

Bi-Weekly No. 14, 1 – 14 August 2016 (weeks 31-32), Ref.16 226/2016

18 Aug 2016

## Key Points

- ◆ Since 1 Jan until 14 Aug 2016, **99 854 irregular migrants** have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a **slight decreasing trend** (~4%) when compared to the same period of 2015, when 103 785 migrants were apprehended.

- ◆ **No fatalities** reported during weeks 31 and 32 in the Central Mediterranean Sea.



## Main Trends

During the period under analysis, **46** illegal immigration incidents were reported (31 incidents in week 31 and 15 in week 32) involving the apprehension of **5 094** irregular migrants (3 838 apprehensions in week 29 and 1 256 apprehensions in week 32); **35** boats arrived from Libya involving 3 692 migrants, **4** from Egypt with 1 115 migrants on board, **3** from Turkey involving 172 migrants, **2** from Algeria with 46 migrants, **1** from Greece involving 58 migrants and **1** from Tunisia with 11 migrants on board.

**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 (99 854) shows decreasing trend (-4%) compared to the number of irregular migrants apprehended during the same period in 2015 when 103 785 were apprehended (Fig. 1)

## Types of Boats Used and Overcrowding

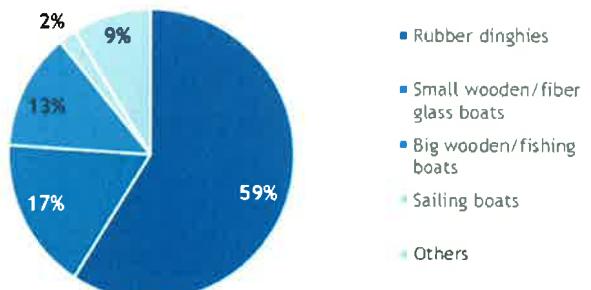
It is worth noting that most of the incidents continued to involve boats that had departed from Libya bound for Italy. Thus far during 2016, without taking into consideration all those incidents in which the country of departure is unknown, the majority of the apprehended irregular migrants departed from Libya (~86%). In this regard, it is also worth highlighting that the migration flow from Egypt towards Italy continued to sharply increase (~96%) in 2016 (1 Jan - 14 August) compared to the same period of 2015.

From 1 January to 14 August 2015, a total of 6 021 migrants were apprehended while trying to reach Italy from Egypt. During the same period in 2016, this number increased to **11 801** migrants, consolidating Egypt as the main alternative route to Italy, mainly for nationals from Horn of African countries and Sudan.

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 46 incidents which occurred in weeks 31 and 32, 27 involved rubber dinghies representing ~59% of the total number of incidents, followed by small wooden/fiber class boats which were used in 8 incidents (~17%), big wooden/fishing boats in 6 incidents (~13%), other type of boats in 4 incidents (9%) and sailing boats in 1 incident (~2%) (Fig. 3). Thus far in 2016, rubber dinghies were used by smuggling networks in 610 incidents out of a total of 794 reported incidents.

Nevertheless, during the reporting period three incidents from Turkey were reported, involving the apprehension of 172 migrants, which represent ~26% of the total migrants that have arrived from Turkey to Italy since the beginning of 2016. The main nationalities reported in these incidents were **Pakistani, Iranian, Somali, Afghani and Iraqi**.

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



## Main Nationalities

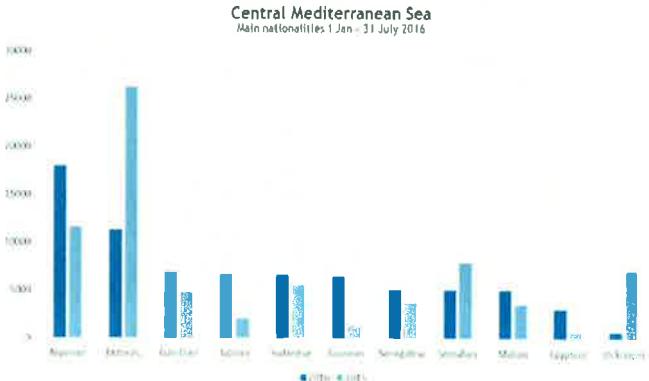
Thus far in 2016, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: **Nigeria, Eritrea, Gambia, Sudan, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Senegal, Mali, Somalia and Bangladesh**. The number of migrants arriving from Western and Central African countries continues to increase compared to the same period last year; the **migrants from West Africa** originate mainly from Nigeria, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Senegal and Mali represent approximately 60% of the total number of irregular migrants that have arrived in Italy since the beginning of January, whereas migrants from the **Horn of Africa** and Sudan account for ~26% of the total number of irregular migrants. Moreover, **migrants from North African countries**, mainly Egypt, Morocco and to a lesser extent Tunisia, Algeria and Libya represent approximately 6%.

Although an increasing number of vessels during the reporting period have departed mainly from Turkey and to a lesser extent from Greece, the number of migrants related to the main nationalities using the Eastern Mediterranean route, namely Syrian, Afghan, Iranian, Iraqi,

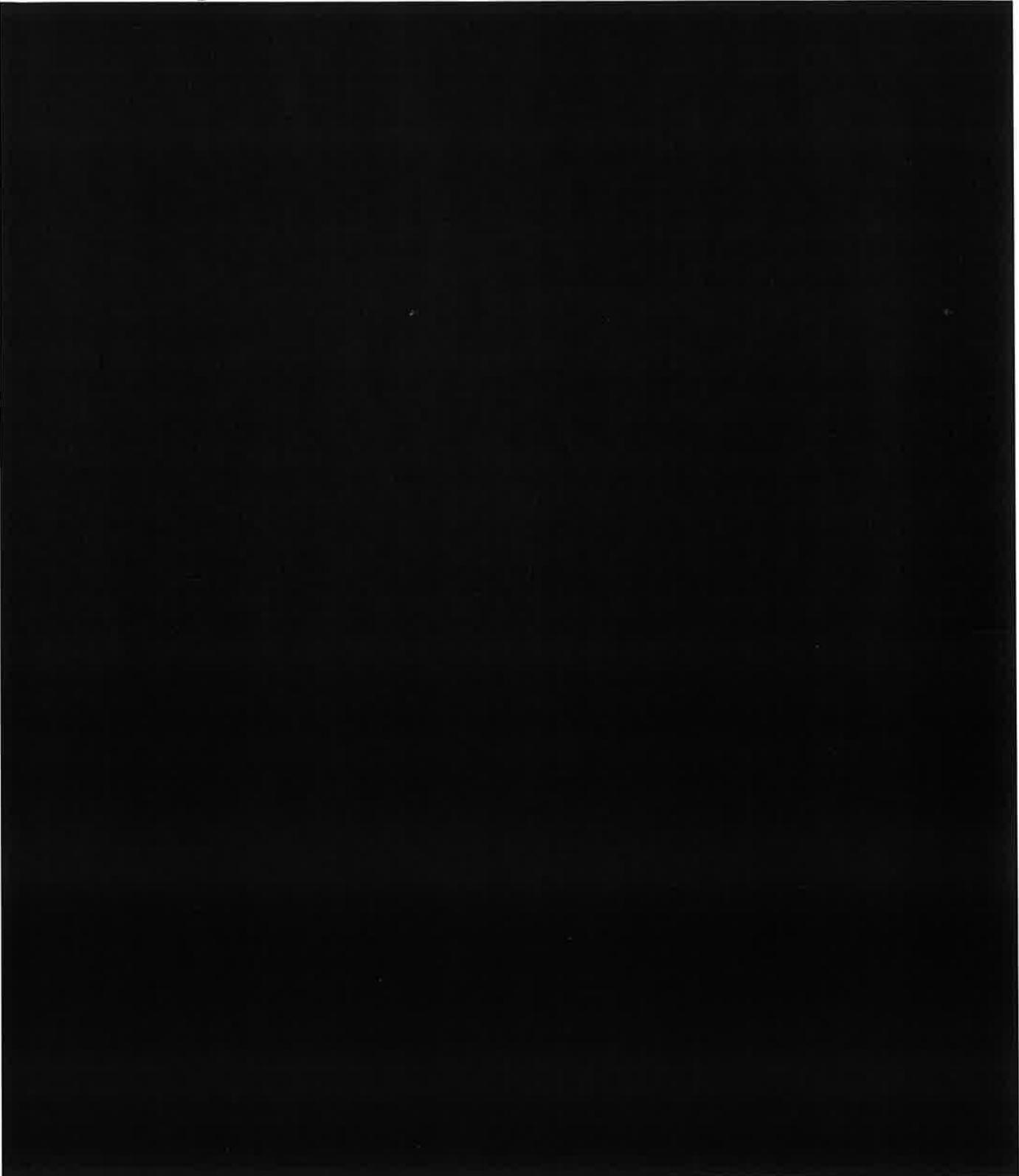
Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Nepalese, Yemeni and Palestinian, barely represents ~6% of the total number of migrants detected so far in 2016 in the Central Mediterranean.

**Nigerian nationals** continue to be the main nationality among the irregular migrants apprehended so far during 2016 in the frame work of JO Triton, representing ~20% of the overall number. Moreover this number continues to increase on weekly basis. During 2016, the percentage of Nigerian males arriving to Italy has decreased by ~12%, while the number of females and minors has increased by ~9% and ~3% respectively when compared to the same period of 2015.

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



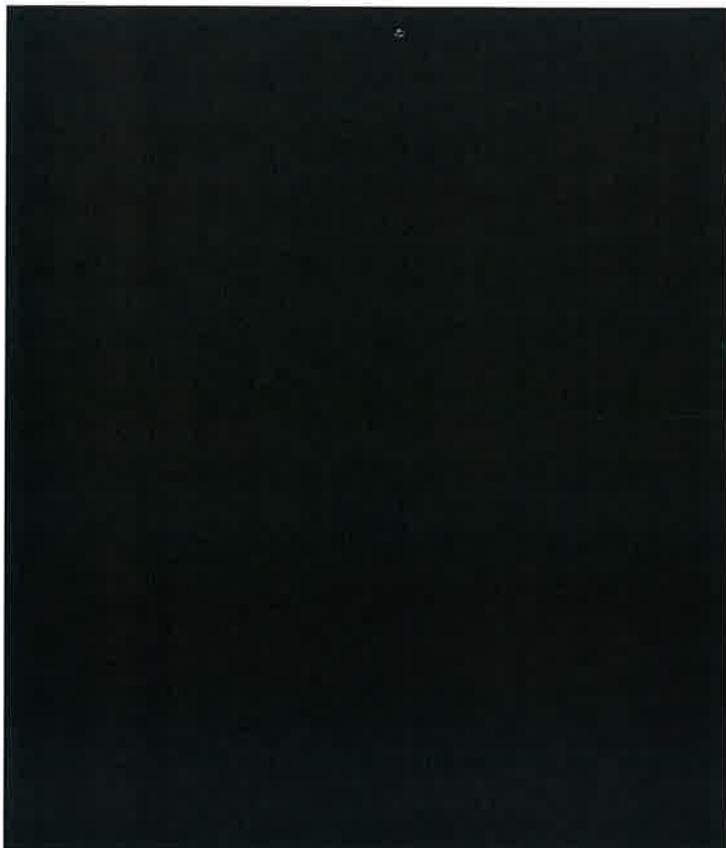
## Main findings



## EGYPT

### **The flow from Egypt continues to increase**

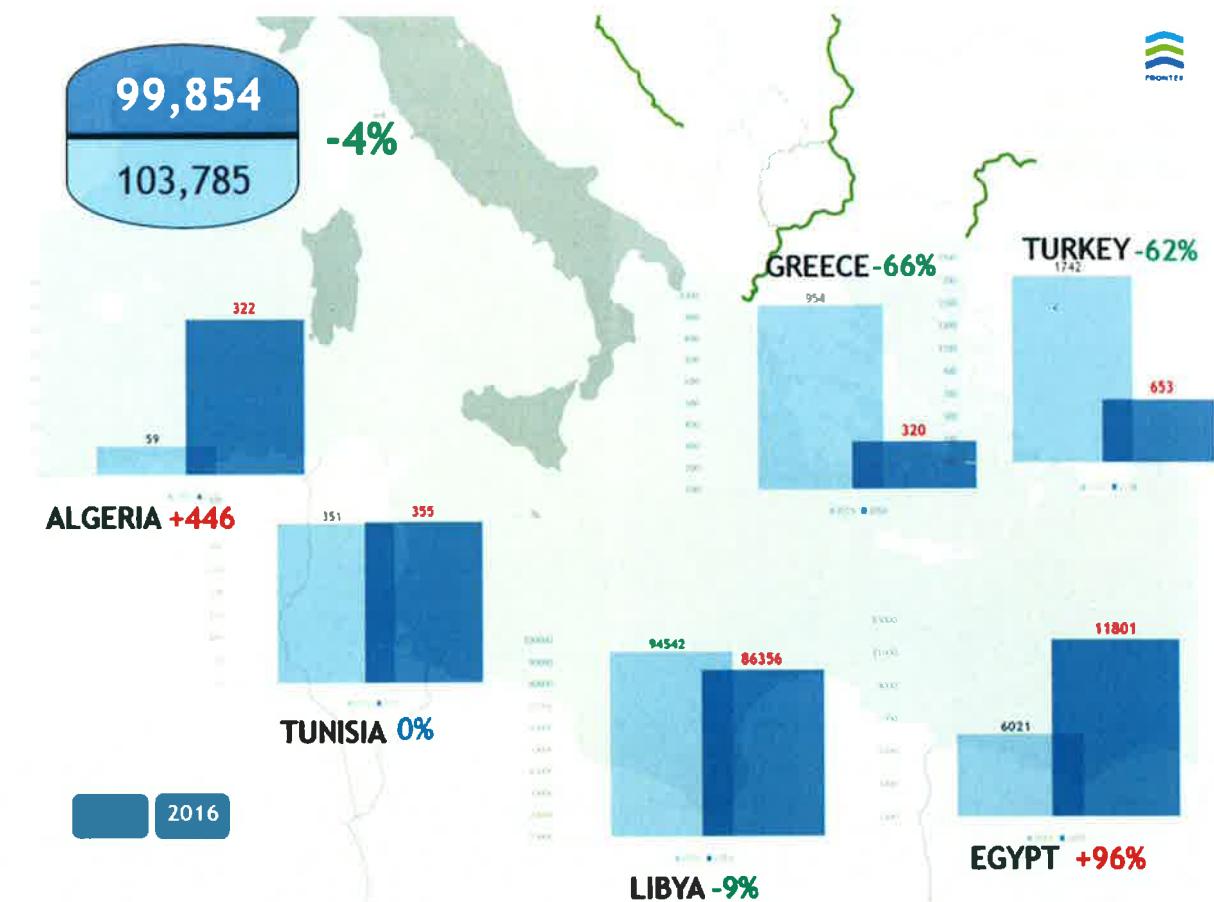
Despite the interception of a wooden fishing boat by Egyptian Navy on August 14, involving the apprehension of 146 irregular migrants from Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan, Comoros, Somalia and Eritrea and the arrest of seven crew members<sup>1</sup>, more than 1 100 irregular migrant were apprehended during the reporting period arriving from Egypt on board of four wooden fishing boats, two of which were navigating together (see figure 7).



<sup>1</sup> <http://www.dailynasegypt.com/2016/08/14/533884/>  
<http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/1/64/238721/Egypt/Politics-/Egypt-s-navy-foils-illegal-migration-attempt-of-.aspx>

## 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 (-9%), Greece (-62%) and Turkey (-62%) show a decreasing trend, Egypt (+96%) and Algeria (+448%) show a sharp increasing trend. The trend in Tunisia remains stable.



## Statistics 2016 (1 January – 14 August)

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

### In 2016 (1 January - 14 August)

#### 794 Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.

##### 99 854 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

Most common nationalities - Nigerian (19 375), Eritrean (11 801), Gambian (7 076), Sudanese (6 952), Ivorian (6 912), Guinean (6 872), Senegalese (5 416), Mali (5272), Somali (5 106) and Bangladeshi (3 242).

The countries of departure were Libya (86 356), Egypt (11 573), Turkey (653), Tunisia (355), Algeria (322), & Greece (320). Unknown (275).

##### 379 People smugglers were arrested in 188 incidents.

##### 147 Fatalities were reported in 34 incidents.

##### 14 Incidents related to the prevention of departure.

##### ~1 700 Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.

##### 8 Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.

##### 4 Smugglers were arrested.

##### 9 Incident related to pollution.

##### ~88% Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, ~12% inside.

##### ~91% Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

### Since the beginning of the operation (1 February - 14 August 2016)

#### 738 Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.

##### 94 245 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

##### 343 People smugglers were arrested in 168 incidents.

##### 138 Fatalities were reported in 31 incidents.

##### 8 Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.

##### 4 Smugglers were arrested.

##### 9 Incident related to pollution.

### During the reporting period between 1 - 14 August 2016

#### 46 Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.

##### 5 094 Irregular migrants were apprehended.

Most common nationalities - Nigerian (746), Eritrean (505), Sudanese (398), Bangladeshi (387), Senegalese (382), Guinean (342), Malian (252), Egyptian (232), Gambian (225) and Ivorian (207). Unknown (572).

The countries of departure were Libya (3 692), Egypt (1 115), Turkey (172), Greece (58), Algeria (46) and Tunisia (11).

##### 23 People smugglers were arrested in 10 incidents.

##### 0 Fatalities were reported during weeks 31 and 32.

##### 80% 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 (Tuesday, 16 August 2016, at 10400 hrs.).*

Frontex Operations Division

Risk Analysis Unit

Warsaw, Poland

Reference number: 16226/2016



## Key Points

- ◆ Since 1 Jan until 28 Aug 2016, **105 493 irregular migrants** have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a **slight decreasing trend** (~9%) compared to the same period of 2015, when 115 935 migrants were apprehended.

◆ Increasing flows from Turkey and Algeria

◆ **Iron fishing boats** used to transport migrants from Turkey to Italy. [REDACTED]



## Main Trends

During the period under analysis, 63 illegal immigration incidents were reported (43 incidents in week 33 and 20 in week 44) involving the apprehension of 5 584 irregular migrants (3 770 apprehensions in week 33 and 1 814 apprehensions in week 34); 42 boats arrived from Libya involving 4 586 migrants, 2 from Egypt with 533 migrants on board, 4 from Turkey involving 245 migrants, 11 from Algeria with 148 migrants and 4 from Tunisia with 72 migrants on board.

**Figure 1:** Number of migrants apprehended during the period 1 January to 28 August 2016/2015



The total number of irregular migrants thus far detected in 2016 (105 493) shows decreasing trend (-9%) compared to the number of irregular migrants apprehended during the same period in 2015 when 115 935 were apprehended (Fig. 1)

## Types of Boats Used and Overcrowding

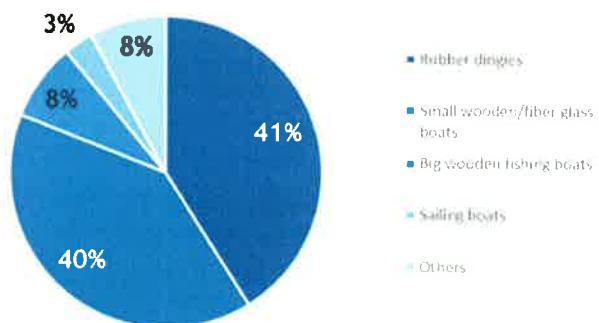
It is worth noting that most of the incidents continued to involve boats that had departed from Libya bound for Italy. Thus far during 2016, without taking into consideration all those incidents in which the country of departure is unknown, the majority of the apprehended irregular migrants departed from Libya (~85%). In this regard, it is also worth highlighting that the migration flow from Egypt towards Italy continues to sharply increase (-66%) in 2016 (1 Jan - 28 August) compared to the same period of 2015.

From 1 January to 28 August 2015, a total of 7 432 migrants were apprehended while trying to reach Italy from Egypt. During the same period in 2016, this number increased to 12 346 migrants, consolidating Egypt as the main alternative route to Italy, mainly for nationals from Horn of African countries and Sudan.

This is 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 and small wooden/fiber glass boats to smuggle migrants to Italy. Of the 63 incidents which occurred in weeks 33 and 34, 26 involved rubber dinghies representing ~41% of the total number of incidents, followed by small wooden/fiber glass boats which were used in 25 incidents (~40%), big wooden/fishing boats in 5 incidents (~8%), other type of boats in 5 incidents (8%) and sailing boats in 2 incidents (~3%) (Fig. 3).

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



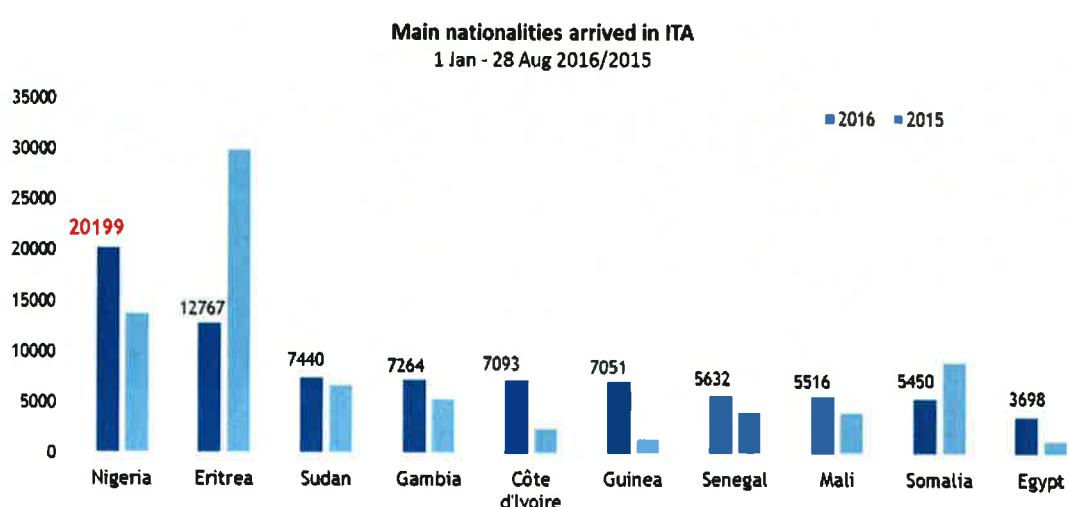
## Main Nationalities

Thus far in 2016, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: Nigeria, Eritrea, Sudan, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Senegal, Mali, Somalia 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 mainly from Nigeria, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Senegal and Mali represent approximately 60% of the total number of irregular migrants that have arrived in Italy since the beginning of January, whereas migrants from the Horn of Africa and Sudan account for ~26% of the total number of irregular.

Moreover, migrants from North African countries, mainly Egypt, Morocco and to a lesser extent Tunisia, Algeria and Libya represent approximately 6%.

Although an increasing number of vessels during the reporting period have departed from Turkey, 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 ~6% of the total number of migrants detected so far in 2016 in the Central Mediterranean. Therefore so far no significant shift can be noticed from the Eastern Mediterranean to the Central Mediterranean route.

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



## Main findings

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## TURKEY

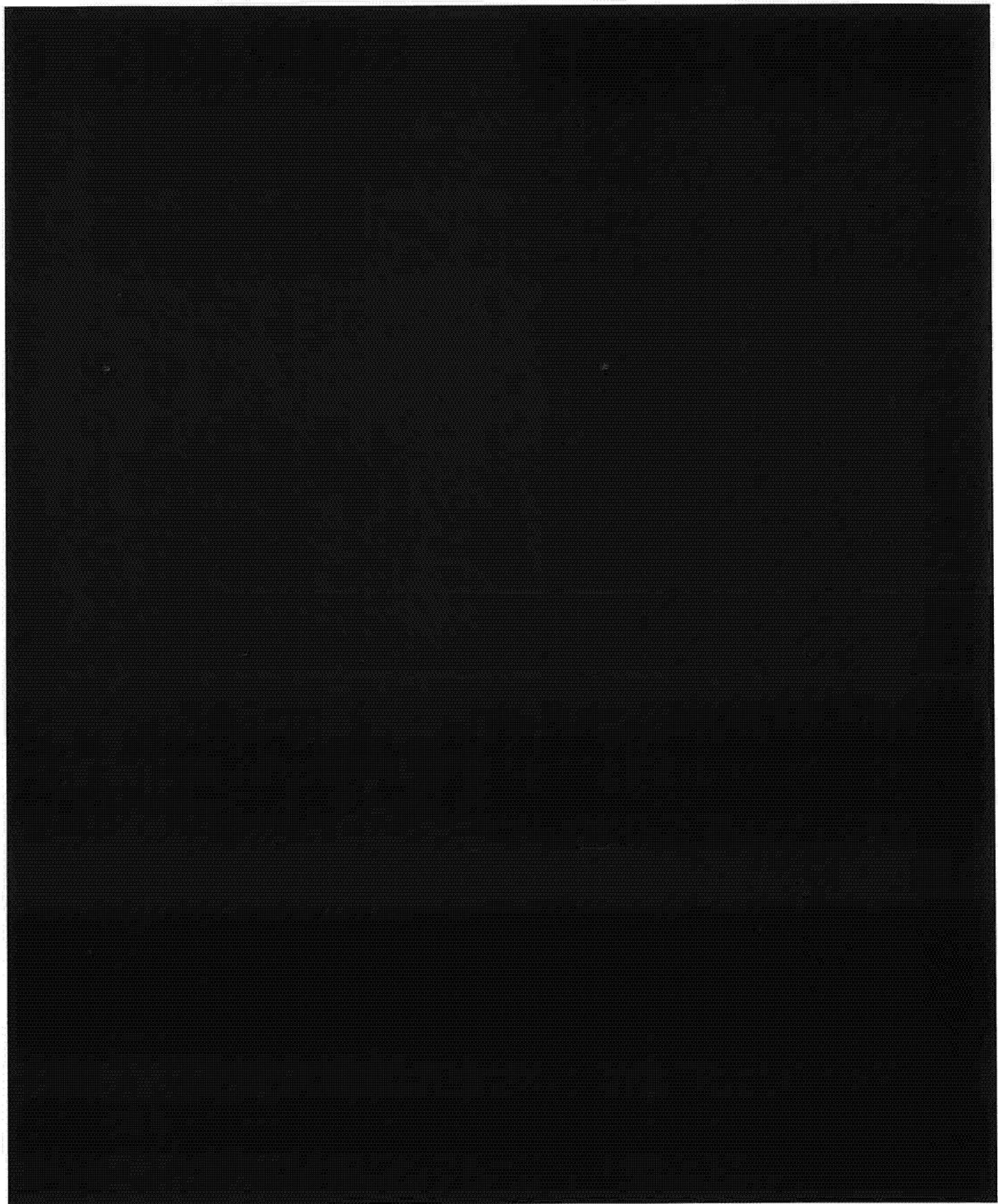
### Increasing flow from Turkey

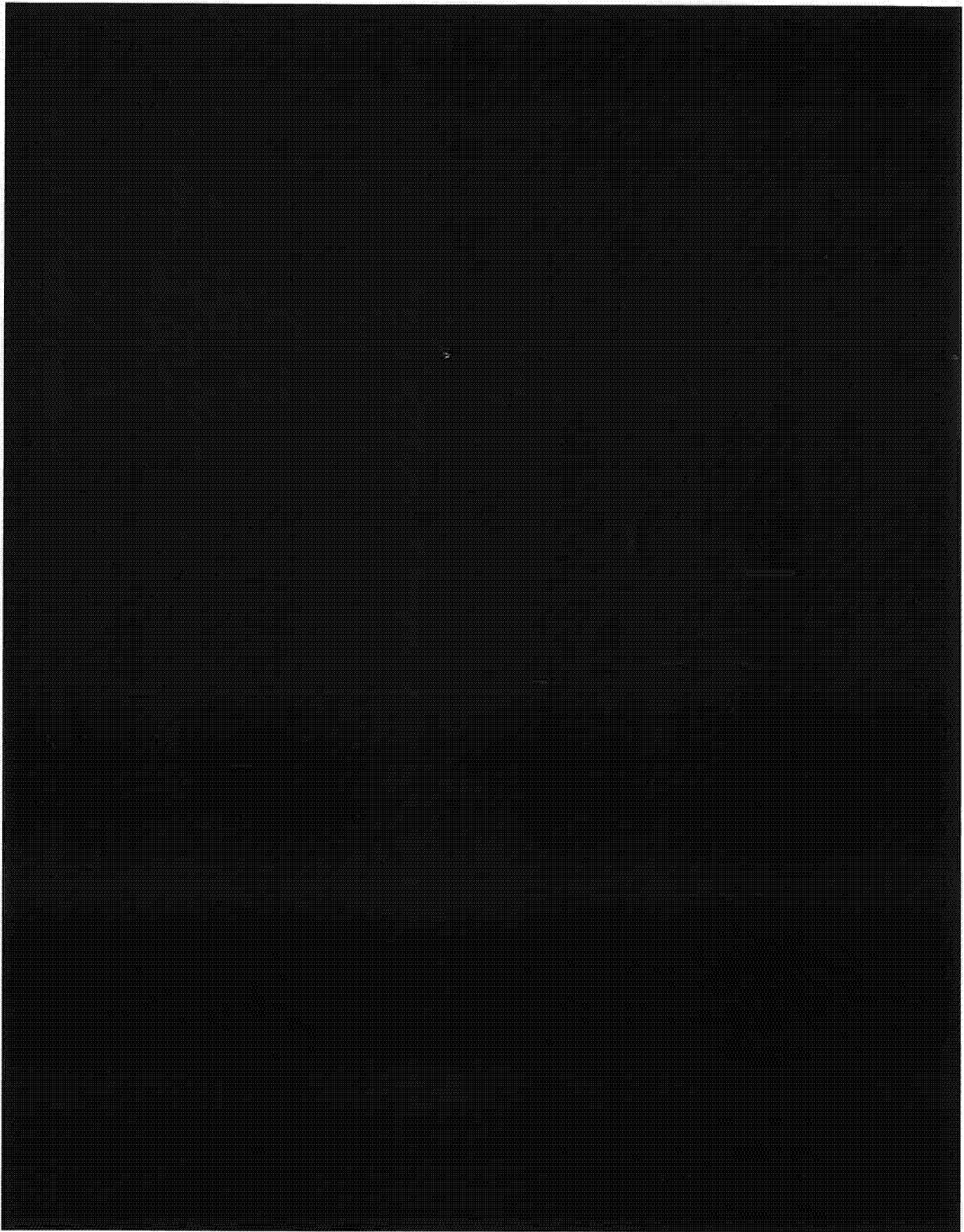
Four new incidents were reported from Turkey involving three sailing boats and one iron boat and the apprehension of 245 migrants mainly from Pakistan, Iraq, Somalia, Afghanistan and Iran which were facilitated directly from Turkey to Italy.

During August 2016 the flow from Turkey has sharply increased when compared to the previous months of the year. Moreover, August 2016 also shows a sharp increase when compared to the same period of 2016. Furthermore during August two incidents involving migrants that departed from Turkey and were heading to Italy were reported by Greek Authorities. [REDACTED]

On 21 August 2016 an iron fishing boat was intercepted close to the beach of La Cannelle (Calabria) while migrants were trying to disembark. This was the first iron boat reported during 2016 and in this single incident the number of migrants' facilitated doubles those reported in any other incident occurred so far in 2016. Moreover, on 13 August 2016, Greek authorities reported the interception of an iron fishing boat transporting migrants from Turkey to Italy. [REDACTED]

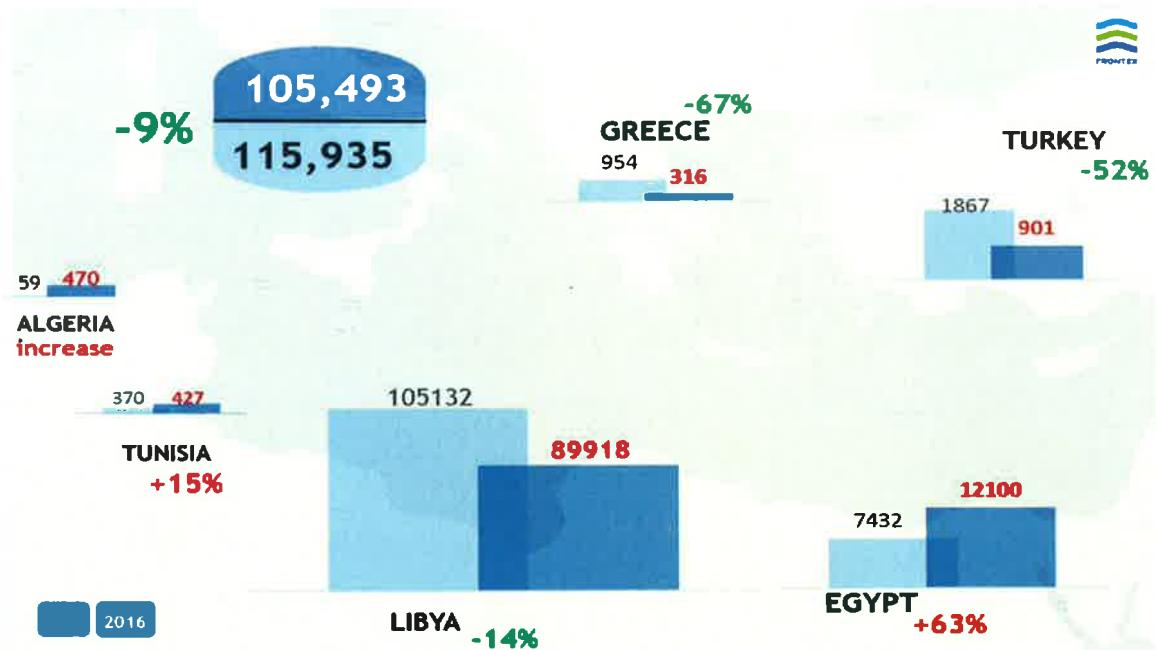






## Main trends by country of departure in 2016

The following map shows the volume of the migratory flows by country of departure since the beginning of 2016. While Libya (-14%), Greece (-67%) and Turkey (-53%) show a decreasing trend, Egypt (+63%) and Algeria (+697%) show a sharp increasing trend. The trend in Tunisia remains stable (slight increase +15%).



## Statistics 2016 (1 January – 28 August)

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 August)

#### **905 Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.**

**105 493** Irregular migrants were apprehended.

Most common nationalities - Nigerian (20 199), Eritrean (12 767), Sudanese (7 440), Gambian (7 264), Ivorian (7 093), Guinean (7 051), Senegalese (5 632), Mali (5 516), Somali (5 450), Egyptian (3 698), and Bangladeshi (3 514).

The countries of departure were Libya (8 918), Egypt (12 100), Turkey (901), Tunisia (427), Algeria (470), & Greece (316). Unknown (1 361).

**410** People smugglers were arrested in 204 incidents.

**153** Fatalities were reported in 36 incidents.

**15** Incidents related to the prevention of departure.

**~2 000** Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.

**11** Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.

**9** Smugglers were arrested.

**9** Incident related to pollution.

**~85%** Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, ~15% inside.

**~86%** Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

### Since the beginning of the operation (1 February - 28 August 2016)

#### **806 Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.**

**99 883** Irregular migrants were apprehended.

**374** People smugglers were arrested in 183 incidents.

**143** Fatalities were reported in 31 incidents.

**11** Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.

**9** Smugglers were arrested.

**9** Incident related to pollution.

### During the reporting period between 15 - 28 August 2016

#### **63 Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.**

**5 584** Irregular migrants were apprehended.

Most common nationalities - Eritrean (874), Nigerian (399), Sudanese (375), Egyptian (355), Somalian (251), Malian (183), Ivoirian (171), Guinean (153), Algerian (152), Bangladeshi (148), Ethiopian (146), Senegalese (136), and Moroccan (123).

The countries of departure were Libya (3 226), Egypt (533), Turkey (245), Algeria (148) and Tunisia (72).

**25** People smugglers were arrested in 15 incidents.

**6** Fatalities were reported in 2 incidents.

**69%** Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while 31% occurred inside.

**69%** 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, 01 September 2016, at 1130 hrs.).*

Frontex Operations Division

Risk Analysis Unit

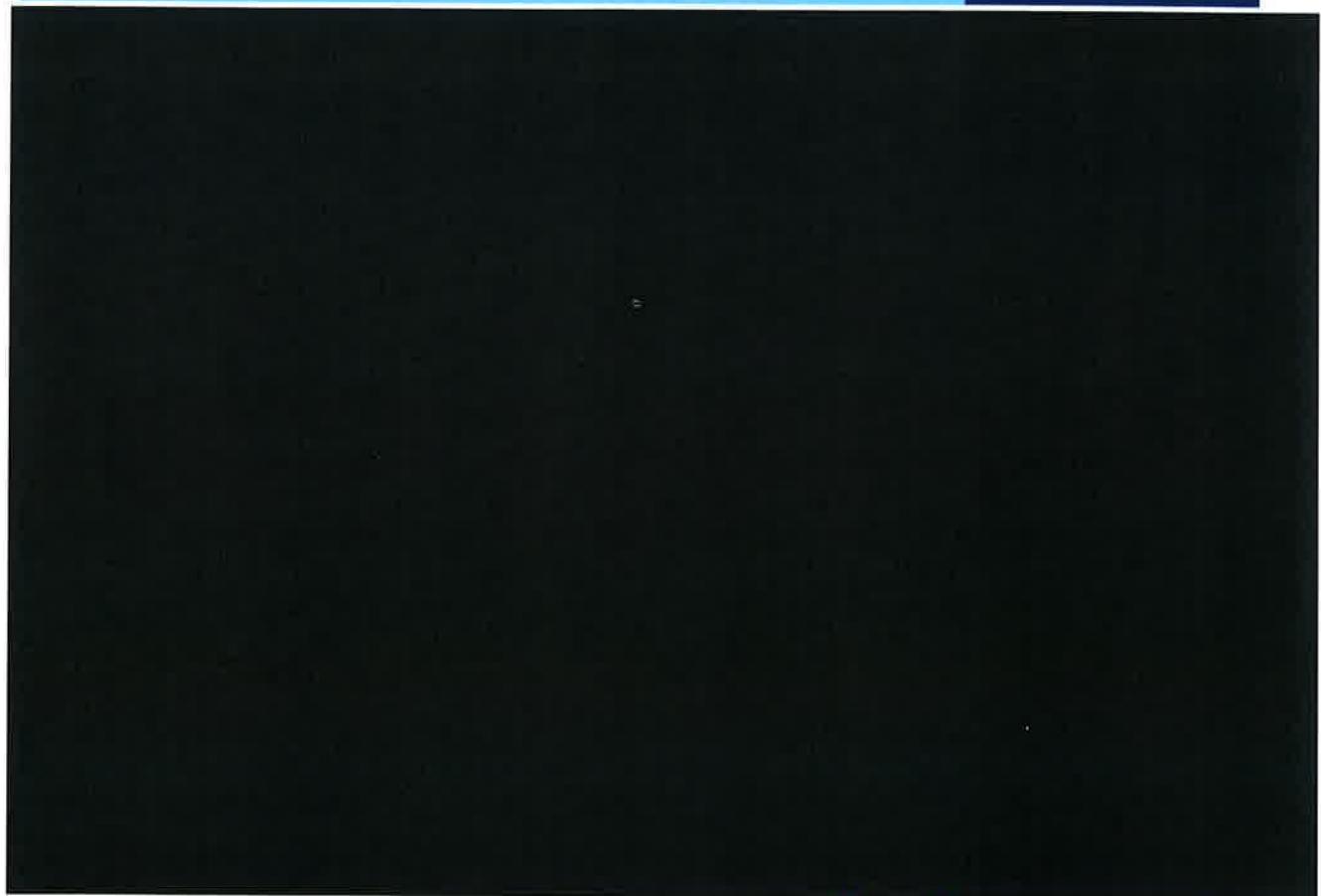
Warsaw, Poland

Reference number: 17032/2016



Bi-Weekly No. 16, 29 Aug – 11 Sep 2016 (weeks 35-36), Ref.17 995/2016

20 Sep 2016



## Key Points

- ◆ As of 11 Sep 2016, **126 628** irregular migrants have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a **-4% increase** compared to the same period of 2015.
- ◆ **Week 35** of 2016 set a **new record** in terms of the **high number of migrant arrivals** in the Central Mediterranean since data collection began (**14 512**).
- ◆ **29 August** also set a **new record** in terms of the **most incidents** (54 incidents involving 6 899 migrants) ever to be recorded in a **single day** on the Central Mediterranean route.

- ◆ Increasing trend of arrivals on the Central Mediterranean route involving **boats** having departed from **Turkey**



## Main Trends

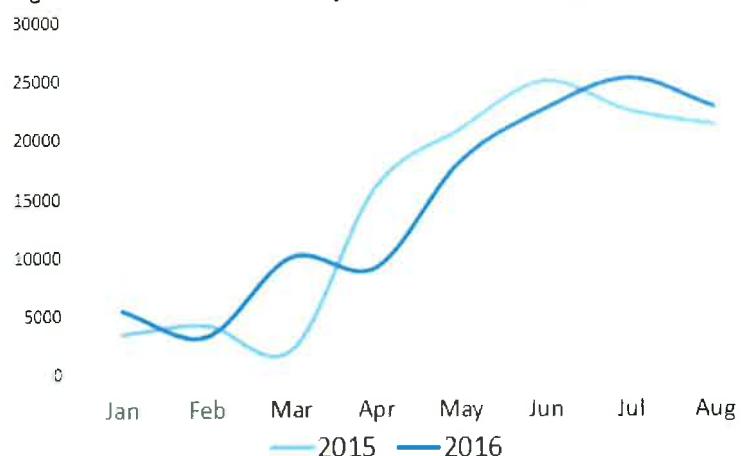
During the period under analysis, **186** illegal immigration incidents were reported (**129** incidents in week **35** and **57** in week **36**) involving the apprehension of **21 305** irregular migrants (**14 512** apprehensions in week **35** and **6 793** apprehensions in week **36**). In particular:

- **158 boats** arrived from **Libya** involving **19 172** migrants,
- **7 boats** from **Turkey** involving **512** migrants ,
- **5 boats** from **Tunisia** with **109** migrants ,
- **4 boats** from **Algeria** involving **76** migrants
- **1 boat** from **Egypt** with **291** migrants. country of departure described as **unknown**.
- In addition, **11 incidents**, involving the apprehension of **1 145** migrants, were recorded with the country of departure described as **unknown**.

The total number of irregular migrants thus far detected in 2016 (**126 628**) shows a slight increase (-4%) compared to the same period in 2015 (**122 037**). Thus far in 2016, fluctuations in the irregular migratory flow towards Italy have increased or decreased within a percentage range of -10% compared to the same period last year (Fig. 1).

Once again **Libya** was the **main country of departure** in weeks 35 and 36 with ~**90%** of **arrivals** in the Central Mediterranean. Most of the incidents continue to involve dinghies that had departed from Libya bound for Italy (Fig 2).

Figure 1: Number of arrivals by month 1 Jan - 11 Sep in 2015/2016



In this regard, it is worth mentioning that during August, week **35** set a **new record** in terms of the high number of arrivals in the Central Mediterranean (**14 402**). Moreover, **29 August** also set a **new record** in terms of the most incidents (**54** incidents involving **6 899** migrants) ever to be recorded in a **single day** on the Central Mediterranean route (Fig 3). Nevertheless, the number of arrivals in August increase by just -7% compared to the same month in 2015, which follows a stable trend .

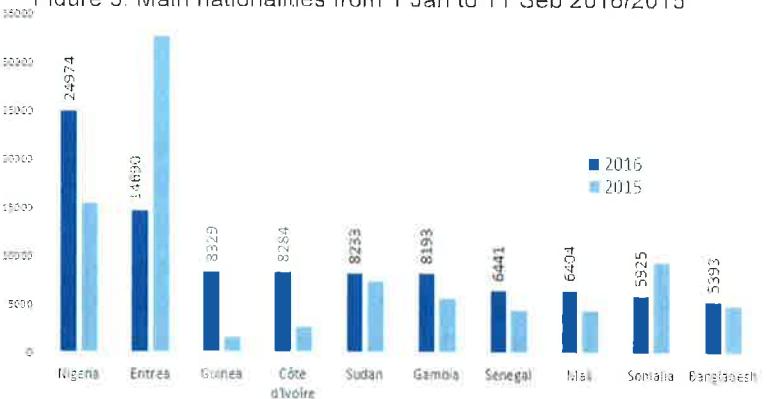
## Main Nationalities

Thus far in 2016, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: **Nigeria**, **Eritrea**, **Guinea**, **Côte d'Ivoire**, **Sudan**, **the Gambia**, **Senegal**, **Mali**, **Somalia** and **Bangladesh**. Once again the majority of the migrants arrived from Western and Central African countries; the migrants from **West Africa** originate from Nigeria, the Gambia, Senegal, Guinea, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Cameroon and represent approximately **54%** of the total number of irregular migrants that have arrived in Italy since the beginning of 2016 while migrants arriving from **Horn of African** countries represent about **25%** of the total.

The number of migrants related to the main nationalities using the **Eastern Mediterranean** route to reach Italy, namely **Syrian, Afghan, Iranian, Iraqi, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Nepalese, Yemeni and Palestinian** has increased over the past few months. For instance, the number of migrants that have arrived from **Turkey** so far in 2016, represents ~7% of the total number of migrants apprehended on the Central Mediterranean. In this regard, it is worth highlighting that in the reporting period a total of **525 Pakistanis** were detected in the Central Mediterranean.

This represents approximately **38%** of the total number of Pakistanis that have arrived in Italy thus far in **2016**. Of those Pakistanis who arrived during weeks 35 and 36, about 50% had departed from Turkey.

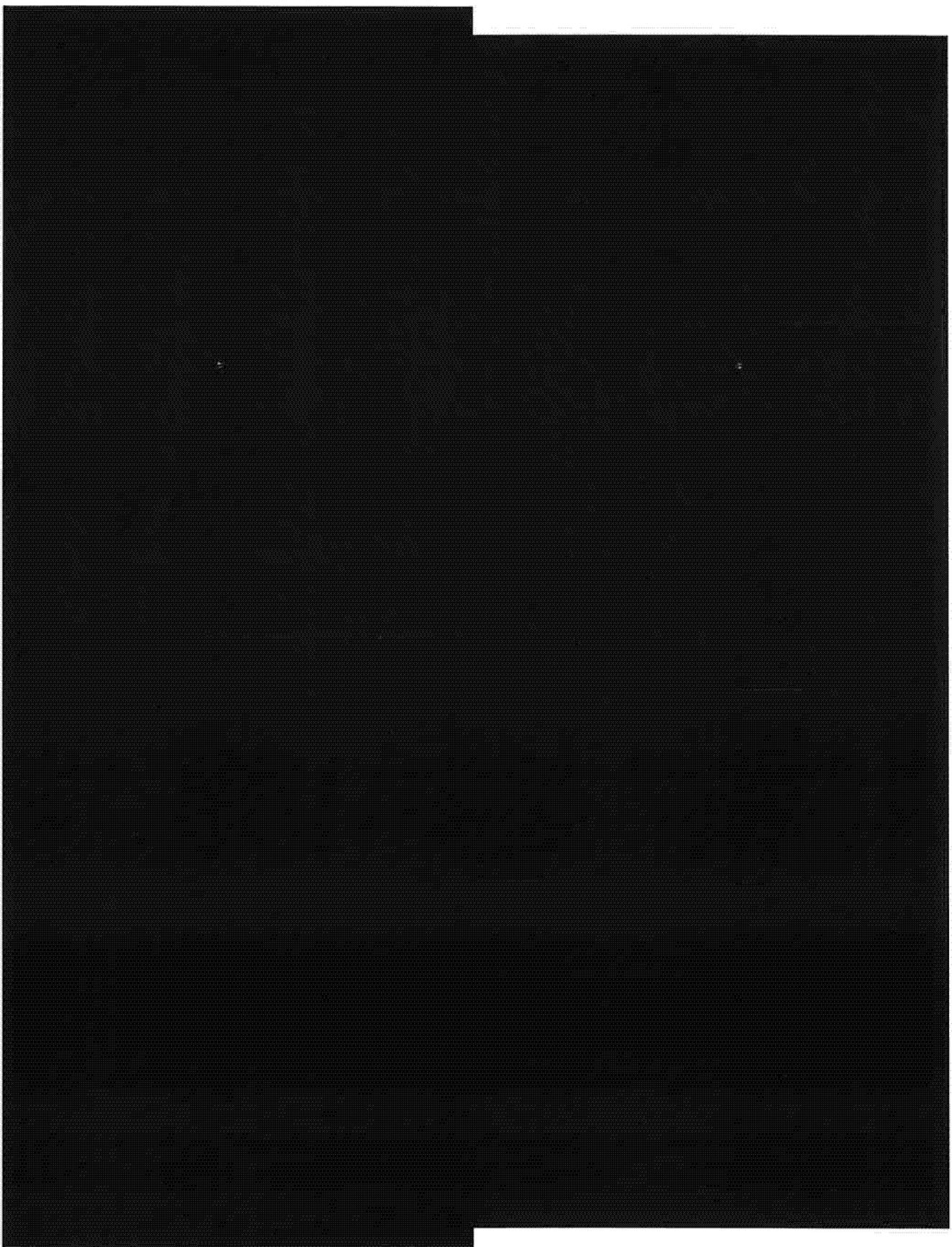
Figure 3: Main nationalities from 1 Jan to 11 Sep 2016/2015



## Main Findings

### Libya – Mass departures

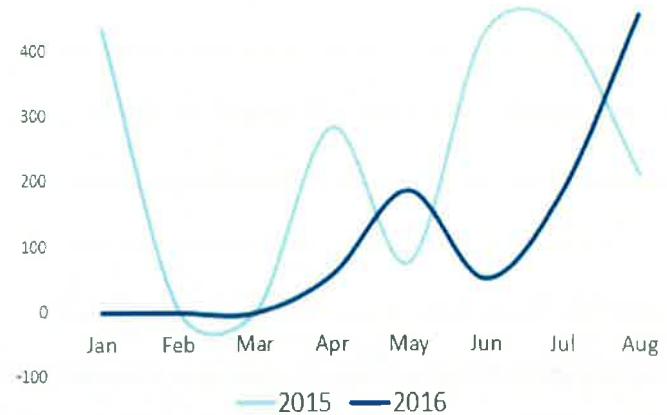
As previously mentioned, week 35 set a new record in terms of the high number of arrivals in the Central Mediterranean. 29 August also set a new record in terms of the most incidents (54 incidents) ever to be recorded in a single day on the Central Mediterranean route. Once again, the vast majority of the incidents involved unseaworthy and overcrowded dinghies departing from Libya where the people smuggling networks launched many vessels at the same time [redacted] [redacted]



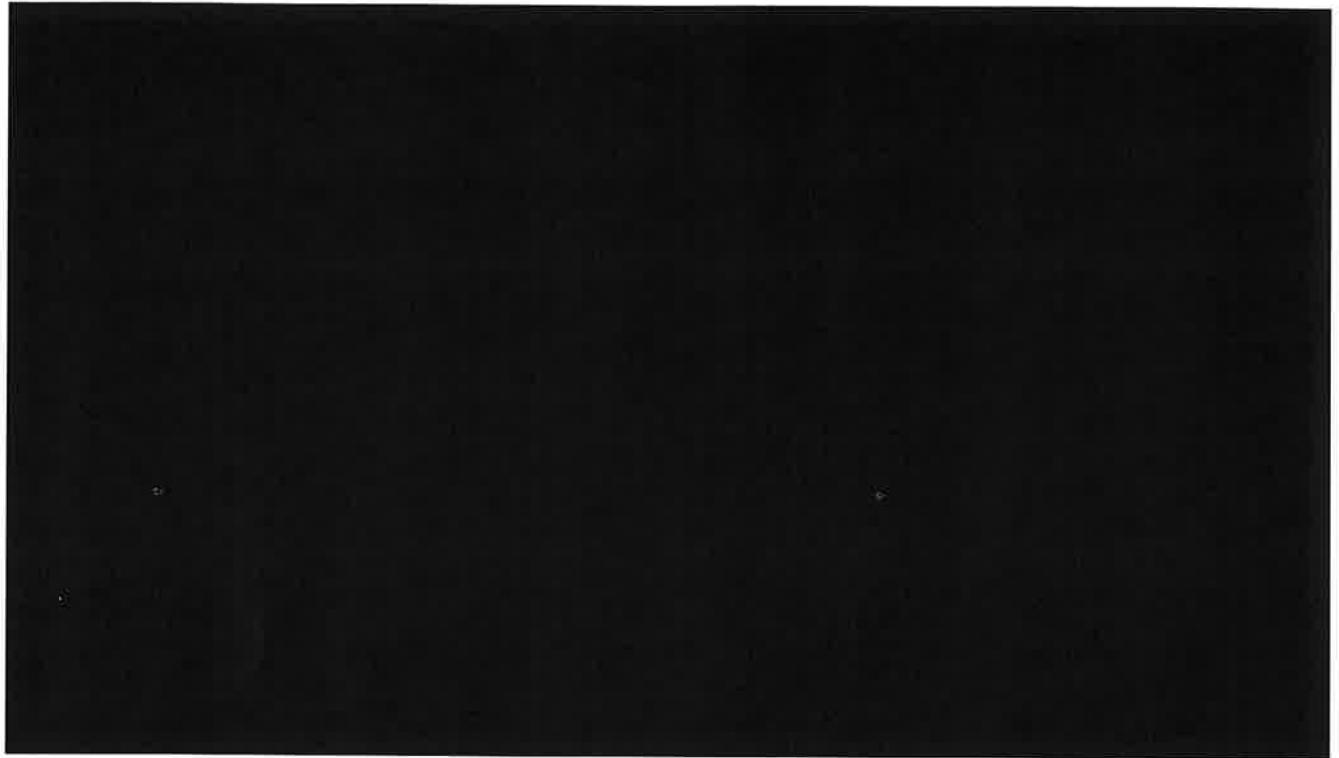
## **Increasing trend of arrivals from Turkey towards Italy**

With regard to other routes used in the Central Mediterranean it is worth highlighting the **increase in the number of arrivals from Turkey** with 455 migrant apprehensions in August 2016 which represents a ~115% increase compared to the same month in 2015 (Fig 10). As reported in the previous BIWAR, the number of migrants arriving in Italy from Turkey increased. In line with this trend, 7 incidents were recorded with Turkey as the country of departure involving 512 migrants during the period under analysis (week 35-36). The number of arrivals from Turkey over the last two weeks represents more than one third (~35%) of the total number of migrants that have arrived in the Central Mediterranean in 2016 (1 461 migrants).

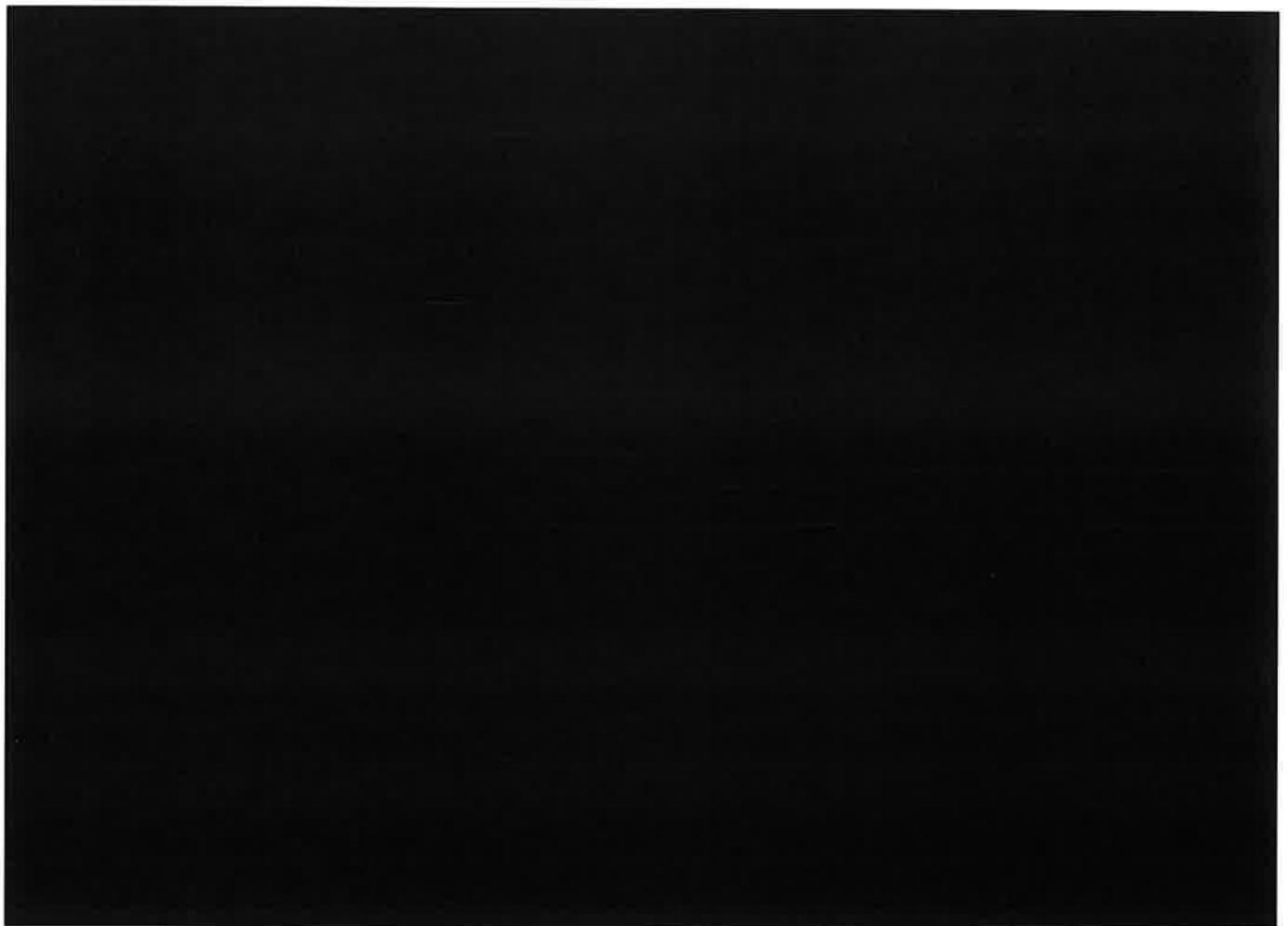
Figure 10: Monthly arrivals from Turkey in 2015/2016



Among the vessels arriving from Turkey it is worth highlighting **one event** involving an **old iron fishing boat** (Fig 12) with about 290 migrants on board. This was the third event to have occurred over the last few weeks (including one fishing boat intercepted by the Greek authorities referred to in BIWAR no. 15) involving a vessel with a large capacity to smuggle migrants.



### **Smuggling networks in Europe**



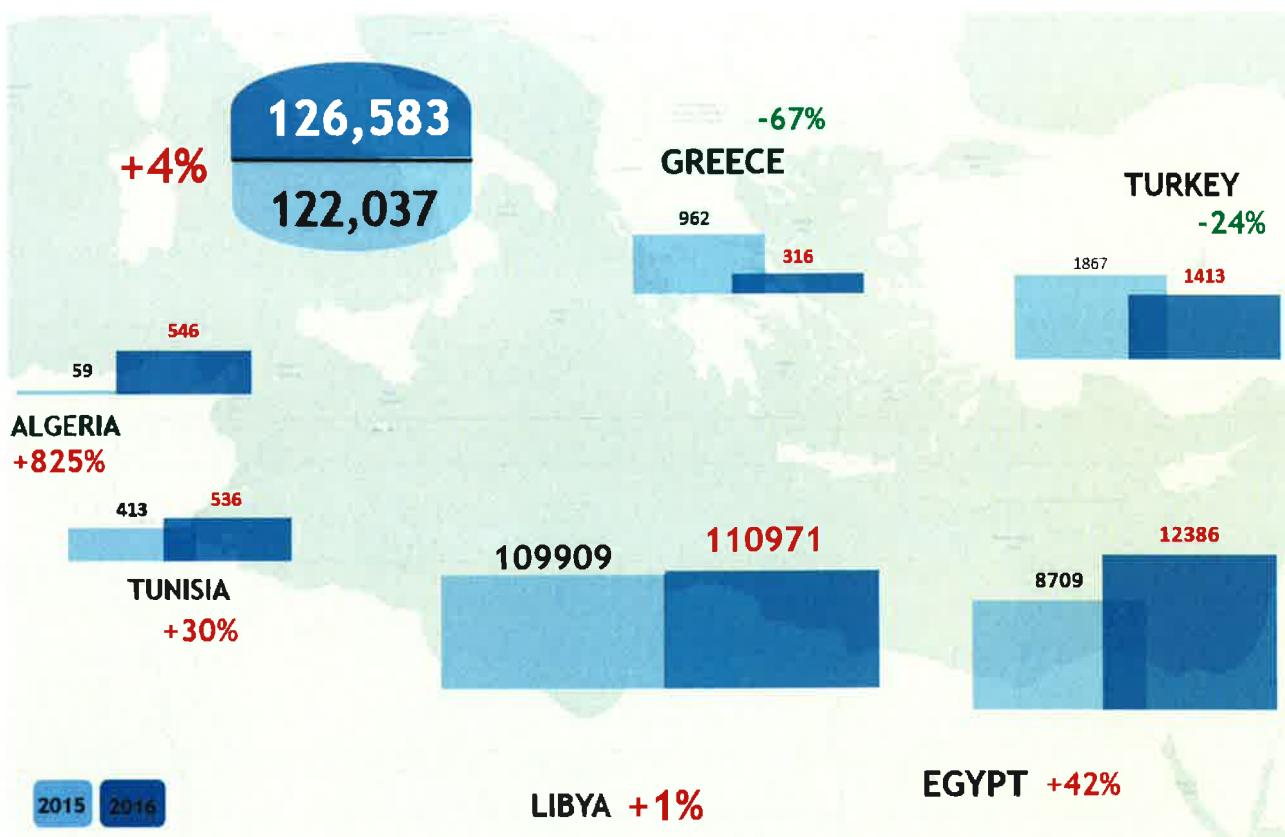
[REDACTED] according to the open sources<sup>2</sup>, two German nationals were detected by the Libyan Coast Guard of Zawiyyah entering the Libyan territorial waters sailing in a fast rubber boat and arriving [REDACTED]

from the Tunisian territorial waters. The LCG tried to stop them, refusing the German crew, being chased. The LCG fired warning shots and the German crew decided to stop being intercepted. The NGO members were taken to Zawiyah (Libya) being held in the LCG headquarters and released later. The fast boat used by the NGO members was seized by the Libyan authorities. No more information was provided by the Libyan authorities about this incident so far .

## Main trends by country of departure in 2016

In 2016, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows a slight increasing trend (-1%) of arrivals from Libya which remained the main country of departure. Moreover, the number of arrivals increased from Egypt, Tunisia and Algeria but decreased from Turkey and Greece. It is worth mentioning that at the moment of finalizing this report the number of arrivals whose country of departure is unknown is 415.

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



<sup>2</sup> <https://www.libyaherald.com/2016/09/10/coastguard-arrests-german-charity-refugee-boat/>

## Statistics 2016 (1 January – 11 Sep)

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

### In 2016 (1 January - 11 Sep)

1 046	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
126 583	Irregular migrants were apprehended. Most common nationalities - Nigerian (3 120), Eritrean (14 789), Guinean (8 625), Ivorian (8 427), Gambian (8 427), Sudanese (8 400), Malian (6 694), Senegalese (6 688), Somali (5 959) and Bangladeshi (5 629)
	The countries of departure were Libya (110 971), Egypt (12 386), Turkey (1 413), <del>Algeria</del> (546), Tunisia (536), Greece (316). → Unknown (415).
463	People smugglers were arrested in 232 incidents.
174	Fatalities were reported in 43 incidents.
15	Incidents related to the prevention of departure.
~1 600	Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.
11	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
9	Smugglers were arrested.
9	Incidents related to pollution.
~87%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, ~13% inside.
~90%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

### In 2016, from the beginning of the operation on 1 February to 11 September 2016

990	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
120 974	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
427	People smugglers were arrested in 211 incidents.
166	Fatalities were reported in 39 incidents.
11	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
9	Smugglers were arrested.
9	Incidents related to pollution.

### During the reporting period between 29 Aug - 11 Sep Jul 2016

186	Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.
21 305	Irregular migrants were apprehended. Most common nationalities - Nigerian (5 814), Bangladeshi (2 043), Eritrean (1 782), Guinean (1 546), Ivorian (1 292), Malian (1 141), Senegalese (1 039), and Gambian (989).
	The countries of departure were Libya (19 172), Turkey (512), Egypt (291), Tunisia (109) and Algeria (76).
49	People smugglers were arrested in 25 incidents.
22	Fatalities were reported in 7 incidents.
90%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while 10% occurred inside.
92%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

Note: all the figures were extracted from JORA on 16-09-2016 at 16:00 hrs

Frontex Operations Division

Risk Analysis Unit

Warsaw, Poland

Reference number: 17992/2016



## Key Points

- ◆ As of 25 Sep 2016, **130 294** irregular migrants have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, confirming the stable trend (~1% increase) compared to the same period of 2015.
- ◆ Relatively low number of arrivals in the reporting period, mainly due to bad weather.

- ◆ Increasing trend in the usage of small wooden/fibreglass boats by the smuggling networks in Libya
- ◆ **Arrivals from Algeria continue** - lack of perspectives, socio-political uncertainties and a low rate of returns from Italy of these nationals are among the main “pull/push factors”.



## Main Trends

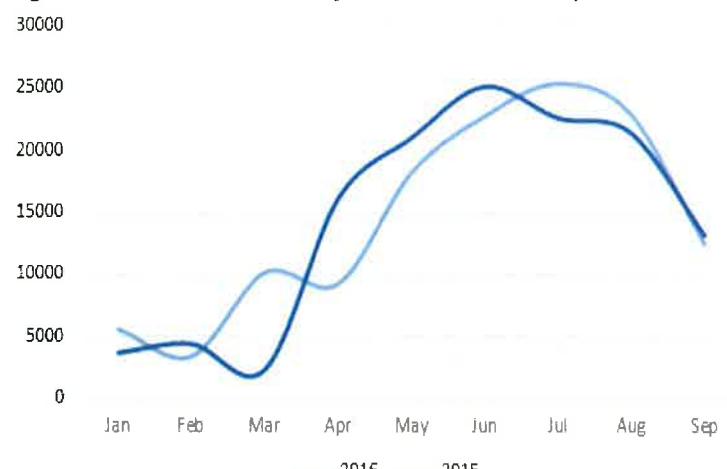
During the period under analysis, **45** illegal immigration incidents were reported (**24** incidents in week **37** and **21** in week **38**) involving the apprehension of **3 702** irregular migrants (**2 250** apprehensions in week **37** and **1 452** apprehensions in week **38**). In particular:

- **28 boats** arrived from **Libya** involving **3 042 migrants**
- **6 boats** from **Algeria** involving **73 migrants** on board
- **5 boats** from **Tunisia** with **61 migrants** on board
- **5 boats** from **Turkey** involving **263 migrants**
- **1 boat** from **Egypt** with **283 migrants**.

Thus far in **2016**, the number of arrivals in the Central Mediterranean was **130 294** which represents a **stable trend** (~1% increase) compared to the same period in **2015** (**129 601**). In **2016**, fluctuations in the irregular migratory flow towards Italy have increased or decreased within a percentage range of ~10% compared to the same period last year.

Once again **Libya** is the main country of departure with ~82% of irregular migrant arrivals during the reporting period. It is worth pointing out that since the beginning of the year, ~87% of irregular migrants detected and apprehended in the Central Mediterranean had Libya as their departure location. Most of the incidents continue to involve

Figure 1: Number of arrivals by month 1 Jan - 25 Sep in 2015/2016



volve dinghies that had departed from Libya bound for Italy but it is worth highlighting the increasing number of incidents involved small wooden/fibreglass boats departing from Libya, see Figure 10.

In weeks **37** and **38**, there was a relatively low number of incidents reported in the Central Mediterranean, mainly due to bad weather conditions.

## Main Nationalities

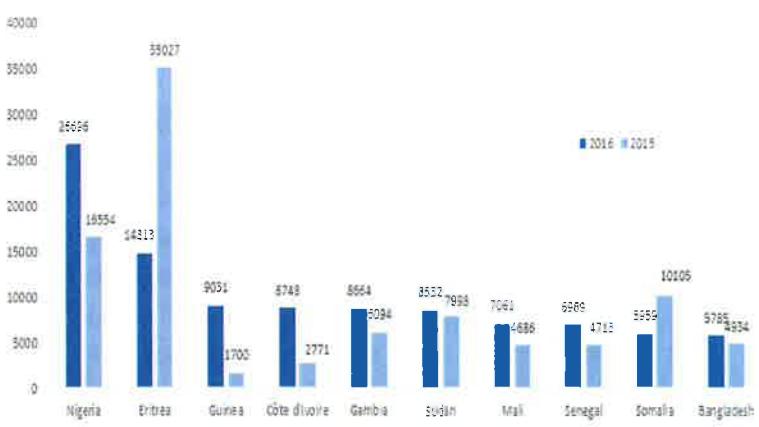
Thus far in **2016**, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: **Nigeria, Eritrea, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Sudan, Mali, Senegal, Somalia and Bangladesh**. Once again the majority of the migrants arrived from Western and Central African countries while migrants arriving from Horn of African countries represent about 25% of the total.

It is worth highlighting that during the reporting period, **89 Syrians** and **64 Moroccans** arrived in Italy, with most of them having departed from Libya. In this regard, it is worth mentioning that all of the Syrian and Moroccan migrants who departed from Libya during weeks 37 and 38 had been living and working in Libya for many years.

They were intercepted aboard small wooden/fibreglass boats.

Thus far in 2016, the number of **Comorian nationals** who have arrived in the Central Mediterranean is 919, ranking in 17<sup>th</sup> positon in terms of arrivals in Italy since the beginning of the year. This is representing a ~670% increase compared to the same period in 2015 (119 arrivals). Of the

Figure 3: Main nationalities from 1 Jan to 25 Sep 2016/2015



## Main Findings

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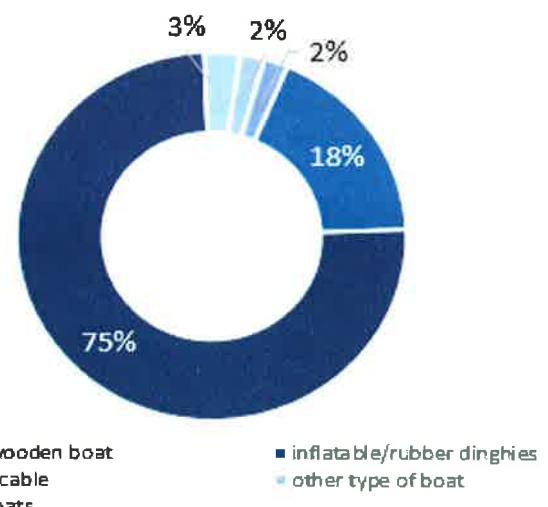
### Fatalities

According to figures obtained from the JORA database, thus far in 2016 the number of fatalities in the Central Mediterranean has **decreased by ~37%** compared to the same period in 2015. However and according to the figures provided by IOM, from 1 January until 23 Sep 2016 ~3 054 migrants are estimated to be **missing** in the Central Mediterranean, which represents an **increase** compared to the same period in previous years ~2% **regarding 2014** and ~16% **compared to 2015** (until 30 September, there were 2 996 fatalities in 2014 and 2 622 fatalities in 2015).

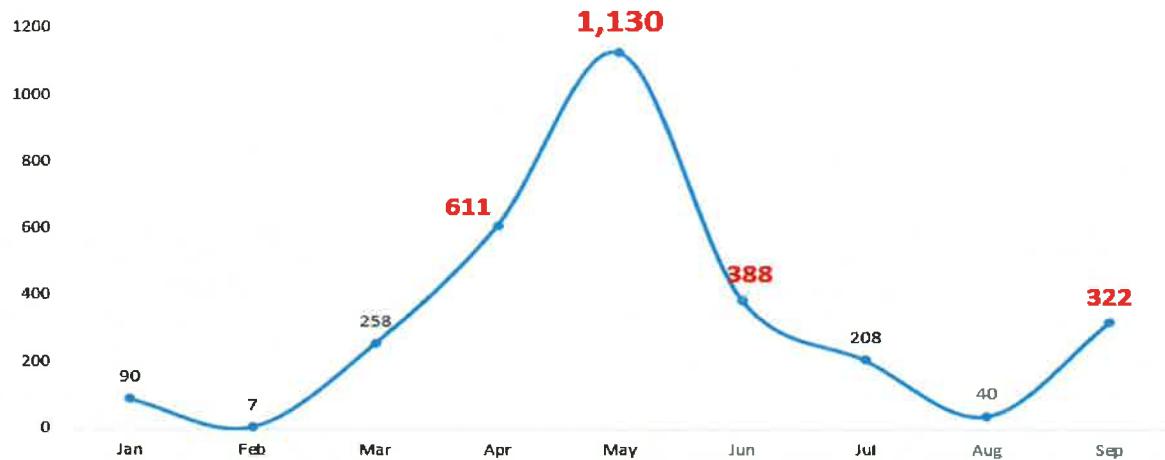
All these migrants were trying to reach Italy by sea. Two of the most common types of vessels used by smuggling networks on the Central Mediterranean route are: **rubber dinghies and wooden boats.**

In this regard, despite the higher number of incidents involving rubber dinghies reported in the Central Med com. **Figure 7. Incidents in 2016 by type of boat** compared to the number of wooden boats (~75% of the incidents thus far reported in 2016 have involved rubber dinghies) it is those incidents involving wooden boats that have triggered the further increase in the number of fatalities in 2016.

The smugglers exploit the larger capacity of these types of boats by overcrowding them with would-be migrants beyond their recommended limits in order to increase their profits for each vessel launched. Many migrants are settled on the lower deck which causes or contributes to making the wooden/fishing boats cramped and unseaworthy which almost inevitably leads to the boats capsizing. Consequently, the boats become death traps for most of the migrants crammed on the lower deck.



**Figure 8. Number of fatalities in 2016-IOM**



According to the IOM missing migrants' project, the highest number of fatalities (Figure 8) occurred in those months when wooden/fishing boats capsized.

<sup>1</sup>April – Wooden boat capsized while sailing from Egypt towards Italy. ~400 migrants perished  
<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2016/04/18/400-migrants-feared-dead-after-boat-capsizes-in-mediterranean/>

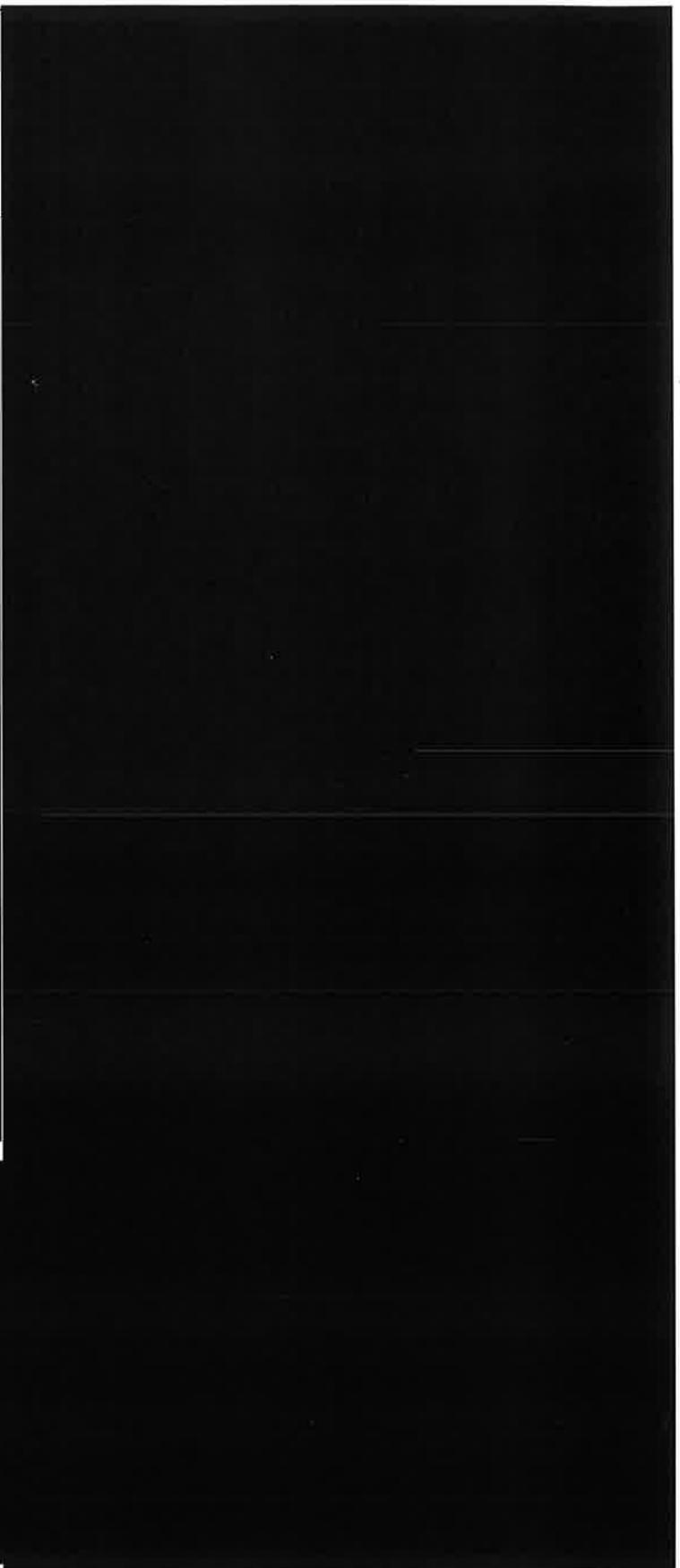
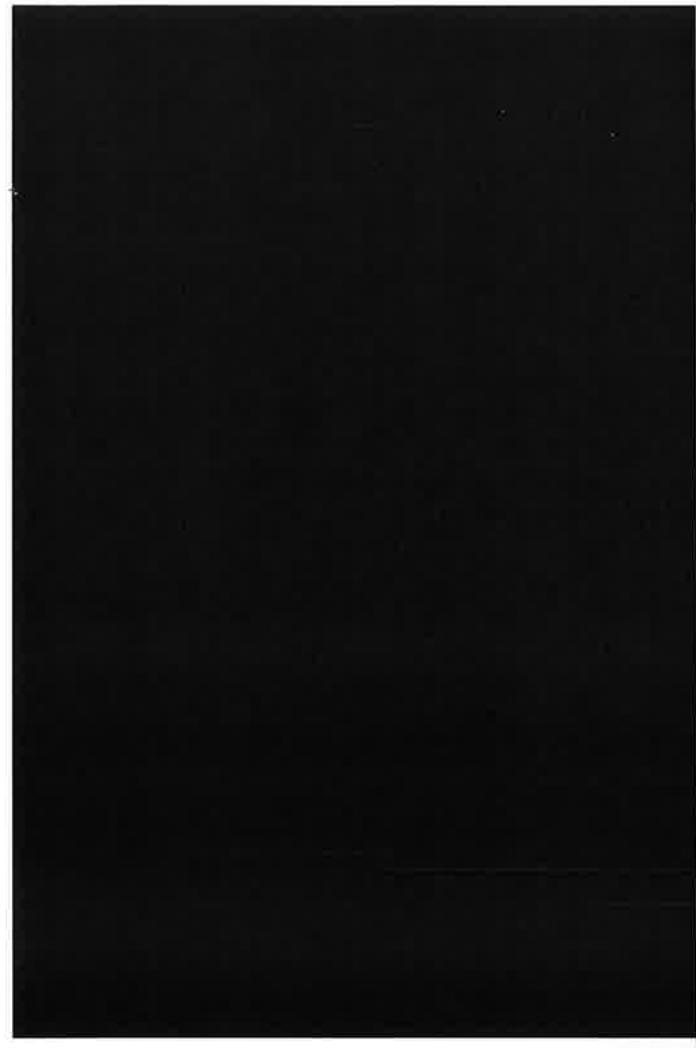
<sup>2</sup>May – Migrants wooden boat capsized in front of the Libyan coast. Dozens feared dead  
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-36383897>

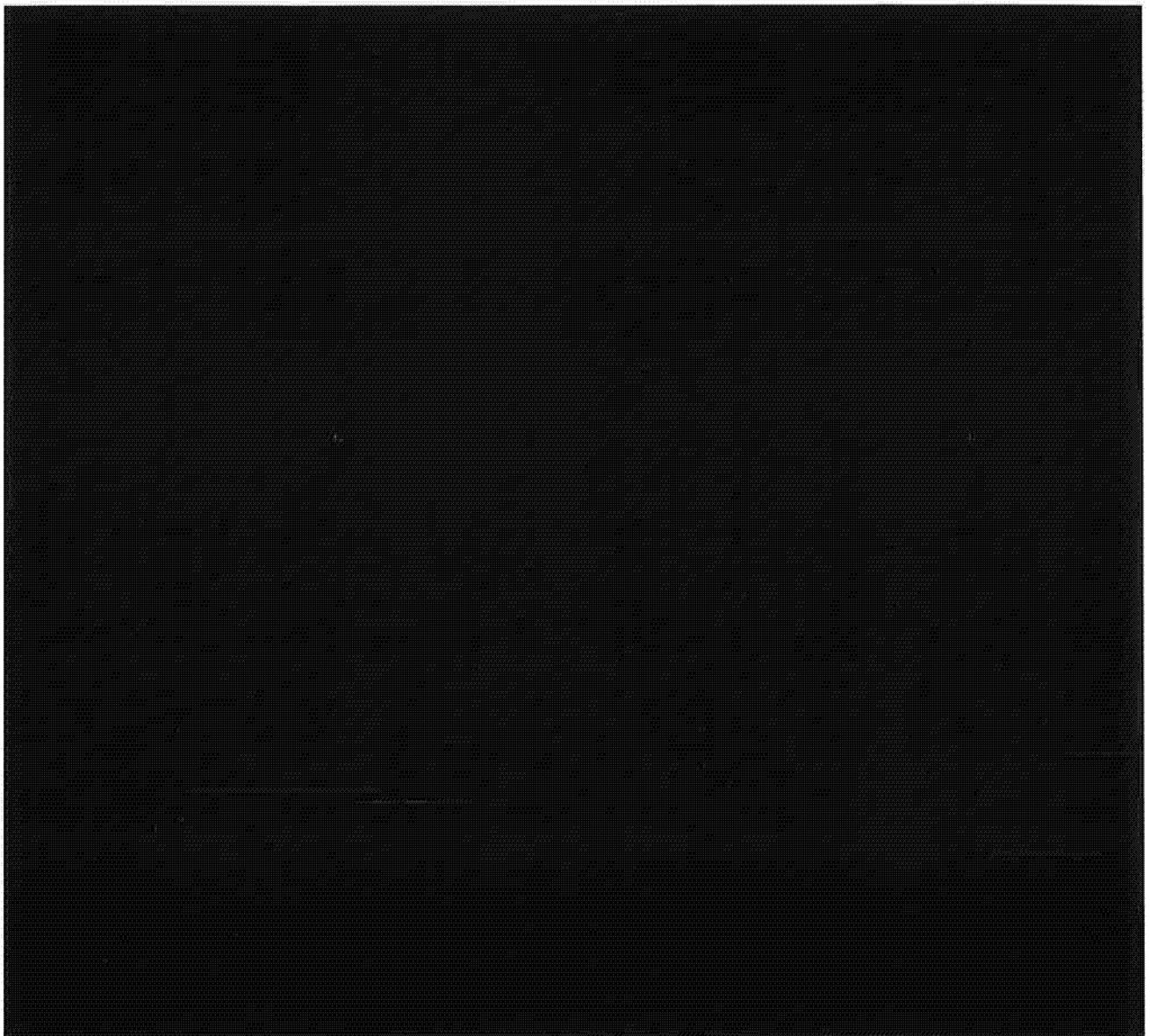
<sup>3</sup>June 340 rescued from ~700 migrants in south of Crete  
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jun/03/rescue-operation-under-way-as-migrant-boat-capsizes-in-mediterranean>

<sup>4</sup>September 150 migrants rescued of ~500-600 migrants according to the Egyptian authorities  
<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/09/refugees-drown-boat-capsizes-egypt-coast-160921130002889.html>

## **SMALL WOODEN/FIBREGLASS BOATS FROM LIBYA**

A new trend in the modus operandi of smuggling networks operating from Libya has been observed, as smuggling networks have been **increasing their usage of small wooden/fibreglass boats** to smuggle migrants from Libya towards Italy.



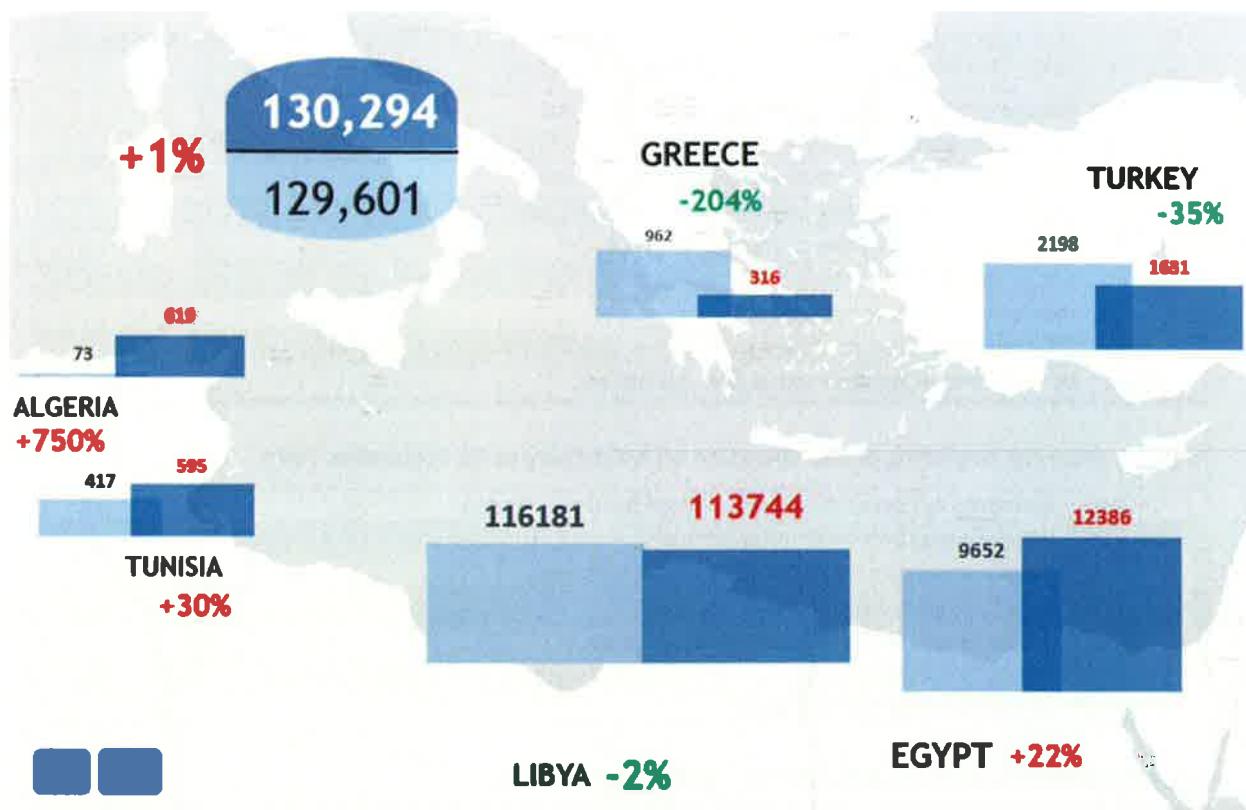




## Main trends by country of departure in 2016

In 2016, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows a slight increasing trend (-1%) of arrivals from Libya which remained the main country of departure. Moreover, the number of arrivals increased from Egypt, Turkey, Tunisia and Algeria but decreased from Greece.

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



## Statistics 2016 (1 January – 25 Sep)

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

### In 2016 (1 January - 25 September)

1 091	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
130 279	Irregular migrants were apprehended. Most common nationalities - Nigerian (26 696), Eritrean (14 835), Guinean (9 031), Ivorian (8 748), Gambian (8 664), Sudanese (8 556), Malian (7 061) Senegalese (6 969), and Somali (6 037).
	The countries of departure were Libya (114 227), Egypt (12 386), Turkey (1 631), Algeria (619), Tunisia (597), Greece (316). → Unknown (316).
487	People smugglers were arrested in 243 incidents.
180	Fatalities were reported in 46 incidents.
15	Incidents related to the prevention of departure.
~2 000	Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.
13	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
11	Smugglers were arrested.
9	Incidents related to pollution.
~86%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, ~14% inside.
~89%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

### In 2016, from the beginning of the operation on 1 February to 25 September 2016

1 035	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
124 670	Irregular migrants were apprehended.
451	People smugglers were arrested in 222 incidents.
172	Fatalities were reported in 41 incidents.
13	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.
11	Smugglers were arrested.
9	Incidents related to pollution.

### During the reporting period between 12 - 25 September 2016

45	Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.
3 702	Irregular migrants were apprehended. Most common nationalities - Nigerian (532), Guinean (397) Malian (367), Ivorian (320), Senegalese (271), Egyptians (248), Gambian (233), Bangladeshi (163), Sudanese (112) and Iraqi (112).
	The countries of departure were Libya (3 042), Egypt (283), Turkey (263), Algeria (73) and Tunisia (61).
22	People smugglers were arrested in 11 incidents.
6	Fatalities were reported in 2 incidents.
65%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while 35% occurred inside.
71%	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. 18, 26 Sep–9 Oct 2016 (weeks 39-40), Ref.20 326/2016

14 Oct 2016

## Key Points

- ◆ As of 9 Oct 2016, **142 850** irregular migrants have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a ~5% increase compared to the same period of 2015.
- ◆ During week 40 there was a sharp increase in the number of arrivals, showing the third highest number of migrants intercepted in any given week thus far in 2016.



## Main Trends

During the period under analysis, **122** illegal immigration incidents were reported (15 incidents in week 39 and 107 in week 40) involving the apprehension of **12 571** irregular migrants (583 apprehensions in week 39 and 11 988 apprehensions in week 40). In particular:

- **99** boats arrived from Libya involving **12 126** migrants
- **10** boats from Algeria involving **138** migrants on board
- **9** boats from Tunisia with **96** migrants on board
- **3** boats from Turkey involving **159** migrants
- **1** boat from Greece with **52** migrants.

Figure 1: Number of arrivals by month 1 Jan - 9 Oct



In regards of the period 1 January - 9 October 2016, the number of arrivals in the Central Mediterranean was **142 850** which represents a stable trend (-4% increase) compared to the same period in 2015 (136 734). Throughout 2016 thus far, fluctuations in the irregular migratory flow towards Italy have constantly been increasing or decreasing within a percentage range of ~10% compared to the same period last year.

Once again **Libya** is the main country of departure with ~81% of irregular migrant arrivals during the reporting period. It is worth pointing out that since the beginning of the year, ~87% of irregular migrants detected and apprehended in the Central Mediterranean had Libya as their departure location. Most of the incidents continue to involve dinghies that had departed from Libya bound for Italy. In addition, incidents involving small wooden/fibreglass boats departing from Libya occurred during the period under review.

Especially noteworthy is that during week 39 there were a limited number of arrivals due mainly to adverse weather conditions, while during week 40 there was mass detections and apprehensions of migrants heading to Italy mainly from Libya, and to a lesser extent from Algeria, Turkey and Tunisia.

<sup>1</sup> See, 20161003\_BiWAR\_No17\_Trit\_ref\_19552\_wk37-38

## Main Nationalities

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

Figure 5: Main nationalities from 26 Sept to 9 Oct

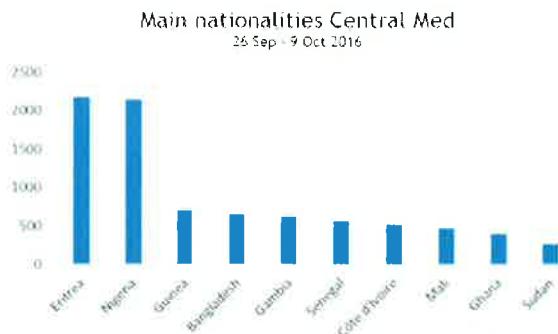
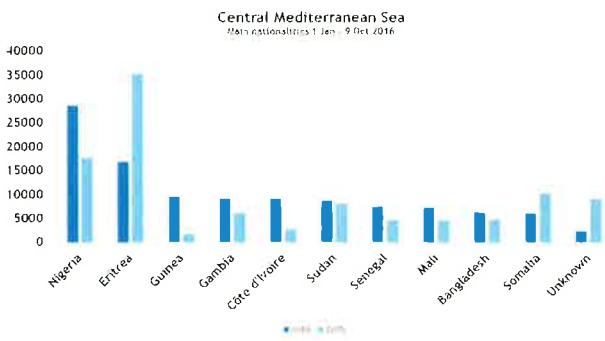
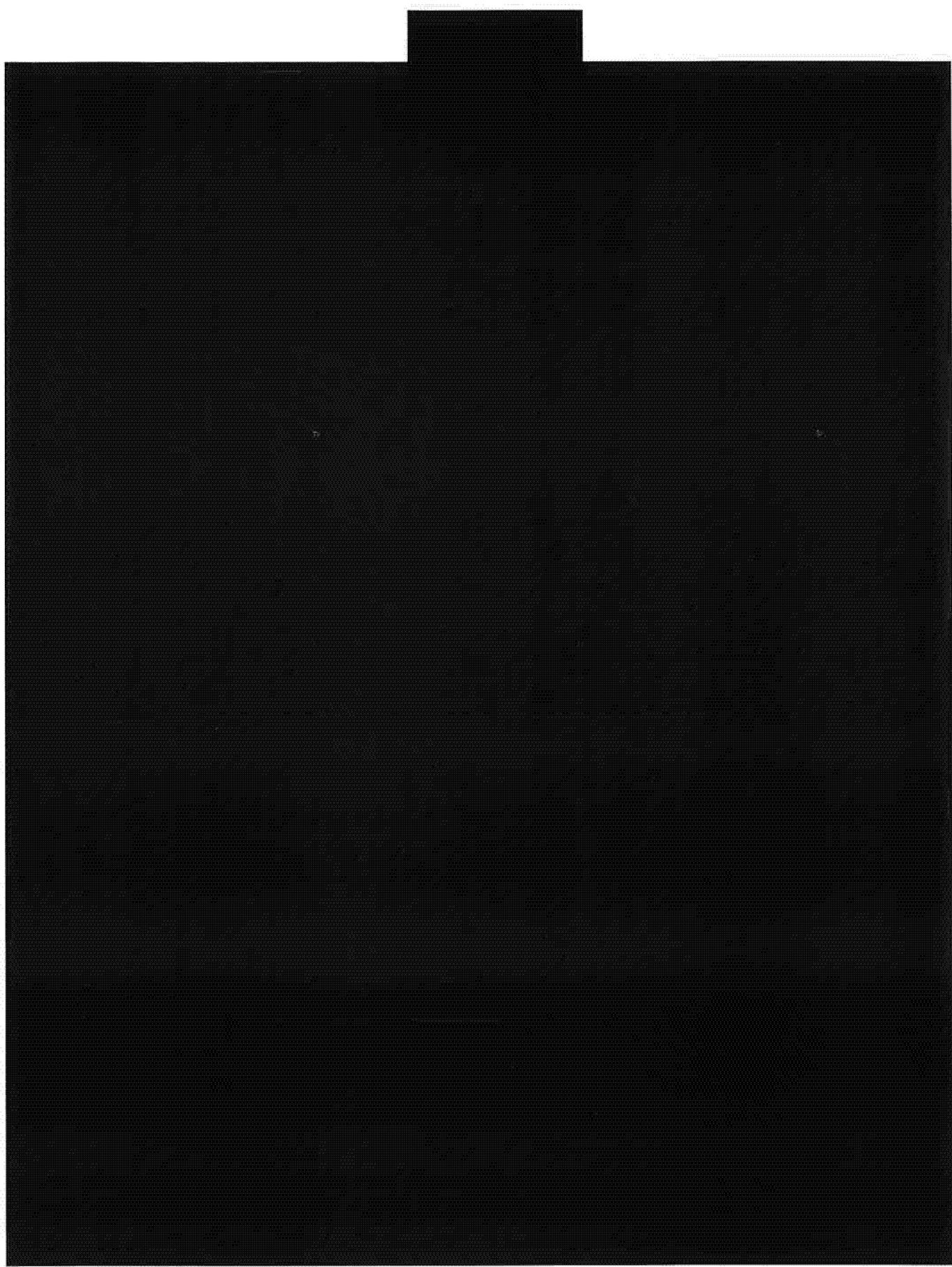


Figure 4: Main nationalities from 1 Jan to 9 Oct 2016/2015



During the reporting period, Eritrean nationals scored as the main nationality followed by Nigerians. Western and Central Africans continue to gather the highest number of migrants. The number of Bangladeshis has sharply increase and this could be related not only to Bangladesh nationals arriving directly from their country of origin, but to the high number of these nationals arriving from the Gulf States where they can no longer find proper employment.

## Main Findings



### Migration flow from Algeria

Thus far in 2016, migration from Algeria, mainly in the area of Annaba to Sardinia (Italy), has increased compared to the same period of 2015 by an enormous 552% or in other words from 116 migrants apprehended from 1 January to 9 October 2015 to 757 irregular migrants apprehended during the same period of 2016.

Even though there has been a sharp increase in the migration flow from Algeria to Italy, this flow represents only 0.5% of the total flow reported on the Central Mediterranean route thus far during 2016.

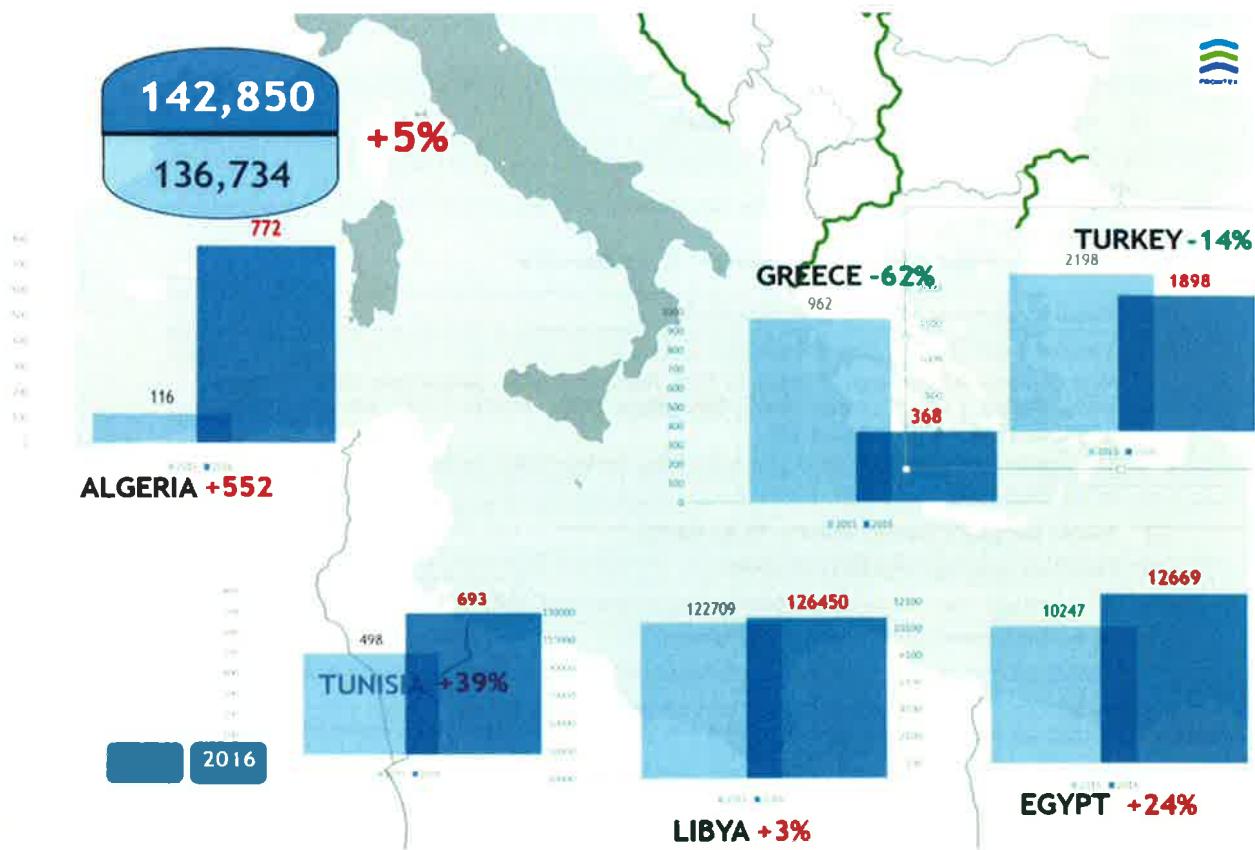
Migrants depart aboard small wooden or fibreglass boats or aboard small rubber dinghies targeting directly the Italian island of Sardinia. Most incidents (87%) are reported inland, meaning that most migrants arrive undetected on the shore and are only afterwards apprehended by land patrols.

The majority of the migrants are young males claiming to have left their country mainly due to being unemployment. Migrants claimed to be seeking a better future in Europe having mainly France and Italy as their final destinations.

## Main trends by country of departure in 2016

In 2016, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows a slight increasing trend (~5%) of arrivals from Libya which remained the main country of departure. Moreover, the number of arrivals increased from Egypt, Turkey, Tunisia and Algeria but decreased from Greece.

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



## Statistics 2016 (1 January – 9 October)

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

### In 2016 (1 January - 9 October)

**1 209** Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.

**142 850** Irregular migrants were apprehended.

Most common nationalities - Nigerian (28 762), Eritrean (17 001), Guinean (9 752), Gambian (9 286), Ivorian (9 270), Sudanese (8 818), Senegalese (7 539), Malian (7 529), Bangladeshi (6 397), Somali (6 260), and Unknown 2 533.

The countries of departure were Libya (126 450), Egypt (12 669), Turkey (1 898), Algeria (772), Tunisia (693), & Greece (368).

**510** People smugglers were arrested in 256 incidents.

**195** Fatalities were reported in 49 incidents.

**15** Incidents related to the prevention of departure.

**~2 000** Irregular migrants were prevented from departure.

**15** Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.

**16** Smugglers were arrested.

**9** Incidents related to pollution.

**~86%** Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, ~15% inside.

**~89%** Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

### During the operation (1 February - 9 October 2016)

**1 153** Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.

**137 241** Irregular migrants were apprehended.

**474** People smugglers were arrested in 235 incidents.

**186** Fatalities were reported in 31 incidents.

**15** Incidents related to the smuggling of goods.

**16** Smugglers were arrested.

**9** Incidents related to pollution.

### During the reporting period between 26 September - 9 October 2016

**122** Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred.

**12 571** Irregular migrants were apprehended.

Most common nationalities - Eritrean (1 913), Nigerian (1 829), Bangladeshi (586), Gambian (449), Malian (432), Guinean (440), Senegalese (430), Ivorian (418), Moroccan (356), Ghanaian (330) and Unknown 3 949.

The countries of departure were Libya (12 125), Turkey (159), Algeria (138), Tunisia (95) and Greece (52).

**23** People smugglers were arrested in 13 incidents.

**15** Fatalities were reported in 5 incidents.

**82%** Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while 18% occurred inside.

**84%** Of incidents were reported as SAR operations.

*Note: all the figures were extracted from JORA on 11-10-2016 at 14:00 hrs.*