



MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

COMPILATION OF AVAILABLE DATA AND INFORMATION

JUNE 2017



101,559 TOTAL ARRIVALS
TO EUROPE

99,611 TOTAL ARRIVALS
TO EUROPE BY SEA

1,948 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, in the first half of 2017, there were more than 100,000 arrivals to Greece, Italy, Bulgaria, Cyprus and Spain (101,559). This represents a 58% decrease when compared to the same period in 2016 when 239,925 arrivals were registered. This is mainly due to the sharpe decrease in arrivals to Greece.

Greece has seen a 93% lower number of arrivals by the end of June 2017 when compared to the same period 2016 (10,679 and 160,115 respectively). Contrary to that, there were estimated 83,752 cumulative arrivals to Italy by the end of June, a 18% increase compared to 70,222 arrivals recorded at the end of the same month in 2016.

At the end of June, total number of migrants and refugees present in Greece, Cyprus and in the Western Balkans reached 72,179. Since the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement on 18 March 2016, the number of migrants stranded in Greece increased by 54%. More information could be found on [page 5](#).

Between October 2015 and 30 June 2017, 23,228 individuals have been relocated to 24 European countries. Please see [page on relocations](#) for more information.

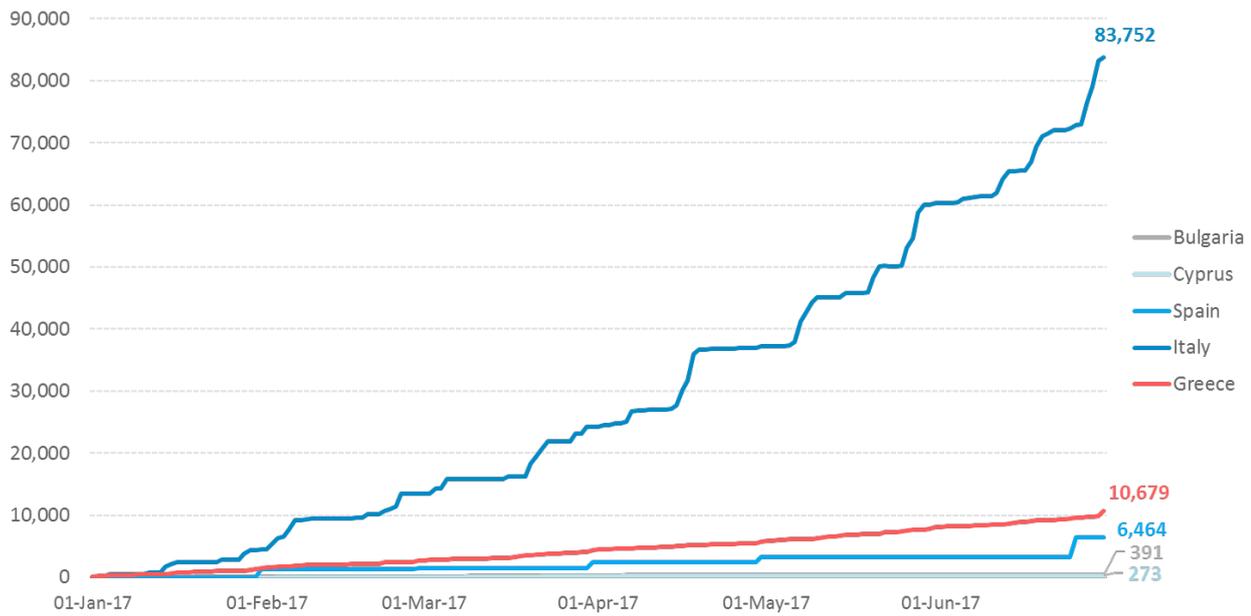
In the six four months of 2017, total of 1,228 migrants and refugees were readmitted from Greece to Turkey as part of the EU-Turkey Statement. The majority of migrants and refugees were Pakistani, Syrian, Algerian, Afghan, and Bangladeshi nationals (more info in [Turkey section](#)).

More information about Central Mediterranean and the contingency

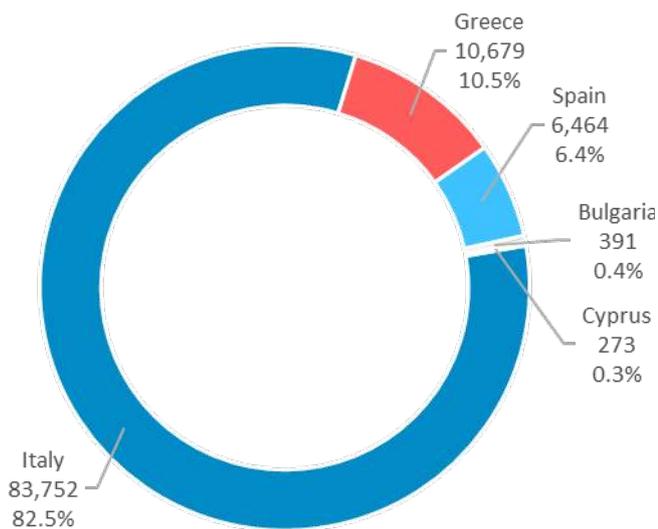


Overview of Arrivals

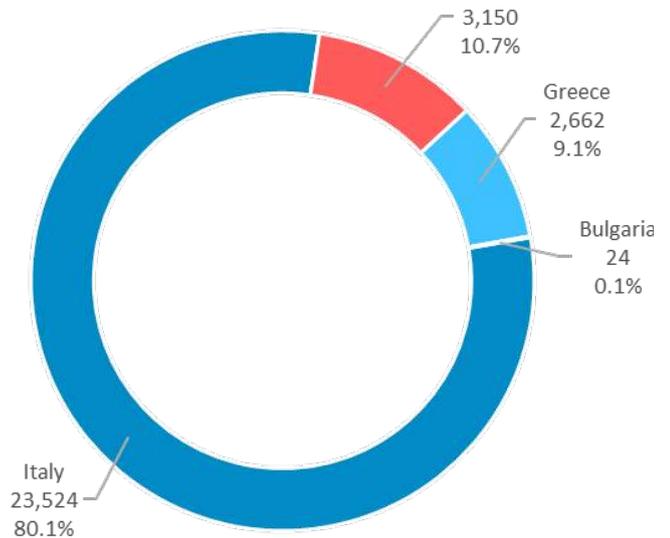
Daily trends of cumulative arrivals since 1 January 2017



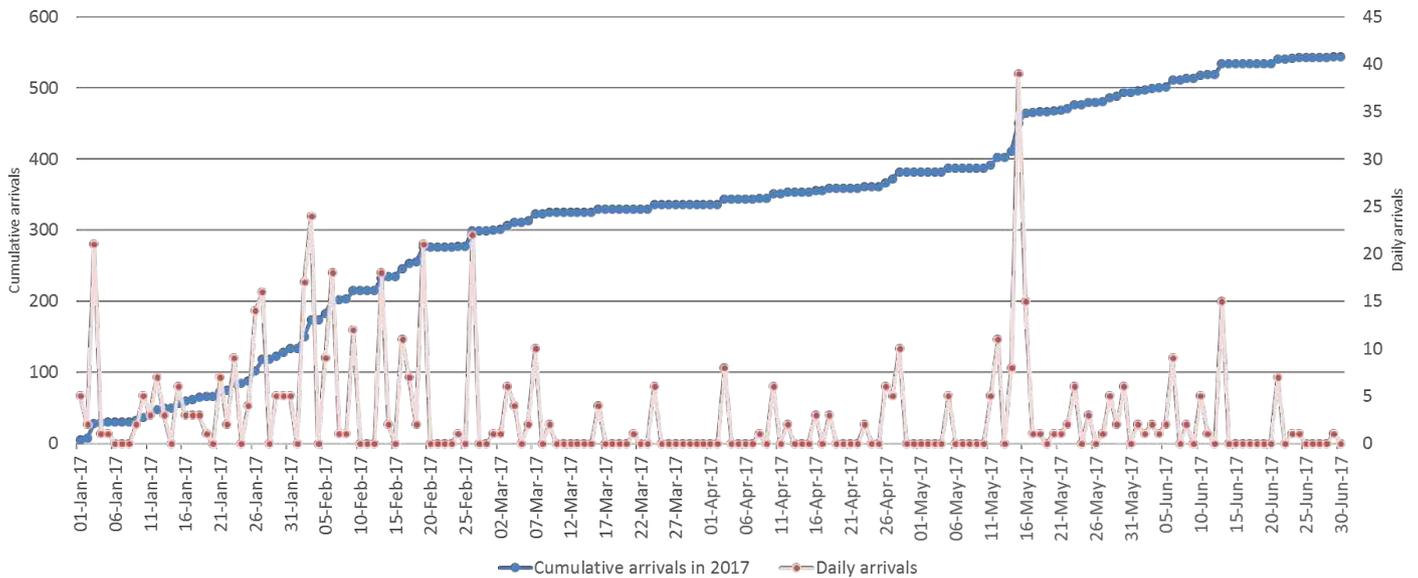
Cumulative arrivals since 1 January 2017



Arrivals in June 2017



Daily trends: other countries*

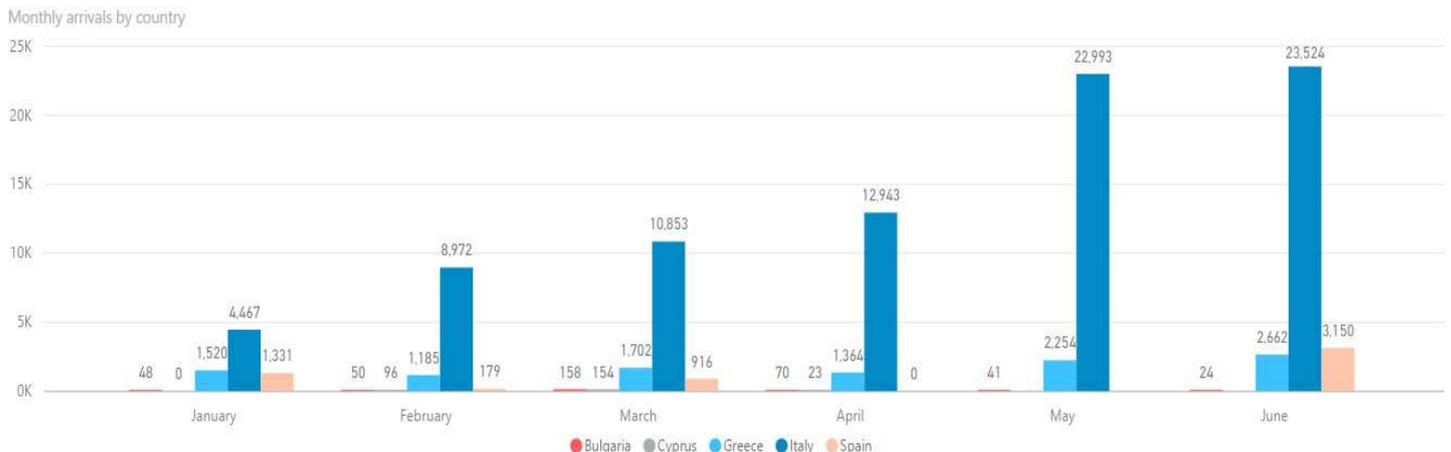


*Aside from 41 arrivals reported in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, there were no arrivals registered in other Western Balkans countries.

Weekly trends: countries of first arrival

Country ▲	Bulgaria		Greece		Italy		Total arrivals	
	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
27 May to 2 June	1	.	687	.	7,051	.	7,739	.
3 June to 9 June	2	100.00%	214	-68.85%	1,048	-85.14%	1,264	-83.67%
10 June to 16 June	4	100.00%	575	168.69%	4,127	293.80%	4,706	272.31%
17 June to 23 June	4	0.00%	366	-36.35%	6,526	58.13%	6,896	46.54%
24 June to 30 June	14	250.00%	1,345	267.49%	11,703	79.33%	16,212	135.09%

Monthly trends: countries of first arrival



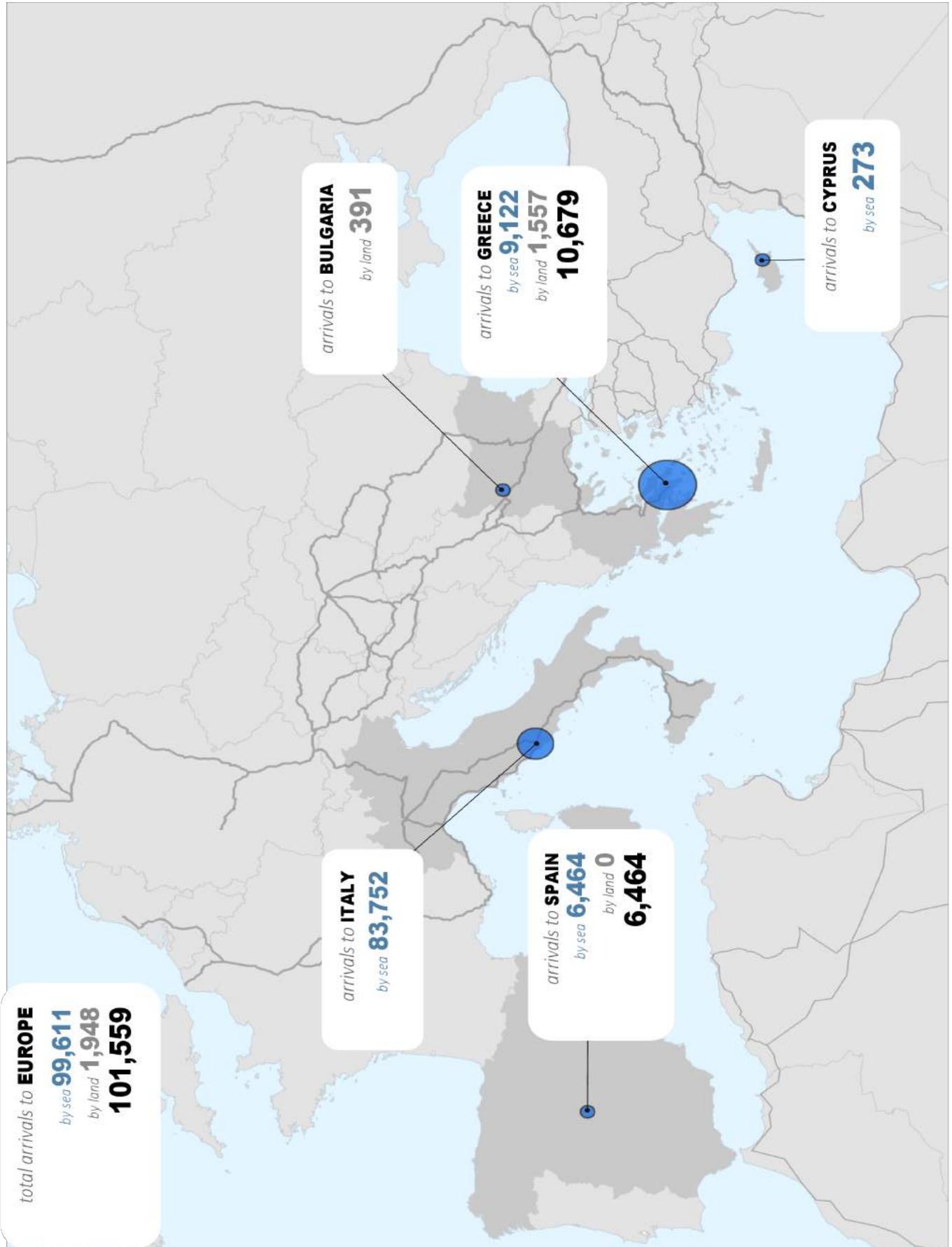
Overview Map - Migrants Flows to Europe



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 June 2017

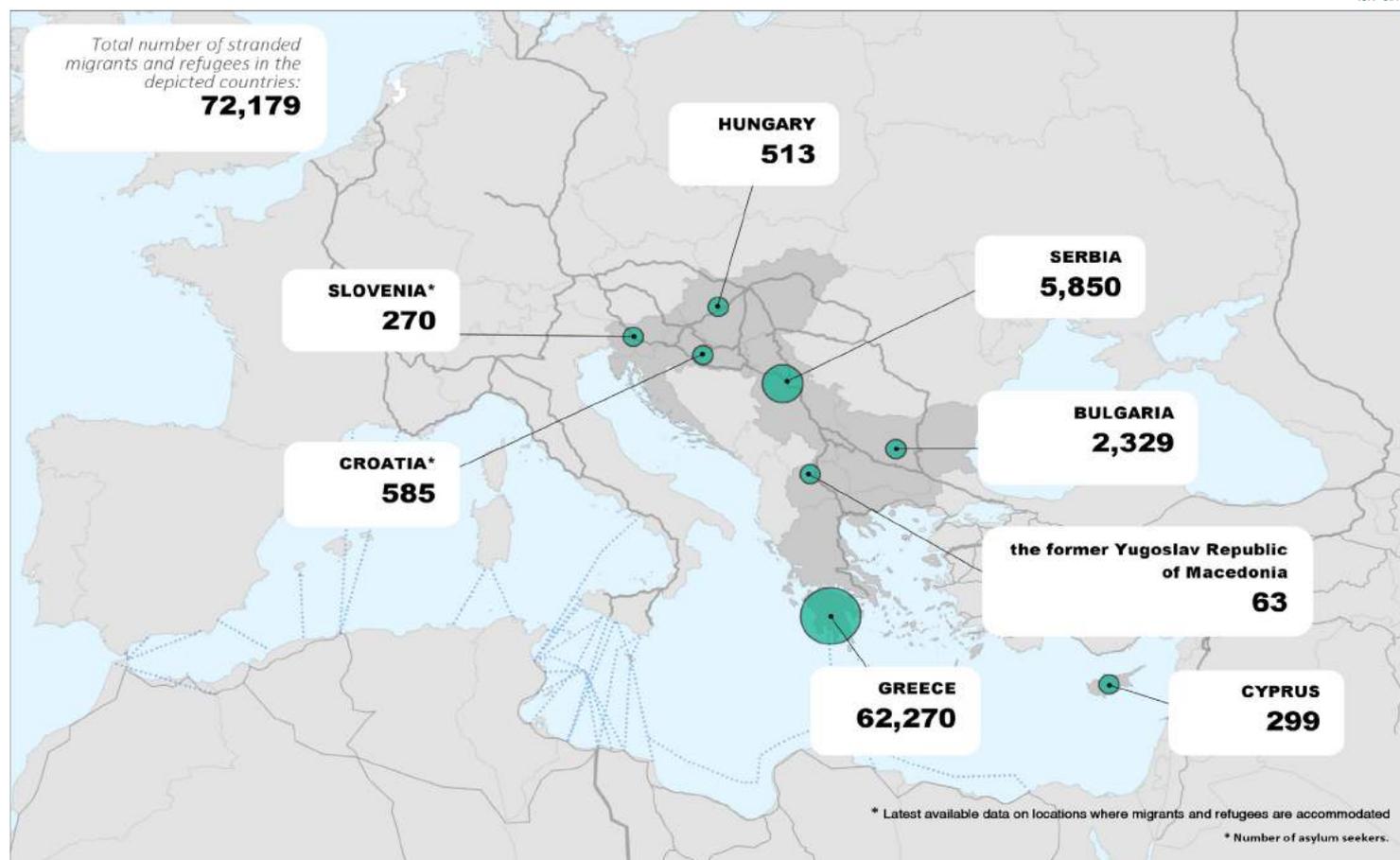


Overview - Stranded Migrants and Asylum Seekers

OVERVIEW: STRANDED MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Stranded migrants and refugees in Greece, FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia and Bulgaria* 30 June 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. JUNE 2017

Country	2016	2017	% change
Greece	42,688	62,270	46%
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,199	63	-95%
Serbia	1,706	5,850	243%
Croatia*	231	585	153%
Slovenia*	408	270	-34%
Hungary	/	513	/
Bulgaria	865	2,329	169%
Cyprus*	/	299	/
Total	47,097	72,179	53%

*Number of Asylum Seekers.

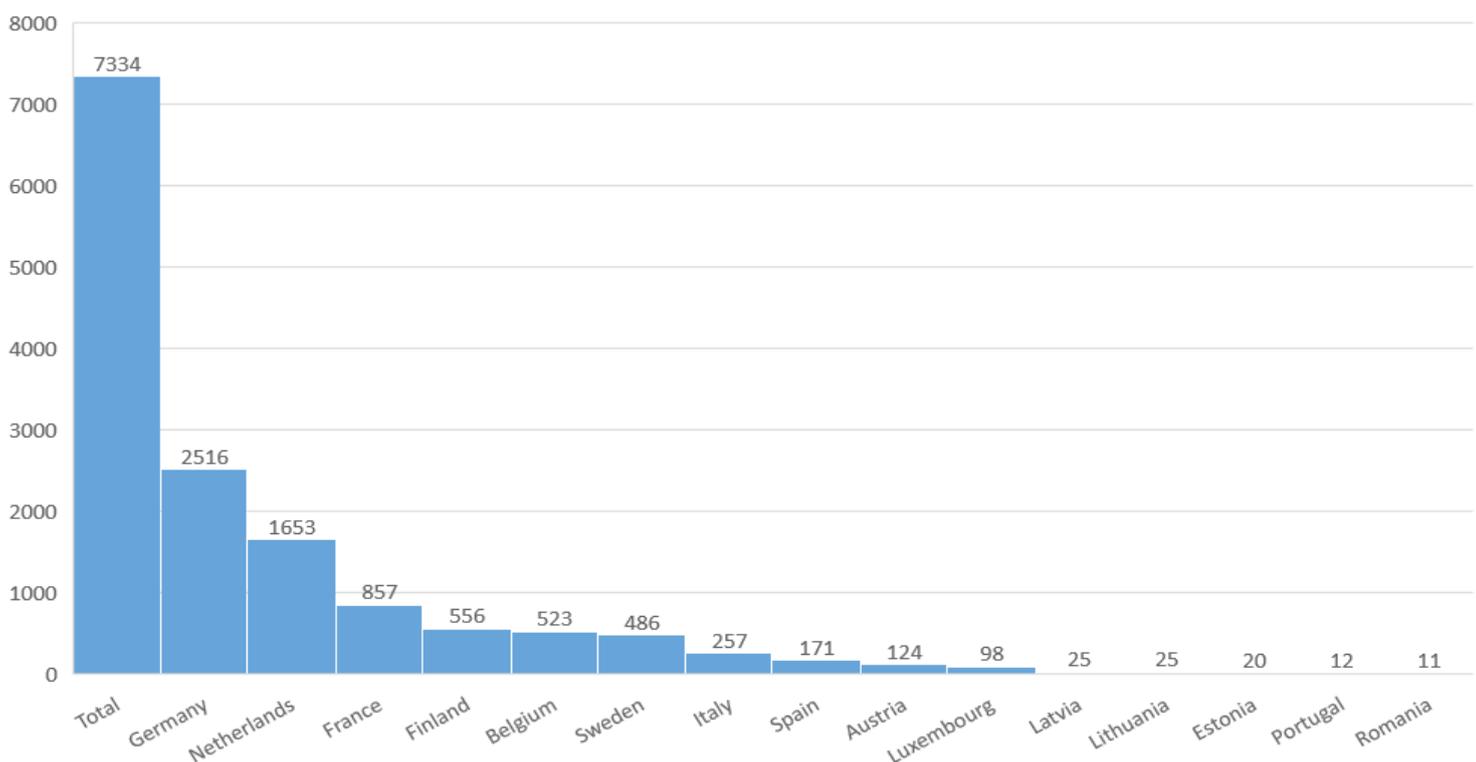
EU-Turkey Statement Overview

On 18 March 2016, the European Union and Turkey have agreed 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.

T1 Number of Syrian refugees resettled from Turkey to EU Member States from 4 April 2016 up to end of June 2017



Source: European Commission

Relocations as of 30 June 2017

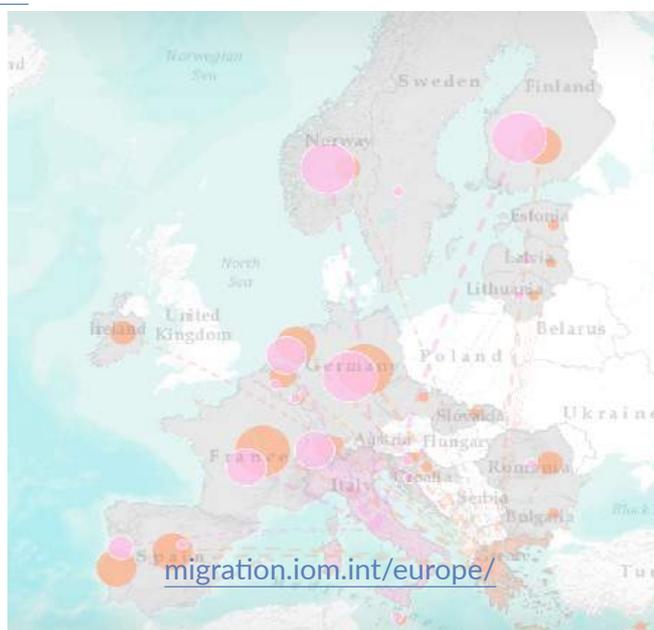
Based on the Commission's proposals, the Justice and Home Affairs Council adopted two decisions in September 2015 to relocate 160,000 asylum seekers from frontline Member States, to assist them in dealing with the pressures of the refugee crisis. Under the emergency relocation scheme, up to 106,000 persons 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.

As of 3 July, 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 (1,500), Poland (100), Portugal (1,618), Romania (1,942), Slovakia (40), Slovenia (180), Spain (900), Sweden (350) and Switzerland (1,530) with an overall number of only 29,033 places. You can find the overview [here](http://migration.iom.int/europe/).



MEMBER STATE	From Greece	From Italy	Total
Austria	0	0	0
Belgium	568	213	781
Bulgaria	50	0	50
Croatia	59	18	77
Cyprus	70	34	104
Czech Republic	12	0	12
Estonia	136	0	136
Finland	1,032	707	1,739
France	3,455	330	3,785
Germany	3,453	2,947	6,400
Ireland	459	0	459
Latvia	290	27	317
Liechtenstein	10	0	10
Lithuania	307	17	324
Luxembourg	216	111	327
Malta	90	47	137
Netherlands	1,393	662	2,055
Norway	680	812	1,492
Portugal	1,092	299	1,391
Romania	589	45	634
Slovakia	16	0	16
Slovenia	164	35	199
Spain	925	144	1,069
Sweden	428	228	656
Switzerland	344	714	1,058
Total	15,838	7,390	23,228

Bulgaria



Developments in the reporting period

From 1 January until 30 June 2017 the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior (Moi) apprehended a total of 619 migrants who were attempting to enter or exit the country irregularly. Almost two thirds of the apprehensions happened at the entry (400), mostly in the green areas around Bulgarian - Turkish border (19 migrants have been detected in other border areas). This represents a 80% decrease when compared to the same period in 2016 when 2, 315 migrants were registered on entry to Bulgaria. During the first six month, 1,878 migrants tried to leave the country without valid documents (90% in the green border areas near the Serbian border), and only a minority, 219, were not previously registered by the authorities as residing in the country, indicating that eve when they register, migrants consider Bulgaria as a transit, rather than a destination country.

5 June - Bulgarian National Union (BNU), a far right wing party started its campaign 'Refugees are not welcome' which strives to "educate the streets because media distorts the refugee situation in Bulgaria." One of the campaign methods is a distribution of stickers with the slogan, for purchased 5 stickers, person receives a package of additional 100 stickers for further distribution.

9 June - Bulgarian Police, Gendarmeria and MOI's Migration conducted two joint operations during which they transferred 18 migrants from the Open Reception Center Harmanli to the Closed Reception Center in Lubimets from where they will be returned to their countries of origin (12 Afghan, 5 Iraqi and 1 Syrian national).

8 June - Following the initiative letter from the Harmanli mayor Maria Kirkova, municipality expertise committee halted the construction of a trailer park for migrants in the Open Reception Center Harmanli. The planned trailer park includes additional shops, localized water source and medical services.

9 June - Two Bulgarians and one Afghan were charged for causing an accident in which 9 migrants lost their lives. The accident happened when a minibus crashed in southern Bulgaria during the weekend of 8-9 June. A 16 years old Bulgarian driver who administered the vehicle without a driving licence is thought to have fallen asleep, also lost his life. Nine other passengers were hurt. Persons charged (aged 29 and 31) are accused of smuggling for helping a group of 18 men from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Syria to cross Bulgaria illegally. One of the Bulgarians was also charged for causing the death of the passengers through negligence, as explained by the prosecutors in the town of Pazardzhik. The owner of the rented van was also arrested. It was however unclear if he was one of the indicted men. Bulgarian authorities have sought assistance from the embassies of the 3 countries to identify the victims as none of the 18 men had any personal documents. All paid between 5,600-6,700USD and had wanted to get to France. European Union member Bulgaria has seen a fall in the number of illegal migrants crossing over from its southeastern neighbour Turkey. The head of the Bulgarian border police said this week that 2,054 migrants have been intercepted so far this year, compared with 19,147 for the whole of 2016. Fifty-two traffickers were arrested.

Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) on 30 June 2017

NAME OF ACCOMODATION FACILITY	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Nationalities
Open Reception Centre at Banya	70	79	Mainly Syrian (40%), Afghan (28%), Iraqi (19%) and Pakistani (4%) nationals
Open Reception Centre at Pastrogor	320	17	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Ovcha Kupel	860	374	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Vrazhdebna	370	194	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Voenna Rampa	800	349	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Busmantsi	60	38	
Open Reception Centre at Harmanli	2,710	836	Mainly Afghan (31%), Pakistani (23%), Iraqi (13%) and Syrian (8%) nationals
Closed Reception Centre Lyubimets	1,200	442	
Closed Reception Centre in Sofia			
Closed Reception Center in Elhovo			
Total	6,390	2,329	

Bulgaria



Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) on 30 June 2017



Croatia



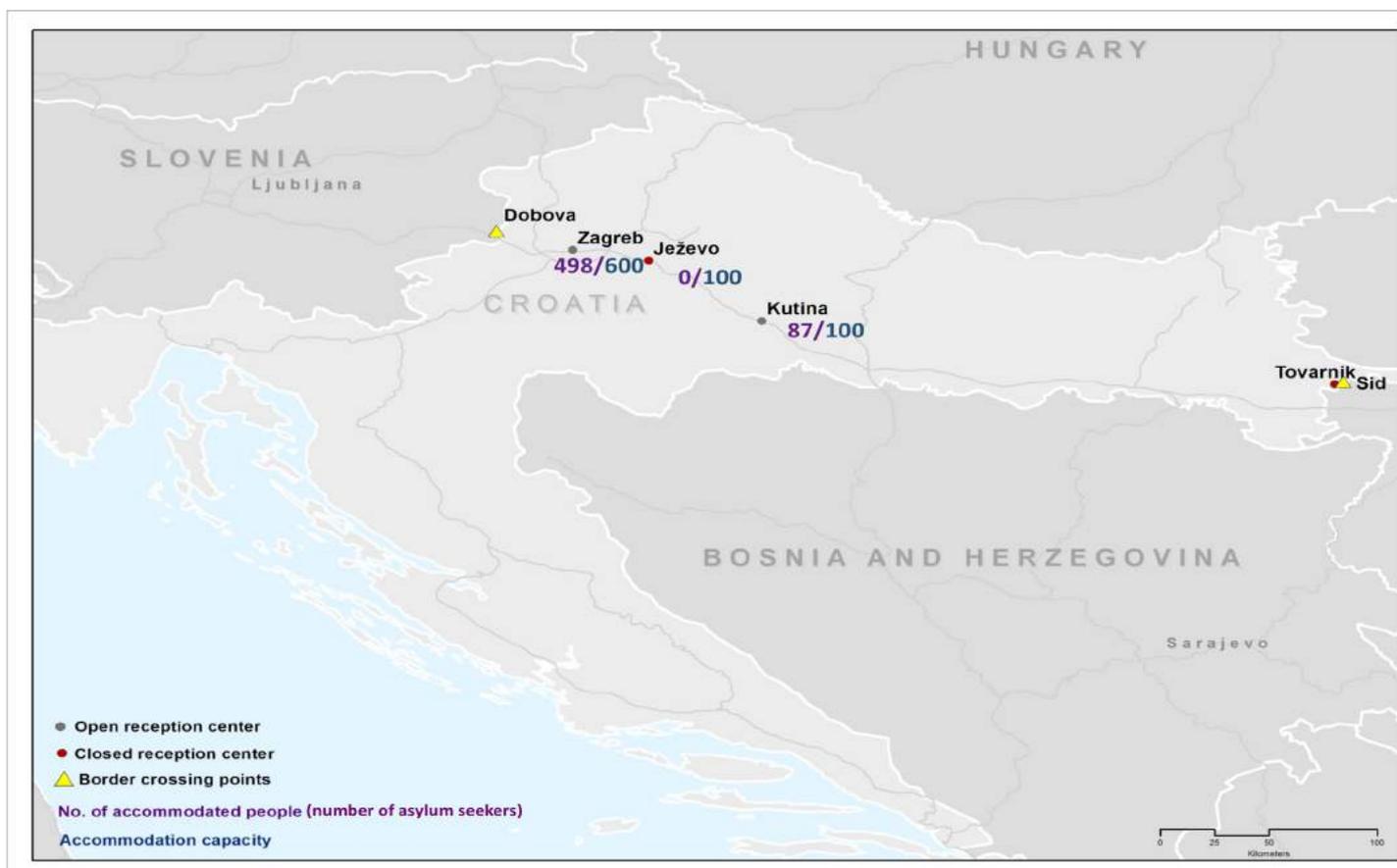
Developments in the reporting period

From January until the end of June 2017, Croatian Border Police apprehended 750 migrants in the territory of the Vukovarsko - Srijemska county while attempting to irregularly enter Croatia from Serbia. More than a half (52%) of apprehended migrants are Afghan nationals. Out of the total of 391 Afghan nationals apprehended on entry, 196 were registered as Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC). In total, when compared to the previous reporting period, a 55% decrease has been observed in regard to the number of apprehended third countries nationals, from 139 in May to 62 in June 2017.

Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) on 26 June 2017*

NAME OF ACCOMODATION FACILITY	Capacity	Number of accomodated asylum seekers	Age/ Gender Breakdown
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	600	498	418 adults (365 male, 53 female), 85 children (5 UAM)
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)	100	87	39 adults (19 male, 20 female), 49 children (1 UAM)
Closed Reception Center for Foreigners (Jezevo)	100(+20)	n/a	n/a
Total	800 (820)	585	

*Latest available data.



Cyprus

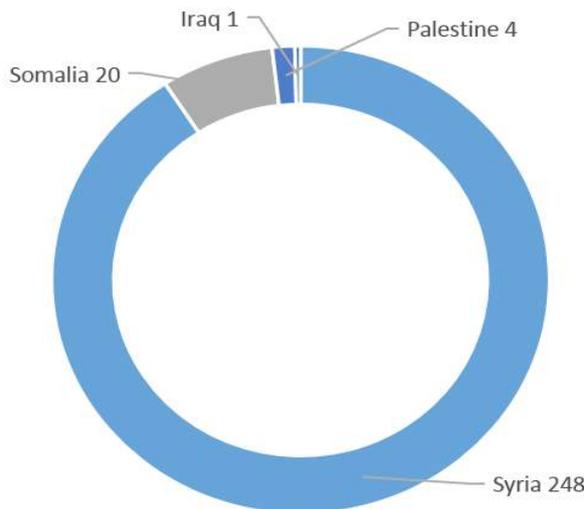


Developments in the reporting period

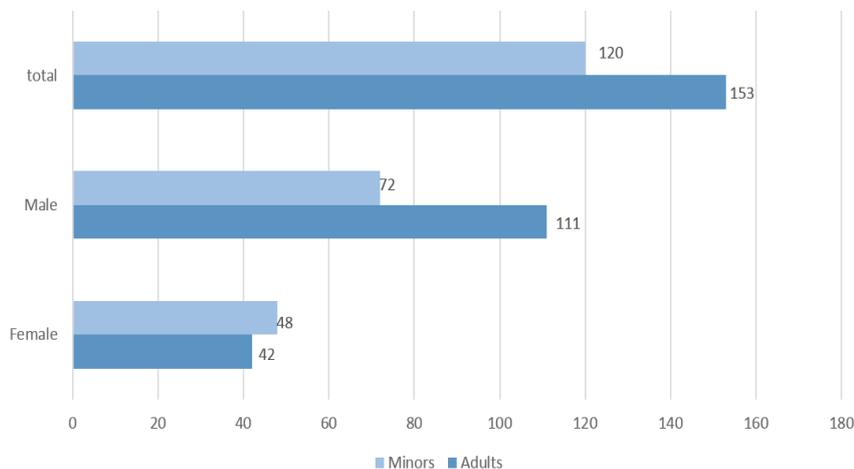
According to the available data the end of June, 299 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the Kofinou Reception and Accommodation Center (total capacity 400). In regard to arrivals, 273 migrants have been registered arriving to Cyprus by sea with the last arrival taking place on 11 April. 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 June, one landing with 28 Syrian migrants registered arriving to Cyprus reaching a total of 345 by the end of 2016.

Demographic profile of arrived migrants to Cyprus in 2017

Nationality Breakdown



Age/Sex Breakdown



Greece

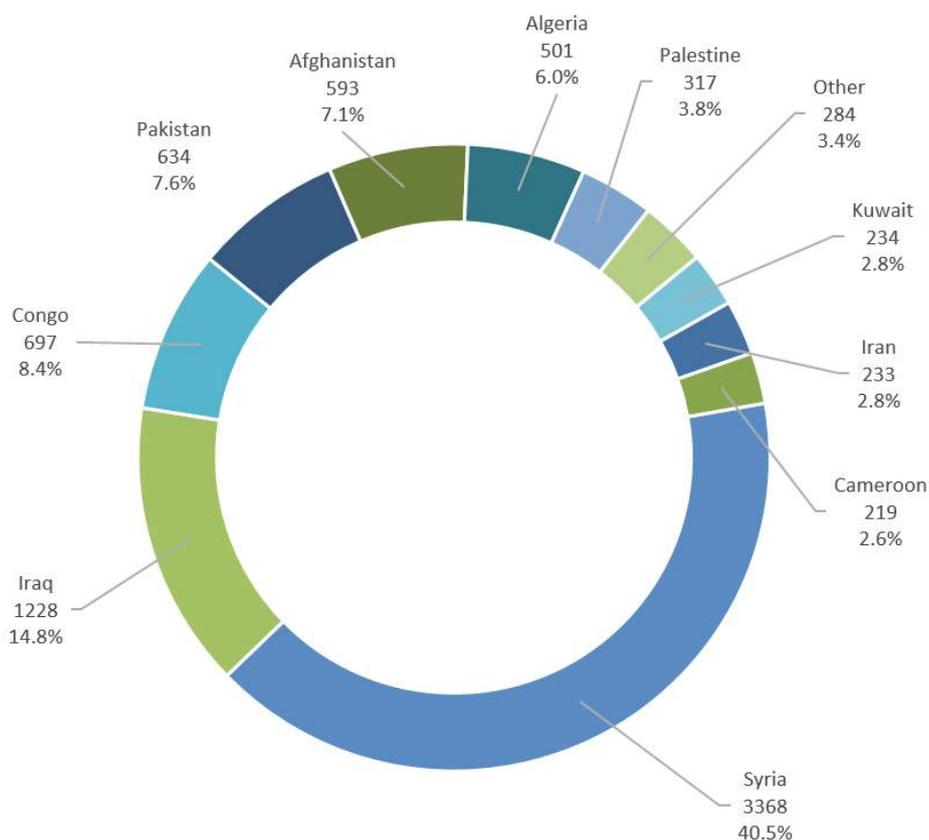


Developments in the reporting period

From 1 January until 30 June 2017 there have been **10,679** registered arrivals to Greece, with 2,662 new arrivals were reported during the reporting period (1 - 30 June). This represents a 18% increase when compared to the previous month (May 2017, 2,246), and a **60%** increase in comparison to arrivals in June 2016 (1,654). A notable increase has been observed in regard to land arrivals. According to the Hellenic Police and Hellenic Coast Guard there were 753 land arrivals during June and 171 during May (a 340% increase). Moreover, the increase is also noted in comparison with June 2016 when 100 land arrivals were reported.

Nationality breakdown

According to the Hellenic Police and Hellenic Coast Guard, Syrian nationals comprise 41% of all arrivals recorded from January to June 2017, followed by Iraqi (15%) and Congo (8%) nationals. Migrants from Pakistan and Afghanistan are represented by 8% and 7% respectively, and those declaring coming from Algeria represent 6% of the total arrivals in 2017. Total numbers for the top ten declared nationalities is below.



Hotspots and Accommodation Facilities

28 June* - The number of stranded migrants and refugees in Greece is estimated at **62,270**. Greek authorities estimate that **12,250** migrants and refugees are housed in alternative accommodations, while **20,338** are estimated to live outside accommodation facilities. According to the available data, there were 421 unaccompanied and separated children accommodated in the designated facilities. The number of stranded migrants and refugees in Greece increased for 46% 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 62,519 recorded beginning by the end of April 2017 to 62,270 reported at the end of June 2017.

Last available data for June.

ACCOMODATION FACILITIES IN PELOPONNESE, CENTRAL AND WESTERN GREECE REGION (AS OF 28 JUNE, 2017)

Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/ Camp
West Macedonia	Konitsa	200	69	Syria, Afghanistan, Europe	Official/Open
Preveza	Filipiada (Petroulaki Army Camp)	700	198	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Ioannina	Doliana	400	25	N/A	Official/Open
Chalcis	Chalkida / Ritsona	1,000	719	N/A	Official/Open
Municipality of Tanagra	Oinofyta	600	600	N/A	Official/Open
Lamia	Fthiotida - Thermopiles	500	330	N/A	Official/Open
Larissa	Koutsochero (Euthimioupoli Army Camp)	1,500	1,078	N/A	Official/Open
Volos	Volos (Prefecture of Magnisia)	200	94	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kyllini	Andravidas (Municipality)	300	153	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaly	Trikala—Atlantik	-	172	N/A	Official/Open
Total		6,900	3,438		

ACCOMODATION FACILITIES IN ATTICA REGION (AS OF 28 JUNE, 2017)

Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/ Camp
Perama	Schisto Camp	2,000	740	Afghanistan, Iran	Official/Open
Thebes	Elaionas	2,500	1,999	Afghanistan, Iraq, African Nationals	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko I	1,400	N/A	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko II	1,300	N/A	N/A	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko III	1,300	N/A	N/A	Official/Open
Kifisia	Agios Andreas	120	N/A	N/A	Official/Open
Oropos	Malaksa	1,500	764	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Summer Camp)	400	270	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Accommodation Facility for Asylum Seekers)	600	358	N/A	-
Chaidari	Skaramagas Dock	3,200	3,101	N/A	Official/Open
Rafina-Pikermi	Rafina	120	90	N/A	
Eleusina	Merchant Navy School Eleusina	-	261	N/A	Official/Open
Total		12,140	7,583		

*This is not an exhaustive list of all accommodation facilities in Greece, rather a compilation of available data as of 28 June 2017.

ACCOMODATION FACILITIES IN AEGAN REGION (AS OF 28 JUNE, 2017)

Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Lesvos	Moria-RIC**	3,500	4,521	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, African Nationals	Official/Closed
Kos	Kos	1,000	2,698	N/A	Official/Closed
Samos	Samos-RIC	250	2,183	Pakistan, Syria, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Chios	Chios-RIC	1,100	3,834	Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan	Official/Closed
Leros	Leros-RIC	1,000	870	Syria	Official/Closed
Rhodes	Rhodes	-	381	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kalymos	Kalymos	-	165	N/A	Unofficial
Kastellorizo	Megisti	-	107	N/A	Unofficial
Total		6,850	14,759		

ACCOMODATION FACILITIES IN MACEDONIA AND THRACE REGION (AS OF 28 JUNE, 2017)

Region	Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Thessaloniki	Lagkadikia	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Thessaloniki	Diavata	2,500	340	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	1,900	382	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Vagiochori	631	N/A	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Derveni (Alexil)/(Dion Avete)	1,250	253	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sinatex—Kavallari	500	88	N/A	Official/Open
Paionia	Nea Kavala—Polykastro	2,500	440	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Pieria	Pieria - Ktima Iraklis	200	14	N/A	Open
Imathia / Veria	Arm Camp Armatolou Kokkinou/ Veria	400	197	N/A	Open
Imathia	Alexandreia Imathias —“Georgiou Pelagou” Army Camp	1,200	329	Syria, Afghanistan	Open
Thermi	Kordogianni	1,500	N/A	N/A	Official/Open
Total		min. 15,08	min. 2,043		

* Reception and Identification Center.

