

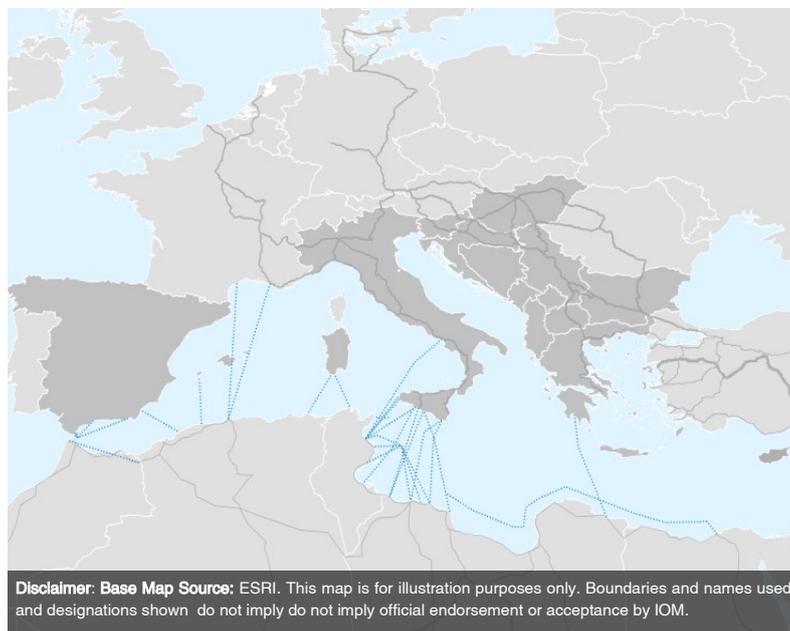
317,228 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016

300,676 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016 BY SEA

10,420 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 7 September —21 September 2016

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- Until 21 September, there were **130,567 cumulative arrivals in Italy**, compared to **123,665** in the last reporting period (a **6%** increase). Comparing arrivals to Italy until 31 August from 2015 and 2016, there were **116,147** and **114,691** cumulative arrivals respectively, an increase of **7%**. In Greece, to date, there have been **168,390** arrivals in contrast to **166,292** up until the last reporting period (an increase of **1%**). Relative to the 31 August last year, there were **236,180** and **165,591** arrivals to Greece for 2015 and 2016 respectively.
- The **total number of migrants and refugees** stranded in Greece and in the Western Balkans is **71,971** (5% increase compared to the previous reporting period). Since the implementation of the EU-Turkey agreement on the 10th of March, the number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece increased by **4%**. For the rest of the countries, **please read page 7**.
- As of **21 September**, there have been **5,297** individuals relocated to **22 EU Member States**. Please see the new page on [relocations](#) for more information.
- As of 21 September, a total of **484** migrants and refugees were readmitted from Greece to Turkey as part of the EU-Turkey Agreement with last readmission taking place on 29 August 2016. The majority of migrants and refugees were Pakistani, Afghan, Bangladeshi and Iranian nationals. See [Turkey section](#).
- Recent updates from Central Mediterranean route with a focus on Libya and Niger is available on [page 36](#).
- Information about “contingency countries” in the Western Balkans (Albania, Kosovo (SCR 1244)*, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina), the Northern Route (Finland, Norway and Russia) is on [page 39](#).
- For information on this report, including details on the sources of this report's data and tallying methodologies used, please see [page 41](#).

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

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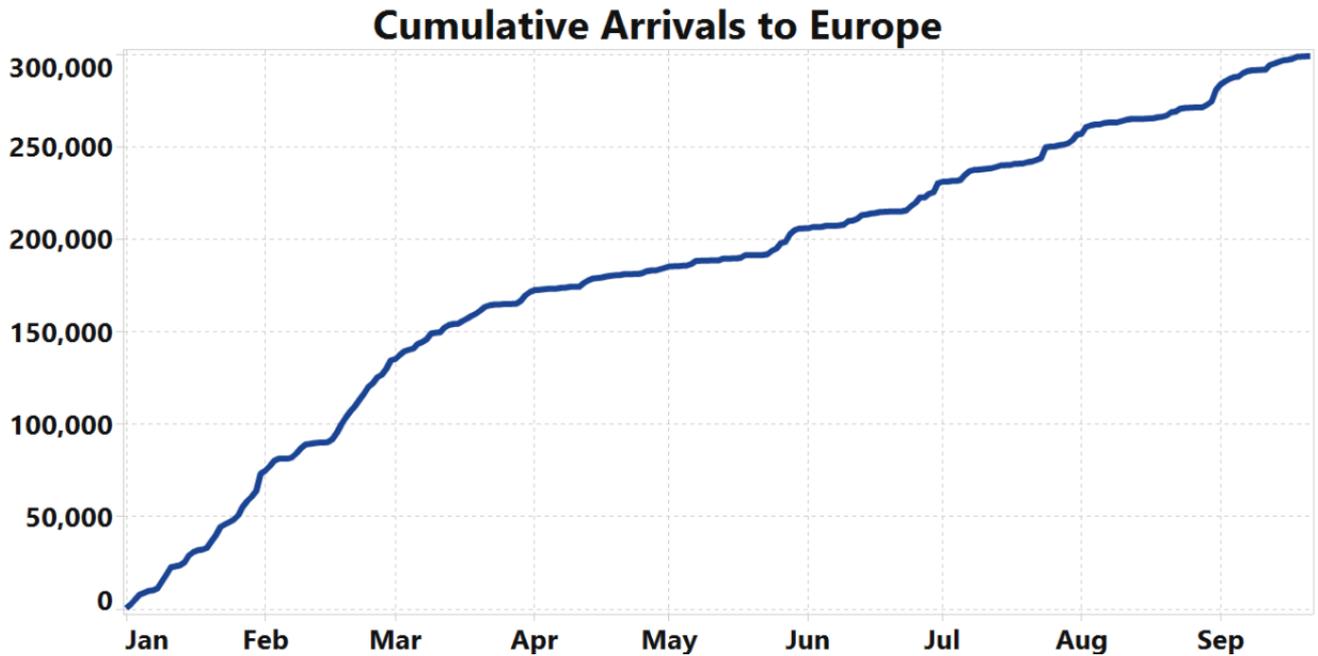


Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
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State Secretariat for Migration SEM

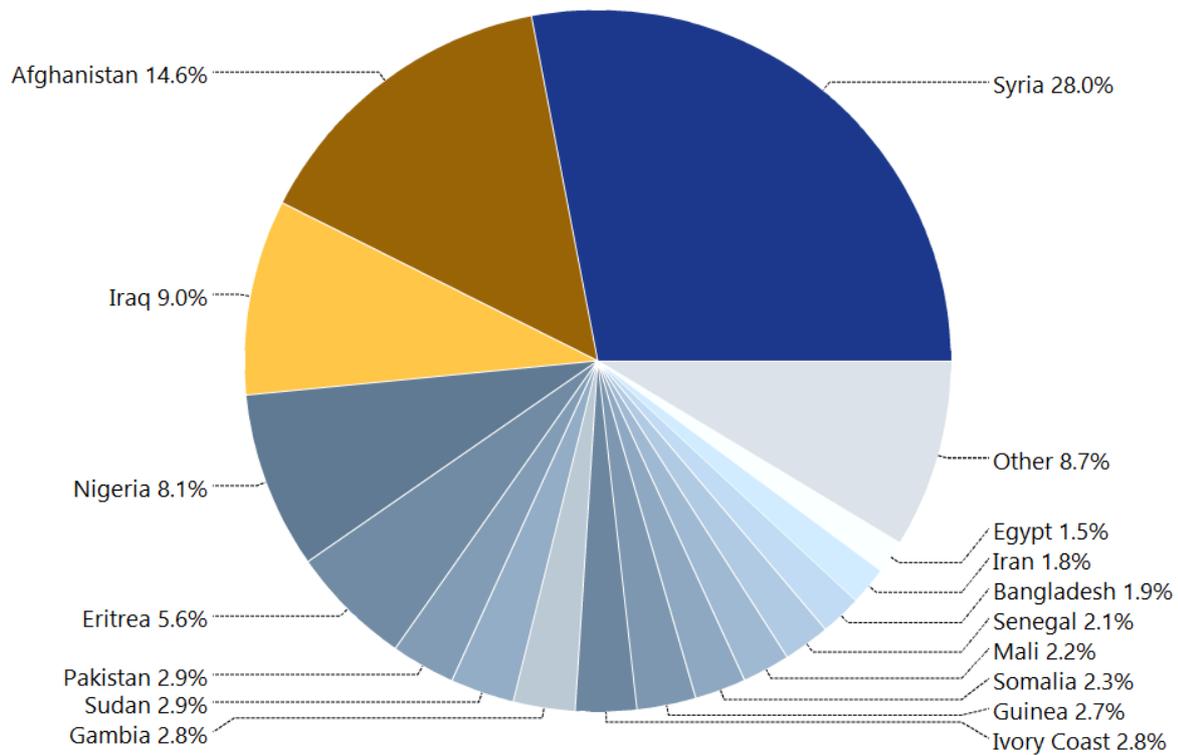


I. CUMULATIVE ARRIVALS AND WEEKLY OVERVIEW

Aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe



Nationalities of aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe (up to 31 August 2016*)

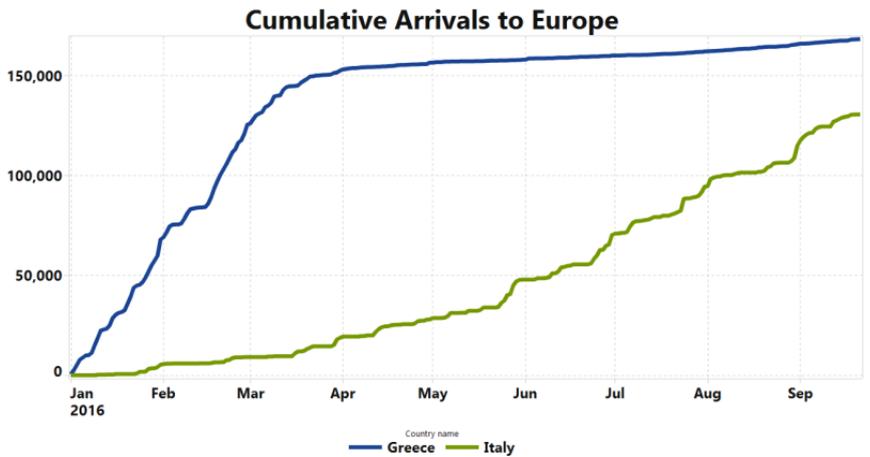


*Last available data on nationality breakdown for Italy and Greece.

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

Note: Data for Spain and Bulgaria data are not available on a daily basis

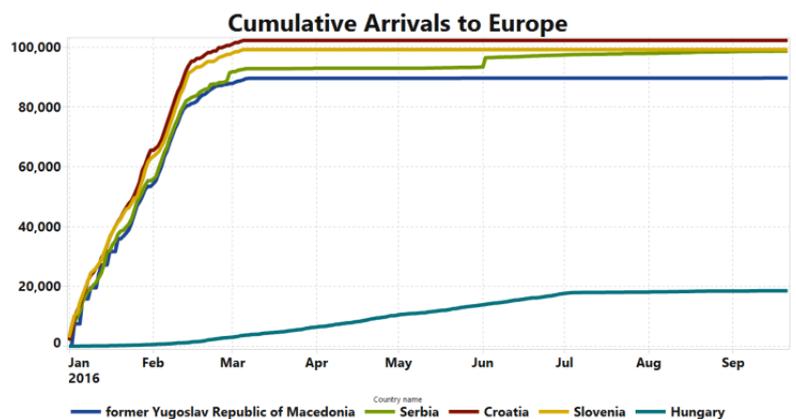
Country name ▲	Serbia	Hungary
Report Date ▲	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
07Sep2016	98,627	18,477
08Sep2016	98,647	18,479
09Sep2016	98,670	18,507
10Sep2016	98,670	18,520
11Sep2016	98,670	18,522
12Sep2016	98,670	18,523
13Sep2016	98,670	18,524
14Sep2016	98,670	18,524
15Sep2016	98,670	18,527
16Sep2016	98,703	18,527
17Sep2016	98,703	18,527
18Sep2016	98,703	18,537
19Sep2016	98,703	18,538
20Sep2016	98,728	18,548
21Sep2016	98,728	18,556



Month	Average arrivals per day to Italy	Average arrivals per day to Greece
January	176	2,248
February	132	1,984
March	312	(before agreement, 1st to 8th): 1,375 (after agreement, 9th to 30th): 701
April	305	131
May	643	47
June	746	70
July	782	66
August	662	119
September	743	121

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date grouped by country (other countries in the route*)

Country name ▲	Serbia	Hungary
Report Date ▲	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
07Sep2016	98,627	18,477
08Sep2016	98,647	18,479
09Sep2016	98,670	18,507
10Sep2016	98,670	18,520
11Sep2016	98,670	18,522
12Sep2016	98,670	18,523
13Sep2016	98,670	18,524
14Sep2016	98,670	18,524
15Sep2016	98,670	18,527
16Sep2016	98,703	18,527
17Sep2016	98,703	18,527
18Sep2016	98,703	18,537
19Sep2016	98,703	18,538
20Sep2016	98,728	18,548
21Sep2016	98,728	18,556



Note:* There was no change in the figures for Croatia and Slovenia during this reporting period

Weekly trends: countries of first arrival

Country ▲	Bulgaria		Greece		Italy		Total arrivals		
	Period ▲	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
	01 September to 07 September	645	.	807	.	9,278	.	10,730	.
	08 September to 14 September	664	2.95%	876	8.55%	4,149	-55.28%	5,689	-46.98%
	15 September to 21 September	643	-3.16%	867	-1.03%	2,179	-47.48%	3,689	-35.16%

Bi-weekly trends

Over the period of 07 September to 21 September there was a decrease of 15% in the overall number of entries to Greece compared to the previous period of 24 August to 06 September.

There was a decrease (65%) in the overall number of arrivals to Italy this reporting period of 07 September to 21 September compared to the previous period of 24 August to 06 September.

Weekly trends: other countries

Country ▲	Hungary		Serbia		
	Period ▲	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
	01 September to 07 September	28	.	93	.
	08 September to 14 September	47	67.86%	43	-53.76%
	15 September to 21 September	32	-31.91%	58	34.88%

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

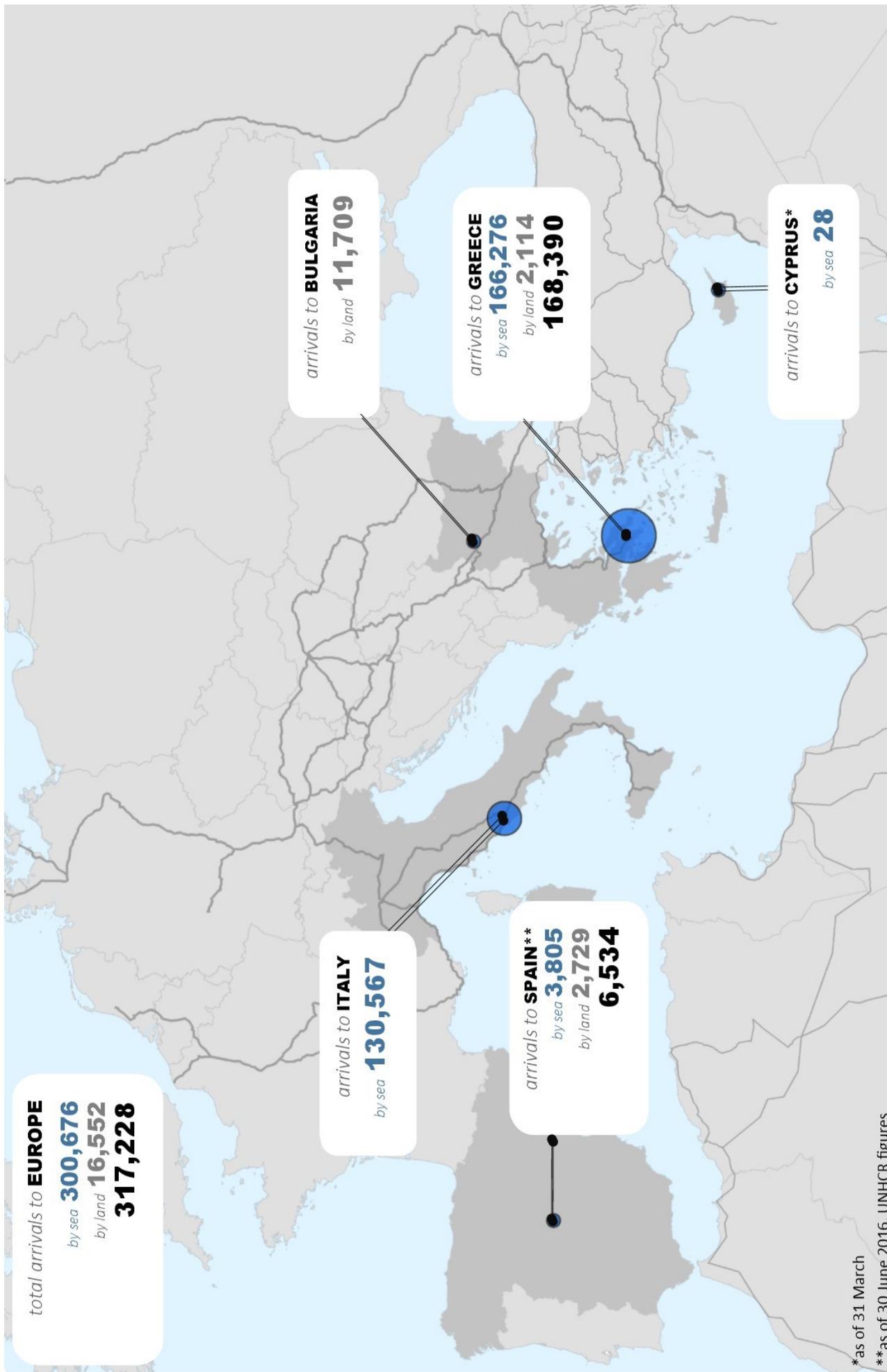
Country name ▲	Greece	Italy	Total
Report Date ▲	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals
07Sep2016	106	936	1,042
08Sep2016	172	315	487
09Sep2016	52	0	52
10Sep2016	165	0	165
11Sep2016	93	0	93
12Sep2016	183	2,367	2,550
13Sep2016	79	731	810
14Sep2016	132	736	868
15Sep2016	64	728	792
16Sep2016	10	305	315
17Sep2016	164	317	481
18Sep2016	395	782	1,177
19Sep2016	65	47	112
20Sep2016	100	0	100
21Sep2016	69	0	69
Total	1,849	7,264	9,113



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, Cyprus, Spain, Italy and Bulgaria 🌐 From 01 January 2016 to 21 September, 2016



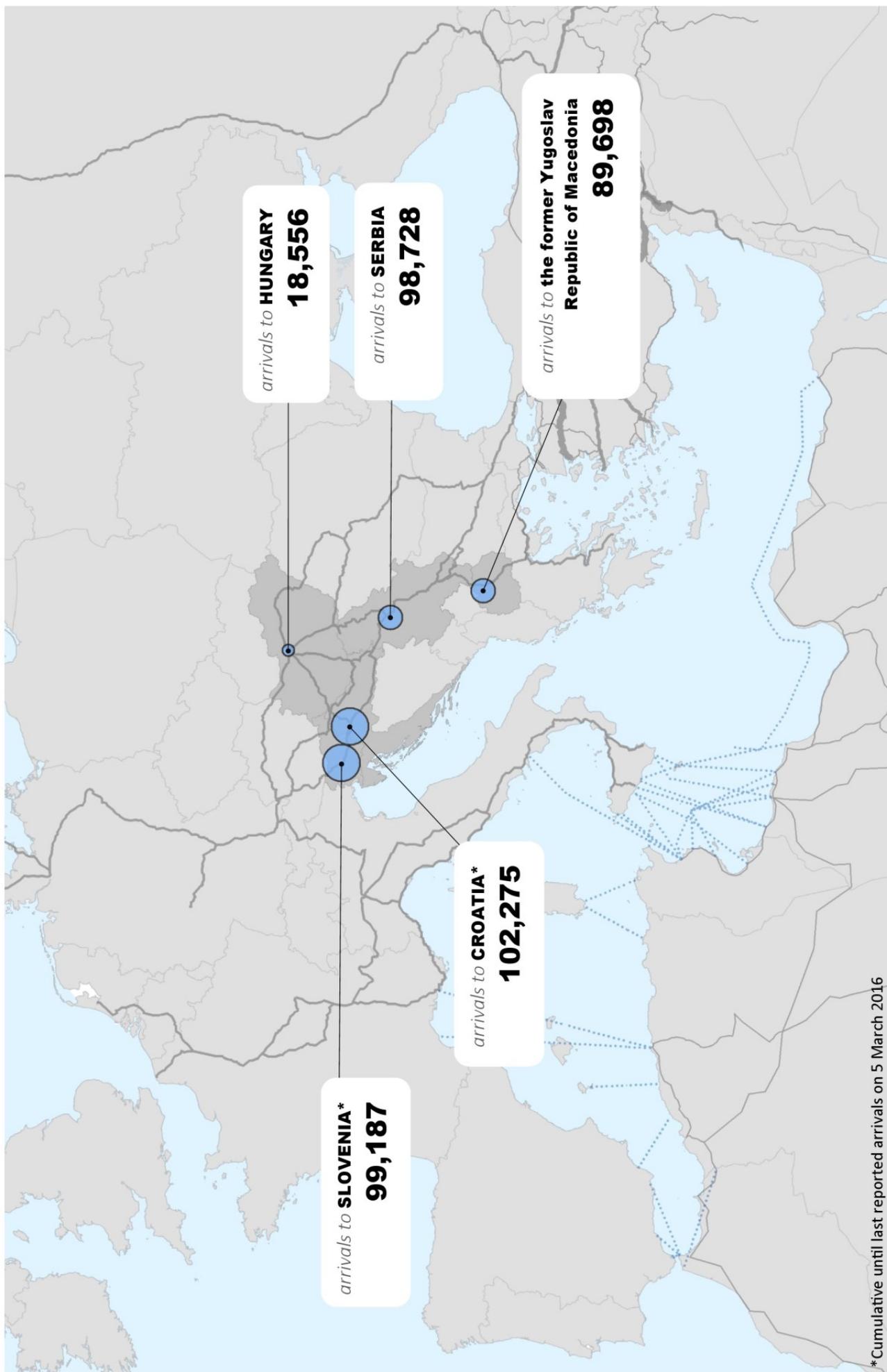
* as of 31 March
 ** as of 30 June 2016, UNHCR figures

OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary 📍 From 01 January 2016 to 21 September, 2016



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.

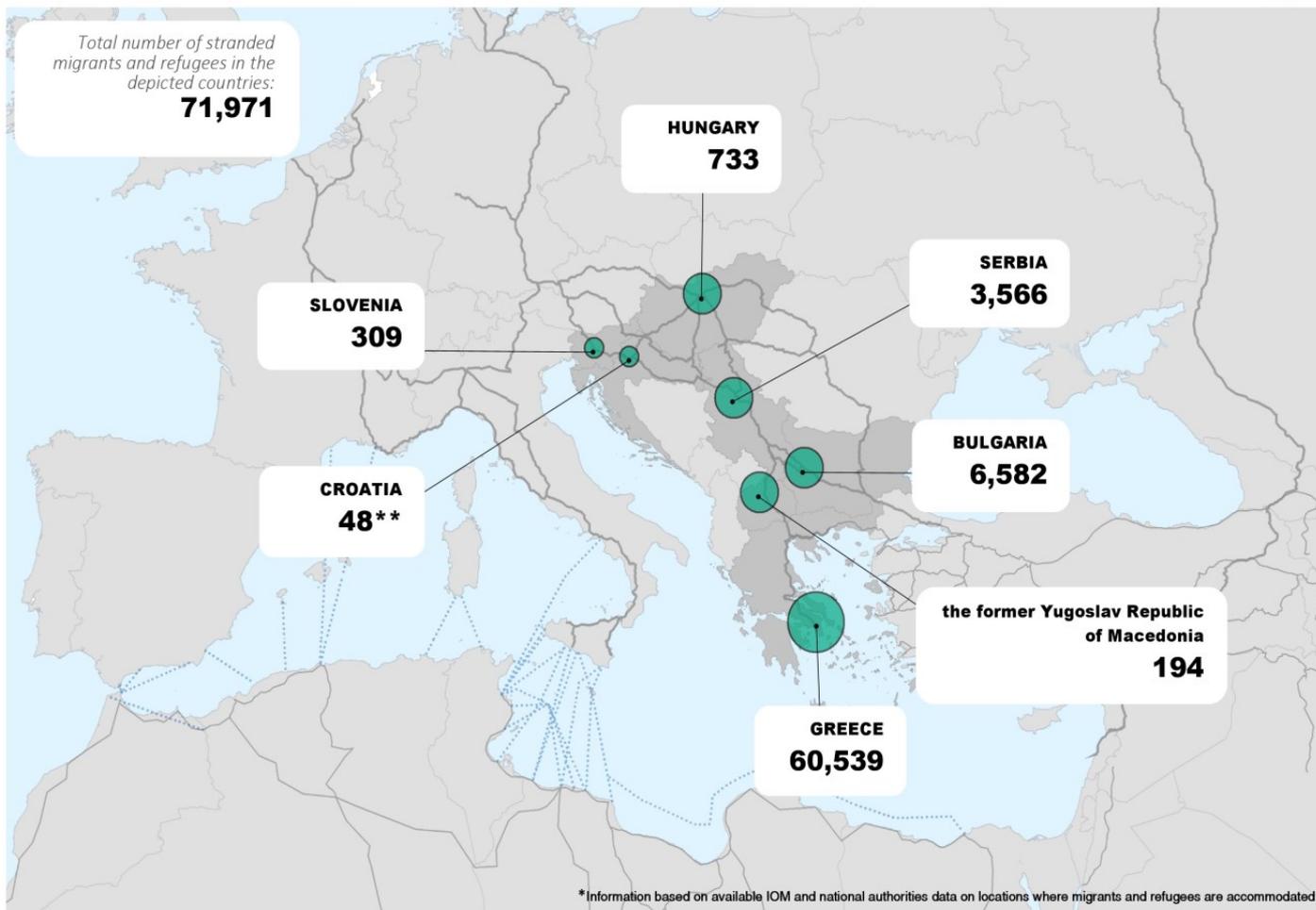


*Cumulative until last reported arrivals on 5 March 2016

OVERVIEW: STRANDED MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Stranded migrants and refugees in Greece, fYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia and Bulgaria* 21 September 2016

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.



Stranded Migrants Trends from the EU Turkey Agreement to 21 September 2016 in the Western Balkans, Greece and Hungary

Country	No. of stranded migrants and refugees on 10 March 2016	No. of stranded migrants and refugees on 21 September 2016	% change from March to September 2016
Greece	42,688	60,539	42%
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,199	194	-84%
Serbia	1,706	3,566	109%
Croatia	231	48*	-79%
Slovenia	408	309	-24%
Hungary	-	733	N/A
Bulgaria	865	6,582**	660%
Total	47,097	71,971	53%

* Data available as of 24 August 2016.

** Data available as of 15 September 2016.

2. POLICY TIMELINE 2015—2016

17 September 2015

EU ministers approve disputed quota plan: the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania are outvoted at the ministerial meeting when member states decide to relocate 66,000 refugees from Greece and Italy to other EU countries.

25 October 2015

EU Leaders agree on 17-point plan of action on the Western Balkans Migration Route. This includes Point 14: “Reconfirming the principle of refusing entry to third country nationals who do not confirm a wish to apply for international protection (in line with international and EU refugee law and subject to prior non-refoulement and proportionality checks),” which is thought to have inspired the fYR of Macedonia to close its borders to any migrants not of Syrian, Afghan, or

10 December 2015

The European Commission begins legal action against Greece, Croatia and Italy for failing to correctly register migrants. It also launches an infringement case against Hungary over its asylum legislation. It says the three failed to implement the Eurodac Regulation, which involves fingerprinting asylum seekers and registering the data within 72 hours.

7 March 2016

European leaders reached a tentative agreement with Ankara on the migrant and refugee crisis: the mechanism described as “one in, one out” would be that for every Syrian returned to Turkey from Greece, the EU would then resettle one Syrian from Turkey.

16 October 2015

EU announces it will give Turkey 3 billion EUR in aid and will fast-track approval of visas to Europe for Turkish citizens in exchange for increased controls on the flow of migration from the Middle East to Europe, and taking back migrants whose asylum applications have not been granted.

03 December 2015

Pakistan refuses to allow 30 deported Pakistanis to disembark plane from Athens.

11 February 2016

NATO sends naval patrols and air surveillance in order to deter smugglers in the Mediterranean Sea, as well as to gather intelligence and monitor migrant flow alongside Greek and Turkish coast guards.

18 March 2016

European Union and Turkey signed an agreement which outlines the plan to end irregular migration flows from Turkey to Europe. For more information please see previous Flows Compilation Report which is available [here](#).

3. RELOCATIONS

Based on the Commission's proposals, the Justice and Home Affairs Council adopted in September 2015, two decisions to relocate **160,000** asylum seekers from Italy and Greece, to assist them in dealing with the pressures of the refugee crisis. Under the emergency relocation scheme, persons in need of international protection with a high chance of having their applications successfully processed (EU average recognition rate of over 75%) are relocated from Greece and Italy, where they have arrived, to other Member States where they will have their asylum applications processed. If these applications are successful, the applicants will be granted refugee status with the right to reside in the Member State to which they are relocated. Following the EU-Turkey agreement of 18 March 2016, the Commission has tabled a proposal on the 21 March 2016 to make available further places for resettlement or other forms of legal admission of persons in need of international protection from Turkey by amending Council Decision (EU) 2015/1601 of 22 September and reallocate 54,000 places which were foreseen for relocation for the purpose of resettling Syrians from Turkey to the EU. The EU Council has endorsed this proposal but the opinion of the European Parliament on the Decision is currently pending.

The relocations should take place over two years (September 2015-2017), with the EU budget providing financial support to the Member States participating.

IOM is implementing the pre-departure health assessments, pre-departure orientation and actual transfer of the beneficiaries in coordination with Italy and Greece as well as the Member States to which relocation takes place.

The European Commission has made available an overview of Member States' support to the EU relocation mechanism. To date, **25 out of the 31 participating countries have committed to make places available** under the scheme, namely Belgium (530), Bulgaria (1,302), Croatia (26), Cyprus (80), Czech Republic (50), Estonia (136), Finland (970), France (3,320), Germany (1,250), Ireland (273), Latvia (491), Liechtenstein (43), Lithuania (500), Luxembourg (200), Malta (131), the Netherlands (1,025), Norway (170) Poland (100), Portugal (1,642), Romania (1,502), Slovakia (100), Slovenia (130), Spain (400), Sweden (300) and Switzerland (460) with an overall number of only **15,131 places**. You can find the overview [here](#).

Number of relocated migrants from Greece and Italy
as of 21 September, 2016

Member State	From Greece	From Italy	Total
Belgium	153	29	182
Bulgaria	6	0	6
Croatia	10	4	14
Cyprus	42	10	52
Czech Republic	12	0	12
Estonia	49	0	49
Finland	430	260	690
France	1,587	231	1,818
Germany	195	20	215
Ireland	69	0	69
Latvia	59	8	67
Lithuania	77	0	77
Luxembourg	104	20	124
Malta	24	26	50
Netherlands	496	178	674
Portugal	351	183	534
Romania	190	12	202
Slovenia	60	15	75
Slovakia	3	0	3
Spain	223	50	273
Sweden	0	39	39
Switzerland	0	72	72
Total	4,140	1,157	5,297

4. BULGARIA



Background and latest figures

From the start of 2016 until **15 September*** the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior (Mol) apprehended a total of **13, 648** migrants who were attempting to enter, exit or reside in the country irregularly. **3,742** have been apprehended on entry, **3, 775** on exit and **6, 131** inside the country.

During the period, between 1—15 September, **1,307** migrants were apprehended. Of these, **157** were apprehended on entry, 143 were detected near the border with Turkey and 14 near the Bulgarian—Greek border. During the same period, a total of **1,057** migrants were apprehended on exit—**392** without previously being registered as residing/entering the country and **665** who have been registered by the authorities. The majority, 1, 021, have been detected near the border with Serbia, 9 at the Bulgarian—Turkish border and 10 near the border with Romania. During the first two weeks of September, **757** migrants were detected irregularly residing in the country.

8 September - After the meeting in Sofia, the Greek Citizen's Protection Minister, Nikos Toskas and the Bulgarian's Interior Minister Roumyana Bachvarova decided to start joint patrols along the Greek-Bulgarian and Bulgarian-Turkish borders to prevent undocumented migrants from continuing their journeys. Moreover, as of 20 September, Bulgarian and Serbian joint Border Police patrols are planning to start patrolling the common border area upon receiving an expected approval from the respective authorities—Mols and the Bulgarian parliament.

9 September – The Mol and the State Agency for Refugees (SAR) announced plans to eventually establish a new SAR run reception centre. This is needed as the capacities of the currently functioning ones are gradually filling. The SAR reception centres, for example, are 97% full as of 20 September, 2016 (total capacity of 5,190).

15 September – SAR has established the first “closed” center that is meant to limit the freedom of movement of asylum seekers in certain cases. The centre is to accommodate a maximum of 60 migrants, thus increasing the overall capacity of SAR to 5,250. Currently, the center is within the premises of a Mol detention center in Sofia (Busmantsi) and guarded by Mol officers. There were 8 persons accommodated there as of 21 September. These are Afghan Nationals that got involved in a massive fight between migrants in the beginning of September in Harmanli, the largest SAR facility. The Mol informed that “restricted movement zones” will be introduced in the SAR center in Harmanli as well.

16 September– Nationalist parties (the Patriotic Front and Ataka, represented in the parliament) organized a new protest in front of the SAR reception centre “Ovcha Kupel” in Sofia. The speakers requested the removal of the centre from Sofia. There were no incidents reported. This is the second protest after another one that occurred in Harmanli in the beginning of September and led by the same political parties.

16 September - The European Commission announced that it would deliver EUR 108 million in emergency assistance for border defense and for dealing with the migrant flow. The Commission would review plans for additional aid in the amount of EUR 52 million.

The Bulgarian prime-minister Boyko Borissov requested another 100 Frontex officers to be deployed in Bulgaria in addition to the 150 Frontex officers that are currently working in support of the Border Police. Once again, he announced that the new border control and management system for the Schengen area (European Border and Coast Guard) would start functioning on 6 October, 2016 at the Bulgarian—Turkish border. This has been confirmed by the EU Commissioner for Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship Avramopoulos on 20 September, 2016.

*Latest available data.



Accommodation Facilities (as of 15 September* 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Open Reception Centre at Banya	70	4,817	Mainly Afghan (50%), Iraqi (19%), Syrian (18%), and Pakistani (9%) nationals
Open Reception Centre at Pastrogor	320		
Open Reception Centre Sofia – Ovcha Kupel	860		
Open Reception Centre Vrazhdebna (Sofia)	370		
Open Reception Centre Voenna Rampa (Sofia)	800		
Closed Reception Center Sofia—Busmantsi (SAR)	60		
Open Reception Centre at Harmanli	2710		
Closed Reception Centre at Lyubimets	940	1,765	Mainly Afghan (45%), Syrian (18%), Iraqi (18%) Pakistani (6%),) and nationals
Closed Reception Centre at Sofia (Mol)			
Centre at Elhovo	240	N/A	N/A
Total	5,510	6,582	

Known entry and exit points

The main entry points between Bulgaria and Turkey are border checkpoints Kapitan Andreevo, Lesovo and Malko Tarnovo. Migrants and refugees who are coming from Greece mostly use green areas near Kulata-Promahon checkpoint or available routes in Petrich region. Most migrants and refugees enter Bulgaria from green border on foot. Those 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.

Accommodation Facilities (capacities) and Border Crossing Points



*Latest available data.

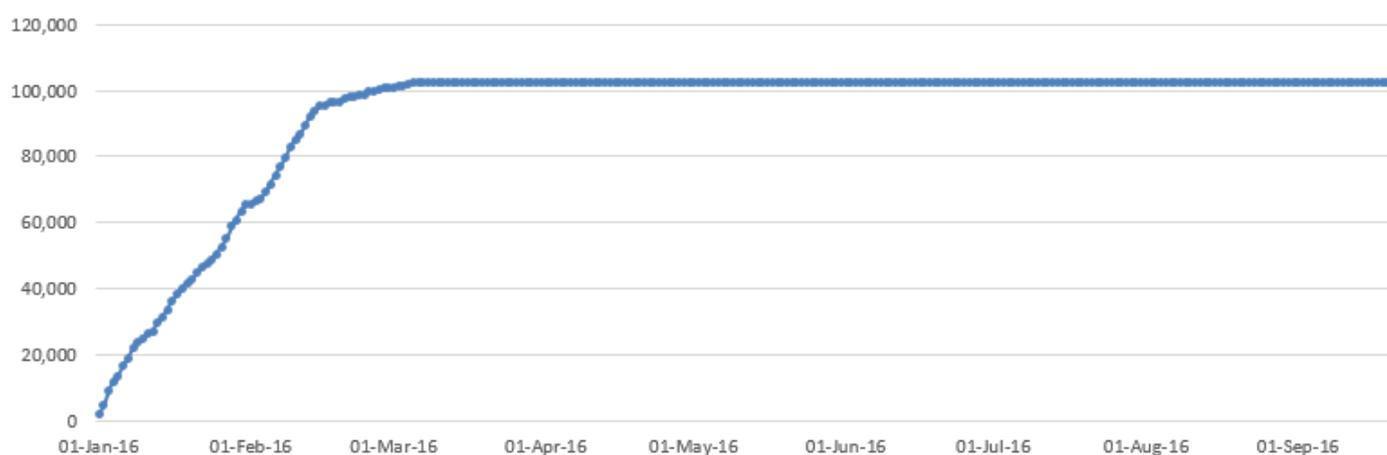
5. CROATIA



Recent Developments

The total number of migrants and refugees who have entered the country from the border with Serbia and have been registered at the Winter Reception and Transit Centre in Slavonski Brod (WRTCSB) since the start of 2016 is **102,275**. Since the closure of the so called “West Balkans route” on 9 March 2016, the influx and transit of migrants and refugees to Croatia vs. that in the period **from 16 September 2015 to 9 March 2016** ceased as a high-volume transit. However, there are still arrivals of irregular migrants, as well as the Dublin Regulation-based returns from other EU Member States.

Cumulative arrivals to Croatia in 2016



Accommodation Facilities (as of 21 September, 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating		Nationalities
		Asylum Seekers	Stranded Migrants	
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	600	415	24	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)	100	52	0	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	100 (+20)	2	24	N/A
TOTAL	800 (820)	511	48*	N/A

*As of 24 August

Accommodation Facilities (number of stranded migrants/ capacity) and Border Crossing Points



6. GREECE



Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

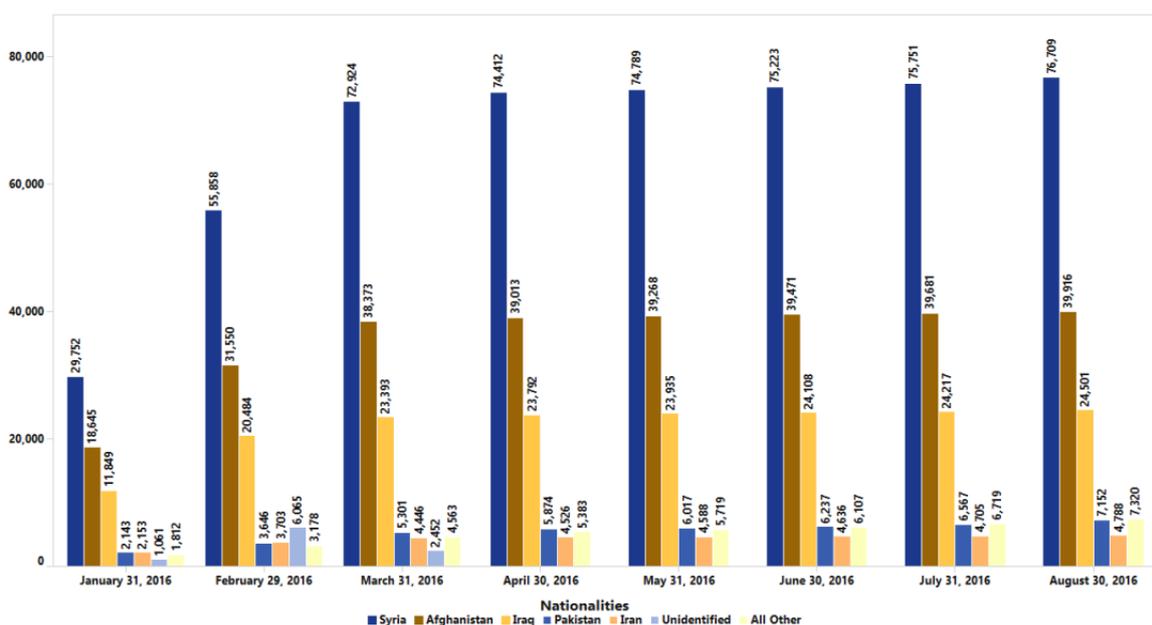
As of **21 September**, the cumulative arrivals to Greece over land and sea for 2016 stand at **168,390**. According to the Hellenic Coast Guard, during the reporting period, there were more than **8** incidents in the Aegean sea.

19 September - A tension broke out at Moria hotspot on the Greek island of Lesbos. At the site, which was hosting around 5,600 migrants at the time of the fires, single males began to protest the Government's intentions by provoking damages and burning much of the infrastructure. The Fire Department arrived shortly thereafter but around 60% of the facilities were completely damaged, as well as many tens of acres of olive groves outside the camp, after the fires were put out. There were no reported injuries as a result of the turmoil. In the meantime, according to the Shipping and Island Policy Minister, Thodoris Dritsas, a vessel was sent to Lesbos today to host migrants and refugees with families as a priority until the hotspot is operational again. The vessel will be able to host around 1,000 people and a second one could be dispatched depending on needs, as per an interview with Dritsas about the incident. Furthermore, UAMs have already been relocated to Pikpa with the intention of moving them again to Athens, as they are excluded for the EU-Turkey agreement. According to IOM estimates, there were around 150 UAMs transferred from the site.

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Greece



Cumulative arrivals by nationality of origin 2016* (from 1 January to — 30 August 2016) for each month of the year



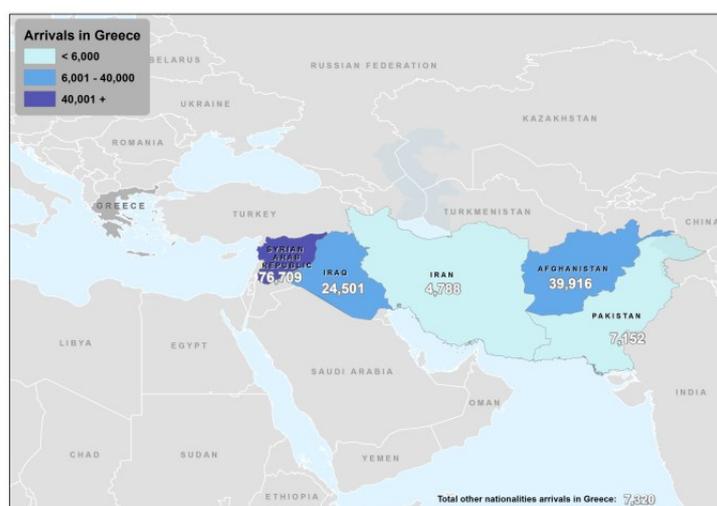
*Data only available on a monthly basis.



Weekly Trends



Cumulative arrivals by nationality of origin 2016 (from 1 Jan to 29 August* 2016)



*Latest available data.

Hotspots and Accommodation Facilities*

21 September—The current number of stranded migrants and refugees in Greece is estimated to **60,539**. Greek authorities estimate that **7,793** migrants and refugees are housed in alternative accommodations, while **7,800** are estimated to live outside accommodation facilities.

Accommodation Facilities in Aegean Region (as of 21 September 2016)					
Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accommodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Lesvos	Moria-Hotspot	3,500	5,777	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, African Nationals	Official/Closed
Kos	Kos	1,000	1,714	N/A	Official/Closed
Samos	Samos-Hotspot	250	1,520	Pakistan, Syria, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Chios	Chios-Hotspot	1,100	3,720	Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan	Official/Closed
Leros	Leros-Hotspot	1,000	733	Syria	Official/Closed
Kalymnos	Kalymnos	-	6	N/A	Unofficial
Rhodes	Rhodes	-	152	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kastellorizo	Megistri	-	14	N/A	Unofficial
Kapathos	Karpathos	-	65	N/A	N/A
Total		6,850	13,701		

*This is not an exhaustive list of all accommodation facilities in Greece, rather a compilation of available data as of 6 September 2016.



Accommodation Facilities in Macedonia and Thrace Region (as of 21 September, 2016)

Region	Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/ Camp
Paionia	Idomeni—Evzoni	-	0	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Paionia	EKO Gas Station	-	0	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Thessaloniki	Diavata	1,095	956	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Thessaloniki Port	0	0	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Oraiokastro	1,332	1,302	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (Karamanlis Building)	567	573	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (Frakapor)	565	538	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Kalochori (Iliadi)	485	487	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Softex- Kordelio	780	1,600	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Vagiochori	206	191	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Derveni (Alexil)/(Dion Avete)	1,000	813	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sinatex—Kavallari	500	300	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Serres (Former Agricultural Training Center-KEGE)	-	499	N/A	Official/Open
Kilkis	Cherso (Mazaraki Army Camp)	2,500-4,000	1,767	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Paionia	Nea Kavala—Polykastro	2,500	1,975	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Kavala	Chalkero (Municipality of Kavala)	350	0	N/A	Official/Open
Kavala	Perigiali (Former Asimakopoulou Army Camp)	-	119		
Drama	Drama (Municipality)	500	200	N/A	Official/Open
Dio-Olympos	Pieria (Camping Nireas)	400	0	N/A	Official/Open
Pieria	Pieria (Petra Olympou)	1,100-1,400	1,227	N/A	Official/Open
Pieria	Pieria - Ktima Iraklis	200	37	N/A	Open
Pieria	Pieria- Orfeas Hotel	500	0	N/A	Open
Pella	Giannitsa	900	0	N/A	Official/Open
Imathia / Veria	Arm Camp Armatolou Kokkinou/Verioia	400	342	N/A	Open
Imathia	Alexandreia Imathias — "Georgiou Pelagou" Army Camp	1,200	610	Syria, Afghanistan	Open
Thermi	Kordogianni	1,500	1,273	N/A	Official/Open
Total		20,521 (22,321)	14,809		



Accommodation Facilities in Attica Region (as of 21 September, 2016)

Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/ Camp
Perama	Schisto Camp	2,000-4,000	850	Afghanistan, Iran	Official/Open
Thebes	Elaionas	1,500	2,183	Afghanistan, Iraq, African Nationals	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko I	1,400	919	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko II	1,300	731	N/A	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko III	1,300	802	N/A	Official/Open
Kifisia	Agios Andreas	120	185	N/A	Official/Open
Oropos	Malaksa	1,200	895	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Summer Camp)	400	320	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Accommodation Fa-	-	418	N/A	-
Piraeus	Piraeus Port	-	0	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan	Unofficial/Open
Chaidari	Skaramagas Dock	1,000	3,362	N/A	Official/Open
Rafina-Pikermi	Rafina	120	103	N/A	
Eleusina	Merchant Navy School Eleusina	-	200	N/A	Official/Open
Total		10,340(12,340)	10,968		

Accommodation Facilities in Peloponnese, Central and Western Greece Region (as of 21 September, 2016)

Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
West Macedonia	Konitsa	150	167	Syria, Afghanistan, Europe	Official/Open
West Macedonia	Katsika Ioanninon	250	N/A	N/A	Official/Open
Preveza	Filipiada (Petroulaki Army Camp)	700	421	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Ioannina	Doliana	400	205	N/A	Official/Open
Ioannina	Katsika	1,500	709	N/A	Official/Open
Ioannina	Tsepelovo	200	142	N/A	Official/Open
Chalcis	Chalkida / Ritsona	1,000	665	N/A	Official/Open
Municipality of Tanagra	Oinofyta	300	680	N/A	Official/Open
Lamia	Fthiotida - Thermopiles	400	496	N/A	Official/Open
Larissa	Koutsochero (Euthimioupoli Army Camp)	1,500	0	N/A	Official/Open
Larissa	Kypselochori (Zoga Army Camp)	N/A	119	N/A	Official/Open
Volos	Volos (Prefecture of Magnisia)	200	99	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kyllini	Andravidas (Municipality)	300	209	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaly	Trikala—Atlantik	-	276	N/A	Official/Open
Total		6,900	4,188		

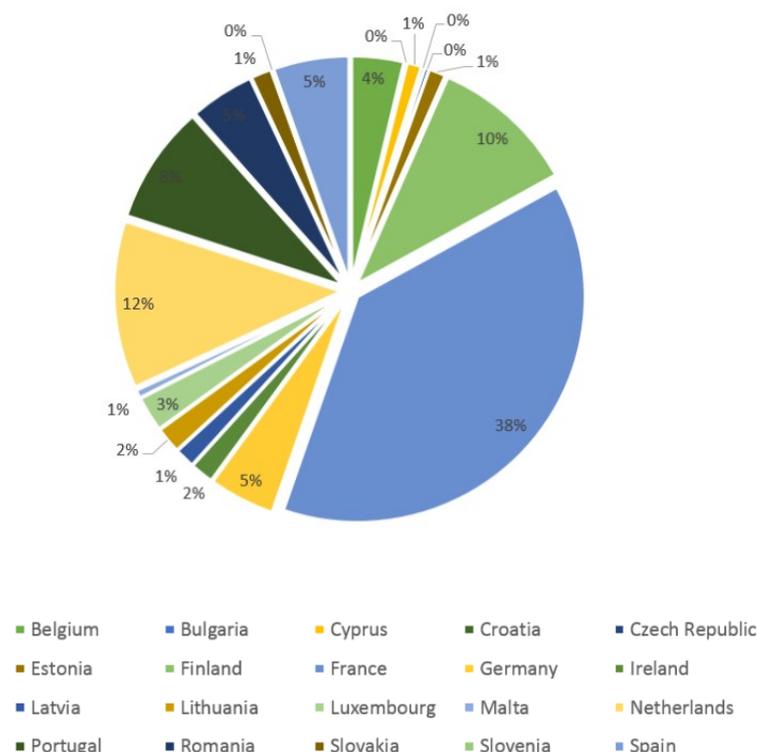


Relocations

As of 21 September, **4,140 from Greece** (153 to Belgium, 6 to Bulgaria, 10 to Croatia, 42 to Cyprus, 12 to the Czech Republic, 49 to Estonia, 430 to Finland, 1,587 to France, 195 to Germany, 69 to Ireland, 59 to Latvia, 77 to Lithuania, 104 to Luxembourg, 24 to Malta, 496 to the Netherlands, 351 to Portugal, 190 to Romania, 3 to Slovakia, 60 to Slovenia and 223 to Spain). The European Commission has made available an overview of Member States' support to the EU relocation mechanism. Find the complete overview [here](#).

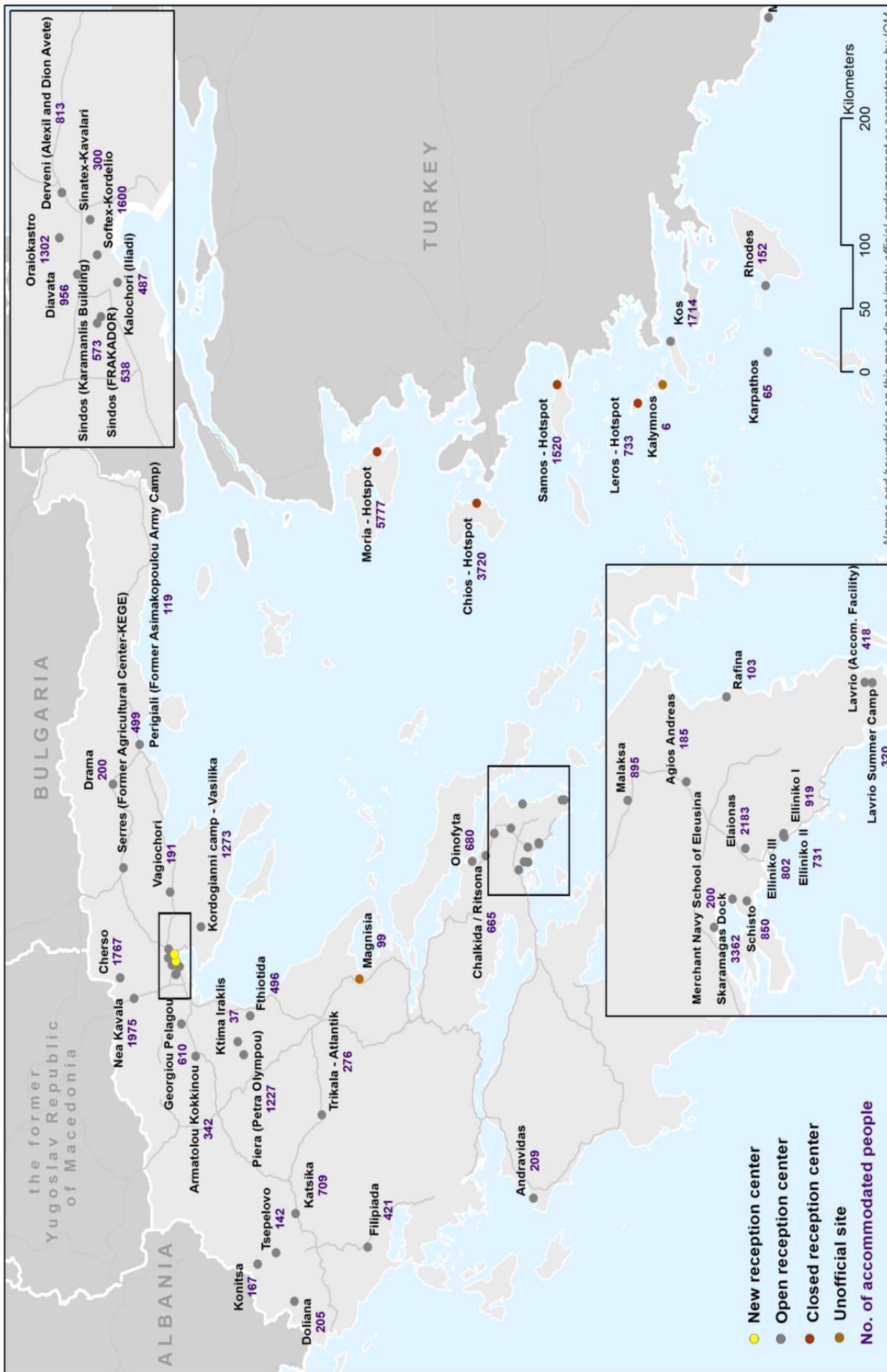
Member State	From Greece
Austria	0
Belgium	153
Bulgaria	6
Croatia	10
Cyprus	42
Czech Republic	12
Denmark	0
Estonia	49
Finland	430
France	1,587
Germany	195
Hungary	0
Ireland	69
Latvia	59
Liechtenstein	0
Lithuania	77
Luxembourg	104
Malta	24
Netherlands	496
Poland	0
Portugal	351
Romania	190
Slovenia	60
Slovakia	3
Spain	223
Sweden	0
Switzerland	0
TOTAL	4,140

Number of Migrants and Refugees Relocated from Greece



60,539 MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES STRANDED IN GREECE*

📅 21 September 2016



* Source: IOM and National Authorities

* The accommodation centers visualized on this map do not represent an exhaustive list of all migrant assembly points in Greece. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

6. HUNGARY

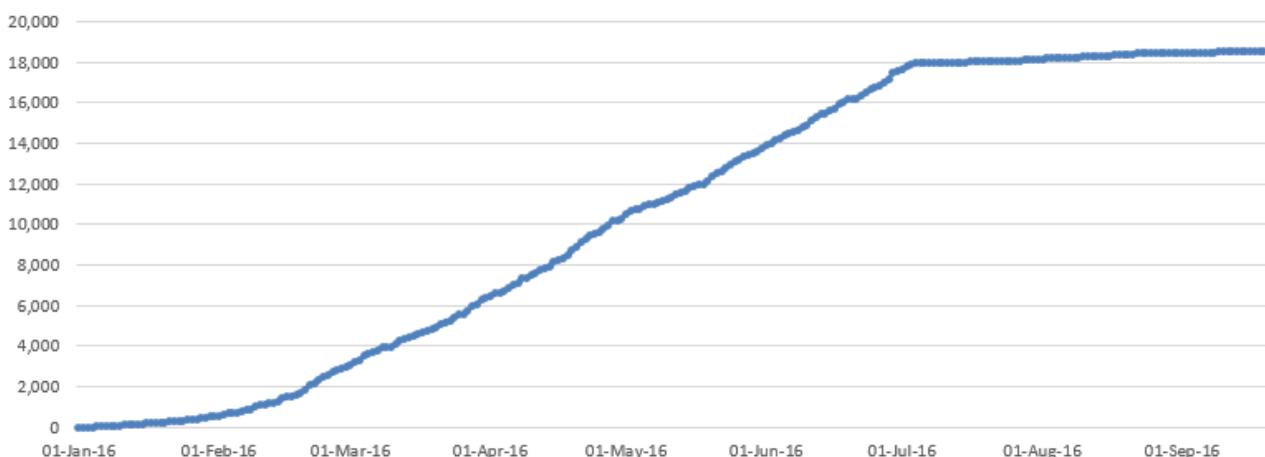


Key Findings and Recent Developments

From 01 January 2016 to 21 September 2016, a total of **18,556** 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. In the current reporting period, there were **98** new arrivals, a significant **increase** from 24 arrivals during the previous reporting period.

15 September - According to IOM Hungary, 7,218 asylum claims have been submitted in the transit zone between Serbia and Hungary. Number of migrants waiting outside of the transit zones have dropped from 400-500 in average to 100-500, most probably due to the trend that migrants register at the transit zones, but then go back to Serbian facilities and wait (35-60 days) until it is their turn to file their asylum claim in the border check point. Despite the decrease in numbers of stranded migrants, police have posters for recruiting new border control personnel, they would like to train and increase border police numbers by 3,000 people.

Cumulative arrivals to Hungary in 2016



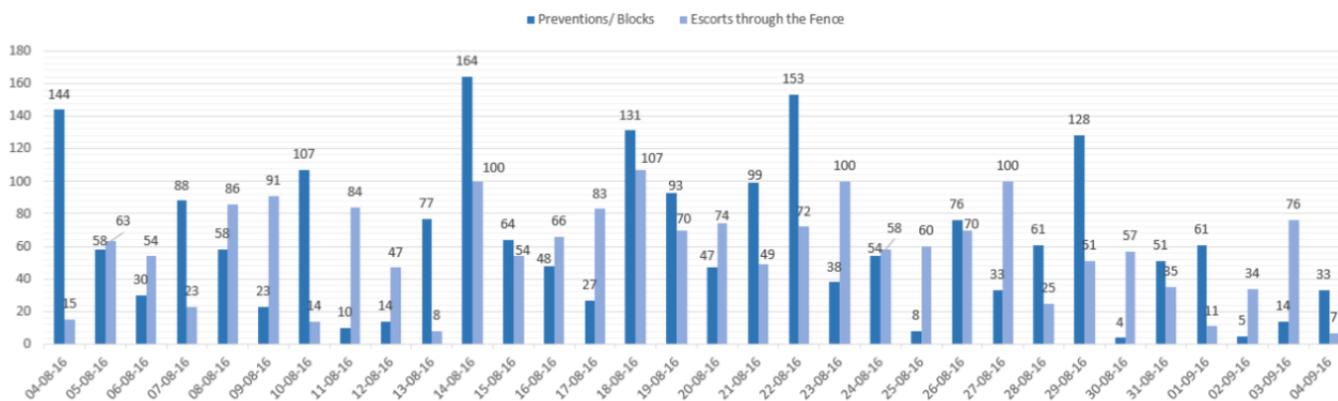
Known entry points

The border in Hungary has been officially closed since September 2015 with the completion of the fence. The migrants have been able cross the border only through the official crossing transit points of Tompa and Roszke on the border with Serbia. During the period between 4 August and 4 September, a total of **3,845** migrants have been apprehended while trying to cross Serbian-Hungarian border illegally. **52%** (2,001) were prevented/stopped by the border police and **48%** (1,844) were returned back to the Serbian side.

Apart from occasional arrivals through Romania and Croatia, there are no indicators that the route could have changed following the official closure of the Western Balkans route.

Known entry points: Serbian border-Röszke, Tompa, and Assotthalom (under construction).

Irregular Crossings to Hungary (from 4 August to 4 September* 2016)



*Latest available data.

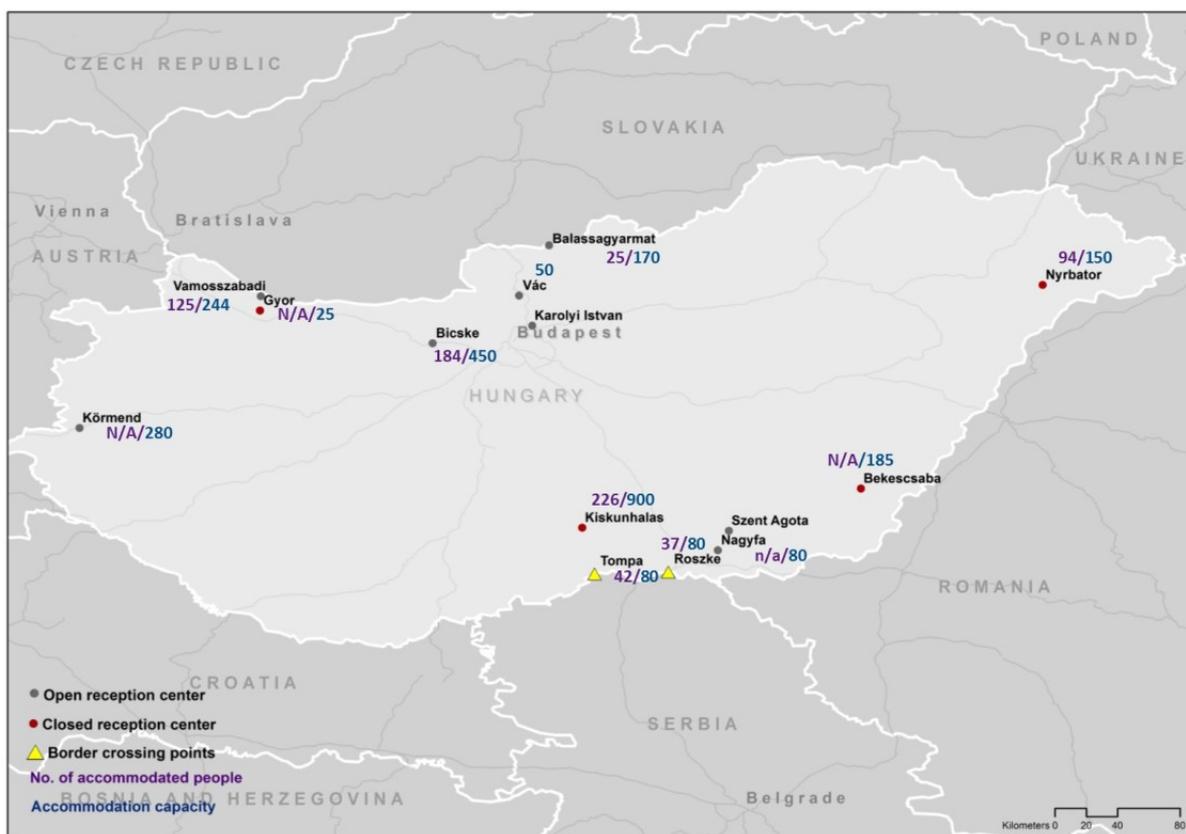


Accommodation Facilities

Number of Accommodated Migrants as of 21 September*		
Location	Capacity	Currently Accommodated
Bicske Open Reception Centre	450	184
Vàmosszabadi Open Reception Centre	244	125
Nyírbátor Closed Reception Centre	150	94
Kiskunhalas Closed Reception Centers	700	180
Kiskunhalas Open ReceptionCentre	200	46
Balassagyarmat Open Centre	170	25
Röszke-Horgos Transit Zone	80	37
Tompa-Kelebia Transit Zone	80	42
Total	2,259	733

*Last available data for Bicske, Vàmosszabadi, Nyrbator, Balassgyarmat and Kiskunhalas are as of 14 September.

Accommodation Facilities (occupancy) and Border Crossing Points



7. ITALY

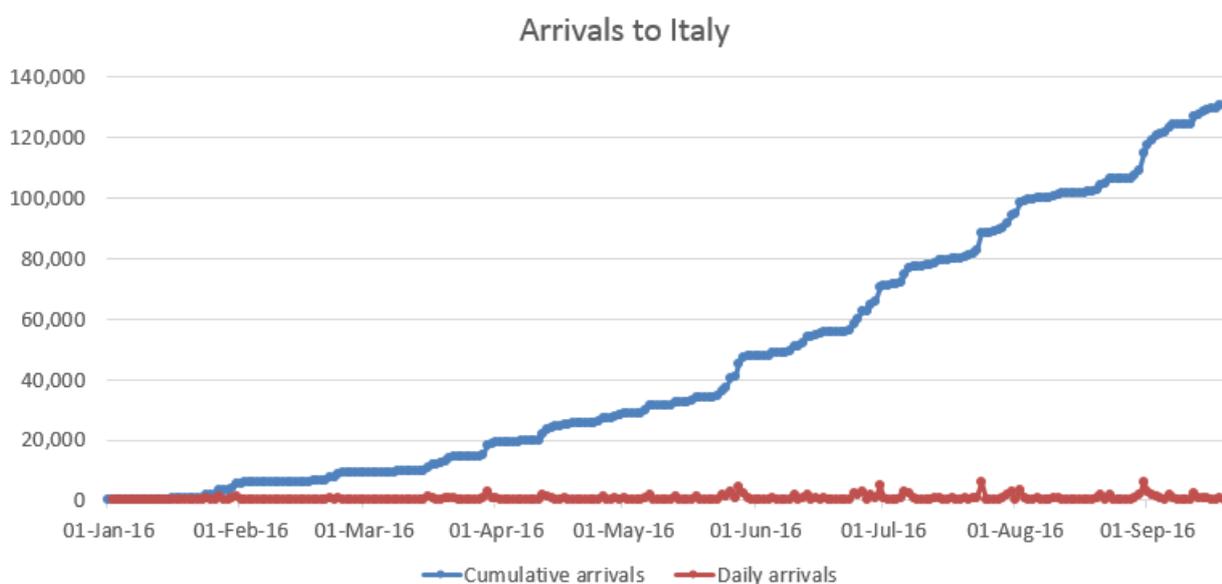


Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

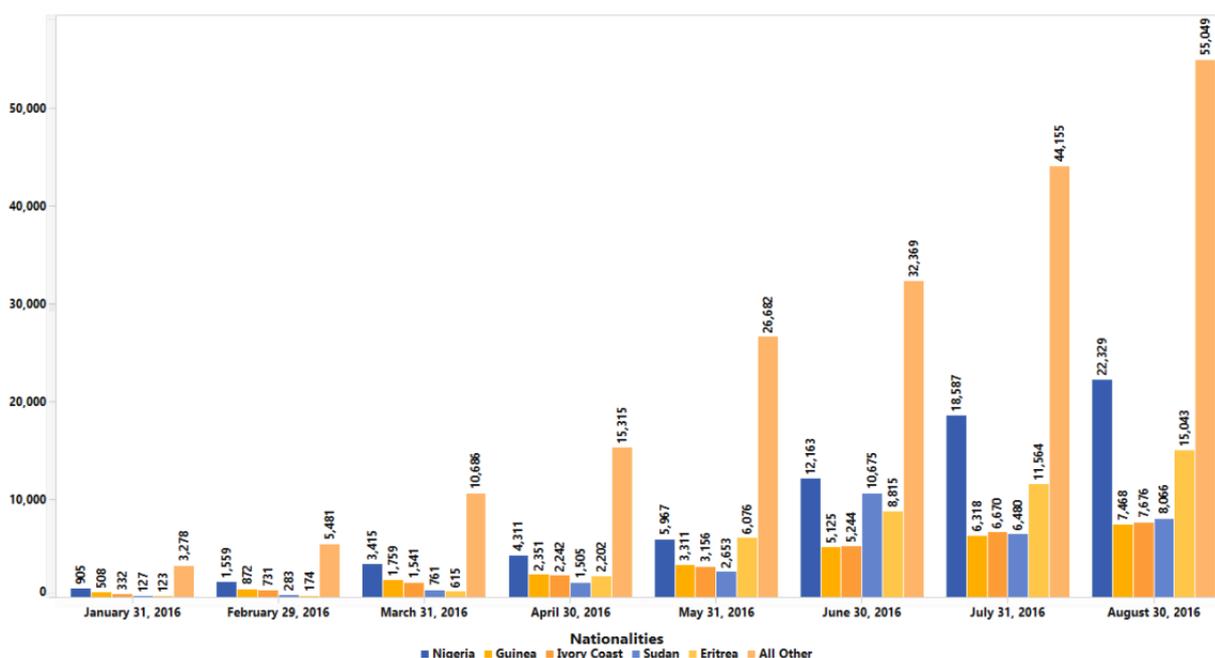
From 1 January 2016 to 21 September 2016, **130,567** migrants are reported to have arrived by sea, which is a 1,8% more than the arrivals registered in the same period in 2015. IOM data is adjusted according to the official figures provided by Italy's Ministry of Interior every week. According to MOI, Nigerians, Eritreans, Sudanese and Gambians represent 58% of all arrivals in the first 8 months of 2016, followed by migrants from Ivory Coast, Guinea, Somalia, Senegal, Mali.

16 September- At the first post-Brexit EU summit, Italy's Prime Minister Matteo Renzi declared himself not satisfied about the minimal progress to address the migrant crisis in a shared manner. EU leaders reiterate the need to speed up the relocation process, though they could not find any new solutions to share the burden of constant arrivals of migrants whose citizenships are excluded from the Relocation agreement. According to Italy's Ministry of Interior, **158,387** migrants are hosted in formal reception centers in Italy as of 20 September.

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Italy



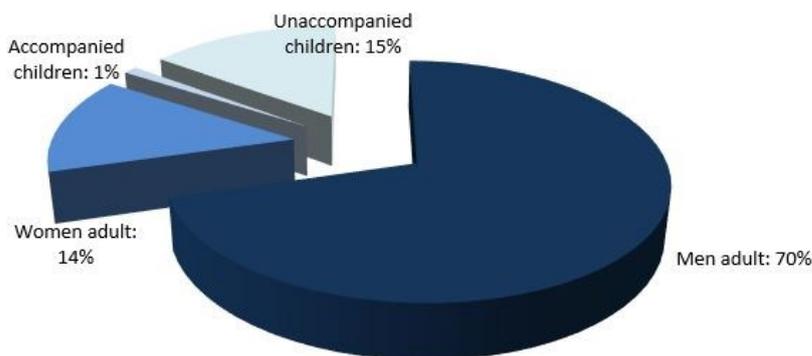
Distribution of arrivals to Italy by nationality of origin (from 31 July to 30 August 2016*) for each month of the year



*Breakdown per nationality is available only on a monthly basis.



Demographic Breakdown of Arrivals to Italy for the month of July 2016*



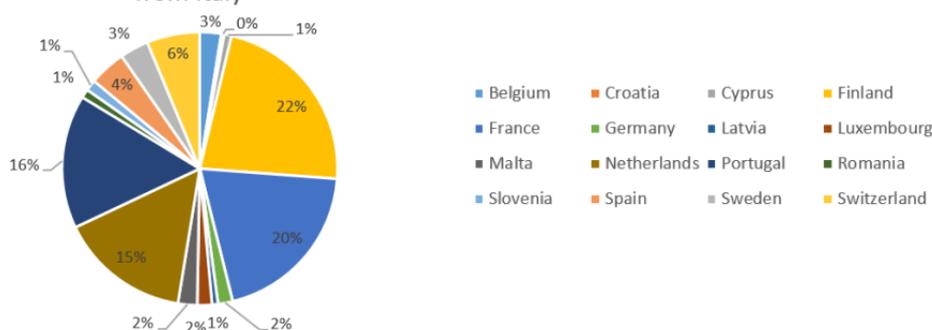
*Demographic breakdown is available only on a monthly basis.

Relocations: As of 21 September, out of a total of 5,297 individuals relocated, 1,157 departed from Italy. As the relocation process from Italy continues to be slow and number of migrants eligible for relocation increases, many are trying to find alternative ways to continue their journey toward other European countries.

According to IOM Italy, some 40 migrants are planned to be relocated from Italy to Switzerland on 23 September.

Member State	From Italy
Austria	0
Belgium	29
Bulgaria	0
Croatia	4
Cyprus	10
Czech Republic	0
Denmark	0
Estonia	0
Finland	260
France	231
Germany	20
Hungary	0
Ireland	0
Latvia	8
Liechtenstein	0
Lithuania	0
Luxembourg	20
Malta	26
Netherlands	178
Poland	0
Portugal	183
Romania	12
Slovenia	15
Slovakia	0
Spain	50
Sweden	39
Switzerland	72
TOTAL	1,157

Number of Migrants and Refugees Relocated from Italy



Known entry and exit points

Known entry points: Migrants are usually rescued in international waters in the Central Mediterranean Sea and brought to mainland. Main ports of disembarkation are Augusta, Pozzallo, Catania, Palermo, Messina, Lampedusa and Trapani (Sicily), Reggio Calabria, Crotone, Vibo Valentia, Corigliano Calabro (Calabria). Over the last two weeks, almost all disembarkation sites have been used due to the high number of rescue operations, including Brindisi and Taranto (Apulia), Cagliari (Sardinia) and Salerno (Campania). Alongside ordered disembarkations from rescue operations, a small but steady number of small ships succeed in reaching Italian coasts autonomously.

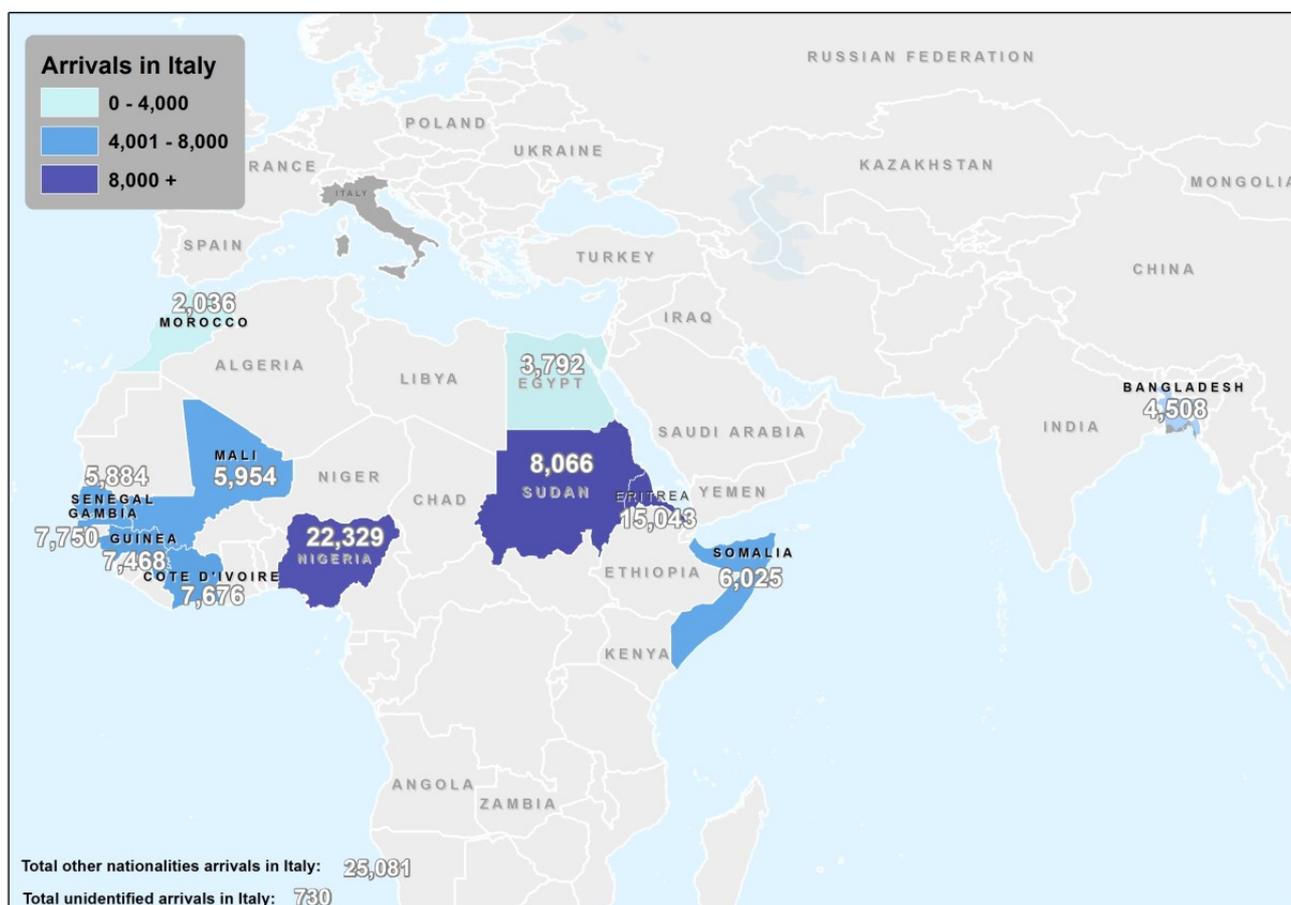
Known exit points: As exit points towards neighbouring countries (France, Switzerland and Austria) are almost totally closed, more migrants trying to reach other European countries are stranded in towns in the border areas. Mainly but not exclusively from Sudan, Eritrea and Ethiopia (Oromo), unaccompanied minors and women with small children are among them. On 19 September, a new temporary reception center opened in Como with a capacity of 300 beds to avoid migrants willing to reach Switzerland to sleep outdoor around the train station. On the contrary, the Municipality of Rome last week refused to open a temporary reception centre in the city, while hundreds of migrants are reported to gather around Tiburtina train station, helped by some volunteers' organizations. Italian authorities keep organizing removals of migrants from border areas bringing migrants back to reception centres in the South of Italy or deporting them to origin



Known entry points in Italy



Cumulative arrivals by nationality of origin 2016 (from 1 Jan to 30 August 2016)

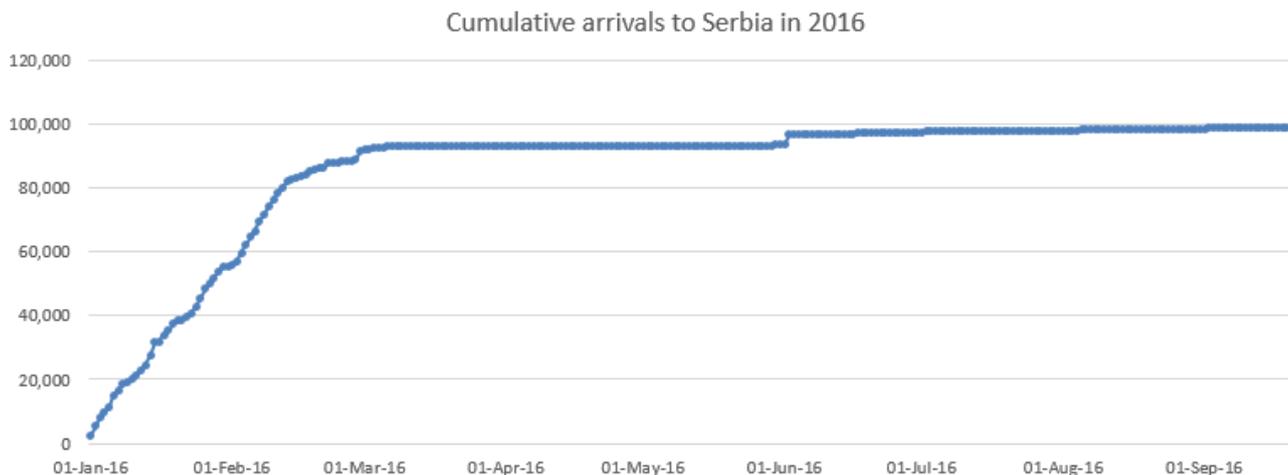


8. SERBIA



Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

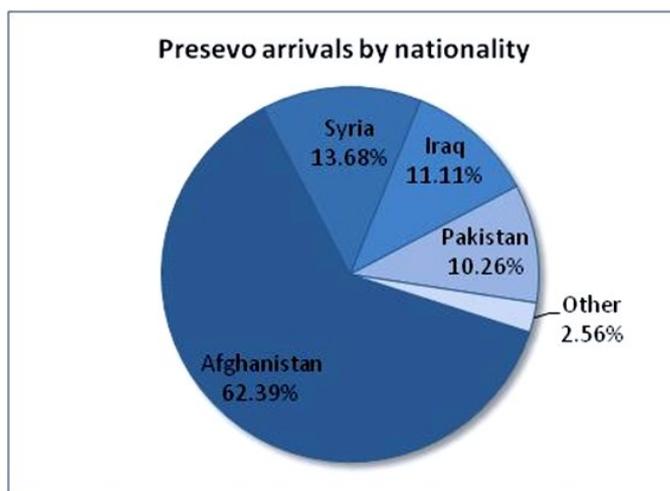
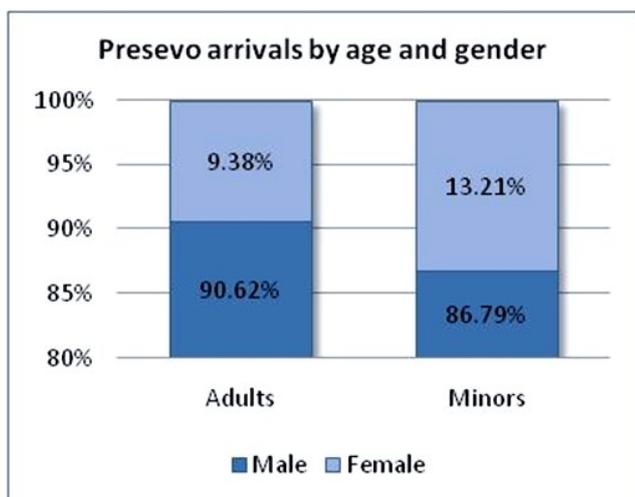
21 September – Over the period from 7 September to 21 September 2016 **117** migrants and refugees were registered as arrivals to Serbia. The total number of migrants that have entered the country since the start of the year is **98,728**.



Accommodation Facilities (as of 21 September 2016)

Presevo Reception Centre

During the reporting period there were **117** arrivals to **Presevo** reception center, average of **8** per day. Majority or newly arrived migrants and refugees are from Afghanistan, estimated **62%**. Adults make up approximately 55% and minors 45% of the total number of new arrivals.

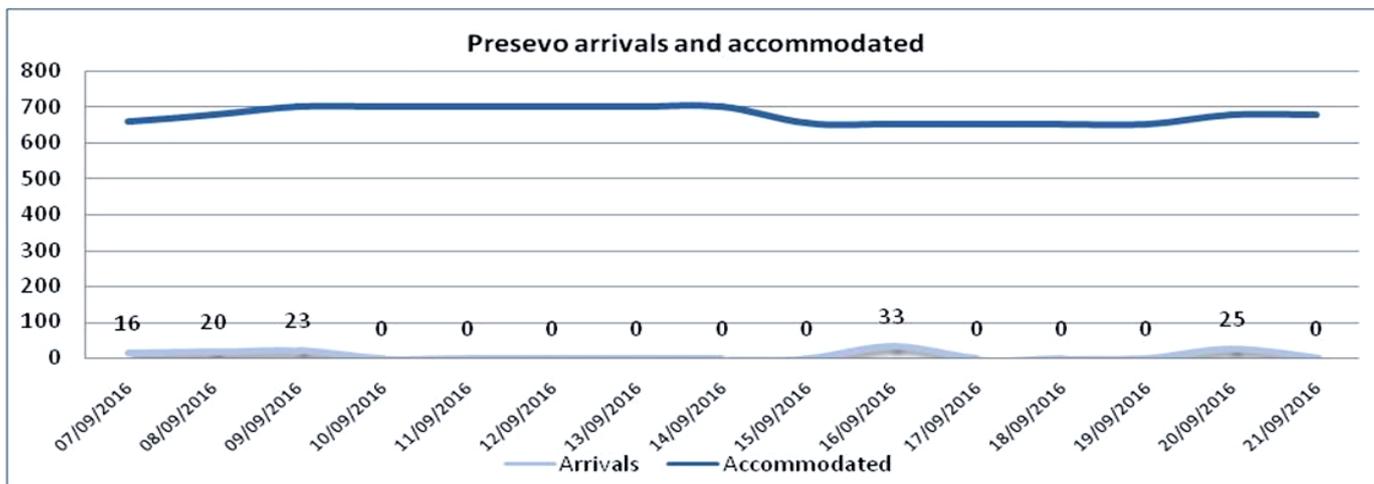


Estimated breakdown by nationality and age/gender for migrants arrived at Presevo RC. Source: IOM, SCRM*

* Commissariat for Refugees and Migration of the Republic of Serbia



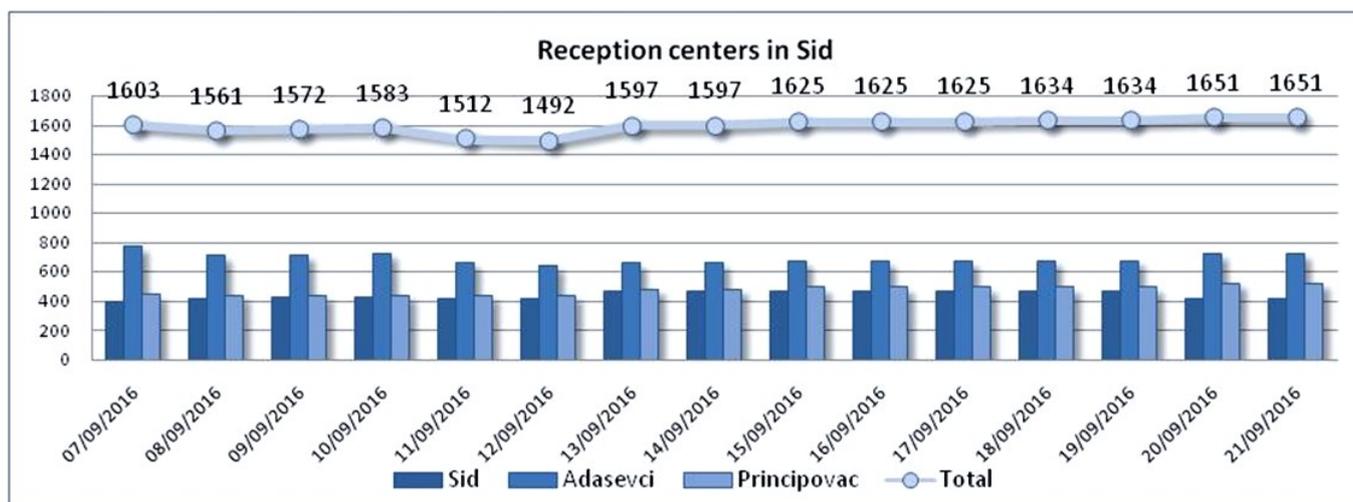
21 September - 678 migrants and refugees were accommodated in **Presevo Center** (average for period—677, 12% increase compared to the previous reporting period), 50% adults (male—68%, female—32%) and 50% minors (male—67%, female—33%). Of the number of accommodated migrants and refugees 58% are from Afghanistan, 17% from Iraq, 14% from Syria, 8% from Pakistan, 3% other nationalities.



Estimated number of accommodated migrants/refugees in Sid area reception centers. Source: IOM, SCRM

Reception Centers in Sid

21 September - Reception center in **Sid** accommodated 411 (average for period 439, a 6% increase compared to the previous reporting period) migrants and refugees, mostly from Afghanistan (42%) and Pakistan (32%). Reception center in **Adasevci** accommodated 720 (average for period 687) migrants and refugees, mostly from Afghanistan (53%), Syria (20%) and Iraq (10%). Reception center in **Principovac** accommodated 520 (average for period 472) migrants and refugees, mainly from Afghanistan (60%) and Syria (14%). Over the reporting period estimated average number of migrants and refugees present at reception centers in Sid area is 1,597 per day, ranging from 1,492 to 1,6651.

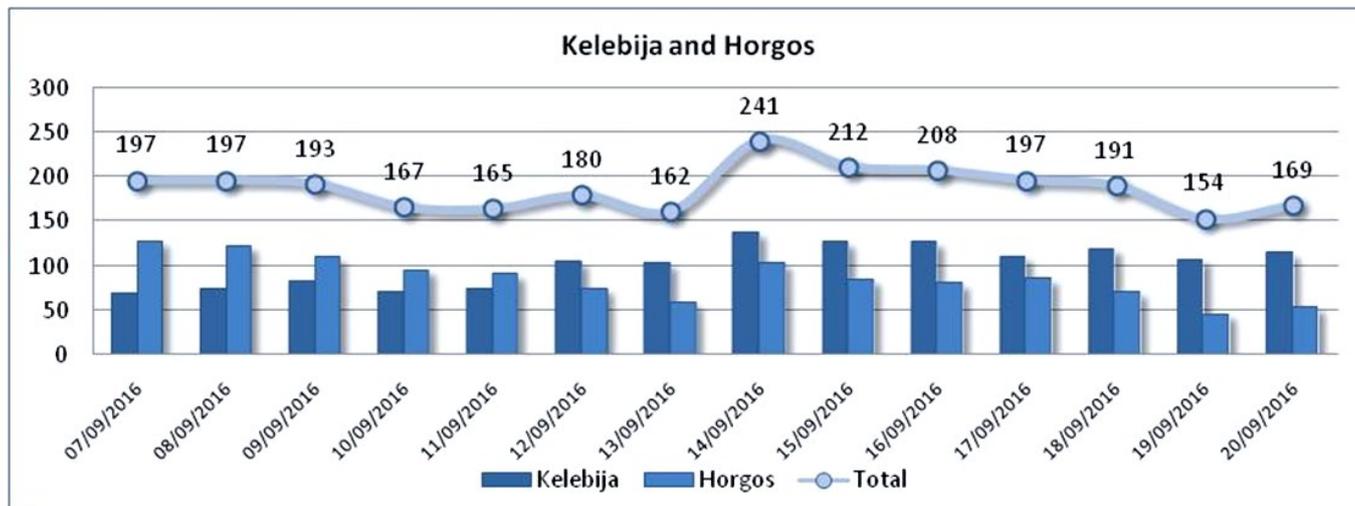


Estimated number of accommodated migrants/refugees in Sid area reception centers. Source: IOM, SCRM, Border Police



Subotica Reception Center and Transit Zones

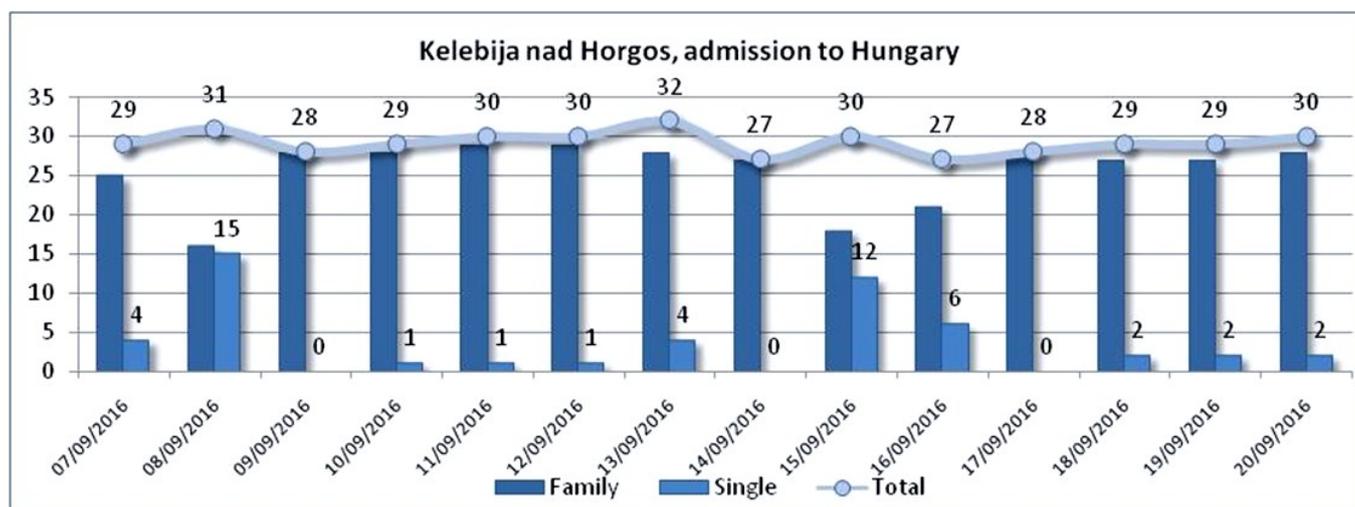
20 *September– A total of **169** migrants and refugees were present in the transit areas Kelebija and Horgos This represents a **decrease** compared to 216 reported on 6 September. Additionally **reception center in Subotica** accommodated **300** migrants and refugees. Number of persons admitted to Hungary remained the same as in previous period, on average 30 migrant and refugees per day (15 per border crossing zone).



Estimated number of migrants/refugees present at Kelebija and Horgos border crossing zones. Source: IOM

7 Sept-20 Sept	Kelebija border crossing zone			Horgos border crossing zone		
Age/Gender %	Male	Female	Minors	Male	Female	Minors
	30	23	47	33	16	51
7 Sept-20 Sept	Kelebija border crossing zone			Horgos border crossing zone		
Nationality %	Syria	Iraq	Other	Afghanistan	Iran	Other
	64	27	9	95	4	1

Estimated breakdown by age/gender and by nationality, average for period. Source: IOM

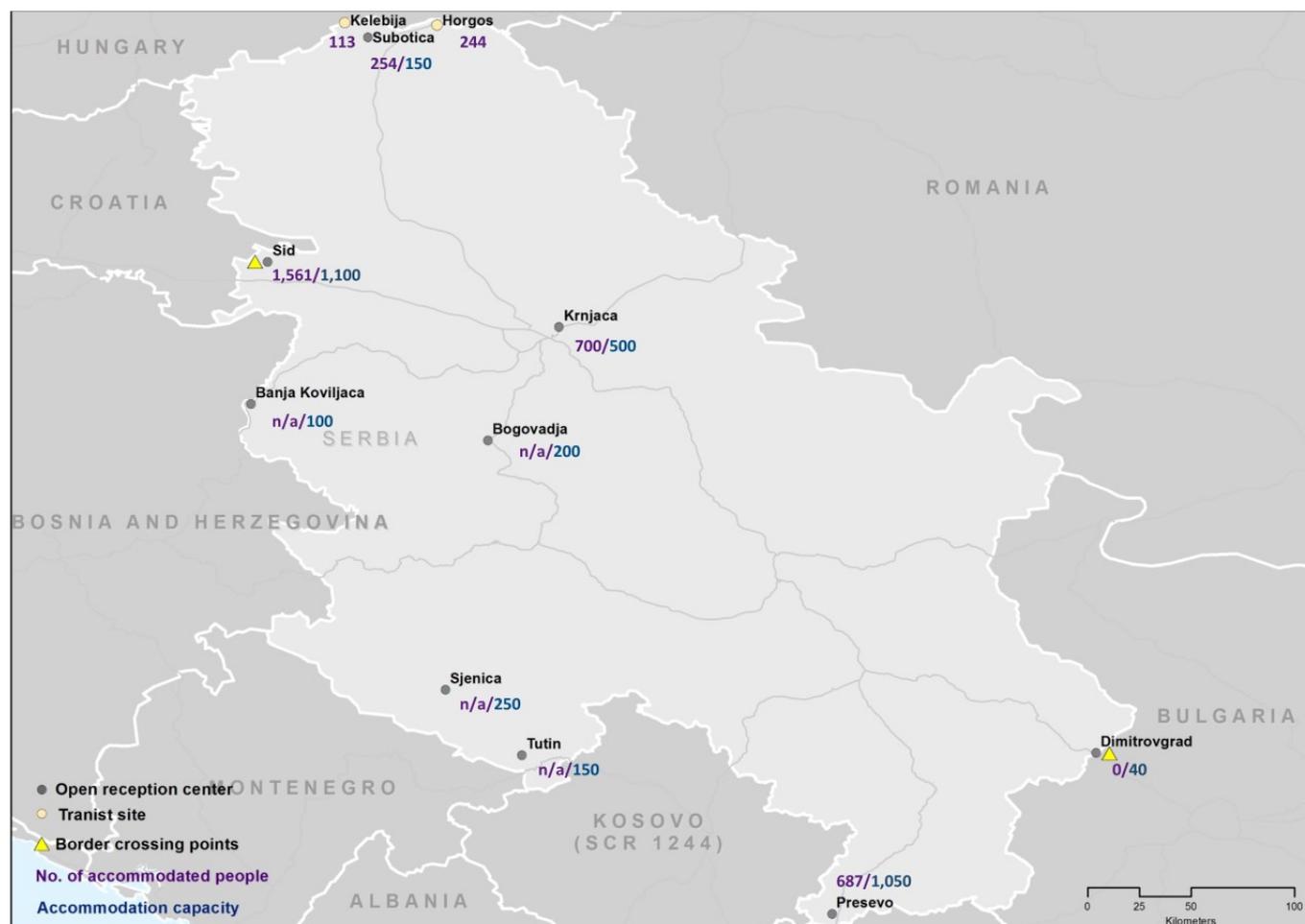


Number of migrants and refugees admitted, families and single males/females Source: IOM

* Latest available data.



Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) and Border Crossing Points



Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
Permanent Asylum Centre in Preševo	1,050	678
Subotica	150	300
Šid (Centre, Principovac, Adasevci)	1,100	1,651
Dimitrovgrad	40	0
Krnjaca	500	800
Banja Koviljaca	100	n/a
Sjenica	250	n/a
Tutin	150	n/a
Bogovadja	200	n/a
Horgos Transit Site	n/a	24
Kelebija Transit Site	n/a	113
Total	Minimum of 3,540	3,566

9. SLOVENIA



Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

Since the beginning of 2016, a total of **99,187** migrants and refugees have been registered entering Slovenia. From 7 September up to 21 September, there were **no registered arrivals** through official entry points.

9 September—the Slovenian Government sent a diplomatic note to Austria on Friday to argue that its border checks on what is the EU's internal border were unjustified and to call for enhanced dialogue on future measures.

12 September—Two protesters who cut through the razor wire fence in the south of the country during a protest in December last year have been sentenced to a month-long sentence.

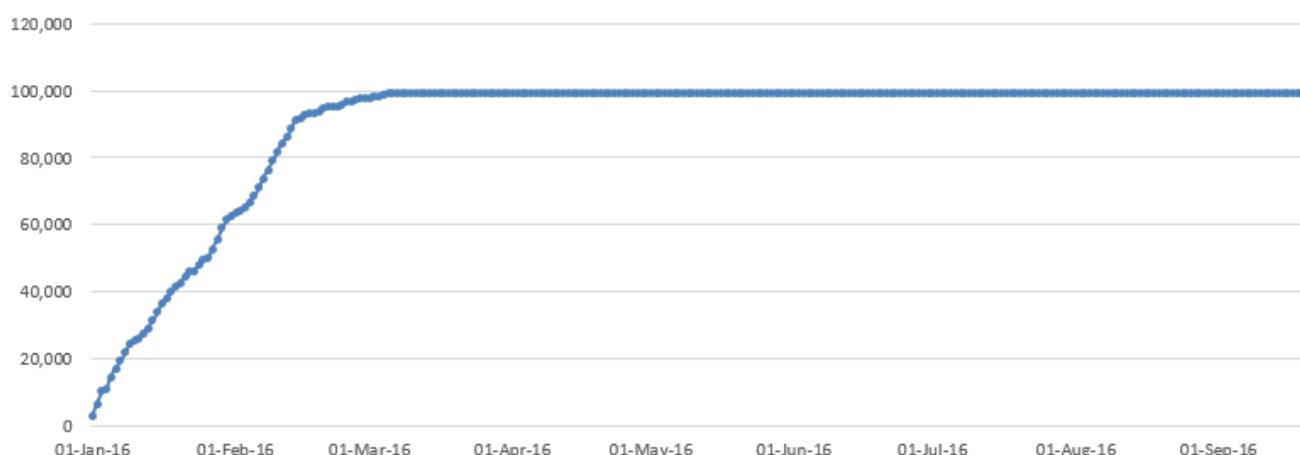
12 September —After meeting Austrian Chancellor Christian Kern in Ljubljana on Monday, Prime Minister Miro Cerar was adamant about Slovenia's consistent implementation of the Schengen border regime in the event of a new migration wave.

12 September—Crime investigators from Koper, working with their Croatian counterparts, have uncovered an international criminal ring, which earlier this year smuggled 18 irregular migrants from Albania into Slovenia.

13 September - A group of nine migrants who crossed into Austria irregularly have become the focus of a dispute between Slovenia and Austria, both of which refuse to accept them.

19 September - About 30 refugees accommodated in the asylum seekers' home in the Ljubljana (Vič) started a peaceful protest on Monday morning against what they say are unbearable living conditions, poor access to information and long administrative procedures.

Cumulative arrivals to Slovenia in 2016



Accommodation Facilities* (as of 19 September 2016)

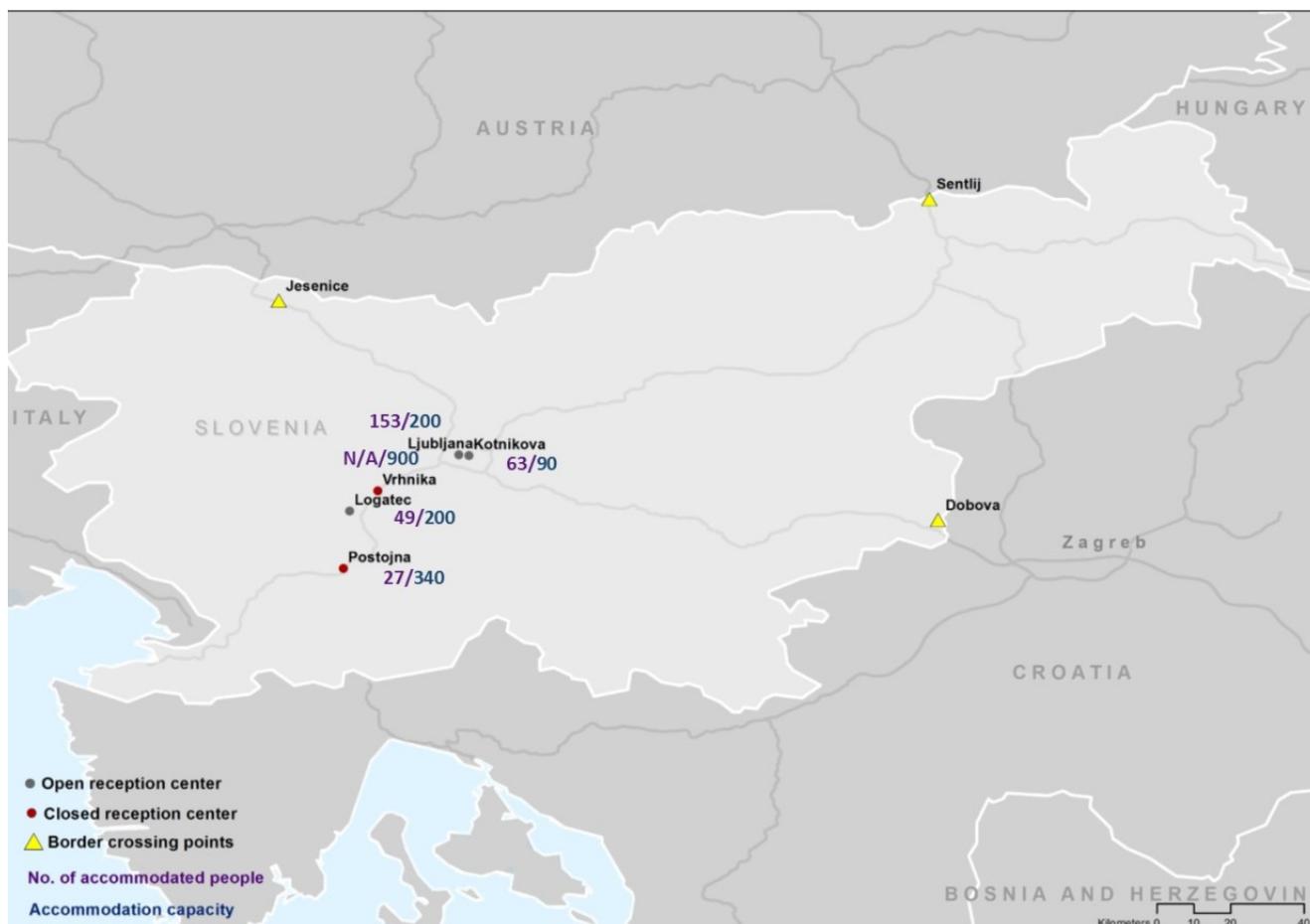
Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Asylum Centers in Ljubljana	200	153	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Department AC Kotnikova	90	63	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Department AC Logatec	200	49	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Aliens Centre Postojna	340	27	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
TOTAL	1,730	292	-

*Latest available data.



Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) and Border Crossing Points

There are **five** accommodation facilities in Slovenia. Three main Centres are: the Asylum Home in Ljubljana (which consists of three premises on different locations in Ljubljana), and the Centre for Foreigners – Postojna and Aliens Centre Department Vrhnika. The total capacity of the Centres is 1,730, currently accommodating **292** migrants and refugees. Migrants and refugees who started the procedure for international protection are accommodated in the premises of the Asylum Centre in Ljubljana, while the Centre for Foreigners-Postojna is the facility for migrants and refugees involved in return procedures. Apart from this, there were **17** migrants and refugees in alternative accommodation arrangements, totaling at **309** migrants and refugees currently residing in Slovenia.



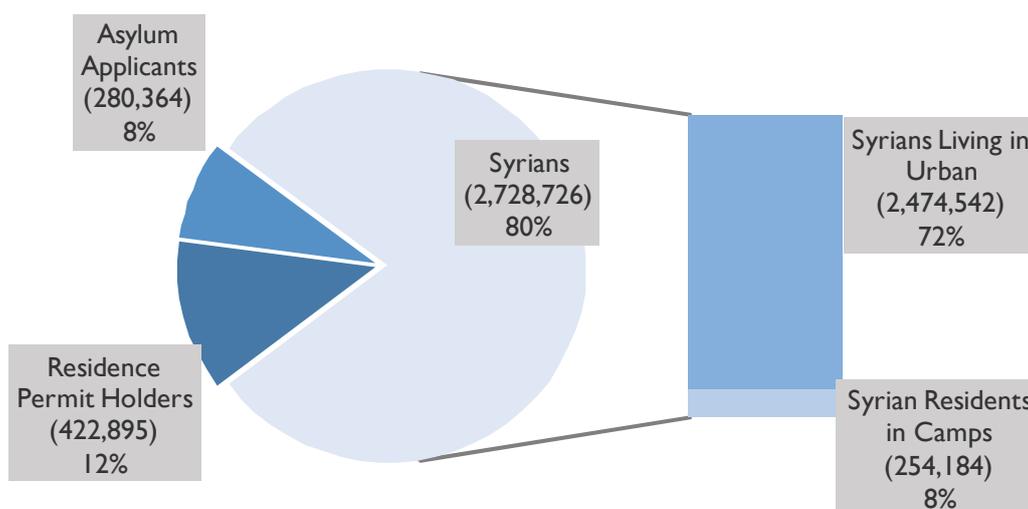
10. TURKEY



Background and latest figures

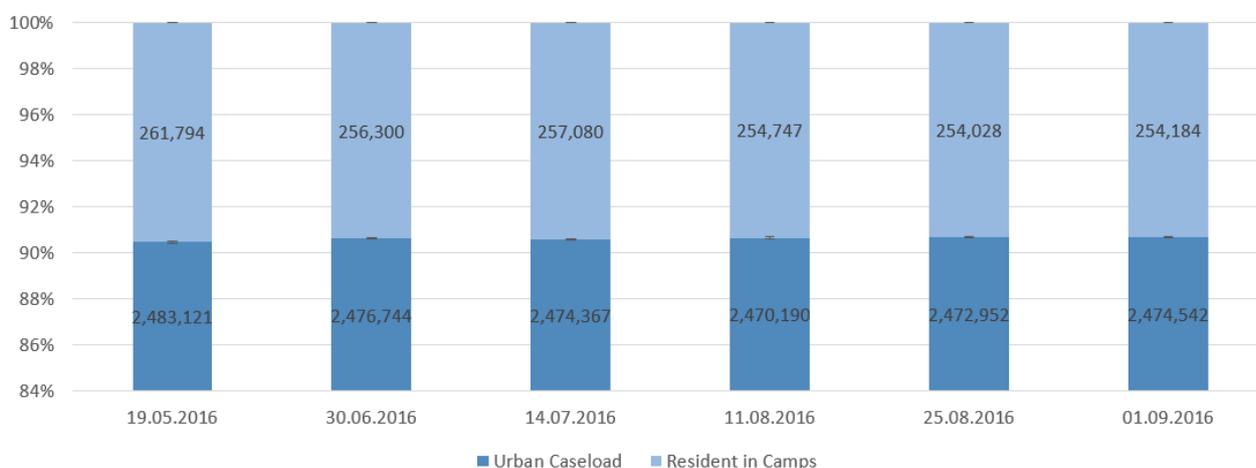
According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently an estimated **3.1 million** foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (**2,728,726 individuals**) who are granted **temporary protection status**, while according to UNHCR, **280,364** asylum applicants from countries including Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and Somalia constitute another significant group of foreign nationals requiring Turkish humanitarian and legal protection.

In addition, there are **422,895** foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits including humanitarian residence holders. The exact number of the humanitarian residence holders is unknown, but it is estimated that there are a **few thousand humanitarian residents**.



Turkey's Temporary Protection regime grants the **2,728,726 Syrian migrants the right to legally stay in Turkey** as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 2,474,542 individuals - live outside camps, officially called Temporary Accommodation Centers and are spread across the Turkish border provinces of Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay and Kilis. 254,184 Syrians live in 26 camps that are also located close to the Syrian border.

Syrians under Temporary Protection



Data source: DGMM



Asylum Applicants

Another significant group of foreign nationals requiring international protection in Turkey are 280,364 asylum applicants consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Somalia and other countries. (Based on UNHCR figures, August 2016.)

Nationality	#
Iraq	125,879
Afghanistan	113,756
Iran	28,534
Somalia	3,905
Others	8,290
Total	280,364

Top 10 Nationalities Apprehended/Rescued
Syria
Afghanistan
Pakistan
Unknown
Iraq
Eritrea
Myanmar
Congo
Iran
Uganda

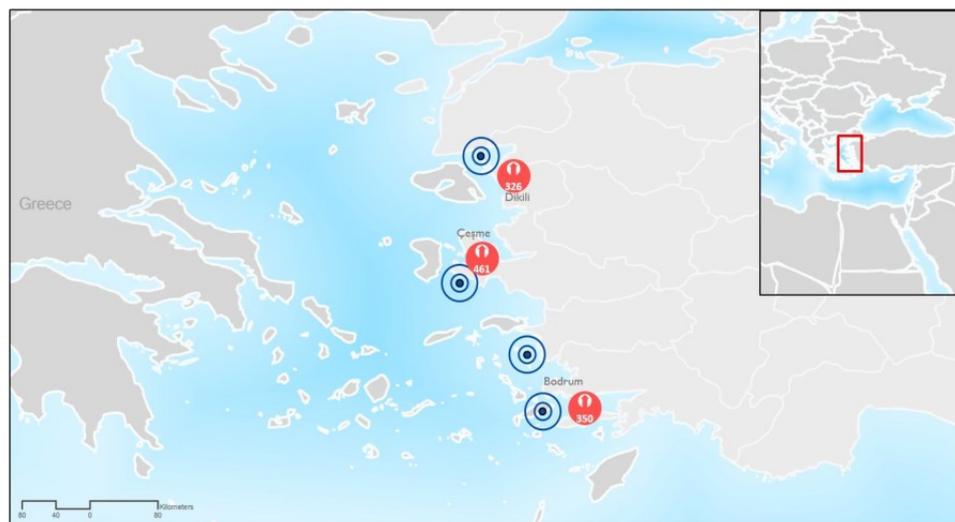
Foreigners who wish to stay in Turkey beyond the duration of a visa or visa exemption i.e. longer than ninety days must obtain a residence permit. According to DGMM's 2015 Turkey Migration Report, there are **422.895** residence permit holders in Turkey within various categories of the residence permit. The residence permit include Humanitarian Residence permit holders but the exact number is unknown. It is believed that vast majority of this category are Iraqi nationals.

Apprehended/ Rescued Persons on sea

The Turkish Coast Guard has apprehended **30,866** irregular migrants and has registered 174 fatalities between January to 20th of September 2016 period. The increase in the number of apprehended/rescued migrants as of August is notable. These figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the Coast Guard; actual numbers of migrants and refugees departing Turkey by sea could be much higher than this

Rescues/Apprehensions by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2016* (1 January—20 September 2016)				
Months	Number of Cases	Number of irregular migrants	Number of deaths	Number of organizers
January	135	5,506	103	16
February	182	8,747	38	25
March	177	8,530	32	12
April	36	1,717	-	1
May	28	1,109	-	2
June	15	538	-	-
July	28	881	-	-
August	44	1,604	1	17
September	51	2,234	-	7
Total	696	30,866	174	80

*Data source: Turkish Coastal Guard.



After completion of the identification process of the apprehended persons, they are being referred to Removal centers by gendarmerie or have been issued a deportation letter unless they claim asylum.

However, they still have the right to claim asylum after being referred to a removal center or have been issued deportation letters.

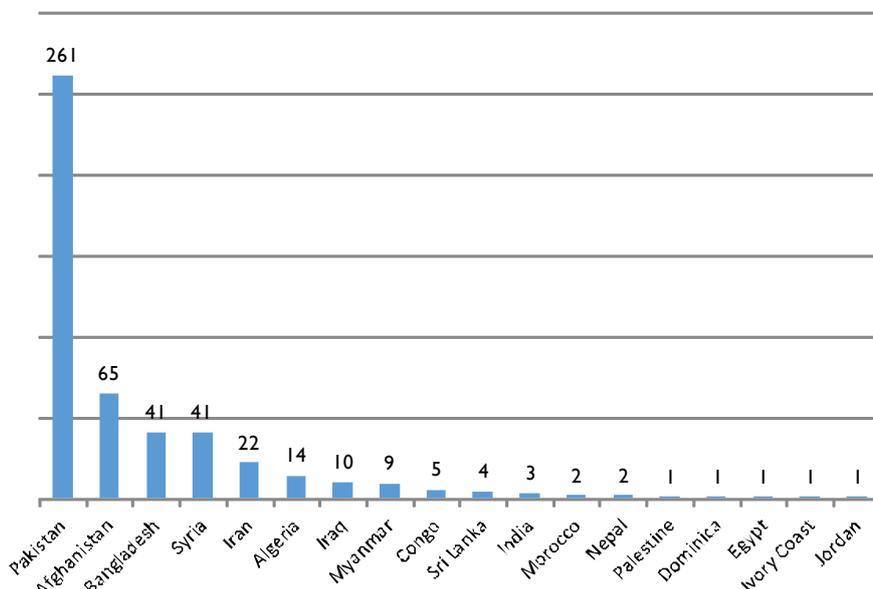
Apprehended Persons on Land

According to Turkish Armed Forces' daily figures, between 7 September – 20 September, **30.090** irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Greek and Bulgarian borders of Turkey. The entry and exit figures breakdown is as shown in the table. The highest number of irregular crossing happened at the border with Syria, registering an increase of three times more than two weeks ago with a total number of 28,935 apprehended persons. The irregular exits points are higher at the Western Borders while Syria, Iraq and Iran borders are continuing to be entry points to Turkey.

Apprehensions by Turkish Land Forces Statistics (7 Agust 2016– 21 September 2016)			
Apprehensions on Entry		Apprehensions on Exit	
Border	Number	Border	Number
Syria	28,159	Greece	869
Iraq	680	Bulgaria	172
Iran	96	Syria	114
Total	28,935	Total	1,155

Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey

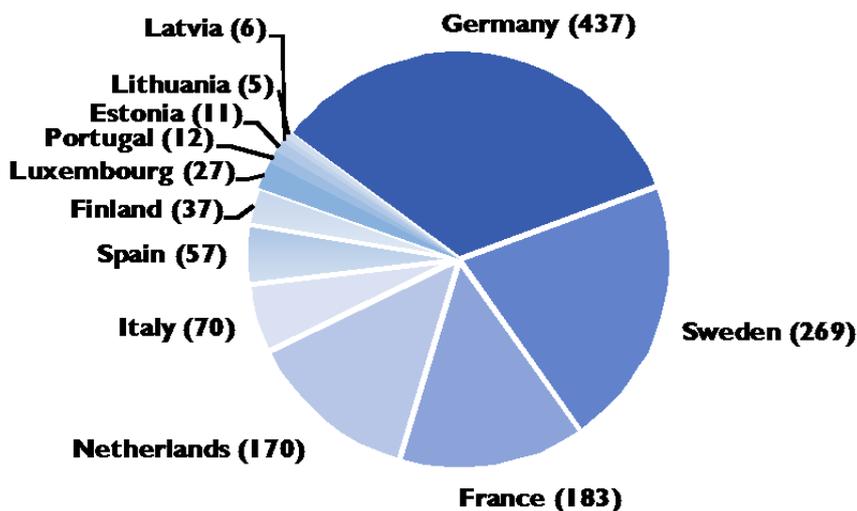
On 18th March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving Greece to Turkey after 20th of March. In this regard, according to DGMM reports, 484 migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4 April and 29 August 2016. The main exit points in Greece include Lesvos, Chios, Kos and Samos and the main entry points to Turkey include Dikili, Çeşme, Bodrum and Adana (through the airport).





The agreement aim was to replace disorganized and irregular migratory flows by organized and safe pathways to European countries, in this regard, it is agreed on that for every Syrian being returned to Turkey from the Greek islands, another Syrian will be resettled directly to Europe from Turkey. According to DGMM data released on September 6, 2016, there are 1.284 persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, Sweden, France and the Netherlands. The country breakdown is in the below chart.

Resettlements — Breakdown by Country



Known entry and exit points

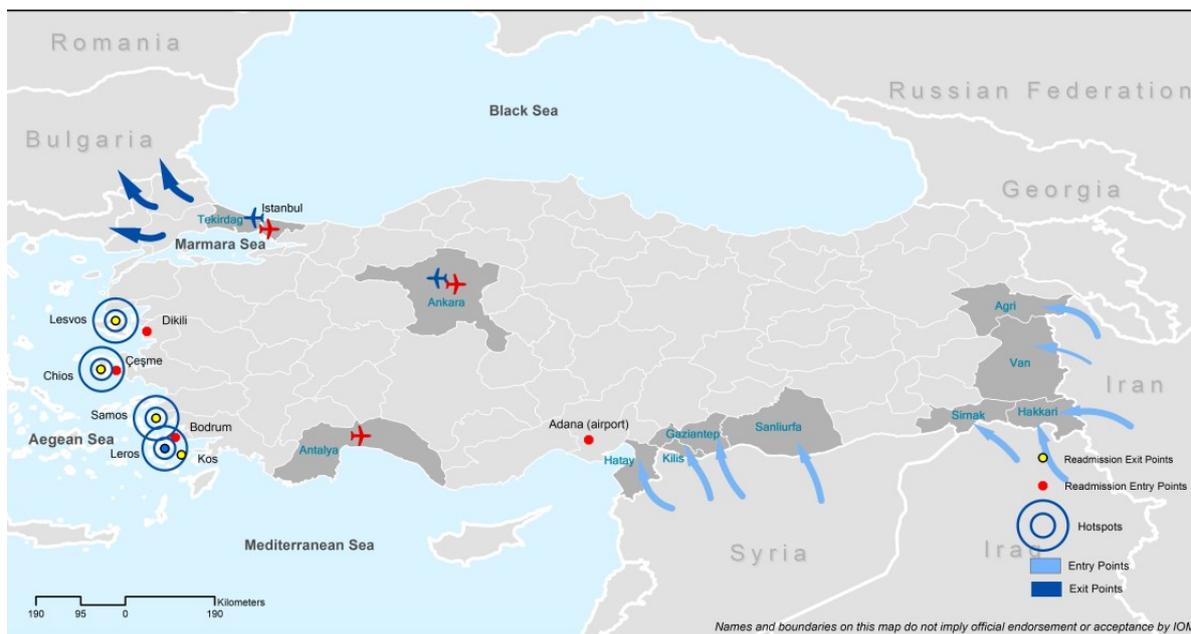
Known entry points by land: Hatay, Kilis, Şanlıurfa (from Syria), Silopi, Çukurca (from Iraq), Şemdinli, Yüksekova, Başkale, Ağrı, Doğubeyazıt (from Iran)

Known entry points by air: Istanbul Atatürk, Istanbul Sabiha Gökçen, Antalya, Esenboğa Ankara (from third countries)

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

Known exit points by land: Edirne (to Greece and Bulgaria), Kırklareli (to Bulgaria)

Known exit points by air: Istanbul Atatürk, Istanbul Sabiha Gökçen (to certain EU MS).

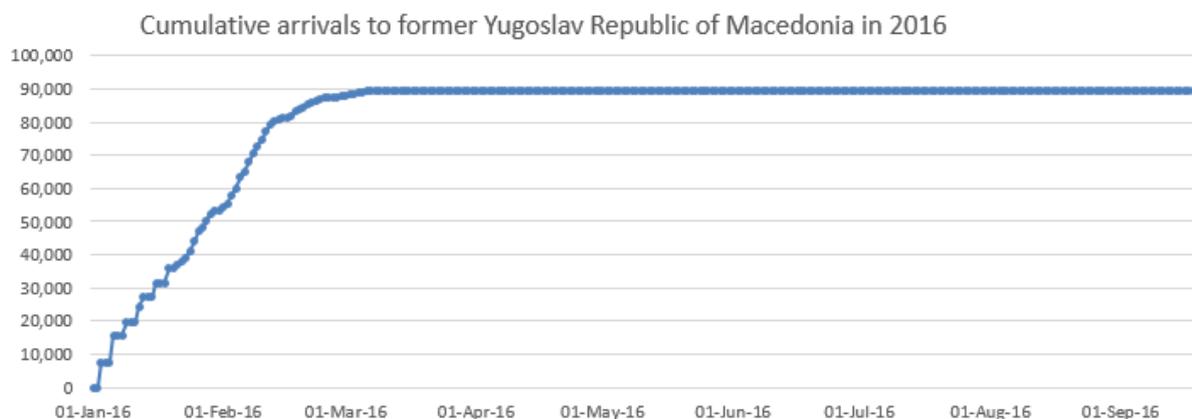


I I. THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA



Recent Developments

During this reporting period (7 September –21 September) 7 new arrivals were registered in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia which makes a total of **89,698** arrivals registered since the beginning of 2016.



Accommodation Facilities (as of 21 September 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity*	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	133	78 Syrian, 14 Afghan and 41 Iraqi nationals
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	61	54 Syrian and 7 Iraqi nationals
TOTAL	2,200-2,300	194	

*Capacity is approximate and subject to change

Arrivals - demographic information, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 21 September 2016		
Demographic group	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Male	35,400	39%
Female	19,637	22%
Accompanied children	34,435	38%
Unaccompanied children	226	<1%
Total	89,698	100%

Arrivals by nationality, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 21 September 2016		
Main Nationalities	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Syria	44,784	50%
Afghanistan	26,570	30%
Iraq	18,341	20%
Other nationalities	3	<1%
Tot. All nationalities	89,698	100%



Transit centre Vinojug

Accommodation facility located close to the Greek border in Gevgelija region, has a full capacity of approximately 1,100-1,200. Currently it accommodates **133** Syrian, Iraqi and Afghani nationals (29 female, 41 male and 63 children).

Until the beginning of March, prior to changes in the border regimes along the Western Balkans route , the **“Vinojug”**, **Gevgelija** Centre was **the main entry point** for migrants who were coming from Greece. In this transit Centre migrants and refugees who expressed intention to seek asylum in the country were registered and processed. After this procedure migrants and refugees spend up to several hours in the Centre before taking the train or other transportation to the northern border with Serbia.

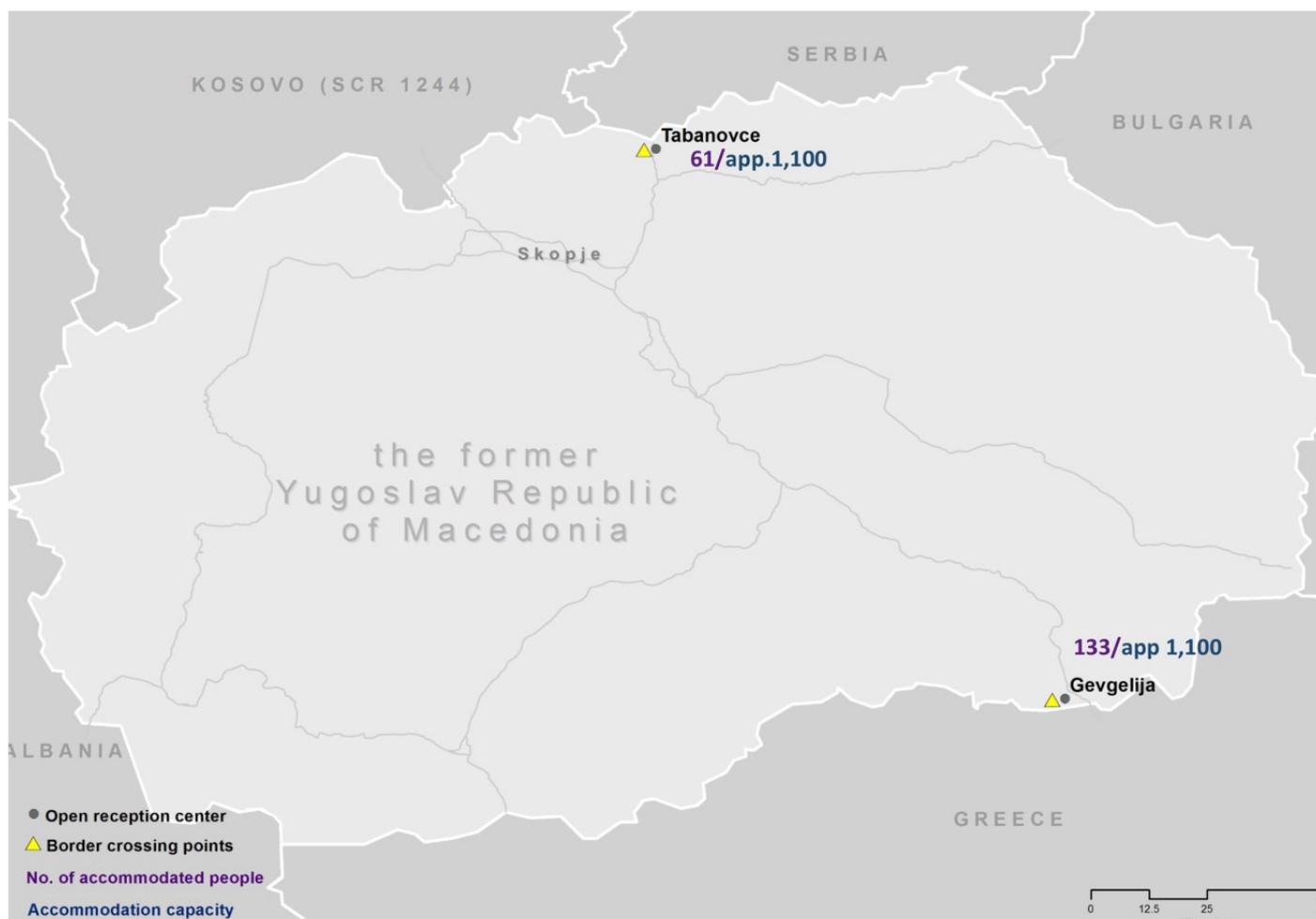
Tabanovce Transit centre

Accommodation facility located close to the Serbia border in Tabanovce region, has a full capacity of approximately 1,100. Currently it accommodates approximately 61 migrants and refugees. The main nationalities are Syrians and Iraqis.

Until the beginning of March, Tabanovce Transit Centre, was the main exit point for migrants and refugees who were heading to Serbia. Migrants and refugees were staying in the camp for a short period of time before continuing their journey towards Serbia.

The total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as of 21 September is 194 which is a **84%** decrease since the closure of the Western Balkans Route.

Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) and Border Crossing Points

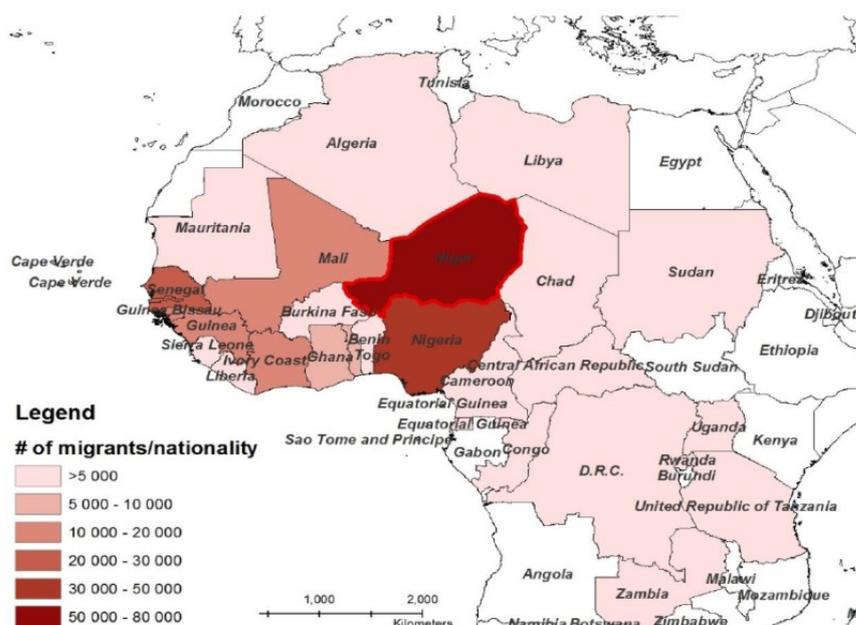


12. THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

NIGER

IOM has been monitoring migrant flows in two key monitoring points in Niger since February of 2016 in Séguédine and Arlit. The former, Séguédine, represents a crucial point for migration to and from Libya and involves crossing extended, isolated stretches of desert in the before mentioned adverse climactic and safety conditions. Arlit stands as a key migration hub for those heading to Algeria and for those seeking economic opportunities in the mining industry along the border with Algeria.

From the beginning of IOM's flow monitoring activities in the nation to 22 August, there have been a total of **256,262** outgoing and **91,500** incoming migrants registered at flow monitoring points. For more information please see the latest [statistical report](#) by IOM Niger.



LIBYA

Background and latest figures

In Libya the systems for thorough data collection have not yet been established, with available information being provided by the Libyan Coast Guard, Libyan Red Crescent, and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). As of 21 September 2016, the Libyan Coast Guard (or other entities) had rescued **12,472** irregular migrants and had reported **328** fatalities for 2016. The breakdown by month for those rescued at sea can be found below. These figures only include those intercepted at sea and rescued by the Coast Guard (or other entities); actual number of migrants and refugees departing Libya by sea are in fact higher than this.

On 7 September the Libyan Red Crescent reported 4 dead found ashore near Az Zawiyah.

On 7 September, 80 migrants were rescued by the Libyan Coast Guard Zuwara and 2 children and 25 females were a part of the total.

On 9 September, 150 migrants were rescued by the Libyan Coast Guard of Az Zawiyah.

On 11 September, 380 migrants were rescued by the Libyan Coast Guard of Az Zawiyah aboard three vessels with 110, 120, and 150 people on each.

On 12 September, 100 migrants were rescued by an unknown entity and further information is being sought.

On 15 September, 450 migrants were rescued by the Libyan Coast Guard of Az Zawiyah and were taken to the Al Nasr detention center.

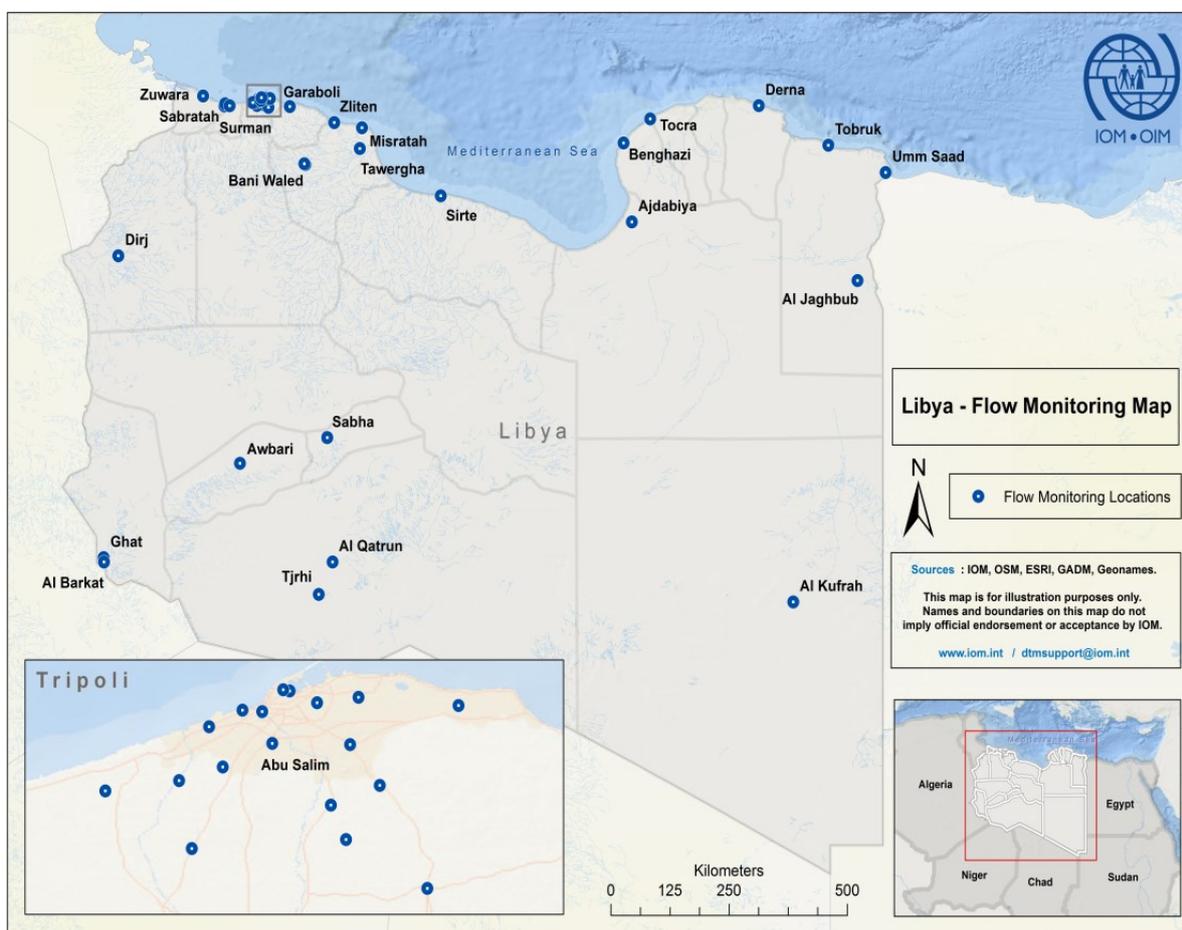


Monthly Rescues by Libyan Coast Guard

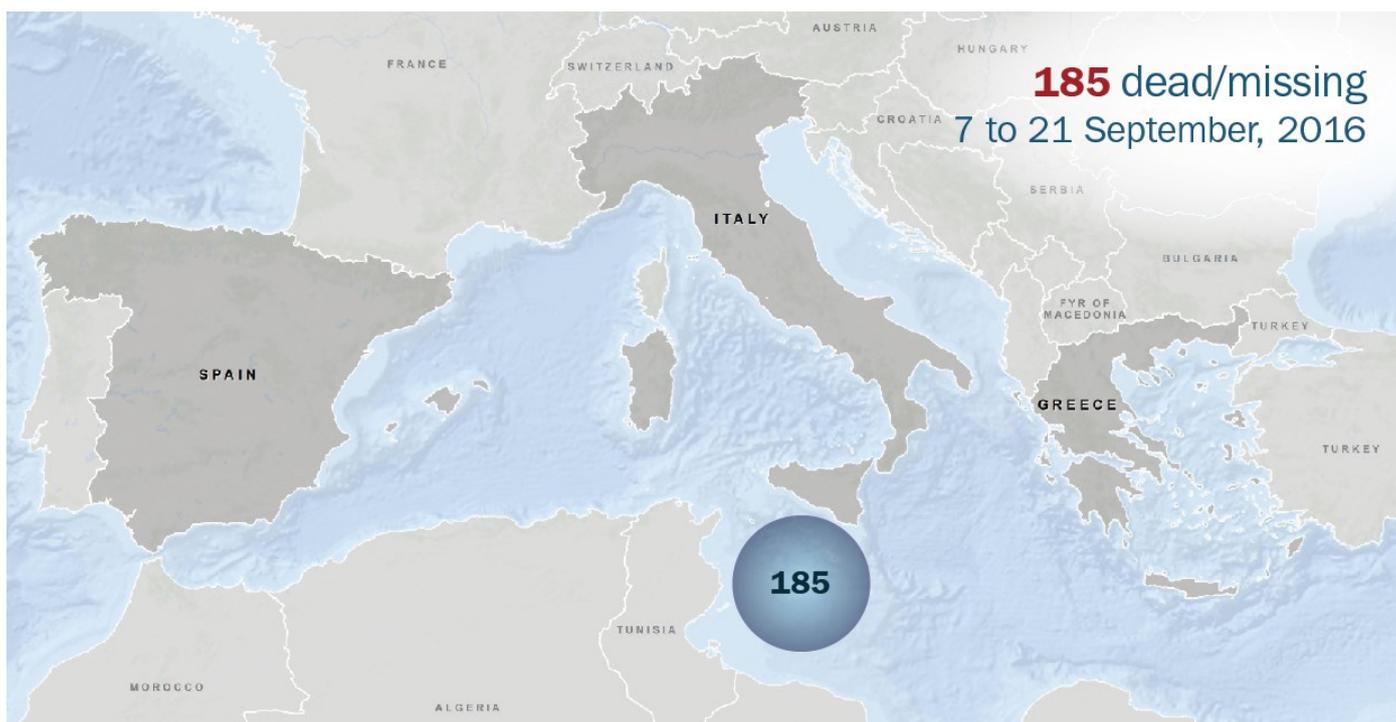
Rescues by Libyan Coast Guard				
Date	Number of migrants on board	Rescued at Sea	Number of deaths	Estimated Missing
January	242	242	0	0
February	120	120	0	0
March	1,938	1,750	14	174
April	868	868	0	0
May	4,027	3,768	139	120
June	2,538	2,531	7	0
July	1,253	967	150	136
August	388	388	9	0
September	1,763	1,838	9	0
Total	13,137	12,472	328	430

Known exit points by sea: Az Zawiyah, Sabratah, Tajoura, and Zuwara.

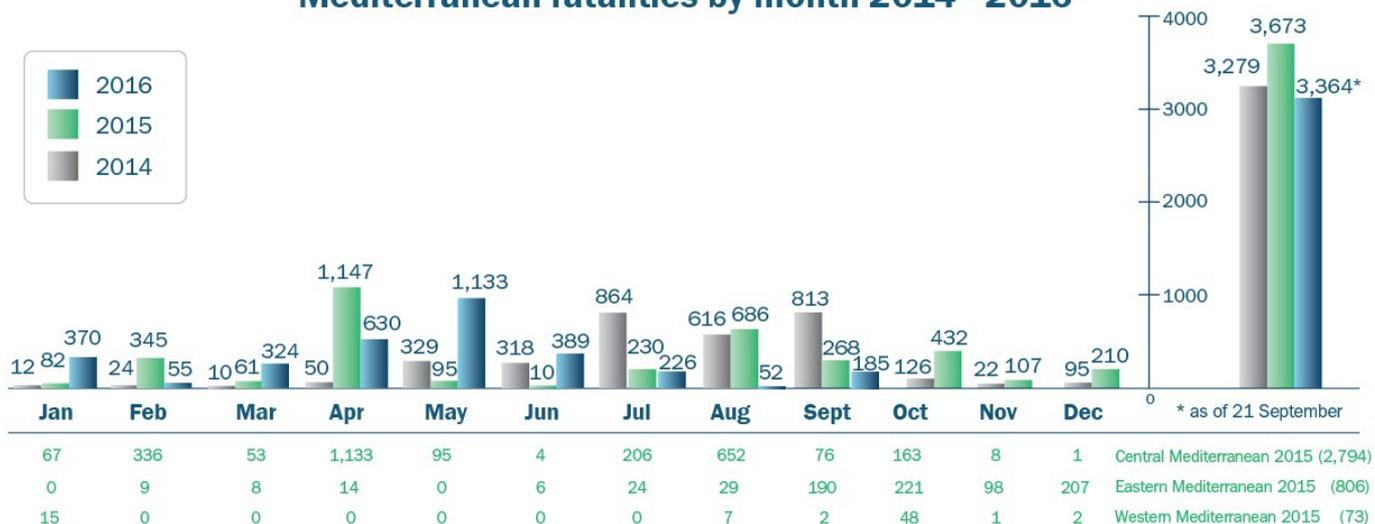
Known entry points by land: Gatrroun (from Niger)



13. MISSING MIGRANTS: FATALITIES/MISSING



Mediterranean fatalities by month 2014 - 2016



Child fatalities at sea, Eastern Mediterranean route to Greece



*Child fatalities data on the Central Mediterranean route is incomplete as most bodies are never recovered. The true number is not known. Map is for illustrative purpose. Boundaries and names used and designations shown do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

14. CONTINGENCY COUNTRIES

ALBANIA



Latest figures

During this reporting period (7 September - 21 September) Albanian authorities apprehended **33** irregular migrants. This represents an increase compared to the previous reporting period when **10** migrants were apprehended. 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 majority of irregular crossing were detected in Kakavia/ Kakavijë border crossing point with Greece. All irregular crossings in the reporting period were returned to Greece by the Albanian police or were asked to voluntarily return to Greece. The Albanian Border Police immediately notify IOM when an irregular migrant or group of migrants is detected.

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

Known entry points with Greece by sea: Port of Sarandë

Known entry points with the FYR of Macedonia: 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 with Italy by sea: Stun Gjijn, Porto Palermo, Port of Sarandë

Kosovo (SCR 1244)



Latest figures

During the reporting period (7 September – 21 September) Kosovo Border Police apprehended **2** irregular migrants. This represents a decrease compared to the previous reporting period when 32 migrants were apprehended. Two apprehended migrants (1 female, 1 male) were from Russia and Ukraine. Both were in a possession of valid passports but entered Kosovo irregularly without visa. Apprehended migrants are accommodated at the Detention Center for Foreigners in Vranidoll/ Pristina.

Accommodation facilities

There are two open reception centers in the country in the Magure (Lipjan area) and Prishtina. Most of irregular migrants use Kosovo as a transit country and leave the centers after 6-7 days. Magure center currently accommodates 38 migrants out of whom 29 Syrian, 2 Afghan, 2 Iraqi, 1 Yemeni, 2 Macedonian, 1 Albania and 1 Palestinian nationals (15 female, 23 male, out of whom—21 children).

Known potential **entry points with Albania:** Vermice-Prizren, Qafa eMorines, Qafa ePrushit

With the FYR of Macedonia— Hani I Elezit

Known potential **entry point with Montenegro:** Kulla-Peje

With Serbia – Jarinje, Merdare, Laposaviq, Zubin Potok

IRREGULAR BORDER CROSSINGS TO ALBANIA BY NATIONALITY (1 Jan 2016—21 September)	
Afghans	159
Syrians	174
Moroccans	68
Iraqis	33
Somalians	14
Pakistanis	19
Iranians	5
Algerians	5
Eritreans	3
Maliens	3
Libyans	2
Nigerians	1
Yemenis	1
Gambians	1
Others	31
Total	519

Number of Asylum Seekers by Nationality (1 January - 21 September 2016)	
Afghanistan	99
Syria	46
Libya	2
Iran	2
Albania	2
Iraq	3
Yemen	1
Other	4
TOTAL	159

Gender Breakdown of Asylum Seekers (1 January - 21 September 2016)	
Female	49
Male	108
TOTAL	157



Montenegro

Background

Montenegro has been largely unaffected 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

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.

Arrivals 1 January– 21 September 2016	
Afghanistan	14
Serbia	8
Russia	4
Morocco	10
Albania	3
Iraq	3
Syria	3
Palestine	2
Turkey	2
Iran	2
Pakistan	1
Guinea	2
Algeria	3
Azerbaijan	1
Total	58

Bosnia and Herzegovina



Background

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.

According to the Border Police, in the first six months of 2016 there were no irregular entries of Afghan, Iraqi, Syrian, Iranian and Pakistani nationals to Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the same period, a total of 919 Afghan, Syrian, Iranian, Iraqi and Pakistani nationals entered the country regularly, possessing valid travel documents and visas.

Known entry and exit points

Known entry point by air: Sarajevo Airport from Istanbul.

Known entry point by land: Bijeljina city, on the BiH eastern border.

Known exit points: Mainly towards Croatia on the North-West border, no particular area.

15. THE NORTHERN ROUTE



FINLAND

Main nationalities of asylum seekers between 1 January – 7 August 2016	
Iraq	833
Afghanistan	605
Somalia	337
Syria	311
India	173

17 May – New guidelines were issued by the Finnish Immigration Service as a result of a modification of the Aliens Act. The modification restricted the granting of humanitarian and subsidiary protection for Afghan, Iraqi and Somali nationals. Read more [here](#).

07 August – According to the Finnish Immigration Service, since the beginning of 2016, a total of **3,763** migrants and refugees have arrived in Finland. This total includes refugees relocated through the EU relocations program.

For more information on the Northern Route (including Russia) see previous Flows Compilation Reports which are available [here](#).

16. 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, 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 the fYR of Macedonia, and between the fYR of Macedonia 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. For more information about the project see the previous Flows Compilation Report available [here](#).

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 Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia and Slovenia since October 2015. The analysis of collected data is available on the IOM portal for Mediterranean. The latest report of the "Analysis: Flow Monitoring Surveys in the Mediterranean and Beyond" (as of May 18) is available [here](#).