

JO EPN TRITON 2015 BIWEEKLY ANALYTICAL UPDATE

Biweekly No. 8, 18-31 May 2015 (weeks 21-22), Ref. 8966/2015

5 June 2015



Key Points

- During the reporting period, all the detections of vessels from Libya took place inside the Libyan SAR area.
- ♦ As of 31 May, 46 918 irregular migrants have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a 10% increase compared to the same period of 2014.
- ◆ The breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows the following: an increasing trend from Turkey (+224%), Greece (+127%), Tunisia (+25%), and Libya (+9%), but a decreasing trend from Egypt (-31%).
- Eritrean and Sudanese migrants living in the refugee camps in Israel, arrive in Italy using the voluntary return allowance paid by the Israeli government (3 500 EUR per person).

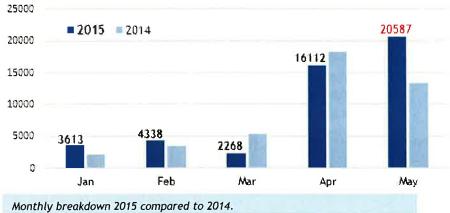
Main Trends

During the period under analysis, 41 illegal immigration incidents were reported (7 incidents in week 21, and 34 in week 22) involving the apprehension of 7 408 irregular migrants; 31 boats arrived from Libya with 5 661 migrants on board, 3 boats from Egypt involving 765 migrants, 2 boats from Greece carrying 168 migrants, 1 boat from Turkey with 75 migrants. There are still over 17 incidents pending validation.



Central Mediterranean Monthly Apprehensions 2015 - 2014

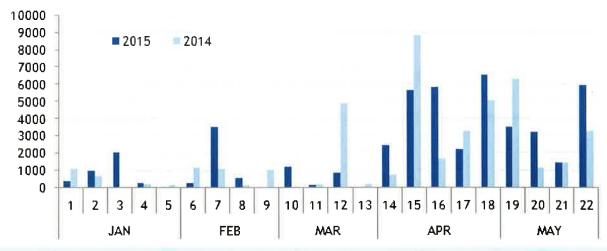
The volume of irregular migrants thus far detected in 2015 (46 918) shows a 15000 10% increase compared to the number of irregular migrants apprehended during the same period in 2014.



Most of the irregular migrants apprehended in 2015 in the Central Mediterranean were reported in April and May (78% of the total number of apprehensions). Since April, migrants have arrived from all the main departures countries: Libya, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, and Tunisia.

Central Mediterranean

Weekly breakdown apprehensions 2015 - 2014



Weekly breakdown 2015 compared to 2014.

Vulnerable groups in the Central Mediterranean

Minors and unaccompanied minors

From 1 January to 31 May 2015, 3 799 minors were detected in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a 40% decrease compared to the same period of 2014. Notwithstanding this decreasing trend, the percentage of unaccompanied minors has increased compared to the same period last year. Until 31 May 2015, almost 86% of all the minors apprehended in the Central Mediterranean were reported as "unaccompanied", while in 2014 this percentage was around 77%.

The main nationalities among these minors were Eritrean (1 112), Somali (756), Syrian (636), Gambian (192) and Nigerian (187).



During week 22, the Swedish authorities continued to report a sharp increase in the number of unaccompanied minors (370) arriving in Sweden and claiming asylum, mainly from Eritrea, Somalia and Afghanistan (almost 25% of the total number of asylum applicants during week 22 in Sweden).

Women as part of migratory flows towards Italy

From 1 January to 31 May 2015, about 4 727 women were apprehended in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a 12% increase compared to the same period last year. Women represent around 10% of the total number of irregular migrants reported in 2015.

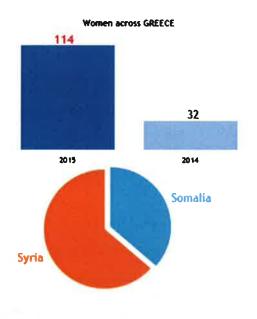
The main nationalities amongst these women were Eritrean (2 103), Somali (873), Nigerian (657), Syrian (404), and Ethiopian (130).

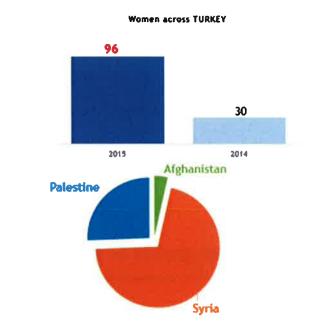
These nationalities vary depending on migratory route:

Women in the Central Mediterranean

	2015	% compared to 2014
Eritrea	2,103	10,7
Somalia	873	254,9
Nigeria	657	253,2
Syria	404	-59,5
Ethiopia	130	271,4

Group of women arriving from Greece and Turkey





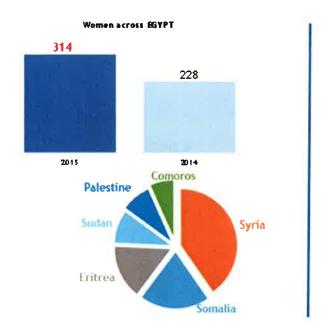
Women arriving from Greece:

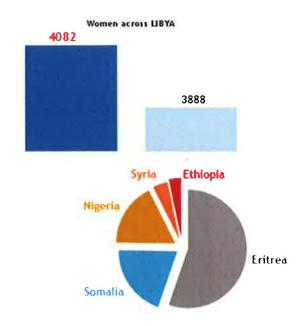
- From 1 January to 31 May 2015, 114 women arrived in Italy from Greece (a high number of females, bearing in mind that the total number of females who arrived in 2014 from Greece was around 129). The main nationalities of the women reported on the migratory corridor "Greece - Italy" (secondary movements) remain similar to previous years, for instance, Syrian and Somali.
- The first Somali female migrants to arrive in Italy via Turkey and Greece were reported one year ago (May 2014), and since then the ratio of Somali female migrants has remained high compared to other nationalities.

Women arriving from Turkey:

- From 1 January to 31 May 2015, a total of 96 women arrived in Italy directly from Turkey, which represents an increase compared to the same period last year. A small number of Syrian women were apprehended aboard sailing boats, which had departed from Turkey. Most of these women travelled with family members and they preferred to travel aboard big vessels (which offered a higher sense of security during the journey).
- In 2014 (January December), the total number of females who arrived from Turkey was 1 236, mostly Syrians and Palestinian refugees living in Syria (these two nationalities represented 89% of the total number of females who arrived in 2014). It is worth mentioning that the highest number of females was reported between the months of September and December 2014, when Syrian migrants started to travel from Turkey aboard cargo ships and big fishing vessels.

Group of women arriving from Egypt and Libya





Women arriving from Egypt:

- From 1 January to 31 May 2015, 315 women were reported in the migratory corridor "Egypt Italy", all of them were reported during April and May. Over the past number of years, human smuggling networks in Egypt have started to smuggle migrants from Egypt in April, and during the period May to September migratory flows from Egypt increase exponentially.
- From 1 January to 31 May 2015, most of the women who travelled aboard fishing boats from Egypt to Italy were from: Syria, Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan, Palestine and Comoros.

Women arriving from Libya:

• A total of 4 082 women arrived in Italy from Libya in 2015, which represents a stable trend compared to the same period last year. The main nationalities of these women were: Eritrean, Somali and Nigerian. A slight change can be observed with regard to the main nationalities of those females apprehended in 2015, in particular concerning Syrian women. The main reason for the sharp decrease in the numbers of Syrians arriving from Libya in 2015 is due to the change of route organised by the smuggling networks in Syria and Turkey, departing from Turkey instead of Libya.

