

# JO EPN TRITON 2017

## BIWEEKLY ANALYTICAL UPDATE

27 March – 9 April 2017 (weeks 13 – 14), Ref. 7885/2017

18 April 2017



2

### Key points

- As of 9 April 2017, 26 847 irregular migrants have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a ~36% increase compared to the same period of 2016.
- Fatalities continue to be reported in incidents involving departures from Libya. According to IOM, there has been an increase of ~106% in the number of fatalities in the Central Med in 2017, compared to the same period of 2016.
- Libya has become the main last country of departure for illegal migrants aiming to reach the EU.
- [REDACTED]
- People smugglers [REDACTED] illegally enter the European Union.

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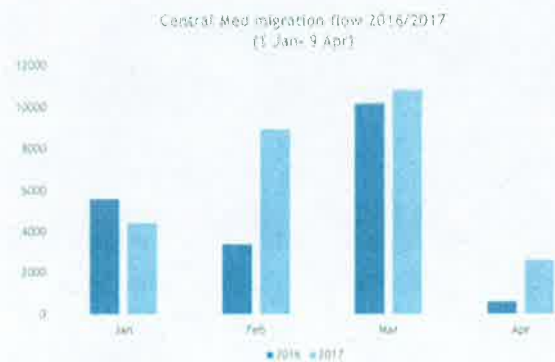


## Main trends

During the period under analysis, 33 illegal immigration incidents were reported (13 incidents in week 13 and 20 in week 14) involving the apprehension of 3 758 irregular migrants (1 644 apprehensions in week 13 and 2 114 apprehensions in week 14). In particular:

- [REDACTED] boats arrived from [REDACTED] involving [REDACTED] migrants on board.
- [REDACTED] boats arrived from [REDACTED] involving [REDACTED] migrants on board.
- [REDACTED] boats arrived from [REDACTED] involving [REDACTED] migrants on board.

Figure 1: Number of arrivals by month JO Triton 2016/2017



During the period 1 January to 9 April 2017, the number of arrivals in the Central Mediterranean was 26 847 which represents an increase (-35%) compared with the same period in 2016 (19 803). This increase is mainly related to the high number of arrivals from Libya, involving mainly migrants from sub-Saharan countries and to a lesser extent migrants from Asian countries.

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[REDACTED] thus far in 2017. Most of the incidents involved [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] have been reported since the beginning of 2017.

2

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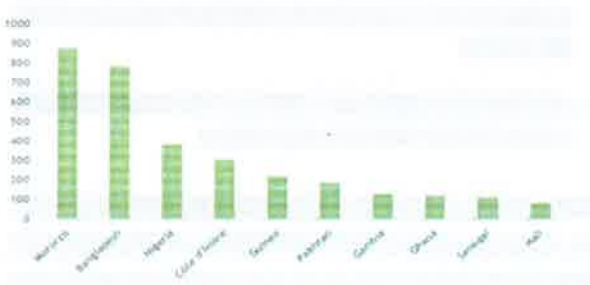
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## Main nationalities

During 2017, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: Bangladesh, Guinea, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, the Gambia, Morocco, Senegal, Mali, Pakistan and Eritrea. During the reporting period, the majority of the migrants arrived from Western and Central African countries and from Asian countries, and to a lesser extent Horn of Africa and North African countries.

Since the beginning of 2017 the number of illegal migrants from Asian and North African countries, such as Bangladeshi, Moroccans and Pakistani have increased and become part of the top ten nationalities.

Figure 3: Main nationalities during the reporting period. Source Frontex



Most of these migrants are

periods of time

In addition, the fact that the Eastern Med route

Figure 4: Main nationalities Central Mediterranean Sea from 1 Jan to 9 Apr 2017/2016



## Main findings

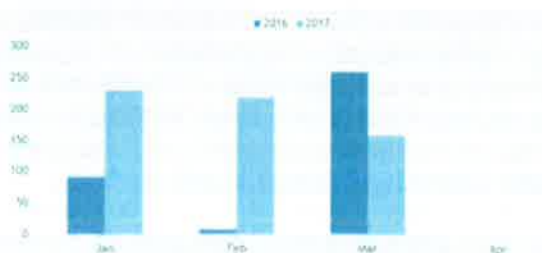
### LIBYA

#### Fatalities

During the period under analysis, five more fatalities were reported in the framework of the JO Triton 2017. Moreover, according to open sources<sup>1</sup>, approximately 146 fatalities could have occurred off the coast of Sabratah. According to information from IOM (see figure 5) the number of estimated fatalities in the Central Mediterranean Sea has almost reached 600 migrants thus far 2017, showing a **~106% increase** compared to the same period of 2016

despite the constant presence of maritime assets close to Libyan territorial waters<sup>2</sup>.

Figure 5: Fatalities reported in the Central Med according to IOM.



1. <http://www.middle-east-online.com/english/?id=82311>

2. <https://missingmigrants.iom.int/mediterranean>

## Main findings cont.

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Libya continues to be, by far, the main area of departure involving more than [REDACTED] since the beginning of the year.

[REDACTED]

The main reasons for [REDACTED]

- [REDACTED] involved in the smuggling of people.

- [REDACTED]

- The fact that [REDACTED]

- The fact that [REDACTED]

- The low number of people [REDACTED]. This could be related to the fact that, due to their position, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

1

[REDACTED]

Migrants [REDACTED]

3

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

1

[REDACTED]

It is worth mentioning that during the reporting period

[REDACTED]

4

## Main findings cont.

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1	1

## Main trends by last country of departure

Thus far in 2017, all the migratory routes (Libya, Algeria, Turkey, Greece Tunisia and Egypt) towards Italy have reported incidents. Furthermore, thus far in 2017, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterra

nean shows an overall increasing trend (+36%) with an increasing number of arrivals from Libya, Algeria, Turkey and Greece, although a decrease in the flow from Egypt and Tunisia was reported.

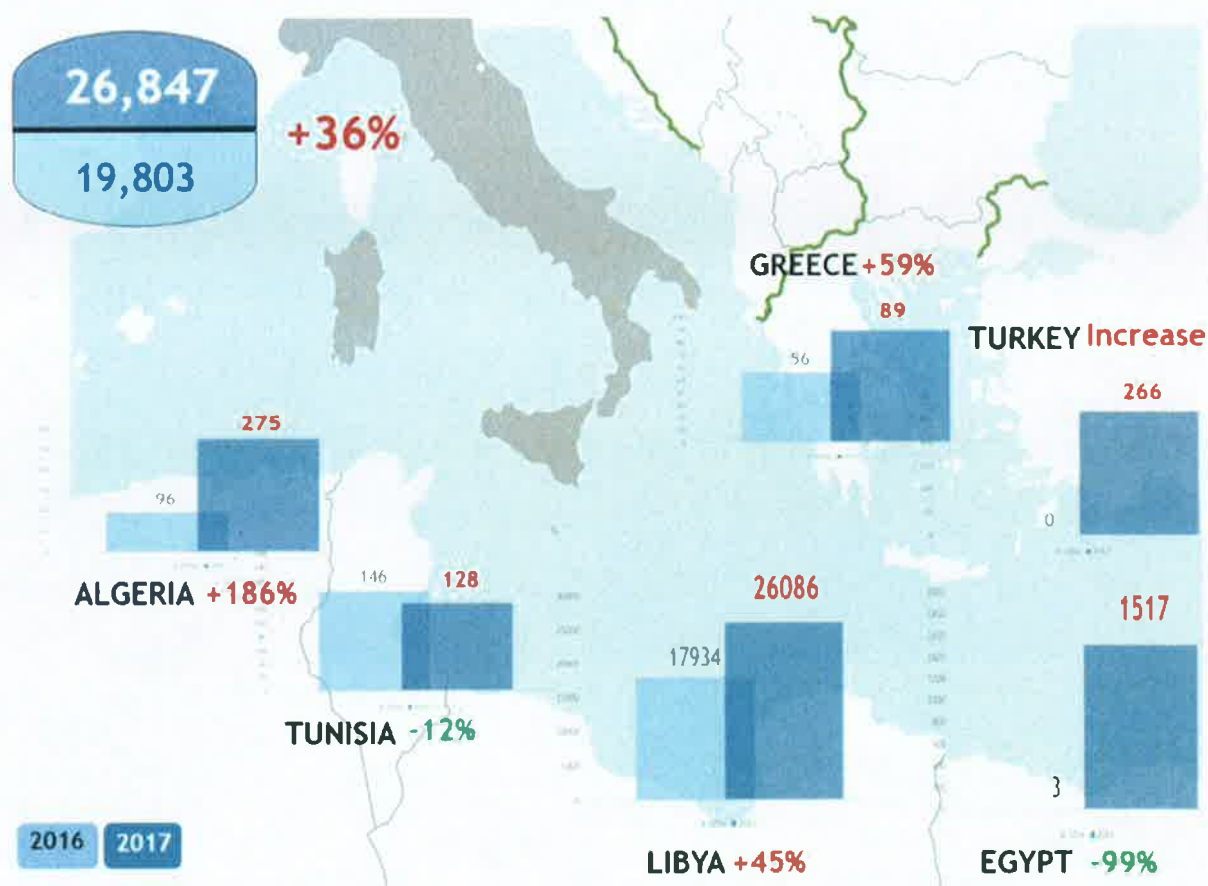


Figure 10: The map shows the volume of the migratory flows by country of departure from 1 January to 9 April 2017. Source Frontex.



## Annex: Statistics weeks 13-14 (1 January – 9 April 2017)

In 2017 (1 January – 9 April 2017)	
271	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
26 847	Irregular migrants were apprehended
	Most common nationalities from - Bangladesh (3 520), Guinea (3 314), Nigeria (3 155), Ivory Coast (2 755), the Gambia (2 305), Morocco (2 126), Senegal (1 982), Mali (1 197), Pakistan (701) and Eritrea (644).
	The countries of departure were Libya (26 086), Algeria (275), Turkey (266), Tunisia (128), Greece (89) and Egypt (3).
81	People smugglers were arrested in 57 incidents
27	Fatalities were reported in 16 incidents
7	Incidents related to the prevention of departure
- 500	Irregular migrants were prevented from departure
16	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods with 23 smugglers arrested
0	Incident related to pollution
-84%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, -16% inside
-86%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations
Since the beginning of the operation (1 February 2016 – 9 April 2017)	
225	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing
22 386	Irregular migrants were apprehended
69	People smugglers were arrested in 51 incidents
14	Fatalities were reported in 11 incidents
10	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods
13	Smugglers were arrested in 6 incidents.
0	Incident related to pollution
During the reporting period between 27 March – 9 April 2017 (weeks 13–14)	
33	Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred
3 758	Irregular migrants were apprehended
	Most common nationalities from - Morocco (872), Bangladesh (782), Nigeria (381), Ivory Coast (303), Guinea (220), Pakistan (185), Gambia (130), Ghana (120), Senegal (111) and Mali (79).
	The countries of departure were Libya (3 720), Algeria (22) and Tunisia (16)
2	People smugglers were arrested in 3 incident
5	Fatalities were reported in 5 incidents
91%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while 9% occurred inside
85%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations





# JO EPN TRITON 2017

## BIWEEKLY ANALYTICAL UPDATE

10 - 23 April 2017 (weeks 15 - 16), Ref. 7401/2017

4 May 2017

2

### Key points

- As of 23 April 2017, **36 586 irregular migrants** were intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a **-42% increase** compared to the same period of 2016
- The **highest number of arrivals** on any given **day** in 2017 was reported on **15 April** with **4 010 migrants**
- **Niger** continues being the **main transit country** for West African and sub-Saharan migrants to reach Libya
- Following seasonal patterns, there was an [REDACTED] in the number of [REDACTED] 1
- **Migrants** [REDACTED] continue to **travel to Italy** 1
- [REDACTED] their modus operandi in order [REDACTED] 1

## Main trends

During the period under analysis, **87 illegal immigration incidents were reported** (85 incidents in week 15 and 2 incidents in week 16) involving the apprehension of **9 758 irregular migrants**. In particular:

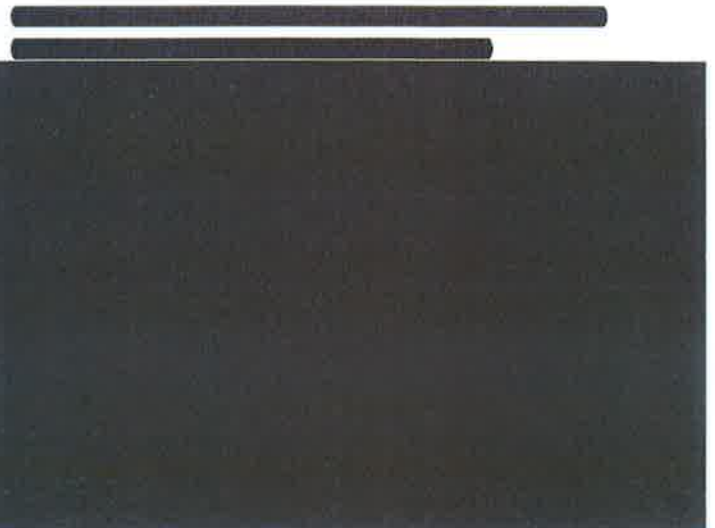
- **1** boats arrived from **Libya** with **1** migrants on board
- **1** boats arrived from **Libya** with **1** migrants on board
- **1** boat arrived from **Libya** with **1** migrants on board
- **1** boats from **Libya** with **1** migrants on board

From 1 January to 23 April 2017, the number of migrants apprehended in the Central Mediterranean totalled **36 586** which represents a **-42% increase** compared to the same period of 2016 (25 768).

It is worth noting that the **highest number of arrivals** thus far reported in 2017 on the Central Mediterranean route was recorded during the month of **April** (Figure 2). The number of migrants who arrived in Italy during the period 1-23 April

It is worth highlighting that **1** of the migrants had departed from Libya.

The number of migrants that have arrived in Italy



The main areas of departure were

Figure 2: Central Med, number of arrivals by month 2016/2017. Source Frontex.

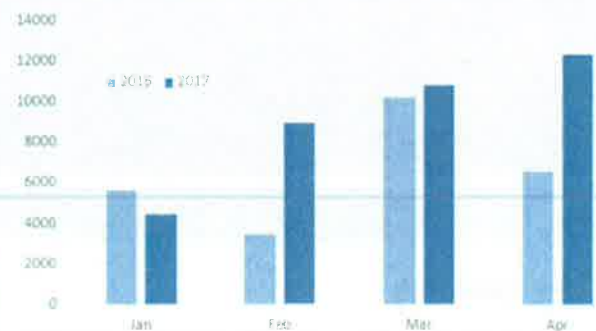
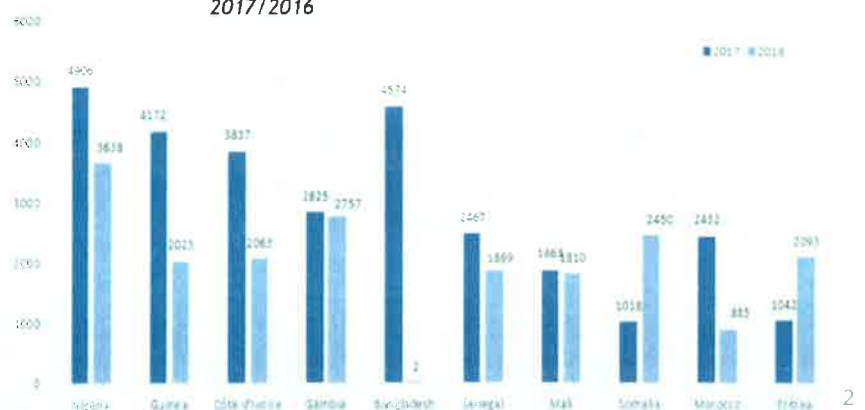


Figure 3: Main nationalities from 1 Jan to 23 Apr 2017/2016

Thus far in 2017, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: **Nigeria, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, the Gambia, Bangladesh, Senegal, Mali, Somalia, Morocco and Eritrea.**

It is worth emphasising that migrants coming from **West and Central African countries represent -63% of arrivals in 2017.**





1

However, [REDACTED] the number of migrants from [REDACTED] countries has [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] As a result, [REDACTED] rank among the [REDACTED] nationalities. The difficulties that [REDACTED] encounter on their journeys to reach the Central Mediterranean that was reported in the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in the number of these migrants arriving in Italy in 2017 compared to the same period in 2016. [REDACTED]

In this regard it is worth mentioning that some of the migrants who have recently arrived in Italy using [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] These migrants are taking advantage of the fact that there [REDACTED]

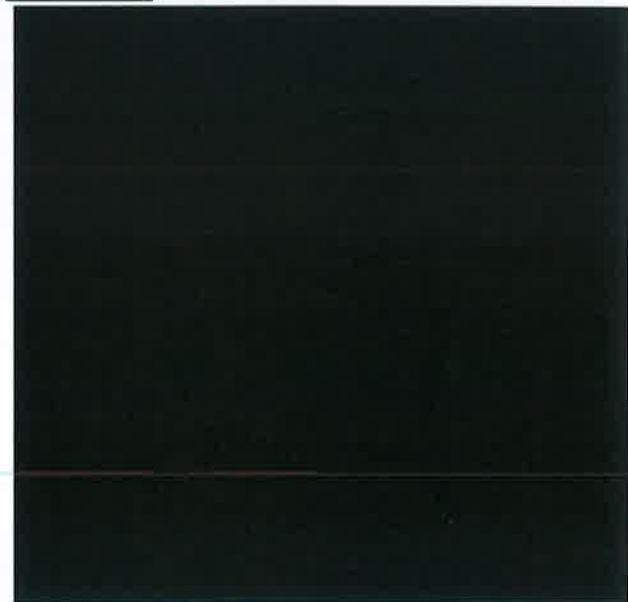
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

1



[REDACTED]



## Main findings

[REDACTED]

According to the IOM<sup>1</sup> the number of migrants crossing Niger towards Libya sharply decreased in January and February 2017 compared to previous months. According to the IOM representative, the decreasing number of migrants transiting Agadez on their way towards Libya is mainly related to the measures which have been adopted by the Nigerien government.

<sup>1</sup><http://www.libyabizinfo.com/story-z13381350>

1



3

## Main findings cont.

1 These measures are aimed at “blocking and arresting traf-  
fickers and confiscating trucks”. [REDACTED], thus far in  
2017, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and also compared with the

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]. The migrants [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Afterwards [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The migrants

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Typically, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In addition, the migrants

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] migrants who arrived in [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

1 During the period under analysis [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] All migrants were [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] metres long [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Yamaha 40 HP engine

(Figure 8). [REDACTED]

3 [REDACTED] the migrants [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] migrants who were [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] For this reason, [REDACTED]

1 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] For

instance, during the reporting period, the migrants [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

same period in 2016 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Libya and the Central  
Mediterranean route.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

1 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

## Main findings cont.

1 During the reporting period [REDACTED] This incident [REDACTED] the migrants [REDACTED]

3 [REDACTED] The migrants [REDACTED]. After a few months [REDACTED] number of migrants [REDACTED]

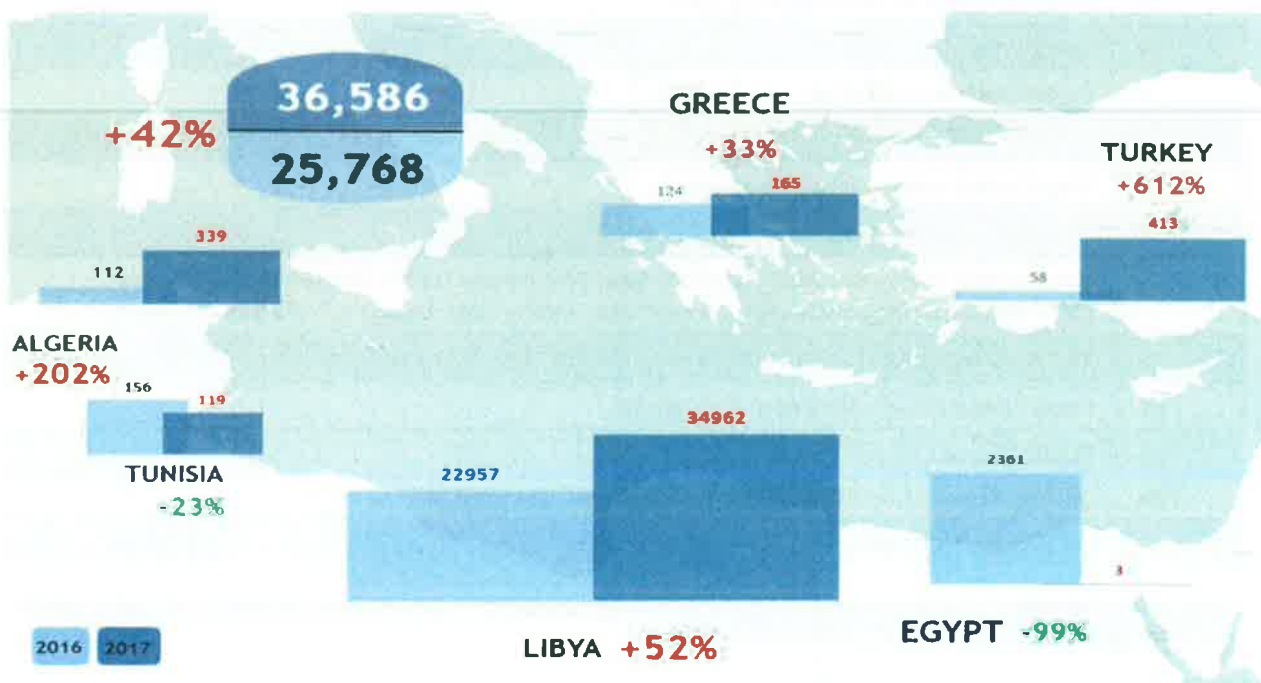


## Main trends by country of departure in 2017

Thus far in 2017, all the migratory routes (Libya, Algeria, Turkey, Greece Tunisia and Egypt) towards Italy have reported incidents. Furthermore, thus far in 2017, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean

shows an overall increasing trend (-42%) with an increasing number of arrivals from Libya, Algeria, Turkey and Greece, although a decrease in the flow from Tunisia and Egypt was reported.

**Figure 10:** The map shows the volume of the migratory flows by country of departure from 1 January to 23 April 2017. Source Frontex.





