



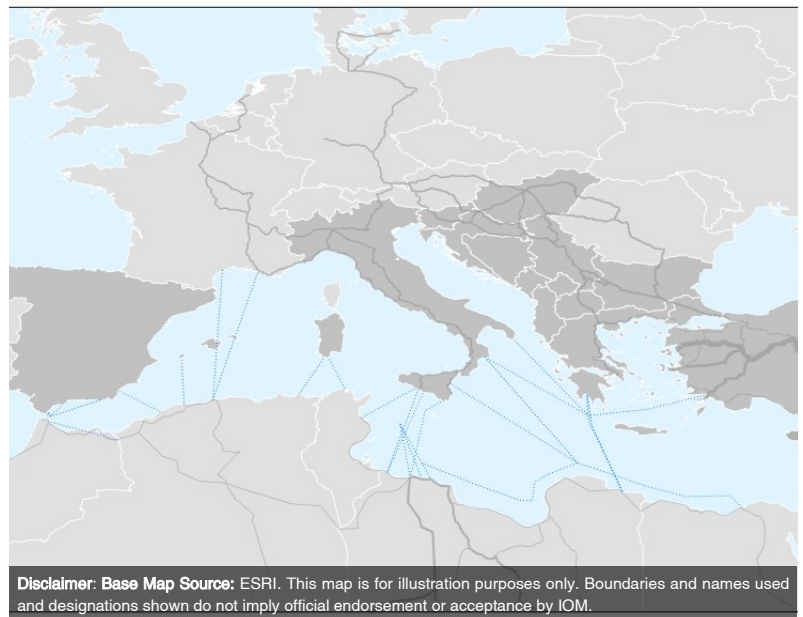
30,131 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2017

29,099 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE by sea

1,032 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 31 March 2017, there were estimated **24,292** cumulative arrivals to **Italy**, compared to **18,777** arrivals recorded in the same month in 2016 (a **23% increase**). **Greece** has seen a **97% lower** number of arrivals in March 2017 when compared to the same period in 2016, **4,252** and **152,617** respectively.
- According to available data, there have been **30,131** new arrivals to Greece, Italy, Spain and Bulgaria, as countries of first arrival to Europe since the beginning of 2017 till 31 March 2017.
- During March, there were **12,491** arrivals to Greece, Italy and Bulgaria, which represents a 107% increase compared to January (**6,032**) and 22% increase compared to February (**10, 277**).
- By the end of March, **total number of migrants and refugees** stranded in Greece and in the Western Balkans reached **74,647**. 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 **31 March 2017**, **16,030** individuals have been relocated to **24 European countries**. Please see the page on **relocations** for more information.
- As of **31 March 2017**, a total of **943** migrants and refugees were readmitted from Greece to Turkey as part of the EU-Turkey Statement. 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

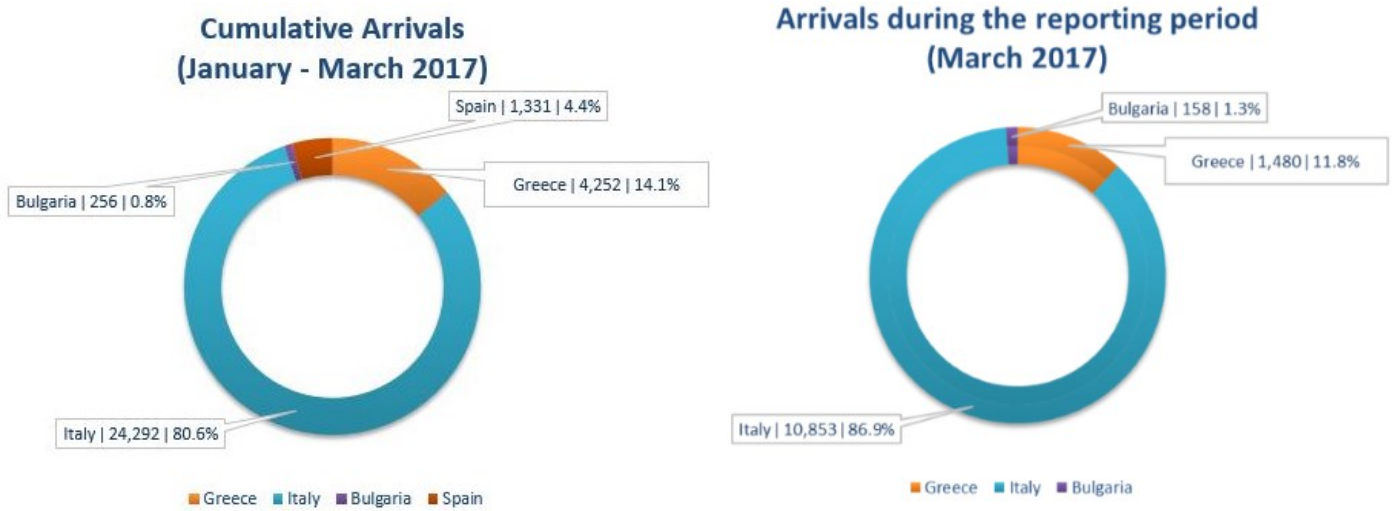
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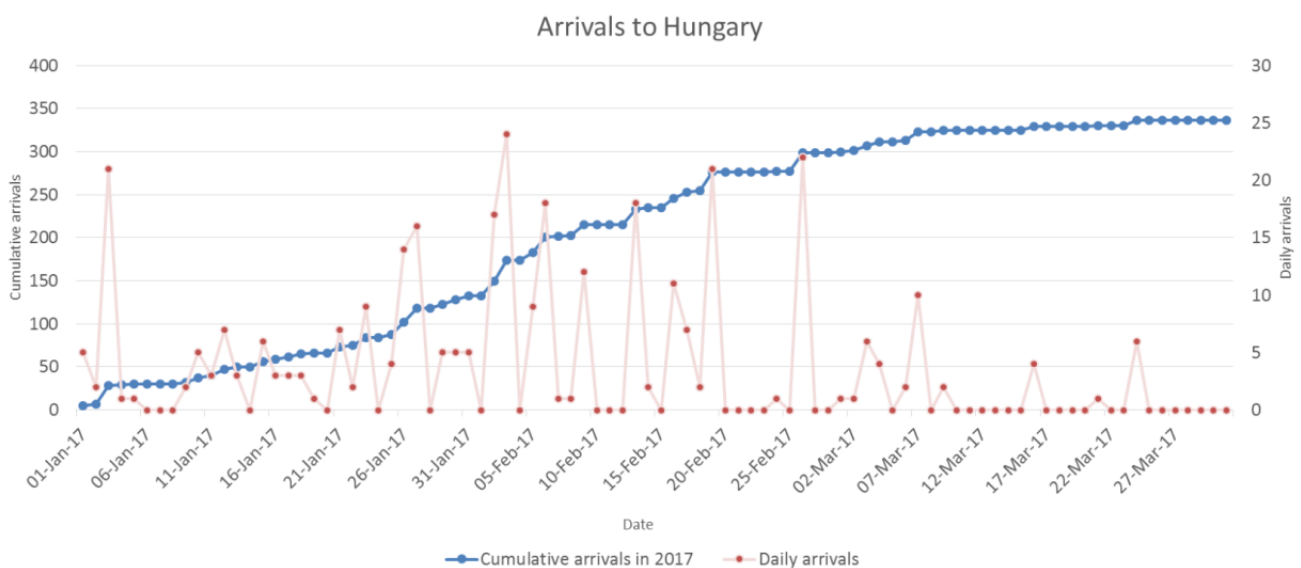
I. OVERVIEW OF ARRIVALS



Weekly trends: countries of first arrival

Country ▲	Bulgaria		Greece		Italy		Total arrivals		
	Period ▲	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
	25 February to 3 March	21	.	386	.	2,882	.	3,289	.
	4 March to 10 March	34	61.90%	183	-52.59%	1,532	-46.84%	1,749	-46.82%
	18 March to 24 March	45	32.35%	317	73.22%	354	-76.89%	716	-59.06%
	11 March to 17 March	34	-24.44%	494	55.84%	5,683	1,505.37%	6,211	767.46%
	25 March to 31 March	24	-29.41%	424	-14.17%	2,413	-57.54%	2,861	-53.94%

Monthly trends: other countries

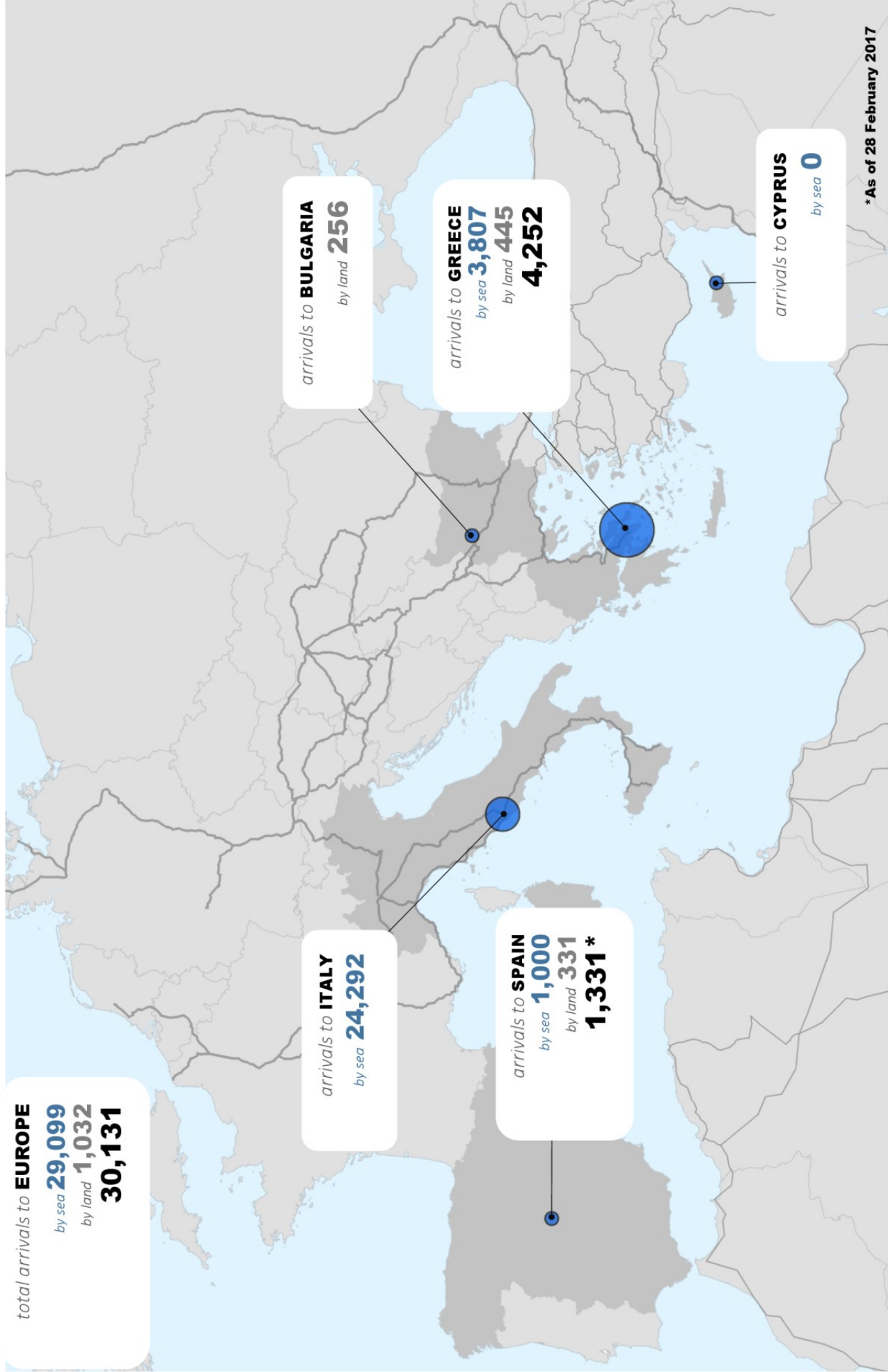




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OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to Greece, Cyprus, Spain, Italy and Bulgaria 🌐 From 01 January 2017 to 31 March 2017

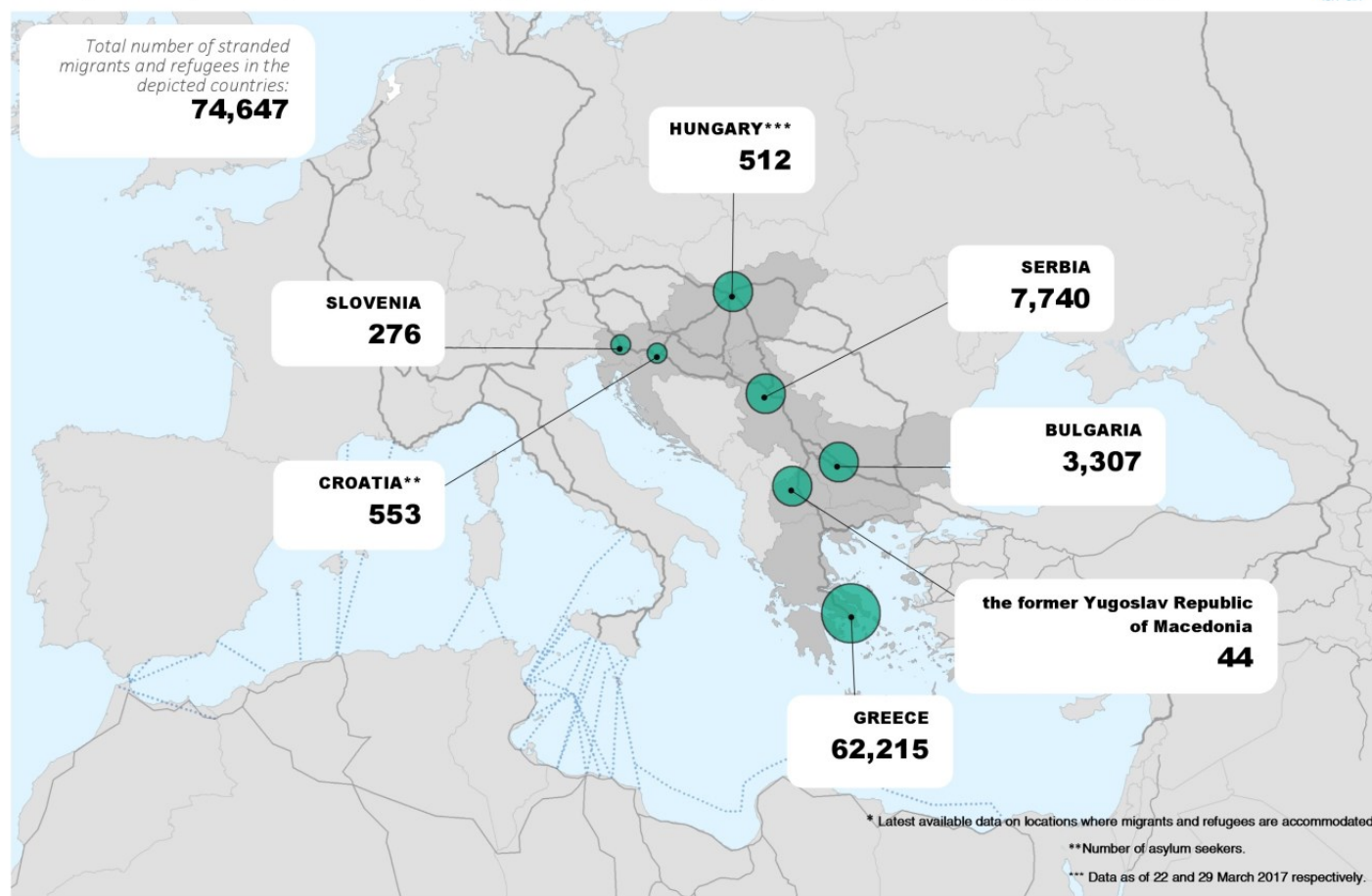


*As of 28 February 2017

OVERVIEW: STRANDED MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Stranded migrants and refugees in Greece, FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia and Bulgaria* 31 March 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 31 March 2017	% change from March 2016 to 31 March 2017
Greece	42,688	62,215	46%
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,199	44	-96%
Serbia	1,706	7,740	354%
Croatia	231	553*	139%
Slovenia	408	276	-32%
Hungary	-	512**	n/a
Bulgaria	865	3,307	382%
Total	47,097	74,647	58%

*Number of asylum seekers.

** As of 22 and 29 March 2017 respectively.

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 deal 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](#).

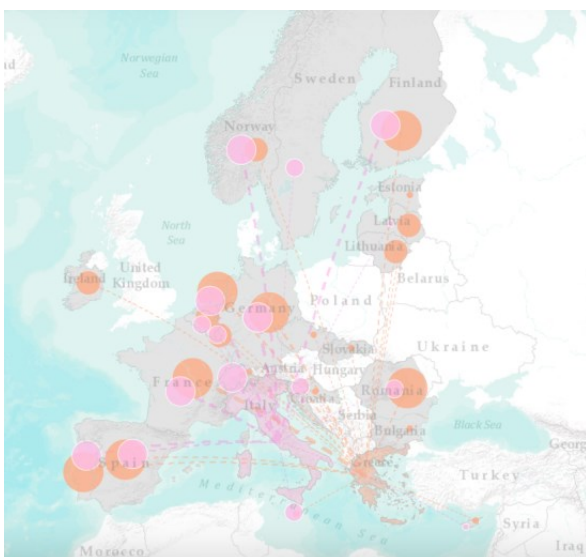
3. RELOCATIONS

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 (264), Finland (1,820), France (5,490), Germany (7,250), Ireland (596), Latvia (438), Liechtenstein (10), Lithuania (600), Luxembourg (270), Malta (104), the Netherlands (1,575), Norway (1,250), Poland (100), Portugal (1,618), Romania (1,942), Slovakia (40), Slovenia (180), Spain (900), Sweden (350) and Switzerland (1,280) with an overall number of only **27,393 places**. You can find the overview [here](#)



migration.iom.int/europe/

Number of relocated migrants from Greece and Italy
as of 31 March, 2017

Member State	From Greece	From Italy	Total
Belgium	371	121	492
Bulgaria	29	0	29
Croatia	10	9	19
Cyprus	55	10	65
Czech Republic	12	0	12
Estonia	100	0	100
Finland	738	504	1,242
France	2,836	327	3,163
Germany	2,029	1,481	3,510
Ireland	380	0	380
Latvia	243	27	270
Lithuania	229	8	237
Liechtenstein	10	0	10
Luxembourg	216	61	277
Malta	65	46	111
Netherlands	1,115	521	1,636
Norway	343	559	902
Portugal	881	299	1,180
Romania	523	45	568
Slovenia	131	34	165
Slovakia	16	0	16
Spain	733	144	877
Sweden	0	39	39
Switzerland	220	510	730
Total	11,285	4,745	16,030

4. BULGARIA

Developments in the reporting period



From the start of 2017 until 30 March* the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior (Moi) apprehended a total of **675** migrants who were attempting to enter, exit or reside in the country irregularly. More than 60% of migrants have been detected on exit (**89**) and inside the country (**324**), whereas remaining **262** are apprehended on entry near the Bulgarian-Turkish border. Aside from that, additional **1,278** migrants previously registered by the Bulgarian Authorities, have been detected while trying to leave country without valid documents and permits. This represents a 20% decrease compared to the same period in 2016 (total apprehended on exit –with/without being previously registered, 1, 367 vs. 1,646 respectively).

9 March - A group of citizens in Bulgaria formed a vigilant paramilitary organization *Bulgarian National Movement Shipka* (BNO Shipka). Led by a former colonel Vladimir Rusev who claim to have fought in Chechnya as a volunteer alongside Russians, the group adopted military appearance, including the equipment such as log knives, bayonets and hatchets for their *hunt* on irregular migrants in Strandzha Massif, a forested mountain range on Bulgaria's border with Turkey. During March, 35 members of the BNO Shipka were active in this area. Number of apprehended migrants, same as sanctions applied by the informal organization are not known.

16 March - Caretaker Prime Minister Ognyan Gerdzhikov declared that additional security measures will be applied along the Bulgarian– Turkish border, as an increase in number of migrants arriving could be expected due to the tensions between the Netherlands and Turkey and related threats about potential revisions of the EU-Turkey statement related to the blocking land migration from Turkey to the European mainland. Moreover, the discussion between Bulgarian and Turkish authorities intensified in light of the forthcoming early elections in Bulgaria.

26 March - The data from the Bulgarian State Agency for Refugees and Migration Directorate with the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior show the significant decrease in the number of migrants and refugees in Bulgaria. By the end of March the accommodation centers in Bulgaria are functioning at 55-60% of their total capacity. The Bulgarian authorities related this trend to the following three factors. Firstly, migration pressure towards Bulgaria has seen significant decrease in the recent months. 607 illegal foreign nationals have been detained in that country since the beginning of 2017, whereas nearly 2,600 illegal migrants were detained in the same period last year. Secondly, the number of illegal foreign nationals deported back to their home countries has increased significantly. 129 illegal migrants were deported from Bulgaria in the past week only. Thirdly, some migrants who stayed in Bulgaria managed to reach other countries in Central and Western Europe. Currently, nearly 1,300 Afghani nationals, just over 1,000 Syrians and nearly 600 Iraqi citizens are residing in Bulgaria.

27 March - A formal negotiations began on attempts to form the elected government after the country held early parliamentary elections on 26 March. These elections handed the largest share of votes to Boiko Borissov's center-right GERB party. Its most likely coalition partner is The United Patriots, which in the course of its election campaign made numerous statements against informal migration describing it as primary issue. The Bulgarian nationalists want a shutdown of the country's borders, notably with Turkey, against informal migrants, a stronger security force presence at the frontier, and the shifting of all refugees to closed camps away from urban centers.

30 March - The caretaker Prime Minister Ognyan Gerdzhikov's cabinet agreed on a decision that Bulgaria will begin accepting refugees from Turkey, according to a report released on 30 March 2017. It was made at a scheduled meeting on 29 March 2017 on the basis of a March 2016 agreement between the European Union and Turkey. This agreement was not recognized by the General Court of the EU and a number of EU countries. The cabinet did not specify the number of migrants, which would be received by Bulgaria, but a source said that it was about 50 people. Bulgaria has a separate commitment to accept refugees relocated from Greece and Italy. Refugees to be readmitted from Turkey to Bulgaria will be processed by Bulgarian teams posted in that country. The teams will include representatives of Bulgaria's State Agency for Refugees, the Ministry of Interior and translators.



Accommodation Facilities (as of 30 March 2017)*

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Open Reception Centre at Banya	70	7	Mainly Afghan (36%), Syrian (36%), Iraqi (19%) and Pakistani (2%) nationals
Open Reception Centre at Pastrogor	320	95	
Open Reception Centre Sofia– Ovcha Kupel	860	543	
Open Reception Centre Vrazhdebna (Sofia)	370	201	
Open Reception Centre Voenna Rampa (Sofia)	800	457	
Closed Reception Center Sofia—Busmantsi (SAR)	60	48	
Open Reception Centre at Harmanli	2,710	1,365	
Closed Reception Centre at Lyubimets	1,200	591	Mainly Afghan (31%), Pakistani (23%), Syrian (13%), and Iraqi (2%) nationals
Closed Reception Centre at Sofia (MoI)			
Centre at Elhovo			
Total	6,390	3,307	



*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

In January and February 2017, Croatian Border Police apprehended a total of 160 irregular migrants in the territory of the Police Department of the Vukovarsko-Srijemska county near the border with Serbia. Majority (106) were Afghan and Pakistani nationals.

During the first two months of 2016, before the closure of the Western Balkans route, Croatian Ministry of Interior registered 102,302 irregular migrants in the same County, arriving from Serbia. According to the UNHCR, majority of the migrants were Syrian, Afghan and Iraqi nationals ([source](#)). With the closure of the Western Balkans route, numbers decreased, with only 1,634 additional arrivals reported in the first few days of March, reaching the total of 103,939 for the whole year. Aside from irregular migrants registered as arriving through the established humanitarian corridor, Ministry of Interior registered additional 25 persons while trying to enter Croatia from Serbia without valid documents (all of them European nationals).

Accommodation Facilities (occupancy/capacity as of 29 March 2017*)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating		Nationalities
		Asylum Seekers	Stranded Migrants	
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	600	475	0	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)	100	78	0	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	100 (+20)	0	0	N/A
TOTAL	800 (820)	553	0	N/A



*Number of asylum seekers.