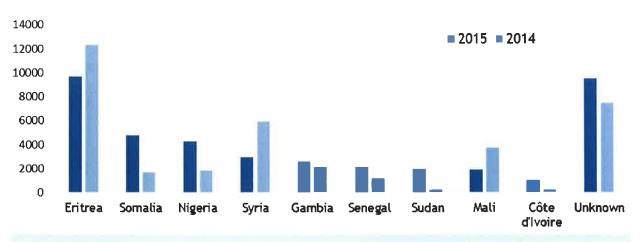


In 2014, the total number of females who arrived from Libya was 14 242, and this figure was made up of mostly Eritrean, Syrian, and Nigerian females.

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, Syria, Gambia, Senegal, Sudan, Mali, and the Ivory Coast.

Main nationalities arrived in Italy Jan - May 2015 compared to 2014



Common nationalities arrived in Italy in 2015.

Trends by Nationalities

Since the beginning of 2015, major increases in percentage terms com-pared 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 (615%), Ethiopia (429%), the Ivory Coast (343%), Somalia (187%), Nigeria (130%), and Senegal (76%).

It is worth mentioning the other nationalities that are showing an increase in numbers in the Central Mediterranean although their total number remains low compared to the top ten nationalities:

Increasing trend compared to the same period last year:

- Bangladeshi: 725 irregular migrants (245% increase);
- Iraqi: 190 irregular migrants (2 275% increase);
- Algerian 42 irregular migrants (223% increase);
- Comoran: 81 irregular migrants (compared to none last year).

Decreasing trend compared to the same period last year:

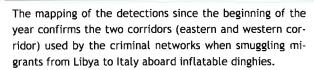
- Pakistani: 679 irregular migrants (38% decrease);
- Egyptian 232 irregular migrants (77% decrease);

	2015	% compared to 2014
Eritrea	9,685	-21,5
Somalia	4,783	187,3
Nigeria	4,266	130,2
Syria	2,982	-49,7
Gambia	2,567	19,2
Senegal	2,146	76,2
Sudan	1,974	615,2
Mali	1,917	-48,4
Ivory Coast	1,024	343,3
Ethiopia	751	428,9

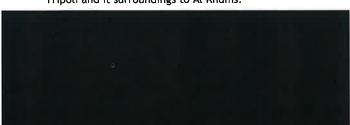
Corridors from Libya & Vessel types

Thus far in 2015, inflatable dinghies (203) and wooden boats (68) have been the two types of boats used to cross the Mediterranean Sea to Italy from Libya.

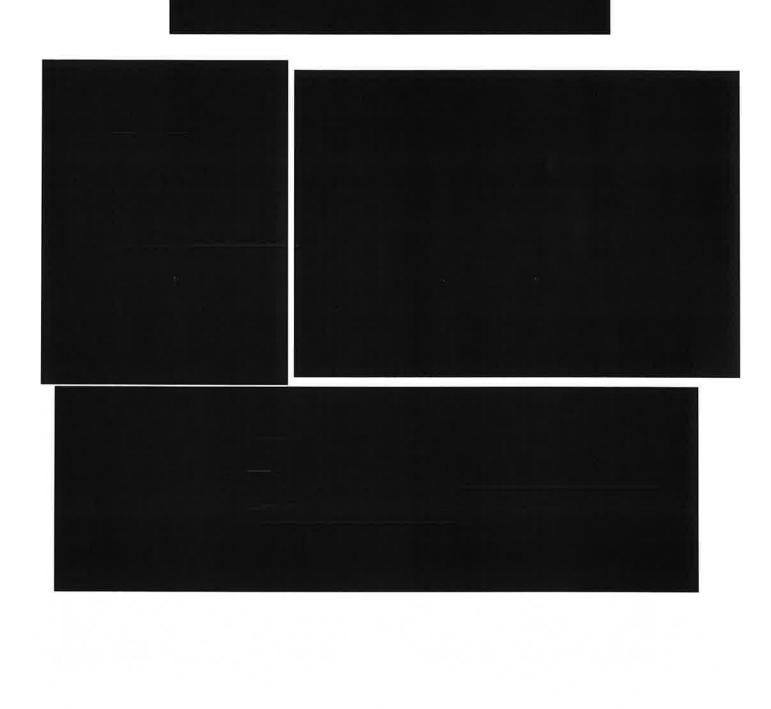
The following maps show the two corridors from Libya to Italy which are related to the departure points: the western corridor includes Zuwarah and Sabratah departures, and the eastern corridor includes vessels departing from Tripoli and it surroundings to Al Khums.



With regard to wooden boats, most detections were close to Zuwarah.

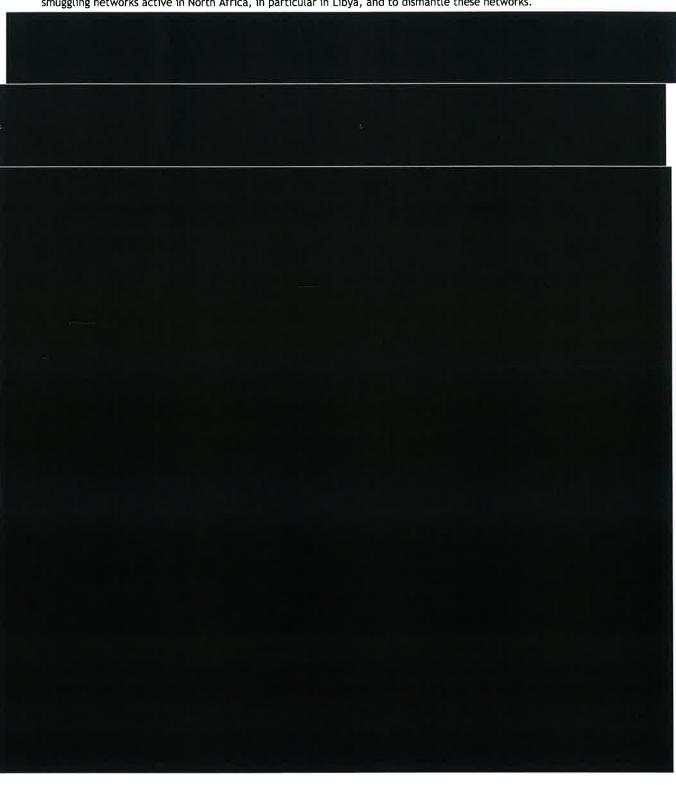


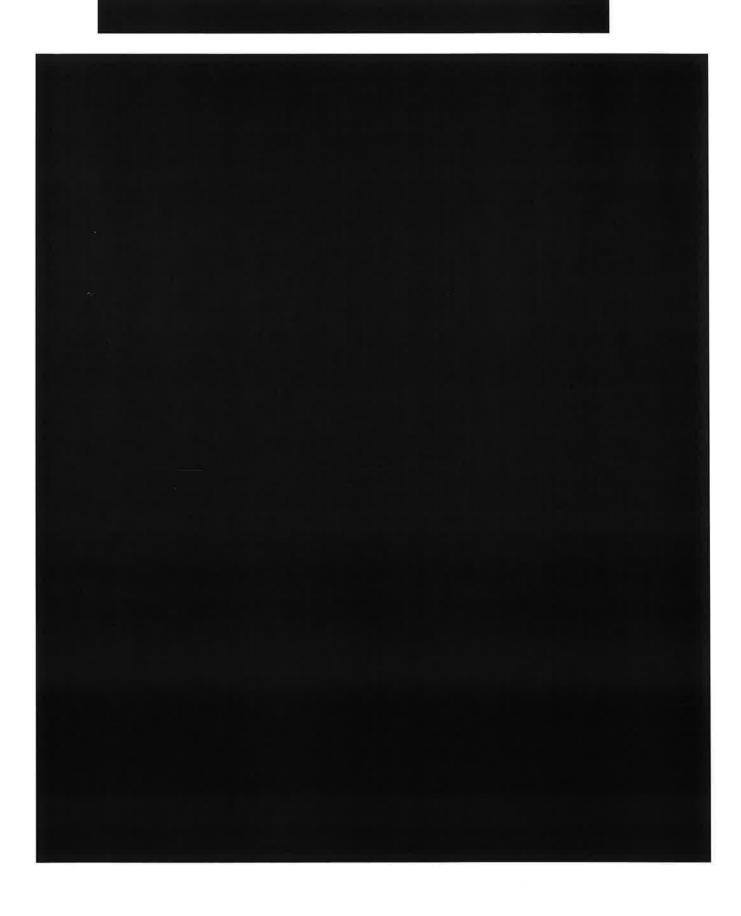




The new picture in the Central Mediterranean

• In May, the "European Agenda on Migration" was approved and defined immediate measures to be taken in order to handle the massive flows arriving in the EU. Together with the new Agenda, the military operation "EUNAVFOR MED" was approved and the plan is for three phases to be launched. 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.



