



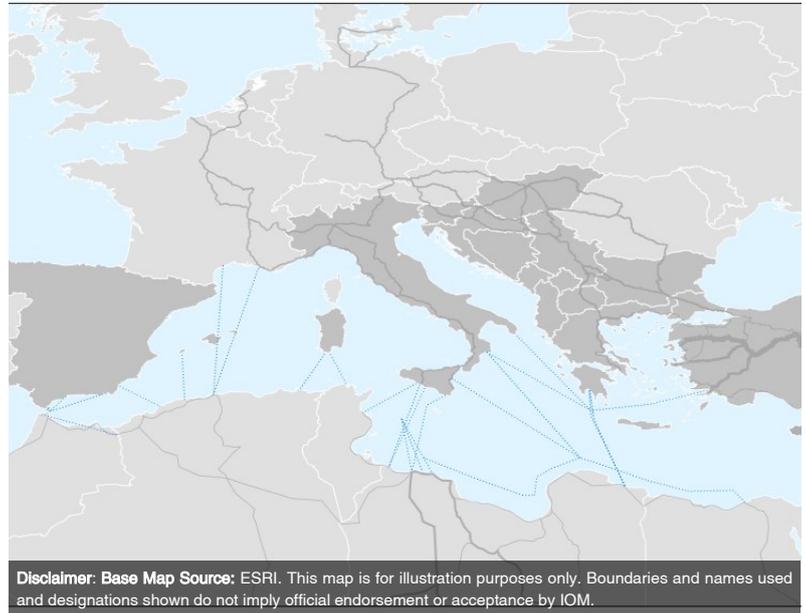
17,479 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2017

16,920 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE by sea

559 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE by land

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- Until 28 February 2017, there were **13,439** cumulative arrivals to **Italy**, compared to **9,101** arrivals recorded in the same month in 2016 (a **48% increase**). **Greece** has seen a **98% lower** number of arrivals in February 2017 when compared to the same period in 2016, 2,611 and 125,494 respectively.
- According to available data, there have been **17,479** new arrivals to Greece, Italy and Bulgaria, as countries of first arrival to Europe since the beginning of 2017 till 28 of February 2017.
- By the end of February, **total number of migrants and refugees** stranded in Greece and in the Western Balkans reached **75,514**. Since the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement on the 18th of March, the number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece increased by **46%**. For the rest of the countries, **please read page 5**.
- As of **28 February 2017**, there have been **13,552** individuals relocated to **24 European countries**. Please see the new page on **relocations** for more information.
- As of **28 February 2017**, a total of **915** migrants and refugees were readmitted from Greece to Turkey as part of the EU-Turkey Statement with last readmission taking place on 7 March 2017. 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 30](#)
- For information on this report, including details on the sources of this report's data and tallying methodologies used, please see [page 31](#).
- 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

dtmsupport@iom.int
 @DTM_IOM
 @GlobalDTM

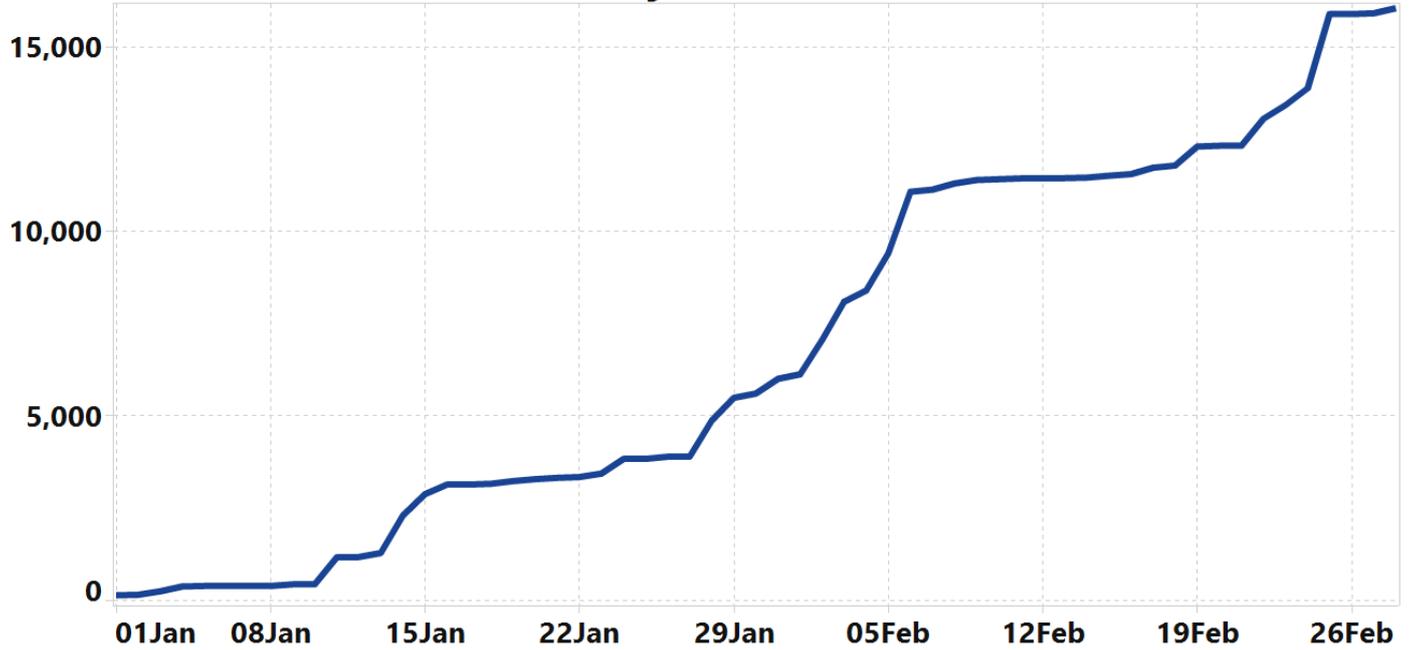
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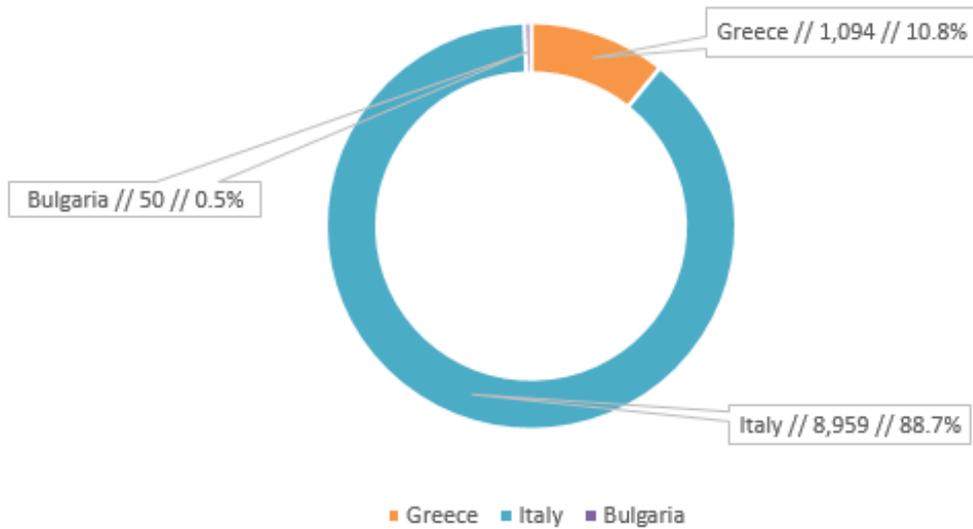
I. OVERVIEW OF ARRIVALS

Arrivals during the reporting period (1 January to 28 February 2017)

Cumulative Arrivals to Italy and Greece from Jan 1st 2017

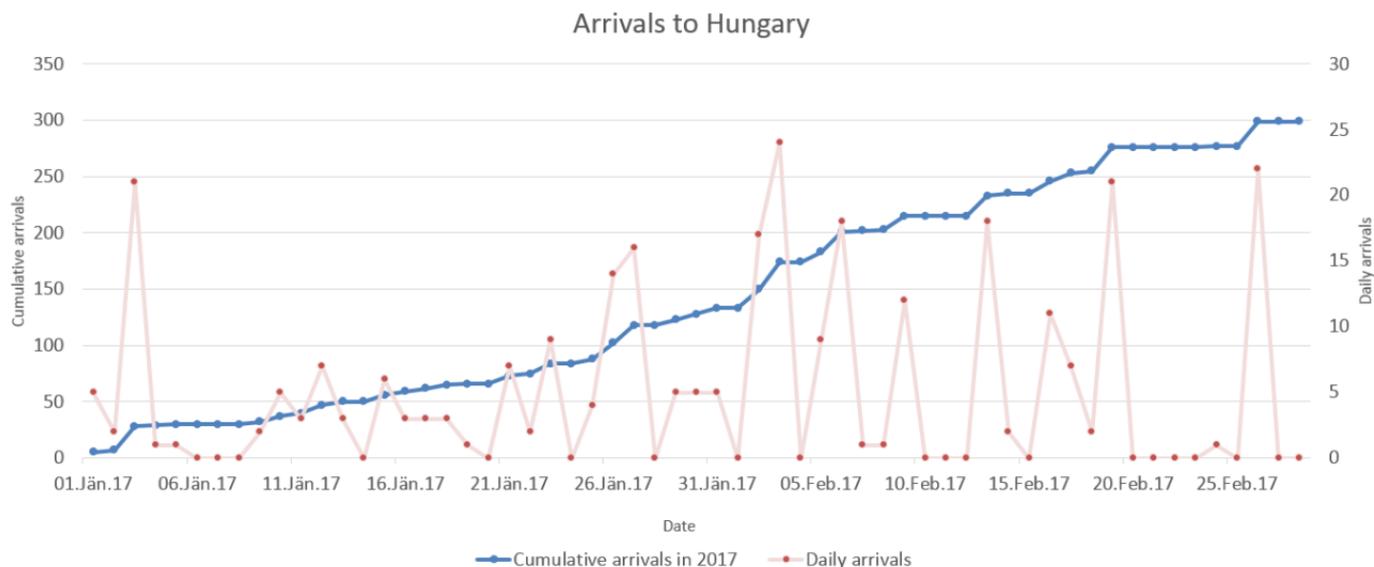


Arrivals during the reporting period (February 2017)



Country	Arrivals, 1-Jan to 28-Feb
Greece	2,611
Italy	13,439
Bulgaria	98
Cyprus	0
Spain	1,331
Total	17,479

Monthly trends: other countries



Weekly trends: countries of first arrival

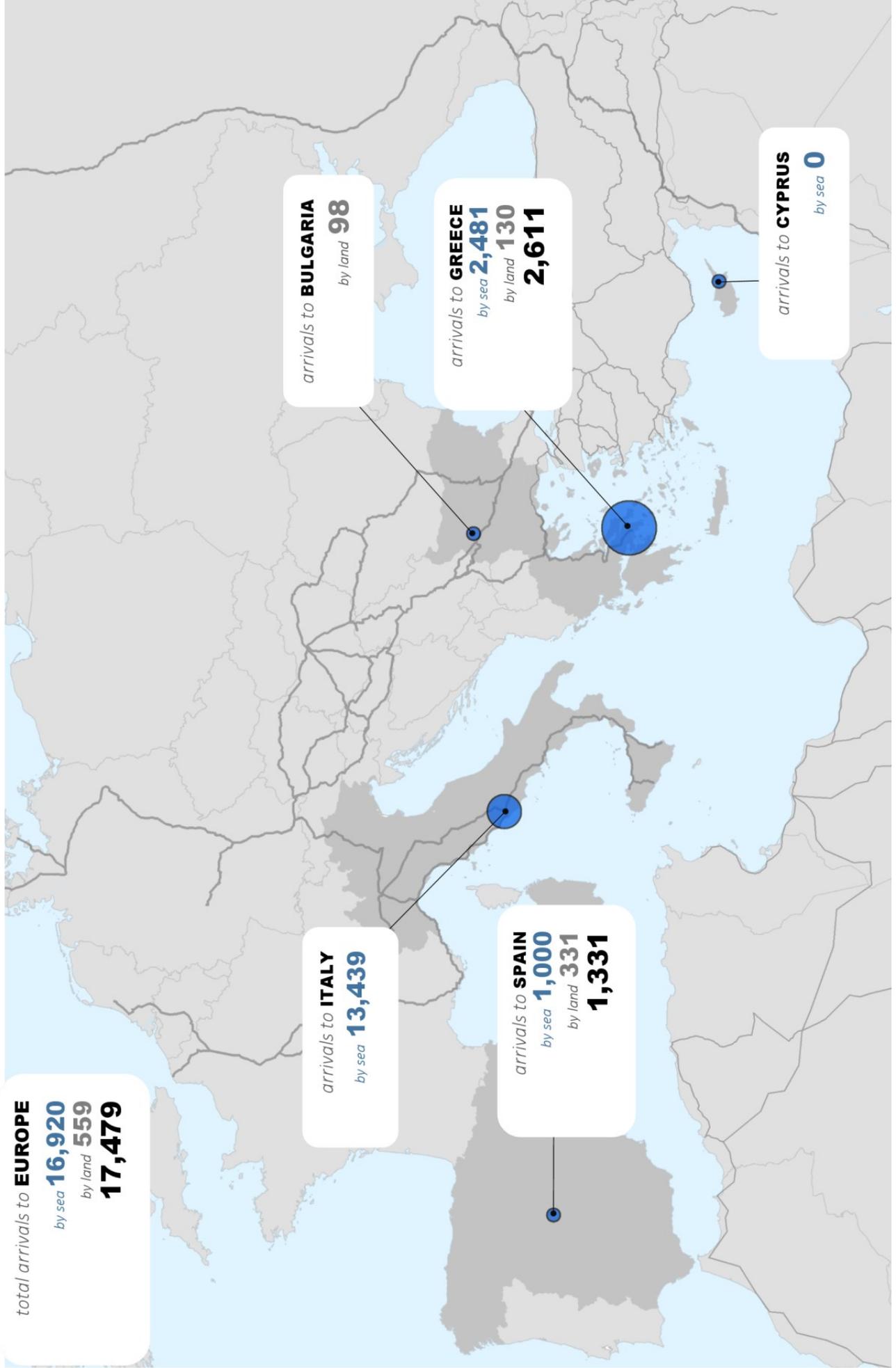
Country ▲	Bulgaria		Greece		Italy		Total arrivals	
	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
1 February to 7 February	16	.	375	.	4,756	.	5,147	.
8 February to 14 February	13	-18.75%	114	-69.60%	212	-95.54%	339	-93.41%
15 February to 21 February	12	-7.69%	182	59.65%	684	222.64%	878	159.00%
22 February to 28 February	9	-25.00%	423	132.42%	3,307	383.48%	3,739	325.85%



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

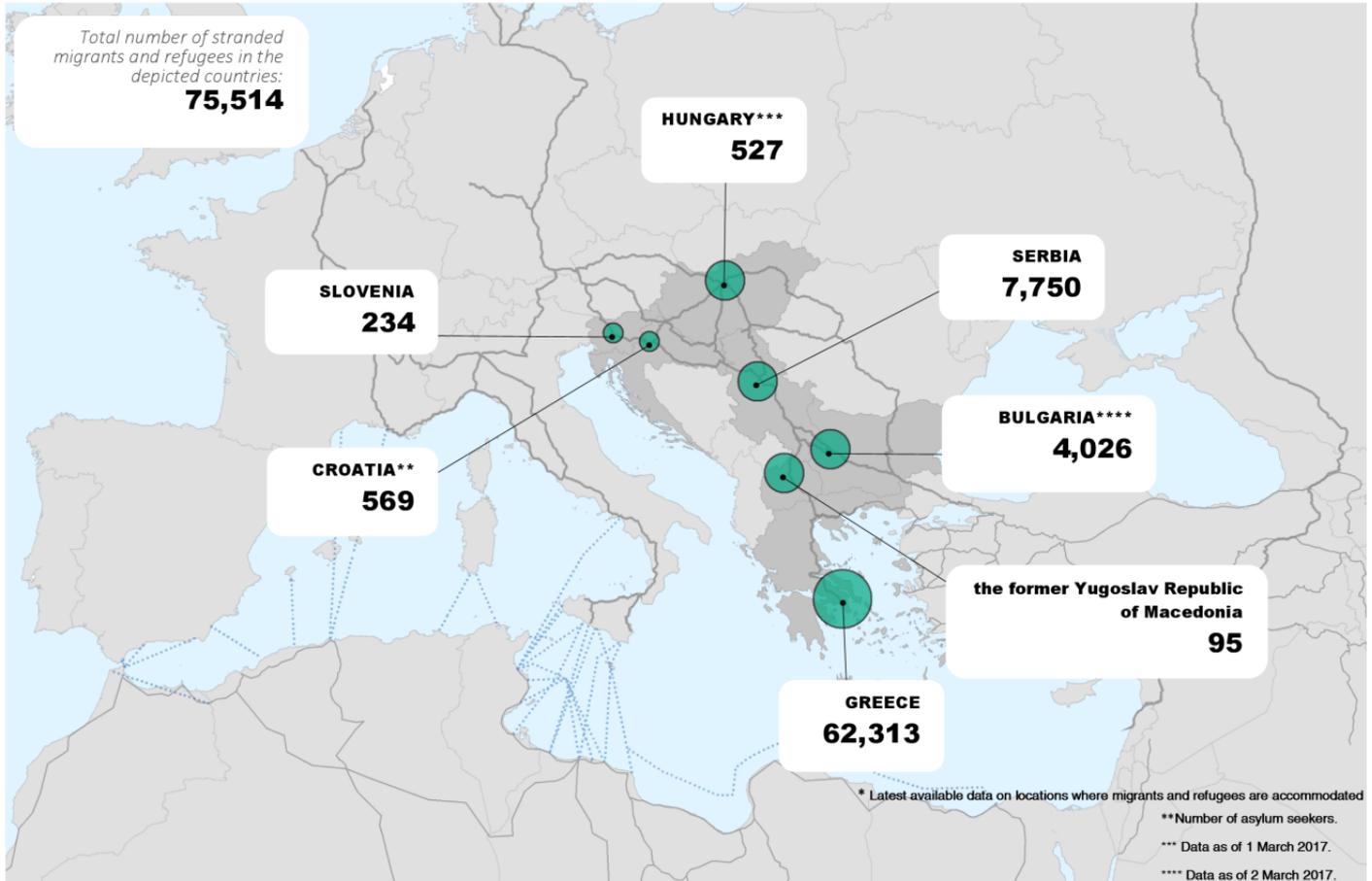
Registered and reported arrivals to Greece, Cyprus, Spain, Italy and Bulgaria 🌐 From 01 January 2017 to 28 February 2017



OVERVIEW: STRANDED MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Stranded migrants and refugees in Greece, fYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia and Bulgaria* 28 February 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 Statement to up to the end of February 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 as of 28 February 2017	% change from March 2016 to 28 February 2017
Greece	42,688	62,313	46%
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,199	95	-92%
Serbia	1,706	7,750	354%
Croatia	231	569*	146%
Slovenia	408	234	-43%
Hungary	-	527**	n/a
Bulgaria	865	4,026***	365%
Total	47,097	75,514	60%

*Number of asylum seekers.

** As of 1 March 2017.

*** As of 2 March 2017.

2. EU - TURKEY STATEMENT OVERVIEW

On March 18 2016, the European Union and Turkey have agreed on a plan to end irregular migration flows from Turkey to the EU.

The document [states that](#):

- From the 20th of March 2016, 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 Statement, 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](#).

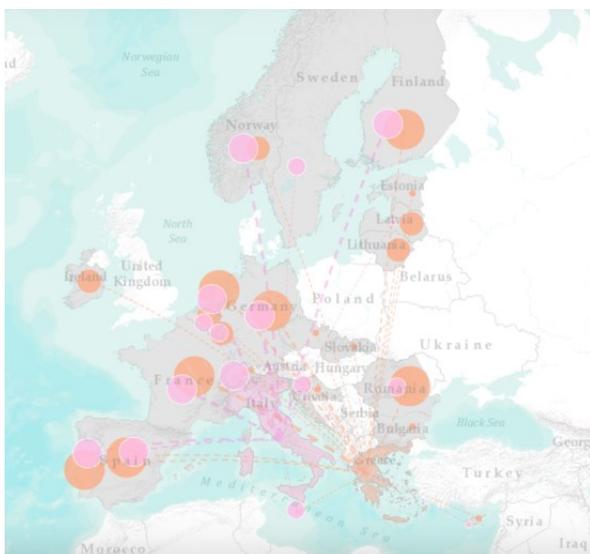
3. RELOCATIONS

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 (630), Bulgaria (450), Croatia (46), Cyprus (140), Czech Republic (50), Estonia (210), Finland (1,570), France (5,090), Germany (6,250), Ireland (514), Latvia (424), Liechtenstein (10), Lithuania (550), Luxembourg (270), Malta (99), the Netherlands (1,575), Norway (1,135), Poland (100), Portugal (1,618), Romania (1,702), Slovakia (40), Slovenia (180), Spain (900), Sweden (50) and Switzerland (1,280) with an overall number of only **24,883 places**. You can find the overview [here](#)



migration.iom.int/europe/

Number of relocated migrants from Greece and Italy
as of 28 February, 2017

Member State	From Greece	From Italy	Total
Belgium	338	58	396
Bulgaria	29	0	29
Croatia	10	9	19
Cyprus	55	10	65
Czech Republic	12	0	12
Estonia	87	0	87
Finland	560	504	1,064
France	2,482	282	2,764
Germany	1,556	1,070	2,626
Ireland	320	0	320
Latvia	219	9	228
Lithuania	229	0	229
Liechtenstein	10	0	10
Luxembourg	164	61	225
Malta	50	46	96
Netherlands	1,011	475	1,486
Norway	249	415	664
Portugal	810	275	1,085
Romania	523	45	568
Slovenia	101	23	124
Slovakia	16	0	16
Spain	707	144	851
Sweden	0	39	39
Switzerland	78	471	549
Total	9,616	3,936	13,552

4. BULGARIA

Developments in the reporting period



From the start of 2017 until 2 March* the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior (MoI) apprehended a total of **1,401** migrants who were attempting to enter, exit or reside in the country irregularly. **119** have been apprehended on entry, **1,079** on exit and **203** 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.

Accommodation Facilities (as of 2 March 2017)*

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Open Reception Centre at Banya	70	3,206	Mainly Afghan (37%), Syrian (33%), Iraqi (20%) and Pakistani (4%) 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	820	Mainly Afghan (56%), Pakistani (13%), Syrian (8%), and Iraqi (5%) nationals
Closed Reception Centre at Sofia (MoI)			
Centre at Elhovo			
Total	6,390	4,226	



*Reporting period of the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior. Data is available on a weekly basis.

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 check-point 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.

5. CROATIA



Developments in the reporting period

No new arrivals have been reports since the beginning of 2017. 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 28 February 2017*)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating		Nationalities
		Asylum Seekers	Stranded Migrants	
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	600	477	0	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)	100	92	0	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	100 (+20)	0	0	N/A
TOTAL	800 (820)	569	0	N/A



*Number of asylum seekers.



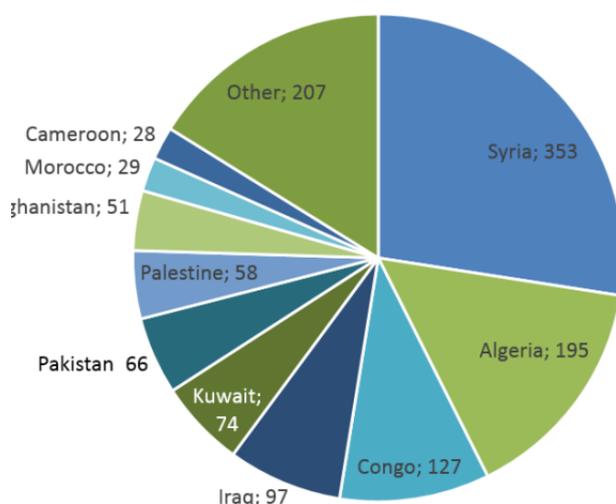
6. GREECE

Development in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017 until 28 February there have been **2,611** registered arrivals to Greece, with **1,091** new arrivals being reported during the reporting period (1 - 28 February).

28 February - According to EKKA (The National Center for Social Solidarity) approximately 2,300 UAMs have been registered residing in Greece. Majority of the UAM (1,300) are accommodated in the designated UAM shelters, and the rest are on the waiting lists as to be referred to the shelter. Meanwhile, 24% of them are located at the open sites, 21% at the Reception and Identification Centers (RICs), 6% a designated UAC spaces in open sites, 1% in police stations and 48% in other places.

Nationality breakdown for the top 10 nationalities in January 2017



Hotspots and Accommodation Facilities

1 March - The current number of stranded migrants and refugees in Greece is estimated to **62,313**. Greek authorities estimate that **10,059** migrants and refugees are housed in alternative accommodations, while **21,305** are estimated to live outside accommodation facilities.

Accommodation Facilities in Aegean Region (as of 1 March 2017)					
Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accommodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Lesvos	Moria-RIC**	3,500	5,242	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, African Nationals	Official/Closed
Kos	Kos	1,000	2,371	N/A	Official/Closed
Samos	Samos-RIC	250	1,876	Pakistan, Syria, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Chios	Chios-RIC	1,100	3,386	Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan	Official/Closed
Leros	Leros-RIC	1,000	842	Syria	Official/Closed
Rhodes	Rhodes	-	355	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kalymos	Kalymos	-	162	N/A	Unofficial
Kastellorizo	Megisti	-	161	N/A	Unofficial
Total		6,850	14,395		

*This is not an exhaustive list of all accommodation facilities in Greece, rather a compilation of available data as of 1 March 2017.

** Reception and Identification Center.

Accommodation Facilities in Attica Region (as of 1 March, 2017)					
Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Perama	Schisto Camp	2,000-4,000	951	Afghanistan, Iran	Official/Open
Thebes	Elaionas	1,500	1,980	Afghanistan, Iraq, African Nationals	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko I	1,400	302	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko II	1,300	679	N/A	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko III	1,300	514	N/A	Official/Open
Oropos	Malaksa	1,200	483	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Summer Camp)	400	310	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Accommodation Facility for Asylum Seekers)	-	407	N/A	-
Chaidari	Skaramagas Dock	1,000	3,200	N/A	Official/Open
Rafina-Pikermi	Rafina	120	118	N/A	
Eleusina	Merchant Navy School Eleusina	-	320	N/A	Official/Open
Total		10,340(12,340)	9,264		

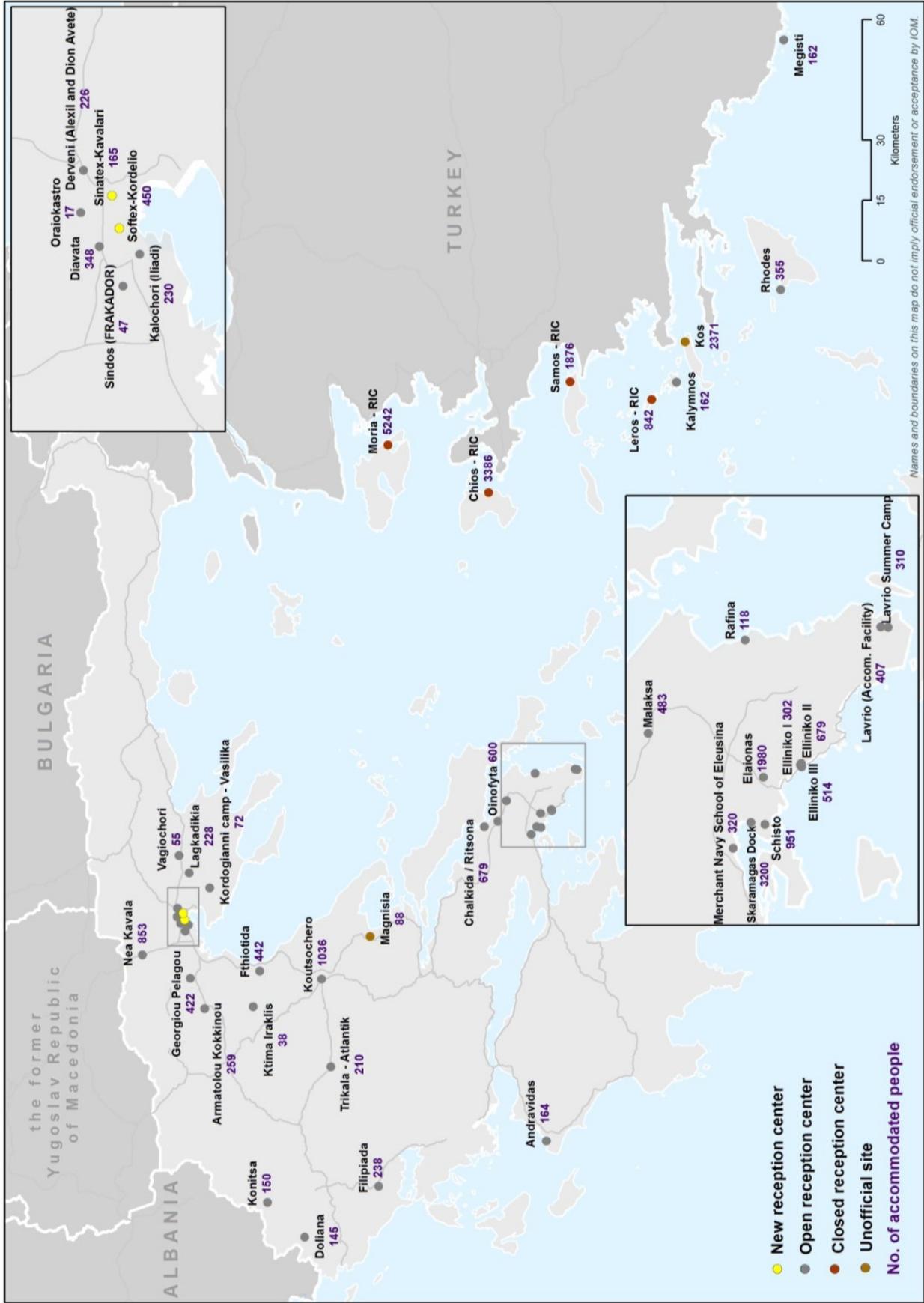
Accommodation Facilities in Peloponnese, Central and Western Greece Region (as of 1 March, 2017)					
Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
West Macedonia	Konitsa	150	150	Syria, Afghanistan, Europe	Official/Open
Preveza	Filipiada (Petroulaki Army Camp)	700	238	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Ioannina	Doliana	400	145	N/A	Official/Open
Chalcis	Chalkida / Ritsona	1,000	679	N/A	Official/Open
Municipality of Tanagra	Oinofyta	300	600	N/A	Official/Open
Lamia	Fthiotida - Thermopiles	400	442	N/A	Official/Open
Larissa	Koutsochero (Euthimioupoli Army Camp)	1,500	1,036	N/A	Official/Open
Volos	Volos (Prefecture of Magnisia)	200	88	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kyllini	Andravidas (Municipality)	300	164	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaly	Trikala—Atlantik	-	210	N/A	Official/Open
Total		6,900	3,752		

** Reception and Identification Center.

Accommodation Facilities in Macedonia and Thrace Region (as of 1 March, 2017)					
Region	Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/ Camp
Thessaloniki	Diavata	2,500	348	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Oraiokastros	1,500	N/A	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (Frakapor)	550	47	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Kalochori (Iliadi)	450	N/A	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Softex- Kordelio	780	450	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Vagiochori	631	N/A	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Derveni (Alexil)/(Dion Avete)	1,000	226	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sinatex—Kavallari	500	165	N/A	Official/Open
Paionia	Nea Kavala—Polykastros	2,500	853	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Pieria	Pieria - Ktima Iraklis	200	38	N/A	Open
Imathia / Veria	Arm Camp Armatolou Kokki-	400	259	N/A	Open
Imathia	Alexandreia Imathias — "Georgiou Pelagou" Army Camp	1,200	422	Syria, Afghanistan	Open
Thermi	Kordogianni	1,500	72	N/A	Official/Open
Total		18,871 (20,671)	min. 2,880		

62,313 6MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES STRANDED IN GREECE*

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

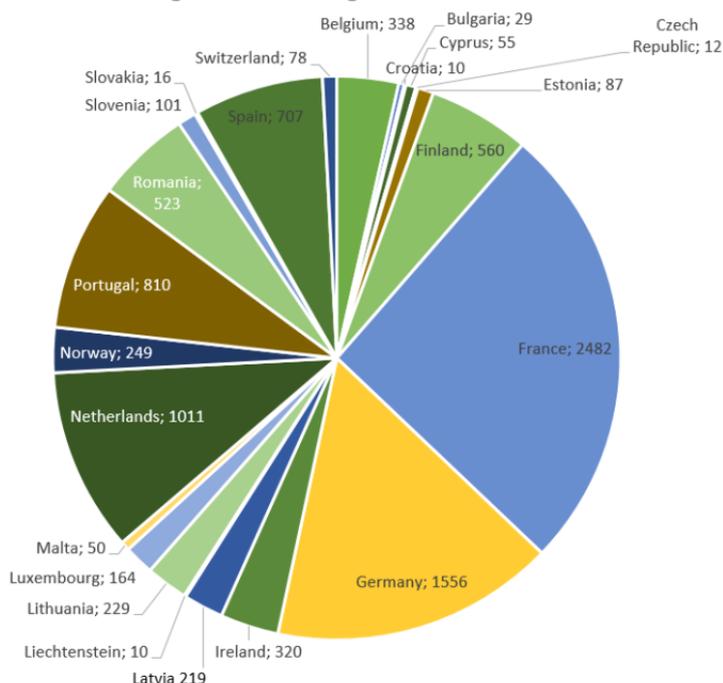


Relocations

As of **28 February**, **13,552** individuals have been relocated to EU Member States. **9,616** migrants and asylum seekers have been relocated from Greece, with 1,204 relocations taking place during the reporting period, out of whom 681 female and 523 male migrants. Find the complete overview [here](#).

Member State	From Greece
Austria	0
Belgium	338
Bulgaria	29
Croatia	10
Cyprus	55
Czech Republic	12
Denmark	0
Estonia	87
Finland	560
France	2,482
Germany	1,556
Hungary	0
Ireland	320
Latvia	219
Lithuania	229
Liechtenstein	10
Luxembourg	164
Malta	50
Netherlands	1,011
Norway	249
Poland	0
Portugal	810
Romania	523
Slovenia	101
Slovakia	16
Spain	707
Sweden	0
Switzerland	78
TOTAL	9,616

Number of Migrants and Refugees Relocated from Greece



6. HUNGARY



Developments in the reporting period

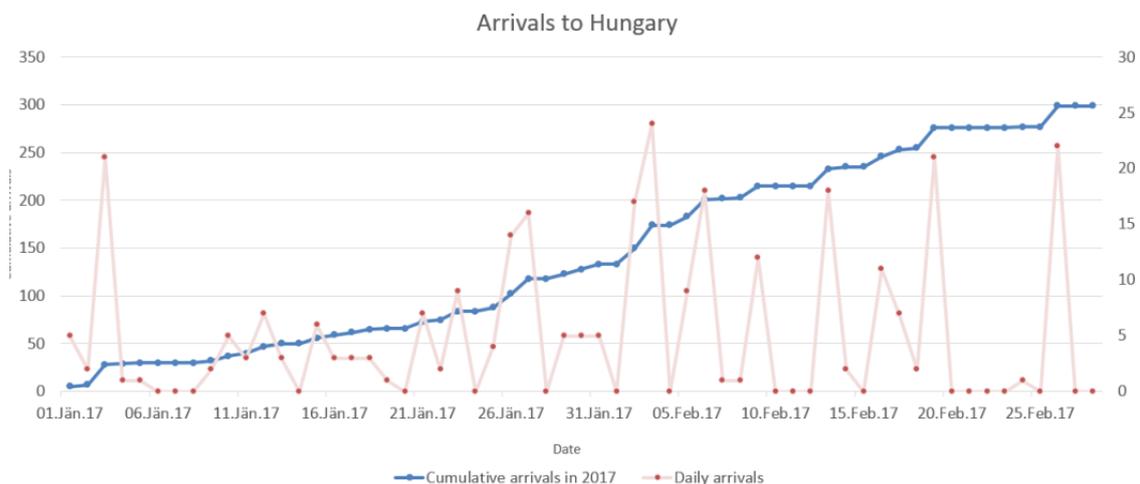
From 01 January to 28 February 2017, a total of **299** migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Hungary.

7 March - The Hungarian Parliament adopted the proposed changes to the several migration related laws. Some of the most important changes are listed below.

- During an “emergency situation caused by mass migration” asylum seeking unaccompanied minors between the age of 14 and 18 fall out of the scope of the Child Protection Act. As a consequence, these UAMs can also be detained during their asylum status determination procedure and no legal guardian will be appointed to them. The State of Emergency related to the mass migration is ongoing for the last 2 years, and the Government expressed its intention to extend it even longer. Additionally, the conditions of declaring this emergency situation would also be eased by this recent set of amendments.
- The transit zones at the border will be the mandatory place of residence for all asylum seekers. These facilities can be exited only towards Serbia. Leaving the facilities towards Hungary is considered a criminal offence. By the end of February, the number of migrants waiting for their entry into Hungary through the Röszke and Tompa transit zones is around 2,500 per transit area.
- The Third country nationals are obliged to pay for all expenses related to their residence, except for those under international protection.
- Asylum claims can be submitted only in the transit zones at the border.
- The Police is obliged to escort back through the fence all “illegal migrants” with the intention to submit an asylum claim. This is now based not only on the eight-km rule, but the Police shall escort “illegal migrants” from the entire territory of Hungary.
- Appeal cases against rejected asylum claims can be adjudicated by court clerks as well.
- All the aforementioned amendments would be applicable for on-going cases too.

7 March - Prime Minister Viktor Orbán said that the migrant flow has not come to an end but only slowed down. He stated that “Now, also, we are under siege”. Although reports of people illegally crossing the borders no longer describe tens of thousands per day, but a few hundred, “we cannot afford to sit back”, he said. All that has happened, the Prime Minister said, is that “we have gained time between two major attacks” to reinforce lines of defence and recruit, train and deploy more border guards. He said that “the storm has not yet passed, but has only subsided temporarily”. Mr. Orbán noted that on this issue Hungary cannot rely on the European Union. On the contrary, he said, “they just make our work harder”, and so “we can only rely on ourselves: we have to protect our borders ourselves”. In his view, the migration crisis will continue until its basic causes are eliminated: “it will remain on the agenda until people everywhere realize that migration is the Trojan horse of terrorism”. Read more [here](#). MSF; the Hungarian Helsinki Committee and MigSzol reported that migrants are constantly abused and beaten by the Hungarian Authorities, in some cases there are also traces of dog bites.

25 February - A pre-decision making version of a government decree was published on extending the State of Emergency caused by mass migration from 6 March until 7 September 2017. The previous extension will expire on 6 March 2017.



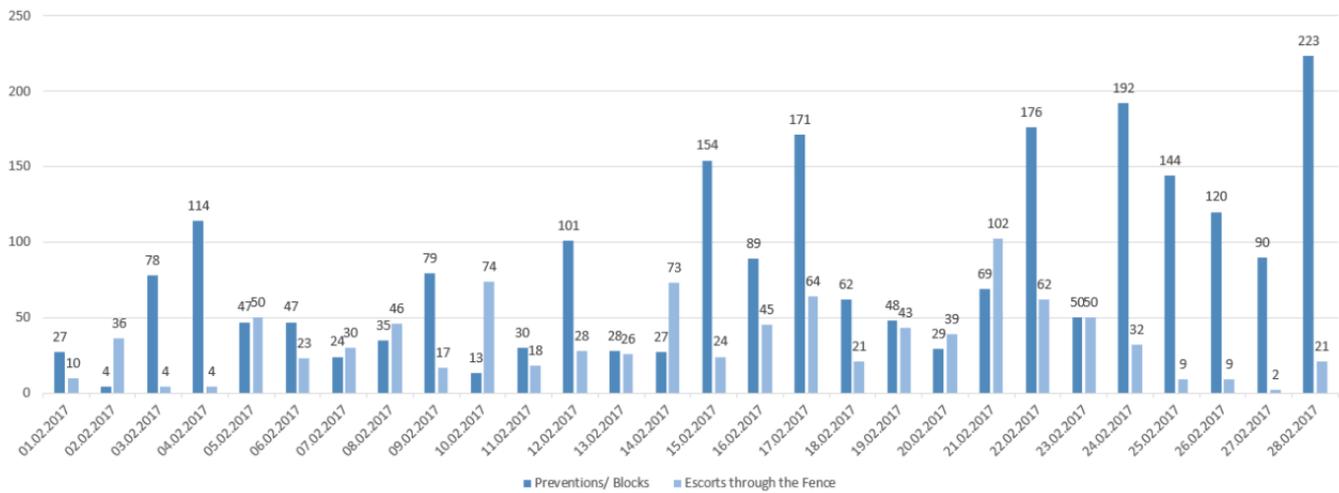


Known entry points

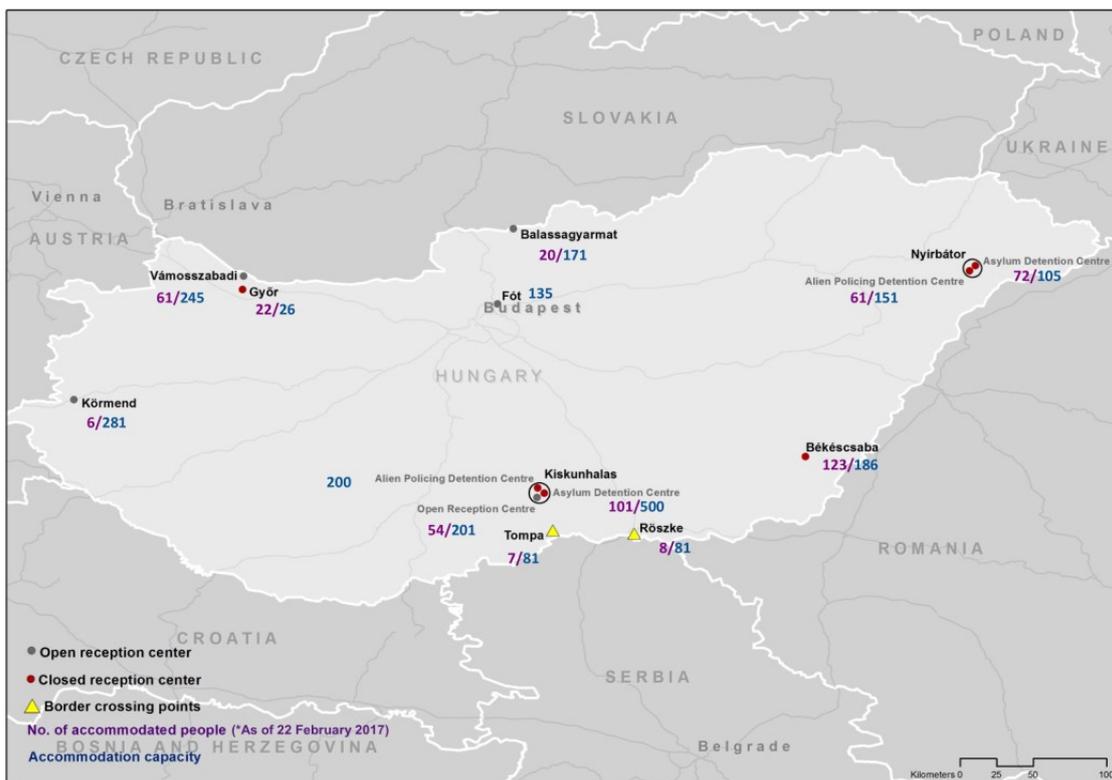
The border in Hungary has been officially closed since September 2015 with the completion of the fence. The migrants have been able cross the border only through the official crossing transit points of Tompa and Roszke on the border with Serbia (5 per working day/per transit zone). During the period between 1 February and 28 February 2017, a total of **3,233** migrants have been apprehended while trying to cross Serbian-Hungarian border illegally. This represents a 16% increase compared to the previous reporting period. Moreover, **70%** (2,271) of apprehended migrants were prevented/stopped by the border police and **30%** (962) were returned back to the Serbian side.

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

Irregular Crossings to Hungary (from 1 February to 28 February 2017)



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



7. ITALY



Development in the reporting period

From 1 January 2017 to 28 February 2017, 13,439 migrants are reported to have arrived to Italy by sea, which represents around 79% of all recorded arrivals by sea in the Mediterranean. Despite dangerous sea conditions and colder winter weather, boats departing mainly from Libyan shores keep crossing the Mediterranean. Indeed 444 are reported to have died at sea on the Central Mediterranean route.

IOM data is adjusted according to the official figures provided by Italy's Ministry of Interior twice a week. According to MOI, Guinea represent the first declared nationality in 2017 (around 16% of the total), followed by Nigeria (13%), Ivory Coast (12%), Bangladesh (10%), Gambia (9%), Senegal (9%) and many other nationalities of Western African and Southern Asia. Almost a thousand Moroccans arrived in Italy during the reporting period, possibly in relation with a temporary border opening between Tunisia and Libya.

2 February - Italy's Prime Minister signed a memorandum of understanding with Libya's National Reconciliation Government to curb departures from Libyan shores. On February 3, a "Malta Declaration" was released ahead of the European Council by EU Member States to stop irregular migration flows through the Central Mediterranean route.

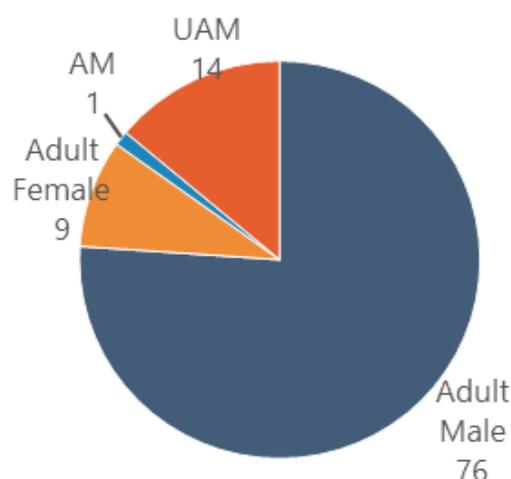
Following the completion of the first round of training by EUNAFORMED staff, the Libyan Coast Guard reports to have safely brought back to Libyan shores hundreds of migrants in rubber boats in distress. Nevertheless, the number of arrivals and of estimated deaths for 2017 is higher than that registered in 2016 and 2015 for the same period. The Red Crescent recovered dozens of bodies washed ashore in Western Libya coasts ([here](#)).

IOM, together with other IIOO, constantly calls for legal migration channels and protection mechanisms for vulnerable African migrants ([here](#)). Conditions in Libya continue to deteriorate, with a failed attack to the on the convoy of Libyan Prime Minister Fayez Al- Sarraj (20 February) and on the convoy of Libyan Prime Minister Fayez Al- Sarraj and renovated clashes between militias for the control of oil ports and refineries in the country ([here](#)).

Demographic breakdown for the top 10 nationalities in the reporting period

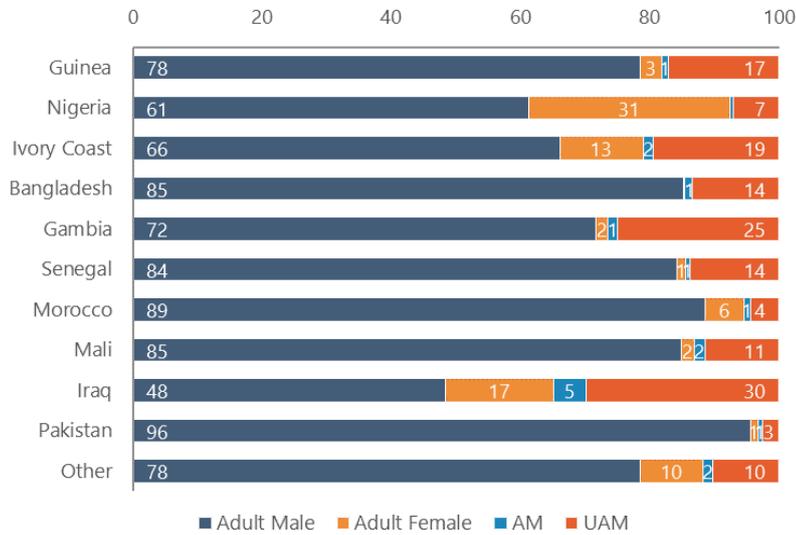
Declared nationality	Total	Adult Men	Adult Women	AM	UAM
Total	13439	10224	1180	160	1875
Guinea	2092	1641	72	20	359
Nigeria	1687	1033	527	6	121
Ivory Coast	1645	1087	213	25	320
Bangladesh	1303	1110	2	15	176
Gambia	1244	891	24	17	312
Senegal	1215	1023	16	8	168
Morocco	977	865	59	10	43
Mali	645	547	13	11	74
Iraq	275	133	46	14	82
Pakistan	271	259	3	2	7
Other	2085	1635	205	32	213

Sex and Age breakdown of total arrivals during the reporting period



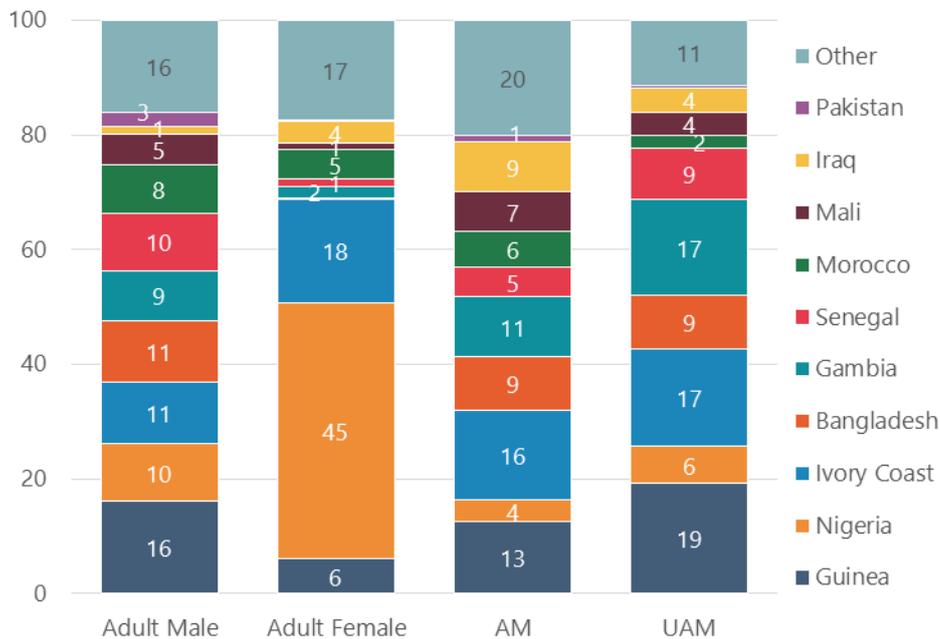
Sex and Age breakdown of the top 10 nationalities during the reporting period

Nationalities with higher shared of adult women are Nigeria (31%), Iraq (17%) and Ivory Coast, whilst majority of migrants coming from Pakistan (96%), Morocco (88%), Bangladesh and Mali (85%) are male adults. Nationalities with higher shares of UAM are Iraq (30%), Gambia (25%), Ivory Coast (19%) and Nigeria (17%).



Nationality breakdown of total male, female and minors during the reporting period

Nigerian nationals represent 45% of all women, followed by Ivorian (18%) and Guinean (6%) nationals. Migrants from Guinea represent 19% of all UAM; followed by Ivorian and Gambian (17%) nationals. Majority of minors who arrived to Italy are not accompanied.



Known entry and exit points

Known entry points:

Main ports of disembarkation are Augusta, Catania, Trapani, Pozzallo, Palermo and Lampedusa (Sicily), Reggio Calabria, Vibo Valentia (Calabria), Taranto and Brindisi (Apulia). During the reporting period, almost all Search and Rescue (SAR) operations were done by NGOs' boats and Italian Coast Guard and Navy vessels.

Known exit points:

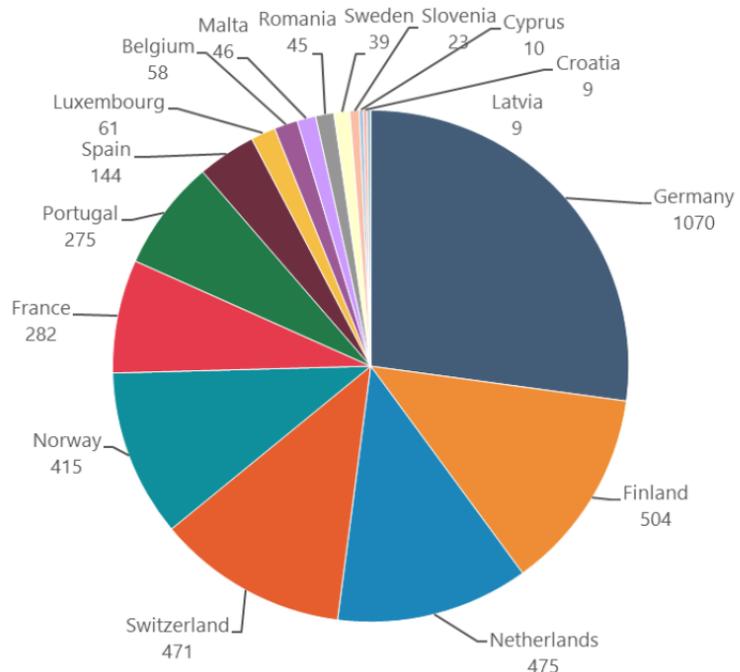
Out of the total arrivals to the country, some migrants try to go on towards other European countries trying to cross the borders with neighbouring countries (France, Switzerland and Austria). As border areas are increasingly controlled by both Italians and partner countries, migrants are often stopped or pushed back to Italy when found on streets or trains close to Italy. Ventimiglia (Italy/France border) and Como (Italy/Switzerland) are the two border cities where most transiting migrants are gathering, and where authorities also have installed official transit centres. On February 5, a train ran over and killed a migrant who was walking along a tunnel between Ventimiglia and Menton. On February 27, an African migrant has been found dead, struck between two coaches of train directed to Switzerland. Constant pressure by the Police and local authorities are reported in Ventimiglia, Como and Rome, among others, to prevent migrants to sleep/gather in open and public spaces. The hotspot in Taranto is reported to keep receiving weekly buses of migrants blocked mainly in Como and Ventimiglia.

Relocations:

As of 28 February, 3,936 migrants were relocated from Italy. In the first 2 months of 2017, there have been 1,282 departures. Main countries of destination for relocated migrants are Germany (27%), Finland (13%), Netherlands (12%), Switzerland (12%), Norway (10%), followed by Portugal, France, Spain, Luxemburg and Belgium with lower numbers. In the first 2 months of 2017, a total of 179 of resettled migrants of Syrian and Palestinian nationality arrived from Lebanon to Italy through charter flights.

Country	From Italy
Austria	0
Belgium	58
Bulgaria	0
Croatia	9
Cyprus	10
Czech Republic	0
Denmark	0
Estonia	0
Finland	504
France	282
Germany	1070
Hungary	0
Ireland	0
Latvia	9
Liechtenstein	0
Lithuania	0
Luxembourg	61
Malta	46
Netherlands	475
Norway	415
Poland	0
Portugal	275
Romania	45
Slovakia	0
Slovenia	23
Spain	144
Sweden	39
Switzerland	471
Total	3,936

Number of migrants and refugees relocated from Italy - total



8. SERBIA

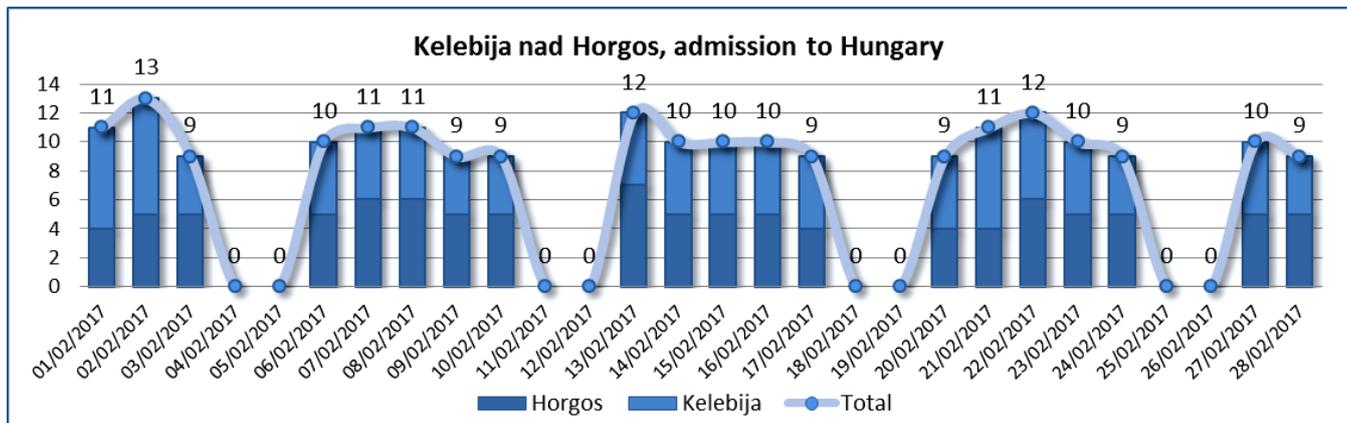


Development in the reporting period

Over the period from 1 February 2017 to 28 February 2017 estimated total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in government facilities (12 transit-reception centers, 5 asylum centers) and border crossing zones increased from approximately **6,536** on 1st February to estimated **6,654** on 28 February. It is estimated that close to **1,100** migrants and refugees remain in the open, mostly in Belgrade area. Overall number of migrants and refugees in Serbia is around **7,750** at the end of February.

3 February - Another accident took place in the night between 2nd and 3rd February. Group of around 15 migrants and refugees, led by smugglers, were trying to cross over frozen Tisa river to Hungary. Ice broke under their feet and they fell into freezing water. Unfortunately one of the migrants, 22 year old male from Afghanistan drowned.

2 February - Accident in Sid train station happened when group of migrants attempted to climb on top of the train tank car. They accidentally triggered an electric wire which caused a explosion of the leftover flammable materials inside the wagon. As result four migrants from Algeria were seriously injured. The migrants were treated for burns in Sremska Mitrovica, and then sent to Belgrade for further medical help. Two of them have suffered life-threatening injuries.



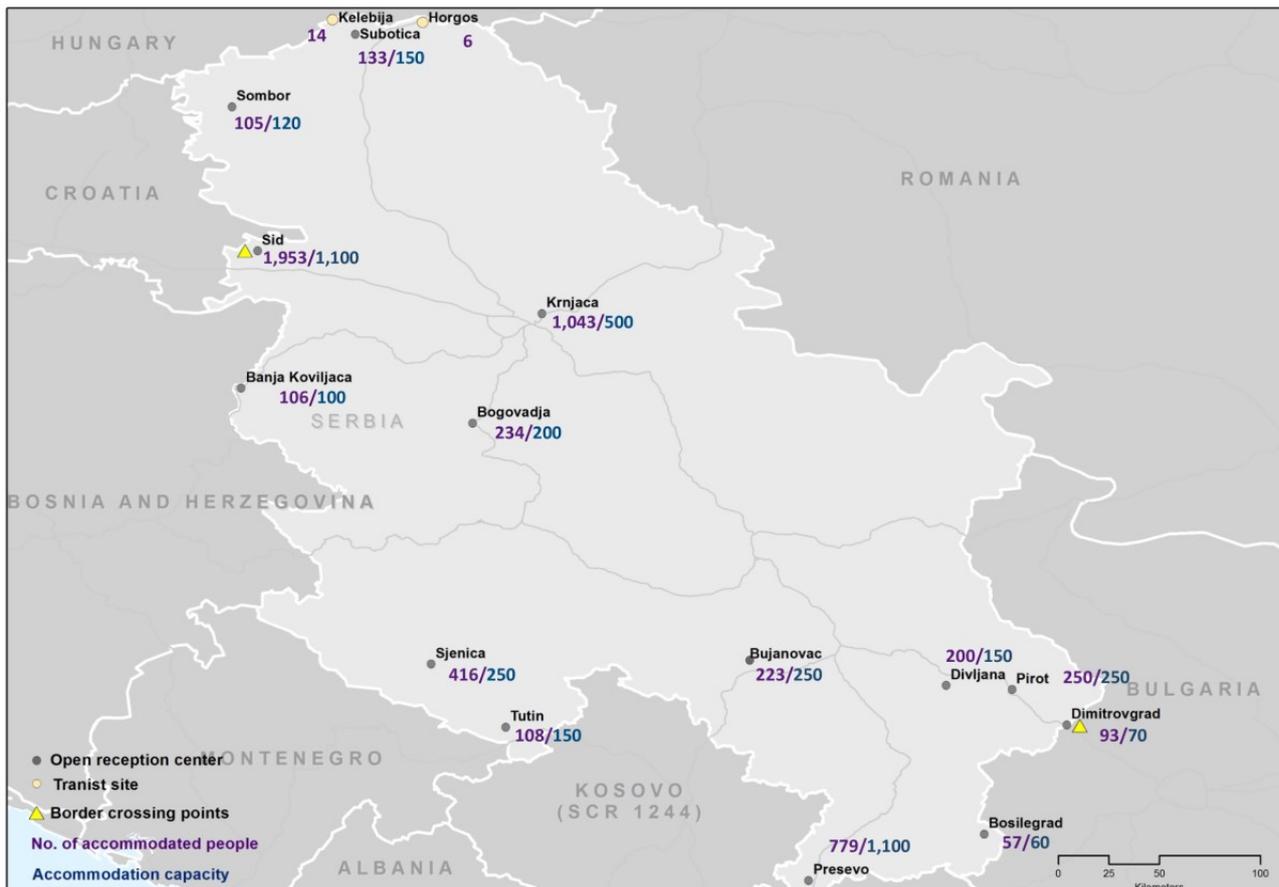
Number of accommodated migrants and refugees in government reception centers, asylum centers and present at Horgos-Kelebija transit zones for the reporting period

	01/02/2017	08/02/2017	15/02/2017	22/02/2017	28/02/2017
Reception Centers	4,469	4,514	4,620	4,601	4,727
Asylum Centers	2,044	2,029	2,009	1,982	1,907
Horgos and Kelebija	23	12	30	28	20
Total	6,536	6,555	6,659	6,611	6,654



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

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
Permanent Asylum Centre in Preševo	1,100	779
Subotica	150	133
Bujanovac Reception Center	250	223
Šid (Centre, Principovac, Adasevci)	1,100	1,953
Dimitrovgrad	70	93
Krnjaca	500	1,043
Obrenovac Reception Center	750	927
Pirot	250	257
Divljana	150	200
Bosilegrad	60	57
Sombor	120	105
Banja Koviljaca	100	106
Sjenica	250	416
Tutin	150	108
Bogovadja	200	234
Horgos Transit Site	n/a	6
Kelebija Transit Site	n/a	14
Total	Minimum of 5,200	6,654



9. SLOVENIA



Development in the reporting period

In 2016 a total of **99,187** migrants and refugees have been registered entering Slovenia. Since the beginning of 2017, there were no registered arrivals through official entry points. The most recent arrivals to Slovenia were registered on 5 March 2016 (253).

24 February - The Civil Initiative called for a referendum in which voters would vote for or against the decision of the Municipality to accommodate asylum seekers. The mayor of Velenje asked the Ministry of the Interior not to sign the contract for the new asylum facility until the issue of the referendum is resolved. The Ministry replied that it can no longer postpone the decision as Slovenia has to fulfil its obligations to relocate asylum seekers from Italy and Greece.

22 February - As a result of joint operational activities, the Brazilian, Slovenian and Italian police dismantled an organized international criminal network involved in trafficking of Brazilian victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Slovenia and Italy. Two Slovenian citizens were arrested. In 2016 there were 47 identified victims of human trafficking in Slovenia.

1 February - With the support of IOM Slovenia, three health mediators were employed by the Slovenian National Institute of Public Health within the IOM's regional Re-Health project. The mediators are currently providing assistance in the asylum centres in Ljubljana and Logatec. Their primary role is to assist in the communication between the asylum seekers and medical workers and to facilitate the access of patients to appropriate services and quality health care.

Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity)

Name of Accommodation	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Asylum Center in Ljubljana—Vič	200	131	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Department AC Kotnikova	90	55	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Department AC Logatec	200	11	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Aliens Centre Postojna	340	8	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Outside of the Asylum Centre	N/A	29	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
TOTAL	830	234	-



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

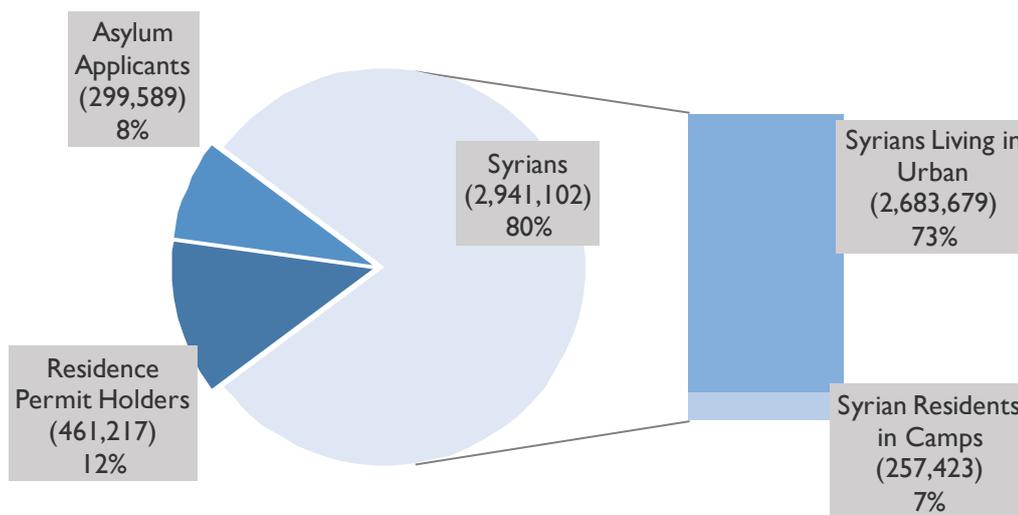


10. TURKEY



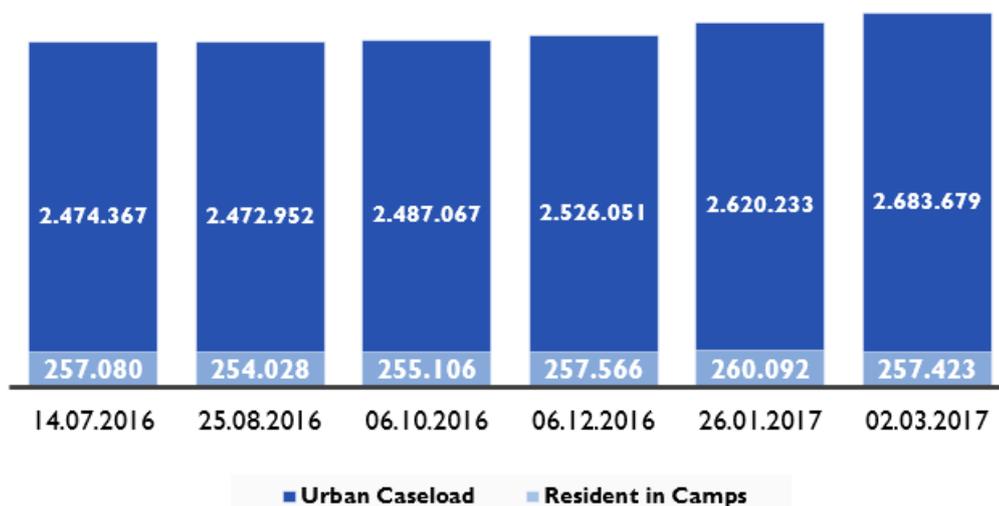
Development in the reporting period

According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently an estimated **3.2 million** foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (**2,941,102 individuals**) who are granted **temporary protection status**, while according to UNHCR, as of end of February 2017, 299,589 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 **461,217** 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 2,941,102 Syrian migrants the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 2,683,679 individuals - live outside camps, officially called Temporary Accommodation Centers and are spread across the Turkish border provinces of Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay and Kilis. 257,423 Syrians live in 23 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 299,589 asylum applicants consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran, Somali and other countries. (Based on UNHCR figures, February 2017).

Nationality	#
Iraq	132,642
Afghanistan	122,937
Iran	32,149
Somalia	3,581
Others	8,280
Total	299,589

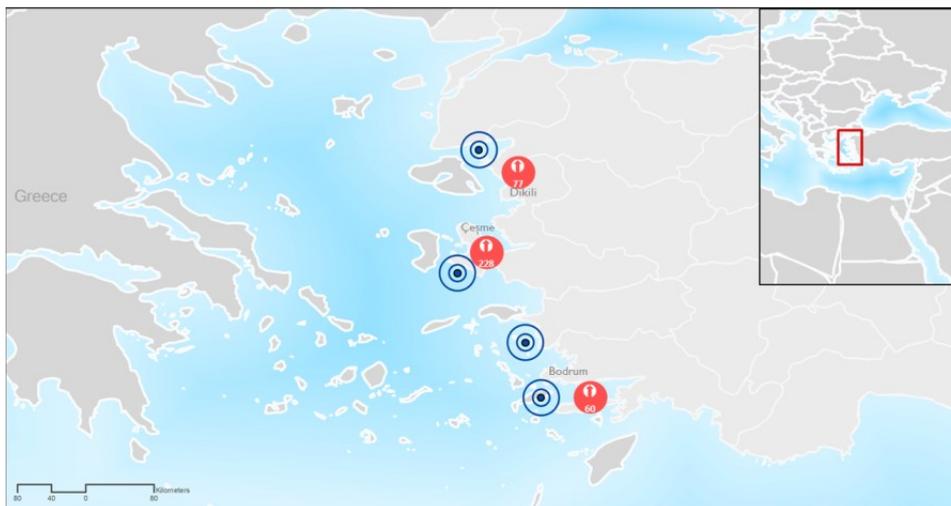
Top 10 Nationalities Apprehended/Rescued
Syria
Congo
Pakistan
Afghanistan
Cameroon
Eritrea
Mali
Turkey
Iran
Iraq

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, there are 461,217 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 **1,475** irregular migrants and has registered 1 fatality in the year of 2017, **719** irregular migrants were apprehended in month of February. 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 8 February 2017)				
Months	Number of Cases	Number of irregular migrants	Number of deaths	Number of organizers
2016	833	37,130	192	118
January 2017	17	756	-	7
February 2017	19	719	1	5



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 1/02/2017—28/2/2017.



Apprehended Persons on land

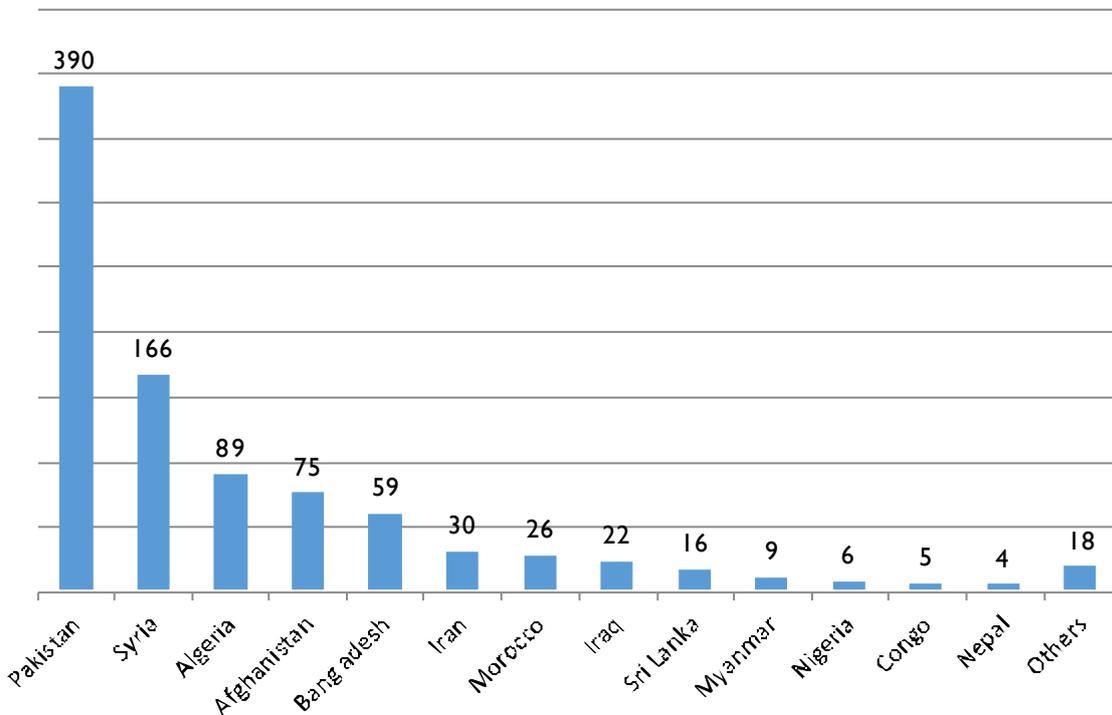
According to Turkish Armed Forces daily figures, between 1 February and 28 February, **29,138** irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Greek, Nahcivan (autonomous region in Azerbaijan) and Bulgarian borders of Turkey. The entry and exit figures breakdown is as shown in the table. The highest number of irregular crossing happened at the border with Syria, with a total number of **25,329** 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 February – 28 February 2017)			
Apprehensions on Entry		Apprehensions on Exit	
Border	Number	Border	Number
Syria	25,329	Greece	1,877
Iraq	1,577	Syria	91
Iran	140	Bulgaria	44
Greece	53	Iran	8
Nahcivan	19		
Total	27,118	Total	2,020

*Data source: Turkish Armed Forces

Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey*

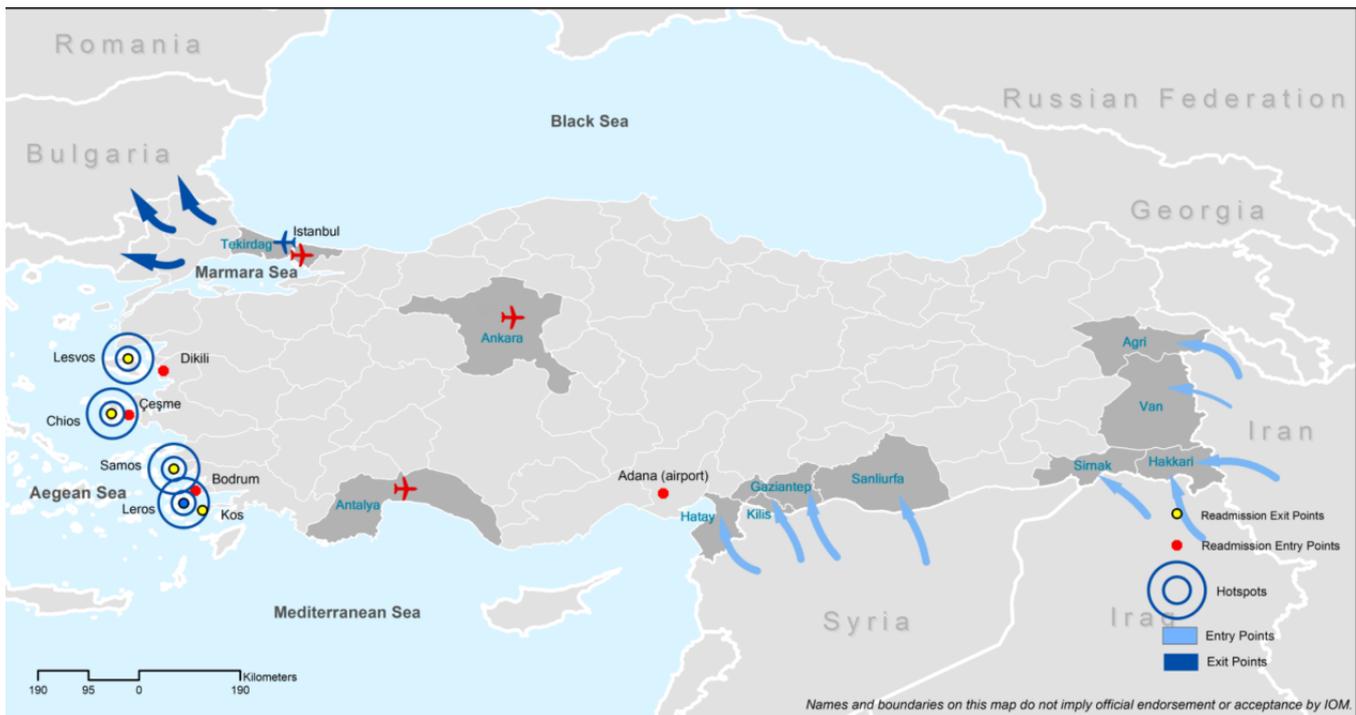
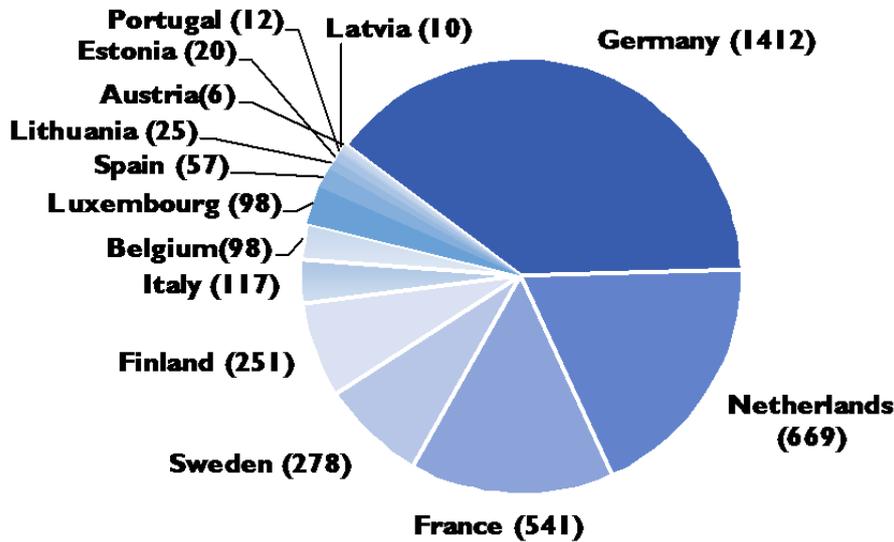
On 18th of March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving Greece to Turkey after 20th of March. In this regard, according to DGMM reports, **915** migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4 of April 2016 and 7 March 2017. The main exit points in Greece include Lesbos, Chios, Kos and Samos and the main entry points to Turkey include Dikili, Çeşme, Bodrum and Adana (through the airport). Nationality breakdown of the readmitted is below and “others” category represents nationalities of India, Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon, Niger, 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 March 7th, there are 3,594 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, Küçükkuyu (Locations close to Lesbos, Samos, Chios, Symi, Kos and Rodos)

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

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

*Data source: DGMM

11. THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA



Development in the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 February — 28 February 2017) **56** new arrivals (were registered in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia which makes a total of **89,829** arrivals registered since the beginning of 2016.

Accommodation Facilities (as of 28 February 2017)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity*	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	49	18 Syrian, 31 Iraqi nationals
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	46	Syria 5, Iraq 13, Palestine 3, Afghanistan 5, Morocco 3, Algeria 12, Pakistan 3, Libya 2
TOTAL	2,200-2,300	95	-

*Capacity is approximate and subject to change

Arrivals - demographic information, as per registered caseload 1 January 2016 – 28 February 2017		
Demographic group	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Male	35,432	39%
Female	19,676	22%
Accompanied children	34,488	38%
Unaccompanied children	233	<1%
Total	89,829	100%

Arrivals by nationality, as per registered caseload 1 January 2016 – 28 February 2017		
Main Nationalities	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Syria	44,821	50%
Afghanistan	26,579	30%
Iraq	18,371	20%
Other nationalities	58	<1%
Total	89,829	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 49 Syrian, and Iraqi nationals. Female 11, Male 10 and children 28.

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.



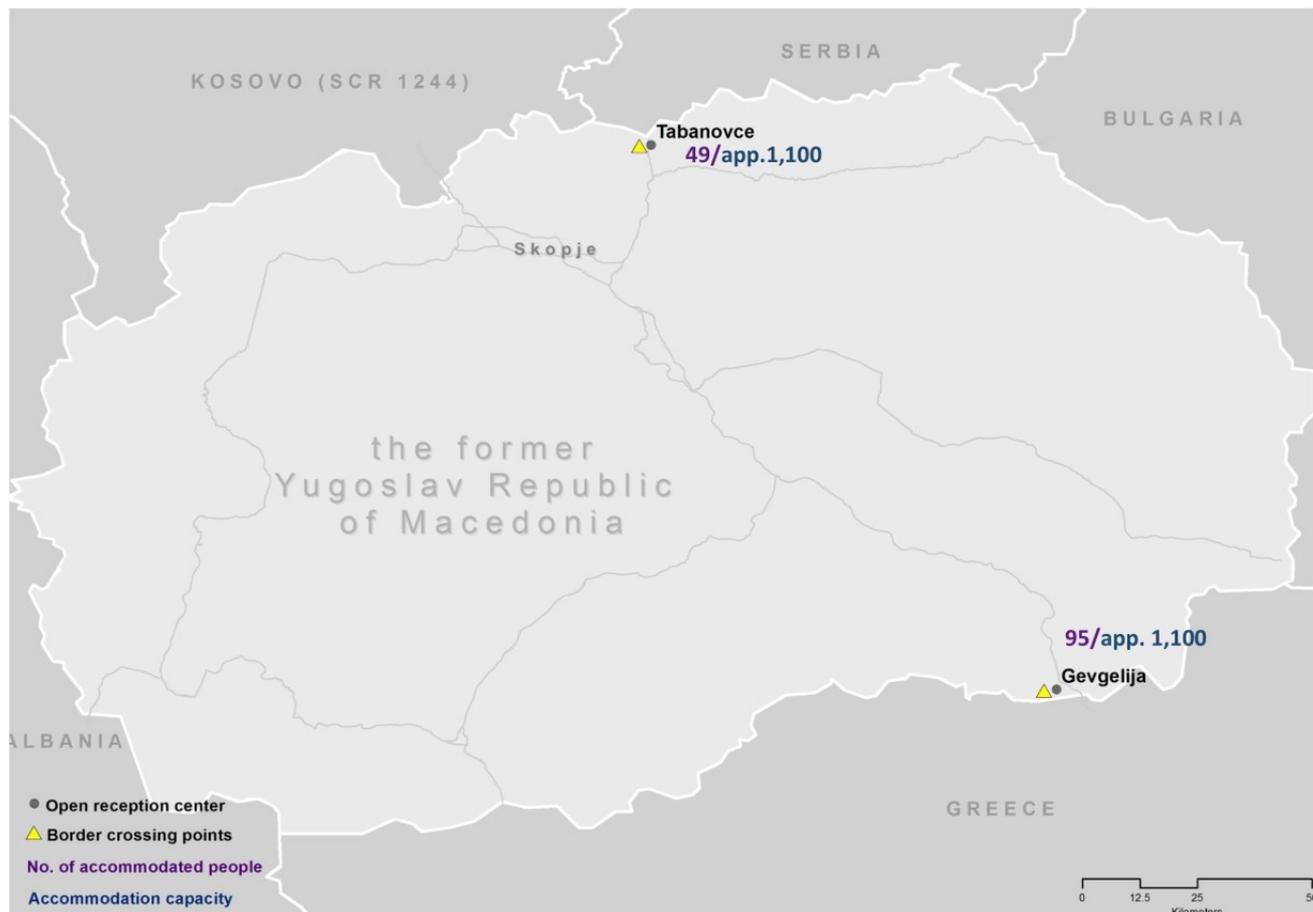
Tabanovce Transit centre

Accommodation facility located close to the Serbia border in Tabanovce region, has a full capacity of approximately 1,100. Currently it accommodates approximately **49** migrants and refugees. During the early morning on the 9th of February all migrants (49) there were being accommodated in the Tabanovce Transit Centre through a readmission agreement with Greece were taken back to Greece. The newly arrived 49 were actually circulating the camp and were in a close vicinity but due to procedures were not allowed to be registered. They have now been accepted to stay and registered.

There are a number of different nationalities currently accommodated in the centre: Syria 5, Iraq 13, Palestine 3, Afghanistan 5, Morocco 3, Algeria 12, Pakistan 3, Libya 2. Out of which 28 Male, 7 Female and Children 11.

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 28 February is **95**, representing a decrease of around 18% since the last reporting period (117).

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

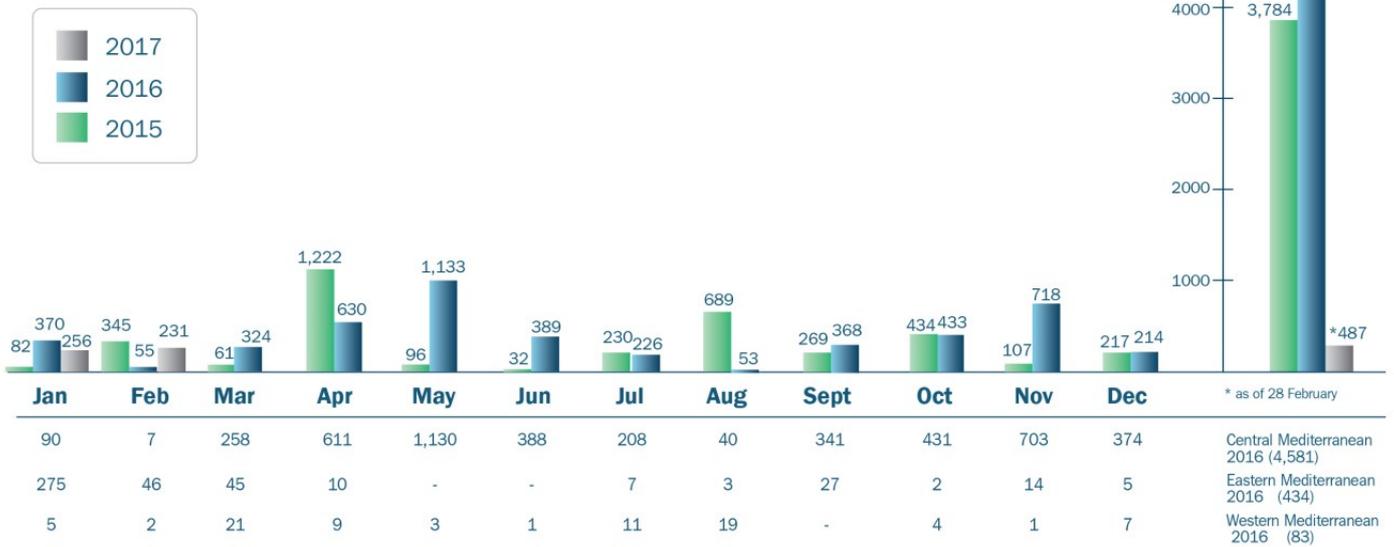


Known entry/exit points: In the area of the Southern border, the most critical spot for irregular border crossings still remains to be the area of Bogorodica near the Gevgelija border crossing point. The main hotspots are the Bogorodica/Evzoni (Northern Greece) road and railway border crossing point and the areas of villages Moin and Selemli.

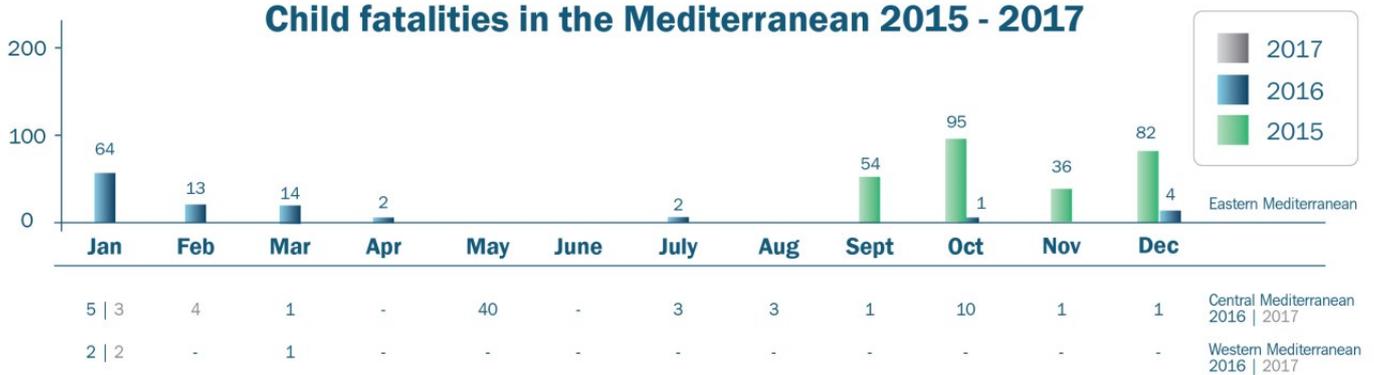
13. MISSING MIGRANTS: FATALITIES/MISSING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AEGEAN



Mediterranean fatalities 2015 - 2017



Child fatalities in the Mediterranean 2015 - 2017



*Data for 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

Since the beginning of 2017 up to 28 February, Albanian authorities apprehended **119** irregular migrants—53 Syrian, 26 Afghan, 15 Algerian, 7 Indian, 6 Moroccan, 6 Pakistani, 3 Palestinian and 2 Iraqi nationals. Majority of the migrants were male adults (109), only 10% are female (19) in addition to 15% minors (19). 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 (UNSCR 1244)



Latest figures

Since 1 January to 28 February 2017 Kosovo Border Police apprehended **43** irregular migrants. During the month of February, **26** migrants were apprehended by the Kosovo Border Patrol, 21 Afghan, 3 Bulgarian, 1 Macedonian and 1 Libyan national (11 female, 15 male including 15 children). Most of the irregular migrants, have used Kosovo as an alternative way in order to reach EU MS and only stayed in transit for maximum 6–7 days.

Accommodation facilities

There are two open reception centers in the country in the Magure (Lipjan area) and Prishtina. By the end of February, Reception Center for Asylum Seekers in Lipjane accommodates 43 migrants out of whom, 36 Afghan, 1 Macedonian, 1 Libyan, 1 Iraqi and 1 Russian and 3 Bulgarian nationals. Gender breakdown of asylum seekers is following 20 female, 23 male, including 21 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—28 February 2017)

Afghans	277
Syrians	284
Moroccans	132
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	952

Number of Asylum Seekers by Nationality (1 January 2016- 28 February 2017)

Afghanistan	225
Syria	68
Libya	4
Iran	7
Albania	2
Iraq	4
Yemen	1
Other	11
TOTAL	322

Gender Breakdown of Asylum Seekers (1 January 2016- 28 February 2016)

Female	120
Male	202
TOTAL	322

Montenegro



Latest figures

During this reporting period (1 February - 28 February 2017) authorities in Montenegro apprehended **36** irregular migrants. This represents a **16%** increase compared to the previous reporting period when **43** irregular migrants were detected.

Since the beginning of 2016, a total of **292** 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– 28 February 2017	
Afghanistan	79
Iraq	43
Syria	14
Tunisia	4
Algeria	30
Libya	1
Iran	30
Nigeria	4
Ukraine	2
Pakistan	13
Cuba	3
Other	69
Total	292

Bosnia and Herzegovina



Latest developments

According to the IOM Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, during the reporting period (1 February - 28 February 2017) the Service for Foreigners' Affairs registered irregular entry of 56 migrants - 1 Syrian, 4 Iraqi, 1 Algerian and 2 Kosovo nationals. 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).

Nationality breakdown of apprehended irregular migrants (1 - 28 February 2017)	
Pakistan	32
Kosovo	5
Afghanistan	5
Iraq	3
Turkey	3
Syria	2
Other	6

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](#).