

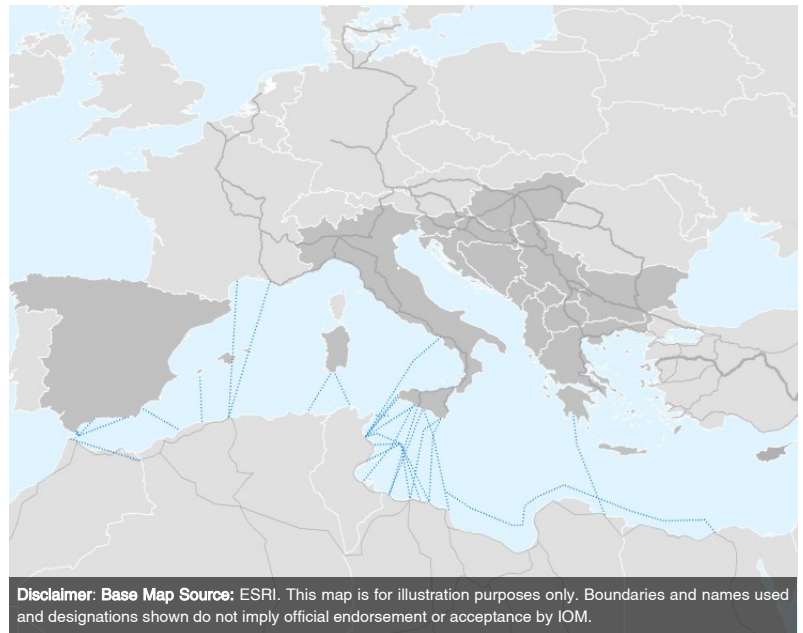
366,350 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016

343,589 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016 BY SEA

9,116 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 3 NOV —16 NOV 2016

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

HIGHLIGHTS

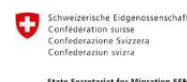
- Until **16 November**, there were **167,276** cumulative arrivals in Italy, compared to **159,416** in the last reporting period (a **5%** increase). Comparing arrivals to Italy until 31 October from **2015** and **2016**, there were **140,636** and **159,416** cumulative arrivals respectively, an increase of close to **13%**. In Greece, to date, there have been **173,211** arrivals in contrast to **172,433** up until the last reporting period (an increase of less than **1%**). Relative to the 31 October last year, there were **612,114** and **172,391** arrivals to Greece for 2015 and 2016 respectively (a **72%** decrease).
- The **total number of migrants and refugees** stranded in Greece and in the Western Balkans is **75,523** (an increase of less than **1%** 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 **60%**. For the rest of the countries, **please read page 7**.
- As of **16 November**, there have been **7,842** individuals relocated to **23 European countries**. Please see the new page on [relocations](#) for more information.
- As of **16 November**, a total of **720** migrants and refugees were readmitted from Greece to Turkey as part of the EU-Turkey Agreement with last readmission taking place on 7 November 2016. The majority of migrants and refugees were Pakistani, Syrian, Afghan, Algerian and Bangladeshi nationals. See [Turkey section](#).
- Recent updates from the 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) 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)

Displacement Tracking Matrix

migration.iom.int dtmsupport@iom.int
 +41.22.7179.271 [@DTM_IOM](https://twitter.com/DTM_IOM)
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IOM information gathering activities are supported by:

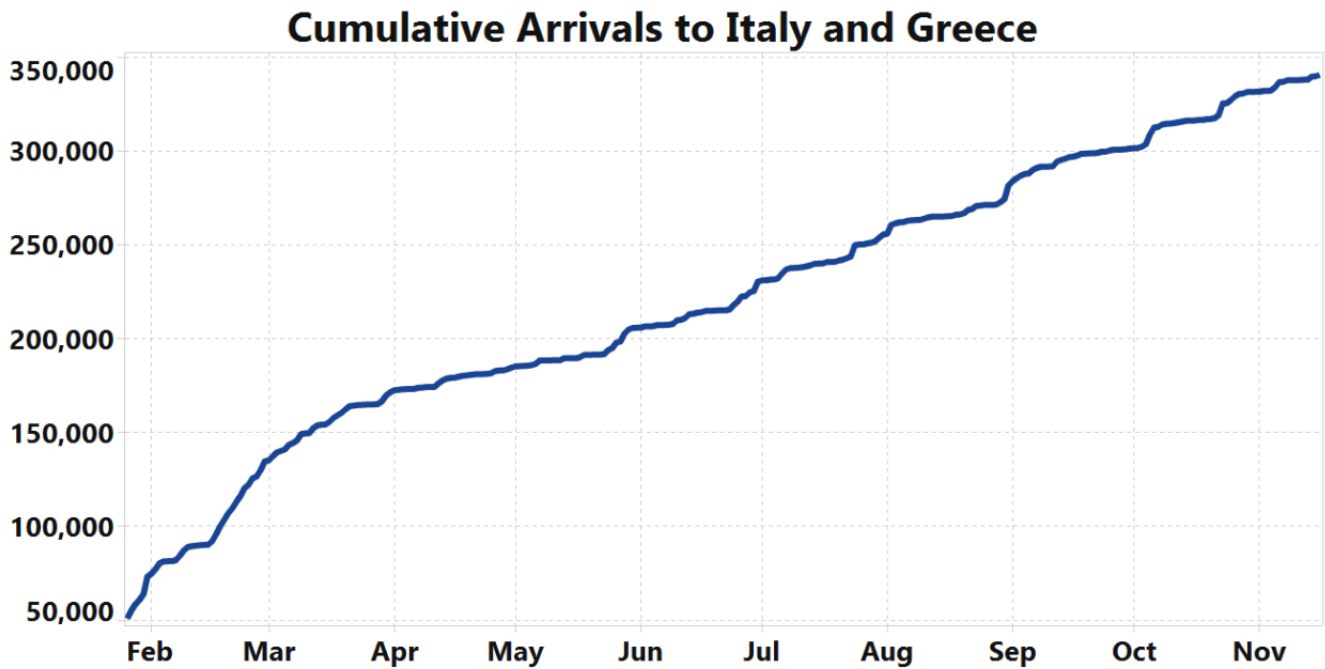


State Secretariat for Migration SEM

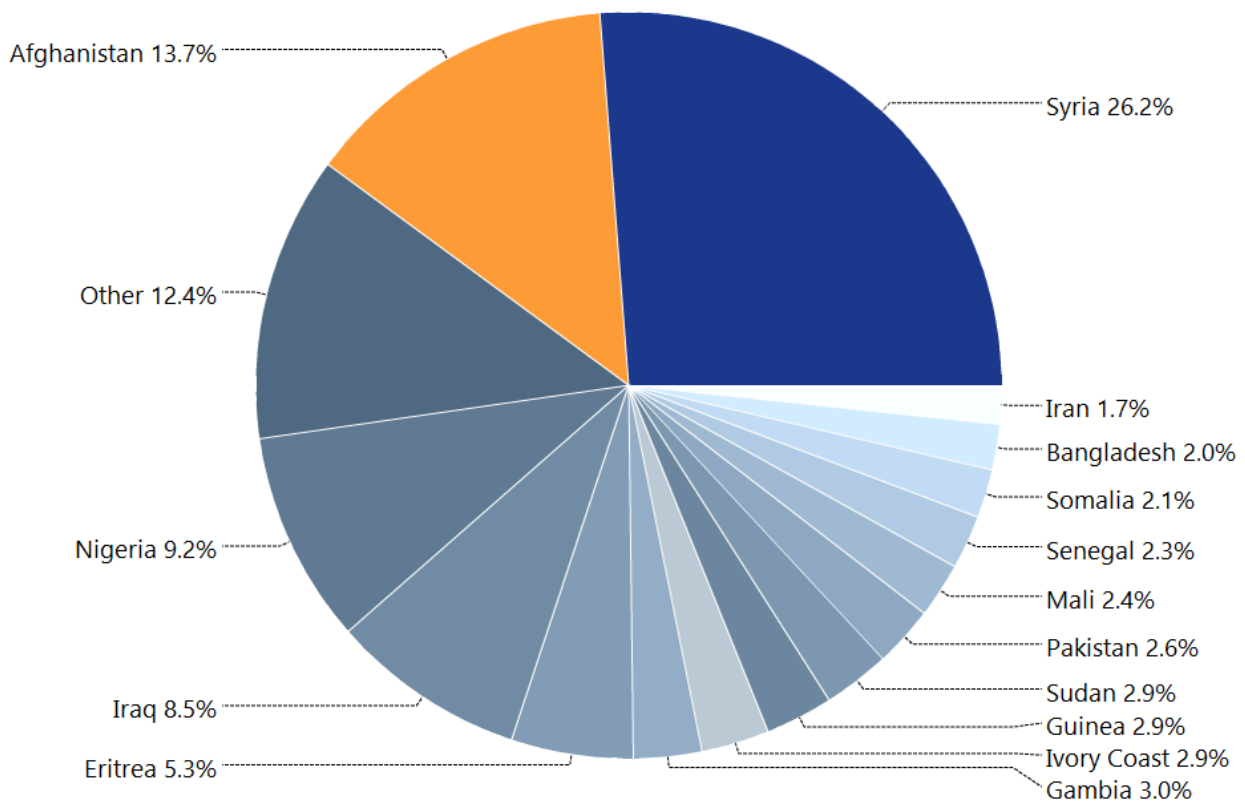


I. CUMULATIVE ARRIVALS AND WEEKLY OVERVIEW

Aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe (Italy and Greece)



Nationalities of aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe (As of 30 September* 2016)

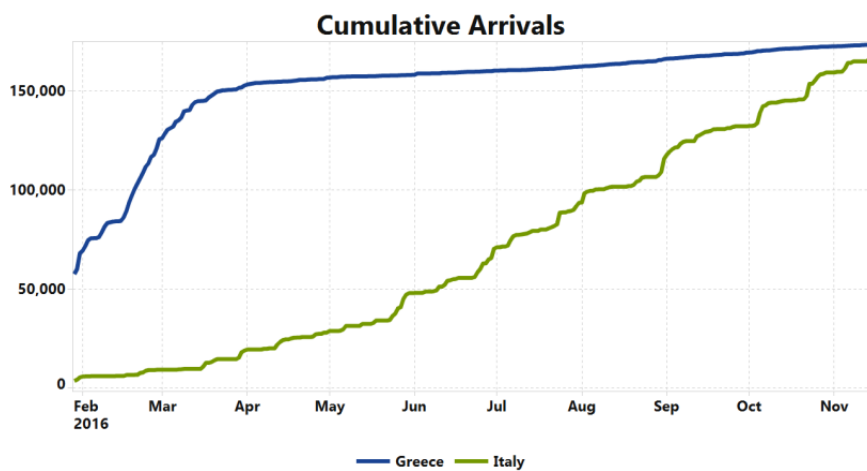


*Nationality breakdown available on a monthly basis.

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

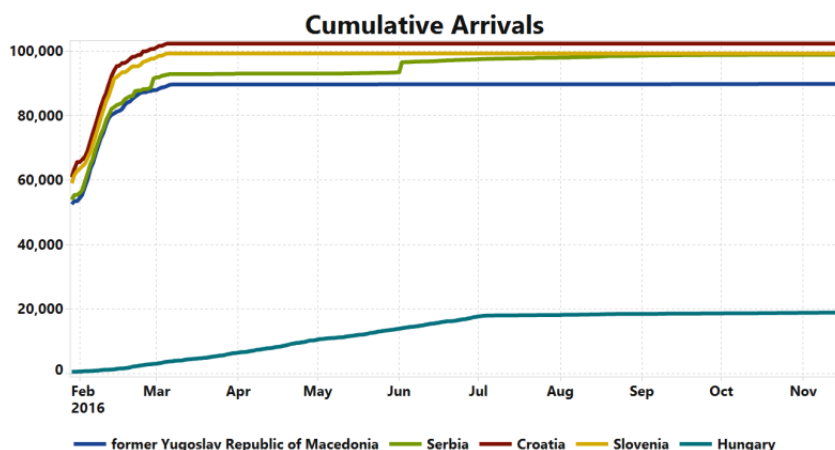
Country name	Greece	Italy
Report Date	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
03Nov2016	172,475	159,525
04Nov2016	172,547	159,662
05Nov2016	172,594	161,401
06Nov2016	172,692	163,989
07Nov2016	172,822	164,006
08Nov2016	172,854	164,822
09Nov2016	172,854	164,822
10Nov2016	172,872	164,822
11Nov2016	173,006	164,822
12Nov2016	173,084	164,822
13Nov2016	173,085	164,868
14Nov2016	173,197	166,335
15Nov2016	173,211	166,676
16Nov2016	173,211	167,276



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	122
September	573	109
October	882	103
November	504	51

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

Country name	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Serbia	Hungary
Report Date	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
03Nov2016	89,764	98,799	18,777
04Nov2016	89,764	98,806	18,788
05Nov2016	89,764	98,806	18,791
06Nov2016	89,764	98,806	18,801
07Nov2016	89,764	98,806	18,823
08Nov2016	89,764	98,808	18,824
09Nov2016	89,764	98,817	18,831
10Nov2016	89,764	98,817	18,844
11Nov2016	89,764	98,824	18,851
12Nov2016	89,764	98,824	18,853
13Nov2016	89,764	98,829	18,911
14Nov2016	89,764	98,829	18,914
15Nov2016	89,770	98,829	18,914
16Nov2016	89,770	98,844	18,916



Note:* There were only changes on those countries on the table during the reporting period

Weekly trends: countries of first arrival

Country ▲	Bulgaria		Greece		Italy		Total arrivals		
	Period ▲	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
	27 October to 2 November	383	.	377	.	2,450	.	3,210	.
	3 November to 9 November	298	-22.19%	421	11.67%	5,326	117.39%	6,045	88.32%
	10 November to 16 November	260	-12.75%	357	-15.20%	2,468	-53.66%	3,085	-48.97%

Bi-weekly trends

Over the current period of 03 November to 16 November, there were 778 arrivals to Greece, which represent a decrease of 25% in the overall number of entries to Greece compared to the previous period of 20 October to 02 November.

There were 2,468 arrivals to Italy, which represent a decrease (54%) in this reporting period of 03 November to 16 November compared to the previous period of 20 October to 02 November.

