

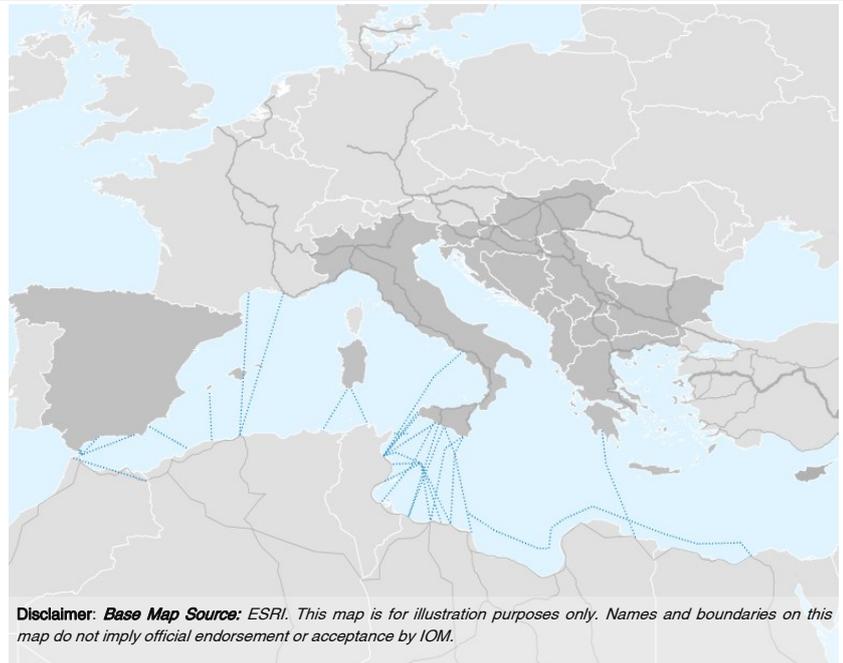
220,796 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016

213,581 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016 BY SEA

8,184 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2 June—15 June 2016

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Visit IOM's interactive map to view data on flows: migration.iom.int/europe

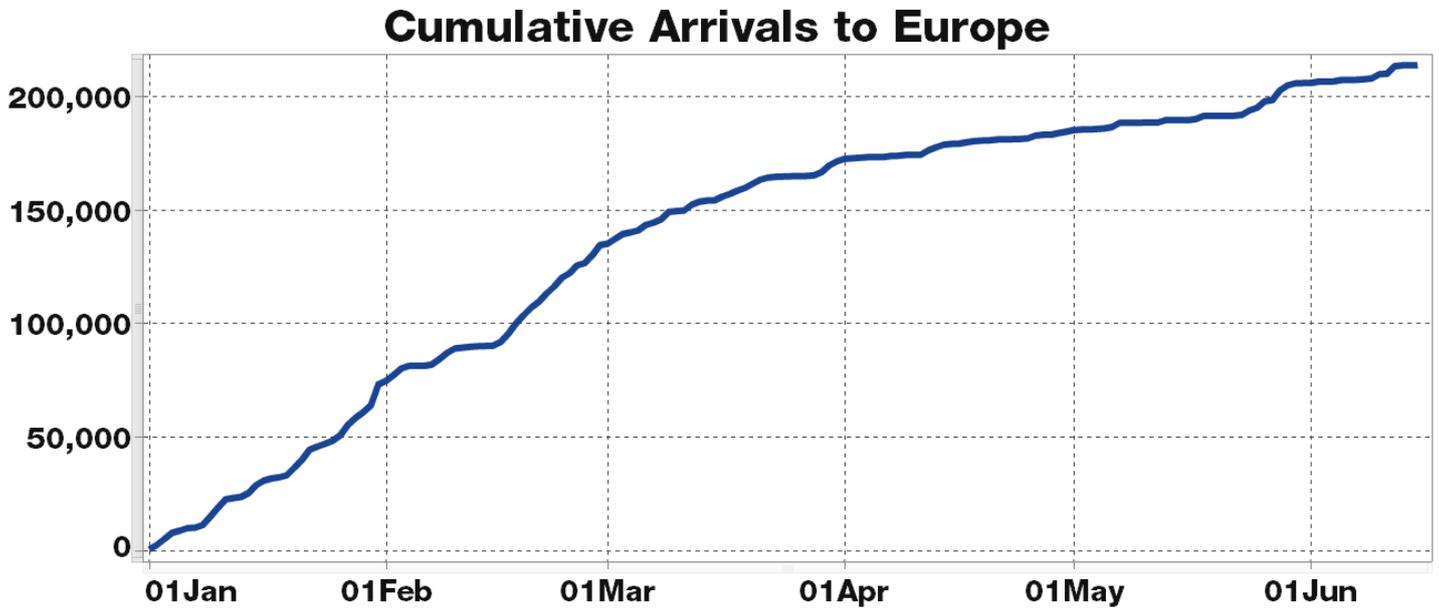
Highlights

- Until 15 June, there were **54,778** cumulative arrivals in Italy, compared to 47,861 in the last reporting period (a **14%** increase). Comparing arrivals to Italy until 31 May from 2015 and 2016, there were **47,449** and **47,851** cumulative arrivals respectively, a slight increase of **less than 1%**. In Greece, to date, there have been **159,061** arrivals in contrast to **158,757** up until the last reporting period (an increase of **less than 1%**). Relative to the 31 May last year, there were **40,939** and **158,016** arrivals to Greece for 2015 and 2016 respectively.
- The total number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece and in the Western Balkans is **61,801**. Since the implementation of the EU-Turkey agreement on the 10th of March, the number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece increased by **33%**. For the rest of the countries, [please read page 7](#).
- As of 15 June, there have been **2,463** individuals relocated to **21 EU Member States**. See sections on Relocations and country pages of Greece and Italy for updates on the EU's **Relocations Plan**. Please see the new page on [relocations](#) for more information.
- As of **8 June**, a total of **449** migrants and refugees were readmitted from Greece to Turkey as part of the EU-Turkey Agreement. The majority of migrants and refugees were Pakistani, Afghan, Bangladeshi and Iranian nationals. See [Turkey section](#).
- For more information about migration flows to Turkey, please see **Migrant Presence Monitoring—Situation Report** for June, released by IOM Turkey. Report is available [here](#).
- This week's **Flow Monitoring Surveys** report is focusing on providing analysis on Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi, Pakistani and North & West African nationals. The report is available [here](#).
- Information about "contingency countries" in the Western Balkans (Albania, Kosovo (SCR 1244)*, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina), the Northern Route (Finland, Norway and Russia) is on [page 37](#).
- For information on this report, including details on the sources of this report's data and tallying methodologies used, please see [page 39](#).

*References to Kosovo should be understood in the context of the United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

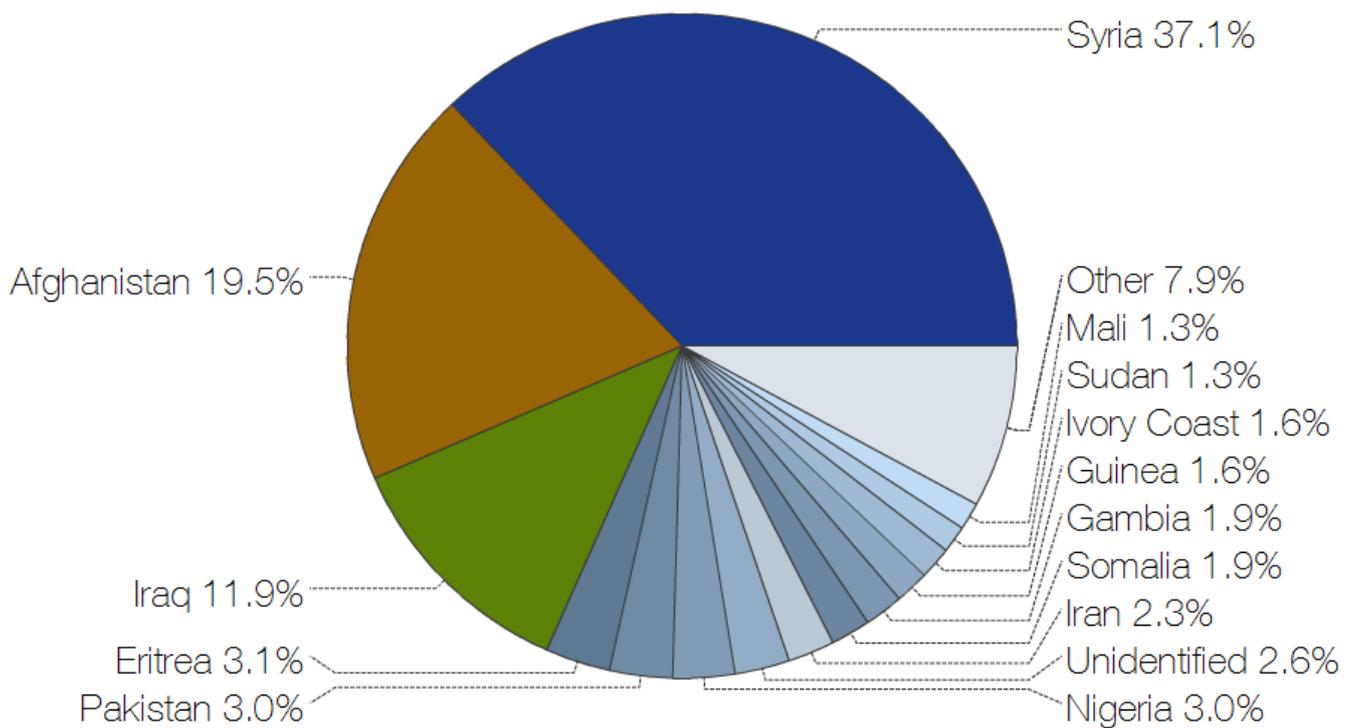
1. Cumulative arrivals and weekly overview

Aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe



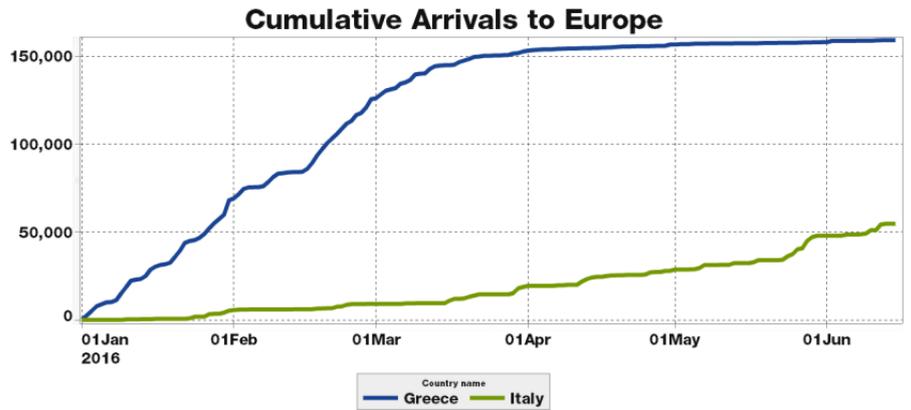
Nationalities of aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe (up to 31 May 2016*)

**Latest data available*



Cumulative arrivals by reporting date grouped by country (countries of first arrival)

Countryname ▲	Greece	Italy
Report Date ▲	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
02Jun2016	158,641	47,861
03Jun2016	158,656	47,861
04Jun2016	158,676	47,957
05Jun2016	158,676	48,538
06Jun2016	158,694	48,538
07Jun2016	158,749	48,538
08Jun2016	158,757	48,761
09Jun2016	158,757	49,136
10Jun2016	158,762	51,015
11Jun2016	158,967	51,060
12Jun2016	159,034	54,264
13Jun2016	159,061	54,640
14Jun2016	159,061	54,640
15Jun2016	159,061	54,778

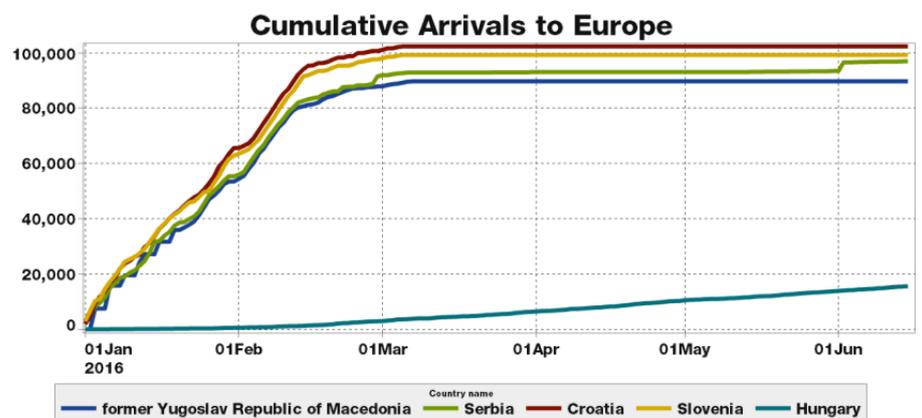


Month	Average arrivals per day to Italy	Average arrivals per day to Greece
January	176	2,056
February	132	2,117
March	312	(before agreement, 1st to 8th): 1,375 (after agreement, 9th to 30th): 701
April	305	131
May	643	47
June	462	70

Note: Spain and Bulgaria data are not available on a daily basis

Countryname ▲	Serbia	Hungary
Report Date ▲	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
02Jun2016	96,502	14,025
03Jun2016	96,532	14,141
04Jun2016	96,562	14,243
05Jun2016	96,602	14,407
06Jun2016	96,642	14,479
07Jun2016	96,677	14,579
08Jun2016	96,720	14,652
09Jun2016	96,730	14,819
10Jun2016	96,735	14,920
11Jun2016	96,750	15,109
12Jun2016	96,780	15,260
13Jun2016	96,811	15,421
14Jun2016	96,871	15,484
15Jun2016	96,884	15,609

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date grouped by country (other countries in the route)



Note: There was no change in the figures for other countries in the route for the reporting period

Weekly trends

There was an decrease of **86%** in the overall number of entries in the countries of first arrival (Greece, Italy, Bulgaria) for the period of 02 June to 08 June 2016, compared to the week before. In the week of 09 to 15 June there was an increase of **341%**

Weekly trends: countries of first arrival

Country ▲	Bulgaria		Greece		Italy		Total arrivals	
Period ▲	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
26 May to 1 June	304	-	417	-	10,438	-	11,159	-
2 June to 8 June	325	6.91%	289	-30.70%	900	-91.38%	1,514	-86.43%
9 June to 15 June	349	7.38%	304	5.19%	6,017	568.56%	6,670	340.55%

Weekly trends: other countries

Country ▲	FYR of Macedonia		Hungary		Serbia	
Period ▲	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
26 May to 1 June	11	-	810	-	148	-
2 June to 8 June	0	-100.00%	783	-3.33%	218	47.30%
9 June to 15 June	0	-	957	22.22%	164	-24.77%

Daily arrivals by reporting date grouped by country (countries of first arrival)

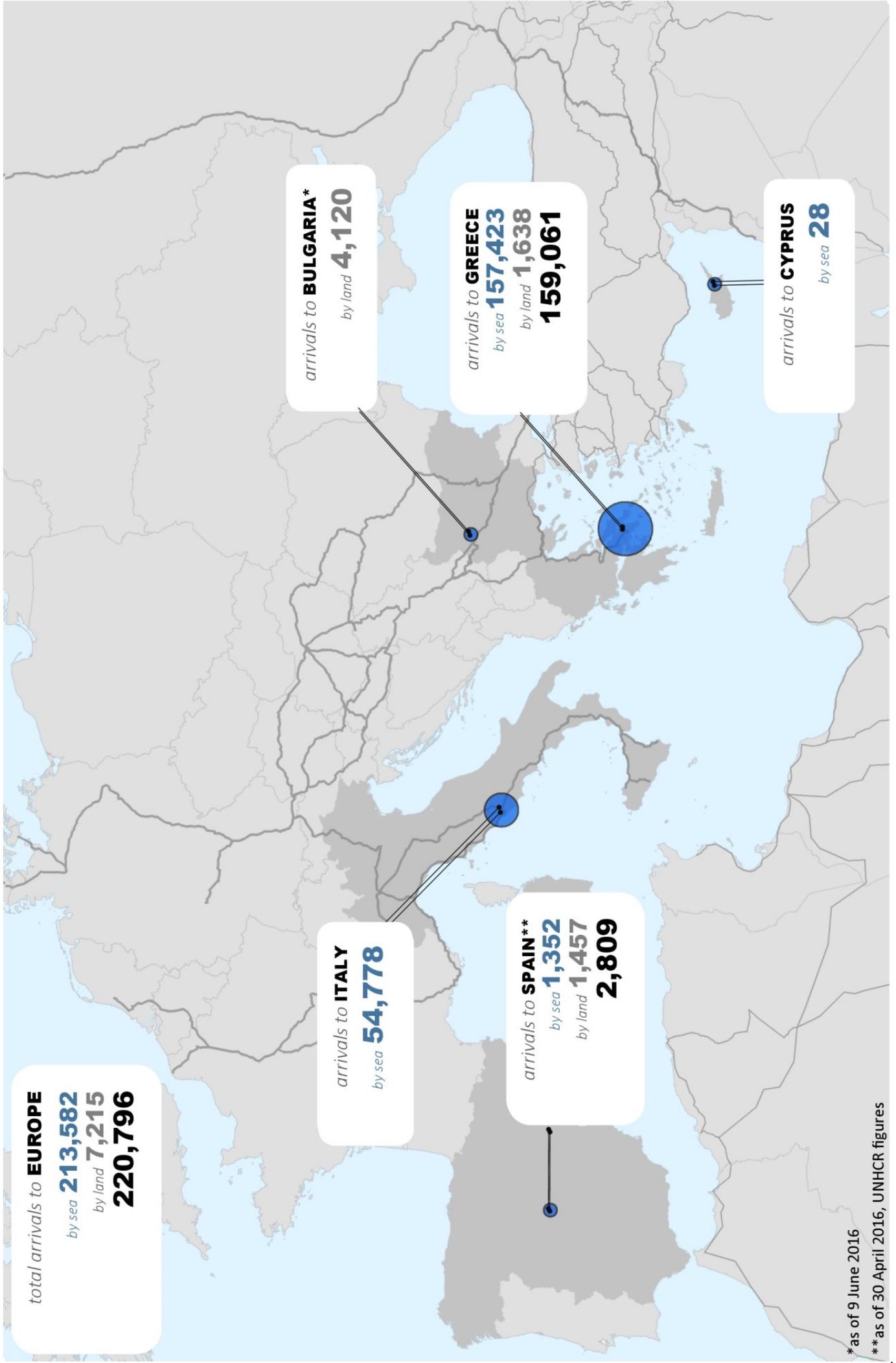
Country name ▲	Greece	Italy	Total
Report Date ▲	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals
02Jun2016	618	10	628
03Jun2016	15	0	15
04Jun2016	20	96	116
05Jun2016	0	581	581
06Jun2016	18	0	18
07Jun2016	55	0	55
08Jun2016	8	223	231
09Jun2016	0	375	375
10Jun2016	5	1,879	1,884
11Jun2016	205	45	250
12Jun2016	67	3,204	3,271
13Jun2016	27	376	403
14Jun2016	0	0	0
15Jun2016	0	138	138
Total	1,038	6,927	7,965



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 2016 to 15 June 2016



* as of 9 June 2016

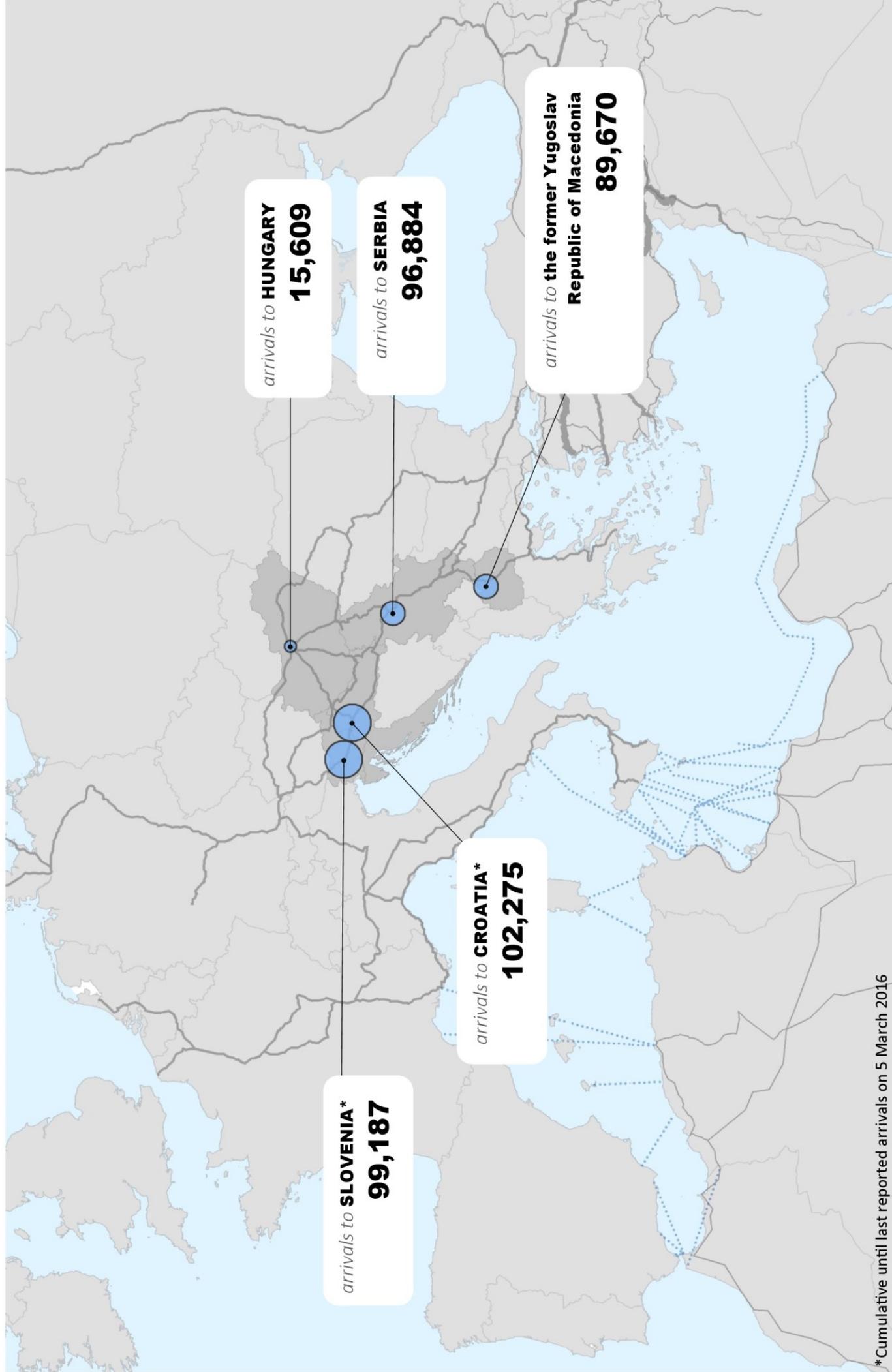
** as of 30 April 2016, UNHCR figures

OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary 🌐 From 01 January 2016 to 15 June 2016



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 IOI.

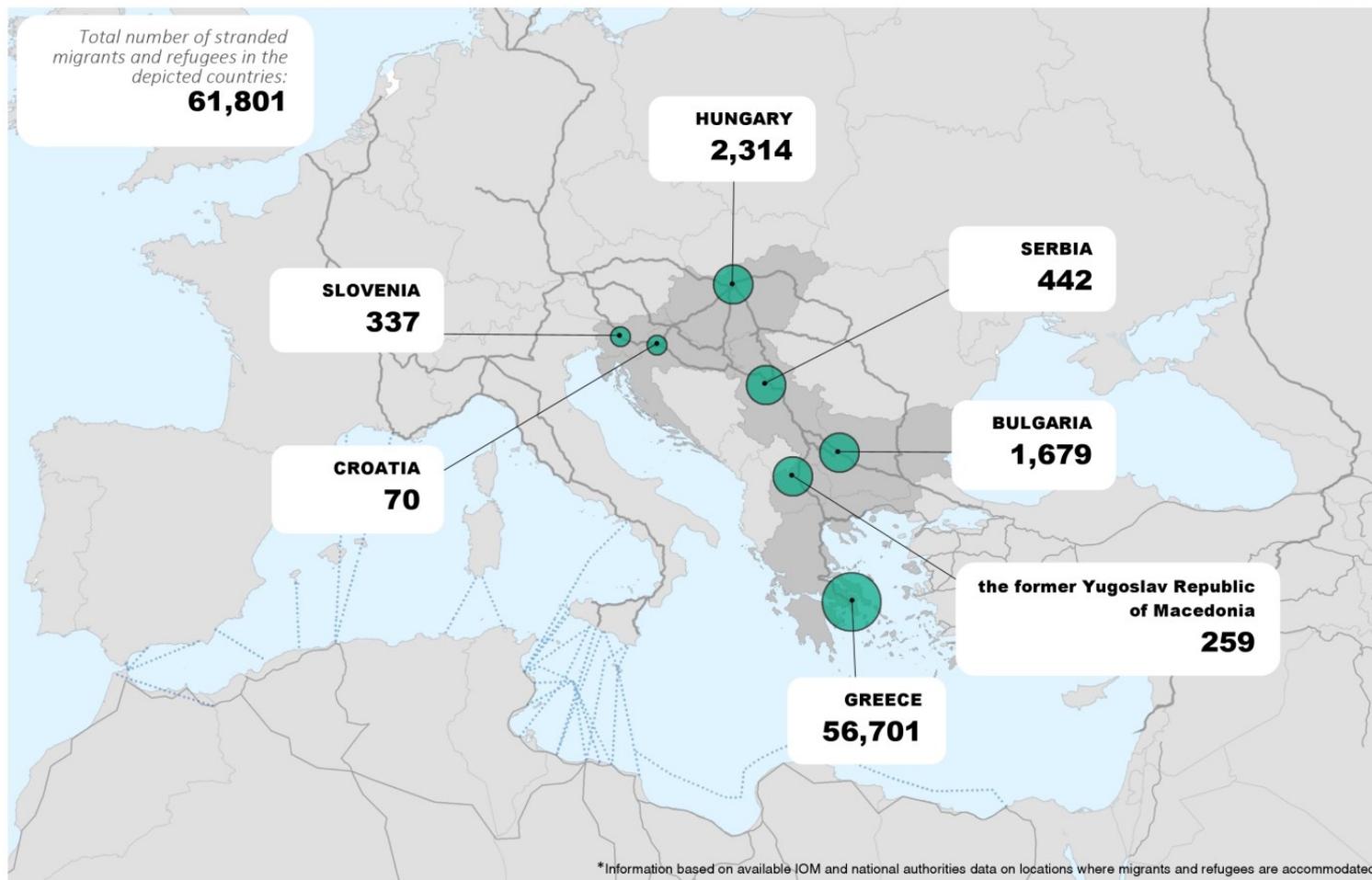


*Cumulative until last reported arrivals on 5 March 2016

OVERVIEW: STRANDED MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Stranded migrants and refugees in Greece, FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia and Slovenia* 15 June 2016

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 Trends from the EU Turkey Agreement to 15 June 2016 in the Western Balkans			
Country	No. of stranded migrants and refugees on 10 March 2016	No. of stranded migrants and refugees on 15 June 2016	% change from March to June 2016
Greece	42,688	56,701	33%
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,199	259	-79%
Serbia	1,706	442	-74%
Croatia	231	70	-70%
Slovenia*	408	337	-17%
Hungary	-	2,314	n/a
Bulgaria	865	1,679	94%
Total	47,097	61,801	31%

*Data available up to 09 June 2016

2. Policy Timeline 2015—2016

17 September 2015

EU ministers approve disputed quota plan: the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania are outvoted at the ministerial meeting when member states decide to relocate 66,000 refugees from Greece and Italy to other EU countries.

16 October 2015

EU announces it will give Turkey 3 billion EUR in aid and will fast-track approval of visas to Europe for Turkish citizens in exchange for increased controls on the flow of migration from the Middle East to Europe, and taking back migrants whose asylum applications have not been granted.

25 October 2015

EU Leaders agree on 17-point plan of action on the Western Balkans Migration Route. This includes Point 14: "Reconfirming the principle of refusing entry to third country nationals who do not confirm a wish to apply for international protection (in line with international and EU refugee law and subject to prior non-refoulement and proportionality checks)," which is thought to have inspired the fYR of Macedonia to close its borders to any migrants not of Syrian, Afghan, or Iraqi nationality.

03 December 2015

Pakistan refuses to allow 30 deported Pakistanis to disembark plane from Athens.

10 December 2015

The European Commission begins legal action against Greece, Croatia and Italy for failing to correctly register migrants. It also launches an infringement case against Hungary over its asylum legislation. It says the three failed to implement the Eurodac Regulation, which involves fingerprinting asylum seekers and registering the data within 72 hours.

11 February 2016

NATO sends naval patrols and air surveillance in order to deter smugglers in the Mediterranean Sea, as well as to gather intelligence and monitor migrant flow alongside Greek and Turkish coast guards.

7 March 2016

European leaders reached a tentative agreement with Ankara on the migrant and refugee crisis – the mechanism described as "one in, one out" would be that for every Syrian returned to Turkey from Greece, the EU would then resettle one Syrian from Turkey.

18 March 2016

European Union and Turkey signed an agreement which outlines the plan to end irregular migration flows from Turkey to Europe.

EU Turkey Agreement Overview

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

The agreement states that:

- From the 20th of March, 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 1st of June the agreement between the EU and Turkey will enter into force and that will be the basis of returns between Greece and Turkey from that point on.
- There will be no mass returns, each individual arriving on Greek shores and applies for asylum will go through an expedited 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 Agreement, and will develop an operational plan.
- The resettlement of Syrians will go under a 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 EU Member States and agencies will accelerate relocation procedures from Greece, that way in the next month a total of 6,000 relocations should be achieved. By mid-May 2016 a minimum of 20,000 relocations should be completed.
- Visa liberalizations for Turkish citizens in the EU are to be implemented by 30 June. Find more information on the process [here](#).
- The European Council reaffirmed its support to Jordan and Lebanon. It calls for a better coordination with the Western Balkan states in tackling the migration crisis.

The European Council calls for measures to deter the smuggling of migrants in the EU. The whole EU-Turkey Agreement factsheet is available [here](#).

The Fourth Report on Relocation and Resettlement released by the European Commission on June 15 is available [here](#).

3. Relocations

Based on the Commission's proposals, the Justice and Home Affairs Council adopted in September 2015, two decisions to relocate **160,000** asylum seekers from Italy and Greece, to assist them in dealing with the pressures of the refugee crisis. Under the emergency relocation scheme, persons in need of international protection with a high chance of having their applications successfully processed (EU average recognition rate of over 75%) are 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 agreement of 18 March 2016, the Commission has tabled a proposal on the 21 March 2016 to make available further places for resettlement or other forms of legal admission of persons in need of international protection from Turkey by amending Council Decision (EU) 2015/1601 of 22 September and reallocate 54,000 places which were foreseen for relocation for the purpose of resettling Syrians from Turkey to the EU. The EU Council has endorsed this proposal but the opinion of the European Parliament on the Decision is currently pending.

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

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

The European Commission has made available an overview of Member States' support to the EU relocation mechanism. To date, **24 out of the 31 participating countries have committed to make places available** under the scheme, namely **Belgium (30), Bulgaria (1,302), Croatia (10), Cyprus (30), Czech Republic (50), Estonia (86), Finland (270), France (1,700), Germany (140), Ireland (50), Latvia (491), Liechtenstein (43), Lithuania (250), Luxembourg (150), Malta (131), the Netherlands (200), Poland (100), Portugal (1,642), Romania (715), Slovakia (100), Slovenia (70), Spain (200), Sweden (300) and Switzerland (30)** with an overall number of only **8,090 places**. You can find the overview [here](#).

Member State	From Greece	From Italy	Total
Belgium	20	29	49
Bulgaria	4	0	4
Cyprus	6	10	16
Czech Republic	4	0	4
Estonia	27	0	27
Finland	149	180	329
France	680	181	861
Germany	37	20	57
Ireland	10	0	10
Latvia	21	2	23
Lithuania	6	0	6
Luxembourg	71	0	71
Malta	24	17	41
Netherlands	237	75	312
Portugal	237	150	387
Romania	29	6	35
Slovenia	28	6	34
Spain	84	40	124
Sweden	0	39	39
Switzerland	0	34	34
Total	1,674	789	2,463



3. Bulgaria

Background and latest figures

From the start of 2016 to **09 June**, Bulgarian authorities apprehended a total of **2,077** migrants and refugees entering the country irregularly from the land borders with Turkey. In addition, **5** have been apprehended on the border with Serbia, **1** on the border with Macedonia, **255** on the border with Greece and **1** on the Romanian-Bulgarian border. Regarding apprehensions on exit, **34** were apprehended on the border with Turkey, **3,385** on the Serbian border, **3** on the Macedonian border, **6** on the border with Greece and **27** on the Bulgarian-Romanian border. The most prominent nationalities in descending order were **Afghans, Iraqis, Syrians, and Pakistanis**. The vast majority, **98%**, were apprehended on irregular land borders, while only **2%** were apprehended on border checkpoints. In addition, **2,710** migrants and refugees have been apprehended inside country up to 9 June. At the moment, despite the closure of the borders of the FYR of Macedonia and Serbia, there is no significant redirection of the migration flows to Bulgaria and especially, near the border with Greece. There was a slight increase in arrivals from Greece, from **218** reported on May 19 up to **255** reported on June 9. IOM has been closely monitoring Bulgarian green border with Turkey and Greece in the event that rises in flows might drastically change.

Therefore, numbers from Bulgaria are not of registered arrivals but rather of apprehensions by the Bulgarian authorities of irregular migrants on entry, within the country, and on exit. This makes dating the exact entry of arrivals difficult, as someone apprehended in 2016 might have entered the country in 2015. As such, IOM has decided to account for flows into the country in the following manner: the figure for arrivals from 01 Jan 2016 – 25 Feb 2016 includes only apprehensions on entry. Of these, only apprehensions on entry from the Turkish-Bulgarian border are counted. The figure for arrivals from 25 Feb 2016 – 31 April 2016 includes only apprehensions on entry and in country. The figure for arrivals from 01 April 2016 onwards will include all three locations: entry, in country, and on exit.

Cumulative arrivals (equal to registered apprehensions) by reporting date in Bulgaria

Up to	Cumulative Apprehended on Entry	Cumulative Apprehended Inside	Cumulative Apprehended on Exit**	Total Cumulative
28 Jan 2016	504	Not included	Not included	504
25 Feb 2016	1,006	Not included	Not included	1,006
31 Mar 2016	1,195	379	Not included	1,574
28 Apr 2016	1,709	841	323	2,664
26 May 2016	2,039	1,905	539	3,446
09 June 2016	2,339	1,223	820	4,120

* These figures include migrants apprehended on entry coming from Greece, Romania, Serbia and Turkey

** Irregular migrants without registration papers from the Bulgarian MOI



The main entry points between Bulgaria and Turkey are border checkpoints **Kapitan Andreevo, Lesovo and Malko Tarnovo**. Migrants and refugees who are coming from Greece mostly use green areas near **Kulata-Promahon** checkpoint or available routes in **Petrich region**. Most migrants and refugees enter Bulgaria from green border on foot. Those coming from border checkpoints usually enter by hiding in buses or other vehicles. Undetected migrants continue their journey via taxis and private transportation to external borders or to big cities to find a means of onward transportation out of the country. However, **2,710** migrants and refugees were apprehended inside country from 1 January until 9 June, with **89** being apprehended during this reporting period (2 - 9 June).

Accommodation Facilities (as of 9 June 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Open Reception Centre at Banya	70	1,002	Mainly Syrian (37%), Afghan (36%), Iraqi (15%) and Pakistani (5%) nationals
Open Reception Centre at Pastrogor	320		
Open Reception Centre Sofia	860		
Open Reception Centre Vrazhdebna (Sofia)	370		
Open Reception Centre Voenna Rampa (Sofia)	800		
Open Reception Centre at Harmanli	2710		
Closed Reception Centre at Lyubimets	400	677	Mainly Afghan (51%), Iraqi (13%), Syrian (12%), Pakistani (9%), and Iranian (3%) nationals
Closed Reception Centre at Sofia	400		
Total	5,930	1,679	

Accommodation Facilities (capacity) and Border Crossing Points

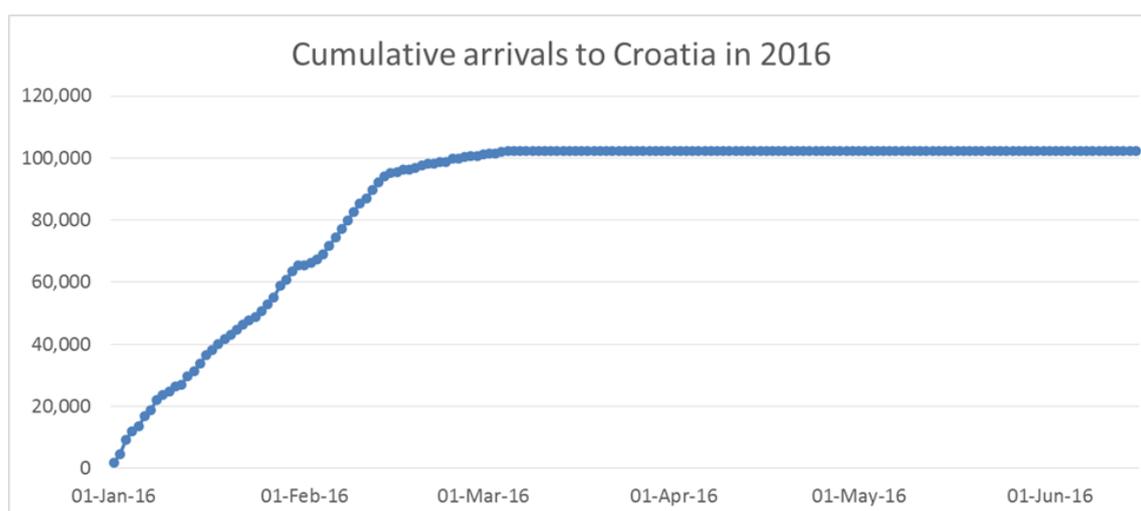




4. Croatia

Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

Since the closure of the so called “West Balkans route” on 9 March 2016, the influx and transit of migrants and refugees to Croatia vs. that in the period from 16 September 2015 to 9 March 2016 ceased as a high-volume transit. However, there are still arrivals of irregular migrants, as well as the Dublin Regulation-based returns from other EU Member States (pending official confirmation from MoI). The total number of migrants and refugees who have entered the country from the border with Serbia and have been registered at the Winter Reception and Transit Centre in Slavonski Brod (WRTCSB) since the start of 2016 is **102,275**.



Accommodation Facilities

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating		Nationalities
		Asylum Seekers	Stranded Migrants	
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	600	147	30	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)	100	62	0	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	100 (+20)	33	40	N/A
TOTAL	800 (820)	242	70	N/A

Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (RCAS) – in Zagreb

RCAS ZG is a solid structure and a part of permanent reception system, located in Zagreb. It currently accommodates asylum seekers and stranded migrants, who are accommodated in one part of the RCAS ZG as alternative to detention. RCAS ZG is regulated and operated by the Ministry of the Interior. Croatian Red Cross and Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) have permanent presence in the facility to cater for the asylum seekers needs. IOM is present in RCAS ZG on daily basis focusing on community work and delivering English and Croatian language courses, cultural orientation workshops, creative workshops and leisure time activities, whereas literacy workshop for Arabic speaking migrants is being prepared. Other organizations present in RCAS ZG are: UNICEF, Save the Children (StC), Centre for Peace Studies (CMS), Are You Syrious, Croatian Legal Centre (HPC), Nazaretian Compassionate Missionaries (NCM), Rehabilitation Centre for Stress and Trauma. Maximum accommodation capacity is 600 persons. However, the facility cannot be used to its full capacity because many rooms need a thorough refurbishment. The total number of migrants accommodated in the RCAS ZG on 15 June 2016 is **176 (147 asylum seekers and 30 stranded migrants)**.



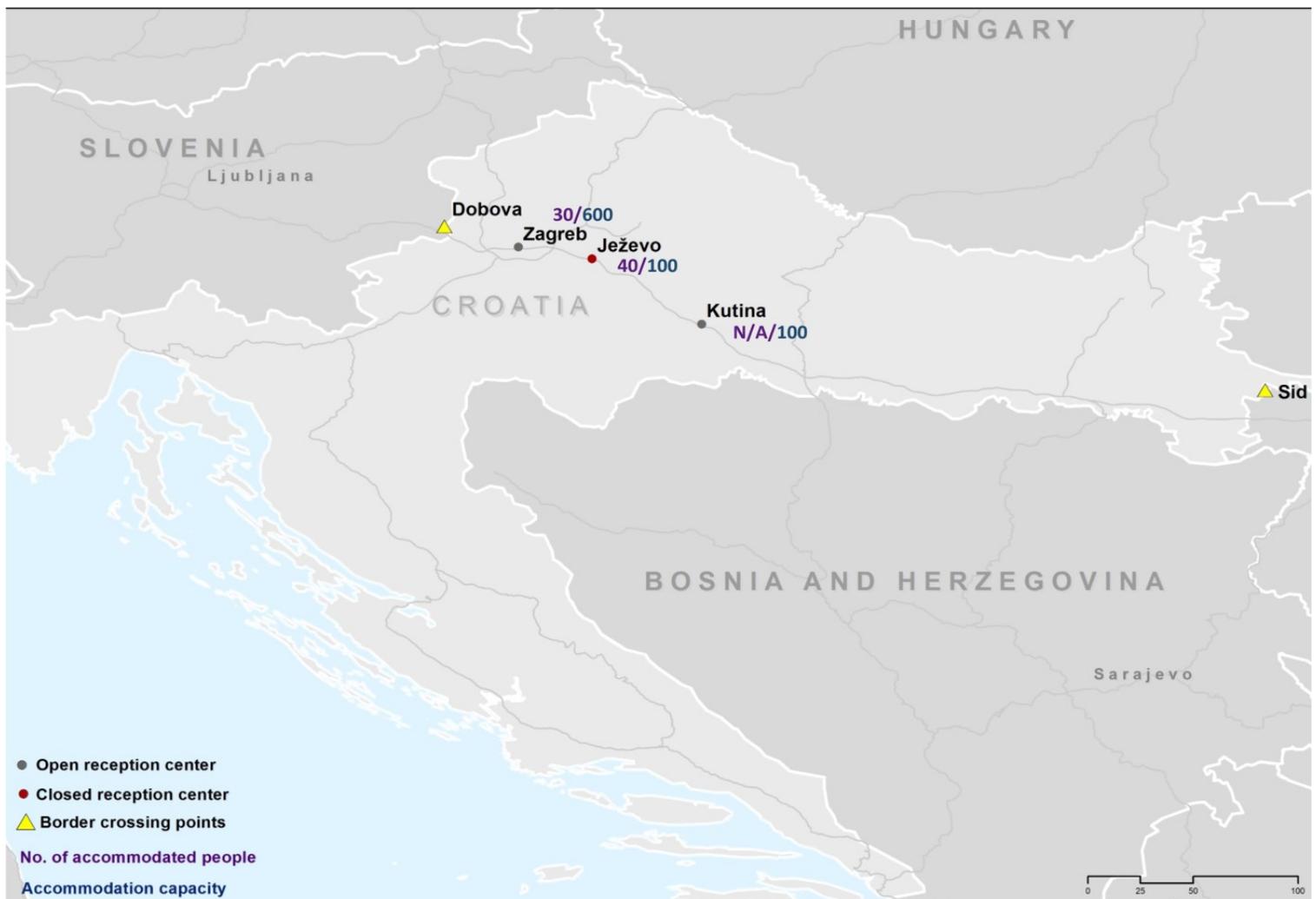
Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Kutina (RCAS KT)

RCAS KT is a solid structure and a part of permanent reception system, located on the outskirts of Kutina with the aim to accommodate vulnerable groups of asylum seekers. There are no current plans to accommodate stranded migrants in RCAS KT. RCAS KT is regulated and operated by Ministry of Interior, and Croatian Red Cross keeps permanent staff to cater for the asylum seekers needs. According to the information received from the JRS, other organizations present in RCAS KT are: JRS, CARE, NCM, StC and CMS. Maximum accommodation capacity is 100 persons. There are **62** asylum seekers currently accommodated in the RCAS KT (6 June 2016).

Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners Ježevo (RCF Ježevo)

Ježevo Detention Centre is a closed facility with permanent solid-built structure located near Ježevo. The Centre is run by the Ministry of Interior and there is no permanent presence of NGOs/INGOs/IOs. IOM is present in RCF Ježevo twice a week focusing on community work and delivering English language courses combined with cultural orientation workshops. Maximum accommodation capacity is 100 persons. The total number of accommodated migrants on 15 June 2016 is **73 (33 asylum seekers and 40 stranded migrants)**.

Accommodation Facilities (number of stranded migrants/ capacity) and Border Crossing Points





5. Greece

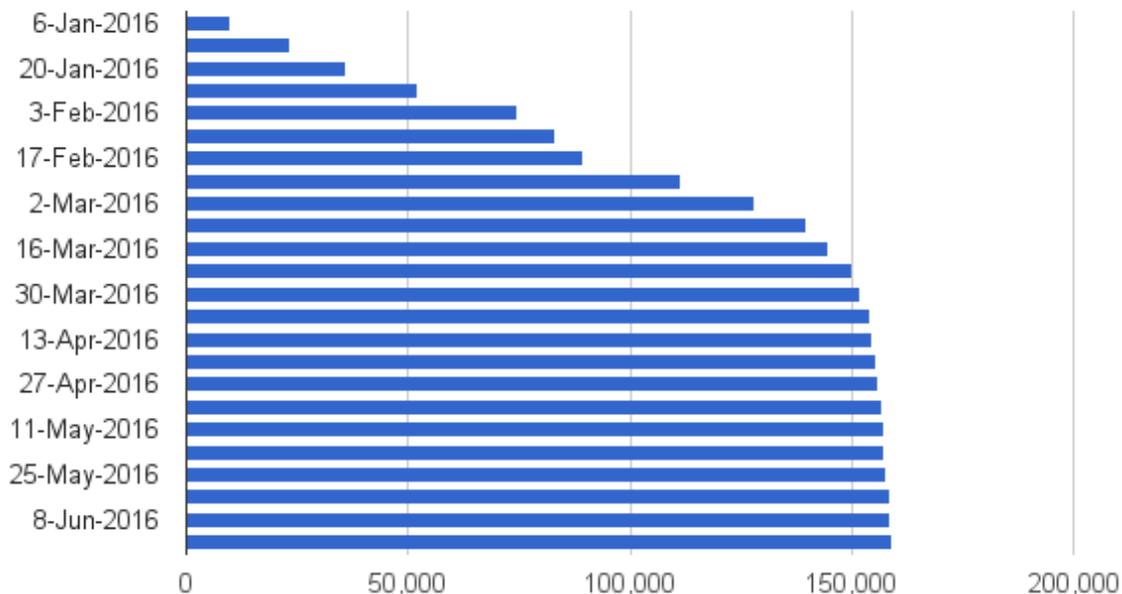
Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

As of 15 June, the cumulative arrivals to Greece over land and sea for 2016 stands at **159,061** . According to the Hellenic Coast Guard, during the reporting period, there were more than **7** incidents in the Aegean sea.

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Greece



Weekly Cumulative arrivals to Greece



Cumulative arrivals—Weekly data



Period	Arrivals	Percentage change	Cumulative arrivals
Jan 1 - Jan 6	9,930		9,930
Jan 6 – Jan 13	13,372	35%	23,302
Jan 13 – Jan 20	12,647	-5%	35,949
Jan 20 – Jan 27	16,106	27%	52,055
Jan 28 – Feb 03	22,484	40%	74,539
Feb 03 – Feb 10	8,638	-62%	83,177
Feb 10 – Feb 17	6,175	29%	89,352
Feb 17 – Feb 24	22,286	261%	111,638
Feb 24 – Mar 2	16,627	-25%	128,265
Mar 3 – Mar 9	11,341	-32%	139,606
Mar 10 – Mar 16	5,293	-53%	144,899
Mar 17 – Mar 23	5,239	-1%	150,138
Mar 24 – Mar 30	1,578	-70%	151,716
Mar 31 – Apr 06	2,258	43%	153,974
Apr 07 – Apr 13	553	-76%	154,527
Apr 14 – Apr 20	865	56%	155,392
Apr 21 – Apr 27	434	-50%	155,826
Apr 28 – May 4	1,090	151%	156,255
May 5 – May 11	298	-73%	157,214
May 12 – May 18	210	-30%	157,424
May 19 – May 25	182	-13%	157,606
May 26 – June 1	862	129%	158,468
June 2 – June 8	289	-31%	158,757
June 9 – June 15	304	5%	159,061

Hotspots

and Accommodation Facilities*

15 June—The current number of stranded migrants and refugees in Greece is estimated to **56,701**. Greek authorities estimate that **4,715** migrants and refugees are housed in alternative accommodations, while **1,500** are estimated to live outside accommodation facilities.

Accommodation Facilities in Aegean Region (as of 15 June 2016)

Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accommodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/ Camp
Lesvos	Moria-Hotspot	3,500	3,448	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, African Nationals	Official/Closed
Kos	Kos	1,000	533	N/A	Official/Closed
Samos	Samos-Hotspot	250	1,298	Pakistan, Syria, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Chios	Chios-Hotspot	1,100	2,508	Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan	Official/Closed
Leros	Leros-Hotspot	1,000	609	Syria	Official/Closed
Kalymnos	Kalymnos	-	6	N/A	Unofficial
Rhodes	Rhodes	-	20	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Total		6,850	8,422		

*This is not an exhaustive list of all accommodation facilities in Greece, rather a compilation of available data as of May 17, 2016.


Accommodation Facilities in Macedonia and Thrace Region (as of 15 June 2016)

Region	Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/ Camp
Paionia	Idomeni-Evzoni	-	0	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Paionia	EKO Gas Station	-	0	Syria, Iraq	Unofficial/Open
Thessaloniki	Diavata	2,500	1,788	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Thessaloniki Port	400	383	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Lagkadikia		887	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Oraiokastro	1,500	1,434	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (Karamanlis Building)	560	600	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (FRAKADOR)	550	566	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Kalochori (Iliadi)	450	491	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Softex- Kordelio	780	1,558	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Vagiochori	631	284	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Derveni (Alexil)	600	810	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sinatex- Kavallari	500	315	N/A	Official/Open
Kilkis	Cherso (Mazaraki Army Camp)	2,500-4,000	3,987	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Paionia	Nea Kavala - Polykastro	2,500	4,127	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Kavala	Chalkero (Municipality of Kavala)	350	281	N/A	Official/Open
Drama	Drama (Municipality)	500	510	N/A	Official/Open
Dio-Olympos	Pieria (Camping Nireas)	400	334	N/A	Official/Open
Pieria	Pieria (Petra Olympou)	1,100-1,400	1,120	N/A	Official/Open
Pieria	Pieria - Ktima Iraklis	200	156	N/A	Open
Pieria	Pieria- Orfeas Hotel	500	0	N/A	Open
Pella	Giannitsa	900	761	N/A	Official/Open
Imathia / Veria	Arm Camp Armatolou Kokkinou/Veroia	400	394	N/A	Open
Imathia	Alexandreia Imathias - "Georgiou Pelagou" Army Camp	1,200	778	Syria, Afghanistan	Open
Thermi	Kordogianni	1,500	1,163	N/A	Official/Open
Total		20,521 (22,321)	22,757		



Accommodation Facilities in Attica Region (as of 15 June 2016)

Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Perama	Schisto Camp	2,000-4,000	1,810	Afghanistan, Iran	Official/Open
Thebes	Elaionas	1,500	2,410	Afghanistan, Iraq, African Nationals	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko I	1,400	1,286	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko II	1,300	951	N/A	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko III	1,300	1,375	N/A	Official/Open
Kifisia	Agios Andreas	120	181	N/A	Official/Open
Oropos	Malaksa	1,200	1,314	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Summer Camp)	400	385	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Accommodation Facility for Asylum Seekers)	-	607	N/A	-
Piraeus	Piraeus Port	-	1,303	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan	Unofficial/Open
Chaidari	Skaramagas Dock	1,000	3,117	N/A	Official/Open
Eleusina	Merchant Navy School Eleusina	346	119		Official/Open
Total		10,566 (12,566)	14,858		

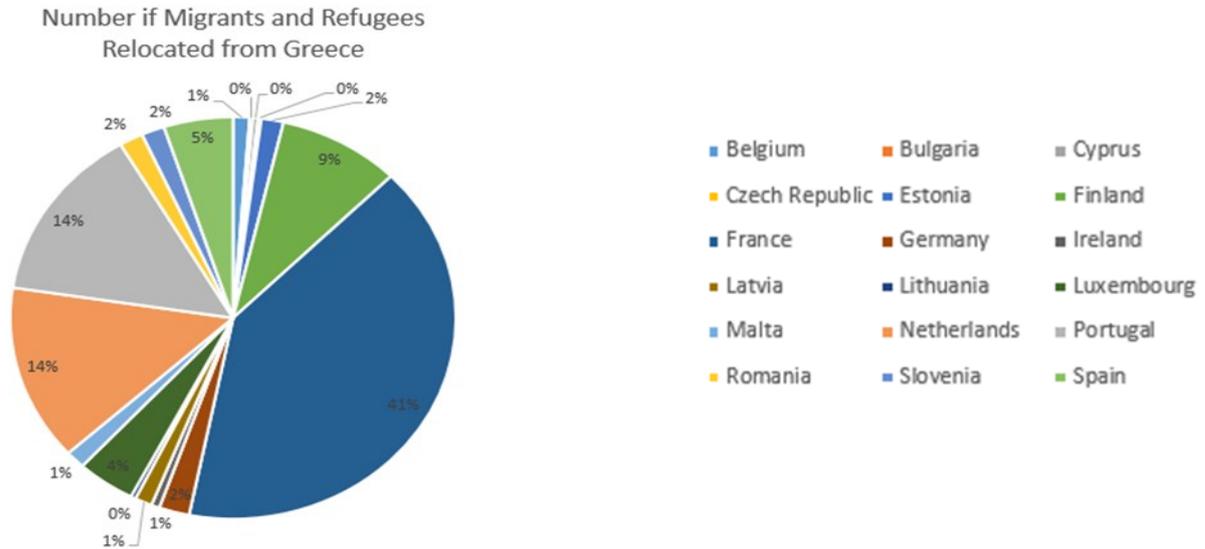
Accommodation Facilities in Peloponnese and Western Greece Region (as of 15 June 2016)

Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
West Macedonia	Konitsa	150	167	Syria, Afghanistan, Europe	Official/Open
Preveza	Filipiada (Petroulaki Army Camp)	700	457	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Ioannina	Doliana	400	210	N/A	Official/Open
Ioannina	Katsika	1,500	1,020	N/A	Official/Open
Ioannina	Tsepelovo	200	143	N/A	Official/Open
Chalcis	Chalkida / Ritsona	1,000	734	N/A	Official/Open
Municipality of Tanagra	Oinofyta	300	250	N/A	Official/Open
Lamia	Fthiotida - Thermopiles	400	492	N/A	Official/Open
Larissa	Koutsochero (Euthimioupoli Army Camp)	1,500	674	N/A	Official/Open
Volos	Volos (Prefecture of Magnisia)	200	84	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Rovies / Evoia	Rovies	-	0	N/A	Unofficial
Kyllini	Andravidas (Municipality)	300	248	N/A	Official/Open
Total		6,650	4,479		

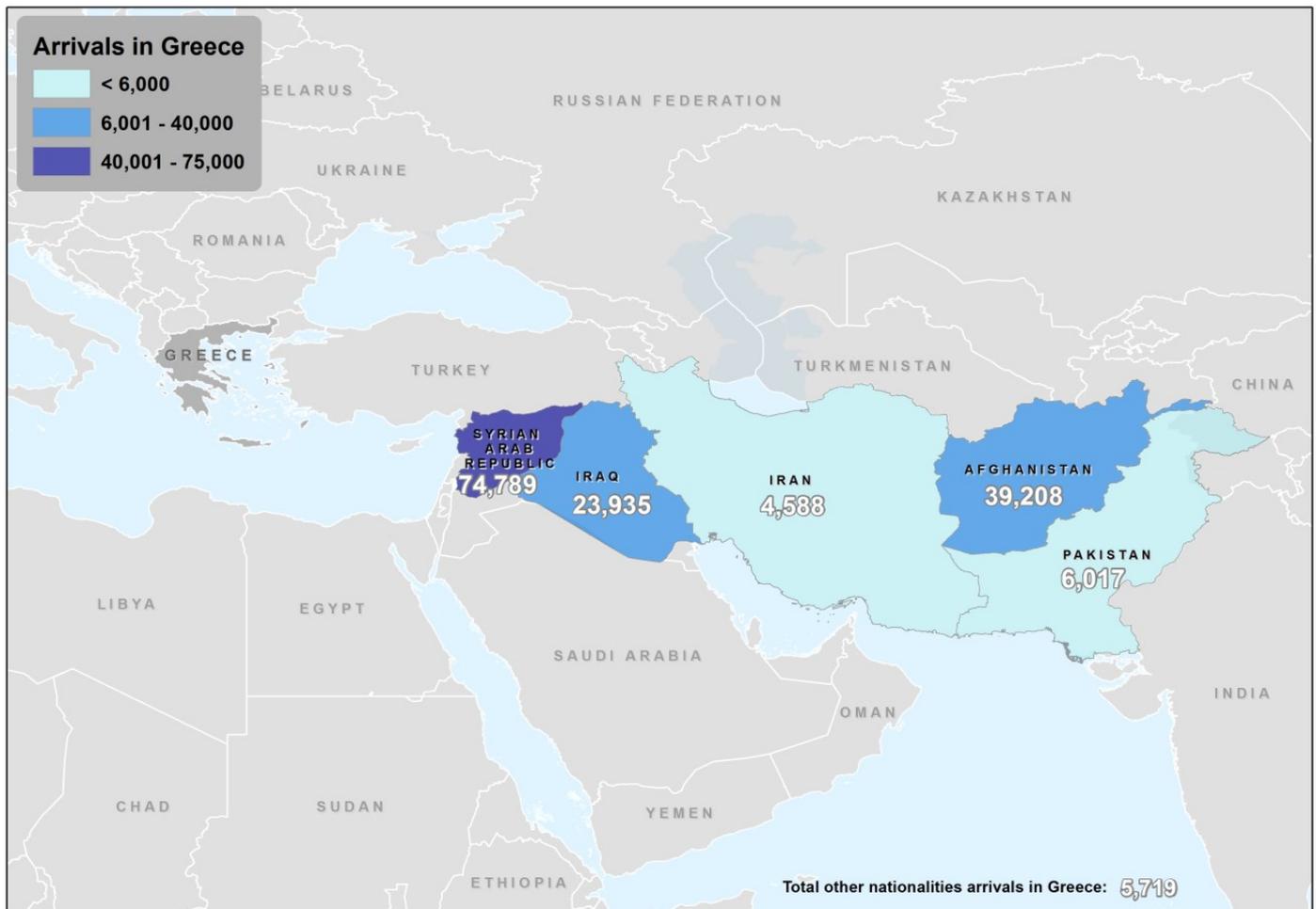


Relocations

As of 15 June, **2,463** individuals have been relocated – **1,674** from Greece (20 to Belgium, 4 to Bulgaria, 6 to Cyprus, 4 to the Czech Republic, 27 to Estonia, 149 to Finland, 680 to France, 37 to Germany, 10 to Ireland, 21 to Latvia, 6 to Lithuania, 71 to Luxembourg, 24 to Malta, 237 to the Netherlands, 237 to Portugal, 29 to Romania, 28 to Slovenia and 84 to Spain). The European Commission has made available an overview of Member States' support to the EU relocation mechanism. Find the complete overview [here](#).

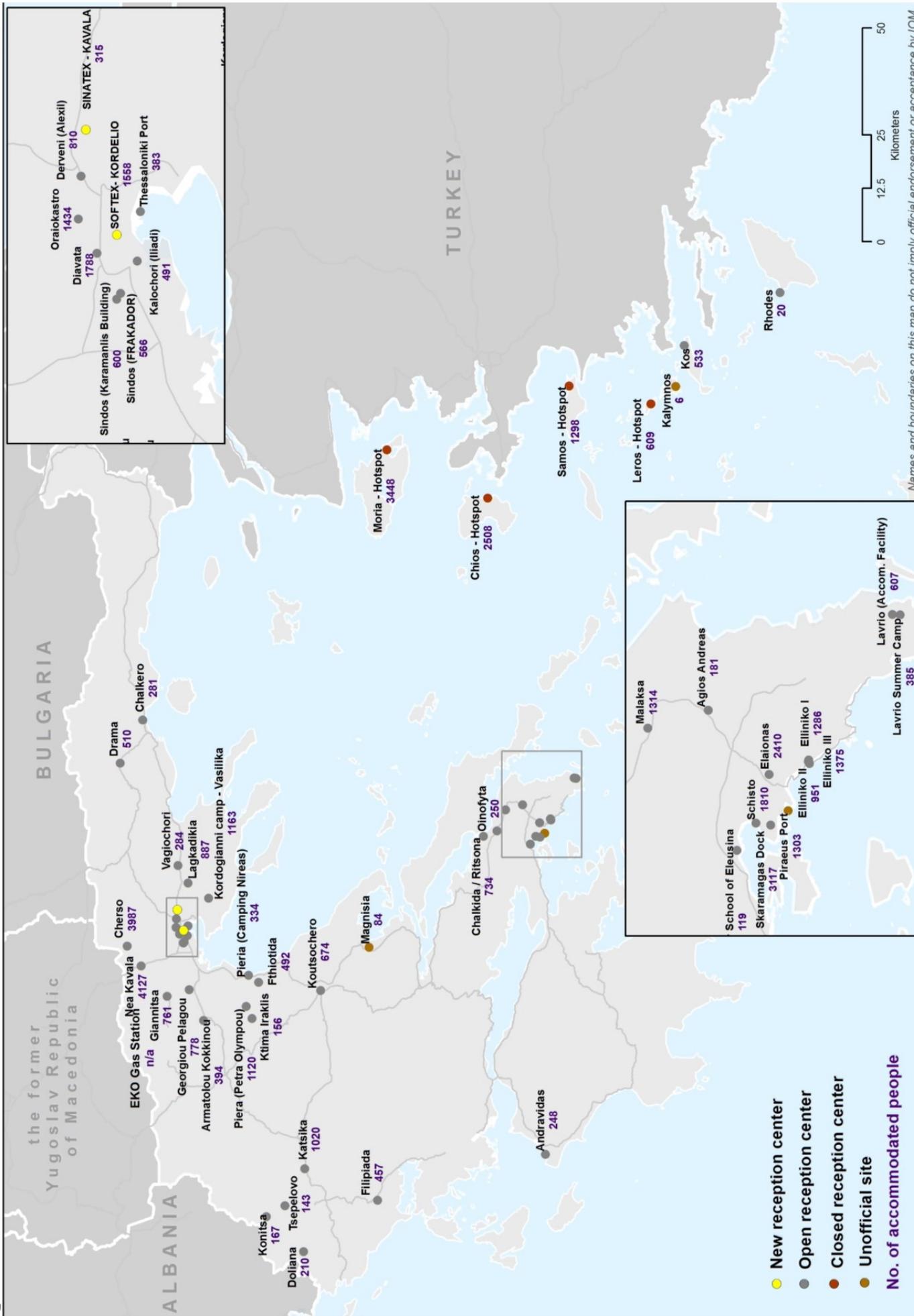


Cumulative arrivals by nationality of origin 2016 (from 1 Jan to 31 May 2016)



56,701 MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES STRANDED IN GREECE*

15 June 2016



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

* The accommodation centers visualized on this map do not represent an exhaustive list of all migrant assembly points in Greece.

* Source: IOM and National Authorities



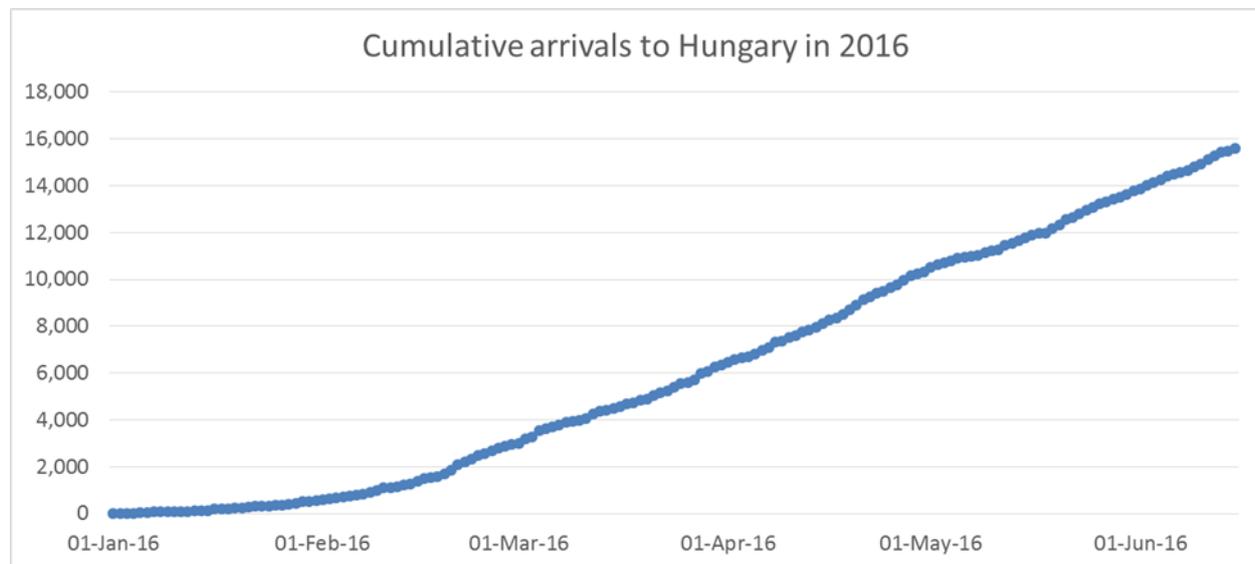
6. Hungary

Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 01 January 2016 to 15 June 2016, a total of **15,609** migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Hungary. Due to the barbed-wire fence in place along the Serbian and Croatian borders, there have been reduced numbers of arrivals since 17 October 2015. However, during the months of February, March, April and May there has been a steady increase in all registered arrivals through the border with Serbia. From 02 to 15 June 2016, **1,740** new arrivals were registered by the authorities.

01 June— A 22-year-old man drowned in the river Tisza on the Serbian-Hungarian border in the early morning.

15 June—The Hungarian government announced that it might adopt legislation by which anyone caught within 8 kilometers of the border fence will be brought back to the transit zone,



Known entry points

The border in Hungary has been officially closed since September 2015 with the completion of the fence. The migrants have been able cross the border only through the official crossing transit points of Tompa and Roszke on the border with Serbia. However, a **third passage** on this border is under construction where refugees can apply for asylum, in the village of Asotthalom. The average number of daily arrivals has been increasing steadily since January 2016, hitting a maximum of **213** on May 21 2016. From the period of February to June there has been a steady average monthly increase of 1% of arrivals to Hungary.

Apart from occasional arrivals through Romania, there are no indicators that the route could have changed following the official closure of the Western Balkans route.

Known entry points: Serbian border-**Röszke and Tompa**.

Accommodation Facilities

As of 15 June, the total number of migrants and asylum seekers is **2,314**, a slight decrease of **2%** compared to the previous reporting period.

BICSKE RECEPTION FACILITY

The Bicske facility is run and managed by the Hungarian Office of Immigration and Nationality. According to IOM staff, **840** migrants and refugees are currently accommodated in the Bicske facility. Prior to becoming a reception facility, the premises in Bicske were used as integration facility for migrants and refugees who were granted the status in Hungary. Recently, the Hungarian government has announced that the Bickse facility will close by the **end of 2016**.



VAMOSSZABDI RECEPTION CENTRE

The Centre is run and managed by the Hungarian Office of Immigration and Nationalities. Vamosszabdi is an open centre in which several NGOs are present mostly focusing on community building activities organized in cooperation with present social workers. The facility accommodates families, together with single female and male migrants and refugees. According to IOM staff the facility hosts **362** persons.

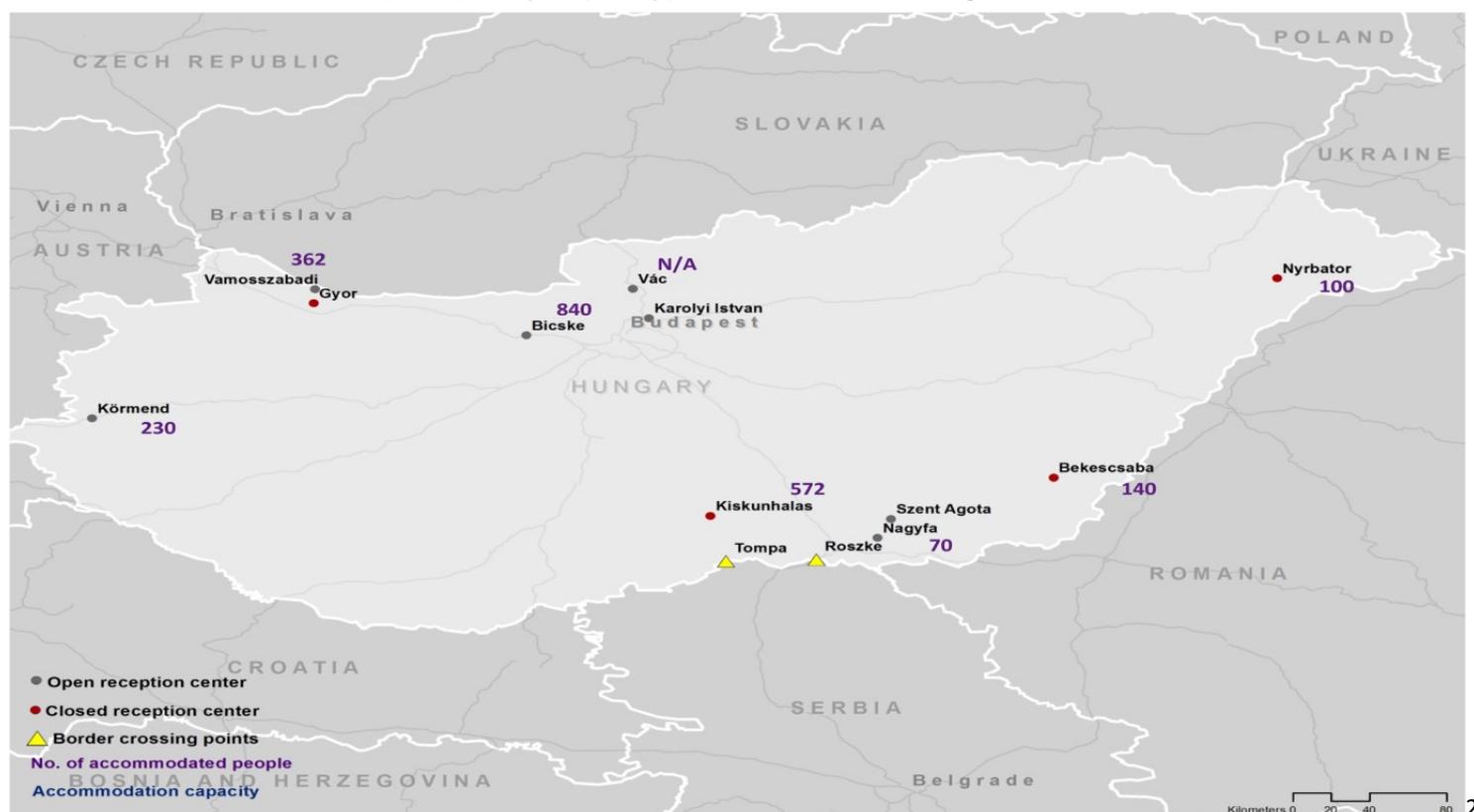
OTHER CENTRES

Apart from above listed reception Centres, there are also four closed Reception Centres located in Nyrbator, Kiskunhalas, Gyor, Nagyfa and Vác that are run by the Hungarian police. A new open reception centre was established at the end of April in Kormend, near the border with Austria.

NUMBER OF ACCOMMODATED MIGRANTS (as of 15 June, 2016)		
Location	Capacity	Currently Accommodated
Bicske Open Reception Centre	400	840
Vamosszabadi Open Reception	216	362
Nyrbator Closed Reception Cen-	N/A	100
Kiskunhalas Closed Reception Centers	N/A	572
Bekescsaba Closed Reception	N/A	140
Nagyfa Closed Reception Cen-	N/A	70
Körmend Open Reception Cen-	N/A	230
Vác Closed Reception Centre	N/A	N/A
Total	min. 616	2,314

Top 5 nationalities and gender breakdown of migrants accommodated in state facilities in Hungary visited by IOM staff (As of June 15)	
Afghanistan	712
Syria	245
Pakistan	204
Iraq	110
Iran	60
Somalia	40
Others	161
TOTAL	1,532

Accommodation Facilities (occupancy/capacity) and Border Crossing Points



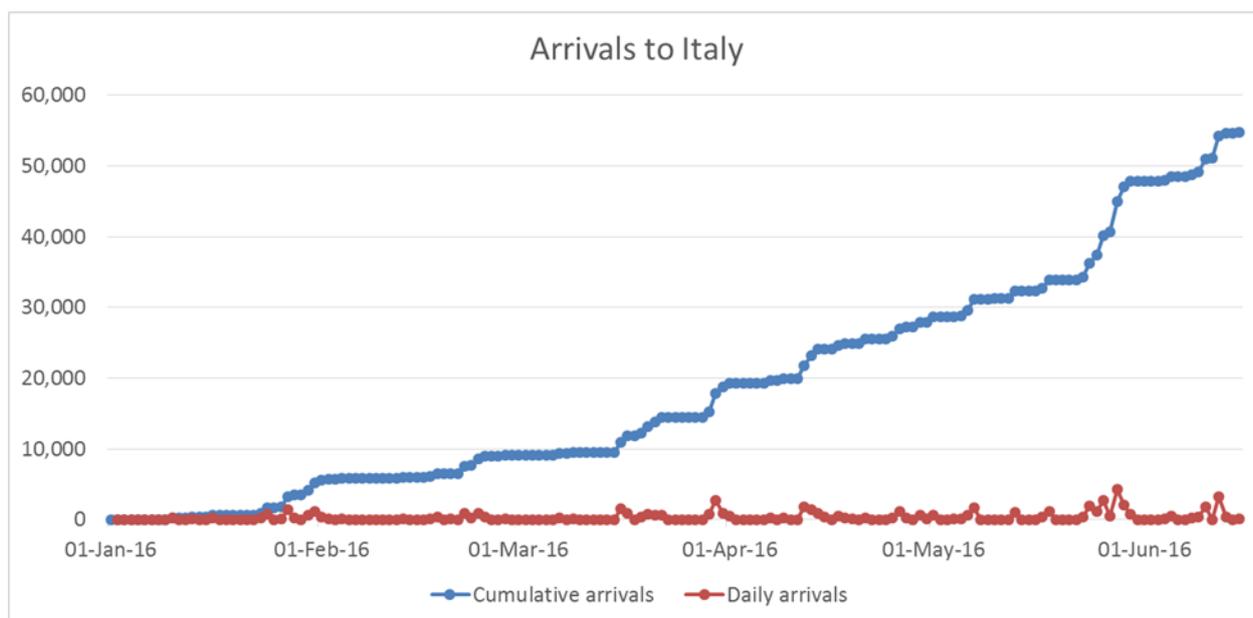
7. Italy



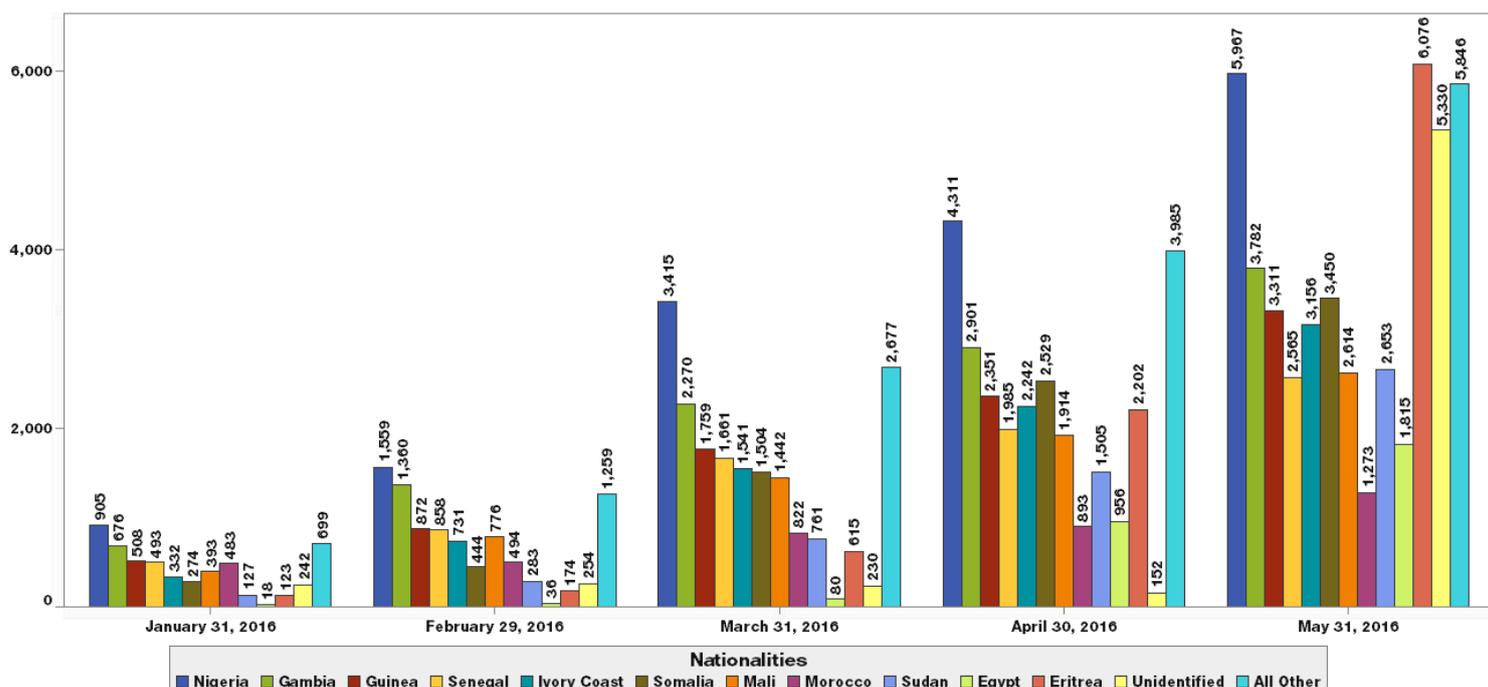
Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 1 January 2016 to 15 June 2016, an estimated **54,778** migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Italy. At the end of each month, IOM data is adjusted according to the official figures provided by Italy’s Ministry of Interior. From 02 to 15 June 2016, IOM staff at the entry points estimated that **6,917** migrants and refugees arrived, which is an decrease (50%) from the arrivals of the previous period of **13,944**. Until 15 June, there were **54,778** in Italy, compared to **47,851** cumulative in the last reporting period (a **14%** increase). Comparing arrivals to Italy until 31 May from 2015 and 2016, there were **47,449** and **47,851** cumulative arrivals respectively, a slight increase of less than 1%.

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Italy



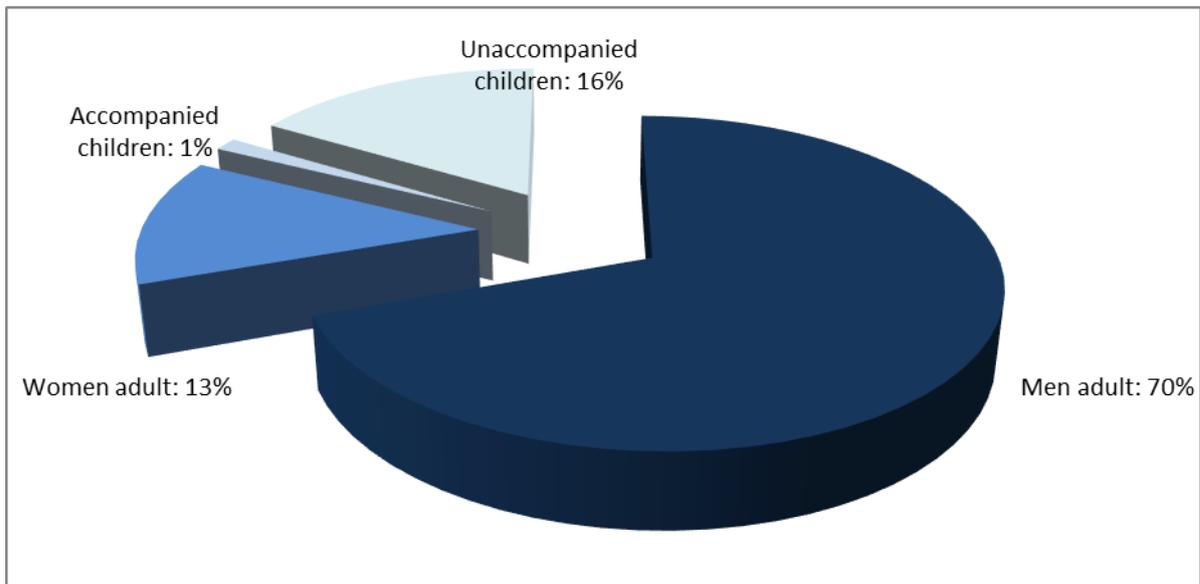
Distribution of arrivals to Italy by nationality of origin (from 1 Jan to 31 May 2016)*



*Latest available data



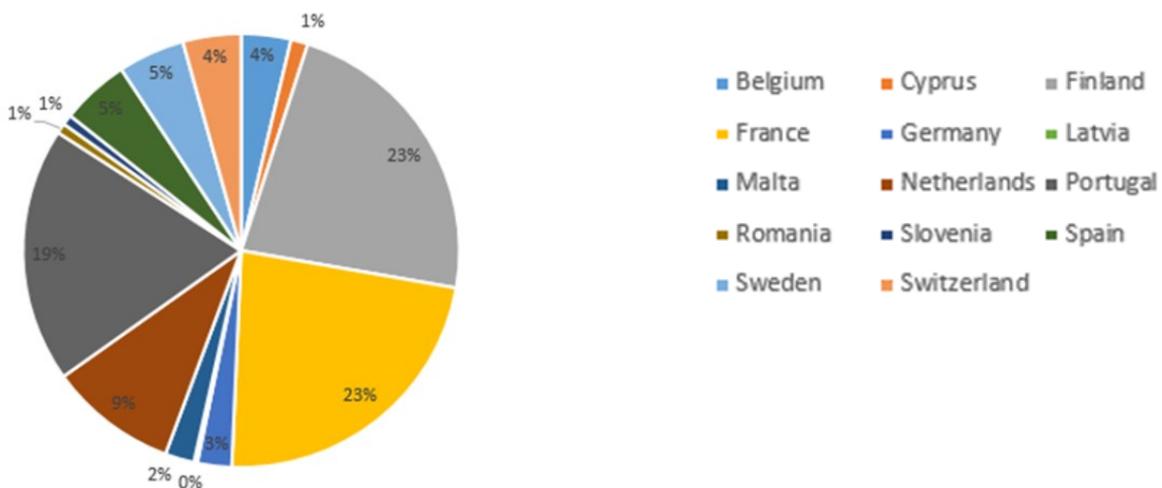
Demographic Breakdown of Arrivals to Italy (as of 31 May 2016)*



*Latest available data

Relocations: As of 15 June, **2,463** individuals have been relocated – **789** from Italy (29 to Belgium, 10 to Cyprus, 180 to Finland, 181 to France, 20 to Germany, 2 to Latvia, 17 to Malta, 75 to the Netherlands, 150 to Portugal, 6 to Romania, 6 to Slovenia, 40 to Spain, 39 to Sweden and 34 to Switzerland). The European Commission has made available an overview of Member States’ support to the EU relocation mechanism. Find the complete overview [here](#).

Number of Migrants and Refugees Relocated from Italy



Known entry and exit points

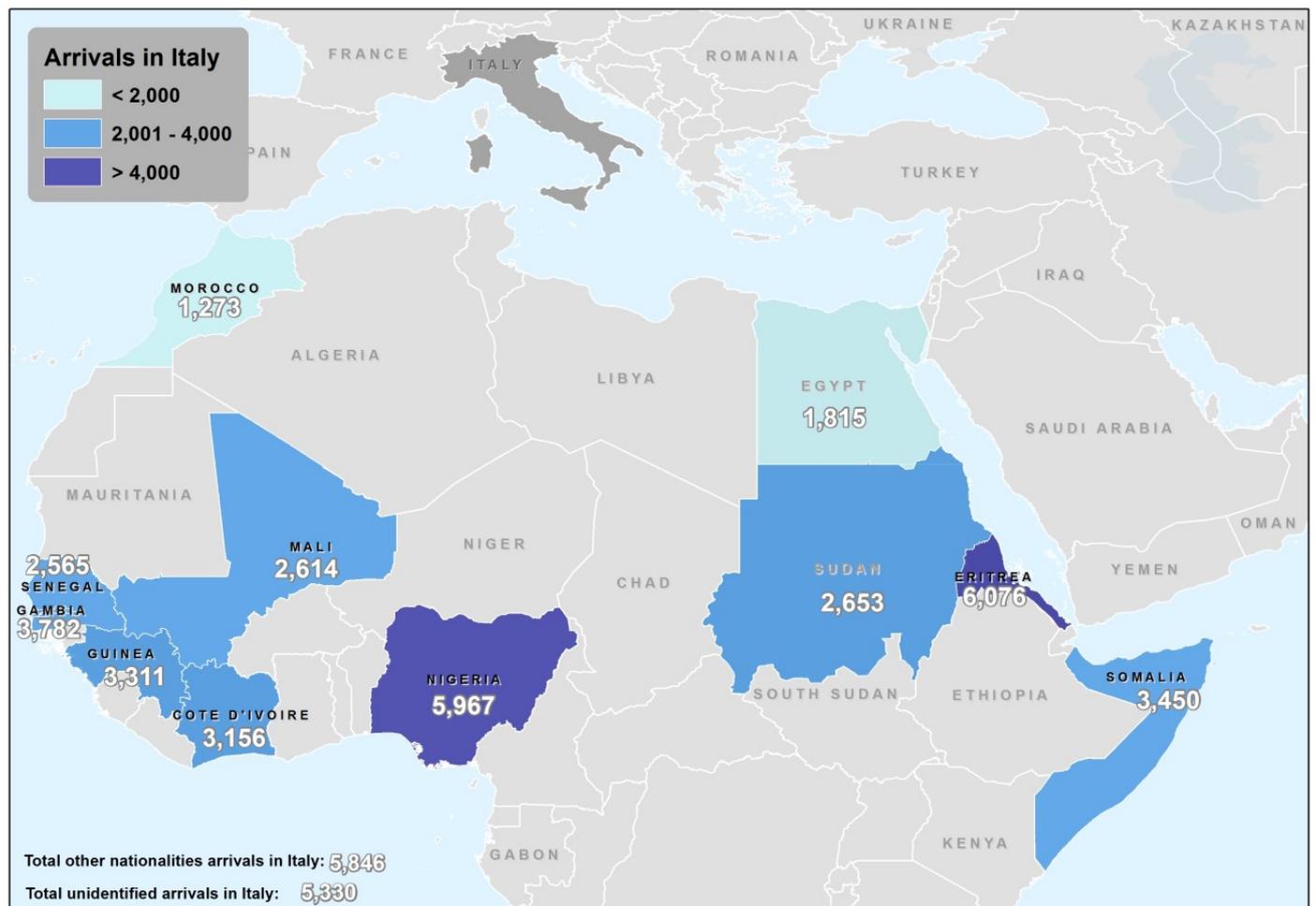
Known entry points: In the Channel of Sicily migrants are usually rescued in international waters and brought to the ports of Lampedusa, Sicily (Catania, Augusta, Pozzallo, Porto Empedocle, Trapani, Messina, Palermo) Calabria (Crotone, Reggio Calabria, Vibo, and others) or Apulia (mainly Taranto). Sometimes migrants are also brought to Sardinia (Cagliari), or Campania (Salerno).

Known exit points: Exit points are irregular and therefore little is known about them. IOM Italy estimates that most Syrians and Eritreans and many Sudanese tend to move on to other European countries within 24-48 hours after reaching Italy, while most Sub-Saharan Africans remain in Italy.

Known entry points in Italy



Cumulative arrivals by nationality of origin 2016 (from 1 Jan to 31 May 2016)

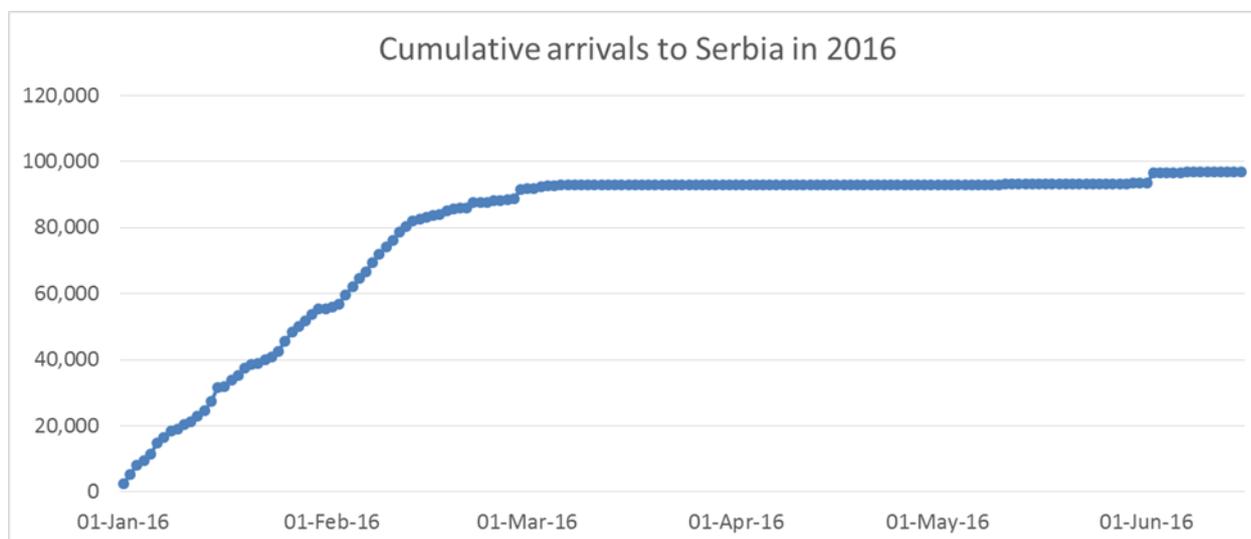




8. Serbia

Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

16 June - Over the period from 02 June to 15 June 2016 **382 migrants and refugees arrived in Presevo area—Serbia**. The total number of migrants that have entered the country since the start of the year is **96,884**.

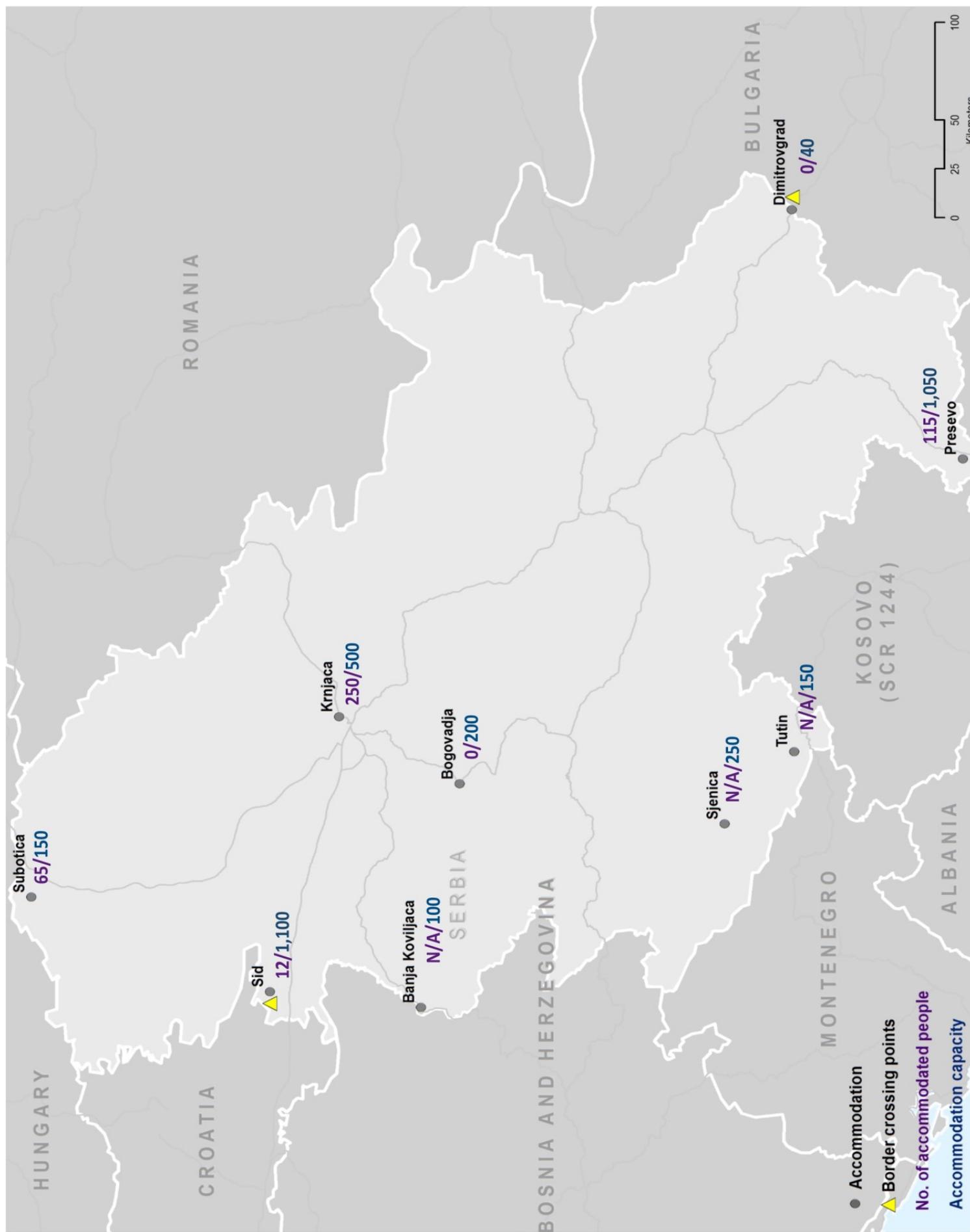


Accommodation Facilities (as of 15 June 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
Permanent Asylum Centre in Preševo	1,050	115
Subotica	150	65
Šid (Centre, Principovac, Adasevci)	1,100	12
Dimitrovgrad	40	0
Krnjaca	500	250
Banja Koviljaca	100	N/A
Sjenica	250	N/A
Tutin	150	N/A
Bogovadja	200	N/A
Total	Minimum of 3,540	442



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

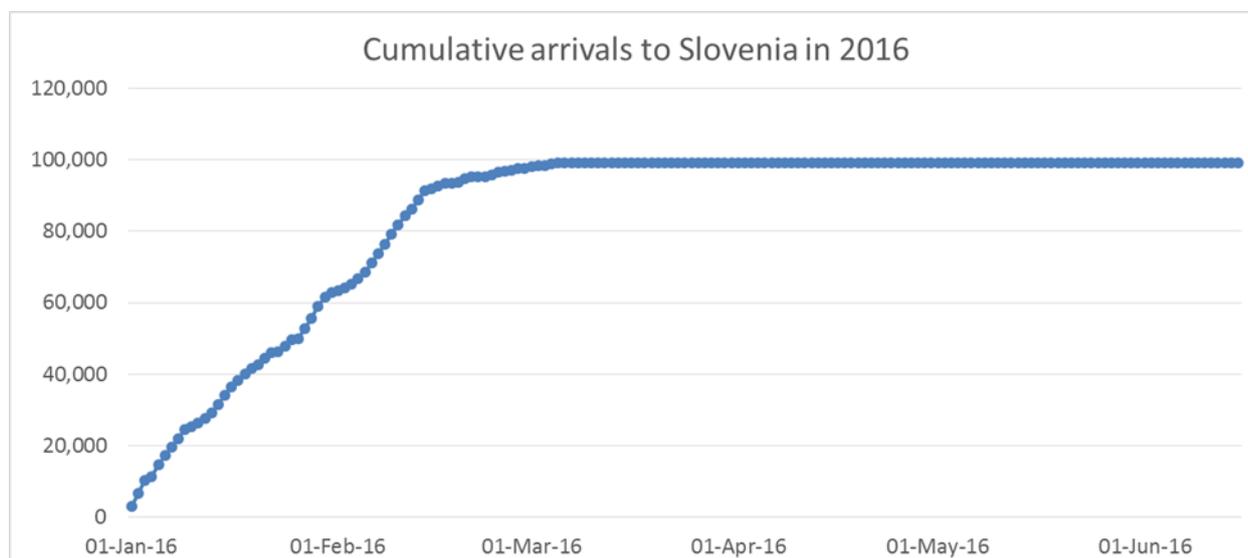


9. Slovenia



Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

Since the start of 2016, a total of **99,187** migrants and refugees have been registered entering Slovenia. From 01 June—15 June 2016, there were **no registered arrivals**. The last arrival to Slovenia was registered on March 5 (253).



Accommodation Facilities

There are five accommodation facilities in Slovenia. Three main Centres are Asylum Home in Ljubljana (which consists of three premises on different locations in Ljubljana), Centre for Foreigners –Postojna and Aliens Centre Department Vrhnika. The total capacity of the Centres is **1,730**, currently, accommodating **337** migrants and refugees. Migrants and refugees who started the procedure for international protection are accommodated in the premises of the Asylum Centre in Ljubljana, while the Centre for Foreigners-Postojna is the facility for migrants and refugees in return procedure.

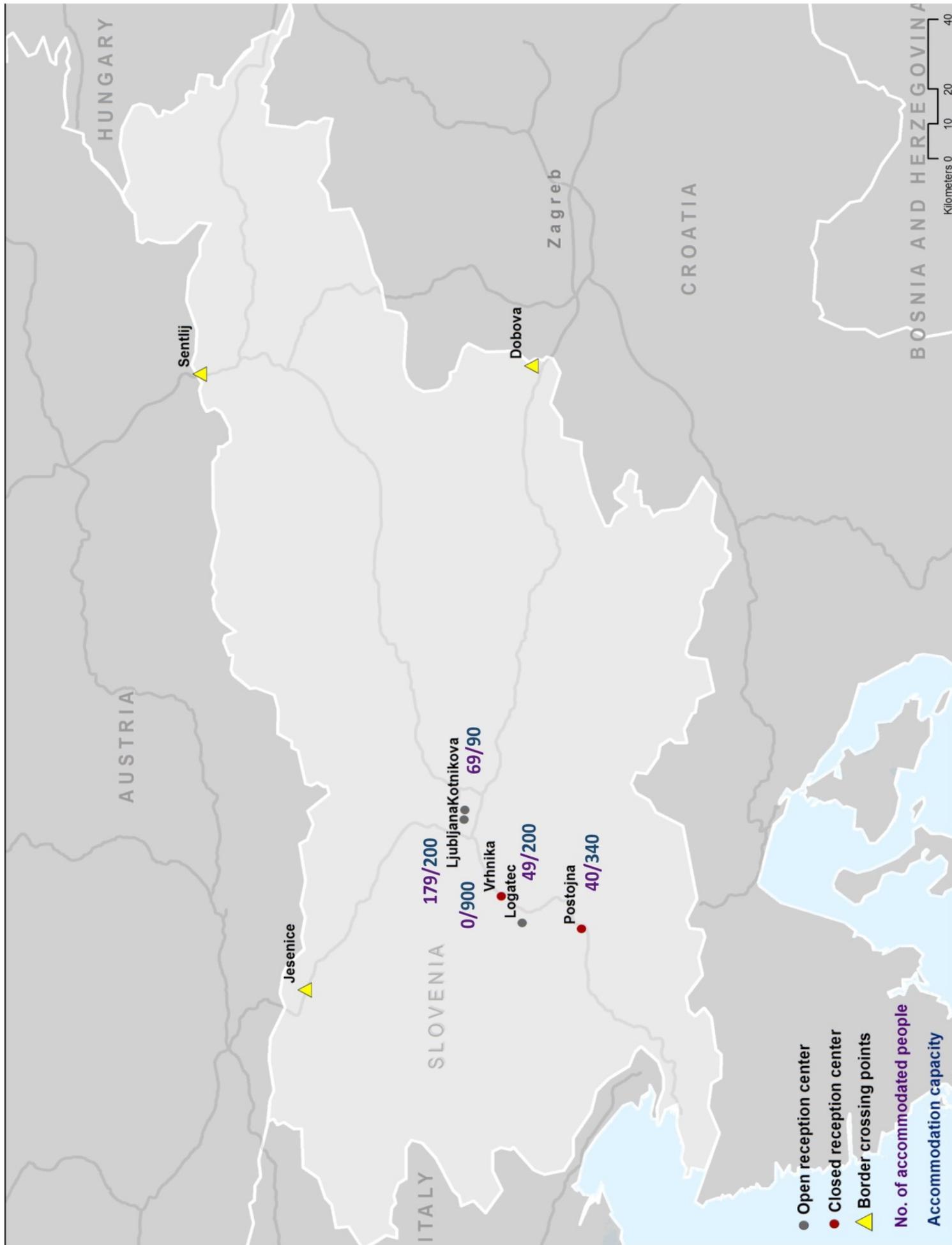
Accommodation Facilities (as of 09 June 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Asylum Centre Ljubljana Vič	200	179	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
Department AC Kotnikova	90	69	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
Department AC Logatec	200	49	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
Aliens Centre Postojna	340	40	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
Aliens Centre Department Vrhnika	900	0	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
TOTAL	1,730	337	

Until the beginning of March and the closure of the Western Balkan route, three more camps were operational in Slovenia, located around main entry and exit points. The camp in **Dobova**, the **main entry point**, served for accommodating migrants and refugees who were arriving from Croatia. Two other camps were located next to



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





10. Turkey

Background and latest figures

In Turkey the systems for thorough data collection have not yet been established, with the only available information being provided by the Turkish Coast Guard. As of 9 June 2016, the Turkish Coast Guard had apprehended **25,713** irregular migrants and had registered **173** fatalities for 2016. The breakdown by month of the apprehensions can be found below. These figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the Coast Guard; actual numbers of migrants and refugees departing Turkey by sea are in fact much higher than this when compared to arrivals on the Greek islands. For more comprehensive overview of migration flows to Turkey please see recent situation report [released by IOM Turkey](#).

Cumulative rescues and apprehensions by reporting date in Turkey

Mediterranean Developments-Rescues/Apprehensions by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2016*				
Months	Number of Cases	Number of irregular migrants	Number of deaths	Number of organizers
January	135	5,506	103	16
February	182	8,747	38	25
March	177	8,530	32	12
April	36	1,717	-	1
May	28	1,109	-	2
June	4	104	-	-
Total	562	25,713	173	56

*Data as of June 9

Readmissions from Greece to Turkey

8 June—According to the Turkish Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM), **449** migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece since 4 April, 2016. The main exit points in Greece include Lesbos, Chios, Kos and Samos and the main entry points to Turkey include Dikili, Çeşme, Güllük/Brodum and Adana (through the airport).

* These are the most up-to-date, reliable and official figures from DGMM

Nationality Breakdown for Readmissions	
Pakistan	252
Afghanistan	65
Bangladesh	40
Iran	23
Syria	18
Other	51
Total	449

Known entry and exit points

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

Known entry points by air: Istanbul Ataturk, Istanbul Sabiha Gokçen, Antalya, Esenboğa Ankara (from third countries)

Known exit points by sea: Çeşme, Ayvalık, Didim, Bodrum, Küçükuyu (Locations close to Lesbos, Samos, Chios, Symi, Kos and Rodos)

Known exit points by land: Edirne (to Greece and Bulgaria), Kırklareli (to Bulgaria)

Known exit points by air: Istanbul Ataturk, Istanbul Sabiha Gokçen (to certain EU MS)

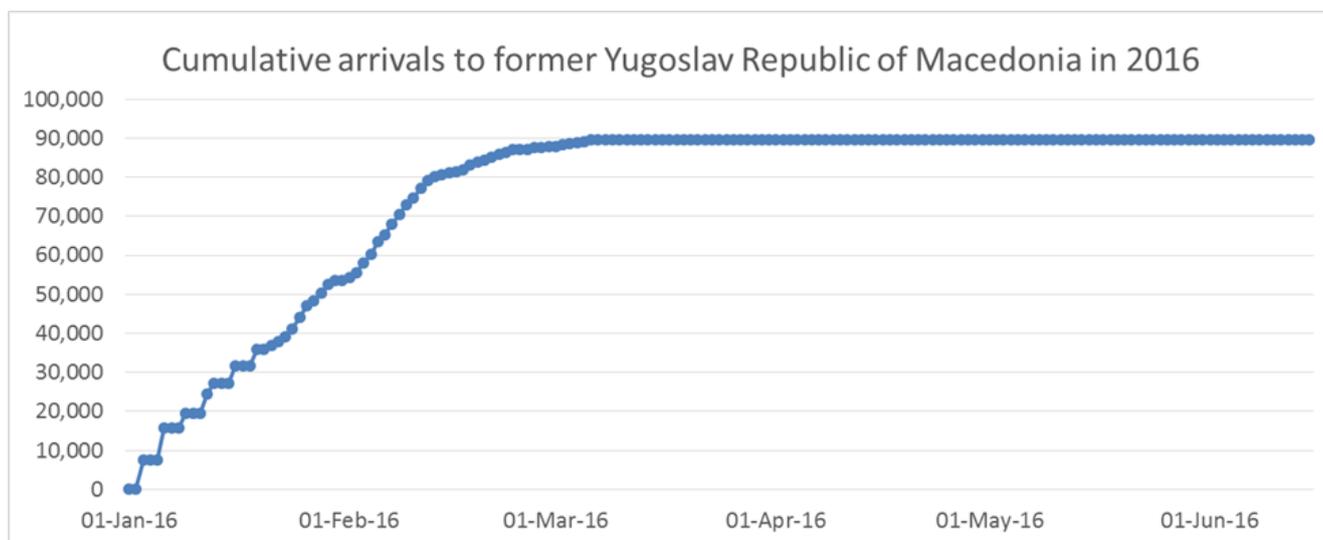


11. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

During this reporting period (02 June—15 June) no new arrivals were registered in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia which makes a total of **89,670** arrivals registered since the beginning of 2016.

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia



Accommodation Facilities (as of 15 June 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity*	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—FYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	133	88 Syrian, 4 Afghan and 41 Iraqi national
Tabanovce Transit Centre (FYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	126	88 Syrian, 28 Afghan, 7 Iraqi and 1 Pakistani national
TOTAL	2,200-2,300	259	

*Capacity is approximate and subject to change

Arrivals - demographic information, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 1 June 2016		
Demographic group	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Male	35,394	39%
Female	19,630	22%
Accompanied children	34,420	38%
Unaccompanied children	226	0%
Total	89,670	100%

Arrivals by nationality, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 1 June 2016		
Main Nationalities	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Syria	44,787	50%
Afghanistan	26,546	30%
Iraq	18,340	20%
Other nationalities	3	0%
Tot. All nationalities	89,670	100.0%



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 **121** Syrian, Iraqi and Afghani nationals.

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

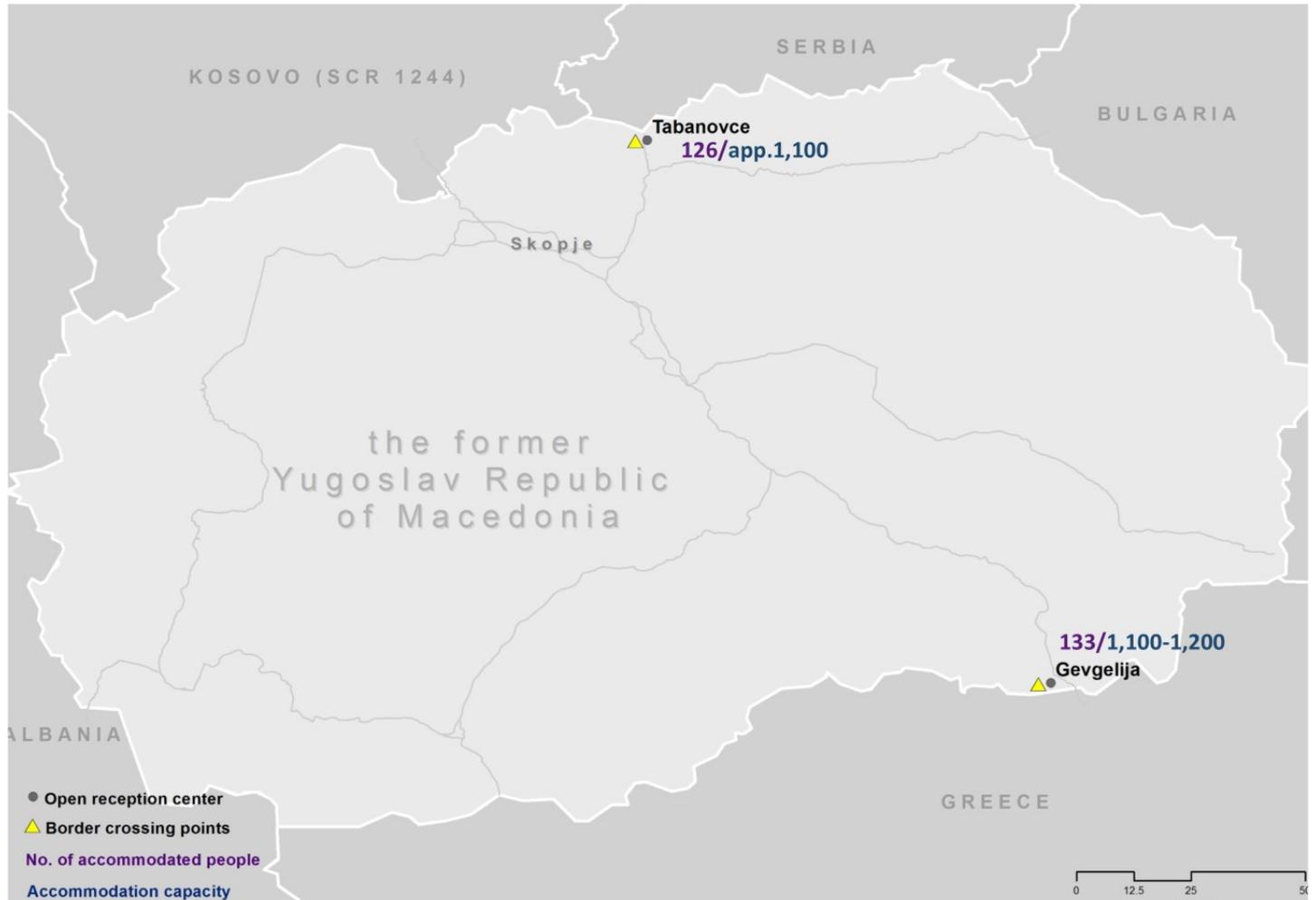
TABANOVCE TRANSIT CENTRE

Accommodation facility located close to the Serbia border in Tabanovce region, has a full capacity of approximately 1,100. Currently it accommodates app. **134** migrants and refugees. The main nationalities are Afghans, Iraqis and Syrians; there are also a few Iranians, Pakistanis and Lebanese.

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

The total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as of 15 June is **255**, representing a **3%** decrease since the last reporting period (262).

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



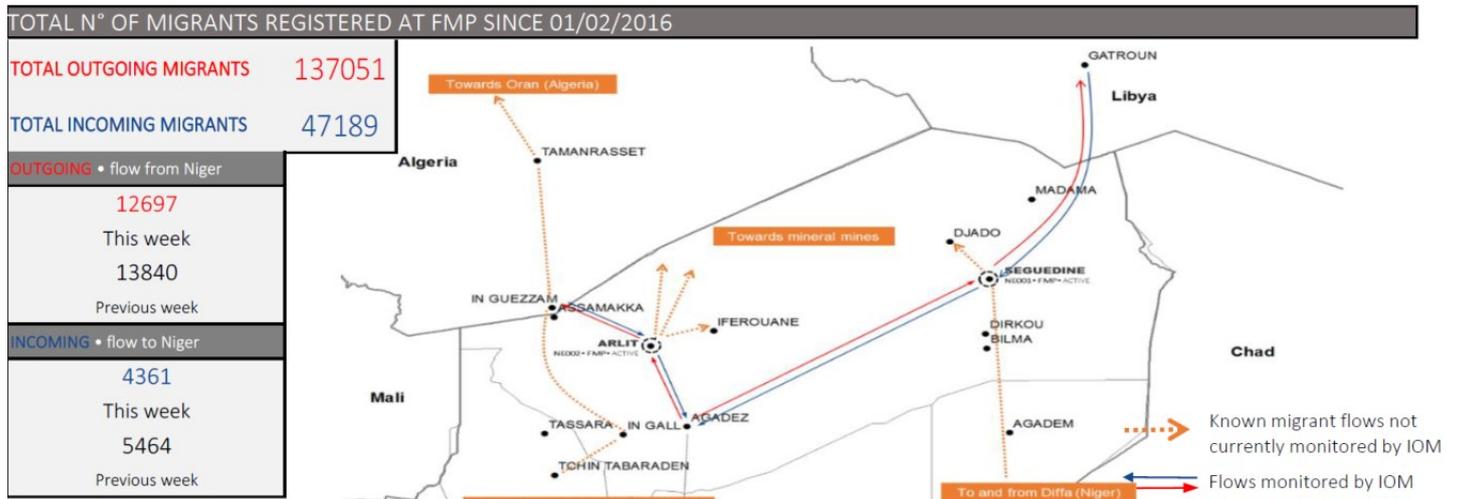
12. The Central Mediterranean Route

Niger



IOM has been monitoring migrant flows in two key monitoring points in Niger since **February of 2016 in Séguédine and Arlit**. The former, Séguédine, represents a crucial point for migration to and from Libya and involves crossing extended, isolated stretches of desert in the before mentioned adverse climactic and safety conditions. Arlit stands as a key migration hub for those heading to Algeria and for those seeking economic opportunities in the mining industry along the border with Algeria.

From the beginning of IOM’s flow monitoring activities in the nation to 13 June, there have been a total of **137,051** outgoing (a **25%** increase since the last reporting period) and **47,189** (a **27%** increase) incoming migrants registered at flow monitoring points. As is evident, not only is the large majority of migration outgoing but, the outgoing flows have been increasing significantly in the last four weeks—especially through Séguédine towards Libya. For more information please see the latest report released by IOM Niger available [here](#).



Libya



Background and latest figures

In Libya the systems for thorough data collection have not yet been established, with available information being provided by the Libyan Coast Guard, Libyan Red Crescent, and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). As of 14 June 2016, the Libyan Coast Guard had apprehended **6,685** irregular migrants and had registered **153** fatalities for 2016. The breakdown by month of the apprehensions can be found below. These figures only include those intercepted at sea and rescued by the Coast Guard; actual number of migrants and refugees departing Libya by sea are in fact much higher than this.

Rescues by date in Libya

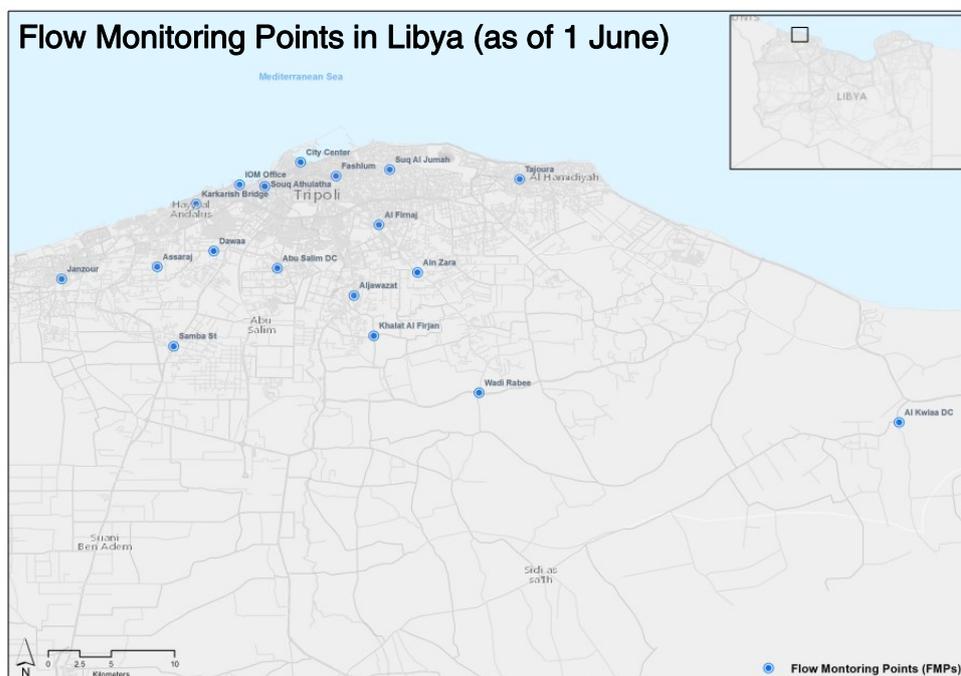
Rescues by Libyan Coast Guard		
Date	Number of rescued migrants	Number of deaths
January	242	0
February	120	0
March	1,750	14
April	868	0
May	3,768	139
June	117	0
Total	6,685	153

On 7 June the Libyan Coast guard intercepted a vessel near the town of Garaboli east of Tripoli with 117 migrants onboard including 3 pregnant women. The nationalities of those on board were reported as Guinean, Malian, Nigerian, Ivorian, and Nigerien. Reportedly, all of the migrants were transferred to 2 detention centers in Libya – Abu-Saleem and Al Quea.

Known exit points

Known exit points by sea: Az Zawiya, Sabratah, Tajoura, and Zuwara

Known entry points by land: Gatroun (from Niger)

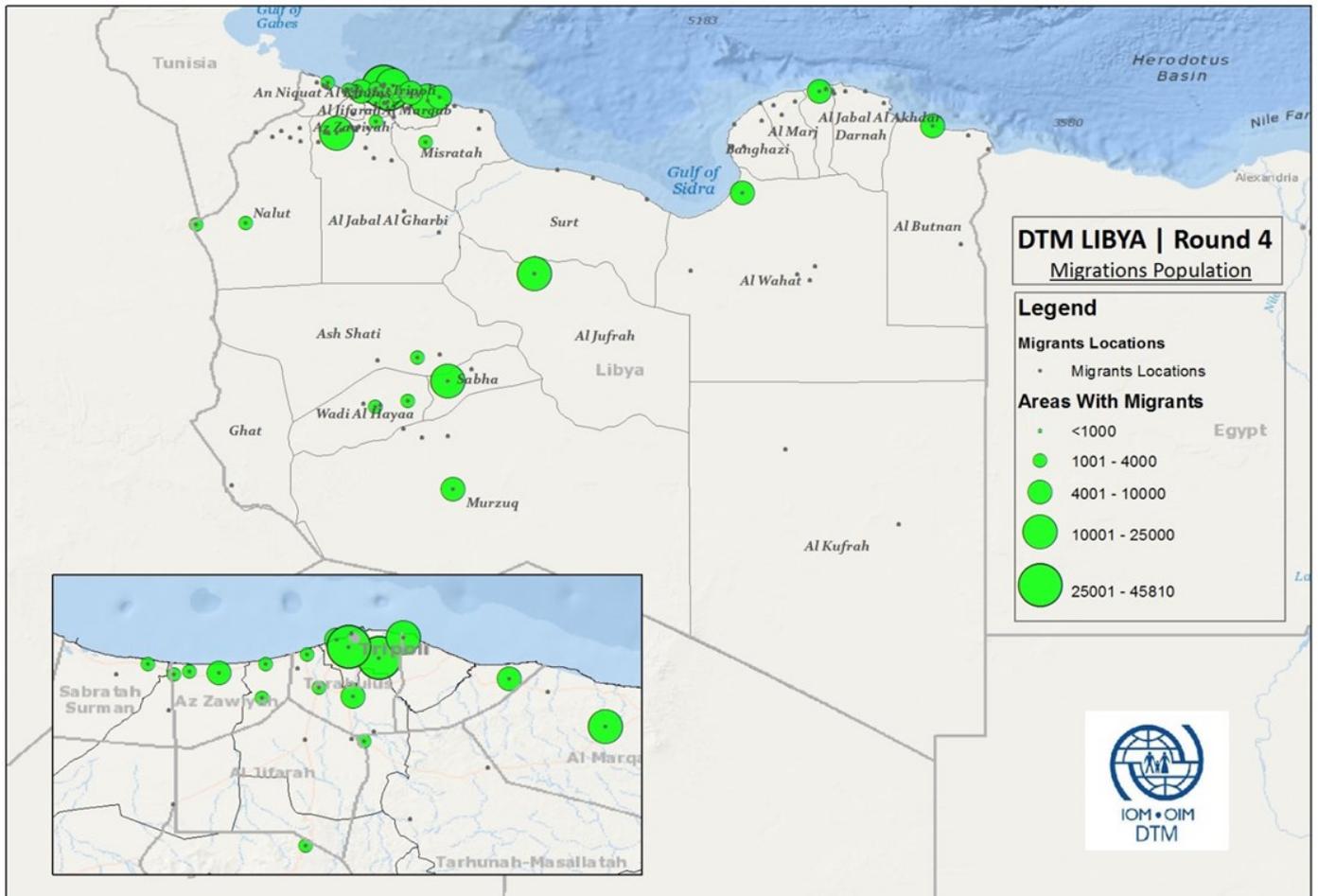


Libya

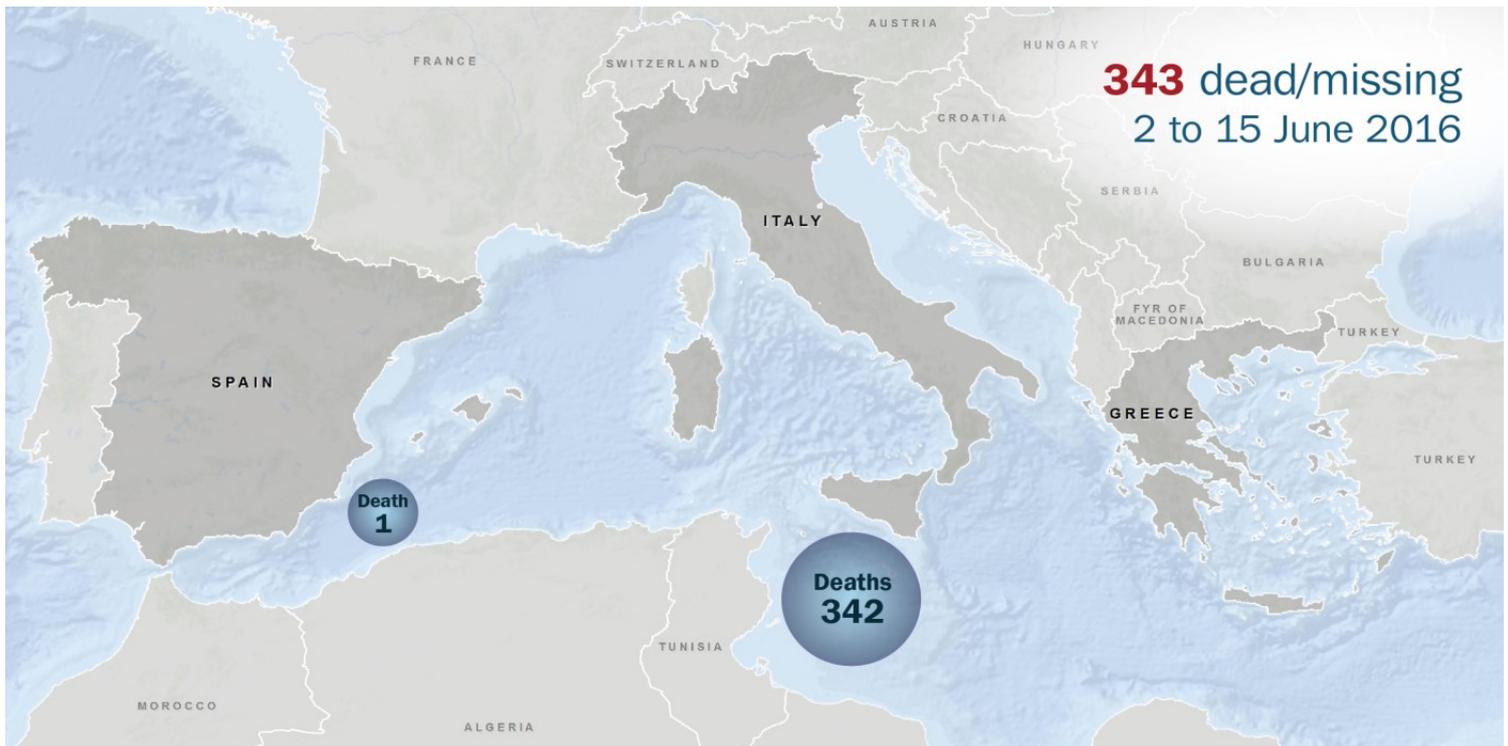


Libya DTM Round 4

The fourth roll out of DTM identified **264,014** migrants in **316** locations, concentrated in 17 Southern and coastal areas of the country. This is a slight increase of **12,5%** compared to the third DTM roll out when **234,699** migrants were identified. According to the latest report, main countries of origin, in descending order are Niger, Egypt, Chad, Ghana and Sudan. IOM Libya estimates that **3%** of migrants are hosted in detention centers (down from 4% during the previous DTM roll out). The majority of migrants are living in private locations in proximity to farms and other market places. **31** areas reported migrants crossing during an observation period from mid-April to mid-May, making them flow/transit points for migration. These locations are mainly in coastal areas and surroundings such as Dirj, Msallata, Ain Zara, Sabha, Garaboli, Brak, Alzintan, as well as in Al Qatron in Southern Libya. Please find the associated map from IOM Libya below.



13. Missing Migrants: Fatalities and Missing Persons



Mediterranean fatalities by month 2014 - 2016



Child fatalities at sea, Eastern Mediterranean route to Greece



*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.

14. Contingency Countries

Albania



Latest figures

Between 1 December 2015—15 June, 365 migrants and refugees were apprehended by the Albanian authorities. Apprehended irregular migrants are given the possibility of 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. The majority of irregular crossing were detected in Kakavia/ Kakavijë border crossing point with Greece. All irregular crossings in the reporting period were returned to Greece by the Albanian police or were asked to voluntarily return to Greece. The Albanian Border Police immediately notify IOM when an irregular migrant or group of migrants is detected.

Known entry and exit points:

Known entry points with Greece by land: Kapshtica, Tre Urat Sopik, Kakavia or Kakavijë, Rrips, Qafë Botë

Known entry points with Greece by sea: Port of Sarandë

Known entry points with the FYR of Macedonia: Gorica, Tushemisht, Qafa Thane, Billate

Known entry points with Kosovo (SCR 1244): Shishtavec, Orgjost, Morina, Qafë Prush, Qafa e Morines

Known exit points with Montenegro: Bashkim, Han i Hotit

Known exit points with Italy by sea: Stun Gjin, Porto Palermo, Port of Sarandë

Kosovo (SCR 1244)

Latest figures

During the current reporting period, **one** irregular migrant (Afghan national) was apprehended by the Border Police in the Northern part of Kosovo (SRC 1244). He requested asylum and was accommodated at the Asylum Center in Magure-Lipjan.

Accommodation facilities

There are two open reception centers in the country in the Magure-Lipjan area and Prishtina.

Apart from that, two camps are operational in Mitrovica (“Belvedere”) and Gjakova (“Amiko”).

Known potential entry and exit points:

Known potential entry points with Albania: Vermice-Prizren

With the FYR of Macedonia– Hani I Elezit

Known potential entry point with Montenegro: Kulla-Peje

With Serbia – Merdare, Leposaviq, Zubin Potok

IRREGULAR BORDER CROSSINGS TO ALBANIA BY NATIONALITY (1 Jan 2016—15 June 2016)	
Moroccans	59
Somaliens	14
Pakistanis	13
Syrians	68
Eritreans	3
Iranians	4
Libyans	2
Nigeriens	1
Afghans	84
Algerians	5
Maliens	3
Yemenis	1
Gambians	1
Iraqis	32
Others	29
Total	319

Number of Asylum Seekers by Nationality (1 January - 1 June 2016)	
Syria	19
Afghanistan	10
Libya	2
Iran	2
Albania	1
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1
TOTAL	35

Gender Breakdown of Accommodated Asylum Seekers (1 January - 1 June 2016)	
Female	3
Male	32
TOTAL	35



Montenegro

Background

Montenegro has been largely unaffected by Mediterranean migration flows due to various reasons, including its geographical position. Nevertheless, Montenegro remains an important “contingency” country which might see an increase in flows if the route changes.

Latest figures

Data is collected from the Asylum Directorate, Border Police, and Asylum Centre. At the end of each working day, the Asylum Directorate provides information on how many new migrants/refugees intended to seek asylum (entered Montenegro), and the Border Police share information regarding how many persons have sought asylum at the border crossings and how many migrants have been apprehended entering irregularly or within the country irregularly. All apprehended migrants applied for asylum and are accommodated in the Asylum Centre located in Spuz, Danilovgrad.

Arrivals January-May 2016	
Morocco	1
Turkey	1
Pakistan	1
Algeria	1
Serbia	7
Russia	1
Iran	2
Total	12



Bosnia and Herzegovina

Background

The modest figures include both registered arrivals and apprehensions by the BIH Border Police of irregular migrants on entry and exit. Despite the low figures, BIH remains an important “contingency” country which might see an increase in flows if the route changes.

Apprehended irregular migrants are given the possibility of applying for asylum in BIH. The alternative options for apprehended migrants are to leave the territory or to return voluntarily to their country of nationality. The BIH Border Police supply numbers of registered and detected arrivals and exits to the country on a monthly basis.

Based on provided data there were total of **143** arrivals of Afghan, Iraqi and Syrian nationals in May. There were no apprehended irregular migrants of this origins.

Known entry and exit points

Known entry point by air: Sarajevo Airport from Istanbul.

Known entry point by land: Bijeljina city, on the BIH eastern border.

Known exit points: Mainly towards Croatia on the North-West border, no particular area.

Number of regular migrants from Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq		
Nationality	Entry	Exit
Afghanistan	26	22
Iraq	30	35
Syria	87	63
Total	143	120

15. The Northern Route

Norway



During 2015, the flows of migrants arriving in Norway have significantly increased in comparison with the previous years, in particular during the course of the summer. According to local IOM staff, as of 6 April 2016, there are no officially reported number of stranded migrants. Upon their arrival, migrants are applying for asylum and are then placed in asylum reception centres.

For more information on the Northern Route (including Russia) see previous Flows Compilation Reports which are available [here](#).

Finland



According to the Finish Border Guards, in the first 2 months of 2016 there was a total of **1,063** arrivals through the eastern border. A majority of arrivals come now through ships/ferries from Sweden as well as some cases through the land border with Sweden and by air.

16. Early Warning Information Sharing Network (EWIS)

Over the course of 2015 the Western Balkans route witnessed a sharp increase in numbers of mixed migration flows, most of which were transiting through Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, and Croatia. These flows encompass refugees, as well as a wide range of vulnerable migrants, undocumented persons, unaccompanied and separated children, with the majority facing serious protection concerns. With up to 10,000 migrants crossing the border between Greece and the FYR of Macedonia, and between the FYR of Macedonia and Serbia on a daily basis during July and August 2015, it became critical to ensure the real-time provision of information on these flows, in order to ensure that relevant governmental agencies and humanitarian actors within these countries had adequate responses in place to address the basic needs of migrants. For more information about the project see the previous Flows Compilation Report available [here](#).

17. About this report: DTM in the Mediterranean and beyond

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 this weekly flows compilation, 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.

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 and Slovenia since October 2015. The analysis of collected data is available on the IOM portal for Mediterranean. The latest report of the "Analysis: Flow Monitoring Surveys in the Mediterranean and Beyond" (as of May 18) is available [here](#).