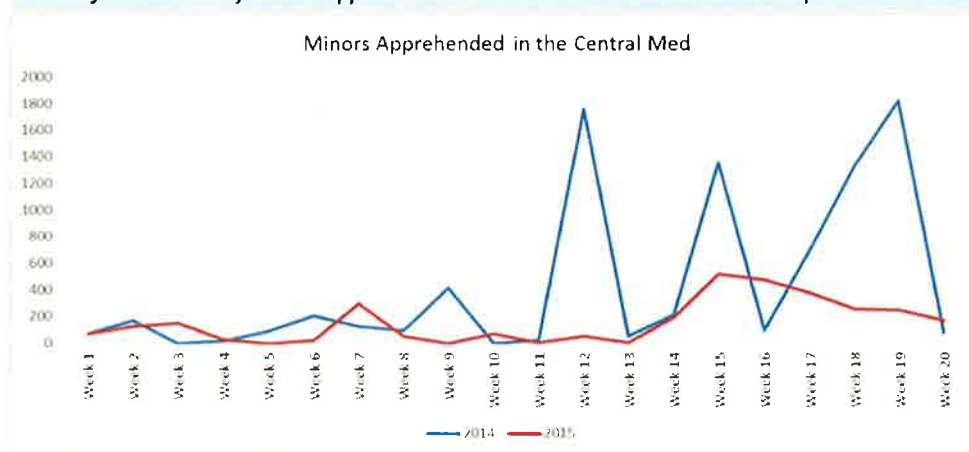
Vulnerable groups in the Central Mediterranean

Minors and unaccompanied minors

Thus far in 2015, 3 111 minors were detected in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a 63% decrease compared to the same period of 2014. The main nationalities among these minors are Eritrean (969), Somali (748), and Syrian (444).

During week 20, the Swedish authorities reported a sharp increase in the number of unaccompanied minors (241) arriving in Sweden and claiming asylum, mainly from Eritrea, Somalia and Afghanistan and to a lesser extent from other countries such as Syria and Jordan. These minors are presumed to have entered the EU through the sea borders of Italy and Greece or through the land borders of Greece and Bulgaria with Turkey. The total number of unaccompanied minors arriving in Sweden during week 20 was 241, which represents approximately 22% of the total number of asylum applicants during week 20 in the mention Member State.

Weekly breakdown of minors apprehended in the Central Mediterranean compared to 2014.



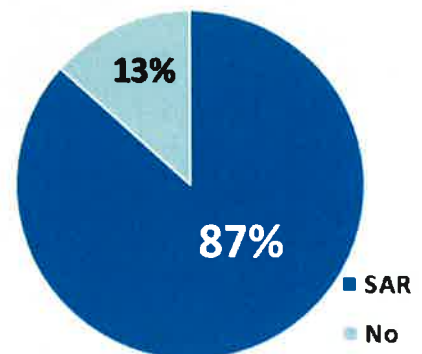
The new “European Agenda on Migration” and the Naval Operation “EUNAFOR MED” and the migratory flows

- The “European Agenda on Migration” approved in May, defines immediate measures to be taken in order to handle the massive flows arriving in the EU. The European Commission reported the aim of the agenda and the measures to be taken in a short-term¹: *The first part of the European Agenda on Migration defines immediate measures to prevent human tragedies and to reinforce mechanisms to deal with emergencies. This will be done by strengthening our presence at sea to save lives, targeting criminal smuggling networks, responding to high volumes of arrivals within the EU with a distribution mechanism for asylum-seekers (relocation), bringing an increased number of refugees from third countries (resettlement) safely and legally to the EU, and using the EU's operational and financial tools to help frontline Member States*.
- Together with the new Agenda, the military operation “EUNAVFOR MED” has been approved and the plan is to launch it in three phases. The aim of this operation is to target the human smuggling networks active in North Africa, in particular in Libya, and to dismantle these networks.

- The new agenda and the military operation have been publicised by the international media, in particular in source and transit countries.

Human smuggling networks in May

SAR incidents in the Central Mediterranean
1 Jan - 17 May 2015

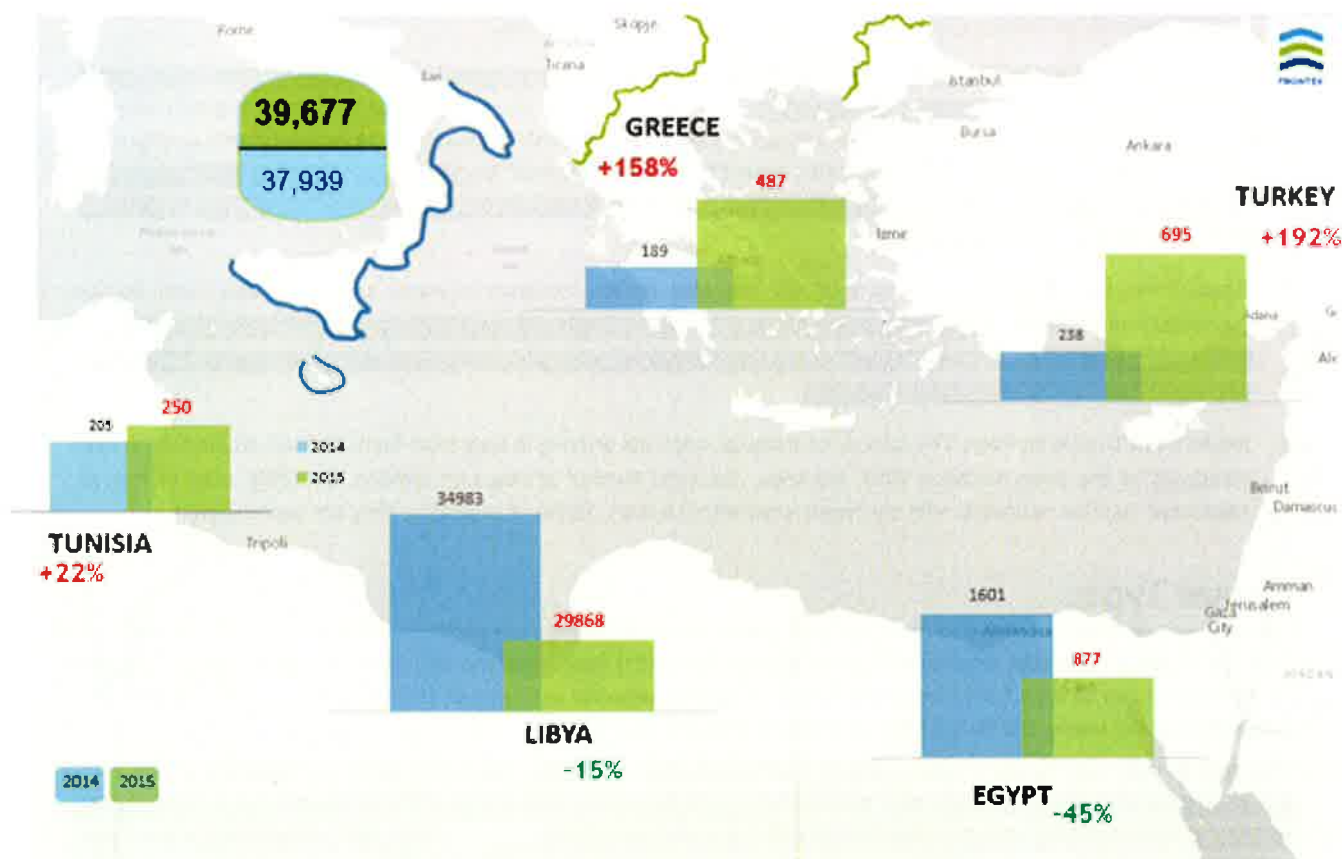


¹ European Commission - Fact Sheet: “Questions and answers on the European Agenda on Migration”. Brussels, 13 May 2015



Main trends by country of departure in 2015

Since April 2015, all the migratory routes towards Italy have reported incidents. The following map shows the volume of the migratory flows by country of departure since the beginning of 2015:



Total number of migrants by departure countries, comparing 1 January – 17 May 2015 to last year, and the total percentage of increase/decrease compared to 2014.

- Route from Libya to Italy:** The number of irregular migrants travelling from Libya to Italy shows a decrease (-15%) compared to the same period last year. Notwithstanding this decrease, the numbers of migrants using this route remains very high, and it is anticipated that the numbers using this route will increase during the summer months. Any slowdown in the number of migrants crossing from Libya will be related to bad weather conditions. Currently, the human smuggling networks in Libya have increased the procurement of wooden and inflatable boats.

- Route from Egypt to Italy:** A total of 877 irregular (-45% decrease) migrants arrived in Italy from Egypt, mostly Sudanese and Eritrean nationals, and to a lesser extent Syrians.

² Albawaba news, published on 26 May 2015, at: <http://www.albawaba.com/news/over-6000-migrants-egypt-arrested-october-army-699484>



- **Route from Turkey to Italy:** The route from Turkey to Italy continues to show the sharpest increase in percentage terms (+192%) compared to the same period in 2014, with a total of 695 migrants intercepted using this route. This route is mostly used by Syrian and Palestinian migrants (Palestinians established in Syria). The most common type of boat used by the human smuggling networks in this area is big fishing vessels, and to a lesser extent sailing boats, all of them departing directly from Turkey to Italy without any stopover at sea.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] In the framework of the JO Poseidon Sea, some migrants who departed from Turkey with the intention of sailing to Italy aboard big fishing vessels ended up in Greece due to some technical problems, and therefore had to be rescued by the Greek authorities. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

- **Route from Greece to Italy:** A total of 487 irregular (+158% increase) migrants arrived in Italy from Greece (secondary movements). [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

- **Route from Tunisia to Italy:** The number of irregular migrants arriving in Italy from Tunisia shows an increase (+22%) compared to the same period in 2014. However, the total number of migrants remains low (250). Most of the migrants are Tunisian nationals, who are repatriated within a short period of time after they are apprehended.

Vessel Types

Thus far in 2015, inflatable dinghies (155) and wooden boats (52) have been the two types of boats used to cross the Mediterranean Sea to Italy from Libya. The human smuggling networks used one of the type of boats depending on the availability of the boats, and on the fares paid by the irregular migrants.

The type of boat used by the irregular migrants arriving in Italy from Libya has varied since the beginning of the year.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]



Statistics Weeks 19 – 20 (4 – 17 May 2015)

The JO Triton 2015 was launched on 1 February 2015 and is scheduled to conclude on 31 December 2015.

In 2015 (1 January to 17 May)

- 307 Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
- 39 677 Irregular migrants were apprehended.
Most common nationalities - Eritrean (8 314), Somali (4 599), Nigerian (3 614), Gambian (2 388), Syrian (2 352), Senegalese (2 052), Malian (1 678), and Sudanese (1 423).
The main countries of departure have been Libya (35 871), Egypt (975), Turkey (695), & Greece (551).
- 75 People smugglers were arrested in 46 incidents.
- 85 Fatalities were reported in 11 incidents.
- 2 Incidents related to the prevention of departure.
- 196 Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.
- 0 Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
- 0 Smugglers were arrested.
- 0 Incidents related to illegal fishing.
- 0 Persons were arrested for illegal fishing.
- 1 Incident related to pollution.
- ~84% Of detections have been recorded outside the operational area, ~16% inside.
- ~87% Of incidents have been reported as SAR operations.

Since the beginning of the operation on 1 February 2015

- 277 Incidents have occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
- 36 064 Irregular migrants have been apprehended.
- 73 People smugglers have been arrested in 45 incidents.
- 83 Fatalities have been reported in 9 incidents.

During the reporting period between 4 - 17 May 2015

- 53 Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.
- 7 160 Irregular migrants were apprehended.
Most common nationalities were Eritrean (2 248), Somali (777), Nigerian (517), Sudanese (214), Syrian (210), Ethiopian (130), and Gambian (90). 1 405 irregular migrants are pending nationality identification.
The main countries of departure were Libya (5 407 migrants), Egypt (329), Greece (161), and Tunisia 20. The country of departure of 1 079 irregular migrants is still pending.
- 8 People smugglers were arrested in 5 incidents.
- 0 Fatalities were reported in 0 incidents.
- ~79% Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while ~21% occurred inside.
- ~83% Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

Disclaimer: All the figures in this report including those in the tables and charts are based on validated incident reports of the JORA system up to the day this report was written and finalised (19 May 2015, 11:00 hrs.).

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