

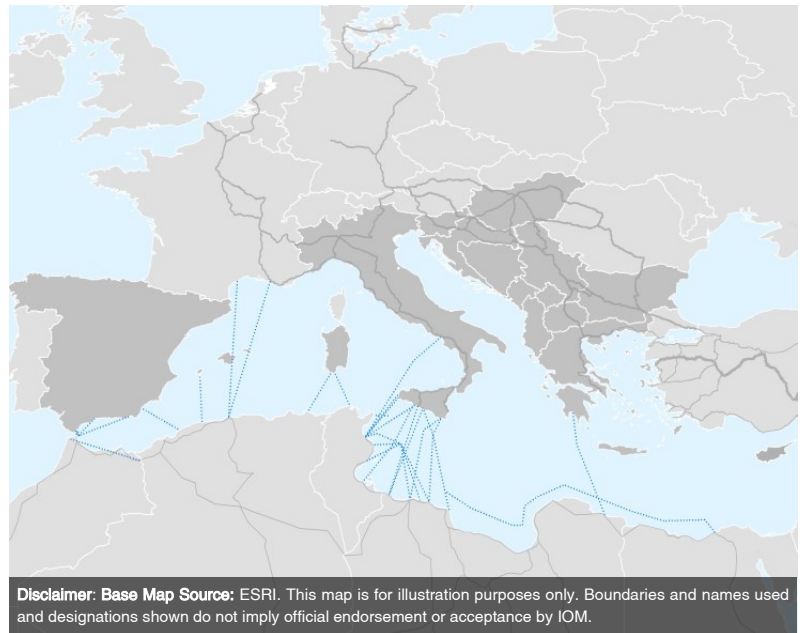
357,234 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016

335,031 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016 BY SEA

15,827 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 20 OCT —2 NOV 2016

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- Until **2 November**, there were **159,416** cumulative arrivals in Italy, compared to **145,381** in the last reporting period (a **10%** increase). Comparing arrivals to Italy until 31 October from **2015** and **2016**, there were **140,636** and **159,416** cumulative arrivals respectively, an increase of close to **13%**. In Greece, to date, there have been **172,433** arrivals in contrast to **171,185** up until the last reporting period (an increase of less than **1%**). Relative to the 31 October last year, there were **612,114** and **172,391** arrivals to Greece for 2015 and 2016 respectively (a **72%** decrease).
- The **total number of migrants and refugees** stranded in Greece and in the Western Balkans is **73,686** (an increase of less than **1%** compared to the previous reporting period). Since the implementation of the EU-Turkey agreement on the 10th of March, the number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece increased by **44%**. For the rest of the countries, **please read page 7**.
- As of **2 November**, there have been **6,625** individuals relocated to **23 European countries**. Please see the new page on [relocations](#) for more information.
- As of **2 November**, a total of **717** migrants and refugees were readmitted from Greece to Turkey as part of the EU-Turkey Agreement with last readmission taking place on 27 October 2016. The majority of migrants and refugees were Pakistani, Afghan, Bangladeshi and Iranian nationals. See [Turkey section](#).
- Recent updates from the Central Mediterranean route with a focus on Libya and Niger is available on [page 36](#).
- Information about “contingency countries” in the Western Balkans (Albania, Kosovo (SCR 1244)*, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina) is on [page 39](#).
- For information on this report, including details on the sources of this report's data and tallying methodologies used, please see [page 41](#).
- An overview of arrivals to Europe in 2016, up to September, please see Q3 Overview Dataset and [Q3 Compilation of Available Data and Information](#).

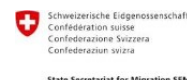
*References to Kosovo should be understood in the context of the United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

Displacement Tracking Matrix

migration.iom.int
 +41.22.7179.271
[DTM_IOM](#)
[dtm_iom](#)

dtmsupport@iom.int
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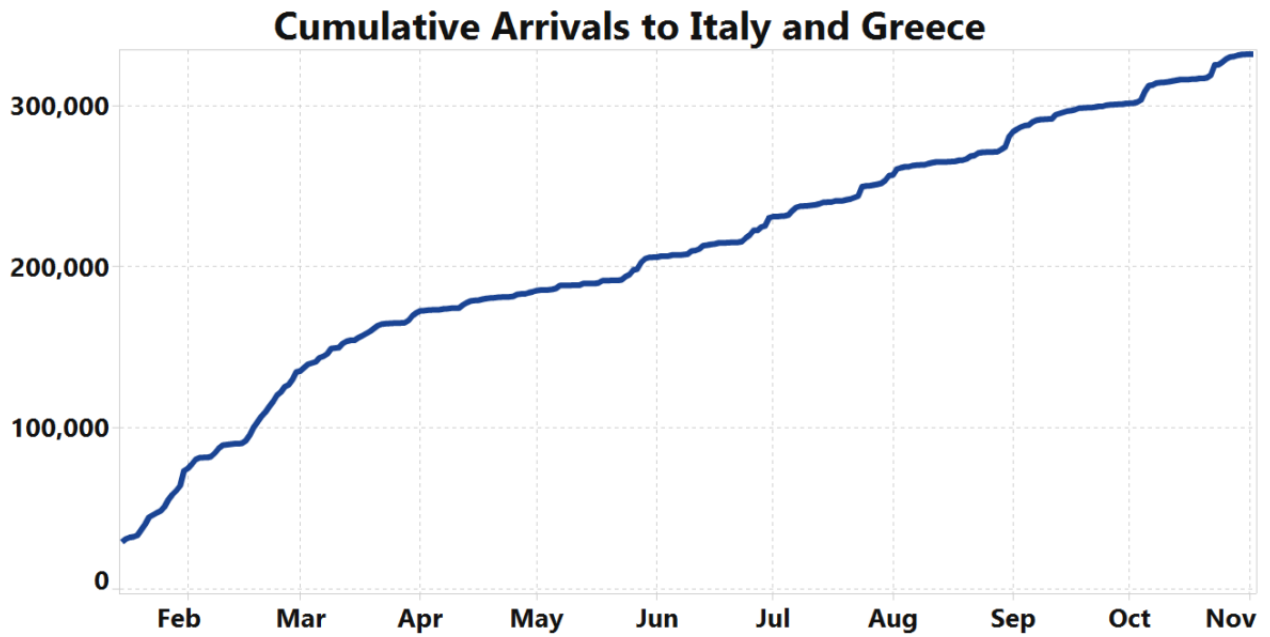


State Secretariat for Migration SEM



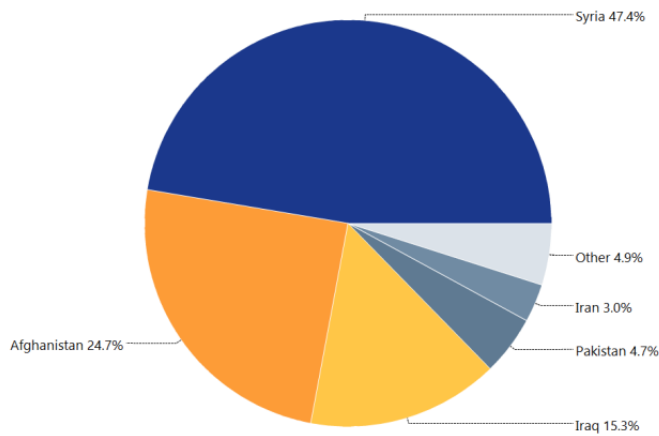
I. CUMULATIVE ARRIVALS AND WEEKLY OVERVIEW

Aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe (Italy and Greece)

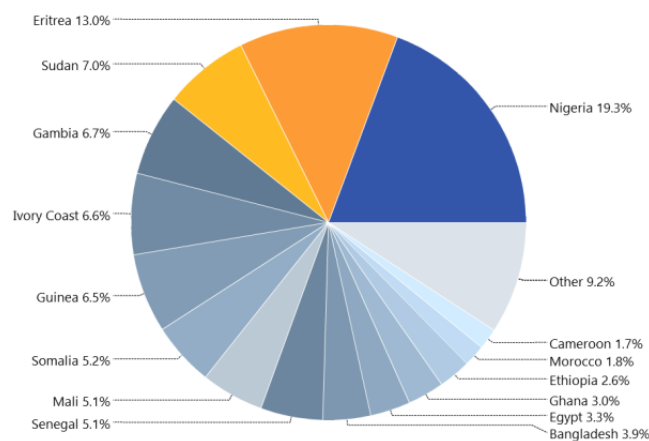


Nationalities of aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe

Arrivals to Greece (up to 30 September)*



Arrivals to Italy (up to 30 August)*

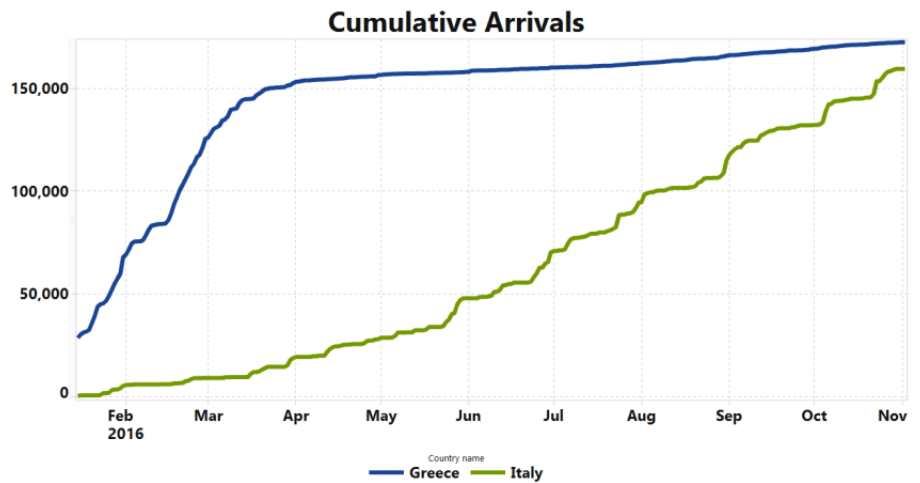


*Latest data available

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

Note: Data for Spain and Bulgaria data are not available on a daily basis

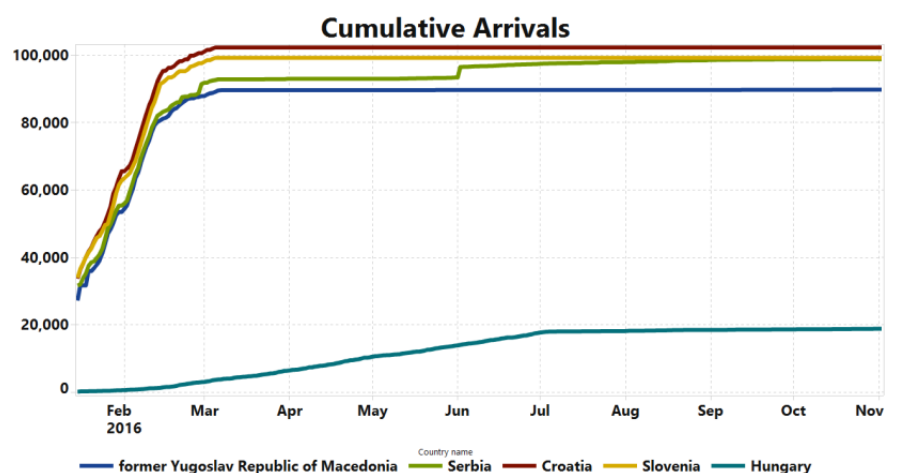
Country name	Greece	Italy
Report Date	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
20Oct2016	171,470	145,528
21Oct2016	171,664	145,759
22Oct2016	171,748	147,342
23Oct2016	171,840	153,446
24Oct2016	171,947	153,569
25Oct2016	171,953	155,119
26Oct2016	172,056	157,046
27Oct2016	172,155	158,159
28Oct2016	172,174	158,450
29Oct2016	172,228	159,166
30Oct2016	172,238	159,496
31Oct2016	172,391	159,496
01Nov2016	172,391	159,496
02Nov2016	172,433	159,496



Month	Average arrivals per day to Italy	Average arrivals per day to Greece
January	176	2,248
February	132	1,984
March	312	(before agreement, 1st to 8th): 1,375 (after agreement, 9th to 30th): 701
April	305	131
May	643	47
June	746	70
July	782	66
August	662	122
September	573	109
October	882	103
November	0	21

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

Country name	Serbia	Hungary
Report Date	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
20Oct2016	98,784	18,703
21Oct2016	98,784	18,710
22Oct2016	98,784	18,729
23Oct2016	98,791	18,729
24Oct2016	98,791	18,730
25Oct2016	98,791	18,742
26Oct2016	98,791	18,745
27Oct2016	98,792	18,751
28Oct2016	98,792	18,754
29Oct2016	98,792	18,759
30Oct2016	98,792	18,765
31Oct2016	98,792	18,765
01Nov2016	98,792	18,770
02Nov2016	98,799	18,770



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

Weekly trends: countries of first arrival

Country ▲	Bulgaria		Greece		Italy		Total arrivals	
	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
Period ▲								
13 October to 19 October	520	.	1,097	.	6,792	.	10,230	.
20 October to 26 October	355	-31.73%	661	-39.74%	11,518	69.58%	12,617	23.33%
27 October to 2 November	383	7.89%	377	-42.97%	2,450	-78.73%	3,210	-74.56%

Bi-weekly trends

Over the period of 20 October to 02 November, there were 1,038 arrivals to Greece, which represent a decrease of 26% in the overall number of entries to Greece compared to the previous period of 6 September to 19 October.

There were 13,968 arrivals to Italy, which represent an increase (109%) in this reporting period of 20 October to 02 November compared to the previous period of 22 September to 5 October.

Weekly trends: other countries

Country ▲	Hungary		Serbia	
	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
Period ▲				
13 October to 19 October	46	.	5	.
20 October to 26 October	42	-8.70%	7	40.00%
27 October to 2 November	25	-40.48%	8	14.29%

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

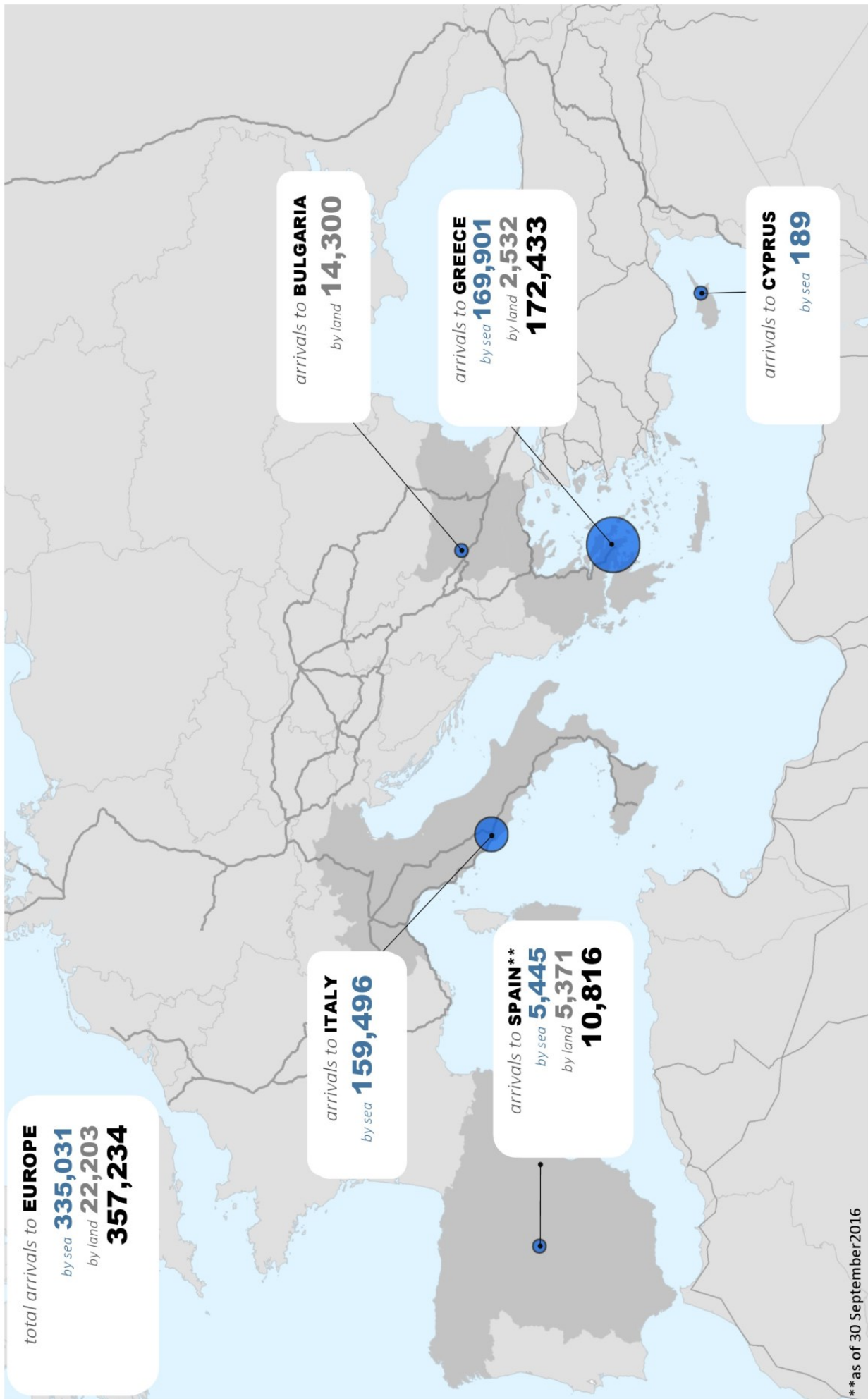
Country name ▲	Greece	Italy	Total
Report Date ▲	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals
20Oct2016	75	0	75
21Oct2016	194	231	425
22Oct2016	84	1,583	1,667
23Oct2016	92	6,104	6,196
24Oct2016	107	123	230
25Oct2016	6	1,550	1,556
26Oct2016	103	1,927	2,030
27Oct2016	99	1,113	1,212
28Oct2016	19	291	310
29Oct2016	54	716	770
30Oct2016	10	330	340
31Oct2016	153	0	153
01Nov2016	0	0	0
02Nov2016	42	0	42
Total	1,038	13,968	15,006



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

OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to Greece, Cyprus, Spain, Italy and Bulgaria 📍 From 01 January 2016 to 2 November, 2016



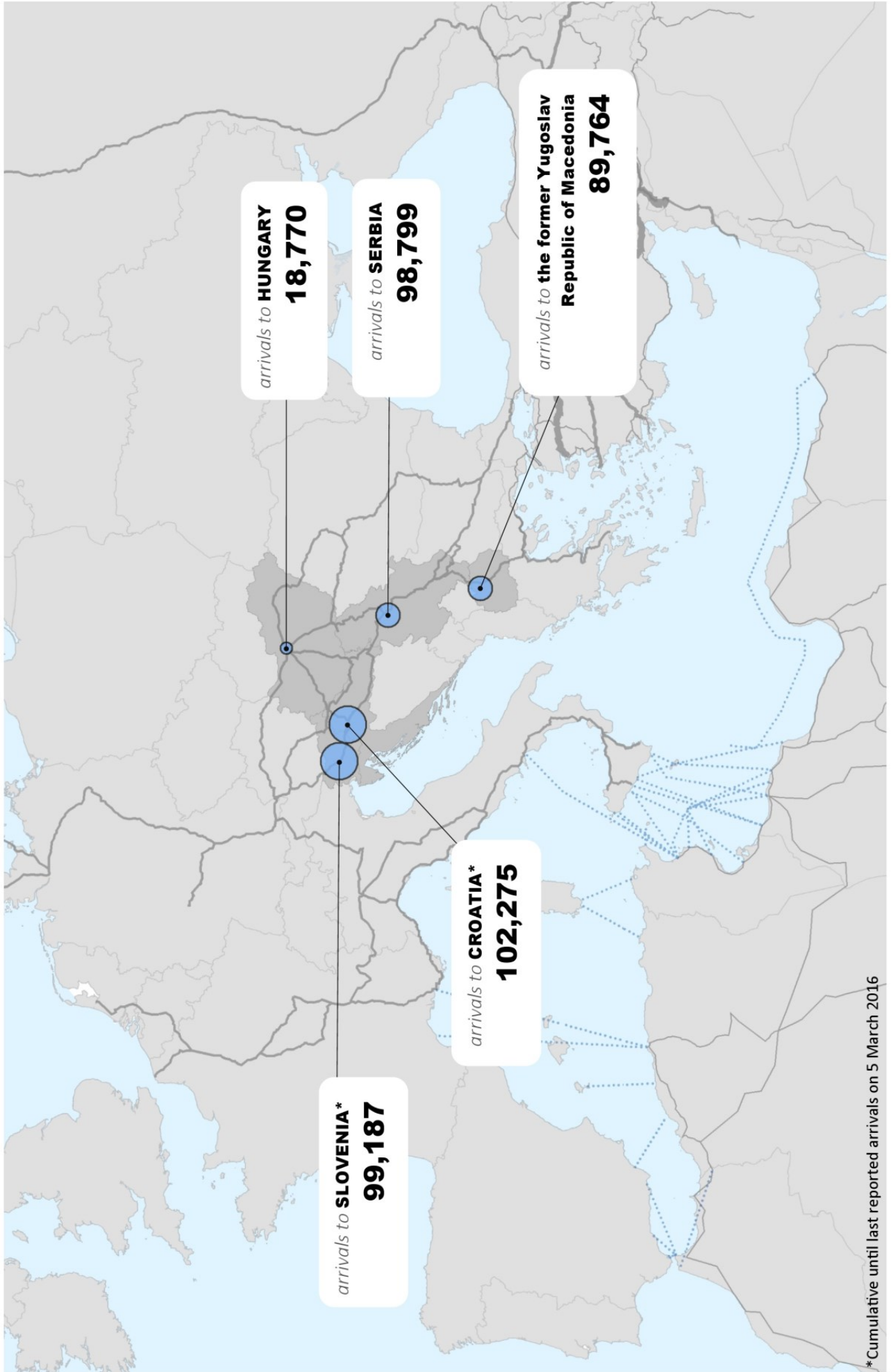
** as of 30 September 2016

OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary 📍 From 01 January 2016 to 2 November, 2016



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

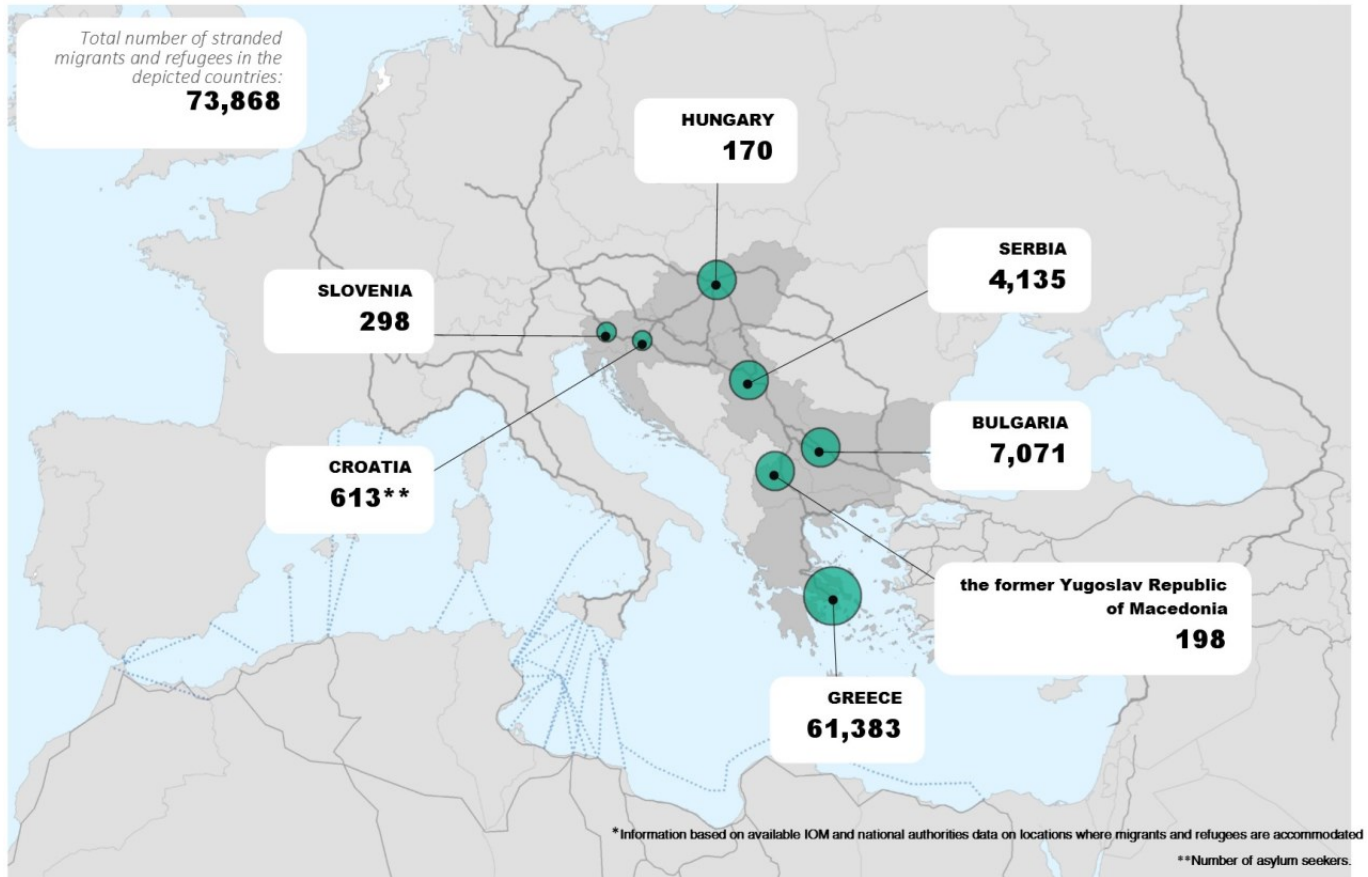


*Cumulative until last reported arrivals on 5 March 2016

OVERVIEW: STRANDED MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Stranded migrants and refugees in Greece, FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia and Bulgaria* 2 November 2016

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



Stranded Migrants Trends from the EU Turkey Agreement to 2 November 2016 in the Western Balkans, Greece and Hungary

Country	No. of stranded migrants and refugees on 10 March 2016	No. of stranded migrants and refugees on 2 November 2016	% change from March to November 2016
Greece	42,688	61,383	44%
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,199	198	-83%
Serbia	1,706	4,135	142%
Croatia	231	613*	165%
Slovenia	408	298	-26%
Hungary	-	170	N/A
Bulgaria	865	7,071**	717%
Total	47,097	73,868	57%

*Number of asylum seekers.

**Data available as of 16 October 2016.

2. POLICY TIMELINE 2015—2016

17 September 2015

EU ministers approve disputed quota plan: the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania are outvoted at the ministerial meeting when member states decide to relocate 66,000 refugees from Greece and Italy to other EU countries.

25 October 2015

EU Leaders agree on 17-point plan of action on the Western Balkans Migration Route. This includes Point 14: “Reconfirming the principle of refusing entry to third country nationals who do not confirm a wish to apply for international protection (in line with international and EU refugee law and subject to prior non-refoulement and proportionality checks),” which is thought to have inspired the fYR of Macedonia to close its borders to any migrants not of Syrian, Afghan, or

10 December 2015

The European Commission begins legal action against Greece, Croatia and Italy for failing to correctly register migrants. It also launches an infringement case against Hungary over its asylum legislation. It says the three failed to implement the Eurodac Regulation, which involves fingerprinting asylum seekers and registering the data within 72 hours.

7 March 2016

European leaders reached a tentative agreement with Ankara on the migrant and refugee crisis: the mechanism described as “one in, one out” would be that for every Syrian returned to Turkey from Greece, the EU would then resettle one Syrian from Turkey.

16 October 2015

EU announces it will give Turkey 3 billion EUR in aid and will fast-track approval of visas to Europe for Turkish citizens in exchange for increased controls on the flow of migration from the Middle East to Europe, and taking back migrants whose asylum applications have not been granted.

03 December 2015

Pakistan refuses to allow 30 deported Pakistanis to disembark plane from Athens.

11 February 2016

NATO sends naval patrols and air surveillance in order to deter smugglers in the Mediterranean Sea, as well as to gather intelligence and monitor migrant flow alongside Greek and Turkish coast guards.

18 March 2016

European Union and Turkey signed an agreement which outlines the plan to end irregular migration flows from Turkey to Europe. For more information please see previous Flows Compilation Report which is available [here](#).

3. RELOCATIONS

Based on the Commission's proposals, the Justice and Home Affairs Council adopted in September 2015, two decisions to relocate **106,000** asylum seekers from Italy and Greece, to assist them in dealing with the pressures of the refugee crisis. Under the emergency relocation scheme, persons in need of international protection with a high chance of having their applications successfully processed (EU average recognition rate of over 75%) are relocated from Greece and Italy, where they have arrived, to other Member States where they will have their asylum applications processed. If these applications are successful, the applicants will be granted refugee status with the right to reside in the Member State to which they are relocated. Following the EU-Turkey agreement of 18 March 2016, the Commission has tabled a proposal on the 21 March 2016 to make available further places for resettlement or other forms of legal admission of persons in need of international protection from Turkey by amending Council Decision (EU) 2015/1601 of 22 September and reallocate 54,000 places which were foreseen for relocation for the purpose of resettling Syrians from Turkey to the EU. The EU Council has endorsed this proposal but the opinion of the European Parliament on the Decision is currently pending.

The relocations should take place over two years (September 2015-2017), with the EU budget providing financial support to the Member States participating.

IOM is implementing the pre-departure health assessments, pre-departure orientation and actual transfer of the beneficiaries in coordination with Italy and Greece as well as the Member States to which relocation takes place.

The European Commission has made available an overview of Member States' support to the EU relocation mechanism. To date, **25 countries have committed to make places available** under the scheme, namely Belgium (530), Bulgaria (1,302), Croatia (26), Cyprus (80), Czech Republic (50), Estonia (157), Finland (1,120), France (3,320), Germany (2,250), Ireland (353), Latvia (491), Liechtenstein (43), Lithuania (500), Luxembourg (200), Malta (131), the Netherlands (1,225), Norway (170), Poland (100), Portugal (1,642), Romania (1,502), Slovakia (100), Slovenia (130), Spain (800), Sweden (300) and Switzerland (490) with an overall number of only **17,012 places**. You can find the overview [here](#)

Number of relocated migrants from Greece and Italy
as of 2 November, 2016

Member State	From Greece	From Italy	Total
Belgium	177	29	206
Bulgaria	21	0	21
Croatia	10	9	19
Cyprus	42	10	52
Czech Republic	12	0	12
Estonia	57	0	57
Finland	540	322	862
France	1,762	231	1,993
Germany	196	20	216
Ireland	109	0	109
Latvia	124	8	132
Lithuania	147	0	147
Luxembourg	104	40	144
Malta	24	46	70
Netherlands	629	226	855
Norway	0	20	20
Portugal	428	261	689
Romania	343	43	386
Slovenia	60	23	83
Slovakia	3	0	3
Spain	348	50	398
Sweden	0	39	39
Switzerland	0	112	112
Total	5,136	1,489	6,625

4. BULGARIA



Background and latest figures

From the start of 2016 until **27 October*** the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior (Moi) apprehended a total of **16,685** migrants who were attempting to enter, exit or reside in the country irregularly. **4,376** have been apprehended on entry, **4,465** on exit and **7, 844** inside the country.

During the period, between 20 October and 27 October, **362** migrants were apprehended, a **15%** decrease compared to the week before (13 - 20 October). Of these, **82** were apprehended on entry (majority near the border with Turkey), **82** were detected on exit (majority on the exit toward Serbia, and one person near the Bulgarian– Turkish border) and **198** within the country. Additionally, **320** migrants who were previously registered by the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior, were apprehended while trying to irregularly leave the country towards Serbia. A total number of apprehensions on exit for this week represents a **7%** increase compared to the previous week.

24 October - 21 asylum seekers have been relocated from Greece to Bulgaria as part of the EU relocation program. By now, Bulgarian Authorities agreed to accept a quota of 1,281 migrants and asylum seekers from Greece and Italy.

24 October - About 300 migrants and asylum seekers were protesting in the Harmanli Reception Center. Protesters have been complaining about the deteriorating living conditions in the center which was run by the State Agency for Refugees (SAR). They declared that they want to continue their journey to Serbia and from there to Western Europe.

29 October - Local residents, supported by the far-right organizations started a protest in the village of Boyanovo (in close proximity to the border with Turkey) challenging the plans of the Government of Bulgaria (GoB) to establish a closed reception (detention) center in the same village. The Moi plans are related to a possible and temporary dislocation of 52 containers capable of accommodating 300 persons in case of emergency. Meanwhile, two protests have also taken place in Varna (major Black sea port) due to rumors that the authorities planned to establish another reception center

29 October - Bulgarian Minister of Interior, Roumyana Bachvarova informed that there was an increase in the number of attempts of migrants to irregularly reach Bulgaria [from Turkey] hidden in cargo trucks. Although she has not presented any statistics and further information on this matter, she linked it to the increased surveillance of the land borders. Following that, she added that 189 Frontex border guards currently operate in Bulgaria in support of the Border Police,

*Latest available data.



Accommodation Facilities (as of 27 October* 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Open Reception Centre at Banya	70	5,353	Mainly Afghan (47%), Syrian (21%), Iraqi (21%) and Pakistani (6%) nationals
Open Reception Centre at Pastrogor	320		
Open Reception Centre Sofia – Ovcha Kupel	860		
Open Reception Centre Vrazhdebna (Sofia)	370		
Open Reception Centre Voenna Rampa (Sofia)	800		
Closed Reception Center Sofia—Busmantsi (SAR)	60		
Open Reception Centre at Harmanli	2,710		
Closed Reception Centre at Lyubimets	1,200	1,718	Mainly Afghan (42%), Syrian (16%), Pakistani (14%) and Pakistani (15%) nationals
Closed Reception Centre at Sofia (Mol)			
Centre at Elhovo			
Total	6,390	7,071	

Known entry and exit points

The main entry points between Bulgaria and Turkey are border checkpoints Kapitan Andreevo, Lesovo and Malko Tarnovo. Migrants and refugees who are coming from Greece mostly use green areas near Kulata-Promahon checkpoint or available routes in Petrich region. Most migrants and refugees enter Bulgaria from green border on foot. Those coming from border checkpoints usually enter by hiding in buses or other vehicles. Undetected migrants continue their journey via taxis and private transportation to external borders or to big cities to find a means of onward transportation out of the country.

Accommodation Facilities (capacities) and Border Crossing Points**



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

*Latest available data.

**Based on the available data.

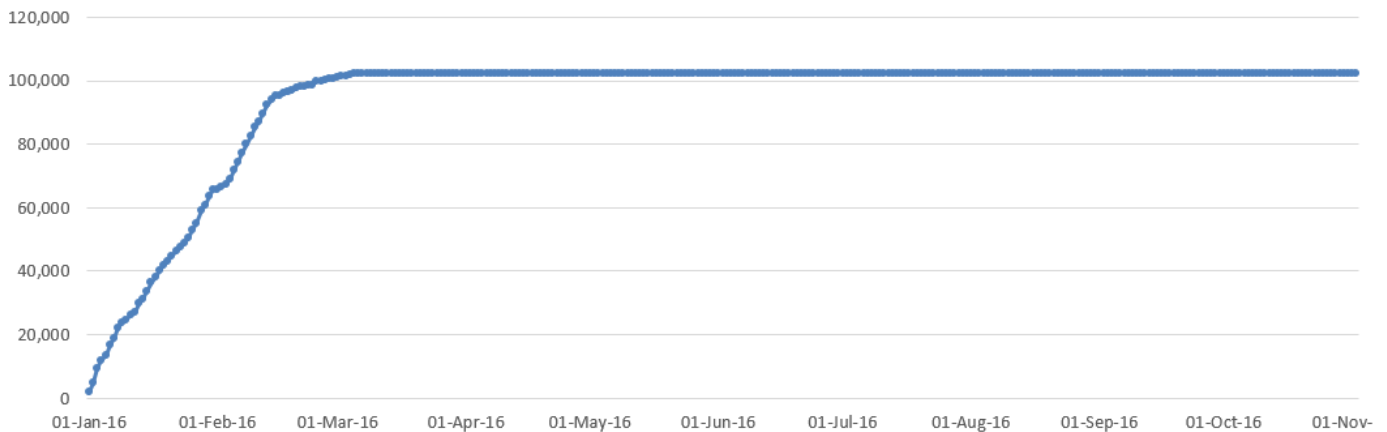
5. CROATIA



Recent Developments

The total number of migrants and refugees who have entered the country from the border with Serbia and have been registered at the Winter Reception and Transit Centre in Slavonski Brod (WRTCSB) since the start of 2016 is **102,275**. Since the closure of the so called “West Balkans route” on 9 March 2016, the influx and transit of migrants and refugees to Croatia vs. that in the period **from 16 September 2015 to 9 March 2016** ceased as a high-volume transit. However, there are still arrivals of irregular migrants, as well as the Dublin Regulation-based returns from

Cumulative arrivals to Croatia in 2016



Accommodation Facilities (as of 2 November 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating		Nationalities
		Asylum Seekers	Stranded Migrants	
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	600	522	0	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)	100	87	0	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	100 (+20)	4	0	N/A
TOTAL	800 (820)	613	0	N/A

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



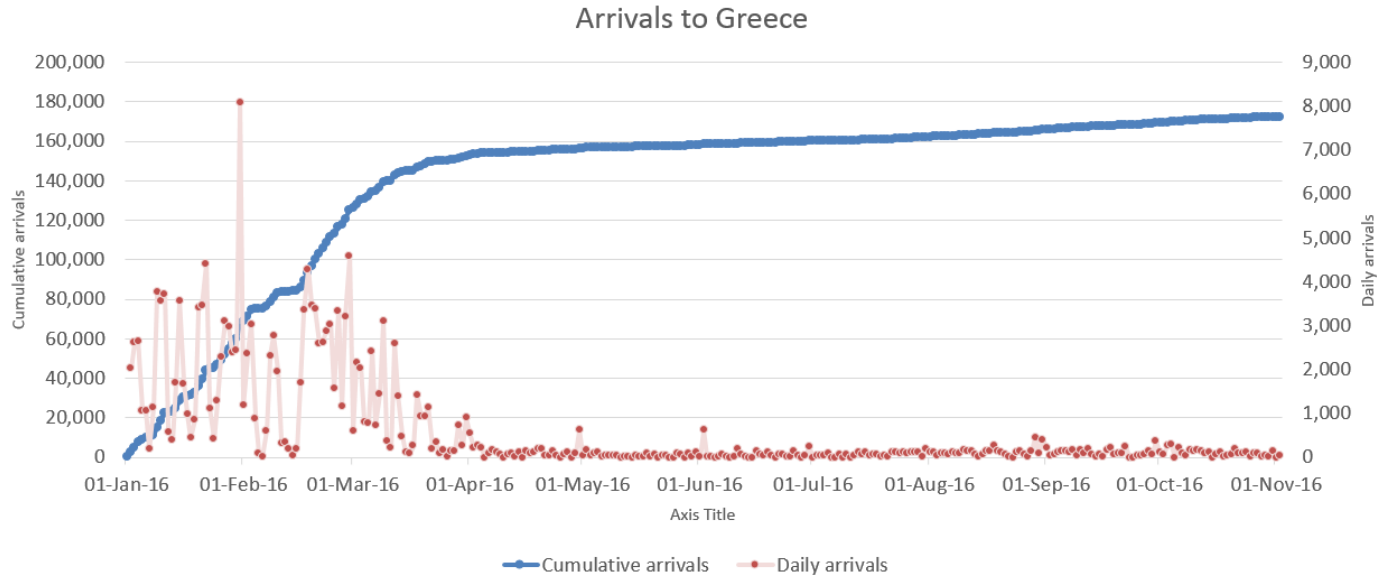
6. GREECE



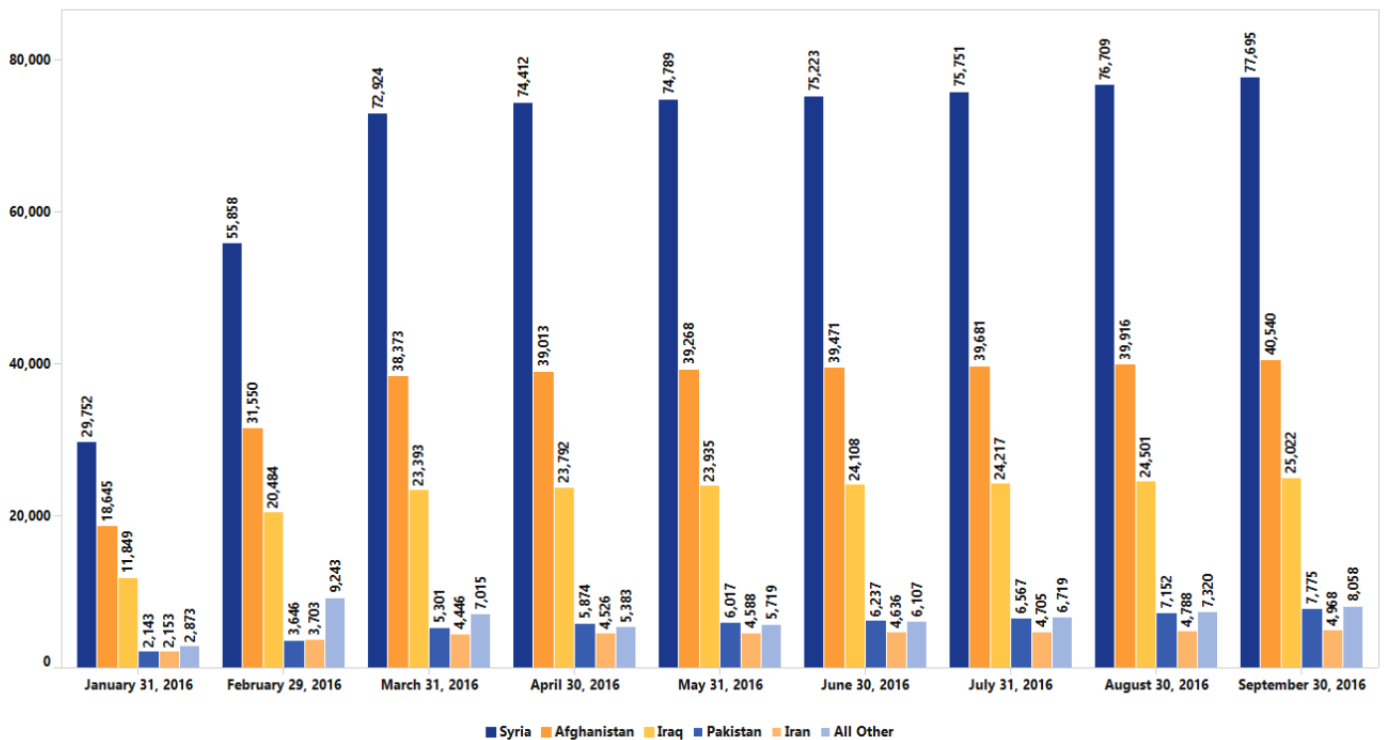
Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

As of **2 November**, the cumulative arrivals to Greece over land and sea for 2016 stand at **172,433**. According to the Hellenic Coast Guard, during the reporting period, there were more than **20** incidents in the Aegean sea.

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Greece



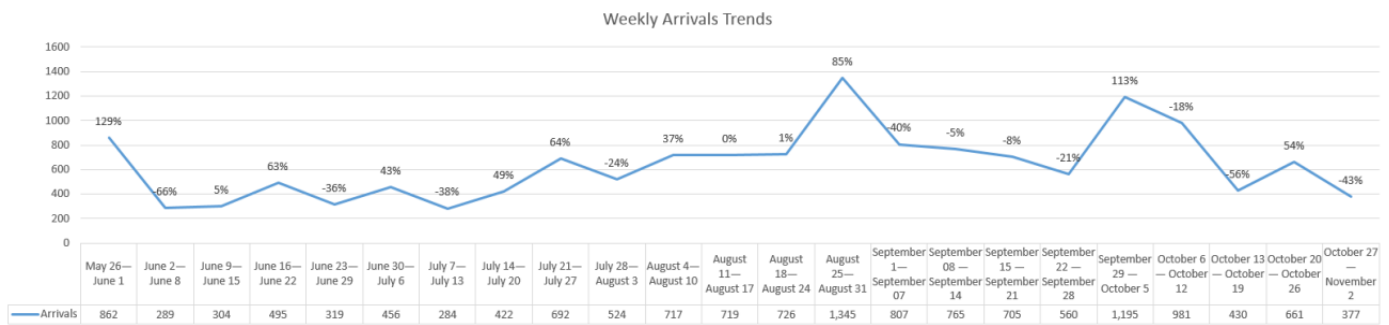
Cumulative arrivals by nationality of origin 2016* (from 1 January to — 30 September 2016) for each month of the year



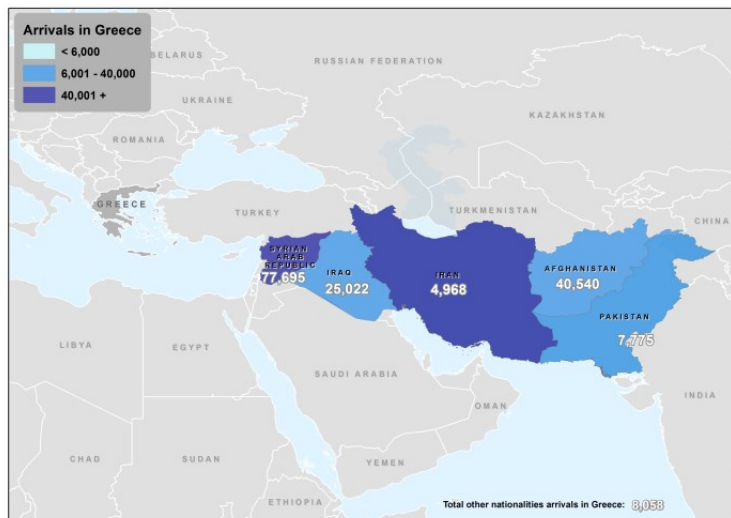
*Data only available on a monthly basis.



Weekly Trends



Cumulative arrivals by nationality of origin 2016 (from 1 Jan to 30 September 2016)



*Data available on a monthly basis.

Hotspots and Accommodation Facilities*

2 November—The current number of stranded migrants and refugees in Greece is estimated to **61,383**. Greek authorities estimate that **9,100** migrants and refugees are housed in alternative accommodations, while **8,275** are estimated to live outside accommodation facilities.

Accommodation Facilities in Aegean Region (as of 2 November 2016)					
Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accommodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Lesvos	Moria-Hotspot	3,500	6,029	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, African Nationals	Official/Closed
Kos	Kos	1,000	1,965	N/A	Official/Closed
Samos	Samos-Hotspot	250	2,674	Pakistan, Syria, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Chios	Chios-Hotspot	1,100	4,166	Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan	Official/Closed
Leros	Leros-Hotspot	1,000	796	Syria	Official/Closed
Kalymnos	Kalymnos	-	6	N/A	Unofficial
Rhodes	Rhodes	-	239	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kastellorizo	Megisti	-	76	N/A	Unofficial
Kapathos	Karpathos	-	0	N/A	N/A
Total		6,850	15,951		

*This is not an exhaustive list of all accommodation facilities in Greece, rather a compilation of available data as of 2 November 2016.



Accommodation Facilities in Macedonia and Thrace Region (as of 2 November, 2016)					
Region	Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/ Camp
Paionia	Idomeni—Evzoni	-	0	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Thessaloniki	Lagkadikia	N/A	605	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Thessaloniki	Diavata	2,500	668	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Thessaloniki Port	400	0	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Oraiokastro	1,500	1,150	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (Karamanlis Building)	560	438	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (Frakapor)	550	499	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Kalochori (Iliadi)	450	465	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Softex- Kordelio	780	1,574	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Vagiochori	631	115	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Derveni (Alexil)/(Dion Avete)	1,000	873	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sinatex—Kavallari	500	286	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Serres (Former Agricultural Training Center-KEGE)	-	487	N/A	Official/Open
Kilkis	Cherso (Mazaraki Army Camp)	2,500-4,000	1,077	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Paionia	Nea Kavala—Polykastro	2,500	1,275	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Kavala	Chalkero (Municipality of Kavala)	350	0	N/A	Official/Open
Kavala	Perigiali (Former Asimakopoulou Army Camp)	-	107		
Drama	Drama (Municipality)	500	200	N/A	Official/Open
Dio-Olympos	Pieria (Camping Nireas)	400	0	N/A	Official/Open
Pieria	Pieria (Petra Olympou)	1,100-1,400	1,176	N/A	Official/Open
Pieria	Pieria - Ktima Iraklis	200	38	N/A	Open
Pieria	Pieria- Orfeas Hotel	500	0	N/A	Open
Pella	Giannitsa	900	0	N/A	Official/Open
Imathia / Veria	Arm Camp Armatolou Kokkinou/Veroia	400	338	N/A	Open
Imathia	Alexandreia Imathias — "Georgiou Pelagou" Army Camp	1,200	447	Syria, Afghanistan	Open
Thermi	Kordogianni	1,500	1,250	N/A	Official/Open
Total		20,521 (22,321)	13,088		



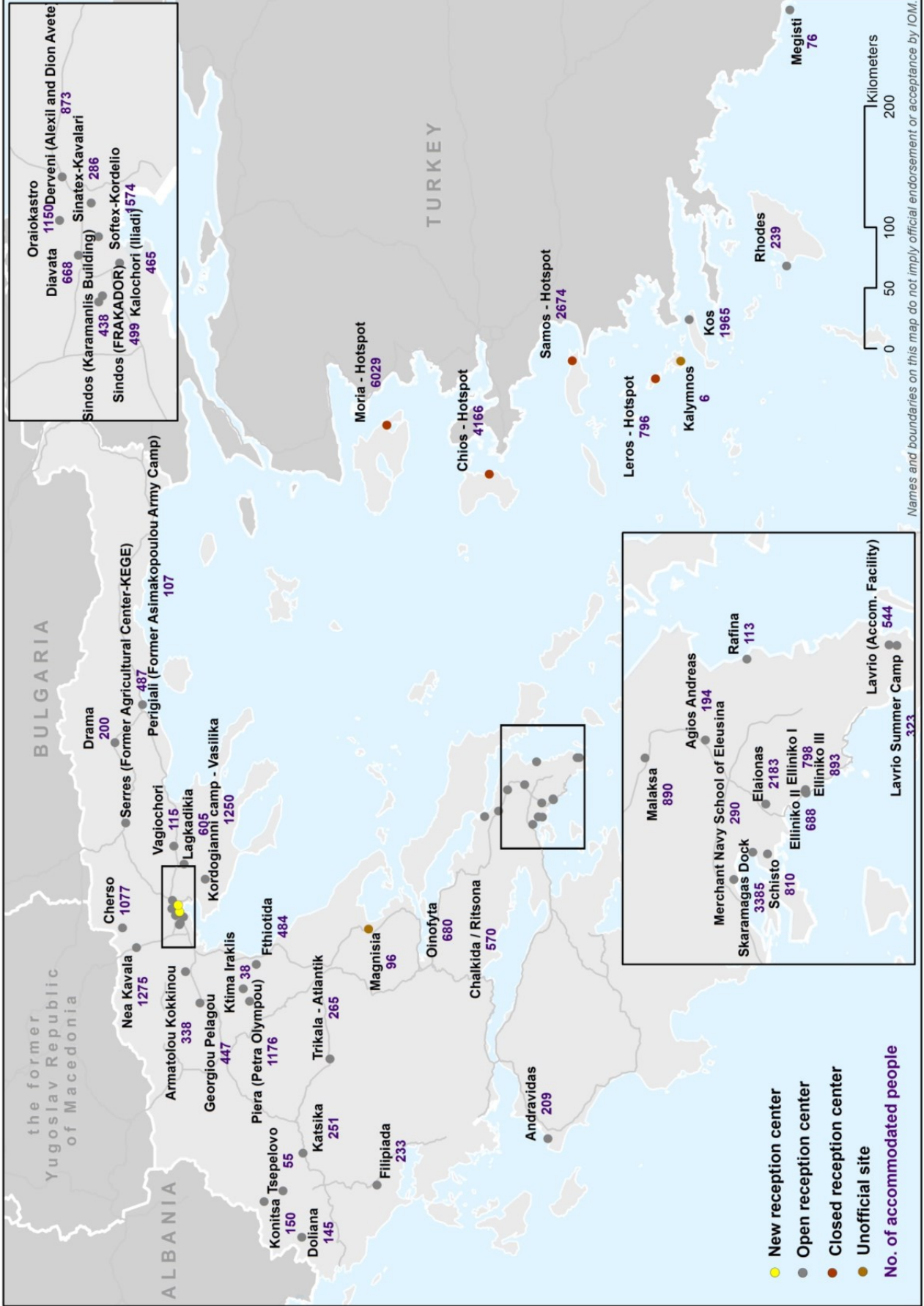
Accommodation Facilities in Attica Region (as of 2 November, 2016)					
Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accommodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Perama	Schisto Camp	2,000-4,000	810	Afghanistan, Iran	Official/Open
Thebes	Elaionas	1,500	2,183	Afghanistan, Iraq,	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko I	1,400	798	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran	Official/Open
Eliniko-	Eliniko II	1,300	688	N/A	Official/Open
Eliniko-	Eliniko III	1,300	893	N/A	Official/Open
Kifisia	Agios Andreas	120	194	N/A	Official/Open
Oropos	Malaksa	1,200	890	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Summer Camp)	400	323	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Accommodation Facility for Asylum Seekers)	-	544	N/A	-
Piraeus	Piraeus Port	-	0	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan	Unofficial/Open
Chaidari	Skaramagas Dock	1,000	3,385	N/A	Official/Open
Rafina-Pikermi	Rafina	120	113	N/A	
Eleusina	Merchant Navy School Eleusina	-	290	N/A	Official/Open
Total		10,340(12,340)	11,111		

Accommodation Facilities in Peloponnese, Central and Western Greece Region (as of 2 November, 2016)					
Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accommodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
West Macedonia	Konitsa	150	150	Syria, Afghanistan,	Official/Open
West Macedonia	Katsika Ioanninon	250	0	N/A	Official/Open
Preveza	Filipiada (Petroulaki Army Camp)	700	233	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Ioannina	Doliana	400	145	N/A	Official/Open
Ioannina	Katsika	1,500	251	N/A	Official/Open
Ioannina	Tsepelovo	200	55	N/A	Official/Open
Chalcis	Chalkida / Ritsona	1,000	570	N/A	Official/Open
Municipality of	Oinofyta	300	680	N/A	Official/Open
Lamia	Fthiotida - Thermopiles	400	484	N/A	Official/Open
Larissa	Koutsochero (Euthimioupoli Army Camp)	1,500	0	N/A	Official/Open
Larissa	Kypselochori (Zoga)	N/A	-	N/A	Official/Open
Volos	Volos (Prefecture of Magnisia)	200	96	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kyllini	Andravidas	300	209	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaly	Trikala—Atlantik	-	265	N/A	Official/Open
Total		6,900	3,138		



61,383 MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES STRANDED IN GREECE*

2 November 2016



* Source: IOM and National Authorities

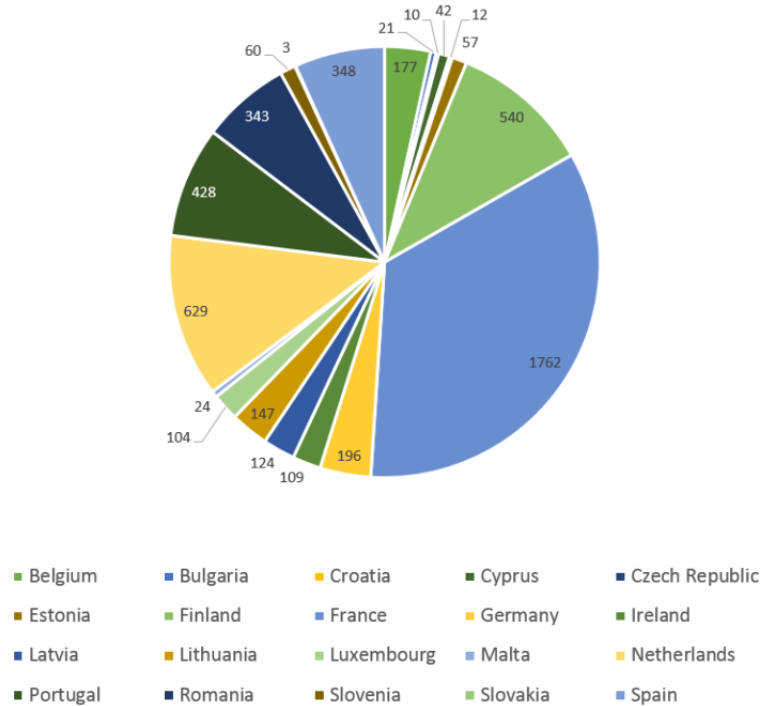


Relocations

As of 2 November, 5,136 migrants and asylum seekers have been from Greece (177 to Belgium, 21 to Bulgaria, 10 to Croatia, 42 to Cyprus, 12 to the Czech Republic, 57 to Estonia, 540 to Finland, 1,762 to France, 196 to Germany, 109 to Ireland, 124 to Latvia, 147 to Lithuania, 104 to Luxembourg, 24 to Malta, 629 to the Netherlands, 428 to Portugal, 343 to Romania, 3 to Slovakia, 60 to Slovenia and 348 to Spain . Find the complete overview [here](#).

Member State	From Greece
Austria	0
Belgium	177
Bulgaria	21
Croatia	10
Cyprus	42
Czech Republic	12
Denmark	0
Estonia	57
Finland	540
France	1762
Germany	196
Hungary	0
Ireland	109
Latvia	124
Lithuania	147
Luxembourg	104
Malta	24
Netherlands	629
Poland	0
Portugal	428
Romania	343
Slovenia	60
Slovakia	3
Spain	348
Sweden	0
Switzerland	0
TOTAL	5,136

Number of Migrants and Refugees Relocated from Greece



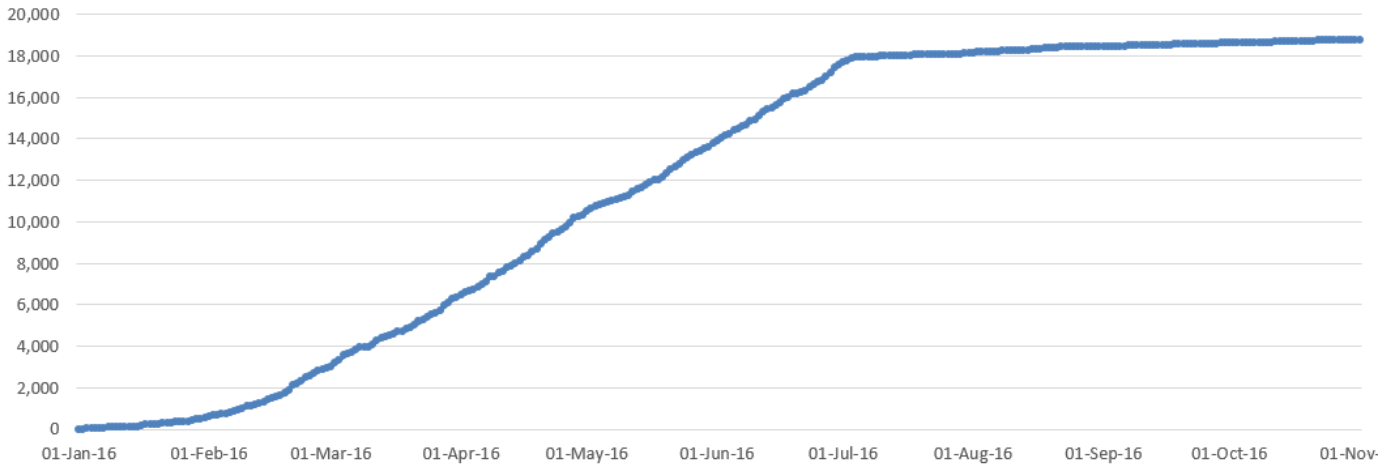
6. HUNGARY



Key Findings and Recent Developments

From 01 January 2016 to 2 November 2016, a total of **18,770** migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Hungary. Due to the barbed-wire fence in place along the Serbian and Croatian borders, there have been reduced numbers of arrivals since 17 October 2015. In the current reporting period, there were **67** new arrivals. Colleagues from the field have reported that more and more migrants declare their intentions to stay in Hungary, as they have been worn down by the long journey.

Cumulative arrivals to Hungary in 2016

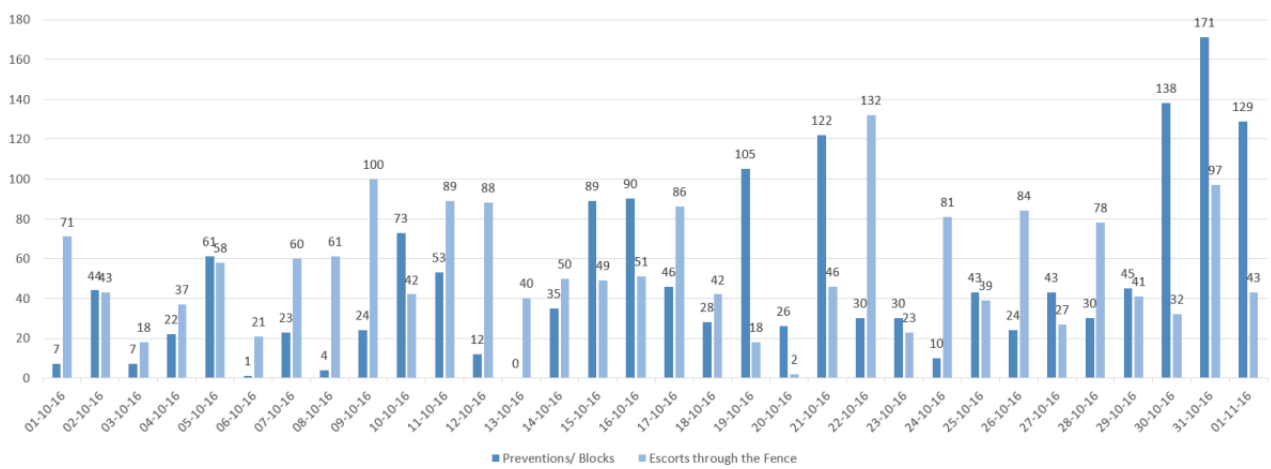


Known entry points

The border in Hungary has been officially closed since September 2015 with the completion of the fence. The migrants have been able to cross the border only through the official crossing transit points of Tompa and Roszke on the border with Serbia. During the period between 1 October and 1 November, a total of **3,314** migrants have been apprehended while trying to cross Serbian-Hungarian border illegally. **47%** (1,565) were prevented/stopped by the border police and **53%** (1,749) were returned back to the Serbian side.

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

Irregular Crossings to Hungary (from 1 October to 1 November 2016)





Accommodation Facilities

Number of Accommodated Migrants as of 2 November		
Location	Capacity	Currently Accommodated
Nyrbator Closed Reception Centre	151	64*
Győr Closed Centre	26	16*
Balassagyarmat Open Centre	171	12
Röszke-Horgos Transit Zone	80	40*
Tompa-Kelebia Transit Zone	80	38*
Total	508	170

*Data as of 26 October.

Accommodation Facilities (occupancy/capacity) and Border Crossing Points



*Data available from 26 October, 2016

7. ITALY



Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

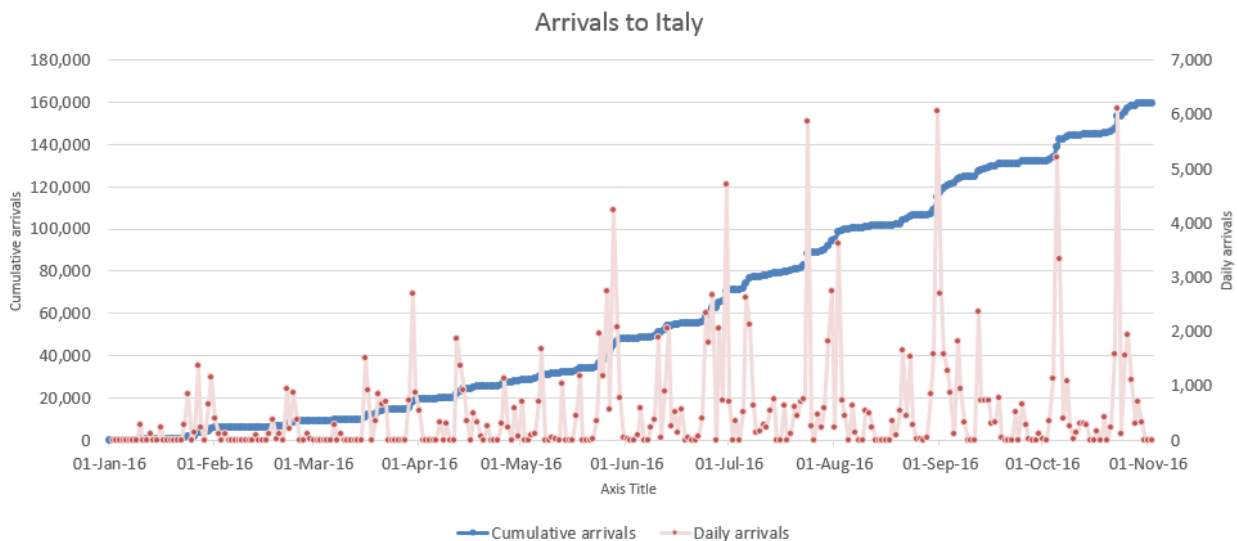
From 1 January 2016 to 2 November 2016, **159,469 migrants** are reported to have arrived by sea, which is a **13%** more than the arrivals registered in the same period in 2015*. IOM data is adjusted according to the official figures provided by Italy's Ministry of Interior every week. According to MOI, **Nigeria** represent the first declared nationality at arrival (around 21% of all arrivals in 2016) followed by Eritrea (12%), Gambia (7%), Guinea (7%) and many other nationalities of Western African and Southern Asia. 14% of all arrivals are women, 16% are minors.

24 October - 128 refugees flew from Beirut to Rome within the 'humanitarian corridors' project, sponsored by the Federation of Protestant Churches in Italy in collaboration with the Community of Sant'Egidio and the Tavola Valdese. Since the beginning of 2016, 400 refugees in conditions of high vulnerability have obtained a visa for humanitarian reasons by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs under this project.

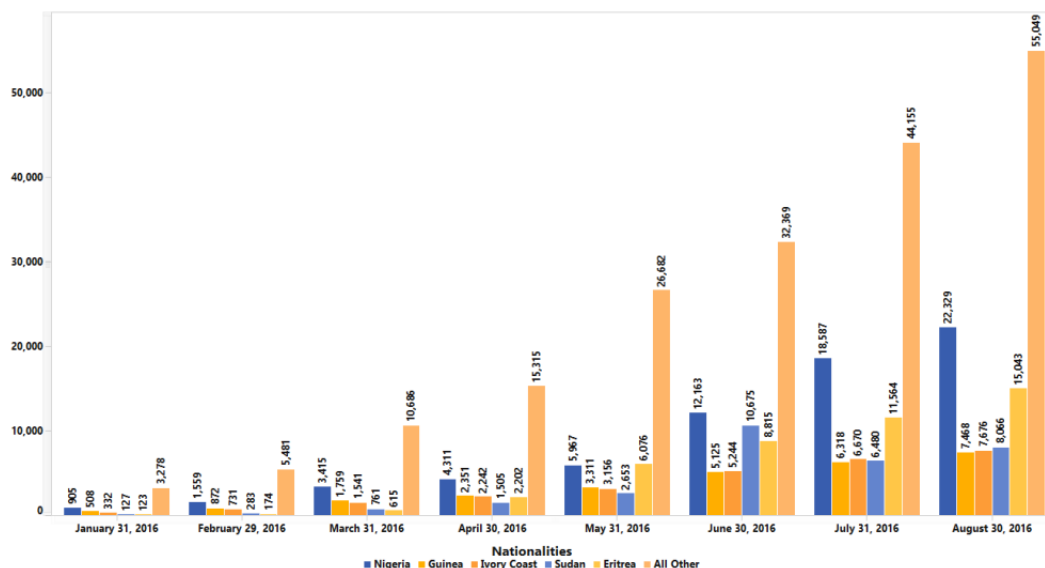
October - The Italian Chamber of Deputies started the discussion on a new law on the protection mechanisms of unaccompanied foreign minors. The legislative update is deemed to be particularly needed as 2016 has registered the highest number of new arrivals of unaccompanied minors ever (around 20,000 at mid-October) (Read more [here](#)).

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

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Italy



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



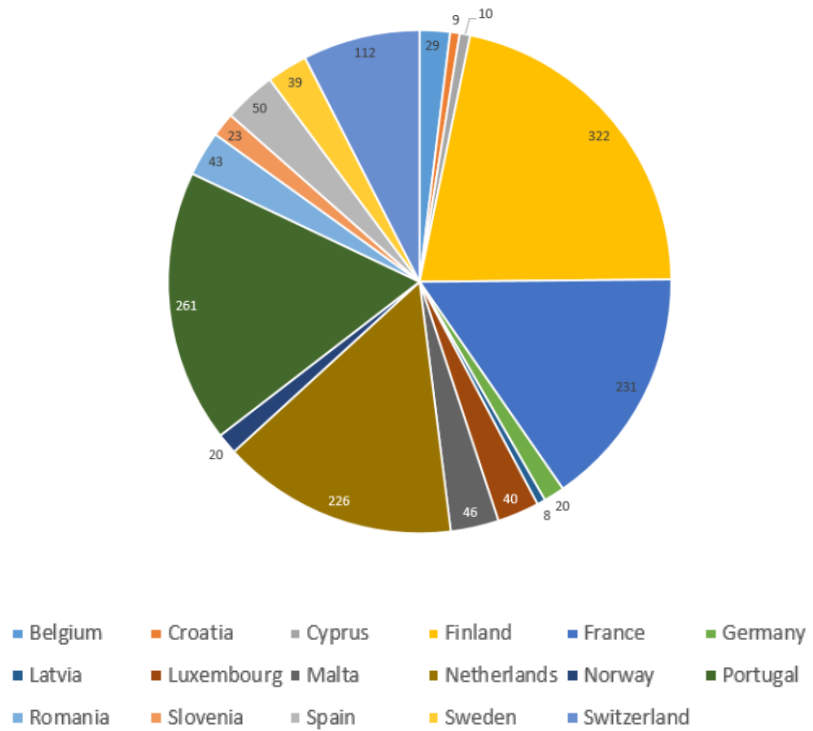
*Breakdown per nationality is available only on a monthly basis.



Member State	From Italy
Austria	0
Belgium	29
Bulgaria	0
Croatia	9
Cyprus	10
Czech Republic	0
Denmark	0
Estonia	0
Finland	322
France	231
Germany	20
Hungary	0
Ireland	0
Latvia	8
Liechtenstein	0
Lithuania	0
Luxembourg	40
Malta	46
Netherlands	226
Norway	20
Poland	0
Portugal	261
Romania	43
Slovenia	23
Slovakia	0
Spain	50
Sweden	39
Switzerland	112
TOTAL	1,489

Relocations: As of 2 November, out of a total of **6,625** individuals relocated, **1,489** departed from Italy. Based on information from the Italian Ministry of the Interior, 88 accompanied minors have been relocated so far and around 1,300 are those – adults and minors – waiting to be transferred or to obtain approval from the receiving Member State. Most of the relocated migrants so far are Eritrean nationals

Number of Migrants and Refugees Relocated from Italy



Known entry and exit points

Known entry points: Migrants are usually rescued in international waters in the Central Mediterranean Sea and brought to mainland. Main ports of disembarkation are Augusta, Pozzallo, Catania, Palermo, Messina, Lampedusa and Trapani (Sicily), Reggio Calabria, Crotona, Vibo Valentia, Corigliano Calabro (Calabria), Taranto and Brindisi (Apulia). Autonomous landings for sailing boats in Sardinia (from Algeria) and Apulia (from Turkey) continue to be registered alongside the disembarkations by Italian and European military boats and NGOs boats under the coordination by the Italian Coast Guards.

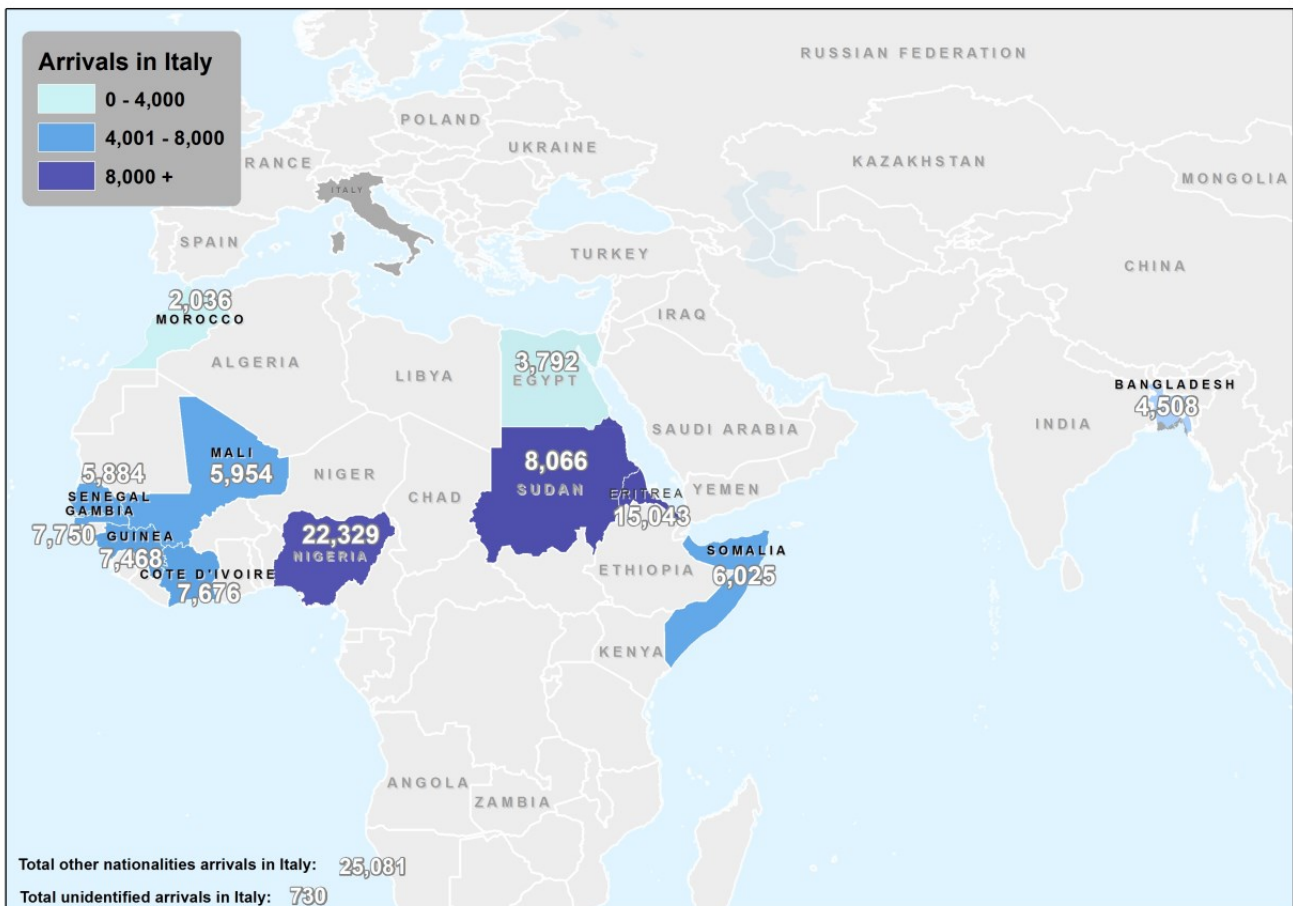
Known exit points: Exit points towards neighbouring countries (France, Switzerland and Austria) are almost totally closed and border guards are pushing backs migrants trying to pass. On October 7th an Eritrean minor (17 years) died, hit by a truck while she was walking with a group of 8 along the highway from Ventimiglia to Nice. Migrants reported in centres and informal points in Ventimiglia are around 800, around 400 in Como, around 400 in Bolzano. The Municipal government of Rome keeps dismantling any informal reception point for transiting migrants. Italian Police tries to prevent informal gatherings and to oppose voluntary organizations, also prohibiting food distributions and releasing ‘leaving orders’ from specific cities to activists



Known entry points and routes in Italy



Cumulative arrivals by nationality of origin 2016 (from 1 Jan to 31 August 2016*)



*Latest available data.

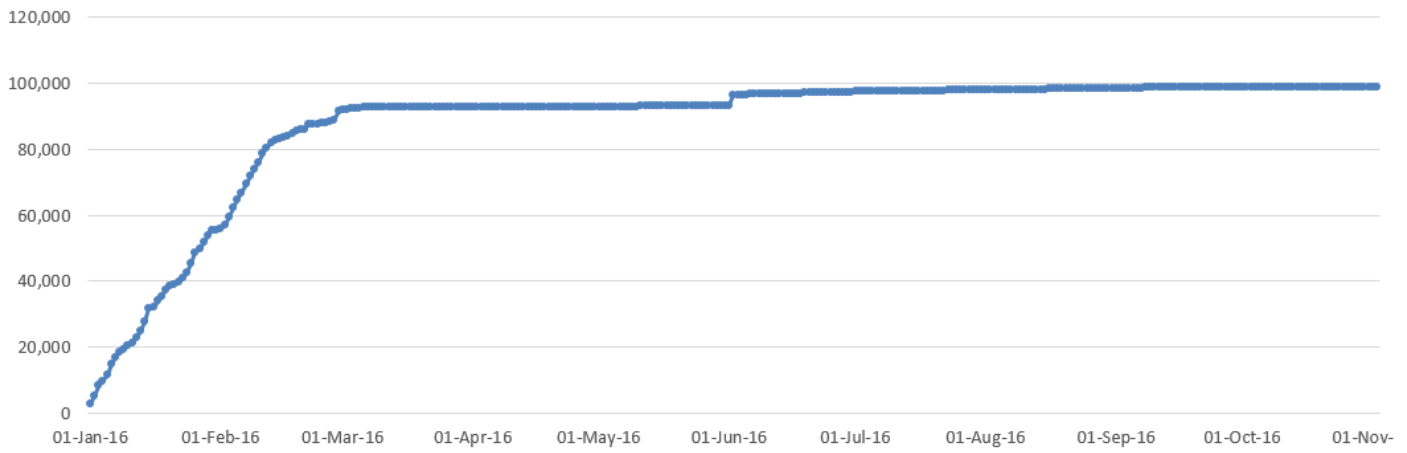
8. SERBIA



Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

Over the period from 20 October to 2 November 2016, **15** migrants and refugees have been officially registered as arriving to Serbia. This represents **66%** increase compared to the previous reporting period when 9 arrivals were reported. The total number of migrants that have entered the country since the start of the year is **98,784**.

Cumulative arrivals to Serbia in 2016

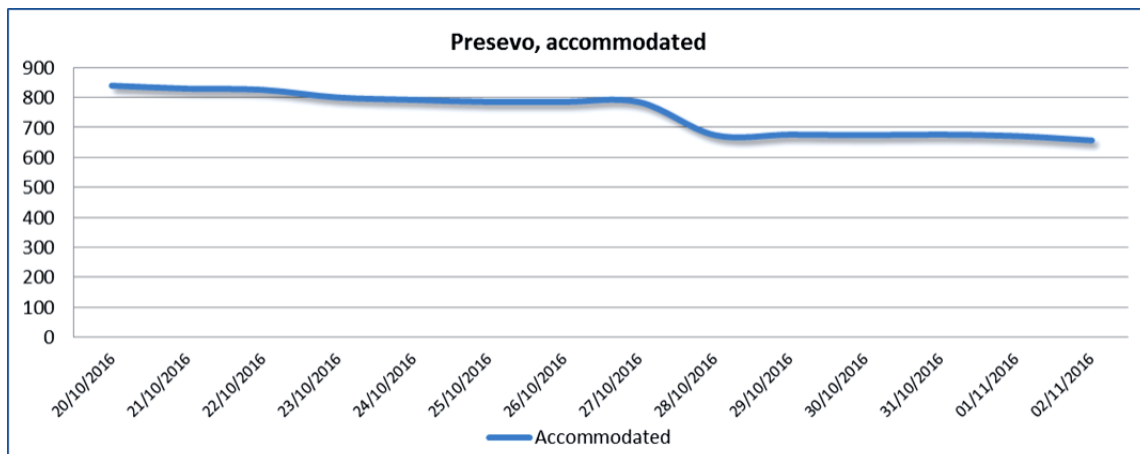


Accommodation Facilities (as of 2 November 2016)

Presevo Reception Centre

During the reporting period 8 new arrivals to **Presevo** reception center: 1 adult male from Pakistan and 7 migrants and refugees from Iraq (1 adult male, 2 adult females and 4 minors). Number of accommodated in Presevo reception center changed mainly due to transfers from/to other reception centers.

On 2 November **656** migrants and refugees were accommodated in Presevo Center (average for period—749), 63% adults (male—85%, female—15%) and 37% minors (male—72%, female—28%). Of the number of accommodated migrants and refugees 48% are from Afghanistan, 17% from Pakistan, 14% from Iraq, 10% from Syria and 10% other nationalities.



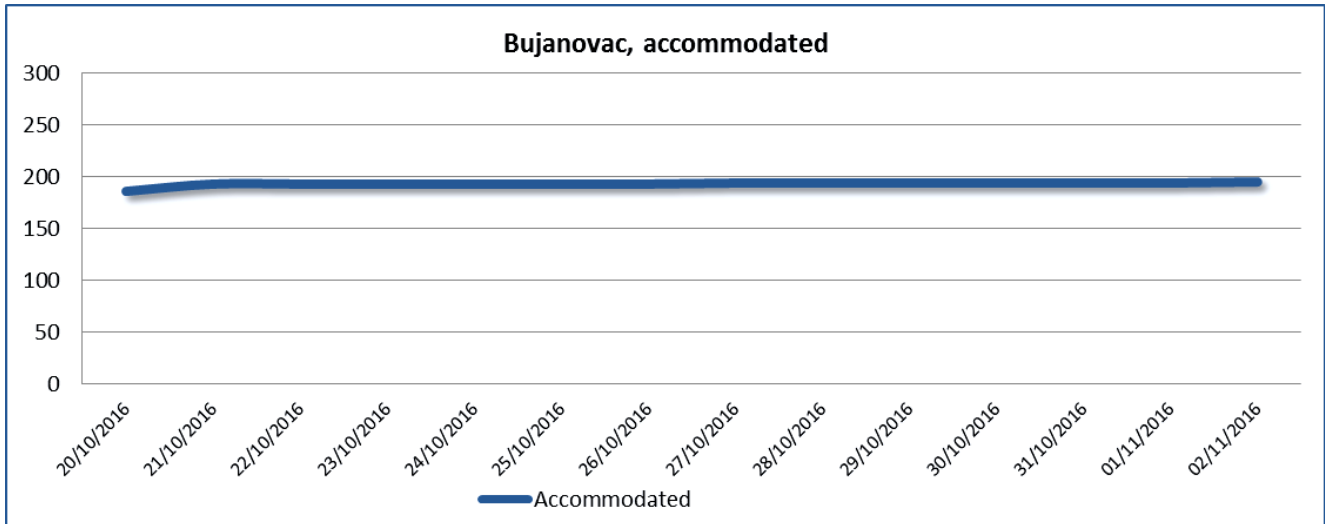
Estimated breakdown by nationality and age/gender for migrants arrived at Presevo RC. Source: IOM, SCRM*

* Commissariat for Refugees and Migration of the Republic of Serbia



Bujanovac Reception Center

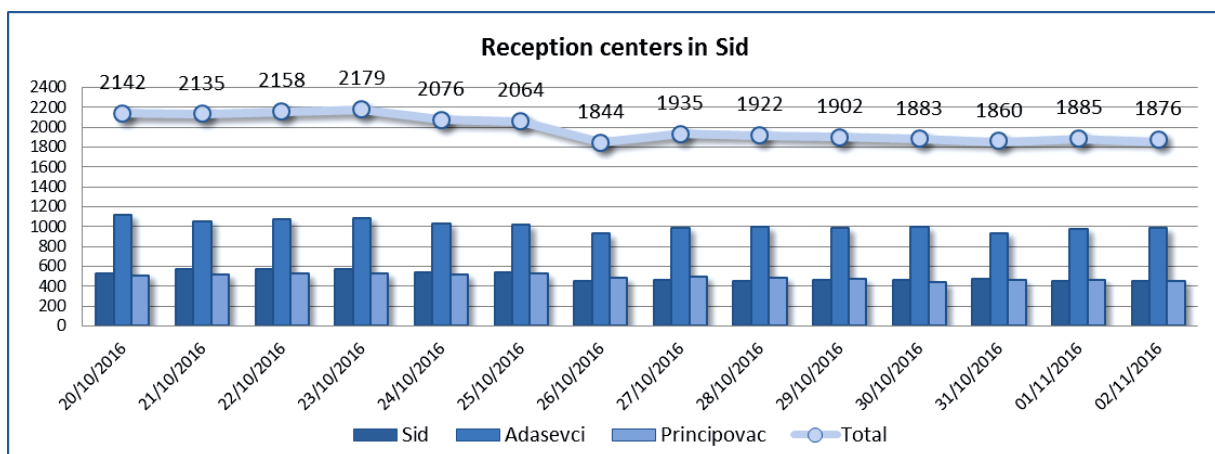
2 November -195 migrants and refugees were accommodated in Bujanovac Center (average for period—193), **39%** adults (male—45%, female—55%) and **61%** minors (male—34%, female—66%). Of the number of accommodated migrants and refugees **65%** are from Afghanistan, **28%** from Iraq, **6%** from Syria and **1%** from Pakistan.



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

Reception Centers in Sid

2 November - Reception center in **Sid** accommodated **447** (average for period 495) migrants and refugees, mostly from Afghanistan (50%) and Pakistan (23%). Reception center in **Adasevci** accommodated **980** (average for period 1008) migrants and refugees, mostly from Afghanistan (48%), Syria (16%), Iraq (18%) and Pakistan (8%). Reception center in **Principovac** accommodated **449** (average for period 487) migrants and refugees, mainly from Afghanistan (50%), Syria (22%), Iraq (9%), Pakistan (6%) and Iran (6%). Over the reporting period estimated average number of migrants and refugees present at reception centers in Sid area is **1990** per day, ranging from 1,844 to 2,179.

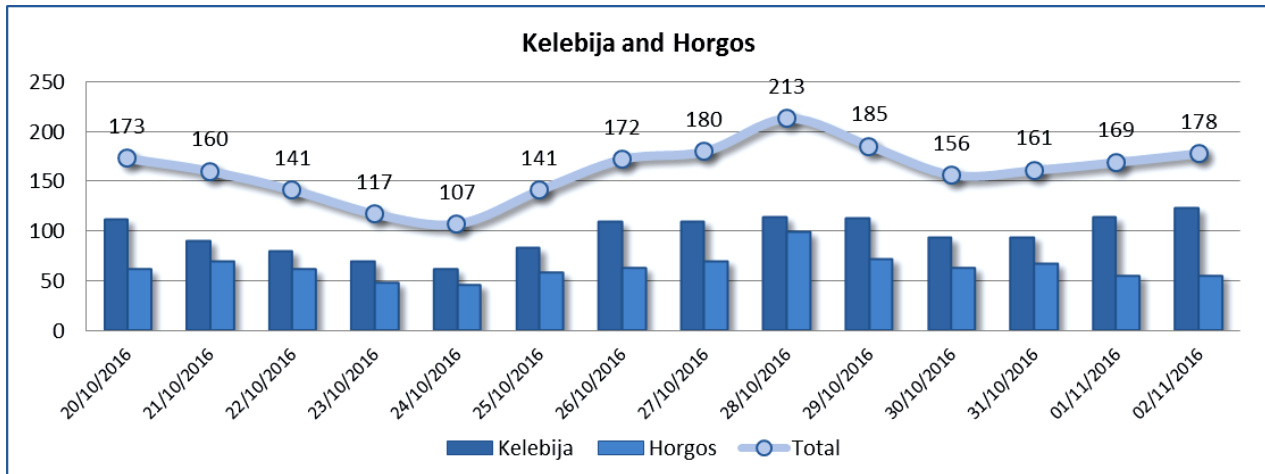


Estimated number of accommodated migrants/refugees in Sid area reception centers. Source: IOM, SCRM, Border Police



Subotica Reception Center and Transit Zones

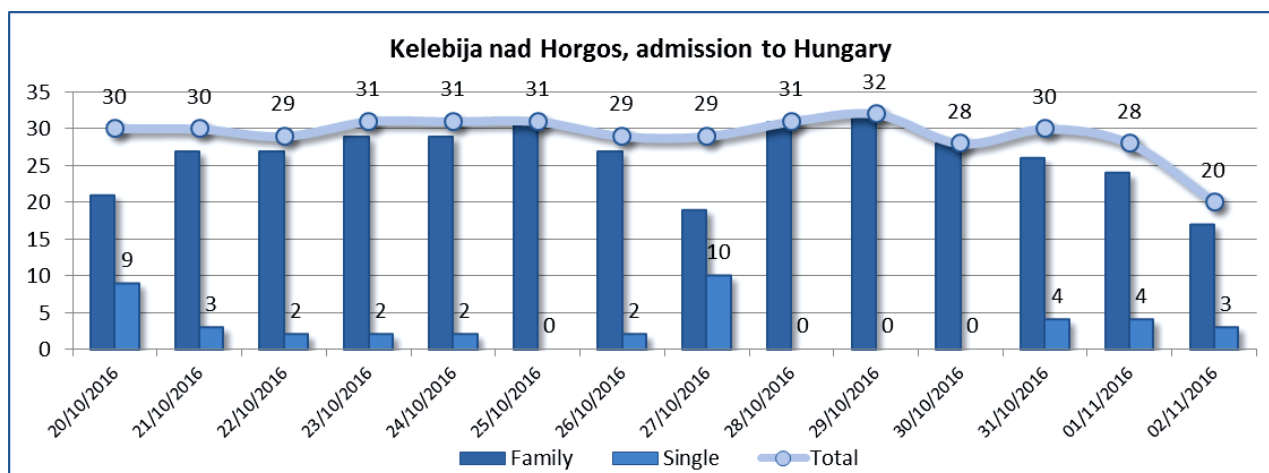
2 November - In Kelebija and Horgos border crossing zones, combined number of 178 migrants and refugees present. This represents a 6% increase compared to 166 reported on 19 October. Additionally reception center in Subotica accommodated around 130 migrants and refugees. Number of persons admitted to Hungary remained the same as in previous period, on average 30 migrant and refugees per day (15 per border crossing zone).



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

20 Oct-2 Nov	Kelebija border crossing zone			Horgos border crossing zone		
Age/Gender	Male	Female	Minors	Male	Female	Minors
	44%	22%	35%	56%	13%	31%
20 Oct-2 Nov	Kelebija border crossing zone			Horgos border crossing zone		
Nationality	Syria	Iraq	Other	Afghanistan	Iran	Other
	47%	40%	12%	89%	6%	5%

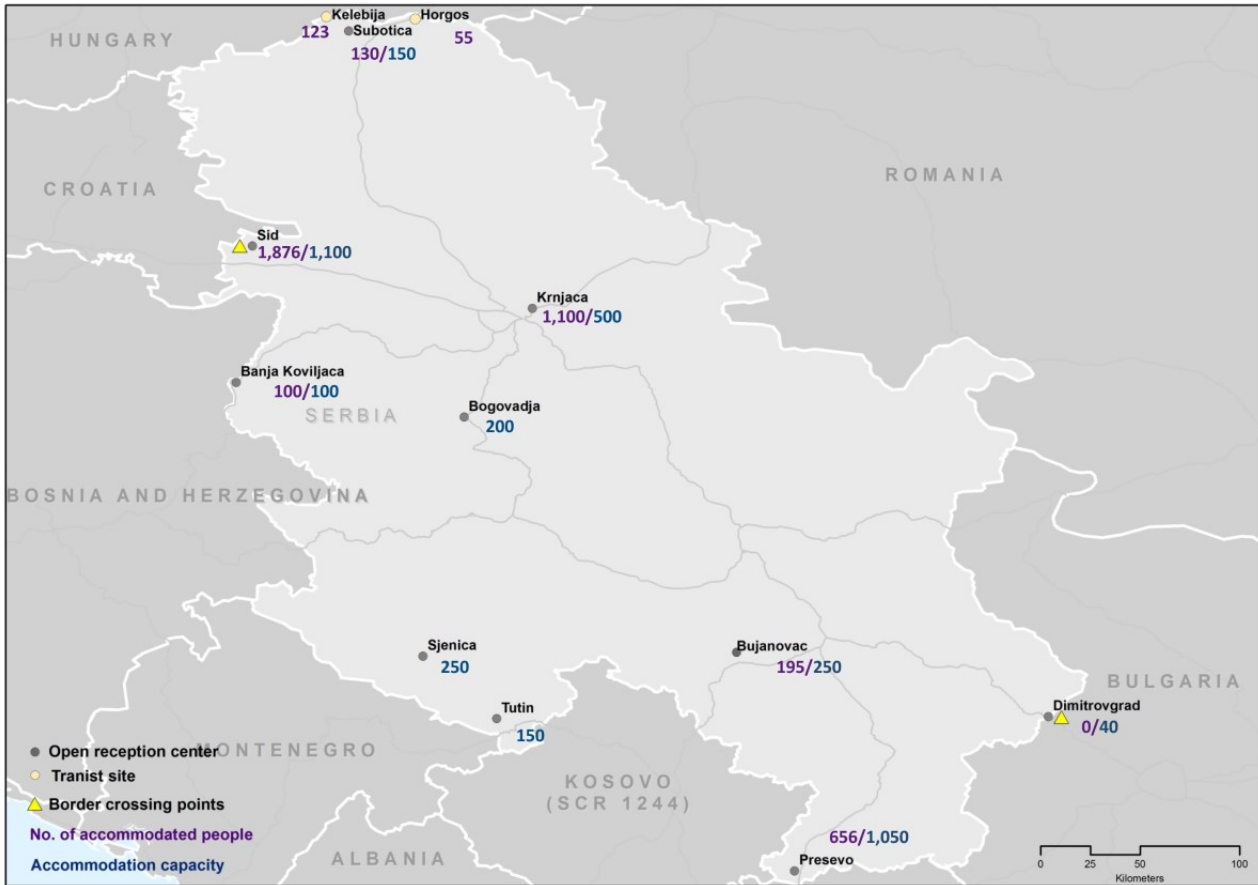
Estimated breakdown by age/gender and by nationality, average for period. Source: IOM



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



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



Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
Permanent Asylum Centre in Preševo	1,050	656
Subotica	150	130
Bujanovac Reception Center	250	195
Šid (Centre, Principovac, Adasevci)	1,100	1,876
Dimitrovgrad	40	0
Krnjaca	500	1,100
Banja Koviljaca	100	n/a
Sjenica	250	n/a
Tutin	150	n/a
Bogovadja	200	n/a
Horgos Transit Site	n/a	55
Kelebija Transit Site	n/a	123
Total	Minimum of 3,790	4,135

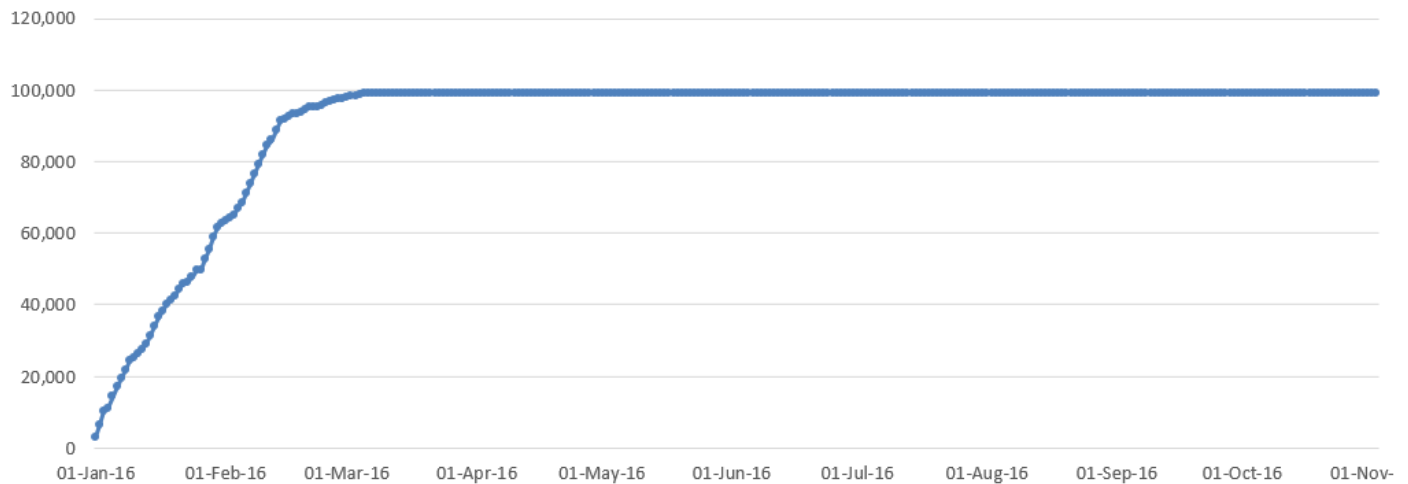
9. SLOVENIA



Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

Since the beginning of 2016, a total of **99,187** migrants and refugees have been registered entering Slovenia. From 6 October up to 19 October, there were **no registered arrivals** through official entry points.

Cumulative arrivals to Slovenia in 2016



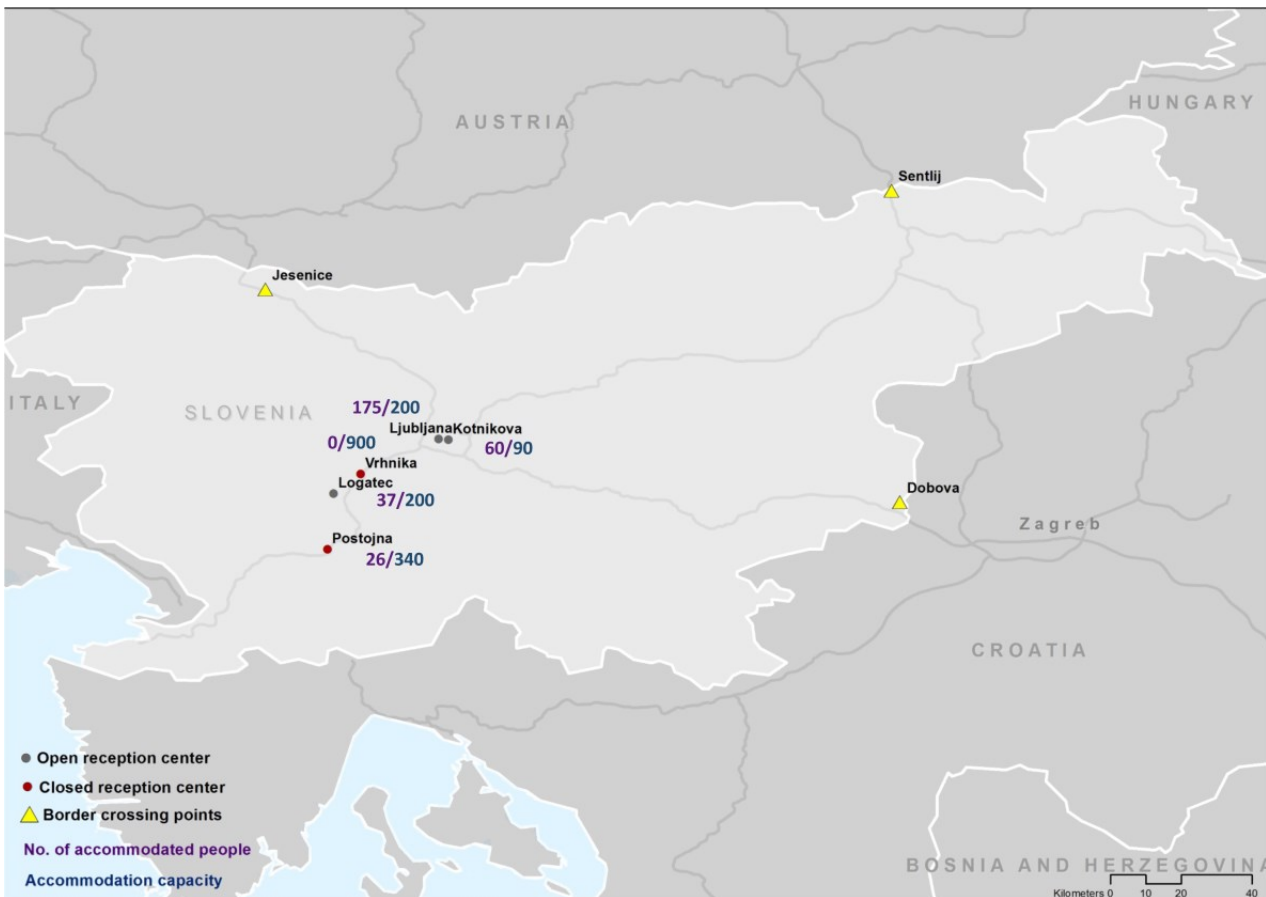
Accommodation Facilities (as of 2 November 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Asylum Center in Ljubljana—Vič	200	148	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Department AC Kotnikova	90	60	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Department AC Logatec	200	37	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Aliens Centre Postojna	340	26	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Dislocated	N/A	12	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Outside of the Asylum Centre	N/A	15	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
TOTAL	1,730	298	-



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

There are **four** accommodation facilities in Slovenia. The three main centres are: the Asylum Home in Ljubljana (which consists of two premises at different locations in Ljubljana), Asylum Home in Logatec and the Centre for Foreigners – Postojna. The total capacity of the Centres is 1,730, currently accommodating 271 migrants and refugees. Migrants and refugees who started the procedure for international protection are accommodated on the premises of the Asylum Centre, while the Centre for Foreigners-Postojna is the facility for migrants and refugees involved in return procedures. Apart from this, there were **27** migrants and refugees in alternative accommodation arrangements, totaling at **298** migrants and refugees currently residing in Slovenia.



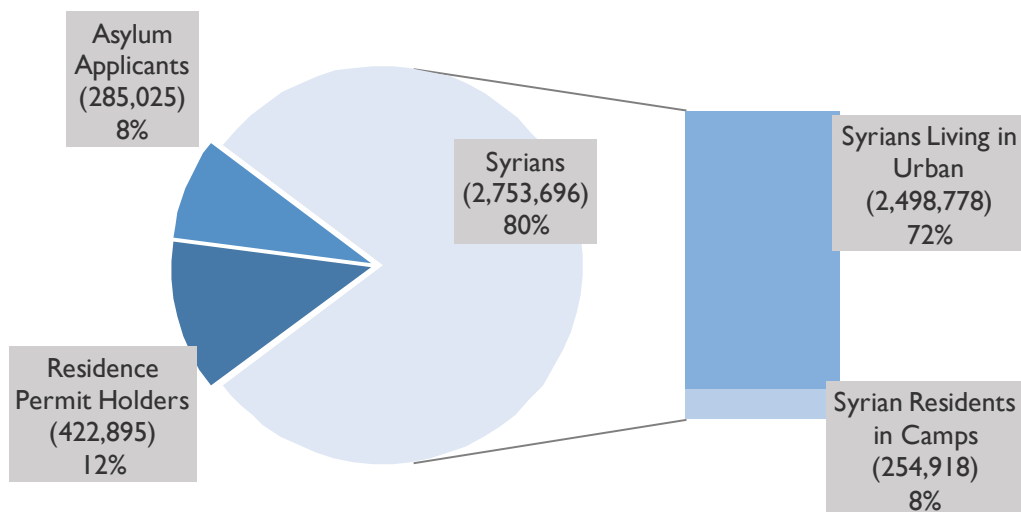
10. TURKEY



Background and latest figures

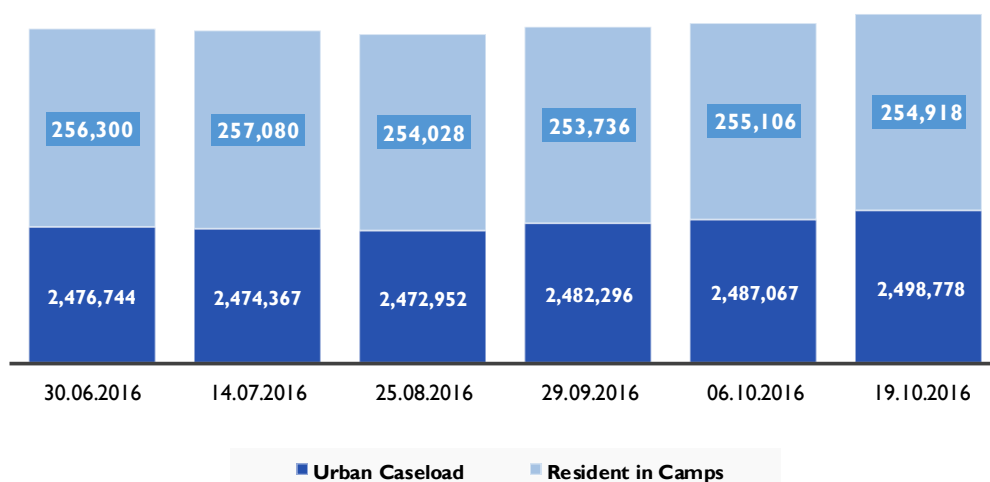
According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently an estimated 3.1 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (**2,753,696 individuals**) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR, **285,025** asylum applicants from countries including Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and Somalia constitute another significant group of foreign nationals requiring Turkish humanitarian and legal protection.

In addition, there are 422,895 foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits including humanitarian residence holders. The exact number of the humanitarian residence holders is unknown, but it is estimated that there are a **few thousand humanitarian residents**.



Turkey’s Temporary Protection regime grants the 2,753,696 Syrian migrants the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 2,498,778 individuals - live outside camps, officially called Temporary Accommodation Centers and are spread across the Turkish border provinces of Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay and Kilis. 254,918 Syrians live in 26 camps that are also located close to the Syrian border.

Syrians under Temporary Protection



Data source: DGMM and UNHCR



Asylum Applicants

Another significant group of foreign nationals requiring international protection in Turkey are 285,025 asylum applicants consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Somali and other countries. (Based on UNHCR figures, September 2016.)

Nationality	#
Iraq	126,756
Afghanistan	116,422
Iran	29,502
Somalia	3,921
Others	8,424
Total	285,025

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

Foreigners who wish to stay in Turkey beyond the duration of a visa or visa exemption i.e. longer than ninety days must obtain a residence permit. According to DGMM's 2015 Turkey Migration Report, there are 422.895 residence permit holders in Turkey within various categories of the residence permit. The residence permit include Humanitarian Residence permit holders but the exact number is unknown. It is believed that vast majority of this category are Iraqi nationals.

Apprehended/Rescued Persons on sea

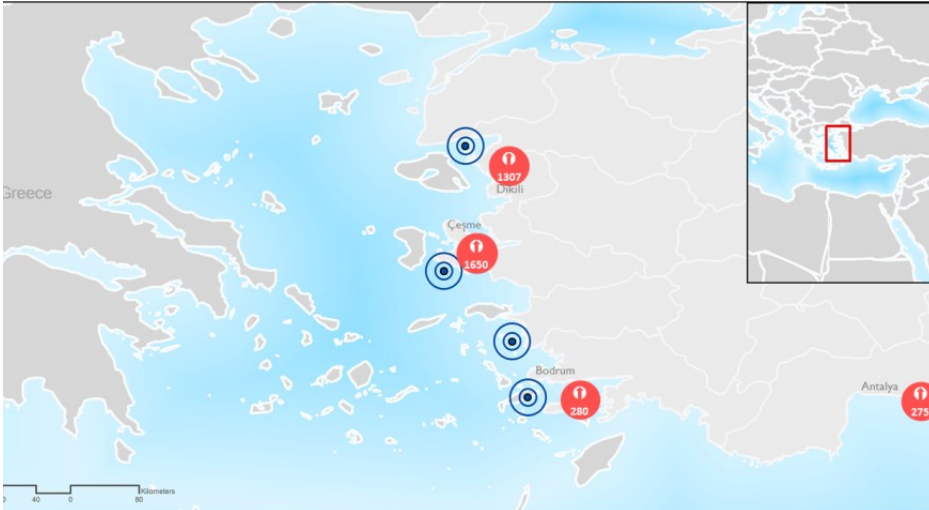
The Turkish Coast Guard has apprehended **34,493** irregular migrants and has registered **181** fatalities between January to 2nd of November 2016 period. The increase in the number of apprehended/rescued migrants as of August is notable. These figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the Coast Guard; actual numbers of migrants and refugees departing Turkey by sea could be much higher than this.

Rescues/Apprehensions by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2016* (1 January—31 October 2016)				
Months	Number of Cases	Number of irregular migrants	Number of deaths	Number of organizers
January	135	5,506	103	16
February	182	8,747	38	25
March	177	8,530	32	12
April	36	1,717	-	1
May	28	1,109	-	2
June	15	538	-	2
July	28	881	-	-
August	44	1,603	1	12
September	75	3,425	7	16
October	61	2,437	-	13
Total	781	34,493	181	99

*Data source: Turkish Coast Guard, period of 20/10/2016—31/10/2016.



Apprehended Persons on land



After completion of the identification process of the apprehended persons, they are being referred to Removal centers by gendarmerie or have been issued a deportation letter unless they claim asylum. However, they still have the right to claim asylum after being referred to a removal center or have been issued deportation letters.

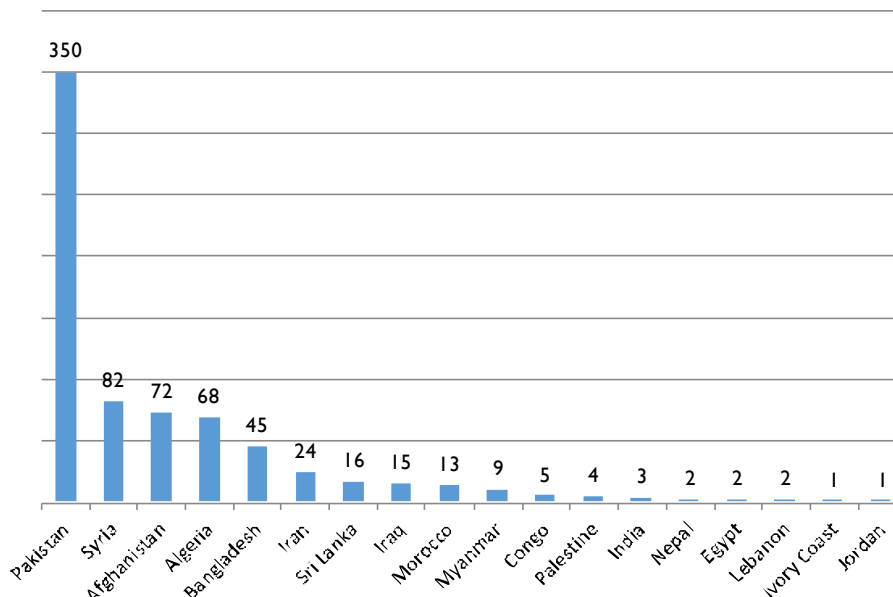
According to Turkish Armed Forces' daily figures, between 18 October and 31 October, **17,020** irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Greek and Bulgarian borders of Turkey. The entry and exit figures breakdown is as shown in the table. The highest number of irregular crossing happened at the border with Syria, with a total number of 14,576 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* (18 October – 31 October 2016)			
Apprehensions on Entry		Apprehensions on Exit	
Border	Number	Border	Number
Syria	14,576	Greece	1,365
Iraq	534	Bulgaria	327
Iran	121	Syria	97
Total	15,231	Total	1,789

*Data source: Turkish Armed Forces

Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey*

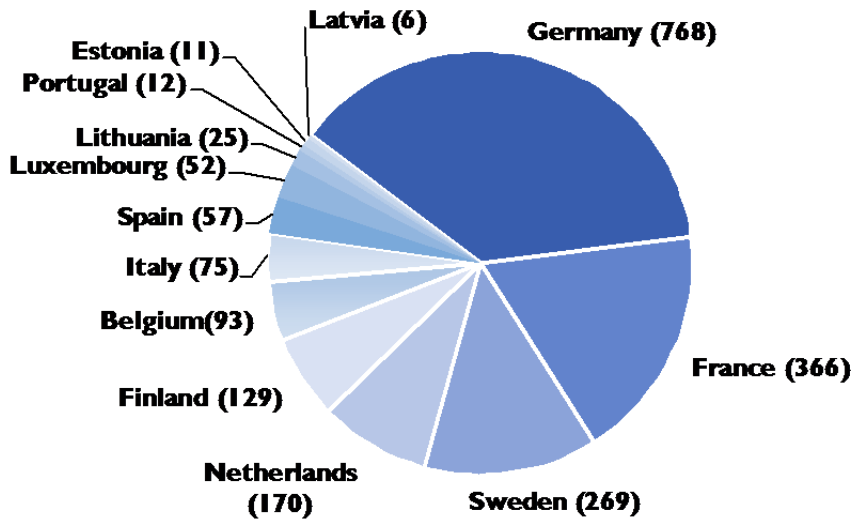
On 18th of March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving Greece to Turkey after 20th of March. In this regard, according to DGMM reports, **717** migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4th of April and 2 of November 2016. The main exit points in Greece include Lesbos, Chios, Kos and Samos and the main entry points to Turkey include Dikili, Çeşme, Bodrum and Adana (through the airport).



*Data source: DGMM



The agreement aim was to replace disorganized and irregular migratory flows by organized and safe pathways to European countries, in this regard, it is agreed on that for every Syrian being returned to Turkey from the Greek islands, another Syrian will be resettled directly to Europe from Turkey. According to DGMM data released on October 25, there are **2,033** persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, Sweden, France and the Netherlands. The country breakdown is in the below chart.



Known entry and exit points

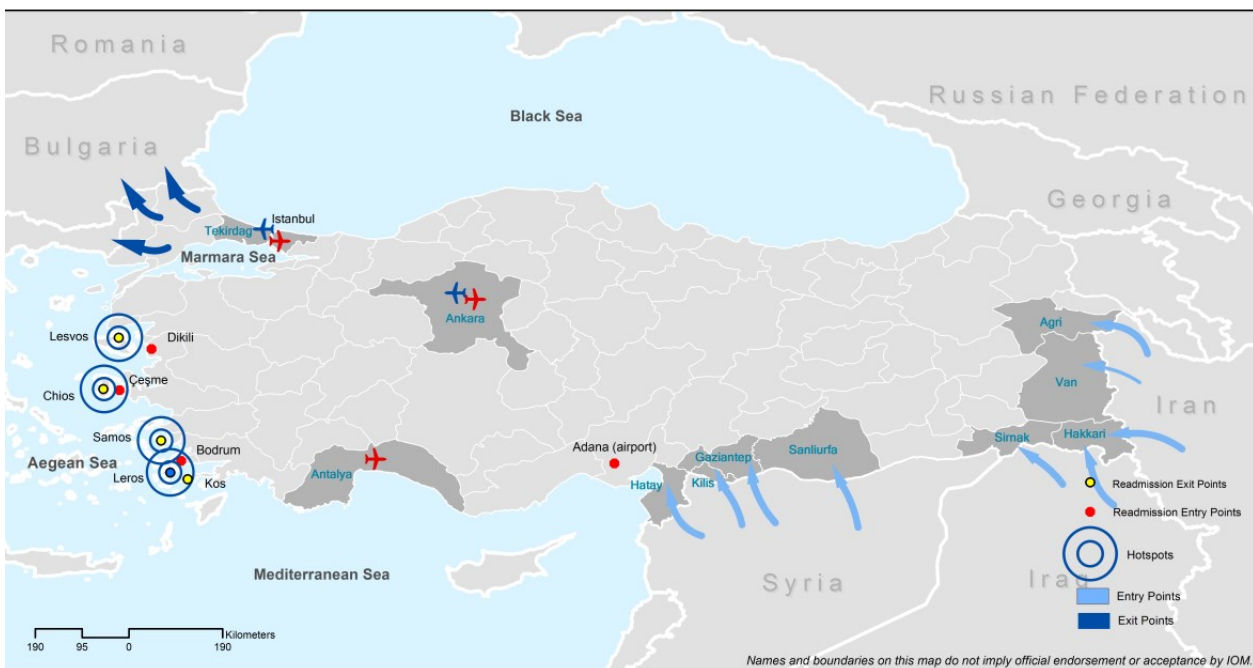
Known entry points by land: Hatay, Kilis, Şanlıurfa (from Syria), Silopi, Çukurca (from Iraq), Şemdinli, Yüksekova, Başkale, Ağrı, Doğubeyazıt (from Iran)

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

Known exit points by sea: Çeşme, Ayvalık, Didim, Bodrum, Küçukkuyu (Locations close to Lesbos, Samos, Chios, Symi, Kos and Rodos)

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

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



*Data source: DGMM

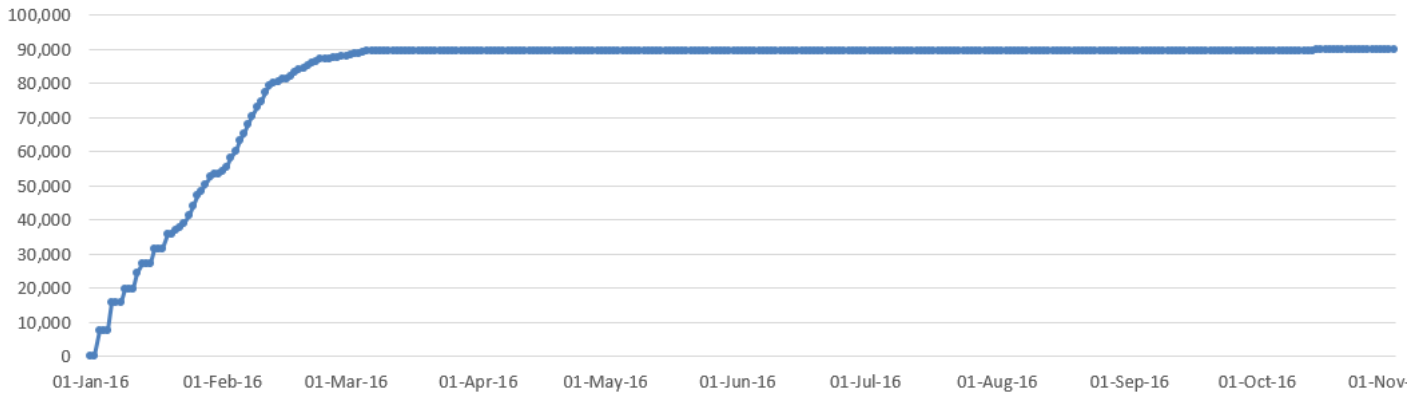
I I. THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA



Recent Developments

During this reporting period (20 October –2 November) no new arrivals were registered in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia which makes a total of **89,764** arrivals registered since the beginning of 2016.

Cumulative arrivals to former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in 2016



Accommodation Facilities (as of 2 November 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity*	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	125	73 Syrian, 4 Afghan, 42 Iraqi, and 6 Iranian nationals
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	73	59 Syrian, 5 Iraqi, 3 Pakistani, 6 others
TOTAL	2,200-2,300	198	

*Capacity is approximate and subject to change

Arrivals - demographic information, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 2 November 2016			Arrivals by nationality, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 2 November 2016		
Demographic group	Number of arrivals	Percentage	Main Nationalities	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Male	35,407	39%	Syria	44,808	50%
Female	19,664	22%	Afghanistan	26,574	30%
Accompanied children	34,497	38%	Iraq	18,341	20%
Unaccompanied children	226	<1%	Other nationalities	31	<1%
Total	89,764	100%	Total	89,764	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 **125** Syrian, Iraqi and Afghani nationals (26 female, 40 male and 59 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.

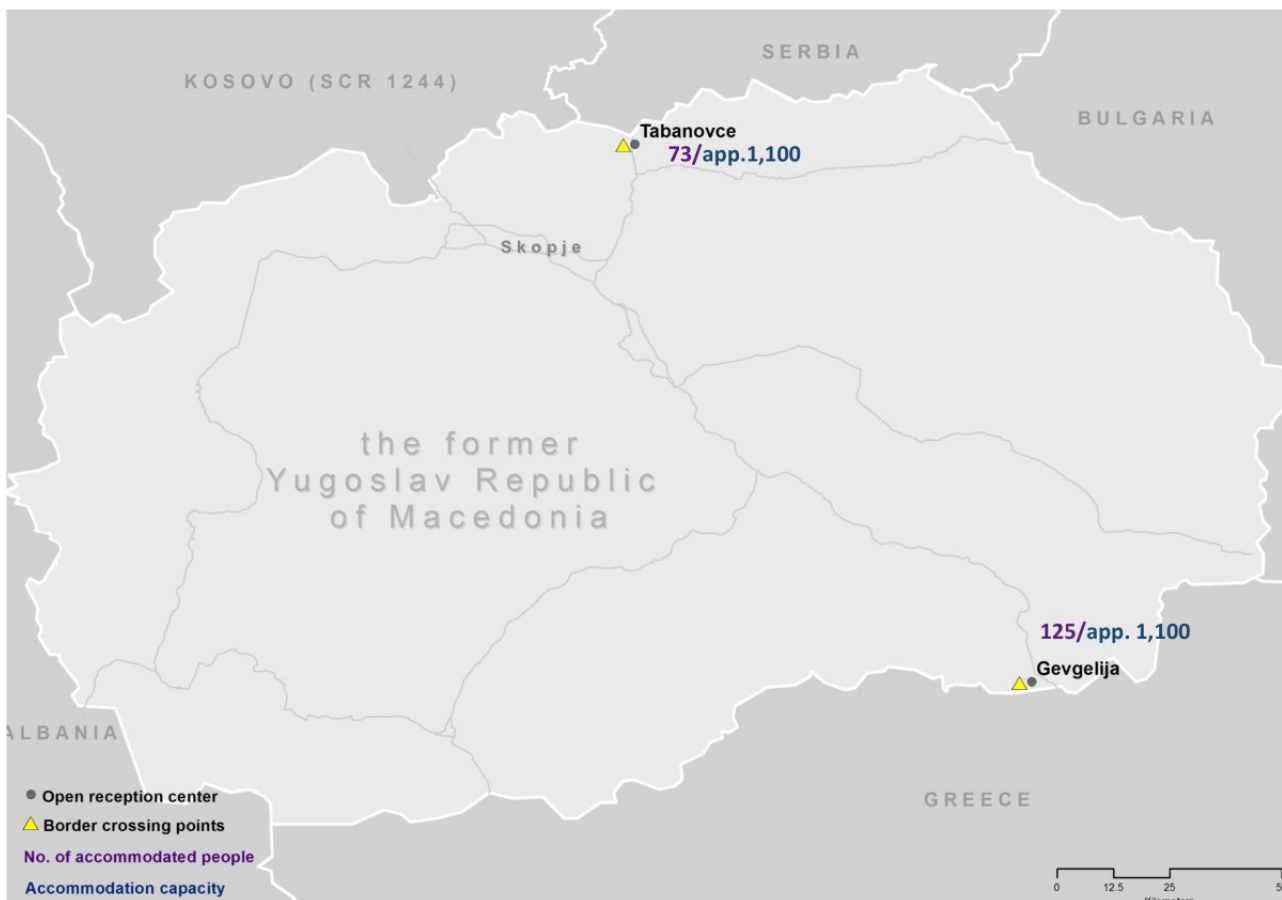
Tabanovce Transit centre

Accommodation facility located close to the Serbia border in Tabanovce region, has a full capacity of approximately 1,100. Currently it accommodates approximately **73** migrants and refugees. The main nationalities are Syrians and Iraqis (20 female, 23 male and 30 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 2 November is 198 which is a **20%** increase since the last reporting period (243).

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



12. THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

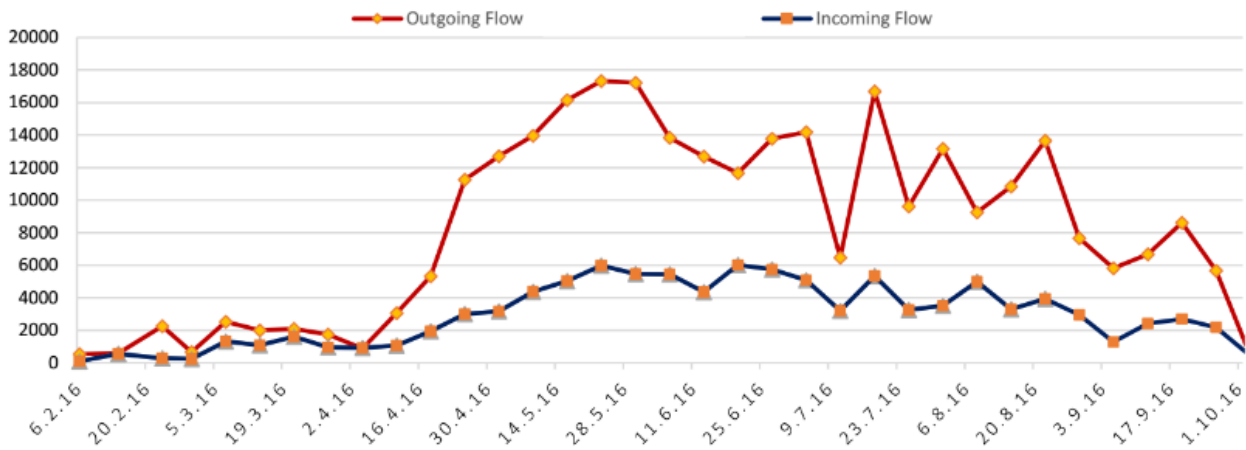
NIGER



IOM has been monitoring migrant flows in two key monitoring points in Niger since February of 2016 in Séguédine and Arlit. The former, Séguédine, represents a crucial point for migration to and from Libya and involves crossing extended, isolated stretches of desert in the before mentioned adverse climactic and safety conditions. Arlit stands as a key migration hub for those heading to Algeria and for those seeking economic opportunities in the mining industry along the border with Algeria.

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

OUTGOING AND INCOMING FLOWS OVER TIME



LIBYA



Background and latest figures

In Libya the systems for thorough data collection have not yet been established, with available information being provided by the Libyan Coast Guard, Libyan Red Crescent, and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). As of 19 October 2016, the Libyan Coast Guard (or other entities) had rescued 14,023 migrants and had reported 380 fatalities for 2016. The breakdown by month for those rescued at sea can be found below. These figures only include those intercepted at sea and rescued by the Coast Guard (or other entities); actual number of migrants and refugees departing Libya by sea are in fact higher than this.

On **21 October**, 126 migrants, including 20 females, were rescued outside Az Zawiyah.

On **22 October**, 112 migrants were rescued in Tripoli including two women (with one pregnant woman).

On **22 October**, 120 migrants were rescued between Subratah and Zuwara.

On **23 October**, 136 migrants were rescued outside Zuwara.

On **23 October**, 40 migrants were rescued outside Az Zawiyah.

On **26 October**, 29 migrants were rescued outside Garaboli

On **29 October**, 20 bodies were retrieved by the Libyan Red Crescent in Zuwara.

On **29 October**, 1 body was retrieved in Tripoli.

On **30 October**, 3 bodies (all men) were retrieved in Subratah.



On 31 October, 5 bodies were retrieved (3 women and 2 men) in Subratah.

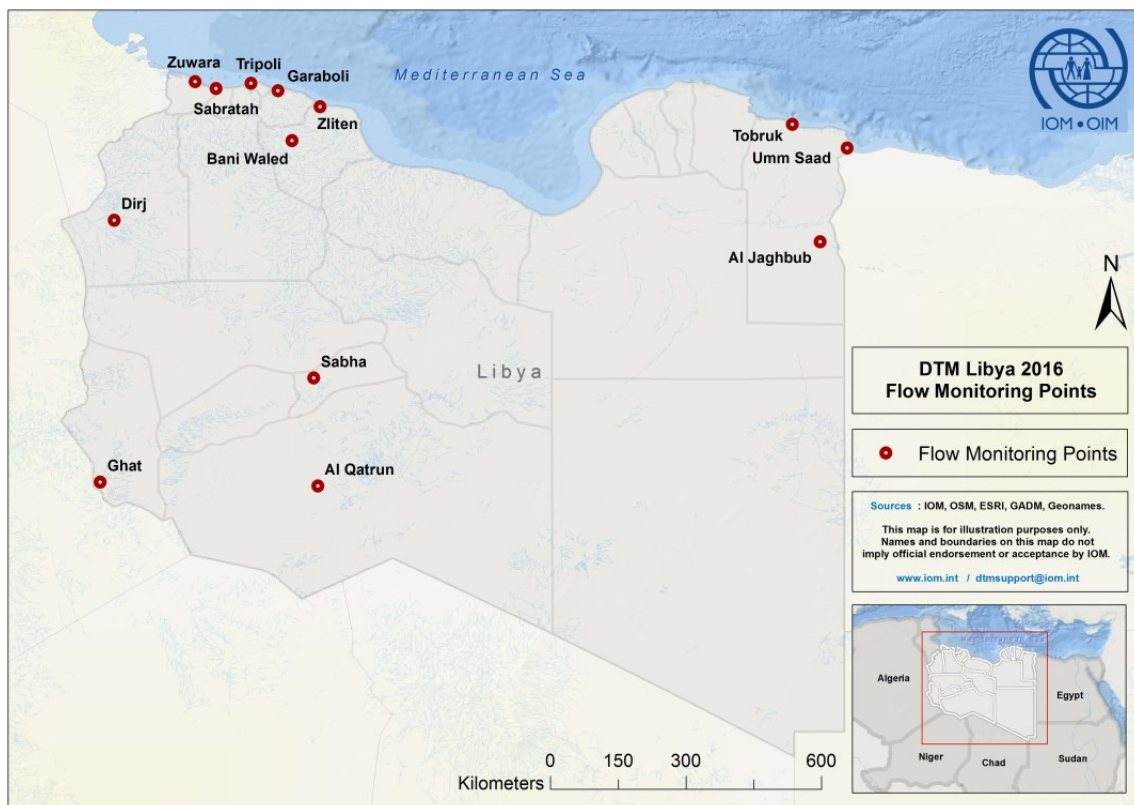
On 1 November, 3 bodies (two men and one child) were retrieved in Tripoli.

On 1 November, 2 bodies were retrieved in Subratah

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

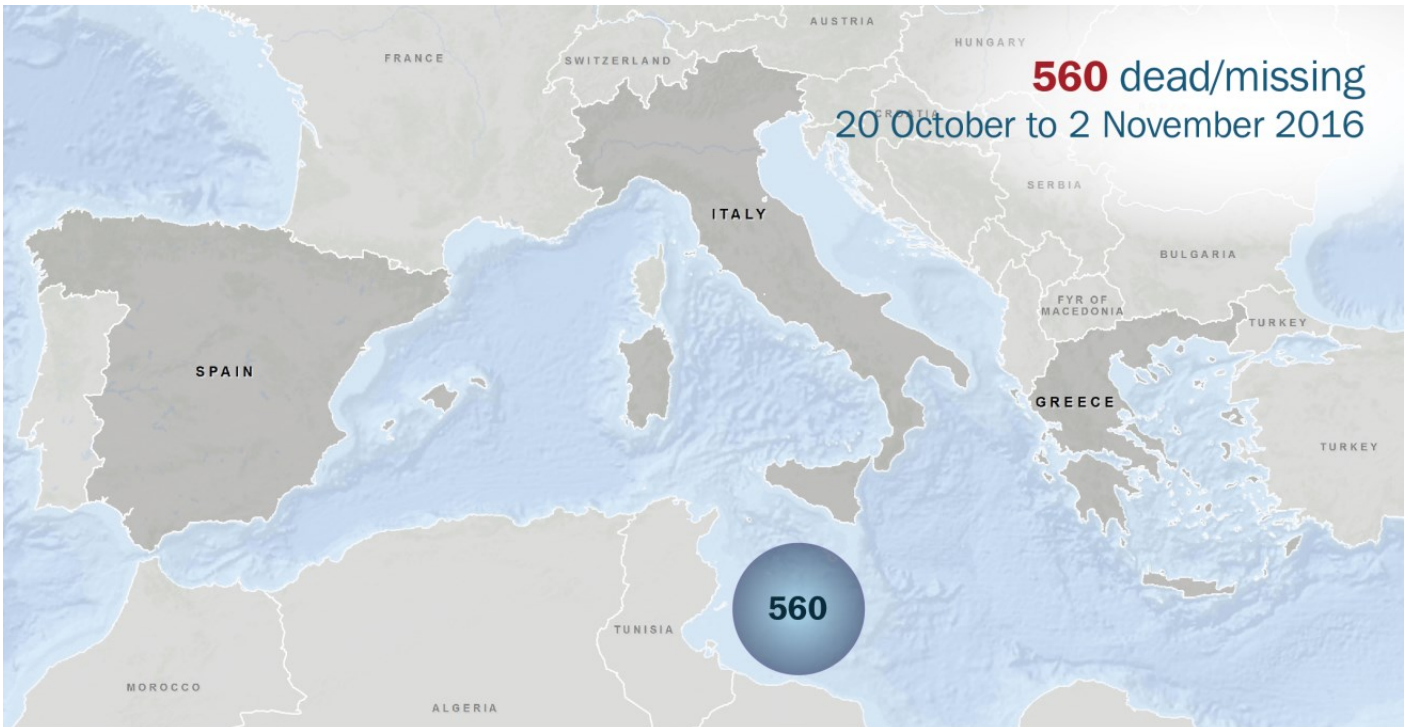
Known entry points by land: Gatroun (from Niger)

Rescues by Libyan Coast Guard			
Date	Rescued at Sea	Number of deaths	Estimated Missing
January	242	0	0
February	120	0	0
March	1,750	14	174
April	868	0	0
May	3,768	139	120
June	2,531	7	0
July	967	150	136
August	388	9	0
September	1,948	27	95
October	2,143	57	0
November	0	27	0
Total	14,725	430	525

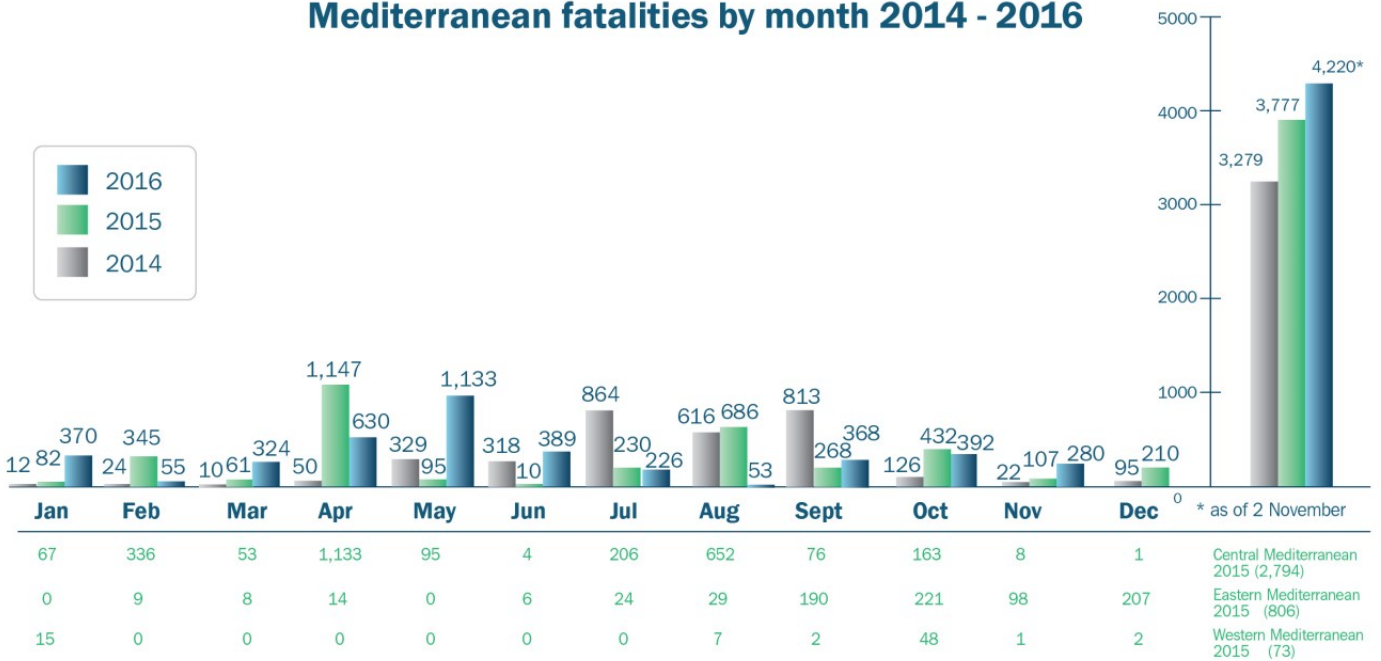


For more information on IOM Libya’s DTM-related activities please visit the [DTM Libya country page](#).

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



Mediterranean fatalities by month 2014 - 2016



Child fatalities at sea, Eastern Mediterranean route to Greece



*Child fatalities data on the Central Mediterranean route is incomplete as most bodies are never recovered. The true number is not known. Map is for illustrative purpose. Boundaries and names used and designations shown do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

14. CONTINGENCY COUNTRIES

ALBANIA



Latest figures

During this reporting period (20 October - 2 November) Albanian authorities apprehended **21** irregular migrants. This represents a 52% decrease compared to the previous reporting period when 44 migrants were apprehended. Apprehended irregular migrants are given the possibility of applying for asylum in Albania. The alternative options for apprehended migrants are to leave the territory, or to return voluntarily to their country of nationality. The majority of irregular crossing were detected in Kakavia/ Kakavijë border crossing point with Greece. All irregular crossings in the reporting period were returned to Greece by the Albanian police or were asked to voluntarily return to Greece. The Albanian Border Police immediately notify IOM when an irregular migrant or group of migrants is detected.

Known entry points with Greece by land: Kapshtica, Tre Urat Sopik, Kakavia or Kakavijë, Rrips, Qafë Botë

Known entry points with Greece by sea: Port of Sarandë

Known entry points with the FYR of Macedonia: Gorica, Tushemisht, Qafa Thane, Billate

Known entry points with Kosovo (SCR 1244): Shishtavec, Orgjost, Morina, Qafë Prush, Qafa e Morines

Known exit points with Montenegro: Bashkim, Han i Hotit

Known exit points with Italy by sea: Stun Gjini, Porto Palermo, Port of Sarandë

Kosovo (SCR 1244)



Latest figures

During the reporting period (20 October – 2 November, 2016) Kosovo Border Police apprehended 6 irregular migrants near the western border with Albania. Apprehended migrants were from Afghanistan and Morocco (4 male, 2 female including 2 accompanied minors) and requested asylum in Kosovo. Following that, they have been accommodated at the Asylum Center in Magure.

Accommodation facilities

There are two open reception centers in the country in the Magure (Lipjan area) and Prishtina. Most of irregular migrants use Kosovo as a transit country and leave the centers after 6-7 days. Magure center currently accommodates 57 migrants out of whom 29 Syrian, 12 Afghan, 7 Iranian, 2 Iraqi, 1 Yemeni, 2 Macedonian, 1 Albania, 1 Palestinian and 2 Moroccan nationals (23 female, 34 male, out of whom—24 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, Lepsaviq, Zubin Potok, Merdare

IRREGULAR BORDER CROSSINGS TO ALBANIA BY NATIONALITY (1 Jan 2016—2 November 2016)

Afghans	170
Syrians	262
Moroccans	69
Iraqis	92
Somalis	23
Pakistanis	19
Iranians	8
Algerians	7
Eritreans	4
Malians	3
Libyans	2
Nigerians	1
Yemenis	1
Gambians	1
Others	36
Total	698

Number of Asylum Seekers by Nationality (1 January - 2 November 2016)

Afghanistan	131
Syria	46
Libya	2
Iran	7
Albania	2
Iraq	3
Yemen	1
Other	6
TOTAL	198

Gender Breakdown of Asylum Seekers (1 January - 2 November 2016)

Female	63
Male	135
TOTAL	198

Montenegro



Background

Montenegro has been largely unaffected by Mediterranean migration flows due to various reasons, including its geographical position. Nevertheless, Montenegro remains an important “contingency” country which might see an increase in flows if the route changes.

Latest figures

Data is collected from the Asylum Directorate, Border Police, and Asylum Centre. At the end of each working day, the Asylum Directorate provides information on how many new migrants/refugees intended to seek asylum (entered Montenegro), and the Border Police share information regarding how many persons have sought asylum at the border crossings and how many migrants have been apprehended entering irregularly or within the country irregularly.

Since the beginning of 2016, a total of 95 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– 2 November 2016	
Afghanistan	16
Serbia	8
Russia	4
Morocco	12
Albania	3
Iraq	11
Syria	4
Palestine	2
Turkey	2
Iran	8
Pakistan	6
Guinea	2
Algeria	5
Azerbaijan	1
Other	11
Total	95

Bosnia and Herzegovina



Background

The modest figures include both registered arrivals and apprehensions by the BiH Border Police of irregular migrants on entry and exit. Despite the low figures, BiH remains an important “contingency” country which might see an increase in flows if the route changes.

Apprehended irregular migrants are given the possibility of applying for asylum in BiH. The alternative options for apprehended migrants are to leave the territory or to return voluntarily to their country of nationality. The BiH Border Police supply numbers of registered and detected arrivals and exits to the country on a monthly basis.

According to the Border Police, in the first six months of 2016 there were no irregular entries of Afghan, Iraqi, Syrian, Iranian and Pakistani nationals to Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the same period, a total of 919 Afghan, Syrian, Iranian, Iraqi and Pakistani nationals entered the country regularly, possessing valid travel documents and visas.

Known entry and exit points

Known entry point by air: Sarajevo Airport from Istanbul.

Known entry point by land: Bijeljina city, on the BiH eastern border.

Known exit points: Mainly towards Croatia on the North-West border, no particular area.

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

15. EARLY WARNING INFORMATION SHARING NETWORK (EWIS)

Over the course of 2015 the Western Balkans route witnessed a sharp increase in numbers of mixed migration flows, most of which were transiting through Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, and Croatia. These flows encompass refugees, as well as a wide range of vulnerable migrants, undocumented persons, unaccompanied and separated children, with the majority facing serious protection concerns. With up to 10,000 migrants crossing the border between Greece and the FYR of Macedonia, and between the FYR of Macedonia and Serbia on a daily basis during July and August 2015, it became critical to ensure the real-time provision of information on these flows, in order to ensure that relevant governmental agencies and humanitarian actors within these countries had adequate responses in place to address the basic needs of migrants. For more information about the project see the previous Flows Compilation Report available [here](#).

16. ABOUT THIS REPORT: DTM IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BEYOND

IOM's **Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)** is a suite of tools and methodologies designed to track and analyse human mobility in different displacement contexts, in a continuous manner.

In order to gather and disseminate information about the migrant populations moving through the Mediterranean, up the Western Balkan Route and through the Northern Route into Europe, in September 2015 DTM established a **Flow Monitoring System**. The Flow Monitoring System includes this weekly flows compilation, which provides an overview of migration flows in countries of first arrival and other countries along the route in Europe, and analysis of trends across the affected region. The data on registered arrivals is collated by IOM through consultations with ministries of interior, coast guards, police forces, and other relevant national authorities.

The system also includes **flow monitoring surveys** to capture additional and more in-depth data on the people on the move, including age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education, key transit points on their route, motives, and intentions. This data has been captured by IOM field staff in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia and Slovenia since October 2015. The analysis of collected data is available on the IOM portal for Mediterranean. The latest report of the "Analysis: Flow Monitoring Surveys in the Mediterranean and Beyond" (as of May 18) is available [here](#).