



EUROPE / MEDITERRANEAN MIGRATION RESPONSE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

SITUATION REPORT • 21 April 2016



Highlights

IOM provided blankets and dry clothes to rescued migrants and refugees in Çeşme © IOM Turkey, 2016

■ During the reporting period, IOM assisted the Turkish Coast Guard in Çeşme by providing food, water and non-food items (including blankets, clothing and shoes) to 151 migrants and refugees who were rescued at sea. The majority of those rescued at sea in Çeşme were from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan.

■ In order to meet the immediate needs of arriving migrants and refugees in Greece, IOM distributed 2,000 non-food items (NFIs) to those staying in Malakasa and Ritsona camps in the Attica region. The NFIs included a hygiene kit that contained a toothbrush and toothpaste, hand soap, shower gel and shampoo, two sanitary rolls, and wet/dry wipes.

■ In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, IOM has deployed two mobile teams to the reception centres in Tabanovce and Gevgelija. Each team consists of three staff members (a translator, social worker and medical officer) who can help to address the needs of vulnerable populations among the remaining group of migrants and refugees.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of 20 April 2016, 184,599 migrants and refugees have arrived to Europe by land and sea routes since the start of 2016, the majority of whom have entered by sea (180,245) through Greece and Italy.

Due to the EU-Turkey agreement daily arrivals onto the Greek shores have significantly decreased and based on current IOM data, more than 54,000 migrants and refugees remain stranded in Greece.

According to the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) first quarter report on [Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond](#), the total number of arrivals to Europe in the first quarter of 2016 was 174,395, compared to 21,018 in the same period of 2015. The report highlighted that migration flows in the first three months of 2016 have seen

SITUATION OVERVIEW

(continued)

a decrease due to the policy decisions made in February and March. In particular the agreement between the European Union and Turkey have brought migration flows through the Eastern Mediterranean and the Western Balkans route to a standstill.

In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the number of migrants and refugees who remain at the reception centre in Gevgelija is currently 130, the majority of whom are from Syria (84) and Iraq (31). In Tabanovce centre, approximately 1,000 people remain stranded.

Following the closure of the Western Balkans route, the Slavonski Brod reception centre in Croatia was closed on 15 April. At the time of closure, the remaining 62 people who had been accommodated at the centre were transferred to reception centres for asylum seekers in the cities of Zagreb and Kutina, while single men were transferred to a detention centre in Ježevo.

IOM RESPONSE

In order to gather and disseminate information about the migrant and refugee populations moving through the Mediterranean, up the Western Balkan Route and through the Northern Route into Europe, in September 2015, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team established a Flow Monitoring System (FMS). The FMS provides a biweekly overview of migration flows in countries of first arrival and other countries along the route in Europe (including Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia, and Italy), and provides an 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.

IOM continues to gather and process this data along the routes and border points and distributes information to relevant stakeholders, including government authorities. The information gathered is also used to inform IOM's portal that provides information on trends and transit routes related to the Europe / Mediterranean migration crisis, which can be found at <http://migration.iom.int>.

Turkey

After the EU-Turkey readmission agreement went into effect, the number of migrants and refugees rescued at sea has sharply dropped. As of 18 April, the Turkish Coast Guards (TCG) have rescued 23,976 migrants and refugees since the start of the year. During the reporting period, an average of 220 people were rescued per day.



During the reporting period, IOM assisted the TCG in Çeşme by providing food, water and non-food items (including blankets, clothing and shoes) to 151 migrants and refugees who were rescued at sea. The majority of those rescued at sea in Çeşme were from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan.

Additionally, IOM now has presence in Dikili, which is one of the crossing points migrants and refugees take to get to Lesbos in Greece. IOM will further support the TCG in Dikili by providing direct assistance to migrants and refugees rescued at sea.

To date, IOM has provided 24 prefabricated cabins that are installed at 15 reception points where migrants and refugees are rescued at sea. The cabins are used as changing rooms for female migrants and refugees, as well as children, rescued at sea. The cabins also provide storage space for NFIs, including hygiene kits and blankets, which are then

IOM RESPONSE

Turkey (continued)

distributed to those who have been rescued. Furthermore, IOM has provided a total of 5,000 hygiene kits, 5,000 blankets, and 12 tarpaulin tents to help shelter rescued migrants and refugees from the elements. IOM also finalized the procurement of 2,000 NFIs (1,000 polar fleece clothing items and 1,000 undergarments) for the TCG Aegean Regional Command to provide to those who have been rescued.

Greece



IOM, in coordination with the First Reception Service continues to operate the open reception centre in Athens which provides accommodation and direct assistance, including psychosocial and medical aid, to vulnerable migrants wishing to return to their country of origin. To date, the centre has provided assistance and accommodation to a total of 530 migrants (405 males, 55 females, and 70 children), the majority of whom are from Morocco, Iran, and Afghanistan.

In order to meet the immediate needs of arriving migrants and refugees, on 8 April, IOM distributed 2,000 non-food items (NFIs) to those staying in Malakasa and Ritsona camps in the Attica region. The NFIs included a hygiene kit that contained a toothbrush and toothpaste, hand soap, shower gel and shampoo, two sanitary rolls, and wet/dry wipes.

IOM continues its second round of assisted voluntary return (AVR) services for migrants who are seeking to safely return to their country of origin. IOM provides beneficiaries of this programme with services that include: information and counselling on return; pre-departure assistance; transit and reception assistance; and small reinstallation cash grants prior to departure. As of 18 April, IOM has registered 2,316 migrants since the start of the year who wish to return to their country of origin. Of this total, IOM has provided return assistance to 1,740 migrants, the majority of whom were from Morocco (938) and Iran (261).

To date, IOM has provided humanitarian relocation services to 762 refugees who were relocated to other EU Member States as part of the EU relocation programme. A breakdown of EU countries where refugees are relocated to is provided in Table 1. IOM implements this service in

Table 1: EU Countries where refugees have been relocated

Destination Country	Total Refugees	Male	Female
BULGARIA	4	4	0
CYPRUS	6	3	3
ESTONIA	7	5	2
FINLAND	111	69	42
FRANCE	306	172	134
GERMANY	37	23	14
IRELAND	10	4	6
LATVIA	21	9	12
LITHUANIA	6	4	2
LUXEMBOURG	30	15	15
MALTA	6	5	1
NETHERLANDS	100	61	39
PORTUGAL	89	59	30
ROMANIA	29	23	6
Total	762	456	306

IOM RESPONSE

Greece (continued)

cooperation with the Asylum Service who is responsible for the selection procedure. IOM prepares the movements for the selected beneficiaries and delivers cultural orientation sessions. IOM also provides pre-departure medical examinations and escorts to final destinations, as necessary.

IOM staff continue to be present in the majority of the current accommodation centres and camps in the Attica and Northern regions, including Schisto, Elaionas, Elliniko, Diavata, and Cherso, to ensure that migrants and refugees are provided with information on their rights and the services available to them, including AVR assistance for those migrants who express their desire to return to their country of origin.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

IOM has deployed two mobile teams to the reception centres in Tabanovce and Gevgelija. Each team consists of three staff members (a translator, social worker and medical officer) who can help to address the needs of vulnerable populations among the remaining group of migrants and refugees. The mobile teams are actively monitoring and screening the remaining migrants and refugees to help ensure that those with vulnerabilities, especially victims of trafficking, are identified and referred to the appropriate services.

Furthermore, IOM has procured and installed an additional septic tank at the reception centre in Gevgelija to provide better water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities to those still remaining at the centre. With the installation of the additional tank, WASH conditions will greatly improve and help to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases.

Croatia

Based on a suggestion from the Ministry of the Interior that humanitarian partners provide informal education to those remaining at the Slavonski Brod reception transit centre, IOM in coordination with the Croatian Red Cross and Save the Children, continued to provide language courses to migrants at the centre until its closure on 15 April.

Niger

During the reporting period, IOM registered 134 new migrants who were requesting voluntary return assistance in the IOM transit centres. Additionally, IOM delivered assistance to 344 migrants with shelter, food, medical and psychosocial support assistance, while 96 migrants were provided with return assistance to their countries of origin, the majority of whom were going back to Guinea Conakry (21), Mali (18), Senegal (14), and Cameroon (13).

The Niger flow monitoring points in Arlit and Séguédine continue to record migrants coming into and leaving Niger. During the reporting period, 3,202 migrants were registered entering into Niger. Based on the latest [Niger Flow Monitoring Report](#) published on 18 April, the migration flow towards Libya remains the most populated, with 51 per cent of recorded migrants, and the main nationalities in this flow are Nigerians, Senegalese, Ghanaians, Malians, and Nigeriens. The past two weeks have demonstrated a large increase in the outgoing flow to Libya and a smaller incoming flow from Libya, attributed to a recent development whereby smugglers are using Séguédine more frequently as a stopping point.

The report also highlight that flows to and from Algeria have remained relatively constant although there have been an increase in protection incidents being reported, whereby migrants are being abandoned in the desert by their smugglers. IOM is providing emergency assistance to these abandoned migrants at its transit centres in the region.



Migrants at the Agadez transit centre awaiting transport to their place of origin © IOM Niger, 2016

Europe / Mediterranean Migration Response

IOM's **online portal** provides information on trends and transit routes related to the Europe / Mediterranean migration crisis. The below depicts a map of the transit routes and the total number of people that travelled to Europe. An updated version of the portal can be found at <http://migration.iom.int>.

Recent trends in migrant flow

Between 7 — 20 April 2016*

Country	Greece	Bulgaria	Italy	Cyprus	Serbia	Hungary
Registered Arrivals	1,418	618	5,605	0	3	1,910
Change in comparison to registered arrivals of previous period (23rd March— 6th April)	Decrease of 63%	Increase of 234%	Increase of 16%	Decrease of 100%	Decrease of 98%	Increase of 10%

*All other countries in the route have registered zero arrivals in the period between 7 and 20 April. However there are stranded migrants in those countries. The number of stranded migrants is on the next page.

MIGRATION FLOWS - EUROPE
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Recent trends
Stranded
Transit routes
Internally displaced and refugees
Missing migrants
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About

Since January 2016, **184,599 people** have been traveling to Europe through various transit routes across Africa, Asia or the Middle East.

In 2015, **1,046,599 people** traveled to Europe through various transit routes across Africa, Asia or the Middle East.

Click on the yellow path for more information on the number of people that have been using the road since the beginning of 2016 (until 31 January 2016).

The green circles indicate the number and country of origin for people that were reported as arriving in Europe since earlier this year.

Click on the green circles for more information

Data Sources: IOM and National Authorities

POWERED BY Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA | Sources: Esri, DeLorme, USGS, NPS

Europe / Mediterranean Migration Response

STRANDED MIGRANTS As of 20 April 2016

Greece **54,063**

Estimate stranded migrants as of 20 April
Source: National authorities, IOM and UNHCR

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia **878**

Estimated stranded migrants as of 19 April
Source: National authorities

Serbia **216**

Estimated stranded migrants as of 19 April
Source: National authorities

Croatia **0**

Estimated stranded migrants as of 19 April
Source: National authorities

Slovenia **329**

Estimated stranded migrants as of 19 April
Source: National authorities

Hungary **1,338**

Estimated stranded migrants as of 19 April
Source: IOM and National authorities

Bulgaria **1,268**

Estimated stranded migrants as of 14 March
Source: Government



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

