

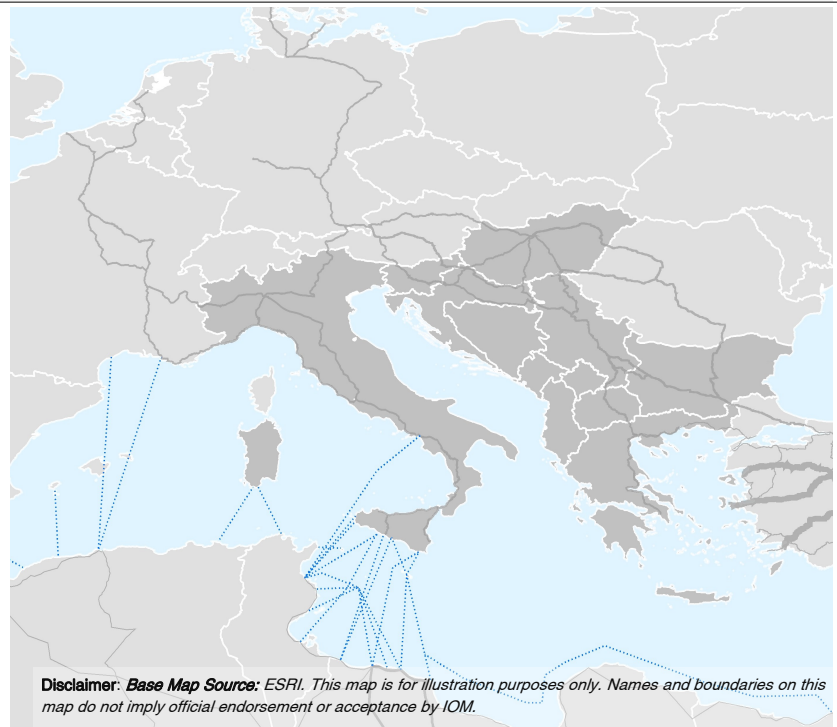
157,190 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016

154,886 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016 BY SEA

2,304 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 10-16 Mar 2016

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

1. Highlights

- The total number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece and in the Western Balkans is **46,186**. For a more detailed look, please see the accommodation pages of [Greece](#), [fYROM](#), [Serbia](#), [Croatia](#) and [Slovenia](#).
- An EU Summit is being held between the 17-18 March. The main topic will be the **tentative agreement** reached between the EU and Turkey on 07 March 2016. Read more [here](#).
- **FRONTEX Risk Analysis Network Q4** (2015) was published on 10 March 2016. The number of irregular border crossings, done between border crossing points reached a total of 978, 338 in Q4 of 2015. In total on the East Mediterranean Route there was a total of 483 910 crossings by land and sea. Read more [here](#).
- Over the reporting period (10 — 16 March) countries of first arrival (Italy, Greece, and Bulgaria) saw an average **decrease of 42%** 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 42](#).
- For information on this report, including details on the sources of this report's data and tallying methodologies used, please see [page 48](#).
- For information on IOM's Early Warning Information Sharing Network, please see [page 43](#).
- Information about "contingency countries", Albania, Kosovo (SCR 1244)*, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, is on [page 44](#).
- **Flow Monitoring:** As of 14 March 2016 IOM field staff in Greece, fYROM, Croatia, Serbia, Hungary and Slovenia had amassed interviews with **8,544** migrants and refugees. 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)

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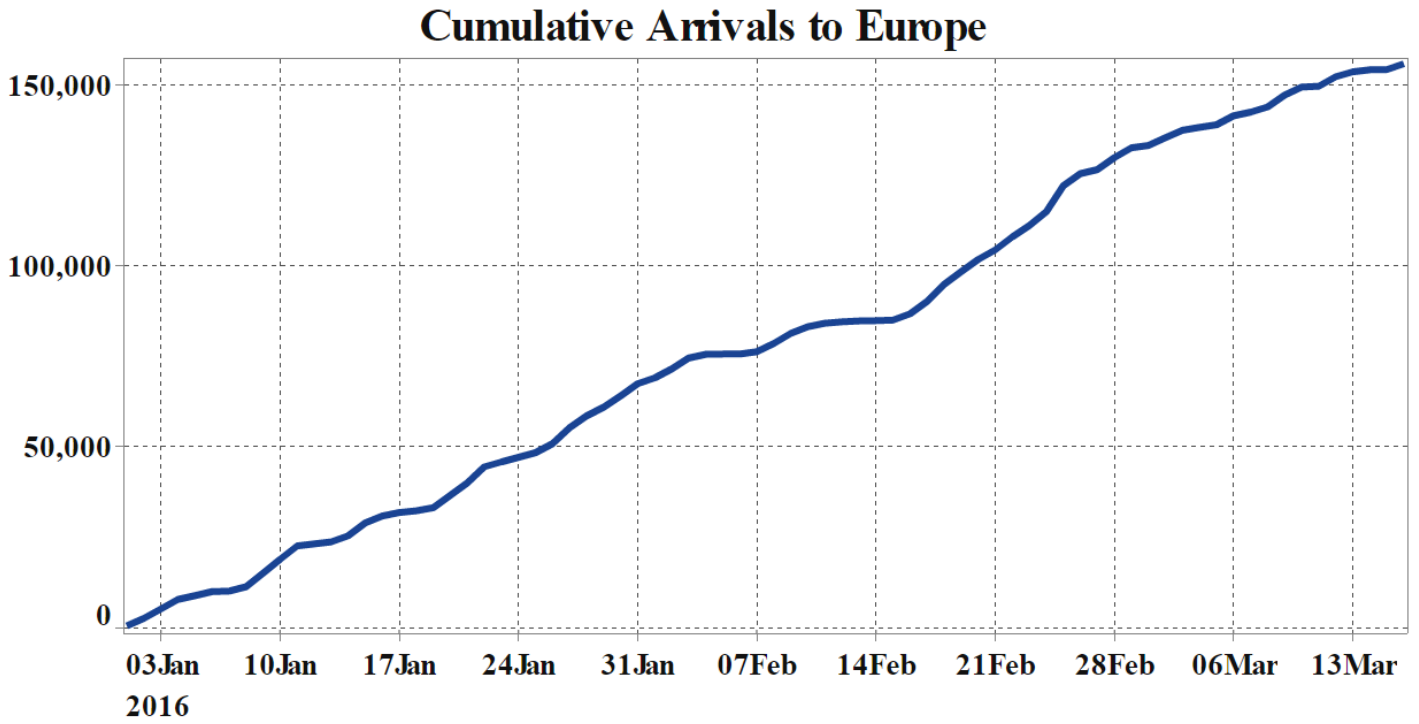
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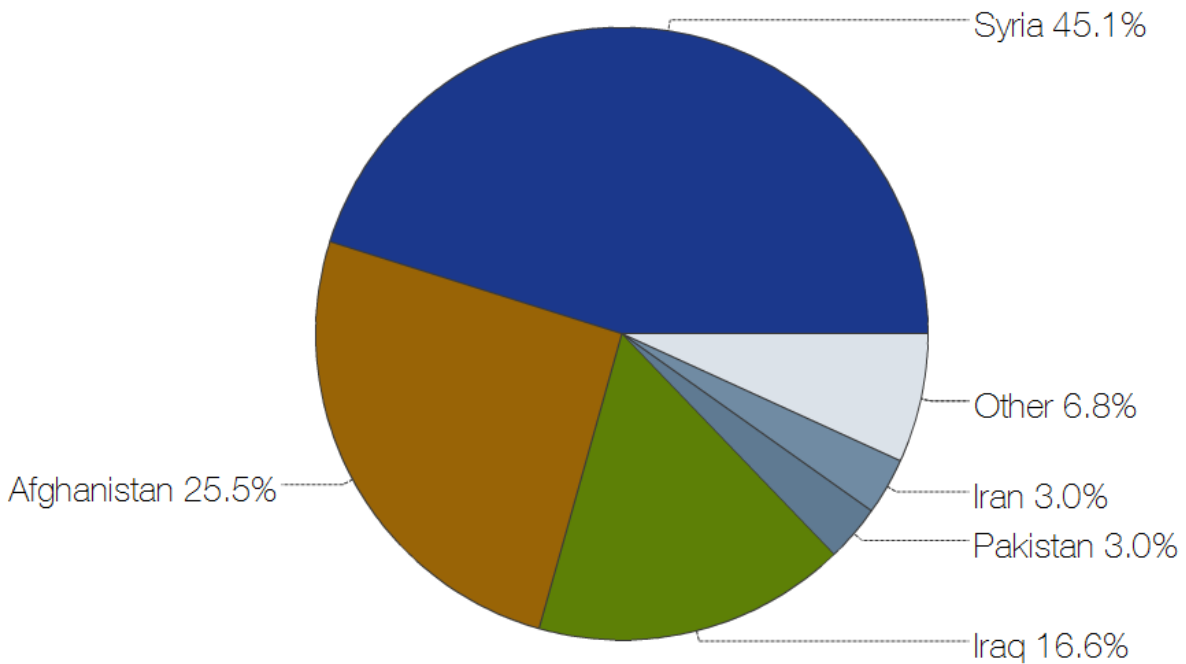


2. Cumulative arrivals and weekly overview

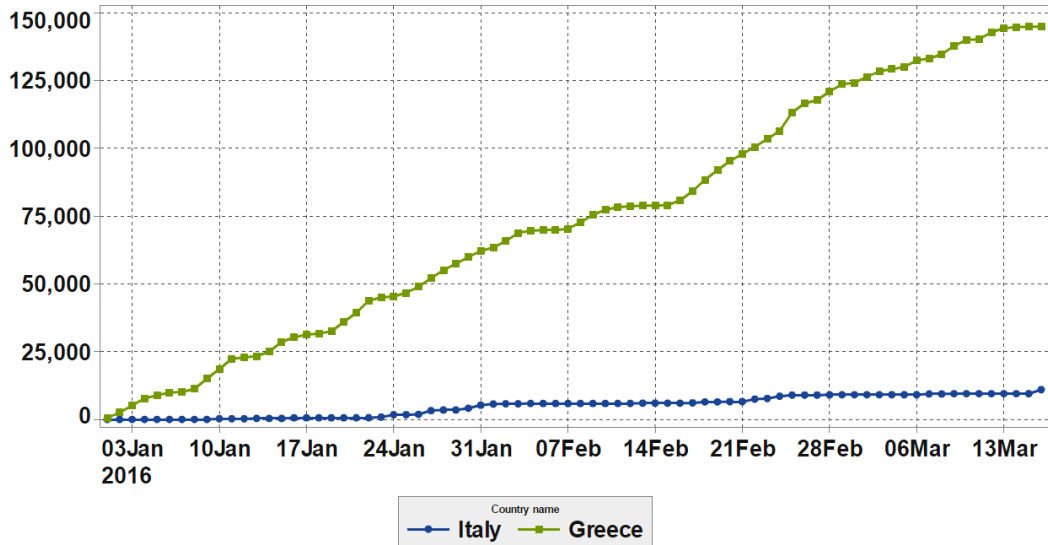
Aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe



Nationalities of aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe

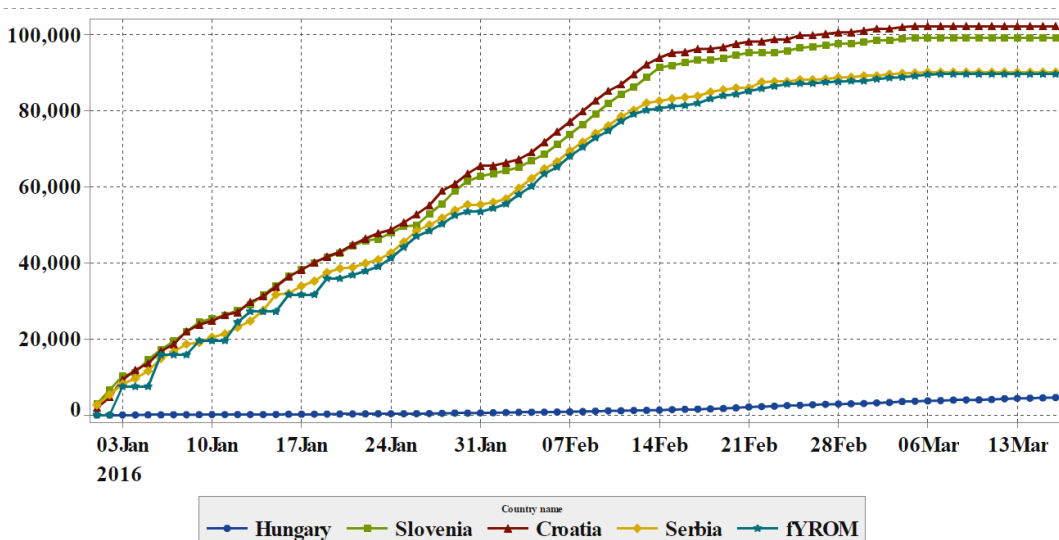


Cumulative arrivals by reporting date grouped by country (countries of first arrival)



Country name ▲	Greece	Italy
Report Date ▲	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
10Mar2016	139,990	9,492
11Mar2016	140,222	9,492
12Mar2016	142,823	9,492
13Mar2016	144,218	9,492
14Mar2016	144,702	9,492
15Mar2016	144,817	9,492
16Mar2016	144,899	11,000

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



Country name ▲	fYROM	Serbia	Croatia	Slovenia	Hungary
Report Date ▲	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
10Mar2016	89,623	90,177	102,275	99,179	3,964
11Mar2016	89,623	90,177	102,275	99,179	4,076
12Mar2016	89,623	90,177	102,275	99,179	4,271
13Mar2016	89,623	90,177	102,275	99,179	4,369
14Mar2016	89,623	90,177	102,275	99,179	4,420
15Mar2016	89,623	90,177	102,275	99,179	4,499
16Mar2016	89,623	90,177	102,275	99,179	4,582

Weekly trends

There was a decrease of **42%** in total arrivals to countries of first arrival (Greece, Italy, Bulgaria) for the period of 10 to 16 March 2016, compared to the week before.

Weekly trends: countries of first arrival

Country ▲	Bulgaria		Greece		Italy		Total	
Period ▼	Arrivals	Percentage change	Arrivals	Percentage change	Arrivals	Percentage change	Arrivals	Percentage change
March 3 to March 9	173	.	11,341	.	391	.	11,905	.
March 10 to March 16	112	-35.26%	5,293	-53.33%	1,508	285.68%	6,913	-41.93%

Weekly trends: other countries

Country ▲	Croatia		FYROM		Hungary		Serbia		Slovenia		Total	
Period ▼	Arrivals	Percentage change	Arrivals	Percentage change	Arrivals	Percentage change	Arrivals	Percentage change	Arrivals	Percentage change	Arrivals	Percentage change
March 3 to March 9	694	.	1,163	.	766	.	997	.	662	.	4,282	.
March 10 to March 16	3	-99.57%	0	-100.00%	638	-16.71%	0	-100.00%	0	-100.00%	641	-85.03%

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
10Mar2016	384	0	384
11Mar2016	232	0	232
12Mar2016	2601	0	2601
13Mar2016	1395	0	1395
14Mar2016	484	0	484
15Mar2016	115	0	115
16Mar2016	82	1508	1590
Total	5293	1508	6801

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

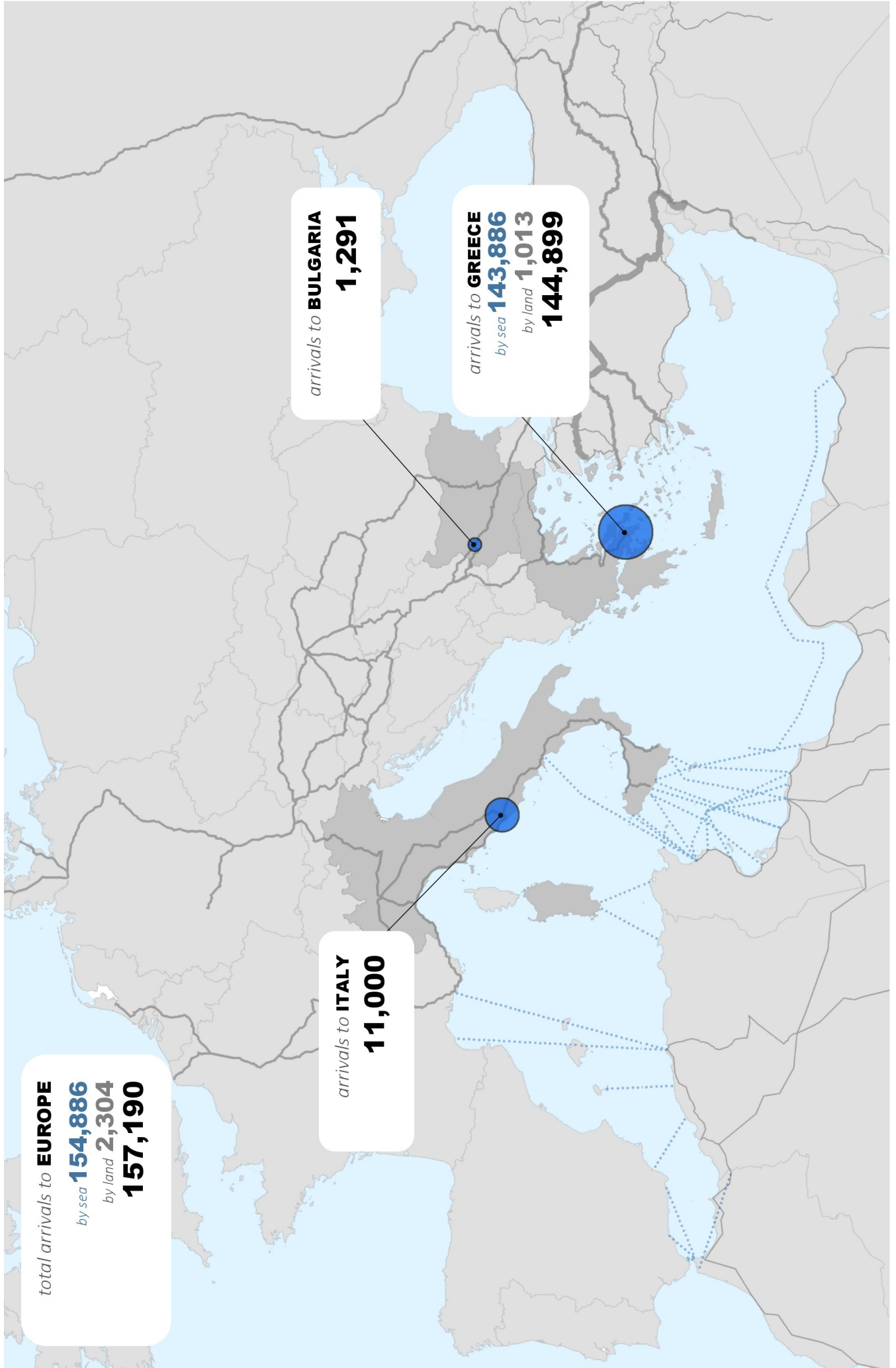
Country name ▲	Croatia	FYROM	Hungary	Serbia	Slovenia
Report_Date ▲	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals
10Mar2016	3	0	20	0	0
11Mar2016	0	0	112	0	0
12Mar2016	0	0	195	0	0
13Mar2016	0	0	98	0	0
14Mar2016	0	0	51	0	0
15Mar2016	0	0	79	0	0
16Mar2016	0	0	83	0	0
Total	3	0	638	0	0



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 16 March 2016

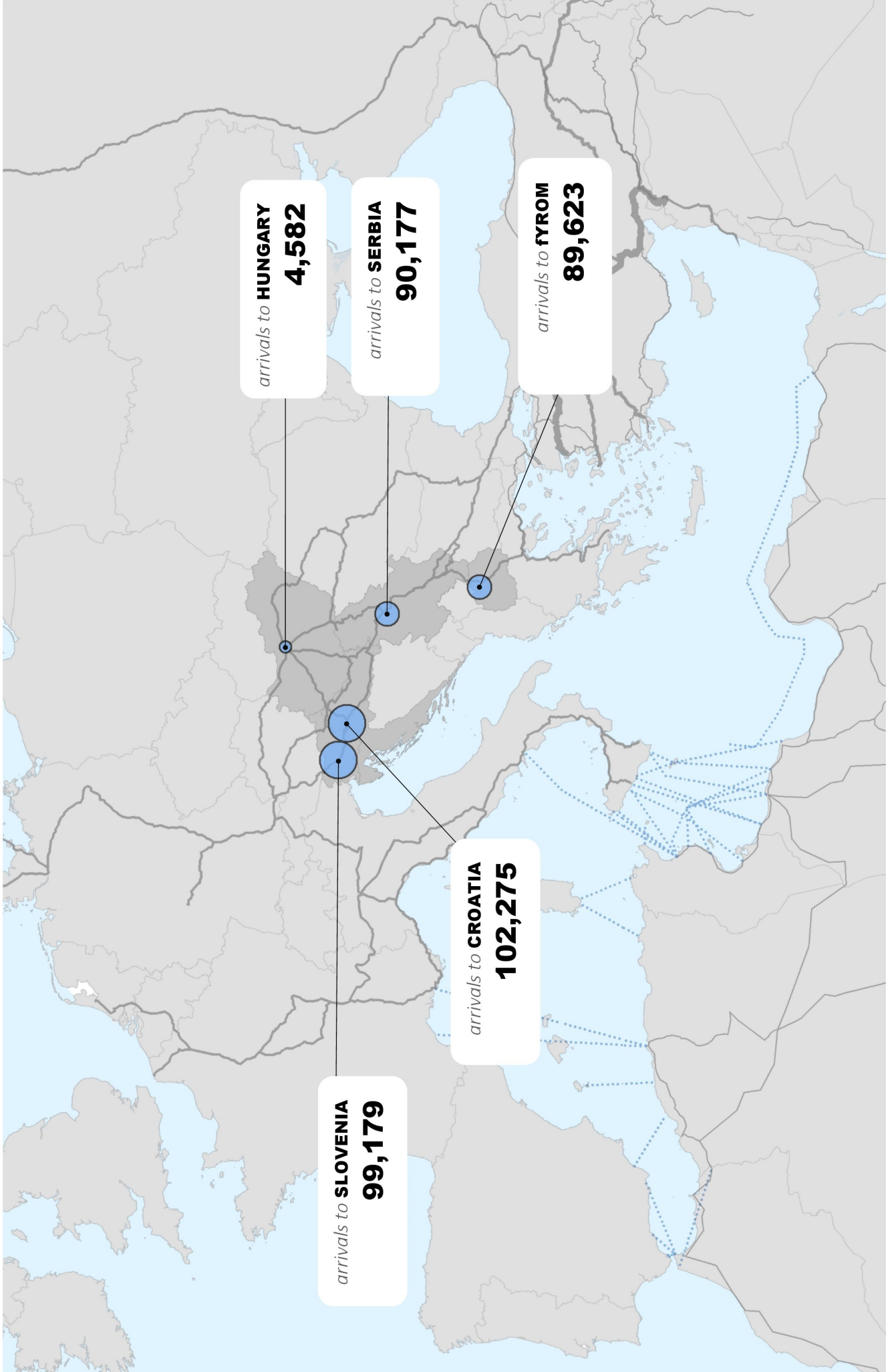




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OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to FYROM, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary 🌐 From 01 January 2016 to 16 March 2016

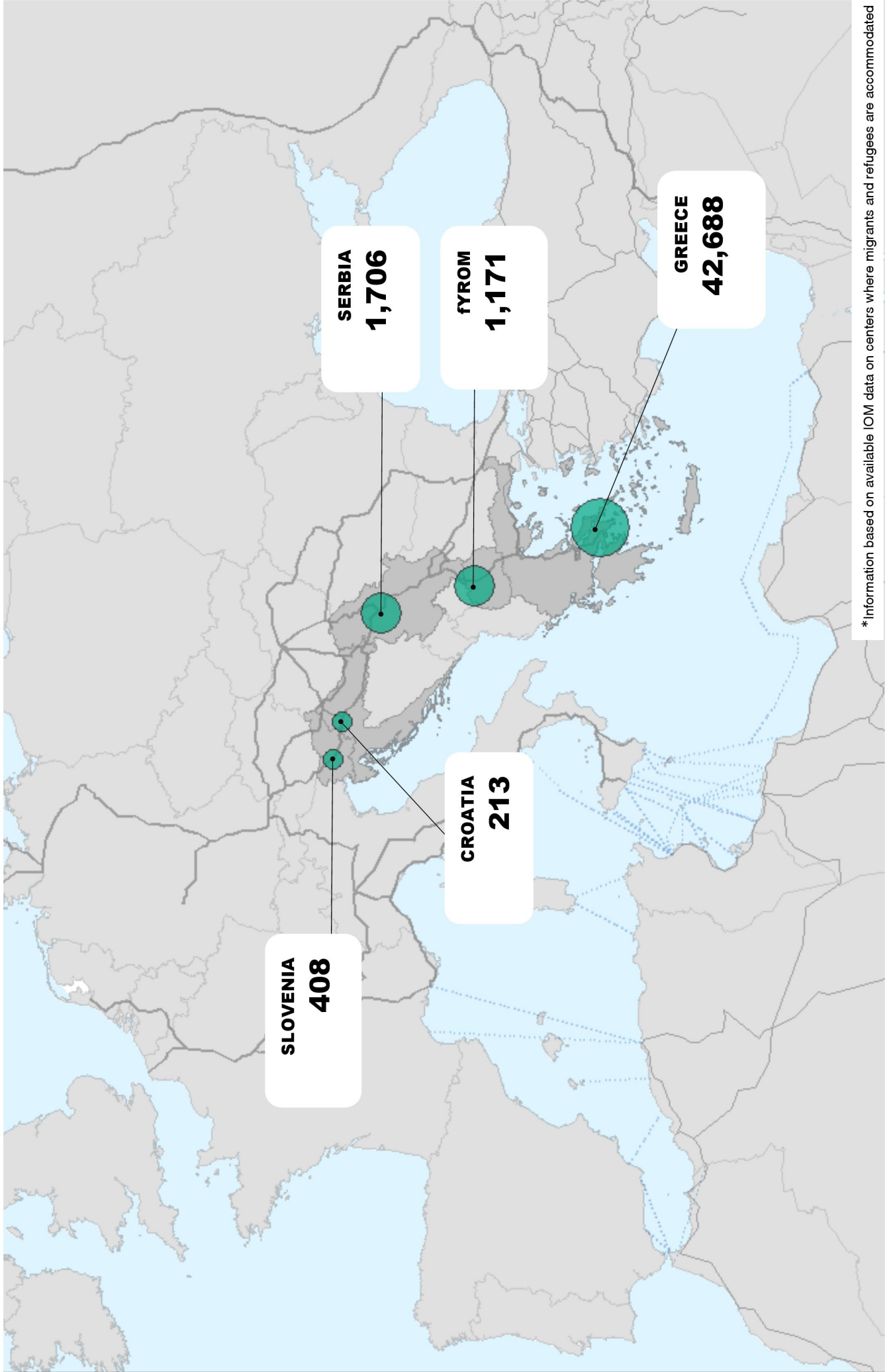


OVERVIEW: STRANDED MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Total number of stranded migrants and refugees in Greece, FYROM, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia* 16 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.



* Information based on available IOM data on centers where migrants and refugees are accommodated

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 16 March 2016, The Turkish Coast Guard had apprehended 19,141 irregular migrants and had registered 170 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.

10 March – Turkish parliament ratified agreement between Turkey, Greece and Bulgaria, on creating Common Contact Centre for exchange of information and coordination of the cooperation on the issue of cross-border crime, in Kapitan Andreevo border in Bulgaria.

Cumulative rescues and apprehensions by reporting date in Turkey

Mediterranean Developments-Rescues/Apprehensions by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2016*				
Months	Number of Cases	Number of irregular migrants	Number of deaths	Number of organizers
January	135	5,506	103	16
February	182	8,748	38	25
March	98	4,887	29	8
Total	415	19,141	170	49

*As of 16 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)

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

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

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

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



5. Bulgaria

Background and latest figures

From the start of 2016 to 16 March 2016, Bulgarian authorities apprehended a total of **1,124** migrants and refugees entering the country irregularly from the land borders with Turkey. The most prominent nationalities in descending order were Iraqis, Syrians, Afghans, Pakistanis and Iranians. The vast majority, 80%, were apprehended on irregular land borders, while only 20% were apprehended on border checkpoints. In addition, 12 migrants and refugees were apprehended inside country between the reporting period of 10 March to 16 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 and refugees 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
10 March 2016	1,291



Accommodations (as of 10 March 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Reception Center at Banya	70	47	25 out of 47 are Syrian nationals
Transit Center at Pastrogor	320	57	45 out of 57 are Syrian nationals
Reception Center Sofia	860	142	14 out of 142 are Syrian nationals
Center Vrazhdebna (Sofia)	370	2	N/A
Center Voenna Rapma (Sofia)	800	106	22 out of 106 are Syrian nationals
Reception Center at Harmanli	2710	236	106 out of 236 are Syrian nationals
Detention Center at Lubimets	940	285	N/A
Detention Center at Sofia			N/A
Center at Elhovo	N/A	N/A	N/A

Migrants and refugees are accommodated in six (6) transit and reception facilities which are run by State Agency for Refugees (SAR), with total capacity for 5 130 people.

Centers are located in Banya (reception centre), Pastrogor (transit centre), Sofia (reception center Sofia, Vrazhdebna center, Voenna Rapa center) and Harmanli. Currently in all six centers run by SAR there are 590 migrants and refugees accommodated with the majority being Afghan, Syrian and Iraqi nationals.

One center is located in Elhovo and is being under the authority of the Bulgarian Border Police.

Apart from the aforementioned centers, there are also two detention centers run by the Ministry of Interior, one in Lubimets and one in Sofia (Immigration Detention Center) with a total capacity of 940 and currently accommodating 285 migrants and refugees.



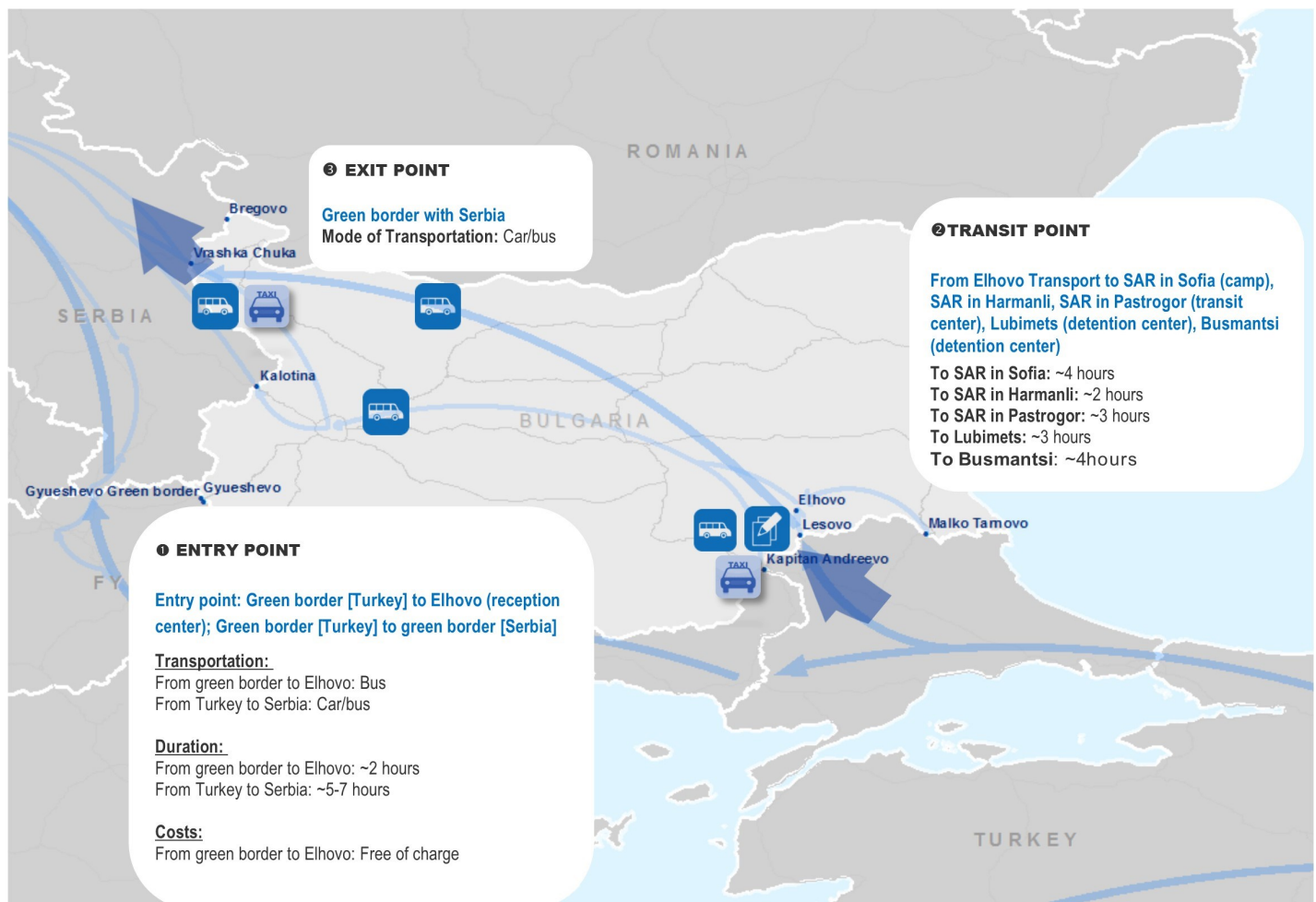
Known entry and exit points

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.



6. Greece

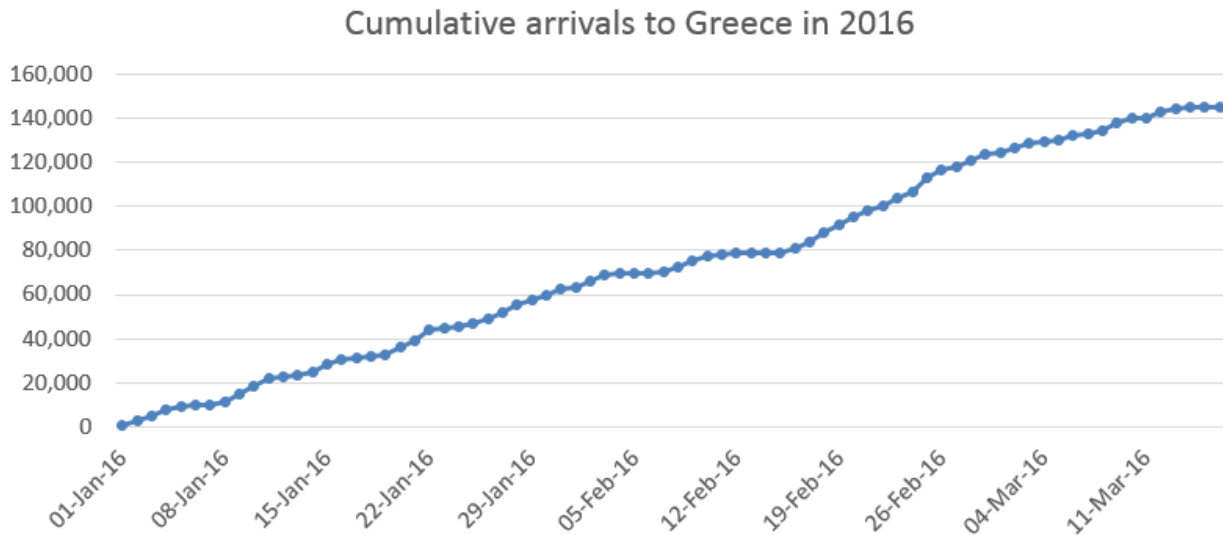


Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

As of 16 March 2016, the cumulative arrivals to Greece over land and sea for 2016 stands at 144,899. From 10 to 16 March it was estimated that **5,293 migrants entered Greece via sea borders**. This is a significant decrease from two weeks ago, which saw **14,720 arrivals by sea**, and a 53% drop from last week's arrivals, which amounted to **11,341 arrivals by sea**. According to the Hellenic Police, the numbers of land arrivals for the month of February in Greece are 474. This is a slight decrease compared to last month which saw 539 arrivals by land.

16 March—According to the Hellenic Coast Guard, between 03 and 09 March there were at least **28 incidents** off the coasts of Lesbos, Chios, Symi, Samos, Agathonisi, Kalolymnos, and Megisti, requiring the Hellenic Coast Guard (HCG) to search and rescue 2,156 migrants and refugees, 8 are missing at sea.

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 (510 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.

16 March—The current number of stranded migrants and refugees in Greece is estimated to **42,688**.

Lesvos

There are three centers in Lesbos: Moria, Moria Hotspot and Kara Tepe.

Moria is a first reception center with a capacity of 156 individuals.

Moria Hotspot which serves as a registration and screening center with a capacity of 1800-2000. The plan for this hotspot is to have the capacity increased to 4000. Main nationalities are Iranians, nationals from African countries. The main organisations present are: IOM, UNHCR, DRC, Save the Children, Oxfam, Praksis, Metaction, Samaritans' Purse, Eurorelief, MDM, MSF, Actionaid and Red Cross.

Kara Tepe is an unofficial accommodation center with a capacity of 1600-2500. It's intended for nuclear families, the main nationalities being Syria and Iraq. It's run by the Municipality of Lesbos.



Samos

Samos First Reception Center and Hotspot—It has a capacity of **850**. Currently the center is accommodating **344**. Main nationalities are Syrians, Iraqis and Pakistan. All the new arrivals at Samos are immediately transferred by the police at the Hotspot through an MSF bus, Police buses and Refugee Foundation boats. The Hellenic Police together with FRONTEX does the screening of all newcomers. Registration includes photographing and EURODAC fingerprinting.

Chios

There are two centers in Chios: **Chlakeios Village Hotspot** and **Suda Accommodation Center**.

Chlakeios Village Hotspot is a registration and accommodation facility with a capacity of **320**. Currently the center is accommodating **510**. IOM is present in the hotspot and does AVRR counselling. After they are registered by the Hellenic Police and Frontex, the migrants and refugees are transferred to Suda Accommodation Center.

Suda Accommodation Center is a temporary accommodation facility with a capacity of **900**. Currently the center is accommodating **1000**. The main nationalities are Syrians and Afghans. The center is run by the Municipality of Chios. The forecasted closure of the Suda center is May 2016, however municipal authorities will take a decision dependent on the daily arrivals to Chios.

Leros

There are three centers in Leros: **Leros First Reception Center and Hotspot**, **Lakki unofficial accommodation** and **Lakki official accommodation**.

Leros First Reception Center and Hotspot is located in the Lepida region. It has a capacity of 1000. It currently accommodates **493**. The main nationalities are Syrians. IOM Greece being funded by the CEB for the project “Financial Assistance from the Migrant and Refugee funds for IOM Migrants and Refugees in the Hellenic Republic” enhanced the operation of newly established mobile unit of the First reception Center in Leros with a total capacity of 80 places. IOM is also involved in providing equipment and personnel to the First Reception Service. Further on, IOM Greece will provide assistance to newly arrived migrants and refugees and ensure the identification, registration and screening of all newly arriving migrants and refugees.

Lakki unofficial accommodation center (Pikpa) has a capacity of 175. It’s a fully equipped facility(with kitchens and laundries) with special areas—playground, rooms for unaccompanied minors. It is intended for families with small children regardless of their nationality.

Lakki official accommodation center (Poseidon) is set up by UNHCR and is used occasionally for migrants and refugees who are waiting to depart from Leros.



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 16 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 16 March the camp was accommodating **1,971** 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. The camp is run by Alternate Ministry of Migration Policy of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defense. Registration procedure, translation services and health care is provided by First Reception Service (FRS), and Ministry of Defense is in charge of nutrition, hygiene and land planning. The site offers 100 beds mostly used for vulnerable groups. Apart from that migrants and refugees are accommodated in tents (for 2-4 persons) and 2 UNHCR rub-halls.

Elliniko Accommodation Centre

The capacity of the centre reaches **800** migrants; however, about **4,519** people are staying there as of 16 March. The accommodated migrants and refugees are distributed on three locations-Hockey Stadium (1,567), Baseball Stadium (1,100) and at the old Airport (1,852). The centre is run by the First Reception Service. 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 are the Hellenic Red Cross, the Greek Council for Refugees, the Hellenic Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (KEELPNO, the Ministry of Health), Doctors of the World and Save the Children (mostly dealing with minors). 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.

Eleionas Accommodation Centre

As of 16 March, **712** migrants were hosted in Eleonas. Most of the migrants are Afghans, Iranians and other migrants from African countries. The camp was set up in summer 2015 and is run by The Alternate Ministry of Migration Policy of The Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction together with First Reception Service. IOM is present in the camp twice a week. Other present organizations and services are NOSTOS-IASIS (for cleaning), Hellenic Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (medical service), Social Service, MSF, UNHCR (once a week), SOS Villages, METADRASI, the Greek Forum for Refugees, the Asylum Service of Greece and Army. Upon their arrival, migrants and refugees are informed about rules in the centre by The FRS and two UNHCR staff members who are assisting FRS with information sharing. 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. 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 – Transit Accommodation center is located approximately 23 km from Idomeni. According to police reports, as of 16 March an estimated **3,513 migrants** were hosted at the camp. The camp's capacity is estimated at **4,800**, with 557 tents of different sizes designed to accommodate up to 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 16 March an estimated **3,806** migrants were hosted at the camp. The camp's capacity is estimated at **4,000**, with 500 tents designed to accommodate eight people each. It is planned to increase the capacity up the facility to 8,000. The majority of the migrants and refugees are Afghanis, Syrians and a few Iraqis.

Polikastro (Gas Station) – Located around 20km from Idomeni. As of 16 March, **1,100** migrants and refugees are staying there. Few tents have been settled.

THESSALONIKI

Diavata Relocation Centre

As of 16 March, Diavata, located 70 km from Idomeni, is accommodating a total of **2,100** migrants and refugees. Most of them are Afghans, Syrians and a few Iraqis. The current capacity of the center is **2,151** with a tendency to increase it up to 4,000. The center is run by the Ministry of Interior.

Idomeni

The borders with fYROM have remained closed and a total of **10,500 migrants** and refugees are currently stranded in Idomeni.

15 March— According to sources on the ground, a group of 2.000 – 5.000 migrants and refugees, which was stationed in the Greek Transit Centre “Idomeni”, tried to cross the border approximately 4-5 km from the Transit Center “Vinojug” in Gevgelija, fYROM. All of them was stopped by the fYROM police and were not allowed to enter on fYROM territory. Most of them have been returned to Greek side by 16 March.

15 March— During the attempt to cross the fYROM border, 3 migrants and refugees drowned. Read more [here](#).

EVROS

Orestiada

As of 16 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.

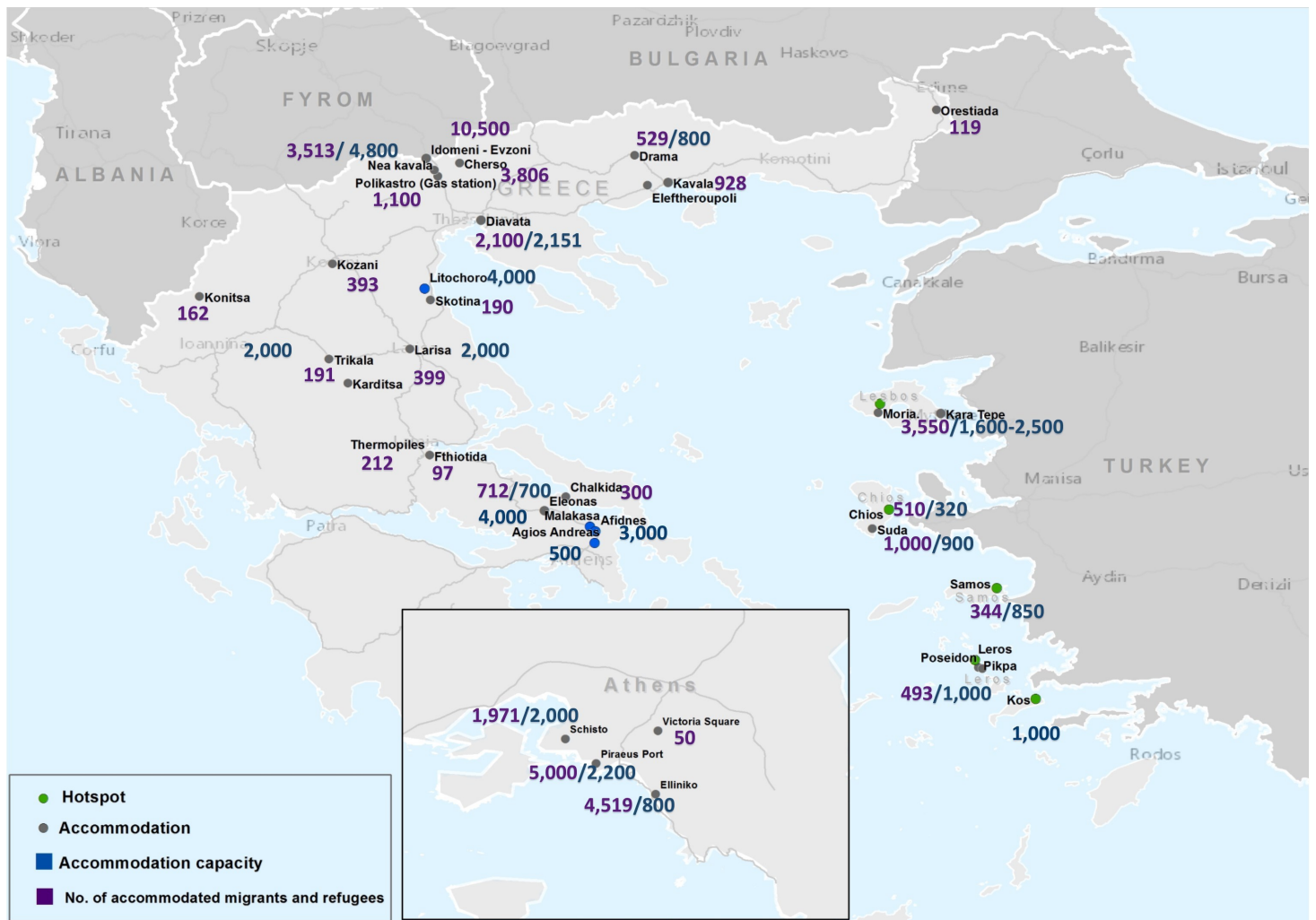


New Accommodation Centers

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 16 March 2016)



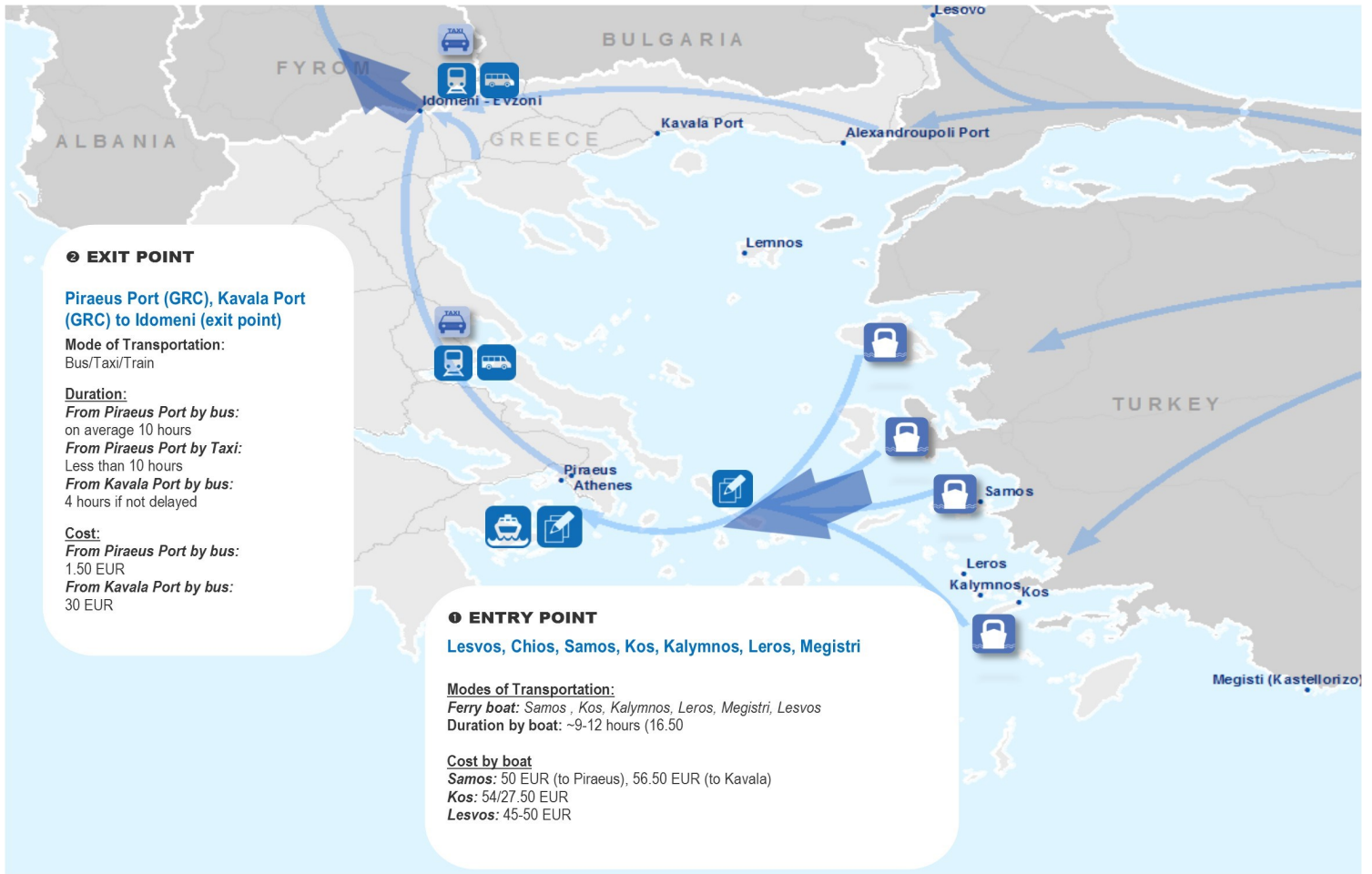


Known entry and exit points

Known entry points: The islands of Lesbos, 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



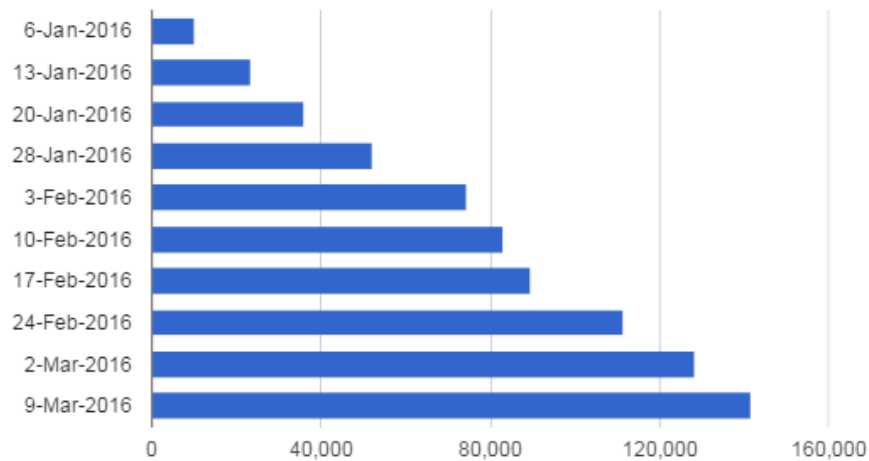


Weekly data

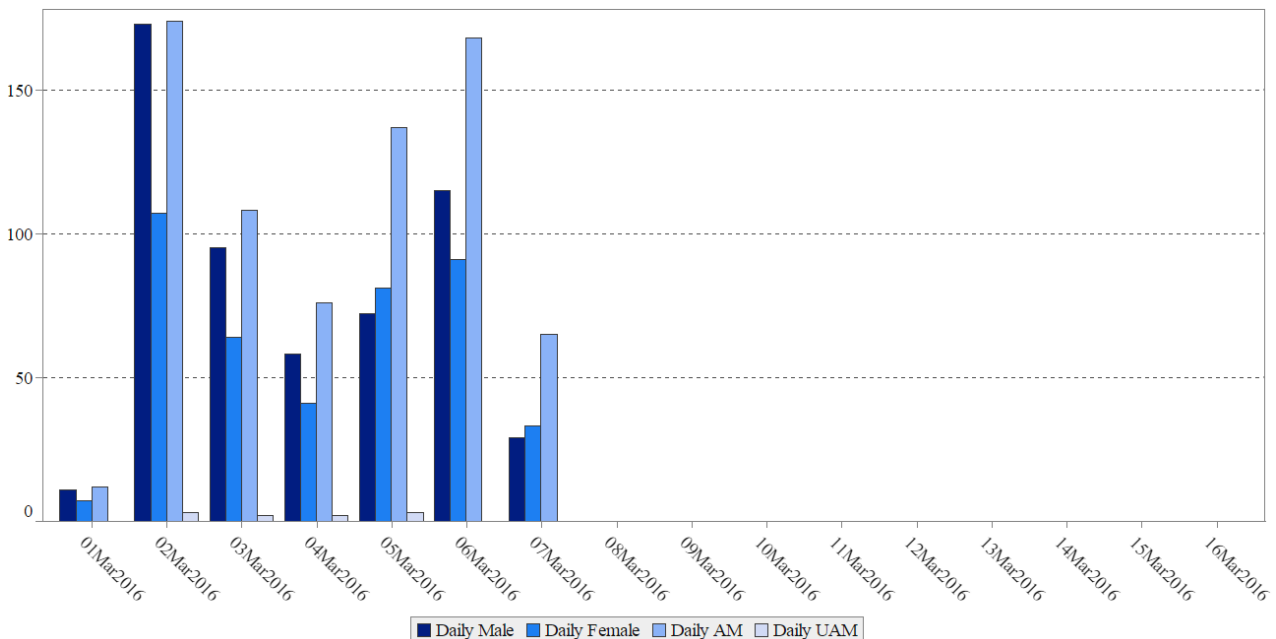
Cumulative arrivals

Period	Arrivals	Cumulative arrivals	Percent cumulative
Jan 1 - Jan 6	9,930	9,930	1%
Jan 6 – Jan 13	13,372	23,302	4%
Jan 13 – Jan 20	12,647	35,949	8%
Jan 20 – Jan 27	16,106	52,055	14%
Jan 28 – Feb 03	22,484	74,539	22%
Feb 03 – Feb 10	8,638	83,177	31%
Feb 10 – Feb 17	6,175	89,352	41%
Feb 17 – Feb 24	22,286	111,638	54%
Feb 24 – Mar 2	14,720	126,358	68%
Mar 3 – Mar 9	13,503	139,861	84%
Mar 10 – Mar 16	5,293	145,154	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
TOTAL	3,112	941

7. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (fYROM)



Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

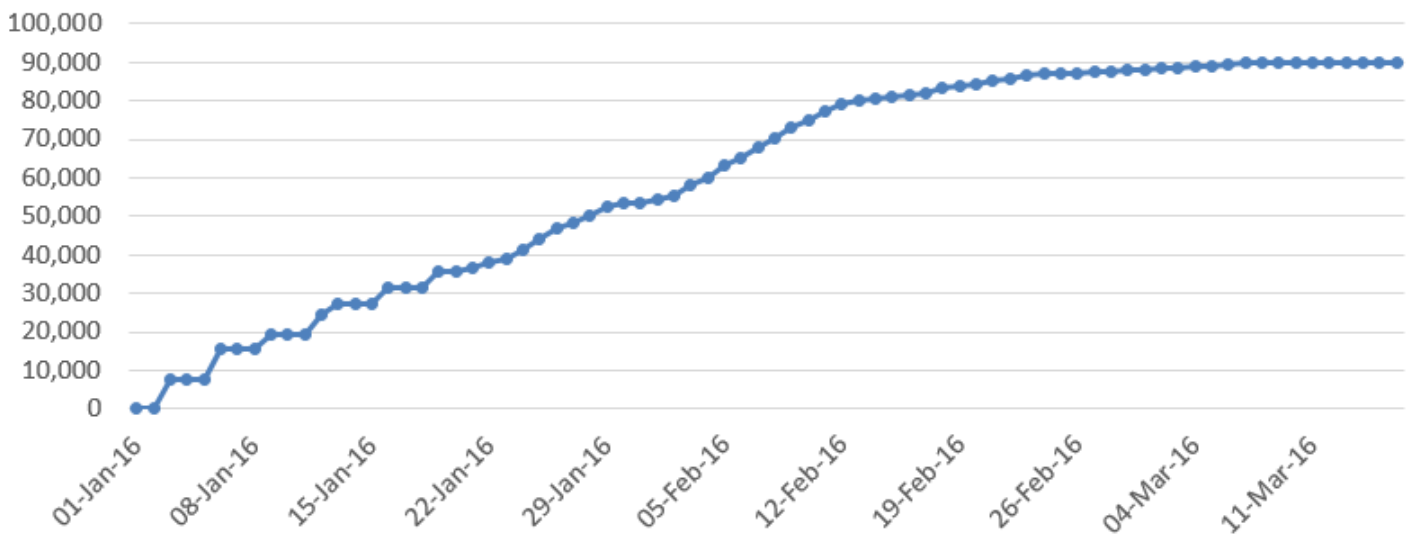
From 10 to 16 March 2016 no migrants and refugees were registered arriving in fYROM, down from 1,295 in the previous week and 1,163 two weeks ago. Since the beginning of 2016, a total of 89,623 migrants and refugees have entered the country.

15 March— According to sources on the ground, a group of 2,000 – 5,000 migrants and refugees, which was stationed in the Greek Transit Centre “Idomeni”, tried to cross the border approximately 4-5 km from the Transit Center “Vinojug” in Gevgelija.

All of them was stopped by the Macedonian police, and were not allowed to enter on our territory. Only small group (app 500) migrants managed to cross and entered the nearby village Moin. Most of them have been returned to Greek side by 16 March. Only a small group (app 500) migrants managed to cross and entered the nearby village of Moin.

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in fYROM

Cumulative arrivals to fYROM in 2016



Accommodation (as of 15 March 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity*	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYROM Border)	1,100-1,200	21	Syrians
Tabanovce Transit Center (fYROM—Serbian Border)	1,100	1,150	Afghans, Iraqis and Syrians. A few Libyans.
Tents at the Green Border with Serbia (as of 07 March)	-	350	Syrians and Iraqis

*Capacity is approximate and subject to change



TRANSIT CENTRE VINOJUG

Accommodation facility located close to the Greek border in Gevgelija region, has a full capacity of approximately 1100-1200. Currently it accommodates 21 Syrian nationals.

TABANOVCE TRANSIT CENTRE

Accommodation facility located close to the Serbia border in Tabanovce region, has a full capacity of approximately 1100. Currently it accommodates 1150 migrants and refugees. The main nationalities are Afghans, Iraqis and Syrians; there are also a few Iranians and Libyans. Some migrants have been stranded at this transit center for more than 20 days.

GREEN BORDER CAMP

Approximately **350 Syrians and Iraqis** are stranded at the green border with Serbia. They had departed with the last train on 07 March 2016 however, during their journey, new border regime was introduced and migrants and refugees stayed in fYROM. They are accommodated in small tents.





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.

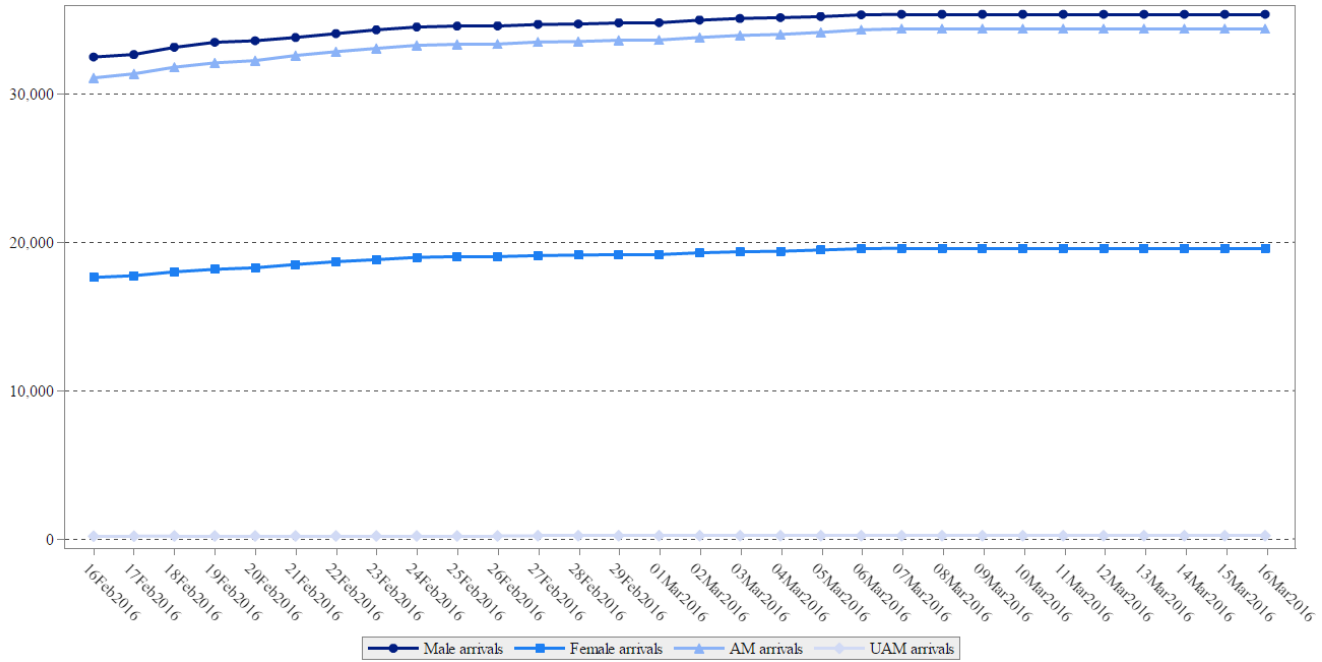
Known exit points: Tabanovce near the city of Kumanovo (at the northern border with Serbia - exit point). Again the persons in this center stay for a short period of time (up to two hours) before continuing their journey. Both points are open/active. The Sector for Border Affairs and Migration is present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

Transportation and logistics





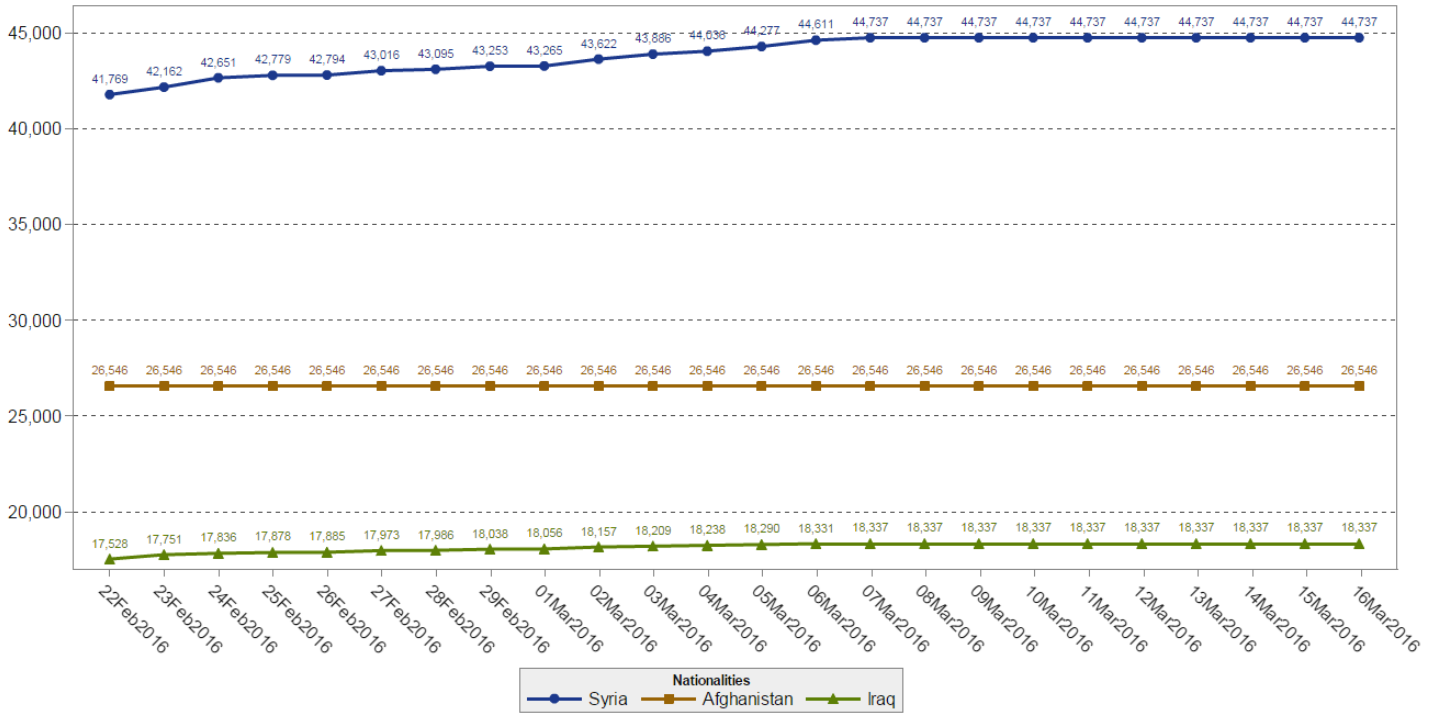
Demographic information on arrivals in 2016



Arrivals - demographic information, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 16 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%
Total	89,623	100%



Cumulative arrivals to FYROM by nationality of origin in 2016



Arrivals by nationality, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 16 March 2016		
Main Nationalities	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Syria	44,737	50%
Afghanistan	26,546	30%
Iraq	18,337	20%
Other nationalities	3	0%
Tot. All nationalities	89,623	100.0%

8. Serbia

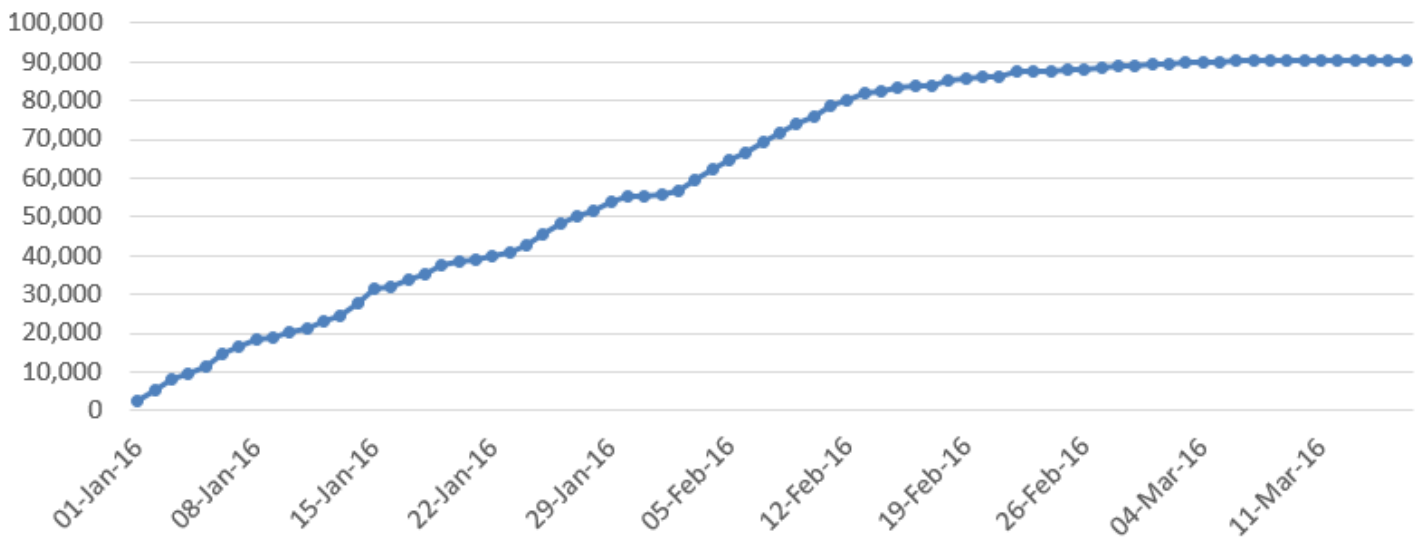


Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

17 March - Over the period from 10 March - 16 March 2016 no migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Preševo area—Serbia, down from 997 in the previous week and 1,476 two weeks ago. This brings the total number of migrants that have entered the country since the start of the year to 90,177.

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Serbia

Cumulative arrivals to Serbia in 2016



Accommodations

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Permanent Asylum Center in Preševo	1,500	600	Syrians, Iraqi and Afghans
Šid (Center, Principovac, Adasevci)	1600	800	Syrians, Iraqi and Afghans
Dimitrovgrad	140	0	N/A
Krnjaca	N/A	170	N/A
Banja Koviljaca	N/A	50	N/A
Sjenica	N/A	80	N/A
Tutin	N/A	6	N/A
Bogovadja	N/A	0	N/A



Transit Reception Center in Preševo

With total capacity for 1500 migrants and refugees, the center in Preševo operates as one-stop transit/reception center and a permanent asylum center; currently 600 migrants and refugees are accommodated there. The main nationalities present at the center are Syrians, Afghanis and Iraqis. It is located near the border with FYROM and run by the Serbian Government's Working Group for Mixed Migration Flows. Services such as medical assistance and legal counseling are provided largely by NGOs who are operating there. Together with IOM, who is focusing on information sharing activities and AVRR counseling. Migrants and refugees appointed community leaders/representatives from each nationality to coordinate needed assistance and to communicate with the camp management officials. Prior to Preševo Center, a pre-reception transit entry point Miratovac was established on the border with FYROM with the capacity for 300-500 people.

Transit Reception Center – Šid

Accommodation facilities in Šid are divided on three locations – Šid Center, Adaševci and Principovac. Total capacity of all three premises is around 800 and is currently at full capacity. The main nationalities are Syrians, Afghans and Iraqis. Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration is in charge of the Center, and daily activities are coordinated with number of NGOs who are providing necessary assistance. IOM has a presence there, mostly regarding information sharing activities and AVRR counseling.

Permanent Centers

There are five permanent centers for asylum seekers in Krnjača, Banja Koviljača, Sjenica, Tutin and Bogovađa. All centers are run by Commissariat for Refugees and Migration. As showed on the map, as of March 15, total number of 306 migrants and refugees were accommodated in these facilities.





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 16 March 2016, a total of 4,582 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 10 March to 16 March 2016, 638 new arrivals were registered by the authorities, slightly down from 766 last week, but still lower than 702 two weeks ago.

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

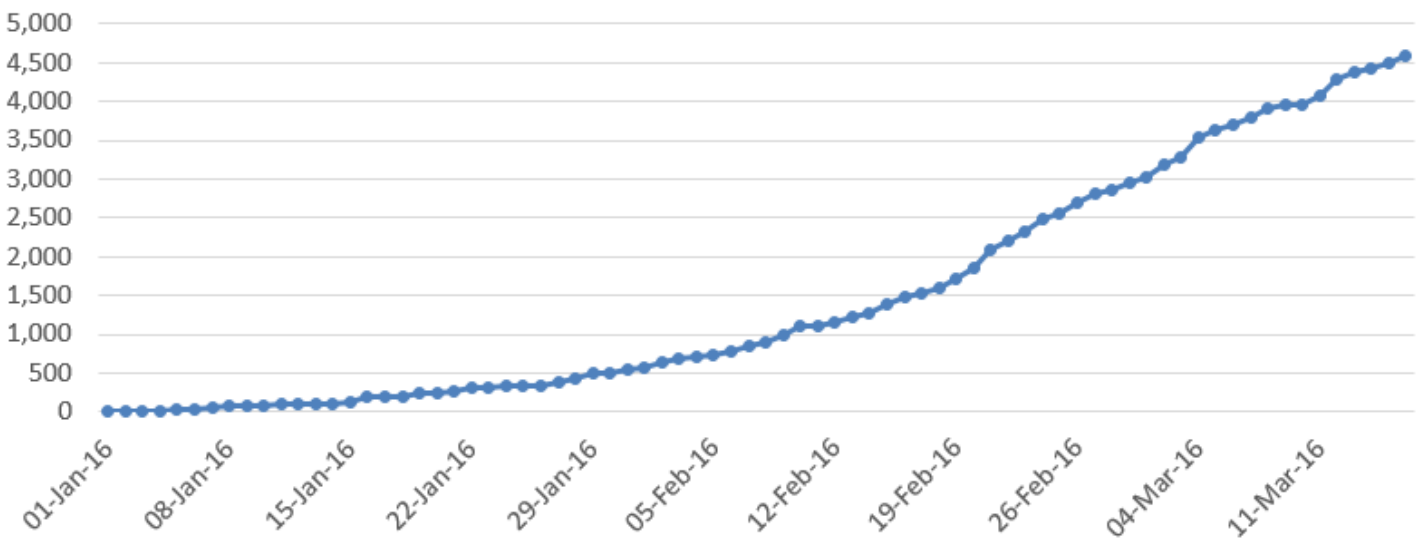
Known entry and exit points

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

Cumulative arrivals to Hungary in 2016



10. Croatia



Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

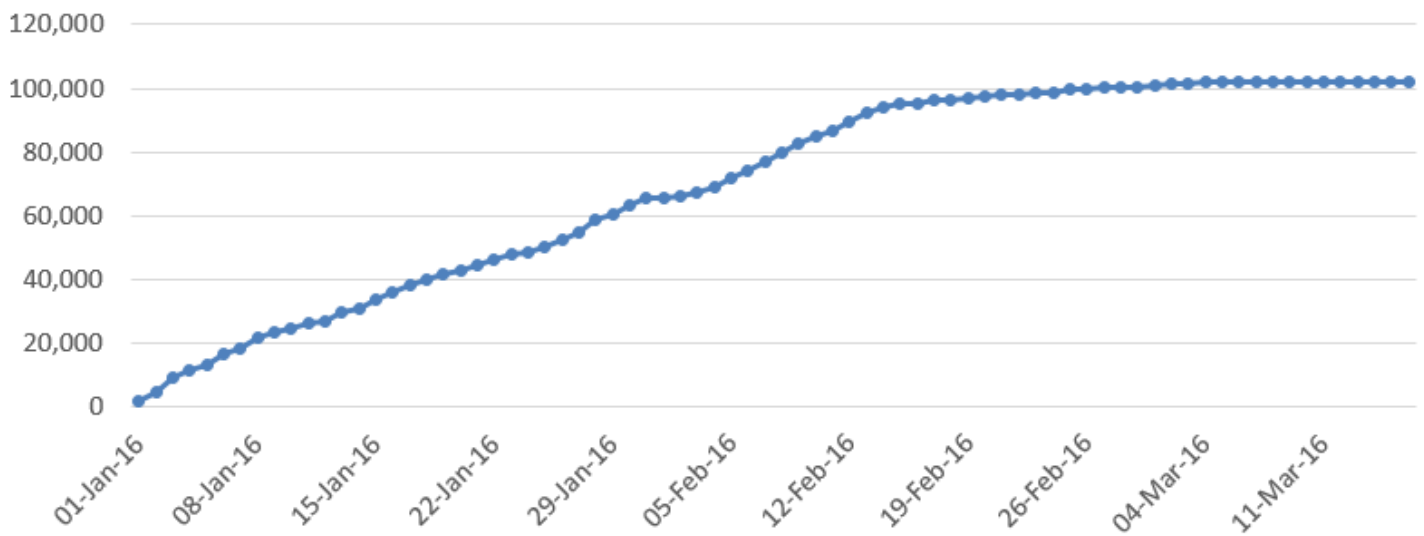
From 10 March to 16 March 2016 no migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Croatia, below the 3 arrivals from the previous week, and the 694 arrivals from two weeks ago. The total number of migrants and refugees that have been registered since the start of 2016 is 102,275.

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](#).

10 March— Croatian Minister of Interior participated at the JHA Council for EU Ministers of Interior in Brussels. One of the topics covered was migration and future steps, with the emphasis on the Greek/fYROM border as “entrance to Europe”, the control of Hotspots in Greece, and how Croatia will contribute to FRONTEX activities with 65 police officers. Read more [here](#)

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Croatia

Cumulative arrivals to Croatia in 2016



Accommodations

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Winter Reception Transit Centre in Slavonski Brod	5000	231	N/A
Hotel Porin (Zagreb) – Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers	600-700	N/A	N/A
Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)	100	N/A	N/A
Detention Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	100 (+20)	N/A	N/A
Under construction			
Transit Centre in Trilj	App. 60	N/A	N/A
Transit Centre in Tovarnik	App. 60	N/A	N/A



Winter Reception Transit Centre in Slavonski Brod (WRTC SB)

WRTC SB has been built for registration purposes and short term accommodation of migrants and refugees from the beginning of November 2015. Currently there are 219 migrants and refugees accommodated there. The center is run by the Camp Headquarters presided over by Ministry of Interior. Camp maintenance and coordination of infrastructure is under the authority of National Protection and Rescue Directorate (NPRD). All other major undertakings are conducted by the Croatian Army. Initially, the setting was divided into six different sectors in which 5000 migrants and refugees can be accommodated. Each sector has air-heated tents (for approximately 1000, max 2000 migrants), separate housing containers for vulnerable groups, heated personal hygiene facilities with warm water (separate showers for women and men, toilets, washing rooms) and phone charging stations. Medical assistance, playground for kids and special mother-baby areas are available in every sector. Due to cost cutting, two sectors were disassembled in the last two months, but all services are available in the remaining four. IOM has a permanent presence in this camp focusing mainly on NFI/emergency Shelter activities, DTM flow monitoring and info-desk activities (communication with migrants, translation/interpretation capacity, community activities). Apart from IOM, almost 20 other organizations are present in the camp providing different services to migrants and refugees.

Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers – Hotel Porin in Zagreb and Kutina

The Centers are solid structures part of the permanent reception system in Croatia. Joint capacity of both Centers is around 700-800, namely 600-700 in Hotel Porin and 100 in Kutina. The latter is meant for vulnerable groups. The Ministry of Interior regulates and operates these facility. Apart from them, The Croatian Red Cross keeps permanent staff to cater for the asylum seekers needs with other NGOs who provide support in activities such as IT courses, Croatian language courses, creative workshops, etc. IOM has no presence in these centers.

Detention Center for Foreigners Ježevo

Detention Center in Ježevo is a closed facility with permanent solid-built structure. The center is run by the Ministry of Interior. Apart from them, health and social welfare personnel are entitled to provide necessary services to migrants, however health care is not provided around the clock but only 2 hours a day on average. External monitoring of the center is done by different NGOs. IOM is not present in this facility.



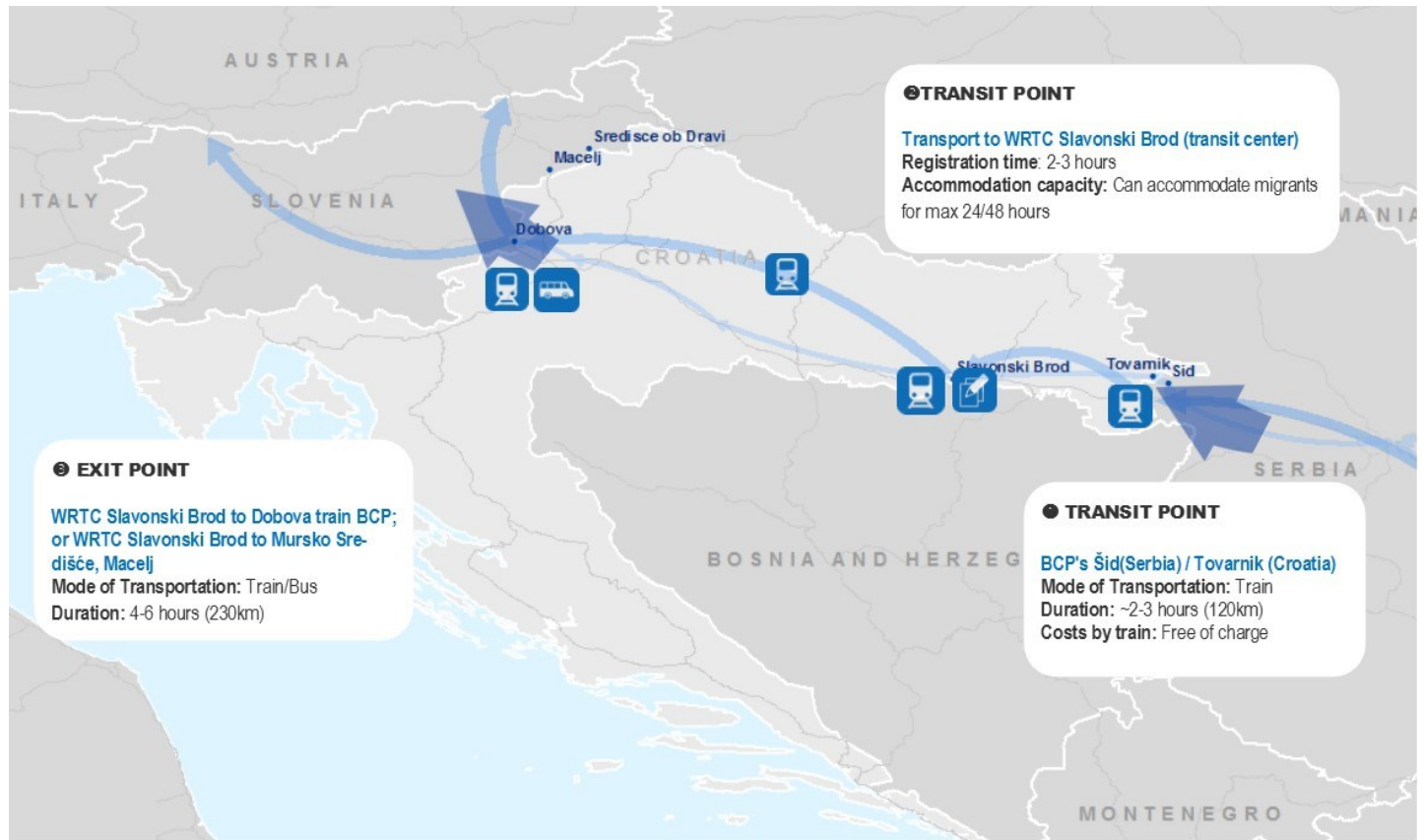


Known entry and exit points

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



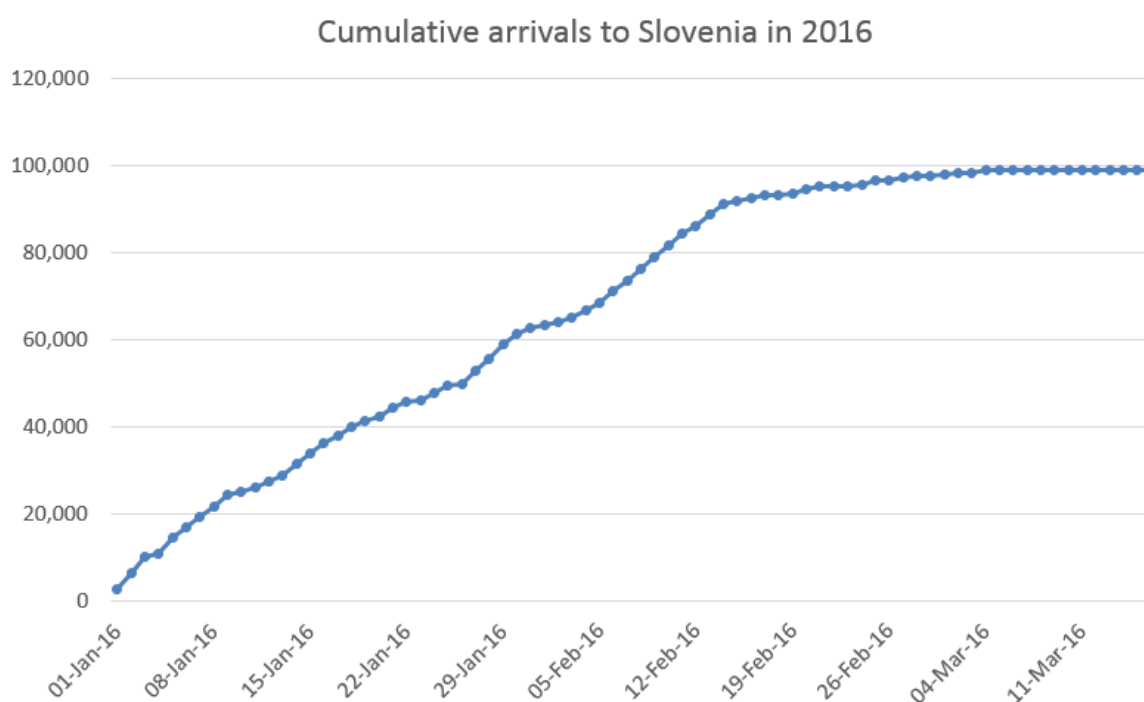
Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

16 March— Since the start 2016, 99,179 migrants and refugees have been registered entering Slovenia. From 10 March to 16 March 2016, there were no registered arrivals, sharply below than the 662 arrivals in the previous week, and than the 2,773 two weeks ago.

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](#).

10 March—Government approves plan for relocating a total 567 refugees from Greece and Italy. Read more [here](#)

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Slovenia



Accommodations (as of 17 March)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Asylum Center Ljubljana Vič	200	233	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
Department AC Kotnikova	90	77	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
Department AC Logatec	200	40	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
Aliens Centre Postojna	340	49	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
Aliens Centre Department Vrhnika	900	9	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.
Under Construction			
Aliens Centre in Črni Les	200	N/A	N/A



Asylum Centre Ljubljana Vič

Accommodation facility with a full capacity of 200, currently accommodating 233 migrants and refugees. It is composed of 6 premises: for families, single men, unaccompanied minors, single women, persons with special needs and one for people with restrained movement. The facility is run by the Ministry of Interior. The main nationalities accommodated there are Syrians, Afghans, Iraqi and Iranians. The migrants and refugees accommodated there have access to Slovenian language classes, sport activities, creative workshops for children and adults etc. There are also psychosocial activities implemented by Department of asylum and different NGOs. Legal counselling is offered by a specialized NGO, PIC – Legal-information Centre.

Department AC Logatec

Accommodation facility with a full capacity of 200, currently accommodating 40 migrants and refugees. The facility is intended to accommodate families. Main nationalities accommodated are Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians.

Aliens Center Postojna

The accommodation facility was in the past army barracks. The full capacity of the facility is of 340, currently accommodating 49 persons in return procedures. The main nationalities are Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians. Migrants here do not have free movement, it is only granted in exceptional cases.

Aliens Center Department Vrhnika

The accommodation facility has a full capacity of 900, currently accommodating 9 persons. The facility is destined for persons in return procedures. The main nationalities are Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians. Food services are provided by NGOs as well as the Slovenian army. IOM offers psychosocial support through a psychologist, a social worker and Arabic interpreter. Due to the decrease in numbers of accommodated persons, the organizations present are downsizing their activity. Migrants are free to exit the center for in-country travel, however they have to inform the police about their itinerary.



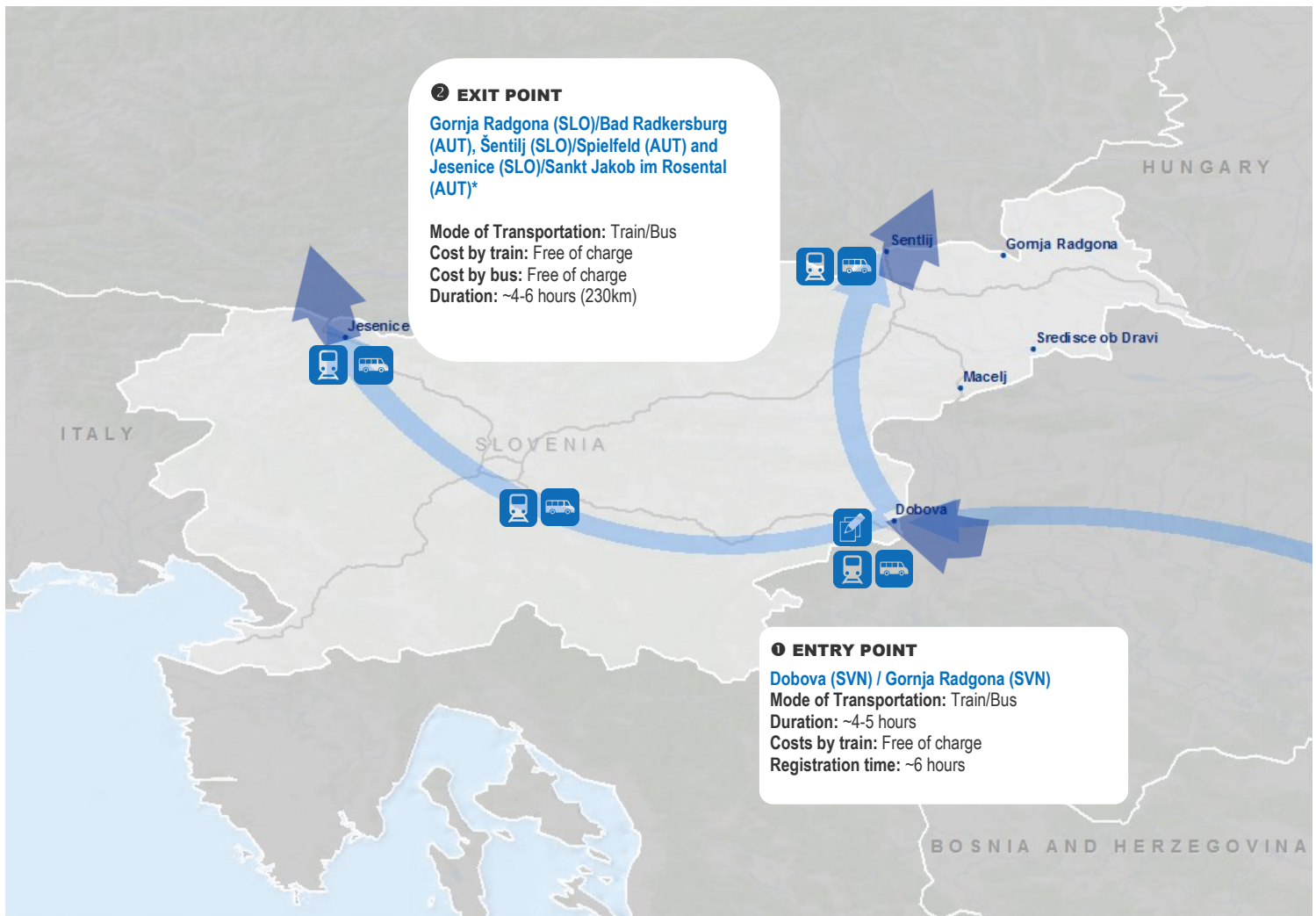


Known entry and exit points

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



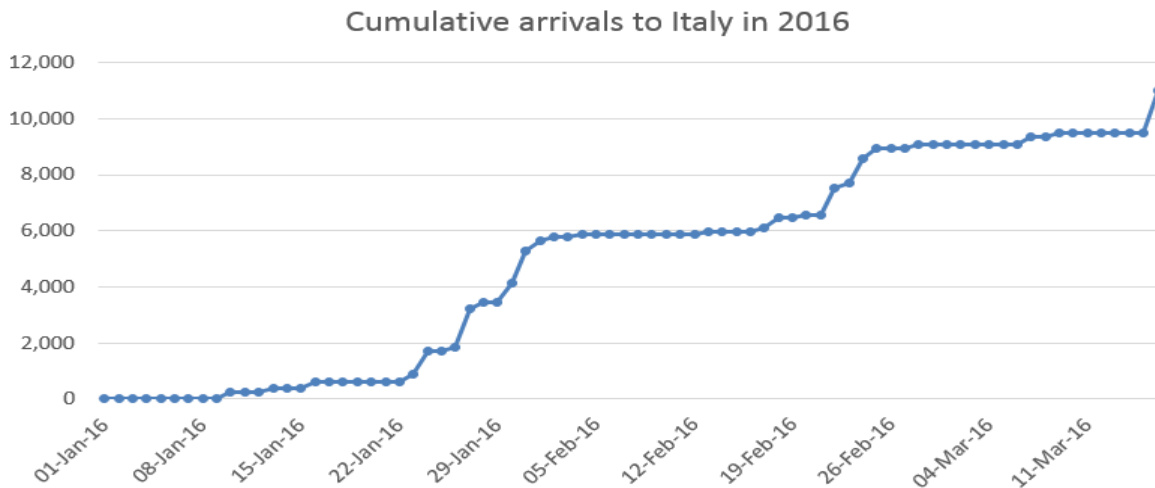


12. Italy

Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 01 January 2016 to 16 March 2016, an estimated 11,000 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 10 March to 16 March 2016, IOM staff in the landing areas estimated that 1,508 a sharp increase from the previous week's arrivals of 391 and from 509 arrivals two weeks ago.

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Italy



Known entry and exit points

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

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

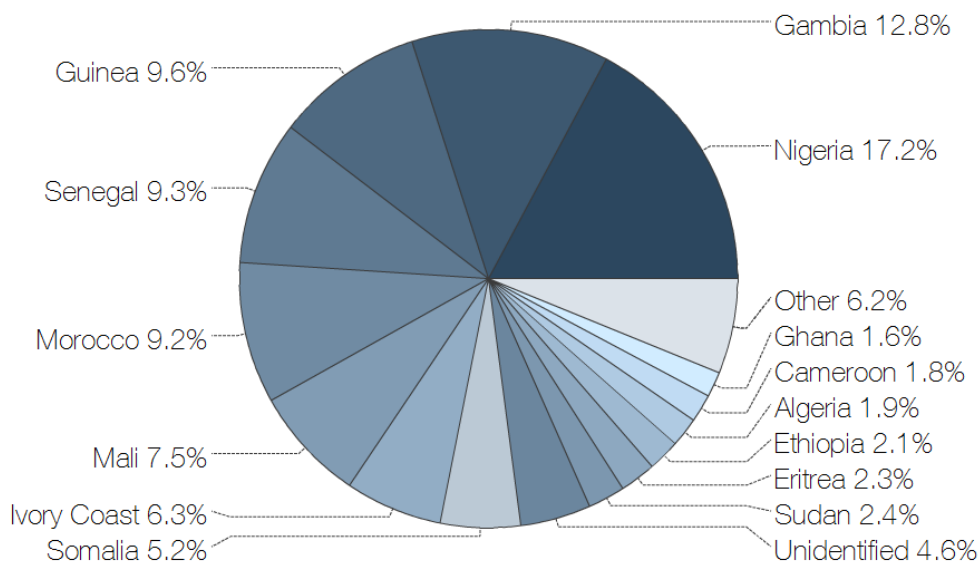




Relocations: 08 March – To date, **937 individuals** have been relocated – **368 from Italy** ((96 to Finland, 41 to France, 39 to Sweden, 18 to Spain, 20 to Germany, 24 to Belgium, 65 to Portugal, 50 to the Netherlands and 15 to Malta) .

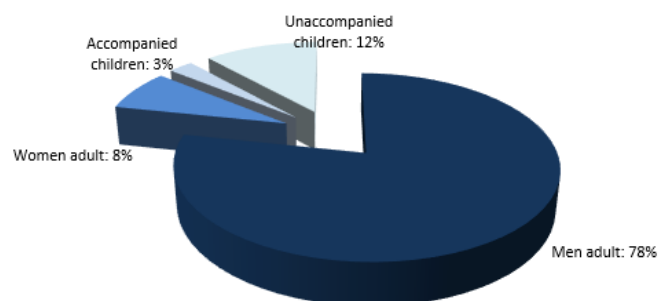
The European Commission has made available an overview of Member States’ support to the EU relocation mechanism. To date, 21 out of the 31 participating countries have promised to make places available, namely Belgium (30), Bulgaria (1,302), Cyprus (30), Czech Republic (30), Estonia (31), Finland (270), France (1,300), Germany (40), Ireland (50), Latvia (481), Lithuania (100), Luxembourg (150), Malta (131), the Netherlands (200), Poland (100), Portugal (1,642), Romania (515), Spain (200), Sweden (300), Liechtenstein (43) and Switzerland (30), with an overall number of only 6,975 places. You can find the overview [here](#)

Distribution of arrivals to Italy by nationality of origin (from 1 Jan to 29 Feb 2016)

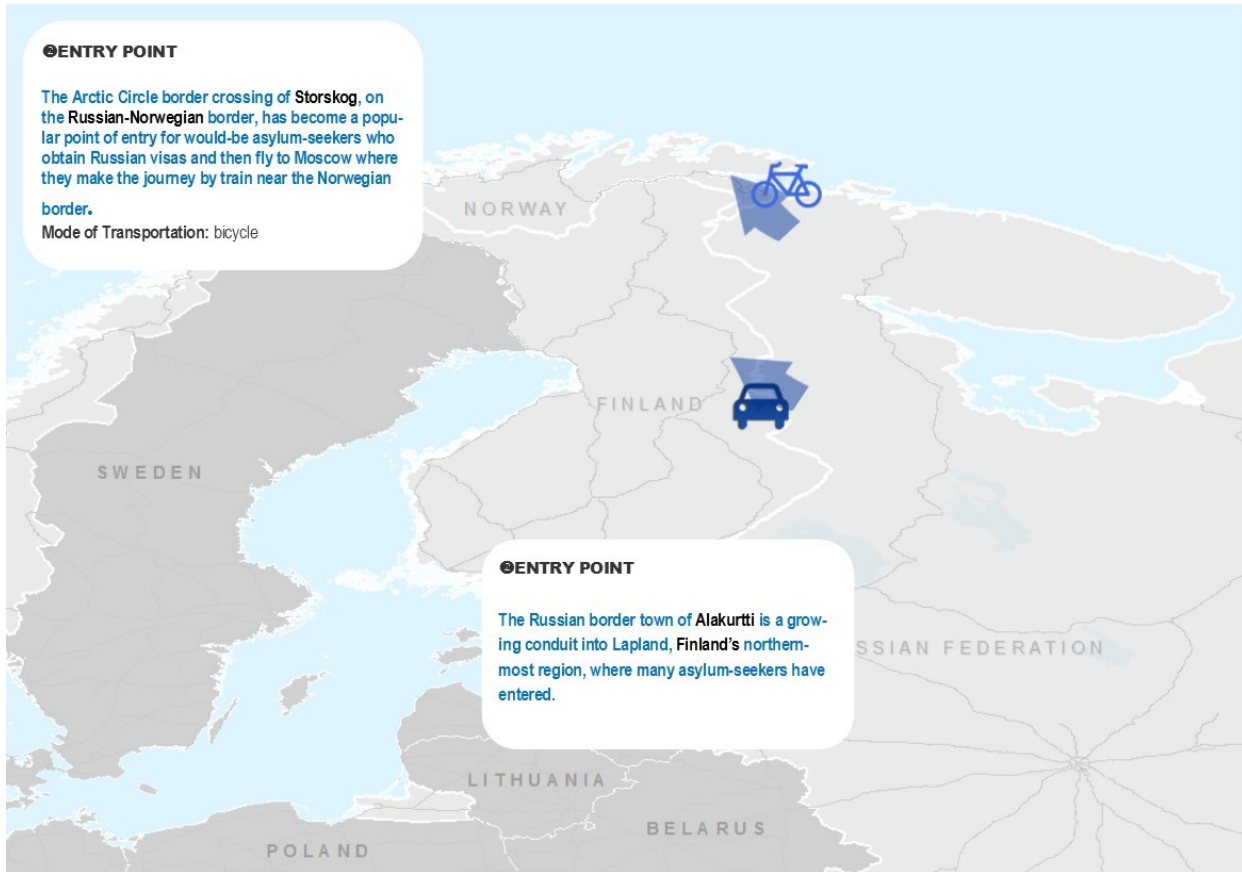


Demographic information for arrivals in Italy (from 1 Jan to 29 Feb 2016)

Demographic information	Arrivals	Percentage	Percentage
Men adult	5,742	78%	86%
Women adult	551	8%	
Accompanied children	184	3%	14%
Unaccompanied children	858	12%	
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—January 2016	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:

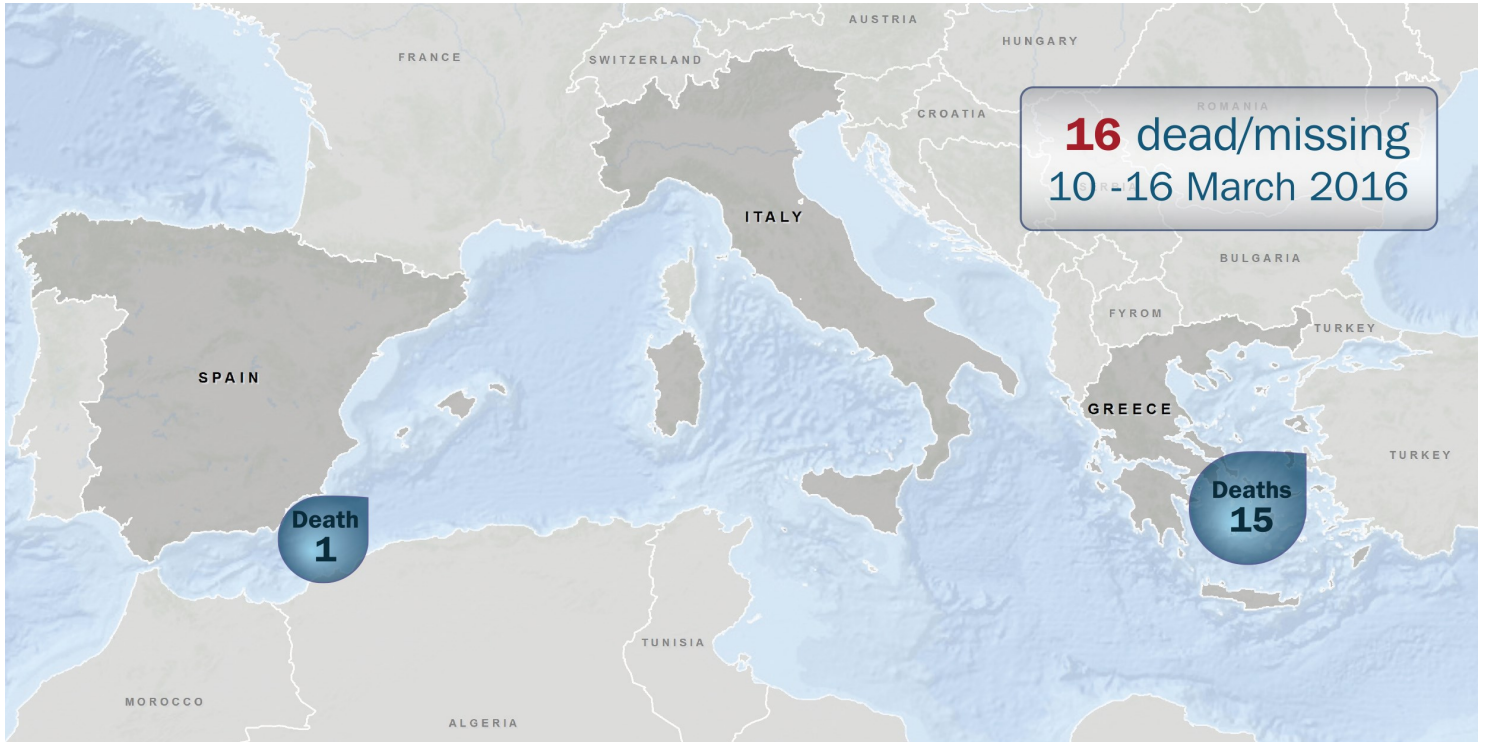
- 7,958 Afghan nationals
- 7,096 Syrian nationals
- 4,960 Iraqi nationals

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

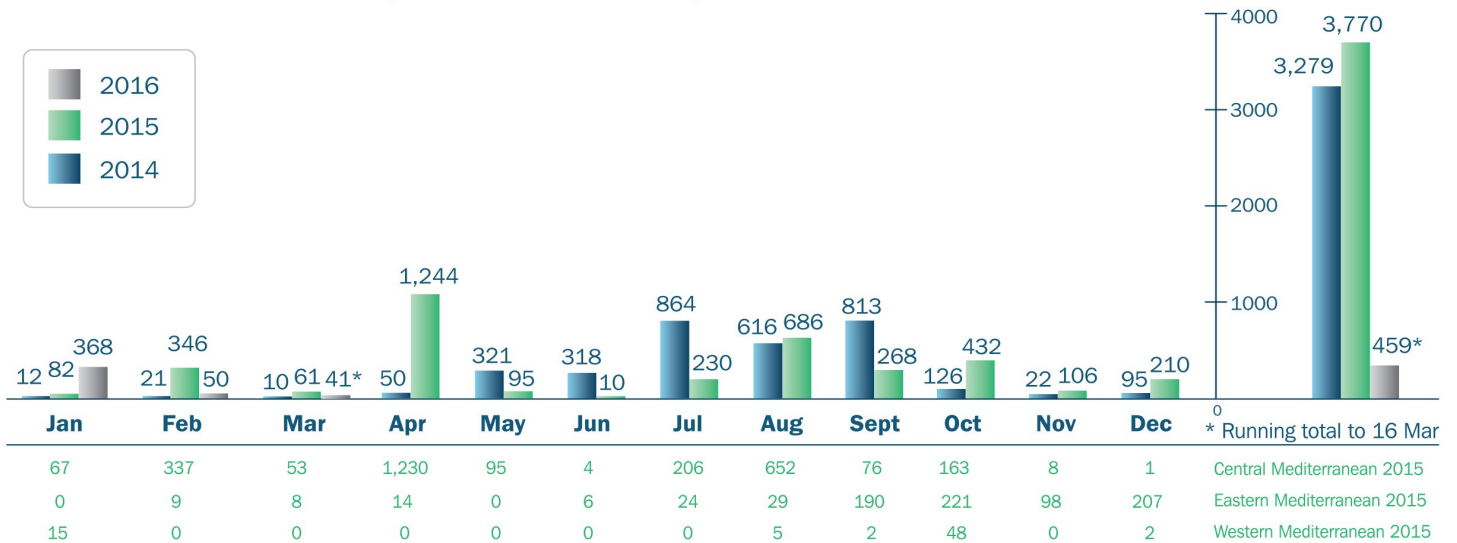
Temporary Asylum Applications by Nationality for 2015	Applied	Granted
Afghanistan	553	220
Syria	1,124	695
Iraq	32	5
Pakistan	9	1

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

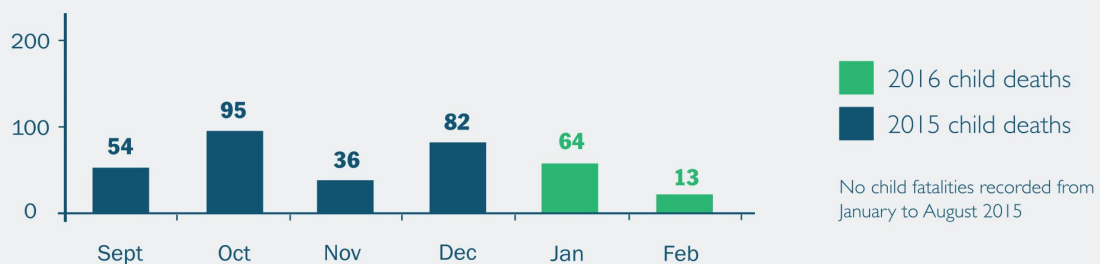
14. Missing Migrants: Fatalities and missing persons



Comparison of monthly Mediterranean fatalities



Child fatalities at sea, Eastern Mediterranean route to Greece



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

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. According to IOM staff, for the time being, there is no evidence that due to changes in border regimes of neighboring countries, a new route through Albania could open.

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

According to sources, since 01 March there has been one arrival from Turkey to Montenegro.

On 21 March, IOM will assist in the return of 3 Bangladeshi nationals and 1 Algerian

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

March 2016	
Ukraine	5
Kosovo	1
Bangladesh	3
Turkey	2
Algeria	1
Serbia	1

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.