

# MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN



International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

## COMPILATION OF AVAILABLE DATA AND INFORMATION

APRIL 2017



**46,015** TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE

**45,056** TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE BY SEA

**959** TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE BY LAND

## Content

- [Cumulative Arrivals and Weekly Overview](#)
- [Overview Maps](#)
- [EU-Turkey Statement Overview](#)
- [Relocations](#)
- [Bulgaria](#)
- [Croatia](#)
- [Cyprus](#)
- [Greece](#)
- [Hungary](#)
- [Italy](#)
- [Romania](#)
- [Serbia](#)
- [Slovenia](#)
- [Turkey](#)
- [The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia](#)
- [Central Mediterranean](#)
- [Contingency Countries](#)
- [Missing Migrants: Fatalities/Missing in the Mediterranean and Aegenan](#)
- [About this report](#)

## Highlights

According to available data, there have been 46,015 new arrivals to Greece, Italy, Bulgaria, Cyprus and Spain between 1 January and 30 April 2017.

Until 30 April 2017, there were estimated 37,248 cumulative arrivals to Italy, compared to 27,926 arrivals recorded at the end of the same month in 2016 (33% increase). Contrary to that, Greece has seen a 96% lower number of arrivals by the end April 2017 when compared to the same period 2016 (5,742 and 156,551 respectively).

At the end of April, total number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece, Cyprus and in the Western Balkans reached 73,900. Since the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement on 18 March 2016, the number of migrants stranded in Greece increased by 45%. More information could be found on [page 5](#).

Between October 2015 and 30 April 2017, 17,909 individuals have been relocated to 24 European countries. Please see [page on relocations](#) for more information.

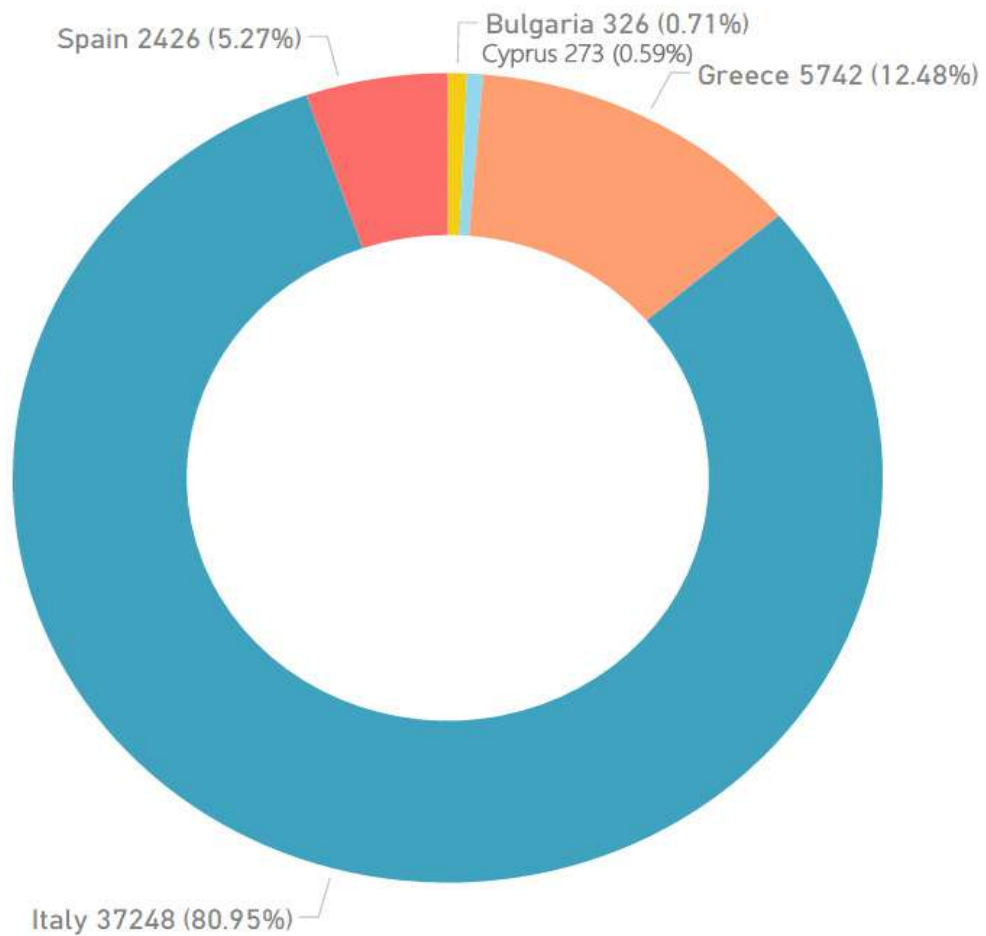
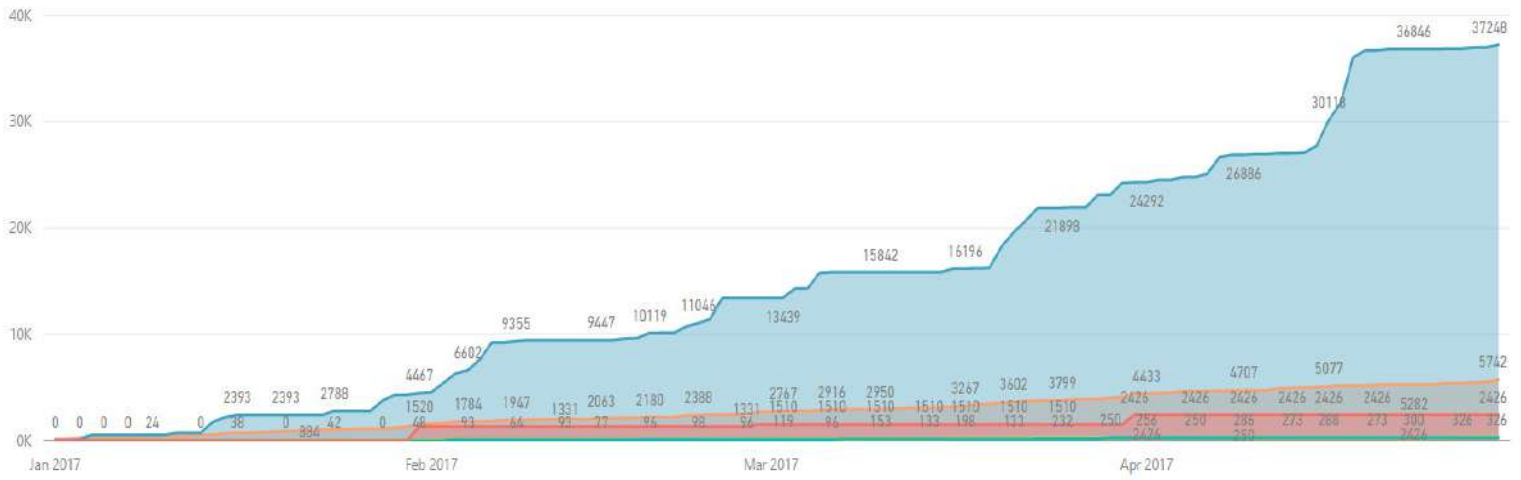
In the first four months of 2017, total of 1,093 migrants and refugees were readmitted from Greece to Turkey as part of the EU-Turkey Statement. The majority of migrants and refugees were Pakistani, Syrian, Algerian, Afghan, and Bangladeshi nationals (more info in [Turkey section](#)).

More information about Central Mediterranean and the contingency countries in the Western Balkans is available on pages [35](#) and [36](#).

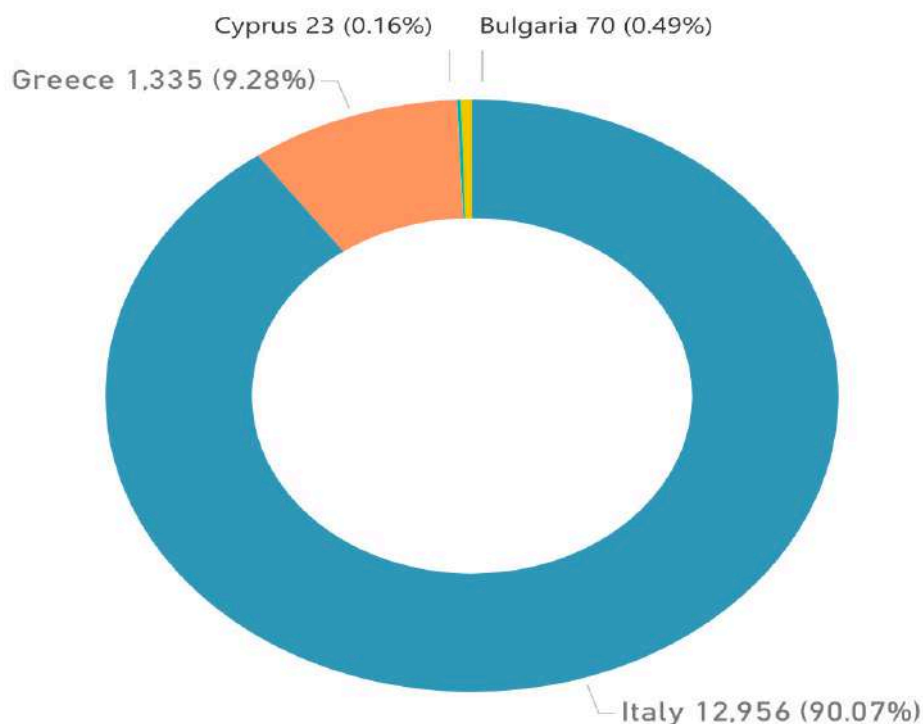
## Overview of Arrivals

Cumulative Total by Report Date and Country name

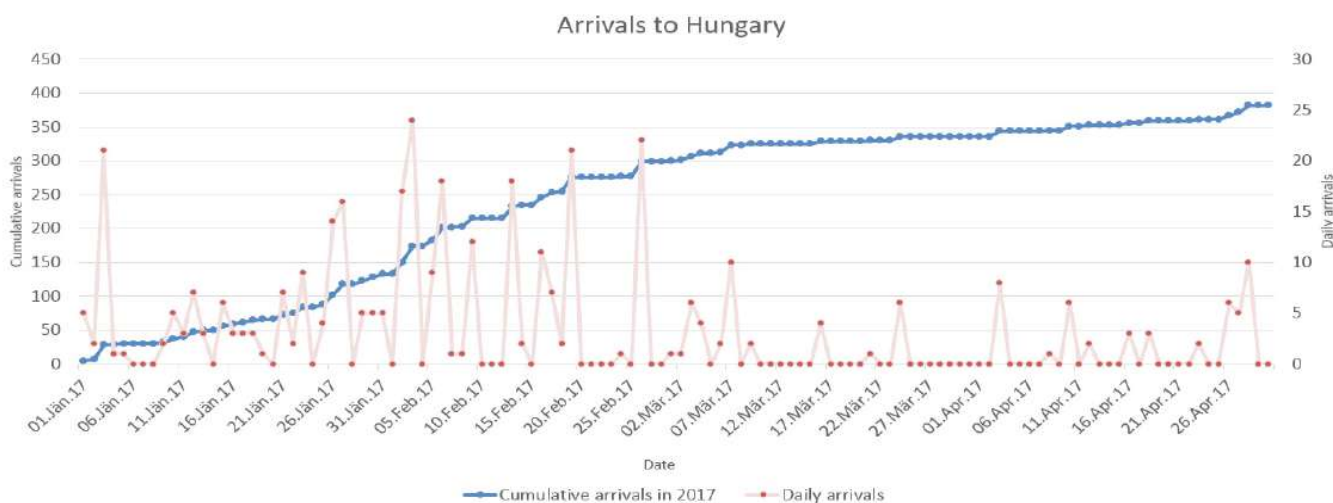
Country name ● Bulgaria ● Cyprus ● Greece ● Italy ● Spain



## Arrivals during the reporting period - 1 April- 30 April 2017



### Monthly trends: other countries\*



\*Aside from 5 registered arrivals in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, there were no registered arrivals in the other countries on the Western Balkans route.

### Weekly trends: countries of first arrival

Country ▲	Bulgaria		Greece		Italy		Total arrivals	
	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
27 March to 2 April	24	.	582	.	2,577	.	3,183	.
3 April to 9 April	30	25.00%	251	-56.87%	2,361	-8.38%	2,642	-17.00%
10 April to 16 April	2	-93.33%	370	47.41%	3,232	36.89%	3,604	36.41%
17 April to 23 April	12	500.00%	205	-44.59%	6,728	108.17%	6,945	92.70%
24 April to 30 April	26	116.67%	266	29.76%	402	-94.02%	694	-90.01%



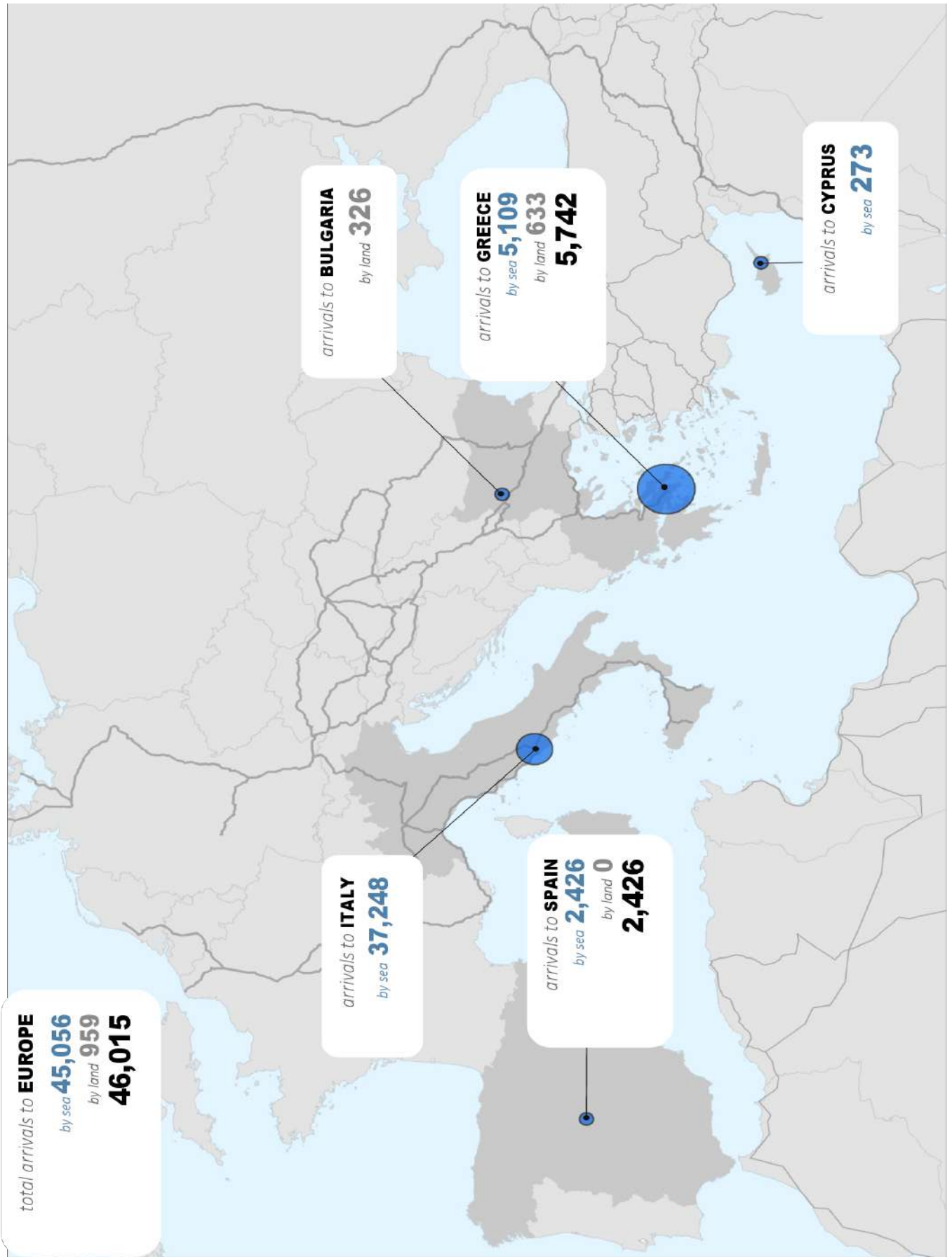
## Overview Map - Migrants Flows to Europe \*



**Disclaimer:** Base Map Source: ESRI. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

### OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to Greece, Cyprus, Spain, Italy and Bulgaria ☺ From 01 January 2017 to 30 April 2017

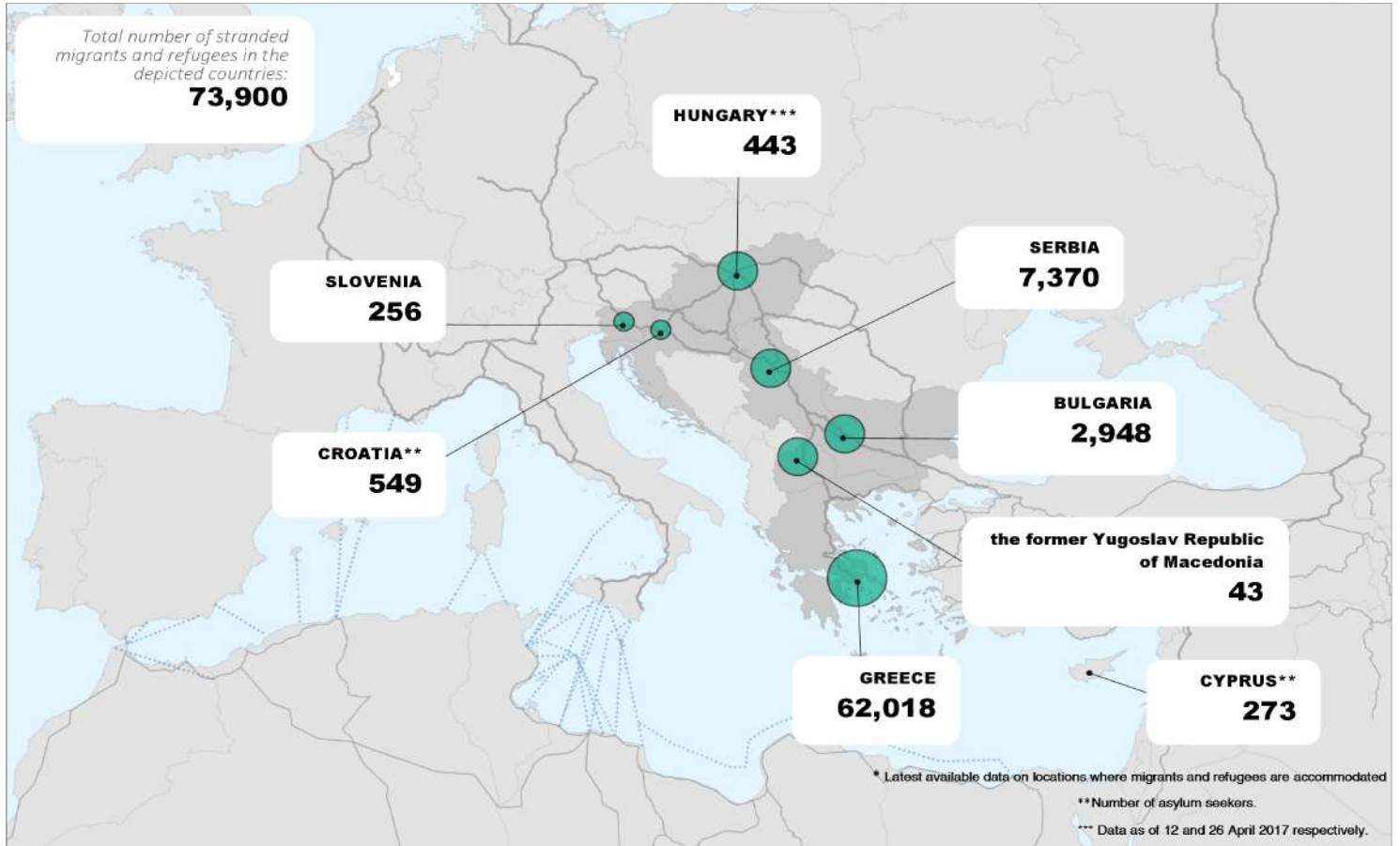


## Overview - Stranded Migrants and Asylum Seekers

### OVERVIEW: STRANDED MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Stranded migrants and refugees in Greece, FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia and Bulgaria\* 30 April 2017\*

Disclaimer: Base Map Source: ESRI. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



#### STRANDED MIGRANTS AND ASYLUM SEEKERS TRENDS - MARCH 2016 VS. MAY 2017

Country	2016	2017	% change
Greece	42,688	62,018	45%
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,199	43	-96%
Serbia	1,706	7,370	332%
Croatia*	231	549	138%
Slovenia	408	256	-32%
Hungary	/	443	
Bulgaria	865	2,948	241%
Cyprus*	/	273	
Total	47,097	73,900	57%

\*Number of Asylum Seekers

## EU-Turkey Statement Overview

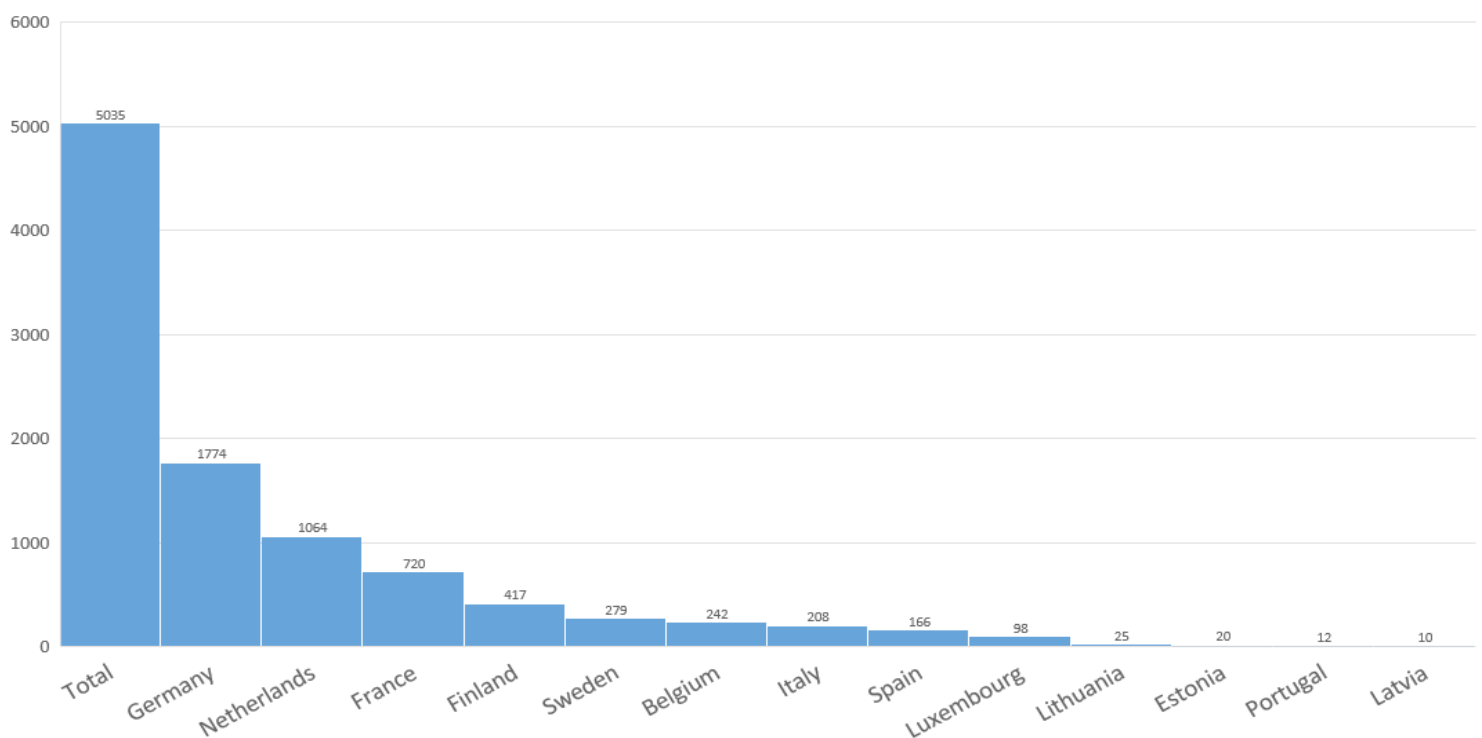
On 18 March 2016, the European Union and Turkey have agree on a plan to end irregular migration flows from Turkey to the EU.

The document [states that](#):

- From the 20 March 2016, all persons who do not have a right to international protection in Greece will be returned to Turkey, this action will be based on the Readmission Agreement from 2002 signed between the countries. From the 1 of June 2016 the deal between the EU and Turkey entered into force and established the basis for returns between Greece and Turkey from that point on.
- There will be no mass returns, each individual arriving on Greek shores and applying for asylum after 1 June 2016, goes through an expedited examination procedure. Those who do not apply for asylum or whose applications were considered unfounded or inadmissible in accordance with the Asylum Procedures Directive will be returned to Turkey.
- In order to create a smooth process, Turkey and Greece as well as the EU institutions and agencies will take all the necessary steps and agree on any necessary bilateral agreements including the presence of Turkish officials on Greek islands and vice versa as of 20 March 2016 in order to ensure the liaison and a better functioning of the return mechanism
- Member States declare their readiness to provide with a short notice, if needed, border guards, asylum experts, interpreters etc. to Greece.
- The Commission will coordinate all necessary support for Greece, under the EU-Turkey Statement, and will develop an operational plan.
- The resettlement of Syrians will go under 1:1 mechanism. Priority will be given to the Syrians who have not previously entered or tried to enter the EU irregularly. The EU will take into account the UN Vulnerability Criteria during the selection process.

The latest EC report on Relocation and Resettlement is available [here](#).

Number of Syrian refugees resettled from Turkey to EU Member States from 4 April 2016 up to 27 April 2017



## Relocations as of 30 April 2017

Based on the Commission's proposals, the Justice and Home Affairs Council adopted two decisions in September 2015 to relocate 160,000 asylum seekers from frontline Member States, to assist them in dealing with the pressures of the refugee crisis. Under the emergency relocation scheme, up to 106,000 persons in need of international protection with a high chance of having their applications successfully processed (EU average recognition rate of over 75%) are to be relocated from Greece and Italy, where they have arrived, to other Member States where they will have their asylum applications processed. If these applications are successful, the applicants will be granted refugee status with the right to reside in the Member State to which they are relocated.

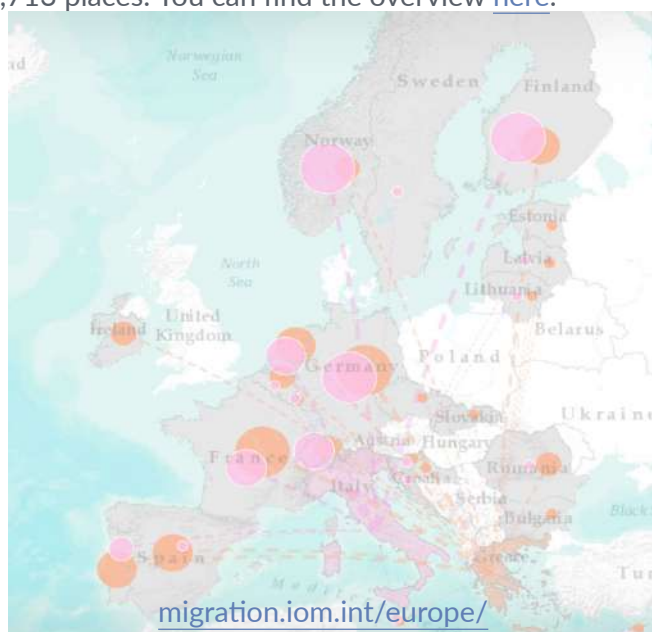
Following the EU-Turkey Statement of 18 March 2016, total of 54,000 places which had been foreseen for relocation from possible other Member States, were re-allocated for the purpose of legal admission of Syrians from Turkey to the EU. As the Commission informed, Member States had by March 2017 already indicated their intention to admit 34,000 out of these 54,000, including via resettlement. In the Eleventh Report on Relocation & Resettlement, the Commission noted that the number of eligible persons in Greece and Italy is lower than expected. The Commission has therefore readjusted the target number to approx. 27,000 from Greece and 8,000 from Italy to relocate all eligible asylum seekers within the remaining months

The relocations from Greece and Italy should take place over two years (September 2015-2017), with the EU budget providing financial support to the Member States participating.

IOM is implementing the pre-departure health assessments, pre-departure orientation and actual transfer of the beneficiaries in coordination with Italy and Greece as well as the Member States to which relocation takes place.

The European Commission has made available an overview of Member States' support to the EU relocation mechanism. To date, 25 countries have committed to make places available under the scheme, namely Belgium (630), Bulgaria (550), Croatia (46), Cyprus (140), Czech Republic (50), Estonia (264), Finland (1,820), France (5,490), Germany (8,250), Ireland (596), Latvia (438), Liechtenstein (10), Lithuania (600), Luxembourg (270), Malta (144), the Netherlands (1,575), Norway (1,250), Poland (100), Portugal (1,618), Romania (1,942), Slovakia (40), Slovenia (180), Spain (900), Sweden (350) and Switzerland (1,460) with an overall number of only 28,713 places. You can find the overview [here](http://migration.iom.int/europe/).

MEMBER STATE	From Greece	From Italy	Total
Belgium	430	121	551
Bulgaria	29	0	29
Croatia	24	9	33
Cyprus	55	10	65
Czech Republic	12	0	12
Estonia	122	0	122
Finland	780	602	1.382
France	3.080	330	3.410
Germany	2.423	1.814	4.237
Ireland	459	0	459
Latvia	281	27	308
Lithuania	267	8	275
Liechtenstein	10	0	10
Luxembourg	216	61	277
Malta	79	47	126
Netherlands	1.211	564	1775
Norway	417	679	1096
Portugal	969	299	1268
Romania	523	45	568
Slovenia	131	35	166
Slovakia	16	0	16
Spain	742	144	886
Sweden	0	39	39
Switzerland	220	579	799
Total	12.496	5.413	17.909





## Bulgaria



### Developments in the reporting period

From 1 January until 28 April 2017\* the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior (Moi) apprehended a total of 1,918 migrants who were attempting to enter or exit the country irregularly. More than 80% of migrants have been detected on exit (1,592), whereas the remaining 326 were apprehended on entry near the Bulgarian-Turkish border. Most of the migrants apprehended on exit are detected in the vicinity of Bulgarian - Serbian border. This represents a 7% decrease compared to the same period in 2016 when 1,709 migrants have been returned back to Bulgaria while trying to cross to Serbia without valid documents and permits.

22 April - Bulgarian Border Police stopped a cargo truck on the border with Romania with 53 migrants (18 children, 35 adults - 22 male, and 13 female) who tried to enter Romania illegally. Police arrested two drivers (male and female) under the suspicion of facilitating an illegal exit from the country. All apprehended migrants were previously accommodated in the Open Reception Center Harmanli. After the procedure, all minors were accommodated in the care homes. On the same day, Turkish border patrol apprehended 21 migrants (Afghan and Pakistani nationals) in their attempt to cross into Bulgaria near the Turkish city of Kirkareli.

24 April - Bulgarian Police cracked a human smuggling channel for transporting migrants between Bulgaria and Romania in Ruse. Five migrants were found and saved from suffocation, due to being transported in insulated crates. They were apprehended together with the smugglers along with the police officer who was suspected to be involved in the proceedings.

27 April - Five people were arrested in Sofia and Harmanli as part of the police efforts to crack the smuggling networks. These people are suspected to be members of the smuggling network cracked in Ruse, on 24 April. Two of them are Syrian nationals with granted humanitarian and refugee status. According to the available information, one of them is suspected to be the leader of the smuggling network. The remaining three individuals are of Bulgarian nationality. In addition to that, another six individuals were arrested under the same charges in Burgas, including a well known criminal boss. During this police raid, 10 migrants who tried to leave the country have been apprehended.

April 30 - A Bulgarian citizen was caught trying to smuggle 10 people from Syria, Afghanistan, India, and Iraq on the Romanian-Hungarian border. They supposedly started their journey in Bulgaria.

### Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) on 28 April 2017\*

NAME OF ACCOMODATION FACILITY	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Nationalities
Open Reception Centre at Banya	70	25	Mainly Syrian (36%), Afghan (33%), Iraqi (22%) and Pakistani (2%) naitonals
Open Reception Centre at Pastrogor	320	41	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Ovcha Kupel	860	511	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Vrazhdebna	370	194	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Voenna Rampa	800	315	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Busmantsi	60	47	
Open Reception Centre at Harmanli	2.710	1.220	
Closed Reception Centre Lyubimets	1.200	595	Mainly Afghan (28%), Pakistani (24%), Iraqi (12%) and Syrian (8%) nationals
Closed Reception Centre in Sofia			
Closed Reception Center in Elhovo			
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.390</b>	<b>2.948</b>	

\*Last available data for April 2017.