Weekly trends: other countries

Country ▲	Hungary		Serbia		
	Period ▲	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
	27 October to 2 November	25	.	8	.
	3 November to 9 November	61	144.00%	18	125.00%
	10 November to 16 November	85	39.34%	27	50.00%

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

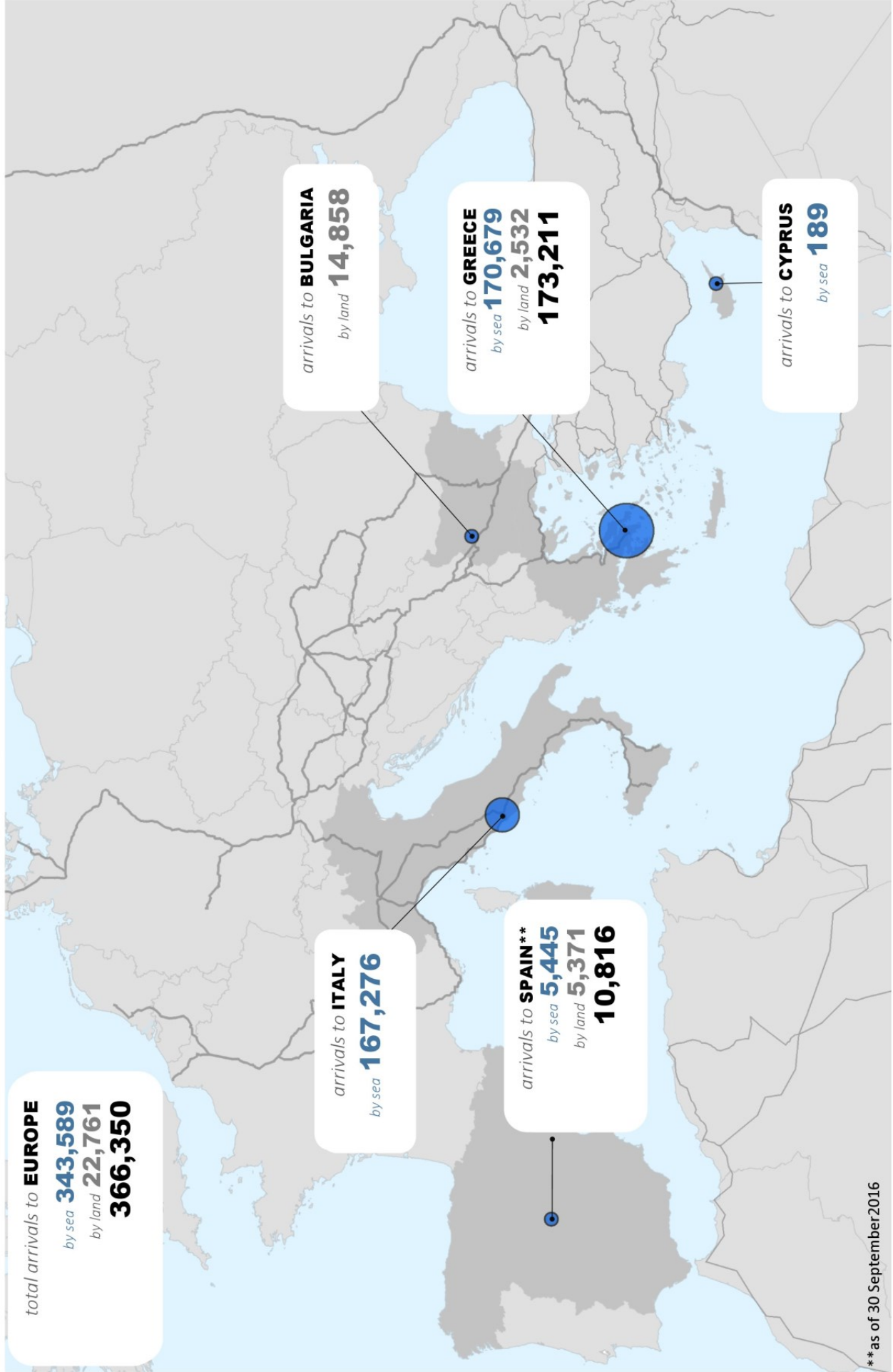
Country name ▲	Greece	Italy	Total
Report Date ▲	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals
03Nov2016	42	29	71
04Nov2016	72	137	209
05Nov2016	47	1,739	1,786
06Nov2016	98	2,588	2,686
07Nov2016	130	17	147
08Nov2016	32	816	848
09Nov2016	0	0	0
10Nov2016	18	0	18
11Nov2016	134	0	134
12Nov2016	78	0	78
13Nov2016	1	46	47
14Nov2016	112	1,467	1,579
15Nov2016	14	341	355
16Nov2016	0	600	600
Total	778	7,780	8,558



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 16 November, 2016



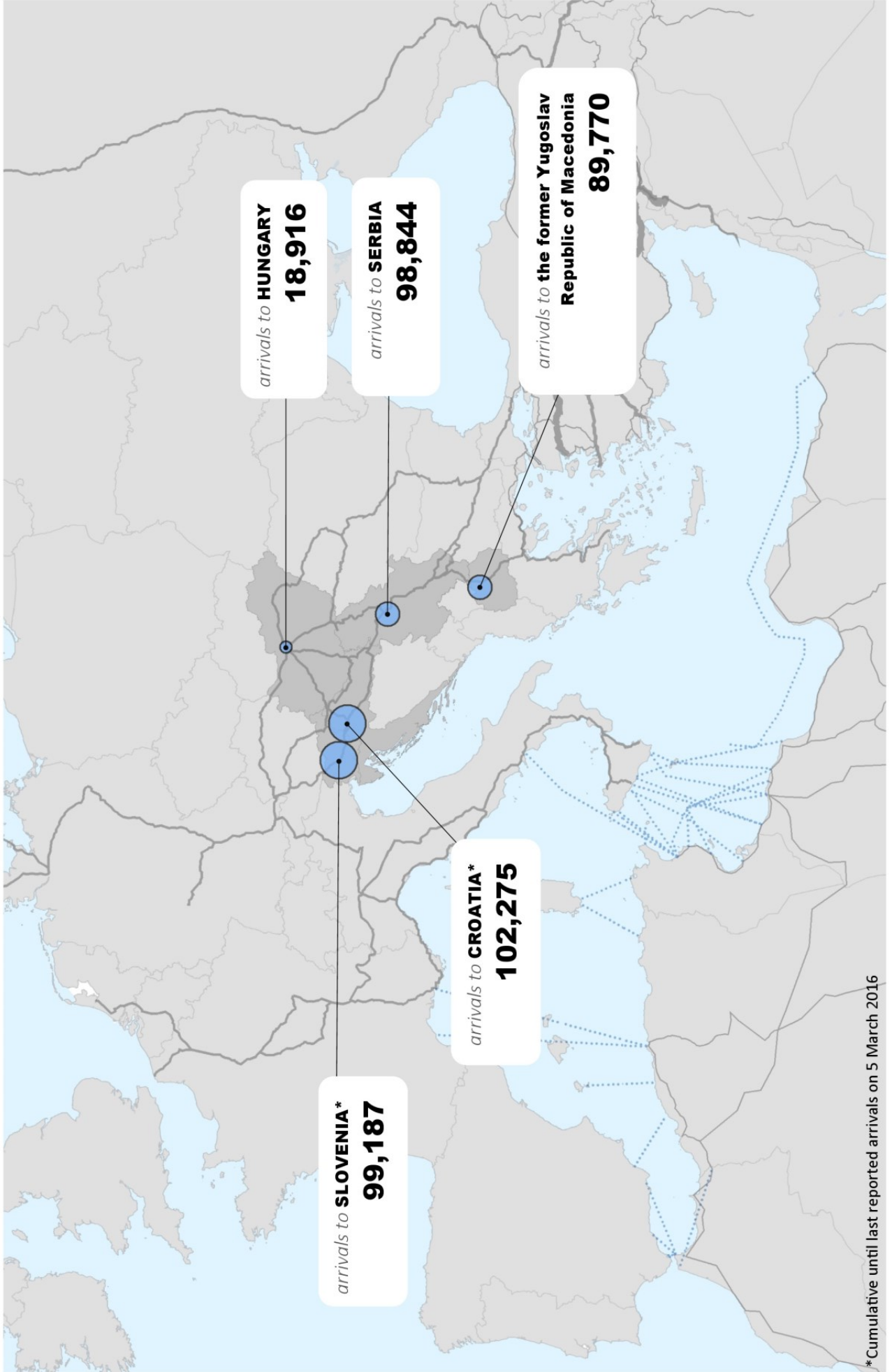
** as of 30 September 2016

OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary 🌐 From 01 January 2016 to 16 November, 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.

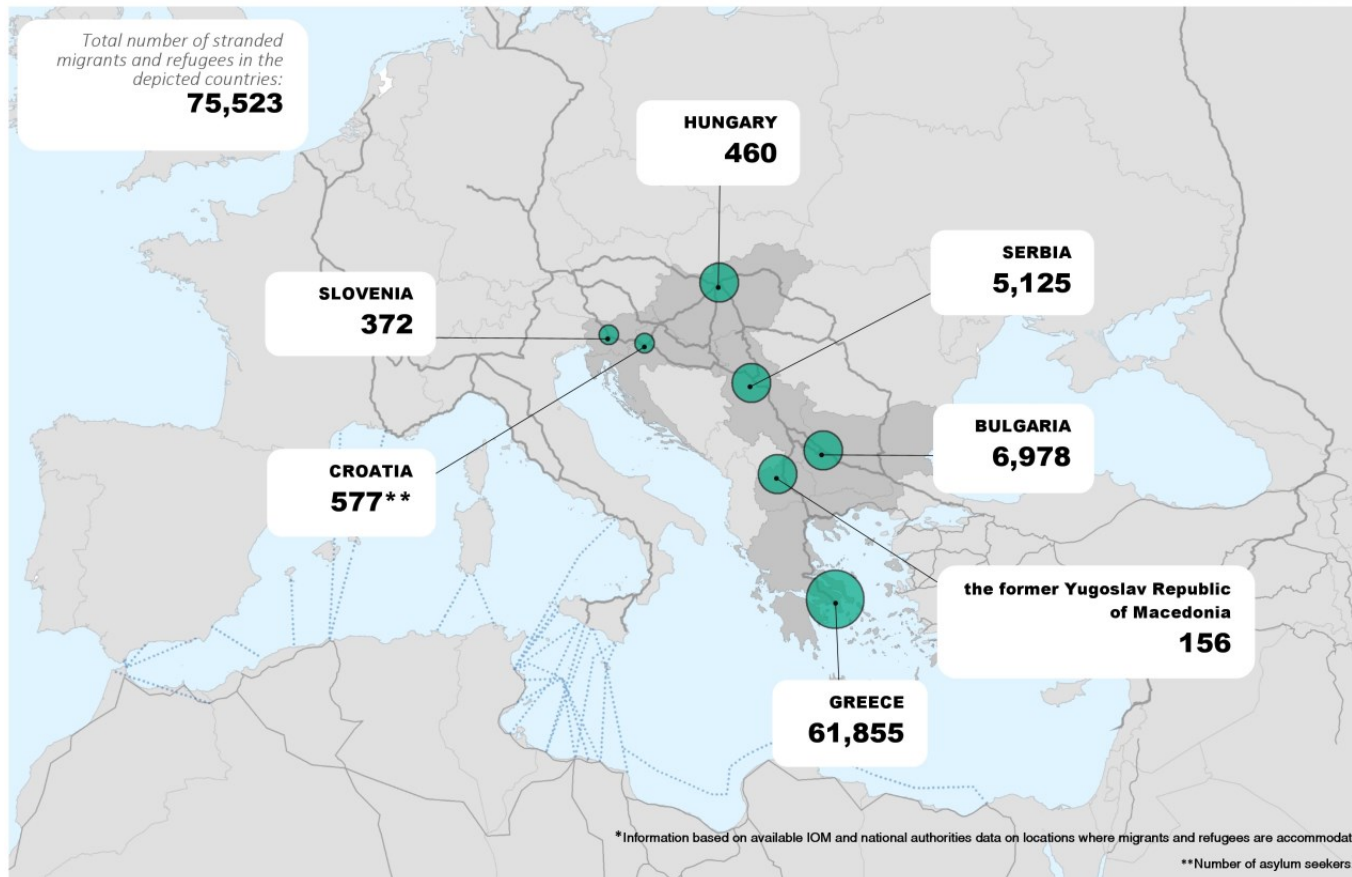


*Cumulative until last reported arrivals on 5 March 2016

OVERVIEW: STRANDED MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Stranded migrants and refugees in Greece, FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia and Bulgaria* 17 November 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 16 November 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 16 November 2016	% change from March to November 2016
Greece	42,688	61,855	45%
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,199	156	-86%
Serbia	1,706	5,003	193%
Croatia	231	577*	147%
Slovenia	408	372	-8%
Hungary	-	460	N/A
Bulgaria	865	6,978**	706%
Total	47,097	75,523	60%

*Number of asylum seekers.

**Data available as of 10 November 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 **106,000** 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 countries have committed to make places available** under the scheme, namely Belgium (530), Bulgaria (1,302), Croatia (26), Cyprus (140), Czech Republic (50), Estonia (157), Finland (1,270), France (3,320), Germany (3,250), Ireland (353), Latvia (491), Liechtenstein (43), Lithuania (500), Luxembourg (200), Malta (131), the Netherlands (1,225), Norway (585), Poland (170), Portugal (1,642), Romania (1,502), Slovakia (100), Slovenia (130), Spain (900), Sweden (300) and Switzerland (690) with an overall number of only **18,937 places**. You can find the overview [here](#)

Number of relocated migrants from Greece and Italy
as of 16 November, 2016

Member State	From Greece	From Italy	Total
Belgium	177	29	206
Bulgaria	29	0	29
Croatia	10	9	19
Cyprus	42	10	52
Czech Republic	12	0	12
Estonia	66	0	66
Finland	540	322	862
France	2,097	231	2,328
Germany	196	207	403
Ireland	109	0	109
Latvia	140	8	148
Lithuania	147	0	147
Luxembourg	104	40	144
Malta	24	46	70
Netherlands	685	286	971
Norway	0	20	20
Portugal	459	261	720
Romania	402	43	445
Slovenia	101	23	124
Slovakia	9	0	9
Spain	348	50	398
Sweden	0	39	39
Switzerland	28	133	161
Total	5,725	1,757	7,482

4. BULGARIA



Background and latest figures

From the start of 2016 until **10 November*** the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior (Mol) apprehended a total of **17,274** migrants who were attempting to enter, exit or reside in the country irregularly. **4,463** have been apprehended on entry, **4,708** on exit and **8,103** inside the country.

During the period, between 3 and 10 November, **362** migrants were apprehended, without being previously registered by the Bulgarian authorities. This represents a 13% increase compared to the week before (27 October - 2 November). Additionally, **387** migrants who were previously registered by the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior, were apprehended while trying to irregularly leave the country towards Serbia.

5 November - Five Bulgarian nationals were detained by the police for an alleged xenophobic attack against a group of Afghan nationals in Sofia. One of the migrants was transported to the hospital. 10-year old migrant child has been seriously injured during the attack.

10 November - A 65-year old woman from Sofia has been arrested by the police after they discovered 15 irregular migrants residing at her place in the capital city of Bulgaria. Migrants claimed to be from Afghanistan, however none of them was in possession of valid IDs to prove their statements.

11 November - The Regional Inspectorate (Ministry of Health) of Sofia denied allegation about cases of leishmaniasis among asylum seekers. Nevertheless, 7 malaria cases have been detected among migrants in 2016 with all of them referred to the hospital for the treatment.

13 November - Former Bulgarian Air Force commander Roumen Radev, supported by the opposition Socialist Party, won the runoff for the presidential elections in Bulgaria with 59,37% of the vote. In his pre-election campaign he pledged not to let Bulgaria "turn into Europe's migrant ghetto", vowing to raise a strong voice for the reformation of the Dublin agreement that brings back to Bulgaria those irregulars who had been firstly registered in the country after crossing an external EU border. Radev accused the incumbent government (that resigned after his win) of «an inadequate performance against illegal migration, and having no limit on the number of refugees who would be integrated into Bulgarian society, and no criteria for doing so». The newly elected president will officially take office on 22nd of January 2017.

14 November - The police detains 10 to 25 irregular migrants in the Bulgarian capital only on a daily basis, the Sofia Directorate of the National Police (Mol) announced. The migrants are predominantly young single males originating from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, and Syria. The number of detainees could go up to a 100 persons during specialized law enforcement operations (Mol).

15 November - About 100 migrants at the Mol Detention Centre in Busmantsi (Sofia) declared a 24-hour long hunger strike. They were quoted in the local media saying the prolonged detention periods due to slow asylum application procedures, bad living conditions and low quality food were amongst the reasons for the strike.

*Latest available data.



Accommodation Facilities (as of 10 November* 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Open Reception Centre at Banya	70	5,590	Mainly Afghan (47%), Syrian (21%), Iraqi (21%) and Pakistani (6%) 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	2,710		
Closed Reception Centre at Lyubimets	1,200	1,388	Mainly Afghan (36%), Syrian (11%), Pakistani (18%) and Iraqi (18%) nationals
Closed Reception Centre at Sofia (Mol)			
Centre at Elhovo			
Total	6,390	6,978	

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**



*Segregated data per facility available only as of 2 November, 2016

*Latest available data.

**Based on the available data.

5. CROATIA

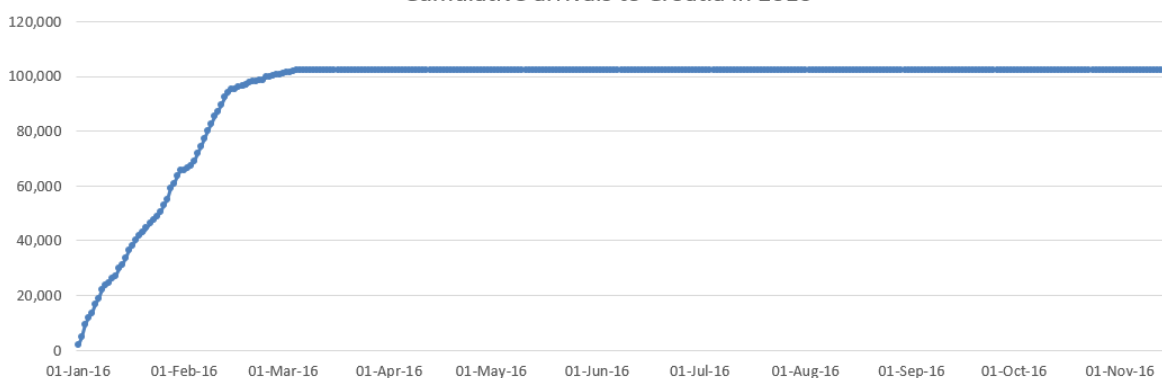


Recent Developments

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.

11-14 November - Some 150 migrants, reported as being mostly from Afghanistan and Pakistan, left Belgrade on Friday to walk about 125 km to the Croatian border, demanding free and secure passage to Western Europe. Due to exhaustion and cold weather, some decided to give up the march. Some 100 migrants broke a Serbian police cordon near the Sid border crossing and tried to enter Croatia across fields, but were stopped by police forces from both countries who encircled them in the no-man's-land. After unsuccessful attempt to enter Croatia, group has returned to Belgrade by train, and are still refusing accommodation in one of reception centers in Serbia. Read more [here](#).

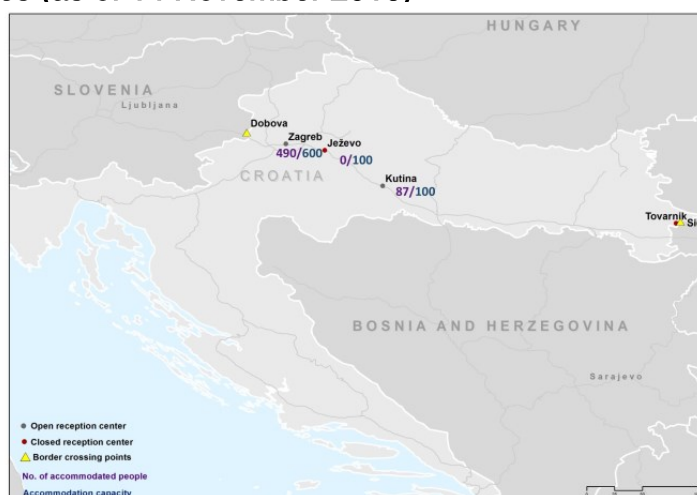
Cumulative arrivals to Croatia in 2016



Accommodation Facilities (number of asylum seekers/ capacity) and Border Crossing Points

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating		Nationalities
		Asylum Seekers	Stranded Migrants	
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	600	490	0	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)	100	87	0	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	100 (+20)	0	0	N/A
TOTAL	800 (820)	577	0	N/A

Accommodation Facilities (as of 14 November 2016)



6. GREECE



Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

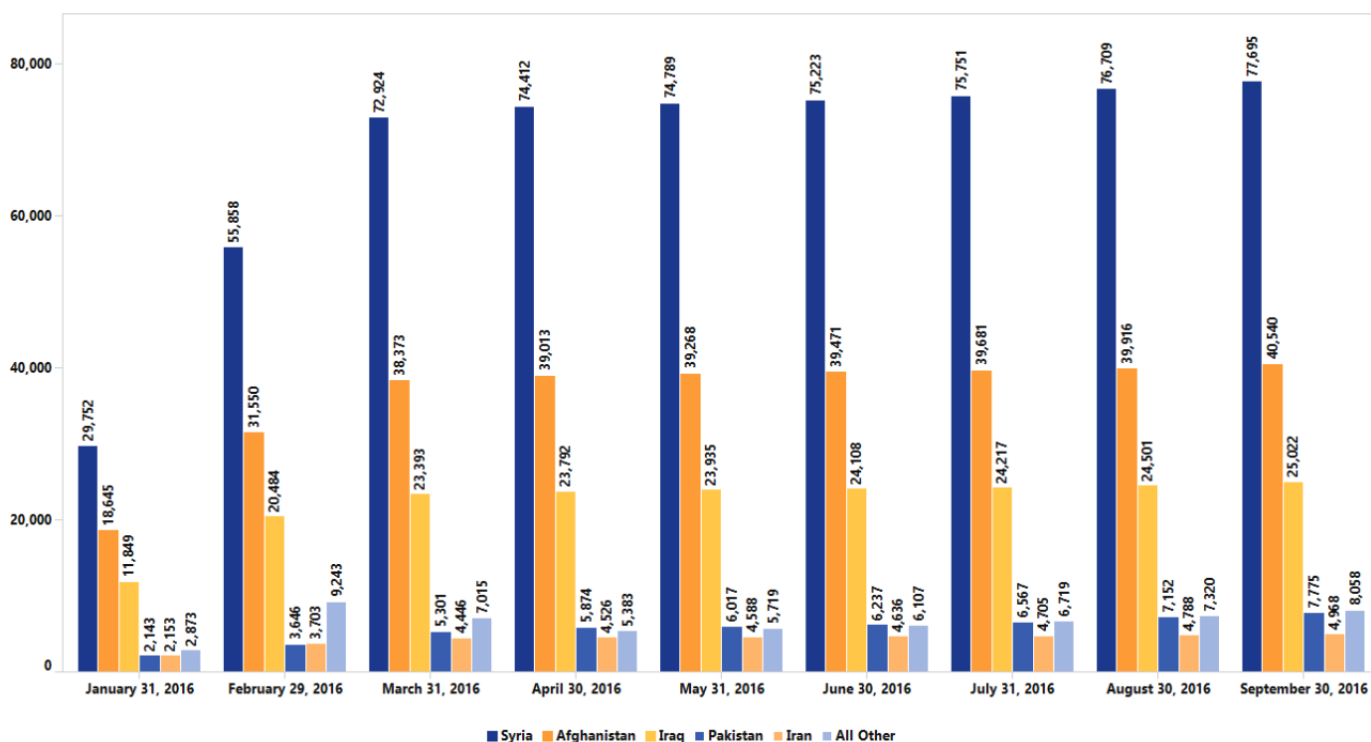
As of **16 November**, the cumulative arrivals to Greece over land and sea for 2016 stand at **173,211**. According to the Hellenic Coast Guard, during the reporting period, there were more than **33** incidents in the Aegean sea.

16 November - The Hellenic Coastal Guard announced that a boat with 19 migrants (all men) was found off Thasos island while four of them had lost their consciousness. When they were found and transferred at the hospital of Kavala the death of the 4 people who had lost their consciousness was announced.

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Greece



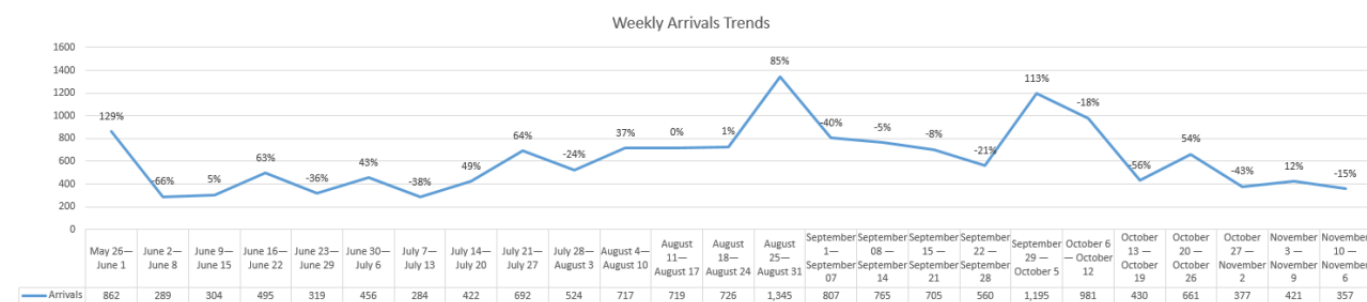
Cumulative arrivals by nationality of origin 2016* (from 1 January to — 30 September 2016) for each month of the year



*Data only available on a monthly basis.



Weekly Trends



Hotspots and Accommodation Facilities*

16 November—The current number of stranded migrants and refugees in Greece is estimated to **61,855**. Greek authorities estimate that **12,005** migrants and refugees are housed in alternative accommodations, while **6,800** are estimated to live outside accommodation facilities.

Accommodation Facilities in Aegan Region (as of 16 November 2016)					
Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Lesvos	Moria-Hotspot	3,500	6,079	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, African Nationals	Official/Closed
Kos	Kos	1,000	2,004	N/A	Official/Closed
Samos	Samos-Hotspot	250	2,697	Pakistan, Syria, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Chios	Chios-Hotspot	1,100	4,142	Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan	Official/Closed
Leros	Leros-Hotspot	1,000	915	Syria	Official/Closed
Kalymnos	Kalymnos	-	6	N/A	Unofficial
Rhodes	Rhodes	-	224	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kastellorizo	Megisti	-	60	N/A	Unofficial
Total		6,850	16,127		

*This is not an exhaustive list of all accommodation facilities in Greece, rather a compilation of available data as of 16 November 2016.



Accommodation Facilities in Macedonia and Thrace Region (as of 16 November, 2016)					
Region	Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/ Camp
Thessaloniki	Lagkadihia	N/A	550	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Thessaloniki	Diavata	2,500	674	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Oraiokastros	1,500	1,148	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (Karamanlis Building)	560	346	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (Frakapor)	550	490	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Kalochori (Iliadi)	450	337	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Softex- Kordelio	780	1,574	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Vagiochori	631	111	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Derveni (Alexil)/(Dion Avete)	1,000	839	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sinatex—Kavallari	500	257	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Serres (Former Agricultural Training Center-KEGE)	-	491	N/A	Official/Open
Kilkis	Cherso (Mazaraki Army Camp)	2,500-4,000	1,077	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Paionia	Nea Kavala—Polykastros	2,500	1,275	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Kavala	Perigiali (Former Asimakopoulou Army Camp)	-	88		
Drama	Drama (Municipality)	500	200	N/A	Official/Open
Pieria	Pieria (Petra Olympou)	1,100-1,400	1,132	N/A	Official/Open
Pieria	Pieria - Ktima Iraklis	200	36	N/A	Open
Pieria	Pieria- Orfeas Hotel	500	0	N/A	Open
Imathia / Veria	Arm Camp Armatolou Kokkinou/Veroia	400	338	N/A	Open
Imathia	Alexandreia Imathias — "Georgiou Pelagou" Army Camp	1,200	318	Syria, Afghanistan	Open
Thermi	Kordogianni	1,500	820	N/A	Official/Open
Total		18,871 (20,671)	12,101		



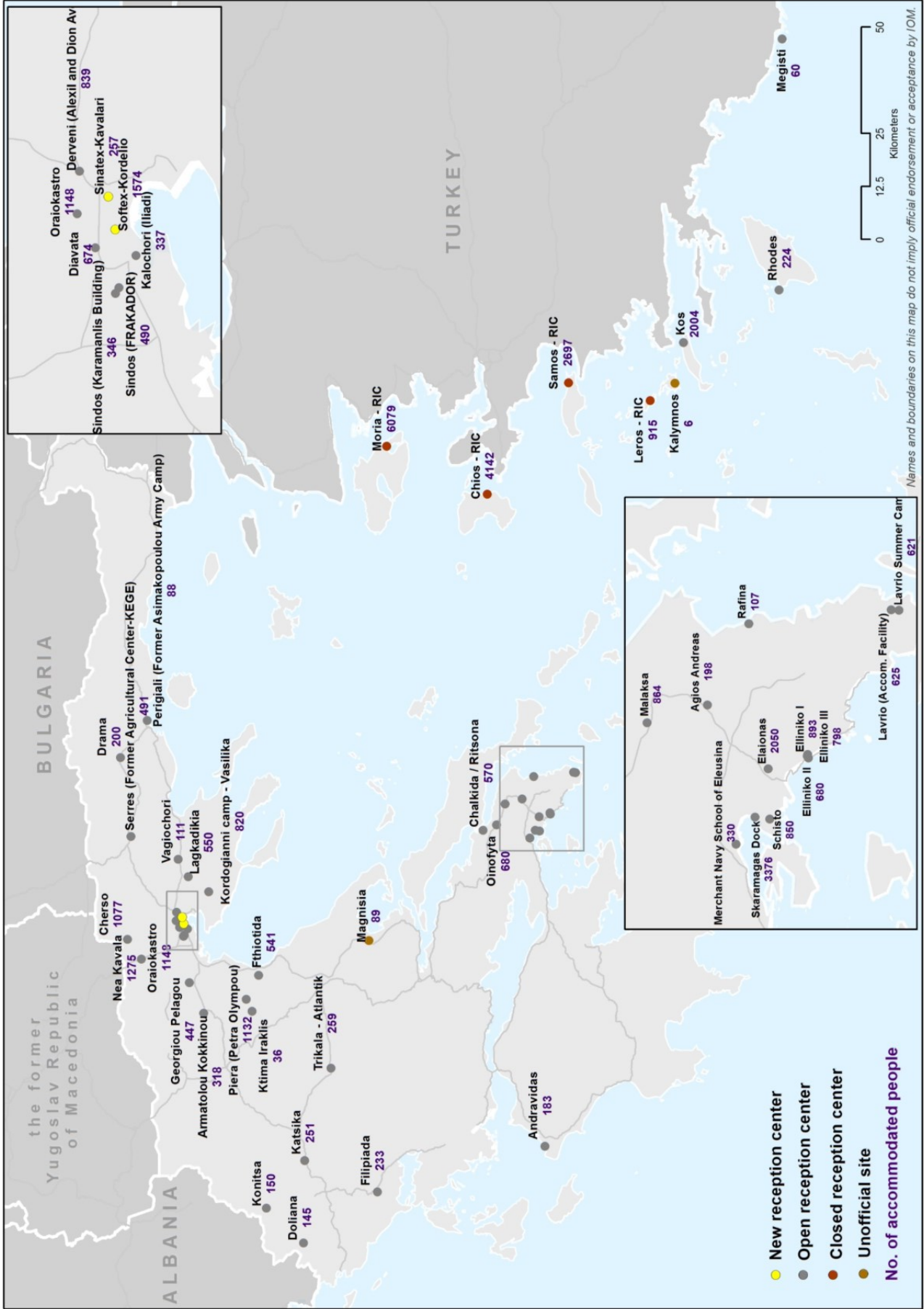
Accommodation Facilities in Attica Region (as of 16 November, 2016)					
Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Perama	Schisto Camp	2,000-4,000	850	Afghanistan, Iran	Official/Open
Thebes	Elaionas	1,500	2,050	Afghanistan, Iraq, African Nationals	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko I	1,400	893	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko II	1,300	680	N/A	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko III	1,300	798	N/A	Official/Open
Kifisia	Agios Andreas	120	198	N/A	Official/Open
Oropos	Malaksa	1,200	864	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Summer Camp)	400	621	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Accommodation Facility for Asylum Seekers)	-	325	N/A	-
Chaidari	Skaramagas Dock	1,000	3,376	N/A	Official/Open
Rafina-Pikermi	Rafina	120	107	N/A	
Eleusina	Merchant Navy School Eleusina	-	330	N/A	Official/Open
Total		10,340(12,340)	11,092		

Accommodation Facilities in Peloponnese, Central and Western Greece Region (as of 16 November, 2016)					
Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
West Macedonia	Konitsa	150	150	Syria, Afghanistan, Europe	Official/Open
West Macedonia	Katsika Ioanninon	250	0	N/A	Official/Open
Preveza	Filipiada (Petroulaki Army Camp)	700	233	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Ioannina	Doliana	400	145	N/A	Official/Open
Ioannina	Katsika	1,500	251	N/A	Official/Open
Ioannina	Tsepelovo	200	N/A	N/A	Official/Open
Chalcis	Chalkida / Ritsona	1,000	570	N/A	Official/Open
Municipality of Tanagra	Oinofyta	300	680	N/A	Official/Open
Lamia	Fthiotida - Thermopiles	400	541	N/A	Official/Open
Larissa	Koutsochero (Euthimioupoli Army Camp)	1,500	0	N/A	Official/Open
Larissa	Kypselochori (Zoga Army Camp)	N/A	-	N/A	Official/Open
Volos	Volos (Prefecture of Magnisia)	200	89	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kyllini	Andravidas (Municipality)	300	183	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaly	Trikala—Atlantik	-	259	N/A	Official/Open
Total		6,900	3,101		



61,855 MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES STRANDED IN GREECE*

16 Novembre 2016



* The accommodation centers visualized on this map do not represent an exhaustive list of all migrant assembly points in Greece. Source: IOM and National Authorities

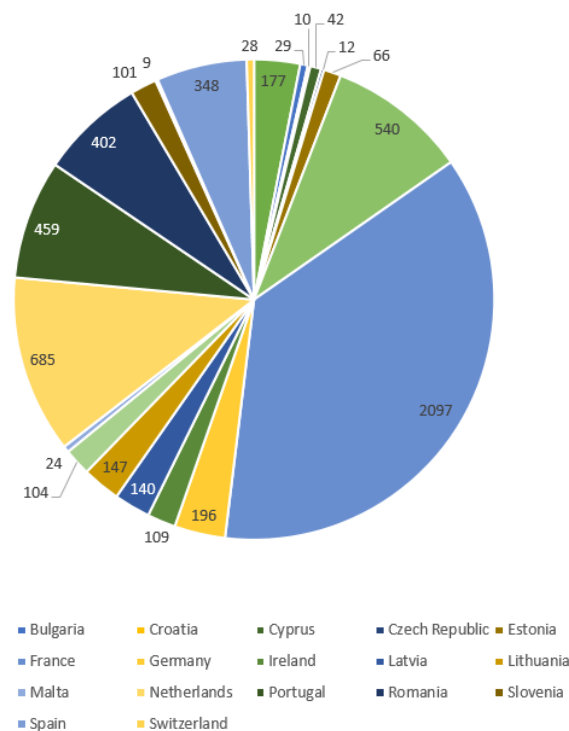


Relocations

As of 16 November, 7,482 individuals have been relocated to EU Member States. 5,725 migrants and asylum seekers have been relocated from Greece, and 1, 757 from Italy. Find the complete overview [here](#).

Number of Migrants and Refugees Relocated from Greece

Member State	From Greece
Austria	0
Belgium	177
Bulgaria	29
Croatia	10
Cyprus	42
Czech Republic	12
Denmark	0
Estonia	66
Finland	540
France	2,097
Germany	196
Hungary	0
Ireland	109
Latvia	140
Lithuania	147
Luxembourg	104
Malta	24
Netherlands	685
Poland	0
Portugal	459
Romania	402
Slovenia	101
Slovakia	9
Spain	348
Sweden	0
Switzerland	28
TOTAL	5,725



6. HUNGARY

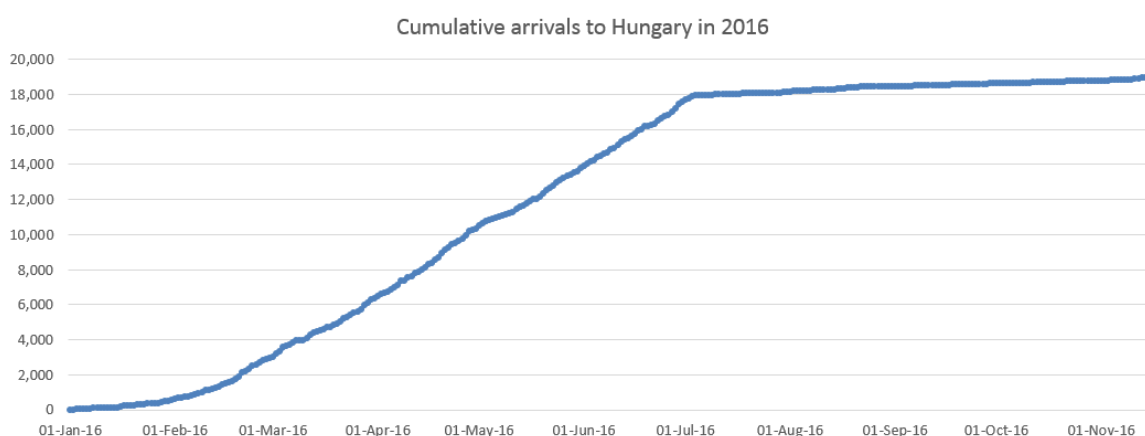


Key Findings and Recent Developments

From 01 January 2016 to 16 November 2016, a total of **18,916** migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Hungary. Moreover, in July 2016, Hungarian government introduced daily quotas for entry to the country to 15 per transit zone (Rösztke and Tompa). According to the IOM field-data colleagues this daily quota at the transit points has been reduced from 15 to 10 migrants per day.

In the current reporting period, there were **146** new arrivals. Colleagues from the field have reported that more and more migrants declare their intentions to stay in Hungary, as they have been worn down by the long journey.

November - Following the migration quota referendum Prime Minister, Viktor Orbán proposed different changes to the constitution. Legislative changes aimed to declare that non-Hungarians shall not be settled in the territory of Hungary without a decision by the Hungarian authorities regarding each individual case. The legal text reads: “No foreign population will be resettled in Hungary. Foreign nationals – excluding nationals of the European Economic Area – will only be allowed to live in Hungary based on individual requests duly authorized according to legislation passed by the Hungarian Parliament.” However the vote in Parliament on the constitutional amendment was unsuccessful.

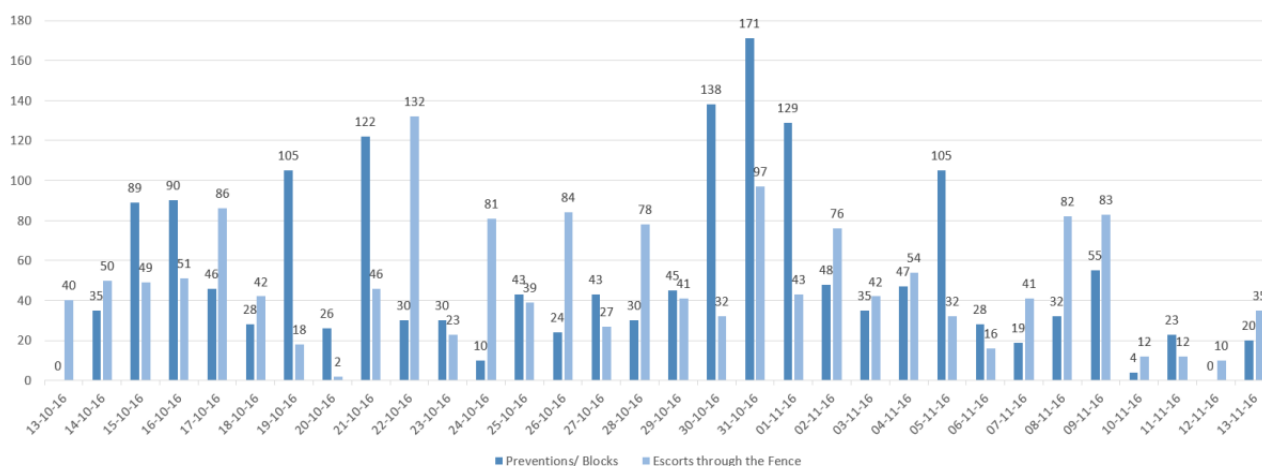


Known entry points

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 (10 per day). During the period between 13 October and 13 November, a total of **3,206** migrants have been apprehended while trying to cross Serbian-Hungarian border illegally. **51%** (1,650) were prevented/stopped by the border police and **49%** (1,556) were returned back to the Serbian side.

Known entry points: Serbian border-Rösztke, Tompa, and Assothalom (under construction).

Irregular Crossings to Hungary (from 13 October to 13 November 2016)





Accommodation Facilities

Number of Accommodated Migrants as of 16 November		
Location	Capacity	Currently Accommodated
Bicske Open Reception Centre	450	94
Vàmoszabadi Open Centre	245	52
Kiskunhalas Closed Centre (Office of Immigration and Nationality)	501	133
Kiskunhalas Open Centre	201	74
Balassagyarmat	171	56
Röszke-Horgos Transit Zone	81	21
Tompa-Kelebia Transit Zone	81	30
Total	1,559	460

Accommodation Facilities (occupancy/capacity) and Border Crossing Points



7. ITALY



Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 1 January 2016 to 16 November 2016, **167,276 migrants** are reported to have arrived by sea, which is a **16%** 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, Nigeria represent the first declared nationality at arrival (around 21% of all arrivals in 2016), followed by Eritrea (12%), Gambia (7%), Guinea (7%) and many other nationalities of Western African and Southern Asia. 14% of all arrivals are women, 16% are minors.

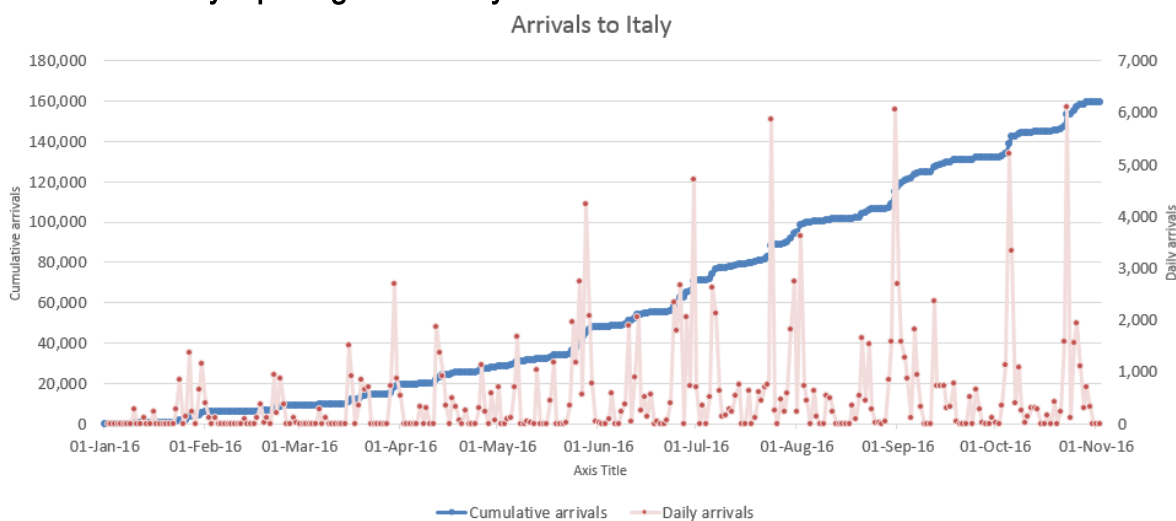
8 November - The Italian Chamber of Deputies has voted in favour to strengthen the model of 'humanitarian corridors' as those organized by a network of churches which has brought safely to Italy 400 refugees from Lebanon to Italy since December 2015. Read more [here](#).

9 November - European Commission released 7th Report on Relocaiton and Resettlement. ong other issues, the Report renovates the urgency for all Member States to increase the number of pledges (available slots to receive asylum seekers from Italy and Greece) and for understanding the obstacles for relocation of unaccompanied minors. The whole report is available [here](#).

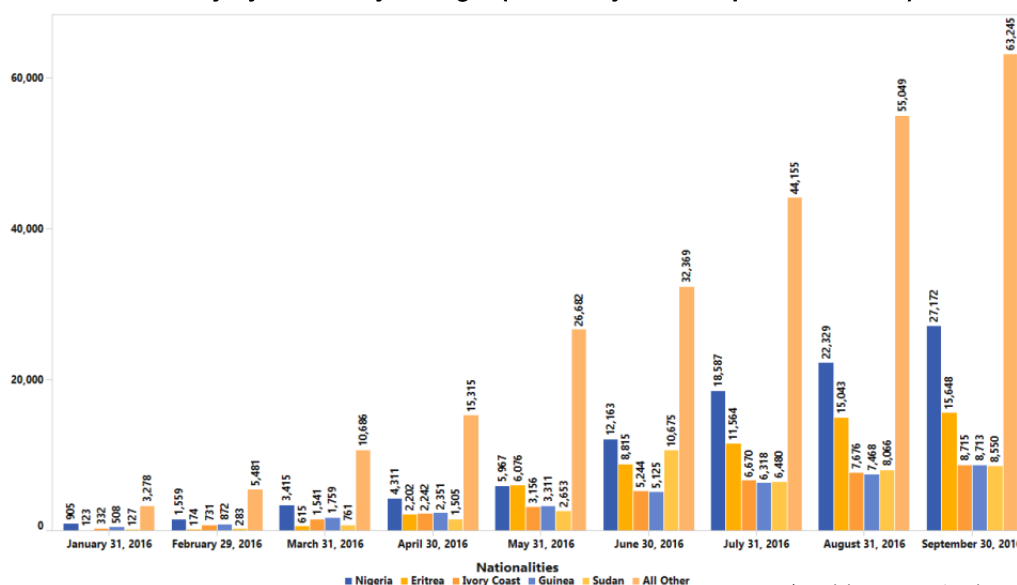
15-16 November - At least 240 people are thought to be drowned at sea between 15 and 16 of November as two dinghies sunk before any search and rescue vessel was able to reach them in front of Libyan coasts. Read more [here](#).

*IOM data adjusted with official figures from MOI as they become available.

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Italy



Distribution of arrivals to Italy by nationality of origin (1 January to 30 September 2016*) for each month of the year



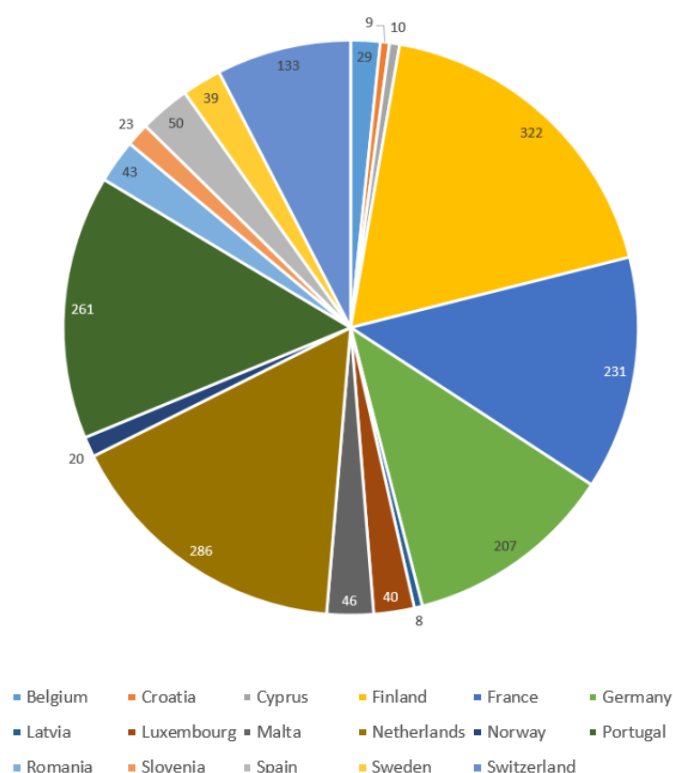
*Breakdown per nationality is available only on a monthly basis.



Member State	From Italy
Austria	0
Belgium	29
Bulgaria	0
Croatia	9
Cyprus	10
Czech Republic	0
Denmark	0
Estonia	0
Finland	322
France	231
Germany	207
Hungary	0
Ireland	0
Latvia	8
Liechtenstein	0
Lithuania	0
Luxembourg	40
Malta	46
Netherlands	286
Norway	20
Poland	0
Portugal	261
Romania	43
Slovenia	23
Slovakia	0
Spain	50
Sweden	39
Switzerland	133
TOTAL	1,757

Relocations: As of 16 November, out of a total of **7,482** individuals relocated, **1,757** departed from Italy. Based on information from the Italian Ministry of the Interior, most migrants waiting for relocation in Italy are Eritrean nationals. On November 15, 228 asylum seekers departed to Germany and almost other 100 are planned to be relocated to the Netherlands and France in the next days. Out of 22,775 unaccompanied minors arrived in Italy by the 4 November 2016, 3,569 Eritreans, 167 Syrians and 187 Iraqis and 12 Yemenis would be eligible for relocation. IOM Italy participates in the coordination table with Italy's MOI for establishing standards operating procedures for the relocation of unaccompanied minors.

Number of Migrants and Refugees Relocated from Italy



Known entry and exit points

Known entry points: Main ports of disembarkation are Augusta, Pozzallo, Catania, Palermo, Messina, Lampedusa and Trapani (Sicily), Reggio Calabria, Crotone, Vibo Valentia, Corigliano Calabro (Calabria), Taranto and Brindisi (Apulia). During the reporting period, almost all Search and Rescue (SAR) operations were done by NGOs' boats under the coordination of the Italian Coast Guard. Also, few autonomous landings of small sailing and wooden boats from Algeria, Tunisia and Turkey continue to be registered. After the peak number of 27,383 arrivals in October, this month 7,721 new arrivals have been already registered notwithstanding the bad weather and sea conditions in Central Mediterranean.

Known exit points: Exit points towards neighbouring countries (France, Switzerland and Austria) are almost totally closed and border guards are pushing backs migrants trying to exit Italy. Nonetheless, migrants that want to reach other countries – notwithstanding the fact that their fingerprints have been registered – leave the open reception centres where they should stay to lodge their asylum application and are registered in some informal and formal transit camps in Rome, Milano, Ventimiglia, Como, Udine, Bolzano.



Known entry points and routes in Italy



8. SERBIA



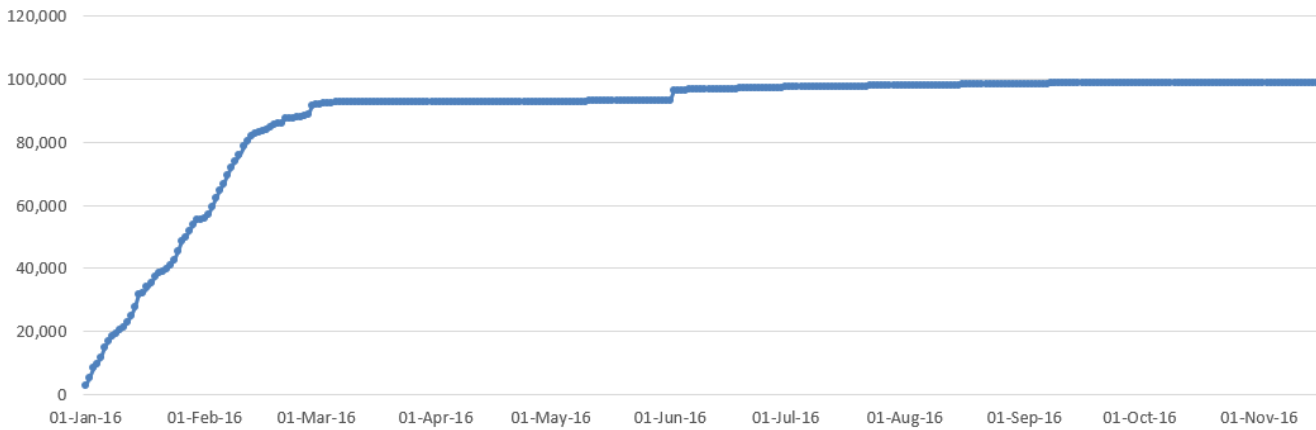
Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

Over the period from 3 to 16 November 2016, estimated **45** migrants and refugees been officially registered as arriving to Serbia. This represents **200%** increase compared to the previous reporting period when 9 arrivals were reported. The total number of migrants that have entered the country since the start of the year is **98,884**.

5 November - A new transit reception center with a capacity of app. 120 migrants and refugees was opened in Sombor (vicinity of the border with Croatia and Hungary). Center currently accommodates 122 migrants and refugees, mostly families with children.

13-15 November - A group of around 130 migrants and refugees, mainly men from Afghanistan and Pakistan, set out on a protest march from Belgrade to the Croatian border. The group started as they were unable to continue their journey toward Western Europe legally, via Croatia. Authorities offered to transport them to one of the country’s centers for asylum seekers but most of them refused. Since there has been no indication that they would be allowed to cross to Croatia, most of the migrants and refugees boarded on the train and returned back to Belgrade.

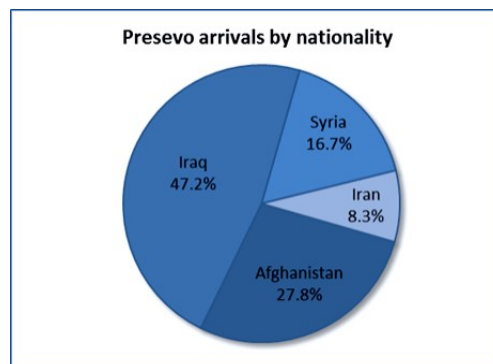
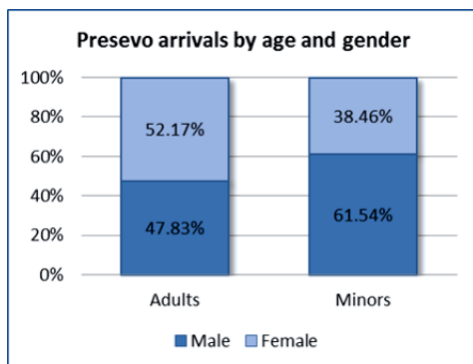
Cumulative arrivals to Serbia in 2016



Accommodation Facilities (as of 16 November 2016)

Presevo Reception Centre

During the reporting period **36** new arrivals to Presevo reception center. Number of accommodated in Presevo reception center changed mainly due to transfers from/to other reception centers.



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

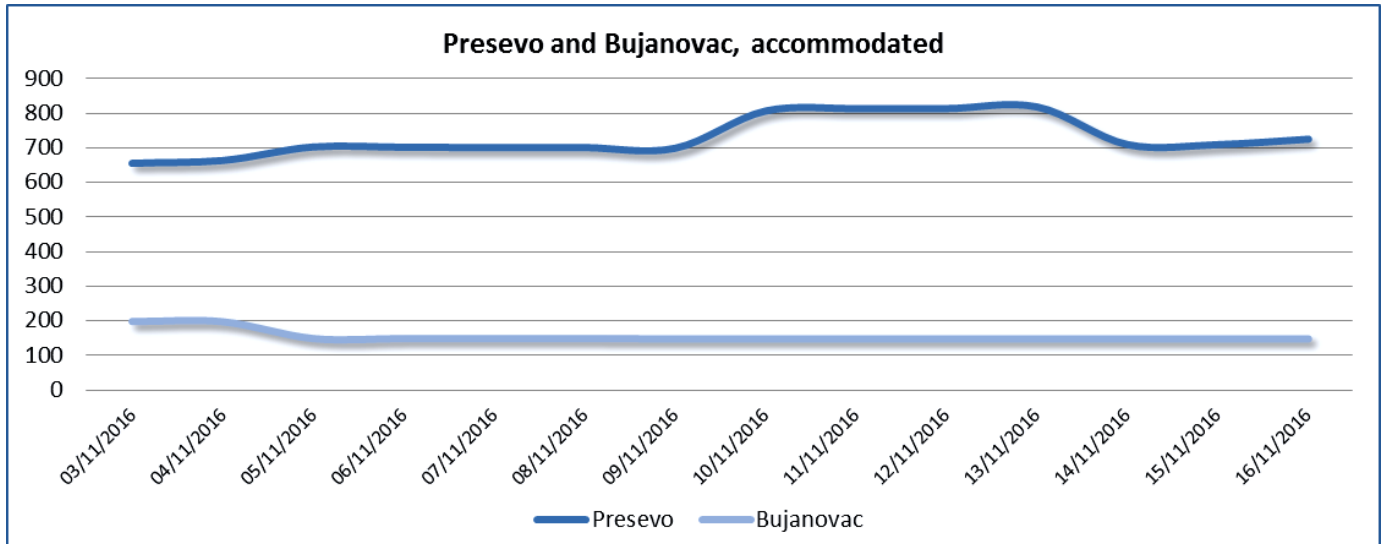
16 November -**723** migrants and refugees were accommodated in Presevo Center (average for period—729), 66.9% adults (male—88%, female—12%) and 33% minors (male—84%, female—16%). Of the number of accommodated migrants and refugees 43% are from Afghanistan, 24% from Pakistan, 13% from Iraq, 10% from Syria and 10% other nationalities.

*Commissariat for Refugees and Migration of the Republic of Serbia



Bujanovac Reception Center

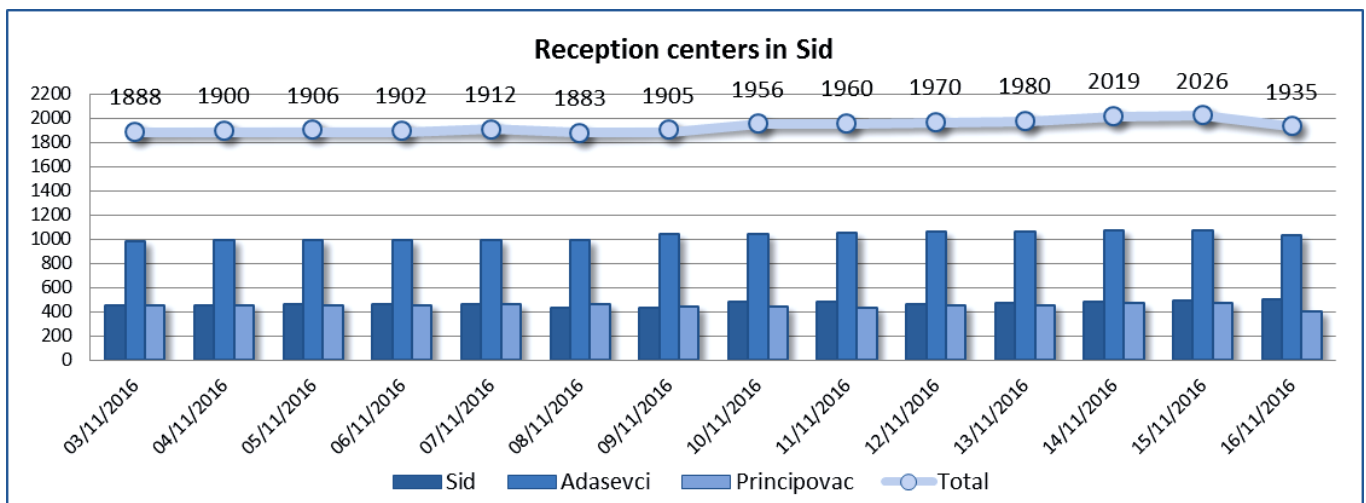
16 November - 149 migrants and refugees were accommodated in Bujanovac Center (average for period—156), 37.6% adults (male—45%, female—55%) and 62% minors (male—34%, female—66%). Of the number of accommodated migrants and refugees 54% are from Afghanistan, 37% from Iraq, 8% from Syria and 1% from Pakistan.



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

Reception Centers in Sid

16 November - Reception center in Sid accommodated 505 (average for period 465) migrants and refugees, mostly from Afghanistan (46%) and Pakistan (30%). Reception center in Adasevci accommodated 1,028 (average for period 1,025) migrants and refugees, mostly from Afghanistan (46%), Iraq (24%), Syria (14%) and Pakistan (7%). Reception center in Principovac accommodated 402 (average for period 449) migrants and refugees, mainly from Afghanistan (51%), Syria (20%), Iraq (9%), Pakistan (7%) and Iran (7%). Over the reporting period estimated average number of migrants and refugees present at reception centers in Sid area is 1,939 per day, ranging from 1,883 to 2,026.

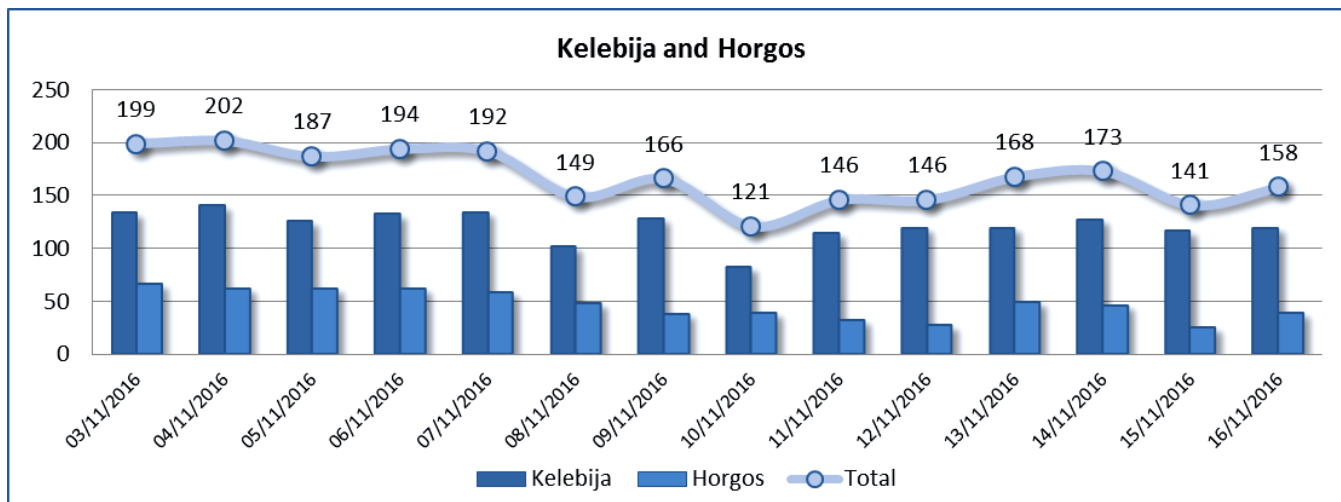


Estimated number of accommodated migrants/refugees in Sid area reception centers. Source: IOM, SCRM, Border Police



Subotica Reception Center and Transit Zones

16 November - In Kelebija and Horgos border crossing zones, combined number of **158** migrants and refugees present, decrease compared to 178 reported on 2 November. Additionally reception center in Subotica accommodated **127** migrants and refugees. Number of migrants and refugees admitted to Hungary per day changed. Current policy for admission is 20 asylum seekers, on both transit zones, per working day (previously 30 per day).

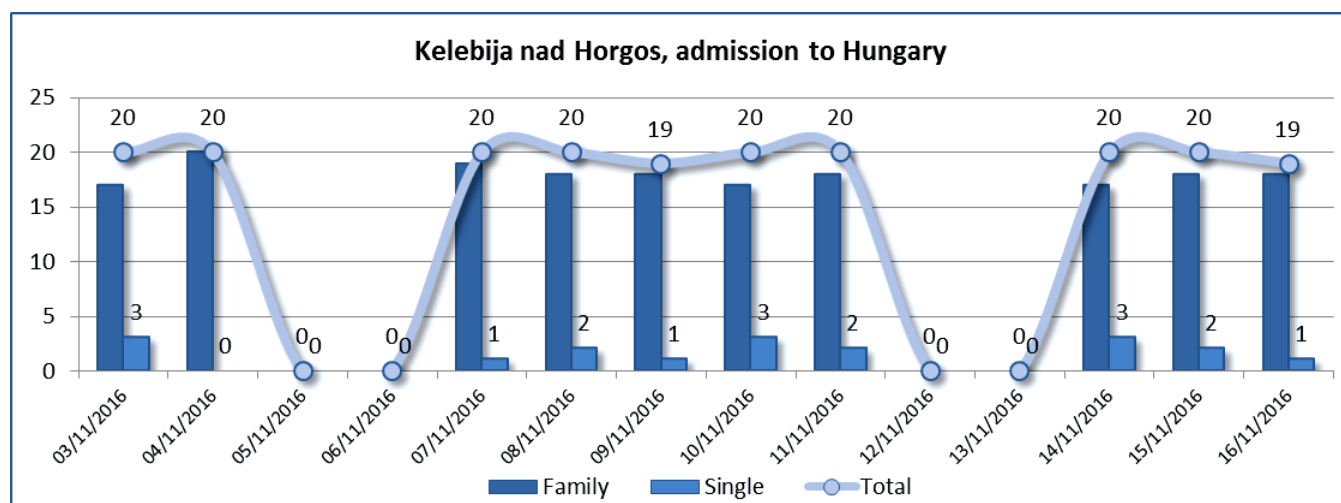


Estimated number of migrants/refugees present at Kelebija and Horgos border crossing zones. Source: IOM

3 Nov-16 Nov	Kelebija border crossing zone			Horgos border crossing zone		
	Male	Female	Minors	Male	Female	Minors
Age/Gender	37%	21%	42%	57%	13%	30%

3 Nov-16 Nov	Kelebija border crossing zone			Horgos border crossing zone		
	Syria	Iraq	Other	Afghanistan	Iran	Other
Nationality	51%	38%	11%	87%	8%	5%

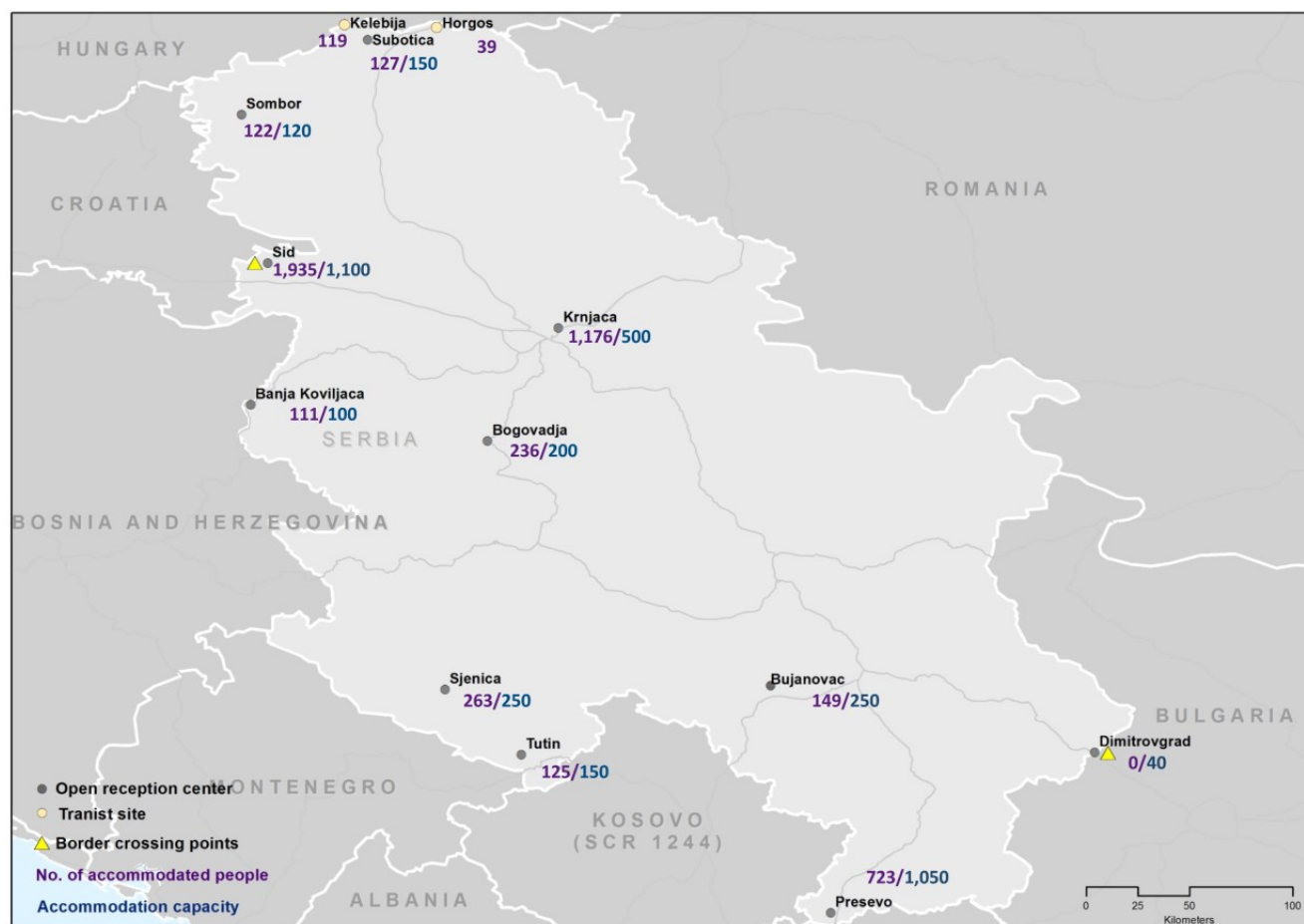
Estimated breakdown by age/gender and by nationality, average for period. Source: IOM



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



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



Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
Permanent Asylum Centre in Preševo	1,100	723
Subotica	150	127
Bujanovac Reception Center	250	149
Šid (Centre, Principovac, Adasevci)	1,100	1,935
Dimitrovgrad	70	0
Krnjaca	500	1,176
Sombor	120	122
Banja Koviljaca	100	111
Sjenica	250	263
Tutin	150	125
Bogovadja	200	236
Horgos Transit Site	n/a	39
Kelebija Transit Site	n/a	119
Total	Minimum of 3,790	5,125

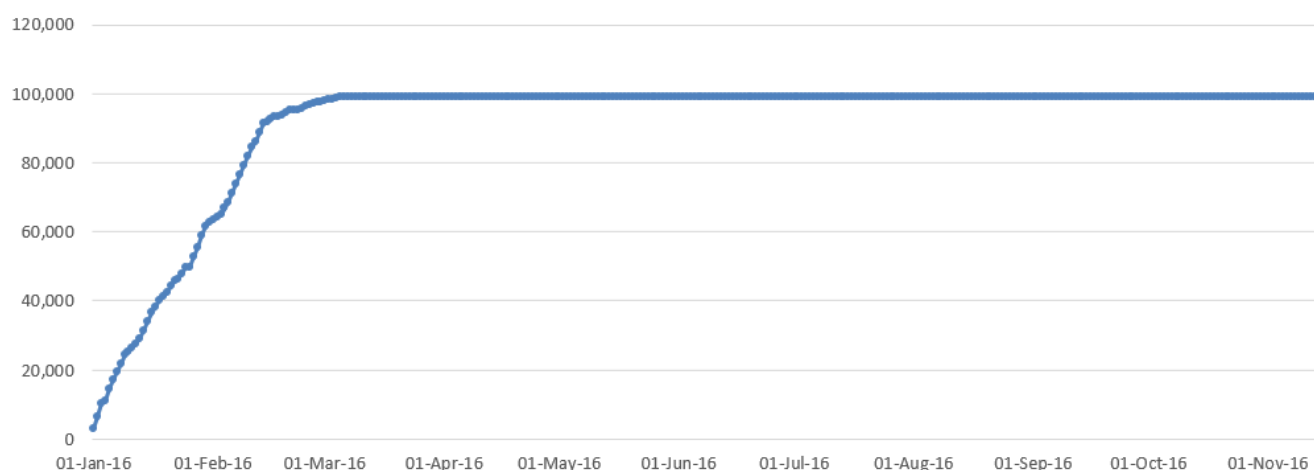
9. SLOVENIA



Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

Since the beginning of 2016, a total of **99,187** migrants and refugees have been registered entering Slovenia. From 3 to 17 November, there were **no registered arrivals** through official entry points.

Cumulative arrivals to Slovenia in 2016



Accommodation Facilities (as of 14 November* 2016)

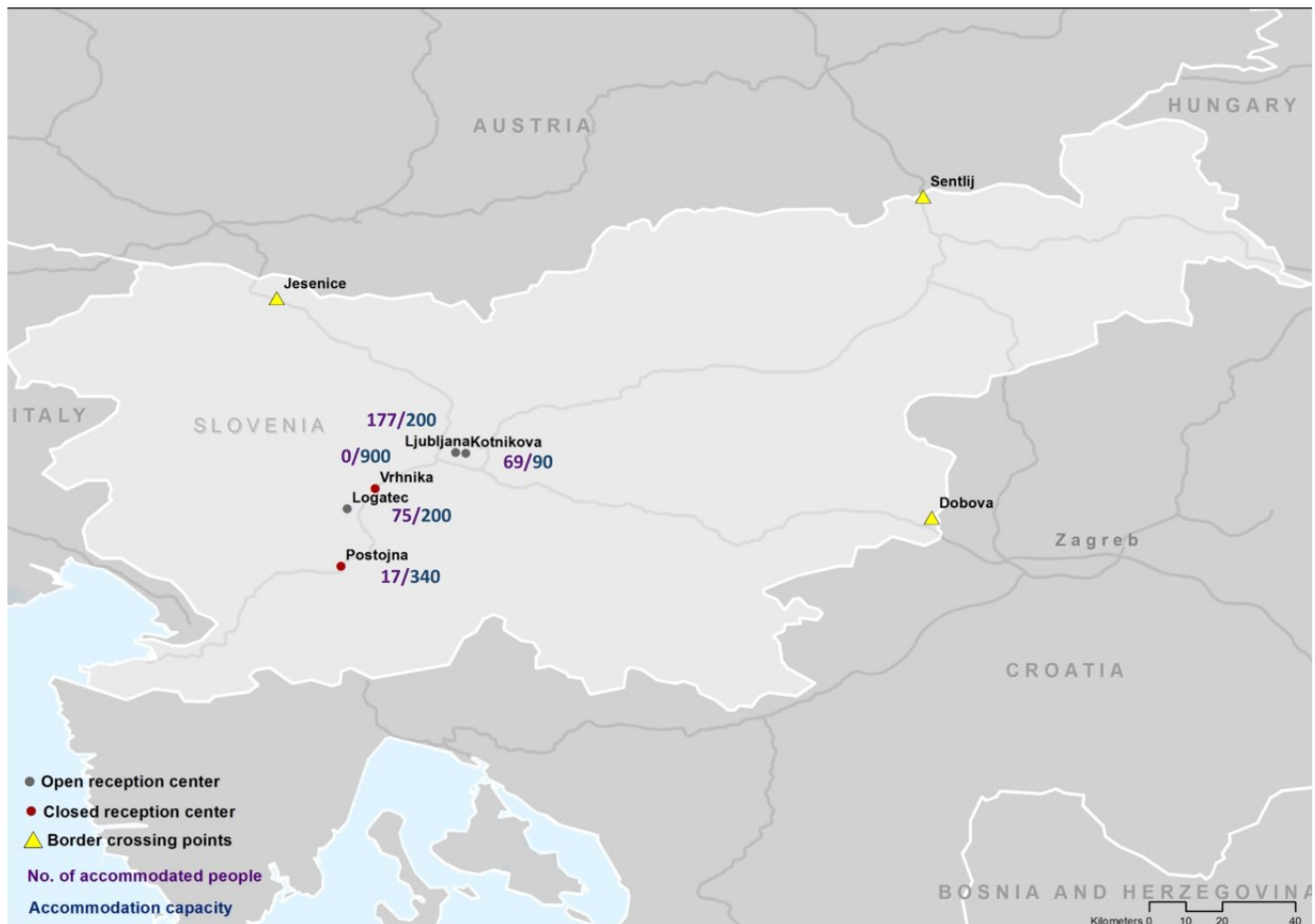
Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Asylum Center in Ljubljana—Vič	200	177	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Department AC Kotnikova	90	69	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Department AC Logatec	200	75	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Aliens Centre Postojna	340	17	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Displaced	N/A	13	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Outside of the Asylum Centre	N/A	21	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
TOTAL	830	372	-

*Last available data.



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

There are **four** accommodation facilities in Slovenia. The three main centres are: the Asylum Home in Ljubljana (which consists of two premises at different locations in Ljubljana), Asylum Home in Logatec and the Centre for Foreigners – Postojna. The total capacity of the Centres is 1,730, currently accommodating **338** migrants and refugees. Migrants and refugees who started the procedure for international protection are accommodated on the premises of the Asylum Centre, while the Centre for Foreigners-Postojna is the facility for migrants and refugees involved in return procedures. Apart from this, there were **34** migrants and refugees in alternative accommodation arrangements, totaling at **372** migrants and refugees currently residing in Slovenia.



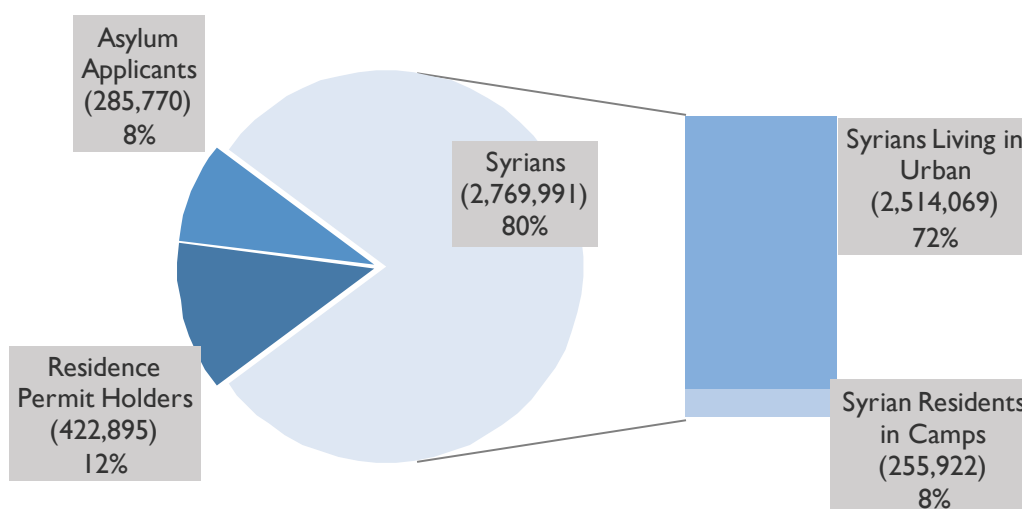
10. TURKEY



Background and latest figures

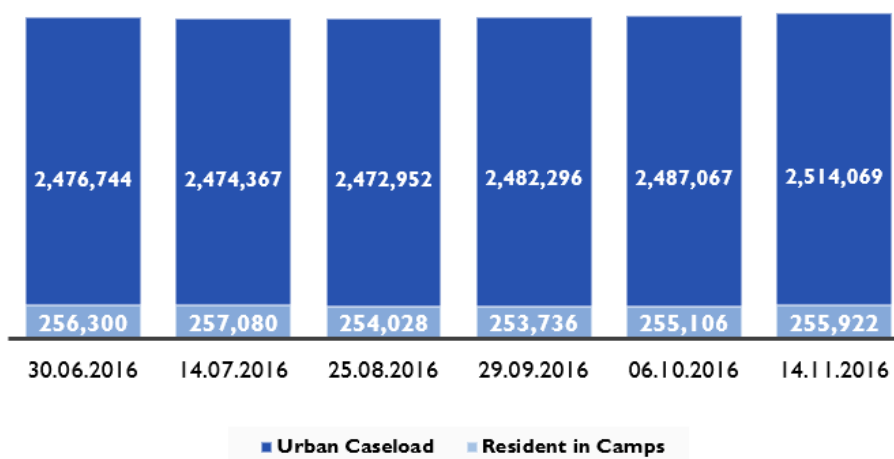
According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently an estimated **3.1 million** foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (**2,769,991 individuals**) who are granted **temporary protection status**, while according to UNHCR, **285,770** 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 2,769,991 Syrian migrants the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 2,514,069 individuals - live outside camps, officially called Temporary Accommodation Centers and are spread across the Turkish border provinces of Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay and Kilis. 255,922 Syrians live in 26 camps that are also located close to the Syrian border.

Syrians under Temporary Protection



Data source: DGMM and UNHCR



Asylum Applicants

Another significant group of foreign nationals requiring international protection in Turkey are 285,770 asylum applicants consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Somali and other countries. (Based on UNHCR figures, October 2016.)

Nationality	#
Iraq	125,593
Afghanistan	119,269
Iran	29,683
Somalia	3,504
Others	7,721
Total	285,770

Top 10 Nationalities Apprehended/Rescued

Syria
Afghanistan
Pakistan
Unknown
Iraq
Eritrea
Congo
Myanmar
Iran
Bangladesh

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 **35,658** irregular migrants and has registered **181** fatalities between January to 15th of November 2016 period. 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.

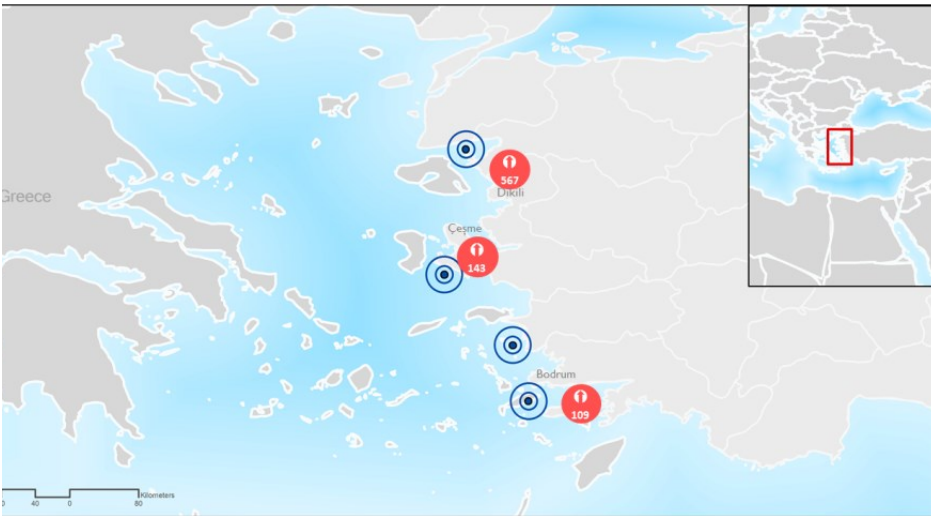
Rescues/Apprehensions by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2016* (1 January—15 November 2016)

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	-	2
July	28	881	-	-
August	44	1,603	1	12
September	75	3,425	7	16
October	61	2,437	-	13
November	16	1,165	-	5
Total	797	35,658	181	104

*Data source: Turkish Coast Guard, period of 2/11/2016—15/11/2016.



Apprehended Persons on land



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.

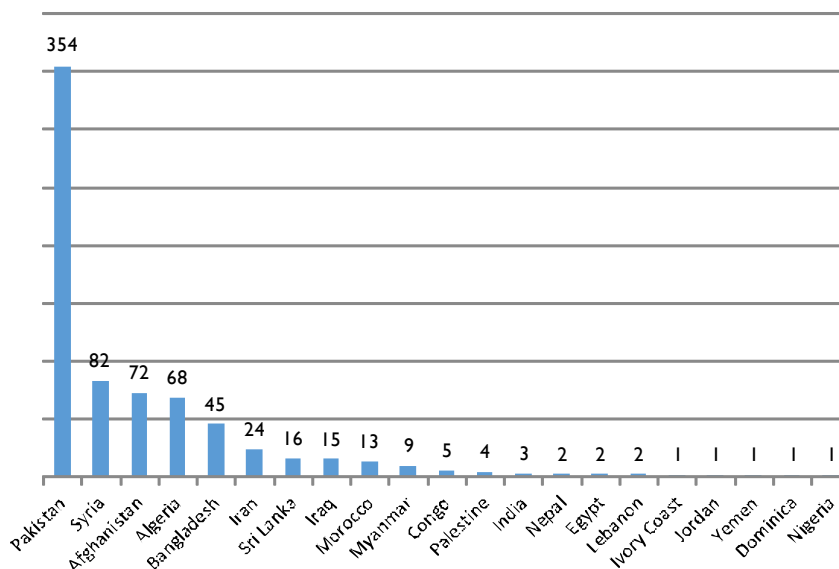
According to Turkish Armed Forces' daily figures, between 2 November and 16 November, **13,796** irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Greek and Bulgarian borders of Turkey. The entry and exit figures breakdown is as shown in the table. The highest number of irregular crossing happened at the border with Syria, with a total number of 11,577 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* (2 November – 16 November 2016)			
Apprehensions on Entry		Apprehensions on Exit	
Border	Number	Border	Number
Syria	11,577	Greece	1,526
Iraq	106	Bulgaria	263
Iran	91	Syria	197
Total	11,774	Total	2,022

*Data source: Turkish Armed Forces

Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey*

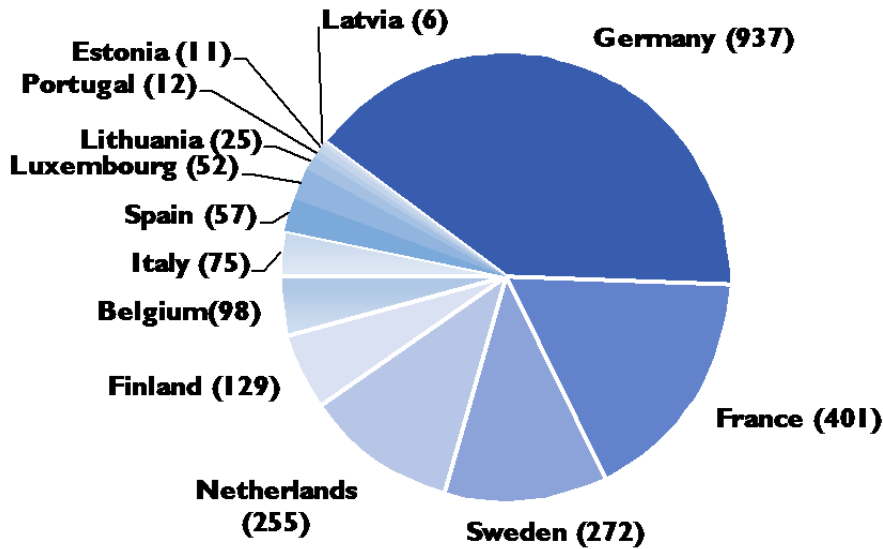
On 18th of March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving Greece to Turkey after 20th of March. In this regard, according to DGMM reports, **720** migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4th of April and 7th of November 2016. The main exit points in Greece include Lesbos, Chios, Kos and Samos and the main entry points to Turkey include Dikili, Çeşme, Bodrum and Adana (through the airport).



*Data source: DGMM



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 November 14, there are 2,330 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.



Known entry and exit points

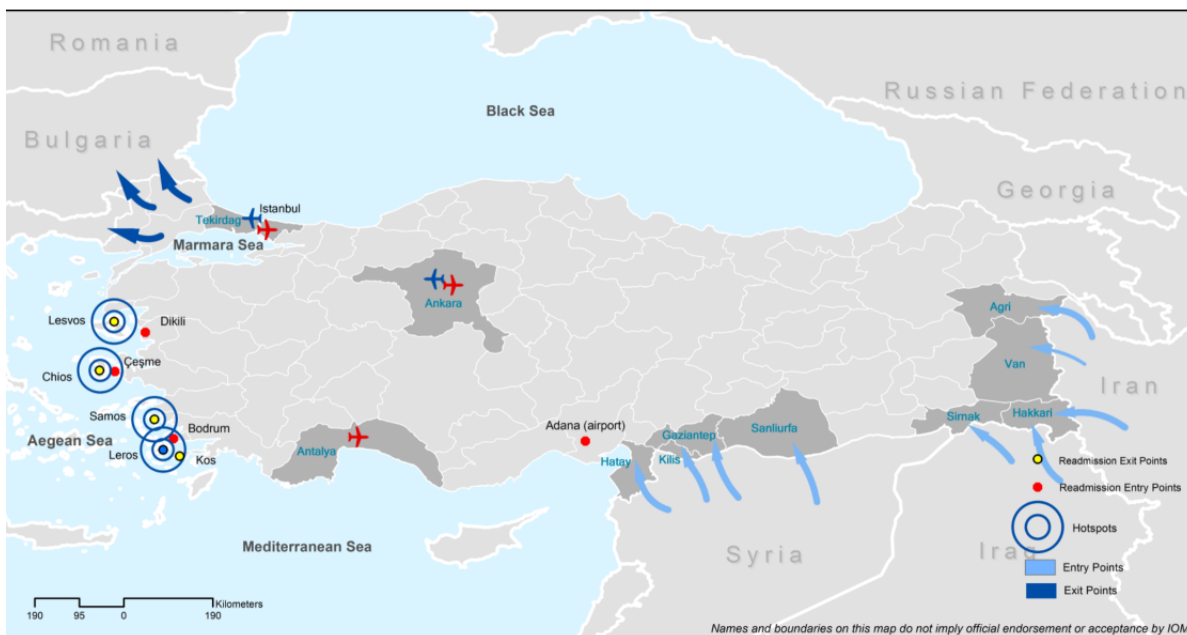
Known entry points by land: Hatay, Kilis, Şanlıurfa (from Syria), Silopi, Çukurca (from Iraq), Şemdinli, Yüksekova, Başkale, Ağrı, Doğubeyazıt (from Iran)

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

Known exit points by sea: Çeşme, Ayvalık, Didim, Bodrum, Küçukkuyu (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 Ataturk, Istanbul Sabiha Gökçen (to certain EU MS)



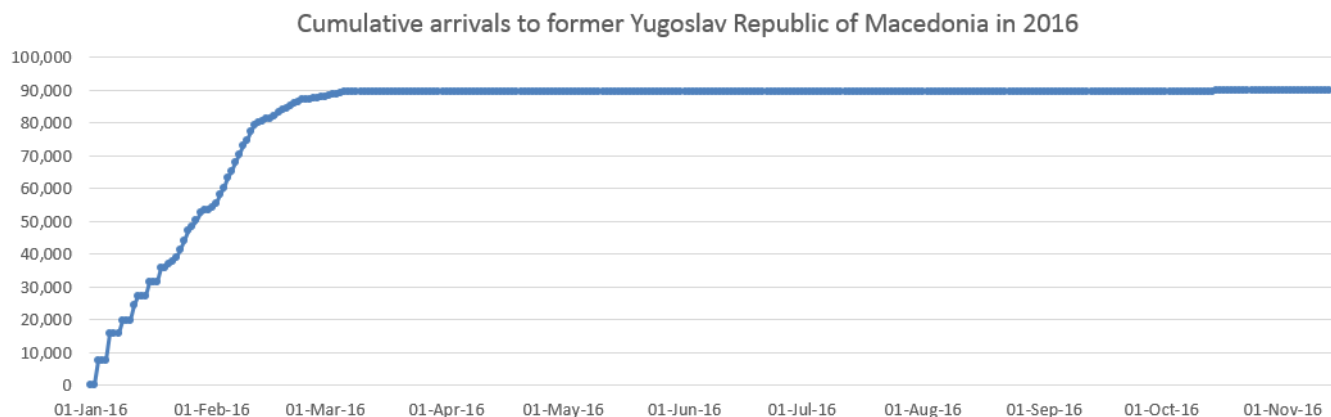
*Data source: DGMM

I I. THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA



Recent Developments

During this reporting period (3 –16 November) **six new arrivals** were registered in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia which makes a total of **89,770** arrivals registered since the beginning of 2016.



Accommodation Facilities (as of 2 November 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity*	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	98	54 Syrian, 38 Iraqi and 6 Iranian nationals
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	58	51 Syrian and 7 Iraqi nationals
TOTAL	2,200-2,300	156	

*Capacity is approximate and subject to change

Arrivals - demographic information, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 16 November 2016		
Demographic group	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Male	35,408	39%
Female	19,665	22%
Accompanied children	34,471	38%
Unaccompanied children	226	<1%
Total	89,770	100%

Arrivals by nationality, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 16 November 2016		
Main Nationalities	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Syria	44,808	50%
Afghanistan	26,574	30%
Iraq	18,357	20%
Other nationalities	31	<1%
Total	89,770	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 **98** Syrian, Iraqi and Afghani nationals (26 female, 21 male and 51 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.

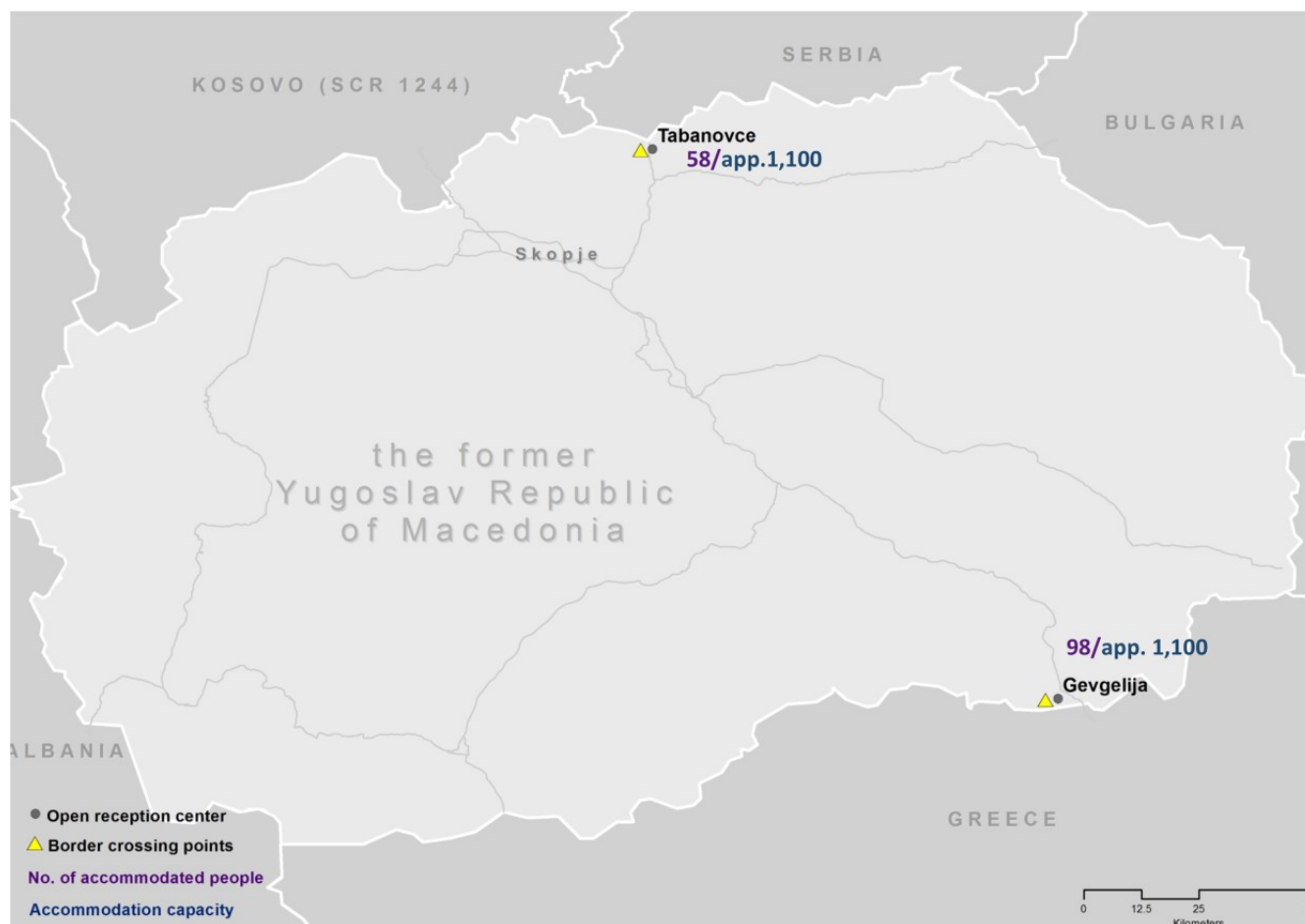
Tabanovce Transit centre

Accommodation facility located close to the Serbia border in Tabanovce region, has a full capacity of approximately 1,100. Currently it accommodates approximately **58** migrants and refugees. The main nationalities are Syrians and Iraqis (12 female, 10 male and 36 children).

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 16 November is **156** which is a **20%** decrease since the last reporting period (198).

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



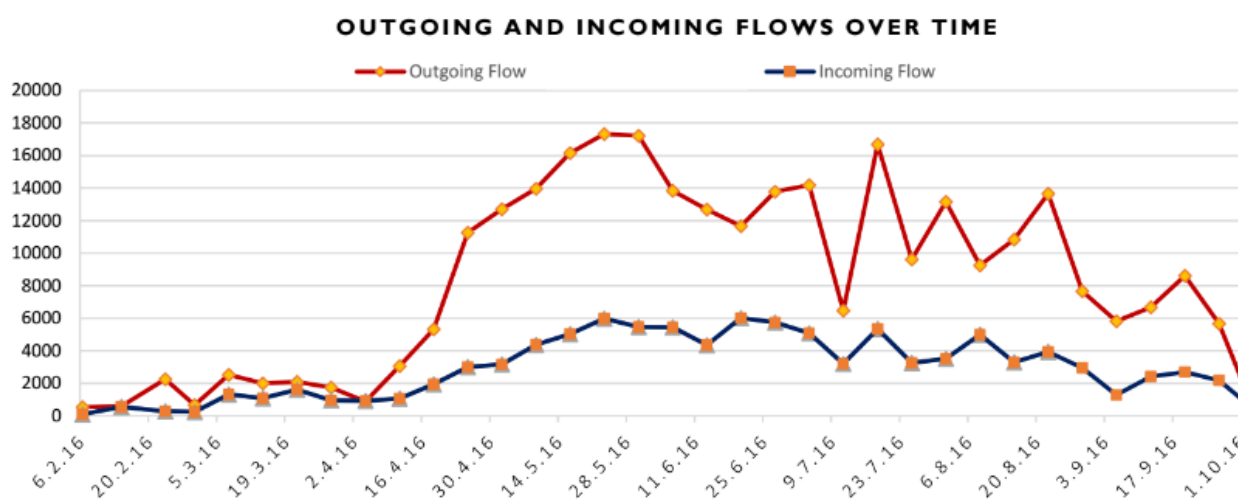
12. THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

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.

Since August 2016, the Nigerien government has been implementing stricter measures to control irregular migration of Migrants from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) travelling towards Libya or Algeria. Due to these measures, there has been a significant decrease in flows from Niger to these countries. Migrant departures from Séguédine, for example, decreased by around 40% between August to September. Main nationalities of migrants, however, remain the same and are composed of Nigeriens, Nigerians, and Gambian and Senegalese nationals, in descending order. For more information on flow monitoring activities in Niger, please see [Niger's global DTM page](#).



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 15 November 2016, the Libyan Coast Guard (or other entities) had rescued 15,385 migrants and had reported 487 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.

4 November - 25 migrants (all male) were rescued by the Libyan Coast Guard in Al Khums. The migrants are now in Triq Al Matar detention centre.

5 November - 296 migrants on 3 boats were rescued by Libyan Coast Guard near Az Zawiyah.

5 November - 4 bodies (all male) were retrieved in Subratah.

6 November - 119 migrants were rescued by the Libyan Coast Guard in Al Khums. The migrants are now in Triq Al Matar detention centre.

10 November - 22 bodies were retrieved in different locations in Tripoli.

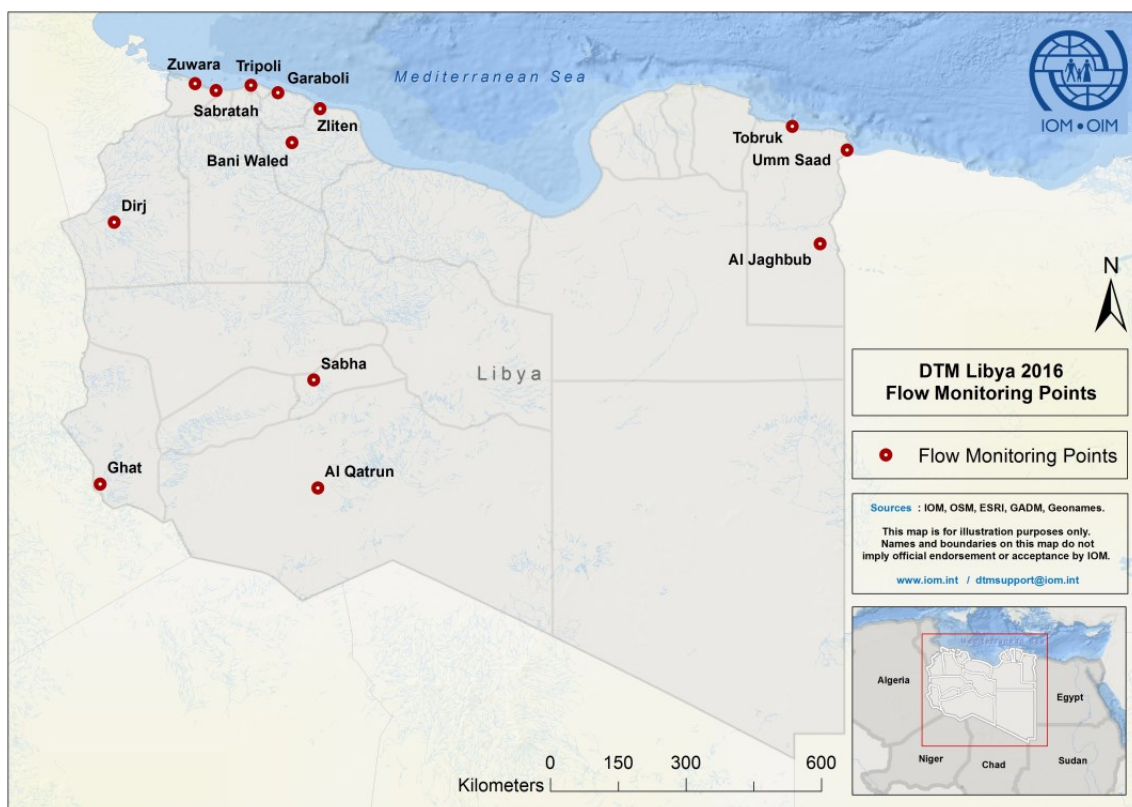
14 November - 3 bodies were retrieved in Subratah.



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

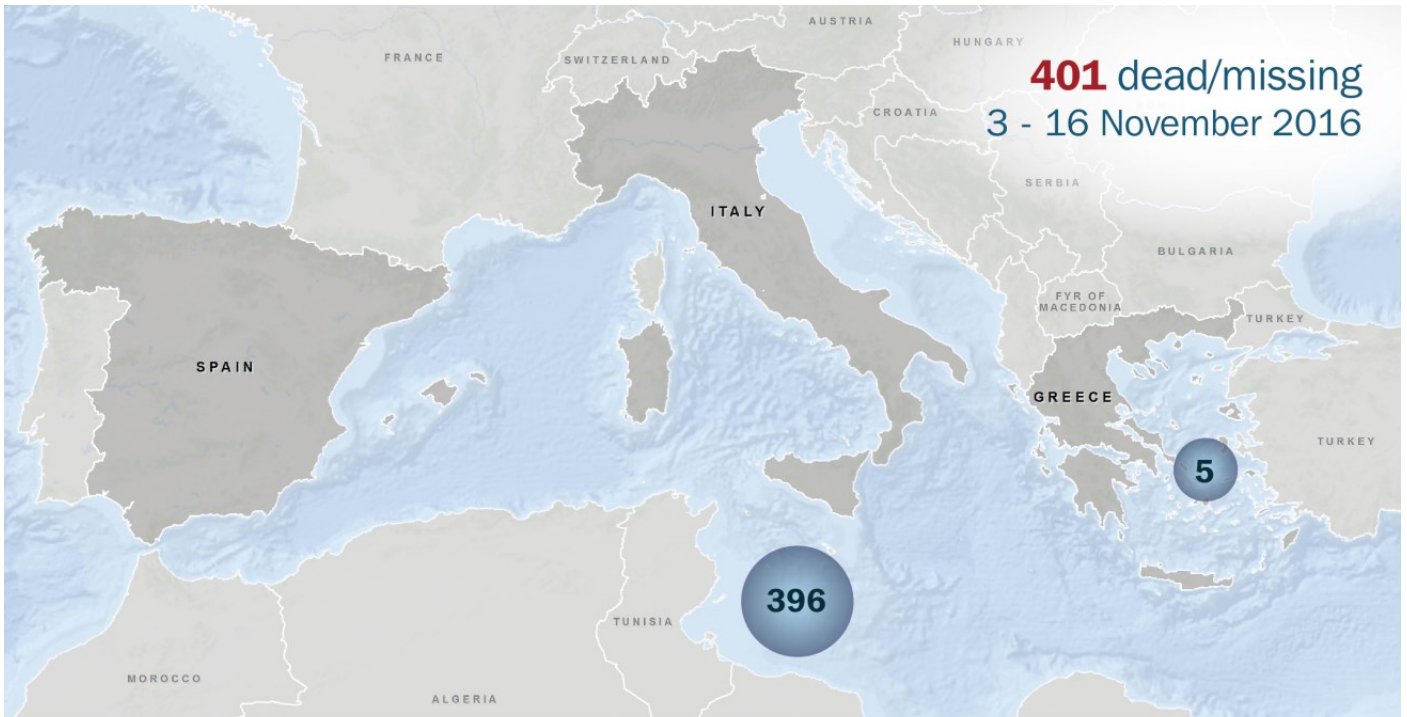
Known entry points by land: Gatrour (from Niger)

Rescues by Libyan Coast Guard			
Date	Rescued at Sea	Number of deaths	Estimated Missing
January	242	0	0
February	120	0	0
March	1,750	14	174
April	868	0	0
May	3,768	139	120
June	2,531	7	0
July	967	150	136
August	388	9	0
September	1,948	27	95
October	2,263	75	0
November	540	66	93
Total	15,385	487	618

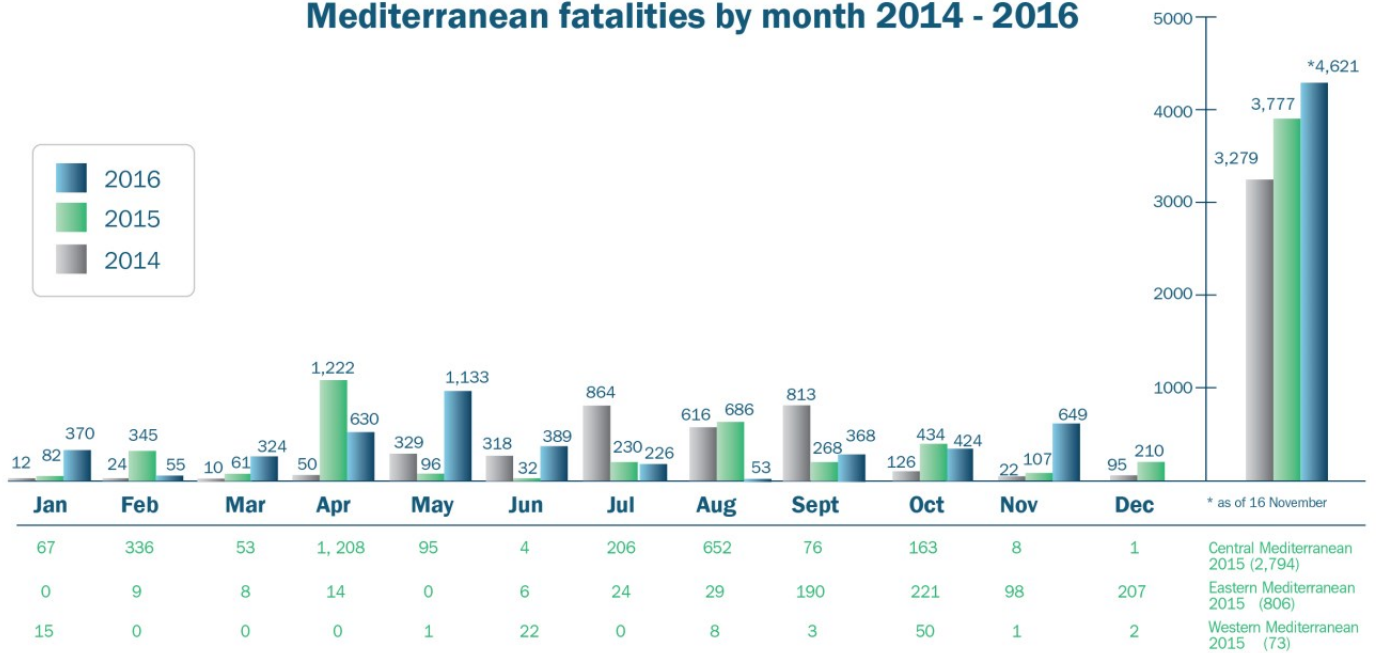


For more information on IOM Libya’s DTM-related activities please visit the [DTM Libya country page](#).

13. MISSING MIGRANTS: FATALITIES/MISSING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AEGEAN



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 (3 - 16 November) Albanian authorities apprehended **28** irregular migrants. This represents a 33% decrease compared to the previous reporting period when 21 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 Gjin, Porto Palermo, Port of Sarandë

Kosovo (SCR 1244)



Latest figures

During the reporting period (3 – 16 November, 2016) Kosovo Border Police apprehended 25 irregular migrants in three different locations: 10 were detected in the Northern border, 3 in Central Kosovo and 10 near the Western green border with Albania. For two of them place of apprehensions was not revealed. The apprehended migrants were from Afghanistan and Syria. All migrants are accommodated in the Asylum Center in Magure, Lipjan (11 female, 14 male, out of whom 13 adults and 12 accompanied minors).

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 36 migrants out of whom 10 Syrian, 20 Afghan, 2 Macedonian, 1 Albania, 1 Palestinian and 2 Moroccan nationals (11 female, 25 male, including 15 children).

Known potential **entry points with Albania:** Vermice – Prizren, Qafa e Morines, Qafa and Prushit

With the FYR of Macedonia– Hani I Elezit

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

With Serbia – Jarinje, Laposaviq, Zubin Potok, Merdare

IRREGULAR BORDER CROSSINGS TO ALBANIA BY NATIONALITY (1 Jan 2016—16 November 2016)

Afghans	187
Syrians	264
Moroccans	69
Iraqis	101
Somalians	23
Pakistanis	19
Iranians	8
Algerians	7
Eritreans	4
Maliens	3
Libyans	2
Nigerians	1
Yemenis	1
Gambians	1
Others	38
Total	728

Number of Asylum Seekers by Nationality (1 January - 16 November 2016)

Afghanistan	151
Syria	51
Libya	2
Iran	7
Albania	2
Iraq	3
Yemen	1
Other	6
TOTAL	223

Gender Breakdown of Asylum Seekers (1 January - 16 November 2016)

Female	74
Male	149
TOTAL	223

Montenegro



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.

Since the beginning of 2016, a total of 125 irregular migrants were apprehended in Montenegro. All migrants are accommodated in Asylum Center (capacity 80) and Detention Center (capacity 40) located in Spuz, Danilovgrad. Currently, there are three migrants in the Detention Center—one Serbian national and two from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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

Arrivals 1 January– 16 November 2016	
Afghanistan	29
Serbia	8
Russia	4
Morocco	12
Albania	3
Iraq	11
Syria	13
Palestine	4
Turkey	2
Iran	13
Pakistan	6
Guinea	2
Algeria	5
Azerbaijan	1
Other	12
Total	125

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, 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](#).

16. 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, Bulgaria and Italy. The analysis of collected data is available on the IOM Mediterranean portal. The latest report of the "Analysis: Flow Monitoring Surveys in the Mediterranean and Beyond" (as of 17 November) is available [here](#).

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

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