

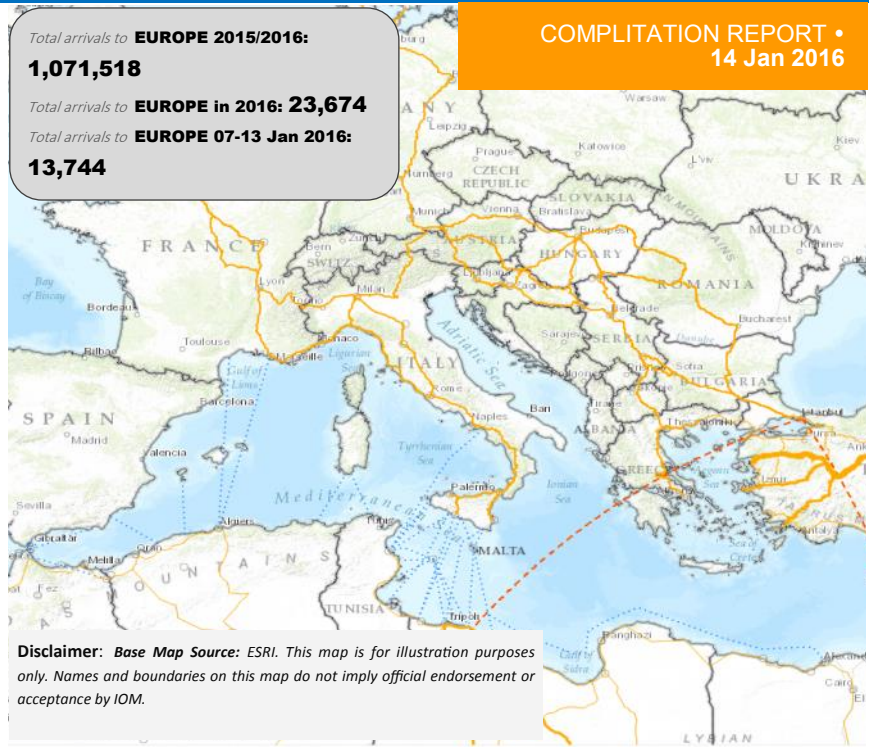


# Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond: - Compilation of available data and information - INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

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



## About this report: DTM in the Mediterranean and beyond

In October 2015, IOM launched its **Early Warning Information Sharing Network** to commence sharing data between IOM, government agencies, and other humanitarian actors in affected countries of arrival and transit. IOM seeks to identify vulnerabilities and needs among the mobile population to inform all concerned parties about the type of assistance required. The information provided by IOM seeks to inform national authorities and partners in their daily work to enable a better targeted response.

To enable this information sharing, IOM is utilizing its **Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)**, a suite of tools and methodologies designed to track and analyse human mobility in different displacement contexts, in a continuous manner. A **Flow Monitoring System** was set up to provide a better understanding of mixed migration flows across the Central Mediterranean and Western Balkans routes. This 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. As of 13 January 2016 IOM had interviewed over 2,000 migrants and asylum seekers.

This weekly situation report provides an overview of migration flows in countries of first arrival and “transit countries” 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. Thus, numbers of entrants who evaded detection at the borders or entered countries on student, tourist, or work visas, are not captured. Flow monitoring data has been collected by IOM field staff and is analysed in section \_\_. This week’s Sitrep triangulates flow monitoring data collected on Syrians in the EU and the Balkans with IOM DTM data collection undertaken with key informants in Syria. The resulting analysis corroborates trends identified in the country of origin with those identified along the migratory route, thereby assembling a comprehensive picture of migration out of Syria.

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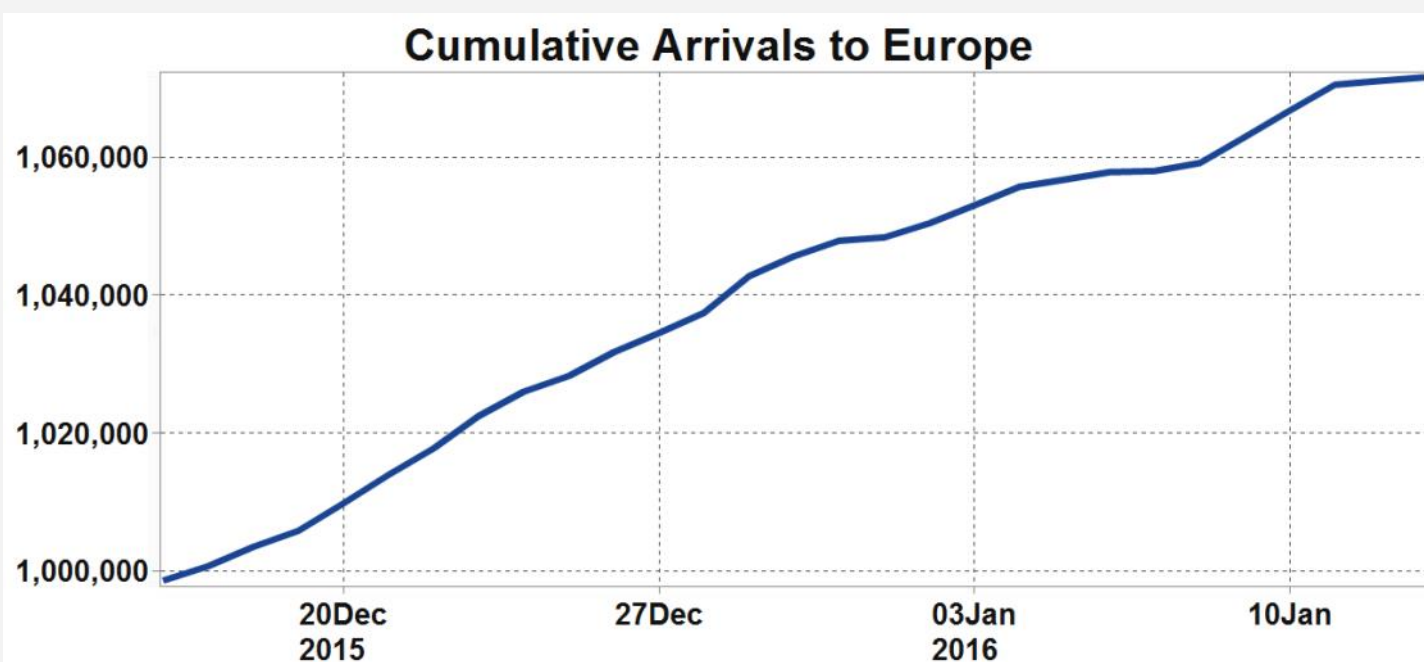


## 1. Special notes from advanced notifications

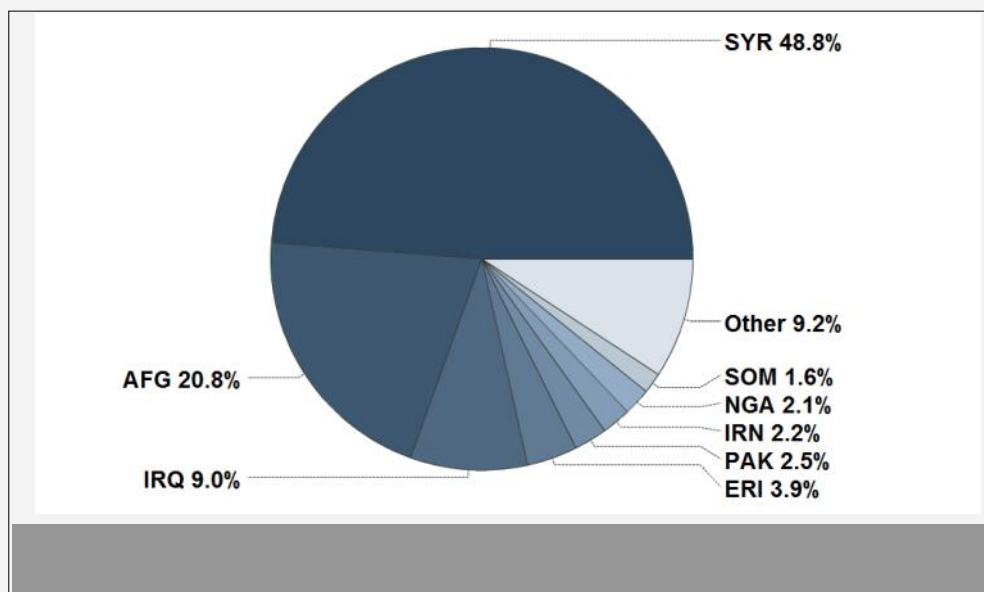
- On 06 January 2016 **Germany's** Ministry of Interior announced that it had begun using a new system to count arrivals in 2015, rather than the asylum application system. The new numbers indicate that there may have been a larger overall number of arrivals to Europe in 2015 than has to date been detected in countries of transit. For a fuller explanation of this difference, please see [page 36](#).
- Flow Monitoring:** As of 13 January 2016 IOM field staff in Greece, FYROM, Croatia, and Slovenia had amassed interviews with over 2,000 migrants and asylum seekers. This week's sitrep triangulates FMS data collected on Syrians in the EU and the Balkans with interviews conducted with key informants in Syria by IOM in Syria. This allows us to corroborate trends identified in the country of origin with those identified along the migratory route, thereby assembling a comprehensive analysis of migration out of Syria.

## 2. Cumulative arrivals and weekly overview

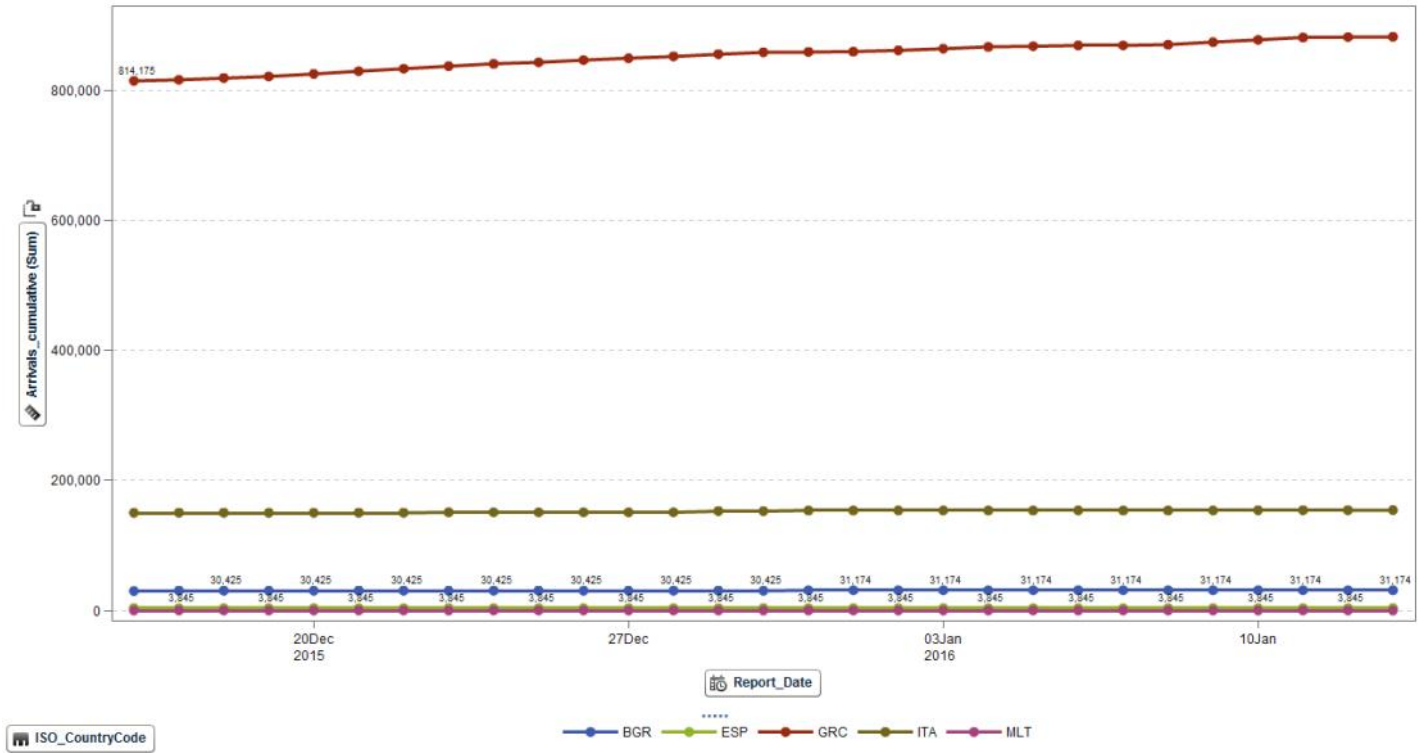
### 2.1. Aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe



#### 2.1.1. Nationalities of aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe

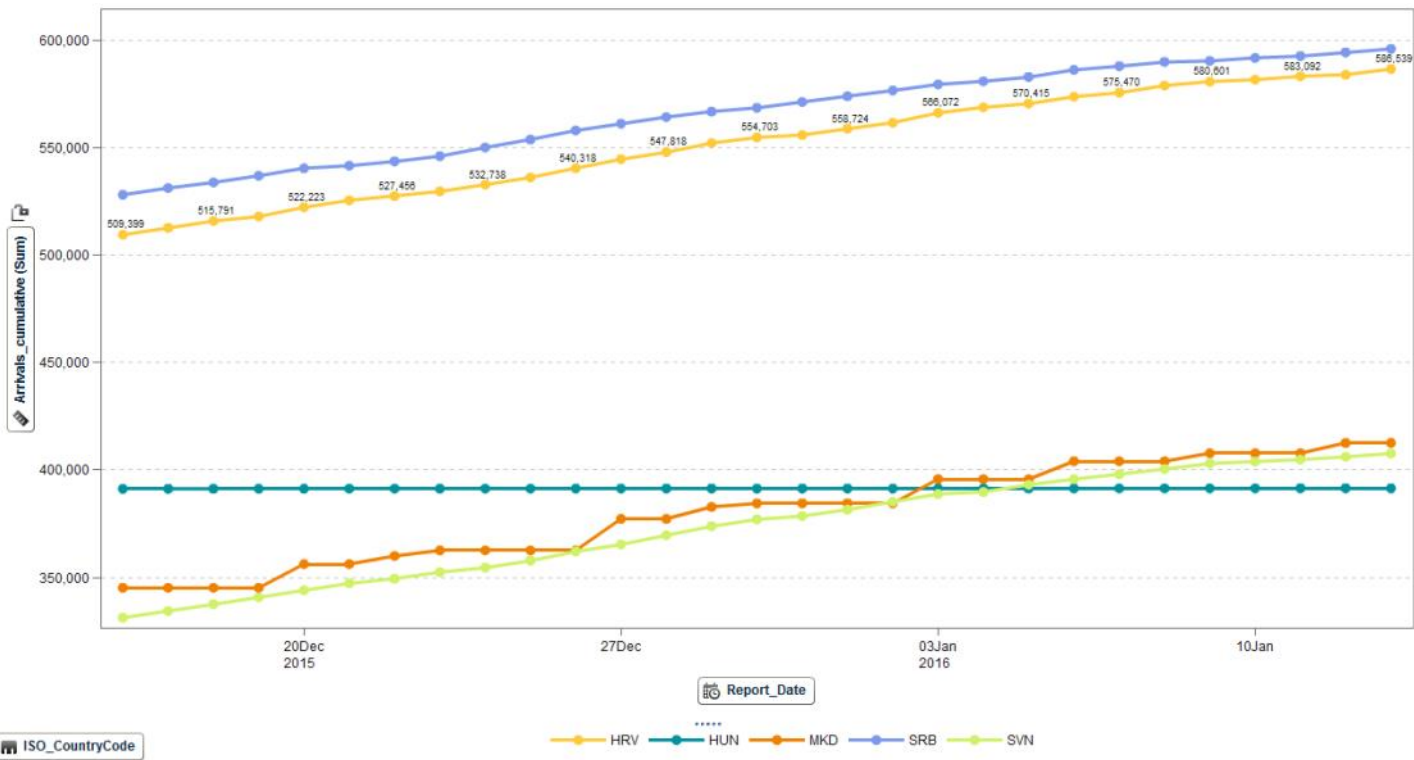


2.2. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date grouped by country (countries of first arrival)



ISO_CountryCode	BGR	CYP	ESP	GRC	ITA	MLT
Report_Date	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative
07/01/2016	31,174	269	3,845	868,731	153,842	106
08/01/2016	31,174	269	3,845	869,878	153,842	106
09/01/2016	31,174	269	3,845	873,656	153,842	106
10/01/2016	31,174	269	3,845	877,223	154,109	106
11/01/2016	31,174	269	3,845	880,930	154,109	106
12/01/2016	31,174	269	3,845	881,503	154,109	106
13/01/2016	31,174	269	3,845	881,910	154,214	106

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



ISO_CountryCode	HRV	HUN	MKD	SRB	SVN
Report_Date	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative
07/01/2016	575,470	391,448	404,041	587,818	398,048
08/01/2016	578,802	391,455	404,041	589,783	400,427
09/01/2016	580,601	391,470	407,775	590,244	403,057
10/01/2016	581,543	391,476	407,775	591,652	403,937
11/01/2016	583,092	391,483	407,775	592,512	404,834
12/01/2016	583,861	391,485	412,593	594,193	406,142
13/01/2016	586,539	391,490	412,593	595,866	407,686

## 2.3. Weekly trends

There was an increase of 36% in total arrivals to countries of first arrival (Greece, Italy, Malta, Spain, Bulgaria) for the period of 07/01/2016 - 13/01/2016, compared to the week before.

