

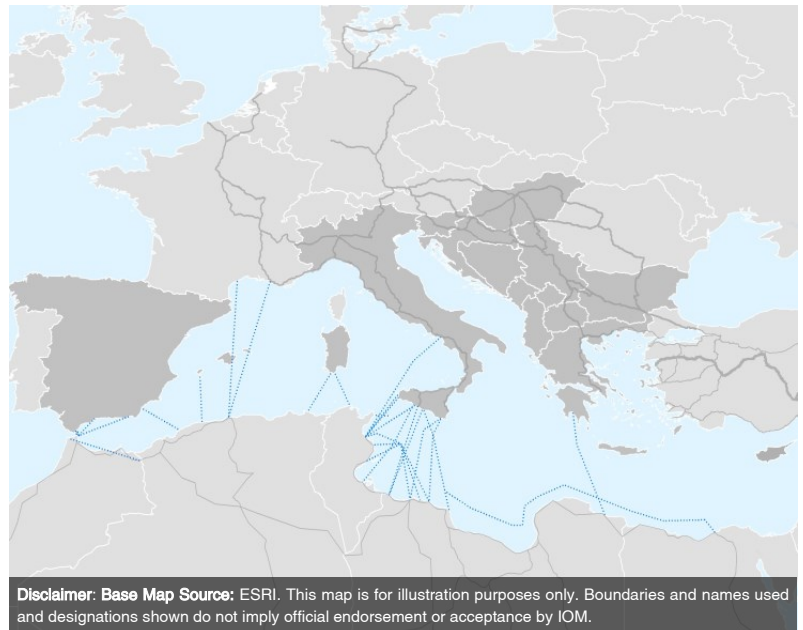
**374,037** TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016

**350,573** TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016 BY SEA

**7,409** TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 17 NOV —30 NOV 2016

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Until **30 November**, there were **173,188** cumulative arrivals in Italy, compared to **167,276** in the last reporting period (a **4%** increase). Comparing arrivals to Italy until **30 November** from **2015** and **2016**, there were **144,205** and **173,188** cumulative arrivals respectively, an increase of close to **20%**. In Greece, to date, there have been **174,561** arrivals in contrast to **173,489** up until the last reporting period (an increase of less than **1%**). Relative to the 30 November last year, there were **747,977** and **174,561** arrivals to Greece for 2015 and 2016 respectively (a **76%** decrease).
- The **total number of migrants and refugees** stranded in Greece and in the Western Balkans is **75,948** (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 **30 November**, there have been **8,013** individuals relocated to **23 European countries**. Please see the new page on [relocations](#) for more information.
- As of **30 November**, a total of **721** 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](http://migration.iom.int)    ✉ [dtmsupport@iom.int](mailto:dtmsupport@iom.int)  
 ☎ +41.22.7179.271    🐦 [@DTM\\_IOM](https://twitter.com/DTM_IOM)  
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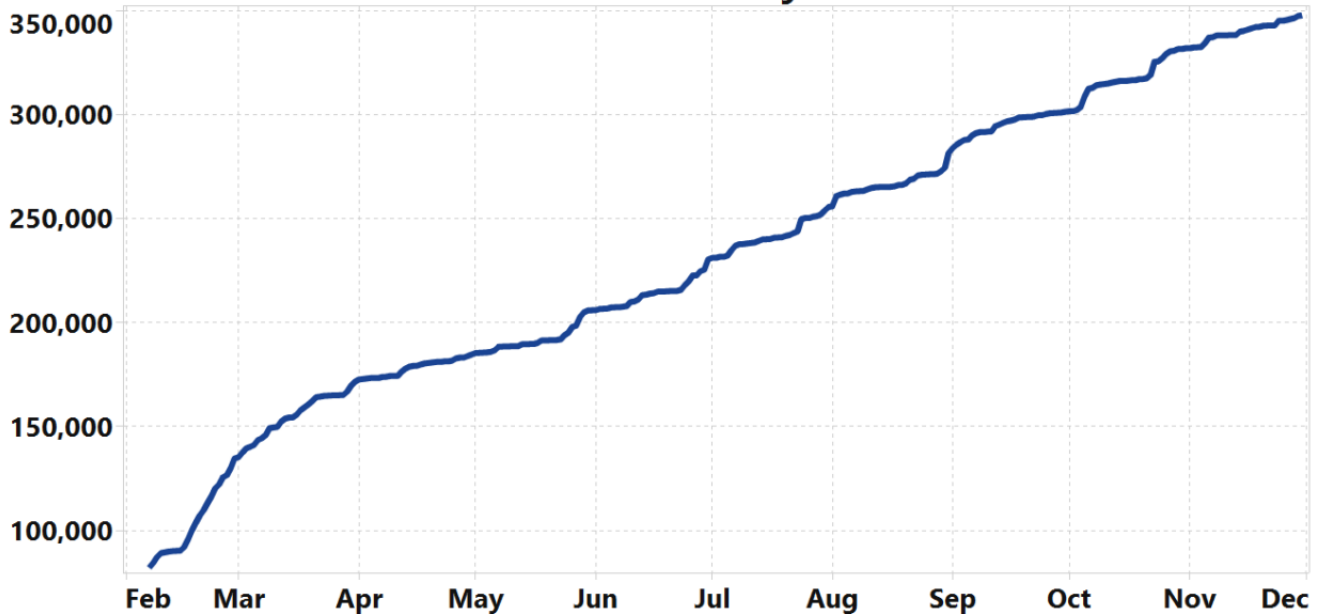

 Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
 Confédération suisse  
 Confederaziun Svizra  
 Confederaziun svizra  
 State Secretariat for Migration SEM



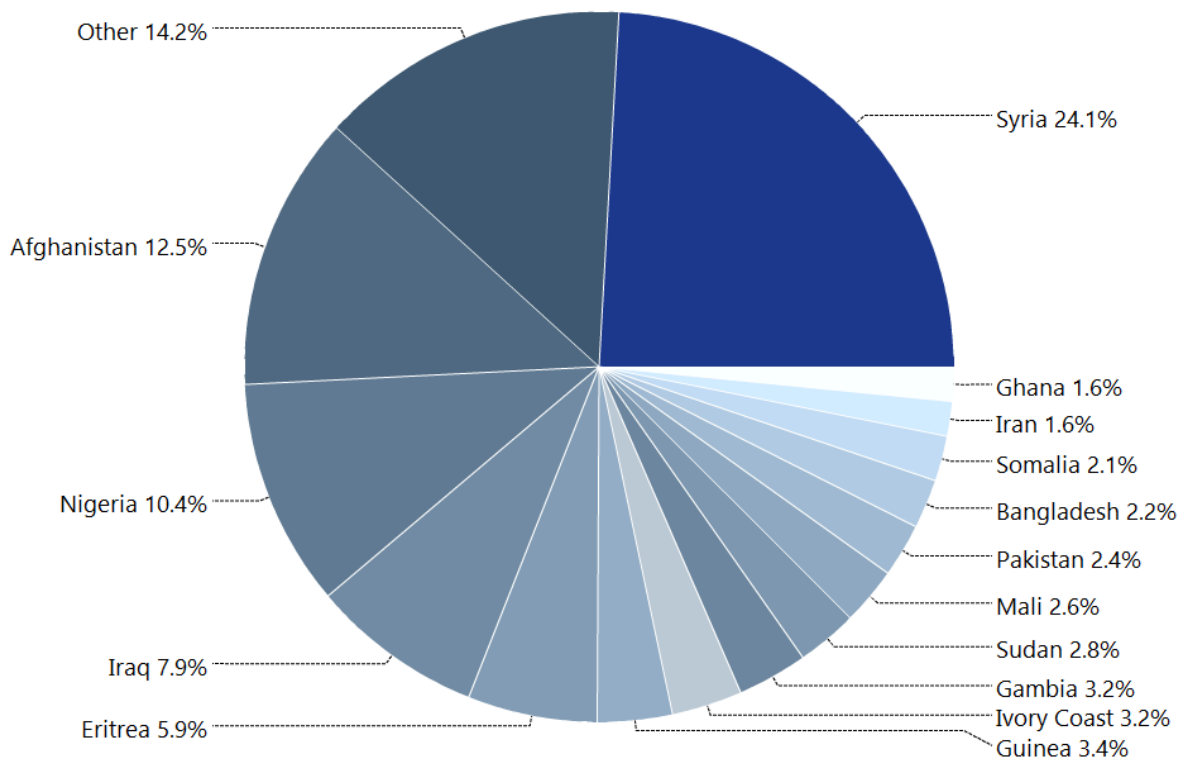
## I. CUMULATIVE ARRIVALS AND WEEKLY OVERVIEW

Aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe (Italy and Greece)

### Cumulative Arrivals to Italy and Greece



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

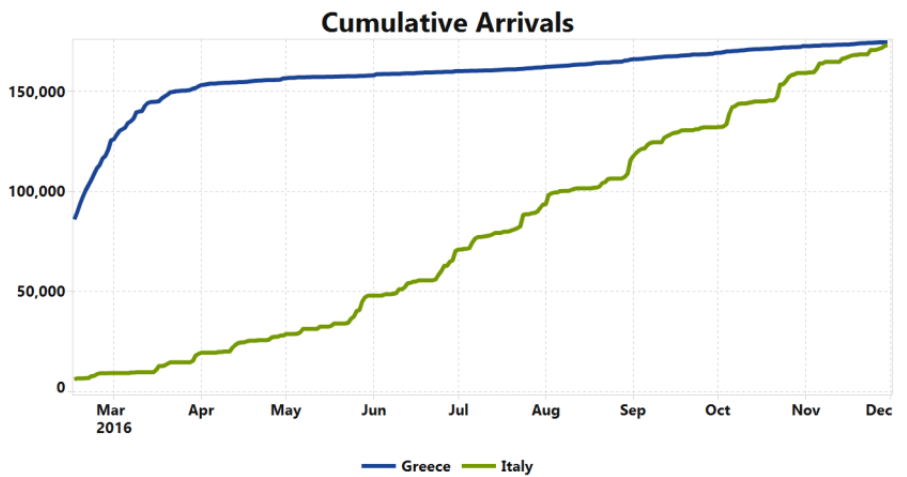


\*Nationality breakdown available on a monthly basis.

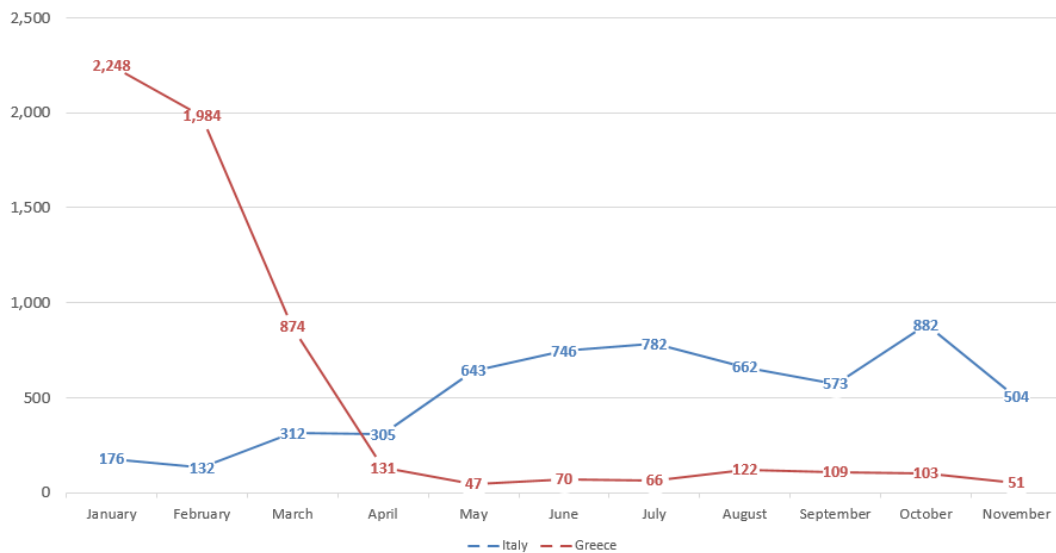
### Cumulative arrivals by reporting date grouped by country (countries of first arrival Italy, Greece)

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
17Nov2016	173,592	167,830
18Nov2016	173,685	168,259
19Nov2016	173,902	168,259
20Nov2016	174,074	168,542
21Nov2016	174,144	168,551
22Nov2016	174,171	168,551
23Nov2016	174,273	168,579
24Nov2016	174,273	170,715
25Nov2016	174,372	170,715
26Nov2016	174,472	170,910
27Nov2016	174,541	171,299
28Nov2016	174,541	171,804
29Nov2016	174,561	172,804
30Nov2016	174,561	173,188

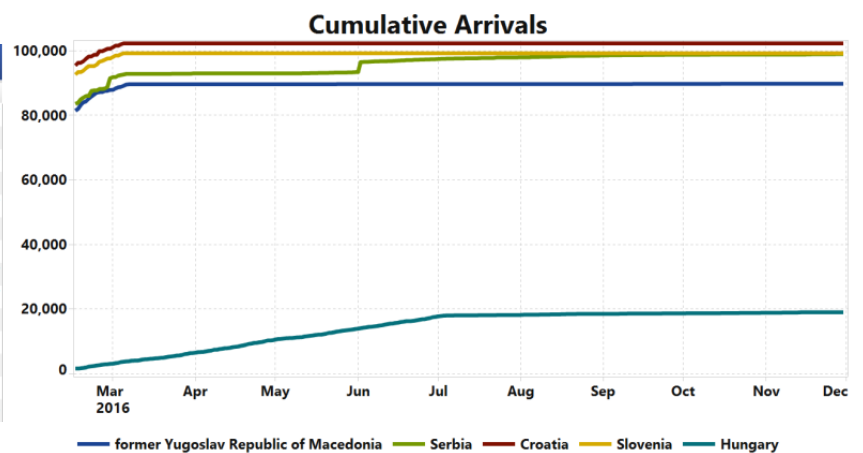


AVERAGE DAILY ARRIVALS BY MONTH TO ITALY AND GREECE



### 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
17Nov2016	89,770	98,859	18,917
18Nov2016	89,770	98,890	18,918
19Nov2016	89,770	98,897	18,924
20Nov2016	89,770	98,901	18,925
21Nov2016	89,770	98,909	18,937
22Nov2016	89,770	98,909	18,939
23Nov2016	89,770	98,909	18,945
24Nov2016	89,770	98,909	18,947
25Nov2016	89,771	98,918	18,947
26Nov2016	89,771	98,930	18,950
27Nov2016	89,771	98,962	18,950
28Nov2016	89,771	98,970	18,950
29Nov2016	89,771	98,973	18,951
30Nov2016	89,771	98,975	18,954



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
	10 November to 16 November	260	.	357	.	2,454	.	3,071	.
	17 November to 23 November	212	-18.46%	784	119.61%	1,303	-46.90%	2,299	-25.14%
	24 November to 30 November	213	0.47%	288	-63.27%	4,609	253.72%	5,110	122.27%

### Bi-weekly trends

Over the current reporting period of 17 November to 30 November, there were 1,072 arrivals to Greece, which represent an increase of 38% in the overall number of entries to Greece compared to the previous period of 03 November to 16 November.

There were 5,912 arrivals to Italy, which represent a decrease (24%) in this reporting period of 17 November to 30 November compared to the previous period of 03 November to 16 November.

### Weekly trends: other countries

Country ▲	Hungary		Serbia		
	Period ▲	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
	10 November to 16 November	85	.	27	.
	17 November to 23 November	29	-65.88%	65	140.74%
	24 November to 30 November	9	-68.97%	66	1.54%

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

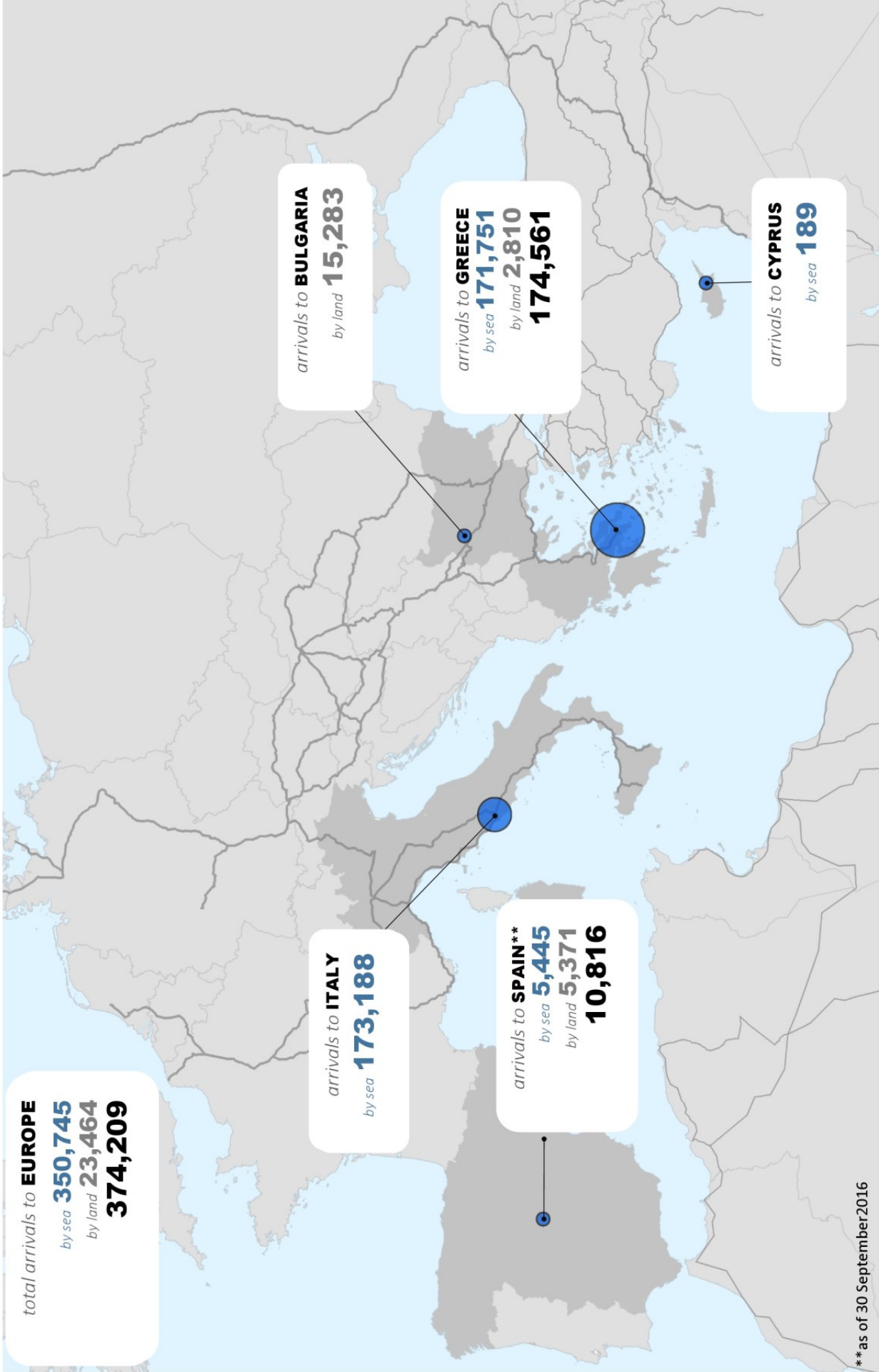
Country name ▲	Greece	Italy	Total
Report Date ▲	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals
17Nov2016	103	554	<b>657</b>
18Nov2016	93	429	<b>522</b>
19Nov2016	217	0	<b>217</b>
20Nov2016	172	283	<b>455</b>
21Nov2016	70	9	<b>79</b>
22Nov2016	27	0	<b>27</b>
23Nov2016	102	28	<b>130</b>
24Nov2016	0	2,136	<b>2,136</b>
25Nov2016	99	0	<b>99</b>
26Nov2016	100	195	<b>295</b>
27Nov2016	69	389	<b>458</b>
28Nov2016	0	505	<b>505</b>
29Nov2016	20	1,000	<b>1,020</b>
30Nov2016	0	384	<b>384</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>5,912</b>	<b>6,984</b>



**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 30 November, 2016

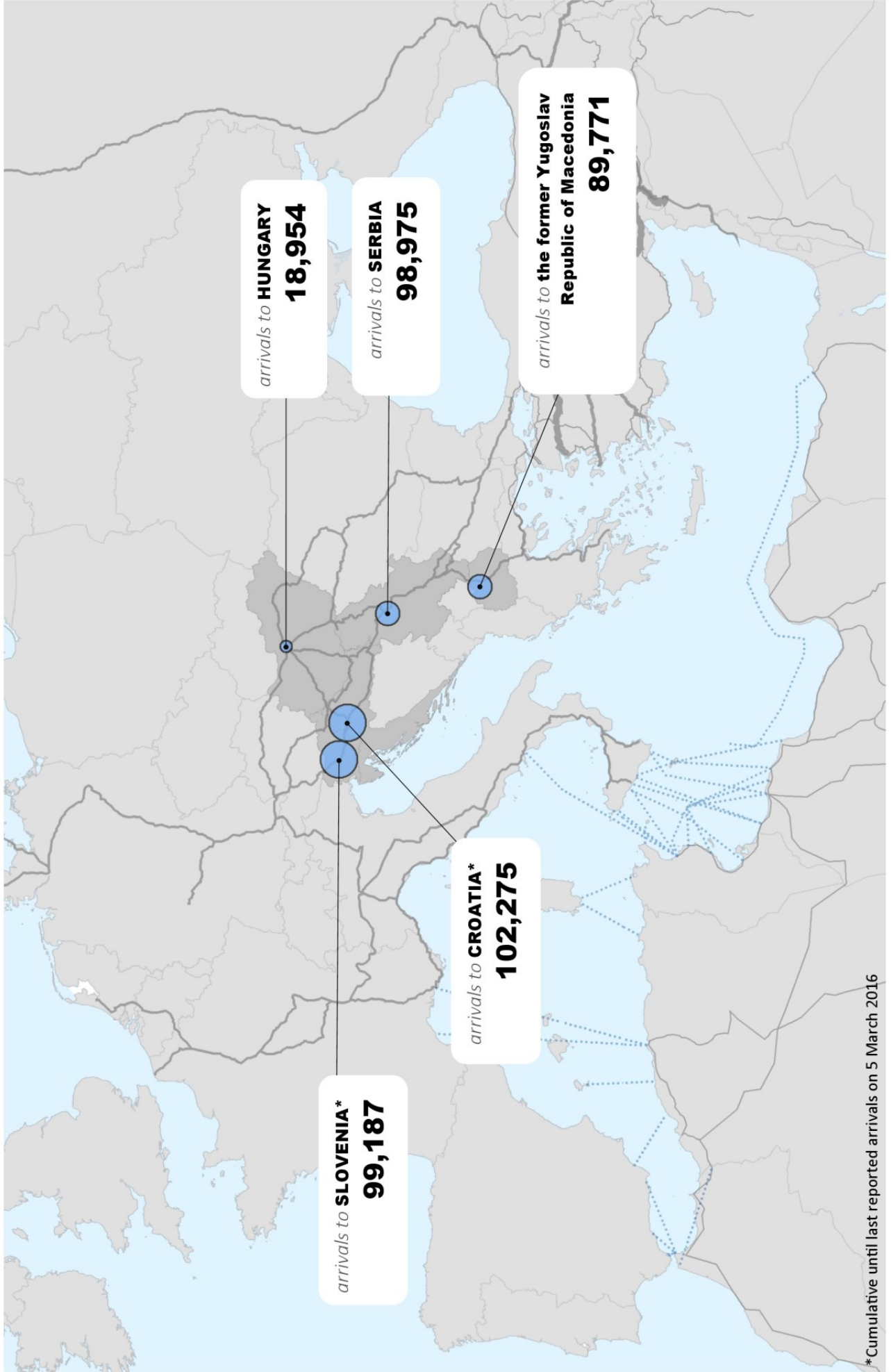


\*\* as of 30 September 2016

# OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary 📍 From 01 January 2016 to 30 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.

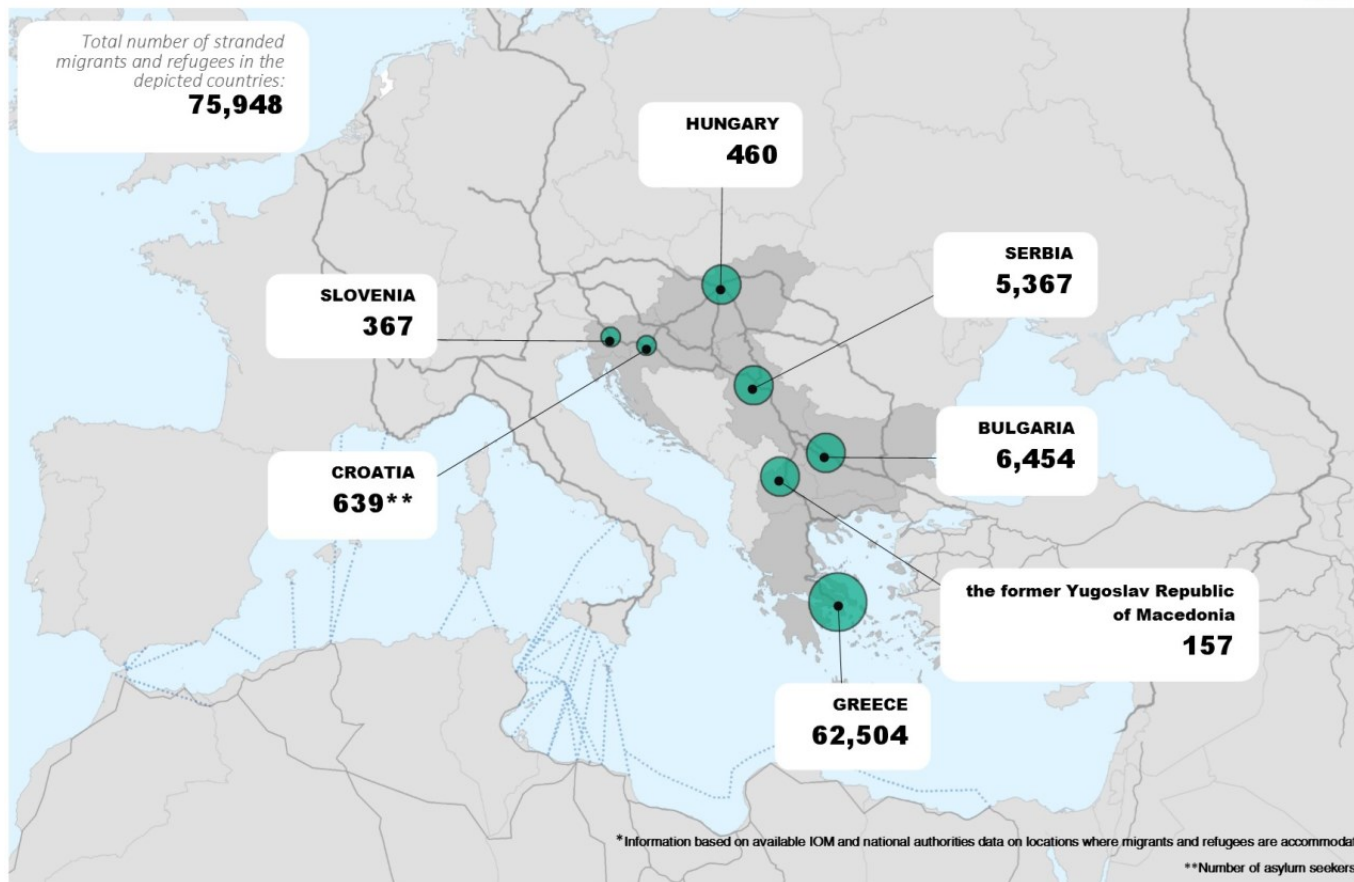


\*Cumulative until last reported arrivals on 5 March 2016

## OVERVIEW: STRANDED MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Stranded migrants and refugees in Greece, FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia and Bulgaria\* 30 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 30 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 30 November 2016	% change from March to November 2016
Greece	42,688	62,504	46%
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,199	157	-86%
Serbia	1,706	5,250	207%
Croatia	231	639*	176%
Slovenia	408	367	-10%
Hungary	-	460**	N/A
Bulgaria	865	6,454**	646%
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,097</b>	<b>75,948</b>	<b>61%</b>

\*Number of asylum seekers.

\*\*Data available as of 16 November 2016.

\*\*\*Data as of 24 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 Iraqi nationality.

### 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 (434), Latvia (491), Liechtenstein (43), Lithuania (500), Luxembourg (200), Malta (131), the Netherlands (1,225), Norway (585), Poland (100), Portugal (1,642), Romania (1,502), Slovakia (110), Slovenia (130), Spain (900), Sweden (300) and Switzerland (690) with an overall number of only **19,028 places**. You can find the overview [here](#)

Number of relocated migrants from Greece and Italy  
as of 30 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	542	359	901
France	2,097	282	2,379
Germany	408	207	615
Ireland	109	0	109
Latvia	140	8	148
Lithuania	185	0	185
Luxembourg	104	40	144
Malta	34	46	80
Netherlands	725	331	1,056
Norway	20	20	40
Portugal	459	261	720
Romania	478	43	521
Slovenia	101	23	124
Slovakia	9	0	9
Spain	348	50	398
Sweden	0	39	39
Switzerland	28	133	161
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>8,013</b>

## 4. BULGARIA



### Background and latest figures

From the start of 2016 until **24 November\*** the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior (Mol) apprehended a total of **17,717** migrants who were attempting to enter, exit or reside in the country irregularly. **4,520** have been apprehended on entry, **4,808** on exit and **8,389** inside the country. The majority of migrants apprehended on entry are detected along the Bulgarian-Turkish border (4,050). The main exit points for those apprehended during their attempt to leave Bulgaria are located in the vicinity of the Serbian-Bulgarian border (12,603).

During this reporting period, **443** migrants were apprehended, without being previously registered by the Bulgarian authorities. This represents a 24% decrease compared to the previous reporting period (27 October - 3 November).

**24 November** - A mass riot started in Harmanli, the biggest reception center in Bulgaria. More than 1,000 migrants, mostly Afghan and Pakistani nationals, were reported to participate in the riot which started as a fight between different groups of migrants, and ended as a conflict with the police who has deployed water cannons and rubber bullets to control protesting group in the reception center. 29 police officers were injured during the incident and 400 Afghan migrants are arrested and taken into custody. At that time, approximately 3,700 migrants were accommodated in the center that has official capacity for 2,710. Around 2,000 of all migrants in the center were reported to be Afghan nationals. Tensions inside the center are on rise for the long time due to bad conditions. Migrants are complaining about the insufficient and poor diet, lack of medical assistance and overcrowded rooms. Few days before the riot, center was closed because of the health inspection which was initiated after few cases of leishmaniasis (skin disease spread by the bite of certain types of sandflies) have been reported. Video and few photographs of the riot are available here. Later in the evening, during the riot, Bulgarian Prime Minister, Boyko Borissov visited the site. He meet with local representatives who advocated for the closure of Harmanli and deportation of all Afghan and Pakistani nationals back to Turkey. However, according to IOM sources, the Bulgarian Government recently received a grant from European Commission to improve their response to the ongoing migration flow to the country.

### Accommodation Facilities (as of 24 November 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Open Reception Centre at Banya	70	5,126	Mainly Afghan (45%), Syrian (21%), Iraqi (20%) and Pakistani (8%) 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	1,328	Mainly Afghan (42%), Syrian (12%), Pakistani (14%) and Iraqi (15%) nationals
Closed Reception Centre at Sofia (Mol)			
Centre at Elhovo			
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,390</b>	<b>6,454</b>	

\*Latest available data.



### 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\*\*



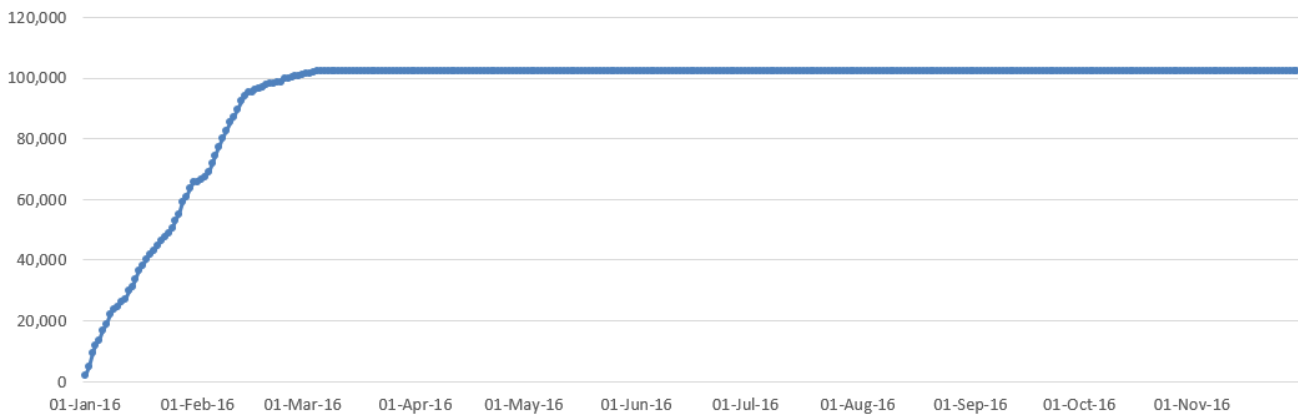
## 5. CROATIA



### 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 (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	553	0	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Iran
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)	100	86	0	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	100 (+20)	0	0	N/A
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>800 (820)</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>

### Accommodation Facilities (as of 30 November 2016)





## 6. GREECE

### Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

As of **30 November**, the cumulative arrivals to Greece over land and sea for 2016 stand at **174,561**. According to the Hellenic Coast Guard, during the reporting period, there were more than **12** incidents in the Aegean sea.

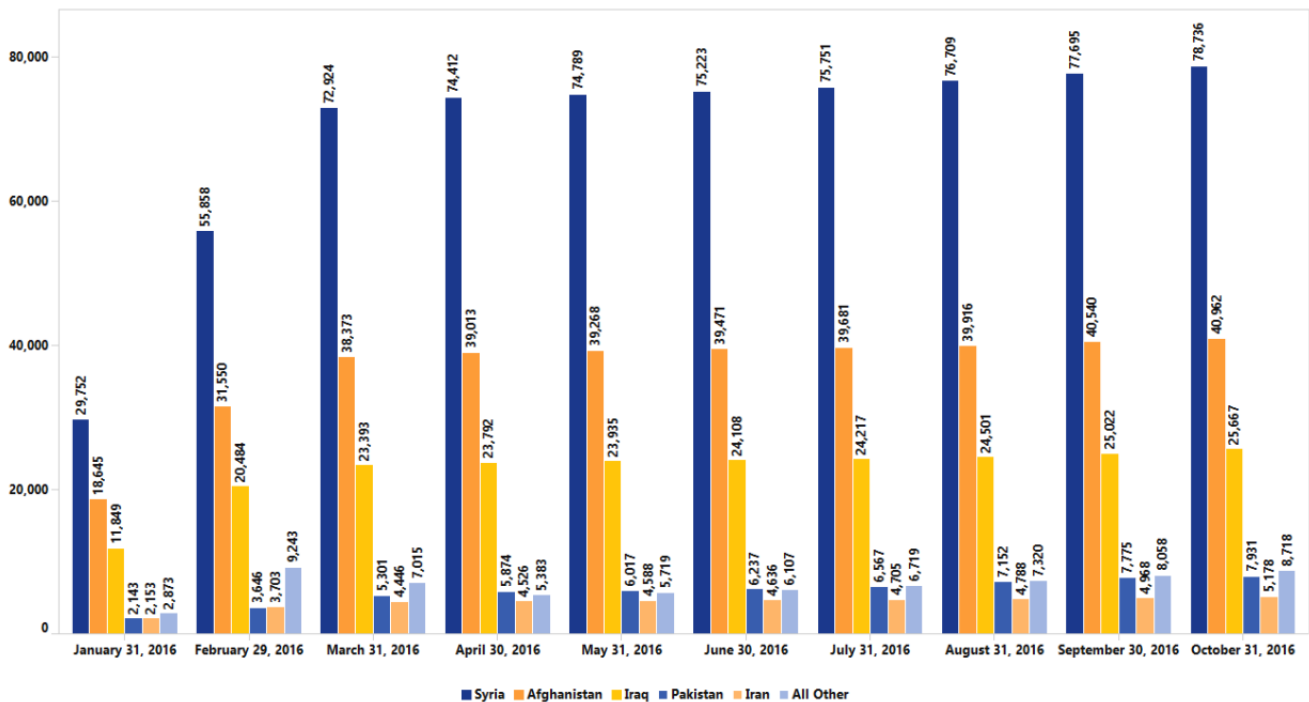
**24 November** - A fire broke out in Moria hotspot, on the island of Lesbos causing the death of two more migrants - an old woman (60-66 years old) and her young grandchild (5 - 6 years old). Both victims were Iraqi Kurds, held for processing at Moria camp for the past four months. A young woman, aged 24, and her toddler son, possibly relatives to the two victims, were airlifted to Athens after suffering extensive burns in the blaze. Both are in critical condition. According to media reports, the fire began after a gas heater (migrants are using for cooking) exploded inside one of the tents. At the time of the accident, more than 6,000 migrants were accommodated in the camp with the capacity of 2,500. More migrants with respiratory problems and burns were transported to the hospital in island's capital, Mytilene. Witnesses said the blaze started around 11PM, most likely as the one of the victims was preparing dinner for her family. The fire spread fast throughout the overcrowded camp, boosted by small fires set by other migrants as an expression of their protest against the delays in the procedures.

The blaze was eventually extinguished around 3.00AM. Twenty large tents and over 100 small ones have been destroyed. Police arrested 15 Afghan migrants (male) accused of intentionally starting the fire in the camp and clashing with the riot police present in the camp.

### Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Greece



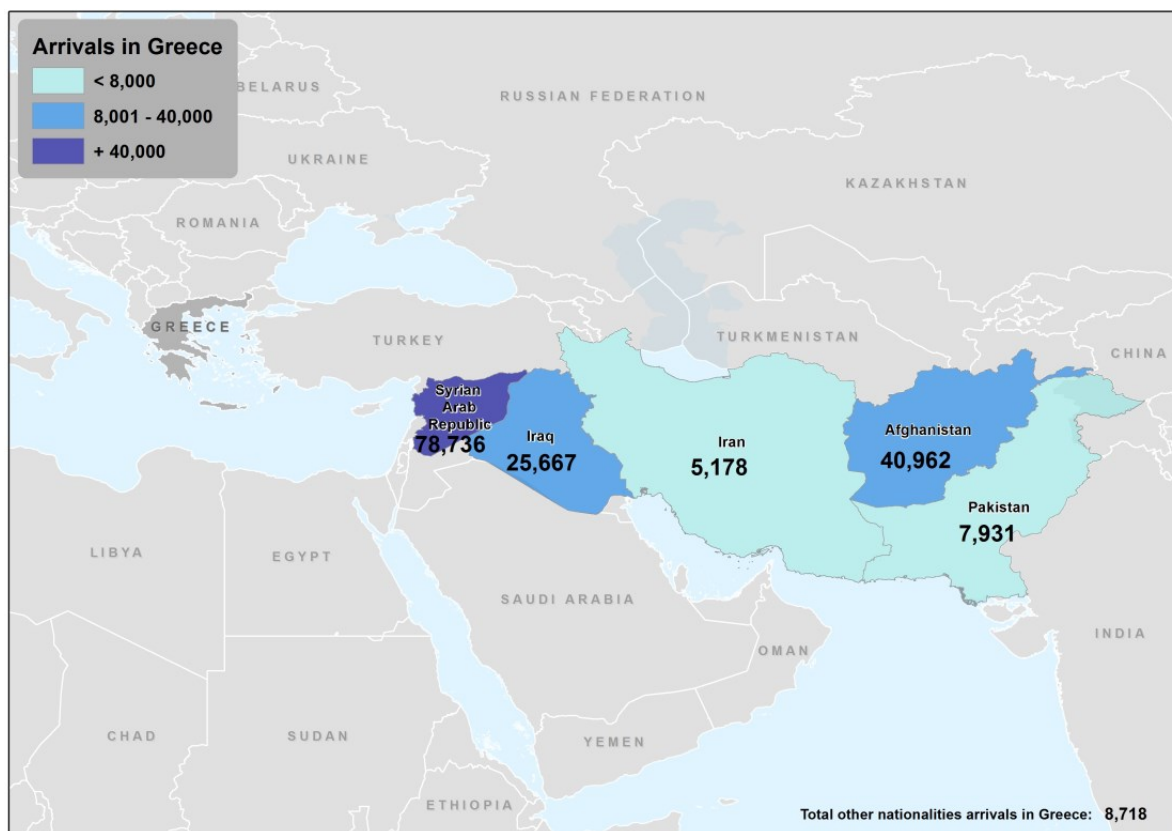
### Cumulative arrivals by nationality of origin 2016\* (from 1 January to — 31 October 2016) for each month of the year



\*Data only available on a monthly basis.



Cumulative arrivals by nationality of origin 2016\* (from 1 January to — 31 October 2016)



Hotspots and Accommodation Facilities\*

Accommodation Facilities in Aegean Region (as of 30 November 2016)					
Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accommodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Lesvos	Moria-Hotspot	3,500	6,270	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, African Nationals	Official/Closed
Kos	Kos	1,000	1,978	N/A	Official/Closed
Samos	Samos-RIC*	250	2,493	Pakistan, Syria, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Chios	Chios-RIC	1,100	4,383	Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan	Official/Closed
Leros	Leros-RIC	1,000	865	Syria	Official/Closed
Rhodes	Rhodes	-	242	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kastellorizo	Megisti	-	60	N/A	Unofficial
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,850</b>	<b>16,291</b>		

\*This is not an exhaustive list of all accommodation facilities in Greece, rather a compilation of available data as of 30 November 2016.



Accommodation Facilities in Macedonia and Thrace Region (as of 30 November, 2016)					
Region	Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/ Camp
Thessaloniki	Lagkadihia	N/A	311	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Thessaloniki	Diavata	2,500	684	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Oraiokastro	1,500	1,115	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (Karamanlis Building)	560	328	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (Frakapor)	550	490	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Kalochori (Iliadi)	450	417	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Softex- Kordelio	780	1,574	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Vagiochori	631	51	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Derveni (Alexil)/(Dion Avete)	1,000	816	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sinatex—Kavallari	500	253	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Serres (Former Agricultural Training Center-KEGE)	-	485	N/A	Official/Open
Kilkis	Cherso (Mazaraki Army Camp)	2,500-4,000	645	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Paionia	Nea Kavala—Polykastro	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 - Ktima Iraklis	200	38	N/A	Open
Imathia / Veria	Arm Camp Armatolou Kokkinou/Veroia	400	321	N/A	Open
Imathia	Alexandreia Imathias — "Georgiou Pelagou" Army Camp	1,200	422	Syria, Afghanistan	Open
Thermi	Kordogianni	1,500	820	N/A	Official/Open
<b>Total</b>		<b>18,871 (20,671)</b>	<b>10,333</b>		



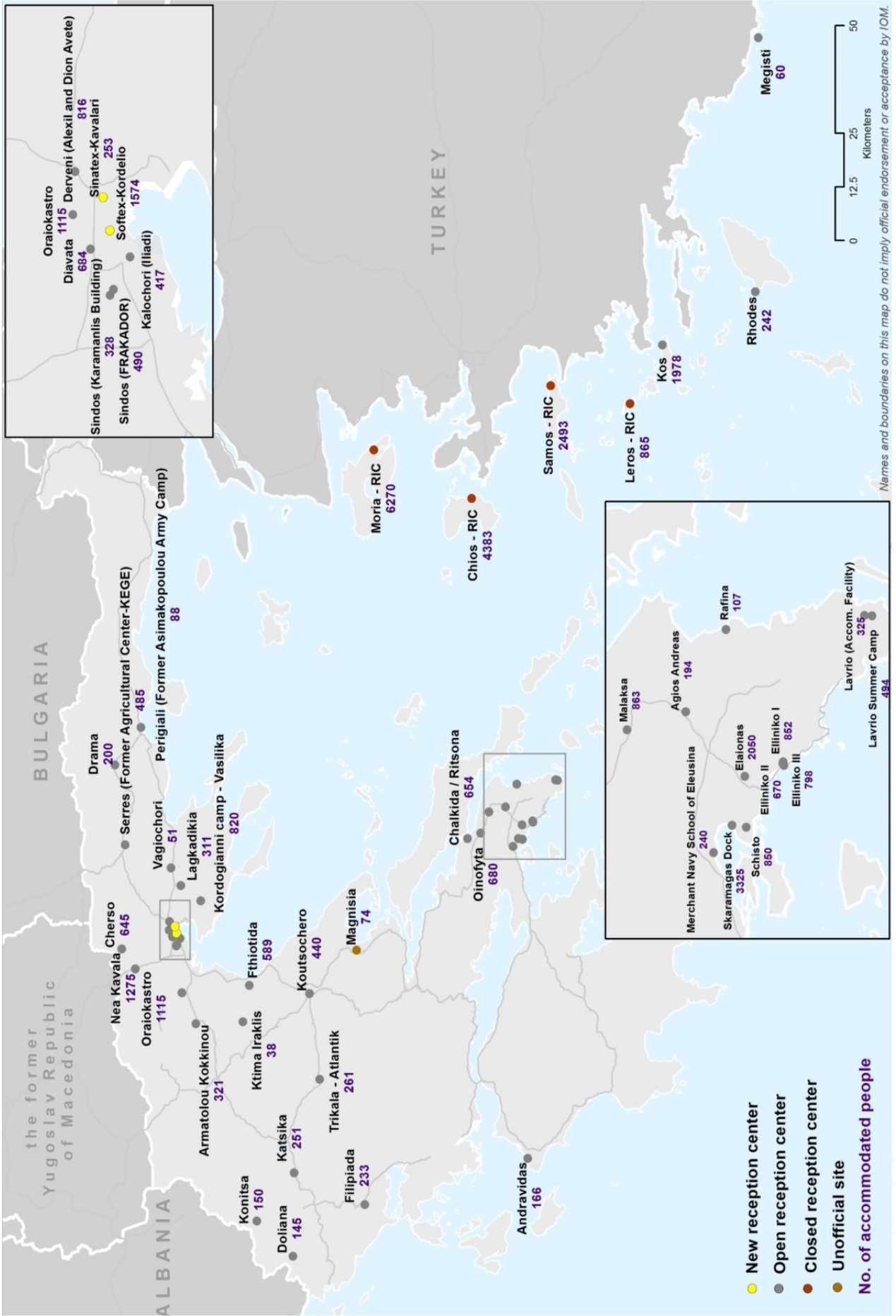
Accommodation Facilities in Attica Region (as of 30 November, 2016)					
Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Perama	Schisto Camp	2,000-4,000	850	Afghanistan, Iran	Official/Open
Thebes	Elaionas	1,500	2,050	Afghanistan, Iraq, African Nationals	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko I	1,400	852	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko II	1,300	670	N/A	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko III	1,300	798	N/A	Official/Open
Kifisia	Agios Andreas	120	194	N/A	Official/Open
Oropos	Malaksa	1,200	863	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Summer Camp)	400	494	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Accommodation Facility for Asylum Seekers)	-	325	N/A	-
Chaidari	Skaramagas Dock	1,000	3,325	N/A	Official/Open
Rafina-Pikermi	Rafina	120	107	N/A	
Eleusina	Merchant Navy School Eleusina	-	240	N/A	Official/Open
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,340(12,340)</b>	<b>10,768</b>		

Accommodation Facilities in Peloponnese, Central and Western Greece Region (as of 30 November, 2016)					
Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
West Macedonia	Konitsa	150	150	Syria, Afghanistan, Europe	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
Chalcis	Chalkida / Ritsona	1,000	654	N/A	Official/Open
Municipality of Tanagra	Oinofyta	300	680	N/A	Official/Open
Lamia	Fthiotida - Thermopiles	400	589	N/A	Official/Open
Larissa	Koutsochero (Euthimioupoli Army Camp)	1,500	440	N/A	Official/Open
Volos	Volos (Prefecture of Magnisia)	200	74	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kyllini	Andravidas (Municipality)	300	166	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaly	Trikala—Atlantik	-	261	N/A	Official/Open
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,900</b>	<b>3,643</b>		



# 62,504 MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES STRANDED IN GREECE\*

30 Novembre 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.

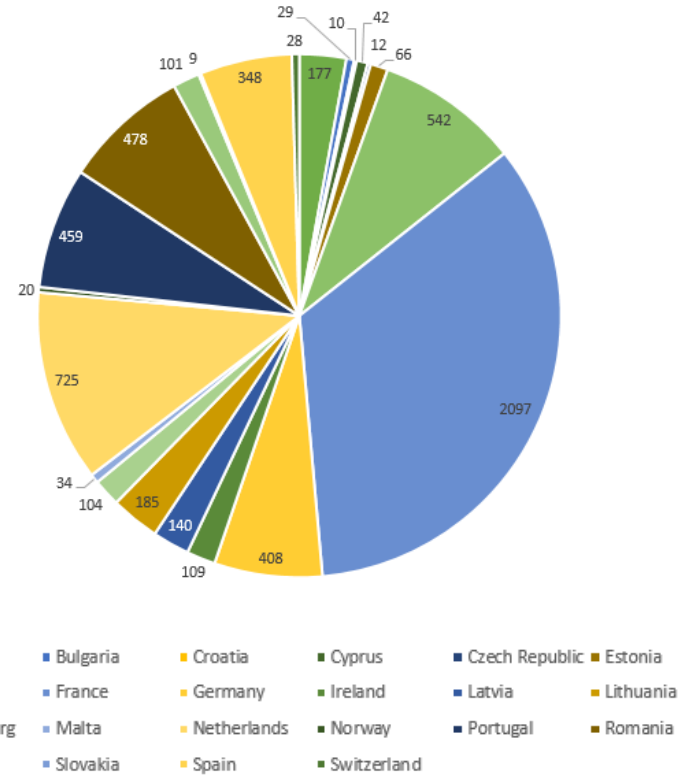


## Relocations

As of 30 November, 8,013 individuals have been relocated to EU Member States. 6,123 migrants and asylum seekers have been relocated from Greece, and 1, 890 from Italy. Find the complete overview [here](#).

Member State	From Greece
Austria	0
Belgium	177
Bulgaria	29
Croatia	10
Cyprus	42
Czech Republic	12
Denmark	0
Estonia	66
Finland	542
France	2,097
Germany	408
Hungary	0
Ireland	109
Latvia	140
Lithuania	185
Luxembourg	104
Malta	34
Netherlands	725
Norway	20
Poland	0
Portugal	459
Romania	478
Slovenia	101
Slovakia	9
Spain	348
Sweden	0
Switzerland	28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,123</b>

Number of Migrants and Refugees Relocated from Greece



## 6. HUNGARY



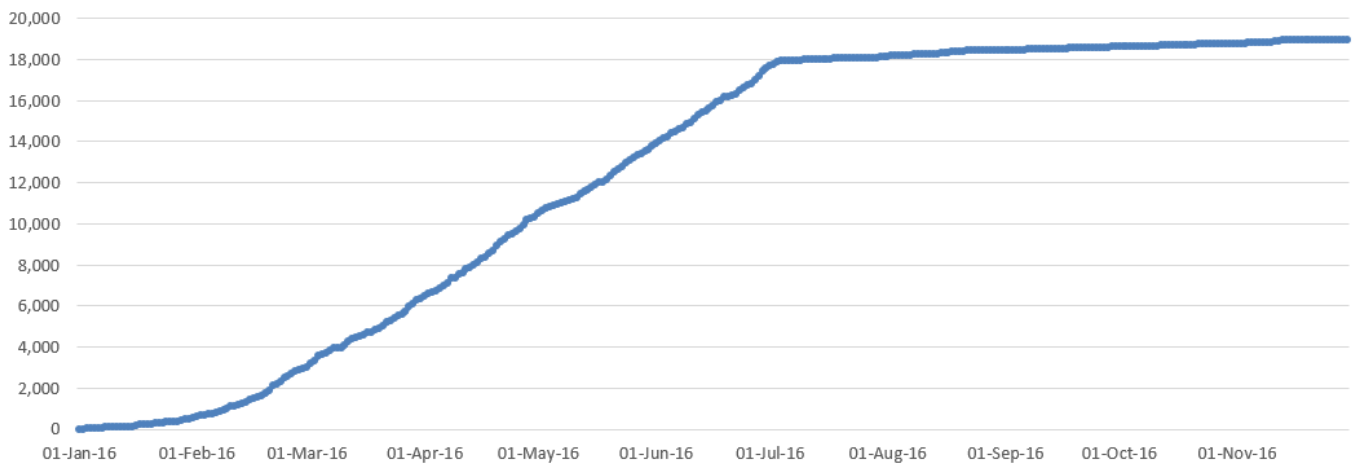
### Key Findings and Recent Developments

From 01 January 2016 to 30 November 2016, a total of **18,954** 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 (Röszke 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 **36** 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.

**22 November** - Hungarian prisoners have started building a second "intelligent" fence equipped with heat and motion sensors and night-vision cameras along its border with Serbia. Read more [here](#).

Cumulative arrivals to Hungary in 2016

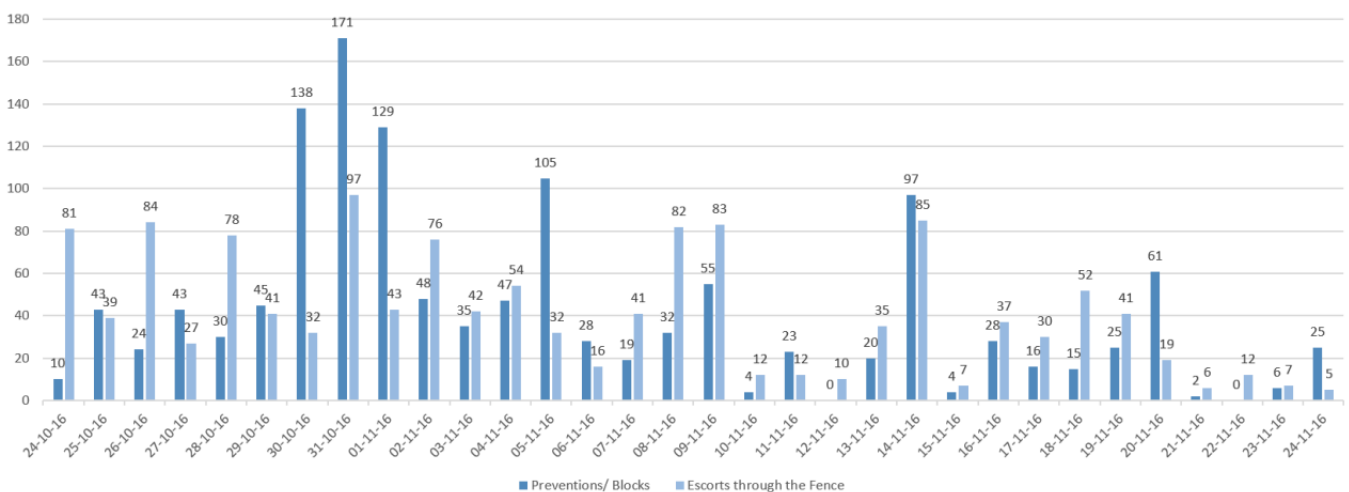


### Known entry points

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 (10 per day). During the period between 24 October and 24 November, a total of **2,646** migrants have been apprehended while trying to cross Serbian-Hungarian border illegally. **51%** (1,328) were prevented/stopped by the border police and **49%** (1,318) were returned back to the Serbian side.

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

Irregular Crossings to Hungary (from 24 October to 24 November 2016)



## 7. ITALY



### Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 1 January 2016 to 30 November 2016, **173,188 migrants** are reported to have arrived by sea, which is a **20%** 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 with 35700 arrivals in 2016 (around 21% of the total), 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 (24,235 UAM as of 28 November).

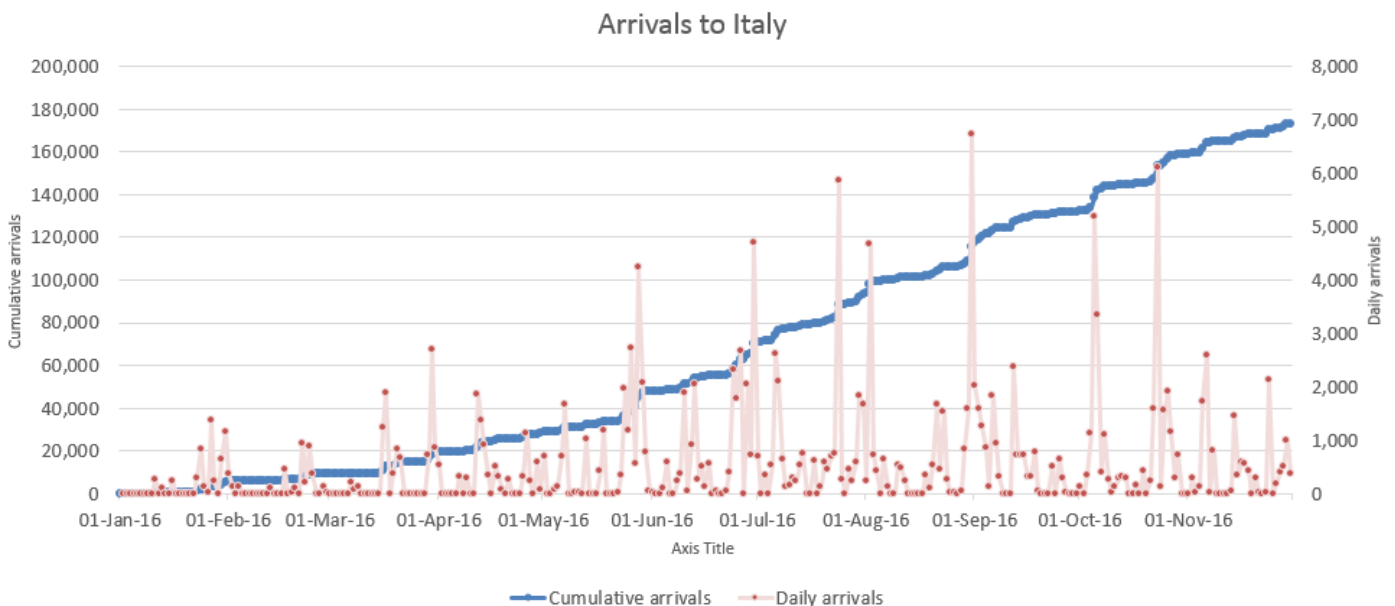
**November** - Training of Libyan Coast Guard and Libyan Navy by the EUNAVFOR MED operation Sophia personnel entered into the active phase. The training aims at enhancing Libyan capacity of patrolling coasts and controlling the smuggling and trafficking activities to curb the number of migrants departing from Libya to reach Europe. Read more [here](#).

**November** - Italian Foreign Ministry visited Niger, Mali and Senegal at the beginning of November while EU representatives are in Tunisia this week to discuss among other issues, measures to enhance border management and controls of migration flows, and convince African countries to readmit failed asylum seekers from Europe. Read more [here](#).

By the end of November, the Aquarius SO Mediterranee's rescue ship will be the only civic rescue ship keeping its activities in the Central Mediterranean over the next winter months. All other civic, NGOs-run rescue operations will be suspended because the worsening of weather conditions cannot guarantee safe operations for these smaller, non-military vessels. Read more [here](#).

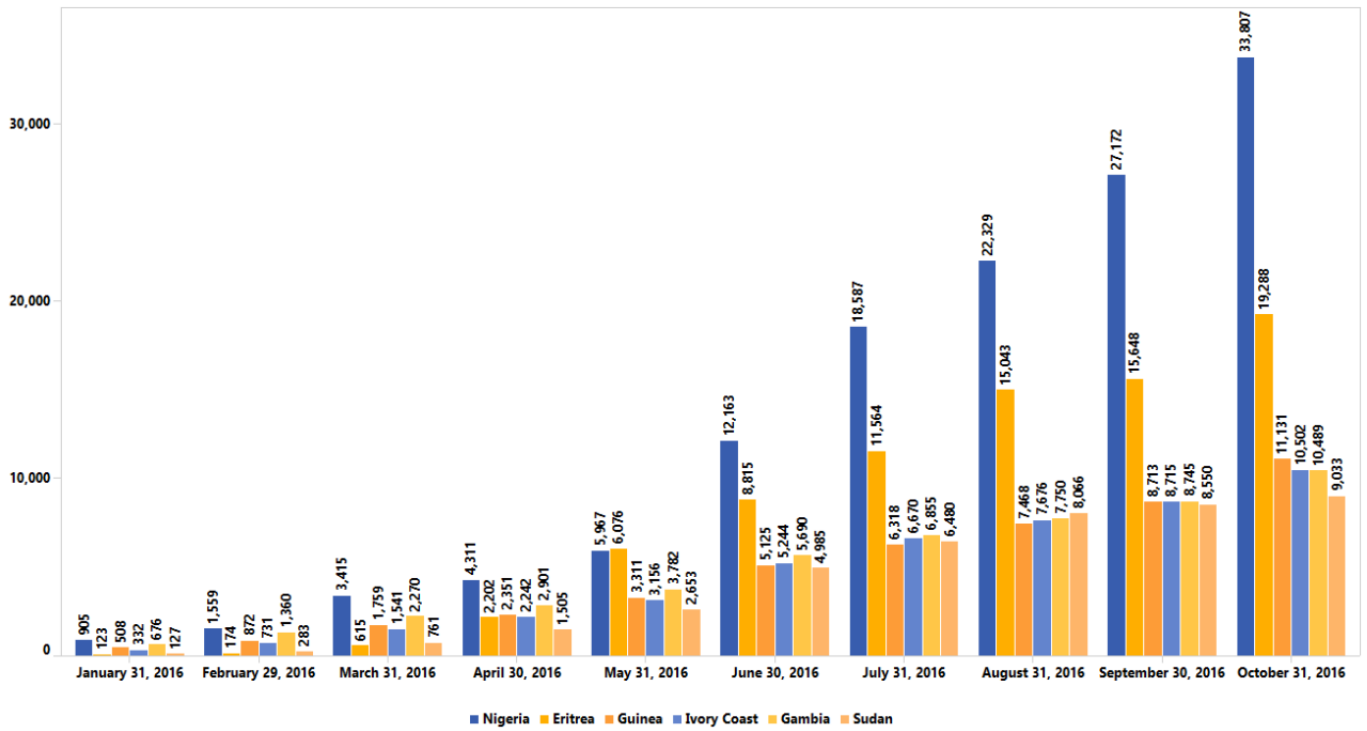
\*IOM data adjusted with official figures from MOI as they become available.

### Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Italy

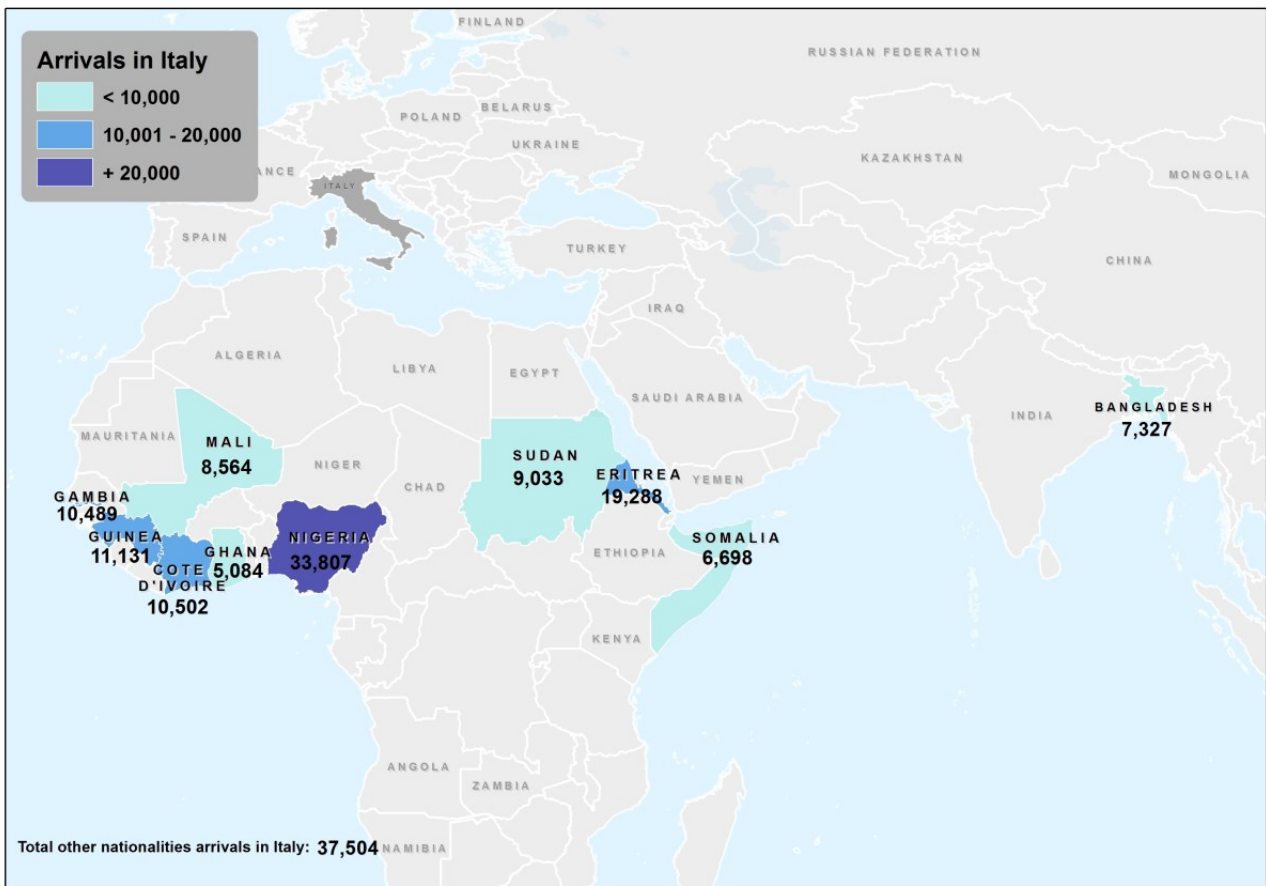


\*Breakdown per nationality is available only on a monthly basis.

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

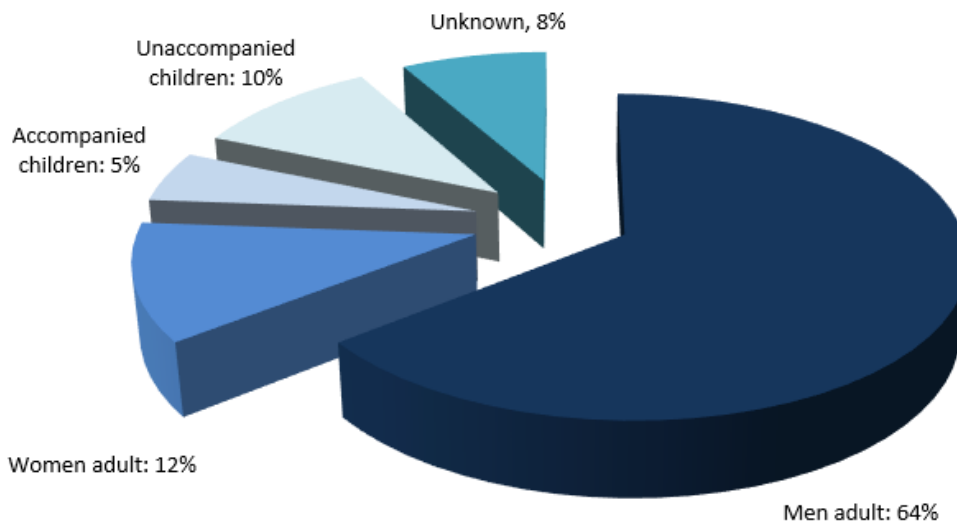


Arrivals to Italy by country of origin (January - October 2016)





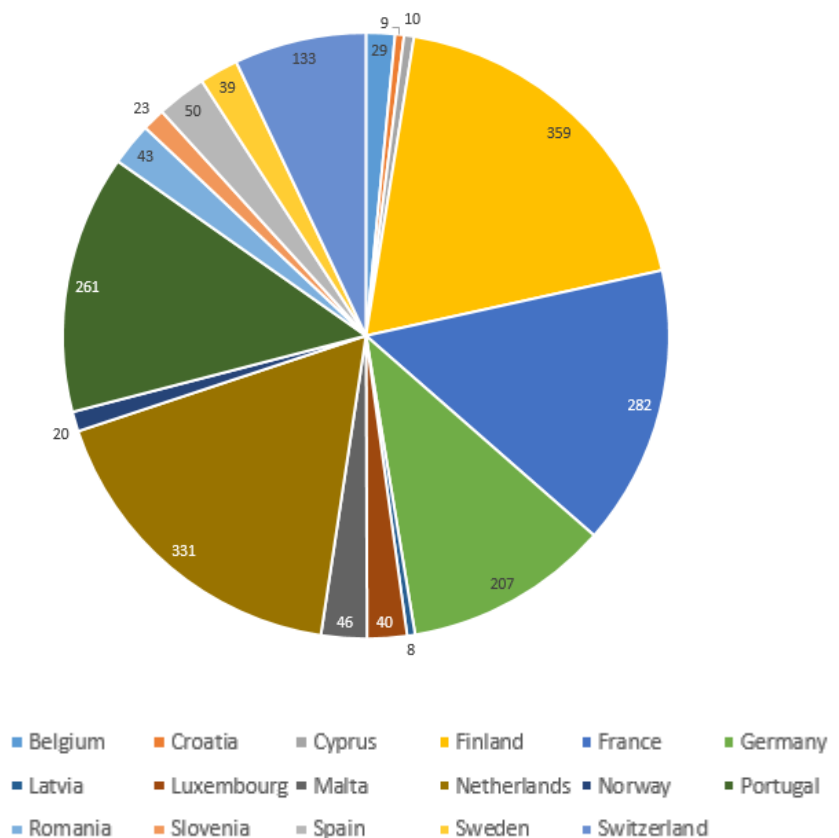
Sex– age breakdown of arrivals to Italy in the reporting period (17 November—30 November)



Member State	From Italy
Austria	0
Belgium	29
Bulgaria	0
Croatia	9
Cyprus	10
Czech Republic	0
Denmark	0
Estonia	0
Finland	359
France	282
Germany	207
Hungary	0
Ireland	0
Latvia	8
Liechtenstein	0
Lithuania	0
Luxembourg	40
Malta	46
Netherlands	331
Norway	20
Poland	0
Portugal	261
Romania	43
Slovenia	23
Slovakia	0
Spain	50
Sweden	39
Switzerland	133
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,890</b>

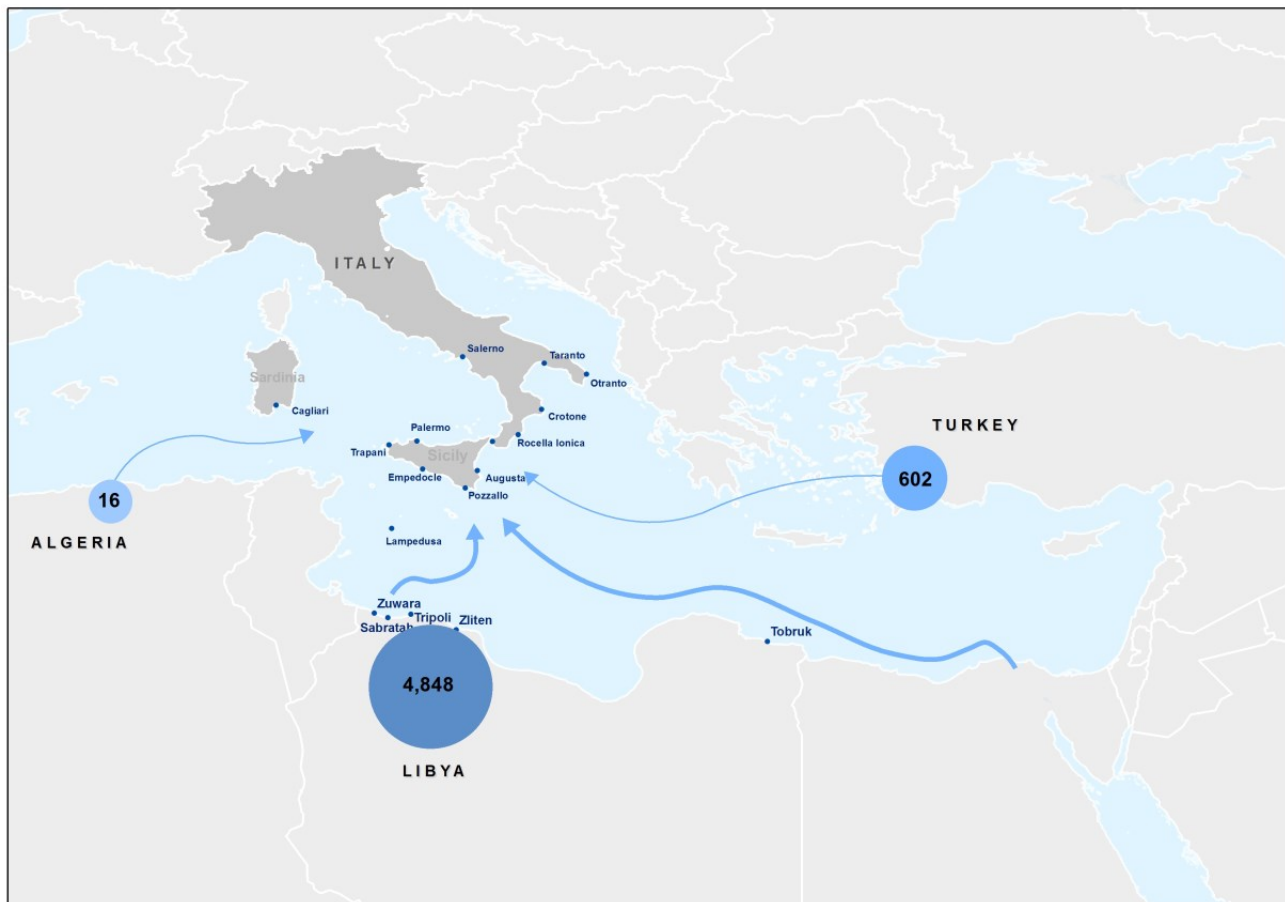
**Relocations:** As of 30 November, out of a total of **8,013** individuals relocated, **1,890** departed from Italy. According to IOM Italy, more than other 600 new departures are scheduled for the coming weeks to Finland, Germany, Norway, Switzerland. Among nationalities eligible for relocation, 20,000 Eritreans arrived by sea so far in 2016, representing the second national group at arrivals after Nigeria. No SOPs have been established yet by the MOI for the relocation of unaccompanied minors.

Number of Migrants and Refugees Relocated from Italy





## Arrivals by country of departure and known entry/departure points during the reporting period (17 November—30 November)



### 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 (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 sailing boats from Turkey to Apulia continue to be registered (main nationalities: Iraq, Pakistan, Iran). Notwithstanding the bad weather and sea conditions in Central Mediterranean, arrivals are continuing during the month of November, with a total which is already higher than that of November 2015.

*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. Hundreds of migrants are reported to be transiting in the bigger cities of Italy towards North (Rome, Milan) as well as hundreds are those reported in the official transit points in Ventimiglia, Como, Udine and Bolzano. The hotspot in Taranto is reported to receive weekly arrivals of migrants that the Italian police is taking from areas/cities close to the borders and returning in the South of Italy to re-identify them.

## 8. SERBIA



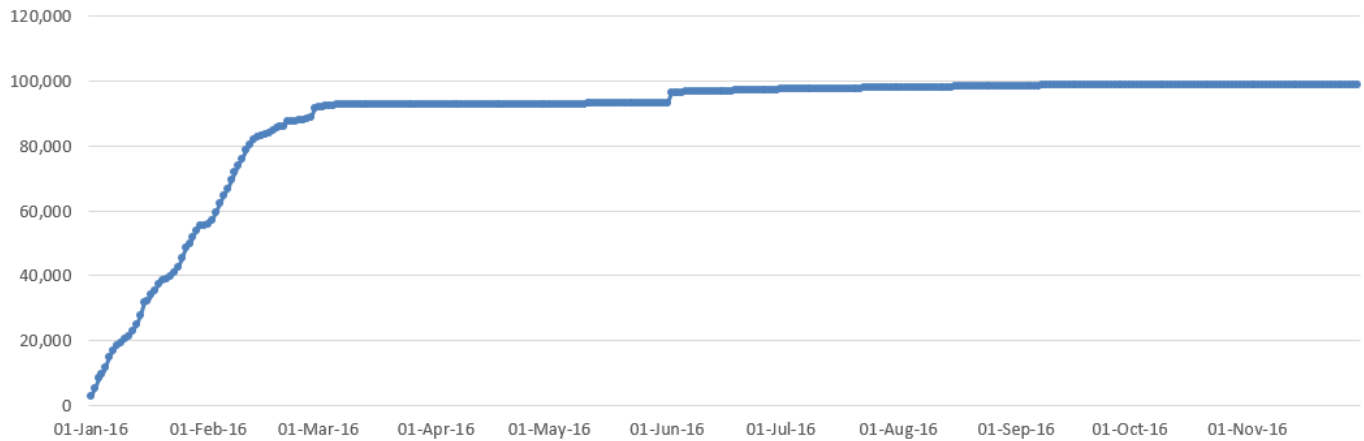
### Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

Over the period from 17 to 30 November 2016, estimated **131** migrants and refugees been officially registered as arriving to Serbia. This represents **191%** increase compared to the previous reporting period when 45 arrivals were reported. The total number of migrants that have entered the country since the start of the year is **98,975**.

**25 November** - A new transit reception center in Dimitrovgrad with a capacity of app. 120 accommodated first group of 19 migrants and refugees. On 30 November center accommodated 61 migrants and refugees (14 adult males, 13 adult females and 34 children).

**21 November** - A tragic events occurred in Belgrade’s city center when 26 year old man from Afghanistan was killed and one severely injured in knife fight between two groups of migrants. Police arrested 5 suspects and holding them in custody. Day after, on 24 November another tragic incident happened near Adasevci Transit Reception Center where 23 year old man from Afghanistan lost his life. It is believed that he committed suicide.

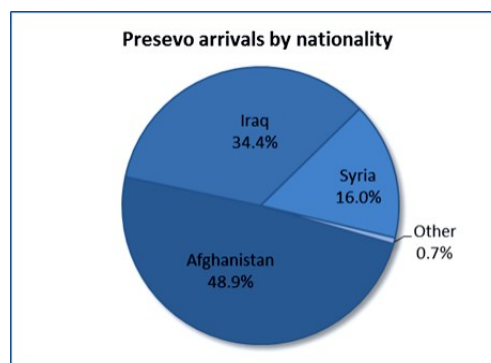
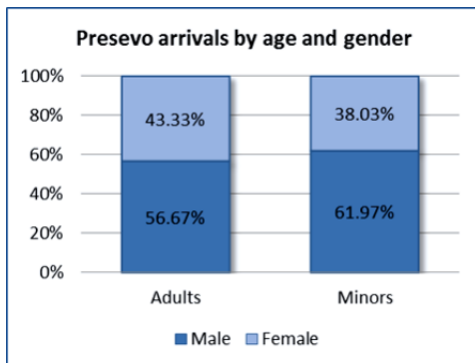
Cumulative arrivals to Serbia in 2016



### Accommodation Facilities (as of 30 November 2016)

#### Presevo Reception Centre

During the reporting period **131** new arrivals to Presevo reception center.



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

**30 November** -**919** migrants and refugees were accommodated in Presevo Center (average for period—**820**), 63.1% adults (male—82%, female—18%) and 37% minors (male—74%, female—26%). Of the number of accommodated migrants and refugees 42% are from Afghanistan, 23% from Iraq, 19% from Pakistan, 7% from Syria and 8% other nationalities.

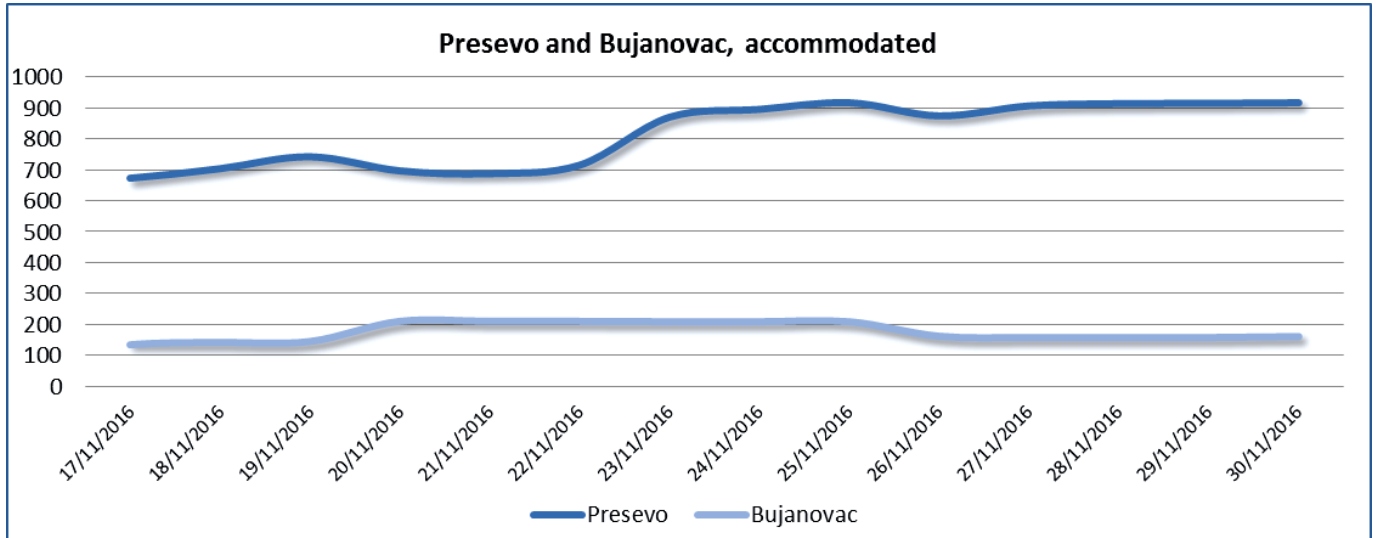
\* Commissariat for Refugees and Migration of the Republic of Serbia





**Bujanovac Reception Center**

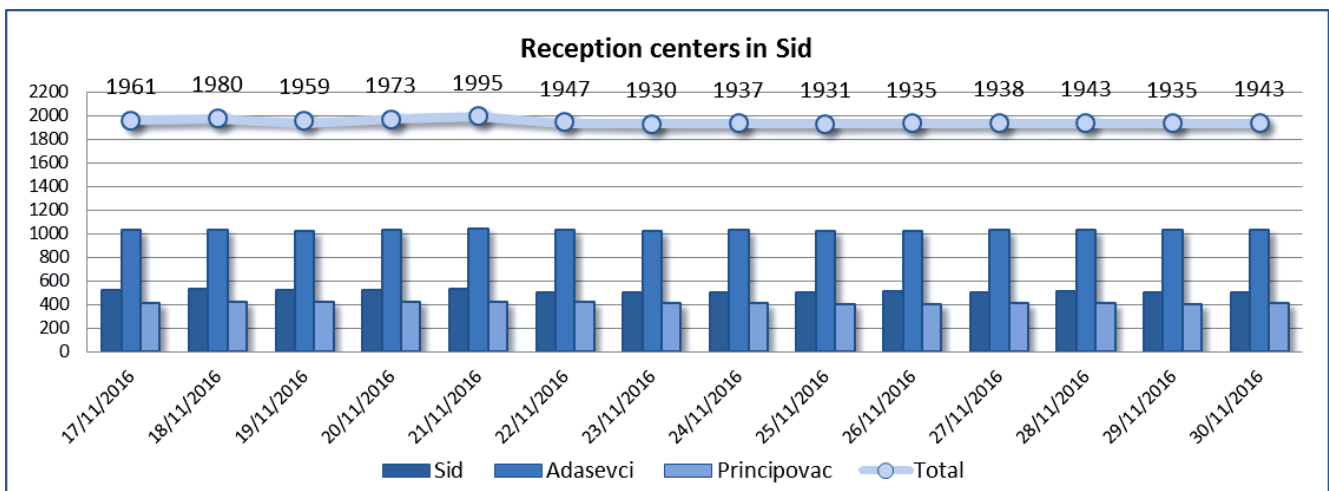
**30 November** - 163 migrants and refugees were accommodated in Bujanovac Center (average for period—179), 38% adults (male—48%, female—52%) and 62% minors (male—70%, female—30%). Of the number of accommodated migrants and refugees 35% from Iraq, 33% are from Afghanistan, 30% from Syria and 2% from Pakistan.



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

**Reception Centers in Sid**

**30 November** - Reception center in Sid accommodated 499 (average for period 510) migrants and refugees, mostly from Afghanistan (44%) and Pakistan (26%). Reception center in Adasevci accommodated 1,033 (average for period 1,028) migrants and refugees, mostly from Afghanistan (46%), Iraq (24%), Syria (14%) and Pakistan (7%). Reception center in Principovac accommodated 411 (average for period 412) migrants and refugees, mainly from Afghanistan (47%), Syria (20%), Iraq (12%), Pakistan (7%) and Iran (8%). Over the reporting period estimated average number of migrants and refugees present at reception centers in Sid area is 1,951 per day, ranging from 1,930 to 1,995.

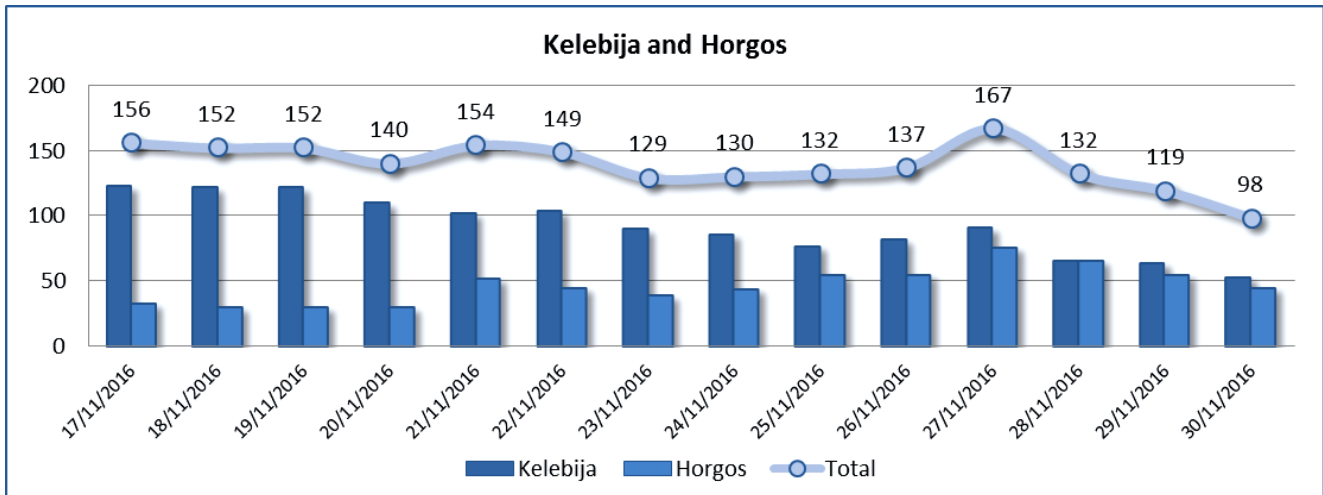


Estimated number of accommodated migrants/refugees in Sid area reception centers. Source: IOM, SCRM, Border Police



### Subotica Reception Center and Transit Zones

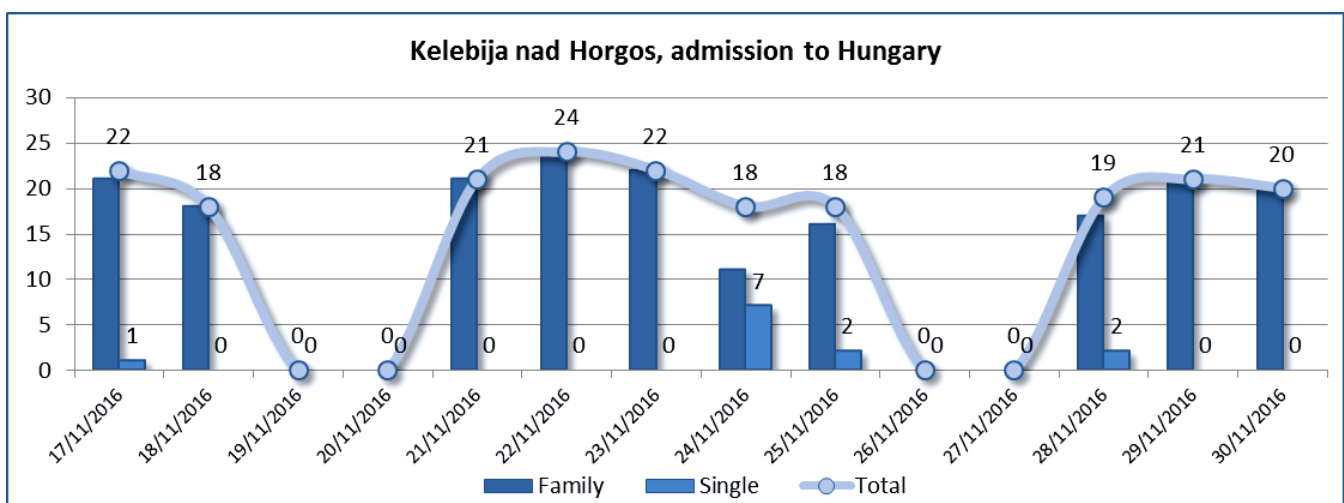
**30 November** - In Kelebija and Horgos border crossing zones, combined number of **98** migrants and refugees present, decrease compared to **158** reported on 16th November. Additionally reception center in Subotica accommodated **98** migrants and refugees. Number of migrants and refugees admitted 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

17 Nov-30 Nov	Kelebija border crossing zone			Horgos border crossing zone		
Age/Gender	Male	Female	Minors	Male	Female	Minors
	50%	20%	30%	41%	18%	40%
17 Nov-30 Nov	Kelebija border crossing zone			Horgos border crossing zone		
Nationality	Syria	Iraq	Other	Afghanistan	Iran	Other
	52%	28%	20%	88%	11%	1%

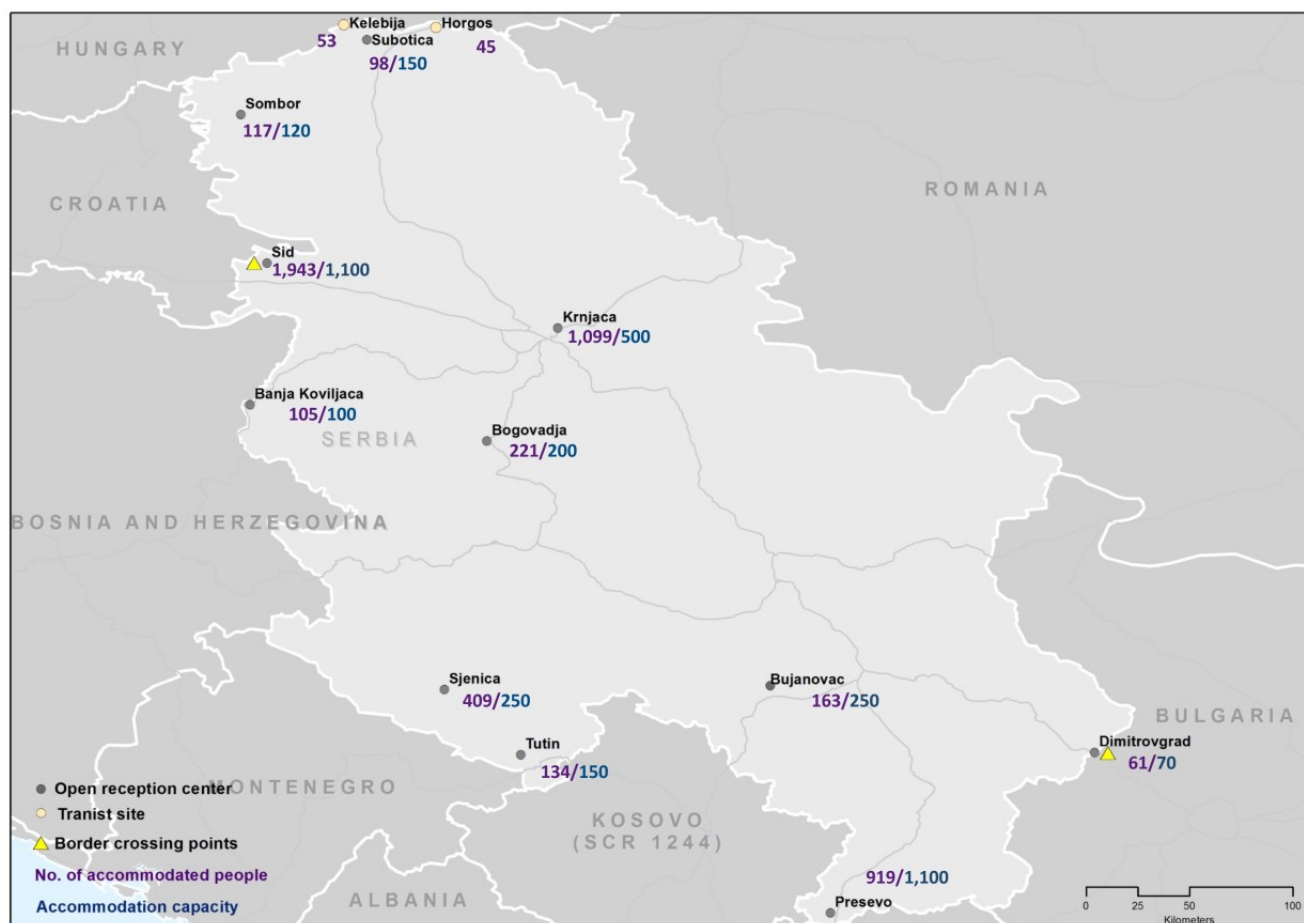
Estimated breakdown by age/gender and by nationality, average for period. Source: IOM



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



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



Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
Permanent Asylum Centre in Preševo	1,100	919
Subotica	150	98
Bujanovac Reception Center	250	163
Šid (Centre, Principovac, Adasevci)	1,100	1,943
Dimitrovgrad	70	61
Krnjaca	500	1,099
Sombor	120	117
Banja Koviljaca	100	105
Sjenica	250	409
Tutin	150	134
Bogovadja	200	221
Horgos Transit Site	n/a	45
Kelebija Transit Site	n/a	53
Total	Minimum of 3,790	5,367

## 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 17 to 30 November, there were **no registered arrivals** through official entry points.

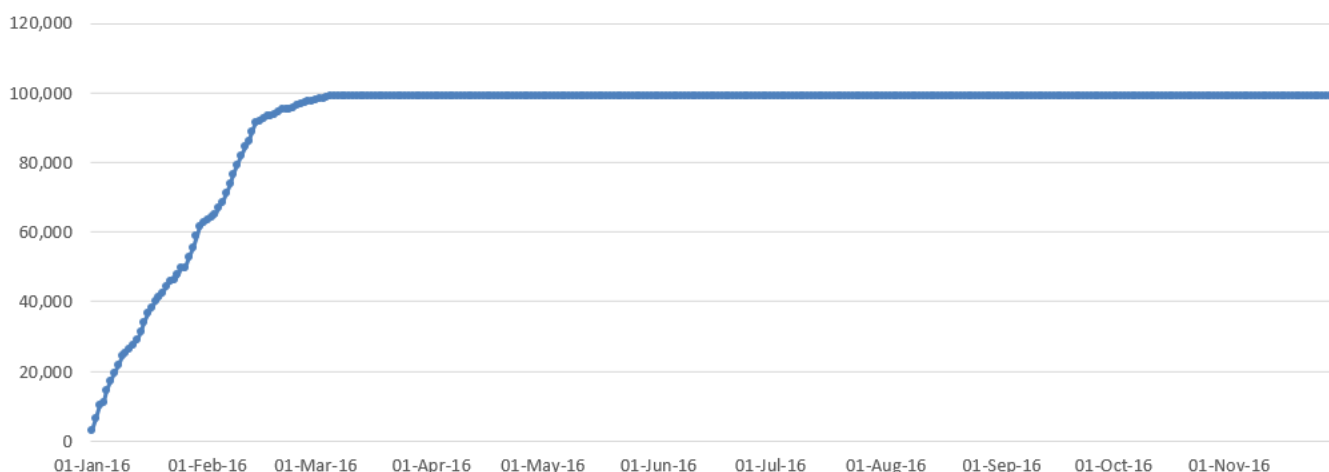
**25 November-** Due to the border dispute, Slovenia has received protest notes regarding the building of fence along the border from Zagreb on multiple occasions. Slovenia insists that the fences, which Croatia claims are partly placed on its territory, do not prejudice the state border.

**18 November-** Slovenian Minister of Interior Vesna Györköös Žnidar is calling for a rapid adoption of the new Aliens Act in light of the regional situation, the EU-Turkey agreement and increase in illegal migration. The new act would, under special circumstances, allow the government to deny entry to its territory to migrants without documents, including asylum seekers.

**29 November-** The city councilors of the Velenje municipality confirmed their support for a new department of the asylum centre with the capacity for up to 30 persons. The proposed capacity was 150 persons.

**29 November-** According to State Secretary Mr Šefic the Dobova reception centre will remain on stand-by at least until end of April 2017.

Cumulative arrivals to Slovenia in 2016



### Accommodation Facilities (as of 28 November\* 2016)

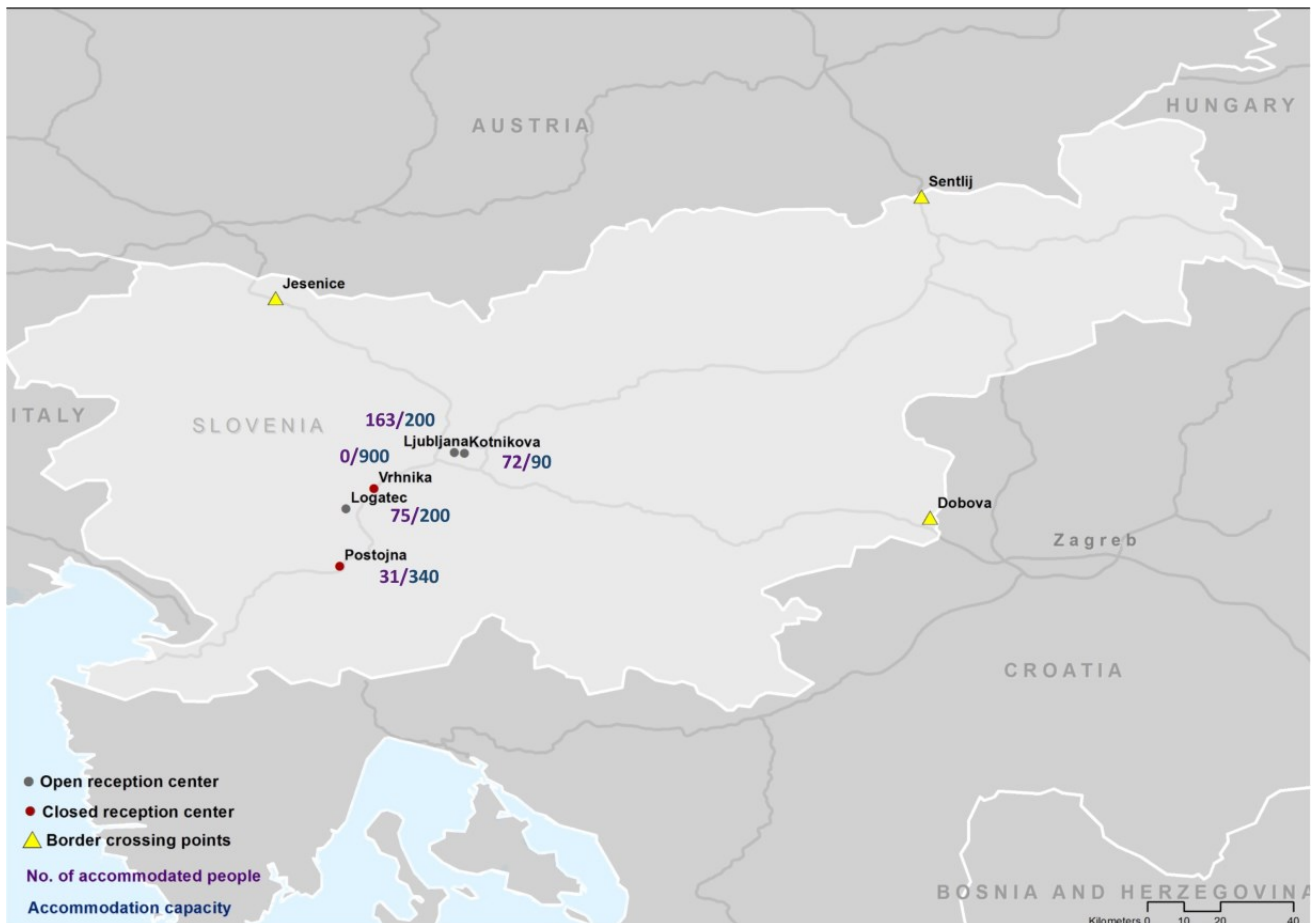
Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Asylum Center in Ljubljana—Vič	200	163	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Department AC Kotnikova	90	72	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Department AC Logatec	200	75	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Aliens Centre Postojna	340	31	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Outside of the Asylum Centre	N/A	26	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>367</b>	-

\*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 **341** 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 26 migrants and refugees in alternative accommodation arrangements, totaling at **367** migrants and refugees currently residing in Slovenia.



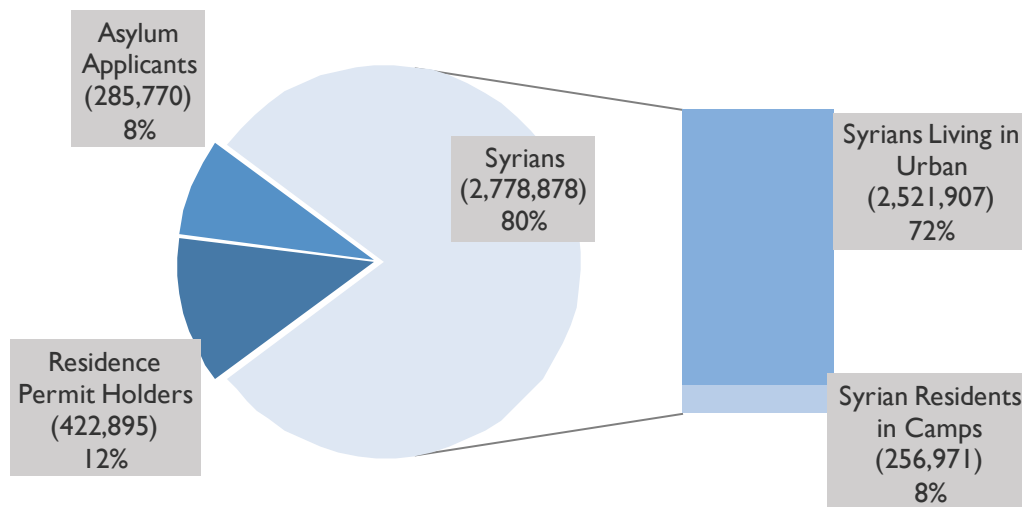
## 10. TURKEY



### Background and latest figures

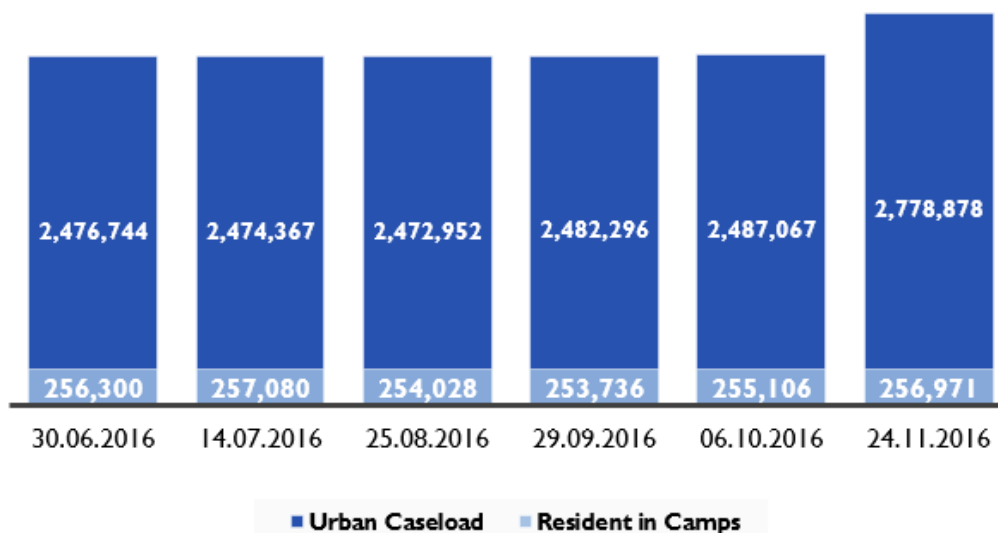
According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently an estimated **3.1 million** foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (**2,778,878 individuals**) who are granted **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 2,778,878 Syrian migrants the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 2,521,907 individuals - live outside camps, officially called Temporary Accommodation Centers and are spread across the Turkish border provinces of Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay and Kilis. 256,971 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>285,770</b>

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

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

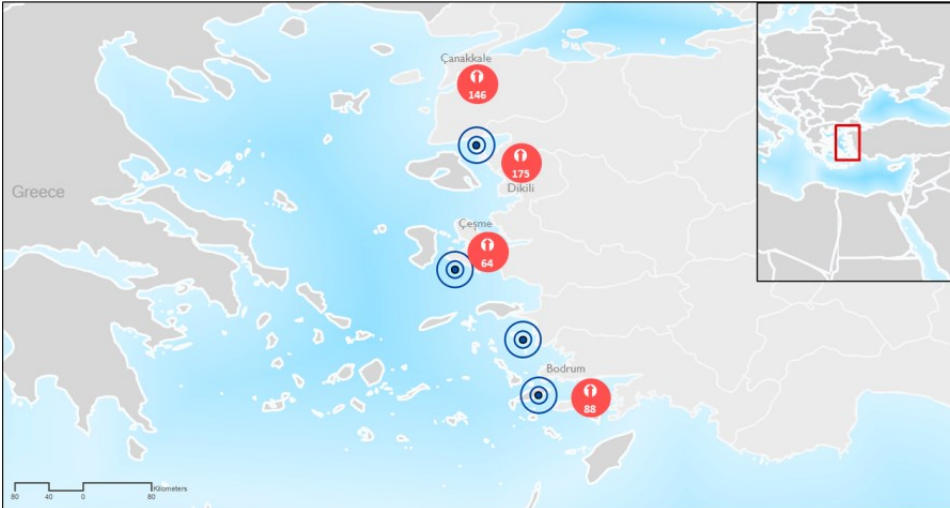
The Turkish Coast Guard has apprehended **35,658** irregular migrants and has registered **181** fatalities between January to 15th of November 2016 period. These figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the Coast Guard; actual numbers of migrants and refugees departing Turkey by sea could be much higher than this.

Rescues/Apprehensions by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2016* (1 January—30 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	34	1,856	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>36,349</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>105</b>

\*Data source: Turkish Coast Guard, period of 17/11/2016—30/11/2016.



### 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.

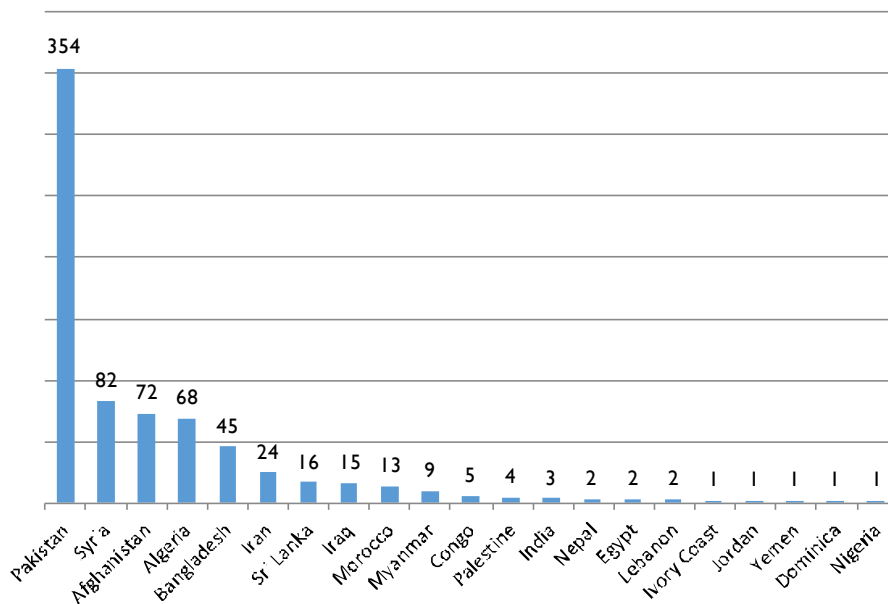
According to Turkish Armed Forces' daily figures, between 17 November and 29 November, **12,847** irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Greek and Bulgarian borders of Turkey. The entry and exit figures breakdown is as shown in the table. The highest number of irregular crossing happened at the border with Syria, with a total number of 10,991 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* (17 November – 29 November 2016)			
Apprehensions on Entry		Apprehensions on Exit	
Border	Number	Border	Number
Syria	10,991	Greece	1,257
Iraq	193	Bulgaria	52
Iran	6	Syria	345
Bulgaria	2	Iran	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,192</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,655</b>

\*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, **721** 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).

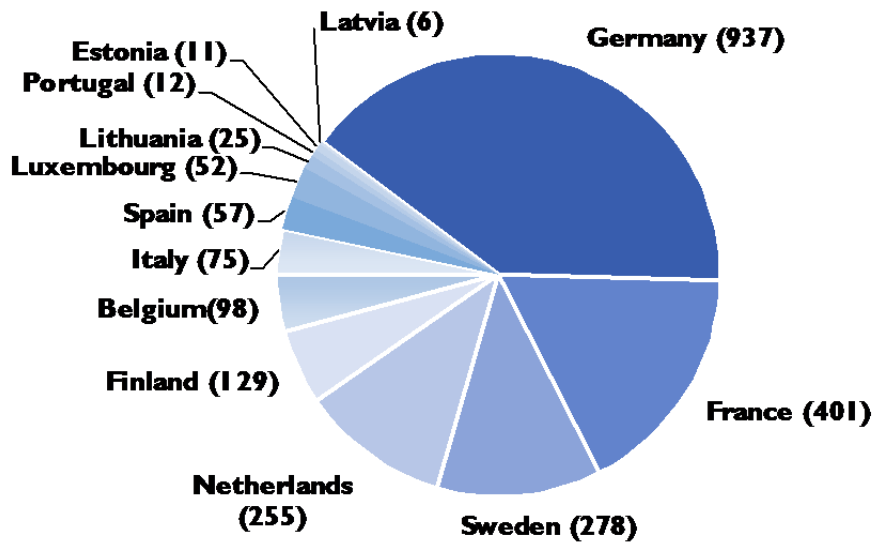


\*Data source: DGMM





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 28, there are 2,336 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

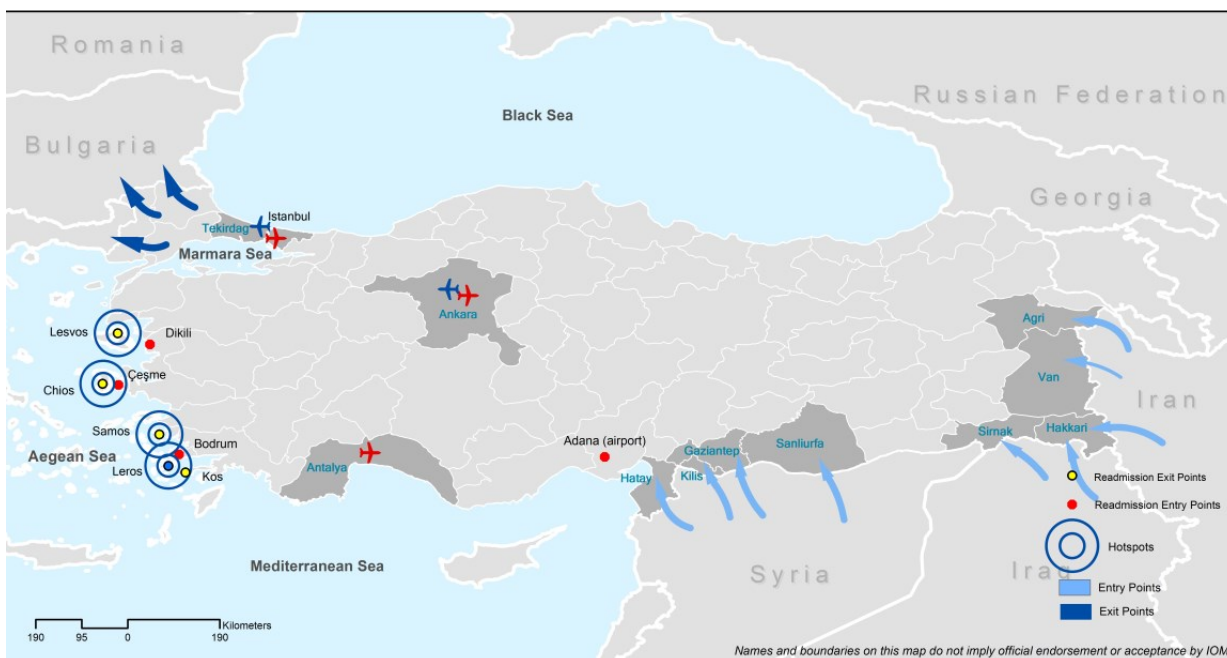
Known entry points by land: Hatay, Kilis, Şanlıurfa (from Syria), Silopi, Çukurca (from Iraq), Şemdinli, Yüksekova, Başkale, Ağrı, Doğubeyazıt (from Iran)

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, Küçükkuşu (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

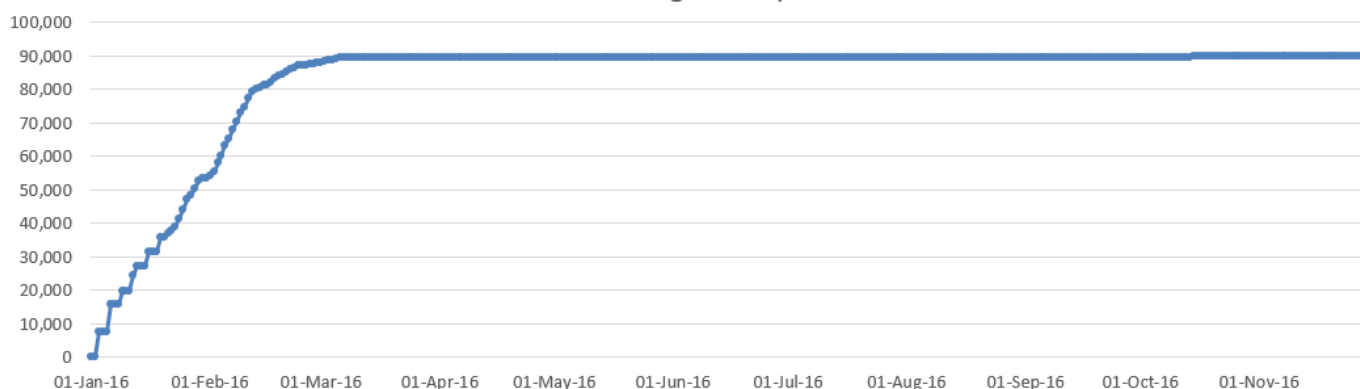
## II. THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA



### Recent Developments

During this reporting period (17 –30 November) **one new arrival** was registered in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia which makes a total of **89,771** arrivals registered since the beginning of 2016.

Cumulative arrivals to former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in 2016



### Accommodation Facilities (as of 30 November 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity*	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	99	54 Syrian, 39 Iraqi and 6 Iranian nationals
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	58	51 Syrian and 7 Iraqi nationals
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,200-2,300</b>	<b>157</b>	

\*Capacity is approximate and subject to change

Arrivals - demographic information, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 30 November 2016		
Demographic group	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Male	35,408	39%
Female	19,666	22%
Accompanied children	34,471	38%
Unaccompanied children	226	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,771</b>	<b>100%</b>

Arrivals by nationality, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 30 November 2016		
Main Nationalities	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Syria	44,808	50%
Afghanistan	26,574	30%
Iraq	18,358	20%
Other nationalities	31	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,771</b>	<b>100%</b>



## 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 **99** Syrian, Iraqi and Afghani nationals ( 27 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.

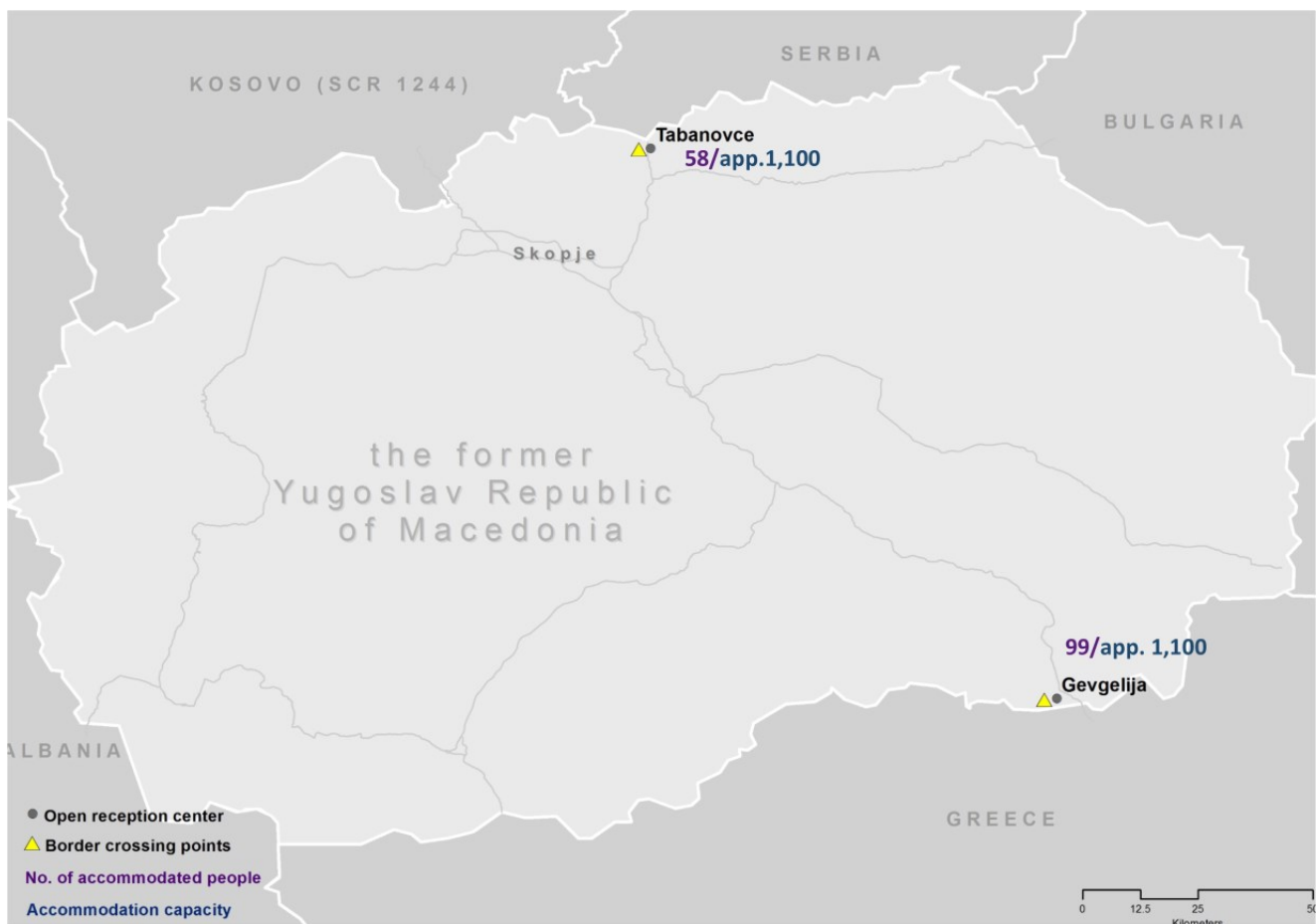
## Tabanovce Transit centre

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 30 November is **157**.

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



## 12. THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

### 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 30 November 2016, the Libyan Coast Guard (or other entities) had rescued 18,557 migrants and had reported 686 fatalities for 2016. 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 16 November, 120 migrants were rescued near Zuwara.

On 23 November, 2 bodies were retrieved in Tripoli.

On 23 November, 374 migrants were rescued near Az Zawiyah.

On 28 November, 769 migrants were rescued, including 42 women and 7 children, north of Melita.

On 28 November, 120 migrants were rescued, including 6 women, in Zuwara.

**Known exit points by sea:** Az Zawiyah, Sabratah, Tajoura, Zuwara and this reporting period 18 bodies were retrieved in Tobruk, which means that the exit point was in eastern Libya, which have proven rare up until today.

**Known entry points by land:** Gatrour (from Niger)

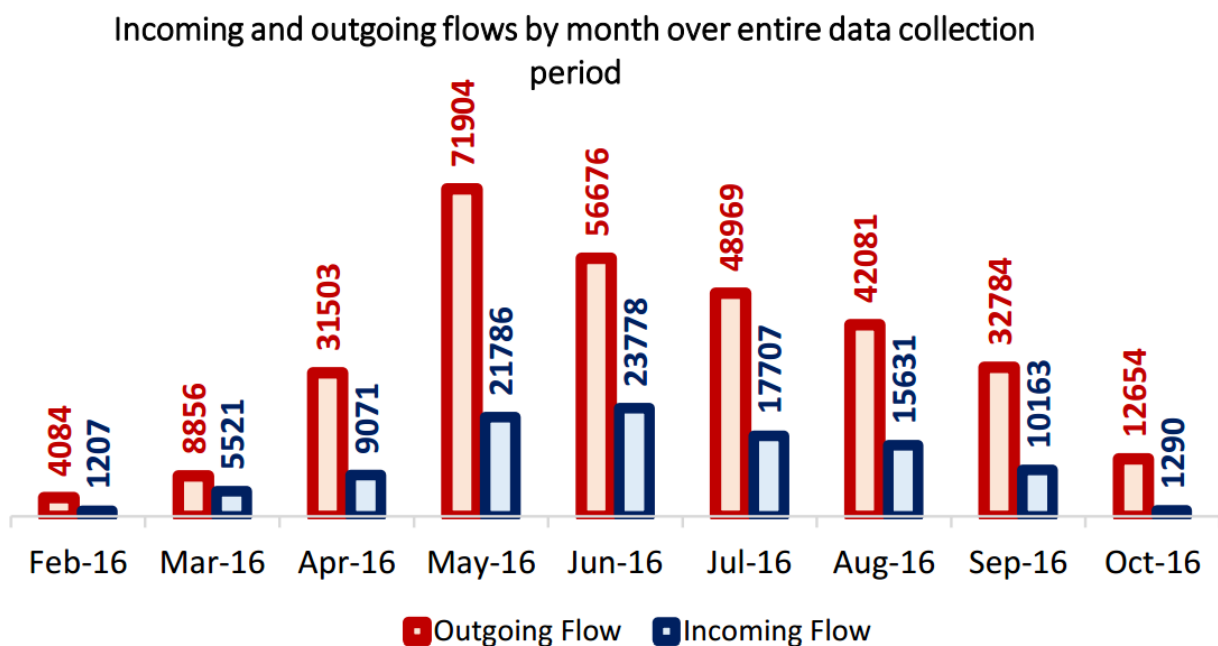
Rescues by Libyan Coast Guard			
Date	Rescued at Sea	Number of deaths	Incidents
January	242	0	1
February	120	0	1
March	2,002	14	12
April	1,368	0	7
May	3,968	139	13
June	2,657	145	12
July	1,271	150	11
August	388	9	6
September	1,948	71	15
October	2,670	76	22
November	1,923	82	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,557</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>120</b>

## 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.

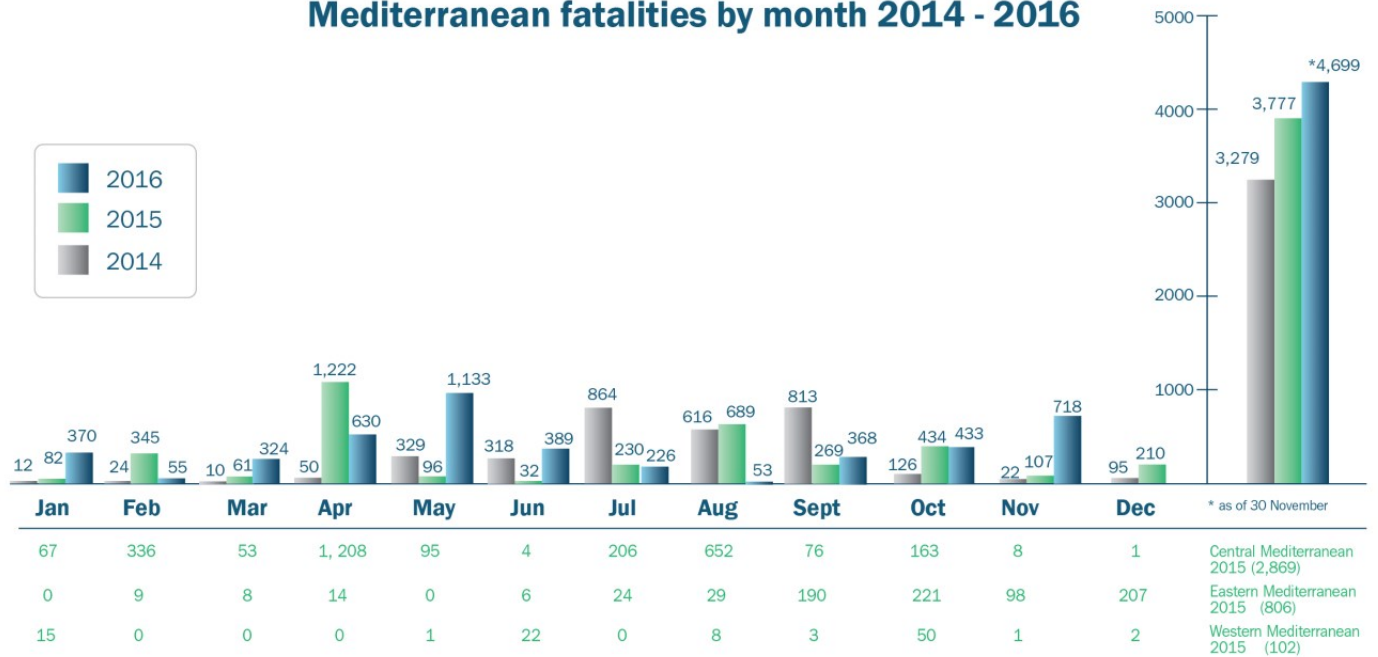
The month of October has seen a significant decline in numbers of migrants transiting through the towns of Arlit and Séguédine in the region of Agadez. These towns, traditionally used as transit locations, have been subject, like the entire region of Agadez to strengthened controls on part of the government to curb smuggling and illegal migration into Libya and Algeria. This action on the part of the government of Niger includes increase controls of documents in these areas and prevention of further movements for those without documentation. In addition, vehicles of people partaking in transport of migrants have been seized and punitive action taken against those who are involved in smuggling. As a result flows of migrants through the towns where IOM monitors flows have decreased. At this point it is not possible to hypothesise whether such measures will be durable and whether flows of migrants going through these locations will stabilise. Currently, research on smuggling indicates that measures restricting routes seem to make migration routes more dangerous in the short term as smugglers and migrants take longer roads to circumvent security checks For more information on flow monitoring activities in Niger, please see [Niger's global DTM page](#).



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



**Mediterranean fatalities by month 2014 - 2016**



**Child fatalities in the Mediterranean**



\*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 (17 - 30 November) Albanian authorities apprehended **66** irregular migrants. This represents a 135% increase compared to the previous reporting period when 28 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.

*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 (17 – 30 November, 2016) Kosovo Border Police apprehended 1 irregular migrant from Libya entering through the Northern border with Serbia. The apprehended migrant applied for asylum and is currently accommodated in the Asylum Center in Magure, Lipjan.

#### 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 33 migrants out of whom 7 Syrian, 20 Afghan, 2 Macedonian, 1 Palestinian, 1 Llibyan and 2 Moroccan nationals (10 female, 23 male, including 15 children).

Known potential **entry points with Albania:** Vermice – Prizren, Qafa eMorines, 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—30 November 2016)

Afghans	241
Syrians	271
Moroccans	69
Iraqis	101
Somaliens	23
Pakistanis	20
Iranians	8
Algerians	7
Eritreans	4
Malians	3
Libyans	3
Nigerians	1
Yemenis	1
Gambians	1
Others	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>794</b>

#### Number of Asylum Seekers by Nationality (1 January - 30 November 2016)

Afghanistan	151
Syria	51
Libya	3
Iran	7
Albania	2
Iraq	3
Yemen	1
Other	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>224</b>

#### Gender Breakdown of Asylum Seekers (1 January - 30 November 2016)

Female	74
Male	150
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>224</b>

## Montenegro



### Latest figures

During this reporting period (17 - 30 November) Albanian authorities apprehended **15** irregular migrants. This represents a **50%** decrease compared to the previous reporting period when **30** irregular migrants were detected.

Since the beginning of 2016, a total of 140 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.

Arrivals 1 January– 30 November	
Afghanistan	34
Serbia	8
Russia	4
Morocco	12
Albania	3
Iraq	12
Syria	13
Palestine	4
Turkey	2
Iran	21
Pakistan	6
Guinea	2
Algeria	5
Azerbaijan	1
Other	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>

## Bosnia and Herzegovina



### Latest developments

According to the IOM Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, there has been an increase in number of irregular migrants in the last three months, reaching **132** by the end of November, mostly Turkish, Serbian and Albanian nationals. Those are usually smaller groups of irregular migrants entering BiH at the eastern border with Serbia (in the area between Zvornik and Bijeljina) where river Drina is easy to cross. Most of them are apprehended while trying to irregularly enter BiH. If not apprehended on entry, then their route is towards western border with Croatia where they also try to cross the border irregularly (area around Bihać). It is little bit different for Turkish citizens as they are allowed to enter BiH without visas and they mostly enter BiH regularly while trying to exit in irregular way.

Most of the migrants travel without any documents and upon apprehension present themselves as Syrians. However, after completing profiling and interviewing it can be concluded that they are mainly from Albania and Turkey. They are placed under detention at the reception centre where they ask for asylum and as asylum seekers are then transferred to the asylum centre. They stay there for only few days after what they disappear and probably try to leave BiH again.



## 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, Croatia, Italy, Bulgaria 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 17 November) is available [here](#).