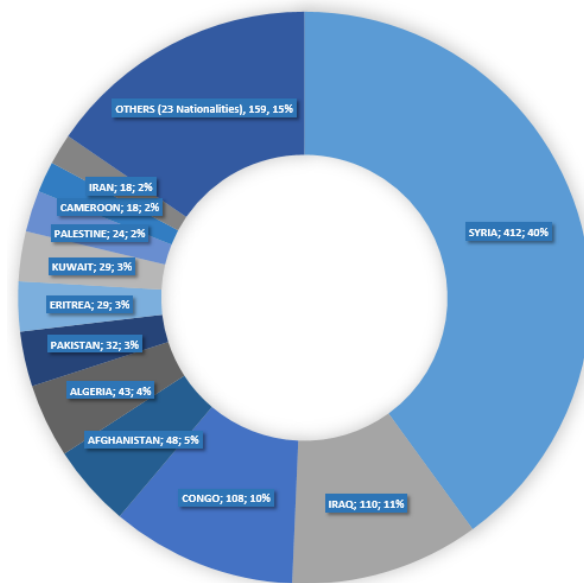
6. GREECE

Development in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017 until 31 March there have been **4,252** registered arrivals to Greece, with **1,480** new arrivals being reported during the reporting period (1 - 31 March 2017).

Nationality breakdown 2017*

Breakdown by nationality of arrivals to Greece from
1-Jan-2017 to 28-Feb-2017



*Latest available data.

Hotspots and Accommodation Facilities*

30 March - The number of stranded migrants and refugees in Greece is estimated to **62,215**. Greek authorities estimate that **10,183** migrants and refugees are housed in alternative accommodations, while **22,207** are estimated to live outside accommodation facilities.

Accommodation Facilities in Aegean Region (as of 30 March 2017)

Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accommodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Lesvos	Moria-RIC**	3,500	4,544	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, African Nationals	Official/Closed
Kos	Kos	1,000	2,394	N/A	Official/Closed
Samos	Samos-RIC	250	1,982	Pakistan, Syria, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Chios	Chios-RIC	1,100	3,553	Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan	Official/Closed
Leros	Leros-RIC	1,000	930	Syria	Official/Closed
Rhodes	Rhodes	-	320	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kalymos	Kalymos	-	157	N/A	Unofficial
Kastellorizo	Megisti	-	130	N/A	Unofficial
Total		6,850	14,010		

*This is not an exhaustive list of all accommodation facilities in Greece, rather a compilation of available data as of 30 March 2017.

** Reception and Identification Center.


Accommodation Facilities in Attica Region (as of 30 March, 2017)

Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accommodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Perama	Schisto Camp	2,000-4,000	885	Afghanistan, Iran	Official/Open
Thebes	Elaionas	1,500	1,988	Afghanistan, Iraq, African Nationals	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko I	1,400	293	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko II	1,300	585	N/A	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko III	1,300	484	N/A	Official/Open
Oropos	Malaksa	1,200	765	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Summer Camp)	400	310	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Accommodation Facility for Asylum Seekers)	-	329	N/A	-
Chaidari	Skaramagas Dock	1,000	3,100	N/A	Official/Open
Rafina-Pikermi	Rafina	120	114	N/A	
Eleusina	Merchant Navy School Eleusina	-	323	N/A	Official/Open
Total		10,220(12,220)	9,176		

Accommodation Facilities in Peloponnese, Central and Western Greece Region (as of 30 March, 2017)

Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accommodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
West Macedonia	Konitsa	150	125	Syria, Afghanistan, Europe	Official/Open
Preveza	Filipiada (Petroulaki Army Camp)	700	256	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Ioannina	Doliana	400	102	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	414	N/A	Official/Open
Larissa	Koutsochero (Euthimioupoli Army Camp)	1,500	1,042	N/A	Official/Open
Volos	Volos (Prefecture of Magnisia)	200	108	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kyllini	Andravidas (Municipality)	300	166	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaly	Trikala—Atlantik	-	199	N/A	Official/Open
Total		4,950	3,691		

** Reception and Identification Center.

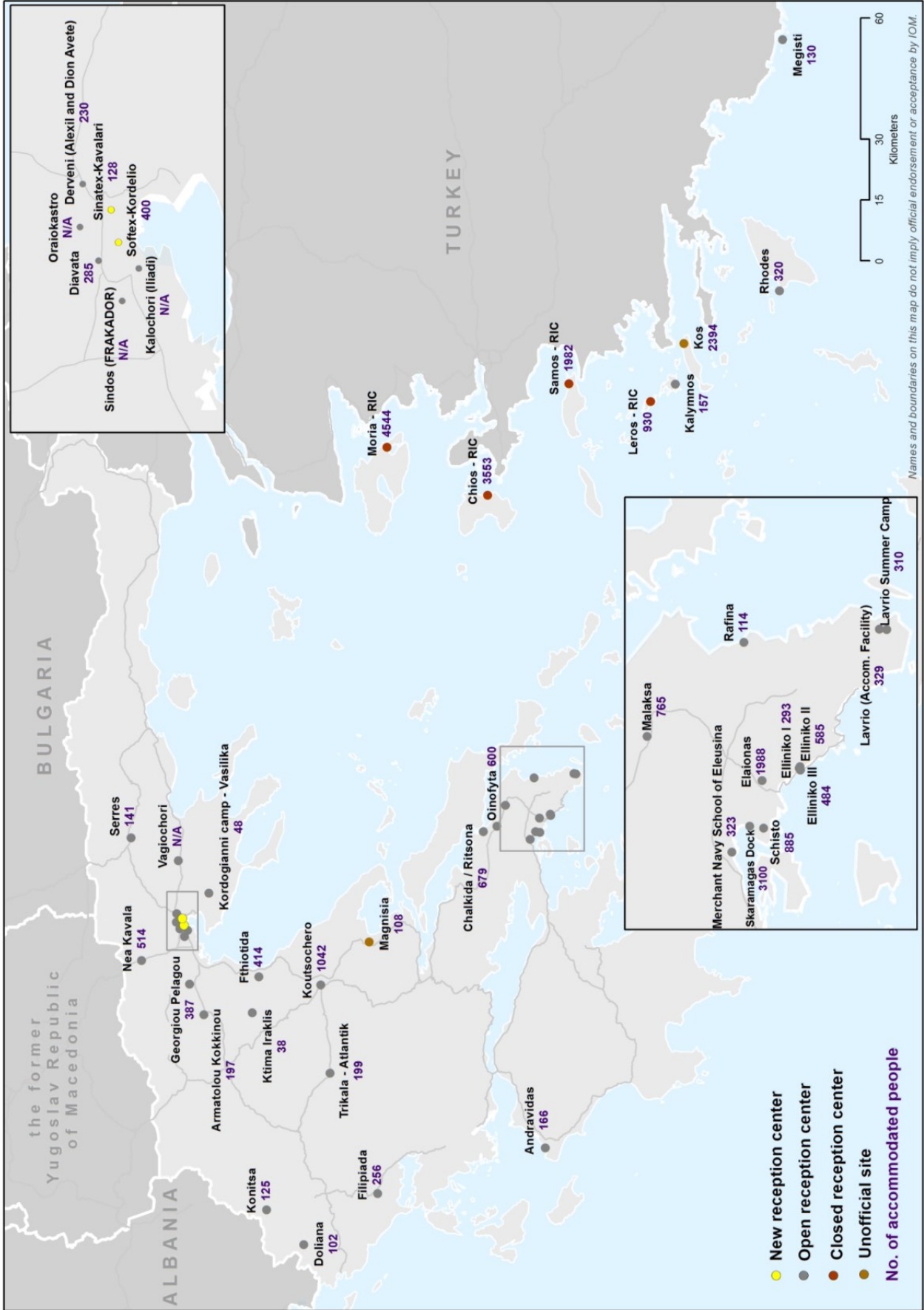


Accommodation Facilities in Macedonia and Thrace Region (as of 30 March, 2017)

Region	Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/ Camp
Thessaloniki	Diavata	2,500	245	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Oraiokastros	1,500	N/A	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (Frakapor)	550	N/A	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Kalochori (Iliadi)	450	N/A	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Softex- Kordelio	780	400	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Vagiochori	631	N/A	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Derveni (Alexil)/(Dion Avete)	1,000	230	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sinatex—Kavallari	500	128	N/A	Official/Open
Paionia	Nea Kavala—Polykastro	2,500	514	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Pieria	Pieria - Ktima Iraklis	200	38	N/A	Open
Imathia / Veria	Arm Camp Armatolou Kokkinou/Veria	400	197	N/A	Open
Imathia	Alexandreia Imathias — "Georgiou Pelagou" Army Camp	1,200	387	Syria, Afghanistan	Open
Thermi	Kordogianni	1,500	48	N/A	Official/Open
Total		13,261	min. 2,187		

62,215 6MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES STRANDED IN GREECE*

📅 30 March 2017



* The accommodation centers visualized on this map do not represent an exhaustive list of all migrant assembly points in Greece.

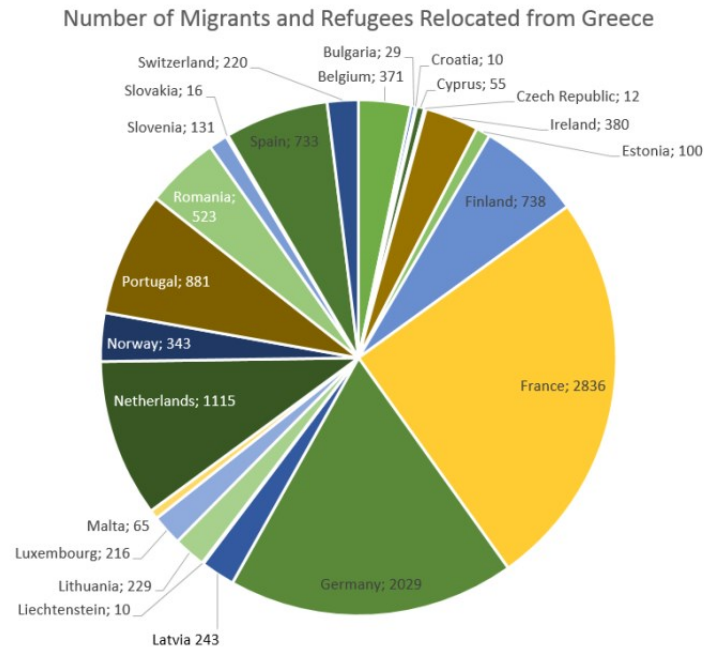
* Source: IOM and National Authorities



Relocations

As of **31 March**, **16,030** individuals have been relocated to EU Member States. **11,285** migrants and asylum seekers have been relocated from Greece, with 1,670 relocations taking place during the reporting period. Find the complete overview [here](#).

Member State	From Greece
Austria	0
Belgium	371
Bulgaria	29
Croatia	10
Cyprus	55
Czech Republic	12
Denmark	0
Estonia	100
Finland	738
France	2,836
Germany	2,029
Hungary	0
Ireland	380
Latvia	243
Lithuania	229
Liechtenstein	10
Luxembourg	216
Malta	65
Netherlands	1,115
Norway	343
Poland	0
Portugal	881
Romania	523
Slovenia	131
Slovakia	16
Spain	733
Sweden	0
Switzerland	220
TOTAL	11,285



6. HUNGARY



Developments in the reporting period

From 01 January to 31 March 2017, a total of **336** migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Hungary.

24 March - Hungary's new law to detain migrants in transit zones on its southern border will put children on the move at risk of exposure to sexual abuse, the watchdog Council of Europe said in a letter to Prime Minister Viktor Orbán (read more [here](#)).

28 March - The Act adopted by the Parliament on the 7 March to change several migration related laws came into effect. The Ministry of Interior stated that they are ready to accommodate migrants in the transit zones of Tompa and Röszke, they have installed 324 containers (read more [here](#)).

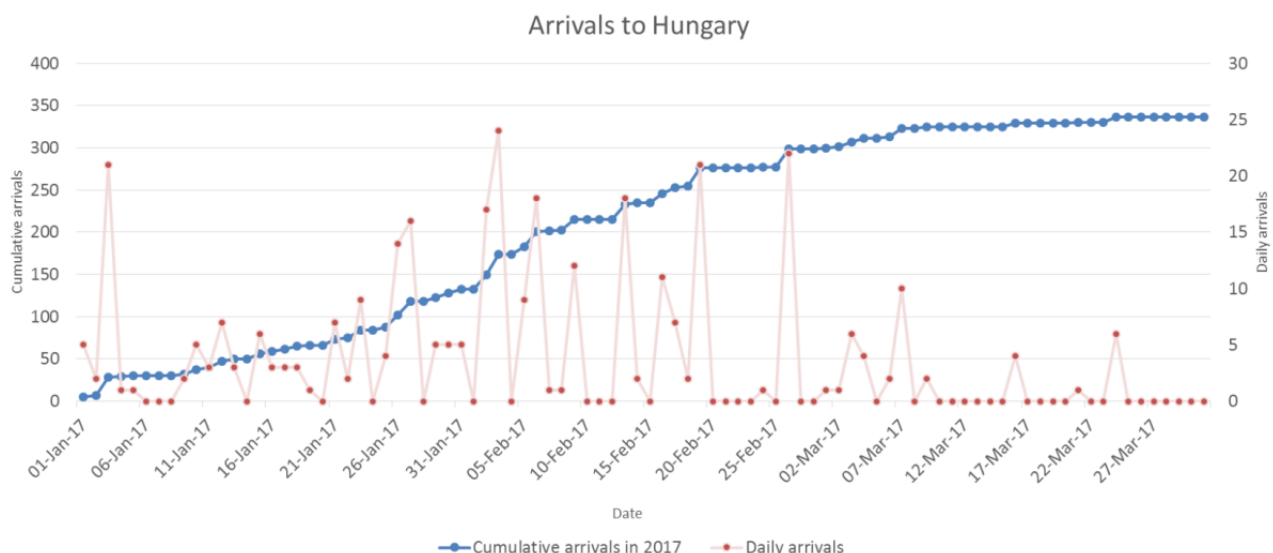
28 March - The Hungarian Helsinki Committee asked for the assistance of Strasbourg in order to stop the Government from transferring 8 unaccompanied minors from the child protection centre in Fót and a pregnant woman, who is in need of psychiatric treatment to the transit zones according to the new law. Strasbourg ruled in favour of the HHC.

29 March - Viktor Orbán stated that Hungary has closed all legislative loopholes, and is prepared for the potential failure of the migration agreement between the European Union and Turkey. "We are able to stop a flow of migration of any size at the Hungarian-Serbian border". He added that Hungary has taken the first steps towards putting an end to the "migrant business", in which "a number of NGOs clearly see the migrant issues as a business issue". Therefore, he said, "we shall also create full transparency" with regards to non-governmental organizations (read more [here](#)).

31 March - A new national consultation titled "Let's stop Brussels" was sent to citizens of Hungary this day. The questionnaire consists of six questions, also touching the issues of illegal migration and the role of international organizations with following questions:

- *Question 2:* Recently one terror attack followed another in Europe. In spite of this Brussels wants to force Hungary to let in illegal migrants. What do you think Hungary should do? Answer A: In order to guarantee the safety of Hungarian people, illegal immigrants need to be placed in custody until the authorities make a decision in their cases. Answer B: We should allow illegal immigrants to move freely in Hungary.
- *Question 3:* By now we know that the illegal migrants coming to Hungary are spurred to commit illegal acts not only by human smugglers but also by international organizations. What do you think Hungary should do? Answer A: Activities which facilitate illegal immigration – such as smuggling and popularizing illegal immigration – need to be punished. Answer B: We need to accept that there exist international organizations, which can prompt people to evade Hungarian laws without any consequences.

31 March - Fidesz (Hungarian Civic Alliance, right-wing nationalist party) urged the Government not to pay the fee requested by the European Court for Human Rights in Strasbourg to the Bangladeshi migrants and the Hungarian Helsinki Committee. The Government will file an appeal against the decision made by the court.



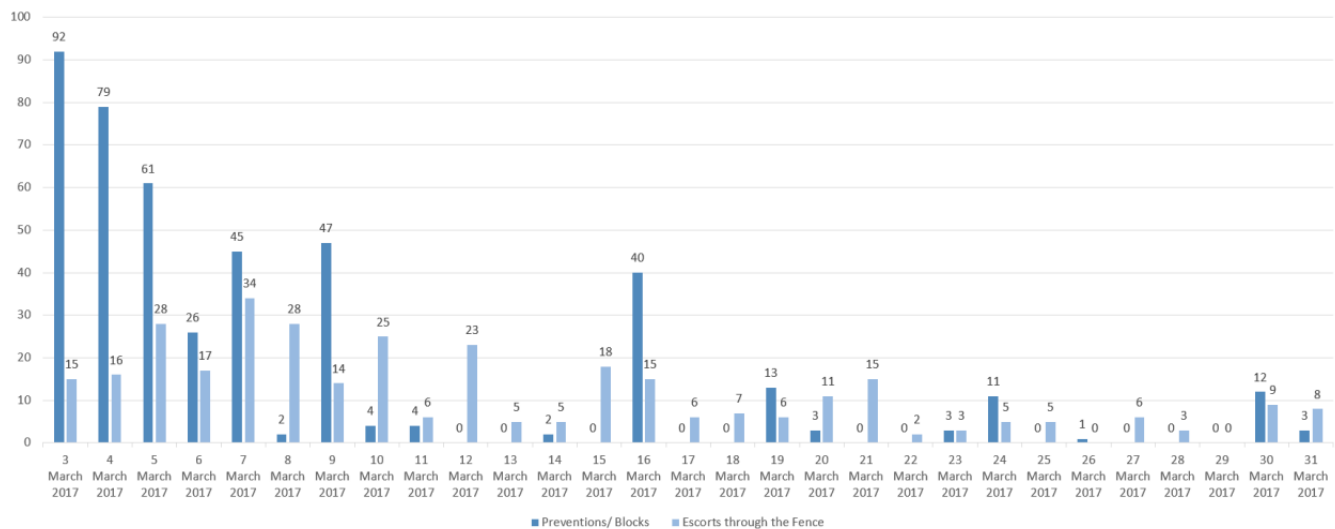


Known entry points

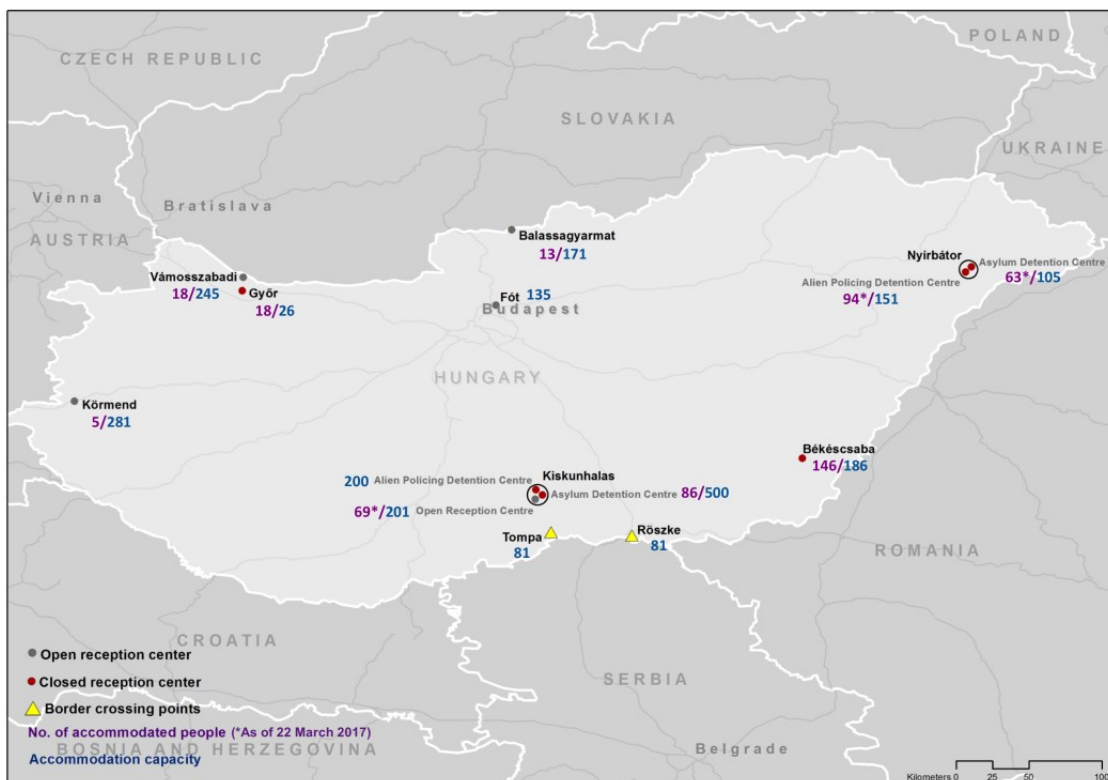
The border in Hungary has been officially closed since September 2015 with the completion of the fence. The migrants have been able to cross the border only through the official transit points of Tompa and Röske on the border with Serbia (5 per working day/transit zone). During the period between 3 March and 31 March 2017, a total of **783** migrants have been apprehended while trying to cross Serbian-Hungarian border illegally. This represents a 313% decrease compared to the previous reporting period when 3,233 migrants have been apprehended. Moreover, **57%** (448) of apprehended migrants were prevented/stopped by the border police and **43%** (335) were returned back to the Serbian side.

Known entry points: Serbian border-Röske, Tompa

Irregular Crossings to Hungary (from 3 to 31 March 2017)



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



7. ITALY



Development in the reporting period

From 1 January 2017 to 31st March 2017, 24,244 migrants are reported to have arrived to Italy by sea. Over the same period, 595 are reported to have died at sea on the Central Mediterranean.

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 13% of the total), followed by Nigeria (12%), Bangladesh (11%), Ivory Coast (10%), Gambia (9%), Senegal (8%) and many other nationalities of Western and Horn of Africa and Southern Asia.

29 March - A new Law to protect unaccompanied migrant children has been finally approved. Among other things, it entails new funds for municipalities welcoming unaccompanied children, promotes trained guardianship and fosters the use of families to care and host these children, harmonizes age assessment procedures, establishes minimum standards for dedicated reception centres. More on the advocacy role of national and international actors [here](#) and [here](#).

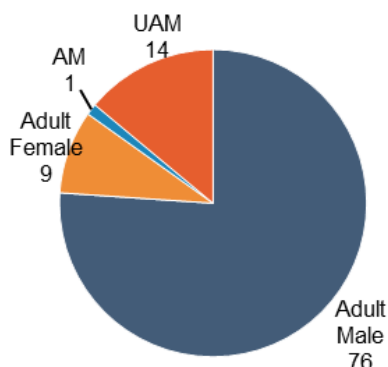
28 March - On March 28, the Senate approved the text of a Legislative Decree with provisions to reform the international protection system entered into force on February 18, which now has to be examined by the Deputy Chamber (read more [here](#)).

While a Libyan court has declared to have suspended the agreement with Italy aiming at reducing numbers of migrants departing from Libyan shores to cross the Mediterranean Sea ([here](#)), Italy is reported to have brokered a deal among Libyan tribes to curb migrants' influx from the southern borders with Niger, Algeria, Chad and Sudan ([here](#) and [here](#)).

Absolute figures - first 10 nationalities for the period between 1 January and 31 March 2017

Declared nationality	Total	%	Adult Men	Adult Women	AM	UAM
Total	24292	100.0	18406	2172	223	3491
Guinea	3168	13.0	2469	98	22	579
Nigeria	3159	13.0	2028	915	13	203
Bangladesh	2831	11.7	2325	2	15	489
Ivory Coast	2527	10.4	1694	323	34	476
Gambia	2232	9.2	1617	33	17	565
Senegal	1915	7.9	1614	24	8	269
Morocco	1739	7.2	1530	116	11	82
Mali	1141	4.7	953	31	24	133
Somalia	634	2.6	347	127	3	157
Eritrea	577	2.4	406	100	2	69
Other	4369	18.0	3423	403	74	469

Share of total arrivals by sex and age

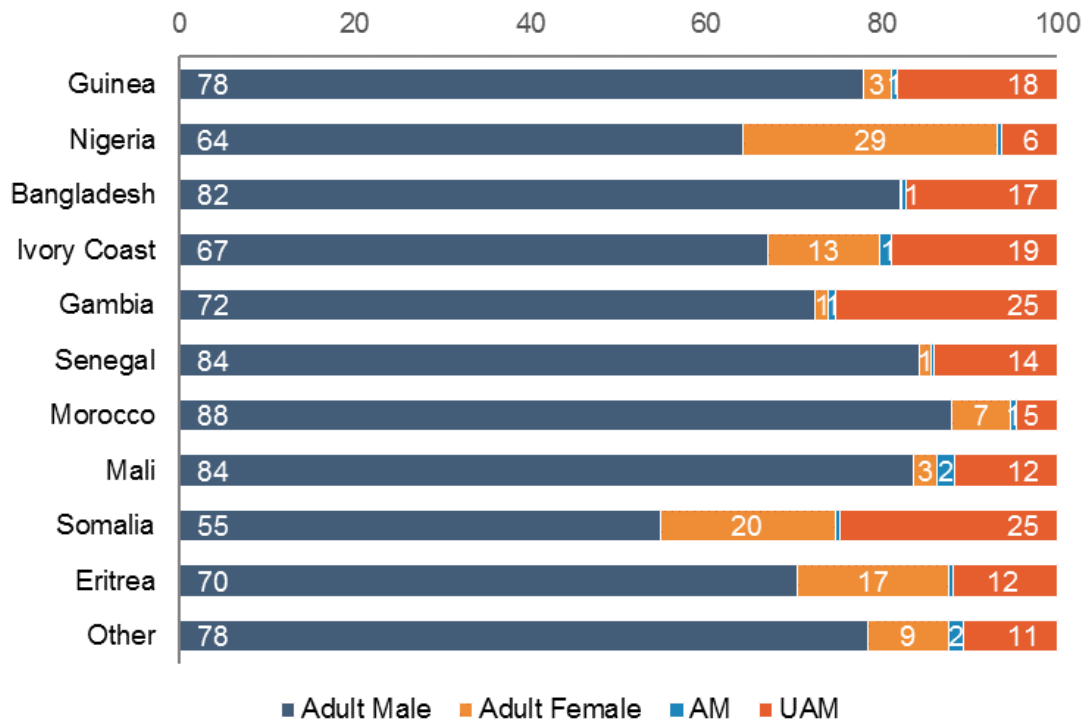


Total arrival 24,292 out of which 18,406 are males, 2,172 are females, 223 are AM and 3,491 are UAM.



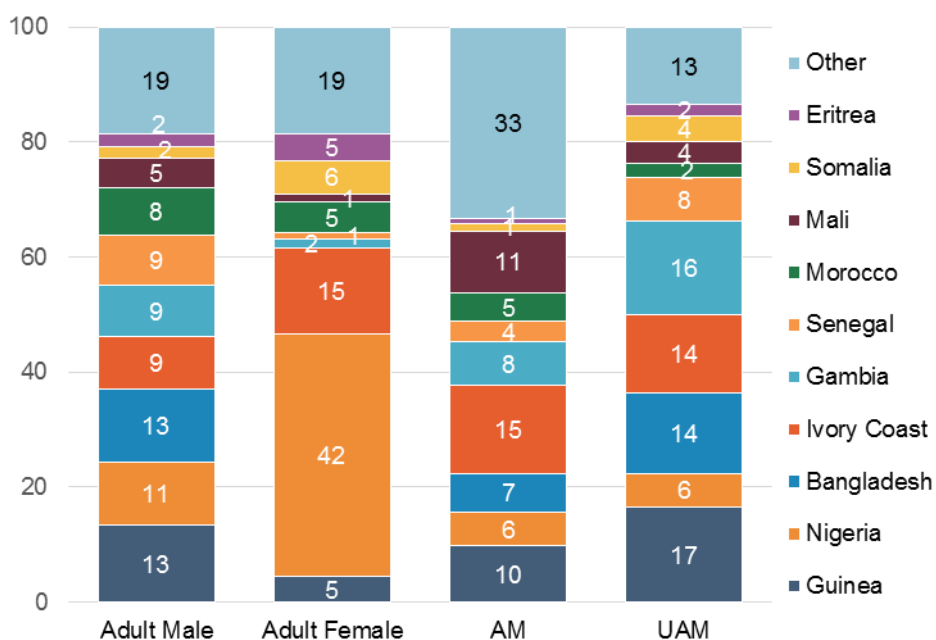
Composition by sex and age of the first 10 national groups– 01Jan-31Mar 2017

Nationalities with higher shares of adult women are Nigeria (29% are women), Somalia (20%), Eritrea (17%) and Ivory Coast (13%). Nationalities with higher shares of UAM are Gambia (25%), Somalia (25%) Ivory Coast (19%), Bangladesh (17%). Nationalities with higher shares of adult men are Morocco (88%), Mali and Senegal (84%) and Bangladesh (82%).



Composition by nationality of total, male, female and minors

Female Nigerians represents 42% of all women, followed by Ivorians (15%). Guineans are 17% of all UAM, followed by Gambians (16%), Ivorians and Bangladeshis (14%) AM are a minority of the total, with some Ivorians, Malians, Guineans, Gambians. First 5 nationalities represent 55% of all adult males disembarked in Italy





Known entry and exit points

Known entry points: Main ports of disembarkation are Augusta, Catania, Pozzallo, Trapani and Lampedusa (Sicily), Reggio Calabria, (Calabria), Cagliari (Sardinia), with few autonomous landings recorded in the southern part of Apulia (Lecce). During the reporting period, almost all Search and Rescue (SAR) operations were done by NGOs' boats and Italian Coast Guard and Navy vessels.

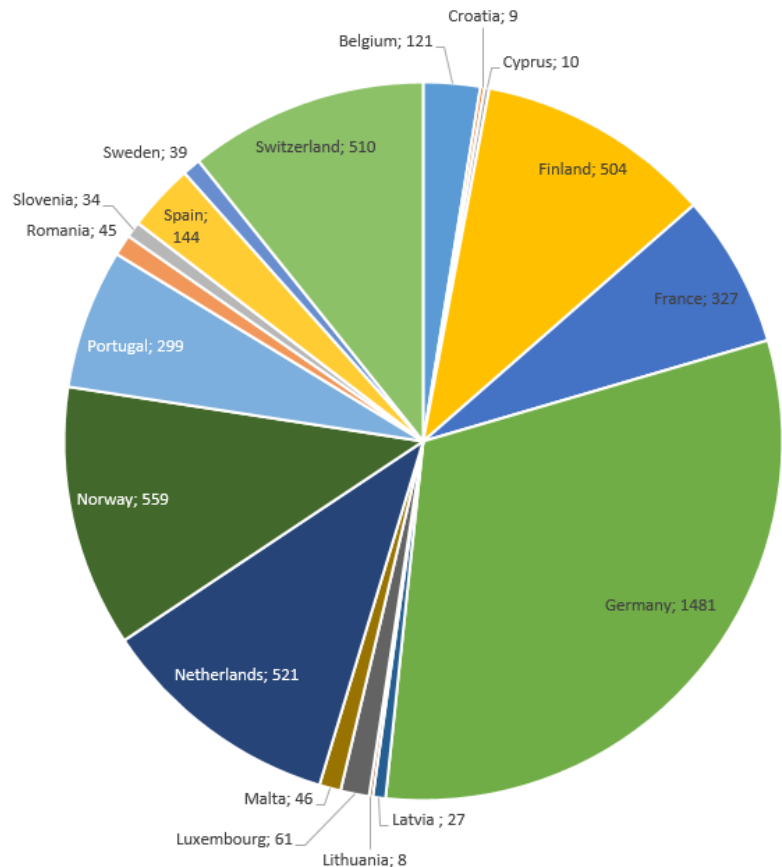
Known exit points: Out of the total arrivals to the country, some migrants try to go on towards other European countries trying to cross the borders with neighbouring countries (France, Switzerland and Austria). As border areas are controlled by both Italians and partner countries, migrants are often 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 official transit centres have been opened. 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 from Como and Ventimiglia.

Relocations:

As of 31 March, 4,745 migrants were relocated from Italy. In the first 3 months of 2017, there have been 2,095 departures. Departures in 2017 represent Overall, main countries of destination for relocated migrants are Germany (30%), Norway (14%), Netherlands (11%), Switzerland (10%), Finland (10%), followed by France, Portugal, Spain, Belgium, Luxemburg and Malta with lower numbers. Since January 2017, a total of 306 migrants of Syrian and Palestinian nationality were resettled from Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey to Italy

Country	From Italy
Austria	0
Belgium	121
Bulgaria	0
Croatia	9
Cyprus	10
Czech Republic	0
Denmark	0
Estonia	0
Finland	504
France	327
Germany	1481
Hungary	0
Ireland	0
Latvia	27
Liechtenstein	0
Lithuania	8
Luxembourg	61
Malta	46
Netherlands	521
Norway	559
Poland	0
Portugal	299
Romania	45
Slovakia	0
Slovenia	34
Spain	144
Sweden	39
Switzerland	510
Total	4,745

Number of Migrants and Refugees Relocated from Italy



8. SERBIA**Development in the reporting period**

Over the period from 1 March 2017 to 31 March 2017 estimated total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in the Government facilities (12 transit-reception centers, 5 asylum centers) and border crossing zones increased from approximately **6,629** on 1 March to estimated **6,741** on 31 March. 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 **7,740** at the end of March.

During the reporting period Hungarian authorities admitted 250 asylum seekers at transit zones near Horgos and Kelebija border crossings.

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

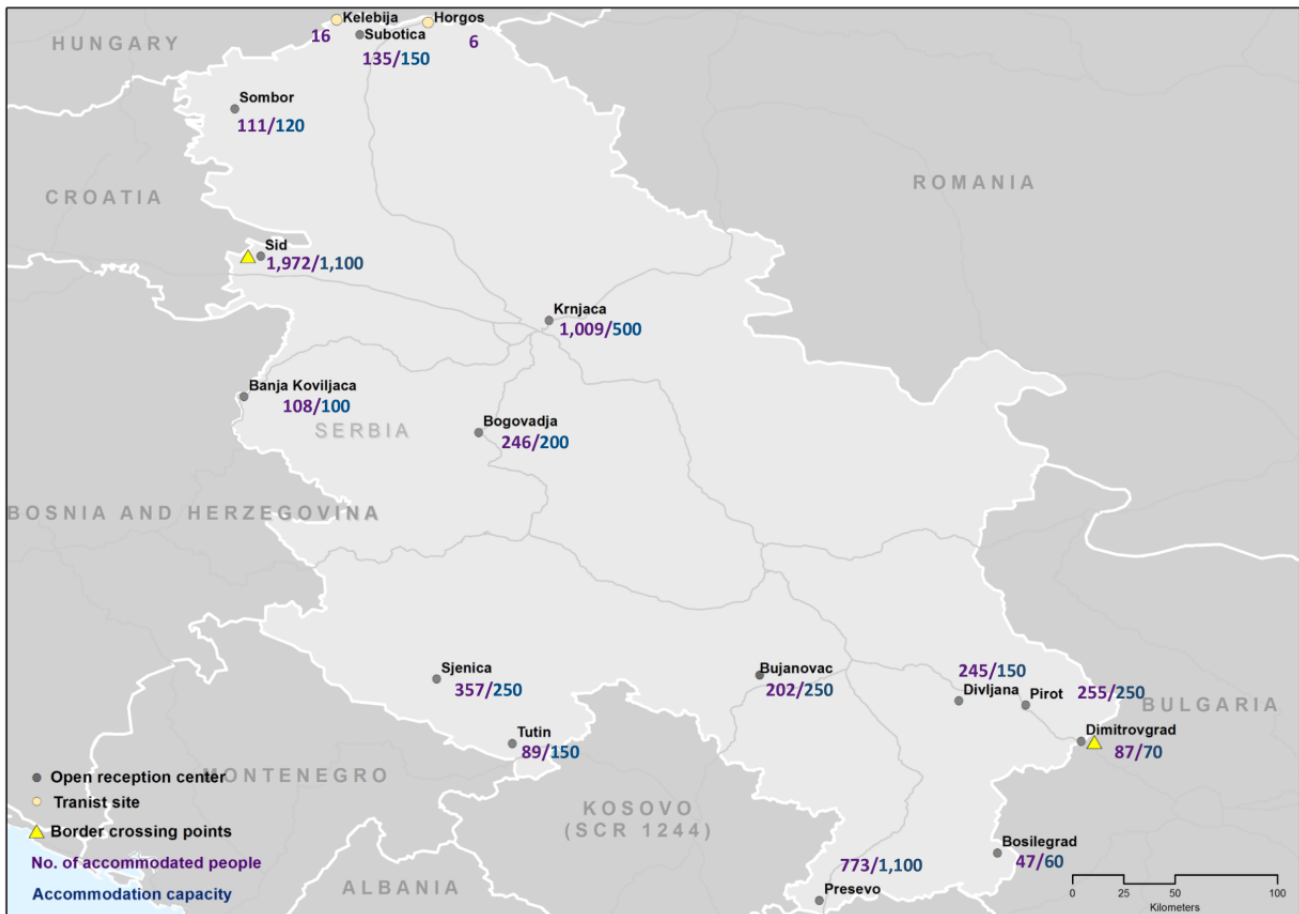
	01/03/2017	08/03/2017	15/03/2017	22/03/2017	31/03/2017
Reception Centers	4,702	4,779	4,921	4,931	4,910
Asylum Centers	1,907	1,891	1,825	1,838	1,809
Horgos and Kelebija	20	15	33	31	22
Total	6,629	6,685	6,779	6,800	6,741

Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) and Border Crossing Points (on 31st March 2017)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
Preševo transit reception center	1,100	773
Bujanovac transit reception center	250	202
Dimitrovgrad transit reception center	70	87
Pirot transit reception center	250	255
Divljana transit reception center	150	245
Bosilegrad transit reception center	60	47
Obrenovac reception center	750	1,083
Šid (Centre, Principovac, Adasevci) transit reception centers	1,100	1,972
Sombor transit reception center	120	111
Subotica transit reception center	150	135
Horgos transit zone	n/a	6
Kelebija transit zone	n/a	16
Krnjaca asylum center	500	1,009
Banja Koviljaca asylum center	100	108
Sjenica asylum center	250	357
Tutin asylum center	150	89
Bogovadja asylum center	200	246
Total	5,200	6,741



Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) and Border Crossing Points (on 31st March 2017)



9. SLOVENIA



Development in the reporting period

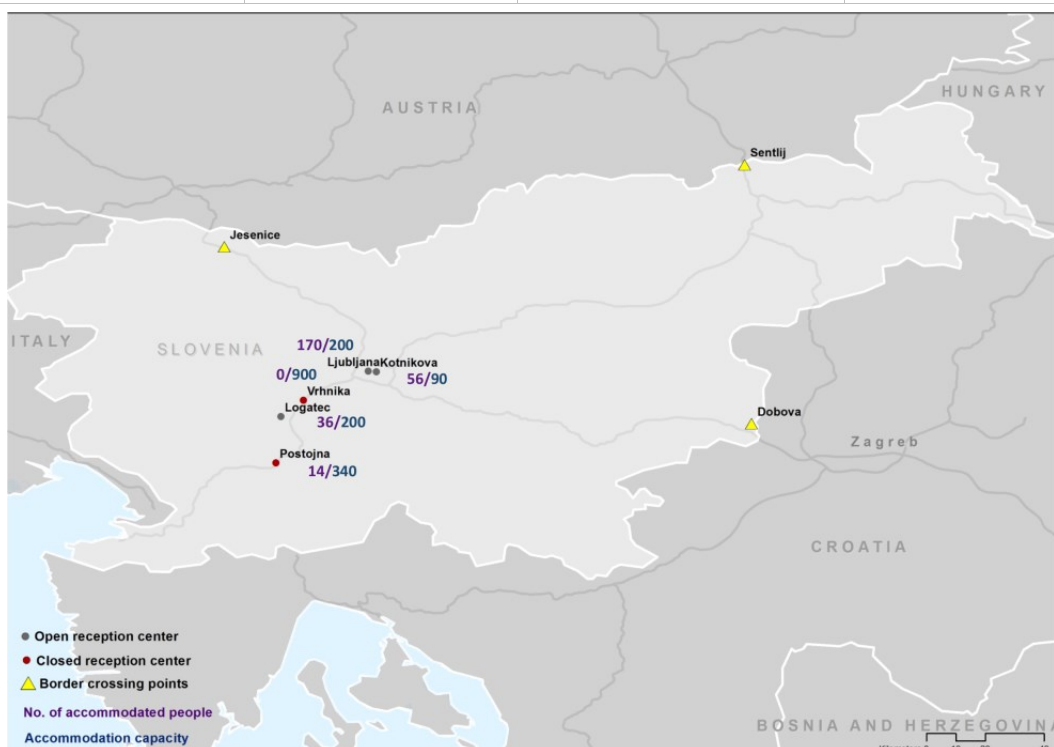
The most recent arrivals to Slovenia were registered on 5 March 2016 (253). As comparison, in 2016 total of **99,187** migrants and refugees have been registered entering Slovenia.

2 March - The government formally established the new Migrant Welfare and Integration Office. The Office is established as Government service headed by a director. The principal task of the Office will be to provide for the welfare of migrants and the integration of specific groups of migrants. Its work will cover all aspects of the integration of migrants into Slovenian society, from accommodation and healthcare to inclusion in education and the labour market. The Office will provide information regarding the rights and obligations deriving from migrants' and refugees status and will also assist them in exercising these rights. The Office, which is due to begin operation on 1 June 2017, will occupy premises in the Asylum Centre in Ljubljana.

6 March - The Government of the Republic of Slovenia is planning to set up a new department of the Asylum center in Velenje that will accommodate up to 30 asylum seekers. Priority will be given to families and vulnerable population. Representatives of the Ministry of the Interior also visited Škofije, a town on Slovene-Italian border, where they will soon open an integration house for beneficiaries of international protection. Beside two integration houses in Ljubljana and Maribor, this will be the third integration house of the Ministry of the Interior. Since the current capacities are no longer sufficient, the Ministry is looking for suitable private accommodation in various areas of the Republic of Slovenia.

Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Asylum Center in Ljubljana—Vič	200	143	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Department AC Kotnikova	90	56	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Department AC Logatec	200	36	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Aliens Centre Postojna	340	14	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Outside of the Asylum Centre	N/A	27	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
TOTAL	830	276	-



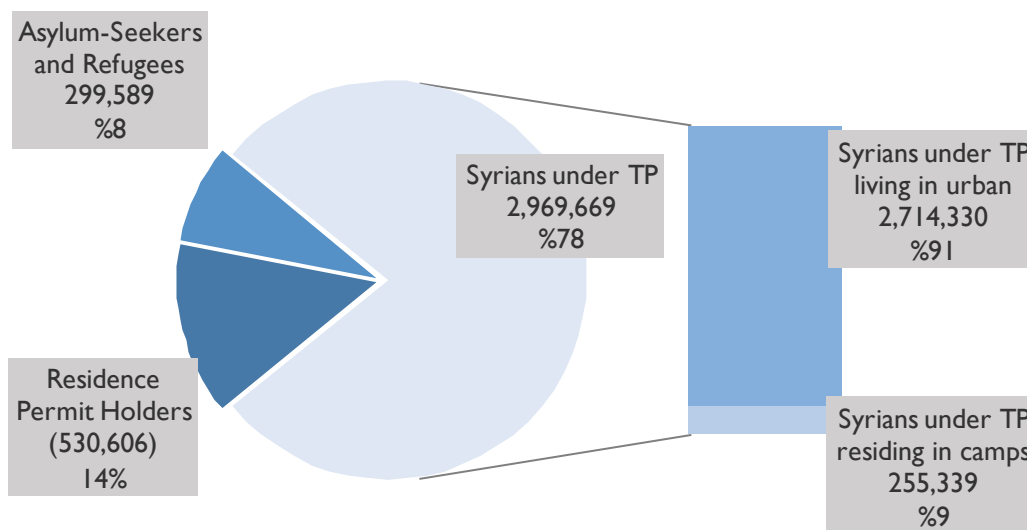
10. TURKEY



Development in the reporting period

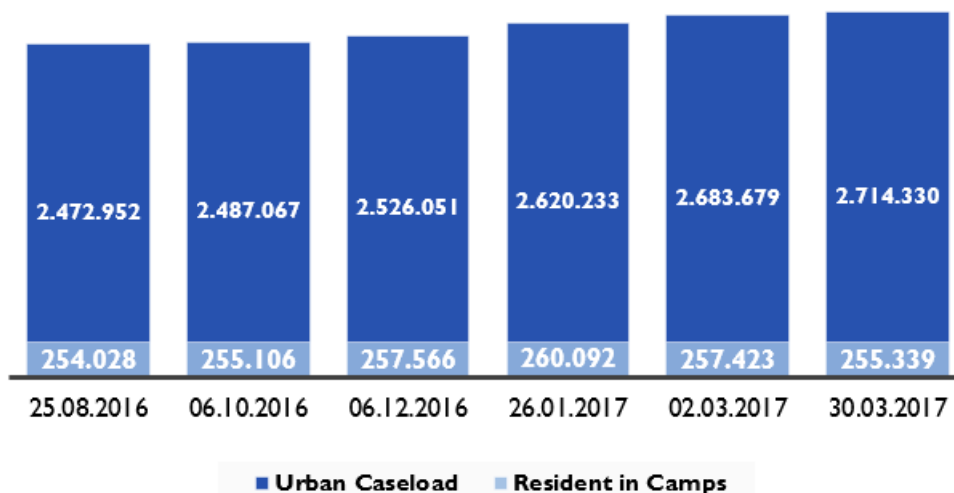
According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently an estimated 3.2 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (2,969,669 individuals) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR, as of end of February 2017, 299,589 asylum-seekers and refugees 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 530,606 foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits including humanitarian residency holders as of 3rd of April. The exact number of the humanitarian residency holders is unknown, but it is estimated that there are more than ten thousand humanitarian residency permit holders.



Turkey’s Temporary Protection regime grants the 2,969,669 Syrian migrants the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 2,714,330 individuals - live outside camps, officially called Temporary Accommodation Centers and are mainly spread across the Turkish border provinces of Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay, Adana, Mersin and Kilis. 255,339 Syrians live in 22 camps that the majority of them 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-seekers and refugees 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

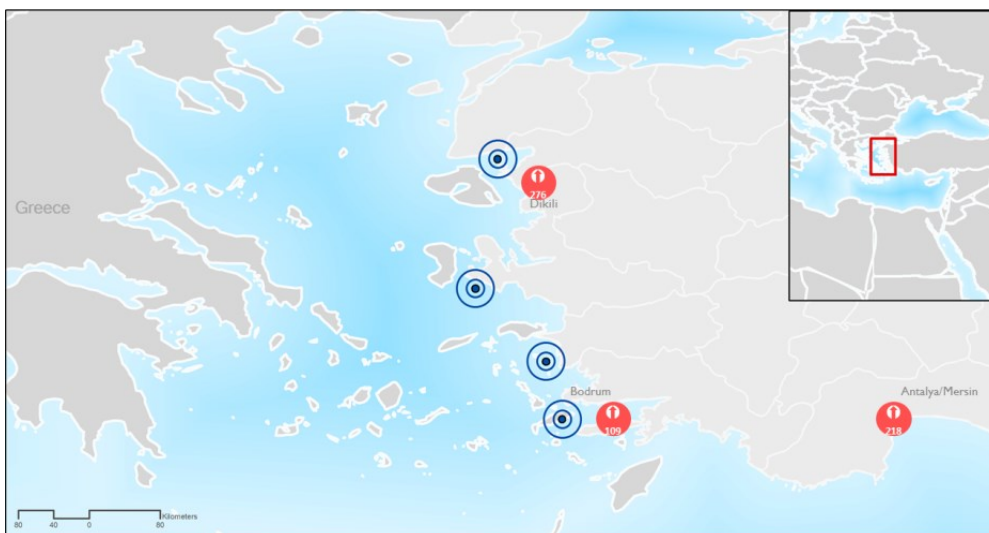
Top 10 Nationalities Apprehended/Rescued
Syria
Pakistan
Congo
Eritrea
Iraq
Afghanistan
South Africa
Cameroon
Kenya
Sri Lanka

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 530,606 residence permit holders in Turkey with various categories of the residence permit. The “other” residence permit category 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 **3,254** irregular migrants and registered 12 fatalities in the year of 2017. **1,501** irregular migrants were apprehended in month of March. 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 31 March 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
March	34	1,501	11	12



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 1/03/2017–31/03/2017.



Apprehended Persons on land

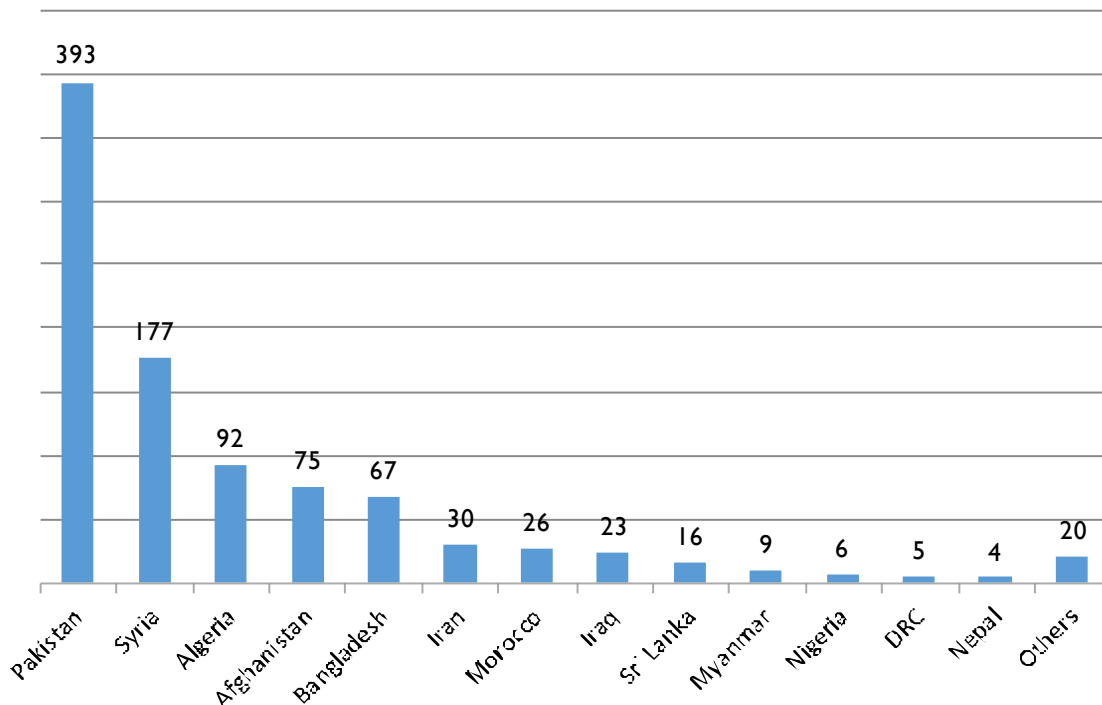
According to Turkish Armed Forces daily figures, between 1 March and 31 March, **22,825** irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Greek, Armenia and Bulgarian borders of Turkey. The entry and exit figures breakdown are as shown in the table. The highest number of irregular crossings happened at the border with Syria, with a total number of **20,692** 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 FMarch– 31 March 2017)			
Apprehensions on Entry		Apprehensions on Exit	
Border	Number	Border	Number
Syria	18,876	Greece	1,816
Iraq	1,355	Syria	104
Iran	140	Bulgaria	83
Greece	165	Iran	10
		Iran	10
		Armenia	1
Total	20,803	Total	2,024

*Data source: Turkish Armed Forces

Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey*

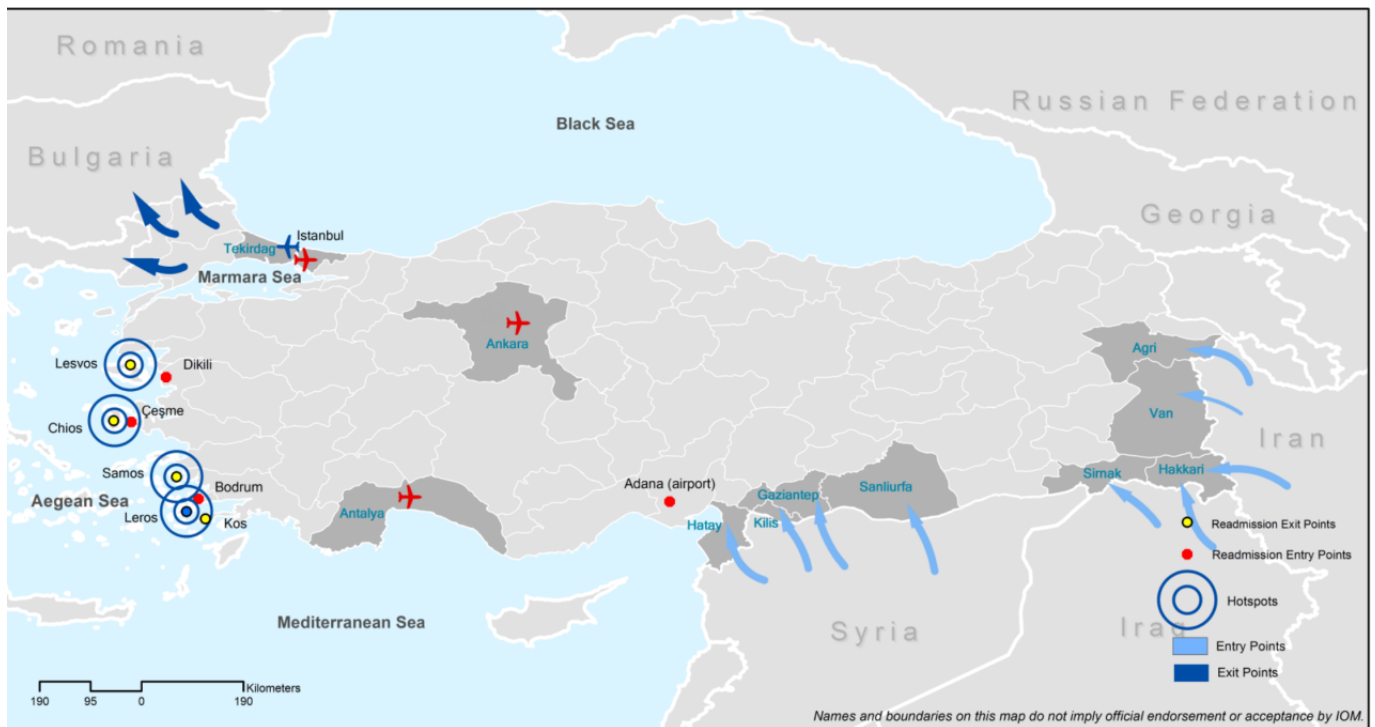
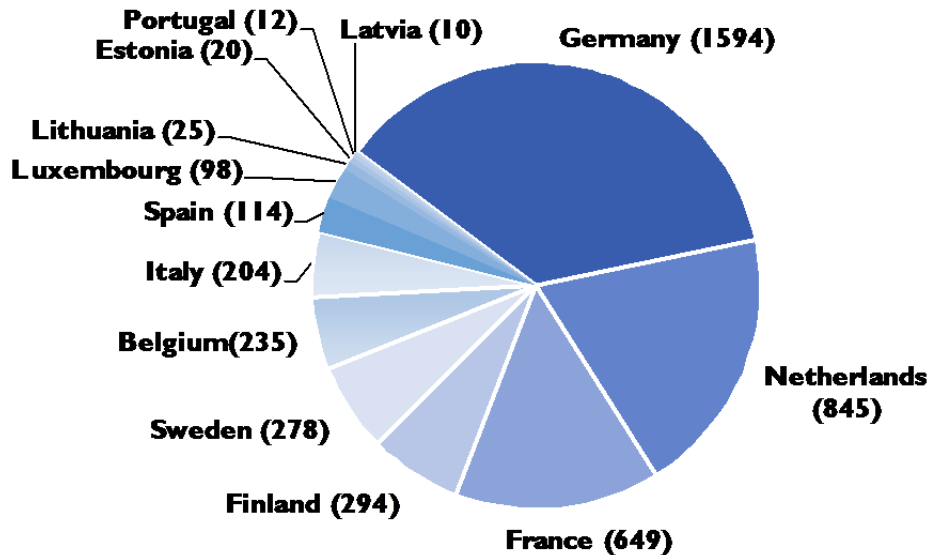
On 18th of March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving Greece to Turkey after 20th of March. In this regard, according to DGMM reports, **943** migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4 April 2016 and 3 April 2017. The main exit points in Greece include Lesvos, Chios, Kos and Samos and the main entry points to Turkey include Dikili, Çeşme, Bodrum and Adana (through the airport). Nationality breakdown of the readmitted is below and “others” category represents nationalities of India, Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon, Niger, Jordan, Ivory Coast, Dominica, Yemen, Ghana, Senegal, Niger 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 April 3rd, there are 4,378 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 Lesvos, Samos, Chios, Sými, Kos and Rodos)

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

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

*Data source: DGMM



II. THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Development in the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 March — 31 March 2017) **14** new arrivals (were registered in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia which makes a total of **89,843** arrivals registered since the beginning of 2016.

Accommodation Facilities (as of 31 March 2017)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity*	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	14	1 Syrian, 5 Iraqi and 8 Afghan nationals
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	30	4 Syrian, 9 Iraqi, 2 Palestinian, 12 Algerian, 2 Pakistani and 1 Libyan national
TOTAL	2,200-2,300	44	-

*Capacity is approximate and subject to change

Arrivals - demographic information, as per registered caseload 1 January 2016 – 31 March 2017		
Demographic group	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Male	35,437	39%
Female	19,679	22%
Accompanied children	34,494	38%
Unaccompanied children	233	<1%
Total	89,843	100%

Arrivals by nationality, as per registered caseload 1 January 2016 – 31 March 2017		
Main Nationalities	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Syria	44,821	50%
Afghanistan	26,587	30%
Iraq	18,371	20%
Other nationalities	64	<1%
Total	89,843	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 14 Syrian, Afghan and Iraqi nationals (3 female, 2 male and 9 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.



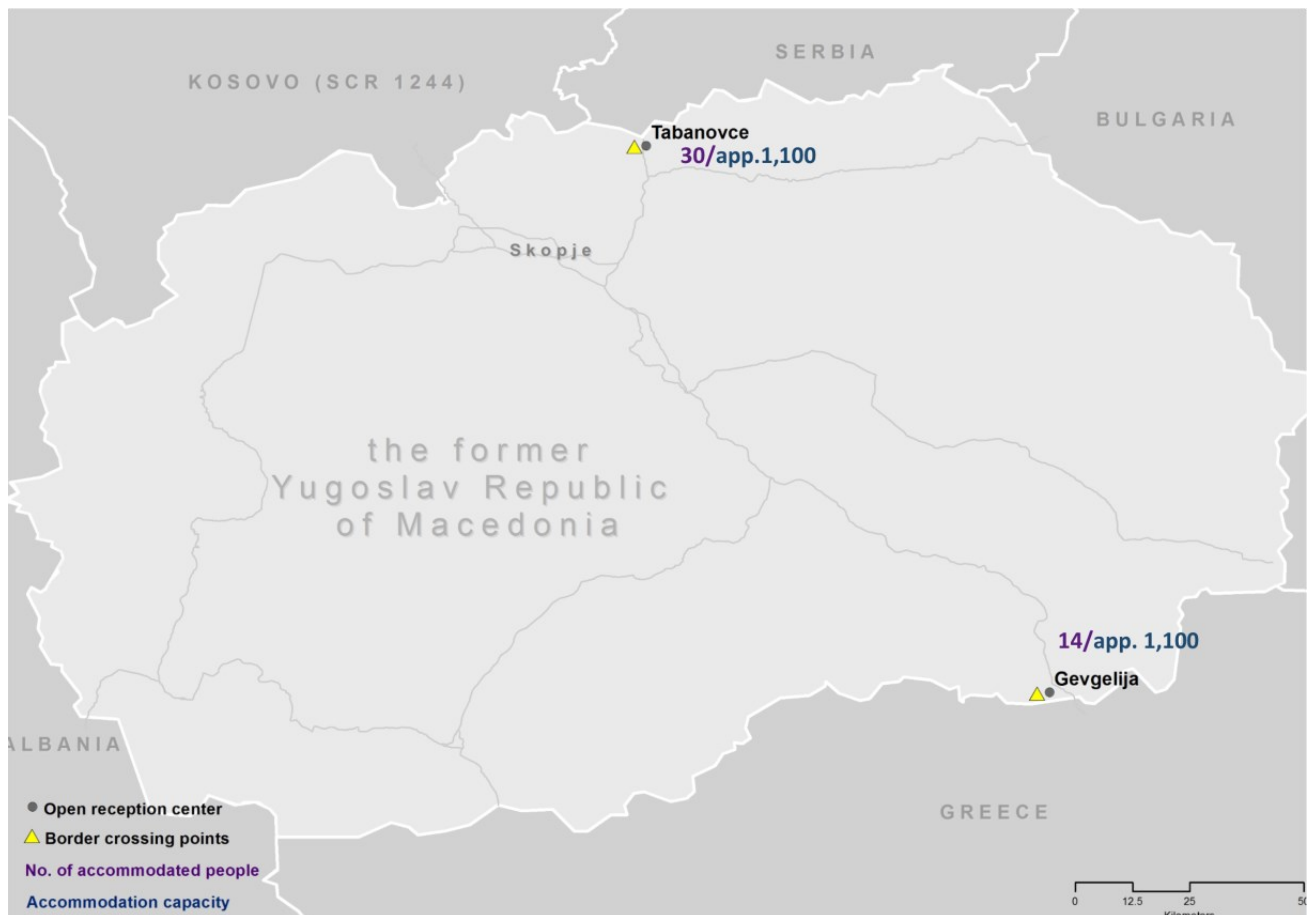
Tabanovce Transit centre

Accommodation facility located close to the Serbia border in Tabanovce region, has a full capacity of approximately 1,100. Currently it accommodates approximately **30** 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: 4 Syrian, 9 Iraqi, 2 Palestinian, 1 Algerian, 2 Pakistania and 1 Libyan national out of which 15 male, 4 female and 11 children.

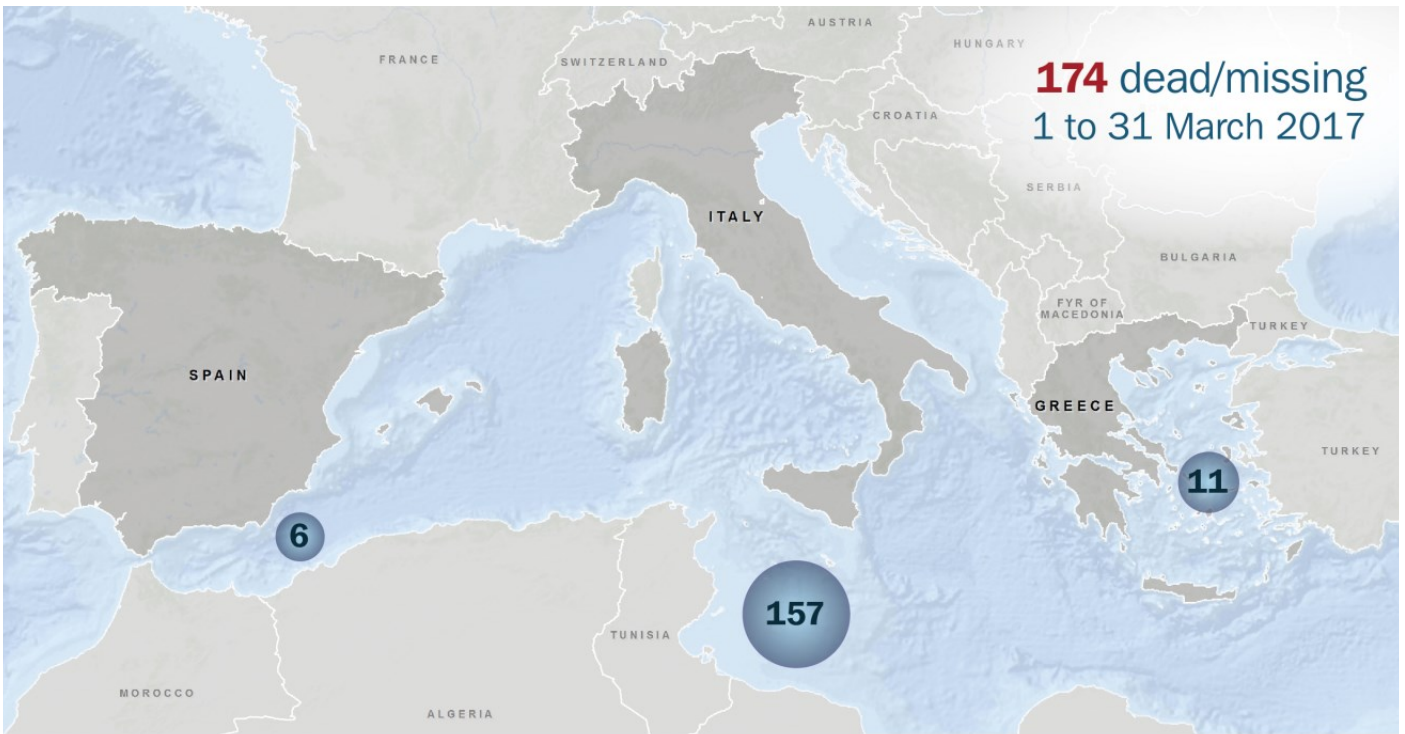
Until the beginning of March, Tabanovce Transit Centre, was the main exit point for migrants and refugees who were heading to Serbia. Migrants and refugees were staying in the camp for a short period of time before continuing their journey towards Serbia. The total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as of 31 March is **44**, representing a decrease of around 115% since the last reporting period (95).

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

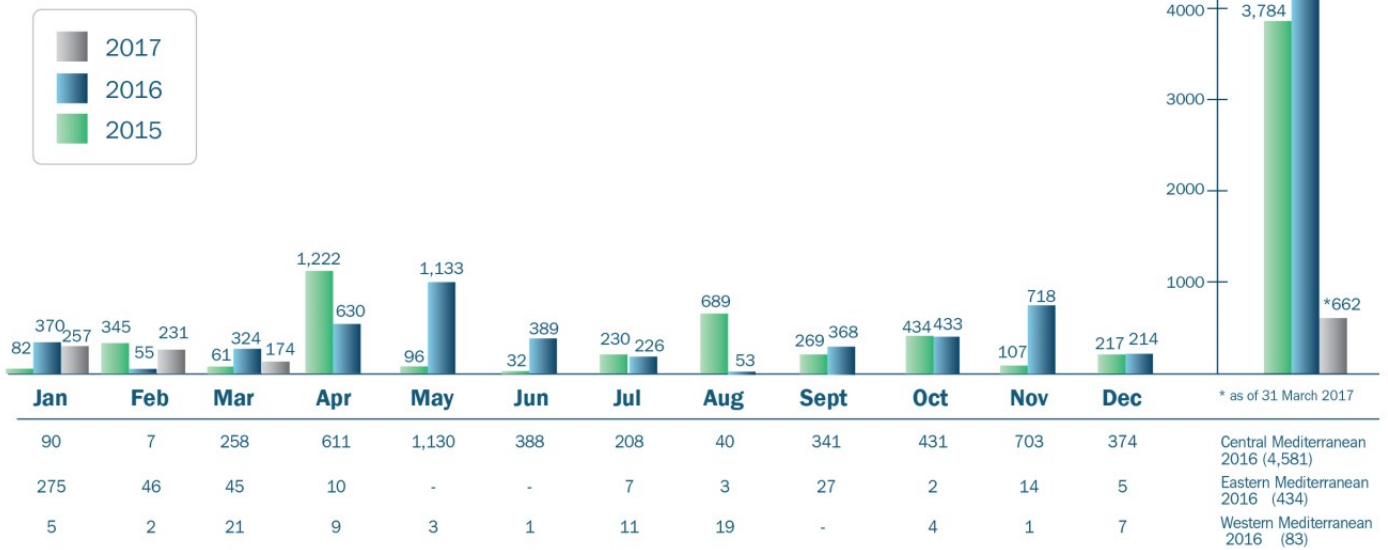


Known entry/exit points: In the area of the Southern border, the most critical spot for irregular border crossings still remains to be the area of Bogorodica near the Gevgelija border crossing point. The main hotspots are the Bogorodica/Evzoni (Northern Greece) road and railway border crossing point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

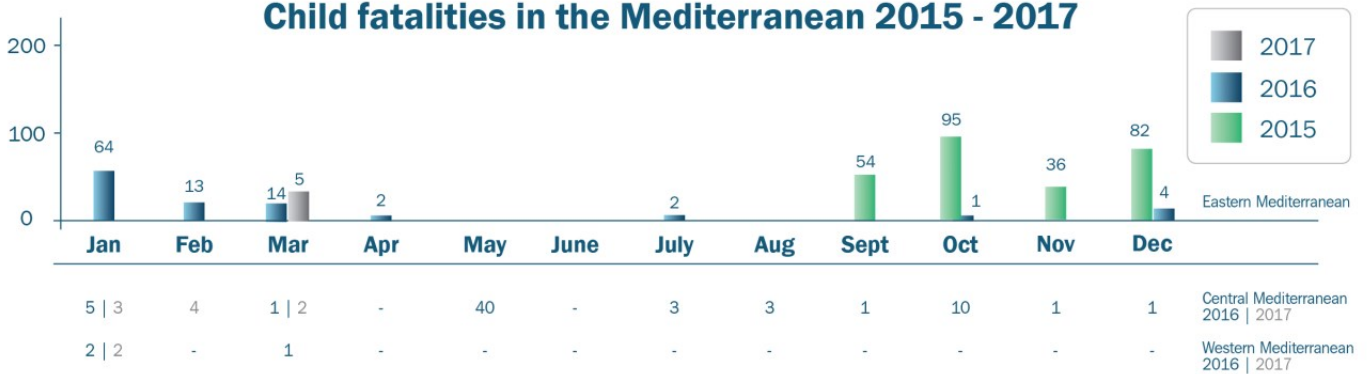
13. MISSING MIGRANTS: FATALITIES/MISSING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AEGEAN



Mediterranean fatalities 2015 - 2017



Child fatalities in the Mediterranean 2015 - 2017



14. CONTINGENCY COUNTRIES

ALBANIA



Latest figures

Since the beginning of 2017 up to 31 March, Albanian authorities apprehended **124** irregular migrants - 53 Syrian, 26 Afghan, 21 Algerian, 7 Indian, 6 Moroccan, 6 Pakistani, 3 Palestinian and 2 Iraqi nationals. 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 31 March 2017 Kosovo Border Police apprehended **43** irregular migrants. There were no apprehensions during the reporting period.

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 4 migrants out of whom , 1 Ukrainian and 3 Bulgarian nationals (2 male, 2 female and 2 children).

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

With the FYR of Macedonia– Hani I Elezit

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

With Serbia – Jarinje, Leposaviq, Zubin Potok, Merdare

IRREGULAR BORDER CROSSINGS TO ALBANIA BY NATIONALITY (1 Jan 2016—31 March 2017)

Afghans	277
Syrians	284
Moroccans	132
Iraqis	101
Somalians	23
Pakistanis	31
Iranians	13
Algerians	17
Eritreans	4
Maliens	3
Libyans	4
Nigerians	2
Yemenis	1
Gambians	1
Others	64
Total	957

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

Female	120
Male	202
TOTAL	322



Montenegro

Latest figures

During this reporting period (1 March - 31 March 2017) authorities in Montenegro apprehended **39** irregular migrants. This represents a slight **8%** increase compared to the previous reporting period when **36** irregular migrants were detected. Apprehended migrants were Iraqi (21), Cuban (7), Algerian (4), Afghan (2), Pakistani (1), Tunisian(1), Somalian (1) nationals and one person without citizenship.

Since the beginning of 2016, a total of **331** 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 Ceenter—one Serbian national and two from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Arrivals 1 January 2016– 31 March 2017	
Afghanistan	81
Iraq	64
Syria	14
Tunisia	5
Algeria	34
Libya	1
Iran	30
Nigeria	4
Ukraine	2
Pakistan	15
Cuba	10
Other	71
Total	331

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Latest developments

According to the IOM Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, during the reporting period (1 March– 31 March 2017) the Service for Foreigners' Affairs registered 21 irregular migrants on entry and exit. The nationality of the migrants is following - (on entry) 5 Afghan, 2 Indian, 1 Pakistani, 1 Syrian, (on exit) 6 Kosovo, 3 Turkey and 2 Albanian nationals.. Most of the migrants are apprehended while trying to irregular 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 - 31 March 2017)	
Pakistan	33
Kosovo	11
Afghanistan	10
Iraq	3
Turkey	6
Syria	23
Other	11
Total	97

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 January 2017) is available [here](#). An Overview of DTM activities in the Mediterranean in 2016 is available [here](#).