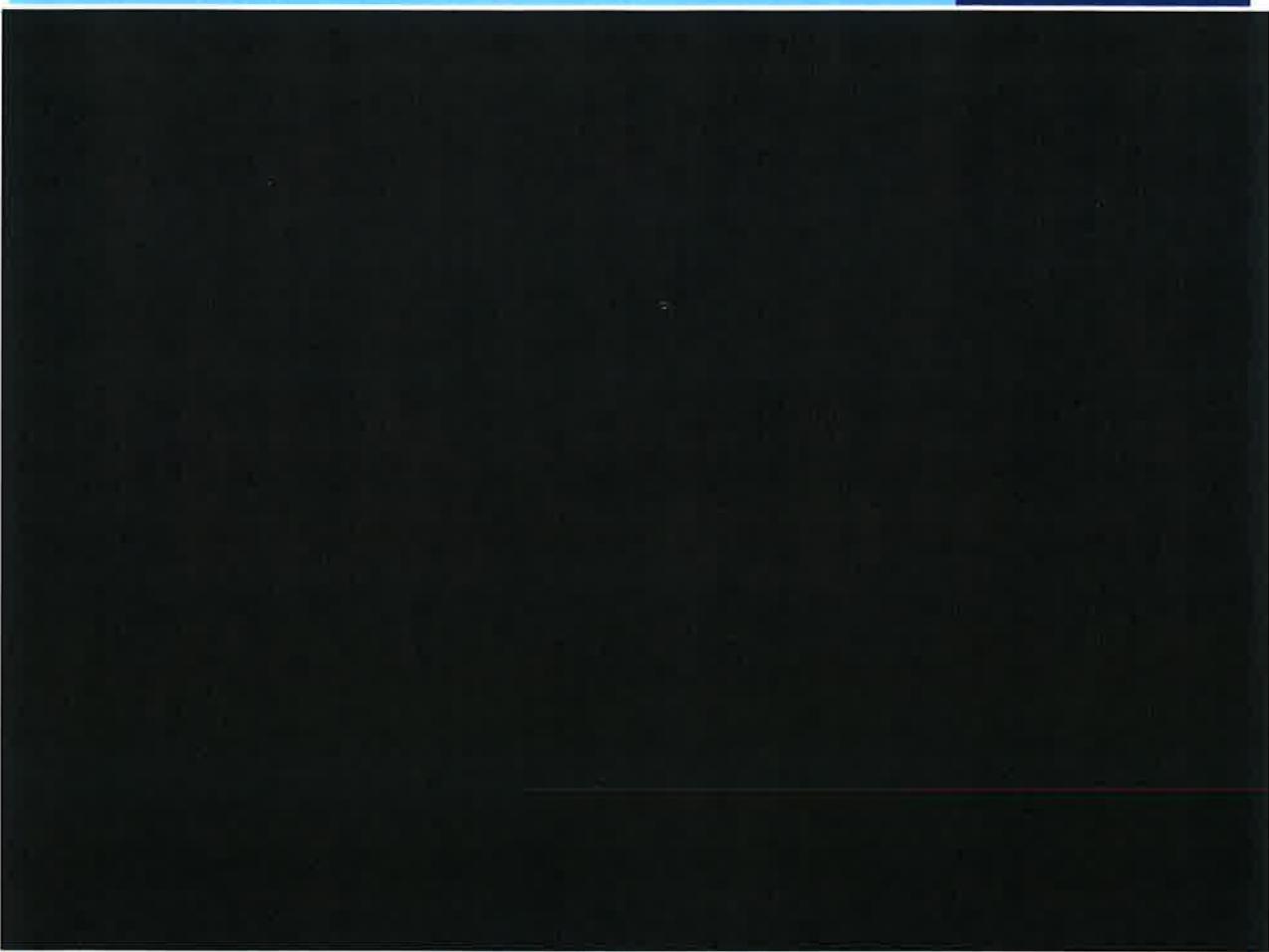


Biweekly No. 24, 4–17 Jan 2016 (weeks 1 to 2), Ref.1114/2016

21 January 2016



Key points

- ◆ As of 17 January 2016, 1 073 irregular migrants have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a ~67 decrease compared to the same period of 2015.

- ◆ Weather conditions are one of the main factors affecting irregular migration flows from Libya, as weather conditions improve the number of incidents immediately increase.



Main Trends

During the period under analysis, 10 illegal immigration incidents were reported (1 incidents in week 1 and 9 in week 2) involving the apprehension of 1 060 irregular migrants (35 detections in week 1 and 1 035 detections in week 2); 9 boats arrived from Libya with 1 060 migrants on board and 1 boat from Greece with 35 migrants on board.

The total number of irregular migrants thus far detected in 2016 (1 073) shows a **-67% decrease** compared to the number of irregular migrants apprehended during the same period in 2015 (3 254). Nevertheless, adverse weather conditions in the Central Mediterranean Sea during most part of January have made the arrival of migrants from Libya by sea difficult. Only during the period from 11 to 14 of January the weather conditions showed a slight improvement and 9 incidents were reported involving the apprehension of 1 060 migrants (98.8% of the total migrants apprehended during 2016).

The decrease during winter time follows a seasonal pattern and it would not be until the arrival of permanent good weather conditions in April or May that it would be possible to have a view of the real trend in the Central Med.

It is worth noting that the vast majority of incidents continued to involve boats that had departed from Libya bound for Italy.

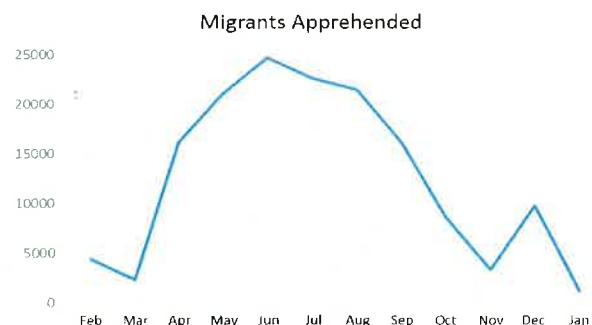


Figure 1: Migrants apprehended from 1 February 2015 to 17 January 2016.

Main Nationalities

Thus far in 2016, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: Senegalese Gambian, Malian, Guineans, Ivory Coast, Nigerian and Ethiopians.

The composition of the main nationalities since the beginning of 2016 have changed when compared to the previous months. Nationals from Eritrea, Somalia, Nigeria or Sudan have arrived in lower numbers mainly due to the adverse weather conditions which drive these nationals to delay their departures towards Europe for weeks or even months. During the winter period the number of nationals of Western African countries such as Senegal, Gambia, Mali and Ivory Coast will increase. This is a phenomena that has been observed during the past two years and affects mainly the flow arriving from Libya.

While waiting for the improvement of weather conditions migrants are gathering in different locations along the western Libyan coast until there is a “window” of opportunity as regards weather conditions when smuggling networks launch as many vessels as possible before the weather worsens again.

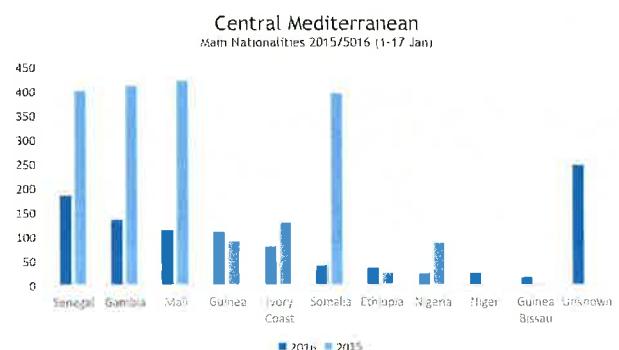
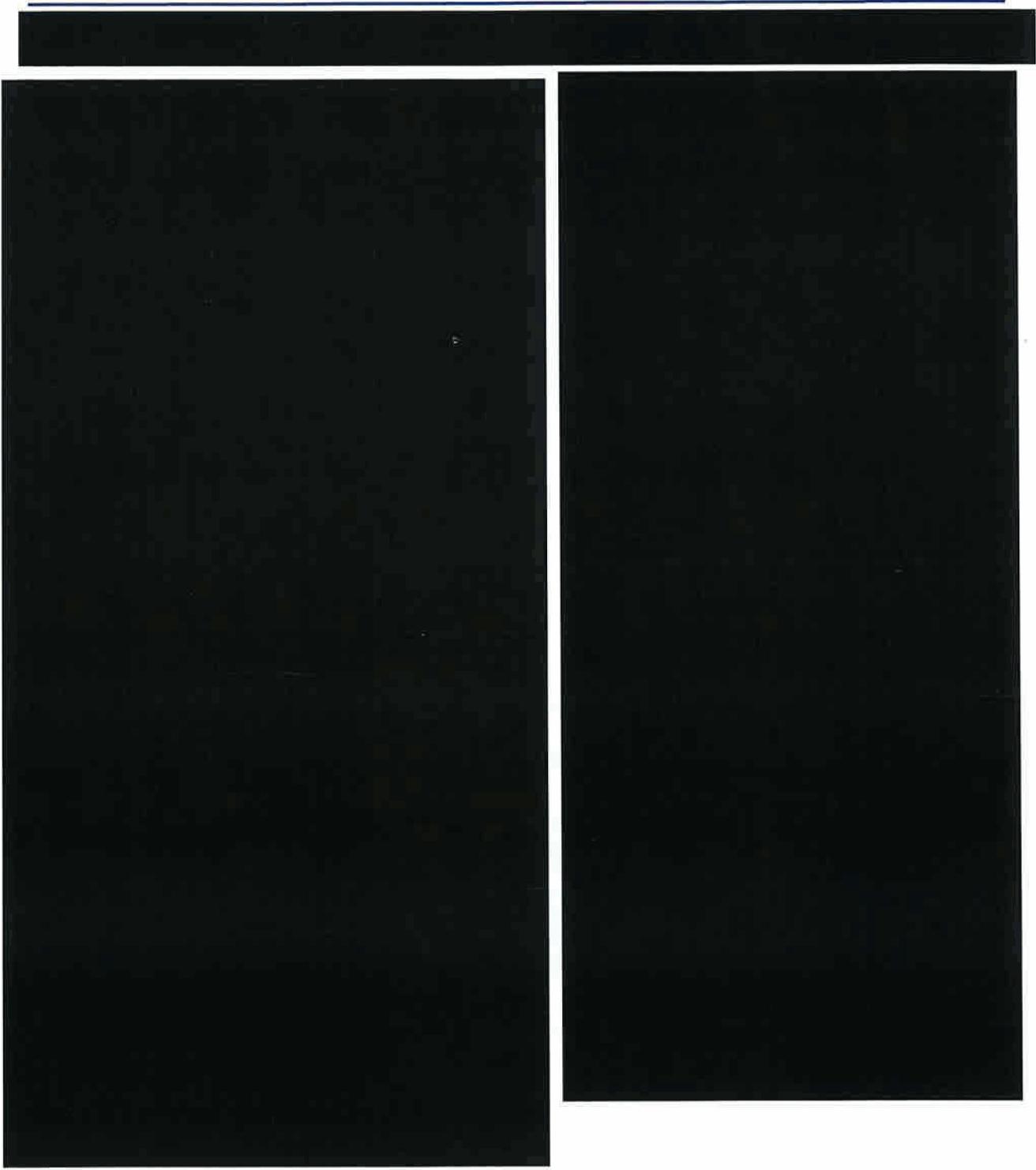


Figure 2: Main nationalities in the Central med 2014/2015



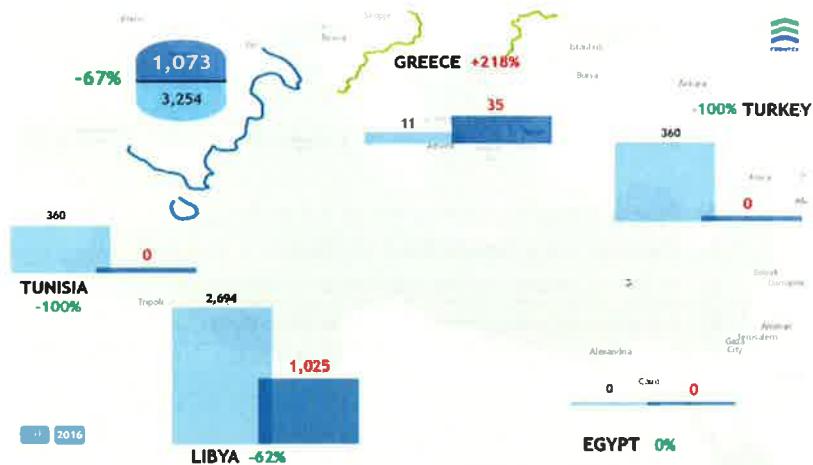
Main findings during the reporting period



Main trends by countries of departure 2016

- Thus far in 2016, the migratory routes from Libya, Greece and Algeria towards Italy have reported incidents, while no incidents are related to the Turkish and Egyptian route. Furthermore, thus far in 2016, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows an overall decreasing trend (-67%) with a decreasing number of arrivals from Libya (-62%), Greece (+218%), Egypt (0%), Turkey (-100%) and Tunisia (-100%).

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



Statistics

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

In 2016 (1 - 17 January)

11 Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.

1 073 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

Most common nationalities - Senegalese (184), Gambian (134), Malian (113), Guineans (107), Ivory Coast (78), Nigerian (34) and Ethiopians (33).

The main countries of departure were Libya (1 025), Greece (35) & Algeria (13).

6 People smugglers were arrested in 4 incidents.

1 Fatalities were reported in 1 incident.

0 Incidents related to the prevention of departure.

0 Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.

0 Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.

0 Smugglers were arrested.

0 Incident related to third country action.

0 Would-be migrants were reported by a third country.

0 Incidents related to pollution.

~82% Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, ~18% inside.

~82% Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

From the beginning of the operation on 1 February 2015 to 17 January 2016

1 037 Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.

151 441 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

461 People smugglers were arrested in 2228 incidents.

297 Fatalities were reported in 36 incidents.

During the reporting period between 4 - 17 January 2016

10 Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.

1 060 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

Most common nationalities - Senegalese (184), Gambian (134), Malian (113), Guineans (107), Ivory Coast (78), Nigerian (34) and Ethiopians (33).

The main countries of departure were Libya (1 035 migrants) and Greece (35).

6 People smugglers were arrested in 9 incidents.

1 Fatalities were reported.

~90% Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while ~8% occurred inside.

~90% Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

Disclaimer: All the figures in this report including those in the tables and charts are based on validated incident reports of the JORA system up to the day this report was written and finalized (20 January 2016, 15:00 hrs.).

Frontex Operations Division

Risk Analysis Unit

Warsaw, Poland

Reference number: 1114/2016

Bi-Weekly No. 25, 18-31 Jan 2016 (weeks 3-4), Ref.2350/2016

4 February 2016

Key Points

- ◆ The number of irregular migrants thus far detected in 2016 (5 610) on the Central Mediterranean route shows a sharp increase (55%) compared to the same period of 2015.
- ◆ As in previous years and following seasonal patterns, migrants from West African countries comprise the main nationalities of apprehended migrants in the Joint Operation.
- ◆ Nationals of West African countries continue to leave Morocco for Libya as an alternative route to reach the EU.
- ◆ The Algerian authorities arrested 200 Moroccan nationals who wanted to join Da'sh/ISIS in Libya and cancelled flights between Algeria and Libya, thereby stemming the flow of Moroccan nationals transiting Algerian airports before reaching Libya.



Main Trends

During the period under analysis, 45 illegal immigration incidents were reported (14 incidents in week 3, and 31 in week 4) involving the apprehension of 4 546 irregular migrants. Most of the vessels arrived from Libya.

Irregular Migration in the Central Med
2014 - 2015 - 2016 (Jan)



Figure 1: Monthly breakdown of apprehensions in the Central Mediterranean since October

The number of irregular migrants thus far detected in 2016 (5 610) shows a sharp increase (55%) compared to the number of irregular migrants apprehended during the same period in 2015. It is worth emphasising that this number of migrant detections is exceptional for this period of the year (this high number is usually reported in spring time). A sharp increase in detections was reported during December 2015, when compared to the previous month, followed by a decrease in January 2016. Nevertheless January of 2016 shows a sharp increase in the number of irregular migrants apprehended in the Central Med when compared to the same period of 2015.

Migrants detected IN - OUT Operational Area

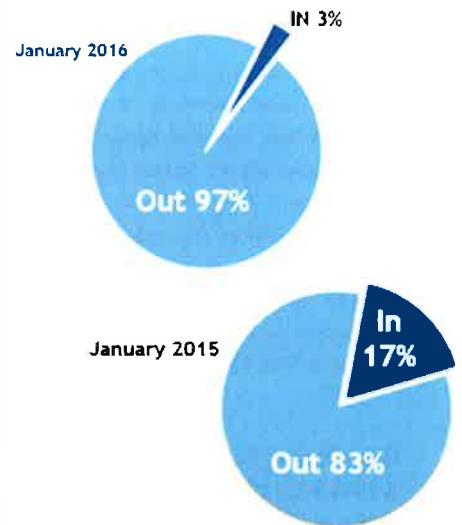


Figure 4: Migrants detected inside/outside of the Operational Area in Jan 2016, compared to the same period in 2015.

Migrants rescued in SAR Events

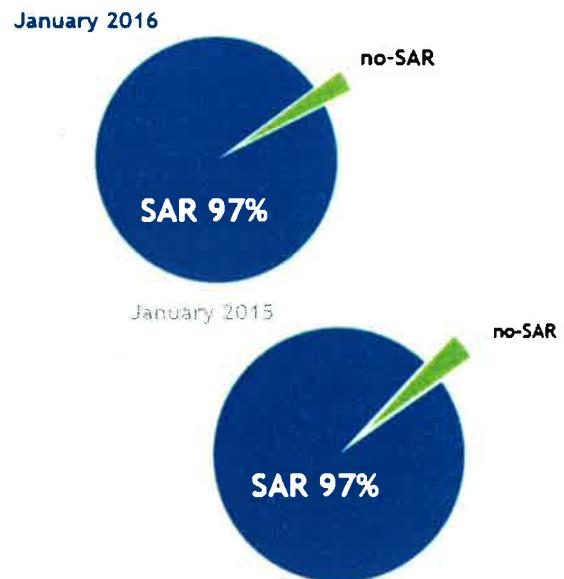


Figure 5: Percentage of incidents involving SAR operations in Jan 2016, compared to the same period in 2015.

The percentage of incidents involving SAR operations remains stable in January 2016, compared to 2015 (see Figure 5). However, the number of migrants rescued outside the operational area is higher (17% increase) during the first month of 2016 (see Figure 4). In 2016, 97% of all the migrants rescued were apprehended outside the operational area, while in January 2015, the percentage was around 83%.

Main Nationalities

Thus far in 2016, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: Gambia, Nigeria, Guinea, Morocco, Senegal, Mali, Ivory Coast, Somalia, Sudan Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Niger. Those migrants arriving from West African countries represent 70% of the total number of migrants that have arrived in Italy in January 2016, whereas Horn of African/Sudan and North African migrants represent 14% each.

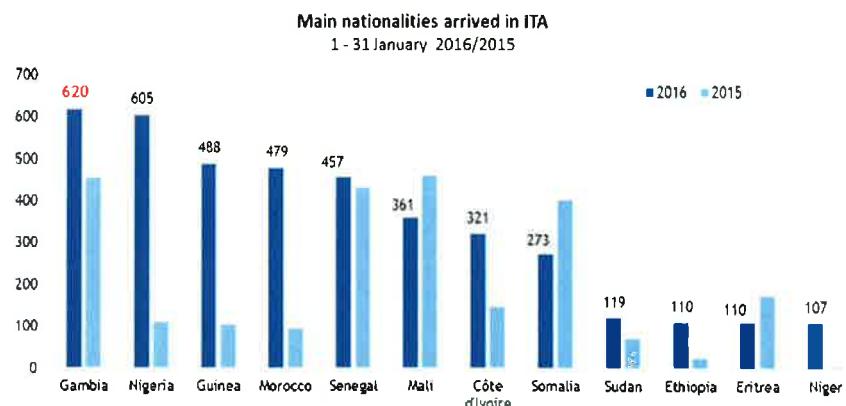


Figure 6: Main nationalities arriving in Italy by sea in Jan 2016 compared to 2015

The following map shows the share of main nationalities in 2016 according to the division of the main origin countries.

As in previous years, the number of Horn of African migrants (615) decreased during the winter period, and most of the migrants that arrived in January were from West African countries (see figures 6 & 7). This shows an overall increasing trend in the number of arrivals from the West African region compared to the same period in 2015. A large majority of the West African migrants departed from their home country during the last few months of 2015 and were able to reach Libya within a few weeks.

Central Mediterranean Nationalities January 2016

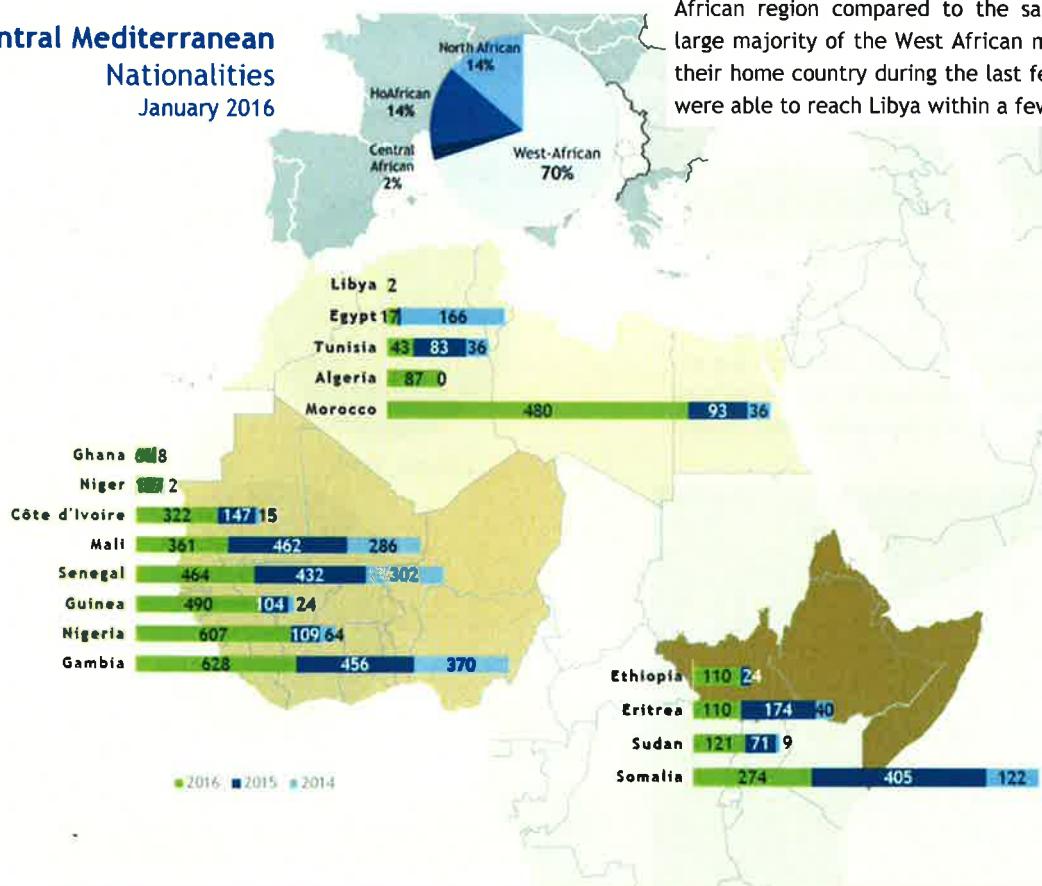
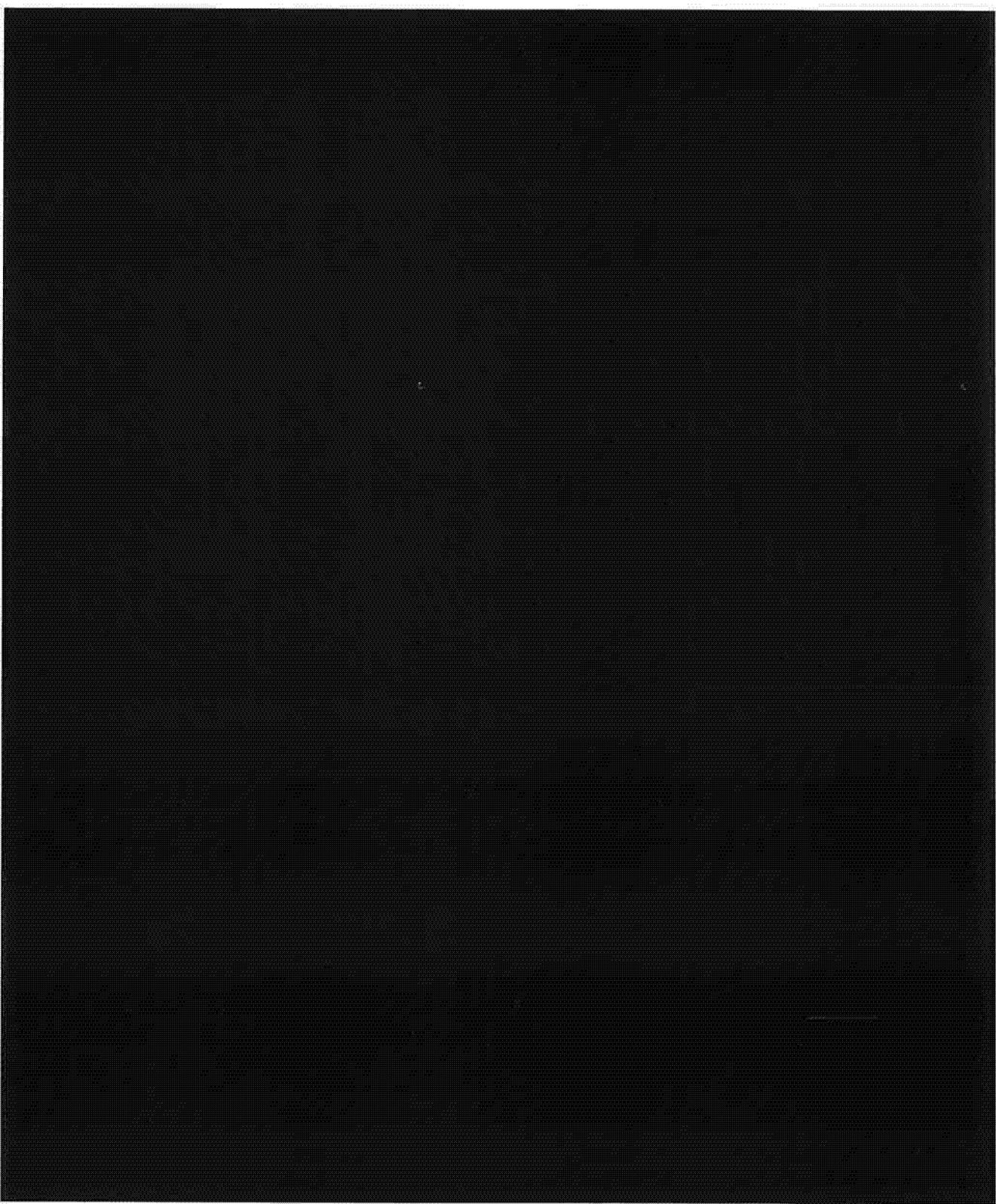


Figure 7: Main nationalities arrived in Italy in January 2016, compared to the same period in 2015 and 2014.

[REDACTED]

Main Findings during the period under analysis





Main trends by country of departure in 2015

Since the beginning of the year, migratory flows from Libya have markedly increased with an exceptional number of detections (+46%). The number of irregular migrants coming from Algeria has also increased, although the numbers remain low (83 irregular migrants). The number of migrants detected on other migratory routes towards Italy has decreased since the beginning of the year: Egypt (stable trend), Turkey (decreasing trend, no incidents reported in January), Tunisia (-33%), and Greece (-19%).

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

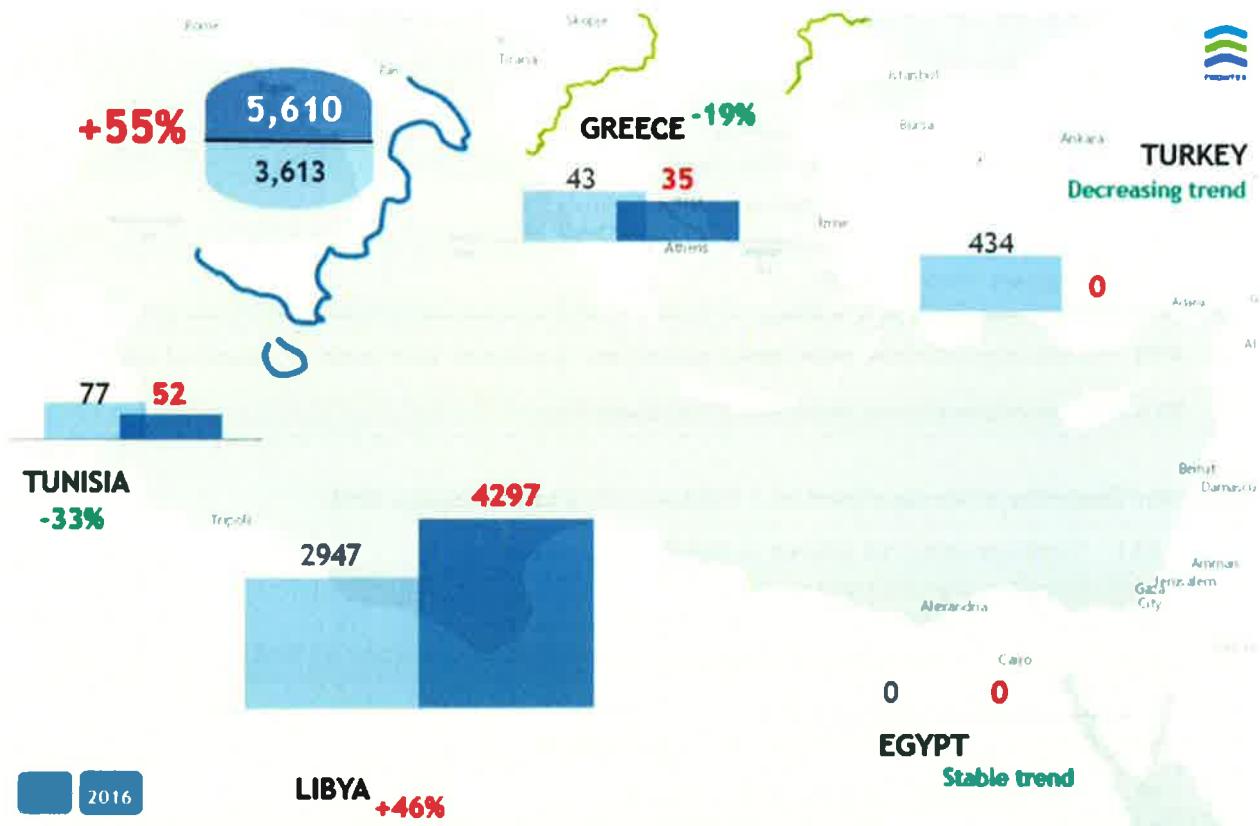


Figure 9: Total number of migrants by departure country, comparing 1–31 January 2016 to the same period last year, and the total percentage of increase/decrease compared to 2015.

Statistics January 2016 & Weeks 3 – 4 (18 – 31 January)

The JO Triton 2015 was launched on 1 February 2015 and conclude on 1 January 2016.

In 2016 (1 - 31 January)

56 Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.

5 610 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

Most common nationalities in 2016 - Gambian (628), Nigerian (607), Guinea (490), Moroccan (480), Senegalese (464), Malian (361), Ivorian (322) and Somalian (274).

The main countries of departure were Libya, Algeria, Tunisia & Greece.

27 People smugglers were arrested in 16 incidents.

9 Fatalities were reported in 4 incidents.

0 Incidents related to the prevention of departure.

0 Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.

0 Smugglers were arrested.

0 Incidents related to pollution.

~97% Of the migrants were intercepted outside the operational area while ~3% occurred inside.

~97% Of the migrants were rescued in a SAR operations.

From the beginning of the operation on 1 February 2015 to 31 January 2016

1 081 Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.

155 984 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

482 People smugglers were arrested in 240 incidents.

305 Fatalities were reported in 39 incidents.

During the reporting period between 18 - 31 January 2016

45 Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.

4 546 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

Most common nationalities were Nigerian, Moroccan, Gambian, Guinean, Senegalese, Somalian, Ivorian, & Malian.

The main countries of departure were Libya, Algeria & Tunisia.

18 People smugglers were arrested.

7 Fatalities were reported.

~98% Of the migrants were intercepted outside the operational area while ~2% occurred inside.

~98% Of the migrants were rescued in a 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 (2 February 2015, 15:00 hrs.).

Bi-Weekly No. 1, 1-14 Feb 2016 (weeks 5-6), Ref.3033/2016

18 February 2016

Key Points

- ◆ The number of irregular migrants thus far detected in 2016 (6 070) on the Central Mediterranean route shows an increase (18%) compared to the same period of 2015.
- ◆ Low number of arrivals related to adverse weather conditions.
- ◆ Migrants from sub-Saharan countries continue to be the main nationalities.
- ◆ Displacement of migrants on the Sudanese-Libyan route towards Chad because of clashes at the Sudanese-Libya land border



Main Trends

During the period under analysis, 7 illegal immigration incidents were reported (5 incidents in week 5 and 2 in week 6) involving the apprehension of **462 irregular migrants** (369 apprehensions in week 5 and 93 apprehensions in week 6); 4 boats arrived from Libya with 447 migrants on board and 3 boats from Tunisia with 15 migrants on board.

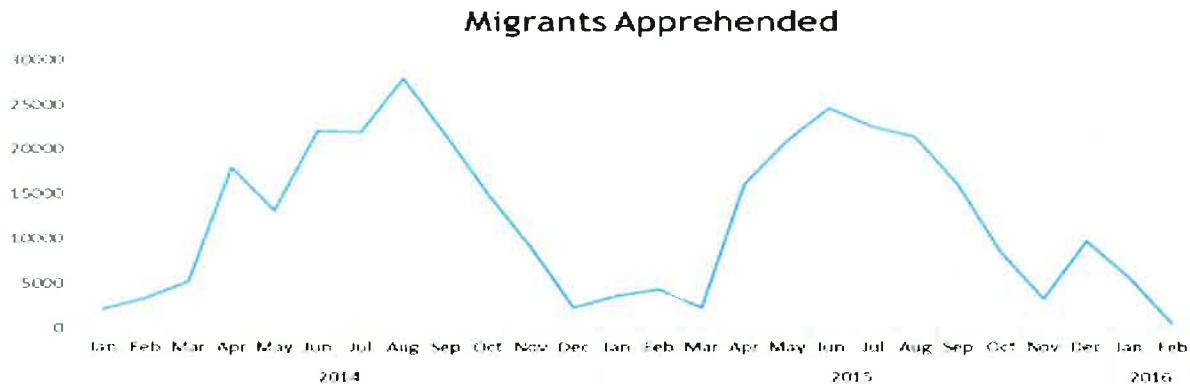


Figure 1: Monthly breakdown of apprehensions in the Central Mediterranean since January 2014

The total number of irregular migrants thus far detected in 2016 (6 070) shows a ~18% increase compared to the number of irregular migrants apprehended during the same period in 2015 (5 164).

It is worth noting that the vast majority of incidents continue to involve boats that depart from Libya bound for Italy. The factors influencing this phenomenon are: the routes directly from Egypt and Turkey have been inactive, while there has been a low level of irregular migration from Tunisia and Greece (as secondary movements) towards Italy, producing very low numbers in comparison to the number of irregular migrants arriving from Libya. Here the volatile situation, a

ue to be a ‘push factor’ to leave Libya and the low level of surveillance along the coast of Libya makes it possible for third country nationals to use it merely as a transit country controlled by smuggling networks.

Main Findings during the period under analysis

Thus far in 2016, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: Nigeria, Gambia, Senegal, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Ivory Coast, Somalia, Ghana and Sudan. Migrants arriving from West Africa countries, in particular from Nigeria, Gambia, Senegal, Guinea, Mali, Ivory Coast and Ghana represent ~75% of the total number of irregular migrants that have arrived to Italy since the beginning of January, whereas migrants from North African countries, in particular from Morocco and to a lesser extent from Algeria and Tunisia represent ~11% and migrants from Horn of African countries/Sudan -represent 10%.

The composition of the main nationalities since the beginning of 2016 have changed compared to previous months. Nationals from Eritrea, Somalia or Sudan have arrived in lower numbers mainly because of inclement weather which causes these nationals to delay their departure towards Europe for weeks or even months.