### 2.3.1. Weekly trends: countries of first arrival

Country ▲	GRC		ITA		Total arrivals	
Period ▼	Arrivals	% change	Arrivals	% change	Arrivals	% change
31 Dec 15 to 06 Jan 16	20,240	.	978	.	21,967	.
07 Jan 16 to 13 Jan 16	13,372	-33.93%	372	-61.96%	13,744	-37.43%

### 2.3.2. Weekly trends: other countries

Country ▲	HRV		HUN		MKD		SRB		SVN	
Period ▼	Arrivals	% change	Arrivals	% change	Arrivals	% change	Arrivals	% change	Arrivals	% change
31 Dec 15 to 06 Jan 16	18,344	.	43	.	9,169	.	16,071	.	19,320	.
07 Jan 16 to 13 Jan 16	12,953	-29.39%	73	69.77%	8,552	-6.73%	9,832	-38.82%	11,975	-38.02%

## 2.4. Daily arrivals by reporting date grouped by country (countries of first arrival)

ISO_Country... ▲	GRC	ITA	Total
Report_Date ▲	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals
07/01/2016	193	0	193
08/01/2016	1,147	0	1,147
09/01/2016	3,778	0	3,778
10/01/2016	3,567	267	3,834
11/01/2016	3,707	0	3,707
12/01/2016	573	0	573
13/01/2016	407	105	512
Total	13,372	372	13,744

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

ISO_Country... ▲	HRV	MKD	SRB	SVN
Report_Date ▲	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals
07/01/2016	1,884	2,769	1,784	2,337
08/01/2016	3,332	2,769	1,965	2,379
09/01/2016	1,799	1,245	461	2,630
10/01/2016	942	1,244	1,408	880
11/01/2016	1,549	1,245	860	897
12/01/2016	769	2,409	1,681	1,308
13/01/2016	2,678	2,409	1,673	1,544
Total	12,953	14,090	9,832	11,975

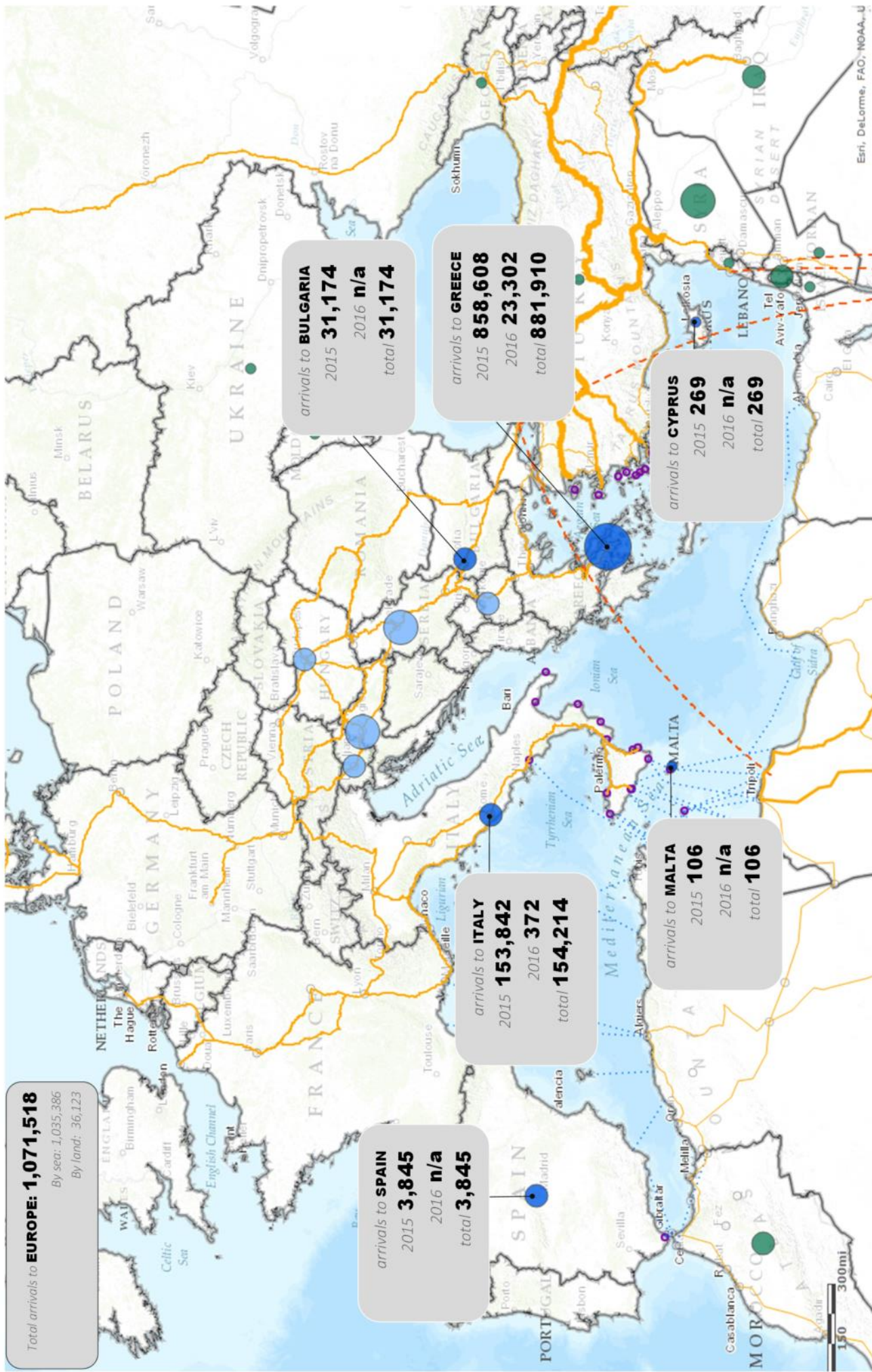




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# OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Malta and Spain from 01 January 2015 to 13 January 2016



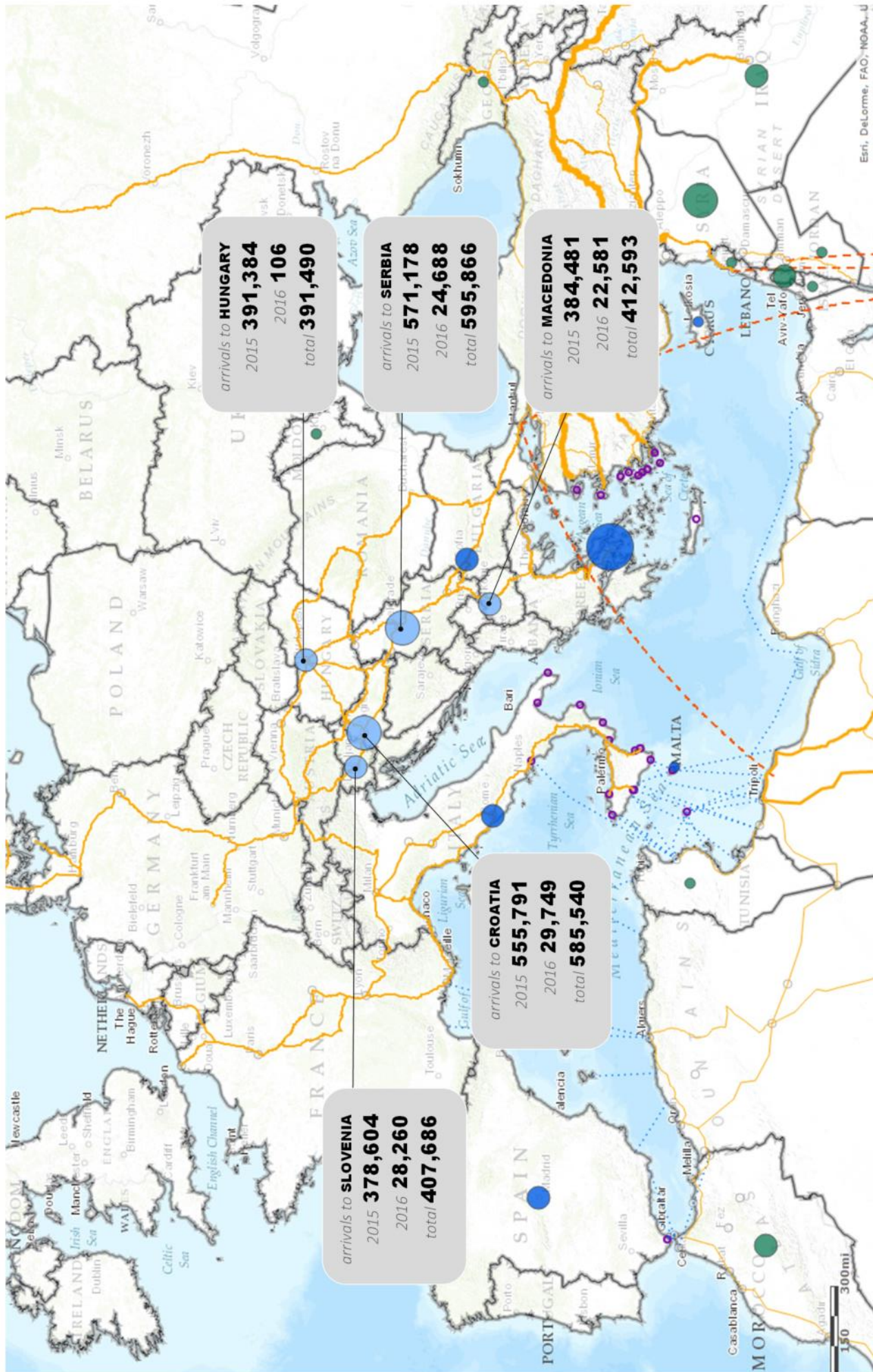




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# OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary • From 01 January 2015 to 13 January 2016



### 3. Turkey

#### 3.1. Advanced Notifications

14 January 2016 – 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 14 January 2016, The Turkish Coast Guard had apprehended 42 irregular migrants and 36 fatalities had been recorded for 2016.

The Turkish Coast Guard detected a total of 91,611 migrants entering the country over 2015. This represents a 512% increase on 2014, during which 14,961 irregular migrants were apprehended. The number of fatalities also saw an increase of over 300% from 2014 to 2015, with 69 recorded deaths in 2014, and 279 in 2015. However, these figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the Coast Guard; actual numbers of migrants and asylum seekers departing Turkey by sea are in fact much higher than this.

**Irregular entry points by land:** Hatay, Kilis, Şanlıurfa (from Syria), Silopi, Çukurca (from Iraq), Şemdinli, Yüksekova, Başkale, Ağrı, Doğubeyazıt (from Iran)

**Irregular exit locations by sea:** Kaş, Datça, Bodrum, Kuşadası, Didim Çeşme, Dikili, Ayvacık (Çanakkale), Balıkesir (Ayvalık) (to Greece)

**Irregular exit locations by land:** Edirne (to Greece and Bulgaria), Kırklareli (to Bulgaria)

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

**Irregular exit by air:** Istanbul Ataturk, Istanbul Sabiha Gokçen (to certain EU MS)

#### 3.2. Cumulative Rescues and Apprehensions

Mediterranean Developments-Rescues/Apprehensions by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2016				
Months	Number of Cases	Number of irregular migrants	Number of deaths	Number of facilitators
January*	42	2,152	36	-

\*As of 14 January 2016

Mediterranean Developments-Rescues/Apprehensions by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2014 and 2015				
Year	Number of Cases	Number of Irregular migrants	Number of deaths	Number of facilitators
2014	574	14,961	69	106
2015	2,430	91,611	279	190
Percentage increase				
2014 to 2015	323.34%	512.33%	304.35%	79.25%



## 4. Bulgaria

### 4.1. Advanced Notifications

Over the whole year of 2015 Bulgarian authorities apprehended a total of 31,174 migrants and refugees entering, exiting, and within the country. The most prominent nationalities in descending order were Iraqis, Syrians, Afghans, Pakistanis and Iranians (data from January to November 2015).

Over the period 24 to 31 December 2015, Bulgarian authorities apprehended 426 irregular migrants and asylum seekers. The nationalities of those apprehended upon entering and exiting the country during 2015 were, in descending order, Syrian, Iraqi, Afghan, Pakistani, Iranian, and other.

It should be noted that numbers from Bulgaria only count individuals apprehended by the authorities, and whose journey is therefore interrupted, as Bulgaria does not register migrants and asylum seekers and allow passage onto other countries.

**Main 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.

**Main 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.

## 5. Greece

### 5.1. Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

As of 13 January 2016, the cumulative arrivals to Greece over sea stands at 881,910 since the start of 2016.

07 - 13 January 2016 - Over the reporting period it is estimated that 13,372 migrants entered Greece via the blue borders. This is up from the previous reporting period, which saw 9,930 arrivals by sea.

13 January – Over December 2015 approximately 900 migrants and asylum seekers were arrested in Thessaloniki for not possessing legal documents for their presence in the country. After Albanians, the majority of these were Moroccans, followed by Algerians. Some of the Moroccans have been registered in Assisted Voluntary Return Program by IOM Greece.

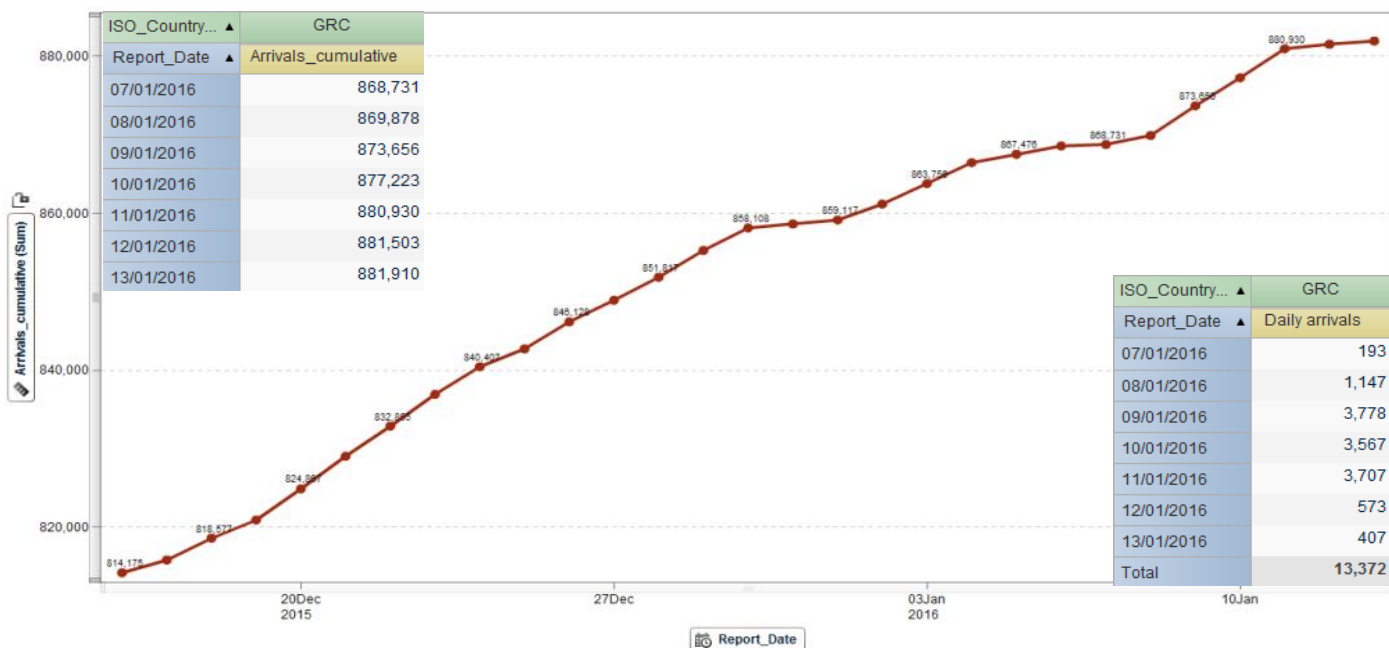
13 January – According to the Hellenic Coast Guard, between 07 and 13 January 2016 there were 24 incidents off the coasts of Lesbos, Chios, Symi, Samos, Agathonisi, and Megisti, requiring the Hellenic Coast Guard (HCG) to search and rescue 847 migrants and asylum seekers.

**Main departure country:** Turkey

**Main landing points:** The islands of Lesbos, Kos, Samos, Rhodes, Kalymnos, Megisti, Leros and Chios.

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

### 5.2. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Greece



### 5.3. Cumulative arrivals by nationality of origin 2015 (from 1 Jan to 31 Dec 2015)

#### OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

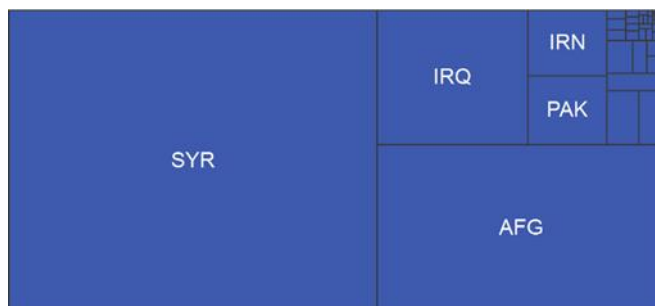
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Cumulative arrivals to Greece by nationality of origin From 01 January 2015 to 31 December 2015



ARRIVALS BY SEA TO GREECE - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN			
Main Countries of Origin	Total	Main Countries of Origin	Total
Syria	56.1%	Palestine	0.7%
Afghanistan	24.3%	Somalia	0.5%
Iraq	10.3%	Bangladesh	0.4%
Pakistan	2.7%	Lebanon	0.2%
Iran	2.6%	Other (67 Countries)	1.2%
Morocco	0.9%	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



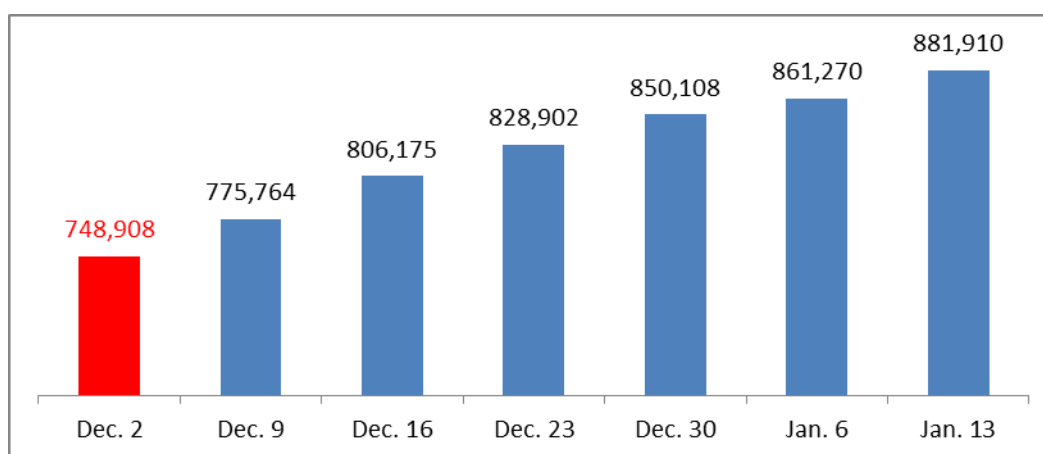
ARRIVALS BY SEA TO GREECE		
JANUARY – DECEMBER 2014/2015		
2014	2015	Differential
72,632	853,650	+ 1075.3 %



### 5.4. Weekly data

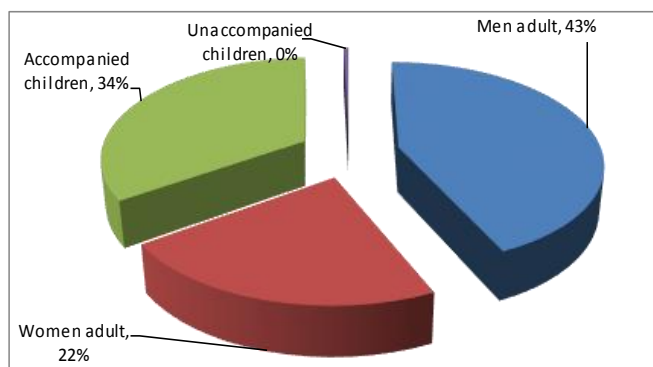
#### 5.4.1. Cumulative arrivals

Period	Arrivals	Cumulative arrivals	Percent cumulative
Jan 1, 2015 – Dec 2, 2015	748,908	748,908	85%
Dec 2 - Dec 9	26,856	775,764	88%
Dec 9 - Dec 16	30,411	806,175	91%
Dec 16 - Dec 23	22,727	828,902	94%
Dec 23 - Dec 30	21,206	850,108	96%
Dec 31, 2015 – Jan 6, 2016	11,162	861,270	98%
Jan 6, 2016 – Jan 13, 2016	20,640	881,910	100%

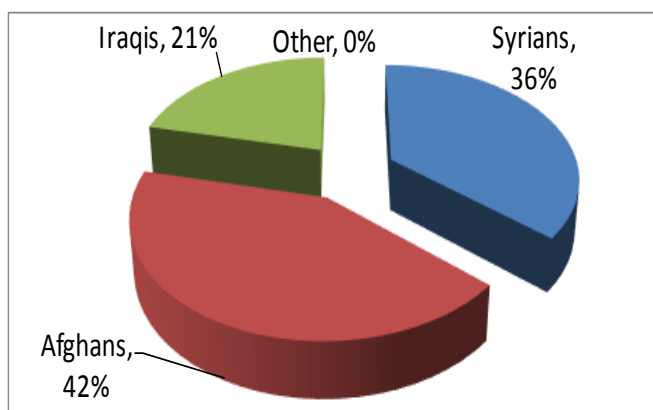


#### 5.4.2. Demographics of weekly departures from Greece (exit point, Idomeni) for the period of 07 to 13 Jan 2016

Age group	Arrivals	Percentage	Percentage
Men adult	4,349	43%	65%
Women adult	2,232	22%	
Accompanied children	3,429	34%	35%
Unaccompanied children	45	0%	
Total	10,055	100%	100%



Age group	Arrivals	Percentage	Percentage
Syrians	3,646	36%	65%
Afghans	4,257	42%	
Iraqis	2,152	21%	35%
Other	0	0%	
Total	10,055	100%	100%



## 5.5. Daily arrivals for 13 Jan 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	368	-
Samos island	-	-
Chios island	-	-
A' Dodecanese		
Rhodes	-	-
Symi	-	-
Tilos	-	-
Megisti	39	39
Chalki	-	-
B' Dodecanese		
Kos	-	-
Kalymnos	-	-
Patmos	-	-
Farmakonisi	-	-
Leros	20	-
Lipsoi		
Lipsoi	-	-
Pserimos	-	-
Mithimna	-	-
Crete	-	-
Ikaria	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	407	39

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

### 6.1. Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From the 07-13 January 2016 a total of 8,552 migrants and asylum seekers were registered arriving in fYROM, compared with 15,809 in the previous week. This brings the total number of migrants and asylum seekers who have entered the country since the start of the crisis on 19 June 2015 to 412,593. Since the beginning of 2016, a total of 22,518 migrants and asylum seekers have entered the country. Of this number, approximately 42% were men, 21% were women, and 36% were children (the gender breakdown for children is not available). Less than 1% of all the children were unaccompanied. Approximately 44% of all registered arrivals were Syrian nationals, 36% were Afghan nationals, and 19% were Iraqi nationals.

Since 18 November 2015, migrants and asylum seekers who are not Syrian, Afghan, or Iraqi nationals have been refused entry.

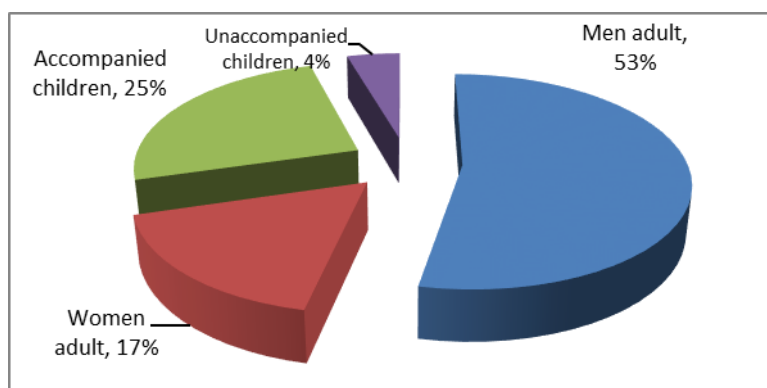
**Main known entry points:** Gevgelija (southern border with Greece - entry point): Transit reception center - where registration of persons who have expressed intention to seek asylum in the country is completed. Migrants spend up to several hours on registration before taking the train or other transportation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

**Main 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).

### 6.2. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in fYROM



### 6.3. Demographic information on arrivals: Overview 19/06/2015 – 12/01/2016 (Source: Mol)



Age group	Arrivals	Percent-age	Percent-age
Men adult	219,239	53%	70%
Women adult	71,103	17%	
Accompanied children	104,044	25%	30%
Unaccompanied children	18,207	4%	
Total	412,593	100%	100%



## 6.3. Cumulative arrivals to fYROM by nationality of origin (from 19 Jun 2015 to 13 Jan 2016)



Arrivals - Main Countries of Origin, as per registered	
Main Countries of Origin	2016
Syria	55.0%
Afghanistan	25.3%
Iraq	14.4%
Iran	1.5%
Pakistan	1.3%
Palestine	0.5%
Morocco	0.3%
Somalia	0.3%
Bangladesh	0.3%
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.1%
Algiers	0.1%
Lebanon	0.1%
Nigeria	0.1%
Other countries	0.5%
<b>Tot. All Countries of Origin</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 7. Serbia

### 7.1. Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

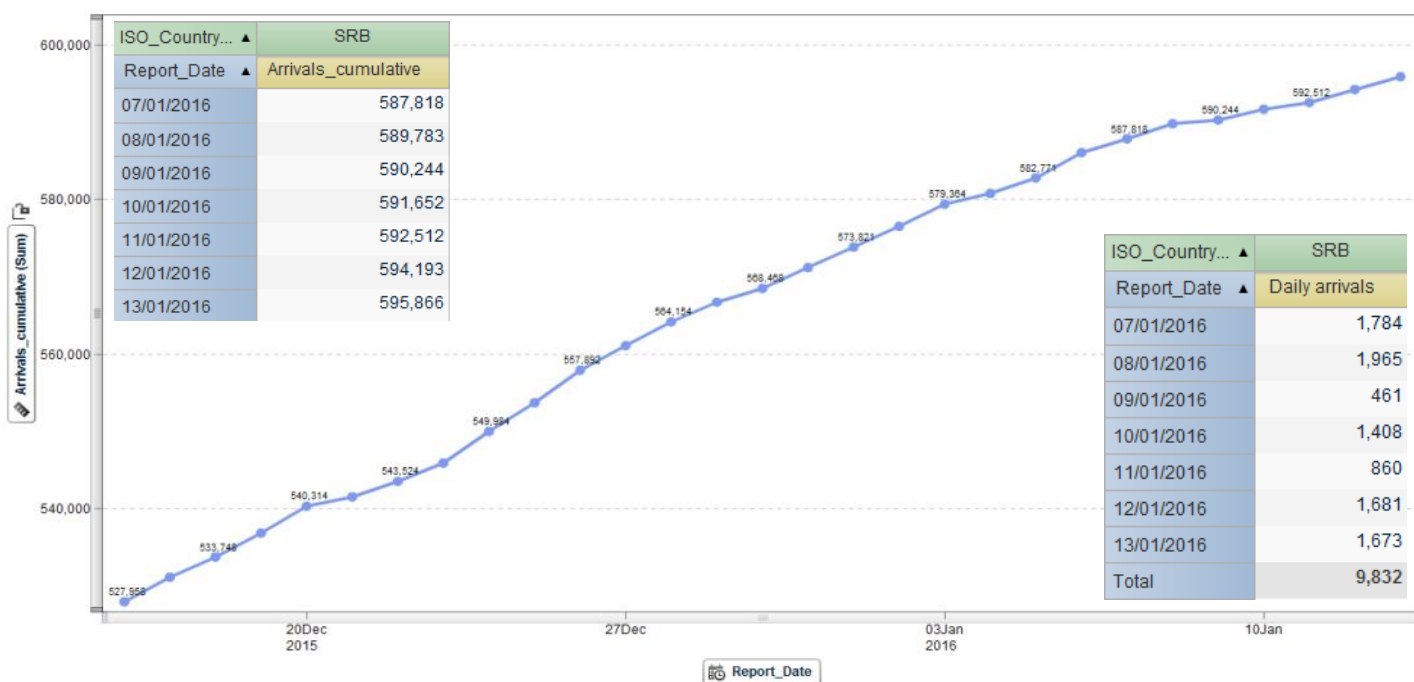
13 January - Over the period from 07-13 January 2016 a total of 9,832 migrants and asylum seekers were registered arriving in Serbia, down from 14,856 in the previous week. This brings the total number of migrants that have entered the country since the start of the year to 595,866. Over the reporting period, there was an average of 1,404 daily arrivals, compared to an average of 2,122 in the previous week.

Since 18 November 2015, migrants who are not Syrian, Afghan, or Iraqi nationals have been refused entry.

