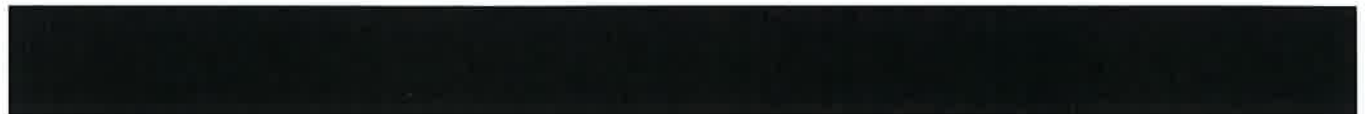


Key Points

- ◆ As of 23 October 2016, 152 652 irregular migrants have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a -9% **increase** compared to the same period of 2015.



- ◆ The number of fatalities in the Central Med continues to increase. Moreover the number of fatalities reported during 2016 shows a 17% increase compared to the same period of 2015.
- ◆ Increasing flow from Tunisia.

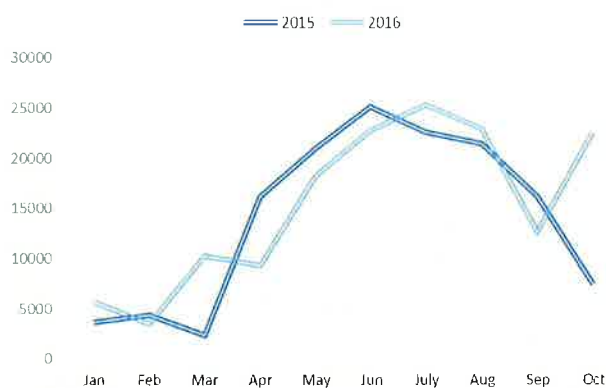


Main Trends

During the period under analysis, 91 illegal immigration incidents were reported (9 incidents in week 41 and 82 in week 42) involving the apprehension of 9 816 irregular migrants (1 233 apprehensions in week 41 and 8 583 apprehensions in week 42). In particular:

- 80 boats arrived from Libya involving 9 664 migrants
- 10 boats from Tunisia involving 100 migrants on board
- 1 boat from Turkey with 52 migrants.

Figure 1: Number of arrivals by month 1 Jan – 23 Oct 2015/2016.



During the period 1 January - 23 October 2016, the number of arrivals in the Central Mediterranean was 152 652 which represents a slight increasing trend (-9%) compared to the same period in 2015 (139 814). During all 2016 fluctuations in the irregular migratory flow towards Italy have constantly been increasing or decreasing within a percentage range of ~10% compared to the same period last year.

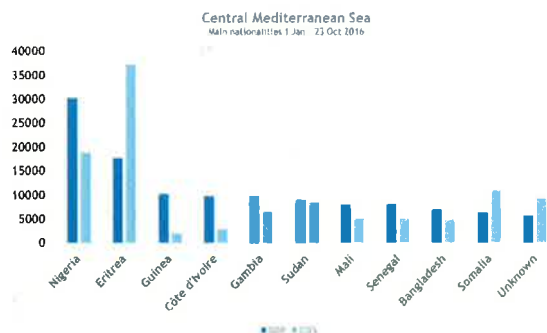
Libya continues to be the main country of departure with ~98% of irregular migrant arrivals during the reporting period. It is worth pointing out that since the beginning of the year, ~89% of irregular migrants detected and apprehended in the Central Mediterranean had Libya as their departure location.

Most of the incidents continue to involve dinghies that had departed from Libya bound for Italy. In addition incidents involving small wooden/fibreglass boats departing from Libya continue.

Main Nationalities

Thus far in 2016, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: Nigeria, Eritrea, Guinea, the Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire, Sudan, Senegal, Mali, Bangladesh and Somalia. Once again, during the reporting period, the majority of the migrants arrived from Western and Central African countries.

Figure 3: Main nationalities from 1 Jan to 23 Oct 2016/2015.



It is worth highlighting that migrants arriving from Western and Central African countries, mainly Nigeria, Guinea, the Gambia, Ivory Coast and Senegal represent ~61% of the total number of irregular migrants that have arrived in Italy since the beginning of January, whereas migrants from the Horn of Africa /Sudan and migrants from North African countries, mainly Egypt and Morocco and to a lesser extent Algeria and Tunisia represent ~25% and ~6% respectively. Furthermore, migrants from Asian countries, mainly Bangladesh and Pakistan, represent ~6% of the total number of irregular migrants apprehended during 2016, while migrants from Middle East and Far East represent only ~1.5% of the total number of migrants.

Main Findings

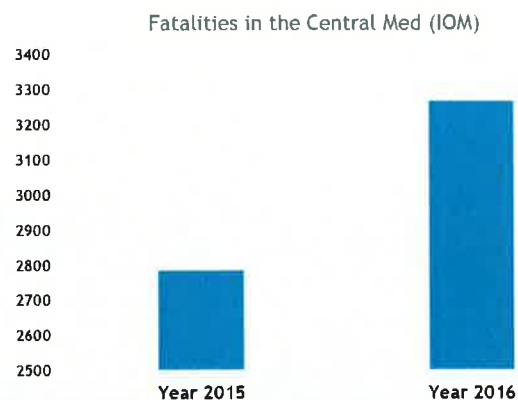
LIBYA

Fatalities

During the period under analysis, there were several fatalities reported involving the loss of 19 lives. All the fatalities occurred either because of affixation, drowning and inhalation of toxic gases or due to the abrasion of internal organs caused by the ingestion of fuel.

According to information from IOM (see figure 4) the number of estimated fatalities in the Central Mediterranean Sea has almost reached 3 300 migrants in 2016, showing a ~17% increase compared to the same period of 2015, ■■■■■■

Figure 4: Estimated fatalities in the Central Med according to IOM.



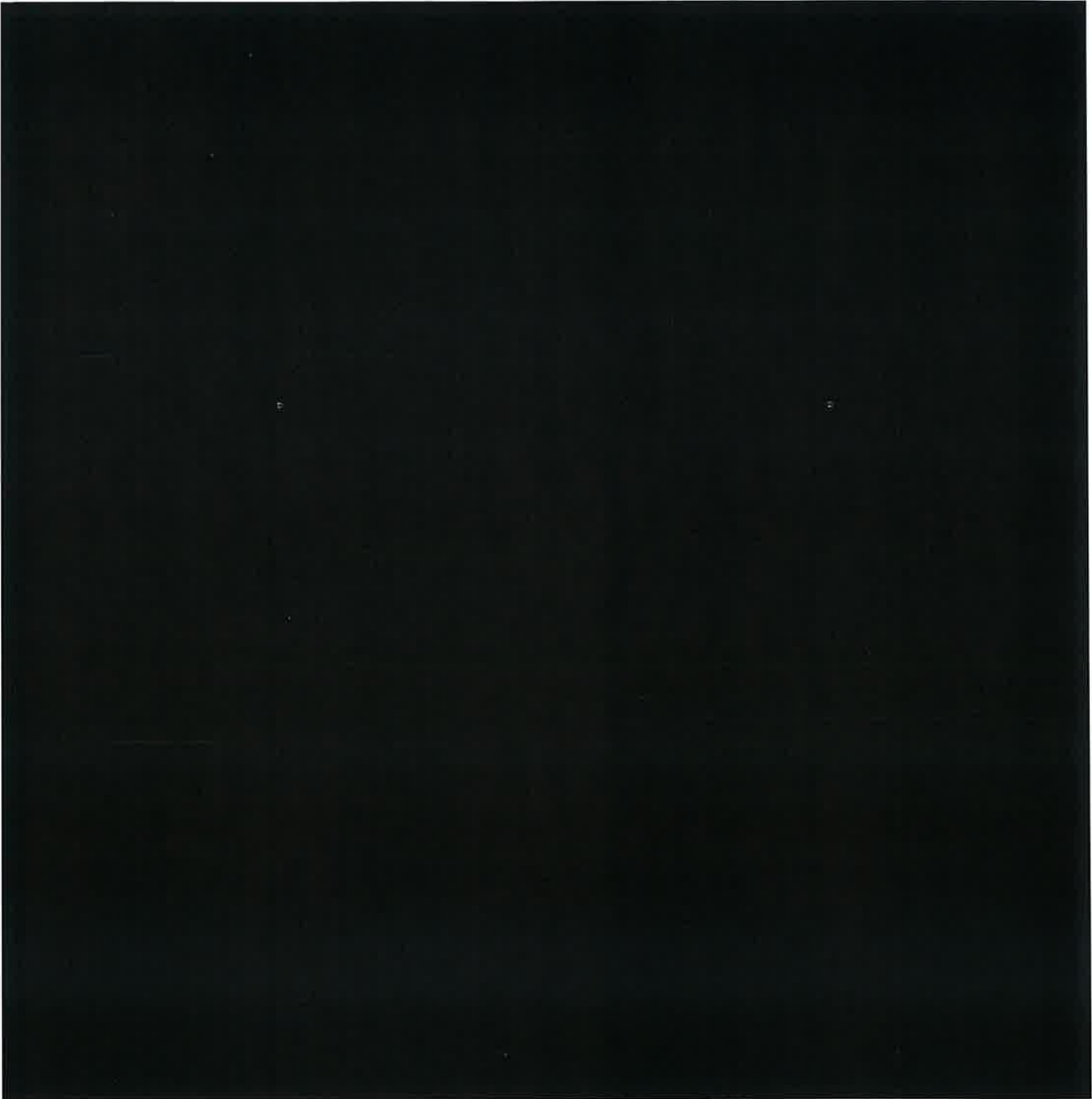
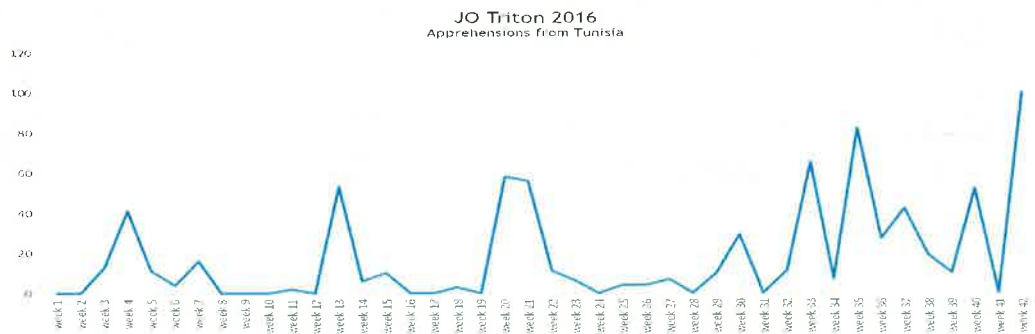
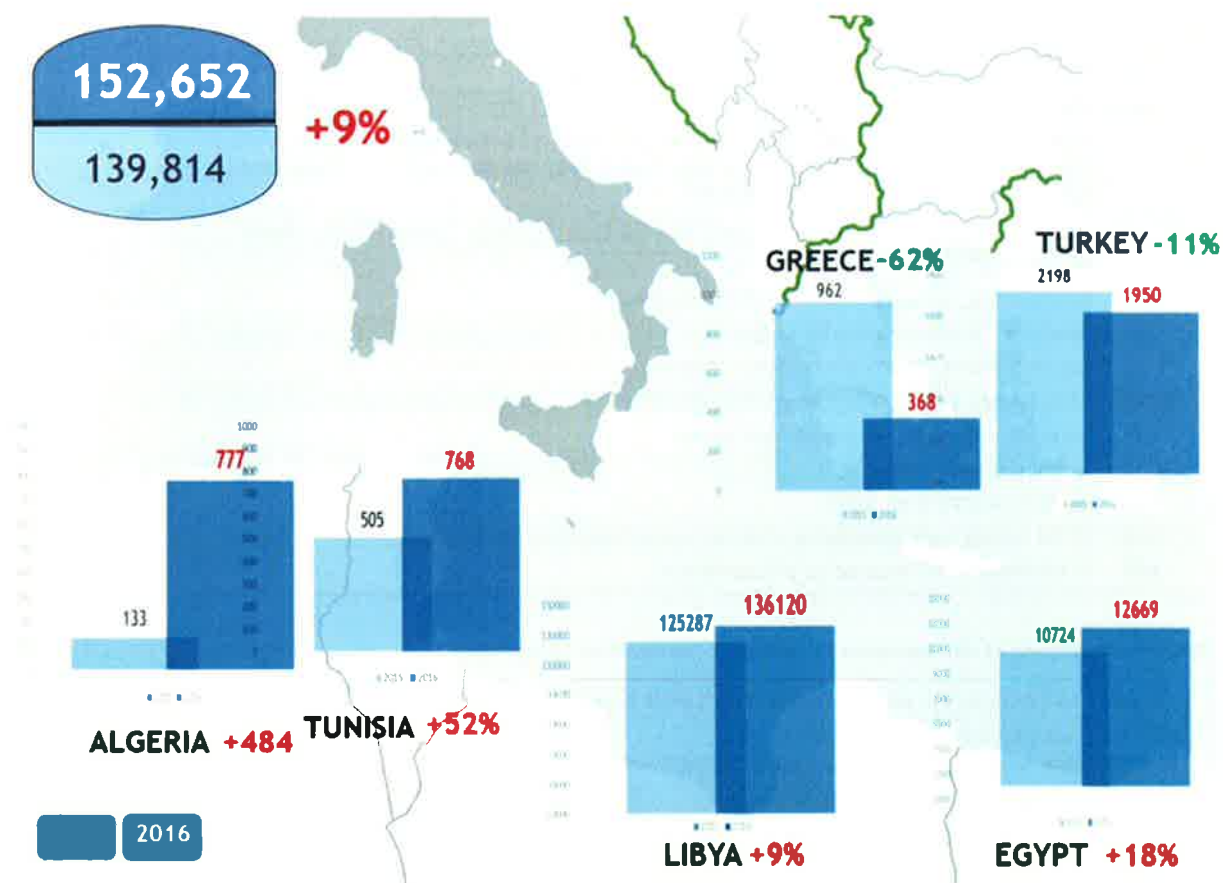


Figure 7: Weekly apprehension of migrants that had departed from Tunisia.



