

Key Points

- ◆ As of 5 June 2016, **48 642 irregular migrants** have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a **-1% decrease** compared to the same period of 2015.
- ◆ The arrival of **13 265 migrants** in Italy in week 21 is the **highest number** of migrants apprehended in one week in the Central Mediterranean since the inception of Frontex JOs in this area.
- ◆ ‘Standby’ situation on all maritime and land routes since the EU-Turkey agreement, with slight redirection of the irregular migration flow from the Aegean Sea.
- ◆ The overcrowding of migrant vessels by smuggling networks causes the vessels to become unstable and unseaworthy thereby directly increasing the number of fatalities in the Central Mediterranean.

- ◆ Somalis and Afghans continue to arrive in Turkey despite the EU-Turkey agreement.



Main Trends

During the period under analysis (weeks 21 & 22), **102 illegal immigration incidents** were reported (91 incidents in week 21 and 11 in week 22) involving the apprehension of **14 502 irregular migrants** (13 265 apprehensions in week 21 and 1 237 apprehensions in week 22).

The number of incidents and rescued migrants reported in week 21 (91 incidents involving 13 265 migrants) is the highest number of migrants apprehended in one week in the Central Mediterranean since the inception of Frontex Joint Operations in this area.

1 Jan - 5 Jun 2016/2015/2014



Figure 1: Monthly apprehensions in the Central Mediterranean.

The high number of detections in the Central Mediterranean in April and May was not related to changes in routes used by migrants stranded in Turkey, but rather to the **increasing number of Western African and Horn of African migrants** arriving in Italy.

Since the signing of the EU-Turkey agreement on 18 March (in force as of 20 March), the Turkish authorities have reinforced their patrolling activities at sea and on-shore thereby reducing the number of sea crossing attempts towards the Greek Islands. In [REDACTED]



According to the last departure country during the reporting period: ~89 boats arrived from Libya with over 12 500 irregular migrants on board, 4 boats arrived from Egypt with 1 333 migrants on board, 3 boats arrived from Turkey with 77 migrants on board, 3 boats arrived from Tunisia with 35 migrants on board, 2 boats arrived from Algeria with 39 migrants on board and 1 boat arrived from Greece with 10 migrants on board.

The total number of irregular migrants thus far detected in 2016 (48 642) shows a stable trend (~1% decrease) compared to the same period in 2015 (49 071).

For the first time since May 2015, the number of irregular migrants arriving from Libya and Egypt in April and May 2016 exceeded the number of irregular migrants detected in the Greek Aegean Sea (see figure 3).



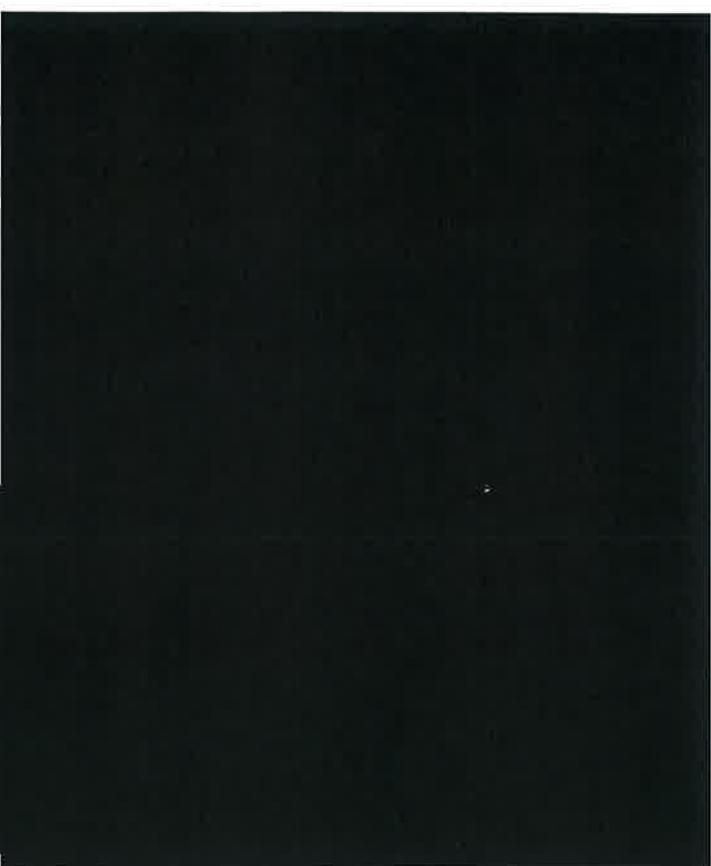
Figure 3: Monthly apprehensions in 2016 by routes.

Therefore, there is a 'standby' situation on all maritime and land routes, with a minute displacement of migrants arriving in the Central Mediterranean from Turkey to Italy and a slight redirection of irregular migratory flows reported at the land borders with Turkey. It seems that would-be migrants stranded in Turkey are waiting to see whether the Turkish authorities maintain strict border surveillance or whether they will reduce their patrolling activities. If they maintain effective control, a greater displacement from the Aegean Sea is expected to the Central Mediterranean route.

Main Nationalities

The main nationalities of migrants in the Central Mediterranean are still those of West, Central and Horn of African countries. Thus far in 2016, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: **Nigeria**, Eritrea, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Somalia, Guinea, Sudan, Mali, Senegal and Egypt. In addition, the nationality of 6 694 migrants is pending confirmation.

Migrants arriving from West and Central African countries, continue to represent the vast majority of the apprehended migrants, namely ~53% of the total number of irregular migrants that have arrived in Italy since the beginning of January, whereas migrants from the Horn of Africa/Sudan and migrants from North African countries, mainly Egypt and Morocco and to a lesser extent Algeria and Tunisia represent ~25% and ~7% respectively.



Main nationalities arrived in ITA
1 Jan - 5 Jun 2016/2015

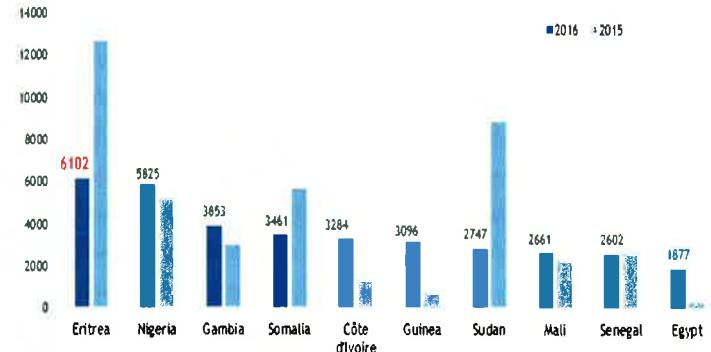


Figure 3: Main nationalities in 2016 in the framework of JO Triton 2016

With regard to migrants from Middle Eastern and Asian countries their numbers represent merely ~1% of the total number of migrants apprehended in the JO Triton 2016, while the number of migrants with unknown nationalities represents ~14%.

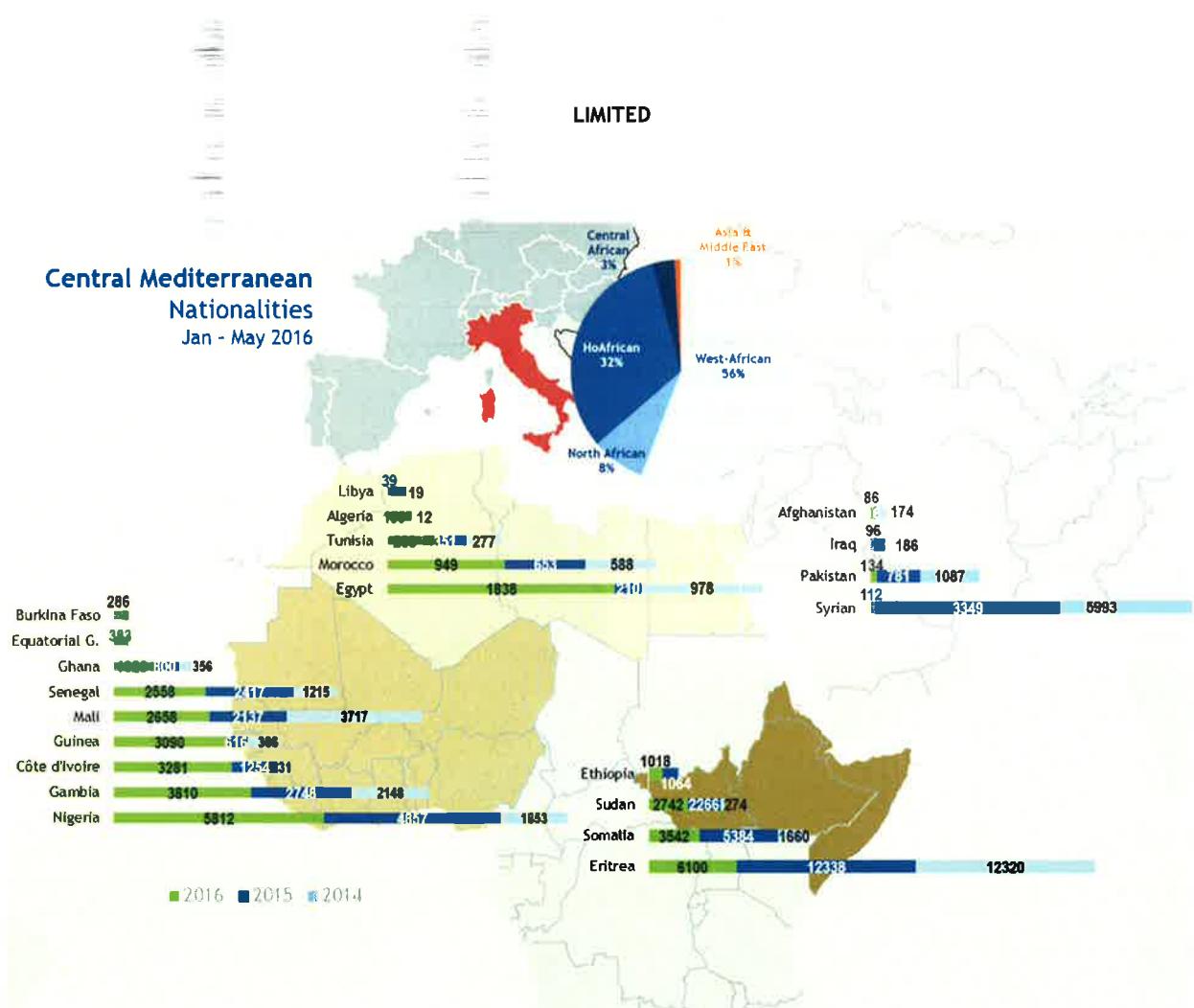
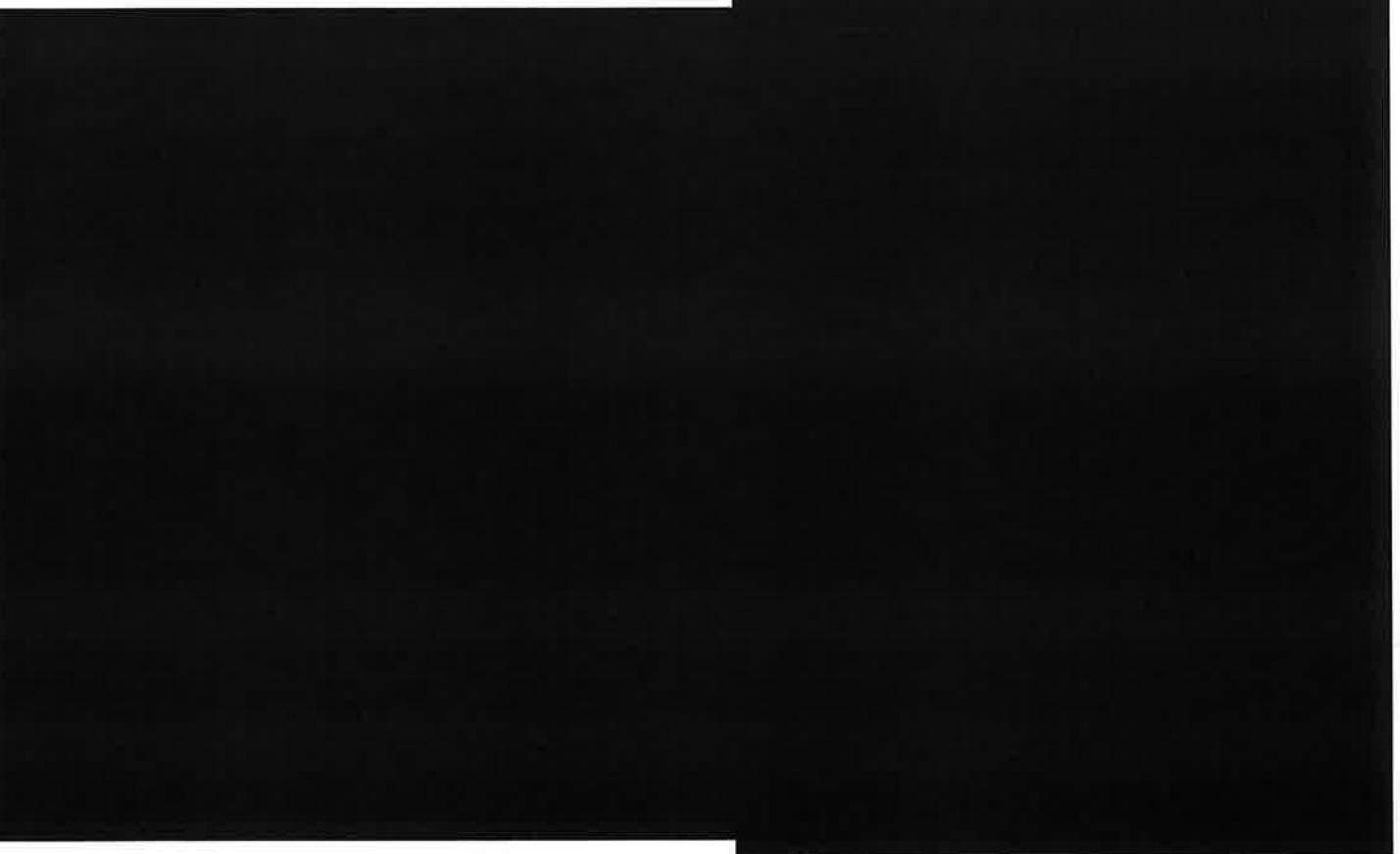
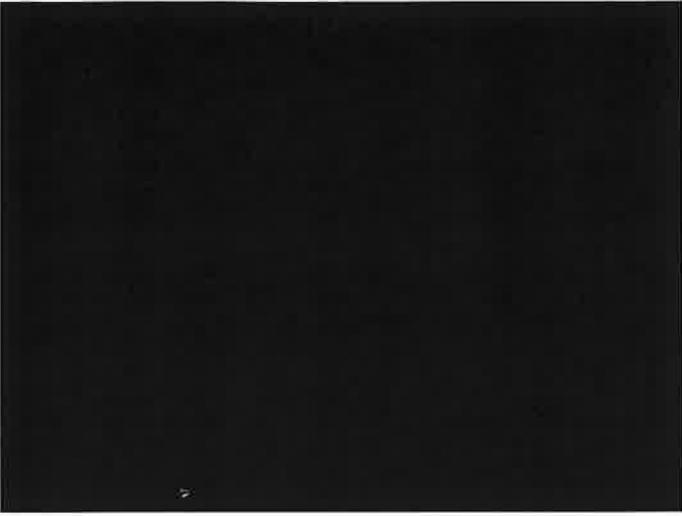


Figure 5: Main nationalities in the Central Mediterranean in 2014-2015-2016.

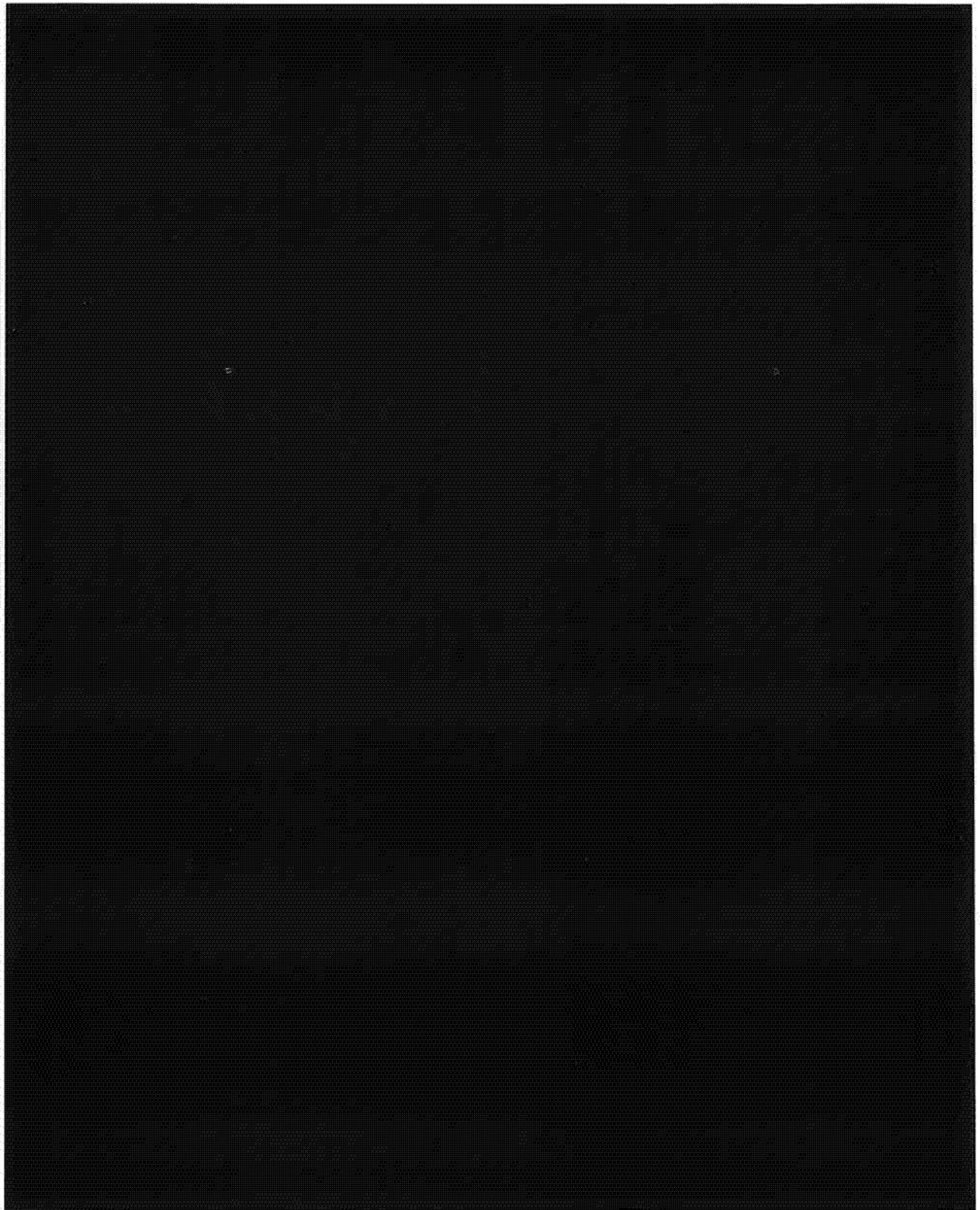
Fatalities

Increase in the number of fatalities

According to figures obtained from the JORA database, thus far in 2016 the number of fatalities in the Central Mediterranean has decreased by 28% compared to the same period in 2015. However and according to the figures provided by IOM, from 1 January till 31 May 2016 – 2 443 migrants are estimated to be missing in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a -34% increase compared to the same period of 2015 (1 828). All these migrants were trying to reach Italy by boat.



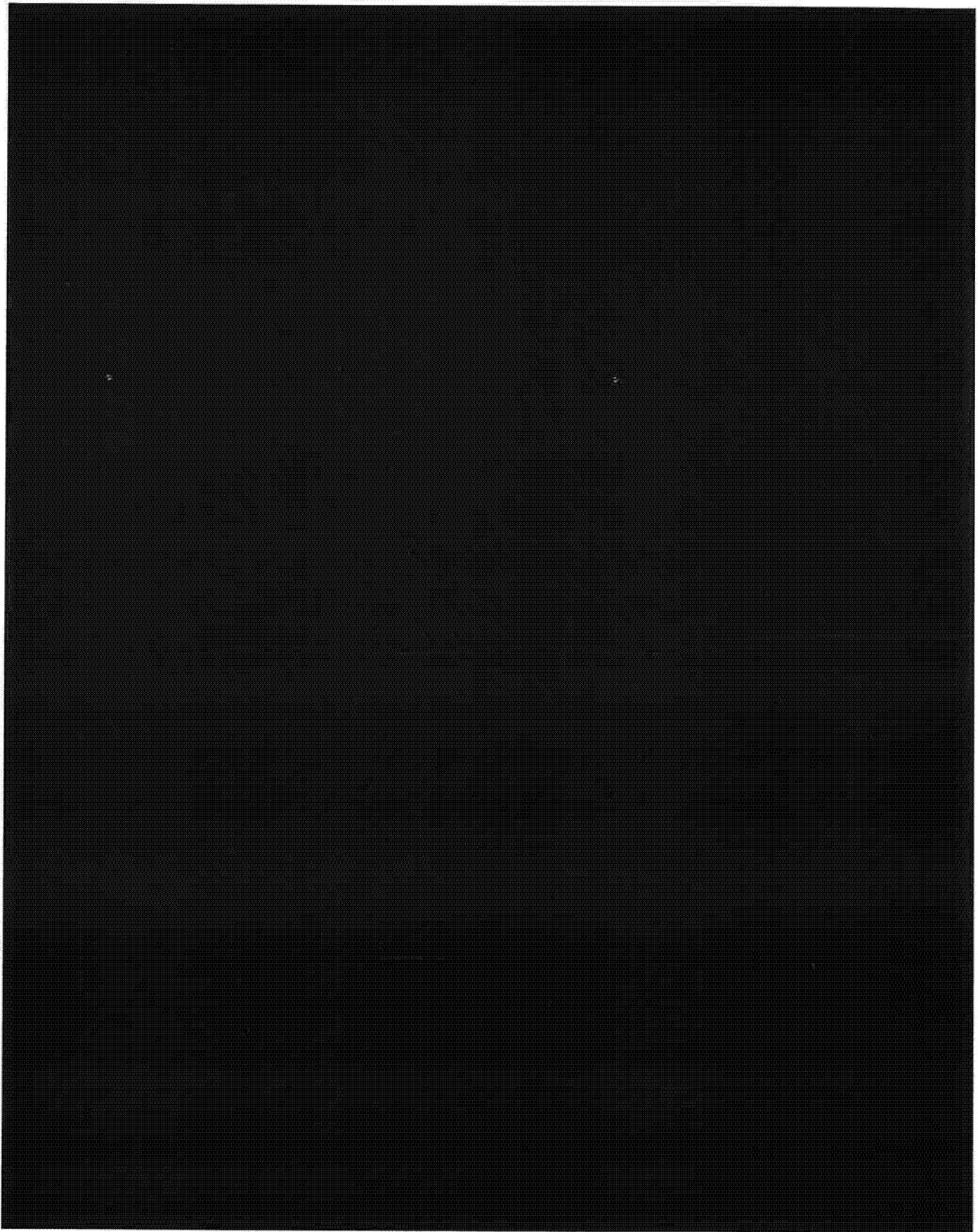
With reference to fatalities, **migrant deaths are mainly caused by rubber dinghies sinking**. In some cases, water leaks into the dinghy and the migrants attempt to take the water out that leads to the involuntary puncturing of the rubber dinghy, which causes it to deflate and to sink.

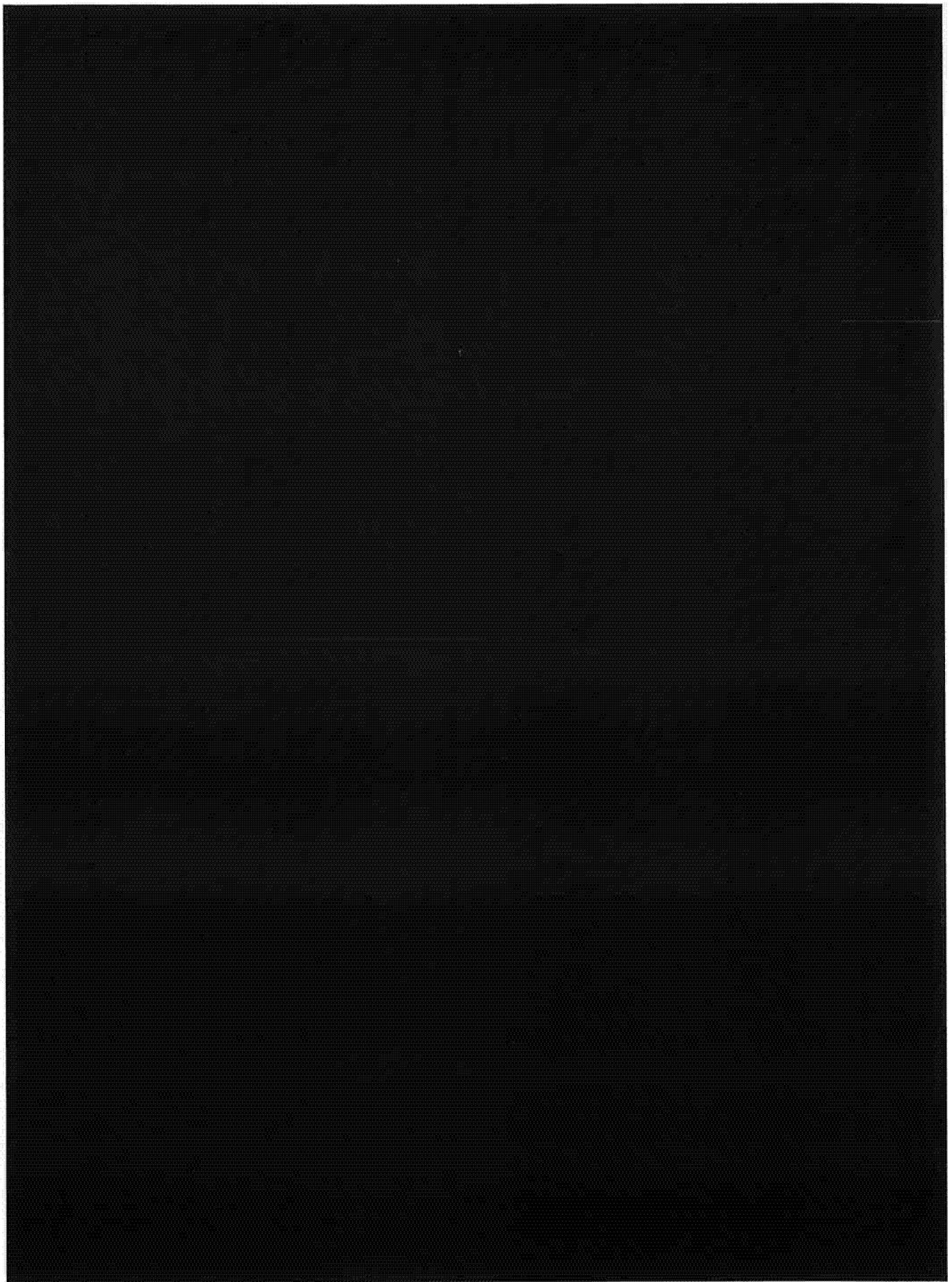


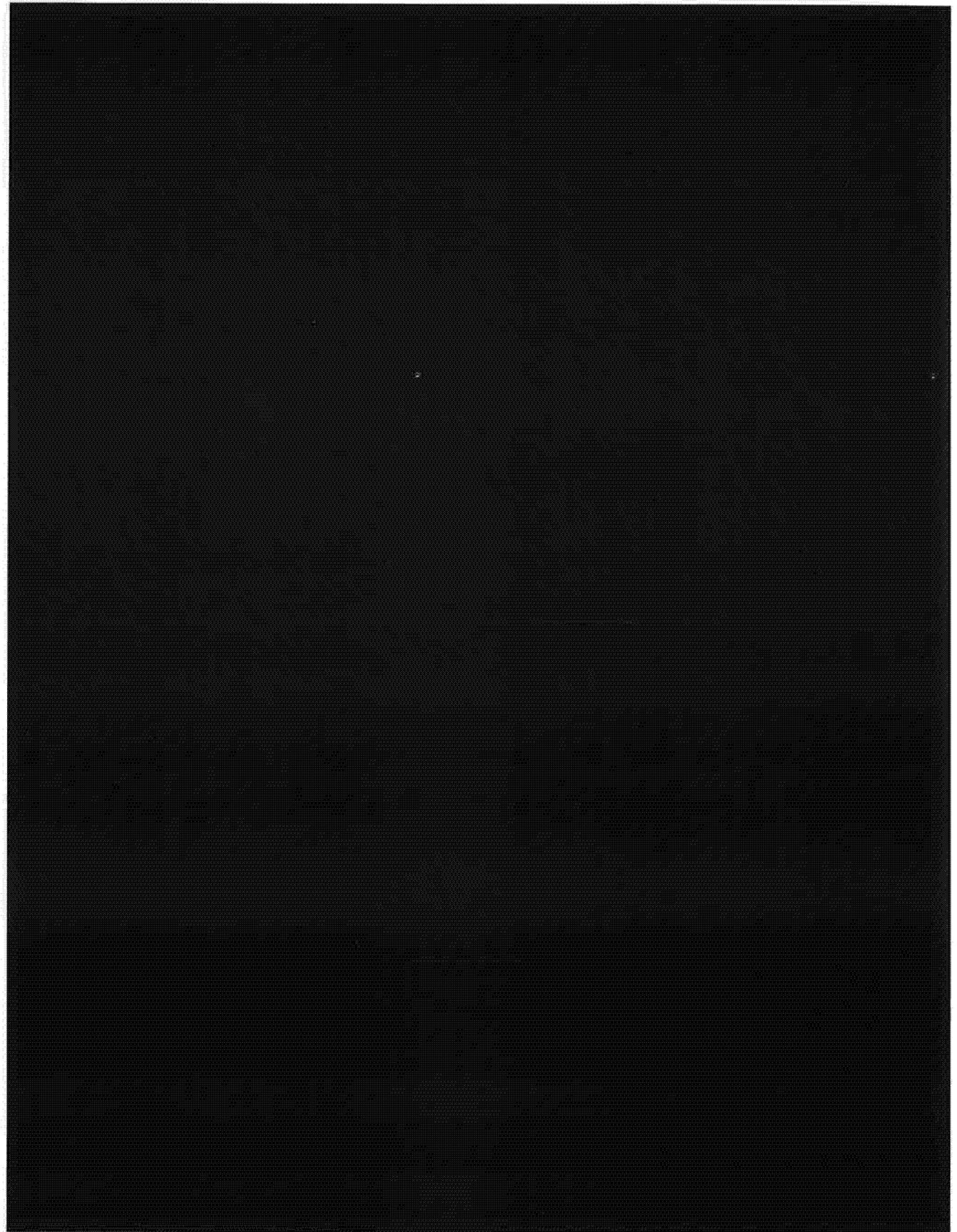
Somalis going to Turkey

Thus far in 2016 and, as reported in previous Bi-weekly reports, just a slight displacement of the migration flow from the Eastern Mediterranean towards the Central Mediterranean route has been noticed. According to the figures there is a decrease of ~79% in the number of arrivals in Italy from Greece and a decrease of ~70% when it comes to Turkey. The number of migrants related to the main nationalities using the Eastern Mediterranean route towards Europe represents barely ~1% of the total number of migrants that have arrived in Italy in 2016.

As previously mentioned, only a few incidents have originated from Turkey so far in 2016, being the main nationality Somalis. It is worth highlighting that most of the migrants using this route during the reporting period arrived in Turkey from their countries of origin only two or three weeks ago before their departure towards Europe, already **being aware of the EU-Turkey agreement** which would make it more difficult to cross the Greek-Turkish sea border. [REDACTED]



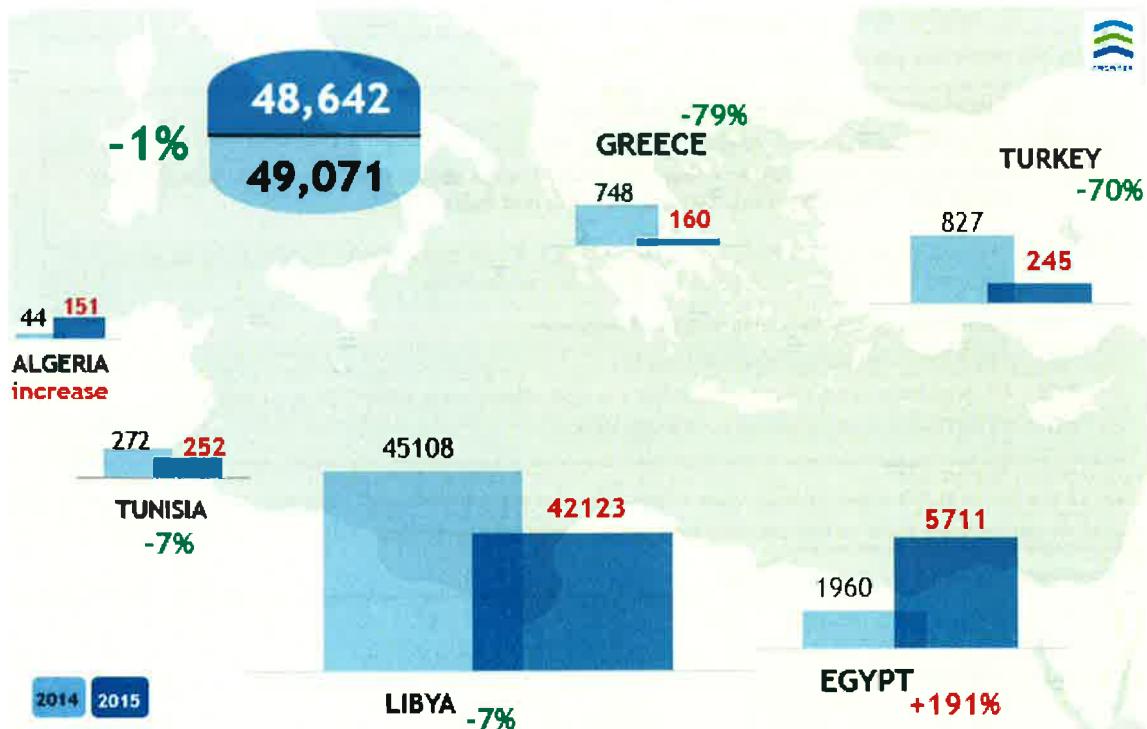




Main trends by country of departure in 2016

Thus far in 2016, all migratory routes (Libya, Egypt, Tunisia, Greece, Algeria and Turkey) towards Italy have reported incidents. Furthermore, thus far in 2016, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows an decreasing trend (~1%). Moreover, the number of arrivals increased from Egypt and Algeria but decreased from Libya, Tunisia, Turkey and Greece.

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



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 (Tuesday 7th of June at 11:45h).

Disclaimer: All the figures in this report including those in the tables and charts are based on validated incident reports of the JORA

375	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.	In 2016 (1 January - 5 June)
48 642	Irregular migrants were apprehended.	Most common nationalities - Nigerian (3 515), Gambian (2 780), Ivorian (2 062), Somali (2 020), Guinean (2 016), Senegalese (1 903), Malian (1 802) and Eritrean (1 216).
189	People smugglers were arrested in 102 incidents.	Tunisia (around 250), Greece (almost 200), & Algeria (around 150). → unknown-7213
76	Fatalities were reported in 16 incidents.	Incidents related to the prevention of departure.
14	Incidents related to the prevention of departure.	Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.
1 700	Incidents related to the prevention of departure.	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
2	Smugglers were arrested.	Incident related to pollution.
~1 700	Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.	Incident related to pollution.
4	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.	Smugglers were arrested.
2	Smugglers were arrested.	Incident related to pollution.
~86%	Of detections recorded outside the operational area, ~14% inside.	Incident related to pollution.
~89%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.	Incident related to pollution.
319	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.	Since the beginning of the operation (1 February - 5 June 2016)
43 033	Irregular migrants were apprehended.	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
153	People smugglers were arrested in 81 incidents.	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
67	Fatalities were reported in 13 incidents.	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
4	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
2	Smugglers were arrested.	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
2	Smugglers were arrested.	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
102	Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
14 502	Irregular migrants were apprehended.	Most common nationalities - Nigerian (580), Ivorian (500), Gambian (445), Somali (415), Sudan (291), Guinean (288), Senegalese (189) and Malian (137).
16	People smugglers were arrested in 12 incidents.	The countries of departure were Libya (7 056), Egypt (over 1 300), Turkey (77), Algeria (39) and Tunisia (35), and Greece (10). --. Unknown 5952
55	Fatalities were reported in 5 incidents.	People smugglers were arrested in 5 incidents.
87%	Of detections recorded outside the operational area while 13% occurred inside.	Fatalities were reported in 5 incidents.
91%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.	Fatalities were reported in 5 incidents.

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

Statistics 2016 (1 January - 5 June)

Bi-Weekly No. 10, 6 - 19 Jun 2016 (weeks 23-24), Ref. 12 349/2016

24 Jun 2016

Key Points

- ◆ As of 19 June 2016, **55 213 irregular migrants** have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a **-8% decrease** compared to the same period of 2015.
 - ◆ Despite the decrease, the **Central Med remains as the main maritime route** for irregular migrants aiming to reach the EU.
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- ◆ Arrivals from **Greece and Turkey to Italy** continue, although with less intensity than in the same period of 2015.
 - ◆ The number of **Eritreans and Somalis** arriving to Italy through the Central Med **continues to decrease** when compared to the same period of 2015.



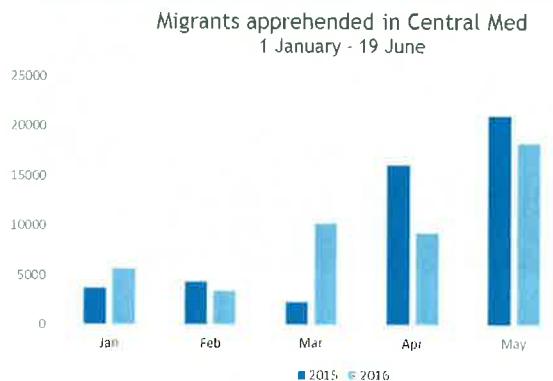
Main Trends

During the period under analysis, 62 illegal immigration incidents were reported (51 incidents in week 23 and 11 in week 24) involving the apprehension of 7 282 irregular migrants (6 060 apprehensions in week 23 and 1 242 apprehensions in week 24); 51 boats arrived from Libya with 6 131 irregular migrants on board, 4 boats arrived from Egypt with 972 migrants on board, 4 boats arrived from Greece with 115 migrants on board, 2 boats arrived from Turkey with 78 migrants on board and 1 boat arrived from Tunisia with 6 migrants on board.

The total number of irregular migrants thus far detected in 2016 (55 123) shows a slight decreasing trend (-8%) compared to the number of irregular migrants apprehended during the same period in 2015 (59 772).

This decrease continues to be related to the decrease of migrants from the Horn of Africa (approximately -50%), Middle East and Asia (approximately -90%) that have arrived from the beginning of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 (see figure 3).

Figure 1: Migrants apprehended during the period 1 January to 19 June.



The flow of migrants from Western and Central African countries continues sharply increase (-84%) when compared to the same period of last year.

IOM has reported for the last two months a sharp increase in the number of migrants crossing directly through Niger to Libya.

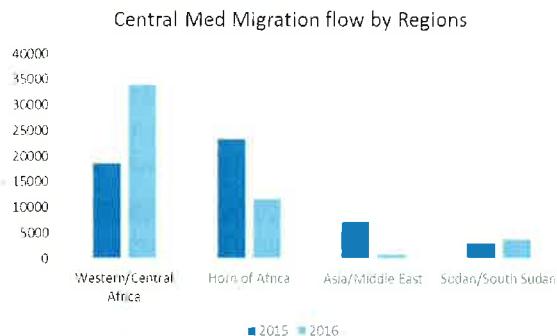
They are taking advantage of the situation that they will be rescued soon after their departure when trying to reach the EU from Libya.

It is worth noting that the vast majority of incidents continued to involve boats that had departed from Libya and bound for Italy. Thus far during 2016, the majority of apprehended irregular migrants have departed from Libya (~88%), where the volatile situation, the high level of insecurity continue to be strong 'push factors' for third-country nationals to leave this country.

Despite the general decreasing trend reported in the Central med, in regards of the flow from Egypt it is important to note that incidents originating from this country have sharply increased thus far in 2016 compared to the same period of 2015 (see figure 4). Thus far during 2016, -13% of the irregular migrants apprehended in the Central Med have departed from Egypt.



Figure 3: Central Med Apprehensions by Regions from 1 Jan to 19 June.



Although there is a decrease in the number of migrants apprehended during 2016 compared to the same period of

2015, the high number of migrants apprehended during the reporting period shows that the number of migrants waiting mainly in Libya and Egypt remains high and that people smuggling networks operating from Libya and Egypt have the means to smuggle these migrants in high numbers. In addition, the incidents which occurred during the reporting period involving boats arriving directly from Greece and Turkey to Italy indicates that there is still a slight displacement from the Eastern to the Central Mediterranean.

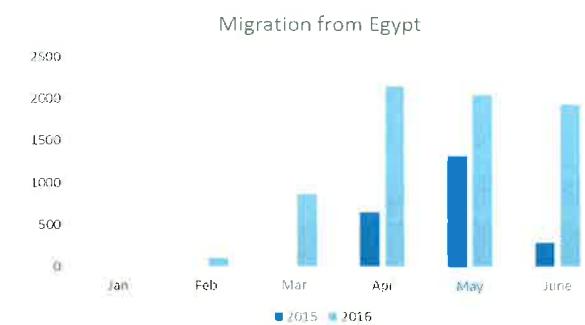


Figure 4: Migration flow from Egypt to Italy from 1 Jan to 19 Jun.

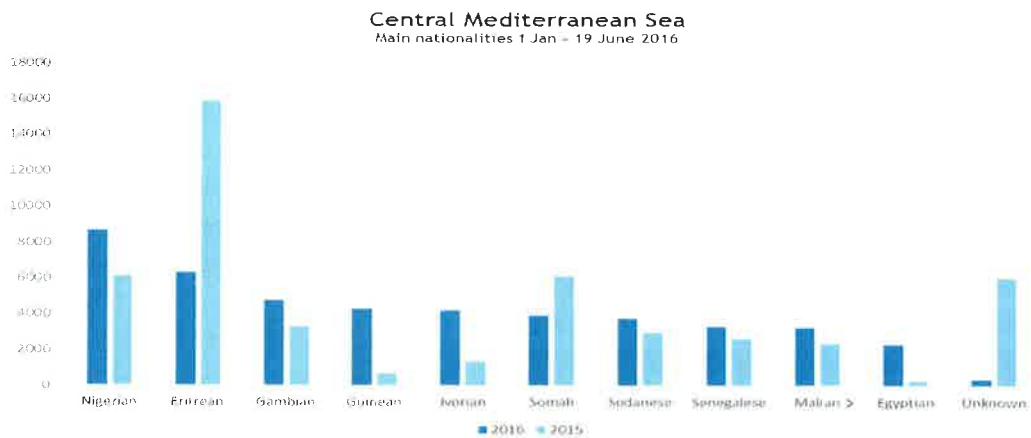
Main Nationalities

Thus far in 2016, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: Nigeria, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Somalia, Sudan, Senegal, Mali and Egypt. Migrants arriving from West and Central African countries, continue to represent the vast majority of the apprehended migrants, namely ~62% of the total number of irregular migrants that have arrived in Italy since the beginning of January, whereas migrants from the Horn of Africa/Sudan and migrants from North African countries, mainly Egypt and Morocco and to a lesser extent Algeria and Tunisia represent ~28% and ~8% respectively. With regard to migrants

from Middle Eastern and Asian countries their numbers represent merely -1% of the total number of migrants apprehended in the JO Triton 2016.

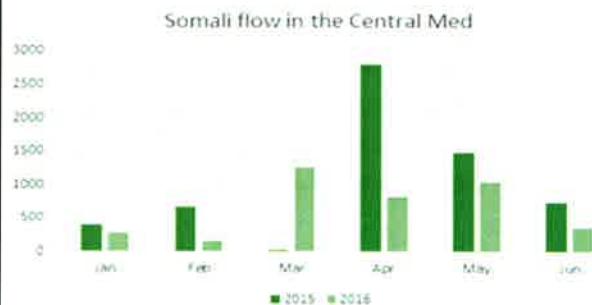
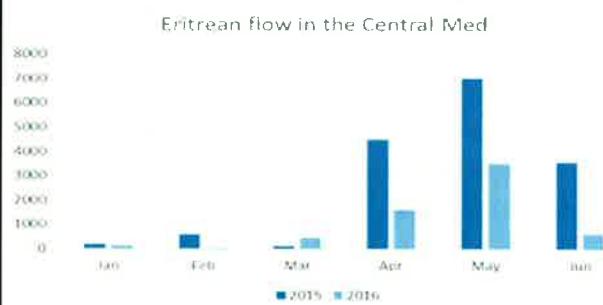
Regarding departures from Algeria, the number of Algerian migrants apprehended during 2016 in the framework of JO Triton are to be considered low (151 migrants). Nevertheless the trend shows a sharp increase (~243%) during 2016 when compared to the same period of 2015, involving mainly economic migrants that are seeking for better living conditions in the EU.

Figure 4: Main nationalities from 1 January to 19 June 2016



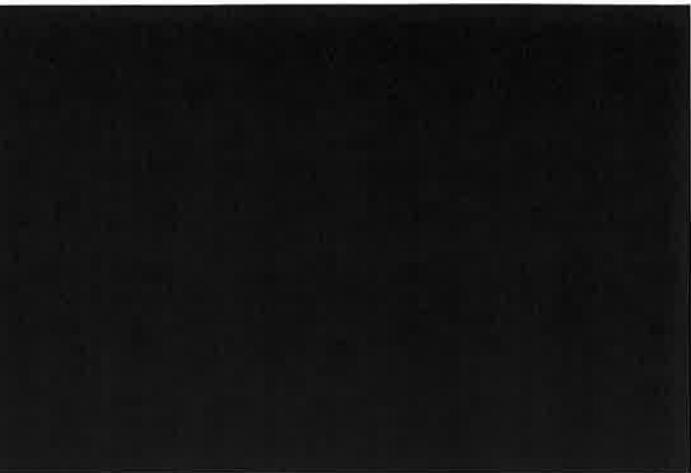
Main Findings

Nevertheless the number of migrants, mainly from Eritrea and Somalia, who are trying to reach the EU through these routes has sharply decreased when compared to the last year.



Arrivals from Greece and Turkey

Two new incidents from Greece and Turkey continue to show a slight displacement of migrants from both countries towards Italy.



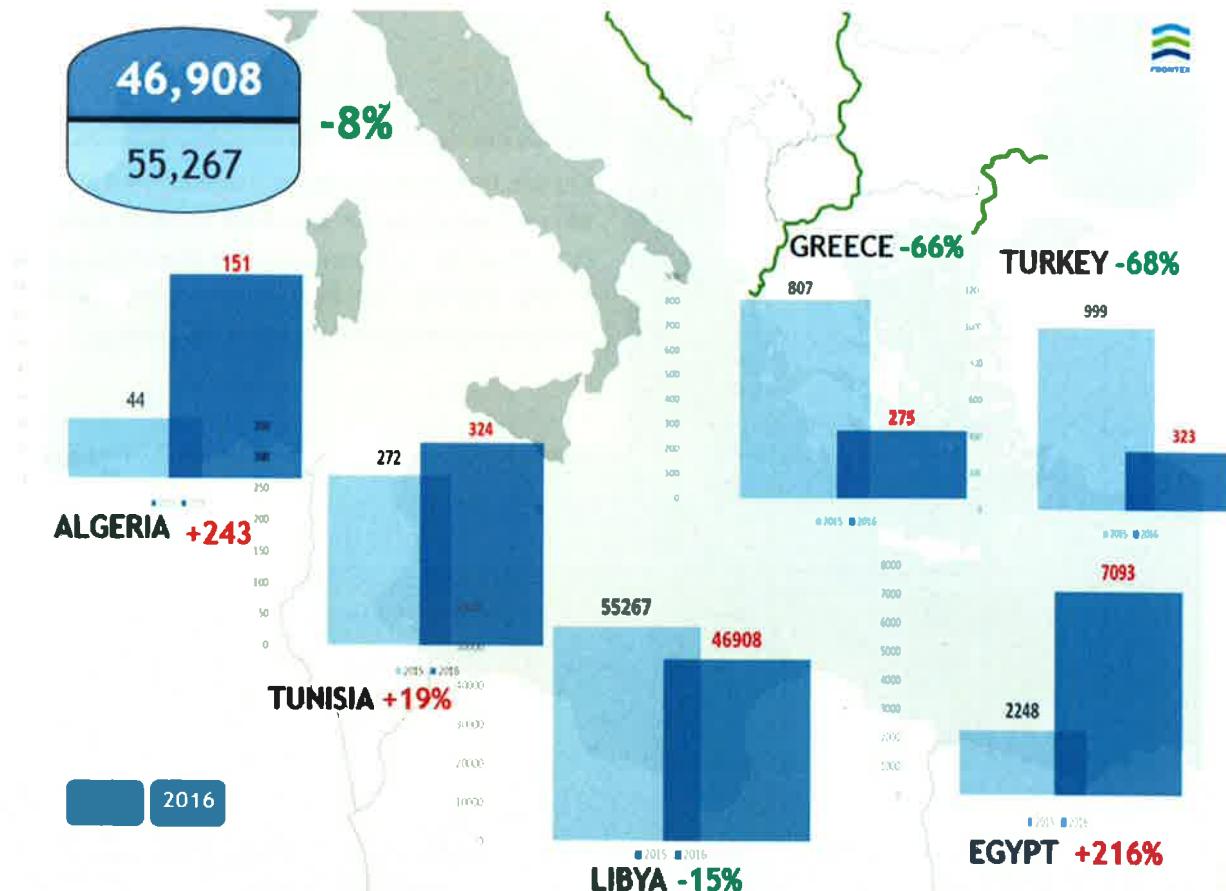
As route from Turkey to Greece remains closed migrants will continue to look for alternative routes to enter the EU, such as the maritime routes from Greece and Turkey to Italy. Therefore this slight partial displacement from the Eastern to the Central Med route will continue.



Main trends by country of departure in 2016

Thus far in 2016, all migratory routes (Libya, Egypt, Tunisia, Greece, Algeria and Turkey) towards Italy have reported incidents. Furthermore, thus far in 2016, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows a decreasing trend (-8%) with a decreasing number of arrivals from Libya, Turkey and Greece, and increasing flows from Egypt, Tunisia and Algeria.

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



Statistics 2016 (1 January – 19 Jun)

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

The countries of departure were Libya (46 908), Egypt (7 093), Tunisia (324), Turkey (323), Greece (275) & Algeria (151).

- 238 People smugglers were arrested in 120 incidents.
- 80 Fatalities were reported in 20 incidents.
- 14 Incidents related to the prevention of departure.
- ~1 700 Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.
- 4 Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
- 3 Smugglers were arrested.
- 5 Incident related to pollution.
- ~85% Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, ~15% inside.
- ~89% Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

Since the beginning of the operation (1 February - 19 June 2016)

- Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
- 49 514 Irregular migrants were apprehended in 376 incidents.
 - 202 People smugglers were arrested in 98 incidents.
 - 71 Fatalities were reported in 7 incidents.
 - 4 Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
 - 2 Smugglers were arrested.
 - 5 Incident related to pollution.

During the reporting period between 6 - 19 June 2016

- 62 Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.
- 7 282 Irregular migrants were apprehended.
 - Most common nationalities - Nigerian (1 783), Guinean (777), Gambian (593), Sudanese (562), Ivorian (535), Eritrean (421), Mali (385) and Senegalese (375).
- The countries of departure were Libya (6 131), Egypt (972), Greece (115), Turkey (78) and Tunisia (6).
- 36 People smugglers were arrested in 13 incidents.
- 3 Fatalities were reported in 2 incidents.
- 85% Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while 4% occurred inside.
- 87% Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

Disclaimer: All the figures in this report including those in the tables and charts are based on validated incident reports of the JORA system up to the day this report was written and finalized (Tuesday 21 June at 11:45h).

Frontex Operations Division

Risk Analysis Unit

Warsaw, Poland

Reference number: 12349/2016

Key Points

- ◆ As of 3 July 2016, **69 996 irregular migrants** have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a **~4% decrease** compared to the same period of 2015 .
- ◆ Week 25 with **88 incidents** involving the apprehension of **11 112 migrants** ranks as the **second highest week** in terms of the number of migrant apprehensions in 2016

- ◆ Slight increase in the number of vessels having departed from Turkey and Greece but with a low number of migrants detected in these incidents



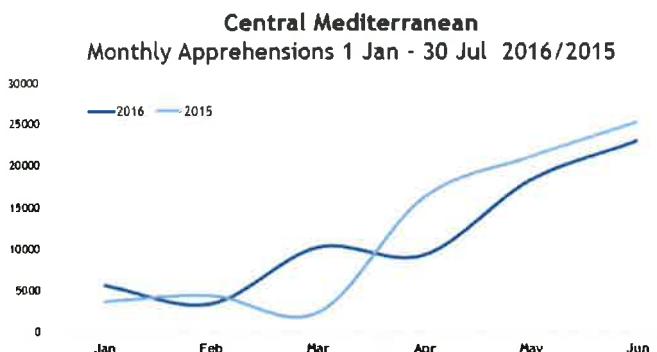
Main Trends

During the period under analysis, **114 illegal immigration incidents** were reported (88 incidents in week 25 and 30 in week 26) involving the apprehension of **14 880 irregular migrants** (11 112 apprehensions in week 25 and 3 768 apprehensions in week 26); **88 boats** arrived from Libya involving 11 058 migrants, 4 from Egypt with 1 220 migrants on board, 2 from Tunisia involving 8 migrants, 2 boats from Algeria with 8 migrants, 1 from Greece with 46 migrants and 1 boat from Turkey involving 52 migrants on board. In addition, 15 incidents, involving the apprehension of 1 976 migrants, were recorded with the country of departure described as unknown.

The total number of irregular migrants thus far detected in **2016 (69 996)** shows a **slight decreasing trend (~4%)** compared to the number of irregular migrants apprehended during the same period in **2015 (73 064)**. It is worth noting that over the last few weeks the trend has been relatively stable, for instance, the figures have hovered between ~1% and ~10% compared to the same period last year (Fig. 1)

It is worth noting that **most of the incidents continued to involve boats that had departed from Libya bound for Italy**. Thus far during 2016, without taking into consideration all those incidents in which the country of departure is unknown, the **majority of the apprehended irregular migrants departed from Libya (~85%)**.

Figure 1: Number of migrants apprehended during the period 1 January to 30 June 2016



In this regard, it is also worth highlighting that the **migration flow from Egypt towards Italy has sharply increased (~230%)** in 2016 (1 Jan - 3 Jul) compared to the same period of 2015. From 1 January to 3 July 2015, a total of 2 521 migrants were apprehended while trying to reach Italy from Egypt; during the same period in 2016, this number increased to 8 310 migrants.

During the reporting period, in the **vast majority** of the incidents the people smuggling networks were using **rubber dinghies** to smuggle migrants to Italy. Of the 114 incidents which occurred in weeks 25 and 26, 96 involved rubber dinghies representing ~84% of the total number of incidents, followed by wooden boats which were used in 9 incidents (~8%), fishing boats in 4 incidents (~3%) and sailing boats and other kinds of vessels in 5 incidents (~4%) (Fig. 3).

Thus far in 2016, **rubber dinghies** were used by smuggling networks in **427 incidents** out of a total of 546 reported incidents. The frequency of use of rubber dinghies represents approximately **78% of all detected vessels** during the joint operation. This figure represents an **increase of ~25%** compared to the same period in 2015. On the other hand, the number of **wooden boats** used by smugglers has **decreased** by approximately **24%** in 2016 compared to the same period in 2015.

Moreover, the average number of migrants by boat has increased during 2016 compared to 2015. Wooden boats averaged 298 migrants per boat from 1 January to 30 June 2015, while the average number of migrants per boat during the same period of 2016 was 323. With regard to rubber dinghies during the same periods, the average has increased from 105 migrants per boat in 2015 to 117 migrants during the same period of 2016 (~11% increase).

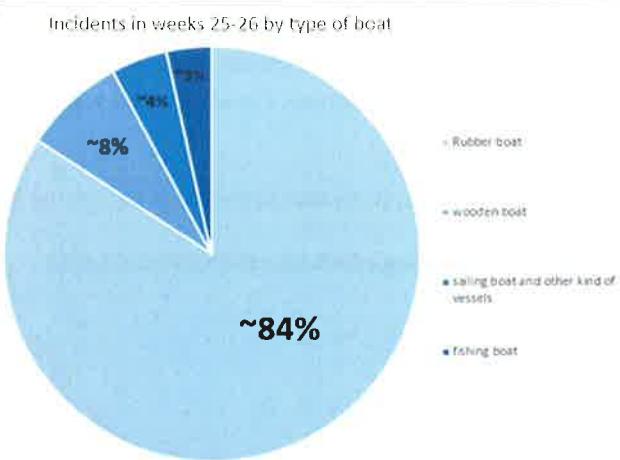
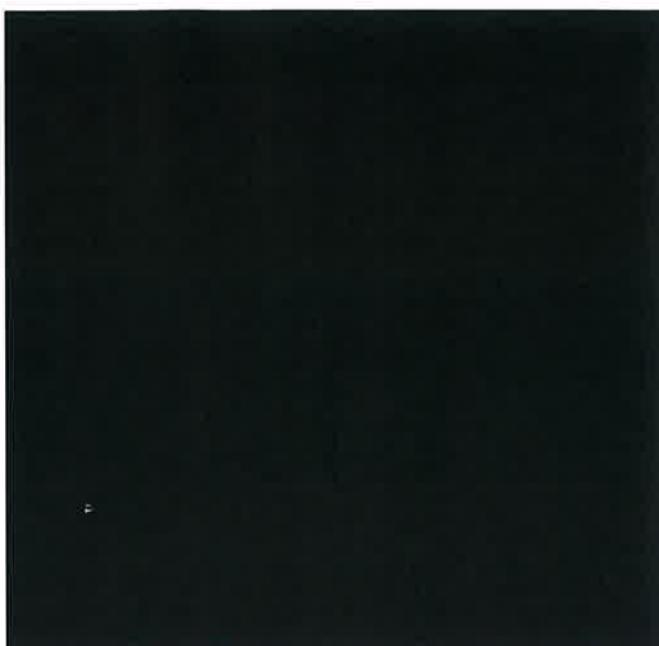


Figure 3: Incidents during the reporting period by type of boat.

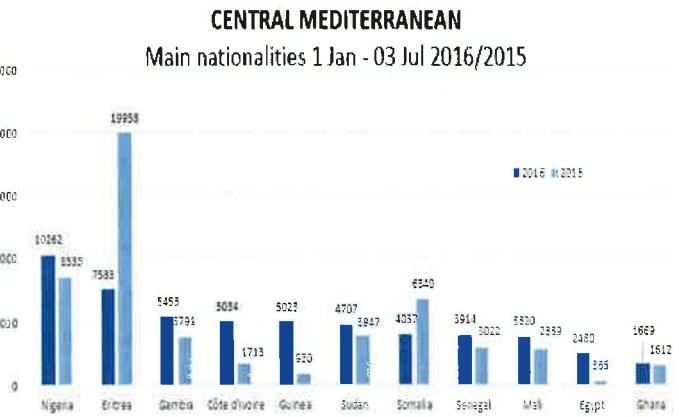
Main Nationalities

Thus far in 2016, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: **Nigeria, Eritrea, Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Sudan, Somalia, Senegal, Mali, Egypt and Ghana**. The number of migrants arriving from Western and Central African countries continues to increase compared to the same period last year; the migrants from West Africa originate from Nigeria, Gambia, Senegal, Guinea, Mali, the Ivory Coast, Ghana and Cameroon and represent approximately 56% of the total number of irregular migrants that have arrived in Italy since the beginning of January, whereas migrants from North African countries, mainly Egypt, Morocco and to a lesser extent Tunisia, Algeria and Libya represent approximately 7%.



In relation to the **irregular migration flow from Turkey and Greece** it is worth noting that, although the increase in the number of incidents originating from these countries, the number of migrants that have arrived in Italy thus far in 2016 remains low, representing a decrease of ~74% in comparison with the same period in 2015. The main nationalities reported in these incidents were Somali, Afghan, Iraqi and Pakistani.

Figure 4: Main nationalities from 1 January to 3 July 2016



The constant flow reported by IOM in the last months with over 10 000 migrants from the Western and Central African countries transiting Agadez in Niger towards Libya is directly related to this increase in the number of these nationals arriving to the Central Mediterranean region. On the other hand and, according to the same figures provided by IOM, the return flow from Libya and Algeria to Agadez in Niger surpassing 6 000 migrants per week could suggest some difficulties along the route to reach these countries.

Although an increasing number of vessels have departed from Turkey and Greece, the number of migrants related to the **main nationalities using the Eastern Mediterranean route**, namely Syrian, Afghan, Iranian, Iraqi, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Nepalese, Yemeni and Palestinian, barely represents ~2% of the total number of migrants detected so far in 2016 in the Central Mediterranean.

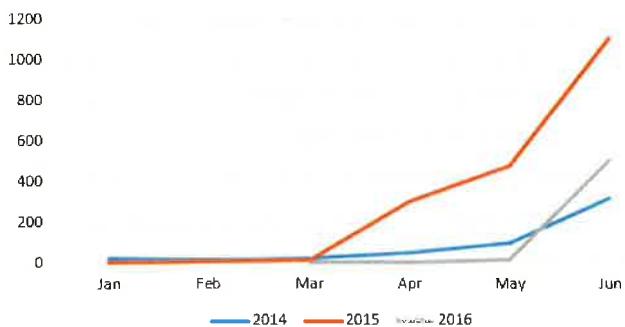
In this regard, it is worth highlighting that **during the period under analysis 520 Bangladeshi migrants arrived in Italy using the Central Mediterranean route** representing ~93% of the total number of Bangladeshi migrants (583) that have thus far arrived in 2016. Almost all of them arrived in Italy having **departed from Libya** aboard rubber dinghies and wooden boats.

Bangladeshi migrants represent just ~4% of those migrants who arrived in the Central Mediterranean in weeks 25 and 26 thereby ranking 9th amongst the top ten nationalities during this period. In terms of the number of **Bangladeshi** migrants who have arrived in Italy thus far during 2016, they represent less than ~1% of the total number of migrants who have arrived in Italy in 2016.

It is worth noting that although there was an increase in the number of Bangladeshi migrants arriving in Italy during the period under analysis, the figures are much lower than those during the same period in 2015 (520 in 2016 and 1 910 in 2015). It is possible to observe on the chart below and following **seasonal trends, the number of arrivals of Bangladeshi migrants increases when weather conditions improve.**

Figure 5: Number of Bangladeshi arrived to the Central Med

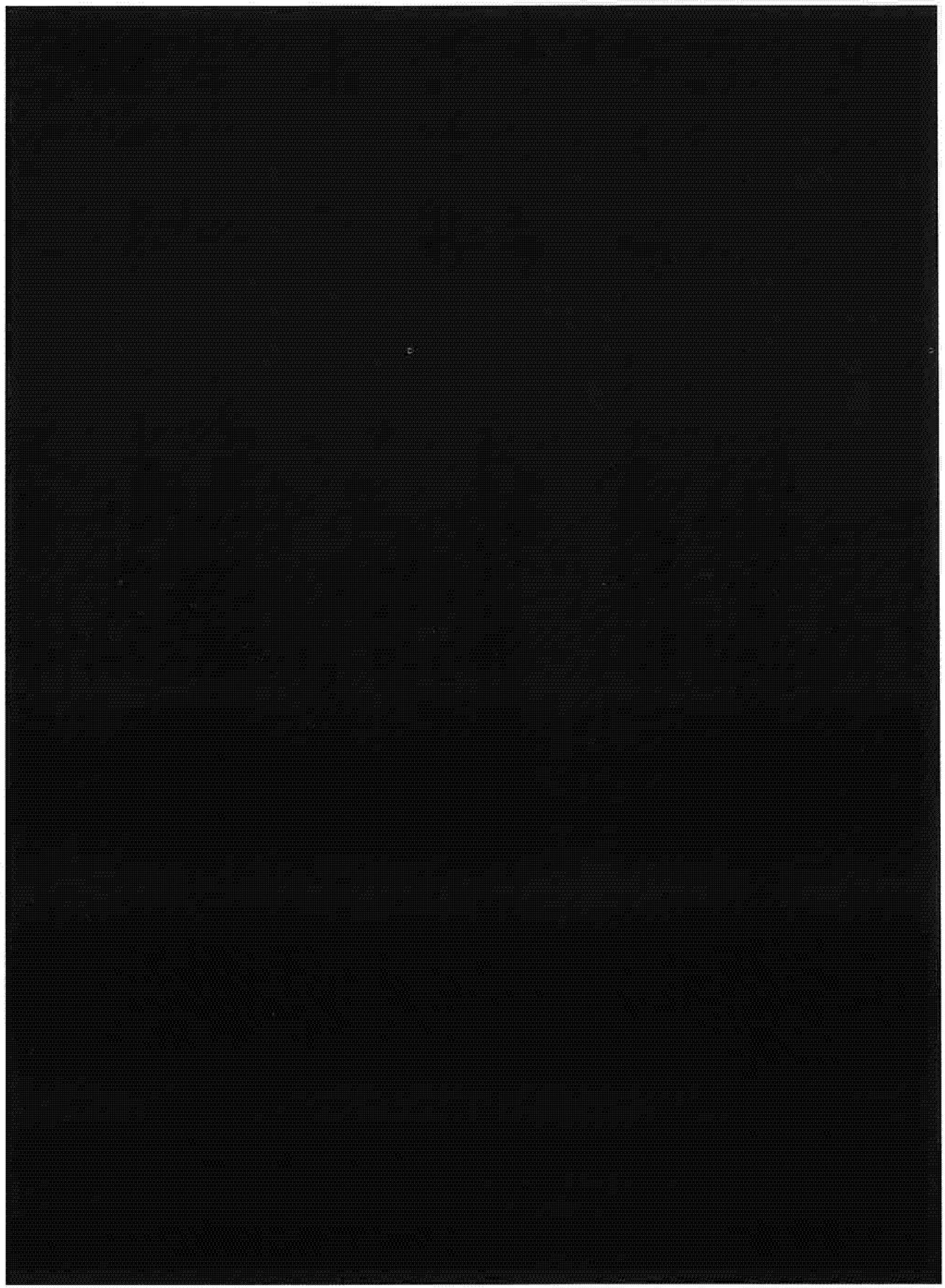
Arrivals of Bangladeshi 1Jan-30Jun 2014-2015-2016



Main Findings

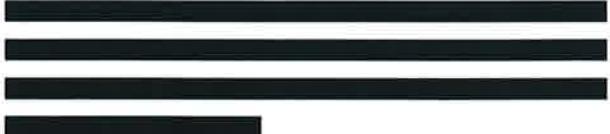
During the reporting period a sharp increase in the migration flow was reported in the Central Mediterranean, mainly involving migrants smuggled aboard rubber dinghies from Libya. In week 25, 88 incidents occurred involving 11 112 migrants; therefore, week 25 ranks as the second highest week in terms of the number of apprehensions in 2016.

Especially noteworthy is that **only on 23 June, 40 incidents were reported of which 38 from the Libyan coast**. Related to these incidents, approximately 4 600 migrants were apprehended aboard 37 rubber dinghies and 1 wooden boat.



Increasing number of Egyptians

Thus far in 2016, the number of **Egyptians** arriving in Italy by boat has increased in ~580%, being among the top ten nationalities in the Central Mediterranean. As referred to in previous reports, most of the Egyptian migrants arriving in Italy are unaccompanied minors (~64% of the total). ■



Horn of Africa

As referred to in previous reports, it is worth noting a decrease in the number of migrants from countries in the Horn of Africa, namely Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia whilst the number of migrants from Sudan has increased. In comparison with the same period last year, Horn of African migrants represent ~27% of the total number of

migrants that have arrived in the Central Mediterranean thus far in 2016.



Thus far in 2016 the number of migrants from the Horn of Africa arriving in Italy using Egypt as the last departure country has increased by ~230% compared to the same period in 2015. The main nationalities amongst these migrants are Sudanese, Eritrean and Somali.

Information reported by UNCHR suggests that some repatriations of Eritreans and Somalis from Sudan took place recently. [REDACTED]

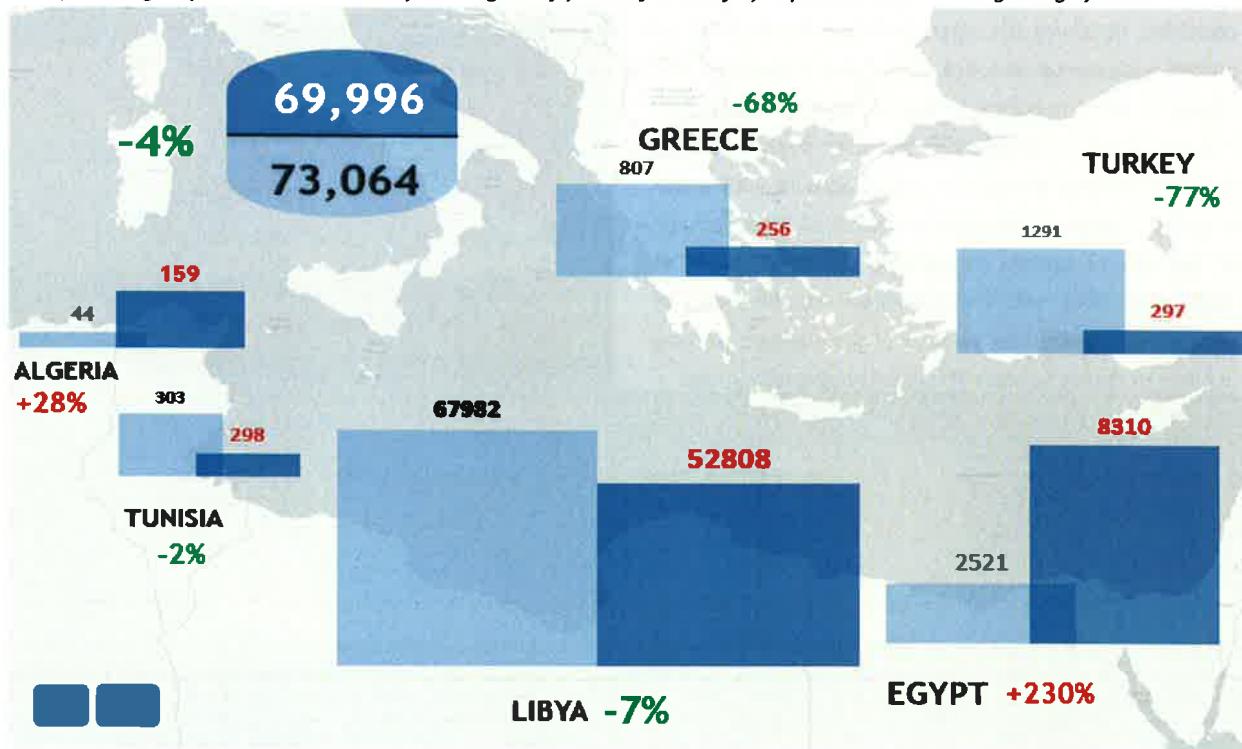
Bangladeshi

The 'push factors' for Bangladeshi continue to be the same, mainly socio-economic. These nationals are working in Libya with the purpose to send money to their countries. Receiving the salary in LYD and not being an official currency out of Libya, they have to exchange the money in other currency before to send it back home. The only way is to change it in the black market because it is very difficult to have an official account with a line of credit. Therefore, the black market is taking advantage of the lack of options to increase the commissions as much as possible, with the consequent loss of money in each transaction pushing to many of the migrants working in Libya to decide to leave this country towards Europe.

Main trends by country of departure in 2016

In 2016, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows a slight decreasing trend (~7%) of arrivals from Libya has which remained the main country of departure. Moreover, the number of arrivals increased from Egypt and Algeria but decreased from Tunisia, Turkey and Greece.

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



Statistics 2016 (1 January – 3 Jul)

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

In 2016 (1 January - 3 July)

546	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
69 996	Irregular migrants were apprehended. Most common nationalities - Nigerian (10 262), Eritrean (7 583), Gambian (5 455), Ivorian (5 034), Guinean (5 023), Sudanese (4 707), Somali (4 037), Senegalese (3 914), Malian (3 820) and Egyptian (2 480).
255	People smugglers were arrested in 122 incidents.
94	Fatalities were reported in 23 incidents.
14	Incidents related to the prevention of departure.
~1 700	Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.
5	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
3	Smugglers were arrested.
8	Incident related to pollution.
-85%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, ~14% inside.
-86%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

Since the beginning of the operation (1 February - 3 July 2016)

490	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
64 387	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
219	People smugglers were arrested in 101 incidents.
85	Fatalities were reported in 19 incidents.
5	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
3	Smugglers were arrested.
8	Incident related to pollution.

During the reporting period between 20 Jun - 3 Jul 2016

113	Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.
14 368	Irregular migrants were apprehended. Most common nationalities - Nigerian (1 563), Eritrean (1 251), Sudanese (922), Ivorian (797), Guinean (727), Gambian (646), Senegalese (564) and Malian (512).
10	The countries of departure were Libya (11 058), Egypt (1 220), Turkey (52), Greece (46), Algeria (8) and Tunisia (8). --- Unknown 1 976
12	People smugglers were arrested in 7 incidents.
12	Fatalities were reported in 3 incidents.
91%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while 8% 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 finalized (Monday 4th of July at 09:00h).

Frontex Operations Division

Risk Analysis Unit

Warsaw, Poland

Reference number: 13881/2016

Bi-Weekly No. 12, 4 – 17Jul 2016 (weeks 27-28), Ref.14 722/2016

22 Jul 2016

Key Points

- ◆ As of 3 July 2016, 78 374 irregular migrants have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a ~6% decrease compared to the same period of 2015.
- ◆ Week 27 with 57 incidents involving the apprehension of 6 729 migrants ranks as the third highest week in terms of the number of migrant apprehensions in 2016.
- ◆ Low number of arrivals during week 28 due to bad weather.

- ◆ Few vessels departed from Turkey involving a low number of migrants.



Main Trends

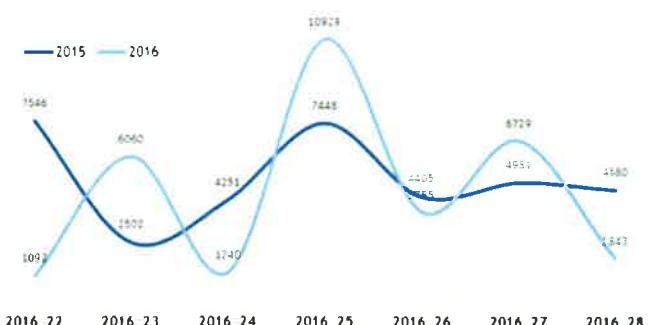
During the period under analysis, 71 illegal immigration incidents were reported (57 incidents in week 27 and 14 in week 28) involving the apprehension of 8 474 irregular migrants (6 729 apprehensions in week 27 and 1 843 apprehensions in week 28); 57 boats arrived from Libya involving 6 966 migrants, 3 boats from Turkey involving 139 migrants on board, 2 boats from Egypt with 790 migrants on board, 3 boat from ³involving 8 migrants, 1 boat from Algeria with 10 migrants. In addition, 7 incidents, involving the apprehension of 659 migrants, were recorded with the country of departure described as unknown.

The total number of irregular migrants thus far detected in 2016 (78 374) shows a slight decreasing trend (~6%) compared to the number of irregular migrants apprehended during the same period in 2015 (83 142). As mentioned in previous reports, the trend has been relatively stable over the last two months. For instance, figures have decreased by either ~1% or ~6% over the past two months compared to the same period last year (Fig. 1).

Once again Libya is the main country of departure in weeks 27 and 28 with ~80% of arrivals in the Central Mediterranean. It is worth noting that most of the incidents continued to involve dinghies that had departed from Libya bound for Italy.

Figure 1: Number of migrants apprehended during the months of June and July 2016/2015
Central Mediterranean

Weekly apprehensions in June and July 2016/2015



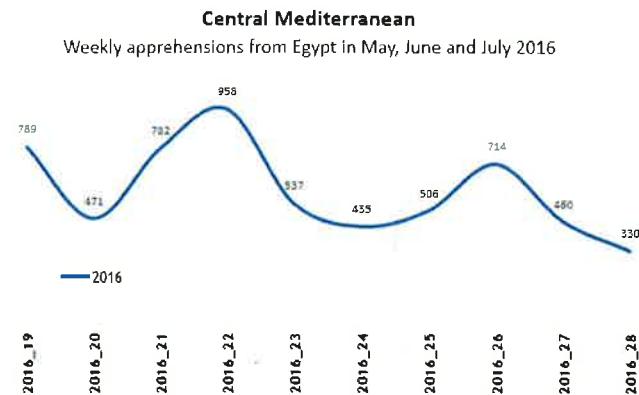
In addition, it is worth highlighting that thus far in 2016 there has been a ~140% increase in departures from Egypt. For example, ~9 100 migrants have arrived from Egypt in 2016 compared to 3 796 arrivals during the same period of 2015.

Notwithstanding this increase since the beginning of 2016, and as it can be observed in Figure 3, there has been a slight decrease in the number of arrivals over the past ten weeks.

In relation to the irregular migration flow from Turkey and Greece it is worth noting that, the number of incidents originated from these two countries is quite low compared with the main departure countries. Actually over the last four weeks, only 4 incidents have been reported from Turkey while 1 incident was reported from Greece, involving a total of 237 migrants which represents ~1% of the total number of arrivals in the Central Medi-

terranean during this period. The main nationalities reported in these incidents were Afghan, Iraqi, Pakistani and Somali.

Figure 3: Number of arrivals having departed from Egypt in the last 10 weeks.



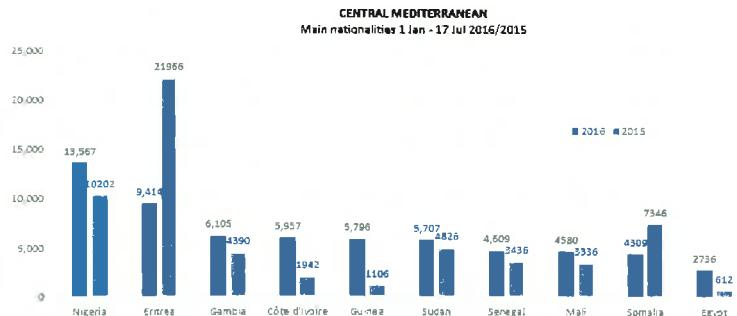
Main Nationalities

Thus far in 2016, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: **Nigeria, Eritrea, Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Sudan, Senegal, Mali, Somalia and Egypt**. Once again the majority of the migrants arrived from Western and Central African countries; the migrants from West Africa originate from Nigeria, Gambia, Senegal, Guinea, Mali, the Ivory Coast, Ghana and Cameroon and represent approximately 57% of the total number of irregular migrants that have arrived in Italy since the beginning of 2016.

Figure 5: Number of migrants normally using the Eastern Med route detected in the Central Med route in 2016

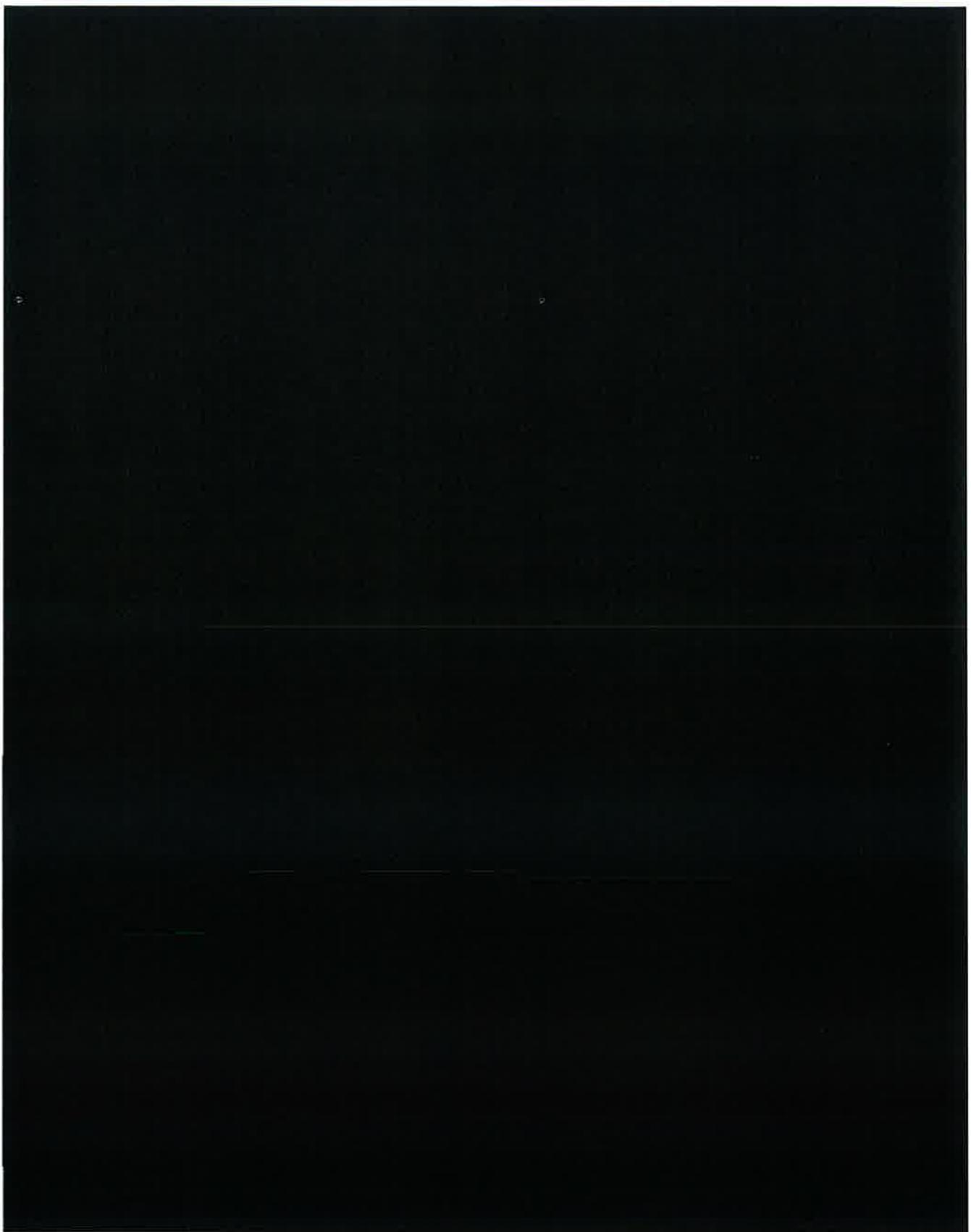


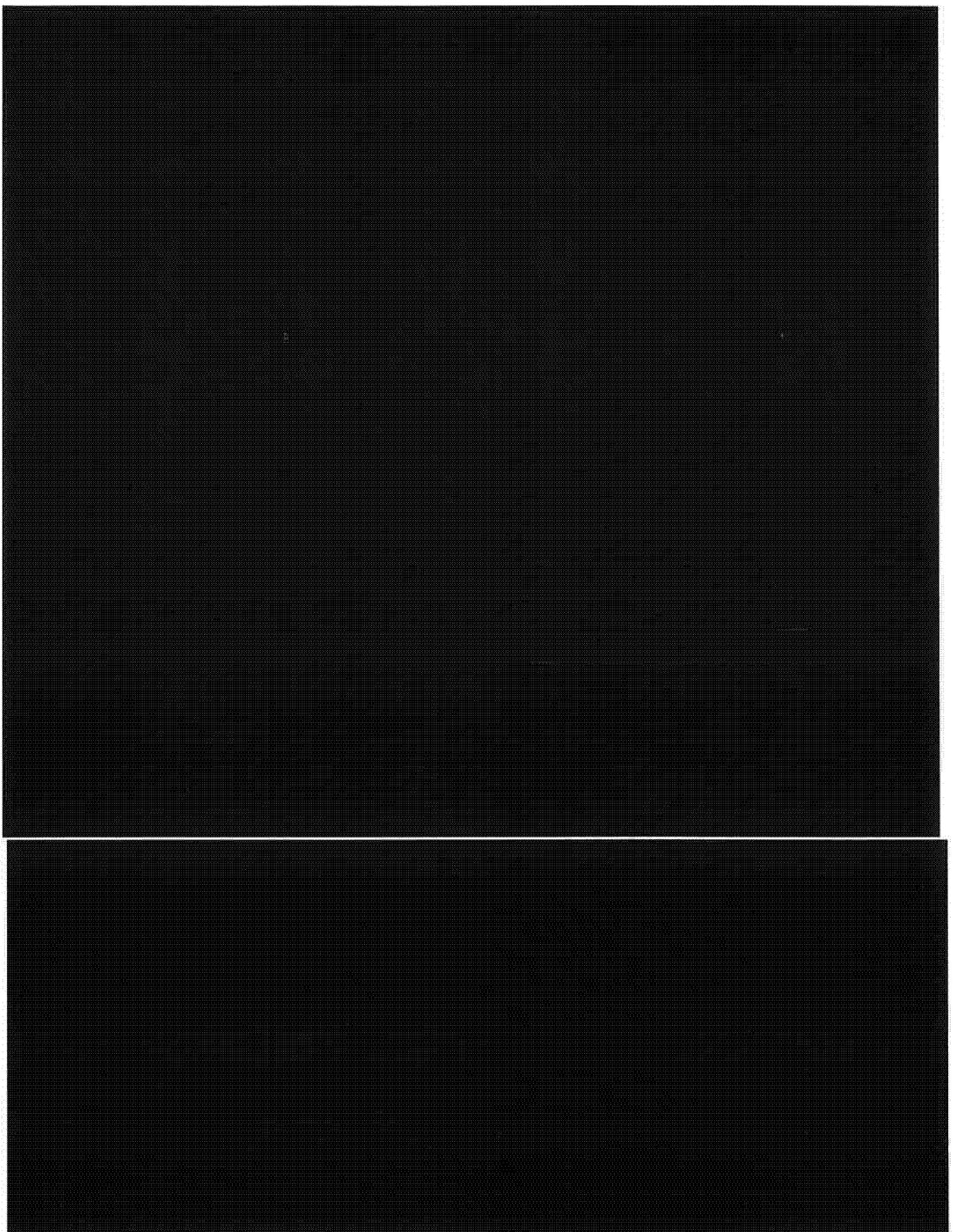
Figure 4: Main nationalities from 1 January to 17 July 2016

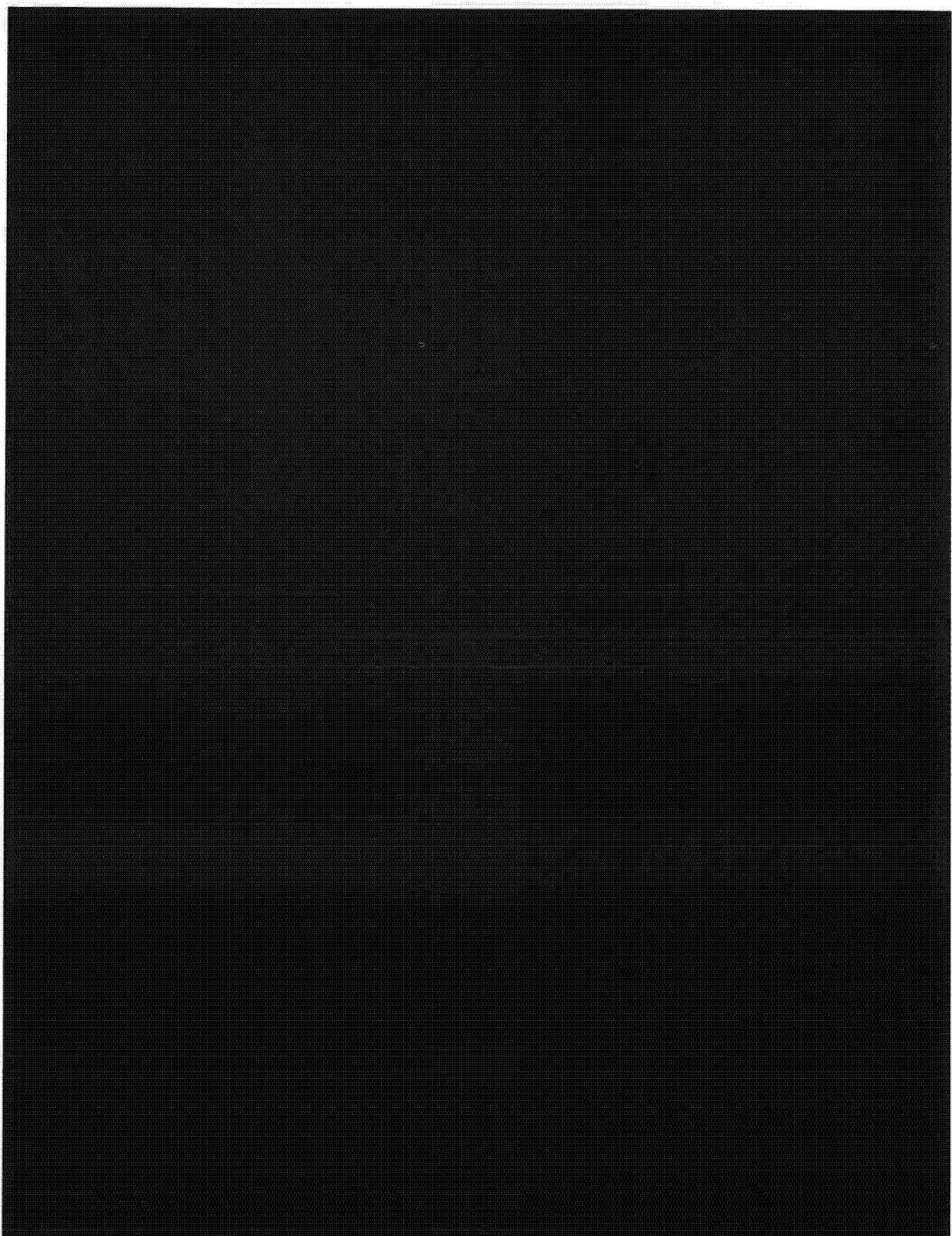


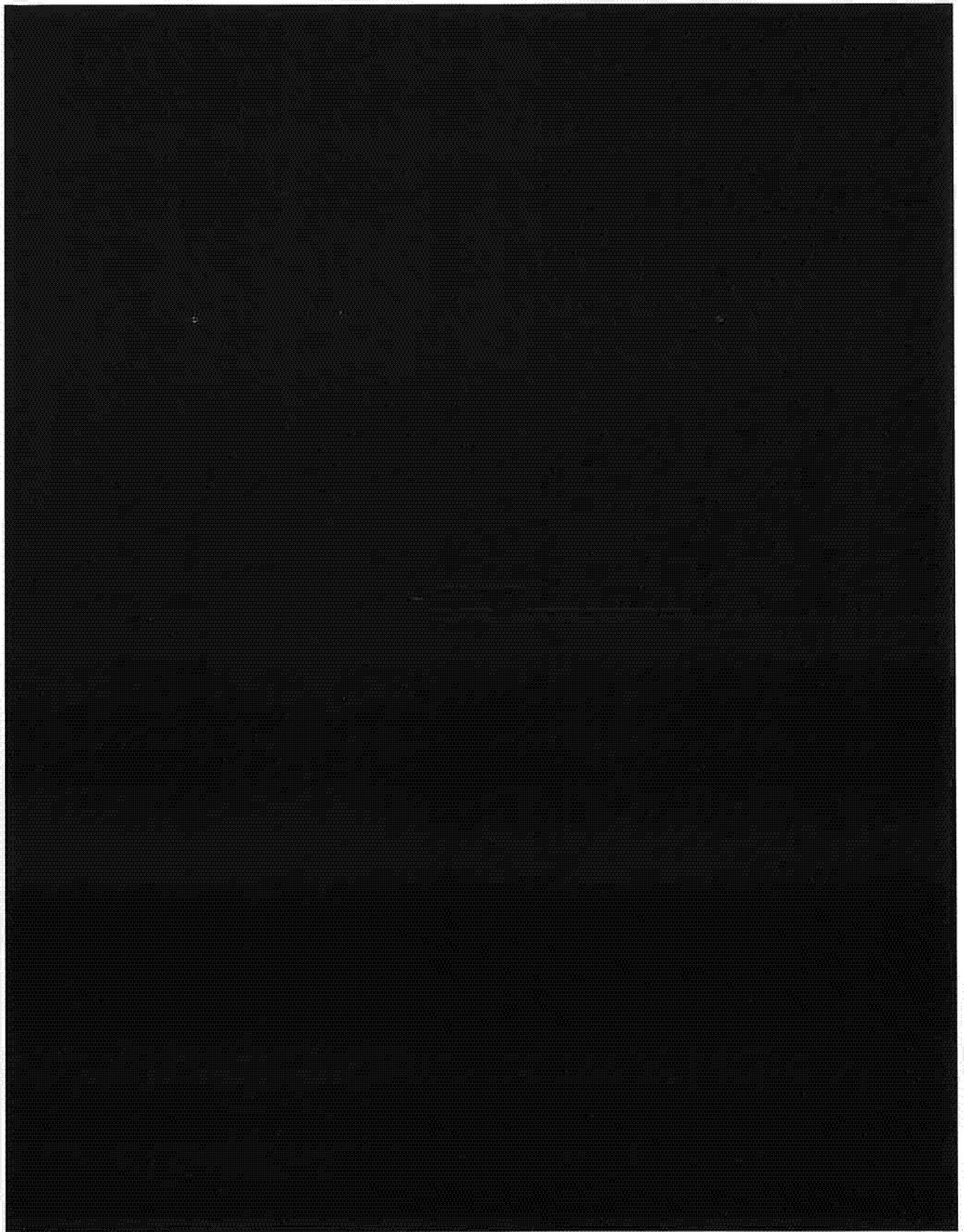
With regard to the migrants departing from Turkey and Greece, the number of migrants related to the main nationalities using the Eastern Mediterranean route, namely Syrian, Afghan, Iranian, Iraqi, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Nepalese, Yemeni and Palestinian, barely represents ~3% of the total number of migrants detected so far in 2016 in the Central Mediterranean. In this regard, it is worth highlighting that due to the increase in the number of Bangladeshis that have arrived in the Central Mediterranean recently, this nationality (1 196 arrivals) represents approximately 51% of the total of the aforementioned nationalities that commonly use the Eastern route (Fig. 5).

Main Findings





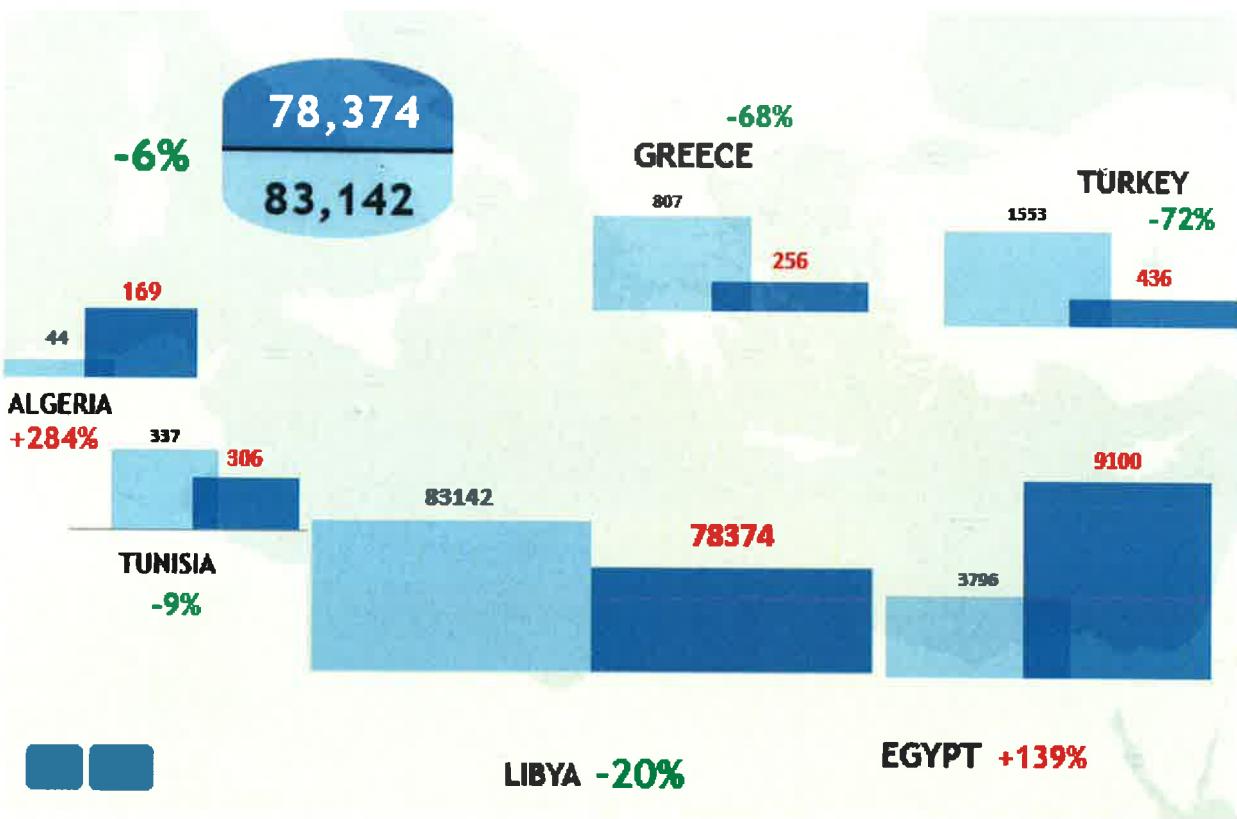




Main trends by country of departure in 2016

In 2016, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows a decreasing trend (~20%) of arrivals from Libya which remained the main country of departure. Moreover, the number of arrivals increased from Egypt and Algeria but decreased from Tunisia, Turkey and Greece. It is worth mentioning that at the moment of finalizing this report the number of arrivals which country of departure is unknown is 6 975.

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



Statistics 2016 (1 January – 17 Jul)

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

In 2016 (1 January - 17 July)	
615	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
78 374	Irregular migrants were apprehended. Most common nationalities - Nigerian (13 567), Eritrean (9 414), Gambian (6 105), Ivorian (5 957), Guinean (5 796), Sudanese (5 707), Senegalese (4 609), Malian (4 580) and Somali (4 309).
	The countries of departure were Libya (61 132), Egypt (9 100), Turkey (436), Tunisia (306), Greece (256), & Algeria (169). → Unknown (6 975).
281	People smugglers were arrested in 138 incidents.
100	Fatalities were reported in 23 incidents.
15	Incidents related to the prevention of departure.
~1 600	Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.
6	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
3	Smugglers were arrested.
9	Incidents related to pollution.
~88%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, ~12% inside.
~91%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

In 2016, from the beginning of the operation on 1 February to 17 July 2016

559	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
72 765	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
245	People smugglers were arrested in 100 incidents.
91	Fatalities were reported in 22 incidents.
6	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
3	Smugglers were arrested.
9	Incidents related to pollution.

During the reporting period between 4 - 17 Jul 2016

71	Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.
8 574	Irregular migrants were apprehended. Most common nationalities - Nigerian (1 662), Eritrean (927), Bangladeshi (598), Sudanese (577), Ivorian (526), Malian (506), Senegalese (505), Guinean (431) and Gambian (413).
	The countries of departure were Libya (6 966), Egypt (790), Turkey (139), Algeria (10) and Tunisia (8).
13	People smugglers were arrested in 4 incidents.
6	Fatalities were reported in 3 incidents.
95%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while 5% occurred inside.
91%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

Note: all the figures were extracted from JORA on 19-07-2016 at 18:00 hrs

Bi-Weekly No. 13, 18 – 31 Jul 2016 (weeks 29-30), Ref.15 722/2016

08 Aug 2016

Key Points

- ◆ As of 31 July 2016, 95 013 irregular migrants have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a stable trend when compared to the same period of 2015, when 95 026 migrants were apprehended.
- ◆ Eleven new incidents from Libya involving the use of small unseaworthy wooden boats and the apprehension of more than 300 migrants occurred during the reporting period.

- ◆ Forty six new fatalities reported during weeks 29 and 30, mainly related to suffocation due to the overcrowded boats in which migrants are obliged to travel to Italy.



Main Trends

During the period under analysis, 141 illegal immigration incidents were reported (73 incidents in week 29 and 68 in week 30) involving the apprehension of 16 647 irregular migrants (8 861 apprehensions in week 29 and 7 786 apprehensions in week 30); 124 boats arrived from Libya involving 15 126 migrants, 5 from Egypt with 1 361 migrants on board, 3 from Algeria involving 46 migrants, 2 from Tunisia with 28 migrants. In addition, 5 incidents, involving the apprehension of 86 migrants, were recorded with the country of departure described as unknown.

Figure 1: Number of migrants apprehended during the period 1 January to 31 July 2016/2015



The total number of irregular migrants thus far detected in 2016 (95 013) shows a stable trend (~0%) compared to the number of irregular migrants apprehended during the same period in 2015 (73 064). It is worth noting that over the last few weeks the trend has been slightly increasing, for instance, when compared to the previous reporting period

Types of Boats Used and Overcrowding

It is worth noting that most of the incidents continued to involve boats that had departed from Libya bound for Italy. Thus far during 2016, without taking into consideration all those incidents in which the country of departure is unknown, the majority of the apprehended irregular migrants departed from Libya (~87%). In this regard, it is also worth highlighting that the migration flow from Egypt towards Italy has sharply increased (~132%) in 2016 (1 Jan - 31 Jul) compared to the same period of 2015.

From 1 January to 31 July 2015, a total of 4 512 migrants were apprehended while trying to reach Italy from Egypt. During the same period in 2016, this number increased to 10 458 migrants. Egypt has consolidated as an alternative route to Italy, mainly for nationals from Horn of African countries and Sudan due to the efficiency and high coordination of the smuggling networks in Egypt and because

Libya has been beset by instability which makes the country unsafe, and thereby less attractive for migrants trying to reach Europe.

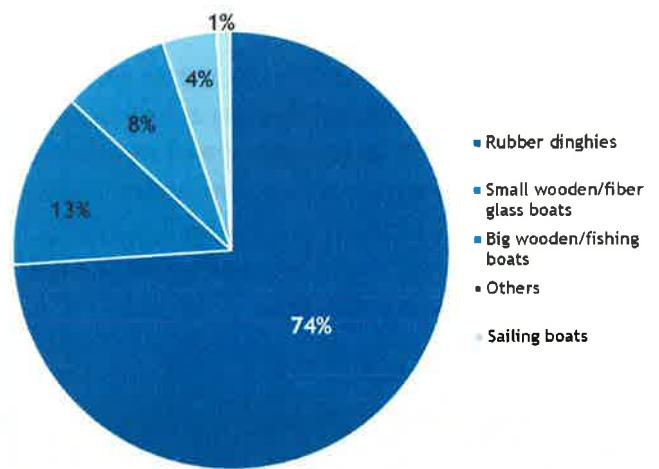
During the reporting period, in the vast majority of the incidents the people smuggling networks were using rubber dinghies to smuggle migrants to Italy. Of the 105 incidents which occurred in weeks 29 and 30, 124 involved rubber dinghies representing ~74% of the total number of incidents, followed by small wooden/fiber class boats which were used in 18 incidents (~13%), big wooden/fishing boats in 11 incidents (~8%), other type of boats in 5 incidents (4%) and sailing boats in 2 incidents (~1%) (Fig. 3). Thus far in 2016, rubber dinghies were used by smuggling networks in 584 incidents out of a total of 751 reported incidents.

The frequency of use of rubber dinghies represents approximately 78% of all detected vessels during the joint operation. This figure represents an increase of ~38% compared to the same period in 2015. On the other hand, the number of big wooden/fishing boats used by smugglers has decreased by approximately 37% in 2016 compared to the same period in 2015. Moreover, the average number of migrants by boat has increased during 2016 compared to 2015. Wooden boats averaged 298 migrants per boat from 1 January to 31 July 2015, while the average number of migrants per boat during the same period of 2016 was 324. With regard to rubber dinghies during the same periods, the average has increased from 105 migrants per boat in 2015 to 117 migrants during the same period of 2016 (~11% increase).

In relation to the irregular migration flow from Turkey and Greece it is worth noting that the number of migrants that have arrived in Italy thus far in 2016 remains low, representing a decrease of -74% in comparison with the same period in 2015. The main nationalities reported in these incidents were Somali, Afghan, Iraqi and Pakistani.



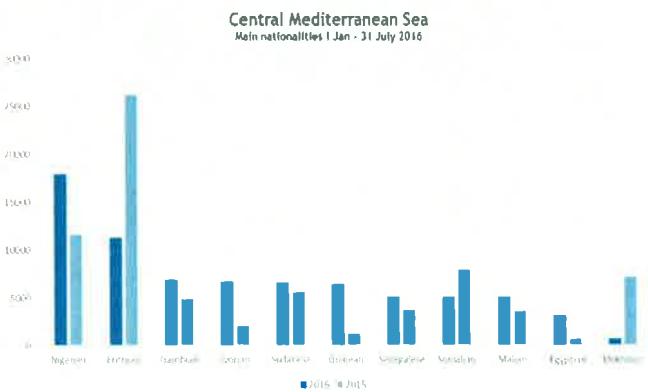
Figure 3: Incidents during the reporting period by type of boat.



Main Nationalities

Thus far in 2016, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: Nigeria, Eritrea, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Sudan, Guinea, Senegal, Somalia, Mali and Egypt. The number of migrants arriving from Western and Central African countries continues to increase compared to the same period last year; the migrants from West Africa originate from Nigeria, Gambia, Senegal, Guinea, Mali, Ivory Coast, Ghana and Cameroon and represent approximately 58% of the total number of irregular migrants that have arrived in Italy since the beginning of January, whereas migrants from North African countries, mainly Egypt, Morocco and to a lesser extent Tunisia, Algeria and Libya represent approximately 7% .

Figure 4: Main nationalities in 2016 in the framework of JO Triton 2016



Although an increasing number of vessels have departed from Turkey and Greece, the number of migrants related to the main nationalities using the Eastern Mediterranean route, namely Syrian, Afghan, Iranian, Iraqi, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Nepalese, Yemeni and Palestinian, barely represents ~5% of the total number of migrants detected so far in 2016 in the Central Mediterranean. In this regard, it is worth highlighting that during the period under analysis 1 496 Bangladeshi migrants arrived in Italy using the Central Mediterranean route representing ~55% of the total number of Bangladeshi migrants (2 705) that have thus far arrived in 2016. Almost all of them arrived in Italy having departed from Libya aboard rubber dinghies and wooden boats.

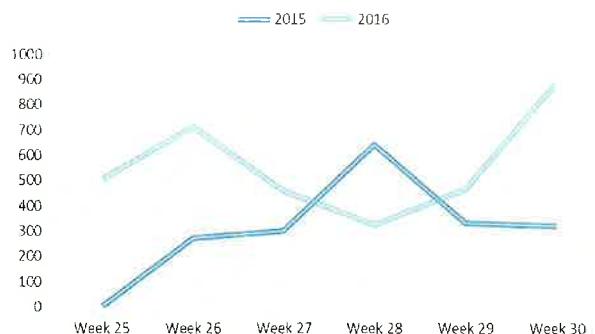
Bangladeshi migrants represent ~9% of those migrants who arrived in the Central Mediterranean in weeks 29 and 30 thereby ranking 3rd amongst the top ten nationalities during this period. In terms of the number of Bangladeshi migrants who have arrived in Italy thus far during 2016, they represent less than ~3% of the total number of migrants who have arrived in Italy in 2016.

The number of Bangladeshi migrants arriving in Italy continues to increase becoming the 11 overall nationality during 2016.

In addition, after three consecutive weeks decreasing, the flow from Egypt has increased during week 29 and again during week 30 (see figure 5).

Figure 5: After three consecutive weeks of decreasing flow from Egypt, during the reporting period there was an increase in the number of migrants arriving from Egypt.

MIGRATION FLOW FROM EGYPT



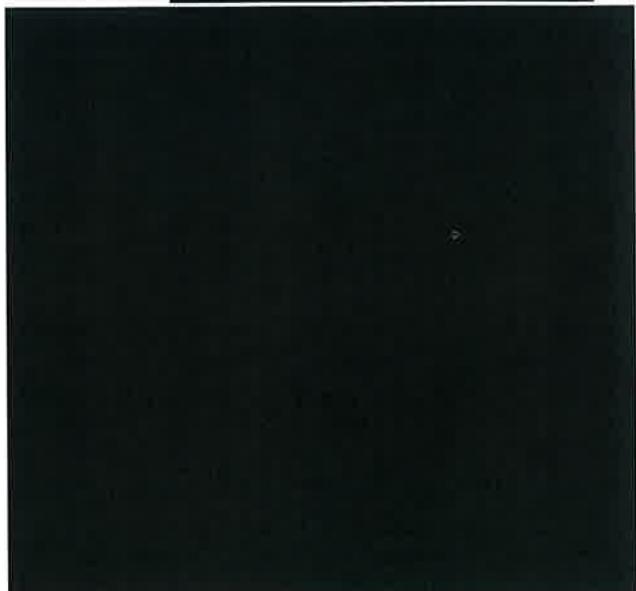
Main findings

² <http://europe.newsweek.com/isis-militants-holed-sirte-headquarters-libyan-forces-advance-468404>
<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/africa/isis-in-libya-ihadiists-shaving-off-beards-to-blend-in-with-civilians-as-they-flee-government-a7073961.html>
<http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/isis-fighters-shave-their-beards-disguise-themselves-they-flee-libyan-city-sirte-1564610>
http://www.politico.eu/article/italy-investigating-isil-islamic-state-terrorism-link-to-migration-flow/?utm_content=buffer79571&utm_medium=social&utm_source=twitter.com&utm_campaign=buffer



vessels, fishing wooden boats and lately small wooden boats, which were unsea-worthy.

The overcrowding of migrant vessels by smuggling networks causes the vessels to become unstable thereby directly increasing the number of fatalities in the Central Mediterranean.

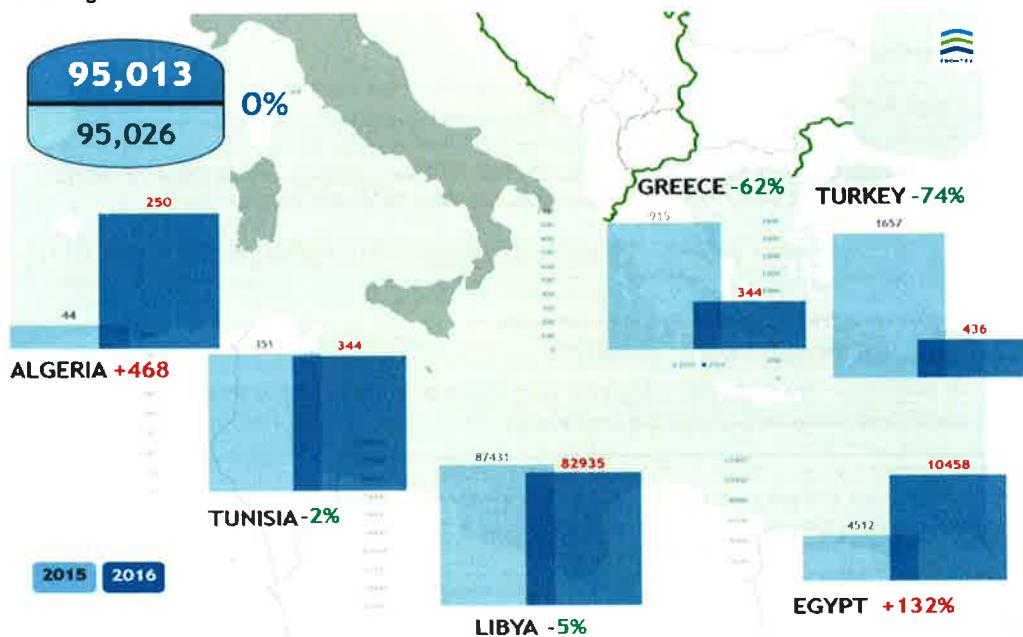


Fatalities

Despite the reinforcement of rescue operations in the Central Mediterranean, during the reporting period 46 new fatalities were reported by the Italian authorities. Fatalities are mainly caused by people smugglers using

Main trends by country of departure in 2016

The following map shows the volume of the migratory flows by country of departure since the beginning of 2016. While Libya (-5%), Turkey (-74%), Greece (-62%) and Tunisia (-2%) show a decreasing trend, Egypt (+132%) and Algeria (+468%) show a sharp increasing trend.



Statistics 2016 (1 January – 31 July)

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

In 2016 (1 January - 31 July)

751 Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.

95 013 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

Most common nationalities - Nigerian (17 958), Eritrean (11 277), Gambian (6 871), Ivorian (6 646), Sudanese (6 546), Guinean (6 373), Senegalese (5 045), Somali (5 026), Malian (5 014) and Egyptian (3 056).

The countries of departure were Libya (82 935), Egypt (10 458), Turkey (436), Tunisia (344), Greece (256), & Algeria (250). Unknown (334).

348 People smugglers were arrested in 175 incidents.

147 Fatalities were reported in 34 incidents.

14 Incidents related to the prevention of departure.

~1 700 Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.

7 Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.

3 Smugglers were arrested.

9 Incident related to pollution.

~88% Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, ~14% inside.

~91% Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

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

695 Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.

89 404 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

312 People smugglers were arrested in 154 incidents.

138 Fatalities were reported in 31 incidents.

7 Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.

3 Smugglers were arrested.

9 Incident related to pollution.

During the reporting period between 20 Jun - 3 Jul 2016

141 Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.

16 647 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

Most common nationalities - Nigerian (4 212), Eritrean (1 833), Bangladeshi (1 496), Somalian (680), Sudanese (679), Ivorian (674), Gambian (674) and Guinean (512).

The countries of departure were Libya (15 126), Egypt (1 361), Algeria (46) and Tunisia (28). Unknown (86)

38 People smugglers were arrested in 21 incidents.

46 Fatalities were reported in 7 incidents.

92% Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while 8% 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 finalized (Thursday, 4 August 2016, at 10:00 hrs.).

Frontex Operations Division

Risk Analysis Unit

Warsaw, Poland

Reference number: 15722/2016