

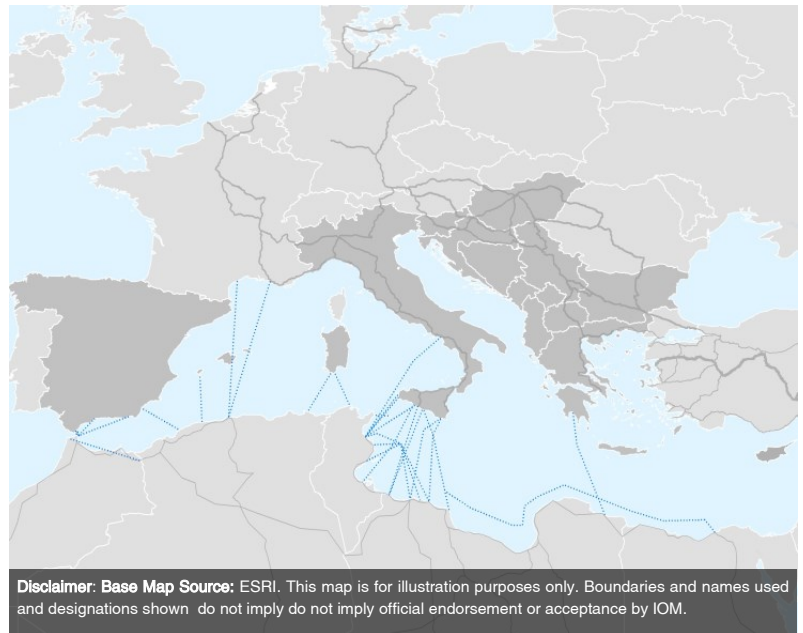
261,923 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016

251,557 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016 BY SEA

12,513 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 14 July— 27 July 2016

CONTENTS

- [Cumulative arrivals and weekly overview](#)
- [Overview maps](#)
- [Policy Timeline 2015-2016](#)
- [Relocations](#)
- [Bulgaria](#)
- [Croatia](#)
- [Greece](#)
- [Hungary](#)
- [Italy](#)
- [Serbia](#)
- [Slovenia](#)
- [Turkey](#)
- [the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia](#)
- [The Central Mediterranean Route](#)
- [Missing Migrants: Fatalities and Missing Persons in the Mediterranean and Aegean](#)
- [Contingency Countries](#)
- [The Northern Route](#)
- [About this report](#)



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

HIGHLIGHTS

- Until 27 July, there were **89,062 cumulative arrivals in Italy**, compared to **78,487** in the last reporting period (a **14% increase**). Comparing arrivals to Italy until 30 June from 2015 and 2016, there were **70,354** and **70,222** cumulative arrivals respectively, a decrease of **less than 1%**. In Greece, to date, there have been **161,729** arrivals in contrast to **160,615** up until the last reporting period (an increase of **less than 1%**). Relative to the 30 June last year, there were **72,442** and **160,115** arrivals to Greece for 2015 and 2016 respectively.
- The **total number of migrants and refugees** stranded in Greece and in the Western Balkans is **63,056**. Since the implementation of the EU-Turkey agreement on the 10th of March, the number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece increased by **34%**. For the rest of the countries, **please read page 7**.
- As of **27 July**, there have been **3,567** individuals relocated to **21 EU Member States**. Please see the new page on [relocations](#) for more information.
- As of **27 July**, a total of **468** migrants and refugees were readmitted from Greece to Turkey as part of the EU-Turkey Agreement with last readmission taking place on 16 June 2016. The majority of migrants and refugees were Pakistani, Afghan, Bangladeshi and Iranian nationals. See [Turkey section](#).
- This week's **FMS report** focuses on migrants and refugees travelling along the Central and Eastern Mediterranean routes—including profiling, push factors, the route itself, length of the route as well as responses to trafficking indicators. Read the full report [here](#).
- Recent updates from Central Mediterranean route with a focus on Libya and Niger is available on [page 36](#).
- Information about “contingency countries” in the Western Balkans (Albania, Kosovo (SCR 1244)*, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina), the Northern Route (Finland, Norway and Russia) is on [page 39](#).
- 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)

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

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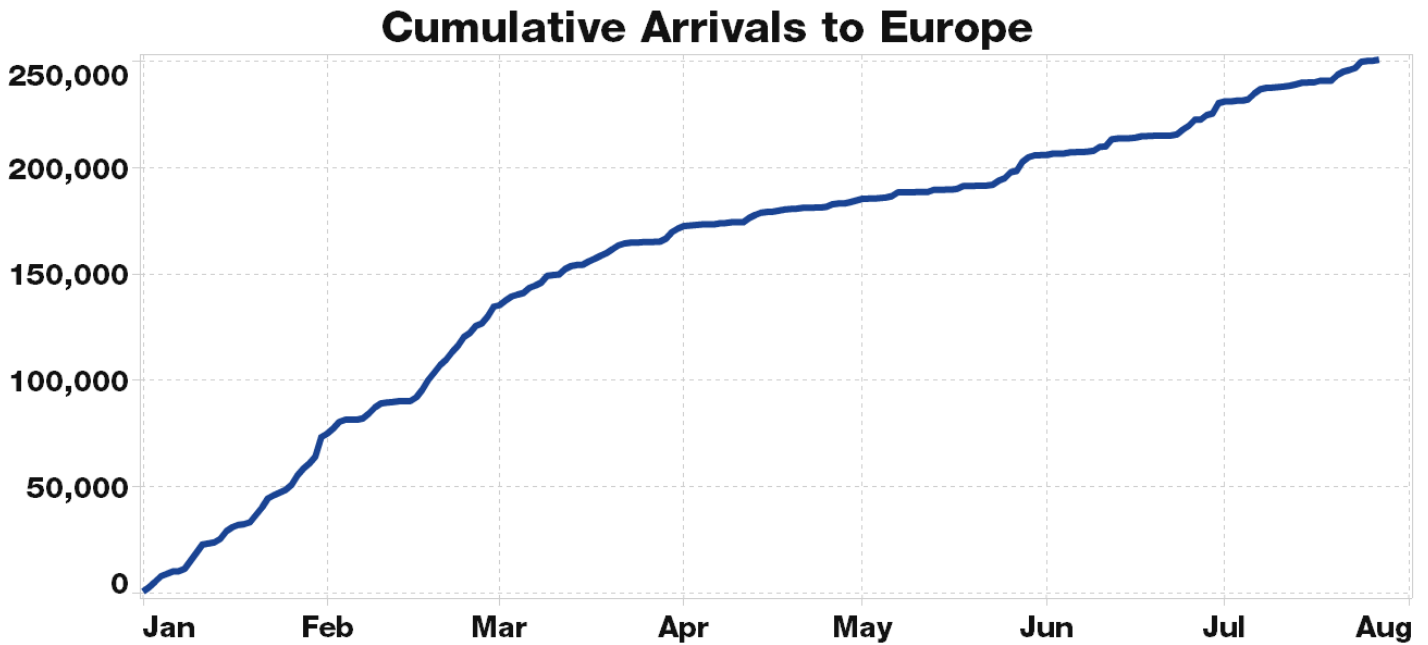
Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
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Confederaziun svizra

State Secretariat for Migration SEM

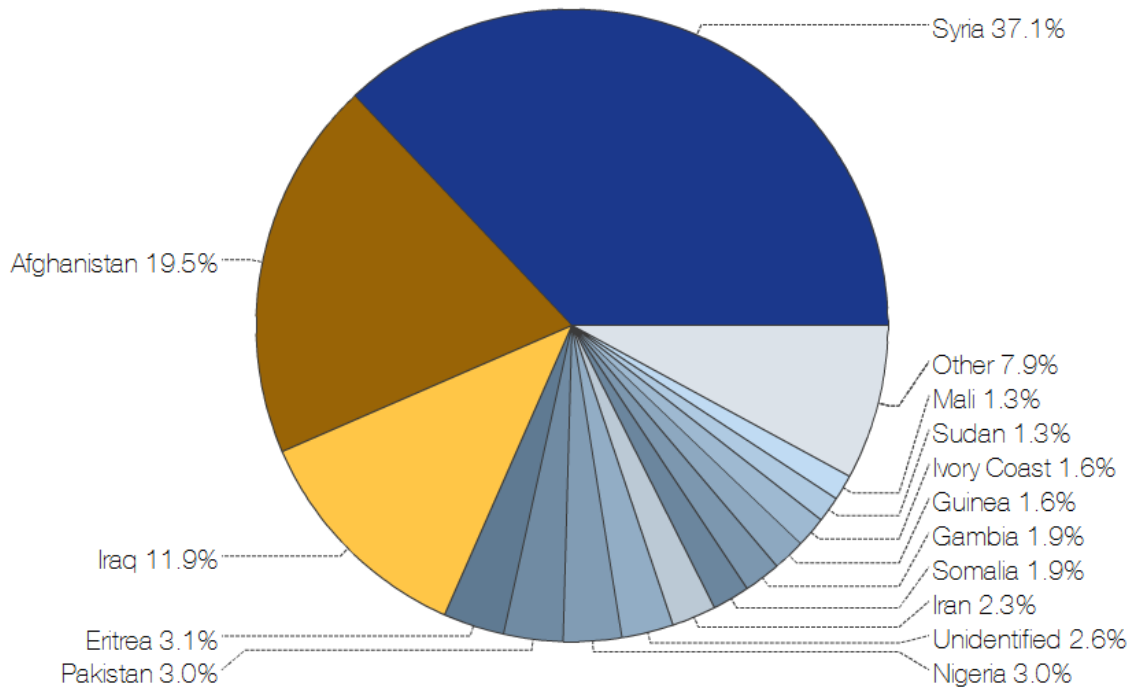


I. CUMULATIVE ARRIVALS AND WEEKLY OVERVIEW

Aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe



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

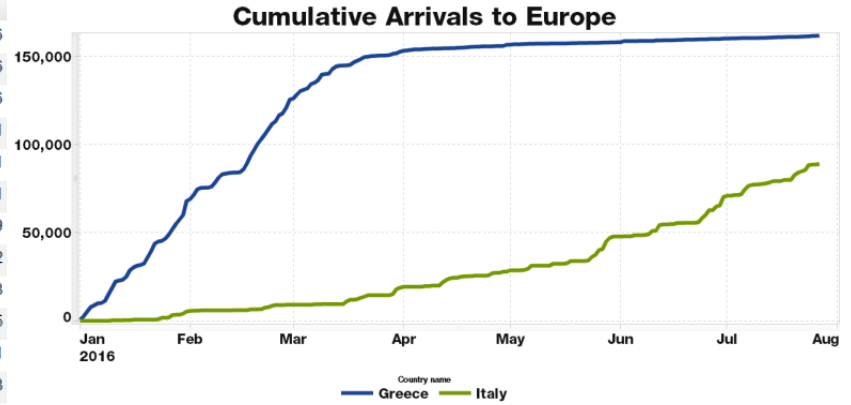


*Last available data on nationality breakdown for Italy and Greece.

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

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

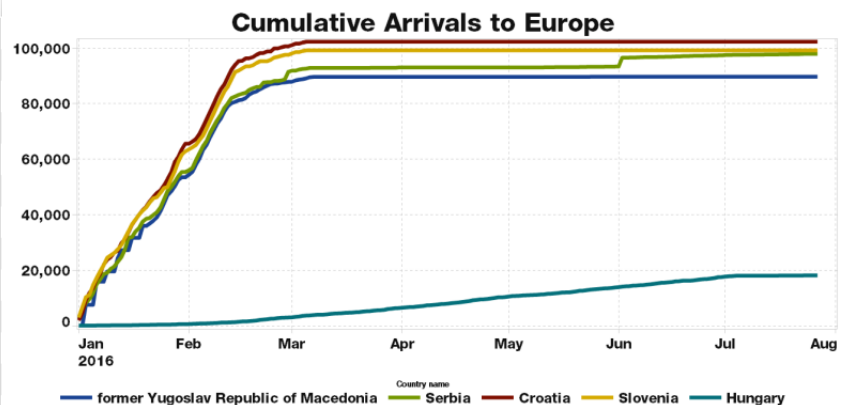
Country name ▲	Greece	Italy
Report Date ▲	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
14.Ju.2016	160,682	79,236
15.Ju.2016	160,788	79,236
16.Ju.2016	160,839	79,236
17.Ju.2016	160,915	79,861
18.Ju.2016	160,978	79,861
19.Ju.2016	160,984	79,981
20.Ju.2016	161,037	82,579
21.Ju.2016	161,057	84,052
22.Ju.2016	161,170	84,753
23.Ju.2016	161,299	85,505
24.Ju.2016	161,395	88,351
25.Ju.2016	161,524	88,603
26.Ju.2016	161,621	88,603
27.Ju.2016	161,729	89,062



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

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

Country name ▲	Serbia	Hungary
Report Date ▲	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
14.Ju.2016	97,673	17,988
15.Ju.2016	97,675	17,993
16.Ju.2016	97,723	18,009
17.Ju.2016	97,752	18,010
18.Ju.2016	97,752	18,028
19.Ju.2016	97,756	18,033
20.Ju.2016	97,764	18,036
21.Ju.2016	97,777	18,040
22.Ju.2016	97,814	18,042
23.Ju.2016	97,892	18,061
24.Ju.2016	97,900	18,061
25.Ju.2016	97,903	18,076
26.Ju.2016	97,912	18,076
27.Ju.2016	97,912	18,076



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

Weekly trends: countries of first arrival

Country ▲	Bulgaria		Greece		Italy		Total arrivals		
	Period ▲	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
	07 July to 13 July	720	-	284	-	4,083	-	5,087	-
	14 July to 20 July	311	-56.81%	422	48.59%	4,092	0.22%	4,825	-5.15%
	21 July to 27 July	513	64.95%	692	63.98%	6,483	58.43%	7,688	59.34%

Weekly trends

During the week of 21 July to 27 July there was an increase of **64%** in the overall number of entries to Greece compared to the previous week (14 July — 21 July). There has been an increase of **59%** in the overall number of arrivals to Italy this week (21 — 27 July) compared to the week before (14 July — 21 July).

Weekly trends: other countries

Country ▲	Hungary		Serbia		
	Period ▲	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
	07 July to 13 July	31	-	98	-
	14 July to 20 July	52	67.74%	97	-1.02%
	21 July to 27 July	40	-23.08%	148	52.58%

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

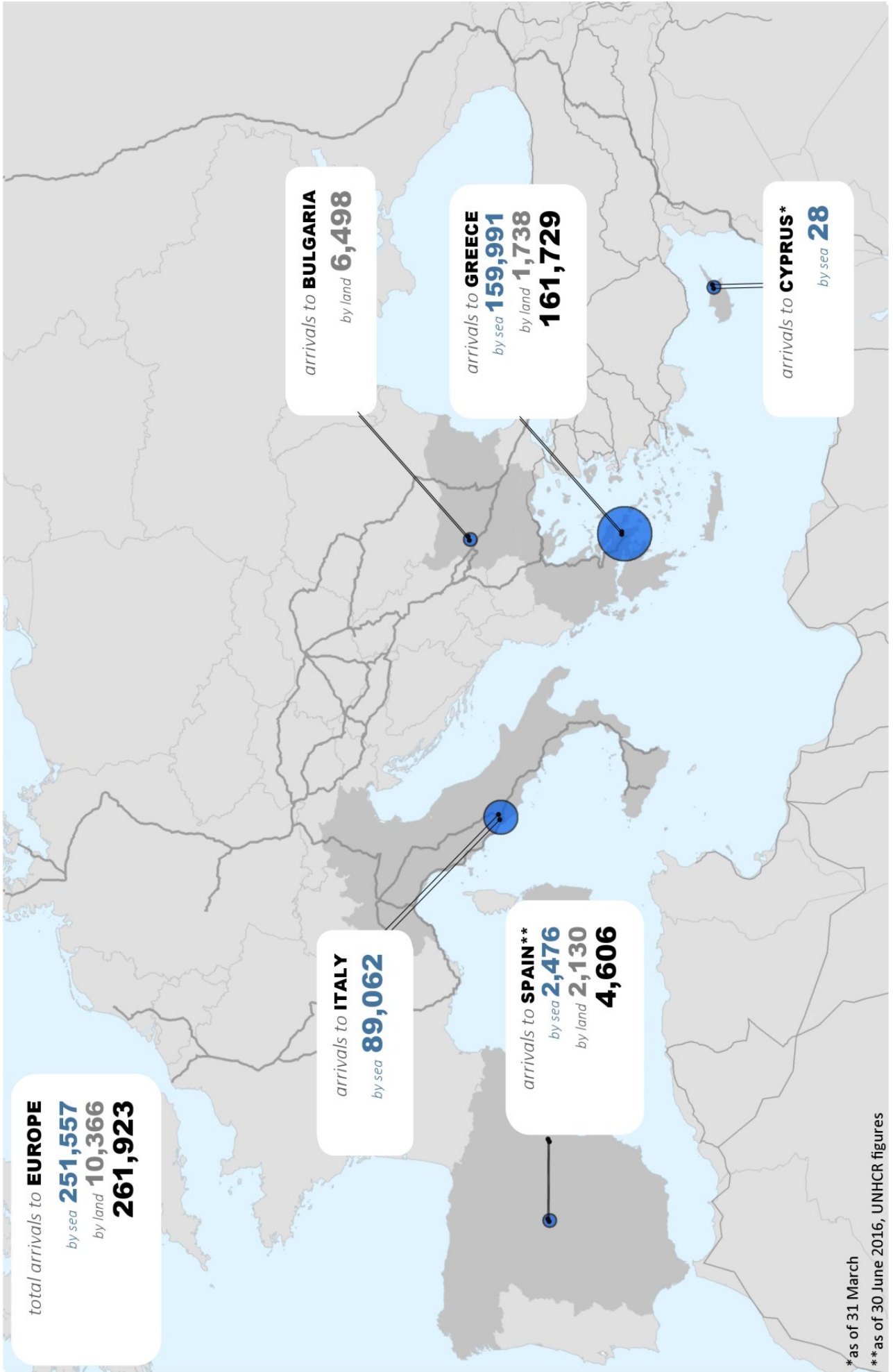
Country name ▲	Greece	Italy	Total
Report Date ▲	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals
14Jul2016	67	749	816
15Jul2016	106	0	106
16Jul2016	51	0	51
17Jul2016	76	625	701
18Jul2016	63	0	63
19Jul2016	6	120	126
20Jul2016	53	2,598	2,651
21Jul2016	20	1,473	1,493
22Jul2016	113	701	814
23Jul2016	129	752	881
24Jul2016	96	2,846	2,942
25Jul2016	129	252	381
26Jul2016	97	0	97
27Jul2016	108	459	567
Total	1,114	10,575	11,689



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 27 July 2016



* as of 31 March

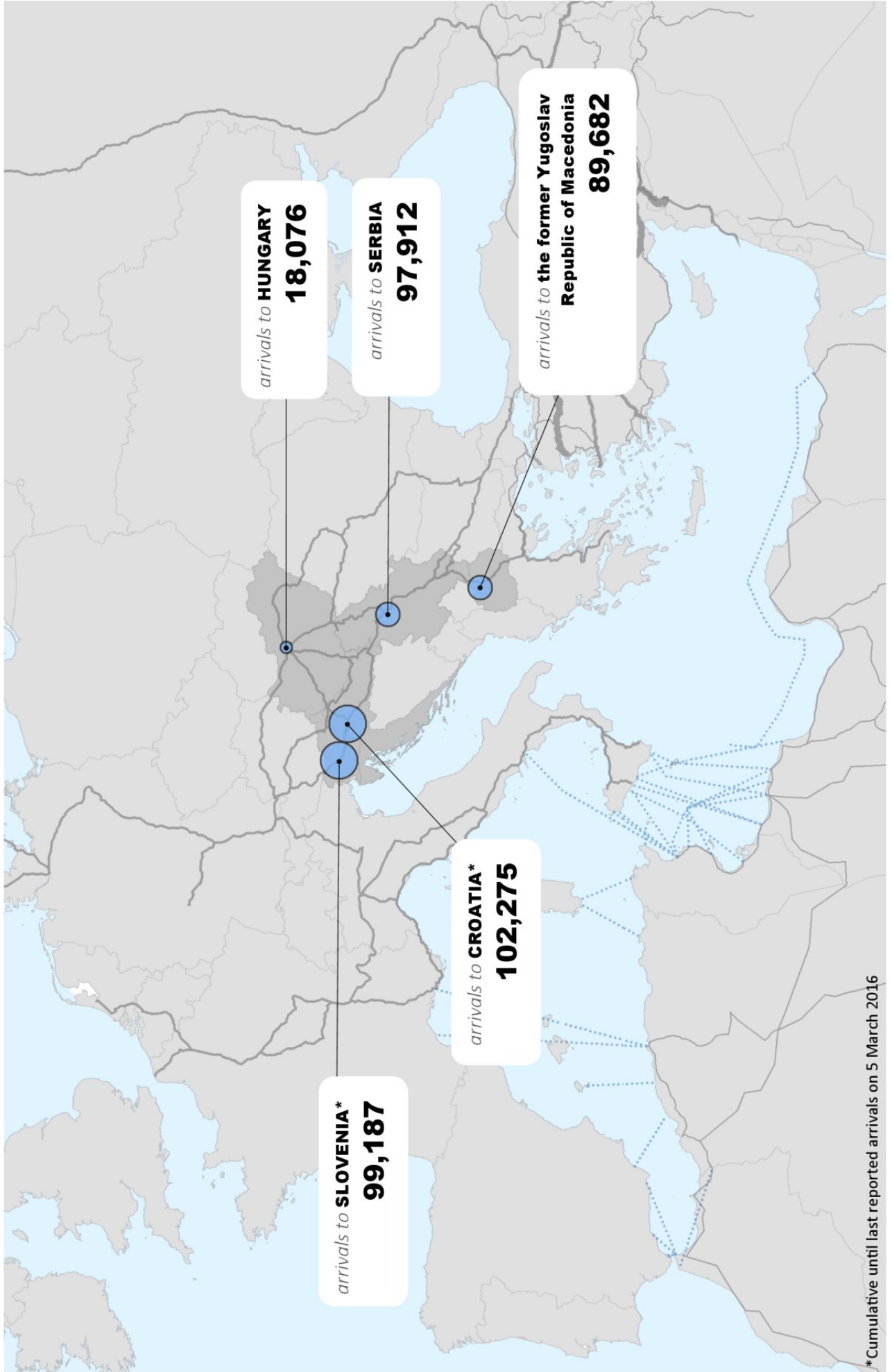
** as of 30 June 2016, UNHCR figures

OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary 📍 From 01 January 2016 to 27 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.

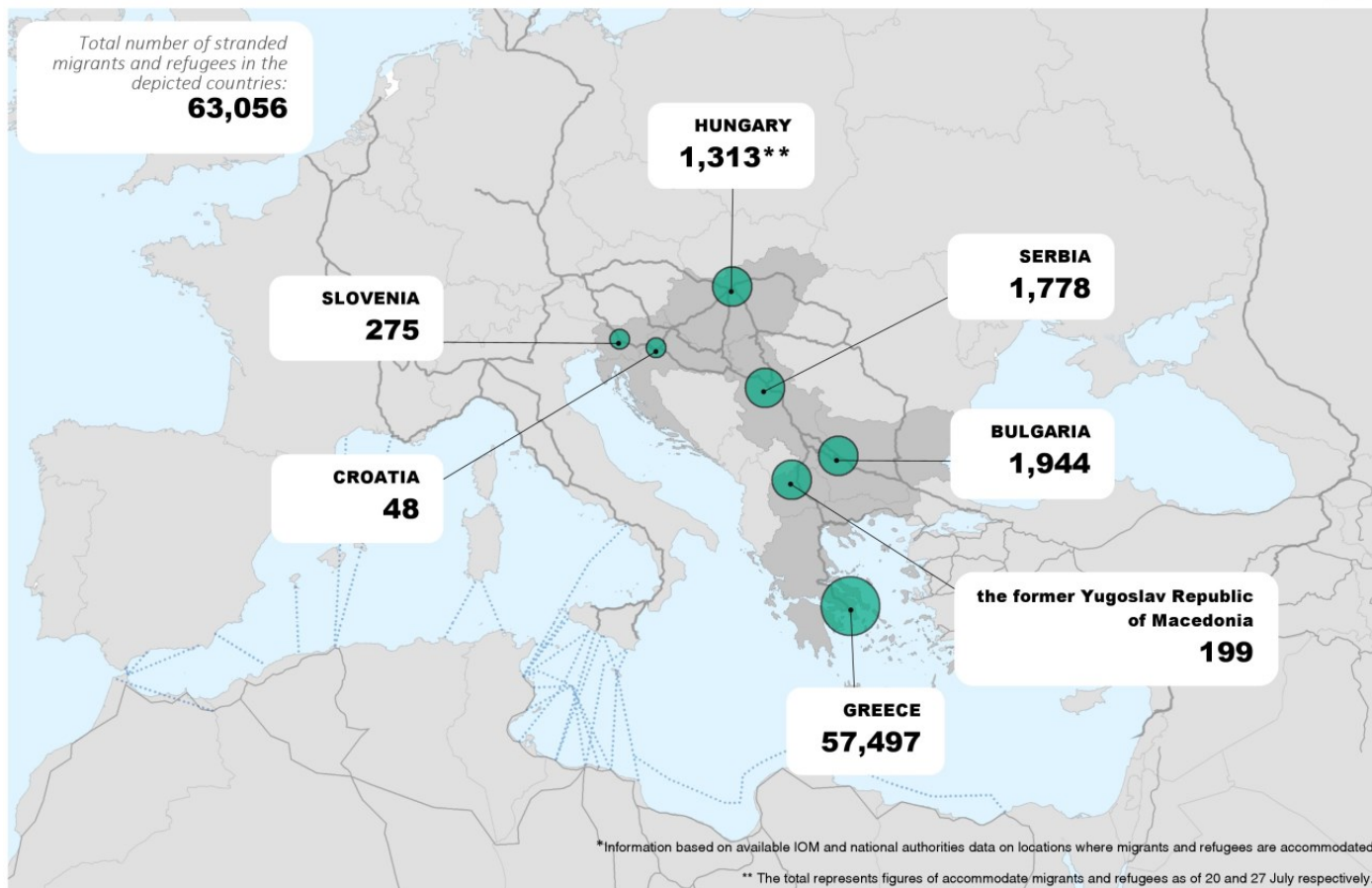


*Cumulative until last reported arrivals on 5 March 2016

OVERVIEW: STRANDED MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Stranded migrants and refugees in Greece, FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia and Slovenia* 27 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 27 July 2016 in the Western Balkans, Greece and Hungary

Country	No. of stranded migrants and refugees on 10 March 2016	No. of stranded migrants and refugees on 27 July 2016	% change from March to July 2016
Greece*	42,688	57,182	34%
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,199	209	-83%
Serbia	1,706	1,728	1%
Croatia	231	48	-79%
Slovenia	408	268	-34%
Hungary	-	1,313*	N/A
Bulgaria	865	2,308**	167%
Total	47,097	63,056	34%

*The total represents figures of accommodated migrants and refugees as of 20 and 27 July respectively.

** Data available as of 21 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](#).

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 (26), Cyprus (80), Czech Republic (50), Estonia (86), Finland (820), France (2,870), Germany (150), Ireland (150), Latvia (491), Liechtenstein (43), Lithuania (340), Luxembourg (150), Malta (131), the Netherlands (775), Poland (100), Portugal (1,642), Romania (1,235), Slovakia (100), Slovenia (70), Spain (400), Sweden (300) and Switzerland (160) with an overall number of **11,701 places**. You can find the overview [here](#).

Number of relocated migrants from Greece and Italy as of 27 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	241	180	421
France	1,099	181	1280
Germany	37	20	57
Ireland	38	0	38
Latvia	39	8	47
Lithuania	34	0	34
Luxembourg	71	20	91
Malta	24	17	41
Netherlands	342	127	469
Portugal	307	171	478
Romania	96	6	102
Slovenia	28	6	34
Spain	147	50	197
Sweden	0	39	39
Switzerland	0	34	34
Total	2,665	902	3,567

4. BULGARIA



Background and latest figures

From the start of 2016 to **21 July**, Bulgarian authorities apprehended a total of **2,479** migrants and refugees attempting to enter the country irregularly from the land borders with Turkey. Compared to the previous reporting period (30 June - 13 July) there has been a significant decrease of **67%** in number of migrants apprehended on the border with Turkey, from **224** to **74** respectively. As of 21 July **20** migrants have been apprehended on the border with Serbia, **2** on the border with Macedonia, **339** on the border with Greece and **1** on the Romanian-Bulgarian border. Regarding **apprehensions on exit**, **38** were apprehended on the border with Turkey, **4,746** on the Serbian border, **5** on the Macedonian border, **9** on the border with Greece and **34** on the Bulgarian-Romanian border **since January 2016**. During the week of 14 and 21 July **267** migrants were apprehended on the exit toward Serbia, which is an increase compared to the previous week when **251** 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, **3,029** migrants and refugees have been apprehended inside country up to 21 July. At the moment, despite the closure of the borders of the fYR of Macedonia and Serbia, there is no significant arrivals from Greece.

Known entry and exit points

The main entry points between **Bulgaria and Turkey** are border checkpoints **Kapitan Andreevo, Lesovo and Malko Tarnovo**. Migrants and refugees who are coming from **Greece** mostly use green areas near **Kulata-Promahon** checkpoint or available routes in **Petrich region**. Most migrants and refugees enter Bulgaria from green border on foot. Those coming from border checkpoints usually enter by hiding in buses or other vehicles. Undetected migrants continue their journey via taxis and private transportation to external borders or to big cities to find a means of onward transportation out of the country. However, as mentioned above, **3,029** migrants and refugees were apprehended inside country from 1 January until 21 July, with **337** being apprehended during this reporting period (14 – 21 July) which is an **increase of 168%** compared to the previous week.

Accommodation Facilities (as of 21 July 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Open Reception Centre at Banya	70	1,338	Mainly Syrian (28%), Afghan (42%), Iraqi (17%) 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	970	Mainly Afghan (51%), Pakistani (12%), Syrian (11%), Iraqi (9%) and Iranian (6%) nationals
Closed Reception Centre at Sofia	400		
Total	5,930	2,308	



Accommodation Facilities (capacity) and Border Crossing Points



5. CROATIA

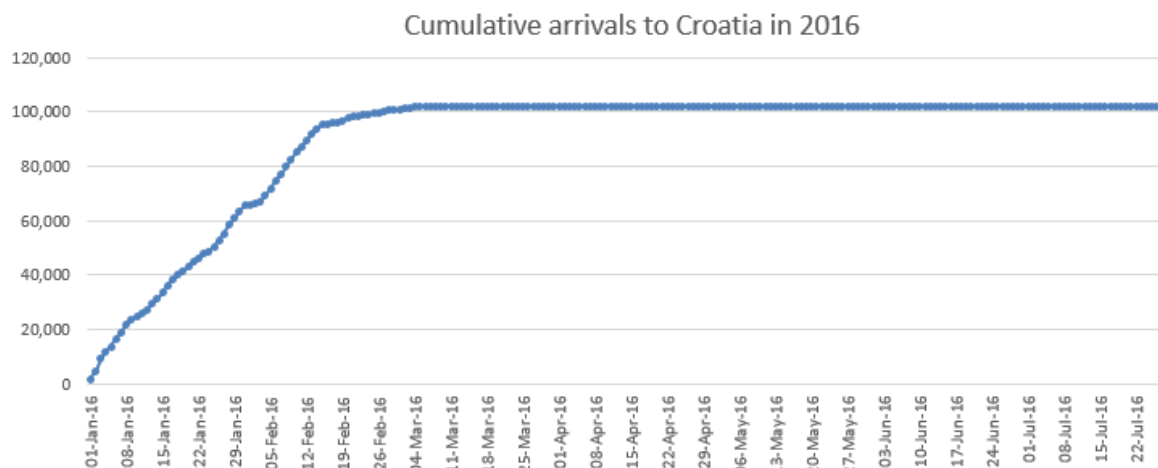


Recent Developments

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 Italy staff. 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.



Accommodation Facilities (as of 27 July, 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating		Nationalities
		Asylum Seekers	Stranded Migrants	
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	600	246	24	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)	100	58	0	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	100 (+20)	9	24	N/A
TOTAL	800 (820)	313	48	N/A



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

RCAS ZG is a solid structure and a part of permanent reception system, located in Zagreb. It currently accommodates asylum seekers and stranded migrants, who are accommodated in one part of the RCAS ZG as alternative to detention. RCAS ZG is regulated and operated by the Ministry of the Interior. Croatian Red Cross and Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) have permanent presence in the facility to cater for the asylum seekers needs. IOM is present in RCAS ZG on daily basis focusing on community work (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 27 July 2016 is **270 (246 asylum seekers and 24 stranded migrants)**.

Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Kutina (RCAS KT)

RCAS KT is a solid structure and a part of permanent reception system, located on the outskirts of Kutina with the aim to accommodate vulnerable groups of asylum seekers. There are no current plans to accommodate stranded migrants in RCAS KT. RCAS KT is regulated and operated by Ministry of Interior, and Croatian Red Cross keeps permanent staff to cater for the asylum seekers needs. According to the information received from the JRS, other organizations present in RCAS KT are: JRS, CARE, NCM, StC and CMS. Maximum accommodation capacity is 100 persons. There are **58** asylum seekers currently accommodated in the RCAS KT 27 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 27 July 2016 is **33 (9 asylum seekers and 24 stranded migrants)**.

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



6. GREECE



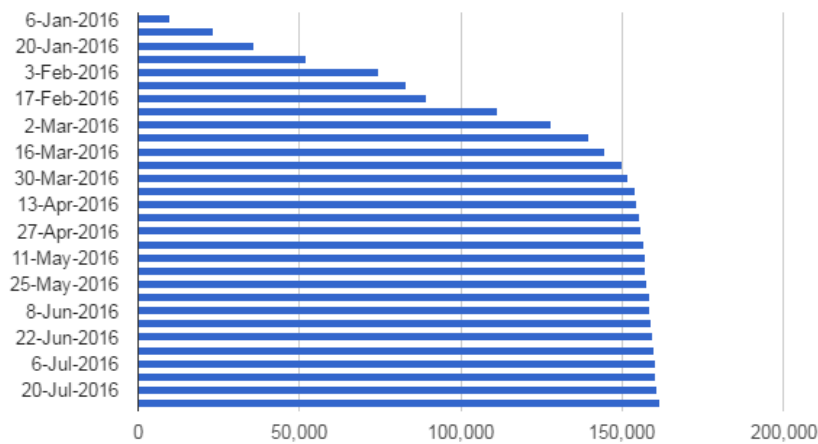
Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

As of **27 July**, the cumulative arrivals to Greece over land and sea for 2016 stands at **161,729**. According to the Hellenic Coast Guard, during the reporting period, there were more than **21** incidents in the Aegean sea.

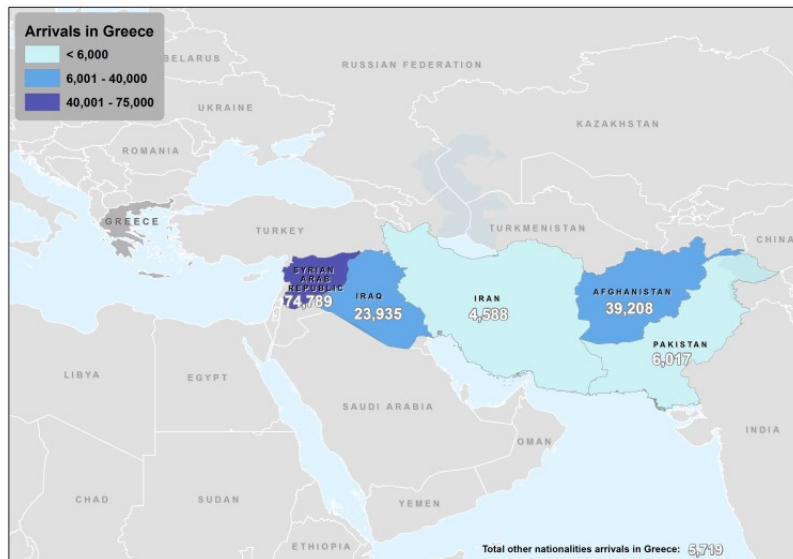
Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Greece



Weekly Cumulative arrivals to Greece



Cumulative arrivals by nationality of origin 2016 (from 1 Jan to 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
July 14—July 20	422	49%	161,037
July 21—July 27	692	64%	161,729

Hotspots and Accommodation Facilities*

27 July—The current number of stranded migrants and refugees in Greece is estimated to **57,182**. Greek authorities estimate that **5,839** migrants and refugees are housed in alternative accommodations, while **1,800** are estimated to live outside accommodation facilities.

Accommodation Facilities in Aegean Region (as of 27 July 2016)

Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accommodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Lesvos	Moria-Hotspot	3,500	3,800	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, African Nationals	Official/Closed
Kos	Kos	1,000	796	N/A	Official/Closed
Samos	Samos-Hotspot	250	1,356	Pakistan, Syria, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Chios	Chios-Hotspot	1,100	2,509	Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan	Official/Closed
Leros	Leros-Hotspot	1,000	666	Syria	Official/Closed
Kalymnos	Kalymnos	-	6	N/A	Unofficial
Rhodes	Rhodes	-	0	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Total		6,850	9,133		

*This is not an exhaustive list of all accommodation facilities in Greece, rather a compilation of available data as of 27 July, 2016.



Accommodation Facilities in Macedonia and Thrace Region (as of 27 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	1,304	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Thessaloniki Port	400	166	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Lagkadikia	-	851	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Oraiokastro	1,500	1,396	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (Karamanlis Building)	560	575	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (FRAKAPOR)	550	564	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Kalochori (Iliadi)	450	490	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Softex- Kordelio	780	1,387	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Vagiochori	631	198	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Derveni (Alexil)	600	815	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sinatex- Kavallari	500	314	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	240	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	339	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	361	N/A	Open
Imathia	Alexandreia Imathias - "Georgiou Pelagou" Army Camp	1,200	733	Syria, Afghanistan	Open
Thermi	Kordogianni	1,500	1,233	N/A	Official/Open
Total		20,521 (22,321)	21,459		



Accommodation Facilities in Attica Region (as of 27 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	1,118	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko II	1,300	847	N/A	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko III	1,300	1,232	N/A	Official/Open
Kifisia	Agios Andreas	120	185	N/A	Official/Open
Oropos	Malaksa	1,200	1,300	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Summer Camp)	400	387	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Accommodation Facility for Asylum Seekers)	-	491	N/A	-
Piraeus	Piraeus Port	-	426	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan	Unofficial/Open
Chaidari	Skaramagas Dock	1,000	3,200	N/A	Official/Open
Rafina-Pikermi	Rafina	120	80	N/A	
Eleusina	Merchant Navy School Eleusina	-	330	N/A	Official/Open
Total		10,340(12,340)	13,791		

Accommodation Facilities in Peloponnese and Western Greece Region (as of 27 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	206	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	762	N/A	Official/Open
Municipality of Tanagra	Oinofyta	300	742	N/A	Official/Open
Lamia	Fthiotida - Thermopiles	400	499	N/A	Official/Open
Larissa	Koutsochero (Euthimioupoli Army Camp)	1,500	0	N/A	Official/Open
Larissa	Kypselochori (Zoga Army Camp)	N/A	134	N/A	Official/Open
Volos	Volos (Prefecture of Magnisia)	200	142	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kyllini	Andravidas (Municipality)	300	251	N/A	Official/Open
Total		6,900	4,510		

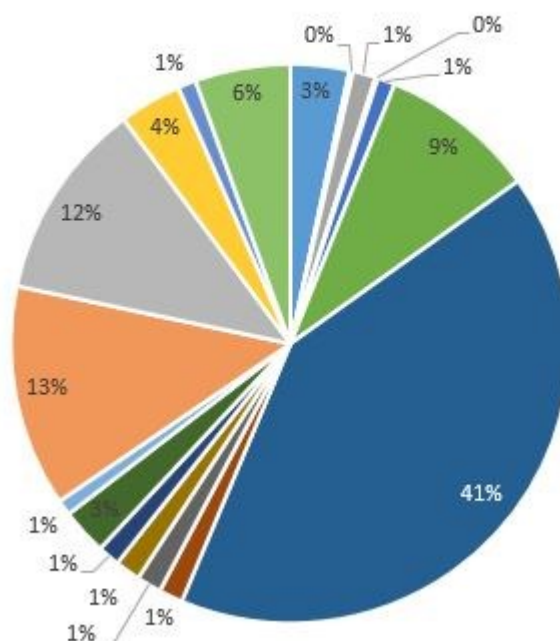


Relocations

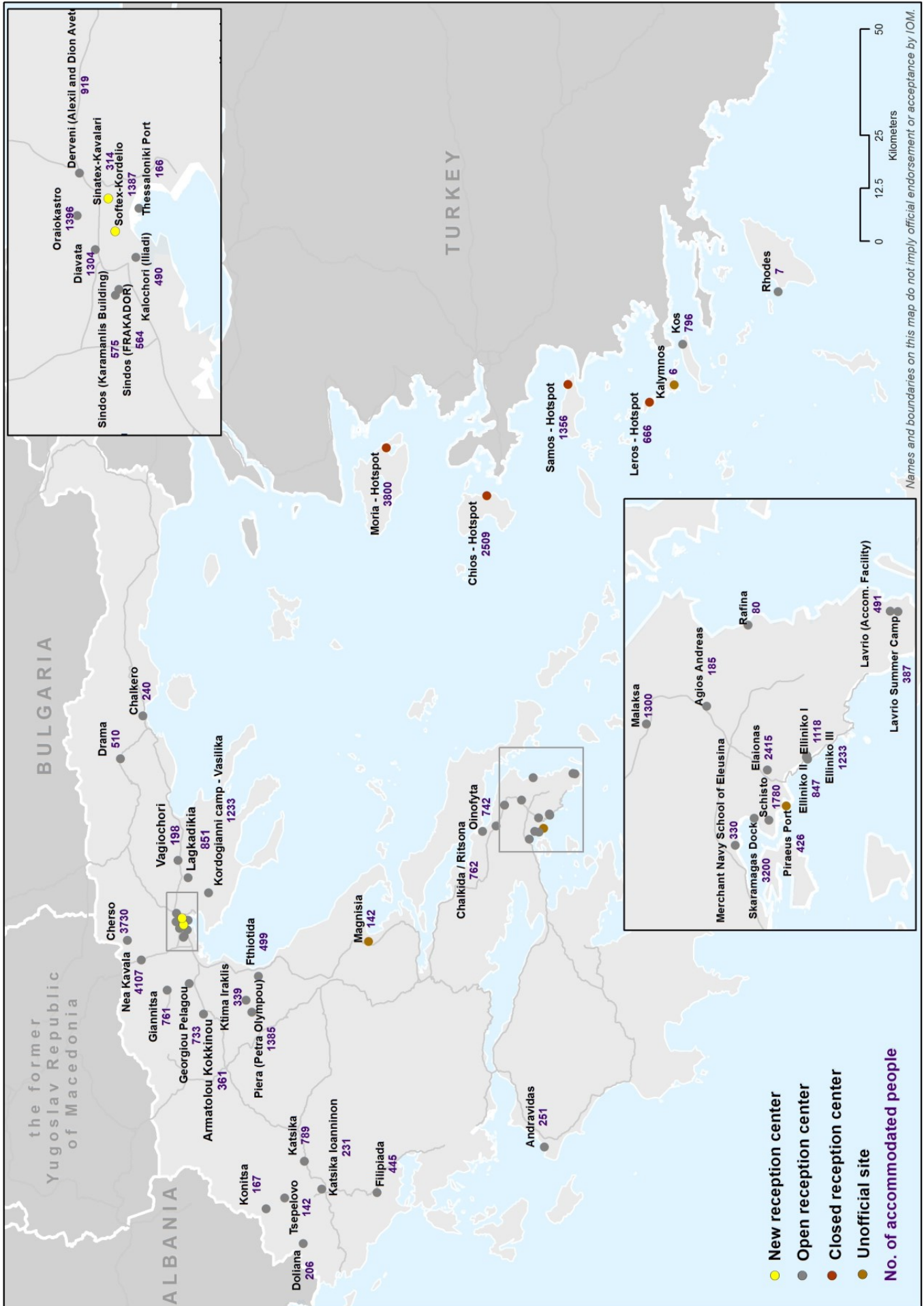
As of 27 July, **3,567** individuals have been relocated – **2,665** from Greece (90 to Belgium, 6 to Bulgaria, 35 to Cyprus, 4 to the Czech Republic, 27 to Estonia, 241 to Finland, 1,099 to France, 37 to Germany, 38 to Ireland, 39 to Latvia, 34 to Lithuania, 71 to Luxembourg, 24 to Malta, 342 to the Netherlands, 307 to Portugal, 96 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	241
France	1,099
Germany	37
Hungary	0
Ireland	38
Latvia	39
Liechtenstein	0
Lithuania	34
Luxembourg	71
Malta	24
Netherlands	342
Poland	0
Portugal	307
Romania	96
Slovenia	28
Slovakia	0
Spain	147
Sweden	0
Switzerland	0
TOTAL	2,665

Number of Migrants and Refugees Relocated from Greece



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



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

6. HUNGARY

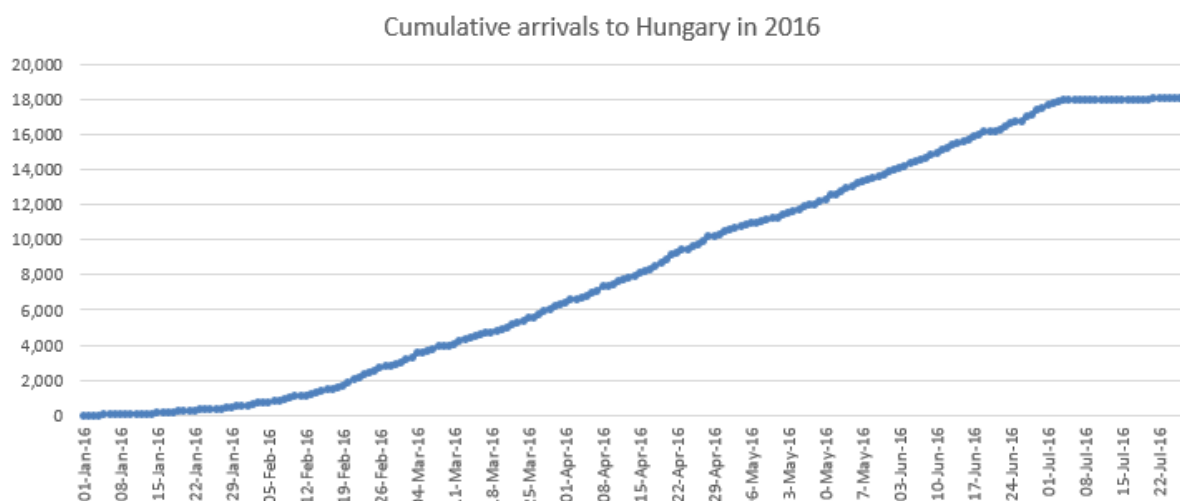


Key Findings and Recent Developments

From 01 January 2016 to 27 July 2016, a total of **18,076** migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Hungary. Due to the barbed-wire fence in place along the Serbian and Croatian borders, there have been reduced numbers of arrivals since 17 October 2015. However, during the months of February, March, April and May there has been a steady increase in all registered arrivals through the border with Serbia. In the current reporting period, there were **92** new arrivals, an **83% decrease** from the previous reporting period (549).

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.



Known entry points

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

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-**Röske** and **Tompa**.

Accommodation Facilities

As of 27 July, the total number of migrants and refugees in Bicske, Vàmosszabadi, Kiskunhalas and Körmend Reception Centers is **527**. As of 20 July, there were 1,366 migrants and refugees accommodated at all reception centers. This is a **22% decrease** from the previous reporting period (30 June–13 July). The majority of currently accommodated migrants are Afghan, Pakistani, Syrian, Iranian and Iraqi nationals.

Bicske Reception Facility

The Bicske facility is run and managed by the Hungarian Office of Immigration and Nationality. Prior to becoming a reception facility, the premises in Bicske were used as integration facility for migrants and refugees who were granted the status in Hungary. Recently, the Hungarian government has announced that the Bickse facility will close by the **end of 2016**. The centre currently accommodates **307** migrants and refugees.



Vamosszabadi Reception Center

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 Centers

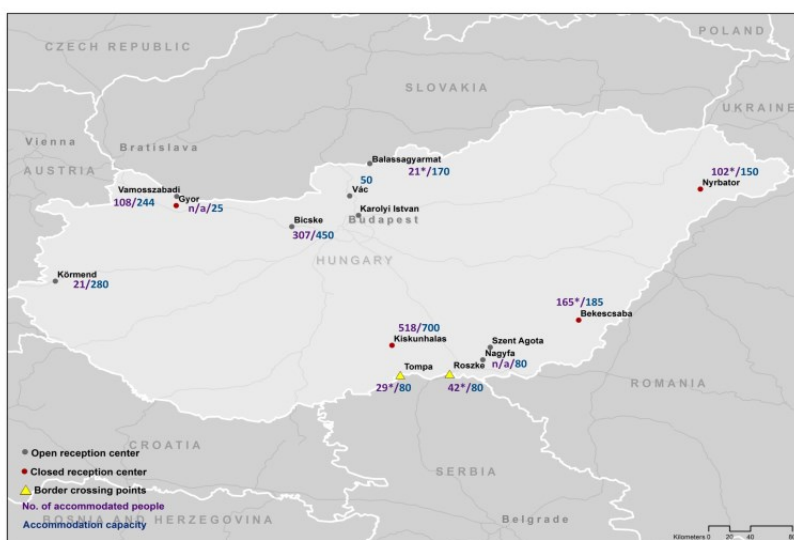
Apart from above listed reception Centres, there are also four closed Reception Centres located in Nyirbator, Kiskunhalas, Győr, Nagyfa and Karolyi Istvan center in Fot that are run by the Hungarian police. A new open reception centre were established in Kormend (near the border with Austria) and in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

NUMBER OF ACCOMMODATED MIGRANTS (as of 27 July, 2016)		
Location	Capacity	Currently Accommodated
Bicske Open Reception Centre	450	307
Vamosszabadi Open Reception Centre	244	108
Nyirbator Closed Reception Center	150	102*
Kiskunhalas Closed Reception Centers	700	427*
Kiskunhalas Open Centre	200	91
Bekescsaba Closed Reception Centre	185	165*
Nagyfa Closed Reception Centre	80	0
Körmend Open Reception Centre	280	21
Balassagyarmat Reception Centre	170	21*
Röszke-Horgos Transit Zone	80	42*
Tompa-Kelebia Transit Zone	80	29*
Total	2,619	527 (1,313**)

*Data available for 20 July, 2016

**The total represents the figures of accommodated migrants and refugees on the 20th and 27th of July respectively.

Accommodation Facilities (occupancy) and Border Crossing Points



7. ITALY

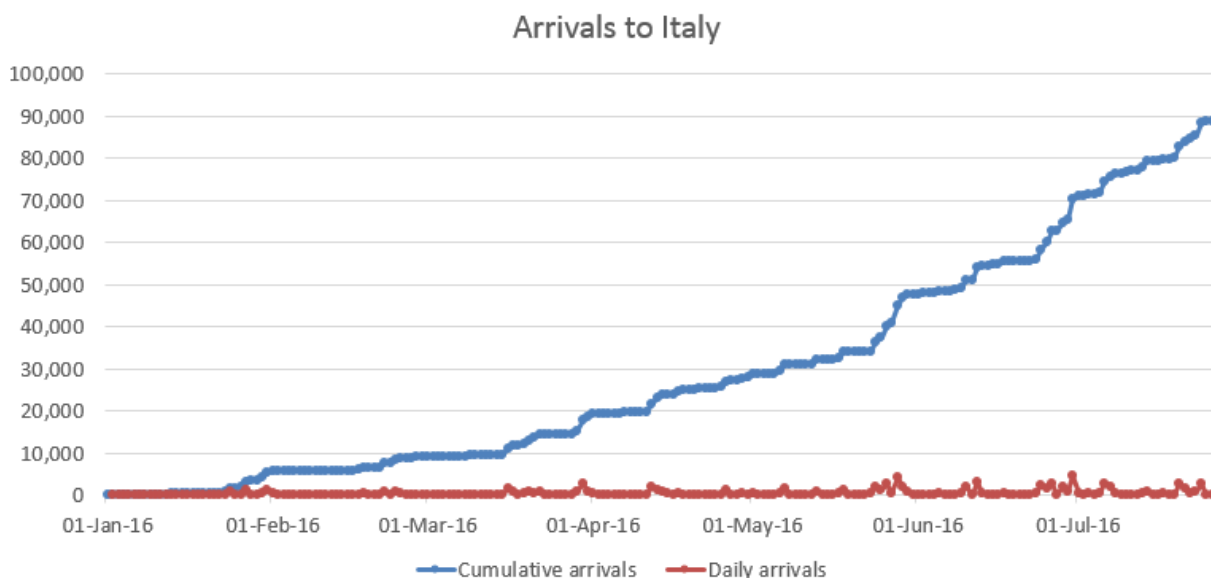


Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

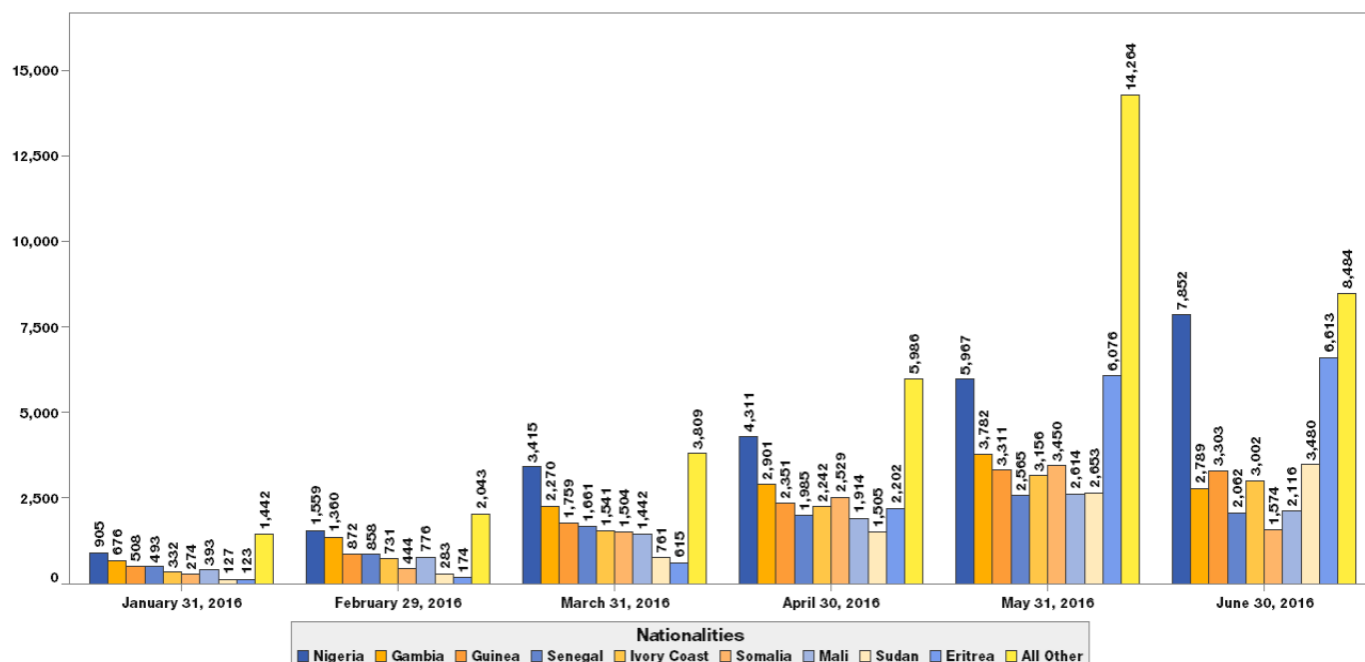
From 1 January 2016 to 27 July 2016, an estimated **89,062** migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Italy. At the end of each month, IOM data is adjusted according to the official figures provided by Italy’s Ministry of Interior. From 14 July to 27 July 2016, IOM staff at the entry points estimated that **10,575** migrants and refugees arrived, which is a decrease (18%) from the arrivals of the previous period of **12,964**. Until 27 July, there were **89,062** in Italy, compared to **78,478** cumulative in the last reporting period (a **13%** increase). Comparing arrivals to Italy until 30 June from 2015 and 2016, there were **70,354** and **70,222** cumulative arrivals respectively, a decrease less than **1%**.

In its 5th Report on Relocation and Resettlement, the European Commission reports some coordination problems on the security checks on migrants to be relocated between Italy and other Member States’ authorities. According to the Italian Ministry of Interior, as of 11 July 4,650 Eritreans were waiting for relocation in Italy. The whole report on the EU relocation mechanism can be found [here](#).

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Italy



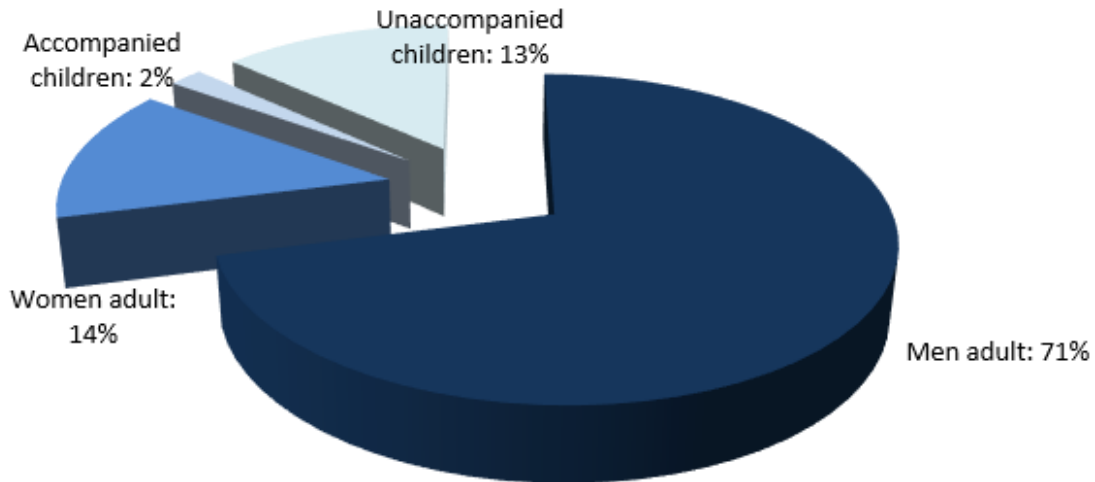
Distribution of arrivals to Italy by nationality of origin (from 1 Jan to 30 June 2016*)



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



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

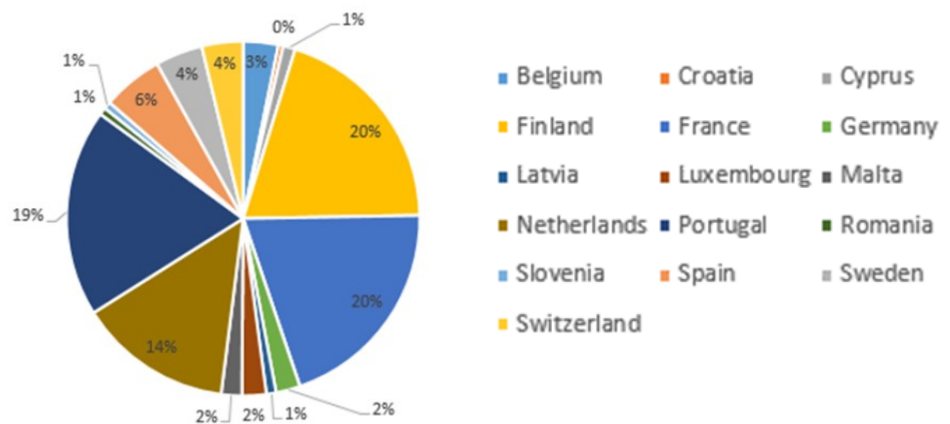


*Demographic breakdown is available only on a monthly basis.

Member State	From Italy
Austria	0
Belgium	29
Bulgaria	0
Croatia	4
Cyprus	10
Czech Republic	0
Denmark	0
Estonia	0
Finland	180
France	181
Germany	20
Hungary	0
Ireland	0
Latvia	8
Liechtenstein	0
Lithuania	0
Luxembourg	20
Malta	17
Netherlands	127
Poland	0
Portugal	171
Romania	6
Slovenia	6
Slovakia	0
Spain	50
Sweden	39
Switzerland	34
TOTAL	902

Relocations: As of 27 July, **3,567 individuals** have been relocated – **902 from Italy** (29 to Belgium, 4 to Croatia, 10 to Cyprus, 180 to Finland, 181 to France, 20 to Germany, 8 to Latvia, 20 to Luxembourg, 17 to Malta, 127 to the Netherlands, 171 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 Valentia, Corigliano Calabro) or Apulia (mainly Taranto and Brindisi). Sometimes migrants are also brought to Sardinia (Cagliari, Porto Torres), or Campania (Salerno).

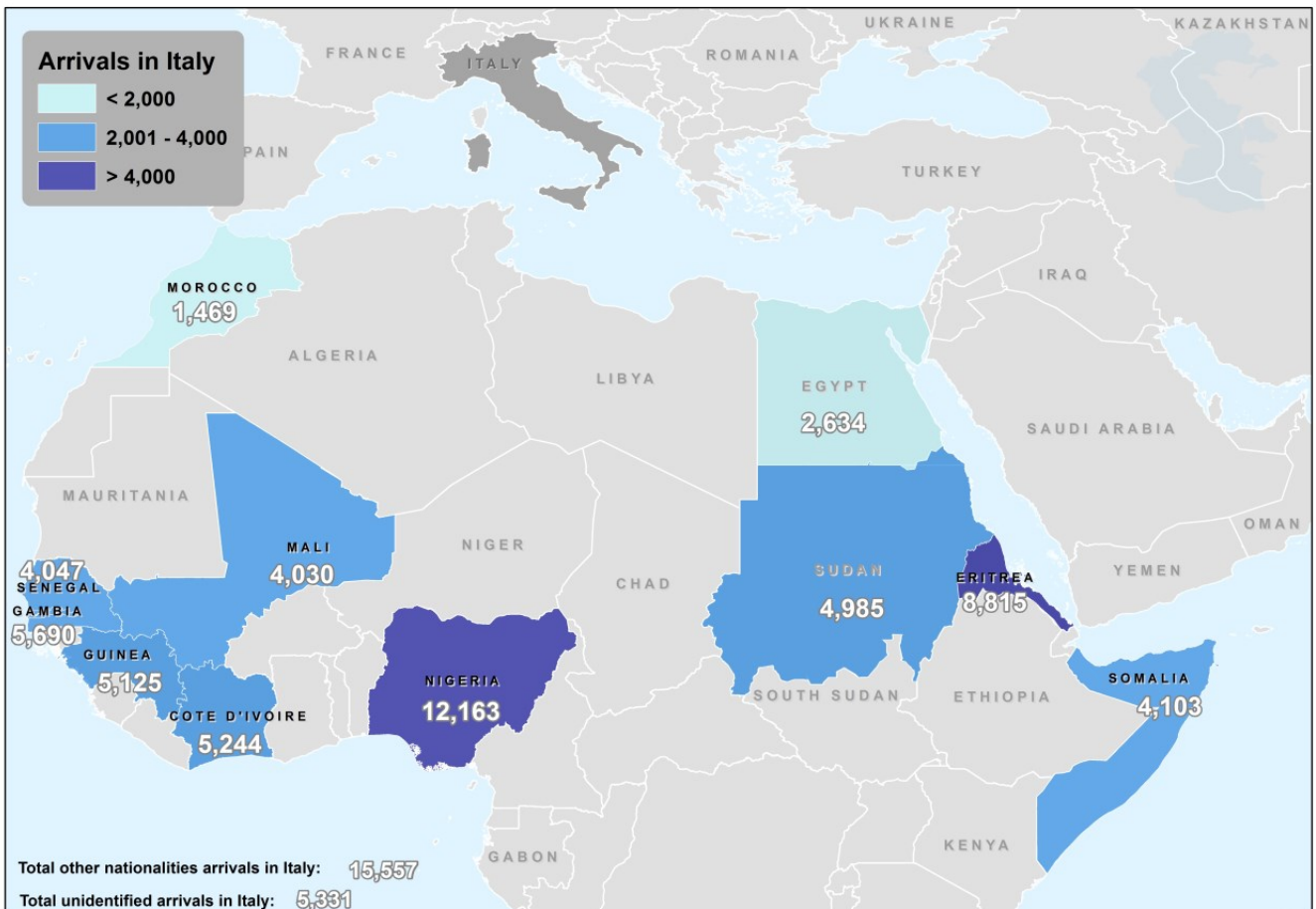
Known exit points: Exit points are irregular and therefore something is known only when migrants are stopped at the borders or are sent back by French, Swiss or Austrian authorities. Indeed, informal gatherings of migrants trying to move outside Italy are reported in the border areas near Ventimiglia (Liguria), Como (Lombardy), Bolzano (Alto Adige) and close to the central train stations of Rome and Milan. IOM Italy estimates that while Syrians, Eritreans and Sudanese are the majority of those wanting to reach other European countries, also some Sub-Saharan, French-speaking Africans are specifically trying to reach France



Known entry points in Italy



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

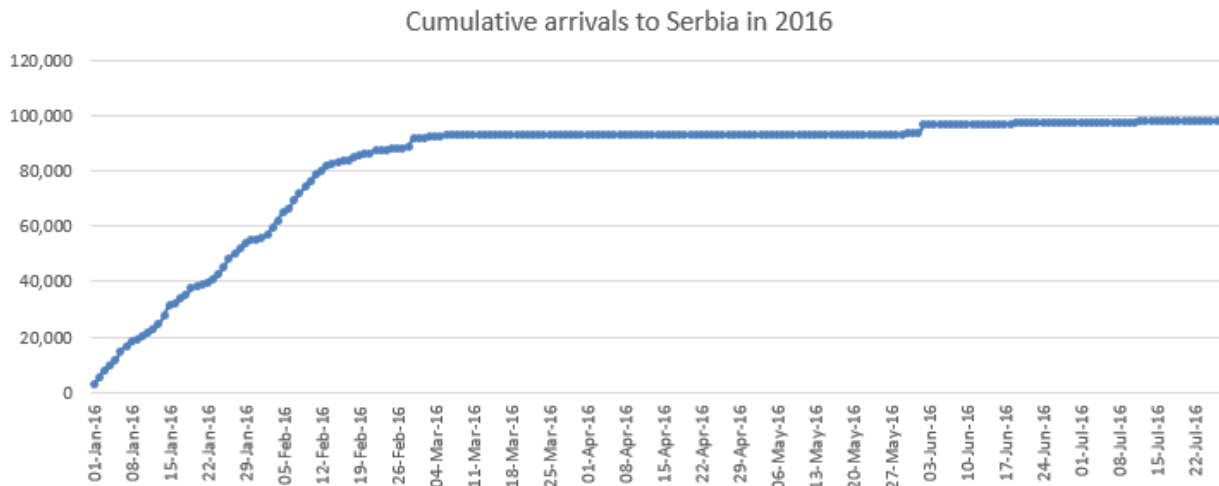


8. SERBIA



Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

27 July - Over the period from 14 July to 27 July 2016 **245 migrants and refugees arrived in Presevo area—Serbia**. This represents **19% decrease** compared to the previous reporting period. The total number of migrants that have entered the country since the start of the year is **97,912**.

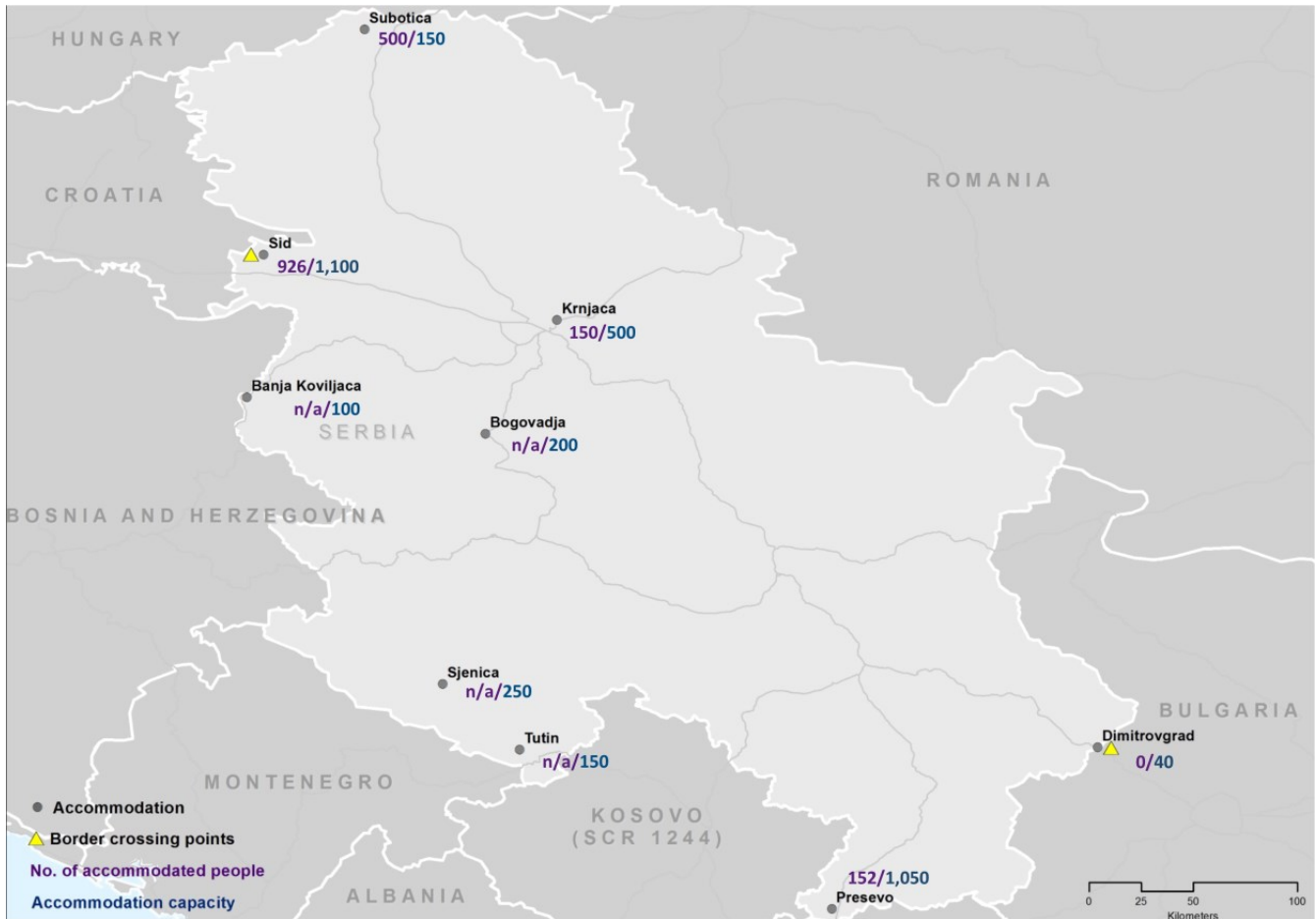


Accommodation Facilities (as of 27 July 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
Permanent Asylum Centre in Preševo	1,050	152
Subotica	150	500
Šid (Centre, Principovac, Adasevci)	1,100	926
Dimitrovgrad	40	0
Krnjaca	500	150
Banja Koviljaca	100	n/a
Sjenica	250	n/a
Tutin	150	n/a
Bogovadja	200	n/a
Total	Minimum of 3,540	1,728



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



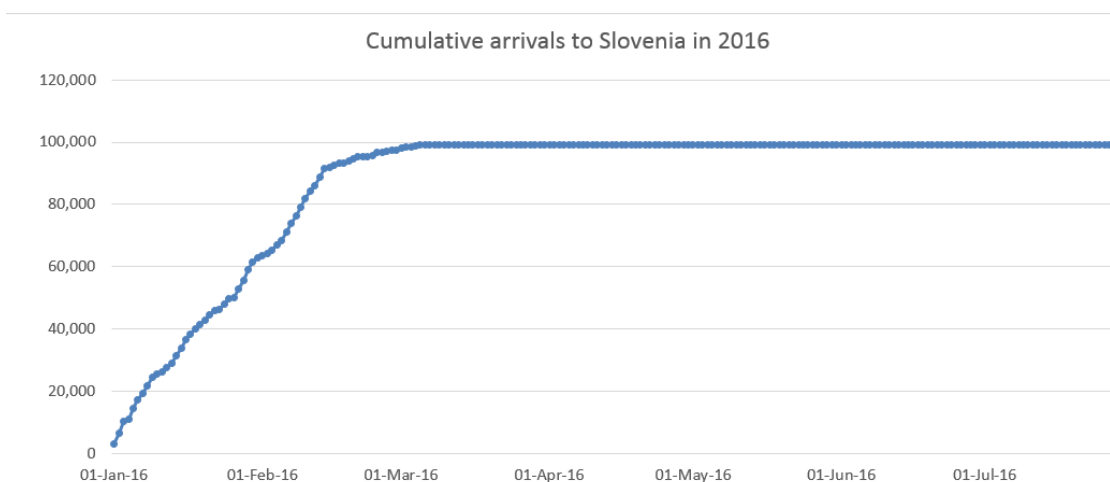
9. SLOVENIA



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).

26 July—A new group of 32 asylum seekers is expected to arrive in Slovenia under an EU relocation plan in mid-August. Out of those relocated in May, 23 have been granted asylum.



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 **268** 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.

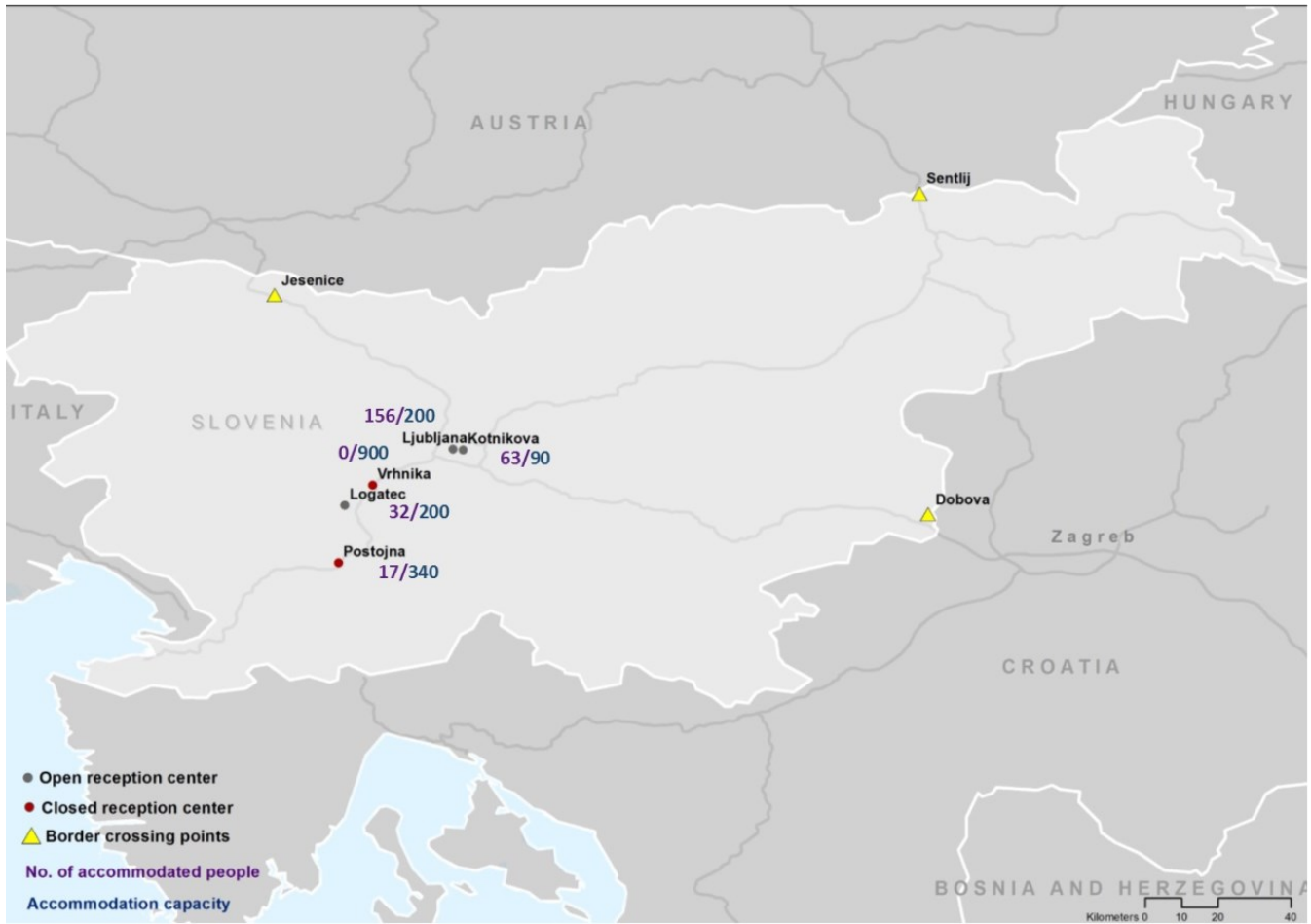
Accommodation Facilities (as of 27 July 2016)

Three more camps were operational in Slovenia, located around main entry and exit points until the closure of the Western Balkans route in March 2016. The camp in **Dobova**, the **main entry point**, served for accommodating migrants and refugees who were arriving from Croatia. Two other camps were located next to **main exit** points toward Austria-**Jesenice** and **Sentilj**.

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Asylum Centers in Ljubljana	200	156	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Department AC Kotnikova	90	63	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Department AC Logatec	200	32	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Aliens Centre Postojna	340	17	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Aliens Centre Department Vrhnika	900	0	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
TOTAL	1,730	268	



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



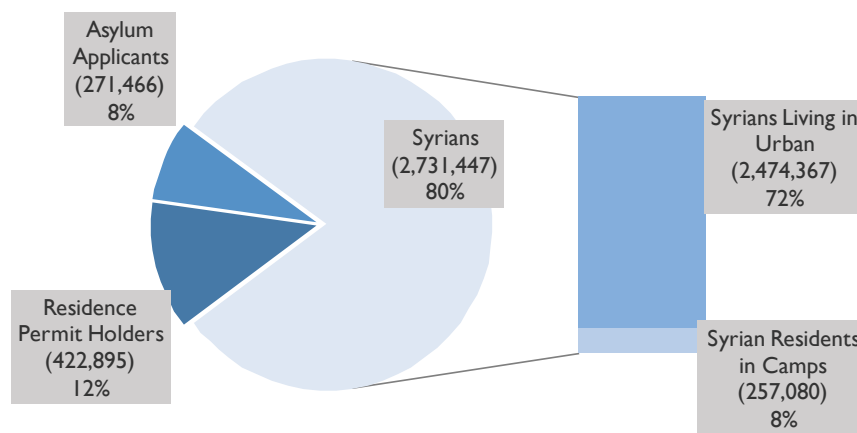
10. TURKEY



Background and latest figures

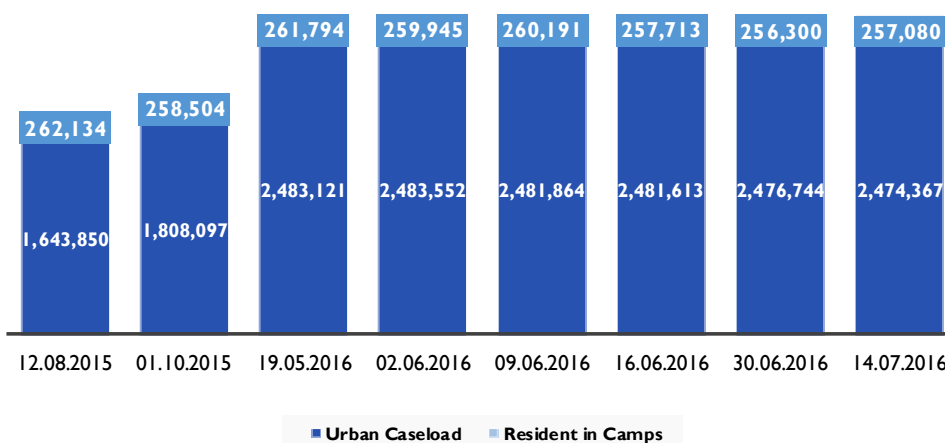
According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently an estimated **3.1 million** foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (**2,731,447 individuals**) who are granted **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.

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



Turkey's Temporary Protection regime grants the 2,731,447 Syrian migrants the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 2,474,367 individuals - live outside camps, officially called Temporary Accommodation Centers (TACs), and are spread across the Turkish border provinces of Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay and Kilis. 257,080 Syrians live in 26 camps that are also located close to the Syrian border.

Syrians under Temporary Protection





Another significant group of foreign nationals requiring international protection in Turkey are 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
Somalia	3,887
Others	8,009
Total	271,466

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

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.

The Turkish Coast Guard has apprehended 26,585 irregular migrants and had registered 173 fatalities between 04 January and 26 July 2016 period. The monthly breakdown of the apprehensions is below. These figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the Coast Guard; actual numbers of migrants and refugees departing Turkey by sea are in fact much higher than this. The Turkish Coast Guard has apprehended 26,585 irregular migrants and had registered 173 fatalities between 04 January and 26 July 2016 period. The monthly breakdown of the apprehensions is below. These figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the Coast Guard; actual numbers of migrants and refugees departing Turkey by sea are in fact much higher than this.

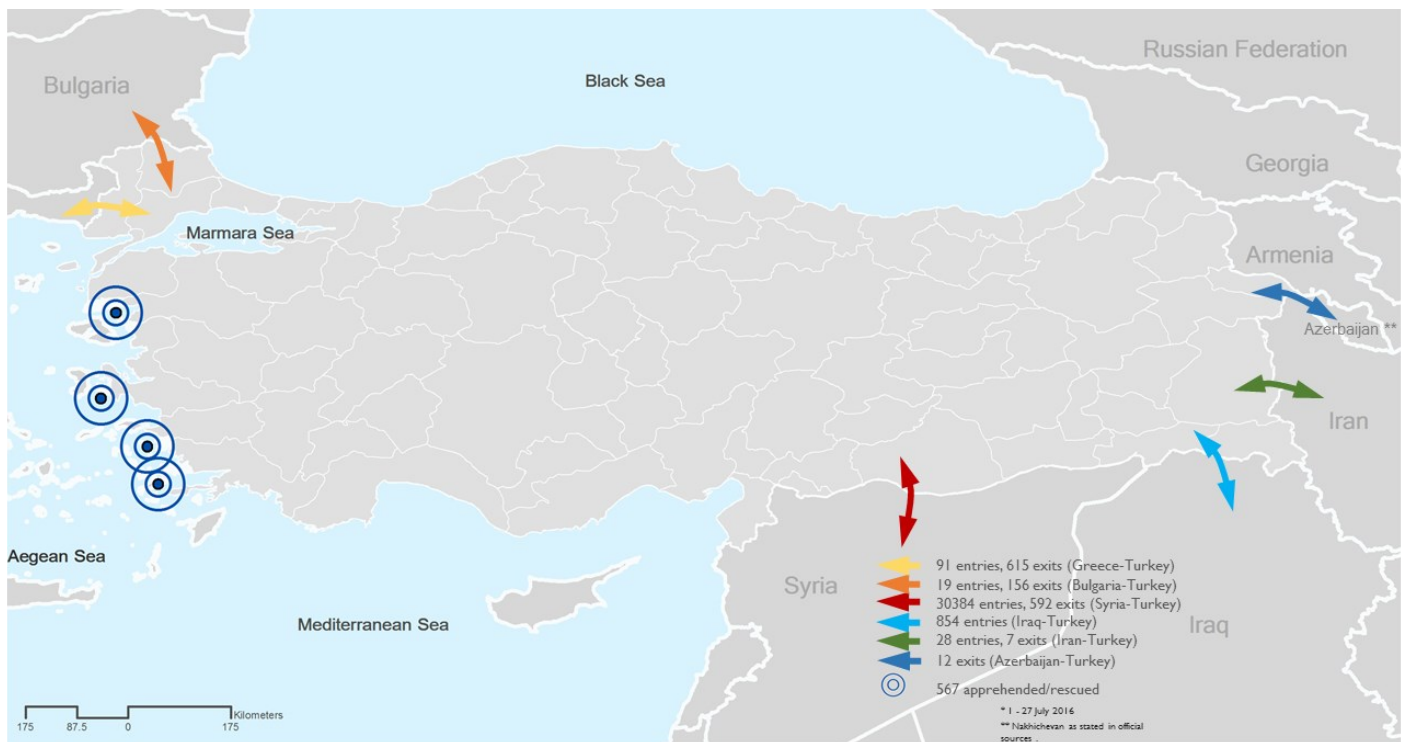
Rescues/Apprehensions by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2016* (04.01.2016- 26.07.2016)				
Months	Number of Cases	Number of irregular migrants	Number of deaths	Number of organizers
January	135	5506	103	16
February	182	8747	38	25
March	177	8530	32	12
April	36	1717	-	1
May	28	1109	-	2
June	12	427	-	-
July	19	567	-	-
Total	592	26585	173	56

Apprehended Persons on Land

According to the Turkish Armed Forces, between July 1 and July 27, 2016 30,384 persons were apprehended trying to cross the border irregularly from Syria to Turkey and 592 persons from Turkey to Syria.

During the same period 854 persons were apprehended trying to cross the border irregularly from Iraq to Turkey, while 28 persons attempted to cross the border from Iran to Turkey and 7 persons from Turkey to Iran. Also during this period 12 persons from Turkey to Azerbaijan (Nakhichevan) were apprehended.

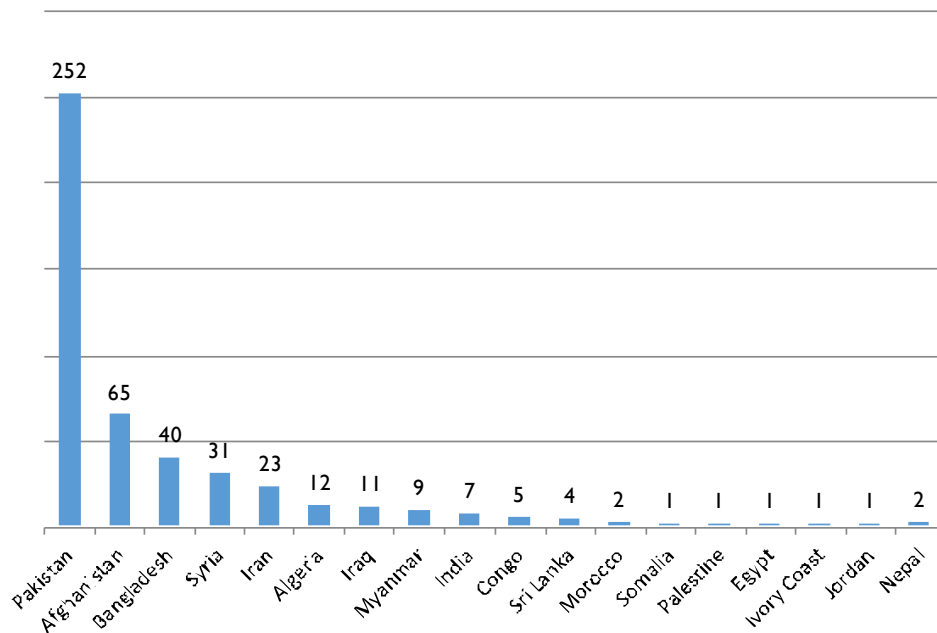
615 persons were apprehended trying to cross the border irregularly from Turkey to Greece while 91 persons from Greece to Turkey during the same period and 156 persons apprehended while trying to cross the border irregularly from Turkey to Bulgaria.



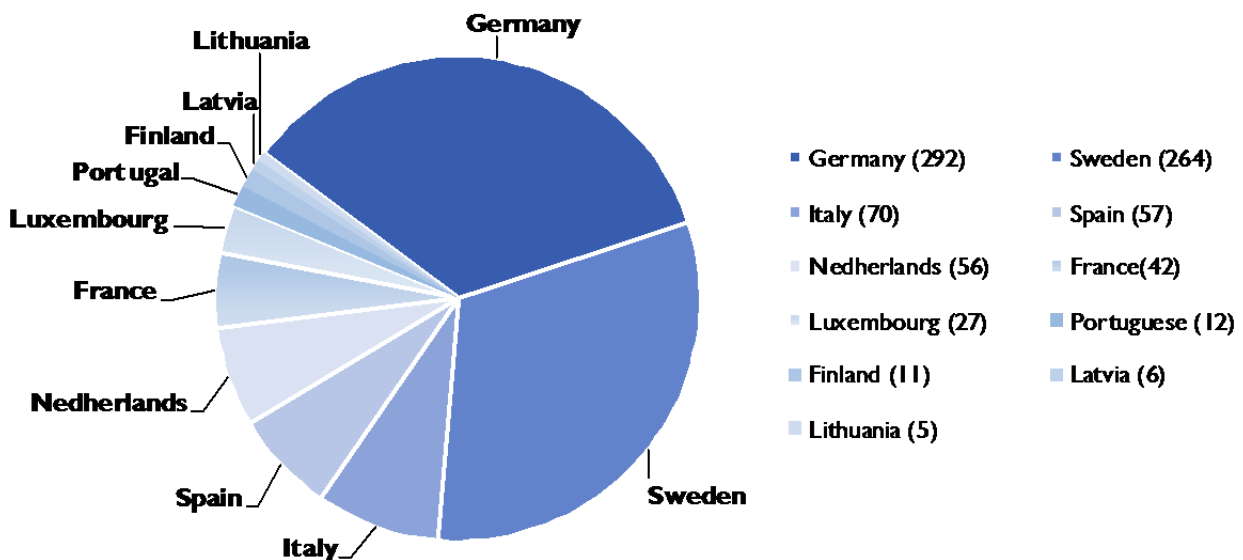


Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey

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

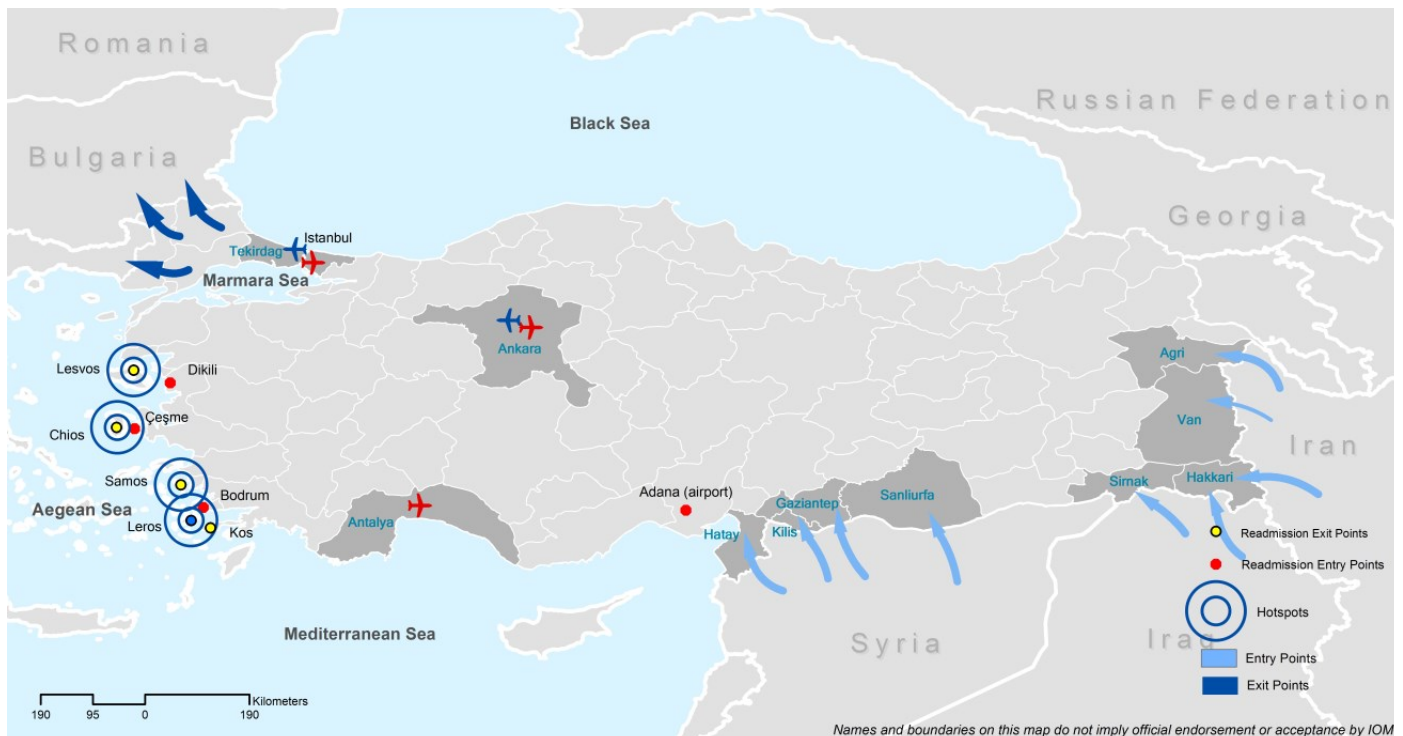


The agreement’s aim was to replace disorganized and irregular migratory flows by organized and safe pathways to European countries, in this regards, it is agreed on that for every Syrian being returned to Turkey from the Greek islands, another Syrian will be resettled to Europe from Turkey directly. Accordingly, there are 842 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 and exit points

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

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

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

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

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

Apprehended Persons on Land

According to the Turkish Armed Forces, between July 1 and July 27, 2016 30,384 persons were apprehended trying to cross the border irregularly from Syria to Turkey and 592 persons from Turkey to Syria.

During the same period 854 persons were apprehended trying to cross the border irregularly from Iraq to Turkey, while 28 persons attempted to cross the border from Iran to Turkey and 7 persons from Turkey to Iran. Also during this period 12 persons from Turkey to Azerbaijan (Nakhichevan) were apprehended.

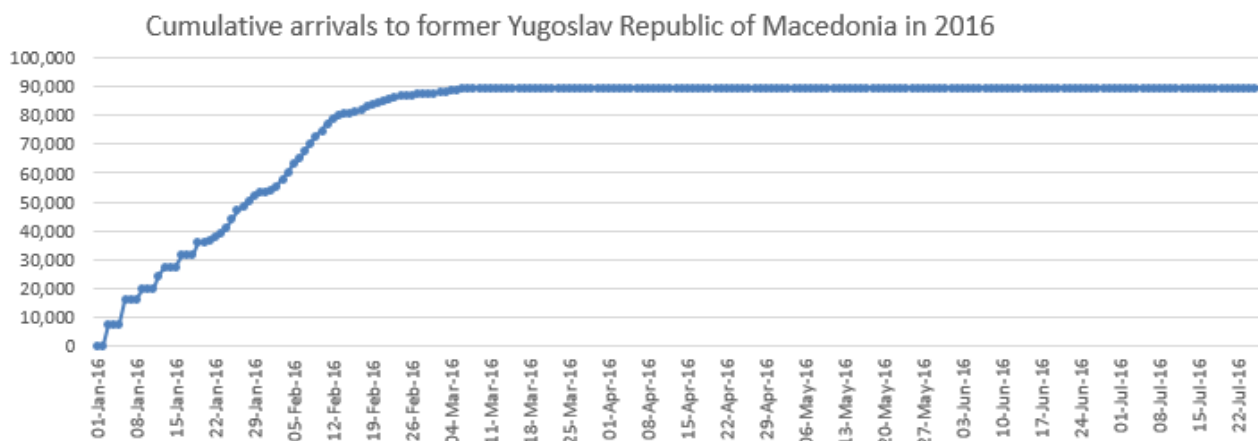
II. THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA



Recent Developments

During this reporting period (13 July—27 July) **9 new arrivals** (were registered in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia which makes a total of **89,682** arrivals registered since the beginning of 2016.

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



Accommodation Facilities (as of 27 July 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity*	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	130	81 Syrian, 9 Afghan and 40 Iraqi nationals
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	79	72 Syrian and 7 Iraqi nationals
TOTAL	2,200-2,300	209	-

*Capacity is approximate and subject to change

Arrivals - demographic information, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 27 July 2016		
Demographic group	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Male	35,396	39%
Female	19,634	22%
Accompanied children	34,426	38%
Unaccompanied children	226	Less than 1%
Total	89,682	100%

Arrivals by nationality, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 27 July 2016		
Main Nationalities	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Syria	44,784	50%
Afghanistan	26,554	30%
Iraq	18,341	20%
Other nationalities	3	Less than 1%
Tot. All nationalities	89,682	100%



Transit centre Vinojug

Accommodation facility located close to the Greek border in Gevgelija region, has a full capacity of approximately 1,100-1,200. Currently it accommodates **130** Syrian, Iraqi and Afghani nationals.

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

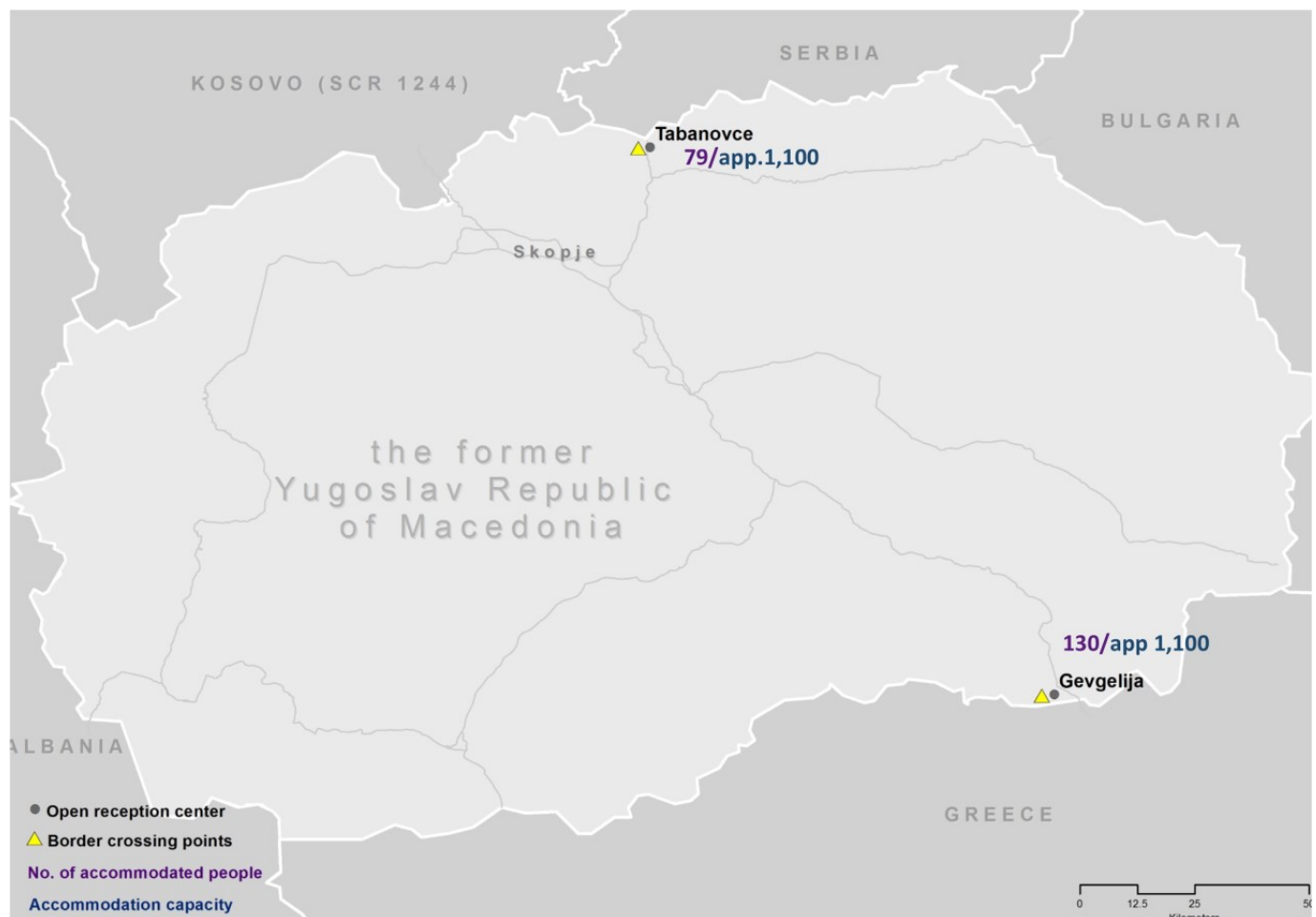
Tabanovce Transit centre

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

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

The total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as of 27 July **209**, representing a **1%** decrease since the last reporting period (206) and the **83%** since the closure of the Western Balkans Route.

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



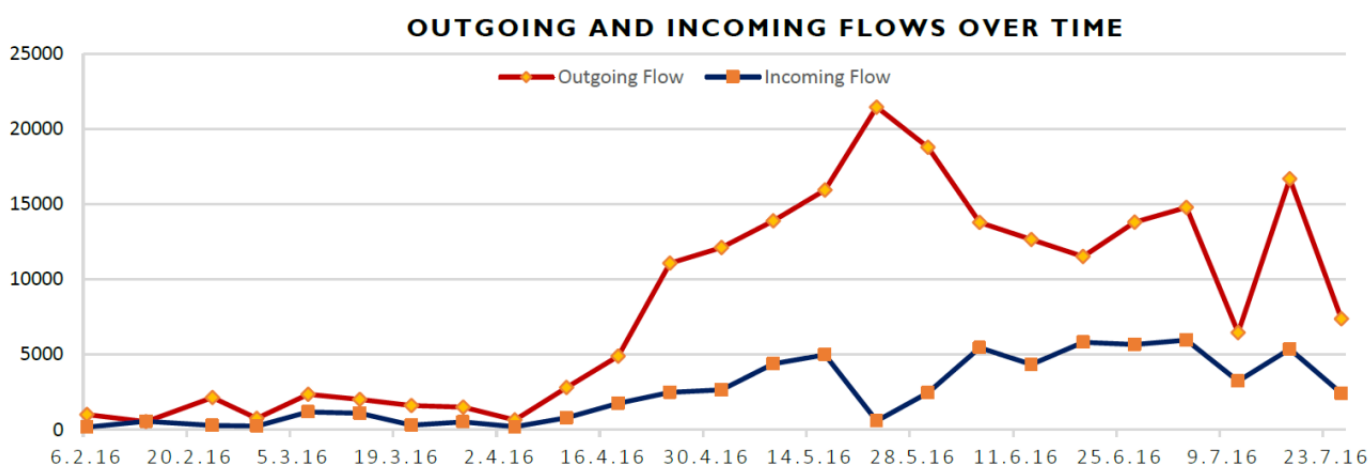
12. THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

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 25 July, there have been a total of **210,624** outgoing and **63,000** incoming migrants registered at flow monitoring points. For more information please see the latest reports released by IOM Niger: the [Statistical Report](#) and [Overview](#).



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 26 July 2016, the Libyan Coast Guard had rescued **10,102** irregular migrants and had reported **219** fatalities for 2016. The breakdown by month for those rescued at sea can be found below. These figures only include those intercepted at sea and rescued by the Coast Guard; actual number of migrants and refugees departing Libya by sea are in fact higher than this.

On 20 July, the Libyan Coast Guard conducted a Search and Rescue operation near Garaboli. 200 migrants were on board, all of whom were rescued and brought back to Tripoli, where they were distributed among various detention centres including Abu Salim Detention Centre and Salaheddin Detention Centre.

On 21 July, the Libyan Coast Guard conducted two Search and Rescue operations. The first was conducted near Az Zawiyah. 114 migrants were on board, all of whom were rescued and transferred to Shuhada'a Al Nasr Detention Centre in Az Zawiyah. The second was conducted near Tajoura port; 137 migrants were rescued and transferred to various detention centres in Tripoli including Abu Salim and Salaheddin Detention Centres.



On 22 July, the Libyan Red Crescent’s Sabratah branch reported having recovered 39 bodies at Sabratah shores, which they believe were from a boat that sank a week earlier. It was reported by local sources that an estimated 120 migrants were on board the boat, which leaves an estimated 81 people who are presumed missing.

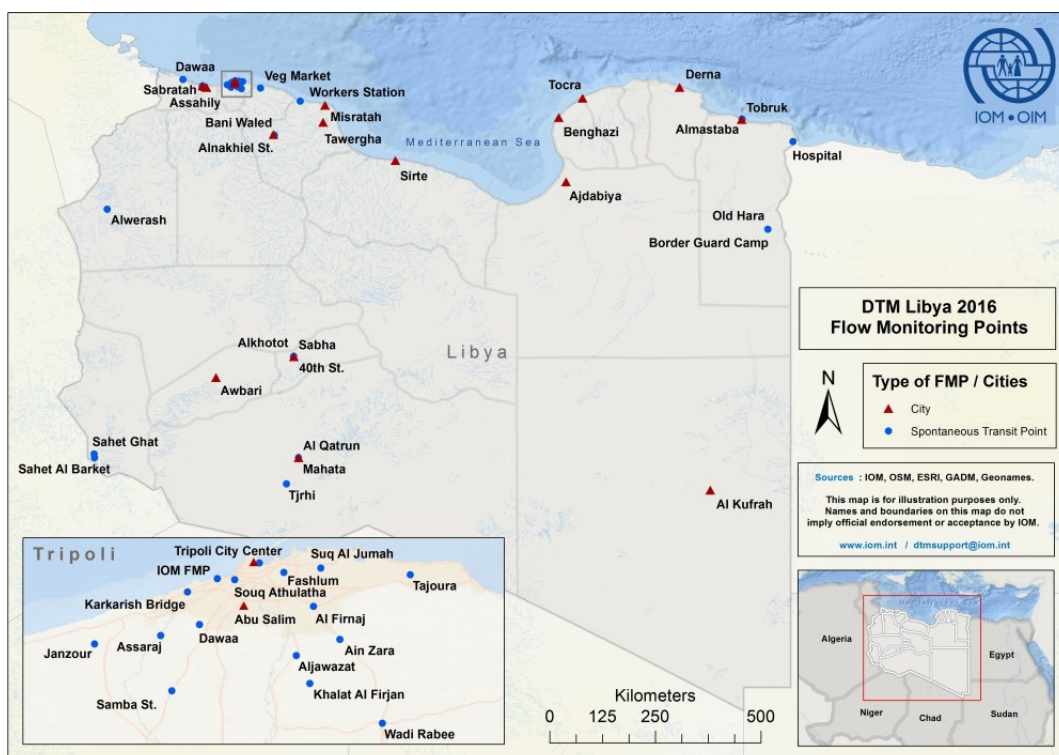
Rescues by date in Libya

Rescues by Libyan Coast Guard				
Date	Number of rescued migrants	Rescued at Sea	Number of deaths	Estimated Missing
January	242	242	0	0
February	120	120	0	0
March	1,938	1,750	14	174
April	868	868	0	0
May	4,027	3,768	139	120
June	2,538	2,531	7	0
July	979	823	59	119
Total	10,712	10,102	219	413

Known exit points

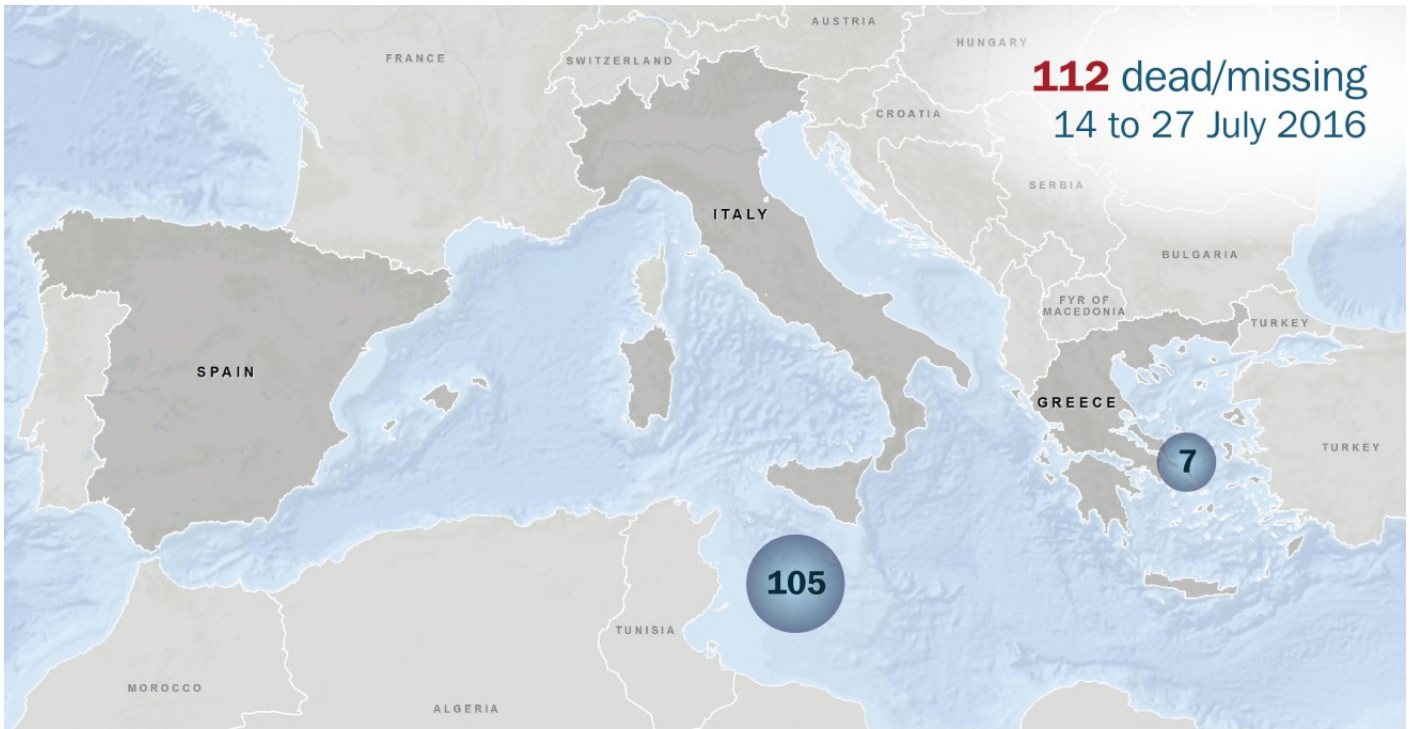
Known exit points by sea: Az Zawiyah, Sabratah, Tajoura, and Zuwara

Known entry points by land: Gatrroun (from Niger)

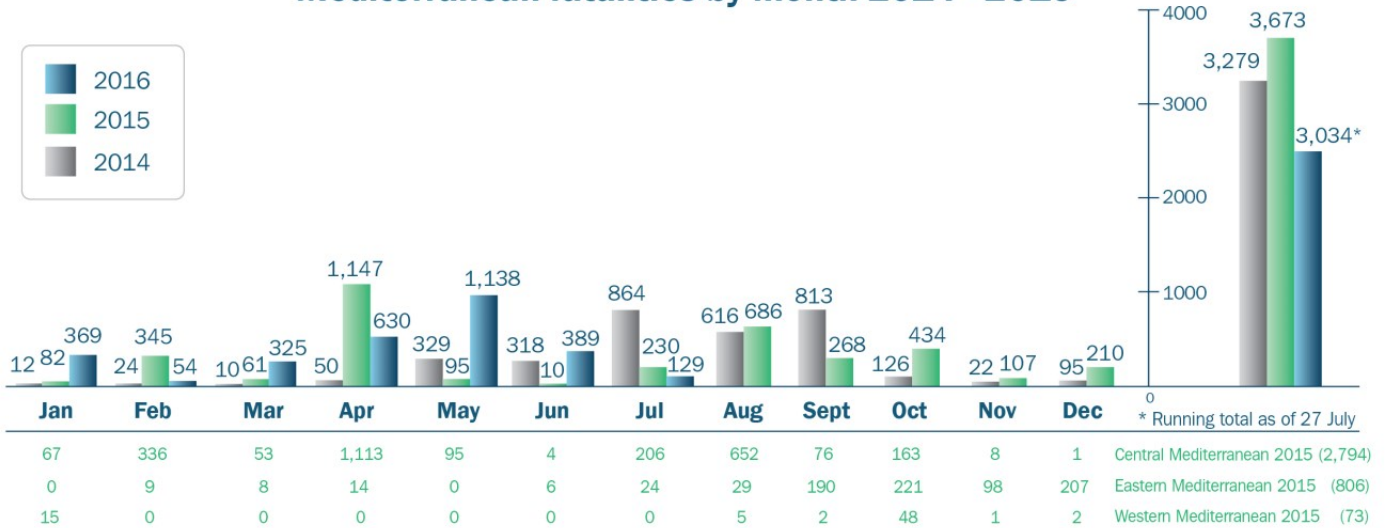


For more information on the DTM findings in Libya please see previous Flows Compilation Reports which are available [here](#).

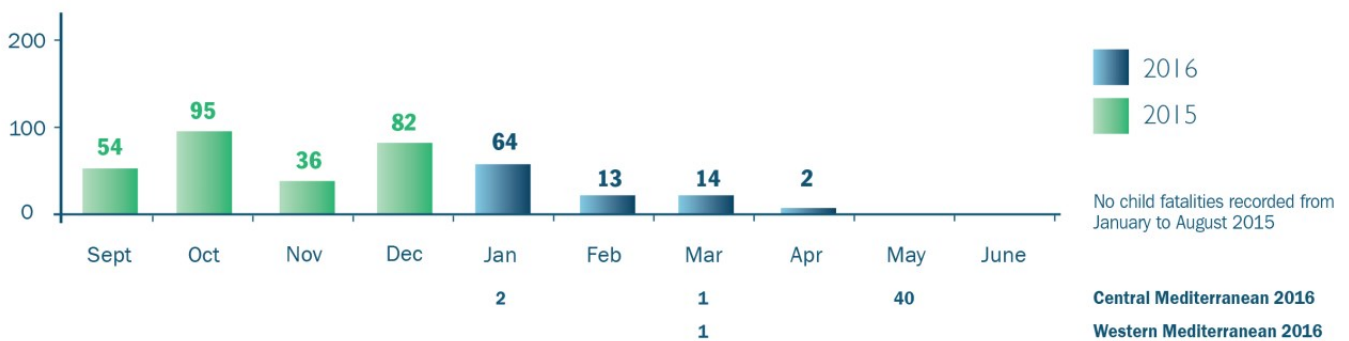
13. MISSING MIGRANTS: FATALITIES AND MISSING PERSONS



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.

I 4. CONTINGENCY COUNTRIES

ALBANIA

Latest figures



Between 1 January – 26 July 2016, 364 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 (14 – 27 July) Kosovo Border Police apprehended 11 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). All apprehended migrants were Afghan nationals including two families (total 7 members).

Accommodation facilities

There are two open reception centers in the country in the Magure (Lipjan area) and Prishtina. Most of irregular migrants use Kosovo as a transit country and leave the centers after 6-7 days. Magure center currently accommodates 7 migrants out of whom 5 Syrian, 1 Macedonian and 1 Palestinian nationals (5 female and 2 male).

Known potential entry and exit points:

Known potential entry points with Albania: Vermice-Prizren

With the FYR of Macedonia– Hani I Elezit

Known potential entry point with Montenegro: Kulla-Peje

With Serbia – Merdare, Leposaviq, Zubin Potok

IRREGULAR BORDER CROSSINGS TO ALBANIA BY NATIONALITY (1 Jan 2016–25 July 2016)

Afghans	113
Syrians	82
Moroccans	59
Iraqis	33
Somalians	14
Pakistanis	13
Iranians	5
Algerians	5
Eritreans	3
Maliens	3
Libyans	2
Nigerians	1
Yemenis	1
Gambians	1
Others	29
Total	364

Number of Asylum Seekers by Nationality (1 January - 27 July 2016)

Afghanistan	69
Syria	22
Libya	2
Iran	2
Albania	1
Iraq	1
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1
TOTAL	98

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

Female	28
Male	70
TOTAL	98



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-July 2016	
Serbia	7
Russia	4
Morocco	3
Albania	3
Iraq	3
Turkey	2
Iran	2
Pakistan	1
Algeria	1
Azerbaijan	1
Total	27



Bosnia and Herzegovina

Background

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

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

During the month of June a total of **68** Syrian (44), Iraqi (16) and Afghan (8) nationals migrants entered the country regularly. All of them entered BiH with valid travel documents and visas.

Known entry and exit points

Known entry point by air: Sarajevo Airport from Istanbul.

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

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

15. THE NORTHERN ROUTE

FINLAND



Main nationalities of asylum seekers between 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 placed in asylum reception centres.

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](#).