Main trends by country of departure in 2016

The following map shows the volume of the migratory flows by country of departure since the beginning of 2016.



Statistics 2016 (1 January – 23 October)

The JO Triton 2016 was launched on 1 February 2016 and it is planned to finish on 31 December 2016.

In 2016 (1 January - 23 October)

1 299	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
152 652	Irregular migrants were apprehended. Most common nationalities - Nigerian (30 341), Eritrean (17 841), Guinean (10 302), Ivorian (9 848), Gambian (9 733), Sudanese (8 910), Mali (8 026), Senegalese (7 991), Bangladeshi (6 944) and Somali (6 358). Unknown 5 690. The countries of departure were Libya (136 120), Egypt (12 669), Turkey (1 950), Algeria (777), Tunisia (768), & Greece (368).
522	People smugglers were arrested in 265 incidents.
244	Fatalities were reported in 56 incidents.
15	Incidents related to the prevention of departure.
~2 000	Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.
17	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
18	Smugglers were arrested.
9	Incident related to pollution.
~86%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, ~15% inside.
~89%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

Since the beginning of the operation (1 February - 23 October 2016)

1 243	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
147 043	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
486	People smugglers were arrested in 245 incidents.
235	Fatalities were reported in 52 incidents.
17	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
18	Smugglers were arrested.
9	Incident related to pollution.

During the reporting period between 10 - 23 October 2016

91	Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.
9 816	Irregular migrants were apprehended. Most common nationalities - Nigerian (934), Guinean (508), Ivorian (479), Bangladeshi (443), Malian (4147), Eritrean (403), Senegalese (335), Gambian (322), Tunisian (89) and Ghanaian (87). Unknown 5 287. The countries of departure were Libya (9 664), Tunisia (100) and Turkey (52).
8	People smugglers were arrested in 5 incidents.
19	Fatalities were reported in 6 incidents.
88%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while 12% occurred inside.
90%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

Note: all the figures were extracted from JORA on 25-10-2016 at 14:00 hrs.

Frontex Operations Division

Risk Analysis Unit

Warsaw, Poland

Reference number: 21217/2016



Key Points

- ♦ As of **6 Nov 2016**, **162 587** irregular migrants have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a **~13%** increase compared to the same period of 2015. Relatively low number of arrivals in the reporting period, mainly due to bad weather.
- ♦ **Increasing** number of **arrivals in October** compared to the same month in 2015
- ♦ Secondary movement of **Algerian citizens** heading mainly towards France and Belgium in a lesser extent .
- ♦ Arrivals of **sub-Saharan** and **Comorian migrants from Algeria and Tunisia** respectively .
- ♦ **No incidents from Egypt** in the last six weeks due to measures implemented by the Egyptian Government



Main Trends

During the period under analysis, **93 illegal immigration incidents** were reported (**41 incidents in week 43** and **52 in week 44**) involving the apprehension of **9 839 irregular migrants** (**4 485 apprehensions in week 43** and **5 354 apprehensions in week 44**). In particular:

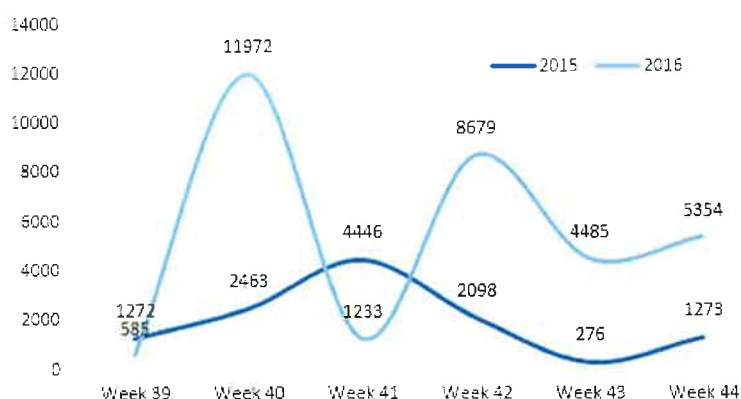
- **75 boats** arrived from **Libya** involving **9 147 migrants**
- **9 boats** from **Algeria** involving **109 migrants** on board
- **6 boats** from **Turkey** involving **460 migrants**
- **3 boats** from **Tunisia** with **51 migrants** on board

Thus far in 2016, the number of migrants apprehended in the Central Mediterranean reached **162 587** which represents a **-13% increase** compared to the same period of 2015 (142 583). As it is shown Figure 1, the number of arrivals has increased in October when compared to the same month in 2015. Despite the usual worsening weather in this period of the year, the arrivals continue to take place mainly from the Libyan coast.



In this regard it is worth highlighting that during the reporting period and even with bad weather conditions, some incidents were reported related to departures from the

Figure 1. Number of arrivals by week 3 Oct - 6 Nov in 2015/2016



Libyan coast. For instance, 2 November a shipwreck of a wooden boat was reported by the smuggling networks in a social media website¹. In this website it was shared a video where it was possible to observe a wooden boat sinking close to Libyan shore with a very enraged sea conditions (Fig 2). During the following days several open sources were referring to the Libyan local authorities recovering migrants' corpses in the Libyan shore (Fig 3).



Once again Libya is the main country of departure with **-93%** of irregular migrant arrivals during the reporting period. Most of the incidents continue to involve rubber dinghies that had departed from Libya bound for Italy.





Main Nationalities

Thus far in **2016**, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: **Nigeria, Eritrea, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Sudan, Senegal, Mali, Bangladesh and Somalia**. Once again the majority of the migrants arrived from Western and **Central African countries** representing a **~60%** of the total while migrants arriving from **Horn of African countries** represent about **~23%**.

It is worth highlighting that during the reporting period, most of the arrivals were related to migrants from **Western and Central African countries**, being Nigerians the main nationality by far.

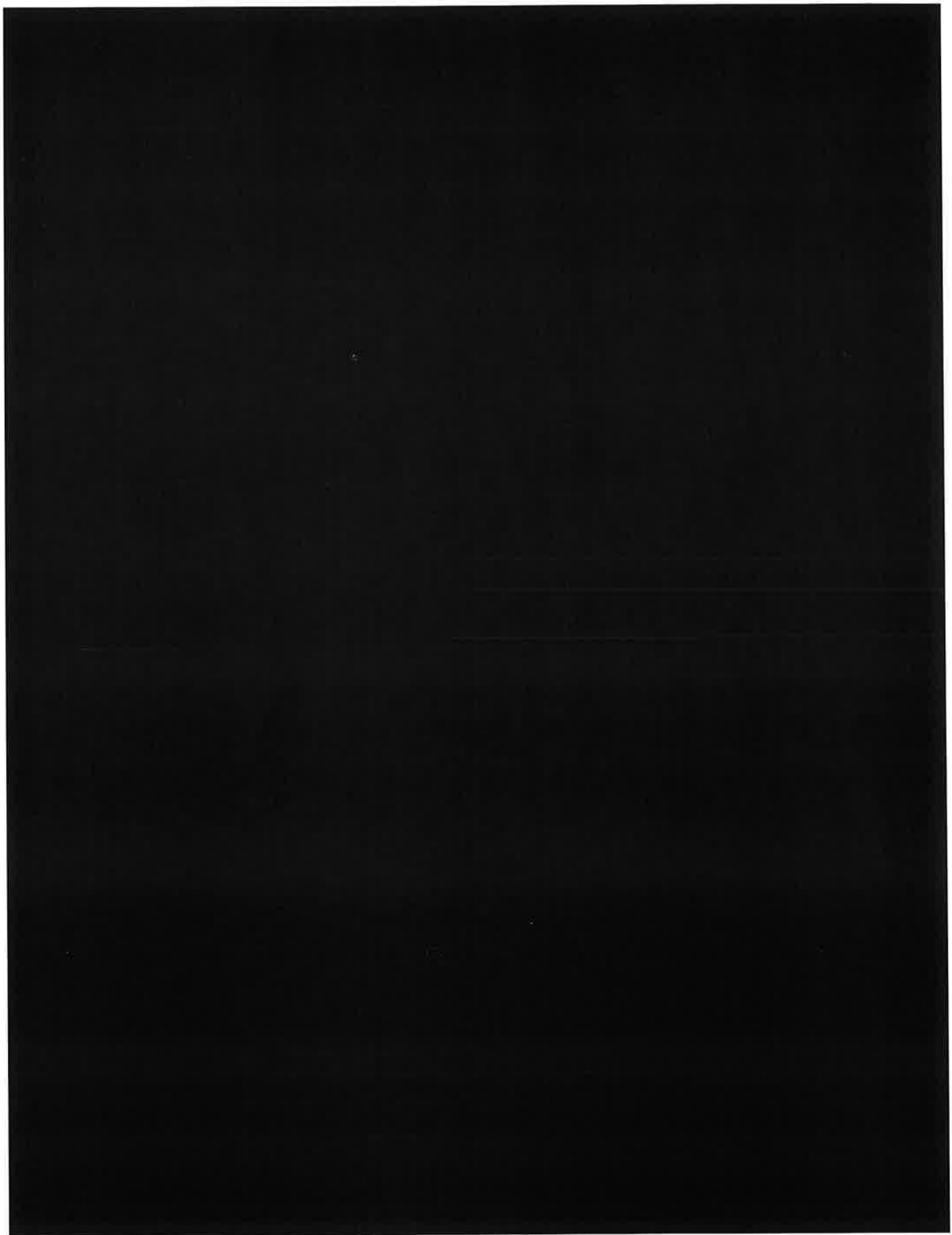
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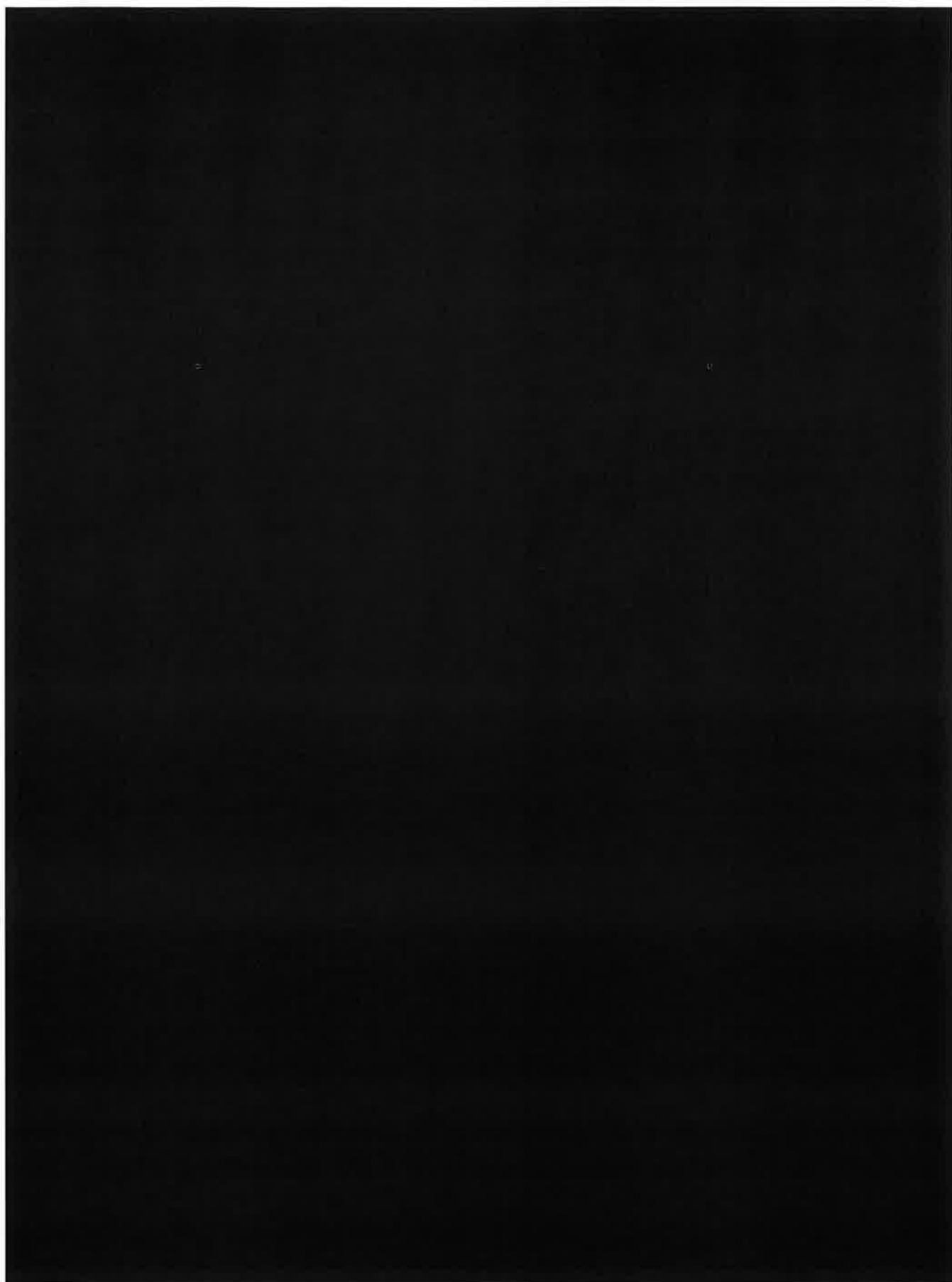
Figure 5: Main nationalities from 1 Jan to 6 Nov



