



## Key Points

- ♦ As of 26 July, 89 221 irregular migrants were intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a **4% increase** compared to the same period of 2014.
- ♦ There is a stable trend of arrivals from LYB (+2%), an increase from TUR (+426%) and GRC (+341), but a decreasing trend from EGY (-39%), and TUN (-10%).

- ♦ Although the numbers of detections from Turkey remain low (over 1 500), it is worth mentioning the sharp increasing trend (+426%) compared to the same period of 2014.

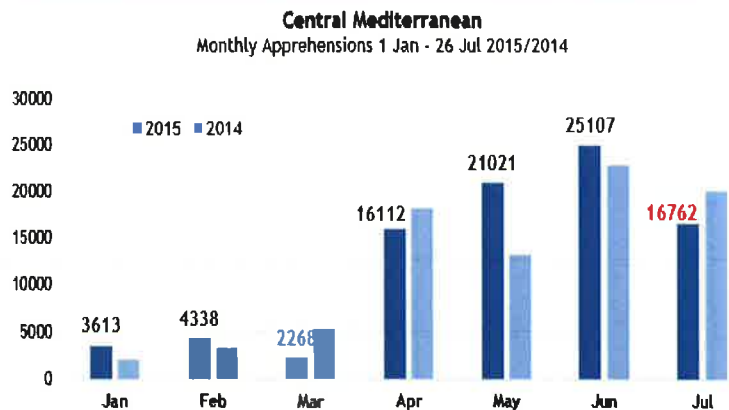


## Main Trends

During the period under analysis, 64 illegal migration incidents were reported (32 incidents both in week 29 and 30) involving the apprehension of 10 751 irregular migrants (5 301 migrants in week 29, and 5 450 in week 30). 47 boats arrived from Libya with 7 078 migrants on board, 2 boats from Egypt carrying 655 migrants, 2 boats from Turkey with 188 migrants, and 2 boats from Greece transporting 55 migrants onboard.

The high number of irregular migrants detected thus far in 2015 (89 221) shows a **stable trend** (+4%) compared to the 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.

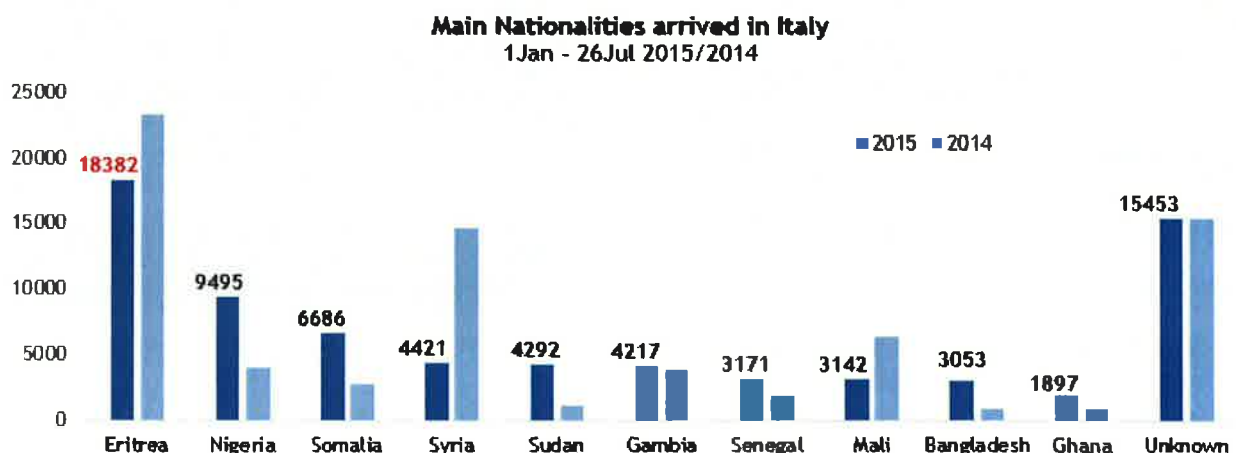
Monthly breakdown of apprehensions in 2015 compared to 2014.



## Main Nationalities

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

Main nationalities arriving in Italy by sea in 2015.

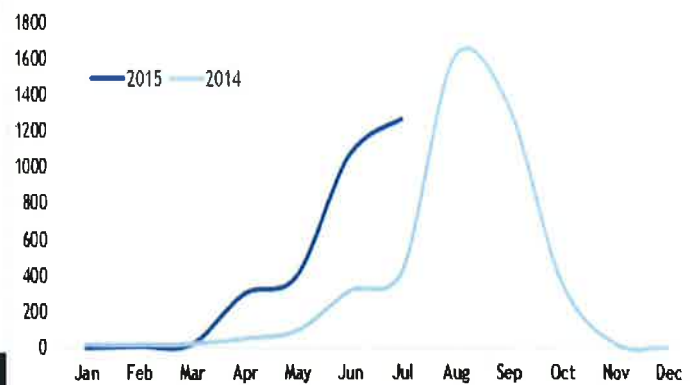


## Trends by Nationalities

### Bangladeshi nationals

- During the reporting period, around 1 100 Bangladeshi nationals were apprehended in the Central Mediterranean.
- The increasing number of apprehensions of Bangladeshis started to be reported at the end of May. Since the beginning of 2015, over 3 600 Bangladeshi nationals arrived in Italy; a figure that surpasses the total number of 2 678 Bangladeshi nationals apprehended in 2014. A similar increase was reported last year during the period of August and September.

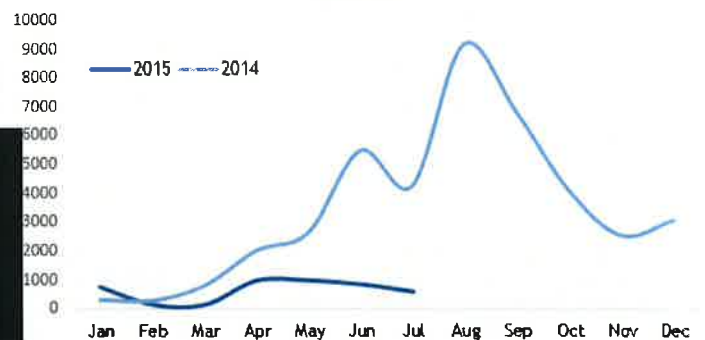
Bangladeshi nationals arrived in Italy  
2015/2014



### Syrian nationals

- Thus far in 2015, the number of detections of Syrian nationals (over 4 400) arriving in Italy from Libya and Egypt, shows a 70% decrease compared to the same period in 2014.

Syrian nationals arrived in Italy  
2015/2014



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

## Payment Modalities and Fares

In most cases, payment is made after the migrants arrive at their agreed final destination

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

## Main finding during the reporting period

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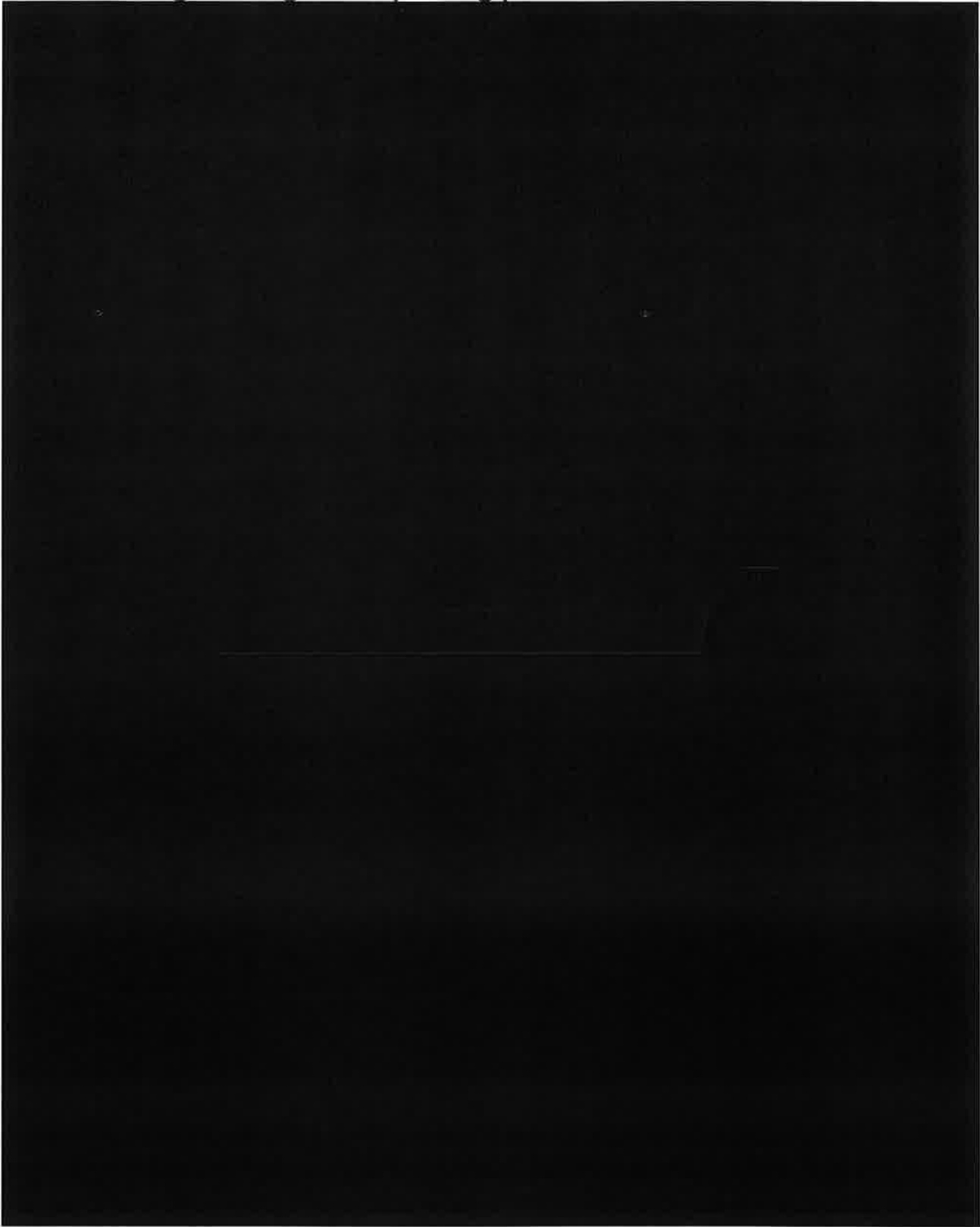
### Current situation in Libya

- Increasing violence against long-stay foreigners in Libya force migrants to flee the country despite their willingness to stay in Libya.

- Since the beginning of 2015, over 3 600 Bangladeshi nationals arrived in Italy having departed from Libya.



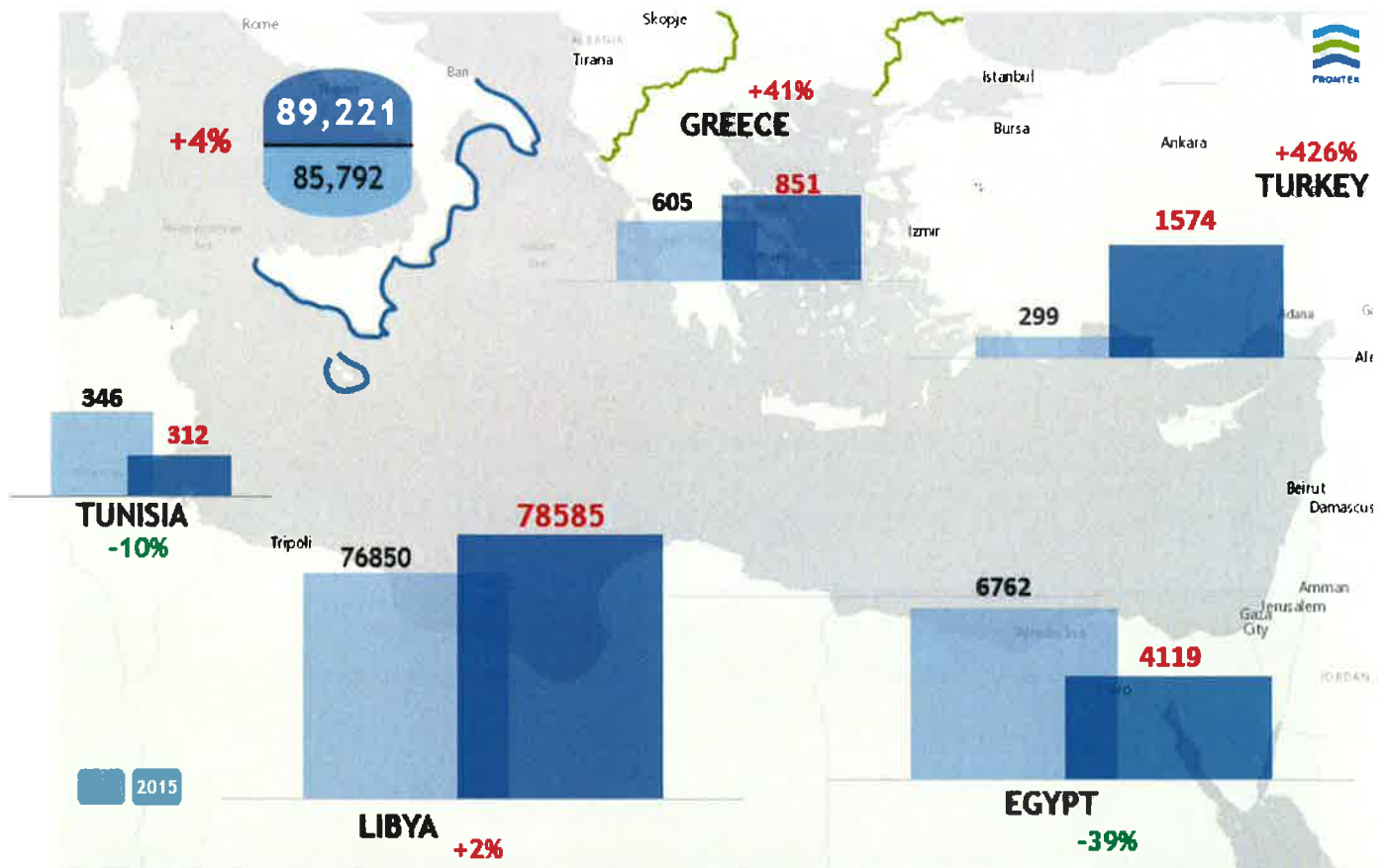
Main findings during the reporting period



## Main trends by country of departure in 2015

So far in 2015 incidents have been reported from all the migratory routes towards Italy. Furthermore, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows a stable trend of arrivals from Libya (+2%, more than 78 500), and an increase from Turkey (+426%, with over 1 500 detections), Greece (+41%, with 851 detections), but a decreasing trend of arrivals from Egypt (-39%, with over 4 100 irregular migrants apprehended), and Tunisia (-10%, with 312 detections).

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



Volume of the migratory flows by country of departure since the beginning of 2015 compared to 2014



## Statistics Weeks 27 – 28 (1 January – 26 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 26 July)

*Several incidents pending validation.*

620	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
89 221	Irregular migrants were apprehended. Most common nationalities - Eritrean (18 382), Nigerian (9 495), Somali (6 686), Syrian (4 421), Sudanese (4 292), Gambian (4 217), Senegalese (3 171), and Malian (3 142).  The main countries of departure were Libya (78 585), Egypt (4 119), Turkey (1 574), Greece (851), and Tunisia (312). The country of departure of 3 732 irregular migrants is still pending.
223	People smugglers were arrested in 115 incidents ( <i>several incidents pending validation</i> ).
120	Fatalities were reported in 19 incidents ( <i>several incidents pending validation</i> ).
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.
~86%	Of detections have been recorded outside the operational area, ~14% inside.
~90%	Of incidents have been reported as SAR operations.

From the beginning of the operation on 1 February to 26 July 2015

590	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
85 608	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
221	People smugglers were arrested in 113 incidents.
118	Fatalities were reported in 13 incidents.

During the reporting period between 13 - 26 July 2015

64	Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.
10 751	Irregular migrants were apprehended. Most common nationalities were Eritrean, Nigerian, Bangladeshi, Ghanaian, Somalis, Sudanese, Malian, and Gambian. Over 4 400 irregular migrants are pending nationality identification.  The main countries of departure were Libya (7 078 migrants), Egypt (655), Turkey (188), and Greece (55). The country of departure of 2 775 irregular migrants is still pending.
30	People smugglers were arrested in 17 incidents.
1	Fatalities were reported in 1 incident ( <i>several incidents pending validation</i> ).
~91%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while ~9% occurred inside.
~94%	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 (28 July 2015, 15:00 hrs.).*

Frontex Operations Division

Risk Analysis Unit

Warsaw, Poland

Reference number: 12384/2015



## Key Points

- ◆ As of 9 August, **101 678 irregular migrants** were intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a **4% increase** compared to the same period of 2014.
- ◆ There is an increase of arrivals from Libya (+9%), from Turkey (+169%) and Greece (+26%), but a decreasing trend from Egypt (-37%), and TUN (-16%).
- ◆ Increasing number of Bangladeshi nationals due to economic reasons.
- ◆ The suffocation was the main cause of death of those fatalities reported in the Central Mediterranean during the reporting period.

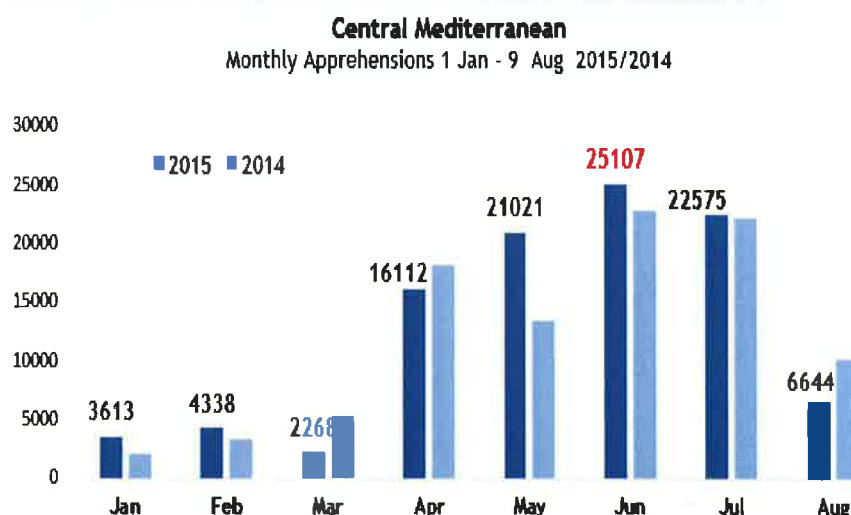


## Main Trends

During the period under analysis, 66 illegal migration incidents were reported (44 incidents in week 31 and 22 in week 32) involving the apprehension of **12 502 irregular migrants** (8 611 migrants in week 31, and 3 891 in week 32). 55 boats arrived from Libya with 11 307 migrants on board, 3 boats from Egypt carrying 1 004 migrants, 2 boats from Turkey with 123 migrants, 1 boat from Greece transporting 39 migrants onboard, 2 boats from Tunisia with 14 migrants, and 1 vessel from Algeria carrying 15 migrants.

The high number of irregular migrants detected in the Central Mediterranean thus far in 2015 (101 678) shows a **stable trend** (+4%) compared to the numbers of irregular migrants apprehended during the same period in 2014.

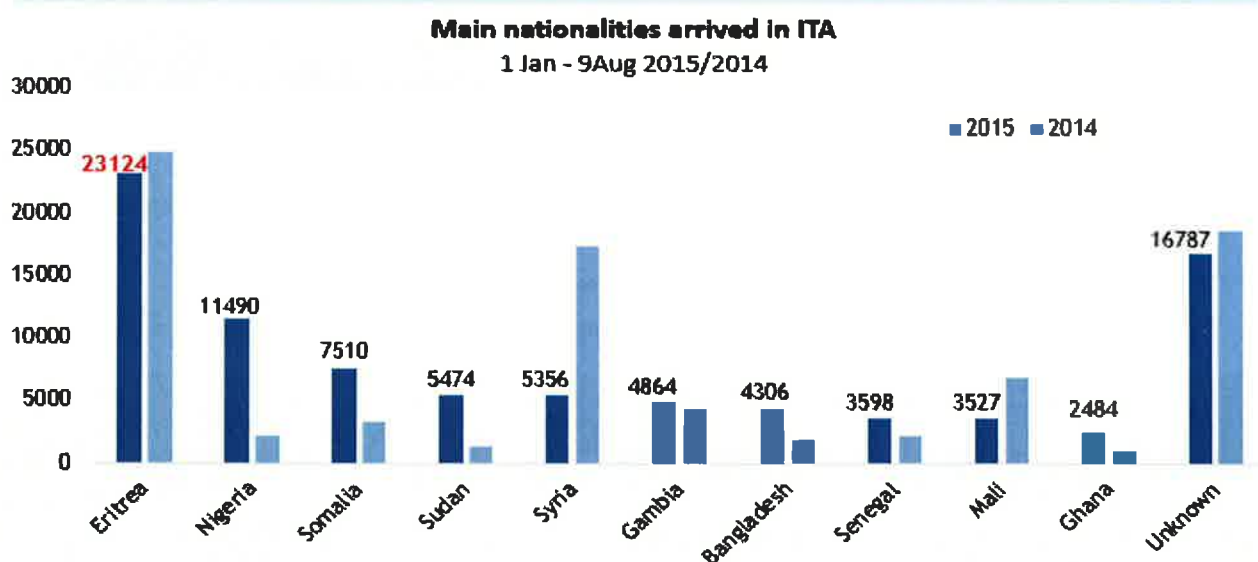
Monthly breakdown of apprehensions in 2015 compared to 2014.



## Main Nationalities

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

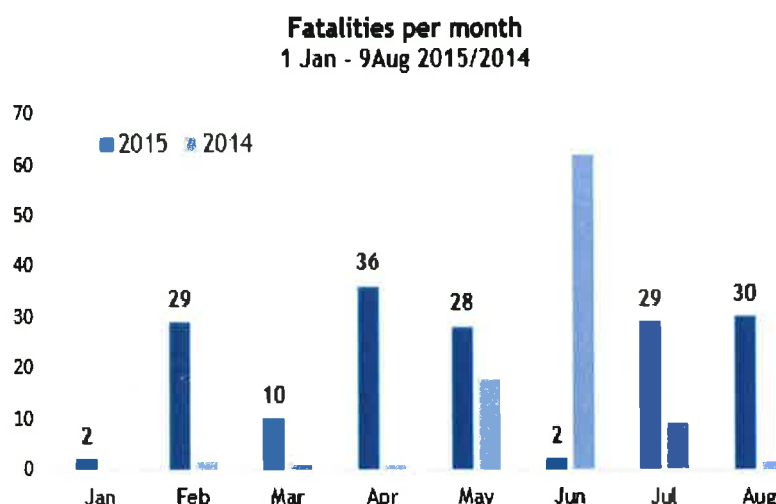
Main nationalities arriving in Italy by sea in 2015.



## Fatalities in the Central Mediterranean

In line with the high number of migrants crossing the Central Mediterranean, the number of fatalities have increased severely (+75%) during 2015, compared to the same period last year.

This year, thus far, 166 bodies have been found and recovered from the sea while during the same period last year the figure was 95. It is worth mentioning that the IOM estimates that around 2 300 migrants have died or have gone missing at sea since the beginning of the year.



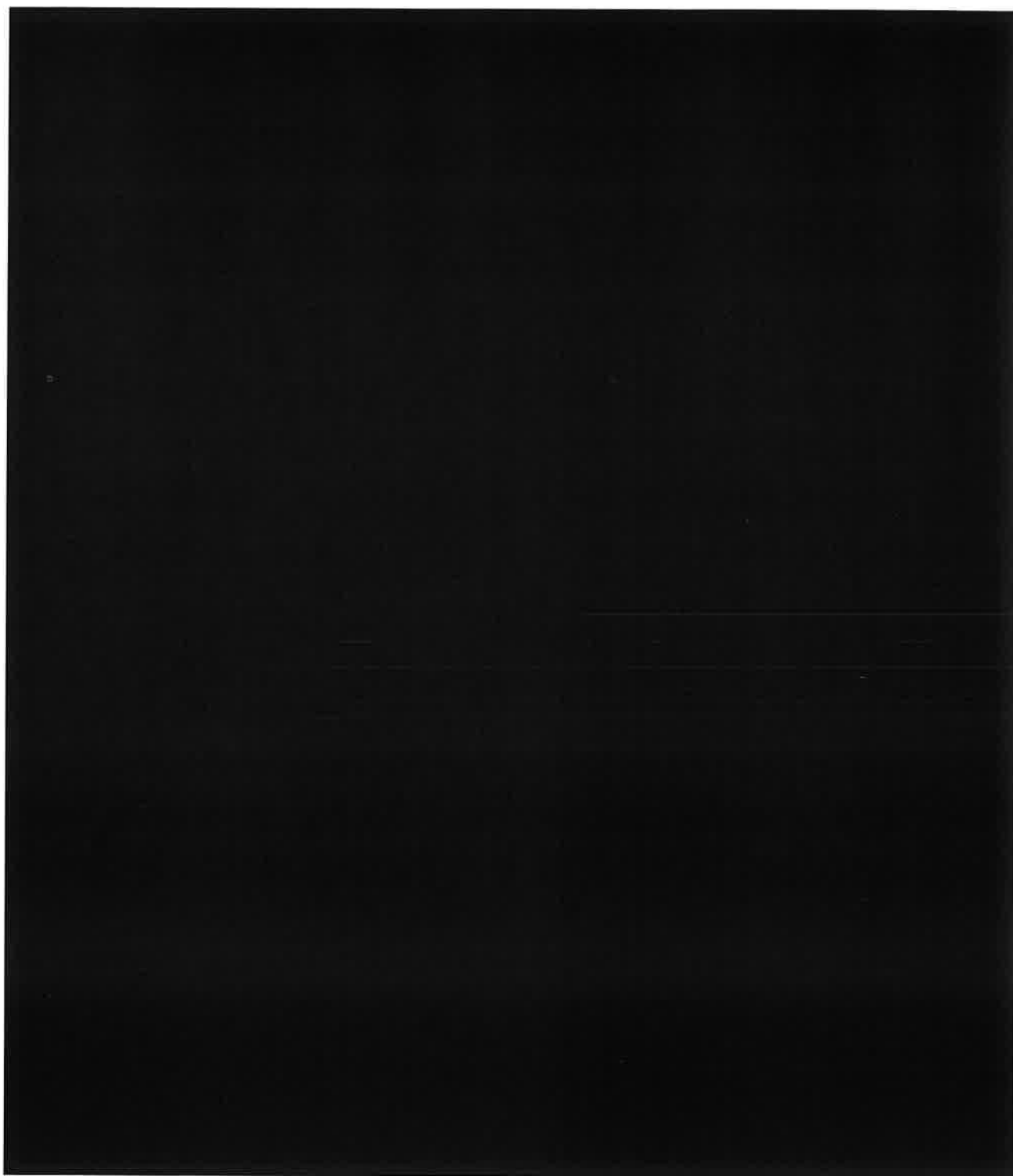
### Overview Fatalities 2015

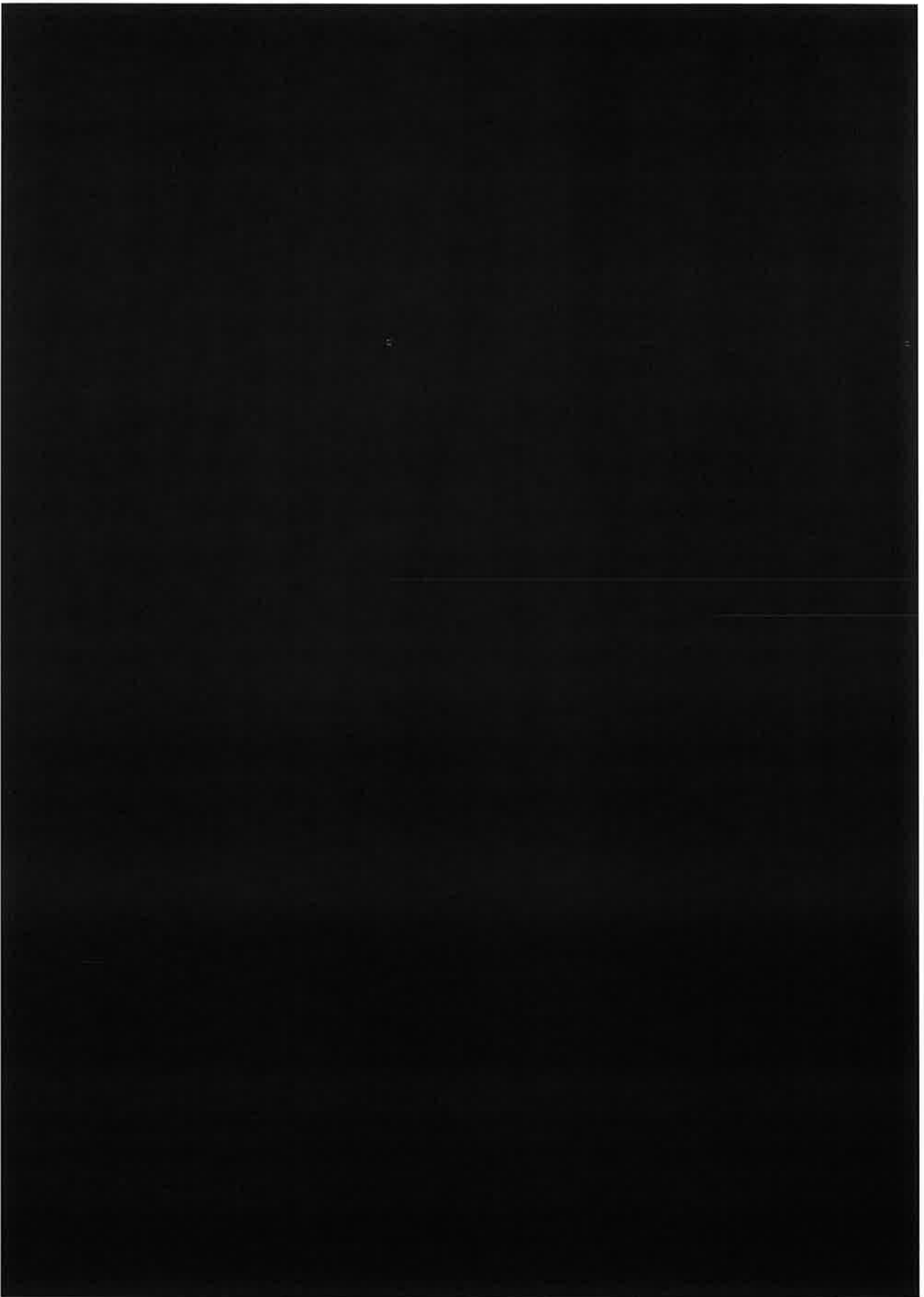


Since the beginning of the year, 166 fatalities were reported in 22 incidents.

Fatalities occurred indistinctly when migrants were travelling on board wooden (10) or rubber boats, although the cause of the death is different in each type of transportation means (see page 6).

Commercial vessels participated in the rescue of almost half of the incidents that fatalities were reported.

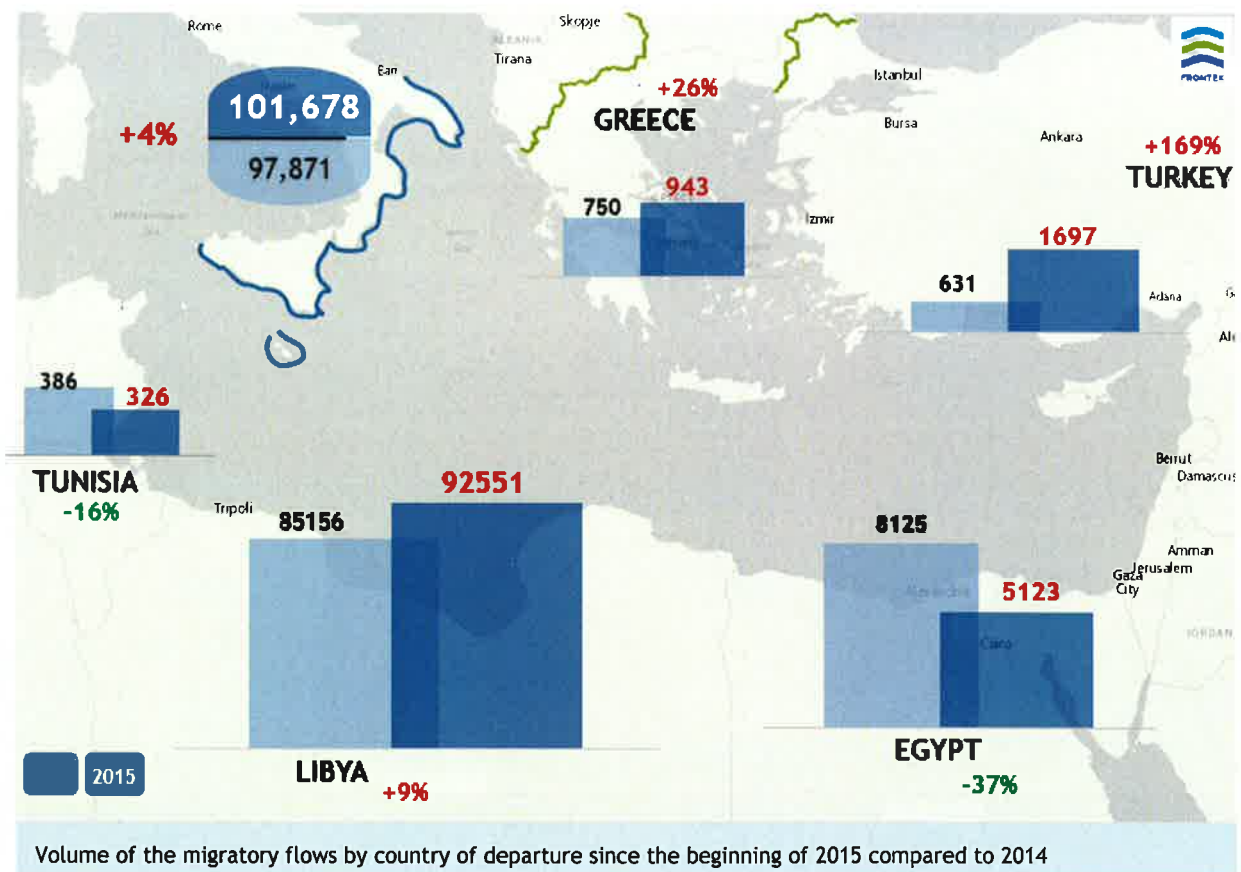




## Main trends by country of departure in 2015

So far in 2015 incidents have been reported from all the migratory routes towards Italy. Furthermore, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows an increase of arrivals from Libya (+9%, more than 92 551), from Turkey (+169%, with almost 1 700 detections), Greece (+26%, with 943 detections), but a decreasing trend of arrivals from Egypt (-37%, with over 5 100 irregular migrants apprehended), and Tunisia (-16%, with 326 detections).

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





## Statistics Weeks 31 – 32 (1 January – 9 August 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 9 August)

693	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
101678	Irregular migrants were apprehended. Most common nationalities - Eritrean (22 882), Nigerian (10 726), Somali (7 276), Sudanese (5 170), Syrian (5 129), Gambian (4 735), Bangladeshi (3 830), and Senegalese (3 538).  The main countries of departure were Libya (92 551), Egypt (5 123), Turkey (1 697), Greece (943), and Tunisia (326). <i>The country of departure of 975 irregular migrants is still pending.</i>
270	People smugglers were arrested in 138 incidents.
166	Fatalities were reported in 22 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.
6	Incident related to pollution.
~86%	Of detections have been recorded outside the operational area, ~14% inside.
~90%	Of incidents have been reported as SAR operations.

From the beginning of the operation on 1 February to 9 August 2015

663	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
98 065	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
268	People smugglers were arrested in 113 incidents.
164	Fatalities were reported in 13 incidents.

During the reporting period between 27 July - 9 August 2015

66	Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.
12 502	Irregular migrants were apprehended. Most common nationalities were Eritrean, Nigerian, Sudanese, Syrian, Somalis, Bangladeshi, Moroccan, Gambian, Ghanaian, and Malian.  The main countries of departure were Libya (11 307 migrants), Egypt (1 004), Turkey (123), Greece (39), Tunisia (14), and Algeria (15).
44	People smugglers were arrested in 17 incidents.
46	Fatalities were reported in 1 incident ( <i>several incidents pending validation</i> ).
~85%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while ~15% occurred inside.
~91%	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 (16 August 2015, 15:00 hrs.).*

Frontex Operations Division

Risk Analysis Unit

Warsaw, Poland

Reference number: 1303782015





## Key Points

- ◆ As of 23 August, **101 678 irregular migrants** were intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a **4% increase** compared to the same period of 2014.
- ◆ There is an increase of arrivals from Libya (+1%), from Turkey (+56%) and Greece (+12%), while Egypt (-38%) and Tunisia (-30%) show a decreasing trend.
- ◆ Increasing number of Moroccan nationals due to economic reasons and to the difficulties to illegally enter through Spain.
- ◆ During the reporting period 51 more fatalities were reported among migrants crossing from Libya to Italy.
- ◆ The suffocation continues to be the main cause of those fatalities reported among migrants in the Central Mediterranean during the reporting period.
- ◆ Facilitation networks operating in Libya continue to show high levels of organization.

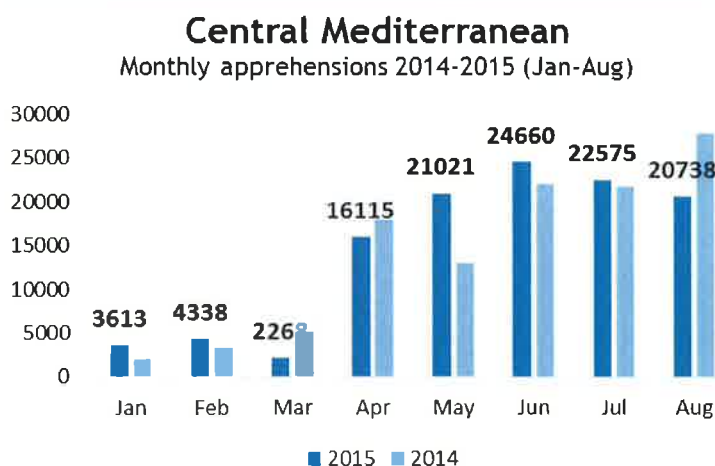


## Main Trends

During the period under analysis, 50 illegal migration incidents were reported (15 incidents in week 33 and 35 in week 34) involving the apprehension of **8 675 irregular migrants** (3 252 migrants in week 33, and 5 423 in week 34). 17 boats arrived from Libya with 3 266 migrants on board, 3 boats from Egypt carrying 1 202 migrants, 2 boats from Turkey with 123 migrants, 1 boat from Greece transporting 39 migrants onboard, 2 boats from Tunisia with 14 migrants, and 24 boats from Unknown destination transporting 4 063 migrants.

The high number of irregular migrants detected in the Central Mediterranean thus far in 2015 (101 678) shows a **stable trend** (+1%) compared to the numbers of irregular migrants apprehended during the same period in 2014.

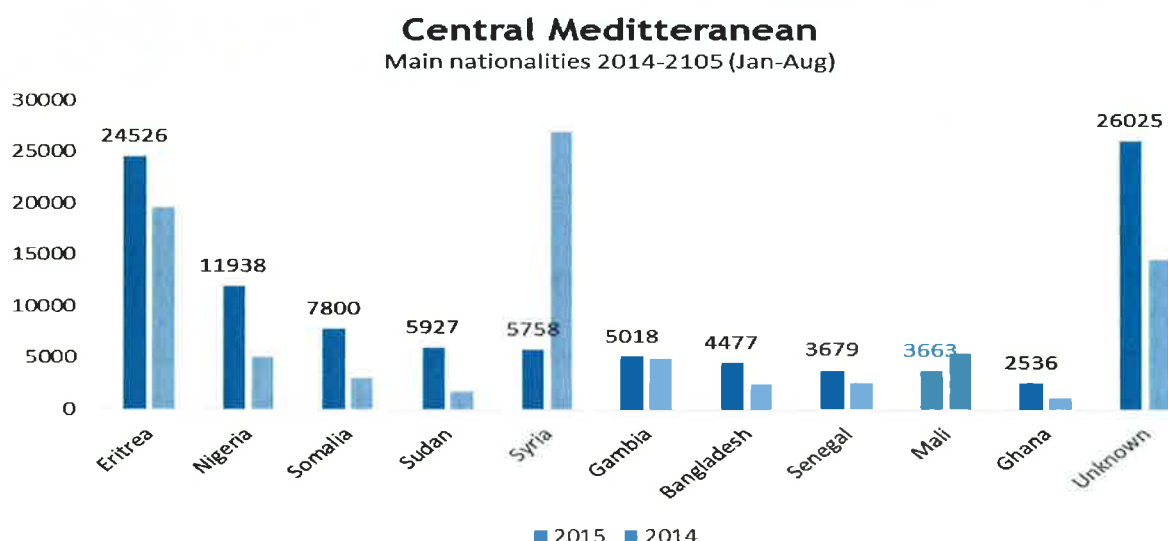
Monthly breakdown of apprehensions in 2015 compared to 2014.



## Main Nationalities

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

Main nationalities arriving in Italy by sea in 2015.

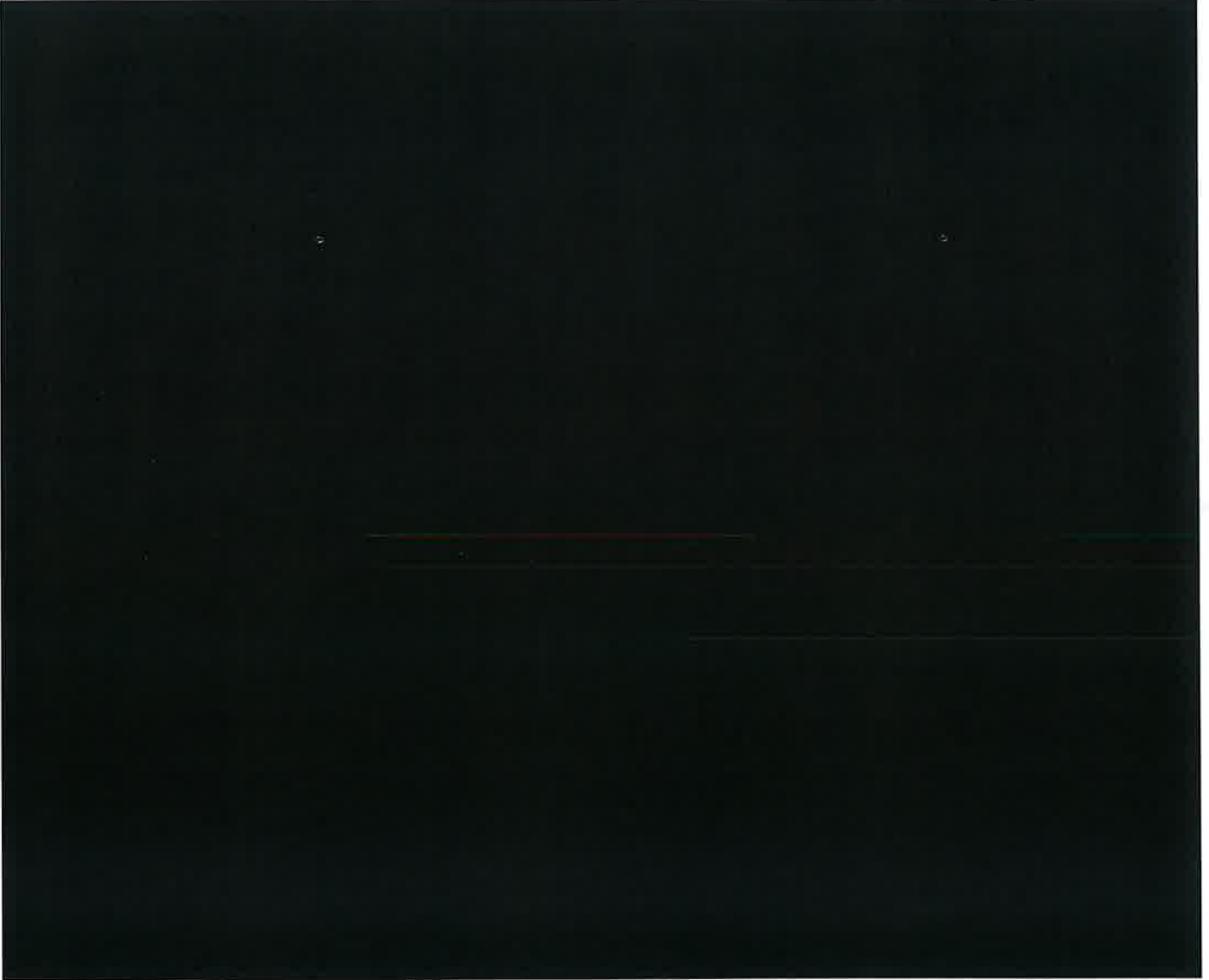




## Trends by Nationalities

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### Moroccans nationals

- The number of Moroccan nationals arriving to Italy from Libya has been increasing on monthly basis since May 2015.
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## Main findings during the reporting period

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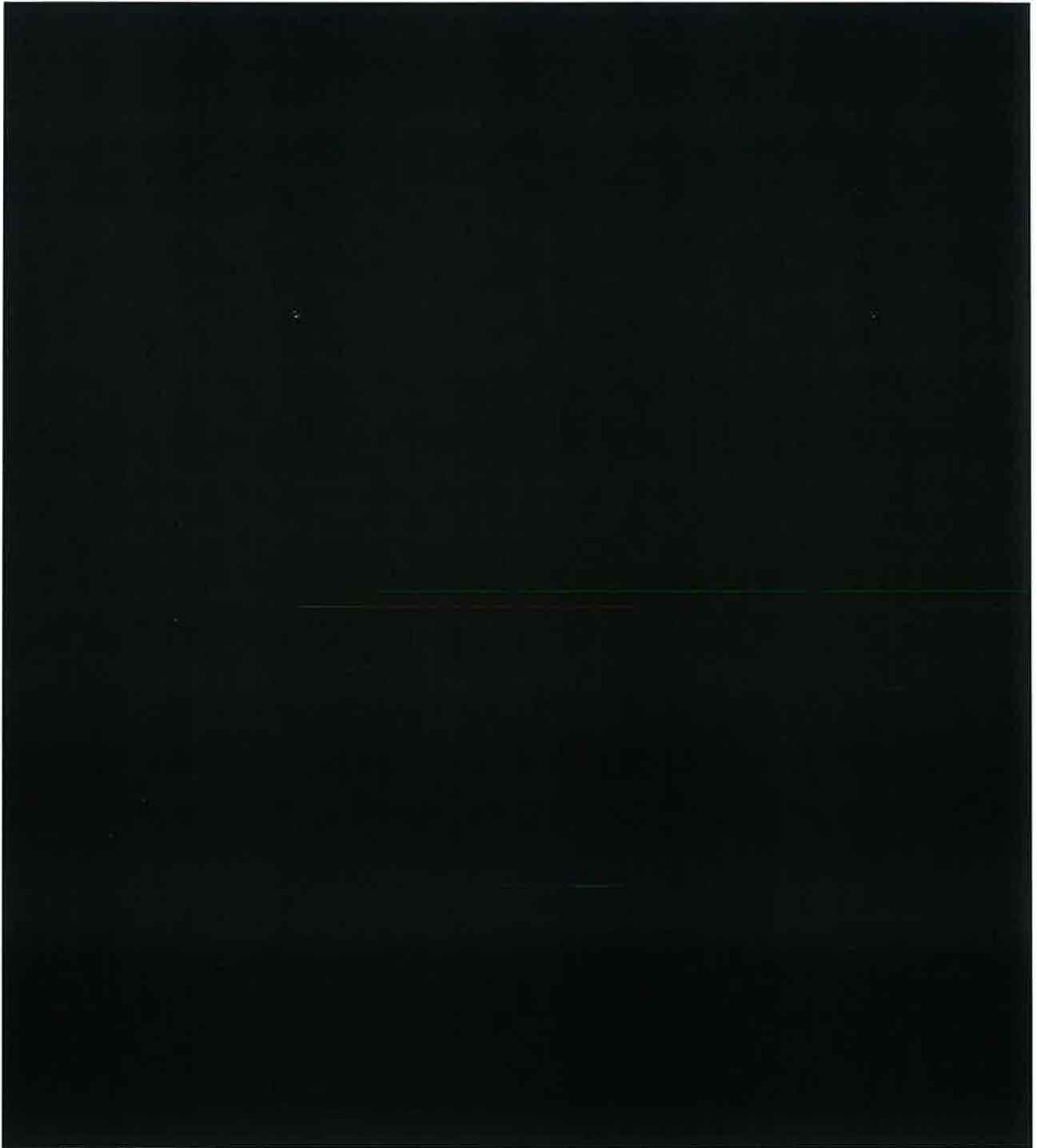
### Fatalities

- During the reporting period, again fatalities were reported, 51 in total, mainly involving migrants arriving from Libya. Once again suffocation seems to be the main cause of the death of the migrants. The fact that migrants are piled in the lower decks of wooden boats with hardly no ventilation in addition to the high temperature and to the toxic gases coming from the engines of the boats is contributing to the high number of deaths by suffocation.



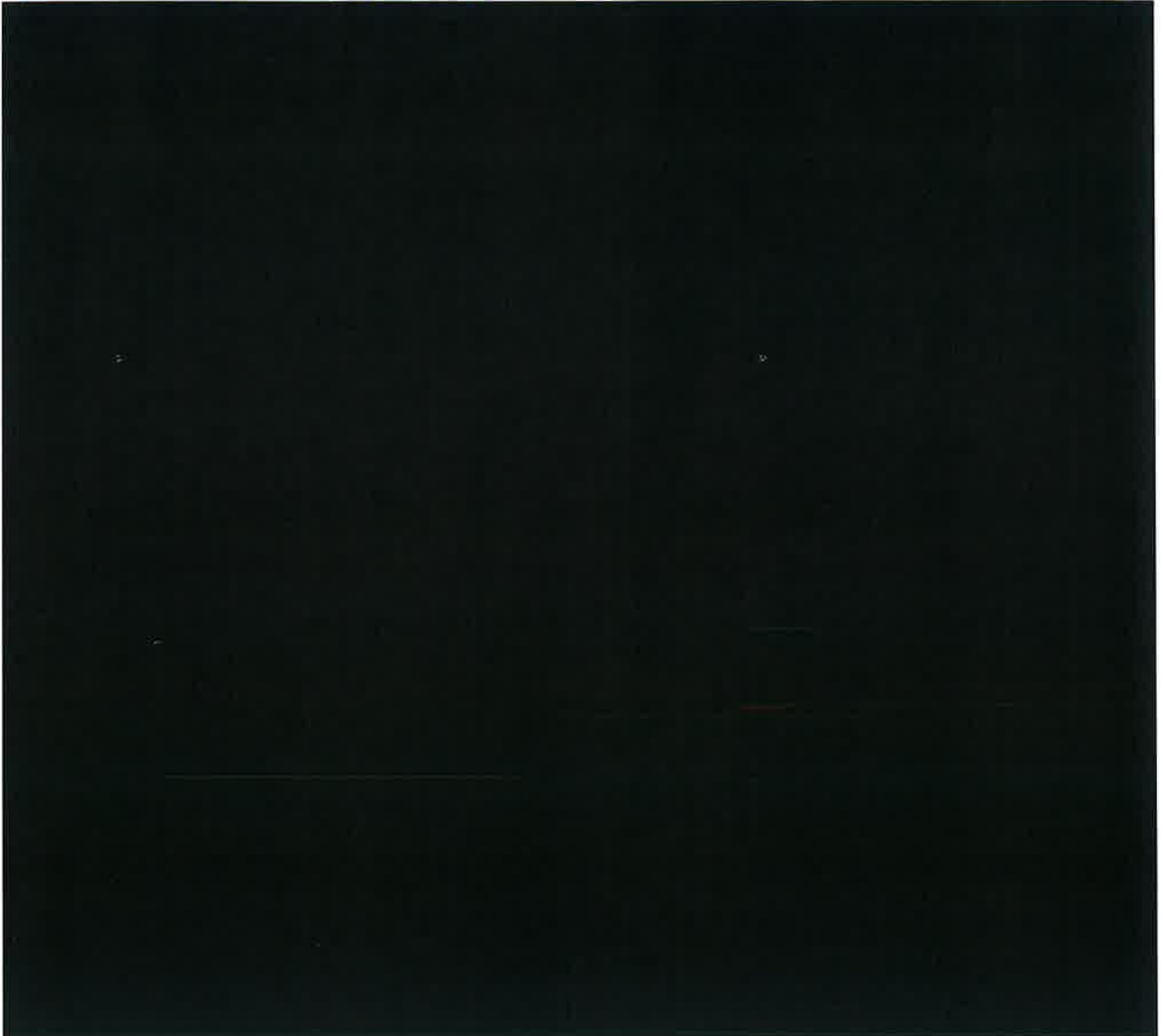
## Main findings during the reporting period

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## Main findings during the reporting period

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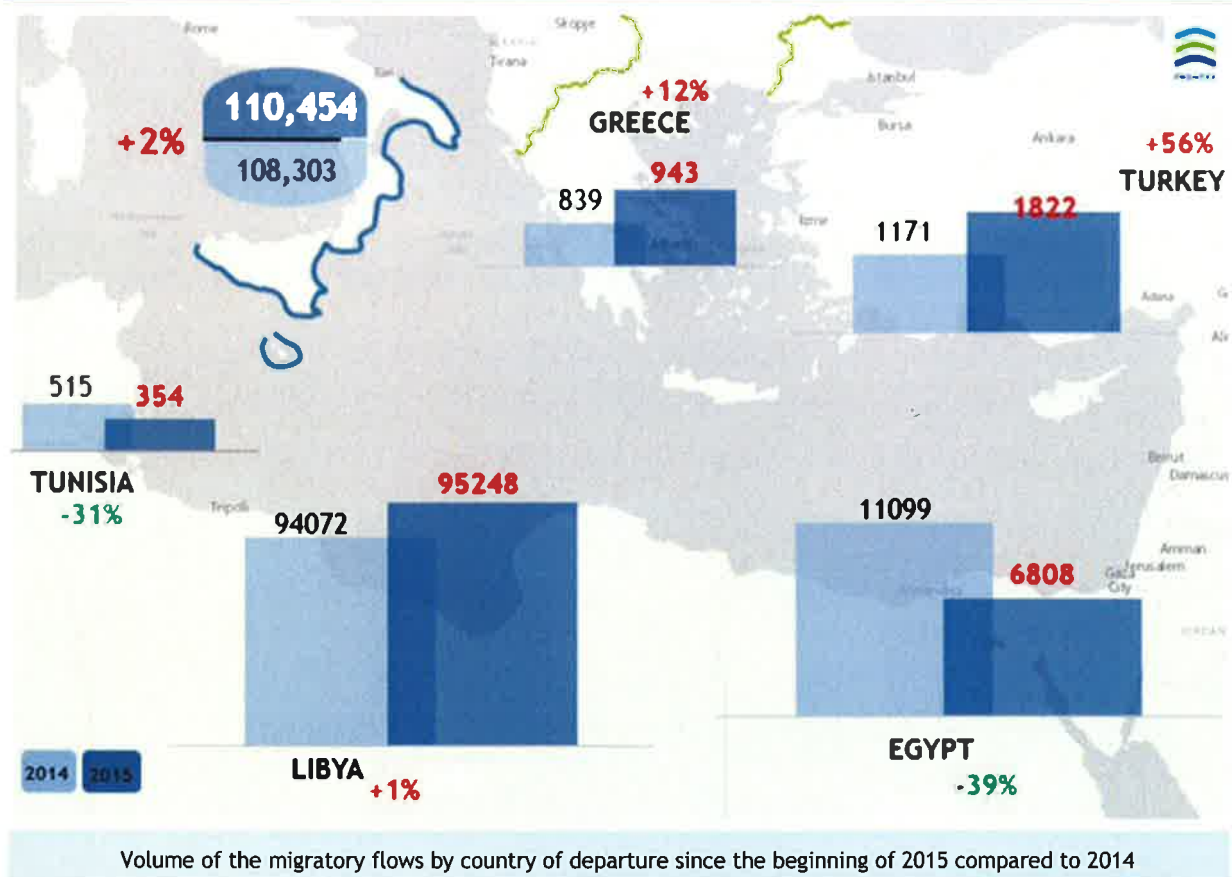
## Main trends by country of departure in 2015

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Thus far in August 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 slight overall rising trend (+2%) with an increase of arrivals from Libya (+1%, more than 95 000), Turkey (+56%, with over 1 800 detections), Greece (+12%, with 943 detections). Tunisia (-31%, with 354 detections) and Egypt (-39%, with 6 808) show a decreasing trend of arrivals.

Nevertheless it is worth mentioning that during July and August 2015, the number of irregular migrants have been decreasing when compared to the previous month

## Main trends by country of departure in 2015





## Statistics Weeks 33 – 34 (1 January – 23 August 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 23 August) *Several incidents pending validation.*

735	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
110454	Irregular migrants were apprehended. Most common nationalities - Eritrea (24 526), Nigeria (11 938), Somalia (7 800), Sudan (5927), Syria (5 758), Gambia (5 018), Bangladesh (4 477), Senegal (3 679) and Mali (3 663). The main countries of departure were Libya (95 298), Egypt (6 808), Turkey (1 822), Greece (943), and Tunisia (354).
294	People smugglers were arrested in 148 incidents ( <i>several incidents pending validation</i> ).
217	Fatalities were reported in 18 incidents.
2	Incidents related to the prevention of departure.
196	Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.
2	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
10	Smugglers were arrested.
0	Incidents related to illegal fishing.
0	Persons were arrested for illegal fishing.
6	Incident related to pollution.
~86%	Of detections have been recorded outside the operational area, ~14% inside.
~90%	Of incidents have been reported as SAR operations.

From the beginning of the operation on 1 February to 23 August 2015

704	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
106740	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
292	People smugglers were arrested in 54 incidents.
215	Fatalities were reported in 23 incidents.

During the reporting period between 10 - 23 August 2015

50	Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.
8 675	Irregular migrants were apprehended. Most common nationalities were Eritrean, Sudan, Nigeria, Syrian, Egypt, and Moroccans. Over 5 500 irregular migrants are pending nationality identification. The main countries of departure were Libya (3 266 migrants), Egypt (1 202) and Turkey (125). The country of departure of approximately 4 000 irregular migrants is still pending.
24	People smugglers were arrested in 9 incidents.
51	Fatalities were reported in 3 incident.
~80%	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 finalized (27 August 2015, 15:00 hrs.).*

Frontex Operations Division

Risk Analysis Unit

Warsaw, Poland

Reference number: 13036/2015





FRONTEX

## JO EPN TRITON 2015 BIWEEKLY ANALYTICAL UPDATE

Biweekly No. 15, 24 Aug–6 Sep 2015 (weeks 35-36), Ref.14217/2015

16 September 2015

### Key Points

- ◆ As of 6 September, 121 725 irregular migrants have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a 3% increase compared to the same period of 2014
- ◆ Increase in arrivals from Libya (+7%), Turkey (+29%) and Greece (+12%), while Egypt (-32%) and TUN (-29%) showed a decreasing trend
- ◆ The decrease in the number of migrants over the past two months is directly related to a **shortage of** wooden and rubber **boats**

- ◆ 69 fatalities were reported in JO Triton, mainly related to cases of suffocation of migrants travelling on the lower deck of the boat and an additional 200 corps were recovered by Libyan authorities near to the Libyan coast

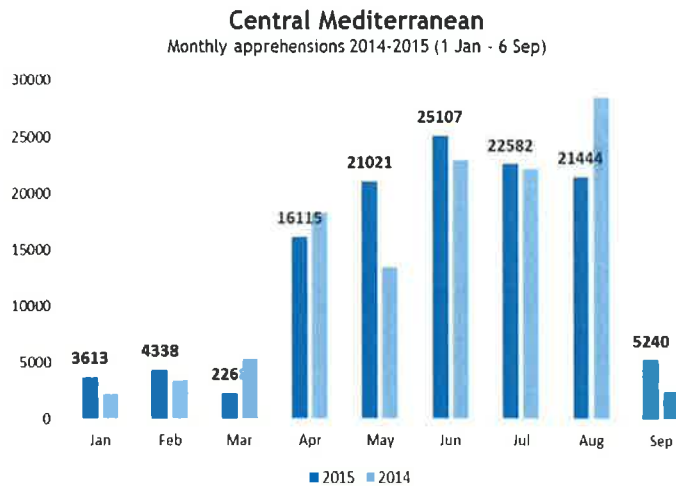


## Main Trends

During the period under analysis, **61** illegal migration related **incidents** were reported (28 incidents in week 35, and 33 in week 36) involving the apprehension of 10 915 irregular migrants (5 390 detections in week 35, and 5 504 detections in week 36); **42 boats** arrived from **Libya** with 7 974 migrants on board, 2 boats from **Egypt** with 684 migrants, **4 boats from Tunisia** involving 32 migrants and **13 boats** from **unknown** locations with 2 204 migrants on board.

The volume of irregular migrants thus far detected in 2015 (121 725) shows a **3% increase** compared to the number of irregular migrants apprehended during the same period in 2014.

Monthly breakdown of apprehensions in 2015 compared to 2014.

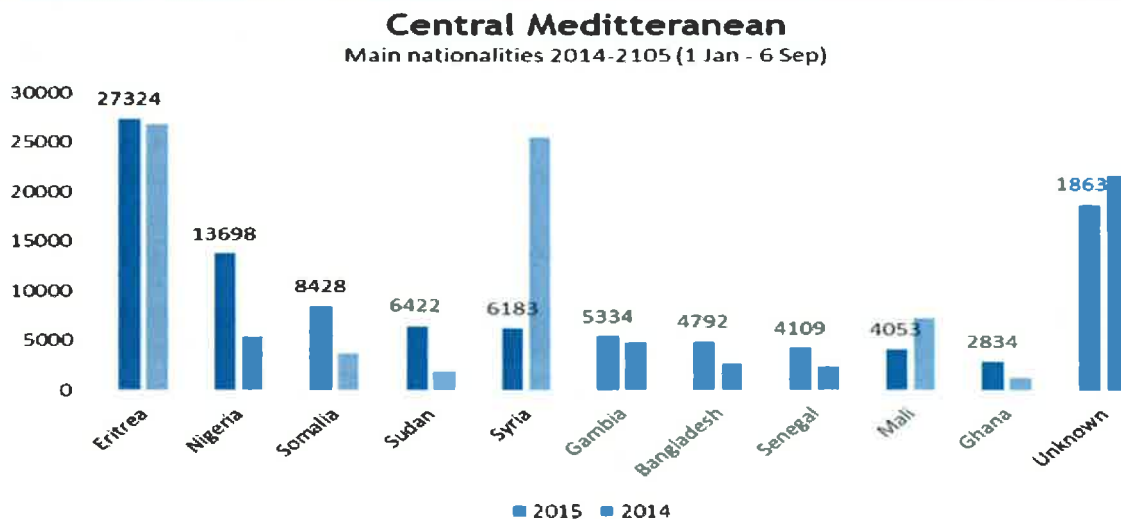


## Main Nationalities

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

The number of unknown nationalities represents 15% of the total number of apprehended migrants.

Main nationalities arriving in Italy by sea in 2015.



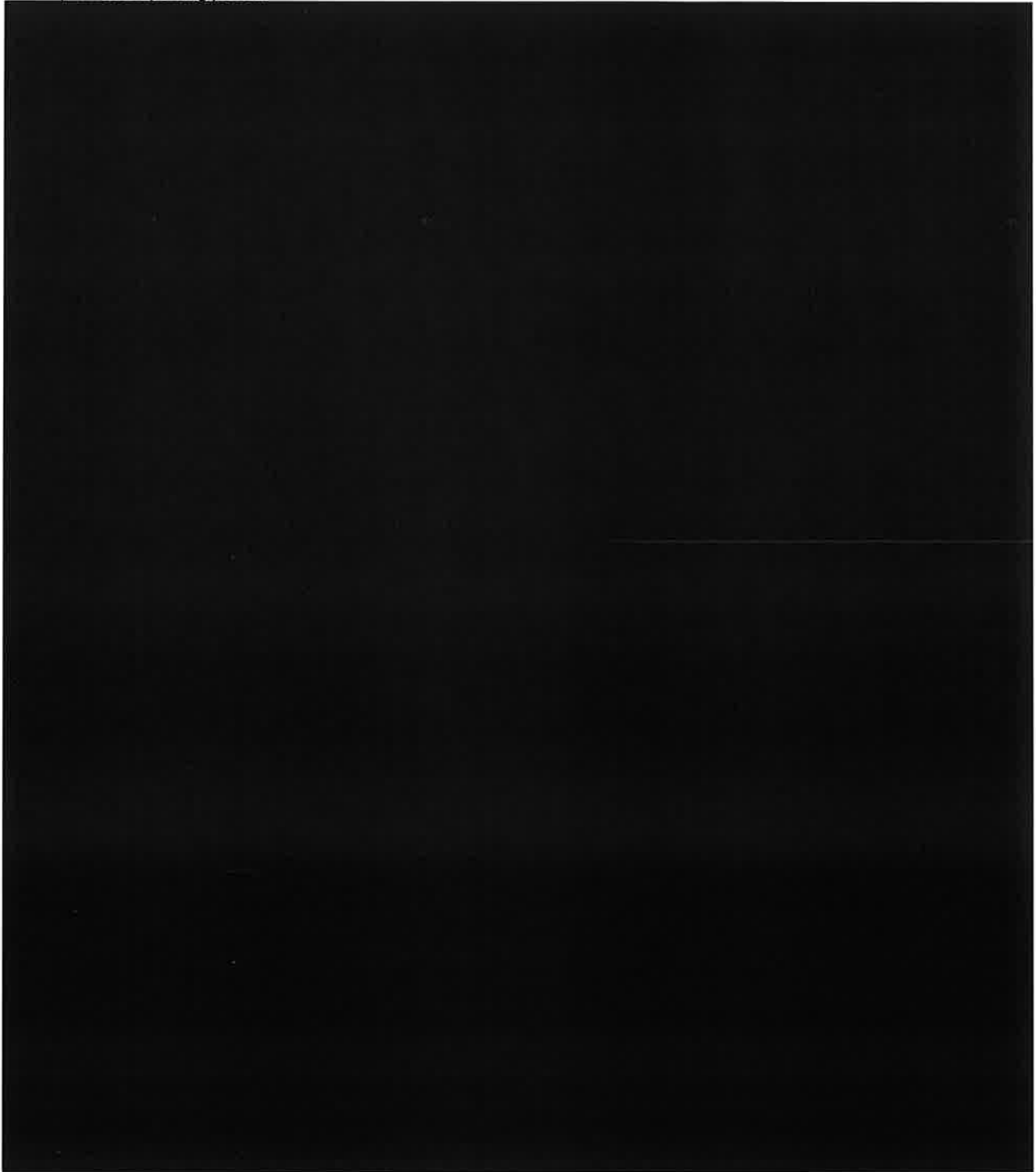
[REDACTED]

- Eritrean nationals continue to be the main nationality by far.

[REDACTED]



- The fact that hundreds of migrants have lost their lives in the last two months at sea while trying to reach Italy from Libya has neither deterred nor impacted negatively on the number of migrants arriving from Libya. On the contrary, the migration flow from Libya continues to be high and it even increased in the period under review compared to the previous reporting period.

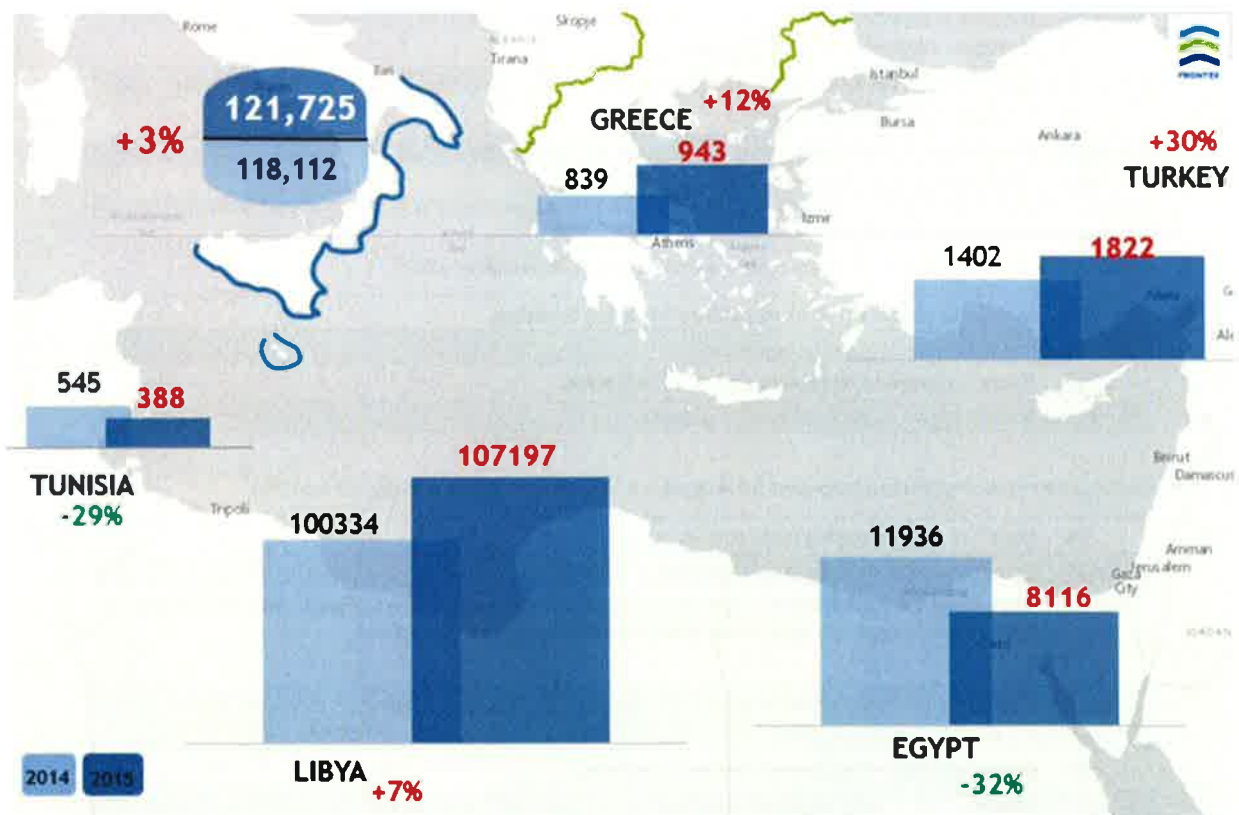


## Main trends by country of departure in 2015

In August 2015, all the migratory routes towards Italy reported incidents. Furthermore, thus far in 2015, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows a slight overall rising trend (+3%) with an increase in the number of arrivals from Libya (+7%, more than 107 000), Turkey (+29%, with over 1 800 detections) and Greece (+12%, 943 detections). Conversely, Tunisia (-29%, 384 detections) and Egypt (-32%, 8 116 detections) showed a decreasing trend in the number of arrivals.

In relation to the flow from Libya during July and August 2015, the number of irregular migrants decreased compared to the previous two months. It is assumed that this **decrease** could be related to the **lack of availability of boats** (both wooden and rubber boats) used by smuggling networks in Libya. **Over the past two months, the number of wooden boats has decreased by 34% while the number of rubber boats has decreased by 39%.** This could be the reason for the 14% decrease in the number of migrants apprehended on the sea route from Libya to Italy in July and August.

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



## Statistics 1 January – 6 September 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 6 September)** *Several incidents pending validation.*

<b>735</b>	<b>Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.</b>
<b>110454</b>	<b>Irregular migrants were apprehended.</b> Most common nationalities - Eritrea (24 526), Nigeria (11 938), Somalia (7 800), Sudan (5927), Syria (5 758), Gambia (5 018), Bangladesh (4 477), Senegal (3 679) and Mali (3 663). The main countries of departure were Libya (95 298), Egypt (6 808), Turkey (1 822), Greece (943), and Tunisia (354).
<b>294</b>	<b>People smugglers were arrested in 148 incidents</b> <i>(several incidents pending validation).</i>
<b>217</b>	<b>Fatalities were reported in 18 incidents.</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Incidents related to the prevention of departure.</b>
<b>196</b>	<b>Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Smugglers were arrested.</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>Incidents related to illegal fishing.</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>Persons were arrested for illegal fishing.</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Incident related to pollution.</b>
<b>~86%</b>	<b>Of detections have been recorded outside the operational area, ~14% inside.</b>
<b>~90%</b>	<b>Of incidents have been reported as SAR operations.</b>

**From the beginning of the operation on 1 February to 6 September 2015**

<b>704</b>	<b>Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.</b>
<b>106740</b>	<b>Irregular migrants were apprehended.</b>
<b>292</b>	<b>People smugglers were arrested in 54 incidents.</b>
<b>215</b>	<b>Fatalities were reported in 23 incidents.</b>

**During the reporting period between 24 August - 6 September 2015 (weeks 35 and 36)**

<b>50</b>	<b>Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.</b>
<b>8 675</b>	<b>Irregular migrants were apprehended.</b> Most common nationalities were Eritrean, Sudan, Nigeria, Syrian, Egypt, and Moroccans. Over 5 500 irregular migrants are pending nationality identification. The main countries of departure were Libya (3 266 migrants), Egypt (1 202) and Turkey (125). The country of departure of approximately 4 000 irregular migrants is still pending.
<b>24</b>	<b>People smugglers were arrested in 9 incidents.</b>
<b>51</b>	<b>Fatalities were reported in 3 incident.</b>
<b>~80%</b>	<b>Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while ~18% occurred inside.</b>
<b>~88%</b>	<b>Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.</b>

*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 (12 September 2015, 15:00 hrs.).*



## Key Points

- ◆ As of 20 September, 129 265 irregular migrants have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a 2% decrease compared to the same period of 2014.
- ◆ The trend continues to decrease during September as it occurred during July and August.
- ◆ New airline (Libyan Wings) operating between Tripoli and Istanbul.
- ◆ During the reporting period 2 more fatalities were reported among migrants crossing from Libya to Italy.
- ◆ Transshipments from Libya boats to Egyptian boats continue during the reporting period.



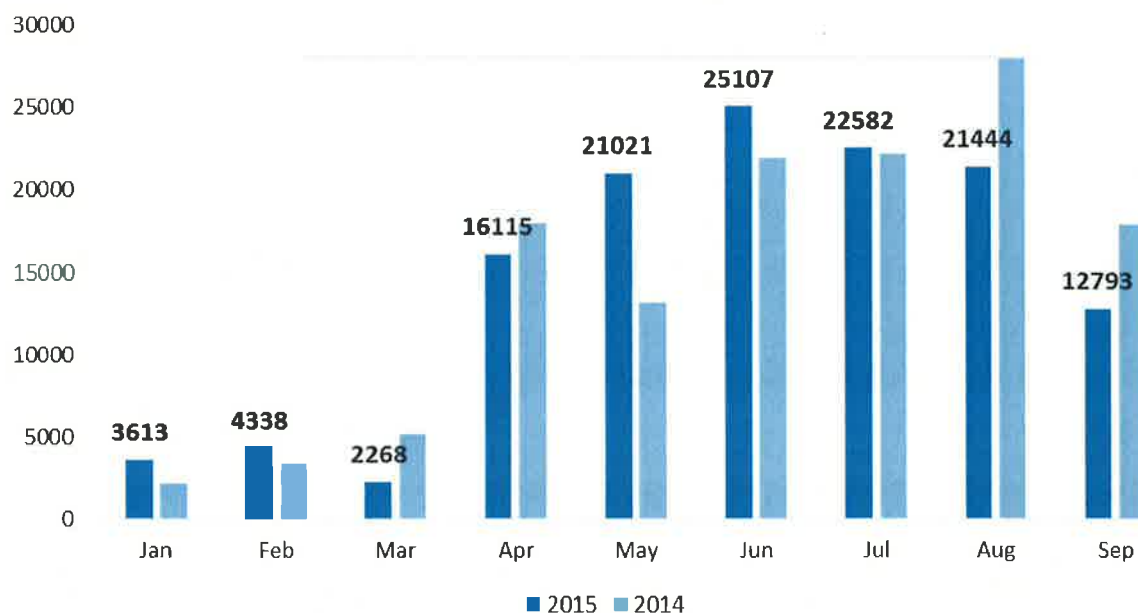
## Main Trends

During the period under analysis, 43 illegal immigration incidents were reported (4 incidents in week 37, and 39 incidents during week 38) involving the apprehension of 7 564 irregular migrants (651 detections in week 37, and 6 913 detections in week 38); **25 boats arrived** from Libya with 4 245 migrants on board, 3 boats from Egypt involving 640 migrants, 1 boat from Turkey with 70 migrants, 2 boats from Algeria with 14 migrants, 1 boat from Tunisia with 11 migrants and 11 boats with unknown place of departure involving 2 584 migrants.

During week 37, for the first time since March 2015, no arrivals were reported from Libya. The main reason is to be found in the extreme weather conditions reported during week 37 and part of week 38. As weather conditions improved approximately 6 000 migrants arrived from Libya during the last three days of week 38.

The volume of irregular migrants thus far detected in 2015 (129 265) shows a **2% decrease** compared to the high numbers of irregular migrants apprehended during the same period in 2014.

### Central Mediterranean Monthly apprehensions 2014-2015 (1 Jan - 20 Sep)



Monthly breakdown of apprehensions in 2015 compared to 2014.

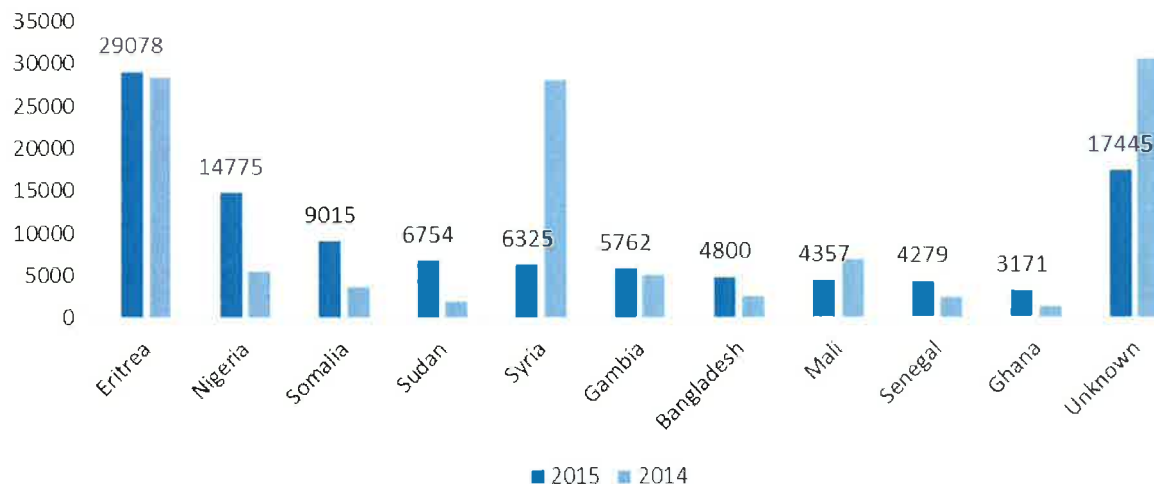
## Main Nationalities

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

The number of unknown nationalities remains high, but it is estimated that it will not alter significantly the distribution of the nationalities that are known. Furthermore the number of unknown nationalities during 2015 has decreased approximately 45% when compared to the same period of 2014, showing a positive impact of the screening activities.

### Central Meditteranean

Main nationalities 2014-2105 (1 Jan - 20 Sep)



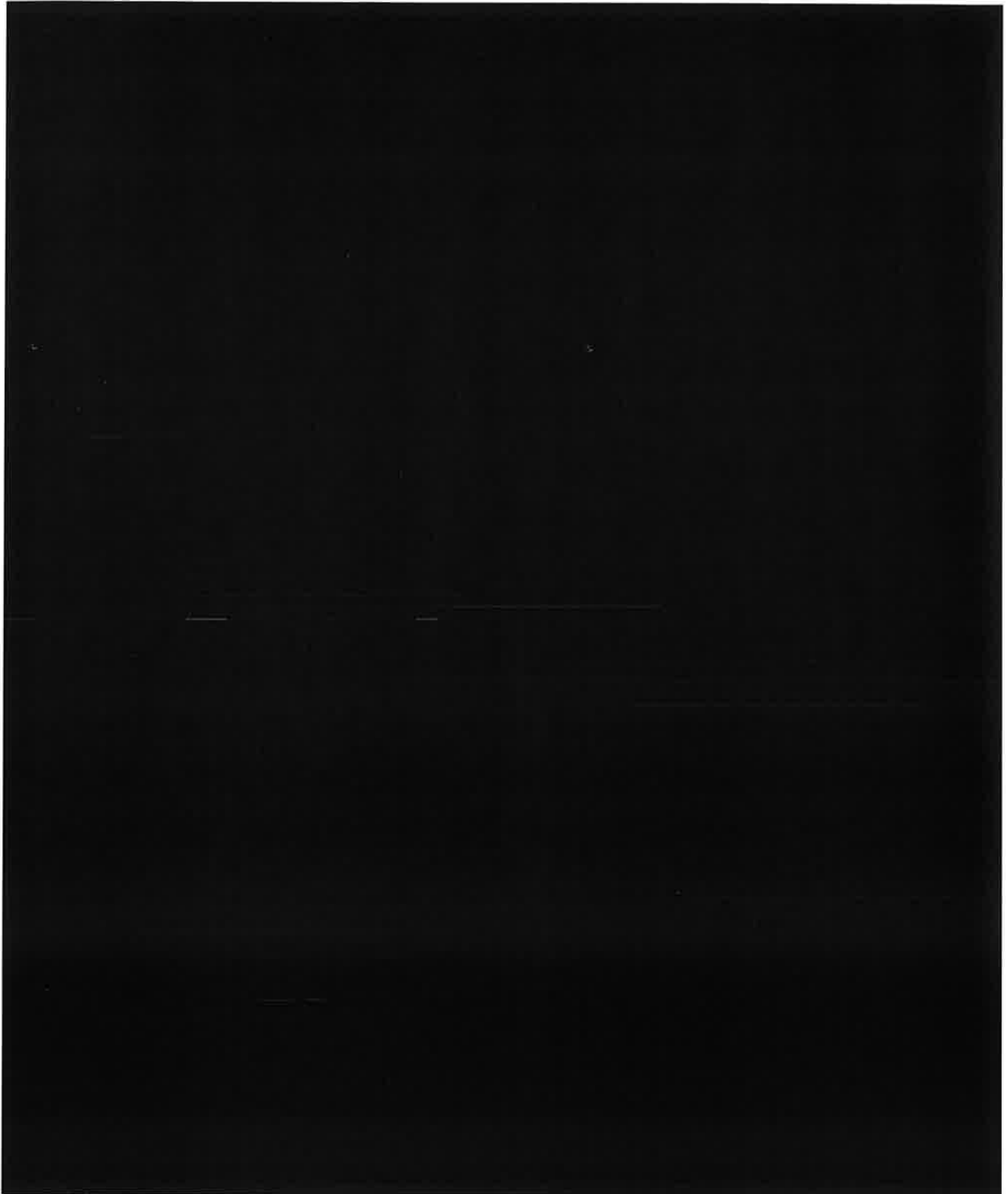
Main nationalities arriving in Italy by sea in 2015.

## Main findings during the reporting period

### Fatalities

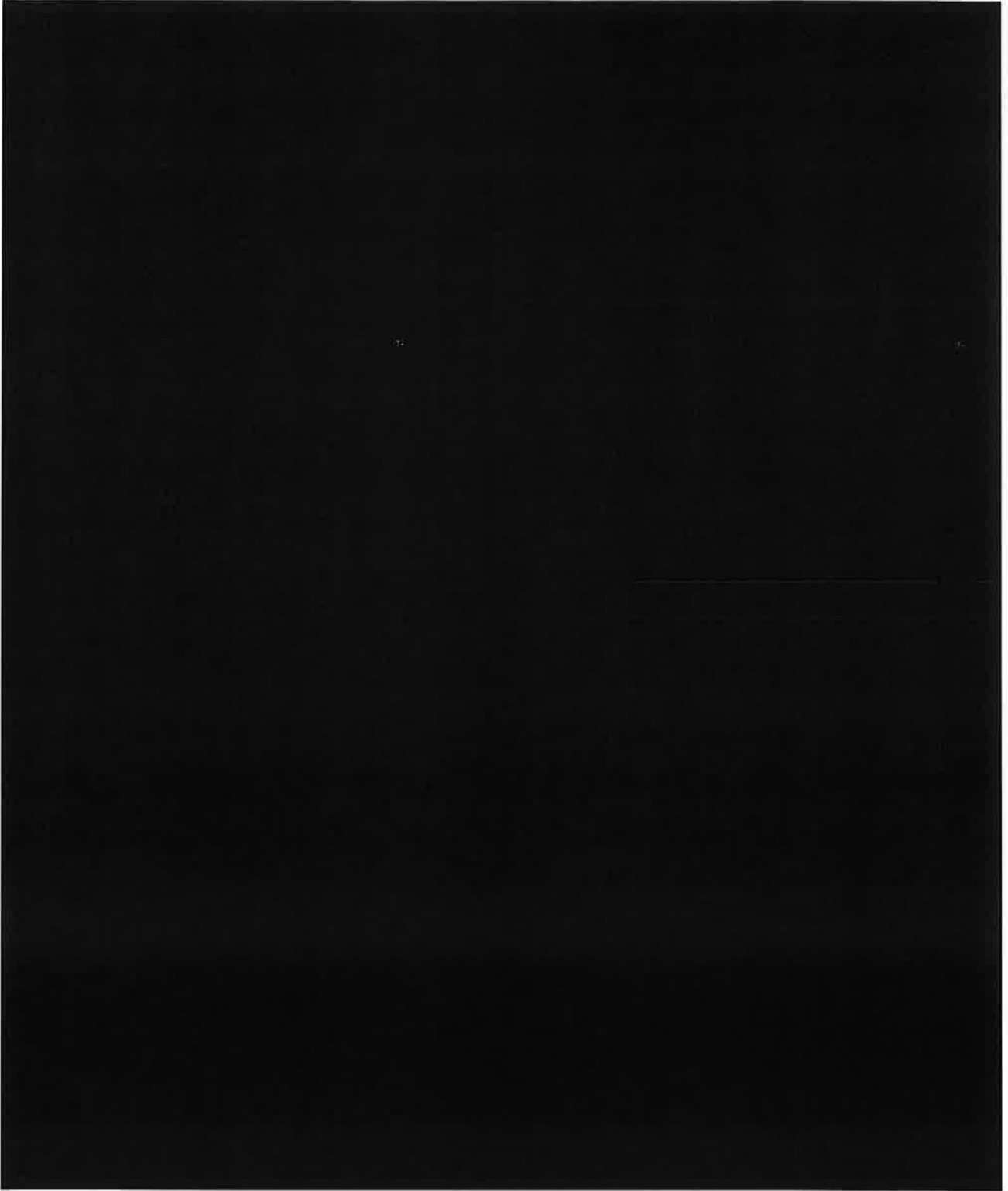
- During the reporting period, again fatalities were reported, 2 in two different incidents. In both cases migrants died of suffocation as they were crushed by the other migrants in the boat, when they panicked during the rescue process.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/27/at-least-30-dead-after-boat-carrying-migrants-sinks-in-mediterranean>



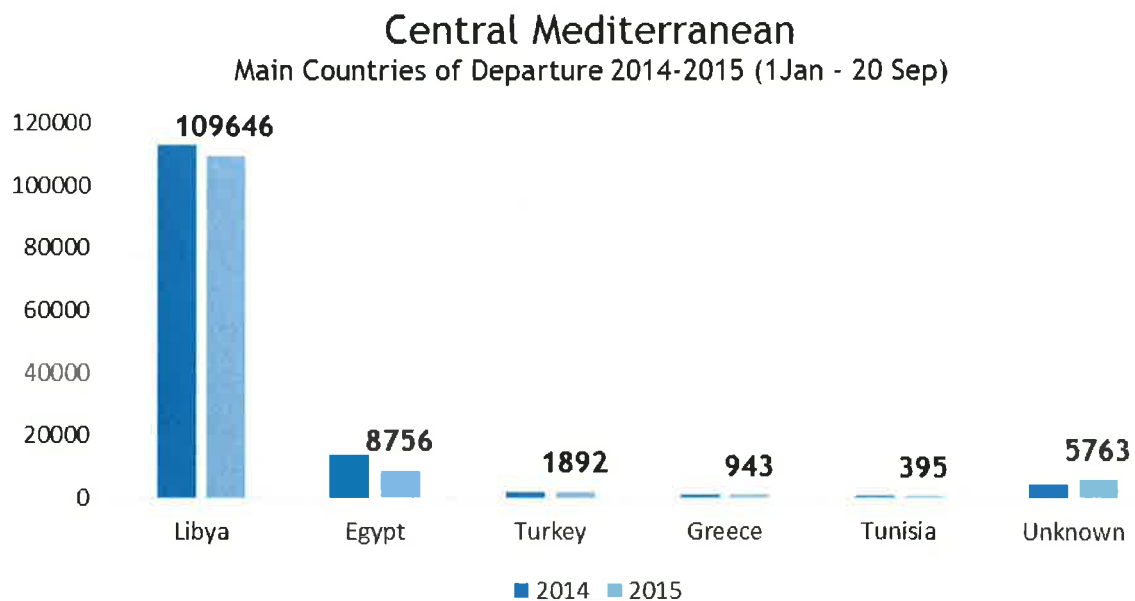
<sup>1</sup> <https://www.libyaherald.com/2015/08/29/suspected-people-smugglers-nabbed-in-zuware/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/%D9%81%D8%B1%D9%82%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%AF%D8%AE%D9%84-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AE%D8%A7%D8%B5%D8%A9-134735753353429/timeline/>



## Main trends by country of departure in 2015

Thus far in September 2015, all the migratory routes towards Italy continue to report incidents. Furthermore, thus far in 2015, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows a slight overall decreasing trend (-2%), with decreases of arrivals from Libya (-3%), Egypt (-35%) and Tunisia (-75%) and increases in Turkey (11%) and Greece (9%). It is worth mentioning that the number of incidents involving unknown countries of departure has increased 40% during 2015 when compared to the previous year.



Main countries of departure in 2015.

## Statistics Weeks 37 – 38 (1 January – 20 September)

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

**In 2015 (1 January to 20 September)**

*Several incidents pending validation.*

<b>839</b>	<b>Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.</b>
<b>42005</b>	<b>Irregular migrants were apprehended.</b>
Chart Area	Most common nationalities - Eritrea (29 078), Nigeria (14 775), Somalia (9 015), Sudan (6 754), Syria (6 325), Gambia (5 762), Bangladesh (4 800), Mali (4 357) and Senegal (4 279).
	The main countries of departure were Libya (109 646), Egypt (8 756), Turkey (1 892), Greece (943), Tunisia (395) and Unknown (5 763).
<b>328</b>	<b>People smugglers were arrested in 161 incidents.</b>
<b>288</b>	<b>Fatalities were reported in 34 incidents.</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Incidents related to the prevention of departure.</b>
<b>196</b>	<b>Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Smugglers were arrested.</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>Incidents related to illegal fishing.</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>Persons were arrested for illegal fishing.</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Incident related to pollution.</b>
<b>~86%</b>	<b>Of detections have been recorded outside the operational area, ~14% inside.</b>
<b>~90%</b>	<b>Of incidents have been reported as SAR operations.</b>

**From the beginning of the operation on 1 February to 20 September 2015**

<b>808</b>	<b>Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.</b>
<b>125652</b>	<b>Irregular migrants were apprehended.</b>
<b>326</b>	<b>People smugglers were arrested in 159 incidents.</b>
<b>286</b>	<b>Fatalities were reported in 32 incidents.</b>

**During the reporting period between 7 - 20 September 2015**

<b>43</b>	<b>Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.</b>
<b>7564</b>	<b>Irregular migrants were apprehended.</b>
	Most common nationalities were Eritrean, Nigeria, Somalis and Sudanese. Over 2 000 irregular migrants are pending nationality identification.
	The main countries of departure were Libya (4 245 migrants), Egypt (640), Turkey (70). The country of departure of approximately 2 589 irregular migrants is still pending.
<b>3</b>	<b>People smugglers were arrested in 1 incident.</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Fatalities were reported in 2 incidents.</b>
<b>~88%</b>	<b>Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while ~18% occurred inside.</b>
<b>~88%</b>	<b>Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.</b>

*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 (25 September 2015, 12:00 hrs.).*

Frontex Operations Division

Risk Analysis Unit

Warsaw, Poland

Reference number: 15147/2015





### Key Points

- ◆ As of 4 October, **132 456 irregular migrants** have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents an 8% decrease compared to the same period of 2014.
- ◆ The **breakdown by migratory routes** in the Central Mediterranean shows the following: an increasing trend from Greece (+5%), but a decreasing trend from Libya (-6%), Egypt (-32%), Turkey (-23%) and Tunisia (-47%).
- ◆ **Nationality swapping** continues to be a major phenomenon.

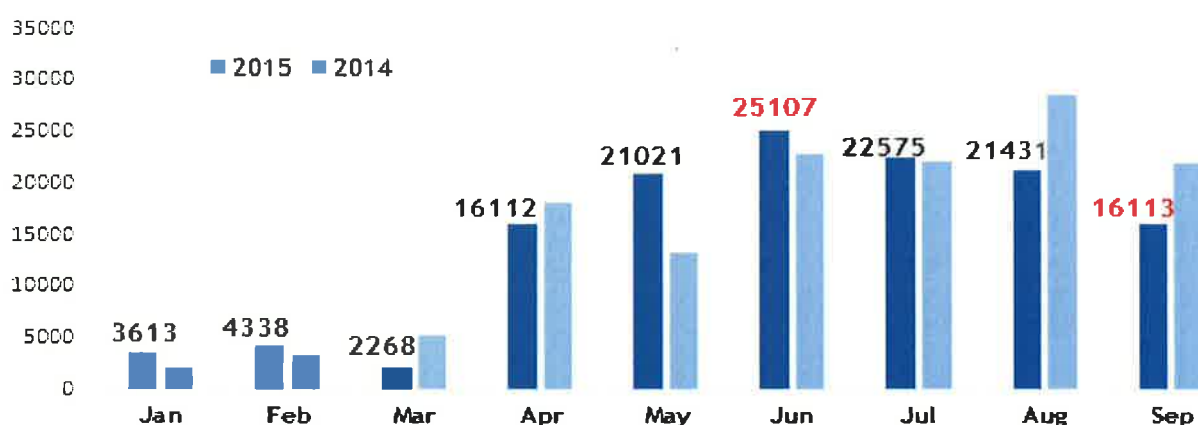


## Main Trends

During the period under analysis, 34 illegal immigration incidents were reported (11 incidents in week 39, and 23 in week 40) involving the apprehension of 3 592 irregular migrants; 22 boats arrived from Libya with 2 396 migrants on board, 1 boat from Egypt involving 236 migrants, 1 boat from Turkey with 261 migrants, and 5 boats from Tunisia with 81 migrants. There are still some incidents pending validation.

The number of irregular migrants thus far detected in 2015 (132 456) shows an **8% decrease** compared to the number of irregular migrants apprehended during the same period in 2014.

**Central Mediterranean**  
Monthly Apprehensions 1 Jan - 30 Sep 2015/2014

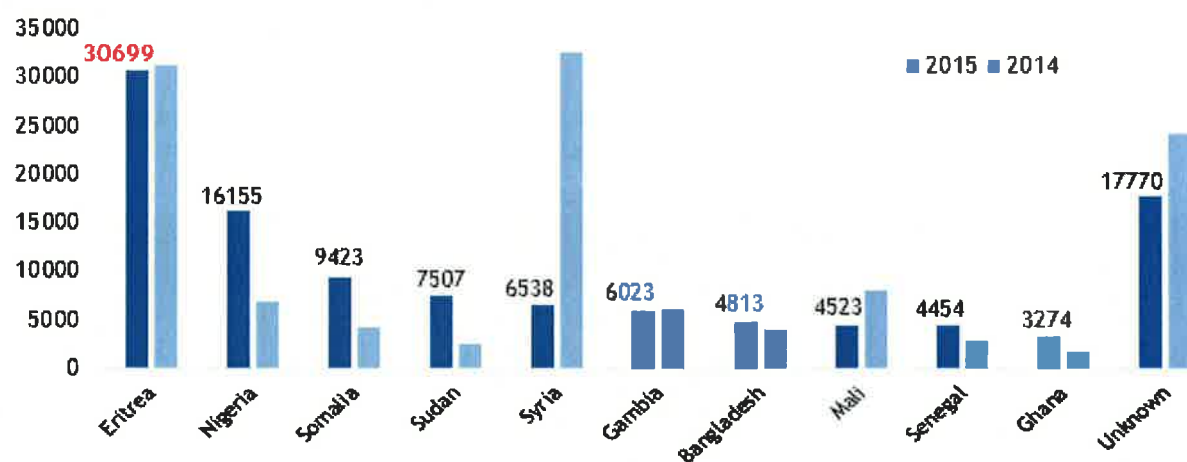


Monthly breakdown of apprehensions in 2015 compared to 2014.

## Main Nationalities

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

1 Jan - 4 Oct 2015/2014



Main nationalities arriving in Italy by sea in 2015.

## Trends by Nationalities

Since the beginning of 2015, major increases in percentage terms compared to the same period last year have been reported in relation to migrants from the following countries (see the top ten countries and the trends shown in the table on the right): Sudan (200%), Somalia (119%), Nigeria (135%), Ghana (90%), Senegal (48%), and Bangladesh (18%).

Compared to the same period last year, the number of Syrians that have arrived in Italy (6 538) since January shows the biggest decrease in percentage terms (80%) amongst the top ten nationalities.

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

**Increasing trend** compared to the same period last year:

- Ethiopian: 2 248 irregular migrants (405% increase)
- Ivorian: 2 606 irregular migrants (163% increase)
- Moroccan: 2 656 irregular migrants (30% increase)
- Guinean: 1 633 irregular migrants (77% increase)

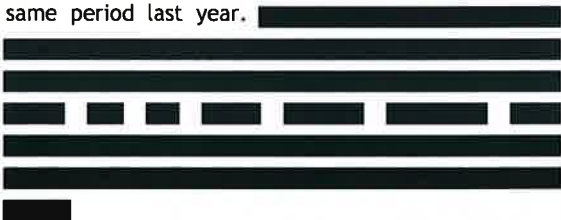

**Decreasing trend** compared to the same period last year:

- Palestinian: 1 280 irregular migrants (71% decrease)
- Pakistani: 1 509 irregular migrants (52% decrease)
- Egyptian: 1 891 irregular migrants (50% decrease)

	2015	% compared to 2014
Eritrea	30699	-2,0
Nigeria	16155	134,9
Somalia	9423	118,9
Sudan	7507	199,7
Syria	6538	-79,9
Gambia	6023	-1,6
Bangladesh	4813	17,6
Mali	4523	-44,3
Senegal	4454	47,5
Ghana	3274	90,1

Trends by nationality.

## Increase in the arrivals of Sudanese nationals

- Since the beginning of 2015, over 7 500 Sudanese have arrived in Italy, a **200% increase** compared to the same period last year. 
- Despite the increase in violence, the borders with neighbouring countries still remain open, and many of the displaced people are trying to reach Europe by going directly to Khartoum and from there towards Libya and the Central Med. 
- According to the UNCHR, more than one and a half million people have been internally displaced and more than 750 000 have fled to neighbouring countries such as Uganda with 155 000 refugees, Ethiopia receiving about 180 Sudanese refugees daily which equates to about 275 000 refugees, Kenya which hosts more than 185 000 Sudanese.

## Sharp increase in the number of Somalis arrived in Italy

- Since the beginning of 2015, **Somali nationals remain the top third nationality** in the Central Mediterranean with almost 9 500 arrival in Italy, a 120% increase compared to the same period last year.



- During the reporting period, it is worth mentioning that Somalis followed the route Somalia - Uganda - South Sudan - Sudan - Egypt.



## Nationality Swapping

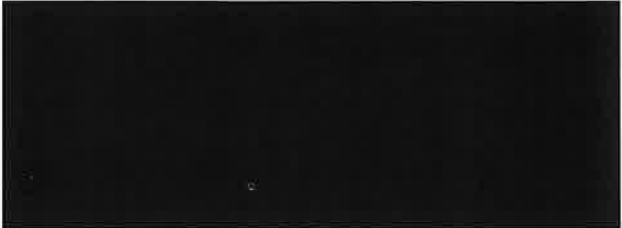
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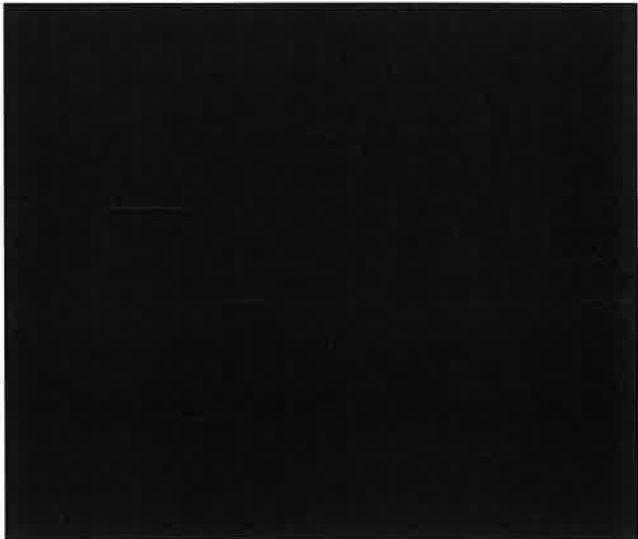
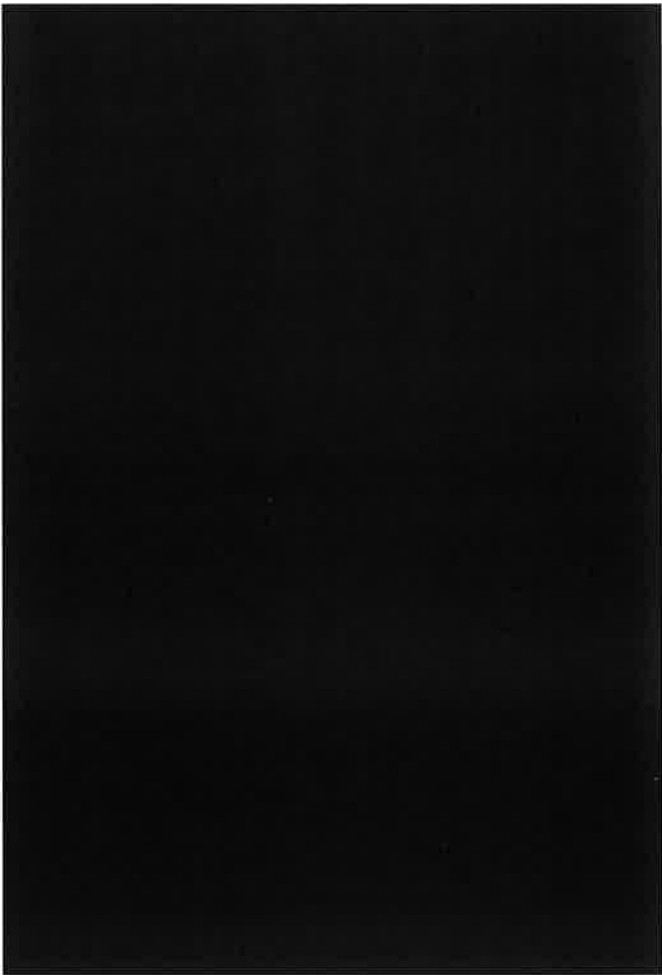


Comoro Island citizens: nationality swapping and new route

- Recently, groups of migrants claiming to be Malagasy arrived from Libya in the Central Mediterranean.



One of the programmes supported by Gaddafi was a subsidy to support the students in Libya, paying the allocation, the daily allowance and the costs of matriculation. Even after the overthrow of Gaddafi, it would appear that this policy has continued although in a limited form with support provided to the university, but not for the other expenses.

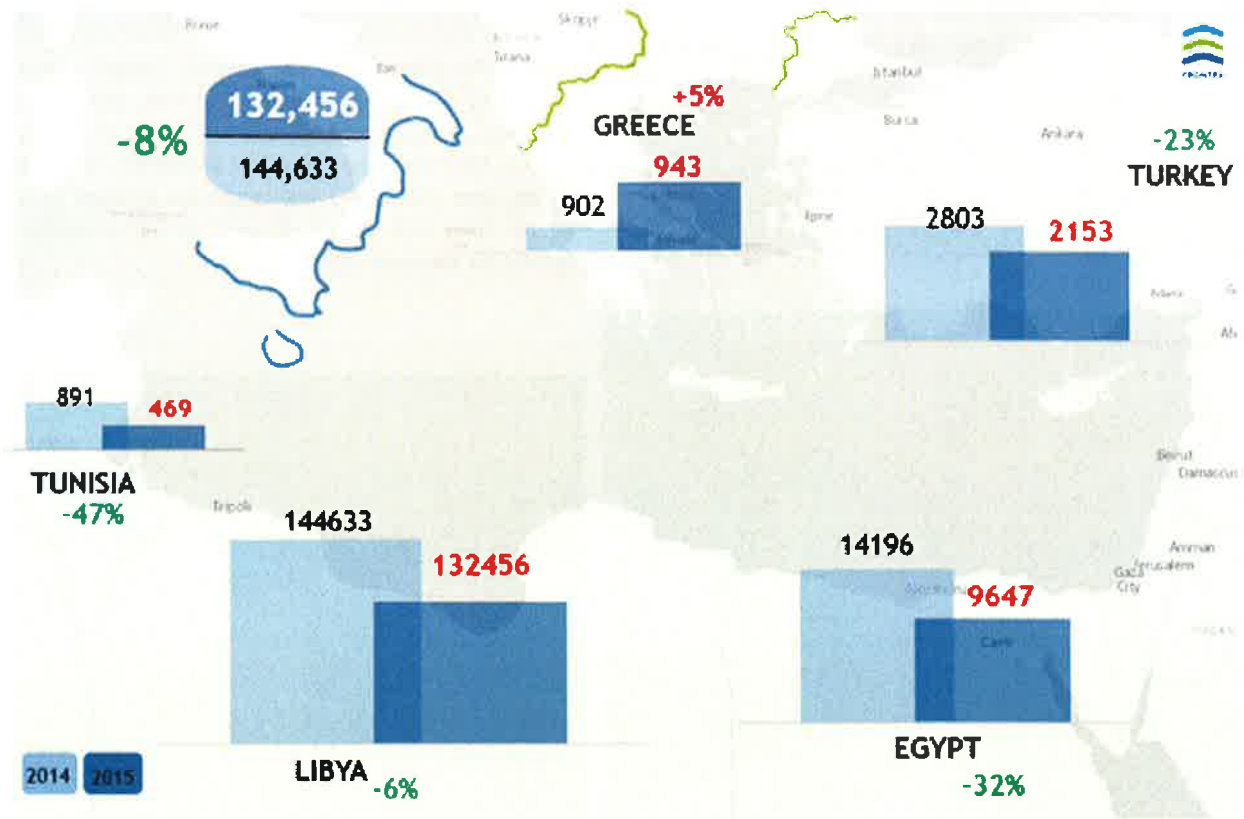


- There is a sizeable Comoran community in Libya, and if current conflict continues, it is expected more migrants arriving in Italy from Comoros.

## 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 only on the migratory route from Greece (+5%), but a decreasing trend from Libya (-6%), Egypt (-32%), Turkey (-23%) and Tunisia (-47%).

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 country, comparing 1 January - 4 October 2015 to the same period last year, and the total percentage of increase/decrease compared to 2014.

## Statistics Weeks 39 – 40 (1 January – 4 October)

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

In 2015 (1 January to 4 October)

<b>872</b>	<b>Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.</b>
<b>132 456</b>	<b>Irregular migrants were apprehended.</b> Most common nationalities - Eritrean (30 699), Nigerian (16 155), Somali (9 423), Sudanese (7 507), Syrian (6 536), Gambian (6 023), Bangladeshi (4 813), and Malian (4 523). The main countries of departure were Libya (114 006), Egypt (9 428), Turkey (2 153), & Greece (943).
<b>347</b>	<b>People smugglers were arrested in 169 incidents (<i>several incidents pending validation</i>).</b>
<b>296</b>	<b>Fatalities were reported in 35 incidents.</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Incidents related to the prevention of departure.</b>
<b>541</b>	<b>Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Smugglers were arrested.</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Incident related to third country action.</b>
<b>102</b>	<b>Would-be migrants were reported by a third country.</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Incidents related to pollution.</b>
<b>~93%</b>	<b>Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, ~7% inside.</b>
<b>~91%</b>	<b>Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.</b>

From the beginning of the operation on 1 February to 4 October 2015

<b>842</b>	<b>Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.</b>
<b>129 258</b>	<b>Irregular migrants were apprehended.</b>
<b>345</b>	<b>People smugglers were arrested in 168 incidents.</b>
<b>286</b>	<b>Fatalities were reported in 32 incidents.</b>

During the reporting period between 21 Sep - 4 Oct 2015

<b>34</b>	<b>Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.</b>
<b>3 592</b>	<b>Irregular migrants were apprehended.</b> Most common nationalities were Nigerian (1 263), Sudanese (284), Gambian (230), Somali (214), Eritrean (209), Iraqi (165), Senegalese (141), and Malian (119). The main countries of departure were Libya (2 396 migrants), Egypt (236), Turkey (261), and Tunisia (81). The country of departure of over 600 irregular migrants is still pending.
<b>9</b>	<b>People smugglers were arrested in 5 incidents.</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>Fatalities were reported.</b>
<b>~84%</b>	<b>Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while ~16% occurred inside.</b>
<b>~88%</b>	<b>Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.</b>

*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 (25 September 2015, 12:00 hrs.).*

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Warsaw, Poland

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