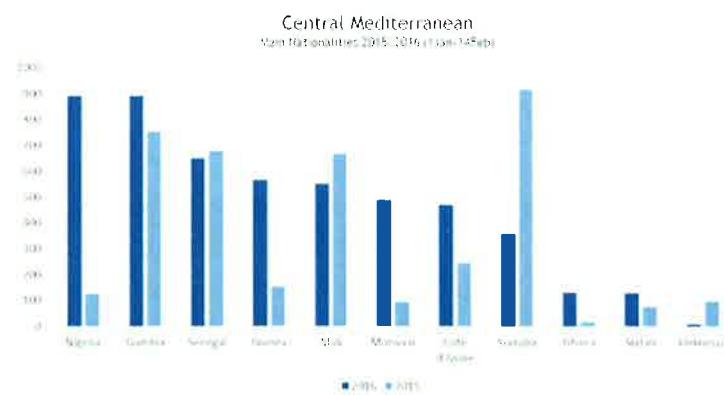
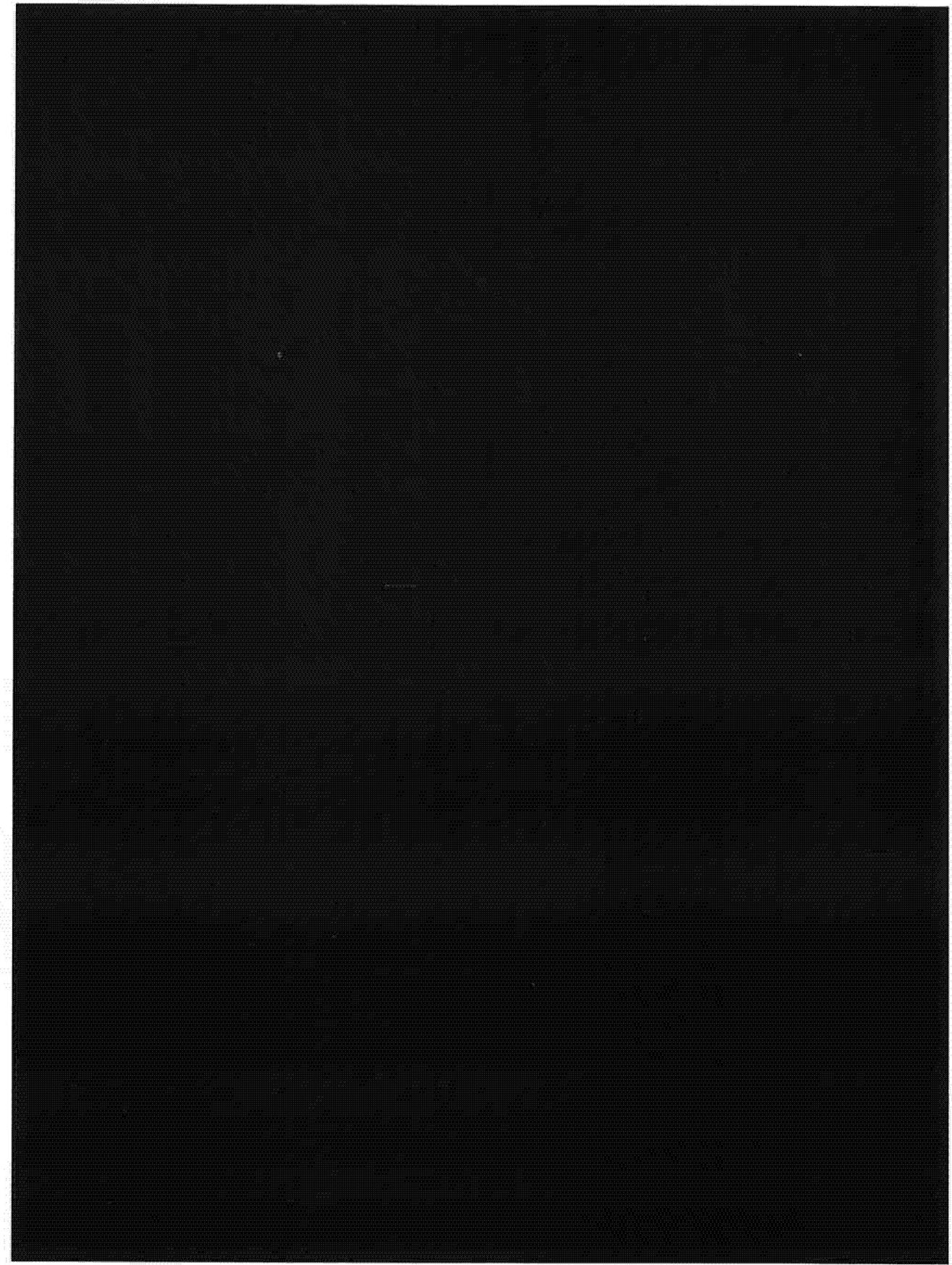
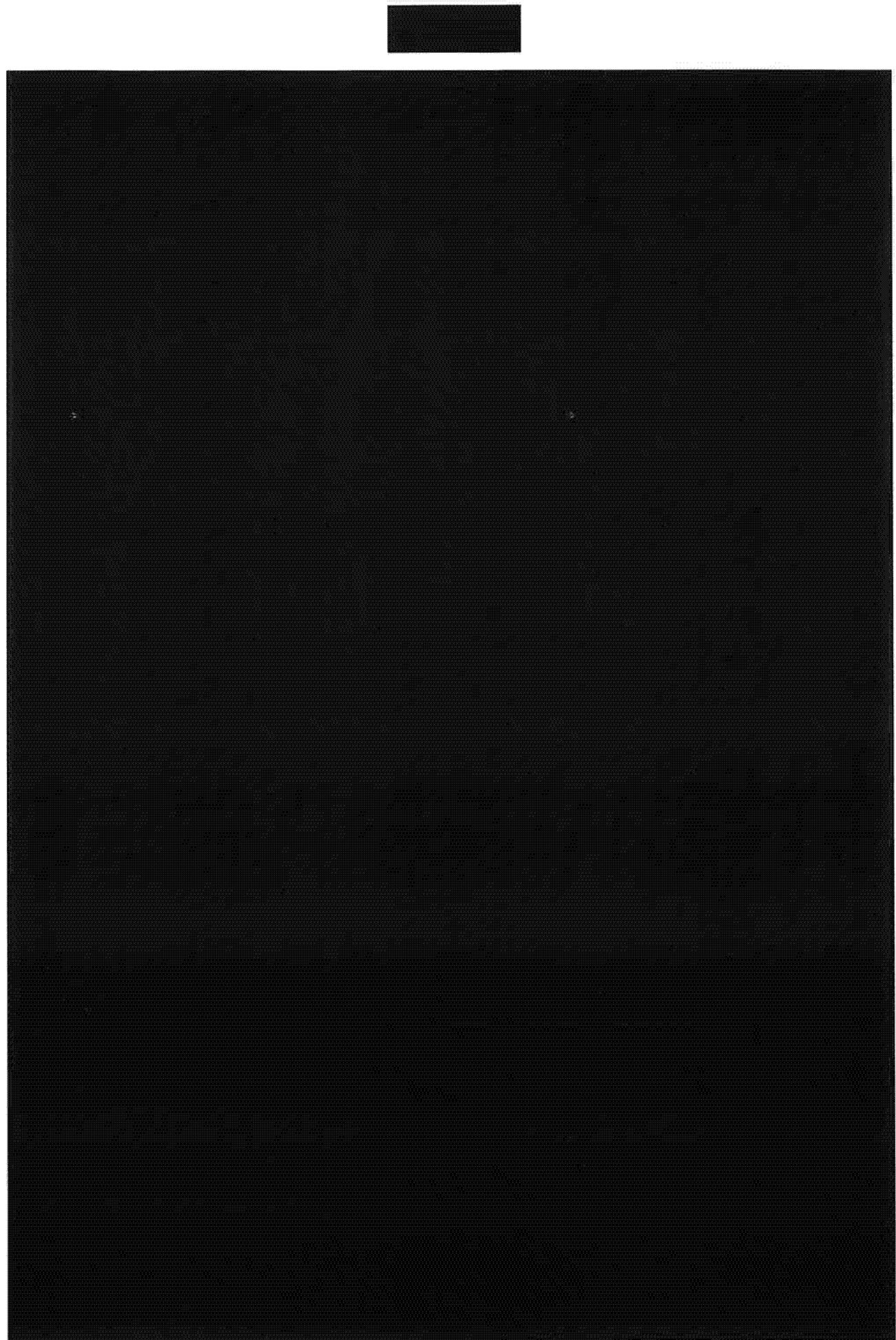


Figure 3: Main nationalities arriving in Italy by sea in 2016.

While waiting to depart, migrants are gathering in different locations along the west coast of Libya until they are called or taken to the embarkation areas by people smuggling networks.

Main Findings during the period under analysis





Main trends by country of departure in 2016

- Thus far in 2016, the migratory routes from Libya, Tunisia, Greece and Algeria towards Italy have reported incidents, while no incidents have been reported emanating from the Turkish and Egyptian routes. Furthermore, thus far in 2016, the breakdown by migratory

routes in the Central Mediterranean shows an overall increasing trend (~19%) with an increasing number of arrivals from Libya (+31%), although a decrease in the flow from Turkey (-100%), Greece (-53) and Tunisia (-10%) while Egypt (0%) remains stable.

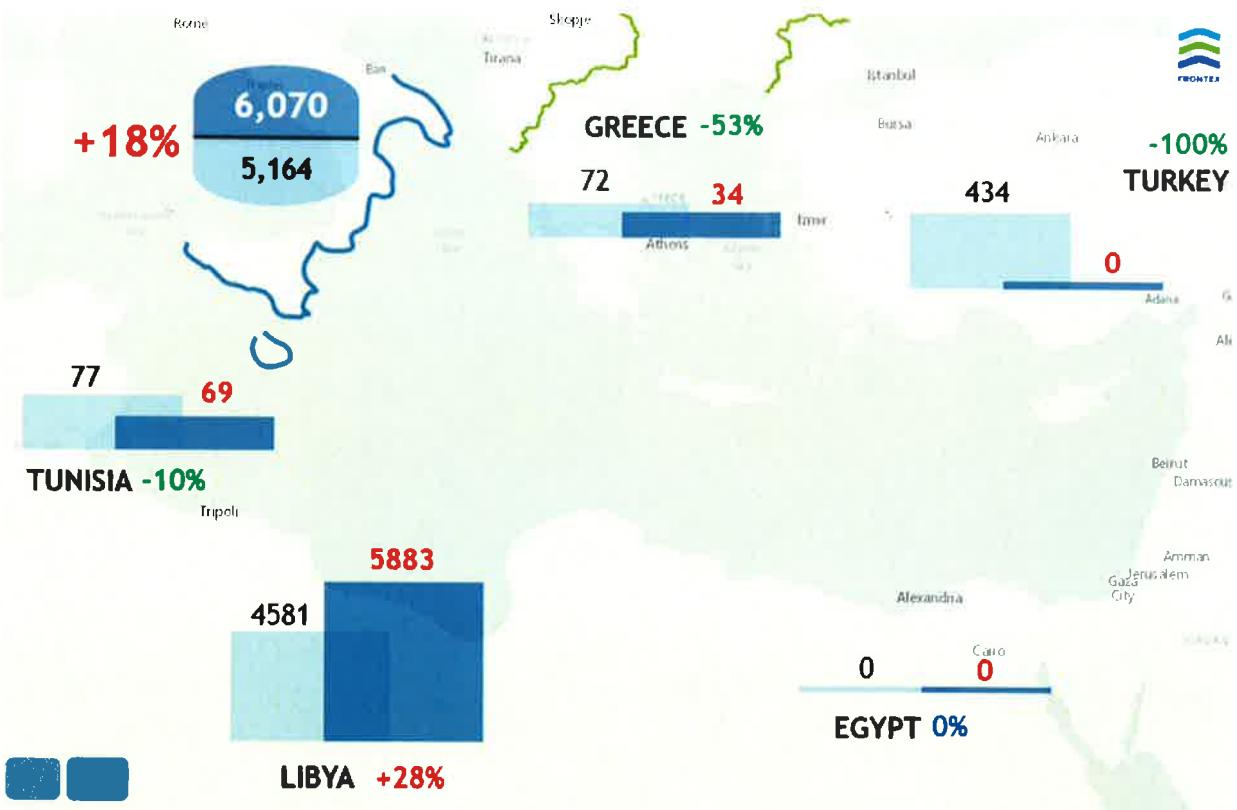


Figure 4: Total number of migrants by departure country, comparing 1 Jan–14 Feb 2016 to the same period last year, and the total percentage of increase/decrease compared to 2015.

Statistics January 2016 & Weeks 5 – 6 (1 – 14 February)

The JO Triton 2016 was launched on 1 February 2016 and it will continue until 31 January 2017.

In 2016 (1 January - 14 February)

63 Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.

6 070 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

Most common nationalities - Nigerian (892), Gambian (891), Senegalese (6503), Guinean (566), Malian (550), Moroccan (489) and Ivorian (470).

The countries of departure were Libya (5 984), Algeria (83), Tunisia (69) & Greece (34).

39 People smugglers were arrested in 22 incidents.

9 Fatalities were reported in 4 incidents.

0 Incidents related to the prevention of departure.

0 Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.

3 Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.

0 Smugglers were arrested.

0 Incident related to third country action.

0 Would-be migrants were reported by a third country.

0 Incidents related to pollution.

~75% Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, ~25% inside.

~77% Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

From the beginning of the operation on 1 - 14 February 2016

7 Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.

462 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

3 People smugglers were arrested in 1 incident.

0 Fatalities were reported.

During the reporting period between 1 - 14 January 2016

7 Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.

462 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

Most common nationalities - Malian (91), Somali (80), Ivorian (72), Senegalese (57), Gambian (43), Guinean (35) and Tunisian (19).

The countries of departure were Libya (547 migrants) and Tunisia (15).

3 People smugglers were arrested in 1 incident.

0 Fatalities were reported.

~63% Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while ~8% occurred inside.

~63% 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 (2 February 2015, 15:00 hrs.).

Frontex Operations Division

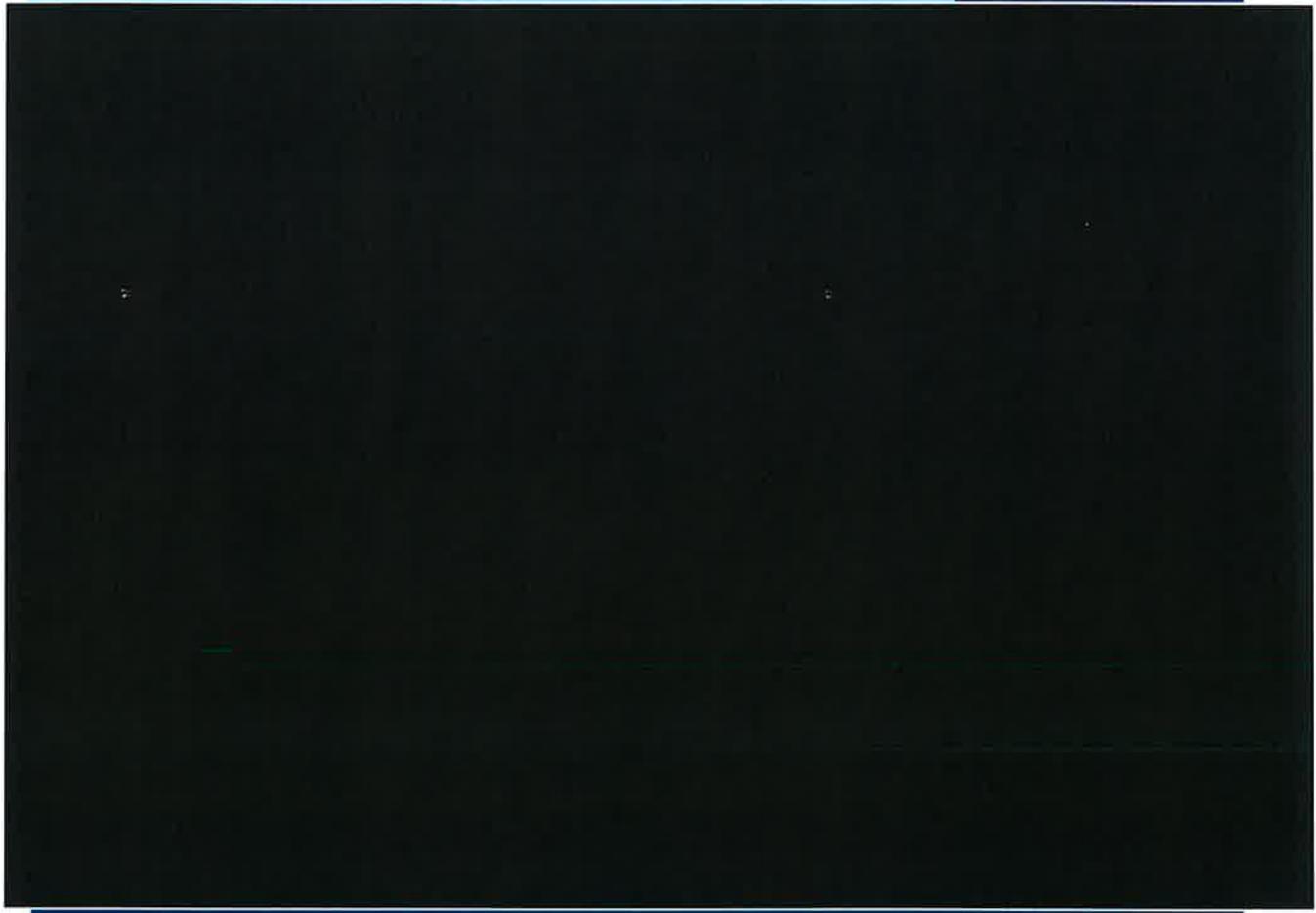
Risk Analysis Unit

Warsaw, Poland

Reference number: 3033/2016

Bi-Weekly No. 2, 15-28 Feb 2016 (weeks 7-8), Ref.4386/2016

3 March 2016



Key Points

- ◆ As of 28 February 2016, **9 020 irregular migrants** have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a **-13% increase** compared to the same period one year earlier. In relation to Libya, the number of detections increased by **-17%**.
- ◆ **Increase in the number of minors** apprehended in the Central Mediterranean.
- ◆ The **increase in the number of West African migrants** arriving from Libya continued.

- ◆ Recent developments in Libya include the following - the **bombing of a Da'ish training camp in Sabratah** by the US Air Force in addition to the **clashes between Libyan forces and Da'ish** in Sabratah.



Main Trends

During the period under analysis, 26 illegal immigration incidents were reported (16 incidents in week 7 and 10 incidents in week 8) involving the apprehension of 2 950 irregular migrants (1 757 apprehensions in week 7 and 1 193 apprehensions in week 8); 24 boats arrived from Libya with 2 829 migrants on board, 1 boat from Egypt with 105 migrants, and 1 boat from Tunisia with 16 migrants on board.

Despite the decrease in the number of migrants apprehended in the Central Mediterranean in February (-21%), the total number of irregular migrants thus far detected in 2016 (9 020) shows a ~13% increase compared to the number of irregular migrants apprehended during the same period in 2015 (7 951).

The ~13% increase refers to all the migrants apprehended in the Central Mediterranean arriving from several North African countries, Greece and Turkey. When focusing on Libya, the main country of departure, the total number of migrants departing from Libya (8 458) has increased ~17% compared to the same period last year. It is expected that this increasing trend will continue during spring.

During the reporting period, poor weather continues to be the main deterrence reason and the key factor to explain the lack of departures from Libya over the course of several days, and then during spells of good weather, people smugglers organise simultaneous departures aboard rubber dinghies.

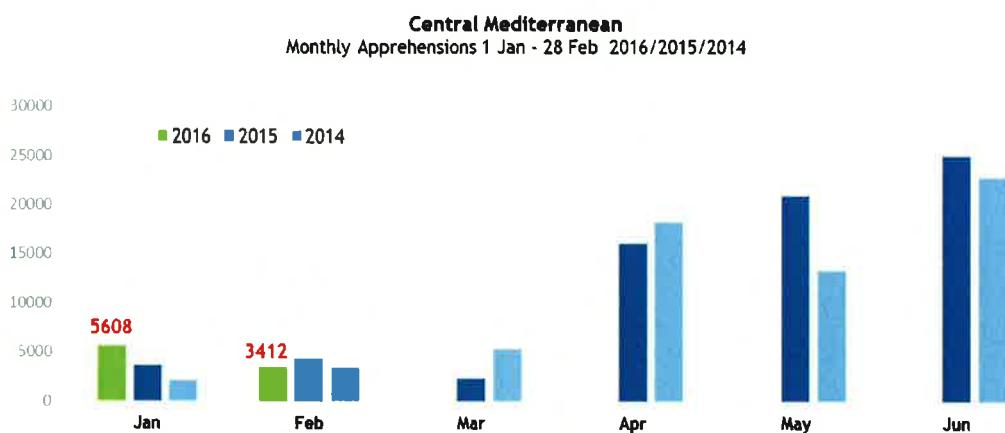


Figure 1: Monthly breakdown of apprehensions in the Central Mediterranean since January.

Vulnerable groups in the Central Mediterranean – Minors

Since the beginning of the year, a total of 1 375 minors were detected in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a 120% increase compared to the same period of 2015. Since the beginning of the year, ~15% of all migrants apprehended in Italy were minors, whereas in 2015 this percentage was around 8%.

The main nationalities amongst these minors were Gambian, Guinean, Nigerian, Senegalese, Ivorian, Malian and Somali.

The number of minors arriving in Italy is expected to increase in the coming weeks. In previous years, the main nationality of minors apprehended in the Central Mediterranean were Somali and Eritrean.

Type of Vessels

Since the beginning of the year, 89 vessels have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean. Out of them, 69 had departed from Libya.

Thus far in 2016, inflatable dinghies (67) have been the main type of boat used to cross the Mediterranean Sea to Italy from Libya, while wooden boats were used in 2 incidents.

Thus far in 2016, only ~3% of migrant vessels intercepted in the Central Mediterranean have been wooden boats, whereas in 2015 this percentage was around 25%.

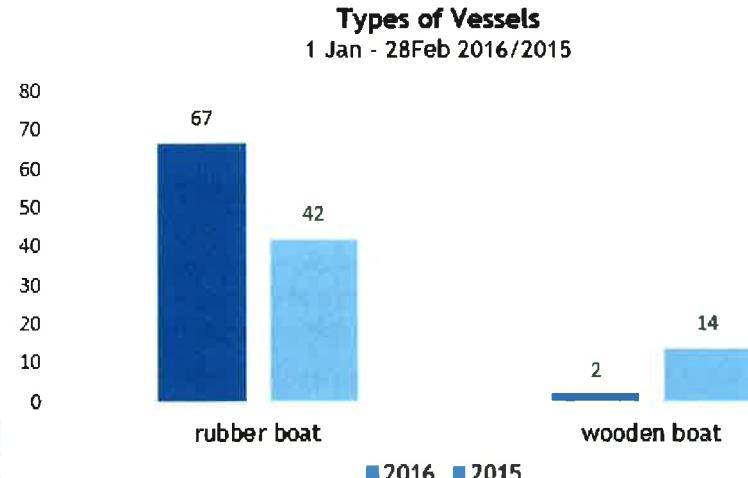


Figure 2: Means of transport used by irregular migrants departing from Libya since the beginning of the year, compared to 2015.

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, Gambia, Senegal, Guinea, Mali, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, Cameroon and Ghana.**

Around 7 000 migrants have arrived in Italy from West African countries, which represents ~74% of all the migrants apprehended in the Central Mediterranean (9 020) since the beginning of the year, and 77% of the migrants arriving from African countries. The major number of arrivals compared to the same period in 2015 are related to migrants arriving from Nigeria, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea and Niger.

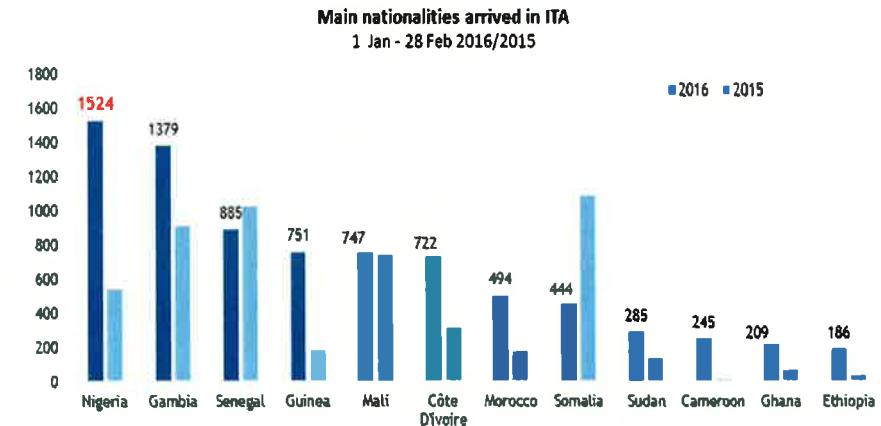


Figure 3: Main nationalities arriving in Italy by sea in Jan 2016 compared to 2015

Nationality Trends

The high number of arrivals from the **West African region** compared to the same period in 2015 shows an **overall increasing trend**.

It is worth mentioning the other nationalities that are showing an increasing percentage in the numbers of detections in the Central Mediterranean although their total number remains low compared to the top six nationalities, such as Cameroonian, Ghanaian, Ethiopian, Equatorial Guinean, Nigerien, Burkinabe, Algerian, Bissau-Guinean, Beninese and Sierra Leonean.

Horn of African countries, mainly Somalia, Sudan and to a lesser extent Eritrea and Ethiopia, represent ~12% of the total number of African migrants that have arrived in Italy since the beginning of the year.

Migrants from **North African countries** represent ~8% of all the migrants that have arrived from African countries and Moroccans are the top nationality of North African migrants that have arrived in Italy since the beginning of the year.

	2016	%
Cameroon	245	8066,7
Ghana	209	242,6
Ethiopia	186	541,4
Equatorial G.	132	n.a.
Niger	122	1933,3
Burkina Faso	89	493,3
Algeria	84	8300,0
Guinea-Bissau	54	217,6
Benin	48	300,0
Sierra Leone	44	780,0

Figure 4: Nationalities showing an increasing percentage although their total numbers remain low.

The following map shows the share of main nationalities of the migrants arrived in Italy in 2016 according to the division of the main origin countries.

Central Mediterranean Nationalities Jan - Feb 2016

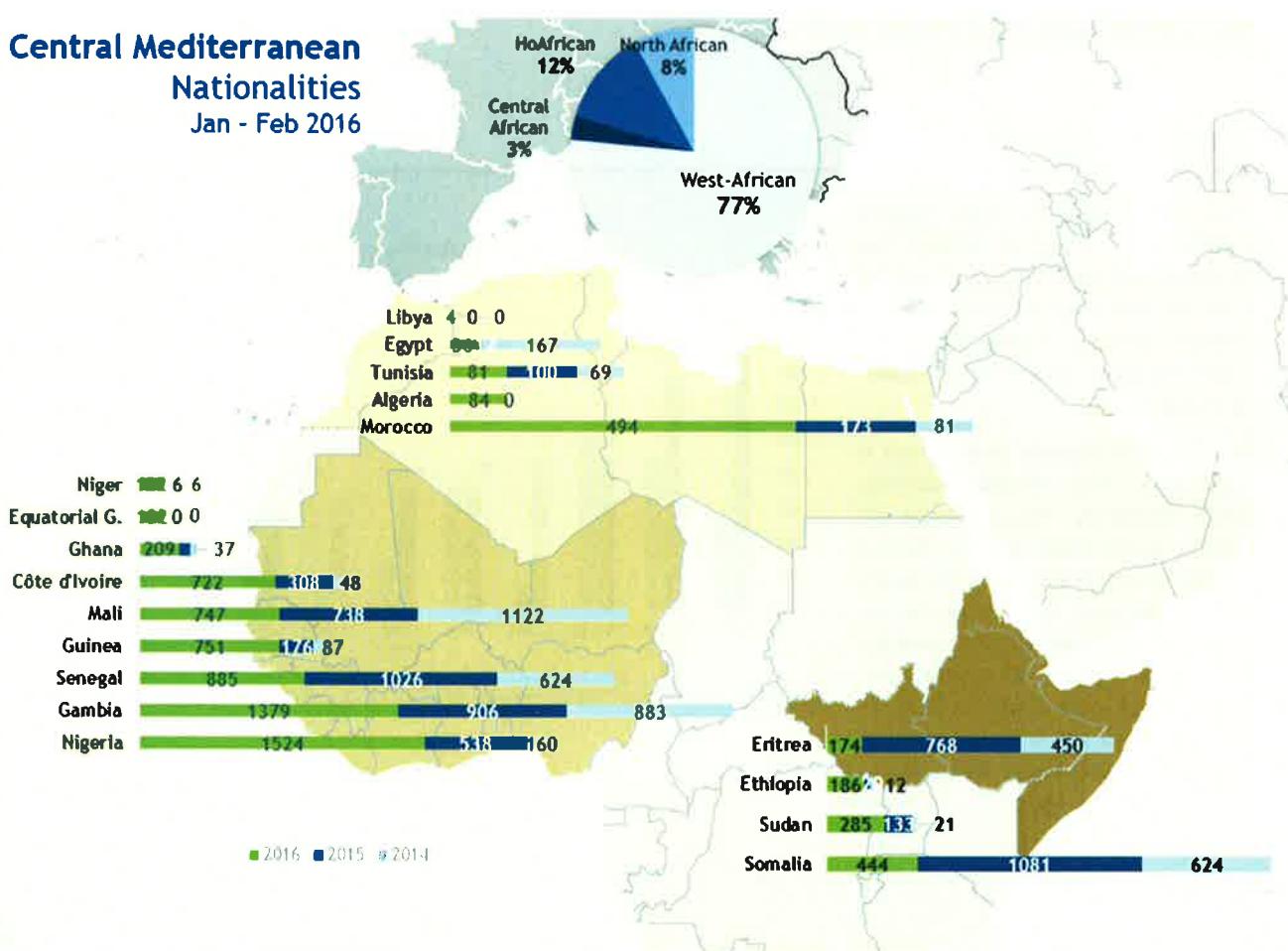
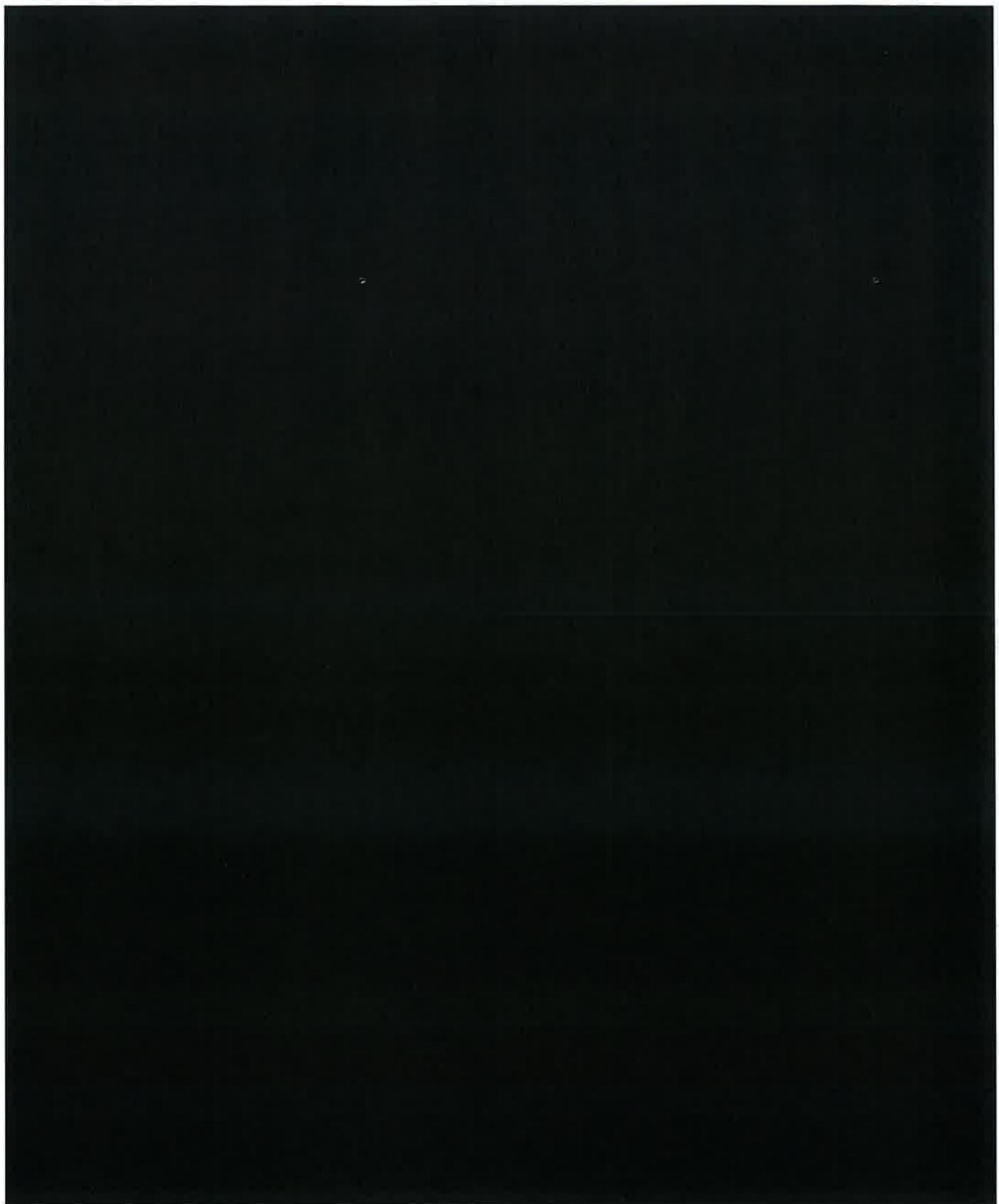
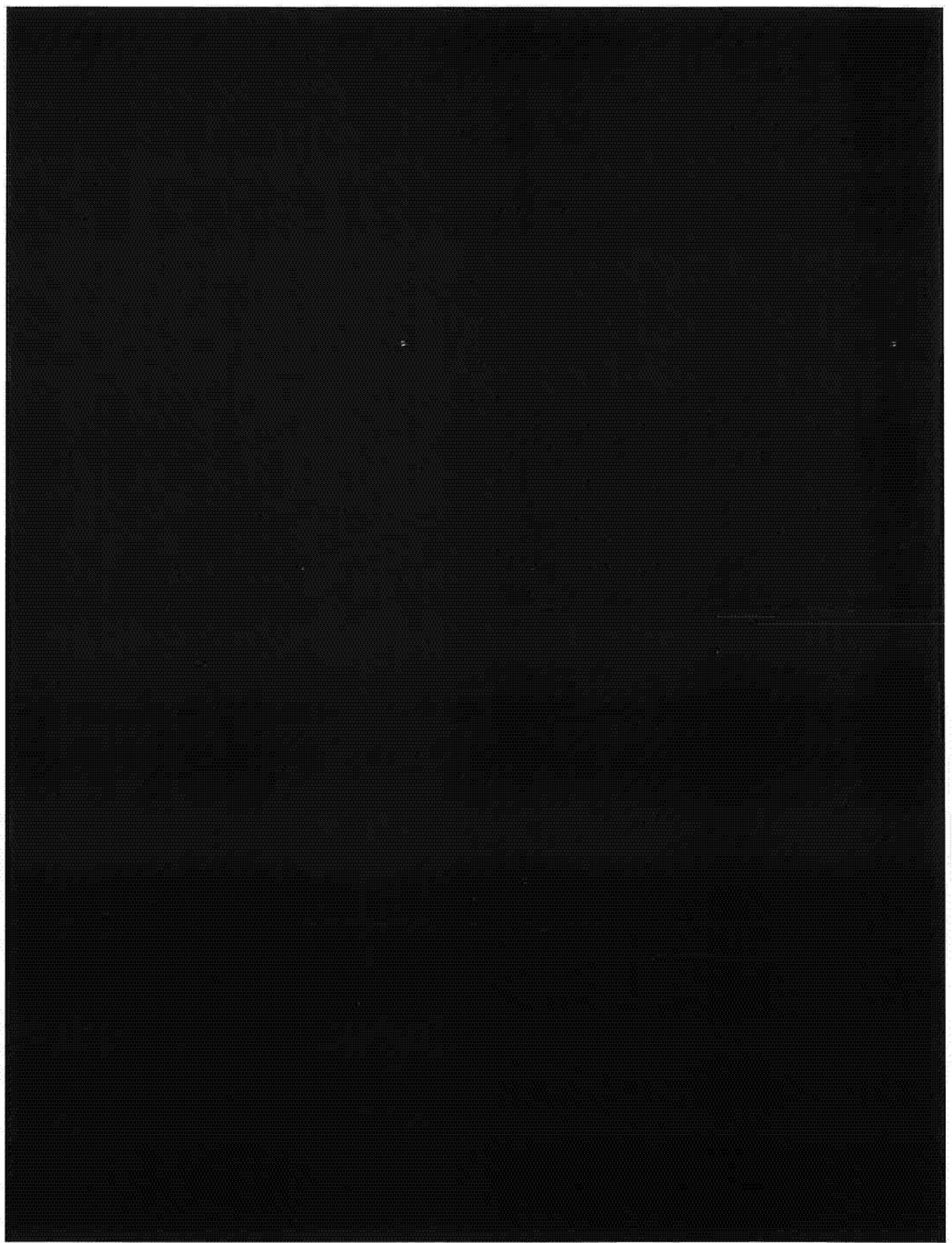


Figure 5: Main nationalities in the Central Mediterranean in 2016, compared to previous years, by regions: Western Africa, North Africa, and Horn of Africa.

Main Findings during the period under analysis





Increasing number of migrants stranded at the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonian border

- During the last weeks, over 12 000 irregular migrants are stranded in the area of Idomeni, the border area between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. These migrants had entered illegally into the Greek Islands from the west coast of Turkey, and after they continued their travel towards the Western Balkans route. The authorities from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia have imposed restriction at their border with Greece and as a consequence there is a irregular migratory pressure inside Greece and at the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
- If this migratory pressure in Idomeni is not solved, several scenarios have been defined. One of them is the

likely reactivation of the former sea route from the western coast of Greece towards Italy.

Main trends by country of departure in 2016

Thus far in 2016, the migratory routes from Libya, Egypt, Tunisia, Greece and Algeria towards Italy have reported incidents, while no incidents have been reported on the Turkish route. Furthermore, thus far in 2016, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows an overall increasing trend (~13%) with an increasing number of arrivals from Libya (+17%), while there has been a decrease in migrant numbers from Turkey, Greece (-65%) and Tunisia (-8%) while Egypt slightly increased.

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

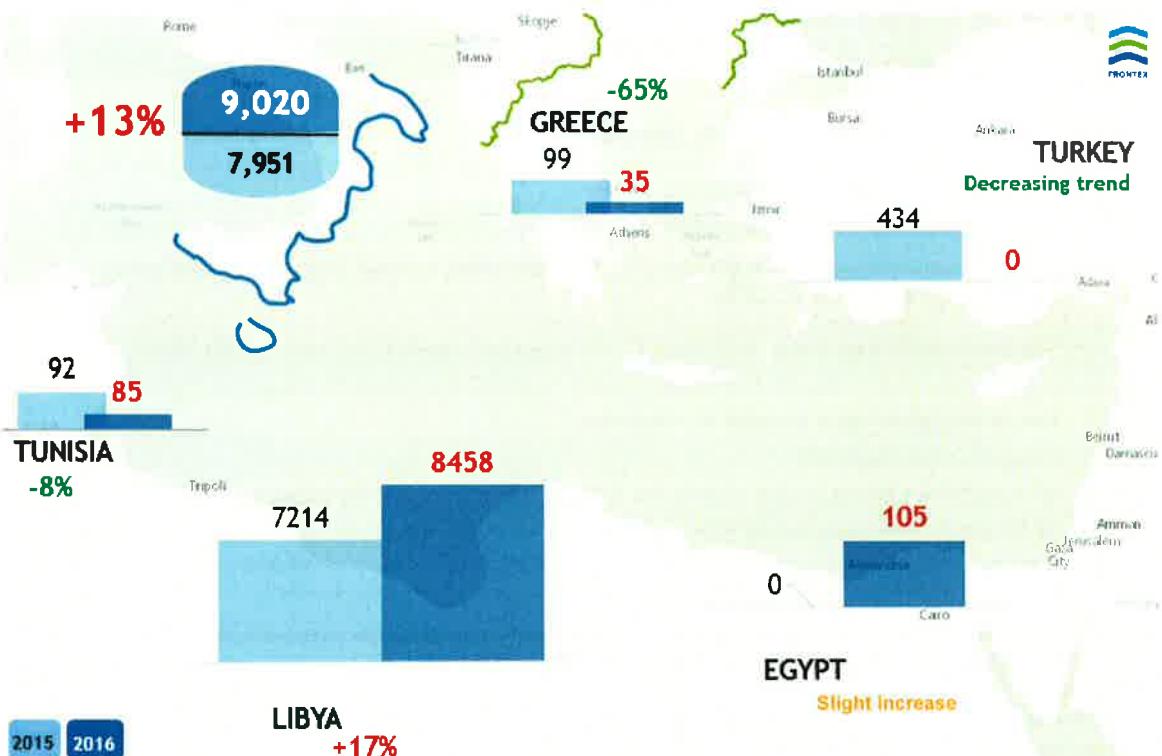


Figure 8: Total number of migrants by departure country, comparing 1 January–28 February 2016 to the same period last year, and the total percentage of increase/decrease compared to 2015.

Statistics January 2016 & Weeks 7 – 8 (15 – 28 February)

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

In 2016 (1 January - 28 February)

89 Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.

9 020 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

Most common nationalities - Nigerian (1 524), Gambian (1 379), Senegalese (885), Guinean (751), Malian (747), Ivorian (722), Moroccan (494), and Somali (444).

The countries of departure were Libya (8 458), Egypt (105), Tunisia (85), Algeria (83), & Greece (35).

66 People smugglers were arrested in 37 incidents.

15 Fatalities were reported in 7 incidents.

1 Incident related to the prevention of departure.

120 Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.

1 Incident related to the smuggling of goods.

0 Smugglers were arrested.

0 Incidents related to pollution.

~81% Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, ~19% inside.

~83% Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

From the beginning of the operation on 1 - 28 February 2016

33 Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.

3 412 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

30 People smugglers were arrested in 1 incident.

6 Fatalities were reported.

During the reporting period between 15 - 28 February 2016

26 Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.

2 950 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

Most common nationalities - Nigerian (632), Gambian (488), Ivorian (252), Senegalese (235), Malian (197), and Guinean (185).

The countries of departure were Libya (2 709 migrants), Egypt (105), and Tunisia (16).

27 People smugglers were arrested in 1 incident.

6 Fatalities were reported.

~96% Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while ~4% occurred inside.

~100% 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 (3 March 2016, 15:00 hrs.).

Bi-Weekly No. 3, 29 Feb–13 Mar 2016 (weeks 9-10), Ref.5157/2016

17 March 2016



Key Points

- ◆ As of 13 March 2016, 9 411 irregular migrants have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a ~1% **increase** compared to the same period of 2015.
- ◆ The low number of arrivals is mainly a result of adverse weather conditions.
- ◆ SAR events continue to take place close to Libya's territorial waters rather than in Italy's territorial waters.
- ◆ Moroccan nationals smuggled through Turkey to Libya.



Main Trends

During the period under analysis, 4 illegal immigration incidents were reported (2 incidents in week 9 and 2 in week 10) involving the apprehension of 393 irregular migrants (206 apprehensions in week 9 and 187 apprehensions in week 10); all boats arrived from Libya.

The total number of irregular migrants thus far detected in 2016 (9 411) shows a stable trend compared to the number of irregular migrants apprehended during the same period in 2015 (9 338).

It is worth noting that the vast majority of incidents continued to involve boats that had departed from Libya bound for Italy. Thus far during 2016, the majority of apprehended irregular migrants have departed from Libya. The factors influencing this phenomenon are: a low level of irregular migration from Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia and Greece (as secondary movements) towards Italy, producing very low numbers in comparison to the number of irregular migrants ar-

riving from Libya where the volatile situation, as well as the high level of insecurity and the low level of surveillance along the coast of Libya continue to be strong 'push factors' for third country nationals in order to leave this country or to use it merely as a transit country.

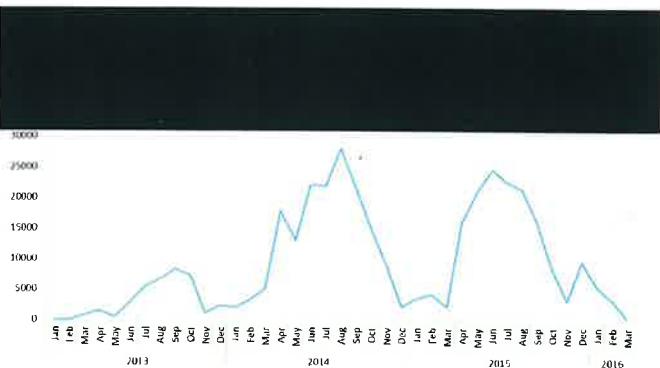


Figure 1: Migrants apprehended during the period 1 January 2014 to 13 March 2016

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, Gambia, Senegal, Mali, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan and Cameroon. Migrants arriving from Western and Central Africa countries, mainly Nigeria, Gambia, Senegal, Guinea, Mali, the Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Ghana represent ~77% 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 Morocco and to a lesser extent Algeria and Tunisia represent ~10 and ~7% respectively.

The composition of the main nationalities since the beginning of 2016 have changed compared to previous months. Nationals from Eritrea and Somalia have arrived in lower numbers mainly due to adverse weather conditions which

have hindered/delayed these migrants from setting off on their journey towards Europe for weeks or even months.

It is worth mentioning that most of the migrants interviewed during the reporting period continued to refer to poor weather conditions to explain the lack of departures over the last few weeks. While waiting to depart, migrants are gathered in different locations along the western part of the Libyan coast until they are called or taken to the embarkation areas by the smuggling networks.

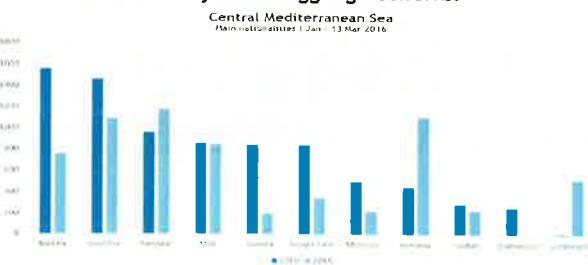
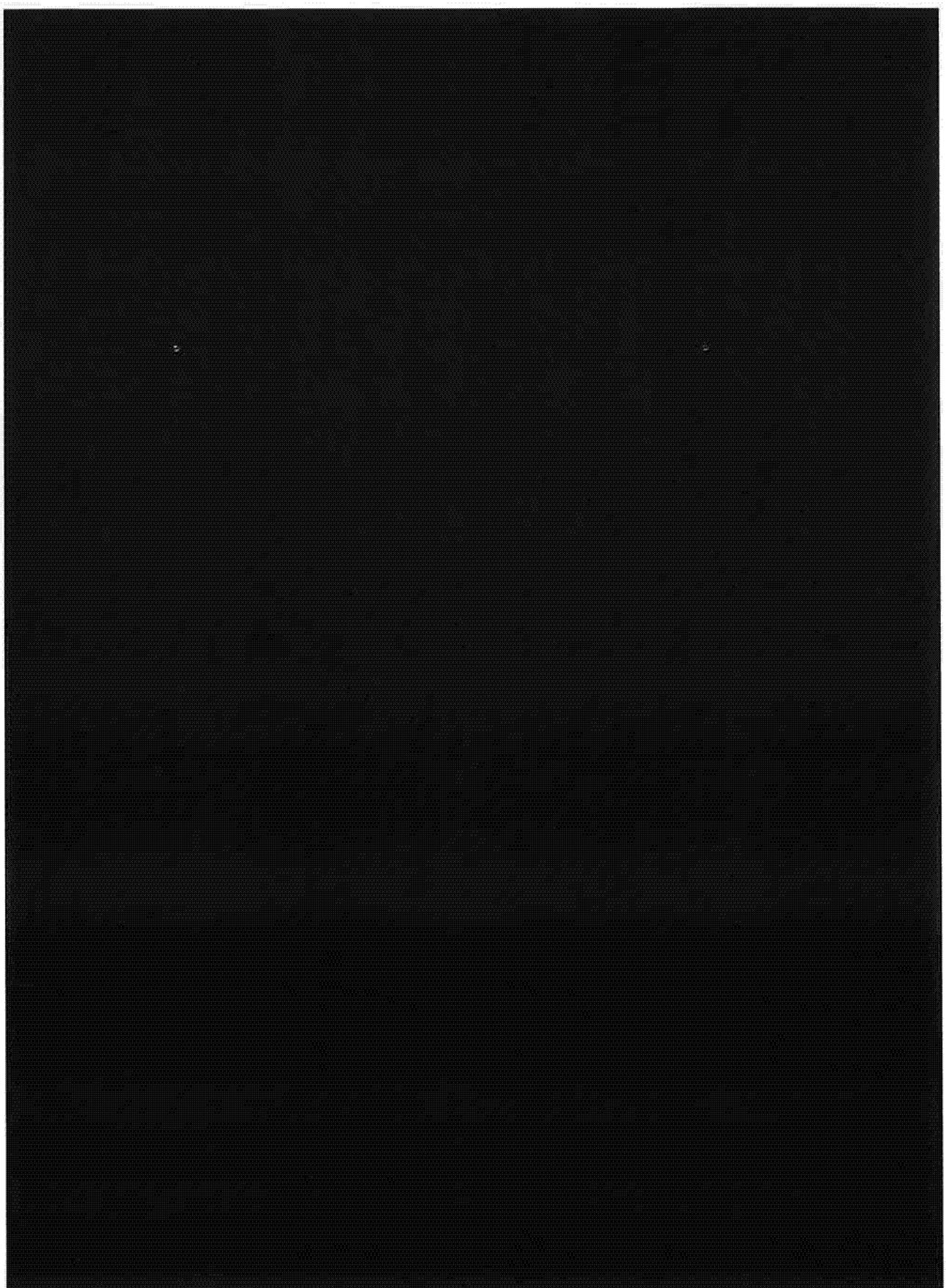
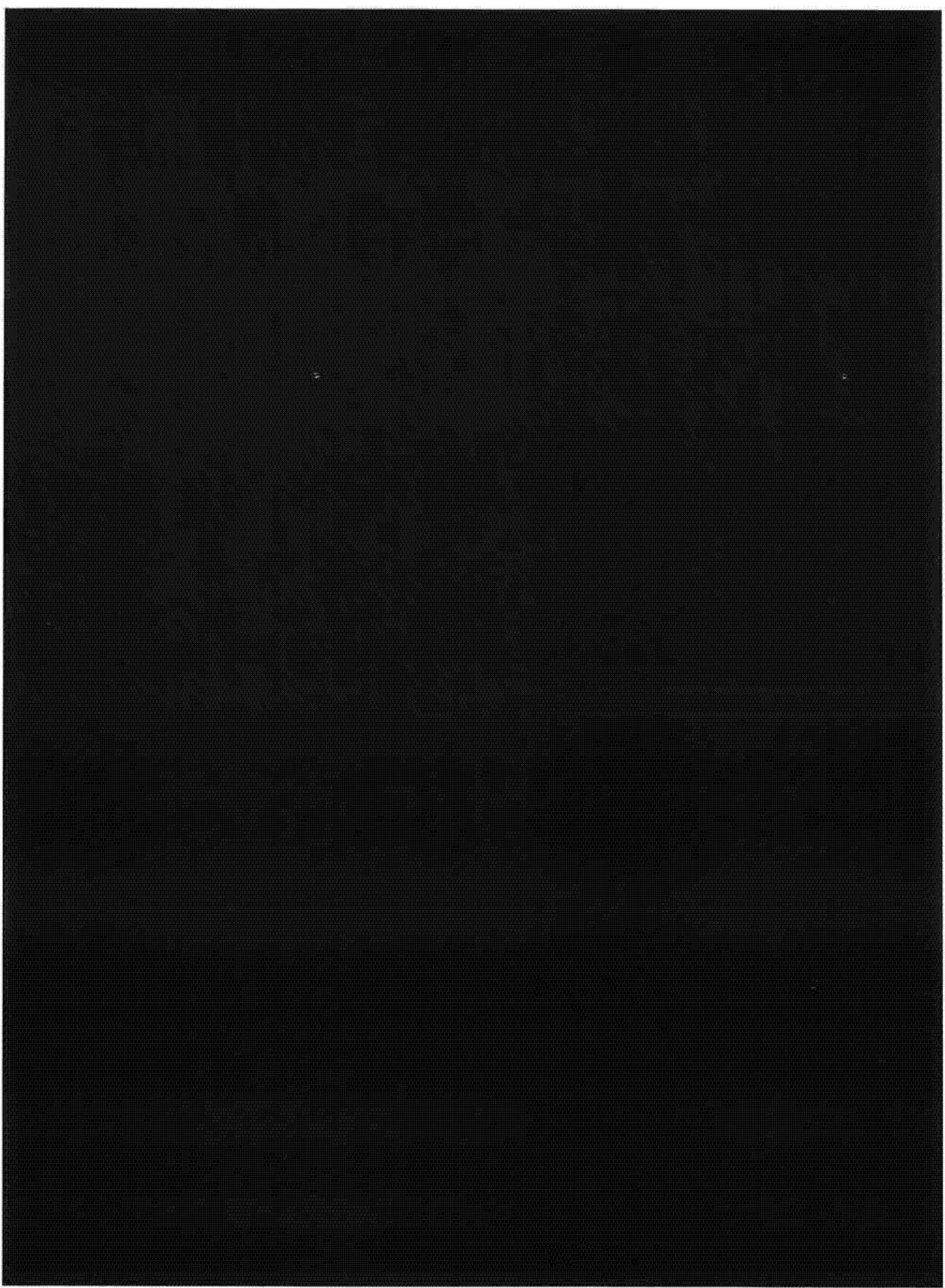
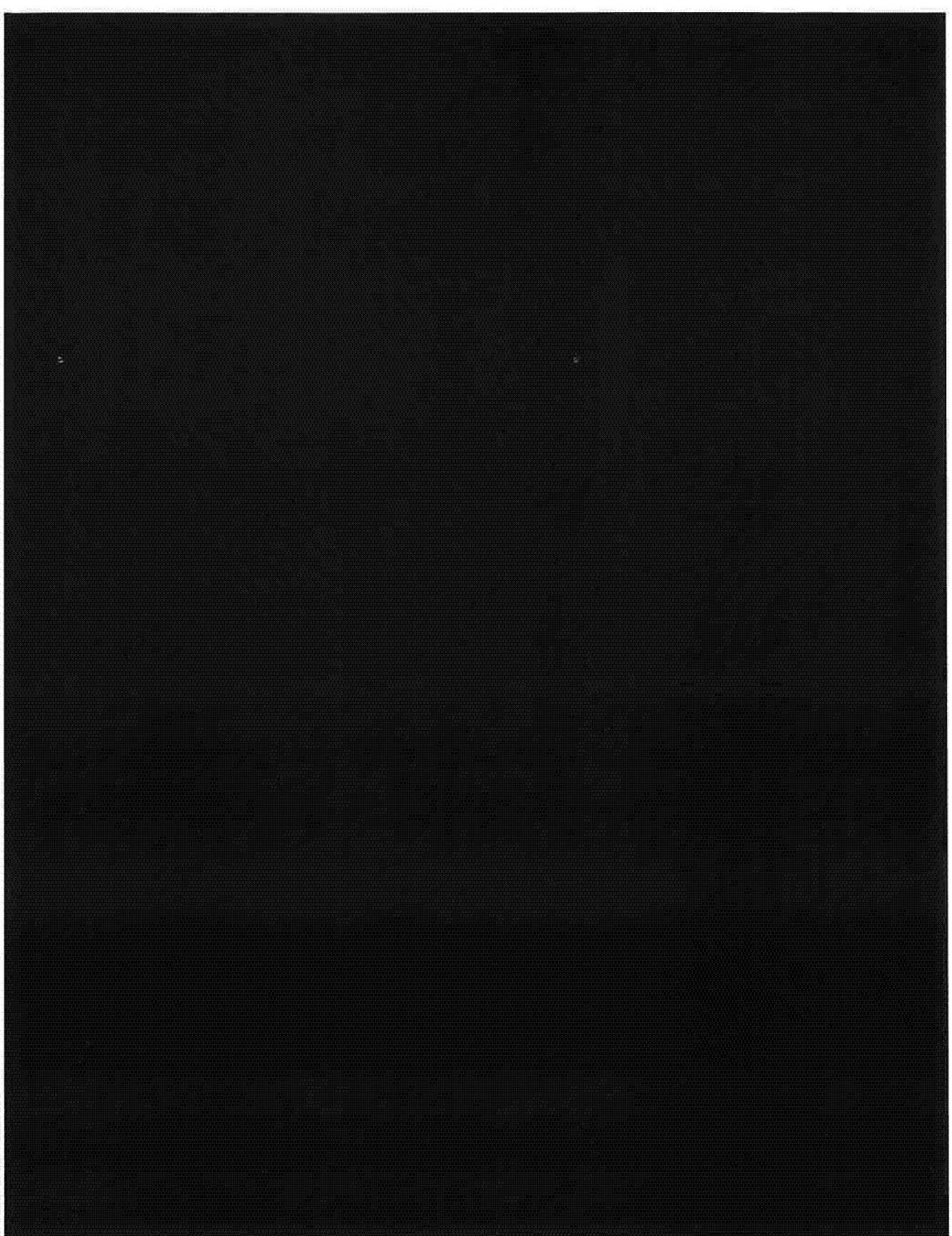


Figure 2: Main nationalities from 1 January to 13 February 2016

Main Findings



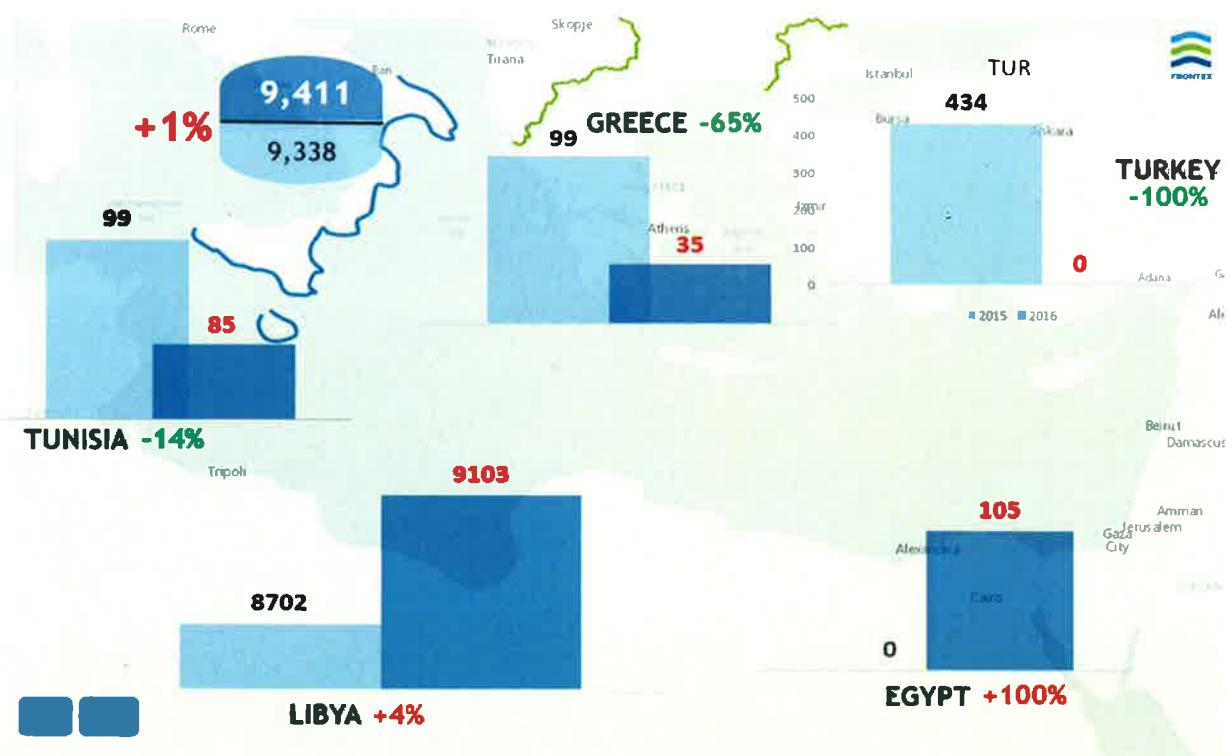




Main trends by country of departure in 2016

Thus far in 2016, the migratory routes from Libya, Egypt, Tunisia, Greece and Algeria towards Italy have reported incidents, while no incidents have been reported on the Turkish route. Furthermore, thus far in 2016, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows a stable trend (~1%) with an increasing number of arrivals from Libya, Egypt and Algeria, and decreasing flows from Turkey and Greece.

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



Statistics 2016 (1 January – 13 march)

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

In 2016 (1 January - 13 March)

93 Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.

9 411 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

Most common nationalities - Nigeria (1555), Gambian (1459), Senegal (958), Malians (847), Guineans (832), Ivoirians (829) and Moroccans (489).

The countries of departure were Libya (9 103), Egypt (105), Tunisia (85), Algeria (83) & Greece (35).

70 People smugglers were arrested in 39 incidents.

16 Fatalities were reported in 4 incident.

2 Incidents related to the prevention of departure.

475 Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.

3 Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.

0 Smugglers were arrested.

0 Incident related to third country action.

0 Would-be migrants were reported by a third country.

1 Incident related to pollution.

~82% Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, ~28% inside.

~84% Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

From the beginning of the operation on 1 February - 13 Marc 2016

37 Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.

3 803 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

34 People smugglers were arrested in 18 incidents.

7 Fatalities were reported in three incidents.

During the reporting period between 29 February - 13 March 2016

4 Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.

393 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

Most common nationalities - Ivoirians (95), Guineans (69), Senegalese (58), Gambians (57) and Malians (54).

All migrants departed from Libya (393 migrants).

2 People smugglers were arrested in 1 incident.

0 Fatalities were reported.

100% Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while 0% occurred inside.

100% 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 (16 March 2016, 15:00 hrs.).