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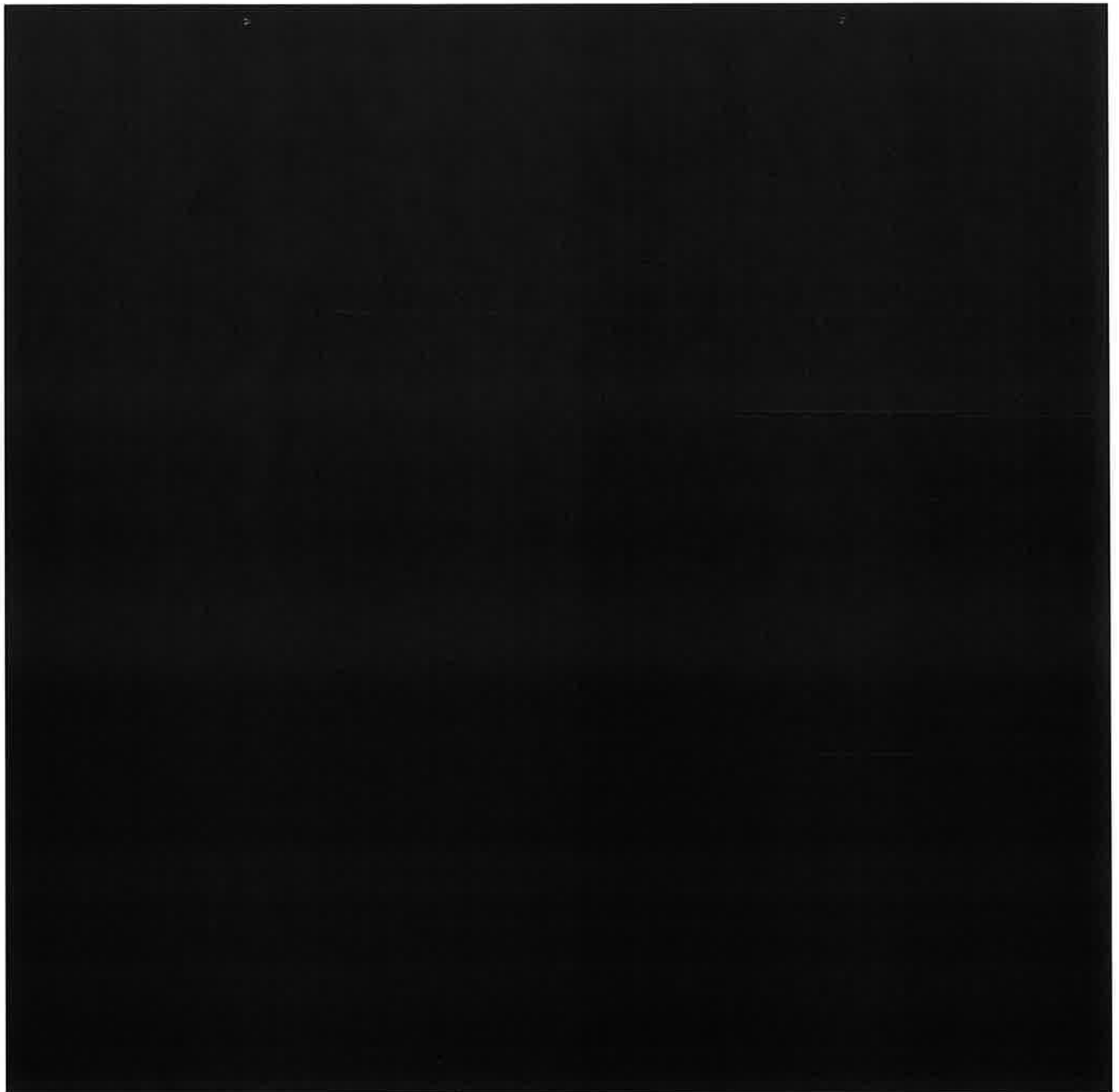




Egypt

As previously reported, there are still **no arrivals from Egypt**. The last boat arriving from Egypt was reported on 23 September 2016. After the shipwreck on 21 September 2016 of a fishing boat carrying ~450 migrants on board with only 169 survivors reported, the **Egyptian Parliament** passed **new laws hardening measures against migrant smuggling activities**. [REDACTED]

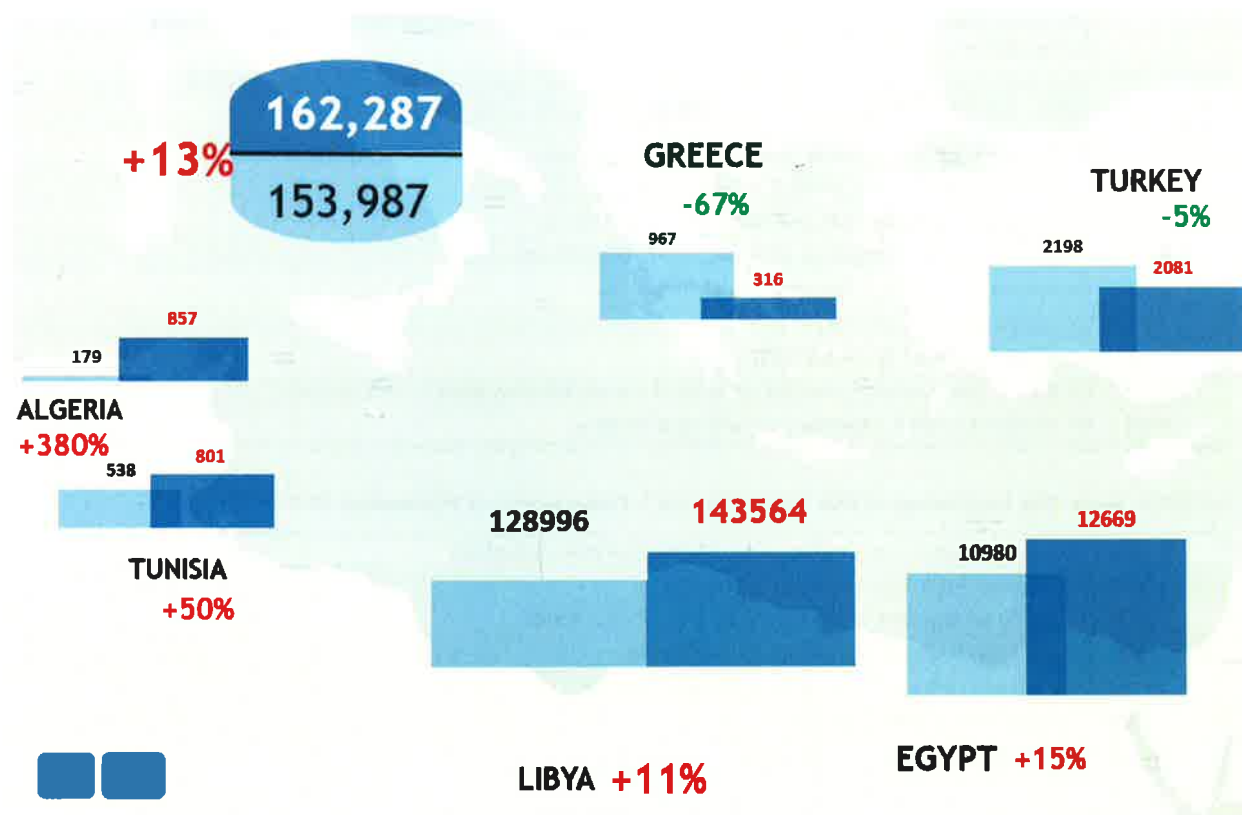
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Main trends by country of departure in 2016

In 2016, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows an increasing trend (~11%) of arrivals from Libya which has remained the main country of departure. Moreover, the number of arrivals increased from Egypt, Tunisia and Algeria but decreased from Turkey and Greece.

The following map shows the volume of the migratory flows by country of departure since the beginning of 2016.



Statistics 2016 (1 January – 6 Nov)

The JO Triton 2016 was launched on 1 February 2016 and it is planned to finish on 31 December 2016.

In 2016 (1 January - 6 November)

1 395	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
162 587	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
	Most common nationalities - Nigerian (33 156), Eritrean (18 377), Guinean (11 480), Ivorian (10 535), Gambian (10 534), Sudanese (9 039), Senegalese (8 727), Mali (8 503) and Bangladeshi (7 331).
	The countries of departure were Libya (143 564), Egypt (12 669), Turkey (2 081), Algeria (857), Tunisia (801), Greece (316).→ Unknown (2 299).
543	People smugglers were arrested in 276 incidents.
330	Fatalities were reported in 71 incidents.
16	Incidents related to the prevention of departure.
~2 026	Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.
17	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
18	Smugglers were arrested.
9	Incidents related to pollution.
~95%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, ~14% inside.
~98%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

In 2016, from the beginning of the operation on 1 February to 6 November 2016

1 339	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
156 978	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
507	People smugglers were arrested in 237 incidents.
321	Fatalities were reported in 67 incidents.
17	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
18	Smugglers were arrested.
9	Incidents related to pollution.

During the reporting period between 24 October - 6 November 2016

93	Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.
9 839	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
	Most common nationalities -Nigerian (2599), Guinean (734), Ivorian (714), Gambian (664), Senegalese (614), Moroccan (523), Ghanaian (442), Malian (390) and Pakistani (335).
	The countries of departure were Libya (9 147), Turkey (460), Algeria (109) and Tunisia (51).
11	People smugglers were arrested in 6 incidents.
77	Fatalities were reported in 12 incidents.
94%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while 6% occurred inside.
98%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

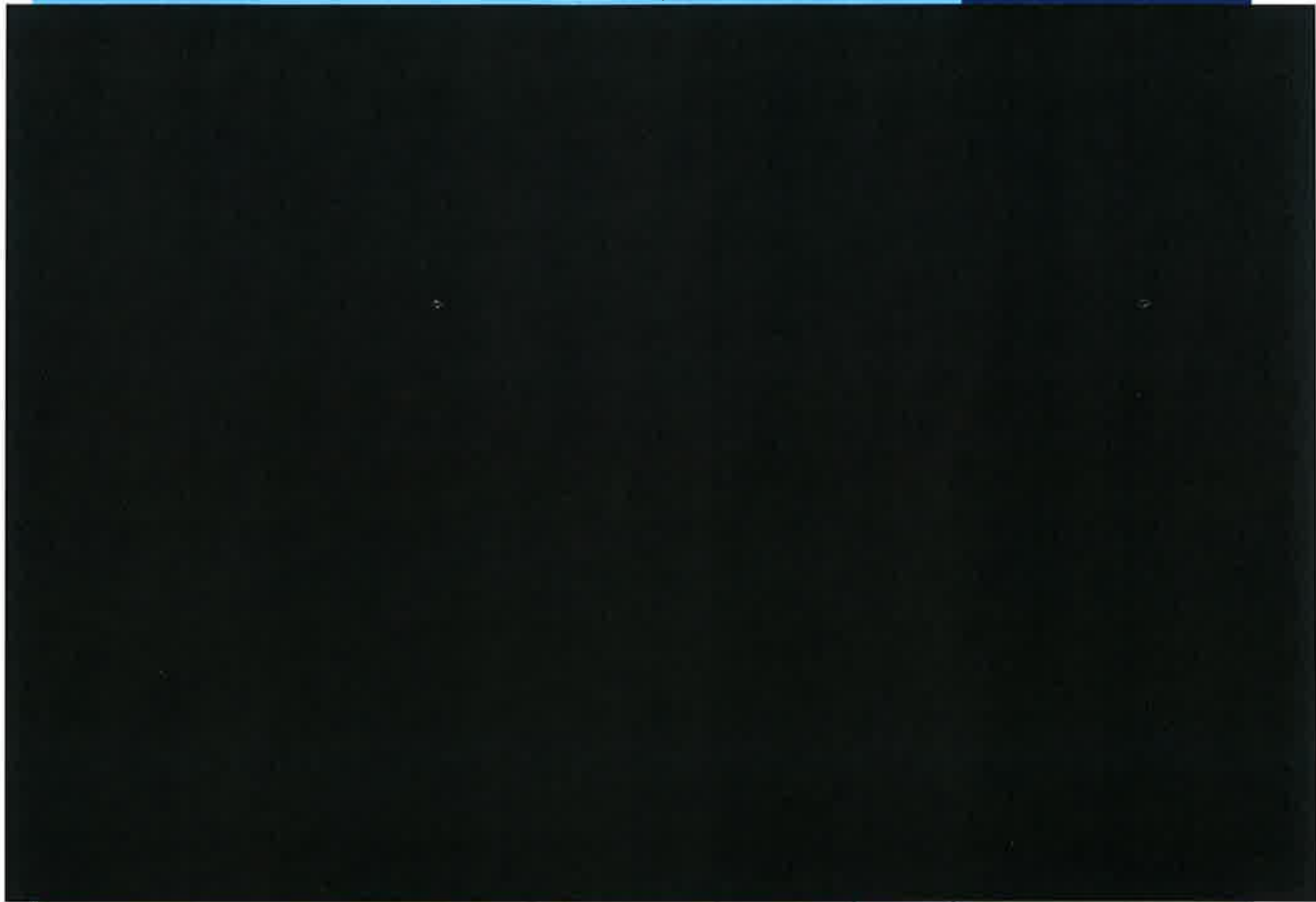
Note: all the figures were extracted from JORA on 7-11-2016 at 15:00 hrs

Frontex Operations Division

Risk Analysis Unit

Warsaw, Poland

Reference number: 21483/2016



Key Points

- ◆ As of 20 November 2016, **168 488** irregular migrants have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a **~17% increase** compared to the same period of 2015.

- ◆ The Turkish Coast Guard intercepted a **merchant vessel with migrants** off the Coast of Canakkale (Turkey).
- ◆ The number of **fatalities** in the Central Med continues to increase. Moreover the number of fatalities reported during 2016 shows a **45% increase** compared to the same period of 2015.

