



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

COMPILATION OF AVAILABLE DATA AND INFORMATION SEPTEMBER 2017



146,287 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE **137,771** TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE BY SEA **8,516** TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE BY LAND

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Highlights

Compilation of available statistical data indicates that the arrivals to Europe through the Mediterranean in the first nine months of 2017 are lower when compared to the same period in 2016. As of 30 September 2017, national authorities in Greece, Italy, Cyprus, Bulgaria and Spain registered **146,287 newly arrived migrants** mostly from the Middle East, Africa, South and Central Asia, a 55% decrease when compared to 322,299 recorded during the same period in 2016.

Between January and September this year there were **23,333** registered arrivals to Greece, a 86% decrease in comparison to **169,207** recorded by the end of September 2016. However, there was a 37% increase in arrivals during this reporting period, from 4,240 in August to 5,799 in September 2017.

The total number of migrants who arrived to **Italy** in 2017 reached **105,418** at the end of this reporting period, 20% decrease in comparison to the end of **September 2016 (132,043)**. Transition from the second to the third quarter 2017 is marked with a drop in arrivals (59,460 in Q2 vs. 21,666 in Q3). However, the monthly data for August and September indicate a 61% increase, from 3,914 to 6,293 respectively which is in contrast to the same period in 2016 when a slight decrease has been recorded between August and September that year (3,789 vs. 3,256).

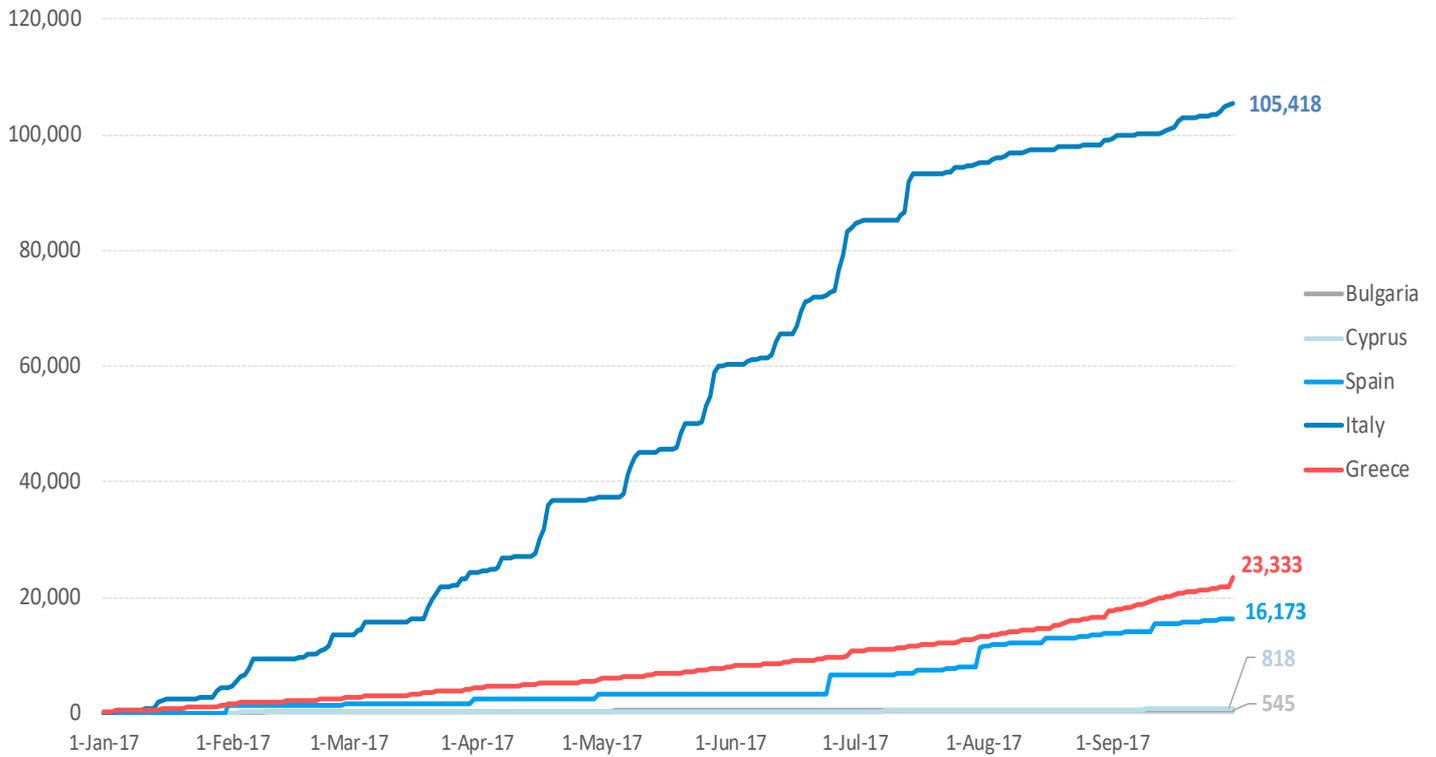
An increase is also observed in overall arrivals to **Spain**. By the end of September, a total of **16,173** migrants have been registered arriving to Spain by land (4,312) and sea (11,861). Available data for the same period 2016, indicates a 86% increase when compared to 30 September 2017 - from 8,673 in 2016 to 16,173 respectively.

During the months of August and September a total of **942** migrants have been recorded while trying to cross the Black Sea from Turkey to Bulgaria and Romania. For more information about DTM Event Tracking in the Black Sea check [here](#).

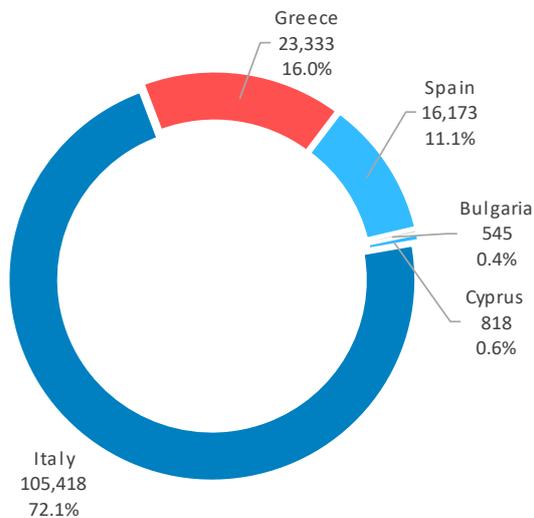


Overview of Arrivals

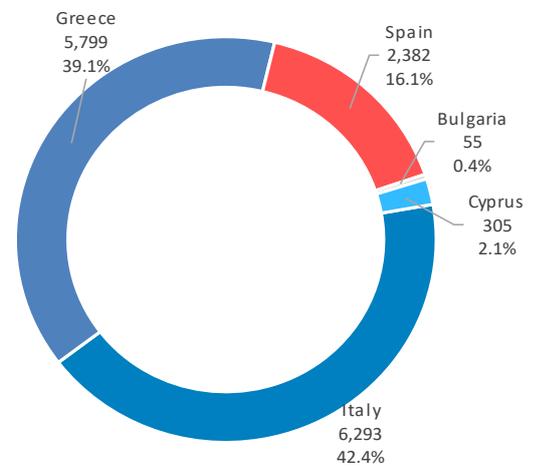
Daily of cumulative figures since 1 January 2017



Cumulative arrivals in 2017

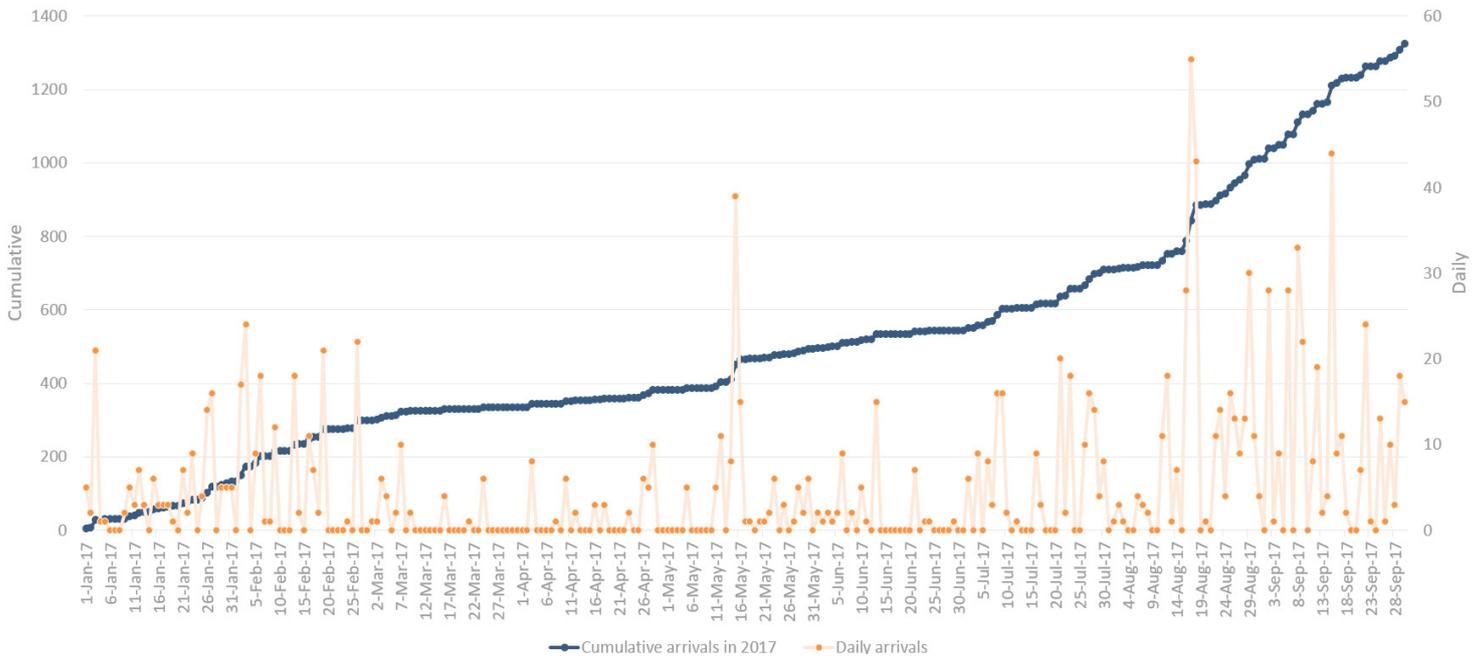


Arrivals in September 2017

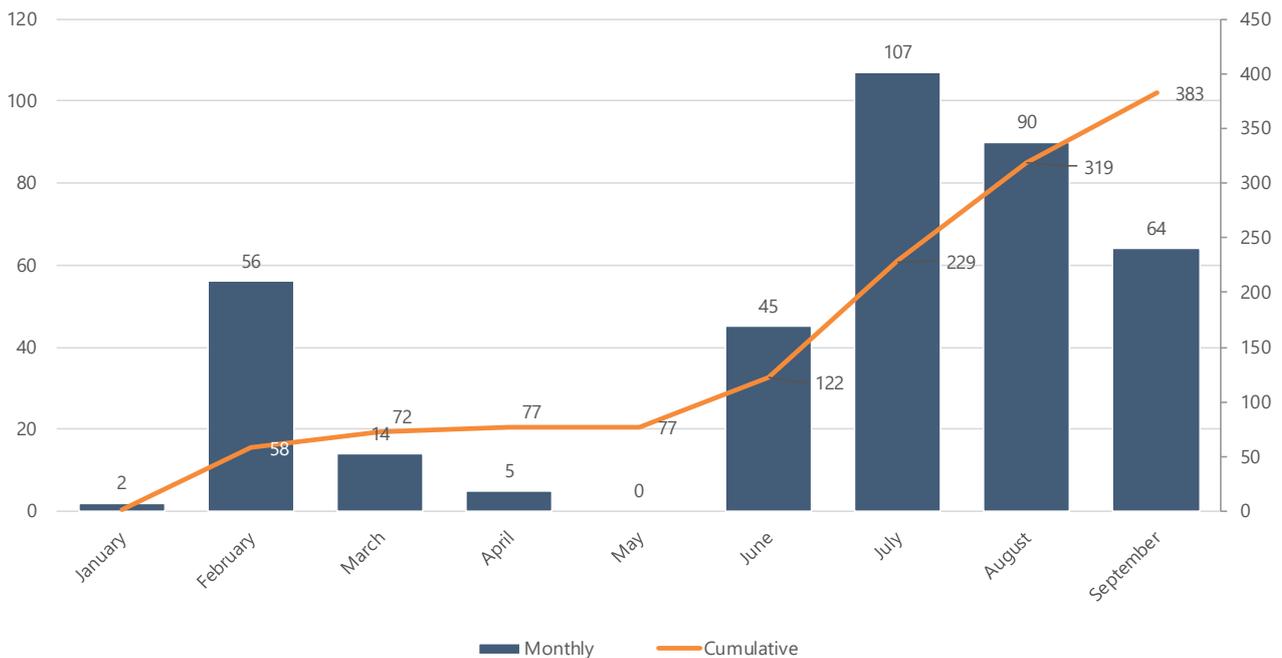


Daily and monthly figures: other countries*

Irregular entries to Hungary



Registered arrivals to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia



*There were no recorded arrivals in other countries on the Western Balkans route in the reporting period.

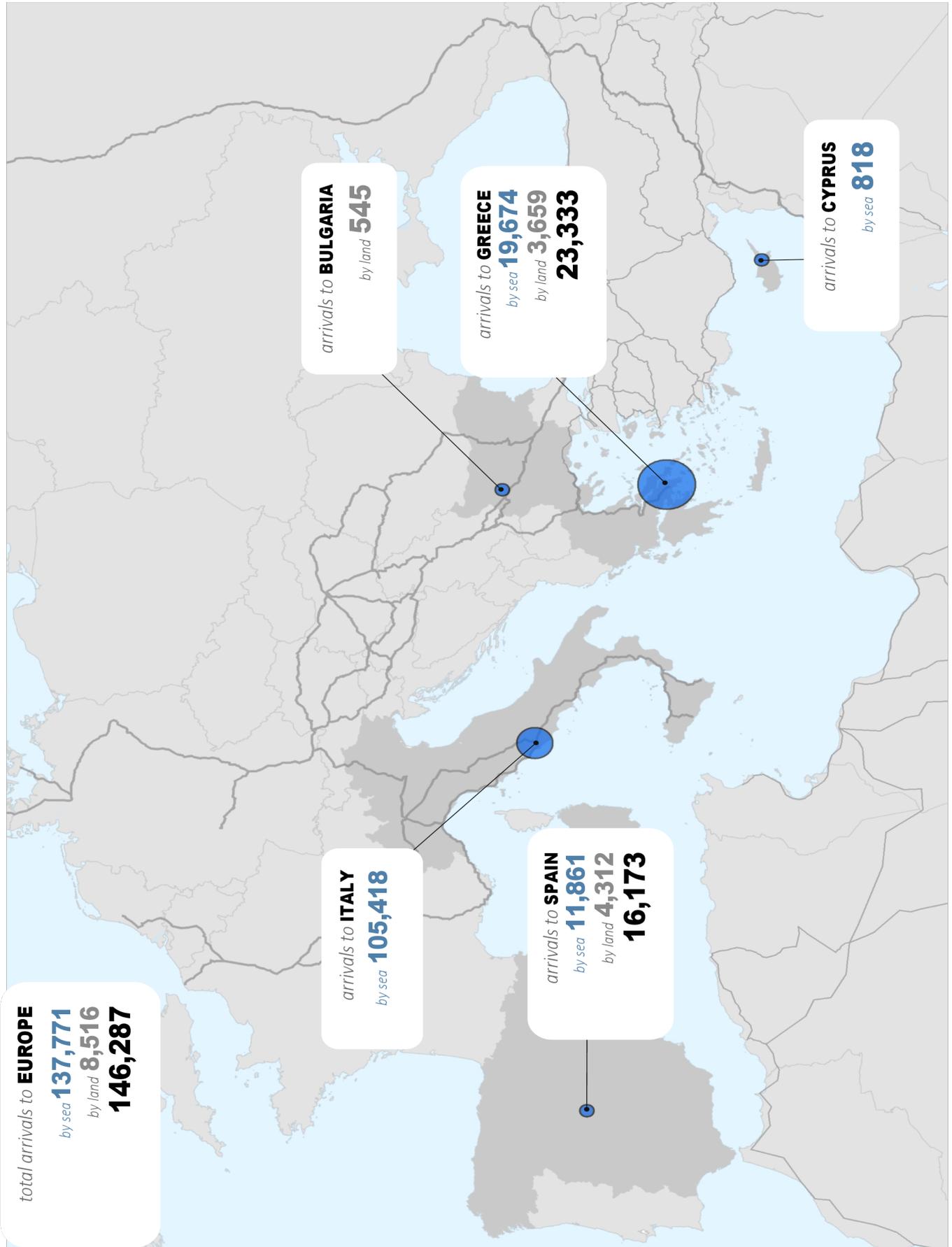
Overview Map - Migrants Flows to Europe



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 30 September 2017

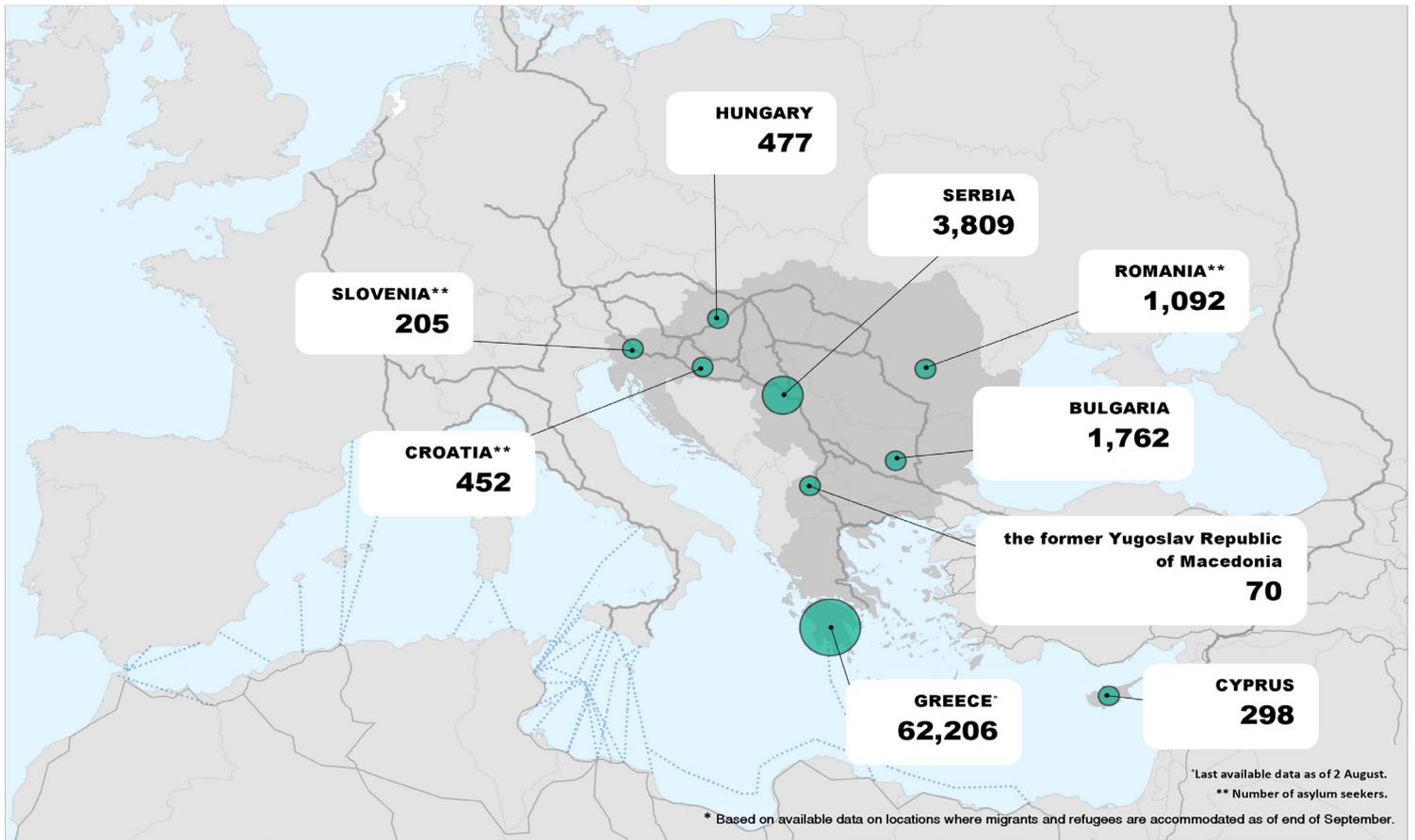


Overview - Presence of Migrants and Refugees

OVERVIEW: PRESENCE OF MIGRANTS AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

Stranded migrants and refugees in FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia, Romania and Bulgaria* 30 September 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 AND ASYLUM SEEKERS TRENDS - MARCH 2016 VS. SEPTEMBER 2017

Country	2016	2017	% change
Greece*	42,688	62,206	46%
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,199	70	-94%
Serbia	1,706	3,809	123%
Croatia**	231	453	96%
Slovenia**	408	205	-50%
Hungary	/	477	/
Bulgaria	865	1,762	104%
Cyprus**	/	298	/
Romania**	/	1,092	/

*Data available as of 2 August 2017.

**Number of Asylum Seekers.

Policy Updates

Reform of the Dublin System

European Commission proposed a reform of the Dublin system to establish a fair and sustainable system to ensure that when an overwhelming number of asylum requests are submitted in just one Member State, the number of asylum seekers exceeding the absorption capacity of the country will be distributed among all Member States that are not confronted with excessive pressure. The reform shall introduce a corrective allocation mechanism (the fairness mechanism). The main elements of the new system are following:

- a new automated system to monitor the number of asylum applications each Member State receives and the number of persons effectively resettled by each
- a reference key to help determine when one Member State is under disproportionate pressure
- a fairness mechanism to alleviate pressure on Member State

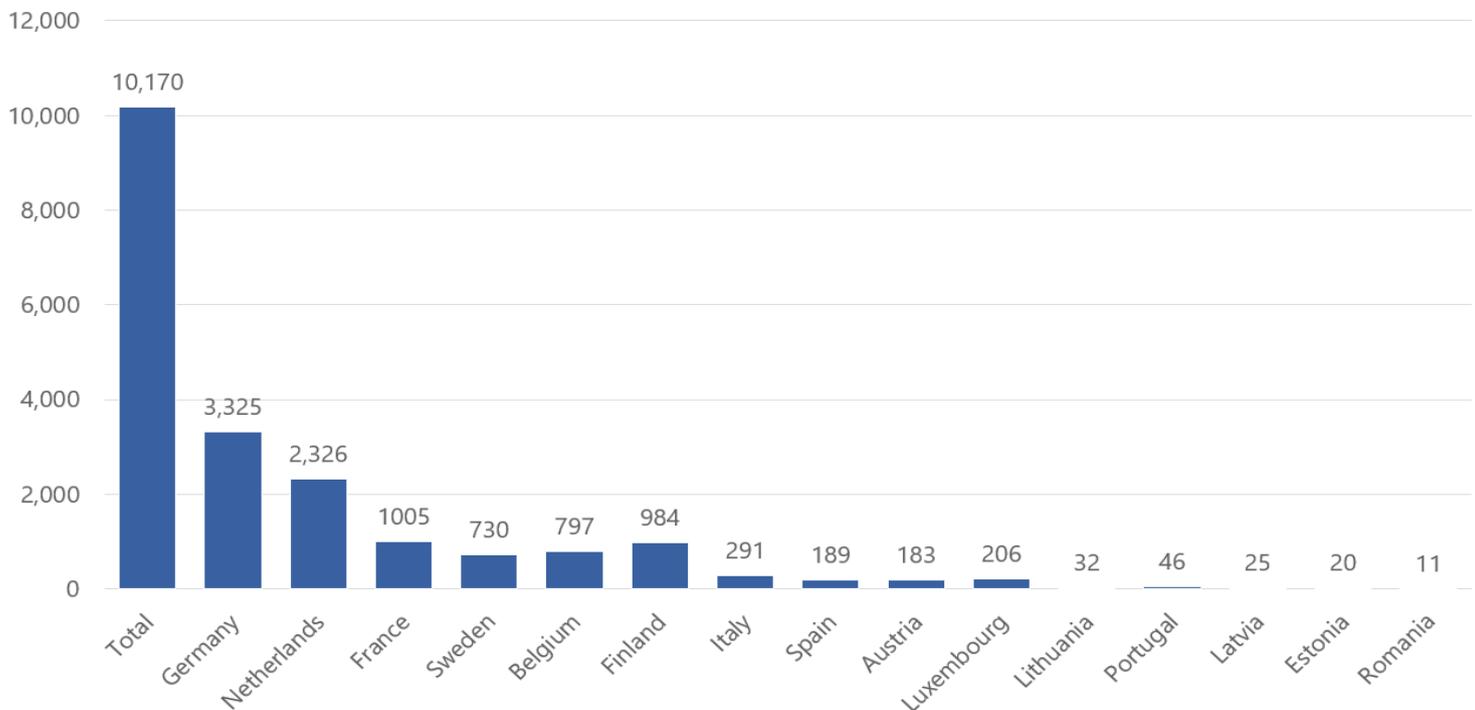
Factsheet about the reform is available [here](#).

EU- Turkey Statement

On 18 March 2016, the European Union and Turkey have agreed on a plan to end irregular migration flows from Turkey to the EU. The document states that from 20 March 2016 all persons who do not have a right to international protection in Greece will be returned to Turkey, based on the Readmission Agreement from 2002 signed between the countries. 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. The Commission will coordinate all necessary support for Greece, under the EU-Turkey Statement, and will develop an operational plan.

The whole document is available [here](#) and for the latest EC report on Relocation and Resettlement please check [here](#).

Resettlement of Syrian refugees from Turkey between 4 April 2016 and 4 October 2017



*Source: European Commission as of 6 September 2017.

Relocations as of 30 September 2017

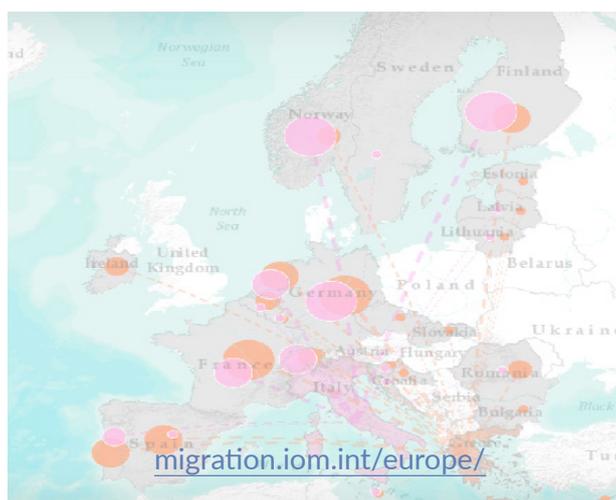
Based on the Commission's proposals, the Justice and Home Affairs Council adopted two decisions in September 2015 to relocate 160,000 asylum seekers from frontline Member States, to assist them in dealing with the pressures of the refugee crisis. Under the emergency relocation scheme, up to 106,000 persons in need of international protection with a high chance of having their applications successfully processed (EU average recognition rate of over 75%) are to be 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 Statement of 18 March 2016, total of 54,000 places which had been foreseen for relocation from possible other Member States, were re-allocated for the purpose of legal admission of Syrians from Turkey to the EU.

In 2017, the Commission noted that while the number of eligible persons in Greece and Italy is lower than expected, several thousand beneficiaries still need to be relocated to reach all eligible asylum seekers within the remaining months. The relocations from Greece and Italy should take place over two years (September 2015-2017), with the EU budget providing financial support to the Member States participating. In June 2017, infringement procedures have been launched against the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland for breaching their legal obligations stemming from the Council Decisions. The EC also clarified that Italy and Greece should be able to send relocation requests for the remaining eligible applicants to the Member States that have not yet used in full their allocation when the scheme comes to an end.

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. As of 6 September, the European Commission has made available an overview of Member States' support to the EU relocation mechanism.

According to the latest available data, 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 Austria (50) Belgium (1,530), Bulgaria (1,070), Croatia (316), Cyprus (205), Czech Republic (50), Estonia (396), Finland (2,128), France (6,940), Germany (13,250), Ireland (1,152), Latvia (627), Liechtenstein (10), Lithuania (1,160), Luxembourg (545), Malta (205), the Netherlands (2,825), Norway (1,500), Poland (100), Portugal (3,218), Romania (2,182), Slovakia (60), Slovenia (579), Spain (2,500), Sweden (3,777) and Switzerland (1,530) with an overall number of only 47,905 places. You can find the overview [here](http://migration.iom.int/europe/).

MEMBER STATE	From Greece	From Italy	Total
Austria	0	15	15
Belgium	698	299	997
Bulgaria	50	0	50
Croatia	60	18	78
Cyprus	96	47	143
Czech Republic	12	0	12
Estonia	141	0	141
Finland	1,196	779	1,975
France	4,097	377	4,474
Germany	4,838	3,641	8,479
Hungary	0	0	0
Ireland	552	0	552
Latvia	294	27	321
Liechtenstein	10	0	10
Lithuania	355	27	382
Luxembourg	271	159	430
Malta	101	47	148
Netherlands	1,680	807	2,487
Norway	693	815	1,508
Portugal	1,172	299	1,471
Romania	683	45	728
Slovakia	16	0	16
Slovenia	172	45	217
Spain	1,089	190	1,279
Sweden	1,619	802	2,421
Switzerland	473	828	1,301
Total	20,368	9,267	29,635



DTM Event Tracking in the Black Sea

Following information received through DTM field network on movements from Turkey towards Bulgaria and Romania across Black Sea, in early September 2017, DTM established event tracking system to collect data on events reported by the respective State Authorities. The system tracks location and type of incidents, number of individuals involved together with the basic demographic information when/where available and is being updated on a regular basis. The summary of reported events, main entry/exit points and transit routes are indicated below.

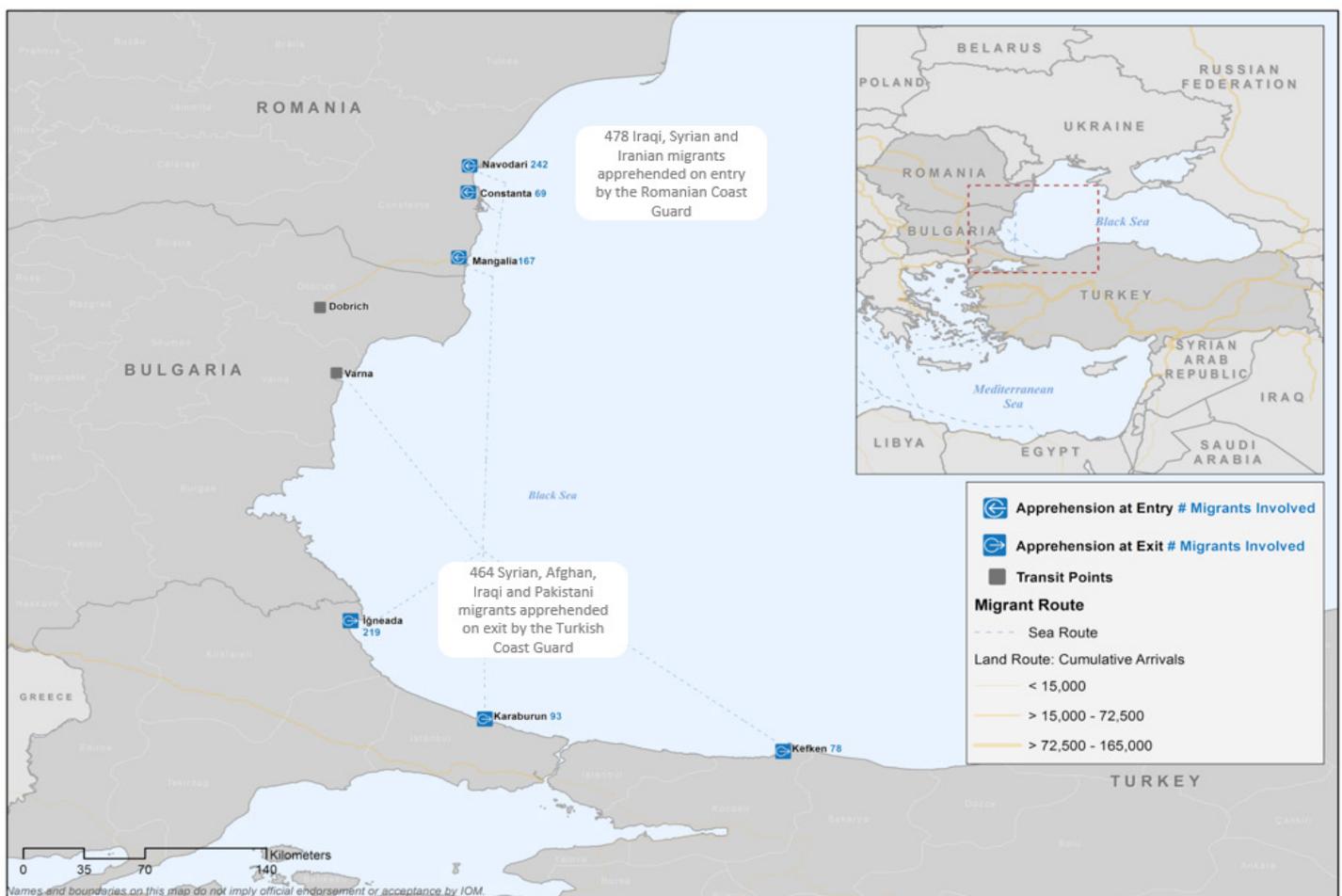
Apprehensions on entry to Romania

The available data shows that 478 migrants and refugees have been apprehended in Romanian territorial waters by the Romanian Coast Guard during 6 different search and rescue operations between 13 August and 12 September 2017. Majority of migrants are of Iraqi and Iranian origin, with a small presence (15 individuals) of Syrian migrants. Sixty-five per cent of migrants intercepted were adults (approximately 72% men and 28% women) and the remaining 35% are children. The rescue operations led to arrests of 11 persons from Bulgaria (1), Cyprus (1), Turkey (3), Iraq (3), Iran (2) and Syria (1), suspected to be involved in facilitating the illegal migration.

Apprehensions on exit from Turkey

Between August and September, Turkish Coast Guard conducted 5 search and rescue operations involving 464 migrants from Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan who intended to sail off towards Bulgarian and Romanian coast. On 22 September, Turkish Authorities rescued a boat with 78 migrants (unknown nationalities) and during the operation it has been revealed that 24 migrants have deceased and 14 went missing. During the rescue operations 5 individuals have been taken into custody for facilitating illegal migration (3 Turkish and 2 Ukrainian nationals).

Map of main identified entry and exit points



Bulgaria

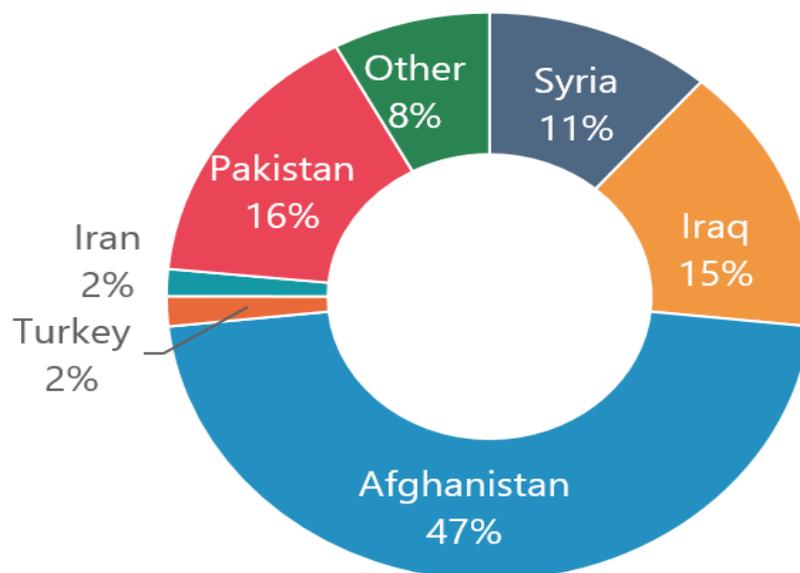


Developments in the reporting period

From 1 January until 30 September 2017 the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior (Moi) registered a total of 545 new migrants who were attempting to enter the country and 444 migrants who were first time registered while trying to exit the country illegally. Moreover, additional 1,826 previously registered migrants (who arrived in 2016 and 2017) were apprehended while trying to exit the country without a valid travel documents. Majority of all migrants intercepted on exit (2,206 including first time registered people) were detected in the border areas with Serbia (1,906) and Romania (127). In addition to that, there were additional 1,498 migrants intercepted as residing in Bulgaria without a legitimate residence permits.

A significant decrease in interceptions on entry and exit has been observed when compared to the same period in 2016. In the first nine months of 2016, Bulgarian Authorities intercepted 8,115 migrants who intended to leave or enter the country without possessing valid travel documents. Majority of irregular movements were tracked near the Bulgarian border with Serbia and Turkey. Similar trends are confirmed also in 2017, with a slight increase in apprehensions nearby the border with Romania - from 74 in 2016 to 127 by the end of September 2017. In contrast to that, data shows a

Nationality breakdown of all migrants apprehended on exit and entry to the country as of 28 September 2017*



*Last available data for this reporting period.

Bulgaria



Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) on 28 September 2017

NAME OF ACCOMODATION FACILITY	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Nationalities
Open Reception Centre at Banya	70	56	Mainly Afghan (28%), Iraqi (30%), Syrian (29%) and Pakistani (3%) nationals
Open Reception Centre at Pastrogor	320	24	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Ovcha Kupel	860	313	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Vrazhdebna	370	201	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Voenna Rampa	800	212	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Busmantsi	60	30	
Open Reception Centre at Harmanli	2,710	397	
Closed Reception Centre Lyubimets	1,200	529	Mainly Afghan (21%), Iraqi (27%), Syrian (17%), Pakistani (15%) and Iranian (3%) nationals
Closed Reception Centre in Sofia			
Closed Reception Center in Elhovo			
Total	6,390	1,672	

Map of Accommodation Facilities with available data on occupancy as of end of September 2017



Croatia



Developments in the reporting period

From January until the end of September 2017, Croatian Border Police apprehended 1,023 migrants in the territory of the Vukovarsko - Srijemska county while attempting to irregularly enter Croatia from Serbia. More than a half (53%) of apprehended migrants were Afghan nationals. Out of the total of 533 Afghan nationals apprehended on entry, 280 (53%) were registered as Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC). In total, when compared to the previous reporting period, a 18% decrease has been observed in regard to the number of apprehended third countries nationals in the Vukovarsko-Srijemska county, from 68 in August to 56 in September 2017.

Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) on 2 October 2017*

NAME OF ACCOMODATION FACILITY	Capacity	Number of accomodated asylum seekers	Age/ Gender Breakdown	Top 5 nationalities
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	600	388	340 adults (294 male, 44 female), 48 minors (23 male, 25 female)	26% Syrian, 16% Afghan, 15% Iraqi, 10% Iranian and 8% Pakistani nationals
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)	100	65	30 adults (15 male, 15 female), 35 minors (19 male, 16 female)	69% Syrian, 15% Iraqi, 9% Afghan and 6% Iranian nationals
Closed Reception Center for Foreigners (Jezevo)	100(+20)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	800 (820)	453		

*Last data applicable to the reporting period.



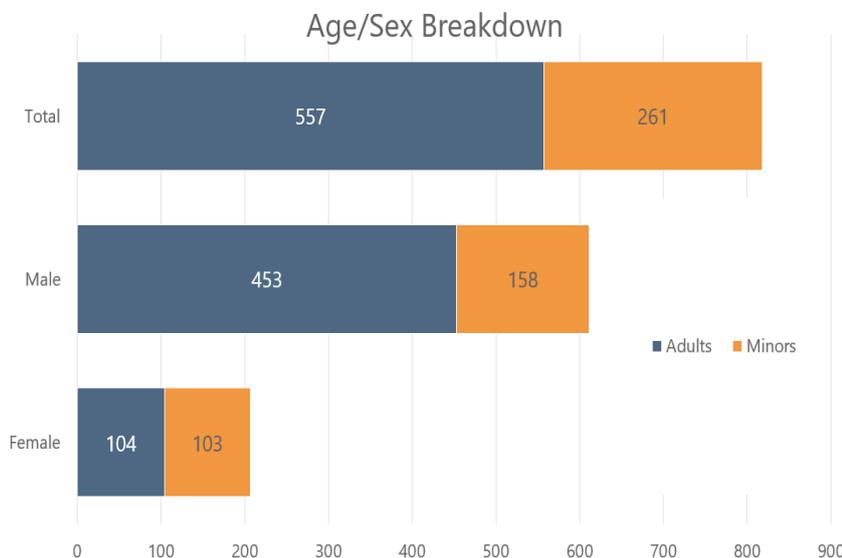
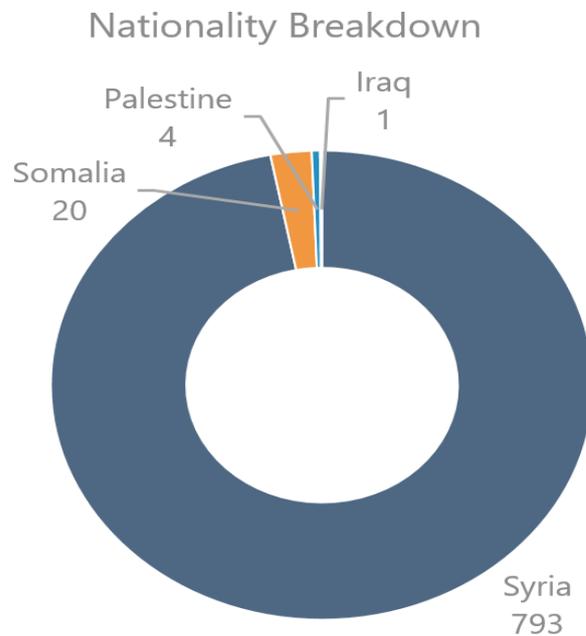
Cyprus



Developments in the reporting period

According to the available data, 818 migrants have been registered arriving to Cyprus between January and September 2017. During this reporting period, a total of 305 migrants landed to Cyprus. All of the registered migrants are Syrian nationals (205 men, 26 women, 74 children). As per graph below, Syrian nationals comprise the majority of the recorded arrivals, followed by migrants from Somalia. Based on available information, this represents an increase from last year when by the end of September, 106 migrants were registered arriving to Cyprus reaching a total of 345 by the end of 2016 (55 during September). At the end of September, 289 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the Kofinou Reception and Accommodation Center (total capacity 400). There were no migrants accommodated in the second facility, Pournara Reception Center at Kokkinotrimithia.

Demographic profile of arrived migrants



Greece

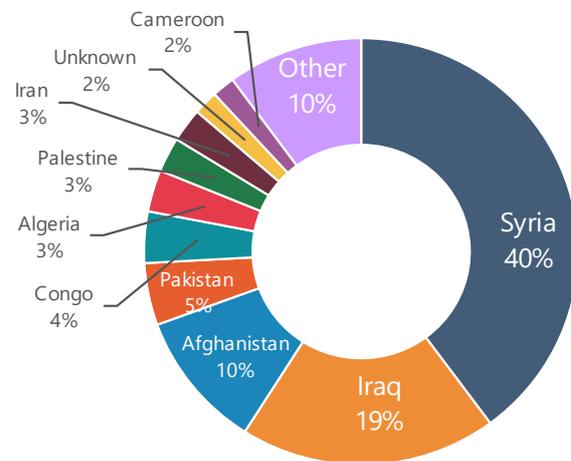


Developments in the reporting period

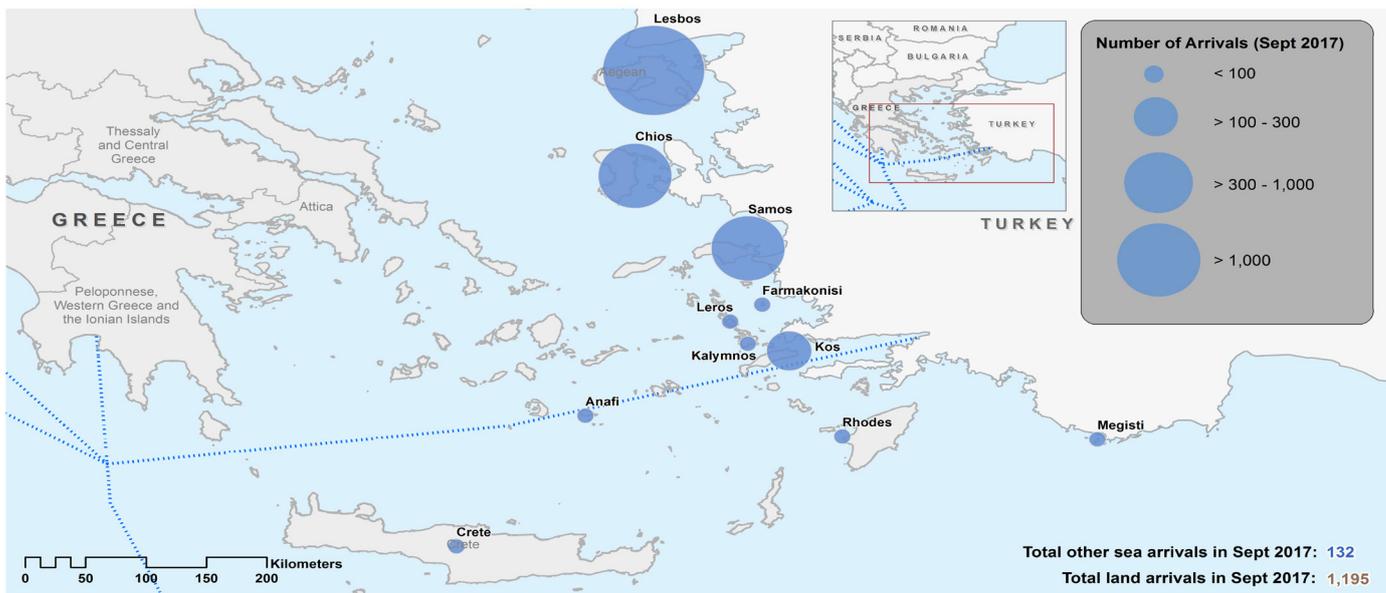
From 1 January until 30 September 2017 there have been **23,333** registered arrivals to Greece, with 5,799 new arrivals reported during the reporting period (1 - 30 September). This represents a 37% increase compared to the previous month when 4,240 new migrants were registered and a 78% increase in comparison to arrivals in September 2016 (3,256). An increase is observed also in regards to land arrivals, from 575 reported in August to 1,195 registered in September (which comprise 21% of all arrivals reported for that month). Moreover, the slight increase in overall land arrivals is observed when compared to 2016, from 3,292 at the end of September 2016 to 3,659 registered at the end of this reporting period.

Nationality breakdown

According to the Hellenic Police and Hellenic Coast Guard, Syrian nationals comprise 40% of all arrivals recorded from January to September 2017, followed by Iraqi (19%), Afghan (10%) and Pakistani (5%) nationals. Migrants from Congo and Algeria are represented with 4% and 3% respectively. Nationality breakdown for top 10 registered groups is below.



Arrivals to Greece by landing points



Reception and Identification Centers and Accommodation Facilities in Greece

There were no available data on number of accommodated migrants and refugees in facilities in Greece at the end of this reporting period. According to previously published data there were 62, 206 individuals residing in Greece beginning of August. Distribution per location is available in the Greece chapter of the [July edition of the Flows Compilation Report](#) and the [DTM Flows to Europe - Geoportal](#).



Greece

Relocations

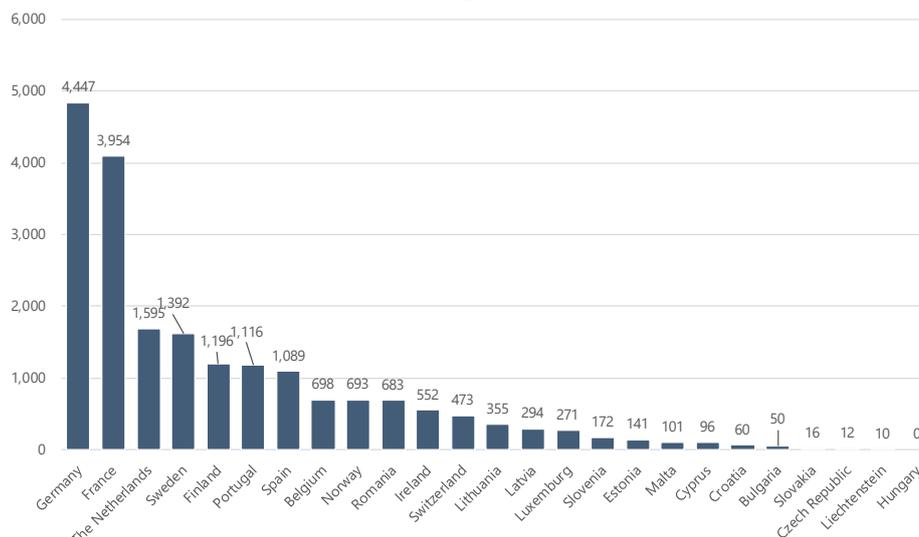
By the end of September 2017, 20,368 migrants have been relocated from Greece to other EU Member States, with 1,146 relocations taking place during this reporting period, a 35% decrease compared to August (1,762).

Almost a half of all migrants have been transferred to Germany (24%) and France (20%). Eight per cent of asylum seekers were relocated to the Netherlands, 8% to Sweden, 6% to Finland, 6% to Portugal and 5% to Spain. The remaining 23% (4,677) asylum seekers will have their asylum application processed in other 18 European countries distributed as per the graph below.

Since the beginning of the relocation scheme in 2015, 329 unaccompanied and separated children were relocated from Greece to Belgium (20), Croatia (2), Finland (109), Germany (12), France (3), Ireland (19), Lithuania (1), Luxembourg (22), Malta (1), the Netherlands (64), Norway (23), Portugal (6), Romania (1), Spain (31) and Switzerland (14). UASC and AM comprise 44% of all beneficiaries, compared to 56% adults. Moreover, 44% of all relocated individuals were female, and the remaining 56% male.

RELOCATION COUNTRY	2015-2016	2017	Total from Greece
Belgium	177	521	698
Bulgaria	29	21	50
Croatia	10	50	60
Cyprus	55	41	96
Czech Republic	12	0	12
Estonia	66	75	141
Finland	560	636	1,196
France	2,420	1,677	4,097
Germany	644	4,194	4,838
Ireland	240	312	552
Latvia	155	139	294
Lithuania	0	10	10
Liechtenstein	185	170	355
Luxemburg	136	135	271
Malta	34	67	101
Norway	20	673	693
Portugal	510	662	1,172
Romania	513	170	683
Slovakia	9	7	16
Slovenia	101	71	172
Spain	546	543	1,089
Sweden	0	1,619	1,619
Switzerland	28	445	473
The Netherlands	836	844	1,680
Total	7,286	13,082	20,368

Total number of relocated migrants from Greece to other European countries as of 30 September 2017



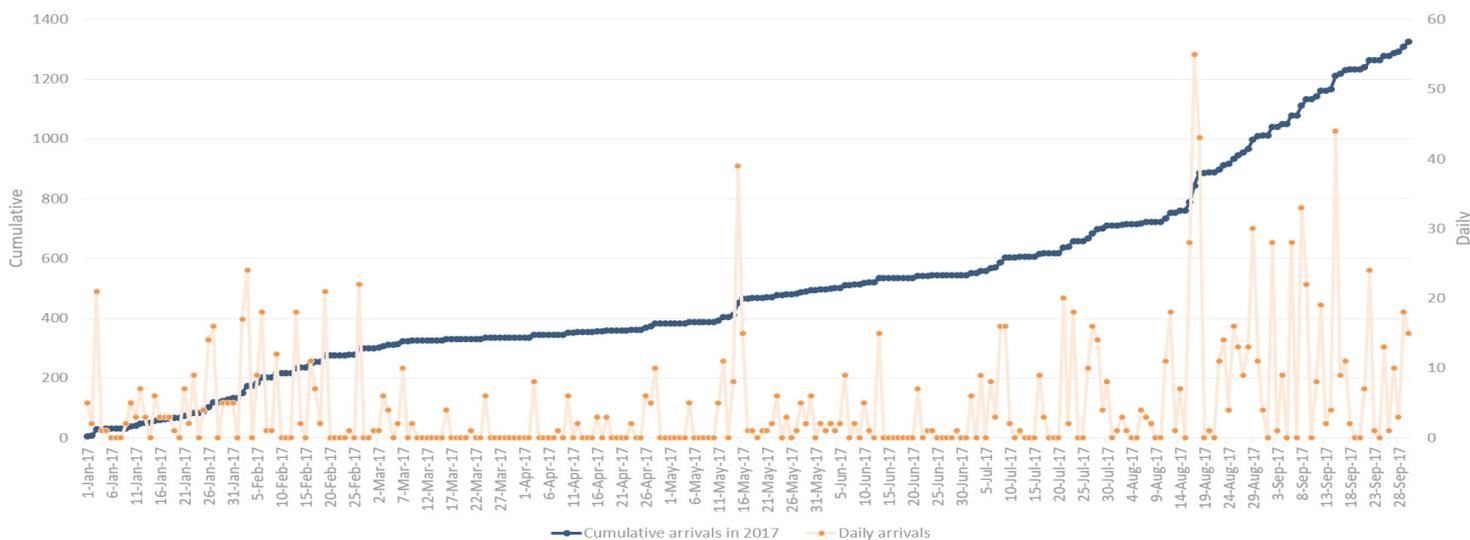
Hungary



Developments in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017 until 30 September 1,324 migrants entered Hungary irregularly. During this reporting period, 312 migrants entered the country irregularly, which represents a slight increase compared to 303 entries during the previous month. By the end of September, 477 migrants were accommodated in the reception centers around the country and in the transit zones near the border with Serbia. Between January and September 2017, total of 2,160 migrants and asylum seekers were admitted to Röszke (1,096) and Tompa (1,064) transit zones on the border with Serbia. Fifty-eight per cent of migrants admitted to the transit zones were male, and 42% female. Fifty-one per cent of all admitted migrants were minors.

Irregular entries to Hungary



1 September - According to the Hungarian Government, border protection costs should not be borne only by Hungary, since in the migration crisis Hungary does not only protect its own borders but those of Europe as well. Hungary's Prime Minister, Viktor Orban, in a letter addressed to EU commission president Jean-Claude Juncker, requested the money as a gesture of solidarity given the some €800 million Budapest has spent on the fences. Hungary now wants the EU to pay half. The European Commission, however, rejected Hungarian demands to co-finance its fences along the country's shared borders with Serbia and Croatia. "We are not financing the construction of fences or barriers at the external borders," EU commission spokesperson, Alexander Winterstein, said. Read more [here](#) and [here](#).

6 September - The European Court of Justice dismissed a case launched by Hungary and Slovakia on challenging the legality of the EU's migrant relocation scheme. Slovakia and Hungary which, like the Czech Republic and Romania, voted against the adoption of the contested decision in the Council, have asked the Court of Justice to annul the decision. In support of their actions they put forward pleas seeking to show (i) that the adoption of the decision was vitiated by errors of a procedural nature or arising from the choice of an inappropriate legal basis and (ii) that the decision was neither a suitable response to the migrant crisis nor necessary for that purpose. By today's judgment, the Court dismisses in their entirety the actions brought by Slovakia and Hungary. Read more [here](#) and [here](#).

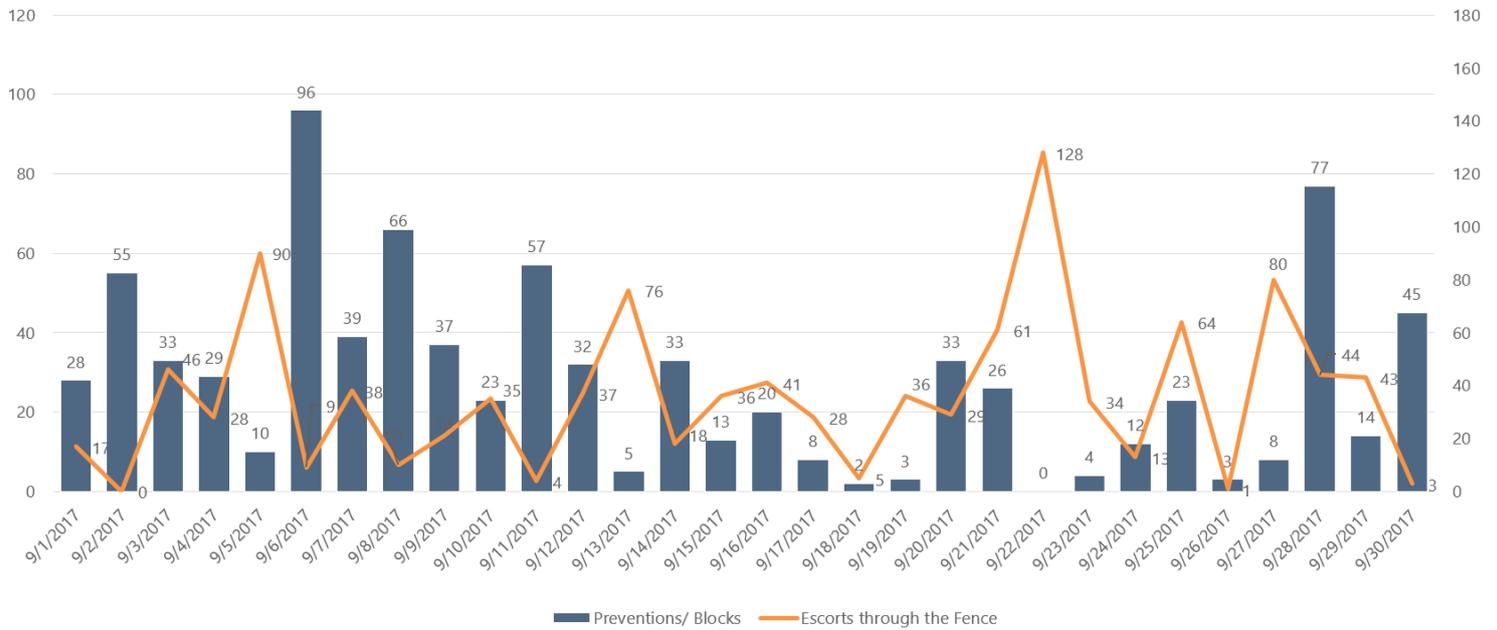
22 September - The Hungarian Government is planning to launch another National Consultation next month. It will consist of seven questions and touch on issues around immigration, including the relocation of migrants as well as proposals on border closures. Read more [here](#).

29 September - The Hungarian Government continues to reject the relocation scheme, claiming that the quota system has failed. Minister heading the Prime Minister's Office János Lázár explained that only 29,144 migrants had been transferred within the EU out of the originally prescribed number of 98,255. "This indicates that the joint migration institution system is doomed to failure", he added.. According to Mr. Völner, the relationship between migration and terrorism must by now have become obvious even to those who were previously doing everything in their power to deny the link. Read more [here](#).

Hungary



Apprehensions by the Hungarian police



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





Italy

Developments in the reporting period

From 1 January 2017 to 30 September 2017, 105,418 migrants are reported to have arrived to Italy by sea. IOM data is adjusted according to the official figures provided by Italy's Ministry of Interior twice a week. According to MOI, Nigeria represent the first declared nationality in 2017 (around 16% of the total), followed by Guinea (9%), Bangladesh (8%), Ivory Coast (8%), Mali (6%), Senegal (5%), Gambia (5%), Eritrea (5%) and many other nationalities from Africa and Southern Asia.

26 September - The Italian Coast Guard is working in the support of the Libyan counterpart with more training and equipment and for the establishment of a coordination centre for search and rescue operations in the country ([here](#)). On September 26, General Haftar visited Italy and met with the Italian Ministry of Defence Pinotti ([here](#)) while the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs met with some NGOs who are interested in deploying humanitarian and development activities in Libya ([here](#)). Overall during the month, the control of departures from Libya by different authorities and the reported activities of the Libyan Coast Guard in patrolling Libyan waters and intercepting migrants keep growing. At the same time, clashes between different militias in the region west of Tripoli are also affecting migrants' departures and detention's conditions (see for example [here](#)).

30 September - The Italian Ministry of Interior Minniti, gave an interview on the Italian and European strategy for the stabilization of Libya and the shift of the European southern borders to the south of Libya with more involvement in Niger, Libya, Chad, Mali, also with the support of IOM and UNHCR in a better management of migration towards Europe ([here](#)).

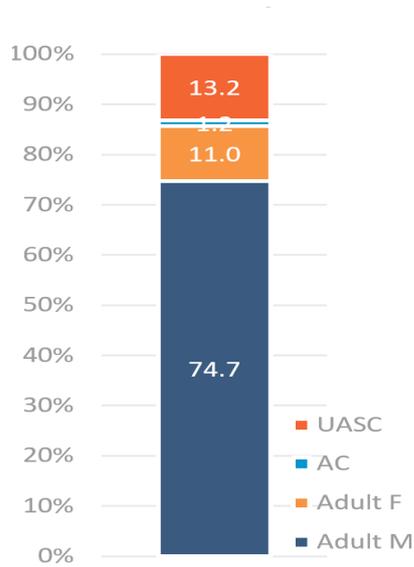
Nationality breakdown of arrivals between January and September 2017

DECLARED NATIONALITY	Total	%	Adult Men	Adult Women	AM	UAM
Nigeria	17,100	16	10,785	5,087	83	1,145
Guinea	9,217	9	7,064	304	54	1,795
Bangladesh	8,870	8	7,511	27	30	1,302
Ivory Coast	8,753	8	5,907	1,263	109	1,474
Mali	6,461	6	5,361	187	39	874
Eritrea	5,711	5	4,928	58	13	712
Gambia	5,649	5	4,133	120	20	1,376
Senegal	5,616	5	3,451	1,044	155	966
Sudan	5,569	5	5,038	74	39	418
Morocco	5,193	5	4,397	433	77	286
Other	27,279	28	20,140	2,967	656	3,516
TOTAL	105,418	100	78,715	11,564	1,275	13,864

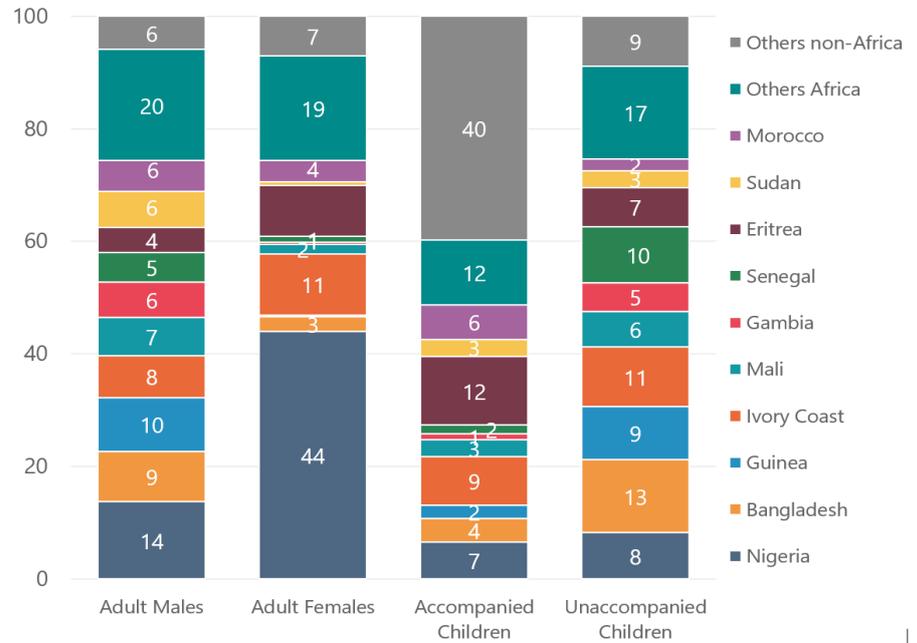
Italy



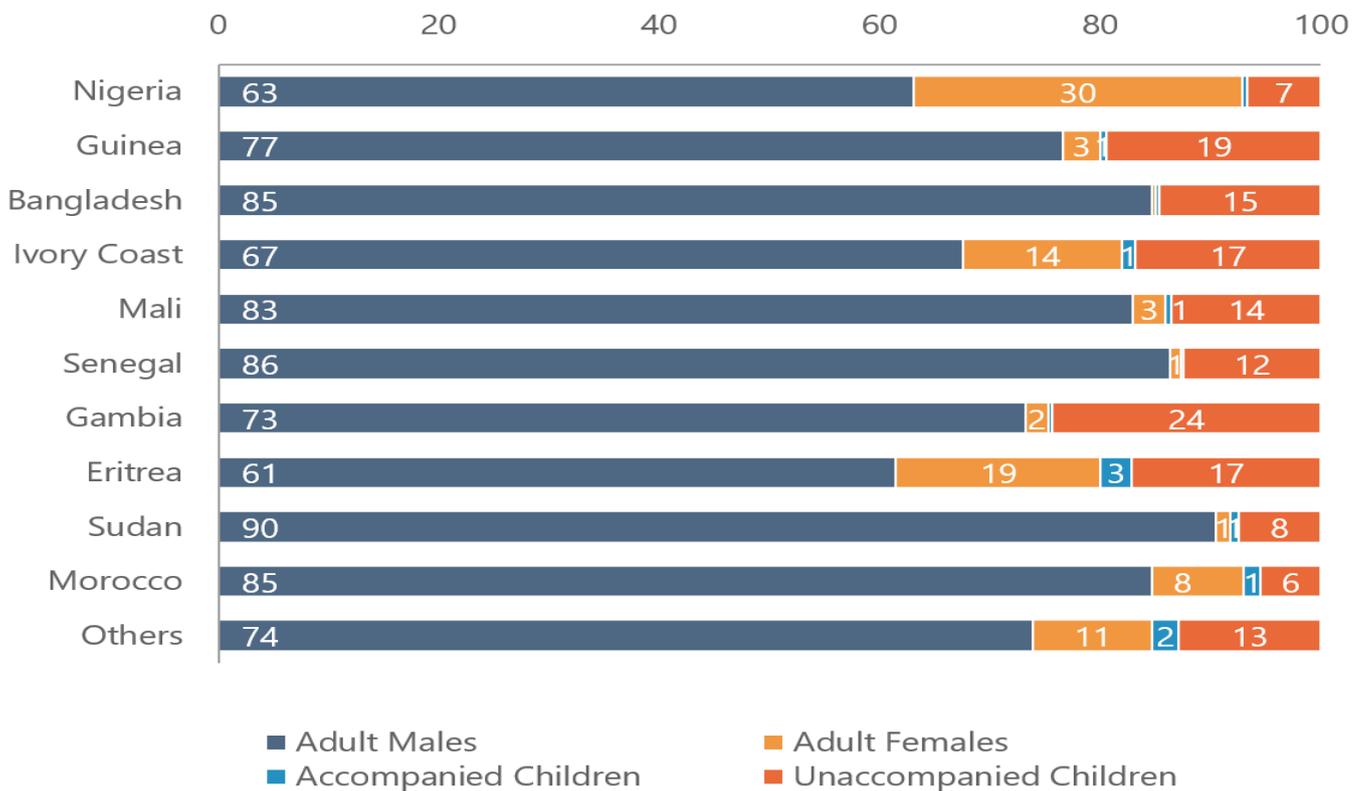
Share of total arrivals by sex and age (as of 30 September 2017)



Age, Sex and Nationality Breakdown



Composition by sex and age of the first 10 national groups from January to September 2017



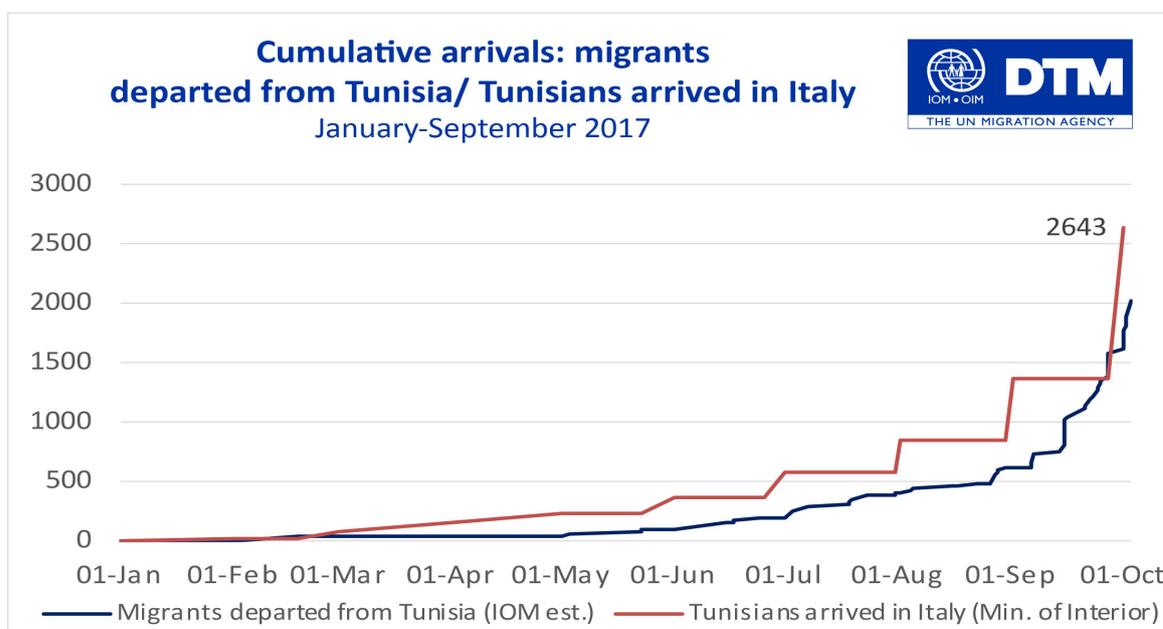
Italy



Known entry and exit points:

Entry points: Main ports of disembarkation are Augusta, Catania, Pozzallo, Trapani and Lampedusa (Sicily), Reggio Calabria and Vibo Valentia, (Calabria), Cagliari (Sardinia), Salerno and Naples (Campania). Less SAR operations coordinated by the Italian Coast Guard took place in comparison with the first half of the year, while more autonomous landings have been registered of small boats from Tunisia and Algeria to Sardinia (Teulada, Sant'Anna Arresi) and Sicily (Pantelleria, Lampedusa, Linosa, Mazara, Porto Palo, Agrigento, Sciacca) and of sailing boats from Turkey and Greece to Apulia (Leuca, Otranto, Lecce) or Calabria (Roccella Ionica, Crotona).

In regards to arrivals to Tunisia, they have seen a big increase over the last months, with departure mainly taking place from the southern coast around Sfax. The blue line shows the estimated number (conservative) of migrants departed from Tunisia (almost all of Tunisian nationality) according to IOM, while the red line shows the official number of Tunisians disembarked in Italy, who have departed either from Tunisia or Libya.



Exit points: Some migrants arrived by sea try to move to other European countries and formal and informal transit camps are registered at border areas with neighbouring countries (France, Switzerland and Austria). Migrants are often stopped or pushed back to Italy when found on streets or trains close to Italy. Ventimiglia (Italy/France border) and Como (Italy/Switzerland) are the two border cities where most transiting migrants are gathering, and where official transit centres have been opened. At the border with France, more North African migrants are reported than migrants from other regions, in parallel with changing patterns in arrivals (here). The hotspot in Taranto is reported to receive weekly buses of migrants blocked by the Italian authorities at border areas to prevent them to move outside the country.

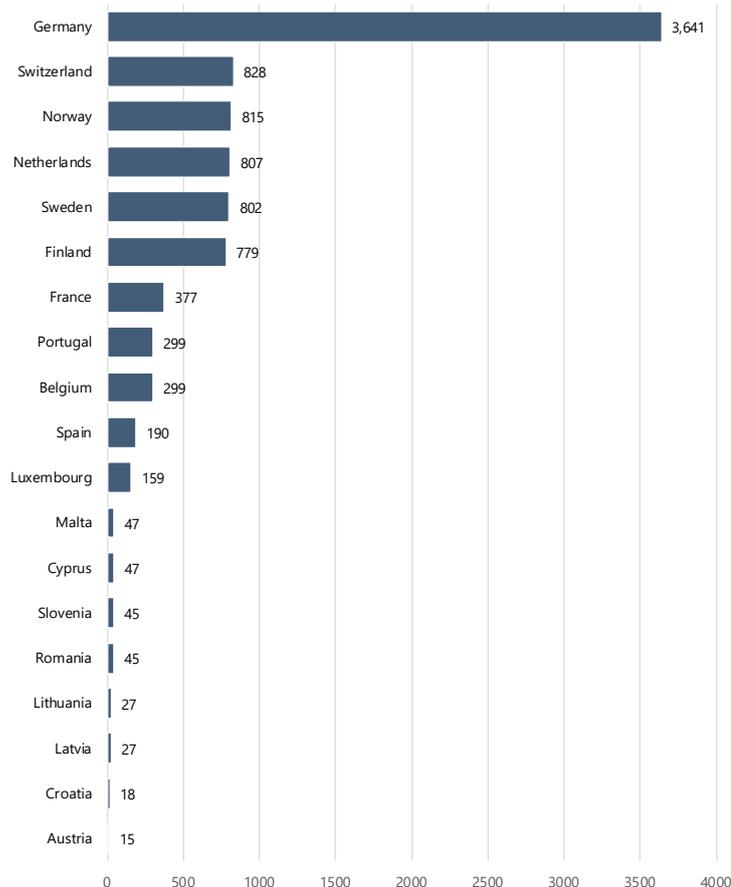


Italy

Relocation

As of 30 September, 9,267 migrants were relocated in total from Italy. In 2017 only, there have been 6,617 departures (71% of all departures from Italy). Overall, main countries of destination for relocated migrants are Germany (39%), Switzerland (9%), Norway (9%), The Netherlands (9%), Sweden (9%), Finland (8%), followed by France, Portugal, Belgium, Spain, Luxemburg, Malta and others with lower numbers. The relocation programme ended on September 2017. 26 September was the official cut-off date for registrations under the relocation scheme. Already registered asylum seekers can still benefit from relocation to other EU MS within a limited timeframe after this cut-off date. Out of the total relocated migrants from Italy, 25% are female and 75% are male. Majority (90%) are adults and 10% are minors, including 51 relocated UASC.

Total number of relocated migrants from Italy to other European countries as of 30 September 2017



RELOCATION COUNTRY	2015-2016	2017	Total from Italy
Austria	0	15	15
Belgium	29	270	299
Croatia	9	9	18
Cyprus	10	37	47
Finland	359	420	779
France	282	95	377
Germany	455	3,186	3,641
Latvia	8	19	27
Lithuania	0	27	27
Luxemburg	61	98	159
Malta	46	1	47
Norway	236	579	815
Portugal	267	32	299
Romania	43	2	45
Slovenia	23	22	45
Spain	63	127	190
Sweden	39	763	802
Switzerland	340	488	828
The Netherlands	380	427	807
Total	2,650	6,617	9,267

Resettlement

IOM Italy manages a resettlement program financed by the Ministry of Interior, under which 746 migrants have been resettled to Italy since the beginning of the year from Lebanon, Turkey, Sudan, Syria and Jordan. 80% of migrants resettled in 2017 is of Syrian nationality. In September 97 migrants of Eritrean and Ethiopian nationality were resettled from Sudan.

Other humanitarian corridors are organized by a consortium of the Evangelic Church and the S. Egidio community, which have resettled in Italy about 900 migrants between February 2016 and August 2017. The last flight arrived in Rome with 33 Syrian refugees from Beirut (Lebanon) on August 29.

Romania



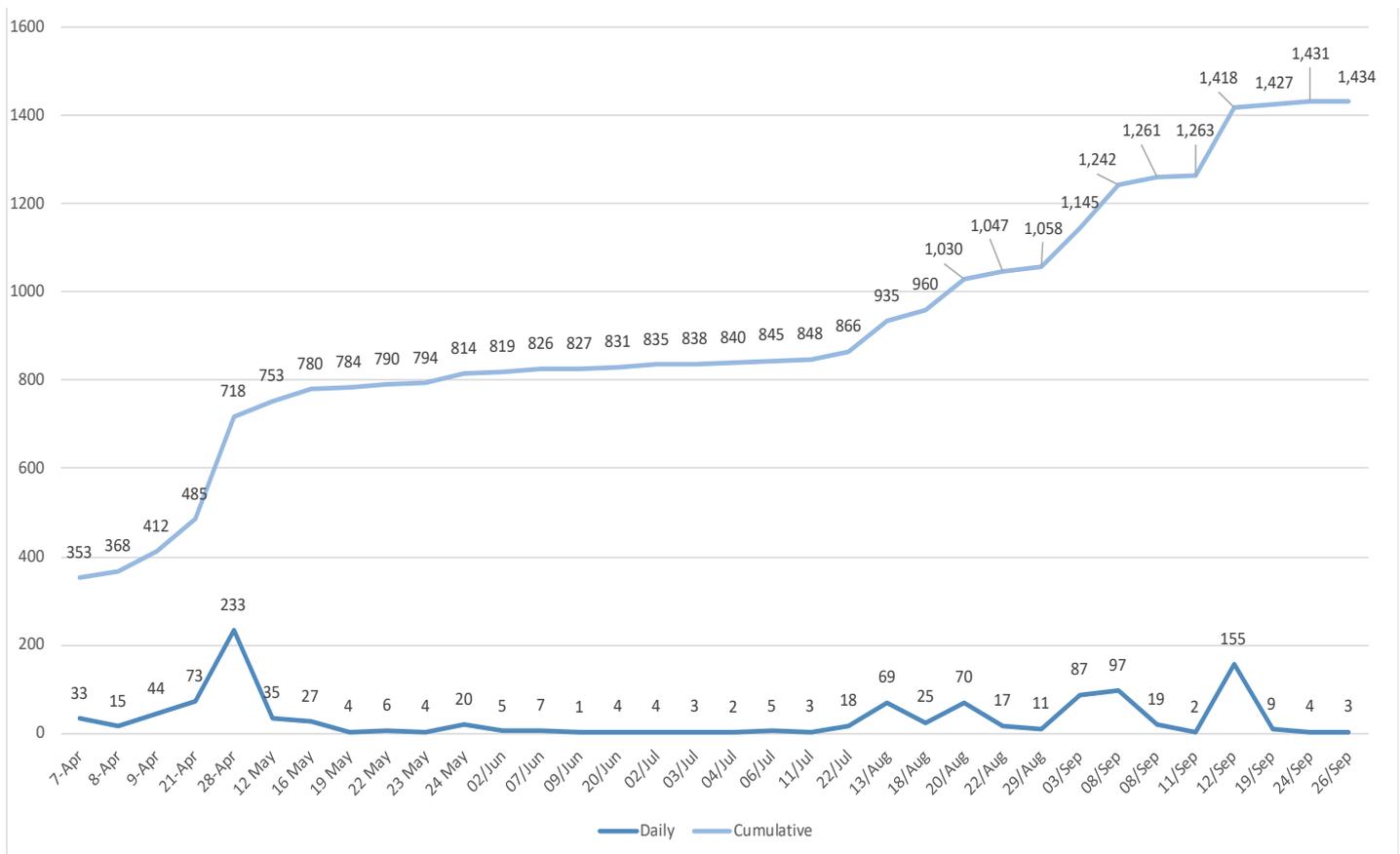
Developments in the reporting period

According to available data, since the beginning of 2017 up to the end of September, a total of 1,434 migrants and refugees were apprehended by the Romanian Border Guards while trying to enter Romania illegally from Serbia, Bulgaria and Turkey. Majority of the migrants and refugees are Iraqi, Syrian, Iranian and Afghan nationals. During this reporting period, 376 migrants were intercepted on entry to Romania. This represents a 96% increase from 192 reported the previous month and a ten times increase compared to July. Most of the migrants arrived to Romania by sea. Three boats with total of 339 Iraqi and Iranian migrants were intercepted in Romanian waters and according to the given testimonies, two vessels departed from Turkey and one from Bulgaria. In addition to that, two groups involving 28 migrants from Iraq (19) and Syria (9) were detected in Giurgiu county, while trying to cross the Danube river from Bulgaria to Southern Romania.

The available data indicates a decrease in apprehensions on exit when compared to the previous month, from 257 reported at the end of August to 166 intercepted in September (same as in July, 166). Aside of one group of 14 migrants detected in Bihor County, all migrants tried to cross to Hungary through Arad County.

According to available data, at least 21% of migrants apprehended on exit and entry (2,160 since January 2017) were minors.

Apprehensions on entry to Romania up to end of September 2017



* The daily breakdown is available only since April.

Serbia



Developments in the reporting period

Over the month of September 2017 estimated total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in government facilities (13 transit-reception centers, 5 asylum centers) and border crossing zones decreased from 3,939 reported beginning of the month to 3,809 recorded on 30 September. It is estimated that close to 300 migrants and refugees remain in the outside of reception facilities, mostly in Belgrade area. Overall number of migrants and refugees in Serbia is around 4,100 at the end of this reporting period.

According to the admission list jointly maintained by the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration and Hungarian authorities, during the reporting period 238 asylum seekers departed from the reception centers in Serbia to proceed with the asylum claims near Horgos and Kelebija border crossing points.

Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) on 30 September 2017

Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
Preševo transit reception center	1,000	197
Bujanovac transit reception center	220	62
Vranje transit reception center	245	116
Dimitrovgrad transit reception center	90	61
Pirot transit reception center	250	140
Divljana transit reception center	300	120
Bosilegrad transit reception center	60	32
Obrenovac reception center	900	649
Šid (Principovac, Adasevci) transit reception centers	700	945
Sombor transit reception center	160	124
Kikinda transit reception center	240	179
Subotica transit reception center	150	106
Horgos transit zone	n/a	5
Kelebija transit zone	n/a	3
Krnjaca asylum center	900	542
Banja Koviljaca asylum center	100	83
Sjenica asylum center	250	170
Tutin asylum center	80	70
Bogovadja asylum center	170	205
Total	5,815	3,809

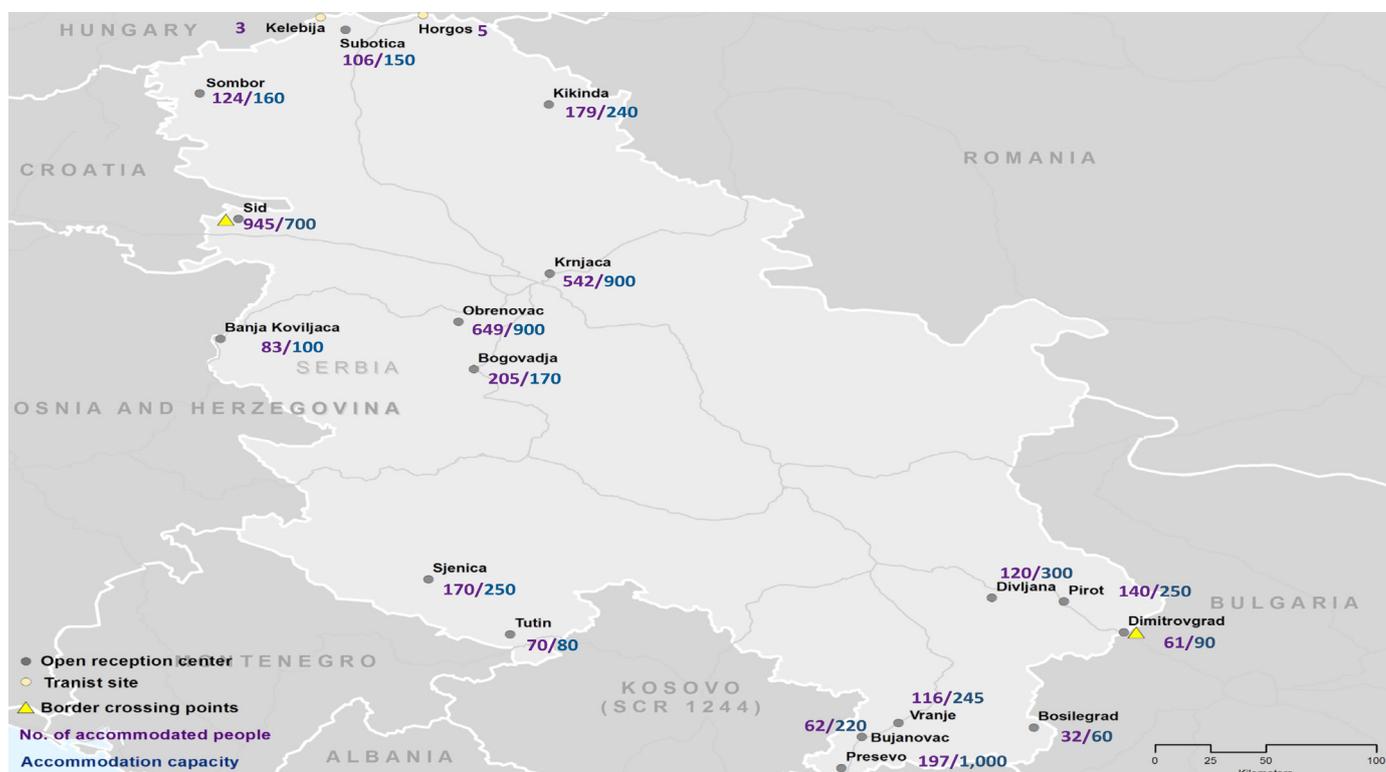
Serbia



Number of accommodated migrants and refugees in the Government reception centers, asylum centers and at the Horgos-Kelebija transit zones - weekly trends in September 2017

Date	Reception Centers	Asylum Centers	Horgos and Kelebija	Total
01/09/2017	2,759	1,174	6	3,939
06/09/2017	2,772	1,102	3	3,877
13/09/2017	2,711	1,027	5	3,743
20/09/2017	2,761	1,001	7	3,769
30/09/2017	2,731	1,070	8	3,809

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



Slovenia



Developments in the reporting period

Since January 2017, Slovenian Border Police has detected a total of 1,275 irregular border crossings. Approximately 37% of individuals were Afghan nationals (468). The majority of border crossings happened before May, as the strengthened the border patrols which intercepted 118 between May and September 2017. Most of the movements are detected by the police unit in Koper area, followed by those in Ljubljana and Murska Sobota.

20 September - The Council of Europe`s anti-torture committee released a report giving the overall positive feedback on the treatment of persons in detention by the Slovenian authorities. However, the report also stated that additional safeguards are needed to better regulate coercive measures used by the police and to ensure that the refoulment principle is consistently applied.

28 September - The national broadcaster RTV Slovenia reported that some 150 young people from India, Nepal and Bangladesh have attempted to enroll as fictitious students in Slovenia to obtain a residence permit, which would allow them to continue their travel to Western Europe. The report was later on confirmed by the Ministry of Education stating that the cases of abuse of the Educational system had been recorded and that the measures for future preventions are under way.

Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) and Border Crossing Points (as of 29 September 2017)

NAME OF ACCOMMODATION FACILITY	CAPACITY	CURRENTLY ACCOMODATED
Asylum Center in Ljubljana - Vic	200	51
Department AC Kotnikova	90	56
Department AC Logatec	200	42
Aliens Centre Postojna	340	14
Outside of the Asylum Centre	N/A	42
Total	830	205

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



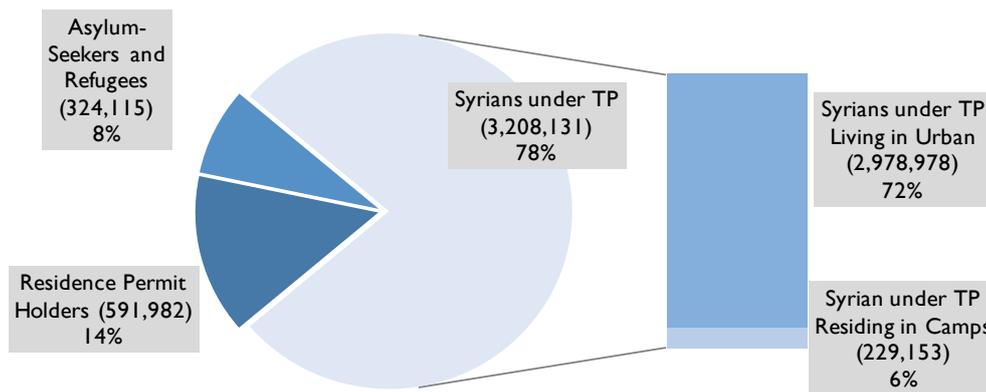
Turkey



Developments in the reporting period

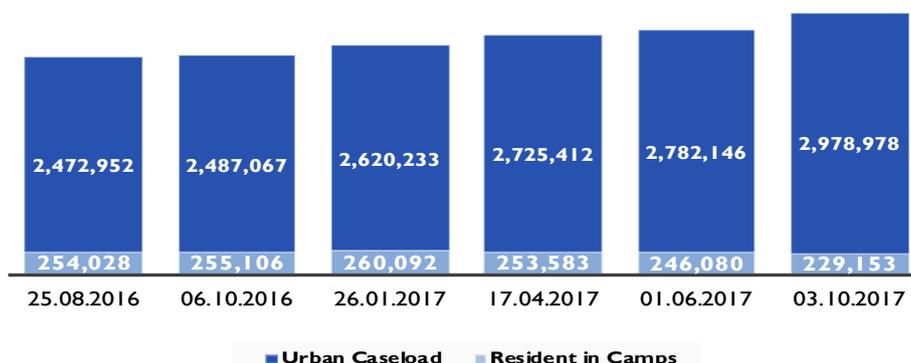
According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently an estimated 3,5 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (3,208,131 individuals) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR, as of end of August 2017, 324,115 asylum-seekers and refugees from countries including Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and Somalia constitute another significant group of foreign nationals requiring Turkish humanitarian and legal protection.

In addition, there are 591,982 foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits including humanitarian residency holders. The exact number of the humanitarian residency holders is unknown, but it is estimated that there are more than several thousand humanitarian residency permit holders.



Turkey’s Temporary Protection regime granted 3,208,131 Syrian migrants the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 2,978,978 individuals - live outside camps, officially called Temporary Accommodation Centers and are mainly spread across the Turkish border provinces of Sanliurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay, Adana, Mersin and Kilis. 229,153 Syrians live in 23 camps that the majority of them are also located close to the Syrian border.

Syrians under Temporary Protection



Turkey



Asylum Applications

Another significant group of foreign nationals requiring international protection in Turkey are 324,115 asylum-seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran, Somali and other countries. (Based on UNHCR figures, August 2017.)

NATIONALITY	%
Iraq	44%
Afghanistan	44%
Iran	10%
Somali	1%
Others	3%
Total	324,115

Top 10 Nationalities Apprehended/Rescued	
1	Syria
2	Afghanistan
3	Congo
4	Iraq
5	Eritrea
6	Cameroon
7	Iran
8	Pakistan
9	Mali
10	Gambia

Foreigners who wish to stay in Turkey beyond the duration of a visa or visa exemption i.e. longer than 90 days must obtain a residence permit. According to DGMM, there are 591,982 residence permit holders in Turkey with various categories of the residence permit. The “other” residence permit category include humanitarian residence permit holders but the exact number is unknown. It is believed that vast majority of this category are Iraqi nationals.

Apprehended/Rescued Persons at sea

The Turkish Coast Guard apprehended 15,473 irregular migrants and registered 51 fatalities in the year of 2017. 3,408 irregular migrants were apprehended in month of September. 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 2017 (1 JANUARY — 30 SEPTEMBER 2017)

Months/Year	Number of Cases		Number of irregular migrants		Number of deaths		Number of organizers	
	Aegean	All Seas	Aegean	All Seas	Aegean	All Seas	Aegean	All Seas
First Quarter	62	70	2,324	2,976	12	12	18	24
Second Quarter	98	108	4,196	4,678	7	7	25	37
Third Quarter	153	173	6,483	7,819	8	32	33	45
Total	313	351	13,003	15,473	27	51	76	106



After completion of the identification process of the apprehended persons, they are being referred to Removal centers by gendarmerie or are being 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.



Turkey

Apprehended Persons on Land

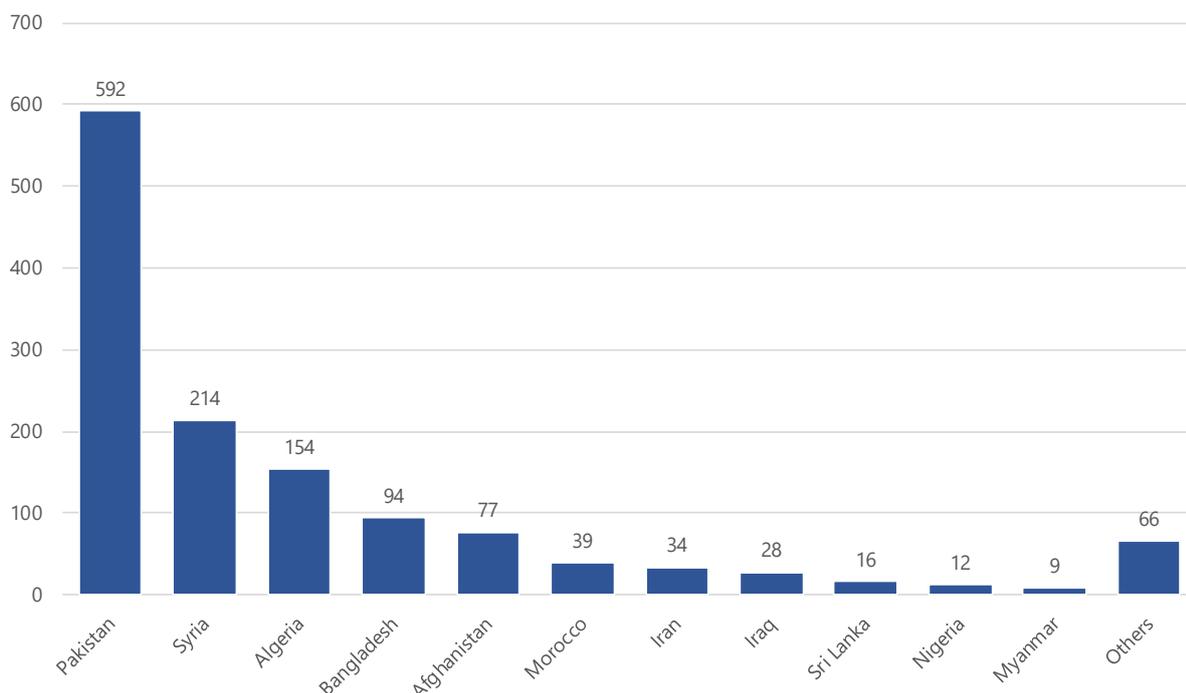
According to Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) daily figures, between 1 September and 30 September, 58,669 irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Greek, Nakhichevan and Bulgarian borders of Turkey. The entry and exit figures breakdown are as shown in the table. The highest number of irregular crossings happened at the border with Syria, with a total number of 53,710 apprehended persons (53,551 on entry, 159 on exit). The irregular exits points are higher at the Western Borders while Syria, Iraq and Iran borders are continuing to be entry points to Turkey. In comparison with previous months there is a 34% increase in the irregular border crossings from Syria to Turkey when compared to the previous month (53,551 and 39,983 respectively).

Apprehensions by Turkish Land Forces Statistics (1 September 2017 – 30 September)			
Apprehensions on Entry		Apprehensions on Exit	
Border	Number #	Border	Number #
Syria	53,551	Greece	3,117
Greece	1,312	Bulgaria	283
Iraq	56	Syria	159
Iran	100	Iran	24
Nakhichevan	35	/	
Bulgaria	32	/	
Total	55,086	Total	3,583

Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey

On 18 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, 1,335 migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between April 4th 2016 and October 04th 2017. The main exit points in Greece include Lesvos, Chios, Kos and Samos and the main entry points to Turkey include Dikili, Cesme, Bodrum and Adana (through the airport). Nationality breakdown of the readmitted is below and “others” category represents nationalities of Nepal, Ghana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Cameroon, India, Palestine, Haiti, Lebanon, Ivory Coast, Dominica, Jordan, Yemen, Mali, Senegal, Congo, Gambia, Niger, Zimbabwe and Tunisia.

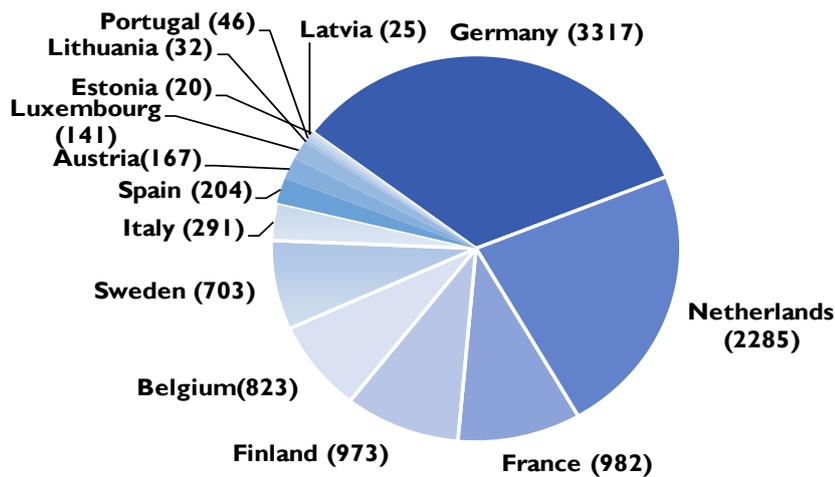
Nationality breakdown of readmitted migrants from Greece to Turkey after 4 April 2016



Turkey



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 October 04th, there are 10,020 persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, France, Sweden and the Netherlands.



Known entry and exit points:

Entry points: Hatay, Kilis, Şanlıurfa (from Syria), Silopi, Çukurca (from Iraq), Şemdinli, Yüksekova, Başkale, Ağrı, Doğubeyazıt (from Iran), Istanbul Ataturk, Istanbul Sabiha Gökçen, Antalya, Esenboğa Ankara (from third countries)

Exit points: Çeşme, Ayvalık, Didim, Bodrum, Küçükkuşu (Locations close to Lesbos, Samos, Chios, Symi, Kos and Rodos), Edirne (to Greece and Bulgaria), Kırklareli (to Bulgaria) Istanbul Ataturk, Istanbul Sabiha Gökçen (to certain EU MS).



The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Developments in the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 September – 30 September 2017) 64 new arrivals were registered in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, a 30% decrease when compared to the previous reporting period when 90 arrivals were reported. By the end of September, total of 382 migrants have been registered arriving to the country. This represents a significant decrease when compared to the same period in 2016 when 89,698 arrivals were reported. However, most of the migrants arrived in the first quarter of 2016 - 89,623 and only 75 were registered between April and September.

Demographic profile of registered arrivals between January and September 2017

Nationality breakdown of registered migrants			Age/Sex breakdown of registered migrants		
Main Nationalities	Number of arrivals	Percentage	Demographic group	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Syria	36	9,5%	Male	236	62%
Afghanistan	82	21,5%	Female	38	10%
Iraq	57	15%	Accompanied children	81	21%
Other nationalities	207	54%	Unaccompanied children	27	7%
Total	382	100%	Total	382	100%

Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) by the end of September 2017

NAME OF ACCOMMODATION	FACILITY	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)		1,100-1,200	5	3 Syrian, 1 Afghan and 1 Pakistani national
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)		1,100	27	19 Algerian, 4 Pakistani, 3 Afghan and 1 Libyan national
Vizbegovo - Reception Center for Asylum Seekers		150	15	10 Pakistani, 2 Syrian, 2 Russian and 1 Afghan national
Gazi Baba - Reception Center for Foreigners		120	17	all Pakistani nationals
Vlae - Safe House		25-30	6	4 Pakistani and 2 Syrian nationals
TOTAL		2,495 - 2,600	70	-

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia



Accommodation Facilities

Transit centre Vinojug

As of 30 September, 5 migrants were accommodated there.

Tabanovce Transit centre By the end of September it accommodated 27 migrants and refugees. Based on the field reports, the tendency of migrants/refugees to return back to Greece is continuing.

The nationality breakdown of currently accommodated migrants is as follows: 19 Algerian, 4 Pakistani, 3 Afghanistan and 1 Lybian nationals.

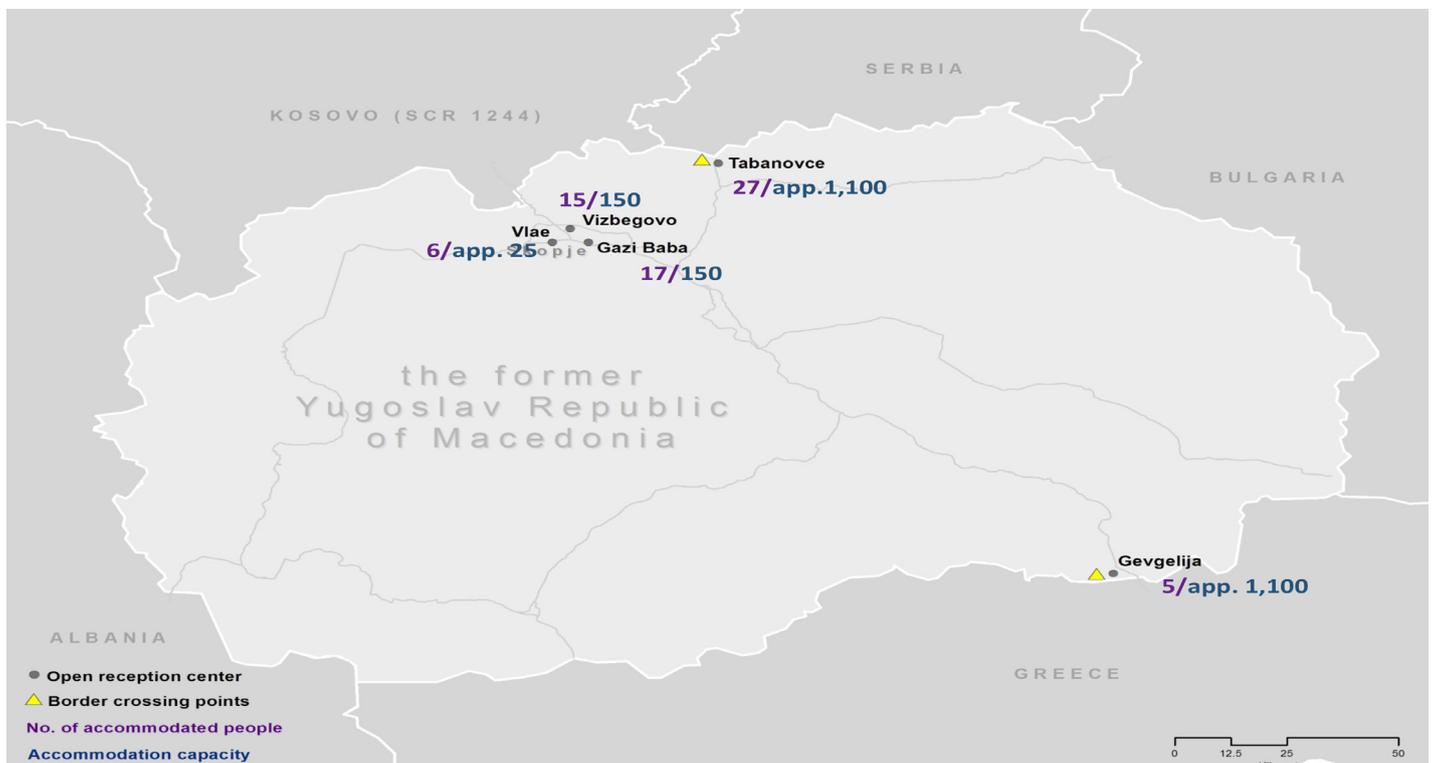
Based on the monthly report for September, the Red Cross mobile team Lipkovo assisted a total number of 151 persons during this reporting period, while the number of persons that rejected assistance is 103. The Red Cross is permanently present in Tabanovce transit centre, while their mobile team Lipkovo covers the areas of the villages Lojane, Vaksince, Sopot and Tabanovce, all located in the close vicinity of the Northern border with Serbia. Moreover, the number of persons that the Red Cross provided with assistance in and around Tabanovce transit centre is 338.

Other Centers

There are additional three reception centers in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia accommodating (30 September) 38 migrants. One center for asylum seekers is located in Vizbegovo (15 individuals accommodated), and the second one for foreigners in Gazi Baba (17 individuals accommodated).

The total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as of 31 August is 70, representing an increase of 70% since the last reporting period (41).

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



Central Mediterranean

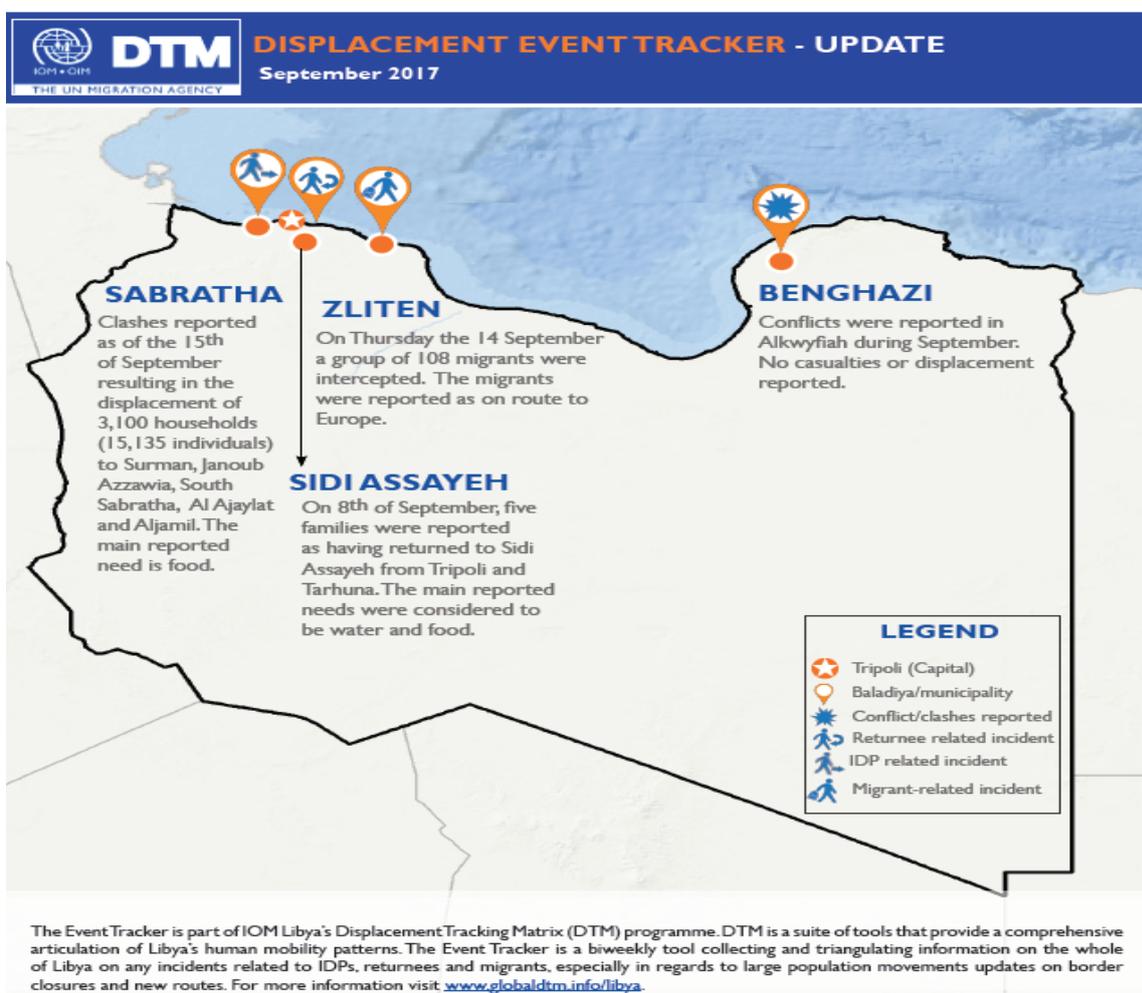
Libya



Developments in the reporting period

Between January and September 2017, Libyan Coast Guard rescued 16,875 migrants who have attempted to cross the Mediterranean and reach European shores. During the same period, 377 bodies have been retrieved. When compared to the previous month (1 - 31 August), an increase is observed in numbers of rescued migrants from 2,256 in August, to 3,195 in September. The highest number of casualties had been reported during June, with 107 bodies retrieved. Please see monthly breakdown below. The latest DTM Libya report is available [here](#).

MONTH	Rescue Operations	Rescued	Bodies Retrieved
January	11	808	42
February	11	1,394	102
March	16	1,480	27
April	7	474	35
May	19	4,027	30
June	7	2,483	107
July	19	758	10
August	18	2,256	15
September	10	3,195	9
Total	118	16,875	377



Contingency Countries

Albania



Developments in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017 up to 30 September, Albanian authorities apprehended 382 irregular migrants from Syria (126), Algeria (136), Afghanistan (28), Morocco (30), Libya (18), Iraq (19), India (7), Pakistan (6), Palestine (9), Tunis (2) and Cote d'Ivoire (1). During September, a total of 110 migrants were intercepted. This represents an increase, from 94 registered previous month. Apprehended irregular migrants are given the possibility to apply for Asylum in Albania. The alternative options for apprehended migrants are to leave the territory or to return voluntarily to their origin country. Most of the irregular crossings are detected in Kakavia/Kakavijë border crossing point with Greece. Irregular migrants apprehended in September are from Algeria, Syria, Morocco, Iraq, Libya, Palestine and Tunis.

Known entry and exit points:

Kapshtica, Tre Urat Sopik, Kakavia/Kakavijë, Rrips, Qafë Botë, Port of Sarandë, Gorica, Tushemisht, Qafa Thane, Billate, Bashkim, Han and Hotit, Stun Gjin, Porto Palermo, Port of Sarandë

IRREGULAR BORDER CROSSINGS TO ALBANIA BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (1 JANUARY 2017- 30 SEPTEMBER 2017)

Algeria	136
Syria	126
Morocco	30
Afghanistan	28
Iraq	19
Libya	18
Other	25
Total	382

GENDER / AGE BREAKDOWN OF ASYLUM SEEKERS (1 JANUARY 2017 - 30 SEPTEMBER 2017)

Female	19
Male	363
Total	382
Minors	25
Adults	357

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Developments in the reporting period



Since the beginning of 2017, 480 irregular migrants have been apprehended while trying to enter or exit Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the reporting period (1 - 30 September 2017) the Service for Foreigners' Affairs registered 125 irregular migrants on entry and exit from the country, a 29% increase compared to the previous month when 97 migrants were intercepted, and a 98% increase compared to July (63 apprehensions). Migrants detected during this reporting period are from more than 10 different countries, mostly from Turkey (44), Syria (13) and Algeria (12). Majority of the migrants are apprehended while trying to leave the country towards Croatia (79), and those apprehended on entry (52) were detected in the vicinity of the border with Serbia.

The increase in arrivals has been reported by few news agencies as an indication for a potential new flow of migrants similar to the one in 2015 (see [here](#) and [here](#)). Allegations have been denied by the authorities in the region, who informed the public about the joint operations which resulted in the arrest of 10 people from Croatia and Montenegro under charges of facilitating irregular migration (more [here](#)).

IRREGULAR BORDER CROSSINGS TO BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (1 JANUARY 2017 - 30 SEPTEMBER 2017)

Turkey	99
Afghanistan	62
Algeria	57
Pakistan	50
Syria	49
Other	163
Total	480

Contingency Countries

Kosovo*

Developments in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017, 123 migrants and asylum seekers have been registered in Kosovo*. During the reporting period, (1 - 30 September 2017) 17 irregular migrants were apprehended in the Kosovar territory (11 Algerian, 3 Syrian, 2 Palestinians and 1 Pakistani national). This represents a decrease compared to the previous month when 21 interceptions were reported and compared to July, when 4 cases are reported. Majority of migrants were adult males, including 4 UASC. After finishing the procedures for claiming asylum, they were transported to the Asylum Center in Magure.

There are two open reception centers in the country. One in Magure (Lipjan area) and Prishtina. By the end of September, 32 persons were accommodated in the Asylum center (6 from Pakistan, 1 Ukraine, 3 Bulgaria, 4 Libya, 6 Syria, 8 Algeria, 2 Palestina, 1 Slovakia and 1 from Serbia, in total 30 male, 2 female, including 8 children).

Known entry and exit points:

Vermice-Prizren, Qafa eMorines, Qafa, Prushit, Hani, Elezit, Kulla-Peje, Jarinje, Laposaviq, Zubin Potok, Merdare,

*This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Montenegro

Developments in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017, State authorities intercepted 527 irregular border crossings on entry and exit to Montenegro, a 35% increase compared to the same period in 2016 (390). Between 1 and 30 September, a total of 97 migrants have been intercepted. This represents a 45% decrease when compared to 179 interceptions reported in July 2017.

All migrants have been accommodated in Asylum Center (capacity 80) and Detention Center (capacity 40) located in Spuz, Danilovgrad. By the end of September, there were 41 migrants accommodated in the Detention Center.



NUMBER OF ASYLUM SEEKERS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (1 JANUARY 2017 - 30 SEPTEMBER 2017)

Afghanistan	43
Syria	23
Libya	16
Algeria	15
Pakistan	11
Other	15
Total	123

GENDER BREAKDOWN OF ASYLUM SEEKERS (1 JANUARY 2017 - 30 SEPTEMBER 2017)

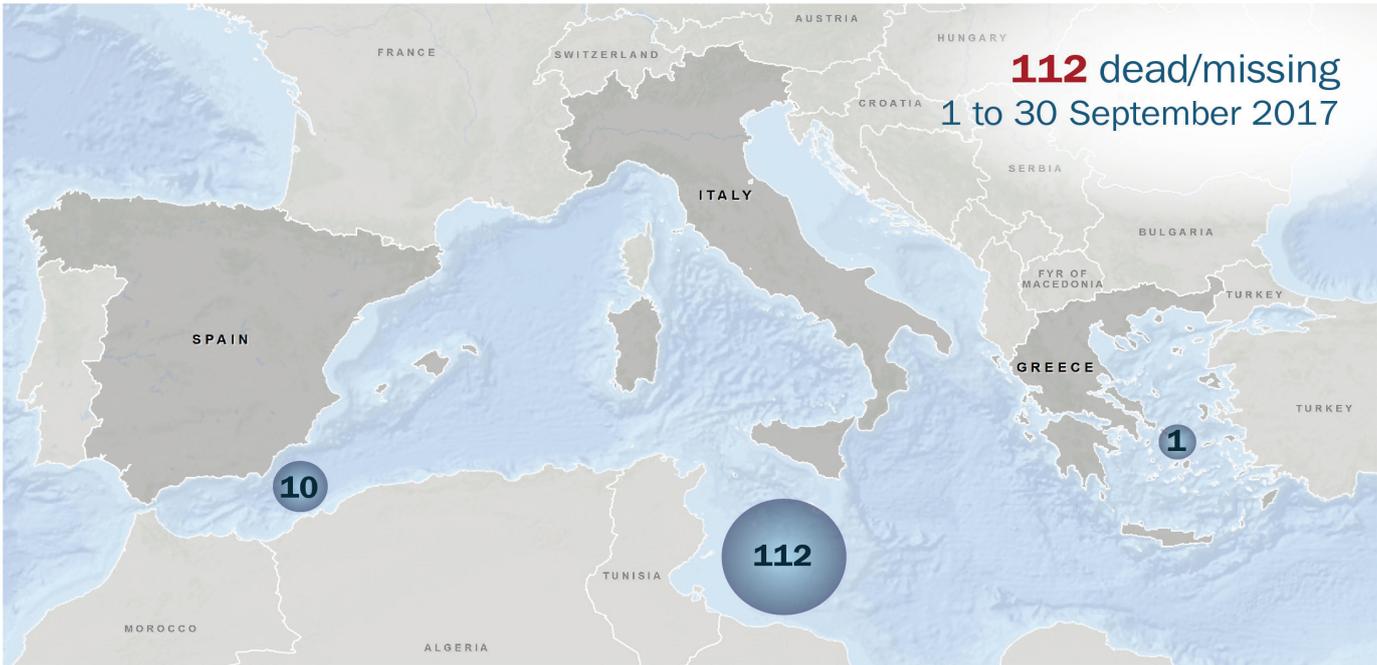
Female	29
Male	94
Total	123
Accompanied minors	35
Unaccompanied minors	6
Adults	82



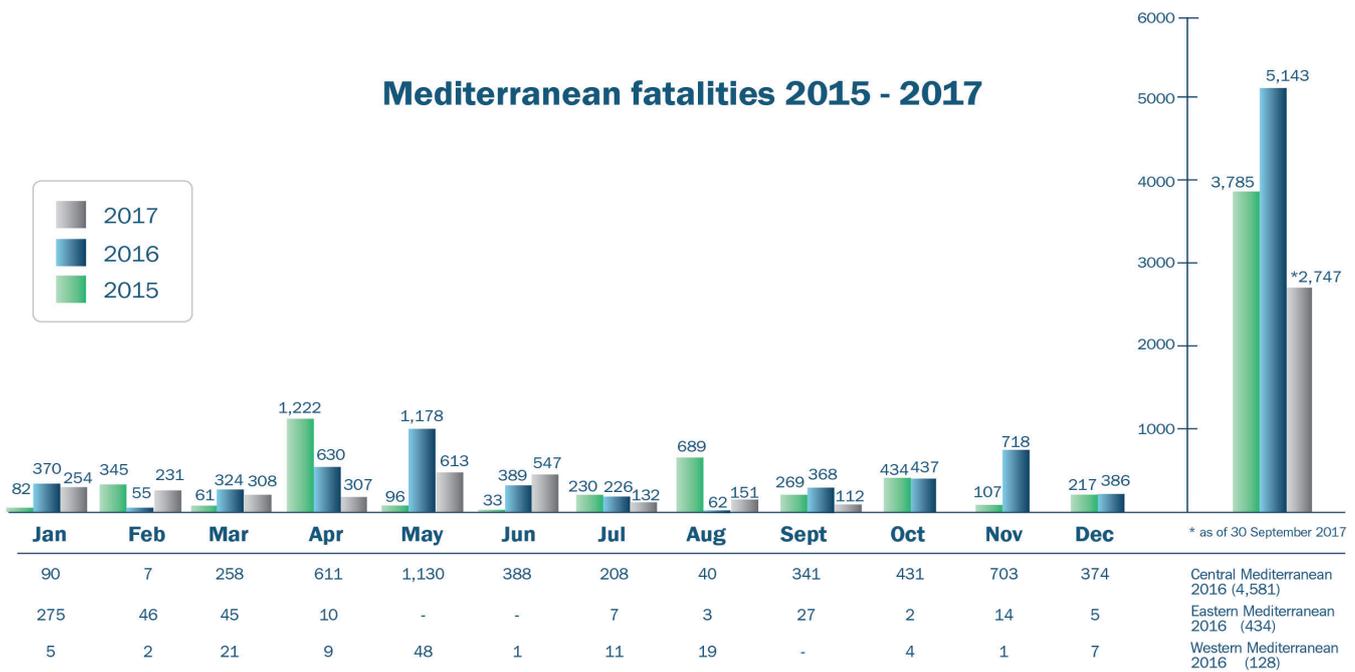
IRREGULAR BORDER CROSSINGS TO MONTENEGRO BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (1 JANUARY 2017 - 30 SEPTEMBER 2017)

Algeria	231
Morocco	65
Afghanistan	21
Pakistan	27
Syria	19
Iraq	22
Other	142
Total	527

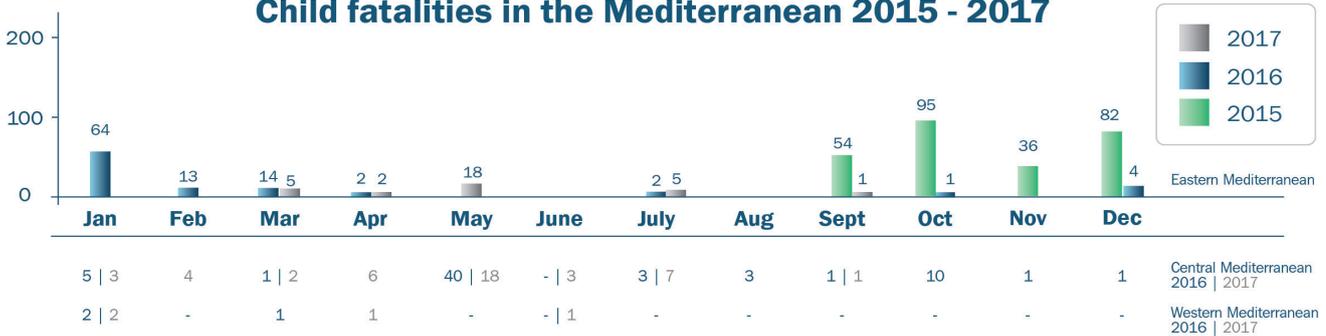
Fatalities in the Mediterranean and Aegean Sea



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.

About this Report

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a suite of tools and methodologies designed to track and analyze 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 monthly flows compilation report, 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.

Flow Monitoring Surveys

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 Analysis



Q3 2017 Arrivals to Europe Summary Overview and the Dataset

[Q3 2017 Arrivals to Europe Dataset](#)

[Q3 2017 Summary of Arrivals to Europe](#)



Interagency Factsheet on Refugee and Migrant Children in Europe - Q2 Overview

[Q2 2017 Interagency Factsheet on Children](#)

Information contained in this document has been received from a variety of sources including: national authorities, national and international organizations as well as media reports. Specific sources are not named in the report. The information collected has been triangulated through various sources in efforts to ensure accuracy of the content, and where information has not been confirmed, this has been noted in the report.

Data collection activities supported by:

