



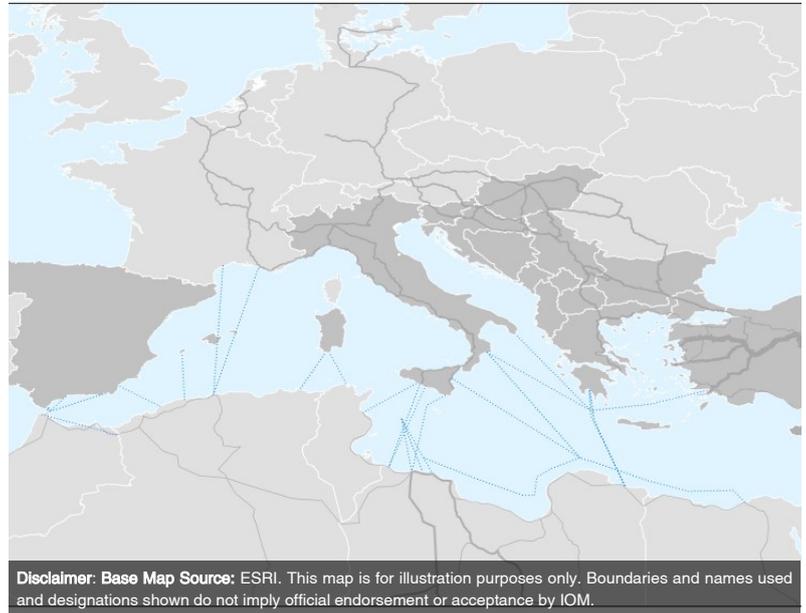
11,233 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2017

11,169 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE by sea

64 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE by land

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Until 31 January 2017, there were **4,480** cumulative arrivals to **Italy**, compared to 5,273 arrivals recorded in the same month in 2016 (a **15% decrease**). **Greece** has seen a **97% lower** number of arrivals in January 2017 when compared to the same period in 2016, 1,387 and 67,954 respectively.
- According to available data, there have been **11,233** new arrivals to Greece, Italy and Bulgaria, as countries of first arrival to Europe since the beginning of 2017 till 8 of February 2017.
- The **total number of migrants and refugees** stranded in Greece and in the Western Balkans is **74,909**. Since the implementation of the EU-Turkey agreement on the 18th of March, the number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece increased by **59%**. For the rest of the countries, **please read page 5**.
- As of **8 February 2017**, there have been **11,990** individuals relocated to **24 European countries**. Please see the new page on **relocations** for more information.
- As of **31 January 2017**, a total of **864** migrants and refugees were readmitted from Greece to Turkey as part of the EU-Turkey Agreement with last readmission taking place on 31 January 2017. The majority of migrants and refugees were Pakistani, Syrian, Afghan, Algerian and Bangladeshi nationals. See [Tur-key section](#).
- Information about “contingency countries” in the Western Balkans (Albania, Kosovo (SCR 1244)\*, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina) is on [page 30](#)
- For information on this report, including details on the sources of this report's data and tallying methodologies used, please see [page 31](#).
- For more updates on the Central Mediterranean route, please check [IOM's Mediterranean](#) portal with most recent DTM report from Libya and Niger.

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

### Displacement Tracking Matrix

[migration.iom.int](http://migration.iom.int)  
 +41.22.7179.271  
 DTM\_IOM  
 dtm\_iom

dtmsupport@iom.int  
 @DTM\_IOM  
 @GlobalDTM

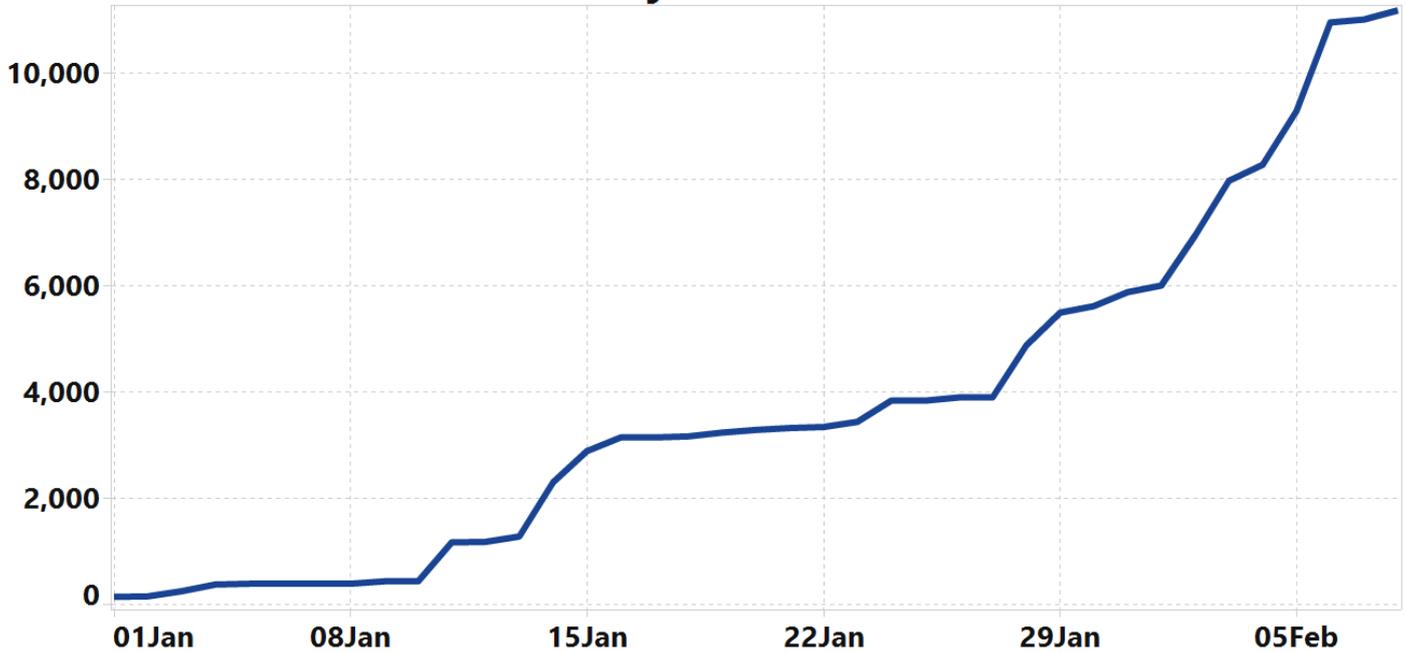
IOM information gathering activities are supported by:



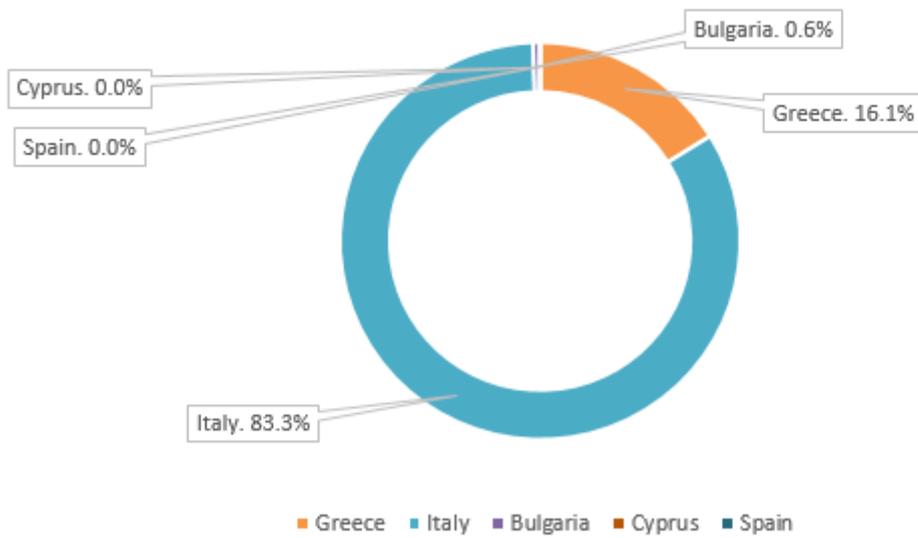
## I. OVERVIEW OF ARRIVALS

Arrivals during the reporting period (1 January to 8 February 2017)

### Cumulative Arrivals to Italy and Greece from Jan 1st 2017



Arrivals during the reporting period (1-Jan-2017 to 8-Feb-2017)



Country	Arrivals, 1-Jan to 8-Feb
Greece	1,814
Italy	9,355
Bulgaria	64
Cyprus	0
Spain	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,233</b>

Monthly trends: countries of first arrival



Weekly trends: countries of first arrival

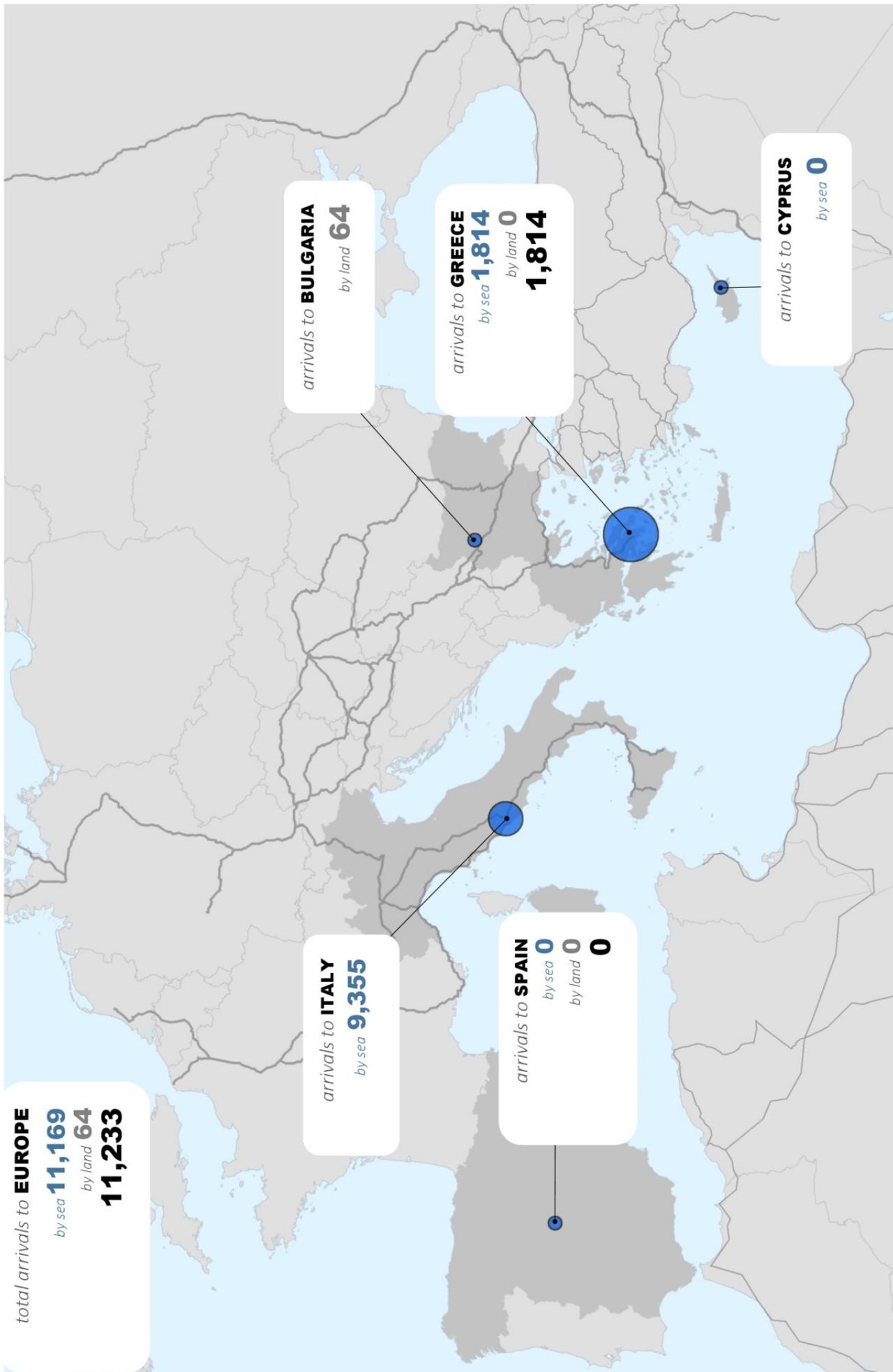
Country ▲	Bulgaria		Greece		Italy		Total arrivals		
	Period ▲	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
	12 January to 18 January	14	.	333	.	1,664	.	2,011	.
	19 January to 25 January	4	-71.43%	278	-16.52%	395	-76.26%	677	-66.34%
	26 January to 1 February	6	50.00%	411	47.84%	1,753	343.80%	2,170	220.53%
	2 February to 8 February	16	166.67%	362	-11.92%	4,814	174.61%	5,192	139.26%



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

# OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

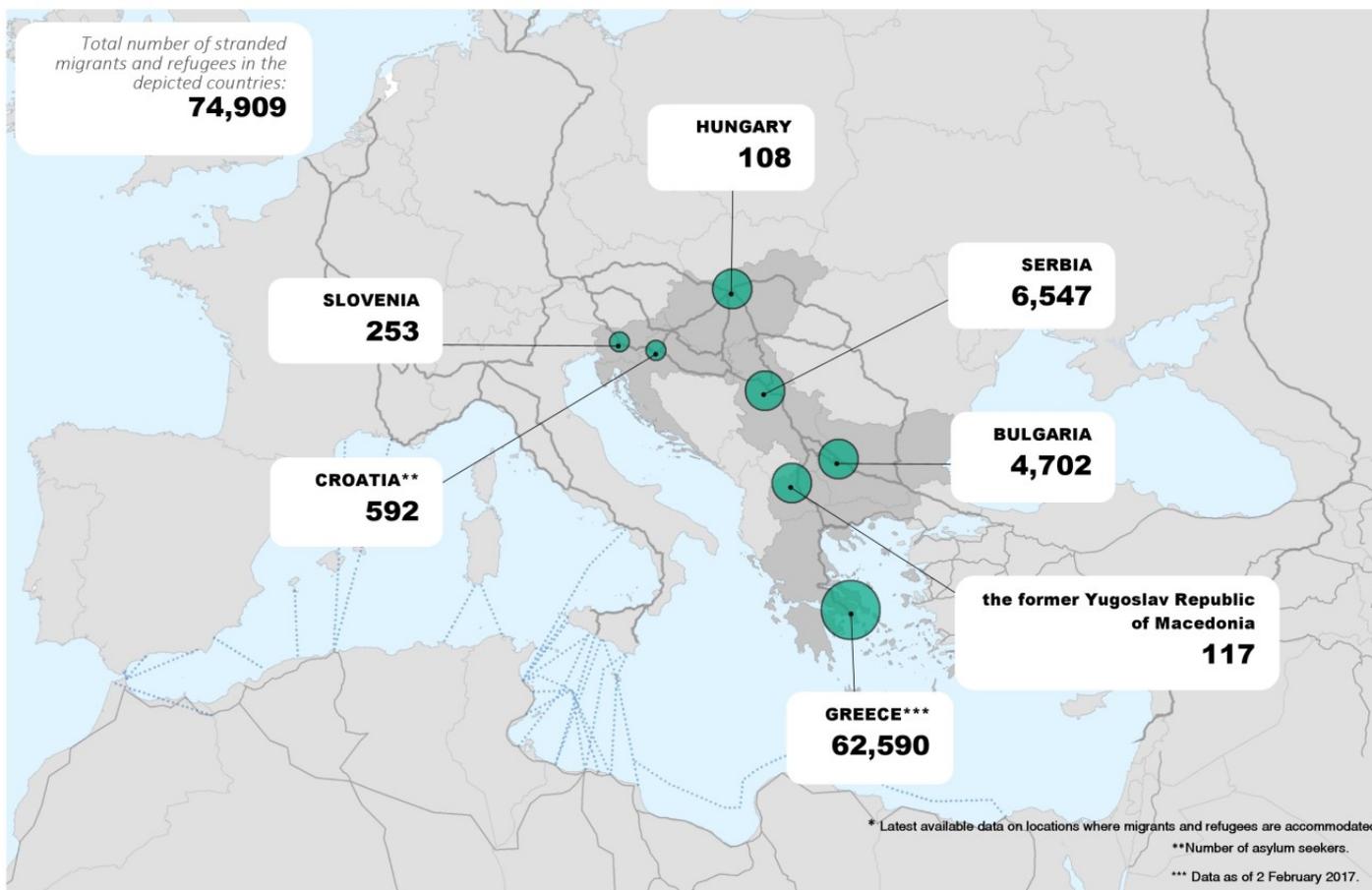
Registered and reported arrivals to Greece, Cyprus, Spain, Italy and Bulgaria 🌐 From 01 January 2017 to 8 February 2017



## OVERVIEW: STRANDED MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Stranded migrants and refugees in Greece, FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia and Bulgaria\* 8 February 2017\*

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



### Stranded Migrants Trends from the EU Turkey Agreement to 8 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 on 8 February 2017	% change from March to February 2017
Greece	42,688	62,590	47%
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,199	117	-90%
Serbia	1,706	6,547	283%
Croatia	231	592*	156%
Slovenia	408	253	-37%
Hungary	-	108	n/a
Bulgaria	865	4,702*	443%
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,097</b>	<b>74,909</b>	<b>59%</b>

\*Number of asylum seekers.

## 2. EU - TURKEY STATEMENT OVERVIEW

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

The agreement [states that](#):

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

The latest EC report on Relocation and Resettlement is available [here](#).

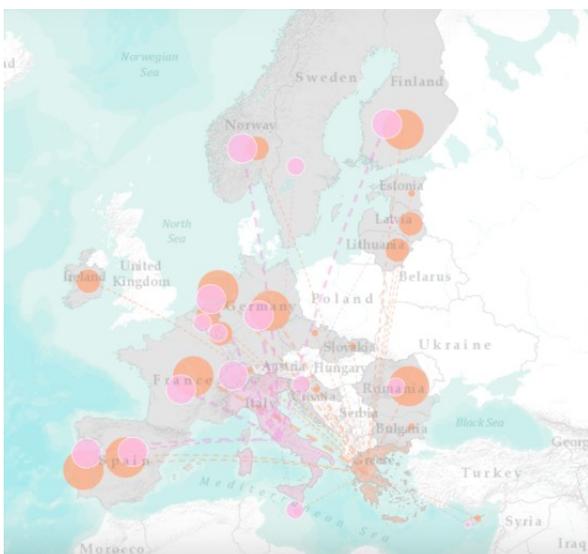
### 3. RELOCATIONS

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

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

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

The European Commission has made available an overview of Member States' support to the EU relocation mechanism. To date, **25 countries have committed to make places available** under the scheme, namely Belgium (530), Bulgaria (400), Croatia (46), Cyprus (140), Czech Republic (50), Estonia (210), Finland (1,420), France (4,170), Germany (5,250), Ireland (514), Latvia (394), Liechtenstein (10), Lithuania (550), Luxembourg (270), Malta (99), the Netherlands (1,575), Norway (995), Poland (100), Portugal (1,618), Romania (1,702), Slovakia (30), Slovenia (180), Spain (900), Sweden (50) and Switzerland (1,280) with an overall number of only **22,483 places**. You can find the overview [here](#)



[migration.iom.int/europe/](http://migration.iom.int/europe/)

Number of relocated migrants from Greece and Italy  
as of 8 February, 2017

Member State	From Greece	From Italy	Total
Belgium	177	29	206
Bulgaria	29	0	29
Croatia	10	9	19
Cyprus	55	10	65
Czech Republic	12	0	12
Estonia	87	0	87
Finland	560	359	919
France	2,451	282	2,733
Germany	1,342	700	2,042
Ireland	280	0	280
Latvia	188	9	197
Lithuania	229	0	229
Liechtenstein	10	0	10
Luxembourg	164	61	225
Malta	34	46	80
Netherlands	939	422	1,361
Norway	204	415	619
Portugal	708	267	975
Romania	523	45	568
Slovenia	101	23	124
Slovakia	9	0	9
Spain	600	144	744
Sweden	0	39	39
Switzerland	78	340	418
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,790</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>11,990</b>

## 4. BULGARIA

### Developments in the reporting period



From the start of 2017 until 2 February\* the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior (Moi) apprehended a total of **629** migrants who were attempting to enter, exit or reside in the country irregularly. **64** have been apprehended on entry, **529** on exit and **76** inside the country. The majority of migrants apprehended on entry are detected along the Bulgarian-Turkish border, while the main exit points for those apprehended during their attempt to leave Bulgaria are located in the vicinity of the Serbian-Bulgarian border.

### Accommodation Facilities (as of 2 February 2017)\*

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Open Reception Centre at Banya	70	3,718	Mainly Afghan (38%), Syrian (31%), Iraqi (19%) and Pakistani (5%) nationals
Open Reception Centre at Pastrogor	320		
Open Reception Centre Sofia– Ovcha Kupel	860		
Open Reception Centre Vrazhdebna (Sofia)	370		
Open Reception Centre Voenna Ram-pa (Sofia)	800		
Closed Reception Center Sofia— Busmantsi (SAR)	60		
Open Reception Centre at Harmanli	2,710	984	Mainly Afghan (63%), Pakistani (10%), Syrian (7%), and Iraqi (3%) nationals
Closed Reception Centre at Lyubimets	1,200		
Closed Reception Centre at Sofia (Moi)			
Centre at Elhovo			
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,390</b>	<b>4,702</b>	



\*Latest available data.

### Known entry and exit points

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

## 5. CROATIA



### Developments in the reporting period

No new arrivals have been reports since the beginning of 2017. By the end of **2016**, there have been a total of **102, 275** migrants and refugees who have entered Croatia from the border with Serbia and have been registered at the Winter Reception and Transit Centre in Slavonski Brod (WRTCSB) Since the closure of the so called “West Balkans route” on 9 March 2016, the influx and transit of migrants and refugees to Croatia vs. that in the period **from 16 September 2015 to 9 March 2016** ceased as a high-volume transit.

### Accommodation Facilities ( occupancy/capacity as of 8 February 2017\*)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating		Nationalities
		Asylum Seekers	Stranded Migrants	
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	600	507	0	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)	100	85	0	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	100 (+20)	0	0	N/A
TOTAL	800 (820)	592	0	N/A



\*Number of asylum seekers.

## 6. GREECE

### Development in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017 until 8 February there have been **1,814** registered arrivals to Greece.



### Hotspots and Accommodation Facilities

8 February —The current number of stranded migrants and refugees in Greece is estimated to **62,590**. Greek authorities estimate that **13,991** migrants and refugees are housed in alternative accommodations, while **9,169** are estimated to live outside accommodation facilities.

Accommodation Facilities in Aegan Region (as of 8 February 2017)					
Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Lesvos	Moria-RIC**	3,500	5,673	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, African Nationals	Official/Closed
Kos	Kos	1,000	2,274	N/A	Official/Closed
Samos	Samos-RIC	250	2,029	Pakistan, Syria, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Chios	Chios-RIC	1,100	3,445	Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan	Official/Closed
Leros	Leros-RIC	1,000	896	Syria	Official/Closed
Rhodes	Rhodes	-	329	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kalymos	Kalymos	-	162	N/A	Unofficial
Kastellorizo	Megisti	-	115	N/A	Unofficial
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,850</b>	<b>14,750</b>		

Accommodation Facilities in Attica Region (as of 8 February, 2017)					
Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Perama	Schisto Camp	2,000-4,000	933	Afghanistan, Iran	Official/Open
Thebes	Elaionas	1,500	1,966	Afghanistan, Iraq, African Nationals	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko I	1,400	322	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko II	1,300	702	N/A	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko III	1,300	531	N/A	Official/Open
Kifisia	Agios Andreas	120	N/A	N/A	Official/Open
Oropos	Malaksa	1,200	483	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Summer Camp)	400	334	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Accommodation Facility for Asylum Seekers)	-	457	N/A	-
Chaidari	Skaramagas Dock	1,000	3,200	N/A	Official/Open
Rafina-Pikermi	Rafina	120	118	N/A	
Eleusina	Merchant Navy School Eleusina	-	340	N/A	Official/Open
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,340(12,340)</b>	<b>9,386</b>		

\*This is not an exhaustive list of all accommodation facilities in Greece, rather a compilation of available data as of 8 February 2017.

\*\* Reception and Identificaiton Center.

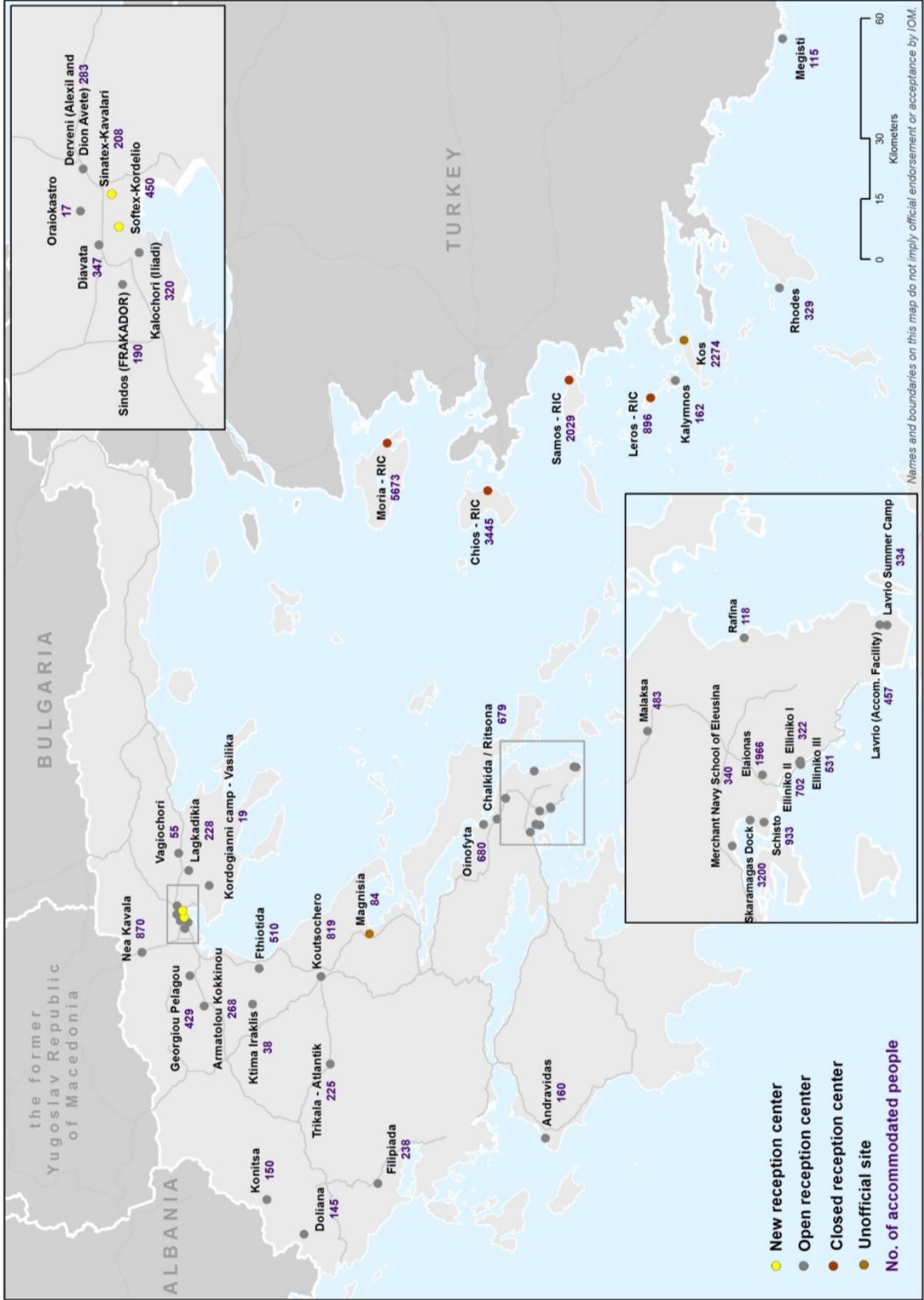


Accommodation Facilities in Peloponnese, Central and Western Greece Region (as of 8 February, 2017)					
Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
West Macedonia	Konitsa	150	150	Syria, Afghanistan, Europe	Official/Open
Preveza	Filipiada (Petroulaki Army Camp)	700	238	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Ioannina	Doliana	400	145	N/A	Official/Open
Chalcis	Chalkida / Ritsona	1,000	679	N/A	Official/Open
Municipality of Tanagra	Oinofyta	300	680	N/A	Official/Open
Lamia	Fthiotida - Thermopiles	400	510	N/A	Official/Open
Larissa	Koutsochero (Euthimioupoli Army Camp)	1,500	819	N/A	Official/Open
Volos	Volos (Prefecture of Magnisia)	200	84	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kyllini	Andravidas (Municipality)	300	160	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaly	Trikala—Atlantik	-	225	N/A	Official/Open
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,900</b>	<b>3,690</b>		

Accommodation Facilities in Macedonia and Thrace Region (as of 8 February, 2017)					
Region	Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Thessaloniki	Lagkadikia	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Thessaloniki	Diavata	2,500	347	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Oraiokastro	1,500	17	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (Frakapor)	550	190	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Kalochori (Iliadi)	450	320	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Softex- Kordelio	780	450	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Vagiochori	631	N/A	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Derveni (Alexil)/(Dion Avete)	1,000	283	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sinatex—Kavallari	500	208	N/A	Official/Open
Paionia	Nea Kavala—Polykastro	2,500	870	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Pieria	Pieria - Ktima Iraklis	200	38	N/A	Open
Imathia / Veria	Arm Camp Armatolou Kokkinou/Veria	400	268	N/A	Open
Imathia	Alexandreia Imathias — "Georgiou Pelagou" Army Camp	1,200	429	Syria, Afghanistan	Open
Thermi	Kordogianni	1,500	19	N/A	Official/Open
<b>Total</b>		<b>18,871 (20,671)</b>	<b>min. 3,439</b>		

# 62,590 6MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES STRANDED IN GREECE\*

8 February 2017



\* Source: IOM and National Authorities  
 \* The accommodation centers visualized on this map do not represent an exhaustive list of all migrant assembly points in Greece.  
 Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

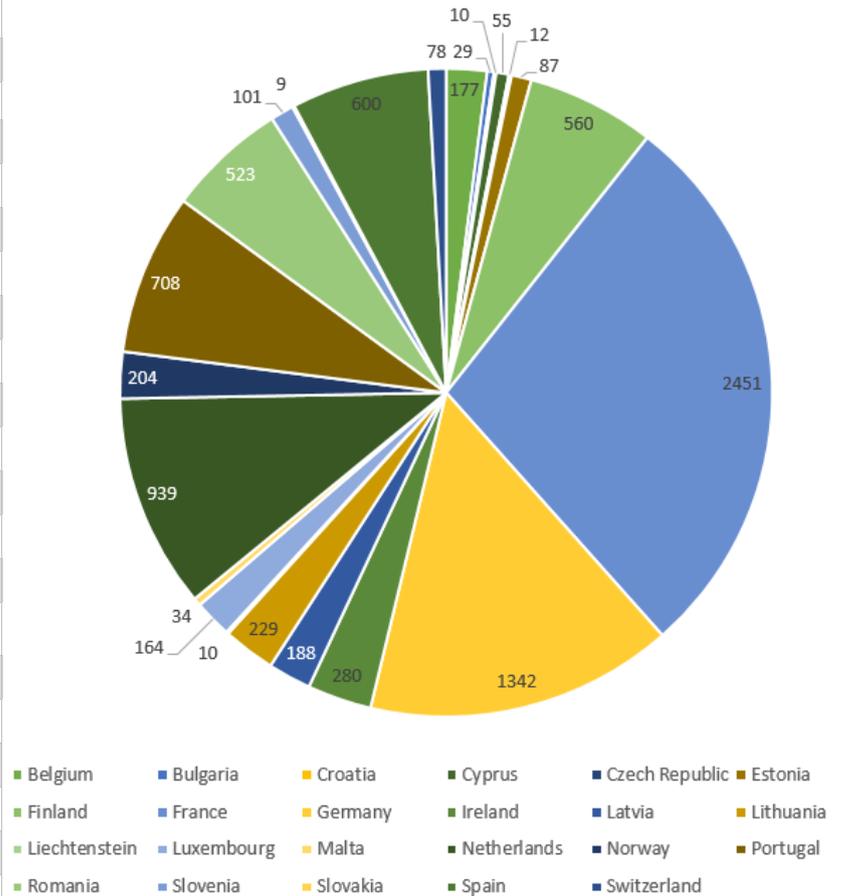


## Relocations

As of 8 February, 11,990 individuals have been relocated to EU Member States. 8,790 migrants and asylum seekers have been relocated from Greece, and 3,200 from Italy. Find the complete overview [here](#).

Member State	From Greece
Austria	0
Belgium	177
Bulgaria	29
Croatia	10
Cyprus	55
Czech Republic	12
Denmark	0
Estonia	87
Finland	560
France	2,451
Germany	1,342
Hungary	0
Ireland	280
Latvia	188
Lithuania	229
Liechtenstein	10
Luxembourg	164
Malta	34
Netherlands	939
Norway	204
Poland	0
Portugal	708
Romania	523
Slovenia	101
Slovakia	9
Spain	600
Sweden	0
Switzerland	78
TOTAL	8,790

Number of Migrants and Refugees Relocated from Greece



## 6. HUNGARY



### Developments in the reporting period

From 01 January to 8 February 2017, a total of **203** migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Hungary.

**23 January** - The Immigration and Asylum Office (IAO) staff confirmed that more extensive security screening interviews will be conducted with people entering the transit zones, hence the number of admitted migrants is expected to be further reduced to around 5 people per day in each transit zone.

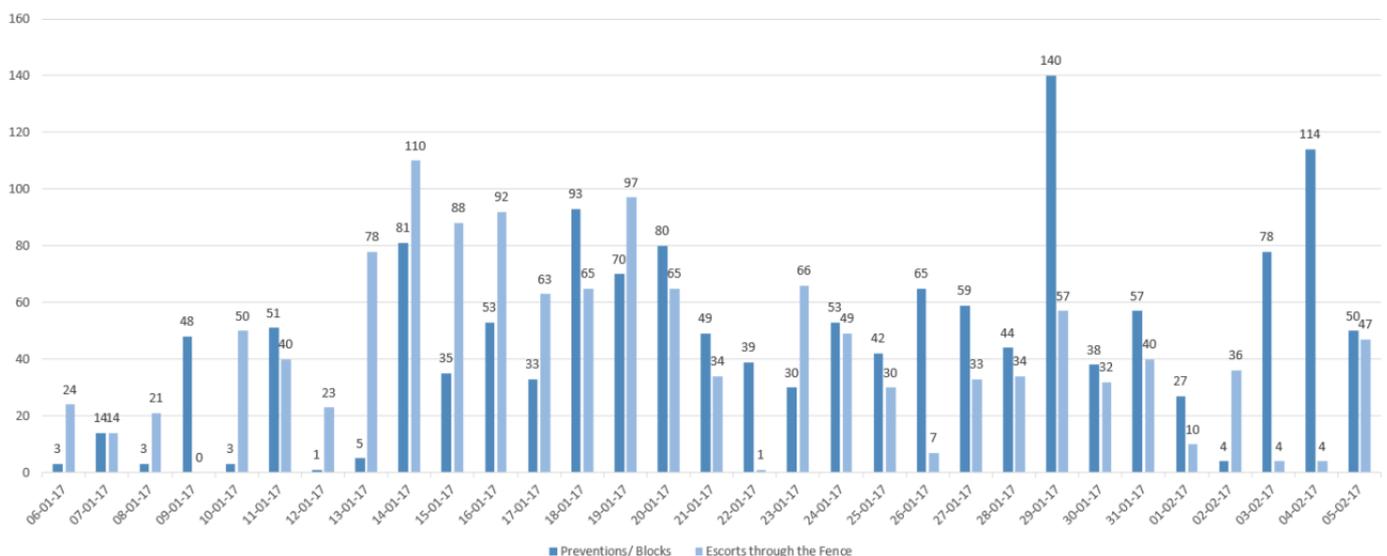
**7 February** - Zoltán Kovács said (spokesperson of the Prime Minister Viktor Orbán): „We are going to introduce new measure - no migrants, not even those who have achieved their request for asylum, can move freely until there is a final, legal decision whether they are entitled to political asylum for refugee status. They will not be entitled to move freely in the country.”

The waiting period for families to access the transit zones ranges from four to six months, while single men can wait up to seven months. UNHCR observed that IAO at Röszke started to advise asylum - seekers to use a short and standardized form, prepared by IAO, to appeal the inadmissibility decisions. The document is written in Dari and Hungarian and states that the person concerned disagree with the rejection decision and appeals to the court so it does not allow the individual concerned to provide detailed information to the safe third country ground for rejection

Arrivals to Hungary

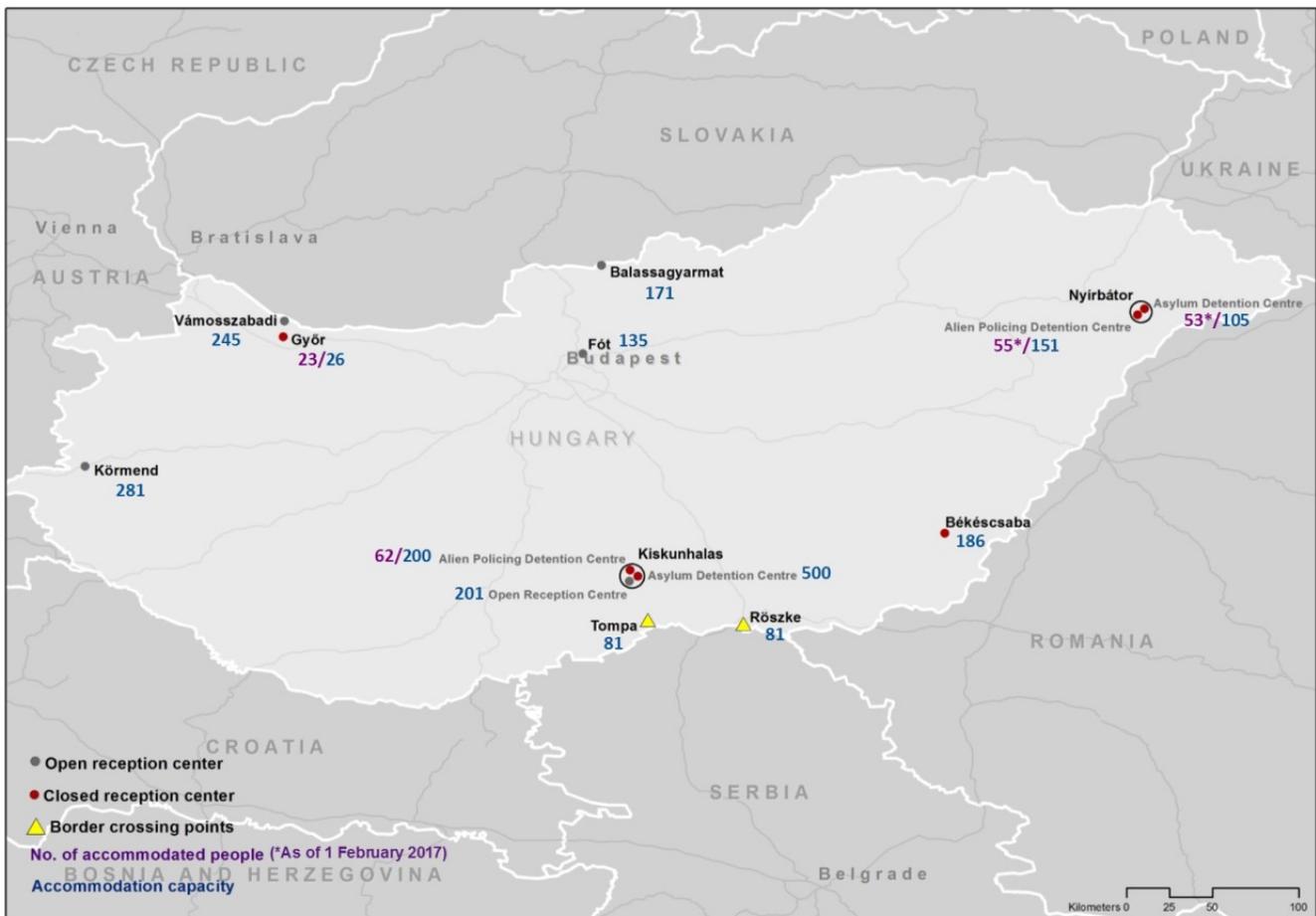


### Irregular Crossings to Hungary (from 6 January to 5 February 2017)





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



### 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 Röske on the border with Serbia (5 per working day/per transit zone). During the period between 6 January and 8 February 2017, a total of **2,776** migrants have been apprehended while trying to cross Serbian-Hungarian border illegally. **52%** (1,462) were prevented/stopped by the border police and **48%** (1,314) were returned back to the Serbian side.

## 7. ITALY



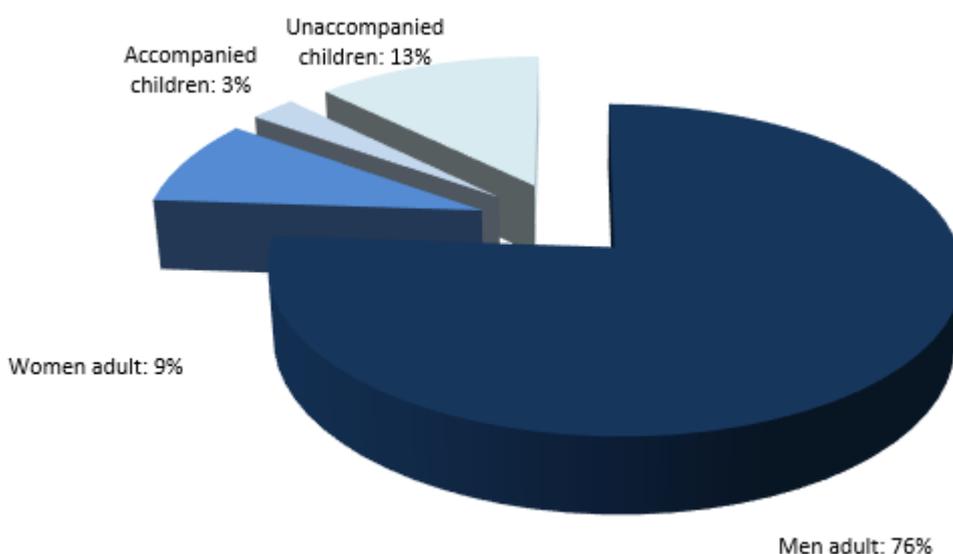
### Development in the reporting period

From 1 January to 8 February 2017, **9,355 migrants** are reported to have arrived by sea. Despite dangerous sea conditions and colder winter weather, boats departing mainly from Libyan shores keep crossing the 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 with 1,320 arrivals in 2017 (around 14% of the total), followed by Ivory Coast (13%), Senegal (9%), Nigeria (7%), Gambia (7%) and many other nationalities of Western African and Southern Asia. Interestingly, possibly in relation with a temporary border opening between Tunisia and Libya, more than 500 Moroccan nationals arrived in Italy during the reporting period.

**January** - IOM took part in the training to the Libyan Coast Guard organized by the EUNAVFOR MED operation Sophia. On 2 February, Italy's Prime Minister signed a memorandum of understanding with Libya's National Reconciliation Government to curb departures from Libyan shores. The agreement provides the grounds for the Libyan Coast Guard to stop boats at sea and bring migrants back to Libyan soil, together with financial and technical provision on reception centres in that country (read more [here](#)). On 3 February, a "Malta Declaration" was released ahead of the European Council by EU Member States to set up coordinated actions to curb irregular migration through the Central Mediterranean route (see the whole text [here](#)). During the same first week of February, **4,879** migrants arrived to Italy by sea, which is higher than the arrivals for the whole month of February last year.

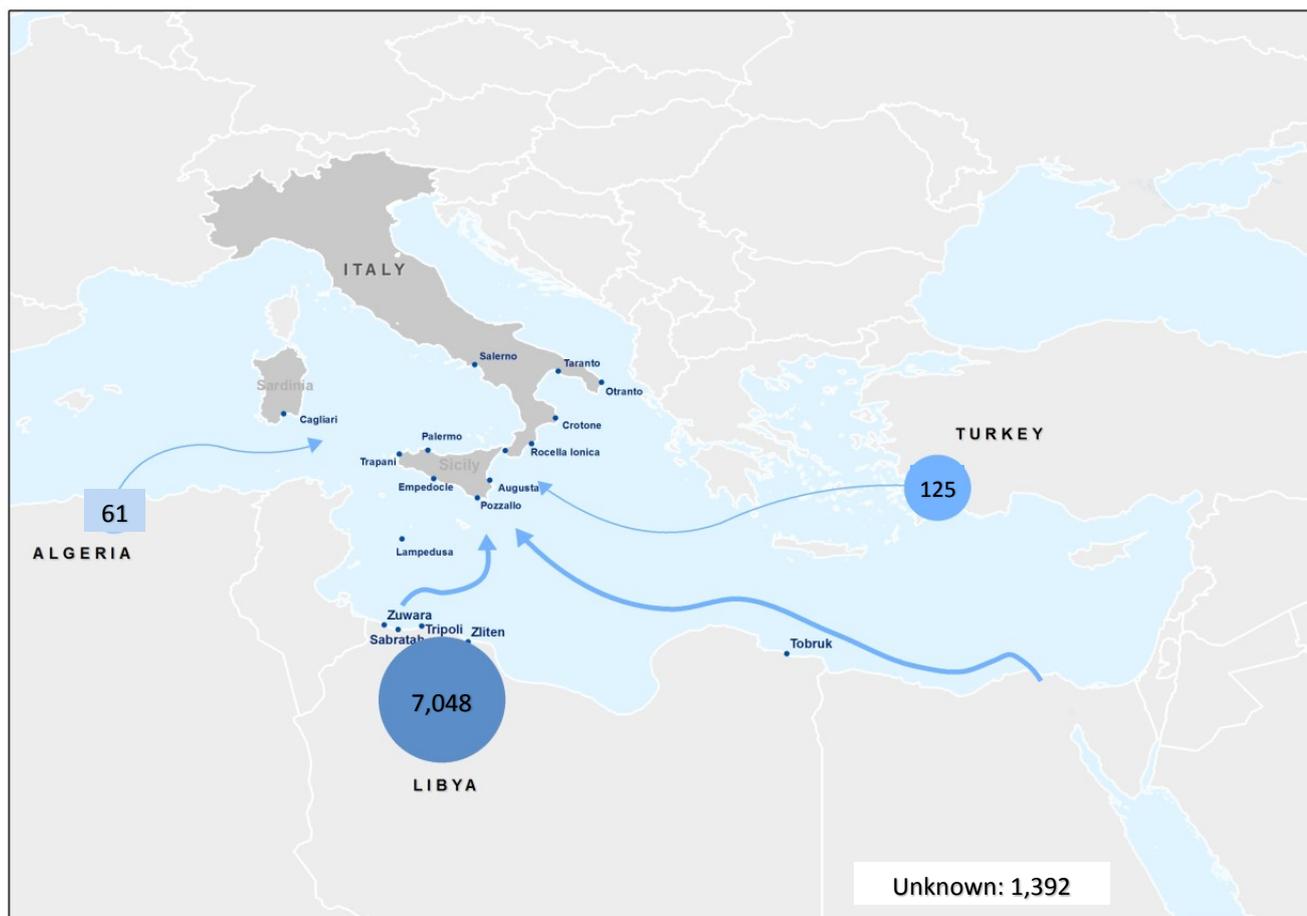
**January** - IOM and UNHCR have released a joint statement warning EU governments of the risks in terms of human rights violations and abuses connected with the instable and violent situation of Libya (read more [here](#)). On the same vein, IOM recalled the urgency of legal migration channels and of protection mechanisms for vulnerable African migrants upon the start of the first high-level meeting to follow up after the Valletta Summit of November 2015, which takes place in Malta on 8 February (read more [here](#)).

### Sex– age breakdown of arrivals to Italy in the reporting period (12 January 2017 — 8 February 2017) for the sample with available data\*



\*Sex-age breakdown unknown for 2,299 arrivals out of a total 8,626 arrivals. Figures represent IOM estimates.

### Arrivals by country of departure and know entry/departure points during the reporting period (12 January 2017 — 08 February 2017)



### Known entry and exit points

*Known entry points:* Main ports of disembarkation are Augusta, Catania, Trapani, Palermo, Pozzallo and Lampedusa (Sicily), Reggio Calabria, Crotona, Vibo Valentia (Calabria), Taranto and Brindisi (Apulia). During the reporting period, almost all Search and Rescue (SAR) operations were done by NGOs' boats and Italian Coast Guard and Navy vessels. Also, few autonomous landings of sailing boats from Turkey to Apulia and from Algeria to Sardinia continue to be registered (main nationalities: Iraq, Pakistan, Iran, Algeria).

*Known exit points:* Exit points towards neighbouring countries (France, Switzerland and Austria) are almost totally closed and border guards are pushing backs migrants trying to exit Italy. Hundreds of migrants are reported to be transiting in the bigger cities of Italy towards North (Rome, Milan) as well as hundreds are those reported in the transit cities of Ventimiglia, Como, Udine and Bolzano. On February 5, a train ran over and killed a migrant who was walking along a tunnel between Ventimiglia and Menton. Constant pressure by the Police and local authorities are reported in Ventimiglia, Como and Rome, among others, to prevent migrants to sleep/gather in open and public spaces. The hotspot in Taranto is reported to keep receiving weekly buses of migrants blocked by the Italian Police in border areas of the North.

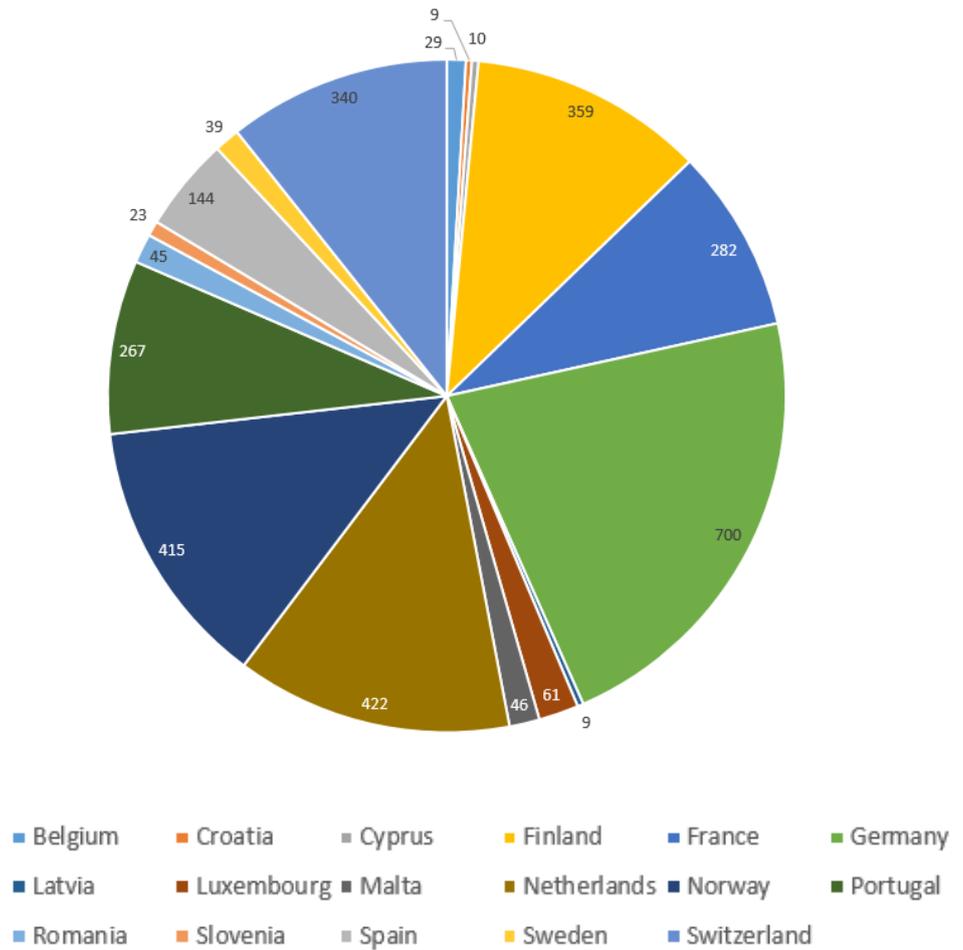


Relocations

Member State	From Italy
Austria	0
Belgium	29
Bulgaria	0
Croatia	9
Cyprus	10
Czech Republic	0
Denmark	0
Estonia	0
Finland	359
France	282
Germany	700
Hungary	0
Ireland	0
Latvia	9
Liechtenstein	0
Lithuania	0
Luxembourg	61
Malta	46
Netherlands	422
Norway	415
Poland	0
Portugal	267
Romania	45
Slovenia	23
Slovakia	0
Spain	144
Sweden	39
Switzerland	340
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,200</b>

**Relocations:** As of 8 February, out of a total of **11,990** individuals relocated, **3,200** departed from Italy. Main countries of destination for relocated migrants are Germany, Norway, Netherlands, Finland, Switzerland and Portugal. .

Number of Migrants and Refugees Relocated from Italy



## 8. SERBIA



### Development in the reporting period

Over the period from 12 January 2017 to 8 February 2017 estimated total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in government facilities (12 transit-reception centers, 5 asylum centers) and border crossing zones increased from approximately **6,100**, on 11 January, to estimated 6,500 currently accommodated/present. It is estimated that more than a **1,300** migrants and refugees remain in the open, mostly in Belgrade area. Current overall number of migrants and refugees in Serbia is around **7,800**.

**17 January** - New reception center in Obrenovac near Belgrade opened as an effort to relocate migrants and refugees from Belgrade city center. Center has capacity to accommodate around 750 migrants and refugees. Currently around 580 migrants and refugees accommodated in center—270 of them are unaccompanied/separated minors.

**23 January** - Hungarian authorities reduced daily admission quota at Kelebija and Horgos transit zones from 20 to 10 asylum-seekers (per working day—no admission on Saturday and Sunday). During the reporting period total of 279 migrants and refugees were admitted (from 12-22 January total of 143 admitted; from 23 January—8 February total of 136).

**23 January** - IOM and UNHCR presented on a press conference a new strategy and appeal to help respond to the situation of refugees and migrants in Serbia in 2017. The strategy and appeal for Serbia are part of a bigger Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan for Europe (RMRP) covering Turkey, Southern Europe, Western Balkans, and other parts of Europe presented to potential donors in Geneva on 19 January. It aims at complementing and reinforcing the Governments' efforts to ensure safe access to asylum and the protection of refugees and migrants. It also aims to support long-term solutions and orderly and dignified migration management. Strengthened partnerships and coordination will also be given priority in 2017.

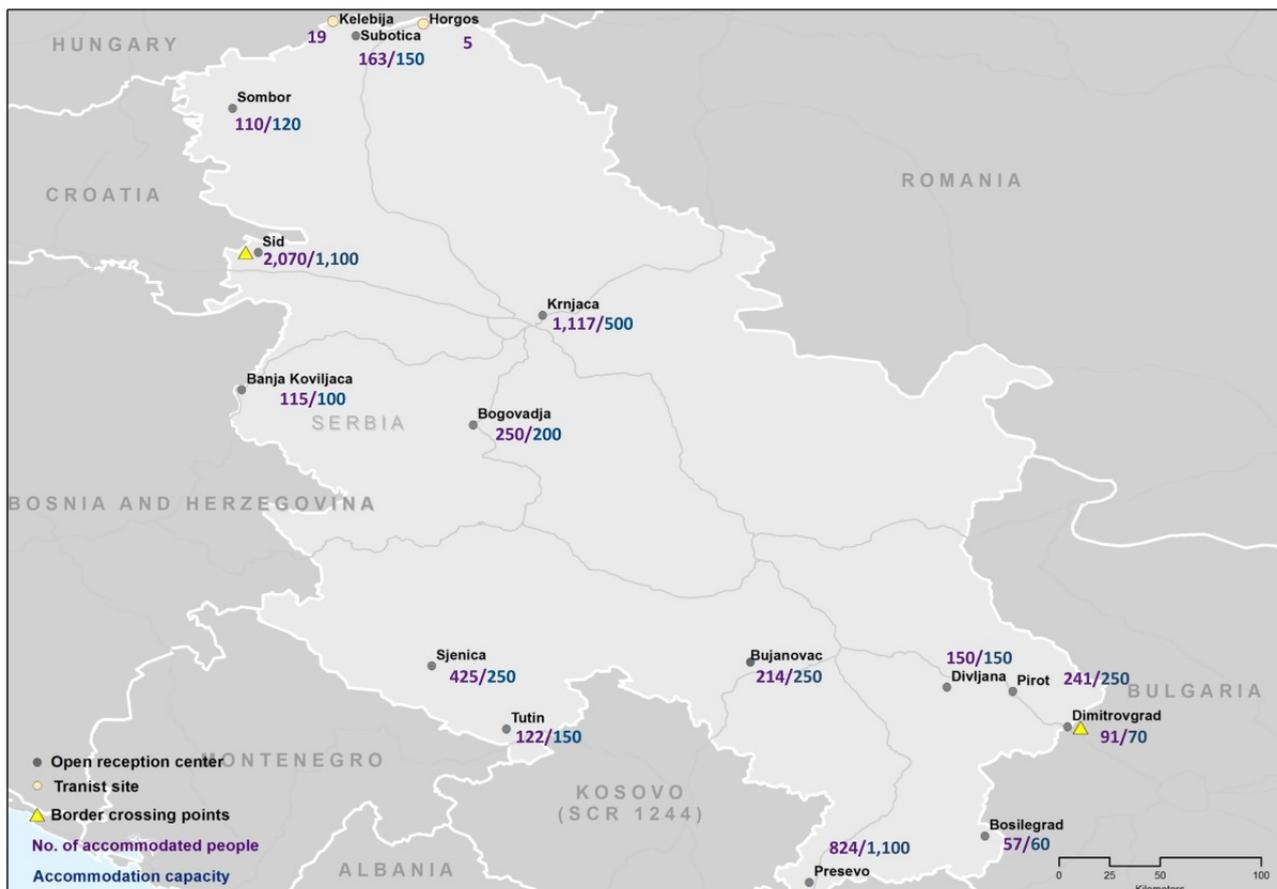
**2 February** - Accident in Sid train station happened when group of migrants attempted to climb on top of the train tank car. They accidentally triggered an electric wire which caused a explosion of the leftover flammable materials inside the wagon. As result four migrants from Algeria were seriously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

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



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

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
Permanent Asylum Centre in Preševo	1,100	824
Subotica	150	163
Bujanovac Reception Center	250	214
Šid (Centre, Principovac, Adasevci)	1,100	2,070
Dimitrovgrad	70	91
Krnjaca	500	1,117
Obrenovac Reception Center	750	574
Pirot	250	241
Divljana	150	150
Bosilegrad	60	57
Sombor	120	110
Banja Koviljaca	100	115
Sjenica	250	425
Tutin	150	122
Bogovadja	200	250
Horgos Transit Site	n/a	5
Kelebija Transit Site	n/a	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>Minimum of 5,200</b>	<b>6,547</b>



## 9. SLOVENIA



### Development in the reporting period

In 2016 a total of **99,187** migrants and refugees have been registered entering Slovenia. From 12 January 2017—8 February 2017, there were no registered arrivals through official entry points. The most recent arrivals to Slovenia were registered on 5 March 2016 (253).

**26 January** - The National Assembly discussed the amendment of the Aliens Act and adopted it with 47 votes for and 18 votes against. During the discussion and adoption procedure, individuals, civil society organisations and representatives of the Council of Europe expressed concerns regarding the amendment, which affects the right to asylum and international law .

**3 February** - At the informal summit of the EU held in Malta Slovenian Prime Minister Miro Cerar called for action against smugglers, and stated the opening of a migrant route through the Adriatic Sea towards Istria. Up until 8 February declaration of the existence of migrant route over Adriatic Sea towards Istria was denied by the Ministry of the Interior, Minister for foreigner affairs Karl Erjavec, the Croatian Prime Minister Plenković and President of the Republic of Slovenia Borut Pahor. IOM Slovenia also confirmed that it doesn't possess data on new migration route to Istria forming in the Adriatic Sea.

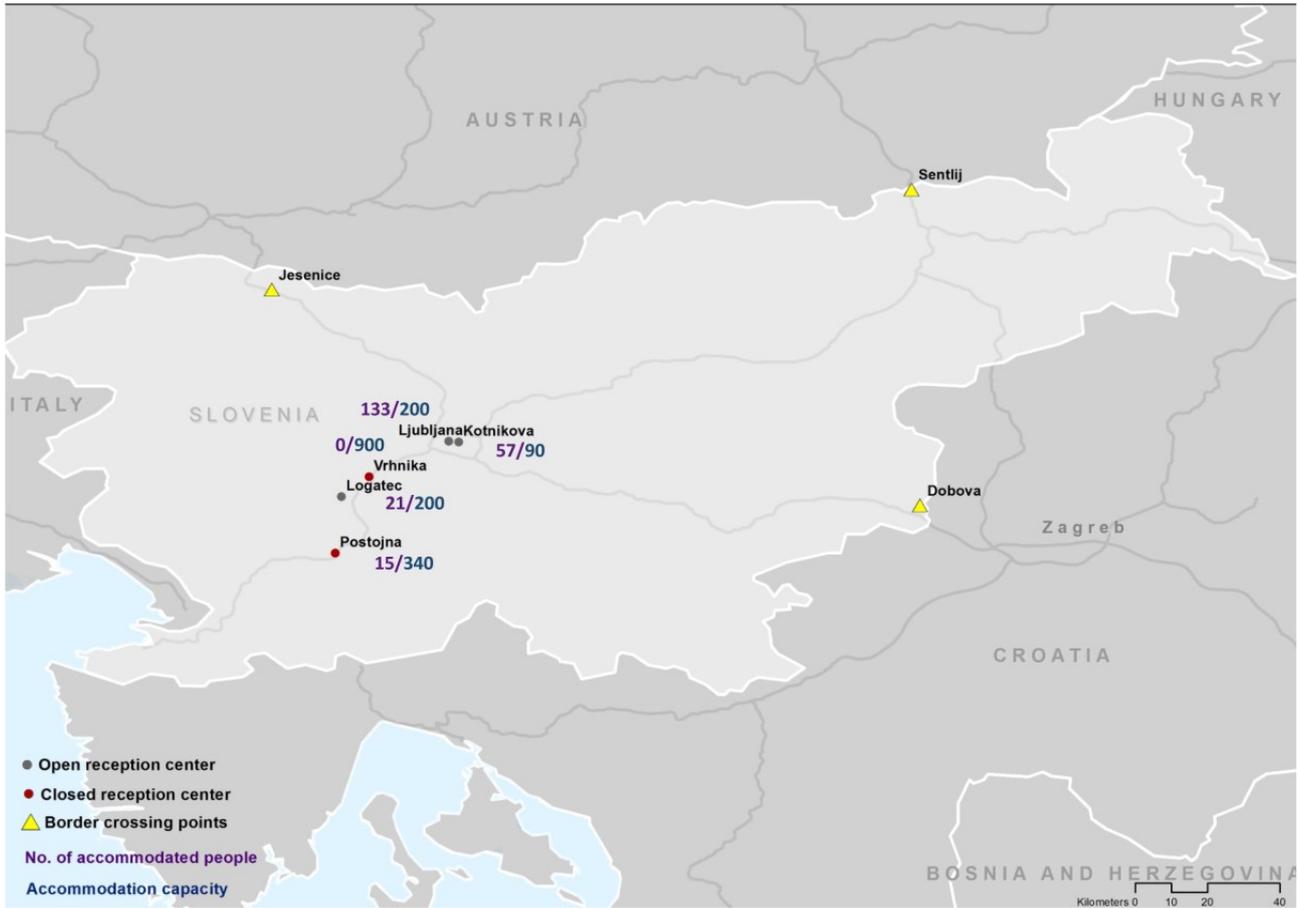
**4 February** - The Amendment to the Aliens Act steps into force. The new amendment enables banning migrants who do not meet entry requirements from entering the country and returning those who have crossed into the country irregularly. The Police would also apply the measure when a migrant expressed the intention to seek asylum when wanting to enter irregularly or has crossed irregularly from another safe EU country. The measure would not apply if the migrant's life was in danger or when at serious risk of being subject to torture, inhumane, humiliating treatment or punishment in the country referred to, or due to health reasons. It would also not apply for migrants assessed to be unaccompanied minors.

### Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Asylum Center in Ljubljana—Vič	200	133	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Department AC Kotnikova	90	57	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Department AC Logatec	200	21	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Aliens Centre Postojna	340	15	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Outside of the Asylum Centre	N/A	27	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>253</b>	-



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

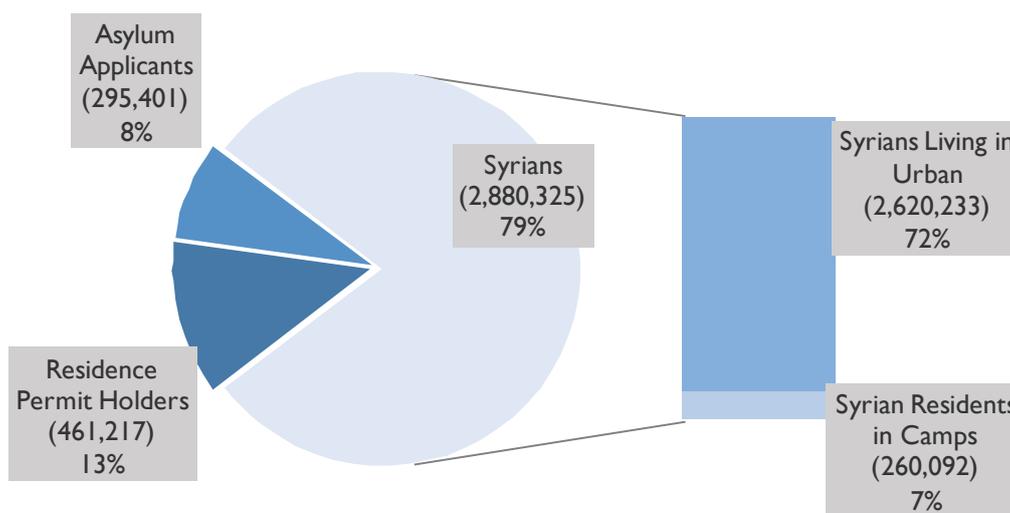


## 10. TURKEY



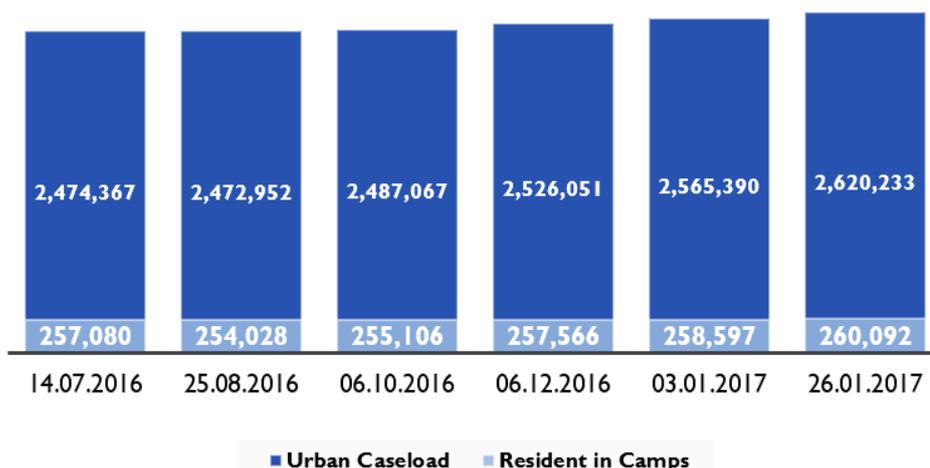
### Development in the reporting period

According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently an estimated **3.1 million** foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (**2,880,325 individuals**) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR, as of end of January 2017, **295,401** asylum applicants from countries including Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and Somalia constitute another significant group of foreign nationals requiring Turkish humanitarian and legal protection. In addition, there are **461,217** foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits including humanitarian residence holders. The exact number of the humanitarian residence holders is unknown, but it is estimated that there are a **few thousand humanitarian residents**.



Turkey's Temporary Protection regime grants the 2,880,325 Syrian migrants the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 2,620,233 individuals - live outside camps, officially called Temporary Accommodation Centers and are spread across the Turkish border provinces of Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay and Kilis. 260,092 Syrians live in 23 camps that are also located close to the Syrian border.

### Syrians under Temporary Protection



Data source: DGMM and UNHCR



### Asylum Applicants

Another significant group of foreign nationals requiring international protection in Turkey are 295,401 asylum applicants consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran, Somali and other countries. (Based on UNHCR figures, January 2017.)

Nationality	#
Iraq	131,440
Afghanistan	120,529
Iran	31,848
Somalia	3,526
Others	8,058
<b>Total</b>	<b>295,401</b>

#### Top 10 Nationalities Apprehended/Rescued

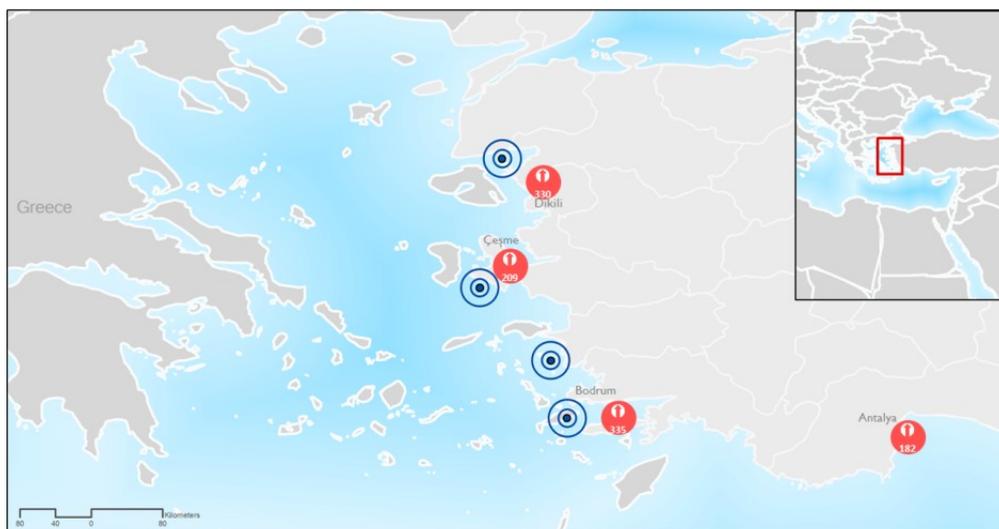
Syria
Pakistan
Afghanistan
Sri Lanka
Iran
Eritrea
Palestine
Iraq
Myanmar
Congo

Foreigners who wish to stay in Turkey beyond the duration of a visa or visa exemption i.e. longer than ninety days must obtain a residence permit. According to DGMM, there are 461,217 residence permit holders in Turkey within various categories of the residence permit. The residence permit include Humanitarian Residence permit holders but the exact number is unknown .It is believed that vast majority of this category are Iraqi nationals.

#### Apprehended/Rescued Persons on sea

The Turkish Coast Guard apprehended 37,130 irregular migrants and has registered 192 fatalities in the year of 2016 and in 2017, 756 irregular migrants were apprehended in month of January. These figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the Coast Guard; actual numbers of migrants and refugees departing Turkey by sea could be higher than this

Rescues/Apprehensions by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2016 and 2017 (up to 8 February 2017)				
Months	Number of Cases	Number of irregular migrants	Number of deaths	Number of organizers
2016	833	37,130	192	118
2017	17	756	-	7



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 12/01/2016—8/2/2017.



### Apprehended Persons on land

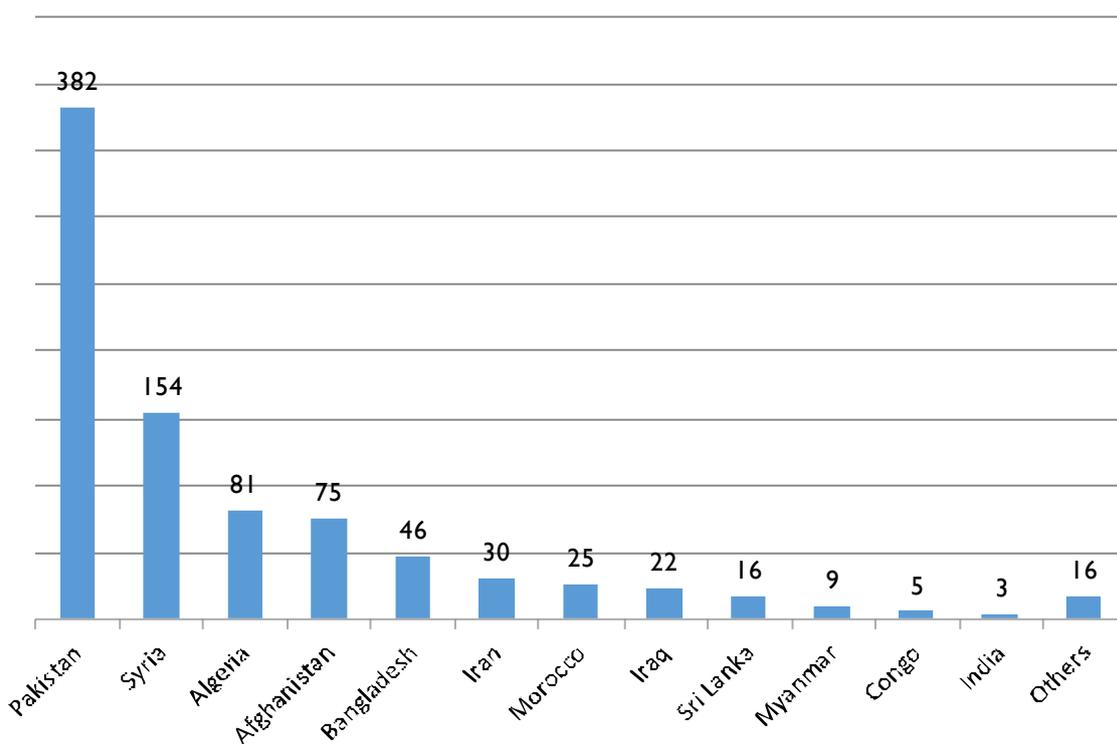
According to Turkish Armed Forces daily figures, between 12 January and 8 February, **20,426** irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Greek, Georgia, Nahcivan (autonomous region in Azerbaijan ) and Bulgarian borders of Turkey. The entry and exit figures breakdown is as shown in the table. The highest number of irregular crossing happened at the border with Syria, with a total number of **18,443** 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* (12 January 2016– 8 February 2017)			
Apprehensions on Entry		Apprehensions on Exit	
Border	Number	Border	Number
Syria	18,443	Greece	1,401
Iraq	215	Syria	118
Iran	74	Bulgaria	32
Greece	40	I	
Nahcivan	11		
Bulgaria	2		
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,875</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,551</b>

\*Data source: Turkish Armed Forces

### Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey\*

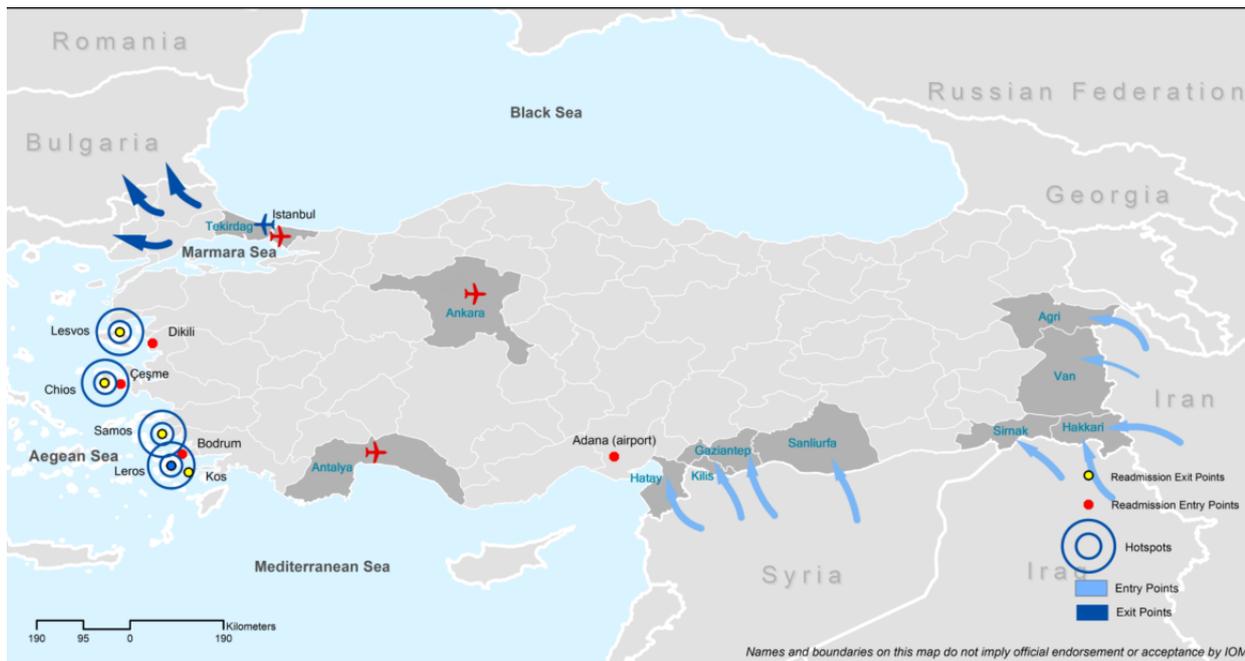
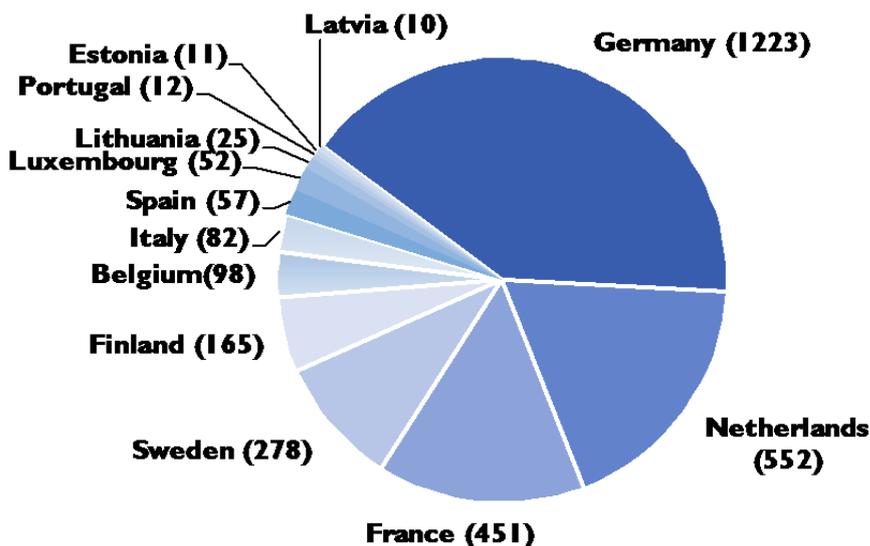
On 18th of March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving Greece to Turkey after 20th of March. In this regard, according to DGMM reports, 864 migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4th of April and 31 January 2017. The main exit points in Greece include Lesbos, Chios, Kos and Samos and the main entry points to Turkey include Dikili, Çeşme, Bodrum and Adana (through the airport). “Others” category represents nationalities of Nepal, Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon, Nigeria, Jordan, Ivory Coast, Dominica, Yemen, Ghana and Mali.



\*Data source: DGMM



The agreement aims to replace disorganized and irregular migratory flows by organized and safe pathways to European countries, in this regard, it is agreed on that for every Syrian being returned to Turkey from the Greek islands, another Syrian will be resettled directly to Europe from Turkey. According to DGMM data released on January 31st, there are 3,016 persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, Sweden, France and the Netherlands. The country breakdown is in the below chart.



### Known entry and exit points

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

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

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

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

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

\*Data source: DGMM

## I I. THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA



### Development in the reporting period

During this reporting period (12 January — 8 February 2017 ) 2 new arrivals were registered in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia which makes a total of **89,773** arrivals registered since the beginning of 2016.

### Accommodation Facilities (as of 8 February 2017)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity*	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
“Vinojug” Transit Centre— Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	68	28 Syrian, 32 Iraqi and 8 Iranian nationals
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	49	41 Syrian and 7 Iraqi nationals
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,200-2,300</b>	<b>117</b>	

\*Capacity is approximate and subject to change

Arrivals - demographic information, as per registered caseload 1 January 2016 – 8 February 2017		
Demographic group	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Male	35,409	39%
Female	19,667	22%
Accompanied children	34,471	38%
Unaccompanied children	226	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,773</b>	<b>100%</b>

Arrivals by nationality, as per registered caseload 1 January 2016 – 8 February 2017		
Main Nationalities	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Syria	44,808	50%
Afghanistan	26,574	30%
Iraq	18,358	20%
Other nationalities	33	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,773</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Transit centre Vinojug

Accommodation facility located close to the Greek border in Gevgelija region, has a full capacity of approximately 1,100-1,200. Currently it accommodates **68** Syrian, Iraqi and Afghani nationals (17 female, 15 male and 36 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.



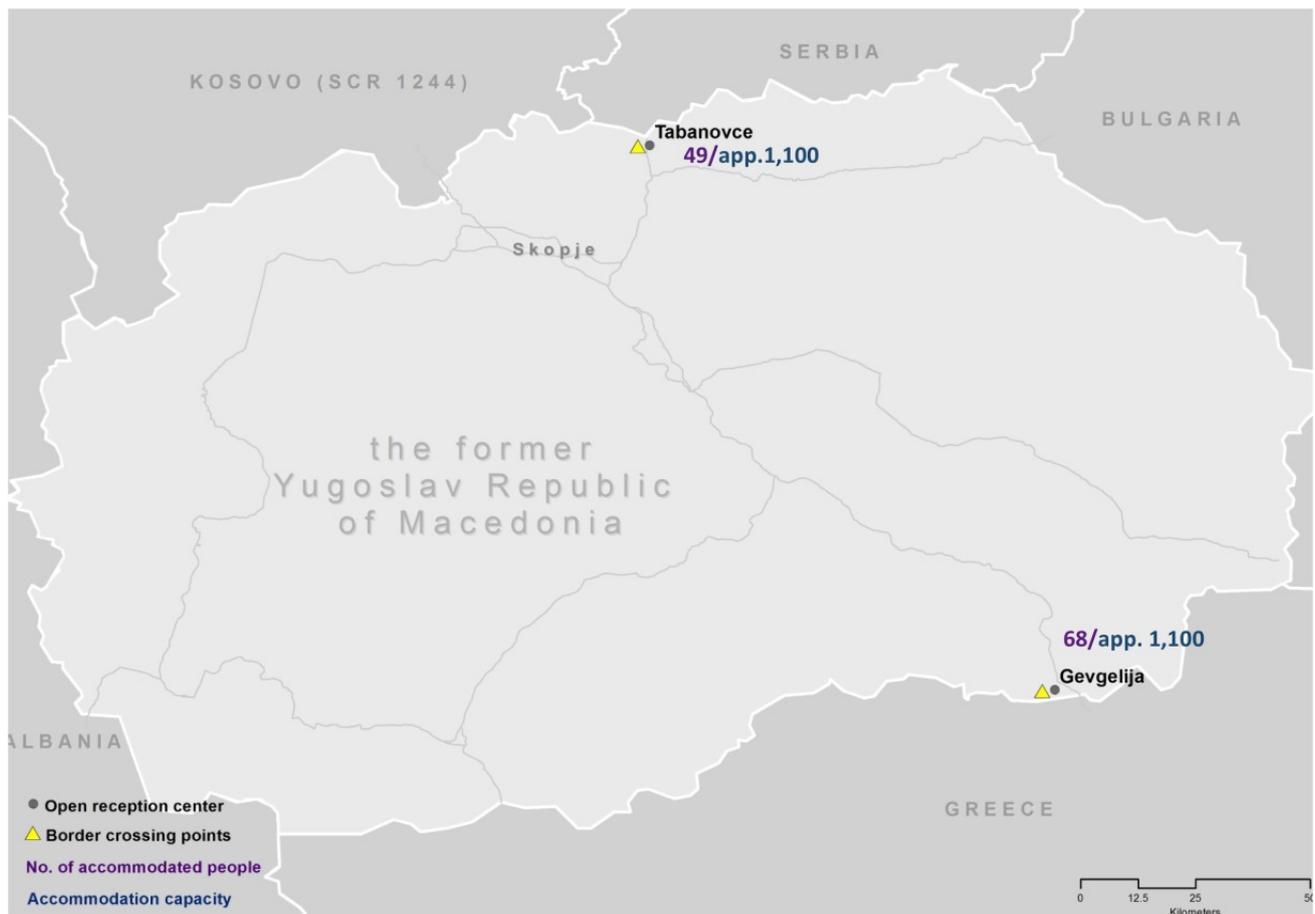
## Tabanovce Transit centre

Accommodation facility located close to the Serbia border in Tabanovce region, has a full capacity of approximately 1,100. Currently it accommodates approximately **49** migrants and refugees. The main nationalities are Syrians and Iraqis (11 female, 10 male and 28 children).

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

The total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as of 12 January is **117**, representing a decrease of around 20% since the last reporting period (**130**).

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

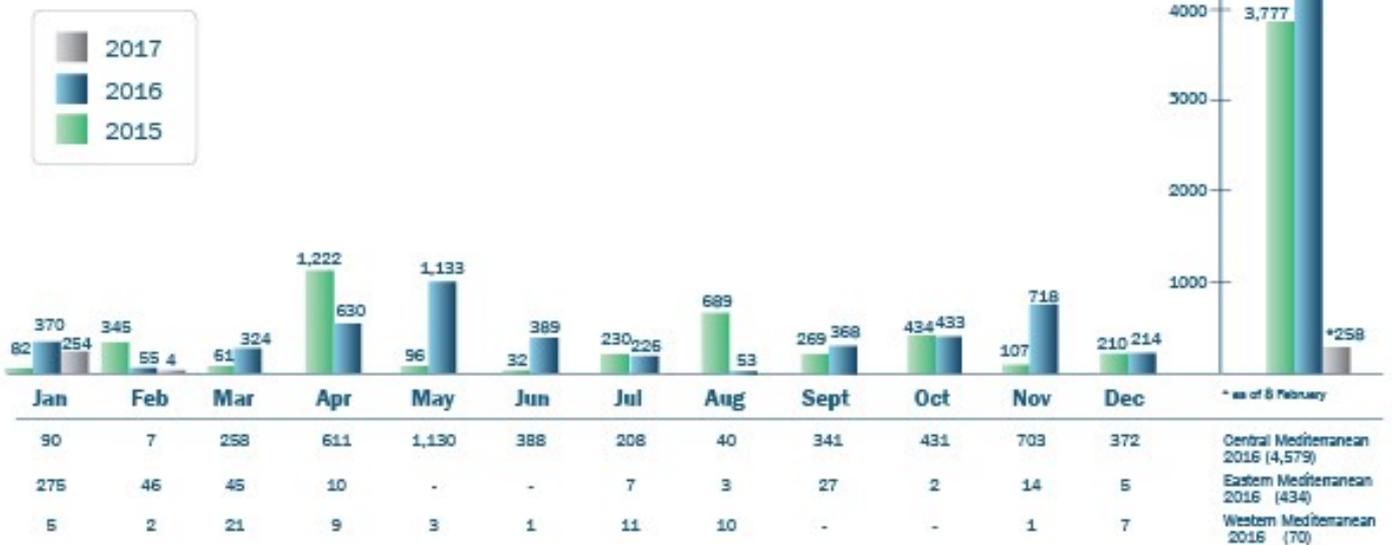


**Known entry/exit points:** In the area of the Southern border, the most critical spot for irregular border crossings still remains to be the area of Bogorodica.. The main hotspots are the Bogorodica/Evzoni road and railway border crossing point and the areas of villages Moin and Selemli.

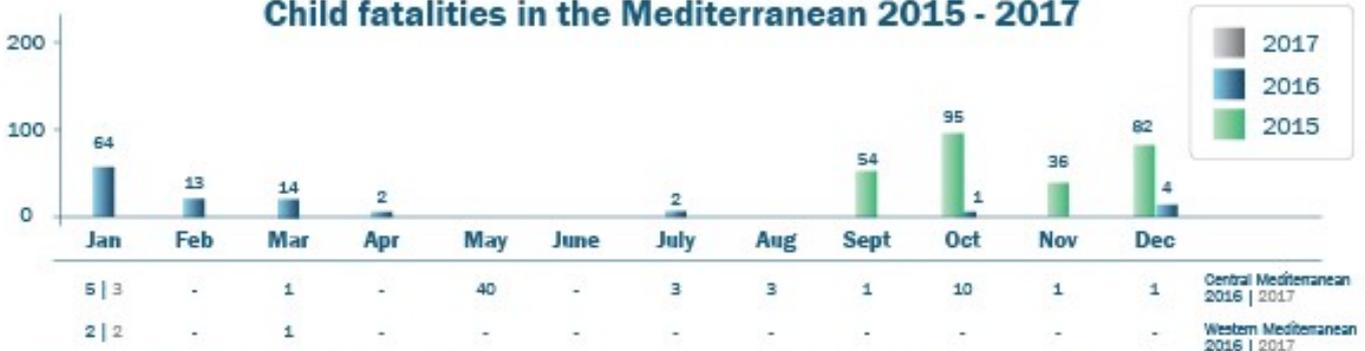
### 13. MISSING MIGRANTS: FATALITIES/MISSING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AEGEAN



**Mediterranean fatalities 2015 - 2017**



**Child fatalities in the Mediterranean 2015 - 2017**



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

## 14. CONTINGENCY COUNTRIES

### ALBANIA



#### Latest figures

Since the beginning of 2017 up to 8 February, Albanian authorities apprehended **109** irregular migrants. 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 8 February 2017 Kosovo Border Police apprehended 39 irregular migrants. Majority (35) have been detected in the Western part of Kosovo, in their attempt to enter the country from Albania. The migrants were Afghan (36), Iraqi (1), Macedonian (1) and Russian (1) nationals (20 male, 19 female, including 19 accompanied children). The apprehended migrant applied for asylum and are currently accommodated in the Asylum Center in Magure, Lipjan.

#### Accommodation facilities

There are two open reception centers in the country in the Magure (Lipjan area) and Prishtina. Most of irregular migrants use Kosovo as a transit country and leave the centers after 6-7 days. Magure center currently accommodates 39 migrants out of whom , 36 Afghan, 1 Macedonian, 1 Iraqi and 1 Russian national, 19 female, 20 male, including 19 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—8 February 2017)

Afghans	277
Syrians	276
Moroccans	130
Iraqis	101
Somalians	23
Pakistanis	31
Iranians	13
Algerians	12
Eritreans	4
Maliens	3
Libyans	4
Nigerians	2
Yemenis	1
Gambians	1
Others	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>942</b>

#### Number of Asylum Seekers by Nationality (1 January - 8 February 2016)

Afghanistan	225
Syria	68
Libya	3
Iran	7
Albania	2
Iraq	4
Yemen	1
Other	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>318</b>

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

Female	119
Male	199
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>318</b>

## Montenegro



### Latest figures

During this reporting period (12 January - 8 February 2017) authorities in Montenegro apprehended **43** irregular migrants. This represents a **102%** decrease compared to the previous reporting period when **87** irregular migrants were detected.

Since the beginning of 2016, a total of **270** irregular migrants were apprehended in Montenegro. All migrants are accommodated in Asylum Center (capacity 80) and Detention Center (capacity 40) located in Spuz, Danilovgrad. Currently, there are three migrants in the Detention Center—one Serbian national and two from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Arrivals 1 January 2016– 8 February 2017	
Afghanistan	77
Iraq	36
Syria	14
Tunisia	2
Algeria	28
Libya	1
Iran	30
Nigeria	4
Ukraine	2
Liberia	1
Pakistan	6
Cuba	3
Belarus	2
Other	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>270</b>

## Bosnia and Herzegovina



### Latest developments

According to the IOM Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, during the reporting period (12 January - 8 February 2017) the Service for Foreigners' Affairs registered irregular entry of 1 Syrian, 4 Iraqi, 1 Algerian and 2 Kosovo nationals. Most of the migrants are apprehended while trying to irregularly enter Bosnia and Herzegovina at the eastern border with Serbia (in the area between Zvornik and Bijeljina) where river Drina is easy to cross. If not apprehended on entry, then their route is towards western border with Croatia where they also try to cross the border irregularly (area around Bihać). Turkish citizens are allowed to enter BiH without visas and they mostly enter BiH regularly but are apprehended while trying to exit in irregular way. At the same time Bosnian authorities have accepted through the readmission agreement with Croatia 14 nationals of Kosovo\*, 8 Turkish, 4 Albanian, 2 Iranian and 5 Syrian nationals.

## 15. ABOUT THIS REPORT: DTM IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BEYOND

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

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

The system also includes **flow monitoring surveys** to capture additional and more in-depth data on the people on the move, including age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education, key transit points on their route, motives, and intentions. This data has been captured by IOM field staff in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Italy, Bulgaria and Slovenia since October 2015. The analysis of data collected throughout 2016 is available on the IOM portal for Mediterranean. The latest report of the "Analysis: Flow Monitoring Surveys in the Mediterranean and Beyond" (as of 8 December 2016) is available [here](#). An Overview of DTM activities in the Mediterranean in 2016 is available [here](#).