## Annex: Statistics (1 Jan -23 Apr 2017)

In 2017 (1 January–23 April 2017)	
357	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
36 586	Irregular migrants were apprehended
	Most common nationalities from - Nigeria (4 9061), Guinea (4 172), Ivory Coast (3 857), The Gambia (2 825), Bangladesh (4 574), Senegal (2 467), Mali (1 868), Somalia (1 018), Morocco (2 452) y Eritrea (1 042).
	The countries of departure were Libya (34 962), Turkey (413), Algeria (339), Greece (165), Tunisia (119) and Egypt (3).
103	People smugglers were arrested in 73 incidents
154	Fatalities were reported in 21 incidents
11	Incidents related to the prevention of departure
-1 700	Irregular migrants were prevented from departure
23	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods
0	Incident related to pollution
-97%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, -3% inside
-96%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations
Since the beginning of the operation (1 February–23 April 2017)	
330	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing
32 125	Irregular migrants were apprehended
91	People smugglers were arrested in 67 incidents
141	Fatalities were reported in 15 incidents
13	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods
15	Smugglers were arrested.
0	Incident related to pollution
During the reporting period between 10–23 April 2017 (weeks 15–16)	
87	Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred
9 785	Irregular migrants were apprehended
	Most common nationalities from - Nigeria (1 606), Côte d'Ivoire (1 017), Bangladesh (955), Guinea (783), Mali (613), The Gambia (481), Senegal (459), Eritrea (398), Sudan (387) and Somalis (383).
	The countries of departure were Libya (9 412), Turkey (206), Greece (76) and Algeria (64)
16	People smugglers were arrested in 11 incidents
12	Fatalities were reported
-95%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while 5% occurred inside
-95%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations

24 April - 7 May 2017 (weeks 17 - 18), Ref. 10024/2017

17 May 2017

2

## Key points

- As of **7 May 2017**, **43 780** irregular migrants were intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a **-40% increase** compared to the same period of 2016
- **High number of arrivals** reported mainly from **Libya** as weather conditions improve
- 1 • On account [REDACTED] the migrants [REDACTED]
- Lack of [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED] SAR operations





## Main trends

During the period under analysis, **69** illegal immigration incidents were reported (**7 incidents in week 17** and **62 incidents in week 18**) involving the apprehension of **6 755 irregular migrants**. In particular:

- **1** boats arrived from **1** with **1** migrants on board
- **1** boats arrived from **1** with **1** migrants on board
- **1** boat arrived from **1** with **1** migrants on board
- **1** boat arrived from **1** with **1** migrants on board

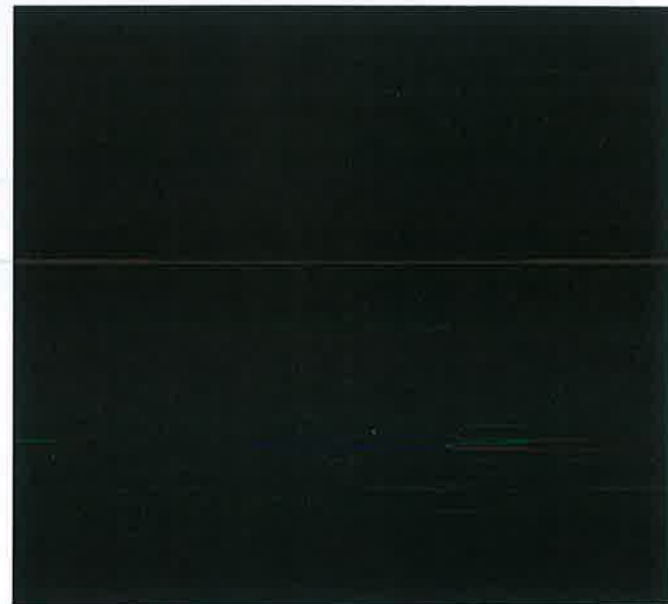
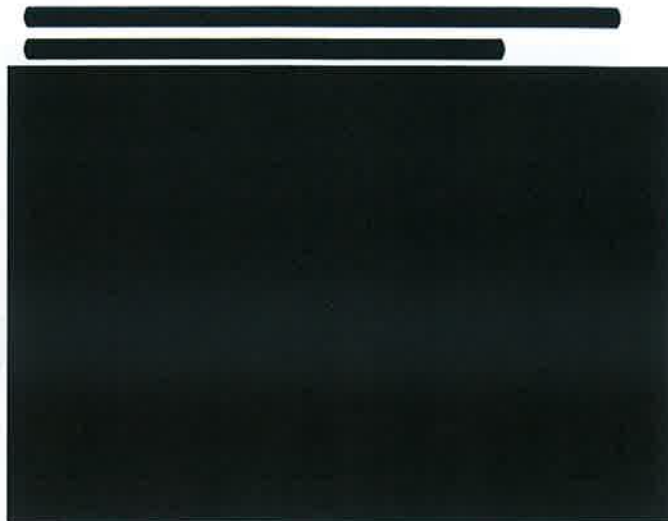
From **1 January to 7 May 2017**, the number of migrants apprehended in the Central Mediterranean totalled **43 780** which represents a **-40% increase compared** to the same period of **2016 (31 186)**.

Moreover, analysing the period under review (week 17 and 18) indicates that there was a **-41% increase** in the number of arrivals compared with the same period in 2016.

During the period under analysis, the vast majority of the vessels intercepted **1**

**1**  
**1**  
**1**  
**1**  
**1**  
**1** Information obtained **1**  
**1**  
**1** many migrants **1**  
**1**  
**1**  
**1**  
**1**  
**1**

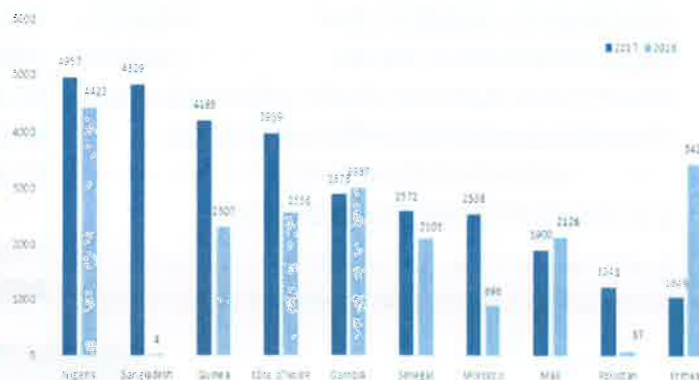
The main areas of departure **1**



## Main nationalities

Thus far in 2017, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: **Nigeria, Bangladesh, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, the Gambia, Senegal, Morocco, Mali, Pakistan and Eritrea.**

Figure 3: Main nationalities from 1 Jan to 23 Apr 2017/2016



migrants, migrants arriving in the Central Mediterranean

As in the case of the current political situation in where workers tend to migrate, could make this region less attractive. As a result, many more migrants may decide to attempt to enter the EU illegally across the Central Mediterranean Sea.

Moreover, it is worth highlighting the increasing number of that have arrived in the Central Mediterranean in 2017 compared with the same period in 2016, with most of them. Most of the were living and working for several years before their departure. However,

## Main findings

migrants

migrants, Typically, the migrants so that the migrants Furthermore, departure areas at the

According to open source information<sup>1</sup> at least **two shipwrecks** occurred in week 18 off the coast of Libya with more than **240 migrants believed missing**.

<sup>1</sup><http://breakingnewslive.net/news/up-to-245-migrants-missing-after-2-mediterranean-shipwrecks-un-says?uid=254639>

Figure 6: Corpses floating near the Libyan shore. Open sources



## Main findings cont.

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According to [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] departure [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] the migrants [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] on the  
migrants' [REDACTED] future departures  
[REDACTED]

In addition, on 6 May 2017 in one incident involving 141 people aboard a rubber boat intercepted by an NGO ves-

sel, a male corpse was found among the migrants<sup>2</sup>. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the migrants [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] the migrants' [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] one of the migrants  
[REDACTED]  
The migrant [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] the other migrants.

3

1

During weeks 17 & 18, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

1

## Main findings cont.

Figure 9: Migrants

1 Furthermore, it is worth emphasising once again, as in previous reports, that migrant

[REDACTED]



1

According to the information

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

migrants to Italy.

SAR operations

During the reported period, some of the

[REDACTED]

Figure 10:

[REDACTED]



<sup>1</sup><http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/04/libya-seizes-oil-tankers-shootout-sea-170430090531974.html>

<sup>1</sup><http://www.reuters.com/article/us-libya-security-idUSKBN17U2OX>

\_\_\_\_\_

[REDACTED] the SAR operations,  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

[illegible]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[REDACTED]

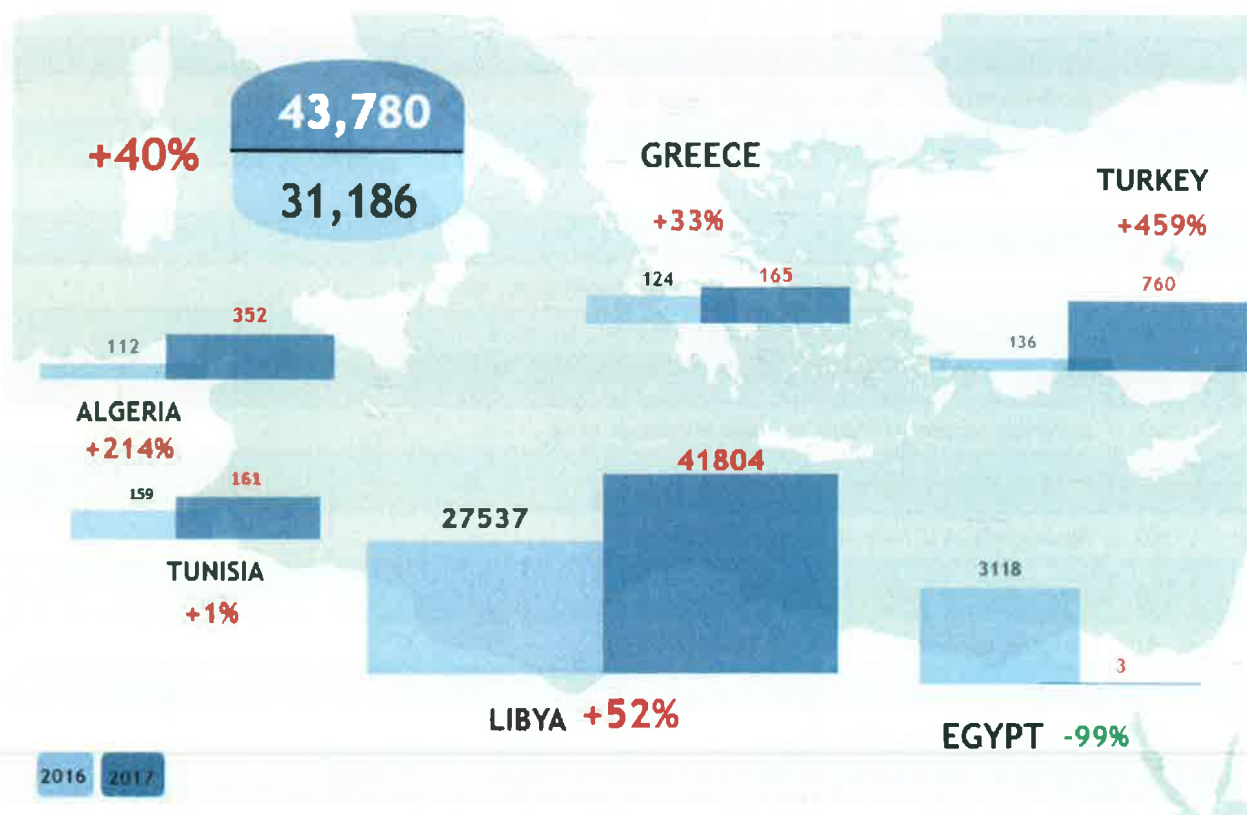
[REDACTED]

## Main trends by country of departure in 2017

Thus far in 2017, all the migratory routes (Libya, Algeria, Turkey, Greece Tunisia and Egypt) towards Italy have reported incidents. Furthermore, thus far in 2017, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean

shows an overall increasing trend (-40%) with an increasing number of arrivals from Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Turkey and Greece, although a decrease in the flow from Egypt was reported.

**Figure 10:** The map shows the volume of the migratory flows by country of departure from 1 January to 7 May 2017. Source Frontex.





## Annex: Statistics (1 Jan -7 May 2017)

In 2017 (1 January–7 May 2017)	
428	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
43 780	Irregular migrants were apprehended
	Most common nationalities from - Nigeria (4 957), Bangladesh (4 829), Guinea (4 185), Ivory Coast (3 959), The Gambia (2 878), Senegal (2 572), Morocco (2 538), Mali (1 900), Pakistan (1 241) y Eritrea (1 049).
	The countries of departure were Libya (41 804), Turkey (760), Algeria (352), Greece (165), Tunisia (161) and Egypt (3).
115	People smugglers were arrested in 80 incidents
161	Fatalities were reported in 25 incidents
11	Incidents related to the prevention of departure
-1 700	Irregular migrants were prevented from departure
17	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods
4	Incident related to pollution
-96%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, -4% inside
-96%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations
Since the beginning of the operation (1 February–7 May 2017)	
382	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing
39 087	Irregular migrants were apprehended
103	People smugglers were arrested in 74 incidents
148	Fatalities were reported in 21 incidents
11	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods
20	Smugglers were arrested.
0	Incident related to pollution
During the reporting period between 24 April – 7 May 2017 (weeks 17–18)	
69	Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred
6 755	Irregular migrants were apprehended
	Most common nationalities from - Pakistan (370), Bangladesh (255), Morocco (106), Syrian (102), Iraqi (63), Cameroon (55), Sudanese (51), Senegalese (40), Tunisian (29) and Gambians (28).
	The countries of departure were Libya (6 409), Turkey (288), Tunisia (45) and Algeria (13)
12	People smugglers were arrested in 7 incidents
1	Fatalities were reported
-95%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while 5% occurred inside
-96%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations



# JO EPN TRITON 2017

## BIWEEKLY ANALYTICAL UPDATE

8– 21 May 2017 (weeks 19 - 20), Ref. 11621/2017

25 May 2017

2

### Key points

- As of 21 May 2017, 50 041 irregular migrants have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a ~47% **increase** compared with the same period of 2016.
- According to IOM the number of fatalities in the Central Med has decreased compared to the same period of 2016, nevertheless more than 1 400 migrants have lost their lives so far in 2017, and the number continues to increase.
- [REDACTED] the migrant boats [REDACTED].
- Irregular migrants [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED] Frontex [REDACTED]

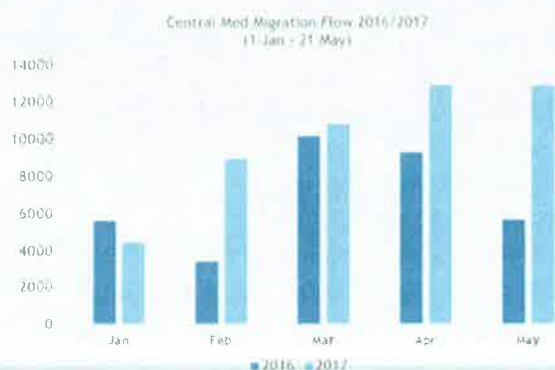
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## Main trends

During the period under analysis, 54 illegal immigration incidents were reported (11 incidents in week 19 and 43 in week 20) involving the apprehension of 5 372 irregular migrants (811 apprehensions in week 19 and 4 561 apprehensions in week 20). In particular:

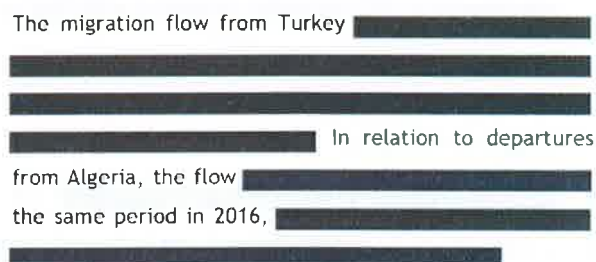
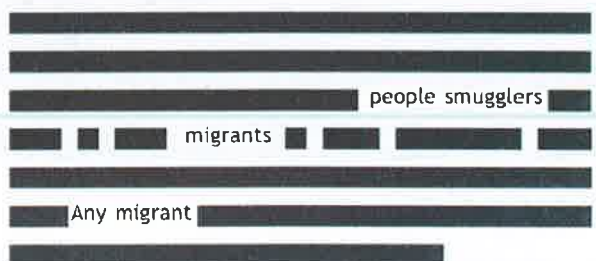
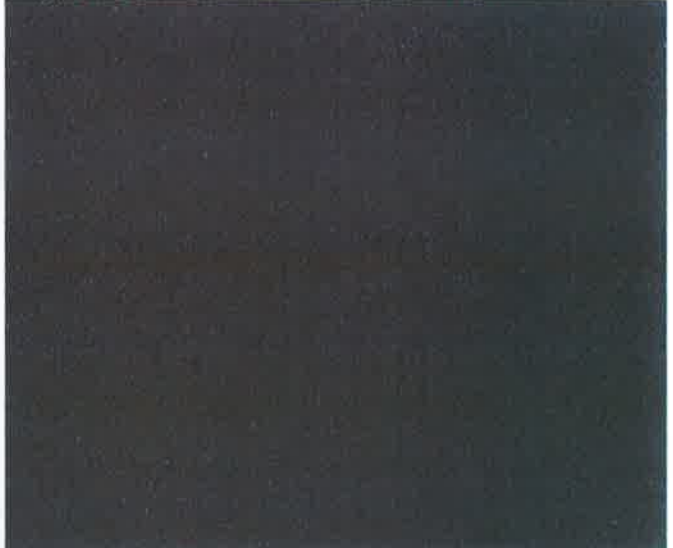
- boats arrived from [redacted] involving [redacted] migrants on board.
- boats arrived from [redacted] involving [redacted] migrants on board.
- boats arrived from [redacted] involving [redacted] migrants on board.
- boats arrived from [redacted] involving [redacted] migrants on board.

Figure 1: Number of arrivals by month JO Triton 2016/2017



During the period 1 January to 21 May 2017, the number of arrivals in the Central Mediterranean was 50 041 which represents an increase (-47%) compared with the same period in 2016 (34 142). Libya continues to be the main country of departure with -96% of irregular migrants having arrived from there thus far in 2017. Most of the incidents involved dinghies that had departed from Libya bound for Italy. In addition, incidents involving big and small wooden boats departing from Libya have been reported since the beginning of 2017.

Figure 2: Incidents that occurred during the reporting period in the framework of the JO Triton 2016



## Main nationalities

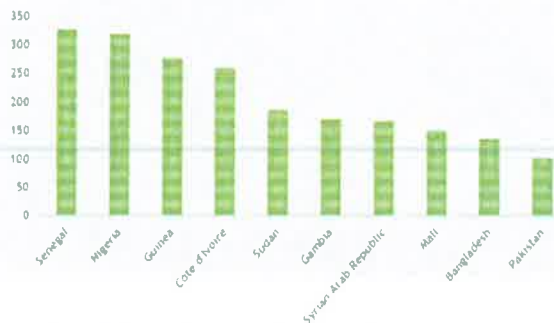
Thus far in 2017, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: Nigeria, Bangladesh, Guinea, Ivory Coast, the Gambia, Senegal, Morocco, Mali, Pakistan and Sudan. During the reporting period, the majority of the migrants arrived from West and Central African countries and from Asian countries, and to a lesser extent from North African countries

Since the beginning of 2017 the number of irregular migrants from Asian, North African and Middle Eastern countries, such as Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Moroccan, Algerian, Libyan, Syrian and Iraqi has increased and are among the top twenty nationalities. It is worth highlighting that most of the migrants from Asian and North African countries

. In addition, in most cases, the migrants

Moreover,

Figure 3: Main nationalities during the reporting period. Source Frontex



Migrants from

In addition, the fact that

It is worth mentioning that migrants apprehended so far in 2017

Moreover, the increasing number of arrived so far in 2017 increase compared to same period in 2016),

Figure 4: Main nationalities Central Mediterranean Sea from 1 Jan to 21 May 2017/2016



## Main findings

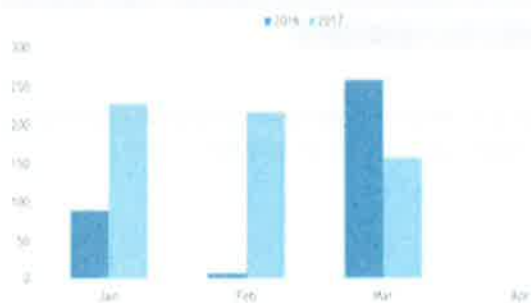
### LIBYA

#### Fatalities

During the period under analysis,

Moreover, according to open sources<sup>1</sup>, during this period, approximately 300 fatalities could have occurred off the coast of Libya. According to IOM (see figure 5) the number of estimated fatalities in the Central Mediterranean Sea has reached almost 1 400 thus far in 2017, indicating a -31% decrease compared to the same period in 2016. Nevertheless, despite the constant presence of maritime assets close to Libyan territorial waters, the number of fatalities remains very high<sup>2</sup>.

Figure 5: Fatalities reported in the Central Med according to IOM.



#### Migrant boats,

1. <http://aa.com.tr/en/europe/80-migrants-dead-in-mediterranean-trying-to-reach-italy/813470>  
<http://breakingnewslive.net/news/up-to-245-migrants-missing-after-2-mediterranean-shipwrecks-un-says?uid=254639>  
[http://palermo.repubblica.it/cronaca/2017/05/08/news/43\\_mila\\_migranti\\_salvati\\_in\\_mare-164896000/?rss](http://palermo.repubblica.it/cronaca/2017/05/08/news/43_mila_migranti_salvati_in_mare-164896000/?rss)  
<http://english.cctv.com/2017/05/16/ART16Bgp5eHghLTcNtqXASTW170516.shtml>  
2. <https://missingmigrants.iom.int/mediterranean>

## Main findings cont.

1

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

On 10 May, an NGO vessel called 'Sea Watch 2' reported an incident in international waters involving a Libyan Coast Guard patrol boat. According to a Sea Watch press release<sup>3</sup>, the vessel 'Sea Watch 2' received communication by email from MRCC Rome at 07:42 hrs to attend the rescue of a wooden migrant boat in distress. Shortly afterwards, they received additional information that the Libyan Coast Guard had arrived on the scene to take control of the rescue operation.

In the same press release, it can be observed that [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

1

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

## Main findings cont.

### ALGERIA

According to information

migrants,

Apparently, migrants

### MOROCCO

Migrants

nationals

- migrants

- migrants

The migrants are

migrants

as the last

country of departure towards the EU.

### TURKEY

The number of arrivals

The migrants were

3. <https://sea-watch.org/en/pin-sea-watch-demands-independent-investigation-of-the-illegal-return-of-an-overcrowded-wooden-boat/>

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

The number of arrivals from [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]s. The migrants [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

the smuggling of irregular migrants

[illegible]

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

It is worth mentioning that the [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

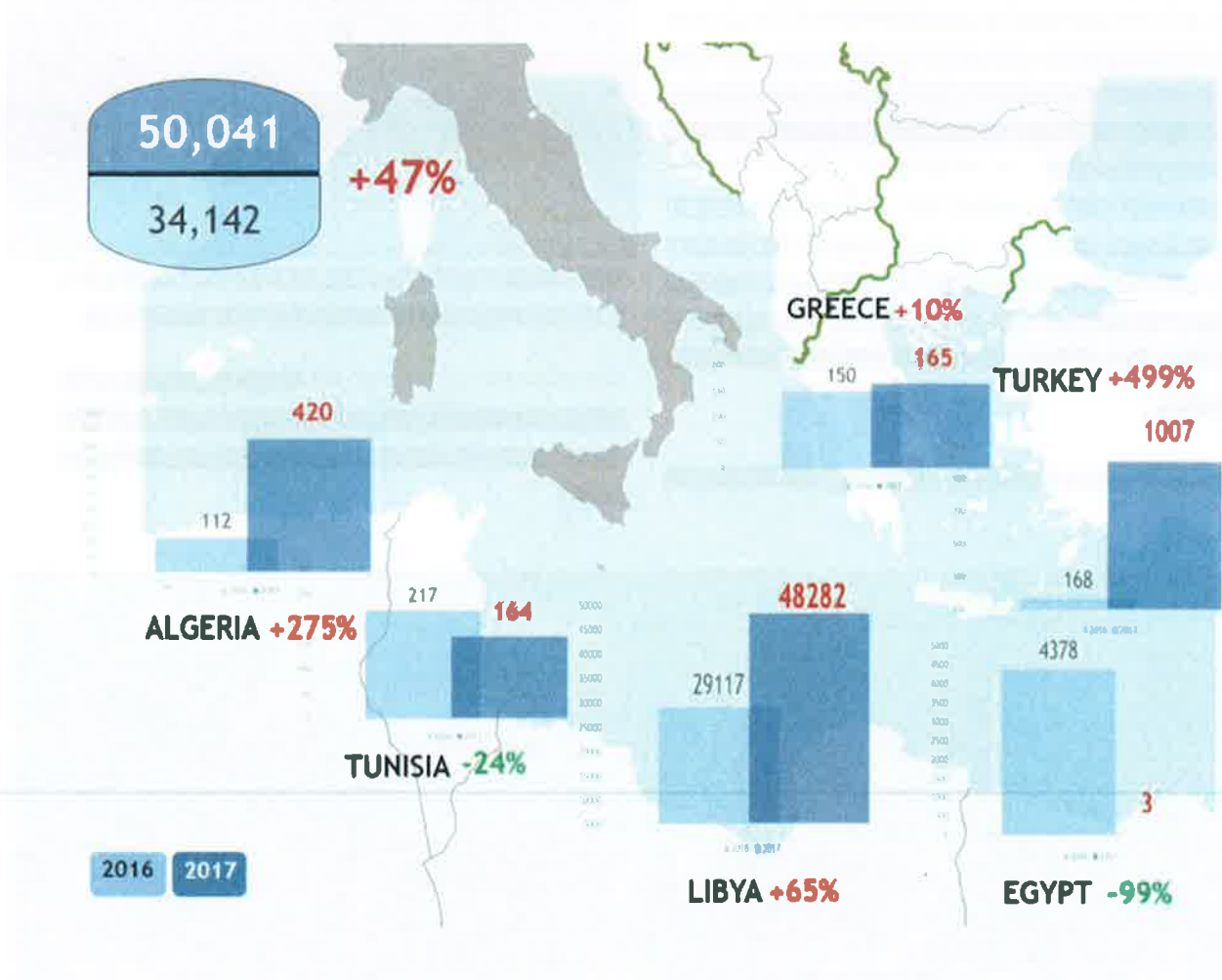


## Main trends by last country of departure

Thus far in 2017, all the migratory routes (Libya, Algeria, Turkey, Greece, Tunisia and Egypt) towards Italy have reported incidents. Furthermore, thus far in 2017, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterra-

nean shows an overall increasing trend (+47%) with an increasing number of arrivals from Libya, Algeria, Turkey and Greece, although a decrease in the flow from Egypt and Tunisia was reported.

Figure 11: This map shows the volume of irregular migration flows by country of departure from 1 January to 21 May 2016/2017 and percentage increase/decrease. Source Frontex.



## Annex: Statistics weeks 19-20 (1 January – 21 May 2017)

In 2017 (1 January – 21 May 2017)	
491	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
50 041	Irregular migrants were apprehended
	Most common nationalities from - Nigeria (6 419), Bangladesh (5 877), Guinea (4 873), Ivory Coast (4 572), the Gambia (3 424), Senegal (3 261), Morocco (3 108), Mali (2 316), Pakistan (1 709) and Sudan (1 600).
	The countries of departure were Libya (48 282), Turkey (1 007), Algeria (420), Greece (165), Tunisia (164) and Egypt (3).
122	People smugglers were arrested in 85 incidents
52	Fatalities were reported in 29 incidents
13	Incidents related to the prevention of departure
~ 2 000	Irregular migrants were prevented from departure
18	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods with 23 smugglers arrested
4	Incident related to pollution
~86%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, ~14% inside
~88%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations
Since the beginning of the operation (1 February 2016 – 21 May 2017)	
445	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing
45 580	Irregular migrants were apprehended
110	People smugglers were arrested in 79 incidents
39	Fatalities were reported in 24 incidents
15	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods
14	Smugglers were arrested in 7 incidents.
4	Incident related to pollution
During the reporting period between 27 March – 21 May 2017 (weeks 19–20)	
54	Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred
5 372	Irregular migrants were apprehended
	Most common nationalities from - Senegal (326), Nigeria (319), Guinea (276), Ivory Coast (259), Sudan (185), Pakistan (185), Gambia (170), Syria (163), Mali (149) and Bangladesh (136).
	The countries of departure were Libya (5 043), Turkey (247), Algeria (68) and Tunisia (14).
4	People smugglers were arrested in 1 incident
7	Fatalities were reported in 4 incidents
83%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while 17% occurred inside
94%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations



22 May - 4 Jun 2017 (weeks 21 - 22), Ref. 12603/2017

13 Jun 2017

2

### Key points

- From 1 January to 4 June 2017, **60 783 irregular migrants** were intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a **~27% increase** compared to the same period of 2016.
- No changes in the migration flow transiting **Niger** towards Libya.
- The number of migrants from **Horn of African** countries continues to **decrease** compared to previous years.
- [REDACTED] The migrants were disembarked in [REDACTED] 1
- [REDACTED] with the backing of international agencies and institutions. 1
- [REDACTED] 1

## Main trends

During the period under analysis, **94 illegal immigration incidents** were reported (**82 incidents in week 21** and **12 incidents in week 22**) involving the apprehension of **10 716 irregular migrants**. In particular:

- \_\_\_\_\_ arrived from \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ migrants on board
- \_\_\_\_\_ arrived from \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ migrants on board
- \_\_\_\_\_ arrived from \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ migrants on board
- \_\_\_\_\_ boats arrived from \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ migrants on board

From 1 January to 4 June 2017, the number of migrants apprehended in the Central Mediterranean totalled 60 783 which represents a -27% increase compared to the same period of 2016 (47 803).

During the period under analysis [REDACTED] [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Apart from the  
usual high number of detections [REDACTED]

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[REDACTED]

Thus far in 2017, the number of migrants

As mentioned in previous reports, I

[illegible]

---

3

1

[illegible]

## Main nationalities

Thus far in 2017, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: **Nigeria, Bangladesh, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, The Gambia, Senegal, Morocco, Mali, Sudan and Eritrea.**

It is worth emphasising that **Bangladeshis** have become the **second-highest** ranked nationality on the Central Mediterranean route in 2017.

**Figure 3: Main nationalities from 1 Jan to 4 Jun**



1

3 Migrants arriving from different third countries |

[illegible]

3

## Main findings

[illegible]

1

3

3

3

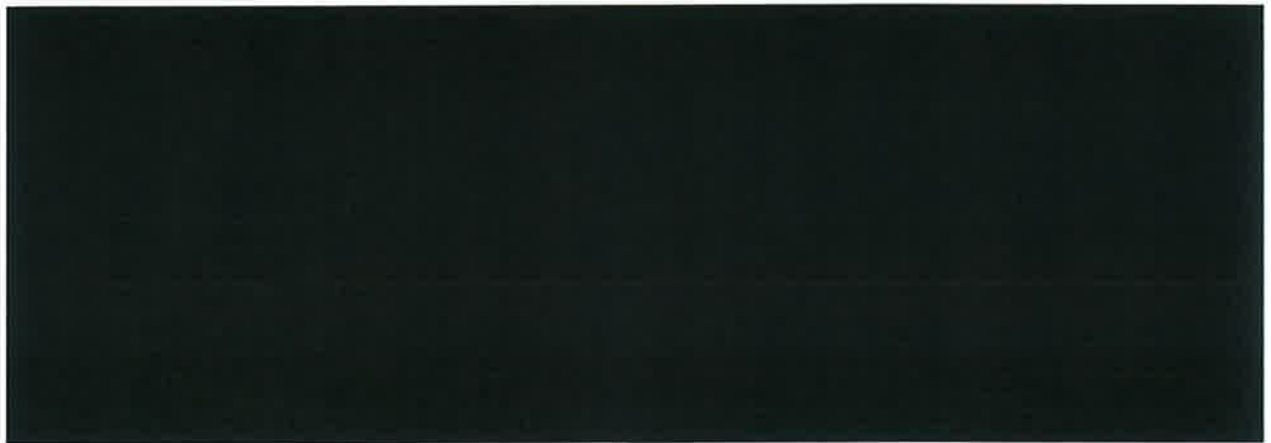


## Main findings cont.

3 According to information collected during the reporting period, in some cases, these migrants [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] These migrants [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] the migrants  
[REDACTED]

1 [REDACTED] For instance, on 4 June 2017 seven African migrants were found dead inside one of the refrigerated trucks frequently used by the smuggling networks to transport the migrants from the safe houses to the departure areas<sup>1</sup>. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

1



1

LIBYA [REDACTED]

Thus far in 2017, the number of migrants arriving in Italy [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] migrants [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] mi-  
grants [REDACTED]  
reach the Central Mediterranean.

irregular migration towards the Central Mediterranean [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] migrants [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

According to the information [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] migrants arriving in Italy in 2017 [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]



<sup>1</sup><http://www.reuters.com/article/us-europe-migrants-libya-idUSKBN18W13A?ll=>



## Main findings cont.

LIBYA |

1

1

|

According to the information published in Libyan open sources based on official statements of the Red Crescent<sup>2</sup>, on Saturday 27 May the Tunisian Coast Guard intercepted a rubber boat having departed from the Libyan coast. The boat was in distress when the migrants were spotted by some fishermen who alerted the Tunisian authorities about their presence. There were 126 sub-Saharan migrants including 7 pregnant women aboard the vessel. The main nationalities aboard the dinghy were Nigerian, Malian and Gambian. They were transferred to the Tunisian port of Zarzis and later to the Tunisian city of Medenine.

**Figure 7: Rubber dinghy intercepted by the TCG. Source: Libyabizinfo**



<sup>2</sup><http://www.libyabizinfo.com/story-z13582635>

<sup>3</sup><http://www.libyanexpress.com/tunisian-coastguards-assist-in-rescuing-migrants-off-libyas-coast/>

## Main findings cont.

1		

1 Thus far in 2017, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. However, during the period under consideration, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. Since the beginning of the year, \_\_\_\_\_


\_\_\_\_\_ migrants \_\_\_\_\_

During the reporting period, the public prosecutor for Palermo<sup>3</sup> issued a statement that the tax unit of the finance police coordinated by the anti-mafia police in Palermo had dismantled a criminal group which was smuggling migrants from Tunisia to Italy aboard speed boats. The statement also mentioned that this group was "threatening national security".

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migrants

migrants |

[illegible]

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<sup>1</sup>[http://www.ansa.it/sicilia/notizie/2017/06/06/terroristi-provenienti-da-viaggi-dalla-tunisia-procura-palermo-indaga\\_c321abe7-dcc5-4a1f-ab60-cd3da074f550.html](http://www.ansa.it/sicilia/notizie/2017/06/06/terroristi-provenienti-da-viaggi-dalla-tunisia-procura-palermo-indaga_c321abe7-dcc5-4a1f-ab60-cd3da074f550.html)

\_\_\_\_\_

In the period under consideration (weeks 21-22), \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ migrants were \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ migrants \_\_\_\_\_

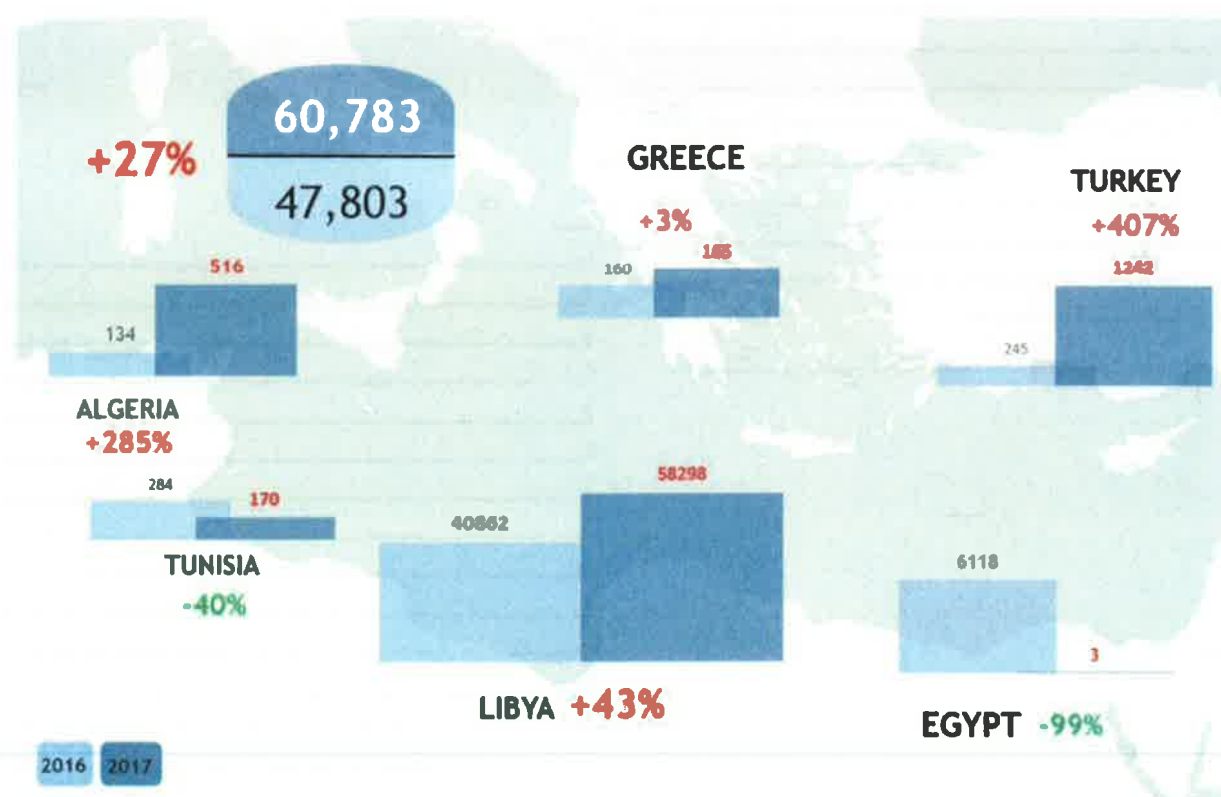
[illegible][illegible]

## Main trends by country of departure in 2017

Thus far in 2017, all the migratory routes (Libya, Algeria, Turkey, Algeria, Tunisia, Greece and Egypt) towards Italy have reported incidents. Furthermore, thus far in 2017, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediter-

anean shows an overall increasing trend (-27%) with an increasing number of arrivals from Libya, Algeria, Turkey and Greece, although a decrease in the flow from Egypt and Tunisia was reported.

**Figure 10:** The map shows the volume of the migratory flows by country of departure from 1 January to 4 Jun 2017. Source Frontex.



## Annex: Statistics weeks 21-22

In 2017 (1 January–4 Jun 2017)	
585	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
60 783	Irregular migrants were apprehended
	Most common nationalities from - Nigeria (8 152), Bangladesh (6 982), Guinea (5 573), Ivory Coast (5 447), The Gambia (3 848), Senegal (3 679), Morocco (3 327), Mali (2 988), Sudan (2 158) and Eritrea (1 891).
	The countries of departure were Libya (58 298), Turkey (1 242), Algeria (516), Tunisia (170), Greece (165) and Egypt (3).
127	People smugglers were arrested in 88 incidents
111	Fatalities were reported in 40 incidents
14	Incidents related to the prevention of departure
-2 000	Irregular migrants were prevented from departure
22	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods
4	Incident related to pollution
-96%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, -3% inside
-96%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations
Since the beginning of the operation (1 February–4 Jun 2017)	
539	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing
56 322	Irregular migrants were apprehended
115	People smugglers were arrested in 81 incidents
98	Fatalities were reported in 34 incidents
16	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods
21	Smugglers were arrested.
4	Incident related to pollution
During the reporting period between 10–4 Jun 2017 (weeks 21–22)	
96	Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred
10 716	Irregular migrants were apprehended
	Most common nationalities from - Nigeria (934), Eritrea (801), Bangladesh (793), Côte d'Ivoire (777), Mali (479), Somalia (446), Guinea (442), Sudan (407) and The Gambia (284).
	The countries of departure were Libya (9 412), Turkey (206), Greece (76) and Algeria (64)
5	People smugglers were arrested in 4 incidents
58	Fatalities were reported
-96%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while 4% occurred inside
-97%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations




# JO EPN TRITON 2017 BIWEEKLY ANALYTICAL UPDATE

5 – 18 June 2017 (weeks 23 - 24), Ref. 13967/2017

23 June 2017

2

## Key points

- As of 18 June 2017, 71 739 irregular migrants have been intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a -**30% increase** compared with the same period of 2016.
- Eleven corpses were recovered during the period under revision. According to IOM the number of fatalities in the Central Mediterranean has decreased compared to the same period of 2016; nevertheless, more than 1 900 migrants have lost their lives so far in 2017, and the number continues to increase 2017.
- 
- No arrivals from Egypt since September 2016.

1

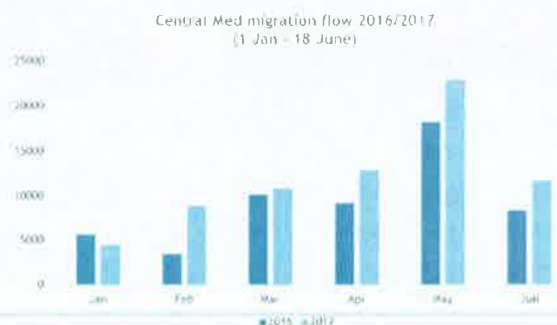


## Main trends

During the period under analysis, **105 illegal immigration incidents** were reported (39 incidents in week 23 and 66 in week 24) **involving the apprehension of 10 780 irregular migrants** (4 197 apprehensions in week 23 and 6 583 apprehensions in week 24). In particular :

1. boats arrived from [redacted] involving [redacted] migrants on board
- boats arrived from [redacted] involving [redacted] migrants on board
- boats arrived from [redacted] involving [redacted] migrants on board.
- boat arrived from [redacted] involving [redacted] migrants on board.
- boat arrived from [redacted] involving [redacted] migrants on board.

Figure 2: Number of arrivals by month JO Triton 2015/2016



From 1 January to 18 June 2017, the number of arrivals in the Central Mediterranean was 71 739 which represents an increase (~30%) compared with the same period in 2016 (55 120). During the reporting period, Libya continued to be the main country of departure with ~95% of irregular migrants having departed from there; this was followed by Turkey with 3% of the migrants, while the remaining 2% departed from the following countries: Tunisia, Algeria and Greece.

With regard to the irregular migration flow from [redacted]

[redacted] were also reported during period under analysis

[redacted] migrants

The migration flow from Turkey [redacted] during the reporting period, [redacted]. In relation to departures from Algeria and Tunisia, [redacted] compared to the same period in 2016, [redacted]. In addition, an incident [redacted] was reported during the period under revision.

## Main nationalities

Thus far in 2017, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: Nigeria, Bangladesh, Guinea, Ivory Coast, the Gambia, Senegal, Mali, Morocco, Sudan and Eritrea. During the reporting period, the majority of the migrants arrived from West and Central African countries and, to a much lesser extent, from Sudan, Bangladesh and Morocco.

Since the beginning of 2017 the number of irregular migrants from Asian, North African and Middle Eastern countries, such as from Bangladesh, Pakistan, Morocco, Algeria, Syria and Iraq has increased and are among the top twenty nationalities. It is worth highlighting that most of the migrants from Asian and North African countries

In addition, in most cases, the migrants

Moreover,

Migrants

## Main findings

### LIBYA

#### Fatalities

During the period under analysis, . Moreover, according to open sources<sup>1</sup>, during this period, approximately 230 fatalities may have occurred off the coast of

Libya. According to IOM the number of estimated fatalities in the Central Mediterranean Sea has reached almost ~1 900 thus far in 2017.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/06/iom-126-refugees-feared-dead-shipwreck-libya-170619194833920.html>  
<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/afp/article-4591514/Eight-migrants-die-boat-sinks-Libya.html>  
<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/afp/article-4591514/Eight-migrants-die-boat-sinks-Libya.html>  
<sup>2</sup> <https://missingmigrants.iom.int/mediterranean>

## Main findings cont.

1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] migrant [REDACTED]

SAR operations [REDACTED]

migrant [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The fact that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

migrants to the EU.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

1

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] migrants [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

During the reporting period, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]. Moreover, [REDACTED] departure  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

### TURKEY

[REDACTED] migrants [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] enter the EU:

- [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Migrants [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] EU Member State.

- [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

### EGYPT

[REDACTED] migrant arrivals [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] the EU.

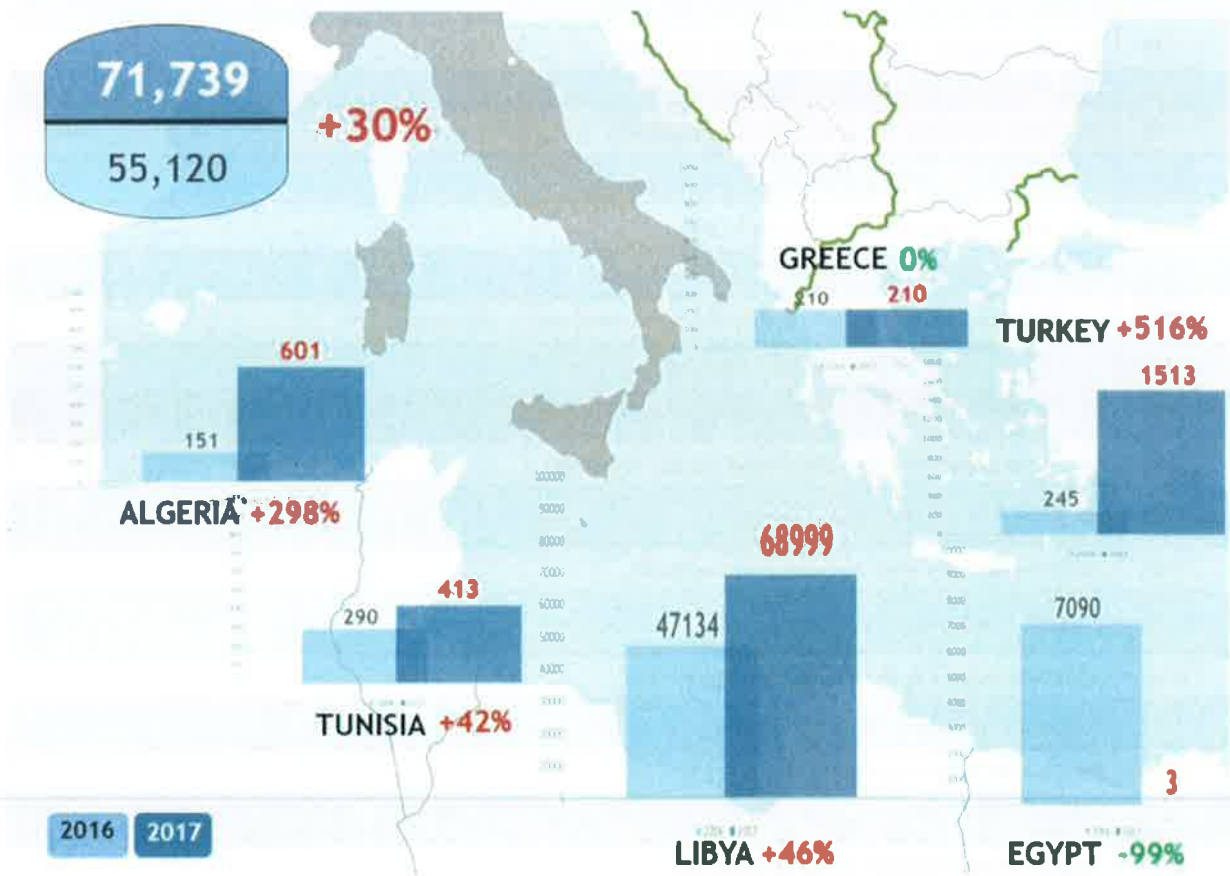
1

## Main trends by country of departure in 2017

Thus far in 2017, all the migratory routes (Libya, Algeria, Turkey, Greece, Tunisia and Egypt) towards Italy have reported incidents. Furthermore, thus far in 2017, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterra-

nean shows an overall increasing trend (~30%) with an increasing number of arrivals from Libya, Algeria, Turkey and Tunisia, although a decrease in the flow from Egypt was reported, while the flow from Greece remains stable.

Figure 7: This map shows the volume of irregular migration flows by country of departure from 1 January to 18 June 2016/2017 and percentage increase/decrease. Source Frontex.



## Annex: Statistics weeks 23-24 (1 January - 18 June 2017)

In 2017 (1 January–18 June 2017)	
691	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing.
71 739	Irregular migrants were apprehended
	Most common nationalities from – Nigeria (10 963), Bangladesh (7 441), Guinea (6 604), Ivory Coast (6 345), the Gambia (4 601), Senegal (4 465), Mali (3 779), Morocco (3 744), Sudan (3 136) and Eritrea (2 687).
	The countries of departure were Libya (68 999), Turkey (1 513), Algeria (601), Tunisia (413), Greece (210) and Egypt (3).
149	People smugglers were arrested in 101 incidents
122	Fatalities were reported in 46 incidents
15	Incidents related to the prevention of departure
- 2 200	Irregular migrants were prevented from departure
22	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods
6	Incident related to pollution
-85%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area, -15% inside
-88%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations
Since the beginning of the operation (1 February – 18 June 2017)	
645	Incidents occurred related to illegal border-crossing
67 268	Irregular migrants were apprehended
137	People smugglers were arrested in 96 incidents
109	Fatalities were reported in 37 incidents
16	Incidents related to the smuggling of goods
18	Smugglers were arrested in 8 incidents.
6	Incident related to pollution
During the reporting period between 5-18 June 2017 (weeks 23–24)	
105	Illegal border-crossing incidents occurred
10 780	Irregular migrants were apprehended
	Most common nationalities from - Nigeria (2 080), Sudan (773), Ivory Coast (701), Guinea (641), Mali (626), Gambia (562), Senegal (528), Ghana (511), Morocco (395) and Bangladesh (307).
	The countries of departure were Libya (10 237), Turkey (324), Tunisia (90), Algeria (84) and Greece (45).
15	People smugglers were arrested in 9 incident
11	Fatalities were reported in 4 incidents
82%	Of detections were recorded outside the operational area while 18% occurred inside
89%	Of incidents were reported as SAR operations



# JO EPN TRITON 2017

## BIWEEKLY ANALYTICAL UPDATE

19 Jun - 2 Jul 2017 (weeks 25 - 26). Ref. 14226/2017

7 Jul 2017

2

### Key points

- From 1 Jan to 2 Jul 2017, 85 100 irregular migrants were intercepted in the Central Mediterranean, which represents a ~21% increase compared to the same period of 2016.
- [REDACTED] departures [REDACTED] similar to the same modus operandi used in 2016 and 2017.
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED] migrants [REDACTED]

1

- **High number of arrivals from Turkey.** The number of migrants intercepted in weeks 25 and 26 represents approximately 30% of arrivals from Turkey in 2017.

1

## Main trends

During the period under analysis, 114 illegal immigration incidents were reported (54 incidents in week 25 and 60 incidents in week 26) involving the apprehension of 13 132 irregular migrants. In particular:

- boats arrived from [REDACTED] with [REDACTED] migrants on board
- boats arrived from [REDACTED] with [REDACTED] migrants on board
- boats arrived from [REDACTED] with [REDACTED] migrants on board
- boats arrived from [REDACTED] with [REDACTED] migrants on board

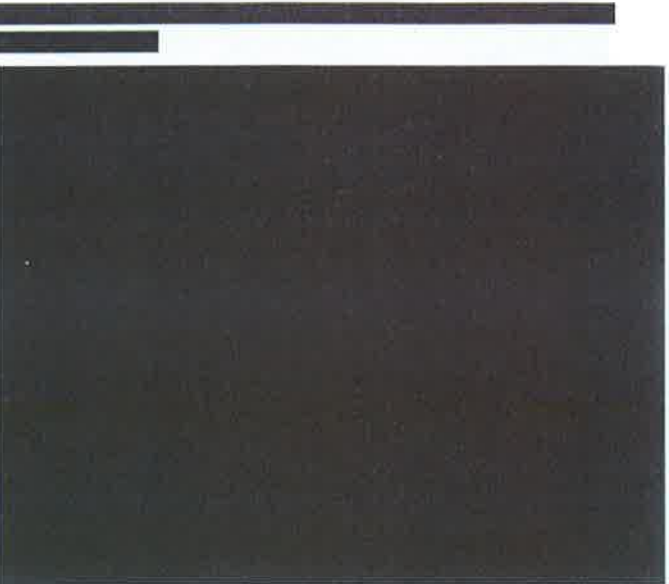
From 1 January to 2 July 2017, the number of migrants apprehended in the Central Mediterranean totalled 85 100 which represents a ~21% increase compared to the same period of 2016 (69 758).

During the period under analysis most of the apprehended migrants (~94%) had Libya as their departure location. Apart from the high number of detections of [REDACTED]

it is worth highlighting [REDACTED]. To a lesser extent, arrivals [REDACTED]

On the other hand, [REDACTED]. During the period under analysis and according to the Egyptian Army Forces<sup>1</sup>, the Egyptian authorities intercepted 97 migrants off the coast of Alexandria.

In relation to migrant arrivals from Libya, information obtained [REDACTED] migrants [REDACTED]



Migrants [REDACTED]

some of the migrants are [REDACTED]

Typically, migrants [REDACTED]

of the migrants in [REDACTED]

For this reason, it is likely that [REDACTED]

The main areas of departure [REDACTED]

<sup>1</sup><http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/1/64/2/1844/Egypt/Politics/-/migrants-detained-off-Egypt%E2%80%99s-Mediterranean-coast.aspx>



## Main nationalities

Thus far in 2017, the most common nationalities reported within the framework of the JO Triton have been from the following countries: Nigeria, Bangladesh, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, The Gambia, Senegal, Mali, Morocco, Sudan and Eritrea.

Bangladeshis continue to be the second-highest ranking nationality on the Central Mediterranean route so far in 2017. Sudanese and Eritrean migrants are among the top ten nationalities detected on this route.

**Bangladeshis.** - The number of Bangladeshi nationals continues to increase, with Bangladeshis ranking second amongst detected nationality.

migrants in reaching the EU

migrants

European Union territory In addition,

migrants living

In this regard, the Bangladeshi Ambassador to Turkey has warned<sup>2</sup> about the increasing number of Bangladeshi nationals arriving in Turkey from various countries in the Middle East.

With options being limited

migrants

to reach the EU using the Central Mediterranean route.

## Main findings

### LIBYA

in 2016 and in early 2017.

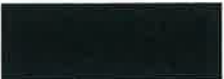
occurring on these dates. Moreover, approximately

For instance, incidents occurred

incidents occurred migrants arriving

**Figure 3: departures from Libya**

<sup>2</sup> <http://businessnews24bd.com/2000-bangladeshis-stranded-in-turkey/>



Main findings cont.

As shown in figure 4 below, [redacted] in 2016 but with higher figures.

arrivals [redacted]  
Once the number of irregular migrants [redacted]

[redacted]  
[redacted] in the number of migrant

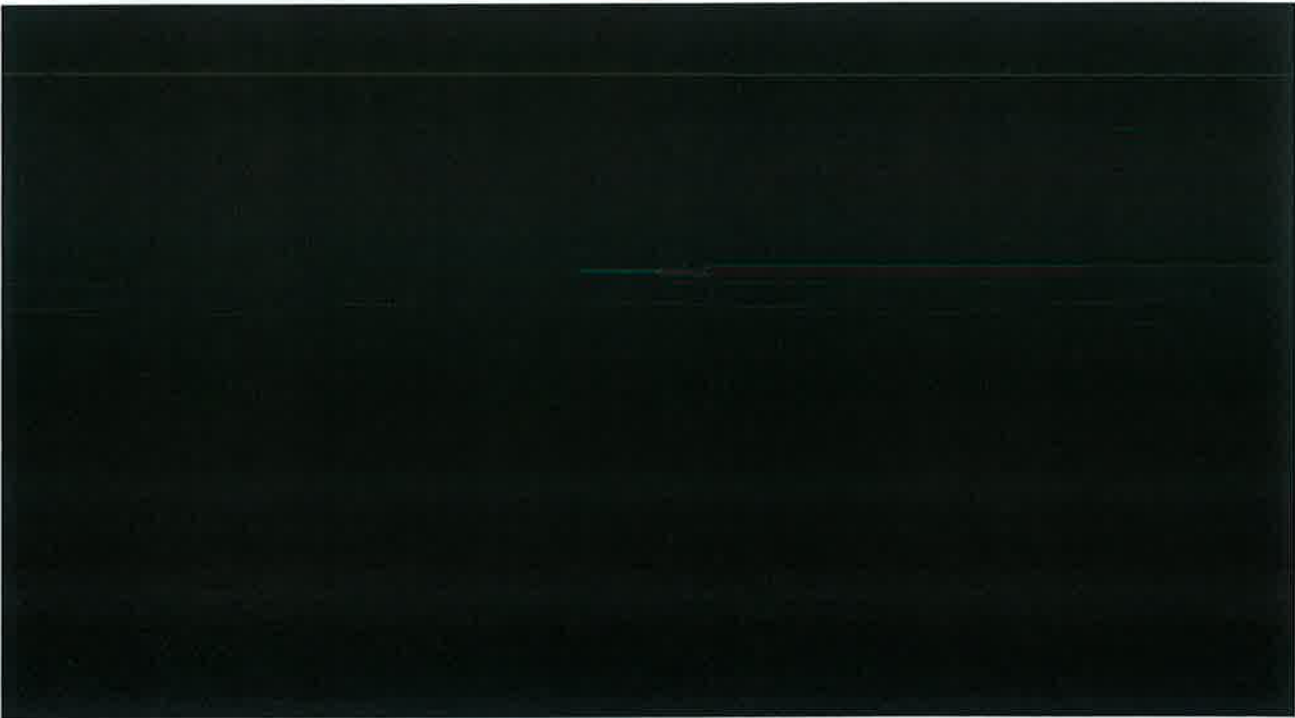
[redacted]  
[redacted]



[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

[redacted]. This is because [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]  
• The necessity [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

Figure 5: SAR events [redacted]  
[redacted]



\_\_\_\_\_

1

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ migrants

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 284: 2561-2566.

## Main findings cont.

The lack

In this context,

It is clear that there was no intention to

In addition,

During the reporting period, a **high number** of arrivals was reported in Italy from

migrants

In fact, thus far in 2017 roughly

**Figure 9: Monthly arrivals in Italy**

## Main findings cont.

Thus far in 2017, the number of migrants compared to the same period in 2016

migrants will- ing to reach the EU

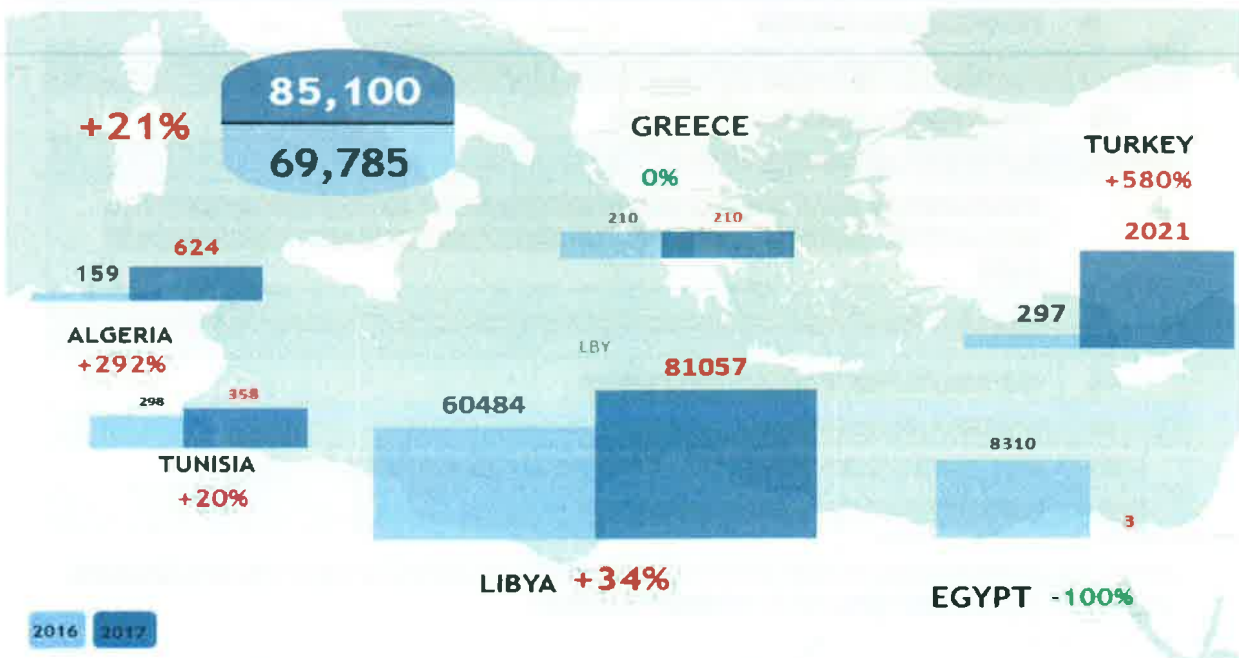
However, migrants the migrants

## Main trends by country of departure in 2017

Thus far in 2017, all the migratory routes (Libya, Algeria, Turkey, Algeria, Tunisia, Greece and Egypt) towards Italy have reported incidents. Furthermore, thus far in 2017, the breakdown by migratory routes in the Central Mediterranean shows an overall increasing trend (-21%) with an

increasing number of arrivals from Libya, Algeria, Turkey and Tunisia, although a decrease in the flow from Egypt was reported. The flow from Greece remains exactly the same to 2016..

**Figure 10:** The map shows the volume of the migratory flows by country of departure from 1 January to 2 July 2017. Source Frontex.



\_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]



## **Further explanation on reasons for non-disclosure**

### **1- SENSITIVE OPERATIONAL INFORMATION**

*The non-disclosed text pertains to information crucial for situational awareness at the external borders of the EU which is used for risk analysis and in turn, operational decision making by the Agency.*

*Disclosing this information publicly will undermine the effectiveness of Frontex operations as the risk analysis based on this information and used by Frontex to run its operations, would become common knowledge rather than intelligence to combat crime and prevent illegal cross-border activity. If this information would become public the efforts carried out by the European Union and Member States to curtail criminal activities would be jeopardized.*

*Furthermore, there is a real risk that disclosing this information contained therein would be of benefit for the smuggling networks who would change their modus operandi accordingly, thus putting the life of migrants in danger.*

*The disclosure is therefore refused, as it would undermine the protection of the public interest as regards public security in the sense of Article 4(1)(a) of the Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents.*

### **2- OPERATIONAL AREA**

*The non-disclosed text contains information regarding the operational area. Ongoing operations tend to cover similar operational areas as the operations of preceding years in the same geographical area. In this regard, disclosing the coordinates of the operational areas of previous years, would be tantamount to disclosing the current operational areas.*

*The result of this will only be to hamper the course of the ongoing operations, by depriving them of any strategy and element of surprise during border surveillance, ultimately obstructing their purpose to counter and prevent cross-border criminality as well as prevent unauthorized border crossings.*

*In this light, the disclosure of such information would undermine the protection of the public interest as regard to public security in the sense of Article 4(1) of the Regulation 1049/2001.*

### **3- DEBRIEFING INTERVIEWS**

*The non-disclosed text contains information obtained through debriefing interviews. Those interviews carried out during Frontex coordinated Joint Operations are aimed at enhancing operational actions of Frontex and Member States through increased awareness and also at supporting criminal investigations in Member States by collecting relevant information on routes, modus operandi and involvement of facilitators and traffickers of human beings. The collection of information is conducted with the consent of the migrant being interviewed on a voluntary and anonymous basis, built on trust and confidentiality between the Debriefing Experts and the migrants.*

*The disclosure of information provided in confidence would harm the confidentiality of the information provided in interviews in general and is equivalent to the disclosure of operational information which is the base for the future joint operations which jeopardizes the implementation of the coming operational activities at the external borders.*

*The aforementioned risk is reasonably foreseeable and therefore, Frontex concluded that the disclosure undermines the protection of the public interest as regards public security.*

*Frontex concluded that the interests protected by the right for public access to documents cannot undermine the public interest as regards the public security of the citizens living within the European Union.*

*In light of the above, access is refused pursuant to Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001, as their disclosure would undermine the protection of the public interest as regards public security.*

#### **4- MODUS OPERANDI LAW ENFORCEMENT**

*The non-disclosed text contain detailed information regarding the modus operandi of law enforcement officials. It contains references to the methods applied by law enforcement officers to perform border control tasks in general and to counter illegal activities in particular. Its publicity would expose the working methods applied those activities which would jeopardize the implementation of ongoing and future operations, and thus facilitate irregular migration and other cross-border crime such as facilitation of irregular immigration, trafficking in human beings and terrorism. Therefore, public security will be affected. In light of the above the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security.*

#### **5- RELATIONSHIP WITH THIRD COUNTRIES**

*The non-disclosed text contains intelligence analysis and subjective assessment of the internal situation in third countries with explicit references to the existing vulnerabilities. Disclosure of this sensitive data undermines the trust placed in by them in Frontex. Once the relationship between Frontex and the third countries is impaired it may well be that these countries will react by refraining from cooperating with Frontex. The cooperation with third countries is crucial for Frontex to develop a pre-warning mechanism which analyses the migratory flows towards the EU and to carry out risk analysis which is to be applied by both Frontex and the Member States while setting the adequate tools at both EU and national level to perform efficient border control, to prevent cross-border crime such as facilitation of irregular immigration, trafficking in human beings and terrorism. Without the cooperation, the risk analysis will be jeopardized and consequently the follow-up measures to be taken will not be the most adequate to ensure a proper level of border security.*

*This risk is realistically foreseeable and therefore, Frontex concluded that the disclosure undermines the protection of the public interest as regards international relations and public security in the sense of Article 4(1)(a) of the Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents.*