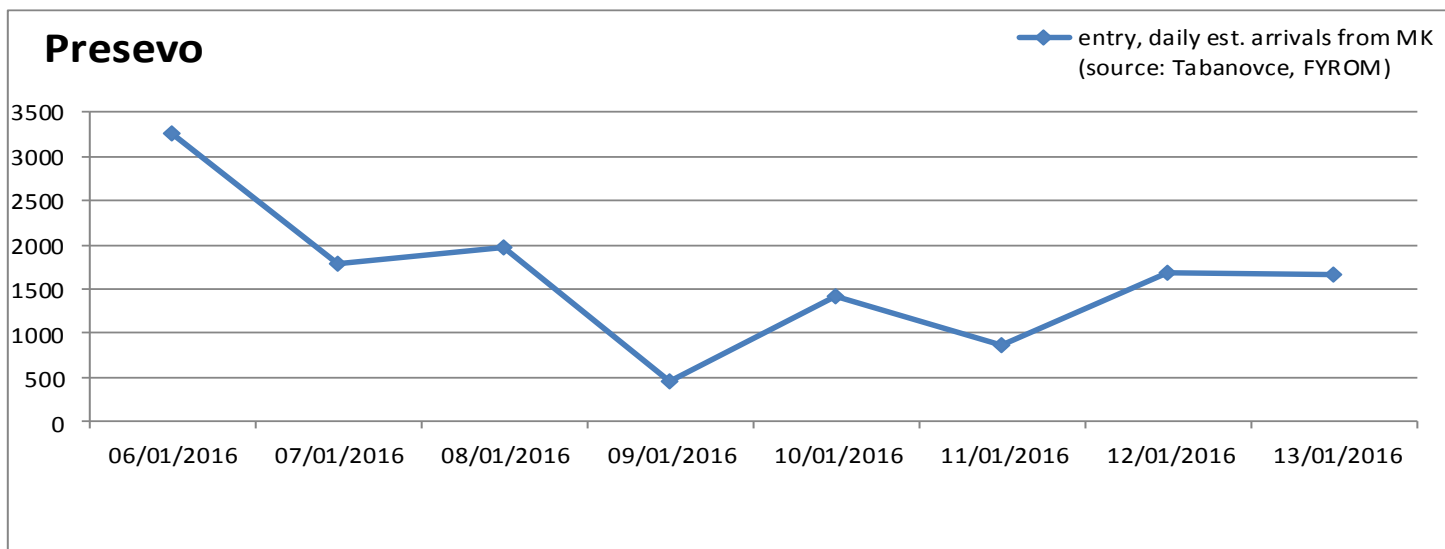
**Main known entry points:** Presevo (border with FYR Macedonia); Dimitrovgrad and Zaječar (border with Bulgaria)

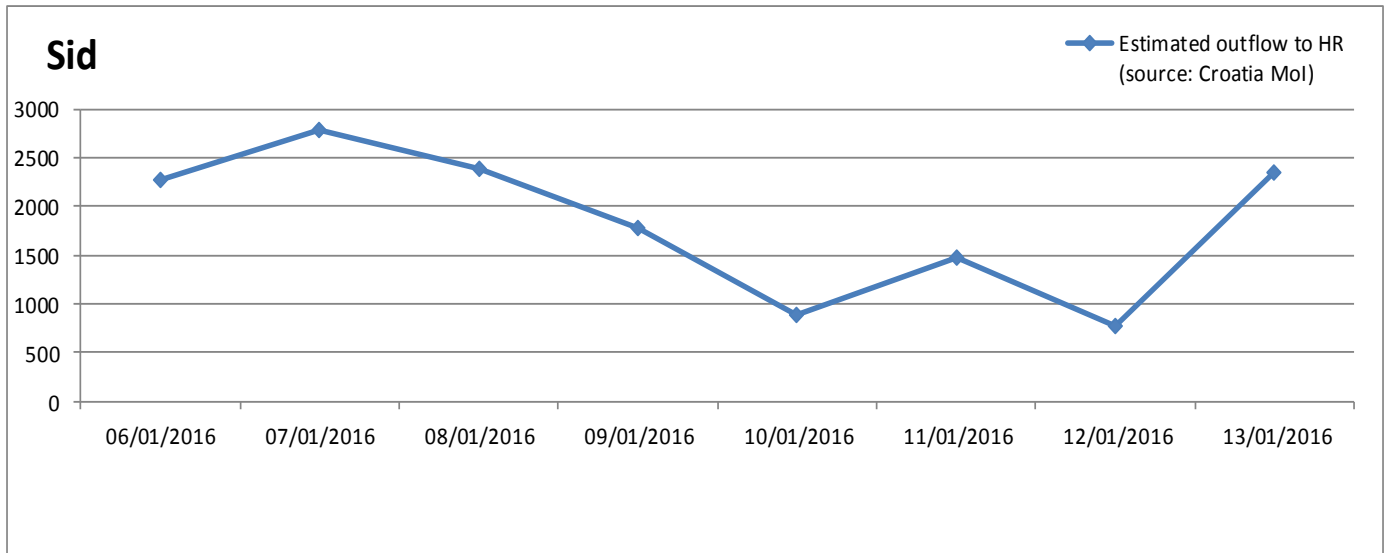
**Main known exit points:** Sid (border with Croatia)

### 7.2. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Serbia



### 7.3 Flow Monitoring Updates







## 8. Hungary

### 8.1. Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

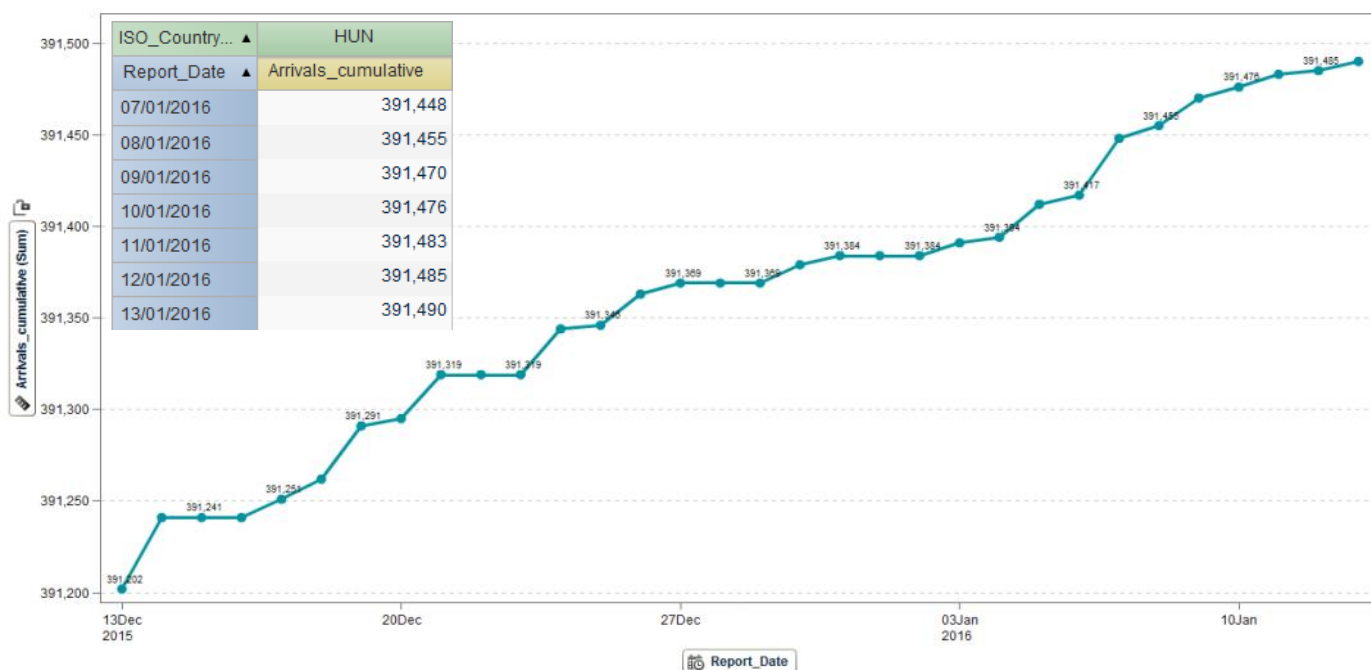
From 01 January 2015 to 13 January 2016, a total of 391,490 migrants and asylum seekers were registered arriving in Hungary. Due to the barbed-wire fence in place along the Serbian and Croatian border, there have been reduced numbers of arrivals since 17 October 2015. From 07 to 13 January 2016, 42 new arrivals were registered by the authorities.

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

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

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

### 8.2. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Hungary



## 9. Croatia

### 9.1. Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 07-13 January 2016 a total of 12,953 migrants and asylum seekers were registered arriving in Croatia, bringing the daily average down to 1,850 from 2,689 arrivals in the previous period. With the new figures, the total number of migrants and asylum seekers that have been registered since the start of the crisis on 16 September, now totals 585,539.

Since 18 November the only nationalities admitted into the country are: Syria, Afghanistan, and Iraq.

**Main known entry points from Serbia:** Since 23 November migrants no longer arrive at the camp directly by train from Šid, Serbia, due to construction works on the nearby motorway. Instead, trains now operate from Serbia to Garčin, Croatia, where migrants board buses to the Slavonski Brod. When leaving, migrants are taken by bus to Sibirj (village near Slavonski Brod) where they board trains for Slovenia.

**Main known exit points to Slovenia:** Macelj, Mursko Središće, Lupinjak & Razvor BCPs (all by bus); and Dobova (by train).

### 9.2. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Croatia



## 10. Slovenia

### 10.1. Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

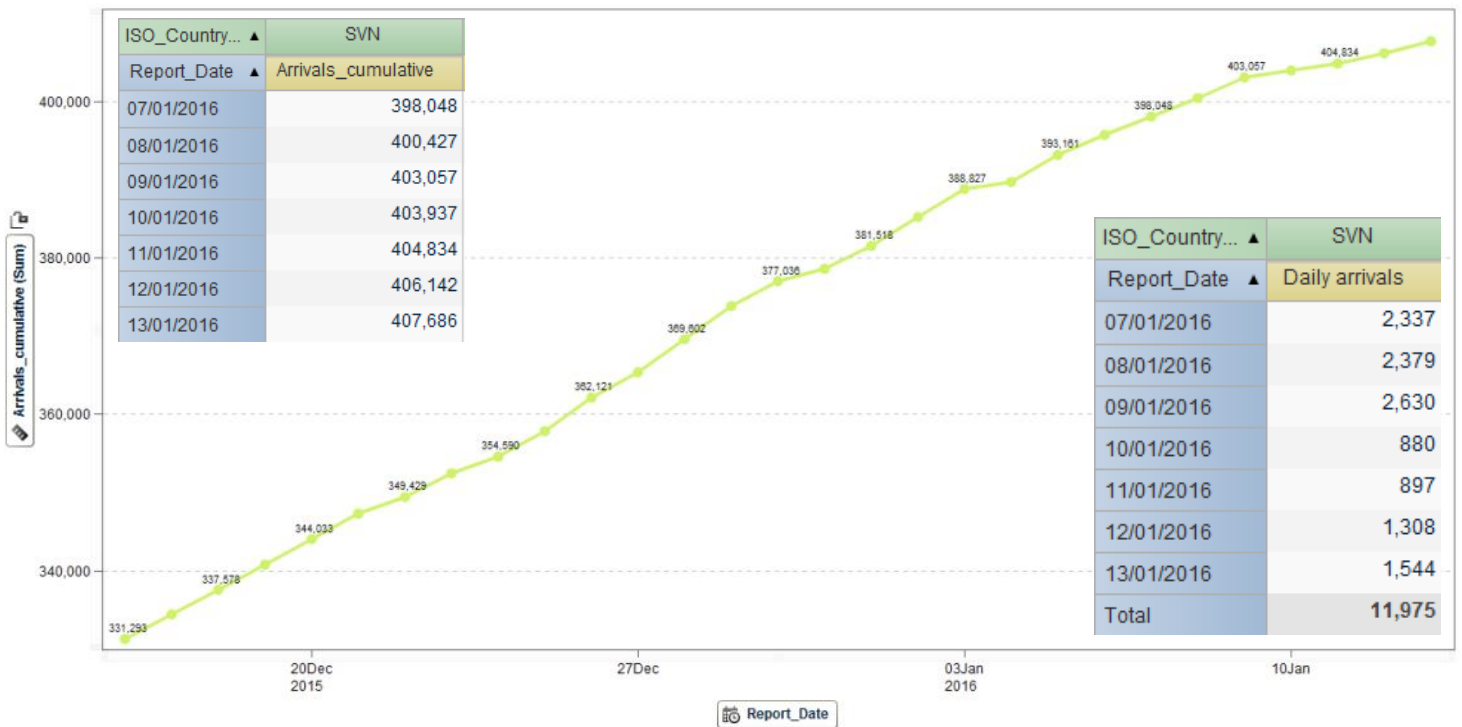
13 January 2016 – Since the start of the crisis on 16 October 2015, 407,686 migrants and asylum seekers have been registered entering Slovenia. From 07-13 January, there were 11,975 registered arrivals, with a daily average of 1,710 registered arrivals over the reporting period, down from 2,733 in the last period (31 December 2015-06 January 2016).

Since 18 November 2015, migrants and asylum seekers who are not Syrian, Afghan, or Iraqi nationals have been refused entry.

**Main known entry points:** Dobova, Dobova train station, Gornja Radgona.

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

### 10.2. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Slovenia



### 10.3. Information on occupancy of registration centers and accommodation facilities for foreigners

The table shows the latest numbers of foreigners undergoing registration across Slovenia on 14 January, noon:

Reception centres	No of migrants undergoing registration
Brežice	0
Dobova Livarna	431
Dobovec	0
Gruškovje	0
Središče ob Dravi	0
Petišovci	0
Dolga vas	0
Bistrica ob Sotli	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>431</b>

The table shows the latest numbers of foreigners staying in accommodation facilities across Slovenia on 14 January 2016, noon:

Accommodation centres	No of migrants accommodated
Tent camp – car park at former Šentilj border crossing, Šentilj	0
Fairgrounds, Gornja Radgona	0
Tent camp at former Integral's parking lot, Lendava	0
Celje fairgrounds	0
Former 26 October Barracks, Vrhnika	0
Logatec Facility	0
Centre for Foreigners, Postojna	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>

## 11. Italy

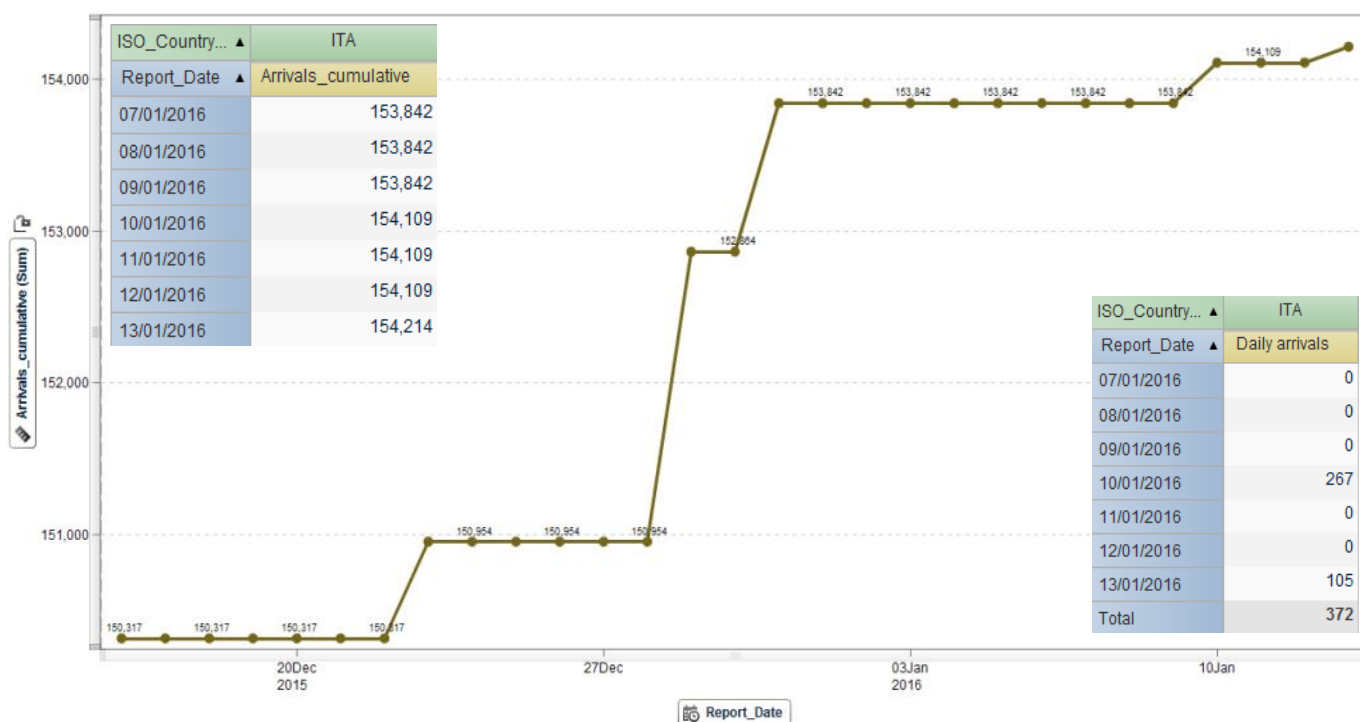
### 11.1. Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 01 January 2015 to 13 January 2016, an estimated 154,214 migrants and asylum seekers were registered arriving in Italy. These figures are reached by adding numbers circulated by the Ministry of Interior, which go up to 30 November 2015, to numbers of arrivals from 1 January 2016 onwards, which are estimated by IOM staff in the landing areas. From 07-13 January 2016, IOM staff in the landing areas estimated that 372 migrants and asylum seekers had arrived in Italy.