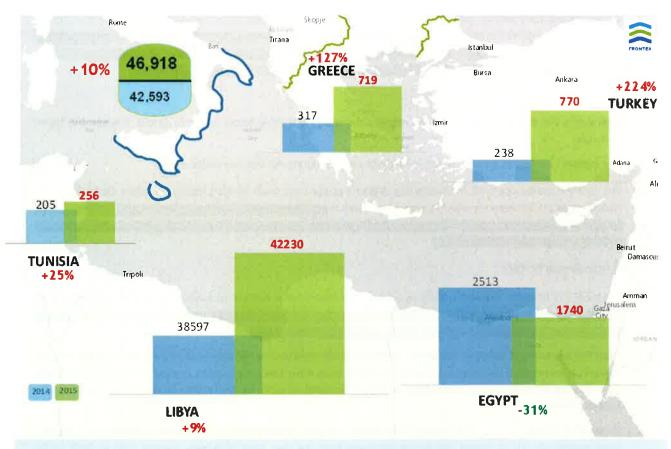


Main trends by country of departure in 2015

Since April 2015, all the migratory routes towards Italy have reported incidents.

The breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows the following, an increasing trend on the migratory routes from Turkey (+224%), Greece (+127%), Tunisia (+25%), and Libya (+9%), but a decreasing trend from Egypt (-31%).

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 - 31 May 2015 to last year, and the total percentage of increase/decrease compared to 2014.

Route from Turkey to Italy

- The route from Turkey to Italy continues to show the sharpest increase in percentage terms (+224%) compared to the same period in 2014, with a total of 770 migrants intercepted using this route. This route is mostly used by migrants from Syria, the Palestinian territories, Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran.
- During the reporting period (weeks 21 and 22), one sailing boat (20 meters in length) was detected by the Icelandic aircraft and intercepted by the Italian Coast Guard with 75 irregular migrants on board (mostly Iraqis, Afghans and Iranians).

Route from Libya to Italy

•	The number of irregular migrants travelling from Libya to Italy shows the first increasing trend (+9%) on weekly basis since the beginning of the year. The number of migrants using this route remains very high, and in the short-term, there are no changes predicted in the indicators used to monitor and to analyse this area.
•	During the reporting period, poor weather conditions prevented some departures from Libya, and for several days no incidents were reported in the Central Mediterranean.

Route from Egypt to Italy

- A total of 1 740 irregular (-31% decrease) migrants arrived in Italy from Egypt, mostly Sudanese, Eritrean and Syrian nationals.
- The number of migrants arriving in Italy from Egypt doubled during the last two weeks of May.

"mother boats") has been reported in several incidents in	

Route from Greece to Italy

- A total of 719 irregular migrants (+127%) arrived in Italy from Greece (secondary movements)
- Since the beginning of the year, the Greek authorities have reported the apprehension of more than 44 000 irregular
 migrants in the Aegean Sea when crossing on inflatable boats from Turkey to Greece. Greece is the first transit country inside the EU, and most of these migrants intend to travel to other EU/SAC countries as soon as they leave the
 Aegean Islands.
- Since 2014, a large number of secondary movements have been reported across the Western Balkan route, and to a lower number via the air routes and via the sea route from the west coast of Greece towards Italy. In 2015, an increasing trend in the number of detections (1 575) has been reported in the Ionian Sea. On the west coast of Greece, the Greek authorities have apprehended 856 irregular migrants (operational area K of the Frontex JO Poseidon Sea). In addition, the Italian authorities have apprehended 719 irregular migrants related to secondary movements from Greece.
- The most common nationalities using this route are migrants from: Syria, Somalia, Iraq, Pakistan and the Palestinian territories.

Route from Tunisia to Italy

The number of irregular migrants arriving in Italy from Tunisia shows an increase (+25%) compared to the same period
in 2014. However, the total number of migrants remains low (256). Most of the migrants are Tunisian nationals, who
are repatriated within a short period of time after they are apprehended.

Statistics Weeks 21 - 22 (18 - 31 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 31 May)

Several incidents pending validation.

347	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.		
46 918	Irregular migrants were apprehended.		
	Most common nationalities - Eritrean (9 685), Somali (4 783), Nigerian (4 266), Syrian (2 982), Gambian (2 567), Senegalese (2 146), Sudanese (1 974), and Malian (1 917).		
	The main countries of departure were Libya (42 230), Egypt (1 740), Turkey (770), & Greece (719).		
106	People smugglers were arrested in 56 incidents (several incidents pending validation).		
105	Fatalities were reported in 15 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	O Smugglers were arrested.		
0	O Incidents related to illegal fishing.		
0	O Persons were arrested for illegal fishing.		
1 Incident related to pollution.			
~88%	Of detections have been recorded outside the operational area, ~12% inside.		
-88%	Of incidents have been reported as SAR operations.		

From the beginning of the operation on 1 February to 31 May 2015

317	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
43 305	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
104	People smugglers were arrested in 54 incidents.
103	Fatalities were reported in 12 incidents.

During the reporting period between 18 - 31 May 2015

41 Illegal border-crossing incident	s occurred.
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7 408 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

Most common nationalities were Eritrean (869), Syrian (600), Nigerian (520), Sudanese (522), Bangladeshi (274), Malian (202), Palestinian (172), Ivorian (171), Somali (120), Egyptian (126), Ghanaian (118), Iraqi (82), and Gambian (66). 3 187 irregular migrants are pending nationality identification.

The main countries of departure were Libya (5 888 migrants), Egypt (765), Greece (168), and Turkey (75). The country of departure of 525 irregular migrants is still pending.

- 28 People smugglers were arrested in 7 incidents.
- 18 Fatalities were reported in 2 incidents.
- ~93% Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while ~7% occurred inside.
- ~98% 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 (3 June 2015, 11:00 hrs.).

Frontex Operations Division

Risk Analysis Unit Warsaw, Poland

Reference number: 8966/2015

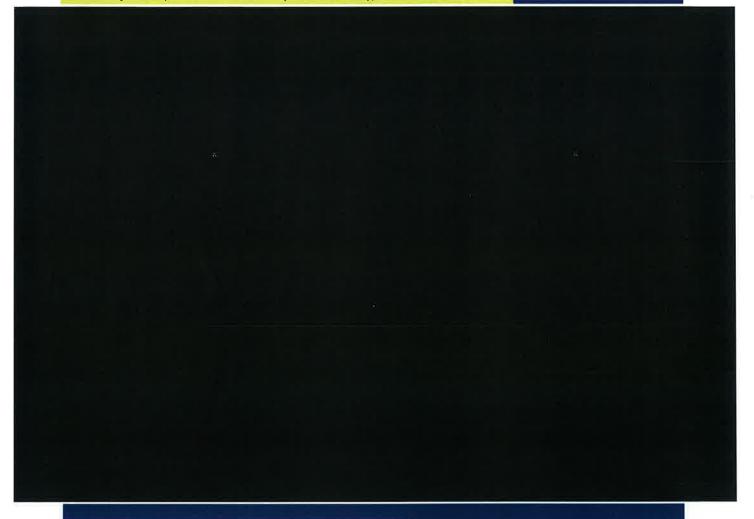




JO EPN TRITON 2015 BIWEEKLY ANALYTICAL UPDATE

Biweekly No. 9, 1-14 June 2015 (weeks 23-24), Ref. 9941/2015

18 June 2015



Key Points

- As of 14 June, 57 399 irregular migrants were intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a stable trend compared to the same period of 2014.
- ◆ The breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows a rising trend of arrivals from: Libya (+2%), Turkey (+301%), Greece (+90%), Tunisia (+27%), and Algeria (+91%), but a de-creasing trend of arrivals from Egypt (-47%).
- ♦ First migrant boat arrived in Italy from Benghazi.
- Some migrants from Western Africa stated that before they reached Italy via Libya, they attempted to reach Spain via
- Despite the evidently higher risk of loss of migrants' lives in the Central Mediterranean Sea (due to the considerable distance and the use of unseaworthy vessels), it is important to pay attention to all the migratory routes, which show a similar number of detections.



Main Trends

During the period under analysis, 70 illegal immigration incidents were reported (51 incidents in week 23, and 19 in week 24) involving the apprehension of 10 047 irregular migrants: 58 boats arrived from Libya with 9 651 migrants on board, 3 boats from Turkey involving 184 migrants, 3 boats from Greece carrying 66 migrants, 1 boat from Egypt with 77 migrants, 1 boat from Algeria with 18 migrants, 2 boats from Tunisia carrying 16 migrants, and 35 migrants from an unconfirmed country of departure.

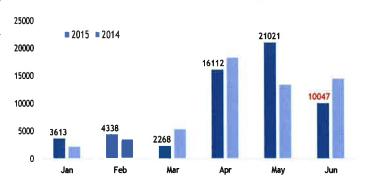
In week 23, detections reached the highest weekly level this year of over 7 500. It is worth noting that in 2014, over 10 000 irregular migrants were detected during two weekly periods (i.e., peak detection levels), this occurred during the first week of July and during the second week of September.

In the period from 1 January to 14 June 2015, there were over 57 000 detected arrivals in Italy, a stable trend compared to the very high numbers in the same period of 2014. The total number of detections reported in the Central Mediterranean during the first five months of 2015 represents approximately 31% of the total number of irregular migrants detected at the EU's external borders (some 153 000).



Monthly breakdown 2015 compared to 2014.

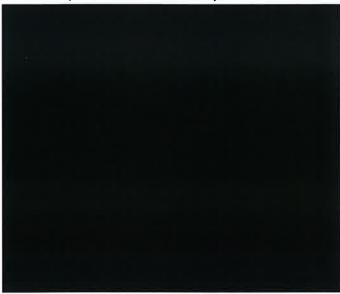
Central Mediterranean Monthly Apprehensions 1 Jan - 14 Jun 2015/2014



Main Nationalities

Trends by Nationalities

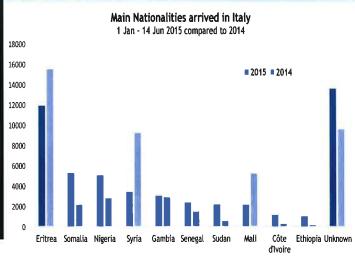
 Horn of African migrants continue to arrive in Italy from three different areas where they are expelled/ repatriated or offered voluntary return to Eritrea:



Main Nationalities

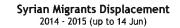
Thus far in 2015, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: Eritrea, Somalia, Nigeria, Syria, Gambia, Senegal, Sudan, Mali, the Ivory Coast, and Ethiopia.

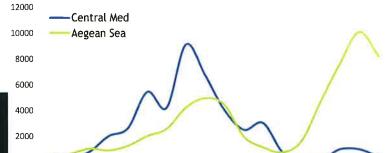
Common nationalities arrived in Italy in 2015.



• Thus far in 2015, the number of detections of Syrian nationals arriving in Italy from Libya and Egypt, shows a 63% decrease compared to the same period in 2014. It is worth mentioning that since the beginning of the year Syrians have changed their migratory route and have started to arrive in Greece via Turkey instead of coming to Italy via Libya and Egypt (over 25 000 Syrians have been apprehended in the Aegean Sea within the framework of the JO Poseidon Sea).

Monthly breakdown of Syrian nationals apprehended in the Central and the Eastern Mediterranean route per months 2014—2015.





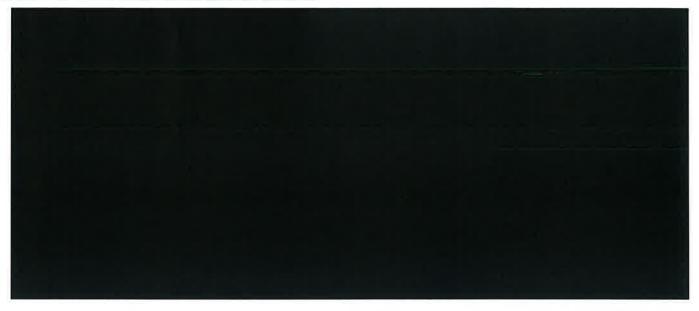
2014

Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Jan Feb

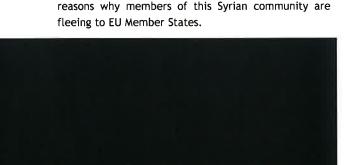
2015





Main finding during the reporting period

- First migrant boat arrived in Italy from Benghazi, with nearly 122 migrants onboard, all of them belonged to the Syrian and Palestinian communities, which were established a long time ago in the province of Benghazi (set up some 20 to 25 years). The members of these communities had previously worked in tuna manufacturing process, which now is closed and it is used as a safe house.
- The closure of the tuna business and factory, and the lack of employment due to the crisis after the intensive fighting in the province of Benghazi are the main reasons why members of this Syrian community are fleeing to EU Member States.



 With regard to Horn of African migrants, the journey from Eritrea and Somalia to Italy can take up to two months.



The Tunisian authorities continue their intensive patrolling activities off the Tunisian coast. During week 24, the Tunisian Navy rescued 356 migrants, mainly Africans, off the south eastern coast near Ben Guerdane. The migrants were trying to reach the Italian island of Lampedusa.



- As mentioned in previous reports, in several cases the inflatable boats are new and the people smugglers bring the boxes with the new boat inside to the departure point and then the migrants inflate the boats. This operation lasts approximately 2 hours.
- Of those irregular migrants who arrive in the south of Italy, a large number abandon the reception centres within a short period of time and continue their trip towards other EU Member States / SAC.
- These attempted secondary movements have recently been reported in the media, in particular at the Italian-French border, where hundreds of migrants are stranded due to enhanced border patrolling activities organised by the French authorities. These type of incidents at this border point also occurred during the massive flows during the Arab Spring and in 2014.

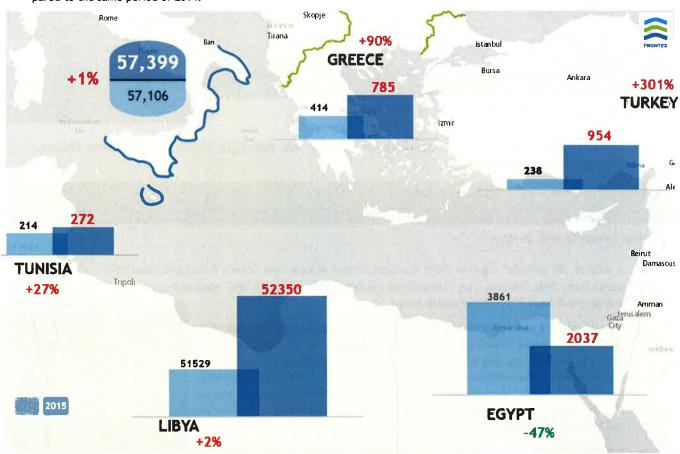


² Source: BBC news, "Migrants stranded at Ventimiglia", 15 June 2015. At internet: http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-33131893

Main trends by country of departure in 2015

Thus far in June 2015, all the migratory routes towards Italy have reported incidents. Furthermore, thus far in 2015, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows a rising trend of arrivals from Libya (+2%, more than 52 000), Turkey (+301%, with 954 detections), Greece (+90%, with 785 detections), Tunisia (+27%, 272 with detections), and Algeria (+91%, with 44 detections), but a decreasing trend of arrivals from Egypt (-47%, with 2 037 irregular migrants apprehended).

The following map shows the volume of the migratory flows by country of departure since the beginning of 2015 compared to the same period of 2014:



Route from Turkey to Italy

- The route from Turkey to Italy continues to show the sharpest increase in percentage terms (+301%) compared to the same period in 2014, with a total of 954 migrants intercepted since January. This route is mostly used by migrants from Syria, the Palestinian territories, Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran.
- During the reporting period, two boats (sailing boat and wooden fishing boat) arriving from Turkey
 were intercepted while a third boat was not detected involving 184 migrants.

Route from Libya to Italy

 The number of irregular migrants travelling from Libya to Italy shows a stable trend (+2%) compared to the same period in 2014. The most common nationalities in this area are migrants from Eritrea, Nigeria, Somalia, the Gambia, Senegal, Mali, Syria, and Sudan.

Route from Egypt to Italy

A total of 2 037 irregular (-47% decrease) migrants arrived in Italy from Egypt, mostly Syrian, Sudanese, Eritrean,
 Somali and Egyptian nationals.

Route from Greece to Italy

A total of 785 irregular migrants (+90% increase) arrived in Italy from Greece (secondary movements), mainly migrants from: Syria, Somalia, Iraq, Pakistan and the Palestinian territories. The types of boats used on this route are mainly speed boats (fibre and inflatable boats).

- In particular this year, the increase is expected to continue as a consequence of the sharp increase in the number of detections in the Aegean Sea (over 58 000 since the beginning of the year). The land route towards Hungary remains the principal route for secondary movements from Greece and Bulgaria, instead of the sea crossing towards Italy). Migrants were choosing this route because is the cheapest and the fact that this route was perceived as the safest by migrants arriving from Central Asian and Middle Eastern countries.
- It is estimated that almost 50% of migrants detected in the Western Balkans route (the Hungarian land border with Serbia) have already been counted on the Eastern Mediterranean route. A higher percentage can be estimated in those migrants detected in the Ionian Sea (Greece — Italy sea route).

Route from Tunisia to Italy

 The number of irregular migrants arriving in Italy from Tunisia shows an increase (+27% increase) compared to the same period in 2014. However, the total number of migrants remains low (272). Most of the migrants are Tunisian nationals, who are repatriated within a short period of time after they are apprehended.

Statistics Weeks 23 - 24 (1 - 14 June 2015)

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

2015 (1 January to 14 June)

416	Incidents	occurred	related	to illegal	border-crossing.
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57 399 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

Most common nationalities - Eritrean (11 904), Somali (5 267), Nigerian (5 038), Syrian (3 424), Gambian (3 042), Senegalese (2 373), Sudanese (2 206), and Malian (2 148).

- 129 People smugglers were arrested in 68 incidents.
- 105 Fatalities were reported in 15 incidents.
 - 2 Incidents related to the prevention of departure.
- 196 Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.
 - 1 Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
- 10 Smugglers were arrested.
- 0 Incidents related to illegal fishing.
- 0 Persons were arrested for illegal fishing.
- 1 Incident related to pollution.
- ~85% Of detections have been recorded outside the operational area, ~12% inside.
- ~89% Of incidents have been reported as SAR operations.

Since the beginning of the operation on 1 February 2015

- 386 Incidents have occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
- 53 786 Irregular migrants have been apprehended.
 - 127 People smugglers have been arrested in 67 incidents.
 - 103 Fatalities have been reported in 12 incidents.

During the reporting period between 1 - 14 June 2015

69 Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.

10 047 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

Most common nationalities were Eritrean (1 885), Nigerian (758), Gambian (432), Syrian (419), Somali (407), Sudanese (232), Ethiopian (200), Malian (190), Senegalese (187), Bangladeshi (184), Ghanaian (125), and Ivorian (97).

The main countries of departure were Libya (9 651 migrants), Egypt (77), Greece (66), Turkey (184), and Algeria (18).

- 11 People smugglers were arrested in 8 incidents.
- 0 Fatalities were reported.
- 1 Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
- 10 Smugglers were arrested.
- ~90% Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while ~10% occurred inside.
- ~90% 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 (17 June 2015, 15:00 hrs.).

Frontex Operations Division

Risk Analysis Unit Warsaw, Poland

Reference number: 9941/2015





JO EPN TRITON 2015 BIWEEKLY ANALYTICAL UPDATE

Biweekly No. 10, 15-28 June 2015 (weeks 25-26), Ref. 10561/2015

02 July 2015

Key Points

- From 1 January to 28 June, 68 639 irregular migrants were intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a slight increasing trend compared to the same period of 2014
- Increasing presence of alleged Libyan maritime assets targeting and intercepting migrant boats. In week 25, an incident occurred between a Libyan maritime asset and a dinghy with irregular migrants onboard, which ended in the death of a Gambian migrant at sea off the coast of Libya
- Migrants Offshore Aid Station (MOAS) and Medecins Sans Frontieres vessels are very active in the Central Mediterranean
- Nationality swapping continues with regard to migrants from Ethiopia posing as Eritreans

Main Trends

During the period under analysis, 74 illegal immigration incidents were reported (22 incidents in week 25, and 52 in week 26) involving the apprehension of 11 194 irregular migrants: **68 boats arrived** from Libya with 10 471 migrants on board, 2 boats from Egypt involving 484 migrants, 1 boat from Turkey carrying 220 migrants, 1 boat from Greece with 11 migrants, 1 boat from Tunisia with 4 migrants and 1 boat from Albania carrying 4 migrants.

In the period from 1 January to 28 June 2015, there were over 68 000 detected arrivals in Italy, a slightly increasing trend compared to the same period of 2014.

Central Mediterranean monthly apprehensions

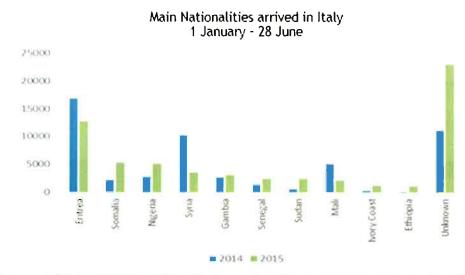


Figure 1: Monthly breakdown of apprehensions in the framework of the JO Triton



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, Syria, Gambia, Senegal, Sudan, Mali, the Ivory Coast, and Ethiopia. Nevertheless it is worth mentioning that the nationality of approximately 23% of the migrants apprehend during JO is established as unknown.



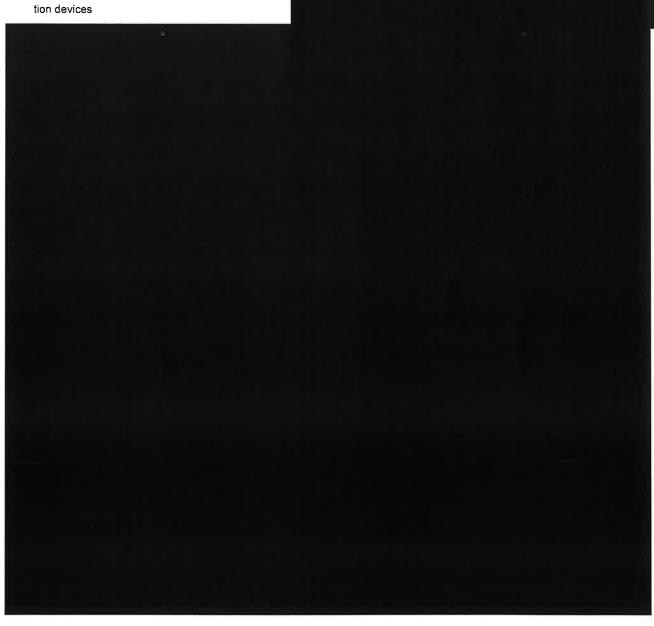


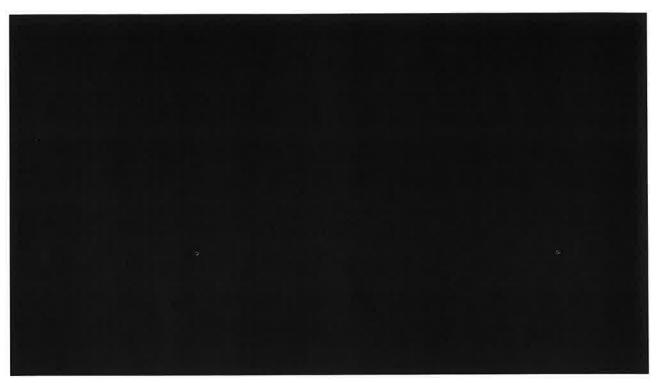
Main finding in the Central Mediterranean

Libya:

- The vast majority of incidents continue to take place outside of the operational area; namely, close to the Libyan shore.
- With regard to Horn of African migrants, the journey from Eritrea and Somalia to Italy can take less than two months, this also applies to migrants arriving from sub-Saharan countries.
 if the migrants possess enough financial resources, is possible to reach Italy within a short period of time (one month). This is possible due to the good organisation of the people smuggling networks operating mainly in Khartoum, Agadez, Ajdabiya, Tripoli, Zuwarah and Sabha which can provide migrants with immediate transport on the next leg of the journey.

• The use of both, wooden boats and inflatable dinghies to reach the Italian coast from Libya, continues to be reported. In some cases, when departing from Libya migrants are provided with Thuraya telephones and compasses, and are instructed by the people smugglers on how to used them. In other cases, migrants are escorted outside Libyan territorial waters by the smugglers aboard a second boat, and from there the smugglers make the distress call, leaving the migrants sailing on their own without any navigation devices.





Turkey:

• With regard to illegal immigration from Turkey, irregular migrants continue to state that Istanbul is the main hub when it comes to making contact with people smuggling networks that facilitate irregular migrants directly from Turkey to Italy. After an agreement between the irregular migrant and the smuggling network is reached, migrants are sent mainly to Bodrum and Antalya from where they depart aboard sailing boats or yachts directly towards Italy.

Egypt:

• Information gathered during the reporting period suggests that the modus operandi known as "mother boats" continues to be used by Egyptian people smuggling networks. Migrants initially board an iron vessel that is towing a wooden boat. Once on the high seas, migrants are transferred from the iron boat to the wooden boat in which they continue their journey until they are intercepted or rescued while trying to reach Italy.



Main trends by country of departure in 2015

Thus far in June 2015, all the migratory routes towards Italy have reported incidents. Furthermore, thus far in 2015, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows a rising trend of arrivals from most of the departure countries compared to the same period of 2014, namely from Libya (+13.5%), Turkey (+391%), Greece (+41%), Tunisia (+12.5%) and Algeria (+91%). The only decreasing trend concerns arrivals coming from Egypt (-46%).

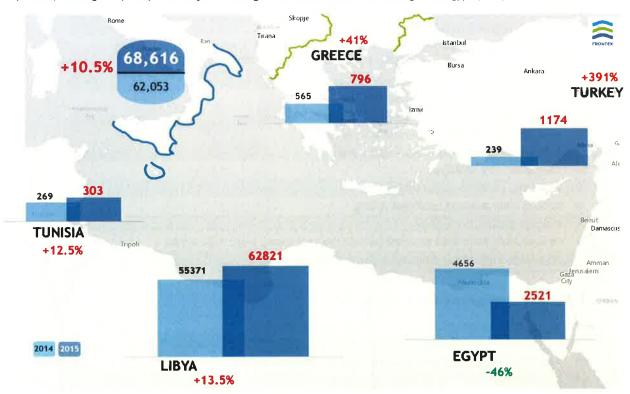


Figure 3: This map shows the total number of irregular migrants apprehended by area of departure from 1 Jan to 28 Jun 2015 compared to the same period of 2014.

Statistics Weeks 23 - 24 (1 - 14 June 2015)

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

2015 (1 January to 28 June)

491	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
69 089	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
	Most common nationalities - Eritrean (11 904), Somali (5 267), Nigerian (5 038), Syrian (3 424), Gambian (3 042), Senegalese (2 373), Sudanese (2 206), and Malian (2 148).
163	People smugglers were arrested in 84 incidents.
107	Fatalities were reported in 16 incidents.
2	Incidents related to the prevention of departure.
196	Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.
1	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
10	Smugglers were arrested.
0	Incidents related to illegal fishing.
0	Persons were arrested for illegal fishing.
4	Incident related to pollution.
~87%	Of detections have been recorded outside the operational area, ~12% inside.
~90%	Of incidents have been reported as SAR operations.

Since the beginning of the operation on 1 February 2015

404	Incidents have occurred related to illegal border-crossing.		
62 157	Irregular migrants have been apprehended.		
128	People smugglers have been arrested in 68 incidents.		
105	Fatalities have been reported in 13 incidents.		

During the reporting period between 15 - 28 June 2015

- 71 Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.
- 11 576 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

Most common nationalities were Eritrean (1 885), Nigerian (758), Gambian (432), Syrian (419), Somali (407), Sudanese (232), Ethiopian (200), Malian (190), Senegalese (187), Bangladeshi (184), Ghanaian (125), and Ivorian (97).

The main countries of departure were Libya (9 651 migrants), Egypt (77), Greece (66), Turkey (184), and Algeria (18).

- 33 People smugglers were arrested in 15 incidents.
- 2 Fatalities were reported.
- ~90% Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while ~10% occurred inside.
- ~90% 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 finalized (01 Jul 2015, 15:00 hrs.).

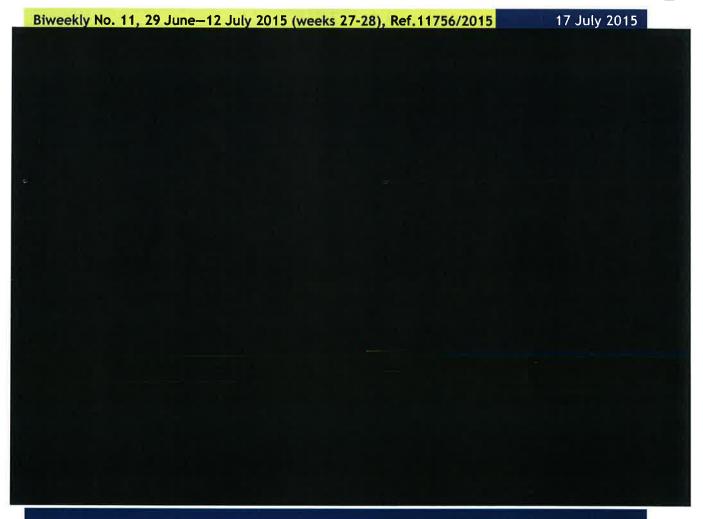
Frontex Operations Division Risk Analysis Unit

Warsaw, Poland

Reference number: 10561/2015



JO EPN TRITON 2015 BIWEEKLY ANALYTICAL UPDATE



Key Points

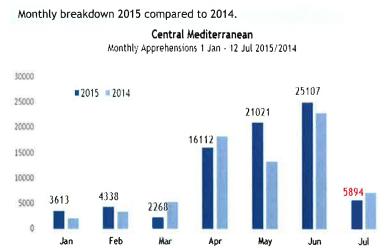
- ♦ As of 12 July, 78 353 irregular migrants have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a 8% increase compared to the same period of 2014.
- The breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows the following: an increasing trend from Libya (+8%), Turkey (+358%), Greece (+32%), Tunisia (+1%), and Algeria (+91%), but a decreasing trend of arrivals from Egypt (-40%).

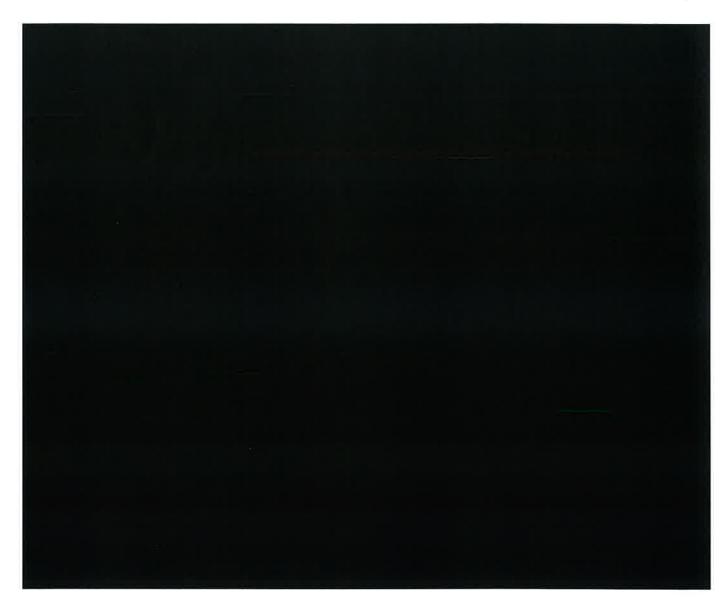


Main Trends

During the period under analysis, 65 illegal immigration incidents were reported (30 incidents in week 27, and 35 in week 28) involving the apprehension of 9 264 irregular migrants (4 409 detections in week 27, and 4 855 detections in week 28); 52 boats arrived from Libya with 7 123 migrants on board, 2 boats from Egypt involving 580 migrants, 2 boats from Turkey with 195 migrants, and 5 boats from Tunisia involving 43 migrants.

The volume of irregular migrants thus far detected in 2015 (78 353) shows an 8% increase compared to the very high numbers of irregular migrants apprehended during the same period in 2014. It is estimated that during the summer period this migratory pressure will remain at the same high level.

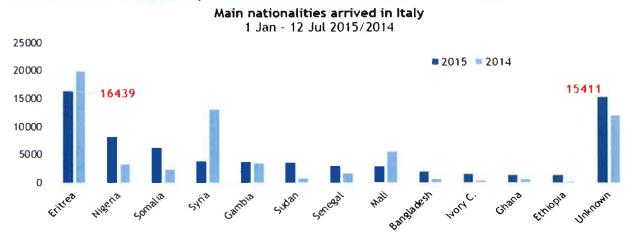




Main Nationalities

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

Common nationalities arrived in Italy in 2015.

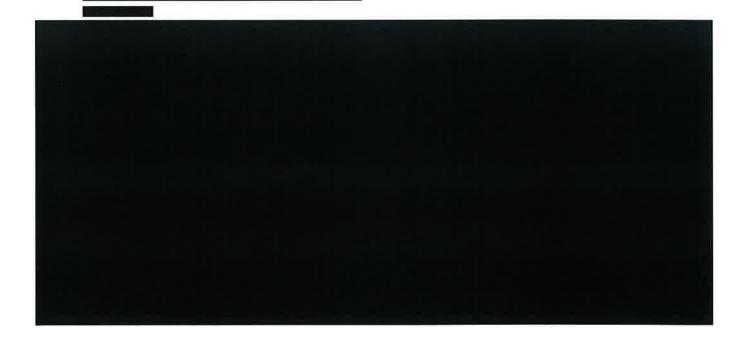


Trends by Nationalities

- Nigerians (over 8 000) has became the second main nationality arrived in Italy after the large number of detections reported at the end of June (over 1 500 in week 26).
- Increase in the number of Egyptians arrived in Italy during the reporting period.

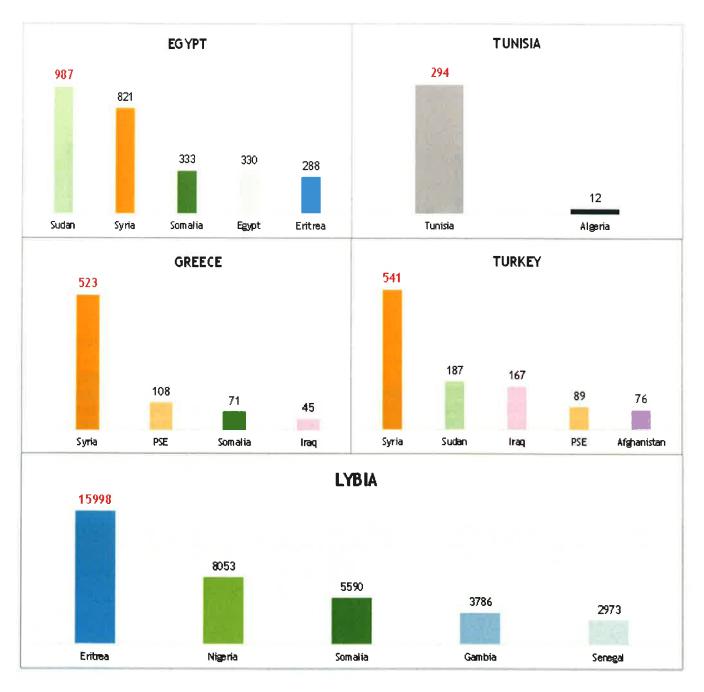
Horn of African migrants and Sudanese nationals are reported to have used the route from Israel to Libya,

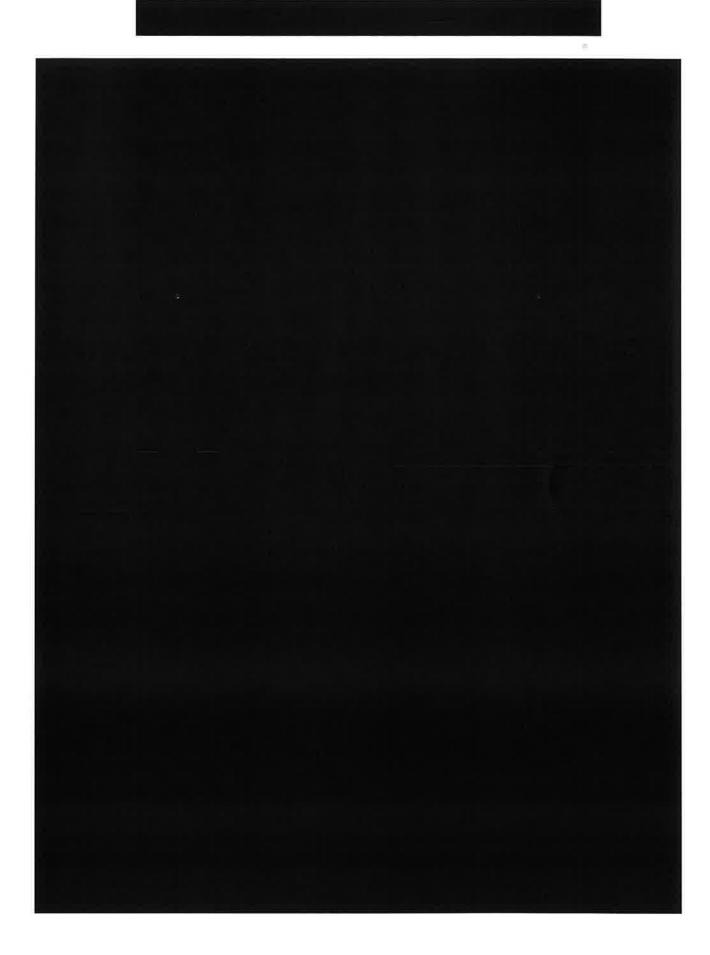
and italy.



Main nationalities by country of departure

The following charts show the common nationalities by migratory flows, according to each country of departure since the beginning of 2015:

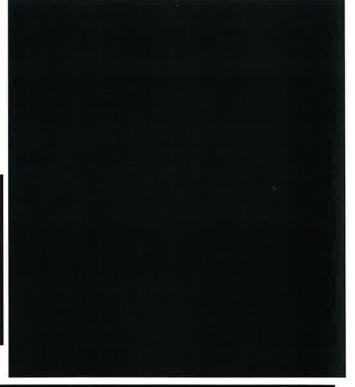


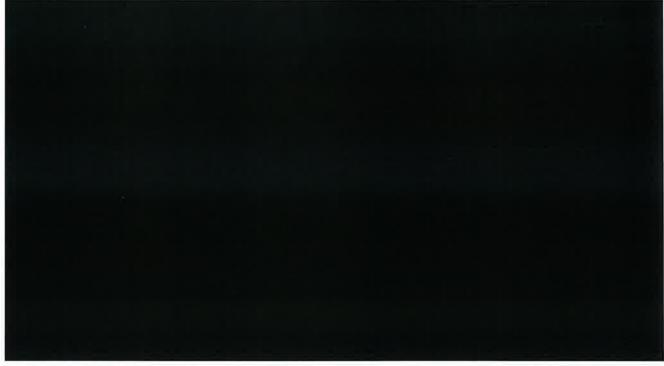


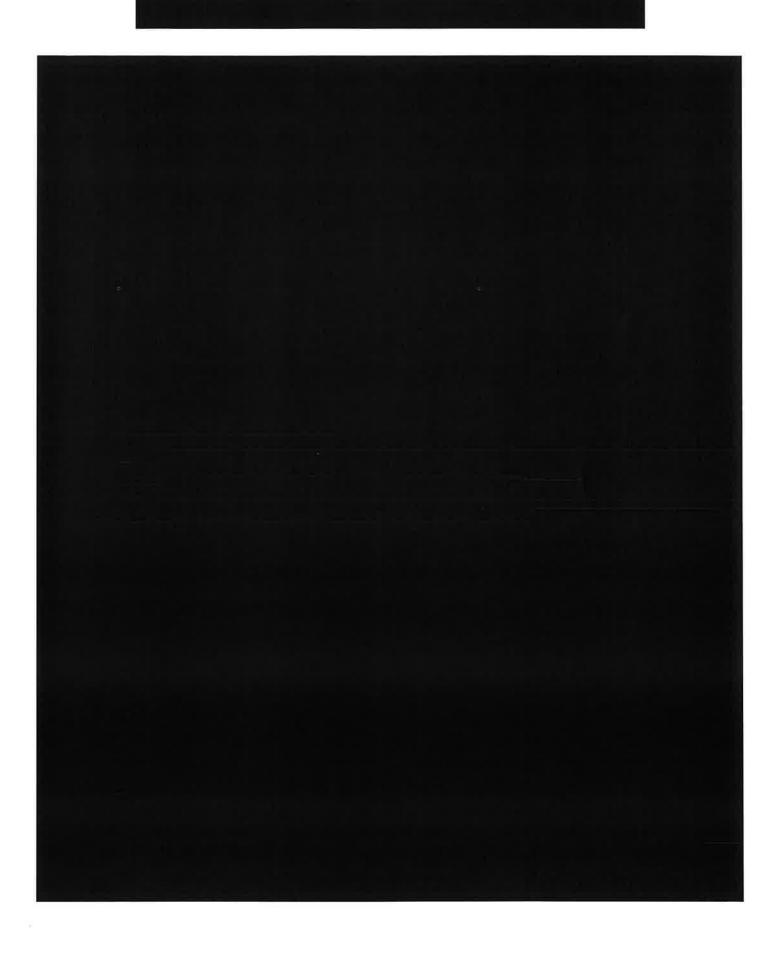
Main finding during the reporting period

Other Routes

• The number of incidents related to SAR operations has increased in the last two months. During the reporting period, over 90% of the incidents were related to SAR operations, when in previous months was around 80%.



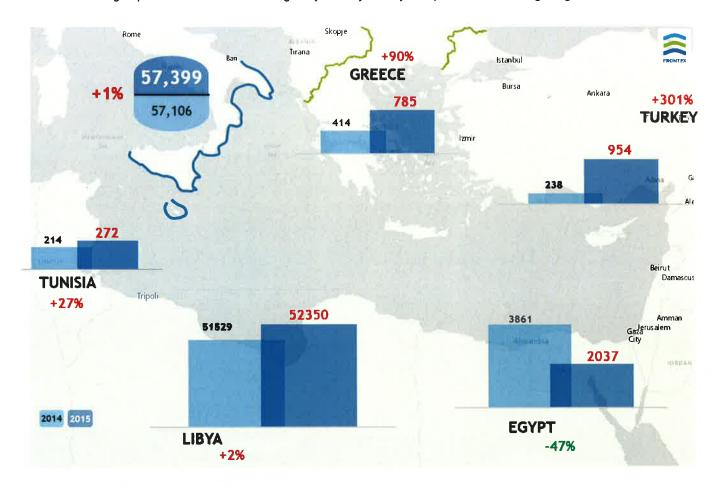




Main trends by country of departure in 2015

Thus far in June 2015, all the migratory routes towards Italy have reported incidents. Furthermore, thus far in 2015, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows a rising trend of arrivals from Libya (+8%, more than 70 000), Turkey (+358%, with over 1 300 detections), Greece (+32%, with 796 detections), Tunisia (+1%, with 272 detections), and Algeria (+91%, with 44 detections), but a decreasing trend of arrivals from Egypt (-40%, with over 3 100 irregular migrants apprehended).

The following map shows the volume of the migratory flows by country of departure since the beginning of 2015:



Statistics Weeks 27 - 28 (1 January - 12 July 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 12 July)

Several incidents pending validation.

- 557 Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
- 78 353 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

Most common nationalities - Eritrean (16 439), Nigerian (8 219), Somali (6 269), Syrian (3 932), Gambian (3 854), Sudanese (3 627), Senegalese (3 014), and Malian (2 835).

The main countries of departure were Libya (70 440), Egypt (3 101), Turkey (1 369), Greece (796), and Tunisia (319).

- 182 People smugglers were arrested in 94 incidents (several incidents pending validation).
- 119 Fatalities were reported in 18 incidents.
 - 2 Incidents related to the prevention of departure.
- 196 Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.
 - 1 Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
- 10 Smugglers were arrested.
- 0 Incidents related to illegal fishing.
- 0 Persons were arrested for illegal fishing.
- 4 Incident related to pollution.
- ~87% Of detections have been recorded outside the operational area, ~13% inside.
- ~90% Of incidents have been reported as SAR operations.

From the beginning of the operation on 1 February to 12 July 2015

- 530 Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
- 74 879 Irregular migrants were apprehended.
 - 180 People smugglers were arrested in 54 incidents.
 - 117 Fatalities were reported in 12 incidents.

During the reporting period between 29 June - 12 July 2015

- 65 Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.
- 9 264 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

Most common nationalities were Nigerian, Somalis, Eritrean, Gambian, Sudanese, Senegalese, Bangladeshi, Malian, Ghanaian, and Egyptian. Over 5 500 irregular migrants are pending nationality identification.

The main countries of departure were Libya (7 123 migrants), Egypt (580), Turkey (195), and Tunisia (43). The country of departure of 1 323 irregular migrants is still pending.

- 19 People smugglers were arrested in 7 incidents.
- 12 Fatalities were reported in 2 incidents.
- ~82% Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while ~18% occurred inside.
- ~88% 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 (17 July 2015, 15:00 hrs.).

Frontex Operations Division

Risk Analysis Unit

Warsaw, Poland

Reference number: 11756/2015

