



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

MIGRATION FLOWS TO EUROPE - 2017

QUARTERLY OVERVIEW

JUNE



Content: Relocations, Arrivals to Europe Overview, Stranded Migrants, Overview Maps, Fatalities in the Mediterranean and Aegean

101,559 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE **99,611** TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE BY SEA **1,948** TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE BY LAND

Developments

By the end of June 2017, more than 100,000 migrants from Middle East, Asia and Africa reached Europe. The total number of registered **sea and land arrivals** to Greece, Italy, Spain, Cyprus and Bulgaria as of 30 June stands at **101,559** representing a 58% decrease when compared to the figure reported at the end of June 2016 (239,925). The decrease is mainly caused by a stark decline in the overall arrivals through the two main entry points in the Eastern Mediterranean, **Greece and Bulgaria**. **Greece** received 93% less migrants in 2017 when compared to the end of June 2016, 160,115 vs. **10,679** respectively, with the reverse dynamic in arrivals between first and second quarter in 2017 and 2016. Namely, while significant decrease has been observed after March 2016 (mainly due to the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement), from the total of 152,617 in Q1 to 7,498 by the end of Q2 2016, a 42% increase is noticed in arrivals between the first and second quarter of 2017, from 4,407 to 6,272 respectively. In addition, land arrivals to **Bulgaria** also dropped from 4,954 reported by the end of the second quarter of 2016, to **391** recorded during the same period in 2017.

In contrast to that, the available data for other countries of first arrival - **Italy, Spain and Cyprus**- shows an **increase**. As of 30 June 2017 **Italian Ministry of Interior registered 83,752** new arrivals which is the highest number recorded for this period since 2014. It represents a 19% increase compared to June 2016 and 31% increase compared to June 2014. **Spain** has seen a 40% increase, from 4,606 in 2016 to **6,464** in 2017, while authorities in **Cyprus** reported 28 arrivals in the second quarter of 2016 and total of **273** by the end of June 2017.

Similarly, the number of dead and missing migrants is still high. As of 30 June 2017, a total of **2,256** migrants have been reported **dead or missing** (23% decrease compared to 2016). The Central Mediterranean route is still the most perilous one with 2,158 deaths recorded since January 2017.

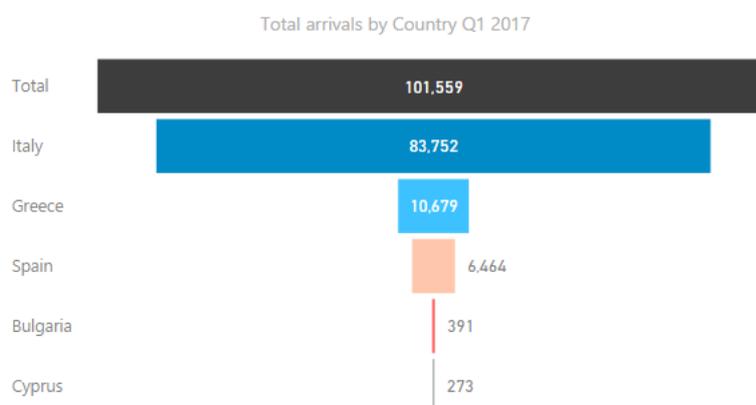
Demographic profile of registered nationalities in Greece and Italy is notably different following already geographically established transit routes. Hence, migrants from Middle East and Central Asia comprise the majority of registered arrivals to Greece (62%), whereas African nationals represent the highest share of arrivals to Italy (min. 67%).

Migrants from **Nigeria** represent **17%** of all migrants who arrived to **Italy** as of 30 June 2017. Comprising a **10%** of all arrivals, **Bangladeshi nationals** represent* the second largest group, exceeding the share of **Guinean** migrants whose share decreased to **9%** (from 13% reported in Q1). Migrants from Cote d'Ivoire comprise another **9%** followed by migrants from the **Gambia (6%), Senegal (6%) and Mali (6%)**. Arrivals to Italy are marked with a high percentage of children (15%), especially those travelling as unaccompanied and separated. Since the beginning of this year, a total of 12, 239 children arrived to Italy. The vast majority (**11,406**) were **unaccompanied and separated children** mostly from Western Africa (Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, the Gambia) and Bangladesh. Another 11% of migrants are adult females while adult males comprise 74% of the overall arrivals.

In **Greece**, increasing share of arrivals is consisted of **Syrians (36%), Iraqi (13%) and Pakistani (7%) nationals**. An interesting increase is observed in arrivals from Congo which represent **7%** (697) of all arrivals at the end of June - a 102% increase compared to the same period in 2016. For the remaining 37% the shares seems to be rather equally distributed (>2%) among more than 55 different nationalities.

Arrivals to Europe during Q1*

Total arrivals

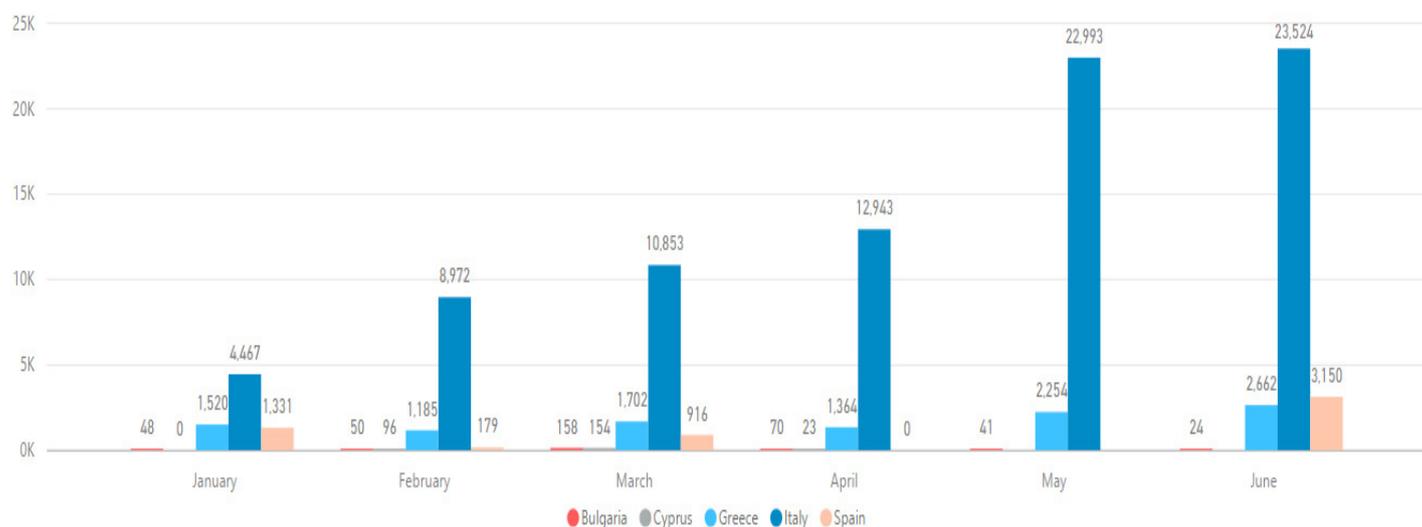


Monthly Breakdown

Arrivals by Month to Countries of First Arrival

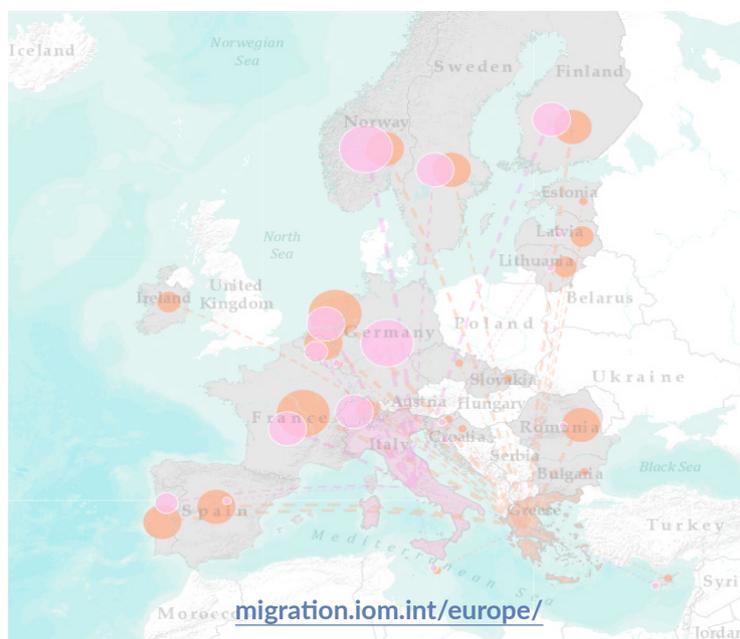
Country	(01) Jan	(02) Feb	(03) Mar	(04) Apr	(05) May	(06) Jun	Total
Bulgaria	48	50	158	70	41	24	391
Cyprus	0	96	154	23	0	0	273
Greece	1,520	1,185	1,702	1,364	2,246	2,662	10,679
Italy	4,468	8,971	10,853	12,943	22,993	23,524	83,752
Spain	1,331	179	916	888	0	3,150	6,464
Total	7,367	10,481	13,783	15,288	25,280	29,360	101,559

Monthly arrivals by country



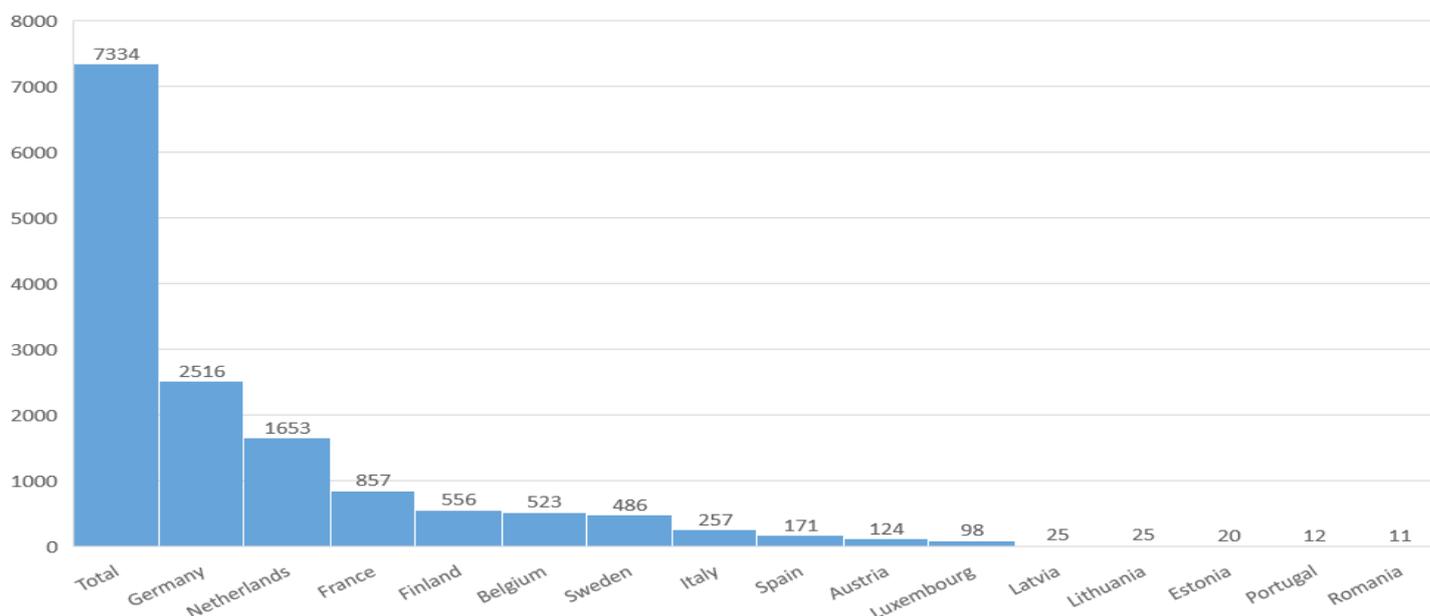
Relocations and Resettlements

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

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

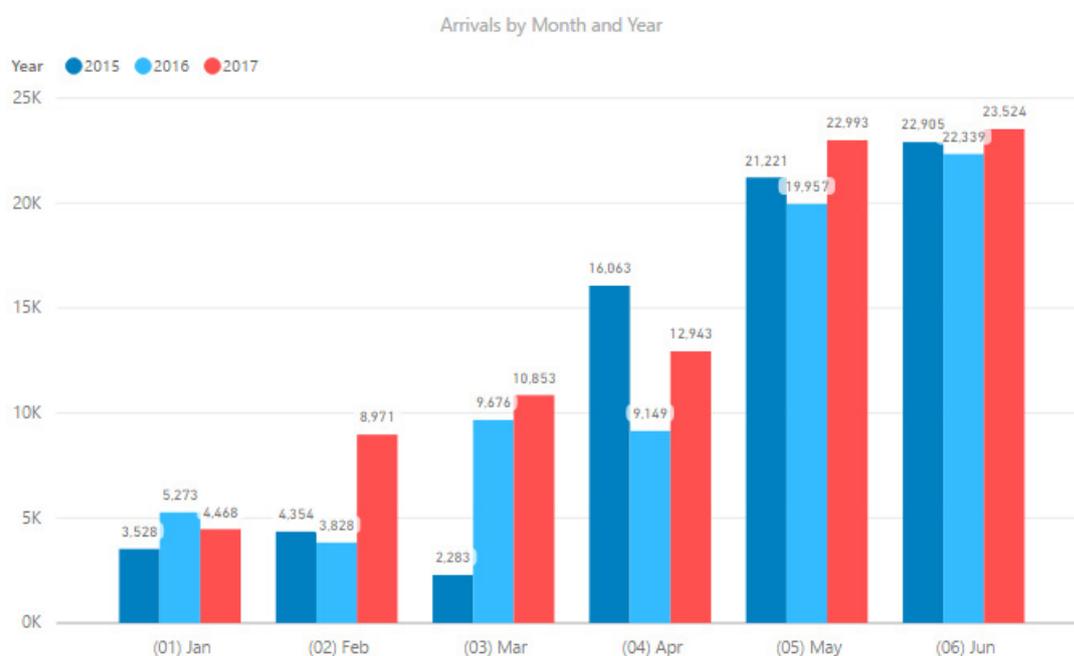


Comparison between Q2 of 2015, 2016 and 2017 per month

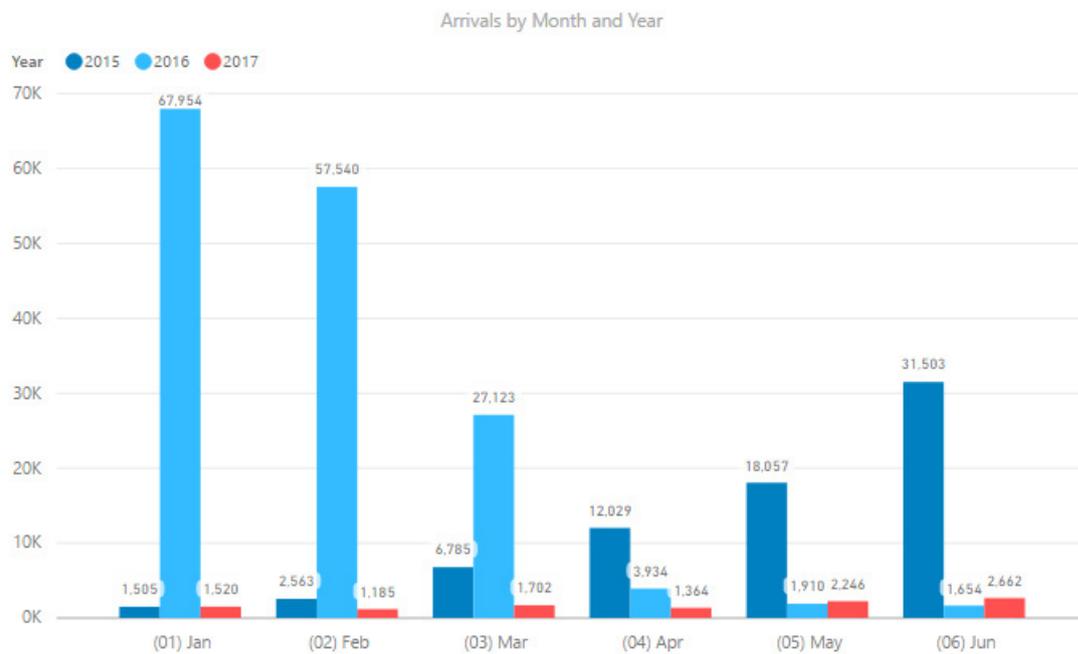
Total arrivals



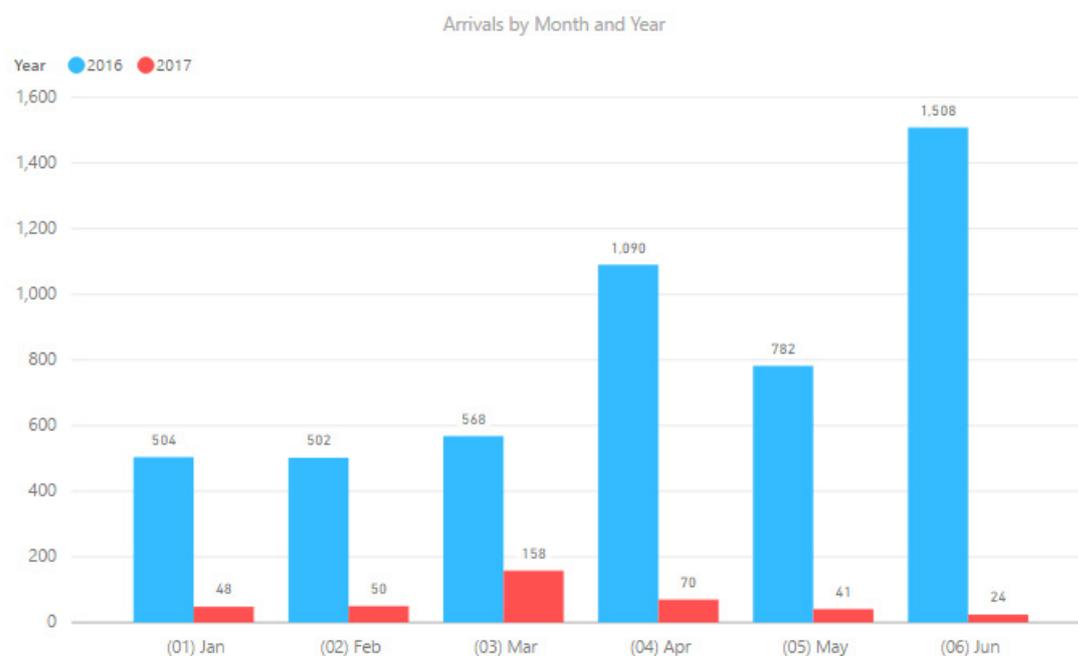
Arrivals to Italy



Arrivals to Greece

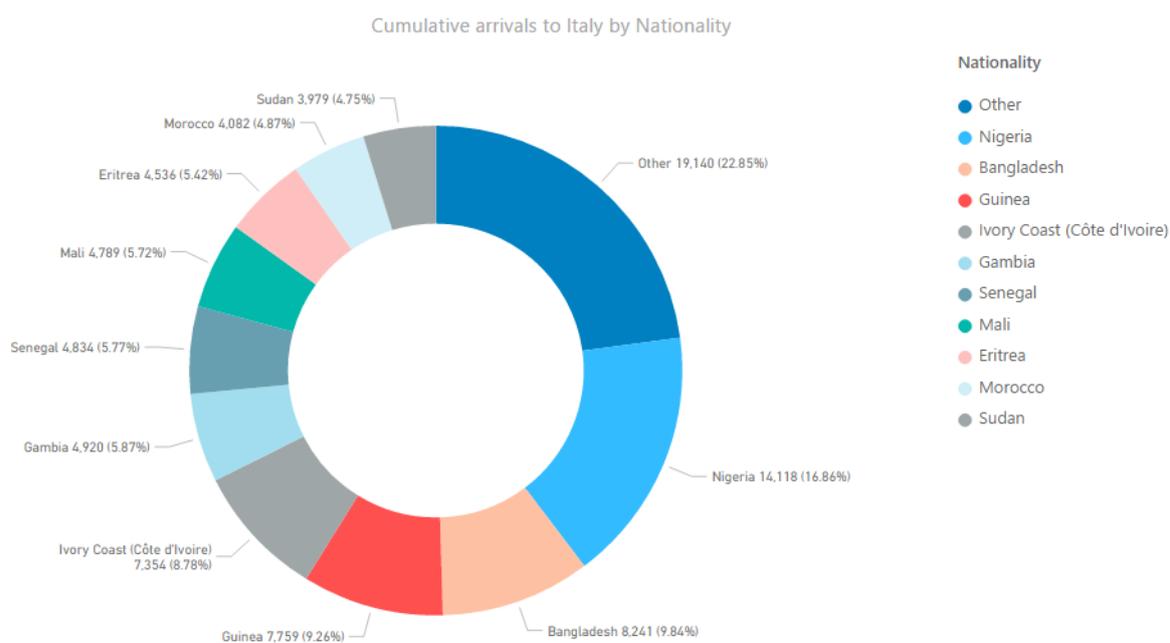


Arrivals to Bulgaria

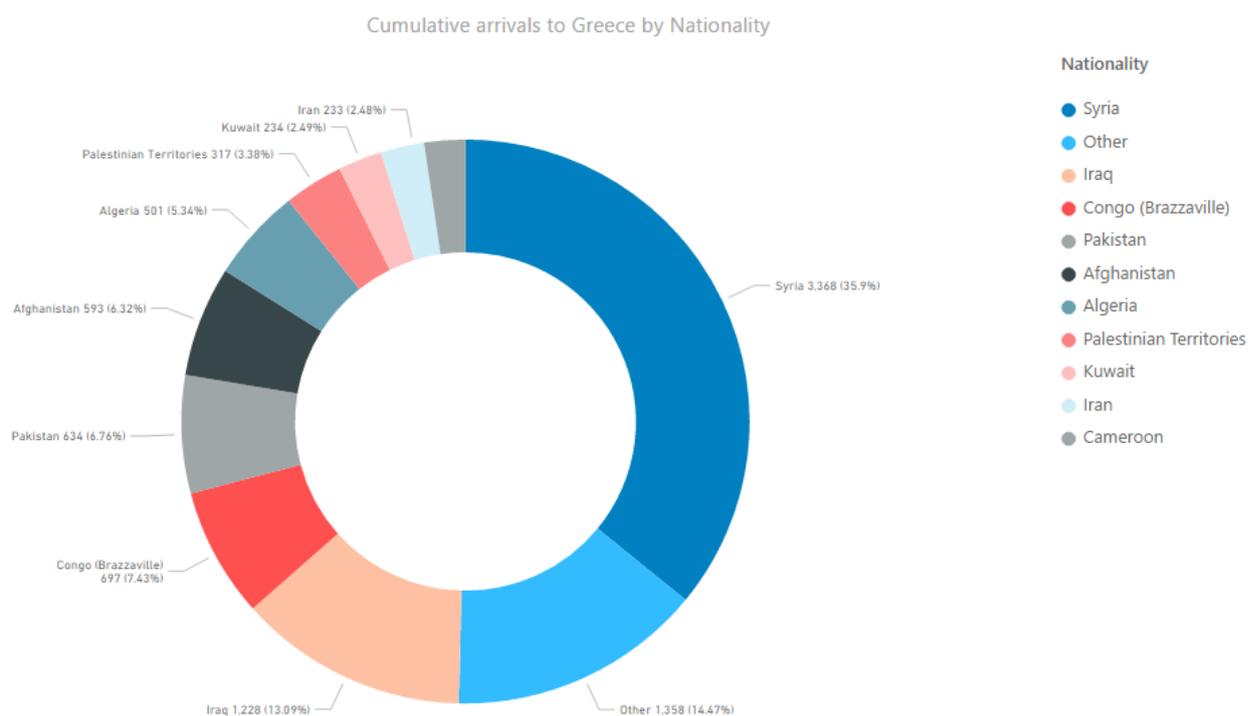


Demographic breakdown by nationality

Top 10 Arrivals to Italy between January and June 2017



Top 10 Arrivals to Greece between January and June 2017

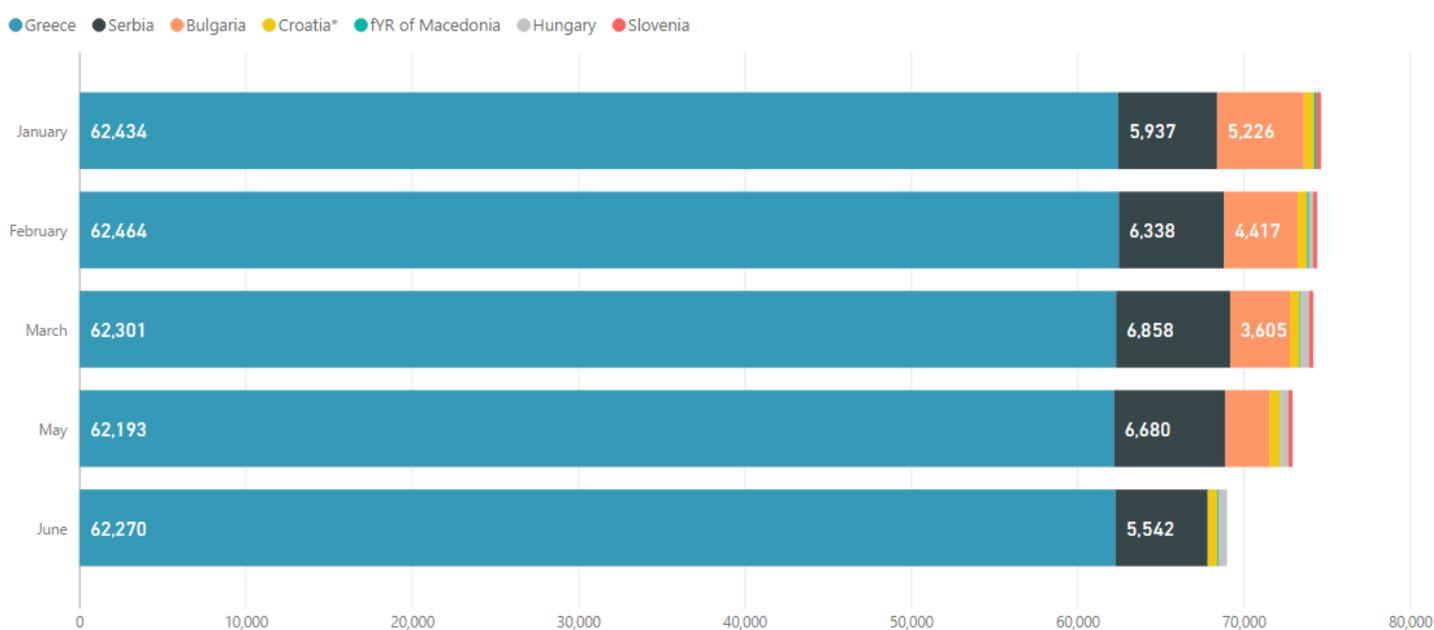


Stranded migrants

After the closure of the Western Balkans route, more than 47,000 migrants and asylum seekers remained in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Hungary and Bulgaria. More than a year after, the number increased by 53% including also migrants who regulated their status through asylum claims. The most significant increase is noticed in Greece, Serbia and Bulgaria. By the end of June, Greece hosted more than 86% of migrants. More precisely 62,270 which is a 46% increase when compared to the end of March 2016. A total of 2,329 have been accommodated in Bulgaria as of end of Q2 2017, a 169% increase compared to the March 2016. The most significant rise in numbers of migrants accommodated in reception centers and camps has been observed in Serbia where 5,850 were residing as of end of June, representing a 243% increase compared to March 2016. Detailed breakdown per country is available in the table.

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%

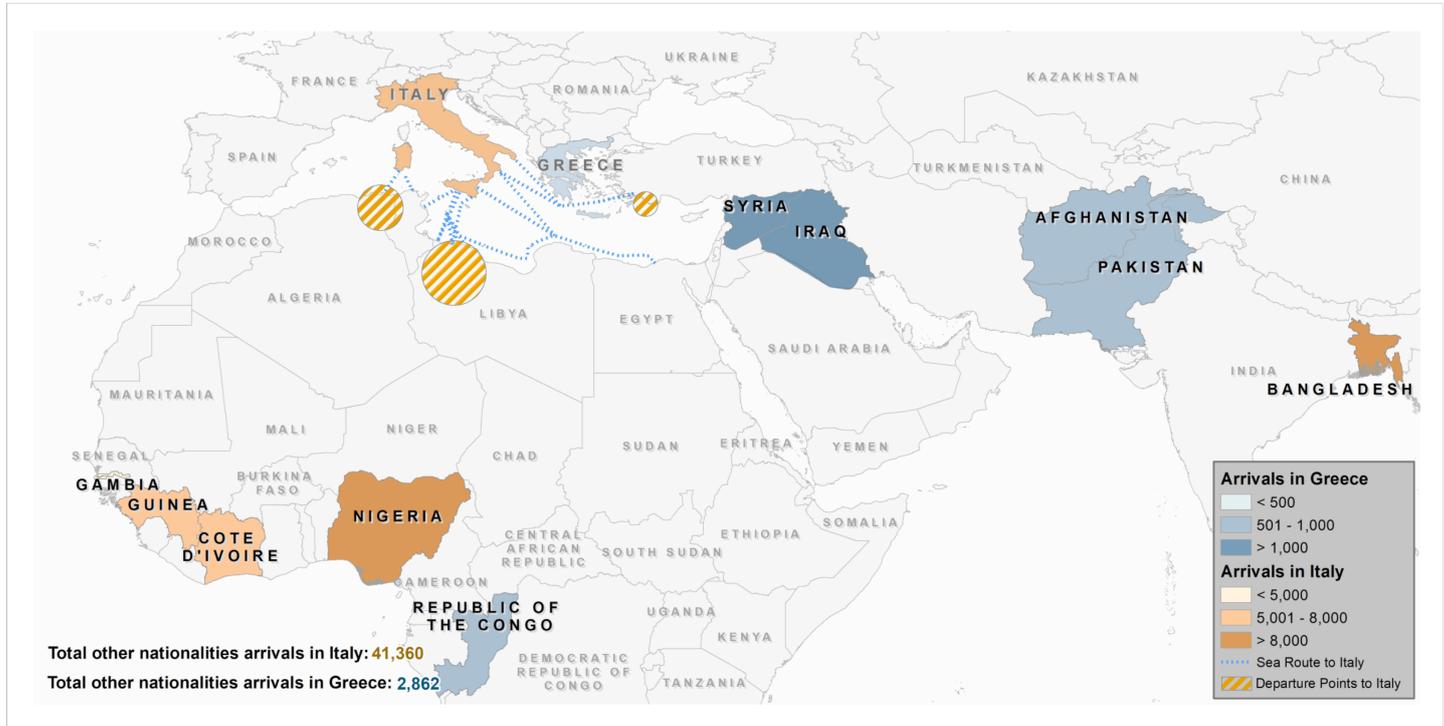
Average stranded migrants per month



Overview Maps

OVERVIEW: COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN - ARRIVALS TO GREECE AND ITALY

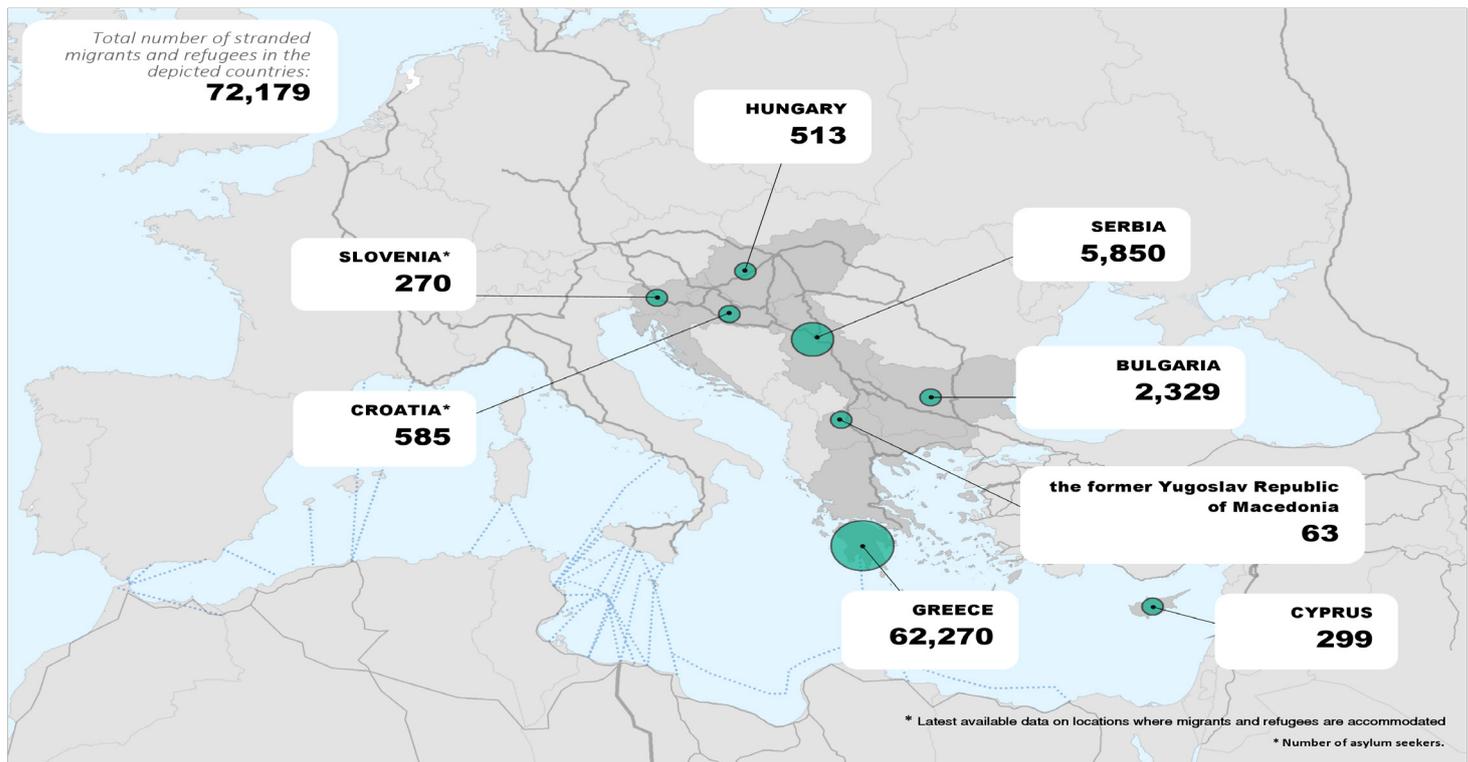
From 01 January 2017 to 30 June 2017



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.



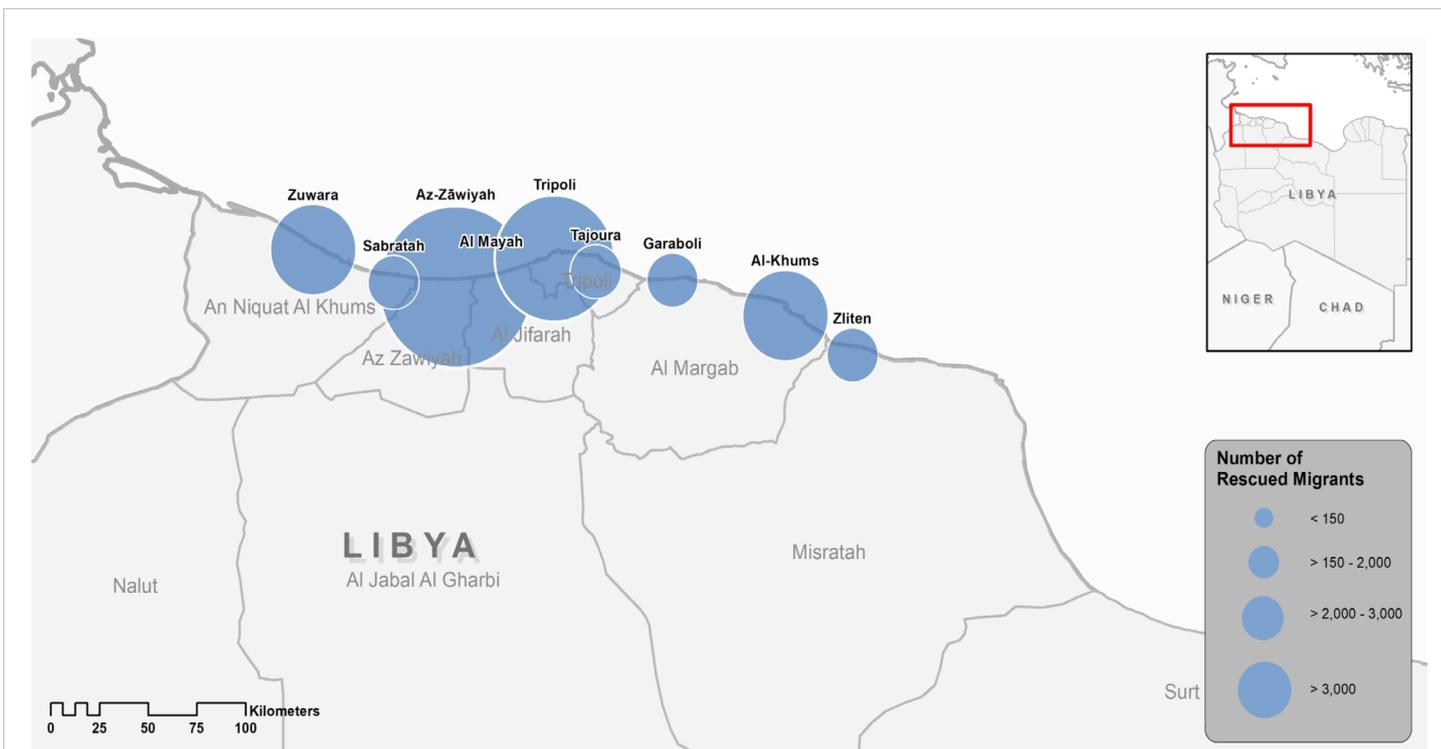
OVERVIEW: MAIN EXIT POINTS FROM TURKEY TO GREECE

From 01 January 2017 to 30 June 2017



OVERVIEW: MARITIME INCIDENTS OFF THE LIBYA COAST

From 01 January 2017 to 30 June 2017

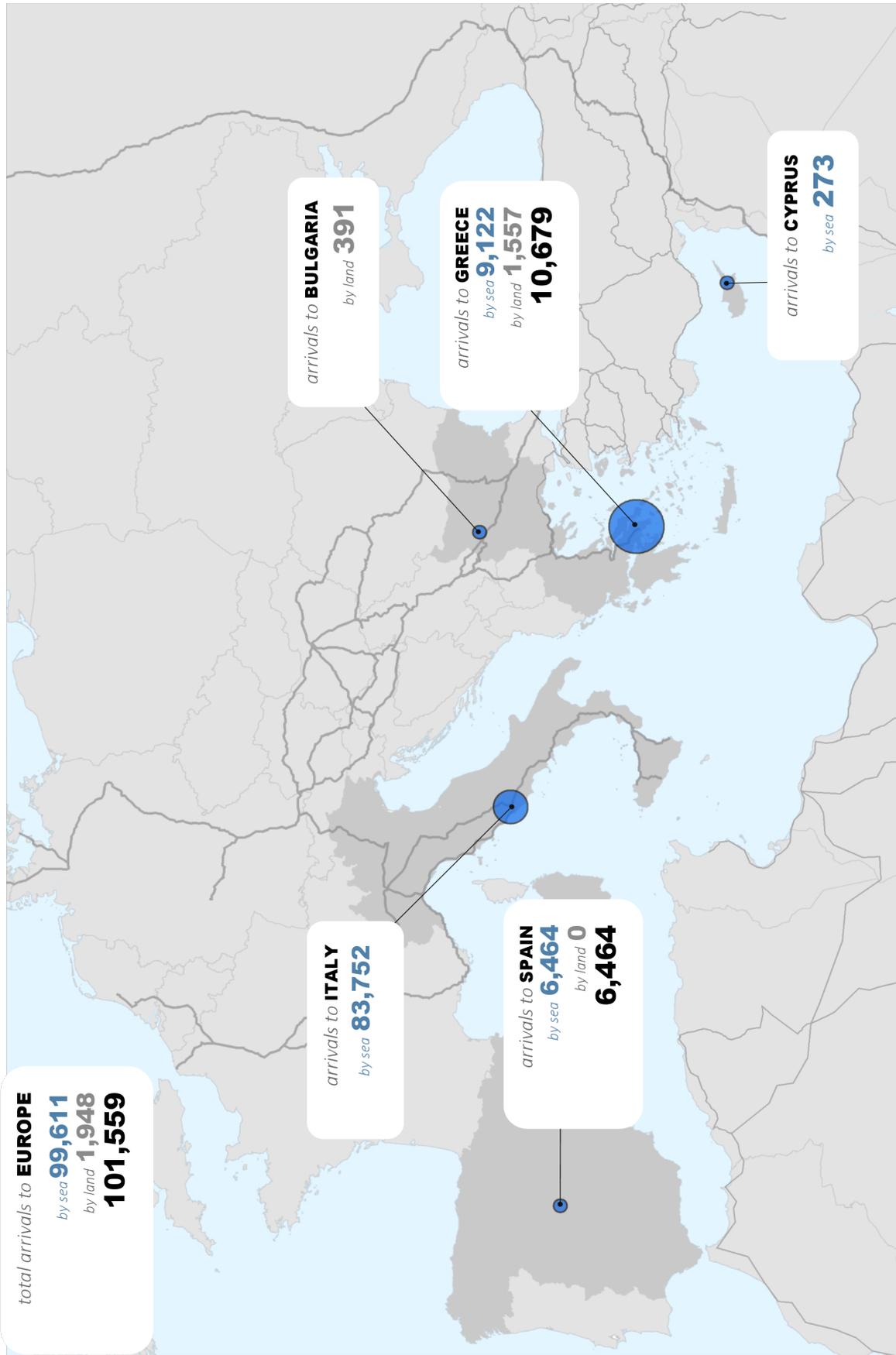


OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

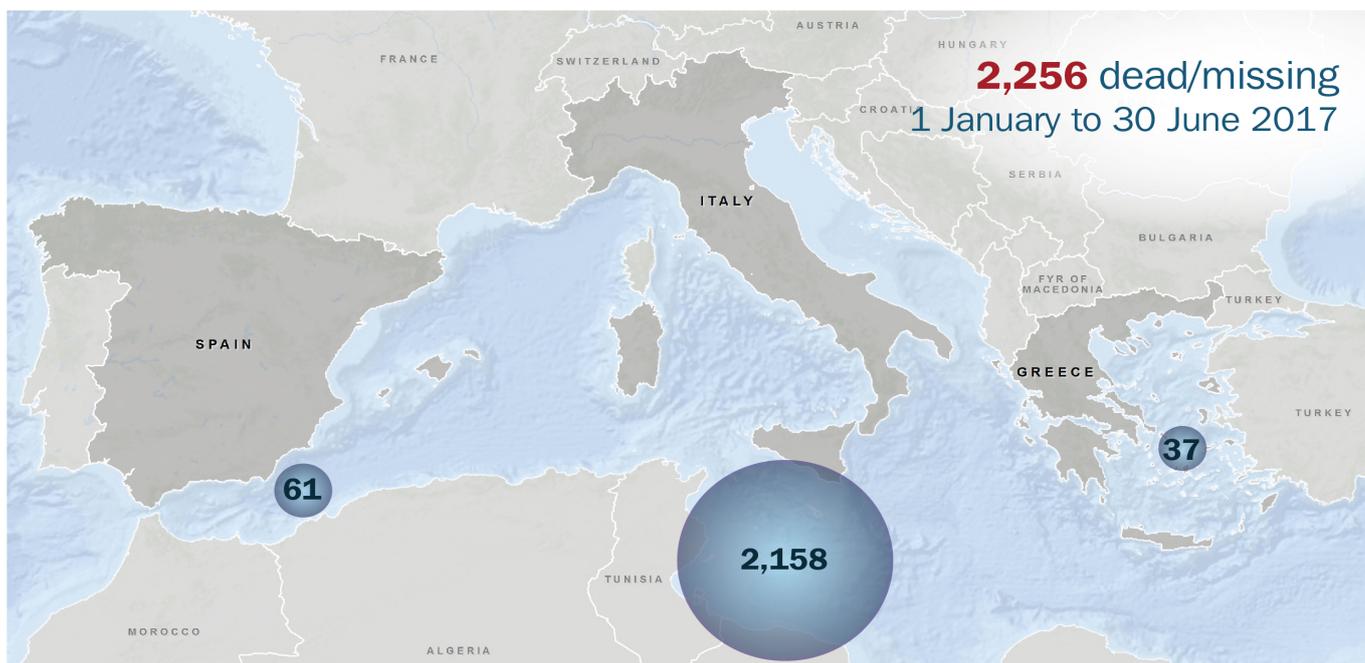
Registered and reported arrivals to Greece, Cyprus, Spain, Italy and Bulgaria 📍 From 01 January 2017 to 30 June 2017



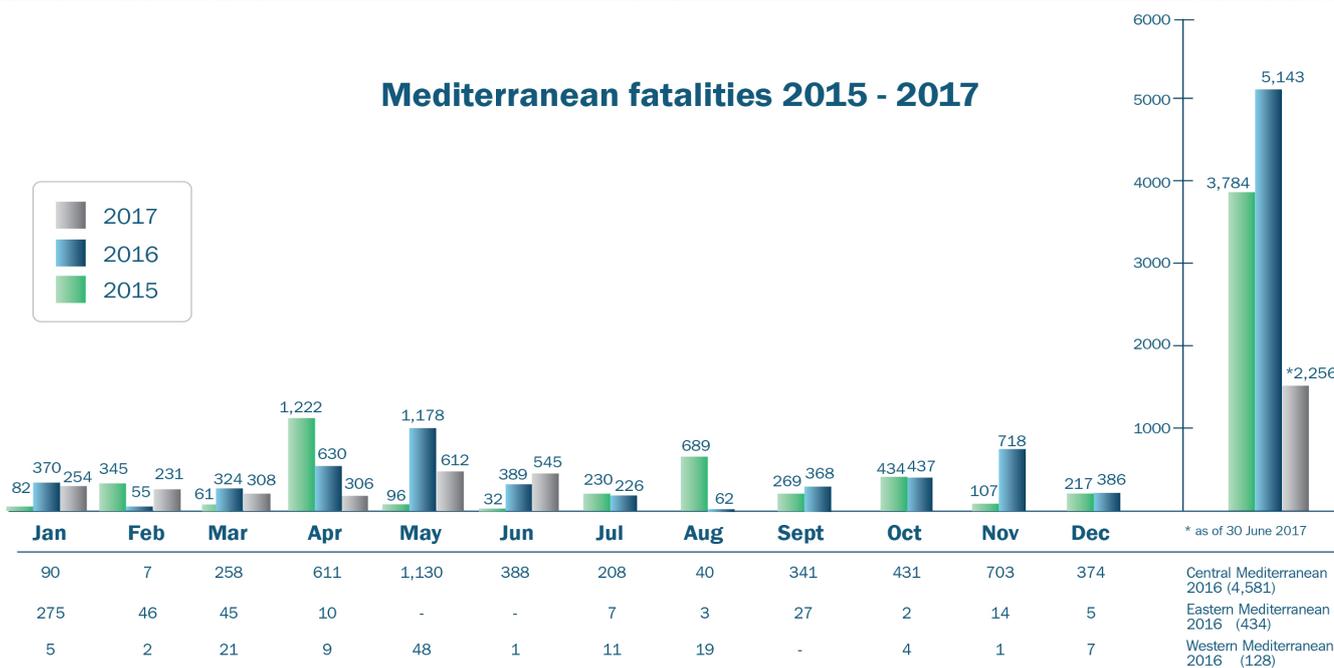
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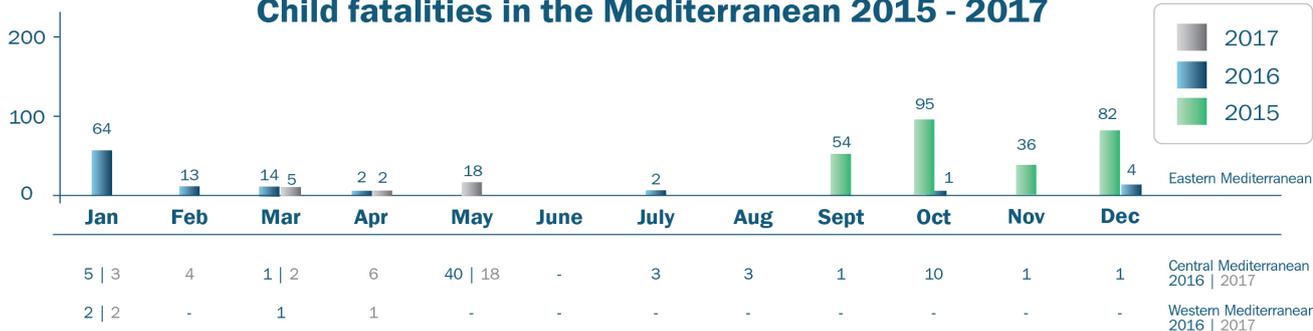
Fatalities in the Mediterranean and Aegean Sea



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 \(June 2017\)](#)



Flows Compilation Statistical Report - June 2017

[Monthly Flows Compilation Report - 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:

