

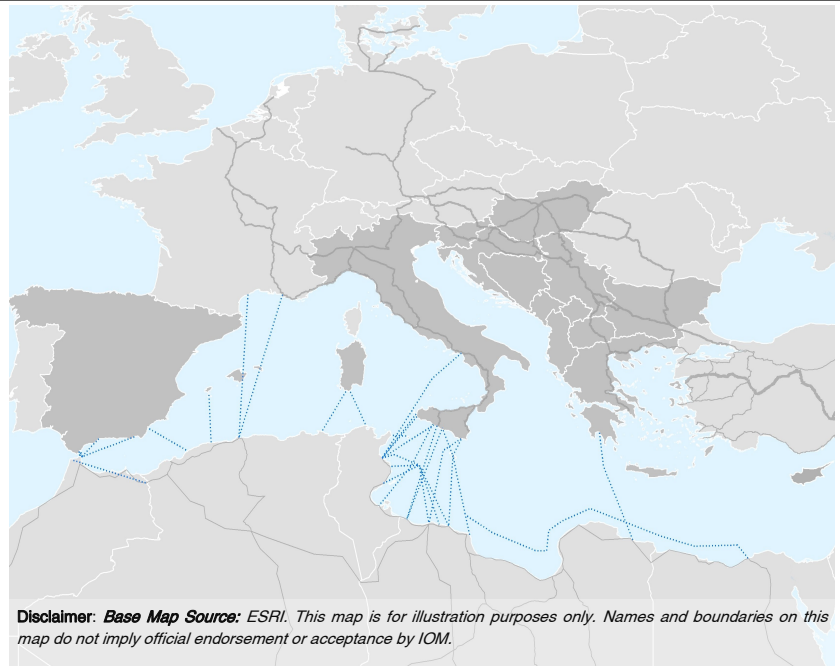
196,325 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016

190,973 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016 BY SEA

5,951 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE
4 May—18 May 2016

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

Highlights

- The total number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece and in the Western Balkans is **58,964**. For a more detailed look, please see the accommodation pages of Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia.
- Since the implementation of the EU-Turkey agreement on the 16th of March, the number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece increased by 28% while in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia it decreased between 19% and 86%.
- As of 27 April, a total of 404 migrants and refugees were readmitted from Greece to Turkey as part of the EU-Turkey Agreement. The majority of migrants and refugees were Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Sri Lankan nationals. See [Turkey](#) section.
- See sections on [Greece](#) and [Italy](#) for updates on the EU's **Relocations** Plan. IOM has released a new tab for relocation on the Migration Flows—Europe website.
- IOM Niger field reports (from 10 May—16 May) state that there has been another large growth in outgoing migrants especially towards Libya, some seeking to go further on to Europe through the Central Mediterranean route. Read more on these recent trends in the newly added [Central Mediterranean route section](#). The latest available statistical report from IOM Niger can be found [here](#).
- **Flow Monitoring:** This week's report is providing an analysis of surveyed Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi, Pakistani and Moroccan nationals in time frames spanning between two to three months from October 2015 up to May 2016. The next FMS Counter-Trafficking analysis will be published on 2 June. It will be available on [IOM's EU migration flows portal](#).
- For numbers of fatalities and missing persons in the Mediterranean and Aegean seas, go to [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 38](#).
- For information on this report, including details on the sources of this report's data and tallying methodologies used, please see [page 41](#).

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

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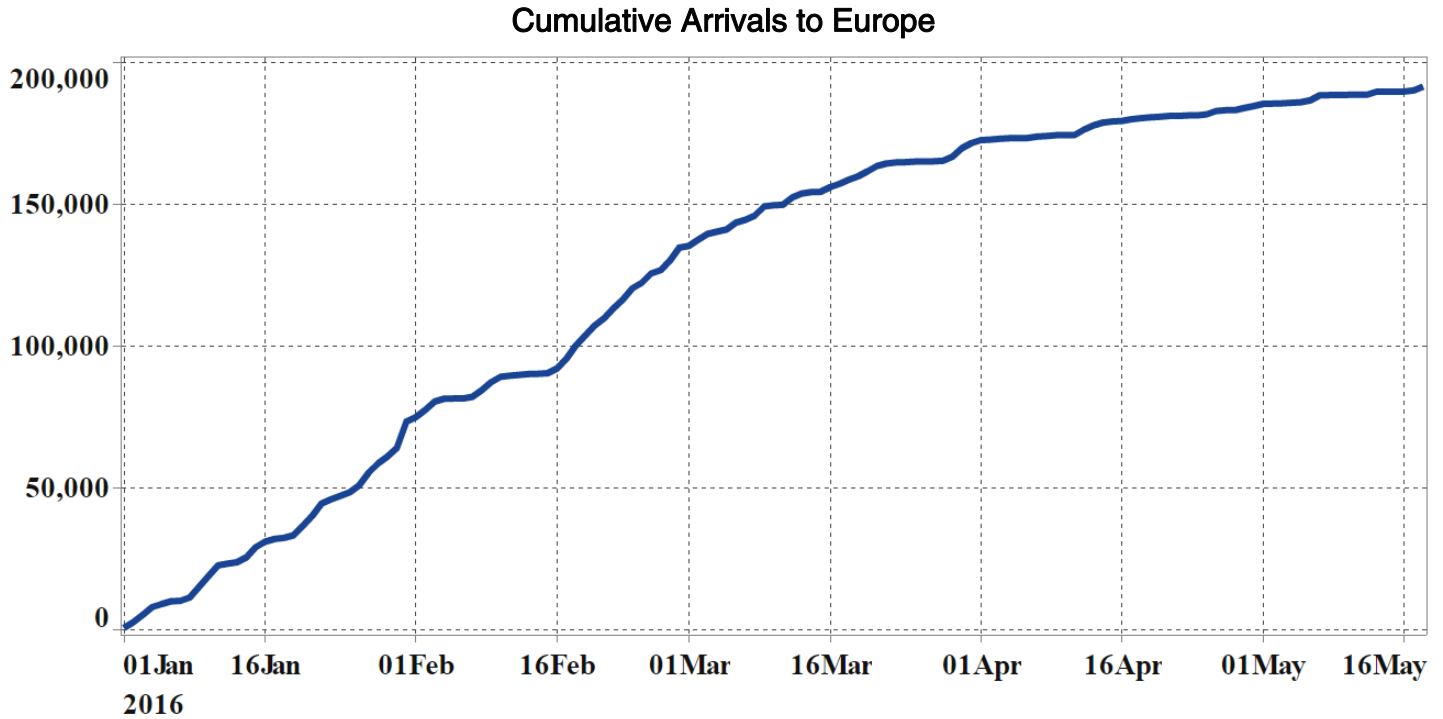
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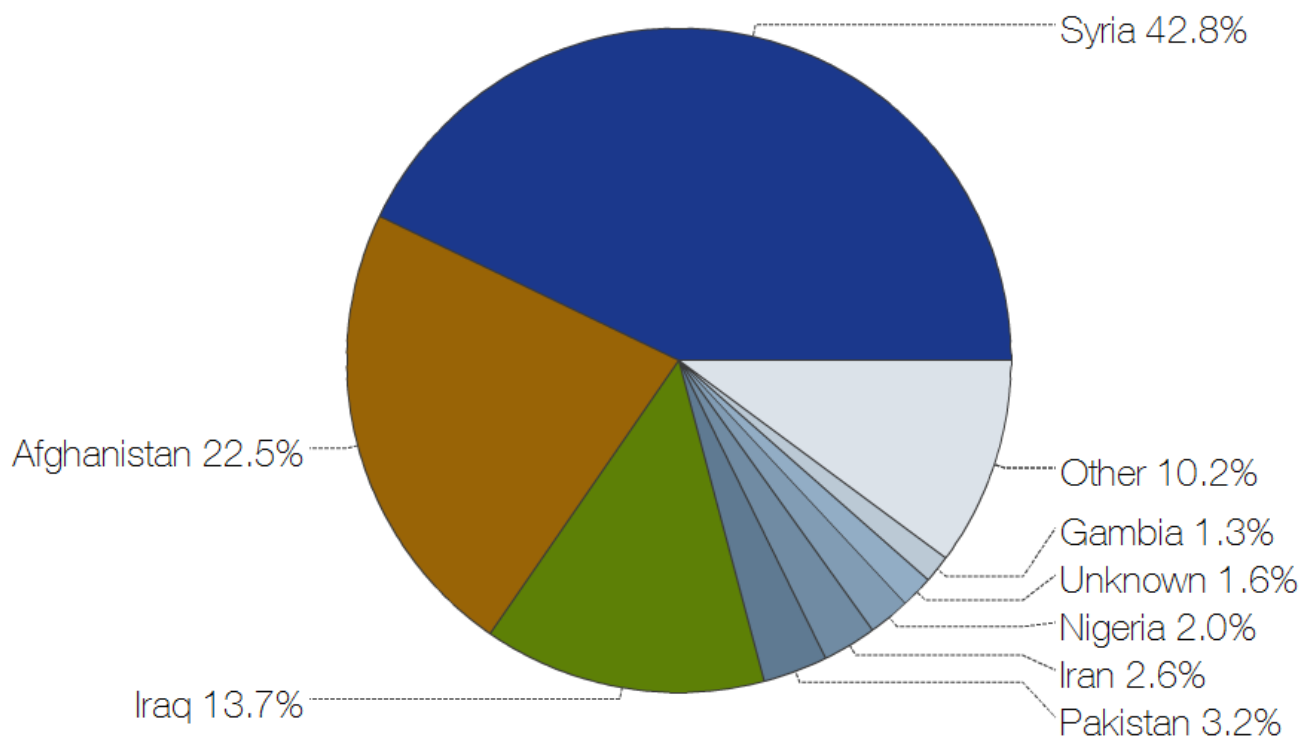


1. Cumulative arrivals and bi-weekly overview

Aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe

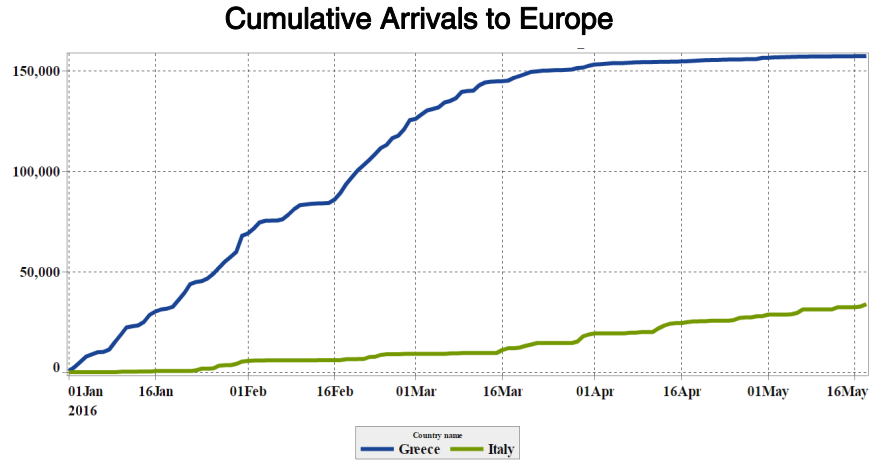


Nationalities of aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe (up to 30 April 2016)



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

Country name ▲	Greece	Italy
Report Date ▲	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
07May2016	157,101	31,207
08May2016	157,138	31,207
09May2016	157,180	31,207
10May2016	157,214	31,239
11May2016	157,214	31,251
12May2016	157,225	31,251
13May2016	157,239	32,285
14May2016	157,239	32,285
15May2016	157,286	32,285
16May2016	157,302	32,285
17May2016	157,326	32,722
18May2016	157,424	33,907

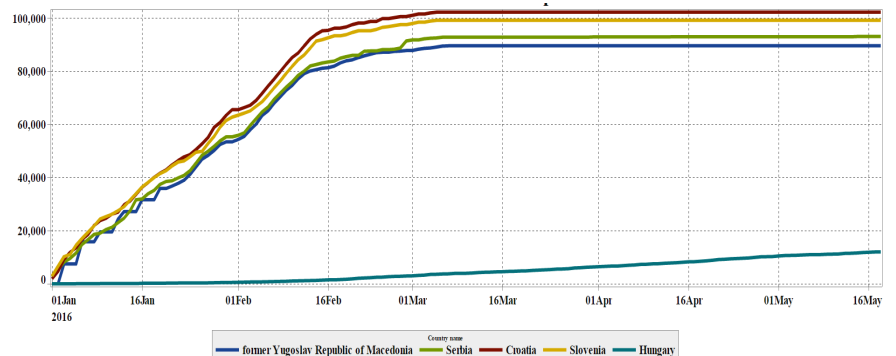


Month	Average arrivals per day to Italy	Average arrivals per day to Greece
January	176	2,056
February	132	2,117
March	312	(before agreement, 1st to 8th): 1,375 (after agreement, 9th to 30th): 701
April	305	131

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

Country name ▲	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Serbia	Hungary
Report Date ▲	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
07May2016	89,623	93,006	10,975
08May2016	89,623	93,006	11,044
09May2016	89,623	93,006	11,130
10May2016	89,623	93,006	11,218
11May2016	89,623	93,035	11,277
12May2016	89,623	93,035	11,448
13May2016	89,623	93,035	11,538
14May2016	89,623	93,105	11,641
15May2016	89,633	93,105	11,775
16May2016	89,633	93,105	11,904
17May2016	89,633	93,110	11,990
18May2016	89,633	93,110	11,990

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



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

Weekly trends

There was an increase of **35%** in the overall number of entries in the countries of first arrival (Greece, Italy, Bulgaria) for the period of 5 May to 11 May 2016, compared to the week before. This was followed by an increase of 11% between the weeks of 5 May to 11 May 2016 and 12 May to 18 May. While the percentage of total arrivals increased, Greece saw a decline of 61% in the entries from the last reporting period to the current one.

Weekly trends: countries of first arrival

Country ▲		Bulgaria		Greece		Italy		Total arrivals	
Mock-up date... ▲	Period ▲	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
05/31/2014	Apr 29 to May 4	0	.	537	.	1,535	.	2,072	.
05/31/2015	May 5 to May 11	0	.	298	-44.51%	2,545	65.80%	2,811	35.67%
05/31/2016	May 12 to May 18	242	.	210	-29.53%	2,656	4.36%	3,108	10.57%

Weekly trends: other countries

Country ▲		FYR of Macedonia		Hungary		Serbia	
Mock-up date... ▲	Period ▲	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
05/31/2014	Apr 29 to May 4	0	.	950	.	15	.
05/31/2015	May 5 to May 11	0	.	491	-48.32%	29	93.33%
05/31/2016	May 12 to May 18	10	.	713	45.21%	75	158.62%

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

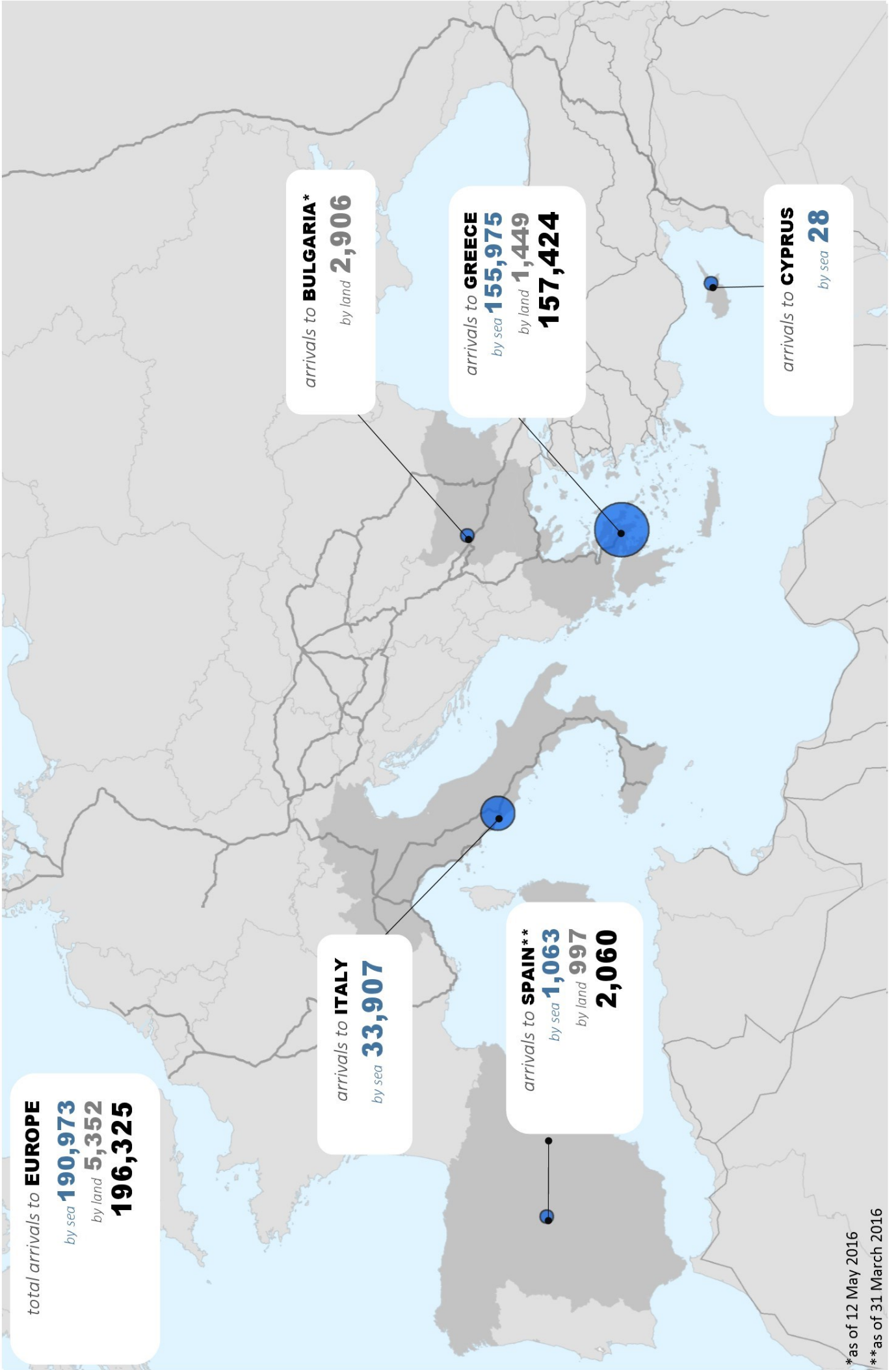
Country name ▲	Greece	Italy	Total
Report Date ▲	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals
04May2016	87	77	164
05May2016	123	123	246
06May2016	14	697	711
07May2016	48	1,681	1,729
08May2016	37	0	37
09May2016	42	0	42
10May2016	34	32	66
11May2016	0	12	12
12May2016	11	0	11
13May2016	14	1,034	1,048
14May2016	0	0	0
15May2016	47	0	47
16May2016	16	0	16
17May2016	24	437	461
18May2016	98	1,185	1,283
Total	595	5,278	5,873



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 18 May 2016



* as of 12 May 2016

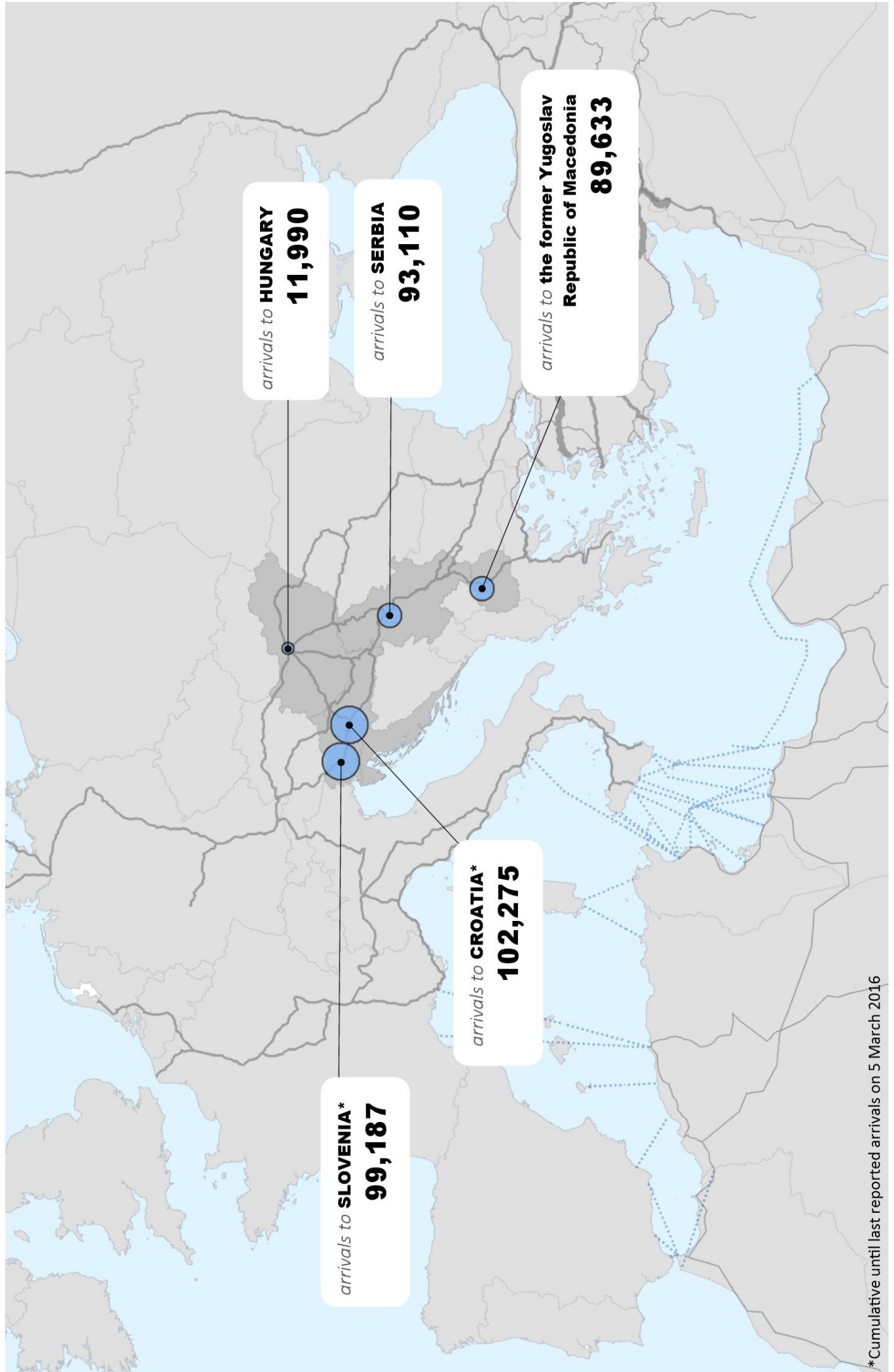
** as of 31 March 2016



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OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary 🌐 From 01 January 2016 to 18 May 2016



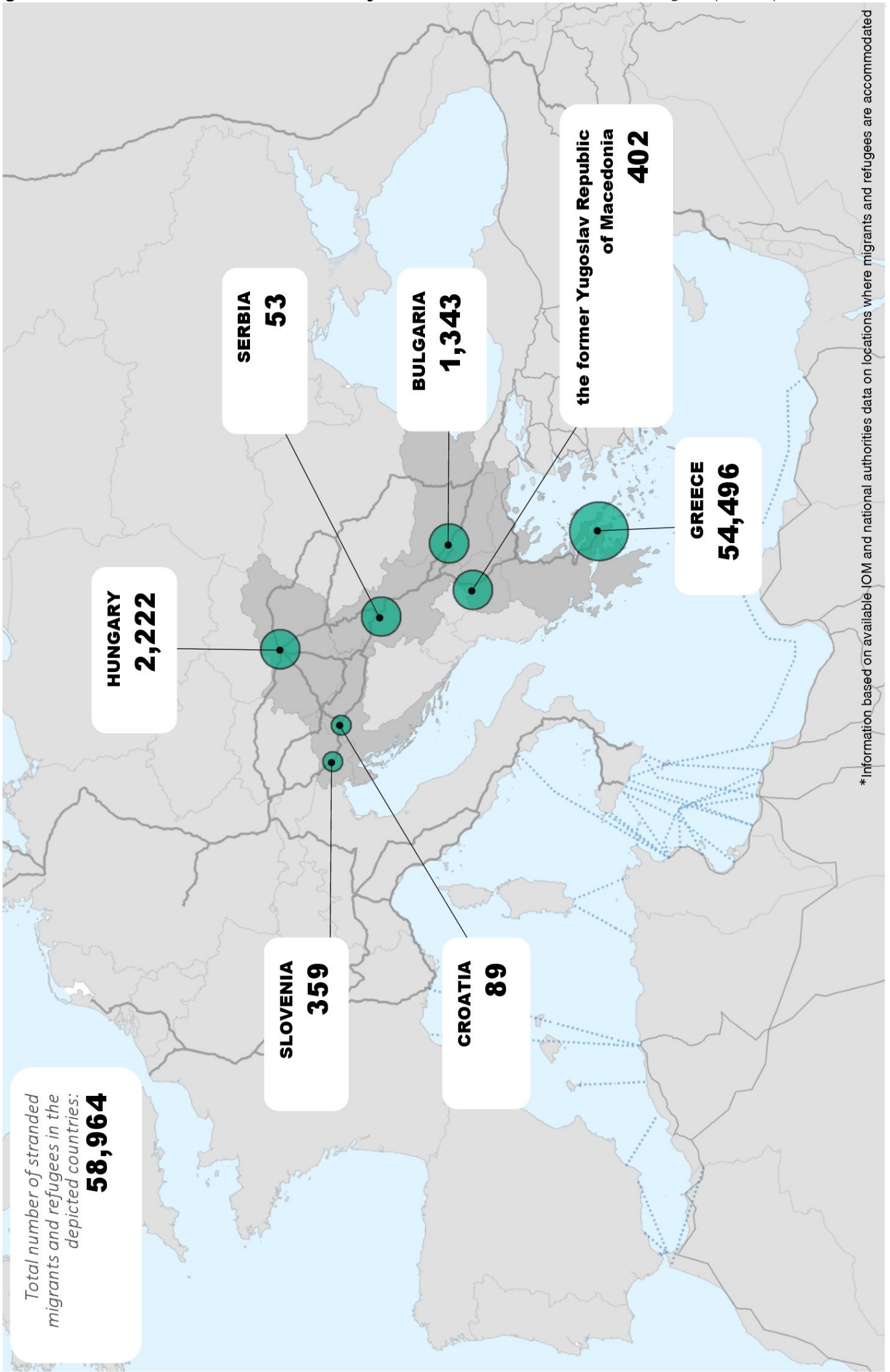
*Cumulative until last reported arrivals on 5 March 2016



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OVERVIEW: STRANDED MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Stranded migrants and refugees in Greece, FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia and Slovenia* 17 May 2016



Total number of stranded migrants and refugees in the depicted countries:
58,964

*Information based on available IOM and national authorities data on locations where migrants and refugees are accommodated

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 Third Report on Relocation and Resettlement released by the European Commission is available [here](#).



3. Bulgaria

Background and latest figures

From the start of 2016 to **12 May**, Bulgarian authorities apprehended a total of **1,610** migrants and refugees entering the country irregularly from the land borders with Turkey. The most prominent nationalities in descending order were **Iraqis, Syrians, Afghans and Pakistanis**. The vast majority, **79%**, were apprehended on irregular land borders, while only **21%** were apprehended on border checkpoints. In addition, **1,719** migrants and refugees have been apprehended inside country up to 12 May. 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.

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

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

Up to	Cumulative Apprehended on Entry	Cumulative Apprehended Inside	Cumulative Apprehended on Exit	Total Cumulative
28 Jan 2016	504	Not included	Not included	504
25 Feb 2016	1,006	Not included	Not included	1,006
31 Mar 2016	1,195	379	Not included	1,574
7 Apr 2016	1,456	1,002	669	3,127
14 Apr 2016	1,595	1,102	766	3,463
21 Apr 2016	1,633	1,264	860	3,757
28 Apr 2016	1,709	1,300	975	3,984
12 May 2016	1,827*	1,719	1,112	4,658

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



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, **1,719** migrants and refugees were apprehended inside country from 1 January until 12 May, with **69** being apprehended during this reporting period (5 May—12 May).

Accommodation Facilities (as of 12 May 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Open Reception Centre at Banya	70	827	Mainly Afghan (36%), Syrian (36%), Iraqi (15%) and Pakistani (6%) 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	516	Mainly Afghan (52%), Syrian (10%), Pakistani (8%), Iraqi (8%) and Iranian (2%) nationals
Closed Reception Centre at Sofia	400		
Total	5,930	1,343	

Accommodation Facilities (occupancy/capacity) and Border Crossing Points



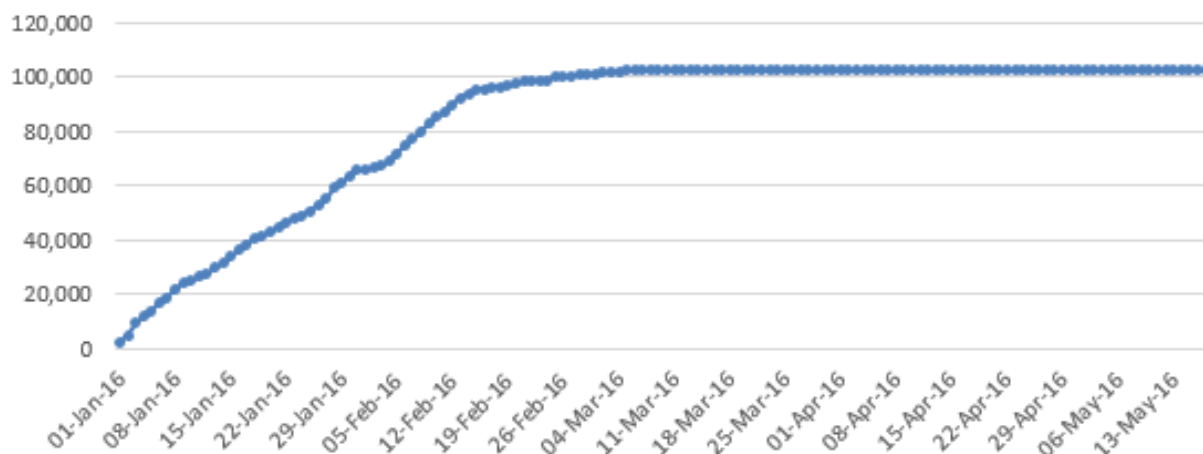


4. Croatia

Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 5 March to 18 May 2016 no migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Croatia. The total number of migrants and refugees that have been registered since the start of 2016 is **102,275**.

Cumulative arrivals to Croatia in 2016



Accommodation Facilities

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	600-700	49	N/A
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)	100	N/A	N/A
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	100 (+20)	40	N/A
Under construction			
Transit Centre in Trilj	App. 60	N/A	N/A
Transit Centre in Tovarnik	App. 60	N/A	N/A

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

The Centres are solid structures part of the permanent reception system in Croatia. Joint capacity of both Centres is around **700-800**, namely **600-700 in Zagreb** and **100 in Kutina**. The latter is meant for vulnerable groups. The Ministry of Interior regulates and operates these facility. Apart from them, The Croatian Red Cross keeps permanent staff to cater for the asylum seekers needs with other NGOs who provide support in activities such as IT courses, Croatian language courses, creative workshops, etc. IOM is present in both facilities, focusing mostly on activities related to community work. Currently (May 17), 49 migrants and refugees are accommodated in RCAS Zagreb.



Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners Ježevo

Detention Centre in Ježevo is a closed facility with permanent solid-built structure. The Centre is run by the Ministry of Interior. Apart from them, health and social welfare personnel are entitled to provide necessary services to migrants, however health care is not provided around the clock but only 2 hours a day on average. External monitoring of the Centre is done by different NGOs. IOM staff visits this centre twice a week. Currently, (May 17) 40 migrants and refugees are accommodated there.

Accommodation Facilities (occupancy/capacity) and Border Crossing Points





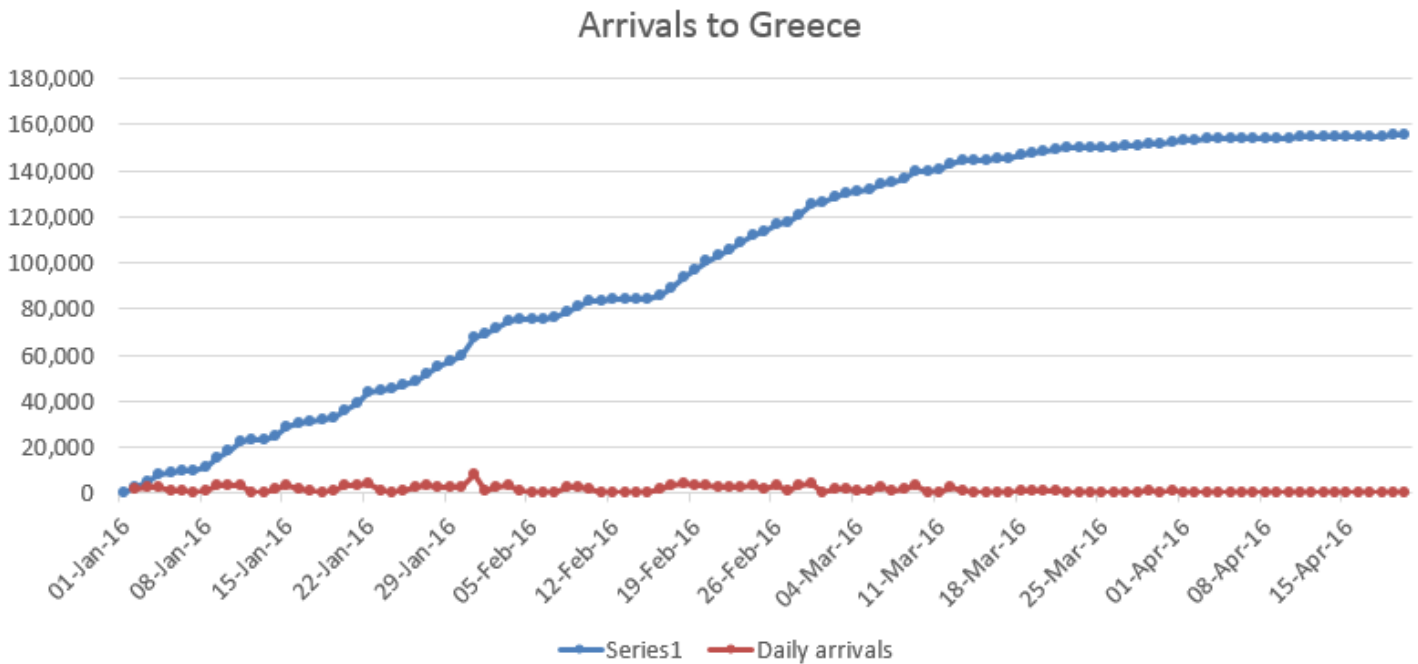
5. Greece

Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

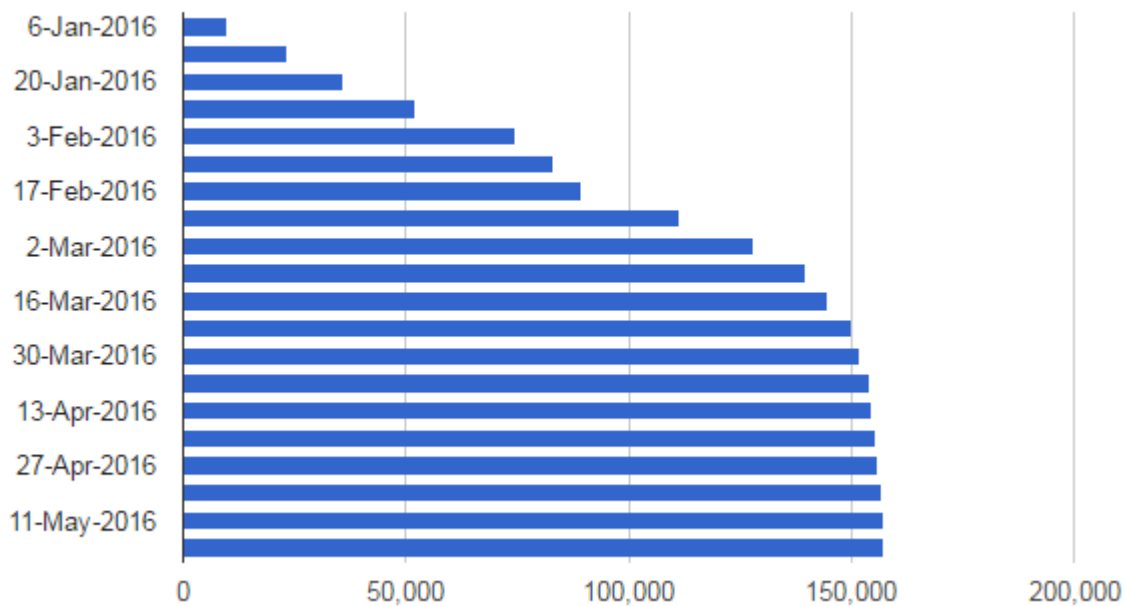
As of **18 May 2016**, the cumulative arrivals to Greece over land and sea for 2016 stands at **157,424**.

18 May—According to the Hellenic Coast Guard, between 21 April and 3 May there were more than **10 incidents**.

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Greece



Weekly Cumulative arrivals to Greece





Bi-weekly data

Cumulative arrivals

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

Hotspots and Accommodation Facilities*

17 May—The current number of stranded migrants and refugees in Greece is estimated to **54,496**.

17 May—There are currently **four hotspots** in Lesbos (4,207 people), Samos (1,084 people), Chios (2,276 people) and Leros (522 people) that are operational.

AEGEAN

Lesvos

There are four Centres in Lesbos: Moria Hotspot, Kara Tepe, Pikpa and Siver Bay Hotel.

Moria Hotspot is an organized transit point and open reception centre which serves as a registration and screening Centre with a capacity of 2,000-2,500 currently accommodating **4,207** migrants and refugees in available rub-halls and containers. The accommodated migrants and refugees are mainly Syrians, Iraqis, Afghans and African nationals. The facility is run by the Ministry of Migration Policy in cooperation with The Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Citizen's Protection. The main organizations present are: IOM, UNHCR, DRC, Save the Children, Oxfam, Praksis, Metaction, Samaritans' Purse, Eurorelief, MDM, MSF, Actionaid and Red Cross.

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



Kos

Official organized transit point and open reception centre and currently accommodates **351 migrants and refugees**.

Samos

Samos Organized Transit Point and Closed Reception Centre - Hotspot

The Centre has a capacity of 250 and is currently accommodating **1,084** migrants and refugees with the majority being Syrian, Afghani and Pakistani nationals. The facility is run by the First Reception Service, while Hellenic Police undertakes the responsibility for the security of the area and Hellenic Army is in charge of construction of extended accommodation are of this hotspot and Hellenic Army is in charge of construction of extended accommodation are of this hotspot.

Chios

Chios Hotspot is a registration and accommodation facility with a capacity of **1,100**. Currently the Centre is accommodating **2,276** mainly Syrian and Iraqi nationals. IOM is present in the hotspot and does AVRR counselling.

Leros

There are two Centres in Leros: **Leros First Open Reception Centre and Hotspot** and **Pikpa**

Leros First Open Reception Centre and Hotspot run by the First Reception Service and the Ministry of Interior, has a capacity of 1,000. It currently accommodates **522 migrants and refugees**. The Centre is composed mainly of Syrian nationals.

Rhodes

As of 18 May, **64** migrants and refugees are accommodated in the Rhodes open reception centre.

ATTICA

Schisto Camp

Schisto camp was a military base and it is close to Piraeus port in Athens. As of 17 May the camp was accommodating **1,850** migrants and refugees. The majority of them are Afghan and Iranian nationals. The camp is run by Alternate Ministry of Migration Policy of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defense. Registration procedure, translation services and health care is provided by First Reception Service (FRS), and Ministry of Defense is in charge of nutrition, hygiene and land planning. The site offers 100 beds mostly used for vulnerable groups. Apart from that migrants and refugees are accommodated in tents (for 2-4 persons) and 2 UNHCR rub-halls.

Elliniko I, II, II Open Reception Centre

As of 17 May, **3,590** migrants and refugees are accommodated in Elliniko I, II and III Accommodation Facilities. The accommodated migrants and refugees are distributed on three locations-Hockey Stadium (Elliniko I, 1,261), Baseball Stadium (Elliniko II, 959) and at the old Airport (Elliniko III,1,370). The Centre is run by the First Reception Service. Migrants gathered in Elliniko are mostly single men from Iraq, Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan as well as nationals from African countries.



Elaionas Open Reception Centre

As of 17 May, **2,287** migrants were hosted in Elaionas. Most of the migrants are Afghans, Iraqis and other migrants from African countries. The camp was set up in summer 2015 and is run by The Alternate Ministry of Migration Policy of The Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction together with First Reception Service. IOM is present in the camp twice a week. Migrants and refugees generally remain in the Centre for a few days, but there are some migrants who are hosted there for over two months.

Piraeus Port—Currently about **1,458** migrants and refugees staying in the unofficial sites, in tents. Main nationalities are Syrian, Iraqi and Afghani.

MACEDONIA AND THRACE

Nea Kavala—Open reception centre located approximately 23 km from unofficial site Idomeni (see below). According to police reports, as of 17 May an estimated **3,980 migrants and refugees** were hosted at the camp. The camp's capacity is estimated at **4,800**, with 600 tents of different sizes designed to accommodate up to eight people each. The majority of the migrants and refugees are Syrian, Iraqi and Afghan nationals.

Herso (Cherso)—Located approximately 36 km from Idomeni. According to police reports, as of 17 May an estimated migrants were hosted at the camp. The camp's capacity is estimated at **3,987**, with 600 tents designed to accommodate eight people each. The majority of the migrants and refugees are Syrian, Iraqi and Afghan nationals.

EKO Gas Station—Located around 20km from Idomeni. As of 17 May, **1,061** migrants and refugees are staying at the unofficial site. Few tents have been settled. The main nationalities are Syrian and Iraqi.

Diavata Relocation Centre

As of 17 May, Diavata, located 70 km from Idomeni, is accommodating a total of **2,133** migrants and refugees composed mainly of Afghans, Syrians and Iraqis. The current capacity of the Centre is **2,151** with the possibility to increase it up to 4,000. The Centre is run by the Ministry of Interior.

Idomeni-Evzoni

The borders with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia have remained closed and a total **9,210** migrants and refugees are currently stranded in Idomeni, unofficial site. The main nationalities are Syrians and Iraqis.

Other Accommodation Facilities in Macedonia and Thrace Region (as of 17 May, 2016)		
Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
Drama	800	510
Giannitsa	-	751
Pieria (Stadium and Petra Olympou)	-	1,305
Thessaloniki Port	-	382
Arm Camp Armatolou Kokkinou	-	400
Ktima Iraklis	-	198



PELOPONNESE AND WESTERN GREECE

Doliana—Open reception centre with a capacity of **250**. Currently accommodating **209** migrants and refugees.

Katsika—Open reception centre located in a former military camp with a capacity between 3,700- 4,200. Currently accommodating **997** migrants and refugees that are accommodated in tents built by the army.

Accommodation Facilities in Epirus and W. Macedonia Region			
Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Main Nationalities
Filipiada	800	542	Syrian, Iraqi and Afghan
Konitsa	170	167	Syrian, Iraqi and Afghan

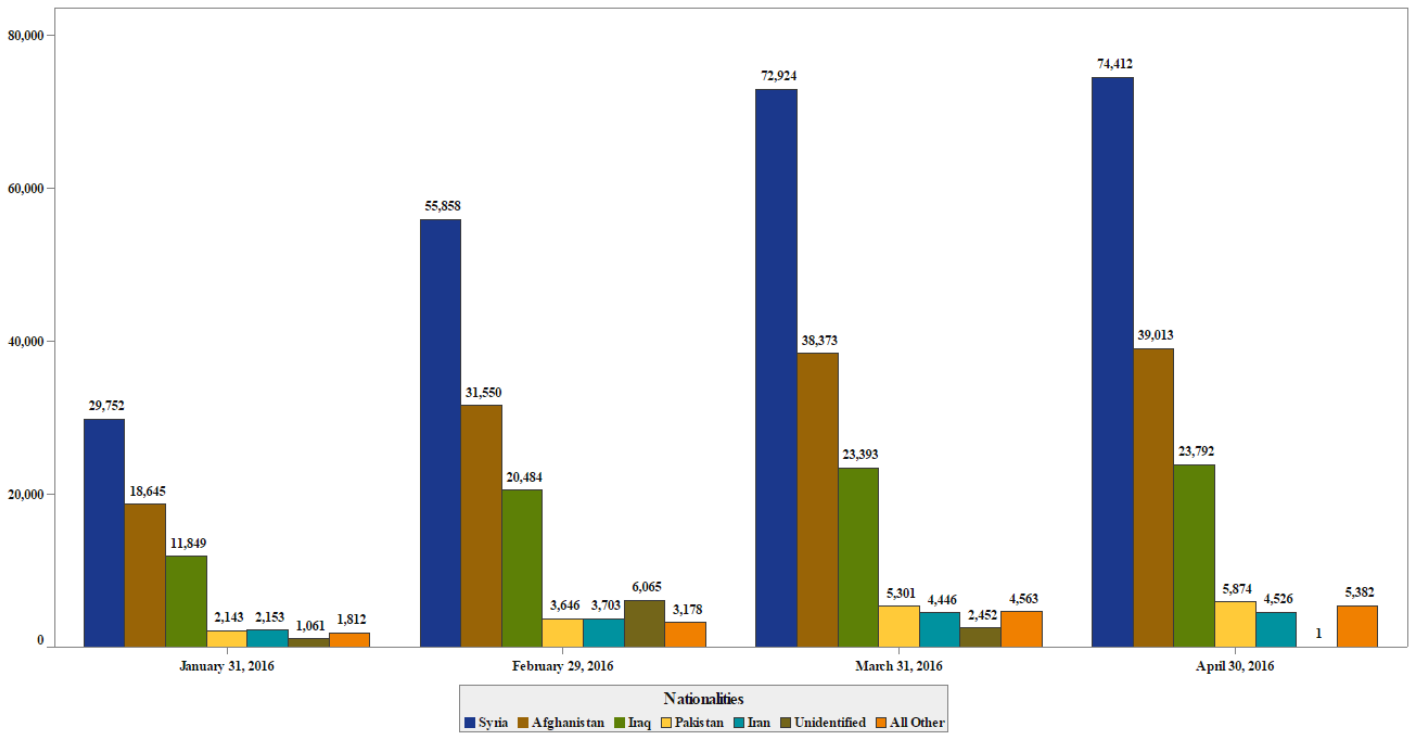
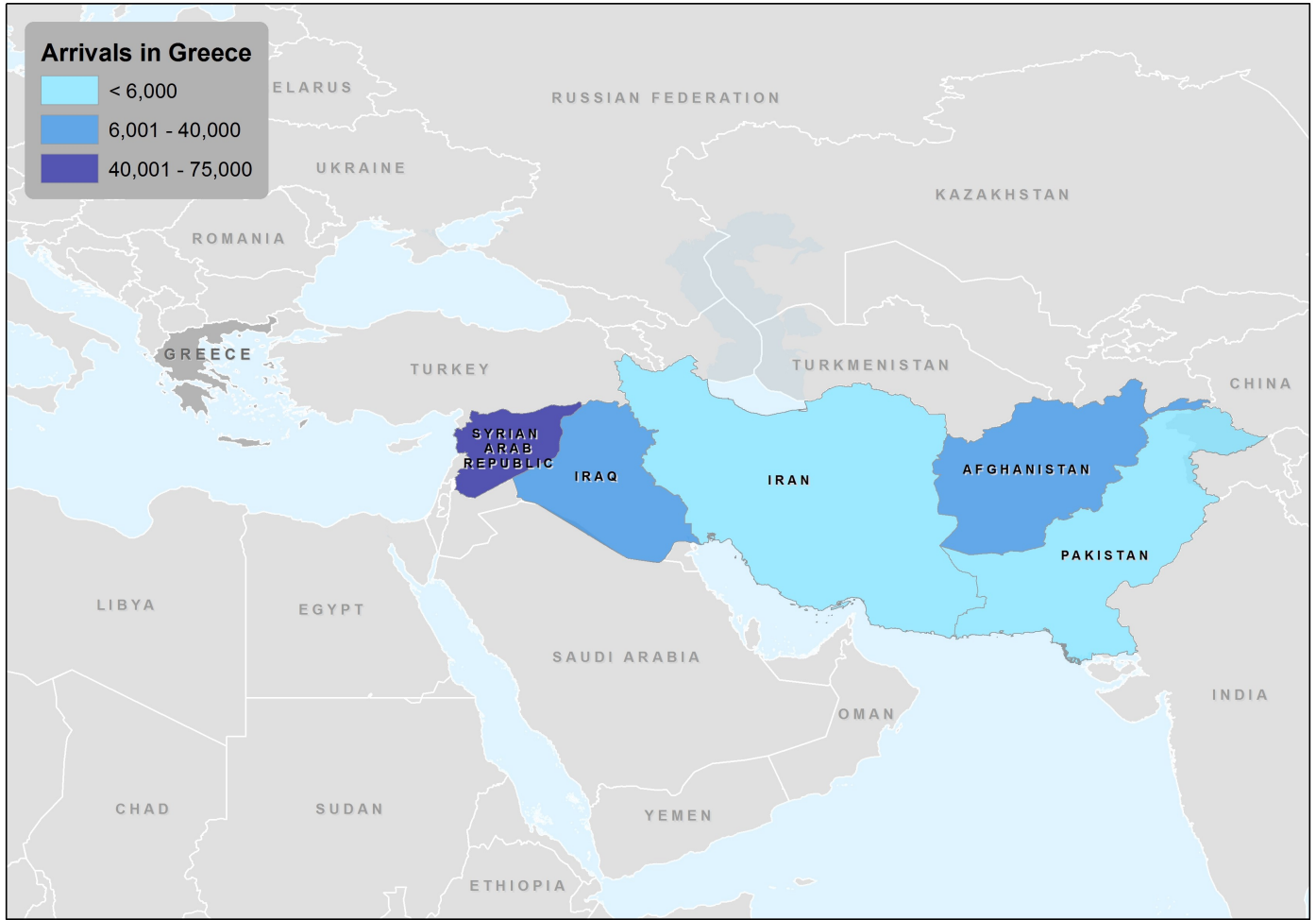
Accommodation Facilities in Thessaly and C. Greece Region (as of 17 May, 2016)	
Accommodation Facility	Currently Accommodating
Chalkida/Ritsona	717
Koutsochero	756
Magnisia	88
Thermopiles Camp	420

Relocations

As of 18 May, **1,568** individuals have been relocated from Greece and Italy. Of those, **973** were relocated **from Greece** (30 to Luxembourg, 149 to Finland, 37 to Germany, 6 to Lithuania, 115 to Portugal, 10 to Ireland, 362 to France, 21 to Latvia, 6 to Cyprus, 11 to Malta, 142 to the Netherlands, 4 to Bulgaria, 29 to Romania, 19 to Estonia, 4 to the Czech Republic and 28 to Slovenia).

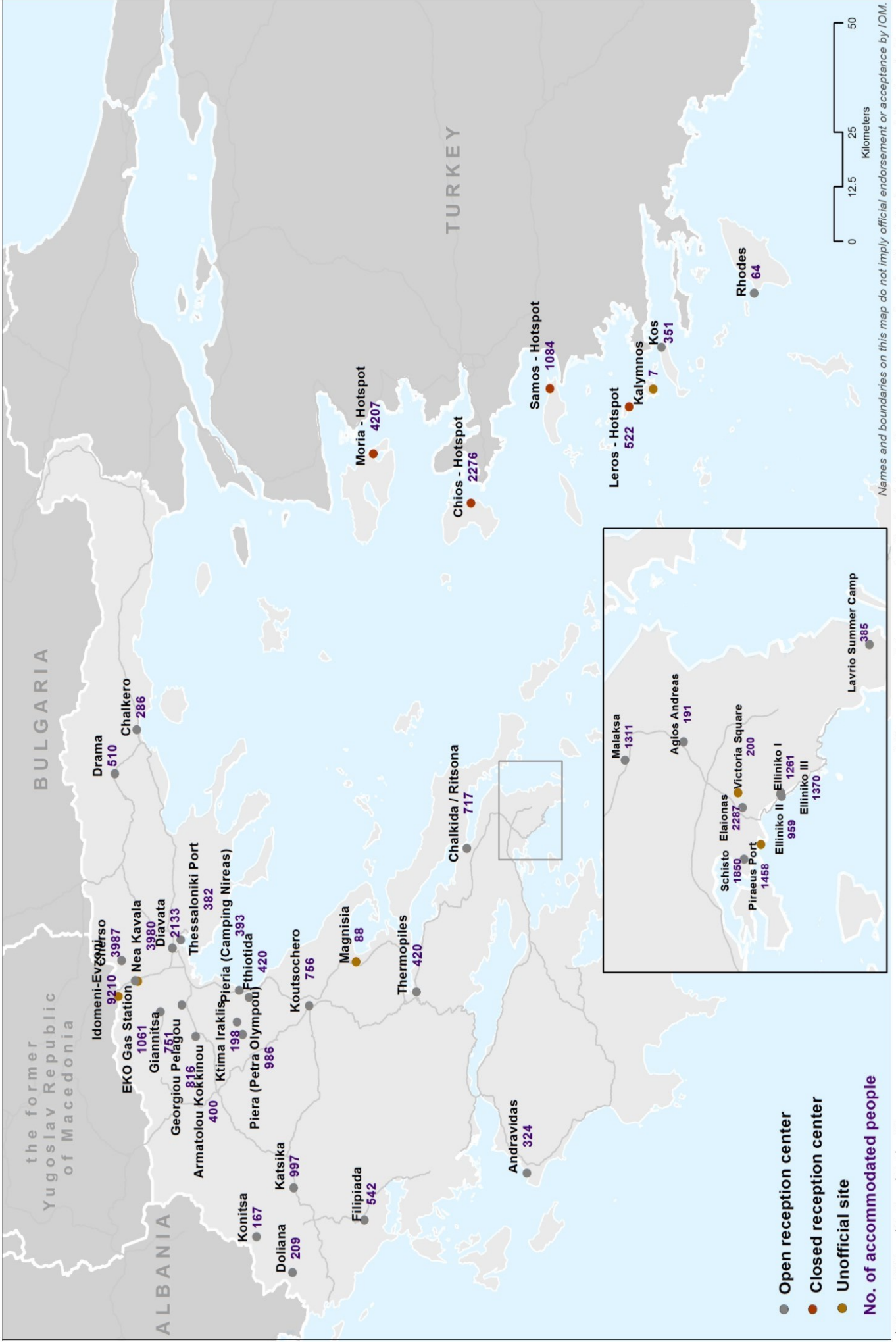
The European Commission has made available an overview of Member States' support to the EU relocation mechanism. To date, **22 out of the 31 participating countries have promised to make places available**, namely Belgium (30), Bulgaria (1,302), Cyprus (30), Czech Republic (30), Estonia (66), Finland (270), France (1,700), Germany (40), Ireland (50), Latvia (491), Liechtenstein (43), Lithuania (100), Luxembourg (150), Malta (131), the Netherlands (200), Poland (100), Portugal (1,642), Romania (715), Slovenia (70), Spain (200), Sweden (300) and Switzerland (30) with an overall number of only **7,690 places**. You can find the overview [here](#).

Cumulative arrivals by nationality of origin 2016 (from 1 Jan to 30 April 2016)



54,142 MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES STRANDED IN GREECE*

17 May 2016



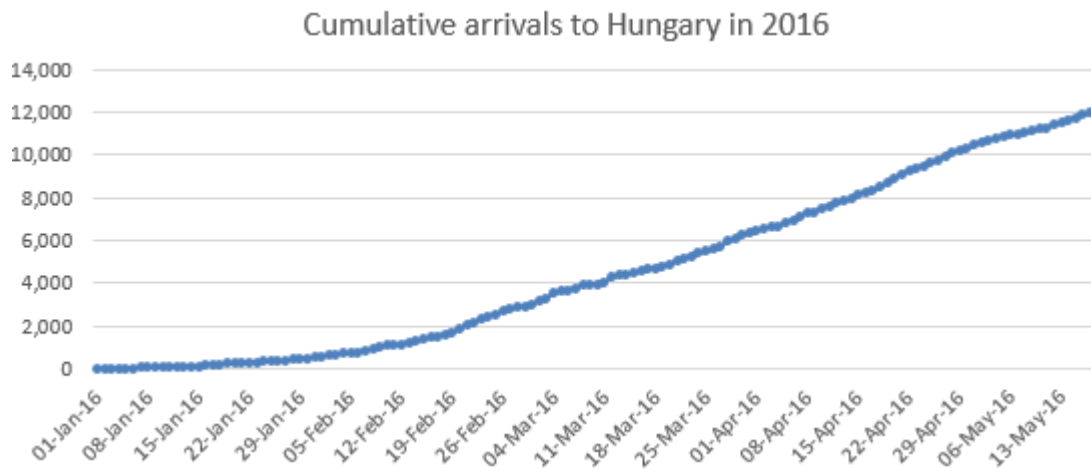
* The accommodation centers visualized on this map do not represent an exhaustive list of all migrant assembly or acceptance points in Greece. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



6. Hungary

Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 01 January 2016 to 18 May 2016, a total of **11,990** 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 and April there has been a steady increase in all registered arrivals through the border with Serbia. From 4 to 18 May 2016, **1,308** new arrivals were registered by the authorities. The most common nationalities in descending order are: Afghans, Pakistanis, and Iranians.



Known entry points

The border in Hungary has been officially closed since September 2015 with the completion of the fence. The migrants can cross the border only through the official crossing transit points of Tompa and Roszke on the border with Serbia. The average number of daily arrivals has been increasing steadily since January 2016, hitting a maximum of **132** for the month of April 2016.

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 17 May, the total number of stranded migrants is **2,222**, a slight increase of **16%** compared to 4 May (previous report).

BICSKE RECEPTION FACILITY

The Bicske facility is run and managed by the Hungarian Office of Immigration and Nationality. Different NGOs together with social workers are providing services to accommodated migrants and refugees. The facility is an open reception Centre for accommodating men, women and families. According to IOM staff, **816** 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.



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 **286** persons.

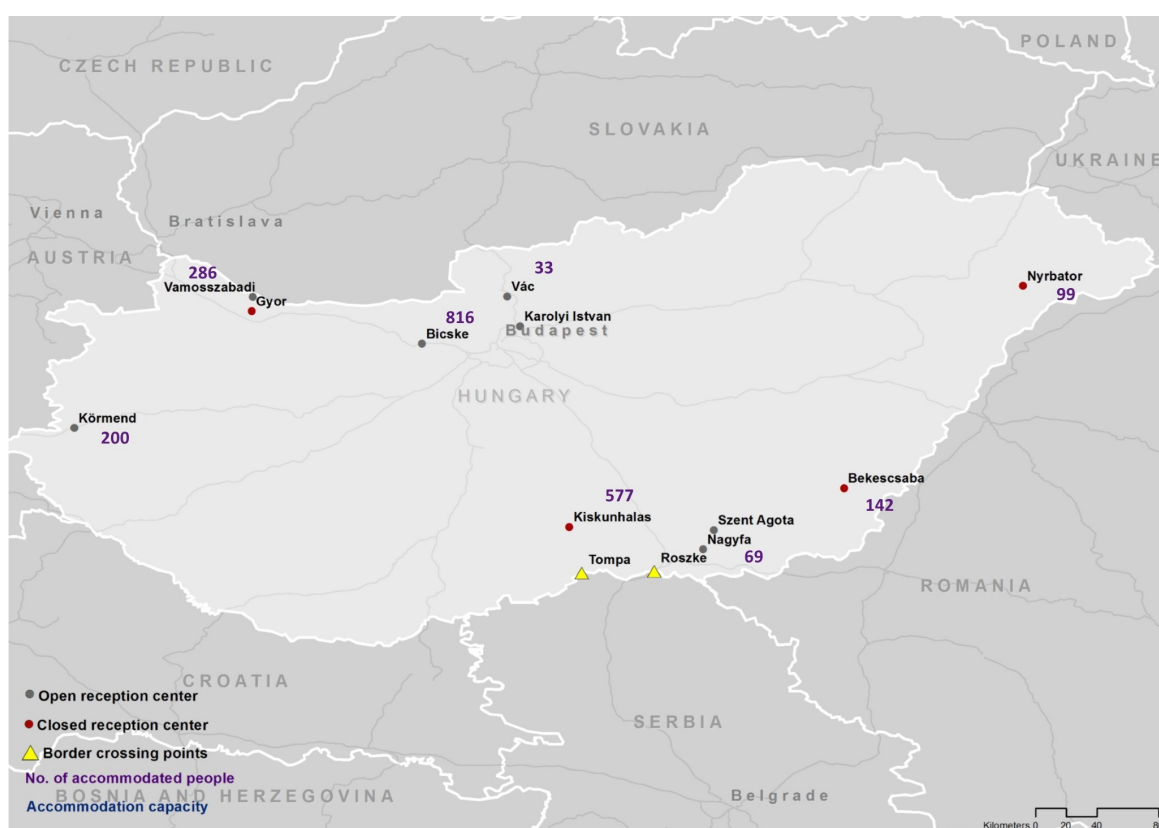
OTHER CENTRES

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

NUMBER OF ACCOMMODATED MIGRANTS (as of 17 May, 2016)		
Location	Capacity	Currently Accommodated*
Bicske Open Reception Centre	400	816
Vamosszabadi Open Reception Centre	216	286
Nyrbator Closed Reception Center	N/A	99
Kiskunhalas Closed Reception Centers	N/A	577
Bekescsaba Closed Reception Centre	N/A	142
Nagyfa Closed Reception Centre		69
Körmend Open Reception Centre	N/A	200
Vác Closed Reception Centre	N/A	33
Total	616	2,222

* estimations made by IOM

Accommodation Facilities (occupancy/capacity) and Border Crossing Points



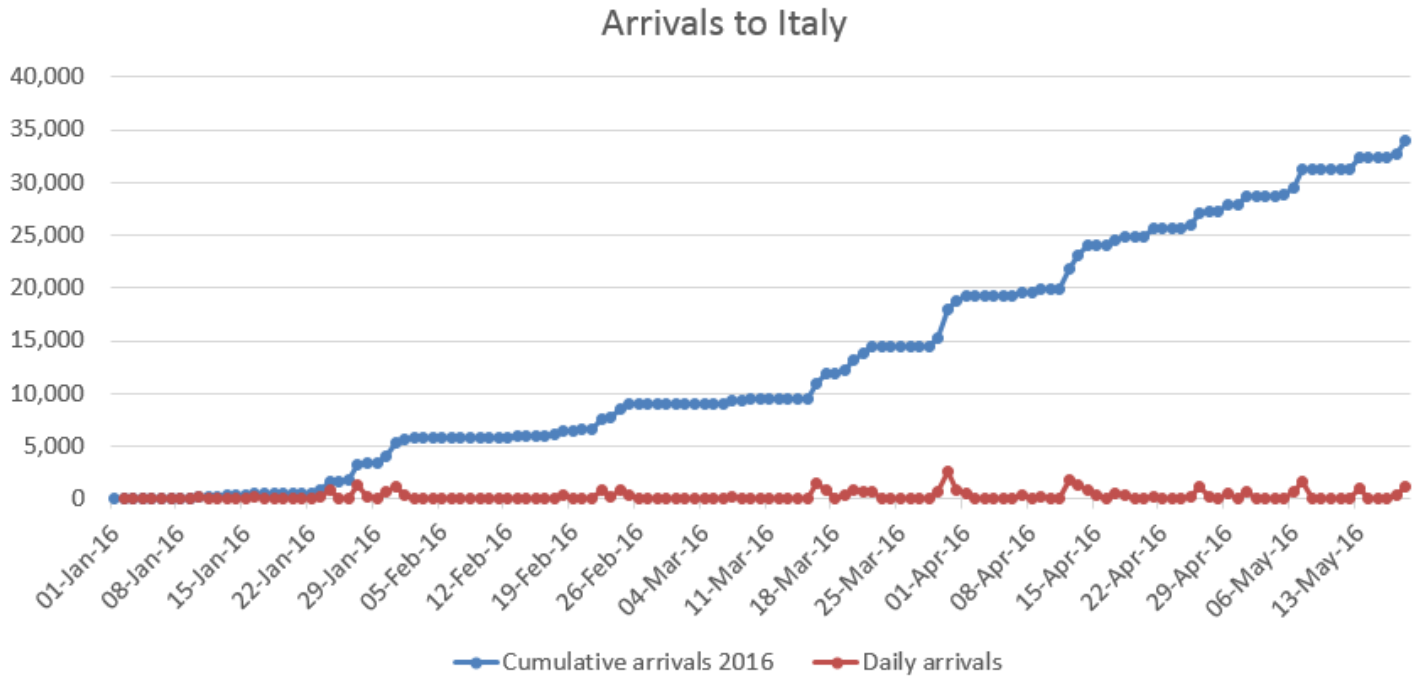
7. Italy



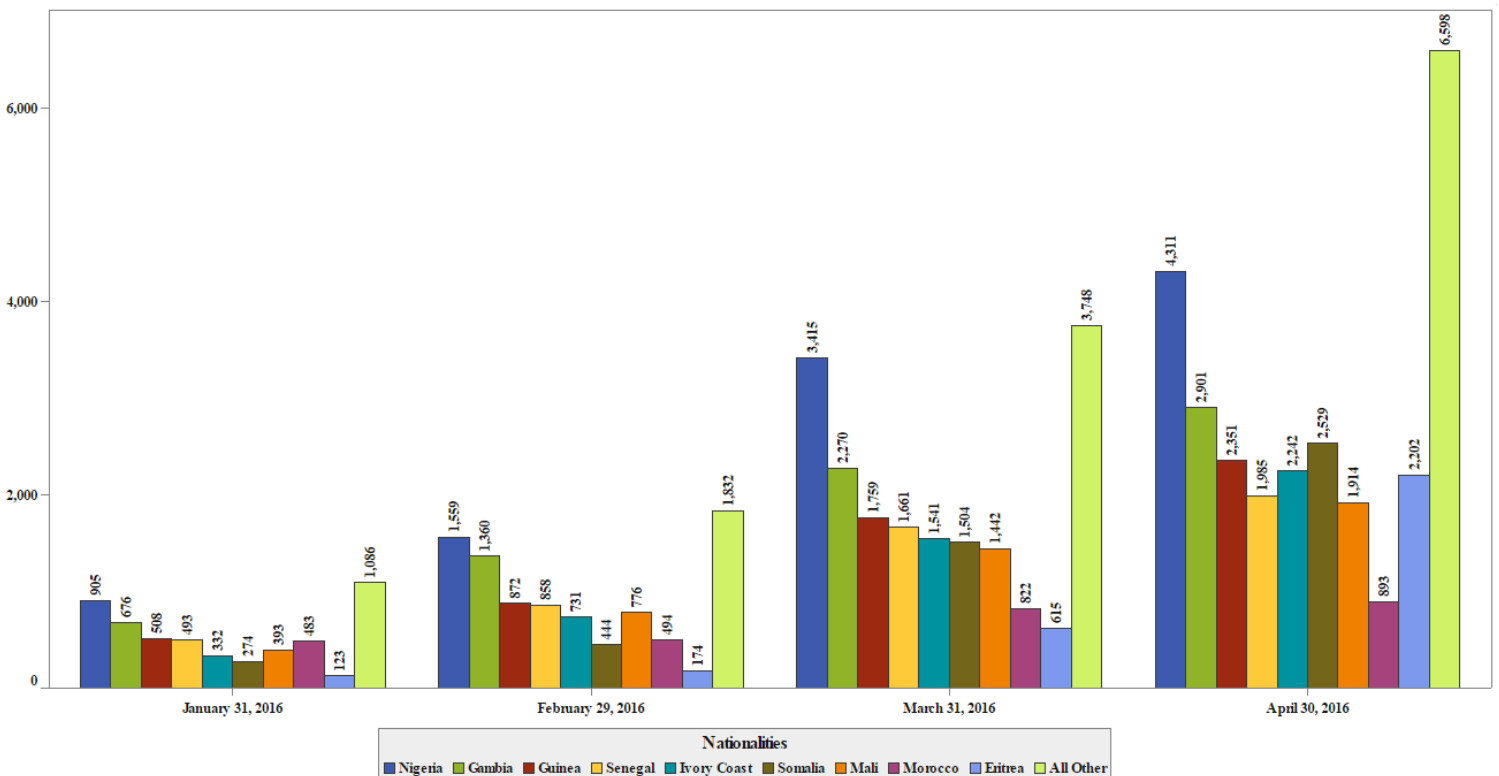
Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 1 January 2016 to 18 May 2016, an estimated **33,907** 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 4 to 18 May 2016, IOM staff at the entry points estimated that **5,201** migrants and refugees arrived, which is an increase (54%) from the arrivals of the previous period of **3,381**.

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Italy

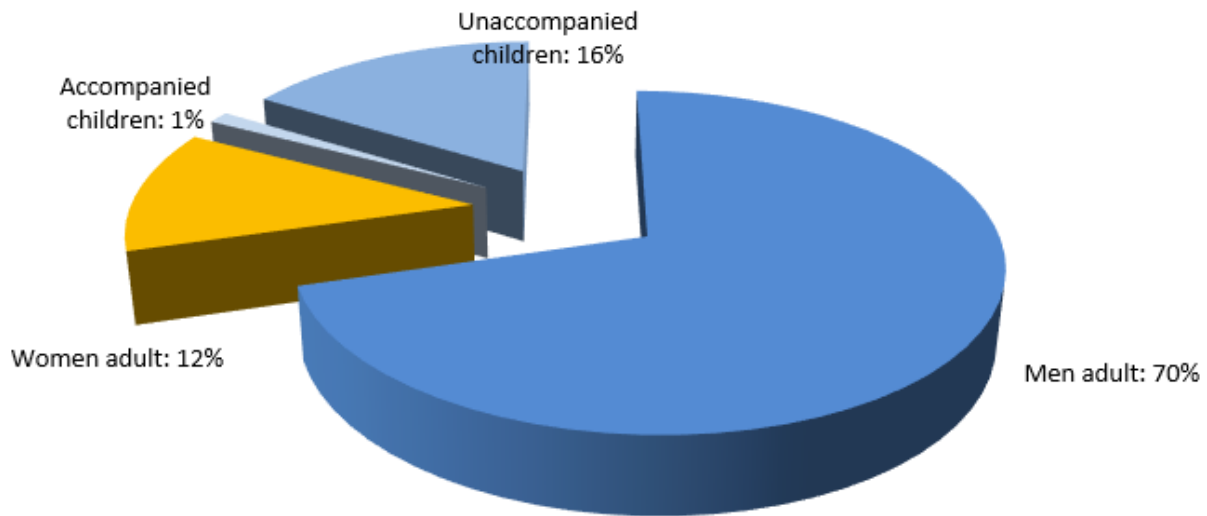


Distribution of arrivals to Italy by nationality of origin (from 1 Jan to 30 April 2016)





Demographic Breakdown to Italy (as of 30 April 2016)



Relocations: To date, **1,568 individuals** have been relocated – **595 from Italy** (148 to Finland, 137 to France, 39 to Sweden, 18 to Spain, 20 to Germany, 24 to Belgium, 122 to Portugal, 50 to the Netherlands, 15 to Malta, 6 to Romania, 2 to Latvia, 10 to Switzerland and 4 to Cyprus).

The European Commission has made available an overview of Member States' support to the EU relocation mechanism. To date, 22 out of the 31 participating countries have promised to make places available, namely Belgium (30), Bulgaria (1,302), Cyprus (30), Czech Republic (30), Estonia (46), Finland (270), France (1,300), Germany (40), Ireland (50), Latvia (481), Lithuania (100), Luxembourg (150), Malta (131), the Netherlands (200), Poland (100), Portugal (1,642), Romania (515), Spain (200), Sweden (300), Liechtenstein (43), Switzerland (30) and Slovenia (40) with an overall number of only 7,030 places. You can find a complete overview [here](#).

Known entry and exit points

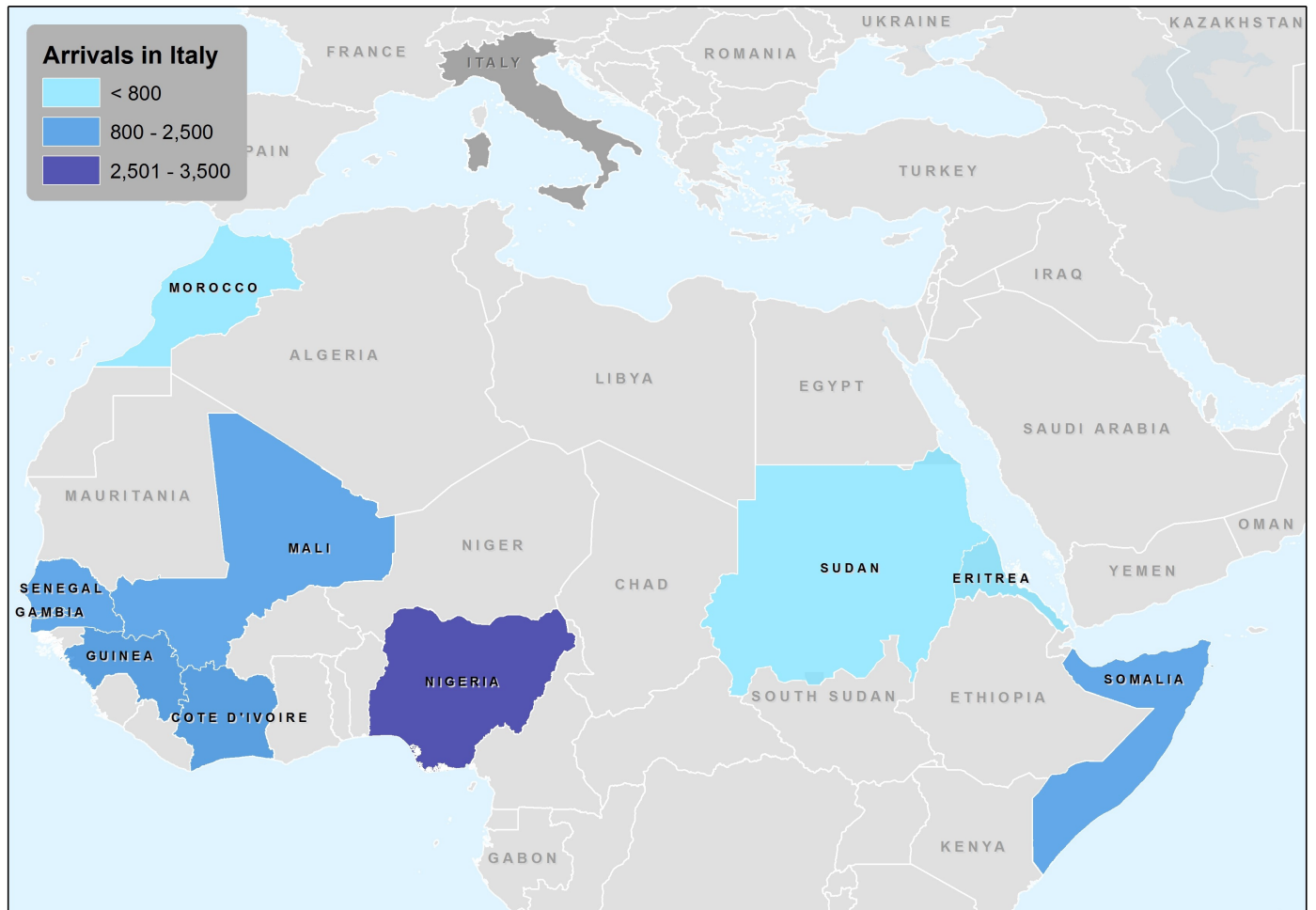
Known entry points: In the Channel of Sicily migrants are usually rescued in international waters and brought to the ports of Lampedusa, Sicily (Catania, Augusta, Pozzallo, Porto Empedocle, Trapani, Messina, Palermo) Calabria (Crotona, Reggio Calabria, Vibo, and others) or Apulia (mainly Taranto). Sometimes 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 30 April 2016)

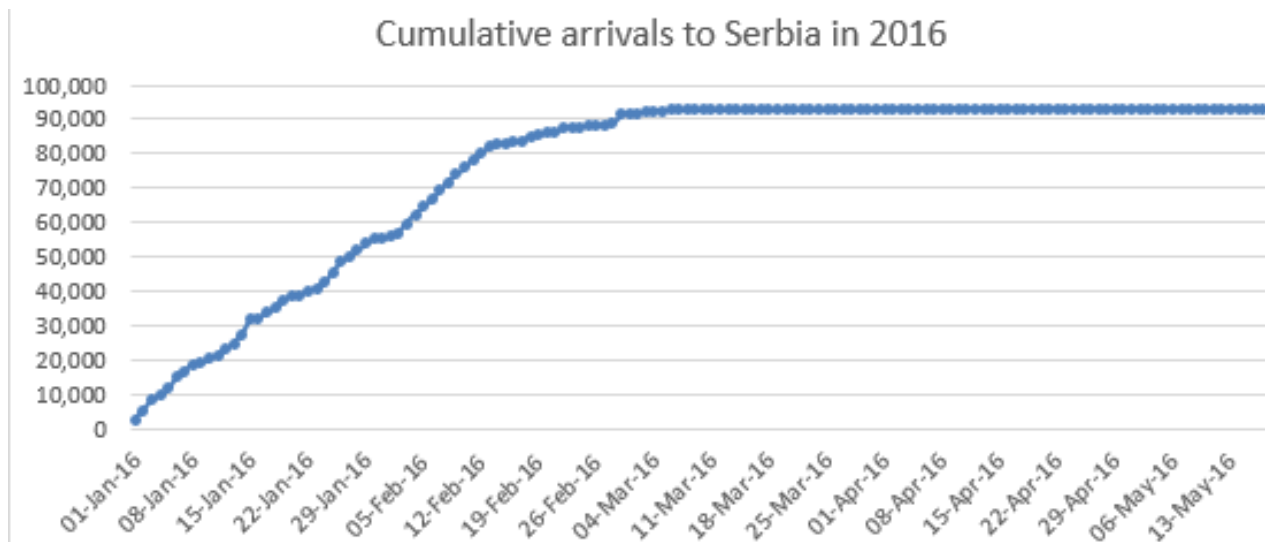




8. Serbia

Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

18 May - Over the period from 4-18 May 2016 **104 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 **93,110**.



Accommodation Facilities (as of May 17, 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Permanent Asylum Centre in Preševo	1,050	32	Syrians, Iraqi and Afghans
Šid (Centre, Principovac, Adasevci)	1,100	21	Syrians, Iraqi and Afghans
Dimitrovgrad	40	0	N/A
Krnjaca	500	N/A	Syrians, Iraqi and Afghans
Banja Koviljaca	100	N/A	Syrians, Iraqi and Afghans
Sjenica	250	N/A	Syrians, Iraqi and Afghans
Tutin	150	N/A	Syrians, Iraqi and Afghans
Bogovadja	200	N/A	N/A



Transit Reception Centre in Preševo

With total capacity for **1,050** migrants and refugees, the Centre in Preševo operates as one-stop transit/reception Centre and a permanent asylum Centre; currently **32** migrants and refugees are accommodated there. The main nationalities present at the Centre are Syrians, Afghanis and Iraqis. It is located near the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and run by the Serbian Government's Working Group for Mixed Migration Flows. Services such as medical assistance and legal counseling are provided largely by NGOs who are operating there. Together with IOM, who is focusing on information sharing activities and AVRR counseling. Migrants and refugees appointed community leaders/representatives from each nationality to coordinate needed assistance and to communicate with the camp management officials. Prior to Preševo Centre, a pre-reception transit entry point **Miratovac** was established on the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with the capacity for **300-500 people**.

Centre for Asylum Seekers Dimitrovgrad

The Centre in Dimitrovgrad is located on the border between Serbia and Bulgaria. It has a capacity of 40, and currently there are no migrants and refugees accommodated there. **Dimitrovgrad** is also **the main entry points** for migrants and refugees coming from **Bulgaria**.

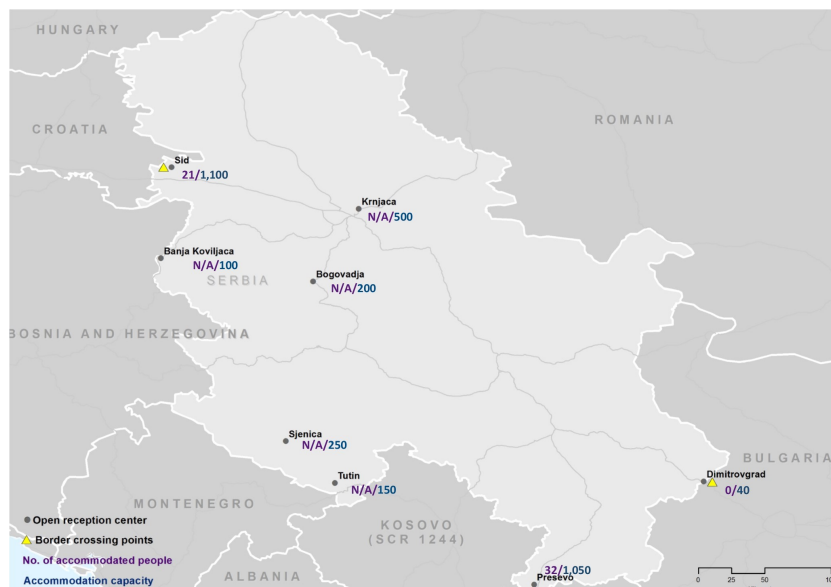
Transit Reception Centre – Šid

Accommodation facilities in Šid are divided on three locations – Šid Centre, Adaševci and Principovac. Total capacity of all three premises is around **1,100** and is currently accommodating **21**. The main nationalities are Syrians, Afghans and Iraqis. Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration is in charge of the Centre, and daily activities are coordinated with number of NGOs who are providing necessary assistance. IOM has a presence there, mostly regarding information sharing activities and AVRR counseling.

Permanent Centres

There are five permanent Centres for asylum seekers in **Krnjača**, **Banja Koviljača**, **Sjenica**, **Tutin** and **Bogovađa**. All Centres are run by Commissariat for Refugees and Migration. As of 18 May, there is no information available on estimates of currently accommodated migrants.

Accommodation Facilities and Border Crossing Points



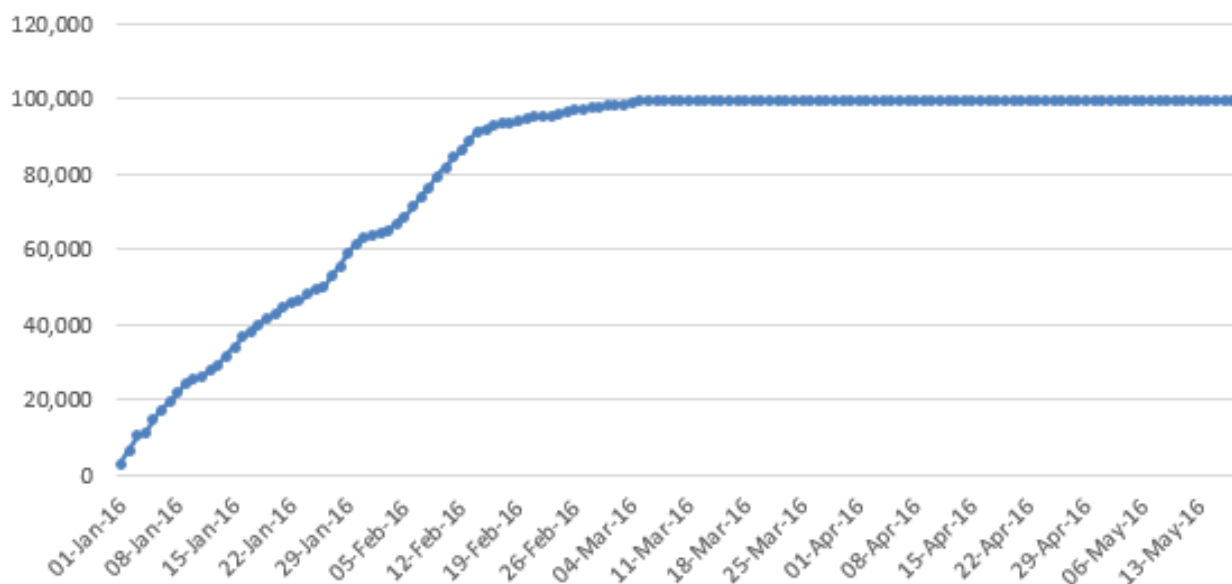


9. Slovenia

Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

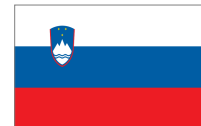
18 May—Since the start of 2016, a total of **99,187** migrants and refugees have been registered entering Slovenia. From 4 to 18 May 2016, there were **no registered arrivals**.

Cumulative arrivals to Slovenia in 2016



Accommodation Facilities (as of 17 May, 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Asylum Centre Ljubljana Vič	200	191	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
Department AC Kotnikova	90	65	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
Department AC Logatec	200	53	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
Aliens Centre Postojna	340	40	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
Aliens Centre Department Vrhnika	900	0	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
TOTAL	1,730	349	
Under Construction			
Aliens Centre in Črni Les	200	N/A	N/A



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 **349** 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. According to the report published by the Slovenian Ministry of Interior, **10** migrants and refugees are accommodated in the Youth Crisis Centre, and additional **13** are internally displaced.

Asylum Centre Ljubljana Vič

Accommodation facility with a full capacity of **200**, currently accommodating **191** migrants and refugees. It is composed of 6 premises: for families, single men, unaccompanied minors, single women, persons with special needs and one for people with restrained movement. The facility is run by the Ministry of Interior. The main nationalities accommodated there are Syrians, Afghans, Iraqi and Iranians. The migrants and refugees accommodated there have access to Slovenian language classes, sport activities, creative workshops for children and adults etc. There are also psychosocial activities implemented by Department of asylum and different NGOs. Legal counselling is offered by a specialized NGO, PIC – Legal-information Centre.

Department AC Kotnikova

Asylum Centre Department at Kotnikova has a capacity of **90**. As of 17 May, **65** migrants and refugees are accommodated there, mainly Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi and Iranian nationals.

Department AC Logatec

Accommodation facility with a full capacity of **200**, currently accommodating **53** migrants and refugees. The facility is intended to accommodate families. Main nationalities accommodated are Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.

Aliens Centre Postojna

The accommodation facility was in the past army barracks. The full capacity of the facility is of **340**, currently accommodating **40** persons in return procedures. The main nationalities are Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians. Migrants here do not have free movement, it is only granted in exceptional cases.

Aliens Centre Department Vrhnika

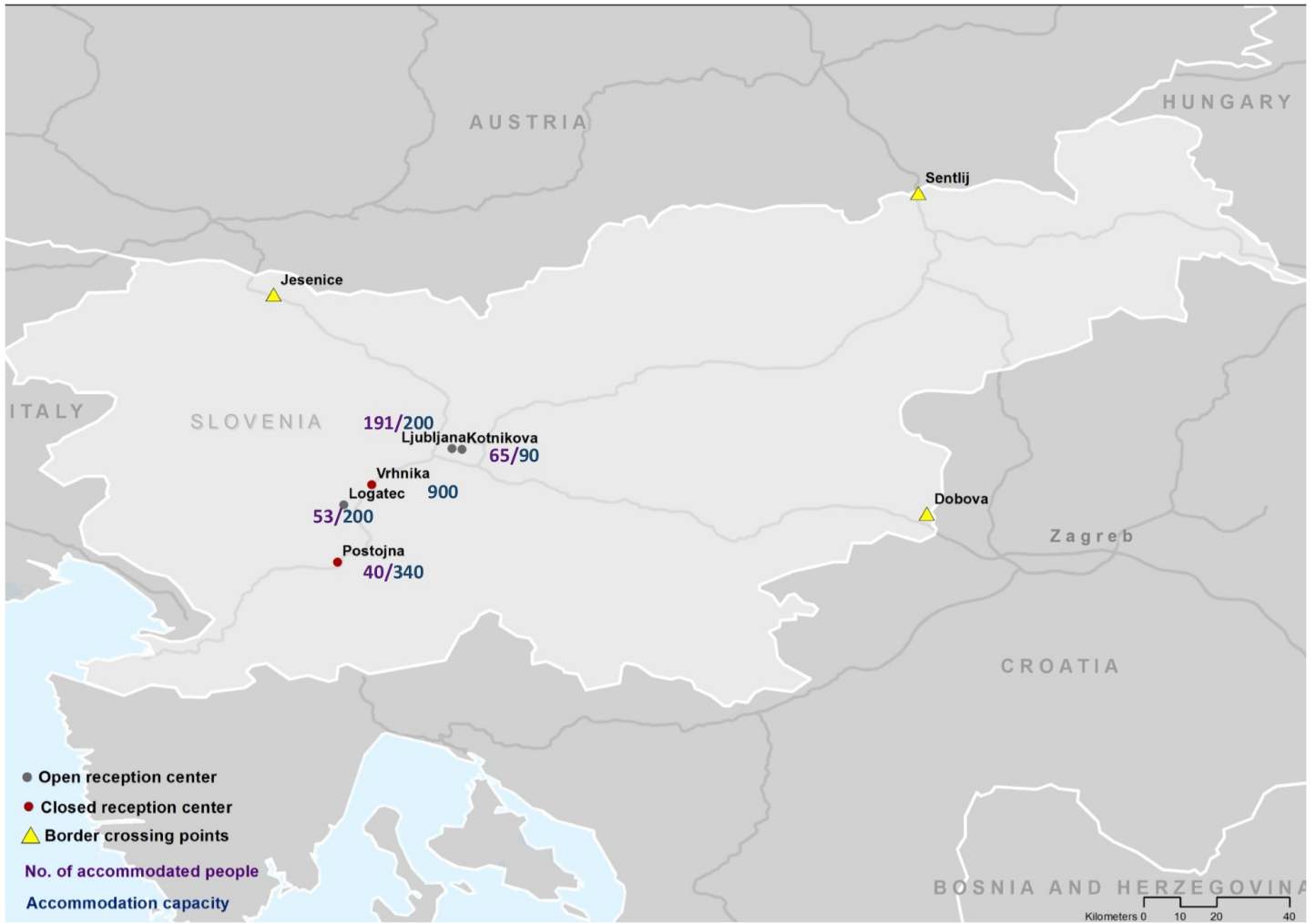
The accommodation facility has a full capacity of **900**, with no migrants and refugees currently accommodated there. The facility is destined for persons in return procedures. The main nationalities are Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians. Food services are provided by NGOs as well as the Slovenian army. IOM offers psychosocial support through a psychologist, a social worker and Arabic interpreter. Due to the decrease in numbers of accommodated persons, the organizations present are downsizing their activity. Migrants are free to exit the Centre for in-country travel, however they have to inform the police about their itinerary.

Temporary Transit Camps

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**.



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





10. Turkey

Background and latest figures

In Turkey the systems for thorough data collection have not yet been established, with the only available information being provided by the Turkish Coast Guard. As of 2 May 2016, the Turkish Coast Guard had apprehended **24,500** irregular migrants and had registered **173** fatalities for 2016. The breakdown by month of the apprehensions can be found below. These figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the Coast Guard; actual numbers of migrants and refugees departing Turkey by sea are in fact much higher than this.

Cumulative rescues and apprehensions by reporting date in Turkey

Mediterranean Developments-Rescues/Apprehensions by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2016*				
Months	Number of Cases	Number of irregular migrants	Number of deaths	Number of organizers
January	135	5,506	103	16
February	182	8,747	38	25
March	177	8,530	32	12
April	36	1,171	-	1
May	10	481	-	
Total	530	24,500	173	54

*As of 2 May 2016 (last available report)

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, 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 Ataturk, Istanbul Sabiha Gokçen (to certain EU MS)

17 May—According to Frontex, **404** migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece since 4 April, 2016. The main exit points in Greece include Lesbos, Chios, Kos and Samos and the main entry points to Turkey include Dikili, Çeşme, Güllük/Brodum and Adana (through the airport).

Nationality Breakdown for Readmissions	
Pakistan	244
Afghanistan	54
Bangladesh	23
Iran	15
Syria	13
Other	55
Total	404

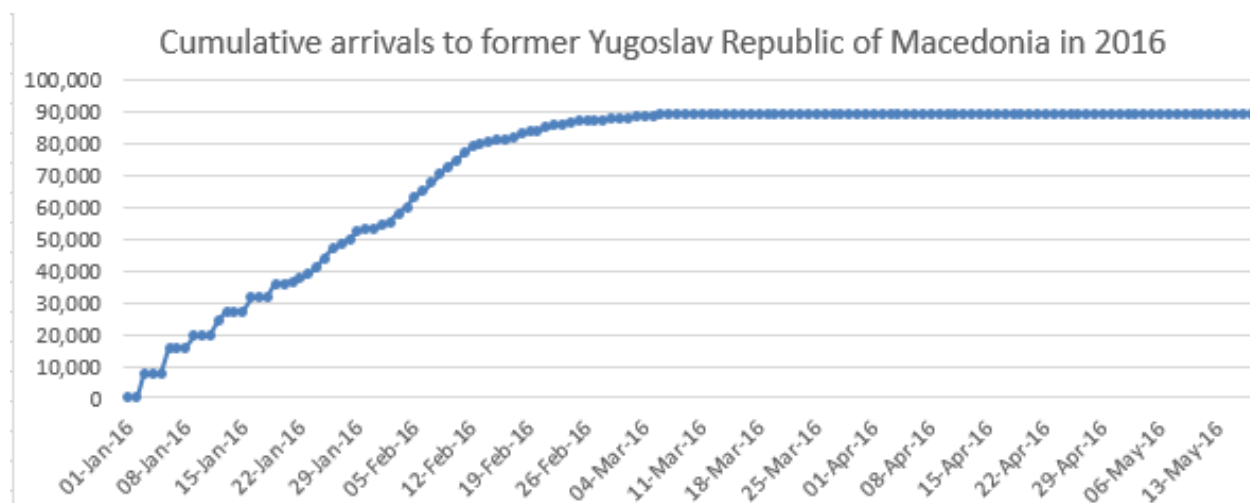


11. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

During this reporting period (4 May—18 May) 10 migrants and refugees arrived to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia which makes a total of **89,633** arrivals registered since the beginning of 2016.

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



Accommodation Facilities (as of 17 May 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity*	Currently Accommodating
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	104
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	298
TOTAL	2,200-2,300	402

*Capacity is approximate and subject to change

Arrivals - demographic information, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 18 May 2016		
Demographic group	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Male	35,381	39%
Female	19,617	22%
Accompanied children	34,403	38%
Unaccompanied children	226	0%
Total	89,633	100%

Arrivals by nationality, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 18 May 2016		
Main Nationalities	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Syria	44,744	50%
Afghanistan	26,546	30%
Iraq	18,340	20%
Other nationalities	3	0%
Tot. All nationalities	89,633	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 **104** Syrian, Iraqi and Afghani nationals.

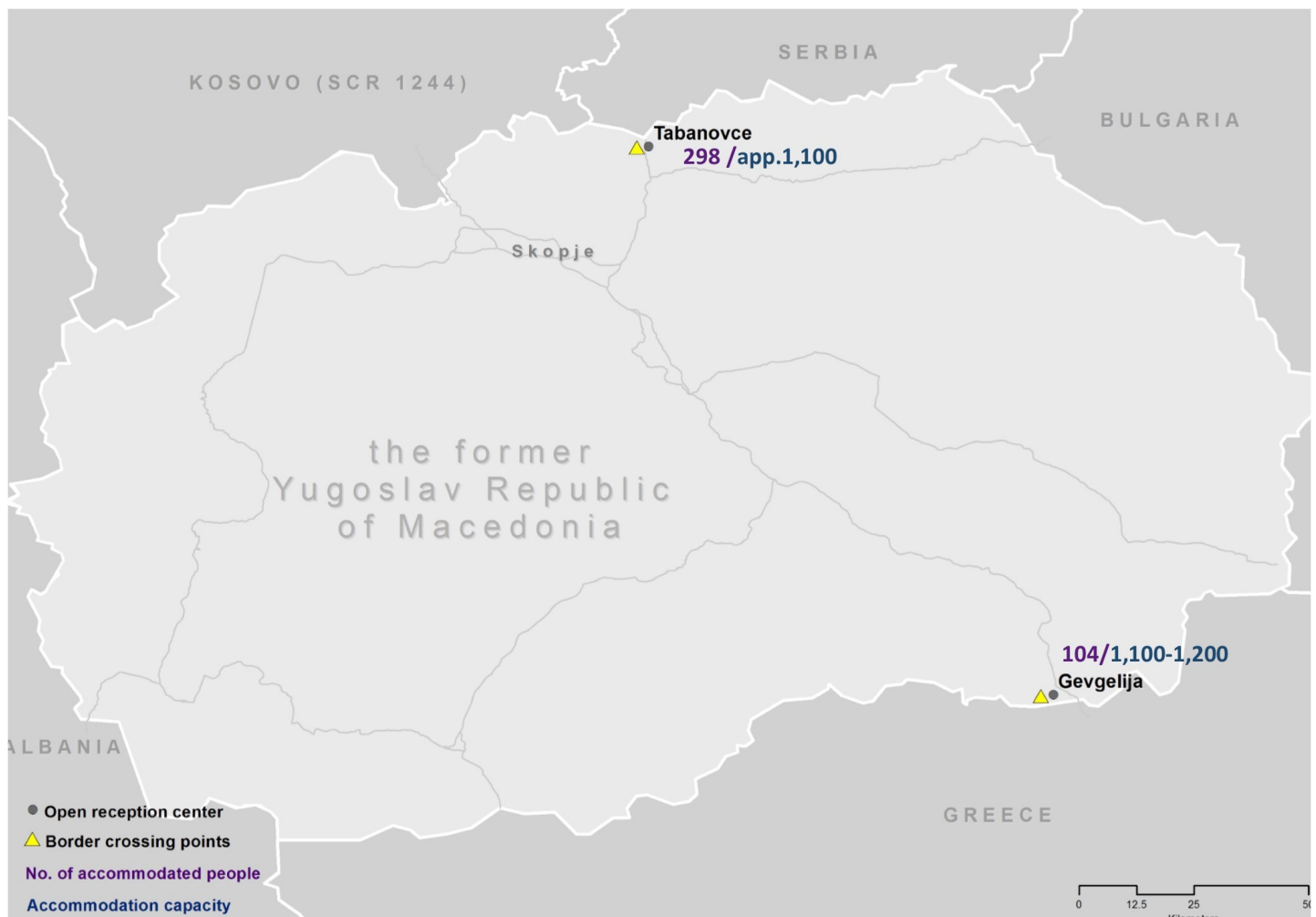
Until the beginning of March, prior to changes in the border regimes along the Western Balkans route, the “Vinojug”, Gevgelija Centre was **the main entry point** for migrants who were coming from Greece. In this transit Centre migrants and refugees who expressed intention to seek asylum in the country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

TABANOVCE TRANSIT CENTRE

Accommodation facility located close to the Serbia border in Tabanovce region, has a full capacity of approximately 1,100. Currently it accommodates app. **298** migrants and refugees. The main nationalities are Afghans, Iraqis and Syrians; there are also a few Iranians, Pakistanis and Lebanese.

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

The total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in the former Yugoslav Republic Macedonia as of May 17 is **402**, representing a significant **20%** increase since the last reporting period.



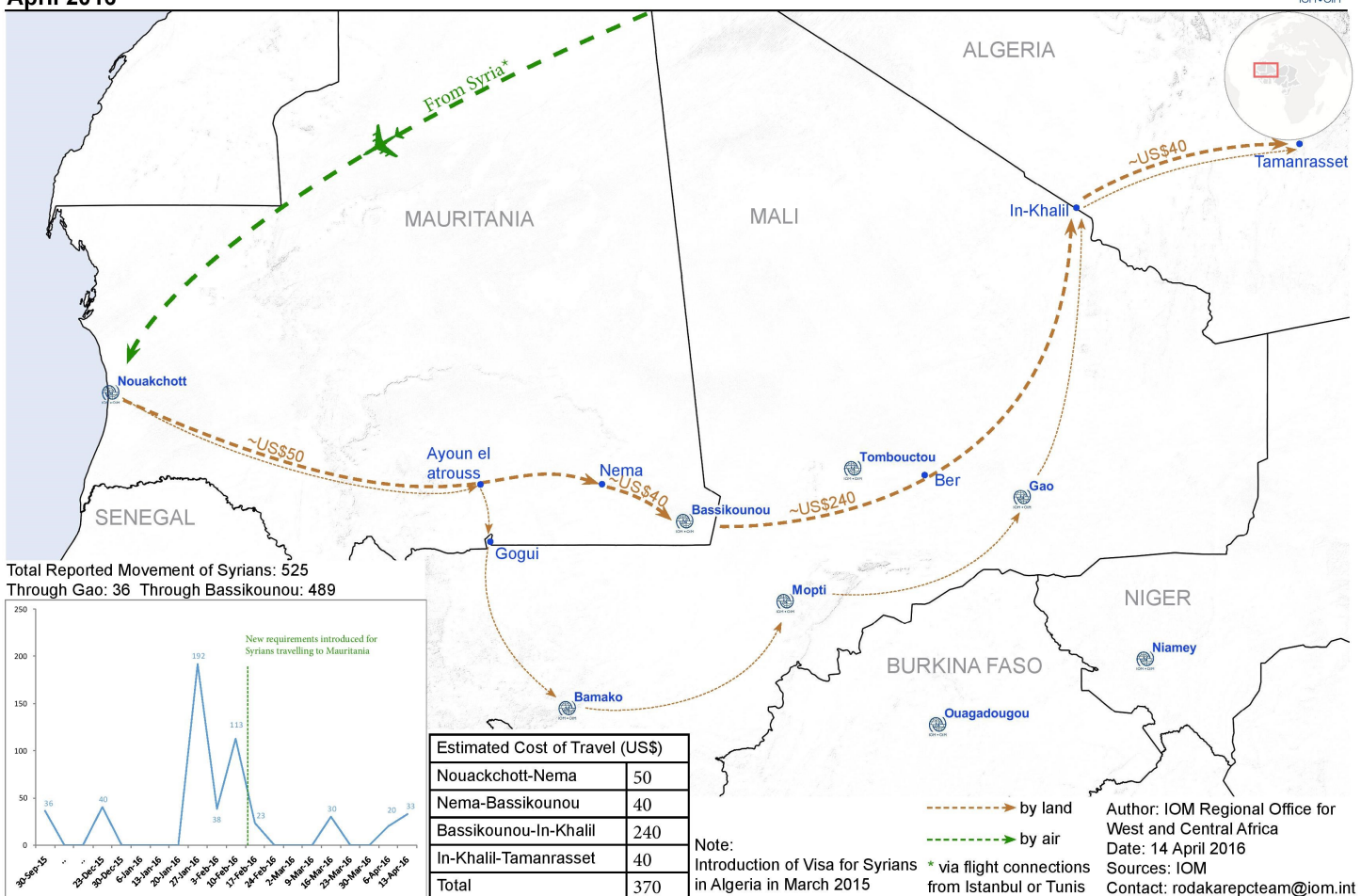
12. The Central Mediterranean Route

The Central Mediterranean route has had longstanding popularity, particularly among migrant workers from Western Africa attempting to reach Northern African countries and Europe. According to Frontex in 2014, **170,760** migrants and refugees were detected along the route, dropping to **153,946** in 2015. A significant contributing factor to this significant decrease was the shift of Syrians to the Eastern Mediterranean route, attempting to enter Europe through Spain or Italy.

Since Algeria imposed strict visa requirements for Syrians travelling to Algeria in March 2015, the flow of Syrians by plane to Algiers has greatly decreased. As a result, many Syrian nationals have opted for a different route – flying directly to West African capitals. Of recent, it has been confirmed that visa requirements have not been introduced in Mauritania but certain requirements, including the contact of a person who is already residing in Mauritania, are now mandatory and have prevented a majority of Syrians to embark on any airline. Since the introduction of this new requirement on 11 February 2016, flows have decreased but stabilized to an average of 25 Syrians being registered at each point in Bassikounou weekly.

The total number of Syrians that have been registered by IOM in Bassikounou, Mauritania and Gao, Mali between September 2015 and April 2016 is **525 individuals** and the average cost of the trip by road from Nouakchott to Tamanrasset in Algeria – via Bassikounou – amounts to **USD 370**.

Syrian crisis - Syrian Movements Registered in Bassikounou, Mauritania and Gao, Mali by IOM April 2016





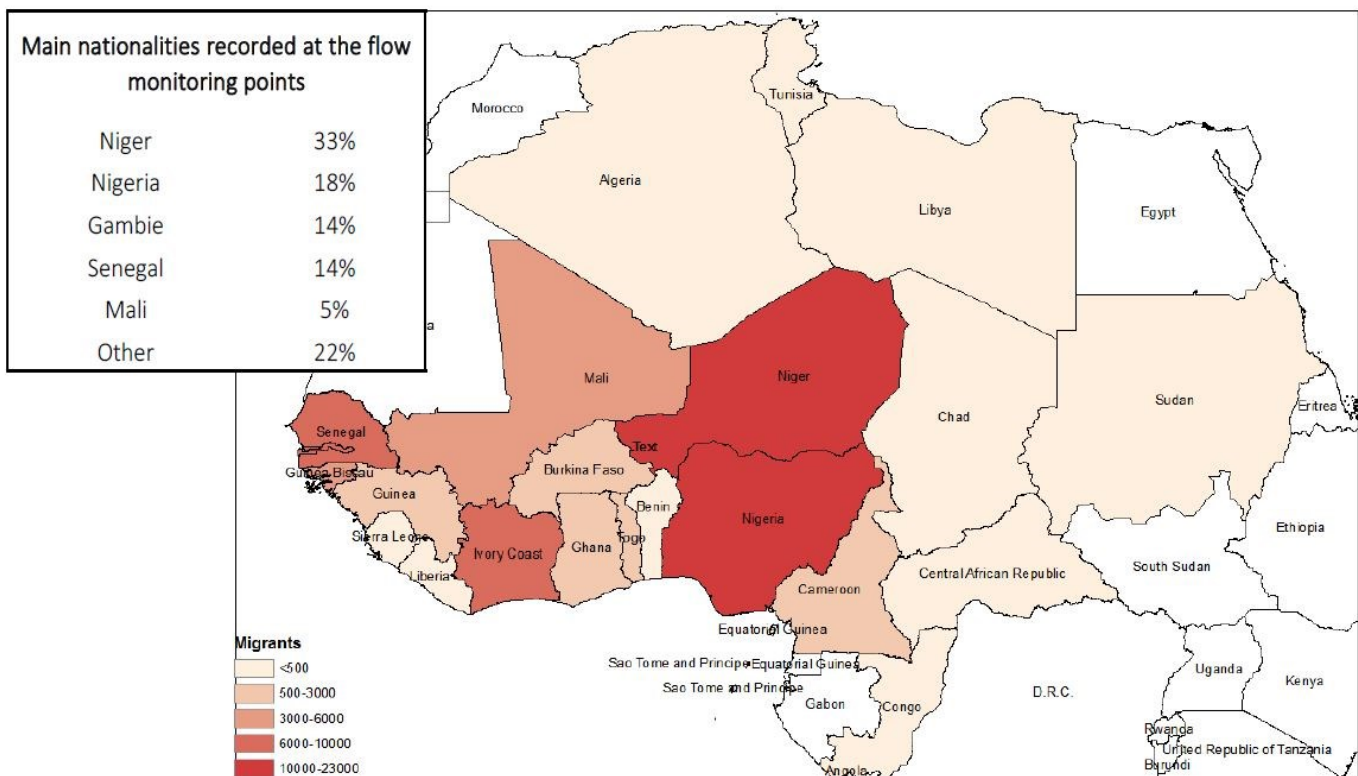
Niger

Niger stands at an important crossroads for migration between North and West Africa, not only as a key transit point to the North (and possibly, to Europe) but as a destination country itself. The gold mines of Djado and Arlit as well as the uranium and oil deposits of Arlit and Diffa respectively attract a significant and steady flow of individuals seeking economic opportunities. Yet, no matter the motive or destination of migrants, the route is not without risk – migrants encounter hijackers, traffickers and terrorist activities in addition to the vulnerabilities associated with desert conditions (dehydration and prolonged heat exposure).

In acknowledgement of these dangers, IOM has been monitoring migrant flows in two key monitoring points 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 16 May, there have been a total of **75,584** outgoing and **25,882** incoming migrants registered at flow monitoring points. As is evident, not only is the large majority of migration outgoing but, the outgoing flows have been increasing significantly in the last four weeks—especially through Séguédine towards Libya.

Main nationalities recorded by flow monitoring points represented by country

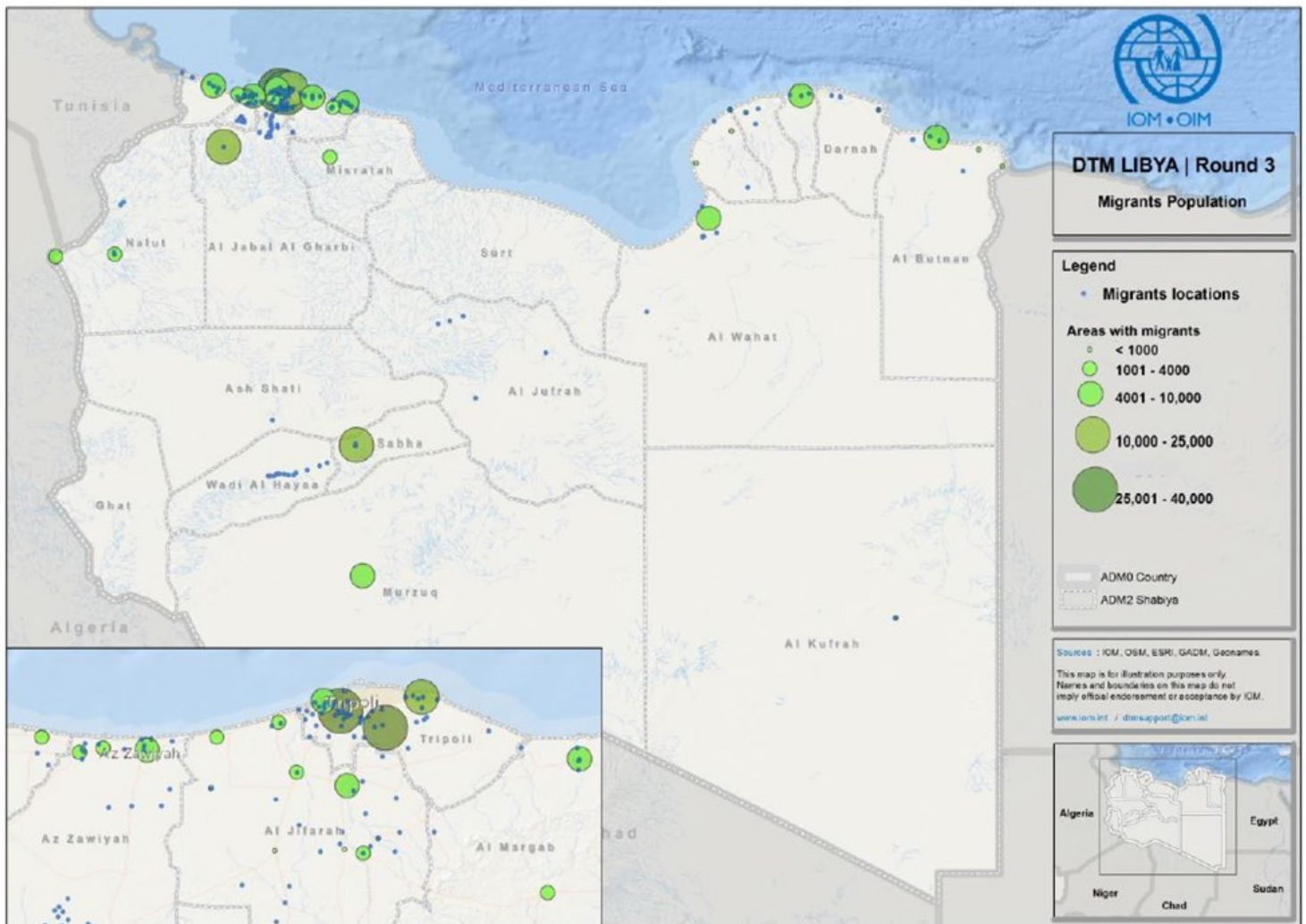


In the last DTM Niger weekly report available [here](#), data collected at the Séguédine monitoring point shows another significant increase (**25%**) in migrants and refugees outgoing to Libya, well above the average of **4,413**. Please see the above map for more information on main demographic composition of migrants at all flow monitoring points. Flows to and from Algeria have remained relatively stable at an equilibrium of incoming and outgoing flows through Arlit. Surveys conducted at Séguédine showed that the main reason for migration flows to Niger (**99%**) is due to **conflict and insecurity** while the majority of outgoing flows can be attributed to **economic reasons (95%)** or **improved access to services (5%)**. Furthermore, 85% of migrants stated **Libya** as the **final destination**, while the remaining **15%** stated **Europe**. Find IOM Niger's latest quarterly report [here](#).

Libya



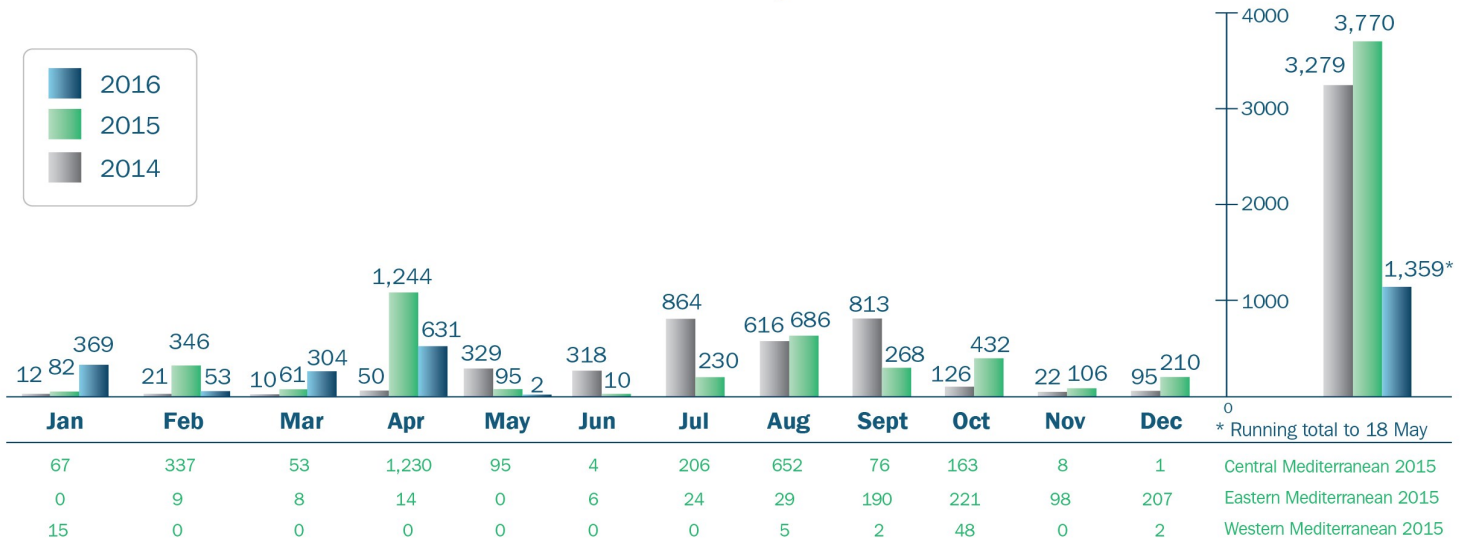
The third roll out of DTM identified **234,669** migrants in **223** locations, mainly in the Southern and coastal areas of the country. IOM Libya estimates that **4%** of migrants are hosted in detention centers, while the majority are taking unofficial and/or informal sites (i.e. farms, market places or other types of private settings). **30** areas have reported having experienced migrants crossing in an observation period between April and March, making them flow/transit points for migration. These locations are mainly in coastal areas and surroundings such as Dirj, Garaboli, Sabha, Alzintan, Ain Zara as well as in Al Qatrun in Southern Libya. Please find the associated dashboard from IOM Libya [here](#).



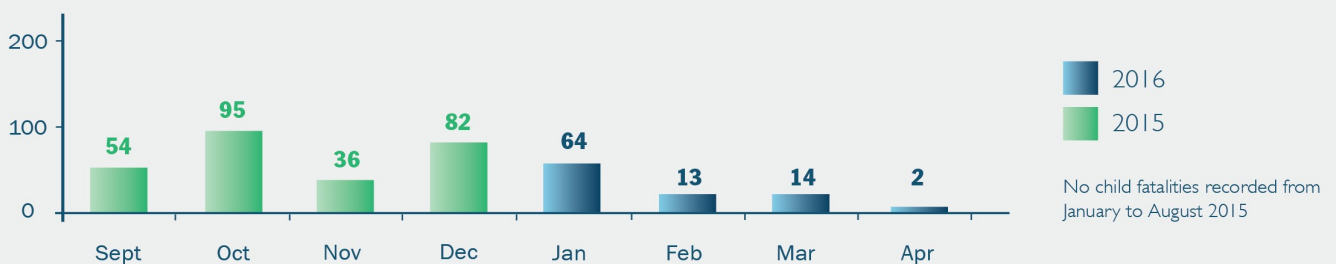
13. Missing Migrants: Fatalities and Missing Persons



Mediterranean fatalities by month 2014 - 2016



Child fatalities at sea, Eastern Mediterranean route to Greece



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

14. Contingency Countries

Albania



Latest figures

Between 1 December 2015—17 May 2016, 322 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. Apart from 23 migrants and refugees who were sent to the Closed Reception Centre for Irregular Migrants (in Karec), the rest 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

IRREGULAR BORDER CROSSINGS TO ALBANIA BY NATIONALITY (1 Jan 2016—13 May 2016)	
Moroccans	60
Somaliens	14
Pakistanis	13
Syrians	62
Eritreans	3
Iranians	4
Libyans	2
Nigeriens	2
Afghans	33
Algerians	4
Maliens	3
Yemenis	1
Gambians	1
Iraqis	32
Others	30
Total	264

Kosovo (SCR 1244)

Background

IOM Kosovo (SCR 1244) jointly with Division for Migration and Foreigners/Kosovo Border Police have been closely monitoring the situation along the border. Although, the data shows that Kosovo is not yet place of transit, the Kosovo Government authorities and other international actors continue to meet regularly and contributing towards finalization of the Response Plan for the management of potential influx of migration drafted at the end of last year.

Latest figures

Since the last reporting period, 5 Afghan migrants and refugees were apprehended on entry (5 Afghan nationals, 3 Iranian and 2 Libyan nationals).

Number of Asylum Seekers by Nationality (1 January - 3 May 2016)	
Syria	14
Iran	2
Libya	2
Albania	1
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1
TOTAL	20

Accommodation facilities

There are two open reception centers in the country in the Magure– Lipjan area and Pristina. 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

Known potential entry point with Montenegro: Kulla-Peje



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 January-April 2016	
Morocco	22
Syria	28
Pakistan	2
Algeria	6
Yemen	9
Iraq, Egypt, Serbia, Ukraine, Nigeria, Cameroon, Palestine, Algeria, Kosovo (SCR 1244)	14
Total	81



Bosnia and Herzegovina

Background

Bosnia & Herzegovina (BIH) has not been affected by Mediterranean migration flows due to various reasons, including its geographical position. 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.

Latest figures: regular entries

Whole of 2015		
Nationalities		
Afghanistan	7,091	6,871
Iraq	2,243	1,365
Syria	726	633
Total	9,840	9,089

April 2016	
Nationalities	
Afghanistan	6
Iraq	28
Syria	88
Total	122

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

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

Finland



According to the Finnish 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.

For more information on the Northern Route (including Russia) see previous Flows

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](#).