

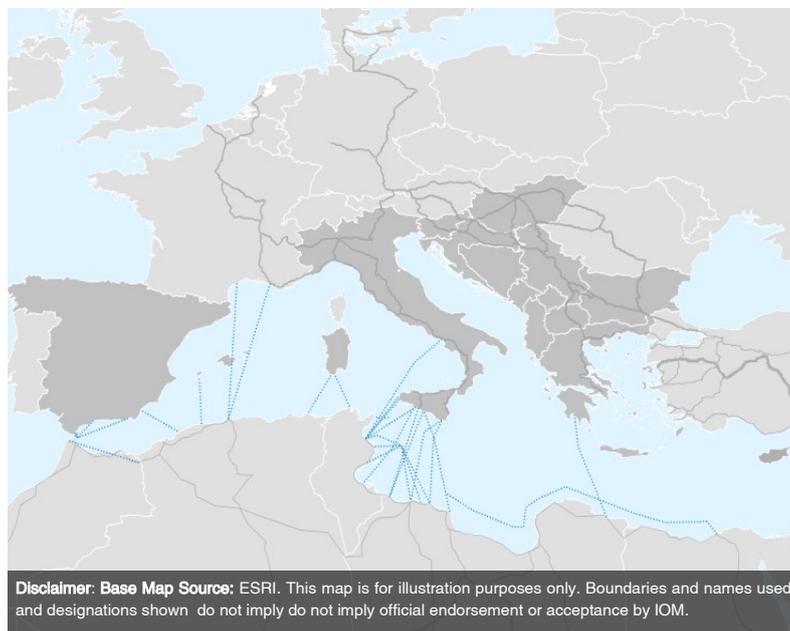
275,985 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016

264,513 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016 BY SEA

14,062 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 28 July— 10 August 2016

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- Until 10 August, there were **100,777 cumulative arrivals in Italy**, compared to **89,062** in the last reporting period (a **13% increase**). Comparing arrivals to Italy until 30 July from 2015 and 2016, there were **93,540** and **94,449** cumulative arrivals respectively, an increase of **1%**. In Greece, to date, there have been **162,970** arrivals in contrast to **161,729** up until the last reporting period (an increase of **less than 1%**). Relative to the 30 July last year, there were **127,545** and **161,971** arrivals to Greece for 2015 and 2016 respectively.
- The **total number of migrants and refugees** stranded in Greece and in the Western Balkans is **63,647**. 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 **10 August**, there have been **3,856** individuals relocated to **21 EU Member States**. Please see the new page on [relocations](#) for more information.

- As of 10 August, a total of **468** migrants and refugees were readmitted from Greece to Turkey as part of the EU-Turkey Agreement with last readmission taking place on 16 June 2016. The majority of migrants and refugees were Pakistani, Afghan, Bangladeshi and Iranian nationals. See [Turkey section](#).
- This week's **FMS report** focuses on migrants and refugees travelling along the Central and Eastern Mediterranean routes—including profiling, push factors, the route itself, length of the route as well as responses to trafficking indicators. Read the full report [here](#).
- Recent updates from Central Mediterranean route with a focus on Libya and Niger is available on [page 37](#).
- 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 40](#).
- For information on this report, including details on the sources of this report's data and tallying methodologies used, please see [page 42](#).

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

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

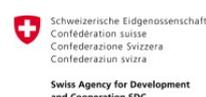
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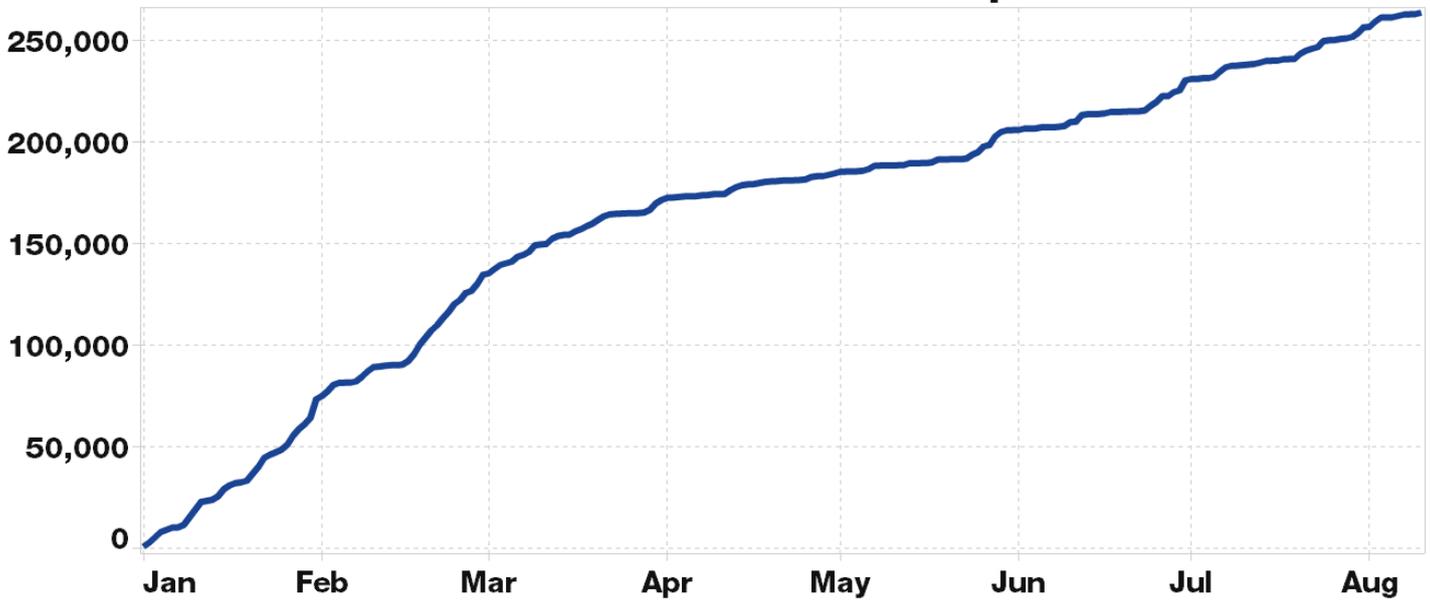
IOM Information Gathering activities are supported by:



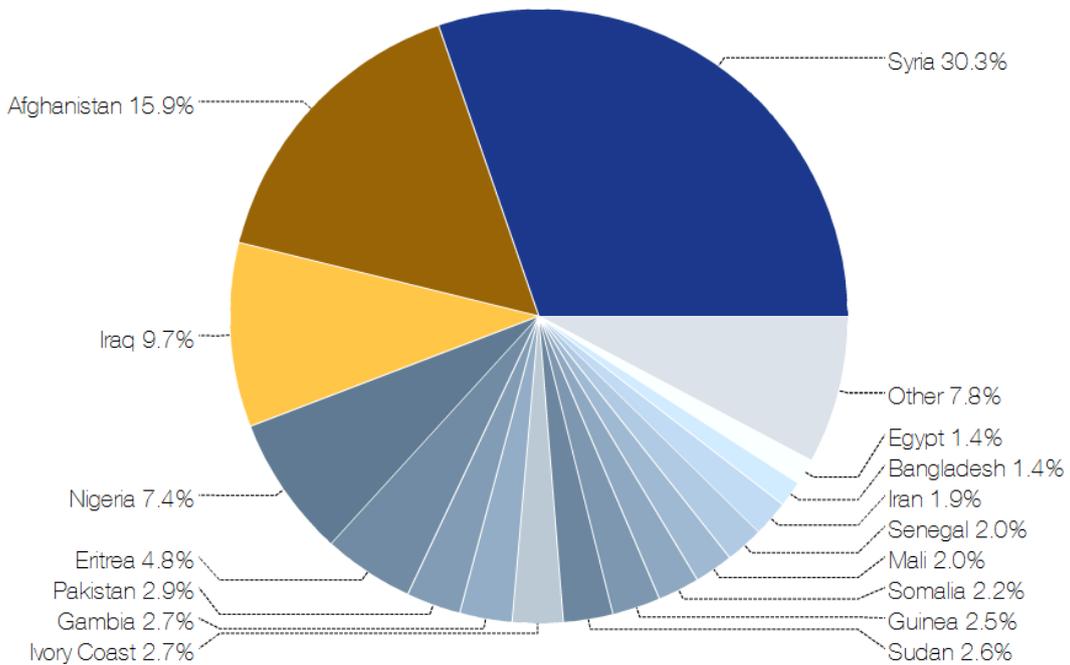
I. CUMULATIVE ARRIVALS AND WEEKLY OVERVIEW

Aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe

Cumulative Arrivals to Europe



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

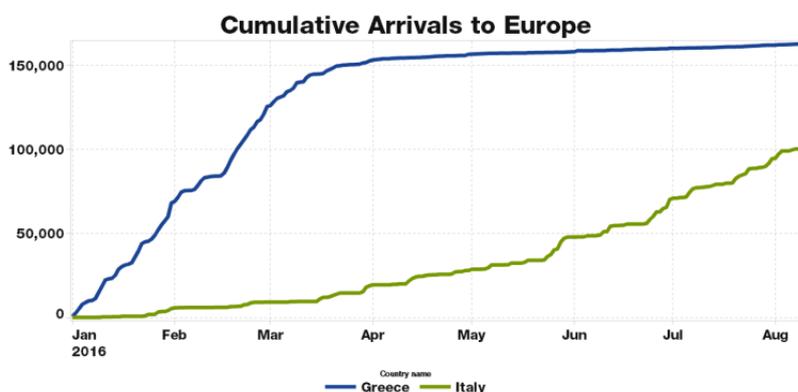


*Last available data on nationality breakdown for Italy and Greece.

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

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

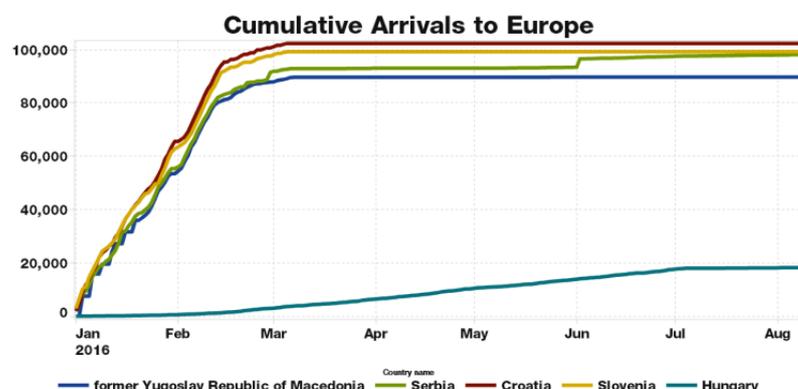
Country name ▲	Greece	Italy	Total
Report Date ▲	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals
28Jul2016	118	233	351
29Jul2016	118	576	694
30Jul2016	6	1,825	1,831
31Jul2016	0	2,753	2,753
01Aug2016	109	236	345
02Aug2016	119	2,481	2,600
03Aug2016	54	1,854	1,908
04Aug2016	82	10	92
05Aug2016	85	0	85
06Aug2016	80	644	724
07Aug2016	126	570	696
08Aug2016	85	0	85
09Aug2016	90	0	90
10Aug2016	169	533	702
Total	1,241	11,715	12,956



Month	Average arrivals per day to Italy	Average arrivals per day to Greece
January	176	2,248
February	132	1,984
March	312	(before agreement, 1st to 8th): 1,375 (after agreement, 9th to 30th): 701
April	305	131
May	643	47
June	746	70
July	698	60
August	633	100

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

Country name ▲	Serbia	Hungary
Report Date ▲	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
28Jul2016	97,913	18,082
29Jul2016	97,924	18,086
30Jul2016	97,926	18,094
31Jul2016	97,931	18,103
01Aug2016	97,935	18,115
02Aug2016	97,937	18,173
03Aug2016	97,944	18,173
04Aug2016	97,959	18,174
05Aug2016	98,047	18,180
06Aug2016	98,073	18,190
07Aug2016	98,077	18,198
08Aug2016	98,083	18,233
09Aug2016	98,089	18,242
10Aug2016	98,115	18,245



Note:* There was no change in the figures for Croatia, Slovenia and the fYR of Macedonia during this reporting period

Weekly trends: countries of first arrival

Country ▲	Bulgaria		Greece		Italy		Total arrivals		
	Period ▲	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
	21 July to 27 July	513	.	692	.	6,483	.	7,688	.
	28 July to 03 August	504	-1.75%	524	-24.28%	9,958	53.60%	10,986	42.90%
	04 August to 10 August	602	19.44%	717	36.83%	1,757	-82.36%	3,076	-72.00%

Bi-weekly trends

During the reporting period (28 July to 10 August) there was an increase of **11%** in the overall number of entries to Greece compared to the previous reporting period (14 July — 27 July). There has been an increase of **11%** in the overall number of arrivals to Italy this reporting period (28 July — 10 August) compared to the previous period (14 July — 27 July).

Weekly trends: other countries

Country ▲	Hungary		Serbia		
	Period ▲	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
	21 July to 27 July	40	.	148	.
	28 July to 03 August	97	142.50%	32	-78.38%
	04 August to 10 August	72	-25.77%	171	434.38%

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

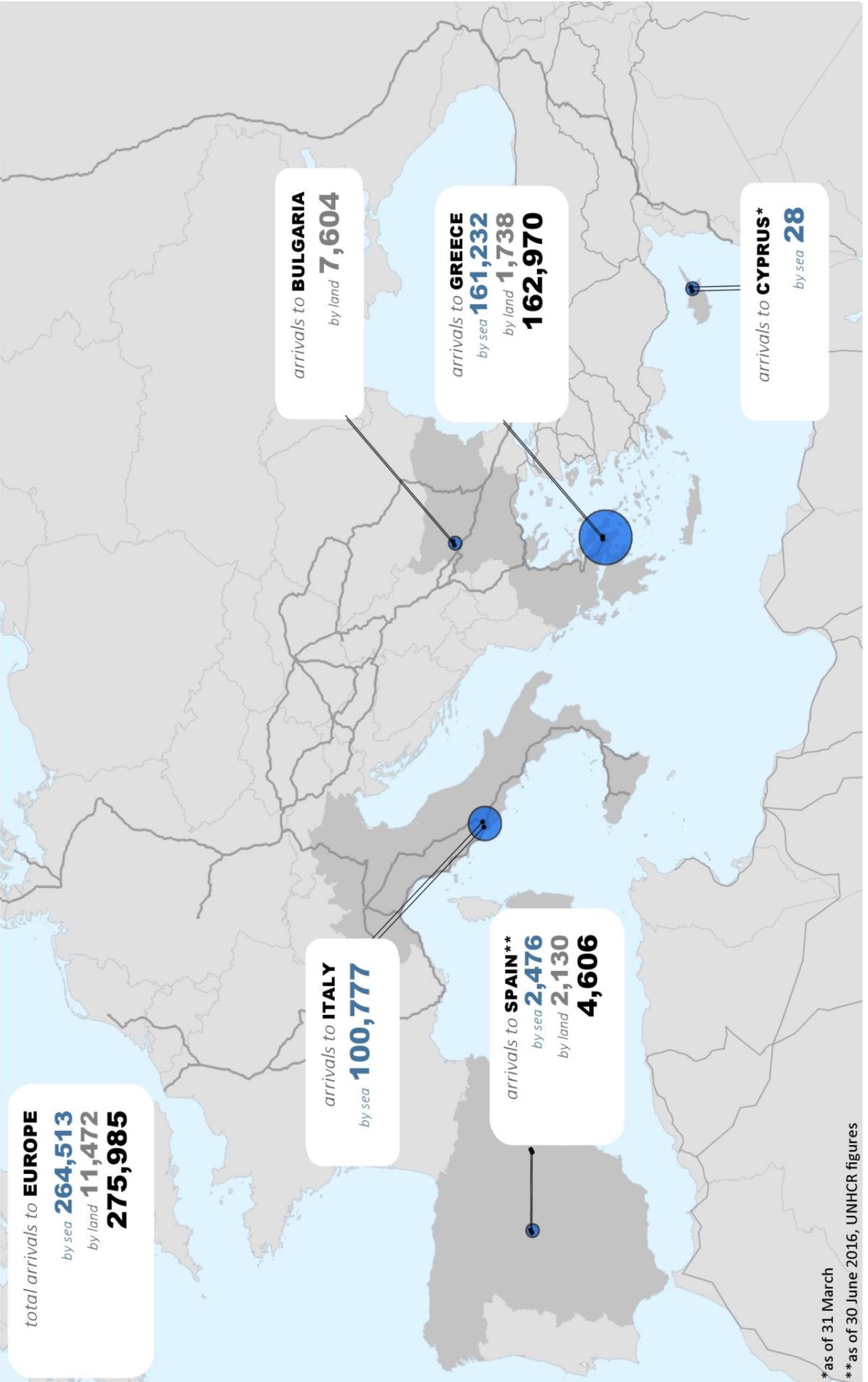
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10Aug2016	169	533	702
Total	1,241	11,715	12,956



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 10 August 2016



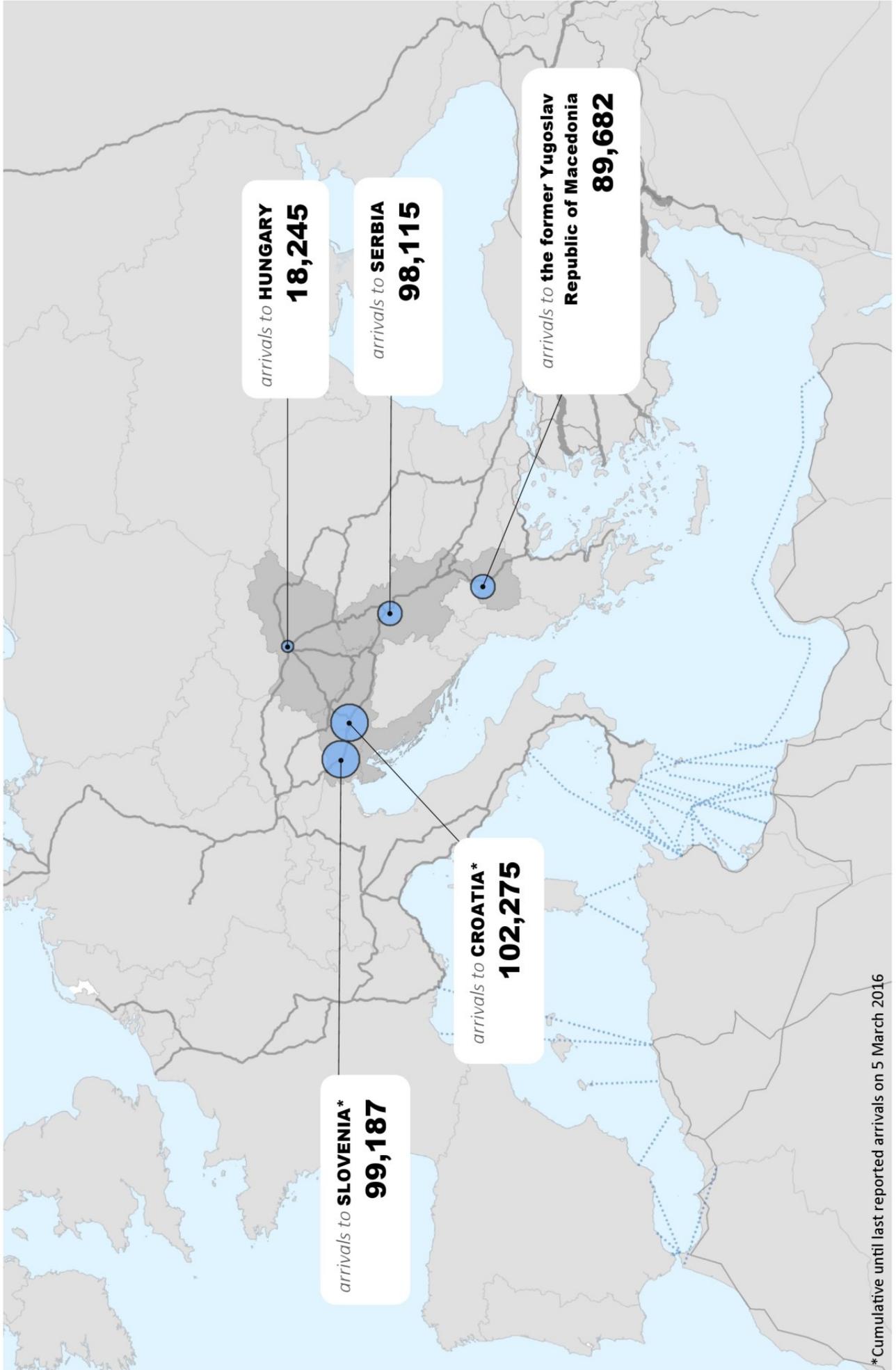
* as of 31 March
 ** as of 30 June 2016, UNHCR figures

OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary 📍 From 01 January 2016 to 10 August 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.

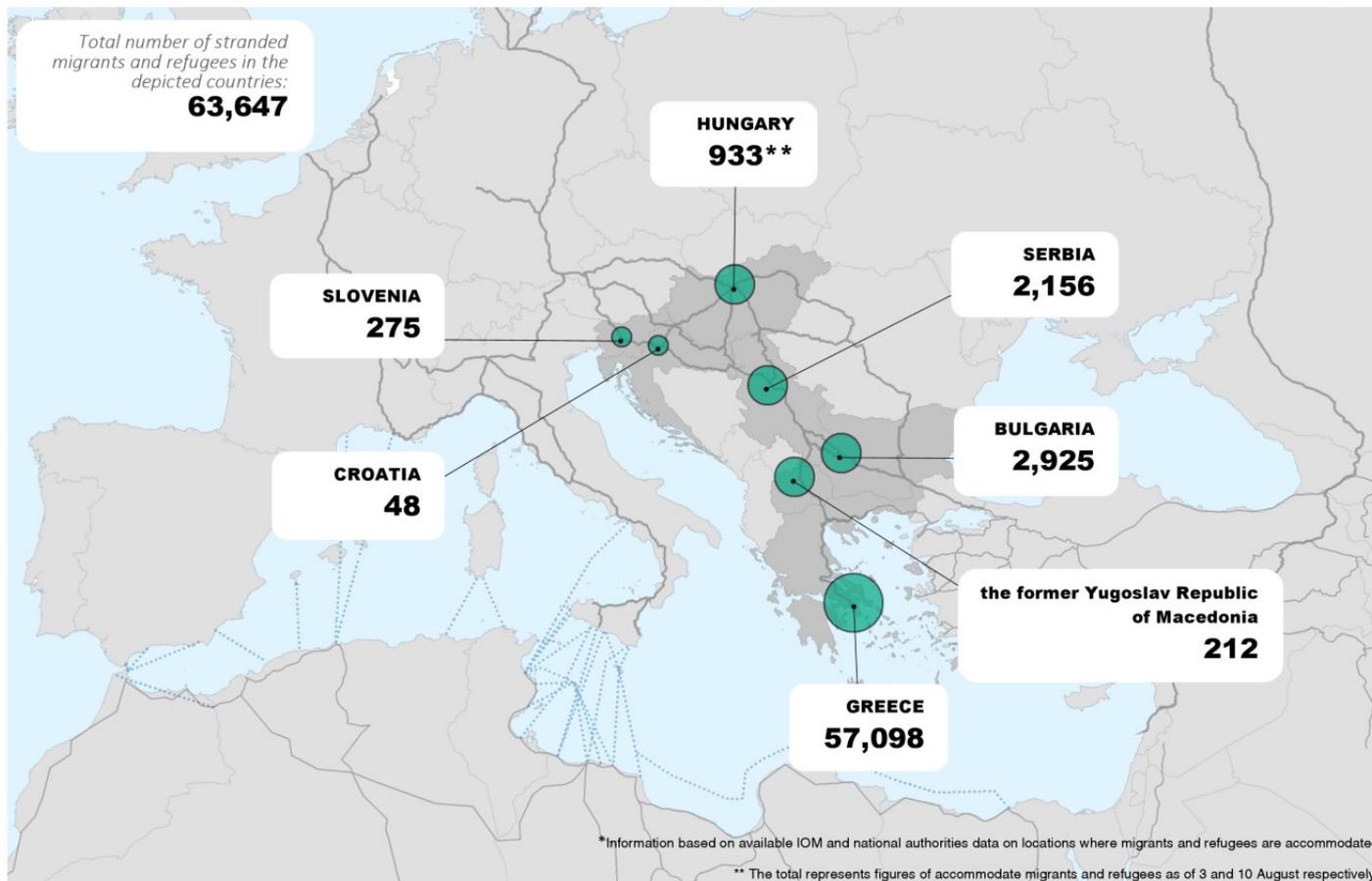


*Cumulative until last reported arrivals on 5 March 2016

OVERVIEW: STRANDED MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Stranded migrants and refugees in Greece, FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia and Bulgaria* 10 August 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 10 August 2016 in the Western Balkans, Greece and Hungary

Country	No. of stranded migrants and refugees on 10 March 2016	No. of stranded migrants and refugees on 10 August 2016	% change from March to August 2016
Greece	42,688	57,098	34%
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,199	212	-82%
Serbia	1,706	2,156	26%
Croatia	231	48	-79%
Slovenia	408	275	-33%
Hungary	-	933*	N/A
Bulgaria	865	2,925**	238%
Total	47,097	63,647	35%

*The total represents figures of accommodated migrants and refugees as of 3 and 10 August respectively.

** Data available as of 4 August 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.

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

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.

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.

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.

03 December 2015

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

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.

18 March 2016

European Union and Turkey signed an agreement which outlines the plan to end irregular migration flows from Turkey to Europe. For more information please see previous Flows Compilation Report which 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.

**Number of relocated migrants from Greece and Italy
as of 10 August, 2016**

Member State	From Greece	From Italy	Total
Belgium	90	29	119
Bulgaria	6	0	6
Croatia	0	4	4
Cyprus	35	10	45
Czech Republic	4	0	4
Estonia	36	0	36
Finland	305	180	485
France	1,099	231	1,330
Germany	42	20	62
Ireland	38	0	38
Latvia	42	8	50
Lithuania	77	0	77
Luxembourg	71	20	91
Malta	24	17	41
Netherlands	393	127	520
Portugal	307	171	478
Romania	133	6	139
Slovenia	46	15	61
Spain	147	50	197
Sweden	0	39	39
Switzerland	0	34	34
Total	2,895	961	3,856

4. BULGARIA



Background and latest figures

From the start of 2016 to **4 August***, Bulgarian Ministry of Interior apprehended a total of **2,664** migrants and refugees attempting to **enter the country irregularly** from the land borders with Turkey. During this reporting period **185** migrants were apprehended on entry from Turkey which represents an increase of **150%** compared to the previous week (14 –27 July) when **74** apprehensions were reported. As of 4 August **20** migrants have been apprehended on the border with Serbia, **5** on the border with Macedonia, **395** on the border with Greece and **1** on the Romanian-Bulgarian border. Regarding **apprehensions on exit**, since January 2016 **49** migrants and refugees were apprehended on the border with Turkey, **5,357** on the Serbian border, **6** on the Macedonian border, **9** on the border with Greece and **35** on the Bulgarian-Romanian border. During the week of 28 July and 4 August **381** migrants were apprehended on the exit toward Serbia, which is **65%** increase compared to the previous week when **230** apprehensions were reported. The most prominent nationalities apprehended on exit in descending order were **Afghans, Iraqis, Pakistanis and Syrians**. The vast majority, **98%**, were apprehended at the green border, while only **2%** were apprehended on border checkpoints. In addition, **3,634** migrants and refugees have been apprehended inside country up to 4 August. At the moment, despite the closure of the borders of the FYR of Macedonia and Serbia, there is no significant arrivals from Greece.

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, as mentioned above, **3,634** migrants and refugees were apprehended inside country from 1 January until 4 August, with **324** being apprehended during this reporting period (28 July– 4 August) which is an **increase of 15%** compared to the previous week.

Accommodation Facilities (as of 4 August 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Open Reception Centre at Banya	70	1,892	Mainly Afghan (43%), Syrian (26%), Iraqi (15%) and Pakistani (10%) 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	1,033	Mainly Afghan (51%), Pakistani (14%), Iraqi (12%) and Syrian (6%) nationals
Closed Reception Centre at Sofia	400		
Total	5,930	2,925	

*Latest available data.



Accommodation Facilities (capacity) and Border Crossing Points



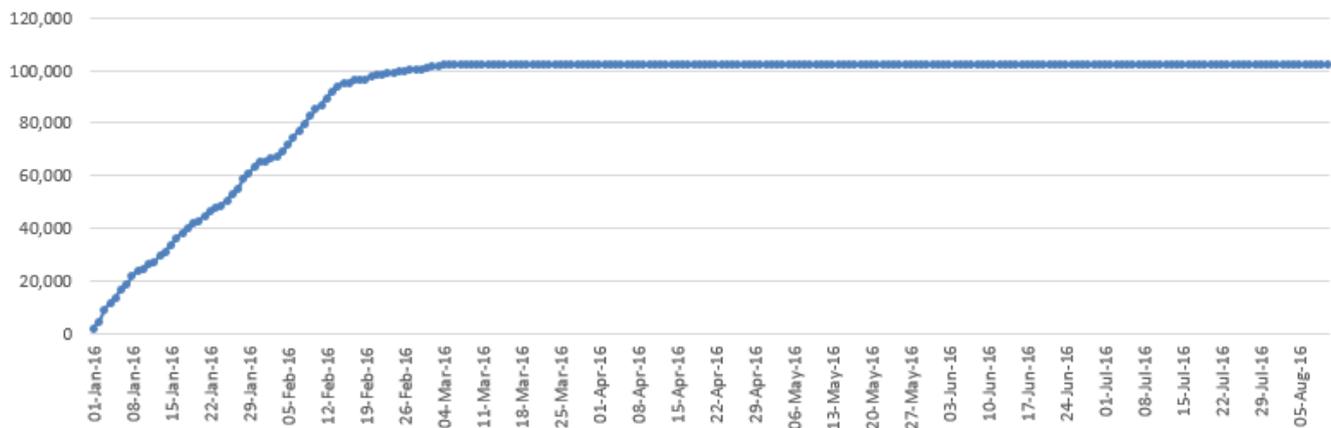
5. CROATIA



Recent Developments

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**. 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.

Cumulative arrivals to Croatia in 2016



Accommodation Facilities (as of 10 August, 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating		Nationalities
		Asylum Seekers	Stranded Migrants	
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	600	304	24	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)	100	85	0	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	100 (+20)	9	24	N/A
TOTAL	800 (820)	398	48	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, information provision and the support in improving housing and living conditions of migrants and asylum seekers. Maximum accommodation capacity is 600 persons. However, the facility cannot be used to its full capacity because some rooms still need refurbishment. The total number of migrants accommodated in the RCAS ZG on 10 August 2016 is **328 (304 asylum seekers and 24 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 **85** asylum seekers currently accommodated in the RCAS KT 10 August 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 10 August 2016 is **33 (9 asylum seekers and 24 stranded migrants)**.

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



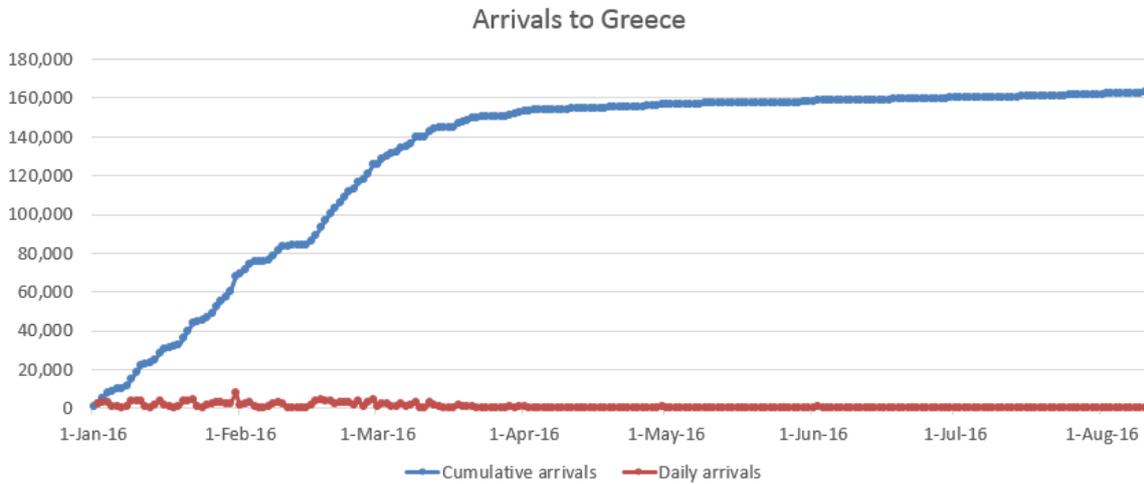
6. GREECE



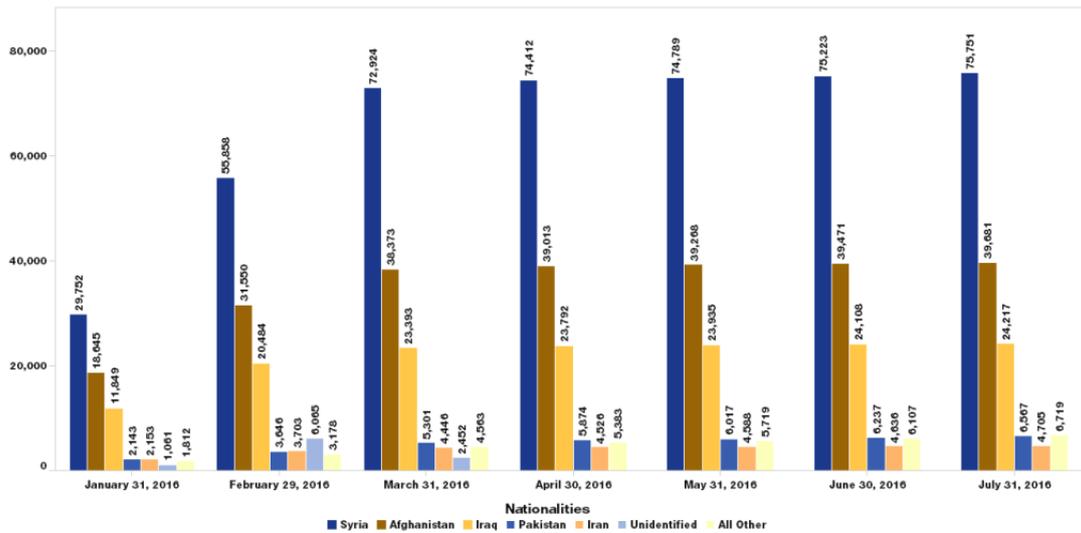
Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

As of **10 August**, the cumulative arrivals to Greece over land and sea for 2016 stand at **162,970**. According to the Hellenic Coast Guard, during the reporting period, there were more than **13** incidents in the Aegean sea.

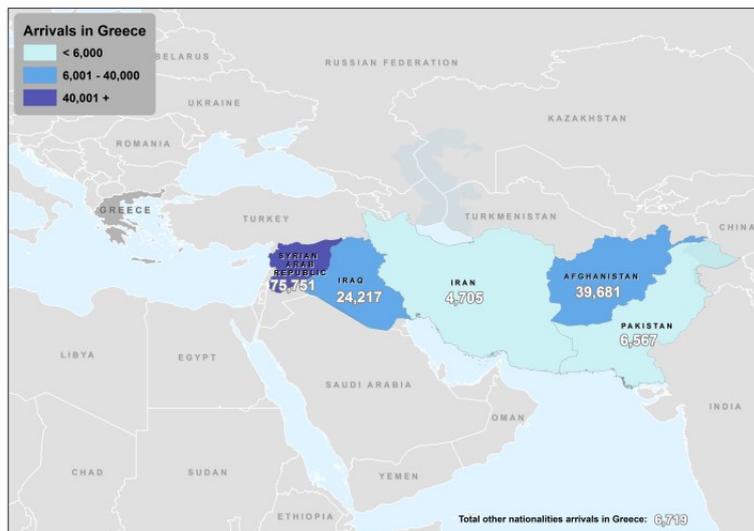
Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Greece



Cumulative arrivals by nationality of origin 2016* (from 1 Jan to 31 July 2016) for each month of the year



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



*Data only available on a monthly basis.



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
June 30—July 6	456	43%	160,331
July 7—July 13	284	-38%	160,615
July 14—July 20	422	49%	161,037
July 21—July 27	692	64%	161,729
July 28—August 3	524	-24%	162,253
August 4—August 10	717	37%	162,970

Hotspots and Accommodation Facilities*

10 August—The current number of stranded migrants and refugees in Greece is estimated to **57,098**. Greek authorities estimate that **6,789** migrants and refugees are housed in alternative accommodations, while **2,300** are estimated to live outside accommodation facilities.

Accommodation Facilities in Aegan Region (as of 10 August 2016)					
Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accommodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/ Camp
Lesvos	Moria-Hotspot	3,500	4,129	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, African Nationals	Official/Closed
Kos	Kos	1,000	927	N/A	Official/Closed
Samos	Samos-Hotspot	250	1,351	Pakistan, Syria, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Chios	Chios-Hotspot	1,100	2,930	Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan	Official/Closed
Leros	Leros-Hotspot	1,000	673	Syria	Official/Closed
Kalymnos	Kalymnos	-	23	N/A	Unofficial
Rhodes	Rhodes	-	0	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Total		6,850	10,033		

*This is not an exhaustive list of all accommodation facilities in Greece, rather a compilation of available data as of 10 August, 2016.



Accommodation Facilities in Macedonia and Thrace Region (as of 10 August, 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	1,134	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Thessaloniki Port	400	124	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Lagkadikia	-	852	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Oraiokastro	1,500	1,396	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (Karamanlis Building)	560	582	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (Frakapor)	550	564	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Kalochori (Iliadi)	450	478	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Softex- Kordelio	780	1,381	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Vagiochori	631	74	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Derveni (Alexil)	600	815	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sinatex—Kavallari	500	314	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Serres (Former Agricultural Training Center-KEGE)	-	418	N/A	Official/Open
Kilkis	Cherso (Mazaraki Army Camp)	2,500-4,000	3,730	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Paionia	Nea Kavala—Polykastro	2,500	3,697	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Kavala	Chalkero (Municipality of Kavala)	350	0	N/A	Official/Open
Kavala	Perigiali (Former Asimakopoulou Army Camp)	-	189		
Drama	Drama (Municipality)	500	510	N/A	Official/Open
Dio-Olympos	Pieria (Camping Nireas)	400	0	N/A	Official/Open
Pieria	Pieria (Petra Olympou)	1,100-1,400	1,323	N/A	Official/Open
Pieria	Pieria - Ktima Iraklis	200	105	N/A	Open
Pieria	Pieria- Orfeas Hotel	500	0	N/A	Open
Pella	Giannitsa	900	543	N/A	Official/Open
Imathia / Veria	Arm Camp Armatolou Kokkinou/Veroia	400	343	N/A	Open
Imathia	Alexandria Imathias — "Georgiou Pelagou" Army Camp	1,200	727	Syria, Afghanistan	Open
Thermi	Kordogianni	1,500	1,229	N/A	Official/Open
Total		20,521 (22,321)	20,528		



Accommodation Facilities in Attica Region (as of 10 August, 2016)

Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accommodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Perama	Schisto Camp	2,000-4,000	1,530	Afghanistan, Iran	Official/Open
Thebes	Elaionas	1,500	2,415	Afghanistan, Iraq, African Nationals	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko I	1,400	1,009	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko II	1,300	810	N/A	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko III	1,300	937	N/A	Official/Open
Kifisia	Agios Andreas	120	179	N/A	Official/Open
Oropos	Malaksa	1,200	1,296	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Summer Camp)	400	370	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Accommodation Facility for Asylum Seekers)	-	465	N/A	-
Piraeus	Piraeus Port	-	0	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan	Unofficial/Open
Chaidari	Skaramagas Dock	1,000	3,200	N/A	Official/Open
Rafina-Pikermi	Rafina	120	101	N/A	
Eleusina	Merchant Navy School Eleusina	-	325	N/A	Official/Open
Total		10,340(12,340)	12,637		

Accommodation Facilities in Peloponnese, Central and Western Greece Region (as of 10 August, 2016)

Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accommodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
West Macedonia	Konitsa	150	167	Syria, Afghanistan, Europe	Official/Open
West Macedonia	Katsika Ioanninon	250	231	N/A	Official/Open
Preveza	Filipiada (Petroulaki Army Camp)	700	445	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Ioannina	Doliana	400	205	N/A	Official/Open
Ioannina	Katsika	1,500	790	N/A	Official/Open
Ioannina	Tsepelovo	200	142	N/A	Official/Open
Chalcis	Chalkida / Ritsona	1,000	725	N/A	Official/Open
Municipality of Tanagra	Oinofyta	300	680	N/A	Official/Open
Lamia	Fthiotida - Thermopiles	400	499	N/A	Official/Open
Larissa	Koutsochero (Euthimioupoli Army Camp)	1,500	0	N/A	Official/Open
Larissa	Kypselochori (Zoga Army Camp)	N/A	122	N/A	Official/Open
Volos	Volos (Prefecture of Magnisia)	200	151	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kyllini	Andravidas (Municipality)	300	248	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaly	Trikala—Atlantik	-	279	N/A	Official/Open
Total		6,900	4,684		

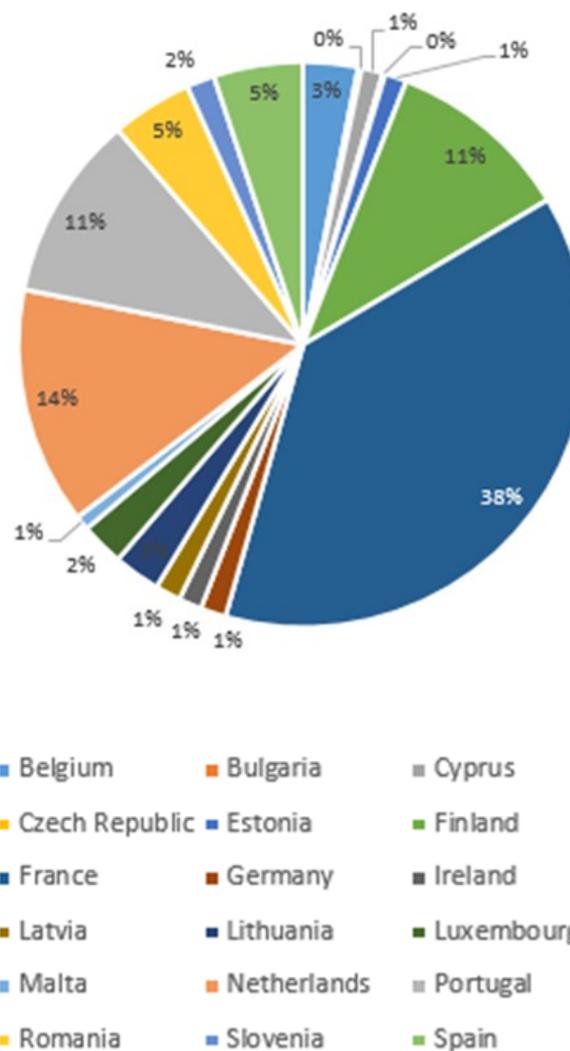


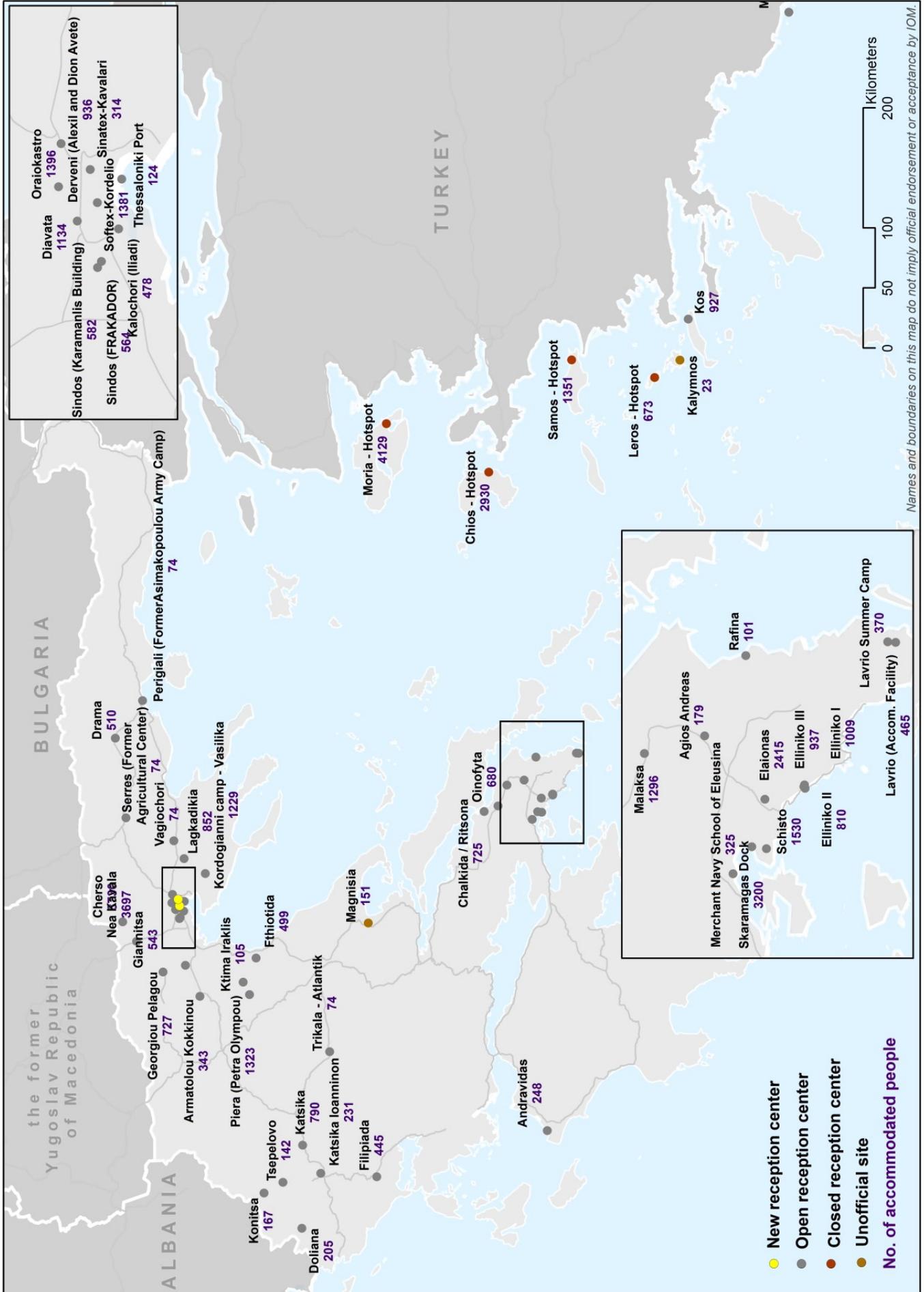
Relocations

As of 10 August, **3,856** individuals have been relocated – **2,895** from Greece (90 to Belgium, 6 to Bulgaria, 35 to Cyprus, 4 to the Czech Republic, 36 to Estonia, 305 to Finland, 1,099 to France, 42 to Germany, 38 to Ireland, 42 to Latvia, 77 to Lithuania, 71 to Luxembourg, 24 to Malta, 393 to the Netherlands, 307 to Portugal, 133 to Romania, 46 to Slovenia and 147 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	90
Bulgaria	6
Croatia	0
Cyprus	35
Czech Republic	4
Denmark	0
Estonia	36
Finland	305
France	1,099
Germany	42
Hungary	0
Ireland	38
Latvia	42
Liechtenstein	0
Lithuania	77
Luxembourg	71
Malta	24
Netherlands	393
Poland	0
Portugal	307
Romania	133
Slovenia	46
Slovakia	0
Spain	147
Sweden	0
Switzerland	0
TOTAL	2,895

Number of Migrants and Refugees Relocated from Greece





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

6. HUNGARY



Key Findings and Recent Developments

From 01 January 2016 to 10 August 2016, a total of **18,245** 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. In the current reporting period, there were **169** new arrivals, an **84% increase** from the previous reporting period (92).

5 July—a new legislation was entered into force in which the police may apprehend illegal foreigners within eight kilometers of the border sign or the line of the external state border. According to the legislation, the apprehended migrants will be escorted out through the closest gate and be advised about the nearest transit zone at which they are able to submit an asylum claim.

29 July - Hungarian authorities denied access to NGOs to the transit sites near the border with Serbia. As of that day, only UN officials are allowed to provide assistance to migrants stranded in the respective area. Following that decision, the Hungarian Evangelical Fellowship was prevented from setting mobile toilets outside of the transit zone at Tompa and Rösztke as this could potentially lead to setting up the permanent camp in the border area. Based on the field visits by IOM staff, **71** migrants and refugees were stranded in the transit zone on July 27.



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 Rösztke 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.

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

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

Accommodation Facilities

According to the available data during the period between 3 and 10 August **933** migrants and refugees were accommodated in Bicske, Vámoszabadi, Kiskunhalas and Körmend Reception Centers. Majority of accommodated migrants are Afghan, Pakistani, Syrian, Iraqi and Iranian nationals.

Bicske Reception Facility

The Bicske facility is run and managed by the Hungarian Office of Immigration and Nationality. 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**. The centre currently accommodates **259** migrants and refugees.



Vamosszabadi 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 currently accommodates **164** migrants and refugees.

Other Centers

Apart from above listed reception Centers, there are also four closed Reception Centers located in Nyirbator, Kiskunhalas, Gyor, Nagyfa and Karolyi Istvan center in 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 (based on currently available data in August 2016)		
Location	Capacity	Currently Accommodated
Bicske Open Reception Centre	450	259
Vamosszabadi Open Reception Centre	244	164
Kiskunhalas Closed Reception Centers	700	411*
Kiskunhalas Open Centre	200	85*
Bekescsaba Closed Reception Centre	185	165*
Kormend Open Reception Centre	280	14*
Total	2,619	933**

*Data available for 3 August, 2016

**The total represents the figures of accommodated migrants and refugees on the 3th and 10th of August respectively.

Accommodation Facilities (occupancy) and Border Crossing Points



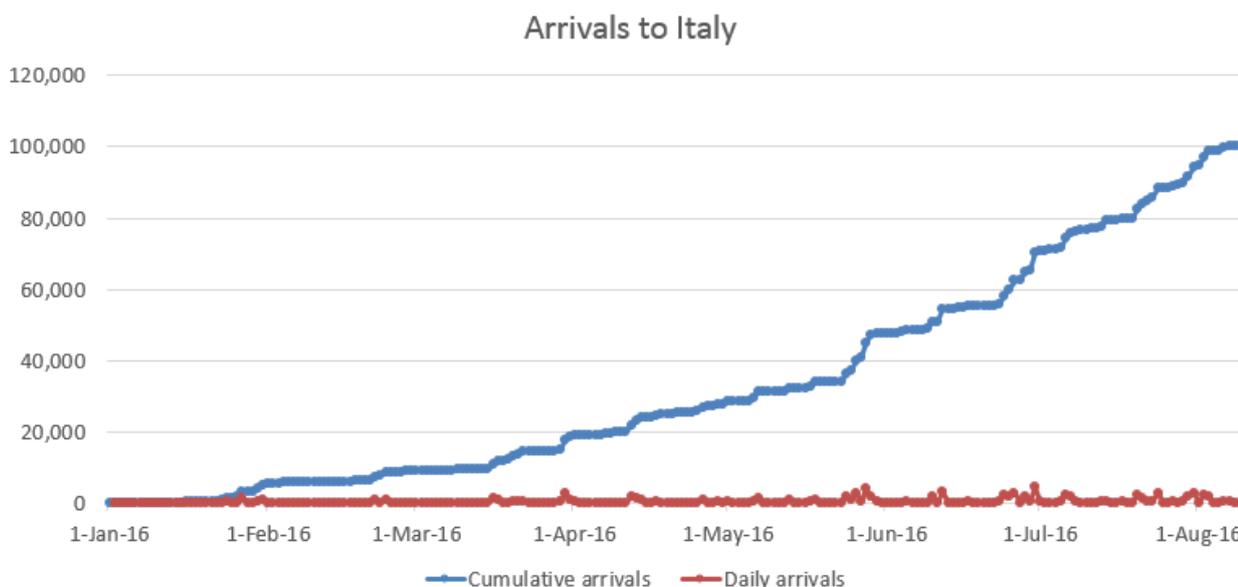
7. ITALY



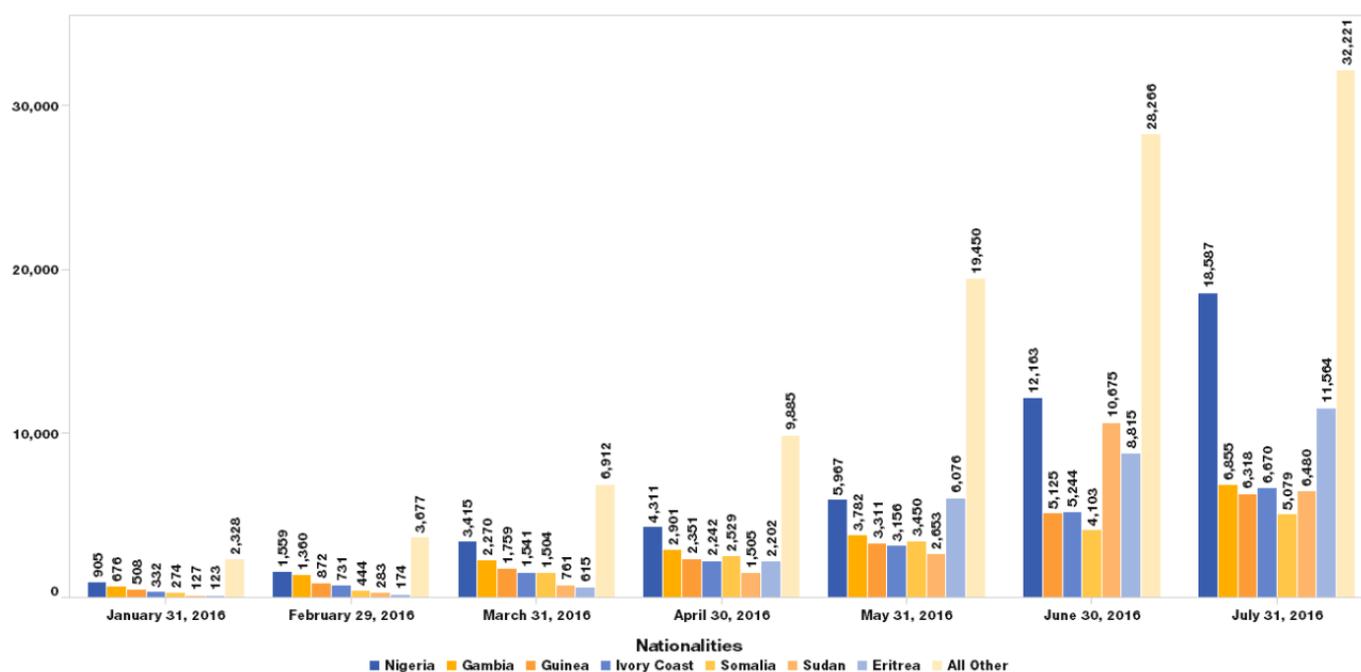
Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 1 January 2016 to 10 August 2016, **100,777** migrants have been reported to have arrived by sea. IOM data is adjusted according to the official figures provided by Italy’s Ministry of Interior every month. According to MOI, Nigerians, Eritreans and Gambians cover almost 40% of all arrivals in the first 7 months of 2016. The highest shares of unaccompanied minors is found among Egyptians (59%), Gambians (28%) and Somalis (21%), while women are more frequent among Nigerians (29%), Cameroon (25%) and Somalis (24%).

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Italy



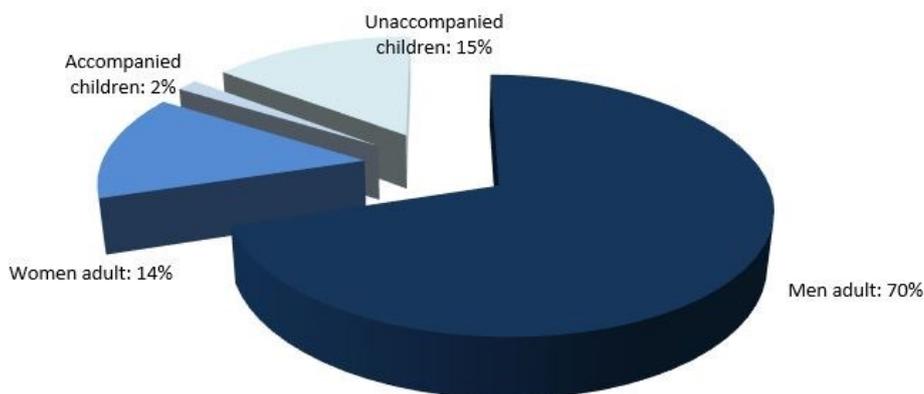
Distribution of arrivals to Italy by nationality of origin (from 1 Jan to 31 July 2016*) for each month of the year



*Breakdown per nationality is available only on a monthly basis.



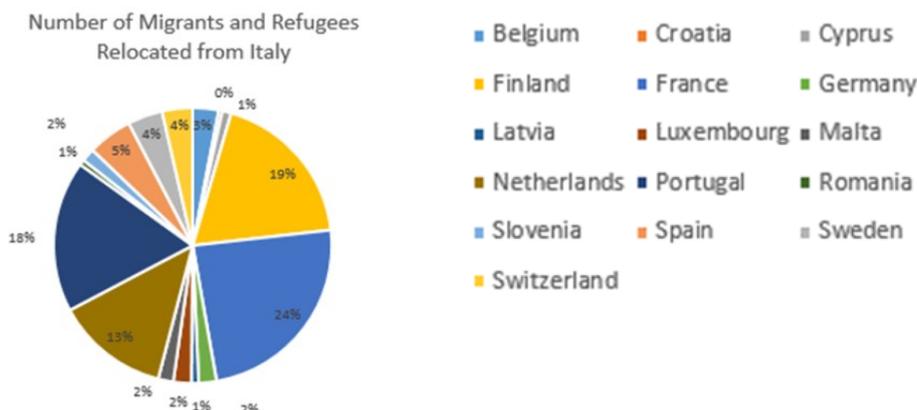
Demographic Breakdown of Arrivals to Italy for the month of July 2016*



*Demographic breakdown is available only on a monthly basis.

Member State	From Italy
Austria	0
Belgium	29
Bulgaria	0
Croatia	4
Cyprus	10
Czech Republic	0
Denmark	0
Estonia	0
Finland	180
France	231
Germany	20
Hungary	0
Ireland	0
Latvia	8
Liechtenstein	0
Lithuania	0
Luxembourg	20
Malta	17
Netherlands	127
Poland	0
Portugal	171
Romania	6
Slovenia	15
Slovakia	0
Spain	50
Sweden	39
Switzerland	34
TOTAL	961

Relocations: As of 10 August, out of a total of **3,856** individuals relocated, **961** departed from Italy. As the relocation process from Italy continues to be slow and number of migrants eligible for relocation increases, many are trying to find alternative ways to continue their journey toward other European countries. Due to tightened border controls on the exit points toward neighboring countries (especially Switzerland and France) more migrants become stranded in the towns in the border areas.



Known entry and exit points

Known entry points: Migrants are usually rescued in international waters in the Channel of Sicily and brought to the mainland. Main ports of disembarkation are Augusta, Pozzallo, Catania, Palermo, Messina, Lampedusa and Porto Empedocle (Sicily), Reggio Calabria, Crotona, Vibo Valentia, Corigliano Calabro (Calabria), Taranto and Brindisi (Apulia). Sometimes migrants are also brought to Sardinia (Cagliari, Porto Torres), or Campania (Salerno). Recent investigations by the Italian Police reported criminal networks that facilitate illegal transfer of migrants from Hungary (Balkan Route) to Milan, as a further step to Northern Europe. Read more [here](#).

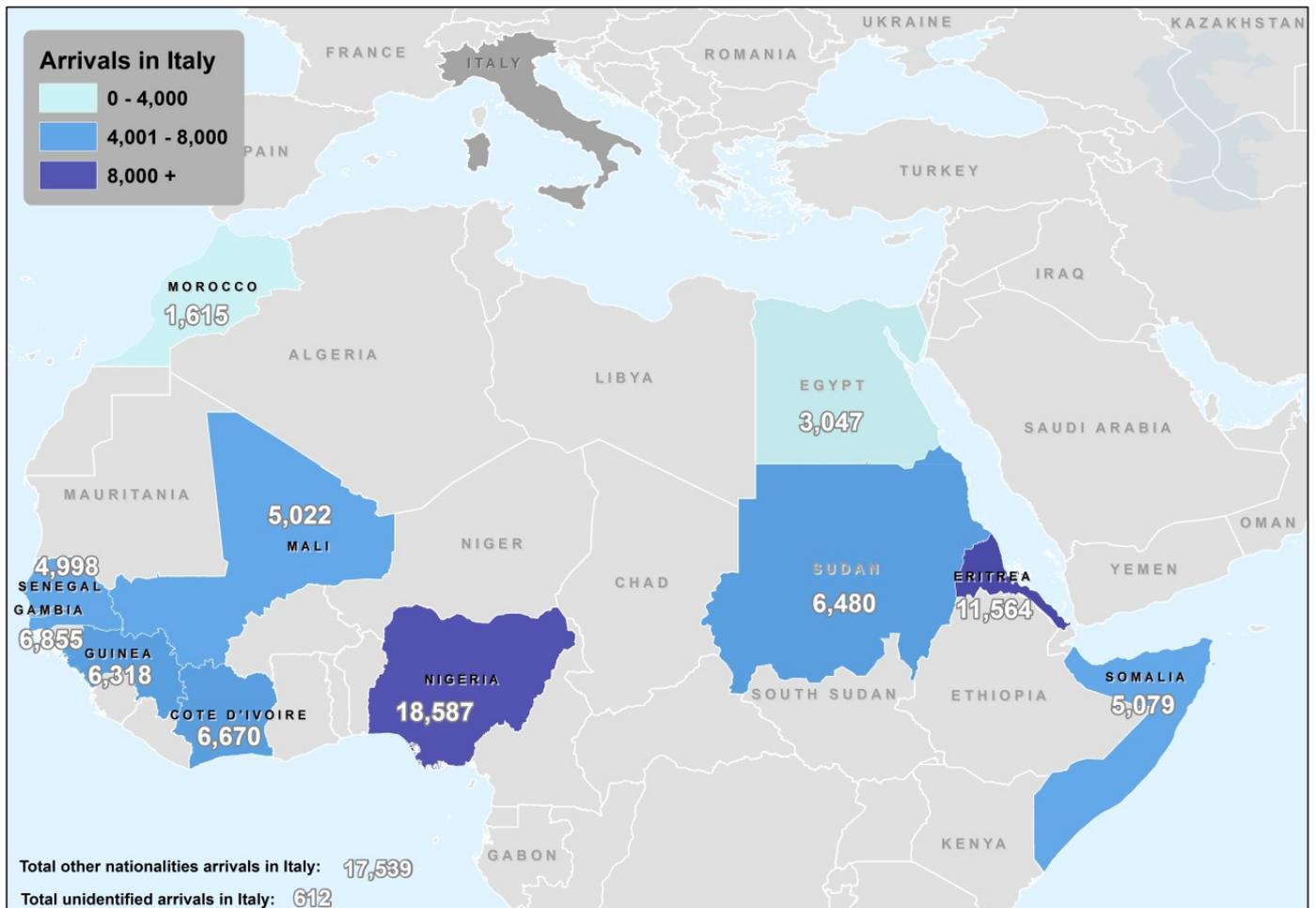
Known exit points: External and internal borders' checks have been re-introduced by many EU member states adhering to the Schengen Agreement. Exit points from Italy to France, Switzerland and Austria are more and more controlled, with increasing numbers of migrants sent back to Italy by French, Swiss and Austrian authorities. According to the Municipality of Milan, at the beginning of August, around 3,300 migrants are reported to be hosted in official transit centres in Milan, while NGOs and media report almost 500 in Como (Lombardy, Italy/Switzerland border) and other 300-400 in Ventimiglia (Liguria, Italy/France border). Main nationalities are Sudanese, Eritreans, and Ethiopians. Italian authorities organize buses to relocate migrants in the South of Italy (mainly Taranto), to decrease numbers at borders and re-including migrants in the formal path for the recognition of international protection in Italy. Read more [here](#).



Known entry points in Italy



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



8. SERBIA



Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

10 August - Over the period from 28 July to 10 August 2016 **203 migrants and refugees arrived in Presevo area—Serbia**. This represents **17%** decrease compared to the previous reporting period. The total number of migrants that have entered the country since the start of the year is **98,115**.



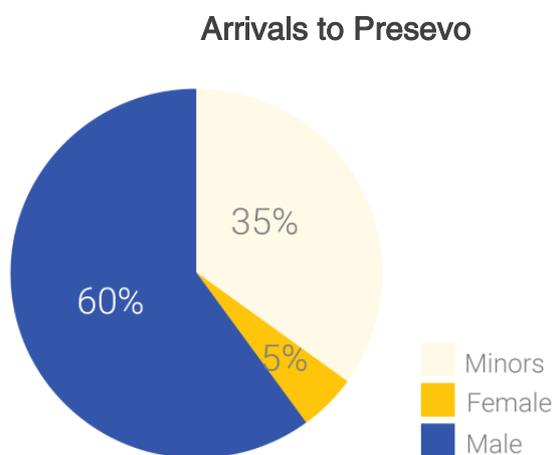
Accommodation Facilities (as of 10 August 2016)

Presevo Reception Centre

During the reporting period there were **177** estimated arrivals to **Presevo** reception center with the average of **13** arrivals per day. Majority or newly arrived migrants and refugees are from Afghanistan and Pakistan, estimated 71%. Adults make up approximately 65% and minors 35% of the total number of new arrivals.

On average **185** migrants and refugees per day accommodated in the reception center during the reporting period, ranging from 121 to 280. Of the average number of daily accommodated migrants and refugees, adults make up on average **56%** (43%-males, 13%-females) and minors **44%**.

Presevo RC, arrivals	No.	%
Syria	10	5.66%
Iraq	10	5.66%
Afghanistan	81	45.76%
Pakistan	45	25.42%
Algeria	10	5.66%
Bangladesh	9	5.08%
Morocco	7	3.95%
Other Nationality	5	2.82%
Total	177	100%

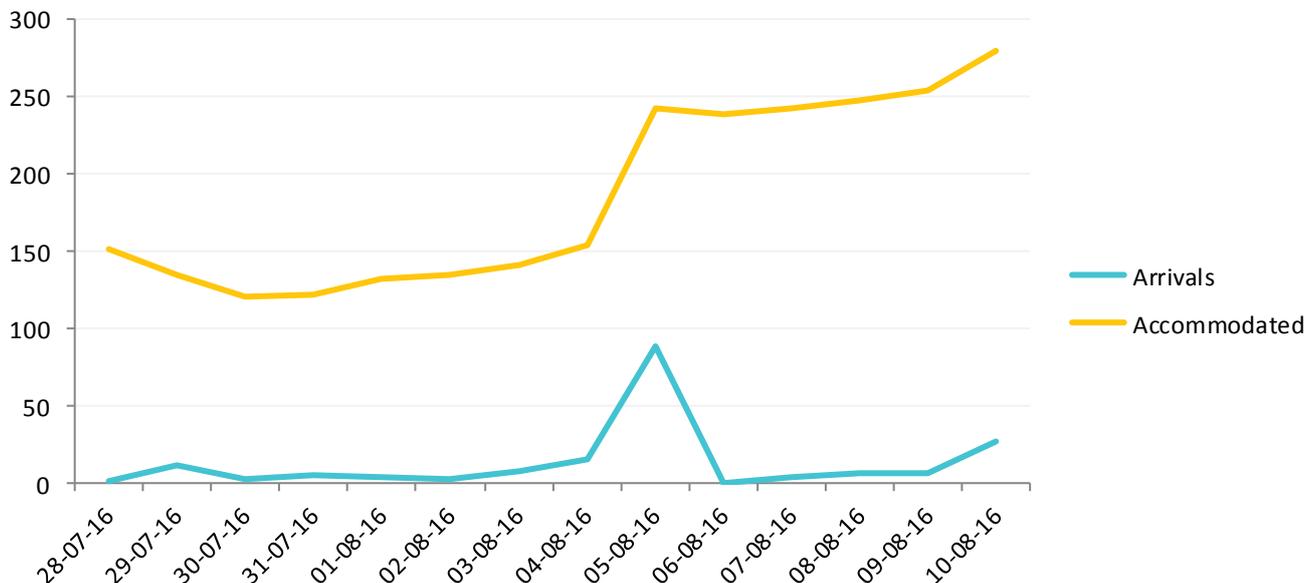


Estimated breakdown by nationality and age/gender for migrants arrived at Presevo RC. Source: IOM, SCRM*

*Commissariat for Refugees and Migration of the Republic of Serbia



Presevo Area

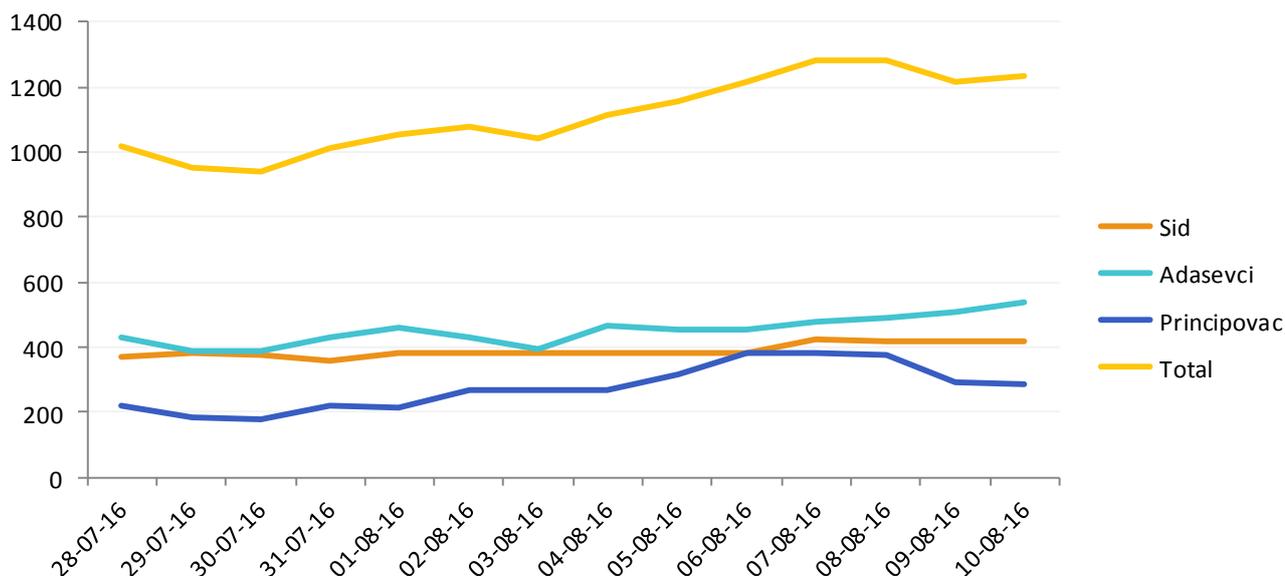


Estimated number of accommodated migrants/refugees in Sid area reception centers. Source: IOM, SCRM

Reception Centers in Sid

Over the reporting period estimated average number of migrants and refugees present at reception centers in Sid area is 1113 per day, ranging from 938 to 1283. On average daily accommodated in **Sid center** – 389 (previous reporting period - 316), **Adasevci** – 450 (previous reporting period - 250) and **Principovac** – 274 (previous reporting period - 157).

Sid Area



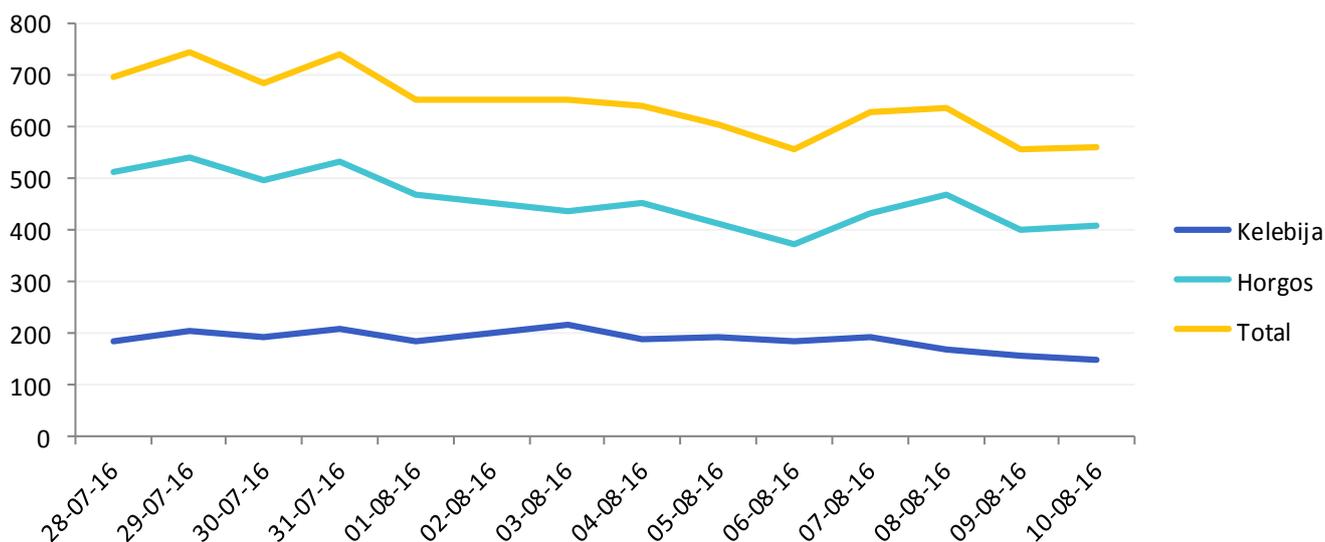
Estimated number of accommodated migrants/refugees in Sid area reception centers. Source: IOM, SCRM, Border Police



Subotica Reception Center and Transit Zones

On **Kelebija** and **Horgos** border crossing zones there was combined average of **658** migrants and refugees present daily, decrease compared to 833 in the previous reporting period. Additionally reception center in Subotica accommodated on average **450** migrants and refugees per day. Number of persons admitted to Hungary remained the same as in previous period, on average **30** migrant and refugees per day (15 per border crossing zone).

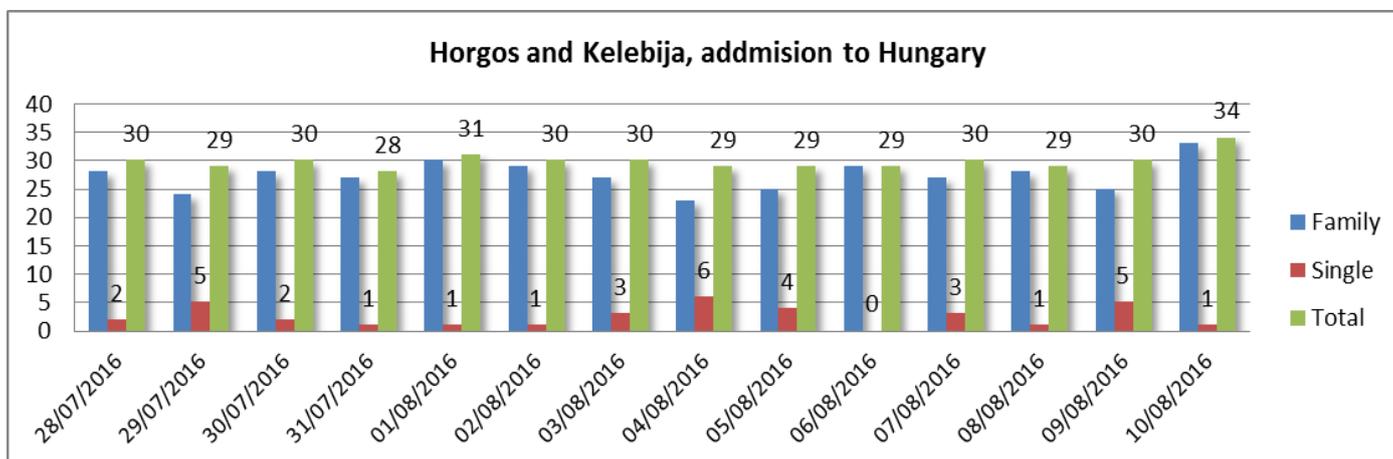
Kelebija and Horgos Area



Estimated number of migrants/refugees present at Kelebija and Horgos border crossing zones. Source: IOM

28 Jul-10 Aug	Kelebija border crossing zone			Horgos border crossing zone		
Age/Gender	Male	Female	Minors	Male	Female	Minors
	35.6 %	23.8%	40.6%	40.4%	21.3%	38.3%
28 Jul-10 Aug	Kelebija border crossing zone			Horgos border crossing zone		
Nationality	Syria	Iraq	Other Nat.	Afghanistan	Iran	Other Nat.
	88.4%	7.2%	4.4%	89.5%	8.0%	2.5%

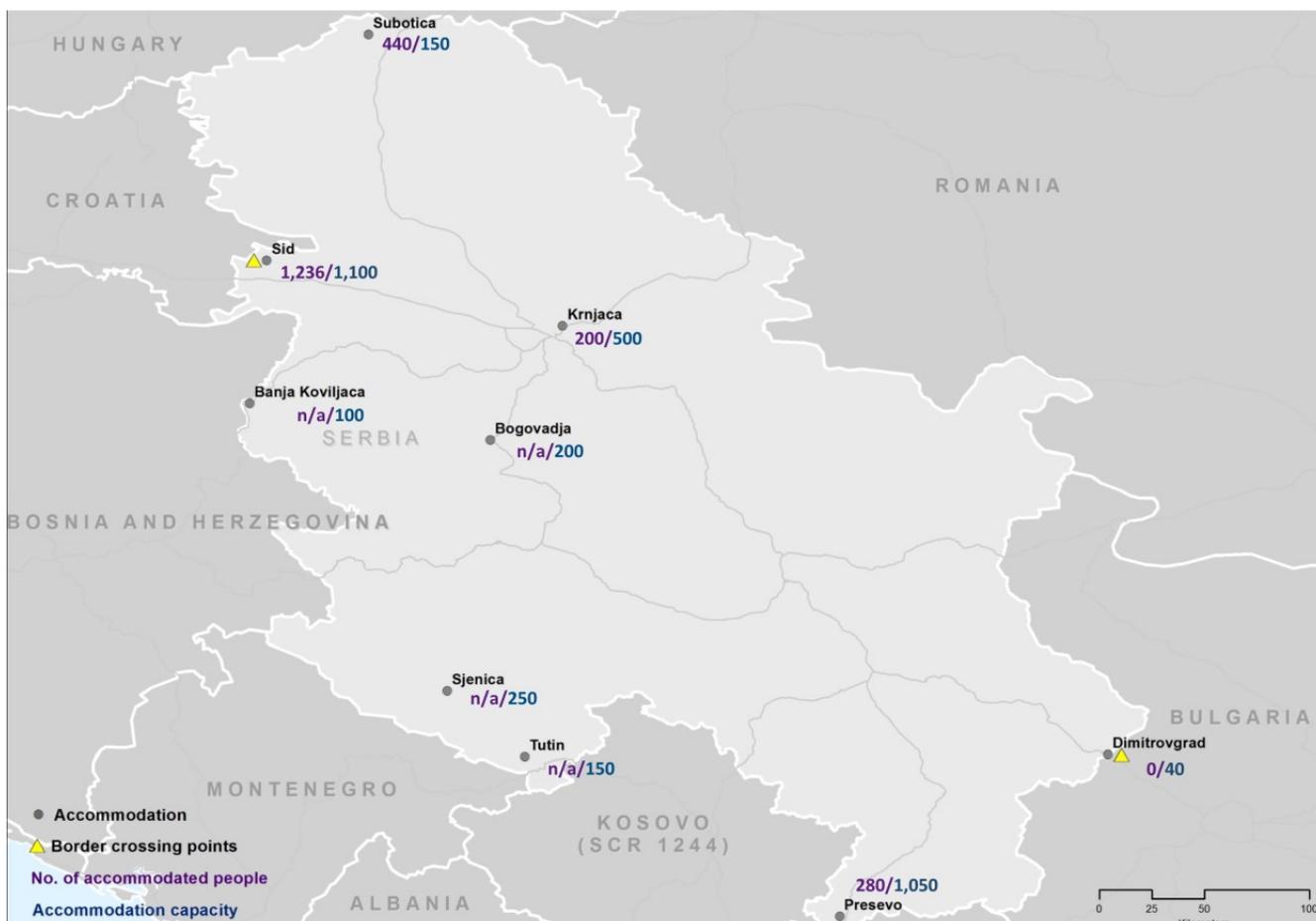
Estimated breakdown by age/gender and by nationality, average for period. Source: IOM



Number of migrants and refugees admitted, families and single males/females Source: IOM



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



9. SLOVENIA



Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

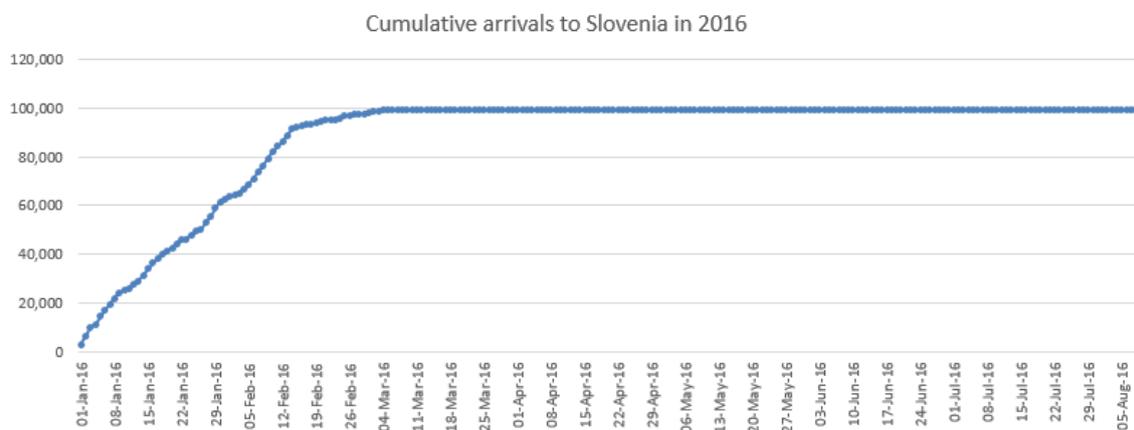
Since the start of 2016, a total of **99,187** migrants and refugees have been registered entering Slovenia. From 28 July—10 August 2016, there were **no registered arrivals** through official entry points. The most recent arrivals to Slovenia were registered on March 5 (253).

28 July - Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted an agreement to accommodate unaccompanied minors in student dorms in Postojna and Nova Gorica. Accommodation will be provided through a pilot project of Ministry of the Interior and will last between 1 August 2016 and 31 July 2017. Since unaccompanied minors are especially vulnerable group they will be provided with appropriate professional assistance and support. Ministry of Education, Science and Sport; Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities and the Ministry of the Interior will prepare the guidelines for assisting unaccompanied minors.

4 August - Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted an agreement to accept 40 applicants for international protection within resettlement program from Turkey.

9 August – Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief, Ministry of Defense is currently filling reserves of blankets, raincoats etc. in case of a new possible arrival of higher numbers of refugees. Accommodation centers in Šentilj, Lendava, Vrhnika and reception center in Dobova are prepared for a potential new, higher numbers of refugees and have capacity for accommodating 2,500 people. Ministry of Defense has currently an open call for public tender for supply of tents for the accommodating migrants for up to 36 months. The Ministry is looking for tents to accommodate up to a couple of thousand people.

10 August – Slovenia has refused to accept 22 irregular immigrants who were apprehended by the Austrian police. This is due to the fact that Austria has been unable to provide evidence that the migrants came to Austria from Slovenia. Austrian police at the border crossing Karavanke arrested 22 irregular migrants from Bangladesh, Syria, Turkey and Pakistan. According to news reports, the migrants who are aged between 16 and 26 years arrived to Austria by truck from Serbia.



Accommodation Facilities* (as of 04 August 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Asylum Centers in Ljubljana	200	160	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Department AC Kotnikova	90	62	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Department AC Logatec	200	32	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Aliens Centre Postojna	340	21	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
TOTAL	1,730	275	-

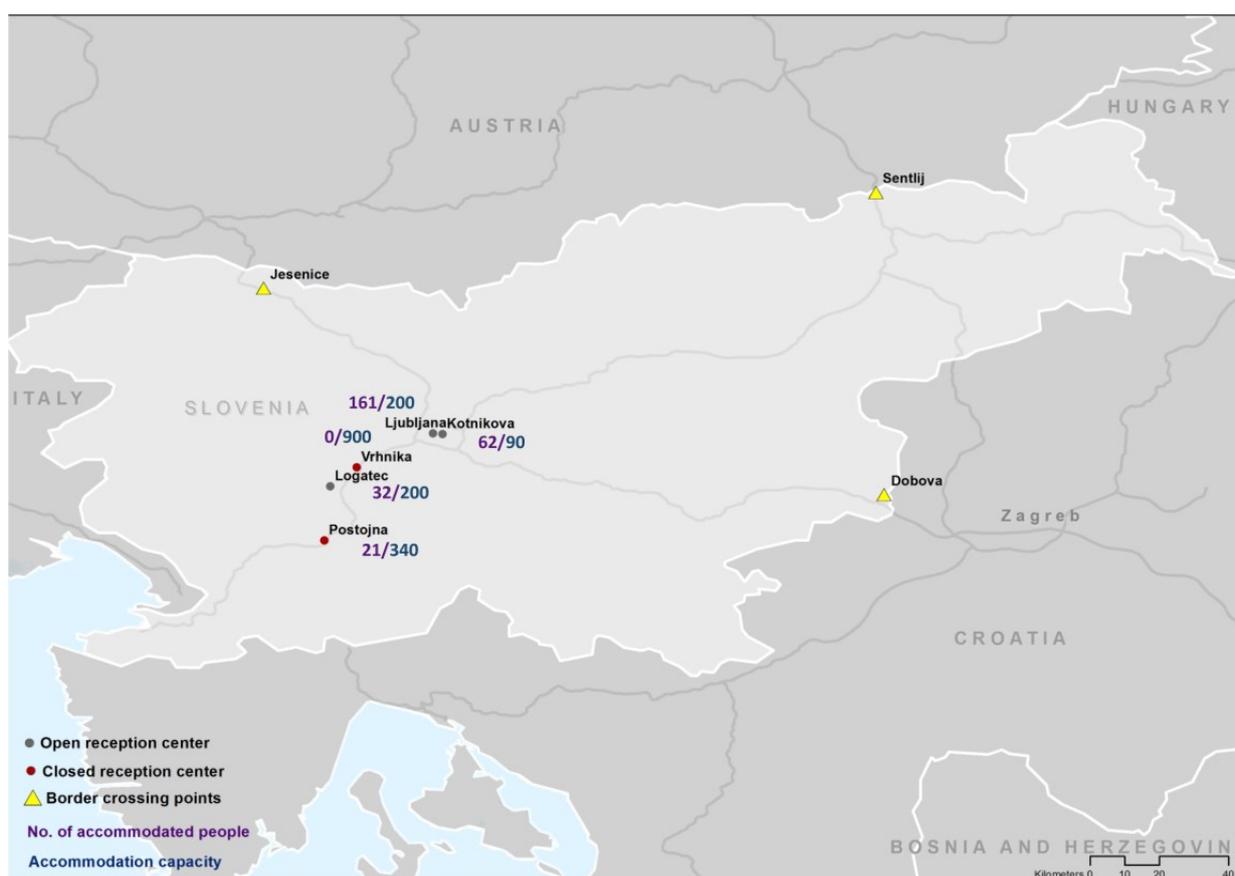
*Latest available data



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

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 **275** 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.

Three more camps were operational in Slovenia, located around main entry and exit points until the closure of the Western Balkans route in March 2016. 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.



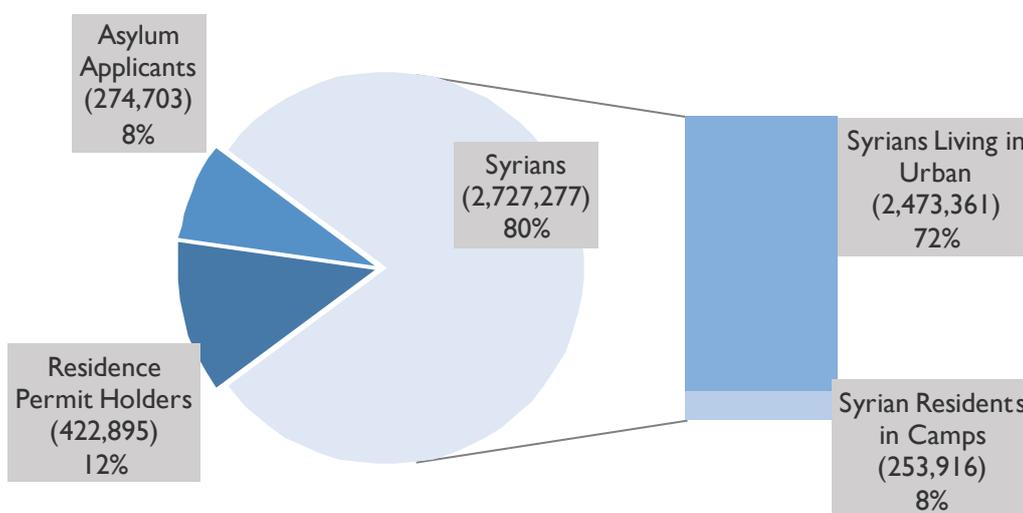
10. TURKEY



Background and latest figures

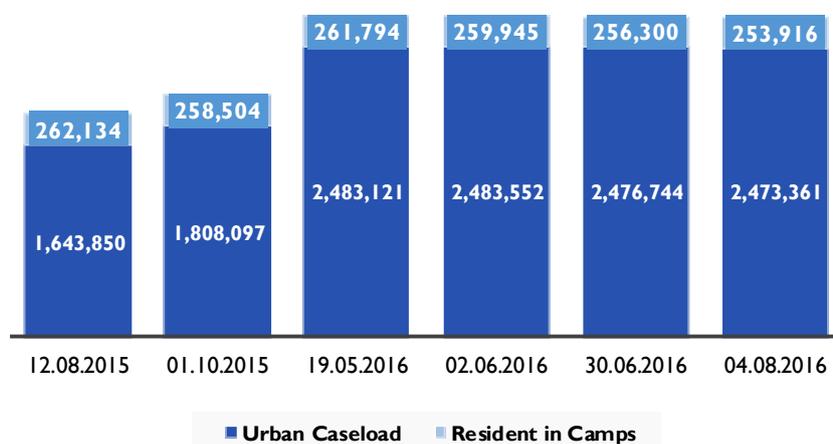
According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently an estimated **3.1 million** foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (**2,727,277 individuals**) who are granted **temporary protection status**, while according to UNHCR, **274,703** asylum applicants from countries including Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran and Somalia constitute another significant group of foreign nationals requiring Turkish humanitarian and legal protection.

In addition, there are **422,895** foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits including humanitarian residence holders. The exact number of the humanitarian residence holders is unknown, but it is estimated that there are a **few thousand humanitarian residents**.



Turkey's Temporary Protection regime grants the 2,727,277 Syrian migrants the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 2,473,361 individuals - live outside camps, officially called Temporary Accommodation Centers and are spread across the Turkish border provinces of Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay and Kilis. 253,916 Syrians live in 26 camps that are also located close to the Syrian border.

Syrians under Temporary Protection





Another significant group of foreign nationals requiring international protection in Turkey are 274,703 asylum applicants consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Somalia and other countries. (Based on UNHCR figures, July 2016.)

Nationality	#
Iraq	124,298
Afghanistan	110,764
Iran	27,594
Somalia	3,918
Others	8,129
Total	274,703

Top 10 Nationalities Apprehended/Rescued
Syria
Afghanistan
Pakistan
Unknown
Iraq
Myanmar
Eritrea
Uganda
Iran
Congo

Foreigners who wish to stay in Turkey beyond the duration of a visa or visa exemption i.e. longer than ninety days must 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.

Apprehended/ Rescued Persons on sea

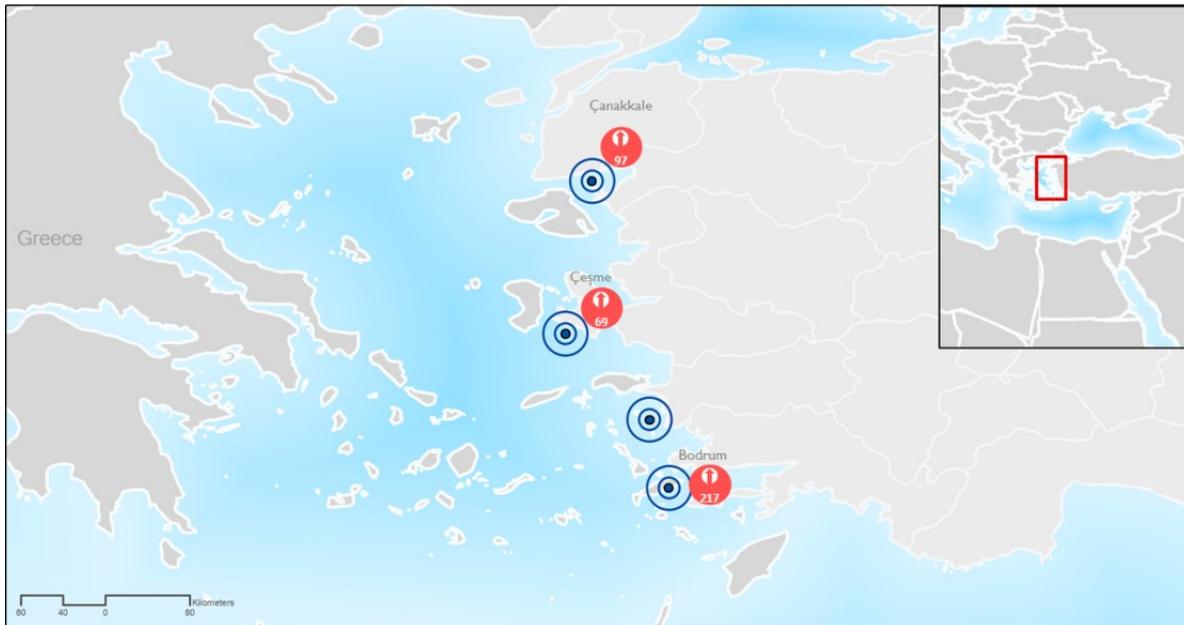
The Turkish Coast Guard has apprehended 27,588 irregular migrants and has registered 173 fatalities between January to 8th of August 2016 period. The monthly breakdown of the apprehensions is below. These figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the Coast Guard; actual numbers of migrants and refugees departing Turkey by sea are in fact much higher than this.

Rescues/Apprehensions by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2016* (4 January—8 August 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	15	538	-	-
July	28	881	-	-
August	14	396	-	3
Total	615	27,588	173	61

*Data source: Turkish Coastal Guard, period between 28 July–7 August 2016.

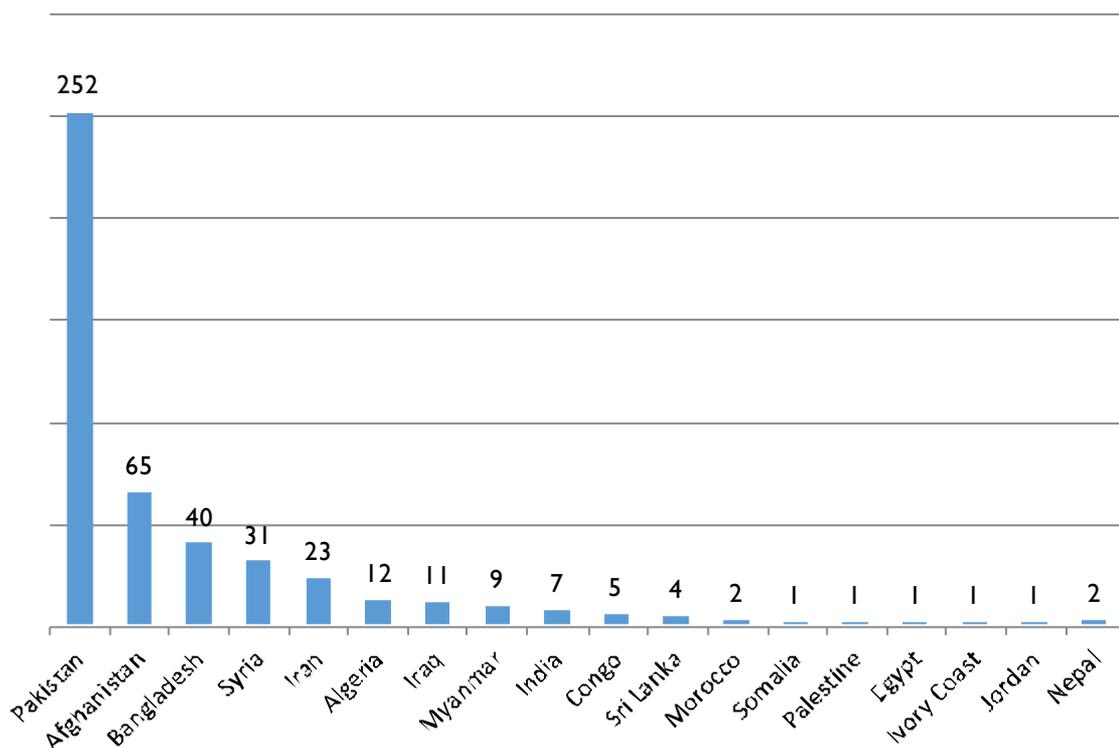


After completion of the identification process of the apprehended persons, they are being referred to Removal centers by gendarmerie or have been issued a deportation letter unless they claim asylum. However, they still have the right to claim asylum after being referred to a removal center or have been issued deportation letters.



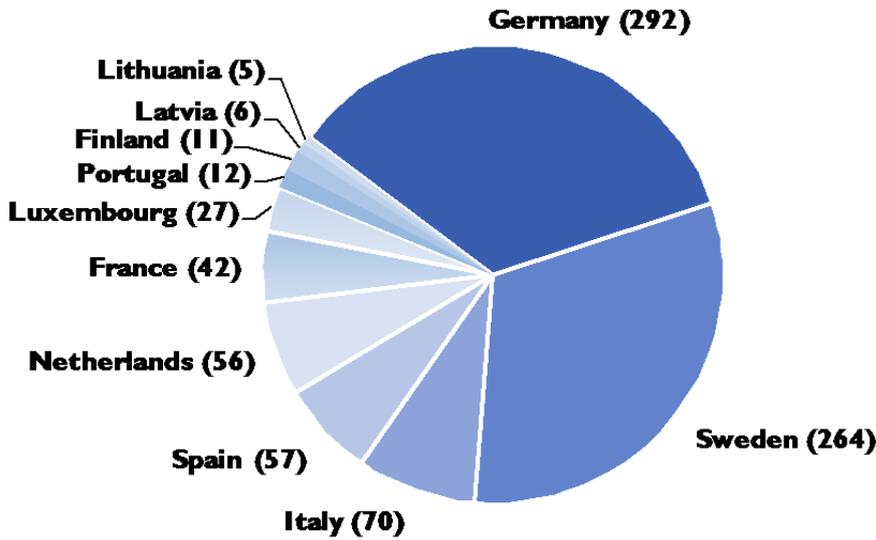
Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey

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. 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).





The agreement aim was to replace disorganized and irregular migratory flows by organized and safe pathways to European countries, in this regard, it is agreed on that for every Syrian being returned to Turkey from the Greek islands, another Syrian will be resettled directly to Europe from Turkey. According to DGMM data released on August 10, 2016, there are 842 persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, Sweden and the Netherlands. The country breakdown is in the below chart.



Known entry and exit points

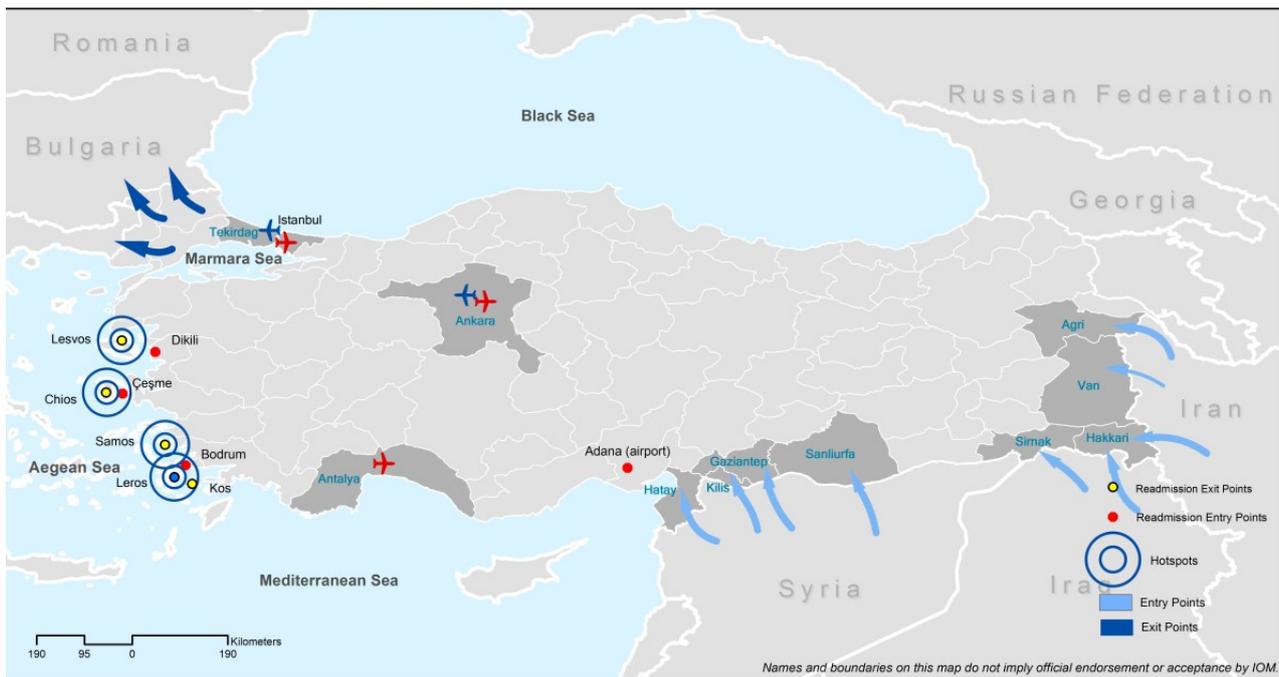
Known entry points by land: Hatay, Kilis, Şanlıurfa (from Syria), Silopi, Çukurca (from Iraq), Şemdinli, Yüksekova, Başkale, Ağrı, Doğubeyazıt (from Iran)

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

Known exit points by sea: Çeşme, Ayvalık, Didim, Bodrum, Küçükkuyu (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 Atatürk, Istanbul Sabiha Gokçen (to certain EU MS)

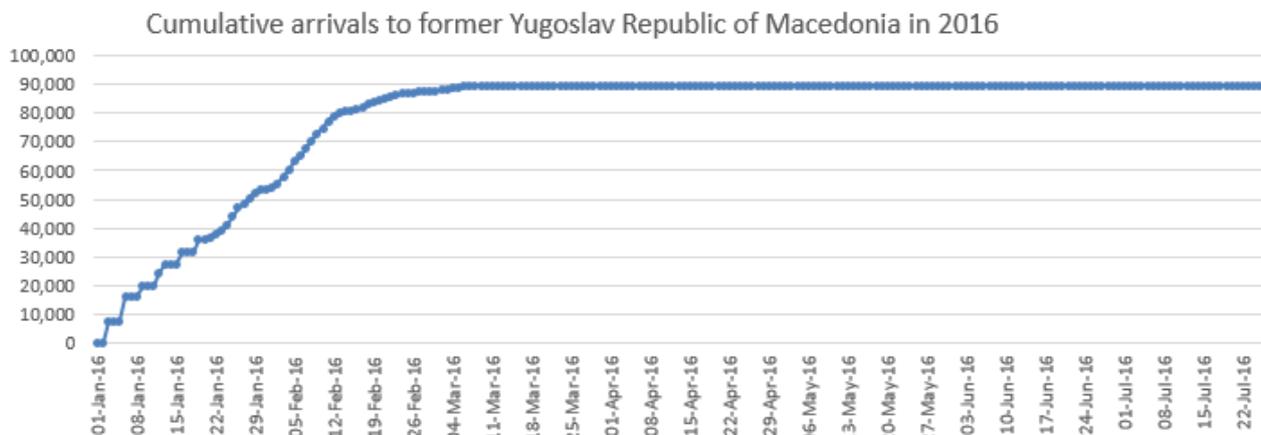


II. THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA



Recent Developments

There were **no arrivals** to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia during this reporting period (28 July— 10 August). The total number of arrivals registered since the beginning of 2016 still remains at **89,682**.



Accommodation Facilities (as of 10 August 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity*	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	131	81 Syrian, 9 Afghan and 41 Iraqi nationals
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	81	72 Syrian, 7 Iraqi, 1 Pakistani and 1 Afghan nationals
TOTAL	2,200-2,300	212	-

*Capacity is approximate and subject to change

Arrivals - demographic information, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 10 August 2016		
Demographic group	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Male	35,396	39%
Female	19,634	22%
Accompanied children	34,426	38%
Unaccompanied children	226	Less than 1%
Total	89,682	100%

Arrivals by nationality, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 10 August 2016		
Main Nationalities	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Syria	44,784	50%
Afghanistan	26,554	30%
Iraq	18,341	20%
Other nationalities	3	Less than 1%
Tot. All nationalities	89,682	100%



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 **131** 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.

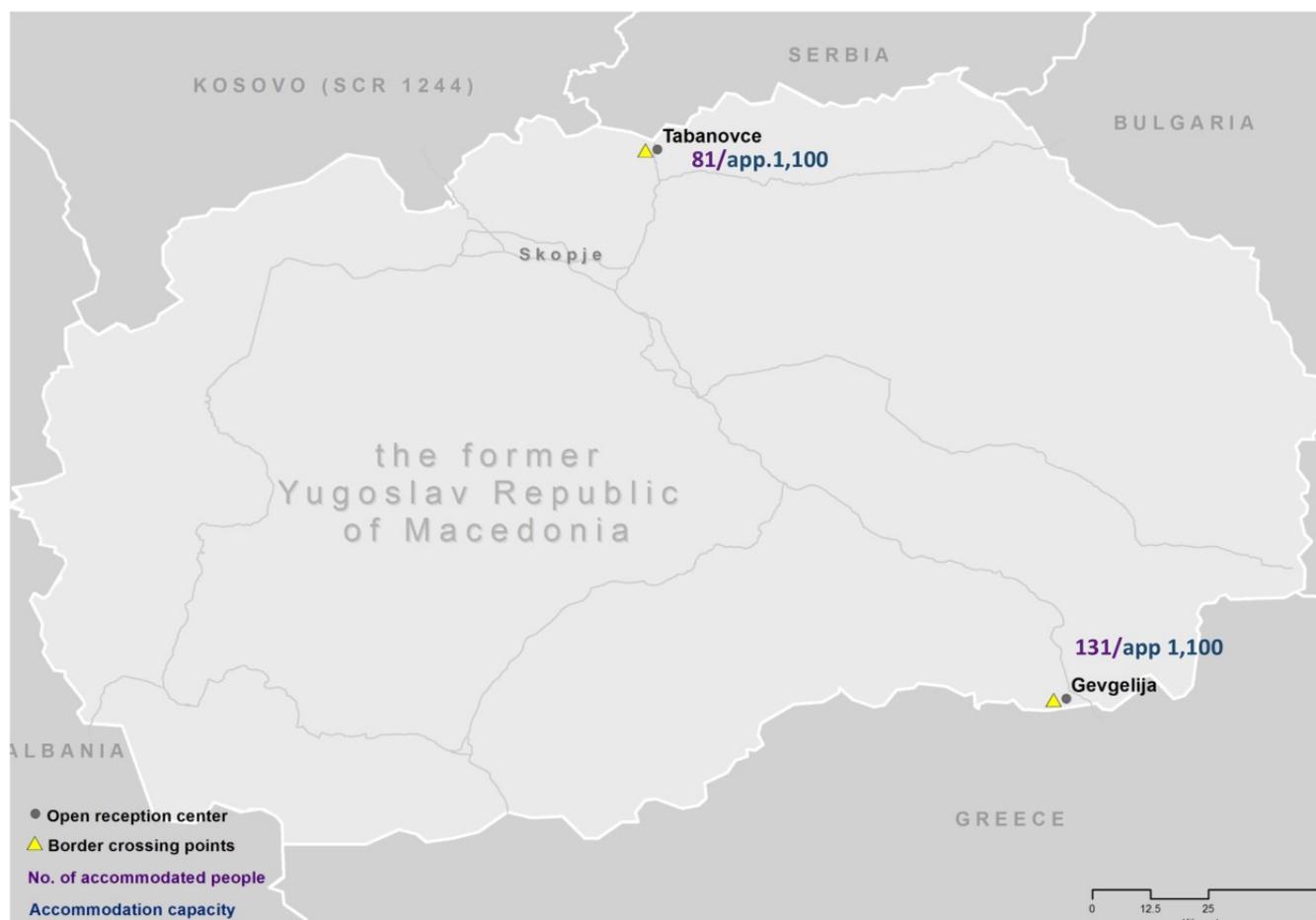
Tabanovce Transit Centre

Accommodation facility located close to the Serbia border in Tabanovce region, has a full capacity of approximately 1,100. Currently it accommodates approximately **81** migrants and refugees. The main nationalities are Syrians and Iraqis.

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 towards Serbia.

The total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as of 10 August is **212**, representing a **1%** increase since the last reporting period (209) and **83%** since the closure of the Western Balkans Route (1,199).

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



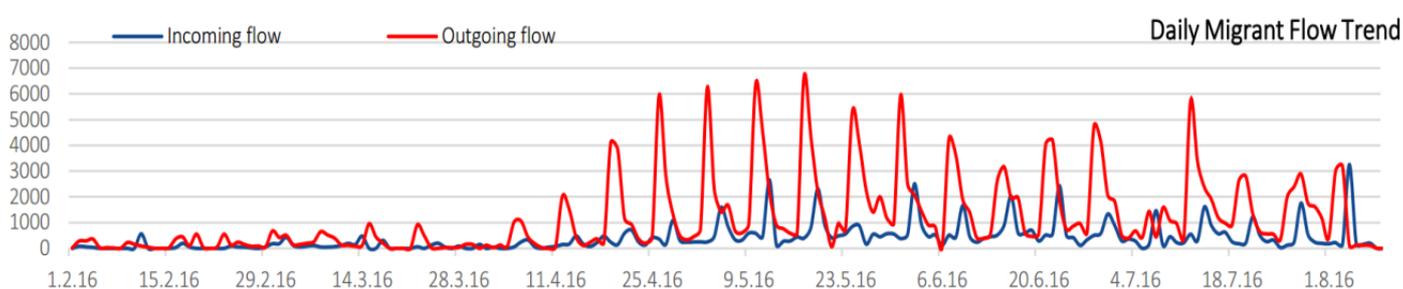
12. THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

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 8 August, there have been a total of **222,537** outgoing and **73,437** incoming migrants registered at flow monitoring points. For more information please see the latest [statistical report](#) by IOM Niger.



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 10 August 2016, the Libyan Coast Guard had rescued **10,246** irregular migrants and had reported **361** fatalities for 2016. The breakdown by month for those rescued at sea 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 higher than this.

As of 10 August, the number of bodies reported by the Sabratah municipality increased to 130 persons believed to have perished in boats that sunk at the end of July, as reported by the Sabratah municipality and previously reported by the Libyan Red Crescent.

On 28 July, the Libyan Coast Guard conducted a Search and Rescue operation near Zuwara. 144 migrants were on board, all of whom were rescued and brought to the Az Zawiyah detention centre. 26 migrants were reportedly from Morocco and the rest from various African countries. There were also 4 women as part of the total.

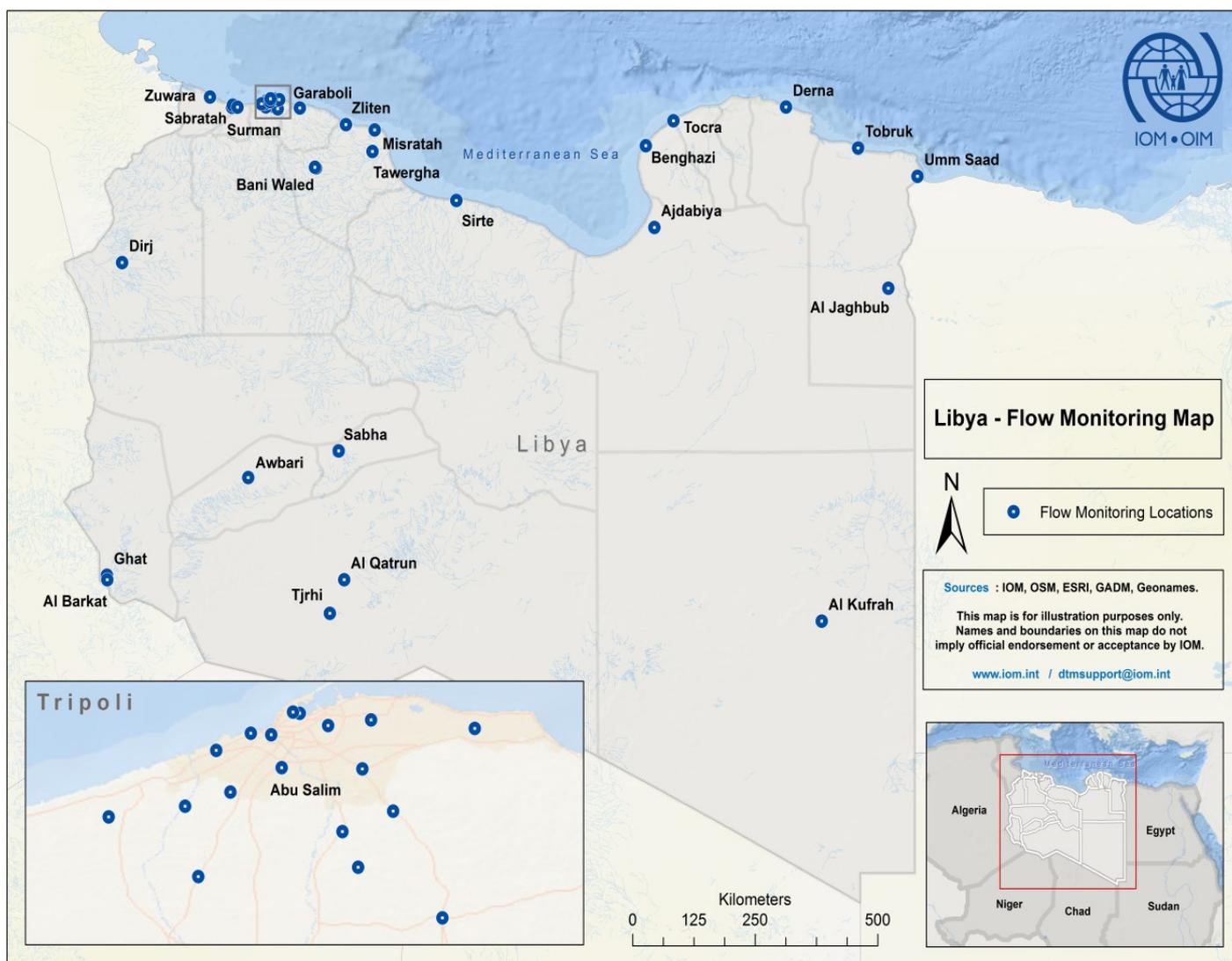
On 2 August 50 bodies were found on the shores in Al Mayah of various nationalities, but the Libyan Red Crescent of Az Zawiyah was not able to access the area.



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	2,538	2,531	7	0
July	1,253	967	150	136
August	0	0	51	0
Total	10,986	10,246	361	430

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

Known entry points by land: Gatroun (from Niger)



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 – 10 August 2016, 449 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 reporting period (28 July – 10 August) Kosovo Border Police apprehended 10 irregular migrants. Most of the migrants were apprehended at the green border with Albania. All of them requested asylum and were accommodated at the Asylum Center in Magure (Lipjan municipality). Apprehended migrants were Syrian (7), Iraqi (2) and Yemeni (1) nationals.

Accommodation facilities

There are two open reception centers in the country in the Magure (Lipjan area) and Prishtina. Most of irregular migrants use Kosovo as a transit country and leave the centers after 6-7 days. Magure center currently accommodates 17 migrants out of whom 12 Syrian, 2 Iraqi, 1 Yemeni, 1 Macedonian and 1 Palestinian nationals (8 female, 8 children and 9 male).

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 2016–10 August 2016)

Afghans	157
Syrians	117
Moroccans	65
Iraqis	33
Somaliens	14
Pakistanis	13
Iranians	5
Algerians	5
Eritreans	3
Maliens	3
Libyans	2
Nigerians	1
Yemenis	1
Gambians	1
Others	29
Total	449

Number of Asylum Seekers by Nationality (1 January - 10 August 2016)

Afghanistan	69
Syria	29
Libya	2
Iran	2
Albania	1
Iraq	3
Yemen	1
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1
TOTAL	108

Gender Breakdown of Accommodated Asylum Seekers (1 January - 27 July 2016)

Female	31
Male	77
TOTAL	108



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.

Arrivals 1 January– 31 July 2016	
Serbia	7
Russia	4
Morocco	3
Albania	3
Iraq	3
Turkey	2
Iran	2
Pakistan	1
Algeria	1
Azerbaijan	1
Total	27

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.

During the month of June a total of **148** Syrian, Afghan and Iraqi nationals entered the country regularly. All of them entered BiH with valid travel documents and visas.

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.

15. THE NORTHERN ROUTE

FINLAND



Main nationalities of asylum seekers between 1 January –7 August 2016	
Iraq	833
Afghanistan	605
Somalia	337
Syria	311
India	173

17 May – New guidelines were issued by the Finnish Immigration Service as a result of a modification of the Aliens Act. The modification restricted the granting of humanitarian and subsidiary protection for Afghan, Iraqi and Somali nationals. Read more [here](#).

07 August – According to the Finnish Immigration Service, since the beginning of 2016, a total of **3,763** migrants and refugees have arrived in Finland. This total includes refugees relocated through the EU relocations program.

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

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](#).