MAP A.1 | Legislative Elections in Lebanon (6 May 2018)

Seats	Party
40	**Amal-Hezbollah and allies**
13	Hezbollah Pro- Hezbollah Independents
17	Amal and Pro-Amal Independents
3	Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP)
2	Dignity Movement
1	Al-Ahbash
1	Union Party
1	Popular Nasserist Organization
2	Independents

Seats	Other parties
20	**Future Movement and allies**
15	Lebanese Forces and allies
9	Progressive Socialist Party
4	Azm Movement
3	Kataeb Party
3	Marada Movement
1	Murr Bloc
1	National Dialogue Party
2	Khazen Bloc
1	Saaba Party

Seats	Party
29	**Free Patriotic Movement and allies**
24	Free Patriotic Movement Pro-FPM independents
3	Armenian Revolutionary Federation
1	Lebanese Democratic Party
1	Independence Movement

Beirut I

Beirut II

The Lebanese electoral system uses 'confessional distribution': each religious community has an allocated number of deputies in the Parliament.

Religious Confession	Seats
SU → Sunni	→ 27
SH → Shi'ite	→ 27
AL → Alawite	→ 2
DR → Druze	→ 8
MA → Maronite	→ 34
GO → Greek Orthodox	→ 14
GC → Melkite Greek Catholic	→ 8
AO → Armenian Orthodox	→ 5
AC → Armenian Catholic	→ 1
EV → Evangelical	→ 1
AO → Other Christian Minorities →	1

Percentage of the Most Voted List

Less than 40%
From 40% to 45%
From 45% to 50%
From 50% to 75%
More than 75%

Own Production. Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lebanese_general_election,_2018; www.lebaneseelections.com/results; https://en.annahar.com/elections/.

MAP A.2 | Information and Communication Technologies. ICT Development Index 2017

The IDI is a composite index that combines 11 indicators into one benchmark measure that can be used to monitor and compare developments in ICTs between countries and over time. The IDI is divided into three sub-indices: Acces sub-index, Use sub-index and Skills sub-index.

ICT Development Index (IDI) Value 2017

- More than 8.00
- From 7.50 to 8.00
- From 7.00 to 7.50
- From 6.00 to 7.00
- From 5.00 to 6.00
- From 4.00 to 5.00
- Less than 4.00
- No Data

ICT Development Index (IDI) Country Rank 2017

15	69	99	115	160

| 1 | 35 | 70 | 105 | 140 | 176 |

	IDI Acces Sub-index		IDI Use Sub-index		IDI Skills Sub-index	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
France		11		17		39
Israel		21		26		24
Malta		6		30		67
Spain		31		28		18
Cyprus		35		21		41
Slovenia		32		49		8
Croatia		39		41		38
Greece		38		53		4
Portugal		31		50		53
Italy		47		42		43
Serbia		53		63		49
Montenegro		59		66		57
Lebanon		63		46		116
Turkey		78		73		40
FYROM		69		67		91
Jordan		83		54		77
Bosnia & …		86		79		82
Albania		106		84		59
Tunisia		99		86		105
Morocco		82		100		126
Algeria		98		108		80
Egypt		92		111		107
Libya		107		128		64
Palestine		142		122		85
Syria		113		143		127

Access sub-index captures ICT readiness and includes five indicators: (fixed-telephone subscriptions, mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions, international internet bandwidth per Internet user, households with a computer, and households with Internet access). **Use sub-index** captures ICT intensity and includes three indicators (individuals using the Internet, fixed-broadband subscriptions and mobile broadband subscriptions). **Skills sub-index** seeks to capture capabilities or skills that are important for ICTs. It includes three proxy indicators (mean years of schooling, gross secondary enrolment, and gross tertiary enrolment).

Own Production. Source: www.itu.int.

MAP A.3 | Climate Change in the Mediterranean

Temperature Change (°C), Meteorological Year

- 0.5 – 0.8
- 0.8 – 1.0
- 1.0 – 1.3
- 1.3 – 1.5
- 1.5 – 2.0
- Data unavailable

Note: Temperature changes indicate observed mean surface temperature changes by country over the period 1961–2017 with annual updates, with respect to a baseline period (1951–1980).
Data are based on the Global Surface Temperature Change data of the NASA-GISS. Last update: 2017.

Monthly Temperature Change

4
2
0
-2
-4

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

Own production. Source: FAO.

MAP A.4 | Official Aid. Flows to Mediterranean Countries
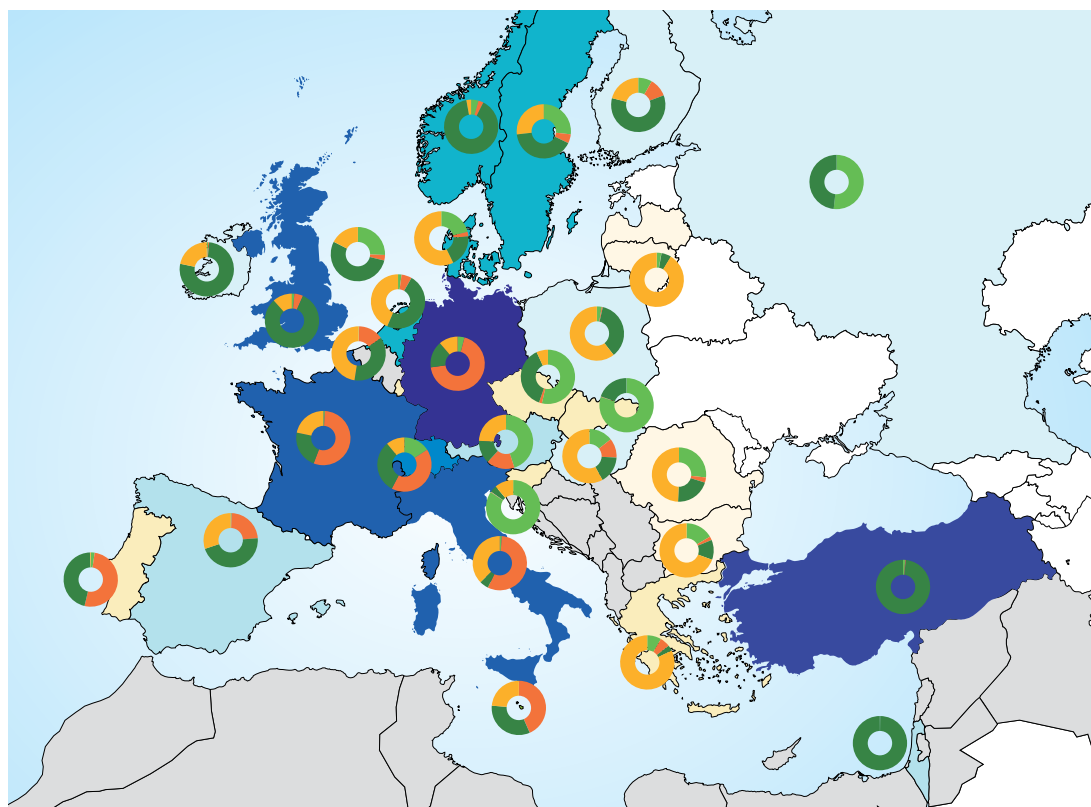
Total Official Flows from European and Mediterranean Donors to Euro-Mediterranean Countries (in millions $)

- More than 9,000
- From 5,000 to 9,000
- From 1,000 to 2,000
- From 500 to 1,000
- From 200 to 500
- From 100 to 200
- From 20 to 50
- From 10 to 20
- Less than 10
- Recipient Countries

Breakdown by Region

Turkey · Western Balkans · Middle East · North Africa

Highest Bilateral Official Flows from European and Mediterranean Donors to Euro-Mediterranean Countries (in millions $)

Donor	Recipeint	millions $
Turkey	Syria	5,851
Germany	Egypt	5,468
Germany	Turkey	1,058
Germany	Syria	824
Germany	Morocco	572
France	Morocco	479
United Kingdom	Syria	475
Italy	Turkey	446
Italy	Egypt	446
France	Turkey	414
France	Jordan	309
Switzerland	Egypt	273
France	Egypt	269
United Kingdom	Jordan	236
Germany	Serbia	184

Donor	Recipeint	millions $
Italy	Algeria	179
France	Tunisia	176
Denmark	Turkey	172
United Kingdom	Lebanon	167
Germany	Tunisia	150
Germany	Palestine	138
Switzerland	Jordan	136
United Kingdom	Turkey	129
Norway	Syria	122
Netherlands	Turkey	107
France	Algeria	105
Belgium	Turkey	93
Switzerland	Turkey	87
Sweden	Turkey	81
Norway	Palestine	69

Own production. Source: OECD.

MAP A.5a | Forests in the Mediterranean
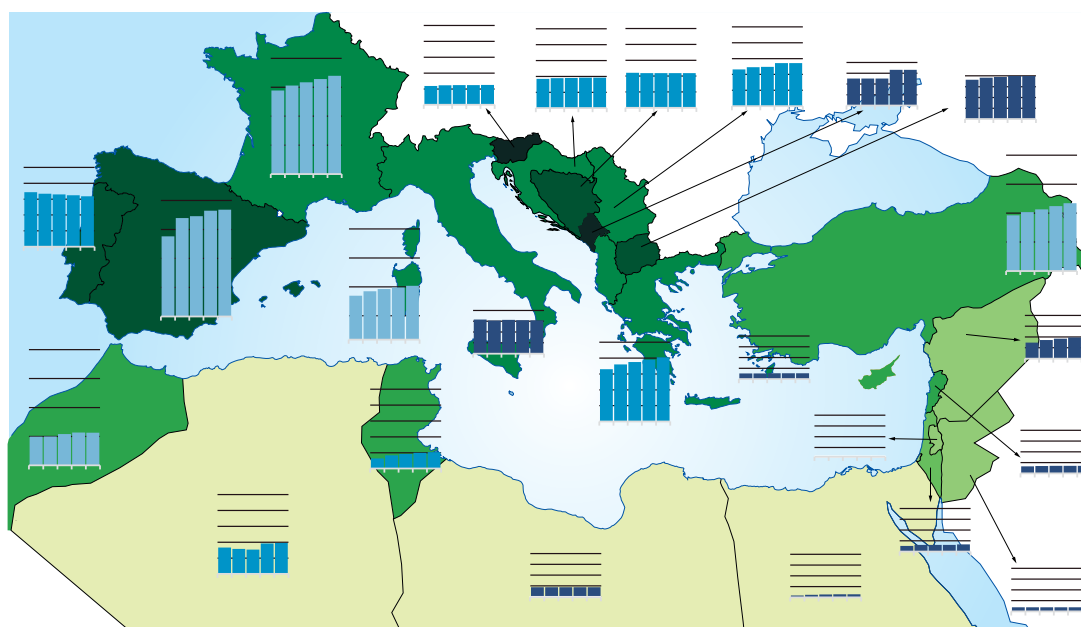
Forest Area (% of Total Land)

- ■ More than 60%
- ■ From 35% to 45%
- ■ From 20% to 35%
- ■ From 10% to 20%
- ■ From 5% to 10%
- ■ From 1% to 5%
- ■ Less than 1%
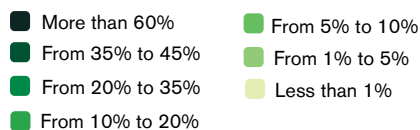
Evolution of Forest Area (in ha)
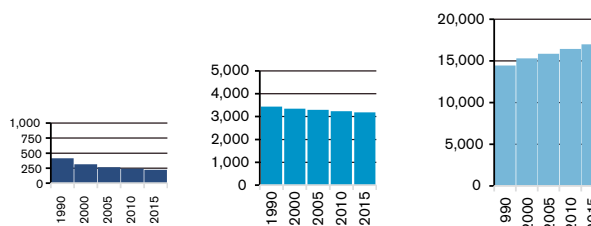
Area Burned in Fires over 30Ha. (in Ha.) (2011-2016)

Number of Fires over 30Ha.

○ 2011-12   ● 2013-14   ● 2015-2016

PT DZ ES IT TR AL GR BA ME SY MK HR FR TN MA RS CY IL

Israel, Cyprus, Serbia, Morocco, France, Tunisia, FYROM, Croatia, Montenegro, Albania, Syria, Greece, Bosnia and ..., Italy, Turkey, Algeria, Spain, Portugal

■ 2011-12   ■ 2013-14   ■ 2015-2016

Own production. Source: FAO and Forest Fires in Europe, Middle East and North Africa Annual Reports. Joint Research Centre - European Commission http://effis.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reports-and-publications/annual-fire-reports.

MAP A.5b | Forests in the Mediterranean
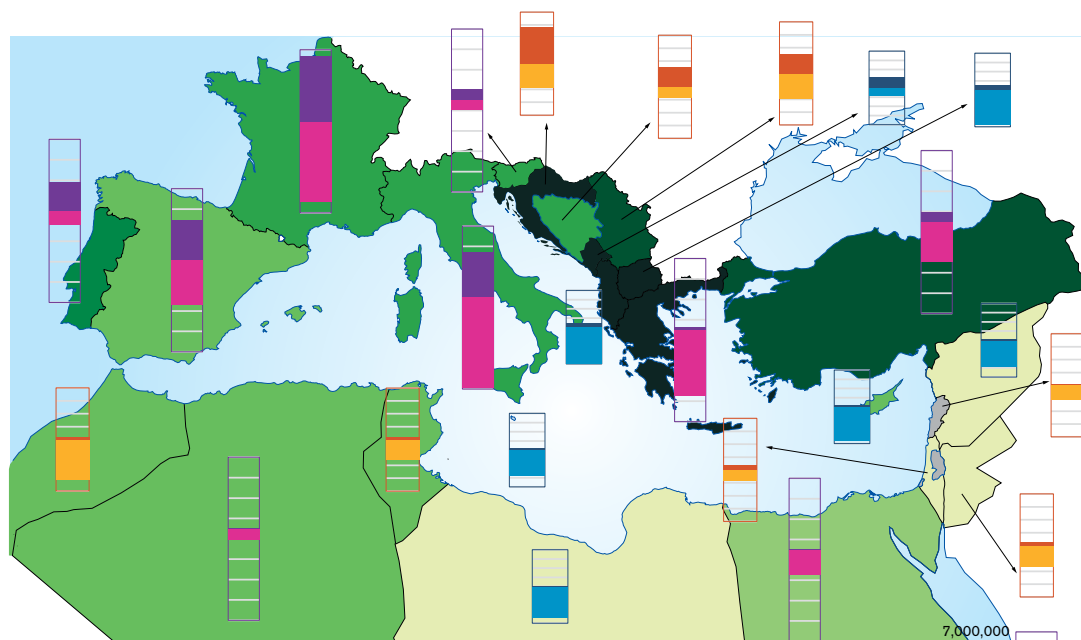
Forest Designated for Production
(% of total forest areas)

- More than 75%
- From 60% to 75%
- From 45% to 60%
- From 30% to 45%
- From 15% to 30%
- Less than 15%
- 0%
- Data unavailabe
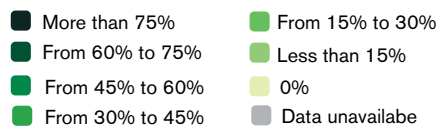
Wood Products Trade (in thousands $)

100,000
75,000
50,000
25,000
0
-25,000
-50,000
-75,000
-100,000

1,000,000
750,000
500,000
250,000
0
-250,000
-500,000
-750,000
-1,000,000

7,000,000
5,000,000
3,000,000
1,000,000
-1,000,000
-3,000,000
-5,000,000
-7,000,000
-9,000,000

Imports Exports Imports Exports Imports Exports

Forestry Production 2016

Products	Items Measured in thousands m³	Main Producers
Wood fuel; 101,932		France 25% · Egypt 17% · Italy 11% · Algeria 8%
Sawlogs and veneer logs; 45,446		France 25% · Turkey 22% · Spain 13%
Pulpwood, round and split; 39,615		Turkey 24% · Spain 23% · Portugal 22% · France 21%
Wood chips, particles and residues; 38,662		France 64% · Italy 14%
Wood bared pannels; 25,780		Turkey 38% · France 20% · Italy 16% · Spain 15%
Sawnwood; 25,330		Turkey 34% · France 30% · Spain 10%

Items Measured in thousands Tm

Main Producers	Products
Spain 20% · France 25% · Italy 28%	Paper and paperboard; 33,716
Spain 20% · Italy 28% · France 32%	Recovered paper; 22,946
Turkey 22% · Spain 20% · Italy 25% · France 25%	Wrapping and packaging paper and paperboard; 17,781
Italy 28% · Spain 33% · France 34%	Recovered fibre pulp; 13,823
Algeria 10% · Portugal 15% · France 16% · Egypt 20%	Wood charcoal and pellets; 7,281
Spain 33% · France 16% · Portugal 15%	Wood pulp; 6,897

SDG5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Targets: 1.- End discrimination 2.- Eliminate violence 3.- Eliminate harmful practices 4.- Recongnize care and domestic work
5.- Ensure participation and equal oppourtunities 6.- Ensure reproductive health A.- Equal Rights to economic ressources B.- Enhance use of Technology C.- Policies and legislation for gender equality

Proportion of Women aged 20-24 Years Who Were Married or in a Union Before Age 15 and before Age 18 (2009-14*)

Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Albania, Jordan, FYROM, Lebanon, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Algeria, Tunisia

by age 18   by age 15
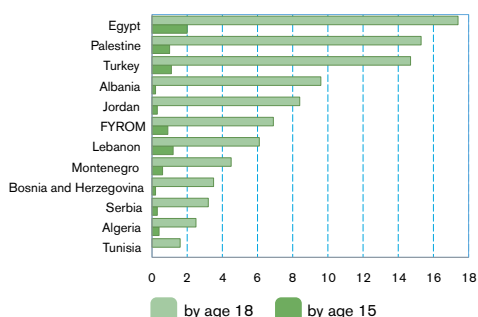
The Proportion of Seats held by Women in National Parliaments (2017)

More than 30%   From 20% to 30%   Data unavailable
From 15% to 20%   Less than15%
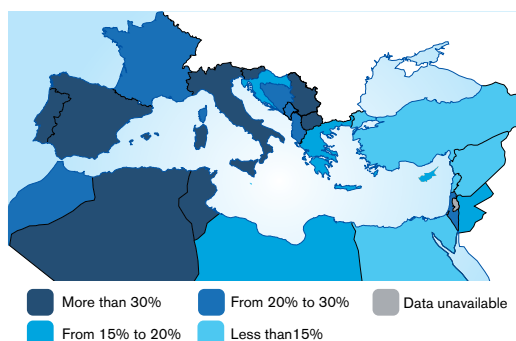
Proportion of Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work by Gender (2009-15*)

female   male

France, Serbia, Spain, Italy, Greece, FYROM, Algeria, Turkey, Albania, Palestine, Morocco
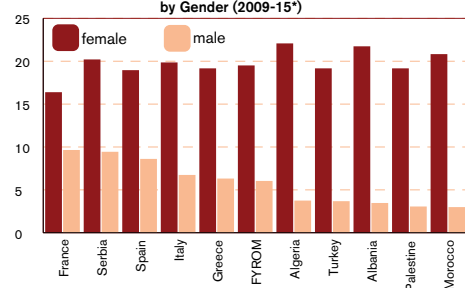
The Proportion of Women in Managerial Positions (2015)

More than 30%   From 20% to 30%   Data unavailable
From 10% to 20%   Less than 10%
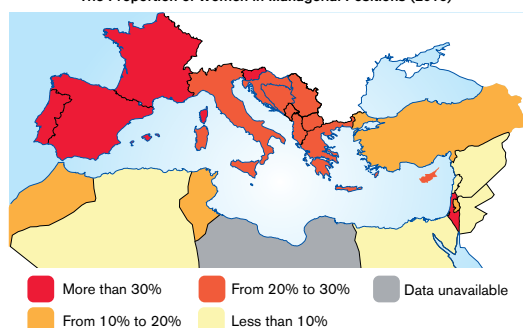
Individuals Using the Internet, by Gender (%) (2016-2017)

female   male

France, Spain, Israel, Cyprus, Malta, Slovenia, Croatia, FYROM, Turkey, Montenegro, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Italy, Morocco, Palestine, Egypt
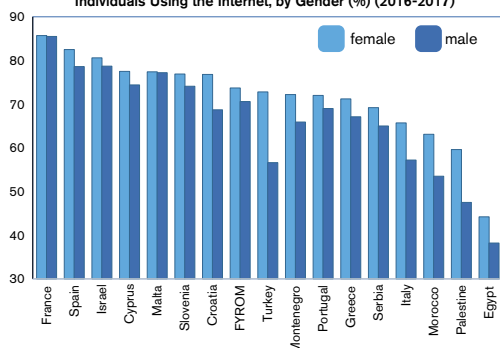
Adolescent Fertility Rate (births per 1,000 women, ages 15-19), 2015

More than 50%   From 25% to 40%   From 15% to 25%
From 7.5% to 15%   Less than 7.5%
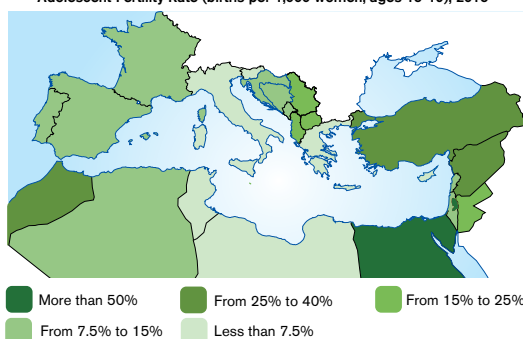
Proportion of Employed Who Are Own-account Workers by Gender (2014-16*)

Algeria, Greece, Albania, Palestine, Bosnia and..., Italy, Portugal, Serbia, Turkey, Spain, Cyprus, FYROM, Israel, Egypt, Montenegro, Slovenia, France, Croatia, Malta
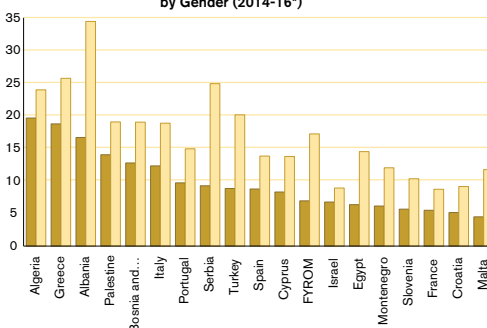
Proportion of Women and Girls aged 15-49 Subjected to Physical or Sexual Violence by a Current or Former Intimate Partner in the Previous 12 Months (2012-2014)

Jordan, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, France, Italy, Portugal, Malta, Croatia, Cyprus, Spain, Slovenia
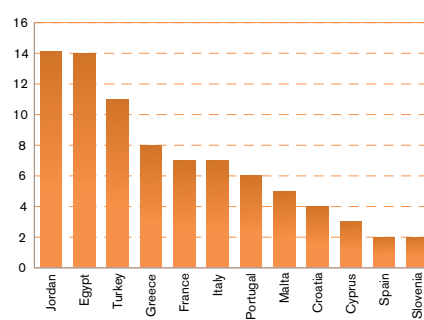
* Latest data available from this period. Own production. Source: UNSTAT; ITU and ILO

MAP A.7 | Gender and Tertiary Education
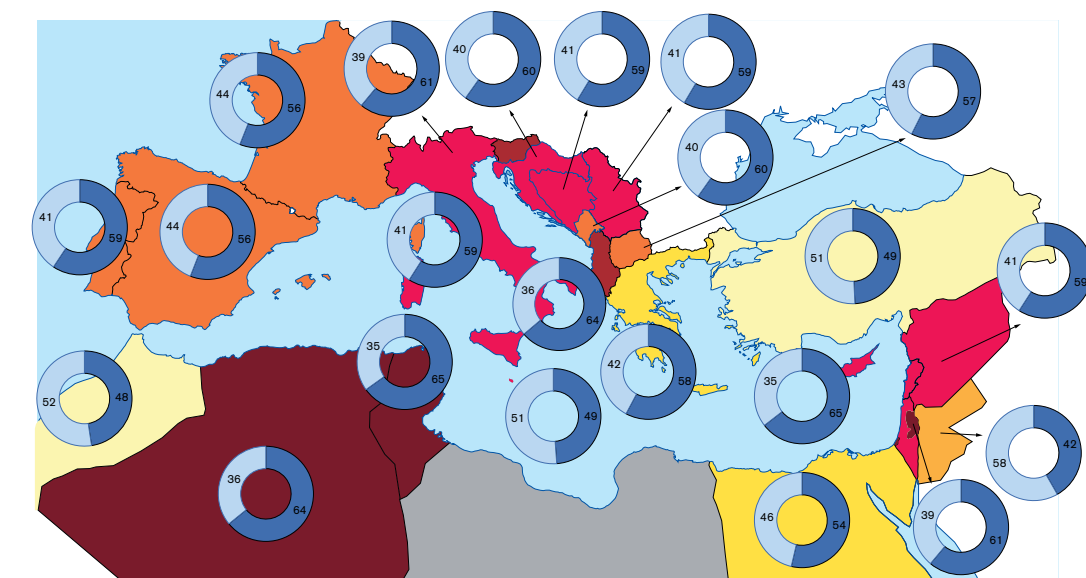
Percentage of Students in Tertiary Education Who Are Female (%) (2014-16*)

- More than 60%
- From 57.5% to 60%
- From 55% to 57.5%
- From 52.5% to 55%
- From 50% to 52.5%
- From 47.5% to 50%
- Less than 47.5%
- Data unavailable

Percentage of Graduates by Sex

% of male graduates over total — 50 | 50 — % of female graduates over total
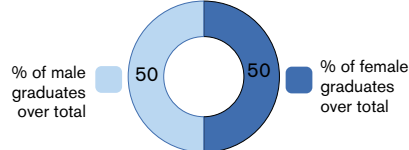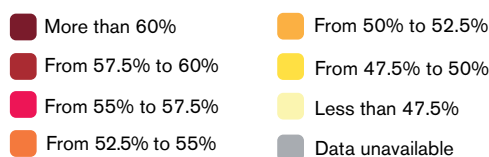
Percentage of Graduates in Selected Programmes in Tertiary Education Who Are Female (%)

Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction Programmes

- More than 70%
- From 60% to 70%
- From 50% to 60%
- From 40% to 50%
- From 30% to 40%
- From 20% to 30%
- Less than 20%
- Data unavailable
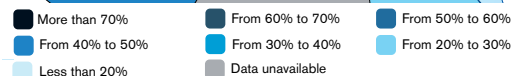
Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics Programmes

- More than 70%
- From 60% to 70%
- From 50% to 60%
- From 40% to 50%
- From 30% to 40%
- From 20% to 30%
- Less than 20%
- Data unavailable
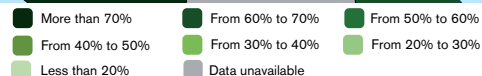
Information and Communication Technologies Programmes

- More than 70%
- From 60% to 70%
- From 50% to 60%
- From 40% to 50%
- From 30% to 40%
- From 20% to 30%
- Less than 20%
- Data unavailable

Business, Administration and Law Programmes

- More than 70%
- From 60% to 70%
- From 50% to 60%
- From 40% to 50%
- From 30% to 40%
- From 20% to 30%
- Less than 20%
- Data unavailable
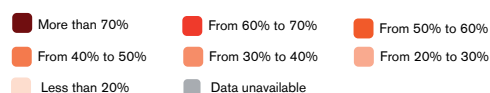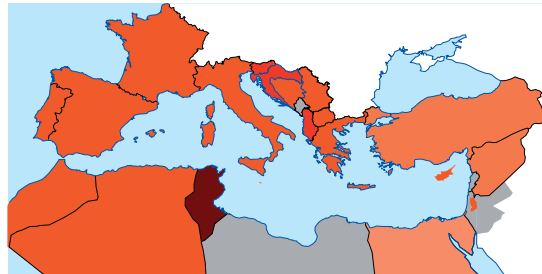
* Latest data available from this period. Own production. Source: UNESCO

MAP A.8 | Passenger Cars in Mediterranean Countries

Passenger Cars in Use per 1,000 People (2015)

- More than 500 ‰
- From 400 ‰ to 500 ‰
- From 300 ‰ to 400 ‰
- From 200 ‰ to 300 ‰
- From 100 ‰ to 200 ‰
- From 60 ‰ to 100 ‰
- Less than 60 ‰
- Data unavailable

Evolution of Sales of New Vehicles (Passenger Cars) (2005-17) per 1,000 People

Countries with values higher than 10 ‰

Countries with values lower than 10 ‰
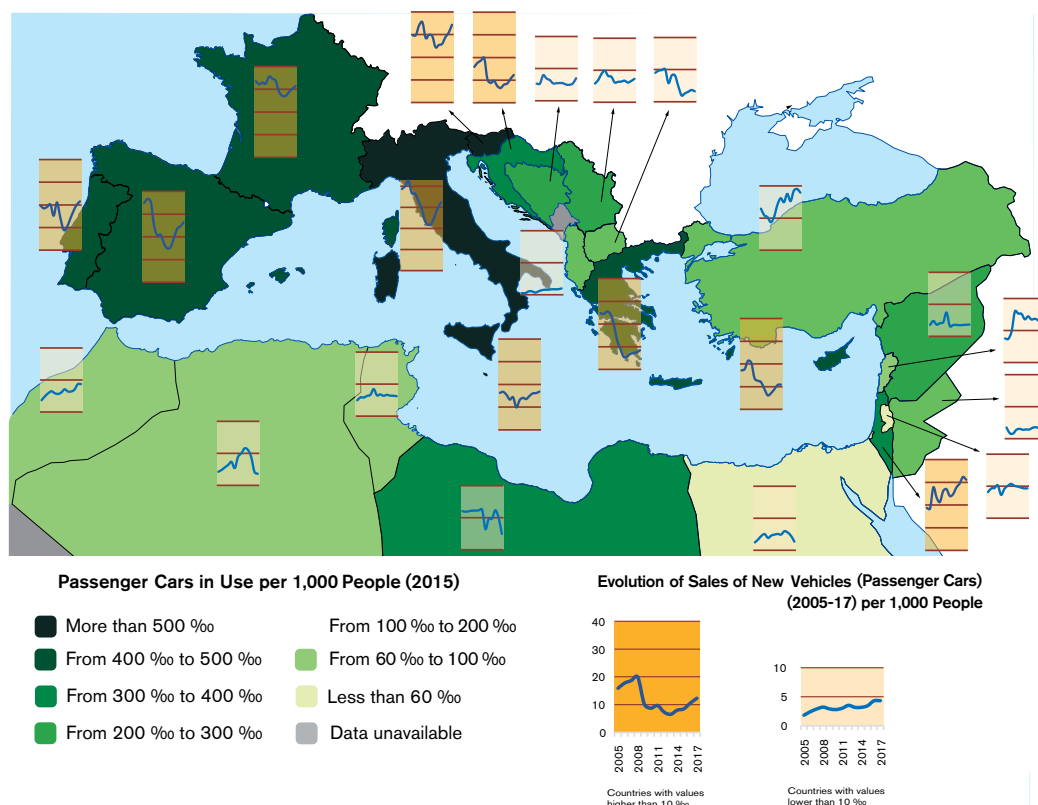
Own Production. Source: OICA

MAP A.9 | Camel Livestock in Mediterranean Countries

Total Livestock (heads)

- More than 300,000
- From 100,000 to 300,000
- From 50,000 to 100,000
- From 5,000 to 15,000
- Less than 5,000
- Data unavailable

Camelid Production

- Slaughtered animals
- Milk animals
- Meat
- Milk

Heads   Tonnes
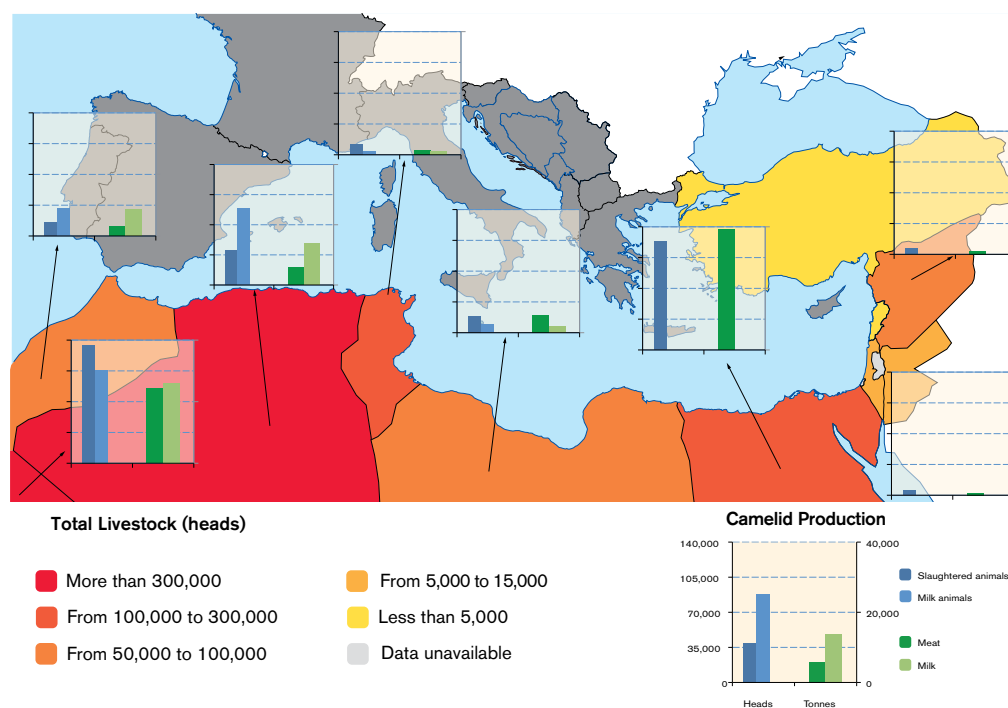
Own Production. Source: FAO.

MAP A.10 | Economic Recovery and Jobs in European Countries

2008

2017
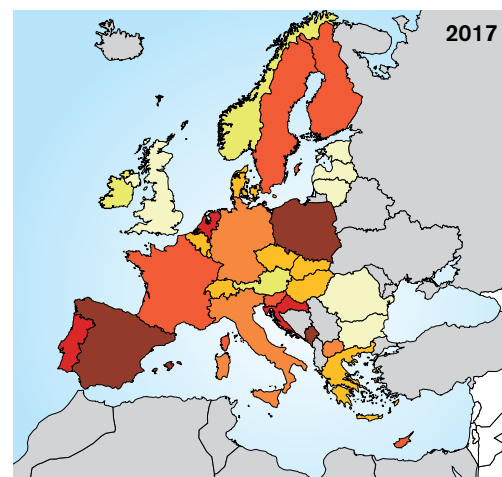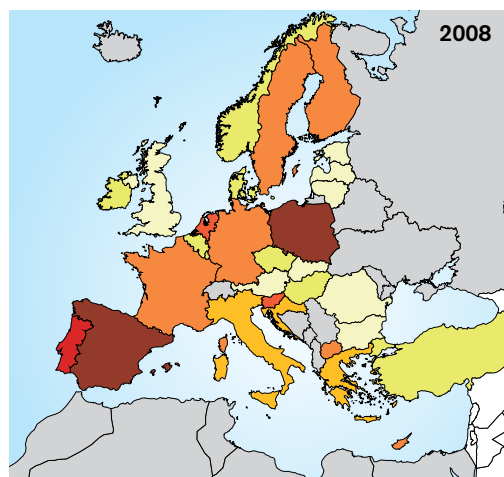
Temporary[1] Employees as Percentage of the Total Number of Employees

■ More than 20%	■ From 15% to 17.5%
■ From 17.5% to 20%	■ From 12.5% to 15%

■ From 10% to 12.5% ■ From 5% to 7.5%
■ From 7.5% to 10% ■ Less than 5%

2008

2016-17
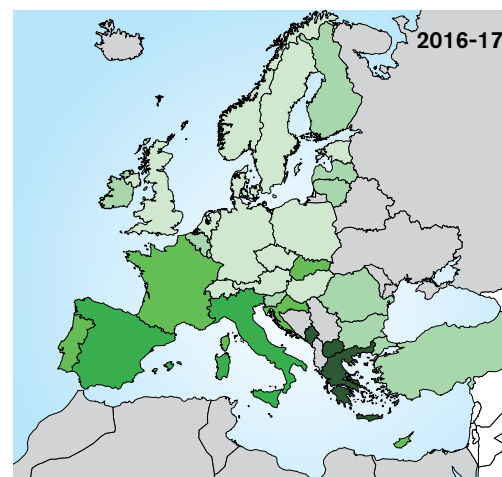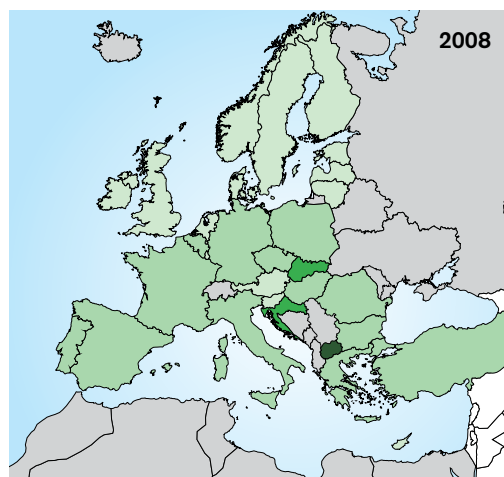
Long-term Unemployment Rate[2]

■ More than 10% ■ From 6% to 8% ■ From 2% to 4%
■ From 8% to 10% ■ From 4% to 6% ■ Less than 2%

Inability[3] to Afford Paying for One Week Annual Holiday away from Home
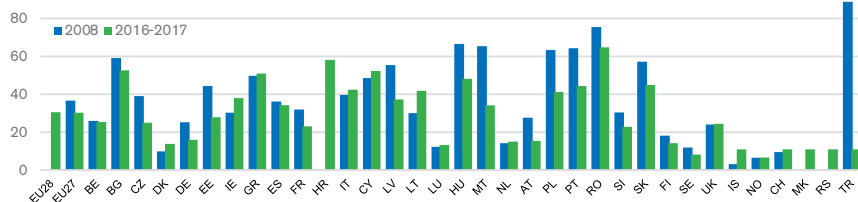
Households Making Ends Meet with Great Difficulty[4]
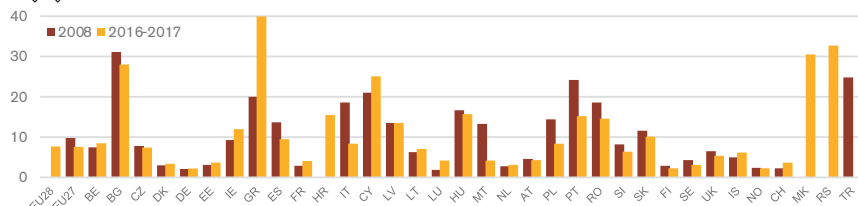
Notes: 1. A job is temporary if its end is determined by specific date, completion of a task or return of another employee. 2. Long-term unemployment rate refers to 12 months and more, people aged at least 15, without work for the next two weeks but available to start work and that are seeking work. 3. The percentage of people who cannot afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home, regardless if they want it. 4. Percentage of people that see themselves as having great difficulties in making ends meet, assessment based on a subjective non monetary indicator (values from 1 to 6).
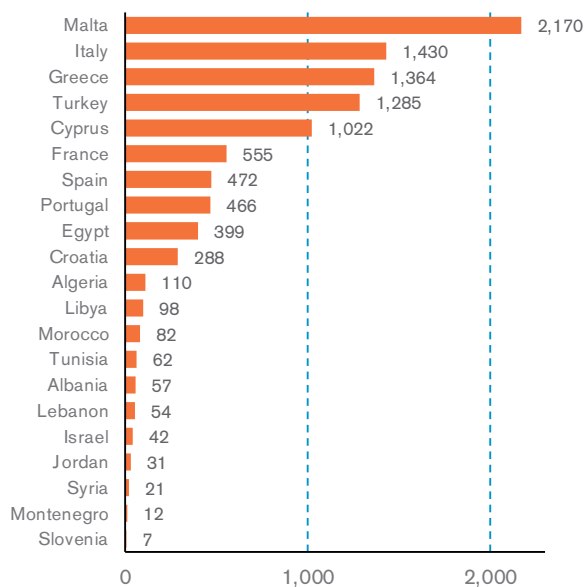
Own production. Source: Eurostat

MAP A.11 | Ports in the Mediterranean

Container Traffic Ports Ranking
Position in World Ranking; Name: Container Traffic in thousands TEU

26	Valencia; 5,222	42	Marsaxlokk; 5,222	77	Alexandria; 1,634
29	Algeciras / La Linea; 4,781	43	Tanger; 4,781	84	La Spezia;1,461
34	Gioia Tauro; 3,833	49	Ambarli ; 2,780	86	Ashdod; 1,443
35	Piraeus ; 3,736	64	Genoa; 2,298	88	Icel (Mersin); 1,406
41	Port Said; 3,203	67	Barcelona; 2,180	92	Haifa; 1,268
				93	Marseilles ; 1,263

Container Port Throughput (thousands TEU), 2016

12,500
7,500
5,000
2,500

1,250
500
200

Linear Shipping Connectivity Index (LSCI), 2017

60 - 80	10 - 30
50 - 60	Less than 10
30 - 50	Data unavailable
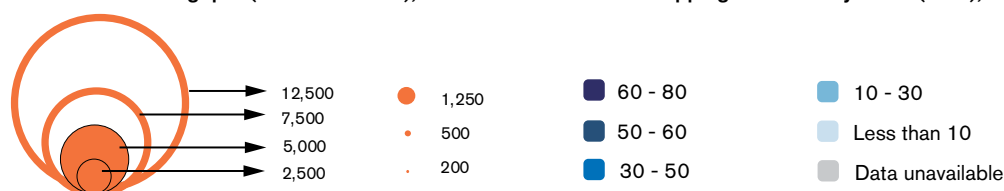
Container port throughput measures the total n. of containers handled by the ports of a country, expressed in 20-foot equivalent units (TEU). **LSCI** indicates a country's integration into global liner shipping networks. It is built on the: a. n. of ships; b. total container-carrying capacity of those ships; c. maximum vessel size; d. n. of services; e. n. of companies that deploy container ships on services from and to a country's ports.

Number of Ships of the Merchant Fleet, 2017

| Country	Ships
Malta	2,170
Italy	1,430
Greece	1,364
Turkey	1,285
Cyprus	1,022
France	555
Spain	472
Portugal	466
Egypt	399
Croatia	288
Algeria	110
Libya	98
Morocco	82
Tunisia	62
Albania	57
Lebanon	54
Israel	42
Jordan	31
Syria	21
Montenegro	12
Slovenia	7

Quality of Port Infrastructure

2007
2017
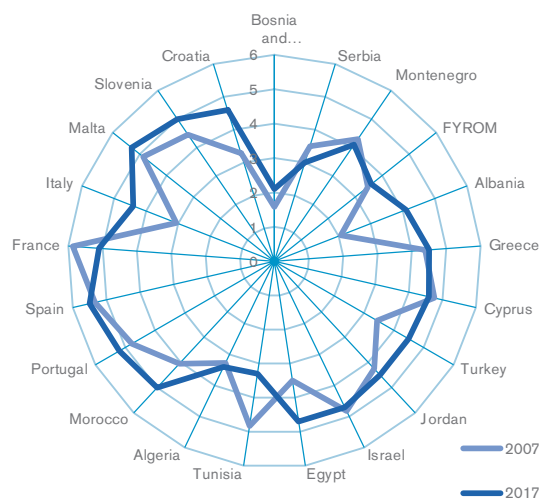
It measures business executives' perception of their country's port facilities. Scores range from 1 (extremely underdeveloped) to 7 (efficient by international standards). Respondents in landlocked countries were asked how accessible port facilities are (1 = extremely inaccessible; 7 = extremely accessible).

Own production. Source: UNCTAD; World Economic Forum and www.aapa-ports.org/unifying/content.aspx?ItemNumber=21048.

## MAP A.12 | Financial Integration
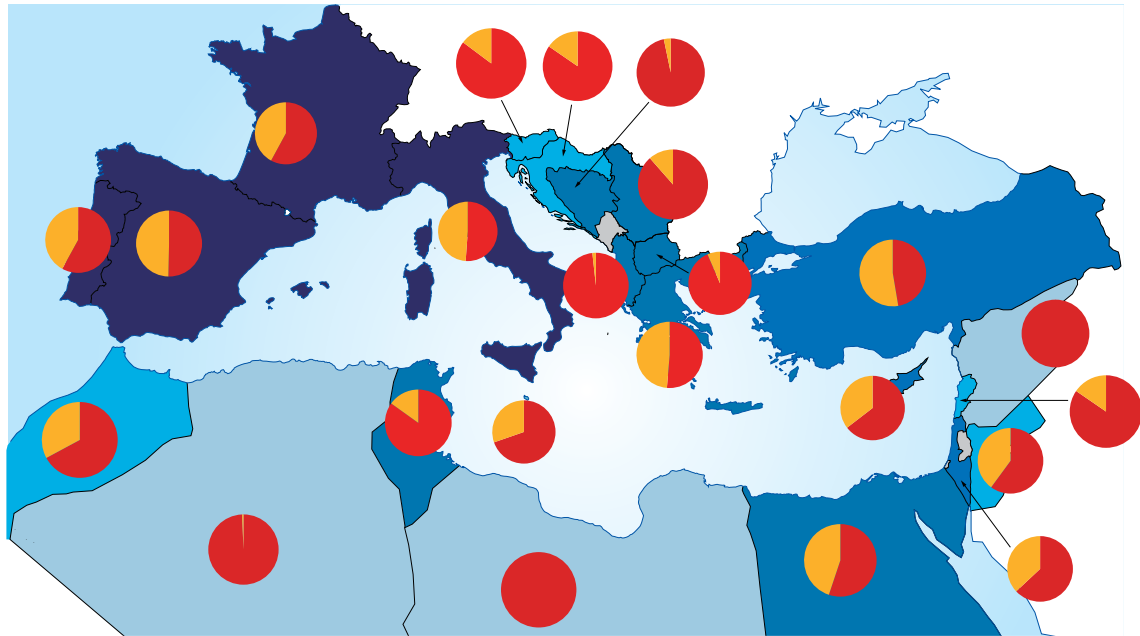
Financial Development (FD) Index, 2015

FD groups the Financial Institutions (FI) Index and the Financial Markets (FM) Index. FI and FM capture each of the three dimensions: depth, access and efficiency of financial institutions or financial markets
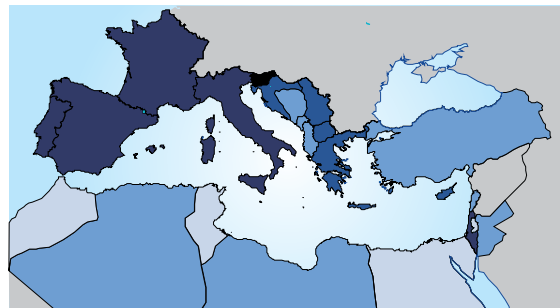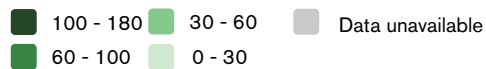
0 - 0.2	0.3 - 0.5	0.7 - 1
0.2 - 0.3	0.5 - 0.7	Data unavailable
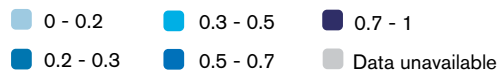
Relative Contribution of Financial Institutions (FI) Index and Financial Markets (FM) Index to Financial Development Index

■ FI ■ FM
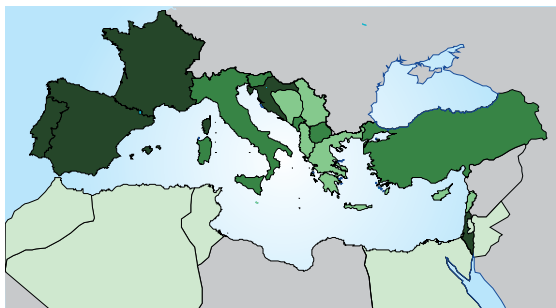
Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 100,000 Adults, 2015-16

■ 100 - 180 ■ 30 - 60 ■ Data unavailable
■ 60 - 100 ■ 0 - 30

Account Ownership at a Financial Institution or with a Mobile-Money Service Provider (% of 15+), 2017

■ 95 - 100 ■ 70 - 80 ■ 25 - 40
■ 90 - 95 ■ 40 - 70 ■ Data unavailable
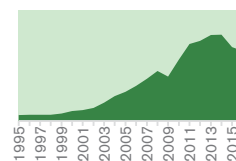
Own production. Source: WB & IMF
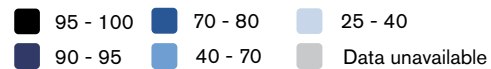
MAP A.13 | Chinese Trade with Mediterranean Countries (2016)

EXPORTS
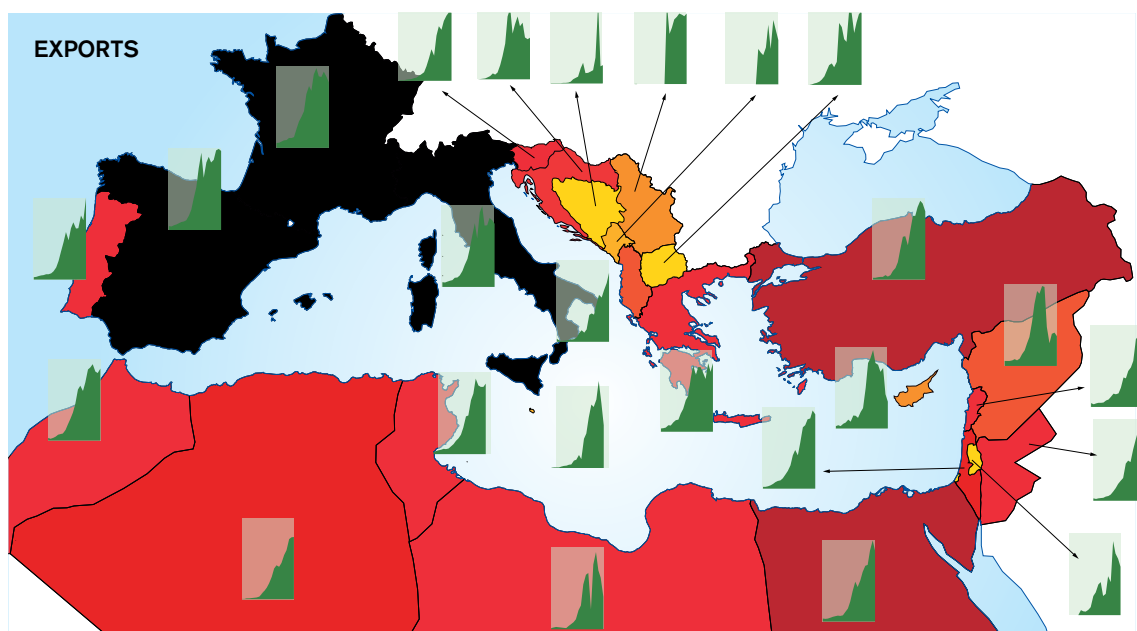
Chinese Trade with Mediterranean Countries (in thousands dollars) 2016

■ More than 20,000,000	
■ From 10,000,000 to 20,000,000	
■ From 5,000,000 to 10,000,000	
■ From 2,000,000 to 5,000,000	

■ From 1,000,000 to 2,000,000	
■ From 500,000 to 1,000,000	
■ From 250,000 to 500,000	
■ From 100,000 to 250,000	

■ From 50,000 to 100,000	
■ From 20,000 to 50,000	
■ Less than 20,000	

Evolution of Chinese Trade with Med. Countries (1995-2016)

1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015

IMPORTS

Own Production. Source: UNCTAD
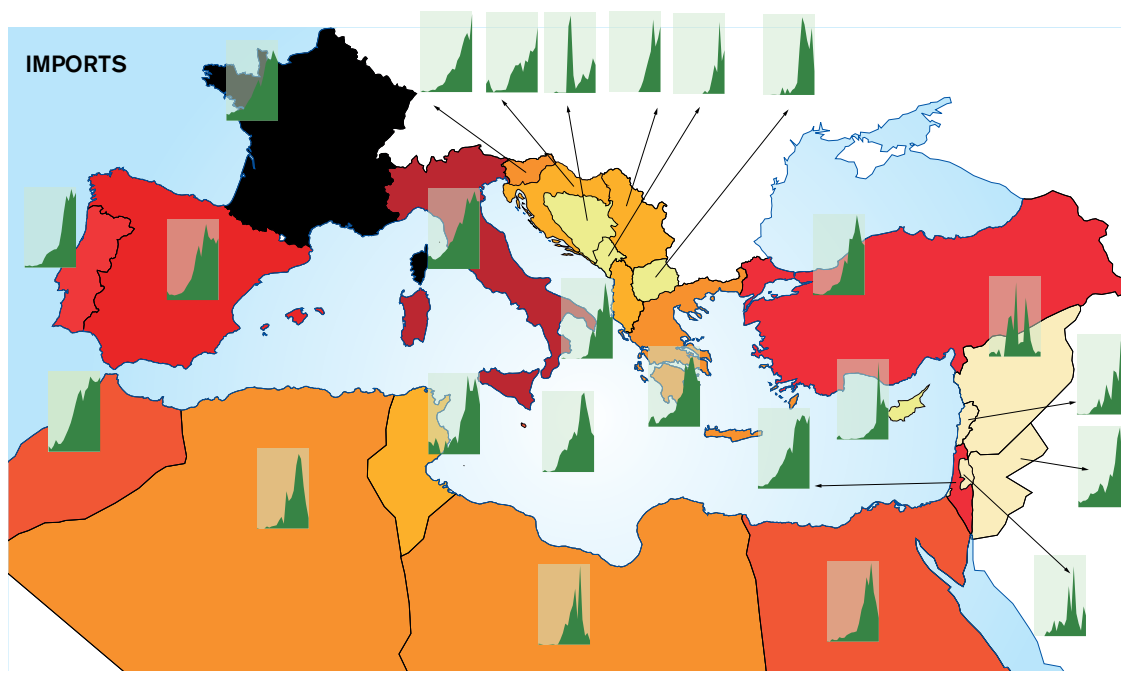
MAP A.14 | Sources of Electricity Production in Mediterranean Countries (2016)

Percentage of Electricity Produced by Source (2016)

COAL

OIL

GAS

NUCLEAR

HYDRO

WIND

SOLAR

OTHER SOURCES

■ More than 60%	■ From 40% to 50%	■ From 20% to 30%	■ From 5% to 10%	☐ 0%
■ From 50% to 60%	■ From 30% to 40%	■ From 10% to 20%	☐ From 0% to 5%	■ Data unavailable

Own Production. Source: IEA

MAP A.15 | Foreign Direct Investment in Mediterranean Countries

Inflows of Foreign Direct Investment in Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (2016).

- More than 20.0%
- From 7.5% to 10.0%
- From 5.0% to 7.5%
- From 2.5% to 5.0%
- From 1.5% to 2.5%
- Less than 1.5%

Northern Mediterranean Countries

Southern and Eastern Mediterranean Countries

FDI: Inflows in Mediterranean Countries as % of World Total

Evolution of Inflows of Foreign Direct Investment (2000-2016).
(Dollars at current prices in millions)

Own production. Source: UNCTAD

MAP A.16 | Urbanization in the Mediterranean

Urban Agglomerations in Mediterranean Countries with 500,000 Inhabitants or More in 2018

More than 20 million	From 10 to 20 million	From 5 to 10 million	From 4 to 5 million	From 3 to 4 million	From 2 to 3 million	From 1 to 2 million	From 1 million to 500,000

From 1 million to 500,000. ES (Valencia; Sevilla; Zaragoza; Málaga) FR (Toulouse; Bordeaux; Nice-Cannes; Nantes; Toulon; Grenoble; Douai-Lens) IT (Bergamo; Palermo; Bologna; Florence; Genoa; Padua; Varese; Venice; Bari; Verona; Seregno; Catania) HR (Zagreb) MK (Skopje) GR (Thessaloniki) TR (Diyarbakir; Mersin; Kayseri; Eskisehir; Gebze; Denizli; Samsun; Sanliurfa; Kahramanmaras; Sakarya) SY (Hamah; Lattakia; Raqqa) IL (Jerusalem; Be'er Sheva) PS (Gaza) JO (Zarqa; Irbid; Russeifa) EG (Port Said; Suez; Mansourah; El Mahalla El Kubra) LY (Bengazhi; Misratah) TN (Sfax) DZ (Oran) MA (Marrakech; Agadir; Meknes; Oujda)

Percentage of Urban Population (2018)

- More than 90%
- From 80% to 90%
- From 70% to 80%
- From 60% to 70%
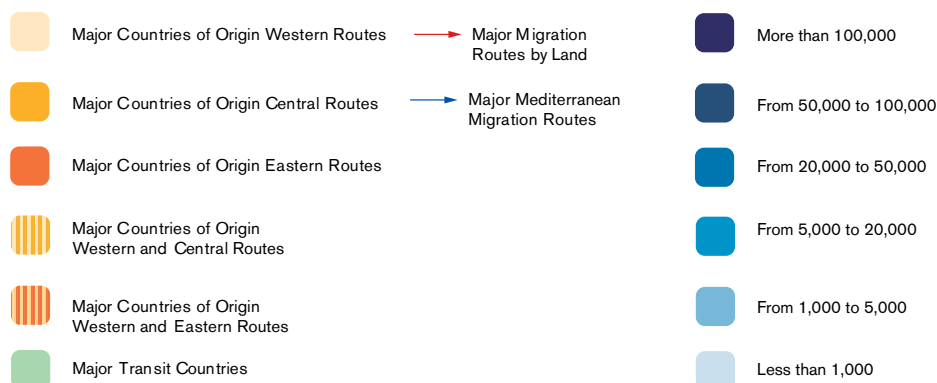- From 50% to 60%
- Less than 50%

Evolution and Prospects of Urban Population in the Mediterranean Countries (1950-2050) by Area

- Southern and Eastern Mediterranean Countries
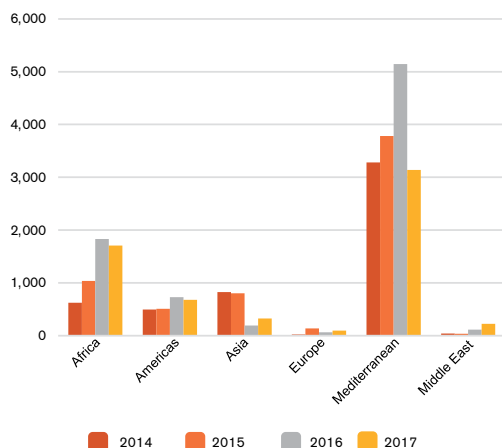- Northern Mediterranean Countries

Mediterranean Countries Urban Agglomerations with 2 Million Inhabitants or More in 2003, 2018 and Prospects for 2033. (Population in Thousands)

2003	2018	2033
Cairo (14,534)	Cairo (20,076)	Cairo (27,230)
Paris (9,948)	Istanbul (14,751)	Istanbul (17,647)
Istanbul (9,722)	Paris (10,901)	Paris (11,926)
Madrid (5,230)	Madrid (6,497)	Madrid (6,950)
Barcelona (4,490)	Barcelona (5,494)	Alexandria (6,848)
Alexandria (3,765)	Alexandria (5,086)	Ankara (6,049)
Rome (3,749)	Ankara (5,118)	Barcelona (5,848)
Ankara (3,446)	Rome (4,210)	Tel Aviv-Jaffa (5,122)
Casablanca (3,242)	Tel Aviv-Jaffa (4,011)	Casablanca (4,548)
Athens (3,183)	Casablanca (3,684)	Rome (4,449)
Milan (2,991)	Athens (3,156)	Damascus (3,689)
Tel Aviv-Jaffa (2,916)	Milan (3,132)	Izmir (3,417)
Lisbon (2,714)	Izmir (2,937)	Algiers (3,406)
Aleppo (2,436)	Lisbon (2,927)	Aleppo (3,261)
Izmir (2,354)	Algiers (2,694)	Milan (3,234)
Naples (2,232)	Beirut (2,385)	Athens (3,168)
Algiers (2,224)	Damascus (2,320)	Lisbon (3,111)
Damascus (2,125)	Tunis (2,291)	Tunis (2,788)
	Naples (2,198)	Amman (2,499)
	Amman (2,065)	Bursa (2,333)
		Beirut (2,297)
		Rabat (2,292)
		Naples (2,224)
		Homs (2,060)
		Adana (2,037)
		Gaziantep (2,028)

Own production. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Urbanization Prospects: the 2018 Revision*

MAP A.17a | Migrant Mediterranean Routes

Central
Mediterranean

Western
Mediterranean

Eastern
Mediterranean

Deaths in the Mediterranean by Region of Origin

Region	2016	2017
Unkown	3,553	2,215
Middle East/South Asia	397	17
North Africa	175	82
Horn of Africa	30	2
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,108	823

Asylum Applicants in EU Member States in 2017

- Major Countries of Origin Western Routes
- Major Countries of Origin Central Routes
- Major Countries of Origin Eastern Routes
- Major Countries of Origin Western and Central Routes
- Major Countries of Origin Western and Eastern Routes
- Major Transit Countries

- → Major Migration Routes by Land
- → Major Mediterranean Migration Routes

- More than 100,000
- From 50,000 to 100,000
- From 20,000 to 50,000
- From 5,000 to 20,000
- From 1,000 to 5,000
- Less than 1,000

MAP A.17b | Migrant Mediterranean Routes

Recorded Migrant Deaths by World Regions and by Year

Legend: 2014 · 2015 · 2016 · 2017

Migrant Arrivals in Europe Through Mediterranean by Year

216,054 · 1,015,078 · 362,753 · 172,301
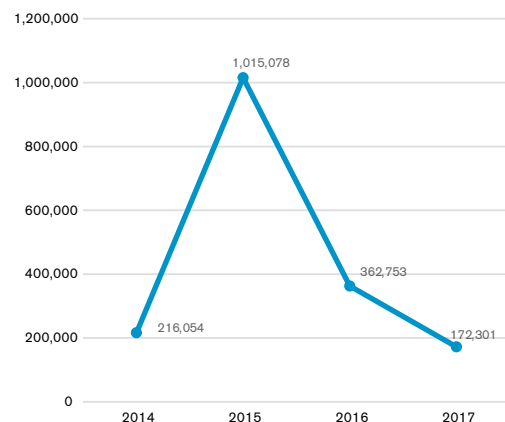
Death by Mediterranean Routes and by Year

Eastern Mediterranean · Central Mediterranean · Western Mediterranean
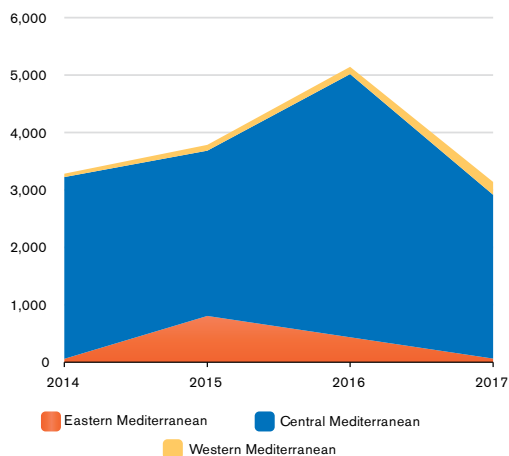
Arrivals in 2017 in EU Mediterranean Countries

Italy 64% · Spain 15% · Bulgaria 1% · Cyprus 1% · Greece 19%
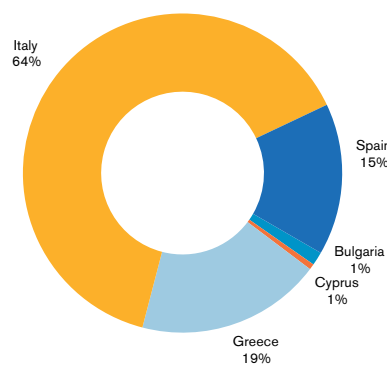
Proportion of Death vs Arrivals by the Mediterranean in 2017

2% · 98%

Migrants Entered Europe by Sea

Migrants Death in the Mediterranean
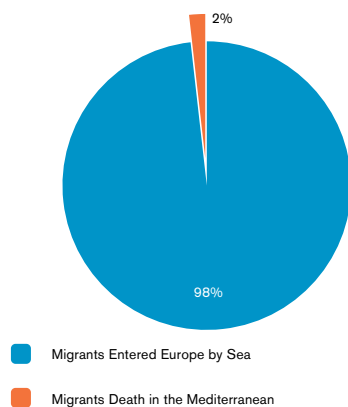
Monthly Arrivals to Italy by Sea: The Effects of the Italy-Libya Agreement

Italy- Libya Agreement
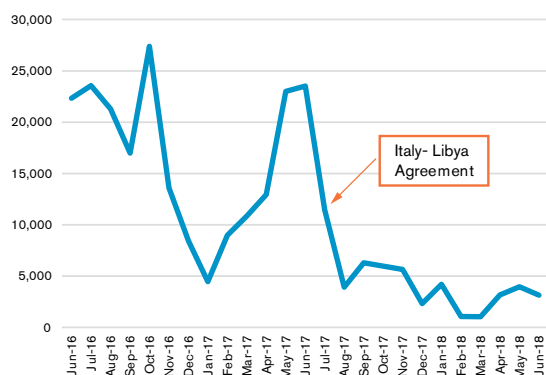
Own production. Source: European Council on Foreign Relations. *Migration through the Mediterranean: mapping the EU response. 2018* Report ww.ecfr.eu/specials/mapping_migration; European Parliamentary Research Service. *Migration, Human Rights and Security Nexus.* October 2016 Report www.europarl.europa.eu/EPRS/TD_Migration-Security-HumanRights.pdf; Eurostat. Asylum and first time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex Annual aggregated data. http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_asyappctza&lang=en; OIM. Missing migrants. http://missingmigrants.iom.int/region/mediterranean; UNHCR. Operational portal, Refugee situations. https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean and OIM *Displacement tracking matrix (DTM). Mixed migration flows in the Mediterranean.* December 2017 Report http://migration.iom.int/docs/Flows_Compilation_Report_December_2017_%20.pdf