Developments

By the end of June 2017, more than 100,000 migrants from Middle East, Asia and Africa reached Europe. The total number of registered sea and land arrivals to Greece, Italy, Spain, Cyprus and Bulgaria as of 30 June stands at 101,559 representing a 58% decrease when compared to the figure reported at the end of June 2016 (239,925). The decrease is mainly caused by a stark decline in the overall arrivals through the two main entry points in the Eastern Mediterranean, Greece and Bulgaria. Greece received 93% less migrants in 2017 when compared to the end of June 2016, 160,115 vs. 10,679 respectively, with the reverse dynamic in arrivals between first and second quarter in 2017 and 2016. Namely, while significant decrease has been observed after March 2016 (mainly due to the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement), from the total of 152,617 in Q1 to 7,498 by the end of Q2 2016, a 42% increase is noticed in arrivals between the first and second quarter of 2017, from 4,407 to 6,272 respectively. In addition, land arrivals to Bulgaria also dropped from 4,954 reported by the end of the second quarter of 2016, to 391 recorded during the same period in 2017.

In contrast to that, the available data for other countries of first arrival - Italy, Spain and Cyprus - shows an increase. As of 30 June 2017 Italian Ministry of Interior registered 83,752 new arrivals which is the highest number recorded for this period since 2014. It represents a 19% increase compared to June 2016 and 31% increase compared to June 2014. Spain has seen a 40% increase, from 4,606 in 2016 to 6,464 in 2017, while authorities in Cyprus reported 28 arrivals in the second quarter of 2016 and total of 273 by the end of June 2017.

In Greece, increasing share of arrivals is consisted of Syrians (36%), Iraqi (13%) and Pakistani (7%) nationals. An interesting increase is observed in arrivals from Congo which represent 7% (697) of all arrivals at the end of June - a 102% increase compared to the same period in 2016. For the remaining 37% the shares seems to be rather equally distributed (>2%) among more than 55 different nationalities.

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Similarly, the number of dead and missing migrants is still high. As of 30 June 2017, a total of 2,256 migrants have been reported dead or missing (23% decrease compared to 2016). The Central Mediterranean route is still the most perilous one with 2,158 deaths recorded since January 2017.

Demographic profile of registered nationalities in Greece and Italy is notably different following already geographically established transit routes. Hence, migrants from Middle East and Central Asia comprise the majority of registered arrivals to Greece (62%), whereas African nationals represent the highest share of arrivals to Italy (min. 67%). Migrants from Nigeria represent 17% of all migrants who arrived to Italy as of 30 June 2017. Comprising a 10% of all arrivals, Bangladeshi nationals represent the second largest group, exceeding the share of Guinean migrants whose share decreased to 9% (from 13% reported in Q1). Migrants from Cote d’Ivoire comprise another 9% followed by migrants from the Gambia (6%), Senegal (6%) and Mali (6%). Arrivals to Italy are marked with a high percentage of children (15%), especially those travelling as unaccompanied and separated. Since the beginning of this year, a total of 12,239 children arrived to Italy. The vast majority (11,406) were unaccompanied and separated children mostly from Western Africa (Guinea, Cote d’Ivoire, the Gambia) and Bangladesh. Another 11% of migrants are adult females while adult males comprise 74% of the overall arrivals.

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More information about migration trends from Bangladesh to Italy can be found here.

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)
dtmmediterranean@iom.int, dtmsupport@iom.int

Cover: The Italian Coast Guard rescues migrants bound for Italy. Francesco Malavolta/IOM 2014.
Arrivals to Europe during Q2*

Total arrivals by Country

Monthly Breakdown
Relocations and Resettlements

As of 3 July, the European Commission has made available an overview of Member States’ support to the EU relocation mechanism. To date, 25 countries have committed to make places available under the scheme, namely Belgium (630), Bulgaria (550), Croatia (46), Cyprus (140), Czech Republic (50), Estonia (264), Finland (1,820), France (5,490), Germany (8,250), Ireland (596), Latvia (438), Liechtenstein (10), Lithuania (600), Luxembourg (270), Malta (144), the Netherlands (1,575), Norway (1,500), Poland (100), Portugal (1,618), Romania (1,942), Slovakia (40), Slovenia (180), Spain (900), Sweden (350) and Switzerland (1,530) with an overall number of only 29,033 places. You can find the overview here.
Comparison between Q2 of 2015, 2016 and 2017 per month

Total arrivals

Arrivals to Italy
Arrivals to Greece

Arrivals by Month and Year:

- January 2015: 1,535
- January 2016: 1,520
- January 2017: 1,595
- February 2015: 2,562
- February 2016: 1,185
- February 2017: 47,140
- March 2015: 4,785
- March 2016: 1,762
- March 2017: 27,123
- April 2015: 1,346
- April 2016: 3,359
- April 2017: 12,079
- May 2015: 1,146
- May 2016: 1,190
- May 2017: 18,957
- June 2015: 1,202
- June 2016: 1,202
- June 2017: 31,502

Arrivals to Bulgaria

Arrivals by Month and Year:

- January 2016: 904
- February 2016: 92
- March 2016: 59
- April 2016: 158
- May 2016: 70
- June 2016: 41
- May 2017: 24
- June 2017: 1,508
Demographic breakdown by nationality

Top 10 Arrivals to Italy between January and June 2017

Cumulative arrivals to Italy by Nationality

- Nigeria 14,318 (16.8%)
- Morocco 8,241 (9.8%)
- Bangladesh 7,356 (8.6%)
- Guinea 6,920 (8.1%)
- Mali 4,789 (5.4%)
- Senegal 6,854 (8.0%)
- Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire) 7,366 (8.6%)
- Cambodia 6,920 (8.1%)
- Serbia 4,564 (5.2%)
- Sudan 3,779 (4.3%)

Top 10 Arrivals to Greece between January and June 2017

Cumulative arrivals to Greece by Nationality

- Syria 2,368 (25.9%)
- Other 1,208 (14.4%)
- Iraq 1,229 (13.5%)
- Afghanistan 654 (7.2%)
- Congo Brazzaville 697 (7.8%)
- Pakistan 634 (7.0%)
- Afghanistan 507 (5.7%)
- Iran 223 (2.5%)
- Palestinian Territories 317 (3.5%)
- Algeria 501 (5.6%)
- Iran 223 (2.5%)
- Other 1,208 (14.4%)

Nationality
- Syria
- Other
- Iraq
- Congo (Brazzaville)
- Pakistan
- Afghanistan
- Algeria
- Palestinian Territories
- Kuwait
- Iran
- Cameroon
Stranded migrants

After the closure of the Western Balkans route, more than 47,000 migrants and asylum seekers remained in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Hungary and Bulgaria. More than a year after, the number increased by 53% including also migrants who regulated their status through asylum claims. The most significant increase is noticed in Greece, Serbia and Bulgaria. By the end of June, Greece hosted more than 86% of migrants. More precisely 62,270 which is a 46% increase when compared to the end of March 2016. A total of 2,329 have been accommodated in Bulgaria as of end of Q2 2017, a 169% increase compared to the March 2016. The most significant rise in numbers of migrants accommodated in reception centers and camps has been observed in Serbia where 5,850 were residing as of end of June, representing a 243% increase compared to March 2016. Detailed breakdown per country is available in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>42,688</td>
<td>62,270</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
<td>1,199</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>-95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>1,706</td>
<td>5,850</td>
<td>243%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia*</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>153%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia*</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>-34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>2,329</td>
<td>169%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus*</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>47,097</td>
<td>72,179</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average stranded migrants per month

After the closure of the Western Balkans route, more than 47,000 migrants and asylum seekers remained in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Hungary and Bulgaria. More than a year after, the number increased by 53% including also migrants who regulated their status through asylum claims. The most significant increase is noticed in Greece, Serbia and Bulgaria. By the end of June, Greece hosted more than 86% of migrants. More precisely 62,270 which is a 46% increase when compared to the end of March 2016. A total of 2,329 have been accommodated in Bulgaria as of end of Q2 2017, a 169% increase compared to the March 2016. The most significant rise in numbers of migrants accommodated in reception centers and camps has been observed in Serbia where 5,850 were residing as of end of June, representing a 243% increase compared to March 2016. Detailed breakdown per country is available in the table.

Average stranded migrants per month
Overview Maps

OVERVIEW: COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN - ARRIVALS TO GREECE AND ITALY

From 01 January 2017 to 30 June 2017

Total other nationalities arrivals in Italy: 41,360
Total other nationalities arrivals in Greece: 2,862

OVERVIEW: STRANDED MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Stranded migrants and refugees in Greece, FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia and Bulgaria* 30 June 2017

Total number of stranded migrants and refugees in the depicted countries: 72,179

Disclaimer: This map source: IOM. This map is for illustrative purposes only. Names and boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

* Latest available data on locations where migrants and refugees are accommodated
* Number of asylum seekers
OVERVIEW: MAIN EXIT POINTS FROM TURKEY TO GREECE

From 01 January 2017 to 30 June 2017

OVERVIEW: MARITIME INCIDENTS OFF THE LIBYA COAST

From 01 January 2017 to 30 June 2017
Fatalities in the Mediterranean and Aegean Sea

2,256 dead/missing
1 January to 30 June 2017

Mediterranean fatalities 2015 - 2017

Child fatalities in the Mediterranean 2015 - 2017

*Data for child fatalities data on the Central Mediterranean route is incomplete as most bodies are never recovered. The true number is not known.

Map is for illustrative purpose. Boundaries and names used and designations shown do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
About this Report

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 monthly flows compilation report, 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.

Flow Monitoring Surveys

The system also includes flow monitoring surveys to capture additional and more in-depth data on the people on the move, including age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education, key transit points on their route, motives, and intentions. This data has been captured by IOM field staff in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Italy, Bulgaria and Slovenia since October 2015. The analysis of data collected throughout 2016 is available on the IOM portal for Mediterranean.

The Latest Analysis

Flow Monitoring Survey Analysis based on 6,402 interviews conducted in Greece, Hungary, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia from January to June 2017
Flows Compilation Statistical Report - June 2017

Flow Monitoring Survey Analysis - Turkey (June 2017)

Flow Monitoring Survey Analysis is based on 4,549 interviews conducted in 11 provinces in Turkey from April to May 2017
Monthly Flows Compilation Report - Eastern Mediterranean (June 2017)

Current migration trends from Bangladesh to Italy - IOM Italy briefing paper
Migration Trends from Bangladesh to Italy (June 2017)

Information contained in this document has been received from a variety of sources including: national authorities, national and international organizations as well as media reports. Specific sources are not named in the report. The information collected has been triangulated through various sources in efforts to ensure accuracy of the content, and where information has not been confirmed, this has been noted in the report.

Data collection activities supported by: