



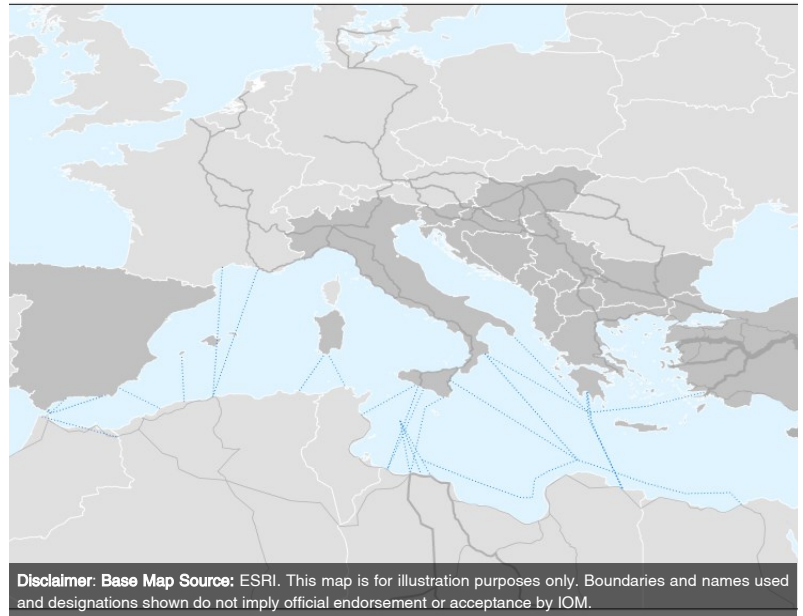
387,487 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016

1,202 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2017

1,159 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE by sea

CONTENTS

- [Cumulative arrivals and weekly overview](#)
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Visit IOM's interactive map to view data on flows: migration.iom.int/europe

HIGHLIGHTS

- Until **31 December 2016**, there were **181,463** cumulative arrivals in Italy, compared to **153,842** arrivals recorded by the end of **2015** (a **17%** increase). In contrast to that, Greece has seen a **79%** decrease in arrivals 2016 when compared to 2015, **176,654** and **857,363** respectively.
- According to available data, there have been **1, 202** new arrivals to Greece, Italy and Bulgaria, as countries of first arrival since the beginning of 2017.
- The **total number of migrants and refugees** stranded in Greece and in the Western Balkans is **75,711**. Since the implementation of the EU-Turkey agreement on the 18th of March, the number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece increased by **61%**. For the rest of the countries, **please read [page 5](#)**.
- As of **11 January 2017**, there have been **10,128** individuals relocated to **23 European countries**. Please see the new page on [relocations](#) for more information.
- As of **11 January 2017**, a total of **800** migrants and refugees were readmitted from Greece to Turkey as part of the EU-Turkey Agreement with last readmission taking place on 27 December 2016. The majority of migrants and refugees were Pakistani, Syrian, Afghan, Algerian and Bangladeshi nationals. See [Turkey section](#).
- Information about “contingency countries” in the Western Balkans (Albania, Kosovo (SCR 1244)*, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina) is on [page 31](#).
- For information on this report, including details on the sources of this report's data and tallying methodologies used, please see [page 32](#).
- For more updates on the Central Mediterranean route, please check [IOM's Mediterranean](#) portal with most recent DTM report from Libya and Niger.

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

Displacement Tracking Matrix

migration.iom.int
 +41.22.7179.271
 DTM_IOM
 dtm_iom

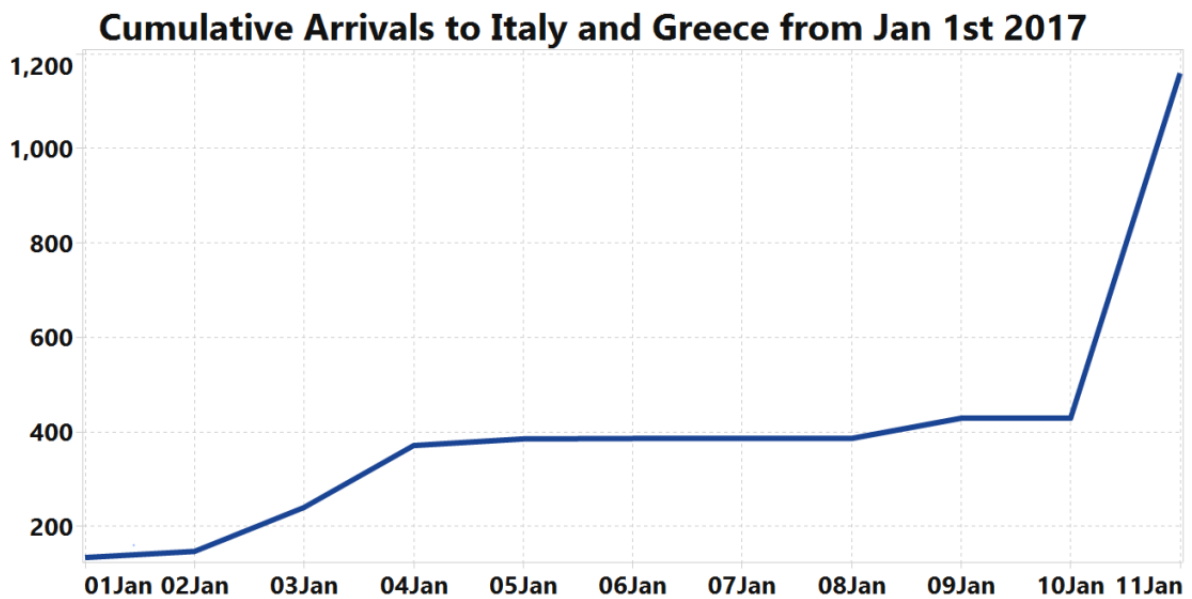
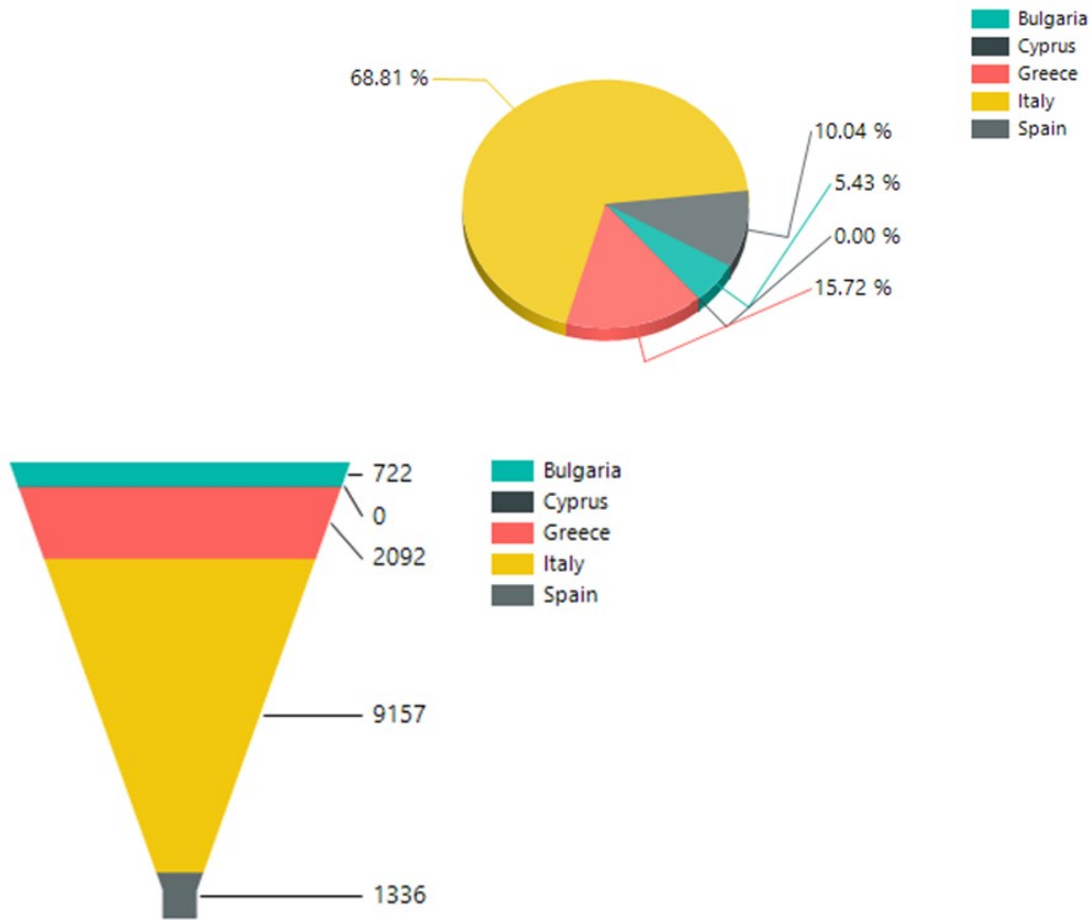
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I. OVERVIEW OF ARRIVALS

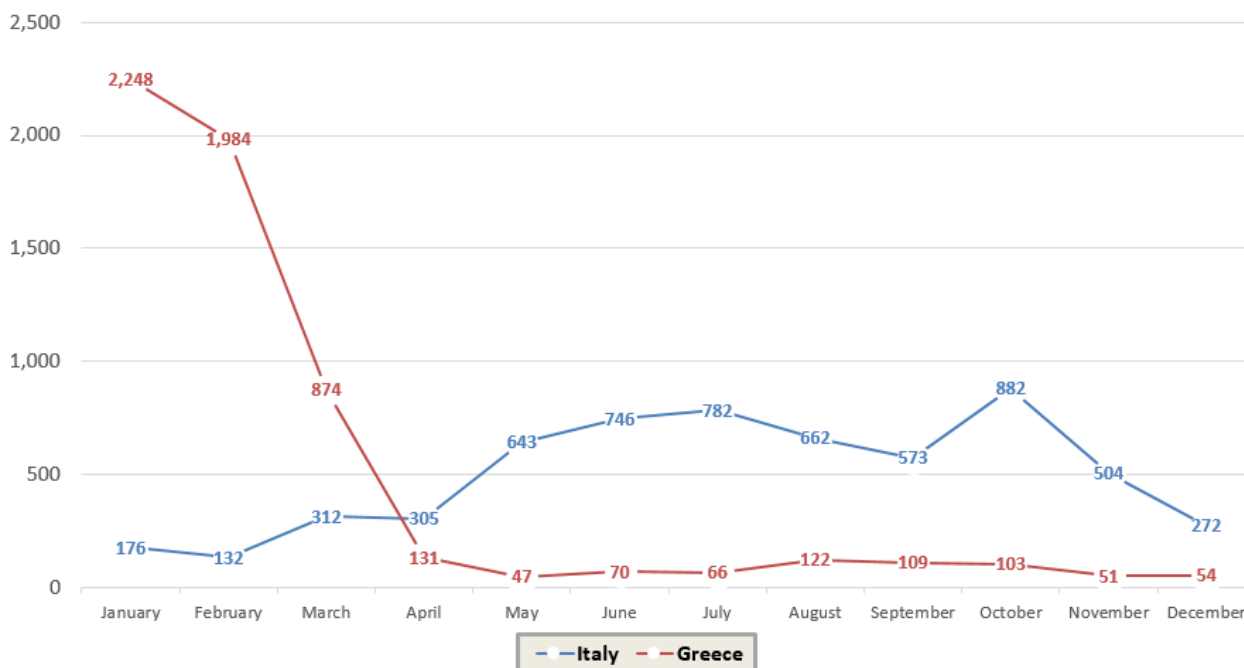
Arrivals during the reporting period (1st December to 11 January)



*Nationality breakdown available on a monthly basis.

Monthly trends: countries of first arrival

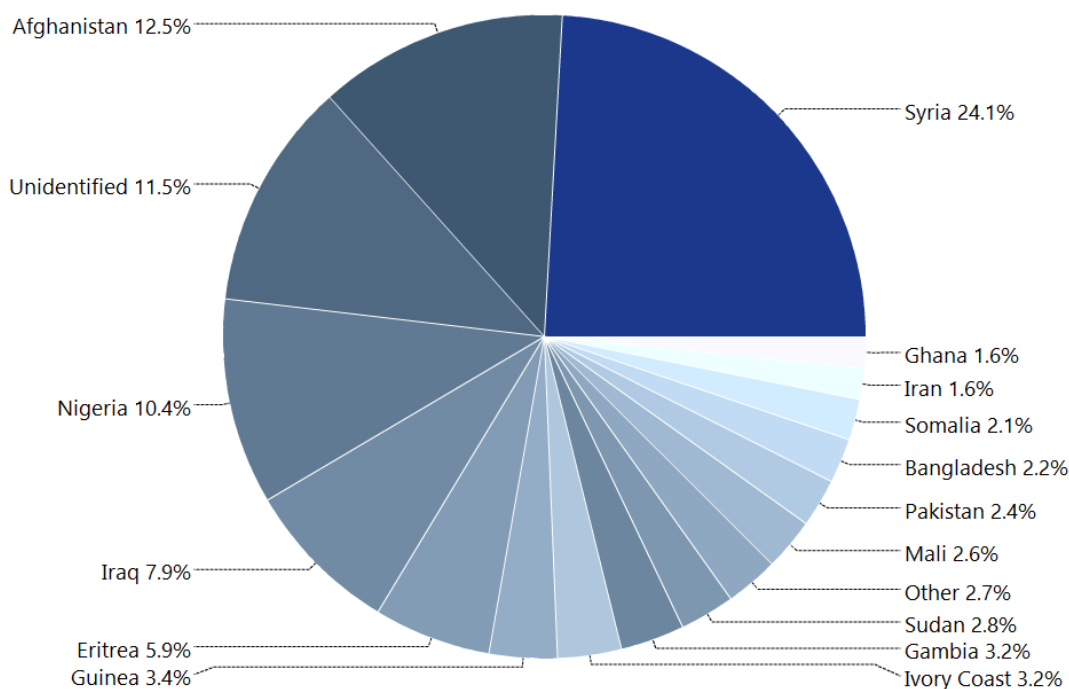
AVERAGE DAILY ARRIVALS BY MONTH TO ITALY AND GREECE DURING 2016



Weekly trends: countries of first arrival

Country ▲	Bulgaria		Greece		Italy		Total arrivals		
	Period ▲	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
	1 December to 7 December	258	.	375	.	1,595	.	3,564	.
	8 December to 14 December	53	-79.46%	539	43.73%	4,199	163.26%	4,791	34.43%
	15 December to 21 December	226	326.42%	431	-20.04%	723	-82.78%	1,380	-71.20%
	22 December to 28 December	73	-67.70%	316	-26.68%	850	17.57%	1,239	-10.22%
	29 December to 4 January	69	-5.48%	372	17.72%	1,061	24.82%	1,502	21.23%
	5 January to 11 January	43	-37.68%	59	-84.14%	729	-31.29%	831	-44.67%

Nationalities of cumulative arrivals to Italy and Greece (as of 30 November 2016)

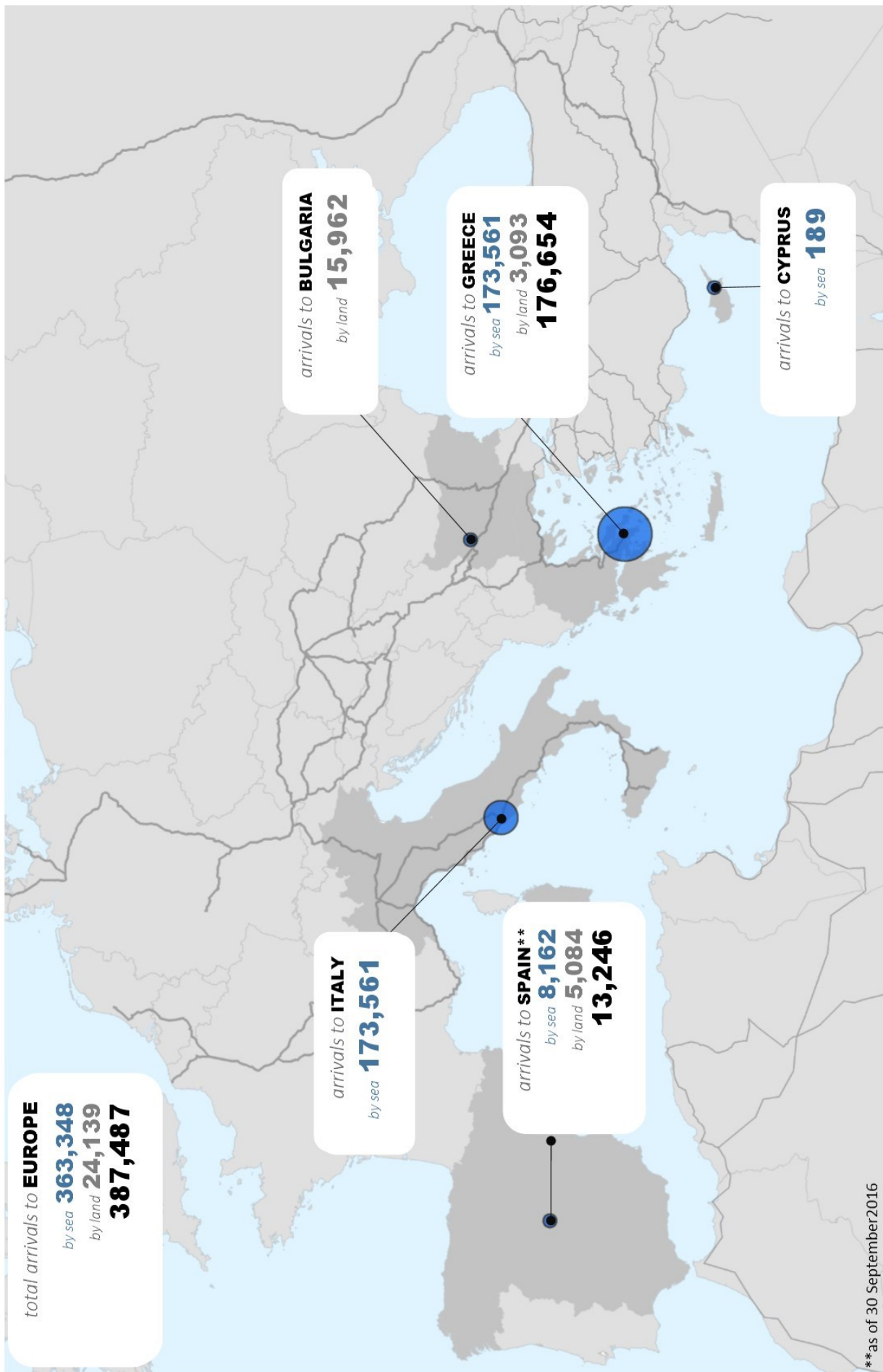




Disclaimer: Base Map Source: ESRI. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to Greece, Cyprus, Spain, Italy and Bulgaria 📍 From 01 January 2016 to 31 December 2016

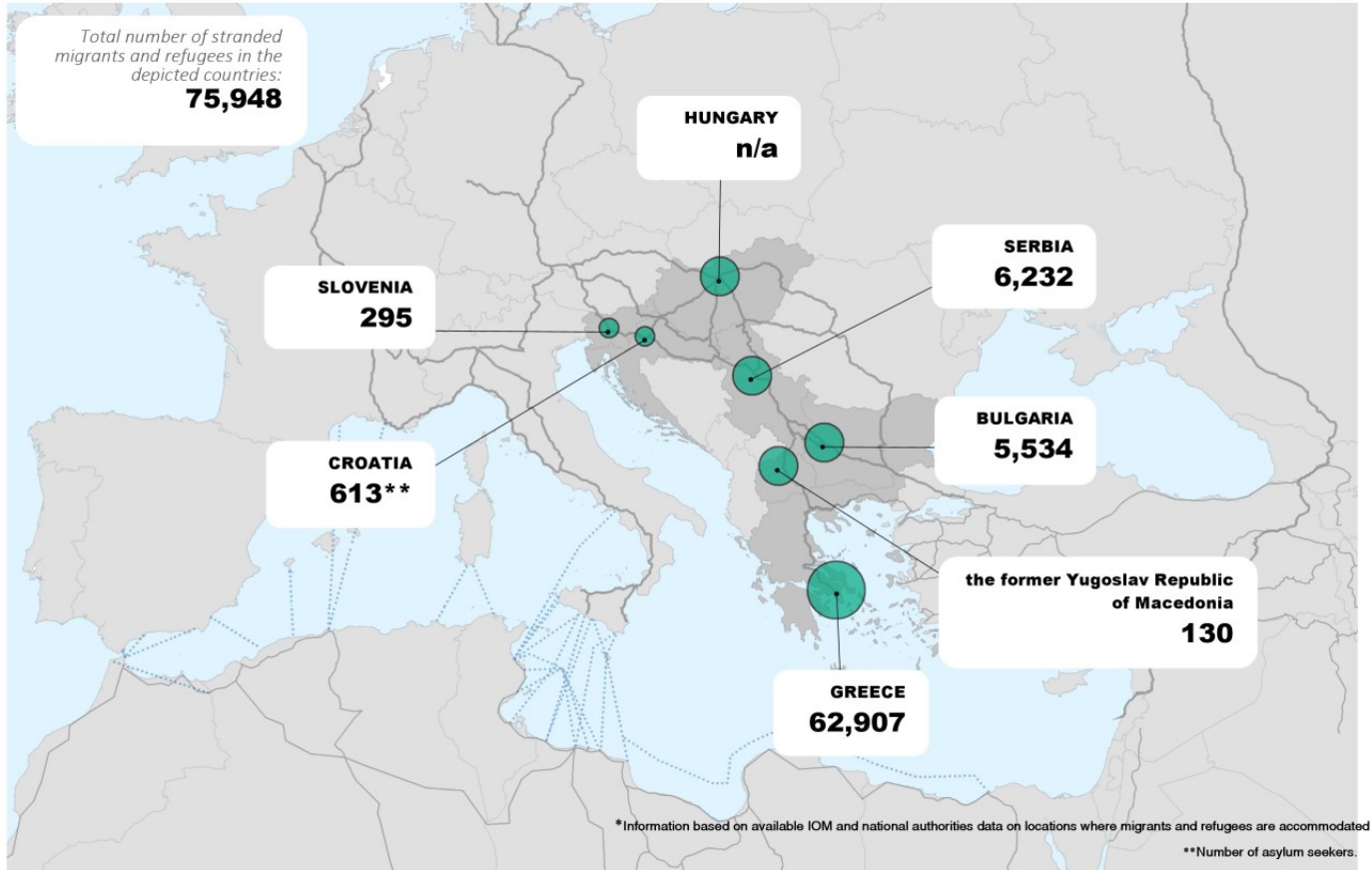


**as of 30 September 2016

OVERVIEW: STRANDED MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Stranded migrants and refugees in Greece, FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia and Bulgaria* 11 January 2017

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 11 January 2017 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 January 2017
Greece	42,688	62,907	47%
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,199	130	-89%
Serbia	1,706	6,232	265%
Croatia	231	613*	165%
Slovenia	408	295	-27%
Bulgaria	865	5,534**	539%
Total	47,097	75,711	61%

*Number of asylum seekers.

**Data available as of 5 January 2017.

2. EU - TURKEY STATEMENT OVERVIEW

On March 18, the European Union and Turkey have agreed on a plan to end irregular migration flows from Turkey to the EU.

The agreement [states that](#):

- From the 20th of March, all persons who do not have a right to international protection in Greece will be returned to Turkey, this action will be based on the Readmission Agreement from 2002 signed between the countries. From the 1st of June the agreement between the EU and Turkey will enter into force and that will be the basis of returns between Greece and Turkey from that point on.
- There will be no mass returns, each individual arriving on Greek shores and applies for asylum will go through an expedited procedure. Those who do not apply for asylum or whose applications were considered unfounded or inadmissible in accordance with the Asylum Procedures Directive will be returned to Turkey.
- In order to create a smooth process, Turkey and Greece as well as the EU institutions and agencies will take all the necessary steps and agree on any necessary bilateral agreements including the presence of Turkish officials on Greek islands and vice versa as of 20 March 2016 in order to ensure the liaison and a better functioning of the return mechanism.
- Member States declare their readiness to provide with a short notice, if needed, border guards, asylum experts, interpreters etc. to Greece.
- The Commission will coordinate all necessary support for Greece, under the EU-Turkey Agreement, and will develop an operational plan.
- The resettlement of Syrians will go under a 1:1 mechanism. Priority will be given to the Syrians who have not previously entered or tried to enter the EU irregularly. The EU will take into account the UN Vulnerability Criteria during the selection process.

The latest EC report on Relocation and Resettlement 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 (210), Finland (1,270), France (3,720), Germany (4,250), Ireland (514), Latvia (491), Liechtenstein (43), Lithuania (500), Luxembourg (200), Malta (131), the Netherlands (1,475), Norway (750), Poland (100), Portugal (1,742), Romania (1,502), Slovakia (110), Slovenia (130), Spain (900), Sweden (300) and Switzerland (830) with an overall number of only **21,266 places**. You can find the overview [here](#)

Number of relocated migrants from Greece and Italy
as of 11 January, 2017

Member State	From Greece	From Italy	Total
Belgium	177	29	206
Bulgaria	29	0	29
Croatia	10	9	19
Cyprus	55	10	65
Czech Republic	12	0	12
Estonia	66	0	66
Finland	560	359	919
France	2,420	282	2,702
Germany	644	455	1,099
Ireland	240	0	240
Latvia	155	8	163
Lithuania	214	0	214
Luxembourg	136	61	197
Malta	34	46	80
Netherlands	836	380	1,216
Norway	78	236	314
Portugal	530	271	801
Romania	513	43	556
Slovenia	101	23	124
Slovakia	9	0	9
Spain	546	144	690
Sweden	0	39	39
Switzerland	28	340	368
Total	7,393	2,735	10,128

4. BULGARIA



Background and latest figures

From the start of 2016 until **30 December*** the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior (Mol) apprehended a total of **18,802** migrants who were attempting to enter, exit or reside in the country irregularly. **4,598** have been apprehended on entry, **4,957** on exit and **9,247** inside the country. The majority of migrants apprehended on entry are detected along the Bulgarian-Turkish border, while the main exit points for those apprehended during their attempt to leave Bulgaria are located in the vicinity of the Serbian-Bulgarian border.

During the first week of January 2017, **105** migrants were apprehended, without being previously registered by the Bulgarian authorities. This represents a 50% increase compared to the previous week period (22 December - 29 December 2016).

Accommodation Facilities (as of 5 January 2017)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Open Reception Centre at Banya	70	4,275	Mainly Afghan (38%), Syrian (29%), Iraqi (20%) 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	1,259	Mainly Afghan (69%), Pakistani (8%), Syrian (4%), and Iraqi (3%) nationals
Closed Reception Centre at Sofia (Mol)			
Centre at Elhovo			
Total	6,390	5,534	

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.

*Latest available data.



Accommodation Facilities (capacities) and Border Crossing Points



5. CROATIA



Recent Developments

The By the end of **2016**, there have been a total of **102, 275** migrants and refugees who have entered Croatia from the border with Serbia and have been registered at the Winter Reception and Transit Centre in Slavonski Brod (WRTCSB) 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.

Accommodation Facilities (occupancy/capacity as of 11 January 2017)



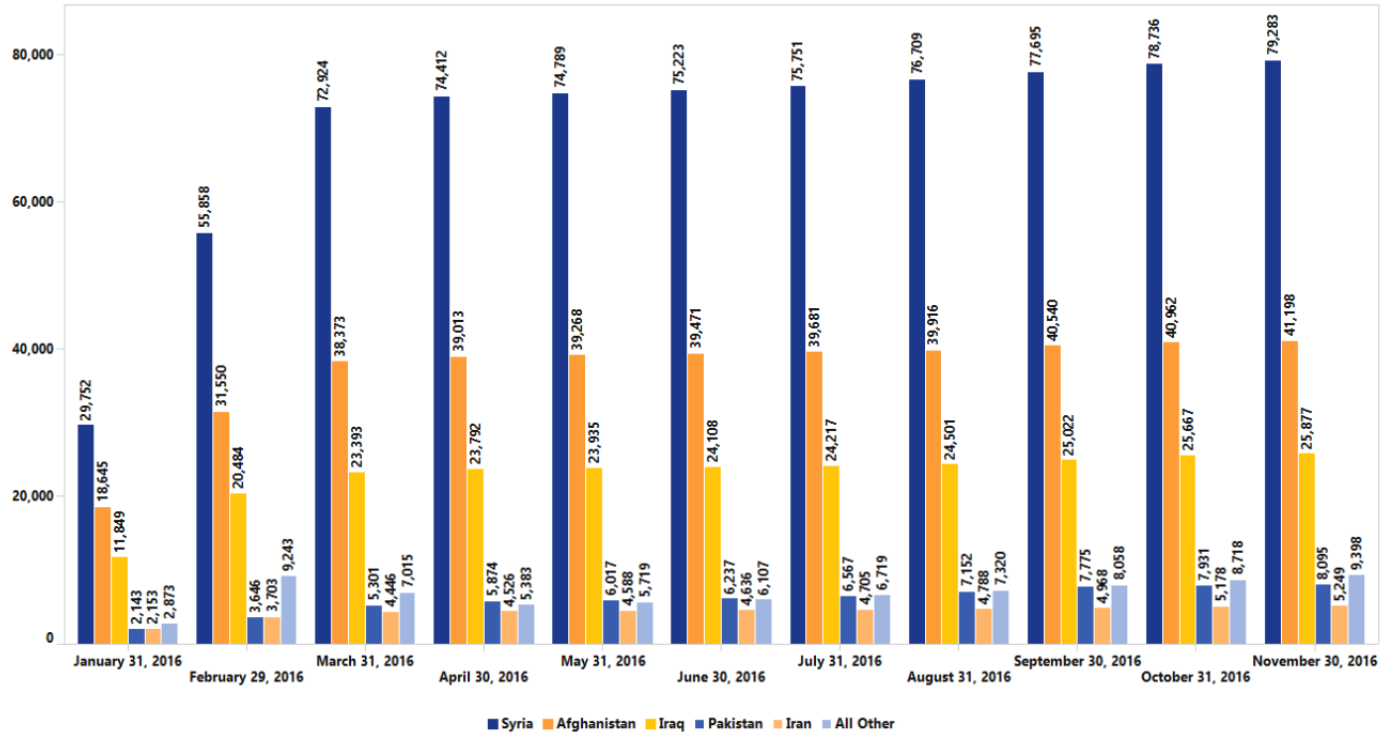


6. GREECE

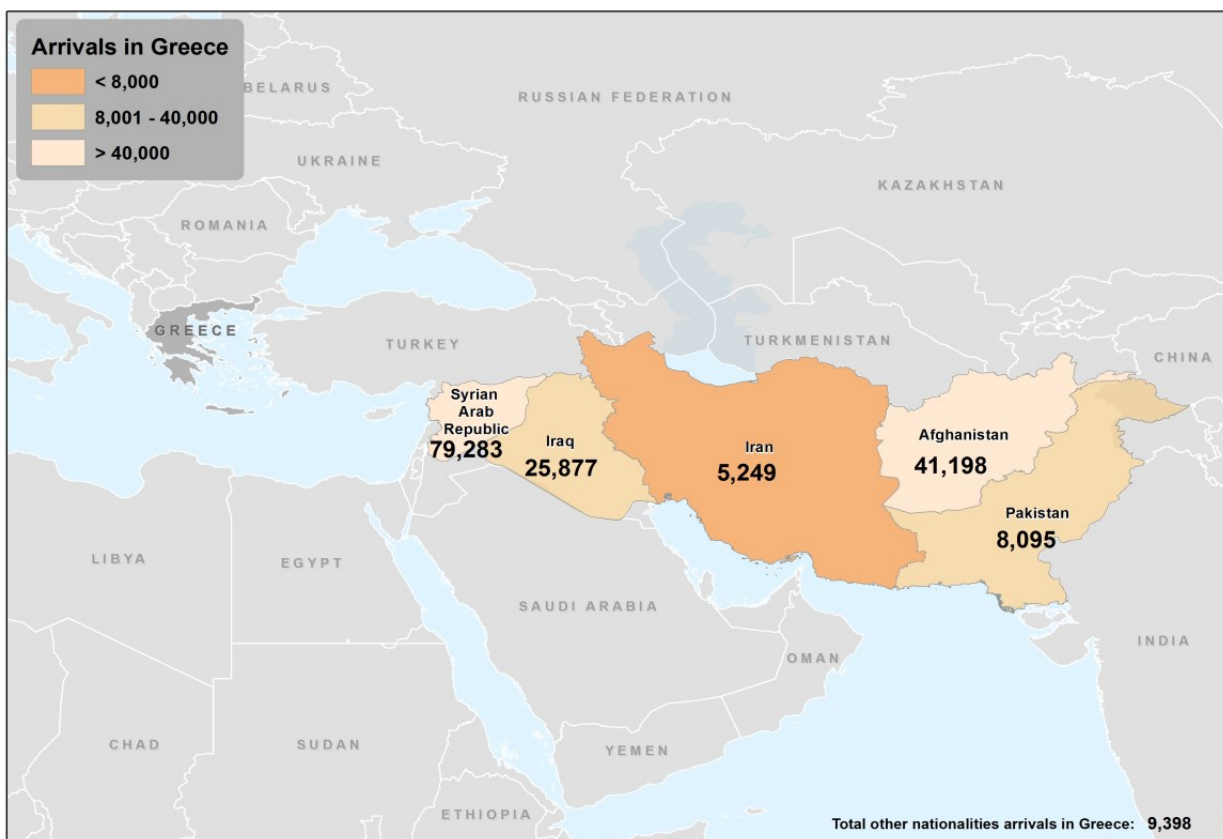
Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

As of 31 December 2016, the cumulative arrivals to Greece over land and sea for 2016 stand at **176,654**. During the first two weeks of January 2017, Greek authorities reported **430** new arrivals.

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



Cumulative arrivals by country of origin (1 January - 30 November 2016)



*Last available data.



Hotspots and Accommodation Facilities*

11 January—The current number of stranded migrants and refugees in Greece is estimated to **62,907**. Greek authorities estimate that **20,567** migrants and refugees are housed in alternative accommodations, while **7,200** are estimated to live outside accommodation facilities.

Accommodation Facilities in Aegean Region (as of 11 January 2017)					
Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accommodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Lesvos	Moria-RIC**	3,500	6,160	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, African Nationals	Official/Closed
Kos	Kos	1,000	2,282	N/A	Official/Closed
Samos	Samos-RIC	250	2,136	Pakistan, Syria, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Chios	Chios-RIC	1,100	3,509	Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan	Official/Closed
Leros	Leros-RIC	1,000	864	Syria	Official/Closed
Rhodes	Rhodes	-	279	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kastellorizo	Megisti	-	92	N/A	Unofficial
Total		6,850	15,322		

Accommodation Facilities in Attica Region (as of 11 January, 2017)					
Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accommodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Perama	Schisto Camp	2,000-4,000	800	Afghanistan, Iran	Official/Open
Thebes	Elaionas	1,500	2,000	Afghanistan, Iraq, African Nationals	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko I	1,400	502	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko II	1,300	754	N/A	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko III	1,300	691	N/A	Official/Open
Kifisia	Agios Andreas	120	N/A	N/A	Official/Open
Oropos	Malaksa	1,200	483	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Summer Camp)	400	321	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Accommodation Facility for Asylum Seekers)	-	428	N/A	-
Chaidari	Skaramagas Dock	1,000	3,202	N/A	Official/Open
Rafina-Pikermi	Rafina	120	111	N/A	
Eleusina	Merchant Navy School Eleusina	-	329	N/A	Official/Open
Total		10,340(12,340)	9,613		

*This is not an exhaustive list of all accommodation facilities in Greece, rather a compilation of available data as of 11 January 2017.

** Reception and Identification Center.



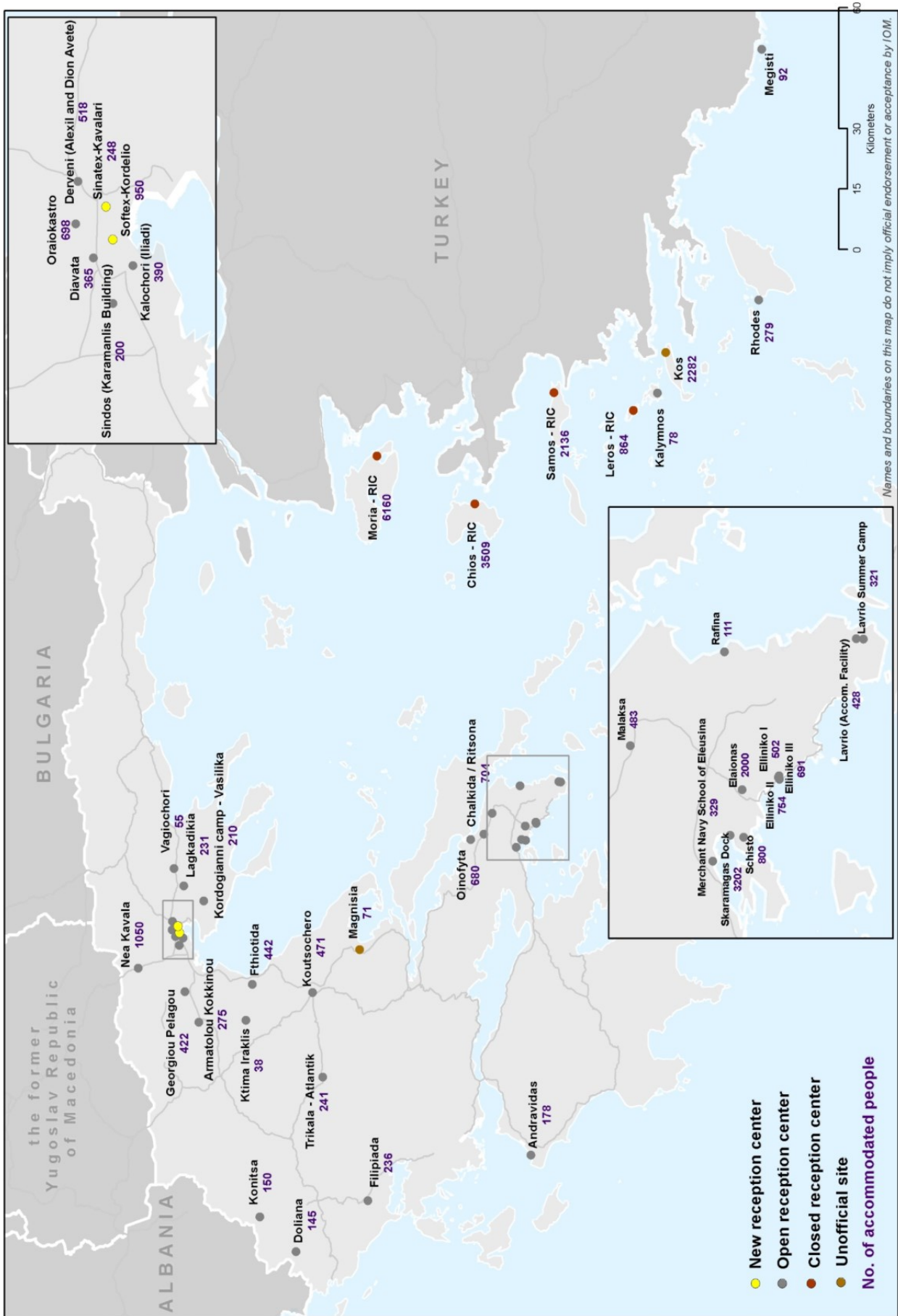
Accommodation Facilities in Macedonia and Thrace Region (as of 11 January, 2017)					
Region	Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/ Camp
Thessaloniki	Lagkadikia	N/A	231	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Thessaloniki	Diavata	2,500	365	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Oraiokastro	1,500	698	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (Karamanlis Building)	560	200	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Kalochori (Iliadi)	450	390	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Softex- Kordelio	780	950	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Vagiochori	631	55	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Derveni (Alexil)/(Dion Avete)	1,000	518	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sinatex—Kavallari	500	248	N/A	Official/Open
Paionia	Nea Kavala—Polykastro	2,500	1,050	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Pieria	Pieria - Ktima Iraklis	200	38	N/A	Open
Imathia / Veria	Arm Camp Armatolou Kokkinou/Veroia	400	275	N/A	Open
Imathia	Alexandreia Imathias — "Georgiou Pelagou" Army Camp	1,200	422	Syria, Afghanistan	Open
Thermi	Kordogianni	1,500	210	N/A	Official/Open
Total		18,871 (20,671)	5,650		

Accommodation Facilities in Peloponnese, Central and Western Greece Region (as of 11 January, 2017)					
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	236	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Ioannina	Doliana	400	145	N/A	Official/Open
Chalcis	Chalkida / Ritsona	1,000	704	N/A	Official/Open
Municipality of Tanagra	Oinofyta	300	680	N/A	Official/Open
Lamia	Fthiotida - Thermopiles	400	442	N/A	Official/Open
Larissa	Koutsochero (Euthimioupoli Army Camp)	1,500	471	N/A	Official/Open
Volos	Volos (Prefecture of Magnisia)	200	71	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kyllini	Andravidas (Municipality)	300	178	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaly	Trikala—Atlantik	-	241	N/A	Official/Open
Total		6,900	3,318		



62,907 MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES STRANDED IN GREECE*

11 January 2017



* 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.

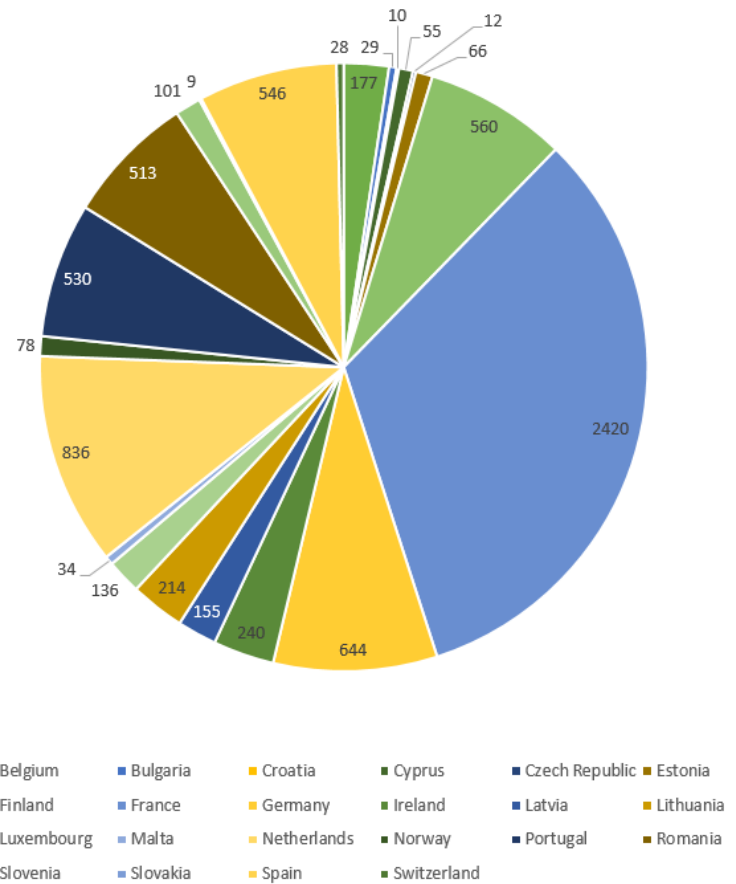


Relocations

As of 11 January, 10,128 individuals have been relocated to EU Member States. 7,393 migrants and asylum seekers have been relocated from Greece, and 2,735 from Italy. Find the complete overview [here](#).

Member State	From Greece
Austria	0
Belgium	177
Bulgaria	29
Croatia	10
Cyprus	55
Czech Republic	12
Denmark	0
Estonia	66
Finland	560
France	2,420
Germany	644
Hungary	0
Ireland	240
Latvia	155
Lithuania	214
Luxembourg	136
Malta	34
Netherlands	836
Norway	78
Poland	0
Portugal	530
Romania	513
Slovenia	101
Slovakia	9
Spain	546
Sweden	0
Switzerland	28
TOTAL	7,393

Number of Migrants and Refugees Relocated from Greece



6. HUNGARY

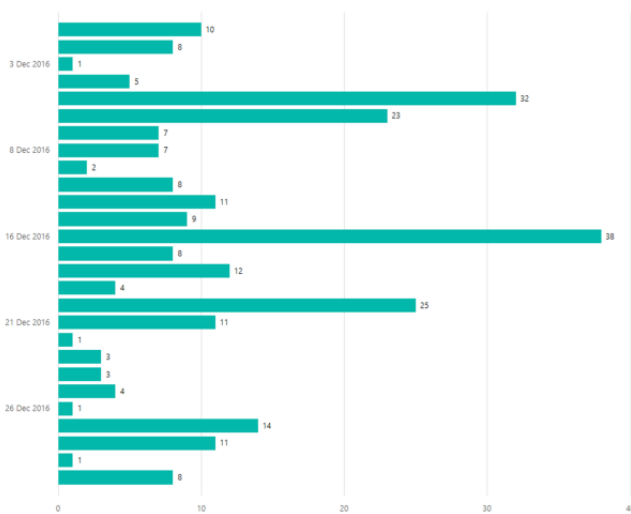


Key Findings and Recent Developments

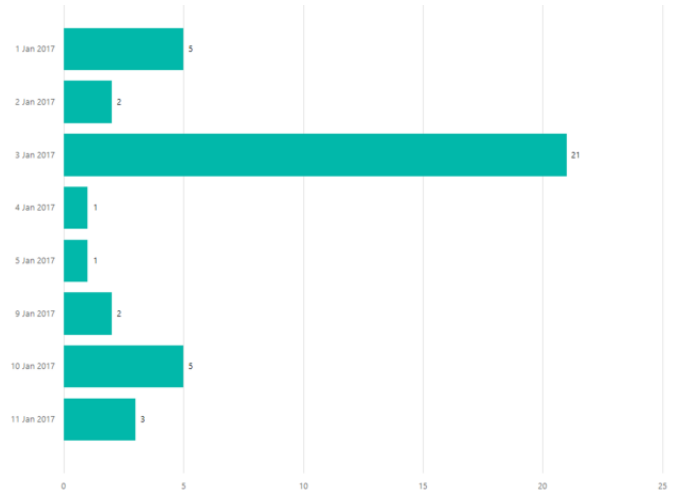
From 01 January 2016 to 31 December 2016, a total of **19,221** migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Hungary. In the first 11 days of January 2017, there were **40** registered arrivals.

January 2017- The biggest reception center in Bicske has been closed down. Migrants accommodated in the facility were transported to other facilities in Hungary. Many NGOs have started protests against the closure of the Bicske camp, as this was the biggest and the most suited facility in Hungary. New arrivals are mostly transported to the Western part of Hungary, to Vámoszabadi and Körmend. Currently, app. 30 migrants are accommodated in Körmend, a reception facility characterized by conditions unsuitable for the harsh winter weather (mostly tents with poor or no insulation). At the same time, app. 200 migrants are stranded in the transit zone waiting to submit their asylum application in Hungary.

Arrivals to Hungary in December 2016



Arrivals to Hungary in January 2017

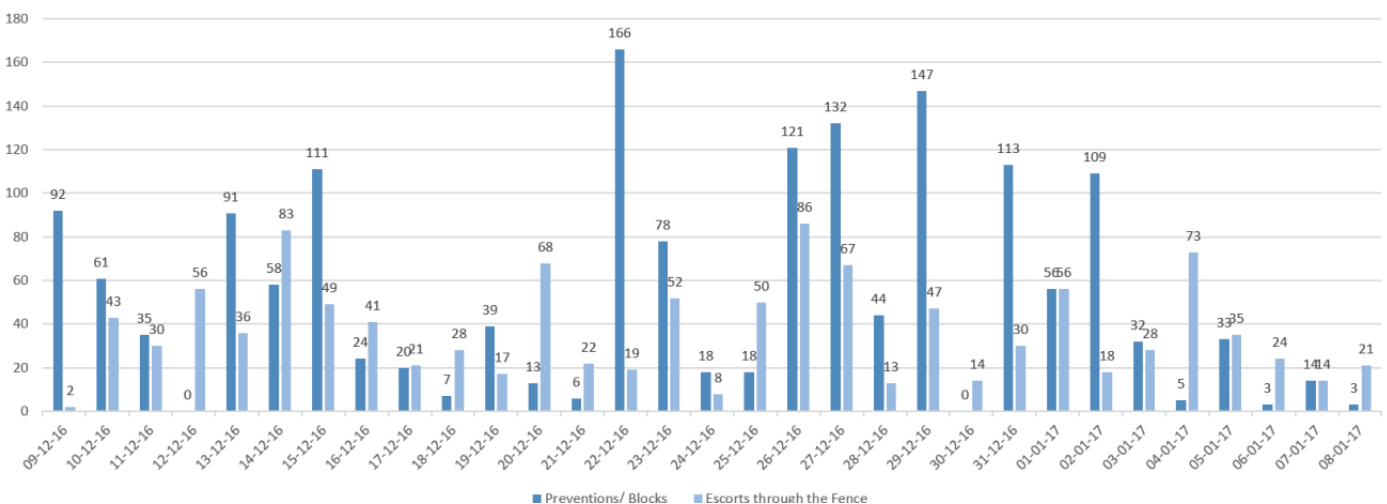


Known entry points

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/per transit zone). During the period between 9 December 2016 and 8 January 2017, a total of **2,800** migrants have been apprehended while trying to cross Serbian-Hungarian border illegally. **59%** (1,649) were prevented/stopped by the border police and **41%** (1,151) were returned back to the Serbian side.

Known entry points: Serbian border-Röszke, Tompa, and Assotthalom

Irregular Crossings to Hungary (from 9 December 2016 to 8 January 2017)



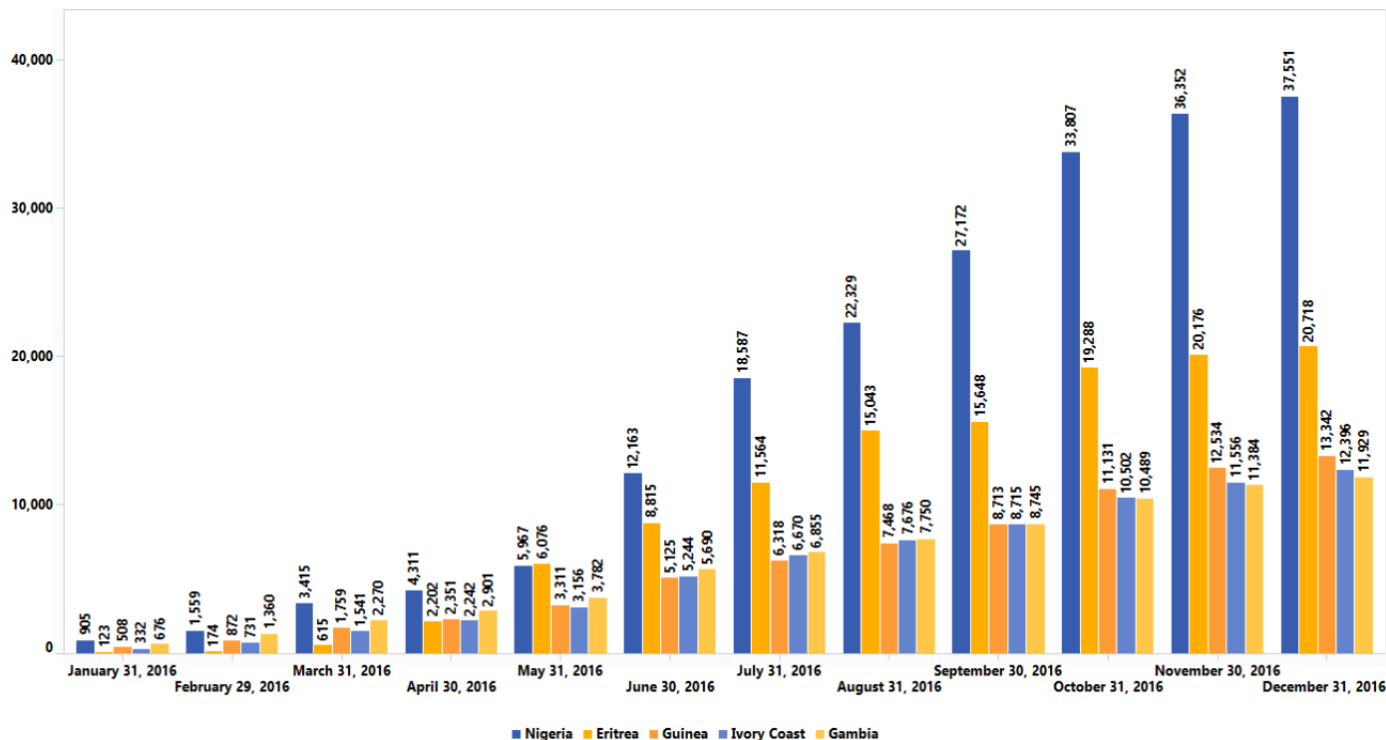
7. ITALY



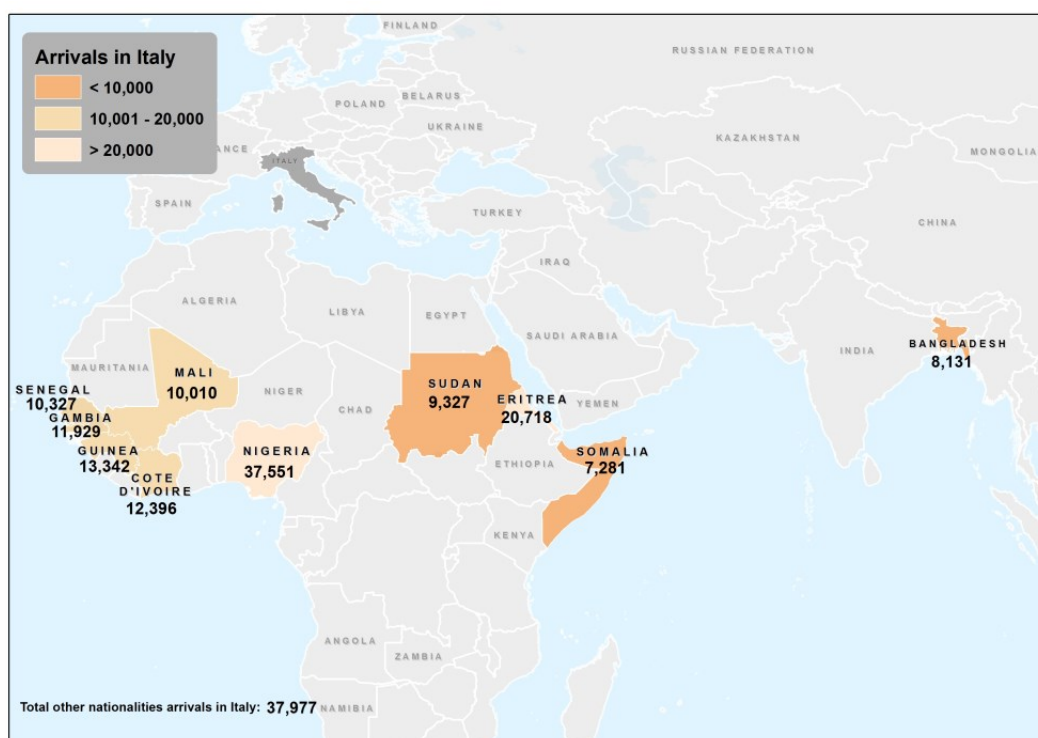
Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016, **173,561 migrants** are reported to have arrived by sea, which is a **18%** 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 37,551 arrivals in 2016 (around 21% of the total), followed by Eritrea (11%), Guinea (7%), Ivory Coast (7%) and many other nationalities of Western African and Southern Asia.

Distribution of arrivals to Italy by nationality of origin (1 January to 31 December 2016) for each month of the year

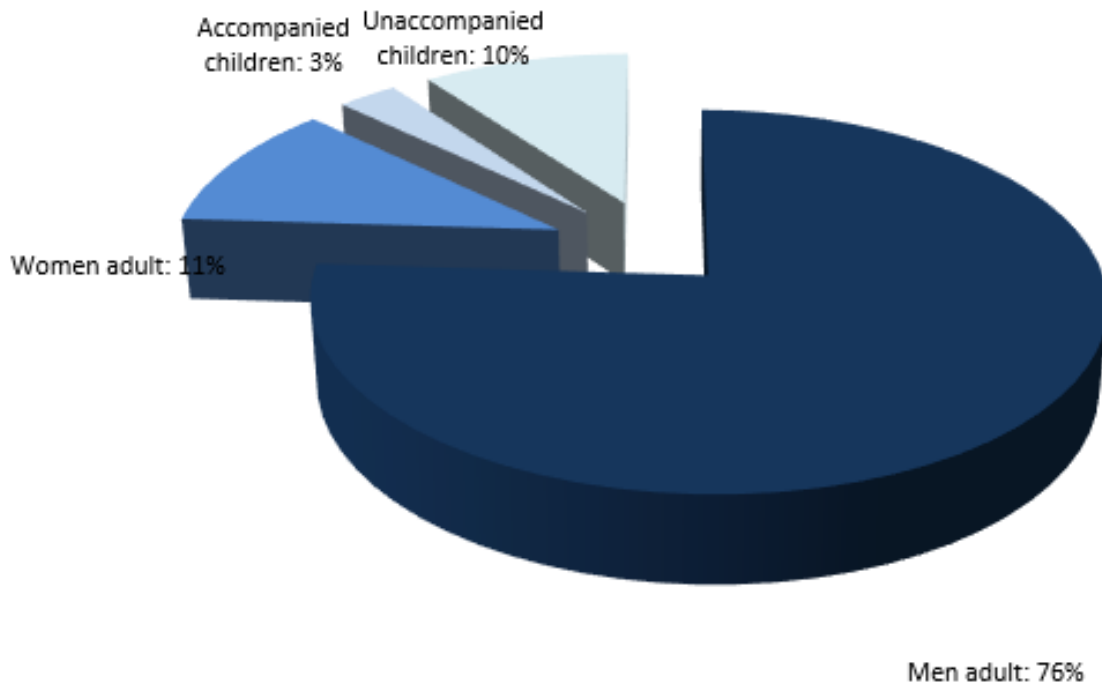


Cumulative arrivals by country of origin (1 January - 30 November 2016)

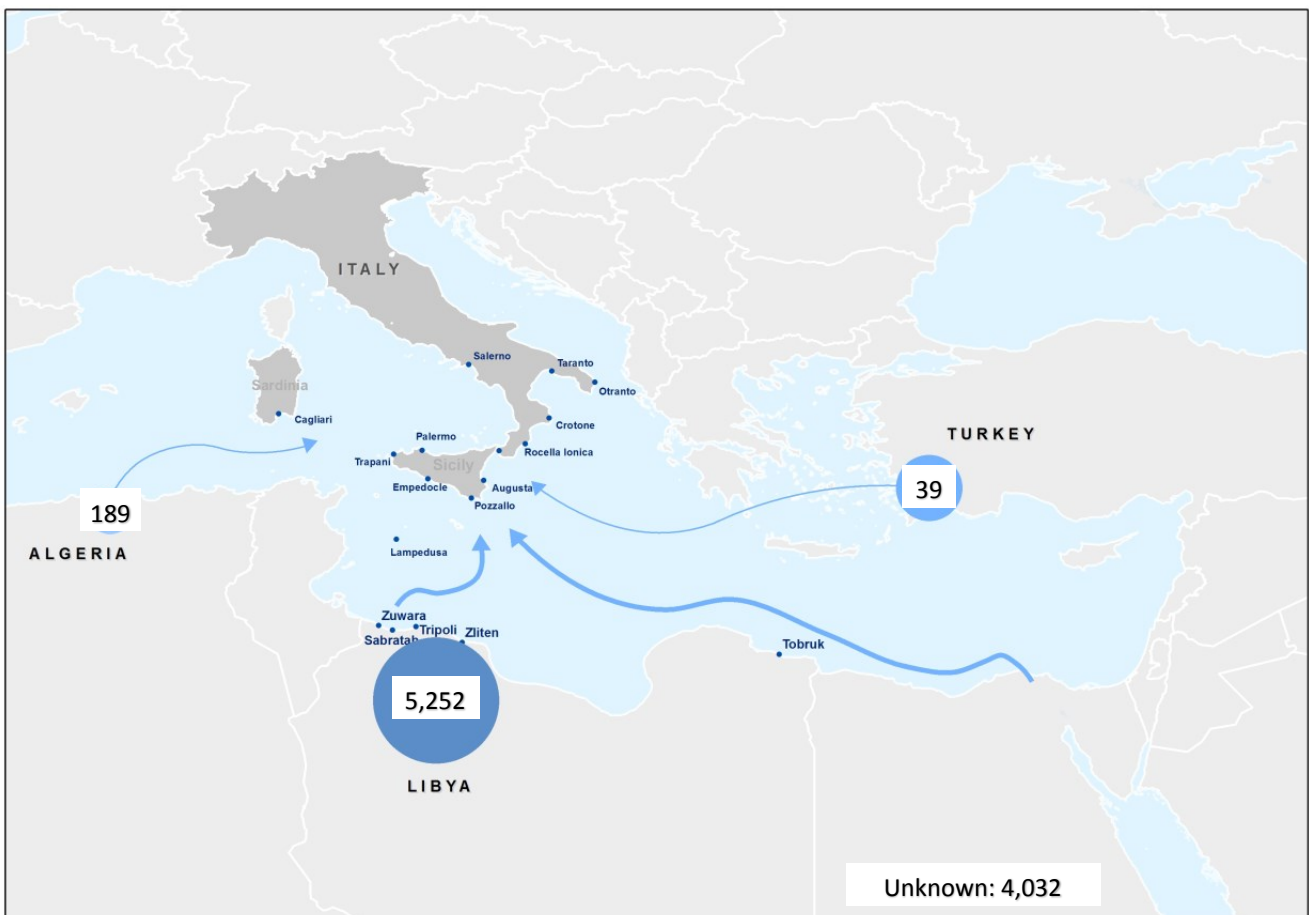


*Breakdown per nationality is available only on a monthly basis.

Sex– age breakdown of arrivals to Italy in the reporting period (1 December 2016 — 11 January 2017) for the available sample



Arrivals by country of departure and know entry/departure points during the reporting period (1 December 2016 - 11 January 2017)





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).

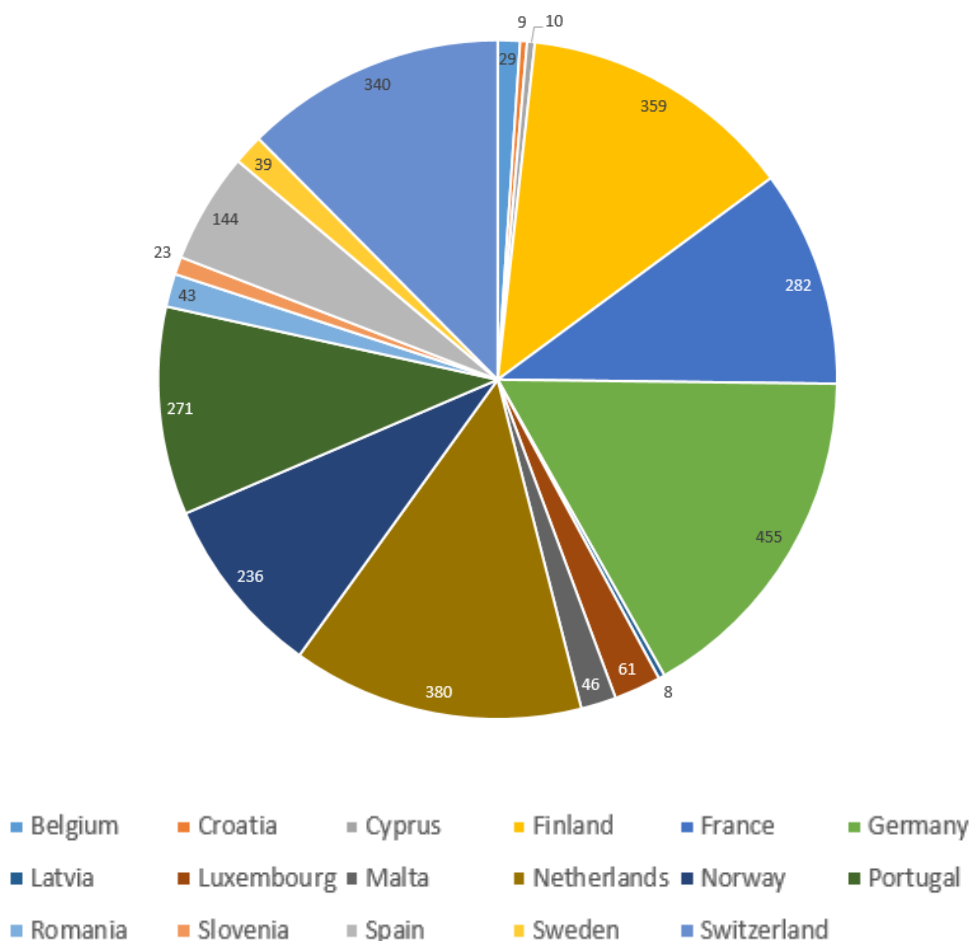
Known exit points: Exit points towards neighbouring countries (France, Switzerland and Austria) are almost totally closed and border guards are pushing backs migrants trying to exit Italy. Hundreds of migrants are reported to be transiting in the bigger cities of Italy towards North (Rome, Milan) as well as hundreds are those reported in the official transit points in Ventimiglia, Como, Udine and Bolzano.

Relocations

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	455
Hungary	0
Ireland	0
Latvia	8
Liechtenstein	0
Lithuania	0
Luxembourg	61
Malta	46
Netherlands	380
Norway	236
Poland	0
Portugal	271
Romania	43
Slovenia	23
Slovakia	0
Spain	144
Sweden	39
Switzerland	340
TOTAL	2, 735

Relocations: As of 11 January, out of a total of **10, 128** individuals relocated, **2,735** departed from Italy. 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



8. SERBIA



Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

11 January – Over the period from 1 December 2016 to 11 January 2017 estimated total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in government facilities (reception and asylum centers) increased from approximately **5,500** (1st December) to **6,100** (currently accommodated).

December 2016 - Two new transit reception centers are opened Pirot and Divljana with total capacity of 400.

Accommodation Facilities (as of 11 January 2017)

Presevo Reception Centre

During the reporting period (1 December 2016 - 11 January 2017) on average **876** migrants and refugees were accommodated in Presevo reception center, ranging from 772 to 1016. On 11 January 1,016 migrants and refugees were accommodated in Presevo Center, 55% adults (male - 76%, female - 24%) and 45% minors (male - 73%, female - 27%). Of the number of accommodated migrants and refugees 45% are from Afghanistan, 22% from Iraq, 17% from Pakistan, 7% from Syria, 3% from Algeria, 3% from Iran and 3% other nationalities.

Bujanovac Reception Centre

On 11 January **221** migrants and refugees were accommodated in Bujanovac Center (average for period - 210), 37.6% adults (male - 54%, female - 46%) and 62% minors (male - 5%, female - 25%). Of the number of accommodated migrants and refugees 32% are from Iraq, 32% from Syria, 29% from Afghanistan, 7% from Iran and 0.9% from Pakistan.

Dimitrovgrad, Pirot and Nis area Reception Centers

On 11 January transit reception center in Dimitrovgrad accommodated **90** migrants and refugees, transit reception center in Pirot - 203, Divljana transit reception center - 108 and Bosilegrad transit reception center - 57. Total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in area - 458.

Reception Centers in Sid area

On 11 January reception center in Sid accommodated 625, reception center in Adasevci accommodated 1,060 and reception center in Principovac accommodated 335 migrants and refugees, total in area - 2,020. Over the reporting period from 1 December 2016 to 11th January 2017, average number of migrants and refugees present at reception centers in Sid area is 1,993 per day, ranging from 1,943 to 2,039

Subotica Reception Center and Transit Zones

Subotica - On 10 January at Kelebija and Horgos border crossing zones, combined number of 110 migrants and refugees were present at both transit zones. Additionally reception center in Subotica accommodated 200 migrants and refugees.

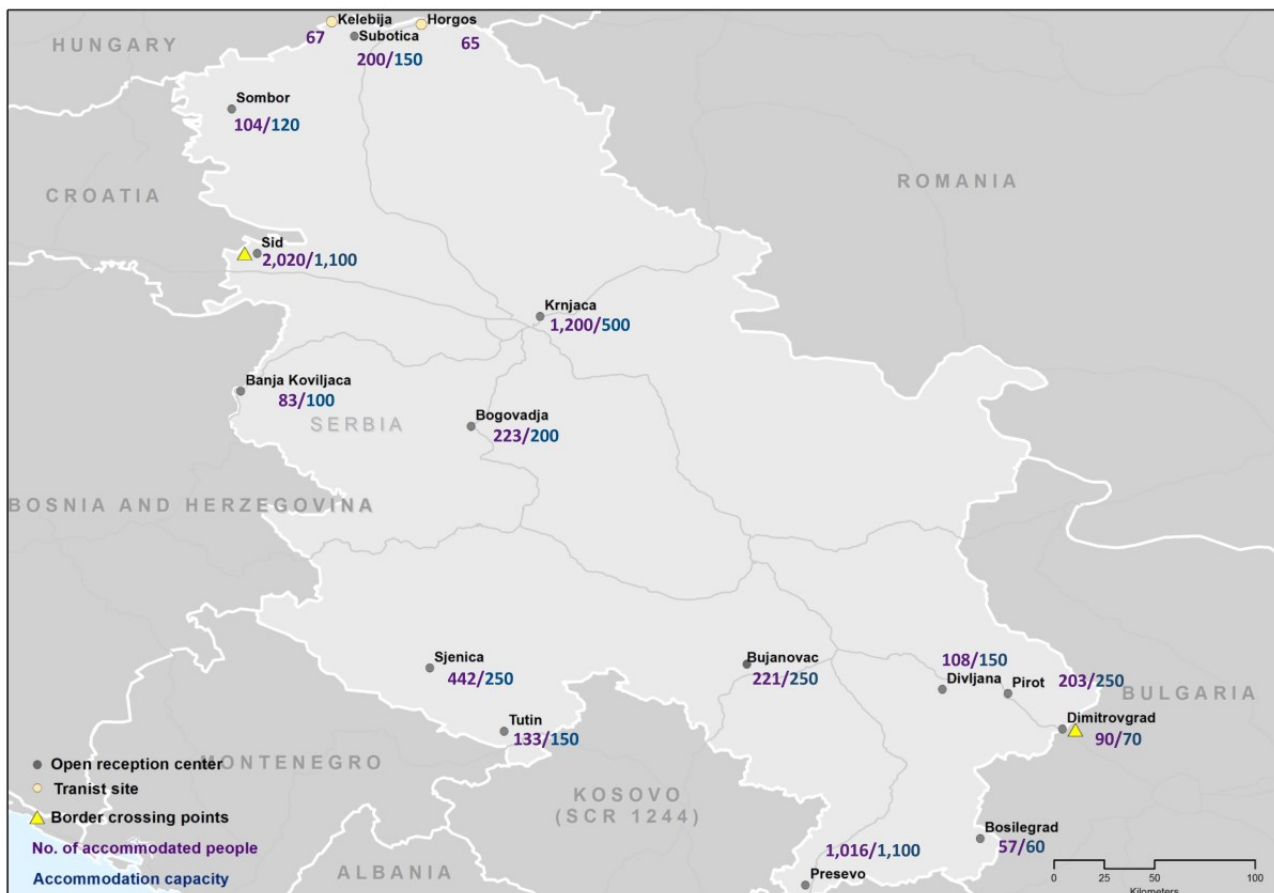
On 11th January government organized transport of approximately 170 migrants and refugees from Subotica area to Presevo reception center.

Number of migrants and refugees admitted to Hungary, as per current admission policy, is 20 asylum seekers per working day (on both transit zones).



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

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
Permanent Asylum Centre in Preševo	1,100	1,016
Subotica	150	200
Bujanovac Reception Center	250	221
Šid (Centre, Principovac, Adasevci)	1,100	2,020
Dimitrovgrad	70	90
Krnjaca	500	1,200
Pirot	250	203
Divljana	150	108
Bosilegrad	60	57
Sombor	120	104
Banja Koviljaca	100	83
Sjenica	250	442
Tutin	150	133
Bogovadja	200	223
Horgos Transit Site	n/a	65
Kelebija Transit Site	n/a	67
Total	Minimum of 3,790	6,232



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 1 December 2016 to 11 January 2017, there were **no registered arrivals** through official entry points.

15 December - Minister of Interior Vesna Györköös Znidar met with the European Commissioner for Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship Dimitris Avramopolous. The meeting was an opportunity to discuss the current migration situation in Slovenia. In the first eleven months of 2016, 1,170 persons applied for international protection in Slovenia, which compared to the same period in 2015 represents a 500 percent increase, and 976 irregular border crossings, which represent a 100 percent increase compared to 2015. The Minister stated that in Slovenia the situation is under control. She also emphasized the disproportionate nature of the extension of border controls by Austria, valid until March 2017.

16 December - The Conference of Ministers of Justice and Internal Affairs of the EU and Western Balkans took place in Brdo pri Kranju. The participants discussed two initiatives: the Slovenian Western Balkans Counter-Terrorism initiative and the Integrative Internal Security Governance. The ministers also took the opportunity to discuss the general migration situation in the region.

5 January - The Slovenian Government has laid down the proposal to amending the Aliens Act and submitted it for consideration to the National Assembly for an urgent legislative procedure. The new amendment would enable banning migrants who do not meet entry requirements from entering the country and returning those who have crossed into the country irregularly. The Police would also apply the measure when a migrant expressed the intention to seek asylum when wanting to enter irregularly or has crossed irregularly from another safe EU country. The measure would not apply if the migrant's life was in danger or when at serious risk of being subject to torture, inhumane, humiliating treatment or punishment in the country referred to, or due to health reasons. It would also not apply for migrants assessed to be unaccompanied minors. The measure would be taken based on the government's proposal and the endorsement of the Parliament with the backing of two-thirds of all MPs, for a period of up to six months with the option of extension.

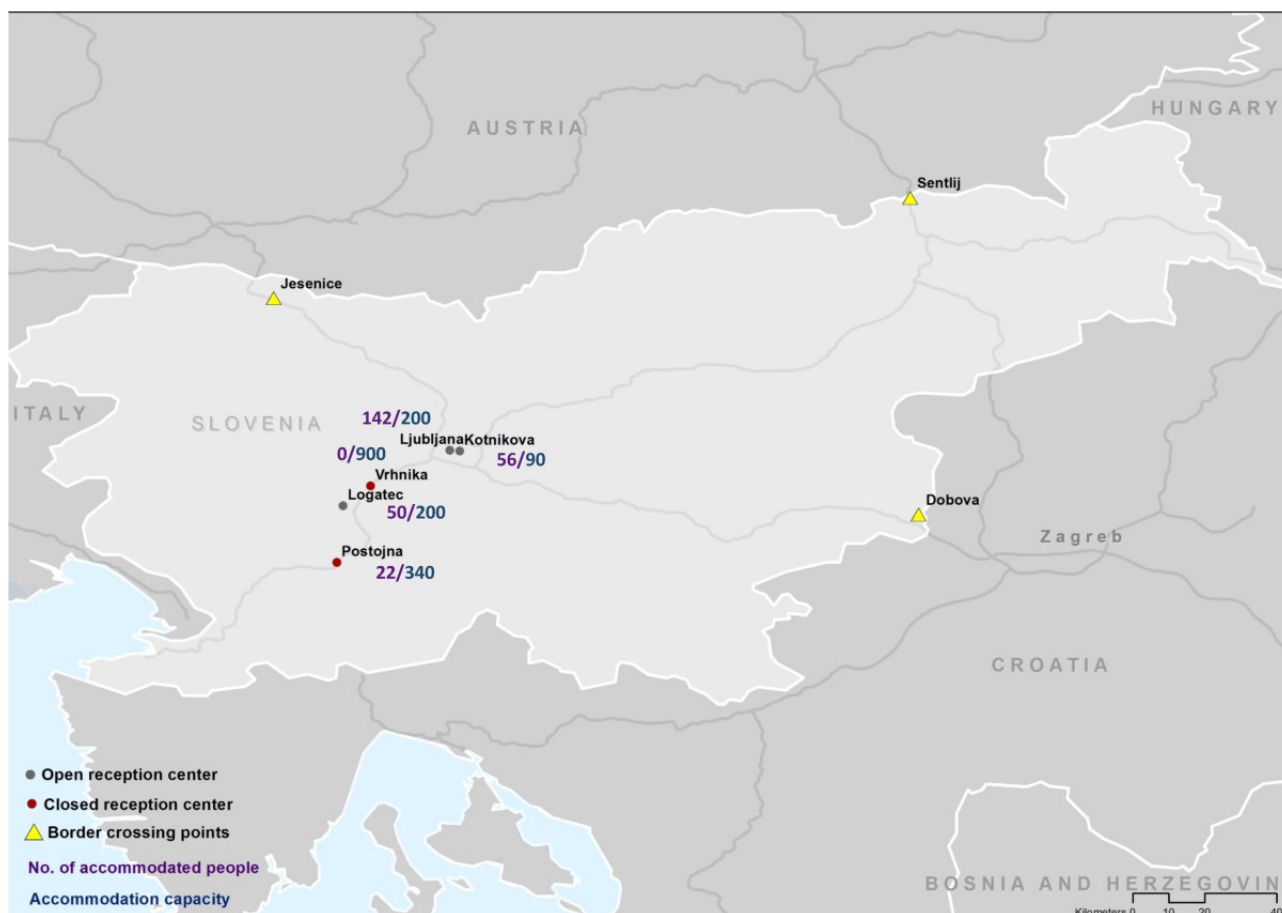
6 January - The Human Rights Ombudsman said, will, in case of violation of human rights of refugees act within her jurisdiction. Slovenian NGOs and humanitarian organisations are calling upon the Members of Parliament to reject the proposed Act Amending the Aliens Act, as it would deny refugees and asylum seekers the right to protection they are entitled to under international and EU law. According to them, the proposed measures would violate the Slovenian constitution, International and EU law, among them the European Convention on Human Rights.

11 January - Unaffiliated Member of Parliament Andrej Čuš submitted a proposal for a consultative referendum on restricting migration and rejecting quota system of relocating migrants within EU. Moreover, in a letter to the Slovenian Prime Minister Miro Cerar, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Thorbjørn Jagland expressed his concern over amendments to the Aliens Act proposed by the Slovenian government. If adopted it "will change the conditions of entry and expulsion of migrants and asylum seekers into Slovenia, raising a number of issues under the European Convention of Human Rights".



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

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Asylum Center in Ljubljana—Vič	200	142	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Department AC Kotnikova	90	56	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Department AC Logatec	200	50	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Aliens Centre Postojna	340	22	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Outside of the Asylum Centre	N/A	25	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
TOTAL	830	295	-



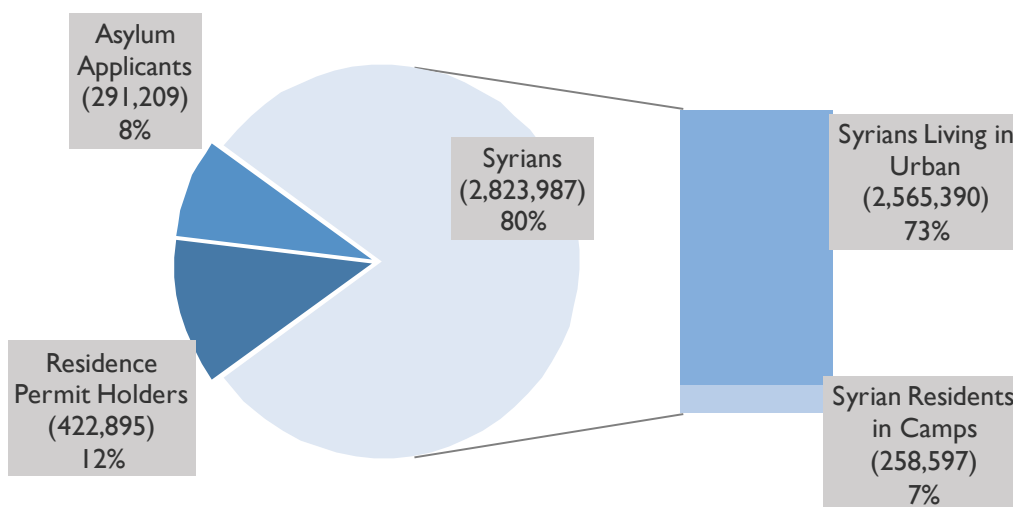
10. TURKEY



Background and latest figures

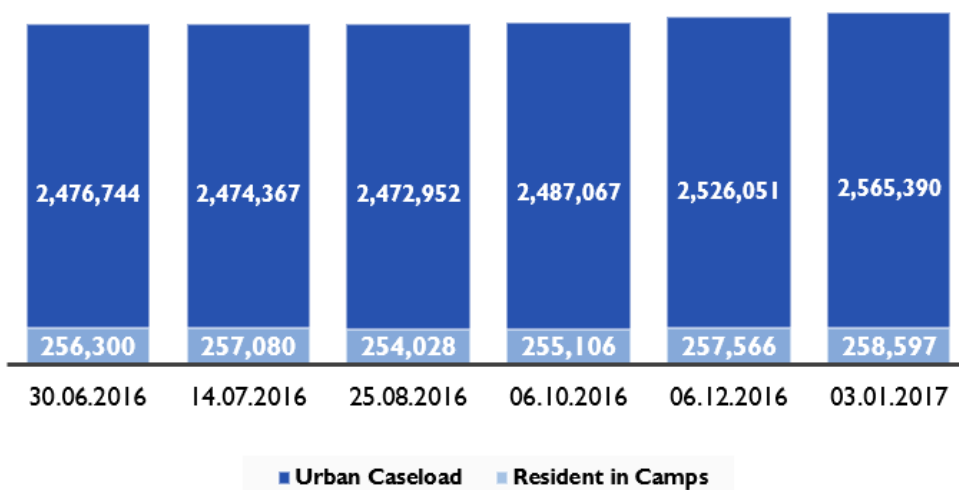
According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently an estimated **3.1 million** foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection as of early January 2017. Most are Syrians (**2,823,987 individuals**) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR, as of end of December 2016, **291,209** 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 2,823,987 Syrian migrants the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 2,565,390 individuals - live outside camps, officially called Temporary Accommodation Centers and are spread across the Turkish border provinces of Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay and Kilis. 257,597 Syrians live in 24 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 291,209 asylum applicants consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Somali and other countries. (Based on UNHCR figures, December 2016.)

Nationality	#
Iraq	130,076
Afghanistan	118,116
Iran	31,592
Somalia	3,463
Others	7,962
Total	291,209

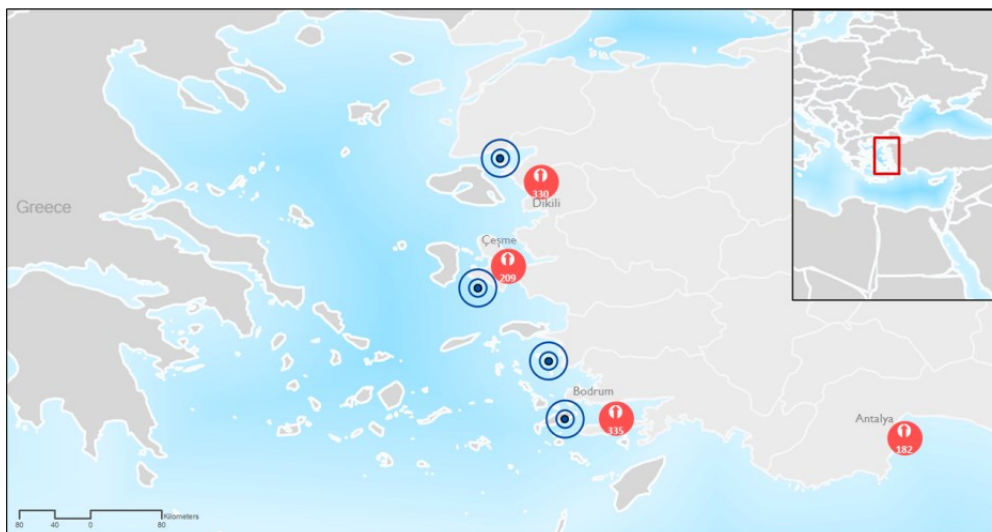
Top 10 Nationalities Apprehended/Rescued
Syria
Afghanistan
Pakistan
Unknown
Iraq
Congo
Eritrea
Myanmar
Bangladesh
Iran

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 apprehended 37,130 irregular migrants and has registered 192 fatalities in the year of 2016 and in 2017, 247 irregular migrants were apprehended in 10 days. These figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the Coast Guard; actual numbers of migrants and refugees departing Turkey by sea could be higher than this.

Rescues/Apprehensions by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2016 and 2017 (up to 10 January 2017)				
Months	Number of Cases	Number of irregular migrants	Number of deaths	Number of organizers
2016	833	37,130	192	118
2017	7	247	-	-



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.

*Data source: Turkish Coast Guard, period of 1/12/2016—10/1/2017.



Apprehended Persons on land

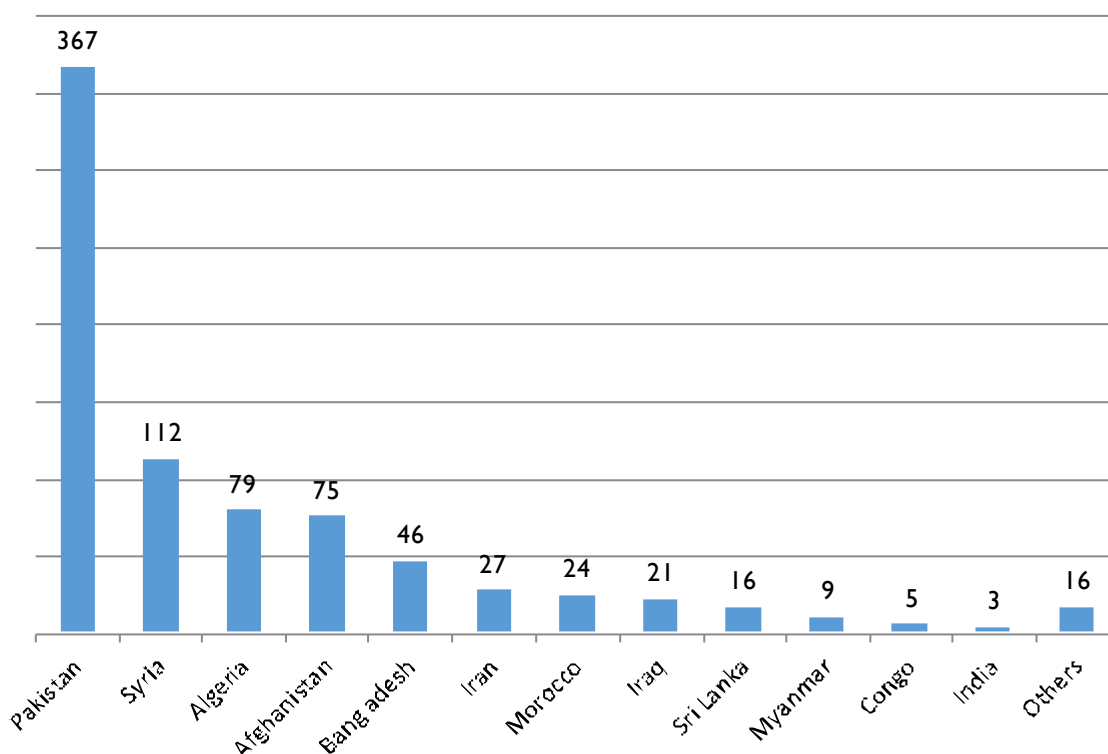
According to Turkish Armed Forces' daily figures, between 1 December and 10 January, **36,519** irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Greek, Georgia and Bulgarian borders of Turkey. The entry and exit figures breakdown is as shown in the table. The highest number of irregular crossing happened at the border with Syria, with a total number of 33,108 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* (1 December 2016– 10 January 2017)			
Apprehensions on Entry		Apprehensions on Exit	
Border	Number	Border	Number
Syria	33,721	Greece	2,728
Iraq	260	Syria	166
Iran	137	Bulgaria	39
Greece	96	Iran	2
Georgia	2		
Total	34,217	Total	1,655

*Data source: Turkish Armed Forces

Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey*

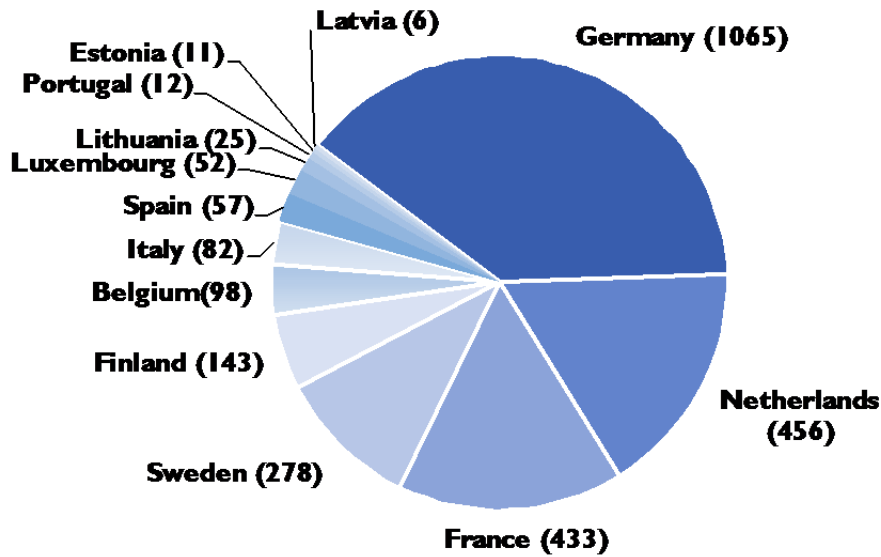
On 18th of March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving Greece to Turkey after 20th of March. In this regard, according to DGMM reports, 800 migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4th of April and 27th of December 2016. The main exit points in Greece include Lesvos, Chios, Kos and Samos and the main entry points to Turkey include Dikili, Çeşme, Bodrum and Adana (through the airport). "Others" category contains nationalities of Nepal, Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon, Nigeria, Jordan, Ivory Coast, Dominica, Yemen, Ghana and Mali.



*Data source: DGMM



The agreement aims 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 January 3rd, there are 2,718 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

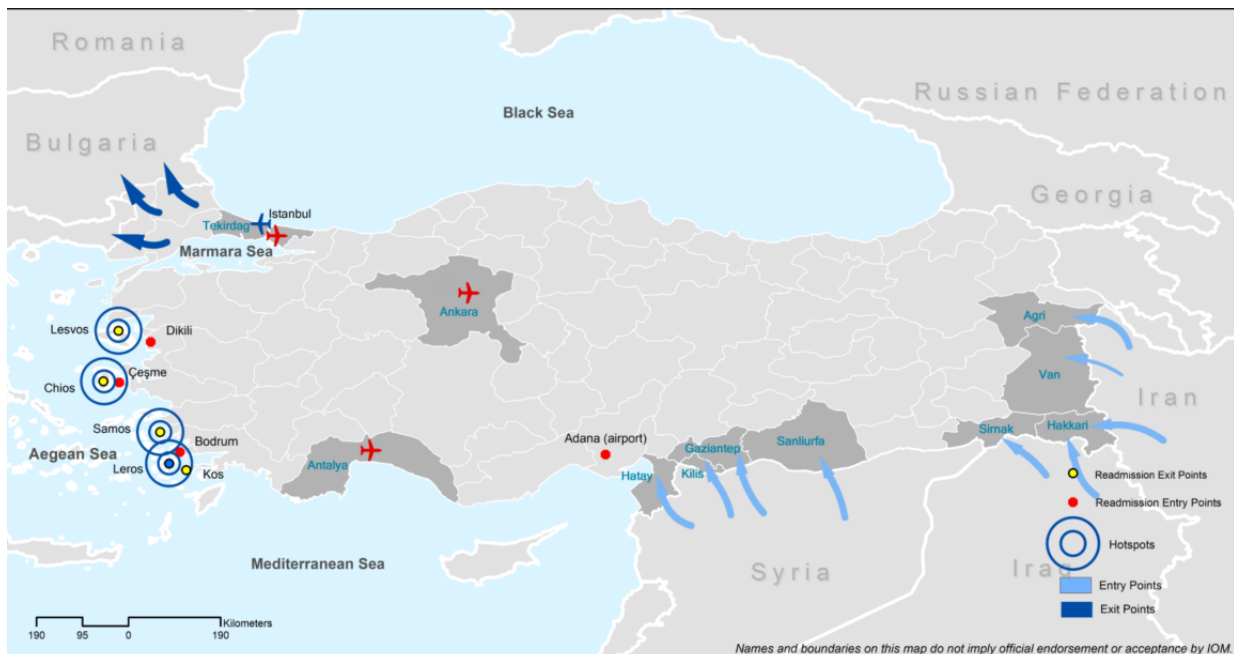
Known entry points by land: Hatay, Kilis, Şanlıurfa (from Syria), Silopi, Çukurca (from Iraq), Şemdinli, Yüksekova, Başkale, Ağrı, Doğubeyazıt (from Iran)

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

I I. THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA



Recent Developments

During this reporting period (1 December 2016 – 11 January 2017) no 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.

Accommodation Facilities (as of 11 January 2017)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity*	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	82	44 Syrian, 32 Iraqi and 6 Iranian nationals
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	48	41 Syrian and 7 Iraqi nationals
TOTAL	2,200-2,300	130	

*Capacity is approximate and subject to change

Arrivals - demographic information, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 11 January 2017		
Demographic group	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Male	35,408	39%
Female	19,666	22%
Accompanied children	34,471	38%
Unaccompanied children	226	<1%
Total	89,771	100%

Arrivals by nationality, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 11 January 2017		
Main Nationalities	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Syria	44,808	50%
Afghanistan	26,574	30%
Iraq	18,358	20%
Other nationalities	31	<1%
Total	89,771	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 **82** Syrian, Iraqi and Afghani nationals (18 female, 19 male and 45 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.



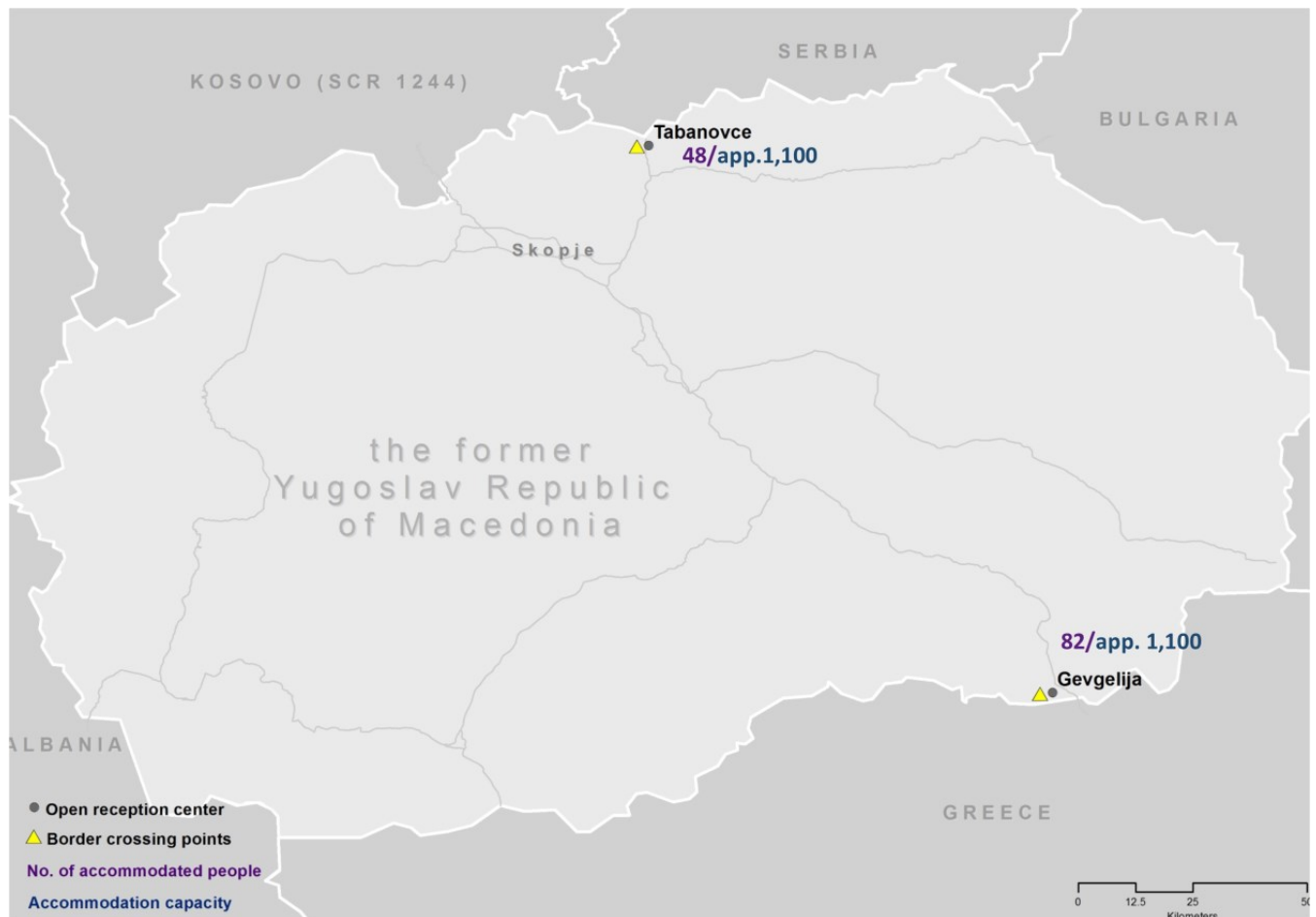
Tabanovce Transit centre

Accommodation facility located close to the Serbia border in Tabanovce region, has a full capacity of approximately 1,100. Currently it accommodates approximately **48** migrants and refugees. The main nationalities are Syrians and Iraqis (10 female, 10 male and 28 children).

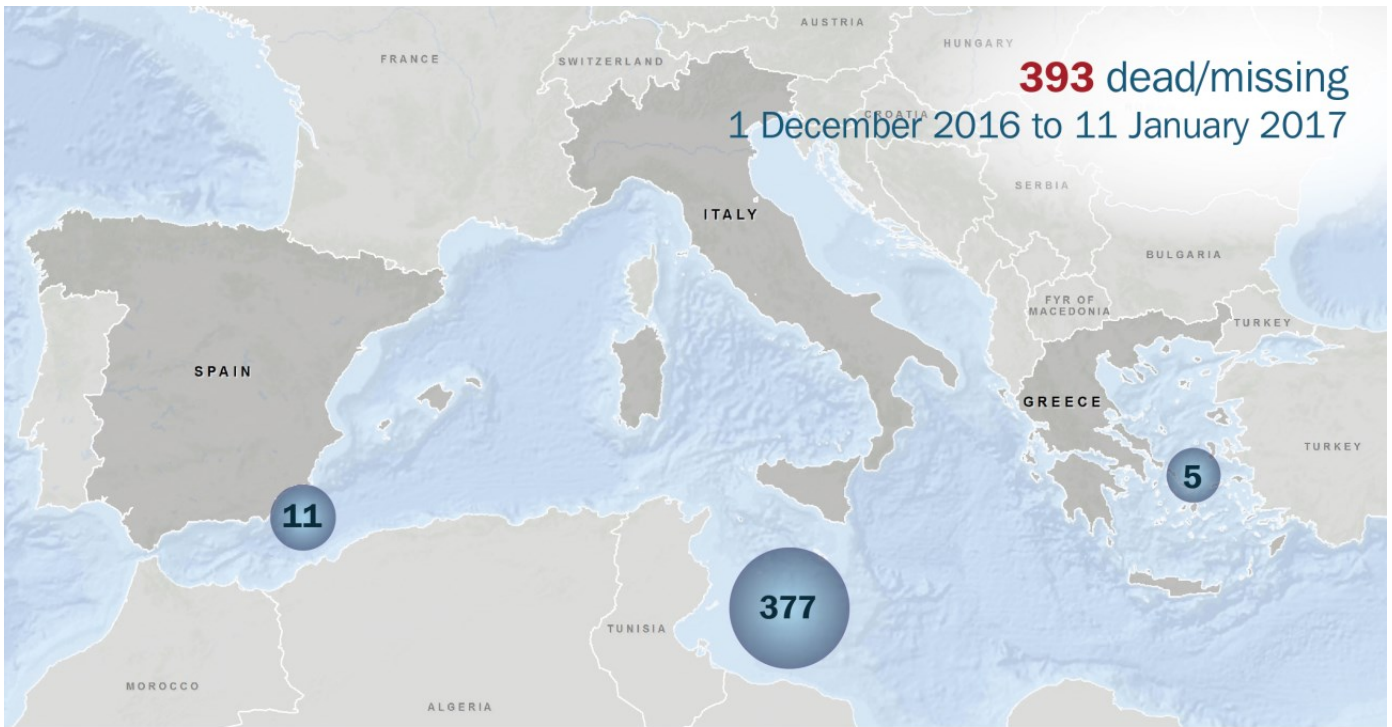
Until the beginning of March, Tabanovce Transit Centre, was the main exit point for migrants and refugees who were heading to Serbia. Migrants and refugees were staying in the camp for a short period of time before continuing their journey towards Serbia.

The total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as of 11 January is **130**, representing a decrease of around 20% since the last reporting period (**157**).

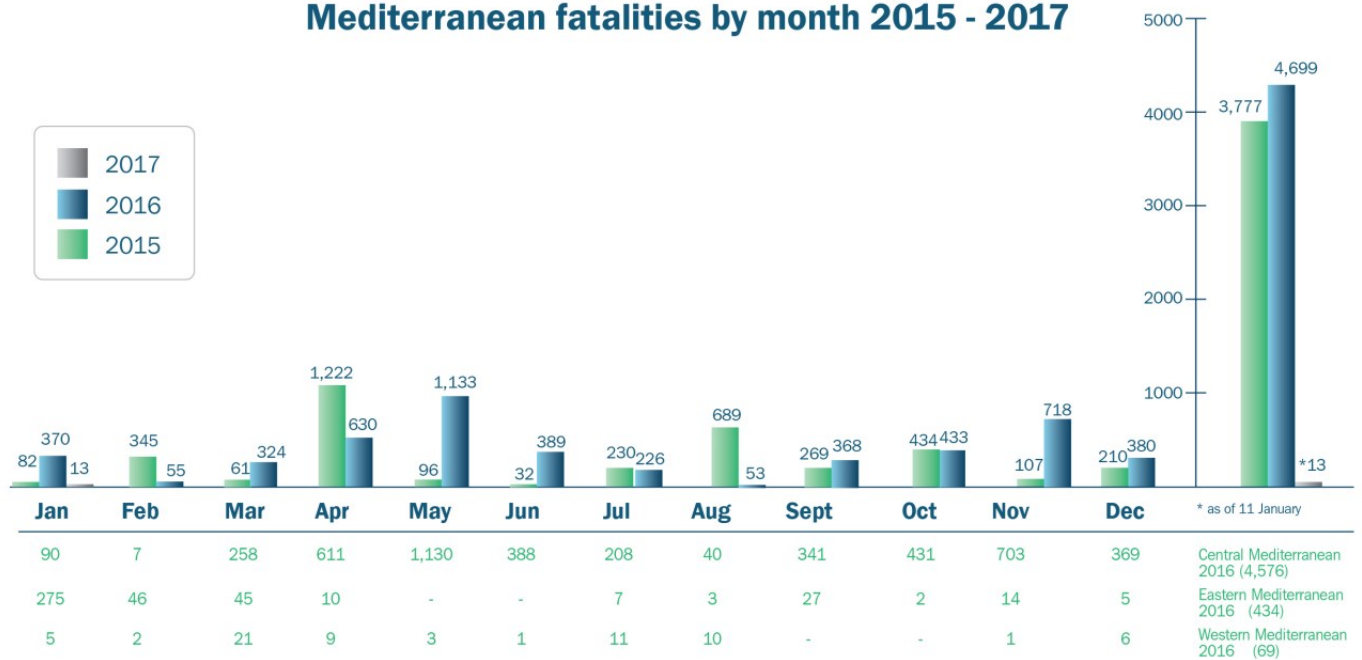
Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) and Border Crossing Points



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



Mediterranean fatalities by month 2015 - 2017



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 (1 December 2016 - 11 January 2017) Albanian authorities apprehended **76** irregular migrants. This represents a 23% decrease compared to November 2016 when **94** 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 Gjin, Porto Palermo, Port of Sarandë

Kosovo (SCR 1244)



Latest figures

During the reporting period (1 December 2016– 11 January, 2017) Kosovo Border Police apprehended 56 irregular migrants in the Northern part of Kosovo, towards the Serbian border and in the South of the country, near the border with Albania. The migrants were Syrian (10 female, 10 male, 9 children) and Afghan nationals (16 female, 23 male, 21 children). 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 109 migrants out of whom 24 Syrian, 80 Afghan, 2 Macedonian, 1 Palestinian, 1 Libyan and 2 Moroccan nationals (10 female, 23 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, Leposaviq, Zubin Potok, Merdare

IRREGULAR BORDER CROSSINGS TO ALBANIA BY NATIONALITY (1 Jan 2016–11 Jan 2017)

Afghans	270
Syrians	288
Moroccans	69
Iraqis	101
Somalis	23
Pakistanis	31
Iranians	13
Algerians	12
Eritreans	4
Malians	3
Libyans	4
Nigerians	2
Yemenis	1
Gambians	1
Others	64
Total	886

Number of Asylum Seekers by Nationality (1 January - 31 December 2016)

Afghanistan	189
Syria	68
Libya	3
Iran	7
Albania	2
Iraq	3
Yemen	1
Other	6
TOTAL	279

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

Female	100
Male	179
TOTAL	279

Montenegro



Latest figures

During this reporting period (1 December 2016 - 11 January 2017) authorities in Montenegro apprehended **87** irregular migrants. This represents a **93%** decrease compared to November 2016 when **45** irregular migrants were detected.

Since the beginning of 2016, a total of **227** 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 2016– 11 January 2017	
Afghanistan	65
Iraq	36
Syria	14
Tunisia	1
Algeria	10
Libya	1
Iran	30
Nigeria	4
Ukraine	2
Liberia	1
Pakistan	4
Cuba	1
Belarus	2
Other	56
Total	227

Bosnia and Herzegovina



Latest developments

According to the IOM Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, during December 2016, 11 new migrants have been admitted to the Immigration Centre (2 Albanian, 2 Afghan, 3 Serbian, 1 Turkish, 1 Jordanian, 1 Pakistani and Azerbaijani national). This represents a 90% decrease compared to the previous month when 132 migrants were registered. Most of the migrants are apprehended while trying to irregularly enter Bosnia and Herzegovina at the eastern border with Serbia (in the area between Zvornik and Bijeljina) where river Drina is easy to cross. 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). Turkish citizens are allowed to enter BiH without visas and they mostly enter BiH regularly but are apprehended while trying to exit in irregular way.

15. 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 data collected throughout 2016 is available on the IOM portal for Mediterranean. The latest report of the "Analysis: Flow Monitoring Surveys in the Mediterranean and Beyond" (as of 8 December 2016) is available [here](#). An Overview of DTM activities in the Mediterranean in 2016 is available [here](#).