**Main 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).

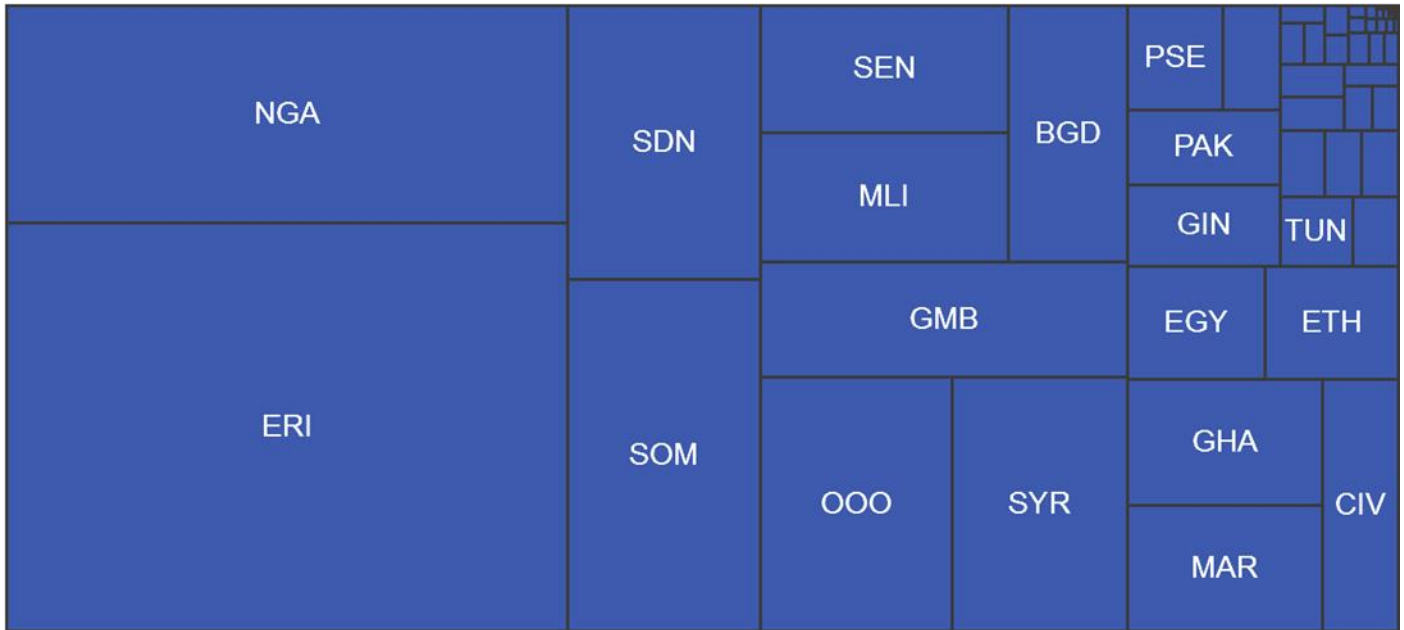
**Main known exit points:** Exit points are irregular and therefore little is known about them. IOM Italy estimates that most Syrians and Eritreans and many Sudanese tend to move on to other European countries within 24-48 hours after reaching Italy, while most Sub-Saharan Africans remain in Italy.

### 11.2. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Italy

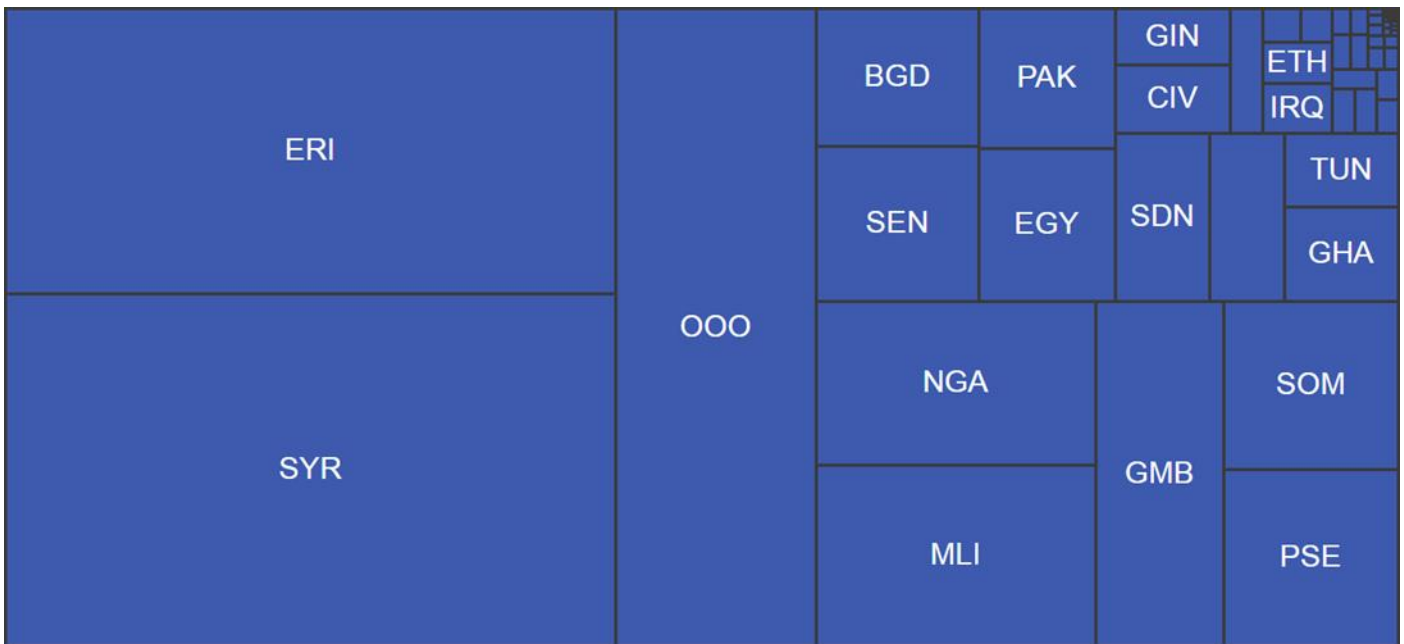




11.3. Cumulative arrivals to Italy by nationality of origin 2015 (from 1 Jan to 30 Nov)



11.3.1. Reference - Cumulative arrivals to Italy by nationality of origin 2014



11.3.2. Table: Arrivals in Italy by country of origin 2015 (from 1 Jan to 30 Nov)

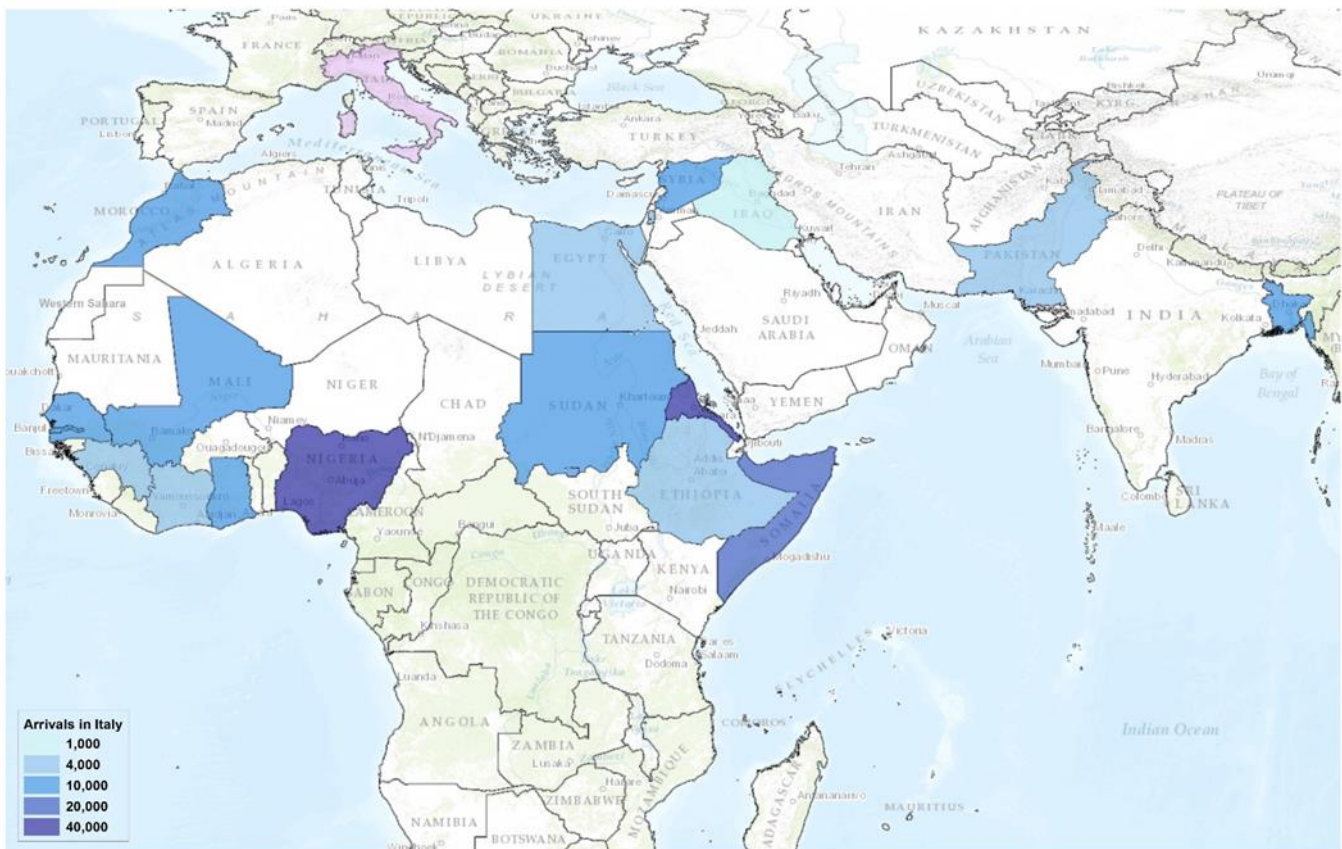
Arrivals by sea to Italy - Main Countries of Origin (January - October 2015)							
Main Countries of Origin	2015	Main Countries of Origin	2015	Main Countries of Origin	2015	Main Countries of Origin	2015
Eritrea	37,882	Ghana	4,066	Cameroon	491	Congo	125
Nigeria	20,171	Ivory Coast	3,175	Burkina Faso	408	Iran	119
Somalia	11,242	Egypt	2,594	Guinea Bissau	404	Afghanistan	116
Sudan	8,766	Ethiopia	2,499	Benin	358	Liberia	106
Syria	7,387	Guinea	2,045	Togo	346	Other (26 coun-	376
Gambia	6,979	Pakistan	1,901	Algeria	208	Unidentified	8,110
Mali	5,307	Occ. Palestini-	1,650	Sierra Leone	197		
Senegal	5,212	Iraq	996	Comoros	192		
Bangladesh	5,039	Tunisia	837	Chad	161		
<u>Morocco</u>	4,080	Libya	523	Niger	137	TOTAL	144,205

11.3.3 Map: Arrivals in Italy by country of origin 2015 (from 1 Jan to 30 Nov)

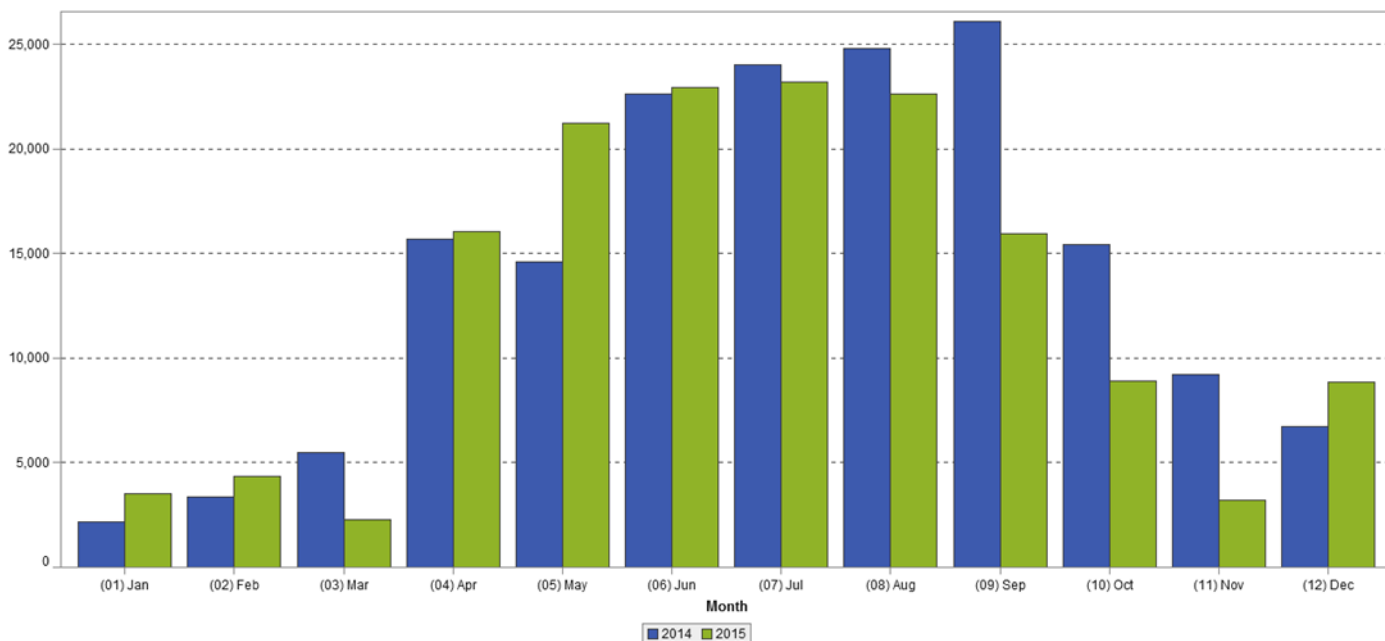
**OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE**

Cumulative arrivals to Italy by nationality of origin From 01 January 2015 to 30 November 2015

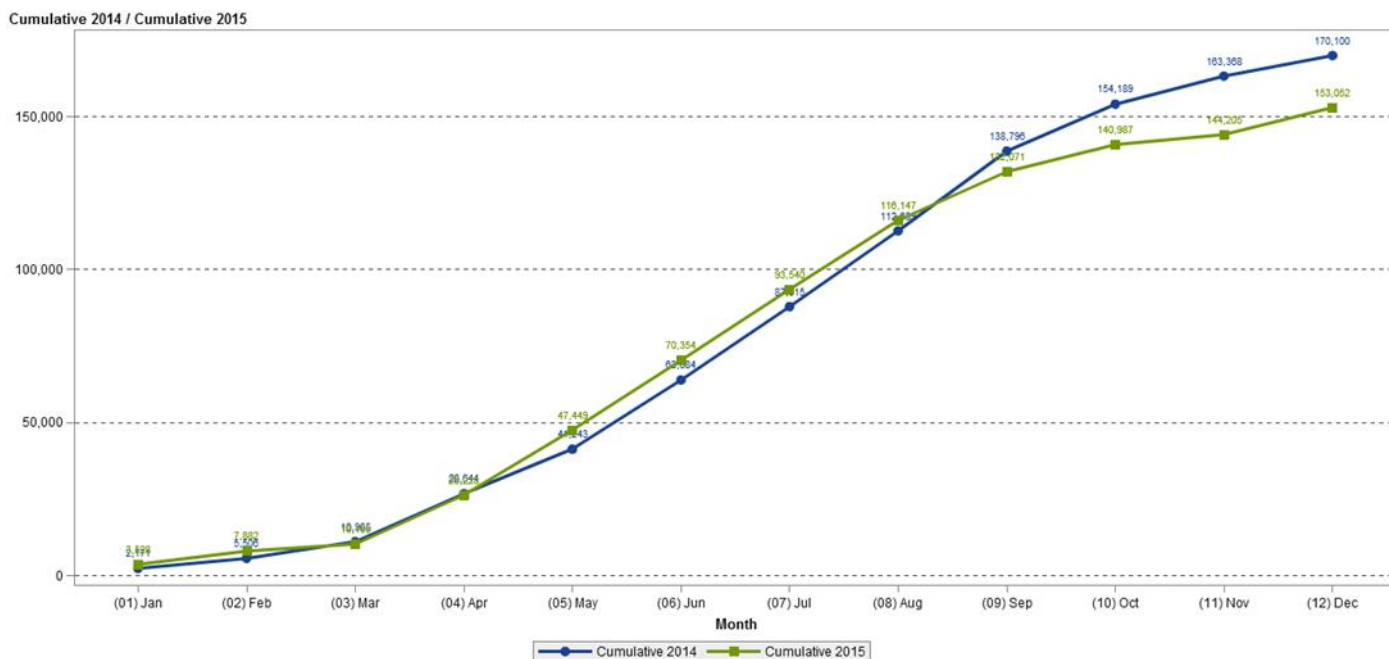
Disclaimer: Base Map Source: ESRI. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



### 11.4. Monthly Arrivals to Italy comparison 2014 and 2015

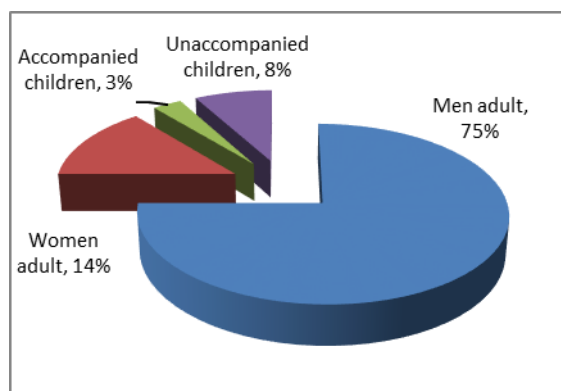


### 11.4.1. Cumulative Arrivals to Italy comparison 2014 and 2015



### 12.5. Origin and demographic information for arrivals in Italy (from 1 Jan to 30 Nov)\*

Age group	Arrivals	Percentage	Percentage
Men adult	108,767	75%	89%
Women adult	20,281	14%	
Accompanied children	3,996	3%	11%
Unaccompanied children	11,161	8%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>144,205</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>



\*Source: National Authorities

## 12.1. Special Feature: Migrant stories from Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) in Syria and Flow Monitoring in Europe and the Balkans

### Background and methodology

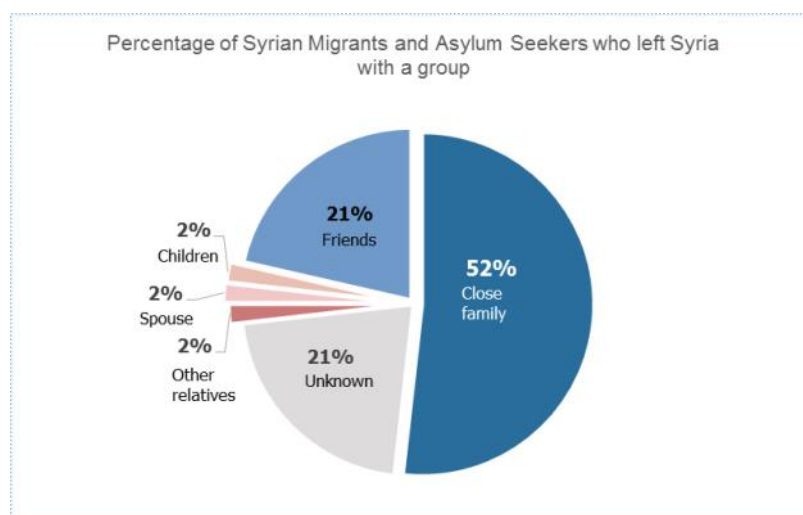
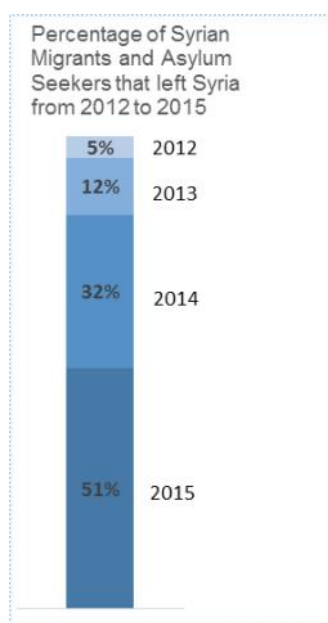
Throughout October 2015, IOM's Needs, Population, and Migration (NPM) Mobility Dynamic Monitoring team assessed 3,950 locations within 12 accessible governorates in Syria, with 69% coverage of the country. Information on was collected through interviews with 11,314 key informants at the community level (also referred to as village/neighborhood), who are expected to have good knowledge of the communities they are living in, and were asked to provide details on the journey taken by friends, relatives, and acquaintances.

Below is an analysis of a sample of the NPM data, specifically, on 108 migrants and asylum seekers who left Syria between 2012 and 2015, and had arrived successfully in Europe by October 2015. Information on these individuals' backgrounds and journeys is compared to the data that DTM collects on Syrians in the EU and the Balkans through its flow monitoring surveys, to identify interesting corroborations. To read the full NPM study, please click [here](#).

### Overview and demographics

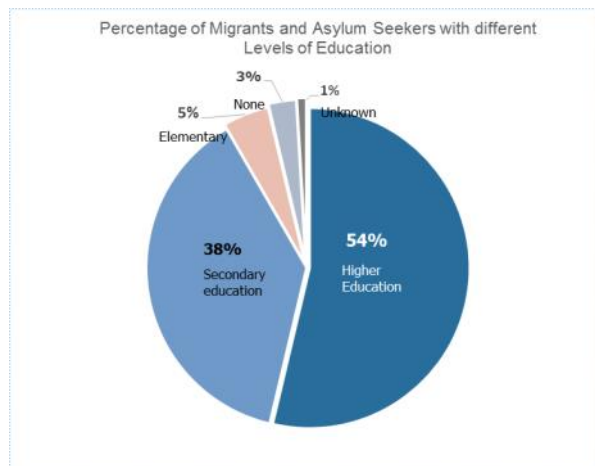
Half the migrants and asylum seekers in the sample left Syria in 2015, approximately one third left in 2014, and the remaining 17% left the country in 2013 and 2012. Approximately half of the individuals in the sample departed from three Syrian governorates: Aleppo (25%), Idleb (11%), and Al-Hasakeh (10%). The predominant majority of individuals (97%) were male.

Approximately half of the individuals left Syria alone, while another half travelled with a group. 52% of individuals travelling with a group were travelling with family members and 21% were travelling with friends.



### Education and profession

Of the migrants and asylum seekers included in the sample, 54% reported holding university degrees and 38% reported having completed high school level education. These results support the data from Flow Monitoring Surveys conducted by IOM missions in the Balkans and Europe, which similarly indicate that 81% of Syrian nationals have obtained either high school or university level education.

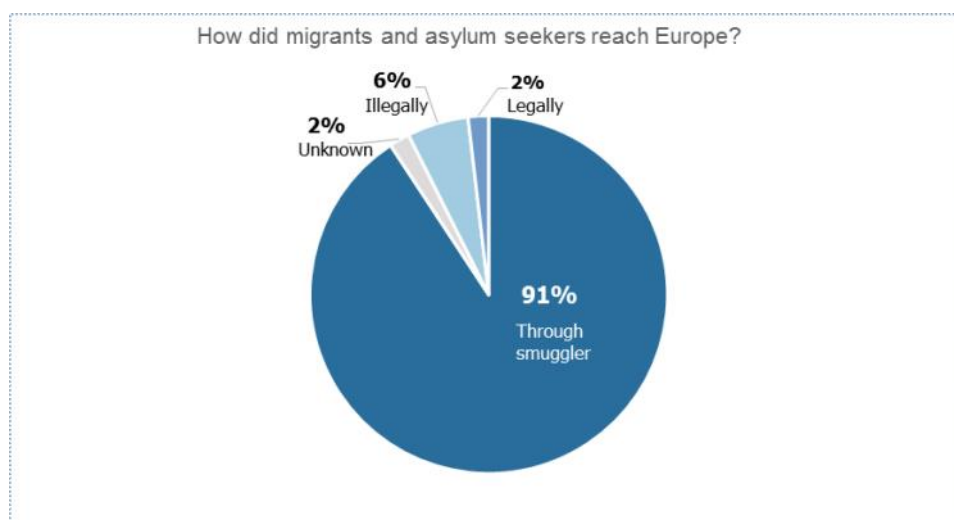


Moreover, the NPM survey captured information about the professional occupation of Syrian migrants. Individuals in the sample were from various walks of life with professions ranging from drivers to engineers. Around one third of individuals in the sample were students or teachers. The text analysis below presents the professional occupations of Syrian migrants and asylum seekers.



### Mediterranean Crossing

The predominant majority (91%) of individuals in the sample had reached Europe with the help of a smuggler. On average, the process of contacting the smuggler and leaving the country took 19 days. However, 20 individuals reported the process taking more than one month. Most of the individuals in the sample travelled with a large group of people: about 75 people on average. The journey to Europe was made by most people by crossing the Mediterranean and the Aegan seas (84%).





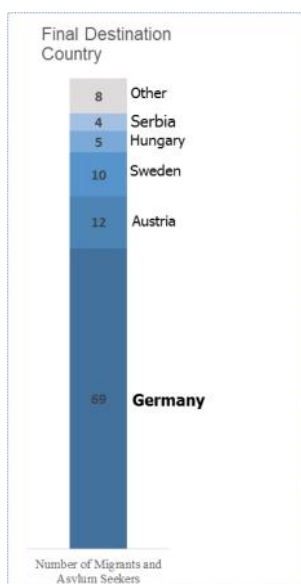
Furthermore, the cost of crossing Mediterranean was, on average, 1,700 USD per person. 40% of all individuals in the sample (84 people), reported paying between 1,000 to 5,000 USD to cross the Mediterranean. Interestingly, these results from the NPM study are consistent with the results of the ongoing Flow Monitoring Surveys in Europe, which indicate that approximately 80% of the respondents paid between 1,000 and 5,000 USD to cross the Mediterranean.

Cost of crossing the Mediterranean	Number of Individuals
Less than 1,000 USD	16
From 1,000 to 5,000 USD	84
More than 5,000 USD	6

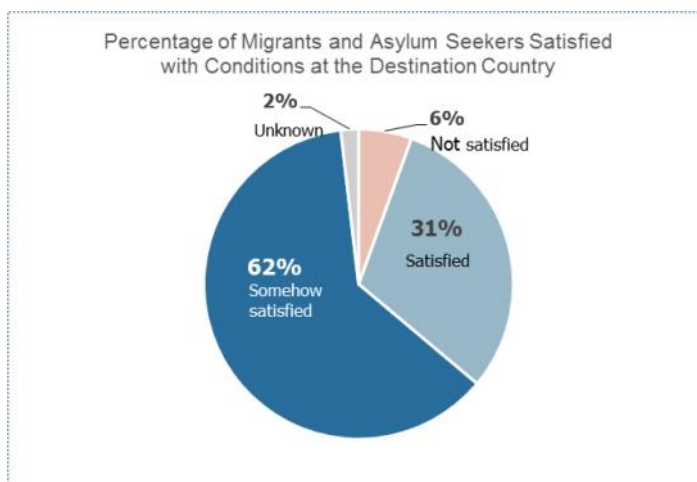
### Country of Destination

All the individuals included in the NPM sample reported having reached the country of destination in Europe that they had hoped to reach before embarking on their journey. Germany was by far the top destination for the Syrian migrants and asylum seekers in the sample: Nearly 64% of the individuals from the NPM study reported having reached Germany, followed by Austria (11% or 12 individuals), and Sweden (9% or 10 individuals). This result from the NPM study matches the results of the Flow Monitoring Survey results, which indicated that over half of Syrian nationals reported Germany as the intended country of final destination.

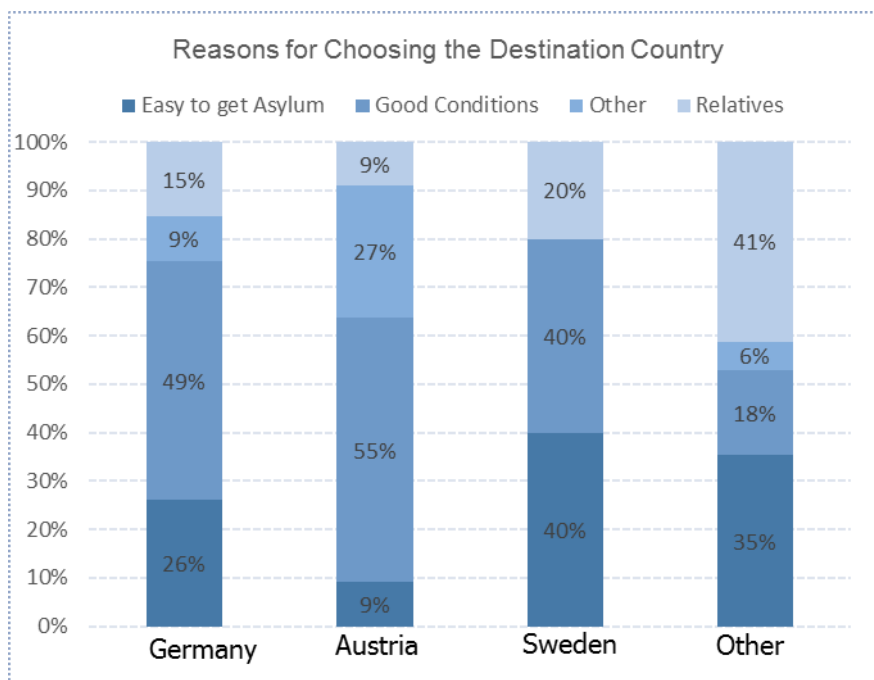
Moreover, the majority of the individuals in the NPM study reported not having any relatives at the destination country. However, about 72% of those surveyed reported that they intended to bring their family to Europe once they had settled down.



The majority of individuals reported being “somehow satisfied” with conditions in the destination country, while 30% reported satisfaction with conditions in the destination country. Only 3% reported not being satisfied by the situation in the destination country.



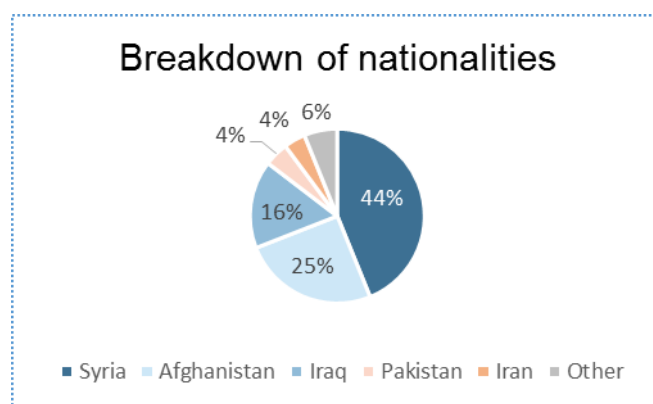
The results of the Flow Monitoring Survey indicated that for the majority of Syrians (94% of the sample), the main reasons for leaving Syria were “fleeing war/conflict zones/insecurity/political reasons”. Meanwhile, the NPM study indicated that when respondents who had arrived in Europe had been determining where to go, the most common reasons for choosing a particular country of destination were good conditions in the destination country (44%), followed by the relative simplicity of obtaining refugee status (27%). This pattern was consistent across the main destination countries (Germany, Austria, and Sweden), as well as other countries in Europe.



