



EUROPE / MEDITERRANEAN MIGRATION RESPONSE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

SITUATION REPORT • 11 February 2016



DTM survey conducted at the Slavonski Brod reception transit centre © IOM Croatia, 2016

Highlights

- In Greece, IOM continues to be present on the islands of Lesbos, Samos, Kos and Crete and works closely with authorities (Frontex, the HCG, and the First Reception Service) to identify vulnerable migrants and refugees, including unaccompanied and/or separated children, the elderly, and those with medical needs.
- On 2 February IOM assisted 174 Malian nationals stranded in Libya to return home. This was the fifth charter of a series of repatriation flights that IOM is organizing and in the coming months, additional flights are planned to Senegal, Nigeria, Mali, and Burkina Faso.

- To support the government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia adjust their assistance to cope with winter conditions, IOM has helped to equip eight out of 26 sleeping containers in the Gevgelija reception centre with beds, linens, pillow, and blankets. Additionally, IOM has purchased and donated two atomizers to assist with disinfection and improve the overall hygiene of the reception centre.

- In collaboration with two NGOs, the Women and Health Alliance International and Zavod Krog, IOM is providing medical assistance to migrants and refugees at the entry point in Dobova, Slovenia.

- Between 26 January and 9 February, IOM provided direct assistance to 447 rescued migrants and refugees in Kucukkuyu, Turkey who were from Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq and Myanmar.

- From 29-30 January, IOM coordinated a workshop in Dosso, Niger to begin the revision process for a treaty to combat human trafficking. The dialogue continues with a small committee which includes relevant local authorities and IOM to examine a prototype referral mechanism and standard operating procedures to protect victims of trafficking.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of 10 February 2016, 83,867 migrants and refugees have arrived to Europe by land and sea routes since the start of 2016. The vast majority of this number arrived by sea to Greece (77,309) and by Italy (5,898). As of 8 February, the Hellenic Coast Guard (HCG) has rescued 2,323 migrants and refugees since the start of the year.

In Bulgaria, approximately 660 new migrants and refugees were registered between 1 January – 10 February. According to the Ministry of Interior, the top three nationalities were Iraqis, Afghanis and Syrians.

According to the Ministry of Interior, as of 10 February, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has registered a total of 74,690 migrants and refugees since 1 January 2016. During the reporting period, an average of 1,904 migrants and refugees were arriving per day.

Between 1 January – 10 February, a total of 76,060 migrants and refugees have been registered in Serbia with the top three nationalities coming from Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq. During the reporting period the number of arrivals was lower than the previous reporting period due to bad weather conditions on the Aegean Sea. The average number of people arriving per day was 1,485 (compared to an average of 1,628 from the previous reporting period).

As of 10 February, a total of 85,215 migrants and refugees have arrived in Croatia since the start of the year. During the reporting period, an average of 2,082 people were registered per day and Croatia's Ministry of Health reported that 546 migrants were referred to outpatient clinics and the infirmary at the Slavonski Brod reception transit centre, including 23 migrants who were transferred to a local hospital for further services.

From 26 January to 9 February, the number of migrants and refugees entering into Slovenia has started to rise showing a daily average of 1,851 persons (an increase from the prior reporting period of 1,563). Austria's Minister for Internal Affairs has reported that Austria will establish a daily quota for the number of migrants and refugees they will accept from Slovenia. Currently, this quota has not yet been release. As of 10 February, Slovenia has registered a total of 81,851 migrants and refugees.

IOM RESPONSE

The Early Warning Information Sharing Network is fully functional in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, and Croatia. This network is a pilot component of the DTM Flow Monitoring System that allows regular and timely sharing of information between countries about migrant flows. 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>.



IOM conducting DTM surveys at the Slavonski Brod reception transit centre © IOM Croatia, 2016

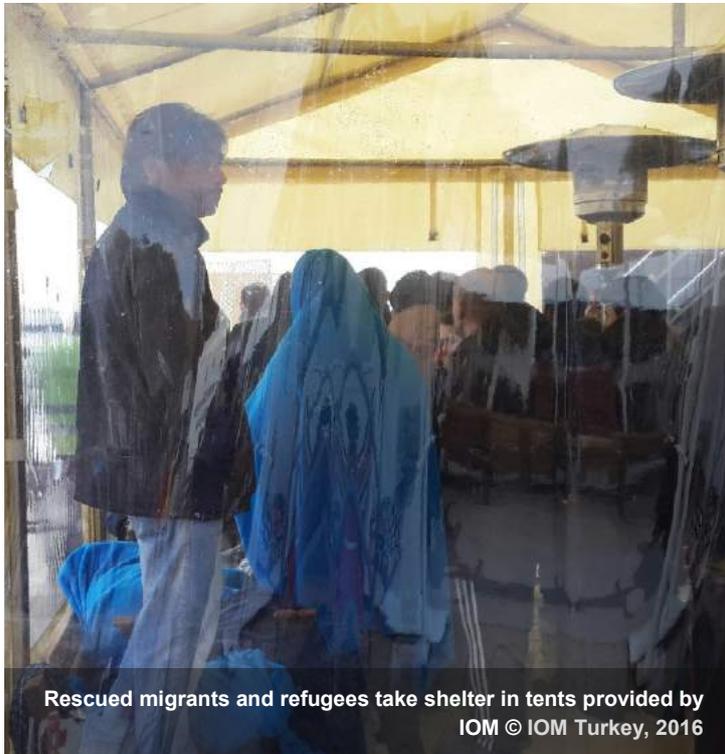
In addition to providing data on migrant flows, the flow monitoring system also helps inform the type of assistance needed and identifies the vulnerabilities of migrants and refugees. IOM continues to work with NGOs, other international organizations and local authorities on migration management, identification of vulnerable cases and referrals to relevant authorities. The information provided through this network allows partners to plan more informed responses and provides essential support to migrants in key locations.

IOM RESPONSE

Turkey

As of 8 February, the Turkish Coast Guards (TCG) have rescued 6,425 migrants and refugees since the start of 2016. On average approximately 165 people are arriving per day. IOM continues to support the TCG by distributing food, water, and non-food items, including blankets and shoes to those rescued by the KCG in Kucukkuyu. Between 26 January and 9 February, IOM provided direct assistance to 447 rescued migrants and refugees in Kucukkuyu who were from Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq and Myanmar.

IOM has provided a total of 14 heaters to be used at the reception areas where migrants and refugees are hosted after their rescue. The seven reception points (Ayvalik, Bodrum, Cesme, Dikili, Izmir, Kucukkuyu, and Kusadasi) receive two heaters each. Additionally, IOM provided six tarpaulin tents to help shelter migrants and refugees from the winter elements at the reception areas in Kucukkuyu, Dikili, Ayvalik, Cesme, Kusadasi, and Bodrum. IOM will deliver 340 chairs to the TCG which will be used at the reception areas inside the tarpaulin tents for the rescued migrants and refugees.



From 26-28 January, IOM organized a capacity building training for 37 participants from the Directorate General for

Migration Management (DGMM) and the TCG to increase knowledge around international migration law (IML). The training was conducted in Marmaris and covered a wide range of topics including: IML at sea, criminal law particularly migrant smuggling and human trafficking, pre-screening and protection of vulnerable migrants, and risk assessment. Moreover, two of the sessions revolved around psychosocial support, including psychosocial first-aid and personnel care for DGMM and TCG staff.

From 2-3 February, IOM also participated in three working groups established in Izmir to look at the needs of migrants and refugees rescued at sea and/or living in urban areas. A 3W matrix and mapping of services in the Protection, Basic Needs and Health sectors will be created by UNHCR.

Greece

IOM, in coordination with the First Reception Service is operating the open reception centre in Athens to accommodate vulnerable migrants wishing to return to their country of origin. The reception centre currently accommodates approximately 105 migrants who have no place to stay until their departure. By the end of February more than 1,000 migrants will have been provided with return assistance by IOM.

During the week of 8 February, a delegation of Swiss Ambassadors from EU countries organized a visit to Greece and IOM provided a guided tour of the reception centre where they observed the provision of psychological and medical services. IOM also briefed them on all the steps and measures taken in order to meet the standards of the centre. The Ambassadors expressed their admiration and satisfaction of the overall operation of centre.

To date, IOM has also provided humanitarian relocation services to a total of 218 refugees who were relocated to other EU Member States as part of the EU relocation programme (Table 1 provides a breakdown of EU countries). IOM implements this service in cooperation with the Asylum Service who is responsible for the selection procedure. IOM delivers pre-departure assistance and cultural orientation sessions. IOM also provides pre-departure medical examinations and escorts to final destinations, as necessary.

IOM RESPONSE

Greece (continued)

Table 1: EU Relocation Programme from Greece

Destination Country	Total Assisted by IOM	Male	Female
Finland	44	21	23
France	94	55	39
Germany	10	7	3
Ireland	10	4	6
Latvia	6	3	3
Lithuania	4	3	1
Luxembourg	30	15	15
Portugal	20	15	5
Grand TOTAL	218	123	95

To help the First Reception Centres in Lesvos, Orestiada and Leros enhance their current operations, IOM will purchase and deliver supplies to the centres, including office and cleaning supplies, washing machines, kitchen equipment, and non-food items for the migrants and refugees.

IOM continues to be present on the islands of Lesvos, Samos, Kos and Crete and works closely with authorities (Frontex, the HCG, and the First Reception Service) to identify vulnerable migrants and refugees, including unaccompanied and/or separated children, the elderly, and those with medical needs. Vulnerable populations are referred to the relevant authorities in order to be provided with the necessary care and assistance.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

From 19 June 2015 to 9 February 2016, IOM's registration teams, together with the Border Police and the NGO Young Lawyers Association have registered a total of 456,258 migrants and refugees. 52 per cent (236,575) male, 18 per

cent (80,579) female, 26 per cent (120,854) children, and 4 per cent (18,250) unaccompanied and/or separated children.

To support the Government adjust their assistance to cope with winter conditions, IOM has helped to equip eight out of 26 sleeping containers in the Gevgelija reception centre with beds, linens, pillow, and blankets. Additionally, IOM has purchased and donated two atomizers to assist with disinfection and improve the overall hygiene of the reception centre.

Serbia

As part of the Early Warning Information Sharing Network, IOM teams are present at the southern border between Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to assist border police at the entry point in Miratovac with flow monitoring. IOM is providing migrants and refugees with necessary information and referrals to the registration centre in Presevo. During the reporting period, the IOM mobile teams assisted approximately 22,000 migrants and refugees upon their arrival into Serbia.

IOM continues to support authorities with the registration process at the Presevo registration centre and assists approximately 1,000 migrants and refugees per day with filling in the arrival questionnaire.

For vulnerable families and individuals, IOM provides transportation assistance from the Miratovac transit centre to the Presevo registration centre. Approximately 600 vulnerable migrants and refugees were provided with this transport assistance per day.

Croatia

By 9 February, the DTM team in Croatia reported more than 2,200 successfully completed questionnaires from the Slavonski Brod reception transit centre. Input and data from the questionnaires are analysed and summarized in a weekly report that is then further disseminated to interested partners and stakeholders. On 1 February, four additional people joined the DTM team to help with the data collection.

IOM RESPONSE

Croatia (continued)

As of 27 December 2015, IOM has established a permanent and 24-hour presence at the Slavonski Brod reception transit centre and assists migrants and refugees with basic information about the centre, the registration process and available services. IOM interpreters are available upon request to support the migrants and refugees. The interpreters also assist during medical interventions at the centre's infirmary and/or local hospitals.

Slovenia

In close cooperation with the Civil Protection Administration, IOM is procuring non-food items, including items for hygiene kits, beds, and sleeping pads, to be distributed at the reception and accommodation centres.

On 1 February, IOM deployed two social workers to increase the counter-trafficking efforts at the Dobova reception centre and the Sentilj accommodation centre. On 5 February, the social workers have been accompanied by IOM interpreters to assist with cases in Arabic.

In collaboration with two NGOs, the Women and Health Alliance International and Zavod Krog, IOM is providing medical assistance to migrants and refugees at the entry point in Dobova. The IOM health team consists of a nurse and a physician. In addition, IOM continues to offer psycho-social assistance in accommodation and reception centers.

IOM has dedicated staff members conducting Flow Monitoring surveys in Sentilj (one of the main exit points) and Dobova (the main entry point). The surveys will provide information on basic trends and profiles of migrants and refugees with respect to demographics, countries of origin, levels of education, and intended destination.

Libya

On 2 February IOM assisted 174 Malian nationals stranded in Libya to return home. The IOM office in Libya worked closely with the Malian Embassy in Tripoli and the Libyan authorities to facilitate this voluntary repatriation.

Similar to other organized returns IOM has implemented in the last three months, almost all migrants had entered Libya irregularly and commonly traveled through two routes: via the Niger desert from Mali to Burkina Faso and then onwards to the towns of Niamey and Agadez in Niger to reach Qatrun (located in southern Libya); or via Algeria, a non-stop journey from Mali through the desert to Algeria and alongside the Algerian - Libyan border to arrive in the south-western area of Libya. Many of the assisted Malians reported coming to Libya to work and financially support their families at home. Others were Europe bound and transiting through Libya.



IOM conducting a final headcount at the premises of the Malian embassy before heading to the airport © IOM Libya, 2016

During their stay in Libya, migrants have faced difficult living conditions to survive, not only because of the lack of access to jobs, but also due to widespread insecurity and crime. Many of the migrants have mentioned the constant risk of being robbed or taken hostage for ransom.

27 year old *Cisse* arrived in Libya seven years ago and his decision to return home was spurred by an earlier incident where he was detained by gunmen and forced to pay USD \$450 for his release. Although he arranged for the payment, before his release, the kidnappers severely beat him, shooting him in the leg and causing fractures. Another Malian migrant worker, *Mr. Phophana*, was also shot in the leg while working in a gas station in Tripoli and is currently

IOM RESPONSE

Libya (continued)

recovering from the incident. With many basic healthcare or justice services shut down or inaccessible to migrants, additional shocks such as these hugely impact on their already precarious situation.

The day before their departure, the 174 migrants spent the night on the premises of the Malian embassy. IOM provided them with a hot meal and hygiene kits. Upon their return to Mali, all returnees were received by IOM and were supported with an onward transportation grant to help them continue traveling to their final destinations. The most vulnerable cases (48 people) were allocated reintegration grants.

From 28 October 2015 to 2 February 2016, IOM Libya has provided humanitarian repatriation to a total 885 stranded migrants in Libya, the majority of whom have returned to Mali (348), Burkina Faso (334), and Senegal (154).

This was the fifth charter of a series of repatriation flights that IOM is organizing and in the coming months, additional flights are planned to Senegal, Nigeria, Mali, and Burkina Faso.

During the reporting period, IOM also conducted a coordination and capacity building training from 28-29 January for seven local implementing partners. The training included a discussion on the progress of ongoing activities, a session on vulnerability assessments, identification and referral mechanisms, as well as a session on the DTM.

IOM Libya has released its first DTM report as the team was able to successfully complete assessments for 91 out of 104 areas. The analysis of this first round of data focused on identifying movement patterns and locating areas hosting IDPs, returnees and migrants. The report highlights that 268,943 IDPs have been identified in 88 areas, while 28 migrant transit points and 50 migrant-hosting areas were also identified. The full report can be found at <http://www.globaldtm.info/category/middle-east-and-north-africa/libya/>.

Niger

On 30 January, a convoy of 514 Nigeriens arrived at Agadez transit centre and on 6 February, another 243 Nigeriens arrived at Arlit transit centre. The 757 returning Nigeriens were registered (105 women, 430 men, and 222 children), and on 7 February IOM assisted with their repatriation.

During the reporting period, IOM provided reception assistance to a total of 892 migrants in the four IOM transit centres (Niamey, Agadez, Dirkou, and Arlit), which included food, accommodation, and medical care.

IOM provided transport assistance to 81 migrants to return to their country of origin: 49 to Senegal; six to Cameroon; 14 to Gambia; two to Guinea Bissau; six to Guinea Conakry; two to Liberia; one to the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and, one to Mali.

From 29-30 January, IOM coordinated a workshop in Dosso to begin the revision process for a treaty to combat human trafficking. The dialogue continues with a small committee which includes relevant local authorities and IOM to examine a prototype referral mechanism and standard operating procedures to protect victims of trafficking.



From 2-4 February, following an agreement signed by the two agencies, IOM and UNHCR hosted a joint workshop in Agadez to train Red Cross volunteers and IOM staff on referral procedures for asylum seekers.

An IOM mobile team has been deployed to the Seguedine flow monitoring point to collect data on migrant movements and convoys passing through the town before heading to the Libyan border. Collected data will be analysed to produce a flow monitoring report that will be released and shared with relevant stakeholders.

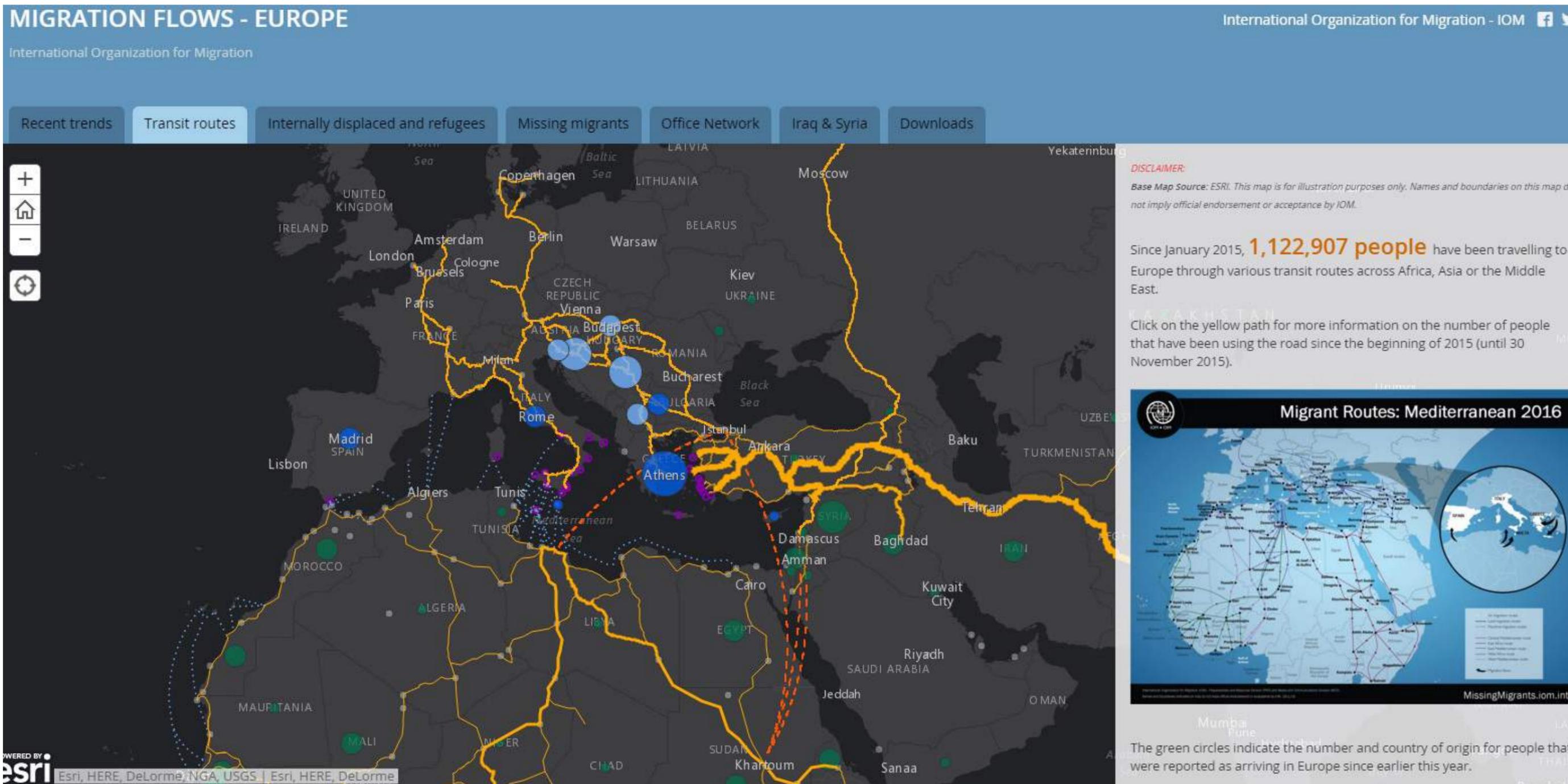
Europe / Mediterranean Migration Response

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

Between 26 January - 9 February

Country	Greece	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Serbia	Croatia	Slovenia	Hungary	Italy
Registered Arrivals	26,500	25,903	25,646	29,918	29,304	619	4,030
Change in comparison to registered arrivals of previous period (13th January—26th January)	Increase of 3%	Increase of 62%	Increase of 8%	Increase of 30%	Increase of 41%	Increase of 162%	Increase of 168%



Europe / Mediterranean Migration Response

Movement Trends and Numbers

ARRIVALS (since 1 January 2016)

Italy **5,898**

Estimate arrivals by sea as of 10 February
Source: Government plus IOM estimates

Greece **77,309**

Estimate arrivals by sea as of 10 February
Source: Government plus IOM estimates

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia **74,690**

People registered between up to 10 February
Source: Government

Serbia **76,060**

Estimate arrivals as of 10 February
Source: Government plus IOM estimates

Croatia **85,215**

Estimate arrivals as of 10 February
Source: Government plus IOM estimates

Slovenia **81,851**

Initial estimate as of 10 February
Source: Government

Hungary **1,065**

Estimate arrivals as of 10 February
Source: Government

Bulgaria **660**

Estimate arrivals as of 10 February
Source: Government

MOBILITY TRACKING & MAPPING

POINTS of INTEREST include Border Crossing Points (Entry/Exit), Organized Transit Points/Reception Centres, and Spontaneous Transit Points.

*Mapping and tracking exercise is ongoing and points will be refined on the next update.

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

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As of 10 February 2016
sources: IOM • feedback: prd@iom.int