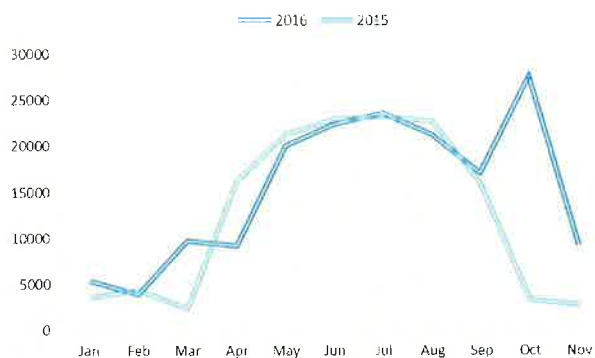


Main Trends

During the period under analysis, **39** illegal immigration incidents were reported (**16** incidents in week 45 and **23** in week 46) involving the apprehension of **3 725** irregular migrants (**1 873** apprehensions in week 45 and **1 852** apprehensions in week 42). In particular:

- **32** boats arrived from Libya involving **3 543** migrants
- **3** boats arrived from Turkey involving **110** migrants on board
- **3** boats arrived from Tunisia involving **67** migrants
- **1** boat from Algeria with **5** migrants

Figure 1: Number of arrivals by month 1 Jan – 20 Nov 2015/2016



During the period **1 January - 20 November 2016**, the number of arrivals in the Central Mediterranean was **168 488** which represents a slight increasing trend (~17%) compared to the same period in 2015 (143 795). Furthermore, during the period January to September 2016, fluctuations in the irregular migratory flow towards Italy have constantly increased or decreased within a percentage range of ~10% compared to last year. Moreover, the flow sharply decreased in October 2016 compared to the previous month as well as compared to October 2015. Even though the flow has decreased thus far in November 2016 compared to last month, it remains high compared to the same period of 2015.

Libya continues to be the main country of departure with ~95% of irregular migrant arrivals during the reporting period. It is worth pointing out that since the beginning of the year, ~89% of irregular migrants detected and apprehended in the Central Mediterranean had Libya as their departure location.

Most of the incidents continue to involve dinghies that had departed from Libya bound for Italy. In addition, incidents involving big and small wooden boats as well as fiberglass boats departing from Libya continue.

Main Nationalities

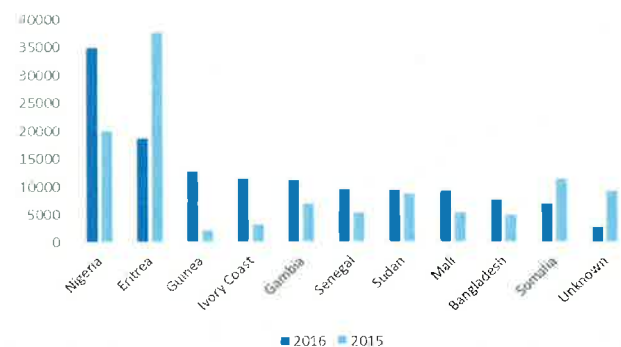
Thus far in 2016, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: Nigeria, Eritrea, Guinea, the Gambia, the Ivory Coast, Sudan, Senegal, Mali, Bangladesh and Somalia. Once again, during the reporting period, the majority of the migrants arrived from Western and Central African countries .

It is worth highlighting that migrants arriving from Western and Central African countries, mainly Nigeria, Guinea, the Gambia, the Ivory Coast and Senegal represent ~61% of the total number of irregular migrants that have arrived in Italy since the beginning of January, whereas migrants from the Horn of Africa/Sudan and migrants from North African countries, mainly Egypt and Morocco and to a lesser extent Algeria and Tunisia represent ~25% and ~6% respectively. Furthermore, migrants from Asian countries, mainly Bangladesh and Pakistan, represent ~6% of the total number of irregular migrants apprehended thus far in 2016, while migrants from the Middle East and the Far East represent only ~1.5% of the total number of irregular migrants.

Nigerians continue to be the main nationality by far and during the reporting period they ranked as the third top nationality regarding asylum applications in the EU, after Syrians and Afghans¹.

It is worth highlighting that during the reporting period, most migrants arrived from Western and Central African countries, with Nigerians being the main nationality followed by Guineans, Senegalese and Ivorians. In addition, migration from Horn of African countries continues with migrants arriving mainly from Eritrea and Somalia.

Figure 3: Main nationalities Central Mediterranean Sea from 1 Jan to 20 Nov 2016/2015.



Main Findings

LIBYA

Fatalities

During the period under analysis, fatalities were again reported in several incidents. For instance, it was reported that **19 migrants lost their lives**. The fatalities occurred either because of affixation, drowning or they died from inhaling toxic gases or due to injuries to internal organs caused by the ingestion of fuel.

According to information from IOM (see figure 4) the number of estimated fatalities in the Central Mediterranean Sea has passed **4 100 migrants in 2016**, showing a **~45% increase** compared to the same period of 2015, despite the fact that the number of maritime assets participating in SAR operations in 2016 is higher than in 2015.

Figure 4: Estimated fatalities in the Central Med according to IOM. ~45% in 2016 when compared to the same period of 2015

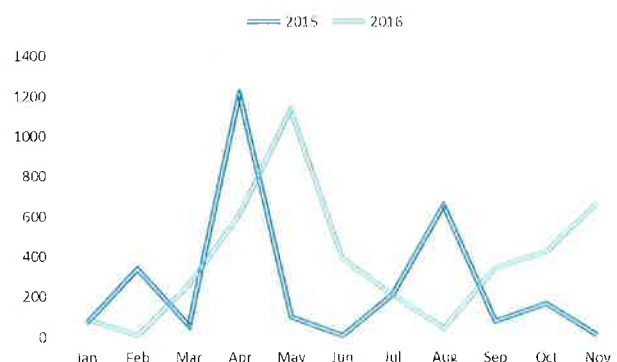




Figure 6: This chart shows the monthly percentage of satellite phone calls of migrants in distress received by the MRCC Rome from January to October 2016, as well as the growing percentage of rescue operations performed by NGOs during the same period

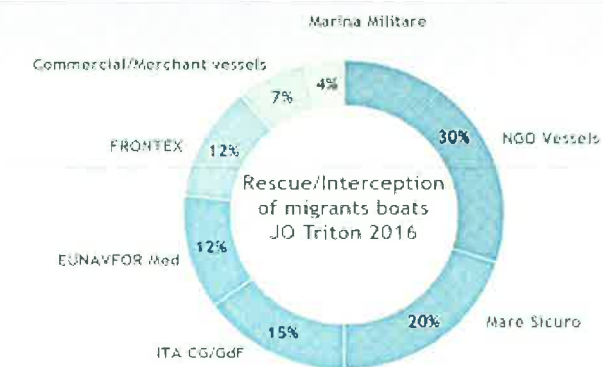
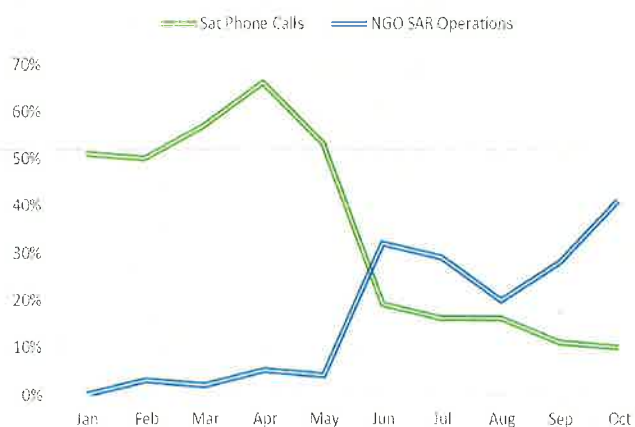


Figure 5: Interception of migrant boats in the Central Mediterranean Sea during 2016



TURKEY

On 10 November 2016, the Turkish Coast Guard intercepted a **merchant vessel** close to the Gelibolu Shipyard in **Çanakkale** (Turkey) with **363 migrants** on board, mainly Pakistani and to a lesser extent Syrian, Bangladeshi, Sri Lanka and Egyptian. Two Turkish nationals were arrested as people smugglers.

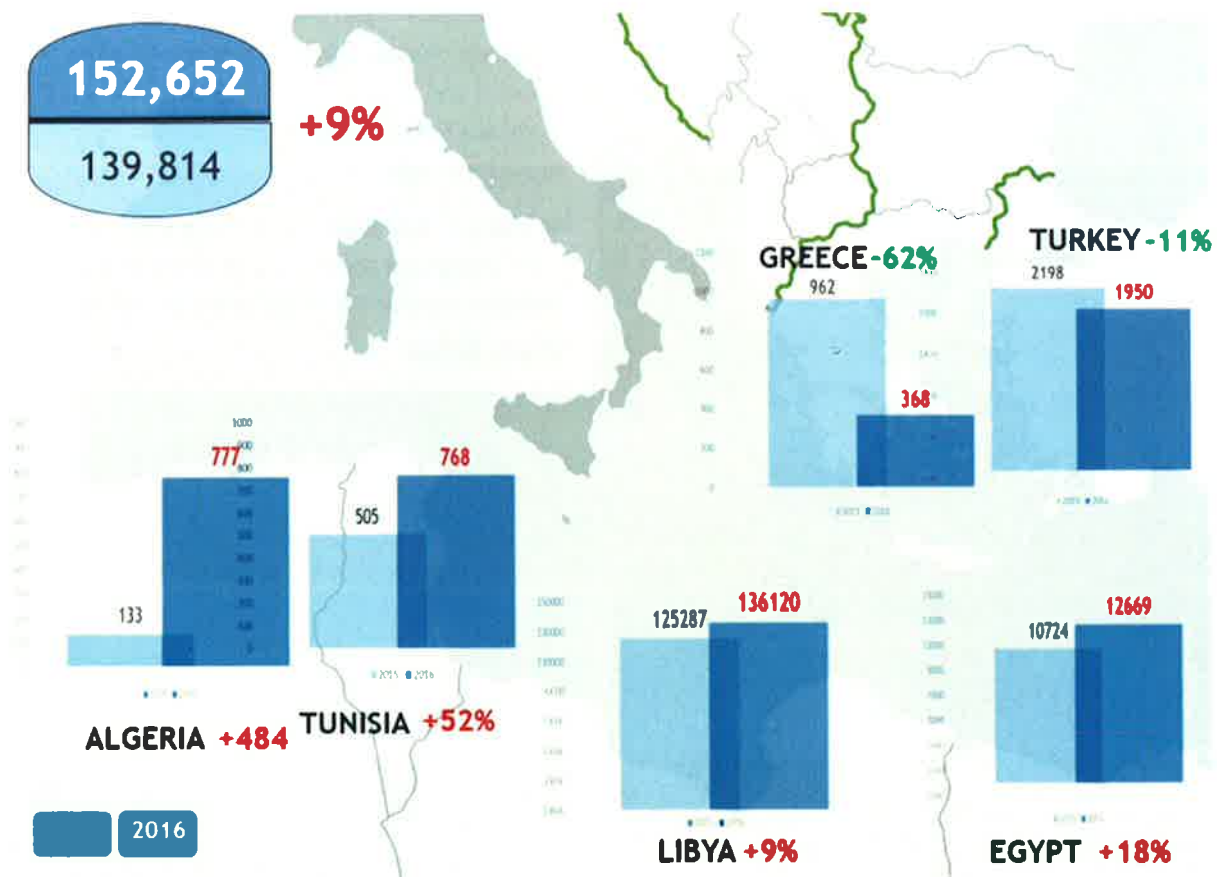
In addition, **two boats** carrying migrants from Turkey were intercepted while trying to reach Italy although a third boat reached the Italian coast near the coastal area of **Noto** (Sicily).



Figure 8: Merchant vessel intercepted by Turkish Coast Guard with 363 migrants on board

Main trends by country of departure in 2016

The following map shows the volume of the migratory flows by country of departure since the beginning of 2016.



Statistics 2016 (1 January – 20 November)

The JO Triton 2016 was launched on 1 February 2016 and it is planned to finish on 31 December 2016.

In 2016 (1 January - 20 November)

1 431	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
168 488	Irregular migrants were apprehended. Most common nationalities - Nigerian (34 982), Eritrean (18 753), Guinean (12 541), Ivorian (11 289), Gambian (11 045), Senegalese (9 431), Sudanese (9 202), Malian (9 111), Bangladeshi (7 543) and Somali (6 816). Unknown 2 803. The countries of departure were Libya (150 670), Egypt (12 766), Turkey (2 925), Algeria (894), Tunisia (863), & Greece (370).
576	People smugglers were arrested in 297 incidents.
352	Fatalities were reported in 76 incidents.
17	Incidents related to the prevention of departure.
~2 000	Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.
17	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
18	Smugglers were arrested.
9	Incidents related to pollution.
~86%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, ~14% inside.
~89%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

Since the beginning of the operation (1 February - 20 November 2016)

1 379	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
163 215	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
540	People smugglers were arrested in 276 incidents.
343	Fatalities were reported in 72 incidents.
17	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
18	Smugglers were arrested.
9	Incidents related to pollution.

During the reporting period between 7 - 20 November 2016

39	Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.
3 725	Irregular migrants were apprehended. Most common nationalities - Nigerian (621), Guinean (496), Eritrean (341), Senegalese (270), Ivorian (259), Somali (253), Malian (232), Moroccan (163), Gambian (162), Iraqi (127) and Unknown (213). The countries of departure were Libya (3 543), Turkey (110), Tunisia (67) and Algeria (5).
18	People smugglers were arrested in 12 incidents.
18	Fatalities were reported in 5 incidents.
79%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while 21% occurred inside.
97%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

Note: all the figures were extracted from JORA on 22-11-2016 at 14:00 hrs.

Key Points

- ◆ As of 4 Dec 2016, 172 229 irregular migrants have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a ~16% increase compared to the same period of 2015.
- ◆ Increasing number of arrivals in October and November compared to the same months in previous years.
- ◆ Most of the incidents involved rubber dinghies and small wooden boats coming from Libya.
- ◆ High number of Moroccans arriving in Italy in the reporting period.
- ◆ The number of arrivals from Algeria in one single week represents ~20% of the total of arrivals from this country in 2016. Simultaneous departures from Algeria suggest a higher level of complexity and coordination by smuggling networks operating in this country.



Main Trends

During the period under analysis, 67 illegal immigration incidents were reported (26 incidents in week 47 and 41 in week 48) involving the apprehension of 5 871 irregular migrants (3 025 apprehensions in week 47 and 2 846 apprehensions in week 48). In particular:

- 48 boats arrived from Libya involving 5 075 migrants
- 11 boats from Algeria involving 204 migrants on board
- 4 boats from Turkey involving 550 migrants
- 3 boats from Tunisia with 13 migrants on board
- 1 boat from Greece with 29 migrants on board

Thus far in 2016, the number of migrants apprehended in the Central Mediterranean totalled 172 229 which represents a ~16% increase compared to the same period of 2015 (147 913). As illustrated in Figure 1, the number of arrivals increased in October and November compared to the same months in 2015. Despite tough weather conditions during this period of the year, migrant arrivals continued unabated mainly from Libya. The smuggling networks are aware that the maritime assets are patrolling close to the Libyan shore, and for that reason they are encouraging the migrants to sail even when the sea is rough because they will be rescued soon after their departure. In 2015, the average number of migrants in each rubber dinghy was 108. Thus far in 2016, using the same type of rubber dinghy, the average number of migrants has increased to 121 in each dinghy. By overcrowding the migrant boats and encouraging them to sail in inclement weather the smugglers are further endanger-

Figure 1: Number of arrivals in 2015/2016. In the red circle the peak in Oct and Nov 2016.



ing migrants' lives. According to IOM¹, the number of fatalities in 2016 has increased by ~48% compared to the same period in 2015. For instance, on 21 November one incident involving two overcrowded rubber dinghies was reported; these boats had departed from Zawiya (Libya). When the migrants were on the high seas, the smugglers who were escorting the migrant dinghies removed the engines from the dinghies and forced the migrants to hand over the life jackets. Soon afterwards, a huge wave hit both dinghies and the dinghies immediately capsized, with all the migrants falling into the water with only a few surviving (Fig 2). In addition in the period under analysis, open sources² reported that a wooden boat carrying migrants was shipwrecked approximately 15 km from the Libyan coast with dozens of people feared missed (Fig 3). Two days later, Libyan open sources² reported that dozens of corpses had been found on Libya's coastline.

Once again Libya is the main country of departure with ~86% of irregular migrant arrivals during the reporting period. Most of the incidents continue to involve rubber dinghies that had departed from Libya bound for Italy.

It is especially noteworthy that one incident from Greece was reported after 14 weeks without arrivals from this country. In this specific case, 29 migrants managed to disembark undetected on mainland Italy. Even if this is an isolated case, is suggesting that travelling directly from Greece to Italy is an option for all those migrants stranded in Greece.

It is worth noting that there have been no arrivals from Egypt since September. The Egyptian authorities are prosecuting two maritime inspection officials accused of belonging to the smuggling network³ that was involved in the most recent incident where a fishing boat capsized off the coast of Egypt in September. Furthermore, the Egyptian authorities have reported the discovery of a network which is accused of illicit international trafficking in human organs⁴. Apparently, some of the victims have

been migrants.

Main Nationalities

Thus far in 2016, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: Nigeria, Eritrea, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Senegal, Mali, Sudan, Bangladesh and Somalia. During the reporting period the majority of the migrants arrived from Western and Central African countries, but it is worth highlighting the significant presence of Moroccan migrants arriving from Libya and Iraqi and Pakistani migrants arriving from Turkey.

In terms of the price paid by migrants to be smuggled from Libya to Italy, the amount varies depending of the specific deal agreed between the migrant and the smuggler.

Figure 5: Main nationalities from 1 Jan to 4 Dec 2016/2015



³<http://www.reuters.com/article/us-europe-migrants-egypt-idUSKBN13S0MC>

⁴<http://en.aswatmasriya.com/news/details/18112>

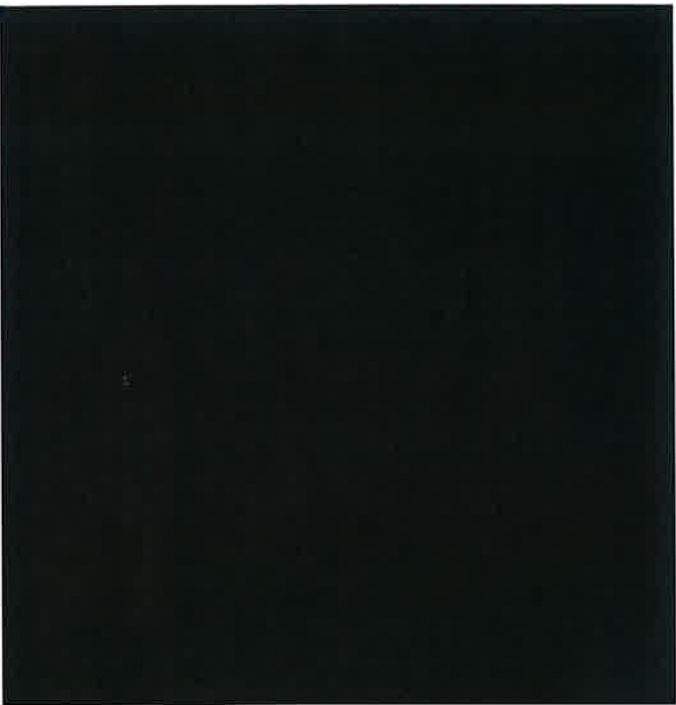
Main Findings

Syrians using Libya as the last departure country

As previously mentioned, the **overall increase** in the number of detections in 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 is **directly related** to the **increase** in the number of **arrivals in October and November**. According to the figures obtained from JORA, the number of arrivals in October and November 2016 is the **highest ever recorded** in these months in the **Central Mediterranean route** since the beginning of Frontex joint operations.

From amongst the migrants that arrived in the Central Mediterranean during the reporting period, it is worth mentioning that **68 Syrian nationals** reached the Italian coast. Some of them sailed directly from Turkey towards Italy by boat but most of them used Libya as the last country of departure.

[REDACTED]



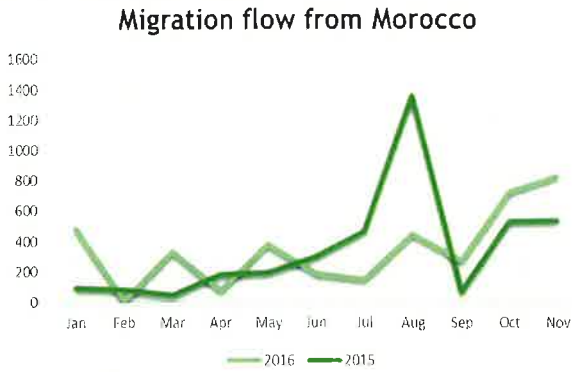
[REDACTED]

Moroccans

The number of Moroccan nationals continues to increase.

[REDACTED]

Figure 7: Moroccan nationals arrived in the Central Mediterranean in 2015 and 2016



Taking into account that migrants from Morocco are currently facing difficulties in entering the EU via the Western and Eastern Mediterranean routes, they are now entering Tunisia and continuing further to Libya in order to enter the EU. This route has recently become the best alternative route into the EU for Moroccans.

It is worth mentioning that the overall flow of Moroccans in 2016 remains stable compared to the same period of 2015.

Simultaneous departures from Algeria

Thus far in 2016 the number of arrivals from Algeria has increased by ~440% compared to the same period in 2015.

In the reporting period, a total of 204 migrants arrived from Algeria in 11 incidents, which represents ~20% of all arrivals from Algeria in 2016. Of these, 11 boats arrived in Italy, 10 of which were intercepted on 2 and 3 December.

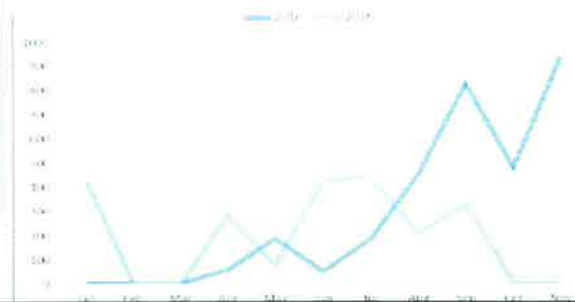
Arrivals from Turkey

Even though during most of 2016 migration pressure from Turkey has remained lower than last year, in August 2016 the flow started to increase and reached a peak during November 2016 (the highest number since January 2015).

The main reason for the increasing trend has to be found in the situation that thousands of migrants are facing on the Greek Eastern Aegean Islands, where they remain stranded with little possibility of reaching the Greek mainland. As an alternative, people smuggling networks operating from Turkey are offering migrants different alternatives to reach the EU:



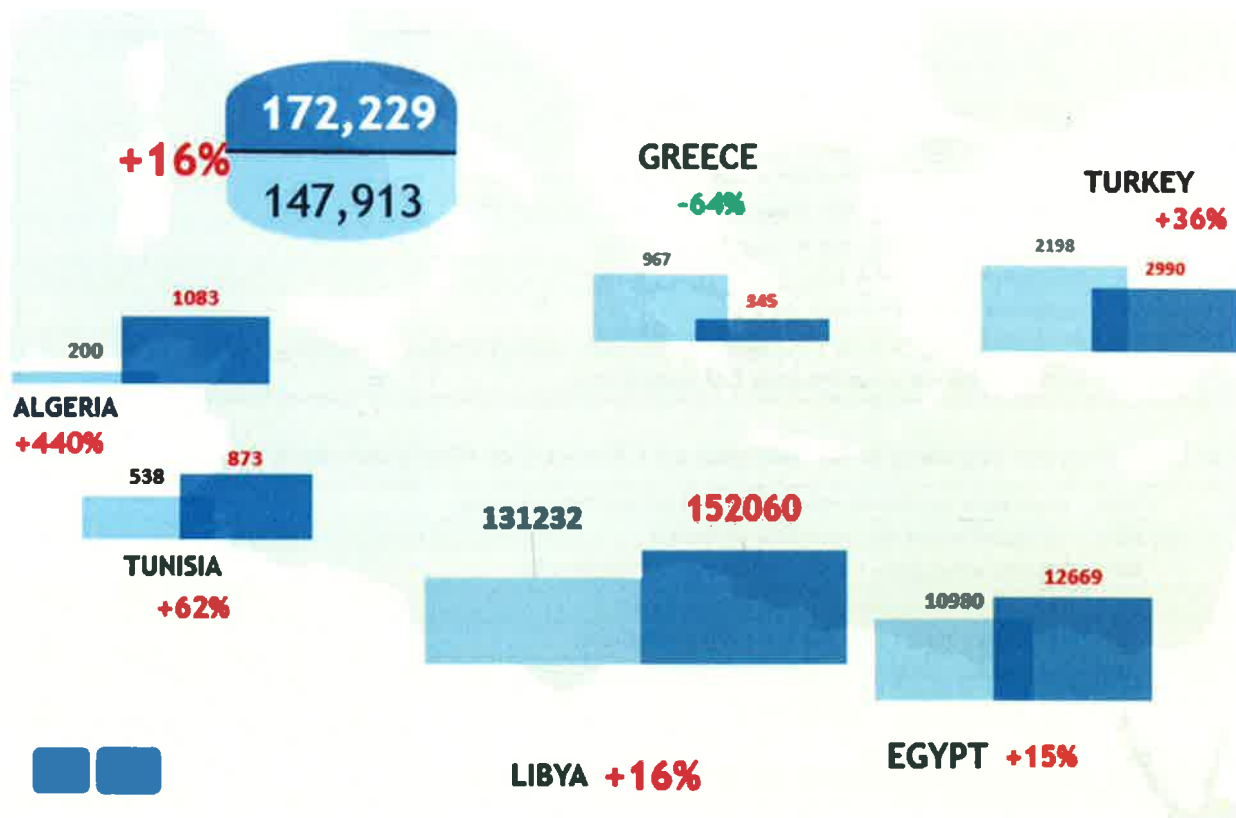
Figure 9: Arrivals from Turkey in 2015 and 2016



Main trends by country of departure in 2016

In 2016, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows an increasing trend (~16%) of arrivals from Libya which has remained the main country of departure. Moreover, the number of arrivals increased from Egypt, Turkey, Tunisia and Algeria but decreased from Greece.

The following map shows the volume of the migratory flows by country of departure since the beginning of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015



Statistics 2016 (1 January – 4 December)

The JO Triton 2016 was launched on 1 February 2016 and it is planned to finish on 31 December 2016.

In 2016 (1 January - 4 December)

1 501	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
172 229	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
	Most common nationalities - Nigerian (35 701), Eritrean (19 265), Guinean (12 905), Ivorian (11 602), Gambian (11 433), Senegalese (9 653), Mali (9 377), Sudanese (9 260) and Bangladeshi (7 602).
	The countries of departure were Libya (152 060), Egypt (12 669), Turkey (2 990), Algeria (1 083), Tunisia (873), Greece (345). → Unknown (2 209).
598	People smugglers were arrested in 308 incidents.
390	Fatalities were reported in 81 incidents.
16	Incidents related to the prevention of departure.
-2 153	Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.
21	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
24	Smugglers were arrested.
9	Incidents related to pollution.
-85%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, -15% inside.
-88%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

In 2016, from the beginning of the operation on 1 February to 4 December 2016

1 502	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
166 621	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
562	People smugglers were arrested in 287 incidents.
381	Fatalities were reported in 77 incidents.
21	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
24	Smugglers were arrested.
9	Incidents related to pollution.

During the reporting period between 21 November - 4 December 2016

67	Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.
5 871	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
	Most common nationalities - Nigerian (713), Eritrean (512), Gambian (386), Moroccan (360), Guinean (343), Iraqi (322), Ivorian (278), Pakistanis (236), Malian (219) and Senegalese (203).
	The countries of departure were Libya (5 075), Turkey (550), Algeria (204), Greece (29) and Tunisia (13).
22	People smugglers were arrested in 11 incidents.
30	Fatalities were reported in 2 incidents.
70%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while 30% occurred inside.
79%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

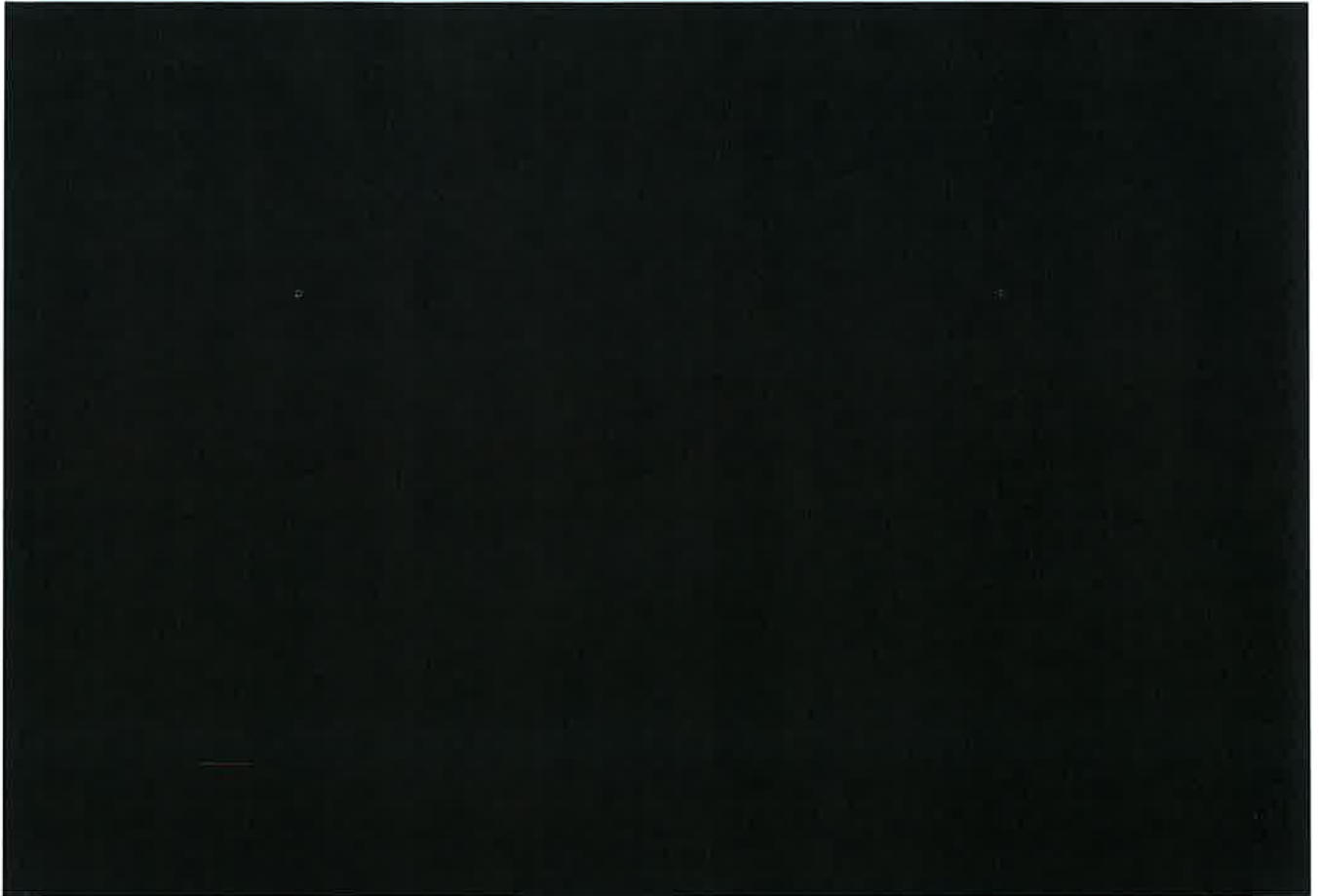
Note: all the figures were extracted from JORA on 7-12-2016 at 13:00 hrs

Frontex Operations Division

Risk Analysis Unit

Warsaw, Poland

Reference number: 24459/2016



Key Points

- ◆ As of 18 December 2016, **179 371** irregular migrants have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a **-19% increase** compared to the same period of 2015.
- ◆ Fatalities continue to be reported in incidents involving departures from Libya. According to IOM during 2016 there has been a **-53% increase** in the number of fatalities in the Central Med.



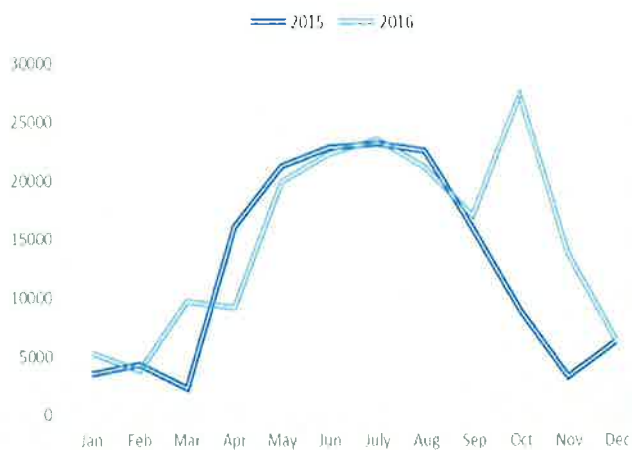
Main Trends

During the period under analysis, **48** illegal immigration incidents were reported (23 incidents in week 49 and **25** in week 50) involving the apprehension of 5 017 irregular migrants (2 235 apprehensions in week 49 and 2 782 apprehensions in week 50). In particular:

- 42 boats arrived from Libya with 4 786 migrants
- 1 boat arrived from Turkey with 154 migrants
- 4 boats arrived from Tunisia with 55 migrants
- 1 boat arrived from Algeria with 22 migrants

Libya continues to be the main country of departure with ~95% of irregular migrants arriving from Libya during the reporting period. It is worth pointing out that since the beginning of 2016, ~89% of irregular migrants detected and apprehended in the Central Mediterranean had Libya as their departure location. Most of the incidents continue to involve dinghies that had departed from Libya bound for Italy. In addition incidents involving big and small wooden boats as well as fiberglass boats departing from Libya continue.

Figure 1: Number of arrivals by month 1 Jan - 18 Dec 2015/2016



During the period 1 January - 18 December 2016, the number of arrivals in the Central Mediterranean was 170 371 which represents a slight increasing trend (~19%) compared to the same period in 2015 (150 469). Throughout 2016, fluctuations in the irregular migratory flow towards Italy have been increasing and decreasing within a percentage range of ~10% compared to 2015. Moreover, in October the flow sharply increased compared to September as well as compared to October 2015. In contrast, the flow decreased in November compared to October, nevertheless it continued to remain high compared to the same period of 2015. Thus far, the migratory flow during December 2016 continues to decrease compared with the previous two months while it remains stable compared to the same period one year earlier.

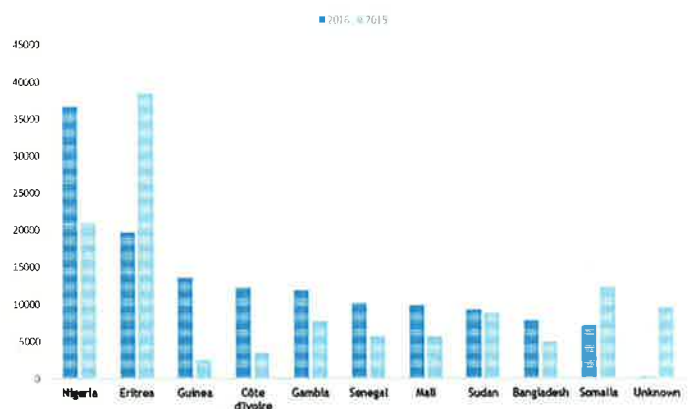
Main Nationalities

Thus far in 2016, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: Nigeria, Eritrea, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Senegal, Mali, Sudan, Bangladesh and Somalia. Once again, during the reporting period, the majority of the migrants arrived from Western and Central African countries and to a lesser extent from the Horn of Africa countries and Bangladesh.

It is worth highlighting that migrants arriving from Western and Central African countries, mainly Nigeria, Guinea, the Gambia, Ivory Coast and Senegal represent ~61% of the total number of irregular migrants that have arrived in Italy since the beginning of January, whereas migrants from the Horn of Africa /Sudan and migrants from North African countries, mainly Egypt and Morocco and to a lesser extent Algeria and Tunisia represent ~25% and ~6% respectively. Furthermore, migrants from Asian countries, mainly Bangladesh and Pakistan, represent ~6% of the total number of irregular migrants apprehended thus far during 2016, while migrants from the Middle East and Far East represent only ~1.5% of the total number of migrants.

During the reporting period, once again most of the arrivals related to migrants coming from Western and Central African countries, with Nigerians being the main nationality followed by Senegalese, Guineans, Malians and Gambians and to a lesser extent migrants from Horn of African countries, mainly Eritrea and Somalia. In addition, migration from Morocco and Bangladesh continues.

Figure 3: Main nationalities Central Mediterranean Sea from 1 Jan to 18 Dec 2016/2015.



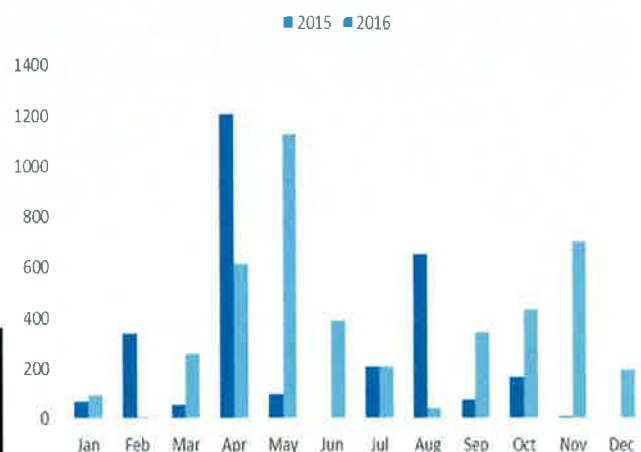
Main Findings

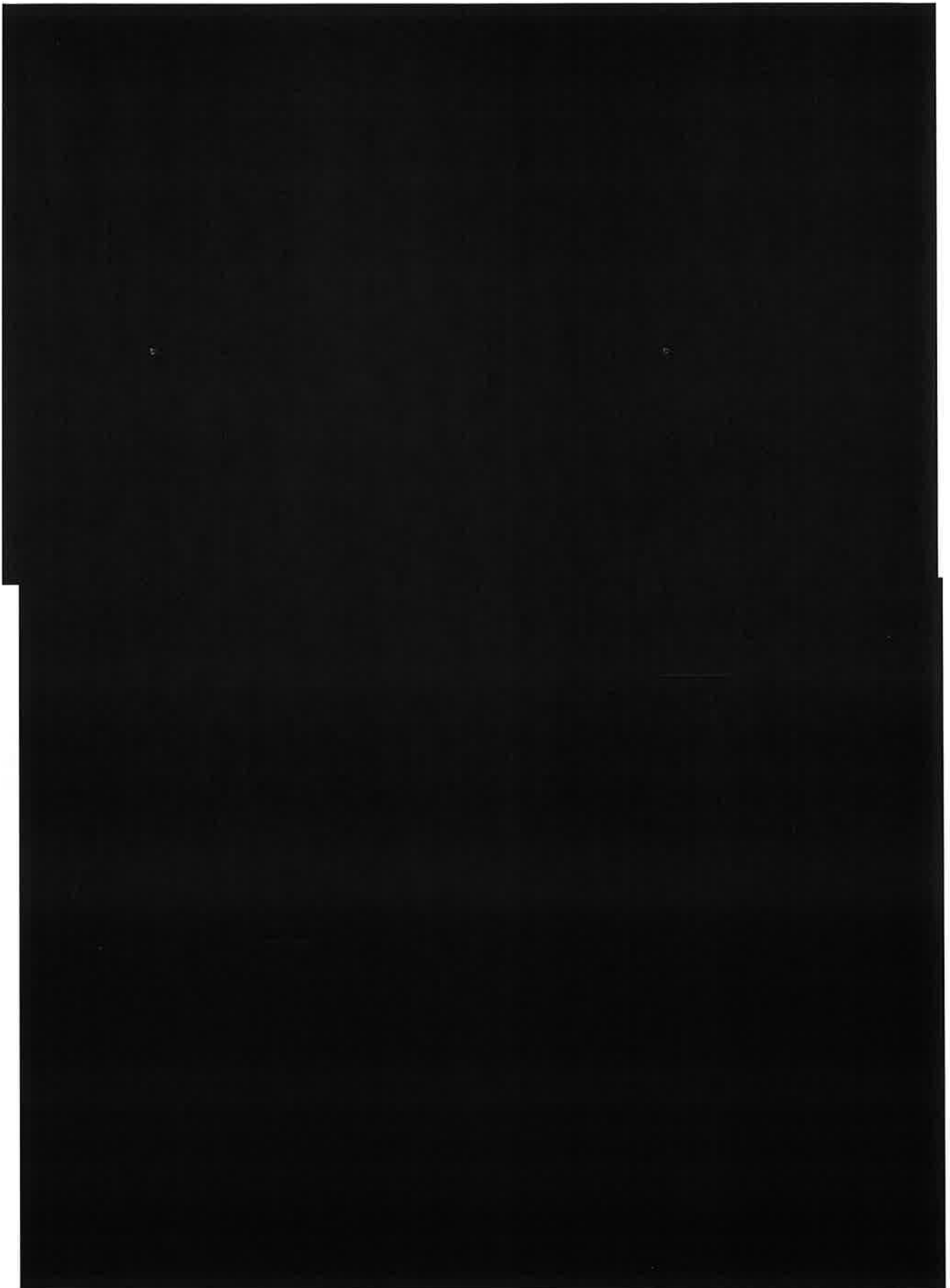
LIBYA

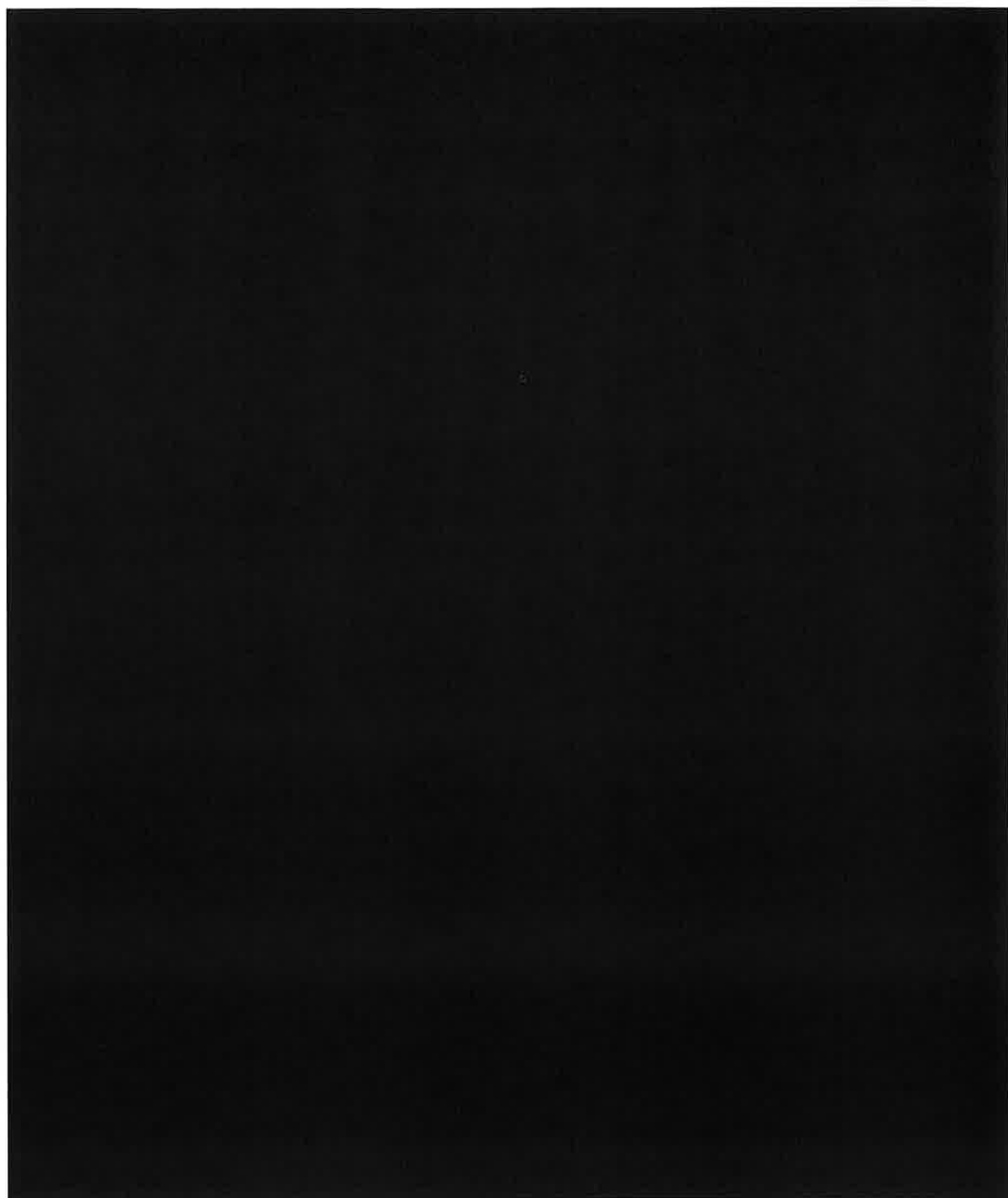
Fatalities

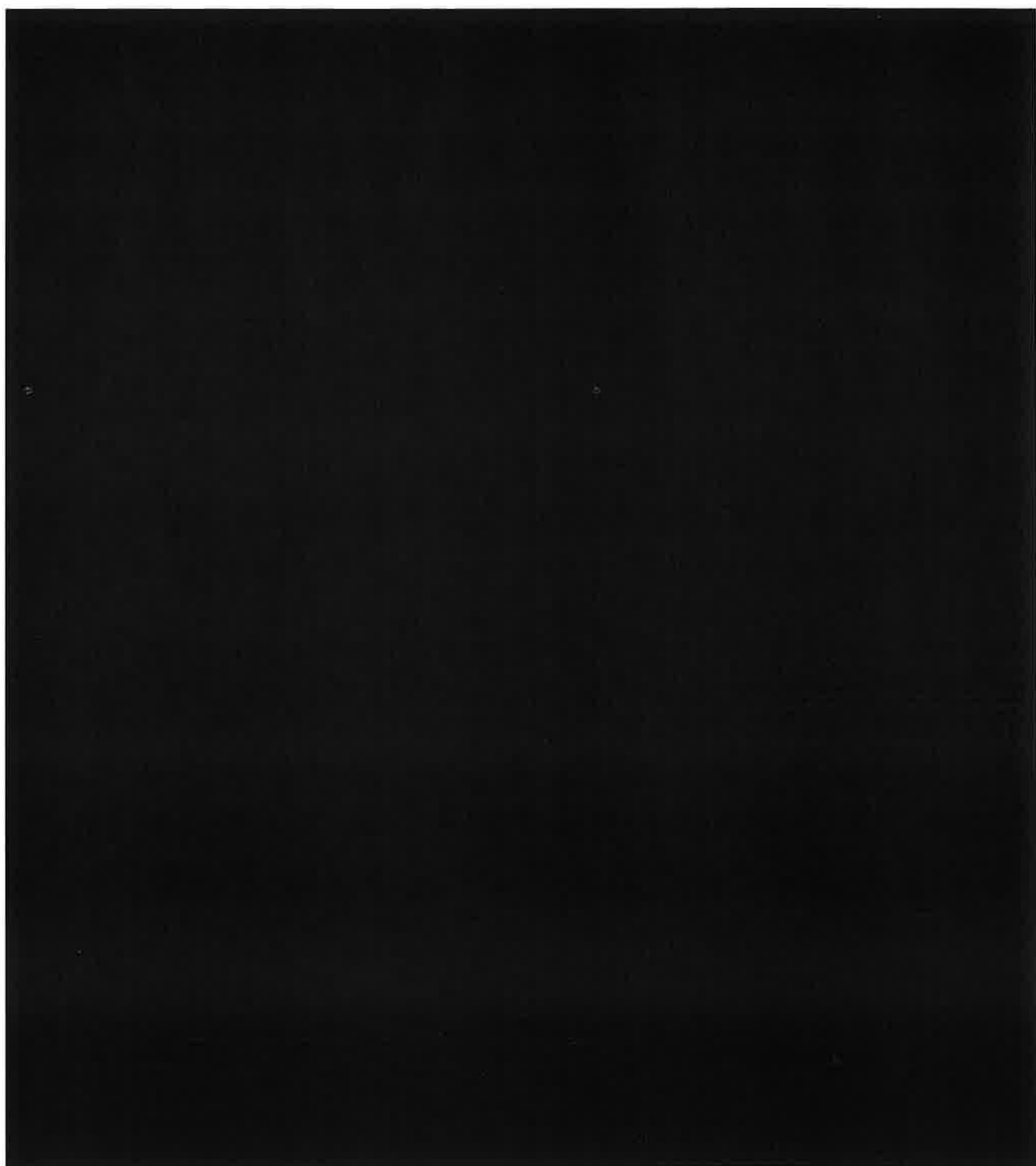
During the period under analysis, once again fatalities were reported in several incidents, involving the loss of 9 lives. According to IOM (see figure 4), the number of estimated fatalities in the Central Mediterranean Sea has passed 4 400 migrants in 2016, showing a ~53% increase in the number of fatalities in 2016 compared to 2015, despite the fact that the number of maritime assets participating in SAR operations in 2016 has increased compared to 2015.

Figure 4: Estimated fatalities in the Central Med according to IOM. There was a ~53% increase in 2016 compared to 2015.









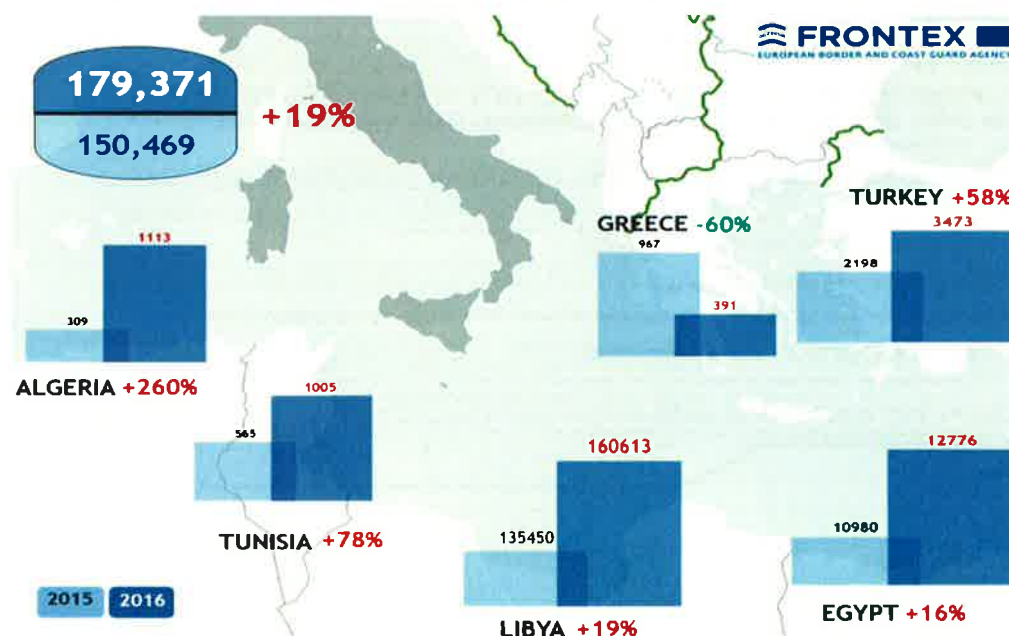
ALGERIA

Arrivals from Algeria continue, involving mainly young men between 20 and 30 years old targeting the EU for economic reasons. Their final destination, in most cases, is France, where they claim to have relatives or friends that can support them upon arrival.



Main trends by country of departure in 2016

The following map shows the volume of the migratory flows by country of departure since the beginning of 2016.



Statistics 2016 (1 January – 18 December)

The JO Triton 2016 was launched on 1 February 2016 and it is planned to finish on 31 December 2016.

In 2016 (1 January - 18 December)

1 545	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
179 371	Irregular migrants were apprehended. Most common nationalities - Nigerian (36 668), Eritrean (19 669), Guinean (13 578), Ivorian (12 233), Gambian (11 823), Senegalese (10 153), Malian (9 852), Sudanese (9 291), Bangladeshi (7 872) and Somali (7 074). Unknown 172. The countries of departure were Libya (160 613), Egypt (12 766), Turkey (3 473), Algeria (1 113), Tunisia (1 005), & Greece (391).
612	People smugglers were arrested in 297 incidents.
399	Fatalities were reported in 85 incidents.
17	Incidents related to the prevention of departure.
~2 000	Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.
17	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
23	Smugglers were arrested.
9	Incident related to pollution.
~85%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, ~15% inside.
~89%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

Since the beginning of the operation (1 February - 18 December 2016)

1 493	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
174 098	Irregular migrants were apprehended. 576 People smugglers were arrested in 295 incidents.
390	Fatalities were reported in 81 incidents.
17	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
23	Smugglers were arrested.
9	Incident related to pollution.

During the reporting period between 5 - 18 December 2016

48	Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.
5 017	Irregular migrants were apprehended. Most common nationalities - Nigerian (638), Ivorian (575), Senegalese (552), Guinean (540), Malian (449), Gambian (426), Eritrean (409), Moroccan (349), Bangladeshi (246) Somalia (133). Unknown 165. The countries of departure were Libya (4 786), Turkey (154), Tunisia (55) and Algeria (22).
14	People smugglers were arrested in 8 incidents.
9	Fatalities were reported in 3 incidents.
85%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while 12% occurred inside.
94%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

Note: all the figures were extracted from JORA on 21-12-2016 at 14:00 hrs.

Frontex Operations Division

Risk Analysis Unit

Warsaw, Poland

Reference number: 25712/2016



Key Points

- ◆ As of 31 December 2016, **181 272** irregular migrants have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a **~18% increase** compared to the same period of 2015.
- ◆ Fatalities continue to be reported in incidents involving **departures from Libya**. According to IOM during 2016 there has been a **~54% increase** in the number of fatalities in the Central Med.



- ◆ The routes via **Turkey and Tunisia** continue to be active despite bad weather conditions.

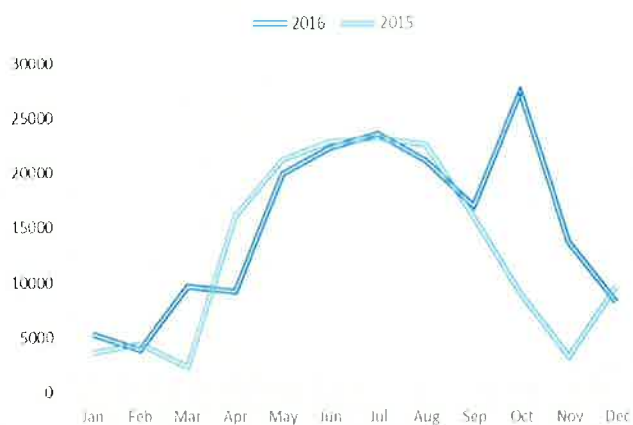


Main Trends

During the period under analysis, **19 illegal immigration incidents were reported** (11 incidents in week 51 and 8 in week 52) involving the apprehension of **1 901 irregular migrants** (832 apprehensions in week 51 and 1 069 apprehensions in week 52). In particular:

- 13 boats arrived from Libya involving 1 672 migrants
- 2 boats from Turkey involving 205 migrants on board
- 4 boats from Tunisia involving 24 migrants

Figure 1: Number of arrivals by month 1 Jan - 18 Dec 2015/2016



During the period **1 January - 31 December 2016**, the number of arrivals in the Central Mediterranean was **181 272** which represents a slight **increasing trend (~18%) compared to the same period in 2015 (153 840)**. During all 2016, fluctuations in the irregular migratory flow towards Italy have constantly been increasing or decreasing within a percentage range of ~10% compared to the same period last year, until October 2016 when the flow sharply increased when compared to the previous month as well as when compared to October 2015. The flow decreased during November of 2016 when compared to the previous month, nevertheless it continued to remain high when compared to the same period of 2015. The flow during December 2016 also decreased when compared with the previous two months and when compared to the same period of the previous year.

During 2016 Libya has been the main country of departure with ~95% of irregular migrant arrivals. Most of the incidents involved dinghies that had departed from Libya bound for Italy. In addition incidents involving big and small wooden boats as well as fiberglass boats departing from Libya were reported along the year.

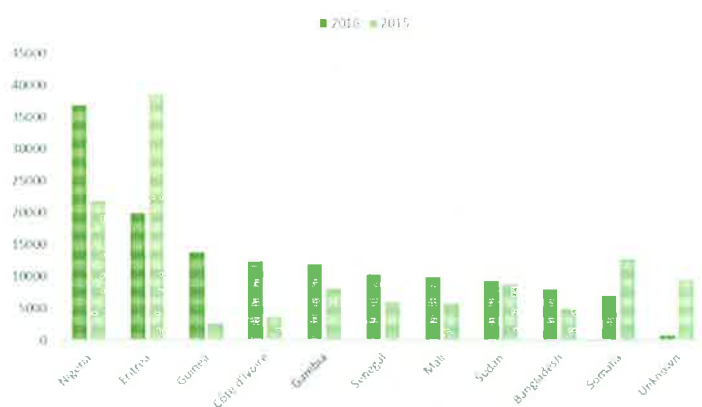
Main Nationalities

During 2016, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: **Nigeria, Eritrea, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Senegal, Mali, Sudan, Bangladesh and Somalia**. Once again, during the reporting period, the majority of the migrants arrived from Western and Central African countries and to a lesser extent from the Horn of Africa countries and Bangladesh.

It is worth highlighting that **migrants arriving from Western and Central African countries**, mainly Nigeria, Guinea, the Gambia, Ivory Coast and Senegal represent ~61% of the total number of irregular migrants that have arrived in Italy since the beginning of January, whereas migrants from the Horn of Africa /Sudan and migrants from North African countries, mainly Egypt and Morocco and to a lesser extent Algeria and Tunisia represent ~25% and ~6% respectively. Furthermore, migrants from Asian countries, mainly Bangladesh and Pakistan, represent ~6% of the total number of irregular migrants apprehended during 2016, while migrants from Middle East and Far East represent only ~1.5% of the total number of migrants.

During the reporting period, the main nationalities of migrants were from Asian countries namely **Pakistani and Bangladeshi** and to a lesser extent migrants from the Maghreb region, mainly **Moroccans** and from Sub-Saharan countries Nigerians and Ivoirians. This increase in the number of Pakistanis and Bangladeshis is mainly related to the latest incidents of departures from Turkey to Italy involving mainly nationals of the mentioned countries.

Figure 3: Main nationalities Central Mediterranean Sea from 1 Jan to 31 Dec 2016/2015.



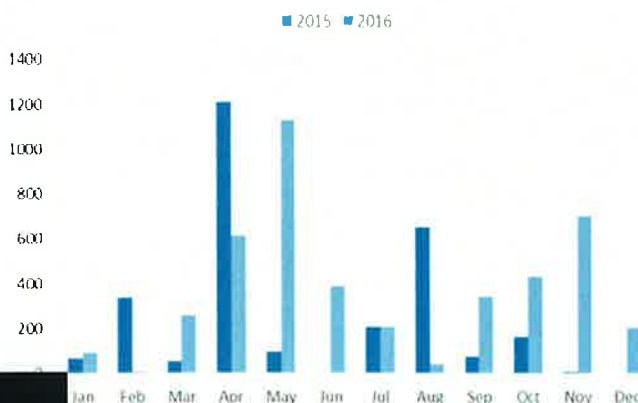
Main Findings

LIBYA

Fatalities

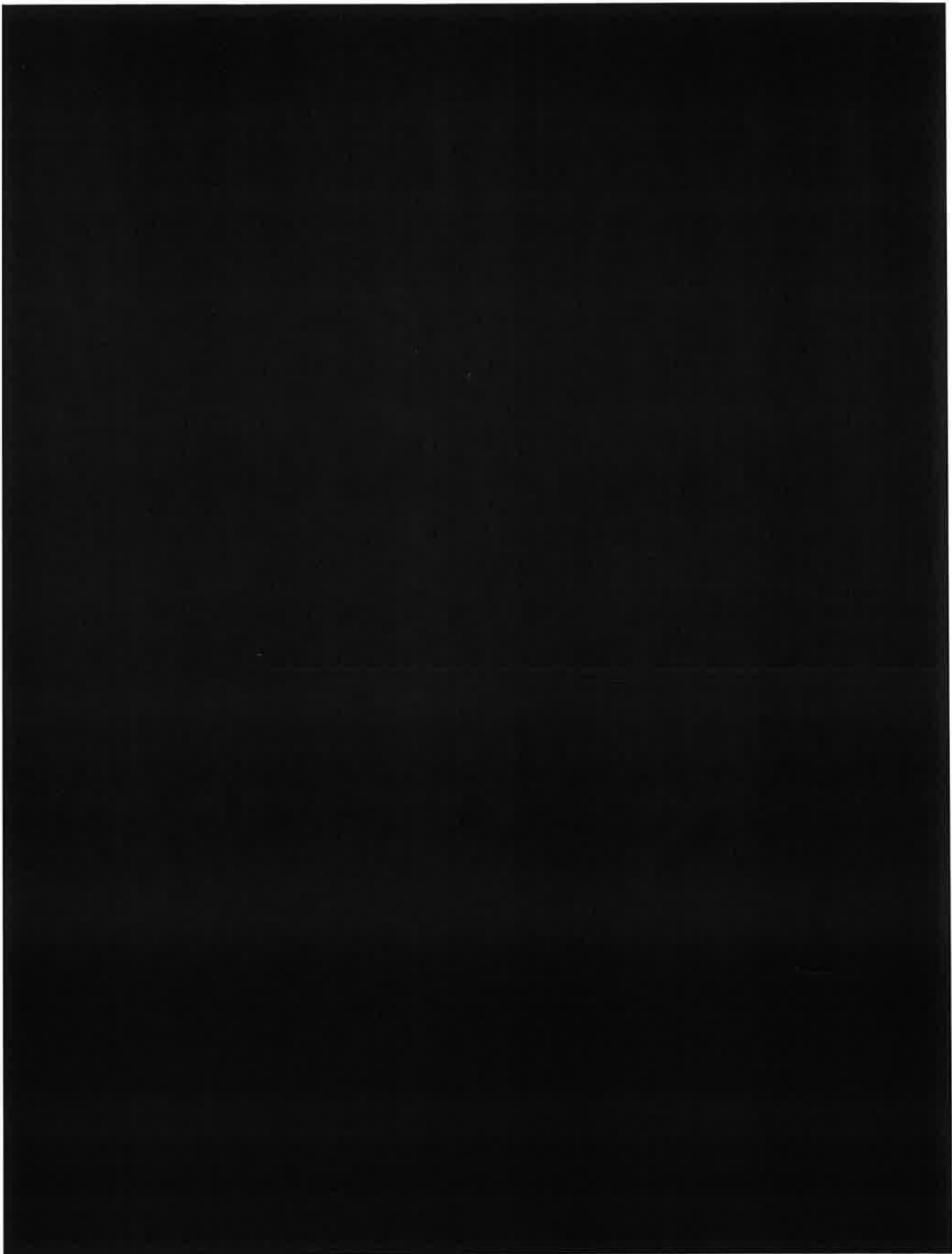
During the period under analysis, once again fatalities were reported in different incidents, involving the loss of 9 lives. According to information from IOM (see figure 4) the number of estimated fatalities in the Central Mediterranean Sea has passed 4 400 migrants in 2016, showing a ~54% increase compared to the same period of 2015, despite the fact that the number of maritime assets participating in SAR operations in 2016 has increased when compared to the previous year¹.

Figure 4: Estimated fatalities in the Central Med according to IOM. There was a ~54% increase in 2016 compared to 2015.



1. <https://missingmigrants.iom.int/mediterranean>

[REDACTED]



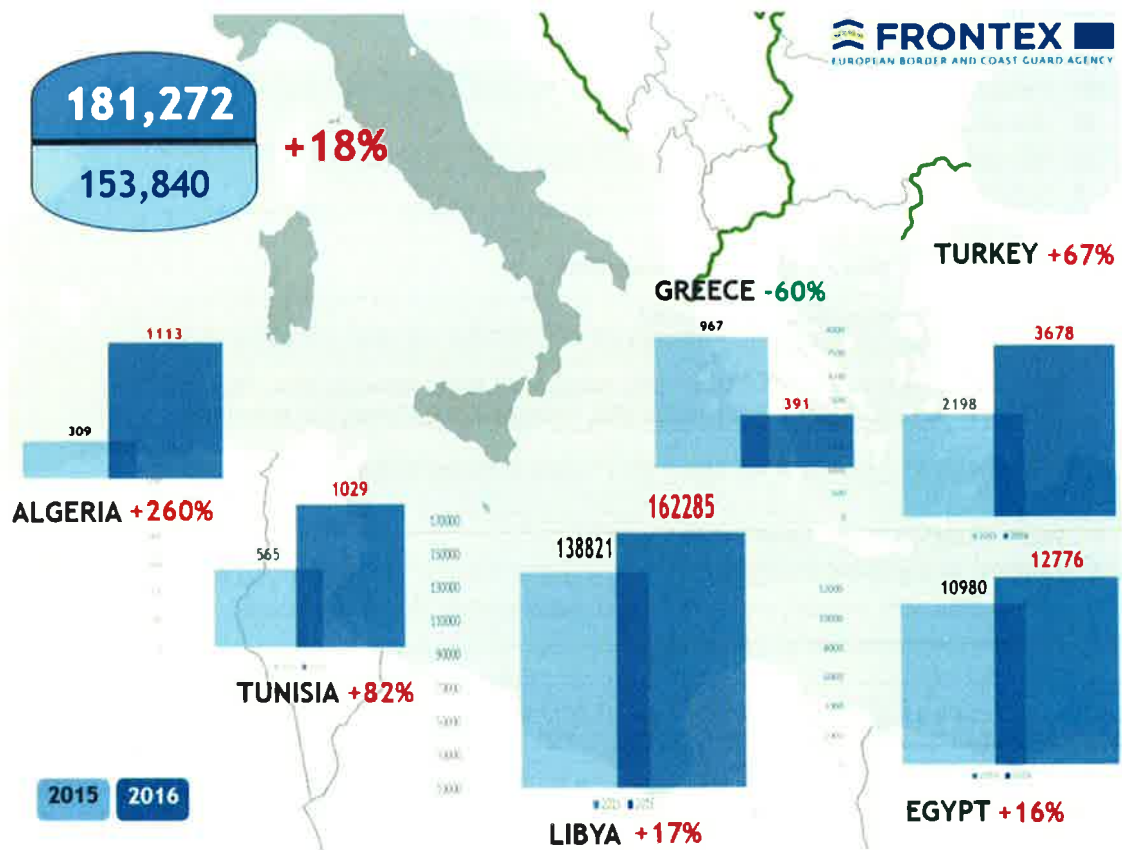
TURKEY

Migrants continue to arrive directly from Turkey to Italy on board of sailing or fishing boats. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Main trends by country of departure in 2016

The following map shows the volume of the migratory flows by country of departure from 1 January to 31 December 2016.



Statistics 2016 (1 January – 31 December)

The JO Triton 2016 was launched on 1 February 2016 and it has been extended until 31 January 2017.

In 2016 (1 January - 31 December)

1 564	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
181 272	Irregular migrants were apprehended. Most common nationalities - Nigerian (36 895), Eritrean (19 807), Guinean (13 668), Ivorian (12 427), Gambian (11 973), Senegalese (10 333), Malian (9 947), Sudanese (9 333), Bangladeshi (8 131) and Somali (7 096). The countries of departure were Libya (162 285), Egypt (12 766), Turkey (3 678), Algeria (1 113), Tunisia (1 029), & Greece (391).
620	People smugglers were arrested in 321 incidents.
408	Fatalities were reported in 88 incidents.
17	Incidents related to the prevention of departure.
~2 000	Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.
25	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
28	Smugglers were arrested.
9	Incident related to pollution.
~85%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, ~15% inside.
~89%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

Since the beginning of the operation (1 February - 31 December 2016)

1 508	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
175 999	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
584	People smugglers were arrested in 300 incidents.
399	Fatalities were reported in 84 incidents.
25	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
28	Smugglers were arrested.
9	Incident related to pollution.

During the reporting period between 19 - 31 December 2016

19	Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.
1 901	Irregular migrants were apprehended. Most common nationalities - Pakistani (287), Bangladeshi (257), Moroccan (244), Nigerian (189), Ivorian (183), Eritrean (133), Malian (87), Senegalese (73), Guinea (72) and Afghans (43). The countries of departure were Libya (1 672), Turkey (205) and Tunisia (24).
9	People smugglers were arrested in 5 incidents.
9	Fatalities were reported in 3 incidents.
68%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while 32% occurred inside.
79%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

Note: all the figures were extracted from JORA on 3-1-2017 at 16:00 hrs.