**Flow Monitoring Survey Results**

Between 8 October 2015 and 12 January 2015 IOM staff in Croatia, FYROM, Greece and Slovenia collected data from interviews with 2,276 migrants and asylum seekers. Individuals of Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi, Iranian and Pakistani nationalities comprised 90% of all respondents. The analysis of these five nationalities is presented below.

The resulting analysis is intended to provide an overview of basic trends and profiles of migrants with respect to demographics, countries of origin, levels of education, and intended destination. Interviews were not conducted in a randomized manner; therefore, the conclusions from the surveys should not yet be used to extrapolate broader trends, but can be used as a preliminary indication of migrant profiles.

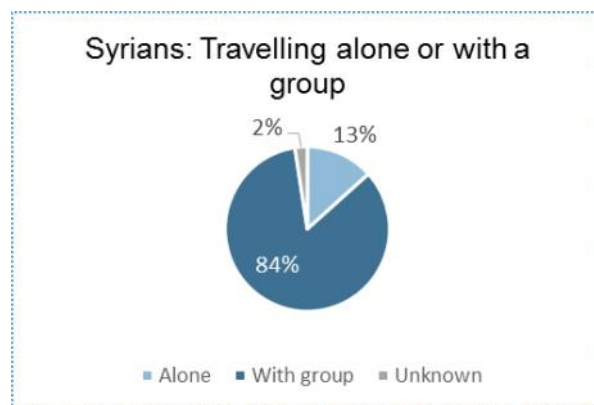


## SYRIAN NATIONALS

Between 8 October 2015 and 12 January 2016, 998 respondents of Syrian nationality were surveyed in Greece, Croatia, FYROM and Slovenia. This constitutes 45% of the total number of individuals surveyed.

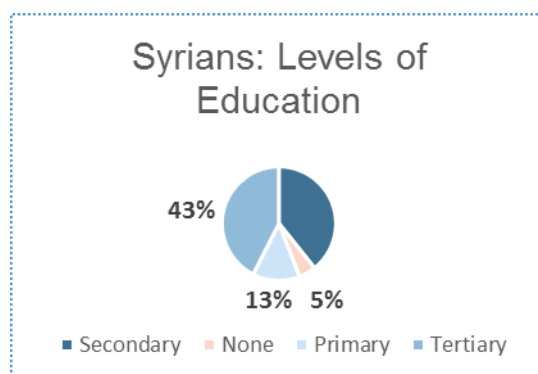
### Demographics: Syrians

The average Syrian respondent was 28 years old. The majority of respondents were male (72%), although it should be noted that the sample was not taken randomly, which partly explains this gender imbalance. The majority of respondents (84%), were travelling with a group, while only 13% reported travelling alone. The remaining 2% of respondents did not report who they were travelling with.



### Levels of Education: Syrians

43% of respondents reported having obtained tertiary education, while 39% reported having obtained a high school education, 13% reported having obtained primary school level education, and 5% reporting not having received any formal education. The levels of education amongst the sample are shown in the chart below:



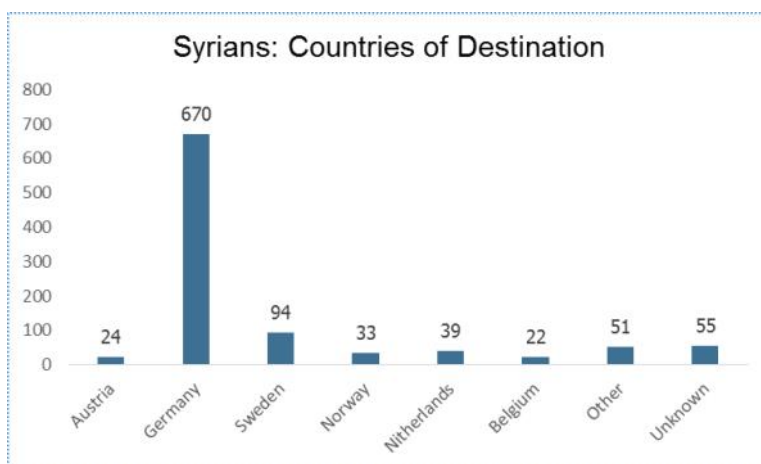
### Countries of Departure: Syrians

The predominant majority of respondents (98%) reported that they had not resided in a refugee or IDP camp prior to departure. The majority Syrian respondents (85% or 842 individuals) reported departing from Syria. Out of 842 individuals who departed from Syria, 23% departed from Damascus, followed by Aleppo governorate (10%).



**Countries of Destination: Syrians**

Germany was the most popular intended country of destination, with 68% or 670 individuals reporting Germany as the intended country of destination, followed by Sweden (10% or 94 individuals). The breakdown is presented in the chart below.



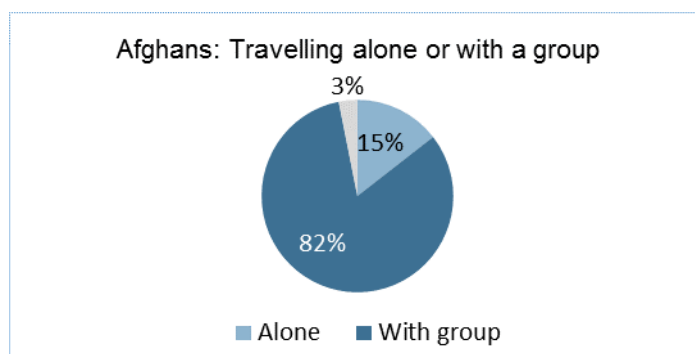
Furthermore, 34% of the respondents (338 individuals) reported having no relatives in the country of their destination. 64% of the respondents (629 individuals) reported having family and relatives in the country of intended destination, including 35% (345 individuals) who reported having non-first-line relatives and 29% (284 individuals) who reported having first-line relatives in the country of destination. The remaining 2% did not provide an answer. Almost half of the respondents who had relatives at the destination country reported that their relatives had been living in the destination country for more than a year.

**Afghan Nationals**

Between 8 October 2015 and 12 January 2016, 573 respondents of Afghan nationality were surveyed in Greece, Croatia, FYROM and Slovenia, which constitutes 25% of the total number of individuals surveyed.

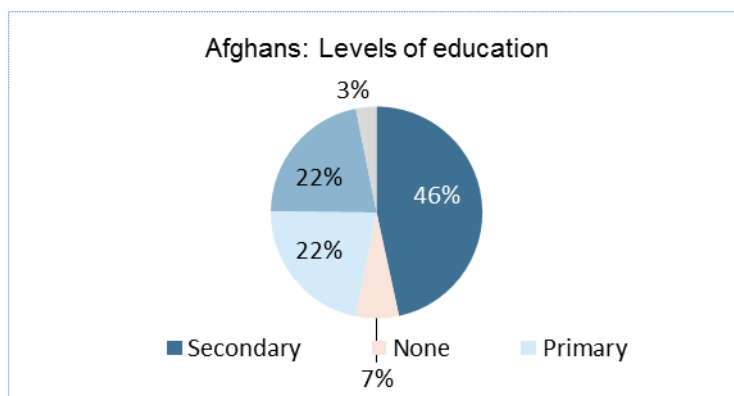
**Demographics: Afghans**

The average Afghan respondent was 24 years old. The predominant majority of this sample was male (85%). The majority of Afghan respondents (82% or 472 individuals), were travelling with a group, while only 15% (83 individuals) reported travelling alone. The remaining 3% of respondents did not report who they were travelling with.



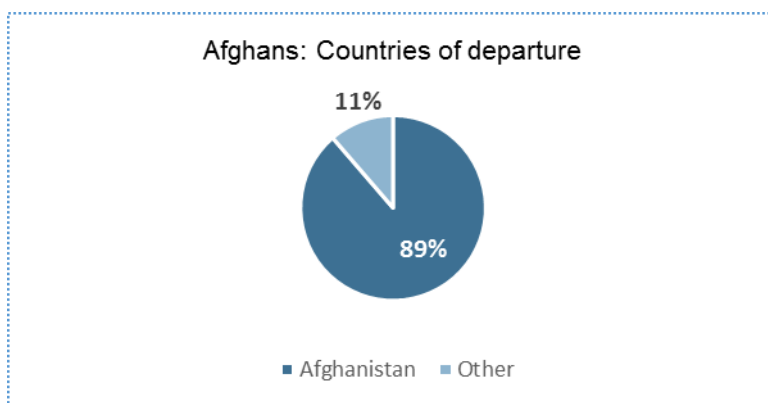
**Levels of Education: Afghans**

22% of Afghans reported having obtained tertiary education, against 46% reported having obtained a high school education, 22% reported having obtained a primary school level education, and 7% reported not having received any formal education. The levels of education amongst the sample are shown in the chart below:



**Countries of Departure: Afghans**

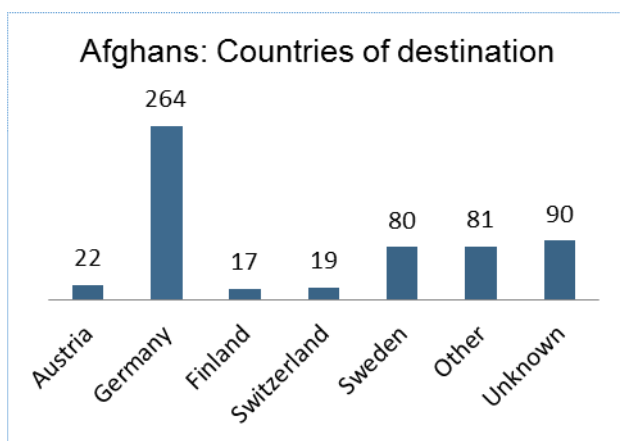
The predominant majority of Afghan respondents (95%) had not stayed in a refugee camp prior to departure. 89% of the respondents reported departing from Afghanistan.



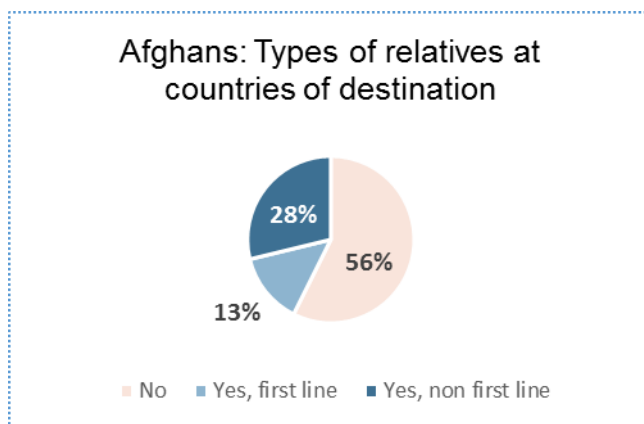
Furthermore, the majority of the respondents (75%) left the departure country between two weeks and three months prior to the survey, while 14% had departed less than two weeks prior to being interviewed.

**Countries of Intended Destination: Afghans**

46% or 264 Afghan individuals reported Germany as the intended country of destination, followed by Sweden (14% or 81 individuals).



Furthermore, 56% of Afghan respondents (319 individuals) reported having no relatives in the country of their destination. 41% of the respondents (237 individuals) reported having family and relatives in the country of intended destination, including 28% (160 individuals) who reported having non-first-line relatives and 13% (77 individuals) who reported having first-line relatives in the country of destination. 3% did not provide an answer.



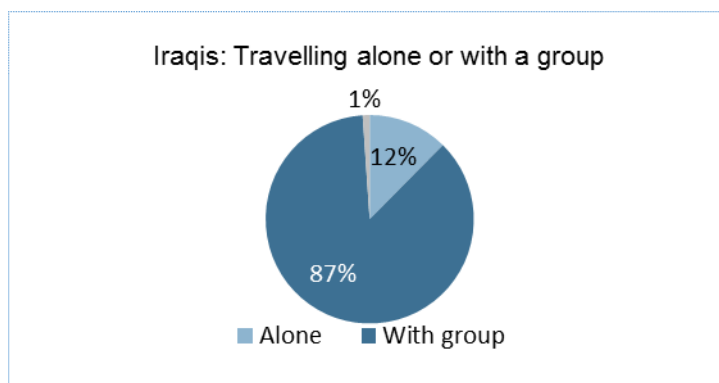


## Iraqi Nationals

Between 8 October 2015 and 12 January 2016, 371 respondents of Iraqi nationality were surveyed in Greece, FYROM, Croatia and Slovenia. Iraqis comprised 15% of the total number of individuals surveyed.

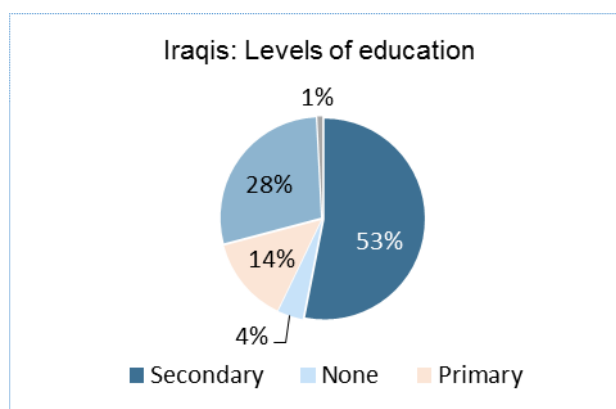
### Demographics: Iraqis

The average Iraqi respondent was 29 years old. The predominant majority of respondents were male (79%), although it should be noted that the sample was not taken randomly, which partly explains this gender imbalance. The majority of respondents (87%), were travelling with a group, while only 12% reported travelling alone. The remaining 1% of respondents did not report who they were travelling with.



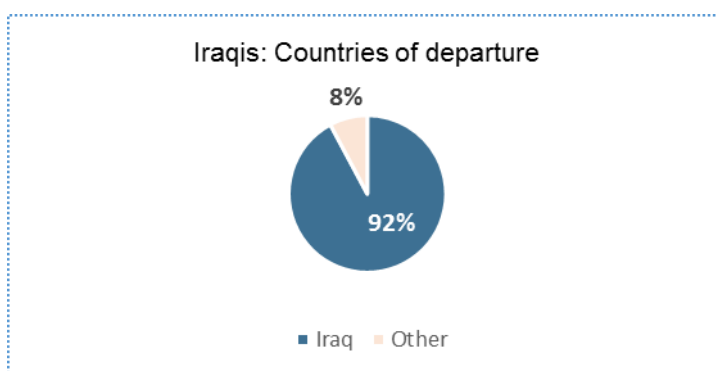
### Levels of Education: Iraqis

28% of respondents reported having obtained tertiary education, while 53% reported having obtained a high school education, 14% reported having obtained a primary school level education, and 4% reported not having received any formal education. The levels of education amongst the sample are shown in the chart below:



### Countries of Departure: Iraqis

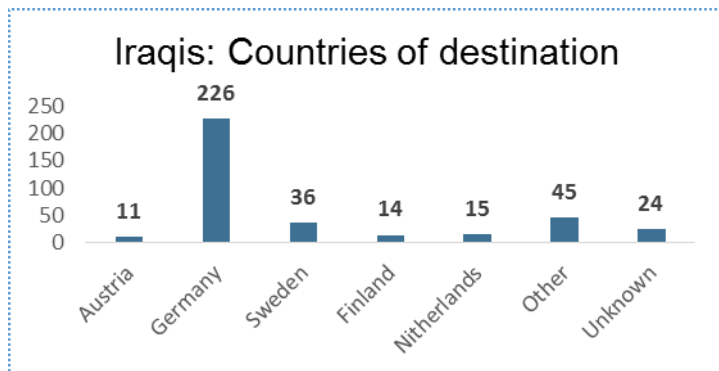
The predominant majority of respondents (91%) reported that they had not resided in a refugee or IDP camp prior to departure. The majority respondents (342 individuals or of 92%) reported departing from Iraq.



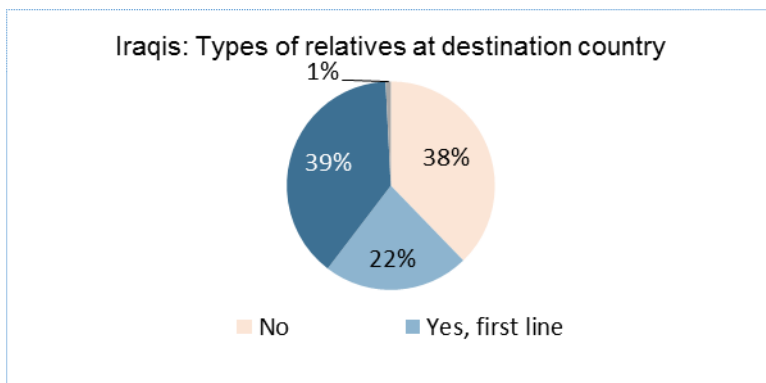
Half of the respondents (50%) left the departure country less than two weeks prior to the interview, while 41% reported having departed between two weeks and three months prior to being surveyed.

**Countries of Destination: Iraqis**

Germany was the most popular intended country of destination, with 61% or 226 individuals reporting Germany as the intended country of destination, followed by Sweden (10% or 36 individuals).



Furthermore, 38% of the respondents (140 individuals) reported having no relatives in the country of their intended destination. 61% of the respondents (228 individuals) reported having family and relatives in the country of intended destination, including 39% (144 individuals) who reported having non-first-line relatives and 23% (84 individuals) who reported having first-line relatives in the country of destination. The remaining 1% did not provide an answer.

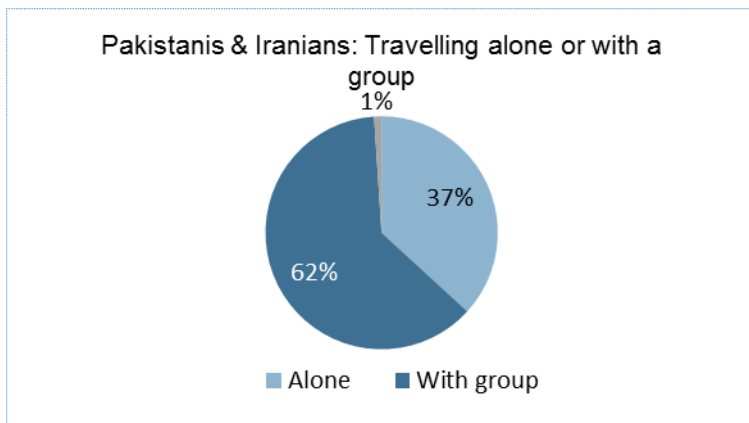


**Pakistani and Iranian Nationals**

Between 8 October 2015 and 12 January 2016, 193 respondents of Pakistani and Iranian nationality were surveyed in Greece, FYROM, Croatia and Slovenia. This constitutes 8% of the total number of individuals surveyed.

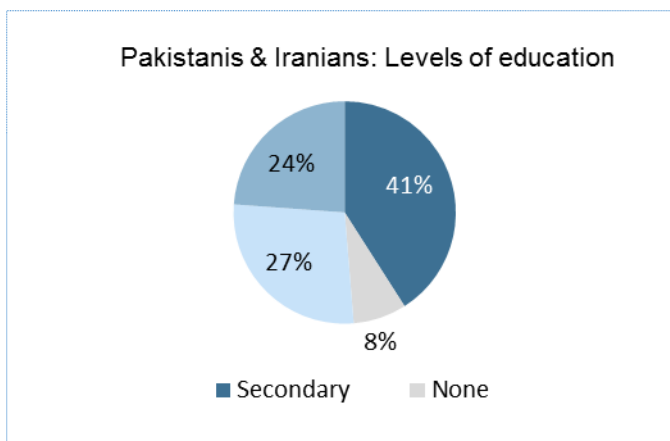
**Demographics: Pakistani and Iranian**

The average Pakistani and Iranian respondent was 27 years old. The predominant majority of respondents were male (93%), although it should be noted that the sample was not taken randomly, which partly explains this gender imbalance. The majority of respondents (62%), were travelling with a group, while 37% reported travelling alone. The remaining 1% of respondents did not report who they were travelling with.



**Levels of Education: Pakistani and Iranian**

27% of respondents reported having obtained tertiary education, while 41% reported having obtained a high school education, 27% a primary school level education, and 8% reporting not having received any formal education. The levels of education amongst the sample are shown in the chart below:



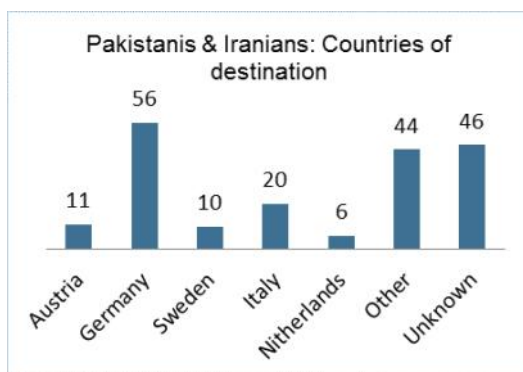
**Countries of Departure: Pakistanis and Iranians**

The predominant majority of respondents (97%) reported that they had not resided in a refugee or IDP camp prior to departure. Half of the respondents reported departing from Iran and 44% from Pakistan.



**Countries of Destination: Pakistanis and Iranians**

Germany was the most popular intended country of destination, with 29% or 56 individuals reporting Germany as the intended country of destination, followed by Italy (10% or 20 individuals).



Furthermore, 66% of the respondents (128 individuals) reported having no relatives in the country of their intended destination. 33% of the respondents (64 individuals) reported having family and relatives in the country of intended destination.

## 12.2. Germany arrival numbers in 2015 close to 1.1m

On 06 January 2016 Germany's Ministry of Interior announced 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 asylum seekers are referred. According to the EASY-System, the numbers of arrivals in 2015 as published on the BAMF (Ministry for Migration and Asylum) website are:

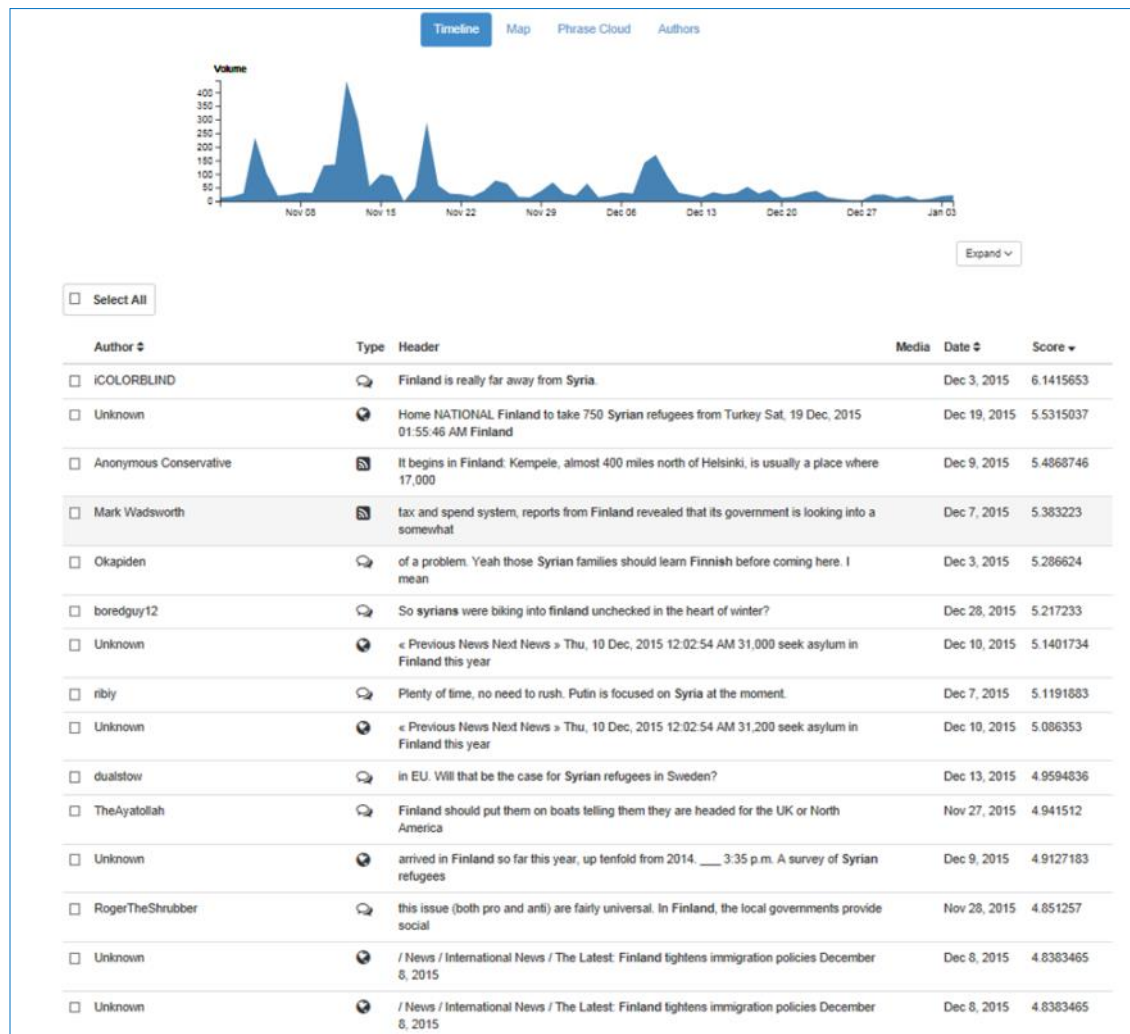
Month	# of arrivals
Jan-August	413,535
September	163,772
October	181,166
November	206,101
December	127,320
<b>CUMULATIVE</b>	<b>1,091,894</b>

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 of transit. 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.

IOM's sources for registered arrivals are the national authorities in countries of arrival and transit. 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, there are certain types of arrival which to date are hard to capture: for example, some people might have flown directly to Germany on student, tourist, or work visas, and subsequently decided to stay. People may have also travelled to Germany via Russia and northern Europe, or otherwise avoided detection along the Mediterranean and Balkans routes.

## 12.3. Special Feature: Text Analytics

Results from searching for “Syria” and “Finland,” between 1 November and 15 December 2015:



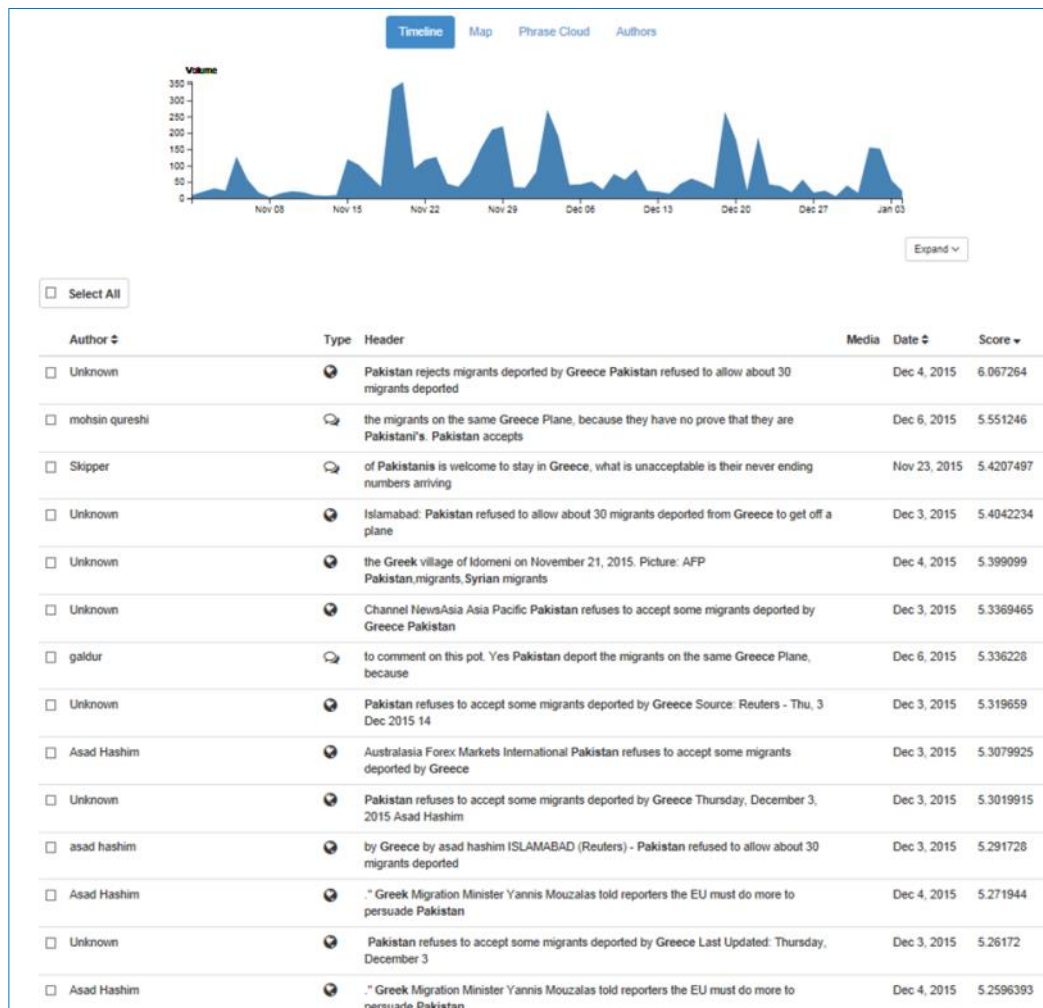
**“Syrians biking into Finland”:** While the largest portion of asylum seekers to Finland entered via western parts of Finland (i.e. via Sweden, including on the land route in the north of Sweden/Finland) during the autumn months of 2015, the press noticed that some asylum seekers were trying to enter Finland via the Russian border in the far north. This story attracted much of the media’s and the public’s attention, as the border crossing point is in a remote area with very few inhabitants on either side of the border. These migrants and asylum seekers chose to cycle because the border checkpoint is only open for vehicles, not for persons travelling on foot. Apparently, on the Russian side of the border, selling bikes to asylum seekers aiming to reach Finland (and Norway) became a relatively profitable business for some people operating near the borders. There were speculations that though a treacherous route, this northern crossing point was “easier” compared to the alternatives further south, as it was less used and there was less border control. The attention that this route attracted subsequent to it featuring in various media outlets sparked discussions in Finland as to whether the Eastern border would turn into another major entry point for asylum seekers. There was also speculation that the Russian government was deliberately applying a more lenient approach to border control due to political tensions between Russia and Finland/EU.

**“Increase of asylum seekers”:** the considerable increase in asylum seekers in Finland (c. 10x more compared to 2014) was a hot topic throughout the autumn of 2015, including in November. Reports and discussions revolved around, among others, the reception and integration capacity of Finland in view of the steep increase, as well as hardening attitudes amongst the public towards asylum seekers and migrants more generally, including a rise in xenophobic/Islamophobic arguments.



### 13. Special Features

Results from searching for “Pakistani,” and “Greece,” between 1 November and 15 December 2015:



**Temporary suspension of Assisted Voluntary Returns and Reintegration (AVRR) to Pakistan:** The Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) of Pakistan recently introduced new measures that are immediately effective for all returns, both voluntary and forced, based on which no emergency passport holders are allowed to board a flight for Pakistan from any country without approval of the Ministry of Interior. Any passenger brought into the country without confirmation of nationality credentials from MoI is denied entry, under this new regulation.

Since the beginning of IOM Greece's AVRR - Emergency Program, which commenced on 1 December 2015, over 300 Pakistanis (free and detained) have contacted IOM Greece to request assistance in returning to Pakistan, despite being aware of the new directive from their Ministry. Due to the new measures and until the new procedures are fully clarified, and based on the advice of IOM Islamabad and RO Brussels, all AVRR to Pakistan have been suspended with immediate effect.