



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

COMPILATION OF AVAILABLE DATA AND INFORMATION OCTOBER 2017



Photo: Syrian Family Seeking Refugee in Turkey. IOM 2016/ Muse Mohammed

160,247 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE **150,895** TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE BY SEA **9,352** TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE BY LAND

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Highlights

DTM Flow Monitoring data, compiled based on information received from IOM offices and national authorities shows that between January and October 2017, a total of **160,247** migrants and asylum seekers have arrived to Europe through land and sea routes. This represents a 55% decrease when compared to arrivals to Spain, Italy, Greece, Bulgaria and Cyprus recorded during the same period in 2016 (total of 355,356).

However, when looking at each country dynamic, more than 70% of all migrants and asylum seekers who arrived by sea (150,895) were registered in **Italy**. Between January and October, a total of **111,397** migrants disembarked on Italian shores. This represents a 30% decrease compared to the previous year when 159,427 migrants were reported arriving to Italy.

Overall arrivals to **Greece** this year noticeably decreased (84%) in comparison to the dynamic monitored throughout 2016, from 172,777 to **28,340** respectively. However, available data shows a slight rise in arrivals over the past few months from a monthly average of 2,508 between May and July to an average of 5,015 between August and October.

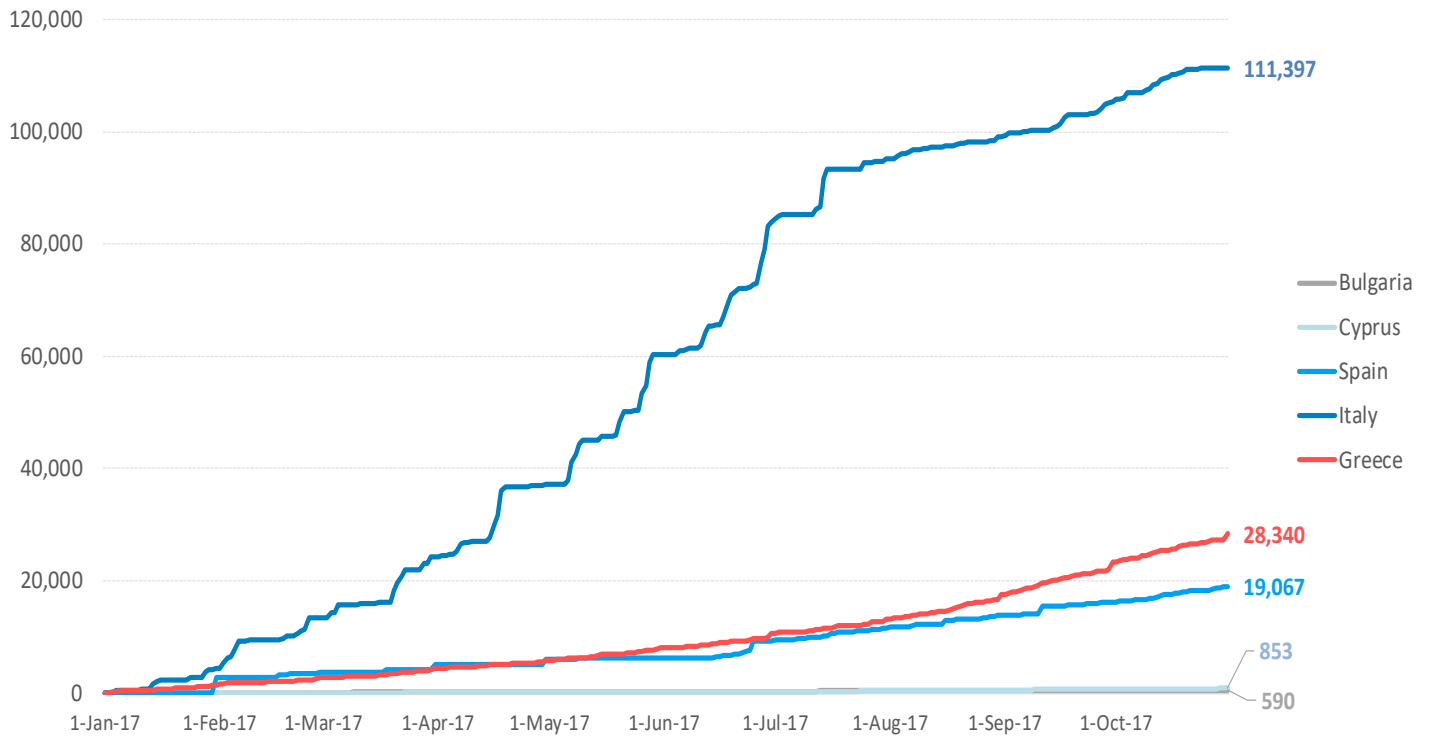
In regards to land routes, 46% of land arrivals have been recorded in two Spanish enclaves in North Africa, Ceuta and Melilla (4,314). Available data shows that since January 2017, **19,067** migrants have arrived to **Spain** by sea and land, which, in contrast to the situation in Greece and Italy, represents a 120% increase when compared to the same period in 2016.

During this reporting period, there were no reported incidents in the Black Sea region. For an overview of collected data on apprehensions in August and September, please check [page 8](#).

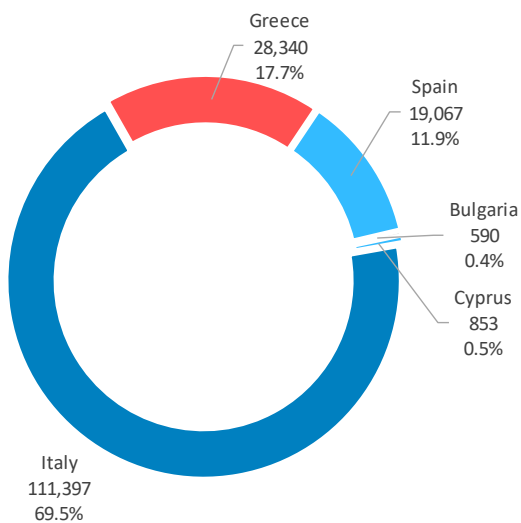


Overview of Arrivals

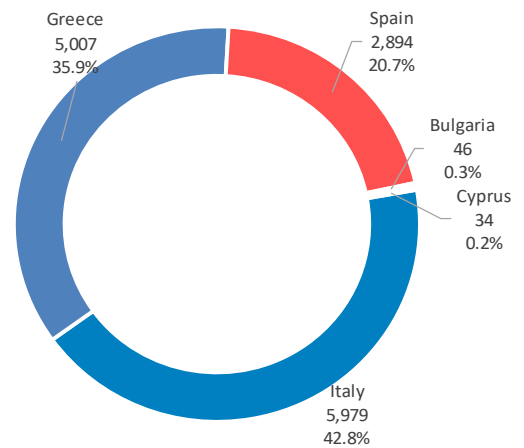
Daily and cumulative figures since 1 January 2017



Cumulative arrivals in 2017

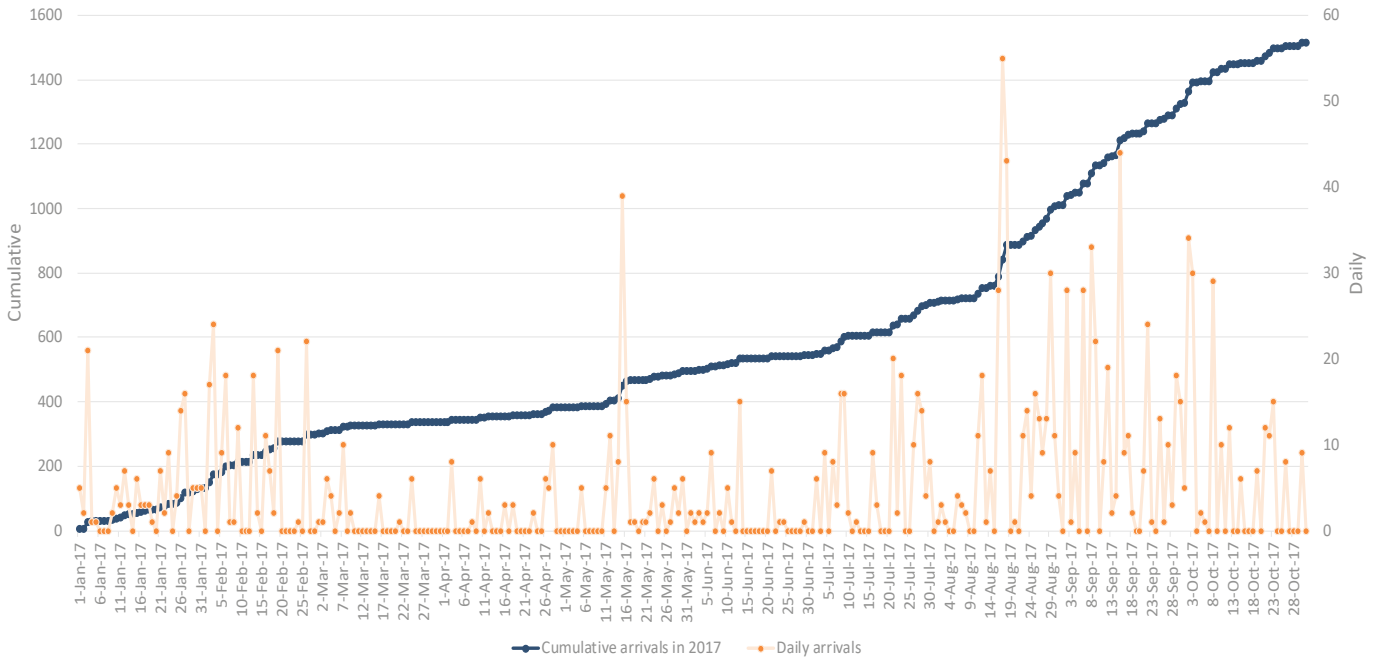


Arrivals in October 2017

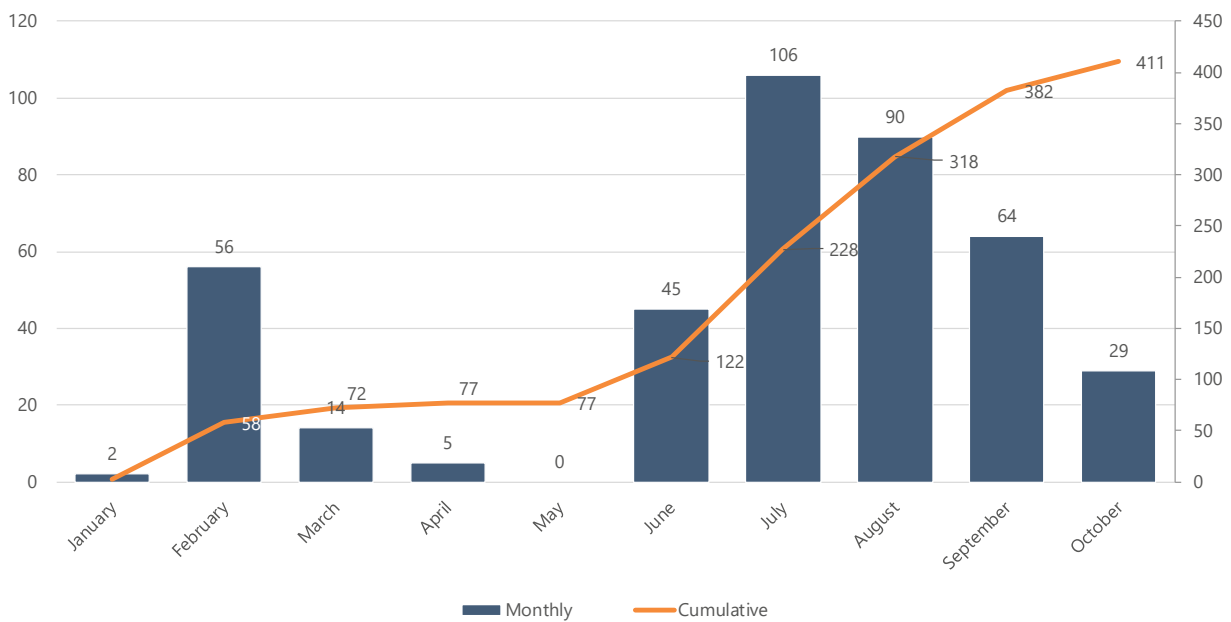


Daily and monthly figures: other countries*

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.

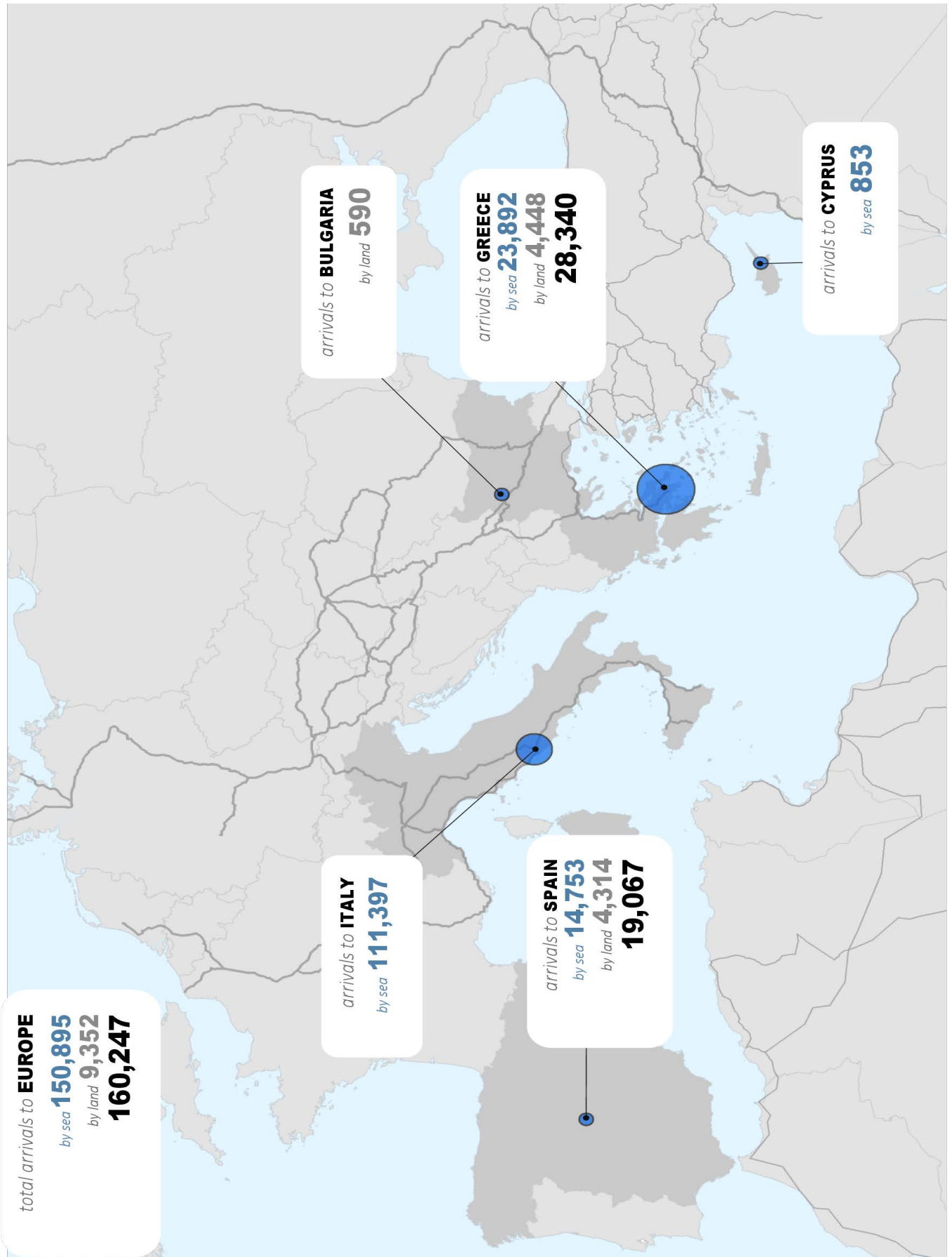
Overview Map - Migrants Flows to Europe



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 31 October 2017

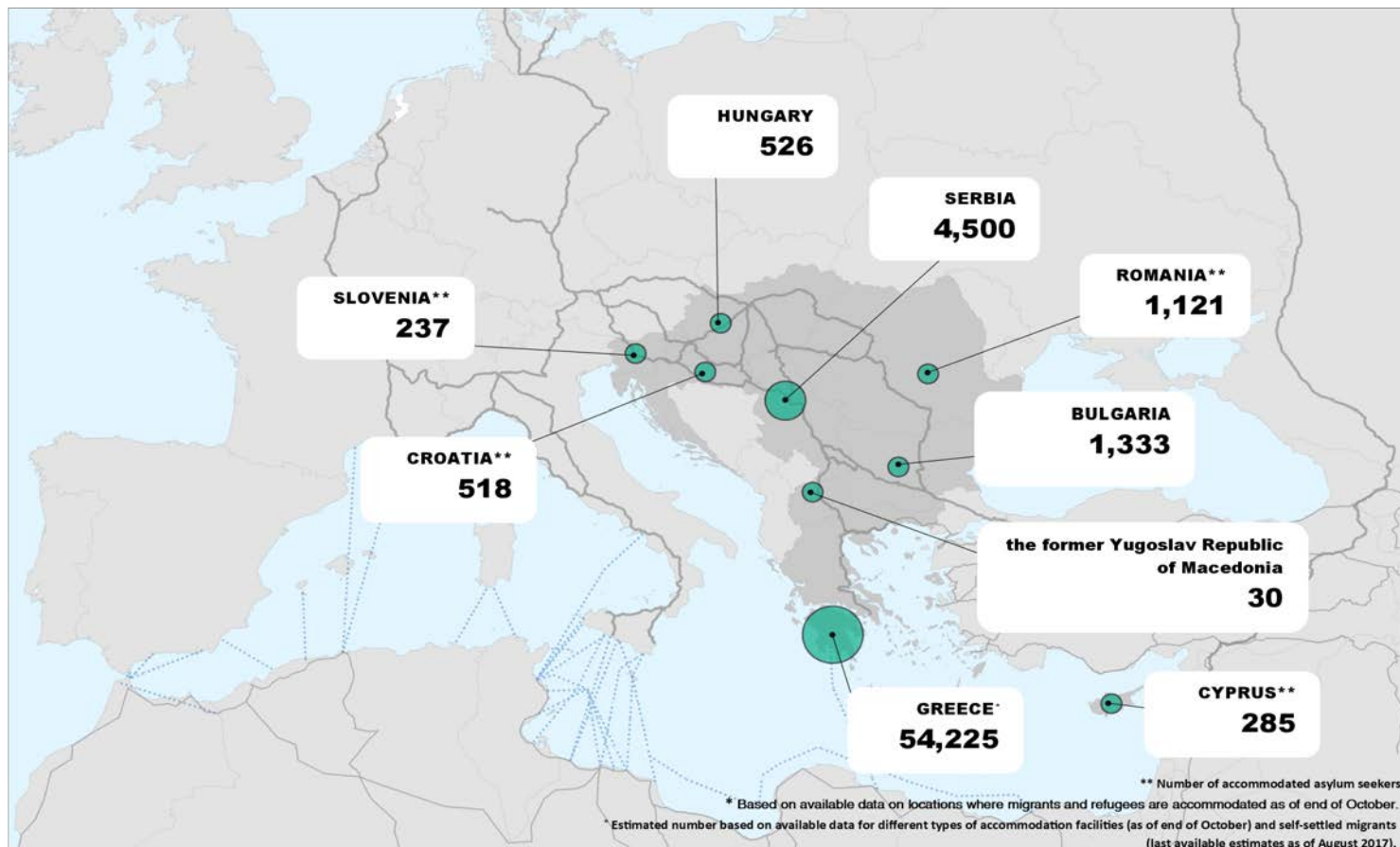


Overview - Presence of Migrants and Asylum Seekers

OVERVIEW: PRESENCE OF MIGRANTS AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

Stranded migrants and asylum seekers in Cyprus, Greece, the FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia, Romania and Bulgaria*
31 October 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 - CHANGES OVER TIME

Country	MARCH 2016	OCTOBER 2016	OCTOBER 2017
Greece	42,688	60,948	54,225
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,199	216	30
Serbia	1,706	4,315	4,500
Croatia*	231	597	518
Slovenia*	408	283	237
Hungary	/	307	526
Bulgaria	865	7,071	1,333
Cyprus*	/	/	285
Romania*	/	/	1,121

*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

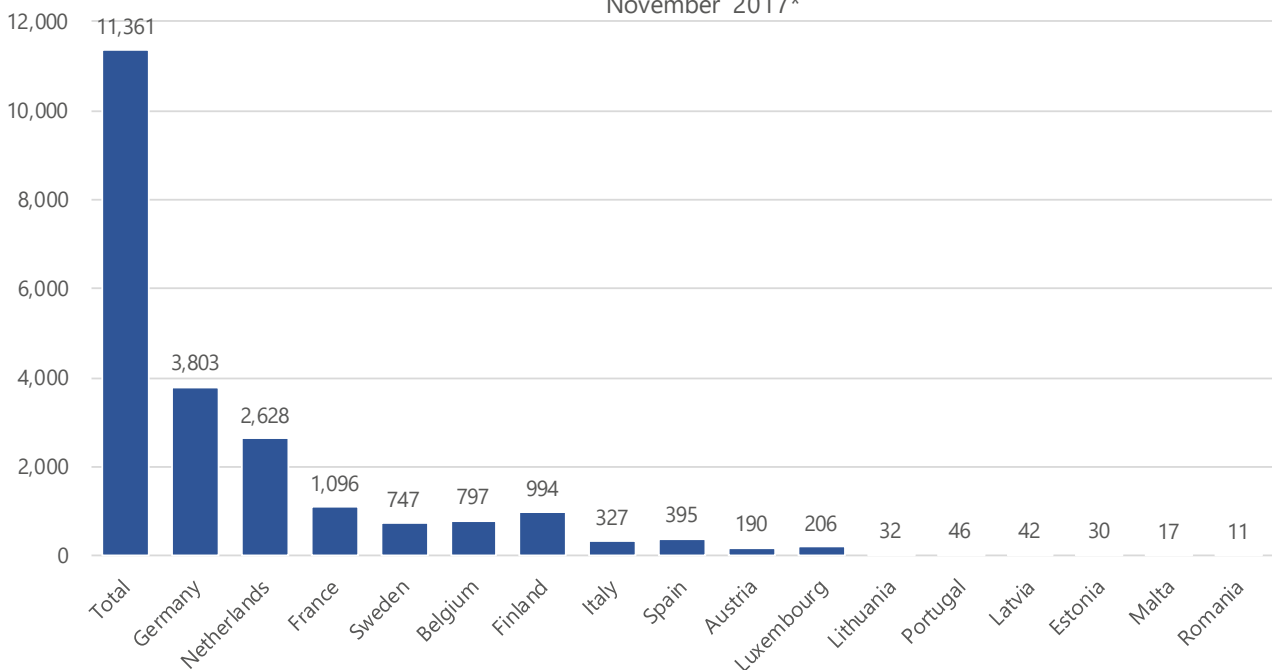
Factsheet about the reform is available [here](#).

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](#).

Number of resettled Syrian migrants from Turkey between April 2016 and beginning of November 2017*



*Source: European Commission as of 10 November 2017.

Relocations as of 31 October 2017

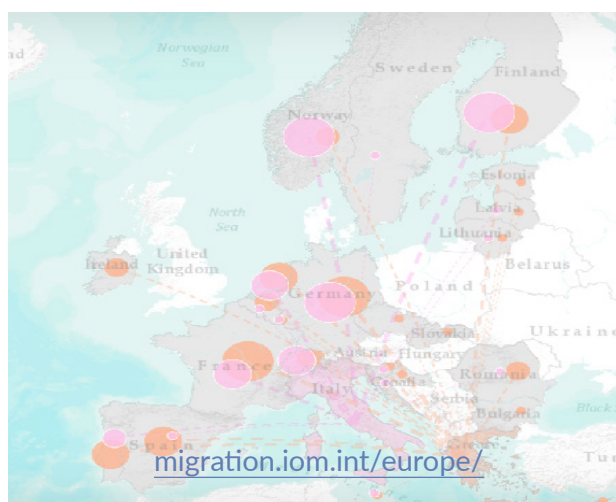
Based on the Commission's proposals, the Justice and Home Affairs Council adopted two decisions in September 2015 to relocate 160,000 asylum seekers from frontline Member States, to assist them in dealing with the pressures of the refugee crisis. Under the emergency relocation scheme, up to 106,000 persons 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	361	1,059
Bulgaria	50	0	50
Croatia	60	18	78
Cyprus	96	47	143
Czech Republic	12	0	12
Estonia	141	0	141
Finland	1,201	779	1,980
France	4,328	377	4,705
Germany	5,194	3,970	9,164
Hungary	0	0	0
Ireland	621	0	621
Latvia	294	27	321
Liechtenstein	10	0	10
Lithuania	355	27	382
Luxembourg	271	211	482
Malta	101	67	168
Netherlands	1,709	842	2,551
Norway	693	815	1,508
Portugal	1,192	315	1,507
Romania	683	45	728
Slovakia	16	0	16
Slovenia	172	60	232
Spain	1,096	190	1,286
Sweden	1,649	1,199	2,848
Switzerland	567	877	1,444
Total	21,209	10,242	31,451



migration.iom.int/europe/

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 mechanism to collect data on events reported by the respective State Authorities. The system tracks locations 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 can be found below. There were no incidents reported during this reporting period. The last reported event had happened on 27 September 2017.

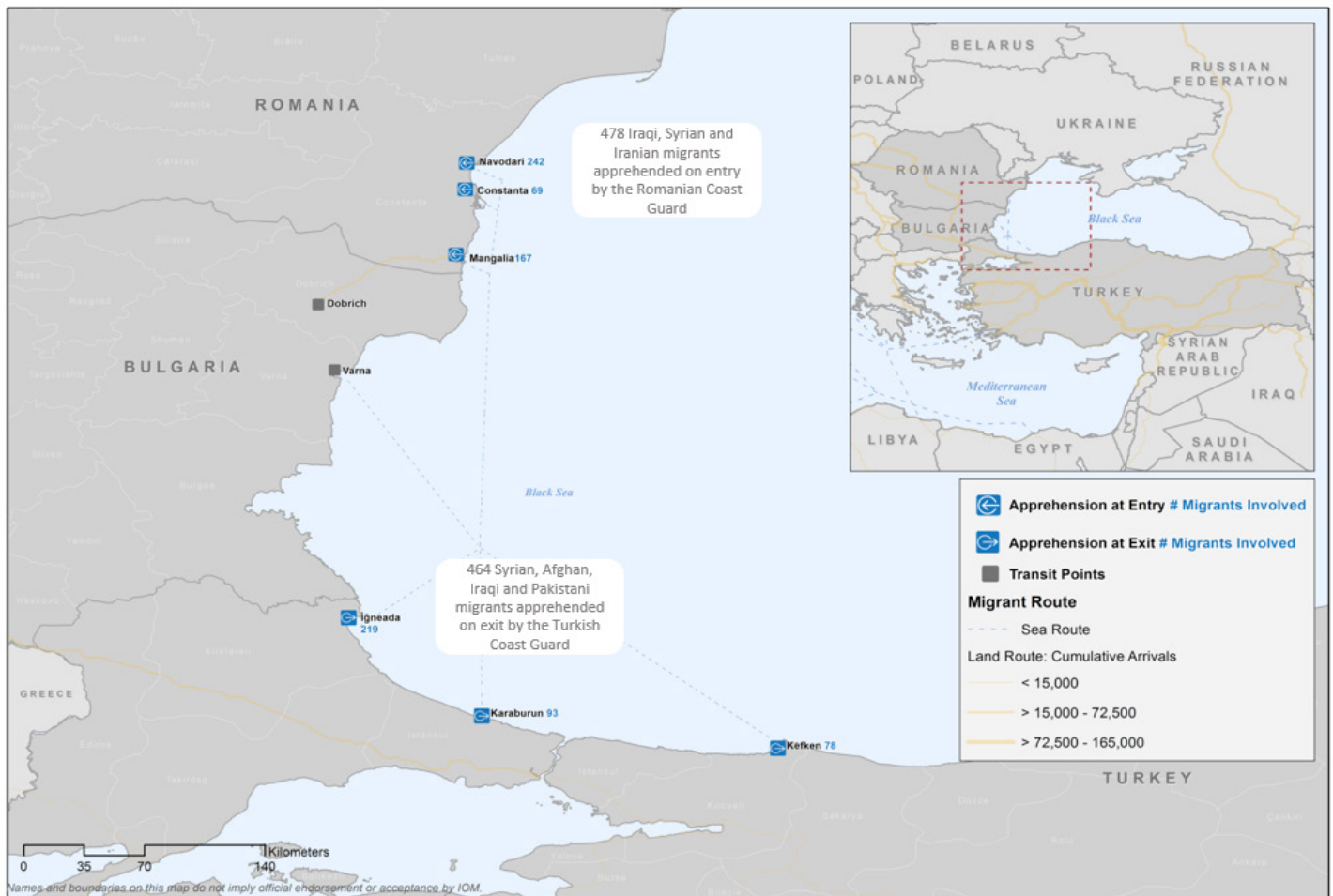
Apprehensions on entry to Romania

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 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

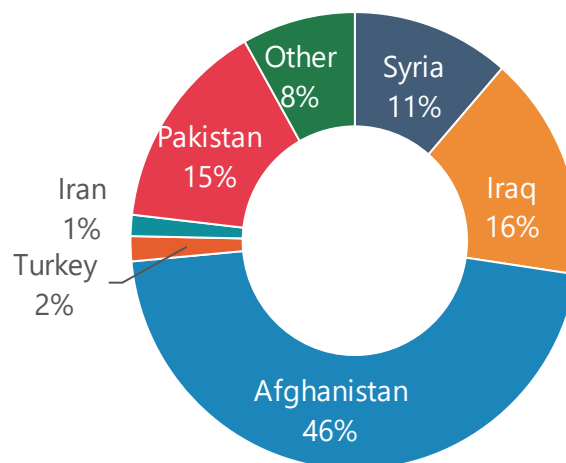


Developments in the reporting period

From January until October 2017 the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior (Moi) registered a total of 656 new migrants who were attempting to enter the country (mainly from Turkey, 590) and 406 migrants who were first time registered while trying to exit the country illegally. Moreover, additional 1,877 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 (2,283 including first time registered people) were detected in the border areas with Serbia (1,926) and Romania (177).

A significant decrease in interceptions on entry and exit has been observed when compared to the same period in 2016. At the end of October 2016, Bulgarian Authorities intercepted 15,350 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 112 in 2016 to 177 by the end of October 2017. In contrast to that, data shows a decrease in movements near the border with Greece, with 145 intercepted in 2017, compared to 433 reported in 2016.

Nationality breakdown of all migrants apprehended on exit and entry to the country as of 31 October 2017



*Last available data relevant to this reporting period.

Bulgaria



Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) on 26 October 2017*

NAME OF ACCOMODATION FACILITY	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Nationalities
Open Reception Centre at Banya	70	52	Mainly Iraqi (31%), Afghan (28%), Syrian (27%) and Pakistani (3%) nationals
Open Reception Centre at Pastrogor	320	29	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Ovcha Kupel	860	248	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Vrazhdebna	370	153	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Voenna Rampa	800	188	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Busmantsi	60	17	
Open Reception Centre at Harmanli	2,710	350	
Closed Reception Centre Lyubimets	1,200	296	Mainly Afghani (28%), Pakistani (20%), Iraqi (13%), Syrian (11%) and Iranian (5%) nationals
Closed Reception Centre in Sofia			
Closed Reception Center in Elhovo			
Total	6,390	1,333	

Map of Accommodation Facilities with available data on occupancy as of end of 26 October 2017*



*Last available data on accommodation occupancy segregated per reception facilities relevant to this reporting period.



Croatia

Developments in the reporting period

According to available data, from January until the end of October 2017, Croatian Border Police apprehended 2,165 migrants who tried to enter or exit Croatian territory. The majority of them (56%) were intercepted in the territory of the Vukovarsko - Srijemska county while attempting to irregularly enter from Serbia to Croatia. Out of the total 1,210 irregular migrants detected in that county, more than a half (52%) were Afghan nationals, among which 292 have been registered as Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC). In total, when compared to the previous reporting period, 160% increase has been observed in regard to the number of apprehended third countries nationals in the Vukovarsko-Srijemska county, from 116 in September to 186 in October 2017.

The remaining 44% of apprehensions on the country level happened in other 15 different counties, mainly in those located on the coast (187 interceptions in Istria, 116 in Dubrovnik-Neretva county, 110 in Primorje-Gorski Kotar county and 144 in Zagreb county).

Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) on 30 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	466	394 adults (341 male, 53 female), 72 minors (40 boys, 32 girls)	mainly Syrian (28%), Afghan (22%), Iraqi (12%), Iranian (8%), Algerian (5%) and Bangladeshi (5%) nationals
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)	100	52	25 adults (13 male, 12 female), 27 minors (14 boys, 13 girls)	Syrian (71%), Iraqi (19%), Iranian (8%) and Afghan (2%) nationals
Closed Reception Center for Foreigners (Jezevo)	100(+20)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	800 (820)	518		



*Last available data applicable to the reporting period.

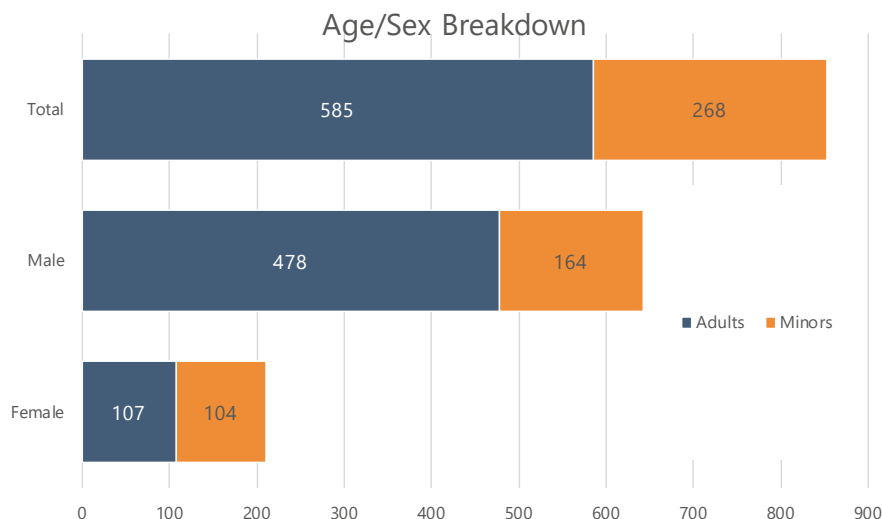
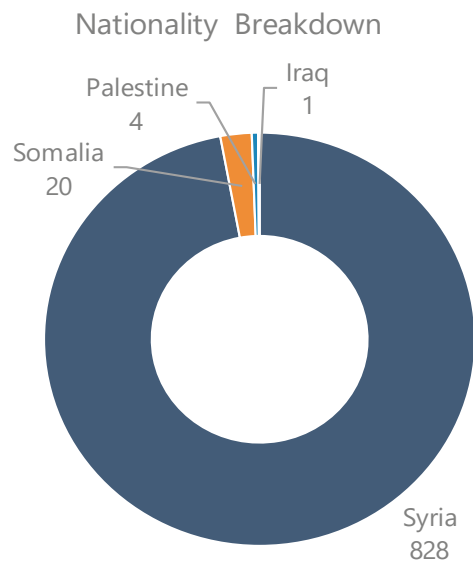
Cyprus



Developments in the reporting period

According to the available data, 853 migrants have been registered arriving to Cyprus between January and October 2017. During this reporting period, a total of 34 migrants landed to Cyprus. All of the registered migrants are Syrian nationals (24 men, 3 women, 7 children - 6 boys and 1 girl). 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 October, 189 migrants were registered arriving to Cyprus reaching a total of 345 by the end of 2016 (83 during October). At the end of October 2017, 285 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

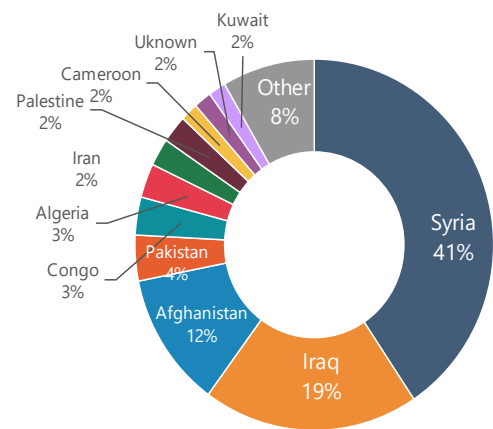


Developments in the reporting period

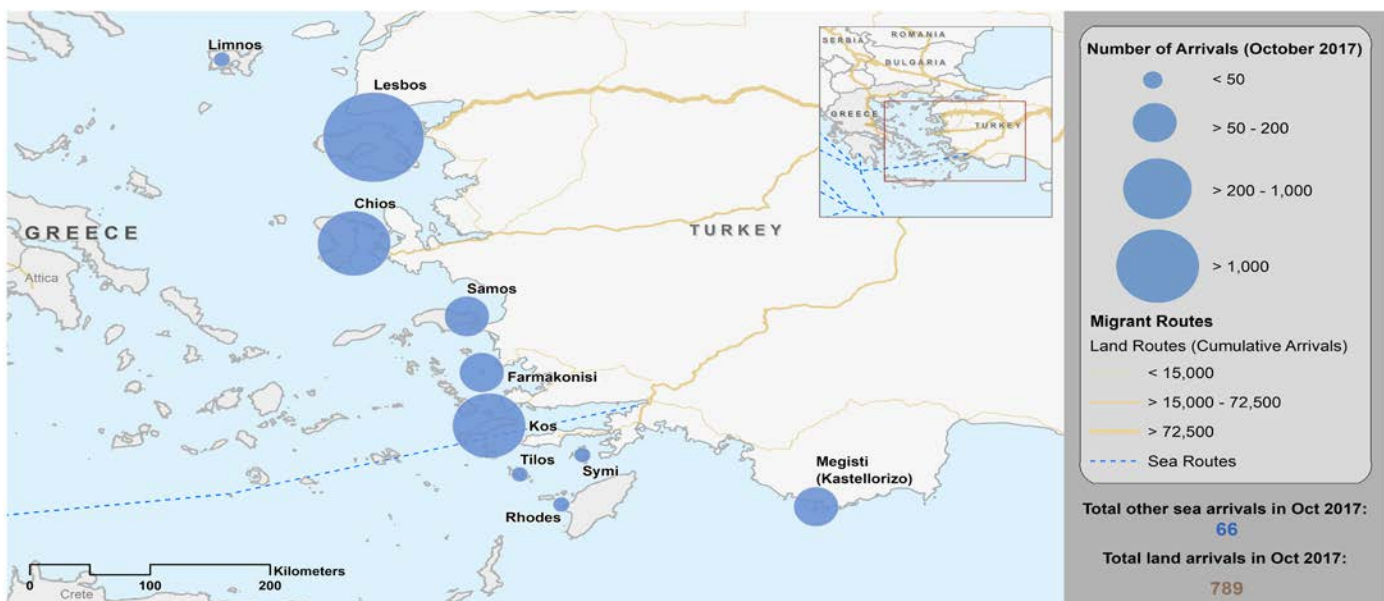
From 1 January until 31 October 2017 there were 28,340 registered arrivals to Greece, with 5,007 new arrivals reported during the reporting period (1 - 31 October). This represents a 14% decrease compared to the previous month when 5,799 new migrants were registered and a 40% increase in comparison to arrivals in October 2016 (3,570). A decrease is observed also in regards to land arrivals, from 1,195 reported in September to 789 registered in October (which comprise 15% of all arrivals reported for that month). However, a 59% increase in overall land arrivals is observed when compared to 2016, from 2,810 at the end of October 2016 to 4,448 registered at the end of this reporting period.

Nationality breakdown

According to the Hellenic Police and Hellenic Coast Guard, Syrian nationals comprise 41% of all arrivals recorded from January to October 2017, followed by Iraqi (19%), Afghan (12%) and Pakistani (4%) nationals. Migrants from Congo and Algeria are represented by 3% each. Nationality breakdown for top 10 registered groups can be seen on the graph.



Arrivals to Greece by landing points





Reception and Identification Centers and Accommodation Facilities in Greece

Based on available data from IOM Athens and National authorities there were estimated 54,225 migrants and asylum seekers residing in different reception centers and housing schemes in Greece as of end of October. Approximately 27% of individuals are accommodated on the islands, while the remaining 73% found their accommodation on the Greek mainland, out of whom 36% in UNHCR subsidized accommodation schemes.

The distribution per island and different open accommodation facilities is available in the tables. The overview for other locations is presented on the map ([page 14](#)).

Migrants and asylum seekers caseload on the Greek islands

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	Total
Lesvos	7,803
Chios	2,191
Samos	2,419
Leros	993
Kos	1,160
Other islands	149
Total	14,715

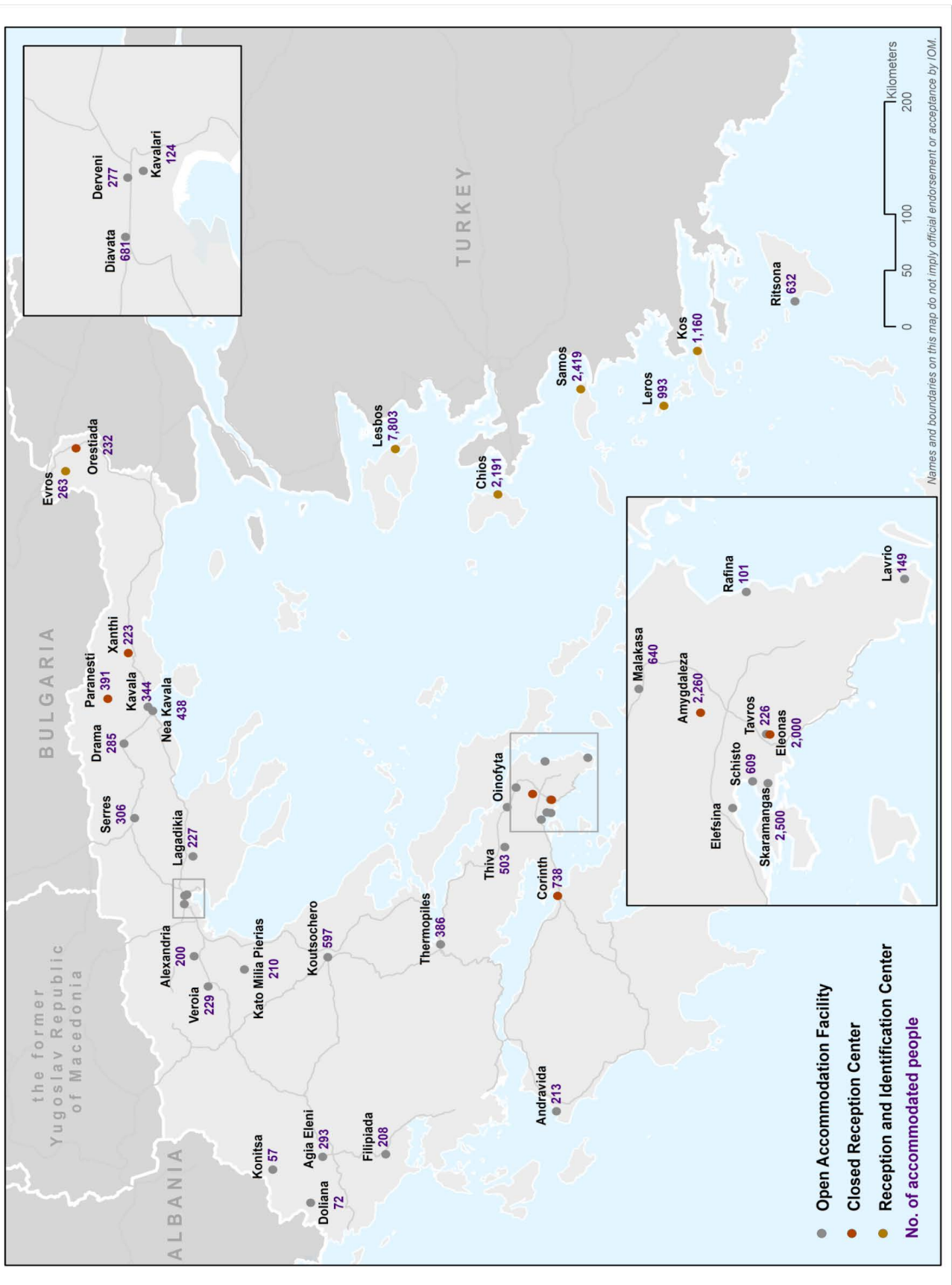
Presence of migrants and asylum seekers in Open Accommodation Facilities

LOCATION		Number of accommodated migrants as of 31 October 2017
ATTICA	Eleonas	2,000
	Schisto	609
	Skaramangas	2,500
	Rafina	101
	Lavrio	149
PELOPONESE	Andravida (200)	213
CENTRAL GREECE	Thiva	503
	Thermopiles (Inside)	386
	Ritsona	632
	Koutsochero	597
	Malakasa	640
NORTHERN GREECE	Nea Kavala	438
	Alexandria	200
	Veroia	229
	Diavata	681
	Kavalari	124
	Kavala	344
	Derveni	277
	Drama	285
	Serres	306
	Kato Milia Pierias	210
	Lagadikia	227
EPIRUS	Doliana	72
	Konitsa	57
	Filipiada	208
	Agia Eleni	293
Total		12,281



54,225 MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES STRANDED IN GREECE*

31 October 2017



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

Greece

Relocations



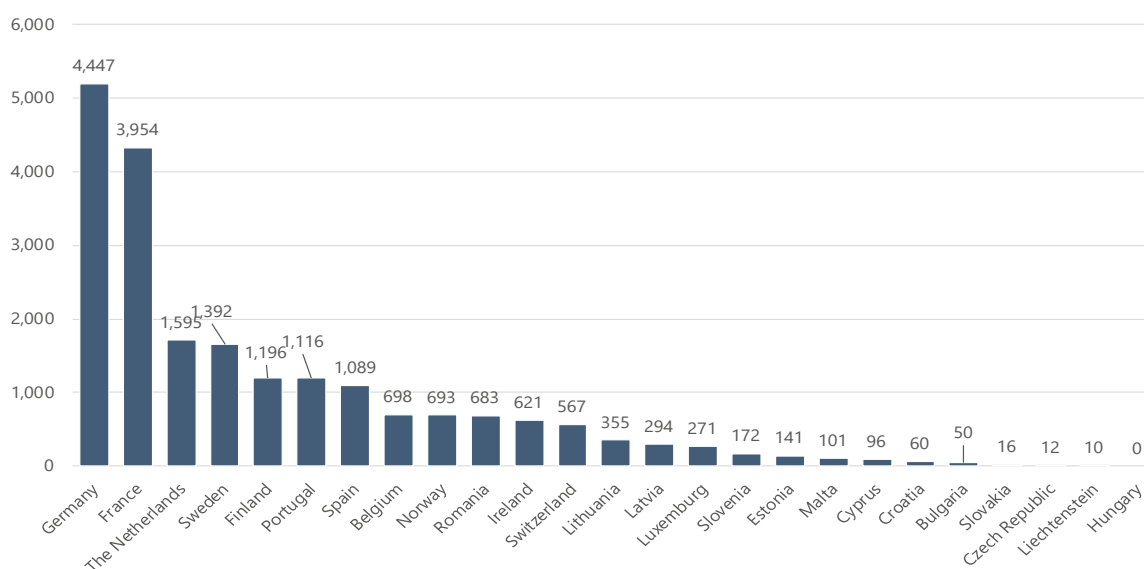
By the end of October 2017, 21,209 migrants have been relocated from Greece to other EU Member States, with 841 relocations taking place during this reporting period, a 27% decrease compared to September (1,146).

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% (4,840) 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, 346 unaccompanied and separated children were relocated (17 in this reporting period) from Greece to Belgium (20), Croatia (2), Finland (109), Germany (18), France (5), Ireland (19), Lithuania (1), Luxembourg (22), Malta (1), the Netherlands (68), Norway (23), Portugal (9), Romania (1), Spain (33) and Switzerland (15). 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	641	1,201
France	2,420	1,908	4,328
Germany	644	4,550	5,194
Ireland	240	381	621
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	682	1,192
Romania	513	170	683
Slovakia	9	7	16
Slovenia	101	71	172
Spain	546	550	1,096
Sweden	0	1,649	1,649
Switzerland	28	539	567
The Netherlands	836	873	1,709
Total	7,286	13,923	21,209

Total number of relocated migrants from Greece to other European countries as of 31 October 2017



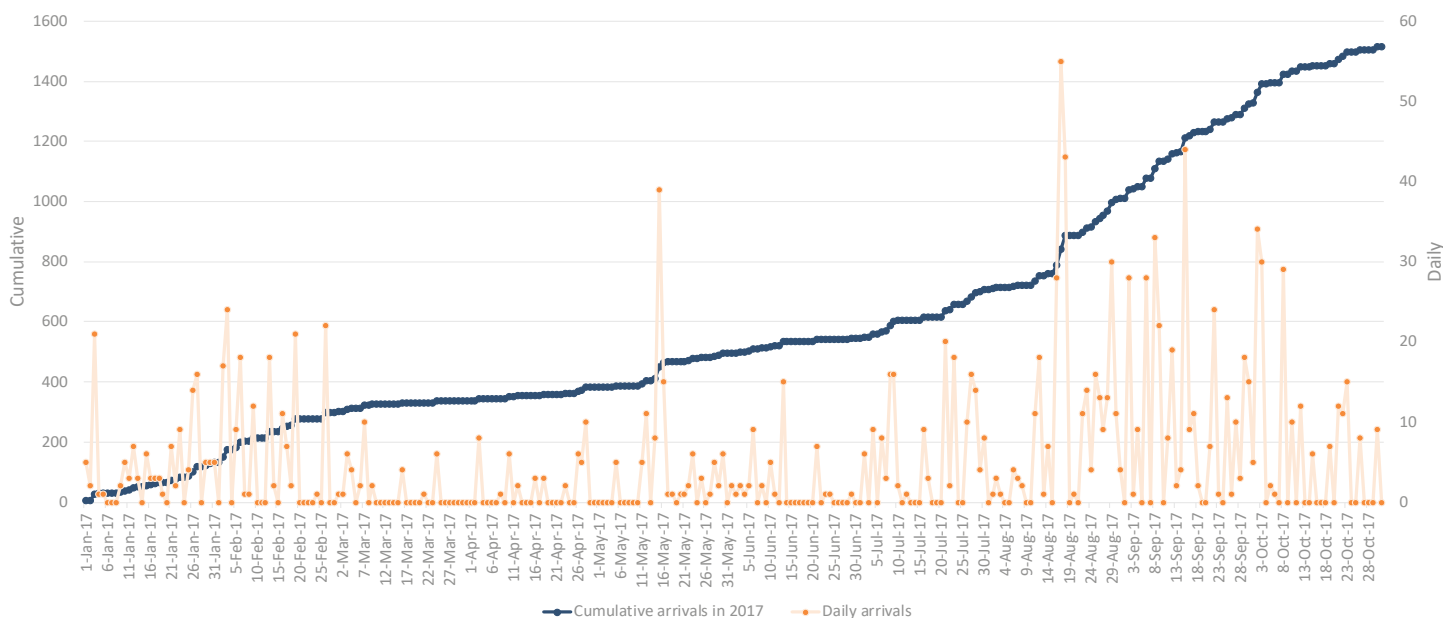
Hungary



Developments in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017 until 31 October 1,515 migrants entered Hungary irregularly through different points along the Hungarian border. This number does not include asylum-seekers, but those migrants apprehended mostly in the Eastern part of Hungary who did not express the intention to claim asylum in Hungary. During this reporting period, 191 migrants entered the country irregularly, which represents a 39% decrease compared to 312 entries during the previous month. By the end of October, 526 migrants were accommodated in the reception centers around the country and in the transit zones near the border with Serbia. Between January and October 2017, total of 2,381 migrants and asylum seekers were admitted to Röszke (1,209) and Tompa (1,172) transit zones on the border with Serbia. Fifty-eight per cent of migrants admitted to the transit zones were male, and 42% female. Fifty-three per cent of all admitted migrants were minors.

Irregular entries to Hungary



5 October - György Bakondi, Chief Security Advisor to the Prime Minister said that increasing numbers of people are arriving in the European Union via the Mediterranean and Romania. According to Mr. Bakondi, this might lead to the formation of new route, which is going through Hungary’s eastern neighbouring country. Regarding the new migration route, Mr. Bakondi said that it is in the priority national interest of Romania to avoid an unmanageable situation from being developed, and it is inevitable to strengthen the country’s eastern border section. Read more [here](#).

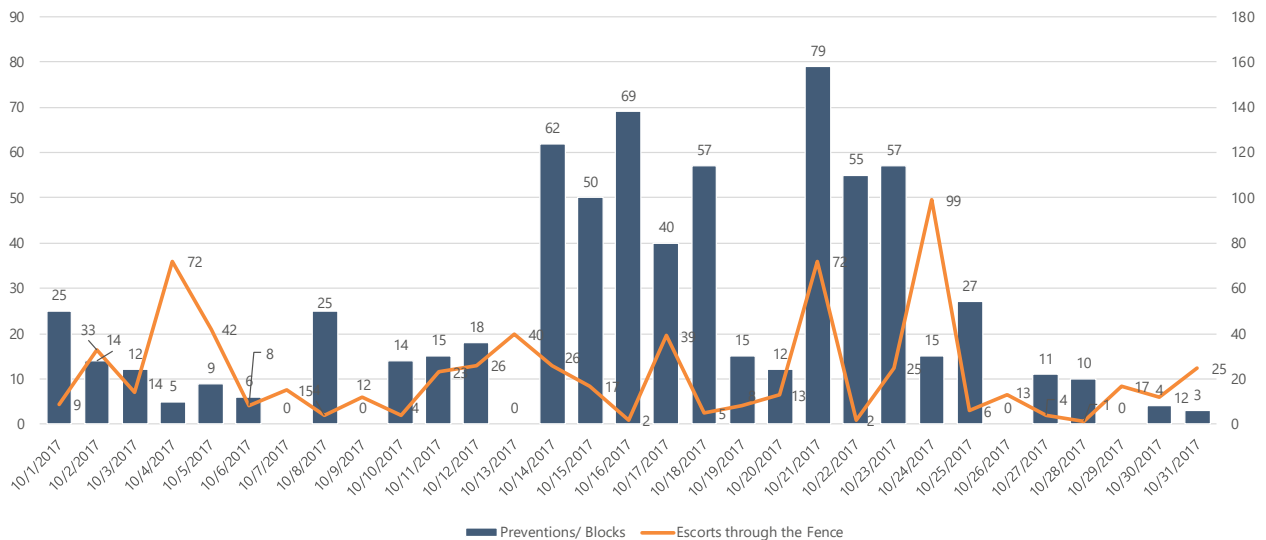
6 October - “Distribution of the Government’s National Consultation questionnaire will begin in Budapest within a few days, and households in every settlement in the country will receive it by the end of this month”, Government Spokesperson Zoltán Kovács said. The Government’s expectation is that as many people as possible will take part in the National Consultation, fill out the questionnaire and write down their opinions. The opinion of Hungary’s population will serve as “important ammunition” for the Government, Mr. Kovács said. Read more [here](#) and [here](#).

Hungary



26 October - In an interview published in the German newspaper Passauer Neue Presse, Prime Minister Viktor Orbán argued that old differences in the European Union – between old and new Member States, Westerners and Easterners – have lost their meaning, and the new fault line lies between immigrant countries and non-immigrant countries. Mr. Orbán said: “Some countries have decided that they want mixed populations, while others want to remain the way they are. For us this is also an issue of internal security, and no one must be allowed to impose their will on anyone else. The great European question is how, in the circumstances, we will live together in the future.” Speaking about the European Court of Justice’s decision on the migrant quota, Mr. Orbán said that the ruling says nothing about whether the European Commission has any right to send people to Hungary against the will of the Hungarian government – even though this is the crucial question. The Prime Minister said that “In our view, the territory and population of a country form part of its constitutional identity, and in this regard no European body can impose any obligations”. Read more [here](#) and [here](#).

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 31 October 2017, 111,397 migrants are reported to have arrived in 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, Ivory Coast and Bangladesh (8% each), Mali (6%), Sudan, Senegal, Eritrea, Gambia, Morocco (5% each) and many other nationalities from Africa and Southern Asia.

October - The Ministry of Interior confirmed that the ex Caserma Bisconte in Messina is the fifth hotspot active in Italy, together with the centres in Lampedusa, Trapani, Pozzallo and Taranto.

October - Some NGOs halted in search and rescue operations in the Central Mediterranean Sea in response to the decrease in numbers of arrivals and in view of deteriorating weather conditions in the winter season ([here](#)).

19 October - The Committee on Civil Liberties of the European Parliament approved a proposal to reform the European asylum system regulated under Dublin III, to replace the criterion of first country of entry with a permanent and automatic relocation mechanism without a thresholds. The proposal, written by the Italian MEP Elly Schlein, now needs to be analysed and eventually approved by the Council ([here](#)).

27 October - The promoters for a popular initiative ([Ero Straniero](#)) advocating for the replacement of the failed Bossi-Fini law on immigration and a definite commitment to integration through law and rights have taken to the Italian Parliament more than 85,000 signatures collected during a six-month campaign asking for a referendum ([here](#)).

Nationality breakdown of arrivals between January and October 2017

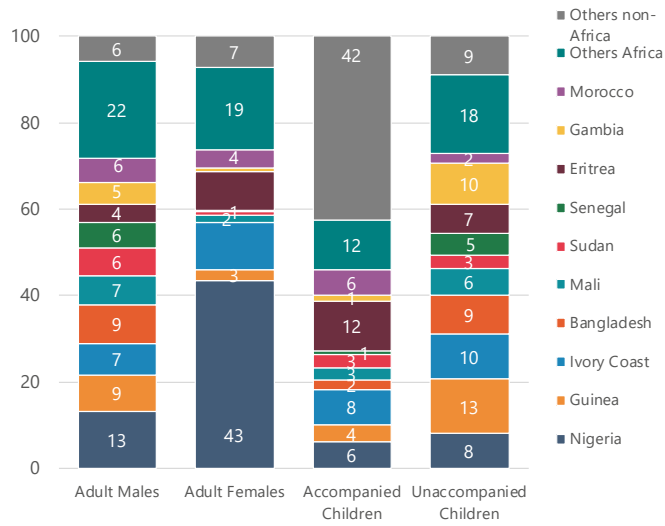
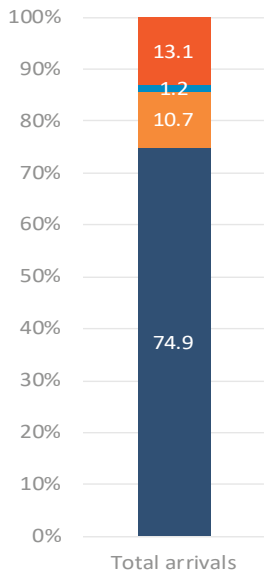
DECLARED NATIONALITY	Total	%	Adult Men	Adult Women	AM	UAM
Nigeria	17,462	16	10,988	5,204	83	1,187
Guinea	9,361	8	7,166	311	54	1,830
Ivory Coast	8,938	8	6,019	1,286	109	1,524
Bangladesh	8,896	8	7,536	27	30	1,303
Mali	6,740	6	5,582	192	39	927
Sudan	5,852	5	5,285	79	39	449
Senegal	5,786	5	4,994	58	13	721
Eritrea	5,739	5	3,531	1,063	155	990
Gambia	5,691	5	4,162	120	20	1,389
Morocco	5,513	5	4,655	477	77	304
Other	31,419	28	23,564	3,154	728	3,973
Total	111,397	100	83,482	11,971	1,347	14,597

Italy

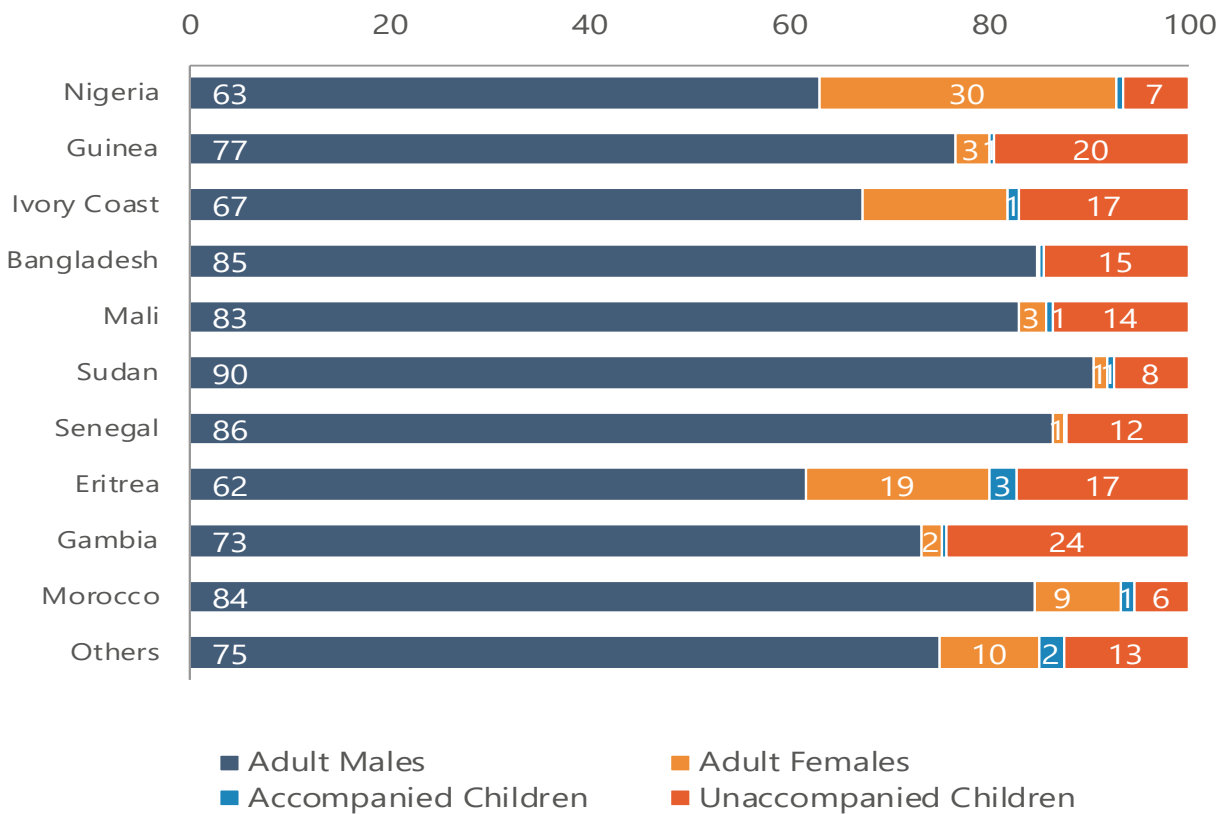


Share of total arrivals by sex and age (as of 31 October 2017)

Age, Sex and Nationality Breakdown



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



Italy



Known entry and exit points:

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

As regards to arrivals from Tunisia, they have seen a big increase over the last months, with departure mainly taking place from the southern coast around Sfax. According to the Ministry of Interior, 2,790 Tunisians arrived in October only, and 5,433 overall since the beginning of the year (for more information on arrivals from Tunisia check [the September edition of this report](#)).

Exit points: Some migrants arrived by sea try to move to the north of Italy to continue their journey towards other European countries. As a response to that, different formal and informal transit camps are established in the 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 Italian border. 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. Sudanese and Tunisian migrants are reported to be present at border areas with France. The hotspot in Taranto reportedly receive weekly buses of migrants blocked by the Italian authorities at border areas to prevent them to move outside the country.

Relocation

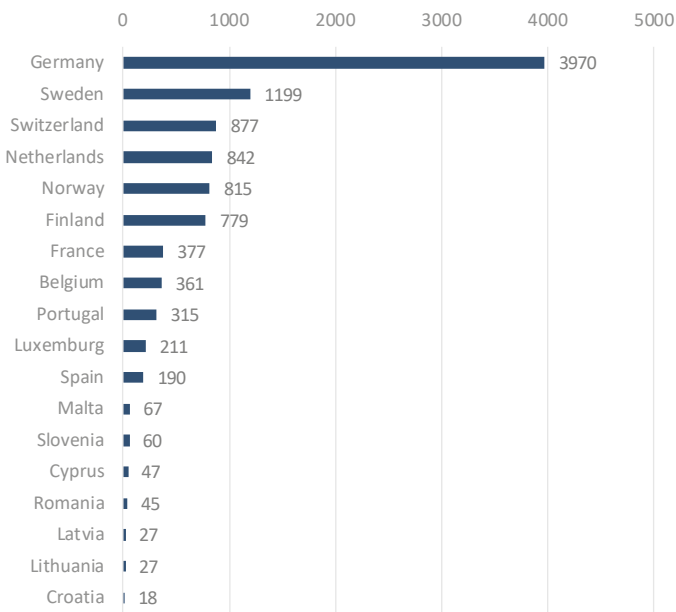
As of 31 October, 10,242 migrants were relocated in total from Italy. In 2017 only, there have been 7,592 departures. Overall, main countries of destination for relocated migrants are Germany (39%), Sweden (12%), Switzerland (9%), The Netherlands (8%), Norway (8%), Finland (8%), followed by France, Belgium, Portugal, Luxemburg, Spain, Malta, Slovenia 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, 26% is female and 74% is male, mainly (96%) Eritrean nationals. Approximately 10% are children, including 67 UASC.

RELOCATION COUNTRY	2015-2016	2017	Total from Italy
Austria	0	15	15
Belgium	29	332	361
Croatia	9	9	18
Cyprus	10	37	47
Finland	359	420	779
France	282	95	377
Germany	455	3,515	3,970
Latvia	8	19	27
Lithuania	0	27	27
Luxemburg	61	150	211
Malta	46	21	67
Norway	236	579	815
Portugal	267	48	315
Romania	43	2	45
Slovenia	23	37	60
Spain	63	127	190
Sweden	39	1,160	1,199
Switzerland	340	537	877
The Netherlands	380	462	842
Total	2,650	7,592	10,242



Italy

Total number of relocated migrants from Italy to other European countries as of 31 October 2017

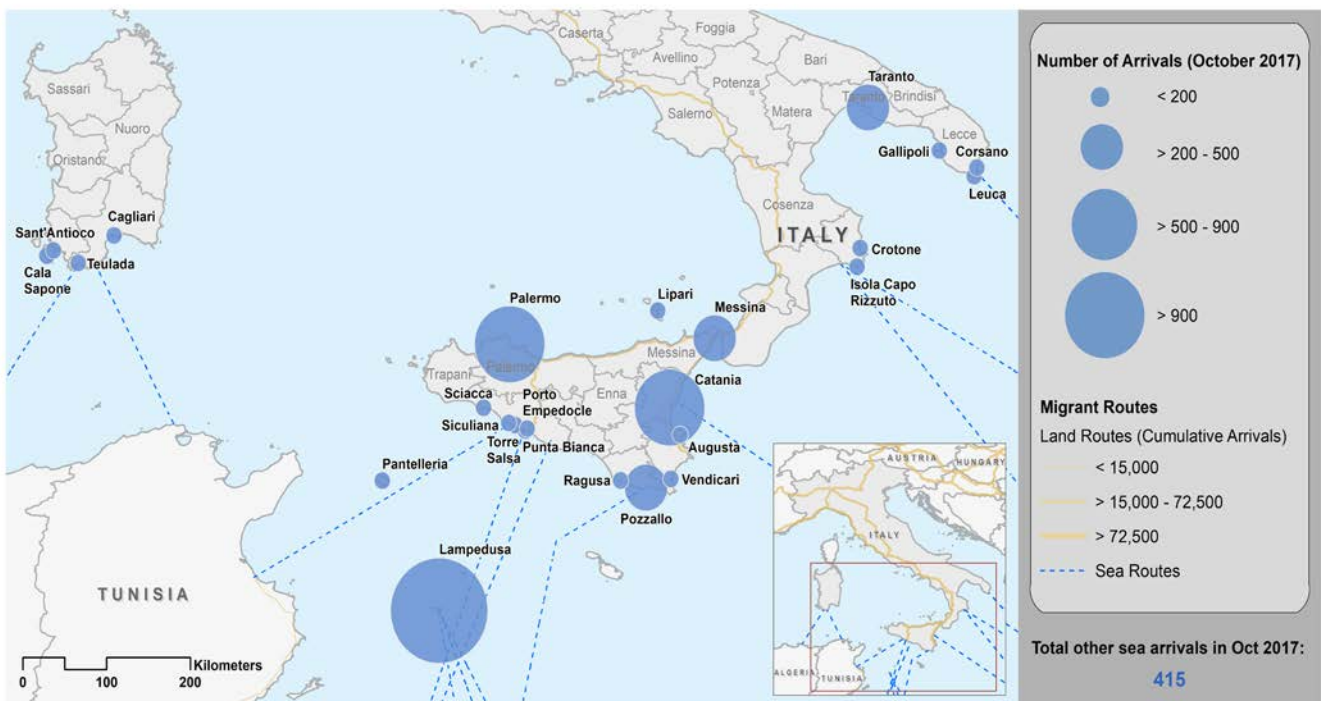


Resettlement

IOM Italy manages a resettlement program financed by the Ministry of Interior, under which 782 migrants have been resettled to Italy since the beginning of the year from Lebanon, Turkey, Sudan, Syria and Jordan. The 81% of migrants resettled in 2017 are of Syrian nationality.

Other humanitarian corridors are organized by a consortium of the Evangelic Church and the S. Egidio community, which have resettled in Italy about 1,000 migrants between February 2016 and October 2017.

Arrivals to Italy by landing points



Romania



Developments in the reporting period

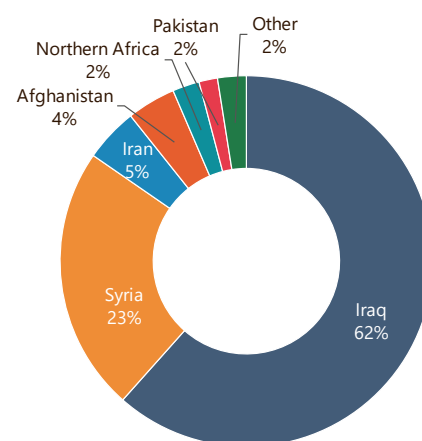
Available data on interceptions on entry to Romania indicate that the total of 1,498 migrants entered the country illegally between January and October 2017. The same data shows that 49% of the apprehended migrants were identified in the areas close to the Bulgarian border, while the remaining 35% arrived from Turkey and 16% from Serbia. Migrants from Iraq comprise estimated 70% of all apprehended individuals followed by Syrian (14%) and Iranian (10%) nationals. The remaining 6% includes rather small percentages of migrants arriving from Afghanistan, Somalia and countries in the Southeastern Europe. After a significant increase in arrivals during August and September (192 and 376 respectively), final monthly figure for October (64) suggests a 83% decrease compared to the month before¹.

During this reporting period, Romanian authorities reported more migrants being detected while trying to exit the country without valid documents than those who attempted to enter (95 vs. 64). In regards to apprehensions on exit, there has been a 43% decrease in migrants identified in October (95) when compared to the previous month (166). It is noteworthy mentioning that all of the, were registered as asylum seekers in Romania, but nevertheless decided to continue their journey and tried to cross to Hungary (mainly in the Arad County).

By the end of October, there were 1,211 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in open and closed reception centers in Romania.

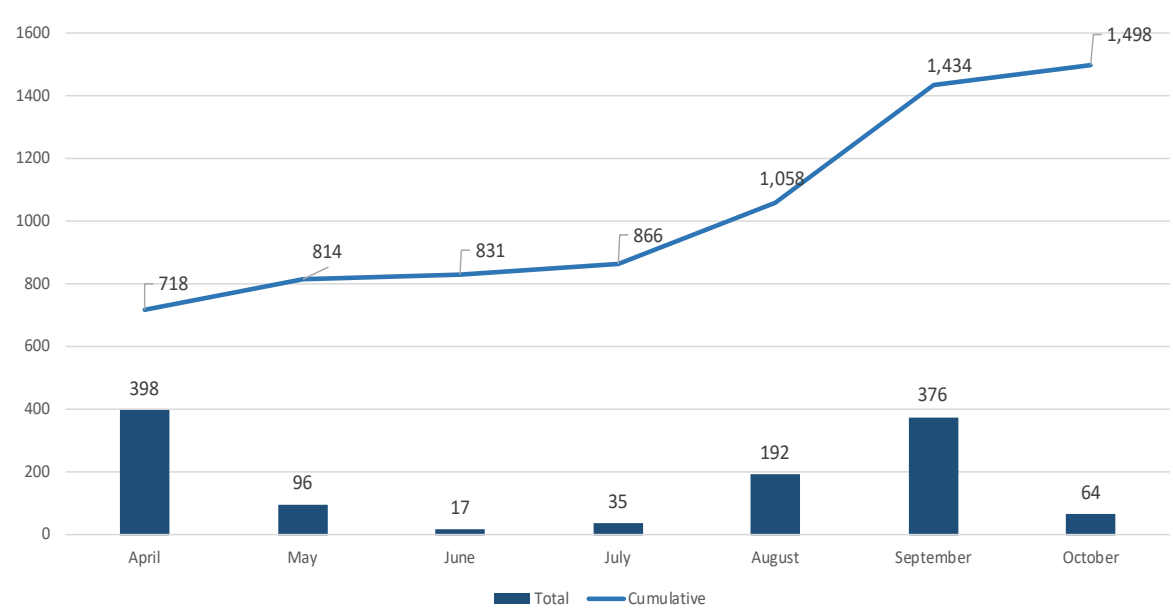
¹ More information on arrivals via Black Sea are available [here](#).

Nationality breakdown of migrants apprehended on exit (July - October 2017)*



* The detailed nationality breakdown is available only as of July 2017.

Apprehensions on entry to Romania up to end of October 2017*



* The monthly breakdown is available only since April.

Serbia



Developments in the reporting period

Over the period from 1 to 31 October 2017 estimated total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in government facilities (13 transit-reception centers, 5 asylum centers) and border crossing zones increased from approximately 3,792 at the beginning of the month, to 3,992 on 31 October. It is estimated that close to 500 migrants and refugees remain in the open, mostly near reception centers. Hence, the estimated overall number of migrants and refugees in Serbia is around 4,500 at the end of October.

According to the admission list jointly maintained by the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration and Hungarian authorities, during the reporting period 209 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 31 October 2017

Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
Preševo transit reception center	1,000	429
Bujanovac transit reception center	220	204
Vranje transit reception center	245	118
Dimitrovgrad transit reception center	90	81
Pirot transit reception center	250	207
Divljana transit reception center	300	112
Bosilegrad transit reception center	60	42
Obrenovac reception center	900	669
Šid (Principovac, Adasevci) transit reception centers	700	558
Sombor transit reception center	160	116
Kikinda transit reception center	240	155
Subotica transit reception center	150	110
Horgos transit zone	n/a	2
Kelebija transit zone	n/a	1
Krnjaca asylum center	900	706
Banja Koviljaca asylum center	100	103
Sjenica asylum center	250	140
Tutin asylum center	80	61
Bogovadja asylum center	170	178
Total	5,815	3,992

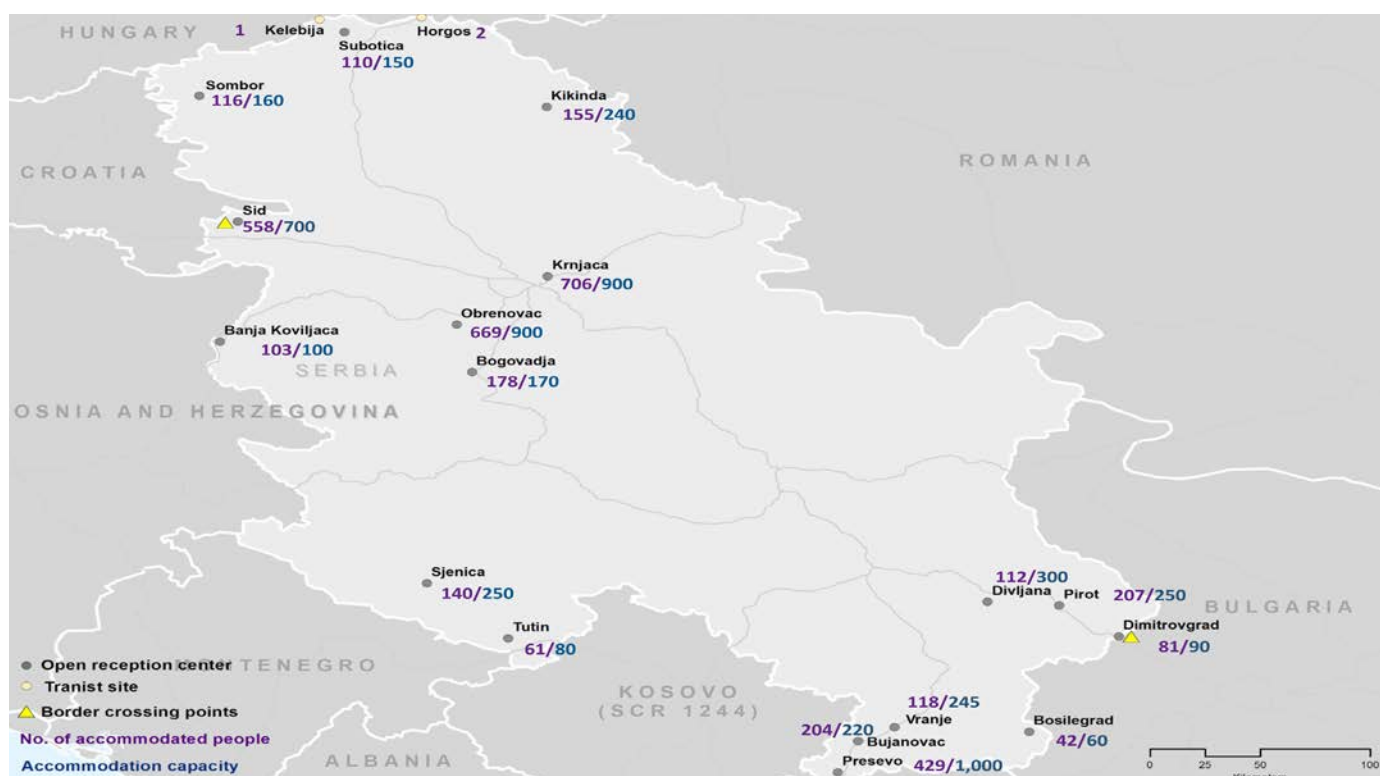
Serbia



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

Date	Reception Centers	Asylum Centers	Horgos and Kelebija	Total
01/10/2017	2,715	1,070	7	3,792
04/10/2017	2,779	1,070	9	3,858
11/10/2017	2,761	1,070	9	3,840
18/10/2017	2,750	1,067	4	3,821
25/10/2017	2,659	1,069	4	3,732
31/10/2017	2,801	1,188	3	3,992

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



Slovenia

Developments in the reporting period

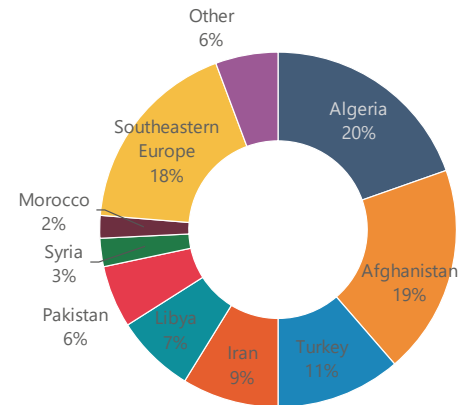


Since January 2017, Slovenian Border Police has detected a total of 1,469 irregular border crossings. The majority of border crossings happened before May, due to the strenghtened border patrols introduced in the second half of the year resulting in interception of only 118 migrants and asylum seekers between May and September 2017. However, an increase has been observed during October, with 194 detected irregular crossings (mostly migrants from Algeria, Afghanistan, Turkey and those originating from the Southeastern Europe as shown on the graph).

17 October - The National Assembly has endorsed a bill amending the immigration legislation, which introduces a single residence and work permit for seasonal workers, and deals with family reunification. Additionally the legislation introduces the possibility that persons who have terminated status of international protection under the law governing international protection and persons with recognized subsidiary protection may apply for a residence permit under the provisions of the legislation for Third Country Nationals.

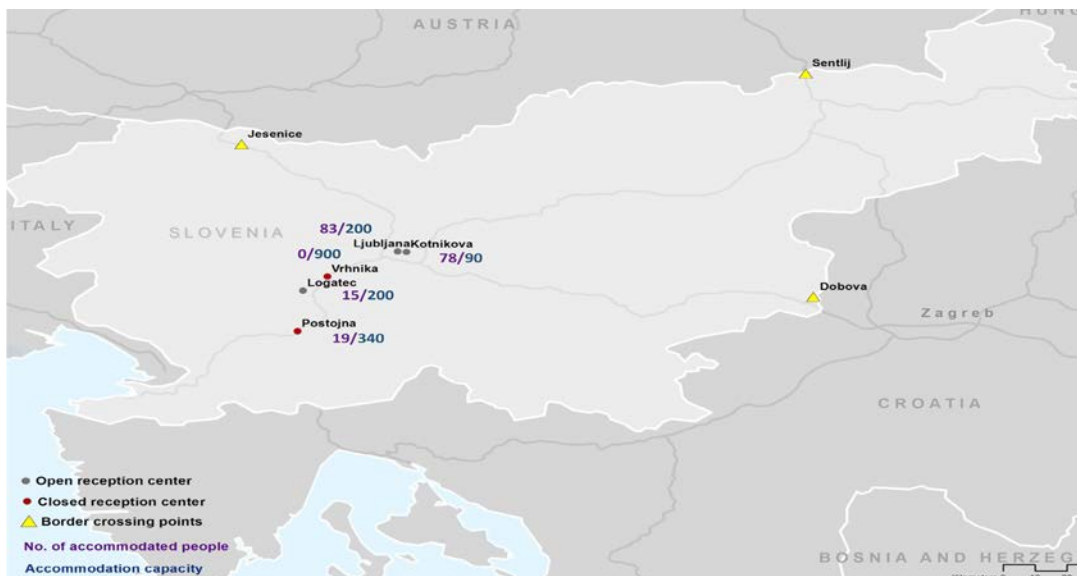
26 October - The police apprehended four Iranian citizens near Podčetrtek and five Afghanistan citizens, including a two-year-old child, near Podgrad who irregularly entered Slovenia. All nine submitted their applications for asylum in Slovenia.

Nationality breakdown of migrants intercepted during this reporting period (1 - 31 October)



Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) and Border Crossing Points (as of 30 October 2017)*

NAME OF ACCOMMODATION FACILITY	CAPACITY	CURRENTLY ACCOMMODATED
Asylum Center in Ljubljana - Vic	200	83
Department AC Kotnikova	90	78
Department AC Logatec	200	15
Aliens Centre Postojna	340	19
Outside of the Asylum Centre	N/A	42
Total	830	237



* Last available data relevant to this reporting period.



Spain

Developments in the reporting period

Between January and October 2017, Spanish authorities registered 19,067 newly arrived migrants and asylum seekers, with 2,894 arrivals recorded during this reporting period (1 - 31 October). Majority, 77% have arrived by sea (14,753), and the remaining 23% arrived by land to the Spanish enclaves Ceuta and Melilla. This represents a 120% increase when compared to the same period last year, 8,673 vs. 19,097 respectively. The monthly dynamic indicates a rise in arrivals during the third quarter of the year which continued in this reporting period. More precisely, in the first three months 5,204 arrivals have been reported, followed by a slight decrease between April and June (4,179) and an increase in the third quarter when 6,790 migrants have reached Spain.

Accommodation Facilities in Spain

State reception system in Spain includes three different types of facilities, primarily located along the southern Spanish coast (see map below). Apprehended migrants, based on the stage and the status of their procedure are accommodated in Primary Assistance Facilities, Centers for Temporary Residence of Immigrants (open reception facilities) and Internment Centers for Foreigners (closed reception centers). According to the available information, state run centers have a minimum capacity to host 3,300 migrants and asylum seekers. In addition to that, there are different facilities established and administered by NGOs providing assistance to intercepted migrants.

Map of accommodation facilities in Spain



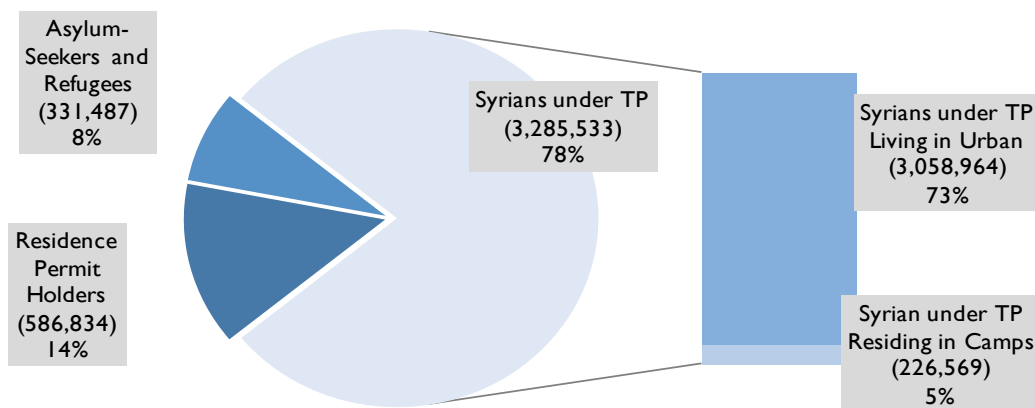
Turkey



Developments in the reporting period

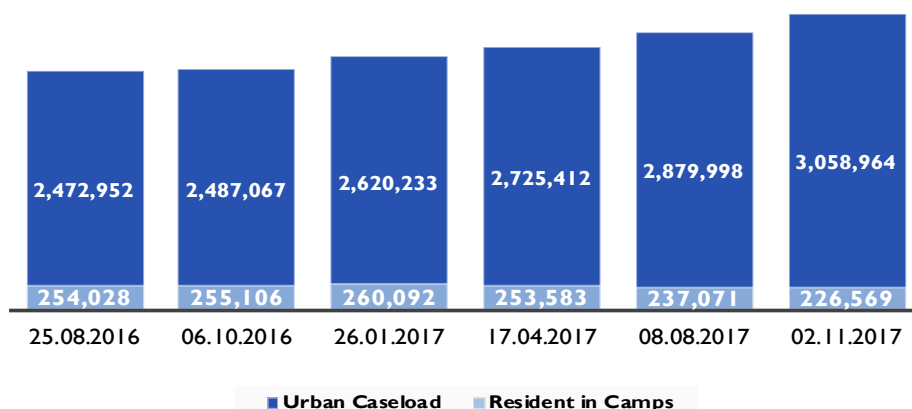
According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently an estimated over 3.6 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (3,285,533 individuals) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR, as of end of September 2017, 331,487 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 586,834 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 grants the 3,285,533 Syrian migrants the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 3,058,964 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. 226,569 Syrians live in 21 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 331,487 asylum-seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran, Somali and other countries. (Based on UNHCR figures, September 2017)

NATIONALITY	%
Iraq	44%
Afghanistan	42%
Iran	10%
Somali	1%
Others	3%
Total	331,487

Top 10 Nationalities Apprehended/Rescued	
1	Syria
2	Afghanistan
3	Pakistan
4	Iraq
5	Bangladesh
6	Somalia
7	Myanmar
8	Eritrea
9	Angola
10	Ghana

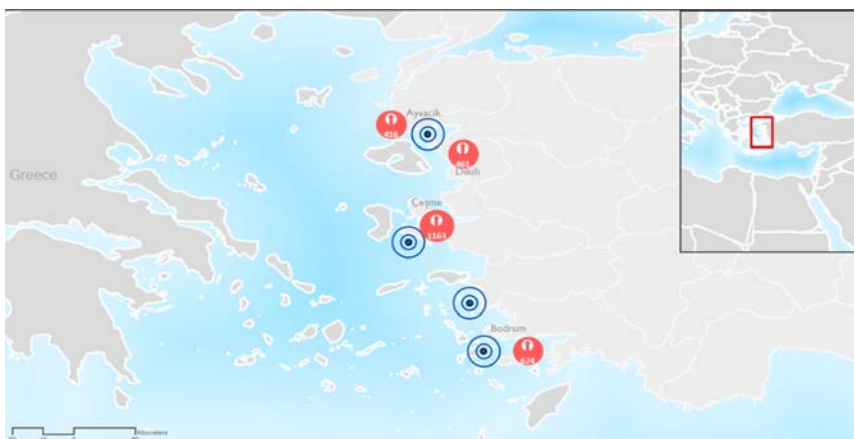
Foreigners who wish to stay in Turkey beyond the duration of a visa or visa exemption i.e. longer than 90 days must obtain a residence permit. According to DGMM, there are 586,834 residence permit holders in Turkey with various categories of the residence permit. The “other” residence permit category 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 18,400 irregular migrants and registered 51 fatalities in the year of 2017. 2,931 irregular migrants were apprehended in month of October. 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 — 31 OCTOBER 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	4,193	4,675	7	7	25	37
Third Quarter	153	173	6,482	7,818	8	32	33	45
October	62	67	2,729	2,931	-	-	28	39
Total	375	418	15,728	18,400	27	51	104	145



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.

* Data source: Turkish Coast Guard, period of 1/10/2017–31/10/2017.



Turkey

Apprehended Persons on Land

According to Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) daily figures, between 1 October and 31 October, 65,008 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 59,768 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. In comparison with previous months there is still increase in the irregular border entry from Syria to Turkey (59,339). In September the irregular entry at this border recorded 53,551 persons.

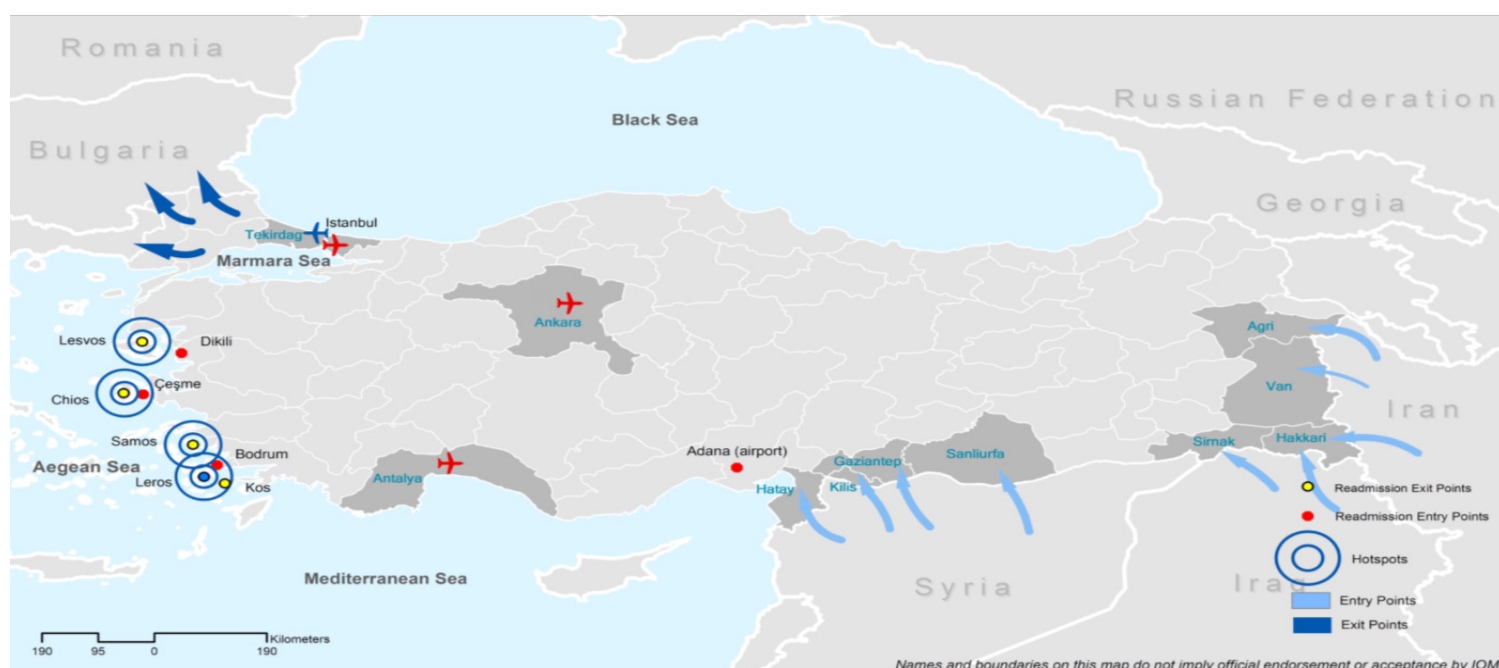
Apprehensions by Turkish Land Forces* Statistics (1 October 2017 – 31 October) 2017)			
Apprehensions on Entry		Apprehensions on Exit	
Border	Number #	Border	Number #
Syria	59,339	Greece	3,338
Greece	1,601	Syria	429
Iran	91	Bulgaria	145
Iraq	40	Iran	8
Nakhichevan	15	Iraq	2
Total	61,086	Total	3,922

*Data source: Turkish Armed Forces.

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, Syros, Kos and Rodos), Edirne (to Greece and Bulgaria), Kırklareli (to Bulgaria) Istanbul Ataturk, Istanbul Sabiha Gökçen (to certain EU MS).



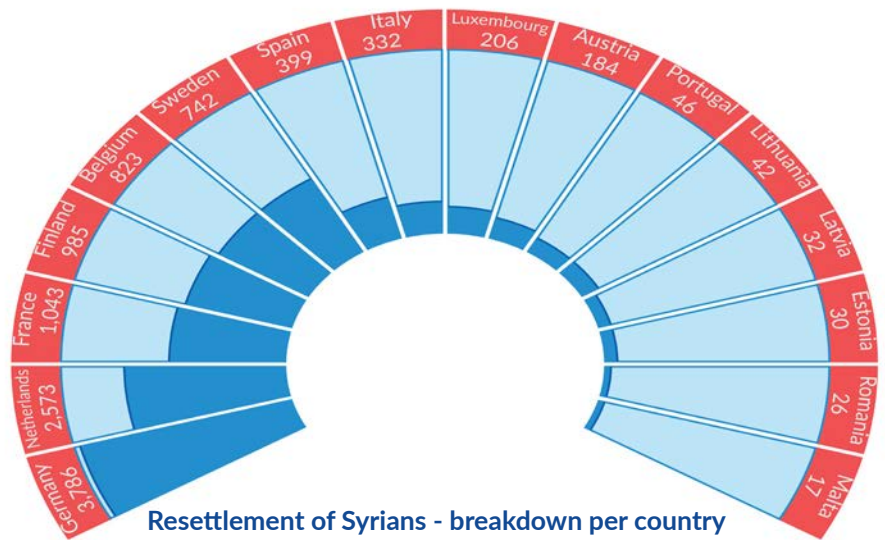
Turkey



Readmission and Resettlement of Migrants

On 18 March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving Greece to Turkey after 20 March. In this regard, according to DGMM reports, 1,399 migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4 April 2016 and 2 November 2017. The main exit points in Greece include Lesbos, 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 Nigeria, Myanmar, Nepal, Egypt, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Ghana, Lebanon, Ivory Coast, Palestine, Haiti, India, Senegal, Mali, Tunisia, Dominica, Congo, Niger, Jordan, Yemen, the Gambia and Zimbabwe.

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 2 November, there are 11,266 persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, France, Sweden and the Netherlands.



Nationality breakdown of migrants readmitted from Greece to Turkey

Pakistan	616
Syria	226
Algeria	161
Bangladesh	93
Afghanistan	78
Morocco	41
Iran	37
Iraq	30
Sri Lanka	17
Others	100



The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Developments in the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 October – 31 October 2017) 29 new arrivals were registered in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, a 60% decrease when compared to the previous reporting period when 64 arrivals were reported. By the end of October, total of 411 migrants have been registered arriving to the country. This represents a significant decrease when compared to the same period in 2016 when 89,764 arrivals were reported. However, most of the migrants arrived in the first quarter of 2016 - 89,623 and additional 148 were registered between April and October.

Demographic profile of registered arrivals between January and October 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	37	9%	Male	260	63%
Afghanistan	91	22%	Female	41	10%
Iraq	57	14%	Accompanied children	83	20%
Other nationalities	226	55%	Unaccompanied children	27	7%
Total	411	100%	Total	411	100%

Accommodation Facilities with occupancy/capacity as of 31 October 2017

NAME OF ACCOMMODATION FACILITY	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	3
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	9
Vizbegovo - Reception Center for Asylum Seekers	150	13
Gazi Baba - Reception Center for Foreigners	120	2
Vlae - Safe House	25-30	3
TOTAL	2,495-2,600	30

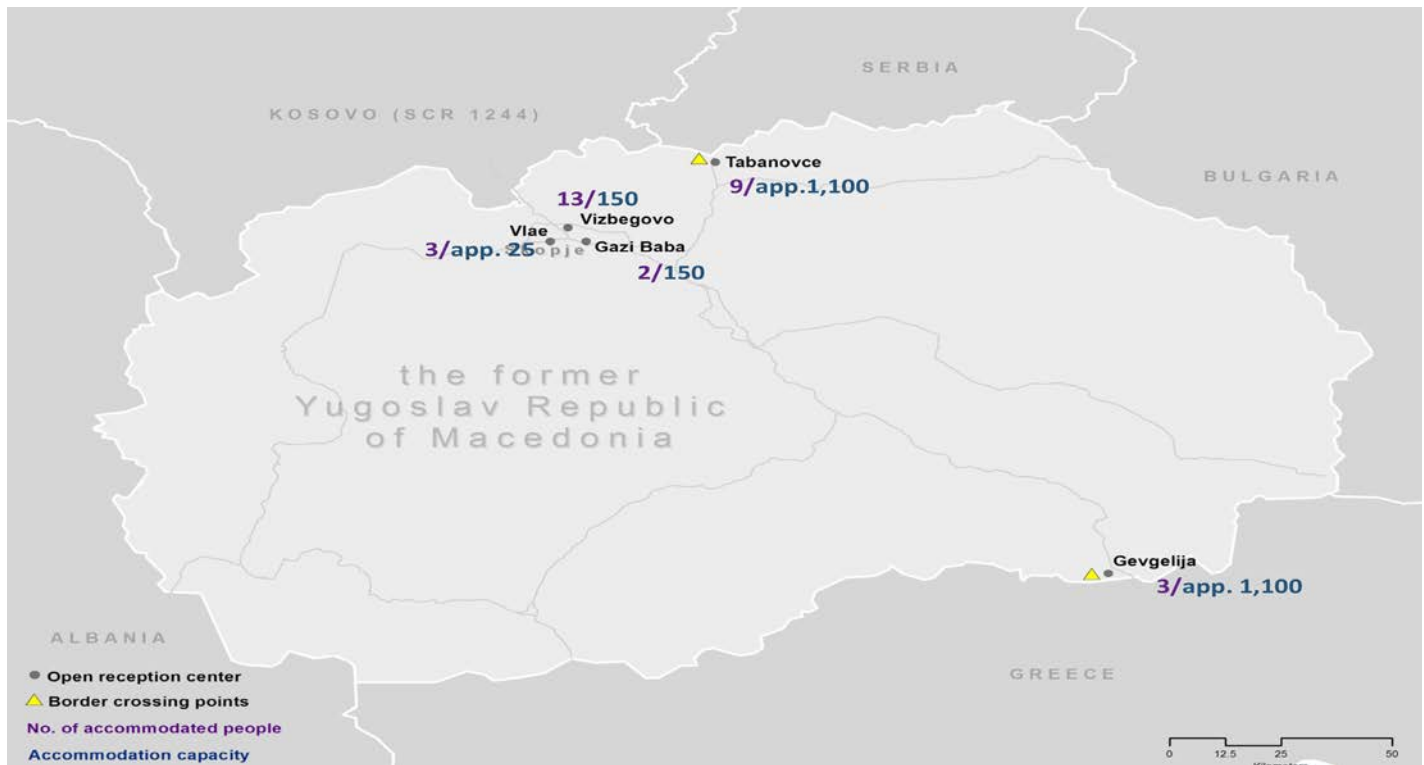
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia



Migrants Presence

Based on available data, the number of migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in reception centers across the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia decreased by 60% in October, when compared to the previous month (from 70 to 30 respectively). In addition the Red Cross is permanently present in Tabanovce transit centre and operates a mobile team that covers the areas of the villages Lipkovo, Lojane, Vaksince, Sopot and Tabanovce, all located in the close vicinity of the Northern border with Serbia. Based on the monthly report for October, the Red Cross mobile team assisted a total number of 220 persons during this reporting period mainly in the village of Lipkovo, while the number of persons that rejected assistance is 82. Furthermore, the Red Cross provided with assistance in and around Tabanovce transit centre additional 296 persons.

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



Central Mediterranean

Libya



Developments in the reporting period

Between January and October 2017, Libyan Coast Guard rescued 17,656 migrants who have attempted to cross the Mediterranean and reach European shores. During the same period, 414 bodies have been retrieved. When compared to the previous month (1 - 30 September), a decrease is observed in numbers of rescued migrants from 3,195 in September, to 781 in October. The highest number of casualties had been reported during June, with 107 bodies retrieved in that period. Please see monthly breakdown below. See [here](#) the most recent updates from Libya.

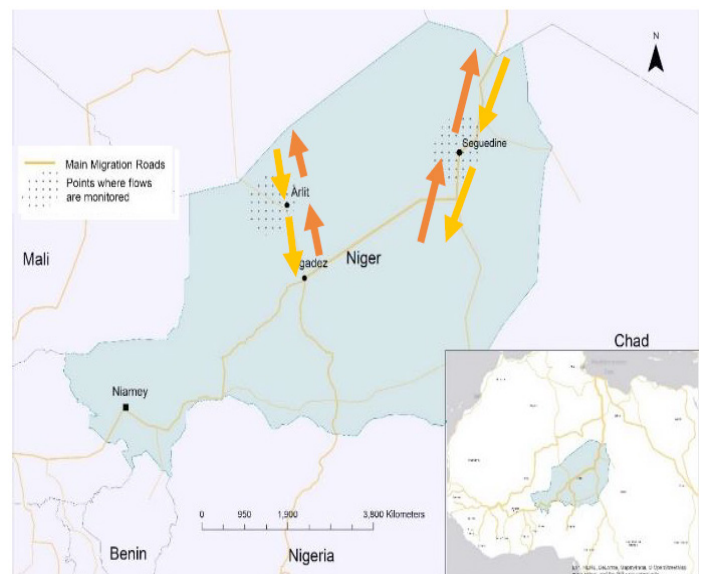
MONTH	Rescue Operations	Rescued	Bodies Retrieved
January	11	808	42
February	11	1,394	102
March	16	1,480	27
April	7	474	35
May	19	4,027	30
June	7	2,483	107
July	19	758	10
August	18	2,256	15
September	10	3,195	9
October	9	781	37
Total	127	17,656	414

Niger



Developments in the reporting period

DTM has been monitoring the flows in two points in Niger - Agadez and Seguedine, since February 2016. Most recent data released in the report for September indicate a significant decrease in numbers of migrants identified as leaving or arriving to Agadez and Seguedine. More precisely, total of incoming individuals dropped from 12,082 recorded during August, to 2,541 reported for September. The volume of outgoing flows decreased by 42% , from 8,648 in August to 4,972 in September. This is motly due to the continued [closure of the border](#) between Niger and Libya. The closure has made more difficult, and in some cases prevented, movements of passengers between two countries. Read the whole report [here](#).



Map with locations where DTM has established flow monitoring activities in Niger.

Contingency Countries

Albania



Developments in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017 up to 31 October, Albanian authorities apprehended 498 irregular migrants mainly from Algeria (178), Syria (143), Morocco (31), Afghanistan (28), Iraq (24) and Libya (58). During October, a total of 116 migrants were intercepted, a slight increase compared to 110 intercepted during September. 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. By the end of October, 33 individuals who decided to lodge an asylum claim in Albania and were residing in the Asylum Centre in Babrru. Most of the irregular crossings are detected in Kakavia/Kakavijë border crossing point with Greece. Irregular migrants apprehended in October are from Algeria, Syria, Morocco, Iraq, Libya, Iran, Palestine and Pakistan

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- 31 OCTOBER 2017)

Algeria	178
Syria	143
Morocco	31
Afghanistan	28
Iraq	24
Libya	58
Other	36
Total	498

GENDER / AGE BREAKDOWN OF ASYLUM SEEKERS (1 JANUARY 2017 - 31 OCTOBER 2017)

Female	24
Male	474
Total	498
Minors	28
Adults	470

Bosnia and Herzegovina



Developments in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017, 655 irregular migrants have been apprehended while trying to enter or exit Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the reporting period (1 - 31 October 2017) the Service for Foreigners' Affairs registered 175 irregular migrants on entry and exit from the country, a 40% increase compared to the previous month when 125 migrants were intercepted, and a 80% increase compared to August (97 apprehensions). Migrants detected during this reporting period are from 10 different countries, mostly from Kosovo* (48), Algeria (56) and Turkey (41). 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.

IRREGULAR BORDER CROSSINGS TO BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (1 JANUARY 2017 - 31 OCTOBER 2017)

Turkey	140
Algeria	102
Afghanistan	68
Pakistan	56
Syria	49
Other	240
Total	655

*See the reference on page 33.

Contingency Countries

Kosovo*

Developments in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017, 128 migrants and asylum seekers have been registered in Kosovo*. During the reporting period, (1 - 31 October 2017) a family of 5 members of Turkish origin has been apprehended (1 female and 4 children) upon their arrival to Prishtina airport and they have sought asylum immediately afterwards. This represents a decrease compared to the previous month when 17 irregular entries were reported.

There are two open reception centers in the country. One in Magure (Lipjan area) and Prishtina. By the end of October, 13 persons were accommodated in the Asylum center (3 from Bulgaria, 1 Libyan, 1 Syrian, 2 Palestinian, 1 Serbian and 5 Turkish nationals, in total 9 male, 4 female, including 6 children).

Known entry and exit points:

Vermice-Prizren, Qafa eMorines, Qafa, Prushit, Hani, Elezit, Kulla-Peje, Jarinje, Leposaviq, 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 593 irregular border crossings on entry and exit to Montenegro, a threefold increase compared to the same period in 2016 (193). Between 1 and 31 October, a total of 66 migrants have been intercepted, a second subsequent month of a decrease in irregular entries after an upsurge in August (i.e. from 39 in July to 179 in August and 97 in September).

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



NUMBER OF ASYLUM SEEKERS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (1 JANUARY 2017 - 31 OCTOBER 2017)

Afghanistan	43
Syria	23
Libya	16
Algeria	15
Pakistan	11
Other	20
Total	128

GENDER BREAKDOWN OF ASYLUM SEEKERS (1 JANUARY 2017 - 31 OCTOBER 2017)

Female	33
Male	95
Total	128
Accompanied minors	36
Unaccompanied minors	5
Adults	87



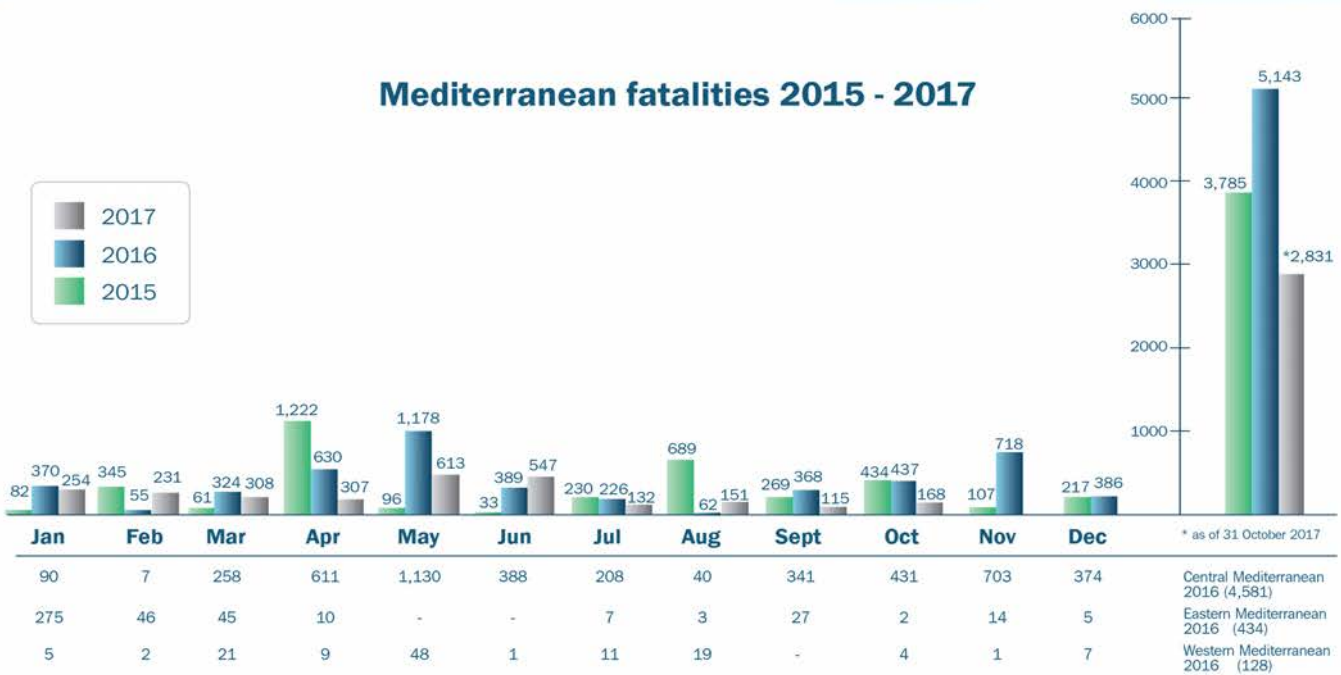
IRREGULAR BORDER CROSSINGS TO MONTENEGRO BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (1 JANUARY 2017 - 31 OCTOBER 2017)

Algeria	273
Morocco	72
Afghanistan	21
Pakistan	30
Syria	24
Iraq	25
Other	148
Total	593

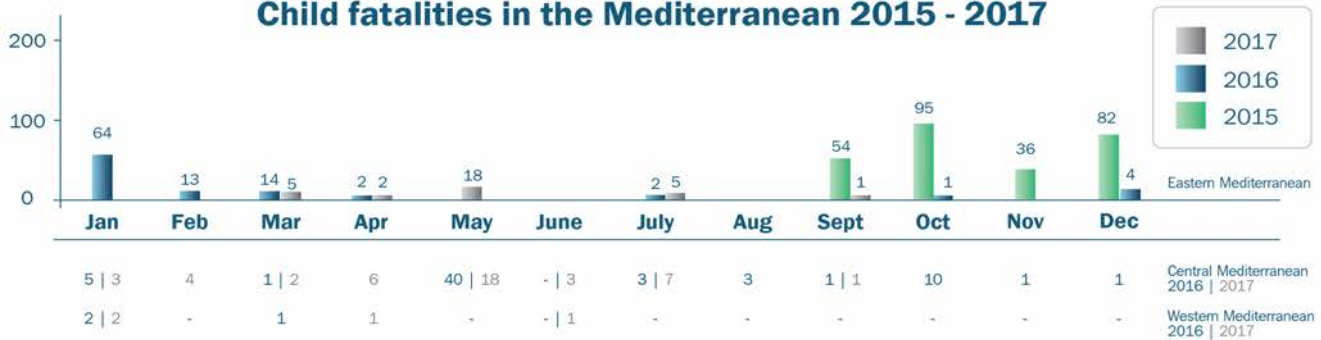
Fatalities in the Mediterranean and Aegean Sea



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 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 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



Flow Monitoring Surveys Analysis - Profile of Pakistani Respondents

[Download here](#)



Migrants Presence Monitoring - Overview of the Situation in October 2017

[Download here](#)



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

[Download here](#)



Q3 2017 Arrivals to Europe Summary Overview and the Dataset

[Download the Dataset here](#)

[Download the Q3 Summary here](#)

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:

