

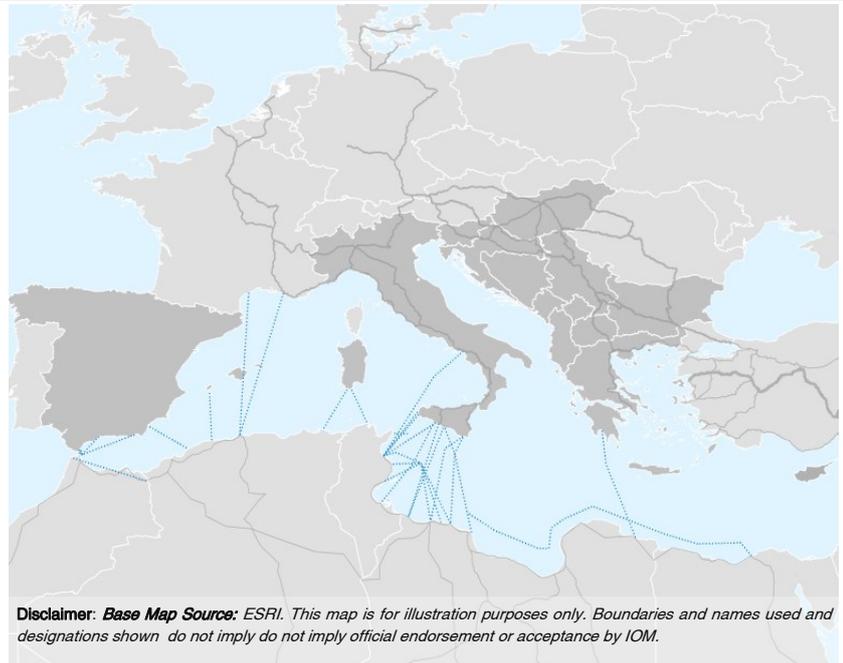
233,337 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016

225,665 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016 BY SEA

10,449 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 16 June—29 June 2016

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

Highlights

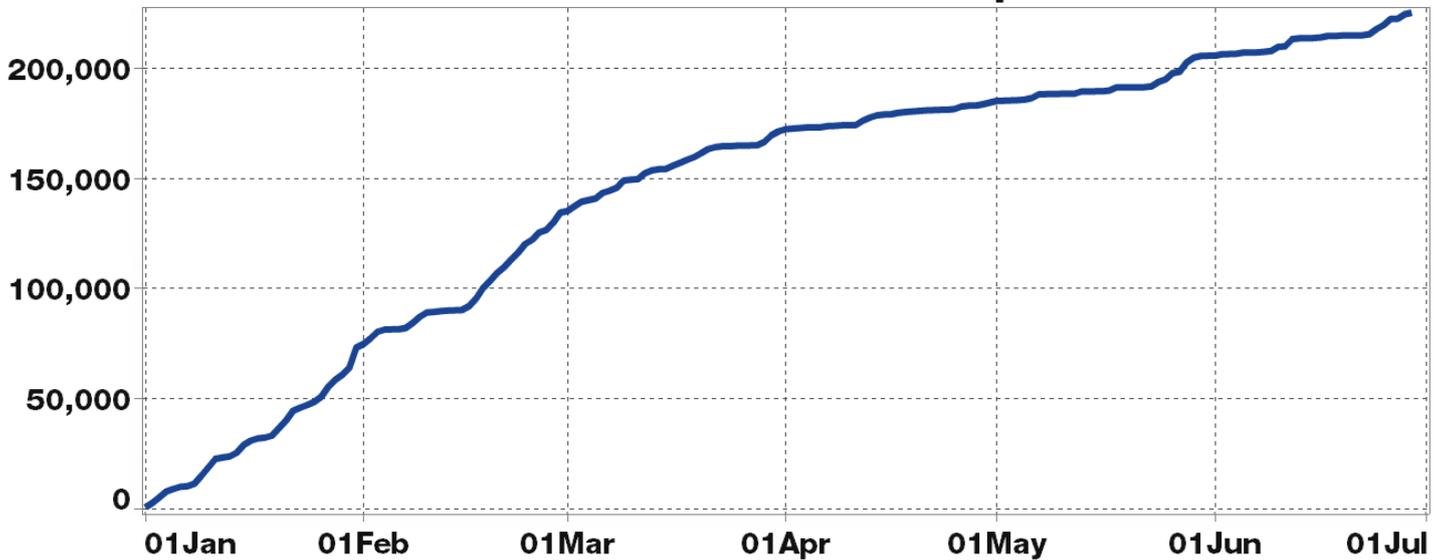
- Until 29 June, there were **65,478** cumulative arrivals in Italy, compared to 54,778 in the last reporting period (a 17% increase). Comparing arrivals to Italy until 31 May from 2015 and 2016, there were **47,449** and **47,851** cumulative arrivals respectively, a slight increase of **less than 1%**. In Greece, to date, there have been **159,875** arrivals in contrast to **159,061** 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 **62,299**. Since the implementation of the EU-Turkey agreement on the 10th of March, the number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece increased by **34%**. For the rest of the countries, [please read page 7](#).
- As of 29 June, there have been **2,759** 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 **16 June**, a total of **468** 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](#).
- This week's **Flow Monitoring Surveys** report focuses on providing an analysis on adolescent youth on the move. Please read more [here](#).
- Recent updates from Central Mediterranean route with a focus on Libya and Niger is available on [page 36](#).
- 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)

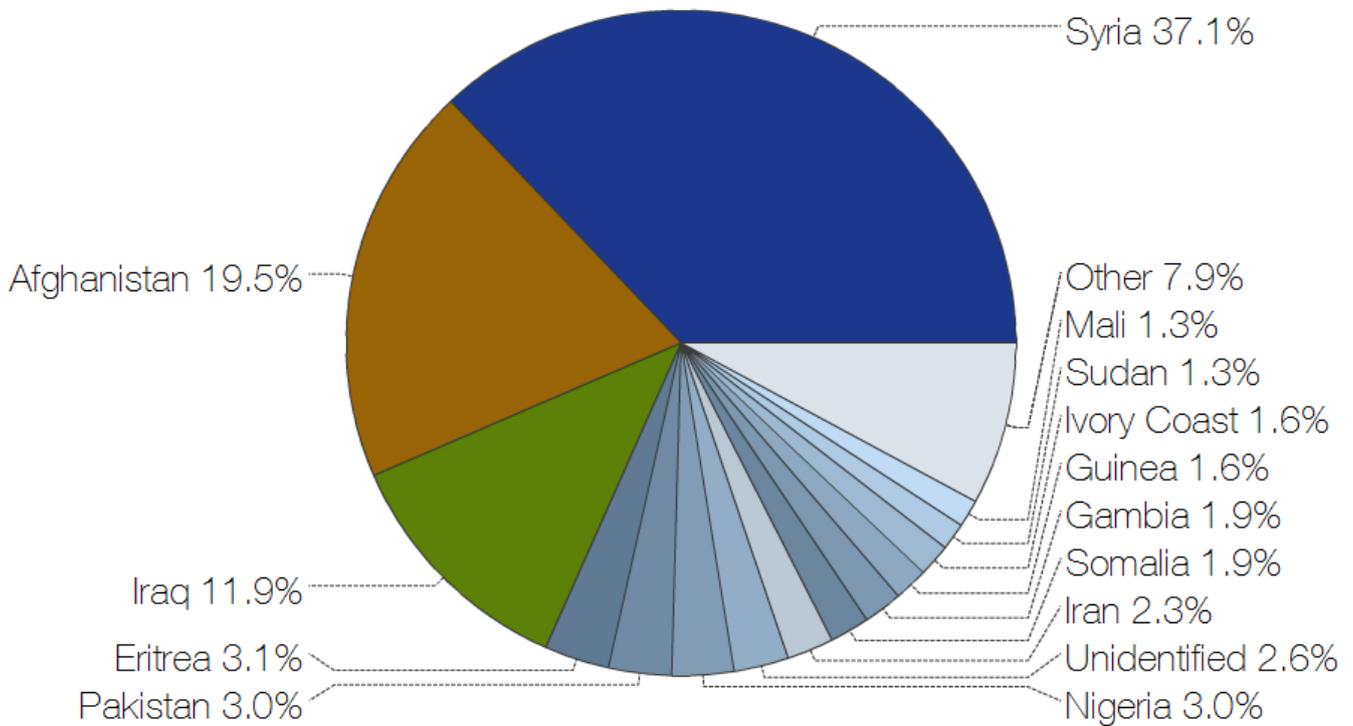
1. Cumulative arrivals and weekly overview

Aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe

Cumulative Arrivals to Europe



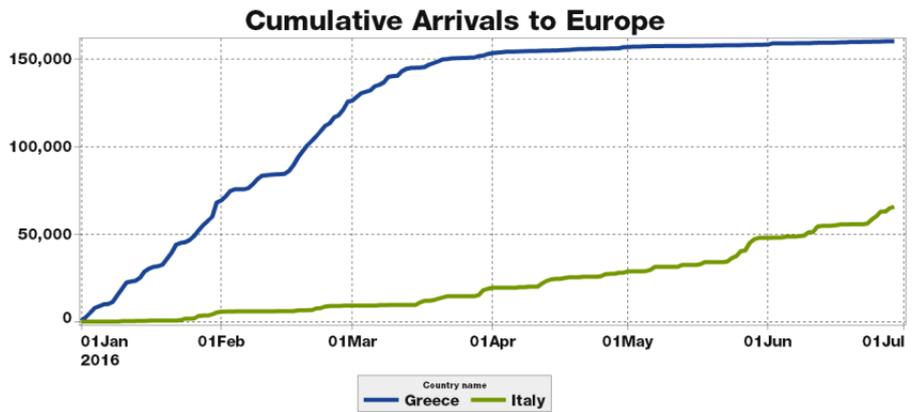
Nationalities of aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe (up to 31 May 2016*)



*Latest data broken down per nationality is available only for the 31 May 2016

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date grouped by country (countries of first arrival Italy, Greece and Bulgaria)

Countryname ▲	Greece	Italy
Report Date ▲	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
16Jun2016	159,208	54,918
17Jun2016	159,282	55,472
18Jun2016	159,314	55,472
19Jun2016	159,439	55,510
20Jun2016	159,483	55,510
21Jun2016	159,484	55,510
22Jun2016	159,556	55,563
23Jun2016	159,626	55,963
24Jun2016	159,639	58,288
25Jun2016	159,663	60,072
26Jun2016	159,797	62,752
27Jun2016	159,839	62,752
28Jun2016	159,839	64,798
29Jun2016	159,875	65,519

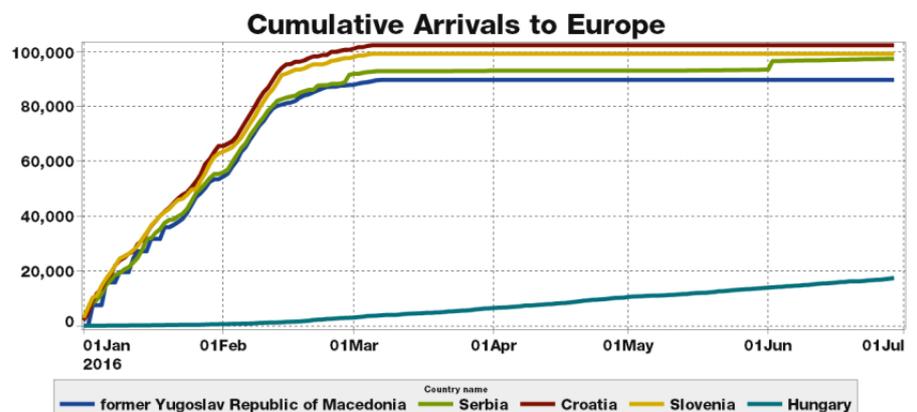


Month	Average arrivals per day to Italy	Average arrivals per day to Greece
January	176	2,056
February	132	2,117
March	312	(before agreement, 1st to 8th): 1,375 (after agreement, 9th to 30th): 701
April	305	131
May	643	47
June	609	64

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

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

Countryname ▲	Serbia	Hungary
Report Date ▲	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
16Jun2016	96,935	15,725
17Jun2016	96,988	15,926
18Jun2016	96,992	16,010
19Jun2016	97,097	16,167
20Jun2016	97,099	16,181
21Jun2016	97,123	16,209
22Jun2016	97,210	16,302
23Jun2016	97,210	16,498
24Jun2016	97,227	16,628
25Jun2016	97,250	16,758
26Jun2016	97,279	16,804
27Jun2016	97,320	17,013
28Jun2016	97,343	17,170
29Jun2016	97,364	17,435



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

*former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia., Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary

Weekly trends

During the week of 23 to 29 June there was a decrease of **35%** in the overall number of entries to Greece compared to the previous week (16–22 June). There has been an increase of **87%** in the overall number of arrivals to Italy this week (23–29 June) compared to the week before (16-22 June).

Weekly trends: countries of first arrival

Country ▲	Greece		Italy		Total arrivals	
Period ▲	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
9 June to 15 June	304	.	6,017	.	6,670	.
16 June to 22 June	495	62.83%	785	-86.95%	1,522	-77.18%
23 June to 29 June	319	-35.56%	9,956	1,168.28%	10,490	589.22%

Weekly trends: other countries

Country ▲	Hungary		Serbia	
Period ▲	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
9 June to 15 June	957	.	164	.
16 June to 22 June	693	-27.59%	326	98.78%
23 June to 29 June	1,133	63.49%	154	-52.76%

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

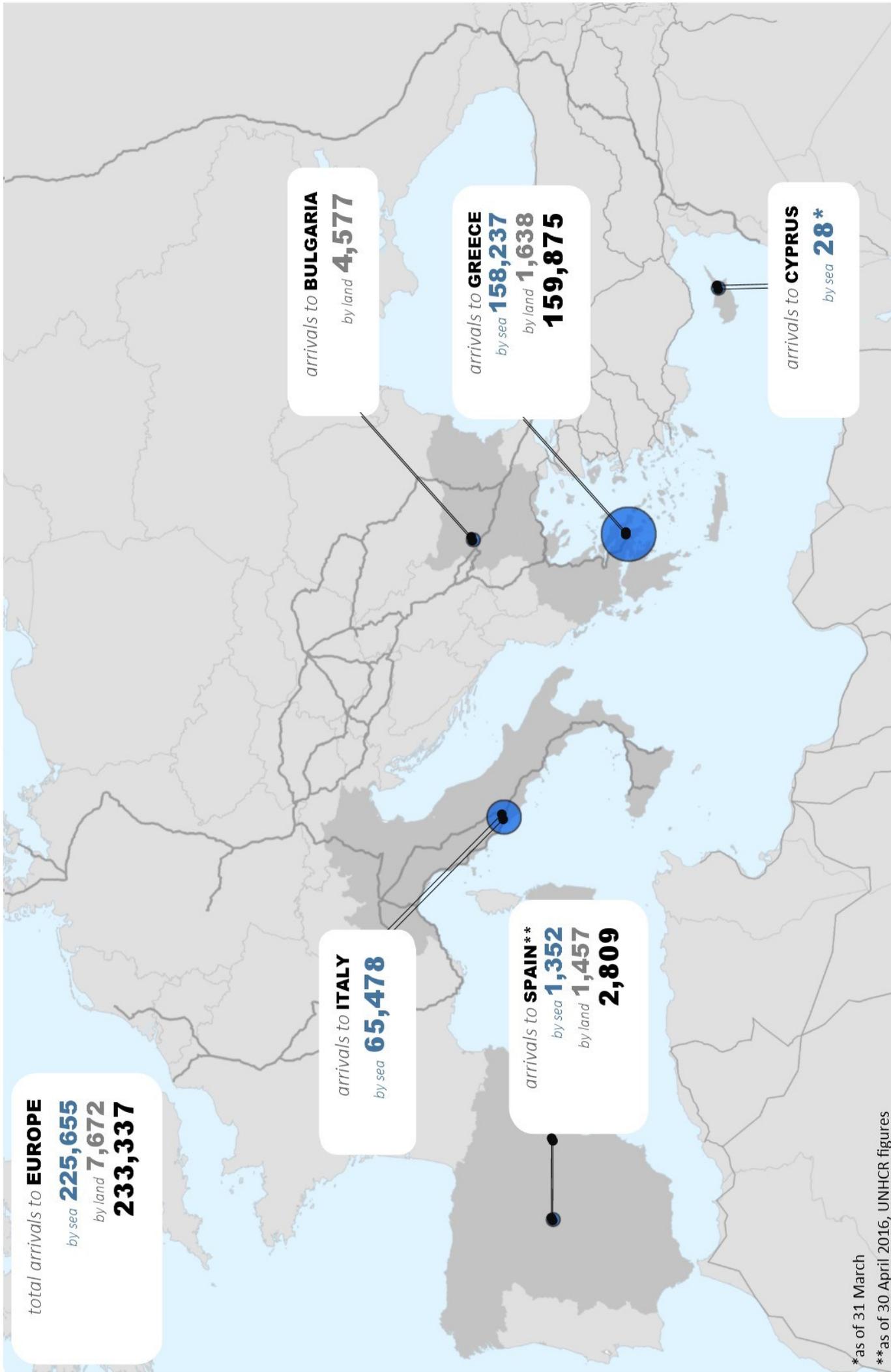
Countryname ▲	Greece	Italy	Total
Report Date ▲	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals
16Jun2016	147	140	287
17Jun2016	74	554	628
18Jun2016	32	0	32
19Jun2016	125	38	163
20Jun2016	44	0	44
21Jun2016	1	0	1
22Jun2016	72	53	125
23Jun2016	70	400	470
24Jun2016	13	2,325	2,338
25Jun2016	24	1,784	1,808
26Jun2016	134	2,680	2,814
27Jun2016	42	0	42
28Jun2016	0	2,046	2,046
29Jun2016	36	721	757
Total	814	10,741	11,555



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 29 June 2016



*as of 31 March

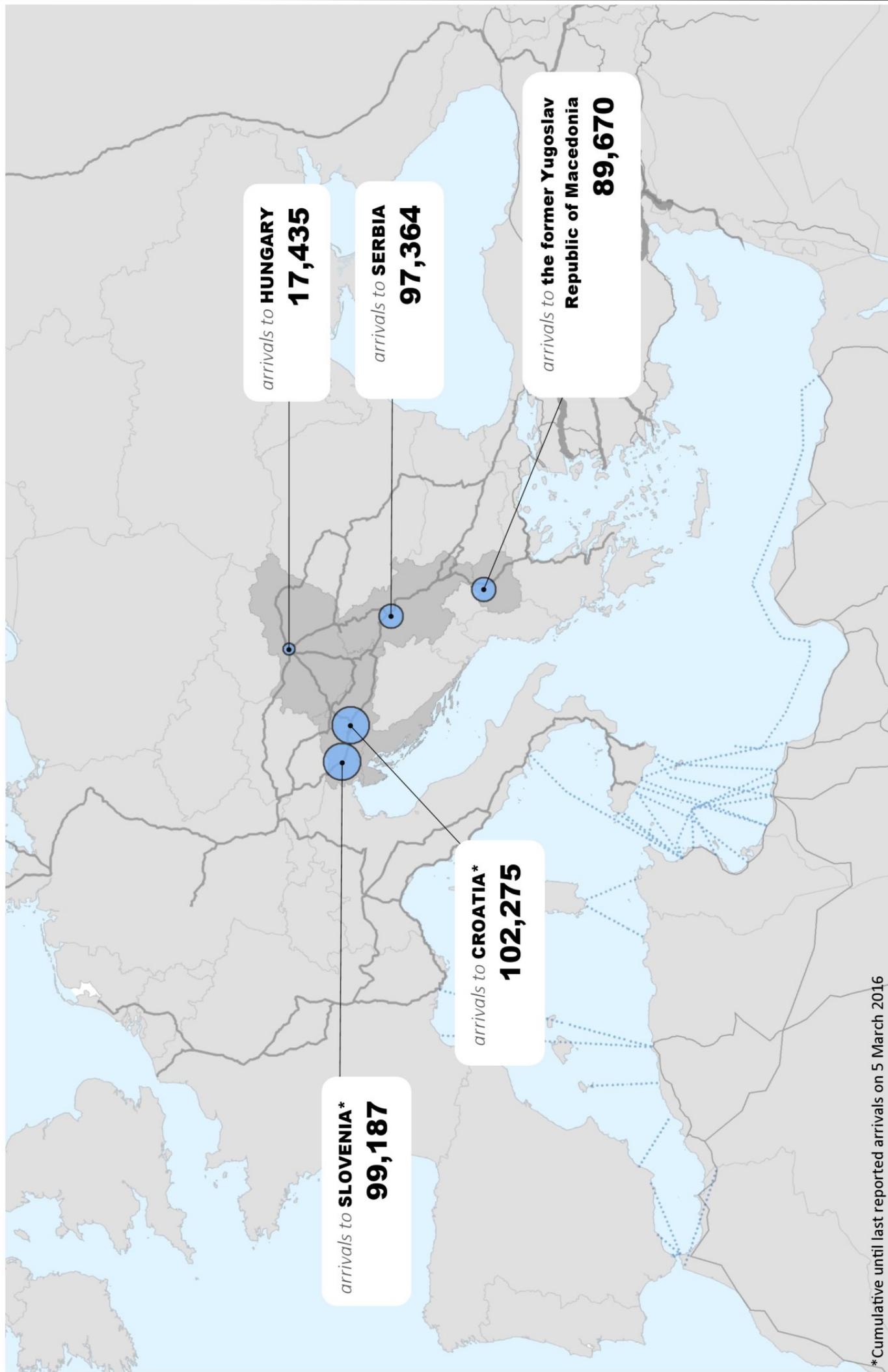
**as of 30 April 2016, UNHCR figures

OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to fYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary 📍 From 01 January 2016 to 29 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.

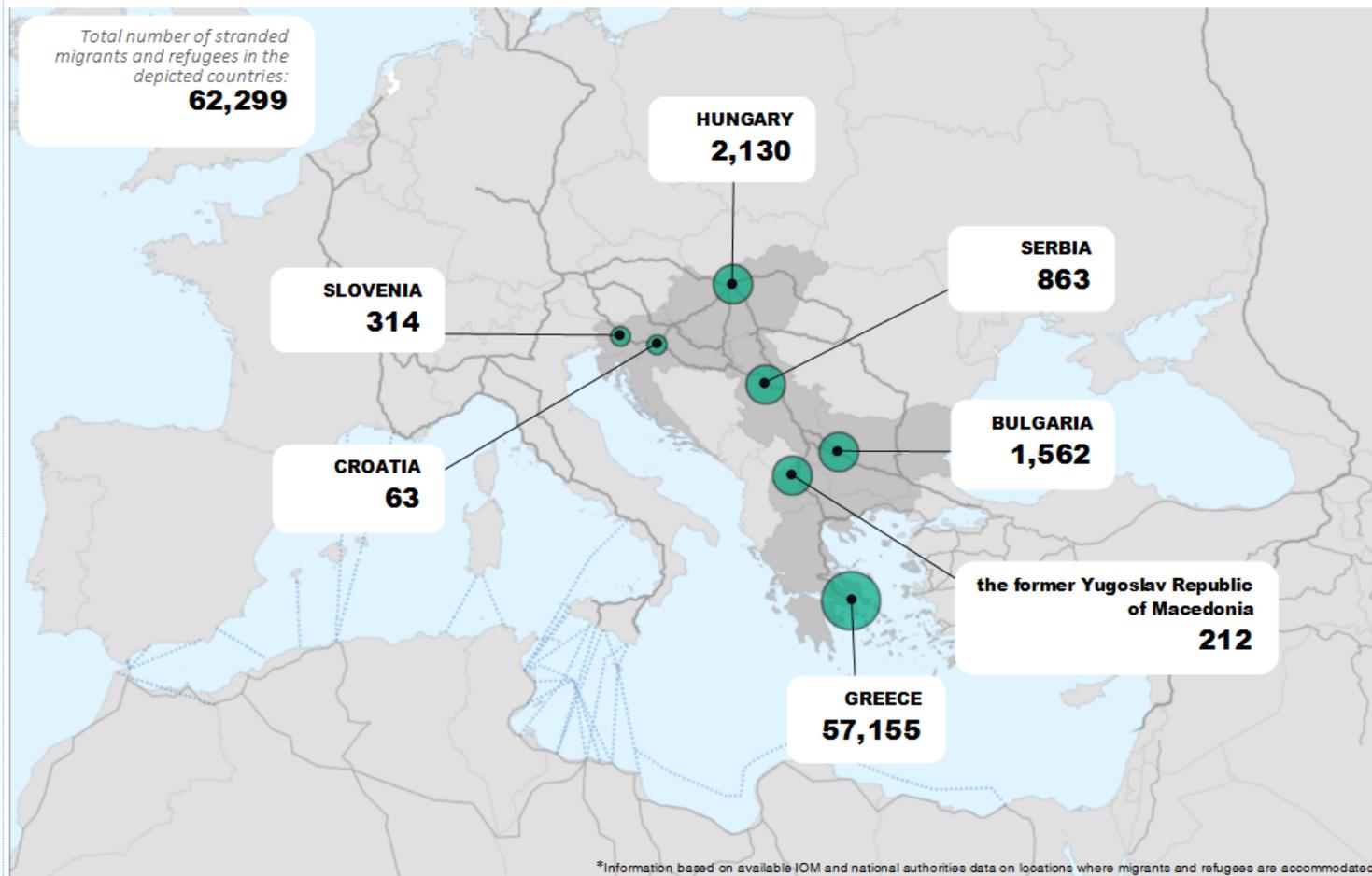


*Cumulative until last reported arrivals on 5 March 2016

OVERVIEW: STRANDED MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Stranded migrants and refugees in Greece, FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia and Slovenia* 29 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 29 June 2016 in the Western Balkans

Country	No. of stranded migrants and refugees on 10 March 2016	No. of stranded migrants and refugees on 29 June 2016	% change from March to June 2016
Greece*	42,688	57,155	34%
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,199	212	-82%
Serbia	1,706	863	-49%
Croatia	231	63	-73%
Slovenia*	408	314	-23%
Hungary	-	2,130	n/a
Bulgaria	865	1,562	81%
Total	47,097	62,299	32%

*Data available up to 26 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](#).

Number of relocated migrants from Greece and Italy as of 29 June, 2016

Member State	From Greece	From Italy	Total
Belgium	20	29	49
Bulgaria	4	0	4
Cyprus	35	10	45
Czech Republic	4	0	4
Estonia	27	0	27
Finland	192	180	372
France	686	181	867
Germany	37	20	57
Ireland	38	0	38
Latvia	39	2	41
Lithuania	34	0	34
Luxembourg	71	0	71
Malta	24	17	41
Netherlands	242	75	317
Portugal	302	150	452
Romania	46	6	52
Slovenia	28	6	34
Spain	141	40	181
Sweden	0	39	39
Switzerland	0	34	34
Total	1,970	789	2,759



3. Bulgaria

Background and latest figures

From the start of 2016 to **23 June**, Bulgarian authorities apprehended a total of **2,181** 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, **332** on the border with Greece and **1** on the Romanian-Bulgarian border. Regarding **apprehensions on exit**, **36** were apprehended on the border with Turkey, **3,709** on the Serbian border, **4** on the Macedonian border, **8** on the border with Greece and **30** on the Bulgarian-Romanian border **since January 2016**. The most prominent nationalities apprehended on exit in descending order were **Afghans, Iraqis, Syrians and Pakistanis**. The vast majority, **97%**, were apprehended at the green border, while only **3%** were apprehended on border checkpoints. In addition, **2,366** migrants and refugees have been apprehended inside country up to 23 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 30% increase in arrivals from Greece, from **255** reported on 16 June to **332** reported on 23 June. IOM has been closely monitoring Bulgarian green border with Turkey and Greece in the event that rises in flows might drastically change.

Known entry and exit points

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, **2,366** migrants and refugees were apprehended inside country from 1 January until 23 June, with **90** being apprehended during this reporting period (16– 23 June).

Accommodation Facilities (as of 23 June 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Open Reception Centre at Banya	70	983	Mainly Syrian (39%), Afghan (20%), Iraqi (20%) 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	579	Mainly Afghan (52%), Iraqi (17%), Syrian (6%), Pakistani (5%), and Iranian (2%) Nationals
Closed Reception Centre at Sofia	400		
Total	5,930	1,562	



Accommodation Facilities (capacity) and Border Crossing Points



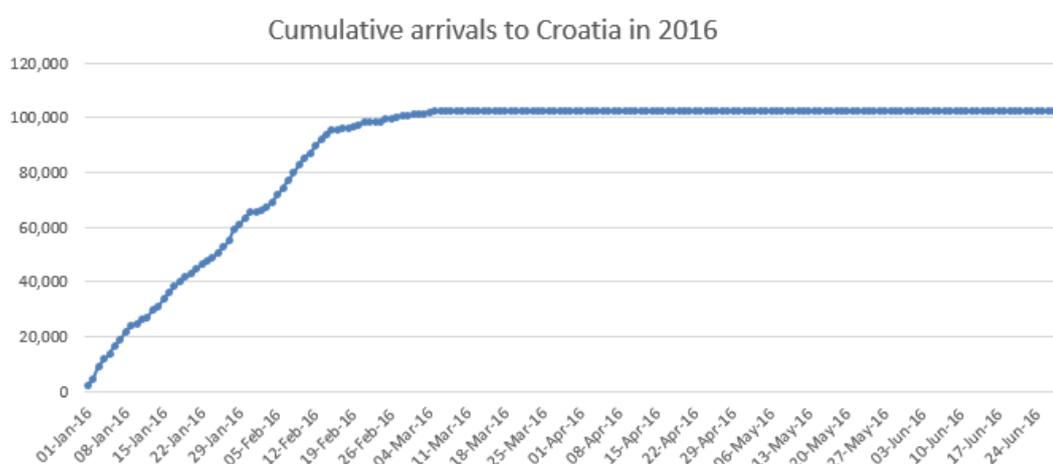


4. Croatia

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. 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**.

29 June – With compliance to the Act 7 of the Law on State Border Surveillance (Official Gazette 83/13) technical barriers were set on the Batina Border Crossing Point in order to prevent possible attempts of illegal entry from Serbia into the Republic of Croatia. However, Croatian Ministry of Interior informed that at this point, there are no security threats in the respective area.



Accommodation Facilities

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating		Nationalities
		Asylum Seekers	Stranded Migrants	
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	600	216	23	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)	100	54	0	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	100 (+20)	21	40	N/A
TOTAL	800 (820)	291	63	N/A

Compared to the previous reporting period (2—15 June) there has been an increase in total number of accommodated migrants (asylum seekers and stranded migrants) in Croatia, from **312** to **354** (June 27). According to IOM Croatia this is mostly related to the Dublin Regulation based returns from other EU Member States.



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 29 June 2016 is **239 (216 asylum seekers and 23 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 **54** asylum seekers currently accommodated in the RCAS KT (29 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 29 June 2016 is **61 (21 asylum seekers and 40 stranded migrants)**.

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



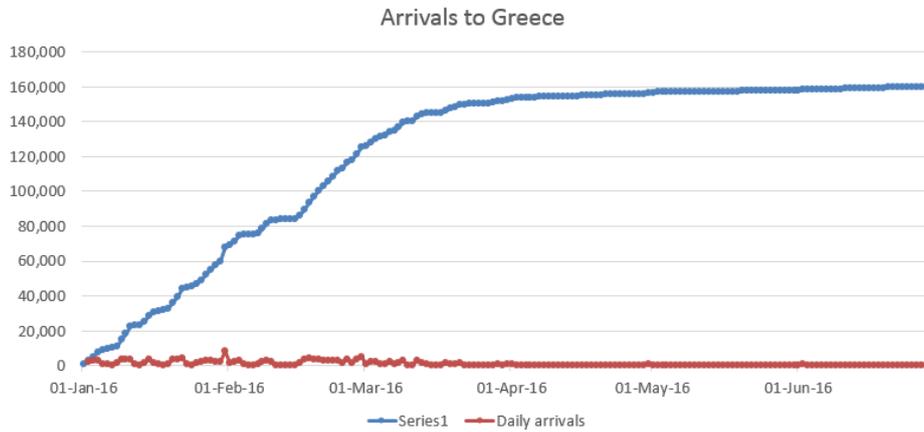


5. Greece

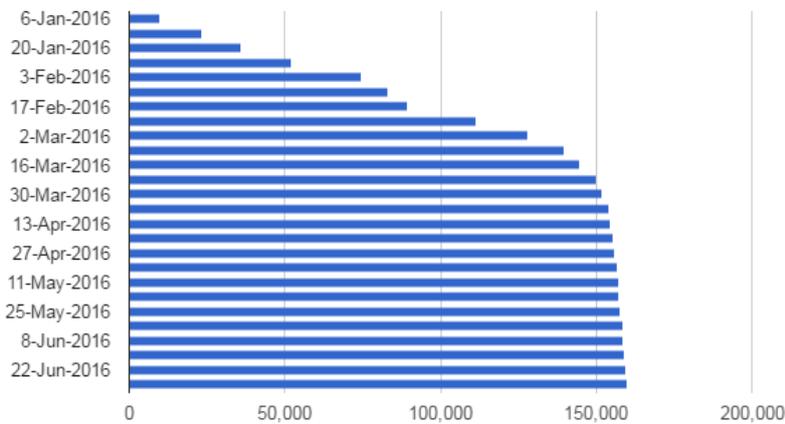
Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

As of **29 June**, the cumulative arrivals to Greece over land and sea for 2016 stands at **159,875** . According to the Hellenic Coast Guard, during the reporting period, there were more than **15** incidents in the Aegean sea.

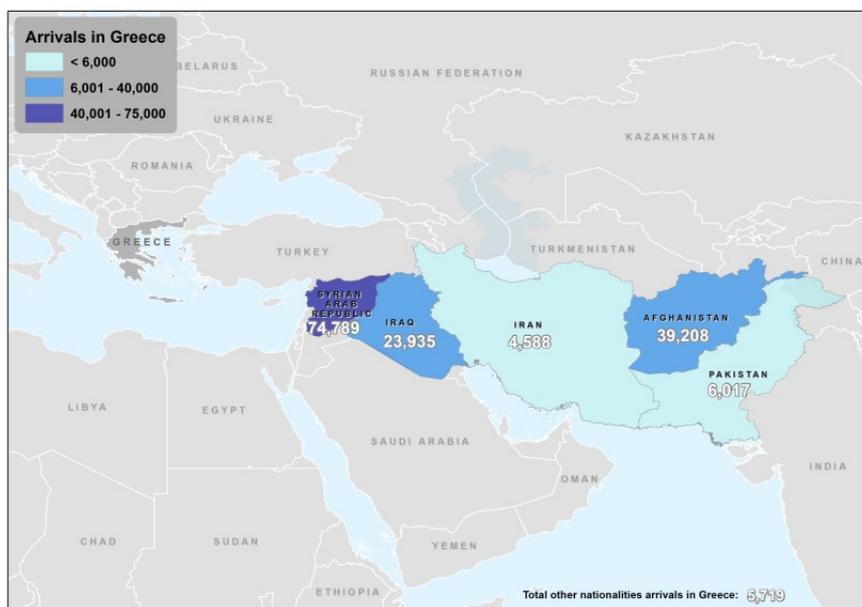
Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Greece



Weekly Cumulative arrivals to Greece



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





Cumulative arrivals—Weekly data

Period	Arrivals	Percentage change	Cumulative arrivals
Jan 1 - Jan 27	52,055		52,055
Jan 28 – Feb 24	59,583	14%	111,638
Feb 25 – Mar 30	40,078	-33%	151,716
Mar 31—Apr 06	2,258	-94%	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
June 16—June 22	495	63%	159,556
June 23—June 29	319	-36%	159,875

Hotspots and Accommodation Facilities*

29 June—The current number of stranded migrants and refugees in Greece is estimated to **57,155**. Greek authorities estimate that **5,540** migrants and refugees are housed in alternative accommodations, while **1,500** are estimated to live outside accommodation facilities.

Accommodation Facilities in Aegan Region (as of 29 June 2016)

Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accommodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/ Camp
Lesvos	Moria-Hotspot	3,500	3,331	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, African Nationals	Official/Closed
Kos	Kos	1,000	585	N/A	Official/Closed
Samos	Samos-Hotspot	250	1,455	Pakistan, Syria, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Chios	Chios-Hotspot	1,100	2,601	Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan	Official/Closed
Leros	Leros-Hotspot	1,000	639	Syria	Official/Closed
Kalymnos	Kalymnos	-	6	N/A	Unofficial
Rhodes	Rhodes	-	26	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Total		6,850	8,643		

*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 26 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	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Thessaloniki	Diavata	2,500	1,722	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Thessaloniki Port	400	383	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Lagkadikia		881	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Oraiokastro	1,500	1,423	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (Karamanlis Building)	560	595	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (FRAKADOR)	550	565	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Kalochori (Iliadi)	450	491	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Softex- Kordelio	780	1,798	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Vagiochori	631	104	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Derveni (Alexil)	600	806	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sinatex- Kavallari	500	321	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	4,124	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Kavala	Chalkero (Municipality of Kavala)	350	235	N/A	Official/Open
Drama	Drama (Municipality)	500	510	N/A	Official/Open
Dio-Olympos	Pieria (Camping Nireas)	400	241	N/A	Official/Open
Pieria	Pieria (Petra Olympou)	1,100-1,400	1,120	N/A	Official/Open
Pieria	Pieria - Ktima Iraklis	200	165	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	357	N/A	Open
Imathia	Alexandreia Imathias - "Georgiou Pelagou" Army Camp	1,200	755	Syria, Afghanistan	Open
Thermi	Kordogianni	1,500	1,210	N/A	Official/Open
Total		20,521 (22,321)	22,554		



Accommodation Facilities in Attica Region (as of 26 June 2016)

Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Perama	Schisto Camp	2,000-4,000	1,800	Afghanistan, Iran	Official/Open
Thebes	Elaionas	1,500	2,415	Afghanistan, Iraq, African Nationals	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko I	1,400	1,280	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko II	1,300	976	N/A	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko III	1,300	1,371	N/A	Official/Open
Kifisia	Agios Andreas	120	174	N/A	Official/Open
Oropos	Malaksa	1,200	1,365	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Summer Camp	400	390	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Accommodation Facility for Asylum Seekers)	-	528	N/A	-
Piraeus	Piraeus Port	-	1,288	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan	Unofficial/Open
Chaidari	Skaramagas Dock	1,000	3,200	N/A	Official/Open
Eleusina	Merchant Navy School Eleusina	346	326		Official/Open
Total		10,566	15,113		

Accommodation Facilities in Peloponnese and Western Greece Region (as of 26 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	462	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	240	N/A	Official/Open
Lamia	Fthiotida - Thermopiles	400	492	N/A	Official/Open
Larissa	Koutsochero (Euthimioupoli Army Camp)	1,500	0	N/A	Official/Open
Volos	Volos (Prefecture of Magnisia)	200	97	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Rovies / Evoia	Rovies	-	0	N/A	Unofficial
Kyllini	Andravidas (Municipality)	300	240	N/A	Official/Open
Total		6,650	3,805		

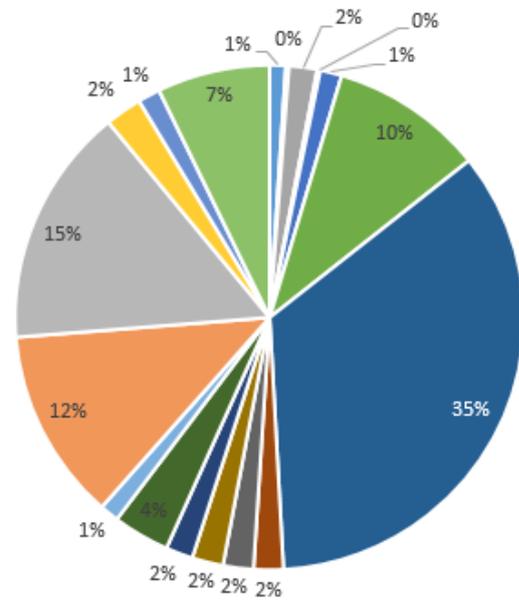


Relocations

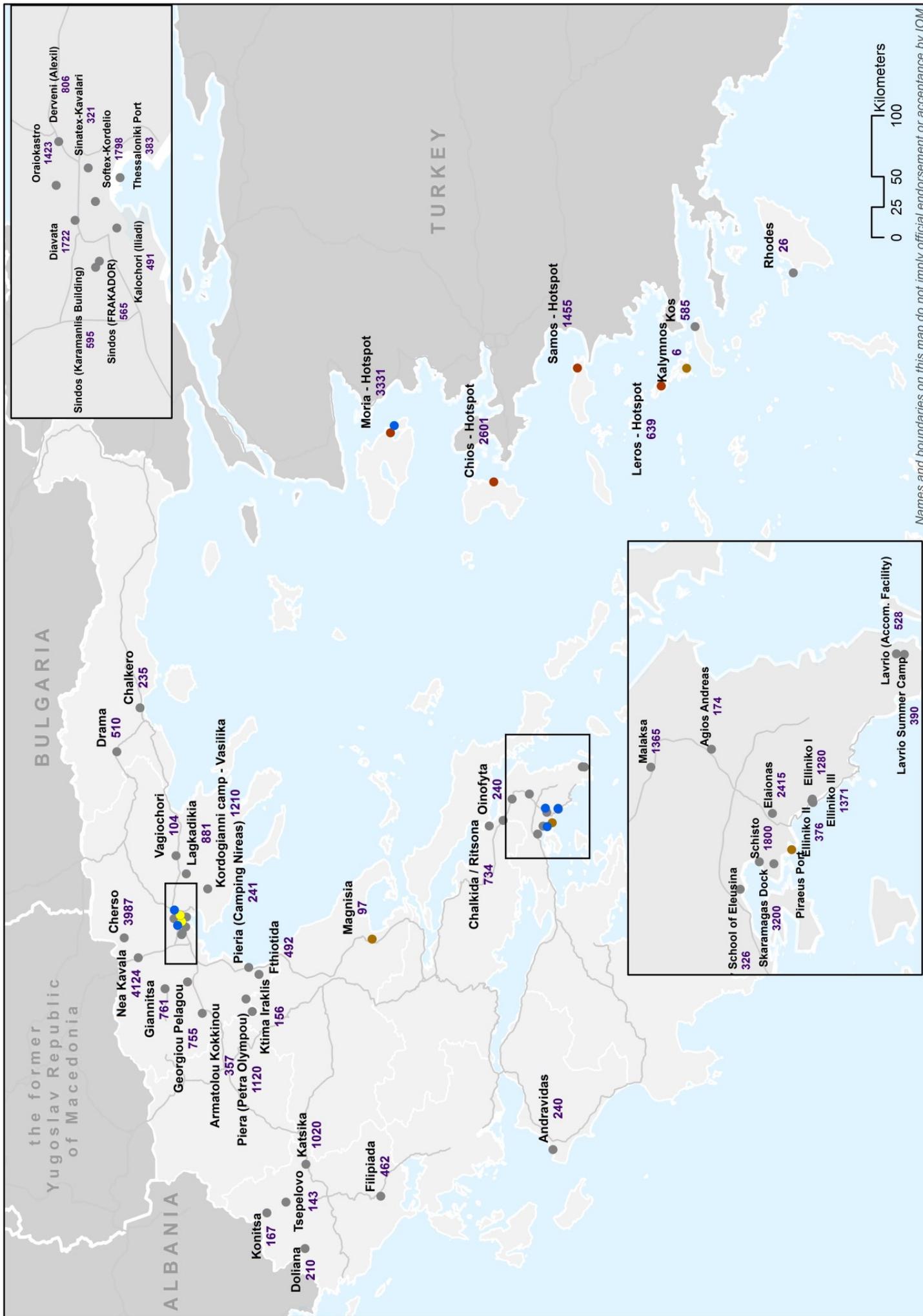
As of 29 June, **2,759** individuals have been relocated – **1,970** from Greece (20 to Belgium, 4 to Bulgaria, 35 to Cyprus, 4 to the Czech Republic, 27 to Estonia, 192 to Finland, 686 to France, 37 to Germany, 38 to Ireland, 39 to Latvia, 34 to Lithuania, 71 to Luxembourg, 24 to Malta, 242 to the Netherlands, 302 to Portugal, 46 to Romania, 28 to Slovenia and 141 to Spain). The European Commission has made available an overview of Member States’ support to the EU relocation mechanism. Find the complete overview [here](#).

Member State	From Greece
Austria	0
Belgium	20
Bulgaria	4
Croatia	0
Cyprus	35
Czech Republic	4
Denmark	0
Estonia	27
Finland	192
France	686
Germany	37
Hungary	0
Ireland	38
Latvia	39
Liechtenstein	0
Lithuania	34
Luxembourg	71
Malta	24
Netherlands	242
Poland	0
Portugal	302
Romania	46
Slovenia	28
Slovakia	0
Spain	141
Sweden	0
Switzerland	0
TOTAL	1,970

Number of Migrants and Refugees Relocated from Greece



- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Ireland
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovenia
- Spain



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



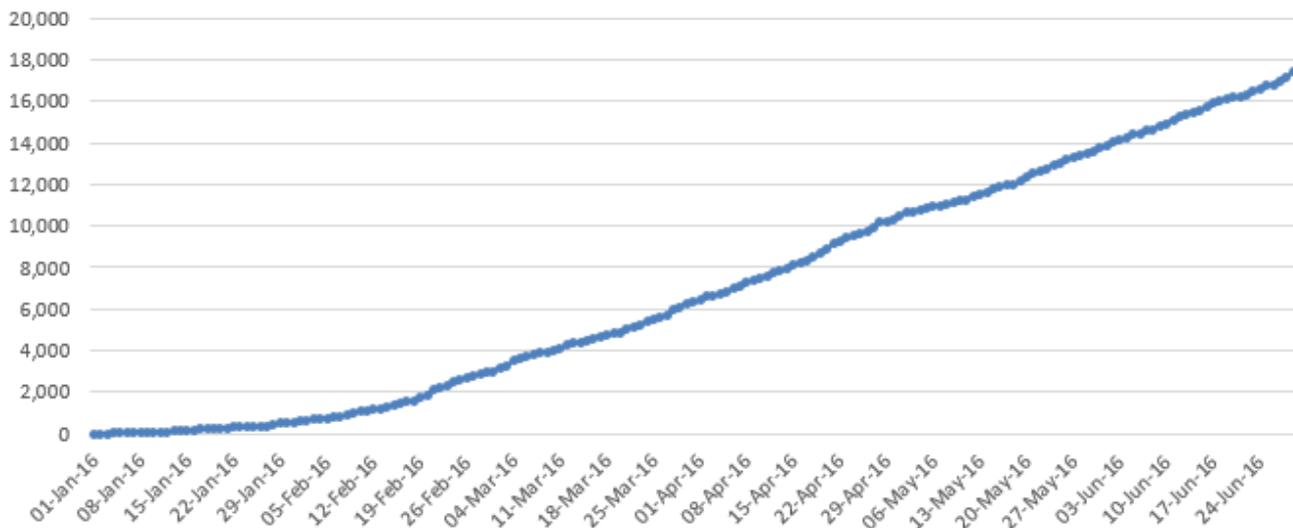
6. Hungary

Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 01 January 2016 to 29 June 2016, a total of **17,435** 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 16 to 29 June 2016, **1,826** new arrivals were registered by the authorities.

In the reporting period 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.

Cumulative arrivals to Hungary in 2016



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 to 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 **265** on 29 June 2016. Comparing arrivals to Hungary from 1 February to 29 June in 2015 and 2016, the average daily arrivals to the country was **428** and **113** respectively.

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 28 June, the total number of migrants and asylum seekers is **2,130**, a decrease of **8%** 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, **721** 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 Bicske 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 **227** persons.

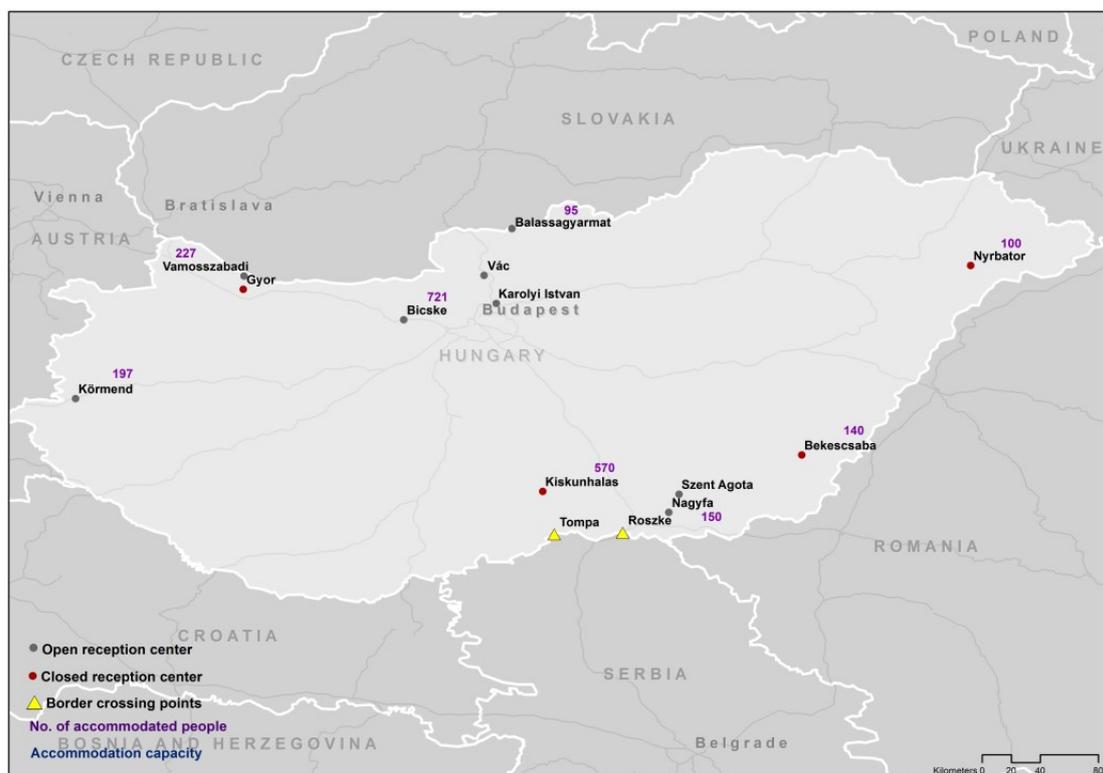
OTHER CENTRES

Apart from above listed reception Centres, there are also four closed Reception Centres located in Nyrbator, Kiskunhalas, Gyor, Nagyfa and Fot that are run by the Hungarian police. A new open reception centre were established in Kormend (near the border with Austria) and in Balassagyarmat (near the border with Slovakia).

NUMBER OF ACCOMMODATED MIGRANTS (as of 29 June, 2016)		
Location	Capacity	Currently Accommodated
Bicske Open Reception Centre	400	721
Vamosszabadi Open Reception Centre	216	227
Nyrbator Closed Reception Center	N/A	100
Kiskunhalas Closed Reception Centers	N/A	570
Bekescsaba Closed Reception Centre	N/A	140
Nagyfa Closed Reception Centre	N/A	0
Körmend Open Reception Centre	N/A	197
Balassagyarmat Reception Centre	N/A	95
Fot	N/A	80
Total	min. 616	2,130

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

Accommodation Facilities (occupancy) and Border Crossing Points



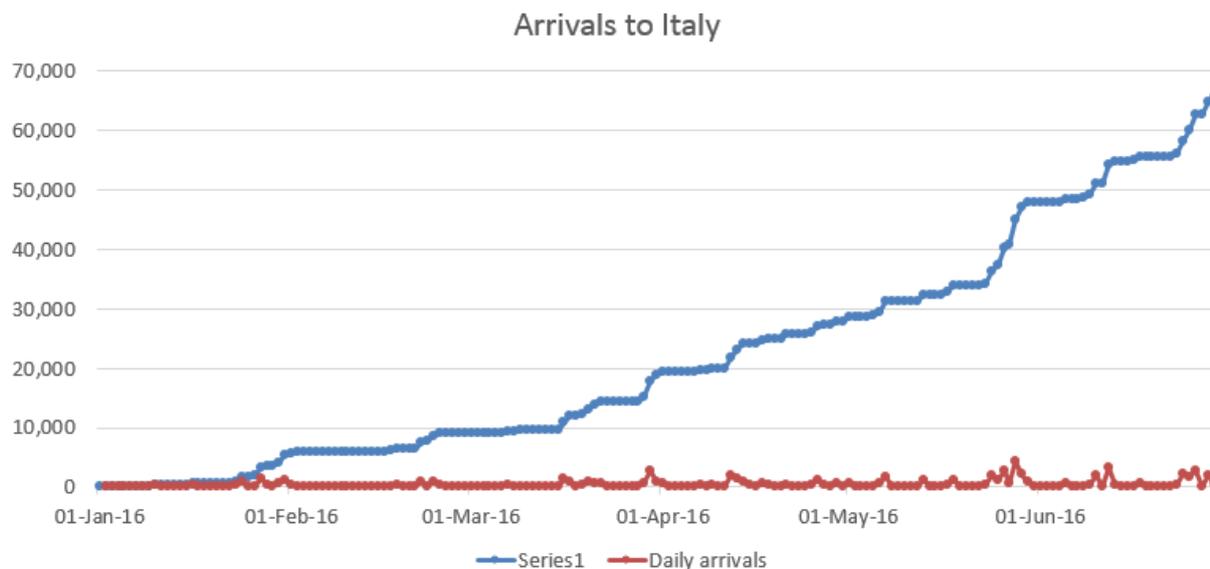
7. Italy



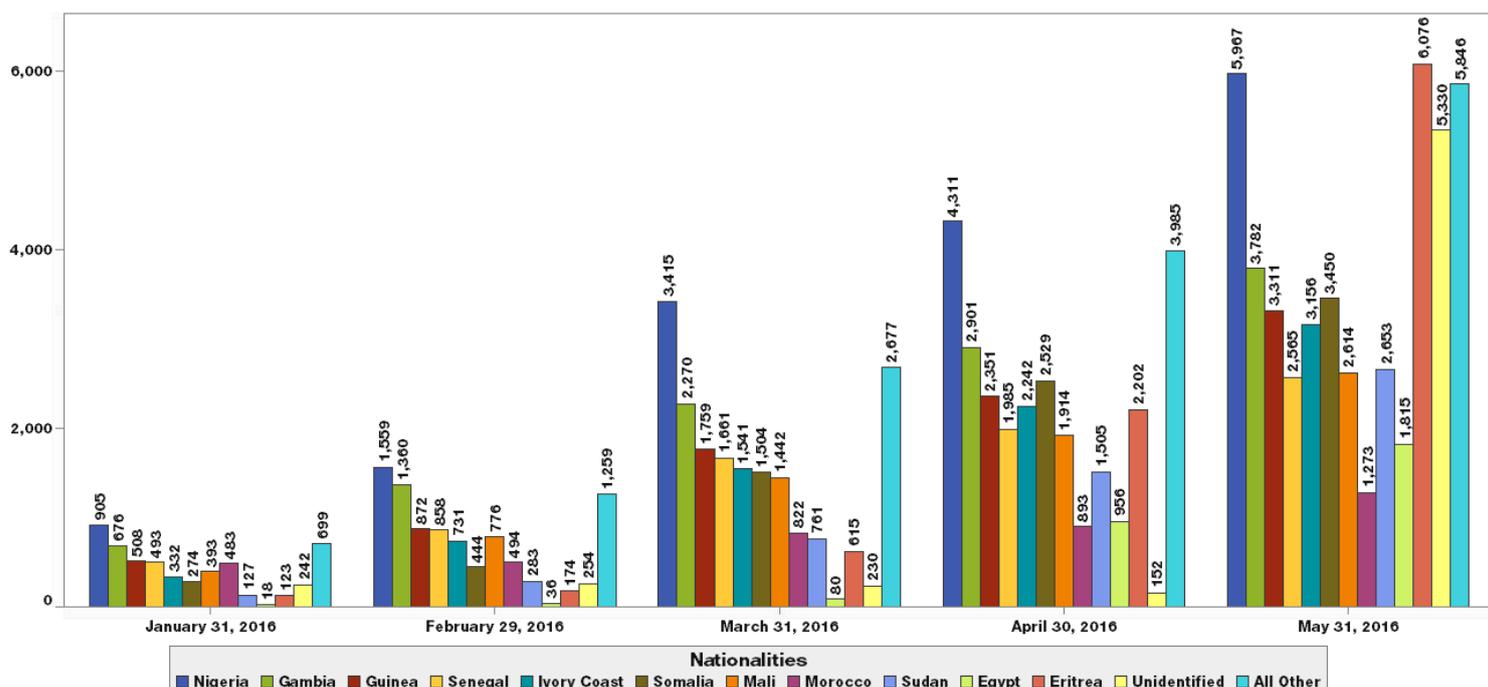
Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 1 January 2016 to 29 June 2016, an estimated **65,478** 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 16 to 29 June 2016, IOM staff at the entry points estimated that **9,092** migrants and refugees arrived, which is an increase (31%) from the arrivals of the previous period of **6,917**. Until 29 June, there were **65,478** in Italy, compared to **54,778** cumulative in the last reporting period (a **31%** 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

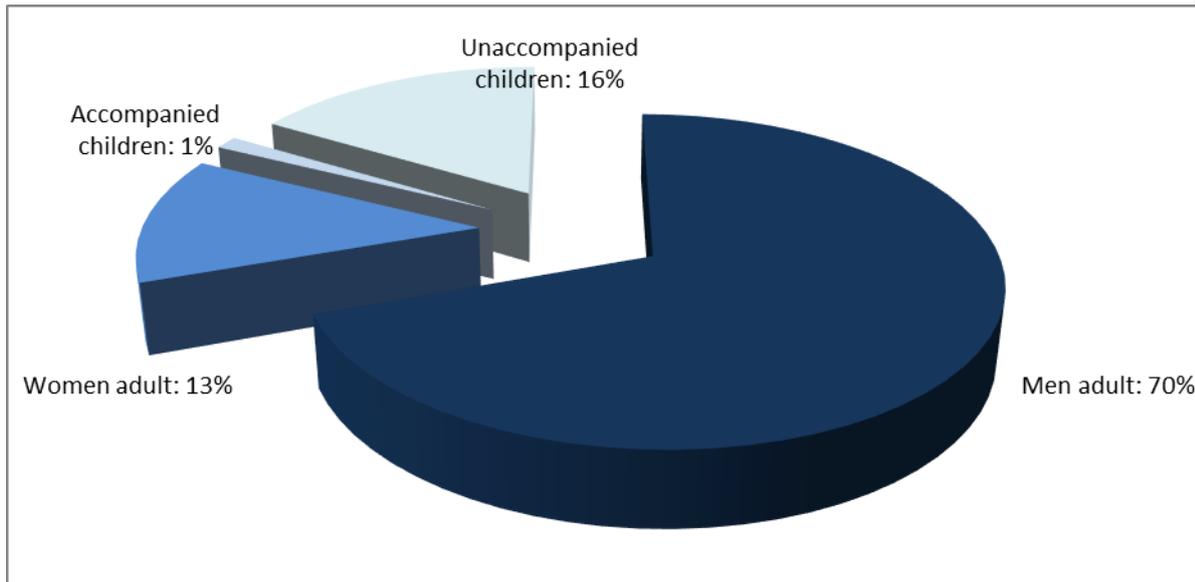


Distribution of arrivals to Italy by nationality of origin (from 1 Jan to 31 May 2016)*



*Latest available data broken down by nationality by 31 May

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

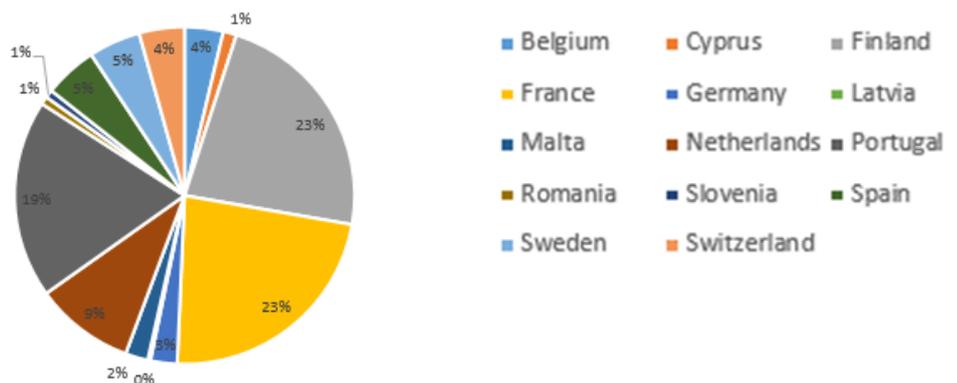


*Latest available data broken by age/gender is available as of 31 May 2016

Member State	From Italy
Austria	0
Belgium	29
Bulgaria	0
Croatia	0
Cyprus	10
Czech Republic	0
Denmark	0
Estonia	0
Finland	180
France	181
Germany	20
Hungary	0
Ireland	0
Latvia	2
Liechtenstein	0
Lithuania	0
Luxembourg	0
Malta	17
Netherlands	75
Poland	0
Portugal	150
Romania	6
Slovenia	6
Slovakia	0
Spain	40
Sweden	39
Switzerland	34
TOTAL	789

Relocations: As of 29 June, 2,759 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

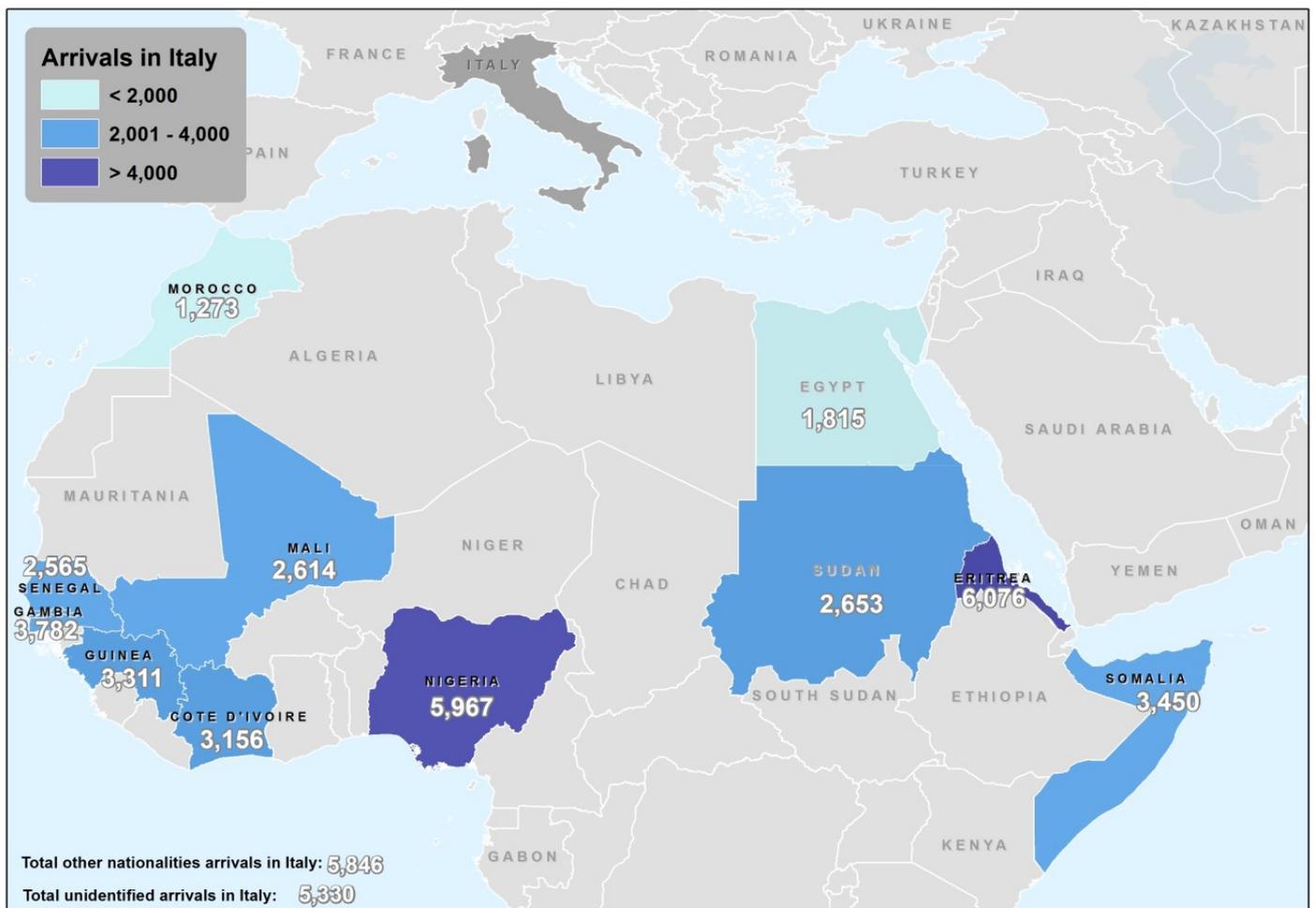
Known entry points: In the Channel of Sicily migrants are usually rescued in international waters and brought to the ports of Lampedusa, Sicily (Catania, Augusta, Pozzallo, Porto Empedocle, Trapani, Messina, Palermo) Calabria (Crotone, Reggio Calabria, Vibo, and others) or Apulia (mainly Taranto). Sometimes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

29 June - Over the period from 16 June to 29 June 2016 **480 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 **97,364**.

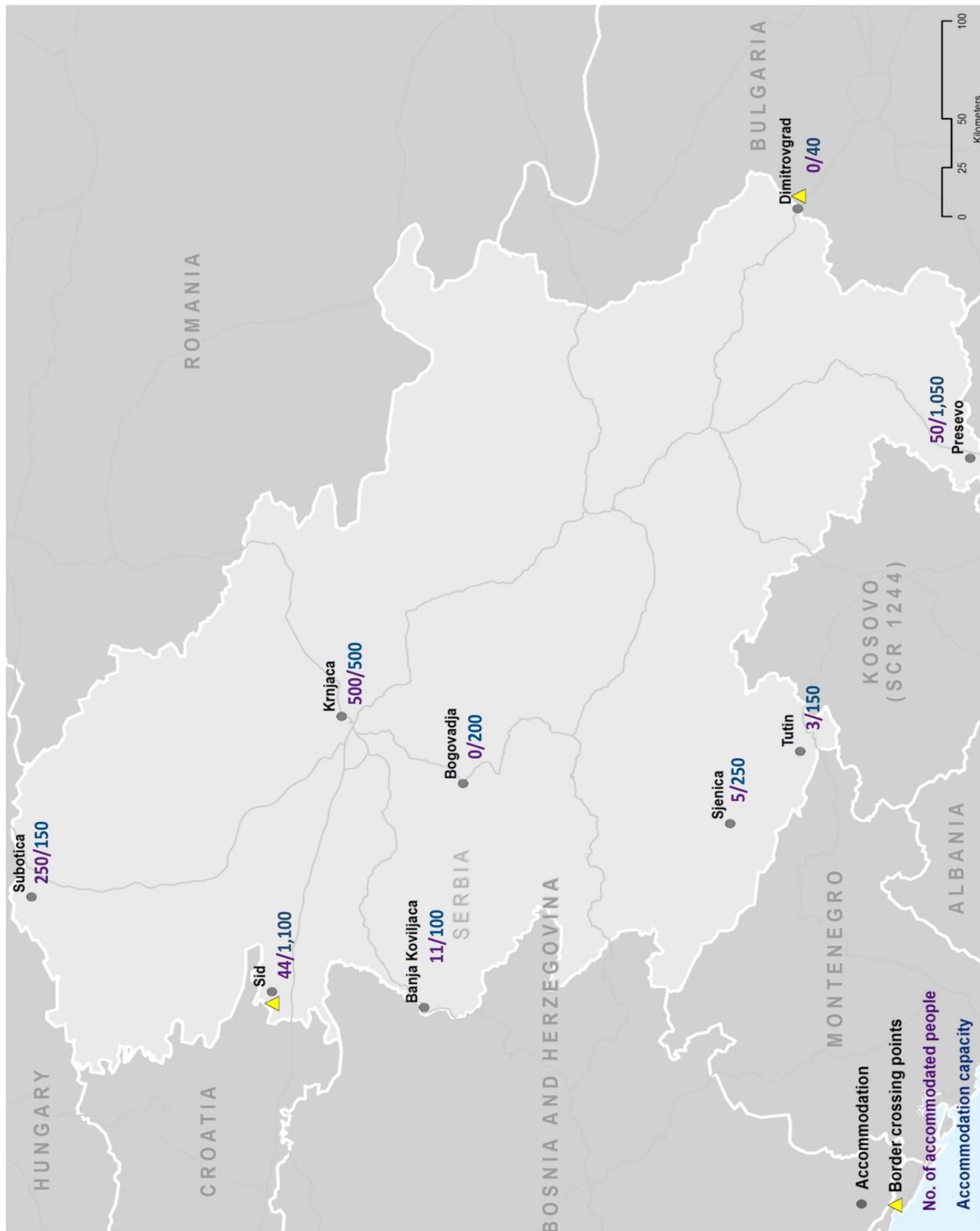


Accommodation Facilities (as of 28 June 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
Permanent Asylum Centre in Preševo	1,050	50
Subotica	150	250
Šid (Centre, Principovac, Adasevci)	1,100	44
Dimitrovgrad	40	0
Krnjaca	500	500
Banja Koviljaca	100	11
Sjenica	250	5
Tutin	150	3
Bogovadja	200	N/A
Total	Minimum of 3,540	863



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

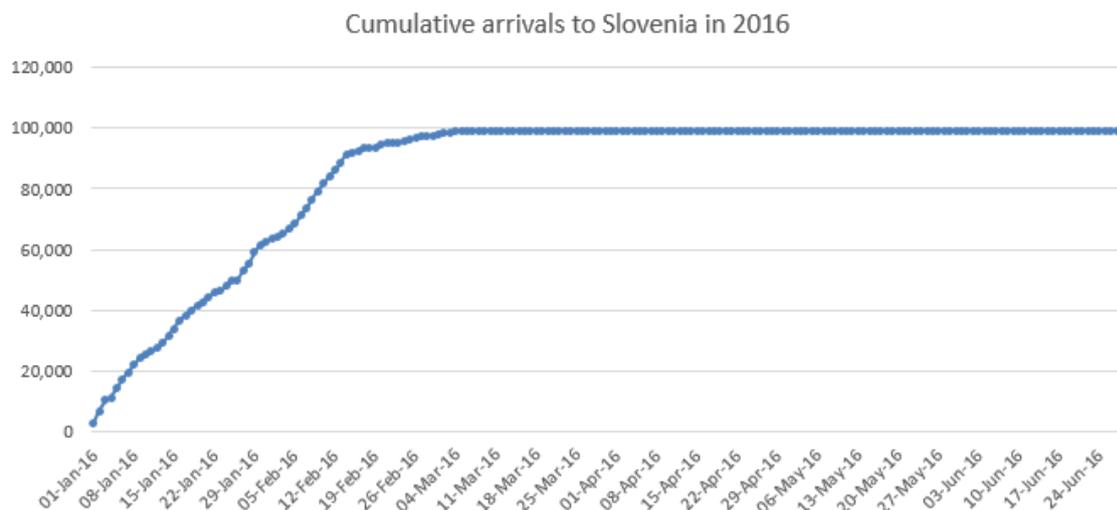


9. Slovenia



Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

Since the start of 2016, a total of **99,187** migrants and refugees have been registered entering Slovenia. From 16 June—29 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 **314** 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.

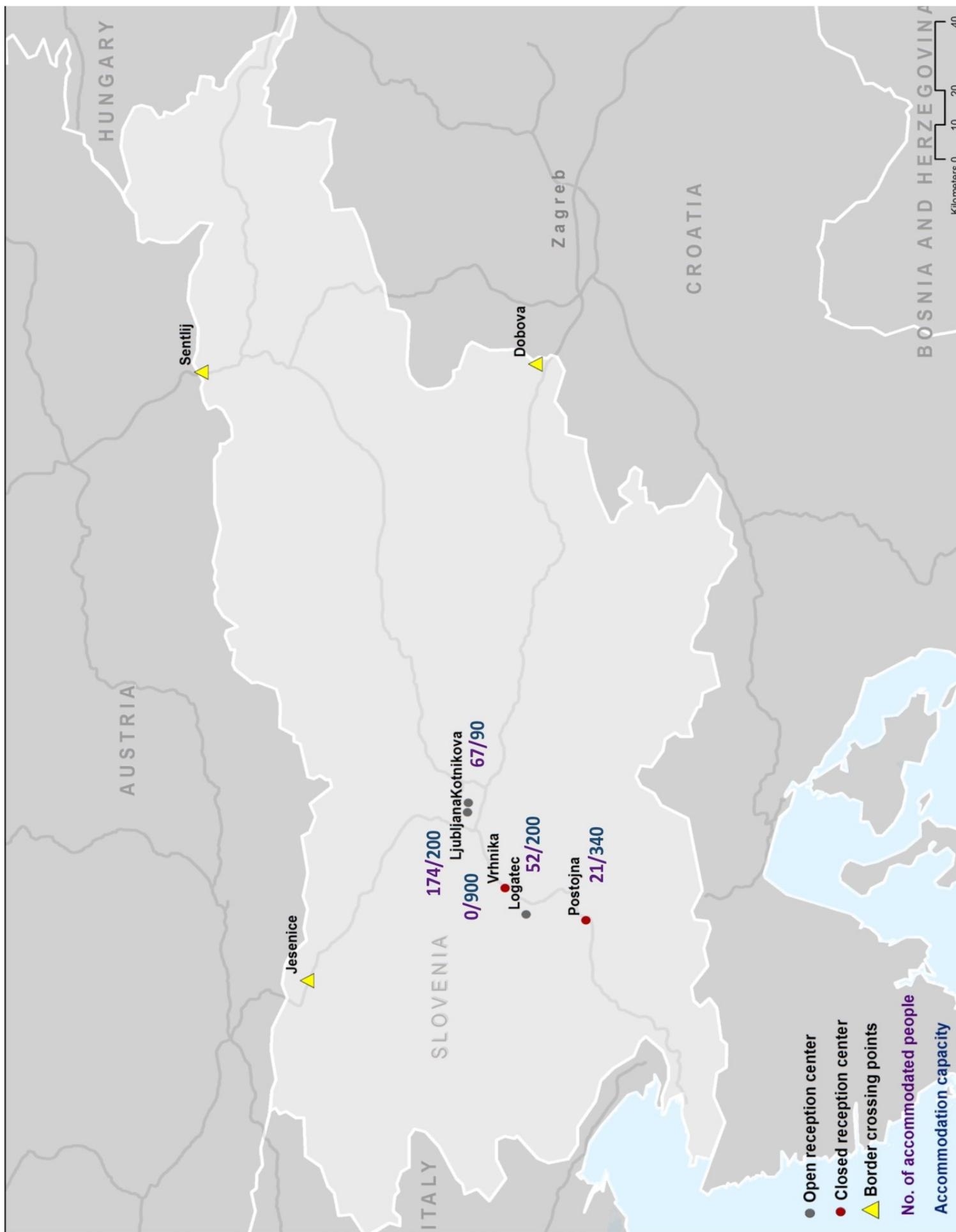
Accommodation Facilities (as of 29 June 2016)

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 **main exit points** toward Austria-**Jesenice** and **Sentilj**.

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Asylum Centre Ljubljana Vič	200	174	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
Department AC Kotnikova	90	67	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
Department AC Logatec	200	52	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
Aliens Centre Postojna	340	21	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
Aliens Centre Department Vrhnika	900	0	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
TOTAL	1,730	314	



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





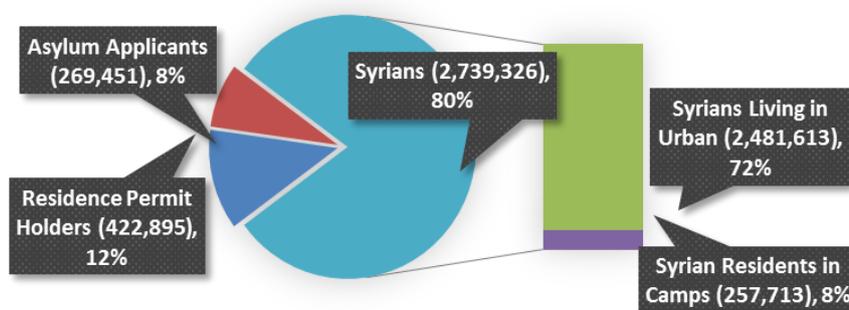
10. Turkey

Background and latest figures

According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) currently there are approximately **3,1 million foreign nationals present** in Turkish territory seeking for the international protection. Most of them are Syrians 2,739,326 (as of 16.06.2016) who are granted with the temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR another greater group of the foreign nationals requiring Turkish humanitarian and legal protection are 269,451 asylum applicants consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran, Somalia and other countries.

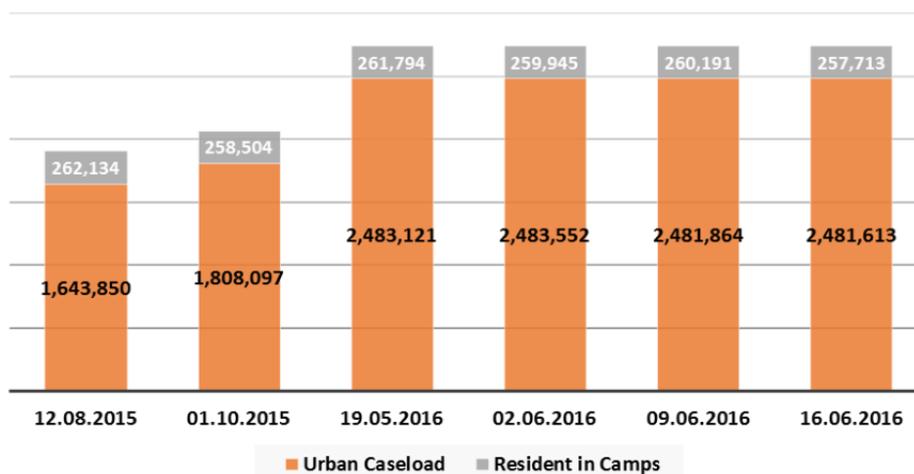
In addition, there are 422.895 foreign nationals under residency permit status including humanitarian residence holders.

Main Categories of Migrants



Turkey implements a Temporary Protection regime for 2,739,326 migrants from Syria which grants beneficiaries right to legal stay as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. A vast majority of them 2,481,613 million, live outside the camps and are spread across the Turkish border provinces while nearly 257,713 live in 26 camps also close to the border with Syria.

Syrians under Temporary Protection





Another greater group of the foreign nationals requiring international protection in Turkey are 269,451 asylum applicants consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Somalia and other countries. (Source: UNHCR, May 2016 figures)

Nationality	#
Iraq	123,433
Afghanistan	107,766
Iran	26,555
Somali	3,849
Others	7,848
Total	269,451

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

As of 23 June 2016, The Turkish Coast Guard had apprehended 26,036 irregular migrants and had registered 173 fatalities. The nationality and monthly breakdown of the apprehensions is 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.

Top 10 Nationalities Apprehended/Rescued	
Syria	15,529
Afghanistan	4,429
Pakistan	1,119
Unknown	806
Iraq	269
Myanmar	183
Eritrea	168
Palestine	47
Congo	46
Iran	38

Rescues/Apprehensions by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2016* (As of 23.06.2016)				
Months	Number of Cases	Number of irregular	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	12	427	-	-
Total	570	26,036	173	56

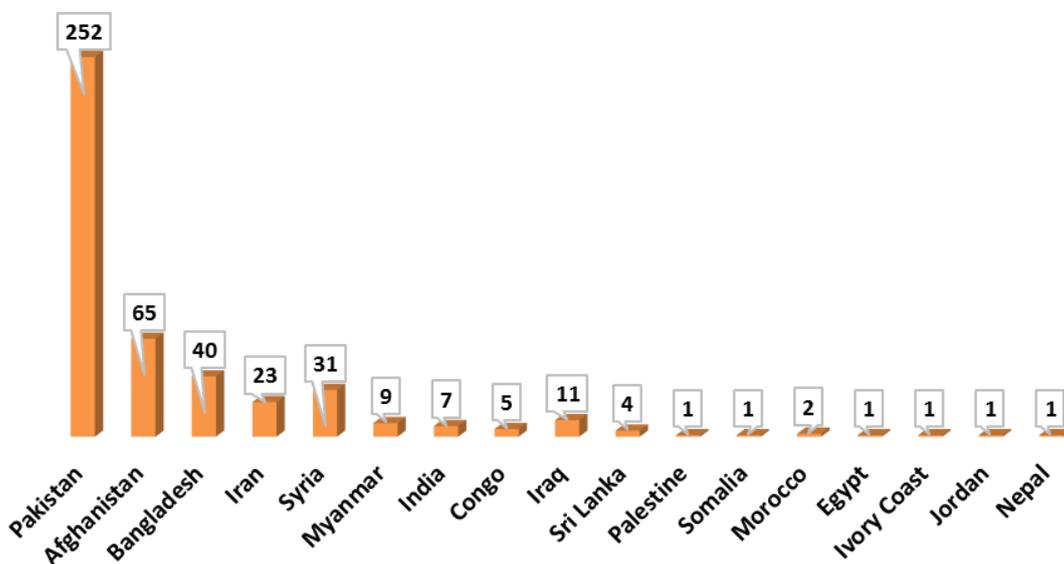
On 18th March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving Greece to Turkey after 20th of March. In this regard according to DGMM and to European Commission reports, **468** migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece since 4 April, 2016. The main exit points in Greece include Lesbos, Chios, Kos and Samos and the main entry points to Turkey include Dikili, Çeşme, Güllük/Bodrum and Adana (through the airport).



Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey

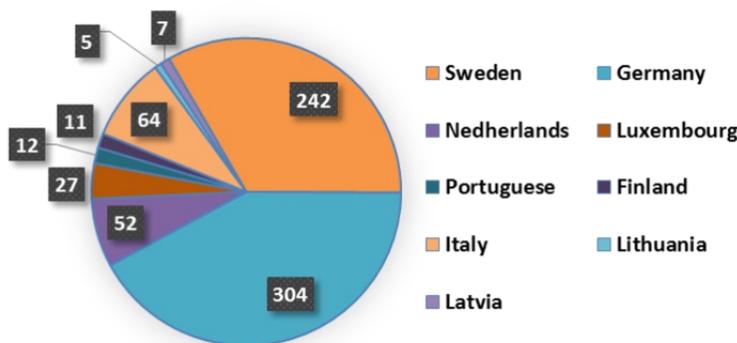
On 18th March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving Greece to Turkey after 20th of March. In this regard according to DGMM and to European Commission reports, **468** migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4 April and 16 June, 2016, nationality breakdown of the readmitted migrants is below . The main exit points in Greece include Lesvos, Chios, Kos and Samos and the main entry points to Turkey include Dikili, Çeşme, Güllük/ Bodrum and Adana (through the airport).

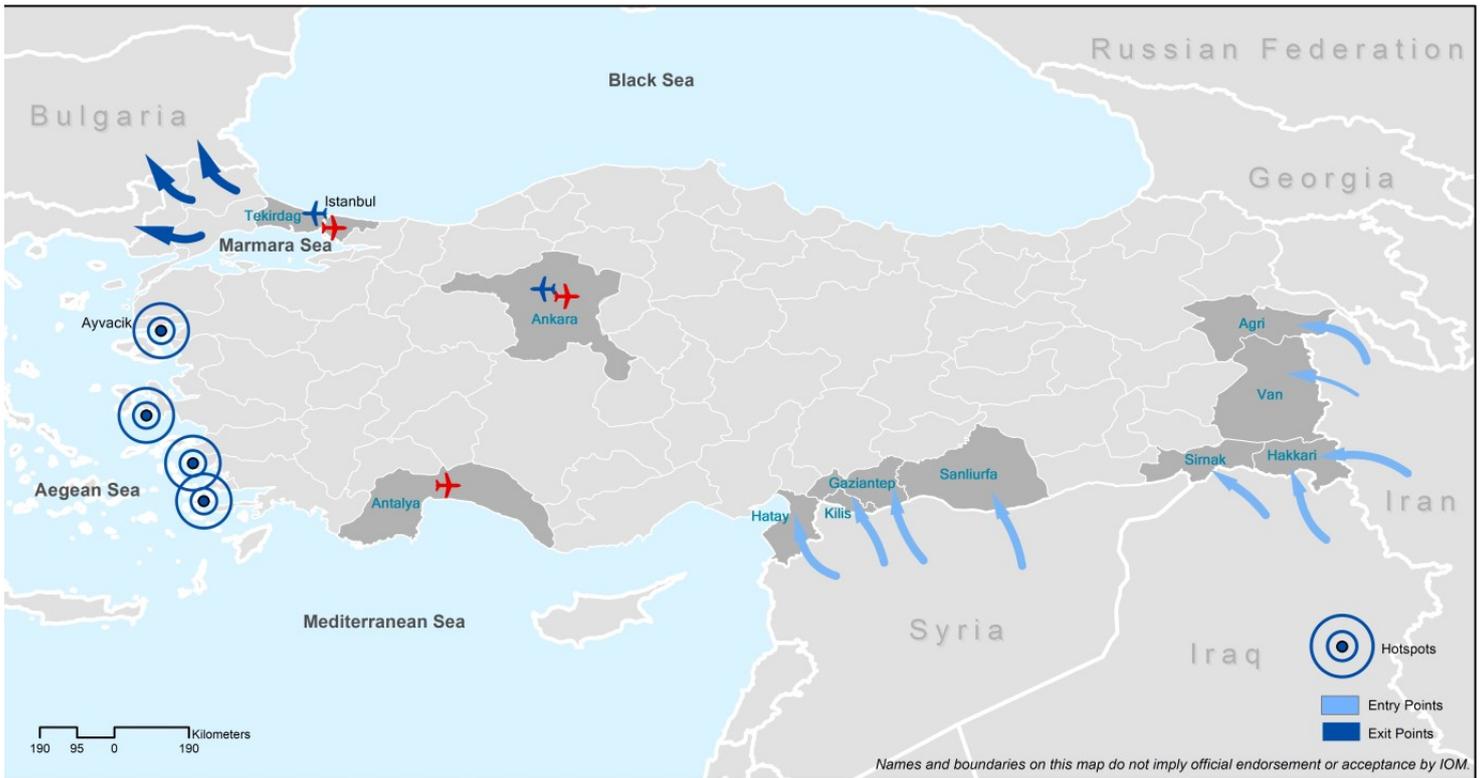
Nationality Breakdown of the Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey



The agreement’s aim was to replace disorganized and irregular migratory flows by organized and safe pathways to European countries, in this regards, it is agreed on that for every Syrian being returned to Turkey from the Greek islands, another Syrian will be resettled to Europe from Turkey directly. Accordingly, there are 724 persons have been resettled from Turkey mainly to Sweden, Germany and Netherlands. The country breakdown is in the below chart.

Resettled Syrians under EU-Turkey Agreement





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, Küçükkuşu (Locations close to Lesvos, 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)

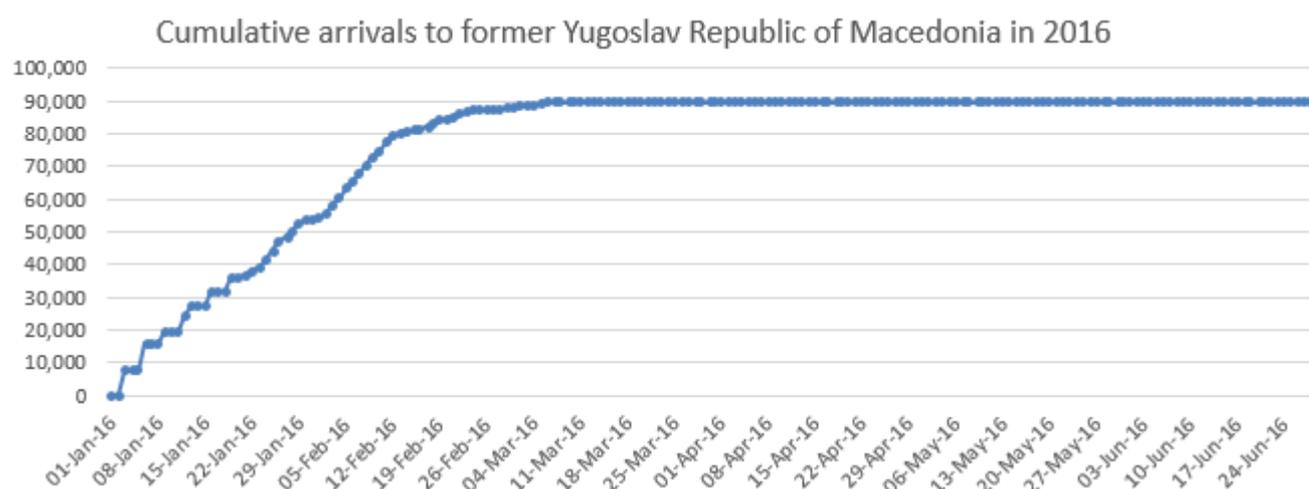


11. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

During this reporting period (16 June—29 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 29 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, 41 Iraqi and 4 Afghan nationals
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	79	70 Syrian, 15 Afghan and 8 Iraqi nationals
TOTAL	2,200-2,300	212	

*Capacity is approximate and subject to change

Arrivals - demographic information, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 29 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 – 29 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 **133** 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.

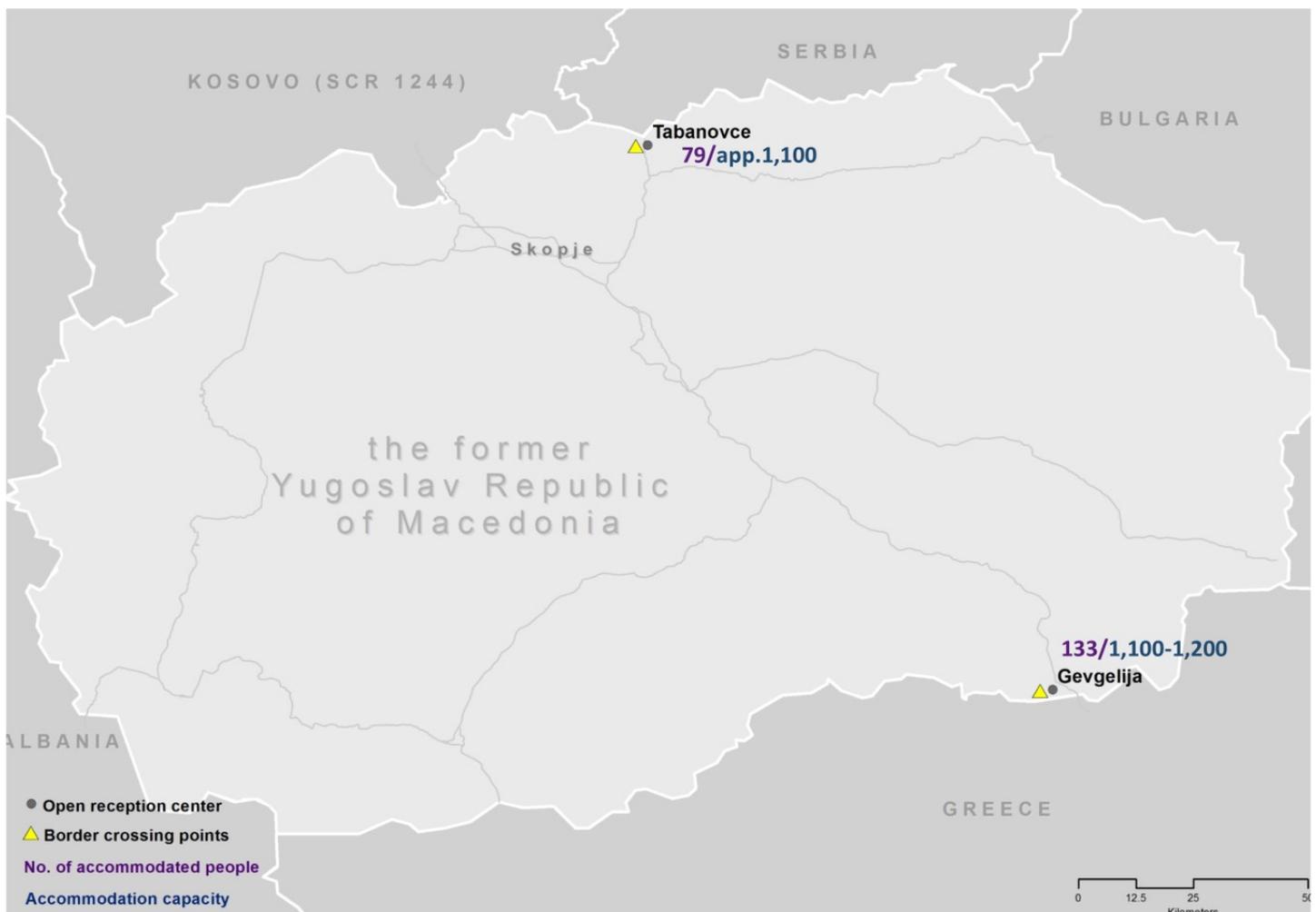
TABANOVCE TRANSIT CENTRE

Accommodation facility located close to the Serbia border in Tabanovce region, has a full capacity of approximately 1,100. Currently it accommodates approximately **79** migrants and refugees. The main nationalities are Afghans, Iraqis and Syrians..

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 30 June is **212**, representing a **10%** decrease since the last reporting period (255).

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



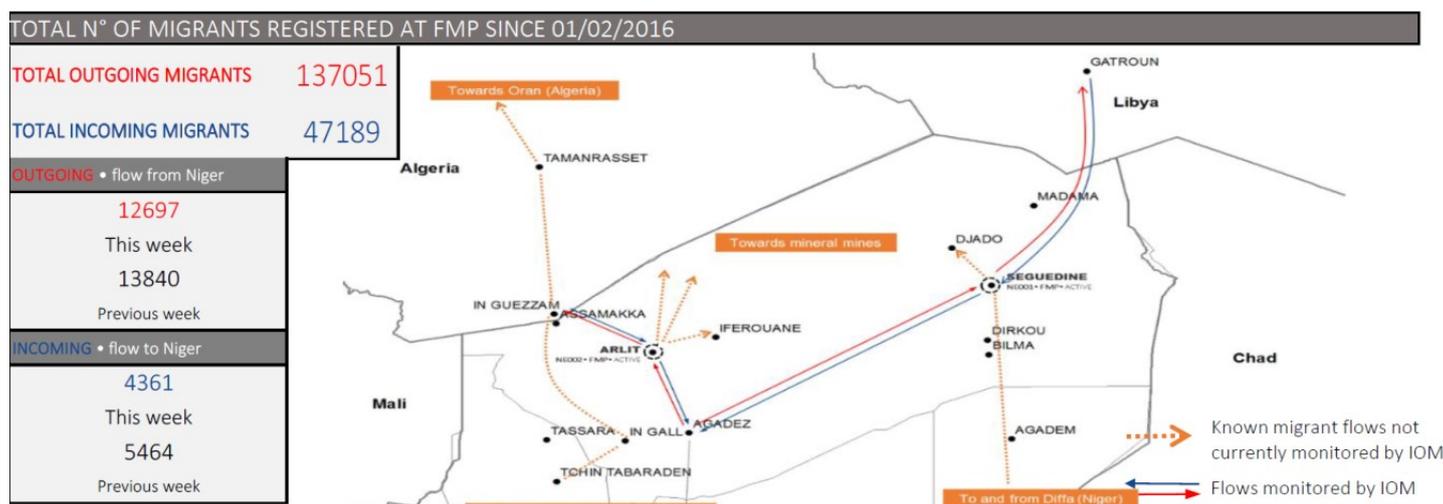
12. The Central Mediterranean Route

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 20 June, there have been a total of 147,656 outgoing (a 25% increase since the last reporting period) and 47,189 (an 8% increase) incoming migrants registered at flow monitoring points. After the four week increase of outgoing flows, a steady decrease has been reported in the last 2 reporting periods. 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 28 June 2016, the Libyan Coast Guard had apprehended **8,648** irregular migrants and had registered **160** 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.



15 June 2016 — According to Frontex, the number of migrants arriving in Italy in the first five months of this year was roughly in line with the same period of 2015. However, in the month of May the total more than doubled from the previous month due to the increasing number of migrants from West Africa and the Horn of Africa.

On 23 June the Libyan Coast Guard intercepted 5 vessels near the town of Az Zawiyah west of Tripoli with 700 migrants onboard including 29 females. The nationalities of those on board were reported as Moroccan, Sudanese, Algerian, Pakistani, Nigerien, Senegalese, Bangladeshi, and other African countries. Reportedly, 82 migrants were transferred to the Abu Eissa detention center in Az Zawiyah Libya.

On 26 June the Libyan Coast Guard intercepted 1 vessel with 1,500 migrants onboard including 180 females. 1,200 migrants were rescued, 6 bodies were retrieved and 284 are reported missing.

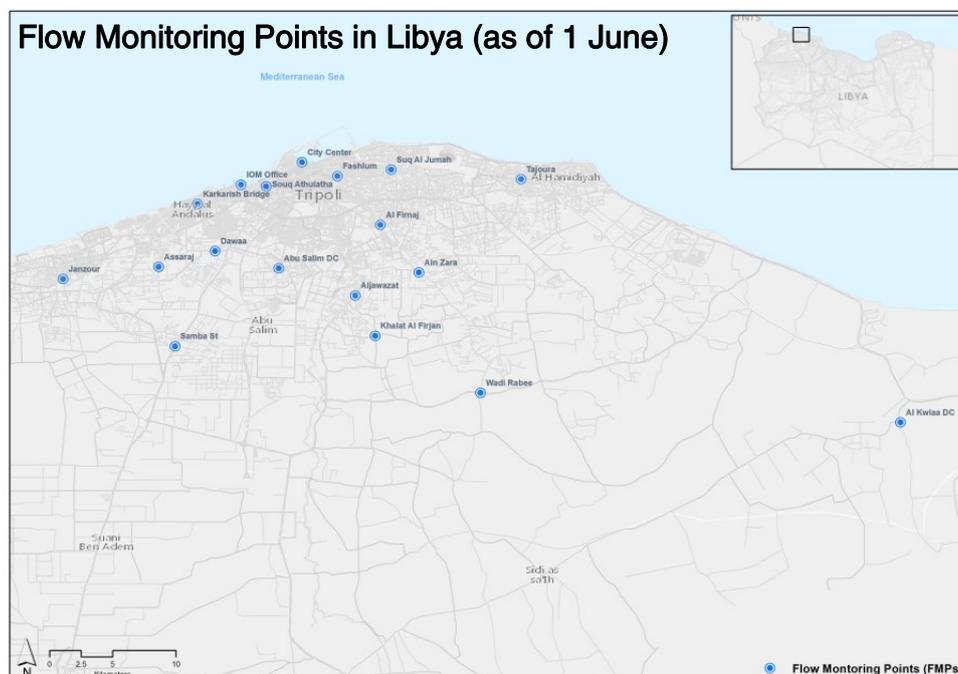
Rescues by date in Libya

Rescues by Libyan Coast Guard				
Date	Number of rescued migrants	Rescued at Sea	Number of deaths	Estimated Missing
January	242	242	0	0
February	120	120	0	0
March	1,938	1,750	14	174
April	868	868	0	0
May	4,027	3,768	139	120
June	2,200	1,900	7	293
Total	9,395	8,648	160	587

Known exit points

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

Known entry points by land: Gattoun (from Niger)

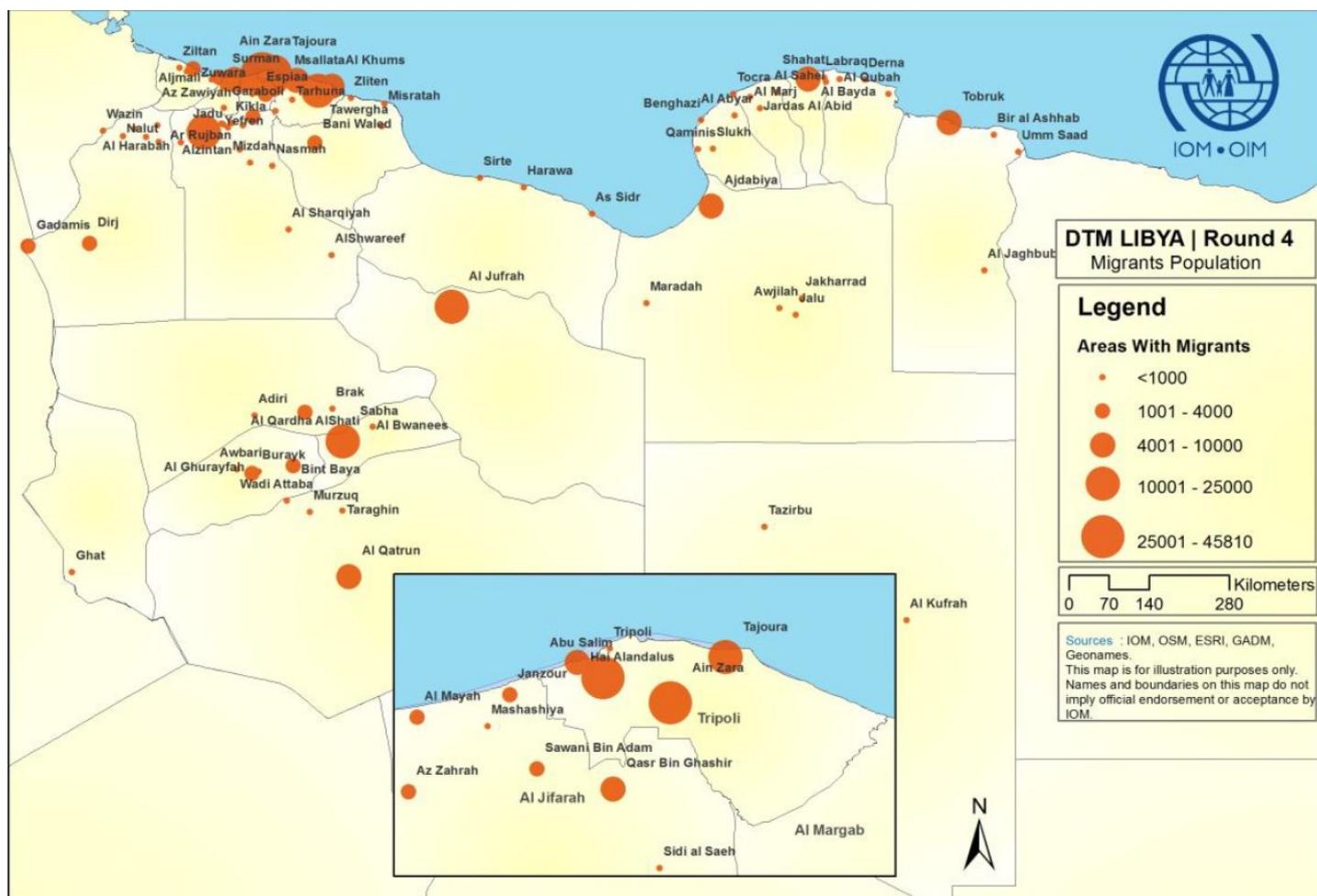


Libya



Libya DTM Round 4

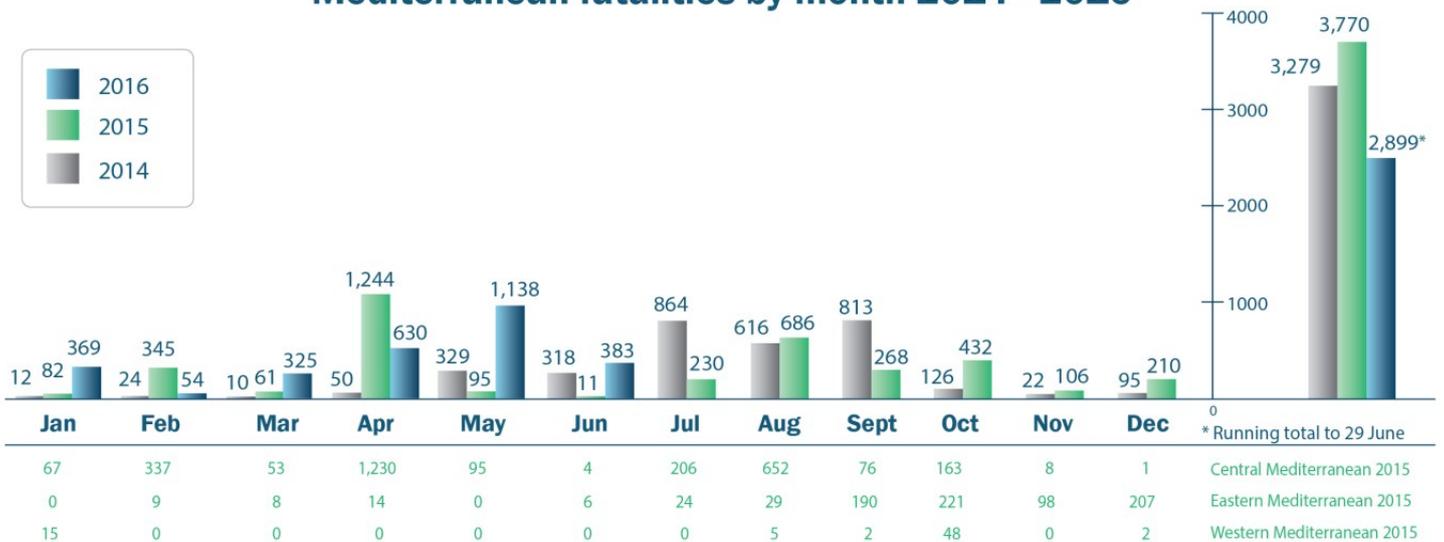
The fourth roll out of DTM identified **264,014** migrants in **316** locations, concentrated in **55** Southern and coastal areas of the country. This is a slight increase of **12,5%** compared to the third DTM roll out when **234,699** migrants were identified. According to the latest report, main 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). These locations are mainly in coastal areas and surroundings such as Dirj, Msallata, Ain Zara, Sabha, Garaboli, Brak, Alzintan, as well as in Al Qatrun 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 January- 29 June 2016, 319 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 month of June, 20 irregular migrants (all Afghan nationals) were apprehended by the Border Police in the Northern part of Kosovo (SRC 1244). All of them requested asylum and were 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—29 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 - 29 June 2016)	
Syria	19
Afghanistan	29
Libya	2
Iran	2
Albania	1
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1
TOTAL	54

Gender Breakdown of Accommodated Asylum Seekers (1 January - 29 June 2016)	
Female	10
Male	44
TOTAL	54



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](#).