# Bulgaria



## Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) on 28 April 2017\*



## Croatia



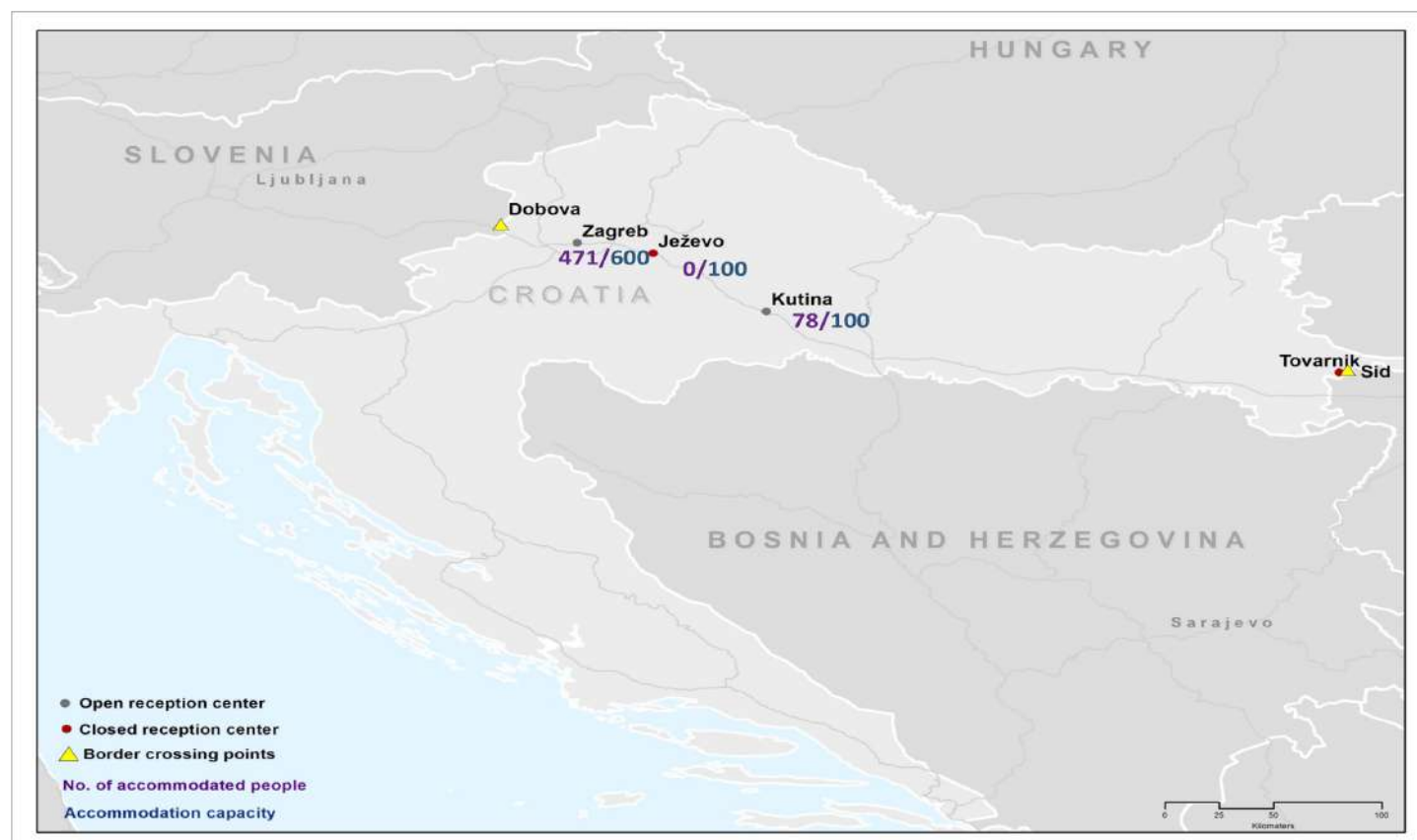
### Developments in the reporting period

From January until the end of April 2017, Croatian Border Police apprehended 489 irregular migrants in the territory of the Vukovarsko - Srijemska county near the border with Serbia. Majority (324) were Afghan and Pakistani nationals. This represents a significant decrease when compared to the previous year, when during the first four months, before the closure of the Western Balkans route, Croatian Ministry of Interior registered 103,936 irregular migrants in the same county, arriving from Serbia. According to UNHCR, majority of the migrants were Syrian, Afghan and Iraqi nationals ([source](#)).

### Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) on 28 April 2017\*

NAME OF ACCOMODATION FACILITY	Capacity	Currently Accommodating		Nationalities
		Asylum Seekers	Stranded Migrants	
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	600	471	0	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)	100	78	0	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Closed Reception Center for Foreigners (Jezevo)	100(+20)	n/a	0	n/a
Total	800 (820)	549	0	

\*Latest available data.



# Cyprus

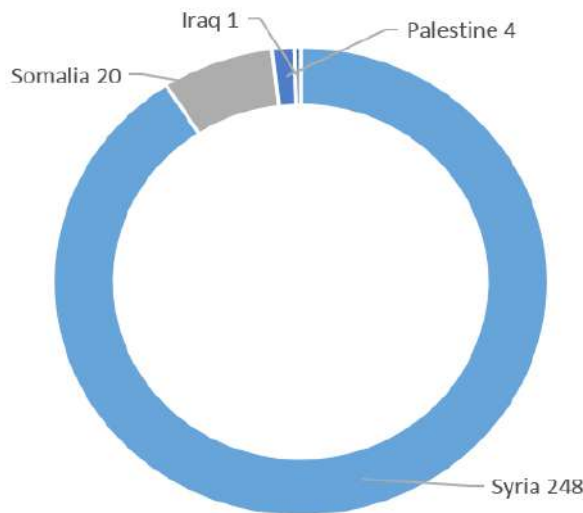


## Developments in the reporting period

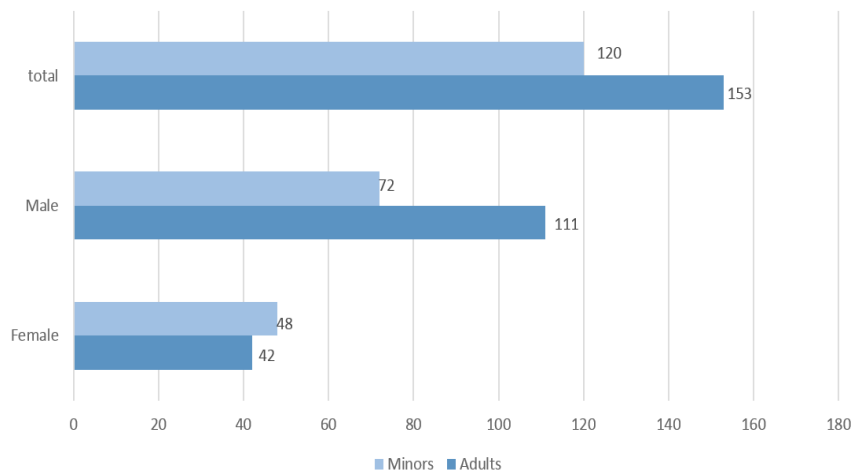
Since beginning of 2017 and up to 30 April, there were 273 registered arrivals to Cyprus. As per graph below, majority of migrants were Syrian nationals, followed by migrants from Somalia. Based on available information, this represents an increase from last year when by the end of April, 28 migrants were registered arriving to Cyprus reaching a total of 345 by the end of 2016. According to the available data, all of 273 migrants who arrived to Cyprus in 2017 applied for asylum and are currently accommodated in Purnara temporary open reception center in the area of Kokkinotrimithia.

## Demographic profile of arrived migrants

Nationality Breakdown



Age/Sex Breakdown



## Greece



### Developments in the reporting period

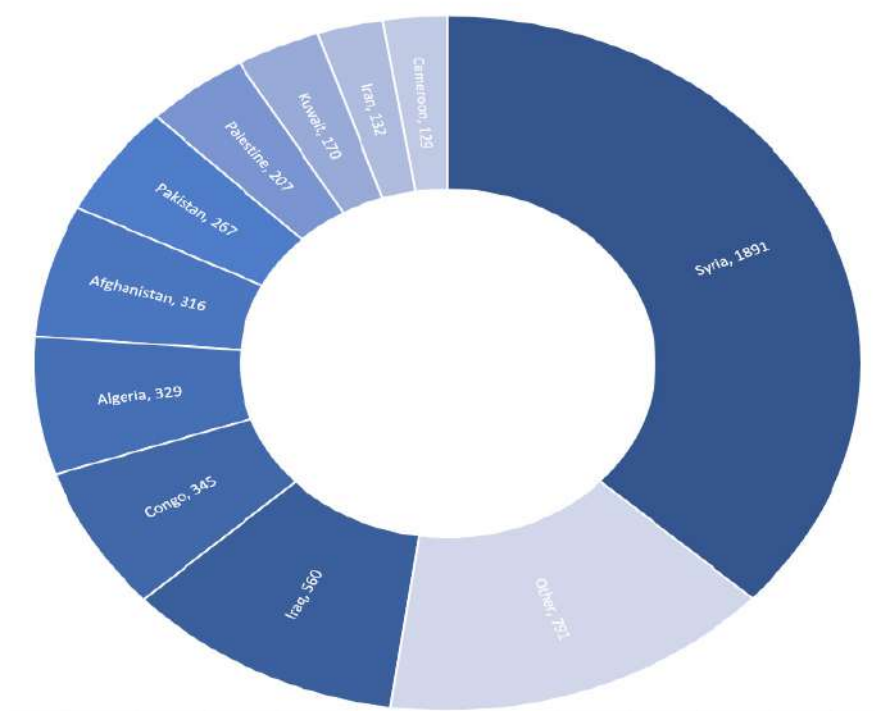
From 1 January until 30 April 2017 there have been **5,742** registered arrivals to Greece, with 1,335 new arrivals were reported during the reporting period (1 - 30 April). This represents a 22% decrease when compared to the previous month (March 2017), and a **71%** decrease in comparison to arrivals in April 2016 (3,934).

**24 April** - A deadly shipwreck off Lesvos island occurred in which 16 migrants lost their lives, including 6 women, 8 men and 2 children. Two women were rescued, one of them being in an advance stage of pregnancy. In her testimony, she mentioned that she had been among roughly 25 people who had set sail late Sunday night from the Turkish coast heading to Lesvos.

### Nationality breakdown

According to the Hellenic Police and Hellenic Coast Guard, Syrian nationals comprise 37% of all arrivals recorded from January to April 2017, followed by Iraqi (11%) and Congo (7%) nationals. Migrants from Algeria and Afghanistan are represented by 6% each, and those declaring Pakistani origin represent 5% of the total arrivals in 2017. Total numbers for the top ten declared nationalities is below.

Breakdown by nationality of arrivals to Greece from 1 January to 30 April 2017



### Hotspots and Accommodation Facilities

1 May - The number of stranded migrants and refugees in Greece is estimated to **62,018**. Greek authorities estimate that **10,828** migrants and refugees are housed in alternative accommodations, while **21,617** are estimated to live outside accommodation facilities. The number of stranded migrants and refugees in Greece increased for 45% since the implementation of the EU- Turkey statement in March 2016 (42,688). However, there has been a slight decrease in the past four months, from 62,489 recorded at the end of 2016 to 62,018 reported at the end of April 2017.



ACCOMODATION FACILITIES IN AEGAN REGION (AS OF 1 MAY, 2017)

Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accomo- dated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/ Camp
Lesvos	Moria-RIC**	3.500	3.985	Syria, Iraq, Af- ghanistan, African Nationals	Official/Closed
Kos	Kos	1.000	2.422	N/A	Official/Closed
Samos	Samos-RIC	250	2.093	Pakistan, Syria, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Chios	Chios-RIC	1.100	3.845	Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan	Official/Closed
Leros	Leros-RIC	1.000	894	Syria	Official/Closed
Rhodes	Rhodes	-	335	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kalymos	Kalymos	-	160	N/A	Unofficial
Kastellorizo	Megisti	-	130	N/A	Unofficial
<b>Total</b>		<b>min. 6.850</b>	<b>13.864</b>		

ACCOMODATION FACILITIES IN ATTICA REGION (AS OF 1 MAY, 2017)

Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accomo- dated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/ Camp
Perama	Schisto Camp	2,000- 4,000	790	Afghanistan, Iran	Official/Open
Thebes	Elaionas	1.500	1.966	Afghanistan, Iraq, Afri- can Nationals	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyro- upoli	Eliniko I	1.400	207	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyro- upoli	Eliniko II	1.300	419	N/A	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyro- upoli	Eliniko III	1.300	359	N/A	Official/Open
Kifisia	Agios Andreas	120	N/A	N/A	Official/Open
Oropos	Malaksa	1.200	705	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Summer Camp)	400	289	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Accommo- dation Facility for Asylum Seekers)	-	354	N/A	-
Chaidari	Skaramagas Dock	1.000	3.100	N/A	Official/Open
Rafina-Pikermi	Rafina	120	118	N/A	

\*This is not an exhaustive list of all accommodation facilities in Greece, rather a compilation of available data as of 1 May 2017.

\*\* Reception and Identification Center

ACCOMODATION FACILITIES IN PELOPONNESE, CENTRAL AND WESTERN GREECE REGION (AS OF 1 MAY, 2017)

Region	Accomodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accomo- dated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
West Macedonia	Konitsa	150	100	Syria, Afghanistan, Europe	Official/Open
Preveza	Filipiada (Petroulaki Army Camp)	700	245	Syria, Iraq, Afghani- stan	Official/Open
Ioannina	Doliana	400	81	N/A	Official/Open
Chalcis	Chalkida / Ritsona	1.000	679	N/A	Official/Open
Municipality of Tanagra	Oinofyta	300	600	N/A	Official/Open
Lamia	Fthiotida - Thermopiles	400	440	N/A	Official/Open
Larissa	Koutsochero (Euthimi- oupoli Army Camp)	1.500	1.058	N/A	Official/Open
Volos	Volos (Prefecture of Magnisia)	200	100	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kyllini	Andravidas (Municipal- ity)	300	172	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaly	Trikala—Atlantik	-	173	N/A	Official/Open

ACCOMODATION FACILITIES IN MACEDONIA AND THRACE REGION (AS OF 1 MAY, 2017)

Region	Accomodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accomo- dated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/ Camp
Thessaloniki	Lagkadikia	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Thessaloniki	Diavata	2.500	299	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Oraiokastro	1.500	N/A	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (Frakapor)	550	N/A	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Kalochori (Iliadi)	450	N/A	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Softex- Kordelio	780	448	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Vagiochori	631	N/A	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Derveni (Alexil)/(Dion Avete)	1.000	220	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sinatex—Kavallari	500	126	N/A	Official/Open
Paionia	Nea Kavala—Polykastro	2.500	502	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Pieria	Pieria - Ktima Iraklis	200	38	N/A	Open
Imathia / Veria	Arm Camp Armatolou Kok- kinou/Veria	400	203	N/A	Open
Imathia	Alexandreia Imathias —“Georgiou Pelagou” Army Camp	1.200	422	Syria, Afghanistan	Open
Thermi	Kordogianni	1.500	N/A	N/A	Official/Open
<b>Total</b>		<b>13.711</b>	<b>min. 2,258</b>		

## Greece

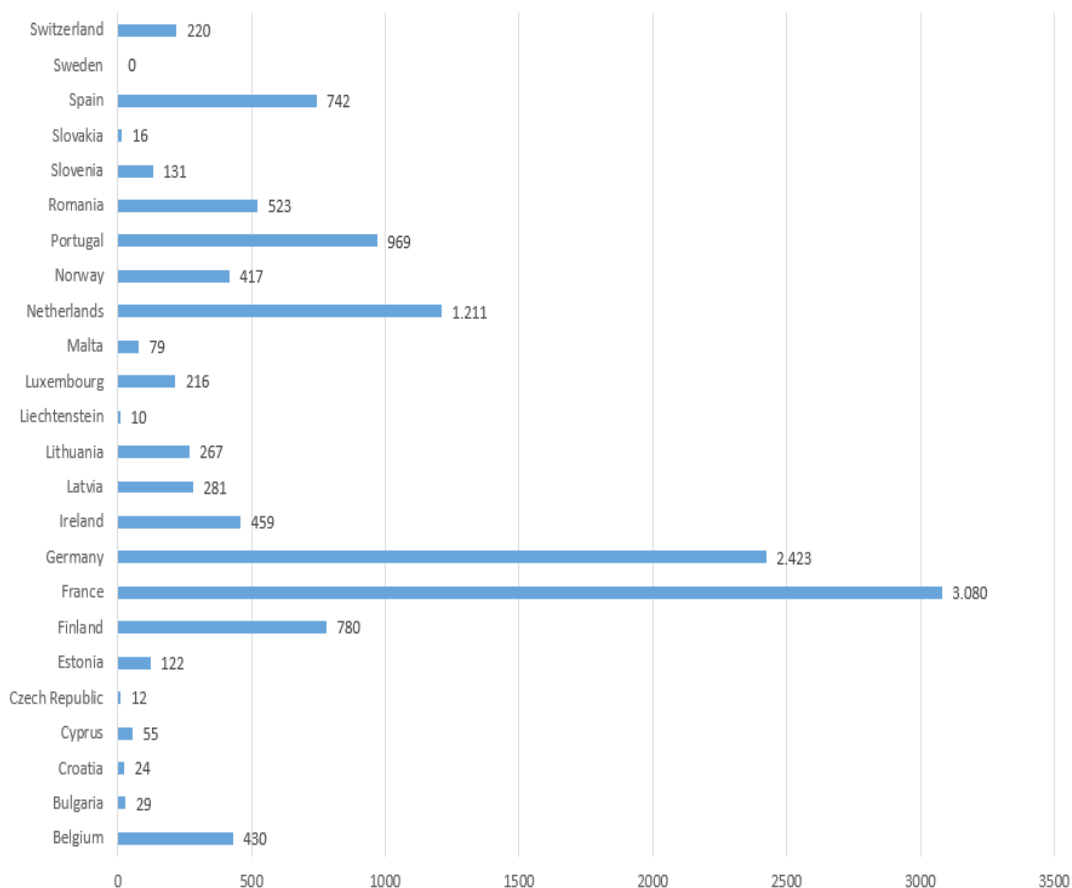


### Relocations

By the end of April 2017, 12,496 migrants have been relocated from Greece to the other EU Member States, with 1,211 relocations taking place during this reporting period. Among others, there were 252 unaccompanied minors since its launch in October 2015.

MEMBER STATE	From Greece
Austria	0
Belgium	430
Bulgaria	29
Croatia	24
Cyprus	55
Czech Republic	12
Denmark	0
Estonia	122
Finland	780
France	3.080
Germany	2.423
Hungary	0
Ireland	459
Latvia	281
Liechtenstein	10
Lithuania	267
Luxembourg	216
Malta	79
Netherlands	1.211
Norway	417
Poland	0
Portugal	969
Romania	523
Slovenia	131
Slovakia	16
Spain	742
Sweden	0
Switzerland	220
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.496</b>

Number of relocated migrants from Greece as of 30 April 2017



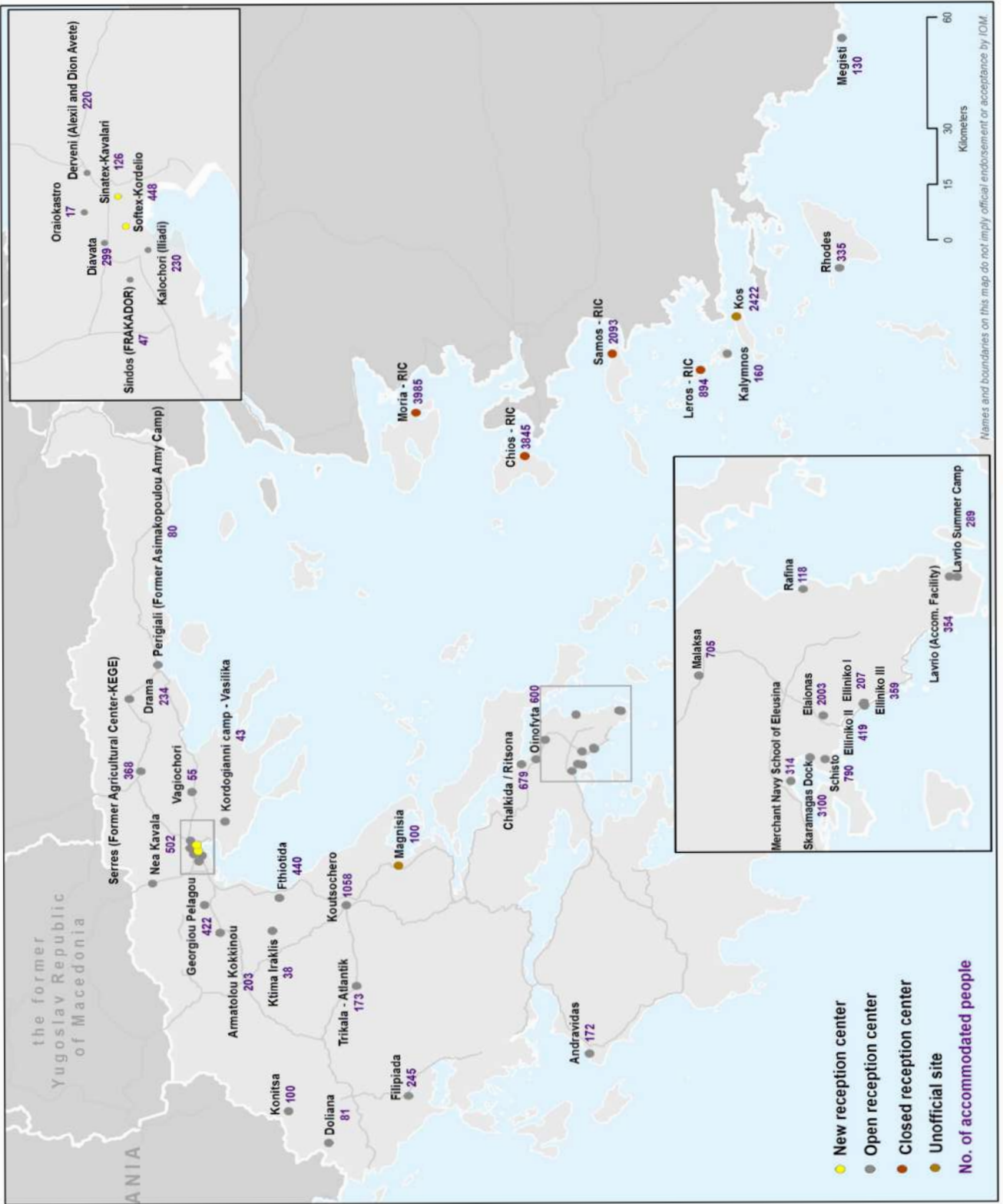


Greece



62,018 MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES STRANDED IN GREECE\*

1 May 2017





## Hungary



### Developments in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017 until 30 April there have been 382 new arrivals registered in Hungary. During this reporting period, authorities accepted 46 migrants coming from Serbia, which represents a 24% increase compared to the previous month when 37 individuals were registered in the transit zones.

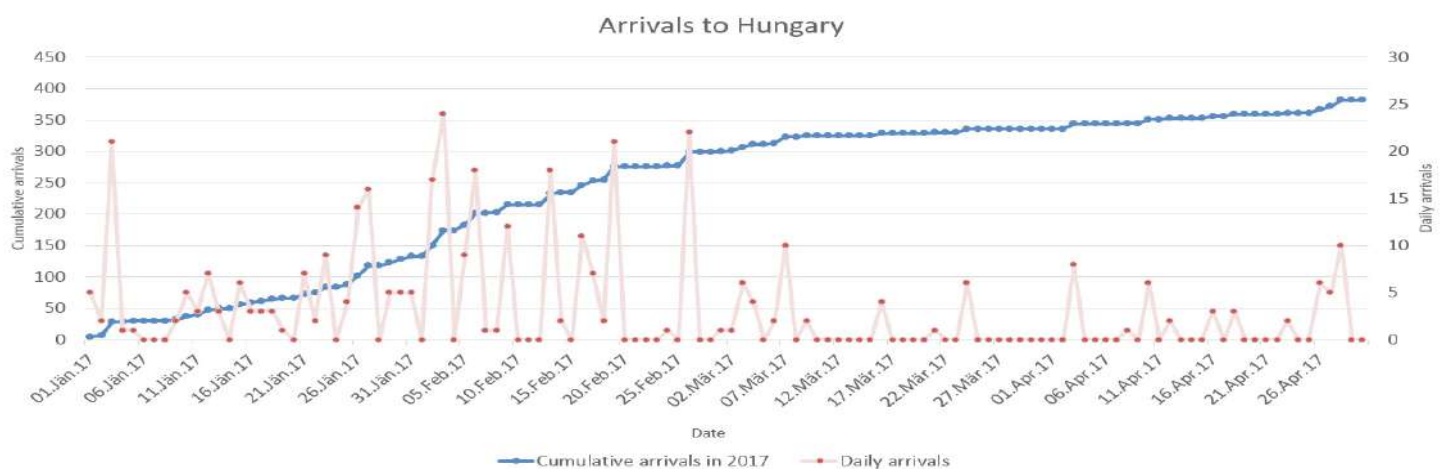
20 April - The Office of Immigration and Asylum stated that migrants who are filing their second claim for international protection will not be eligible to receive food at the Kiskunhalas Centre. The Hungarian Helsinki Committee stated, that the decision is inhumane and irrational, and the only aim of it could be to get migrants to leave the country. Read more [here](#).

23 April - The Chief Security Advisor to the Prime Minister, Gyögy Bakondi, said that several new routes have also emerged, with some people trying to reach the EU via Croatia and Montenegro, aside from already known routes via the Hungarian - Serbian - Romanian triple border. Read more [here](#).

26 April - Károly Kontrát, the Ministry of Interior's Parliamentary State secretary declared that based on the experiences of the past month, the new regulations are having a divertive effect, migration pressure on the Hungarian-Serbian border has fallen and both people smugglers and irregular migrants are choosing other routes. Read more [here](#).

28 April - The second fence of the double fence system along the whole, 155 kilometers stretch of the Hungarian-Serbian border has been completed. The Ministry of Interior's Parliamentary Secretary Károly Kontrát said: "The Government decided to construct the second fence because we must prepare for even greater migration pressure". Read more [here](#) and [here](#).

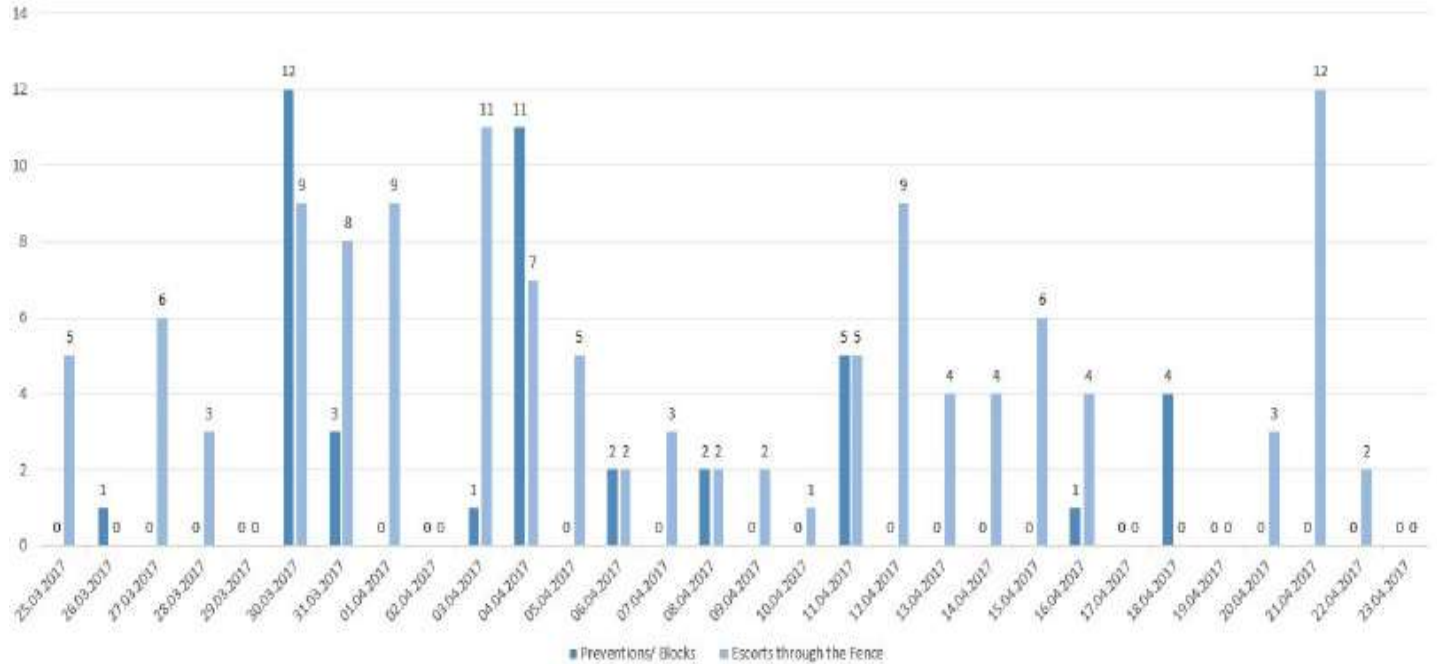
### Arrivals to Hungary



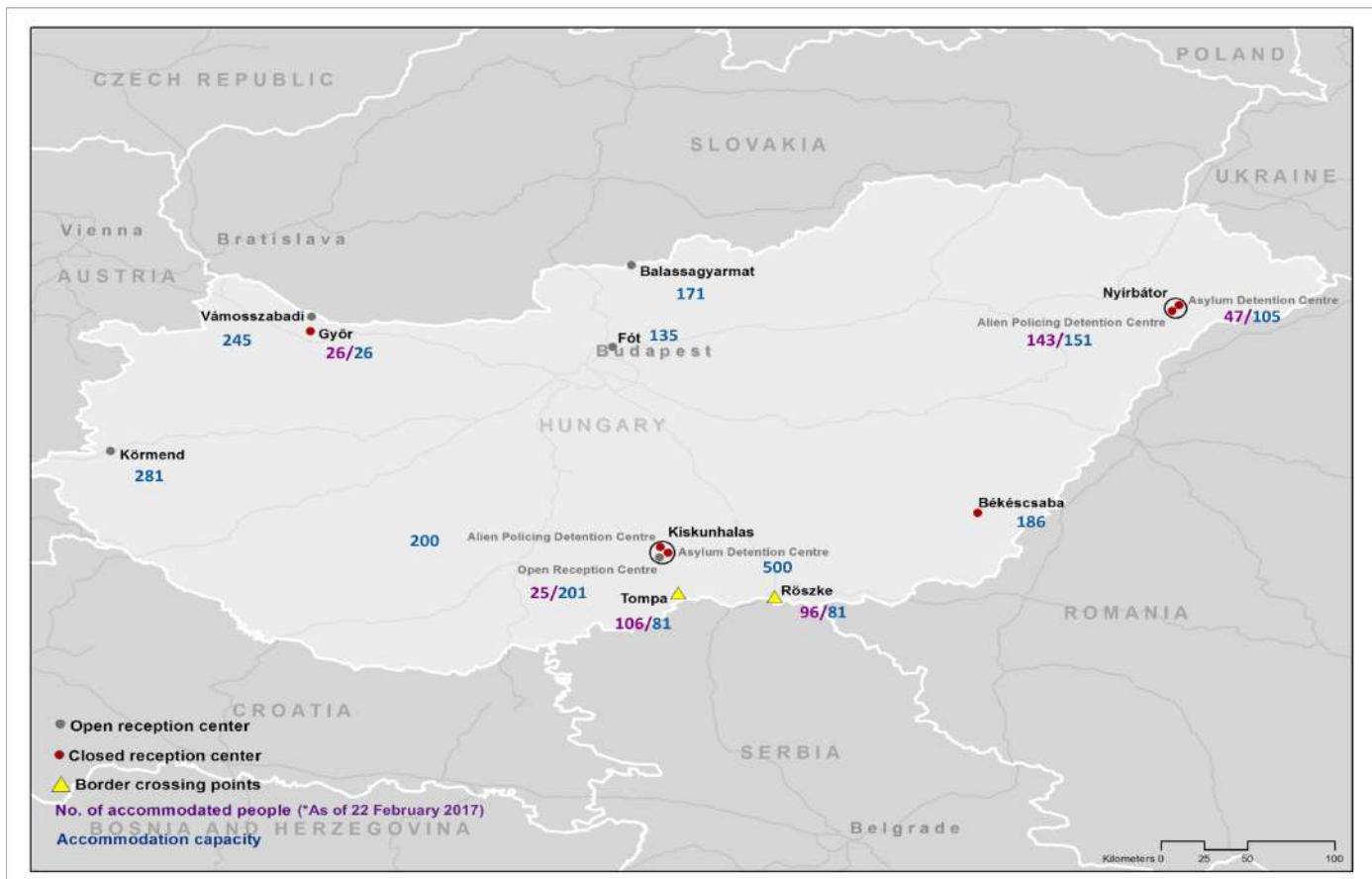
# Hungary



## Apprehensions along the Hungarian border



## Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) and Border Crossing Points



## Italy



### Developments in the reporting period

From 1 January 2017 to 30 April 2017, total of 37,248 migrants are reported to have arrived to Italy by sea, which represents a 30% increase in comparison with the same period of 2016. Also, 1,009 migrants are reported to have died at sea on the Central Mediterranean in 2017.

IOM data is adjusted according to the official figures provided by Italy's Ministry of Interior twice a week. According to MOI, Nigeria represents the first declared nationality in 2017 (around 14% of the total), followed by Bangladesh (12%), Guinea (11%), Ivory Coast (11%), Gambia (8%), Senegal (7%) and many other nationalities of Western and Horn of Africa and Southern Asia.

During the weekend between 14 and 16 April 2017, more than 9,000 migrants departing from Libya have been saved during a rescue operations run by several NGOs and merchant ships under the coordination of the Italian Coast Guard.

Over the last few days, criticism has been raised on private ships carrying out search and rescue (SAR) operations in the Mediterranean alongside military vessels (Italian Coast Guard, Join Operation Triton, EUNAVFOR Med Sofia), accused of becoming an attraction factor. Some even argued that NGOs operating at sea are possibly colluding with smugglers (more [here](#)). IOM Italy recalled on 25 April: "We remember well how the Mare Nostrum operation ended, and was not replaced by any specific rescue mission, we actually recorded an increase in the number of departures from Libya and unfortunately an increase in deaths at sea" (more [here](#)).

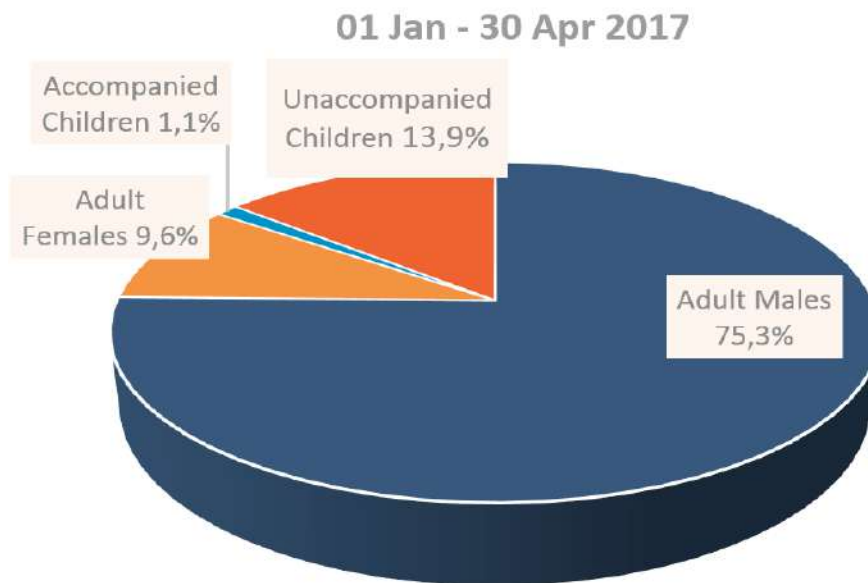
DECLARED NATIONALITY	Total	%	Adult Men	Adult Women	AM	UAM
Nigeria	5.253	14	3.337	1.582	24	310
Bangladesh	4.645	12	3.813	11	26	795
Guinea	4.184	11	3.248	126	32	778
Ivory Coast	3.920	11	2.668	499	63	690
Gambia	2.850	8	2.101	64	19	666
Senegal	2.555	7	2.182	35	9	329
Morocco	2.425	7	2.142	154	23	106
Mali	1.879	5	1.560	47	25	247
Eritrea	1.044	3	702	177	2	163
Pakistan	1.026	3	942	20	2	62
Other	7.454	20	5.361	855	194	1.044
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37.235</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>28.056</b>	<b>3.570</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>5.190</b>

# Italy



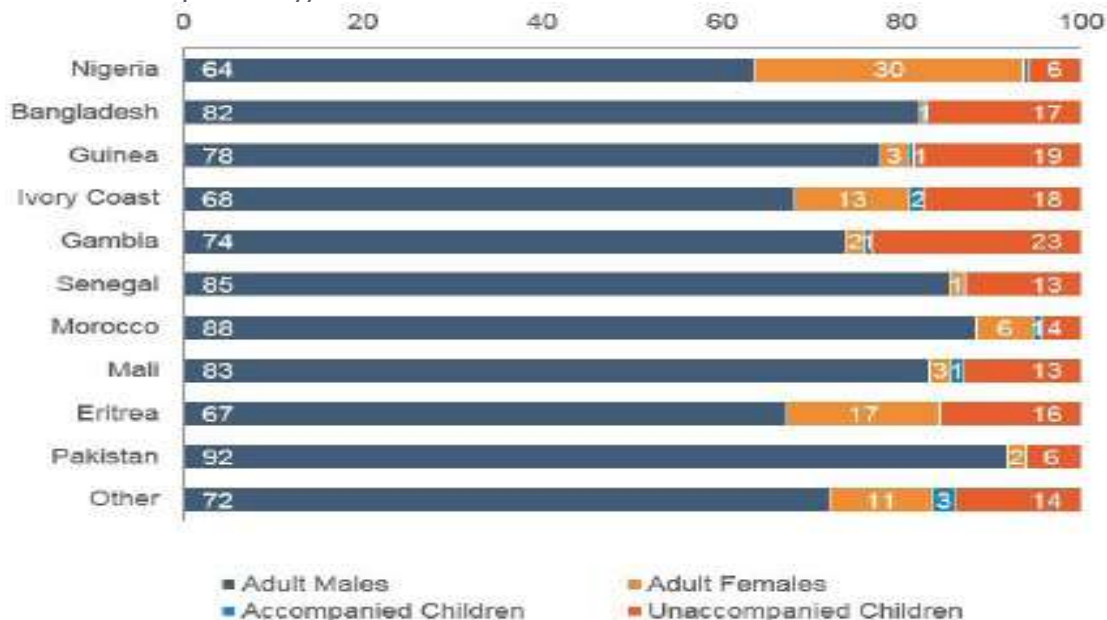
## Share of total arrivals by sex and age

Similar to 2016, unaccompanied children (both male and females) are reported to be the second largest group after adult males (14% of the total). Adult women are less than 10% of the total.



## Composition by sex and age of the first 10 national groups from January to April 2017

Nigeria, Eritrea and Ivory Coast are the 3 national groups with higher shares of adult women (30%,17% and 13% respectively). Pakistan, Morocco, Senegal, Bangladesh are the 4 national groups with a higher shares of adult men (92%,88%, 85% and 82% respectively) and a very low number of adult females. Gambia, Guinea, Ivory Coast and Bangladesh are the 4 national groups with a higher shares of unaccompanied minors (23%, 19%, 18% and 17% respectively).



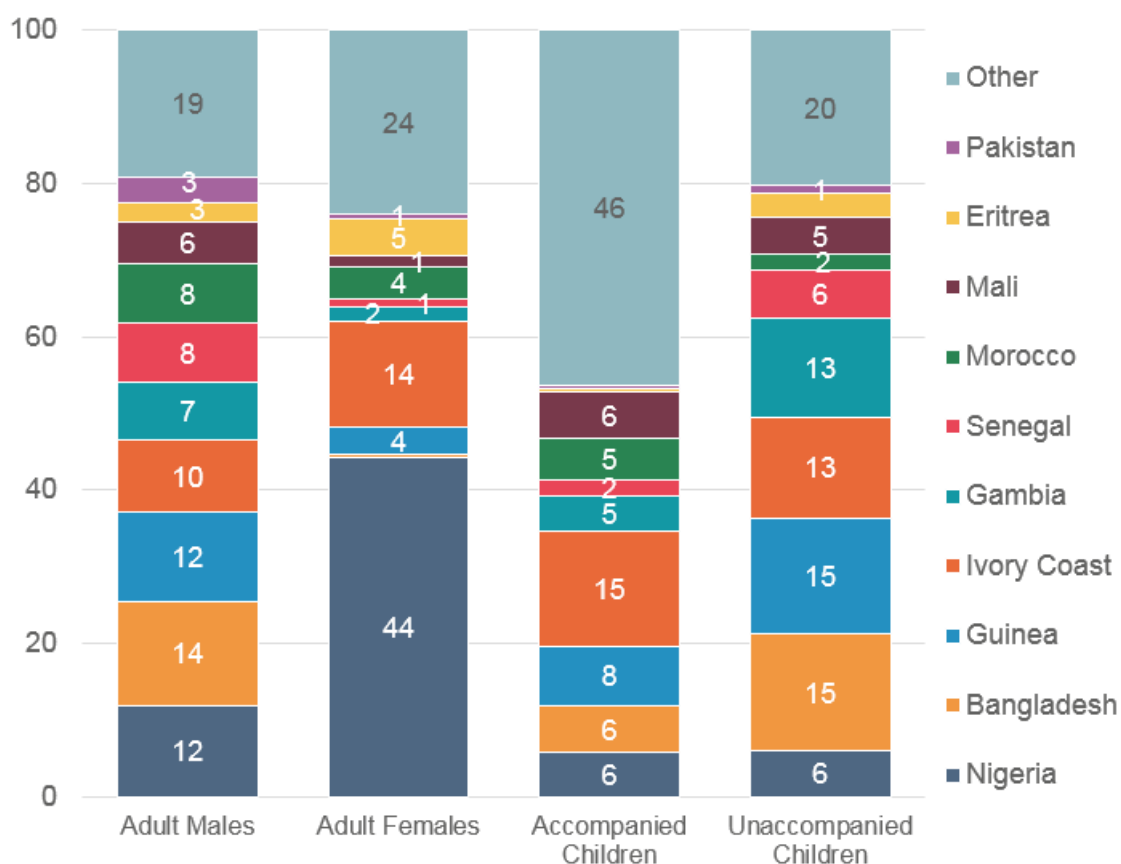


## Italy



### Composition by nationality of total, male, female and minors from January and April 2017

Nigerians represent 44% of all adult women arrived by sea, the second largest group being that of Ivorians (14%). Accompanied children are very few (1% of the total) and mainly from Ivory Coast (15% of the total migrants from Ivory Coast), followed by Syrian, Bangladeshi, Malian and Iraqi nationals. The first 5 national groups include 62% of all unaccompanied children arrived by sea.



### Known entry and exit points:

**Entry points:** Main ports of disembarkation are Augusta, Catania, Pozzallo, Trapani and Lampedusa (Sicily), Reggio Calabria (Calabria), Cagliari (Sardinia), with few autonomous landings recorded in the southern part of Apulia (Lecce). During the reporting period, most Search and Rescue (SAR) operations were done by NGOs' boats and Italian Coast Guard and Navy vessels.

**Exit points:** Migrants arrived by sea and trying to move on towards other European countries are tracked in formal camps and informal transit points close to border areas with neighbouring countries (France, Switzerland and Austria). As border areas are controlled by both Italians and partner countries, migrants are often stopped or pushed back to Italy when found on streets or trains close to Italy. Ventimiglia (Italy/France border) and Como (Italy/Switzerland) are the two border cities where most transiting migrants are gathering, and where official transit centres have been opened. Constant pressure by the Police and local authorities are reported in Ventimiglia, Como and Rome, among others, to prevent migrants to sleep/gather in open and public spaces. The hotspot in Taranto is reported to keep receiving weekly buses of migrants from Como and Ventimiglia.

# Italy

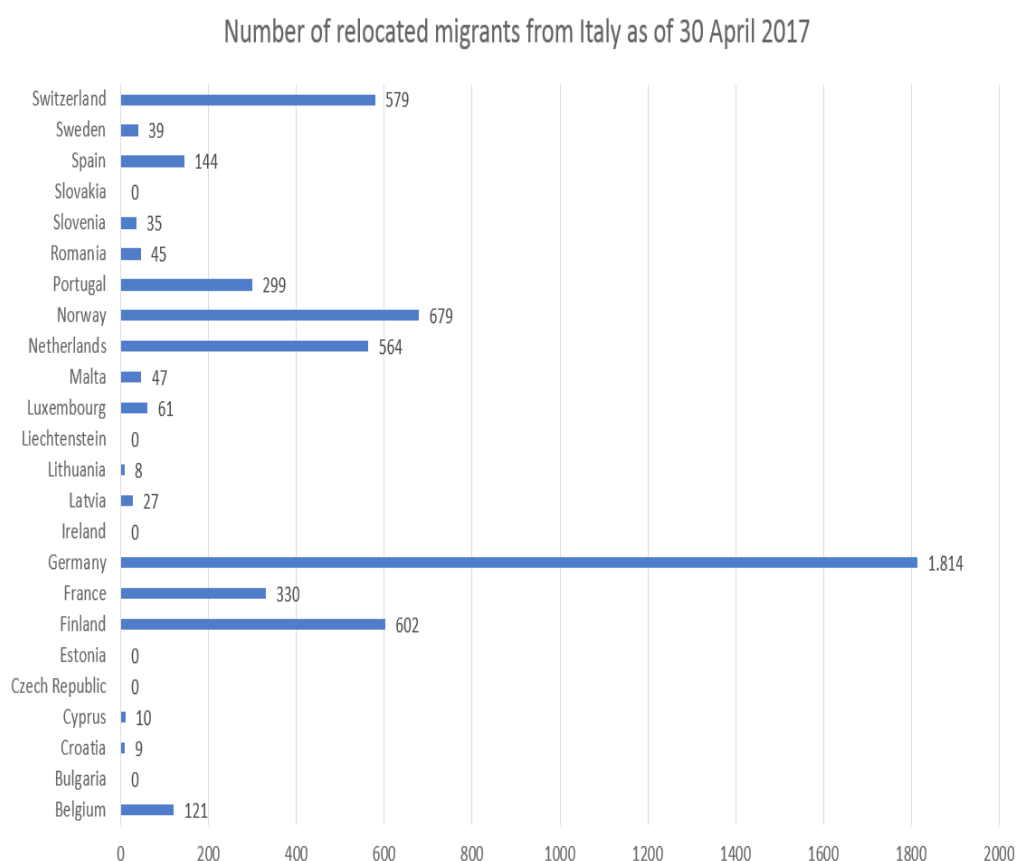


## Relocations

As of 30 April, 5,413 migrants were relocated from Italy. In the first four months of 2017, there have been 2,763 departures (51% of all departures from Italy). Overall, main countries of destination for relocated migrants are Germany (34%), Norway (13%), the Netherlands (11%), Finland (10%), followed by France, Portugal, Spain, Belgium, Luxembourg and Malta with lower numbers.

In the first four months of 2017, IOM supported a total of 306 migrants of Syrian and Palestinian nationality to be resettled from Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey to Italy. In addition, humanitarian corridors have been activated by the Italian Federation of Protestant Churches FCEI, the Waldensian Church and the Community of S. Egidio in agreement with the Italian Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs and have brought from Lebanon to Italy 791 refugees since February 2016 (mainly Syrians) (more [here](#)).

Member State	From Italy
Austria	0
Belgium	121
Bulgaria	0
Croatia	9
Cyprus	10
Czech Republic	0
Denmark	0
Estonia	0
Finland	602
France	330
Germany	1.814
Hungary	0
Ireland	0
Latvia	27
Liechtenstein	0
Lithuania	8
Luxembourg	61
Malta	47
Netherlands	564
Norway	679
Poland	0
Portugal	299
Romania	45
Slovenia	35
Slovakia	0
Spain	144
Sweden	39
Switzerland	579
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.413</b>



## Romania



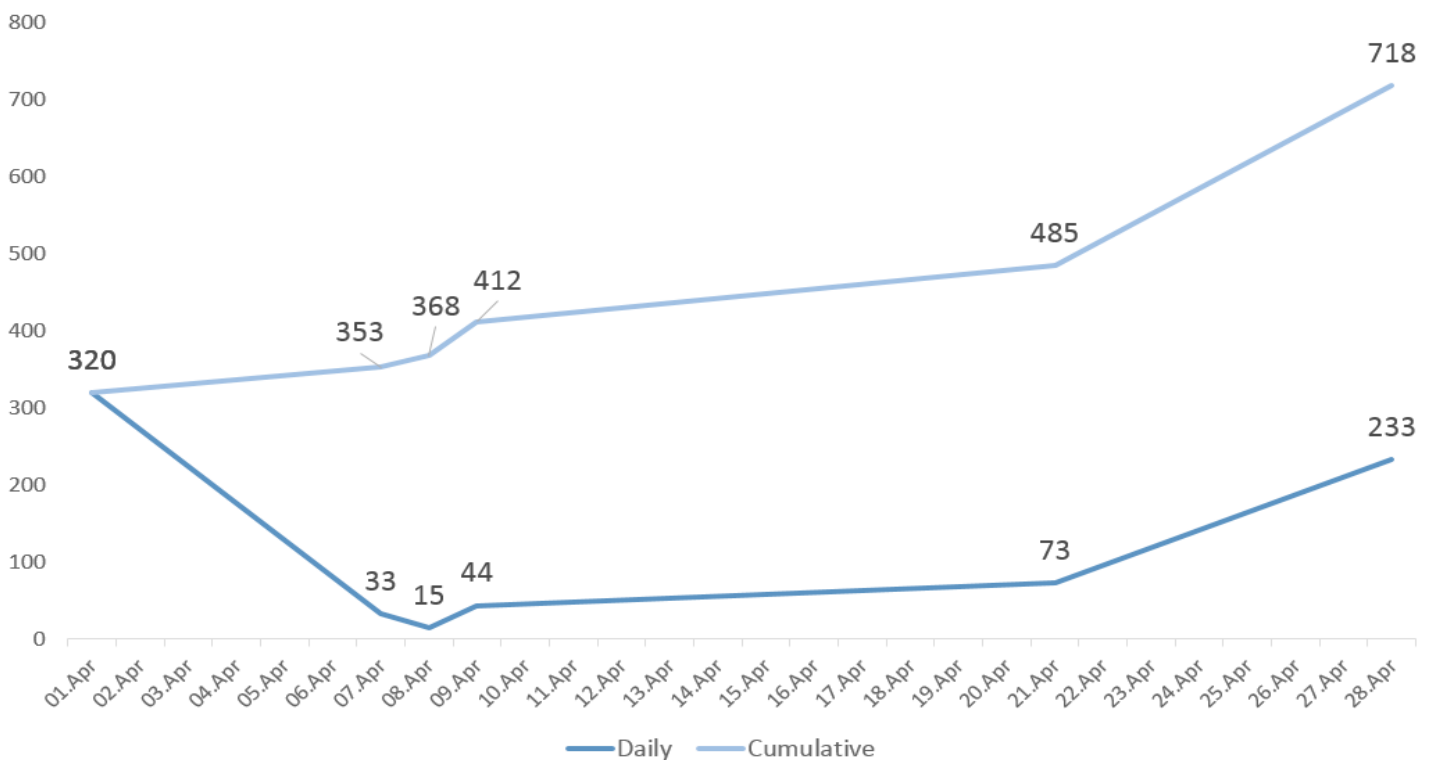
### Developments in the reporting period

According to available data, since the beginning of 2017 up to the end of April 2017, 718 migrants and refugees were apprehended by Romanian Border Guards while trying to enter illegally to Romania from Serbia. Majority of the migrants and refugees are Iraqi, Pakistani, Syrian and Afghan nationals. Aside from that, Romanian Border Guards reported detecting irregular migrants from Bangladesh, Iran, India and North African countries. As for the demographic data, 35% of detected migrants were women, and 65% men, including 30% of children. Most of the children are accompanied, however there were cases of UAMs who were reported travelling to the Western Europe to join their families.

Migrants are usually using Oravita border crossing point between Serbia and Romania and the crossing points in the Timis County which is located on the crossroad of Serbian, Romanian and Hungarian border.

### Apprehensions during the reporting period

Cumulative and daily number of apprehended migrants



## Serbia



### Developments in the reporting period

Over the period from 1 April 2017 to 30 April 2017 estimated total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in government facilities (13 transit-reception centers, 5 asylum centers) and border crossing zones decreased from approximately **6,714** on 1 April to estimated **5,969** on 30 April. It is estimated that close to 1,400 migrants and refugees remain in the open, mostly in Belgrade area. Overall number of migrants and refugees in Serbia is around 7,370 at the end of April. There were no new arrivals reported in 2017.

During the reporting period Hungarian authorities admitted 189 asylum seekers at transit zones near Horgos and Kelebija border crossings.

**Kikinda area** - New transit reception center near Kikinda (close to border with Romania) opened on 5 April with capacity to accommodate 240 migrants/refugees. There is an increase in number of migrants/refugees that are trying to irregularly enter Romania during the reporting period.

**Sid area** - Increased number of incidents involving unregistered migrants/refugees in and around transit-reception centers in Sid area have been noted during the reporting period. In response to that local authorities and citizens requested the Government to close the reception center in Sid. This resulted in two police actions: on 11 April police rounded up and transported 157 migrants/refugees from Sid to Presevo, on 28 April authorities transported another group of 108 migrants and refugees to Presevo reception center. Migrants and refugees relocated are mainly from Afghanistan - 75% and Pakistan - 15%. Adult males - 44%, one adult female and minor males - 55,7%.

27 April - Ten smuggling victims were found in an abandoned vehicle in Nis. They were smuggled in the trunk of the car. Eight persons from Afghanistan and two from Pakistan, 7 males (4 of them minors) and 3 females. They were all hospitalized and were severely dehydrated and hypoxic when found, 4 of them were unconscious. Police stated that one suspect was arrested and detained.

### Number of accommodated migrants and refugees in government reception centers, asylum centers and present at Horgos-Kelebija transit zones for the reporting period

DATE	Reception Centers	Asylum Centers	Horgos and Kelebija	Total
4/1/2017	4.883	1.809	22	<b>6.714</b>
4/5/2017	4.792	1.765	19	<b>6.576</b>
4/12/2017	4.723	1.640	15	<b>6.378</b>
4/19/2017	4.519	1.659	16	<b>6,194</b>
4/26/2017	4.448	1.561	11	<b>6.020</b>
4/30/2017	4.463	1.489	17	<b>5.969</b>



## Serbia



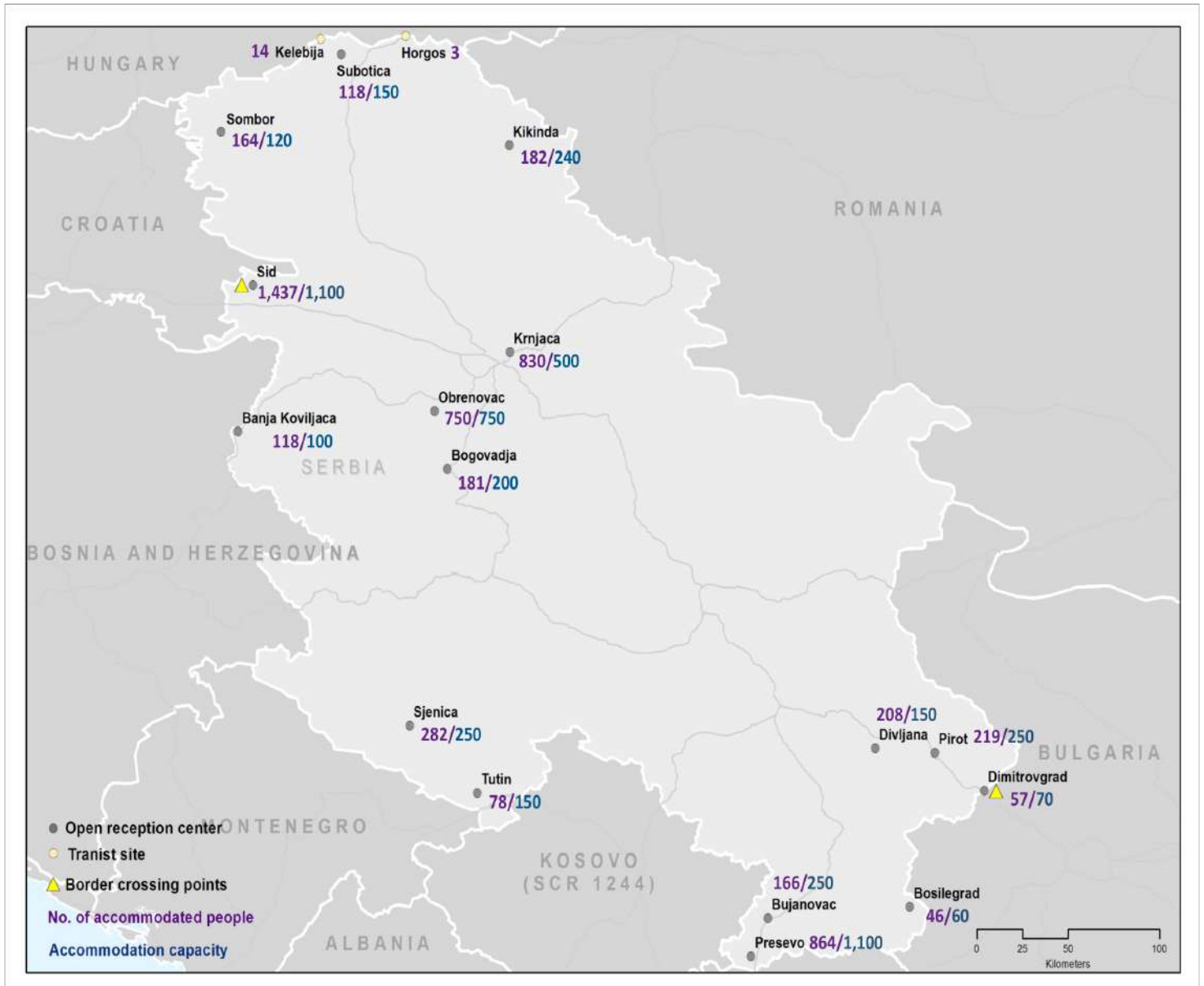
### Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) on 30 April 2017

NAME OF ACCOMMODATION FACILITY	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
Preševo transit reception center	1.100	864
Bujanovac transit reception center	250	166
Dimitrovgrad transit reception center	70	57
Pirot transit reception center	250	219
Divljana transit reception center	150	208
Bosilegrad transit reception center	60	46
Obrenovac reception center	750	1,002
Šid (Centre, Principovac, Adasevci) transit reception centers	1.100	1,437
Sombor transit reception center	120	164
Kikinda transit reception center	240	182
Subotica transit reception center	150	118
Horgos transit zone	n/a	3
Kelebija transit zone	n/a	14
Krnjaca asylum center	500	830
Banja Koviljaca asylum center	100	118
Sjenica asylum center	250	282
Tutin asylum center	150	78
Bogovadja asylum center	200	181
<b>Total</b>	<b>min. 5.400</b>	<b>5,969</b>

# Serbia



## Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) and Border Crossing Points (on 30 April 2017)



## Slovenia



### Developments in the reporting period

As comparison to 2016 when by the end of April, 99,187 migrants and refugees have been registered entering Slovenia, there were no reported arrivals through official entry points this year. However, the Slovenian police detected several attempts of irregular border crossings at Slovenian-Italian and Slovenian-Croatian border as well as at the green border. Only on Monday (24 April) the police apprehended 18 irregular migrants.

3 April - The government began dismantling tents, containers and other equipment from the reception center for refugees in Dobova. At the same time, the local community is disappointed as it did not receive the promised compensation for destroyed roads, fields and meadows.

7-9 April, Slovenia introduced systematic checks of all travellers at border crossing points at its Slovenian-Croatian border. However, due to long waiting hours at the border crossings and based on a risk analysis and an assessment of the situation at the external Schengen border, measures have been adopted in line with the regulation in order to reduce waiting times at border crossings. The purpose is to make sure cross-border flow remains as smooth as possible while measures to keep the EU secure are in place. The police may, on an as-needed basis and having regard to proportionality, suspend systematic checks of passengers posing a low-level risk. The measures will stay in place until the situation is normalised.

11 April - State Secretary Boštjan Šefc met with the Head of the Regional Representation of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for Central Europe Montserrat Feixas Vihé. They discussed the situation in the field of migration and changes in the organization of UNHCR in Slovenia. Ms Feixas Vihé announced that UNHCR will close down the office in Slovenia and transfer the tasks to the regional office in Budapest. The organization will be returned to the situation that existed prior to the increased migration pressures in the years 2015 and 2016. As the situation in Slovenia stabilized, UNHCR will redirect resources to the Middle East, where they face a shortage of staff and other means of assistance.

19 April - The Slovenian Ombudsman Vlasta Nussdorfer has submitted a request for the review of the constitutionality of Article 10.b of the Aliens Act. The article 10b, which regulates the response to changes in migratory situations, is according to the Ombudsman unconstitutional because it represents an authoritative treatment, in which the Ombudsman sees the number of discrepancies with the Slovenian Constitution. These include the prohibition of discrimination, equal protection of rights, the principle of non-refoulement and the principles of clarity and certainty in the legislation. According to Ombudsman, the article breaches the prohibition of discrimination and the principle of equal protection of rights. She also suggests that the disputed article of the Aliens Act is treated with priority and the implementation of the article is suspended until the court's decision.

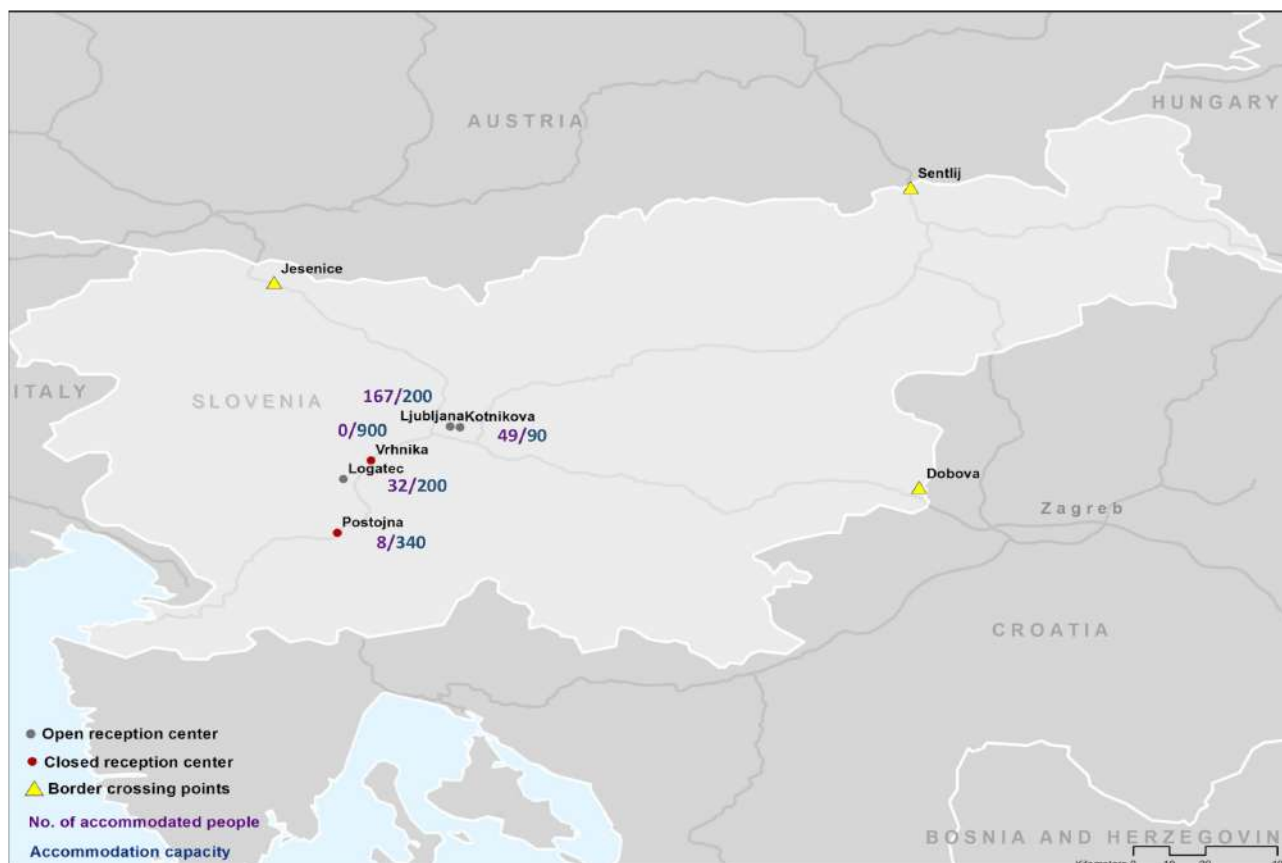
## Slovenia



### Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) and Border Crossing Points (on 19 April 2017\*)

NAME OF ACCOMMODATION FACILITY	CAPACITY	CURRENTLY ACCOMODATED
Asylum Center in Ljubljana - Vic	200	134
Department AC Kotnikova	90	49
Department AC Logatec	200	32
Aliens Centre Postojna	340	8
Outside of the Asylum Centre	N/A	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>256</b>

\*Latest available data.



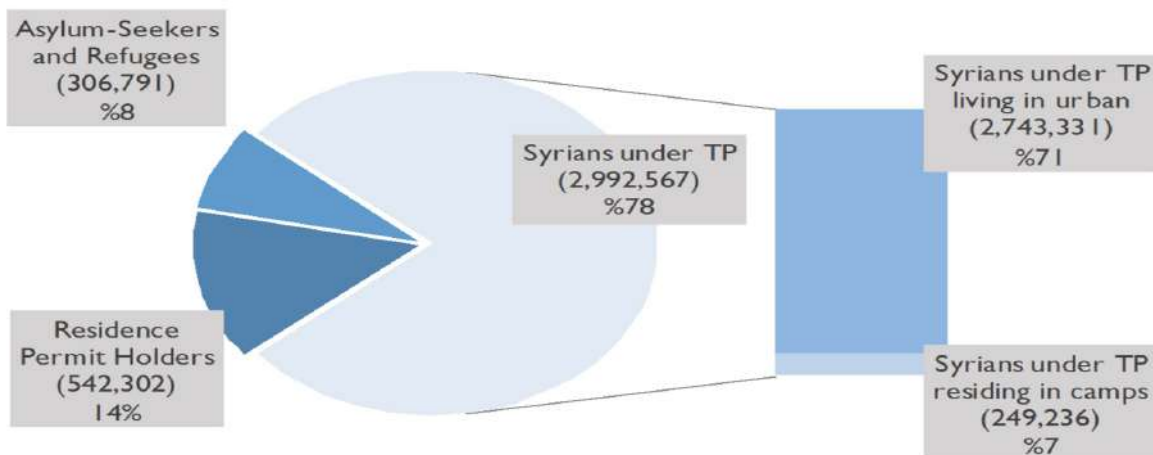
## Turkey



### Developments in the reporting period

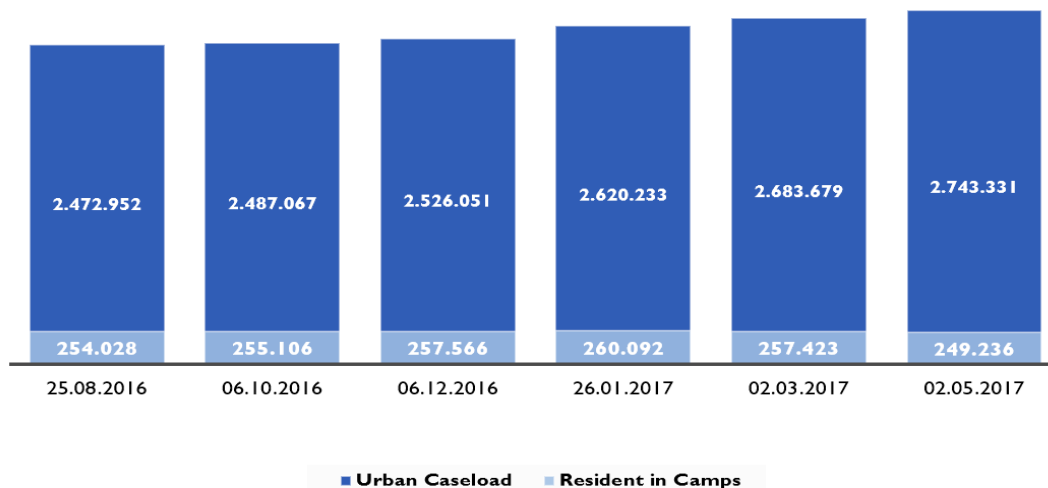
According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently an estimated 3.2 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (2,992,567 individuals) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR, as of end of March 2017, 306,791 asylum-seekers and refugees from countries including Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and Somalia constitute another significant group of foreign nationals requiring Turkish humanitarian and legal protection.

In addition, there are 542,302 foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits including humanitarian residency holders. The exact number of the humanitarian residency holders is unknown, but it is estimated that there are more than several thousand humanitarian residency permit holders.



Turkey's Temporary Protection regime grants the 2,992,567 Syrian migrants the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 2,743,331 individuals - live outside camps, officially called Temporary Accommodation Centers and are mainly spread across the Turkish border provinces of Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay, Adana, Mersin and Kilis. 249,236 Syrians live in 22 camps that the majority of them are also located close to the Syrian border.

#### Syrians under Temporary Protection







## Turkey

### Asylum Applications

Another significant group of foreign nationals requiring international protection in Turkey are 306,791 asylum-seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran, Somali and other countries. (Based on UNHCR figures, March 2017.)

NATIONALITY	#
Iraq	133,632
Afghanistan	128,931
Iran	32,080
Somali	3,598
Others	8,550
Total	306,791

#### Top 10 Nationalities Appre-

1	Syria
2	Pakistan
3	Congo
4	Palestine
5	Afghanistan
6	Eritrea
7	Mali
8	India
9	Iraq
10	Bangladesh

Foreigners who wish to stay in Turkey beyond the duration of a visa or visa exemption i.e. longer than ninety days must obtain a residence permit. According to DGMM's 2015 Turkey Migration Report, there are 422.895 residence permit holders in Turkey within various categories of the residence permit. The residence permit include Humanitarian Residence permit holders but the exact number is unknown. It is believed that vast majority of this category are Iraqi nationals.

### Apprehended/Rescued Persons at sea

The Turkish Coast Guard apprehended 4,527 irregular migrants and registered 19 fatalities in the year of 2017. 1,551 irregular migrants were apprehended in month of April. These figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the Coast Guard; actual numbers of migrants and refugees departing Turkey by sea could be higher than this.

#### RESCUES/APPREHENSIONS BY TURKISH COAST GUARD STATISTICS FOR 2017 (1 JANUARY — 30 APRIL 2017)

Months/ Year	Number of Cases		Number of irregular migrants		Number of deaths		Number of organizers	
	Aegean	All Seas	Aegean	All Seas	Aegean	All Seas	Aegean	All Seas
January	14	17	381	756	-	-	4	7
February	17	19	659	719	1	1	5	5
March	31	34	1,284	1,501	11	11	9	12
April	31	34	1,457	1,551	7	7	7	11



After completion of the identification process of the apprehended persons, they are being referred to Removal centers by gendarmerie or are being issued a deportation letter unless they claim asylum. However, they still have the right to claim asylum after being referred to a removal center or have been issued deportation letters.

## Turkey



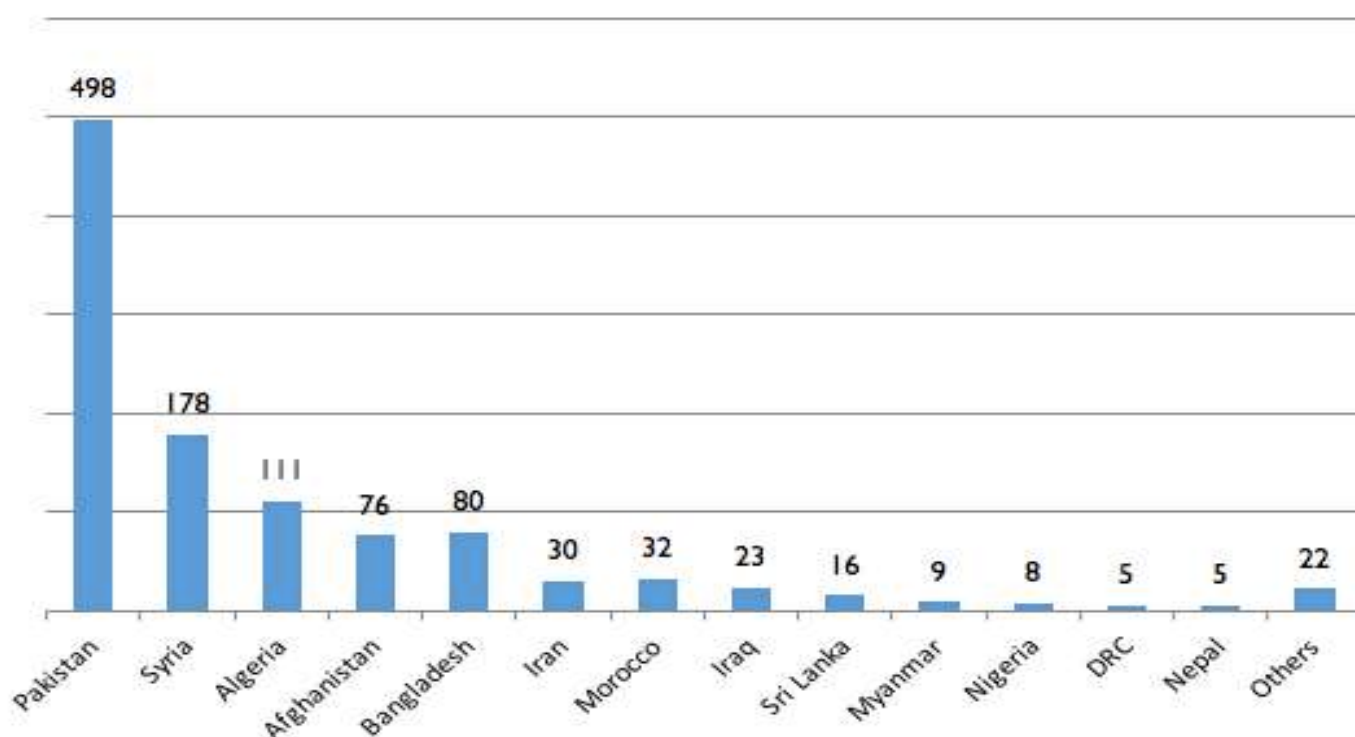
### Apprehended Persons on Land

According to Turkish Armed Forces daily figures, between 1 March and 31 March, 22,051 irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Greek, Armenia and Bulgarian borders of Turkey. The entry and exit figures breakdown are as shown in the table. The highest number of irregular crossings happened at the border with Syria, with a total number of 20,521 apprehended persons. The irregular exits points are higher at the Western Borders while Syria, Iraq and Iran borders are continuing to be entry points to Turkey.

Apprehensions on Entry		Apprehensions on Exit	
Border	Number #	Border	Number #
Syria	20,465	Greece	1,247
Greece	141	Bulgaria	119
Iran	110	Syria	56
Iraq	87	Iraq	4
		Iran	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,803</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,428</b>

### Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey

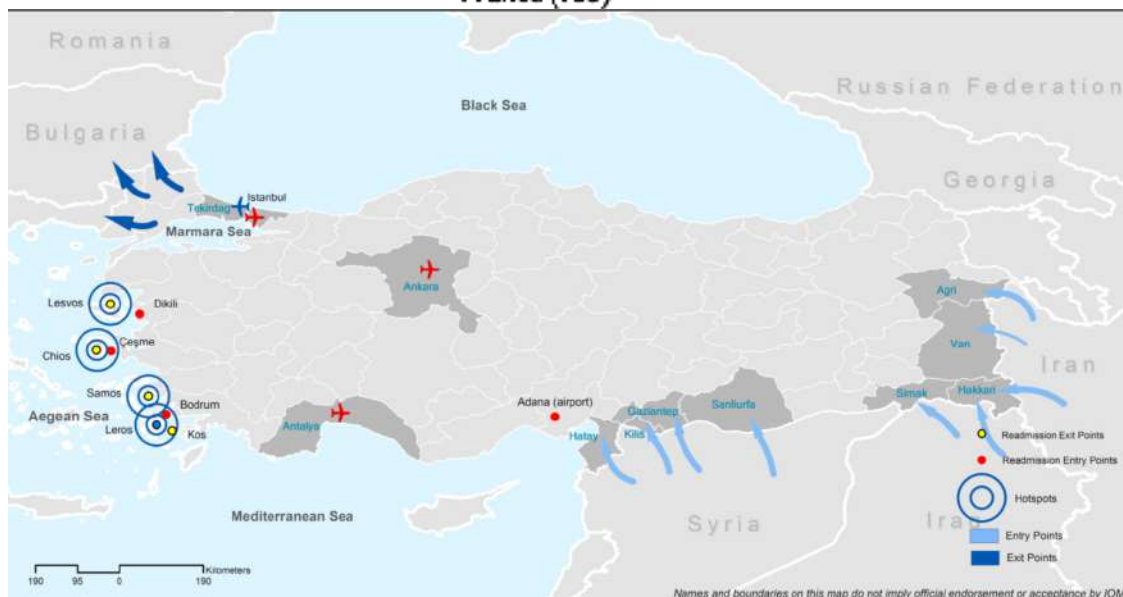
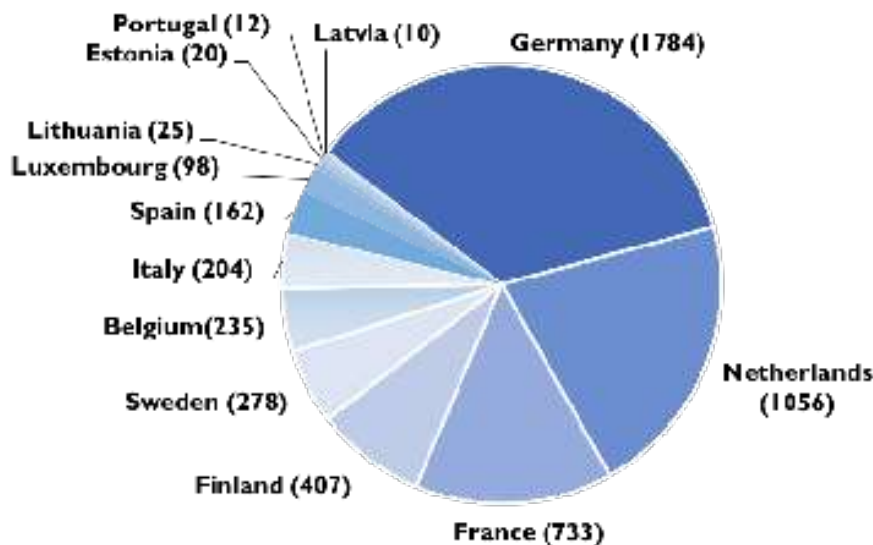
On 18 of March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving Greece to Turkey after 20th of March. In this regard, according to DGMM reports, 1,093 migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between April 4th 2016 and May 2nd 2017. The main exit points in Greece include Lesbos, Chios, Kos and Samos and the main entry points to Turkey include Dikili, Çeşme, Bodrum and Adana (through the airport). Nationality breakdown of the readmitted is below and “others” category represents nationalities of India, Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon, Jordan, Ivory Coast, Dominica, Yemen, Ghana, Senegal and Mali.



## Turkey



The agreement aims to replace disorganized and irregular migratory flows by organized and safe pathways to European countries, in this regard, it is agreed on that for every Syrian being returned to Turkey from the Greek islands, another Syrian will be resettled directly to Europe from Turkey. According to DGMM data released on May 2nd, there are 5,024 persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, Sweden, France and the Netherlands. The country breakdown is in the below chart.



### Known entry and exit points:

**Entry points by land:** Hatay, Kilis, Şanlıurfa (from Syria), Silopi, Çukurca (from Iraq), Şemdinli, Yüksekova, Başkale, Ağrı, Doğubeyazıt (from Iran).

**Entry points by sea:** Istanbul Ataturk, Istanbul Sabiha Gökçen, Antalya, Esenboğa Ankara (from third countries)

**Exit points:** Çeşme, Ayvalık, Didim, Bodrum, Küçükkuyu (Locations close to Lesvos, Samos, Chios, Symi, Kos and Rodos), Edirne (to Greece and Bulgaria), Kırklareli (to Bulgaria) Istanbul Ataturk, Istanbul Sabiha Gökçen (to certain EU MS).

## The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia



### Developments in the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 April – 30 April 2017) 5 new arrivals were registered in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia which makes a total of 89,848 arrivals registered since the beginning of 2016, and 77 since January 2017.

### Demographic profile of registered arrivals Jan 2016 - April 2017

Arrivals by nationality, as per registered caseload 1 April 2017 – 30 April 2017		
Main Nationalities	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Syria	44.826	50%
Afghanistan	26.587	30%
Iraq	18.371	20%
Other nationalities	64	Less than 1%
Tot. All nationalities	89.848	100%

Arrivals - demographic information, as per registered caseload 1 April 2017 – 30 April 2017		
Demographic group	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Male	35.439	39%
Female	19.681	22%
Accompanied children	34.495	38%
Unaccompanied children	233	Less than 1%
Total	89.848	100%

### Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) as of 30 April

NAME OF ACCOMMODATION	FACILITY	Capacity*	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)		1,100-1,200	9	1 Syrian, 5 Iraqi and 3 Afghaninationalis
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)		1,100	22	Syria 4, Iraq 9, Algeria 4, Pakistan 2, Libya 1, Afghanistan 2
Vizbegovo - Reception Center for Asylum Seekers			3	
Gazi Baba - Reception Center for Foreigners			1	
Vlae - Safe House			8	
TOTAL		2,200-2,300	43	-

## The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia



### Accommodation Facilities

#### Transit centre Vinojug

This accommodation facility located close to the Greek border in Gevgelija region, has a full capacity of approximately 1,100-1,200. Currently it accommodates 9 Syrian, Afghan and Iraqi nationals. Two female, two male and five children.

Until the beginning of March, prior to changes in the border regimes along the Western Balkans route, the "Vinojug", Gevgelija Centre was the main entry point for migrants who were coming from Greece. In this transit Centre migrants and refugees who expressed intention to seek asylum in the country were registered and processed. After this procedure migrants and refugees spend up to several hours in the Centre before taking the train or other transportation to the northern border with Serbia.

#### Tabanovce Transit centre

Accommodation facility located close to the Serbia border in Tabanovce region, has a full capacity of approximately 1,100. Currently it accommodates approximately 22 migrants and refugees.

There are a number of different nationalities currently accommodated in the centre: Syria 4, Iraq 9, Algeria 4, Pakistan 2, Libya 1, Afghanistan 2. Out of which 9 Male, 4 Female and Children 10.

Until the beginning of March, Tabanovce Transit Centre, was the main exit point for migrants and refugees who were heading to Serbia. Migrants and refugees were staying in the camp for a short period of time before continuing their journey towards Serbia.

The total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as of 30 April is 31, representing a decrease of around 30% since the last reporting period (44).

#### Other Centers

There are additional three reception centers in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia currently accommodating (26 April) 4 migrants. One center for asylum seekers is located in Vizbegovo (3 individuals accommodated), and the second one for foreigners in Gazi Baba (1 migrant accommodated). By the end of April, eight migrants, including unaccompanied and separated children, were accommodated in the Safe House that accommodates vulnerable categories of asylum seekers.





## Central Mediterranean

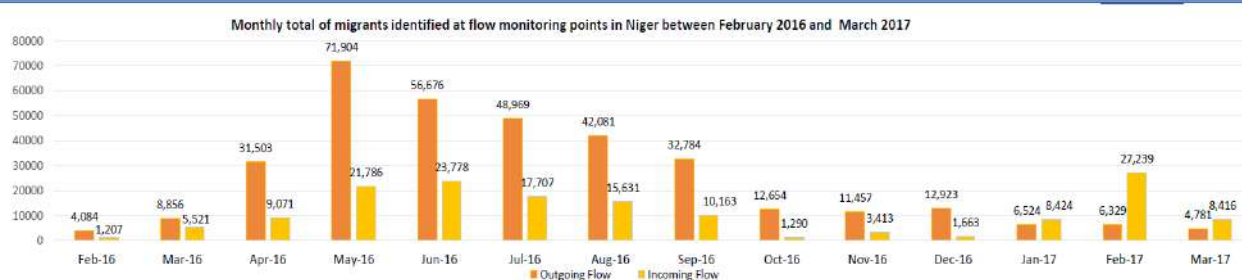
### Niger\*



#### Developments in the reporting period

During March, as has been the case for the whole year, the incoming migrants recorded at the flow monitoring point of Séguédine continue to be significantly higher than the recorded outgoing migrants. This trend is explained by the fact that the migrants are using alternative routes to go towards Libya to avoid being intercepted and so when leaving Niger they go around Séguédine flow monitoring point. However, when migrants are coming back into Niger from Libya they do not face the same risks if they are intercepted by security forces and so can feel more at ease in going directly through Séguédine. However, at the Arlit flow monitoring point, outgoing flows towards Assamaka and Algeria are higher than incoming flows. Of the 13,000 migrants recorded at the flow monitoring points in the reporting period (March 2017), 9 000 of those were recorded at the Séguédine FMP with 2,500 migrants recorded as outgoing and 6,500 recorded in incoming flows. The remaining 4,000 migrants were recorded at the Arlit flow monitoring point with 2,200 in the incoming and 1,800 in the outgoing flow. The whole report is available [here](#).

CUMULATIVE DETECTED FLOWS IN NIGER FLOW MONITORING POINTS SINCE MARCH 2016



Since February 2016, Niger has been carrying out flow monitoring of migrants at two points in the region of Agadez. This flow monitoring does not replace border monitoring nor does it claim to observe all migratory flows in the Agadez region. Flow monitoring points (FMPs) are active in Séguédine and Arlit, two towns in the Agadez region

### Libya



#### Developments in the reporting period

Between January and April 2017, Libyan Coast Guard reported 48 incidents involving 4,156 migrants who have attempted to cross the Mediterranean and reach European shores. During the same period, 206 bodies have been retrieved. When compared to the previous month (1 - 31 March), there has been a 37% decrease in number of incidents (16 and 10 respectively), and 68% decrease in numbers of rescued migrants (1,480 and 474 respectively). Nevertheless, despite the lower number of incidents, number of casualties increased, from 27 bodies retrieved in March 2017, to 35 reported by the end of April. The highest number of casualties had been reported for the month of January, when 102 bodies have been retrieved on the total of 1,394 rescued migrants. Please see monthly breakdown below. The latest DTM Libya report is available [here](#).

MONTH	Incidents	Rescued
January	11	808
February	11	1394
March	16	1480
April	10	474
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4156</b>

## Contingency Countries

### Albania

#### Developments in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017 up to 30 April, Albanian authorities apprehended **127** irregular migrants from Syria (56), Afghanistan (26), Algeria (21), India (7), Morocco (6), Pakistan (6), Palestine (3), Iraq (2). The majority of migrants have been detected in the first two months of 2017 (123) with only **four irregular migrants being apprehended in the last two months** (three in March and one person in April). Apprehended irregular migrants are given the possibility applying for Asylum in Albania. The alternative options for apprehended migrants are to leave the territory or to return voluntarily to their country of nationality. Most of the irregular crossings are detected in Kakavia/Kakavijë border crossing point with Greece. One migrant who was detected near Kakavija BCP during this reporting period was adult male from Pakistan. After the interview with the Border and Migration Police he returned back to Greece on the same day.

#### Known entry and exit points:

**Entry points:** Kapshtica, Tre Urat Sopik, Kakavia/Kakavijë, Rrips, Qafë Botë, Port of Sarandë, Gorica, Tushemisht, Qafa Thane, Billate

**Exit points:** Bashkim, Han and Hotit, Stun Gjini, Porto Palermo, Port of Sarandë

### Montenegro

#### Developments in the reporting period

During the reporting period, 1 of April to 30 of April, authorities in Montenegro apprehended 14 irregular migrants. This represents a 63% decrease compared to the previous reporting period when 39 irregular migrants had been apprehended.

Since the beginning of 2017, 140 irregular migrants were apprehended in Montenegro. All migrants have been accommodated in Asylum Center (capacity 80) and Detention Center (capacity 40) located in Spuz, Danilovgrad. Currently, there are 4 migrants accommodated in the Detention Center, and 53 in the Asylum Center.



#### IRREGULAR BORDER CROSSINGS TO ALBANIA BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (1 JANUARY 2017- 30 APRIL 2017)

Syria	56
Afghanistan	26
Algeria	18
Pakistan	7
India	7
Morocco	6
Palestine	3
Iraq	2
Guinea	1
Tunis	1
Total	127

#### GENDER / AGE BREAKDOWN OF ASYLUM SEEKERS (1 January 2017 - 30 April 2017)

Female	14
Male	113
Total	127
Minors	19
Adults	108



#### IRREGULAR BORDER CROSSINGS TO MONTENEGRO BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (1 Jan 2017 - 30 April 2017)

Algeria	34
Pakistan	8
Iraq	9
Afghanistan	7
Syria	1
Other	81
Total	140

## Contingency Countries

### Kosovo (\*UNSCR 1244)



#### Developments in the reporting period

During the reporting period, 1 of April to 30 of April, 15 migrants were apprehended on the territory of Kosovo\* (2 female, 13 male, including 9 children). A group of 14 migrants were apprehended in a truck, while trying to get to Kosovo through the Macedonian – Kosovo\* border crossing point. Seven Syrian nationals and seven Afghani nationals were hidden in the truck. They were detected on 3 April 2017. Based on their testimony, their intended destination was the Netherlands. Another irregular migrant claiming to be Pakistani, was apprehended by the Kosovo Police officers in Pristina center, on 26 of April 2017. All of them have claimed Asylum and therefore are placed in the Asylum Center in Magure.

There are two open reception centers in the country in the Magure (Lipjan area) and Prishtina. By the end of April, 19 persons were accommodated in the Asylum center, 7 Afghan, 7 Syrian, 1 Pakistani, 1 Ukrainian and 3 Bulgarian nationals (15 male, 4 female, 11 children).

#### Known entry and exit points:

**Entry points:** Vermice-Prizren, Qafa eMorines, Qafa, Prushit, Hani, Elezit, Kulla-Peje, Jarinje, Laposaviq, Zubin Potok, Merdare,

### Bosnia and Herzegovina



#### Developments in the reporting period

According to the IOM Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, during the reporting period (1 - 30 April 2017) the Service for Foreigners' Affairs registered 30 irregular migrants on entry and exit from the country. Detected migrants are from Turkey (15), Kosovo SRC 1244 (5), Albania (5), Iran (2), Syria (2) and Iraq (1). Most of the migrants are apprehended while trying to leave the country towards Croatia, and those apprehended on entry (5) were detected in the vicinity of the border with Serbia.

#### NUMBER OF ASYLUM SEEKERS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

(1 Jan 2017 - 30 April 2017)

Afghanistan	43
Syria	7
Libya	1
Iraq	1
Pakistan	1
Other	7
Total	60

#### GENDER BREAKDOWN OF ASYLUM SEEKERS

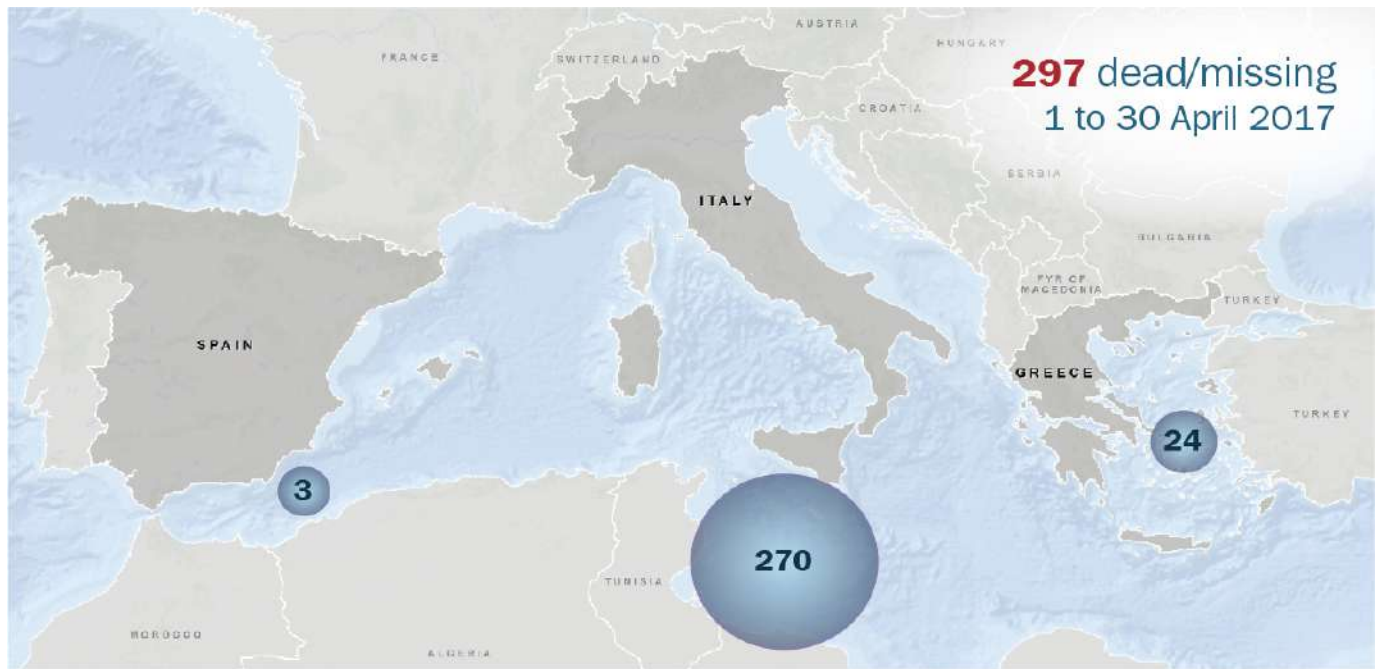
(1 January 2017 - 30 April 2017)

Female	31
Male	29
Total	60
Accompanied minors	30
Adults	30

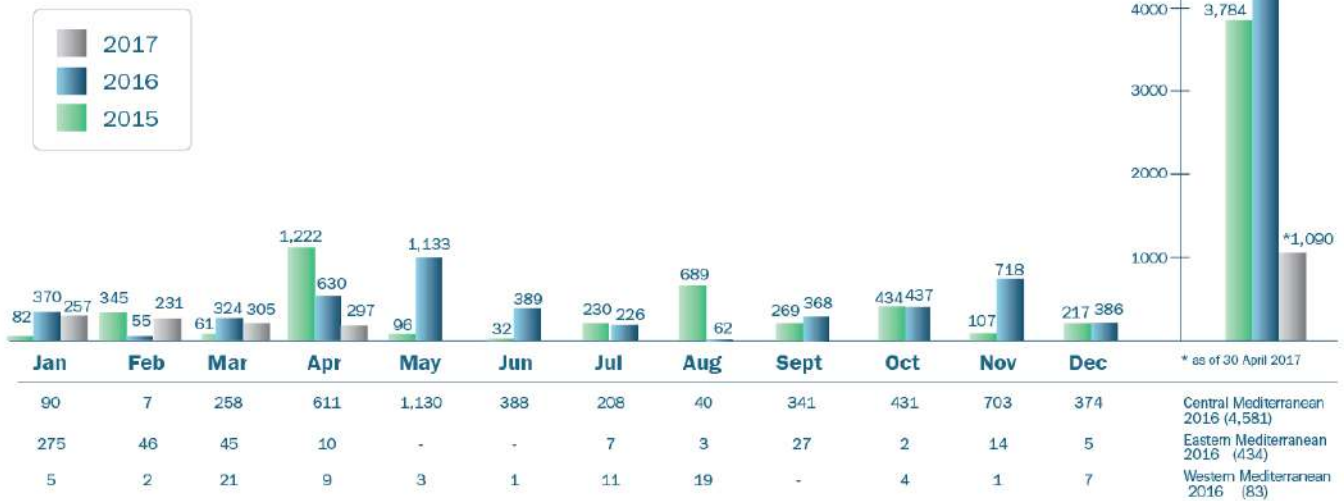
#### IRREGULAR BORDER CROSSINGS TO MONTENEGRO BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (1 Jan 2017 - 30 April 2017)

Pakistan	33
Turkey	21
Afghanistan	10
Syria	25
Iraq	4
Other	34
Total	127

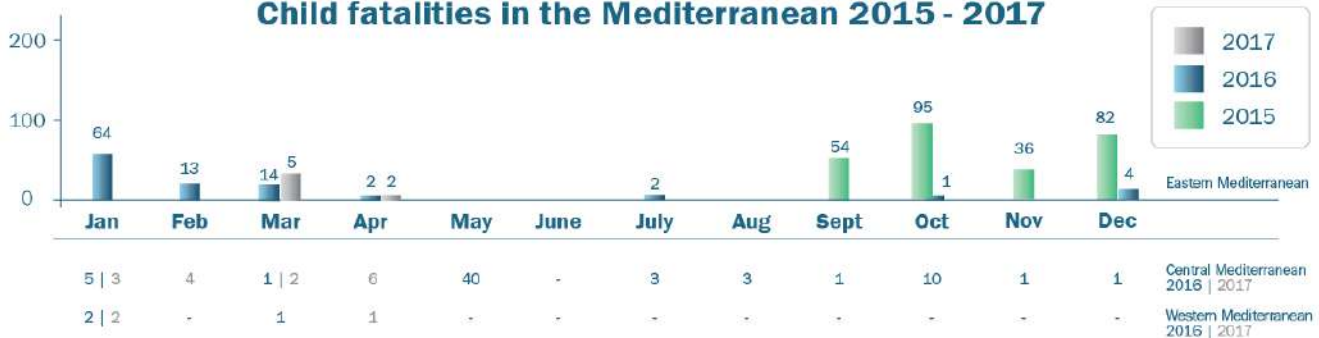
## Fatalities in the Mediterranean and Aegean Sea



### Mediterranean fatalities 2015 - 2017



### Child fatalities in the Mediterranean 2015 - 2017



\*Data for child fatalities data on the Central Mediterranean route is incomplete as most bodies are never recovered. The true number is not known. Map is for illustrative purpose. Boundaries and names used and designations shown do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



## About this Report

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a suite of tools and methodologies designed to track and analyse human mobility in different displacement contexts, in a continuous manner.

In order to gather and disseminate information about the migrant populations moving through the Mediterranean, up the Western Balkan Route and through the Northern Route into Europe, in September 2015 DTM established a Flow Monitoring System. The Flow Monitoring System includes monthly flows compilation report, which provides an overview of migration flows in countries of first arrival and other countries along the route in Europe, and analysis of trends across the affected region. The data on registered arrivals is collated by IOM through consultations with ministries of interior, coast guards, police forces, and other relevant national authorities.

### Flow Monitoring Surveys

The system also includes flow monitoring surveys to capture additional and more in-depth data on the people on the move, including age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education, key transit points on their route, motives, and intentions. This data has been captured by IOM field staff in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Italy, Bulgaria and Slovenia since October 2015. The analysis of data collected throughout 2016 is available on the [IOM portal for Mediterranean](#).

### The Latest Analysis

#### Flow Monitoring Surveys: The Human Trafficking and Other Exploitative Practices Prevalence Indication Survey (April 2017)

The Analysis is based on 2,387 interviews conducted in Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Hungary, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia from February to April 2017.



Information contained in this document has been received from a variety of sources including: national authorities, national and international organizations as well as media reports. Specific sources are not named in the report. The information collected has been triangulated through various sources in efforts to ensure accuracy of the content, and where information has not been confirmed, this has been noted in the report.

Data collection activities supported by:

