

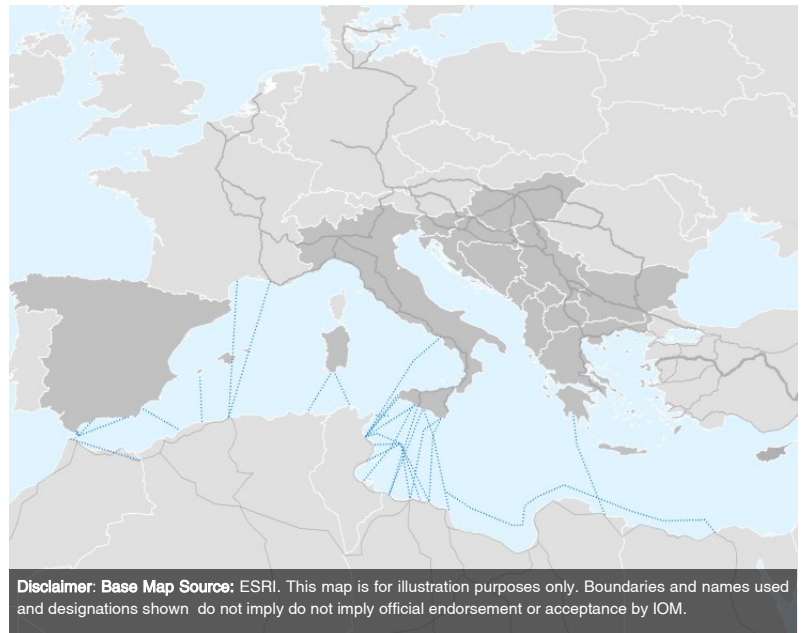
248,418 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016

239,210 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016 BY SEA

14,801 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 30 June— 13 July 2016

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- Until 13 July, there were **78,487 cumulative arrivals in Italy**, compared to 65,523 in the last reporting period (a 21% increase). Comparing arrivals to Italy until 30 June from 2015 and 2016, there were **70,354** and **78,487** cumulative arrivals respectively, an increase of **12%**. In Greece, to date, there have been **160,615** arrivals in contrast to **159,875** up until the last reporting period (an increase of **less than 1%**). Relative to the 30 June last year, there were **72,442** and **160,615** arrivals to Greece for 2015 and 2016 respectively.
 - The **total number of migrants and refugees** stranded in Greece and in the Western Balkans is **61,360**. Since the implementation of the EU-Turkey agreement on the 10th of March, the number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece increased by **30%**. For the rest of the countries, **please read page 7**.
 - As of 14 July, there have been **3,089** individuals relocated to **22 EU Member States**. See sections on Relocations and country pages of Greece and Italy for updates on the EU's **Relocations Plan**. Please see the new page on [relocations](#) for more information.
 - As of **13 July**, a total of **468** migrants and refugees were readmitted from Greece to Turkey as part of the EU-Turkey Agreement. The majority of migrants and refugees were Pakistani, Afghan, Bangladeshi and Iranian nationals. See [Turkey section](#).
 - Recent updates from Central Mediterranean route with a focus on Libya and Niger is available on [page 35](#).
 - 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](#)
 - This week's **Flow Monitoring Surveys** report focuses on differences between adult males and female respondents. Please read more [here](#).
 - For information on this report, including details on the sources of this report's data and tallying methodologies used, please see [page 39](#).
- *References to Kosovo should be understood in the context of the United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

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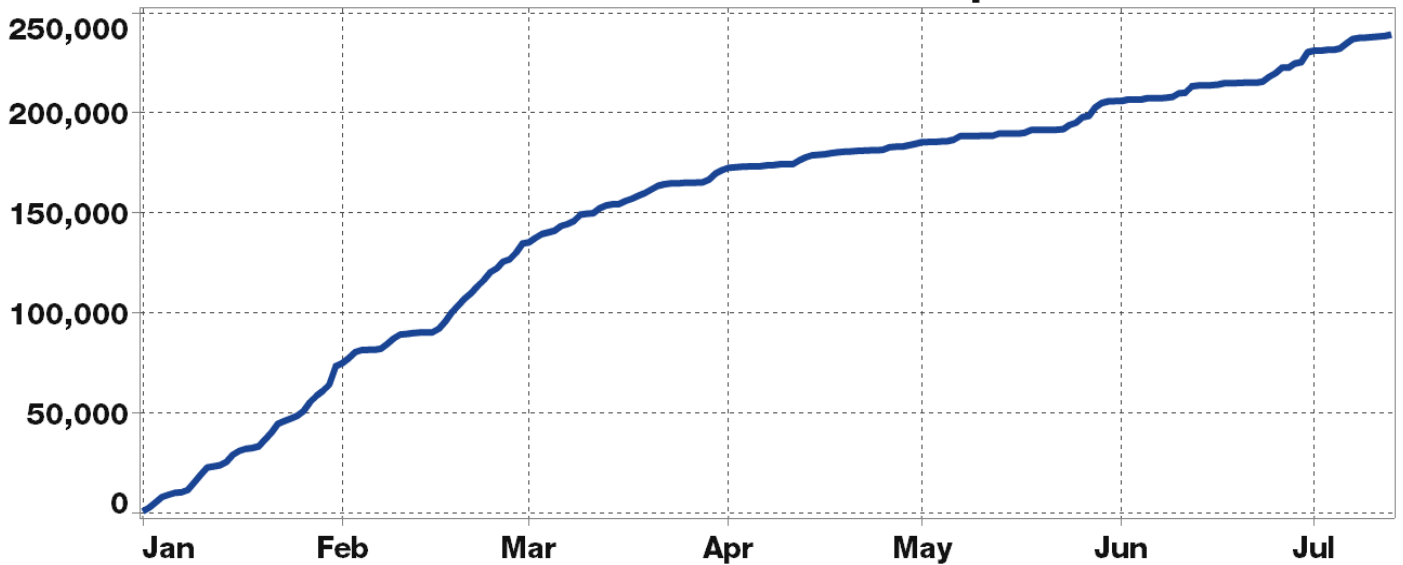
State Secretariat for Migration SEM



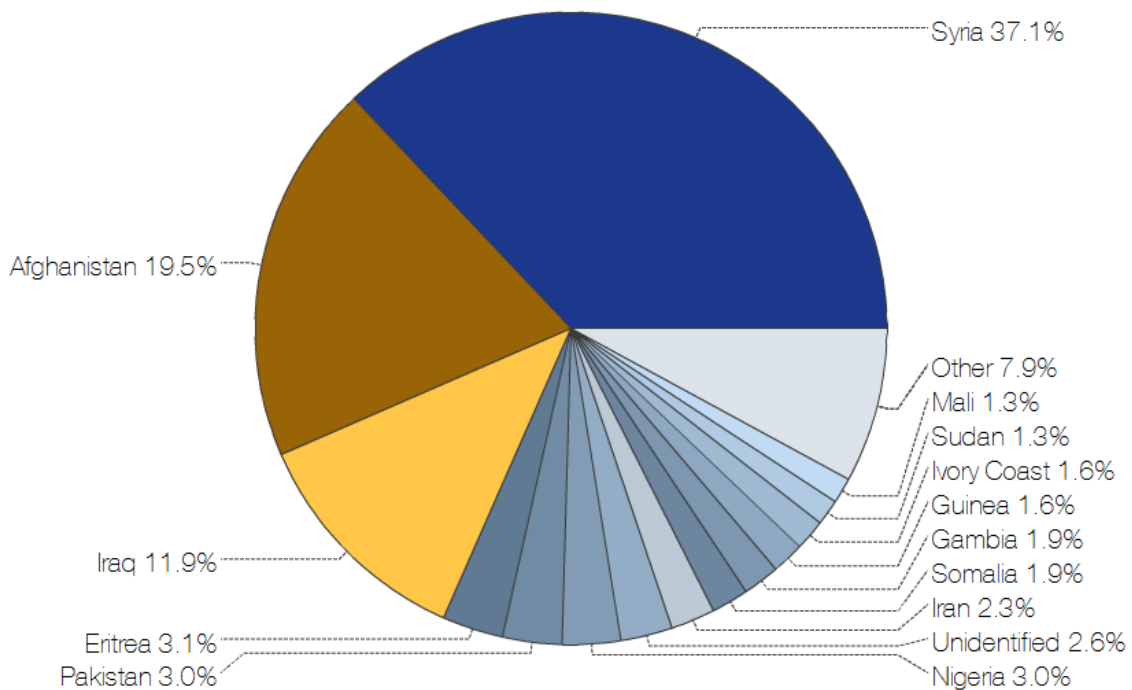
I. CUMULATIVE ARRIVALS AND WEEKLY OVERVIEW

Aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe

Cumulative Arrivals to Europe

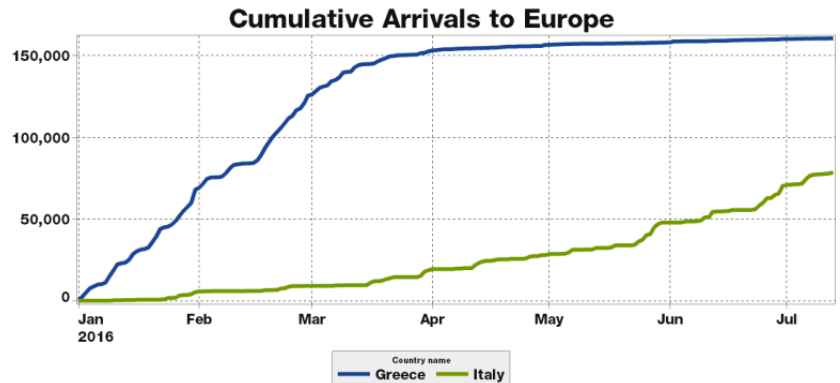


Nationalities of aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe (up to 30 June 2016*)



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

Country name ▲	Greece	Italy
Report Date ▲	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
30Jun2016	160,115	70,222
01Jul2016	160,116	70,923
02Jul2016	160,160	70,923
03Jul2016	160,202	71,261
04Jul2016	160,237	71,261
05Jul2016	160,331	71,785
06Jul2016	160,331	74,404
07Jul2016	160,331	76,519
08Jul2016	160,390	77,148
09Jul2016	160,390	77,273
10Jul2016	160,460	77,422
11Jul2016	160,462	77,703
12Jul2016	160,506	77,944
13Jul2016	160,615	78,487

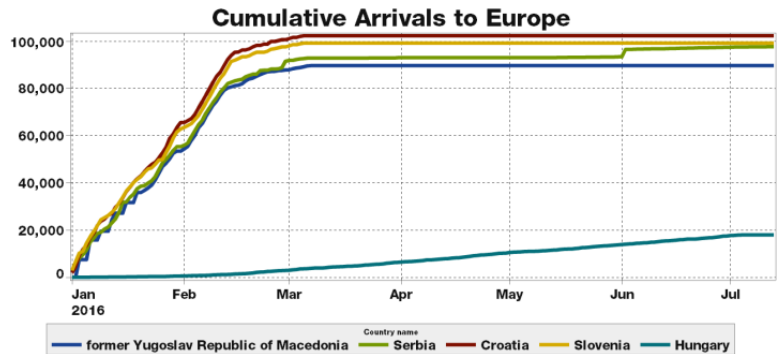


Cumulative arrivals by reporting date grouped by country (other countries in the route*)

Month	Average arrivals per day to Italy	Average arrivals per day to Greece
January	176	2,056
February	132	2,117
March	312	(before agreement, 1st to 8th): 1,375 (after agreement, 9th to 30th): 701
April	305	131
May	643	47
June	746	70

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

Country name ▲	Serbia	Hungary
Report Date ▲	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
30Jun2016	97,406	17,530
01Jul2016	97,472	17,670
02Jul2016	97,500	17,773
03Jul2016	97,527	17,880
04Jul2016	97,528	17,950
05Jul2016	97,533	17,950
06Jul2016	97,569	17,953
07Jul2016	97,579	17,960
08Jul2016	97,601	17,962
09Jul2016	97,601	17,962
10Jul2016	97,611	17,981
11Jul2016	97,636	17,981
12Jul2016	97,660	17,981
13Jul2016	97,667	17,984



Note: There was no change in the figures for other countries in the route for the reporting period *former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia., Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary

Weekly trends: countries of first arrival

Country ▲	Bulgaria		Greece		Italy		Total arrivals		
	Period ▲	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
	23 June to 29 June	215	-	319	-	9,956	-	10,490	-
	30 June to 06 July	377	75.35%	456	42.95%	8,881	-10.80%	9,714	-7.40%
	07 July to 13 July	720	90.98%	284	-37.72%	4,083	-54.03%	5,087	-47.63%

Weekly trends

During the week of 7 July to 13 July there was a decrease of **38%** in the overall number of entries to Greece compared to the previous week (30 June — 7 July). There has been an decrease of **54%** in the overall number of arrivals to Italy this week (7 — 13 July) compared to the week before (30 June — 6 July).

Weekly trends: other countries

Country ▲	Hungary		Serbia		
	Period ▲	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
	23 June to 29 June	1,133	-	154	-
	30 June to 06 July	518	-54.28%	205	33.12%
	07 July to 13 July	31	-94.02%	98	-52.20%

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

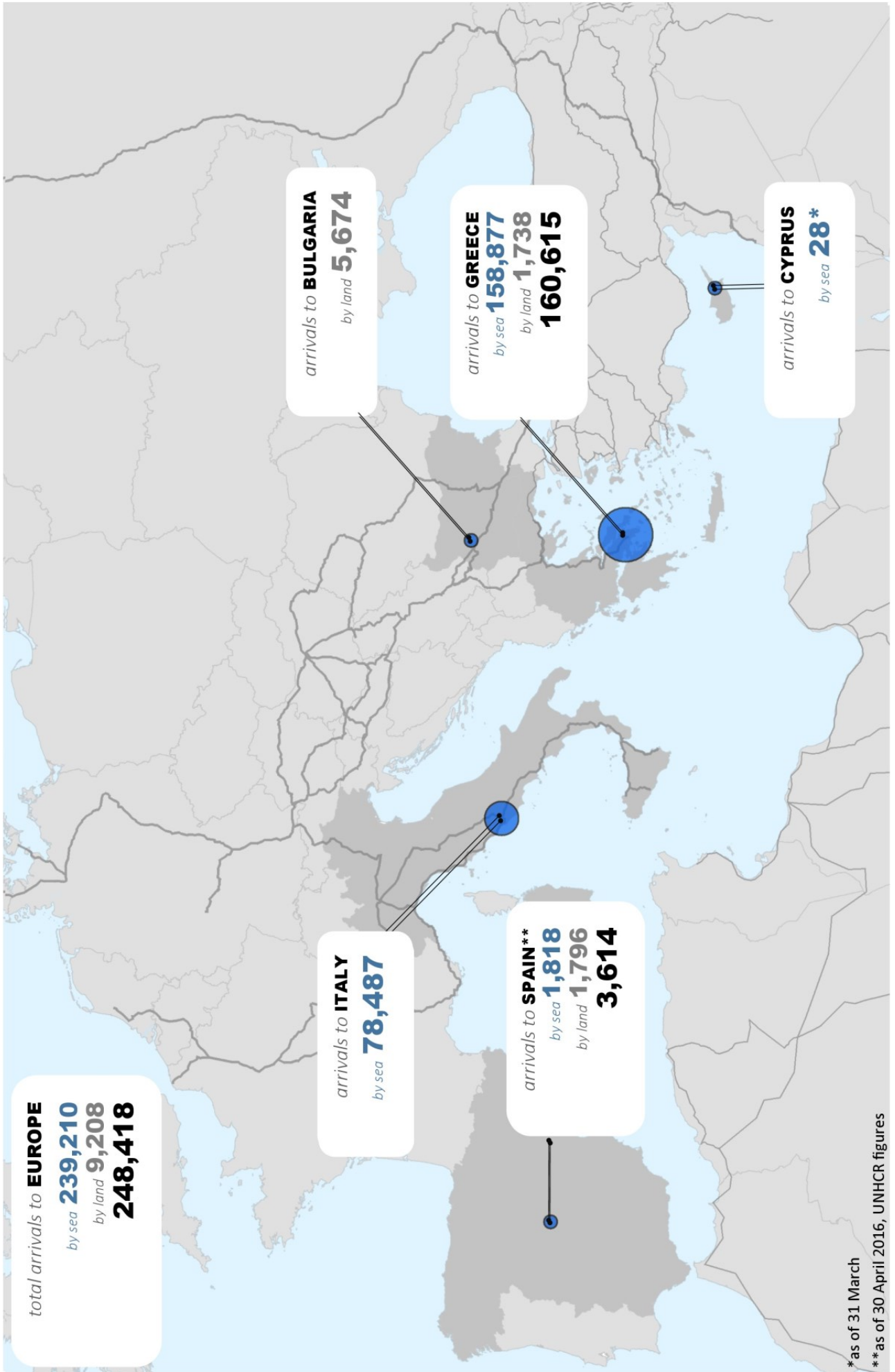
Country name ▲	Greece	Italy	Total
Report Date ▲	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals
30Jun2016	240	4,703	4,943
01Jul2016	1	701	702
02Jul2016	44	0	44
03Jul2016	42	338	380
04Jul2016	35	0	35
05Jul2016	94	524	618
06Jul2016	0	2,619	2,619
07Jul2016	0	2,115	2,115
08Jul2016	59	629	688
09Jul2016	0	125	125
10Jul2016	70	149	219
11Jul2016	2	281	283
12Jul2016	44	241	285
13Jul2016	109	543	652
Total	740	12,968	13,708

OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to Greece, Cyprus, Spain, Italy and Bulgaria 🌐 From 01 January 2016 to 13 July 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.



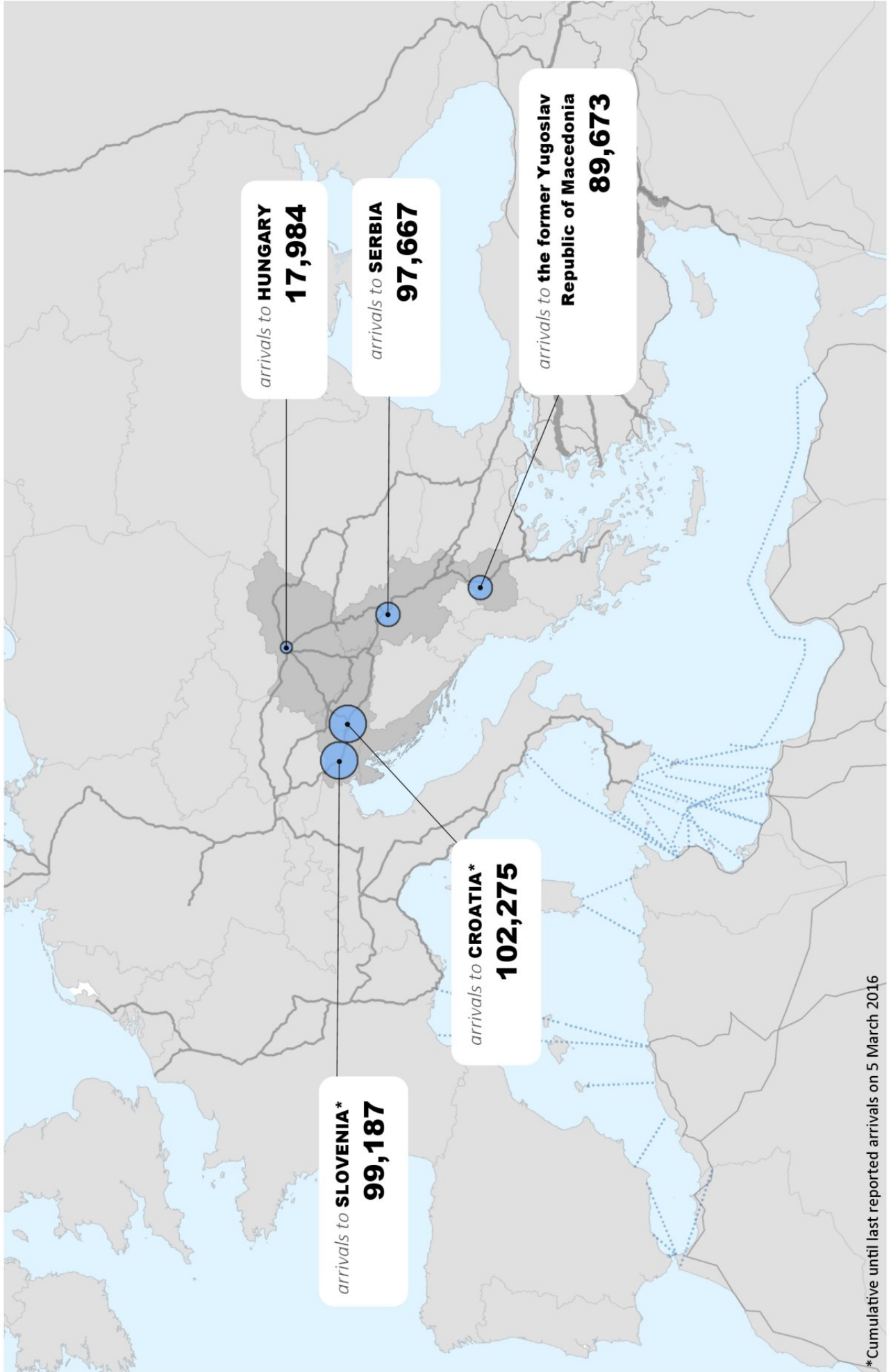
*as of 31 March
 **as of 30 April 2016, UNHCR figures

OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary 📍 From 01 January 2016 to 13 July 2016



Disclaimer: Base Map Source: ESRI. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

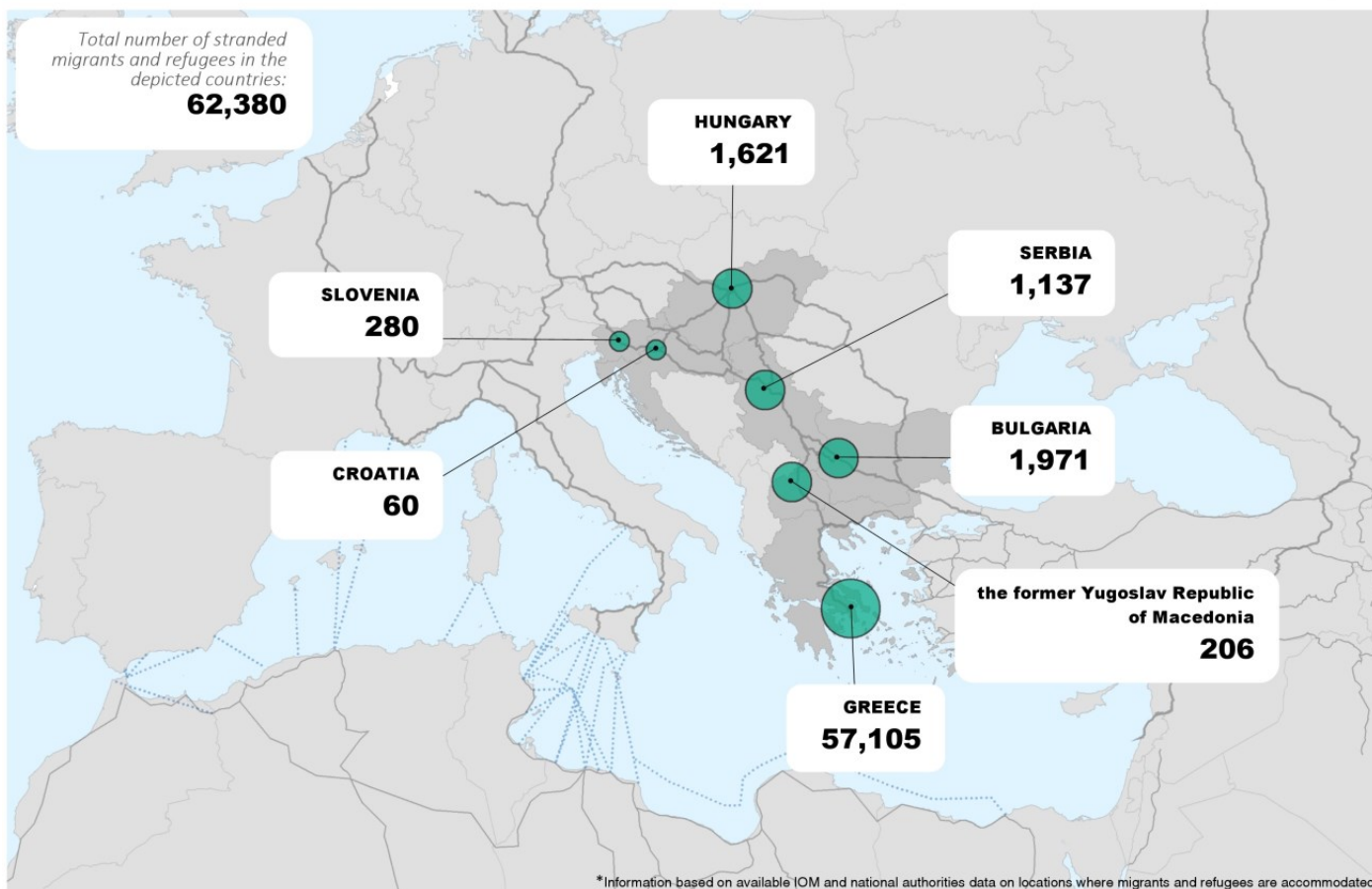


*Cumulative until last reported arrivals on 5 March 2016

OVERVIEW: STRANDED MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Stranded migrants and refugees in Greece, FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia and Slovenia* 13 July 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 13 July 2016 in the Western Balkans

Country	No. of stranded migrants and refugees on 10 March 2016	No. of stranded migrants and refugees on 13 July 2016	% change from March to July 2016
Greece*	42,688	57,105	34%
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,199	206	-83%
Serbia	1,706	1,137	-33%
Croatia	231	60	-74%
Slovenia	408	280	-31%
Hungary	-	1,621	N/A
Bulgaria	865	1,971*	128%
Total	47,097	62,380	30%

*Data available up to 7 July, 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](#). The EU - Turkey agreement is available [here](#)

3. RELOCATIONS

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

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

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

The European Commission has made available an overview of Member States' support to the EU relocation mechanism. To date, **24 out of the 31 participating countries have committed to make places available** under the scheme, namely Belgium (230), Bulgaria (1,302), Croatia (20), Cyprus (80), Czech Republic (50), Estonia (86), Finland (820), France (2,470), Germany (150), Ireland (150), Latvia (491), Liechtenstein (43), Lithuania (340), Luxembourg (150), Malta (131), the Netherlands (675), Poland (100), Portugal (1,642), Romania (1,185), Slovakia (100), Slovenia (70), Spain (400), Sweden (300) and Switzerland (160) with an overall number of **11,145 places**. You can find the overview [here](#).

Number of relocated migrants from Greece and Italy as of 13 July, 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	27	0	27
Finland	217	180	397
France	810	181	991
Germany	37	20	57
Ireland	38	0	38
Latvia	39	2	41
Lithuania	34	0	34
Luxembourg	71	0	71
Malta	24	17	41
Netherlands	242	127	369
Portugal	307	150	457
Romania	62	6	68
Slovenia	28	6	34
Spain	147	50	197
Sweden	0	39	39
Switzerland	0	34	34
Total	2,218	871	3,073

4. BULGARIA



Background and latest figures

From the start of 2016 to **7 July**, Bulgarian authorities apprehended a total of **2,405** migrants and refugees attempting to enter the country irregularly from the land borders with Turkey. In the week between 30 June and 7 July **90 migrants and refugees** were apprehended near the border with Turkey, compared to the total of **134** apprehended previous week (23—30 June). In addition, **20** have been apprehended on the border with Serbia, **1** on the border with Macedonia, **332** on the border with Greece and **1** on the Romanian-Bulgarian border. Regarding **apprehensions on exit**, **38** were apprehended on the border with Turkey, **4,228** on the Serbian border, **5** on the Macedonian border, **9** on the border with Greece and **30** on the Bulgarian-Romanian border **since January 2016**. During the week of 30 June and 7 July **254** migrants were apprehended on the exit toward Serbia, which is a decrease compared to the previous period when **265** apprehensions were reported. The most prominent nationalities apprehended on exit in descending order were **Afghans, Iraqis, Syrians and Pakistanis**. The vast majority, **98%**, were apprehended at the green border, while only **2%** were apprehended on border checkpoints. In addition, **2,566** migrants and refugees have been apprehended inside country up to 7 July. At the moment, despite the closure of the borders of the fYR of Macedonia and Serbia, there is no significant arrivals from Greece. There was a 30% increase in arrivals from Greece, from **255** reported on 16 June to **332** reported on 7 July. IOM has been closely monitoring Bulgarian green border with Turkey and Greece in the event that rises in flows might drastically change.

Known entry and exit points

The **main entry** points between **Bulgaria and Turkey** are border checkpoints **Kapitan Andreevo, Lesovo and Malko Tarnovo**. Migrants and refugees who are coming **from Greece** mostly use green areas near **Kulata-Promahon** checkpoint or available routes in **Petrich region**. Most migrants and refugees enter Bulgaria from green border on foot. Those coming from border checkpoints usually enter by hiding in buses or other vehicles. Undetected migrants continue their journey via taxis and private transportation to external borders or to big cities to find a means of onward transportation out of the country. However, as mentioned above, **2,366** migrants and refugees were apprehended inside country from 1 January until 7 July, with **210** being apprehended during this reporting period (30 June – 7 July).

Accommodation Facilities (as of 7 July 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Open Reception Centre at Banya	70	1,180	Mainly Syrian (32%), Afghan (37%), Iraqi (18%) and Pakistani (7%) 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	791	Mainly Afghan (49%), Iraqi (16%), Syrian (11%), Pakistani (9%), and Iranian (3%) Nationals
Closed Reception Centre at Sofia	400		
Total	5,930	1,971	



Accommodation Facilities (capacity) and Border Crossing Points



5. CROATIA



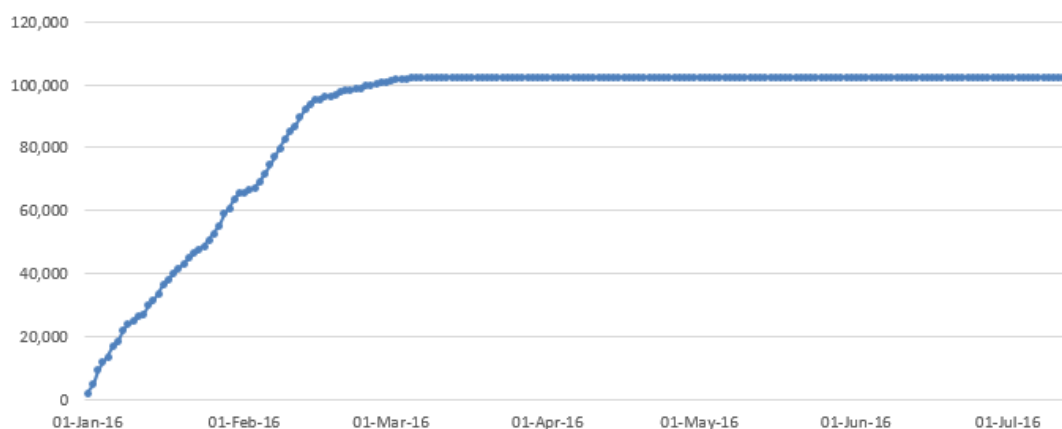
Recent Developments

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.

On 1 July - Croatia received the first group of migrants - four Eritreans arriving from Italy, in line with the European Union relocation scheme. The migrants were escorted by IOM staff member from IOM Italy Country Office. Croatia has agreed to accept **1,583 migrants** (relocation and resettlement cases) by the end of 2017. The migrants arriving under this scheme will be temporarily accommodated at the Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (RCAS) in Zagreb.

29 June – With compliance to the Act 7 of the Law on State Border Surveillance (Official Gazette 83/13) technical barriers were set on the Batina Border Crossing Point in order to prevent possible attempts of illegal entry from Serbia into the Republic of Croatia. However, Croatian Ministry of Interior informed that at this point, there are no security threats in the respective area. The technical barriers were removed day after, June 30.

Cumulative arrivals to Croatia in 2016



Accommodation Facilities

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating		Nationalities
		Asylum Seekers	Stranded Migrants	
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	600	259	23	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)	100	52	0	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	100 (+20)	19	37	N/A
TOTAL	800 (820)	330	60	N/A

Additional 31 migrants and refugees are housed in alternative accommodation. Compared to the previous reporting period (15 - 30 June) there has been an increase in total number of accommodated migrants (asylum seekers and stranded migrants) in Croatia, from **354** to **390** (11 July). According to IOM Croatia this is mostly related to the Dublin Regulation based returns from other EU Member States.



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

RCAS ZG is a solid structure and a part of permanent reception system, located in Zagreb. It currently accommodates asylum seekers and stranded migrants, who are accommodated in one part of the RCAS ZG as alternative to detention. RCAS ZG is regulated and operated by the Ministry of the Interior. Croatian Red Cross and Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) have permanent presence in the facility to cater for the asylum seekers needs. IOM is present in RCAS ZG on daily basis focusing on community work (delivering English and Croatian language courses and cultural orientation workshops), 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 11 July 2016 is **282 (259 asylum seekers and 23 stranded migrants)**.

Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Kutina (RCAS KT)

RCAS KT is a solid structure and a part of permanent reception system, located on the outskirts of Kutina with the aim to accommodate vulnerable groups of asylum seekers. There are no current plans to accommodate stranded migrants in RCAS KT. RCAS KT is regulated and operated by Ministry of Interior, and Croatian Red Cross keeps permanent staff to cater for the asylum seekers needs. According to the information received from the JRS, other organizations present in RCAS KT are: JRS, CARE, NCM, StC and CMS. Maximum accommodation capacity is 100 persons. There are **52** asylum seekers currently accommodated in the RCAS KT (11 July 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 11 July 2016 is **56 (19 asylum seekers and 37 stranded migrants)**.

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



6. GREECE



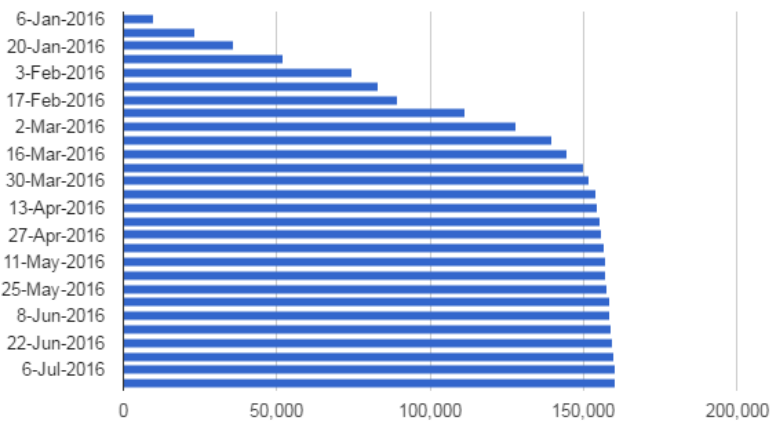
Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

As of **13 July**, the cumulative arrivals to Greece over land and sea for 2016 stands at **160,615**. According to the Hellenic Coast Guard, during the reporting period, there were more than **9** incidents in the Aegean sea.

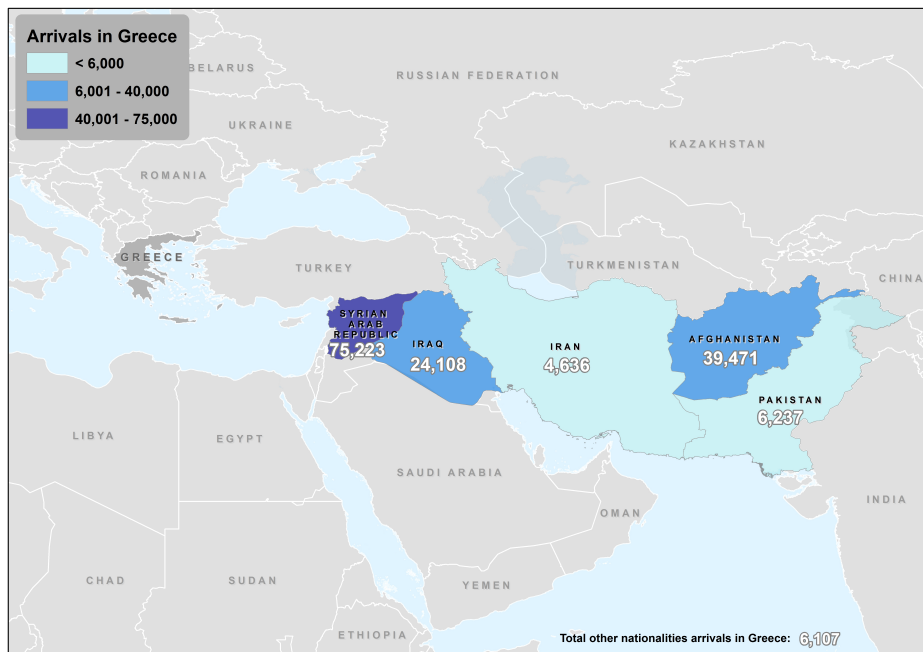
Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Greece



Weekly Cumulative arrivals to Greece



Cumulative Arrivals by nationality of origin to Greece (1 January to 30 June 2016)





Cumulative arrivals—Weekly data

Period	Arrivals	Percentage change	Cumulative arrivals
Jan 1 - Jan 27	52,055	-	52,055
Jan 28 – Feb 24	59,583	14%	111,638
Feb 25— Mar 30	40,078	-33%	151,716
Mar 31—Apr 06	2,258	-94%	153,974
Apr 07 — Apr 13	553	-76%	154,527
Apr 14 — Apr 20	865	56%	155,392
Apr 21—Apr 27	434	-50%	155,826
Apr 28— May 4	1,090	151%	156,255
May 5—May 11	298	-73%	157,214
May 12—May 18	210	-30%	157,424
May 19—May 25	182	-13%	157,606
May 26—June 1	862	129%	158,468
June 2—June 8	289	-31%	158,757
June 9—June 15	304	5%	159,061
June 16—June 22	495	63%	159,556
June 23—June 29	319	-36%	159,875
June 30—July 6	456	43%	160,331
July 7—July 13	284	-38%	160,615

Hotspots and Accommodation Facilities*

13 July—The current number of stranded migrants and refugees in Greece is estimated to **57,105**. Greek authorities estimate that **5,839** migrants and refugees are housed in alternative accommodations, while **1,700** are estimated to live outside accommodation facilities.

*This is not an exhaustive list of all accommodation facilities in Greece, rather a compilation of available data as of 13 July, 2016.

Accommodation Facilities in Aegan Region (as of 13 July 2016)

Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accommodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/ Camp
Lesvos	Moria-Hotspot	3,500	3,327	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, African Nationals	Official/Closed
Kos	Kos	1,000	679	N/A	Official/Closed
Samos	Samos-Hotspot	250	1,405	Pakistan, Syria, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Chios	Chios-Hotspot	1,100	2,420	Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan	Official/Closed
Leros	Leros-Hotspot	1,000	614	Syria	Official/Closed
Kalymnos	Kalymnos	-	20	N/A	Unofficial
Rhodes	Rhodes	-	0	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Total		6,850	8,465		



Accommodation Facilities in Macedonia and Thrace Region (as of 13 July, 2016)					
Region	Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodated	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	1,338	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Thessaloniki Port	400	383	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Lagkadikia		861	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Oraiokastro	1,500	1,415	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (Karamanlis Building)	560	580	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (FRAKADOR)	550	560	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Kalochori (Iliadi)	450	495	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Softex- Kordelio	780	1,812	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Vagiochori	631	136	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Derveni (Alexil)	600	813	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sinatex- Kavallari	500	321	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	4,107	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Kavala	Chalkero (Municipality of Kavala)	350	235	N/A	Official/Open
Drama	Drama (Municipality)	500	510	N/A	Official/Open
Dio-Olympos	Pieria (Camping Nireas)	400	0	N/A	Official/Open
Pieria	Pieria (Petra Olympou)	1,100-1,400	1,385	N/A	Official/Open
Pieria	Pieria - Ktima Iraklis	200	364	N/A	Open
Pieria	Pieria- Orfeas Hotel	500	0	N/A	Open
Pella	Giannitsa	900	761	N/A	Official/Open
Imathia / Veria	Arm Camp Armatolou Kokkinou/Veroia	400	367	N/A	Open
Imathia	Alexandreia Imathias - "Georgiou Pelagou" Army Camp	1,200	758	Syria, Afghanistan	Open
Thermi	Kordogianni	1,500	1,223	N/A	Official/Open
Total		20,521 (22,321)	22,154		



Accommodation Facilities in Attica Region (as of 13 July, 2016)

Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accommodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Perama	Schisto Camp	2,000-4,000	1,780	Afghanistan, Iran	Official/Open
Thebes	Elaionas	1,500	2,415	Afghanistan, Iraq, African Nationals	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko I	1,400	1,126	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko II	1,300	919	N/A	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko III	1,300	1,337	N/A	Official/Open
Kifisia	Agios Andreas	120	183	N/A	Official/Open
Oropos	Malaksa	1,200	1,360	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Summer Camp)	400	390	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Accommodation Facility for Asylum Seekers)	-	514	N/A	-
Piraeus	Piraeus Port	-	1,323	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan	Unofficial/Open
Chaidari	Skaramagas Dock	1,000	3,150	N/A	Official/Open
Rafina-Pikermi	Rafina	120	105		
Eleusina	Merchant Navy School Eleusina	-	343		Official/Open
Total		10,566(12,566)	14,945		

Accommodation Facilities in Peloponnese and Western Greece Region (as of 13 July, 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	211	N/A	Official/Open
Ioannina	Katsika	1,500	789	N/A	Official/Open
Ioannina	Tsepelovo	200	142	N/A	Official/Open
Chalcis	Chalkida / Ritsona	1,000	734	N/A	Official/Open
Municipality of Tanagra	Oinofyta	300	294	N/A	Official/Open
Lamia	Fthiotida - Thermopiles	400	492	N/A	Official/Open
Larissa	Koutsochero (Euthimioupoli Army Camp)	1,500	0	N/A	Official/Open
Larissa	Katsika Ioanninon	600	231	N/A	Official/Open
Volos	Volos (Prefecture of Magnisia)	200	100	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Rovies / Evoia	Rovies	-	0	N/A	Unofficial
Kyllini	Andravidas (Municipality)	300	251	N/A	Official/Open
Total		6,650	4,087		

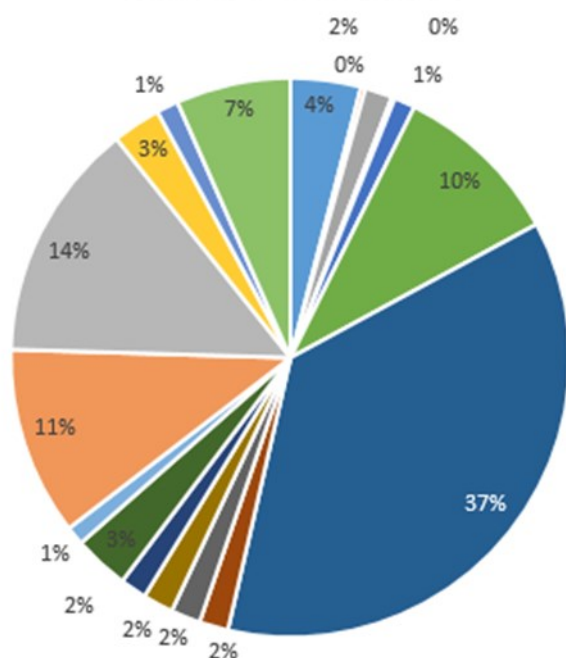


Relocations

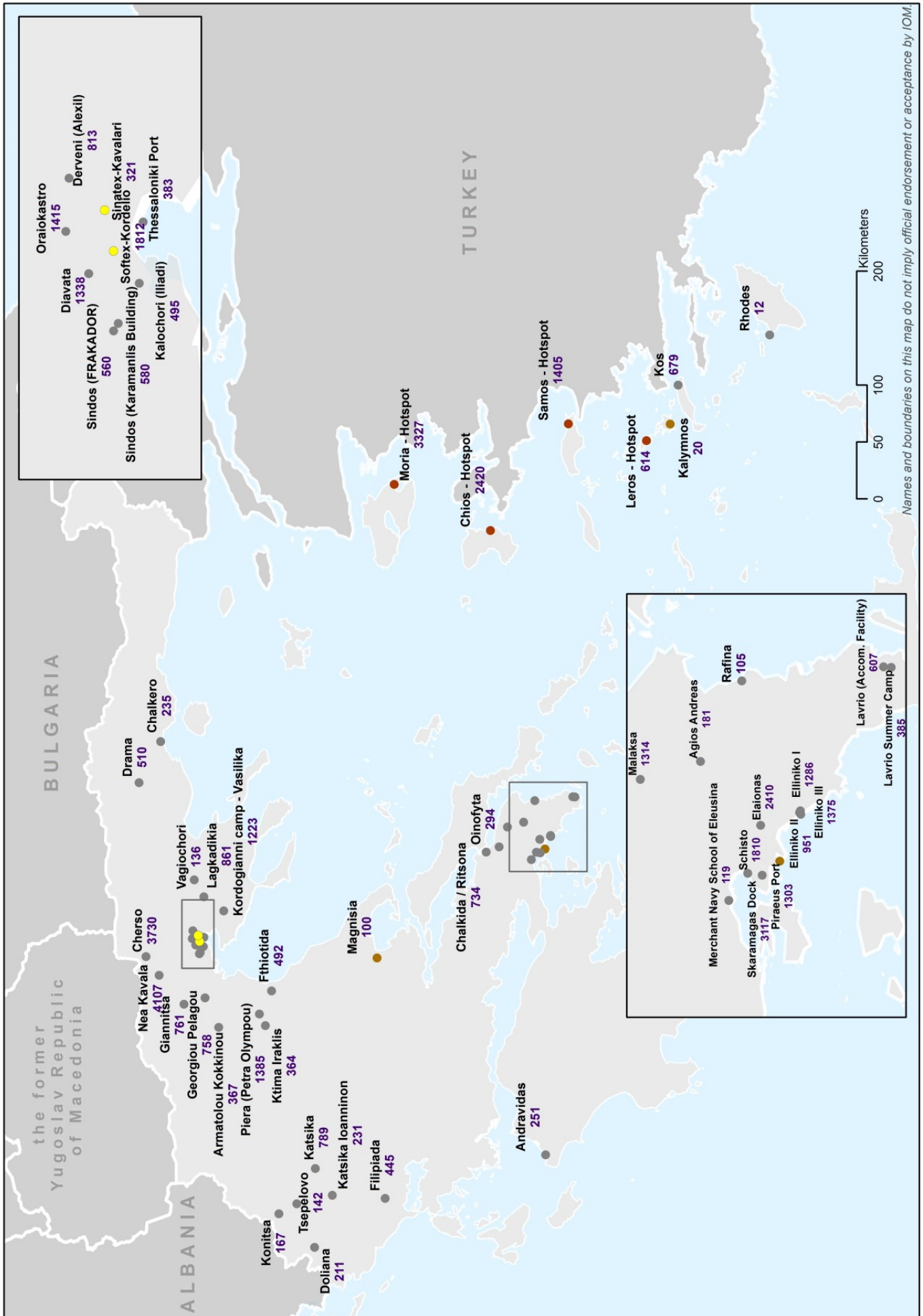
As of 14 July, **3,073** individuals have been relocated – **2,218** from Greece (90 to Belgium, 6 to Bulgaria, 35 to Cyprus, 4 to the Czech Republic, 27 to Estonia, 217 to Finland, 810 to France, 37 to Germany, 38 to Ireland, 39 to Latvia, 34 to Lithuania, 71 to Luxembourg, 24 to Malta, 242 to the Netherlands, 307 to Portugal, 62 to Romania, 28 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	27
Finland	217
France	810
Germany	37
Hungary	0
Ireland	38
Latvia	39
Liechtenstein	0
Lithuania	34
Luxembourg	71
Malta	24
Netherlands	242
Poland	0
Portugal	307
Romania	62
Slovenia	28
Slovakia	0
Spain	147
Sweden	0
Switzerland	0
TOTAL	2,218

Number of Migrants and Refugees Relocated from Greece



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



6. HUNGARY



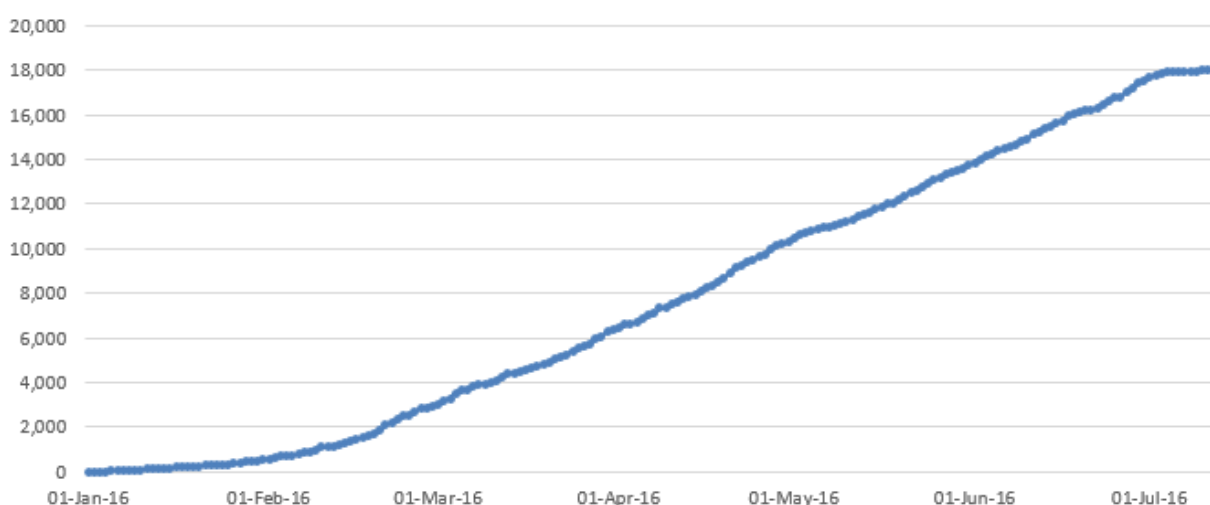
Key Findings and Recent Developments

From 01 January 2016 to 13 July 2016, a total of **17,984** 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 last reporting period **1,826** new arrivals were registered by the authorities compared to **549** from 30 June to 13 July (a significant decrease of **70%**).

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.

5 July—President Áder announced that the Hungarian referendum on the EU quota system is to be held on the 2 October, 2016. The question of whether or not the EU should be able to prescribe mandatory settlement of non-Hungarian citizens in Hungary without the consent of parliament will be discussed.

Cumulative arrivals to Hungary in 2016



Known entry points

The border in Hungary has been officially closed since September 2015 with the completion of the fence. The migrants have been able to cross the border only through the official crossing transit points of Tompa and Roszke on the border with Serbia. However, a **third passage** on this border is under construction where refugees can apply for asylum, in the village of Asotthalom.

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 13 July, the total number of migrants and asylum seekers is **1,621**, a decrease of **24%** compared to the previous reporting period (2,130).

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**.



VAMOSSZABDI RECEPTION CENTRE

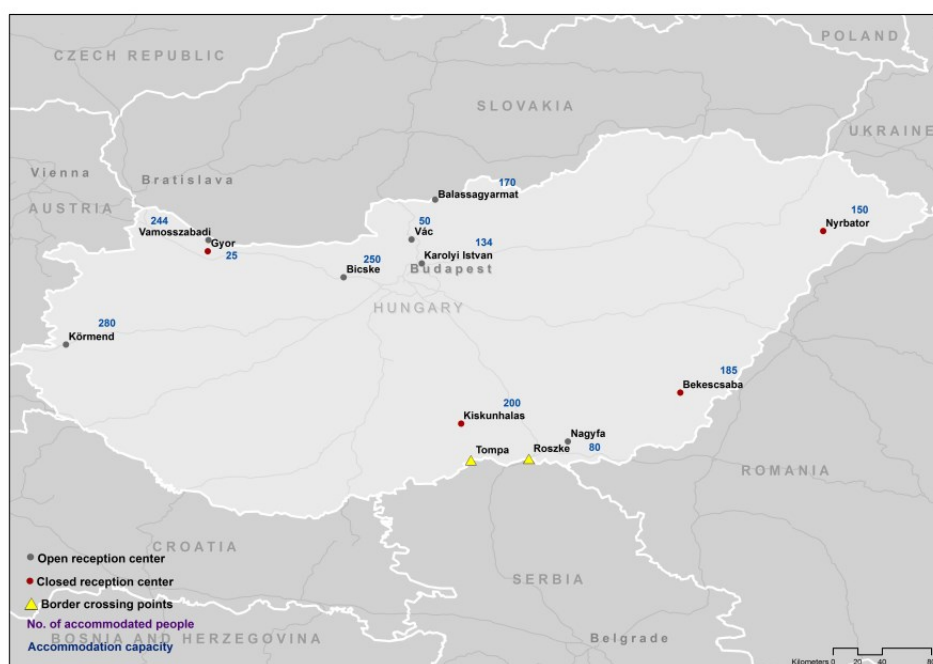
The Centre is run and managed by the Hungarian Office of Immigration and Nationalities. Vamosszabdi is an open centre in which several NGOs are present mostly focusing on community building activities organized in cooperation with present social workers. The facility accommodates families, together with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

OTHER CENTRES

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

Top 5 nationalities and gender breakdown of migrants accommodated in state facilities in Hungary visited by IOM staff (As of 12 July)	
Afghanistan	686
Syria	219
Pakistan	256
Iraq	142
Iran	66
Others	252
TOTAL	1,621

Accommodation Facilities (occupancy) and Border Crossing Points



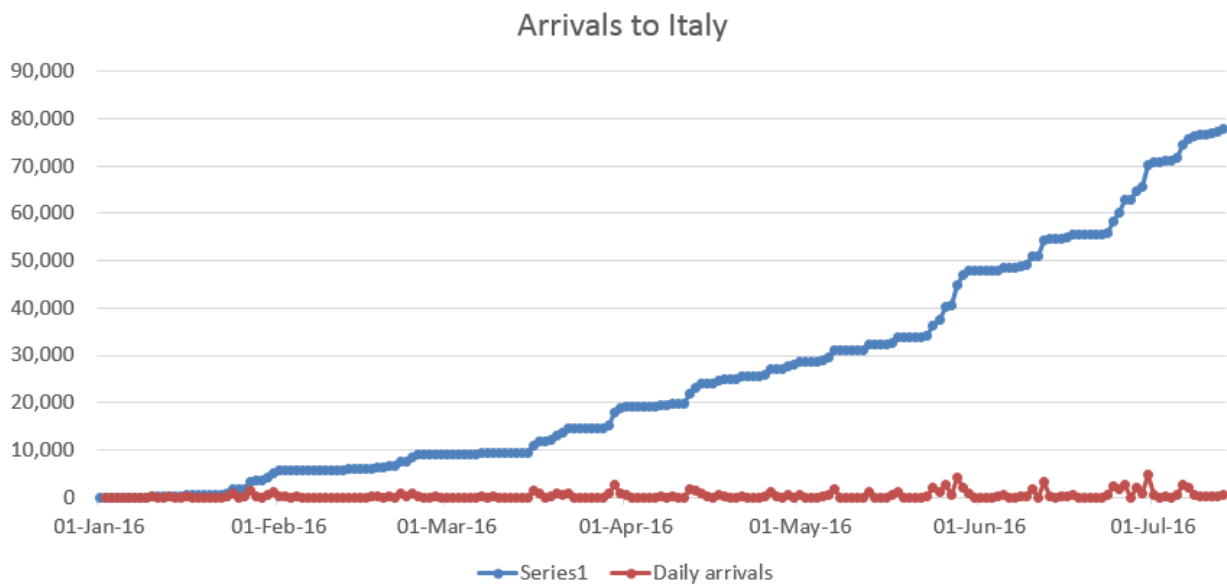
7. ITALY



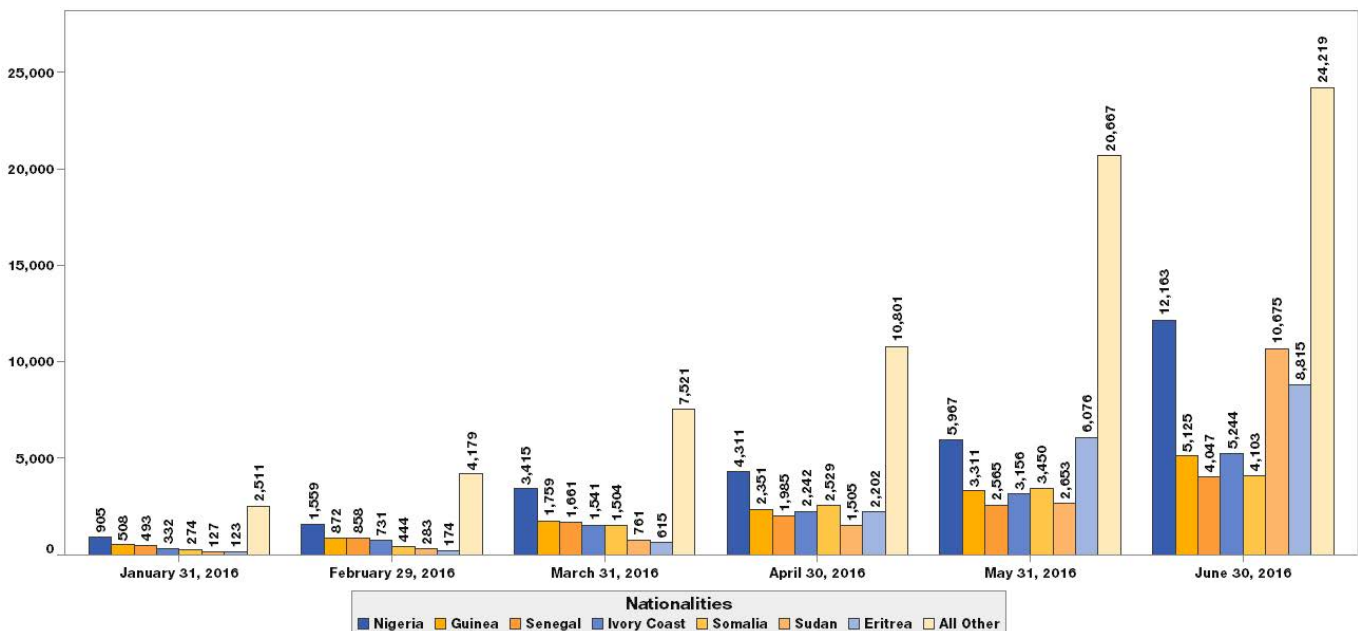
Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 1 January 2016 to 13 July 2016, an estimated **78,487** 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 30 June to 13 July 2016, IOM staff at the entry points estimated that **12,964** migrants and refugees arrived, which is an increase (21%) from the arrivals of the previous period of **10,745**. Until 13 July, there were **78,478** in Italy, compared to **65,523** cumulative in the last reporting period (a **21%** increase). Comparing arrivals to Italy until 30 June from 2015 and 2016, there were **70,354** and **78,487** cumulative arrivals respectively, an increase of **12%**.

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Italy

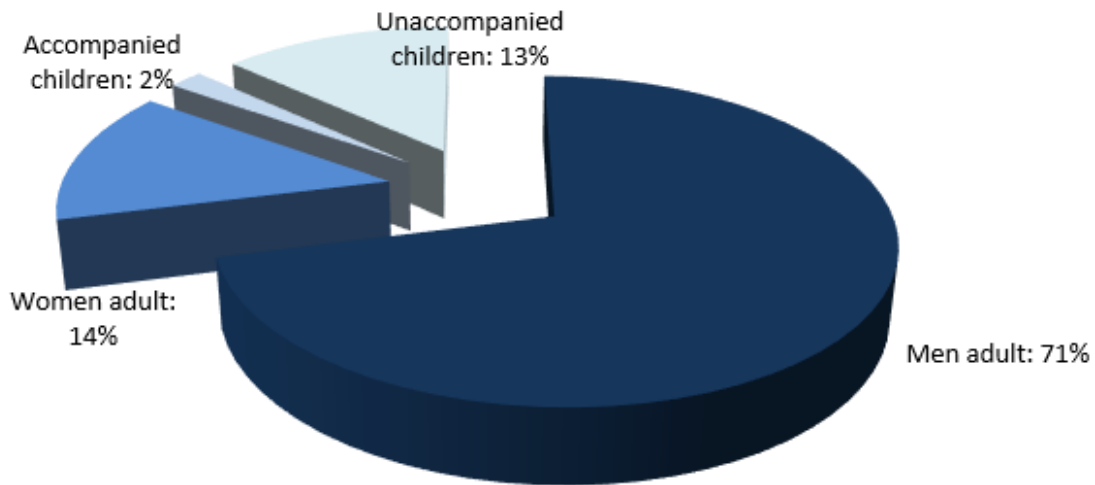


Distribution of arrivals to Italy by nationality of origin (from 1 Jan to 30 June 2016)





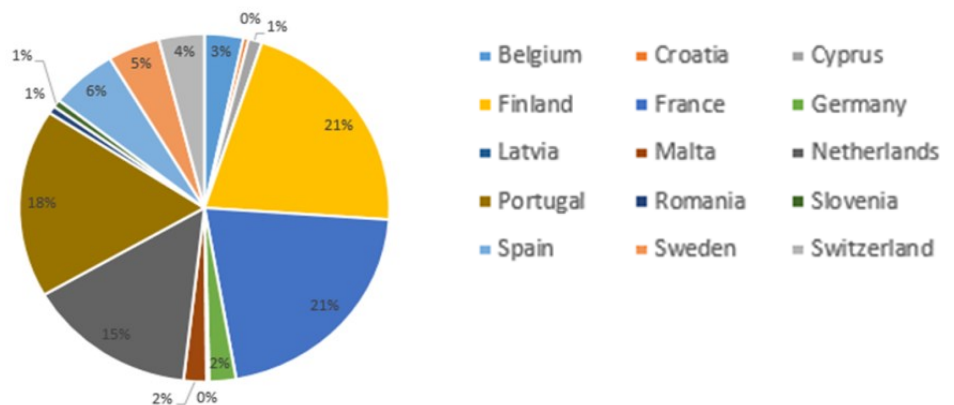
Demographic Breakdown of Arrivals to Italy (as of 30 June 2016)*



Member State	From Italy
Austria	0
Belgium	29
Bulgaria	0
Croatia	4
Cyprus	10
Czech Republic	0
Denmark	0
Estonia	0
Finland	180
France	181
Germany	20
Hungary	0
Ireland	0
Latvia	2
Liechtenstein	0
Lithuania	0
Luxembourg	0
Malta	17
Netherlands	127
Poland	0
Portugal	166
Romania	6
Slovenia	6
Slovakia	0
Spain	50
Sweden	39
Switzerland	34
TOTAL	871

Relocations: As of 14 June, **3,089 individuals** have been relocated – **871 from Italy** (29 to Belgium, 4 to Croatia, 10 to Cyprus, 180 to Finland, 181 to France, 20 to Germany, 2 to Latvia, 17 to Malta, 127 to the Netherlands, 166 to Portugal, 6 to Romania, 6 to Slovenia, 50 to Spain, 39 to Sweden and 34 to Switzerland). The European Commission has made available an overview of Member States’ support to the EU relocation mechanism. Find the complete overview [here](#).

Number of Migrants and Refugees Relocated from Italy



Known entry and exit points

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

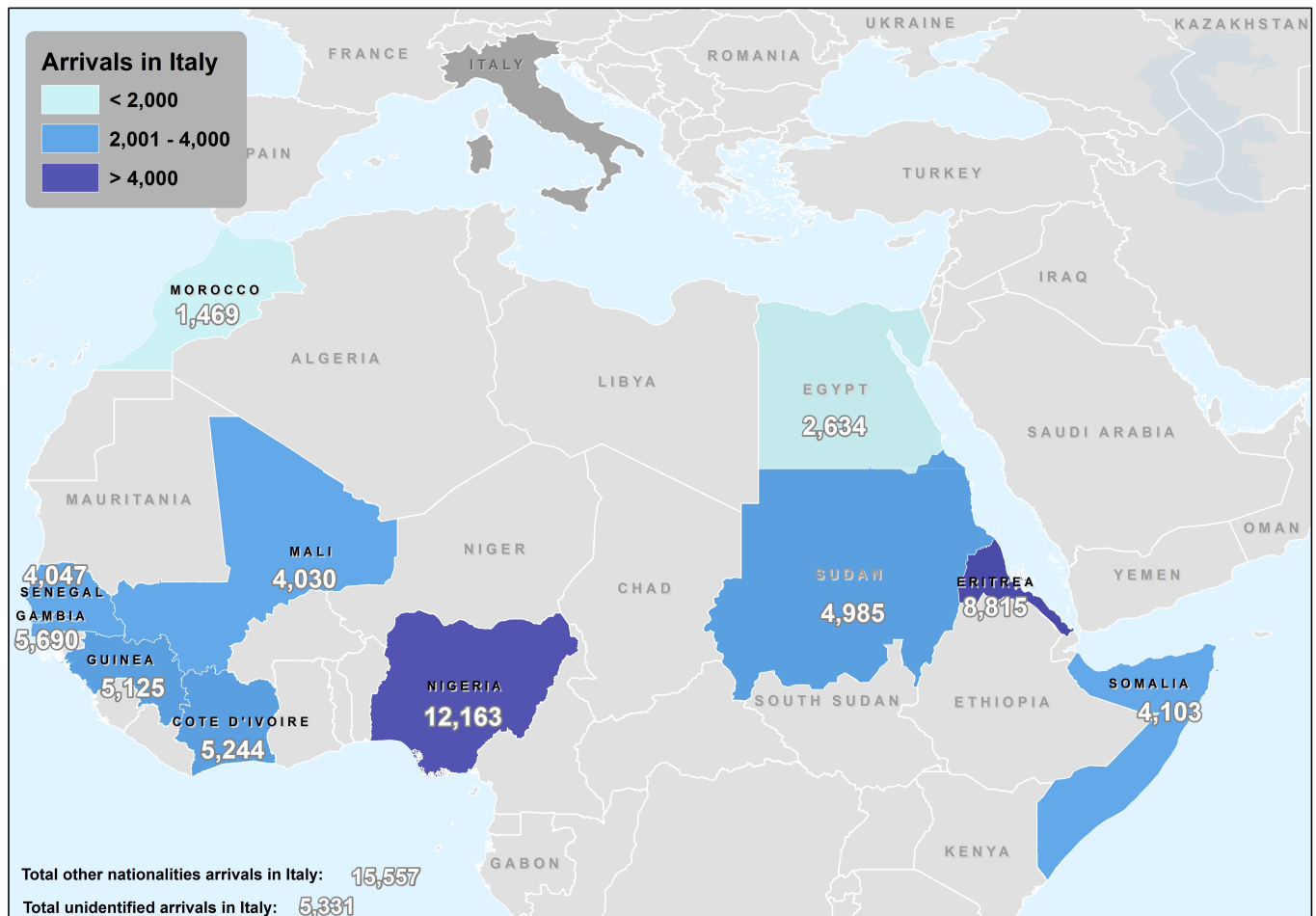
Known exit points: Exit points are irregular and therefore little is known about them. IOM Italy estimates that most Syrians and Eritreans and many Sudanese tend to move on to other European countries within 24-48 hours after reaching Italy, while most Sub-Saharan Africans remain in Italy.



Known entry points in Italy



Cumulative Arrivals to Italy by nationality of origin (1 January to 30 June 2016)



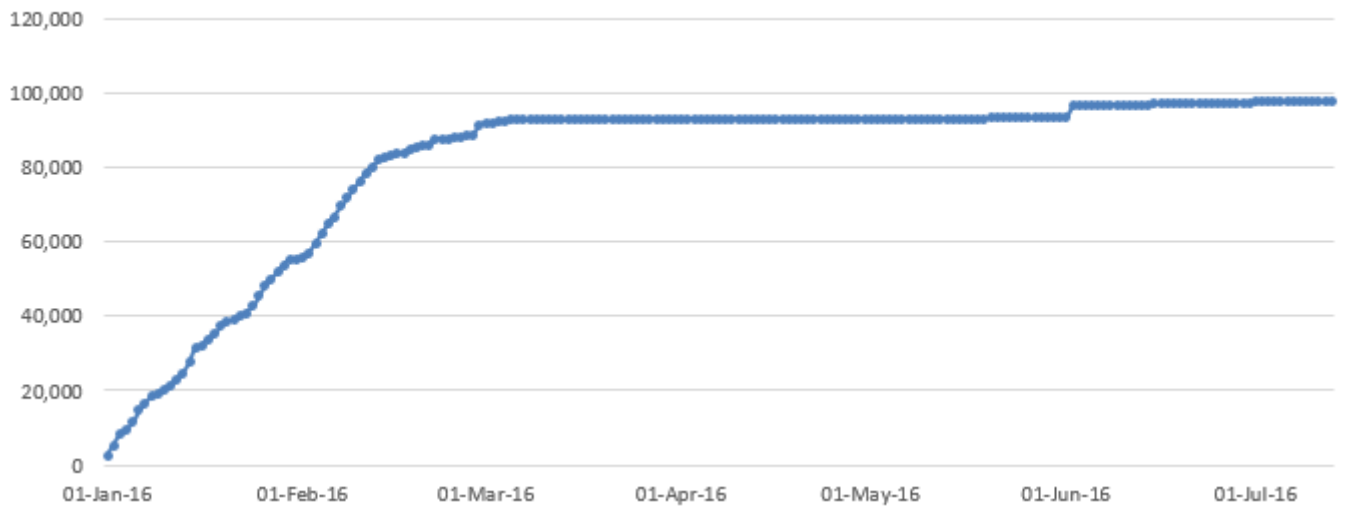
8. SERBIA



Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

13 July - Over the period from 30 June to 13 July 2016 **303 migrants and refugees arrived in Presevo area—Serbia**. This represents **37%** decrease compared to the previous reporting period. The total number of migrants that have entered the country since the start of the year is **97,667**.

Cumulative arrivals to Serbia in 2016

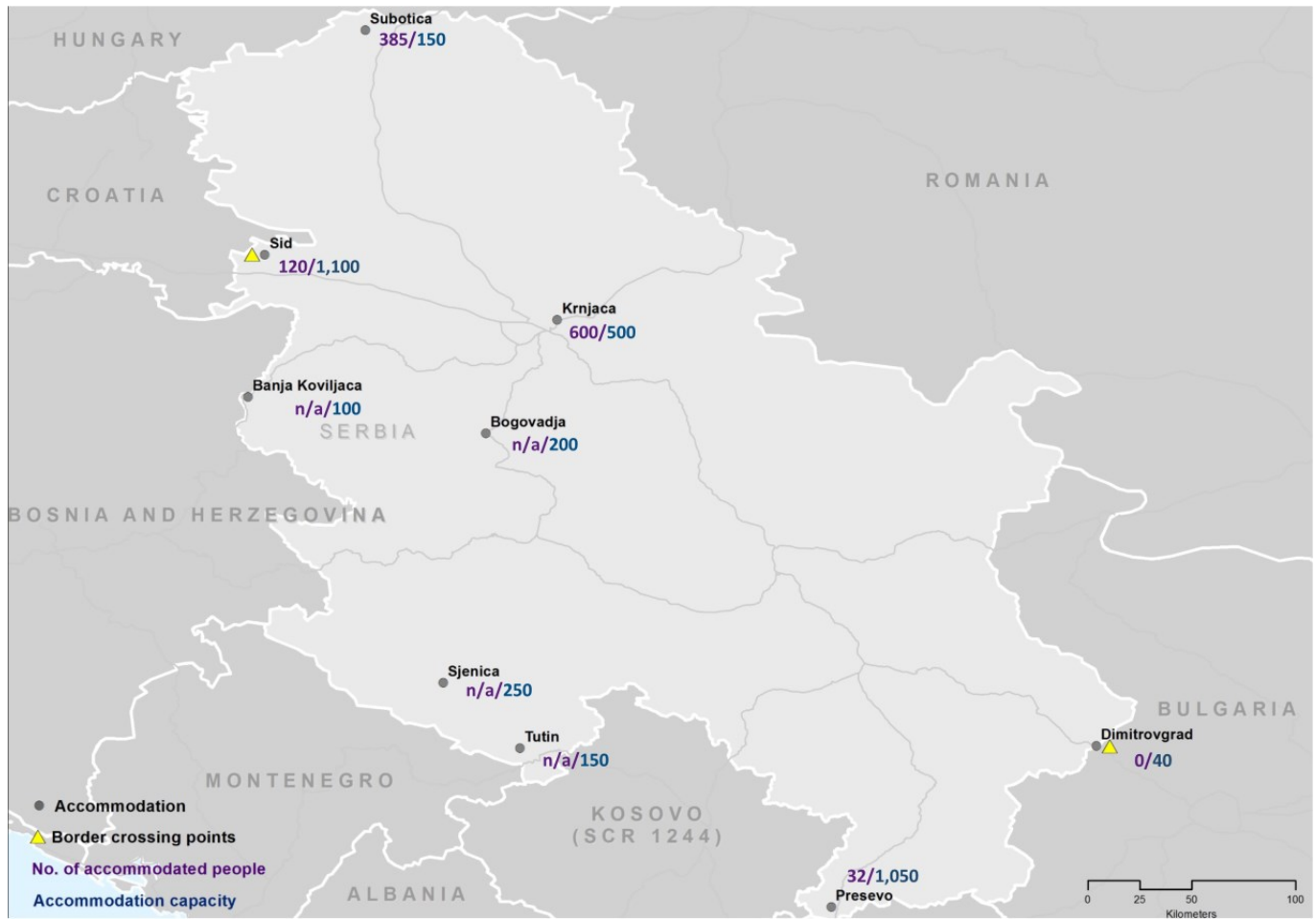


Accommodation Facilities (as of 13 July 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
Permanent Asylum Centre in Preševo	1,050	32
Subotica	150	385
Šid (Centre, Principovac, Adasevci)	1,100	120
Dimitrovgrad	40	0
Krnjaca	500	600
Banja Koviljaca	100	n/a
Sjenica	250	n/a
Tutin	150	n/a
Bogovadja	200	n/a
Total	Minimum of 3,540	1,137



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

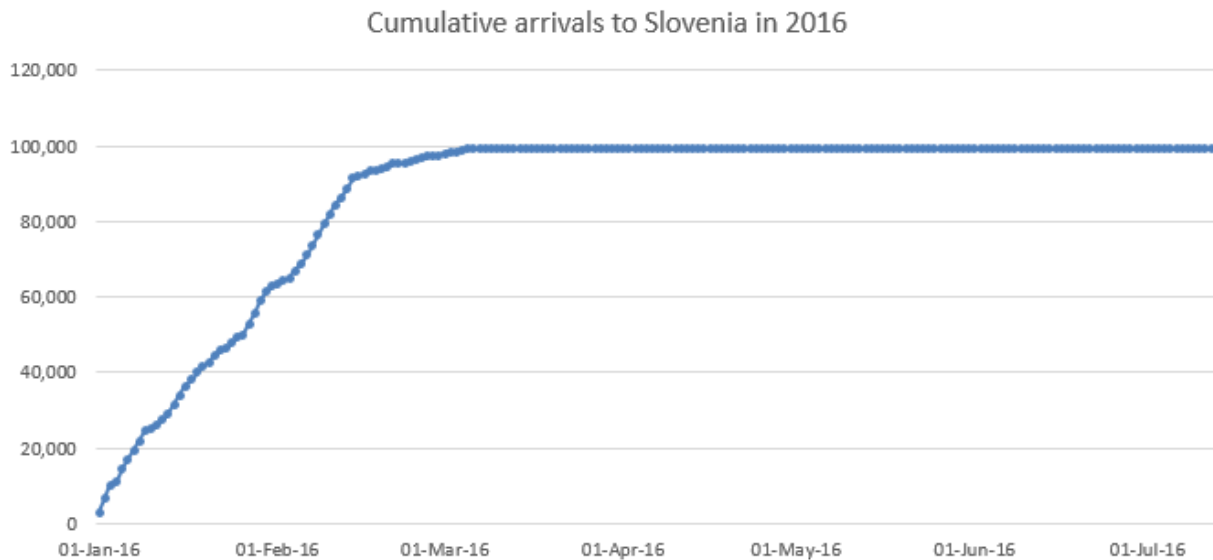


9. SLOVENIA



Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

Since the start of 2016, a total of **99,187** migrants and refugees have been registered entering Slovenia. From 30 June—13 July 2016, there were **no registered arrivals**. The last arrival to Slovenia was registered on March 5 (253).



Accommodation Facilities

There are five accommodation facilities in Slovenia. Three main Centres are Asylum Home in Ljubljana (which consists of three premises on different locations in Ljubljana), Centre for Foreigners –Postojna and Aliens Centre Department Vrhnika. The total capacity of the Centres is **1,730**, currently, accommodating **280** migrants and refugees. Migrants and refugees who started the procedure for international protection are accommodated in the premises of the Asylum Centre in Ljubljana, while the Centre for Foreigners-Postojna is the facility for migrants and refugees in return procedure.

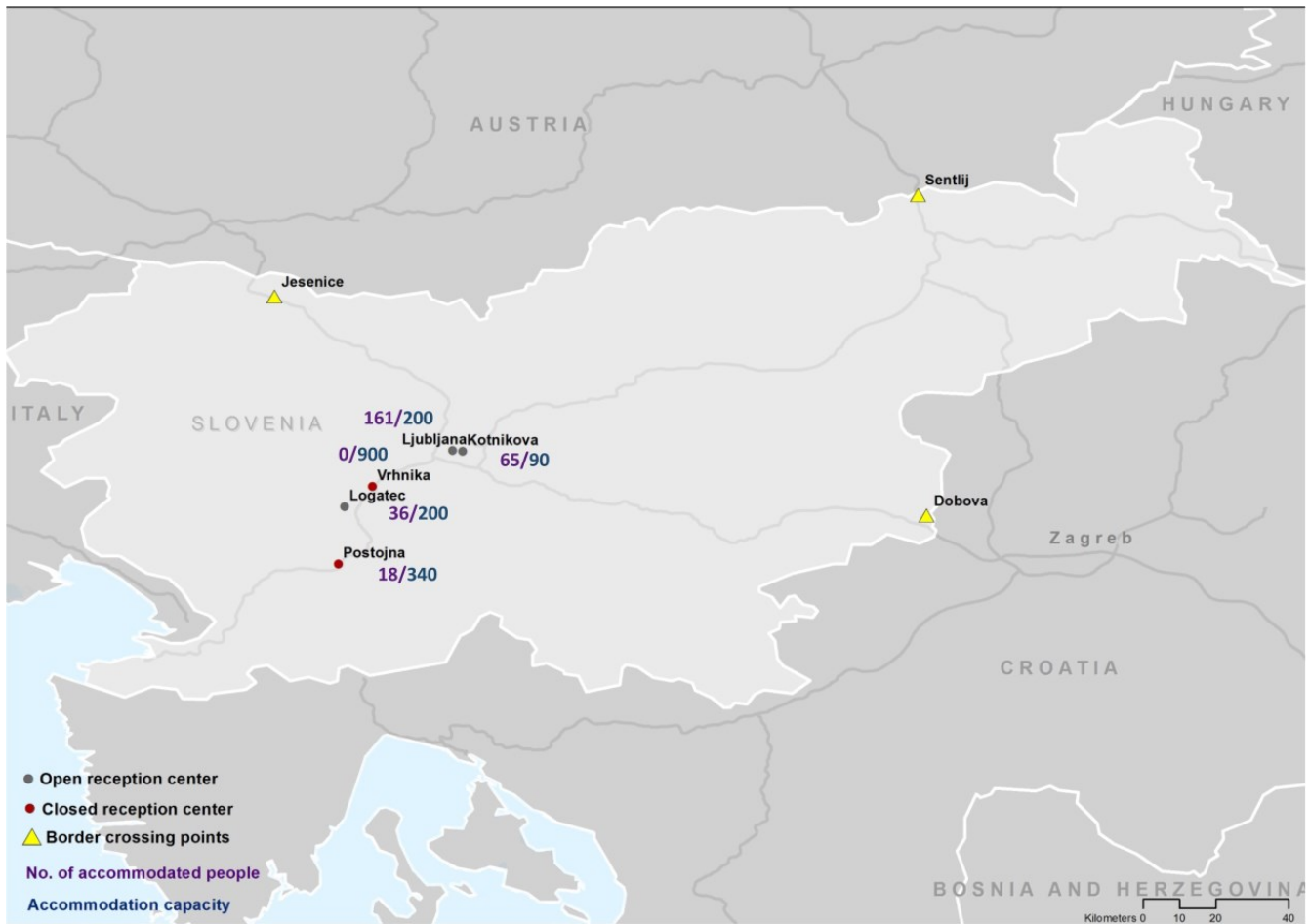
Accommodation Facilities (as of 13 July 2016)

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

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Asylum Centre Ljubljana Vič	200	161	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
Department AC Kotnikova	90	65	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
Department AC Logatec	200	36	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
Aliens Centre Postojna	340	18	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
Aliens Centre Department Vrhnika	900	0	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
TOTAL	1,730	280	



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

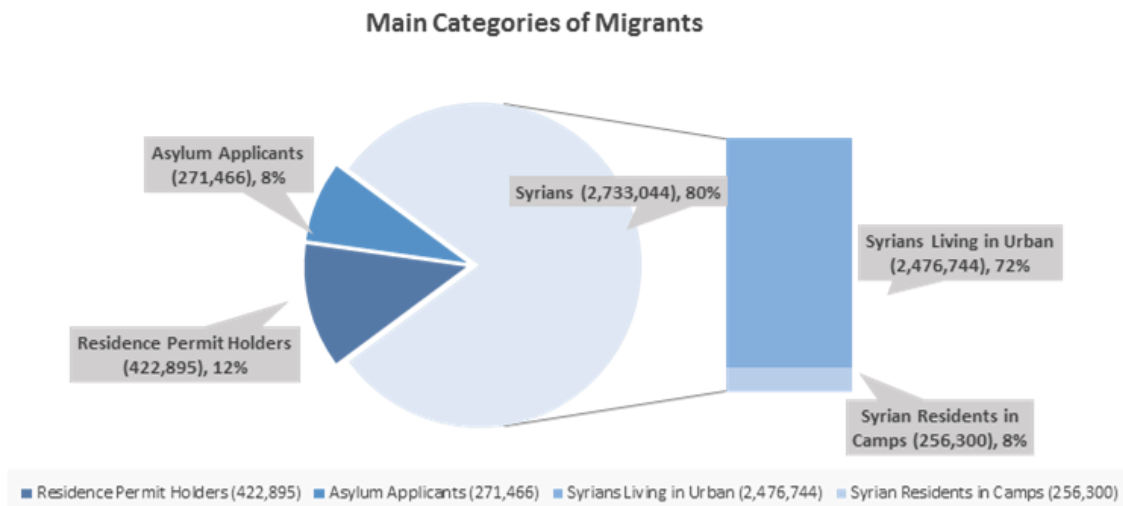


10. TURKEY

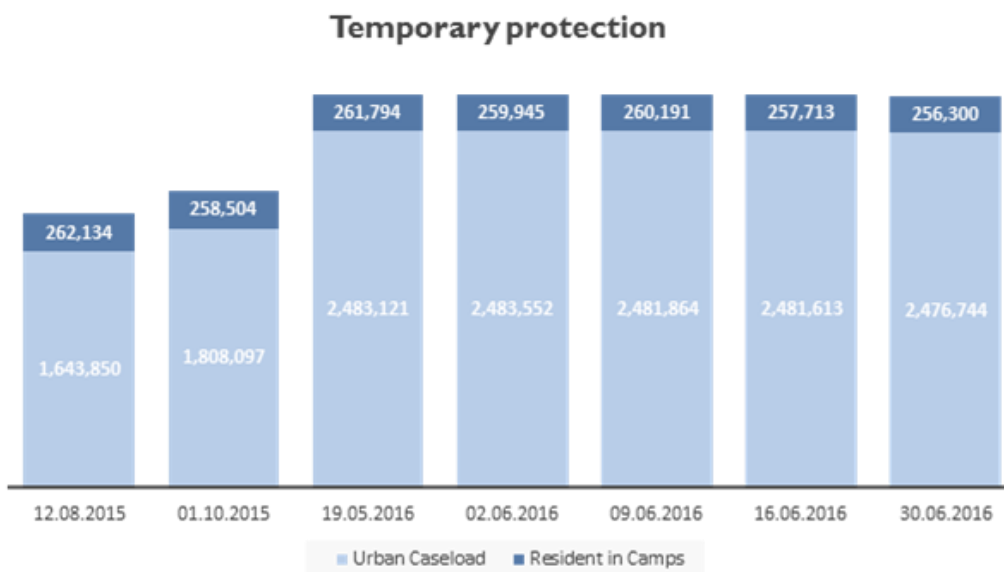


Background and latest figures

According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently an estimated **3.1 million** foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (**2,733,044 individuals**) who are granted **temporary protection status**, while according to UNHCR 271,466 asylum applicants from countries including Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran and Somalia constitute another significant group of foreign nationals requiring Turkish humanitarian and legal protection.



Turkey's Temporary Protection regime grants the **2,733,044 Syrian migrants** the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - **2,476,744 individuals** - live outside camps, officially called Temporary Accommodation Centers (TACs), and are spread across the Turkish border provinces of Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay and Kilis. **256,300 Syrians live in 26 camps** that are also located close to the Syrian border.





Another significant group of foreign nationals requiring international protection in Turkey are 271,466 asylum applicants consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Somalia and other countries. Based on UNHCR figures, June 2016.

Nationality	#
Iraq	123,584
Afghanistan	109,012
Iran	26,974
Somali	3,887
Others	8,009
Total	271,466

Top 10 Nationalities Apprehended/Rescued (as of June 23)	
Syria	15,529
Afghanistan	4,429
Pakistan	1,119
Unknown	806
Iraq	269
Myanmar	183
Eritrea	168
Palestine	47
Congo	46
Iran	38

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.

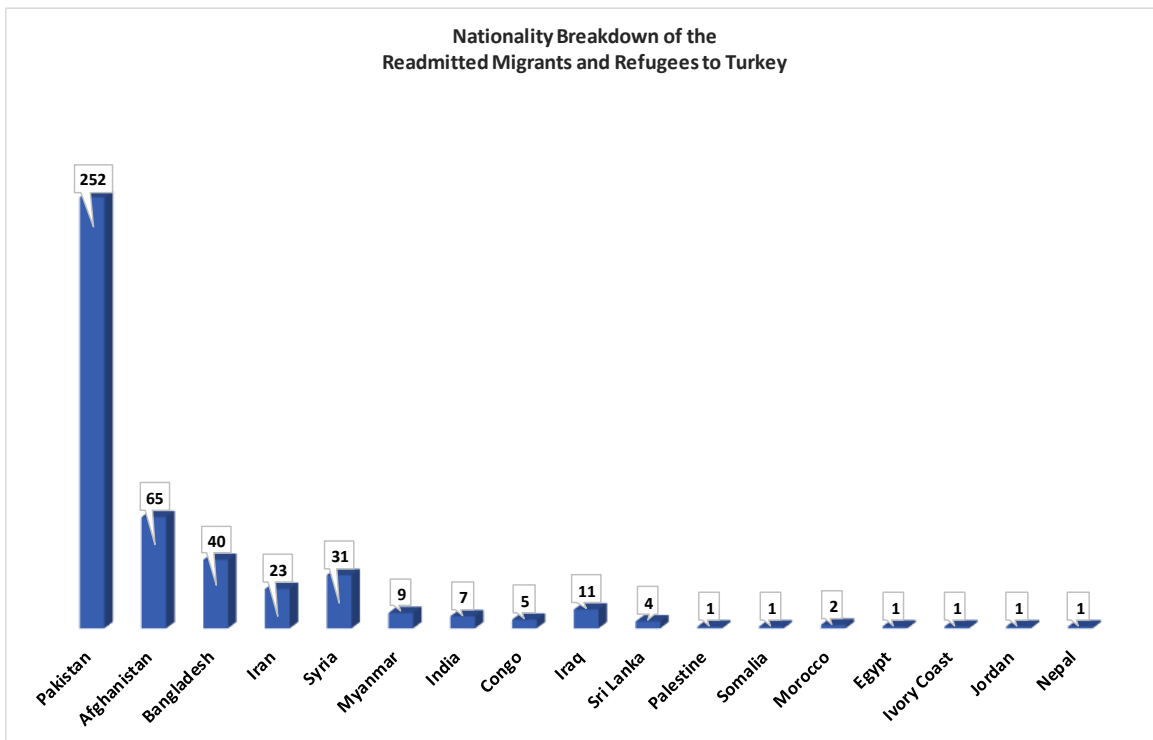
As of 13 July 2016, The Turkish Coast Guard had apprehended 26,331 irregular migrants and had registered 173 fatalities. The nationality and monthly breakdown of the apprehensions is below. These figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the Coast Guard; actual numbers of migrants and refugees departing Turkey by sea are in fact much higher than this.

Rescues/Apprehensions by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2016* (As of 13 July 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	6	184	-	-
Total	570	26,331	173	56

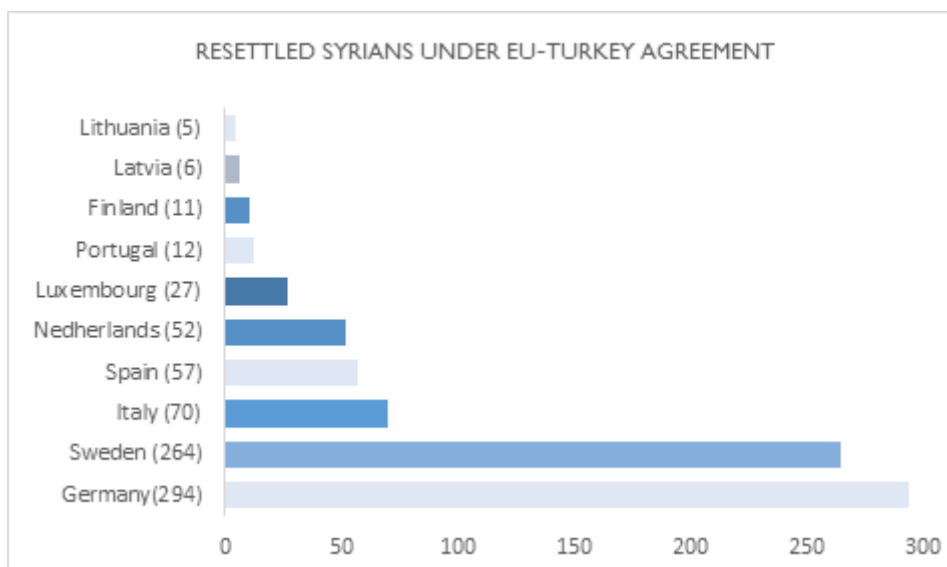


Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey

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 13 July, 2016, nationality breakdown of the readmitted migrants is below. The main exit points in Greece include Lesvos, Chios, Kos and Samos and the main entry points to Turkey include Dikili, Çeşme, Güllük/Bodrum and Adana (through the airport).

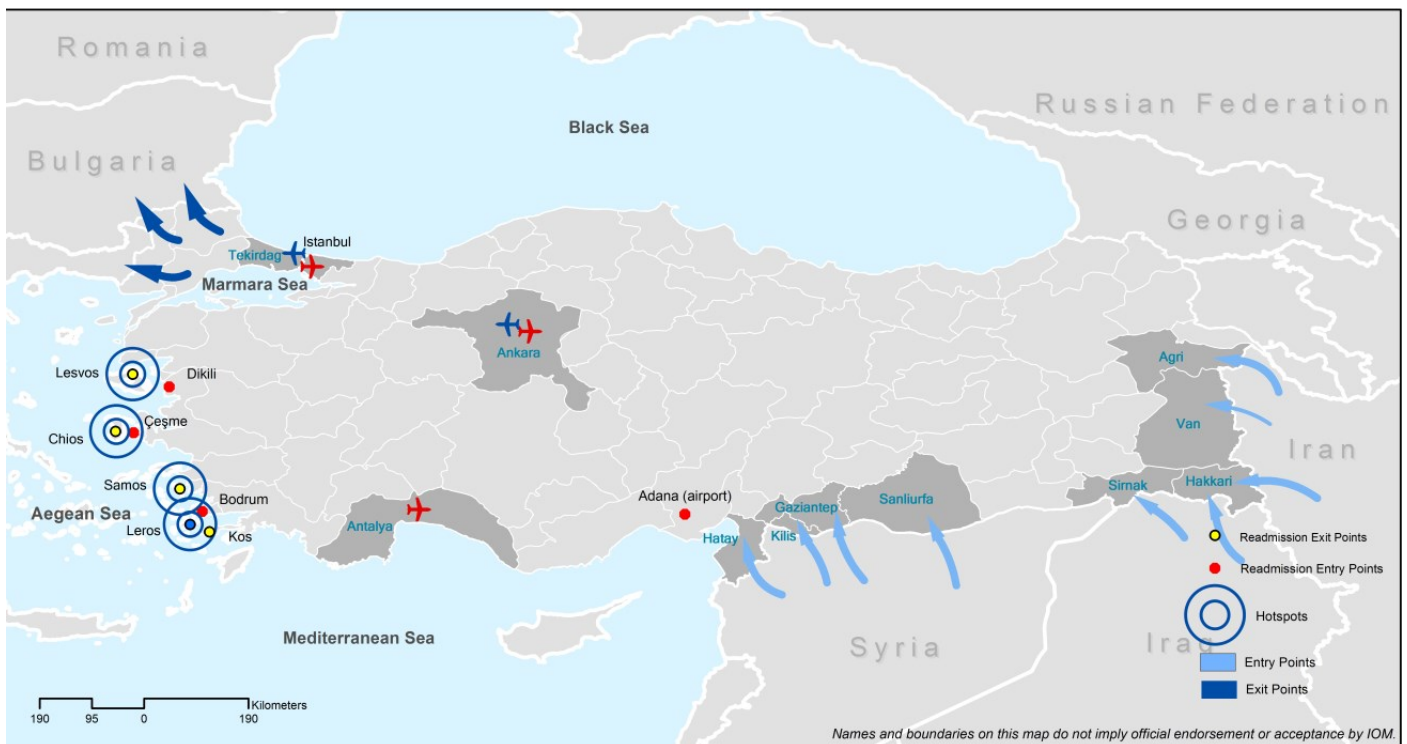


The agreement’s aim was to replace disorganized and irregular migratory flows by organized and safe pathways to European countries, in this regards, it is agreed on that for every Syrian being returned to Turkey from the Greek islands, another Syrian will be resettled to Europe from Turkey directly. Accordingly, **798** persons have been resettled from Turkey mainly to Sweden, Germany and 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 Ataturk, Istanbul Sabiha Gokçen, Antalya, Esenboğa Ankara (from third countries)

Known exit points by sea: Çeşme, Ayvalık, Didim, Bodrum, Küçükkuşu (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)

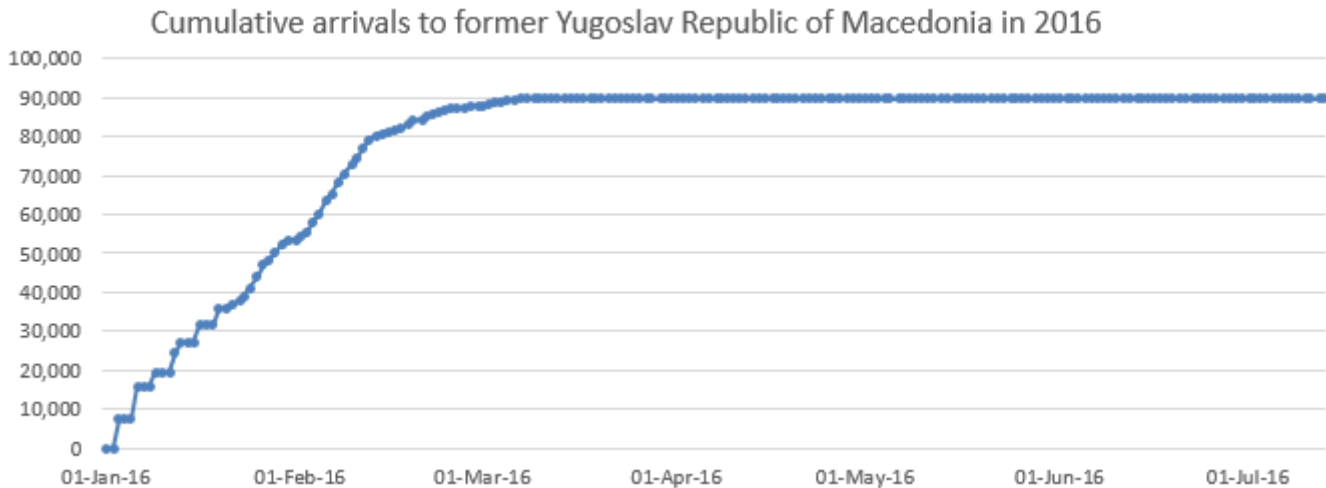
II. THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA



Recent Developments

During this reporting period (30 June—13 July) **3 new arrivals** were registered in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia which makes a total of **89,673 arrivals** registered since the beginning of 2016.

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



Accommodation Facilities (as of 13 July 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity*	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	136	88 Syrian, 41 Iraqi and 7 Afghan nationals
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	70	63 Syrian and 7 Iraqi nationals
TOTAL	2,200-2,300	206	

*Capacity is approximate and subject to change

Arrivals - demographic information, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 13 July 2016		
Demographic group	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Male	35,394	39%
Female	19,631	22%
Accompanied children	34,422	38%
Unaccompanied children	226	0%
Total	89,673	100%

Arrivals by nationality, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 13 July 2016		
Main Nationalities	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Syria	44,781	50%
Afghanistan	26,549	30%
Iraq	18,340	20%
Other nationalities	3	0%
Tot. All nationalities	89,673	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 **136** 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.

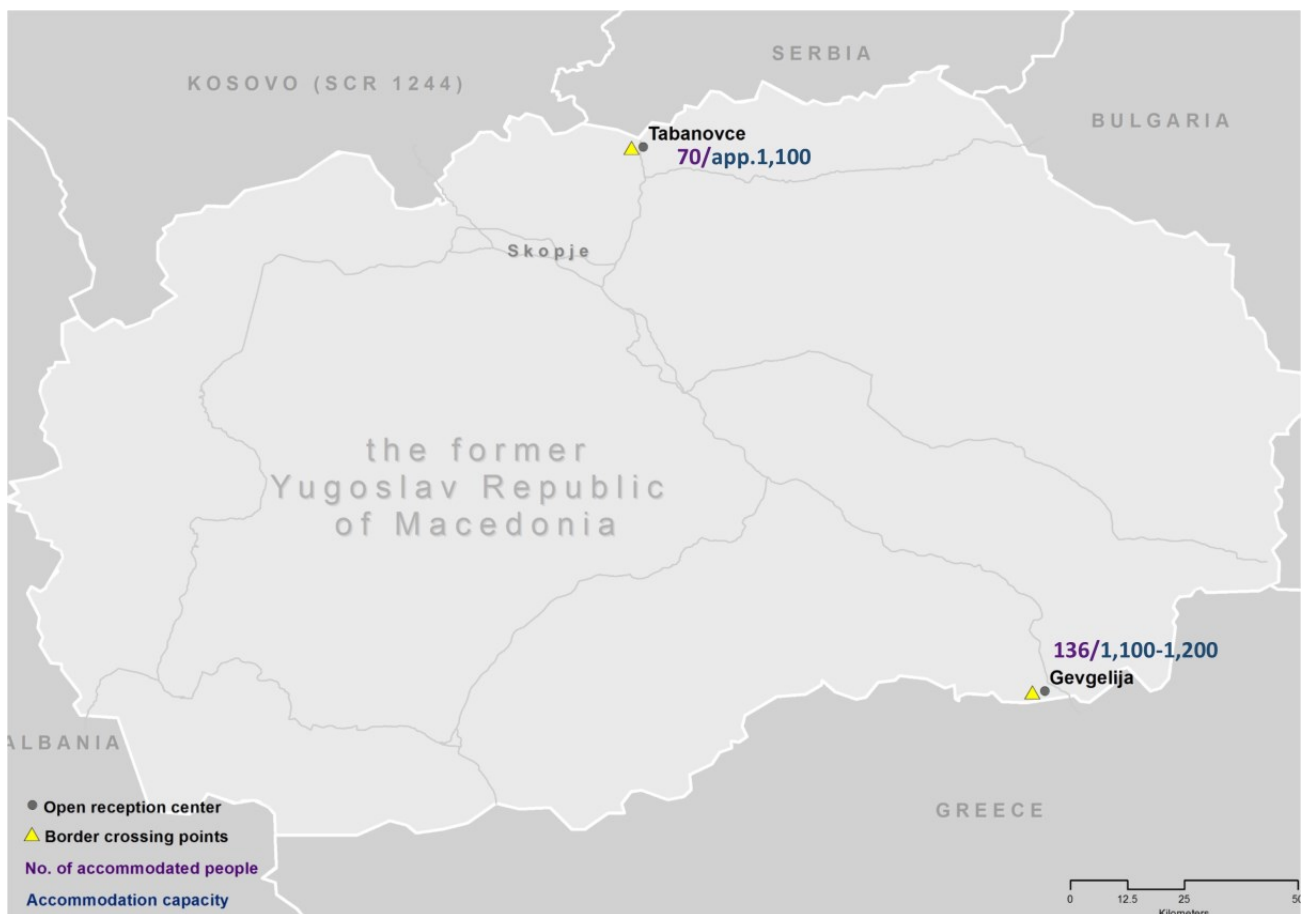
Tabanovce Transit centre

Accommodation facility located close to the Serbia border in Tabanovce region, has a full capacity of approximately 1,100. Currently it accommodates approximately **70** migrants and refugees. The main nationalities are Afghans, Iraqis and Syrians..

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

The total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as of 30 July **2016**, representing a **3%** decrease since the last reporting period (212) and the **83%** since the closure of the Western Balkans Route.

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



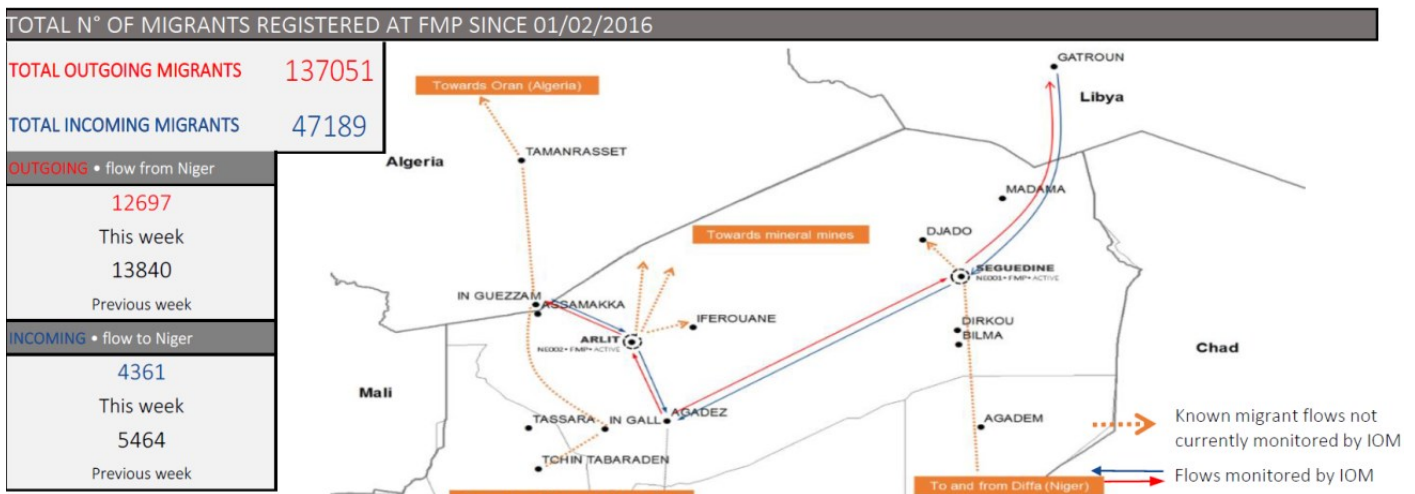
12. THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

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 27 June, there have been a total of **147,656** outgoing (a 9% increase since the last reporting period) and **47,189** (an 23% increase) incoming migrants registered at flow monitoring points. For more information please see the latest report released by IOM Niger available [here](#).



LIBYA



Background and latest figures

In Libya the systems for thorough data collection have not yet been established, with available information being provided by the Libyan Coast Guard, Libyan Red Crescent, and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). As of 12 July 2016, the Libyan Coast Guard (or in one instance the Libyan Police) had rescued **9,531** irregular migrants and had registered **180** 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 much higher than this.

On 2 July the Libyan Red Crescent reported a shipwreck near the shores of Sabratha and the survivors returned to Tunisia through the Ras Jdir border passage. There were reportedly 47 Tunisians on board, 11 were rescued, 20 bodies were recovered and 16 are missing. This operation was conducted by the Sabratha police rather than the Libyan Coast Guard.

On 6 July the Libyan Coast Guard intercepted 1 vessel reportedly with 120 migrants on board off the coast of Al Khums and unconfirmed reports state that they were taken to the Al Khums detention center. There were reportedly 2 to 3 children as part of the total.



On 7 July the Libyan Coast Guard intercepted 1 vessel reportedly with 121 migrants on board off the coast of Al Khums and all those on board were taken to the Al Khums detention center.

On 12 July, the head of the Libyan Coast Guard operations room reported a Search and Rescue operation carried out by a Spanish ship (Regna Sophia), in coordination with the Libyan Coast Guard. There were reportedly 121 migrants on board consisting of 98 men, 22 women, and 1 child. The boat departed from the area between Zuwara and Sabratah and there is no information on where the migrants were taken following the rescue.

Rescues by date in Libya

Rescues by Libyan Coast Guard				
Date	Number of rescued migrants	Rescued at Sea	Number of deaths	Estimated Missing
January	242	242	0	0
February	120	120	0	0
March	1,938	1,750	14	174
April	868	868	0	0
May	4,027	3,768	139	120
June	2,538	2,531	7	0
July	288	252	20	16
Total	10,021	9,531	180	310

Known exit points

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

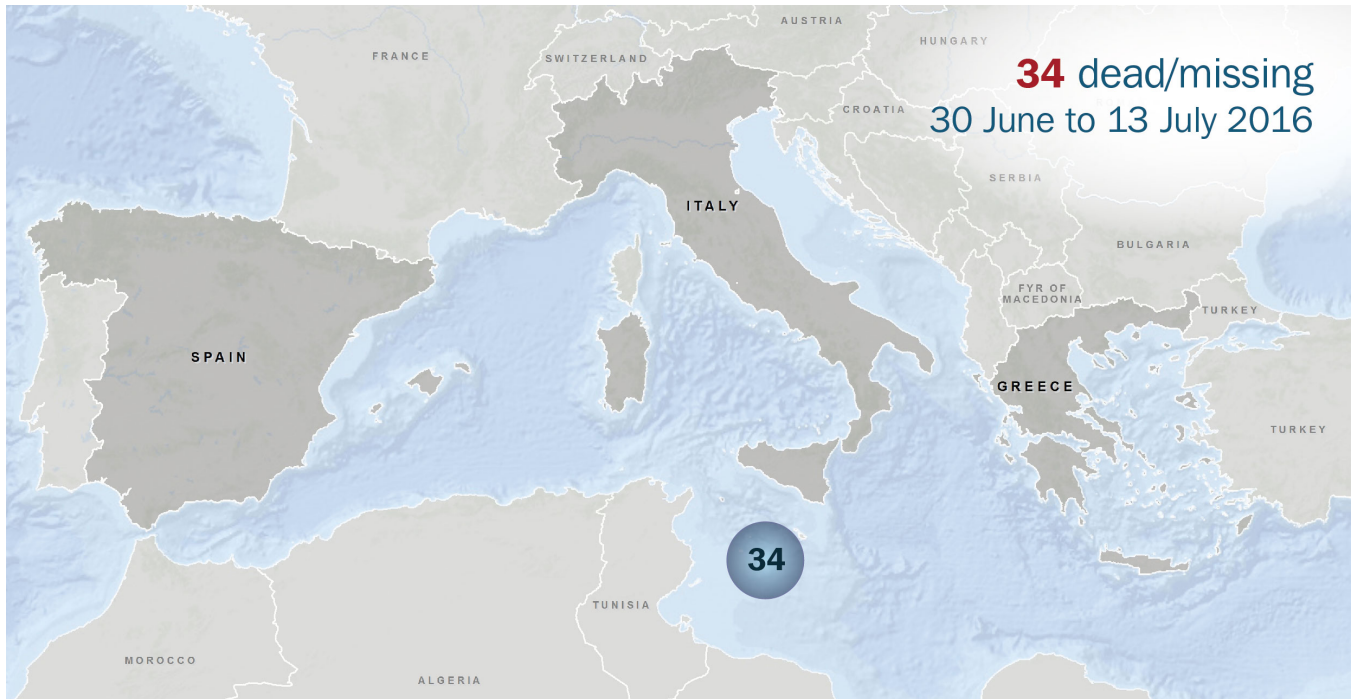
Known entry points by land: Gatroun (from Niger)

Flow Monitoring Points in Libya (as of 1 June)

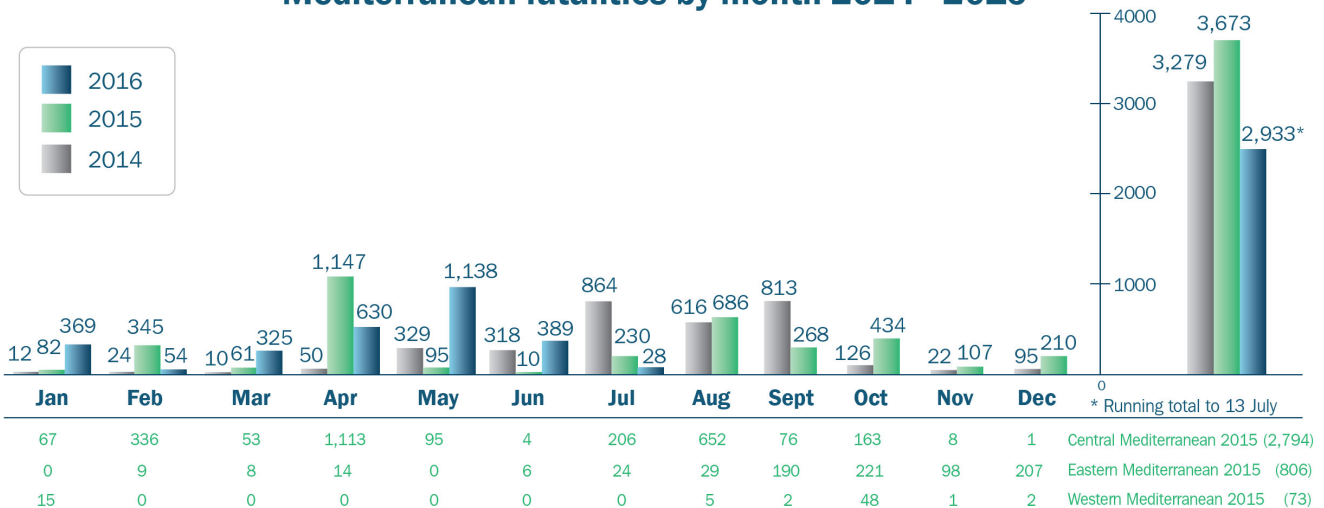


For more information on the DTM findings in Libya please see previous Flows Compilation Reports which are available [here](#).

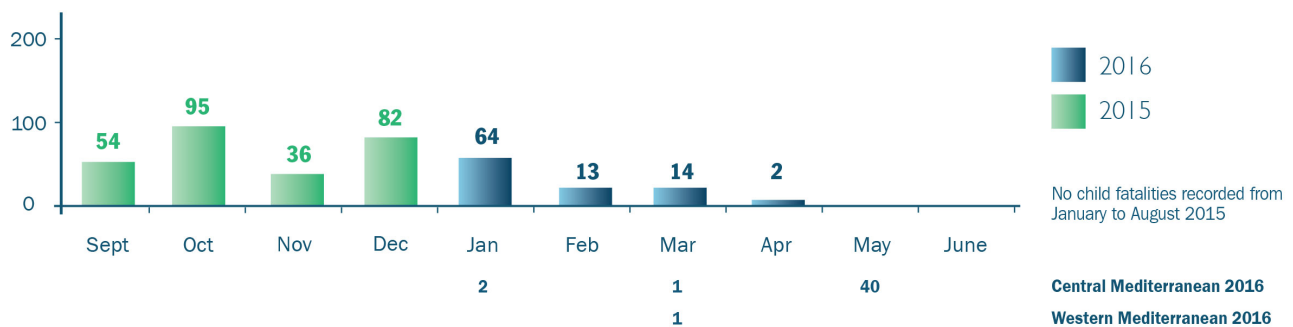
13. MISSING MIGRANTS: FATALITIES AND MISSING PERSONS



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 – 11 July 2016, 362 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 (30 June – 13 July) Kosovo Border Police apprehended 33 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). The majority of migrant (29) were Afghan nationals, followed by Syrian (3) and Iraqi nationals (1).

Accommodation facilities

There are two open reception centers in the country in the Magure (Lipjan area) and Prishtina. Magure center currently accommodates 17 migrants out of whom 10 are Afghan, 5 Syrian, 1 Macedonian and 1 Palestinian nationals (5 female and 12 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

For more information on the situation in Montenegro and Bosnia please see previous Flows Compilation Reports available [here](#).

IRREGULAR BORDER CROSSINGS TO ALBANIA BY NATIONALITY (1 Jan 2016—11 July 2016)	
Moroccans	59
Somalians	14
Pakistanis	13
Syrians	80
Eritreans	3
Iranians	5
Libyans	2
Nigeriens	1
Afghans	113
Algerians	5
Maliens	3
Yemenis	1
Gambians	1
Iraqis	33
Others	29
Total	362

Number of Asylum Seekers by Nationality (1 January - 13 July 2016)	
Syria	22
Afghanistan	58
Libya	2
Iran	2
Albania	1
Iraq	1
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1
TOTAL	87

Gender Breakdown of Accommodated Asylum Seekers (1 January - 13 July 2016)	
Female	22
Male	65
TOTAL	87

15. THE NORTHERN ROUTE

FINLAND



Main nationalities of asylum seekers between 01.01. - 10.07.2016	
Iraq	733
Afghanistan	584
Somalia	299
Syria	251
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](#).

12 July – According to the Finnish Immigration Service, since the beginning of 2016, a total of **3,459** migrants and refugees have arrived in Finland. This total includes refugees relocated through the EU relocations program.

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

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](#).