

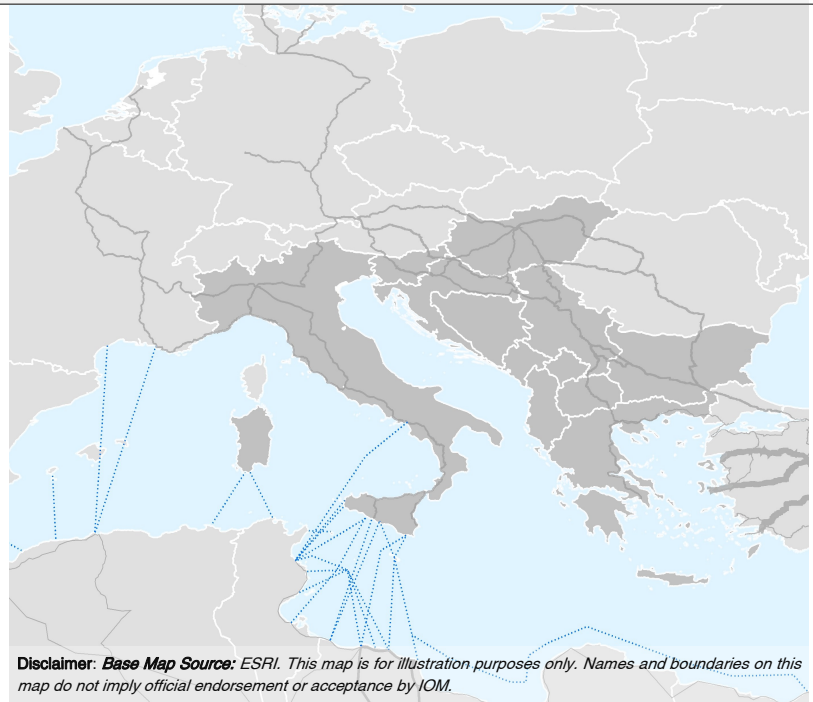
**136,450** TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016

**134,905** TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016 BY SEA

**15,399** TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 25 Feb - 02 Mar 2016

## Contents

- [Highlights](#)
- [Cumulative arrivals and weekly overview](#)
- [Overview maps](#)
- [Turkey](#)
- [Bulgaria](#)
- [Greece](#)
- [former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia](#)
- [Serbia](#)
- [Hungary](#)
- [Croatia](#)
- [Slovenia](#)
- [Italy](#)
- [The Northern Route](#)
- [Fatalities in the Mediterranean & Aegean](#)
- [Early Warning Information Sharing Network](#)
- [Contingency Countries](#)
- [About this report](#)



Visit IOM's interactive map to view data on flows: [migration.iom.int/europe](http://migration.iom.int/europe)

## 1. Highlights

- On 18 February 2016 the Heads of Police Services of the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Slovenia, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (fYROM) issued a joint statement to enhance cooperation in migration flow management and agreed on new registration procedures and conditions to cross borders. Read the joint statement [here](#).
- Over the reporting period (25 February — 02 March) countries of first arrival (Italy, Greece, and Bulgaria) saw an average **decrease of 37%** in numbers of arrivals compared with the previous week.
- See sections on [Greece](#) and [Italy](#) for an update on the EU's **Relocations Plan**.
- For numbers of fatalities and missing persons in the Mediterranean and Aegean seas, go to [page 31](#).
- See the **Northern Route** section for a snapshot about the route to Finland and Norway from Russia.
- For information on this report, including details on the sources of this report's data and tallying methodologies used, please see [page 29](#).
- For information on IOM's Early Warning Information Sharing Network, please see [page 32](#).
- Information about "contingency countries", Albania, Kosovo (SCR 1244)\*, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, is on [page 33](#).
- **Flow Monitoring:** As of 29 February 2016 IOM field staff in Greece, fYROM, Croatia, Serbia, Hungary and Slovenia had amassed interviews with **6,961** migrants and refugees, with Serbia becoming the most recent mission to start conducting interviews, on 04 February 2016. The data from these interviews is analysed in a separate accompanying report titled "Analysis - Flow Monitoring Surveys in the Mediterranean and Beyond."
- This week an additional Flow Monitoring Survey Analysis is available, which looks at the preliminary findings from the first **1,042 interviews including human trafficking and exploitation indicators**. This new version of the FMS interviews was rolled out in all survey countries in February. This report is also available on: [migration.iom.int/europe](http://migration.iom.int/europe)

\*References to Kosovo should be understood in the context of the United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION


### CONTACTS

Media  
Displacement Tracking Matrix  
[migration.iom.int](http://migration.iom.int)

✉ [mediahq@iom.int](mailto:mediahq@iom.int)  
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🐦 [@IOM\\_News](https://twitter.com/IOM_News)



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 Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
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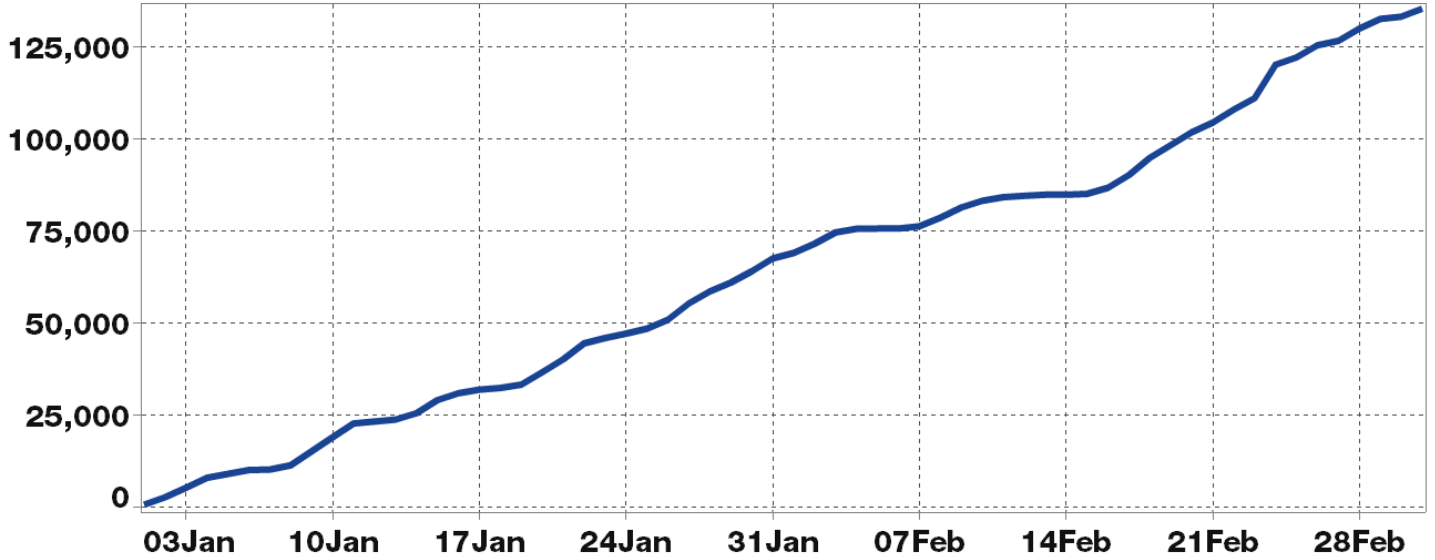
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC



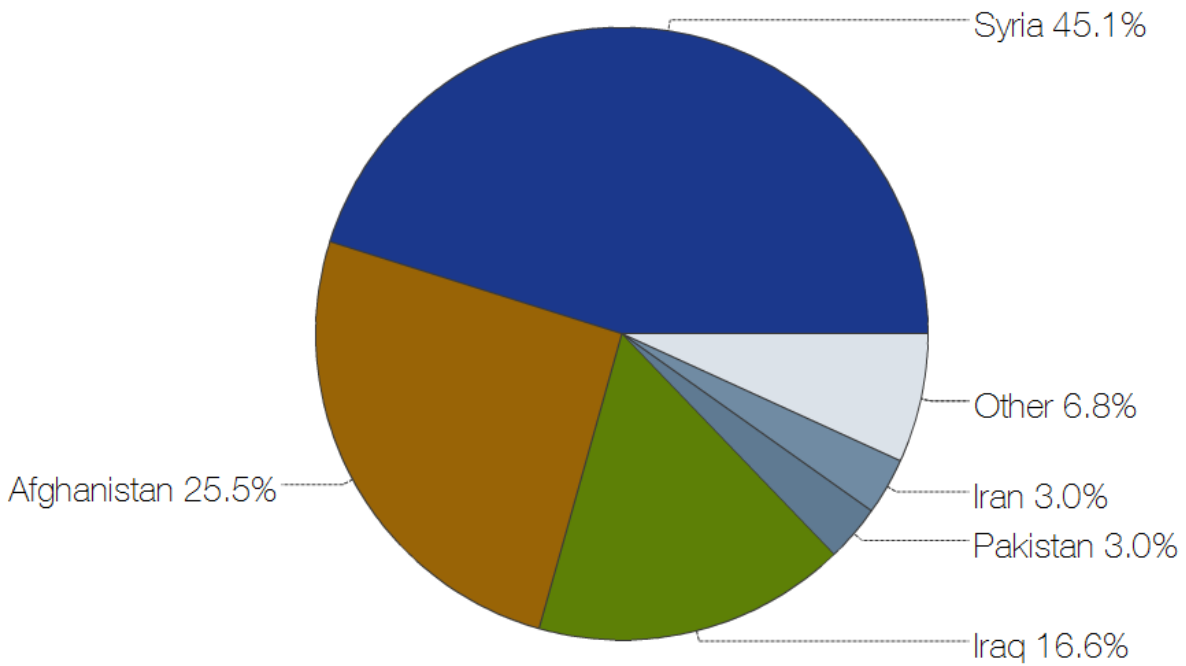
## 2. Cumulative arrivals and weekly overview

Aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe

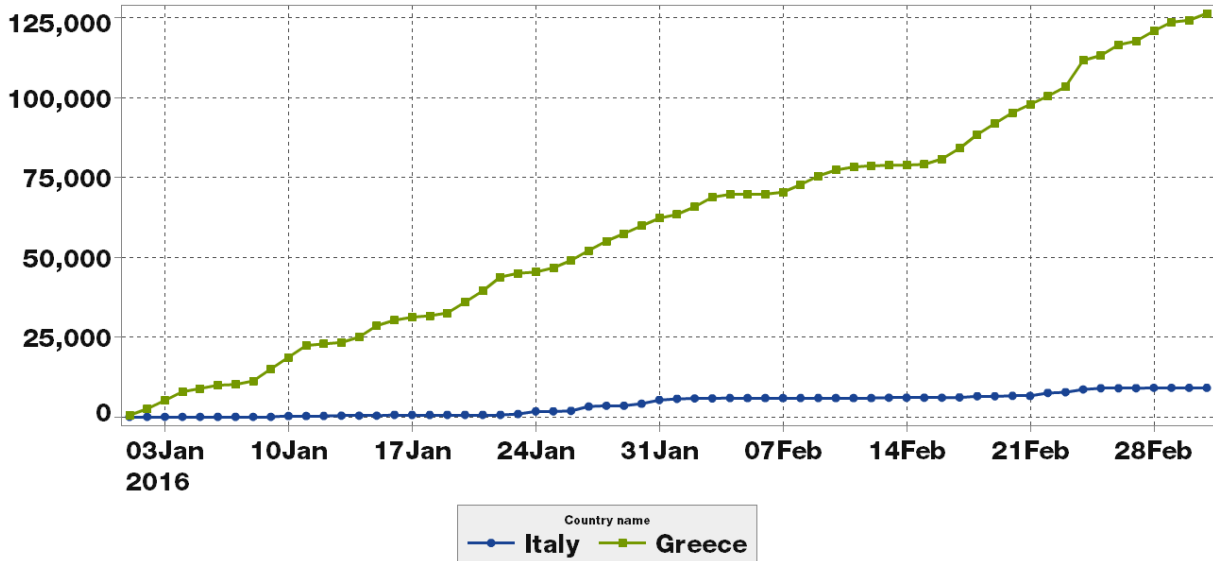
### Cumulative Arrivals to Europe



Nationalities of aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe

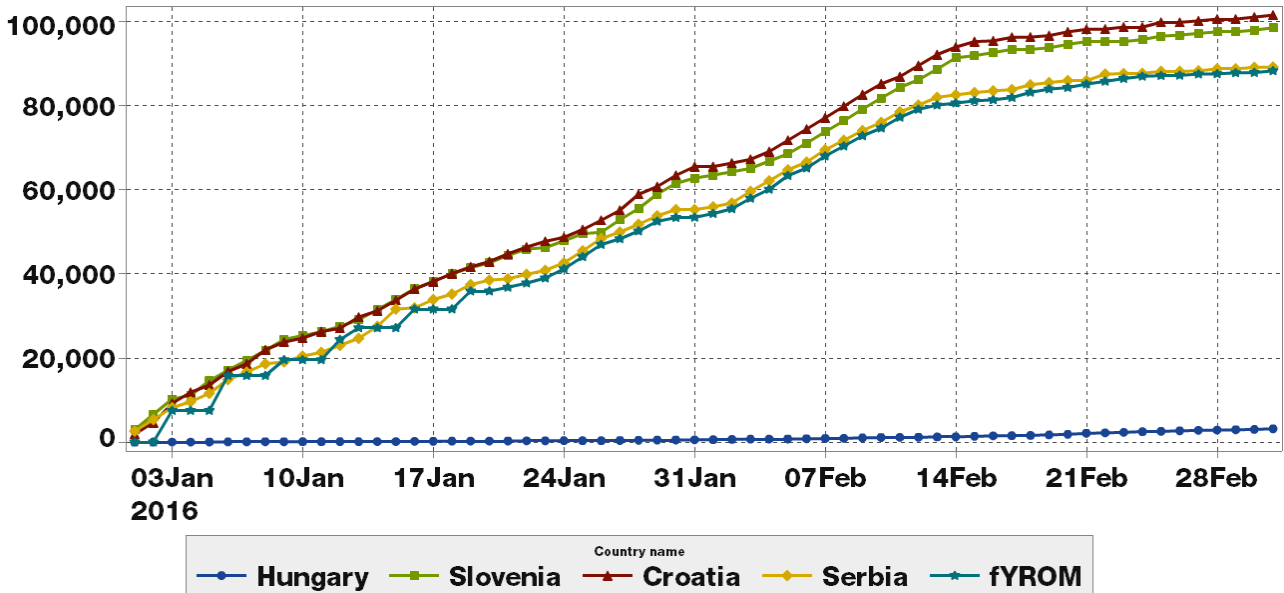


Cumulative arrivals by reporting date grouped by country (countries of first arrival)



Countryname ▲	Greece	Italy
Report Date ▲	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
25Feb2016	113,208	8,966
26Feb2016	116,544	8,966
27Feb2016	117,697	8,966
28Feb2016	120,908	9,086
29Feb2016	123,587	9,086
01Mar2016	124,196	9,086
02Mar2016	126,358	9,086

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



Countryname ▲	FYROM	Serbia	Croatia	Slovenia	Hungary
Report Date ▲	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
25Feb2016	87,206	88,179	99,846	96,586	2,552
26Feb2016	87,228	88,179	99,846	96,840	2,692
27Feb2016	87,538	88,335	100,231	97,222	2,803
28Feb2016	87,630	88,763	100,615	97,580	2,863
29Feb2016	87,840	88,809	100,638	97,580	2,941
01Mar2016	87,870	89,174	101,080	98,038	3,011
02Mar2016	88,328	89,180	101,578	98,517	3,178

## Weekly trends

There was a decrease of **37%** in total arrivals to countries of first arrival (Greece, Italy, Bulgaria) for the period of 25 February to 03 March 2016, compared to the week before.

## Weekly trends: countries of first arrival

Country ▲	Bulgaria		Greece		Italy		Total arrivals	
	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
18 Feb 2016 to 24 Feb 2016	79	-	22,286	-	2,141	-	24,506	-
25 Feb 2016 to 03 Mar 2016	185	134.18%	14,720	-33.95%	494	-76.93%	15,399	-37.16%

## Weekly trends: other countries

Country ▲	Croatia		FYROM		Hungary		Serbia		Slovenia	
	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
18 Feb 2016 to 24 Feb 2016	2,492	-	5,060	-	955	-	3,825	-	2,336	-
25 Feb 2016 to 03 Mar 2016	2,826	13.40%	1,292	-74.47%	702	-26.49%	1,476	-61.41%	2,773	18.71%

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

Countryname ▲	Greece	Italy	Total
Report Date ▲	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals
25Feb2016	1,570	374	1,944
26Feb2016	3,336	0	3,336
27Feb2016	1,153	0	1,153
28Feb2016	3,211	120	3,331
29Feb2016	2,679	0	2,679
01Mar2016	609	0	609
02Mar2016	2,162	0	2,162
Total	14,720	494	15,214

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

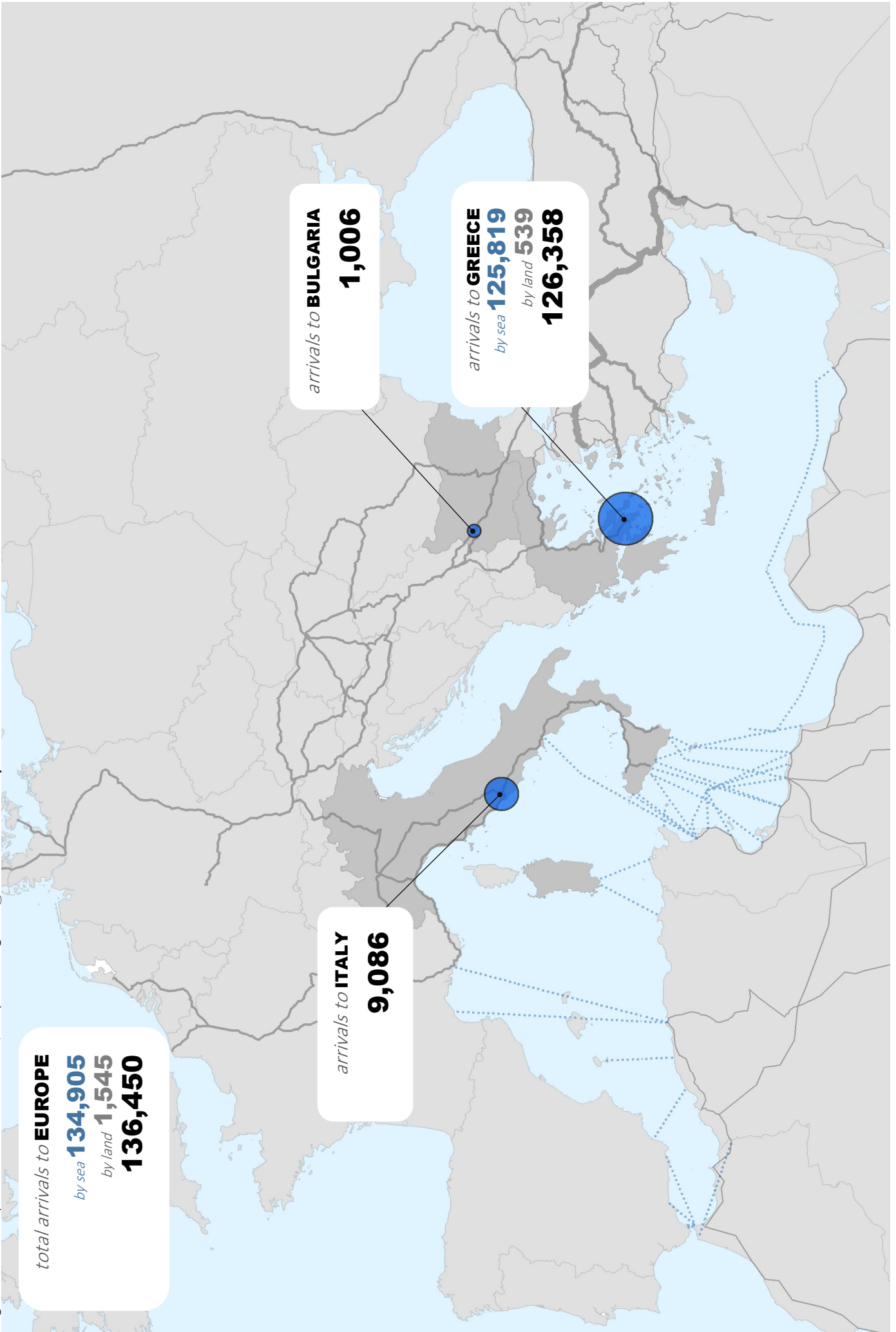
Countryname ▲	FYROM	Serbia	Croatia	Slovenia	Hungary
Report Date ▲	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals
25Feb2016	170	475	1,094	842	76
26Feb2016	22	0	0	254	140
27Feb2016	310	156	385	382	111
28Feb2016	92	428	384	358	60
29Feb2016	210	46	23	0	78
01Mar2016	30	365	442	458	70
02Mar2016	458	6	498	479	167
Total	1,292	1,476	2,826	2,773	702



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

# OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to Greece, Italy and Bulgaria 🌐 From 01 January 2016 to 02 March 2016

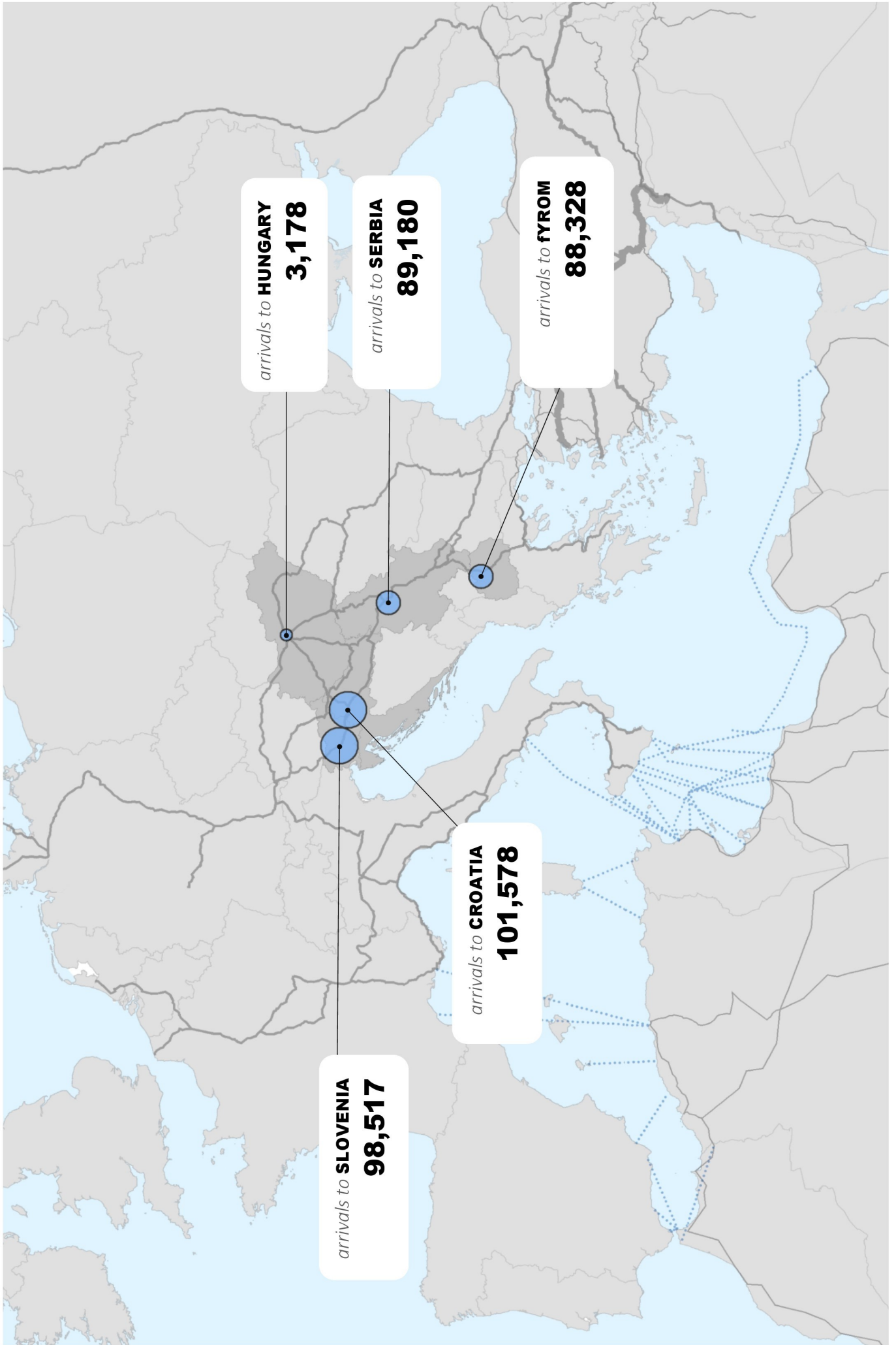






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**OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE**  
 Registered and reported arrivals to FYROM, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary 📍 From 01 January 2016 to 02 March 2016



### 3. Turkey



#### Background and latest figures

In Turkey the systems for thorough data collection have not yet been established, with the only available information being provided by the Turkish Coast Guard. As of 1 March 2016, The Turkish Coast Guard had apprehended 14,498 irregular migrants and had registered 141 fatalities for 2016. The breakdown by month of the apprehensions is below. These figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the Coast Guard; actual numbers of migrants and refugees departing Turkey by sea are in fact much higher than this.

Mediterranean Developments-Rescues/Apprehensions by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2016*				
Months	Number of Cases	Number of irregular migrants	Number of deaths	Number of organizers
January	134	5,535	103	16
February	172	8,540	37	23
March	2	121	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>14,498</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>39</b>

\* As of 1 March 2016

#### Cumulative rescues and apprehensions by reporting date in Turkey

10 February 2016 – Following an offensive in Aleppo, between 01 and 09 February approximately 35,000 - 45,000 people fled and travelled to nearby border areas (including Bab al-Salama border crossing) with Turkey. Turkey's Foreign Minister reported that during a recent unspecified period, 10,000 Syrians had been allowed to cross the border in a "controlled fashion". Read the article [here](#).

#### Known entry and exit points

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

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

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

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

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

## 4. Bulgaria



### Background and latest figures

From the start of 2016 to 25 February 2016, Bulgarian authorities apprehended a total of 1,006 migrants and refugees entering the country irregularly from the land borders with Turkey. The most prominent nationalities in descending order were Syrians, Iraqis, Afghans, Pakistanis and Iranians. The vast majority, 82%, were apprehended on irregular land borders, while only 18% were apprehended on border checkpoints.

Unlike other Balkan states, Bulgaria does not have a policy to facilitate the migration flow to Western Europe. Therefore, numbers from Bulgaria are not of registered arrivals but rather of apprehensions by the Bulgarian authorities of irregular migrants on entry, within the country, and on exit. This makes dating the exact entry of arrivals difficult, as someone apprehended in 2016 might have entered the country in 2015. As such, IOM has decided to account for flows into the country in the following manner: The figure for arrivals in 2015 includes apprehensions on entry, in country, and on exit. The figure for arrivals from 01 Jan 2016 – 03 March 2016 includes only apprehensions on entry. The figure for arrivals from 04 March 2016 – 31 March 2016 includes only apprehensions on entry and in country. The figure for arrivals from 01 April 2016 – onwards includes all three locations: entry, in country, and on exit. Furthermore, only apprehensions on entry from the Turkish-Bulgarian border are counted.

### Cumulative arrivals (equal to registered apprehensions) by reporting date in Bulgaria\*

\* Migrants arriving in Bulgaria through Greece are not taken into account since they have already been counted in the arrivals in Greece. 126 migrants have been apprehended by the Bulgarian authorities between 1 January and 25 February 2016 when entering the Bulgaria-Greece green border.

Date	Cumulative Arrivals
21 Jan 2016	356
28 Jan 2016	504
04 Feb 2016	660
11 Feb 2016	742
18 Feb 2016	821
25 Feb 2016	1,006

### Known entry and exit points

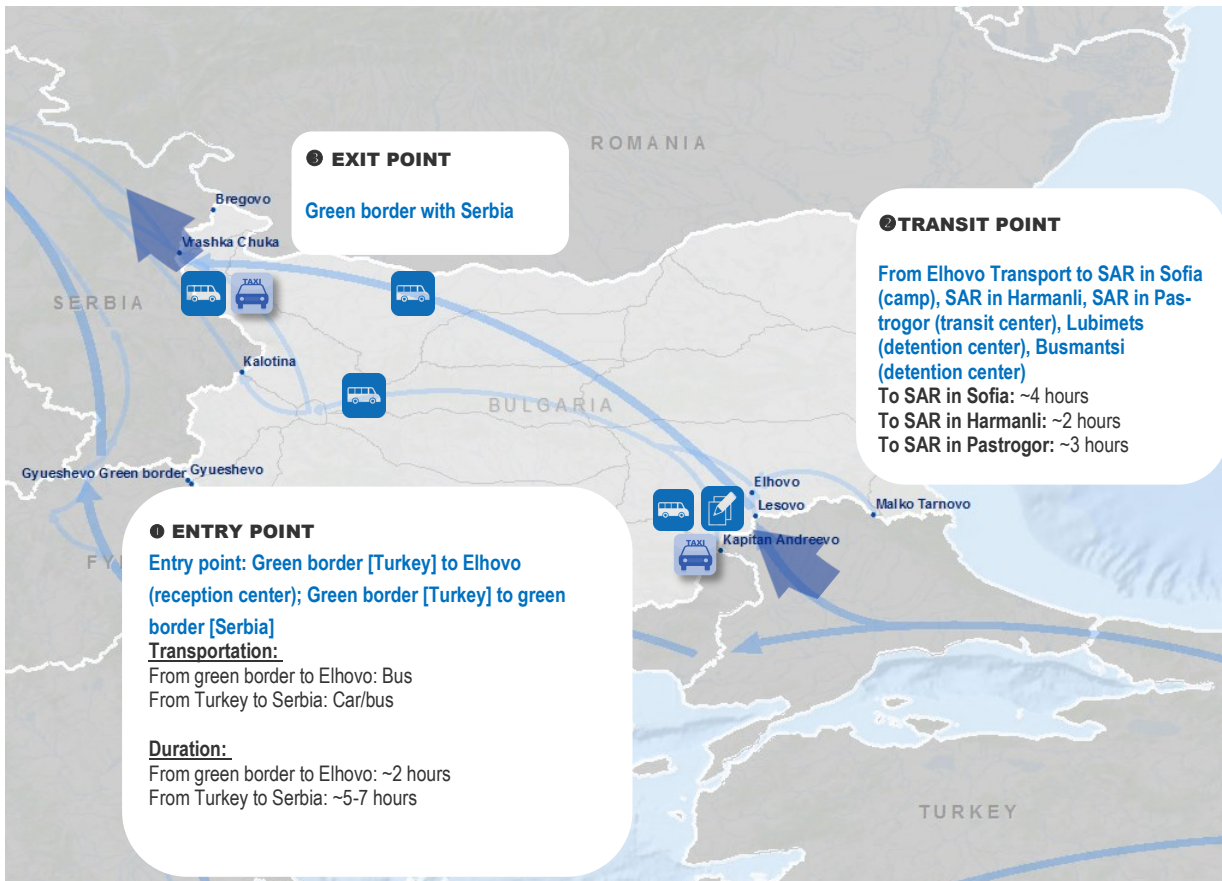
Known entry points: border checkpoints Kapitan Andreevo, Lesovo, Malko Tarnovo and territories nearby on the green border between Turkey and Bulgaria, Petrich region and green border near Kulata-Promahon checkpoint on border between Greece and Bulgaria.

Known exit points: border checkpoints Kalotina, Vrashka Chuka, Bregovo and territories nearby on the green border between Bulgaria and Serbia; green border nearby Gyueshevo border checkpoint on border between FYROM and Bulgaria.

### Transportation and logistics

Most irregular migrants enter Bulgaria from green border on foot. Migrants coming from border checkpoints usually enter by hiding in buses or other vehicles. Undetected migrants continue their journey via taxis and private transportation to external borders or to big cities to find a means of onward transportation out of the country.





Open reception centers (as of 22 February 2016)

Migrants accommodated in the open reception centers under SAR (data provided by State Agency for Refugees)		Banya	Pastrogor	Ovcha kupel (Sofia)	Vrazhdebna (Sofia)	Voenna rampa (Sofia)	Harmanli	Total
<b>Capacity</b>		70	320	860	370	800	2710	5130
<b>Accommodated migrants</b>	<b>Total</b>	47	57	142	2	106	236	590
	<b>% of used capacity</b>	67%	18%	17%	1%	13%	9%	12%
	<b>Syrian Nationals</b>	25	45	14	0	22	106	212
<b>Accommodated migrants with granted refugee status</b>		0	9	4	0	11	20	44



## 5. Greece

### Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

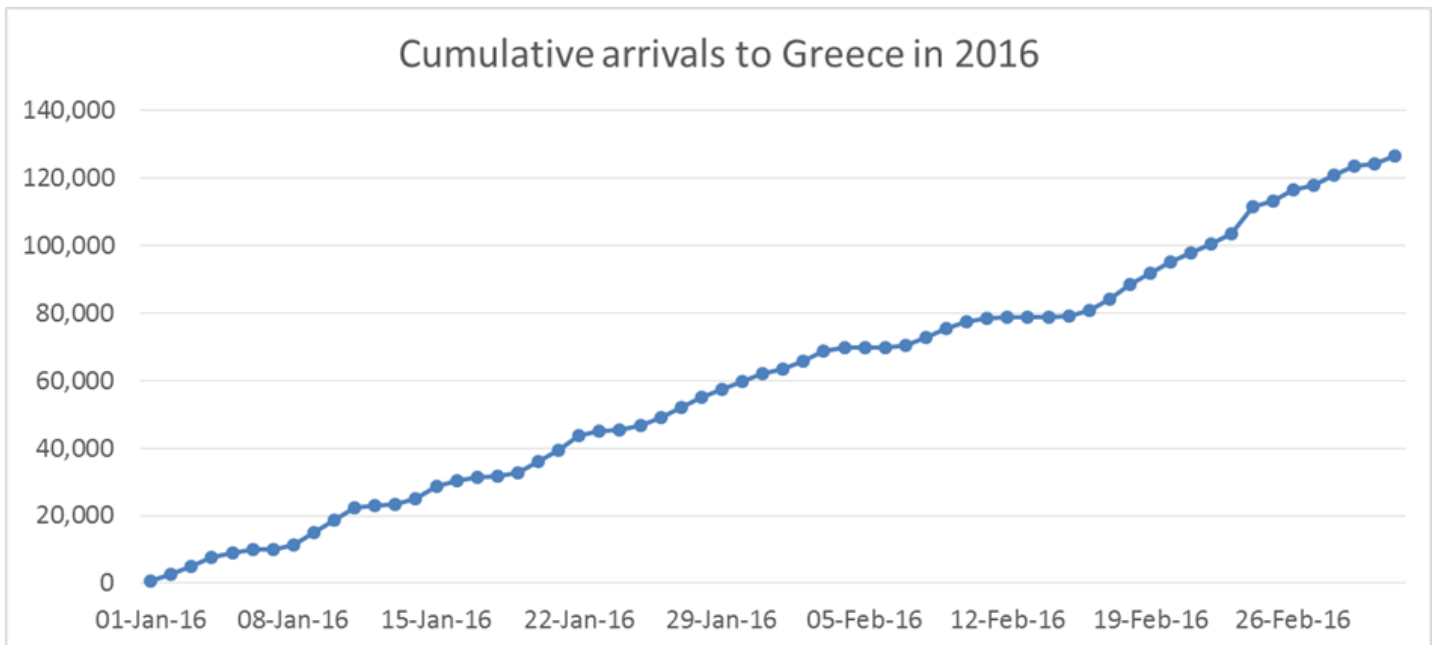
As of 02 March 2016, the cumulative arrivals to Greece over land and sea for 2016 stands at **126,358**. Over 25 February to 02 March it is estimated that **14,720 migrants entered Greece via sea borders**. This is a sharp increase from two weeks ago, which saw 6,175 arrivals by sea, and last week, which saw 8,525 arrivals by sea. Numbers of arrivals by land for the month of February 2016 were not yet available at time of writing.

Since 21 February, a joint agreement between Heads of Police Services of five (5) Western Balkan countries has been implemented at the Greek-fYROM, creating tensions and significant blockages near the border as Afghan nationals are no longer allowed to cross.

02 March—Greek police estimated that approximately 7,000 migrants were waiting to cross in Idomeni, while other actors in Idomeni Exit Camp estimated that this figure was as high as 10,000. It is hard to estimate, since hundreds migrants have been reaching borders by foot for over a week. However, it can be confirmed that the number had been rising every day since 22 February, despite the police forbidding buses from approaching the borders. The acute increase of number of migrants has raised concerns regarding the hygienic conditions of the area, the ability of vulnerable groups to access food distribution or accommodation facilities, and the security of the site.

02 March—According to the Hellenic Coast Guard, between 25 February and 02 March there were at least 26 incidents off the coasts of Lesbos, Chios, Symi, Samos, Agathonisi, Kalolymnos, and Megisti, requiring the Hellenic Coast Guard (HCG) to search and rescue 1,744 migrants and refugees.

### Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Greece



### Hotspots

16 February—**Operation of Hotspots:** the Defense Minister Panos Kammenos in a joint press conference with Alternate Citizens' Protection Minister Nikos Toskas and Alternate Migration Policy Minister Yannis Mouzalas announced that four of Greece's new refugee registration centres are ready to operate. Four hotspots will open on the islands of Lesbos, Chios, Leros, and Samos. Each will accommodate 1,000 people per day, although this number might rise according to needs. At the same conference the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) clarified its involvement in the Aegean will be limited to surveillance and warnings towards the Turkish coast guard, to stop migrants and refugees before the vessels depart from Turkey's shores.



## ATHENS

### Schisto Camp

Schisto camp was a military base and it is close to Piraeus port, in Athens. As of 26 February the camp was accommodating 1,200 migrants and refugees who arrived on Monday 22 February when the camp became operational. According to IOM field staff, the majority are families from Afghanistan.

### Victoria Square

Located in the centre of Athens, Victoria square has been a meeting spot for migrants and refugees for years, with levels of crowdedness rising most acutely in the last year. Until recently the congestion included around 100 -150 migrants and refugees staying there during the day and sleeping rough overnight at any one time. As of 26 February over 500 migrants and refugees were gathered there.

These were mainly Afghan and Iranian families, as well as Moroccan, Algerian, and Tunisian single men. According to IOM field staff, some of these new arrivals state they have returned from the borders or from Western Balkan countries. All of them face serious financial problems and they are sleeping in the square until they find a solution to continue their trip to Northern Europe. Many of them stay in the spot for several days or even weeks. There are anecdotal reports that the location is used as a meeting spot for smugglers and traffickers.

### Elliniko Accommodation Centre

The capacity of the centre reaches 1,200 migrants. Migrants gathered in Elliniko are mostly single men from Morocco and Pakistan, families from Afghanistan and Iran (the Afghans returned from Idomeni by the police on Monday 22 February were mainly guided to Elliniko). During the days prior to 26 February, some Syrian families who had been stranded on the road to Idomeni or at the border had also been hosted in Elliniko.

As of 02 March, IOM was the only organisation present in the centre on a daily basis. Other active organisations were the Hellenic Red Cross and the Greek Council for Refugees have a presence, who are not present on a daily basis. Migrants might stay in the centre for more than two weeks and some of them express the intent to re-try reaching fYROM after having already failed to cross the border.

### Eleonas Accommodation Centre

As of 22 February, 372 migrants were hosted in Eleonas. Most of the migrants are Syrians, Iranians, and Palestinians between the ages of 30 and 40. Several families stay in Eleonas mainly of Iranian origin. Migrants and refugees generally remain in the centre for a few days, but there are some migrants who are hosted there for over two months.

## KILKIS

28 February—Two new camps set up by the army became operational in Kilkis Region. The camps have tents to host the migrants, small military tents as registration areas, 1 Rub Hall in each camp as waiting area and 30-40 chemical toilets and showers in each camp. Electricity is provided by a generator. In the subsequent days, an unknown number of migrants and refugees left both camps, so that as of 02 March the exact number of migrants and refugees accommodated in the camps was unknown.

**Nea Kavala**—Located approximately 23 km from Idomeni. According to police reports, as of 28 February an estimated 2,450 migrants were hosted at the camp. The camp's capacity is estimated at 4,400, with 557 tents designed to accommodate eight people each.

**Herso**—Located approximately 36 km from Idomeni. According to police reports, as of 28 February an estimated 2,735 migrants were hosted at the camp. The camp's capacity is estimated at 4,000, with 500 tents designed to accommodate eight people each.



## THESSALONIKI

### Diavata Relocation Centre

As of 02 March, Diavata, located 70 km from Idomeni, had registered a total of 2,845 migrants and refugees as of 01 March, but as of 02 March only an estimated 2,050 remained. Some migrants left the camp over the previous days, and new buses of people trying to reach the border continue to be brought there every time capacity is available, to avoid congestion at Idomeni exit camp, which is already under significant strain. As of 02 March, UNHCR toilets and showers were due to be installed within a week (by 10 March).

## IDOMENI

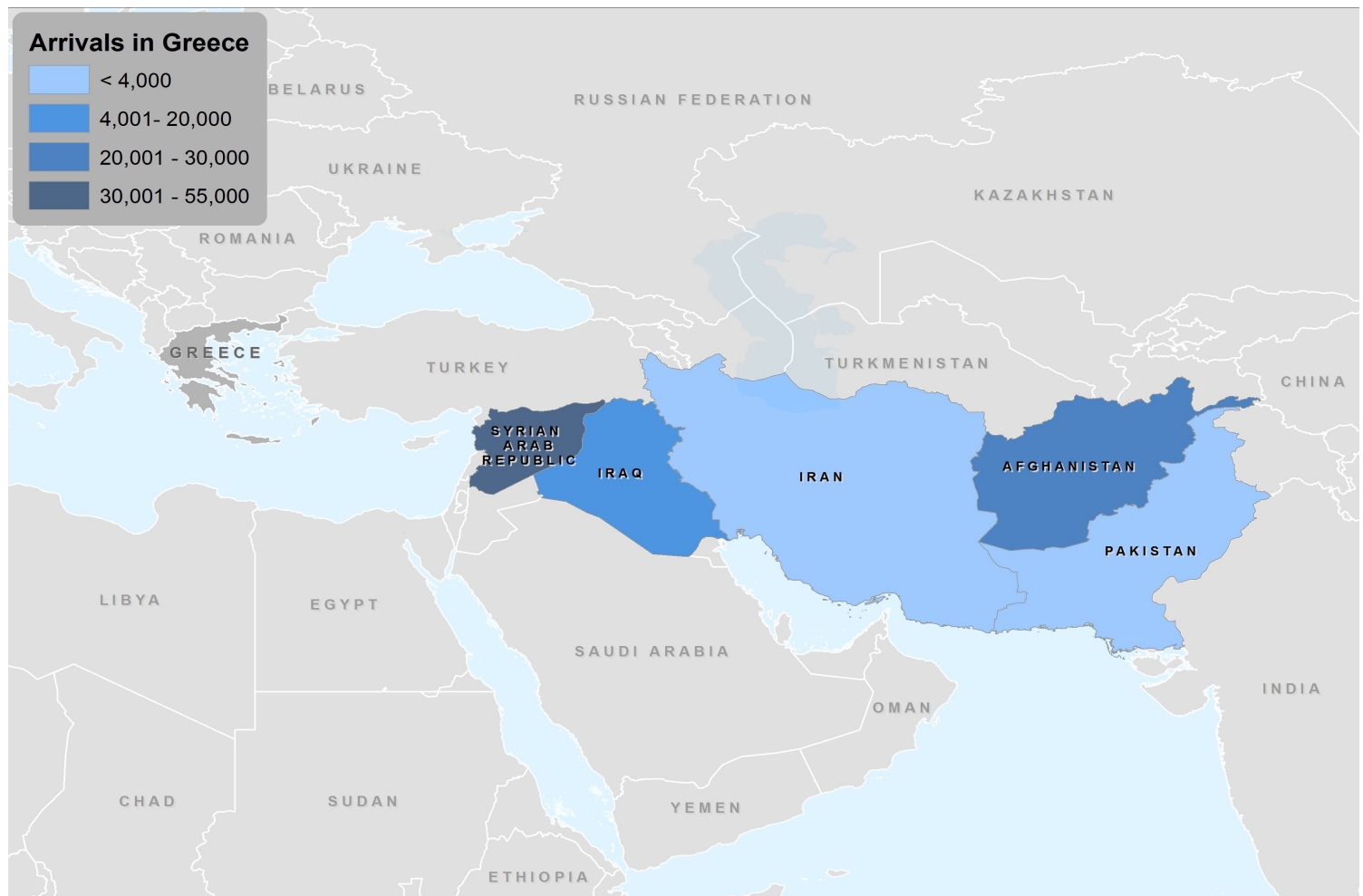
25 February—As of 25 February, 2,800 migrants and refugees were waiting to cross the border at Idomeni exit camp. A further 700 were waiting at the gas station located 20 km from the Greek-fYROM borders, and a further estimated 5,000 migrants and refugees were stranded on their way from Athens to the border (72 busses with est. 70 passengers each).

02 March—Over the week there were discussions about preparing two additional camps near the Greek-fYROM border point in Doirani. These would be located in Dorasto approximately 47 km from Idomeni and in Petrades approximately 57 km from Idomeni.

## PELLA

02 March--There have been ongoing discussions regarding the possibility of setting up of a camp in Athira, 47 km from Idomeni, in Pella region. However, the local community has reacted negatively and organised protests against the mayor on 02 March.

## Cumulative arrivals by nationality of origin 2016 (from 1 Jan to 31 Jan 2016)







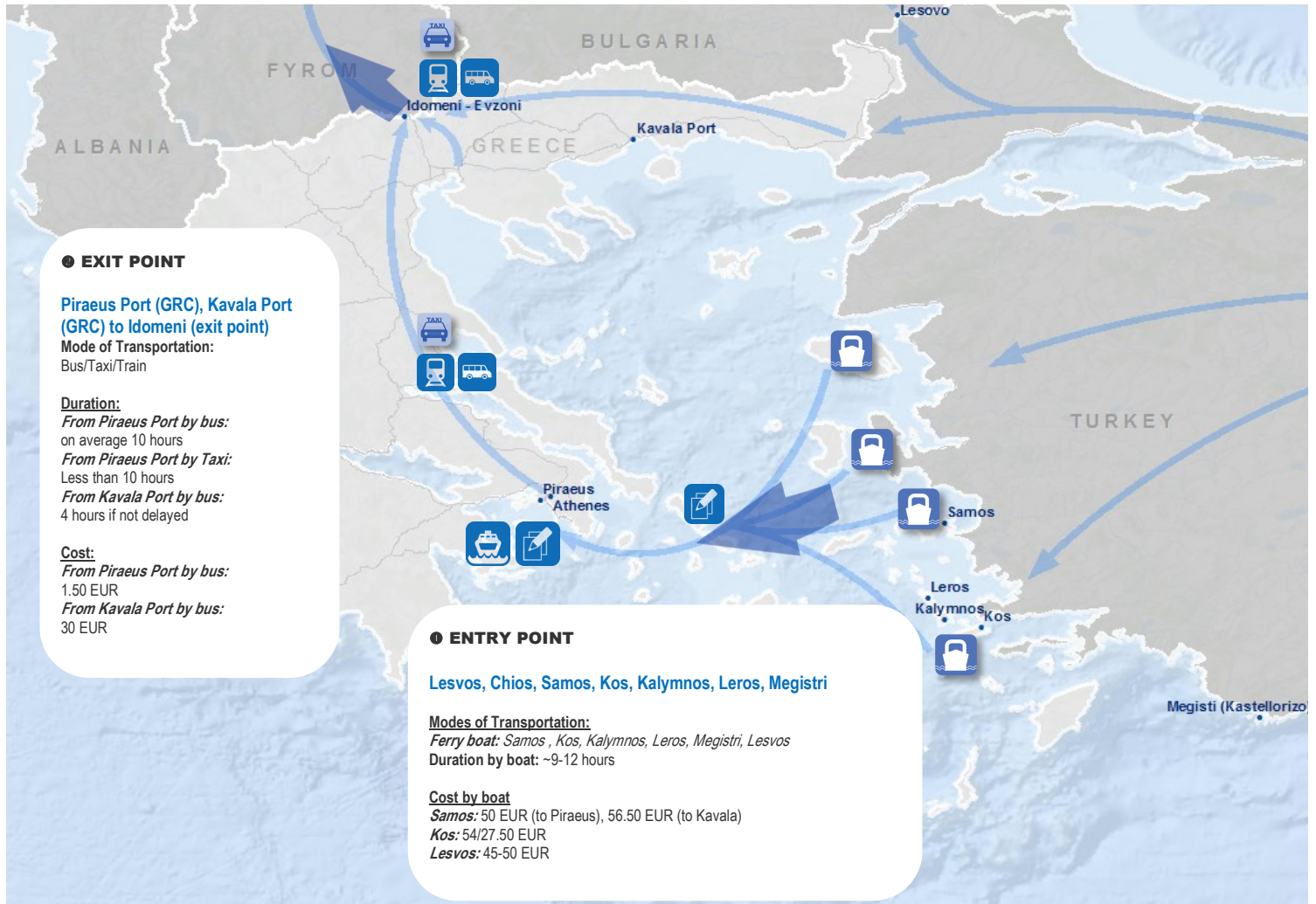
**Relocations:** 01 March – To date, 617 individuals have been relocated, of which 301 from Greece (30 to Luxembourg, 44 to Finland, 31 to Germany, 4 to Lithuania, 20 to Portugal, 10 to Ireland, 94 to France, 6 to Latvia, 6 to Cyprus, 6 to Malta, 48 to the Netherlands, and 2 to Bulgaria). The European Commission has made available an overview of Member States' support to the EU relocation mechanism. To date, 20 out of the 31 participating countries have promised to make places available, namely Belgium (30), Bulgaria (1,302), Cyprus (30), Czech Republic (30), Estonia (16), Finland (270), France (1,100), Germany (40), Ireland (20), Latvia (481), Lithuania (100), Luxembourg (90), Malta (131), the Netherlands (100), Poland (100), Portugal (130), Romania (315), Spain (50), Sweden (300) and Liechtenstein (43), with an overall number of only 4,678 places. You can find the overview [here](#).

## Known entry and exit points

Known landing points: The islands of Lesvos, Kos, Samos, Rhodes, Kalymnos, Megisti, Leros and Chios.

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

## Transport and logistics





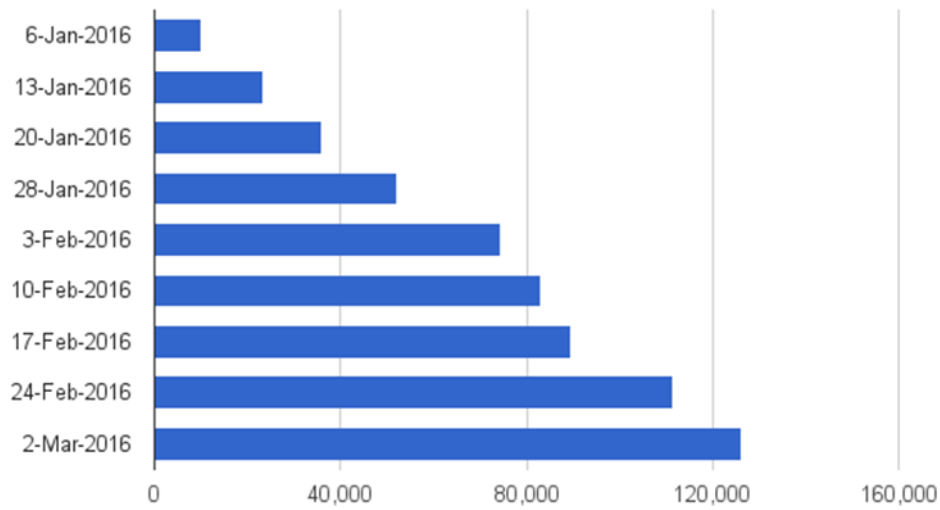
Weekly data

Cumulative arrivals

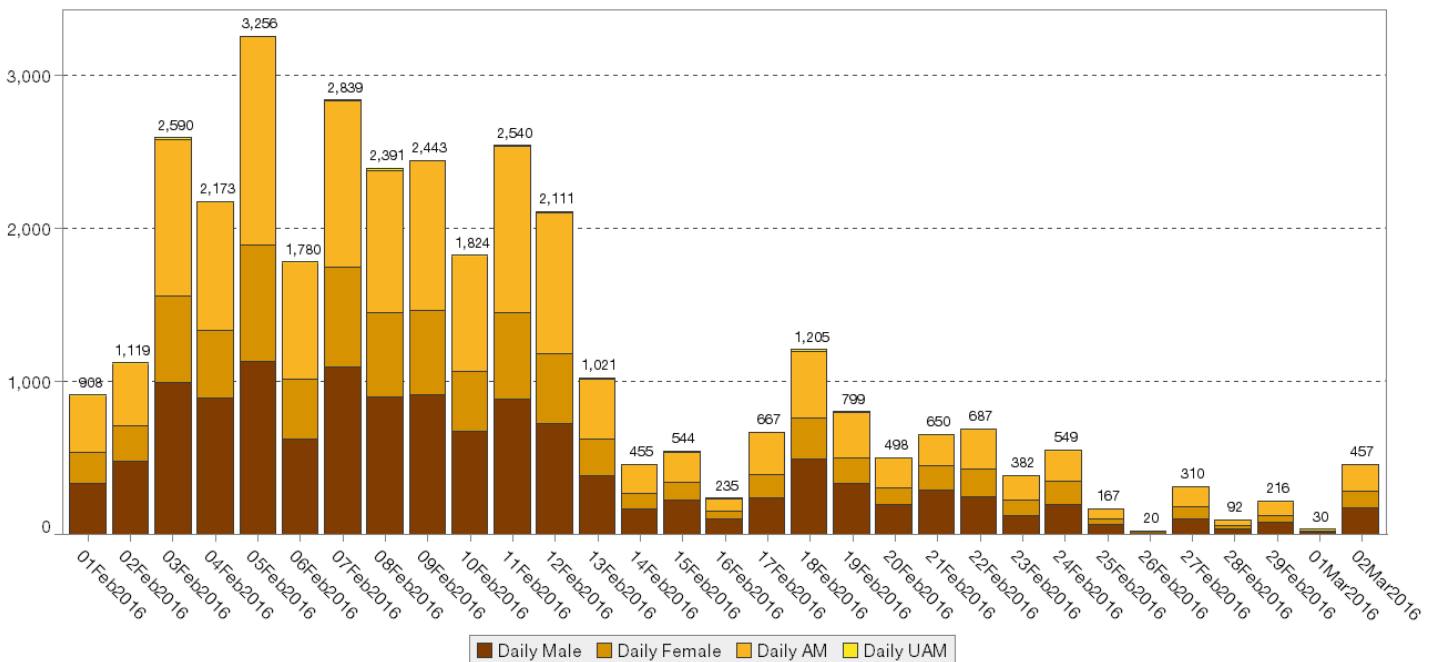


Period	Arrivals	Cumulative arrivals	Percent cumulative
Jan 1 - Jan 6	9,930	9,930	8%
Jan 6 – Jan 13	13,372	23,302	18%
Jan 13 – Jan 20	12,647	35,949	28%
Jan 20 – Jan 27	16,106	52,055	41%
Jan 28 – Feb 03	22,484	74,539	59%
Feb 03 – Feb 10	8,638	83,177	66%
Feb 10 – Feb 17	6,175	89,352	71%
Feb 17 – Feb 24	22,286	111,638	88%
Feb 24 – Mar 2	14,720	126,358	100%

Weekly Cumulative arrivals to Greece



Demographics of weekly departures from Greece (exit point, Idomeni) in February 2016



## Daily arrivals for 02 Mar 2016



Point of Arrival	*Numbers – Ad hoc communication between IOM Regional staff and the Hellenic Police in the islands	Numbers – HQs/ Hellenic Coast Guard Identification and Rescue operations
Lesvos island	1,238	-
Samos island	63	13
Chios island	558	-
A' Dodecanese		
Rhodes	-	-
Symi	-	-
Tilos	-	-
Megisti	126	-
Chalki	-	-
B' Dodecanese		
Kos	65	-
Kalymnos	4	-
Patmos	-	-
Farmakonisi	-	-
Leros	108	-
Other Islands		
Agathonisi	-	-
Crete	-	-
Limnos	239	-
Lipsoi	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,162</b>	<b>13</b>

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



### Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 25 February-02 March 2016 a total of 1,292 migrants and refugees were registered arriving in fYROM, down from 5,060 in the previous week and 7,286 two weeks ago. Since the beginning of 2016, a total of 88,328 migrants and refugees have entered the country.

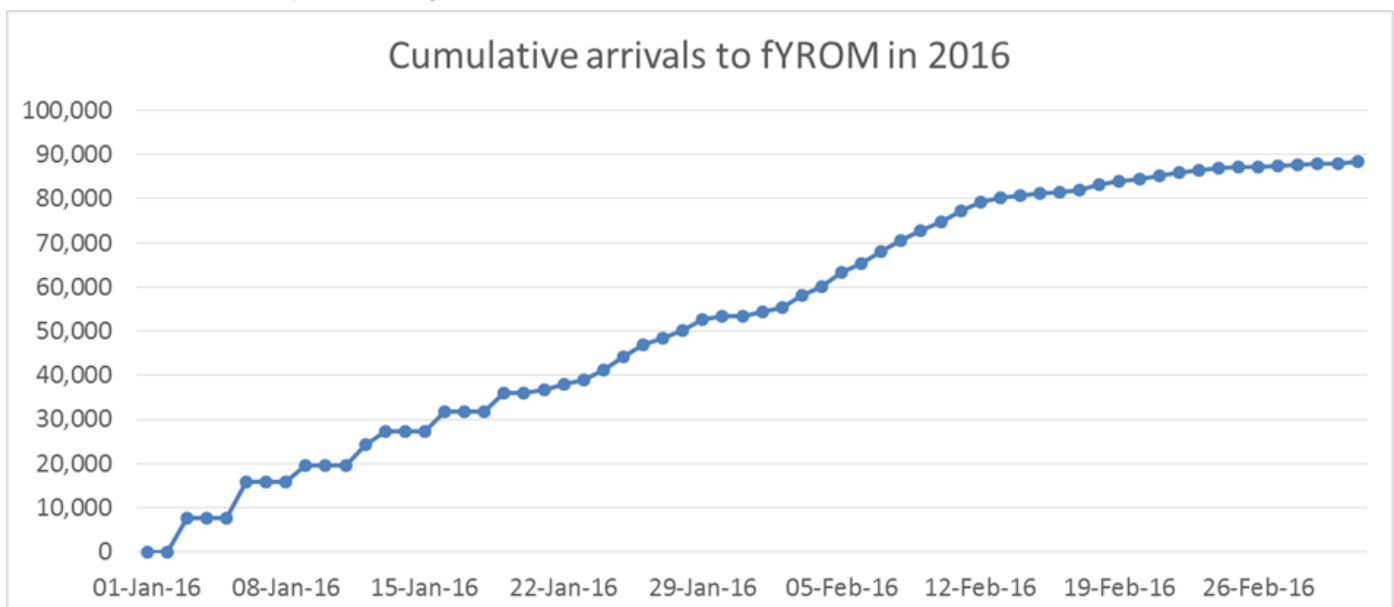
From 18 November 2015-21 January 2016, migrants and refugees who were not Syrian, Afghan, or Iraqi nationals were refused entry. Since 21 January 2016, migrants and refugees who are Afghan nationals have been refused entry. The only permitted nationalities now are Syrians and Iraqis.

18 February—the police chiefs of Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia and Macedonia signed a declaration on uniform approach to profiling, registration and controlled passage of refugees and migrants from the Macedonia-Greece border to Austria and Germany. With the uniform method of profiling in place, the police are introducing slightly modified procedures. After undergoing an interview, i.e. profiling, and registration at the Macedonia-Greek border, only the persons arriving from war-torn countries will be able to continue their journey to Austria and Germany in a controlled way. The agreement also states that “longer residence in a third country could not be considered as valid reason for international protection (for example Afghan national who resided for a longer time in Turkey or Iran).” However, **it remains unclear what length of time constitutes a “longer residence in a third country”**. Read more [here](#).

01 March—Over the reporting period, sporadic closure of the borders and further restrictions on eligibility for transit of the flow have resulted in considerable number of migrants being stranded. At the Temporary Reception Centre in Gevgelija (entry point) five migrants arrived in the morning of 01 March; at the Temporary Reception Centre in Kumanovo (exit point) there were approximately 900 migrants and refugees, of which 600 were Afghan nationals (the remaining 300 being Iraqi and Syrian nationals). This group of 900 had been stranded at the exit point for 11 days. All had expressed intention to seek asylum within 72 hours of entering the country, but at the time of writing, none had yet done so despite overstaying their permitted 72 hours in the country. While the Syrian and Iraqi nationals were expected to eventually be allowed to continue their journey, it remained unclear what the Government would decide to do in relation to Afghan nationals, and whether the Serbian authorities would allow them to enter the country. Three individuals from the group of Afghans declared themselves to in fact be Iranian nationals; at time of writing their identities were still being checked by the Iranian embassy.

01 March—The Reception Centre for Asylum seekers accommodated 25 asylum seekers and additional 14 asylum seekers were hosted at a safe house managed by the JRS (Jesuit Refugee Service). These two groups both submitted fully asylum applications subsequent to the initial 72-hour intent to seek asylum; some of these asylum seekers had entered fYROM in 2015, some in 2016.

### Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in fYROM





### From the press

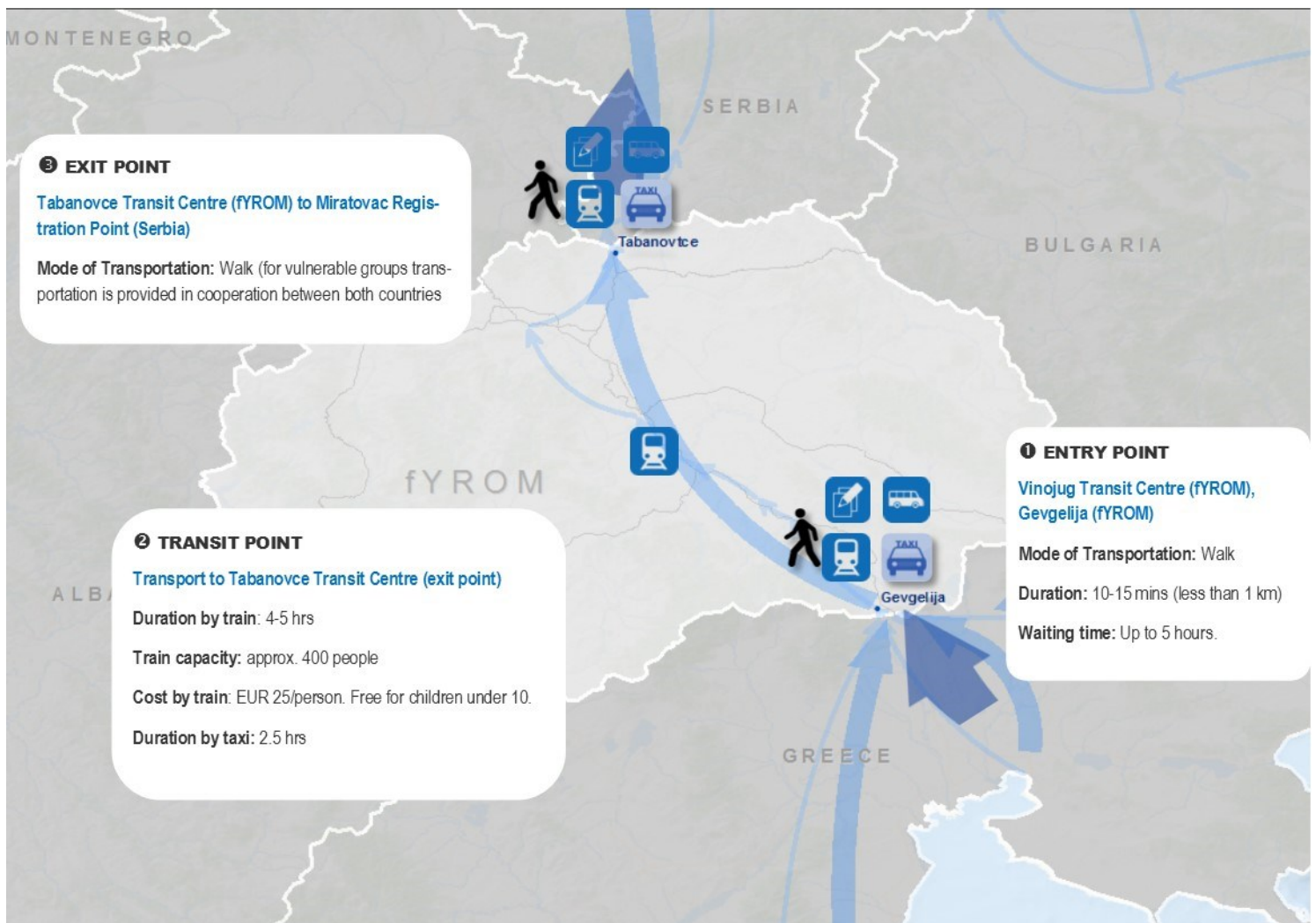
01 March 2016—"Our patience is at an end, whether we live or whether we die," say migrants. fYROM press reports increased presence of police and helicopters at the border. The backlog of migrants and refugees at the border with the uncertainty of their fate has led to protests at fYROM's exit camp that bring to mind the protests that took place in the Greek exit camp, Idomeni, in November 2015, after migrants and refugees not of Afghan, Syrian, or Iraqi nationalities were refused entry. Read more [here](#).

## Known entry and exit points

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

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

## Transportation and logistics

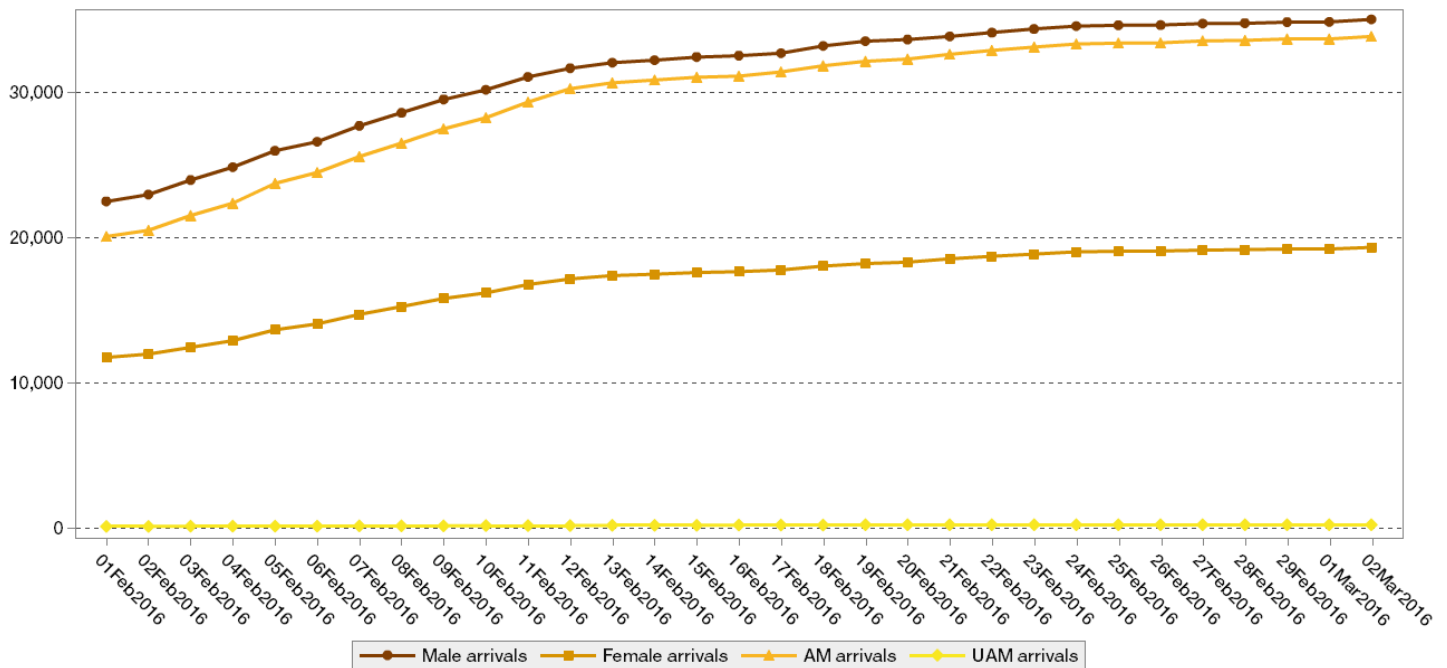




### Accommodation centers

Centre	Capacity	Nationalities
Vinojug Transit Centre – Gevgelija (GRC\MKD border)	1,100 - 1,200	This is a transit camp, usually migrants stay a few hours before continuing their travel
Tabanovce Transit Centre – (MKD\SRB border)	600 - 700	This is a transit camp, usually migrants stay for few hours before continuing their travel. Only those migrants of nationalities prohibited from crossing the border to Serbia remain in the camp for 2-3 days. As of 27 January 2016 only six of these migrants were staying in the camp: five migrants of Moroccan nationality and one of Burmese nationality.

### Demographic information on arrivals in 2016

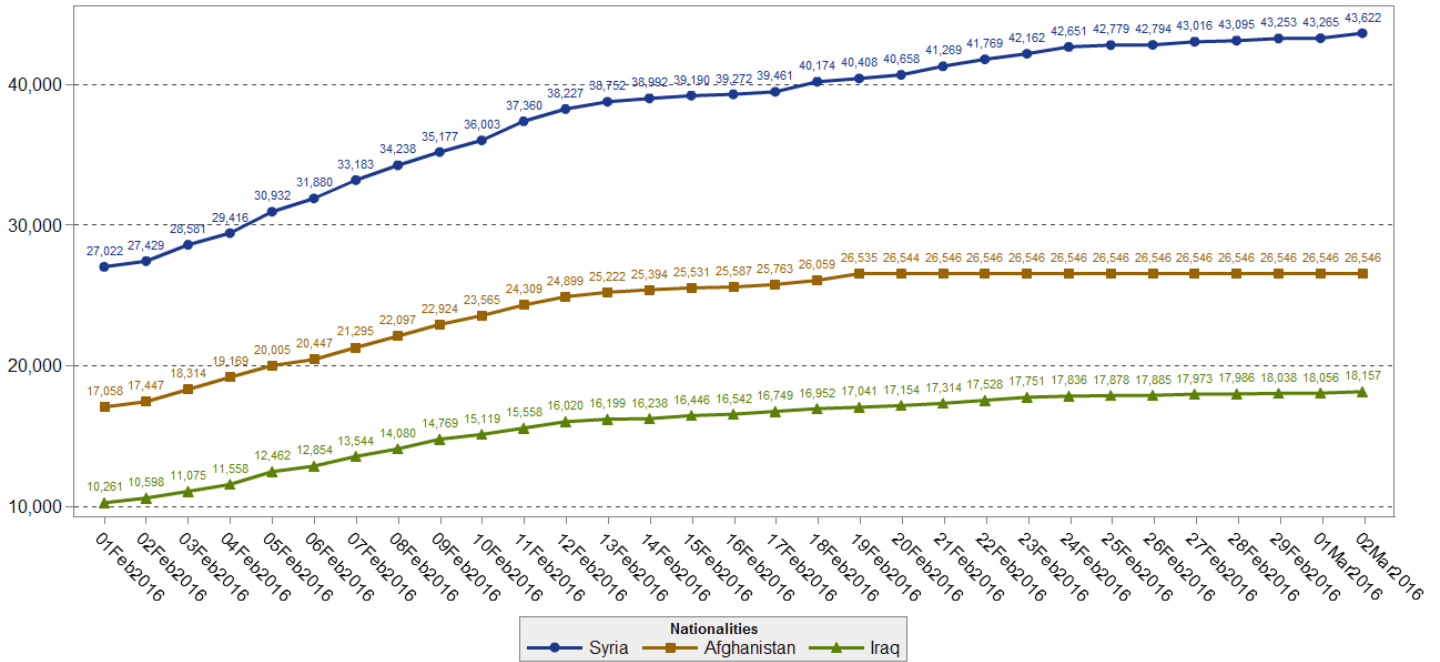


Arrivals - demographic information, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 02 March 2016		
Demographic group	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Male	34,991	40%
Female	19,295	22%
Accompanied children	33,824	38%
Unaccompanied children	218	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,328</b>	<b>100%</b>





### Cumulative arrivals to FYROM by nationality of origin in 2016



Arrivals by nationality, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 02 March 2016		
Main Nationalities	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Syria	43,622	49%
Afghanistan	26,546	30%
Iraq	18,157	21%
Other nationalities	3	0%
<b>Tot. All nationalities</b>	<b>88,328</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 7. Serbia

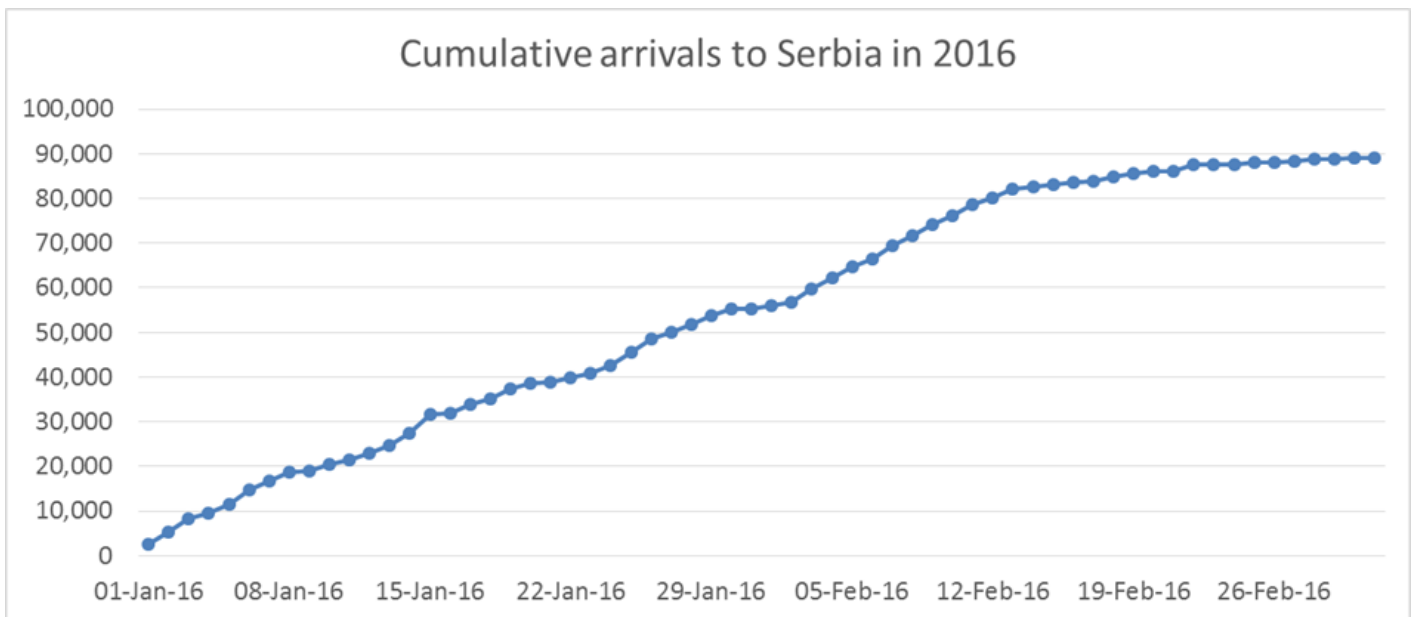


### Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

02 March - Over the period from 25 February - 02 March 2016 a total of 1,476 migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Presevo area—Serbia, down from 3,825 in the previous week and 7,819 two weeks ago. This brings the total number of migrants that have entered the country since the start of the year to 89,180. Over the reporting period, there was an average of 210 daily arrivals in Presevo area, down from an average of 546 in the previous week.

18 February—the police chiefs of Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia and Macedonia signed a declaration on uniform approach to profiling, registration and controlled passage of refugees and migrants from the Macedonia-Greece border to Austria and Germany. With the uniform method of profiling in place, the police are introducing slightly modified procedures. After undergoing an interview, i.e. profiling, and registration at the Macedonia-Greek border, only the persons arriving from war-torn countries will be able to continue their journey to Austria and Germany in a controlled way. The agreement also states that “longer residence in a third country could not be considered as valid reason for international protection (for example Afghan national who resided for a longer time in Turkey or Iran).” However, it remains unclear what length of time constitutes a “longer residence in a third country”. Read more [here](#).

### Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Serbia



### Accommodation centers

Centre	Capacity
Miratovac Transit Entry Point (border with FYROM)	300 - 500
One Stop Center Presevo (registration center, approx. 13 km from border with FYROM)	1,500
Dimitrovgrad Registration Center (near border with Bulgaria)	140
One Stop Centre Sid Point (at train station in Sid, near border with Croatia)	800
Principovac Transit Reception Center (near border with Croatia)	250-300
One stop center Adasevci (near border with Croatia)	500

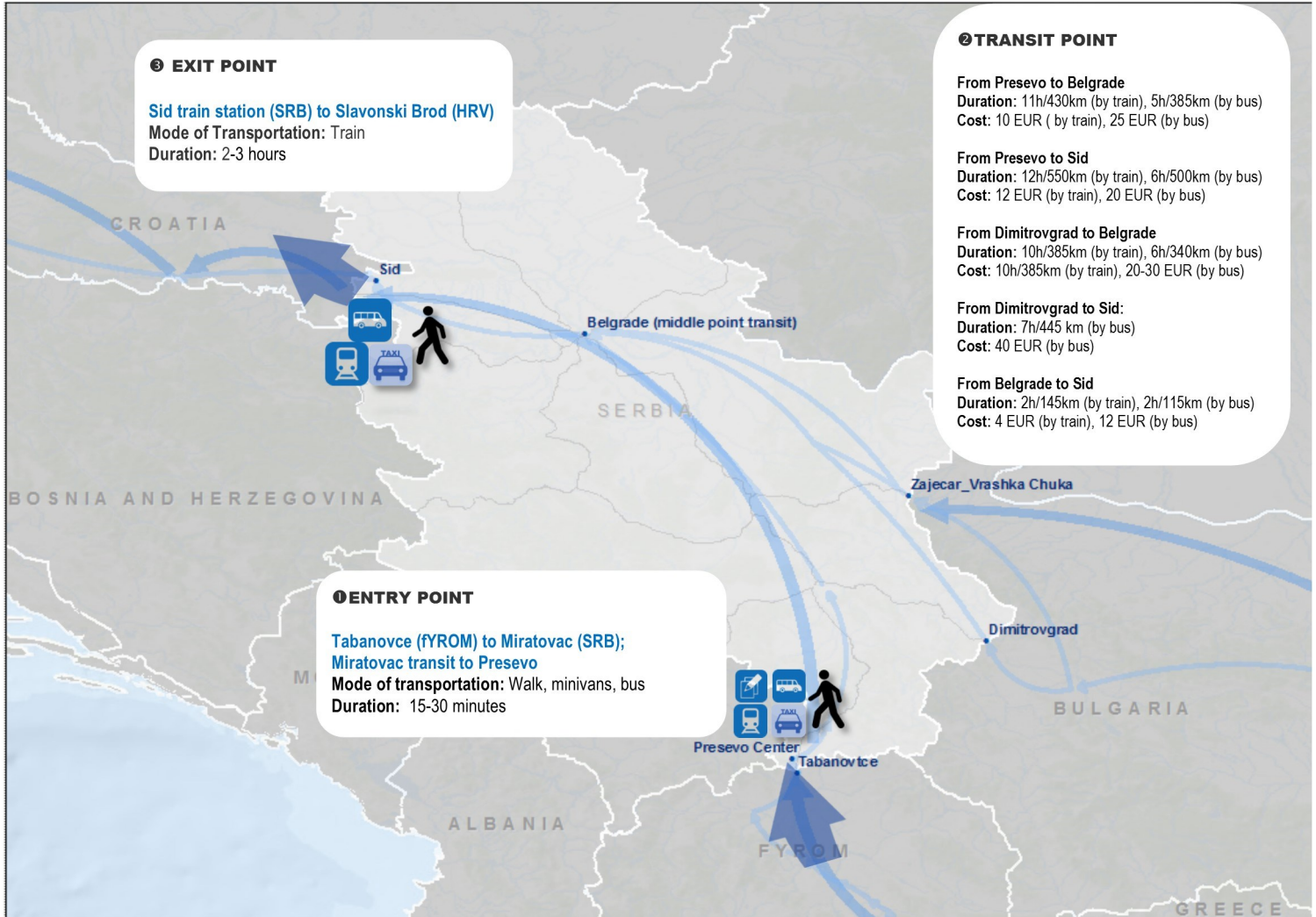


## Known entry and exit points

Known entry points: Presevo (border with fYR Macedonia); Dimitrovgrad and Zaječar (border with Bulgaria)

Known exit points: Sid (border with Croatia)

## Transport and logistics



## 8. Hungary



### Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 01 January 2016 to 02 March 2016, a total of 3,178 migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Hungary. Due to the barbed-wire fence in place along the Serbian and Croatian borders, there have been reduced numbers of arrivals since 17 October 2015. However, during the months of February and March there has been a steady increase in all registered arrivals through the border with Serbia. From 25 February to 02 March 2016, 702 new arrivals were registered by the authorities, down from 955 last week, but still higher than 456 two weeks ago.

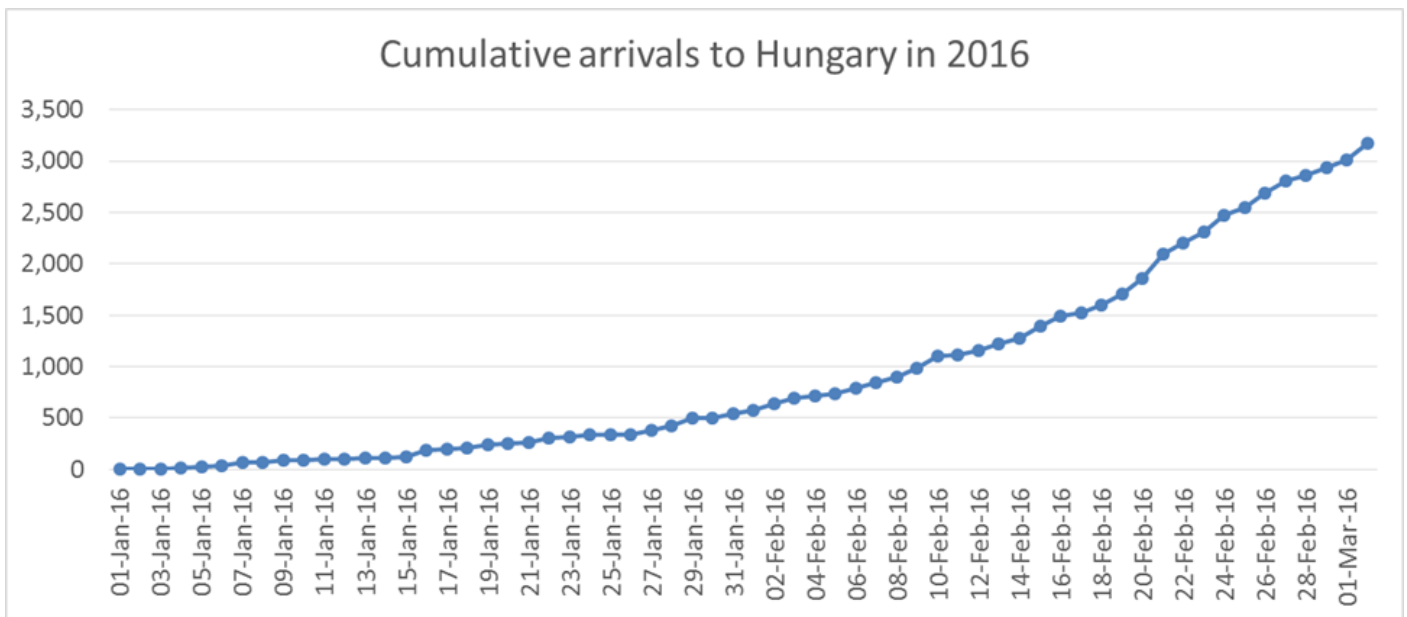
The most common countries of origin in descending order are: Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq.

### Known entry and exit points

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

Known exit points: There are currently no transit movements crossing Hungary.

### Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Hungary



## 9. Croatia

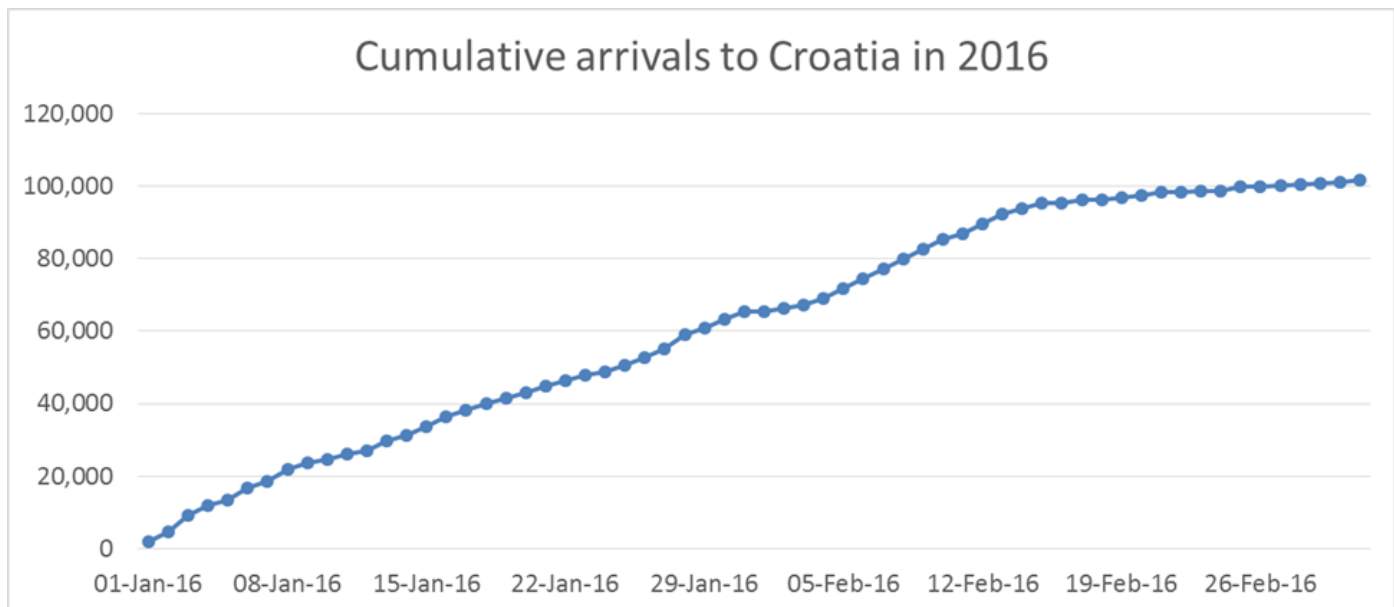


### Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 25 February to 02 March 2016 a total of 2,826 migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Croatia, slightly up from 2,492 the previous week, but still significantly lower than 11,045 two weeks ago. This brought the daily average up to 403 from 356 in the previous week. The total number of migrants and refugees that have been registered since the start of 2016 is 101,578.

18 February—the police chiefs of Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia and Macedonia signed a declaration on uniform approach to profiling, registration and controlled passage of refugees and migrants from the Macedonia-Greece border to Austria and Germany. With the uniform method of profiling in place, the police are introducing slightly modified procedures. After undergoing an interview, i.e. profiling, and registration at the Macedonia-Greek border, only the persons arriving from war-torn countries will be able to continue their journey to Austria and Germany in a controlled way. The agreement also states that “longer residence in a third country could not be considered as valid reason for international protection (for example Afghan national who resided for a longer time in Turkey or Iran).” However, **it remains unclear what length of time constitutes a “longer residence in a third country”**. Read more [here](#).

### Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Croatia





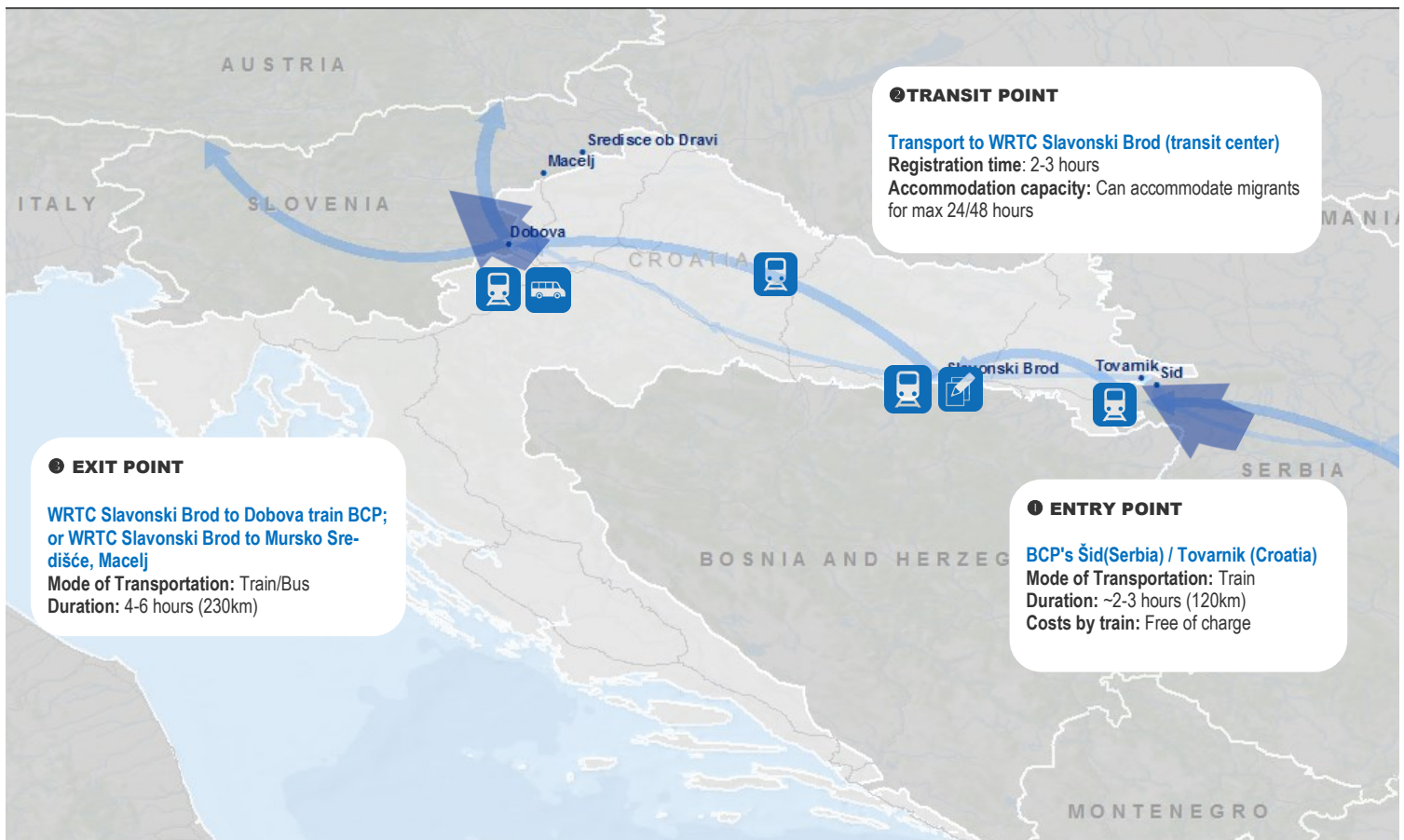


## Known entry and exit points

Known entry points: Trains operate from Šid, Serbia to the Winter Reception Transit Center Slavonski Brod in Croatia. In WRTC Slavonski Brod migrants are registered and provided with humanitarian and medical assistance. After the procedure, migrants board the train which takes them to Dobova, Croatian-Slovenian border crossing point.

Known exit points: Dobova (by train), for entry to Slovenia.

## Transportation and logistics



## 10. Slovenia



### Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

02 March— Since the start 2016, 98,517 migrants and refugees have been registered entering Slovenia. From 25 February to 02 March 2016, there were 2,773 registered arrivals, slightly higher than the 2,336 arrivals in the previous week, but still lower than the 11,557 two weeks ago. The daily average of registered arrivals over the reporting period was 396 this week, up from 334 in the previous week.

21 January—Since 21 January Slovenia has placed limitations on entry to migrants and refugees who do not express their intention to seek asylum in Slovenia, Austria, or Germany (see Police statement [here](#)).

#### *Slovenian police press releases:*

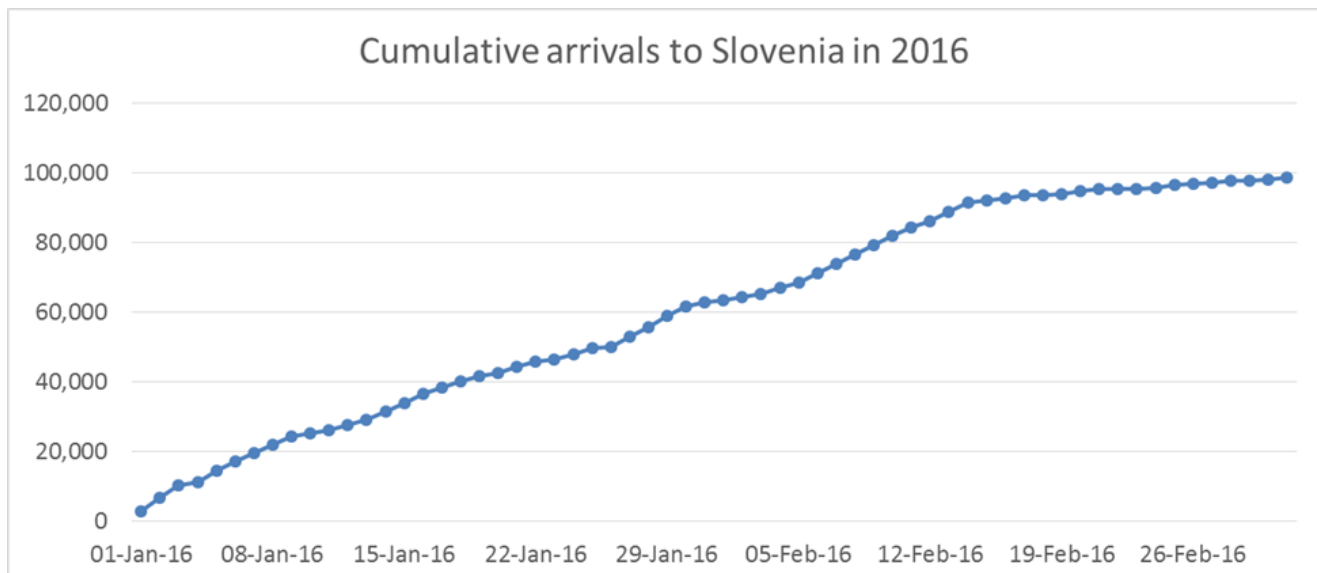
18 February—the police chiefs of Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia and Macedonia signed a declaration on uniform approach to profiling, registration and controlled passage of refugees and migrants from the Macedonia-Greece border to Austria and Germany. With the uniform method of profiling in place, the police are introducing slightly modified procedures. After undergoing an interview, i.e. profiling, and registration at the Macedonia-Greek border, only the persons arriving from war-torn countries will be able to continue their journey to Austria and Germany in a controlled way. The agreement also states that “longer residence in a third country could not be considered as valid reason for international protection (for example Afghan national who resided for a longer time in Turkey or Iran).” However, **it remains unclear what length of time constitutes a “longer residence in a third country”**. Read more [here](#).

26 February—“The objective of the common agreement on daily transit restriction is an effective management of current migration flows. In connection with some recent reports in the media about the number of migrants allowed to cross the border daily, it is important to explain that this is not a new agreement. Yesterday, the Croatian authorities passed on almost 850 migrants, which considerably exceeds the approximate number we agreed on, therefore we reminded them of the agreement.” Read more [here](#).

26 February—Eight migrants, seven Iraqis and one Iranian, were flown to their countries of origin on 25 February 2016, after they had decided to return home. Read more [here](#).

26 February—The Slovenian police are sending a third group of seven police officers, including a female officer, to work in fYROM from 25 February to 25 March. The officers will carry out joint patrols and joint controls of crossing the state border, as part of the joint operation in the management of the increased migrant flow. Read more [here](#).

### Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Slovenia





## Known entry and exit points

Known entry points: Dobova, Dobova train station, Gornja Radgona.

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



## Transportation and logistics

The table shows the latest numbers of foreigners staying in accommodation facilities across Slovenia on 18 February 2016, noon:

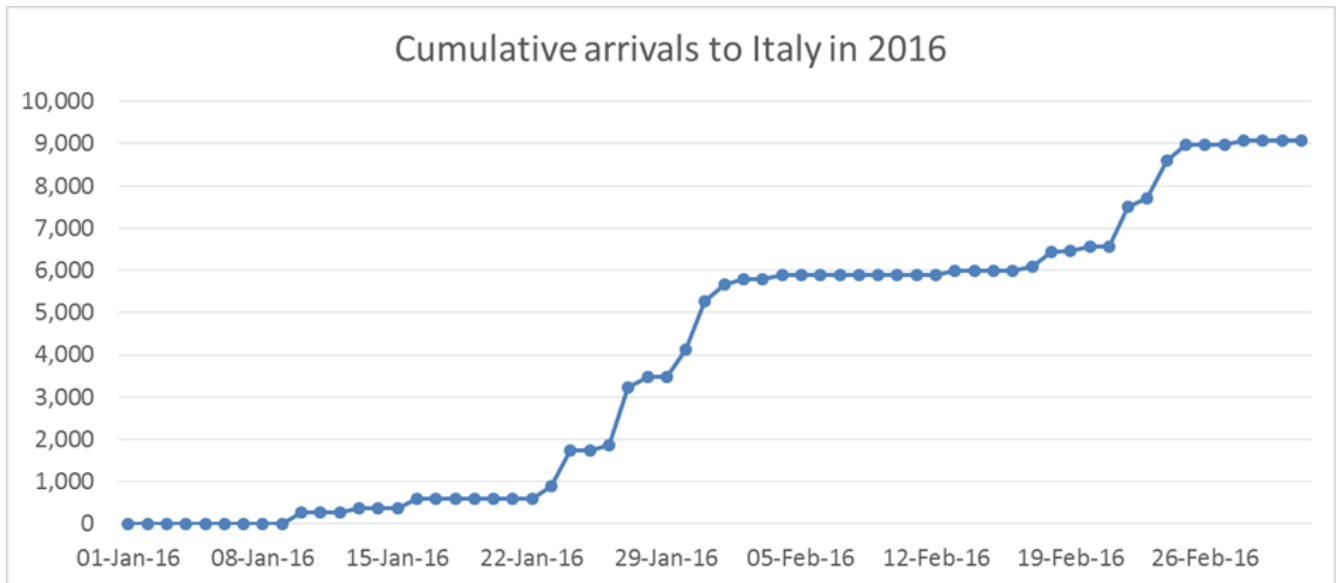
Accommodation centres	No of migrants accommodated
Tent camp – car park at former Šentilj border crossing, Šentilj	0
Fairgrounds, Gornja Radgona	0
Tent camp at former Integral's parking lot, Lendava	52
Celje fairgrounds	0
Former 26 October Barracks, Vrhnika	84
Logatec Facility	0
Centre for Foreigners, Postojna	224
<b>Total</b>	<b>360</b>



## 11. Italy

### Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 01 January 2016 to 02 March 2016, an estimated 9,086 migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Italy. These figures are reached by adding numbers circulated by the Ministry of Interior, which go up to 29 February 2016, to numbers of arrivals from 1 March 2016 onwards, which are estimated by IOM staff in the landing areas. At the end of each month, IOM data is adjusted according to the official figures provided by Italy's Ministry of Interior. From 25 February to 02 March 2016, IOM staff in the landing areas estimated that 494 migrants and refugees had arrived in Italy, significantly down from 2,141 in the previous week.



### Known entry and exit points

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

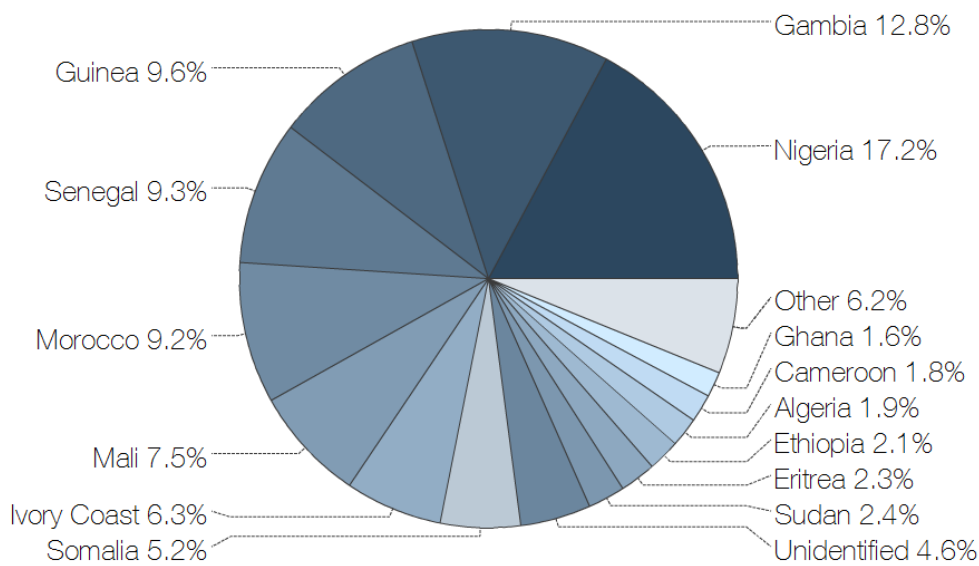
**Known exit points:** Exit points are irregular and therefore little is known about them. IOM Italy estimates that most Syrians and Eritreans and many Sudanese tend to move on to other European countries within 24-48 hours after reaching Italy, while most Sub-Saharan Africans remain in Italy.





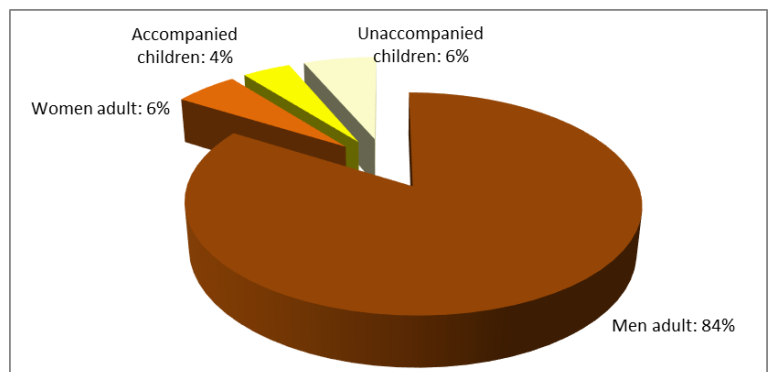
**Relocations:** 01 March – To date, 617 individuals have been relocated – **316 from Italy** (96 to Finland, 41 to France, 39 to Sweden, 18 to Spain, 20 to Germany, 14 to Belgium, 23 to Portugal, 50 to the Netherlands and 15 to Malta). The European Commission has made available an overview of Member States’ support to the EU relocation mechanism. To date, 20 out of the 31 participating countries have promised to make places available, namely Belgium (30), Bulgaria (1,302), Cyprus (30), Czech Republic (30), Estonia (16), Finland (270), France (1,100), Germany (40), Ireland (20), Latvia (481), Lithuania (100), Luxembourg (90), Malta (131), the Netherlands (100), Poland (100), Portugal (130), Romania (315), Spain (50), Sweden (300) and Liechtenstein (43), with an overall number of only 4,678 places. You can find the overview [here](#).

**Distribution of arrivals to Italy by nationality of origin (from 1 Jan to 31 Jan 2016)**



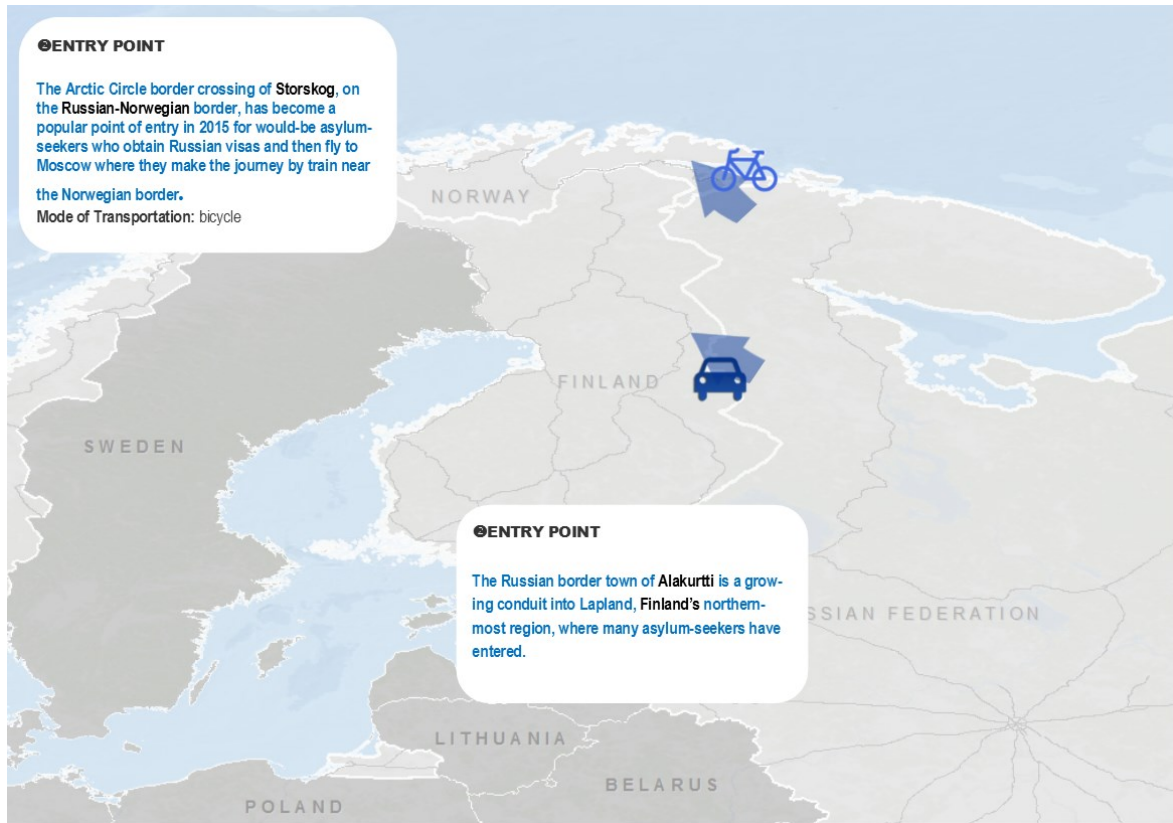
**Demographic information for arrivals in Italy (from 1 Jan 2016 to 31 Jan 2016)**

Demographic information	Arrivals	Percentage	Percentage
Men adult	2,959	84%	89%
Women adult	195	6%	
Accompanied children	149	4%	11%
Unaccompanied children	225	6%	
Total	3,528	100%	100%





## 13. The Northern Route



### Norway

During 2015, the flows of migrants arriving in Norway have significantly increased in comparison with the previous years, in particular during the course of the summer. The flows started decreasing at the end of November 2014 following various policy and border control measures taken by Norway and Russia. Read full official immigration report [here](#).

03 February—In a meeting in Moscow on Wednesday, Russia agreed to take between 200-300 people whose asylum applications were rejected by Norway and said the returns can only happen by plane to Moscow. Moscow had previously agreed to take as many as 700 rejected migrants and refugees but said on Wednesday it would only accept those who hold multi-entrance visas and legal residence, Thor Arne Aass from the Norwegian Justice Ministry told NTB. The meeting thus left the fate of 4,800 of the 5,500 people who came to Norway via the Arctic border crossing station Storskog last year uncertain. Aass said that around half of the group of 700 migrants have already left Norway. Some 250 were returned to Russia, while an undisclosed amount were sent to their home countries. Additionally, the Norwegian delegation was informed that the Russian authorities were investigating reports that a former diplomat in the Russian Foreign Ministry is behind five different companies that issued false work permits to around 1,000 Syrians. Read full article [here](#).

**Numbers:** 31,145 people applied for asylum in Norway in 2015. Source [here](#). In January 2016, Norway received applications for asylum from 389 people out of which 75 were Syrians, 34 Iraqis and 28, Eritreans. Source [here](#).

**Known entry points:** The Arctic Circle border crossing of Storskog, on the Russian-Norwegian border, has become a popular point of entry for would-be migrants and refugees who obtain Russian visas and then fly to Moscow where they make the journey by train near the Norwegian border, crossing by bicycle. Source [here](#).



## Finland

**Numbers:** “Only 700 migrants and refugees crossed from Russia in 2015, but a recent report by the Finnish Border Guard said that number could swell to more than 7,500 for 2016 at the current rate. According to the same report, nearly half of the arrivals from Russia in 2015 were Afghan citizens, with many living in Russia for months or even years before crossing into Finland. In total, some 32,000 migrants and refugees arrived in Finland in 2015”. Read full article [here](#).

29 February 2016—According to the Finnish Embassy in Moscow, over 1,100 migrants and refugees have crossed into Finland from Russia since the start of 2016, with approximately 20 people crossing per day.

02 March—No returns from Finland to Russia have occurred to date for 2016.

Figures provided by the Finnish Immigration Service (MIGRI). MIGRI stats include all arrivals; currently breakdowns between transit arrivals from other member states and first arrivals through external borders are unavailable.

Top Nationalities Entering Finland—January 2016	Total Number
Afghanistan	270
Iraq	219
India	73
Syria	66
Iran	41
Somalia	33
Bangladesh	29
Cameroon	26
Nigeria	23
Lebanon	22

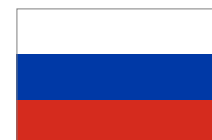
### *In the press*

29 January—AFP reported “Finland To Follow Sweden In Expelling Nearly 20,000 Migrants”. Read full article [here](#).

01 February—Reuters reported that “Finland plans to test drones along its 833-mile (1,340 km) border with Russia”. Read full article [here](#).

Nationalities of all unaccompanied children entering Finland—January 2016	Total Number
Afghanistan	54
Azerbaijan	3
Eritrea	1
Guinea	1
Guinea-Bissau	1
Indonesia	2
India	2
Iraq	24
Cameroon	1
Stateless	1
Lebanon	5
Morocco	1
Serbia	2
Somalia	1
Syria	10
Turkey	1
Total	110

**Known entry points:** The Russian border town of Alakurtti is a growing conduit into Lapland, Finland’s northernmost region, where many migrants and refugees have entered by car.



## Russia

Of the 5,440 migrants and refugees who entered Norway from Russia in 2015, it remains unknown how many of these came to Russia from their countries of origin in the last year, and how many had previously entered Russia by plane with tourist, business, or transit visas. To date, establishing a mechanism to distinguish these groups has proved challenging. According to data IOM Moscow was able to collect from various experts and sources, in 2015 there were an estimated 12,000 Syrians in Russia. Of these, approximately 5,000 are considered members of the diaspora who have been legally residing in Russia for some time and have business interests in the country.

The below tables are official figures provided by the Russian government entity responsible for migration, the Russian Federal Migration Service (RFMS). As of 04 February 2016, Russia had registered the following numbers of Afghans, Syrians, Iraqis, and Pakistanis with a temporary legal status in Russia (work or tourist visas). Information on when these migrants and refugees first entered Russia was not available at time of writing. Previous reports of an estimated 12,000 Syrians living in Russia included both these temporary migrants and refugees, as well as those who have lived long enough in Russia to obtain citizenship:

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

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

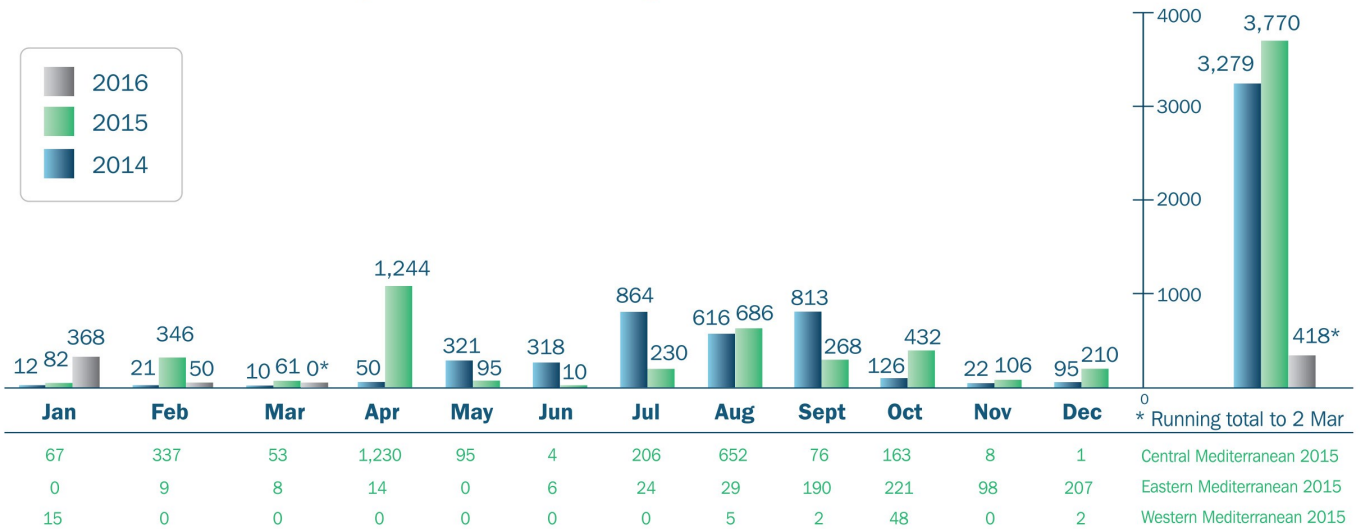
Temporary Asylum Applications by Nationality for 2015	Applied	Granted
Afghanistan	553	220
Syria	1,124	695
Iraq	32	5
Pakistan	9	1

Total number of nationalities of interest registered in Russia as of 31 December 2015	With Refugee Status	With Temporary Asylum Status
Afghans	352	572
Syrians	2	1,302
Iraqis	1	0
Pakistan	0	3

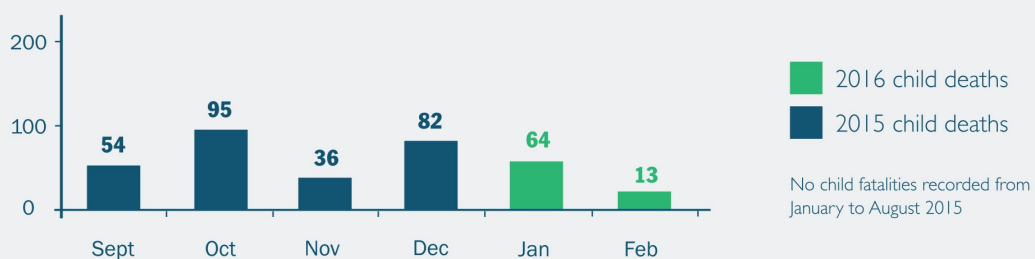
## 14. Missing Migrants: Fatalities and missing persons



### Comparison of monthly Mediterranean fatalities



### Child fatalities at sea, Eastern Mediterranean route to Greece

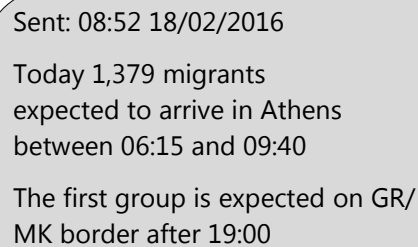


Names and boundaries on map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

## 15. Early Warning Information Sharing Network (EWIS)

Over the course of 2015 the Western Balkans route witnessed a sharp increase in numbers of mixed migration flows, most of which were transiting through Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (fYROM), Serbia, Hungary, and Croatia. These flows encompass refugees, as well as a wide range of vulnerable migrants, undocumented persons, unaccompanied and separated children, with the majority facing serious protection concerns. With up to 10,000 migrants crossing the border between Greece and fYROM, and between fYROM and Serbia on a daily basis during July and August 2015, it became critical to ensure the real-time provision of information on these flows, in order to ensure that relevant governmental agencies and humanitarian actors within these countries had adequate responses in place to address the basic needs of migrants.

To this end, IOM established an informal network between IOM's field staff and relevant national authorities, through which the Organization has been able to provide basic information concerning the flows to those actors awaiting migrants at the next entry/transit/exit point along the route (example below).



Sent: 08:52 18/02/2016

Today 1,379 migrants expected to arrive in Athens between 06:15 and 09:40

The first group is expected on GR/MK border after 19:00

### Shared with:

IOM Greece; IOM Serbia; IOM Field Assistants in Kumanovo (fYROM); IOM Western Balkans; fYROM border police.

The Network is able to operate 24/7 thanks to IOM's continuous staff presence in key areas along the route. In addition, important notifications regarding changes in national laws and border policies which could affect the volume of flows is also shared, to allow more long-term response preparation.

The information shared by IOM enables the coordinated management of mixed migration flows by the border police and other relevant national authorities. The Network also assists the targeted delivery of emergency assistance to the maximum number of beneficiaries, avoiding duplications and ensuring cost effectiveness for all humanitarian actors present on the route. Furthermore, the Network serves as an early warning system to monitor possible changes in the routes taken by migrants to cross the Western Balkans, allowing governments and humanitarian actors to react promptly and ensure adequate assistance to those arriving at their borders.

The Early Warning Information Sharing Network was initially launched with the support of the IOM Emergency Fund in August 2015 and included the route from affected Greek islands to fYROM and Serbia. Over subsequent months the Network has positioned IOM as the source of reliable and up to date information, and has proved an indispensable resource to government and humanitarian actors. Its flexible design in the planning phase has allowed it to grow over time to incorporate other key countries such as Hungary and Croatia which became affected in September, and Kosovo (SCR 1244), Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina which could be affected by the possible changes of routes used by the migrants. This second phase is supported by the Swiss State Secretariat for Migration. This project is managed by IOM in the Western Balkans and feeds into many of DTM's activities, including the collection of data that goes into this report.

## 16. Contingency Countries

### Albania



#### Background

Albania has not been affected by Mediterranean migration flows due to various reasons, including its geographical position. Nevertheless, Albania remains an important “contingency” country which might see an increase in flows if the route changes. The modest figures are not of registered arrivals but rather of apprehensions by the Albanian Border Police of irregular migrants on entry, within the country, and exit. This makes dating the exact entry of arrivals difficult.

Apprehended irregular migrants are given the possibility of applying for asylum in Albania. The alternative options for apprehended migrants are to leave the territory, or to return voluntarily to their country of nationality. The Albanian Border Police immediately notify IOM when an irregular migrant or group of migrants is detected.

#### Latest figures

Up to 12 February 2016, 62 migrants were apprehended by the authorities. 55 were returned to Greece.

#### Known entry and exit points:

Known entry points with Greece over land: Kapshtica, Tre Urat Sopik, Kakavia or Kakavijë, Rrips, Qafë Botë

Known entry points with Greece over sea: Port of Sarandë

Known entry points with FYROM: Gorica, Tushemisht, Qafa Thane, Billate

Known entry points with Kosovo (SCR 1244): Shishtavec, Orgjost, Morina, Qafë Prush, Qafa e Morines

Known exit points with Montenegro: Bashkim, Han i Hotit

Known exit points over sea (to Italy): Stun Gjin, Porto Palermo, Port of Sarandë



## Kosovo (SCR 1244)\*

### Background

Kosovo (SCR 1244)\* has not been affected by Mediterranean migration flows due to various reasons, including its geographical position. Nevertheless, Kosovo (SCR 1244)\* might see an increase in flows if the route changes. The modest figures are not of registered arrivals but rather of apprehensions by the Kosovo (SCR 1244)\* Border Police of irregular migrants on entry, within the country, and exit. This makes dating the exact entry of arrivals difficult.

The flows into the country for the year 2015 were as follows:

3,844 migrants were refused entry at the border of Kosovo (SCR 1244)\*, 881 migrants and refugees were apprehended by the authorities inside Kosovo (SCR 1244)\*, 1,008 fines were issued to irregular migrants and domestic companies for employing migrants without work visas in Kosovo (SCR 1244)\*. Of this number, 875 were fines imposed on domestic companies for transporting and employing migrants without entry and work visas for Kosovo (SCR 1244)\*, 73 related to migrants ordered to leave Kosovo (SCR 1244)\* voluntarily, and 60 related to migrants deported by force.

In addition, 70 people requested asylum in Kosovo (SCR 1244)\* in 2015. The nationality breakdown of this group was: Syria – 58, Iraq – 6, Palestine – 2, Algeria – 1, Morocco – 1, Albania – 1, Iran – 1. Of these asylum seekers, 56 (82%) were male, and 14 (18%) were female, eight of these asylum seekers were children aged between 0-13, four were children aged between 14-17, 43 were young adults aged between 18-34, and five were aged between 35-64 years old.

### Latest figures

As of 17 February 2016, only seven persons from this caseload were accommodated at the Magure Asylum Center, and only two persons had been granted international protection.

14 persons (Syria – 13, Palestine – 1) entered Kosovo (SCR 1244)\* in January 2016.

### Known potential entry and exit points:

Potential entry points with Serbia: Stublina, Karaqeve, Mucibabe, Merdare, Leposaviq, Zubin Potok,

Potential entry points with FYROM: Hani i Elezit, Stanqiq, Dobellde

Potential entry points with Albania: Vermice-Prizren

Potential entry point with Montenegro: Kulla-Peje



## Montenegro

### Background

Montenegro has not been affected by Mediterranean migration flows due to various reasons, including its geographical position. Nevertheless, Montenegro remains an important “contingency” country which might see an increase in flows if the route changes.

### Latest figures

There are no reception centers on Montenegro’s borders with other countries. Data is collected from the Asylum Directorate, Border Police, and Asylum Centre. At the end of each working day, the Asylum Directorate provides information on how many new migrants/refugees intended to seek asylum (entered Montenegro), and the Border Police share information regarding how many persons have sought asylum at the border crossings and how many migrants have been apprehended entering irregularly or within the country irregularly. Every morning IOM receives information from the Asylum Centre on the number of migrants and refugees still present in the country.

Arrivals Whole of 2015	
Morocco	26
Syria	20
Pakistan	20
Bangladesh	2
Somalia	4
Iraq, Egypt, Serbia, Ukraine, Nigeria, Cameroon, Palestine, Algeria, Kosovo (SCR 1244)	1
Total	81
Men	76
Women	4
Children (gender breakdown not available)	1

Dec-15	
Morocco	7
Iraq	7
Bangladesh	7
DRCongo	2
Afghanistan	1
Pakistan	1
Comoros	2
Stateless	1
Total (27 men, 1 woman)	28

### Known entry and exit points

There are no formal entry or exit points.



## Bosnia and Herzegovina

### Background

Bosnia & Herzegovina (BIH) has not been affected by Mediterranean migration flows due to various reasons, including its geographical position. The modest figures include both registered arrivals and apprehensions by the BIH Border Police of irregular migrants on entry and exit. Despite the low figures, BIH remains an important “contingency” country which might see an increase in flows if the route changes.

Apprehended irregular migrants are given the possibility of applying for asylum in BIH. The alternative options for apprehended migrants are to leave the territory or to return voluntarily to their country of nationality. The BIH Border Police supply numbers of registered and detected arrivals and exits to the country on a monthly basis.

Whole of 2015		
Nationalities		
Afghanistan	7,091	6,871
Iraq	2,243	1,365
Syria	726	633
Total	9,840	9,089

Last Quarter 2015		
Nationalities		
Afghanistan	804	810
Iraq	448	307
Syria	223	150
Total	1,481	1,261

### Latest figures: regular entries

Jan-16		
Nationalities		
Afghanistan	1	1
Iraq	22	43
Syria	38	35
Total	61	79

### Latest figures: irregular entries

Whole of 2015	
Nationalities	
Afghanistan	4
Iraq	3
Syria	0
Total	7

Last Quarter 2015	
Nationalities	
Afghanistan	0
Iraq	1
Syria	0
Total	1

### Known entry and exit points

Regular entries: Syrians, Afghans, and Iraqis require a visa for entry in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Therefore, the majority of regular entries to the country are by air to Sarajevo Airport from Istanbul.

Irregular entries: The majority of the few recorded irregular entries are from Serbia in the area of Bijeljina city, on the BIH eastern border.

Irregular exits: Mainly towards Croatia on the North-West border, no particular area.

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

IOM's **Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)** is a suite of tools and methodologies designed to track and analyse human mobility in different displacement contexts, in a continuous manner.

In order to gather and disseminate information about the migrant populations moving through the Mediterranean, up the Western Balkan Route and through the Northern Route into Europe, in September 2015 DTM established a **Flow Monitoring System**. The Flow Monitoring System includes this weekly flows compilation, which provides an overview of migration flows in countries of first arrival and other countries along the route in Europe, and analysis of trends across the affected region. The data on registered arrivals is collated by IOM through consultations with ministries of interior, coast guards, police forces, and other relevant national authorities.

The system also includes **flow monitoring surveys** to capture additional and more in-depth data on the people on the move, including age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education, key transit points on their route, motives, and intentions. This data has been captured by IOM field staff in Croatia since October 2015, with survey more recently also covering Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (fYROM), and Slovenia. This data is analysed in the attachment accompanying this report and titled "Analysis - Flow Monitoring Surveys in the Mediterranean and Beyond".

## 18. About the numbers

As mentioned above, the data on registered arrivals in this report is collated by IOM through consultations with ministries of interior, coast guards, police forces, and other relevant national authorities.

As such, the German Ministry of Interior's announcement on 06 January 2016 that arrivals for 2015 had exceeded 1 million for Germany alone is unsurprising. The Ministry explained that the total number of asylum applications filed in 2015 no longer adequately represents the total number of arrivals, due to delays in the asylum application system. Instead, the Ministry referred to the number of arrivals as captured through the EASY-System, which is used to record new entrants upon arrival and determine to which federal state migrants and refugees are referred. According to the EASY-System, the numbers of arrivals in 2015 as published on the BAMF (Ministry for Migration and Asylum) website were, as of January 2016, higher than 1 million for Germany alone. These numbers indicate that there may have been a larger overall number of arrivals to Europe in 2015 than has to date been detected in countries along the route. However, it should be taken into consideration that some people might have already entered Europe in 2014 and then entered Germany in 2015; and that the Ministry and BAMF highlight that there may have been some duplications in the EASY-System.

Numbers of registered arrivals to Greece and Italy have been shown to match the data IOM has available for other countries further along the route. Nevertheless, certain types of arrival are hard to capture by date: for example, some people might have flown directly to Germany on student, tourist, or work visas, and subsequently decided to stay. Others may have travelled to Germany via Russia and northern Europe, or otherwise avoided detection along the Mediterranean and Balkans routes.