Greece

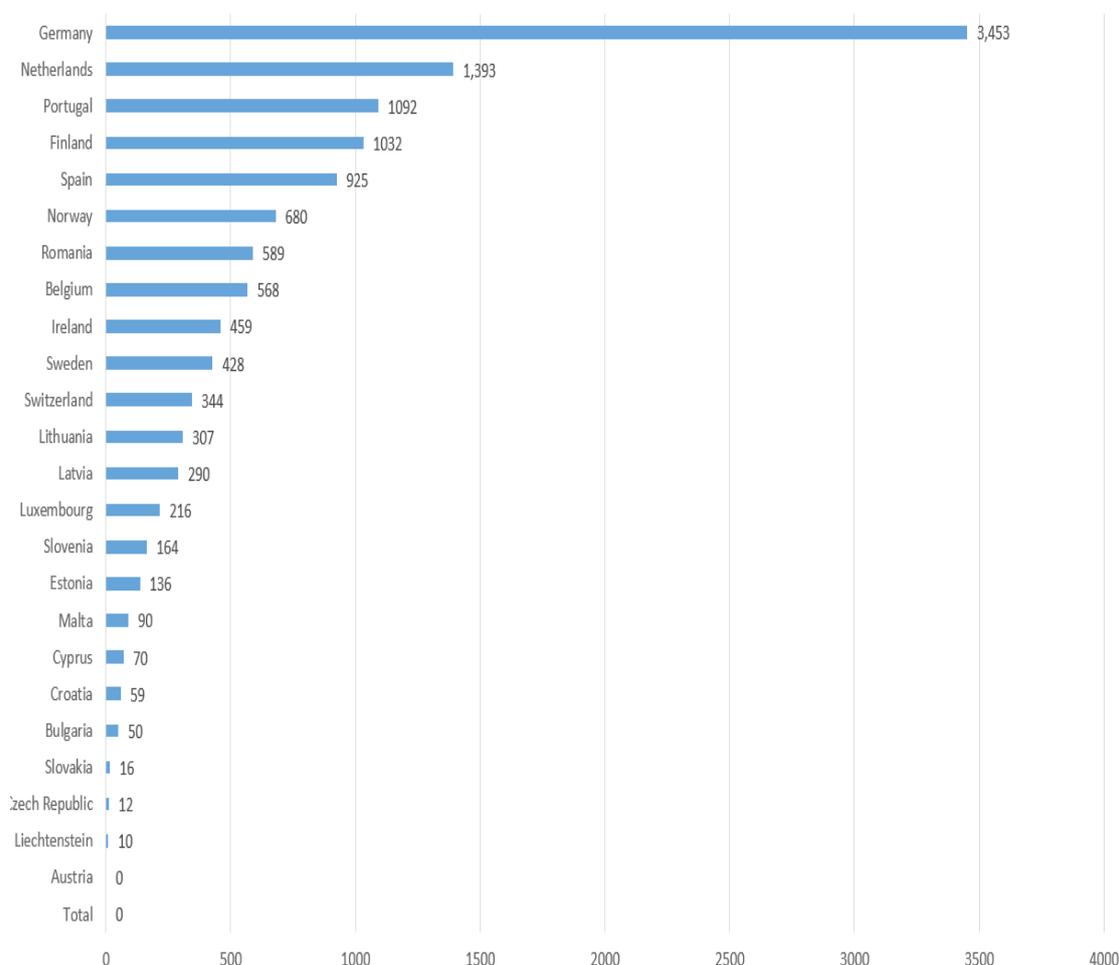


Relocations

By the end of June 2017, total of 15,838 migrants have been relocated from Greece to the other EU Member States, with 2,007 relocations taking place during this reporting period, a 50% increase compared to May (1,335). In addition to that, at least 444 relocations have been booked to take place in July.

MEMBER STATE	From Greece
Belgium	568
Bulgaria	50
Croatia	59
Cyprus	70
Czech Republic	12
Estonia	136
Finland	1,032
France	3,455
Germany	3,453
Ireland	459
Latvia	290
Liechtenstein	10
Lithuania	307
Luxembourg	216
Malta	90
the Netherlands	1,393
Norway	680
Portugal	1,092
Romania	589
Slovakia	16
Slovenia	164
Spain	925
Sweden	428
Switzerland	344
Total	15,838

Number of relocated migrants from Greece as of 30 June 2017

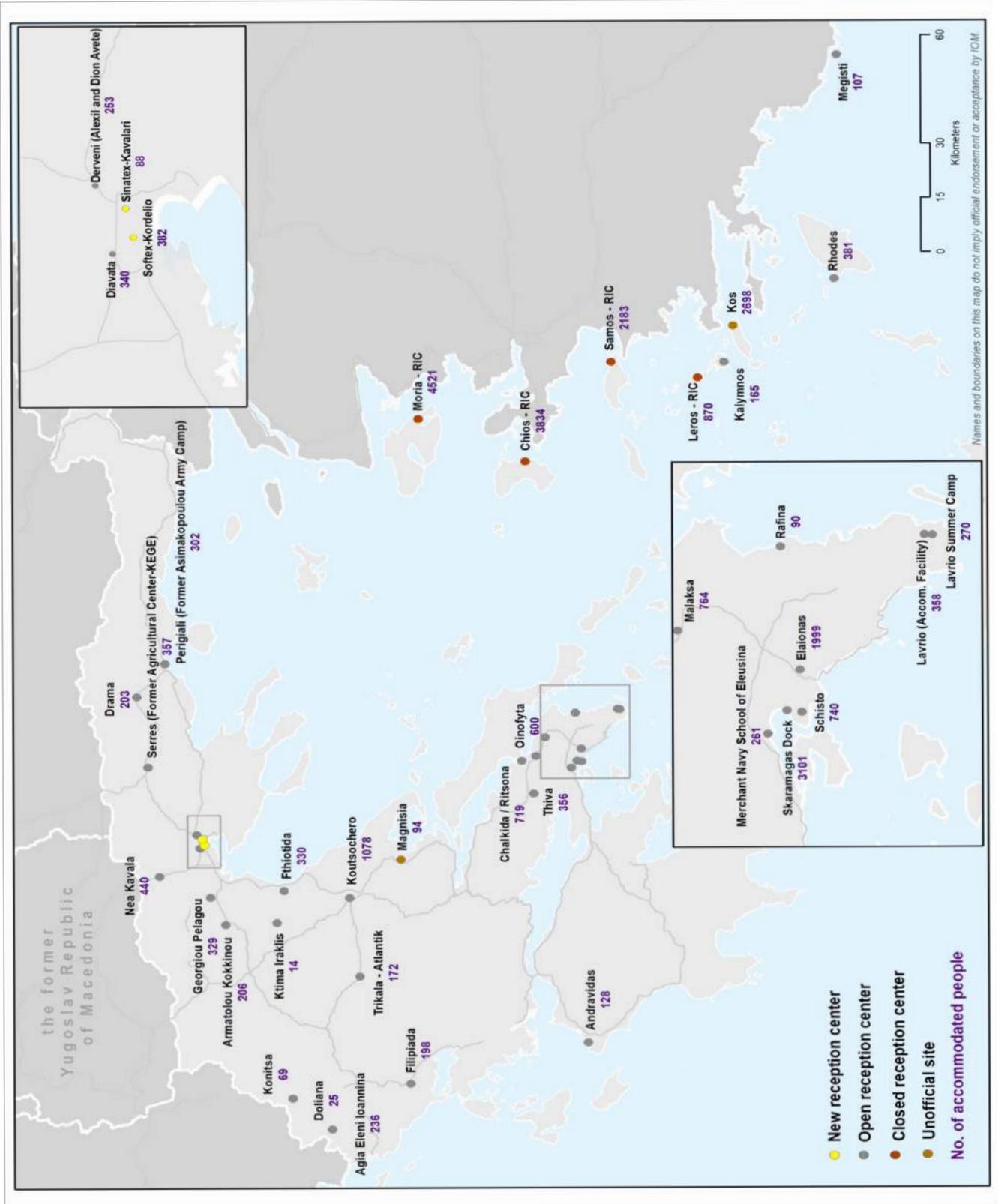


Greece



62,270 6MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES STRANDED IN GREECE*

30 June 2017



Hungary



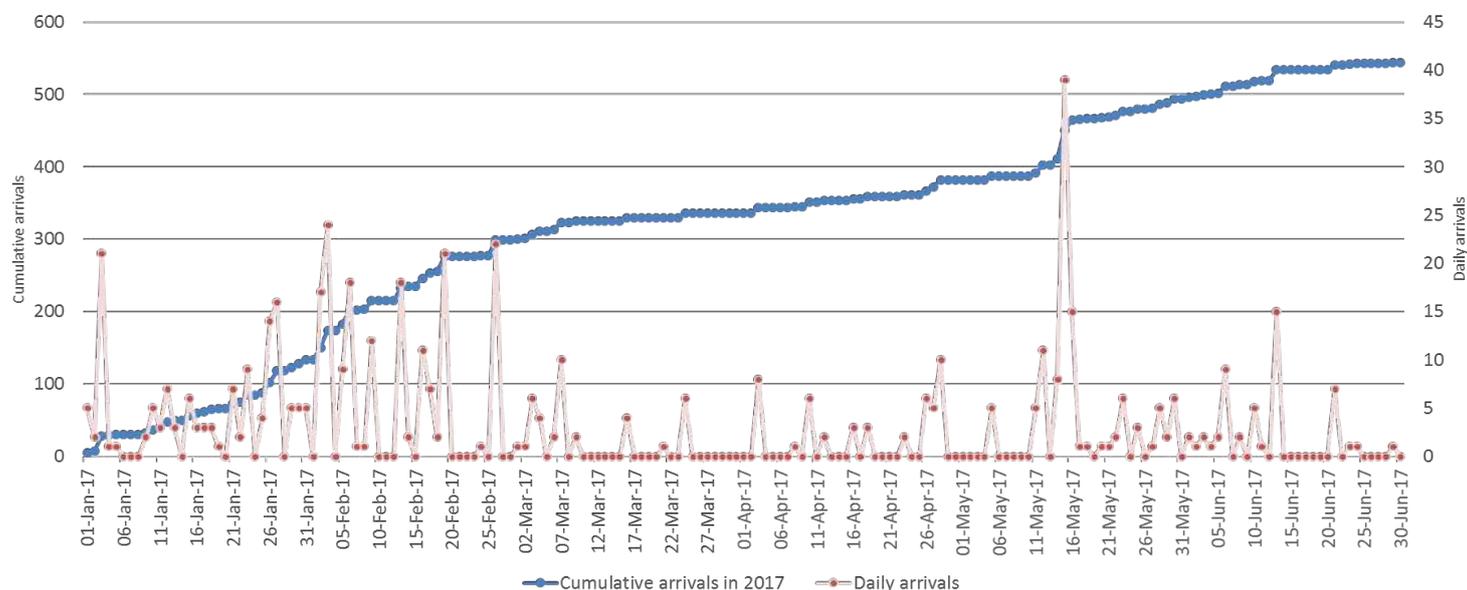
Developments in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017 until 30 June 544 migrants entered the country irregularly. During this reporting period 50 migrants entered the country irregularly, which represents a 55% decrease compared to the previous month when 112 were registered. By the end of June, 513 migrants were accommodated in the reception centers around the country and in the Hungarian state run facilities located in the transit zones near the border with Serbia.

12 June - News agency quotes migrants who returned to Serbia from Hungary as well as UNHCR and the Hungarian Helsinki Committee about unsatisfactory conditions in the Hungarian transit zones. Migrants reported various problems in relation to the assistance received, conditions in the accommodation facilities, medical care and asylum procedure. Migrants claimed that there is no air-conditioning in the container in the transit zones and that they felt like being in a prison. Some witnessed lack of baby formulas and diapers for babies and toddlers, and a few situations in which pregnant women were taken to the hospital for treatment in handcuffs. Migrants also experienced long asylum hearings during which they did not receive food or water. Moreover, HHC informed that migrants are often not aware that they can request the presence of a lawyer at their hearing and that some of the questions are about person's religious orientation and economic reasons for migration. It is also mentioned by migrants that authorities often exclude documents which prove potential life threatening incidents in their origin countries (i.e. threatening letters). One of the families reported that they requested their return because their child did not receive the adequate medical care in Hungary. However, the Office of Immigration and Asylum denied such claims. Read more [here](#).

13 June - Ruling Fidesz group leader Lajos Kosa commented on the infringement procedures saying that the quota decision "cannot be implemented" due to "a huge number of open issues" and that "no European Union member has implemented it". Kosa explained that the infringement procedures are "an accepted institution" with "several hundred" launched each year, and insisted that the number of such procedure against Hungary did not exceed the European average. Kosa also added that "the procedure will be the same as another time: there will be a debate, going through all stages of the procedure, and in the end - if the case reaches that stage - the European court will decide...If the EU enforced the rules, order would be restored and there would be no migration crisis".

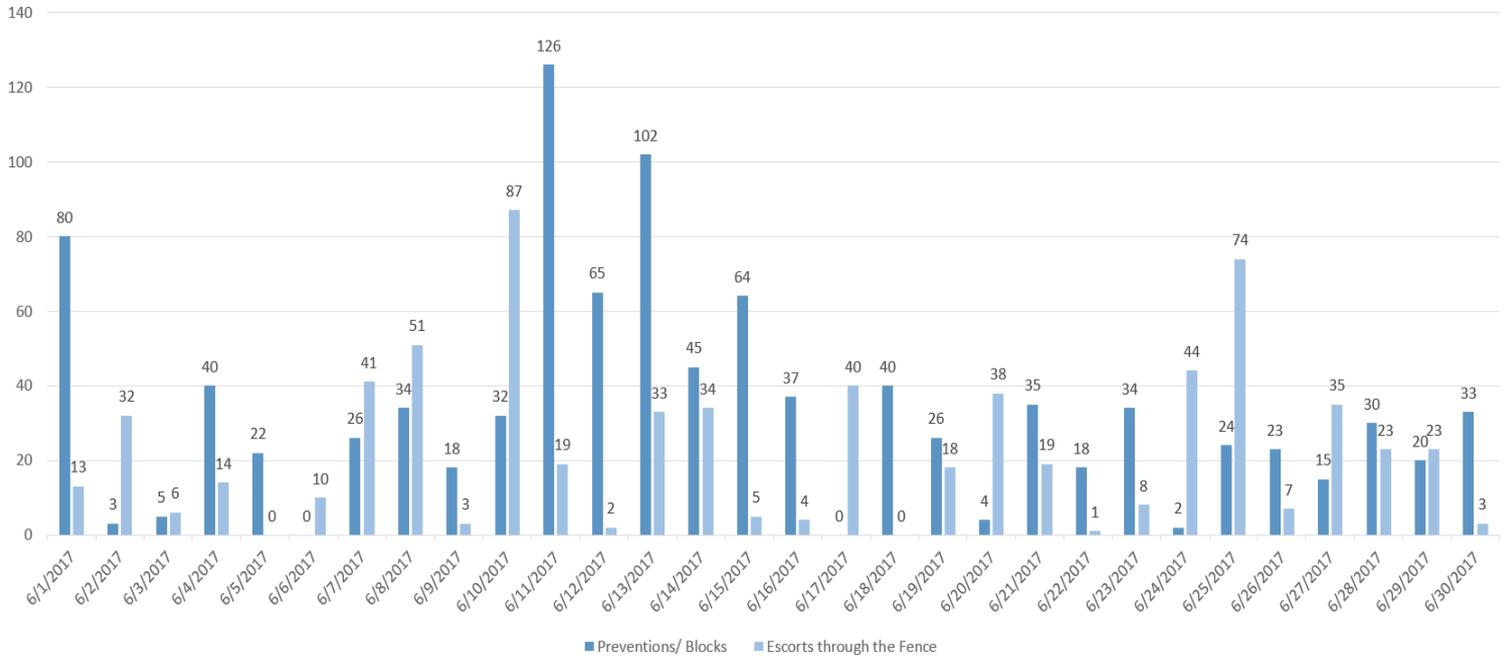
Irregular Entries to Hungary



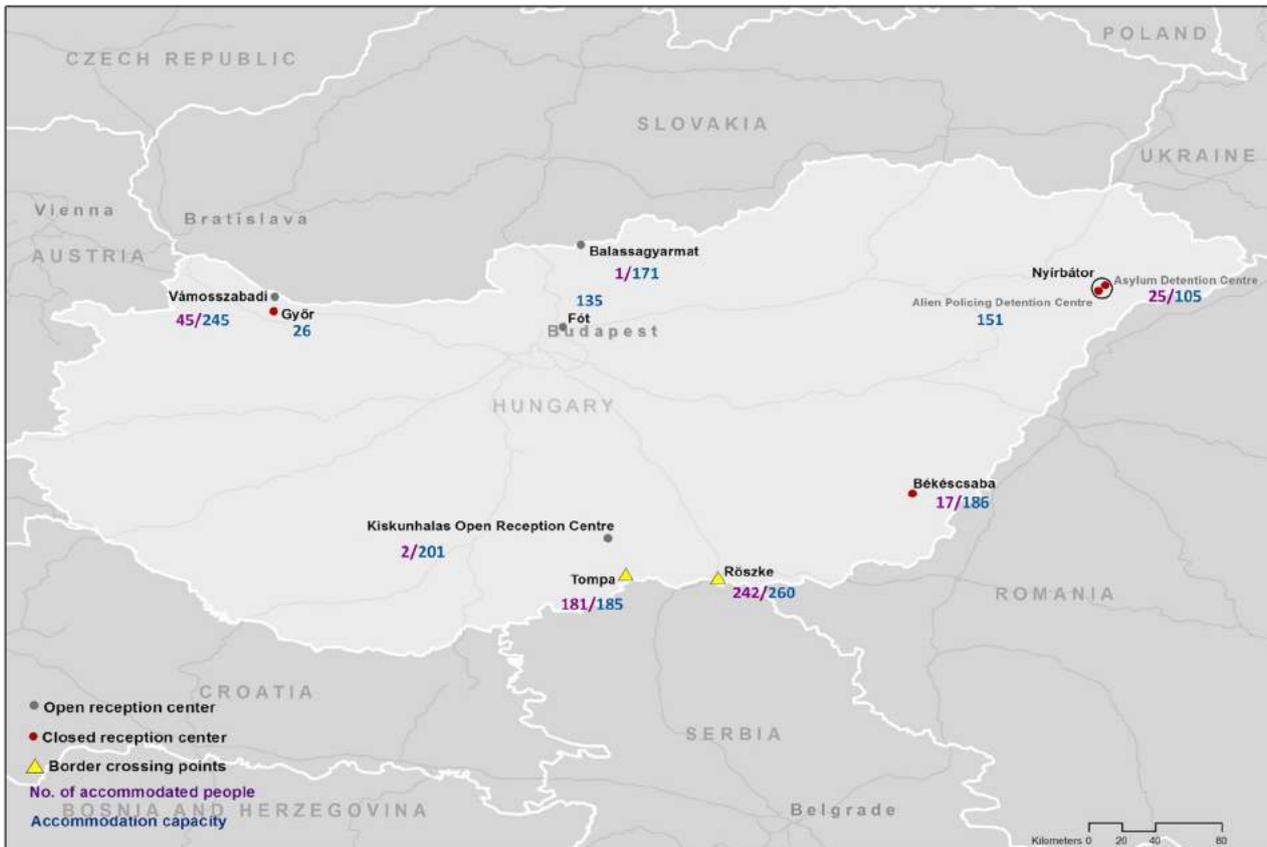
Hungary



Apprehensions by the Hungarian police



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



Italy



Developments in the reporting period

From 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2017, 83,752 migrants are reported to have arrived in Italy by sea. IOM data is adjusted according to the official figures provided by Italy's Ministry of Interior twice a week. According to MOI, Nigeria represent the first declared nationality in 2017 (around 17% of the total), followed by Bangladesh (10%), Guinea (9%), Ivory Coast (9%), Gambia (6%), Senegal (6%) and many other nationalities of Western and Horn of Africa and Southern Asia.

26 June - The informal gatherings of migrants in transit in the river area of Ventimiglia (Italy/France border) have been evicted by authorities. The official transit camp in the city it's now open to male adults and unaccompanied male children. Nevertheless, from one to three hundred migrants are reported to be sleeping outside. Main reported nationalities in the area are Sudanese and Iraq. Incidents of migrants trying to cross the border with France have been reported throughout the month, with some interruptions to train and car circulations (to avoid accidents).

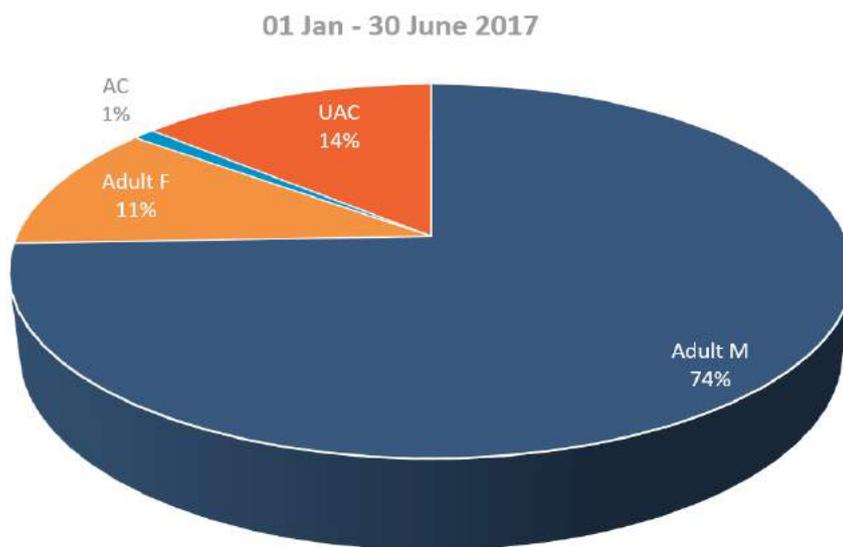
Nationality breakdown of arrivals between January and June 2017

Declared nationality	Total	%	Adult Male	Adult Female	AC	UAC
Nigeria	14,118	17	8,950	4,168	67	933
Bangladesh	8,241	10	6,933	27	30	1,251
Guinea	7,759	9	5,968	243	44	1,504
Ivory Coast	7,354	9	5,005	1,030	85	1,234
Gambia	4,920	6	3,592	90	19	1,219
Senegal	4,834	6	4,180	47	11	596
Mali	4,789	6	3,965	144	29	651
Eritrea	4,536	5	2,734	887	55	860
Morocco	4,082	5	3,506	305	44	227
Sudan	3,979	5	3,641	49	28	261
Other	19,140	23	13,826	2,223	421	2,670
Total	83,752	100	62,300	9,213	833	11,406

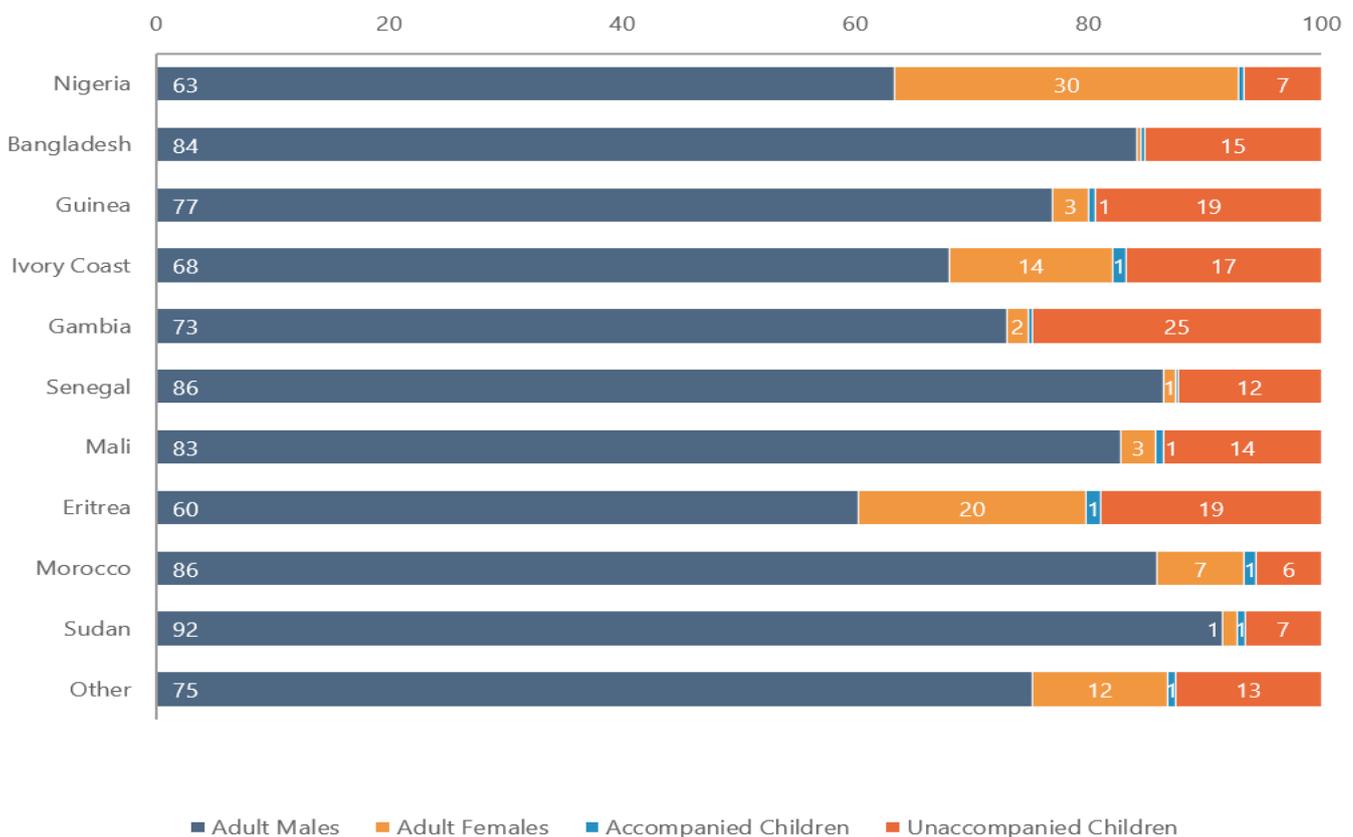
Italy



Share of total arrivals by sex and age



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



Italy



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



Known entry and exit points:

Entry points: Main ports of disembarkation are Augusta, Catania, Pozzallo, Trapani and Lampedusa (Sicily), Reggio Calabria and Vibo Valentia, (Calabria), Cagliari (Sardinia), Salerno and Naples (Campania), with few autonomous landings recorded in the southern part of Apulia (Lecce), Sicily (Portopalo di Capo Passero) and Sardinia (Teulada)..

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). 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. Over the last month, increasing tensions between humanitarian needs of migrants outside formal reception centers and authorities' controls have been registered in border areas as well as in Rome and Milan (main transiting hub towards North). The hotspot in Taranto is reported to receive weekly buses of migrants blocked by the Italian authorities at border areas to prevent them to move outside the country. .



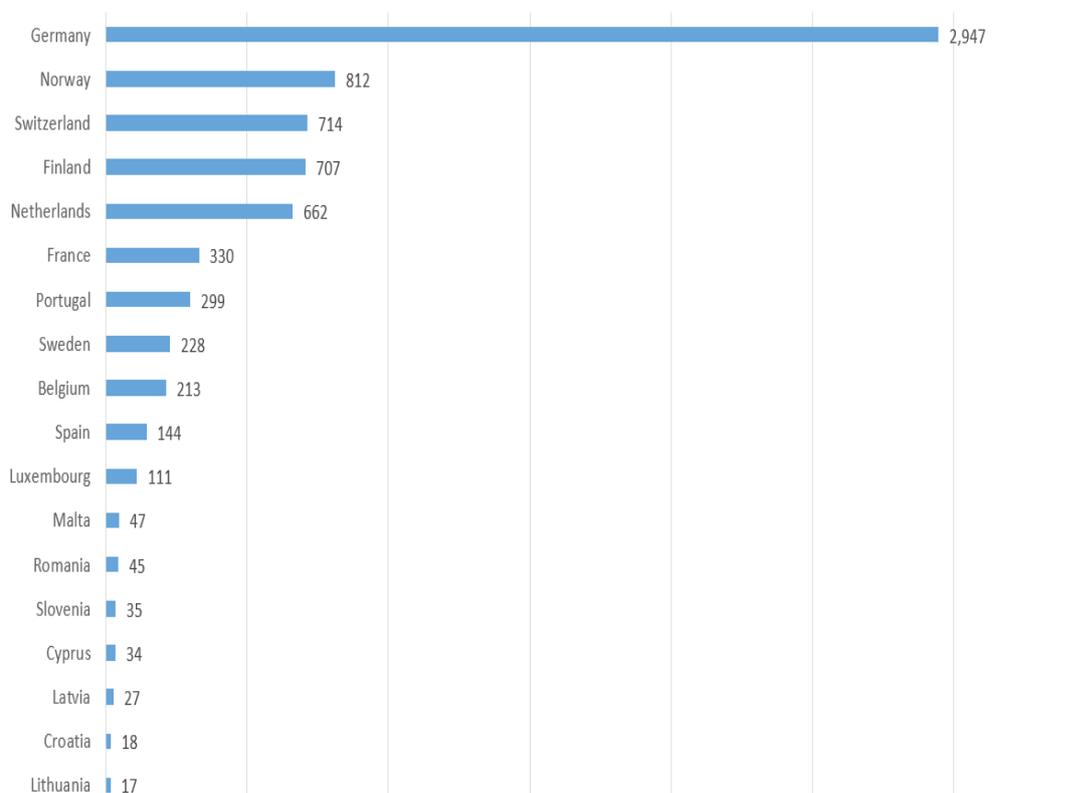
Italy

Relocations

As of 30 June, total of 7,390 migrants were relocated in total from Italy. In the first 6 months of 2017, there have been 4,736 departures (56% of all departures from Italy). Overall, main countries of destination for re-located migrants are Germany (40%), Norway (11%), Switzerland (10%), Finland (10%), the Netherlands (9%), followed by France, Portugal, Sweden, Belgium, Spain and others with lower numbers.

MEMBER STATE	From Italy
Belgium	213
Bulgaria	0
Croatia	18
Cyprus	34
Czech Republic	0
Estonia	0
Finland	707
France	330
Germany	2,947
Ireland	0
Latvia	27
Liechtenstein	0
Lithuania	17
Luxembourg	111
Malta	47
Netherlands	662
Norway	812
Portugal	299
Romania	45
Slovakia	0
Slovenia	35
Spain	144
Sweden	228
Switzerland	714
Total	7,390

Number of relocated migrants from Italy as of 30 June 2017



Romania



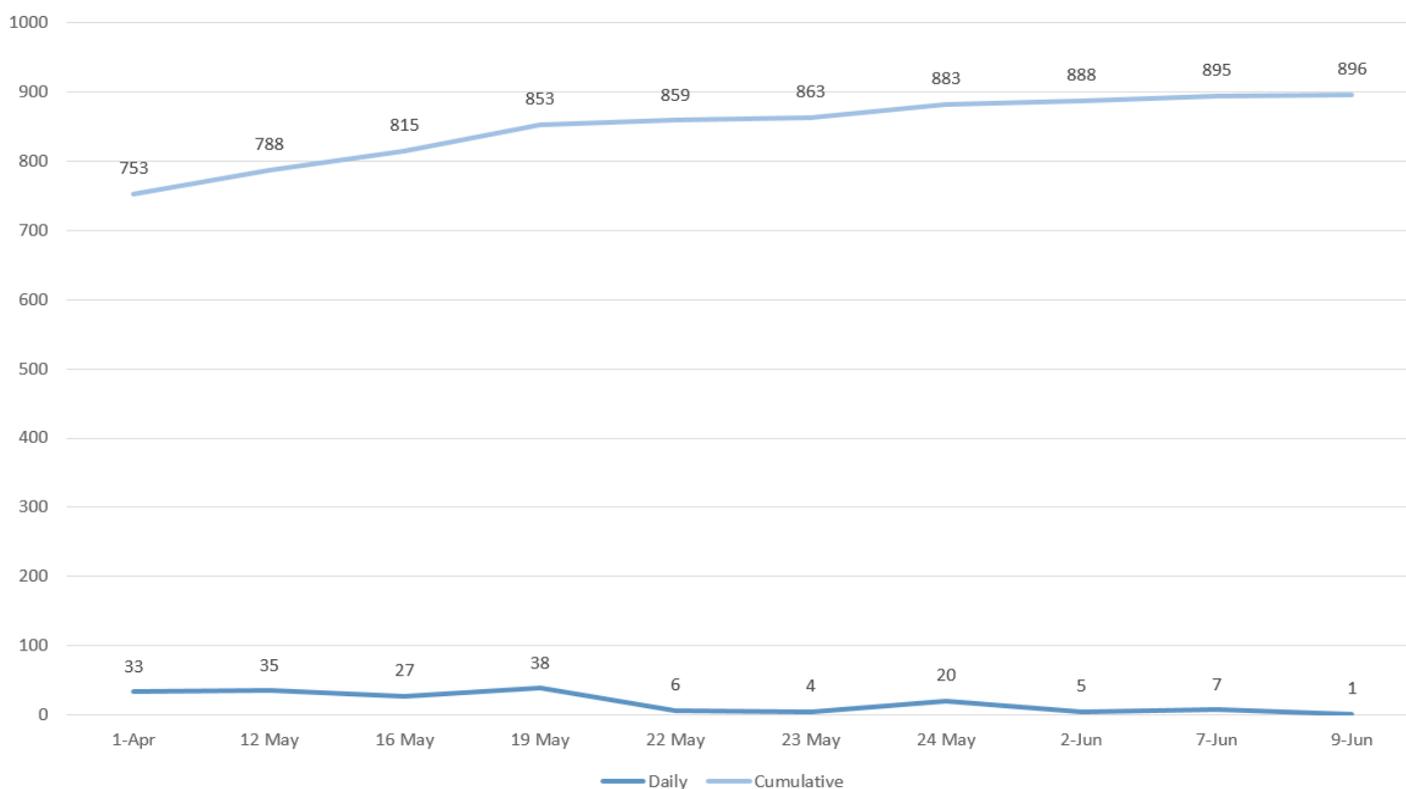
Developments in the reporting period

According to available data, since the beginning of 2017 up to the end of June 2017, a total of 896 migrants and refugees were apprehended by Romanian Border Guards while trying to enter Romania illegally 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, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Iran and North African countries. As demonstrated in the graph below, there was a ten times decrease in number of migrants intercepted on entry to Romania, from 130 during May to 13 detected during June. In contrast to that, available data showed that number of irregular crossings on exit from the country increased significantly from 37 recorded in May up to 233 reported at the end of June.

Migrants are usually detected in the vicinity of the 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 borders.

Apprehensions during the reporting period

Cumulative and daily number of apprehended migrants on entry between 1 April and 30 June 2017



Serbia



Developments in the reporting period

Over the period from 1 June to 30 June 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 6,242 on 1 June to estimated 5,552 on 30 June. It is estimated that close to 300 migrants and refugees remain in the open, mostly in Belgrade area. Overall number of migrants and refugees in Serbia is estimated at 5,850 at the end of May.

According to the admission list jointly maintained by the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration and Hungarian authorities, during the reporting period 212 asylum seekers departed from the reception centers in Serbia to proceed with their asylum claims in the near Horgos and Kelebija border crossing points.

17 June - authorities transferred 148 migrants and refugees from overcrowded Sombor reception center to Presevo reception center. Mostly adult and minor males from Pakistan—134 (109 adult males and 25 minor males).

22 June - Group of 91 migrants and refugees was transferred by authorities from Sid area to Presevo reception center. 69 (22-adult males, 47-minor males) from Afghanistan and 22 from Pakistan (17 adult males and 5 minor males).

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
01/06/2017	4,501	1,728	13	6,242
07/06/2017	4,441	1,724	12	6,177
14/06/2017	4,335	1,654	24	6,013
21/06/2017	4,433	1,582	7	6,022
28/06/2017	3,991	1,530	21	5,542
30/06/2017	3,966	1,581	5	5,552

Serbia



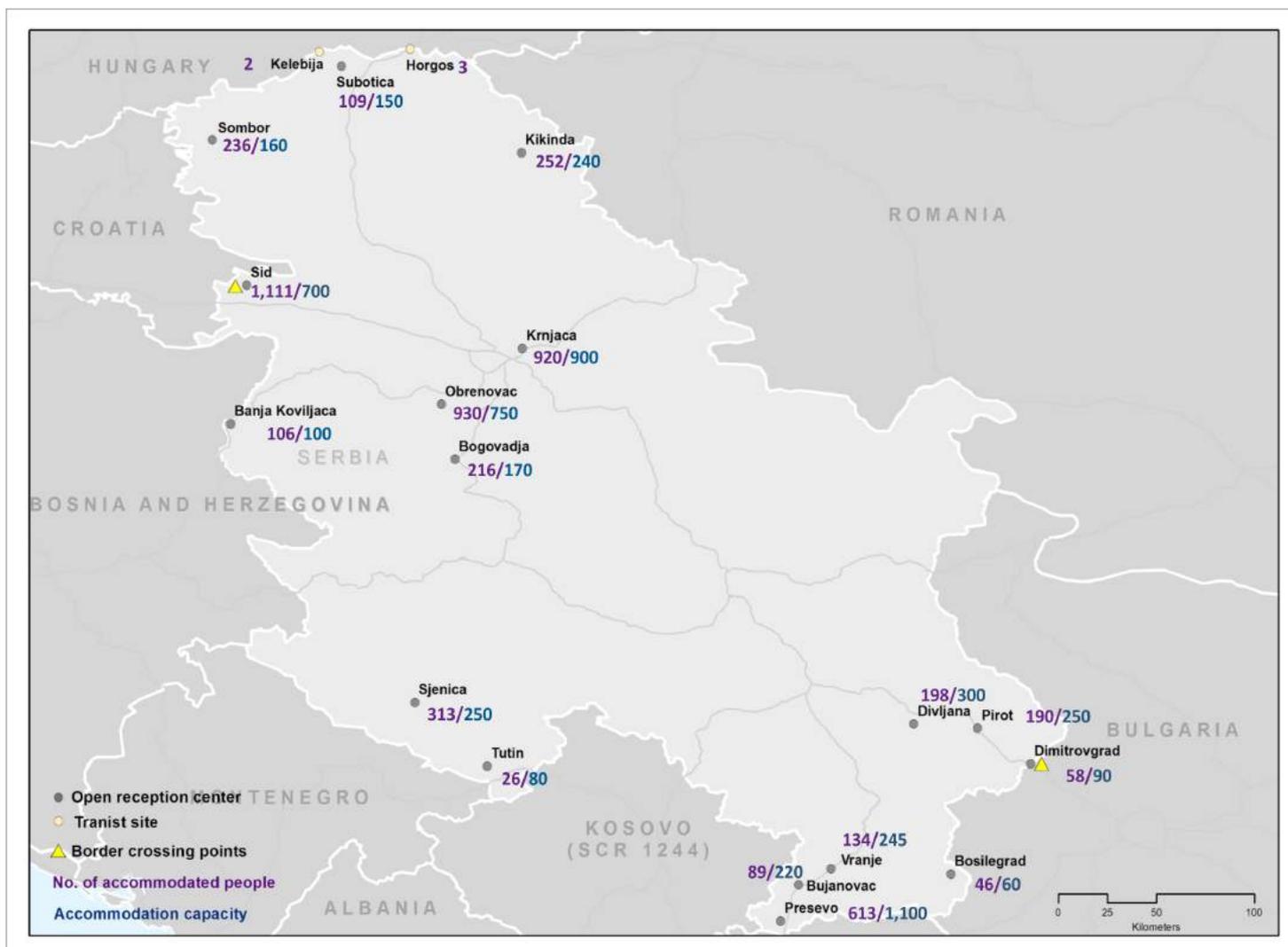
Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) on 31 May 2017

Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
Preševo transit reception center	1,000	613
Bujanovac transit reception center	220	89
Vranje transit reception center	245	134
Dimitrovgrad transit reception center	90	58
Pirot transit reception center	250	190
Divljana transit reception center	300	198
Bosilegrad transit reception center	60	46
Obrenovac reception center	750	930
Šid (Principovac, Adasevci) transit reception centers	700	1,111
Sombor transit reception center	160	236
Kikinda transit reception center	240	252
Subotica transit reception center	150	109
Horgos transit zone	n/a	3
Kelebija transit zone	n/a	2
Krnjaca asylum center	900	920
Banja Koviljaca asylum center	100	106
Sjenica asylum center	250	313
Tutin asylum center	80	26
Bogovadja asylum center	170	216
Total	5,665	5,552

Serbia



Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) and Border Crossing Points (on 31 May 2017)



Slovenia



Developments in the reporting period

As comparison to 2016 when by the end of June, total of 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. According to the available data, since the beginning of 2017, a total of 602 migrants lodged an asylum claim in Slovenia (529 male and 73 female asylum seekers), with 157 new asylum claims recorded during this reporting period (137 male and 20 female).

1 June - According to the Ministry of the Interior the report includes contributions from representatives of individual government departments, the National Assembly, the State Prosecutor's Office and representatives of civil society. The report also stated that there has been a decline in the number of suspects in the detection and prosecution of trafficking in human beings. In 2016, police investigated 15 suspects. The state prosecutor's office filed indictments against 21 persons and two legal entities. In two cases, the courts pronounced convictions against six people. Caritas Slovenia offered assistance to 27 victims of trafficking in human beings (there were no minors among them). Police detected an increase in the number of offenses of violating workers' fundamental rights. In 2016 it dealt with 3151 cases, comparing to 2552 cases in 2015. In 2016, the Ministry of the Interior published Manual for Identification and Assistance provided to Victims of Human Trafficking.

15 June - The Government reviewed the second interim report of the interdepartmental working group on coordination of Relocation and Resettlement Implementation Plan of 567 persons from Italy and Greece as well as 20 persons from third countries and 40 Syrian citizens from Turkey. From March 2016 to 7 June 2017, Slovenia relocated 35 persons from Italy (all citizens of Eritrea) and 164 persons from Greece (141 citizens of Syria, 17 citizens of Iraq and 6 stateless persons). Until 30 June Slovenia relocated 199 persons, which represents 35% of the agreed relocation. The EU average in April 2017 was 17%. The IOM mission in Ljubljana assists with arrival assistance for all relocated individuals.

Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) and Border Crossing Points (as of 5 July 2017*)

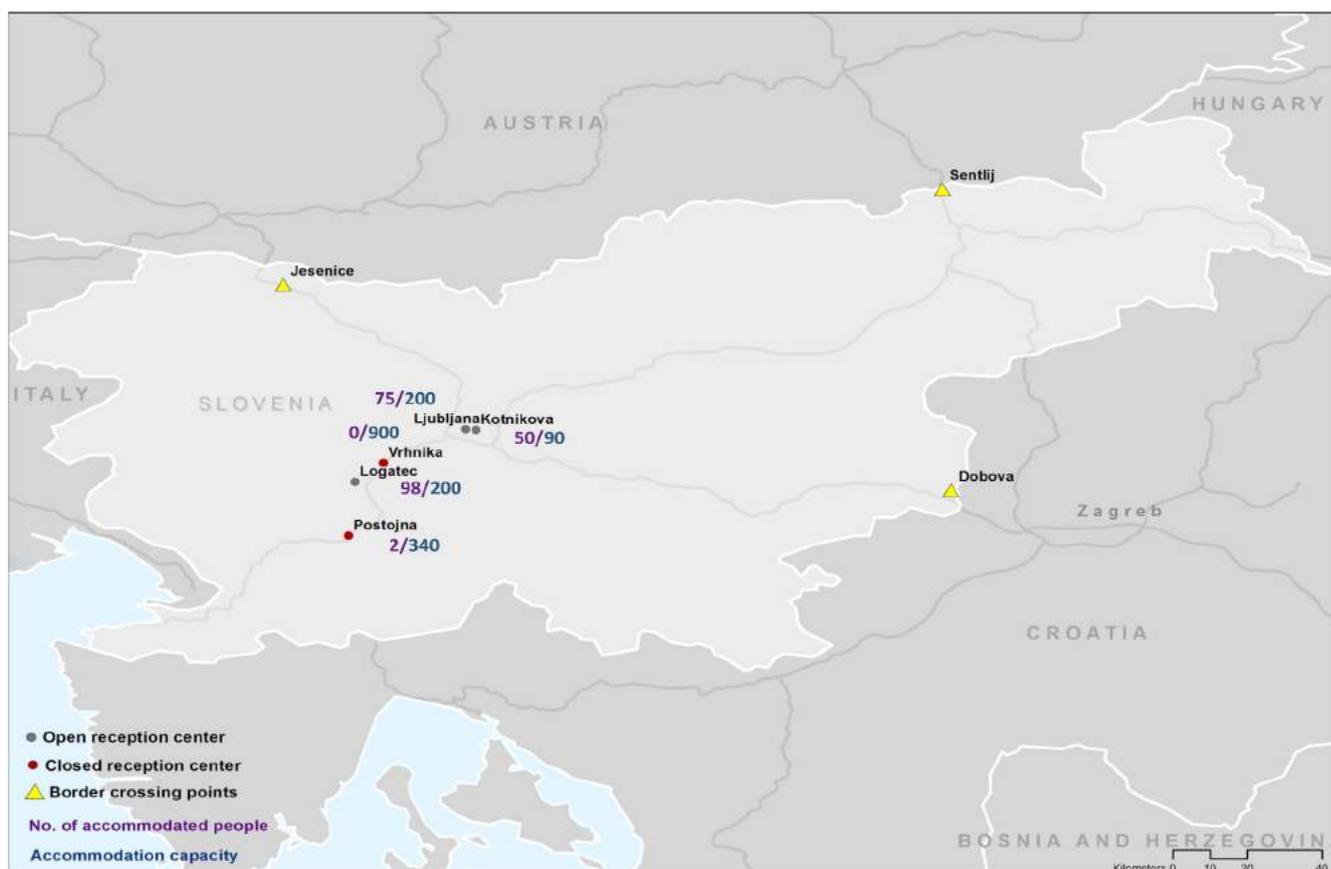
Beginning of July, 270 asylum seekers were accommodated in the reception facilities in Slovenia. Additional 488 individuals with refugee status were residing in the integrated centers. Majority, 421 were living in a private accommodation arrangements, while the remaining 67 were living in the Integration houses in Ljubljana and Maribor, Asylum Home Logatec and Student dormitories.

Slovenia



Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) and Border Crossing Points (as of 5 July 2017*)

NAME OF ACCOMMODATION FACILITY	CAPACITY	CURRENTLY ACCOMMODATED
Asylum Center in Ljubljana - Vic	200	75
Department AC Kotnikova	90	50
Department AC Logatec	200	98
Aliens Centre Postojna	340	2
Outside of the Asylum Centre	N/A	28
Facilities for Unaccompanied Children	N/A	17
Total	830	270



*Final data for June was not available at the time of the closure of the report.

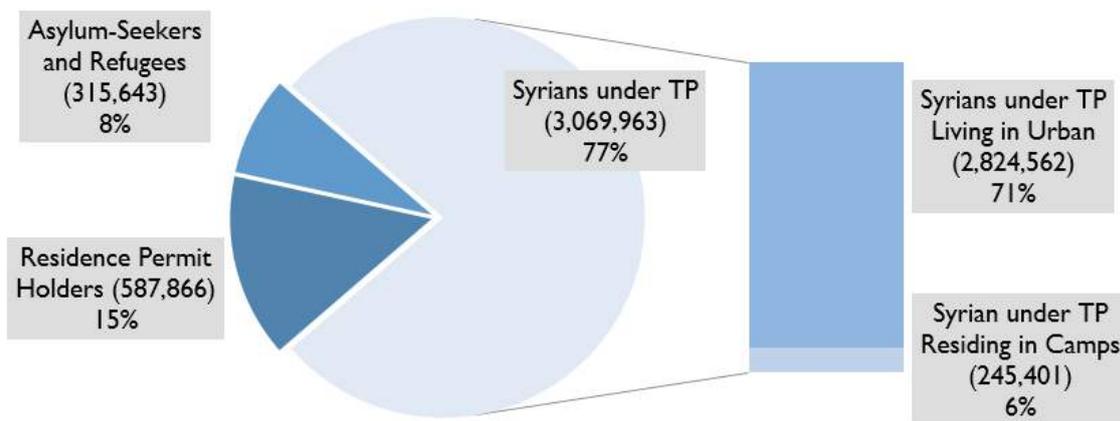
Turkey



Developments in the reporting period

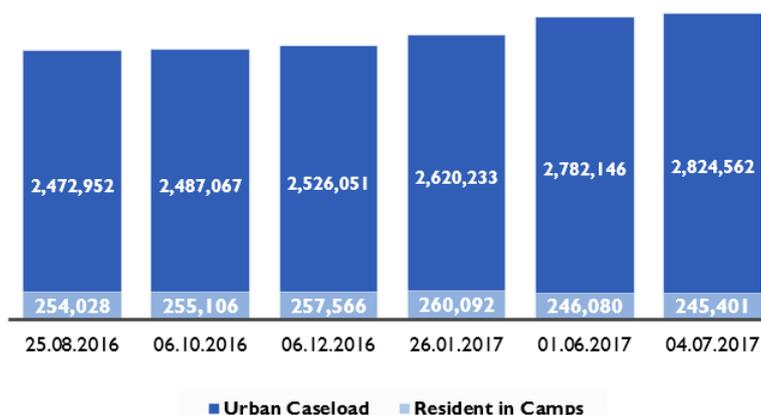
According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently an estimated 3.4 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (3,069,963 individuals) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR, as of end of June 2017, 315,643 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 587,866 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 3,028,226 Syrian migrants the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 2,782,146 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. 246,080 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 315,643 asylum-seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran, Somali and other countries. (Based on UNHCR figures, June 2017.)

NATIONALITY	#
Iraq	133,815
Afghanistan	136,763
Iran	32,278
Somali	3,842
Others	8,945
Total	315,643

Top 10 Nationalities Apprehended/Rescued	
1	Syria
2	Pakistan
3	Afghanistan
4	Iraq
5	Congo
6	Somali
7	Eritrea
8	Bangladesh
9	Iran
10	Sri Lanka

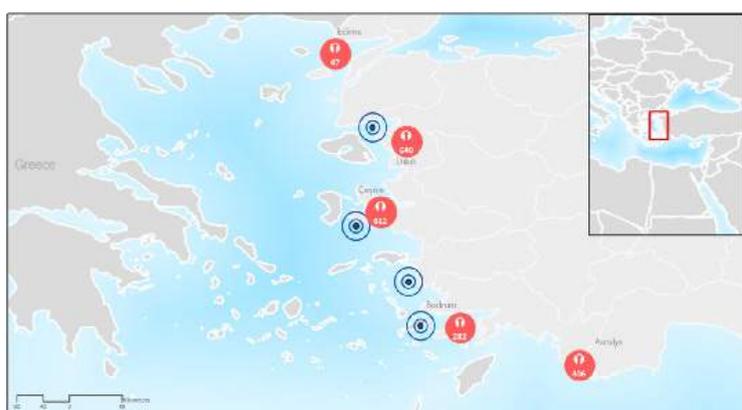
Foreigners who wish to stay in Turkey beyond the duration of a visa or visa exemption i.e. longer than 90 days must obtain a residence permit. According to DGMM, there are 587,866 residence permit holders in Turkey with various categories of the residence permit. The “other” residence permit category 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 7,654 irregular migrants and registered 19 fatalities in the year of 2017. 1,891 irregular migrants were apprehended in month of June. 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 JUNE 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
May	27	28	1,218	1,236	-	-	7	7
June	40	46	1,521	1,891	-	-	11	19



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

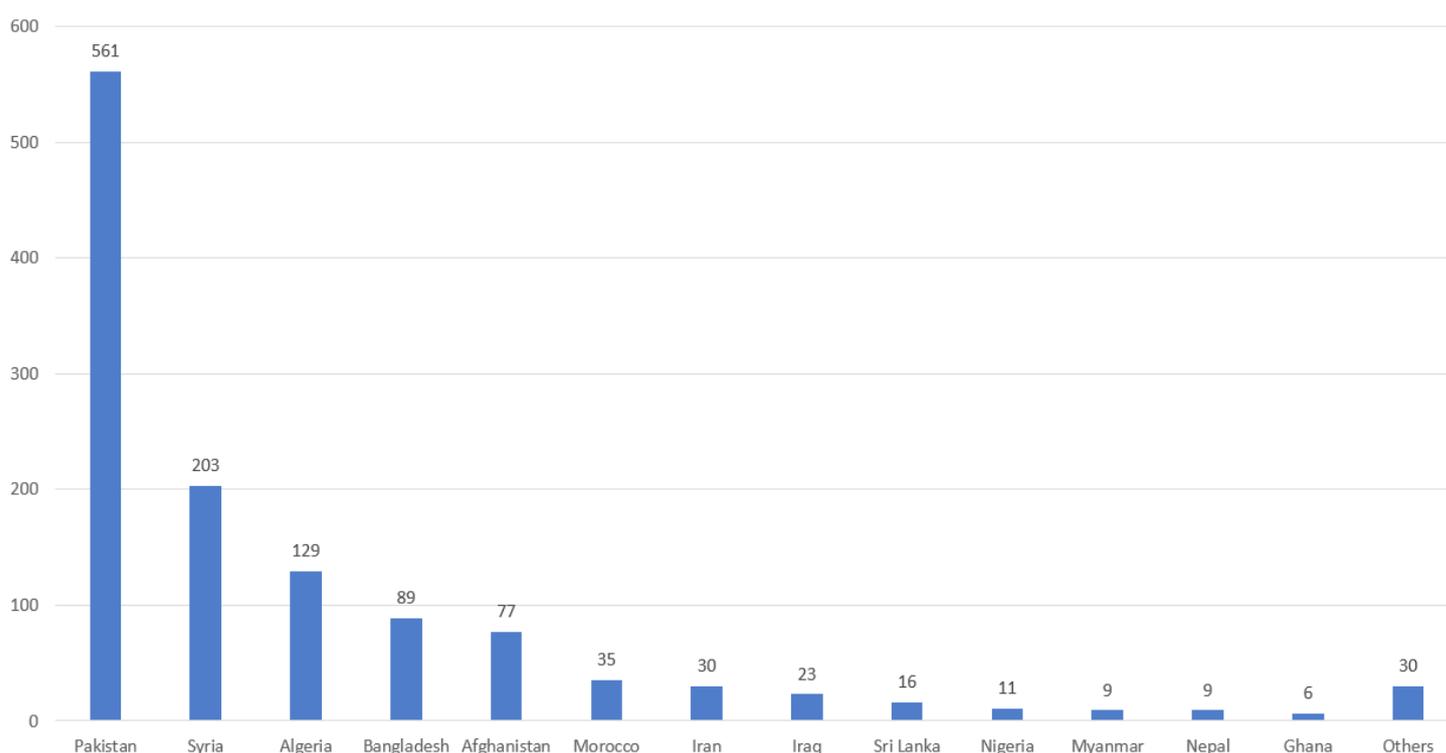
According to Turkish Armed Forces daily figures, between 1 June and 30 June, 27,621 irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Greek, Armenia, Georgia and Bulgarian borders of Turkey. The entry and exit figures breakdown are as shown in the table. The highest number of irregular crossings happened at the border with Syria, with a total number of 26,777 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 by Turkish Land Forces Statistics (1 June 2017 – 30 June 2017)			
Apprehensions on Entry		Apprehensions on Exit	
Border	Number #	Border	Number #
Syria	23,905	Greece	2,872
Greece	310	Syria	226
Iran	100	Bulgaria	139
Iraq	61	Iran	3
Georgia	4	/	
Armenia	1	/	
Total	24,381	Total	3,240

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, 1,228 migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between April 4th 2016 and July 4th 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 Democratic Republic Congo, Egypt, India, Palestine, Cameroon, Lebanon, Ivory Coast, Dominica, Jordan, Yemen, Mali, Senegal, Haiti, Congo and Gambia.

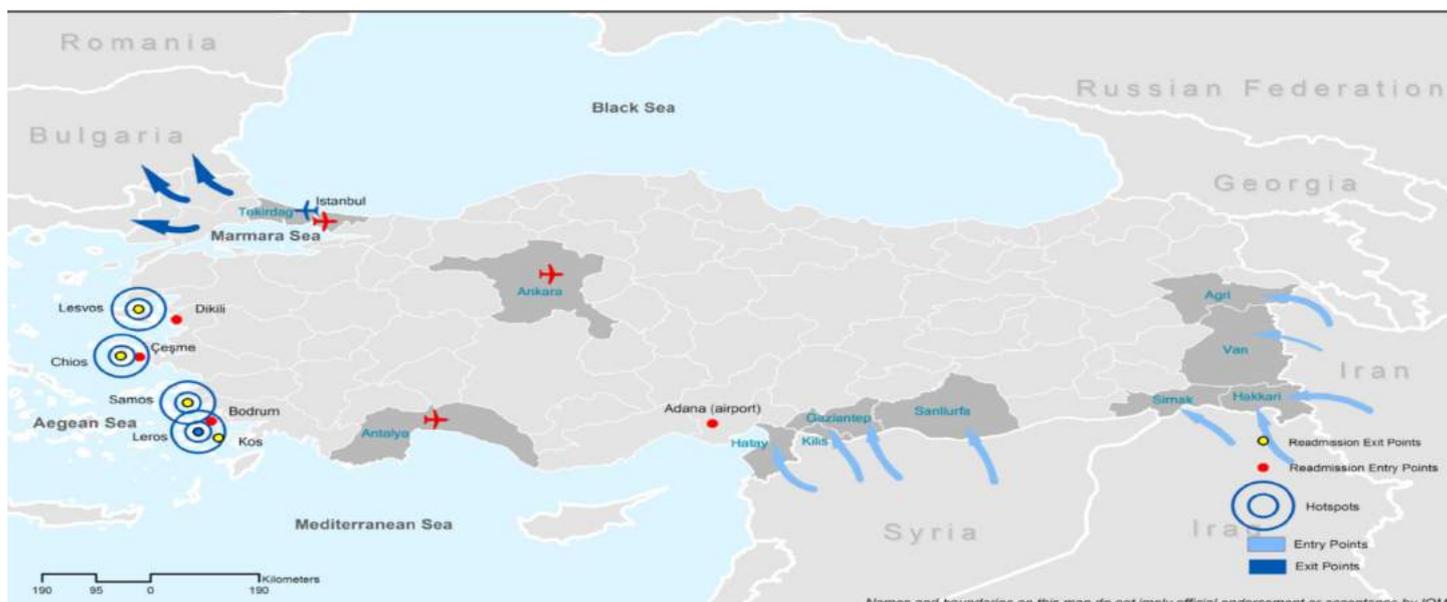
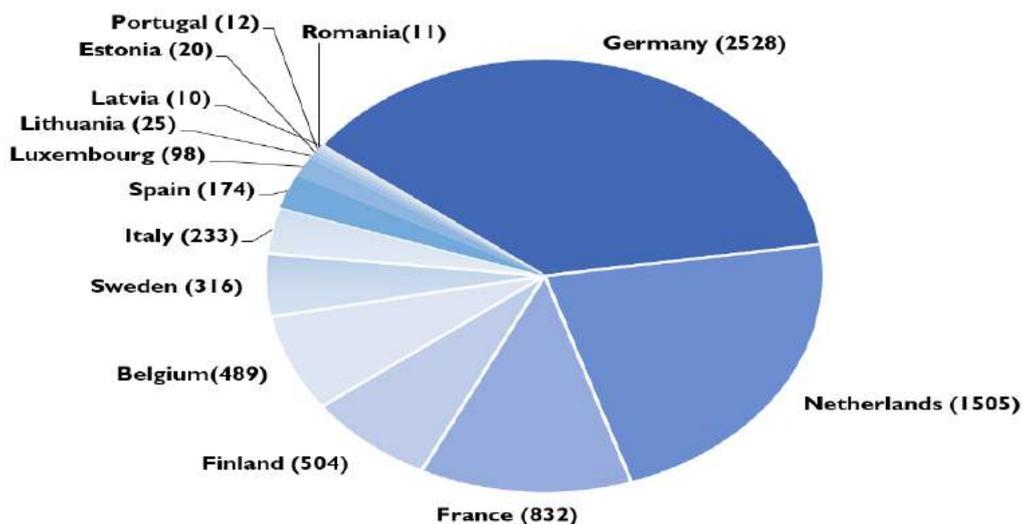
Nationality breakdown of readmitted migrants form Greece to Turkey after 4 April 2017



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 4 July, there are 6,757 persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, France, Finland 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 Lesbos, 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 June – 30 June 2017) 41 new arrivals (were registered in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia which makes a total of 122 arrivals registered since the beginning of 2017.

Demographic profile of registered arrivals Jan 2017 - June 2017

Arrivals by nationality, as per registered caseload between 1 January 2017 and 30 June 2017		
Main Nationalities	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Syria	34	28%
Afghanistan	21	17%
Iraq	21	17%
Other nationalities	46	38%
Tot. All nationalities	122	100%

Arrivals - demographic information, as per registered caseload between 1 January 2017 – 30 June 2017		
Demographic group	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Male	59	48%
Female	20	16%
Accompanied children	35	29%
Unaccompanied children	8	7%
Total	122	100%

Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) as of 30 June 2017

NAME OF ACCOMMODATION FACILITY	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	14	9 Iraqi, 3 Afghan, 1 Syrian nationals and 1 UAM from Libya
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	39	14 Iraqi, 6 Afghann, 6 Libyan, 5 Syrian, 4 Algerian, 3 Iranian and 1 Pakistani national
Vizbegovo - Reception Center for Asylum Seekers	150	3	2 Syrian and 1 Pakistani national
Gazi Baba - Reception Center for Foreigners	120	0	
Vlae - Safe House	25-30	7	7 Syrian nationals
TOTAL	2,495 - 2,600	63	-

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia



Accommodation Facilities

Transit centre Vinojug

Accommodation facility located close to the Greek border in Gevgelija region, has a full capacity of approximately 1,100-1,200. Currently it accommodates 14 Syrian, Afghan and Iraqi and one UAM Libyan national. Female 3, Male 4 and children 7.

Tabanovce Transit centre

Accommodation facility located close to the Serbia border in Tabanovce region, has a full capacity of approximately 1,100. By the end of June it accommodated approximately 39 migrants and refugees. It appears that there is an ongoing tendency of migrants/refugees that want to return back to Greece from Serbia at their own will, hence the higher number of migrants in the Tabanovce Transit Centre.

There are a number of different nationalities currently accommodated in the centre: Iraq 14, Algeria 4, Iran 3, Afghanistan 6, Libya 6, Pakistan 1, Syria 5. Out of which 26 male, 5 female and children 8.

The total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as of 30 June is 53, representing an increase of around 110% since the last reporting period (25).

Other Centers

There are additional three reception centers in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia currently accommodating (28 June) 13 migrants. One center for asylum seekers is located in Vizbegovo (5 individuals accommodated), and the second one for foreigners in Gazi Baba (no migrants accommodated). By the end of June, 7 migrants, including unaccompanied and separated children, were accommodated in the Safe House that accommodates vulnerable categories of asylum seekers.



Central Mediterranean

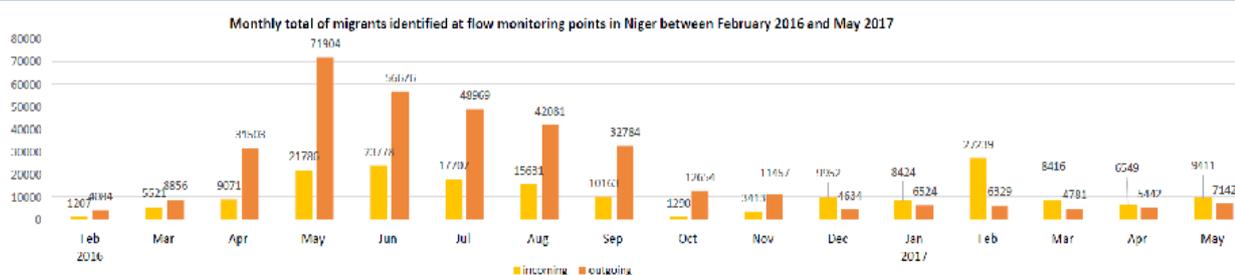
Niger*



Developments in the reporting period

The movements recorded through the flow monitoring points during May were fewer than in the previous months (See table of cumulative detected flows below). A slight increase was also observed from the data collected in February 2017. The month of May was also marked by several incidents of migrants found stranded having broken down in the desert in the region surrounding Seguedine and Dirkou. Despite the month of Ramadan which sometimes leads to a decrease in activities, movements continue to be observed through both flow monitoring points, Arlit and Seguedine. More than 9,000 migrants have been observed in Seguedine and more than 6,000 migrants have been observed in Arlit. In comparison to this period during the previous year there are much fewer migrants reported. In contrast to the same reporting period in 2016, more incoming migrants were detected at the flow monitoring points and fewer migrants have been reported as outgoing during May 2017. This is a reverse in the trends observed last year. The whole report is available [here](#).

CUMULATIVE DETECTED FLOWS IN NIGER FLOW MONITORING POINTS SINCE FEBRUARY 2016



Observed Flows in 2017	30,218	Outgoing individuals observed in flows through Niger FMPs in 2017	333,891
	60,039	Incoming individuals flows observed in flows through Niger	111,230

*Since February 2016, IOM Niger has been carrying out flow monitoring of migrants at two points in Niger 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. Data for May are the latest available.

Libya

Developments in the reporting period



Between January and June 2017, Libyan Coast Guard rescued 10,666 migrants who have attempted to cross the Mediterranean and reach European shores. During the same period, 343 bodies have been retrieved. When compared to the previous month (1 - 31 May), a 38% decrease is observed in numbers of rescued migrants from 4,027 May, to 2,483 in June. The highest number of casualties had been reported during June, with 107 bodies retrieved. Please see monthly breakdown below. The latest DTM Libya report is available [here](#).

MONTH	Rescued	Bodies Retrieved
January	808	42
February	1,394	102
March	1,480	27
April	474	35
May	4,027	30
June	2,483	107
Total	10,666	107

Contingency Countries

Albania



Developments in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017 up to 30 June, Albanian authorities apprehended 146 irregular migrants from Syria (69), Afghanistan (26), Algeria (24), India (7), Morocco (6), Pakistan (6), Palestine (4), Iraq (3) and Tunis (1). The majority of migrants have been detected in the first two months of 2017 (123) with only 20 irregular migrants apprehended since February - one person in April, eight persons in May and eleven in June. 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. Eleven migrants detected near Kakavija BCP during this reporting period were adult males from Syria, Iraq, Palestine, Tunis and Algeria. After the interview with the Border and Migration Police only one migrant lodged an asylum application in Albania while the rest returned to Greece.

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

Syria	69
Afghanistan	26
Algeria	24
Pakistan	6
India	7
Morocco	6
Palestine	4
Iraq	3
Tunis	1
Total	146

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 Gjin, Porto Palermo, Port of Sarandë

GENDER / AGE BREAKDOWN OF ASYLUM SEEKERS (1 JANUARY 2017 - 30 JUNE 2017)

Female	16
Male	130
Total	146
Minors	22
Adults	124

Montenegro

Developments in the reporting period



Since the beginning of 2017, State authorities registered 212 irregular border crossings on entry and exit to the country, a 38% decrease when compared to the end of June 2016. During the reporting period, 1 to 30 June, police in Montenegro intercepted 34 irregular migrants. This represents a 48% increase compared to the previous month when 23 irregular migrants had been apprehended.

All migrants have been accommodated in Asylum Center (capacity 80) and Detention Center (capacity 40) located in Spuz, Danilovgrad. Currently, there are 15 migrants accommodated in the Detention Center, and 34 in the Asylum Center.

IRREGULAR BORDER CROSSINGS TO MONTENEGRO BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (1 JANUARY 2017 - 30 JUNE 2017)

Algeria	44
Pakistan	14
Iraq	11
Afghanistan	15
Syria	9
Other**	119
Total	212

**Majority of these are nationals from the countries in the region such as Albania, Serbia and Kosovo* (for reference see page 37).

Contingency Countries

Kosovo*

Developments in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017, total of 81 migrants and asylum seekers have been registered in Kosovo*. During the reporting period, (1 - 30 June 2017) no irregular migrants were apprehended in the Kosovar territory.

There are two open reception centers in the country in the Magure (Lipjan area) and Prishtina. By the end of June, 16 persons were accommodated in the Asylum center, 7 Afghan, 5 Pakistani, 1 Ukrainian and 3 Bulgarian (13 male, 3 female, 11 children).

Known entry and exit points:

Vermice-Prizren, Qafa eMorines, Qafa, Prushit, Hani, Elezit, Kulla-Peje, Jarinje, Leposaviq, Zubin Potok, Merdare,

*This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Developments in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017, total of 195 irregular migrants have been apprehended while trying to enter or exit Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the reporting period (1 - 30 June 2017) the Service for Foreigners' Affairs registered 26 irregular migrants on entry and exit from the country, a 38% decrease compared to the previous month when 42 migrants were intercepted. Detected migrants are from Kosovo* (8), Turkey (7), Pakistan (5), Afghanistan (4) and India (2). Majority of the migrants are apprehended while trying to leave the country towards Croatia, and those apprehended on entry (11) were detected in the vicinity of the border with Serbia.



NUMBER OF ASYLUM SEEKERS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (1 Jan 2017 - 30 June 2017)

Afghanistan	43
Syria	7
Libya	6
Iraq	2
Pakistan	10
Other	13
Total	81

GENDER BREAKDOWN OF ASYLUM SEEKERS (1 January 2017 - 30 June 2017)

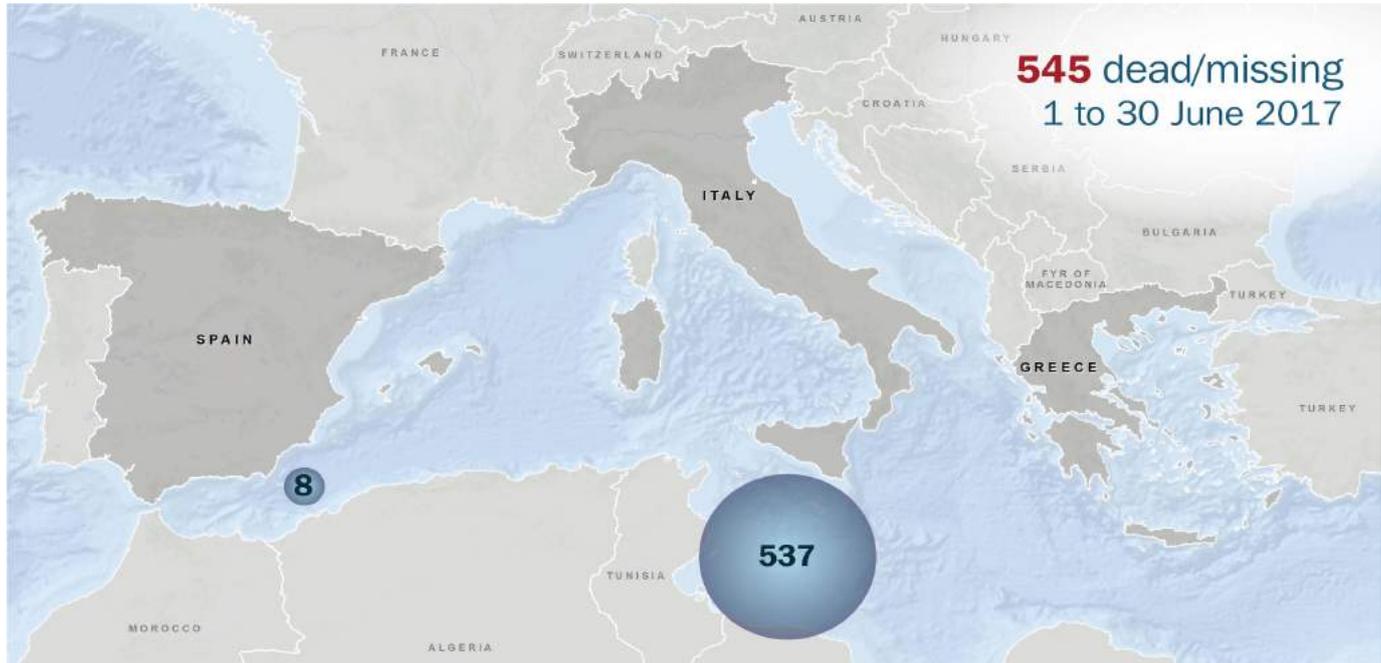
Female	29
Male	52
Total	81
Accompanied minors	30
Adults	51



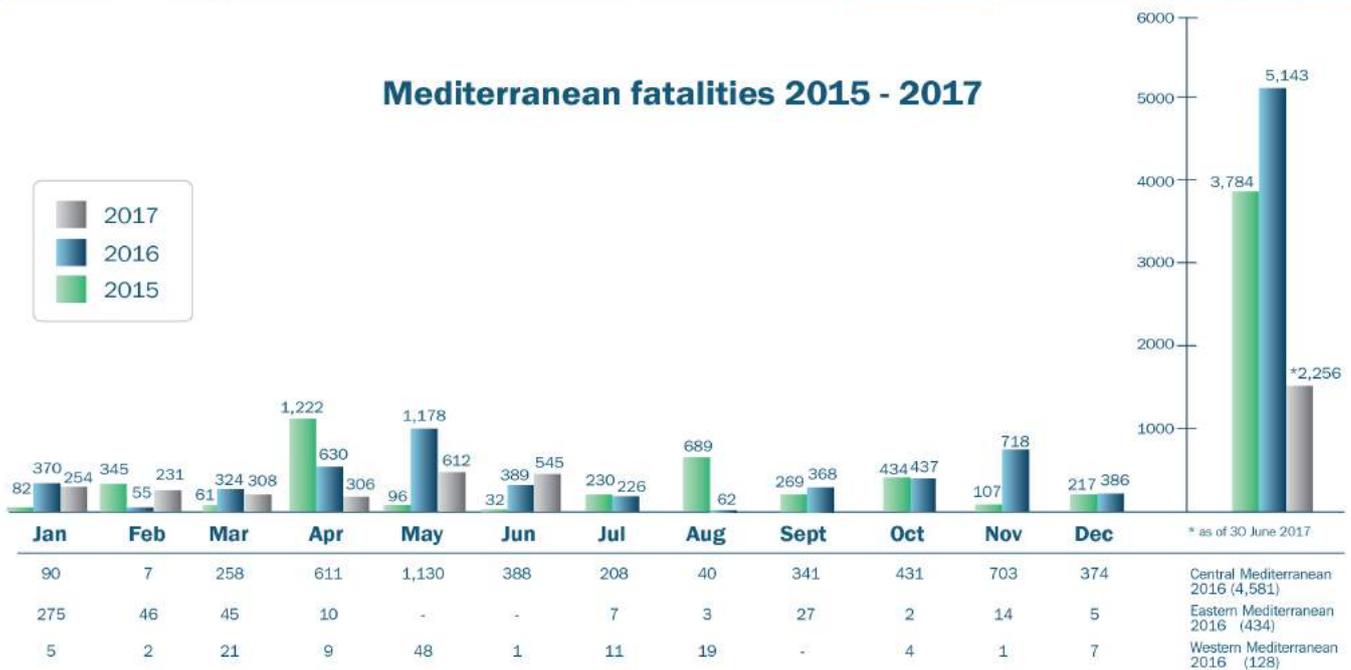
IRREGULAR BORDER CROSSINGS TO BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (1 Jan 2017 - 30 June 2017)

Pakistan	46
Turkey	29
Afghanistan	24
Syria	27
Iraq	4
Other	65
Total	195

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 Survey Analysis based on 6,402 interviews conducted in Greece, Hungary, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia from January to June 2017

[Flow Monitoring Surveys Analysis - Eastern Mediterranean \(June 2017\)](#)



Flow Monitoring Survey Analysis is based on 4,549 interviews conducted in 11 provinces in Turkey from April to May 2017

[Flow Monitoring Surveys Analysis - Turkey \(June 2017\)](#)



Current migration trends from Bangladesh to Italy - IOM Italy briefing paper

[Migration Trends from Bangladesh to Italy \(June 2017\)](#)

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:

