

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

COMPILATION OF AVAILABLE DATA AND INFORMATION JULY 2017

120,759 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE **114,966** TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE BY SEA **5,793** TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE BY LAND

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Highlights

According to available data, **120,759** migrants were registered arriving to Greece, Italy, Bulgaria, Cyprus and Spain by the end of July. This represents a **55% decrease** when compared to the same period in 2016 when 269,105 arrivals were registered. This is mainly due to the sharp decrease in arrivals to Greece.

Greece has seen a 92% lower number of arrivals by the end of July 2017 when compared to the same period 2016 (13,294 and 162,162 respectively). Contrary to that, there were estimated **95,213 cumulative arrivals to Italy by the end of July**, a 2% increase compared to 93,774 arrivals recorded at the end of the same month in 2016.

At the end of July, a total number of **migrants and refugees present** in Greece, Cyprus and in the Western Balkans reached **71,012**. Since the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement on 18 March 2016, the number of migrants stranded in Greece increased by 46%. More information could be found on [page 5](#).

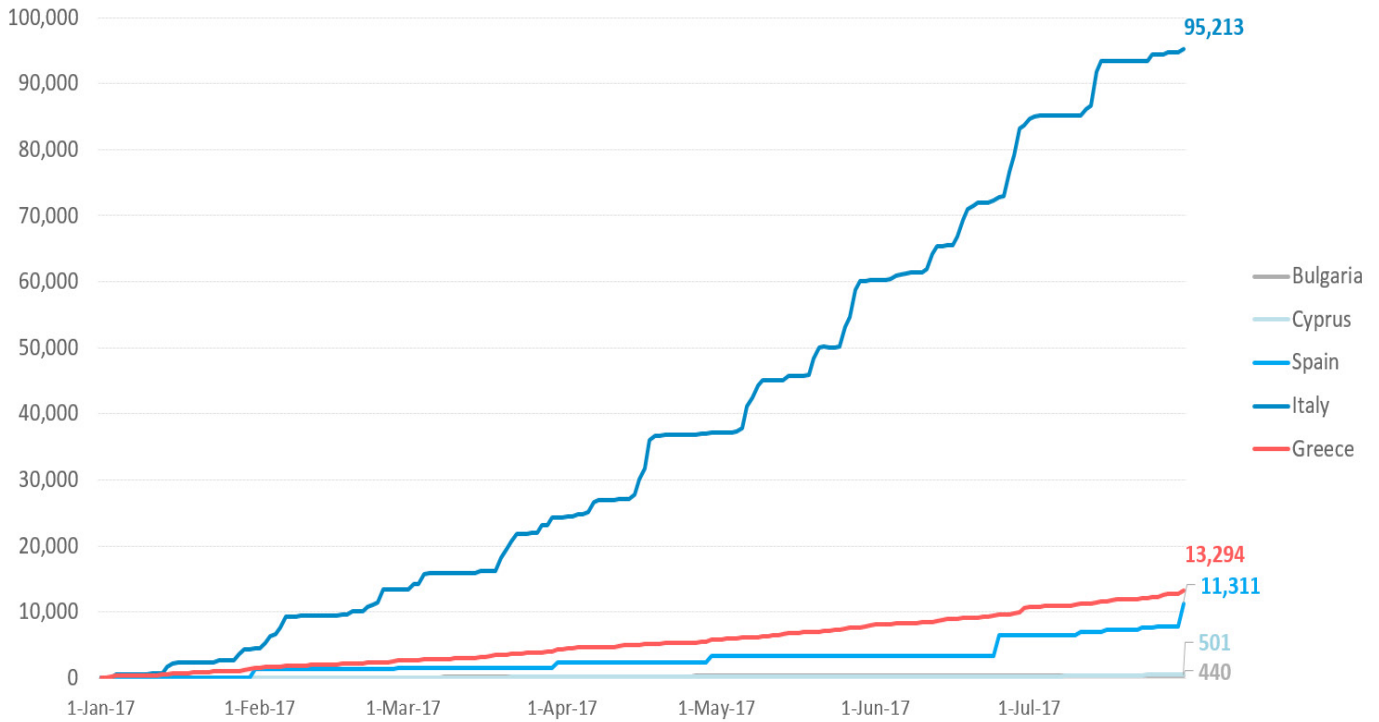
Between September 2015 and 31 July 2017, **25,395** individuals have been **relocated** to 24 European countries. Please see [page on relocations](#) for more information.

As of 31 July 2017, total of **1,289** migrants and refugees were **readmitted** from Greece to Turkey as part of the EU-Turkey Statement with the last readmission taking place on 27 July. The majority of migrants (86%) and refugees were Pakistani, Syrian, Algerian, Bangladeshi and Afghan nationals (more info in [Turkey section](#)).

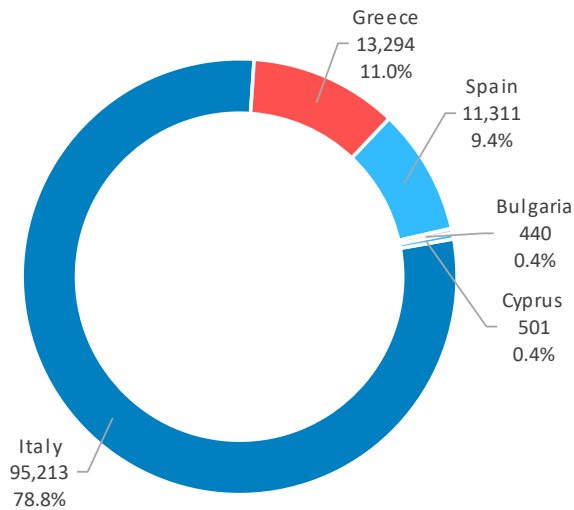
More information about Central Mediterranean and the contingency countries in the Western Balkans is available on pages [34](#), [35](#) and [36](#).

Overview of Arrivals

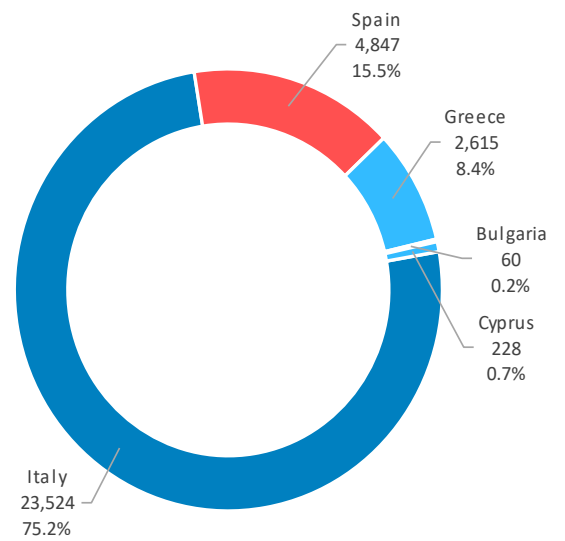
Daily trends of cumulative arrivals since 1 January 2017



Cumulative arrivals in 2017

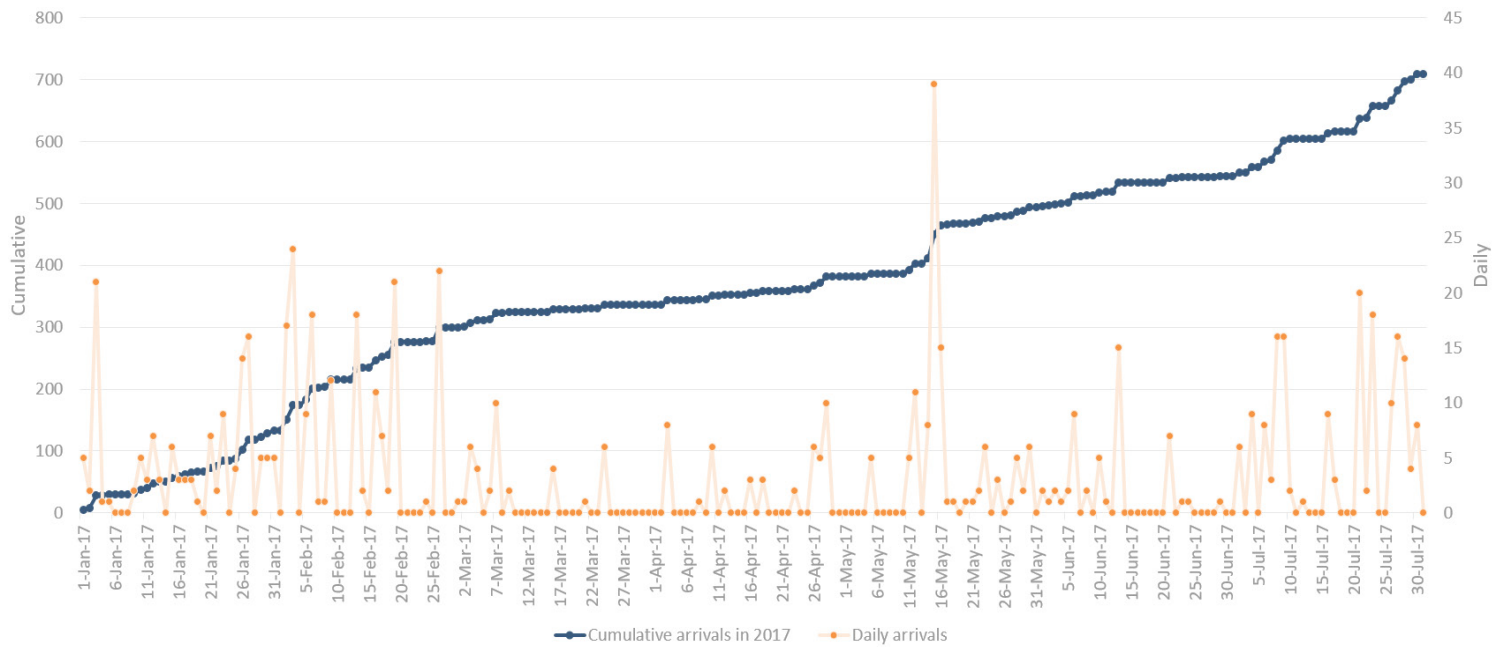


Arrivals in July 2017

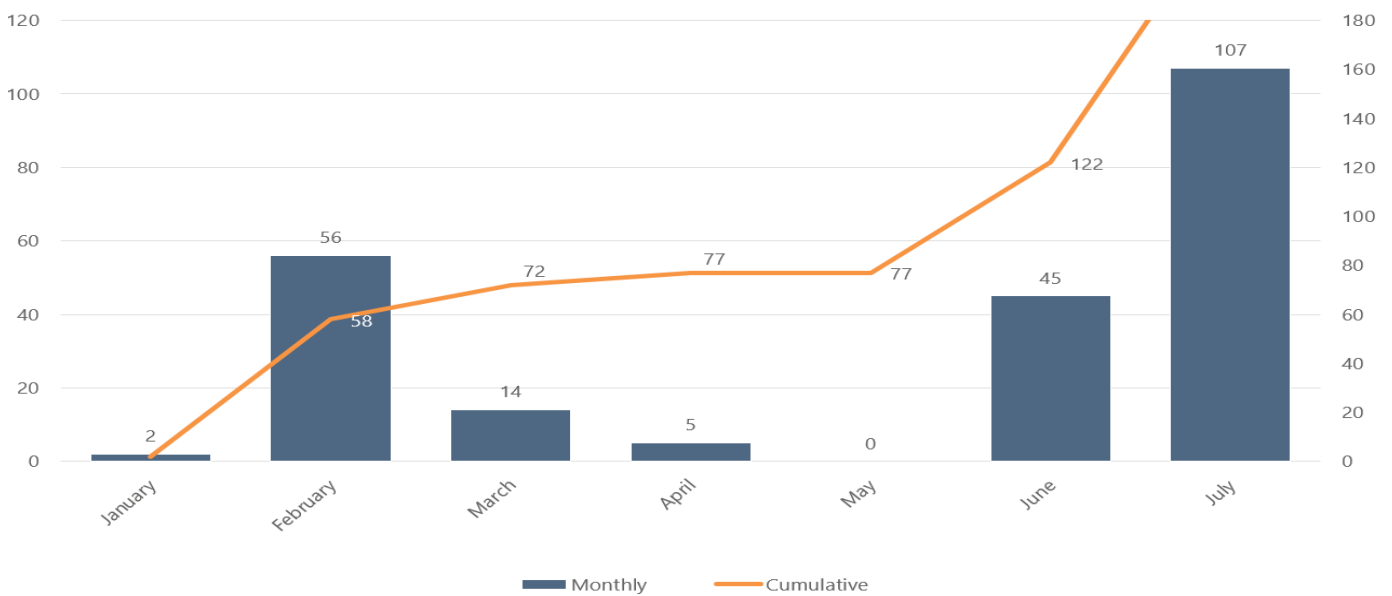


Daily and monthly trends: other countries*

Irregular entries to Hungary



Registered arrivals to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia



*There were no recorded arrivals in other countries on the Western Balkans route in the reporting period.

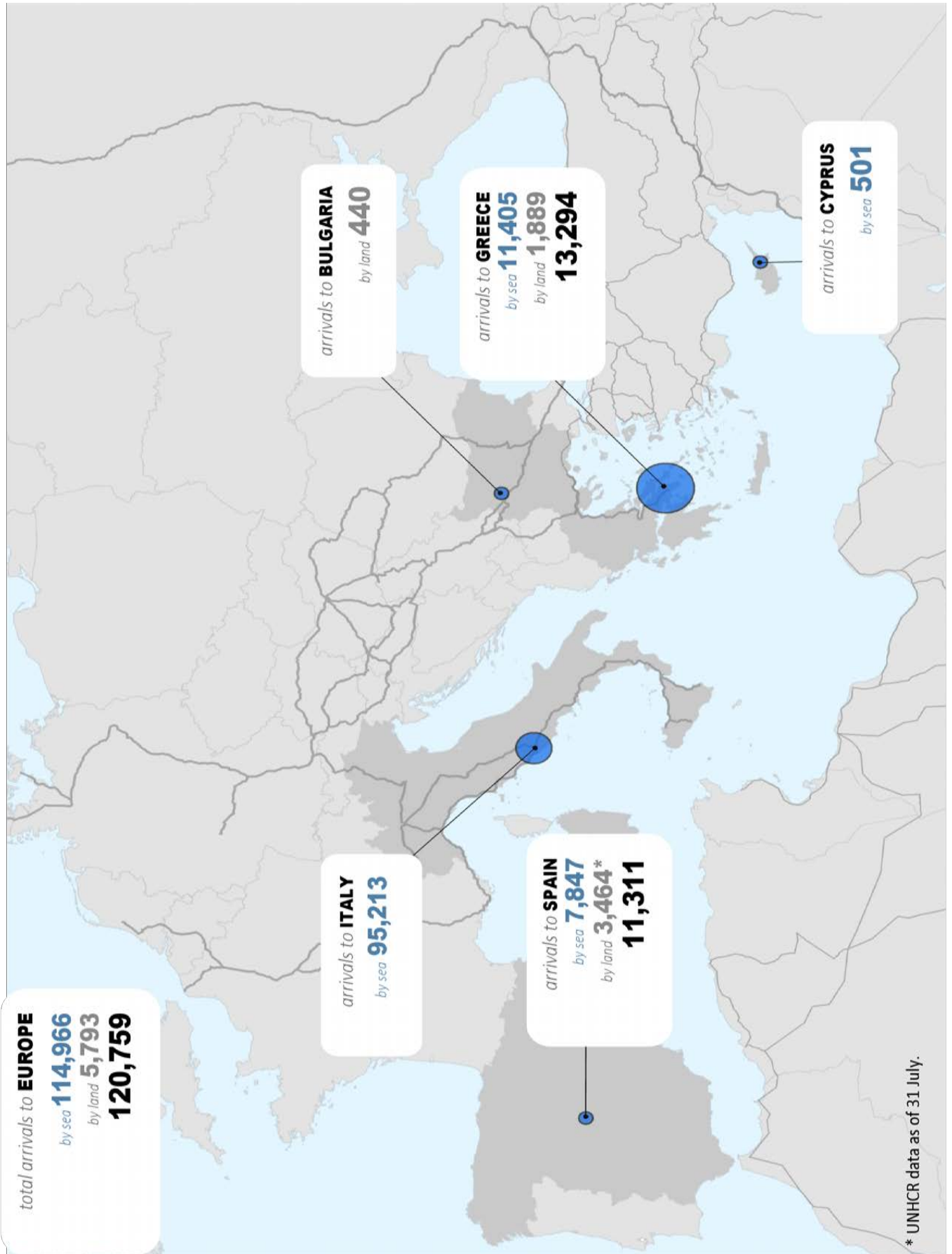
Overview Map - Migrants Flows to Europe



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 31 July 2017



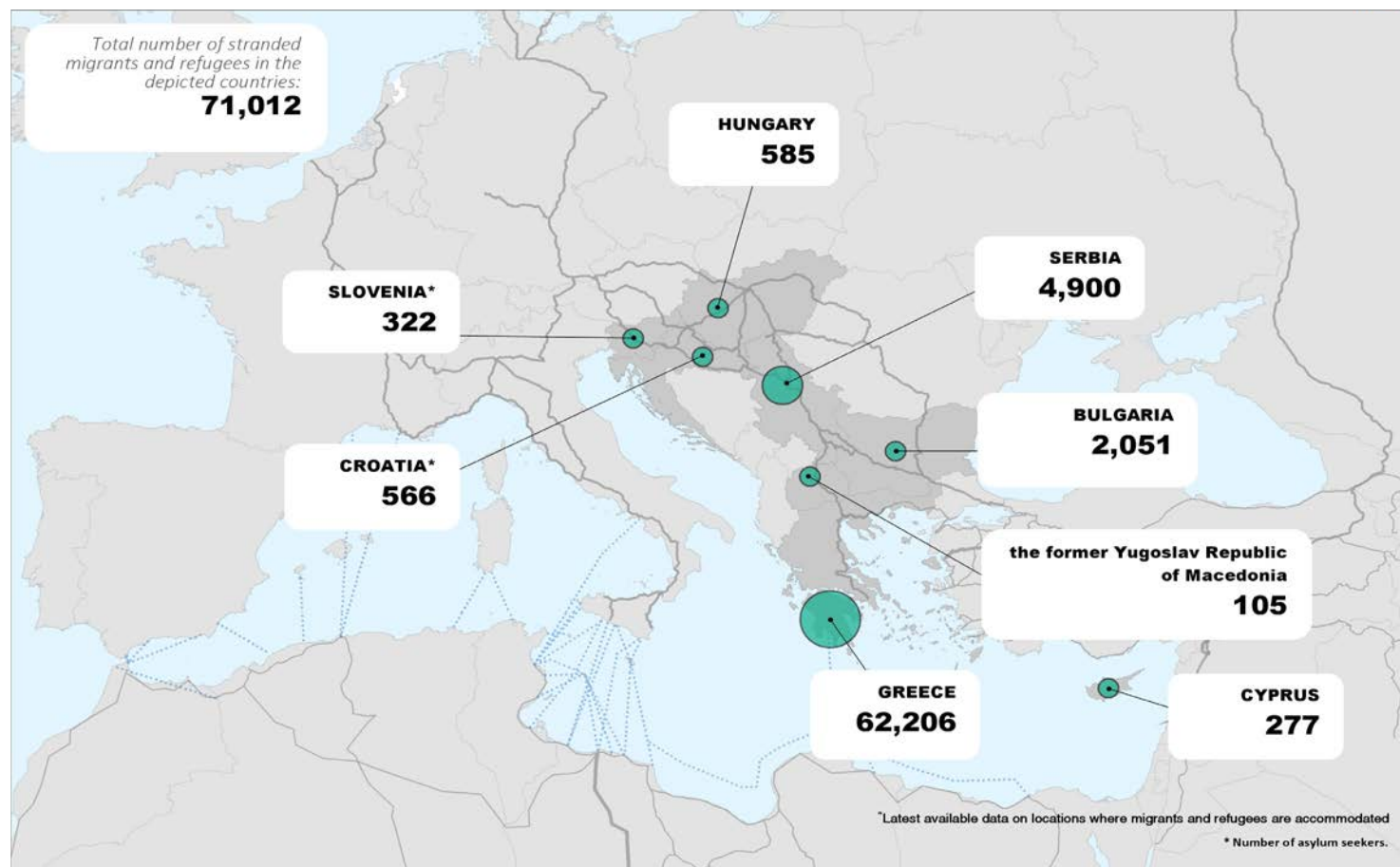
* UNHCR data as of 31 July.

Overview - Presence of Migrants and Refugees

OVERVIEW: PRESENCE OF MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Stranded migrants and refugees in Cyprus, Greece, FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia and Bulgaria* 31 July 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. JULY 2017

Country	2016	2017	% change
Greece	42,688	62,206	46%
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,199	105	-91%
Serbia	1,706	4,900	187%
Croatia*	231	566	145%
Slovenia*	408	322	-21%
Hungary	/	585	/
Bulgaria	865	2,051	137%
Cyprus*	/	277	/
Total	47,097	71,012	51%

*Number of Asylum Seekers.

EU-Turkey Statement Overview

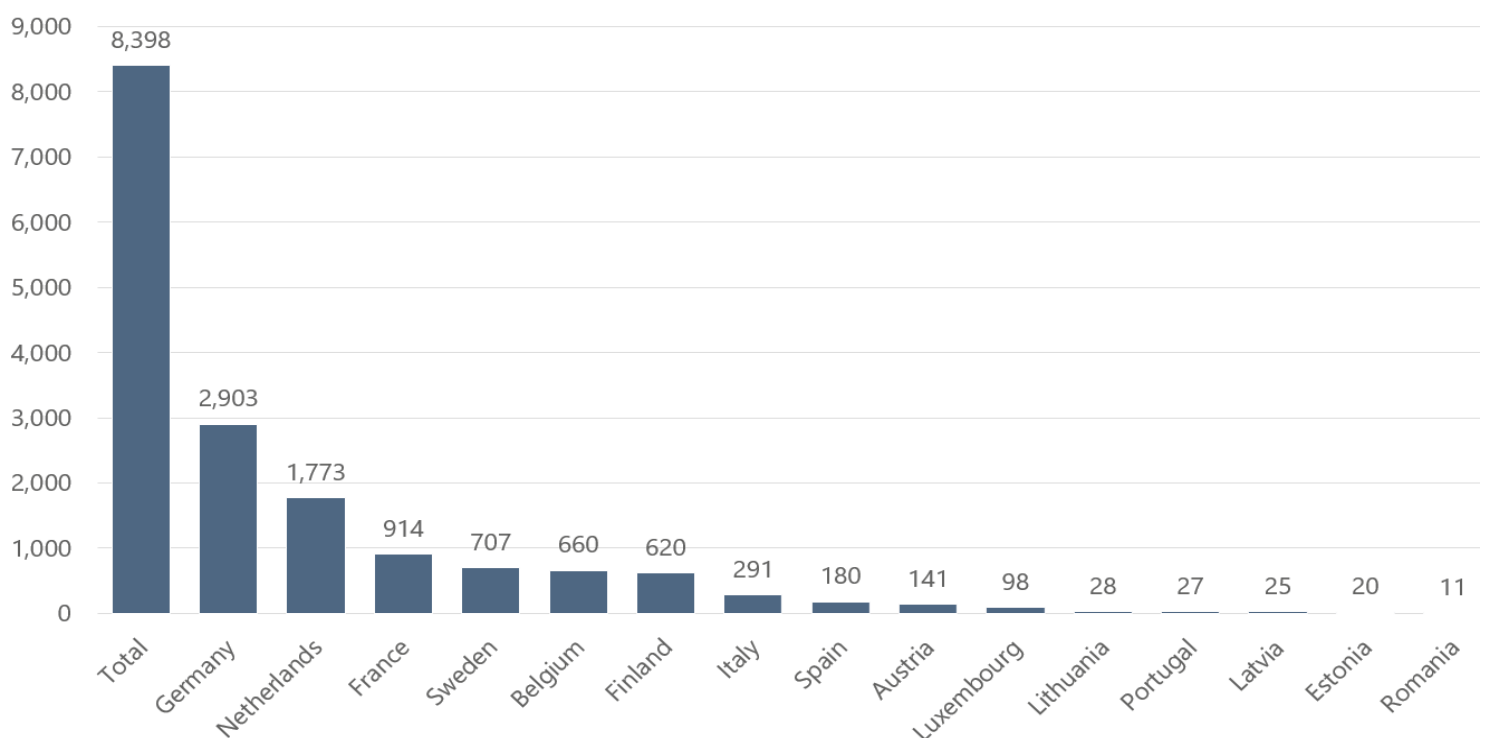
On 18 March 2016, the European Union and Turkey have agreed on a plan to end irregular migration flows from Turkey to the EU.

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. (For more information about migrants' presence in Turkey and the nationality breakdown of readmitted migrants, check the [Turkey](#) chapter.)
- 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](#).

Resettlement of Syrian refugees from Turkey after 4 April 2016*



*Source: European Commission as of 3 August 2017.

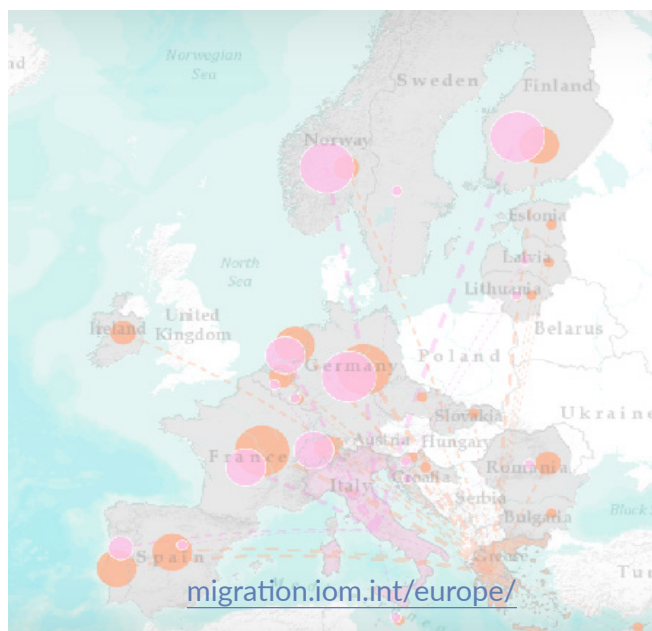
Relocations as of 31 July 2017

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 2017, the Commission noted that while the number of eligible persons in Greece and Italy is lower than expected, several thousand beneficiaries still need to be relocated to reach 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. In June 2017, infringement procedures have been launched against the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland for breaching their legal obligations stemming from the Council Decisions. The EC also clarified that Italy and Greece should be able to send relocation requests for the remaining eligible applicants to the Member States that have not yet used in full their allocation when the scheme comes to an end.

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 4 August, 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 (1,230), Bulgaria (790), Croatia (176), Cyprus (205), Czech Republic (50), Estonia (340), Finland (2,128), France (5,940), Germany (11,250), Ireland (1,063), Latvia (468), Liechtenstein (10), Lithuania (890), Luxembourg (420), Malta (164), the Netherlands (2,425), Norway (1,500), Poland (100), Portugal (2,618), Romania (2,062), Slovakia (60), Slovenia (357), Spain (1,500), Sweden (3,777) and Switzerland (1,530) with an overall number of only 41,053 places. You can find the overview [here](#).



MEMBER STATE	From Greece	From Italy	Total
Austria	0	0	0
Belgium	633	213	846
Bulgaria	50	0	50
Croatia	59	18	77
Cyprus	90	34	124
Czech Republic	12	0	12
Estonia	141	0	141
Finland	1,135	707	1,842
France	3,776	330	4,106
Germany	3,986	3,215	7,201
Hungary	0	0	0
Ireland	459	0	459
Latvia	294	27	321
Liechtenstein	10	0	10
Lithuania	355	27	382
Luxembourg	216	111	327
Malta	90	47	137
Netherlands	1,490	713	2,203
Norway	687	815	1,502
Portugal	1,101	299	1,400
Romania	676	45	721
Slovakia	16	0	16
Slovenia	172	45	217
Spain	925	168	1,093
Sweden	743	371	1,114
Switzerland	344	750	1,094
Total	17,460	7,935	25,395

Bulgaria

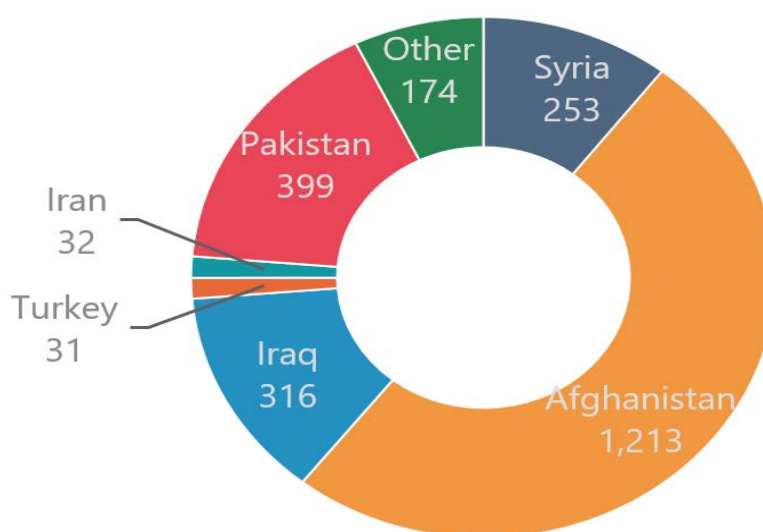


Developments in the reporting period

From 1 January until 27 July* 2017 the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior (MoI) registered a total of 729 migrants who were attempting to enter or exit the country irregularly. Moreover, additional 1,689 previously registered migrants (who arrived in 2016 and 2017) were apprehended while trying to exit the country without a valid travel documents. Majority of migrants have been intercepted on exit towards Serbia (1,670) and Romania (112).

A significant decrease in interceptions has been observed when compared to the same period in 2016. In the first seven months of 2016, Bulgarian Authorities intercepted 5,417 migrants who intended to leave or enter the country without possessing valid travel documents. The available data shows that 87% of migrant were arriving from Turkey (2,573) and 12% from Greece (368). Although at the lower scale, Greece and Turkey represent the last transit country for most of the migrant arriving to Bulgaria in 2017. Between January and July 2017, forty seven irregular migrants were intercepted coming from Greece, and 440 arriving from Turkey. In terms of apprehensions on exit from Bulgaria, majority of migrants have been detected in the vicinity of Serbian-Bulgarian border during the observed period. Nevertheless, by the end of July 2017, 112 migrants were prevented to cross to Romania from Bulgaria, which is a 138% increase when compared to the same period in 2016 when 47 migrants were apprehended.

Nationality breakdown of all migrants apprehended on exit and entry to the country as of 27 July



10 July - The European Commission (EC) allocated another 1,22 million EUR emergency aid to Bulgaria to improve conditions for asylum seekers and refugees. The funds are also aimed to facilitate the monitoring of the procedures for granting protection, as well as the provision of legal, psychological and psycho-social support. The European Commission provided 170 millions EUR emergency aid thus far, and it is envisaged that by the end of 2020 Bulgaria should receive additional 91 millions for dealing with the migration issues.

13 July - During the visit to Italy, Bulgarian President Rumen Radev visited his Italian counterpart, Sergio Mattela. Two state leaders discussed the migration trends, current Schengen procedures and Dublin Regulations. President Radev stated that the Dublin Regulation is “not fair” as it places countries of first arrival “in an unequal position” compared to other countries. Italian President said that his country is ready to assist Bulgaria with a software tracking suspicious financial operations and the capacity building for Bulgarian experts.

18 July - Bulgarian Police conducted an operation which resulted in revealing 4 criminal networks involved in facilitating irregular migration. Four individuals have been arrested, including one former convict on a national search.

25 July - Amelia Valeva, co-ordinator of Bulgarian Deputy Prime Minister Valeri Simeonov’s far- right National Front for the Salvation of Bulgaria (NFSB) has been arrested and taken into 72-hours custody under suspicion of facilitating the trafficking of third countries nationals through Bulgaria. She was arrested among a group of people who were travelling in a car convoy on Trakiya Motorway, transporting migrants illegally from Bulgaria’s border with Turkey to the Serbian border. Read more [here](#).

*The last available data for July.

Bulgaria



26 July - The European Commission has notified Bulgaria that it has to start improving the system to fulfill the mandatory quotas set for resettlement and relocation of refugees (1,302 according to the State Agency for Refugees). The country has received 50 people from Greece out of a mandatory quota of 831. Additionally, 470 people are awaited from Italy, but none of the migrants have arrived by the end of July. In addition, the government has declared its readiness to accept additional 40 Syrian nationals from Turkey.

Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) on 27 July 2017*

NAME OF ACCOMODATION FACILITY	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Nationalities
Open Reception Centre at Banya	70	73	Mainly Syrian (40%), Afghan (28%), Iraqi (19%) and Pakistani (3%) nationals
Open Reception Centre at Pastrogor	320	20	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Ovcha Kupel	860	329	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Vrazhdebna	370	210	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Voenna Rampa	800	252	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Busmantsi	60	45	
Open Reception Centre at Harmanli	2,710	676	
Closed Reception Centre Lyubimets	1,200	446	Mainly Afghan (31%), Pakistani (23%), Iraqi (13%) and Syrian (8%) nationals
Closed Reception Centre in Sofia			
Closed Reception Center in Elhovo			
Total	6,390	2,051	

*The last available data for July.



Croatia



Developments in the reporting period

From January until the end of July 2017, Croatian Border Police apprehended 839 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 were Afghan nationals. Out of the total of 437 Afghan nationals apprehended on entry, 240 were registered as Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC). In total, when compared to the previous reporting period, a 44% increase has been observed in regard to the number of apprehended third countries nationals in the Vukovarsko-Srijemska county, from 62 in June to 89 in July 2017.

Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) on 27 July 2017*

NAME OF ACCOMODATION FACILITY	Capacity	Number of accomodated asylum seekers	Age/ Gender Breakdown
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	600	487	419 adults (367 male, 52 female), 68 children (including 11 UASC)
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)	100	79	37 adults (20 male, 17 female), 42 children (including 6 UASC)
Closed Reception Center for Foreigners (Jezevo)	100(+20)	n/a	n/a
Total	800 (820)	566	

*Latest available data.



Cyprus

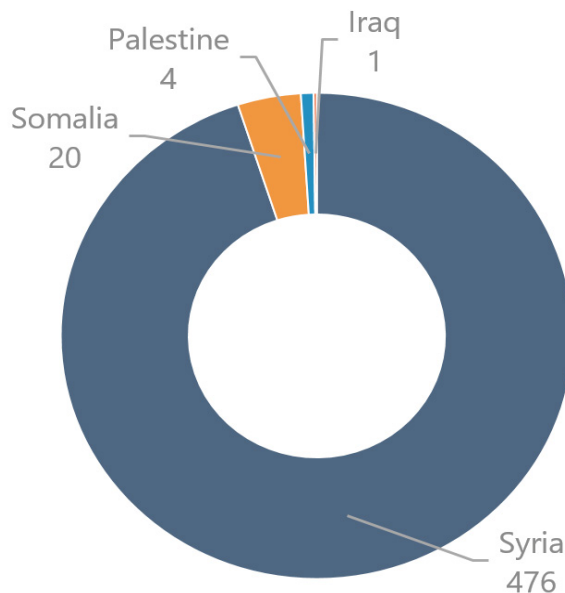


Developments in the reporting period

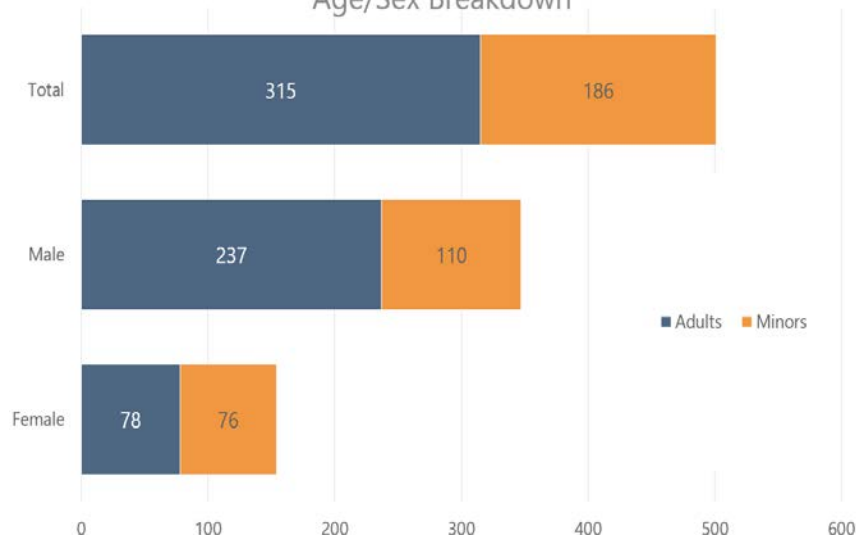
According to the available data, 501 migrants have been registered arriving to Cyprus between January and July 2017. During this reporting period, a total of 228 migrants landed to Cyprus. All of the registered migrants are Syrian nationals (126 men, 36 women, 66 children). As per graph below, Syrian nationals comprise the majority of the recorded arrivals, followed by migrants from Somalia. Based on available information, this represents an increase from last year when by the end of July, twenty-eight migrants were registered arriving to Cyprus reaching a total of 345 by the end of 2016. At the end of July, 277 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the Kofinou Reception and Accommodation Center (total capacity 400). There were no migrants accommodated in the second facility, Pournara Reception Center at Kokkinotrimithia.

Demographic profile of arrived migrants

Nationality Breakdown



Age/Sex Breakdown



Greece

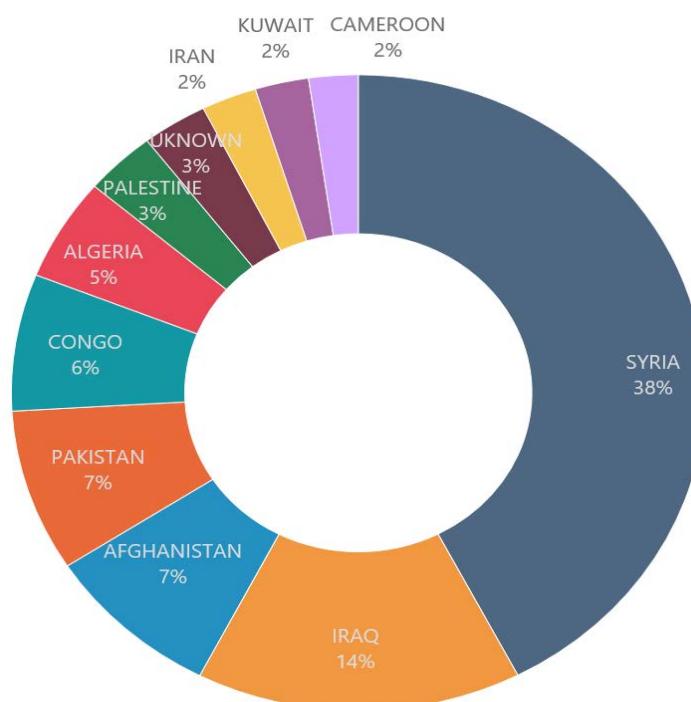


Developments in the reporting period

From 1 January until 31 July 2017 there have been **13,294** registered arrivals to Greece, with 2,615 new arrivals reported during the reporting period (1 - 31 July). This represents a slight decrease compared to the previous month when 2,662 new migrants were registered and a 22% increase in comparison to arrivals in July 2016 (2,047). Similar to the trends in sea arrivals, a decrease was noticed with regard to the land arrivals. According to the Hellenic Police and Hellenic Coast Guard there were 332 land arrivals during July and 753 during June (a 56% decrease). However, a 161% increase is noticed in comparison to July 2016 when 127 land arrivals were reported.

Nationality breakdown

According to the Hellenic Police and Hellenic Coast Guard, Syrian nationals comprise 38% of all arrivals recorded from January to July 2017, followed by Iraqi (14%), Afghan (7%) and Pakistani (7%) nationals. Migrants from Congo and Algeria are represented with 6% and 5% respectively. Nationality breakdown for top 11 registered groups is below.



Hotspots and Accommodation Facilities

1 August - The number of stranded migrants and refugees in Greece is estimated to **62,206**. Greek authorities estimate that **12,583** migrants and refugees are housed in alternative accommodations, while **19,453** are estimated to live outside accommodation facilities. According to the available data, there were 415 unaccompanied and separated children accommodated in the designated facilities. The number of stranded migrants and refugees in Greece increased by 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 62,206 reported at the end of July 2017.

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

Region	Accomodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
West Macedonia	Konitsa	200	83	Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq	Official/Open
Preveza	Filipiada (Petroulaki Army Camp)	700	165	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Ioannina	Doliana	400	66	N/A	Official/Open
Chalcis	Chalkida / Ritsona	1,000	712	N/A	Official/Open
Municipality of Tanagra	Oinofyta	600	600	N/A	Official/Open
Lamia	Fthiotida - Thermopiles	500	360	N/A	Official/Open
Larissa	Koutsochero (Euthimioupoli Army Camp)	1,500	1,096	N/A	Official/Open
Volos	Volos (Prefecture of Magnisia)	200	109	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kyllini	Andravidas (Municipality)	300	146	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaly	Trikala—Atlantik	-	173	N/A	Official/Open
Thiva	Thiva	750	356	N/A	Official/Open
Total		6,150	3,866		

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

Region	Accomodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Lesvos	Moria-RIC**	3,500	4,843	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq, Pakistan	Official/Closed
Kos	Kos	1,000	2,902	Pakistan, Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq	Official/Closed
Samos	Samos-RIC	850	2,562	Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Algeria	Official/Open
Chios	Chios-RIC	1,100	3,499	Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Algeria	Official/Closed
Leros	Leros-RIC	1,000	810	Syria, Iraq, Pakistan, Iran	Official/Closed
Rhodes	Rhodes	-	424	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kalymos	Kalymos	-	128	N/A	Unofficial
Kastellorizo	Megisti	-	90	N/A	Unofficial
Total		7,450	15,258		

* This is not an exhaustive list, rather a compilation of available data as of 1 August 2017.

**Reception and Identification Center.

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

Region	Accomodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Perama	Schisto Camp	2,000	715	Afghanistan, Iran	Official/Open
Thebes	Elaionas	2,500	2,038	Afghanistan, Syria	Official/Open
Oropos	Malaksa	1,500	700	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Summer Camp)	400	270	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Accommodation Facility for Asylum Seekers)	600	373	N/A	Official/Open
Chaidari	Skaramagas Dock	3,200	3,101	N/A	Official/Open
Rafina-Pikermi	Rafina	120	91	N/A	N/A
Eleusina	Merchant Navy School Eleusina	346	261	N/A	Official/Open
Total		10,666	7,549		

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

Region	Accomodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Thessaloniki	Diavata	2,500	372	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Softex- Kordelio	1,900	296	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Derveni (Alexil)/(Dion Avete)	1,250	188	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sinatex—Kavallari	500	114	N/A	Official/Open
Paionia	Nea Kavala—Polykastro	4,200	418	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Pieria	Pieria - Ktima Iraklis	200	14	N/A	Open
Imathia / Veria	Arm Camp Armatolou Kokkinou/ Veria	400	204	N/A	Open
Imathia	Alexandreia Imathias "Georgiou Pelagou" Army Camp	1,200	274	Syria, Afghanistan	Open
Thermi	Kordogianni	1,500	N/A	N/A	Official/Open
Ioannina	Agia Eleni Ioannina	N/A	234	N/A	Official/Open
Serres	Serres (Former Agricultural Training Center - KEGE)	600	343	N/A	Official/Open
Drama	Drama (Industrial zone)	550	148	N/A	Official/Open
Kavala	Perigiali (Former Asimakopolou Army Camp)	270	345	N/A	Official/Open
Total		15,070	2,950		



Greece Relocations

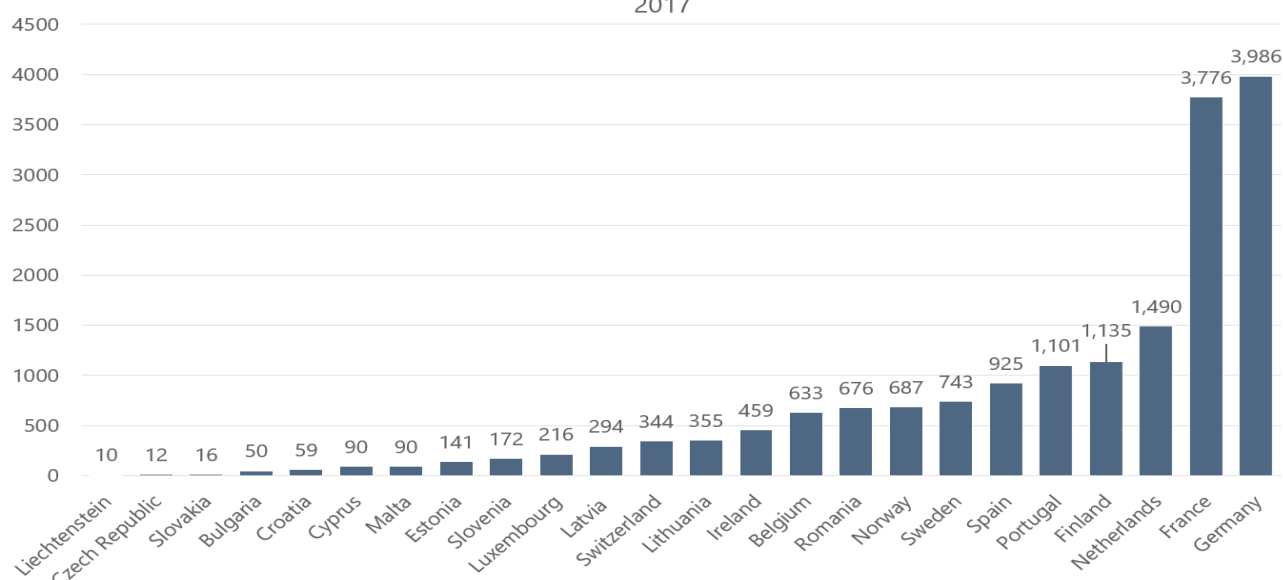
By the end of July 2017, 17,460 migrants have been relocated from Greece to other EU Member States, with 1,652 relocations taking place during this reporting period, a 18% decrease compared to June (2,007).

Almost a half of all migrants have been transferred to Germany (23%) and France (22%). Eight per cent of asylum seekers were relocated to the Netherlands, 7% to Finland, 6% to Portugal and 5% to Spain. The remaining 47% (5,047) asylum seekers will have their asylum application processed in other 18 European countries distributed as per the graph below.

Since the beginning of the relocation scheme in 2015, 284 unaccompanied and separated children were relocated from Greece to Belgium (20), Croatia (2), Finland (109), Germany (9), Ireland (18), Lithuania (1), Luxembourg (21), Malta (1), the Netherlands (36), Norway (23), Portugal (2), Romania (1), Spain (28) and Switzerland (13). UASC and AM comprise 43% of all beneficiaries, compared to 57% adults. Moreover, 44% of all relocated individuals were female, and the remaining 56% male.

RELOCATION COUNTRY	2015-2016	2017	Total from Greece
Belgium	177	456	633
Bulgaria	29	21	50
Croatia	10	49	59
Cyprus	55	35	90
Czech Republic	12	0	12
Estonia	66	75	141
Finland	560	575	1,135
France	2,420	1,356	3,776
Germany	644	3,342	3,986
Ireland	240	219	459
Latvia	155	139	294
Lithuania	185	170	355
Liechtenstein	0	10	10
Luxemburg	136	80	216
Malta	34	56	90
Norway	20	667	687
Portugal	510	591	1,101
Romania	513	163	676
Slovakia	9	7	16
Slovenia	101	71	172
Spain	546	379	925
Sweden	0	743	743
Switzerland	28	316	344
The Netherlands	836	654	1,490
Total	7,286	10,174	17,460

Total number of relocated migrants from Greece to other European countries as of 31 July 2017

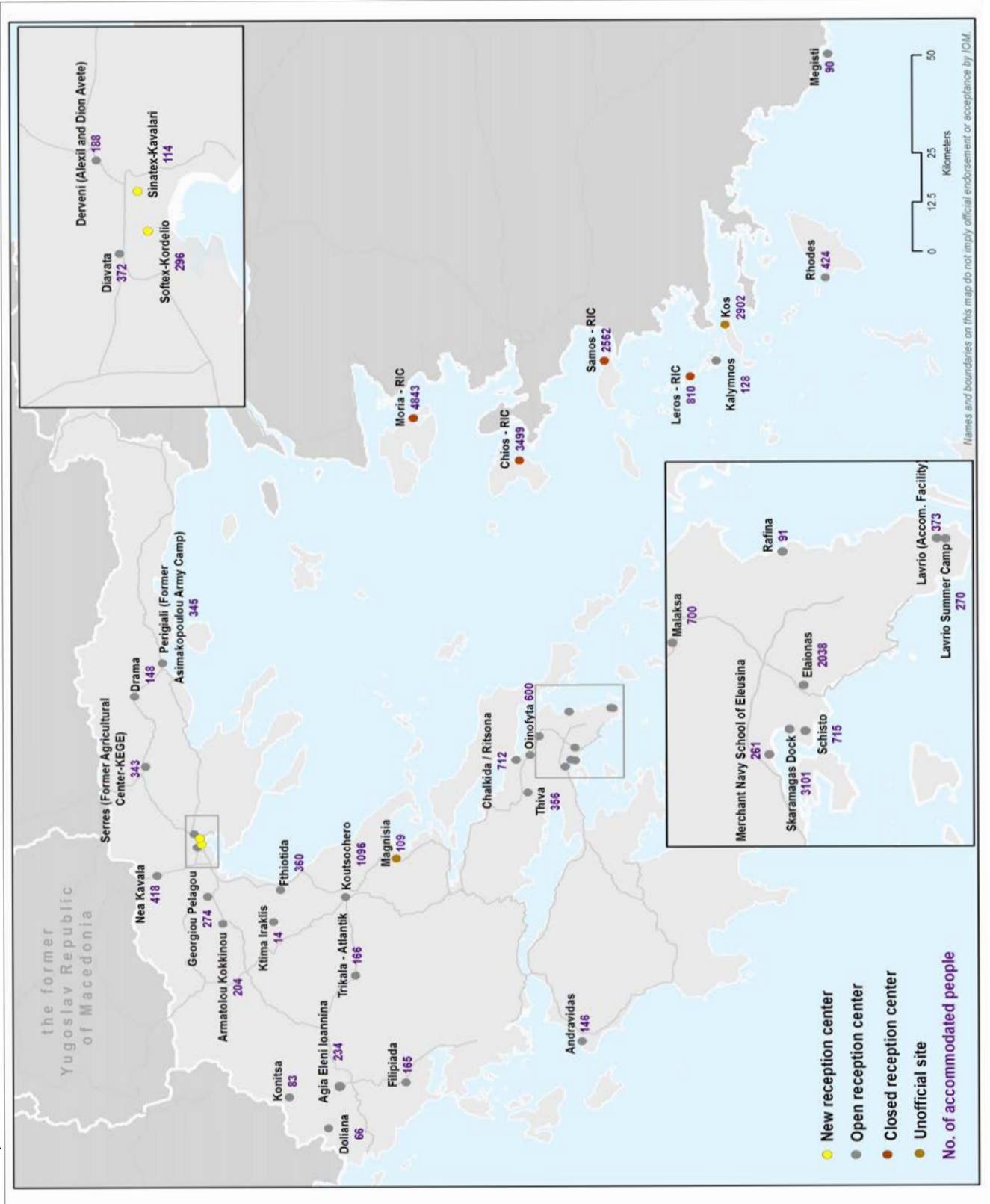




Greece

62,206 MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES STRANDED IN GREECE*

31 July 2017



Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Hungary

Developments in the reporting period



Since the beginning of 2017 until 31 July 709 migrants entered Hungary irregularly. During this reporting period, 165 migrants entered the country irregularly, which represents a significant increase when compared to June when 50 migrants were registered. By the end of July, 585 migrants were accommodated in the reception centers around the country and in the transit zones near the border with Serbia.

3 July - "The border management system is providing a suitable level of security against the reconnaissance methods and latest border crossing attempts of people smugglers", György Bakondi, the Chief Security Advisor to the Prime Minister said. "Both fences of the border management system use electronic monitoring equipment, including cameras, thermal imaging devices and the intelligent fence alarm system, to immediately sense if the fence is cut and alert border guards, who immediately rush to the scene" – he added. Moreover, on 19 July, the Deputy Justice Minister Pál Völner said that Hungary is committed to keeping its fence on its Southern border, as it protects both Hungary and the European Union's Schengen borders and helps to prevent terrorist attacks. (Read more [here](#) and [here](#).)

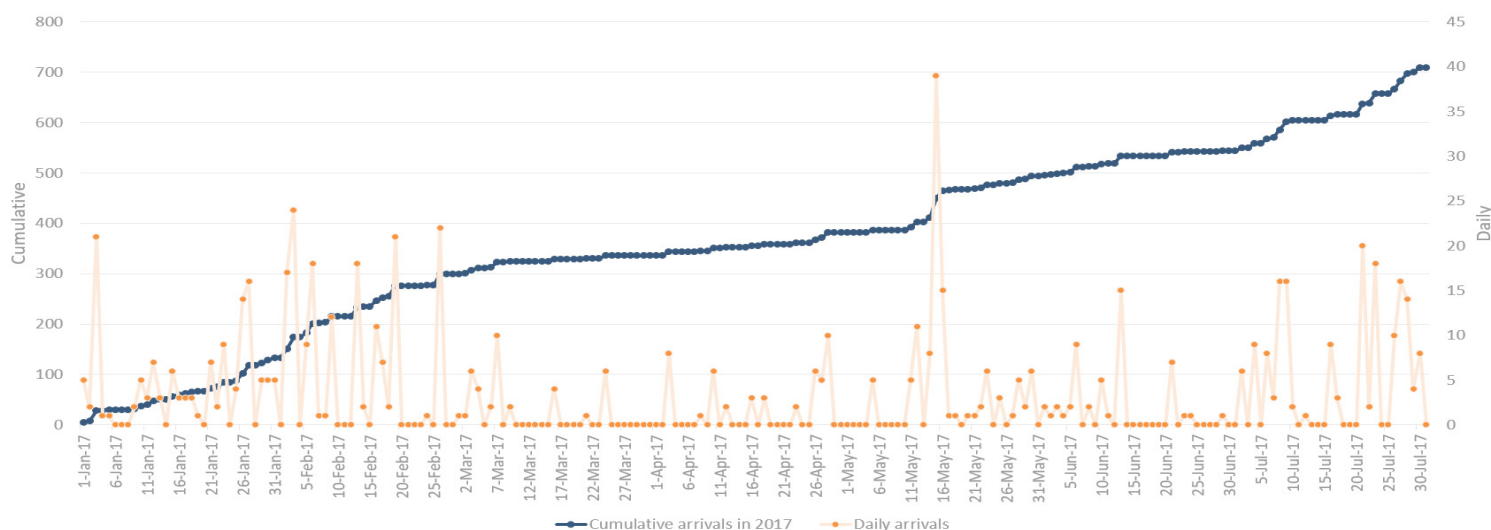
10 July - The Hungarian Government refuses to accept a European Union Agency for Asylum claiming that „it would simplify and accelerate immigration” and cause “chaos, trouble and suffering”. (Read more [here](#) and [here](#).)

13 July - The Hungarian Government sent a written reply to the European Commission concerning the infringement proceedings with relation to the fact that Hungary is refusing to implement the EU directives on quotas. Hungary still refuses to fulfill its responsibilities in accordance with the resolution, which – according to Deputy Justice Minister Pál Völner - is against the will of the Hungarian people, but is „in line with the will of George Soros” and is „totally impossible to apply”. Mr. Völner also noted that the European Commission is holding a kind of show trial with regard to the quota, in view of the fact that it has not launched infringement proceedings against every state that is not conforming to the related resolution.

26 July - Advocate General Yves Bot rejected arguments from Slovakia and Hungary regarding the legality of the relocation plan, and the advocate general's position is often an indication of what ruling the court will likely make. (Read more [here](#)).

July - The Pew Research Center has recently published its findings of a survey that was conducted among 41,953 respondents in 38 countries from Feb. 16 to May 8, 2017. In case of Hungary it was found that 66% of the responders feel that “a large number of refugees leaving countries such as Iraq and Syria” is a major threat to their country. Hungary is the only country where the large number of refugees was named as the top threat. (Read more [here](#).)

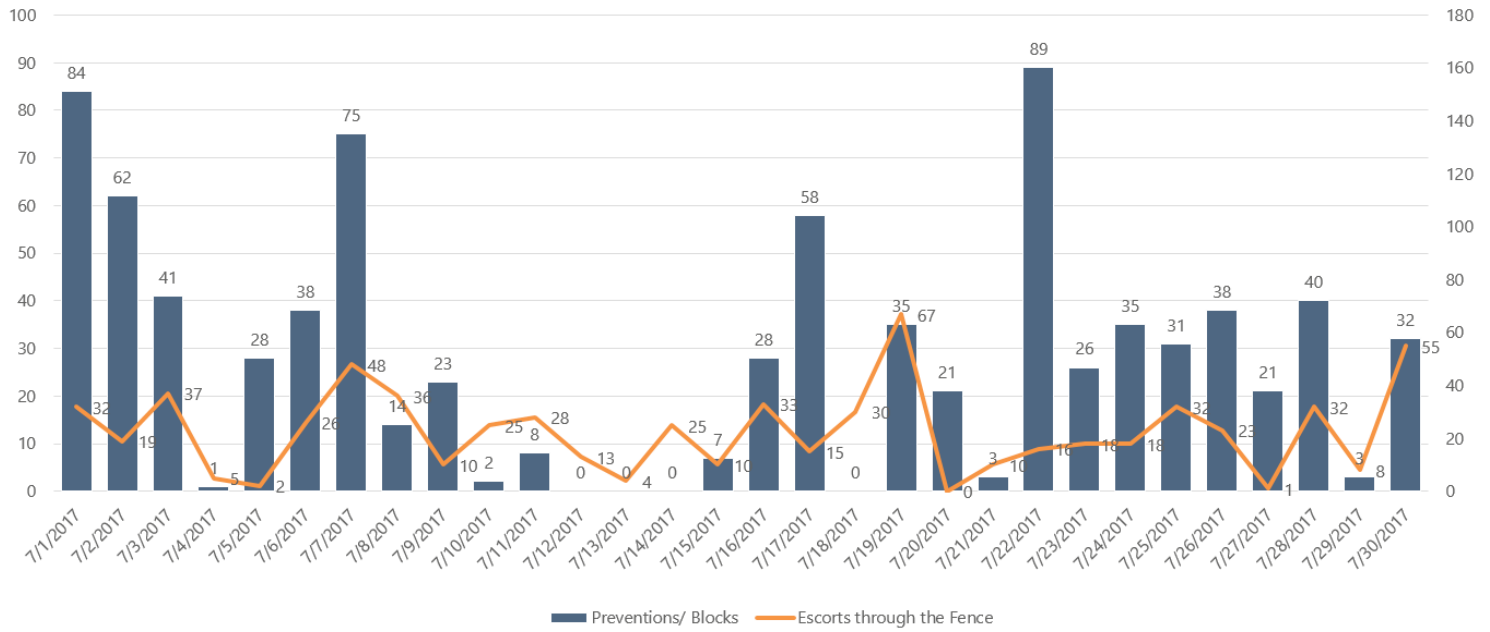
Irregular entries to Hungary



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 31 July 2017, 95,213 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 (9%), Guinea (9%), Ivory Coast (8%), Mali (6%), Gambia (6%), Senegal (6%) and many other nationalities of Western and Horn of Africa and Southern Asia.

17 July- The Italian Ministry of Defence announced a military operation in the territorial water of Libya to support the Libyan government in anti-smuggling and anti-trafficking activities. The mission was approved by the Italian Deputy Chamber on 27 July ([more here](#)) and a first military navy vessel arrived in Tripoli on 3 August.

24 July - Meeting was held in Tunis with European and African ministries to discuss a plan to regularize migration flows from Africa. "Libya remains a top priority for IOM", said IOM Director General Swing ([more here](#)).

31 July - The Italian Ministry of Interior asked to NGOs active in the humanitarian search and rescue operations in the Central Mediterranean to sign a code of conduct, which among others includes provisions related to the presence of armed police onboard of NGOs' vessels and the prohibition of transferring rescued migrants from one vessel to another one. While some signed it, others did claiming they are already following the international, maritime and national laws and cooperate under the guidance of the coordination centre of the Italian Coast Guard in Rome ([more here](#) and [here](#)).

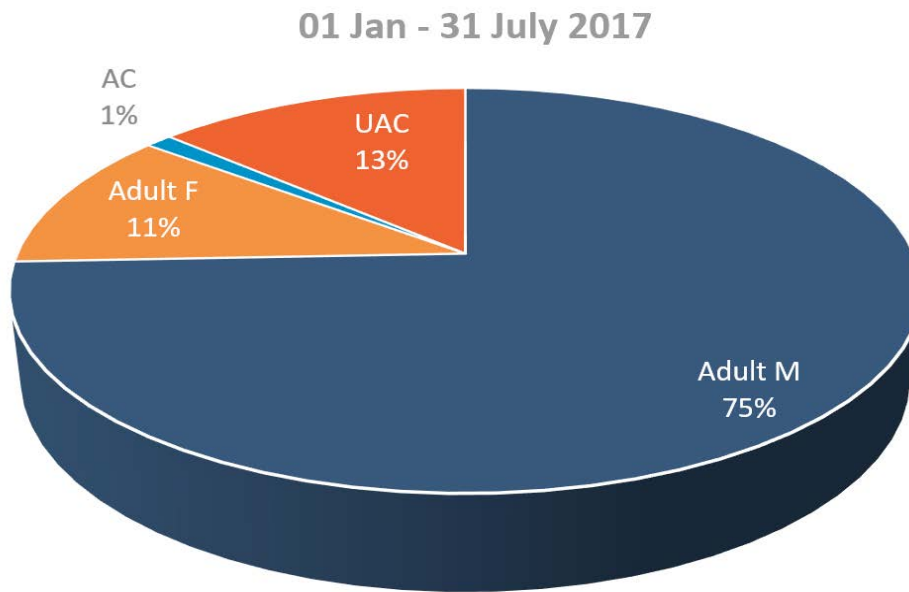
Nationality breakdown of arrivals between January and July 2017

DECLARED NATIONALITY	Total	%	Adult Men	Adult Women	AM	UAM
Nigeria	16,317	17	10,265	4,882	75	1,095
Bangladesh	8,687	9	7,338	27	30	1,292
Guinea	8,631	9	6,627	272	46	1,686
Ivory Coast	7,905	8	5,396	1,105	96	1,308
Mali	5,526	6	4,604	157	29	736
Gambia	5,465	6	3,997	118	20	1,330
Senegal	5,366	6	4,636	52	11	667
Eritrea	5,325	6	3,277	993	155	900
Sudan	4,882	5	4,443	62	37	340
Morocco	4,632	5	3,936	382	56	258
Other	22,477	24	16,284	2,619	530	3,044
Total	95,213	100	70,803	10,669	1,085	12,656

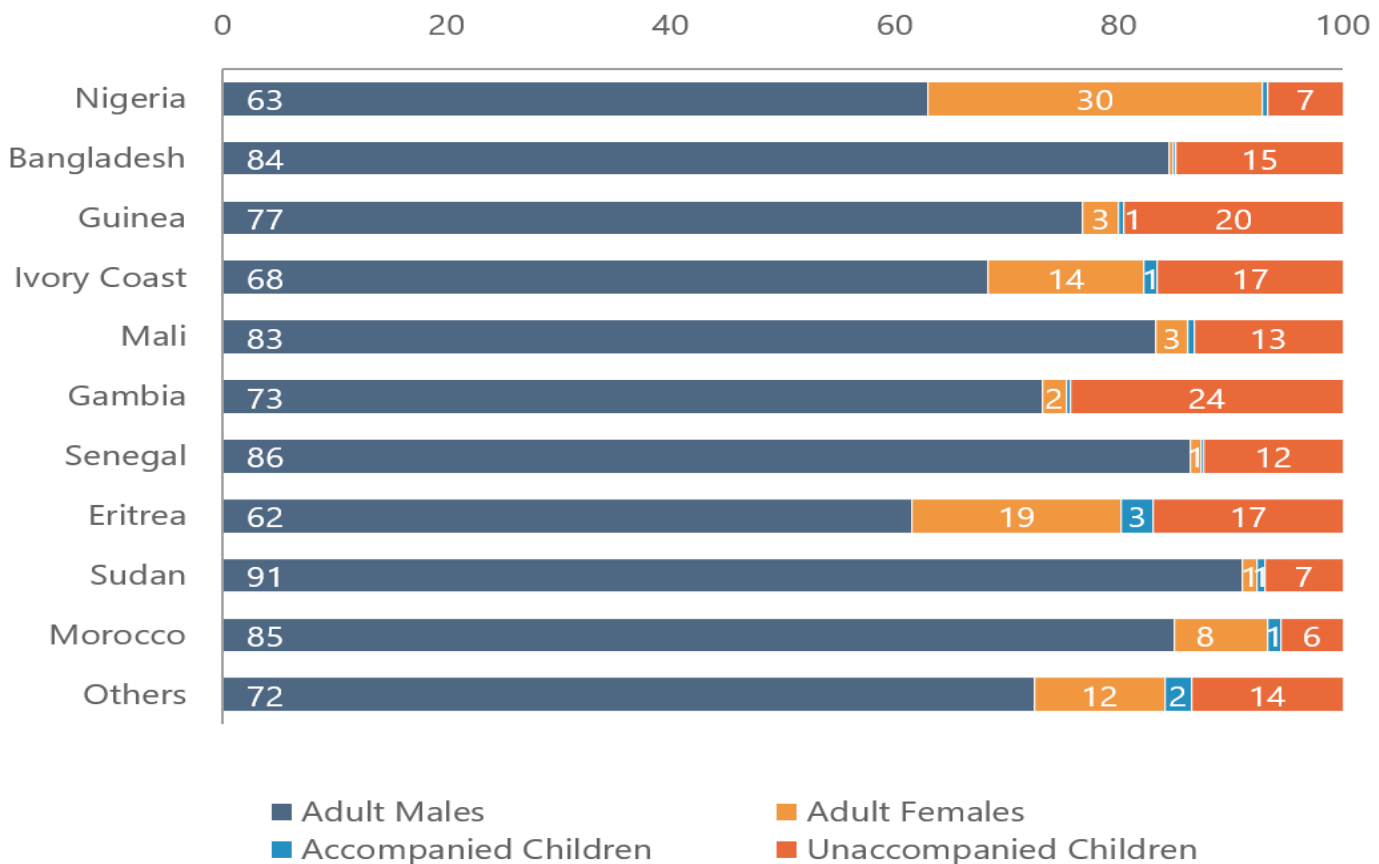
Italy



Share of total arrivals by sex and age



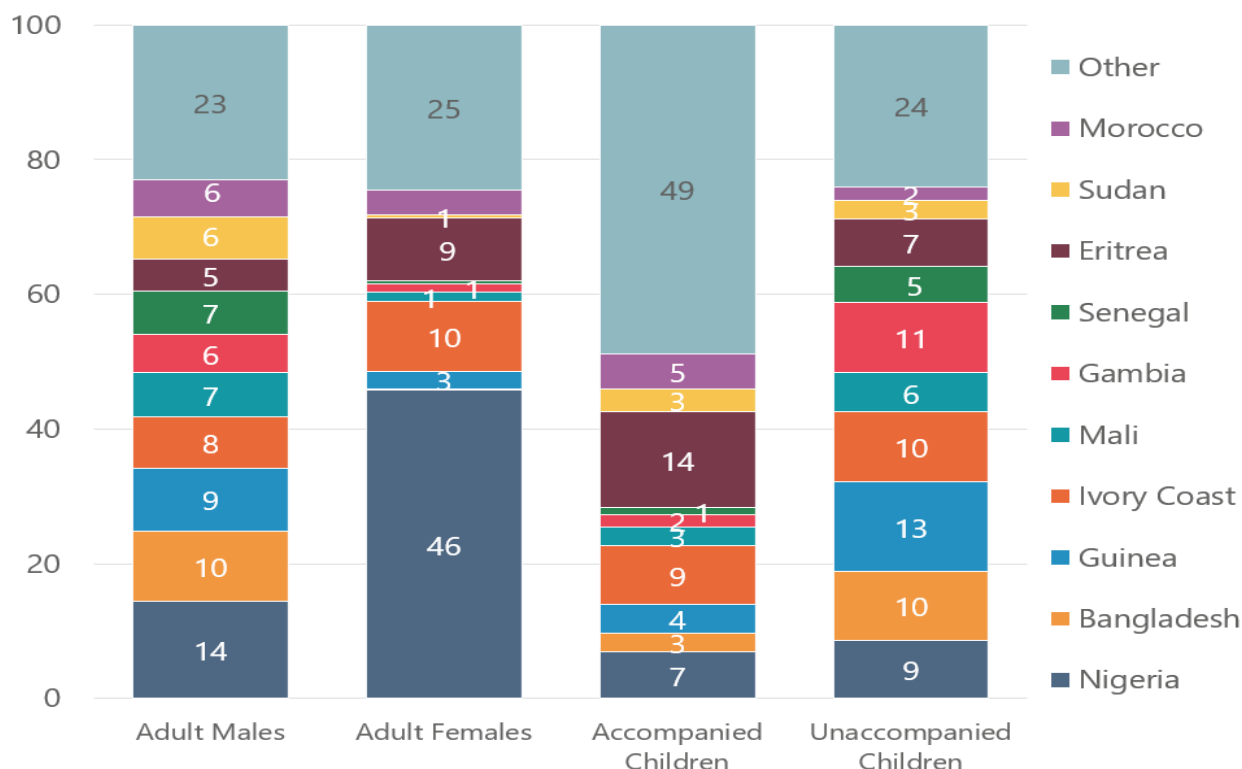
Composition by sex and age of the first 10 national groups from January to July 2017



Italy



Composition by nationality of total, male, female and minors from January and July 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 (Mazara, Pantelleria, Portopalo di Capo Passero), Calabria (Roccella Ionica) 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

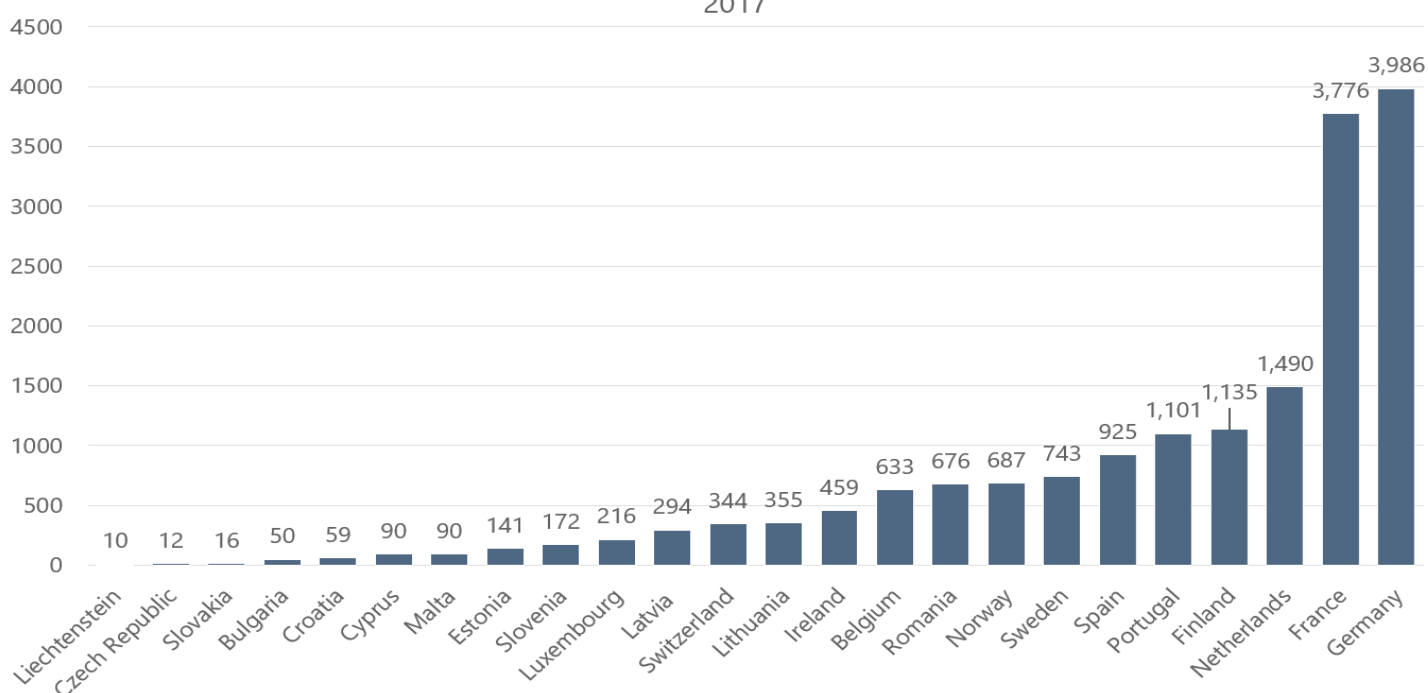
Relocation and Resettlement

As of 31 July, 7,935 migrants were relocated in total from Italy. In the first 7 months of 2017, there have been 5,285 departures (67% of all departures from Italy). Overall, main countries of destination for relocated migrants are Germany (41%), Norway (10%), Switzerland (9%), The Netherlands (9%), Finland (9%), followed by Sweden, France, Portugal, Belgium, Spain, Luxembourg, Malta and others with lower numbers. Out of all relocated migrants, 27% is female and 73% is male; 96% is an Eritrean national.

IOM Italy manages a resettlement program financed by the Ministry of Interior, under which 517 migrants have been resettled to Italy since the beginning of the year from Lebanon, Turkey, Syria and Jordan. 90% of migrants resettled in 2017 is of Syrian nationality. Other humanitarian corridors are organized by a consortium of the Evangelic Church and the S. Egidio community, which have resettled in Italy about 850 migrants between February 2016 and July 2017.

RELOCATION COUNTRY	2015-2016	2017	Total from Italy
Belgium	29	184	213
Croatia	9	9	18
Cyprus	10	24	34
Finland	359	348	707
France	282	48	330
Germany	455	2,760	3,215
Latvia	8	19	27
Lithuania	0	27	27
Luxembourg	61	50	111
Malta	46	1	47
Norway	236	579	815
Portugal	267	32	299
Romania	43	2	45
Slovenia	23	22	45
Spain	63	105	168
Sweden	39	332	371
Switzerland	340	410	750
The Netherlands	380	333	713
Total	2,650	5,285	7,935

Total number of relocated migrants from Greece to other European countries as of 31 July 2017



Romania

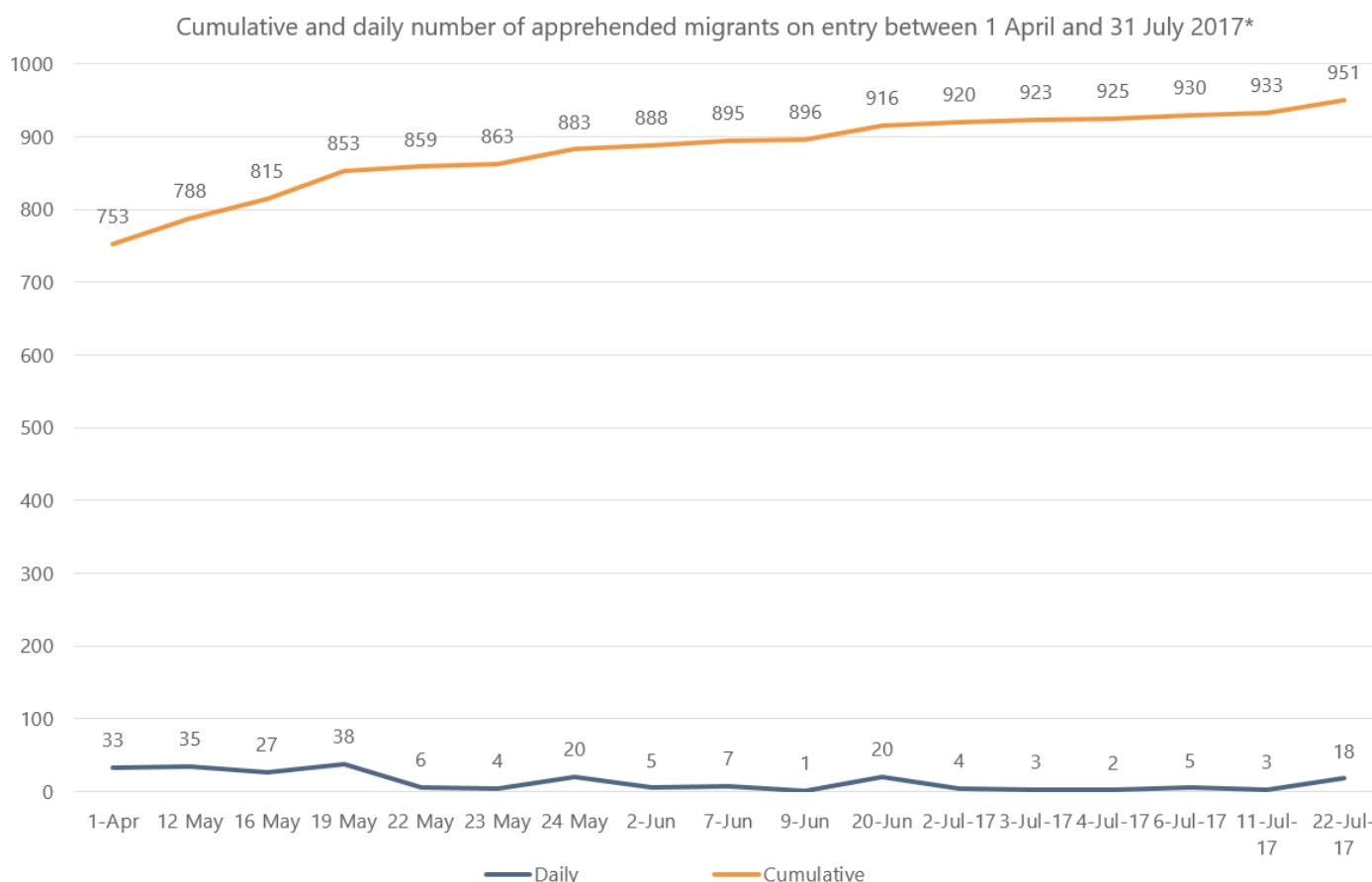


Developments in the reporting period

According to available data, since the beginning of 2017 up to the end of July, a total of 951 migrants and refugees were apprehended by the Romanian Border Guards while trying to enter Romania illegally from Serbia and Bulgaria. Majority of the migrants and refugees are Iraqi, Syrian and Afghan nationals. During this reporting period, 35 migrants were intercepted on entry to Romania. This represents an increase from 13 reported in the previous month. In contrast to that, available data showed that number of irregular crossings on exit from the country decreased by 29%, from 233 recorded in June to 166 reported at the end of July.

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



* The daily breakdown is available only since April.

Serbia



Developments in the reporting period

There were no registered arrivals to Serbia in 2017. Over the period from 1 July to 31 July 2017 estimated total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in government facilities (13 transit-reception centers, 5 asylum centers) and the border crossing zones near the Hungarian border, decreased from approximately 5,492 on 1 July to estimated 4,592 on 31 July. 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 around 4,900 at the end of July. This represents a 12% decrease compared to 5,552 migrants reported by the end of June.

According to the admission list jointly maintained by the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration and Hungarian authorities, during the reporting period 222 asylum seekers departed from the reception centers in Serbia to proceed with their asylum claims in the near Horgos and Kelebija border crossing points.

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

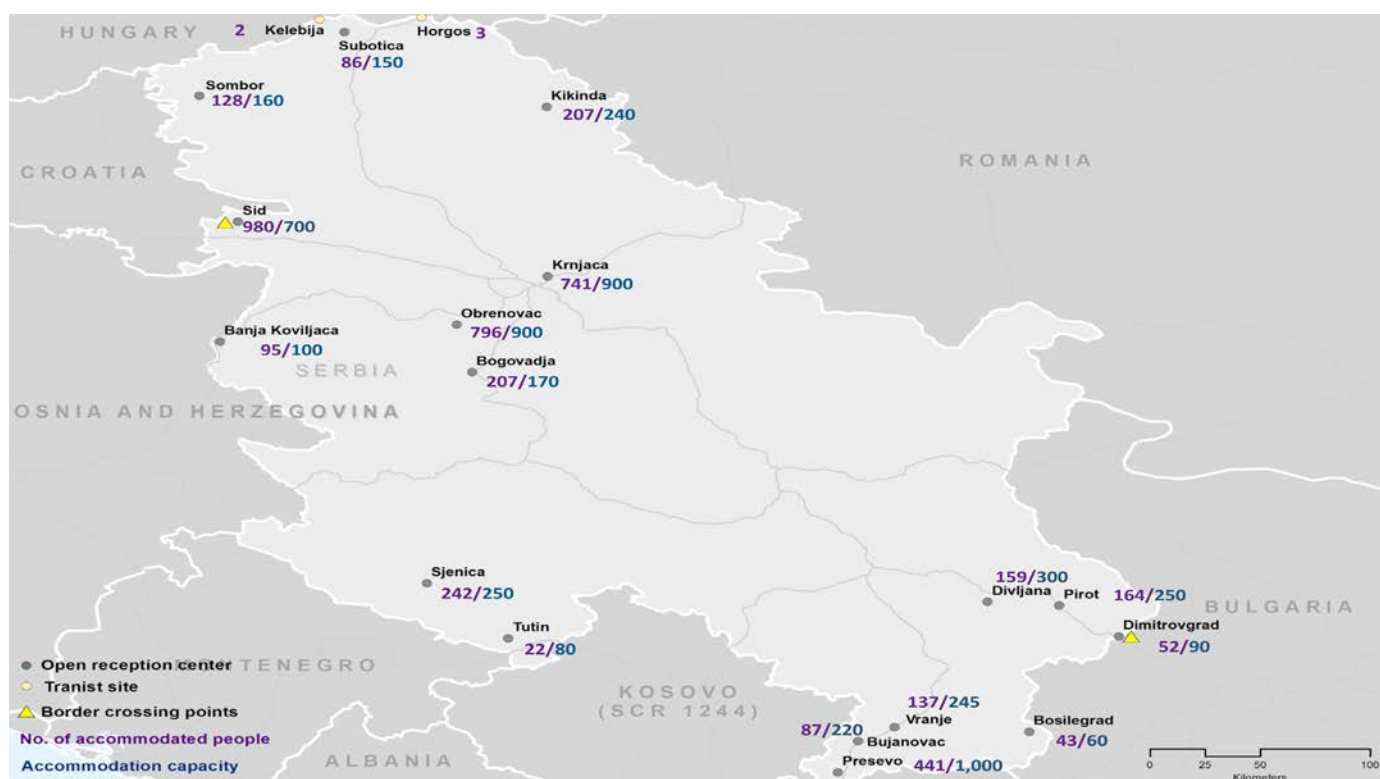
Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
Preševo transit reception center	1,000	441
Bujanovac transit reception center	220	87
Vranje transit reception center	245	137
Dimitrovgrad transit reception center	90	52
Pirot transit reception center	250	164
Divljana transit reception center	300	159
Bosilegrad transit reception center	60	43
Obrenovac reception center	900	796
Šid (Principovac, Adasevci) transit reception centers	700	980
Sombor transit reception center	160	128
Kikinda transit reception center	240	207
Subotica transit reception center	150	86
Horgos transit zone	n/a	3
Kelebija transit zone	n/a	2
Krnjaca asylum center	900	741
Banja Koviljaca asylum center	100	95
Sjenica asylum center	250	242
Tutin asylum center	80	22
Bogovadja asylum center	170	207
Total	5,815	4,592

Serbia



Number of accommodated migrants and refugees in the Government reception centers, asylum centers and at the Horgos-Kelebija transit zones - weekly trends in July 2017

Date	Reception Centers	Asylum Centers	Horgos and Kelebija	Total
01/07/2017	3,906	1,581	5	5,492
05/07/2017	3,780	1,583	4	5,367
12/07/2017	3,733	1,475	4	5,212
19/07/2017	3,619	1,361	11	4,991
26/07/2017	3,526	1,307	2	4,835
31/07/2017	3,280	1,307	5	4,592



Slovenia



Developments in the reporting period

During the reporting period Slovenian Ministry of Interior intercepted 103 third country nationals who attempted to cross Slovenian border without valid documents. Majority of apprehended migrants were Afghan nationals (52), followed by migrants from Pakistan (11) and Syria (10). As of 31 July, there were 121 asylum seekers in Slovenia, mostly from Afghanistan, Eritrea and Turkey. In addition to that, a total of 30 UASC were accommodated in youth dormitories (21 Afghan, 3 Algerian, 2 Eritrean, 1 Moroccan, 1 Pakistani, 1 Syrian and 1 Turkish national, all of them boys).

6 July - The Government of Slovenia adopted a Decree on the Implementation of the Statutory Representation of Unaccompanied Minors and the Method of Ensuring Adequate Accommodation, Care and Treatment of Unaccompanied Minors Outside the Asylum Centre or a Branch Thereof (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia No. 35/2017). The Decree determines a more detailed way of exercising the power of the legal representative and the cooperation of the legal representative, the Slovenian Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants, the Ministry of the Interior and Centers for social work. The Decree also provides for a more detailed information on ensuring the proper accommodation, care and treatment of an unaccompanied minor outside of the asylum center.

13 July - The Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted an opinion on the recommendation concerning the migrants crisis and the establishment of controls at the border with the Republic of Italy according to which the Ministry of the Interior will continue monitoring the situation regarding the migration flow and related activities through its competent authorities. In May 2016, after the closure of the so-called Western Balkans migration route and the rapid increase in migrant arrivals to Italy, the Slovene police prepared a plan of measures in the event of a significant increase in the arrival of irregular migrants. At that time, Austria first announced the possibility of reintroducing border controls at the internal border with Italy. The Government of the Republic of Slovenia notes that, according to Austria's forecasts, the situation in Italy is not expected to deteriorate with regard to irregular migration on the border with Italy. The Slovenian Police estimates that if Austria implements additional measures on the border with Italy, more frequent irregular crossings of the Slovenian - Italian border would take place, while most migrants would continue to try to continue their journey via Switzerland, France or Austria.

27 July - According to the Ministry of the Interior, the pilot project for the accommodation of unaccompanied children in boarding schools Nova Gorica and Postojna was mostly positively assessed. The evaluation of the project, which began on 1 August, 2016, sees a practice of accommodating unaccompanied children in boarding schools as a step forward in the provision of accommodation and treatment of unaccompanied children, as well as their integration and socialization. A proposal was also made to set up a special, transitional center where unaccompanied children would be accommodated at an early stage. Only after the appropriate assessment that the child is willing to stay in Slovenia would he/she be accommodated in one of the boarding schools. The Government decided to continue the project of accommodation of unaccompanied children in the boarding school in Postojna until the introduction of an appropriate systemic solution on behalf of the Government Office for Support and Integration of Migrants in cooperation with other Ministries.

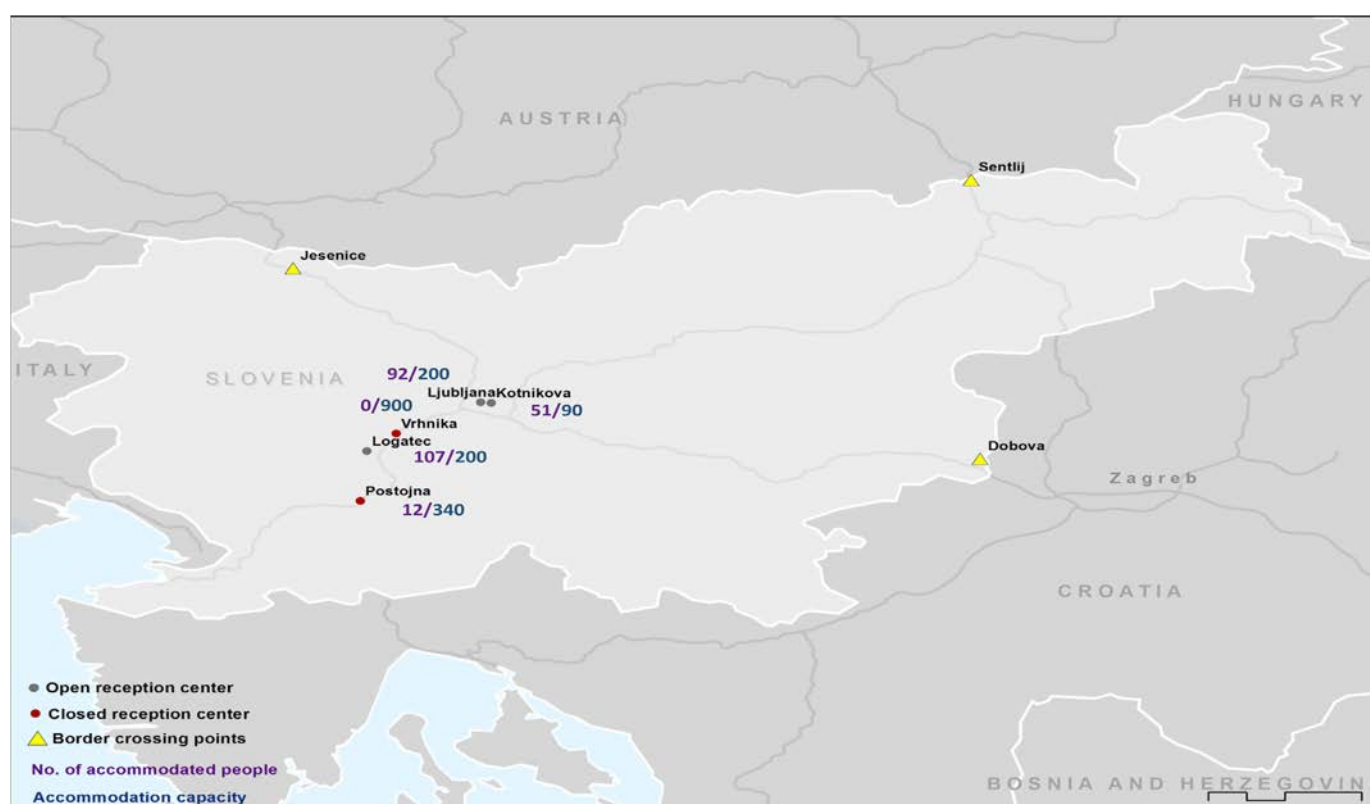
Slovenia



Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) and Border Crossing Points (as of 18 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 designated 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.

NAME OF ACCOMMODATION FACILITY	CAPACITY	CURRENTLY ACCOMMODATED	NATIONALITY BREAKDOWN
Asylum Center in Ljubljana - Vic	200	92	
Department AC Kotnikova	90	51	
Department AC Logatec	200	107	
Aliens Centre Postojna	340	12	4 Afghan, 2 Iraqi, 1 Nigerian, 1 Sudanese, 1 Serbian, 1 Ukrainian, 1 Macedonian and 1 migrants from Kosovo*
Outside of the Asylum Centre	N/A	30	
Facilities for Unaccompanied Children	N/A	30	
Total	830	322	



*The last available data for July.

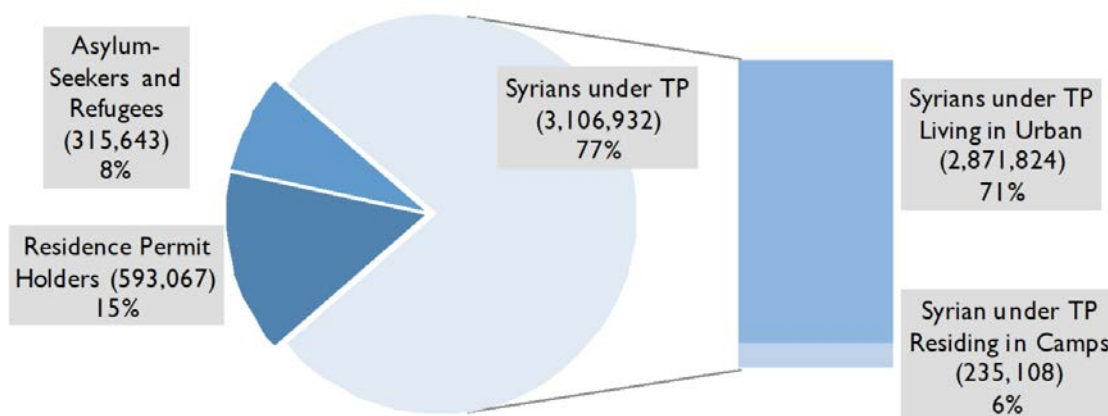
Turkey



Developments in the reporting period

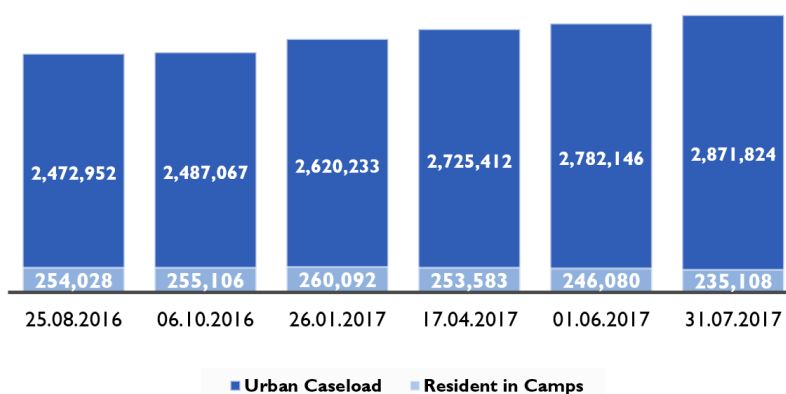
According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently an estimated 3.4 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (3,106,932 individuals) who are granted temporary 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 593,067 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 3,106,932 Syrian migrants the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 2,871,824 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. 235,108 Syrians live in 23 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	Congo
3	Afghanistan
4	Eritrea
5	Pakistan
6	Unknown
7	Iraq
8	Iran
9	Gambia
10	Somalia

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 593,067 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 9,397 irregular migrants and registered 27 fatalities in the year of 2017. 1,743 irregular migrants were apprehended in month of July. 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 — 31 JULY 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
First Quarter	62	70	2,324	2,976	12	12	18	24
Second Quarter	98	108	4,196	4,678	7	7	25	37
July	38	41	1,528	1,743	8	8	7	7
Total	198	219	8,048	9,397	27	27	50	68



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

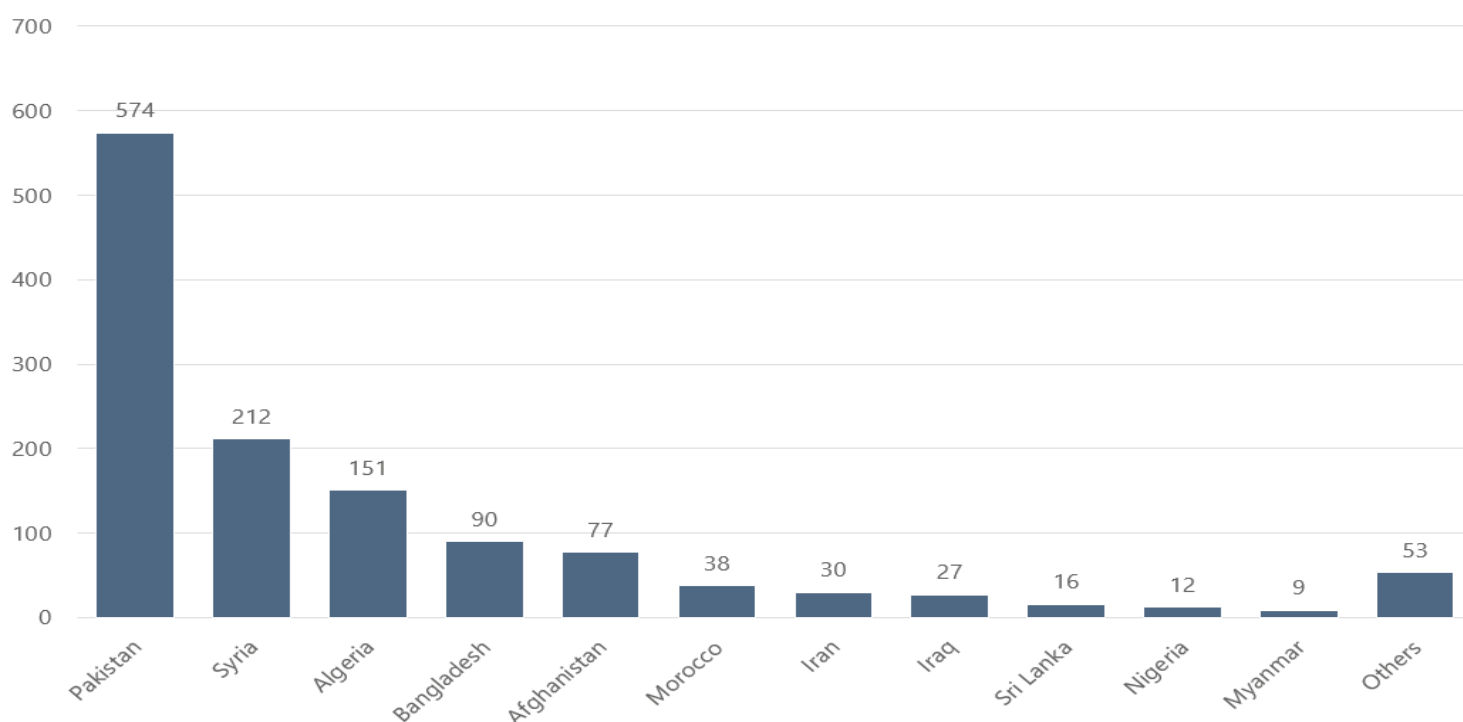
According to Turkish Armed Forces daily figures, between 1 July and 31 July, 22,626 irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Greek, Nakhichevan and Bulgarian borders of Turkey. The entry and exit figures breakdown are as shown in the table. The highest number of irregular crossings happened at the border with Syria, with a total number of 19,803 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 – 31 July 2017)			
Apprehensions on Entry		Apprehensions on Exit	
Border	Number #	Border	Number #
Syria	19,666	Greece	1,627
Greece	810	Bulgaria	295
Iraq	47	Syria	137
Iran	42	Iran	1
Nakhichevan	1	/	
Total	20,566	Total	2,060

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, 1,289 migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between April 4th 2016 and July 27th 2017. The main exit points in Greece include Lesvos, 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 Nepal, Ghana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Cameroon, India, Palestine, Haiti, Lebanon, Ivory Coast, Dominica, Jordan, Yemen, Mali, Senegal, Congo , Gambia, Niger, Zimbabwe and Tunisia.

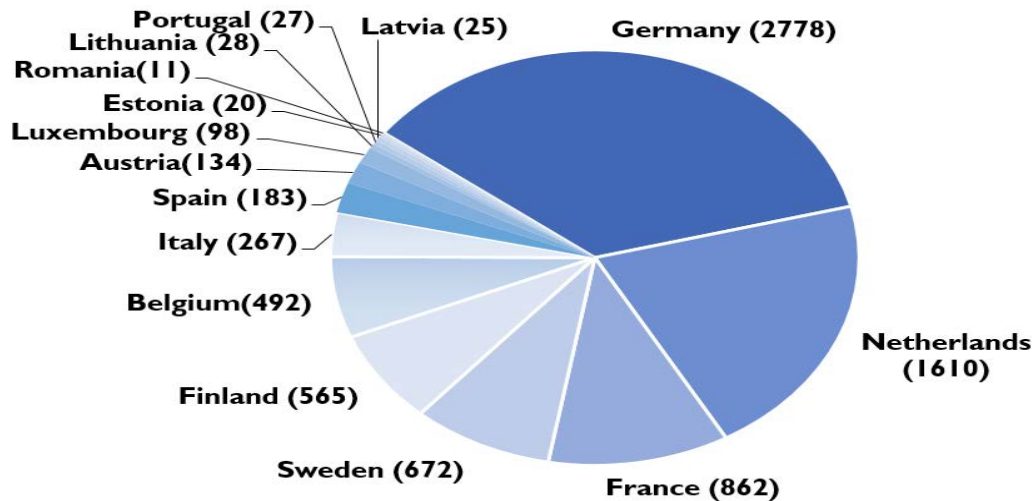
Nationality breakdown of readmitted migrants from Greece to Turkey after 4 April 2016



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 July 4th, there are 7,772 persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, France, Sweden and the Netherlands.



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, Küçükkuşu (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 July – 31 July 2017) 106 new arrivals were registered in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, a 150% increase when compared to the previous reporting period when 41 arrivals were reported. By the end of July, total of 228 migrants have been registered arriving to the country. This represents a significant decrease when compared to the same period in 2016 when 89,682 arrivals were reported. However, most of the migrants arrived in the first quarter of 2016 - 89,623 and additional 59 were registered between April and July.

Demographic profile of registered arrivals between January and July 2017

Arrivals by nationality, as per registered caseload		
Main Nationalities	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Syria	34	15%
Afghanistan	39	17%
Iraq	33	14%
Other nationalities	122	54%
Total	228	100%

Arrivals - demographic information, as per registered caseload		
Demographic group	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Male	144	63%
Female	25	11%
Accompanied children	44	19%
Unaccompanied children	15	7%
Total	228	100%

Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) as of 31 July 2017

NAME OF ACCOMMODATION	FACILITY	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
"Vinojug" Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)		1,100-1,200	16	1 Syrian, 12 Iraqi and 3 Afghan nationals
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)		1,100	60	18 Algerian, 18 Libyan, 8 Iraqi, 7 Afghan, 6 Pakistani, 1 Tunisian, 1 Iranian, 1 Syrian (including 2 UASC) nationals
Vizbegovo - Reception Center for Asylum Seekers		150	21	2 Syrian, 2 Russian, 3 Iranian, 2 Egyptian and 12 Pakistani nationals
Gazi Baba - Reception Center for Foreigners		120	0	
Vlae - Safe House		25-30	8	7 Syrian and 1 Pakistani national (all UASC)
TOTAL		2,495 - 2,600	105	-

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. As of 31 July 1 Syrian, 12 Iraqi and 3 Afghan nationals (3 male, 4 female and 9 children) were accommodated there.

Tabanovce Transit centre

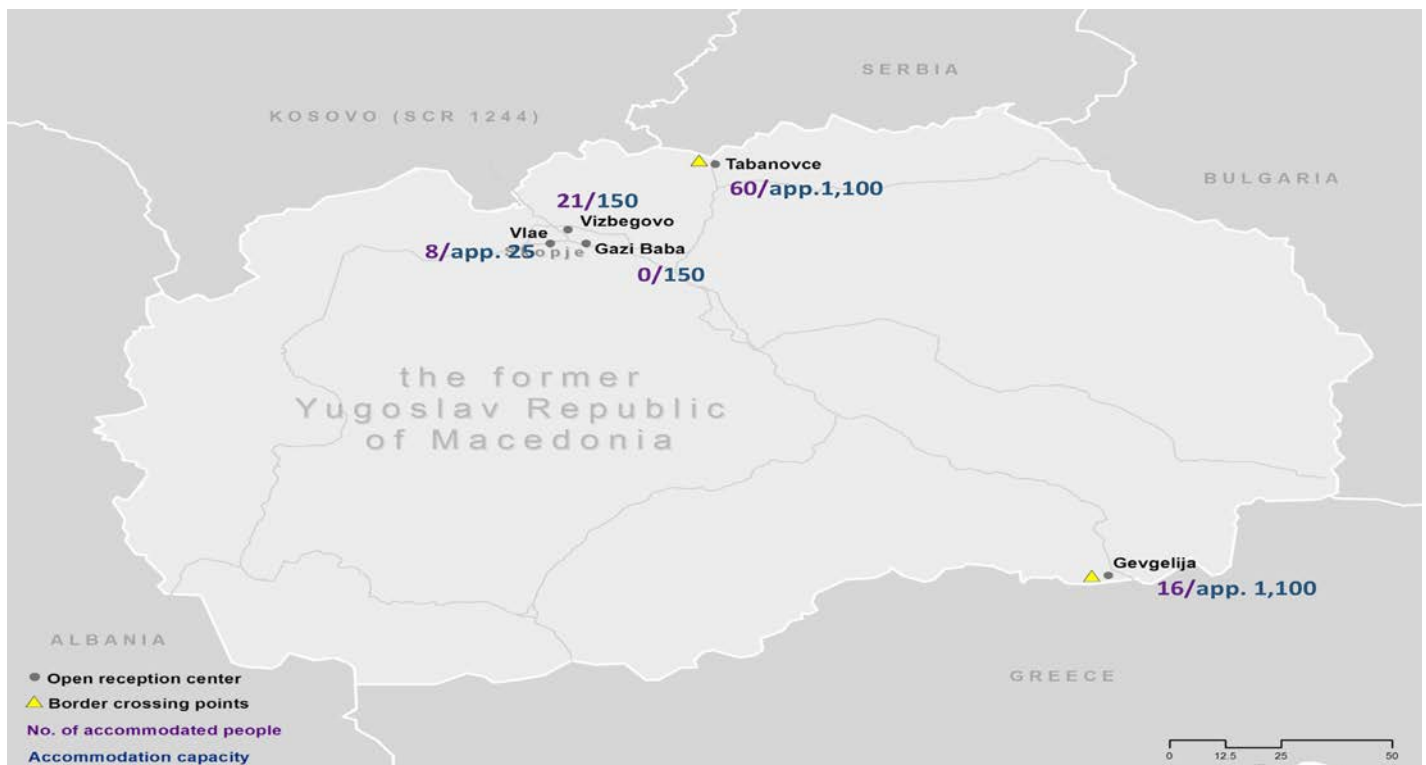
Accommodation facility located close to the Serbia border in Tabanovce region, has a full capacity of approximately 1,100. By the end of July it accommodated 60 migrants and refugees. Based on the field reports, the tendency of migrants/refugees to return back to Greece is continuing. It is also observed, that there is an increasing number of migrants from the African countries (predominantly male) that are circulating in the vicinity of the Northern border, hence the higher numbers of migrants in the Tabanovce Transit Centre.

The nationality breakdown of currently accommodated migrants is as follows: 14 Iraq, 4 Algerian, 3 Iranian, 6 Afghan, 6 Libya, 1 Pakistan and 5 Syrian nationals (50 male, 3 female and 7 children out of which 2 are UAM).

Other Centers

There are additional three reception centers in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia accommodating (31 July) 29 migrants. One center for asylum seekers is located in Vizbegovo (21 individuals accommodated), and the second one for foreigners in Gazi Baba (no migrants accommodated). By the end of July, 8 migrants, including unaccompanied and separated children, were accommodated in the Safe House.

The total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as of 31 July is 105, representing an increase of 98% since the last reporting period (53).



Central Mediterranean

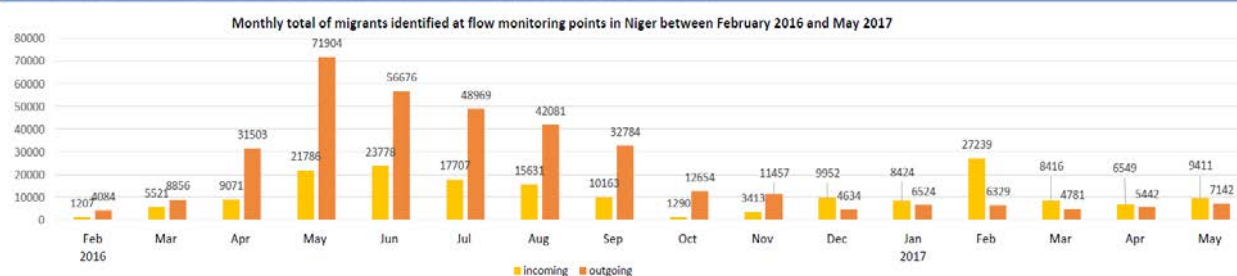
Niger*

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	Observed Flows in 2016	333,891	Outgoing individuals observed in flows through Niger FMPs in 2016
	60,039			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 July 2017, Libyan Coast Guard rescued 11,424 migrants who have attempted to cross the Mediterranean and reach European shores. During the same period, 353 bodies have been retrieved. When compared to the previous month (1 - 30 June), a 69% decrease is observed in numbers of rescued migrants from 2,483 in June, to 758 in July. 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	Rescue Operations	Rescued	Bodies Retrieved
January	11	808	42
February	11	1,394	102
March	16	1,480	27
April	7	474	35
May	19	4,027	30
June	7	2,483	107
July	19	758	10
Total	94	11,424	353

Contingency Countries

Albania

Developments in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017 up to 31 July, Albanian authorities apprehended 178 irregular migrants from Syria (78), Afghanistan (28), Algeria (40), India (7), Morocco (11), Pakistan (6), Palestine (4), Iraq (3) and Tunis (1). During July, a total of 32 migrants were intercepted. This represents almost a three times increase when compared to the previous month when 11 migrants were registered. Apprehended irregular migrants are given the possibility to apply for Asylum in Albania. The alternative options for apprehended migrants are to leave the territory or to return voluntarily to their origin country. Most of the irregular crossings are detected in Kakavia/Kakavijë border crossing point with Greece. Thirty two migrants apprehended in July were Syrian, Moroccan, Afghan and Algerian nationals. After the interview with the Border and Migration Police 6 migrants lodged asylum claim in Albania, including two UASC and were accommodated in the Babrru Reception Centre. Another 3 unaccompanied minors are in the procedure to be returned back to Greece.

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

Montenegro

Developments in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017, State authorities registered 251 irregular border crossings on entry and exit to the country, a 28% increase compared to the same period in 2016 (350). Between 1 and 31 July, a total of 39 migrants have been intercepted. This represents a 15% increase when compared to 34 interceptions reported in June 2017.

All migrants have been accommodated in Asylum Center (capacity 80) and Detention Center (capacity 40) located in Spuz, Danilovgrad. Currently, there are 21 migrants accommodated in the Detention Center, and 39 in the Asylum Center.



IRREGULAR BORDER CROSSINGS TO ALBANIA BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (1 JANUARY 2017- 31 JULY 2017)

Syria	78
Algeria	40
Afghanistan	28
Morocco	11
India	7
Pakistan	6
Palestine	4
Iraq	3
Tunis	1
Total	178

GENDER / AGE BREAKDOWN OF ASYLUM SEEKERS (1 JANUARY 2017 - 31 JULY 2017)

Female	16
Male	162
Total	178
Minors	24
Adults	154



IRREGULAR BORDER CROSSINGS TO MONTENEGRO BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (1 JANUARY 2017 - 31 JULY 2017)

Algeria	63
Afghanistan	17
Pakistan	15
Syria	12
iraq	11
Other	133
Total	251

Contingency Countries

Kosovo*

Developments in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017, 85 migrants and asylum seekers have been registered in Kosovo*. During the reporting period, (1 - 31 July 2017) 4 irregular migrants were apprehended in the Kosovo territory (1 Syrian, 1 Slovakian and 2 Libyan nationals). All migrants were adult males and after finishing the procedures for claiming asylum, they were transported to 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 July, 13 persons were accommodated in the Asylum center, 5 Pakistani, 1 Ukrainian, 3 Bulgarian, 2 Libyan, 1 Syrian and 1 Slovakian (11 male, 2 female, including 6 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, 258 irregular migrants have been apprehended while trying to enter or exit Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the reporting period (1 - 31 July 2017) the Service for Foreigners' Affairs registered 63 irregular migrants on entry and exit from the country, a 142% increase compared to the previous month when 26 migrants were intercepted. Detected migrants are from Afghanistan (29, including 7 UASC), Syria (7, including 4 UASC), Pakistan (1), Kosovo* (11), Albania (4), Comoros (6), Turkey (2), Bangladesh (2) and Ghana (1). Majority of the migrants are apprehended while trying to leave the country towards Croatia, and those apprehended on entry (29) were detected in the vicinity of the border with Serbia.



NUMBER OF ASYLUM SEEKERS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (1 JANUARY 2017 - 31 JULY 2017)

Afghanistan	43
Pakistan	10
Syria	8
Libya	8
Iraq	2
Other	14
Total	85

GENDER BREAKDOWN OF ASYLUM SEEKERS (1 JANUARY 2017 - 31 JULY 2017)

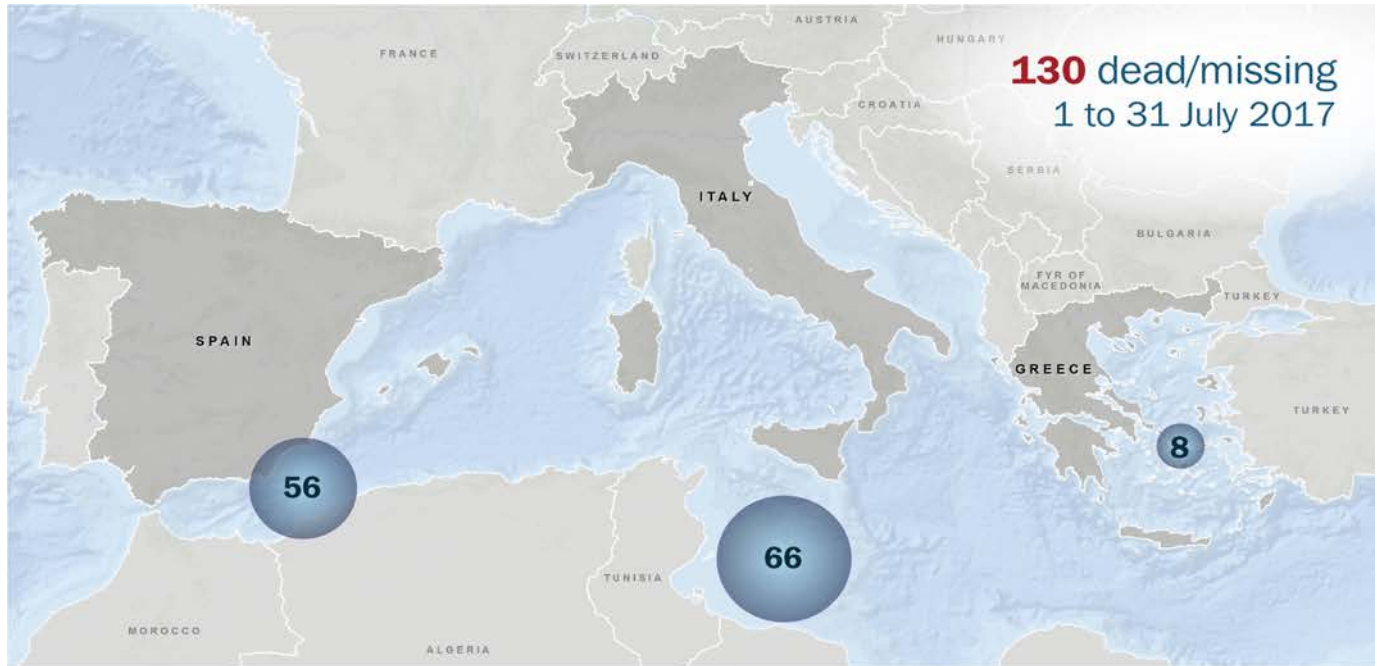
Female	29
Male	56
Total	85
Accompanied minors	30
Adults	55



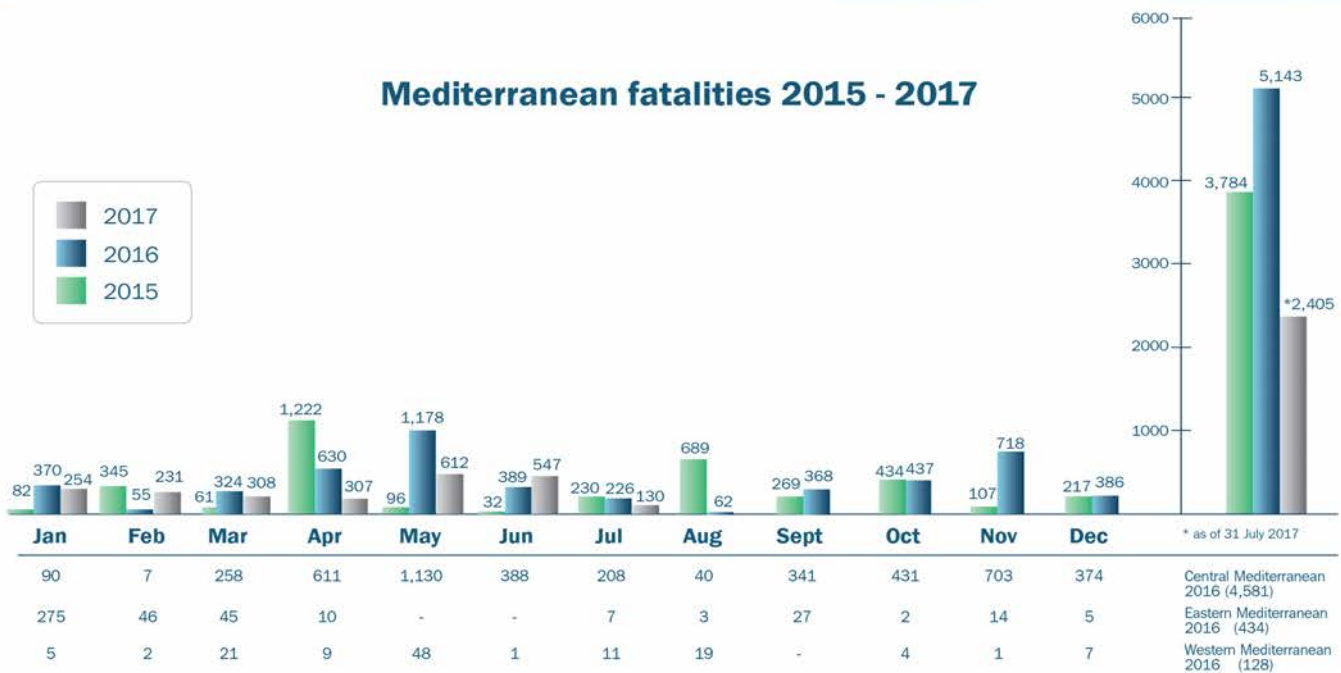
IRREGULAR BORDER CROSSINGS TO BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (1 JANUARY 2017 - 31 JULY 2017)

Afghanistan	53
Pakistan	47
Syria	34
Turkey	31
Iraq	4
Other	89
Total	258

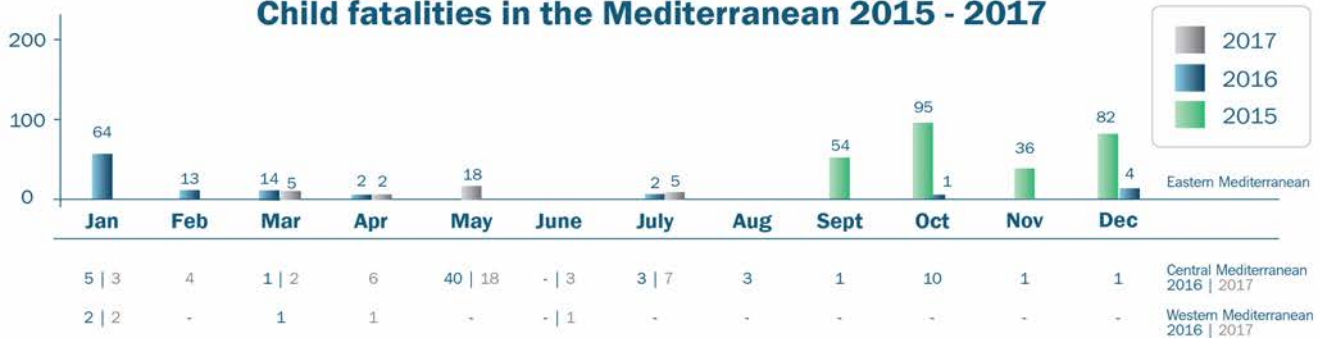
Fatalities in the Mediterranean and Aegean Sea



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 is based on 8,246 interviews conducted in Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Hungary, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia from February to July 2017.

[Flow Monitoring Surveys Analysis \(July 2017\)](#)

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:

