

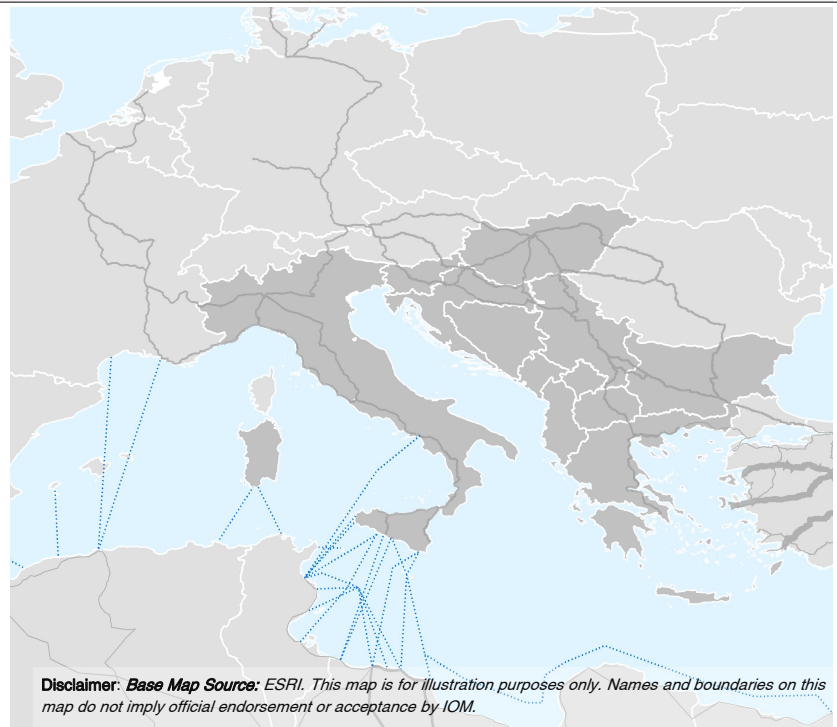
**148,370** TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016

**146,652** TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016 BY SEA

**11,905** TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 03 - 09 Mar 2016

## Contents

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Visit IOM's interactive map to view data on flows: [migration.iom.int/europe](http://migration.iom.int/europe)

## 1. Highlights

- See **Greece** section [page 11](#) for an update on hotspots, current and future accommodations
- On 07 March, 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 refugee from Turkey. In the Statement released by the Heads of State and Government, the document states that “irregular flows of migrants along the Western Balkans route have now come to an end” Read the joint statement [here](#).
- For an overview of **policy developments** since September 2015, please check [page 7](#).
- Over the reporting period (03 — 09 March) countries of first arrival (Italy, Greece, and Bulgaria) saw an average **decrease of 23%** in numbers of arrivals compared with the previous week.
- See sections on [Greece](#) and [Italy](#) for an update on the EU's **Relocations Plan**.
- For numbers of fatalities and missing persons in the Mediterranean and Aegean seas, go to [page 31](#).
- See the [Northern Route](#) section for a snapshot about the route to Finland and Norway from Russia.
- For information on this report, including details on the sources of this report's data and tallying methodologies used, please see [page 40](#).
- For information on IOM's Early Warning Information Sharing Network, please see [page 32](#).
- Information about “contingency countries”, Albania, Kosovo (SCR 1244)\*, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, is on [page 33](#).
- **Flow Monitoring:** As of 8 March 2016 IOM field staff in Greece, fYROM, Croatia, Serbia, Hungary and Slovenia had amassed interviews with **7,616** migrants and refugees, with Serbia becoming the most recent mission to start conducting interviews, on 04 February 2016. The data from these interviews is analysed in a separate accompanying report titled “Analysis - Flow Monitoring Surveys in the Mediterranean and Beyond.”

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

### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION


#### CONTACTS

Media  
Displacement Tracking Matrix  
[migration.iom.int](http://migration.iom.int)

✉ [mediahq@iom.int](mailto:mediahq@iom.int)  
✉ [dtmsupport@iom.int](mailto:dtmsupport@iom.int)  
🐦 [@IOM\\_News](https://twitter.com/IOM_News)



IOM Information Gathering activities are supported by:

 Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

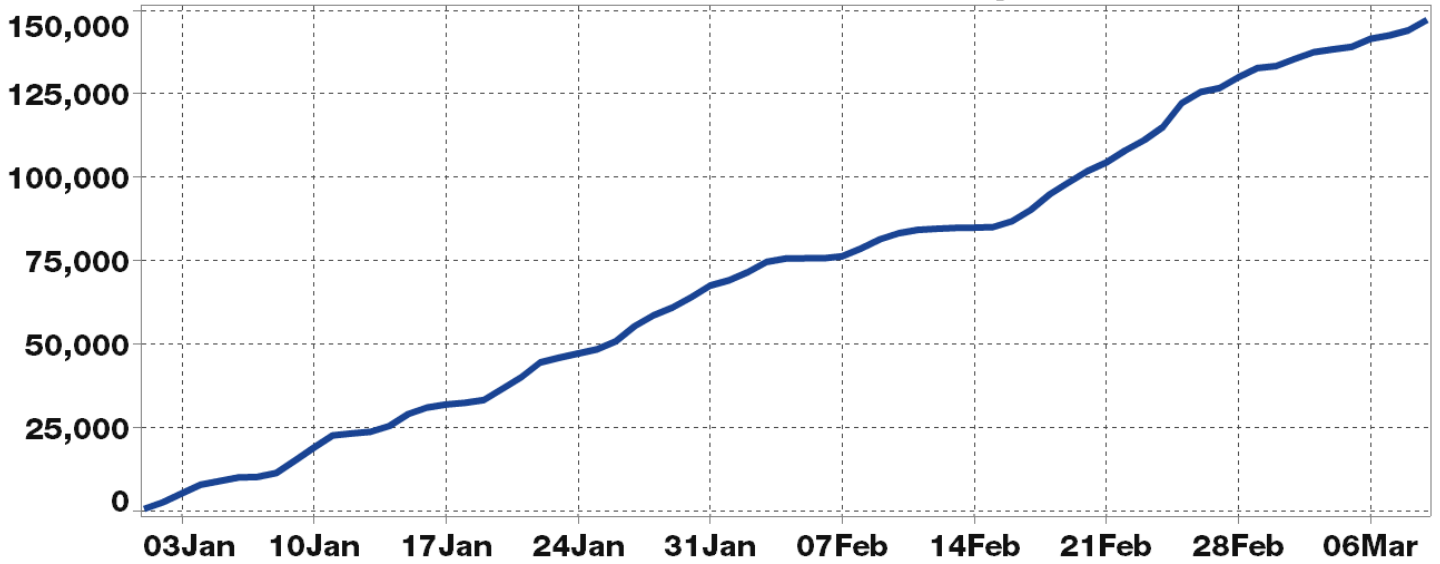
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC



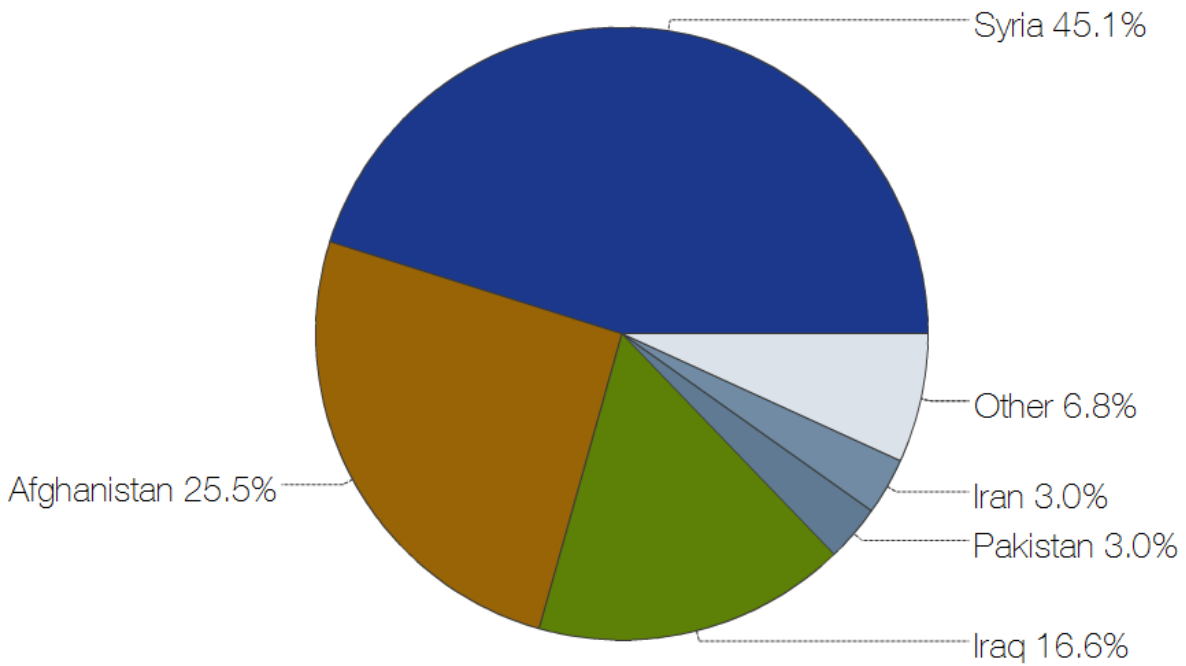
## 2. Cumulative arrivals and weekly overview

Aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe

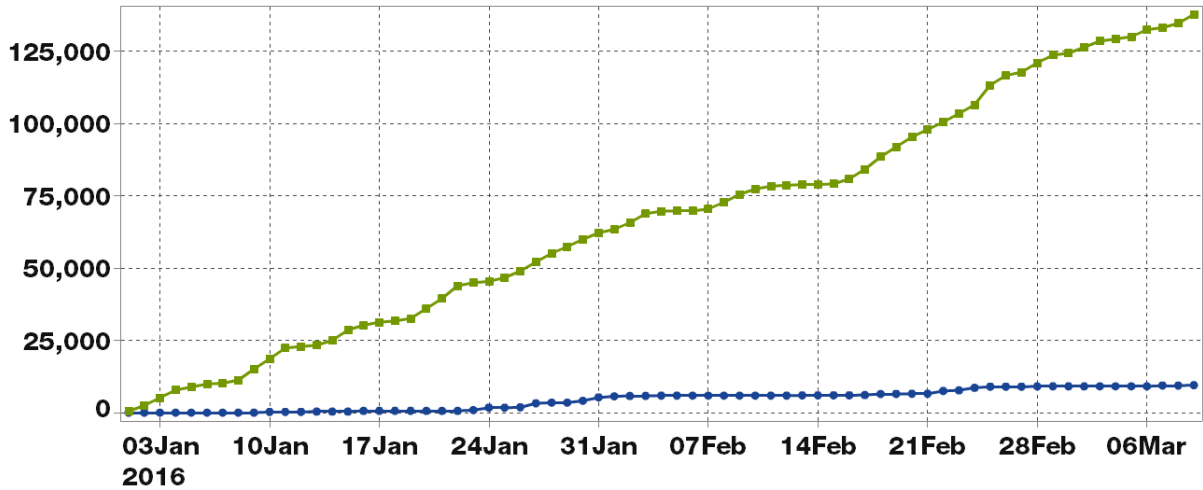
### Cumulative Arrivals to Europe



Nationalities of aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe

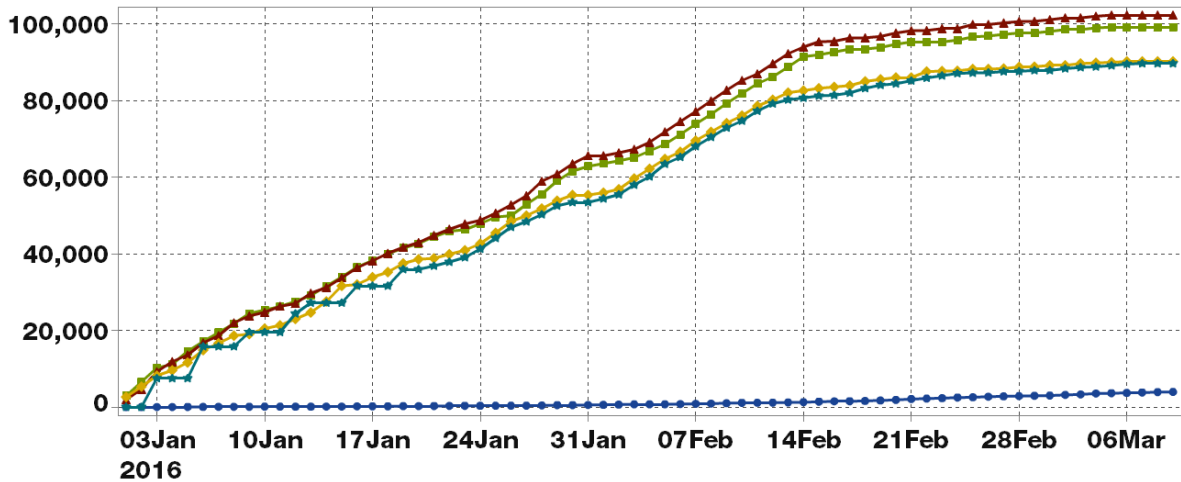


Cumulative arrivals by reporting date grouped by country (countries of first arrival)



Countryname ▲	Greece	Italy
Report Date ▲	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
03Mar2016	128,393	9,101
04Mar2016	129,192	9,101
05Mar2016	129,962	9,101
06Mar2016	132,386	9,101
07Mar2016	133,128	9,377
08Mar2016	134,587	9,377
09Mar2016	137,699	9,492

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date grouped by country (other countries)



Countryname ▲	fYROM	Serbia	Croatia	Slovena	Hungary
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Countryname ▲	fYROM	Serbia	Croatia	Slovena	Hungary
Report Date ▲	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
03Mar2016	88,644	89,608	101,578	98,517	3,285
04Mar2016	88,823	89,826	101,993	98,926	3,533
05Mar2016	89,116	89,941	102,272	99,179	3,622
06Mar2016	89,491	90,177	102,272	99,179	3,694
07Mar2016	89,623	90,177	102,272	99,179	3,790
08Mar2016	89,623	90,177	102,272	99,179	3,917
09Mar2016	89,623	90,177	102,272	99,179	3,944

## Weekly trends

There was a decrease of **23%** in total arrivals to countries of first arrival (Greece, Italy, Bulgaria) for the period of 03 to 09 March 2016, compared to the week before.

## Weekly trends: countries of first arrival

Country ▲	Bulgaria		Greece		Italy		Total arrivals	
Period ▲	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
Feb 25 to Mar 2	185	.	14,720	.	494	.	15,399	.
Mar 3 to Mar 9	173	-6.49%	11,341	-22.96%	391	-20.85%	11,905	-22.69%

## Weekly trends: other countries

Country ▲	Croatia		FYROM		Hungary		Serbia		Slovenia	
Period ▲	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
Feb 25 to Mar 2	2,826	.	1,292	.	702	.	1,476	.	2,773	.
Mar 3 to Mar 9	694	-75.44%	1,163	-9.98%	766	9.12%	997	-32.45%	662	-76.13%

## 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
03Mar2016	2,035	0	2,035
04Mar2016	799	0	799
05Mar2016	770	0	770
06Mar2016	2,424	0	2,424
07Mar2016	742	276	1,018
08Mar2016	1,459	0	1,459
09Mar2016	3,112	115	3,227
Total	11,341	391	11,732

## Daily arrivals by reporting date grouped by country (other countries)

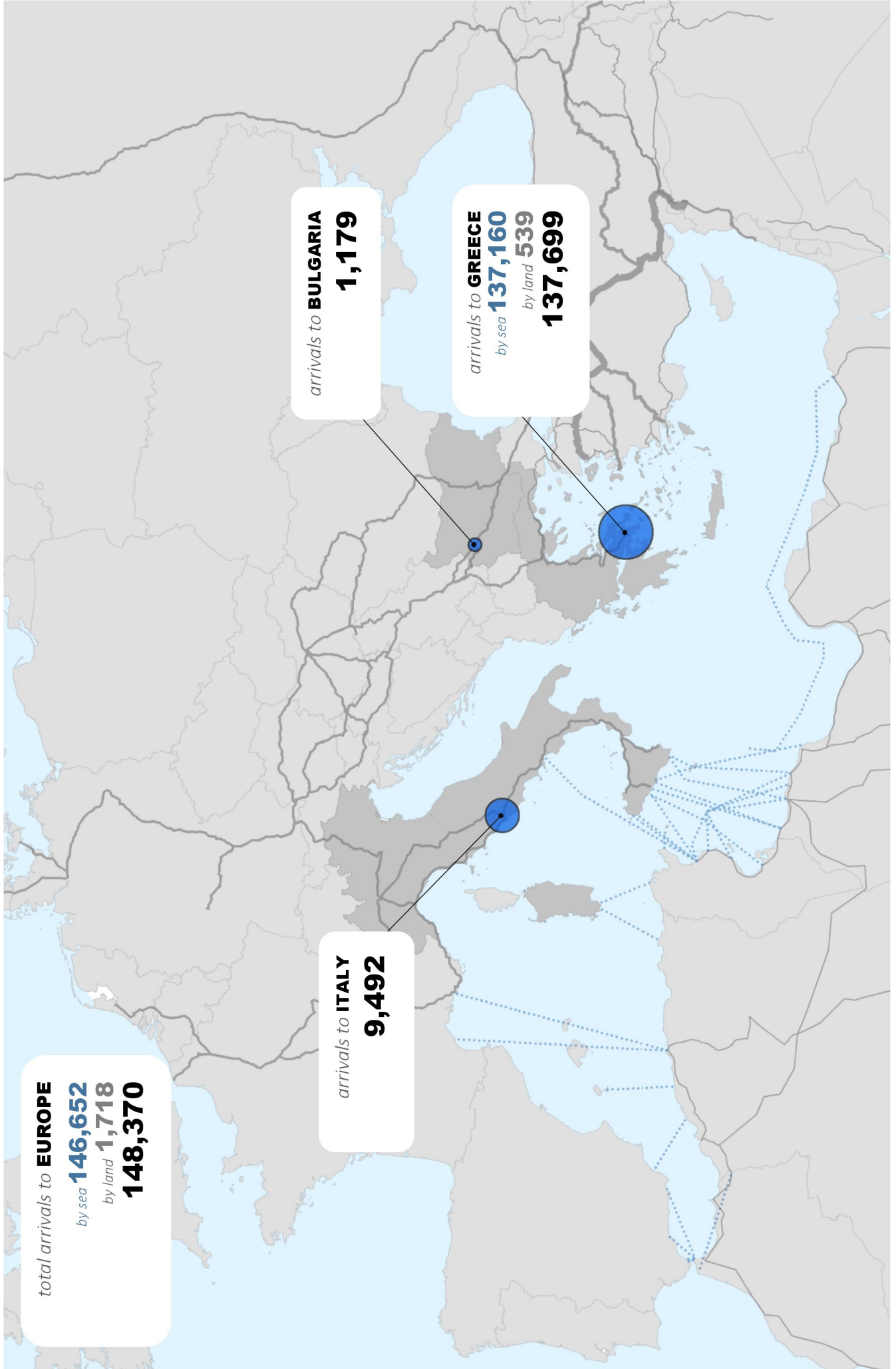
Country name ▲	FYROM	Serbia	Croatia	Slovenia	Hungary
Report Date ▲	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals
03Mar2016	316	428	0	0	107
04Mar2016	179	218	415	409	248
05Mar2016	293	115	279	253	89
06Mar2016	375	236	0	0	72
07Mar2016	132	0	0	0	96
08Mar2016	0	0	0	0	127
09Mar2016	0	0	0	0	27
Total	1,295	997	694	662	766



**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, Italy and Bulgaria 📍 From 01 January 2016 to 09 March 2016

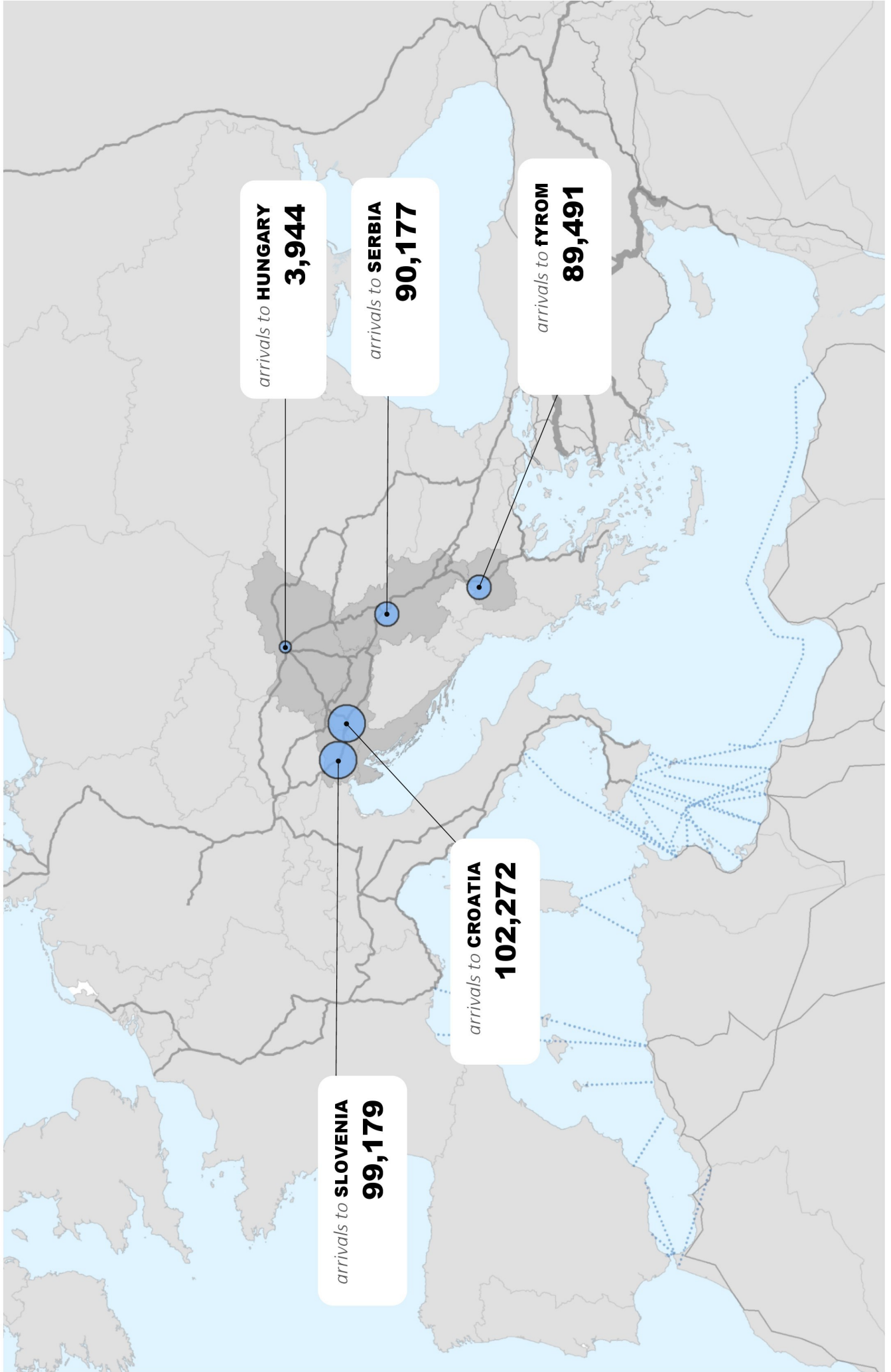




Disclaimer: Base Map Source: ESRI. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

# OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to FYROM, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary 📍 From 01 January 2016 to 09 March 2016



### 3. Policy Timeline 2015—2016

17 September 2015

EU ministers approve disputed quota plan: the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania are outvoted at the ministerial meeting when member states decide to relocate 66,000 refugees from Greece and Italy to other EU countries.

16 October 2015

EU announces it will give Turkey 3 billion EUR in aid and will fast-track approval of visas to Europe for Turkish citizens in exchange for increased controls on the flow of migration from the Middle East to Europe, and taking back migrants whose asylum applications have not been granted.

25 October 2015

EU Leaders agree on 17-point plan of action on the Western Balkans Migration Route. This includes Point 14: “Reconfirming the principle of refusing entry to third country nationals who do not confirm a wish to apply for international protection (in line with international and EU refugee law and subject to prior non-refoulement and proportionality checks),” which is thought to have inspired FYROM to close its borders to any migrants not of Syrian, Afghan, or Iraqi nationality.

03 December 2015

Pakistan refuses to allow 30 deported Pakistanis to disembark plane from Athens. Voluntary returns and deportations to Pakistan are suspended

10 December 2015

The European Commission begins legal action against Greece, Croatia and Italy for failing to correctly register migrants. It also launches an infringement case against Hungary over its asylum legislation. It says the three failed to implement the Eurodac Regulation, which involves fingerprinting asylum seekers and registering the data within 72 hours.

11 February 2016

NATO sends naval patrols and air surveillance in order to deter smugglers in the Mediterranean Sea, as well as to gather intelligence and monitor migrant flow alongside Greek and Turkish coast guards.

18 February 2016

The chiefs of the police services in Austria, Croatia, FYROM, Serbia and Slovenia announced a joint agreement to profile and register migrants and refugees at the Macedonian – Greek border and organize transport from said border to Austria of selected migrants and refugees.

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.

8 March 2016

A decision from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania has been taken to erect fences on their eastern frontiers as officials believe that an alternate northern route which would include Moldova, Ukraine and the Baltic States will emerge as the controls on the Western Balkan route tighten.

## 4. Turkey



### Background and latest figures

In Turkey the systems for thorough data collection have not yet been established, with the only available information being provided by the Turkish Coast Guard. As of 7 March 2016, The Turkish Coast Guard had apprehended 15,760 irregular migrants and had registered 166 fatalities for 2016. The breakdown by month 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.

7 March 2016 - Despite the borders closing this week, migrants and refugees are still crossing the Aegean Sea to Greece. The EU Migration Commissioner Dimitris Avramopoulos stated "[l]ogic suggests that, if there were an influx from Turkey into the Balkan route and if walls were to interrupt the journey towards northern Europe, this route could open[.] we shall see migrants and the smugglers, the ruthless smugglers that are behind them, trying to find new routes". Read more [here](#).

### Cumulative rescues and apprehensions by reporting date in Turkey

Mediterranean Developments-Rescues/Apprehensions by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2016*				
Months	Number of Cases	Number of irregular migrants	Number of deaths	Number of organizers
January	126	5,266	103	15
February	164	8,143	38	21
March	19	1,197	25**	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>15,760</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>43</b>

\*As of 7 March 2016

\*\*On 6 March 2016

### 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)

Irregular entry 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)





## 5. Bulgaria

### Background and latest figures

From the start of 2016 to 3 March 2016, Bulgarian authorities apprehended a total of 1,034 migrants and refugees entering the country irregularly from the land borders with Turkey. The most prominent nationalities in descending order were Syrians, Iraqis, Afghans, Pakistanis and Iranians. The vast majority, 83%, were apprehended on irregular land borders, while only 17% were apprehended on border checkpoints. In addition, 145 migrants and refugees were apprehended inside country between the reporting period of 3 March to 9 March of 2016

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

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

\* Migrants arriving in Bulgaria through Greece are not taken into account since they have already been counted in the arrivals in Greece. 126 migrants have been apprehended by the Bulgarian authorities between 1 January and 25 February 2016 when entering the Bulgaria-Greece green border.

Date	Cumulative Arrivals
21 Jan 2016	356
28 Jan 2016	504
04 Feb 2016	660
11 Feb 2016	742
18 Feb 2016	821
25 Feb 2016	1,006
3 March 2016	1,179

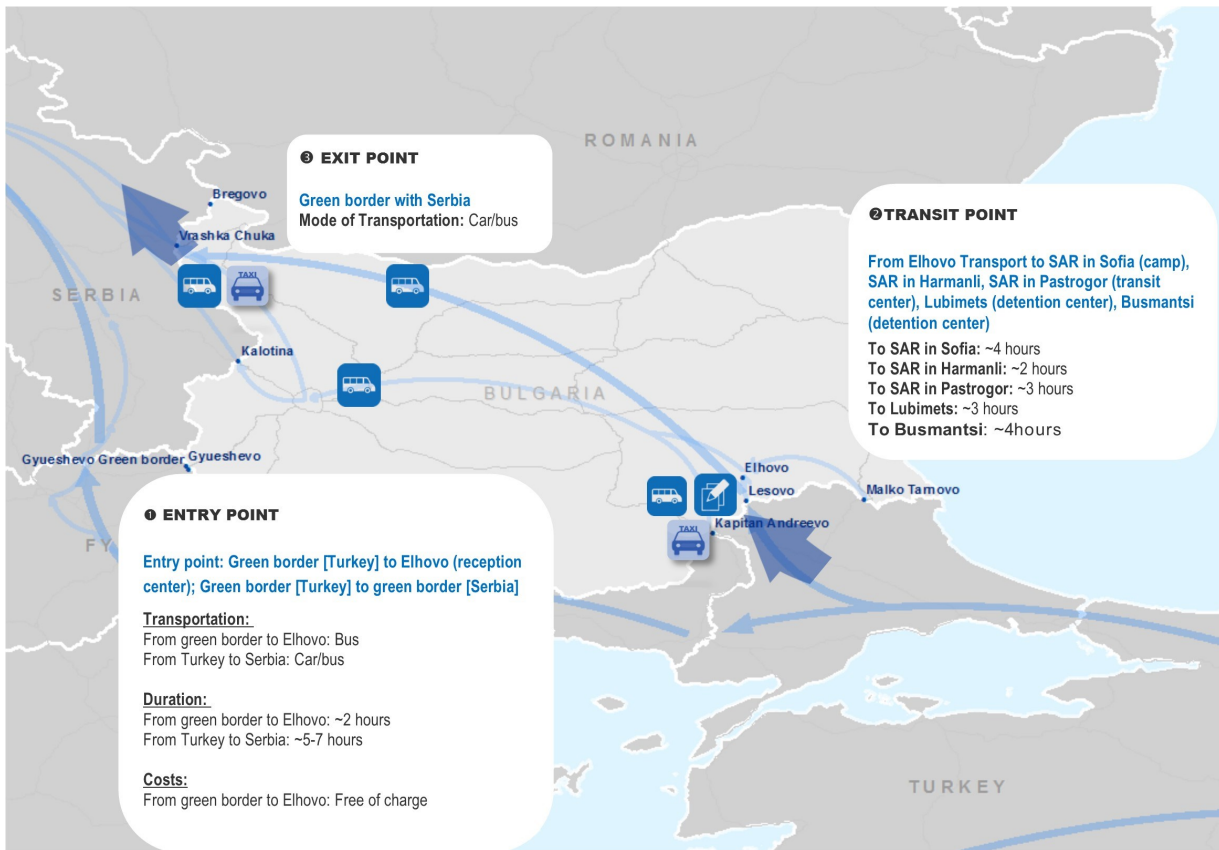
### Known entry and exit points

*Known entry points:* border checkpoints Kapitan Andreevo, Lesovo, Malko Tarnovo and territories nearby on the green border between Turkey and Bulgaria, Petrich region and green border near Kulata-Promahon checkpoint on border between Greece and Bulgaria.

*Known exit points:* border checkpoints Kalotina, Vrashka Chuka, Bregovo and territories nearby on the green border between Bulgaria and Serbia; green border nearby Gyueshevo border checkpoint on border between FYROM and Bulgaria.

### Transportation and logistics

Most irregular migrants enter Bulgaria from green border on foot. Migrants 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.



Open reception centers (as of 02 March 2016)

Migrants accommodated in the open reception centers under SAR (data provided by State Agency for Refugees)		Banya	Pastrogor	Ovcha kupel (Sofia)	Vrazhdebna (Sofia)	Voenna rampa (Sofia)	Harmanli	Total
Capacity		70	320	860	370	800	2710	5130
Accommodated migrants	Total	47	57	142	2	106	236	590
	% of used capacity	67%	18%	17%	1%	13%	9%	12%
	Syrian Nationals	25	45	14	0	22	106	212
Accommodated migrants with granted refugee status		0	9	4	0	11	20	44



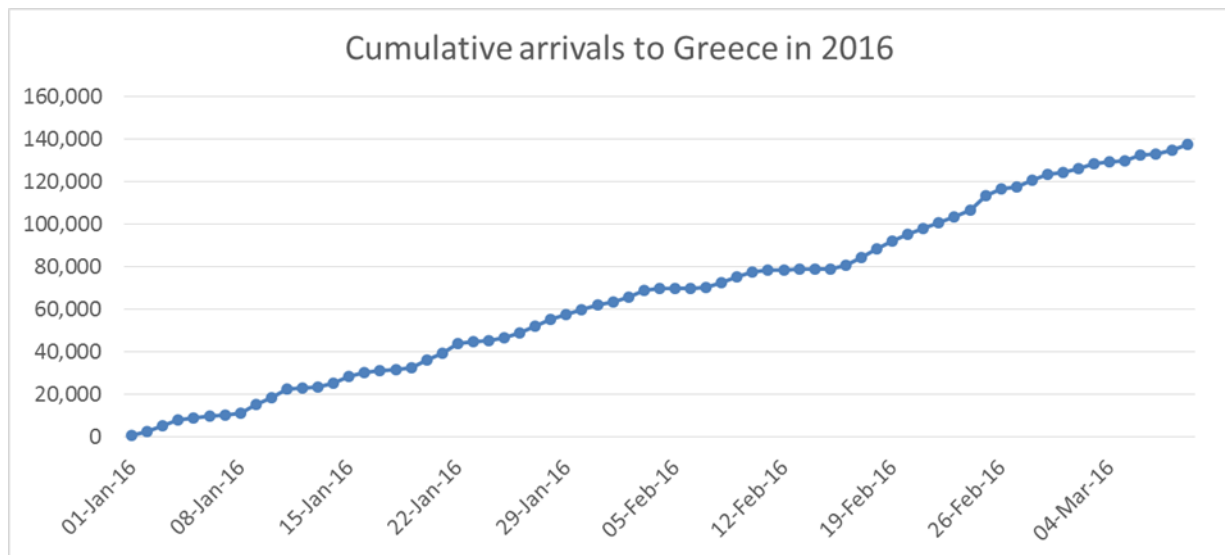
## 6. Greece

### Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

As of 10 March 2016, the cumulative arrivals to Greece over land and sea for 2016 stands at 137,699. From 03 to 09 March it was estimated that **11,341 migrants entered Greece via sea borders**. This is a slight increase from two weeks ago, which saw 8,525 arrivals by sea, and a 36,7% drop from last week's arrivals, which amounted to 14,720 arrivals by sea. Numbers of arrivals by land for the month of February 2016 were not yet available at time of writing.

09 March—According to the Hellenic Coast Guard, between 03 and 09 March there were at least **44 incidents** off the coasts of Lesbos, Chios, Symi, Samos, Agathonisi, Kalolymnos, and Megisti, requiring the Hellenic Coast Guard (HCG) to search and rescue 1,445 migrants and refugees.

### Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Greece



### Hotspots and Accommodations

09 March—There are currently **four hotspots** in Lesbos (3,550 people), Samos (344 people), Chios (511 people) and Leros (493 people) that are operational. The authorities estimate that the hotspot in Kos should open on 20 March 2015. The migrants and refugees are currently accommodated in hotels.

### ATHENS

#### Victoria Square

Located in the centre of Athens, Victoria square has been a meeting spot for migrants and refugees for years, with levels of crowdedness rising most acutely in the last year. Until recently the congestion included more than 300 migrants and refugees staying there during the day and sleeping rough overnight at any one time. As of 9 March, around 50 migrants and refugees were gathered there following the evacuation of the square by the Police. About 300 migrants and refugees moved to Cheiden street which is located around 5 minutes from the square.

These were mainly Afghan and Iranian families, as well as Moroccan, Algerian, and Tunisian single men. According to IOM field staff, some of these new arrivals state they have returned from the borders or from Western Balkan countries. All of them face serious financial problems and they are sleeping in the square until they find a solution to continue their trip to Northern Europe. Many of them stay in the spot for several days or even weeks. There are anecdotal reports that the location is used as a meeting spot for smugglers and traffickers.



### Schisto Camp

Schisto camp was a military base and it is close to Piraeus port, in Athens. As of 9 March the camp was accommodating 1,780 migrants and refugees. The majority of them arrived on Monday 22 February when the camp became operational. According to IOM field staff, the majority are families from Afghanistan and Iran.

### Elliniko Accommodation Centre

The capacity of the centre reaches 800 migrants; however, about 3,725 people are staying there as of 9 March. Migrants gathered in Elliniko are mostly single men from Morocco and Pakistan, families from Afghanistan and Iran (the Afghans returned from Idomeni by the police on Monday 22 February were mainly guided to Elliniko). During the days prior to 26 February, some Syrian families who had been stranded on the road to Idomeni or at the border had also been hosted in Elliniko. However Syrian families are not staying more than one day in the center.

As of 15 February, the Government of Greece provided a container to IOM within the premises of the camp so as for the IOM staff to be in a position to undertake on the spot registration to the AVRR projects implemented by IOM. Other active organizations were the Hellenic Red Cross and the Greek Council for Refugees have a presence, who are not present on a daily basis. Migrants might stay in the center for more than two weeks and some of them express the intent to re-try reaching fYROM after having already failed to cross the border.

### Eleonas Accommodation Centre

As of 9 March, 690 migrants were hosted in Eleonas. Most of the migrants are Afghans, Iranians and other migrants from African countries. Migrants and refugees generally remain in the centre for a few days, but there are some migrants who are hosted there for over two months.

## KILKIS

28 February—Two new camps set up by the army became operational in Kilkis Region. The camps have tents to host the migrants, small military tents as registration areas, 1 Rub Hall in each camp as waiting area and 30-40 chemical toilets and showers in each camp. Electricity is provided by a generator. In the subsequent days, an unknown number of migrants and refugees left both camps, so that as of 02 March the exact number of migrants and refugees accommodated in the camps was unknown.

**Nea Kavala** – Located approximately 23 km from Idomeni. According to police reports, as of 9 March an estimated 3,400 migrants were hosted at the camp. The camp's capacity is estimated at 4,400, with 557 tents designed to accommodate eight people each. The majority of the migrants and refugees are Afghans, Syrians and a few Iraqis.

**Herso (Cherso)** – Located approximately 36 km from Idomeni. According to police reports, as of 09 March an estimated 3,567 migrants were hosted at the camp. The camp's capacity is estimated at 4,000, with 500 tents designed to accommodate eight people each. The majority of the migrants and refugees are Afghans, Syrians and a few Iraqis.

**Polikastro (Gas Station)** – Located around 20km from Idomeni. 1,050 migrants and refugees are staying there. Few tents have been settled.

## THESSALONIKI

### Diavata Relocation Centre

As of 09 March, Diavata, located 70 km from Idomeni, is accommodating a total of 2,151 migrants and refugees. Most of them are Afghans, Syrians and a few Iraqis.



## Idomeni

The borders with FYROM have remained closed and a total of 13,000 migrants and refugees are currently stranded in Idomeni.

07 March - Three Syrian children were electrocuted at the electrified railway close to the campsite. One of them was seriously injured, and was brought to the hospital of Kilkis and then to Ipokratio Thessaloniki Hospital.

8 March - Violent incidents took place between the migrants and refugees stranded in Idomeni as a result of insufficient food supplies. The number of burglaries of migrant and refugee's tents in Idomeni has increased.

8 March - Two mobile units from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (KEELPNO) have begun operating at the border camp. According to the Greek Health Ministry, the role of the two units is primarily precautionary.

## EVROS

### Orestiada

As of 9 March, it is estimated that 119 migrants and refugees from Syria and Afghanistan are staying in this first reception center located at the border with Turkey.

## New Accommodation Centers

Eight regions in Greece will have new accommodation centers opened in the near future. The total capacity of the centers will be of 17,000 migrants and refugees.

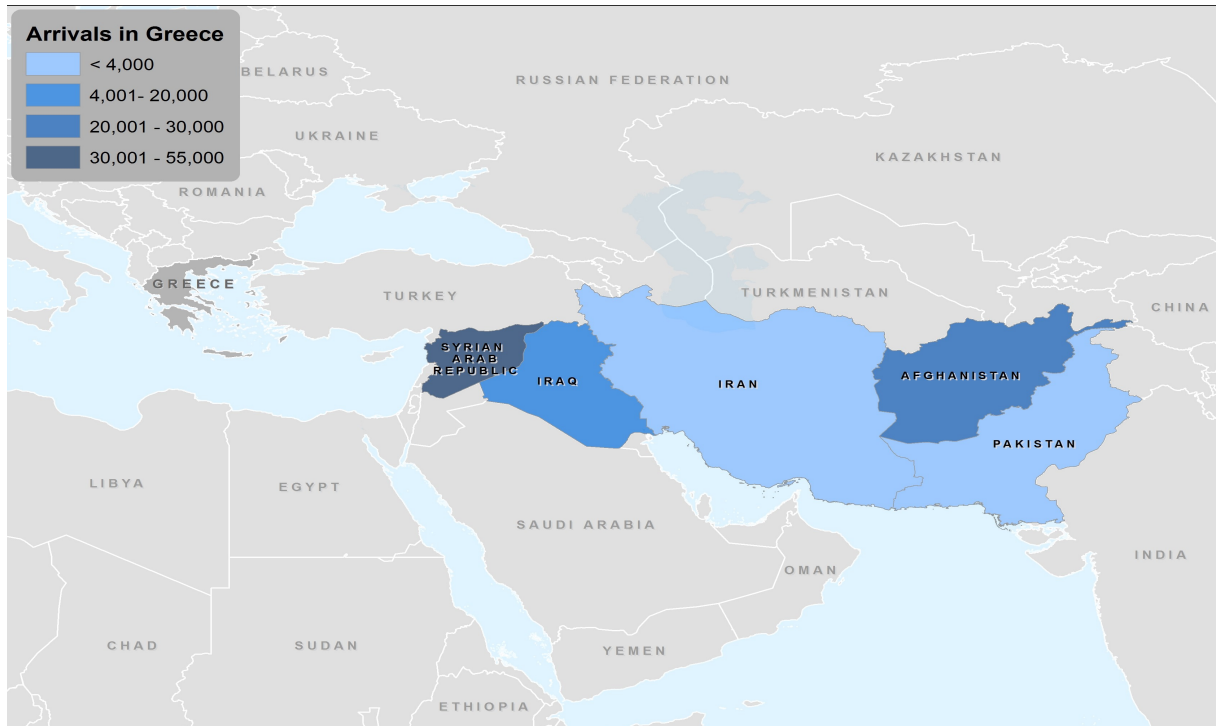
In **Malakasa** the center will have a capacity of **4,000**. In **Afidnes** the center will have a capacity of **3,000**. In **Agios Andreas** it will have a capacity of **500**. In **Epirus** there will be 4 centers with a capacity of **2,000**. In **Thessaly**, there will be 4 centers with a capacity of **2000**. In **Elainos**, there will be a new center with a capacity of **700**. In **Drama** the center will have a capacity of **800**. In **Litchoro**, the center will have a capacity of **4,000**.

## Hotspots and Accommodations (as of 9 March 2016)





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



**Relocations:** 08 March – To date, **885 individuals** have been relocated, of which **536 from Greece** (30 to Luxembourg, 44 to Finland, 37 to Germany, 6 to Lithuania, 84 to Portugal, 10 to Ireland, 242 to France, 6 to Latvia, 6 to Cyprus, 6 to Malta, 48 to the Netherlands, 2 to Bulgaria and 15 to Romania).

The European Commission has made available an overview of Member States' support to the EU relocation mechanism. To date, 20 out of the 31 participating countries have promised to make places available, namely Belgium (30), Bulgaria (1,302), Cyprus (30), Czech Republic (30), Estonia (16), Finland (270), France (1,300), Germany (40), Ireland (50), Latvia (481), Lithuania (100), Luxembourg (150), Malta (131), the Netherlands (200), Poland (100), Portugal (1,642), Romania (515), Spain (200), Sweden (300) and Liechtenstein (43), with an overall number of only 6,930 places . You can find the overview [here](#).

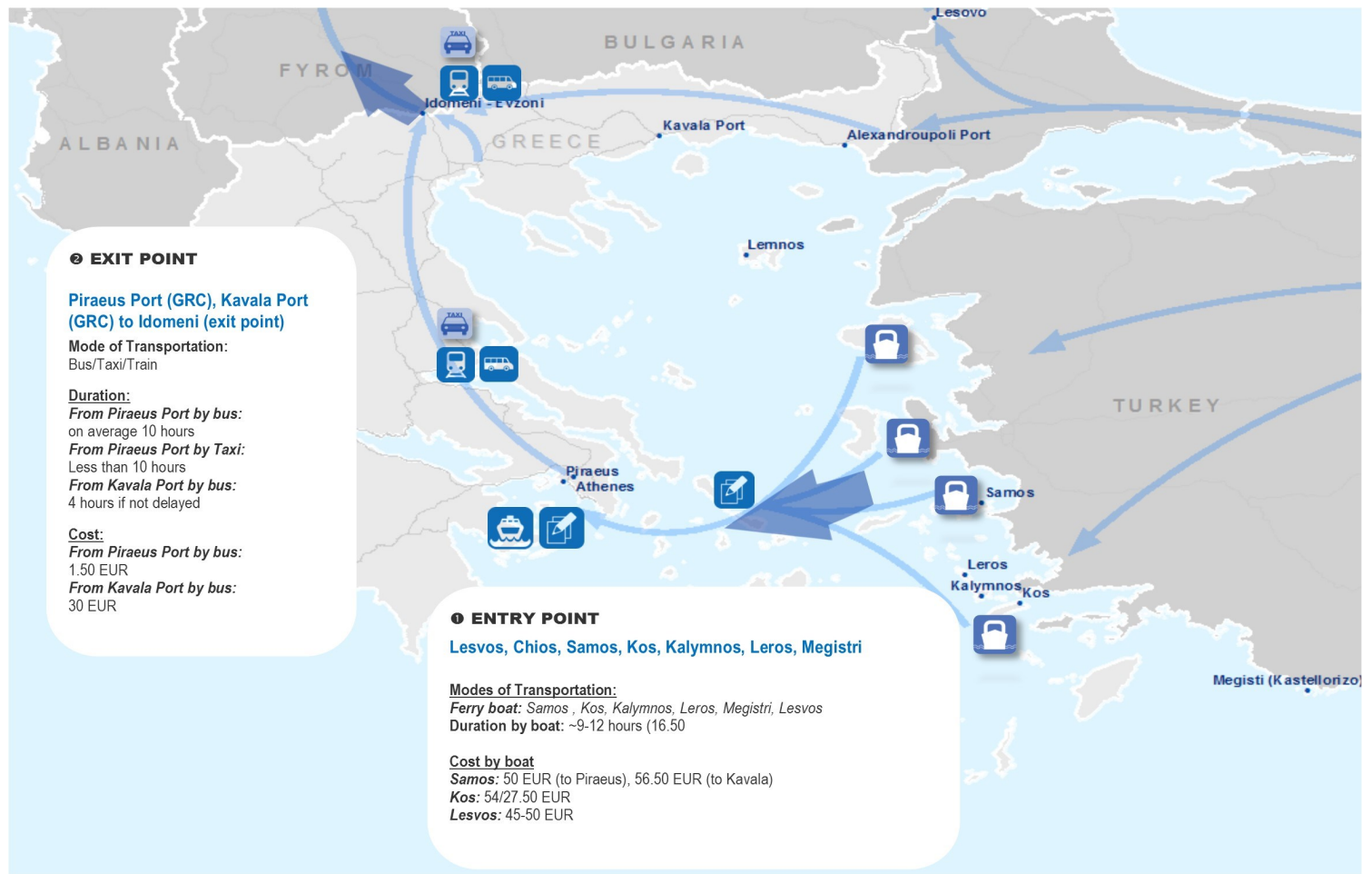


## Known entry and exit points

*Known entry points:* The islands of Lesvos, Kos, Samos, Rhodes, Kalymnos, Megisti, Leros and Chios.

*Known exit points:* Idomeni (borders between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)

## Transport and logistics



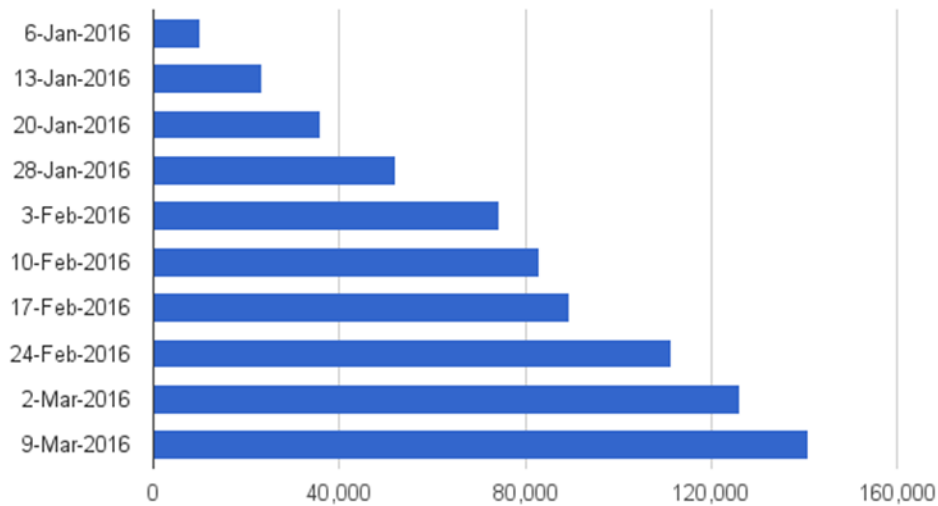


Weekly data

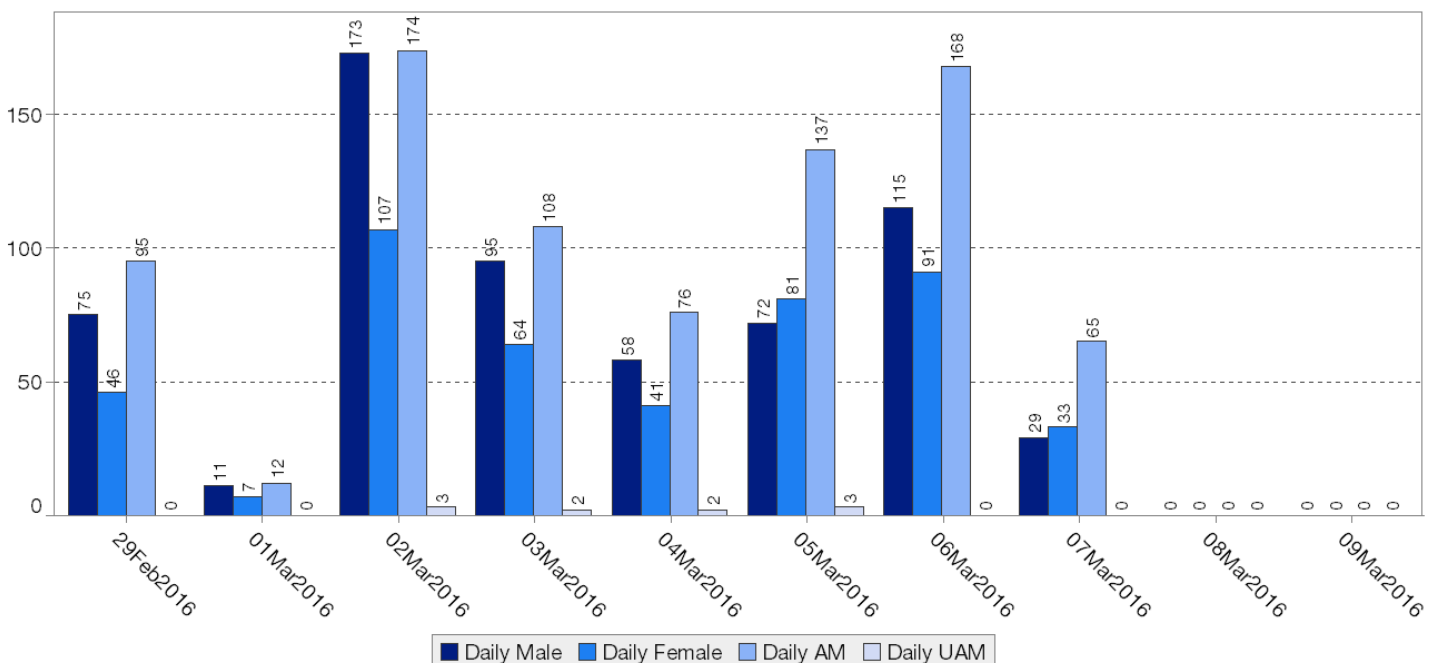
Cumulative arrivals

Period	Arrivals	Cumulative arrivals	Percent cumulative
Jan 1 - Jan 6	9,930	9,930	7%
Jan 6 – Jan 13	13,372	23,302	17%
Jan 13 – Jan 20	12,647	35,949	26%
Jan 20 – Jan 27	16,106	52,055	37%
Jan 28 – Feb 03	22,484	74,539	53%
Feb 03 – Feb 10	8,638	83,177	59%
Feb 10 – Feb 17	6,175	89,352	64%
Feb 17 – Feb 24	22,286	111,638	80%
Feb 24 – Mar 2	14,720	126,358	90%
Mar 3 – Mar 9	13,503	139,861	100%

Weekly Cumulative arrivals to Greece



Demographics of weekly departures from Greece (exit point, Idomeni) in February 2016





## Daily arrivals for 09 Mar 2016



Point of Arrival	*Numbers – Ad hoc communication between IOM Regional staff and the Hellenic Police in the islands	Numbers – HQs/ Hellenic Coast Guard Identification and Rescue operations
Lesvos island	1,146	558
Samos island	262	-
Chios island	1,400	205
A' Dodecanese		
Rhodes	6	-
Symi	-	-
Tilos	-	-
Megisti	105	61
Chalki	-	-
B' Dodecanese		
Kos	76	-
Kalymnos	-	-
Patmos	-	-
Farmakonisi	-	-
Leros	-	-
Agathonisi		
Agathonisi	-	-
Crete	-	-
Limnos	239	-
Lipsoi	-	-
Alexandroupoli		
Port of Alexandroupolis	117	117
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,112</b>	<b>941</b>

## 7. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (fYROM)



### Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

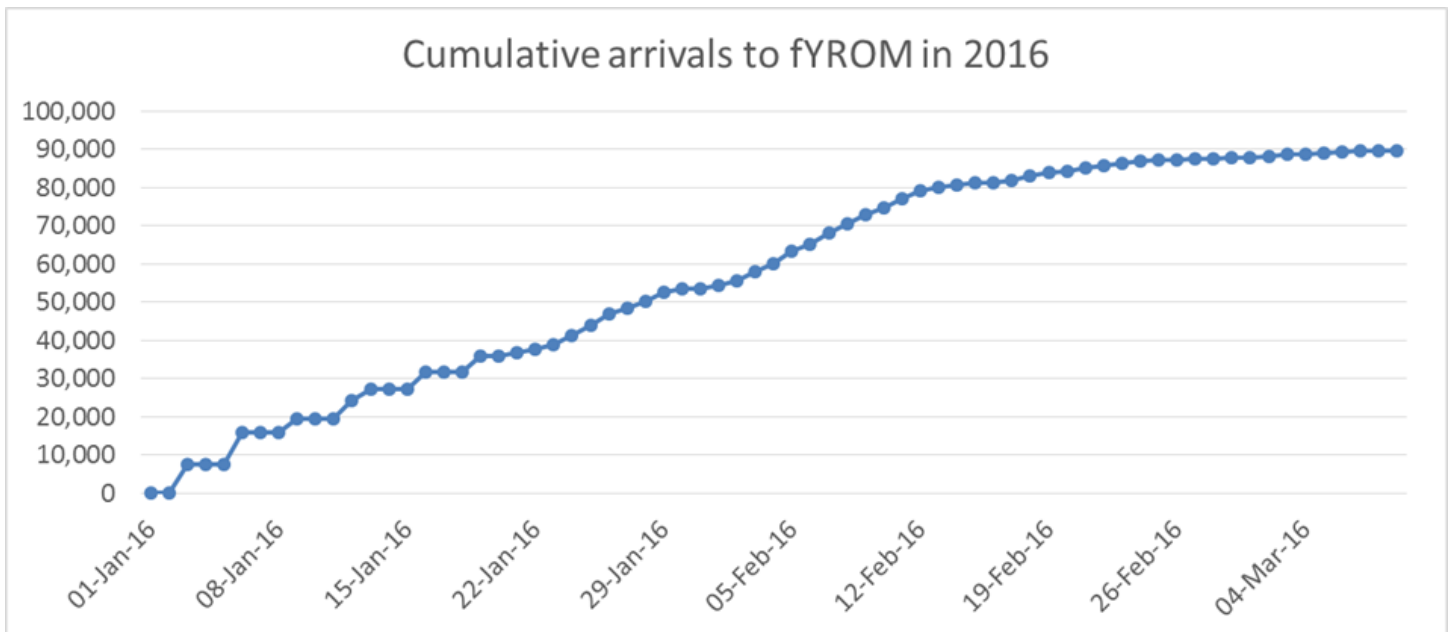
From 03 to 09 March 2016 a total of 1,163 migrants and refugees were registered arriving in fYROM, down from 1,292 in the previous week and 5,060 two weeks ago. Since the beginning of 2016, a total of 89,491 migrants and refugees have entered the country.

18 February—The police chiefs of Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia and Macedonia signed a declaration on uniform approach to profiling, registration and controlled passage of refugees and migrants from the Macedonia-Greece border to Austria and Germany. Read more [here](#).

07 March — According to IOM staff, the border between Greece and fYROM was closed, and there were no arrivals in fYROM since then. The last train, with 437 migrants and refugees from the Temporary Reception Centre in Gevgelija (entry point), to Serbia departed on the same day. These migrants and refugees, Syrians and Iraqis, are stranded on the green border with Serbia. The reason being that Serbia has closed the border on March 8. A total of 11 migrants stayed in Gevgelija due to typographical mistakes in documents issued in Greece or because of lack of money to board the last train.

At the Temporary Reception Centre in Kumanovo (exit point) there are approximately 1,100 migrants and refugees, out of which 600 are Afghanis, and the remaining 500 being mostly Iraqis and Syrians and a few Iranians and Libyans. Some of the migrants and refugees part of this group of 1,100 have been stranded at the exit point for 20 days.

### Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in fYROM



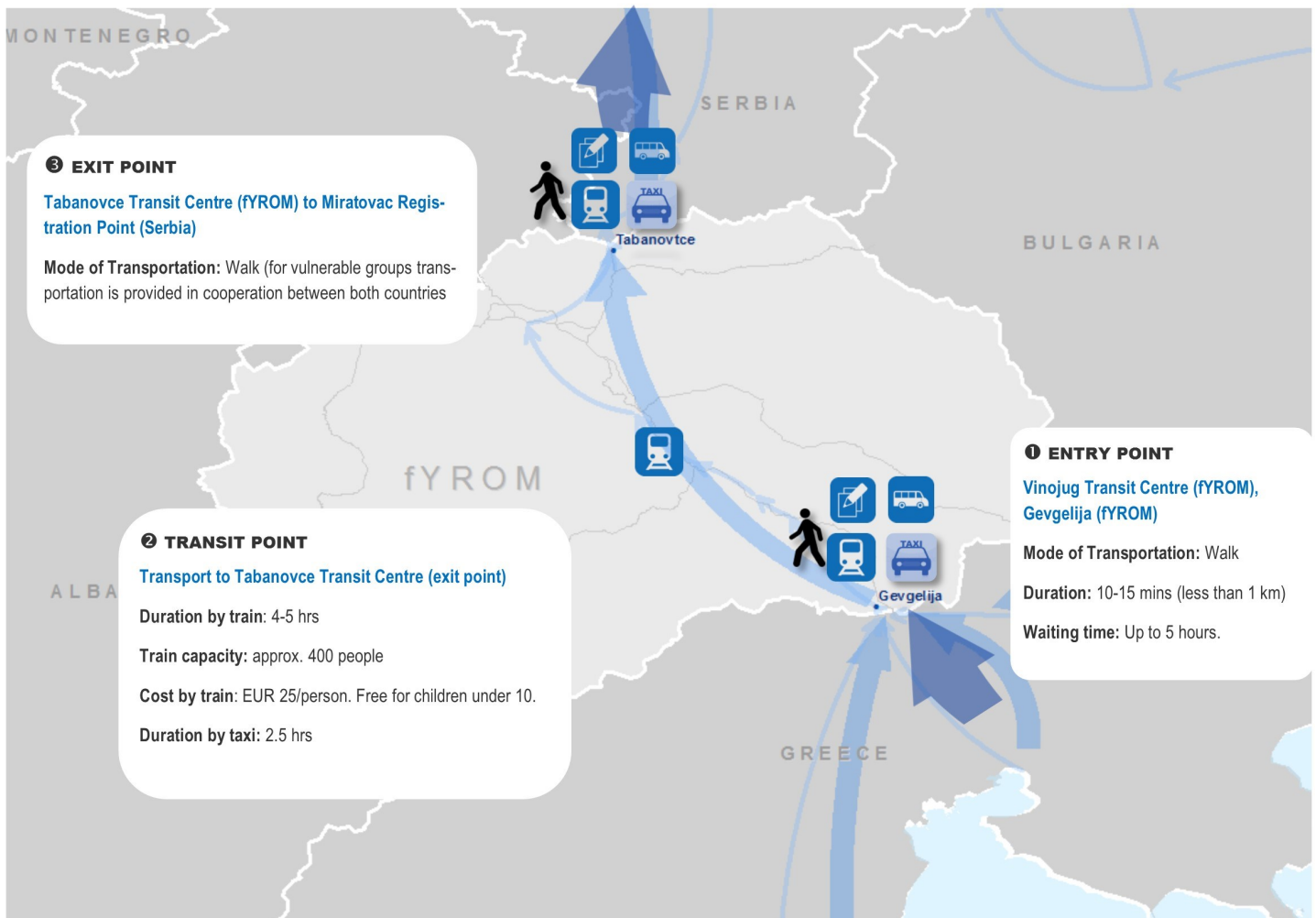


## Known entry and exit points

**Known entry points:** Gevgelija (southern border with Greece - entry point): Transit reception center - where registration of persons who have expressed intention to seek asylum in the country is completed. Migrants spend up to several hours on registration before taking the train or other transportation to the northern border.

**Known exit points:** Tabanovce near the city of Kumanovo (at the northern border with Serbia - exit point). Again the persons in this center stay for a short period of time (up to two hours) before continuing their journey. Both points are open/active. The Sector for Border Affairs and Migration is present both at the Centre in Gevgelija and in Tabanovce (to a lesser extent, as it is an exit point).

## Transportation and logistics

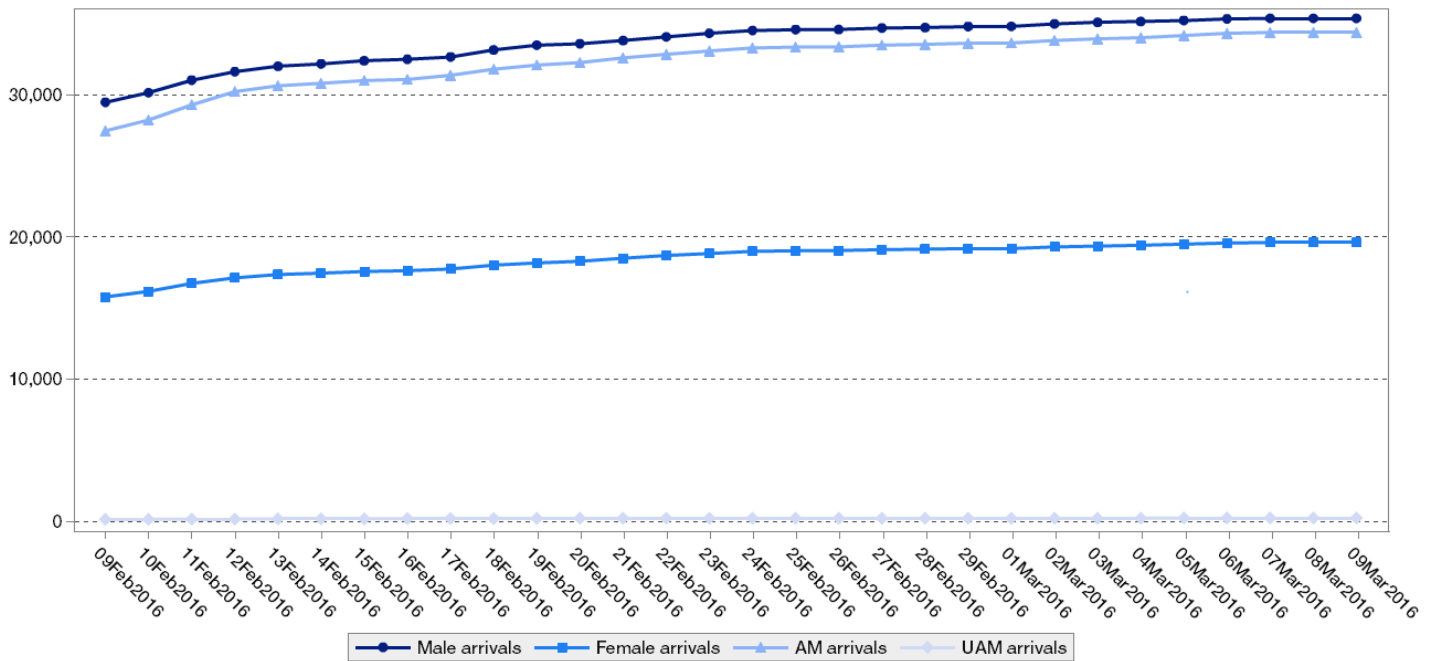




Accommodation centers

Centre	Capacity	Nationalities
Vinojug Transit Centre – Gevgelija (GRC\MKD border)	1,100 - 1,200	This is a transit camp, usually migrants stay a few hours before continuing their travel
Tabanovce Transit Centre – (MKD\SRB border)	600 - 700	This is a transit camp, usually migrants stay for few hours before continuing their travel. Only those migrants of nationalities prohibited from crossing the border to Serbia remain in the camp for 2-3 days. As of 27 January 2016 only six of these migrants were staying in the camp: five migrants of Moroccan nationality and one of Burmese nationality.

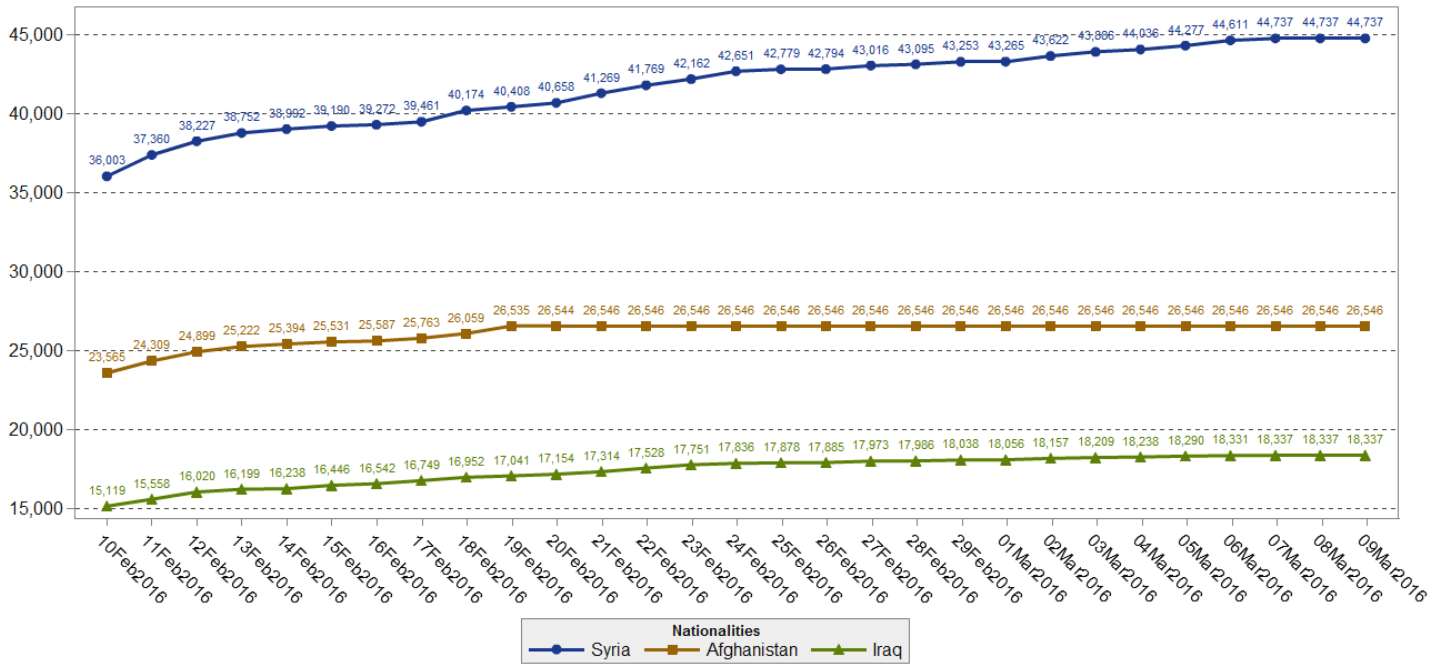
Demographic information on arrivals in 2016



Arrivals - demographic information, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 09 March 2016		
Demographic group	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Male	35,381	39%
Female	19,617	22%
Accompanied children	34,399	38%
Unaccompanied children	226	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,623</b>	<b>100%</b>



### Cumulative arrivals to FYROM by nationality of origin in 2016



Arrivals by nationality, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 09 March 2016		
Main Nationalities	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Syria	44,737	50%
Afghanistan	26,546	30%
Iraq	18,337	20%
Other nationalities	3	0%
<b>Tot. All nationalities</b>	<b>89,623</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 8. Serbia

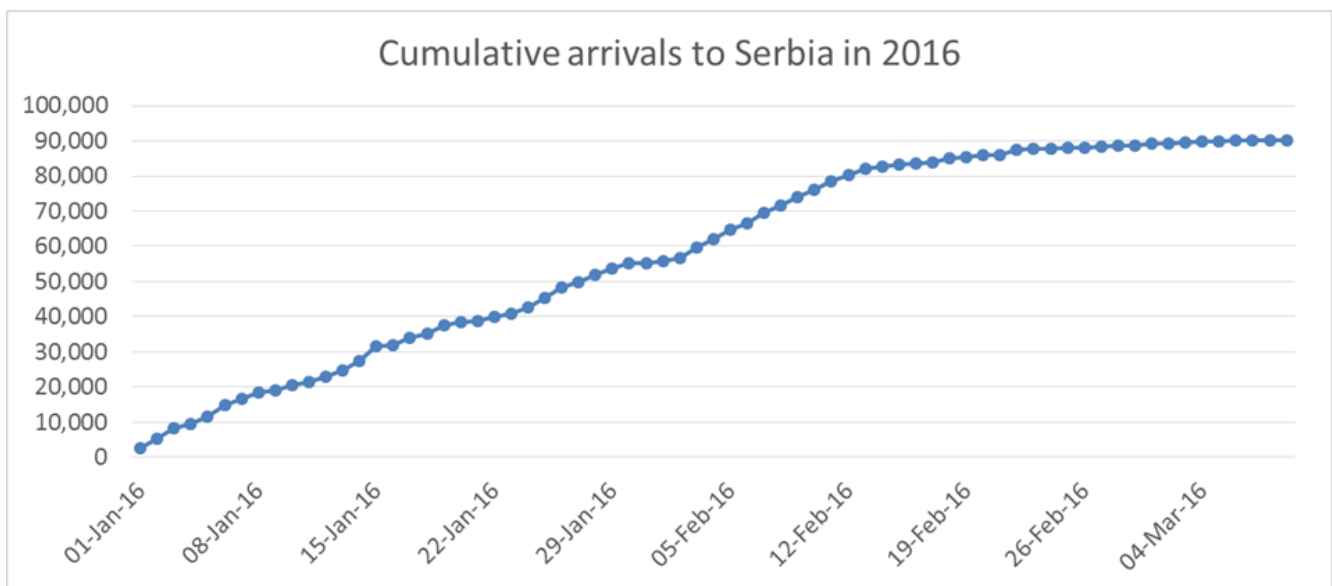


### Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

09 March - Over the period from 03 March - 09 March 2016 a total of 997 migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Presevo area—Serbia, down from 1,476 in the previous week and 3,825 two weeks ago. This brings the total number of migrants that have entered the country since the start of the year to 90,177. Over the reporting period, there was an average of 142 daily arrivals in Presevo area, down from an average of 210 in the previous week.

18 February—The police chiefs of Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia and Macedonia signed a declaration on uniform approach to profiling, registration and controlled passage of refugees and migrants from the Macedonia-Greece border to Austria and Germany. Read more [here](#).

### Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Serbia



### Accommodation centers

Centre	Capacity
Miratovac Transit Entry Point (border with fYROM)	300 - 500
One Stop Center Presevo (registration center, approx. 13 km from border with fYROM)	1,500
Dimitrovgrad Registration Center (near border with Bulgaria)	140
One Stop Centre Sid Point (at train station in Sid, near border with Croatia)	800
Principovac Transit Reception Center (near border with Croatia)	250-300
One stop center Adasevci (near border with Croatia)	500

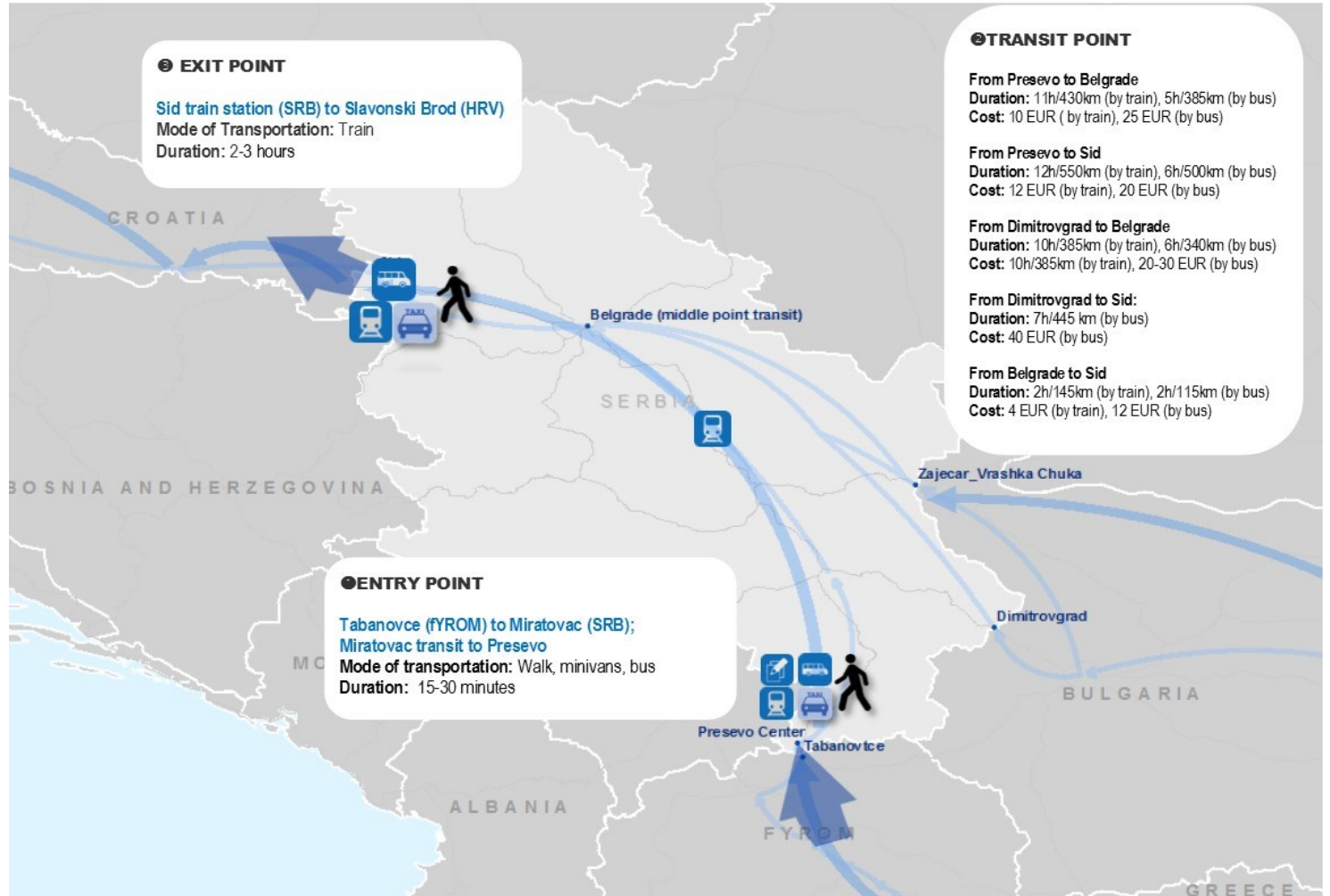


## Known entry and exit points

*Known entry points:* Presevo (border with FYR Macedonia); Dimitrovgrad and Zaječar (border with Bulgaria)

*Known exit points:* Sid (border with Croatia)

## Transport and logistics



## 9. Hungary



### Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 01 January 2016 to 09 March 2016, a total of 3,994 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 and March there has been a steady increase in all registered arrivals through the border with Serbia. From 03 March to 09 March 2016, 766 new arrivals were registered by the authorities, slightly up from 702 last week, but still lower than 955 two weeks ago.

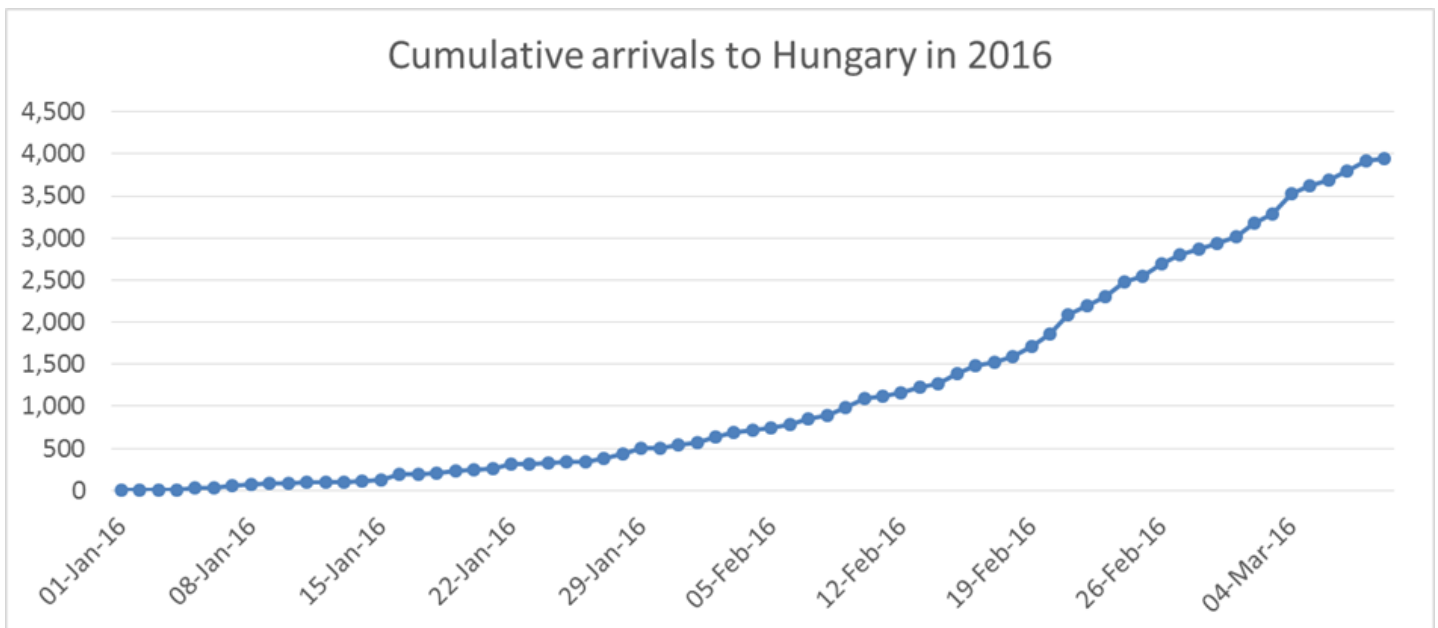
The most common countries of origin in descending order are: Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq.

### Known entry and exit points

*Known entry points:* Croatian border (Zákány, Beremend, Letenye); Serbian border (Röszke and Horgos).

*Known exit points:* There are currently no transit movements crossing Hungary.

### Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Hungary





## 10. Croatia



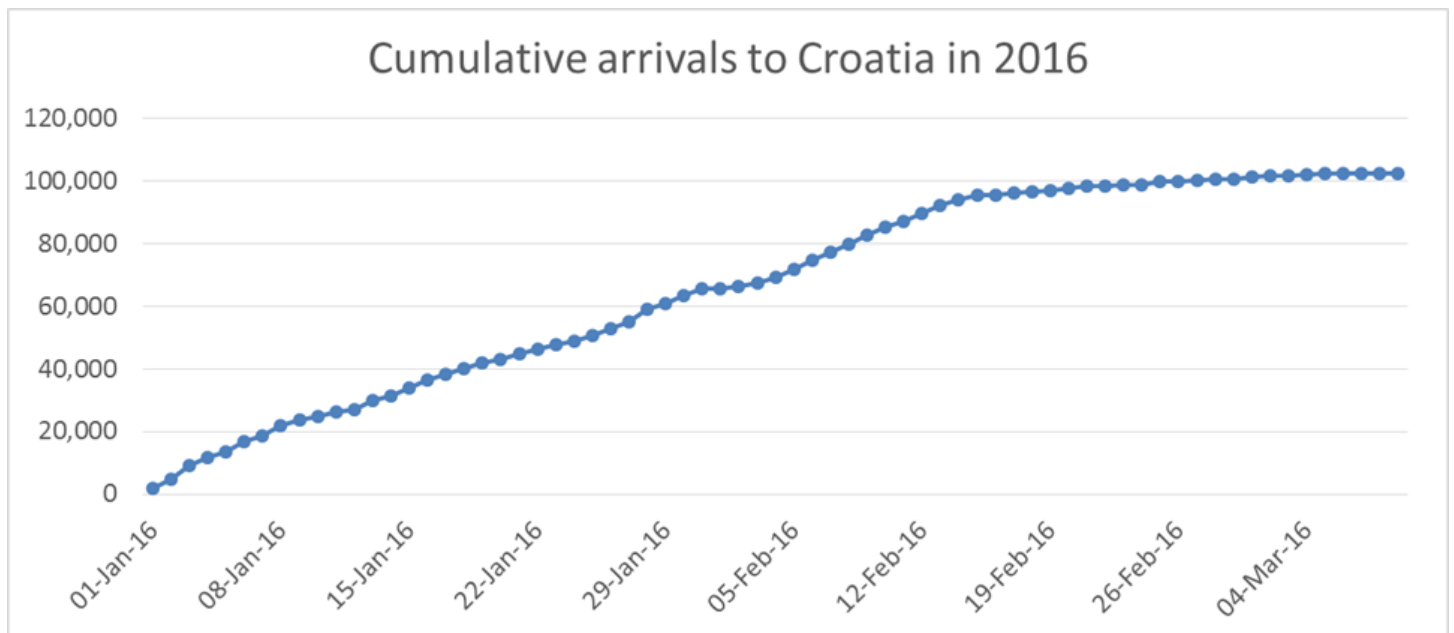
### Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 03 March to 09 March 2016 a total of 694 migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Croatia, below the 2,826 arrivals from the previous week, and than 2,492 from two weeks ago. This brought the daily average down to 99 from 403 in the previous week. The total number of migrants and refugees that have been registered since the start of 2016 is 102,272

18 February —The police chiefs of Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia and Macedonia signed a declaration on uniform approach to profiling, registration and controlled passage of refugees and migrants from the Macedonia-Greece border to Austria and Germany. Read more [here](#).

09 March — Croatian Prime Minister and Minister of Interior held a joint press conference on which they announced that, day before, March 8, the Balkan route was officially closed for irregular migrants. Only migrants with valid documents or those who seek asylum in Croatia will be let through. The Minister of Interior said that Croatia foreseen certain forces for handling any kind of alternative scenarios, such as changes in the route or migrants breaking through the border. Read more [here](#).

### Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Croatia



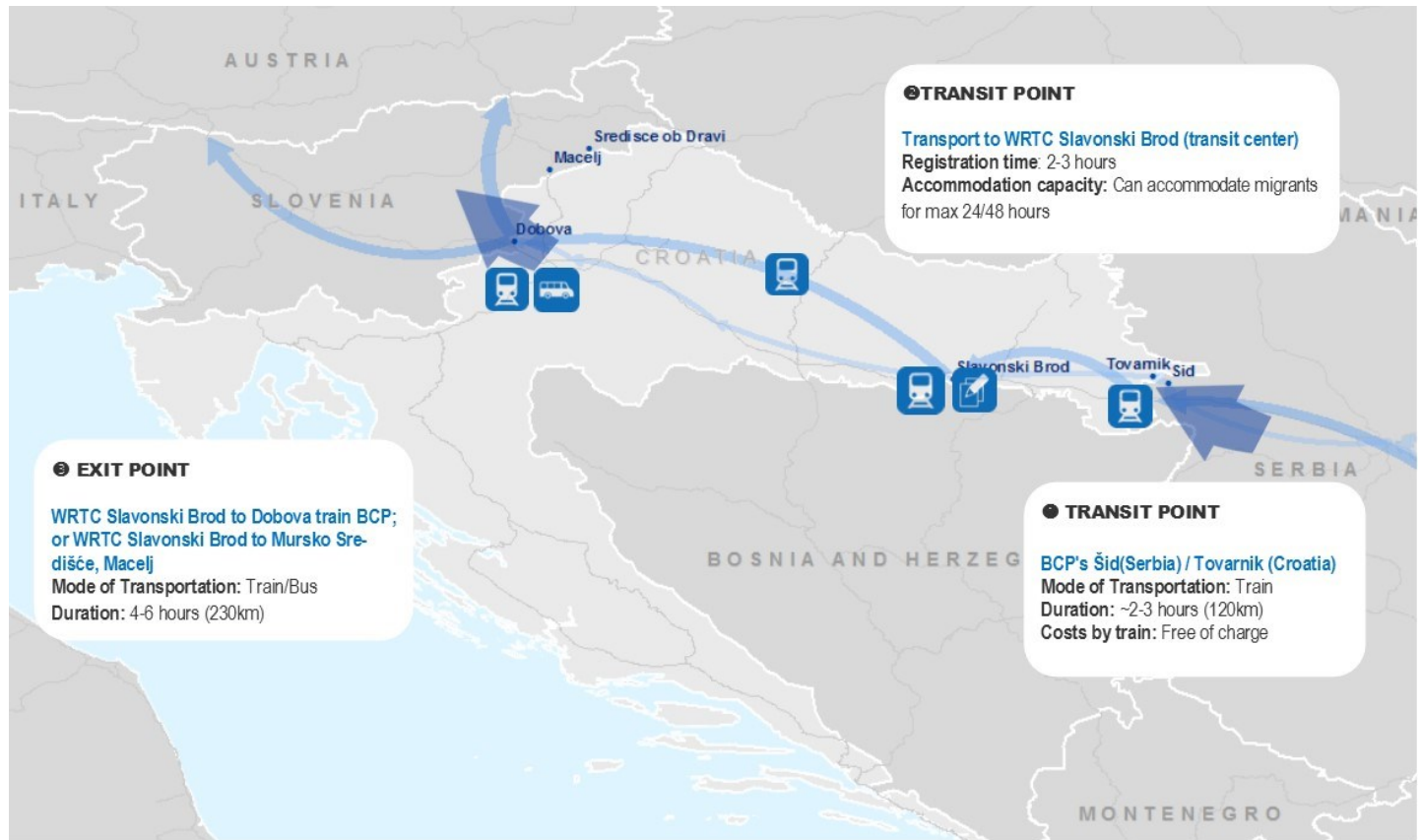


## Known entry and exit points

*Known entry points:* Trains operate from Šid, Serbia to the Winter Reception Transit Center Slavonski Brod in Croatia. In WRTC Slavonski Brod migrants are registered and provided with humanitarian and medical assistance. After the procedure, migrants board the train which takes them to Dobova, Croatian-Slovenian border crossing point.

*Known exit points:* Dobova (by train), for entry to Slovenia.

## Transportation and logistics



## 11. Slovenia



### Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

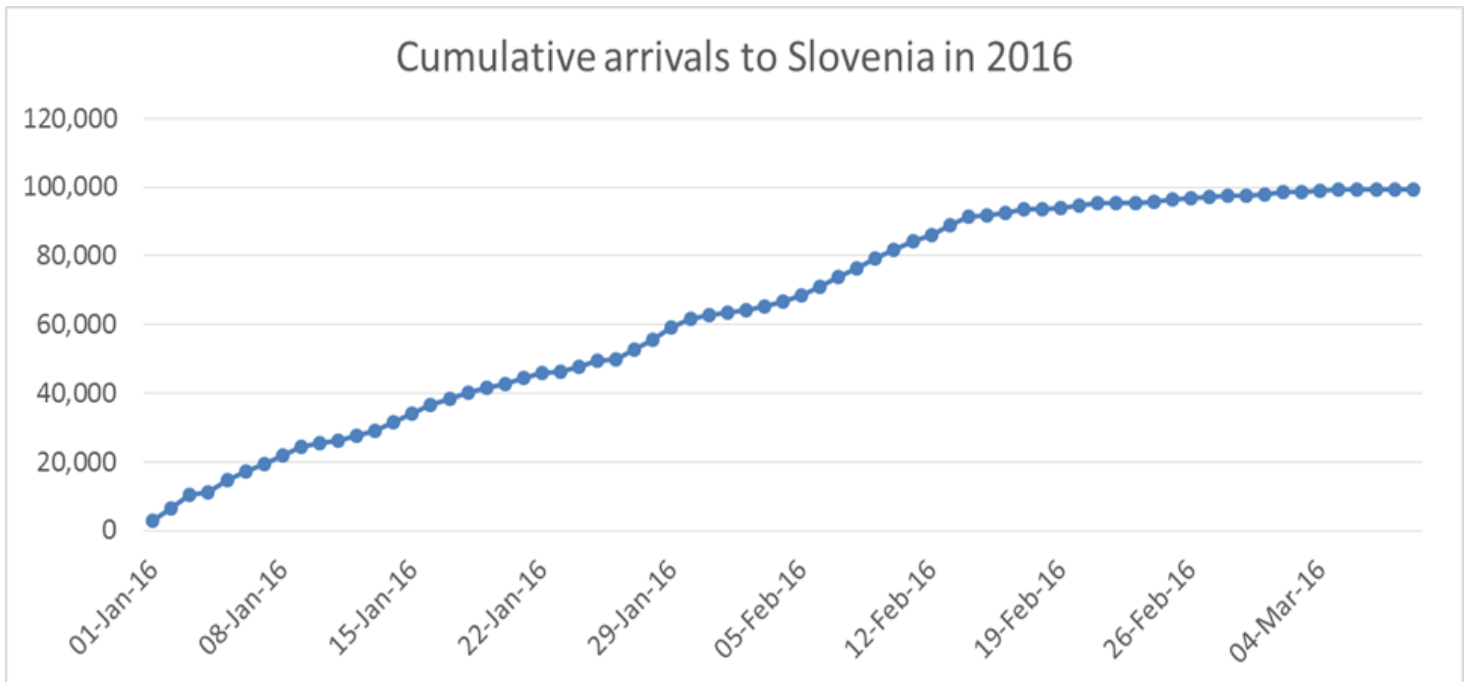
03 March— Since the start 2016, 99,179 migrants and refugees have been registered entering Slovenia. From 03 March to 09 March 2016, there were 662 registered arrivals, sharply below than the 2,773 arrivals in the previous week, and than the 2,336 two weeks ago. The daily average of registered arrivals over the reporting period was 95 this week, down from 396 in the previous week.

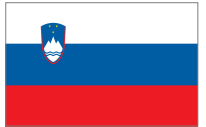
18 February—The police chiefs of Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia and Macedonia signed a declaration on uniform approach to profiling, registration and controlled passage of refugees and migrants from the Macedonia-Greece border to Austria and Germany. Read more [here](#).

08 March – The Slovenian police will no longer apply the provisions of the Joint Statement signed by the heads of police on the 18 February. Only foreigners meeting the conditions to enter the country, individuals seeking international protection in Slovenia and those who will be allowed to enter for humanitarian reasons as they are defined in the Schengen Borders Code. Read more [here](#).

09 March - The Slovenian State Secretary of Ministry of Interior Boštjan Šefic stated that it would be strenuous to assess developments only a day after the agreement in Brussels. According to Šefic, illegal migration cannot be completely excluded, so control of the border remains tightened. Read more [here](#).

### Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Slovenia





### Known entry and exit points

*Known entry points:* Dobova, Dobova train station, Gornja Radgona.

*Known exit points:* The border crossings with Austria (Gornja Radgona/Bad Radkersburg, Šentilj/Spielfeld and Jesenice)



### Transportation and logistics

The table shows the latest numbers of foreigners staying in accommodation facilities across Slovenia on 10 March 2016, 6 am:

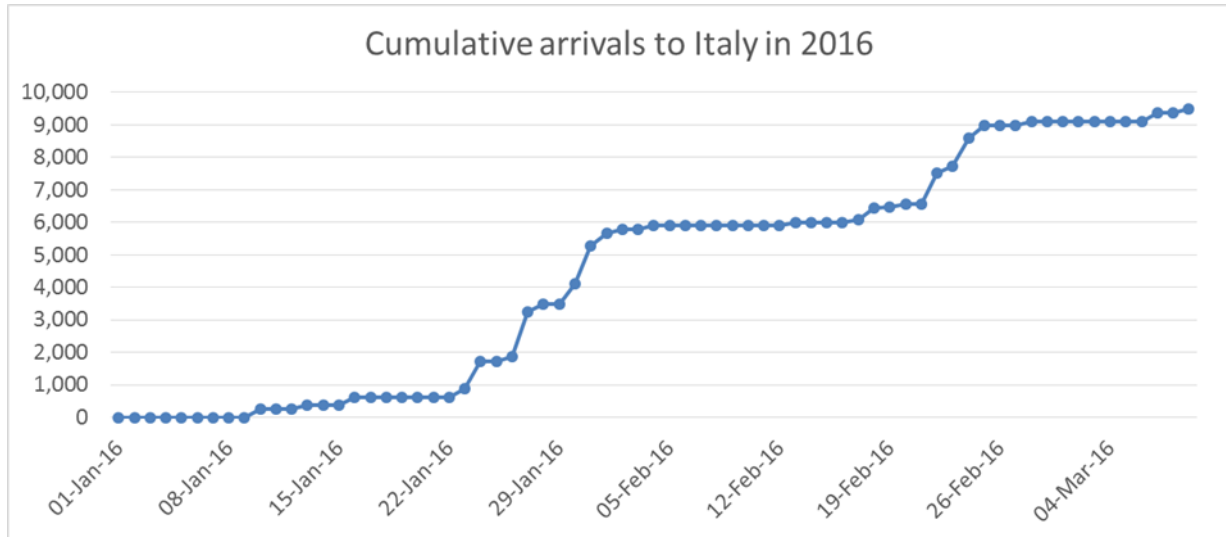
Accommodation centres	No of migrants accommo-
Tent camp – car park at former Šentilj border crossing, Šentilj	2
Fairgrounds, Gornja Radgona	0
Tent camp at former Integral’s parking lot, Lendava	0
Celje fairgrounds	0
Former 26 October Barracks, Vrhnika	52
Logatec Facility	0
Centre for Foreigners, Postojna	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>



## 12. Italy

### Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 01 January 2016 to 09 March 2016, an estimated 9,492 migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Italy. These figures are reached by adding numbers circulated by the Ministry of Interior, which go up to 29 February 2016, to numbers of arrivals from 1 March 2016 onwards, which are estimated by IOM staff in the landing areas. At the end of each month, IOM data is adjusted according to the official figures provided by Italy's Ministry of Interior. From 03 March to 09 March 2016, IOM staff in the landing areas estimated that 391 migrants and refugees had arrived in Italy, down from 509 in the previous week.



### Known entry and exit points

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

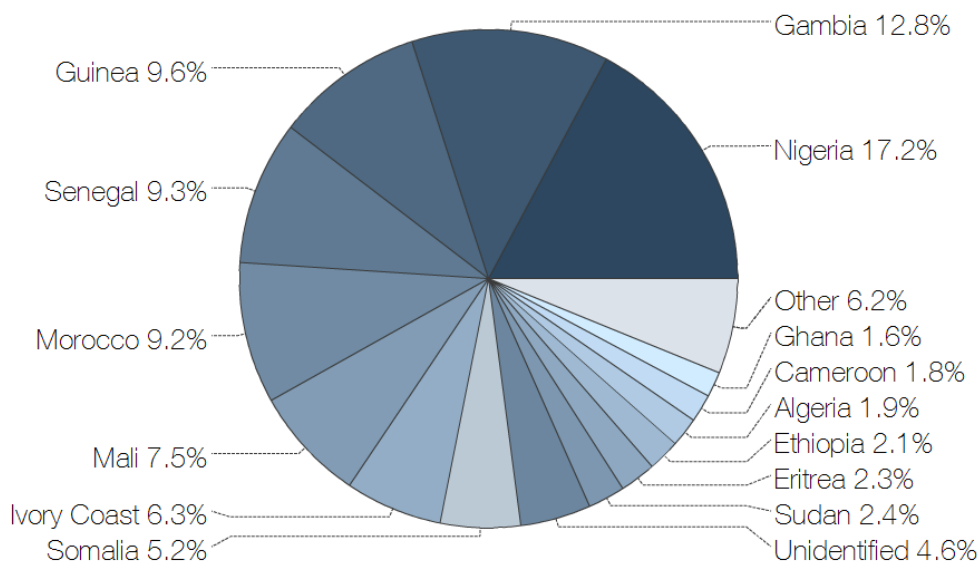
**Known exit points:** Exit points are irregular and therefore little is known about them. IOM Italy estimates that most Syrians and Eritreans and many Sudanese tend to move on to other European countries within 24-48 hours after reaching Italy, while most Sub-Saharan Africans remain in Italy.





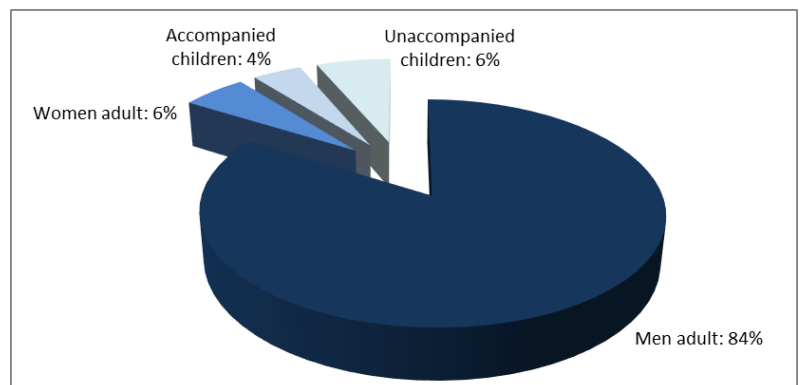
**Relocations:** 08 March – To date, **885 individuals** have been relocated – **349 from Italy** (96 to Finland, 41 to France, 39 to Sweden, 18 to Spain, 20 to Germany, 24 to Belgium, 46 to Portugal, 50 to the Netherlands and 15 to Malta) . The European Commission has made available an overview of Member States’ support to the EU relocation mechanism. To date, 20 out of the 31 participating countries have promised to make places available, namely Belgium (30), Bulgaria (1,302), Cyprus (30), Czech Republic (30), Estonia (16), Finland (270), France (1,300), Germany (40), Ireland (50), Latvia (481), Lithuania (100), Luxembourg (150), Malta (131), the Netherlands (200), Poland (100), Portugal (1,642), Romania (515), Spain (200), Sweden (300) and Liechtenstein (43), with an overall number of only 6,930 places . You can find the overview [here](#).

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

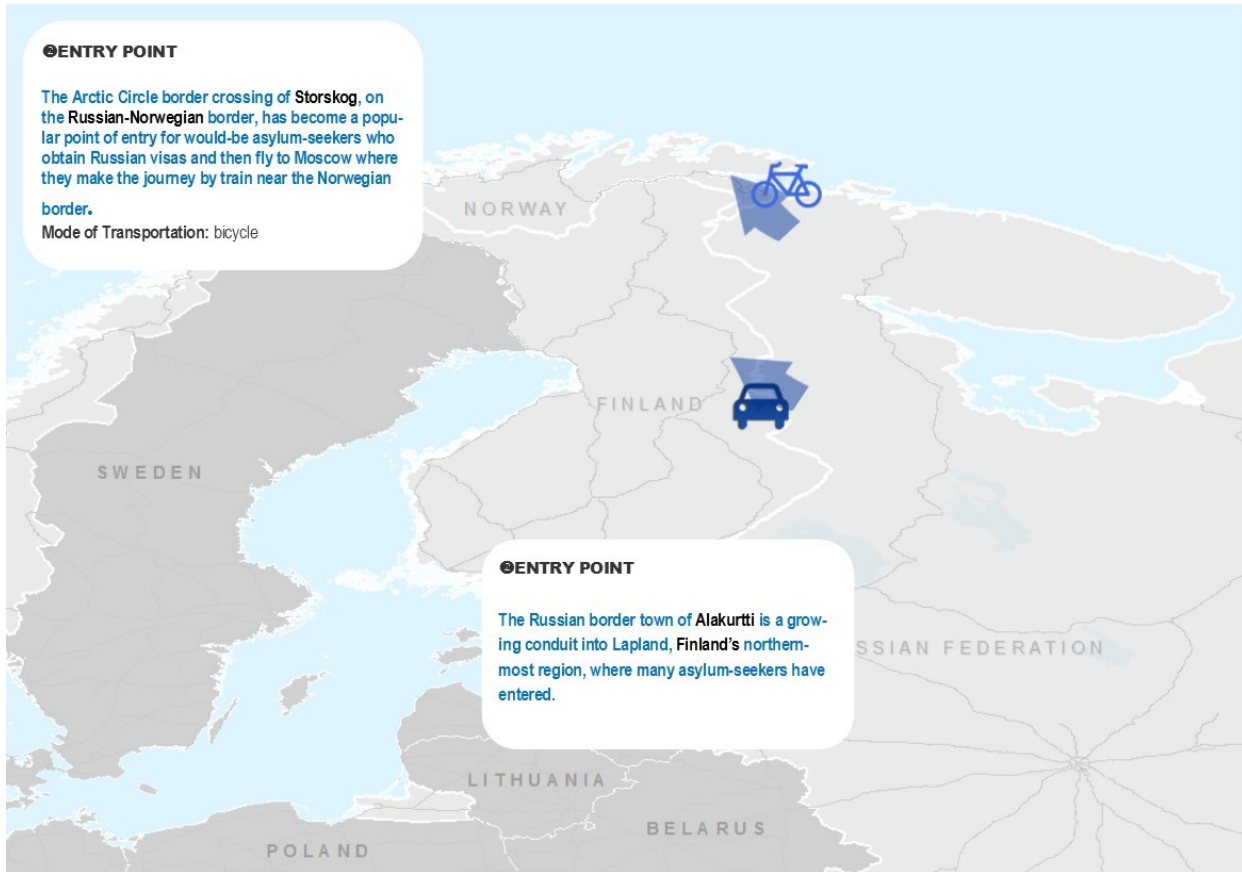


**Demographic information for arrivals in Italy (from 1 Jan 2016 to 31 Jan 2016)**

Demographic information	Arrivals	Percentage	Percentage
Men adult	2,959	84%	89%
Women adult	195	6%	
Accompanied children	149	4%	11%
Unaccompanied children	225	6%	
Total	3,528	100%	100%



## 13. The Northern Route



### Norway

During 2015, the flows of migrants arriving in Norway have significantly increased in comparison with the previous years, in particular during the course of the summer. The flows started decreasing at the end of November 2014 following various policy and border control measures taken by Norway and Russia. Read full official immigration report [here](#).

03 February—In a meeting in Moscow on Wednesday, Russia agreed to take between 200-300 people whose asylum applications were rejected by Norway and said the returns can only happen by plane to Moscow. Moscow had previously agreed to take as many as 700 rejected migrants and refugees but said on Wednesday it would only accept those who hold multi-entrance visas and legal residence, Thor Arne Aass from the Norwegian Justice Ministry told NTB. The meeting thus left the fate of 4,800 of the 5,500 people who came to Norway via the Arctic border crossing station Storskog last year uncertain. Aass said that around half of the group of 700 migrants have already left Norway. Some 250 were returned to Russia, while an undisclosed amount were sent to their home countries. Additionally, the Norwegian delegation was informed that the Russian authorities were investigating reports that a former diplomat in the Russian Foreign Ministry is behind five different companies that issued false work permits to around 1,000 Syrians. Read full article [here](#).

**Numbers:** 31,145 people applied for asylum in Norway in 2015. Source [here](#). In January 2016, Norway received applications for asylum from 389 people out of which 75 were Syrians, 34 Iraqis and 28, Eritreans. Source [here](#).

**Known entry points:** The Arctic Circle border crossing of Storskog, on the Russian-Norwegian border, has become a popular point of entry for would-be migrants and refugees who obtain Russian visas and then fly to Moscow where they make the journey by train near the Norwegian border, crossing by bicycle. Source [here](#).



## Finland

**Numbers:** “Only 700 migrants and refugees crossed from Russia in 2015, but a recent report by the Finnish Border Guard said that number could swell to more than 7,500 for 2016 at the current rate. According to the same report, nearly half of the arrivals from Russia in 2015 were Afghan citizens, with many living in Russia for months or even years before crossing into Finland. In total, some 32,000 migrants and refugees arrived in Finland in 2015”. Read full article [here](#).

29 February 2016—According to the Finnish Embassy in Moscow, over 1,100 migrants and refugees have crossed into Finland from Russia since the start of 2016, with approximately 20 people crossing per day.

02 March—No returns from Finland to Russia have occurred to date for 2016.

Figures provided by the Finnish Immigration Service (MIGRI). MIGRI stats include all arrivals; currently breakdowns between transit arrivals from other member states and first arrivals through external borders are unavailable.

Top Nationalities Entering Finland—January 2016	Total Number
Afghanistan	270
Iraq	219
India	73
Syria	66
Iran	41
Somalia	33
Bangladesh	29
Cameroon	26
Nigeria	23
Lebanon	22

### *In the press*

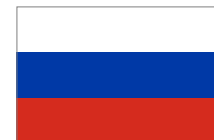
29 January—AFP reported “Finland To Follow Sweden In Expelling Nearly 20,000 Migrants”. Read full article [here](#).

01 February—Reuters reported that “Finland plans to test drones along its 833-mile (1,340 km) border with Russia”. Read full article [here](#).

Nationalities of all unaccompanied children entering Finland—	Total Number
Afghanistan	54
Azerbaijan	3
Eritrea	1
Guinea	1
Guinea-Bissau	1
Indonesia	2
India	2
Iraq	24
Cameroon	1
Stateless	1
Lebanon	5
Morocco	1
Serbia	2
Somalia	1
Syria	10
Turkey	1
Total	110

**Known entry points:** The Russian border town of Alakurtti is a growing conduit into Lapland, Finland’s northernmost region, where many migrants and refugees have entered by car.





## Russia

Of the 5,440 migrants and refugees who entered Norway from Russia in 2015, it remains unknown how many of these came to Russia from their countries of origin in the last year, and how many had previously entered Russia by plane with tourist, business, or transit visas. To date, establishing a mechanism to distinguish these groups has proved challenging. According to data IOM Moscow was able to collect from various experts and sources, in 2015 there were an estimated 12,000 Syrians in Russia. Of these, approximately 5,000 are considered members of the diaspora who have been legally residing in Russia for some time and have business interests in the country.

The below tables are official figures provided by the Russian government entity responsible for migration, the Russian Federal Migration Service (RFMS). As of 04 February 2016, Russia had registered the following numbers of Afghans, Syrians, Iraqis, and Pakistanis with a temporary legal status in Russia (work or tourist visas). Information on when these migrants and refugees first entered Russia was not available at time of writing. Previous reports of an estimated 12,000 Syrians living in Russia included both these temporary migrants and refugees, as well as those who have lived long enough in Russia to obtain citizenship:

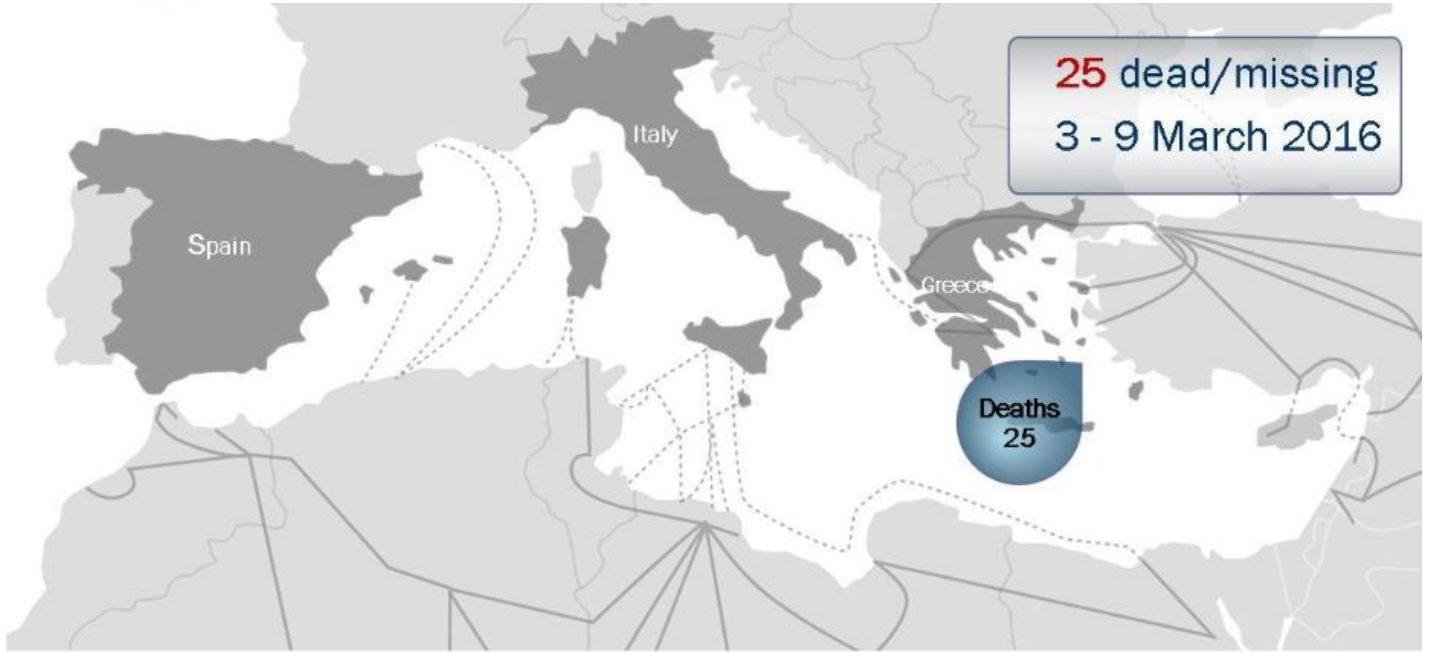
- 7,958 Afghan nationals
- 7,096 Syrian nationals
- 4,960 Iraqi nationals

Asylum Applications by Nationality 2015 as of 31 December 2015	Applied	Granted
Afghanistan	360	15
Syria	337	0
Iraq	17	0
Pakistan	8	0

Temporary Asylum Applications by Nationality for 2015	Applied	Granted
Afghanistan	553	220
Syria	1,124	695
Iraq	32	5
Pakistan	9	1

Total number of nationalities of interest registered in Russia as of 31 December 2015	With Refugee Status	With Temporary Asylum Status
Afghans	352	572
Syrians	2	1,302
Iraqis	1	0
Pakistan	0	3

## 14. Missing Migrants: Fatalities and missing persons



Comparison of monthly Mediterranean fatalities



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

**MissingMigrants.iom.int**

## 15. 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 (fYROM), 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 fYROM, and between fYROM 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.

To this end, IOM established an informal network between IOM's field staff and relevant national authorities, through which the Organization has been able to provide basic information concerning the flows to those actors awaiting migrants at the next entry/transit/exit point along the route (example below).

Sent: 08:52 18/02/2016

Today 1,379 migrants  
expected to arrive in Athens  
between 06:15 and 09:40

The first group is expected on GR/  
MK border after 19:00

### Shared with:

IOM Greece; IOM Serbia; IOM Field Assistants in Kumanovo (fYROM); IOM Western Balkans; fYROM border police.

The Network is able to operate 24/7 thanks to IOM's continuous staff presence in key areas along the route. In addition, important notifications regarding changes in national laws and border policies which could affect the volume of flows is also shared, to allow more long-term response preparation.

The information shared by IOM enables the coordinated management of mixed migration flows by the border police and other relevant national authorities. The Network also assists the targeted delivery of emergency assistance to the maximum number of beneficiaries, avoiding duplications and ensuring cost effectiveness for all humanitarian actors present on the route. Furthermore, the Network serves as an early warning system to monitor possible changes in the routes taken by migrants to cross the Western Balkans, allowing governments and humanitarian actors to react promptly and ensure adequate assistance to those arriving at their borders.

The Early Warning Information Sharing Network was initially launched with the support of the IOM Emergency Fund in August 2015 and included the route from affected Greek islands to fYROM and Serbia. Over subsequent months the Network has positioned IOM as the source of reliable and up to date information, and has proved an indispensable resource to government and humanitarian actors. Its flexible design in the planning phase has allowed it to grow over time to incorporate other key countries such as Hungary and Croatia which became affected in September, and Kosovo (SCR 1244), Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina which could be affected by the possible changes of routes used by the migrants. This second phase is supported by the Swiss State Secretariat for Migration. This project is managed by IOM in the Western Balkans and feeds into many of DTM's activities, including the collection of data that goes into this report.

## 16. Contingency Countries

### Albania



#### Background

Albania has not been affected by Mediterranean migration flows due to various reasons, including its geographical position. Nevertheless, Albania remains an important “contingency” country which might see an increase in flows if the route changes. The modest figures are not of registered arrivals but rather of apprehensions by the Albanian Border Police of irregular migrants on entry, within the country, and exit. This makes dating the exact entry of arrivals difficult.

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 Albanian Border Police immediately notify IOM when an irregular migrant or group of migrants is detected.

#### Latest figures

Up to 12 February 2016, 62 migrants were apprehended by the authorities. 55 were returned to Greece.

#### 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 FYROM:* 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)

### Background

Kosovo (SCR 1244) has not been affected by Mediterranean migration flows due to various reasons, including its geographical position. Nevertheless, Kosovo (SCR 1244) might see an increase in flows if the route changes. The modest figures are not of registered arrivals but rather of apprehensions by the Kosovo (SCR 1244)\* Border Police of irregular migrants on entry, within the country, and exit. This makes dating the exact entry of arrivals difficult.

The flows into the country for the year 2015 were as follows:

3,844 migrants were refused entry at the border of Kosovo (SCR 1244)\*, 881 migrants and refugees were apprehended by the authorities inside Kosovo (SCR 1244), 1,008 fines were issued to irregular migrants and domestic companies for employing migrants without work visas in Kosovo (SCR 1244)\*. Of this number, 875 were fines imposed on domestic companies for transporting and employing migrants without entry and work visas for Kosovo (SCR 1244), 73 related to migrants ordered to leave Kosovo (SCR 1244)\* voluntarily, and 60 related to migrants deported by force.

In addition, 70 people requested asylum in Kosovo (SCR 1244) in 2015. The nationality breakdown of this group was: Syria – 58, Iraq – 6, Palestine – 2, Algeria – 1, Morocco – 1, Albania – 1, Iran – 1. Of these asylum seekers, 56 (82%) were male, and 14 (18%) were female, eight of these asylum seekers were children aged between 0-13, four were children aged between 14-17, 43 were young adults aged between 18-34, and five were aged between 35-64 years old.

### Latest figures

As of 17 February 2016, only seven persons from this caseload were accommodated at the Magure Asylum Center, and only two persons had been granted international protection.

14 persons (Syria – 13, Palestine – 1) entered Kosovo (SCR 1244)\* in January 2016.

### Known potential entry and exit points:

*Known potential entry points with Serbia:* Stublina, Karaqeve, Mucibabe, Merdare, Leposaviq, Zubin Potok,

*Known potential entry points with FYROM:* Hani i Elezit, Stanqiq, Dobellde

*Known potential entry points with Albania:* Vermice-Prizren

*Known potential entry point with Montenegro:* Kulla-Peje



## Montenegro

### Background

Montenegro has not been affected 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

There are no reception centers on Montenegro’s borders with other countries. 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. Every morning IOM receives information from the Asylum Centre on the number of migrants and refugees still present in the country.

Arrivals Whole of 2015	
Morocco	26
Syria	20
Pakistan	20
Bangladesh	2
Somalia	4
Iraq, Egypt, Serbia, Ukraine, Nigeria, Cameroon, Palestine, Algeria, Kosovo (SCR 1244)	1
Total	81
Men	76
Women	4
Children (gender breakdown not available)	1

Dec-15	
Morocco	7
Iraq	7
Bangladesh	7
DRCongo	2
Afghanistan	1
Pakistan	1
Comoros	2
Stateless	1
Total (27 men, 1 woman)	28

### Known entry and exit points

There are no formal entry or exit points.



## Bosnia and Herzegovina

### Background

Bosnia & Herzegovina (BIH) has not been affected by Mediterranean migration flows due to various reasons, including its geographical position. The modest figures include both registered arrivals and apprehensions by the BIH Border Police of irregular migrants on entry and exit. Despite the low figures, BIH remains an important “contingency” country which might see an increase in flows if the route changes.

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

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

Last Quarter 2015		
Nationalities		
Afghanistan	804	810
Iraq	448	307
Syria	223	150
Total	1,481	1,261

### Latest figures: regular entries

Jan-16		
Nationalities		
Afghanistan	1	1
Iraq	22	43
Syria	38	35
Total	61	79

### Latest figures: irregular entries

Whole of 2015	
Nationalities	
Afghanistan	4
Iraq	3
Syria	0
Total	7

Last Quarter 2015	
Nationalities	
Afghanistan	0
Iraq	1
Syria	0
Total	1

### Known entry and exit points

*Known entry point by air:* Syrians, Afghans, and Iraqis require a visa for entry in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Therefore, the majority of regular entries to the country are by air to 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.

## 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 Croatia since October 2015, with survey more recently also covering Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (fYROM), and Slovenia. This data is analysed in the attachment accompanying this report and titled "Analysis - Flow Monitoring Surveys in the Mediterranean and Beyond".

## 18. About the numbers

As mentioned above, the data on registered arrivals in this report is collated by IOM through consultations with ministries of interior, coast guards, police forces, and other relevant national authorities.

As such, the German Ministry of Interior's announcement on 06 January 2016 that arrivals for 2015 had exceeded 1 million for Germany alone is unsurprising. The Ministry explained that the total number of asylum applications filed in 2015 no longer adequately represents the total number of arrivals, due to delays in the asylum application system. Instead, the Ministry referred to the number of arrivals as captured through the EASY-System, which is used to record new entrants upon arrival and determine to which federal state migrants and refugees are referred. According to the EASY-System, the numbers of arrivals in 2015 as published on the BAMF (Ministry for Migration and Asylum) website were, as of January 2016, higher than 1 million for Germany alone. These numbers indicate that there may have been a larger overall number of arrivals to Europe in 2015 than has to date been detected in countries along the route. However, it should be taken into consideration that some people might have already entered Europe in 2014 and then entered Germany in 2015; and that the Ministry and BAMF highlight that there may have been some duplications in the EASY-System.

Numbers of registered arrivals to Greece and Italy have been shown to match the data IOM has available for other countries further along the route. Nevertheless, certain types of arrival are hard to capture by date: for example, some people might have flown directly to Germany on student, tourist, or work visas, and subsequently decided to stay. Others may have travelled to Germany via Russia and northern Europe, or otherwise avoided detection along the Mediterranean and Balkans routes.