

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

COMPILATION OF AVAILABLE DATA AND INFORMATION

NOVEMBER 2017



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

Photo: Truck packed with migrants heading to Libya crosses Agadez. 2016 IOM/Amanda Nero

176,042 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE **164,754** TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE BY SEA **11,288** TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE BY LAND

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Highlights

Between January and November 2017, there were 176,042 sea and land arrivals to Europe. According to the data collated from DTM focal points and national authorities, 93% of migrants and asylum seekers have crossed the Mediterranean and were registered in Italy, Greece, Cyprus and Spain (164,754). The remaining 7% (11,288) are counted as land arrivals to Greece, Bulgaria and Spain. This represents a 53% decrease compared to the numbers available for the same period in 2016 (total 375,892), and a 80% decrease in comparison to registered arrivals between January and November 2015 (app. 902, 666).

When looking at trends on a country level, the most significant decrease has been observed in arrivals to Greece and Bulgaria. Greece had received 81% less migrants this year, compared to 2016 (174,992). Decrease in arrivals is even more significant if taken into account the registered arrivals in 2015 when 747, 977 migrants and asylum seekers reached its territory. Arrivals to Bulgaria plummeted this year continuing the decline caused by the closure of the Western Balkans route. Namely, between January and November 2017, Bulgarian authorities registered 629 new migrants arriving from Turkey, at least twenty times less than in 2016 (15,283) and approximately fifteen times lower than the figure available for the end of November 2015 (9,869).

117, 036 arrivals to Italy, are the lowest number reported in the past 4 years, showing a 32% decrease compared to 173,008 registered at the end of November 2016, 18% decrease in relation to the figure available for the end of November 2015 (144,205) and 28% less than between January and November 2014 (163,369).

In contrast to that, data for Spain and Cyprus indicate a significant increase. There were 25,141 new arrivals to Spain this year, which is more than twofold increase when correlated with 11,910 reported by the end of November 2016. Further on, 1,029 migrants and asylum seekers landed on Cyprus this year, five times more than in 2016 (189), three times higher than 269 registered in 2015 and the same ratio when compared to 345 registered in 2014.

During this reporting period, one incident involving 65 migrants from Iraq, Pakistan and Afghanistan has been reported through the DTM Black Sea Event Tracking. For more information see [page 8](#).

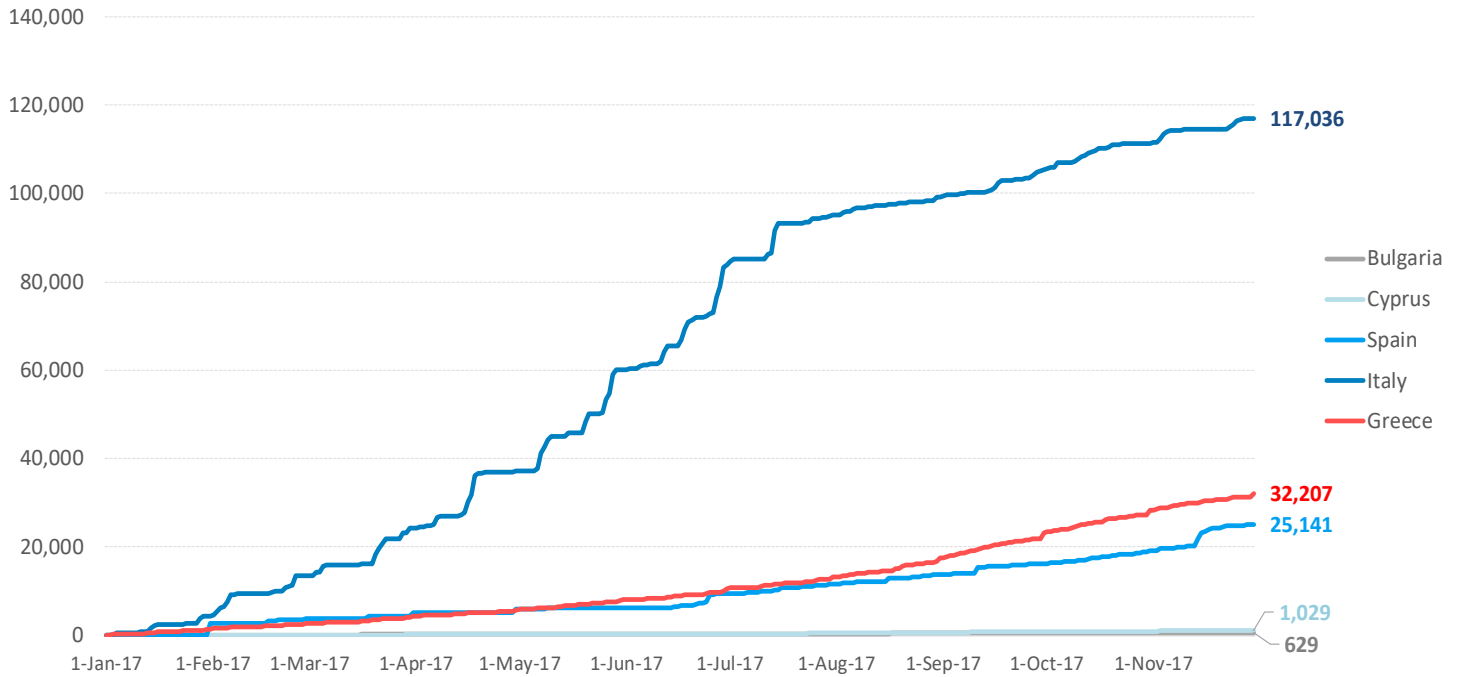
¹The term *transit country* is used in the context of the ongoing DTM flow monitoring of movements from Middle East and Africa towards Europe. It does not imply any official profiling of the countries concerned.

* 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.

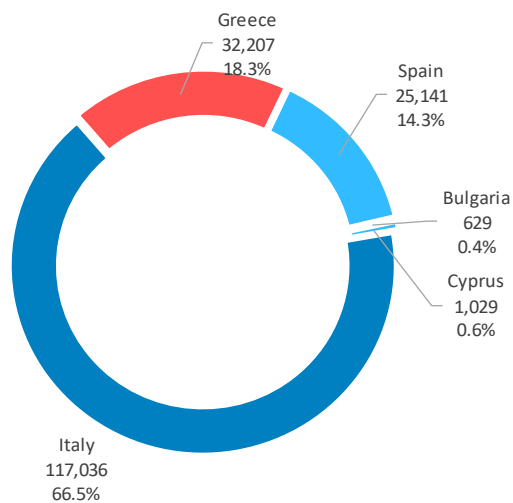


Overview of Arrivals

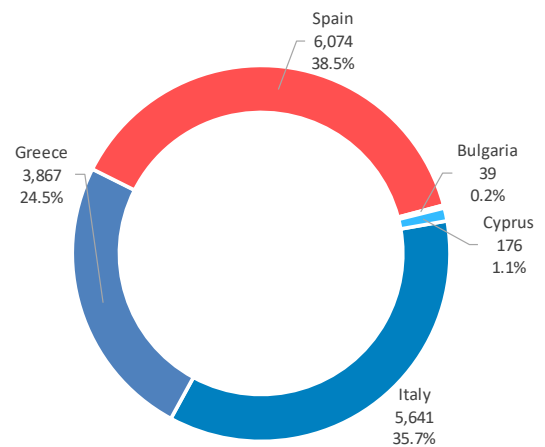
Daily and cumulative figures since 1 January 2017



Cumulative arrivals in 2017

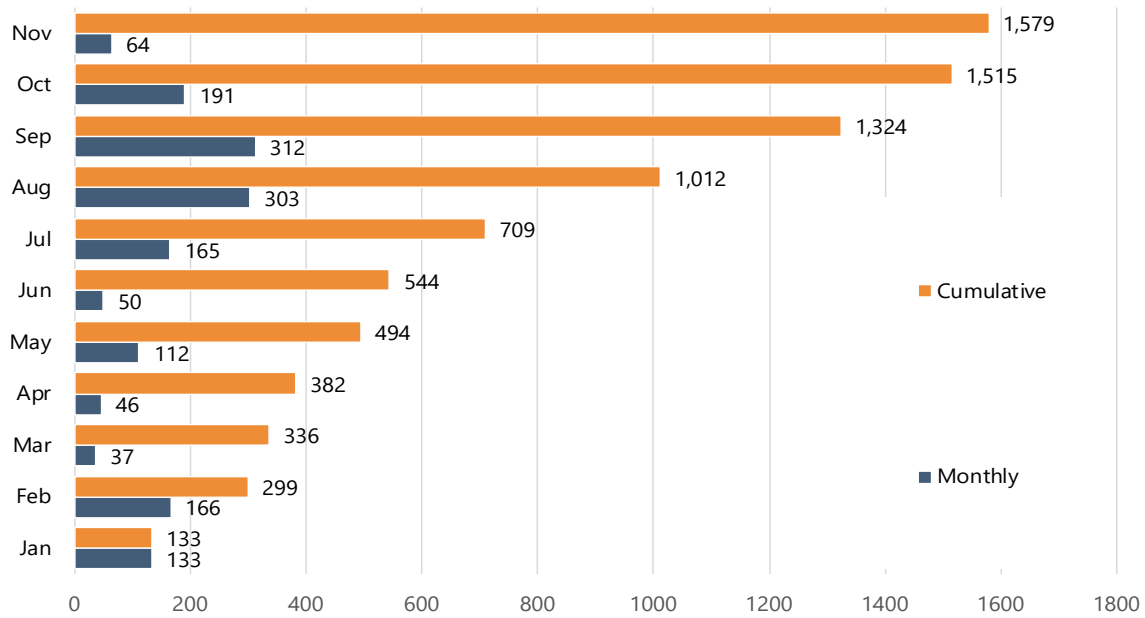


Arrivals in November 2017

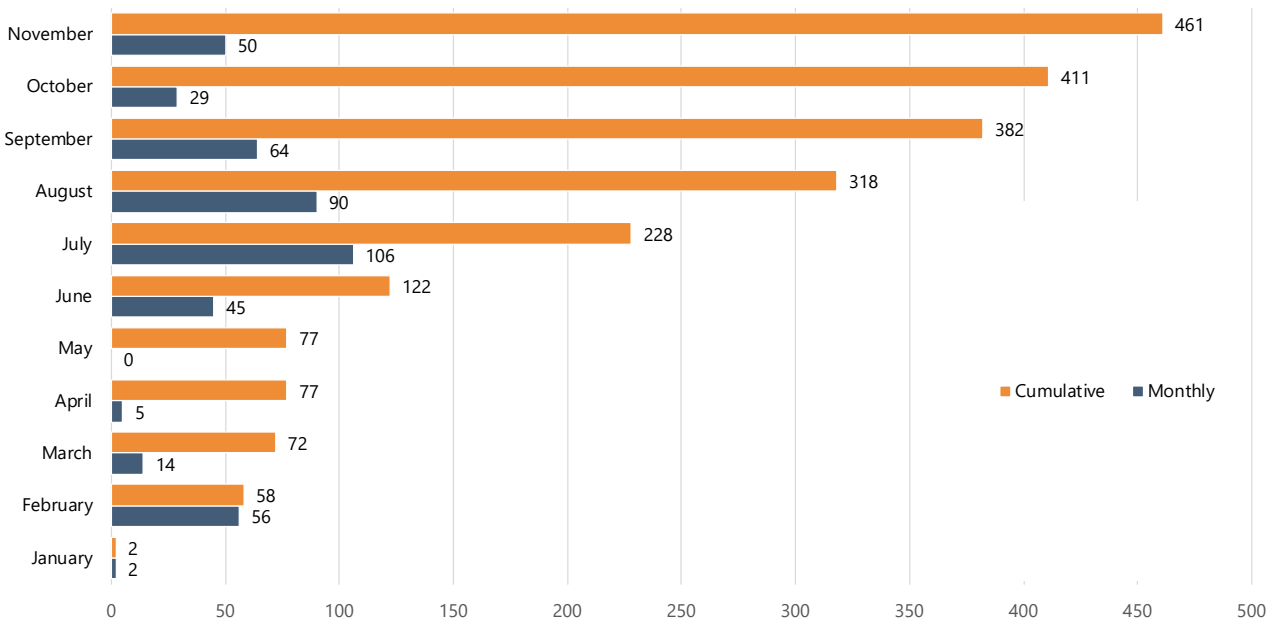


Daily and monthly figures: other countries*

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.

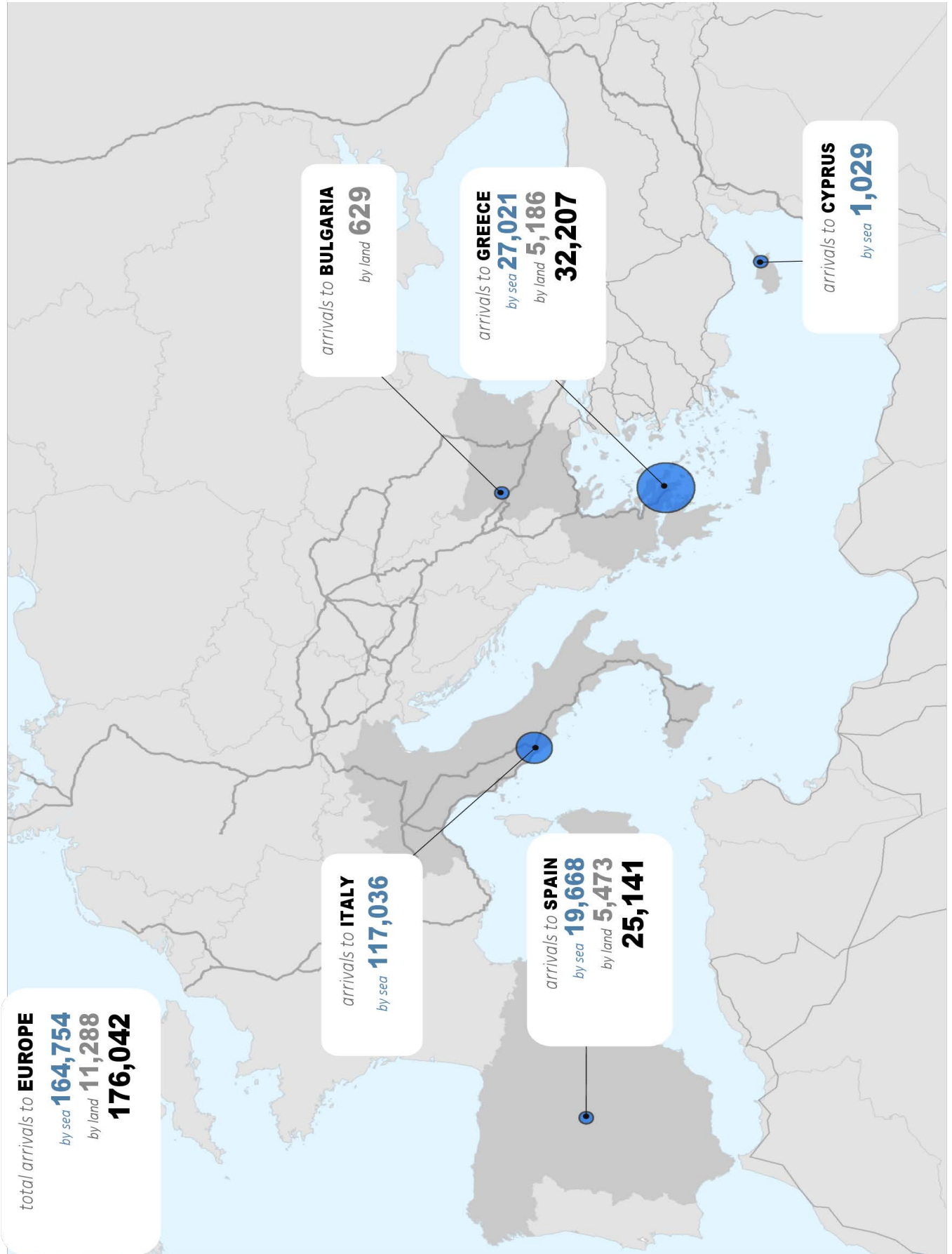
Overview Map - Migrants Flows to Europe



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 November 2017

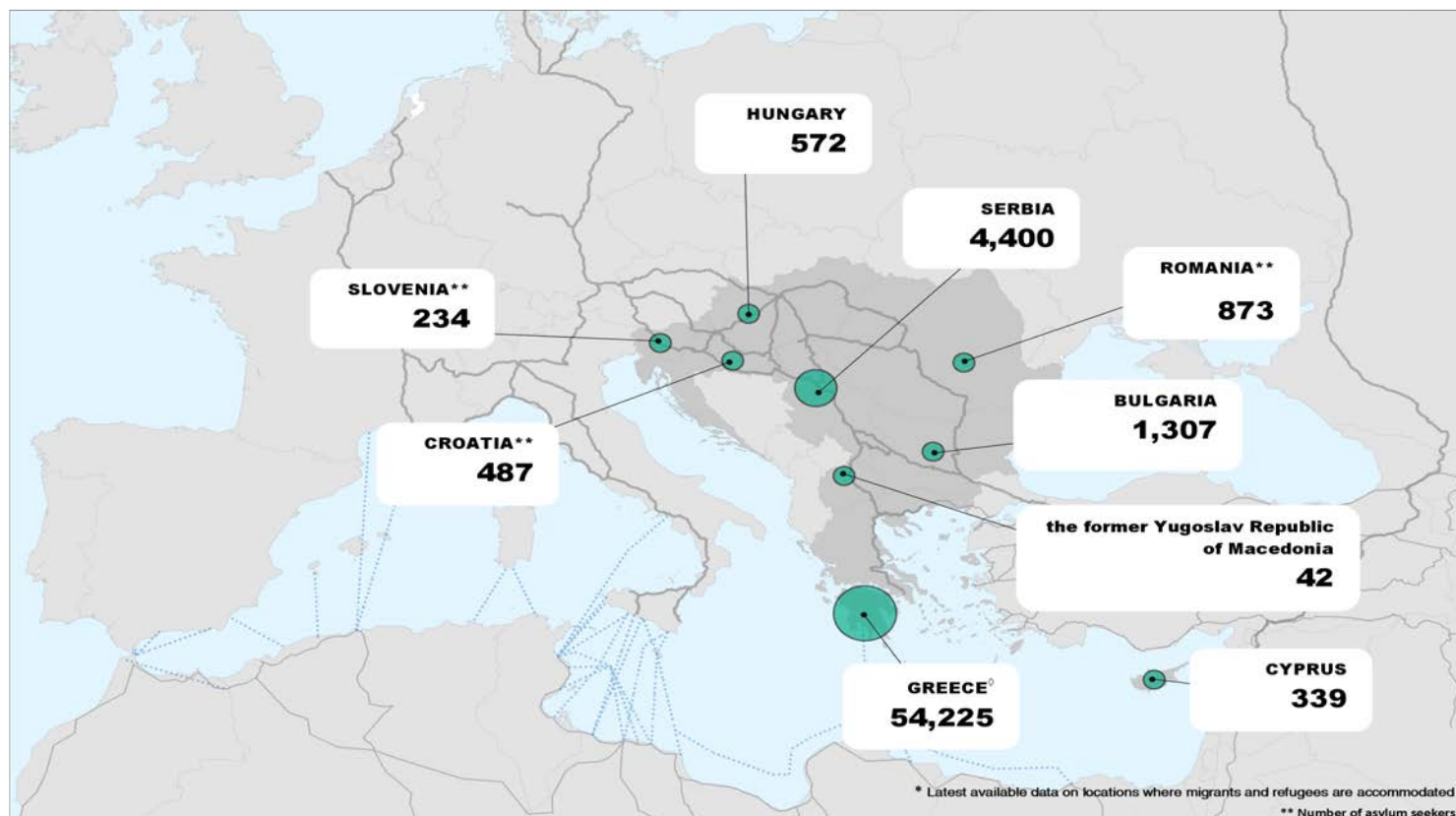


Overview - Presence of Migrants and Asylum Seekers

OVERVIEW: PRESENCE OF MIGRANTS AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

Stranded migrants and refugees in FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia and Bulgaria* 30 November 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.



PRESENCE OF MIGRANTS AND ASYLUM SEEKERS IN THE REGION- CHANGES OVER TIME

Country	MARCH 2016	NOVEMBER 2016	NOVEMBER 2017
Greece	42,688	62,504	54,225 ¹
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,199	157	42
Serbia	1,706	5,367	4,400
Croatia*	231	639	487
Slovenia*	408	367	234
Hungary	/	460	572
Bulgaria	865	5,948	1,307
Cyprus*	/	/	339
Romania*	/	/	873

*Number of Asylum Seekers.

¹Last available data as of 31 October 2017.

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:

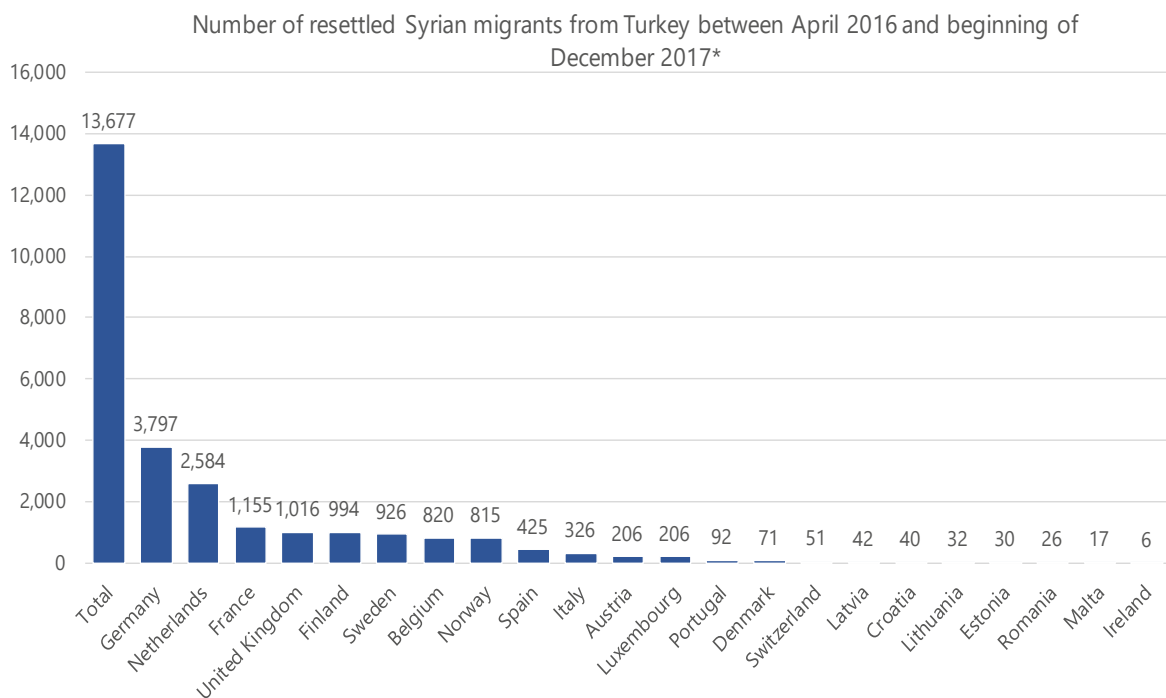
- a new automated system to monitor the number of asylum applications each Member State receives and the number of persons effectively resettled by each
- a reference key to help determine when one Member State is under disproportionate pressure
- a fairness mechanism to alleviate pressure on Member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



*Source: European Commission as of 6 December 2017.

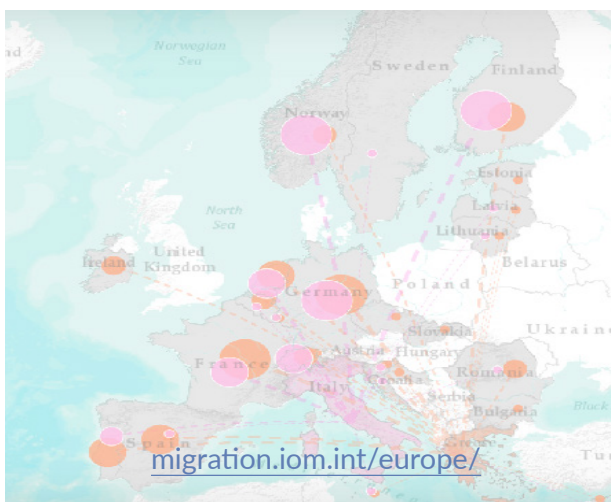
Relocations as of 30 November 2017

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.



MEMBER STATE	From Greece	From Italy	Total
Austria	0	15	15
Belgium	668	414	1,082
Bulgaria	50	10	60
Croatia	60	22	82
Cyprus	96	47	143
Czech Republic	12	0	12
Estonia	141	0	141
Finland	1,201	779	1,980
France	4,396	377	4,773
Germany	5,332	4,391	9,723
Hungary	0	0	0
Ireland	693	0	693
Latvia	294	27	321
Liechtenstein	10	0	10
Lithuania	355	29	384
Luxembourg	271	241	512
Malta	101	67	168
Netherlands	1,744	891	2,635
Norway	693	815	1,508
Portugal	1,192	326	1,518
Romania	683	45	728
Slovakia	16	0	16
Slovenia	172	60	232
Spain	1,096	205	1,301
Sweden	1,649	1,203	2,852
Switzerland	574	877	1,451
Total	21,499	10,841	32,340

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. The last incident is reported on 28 November when Romanian Coast Guard rescued a boat with 65 migrants on board.

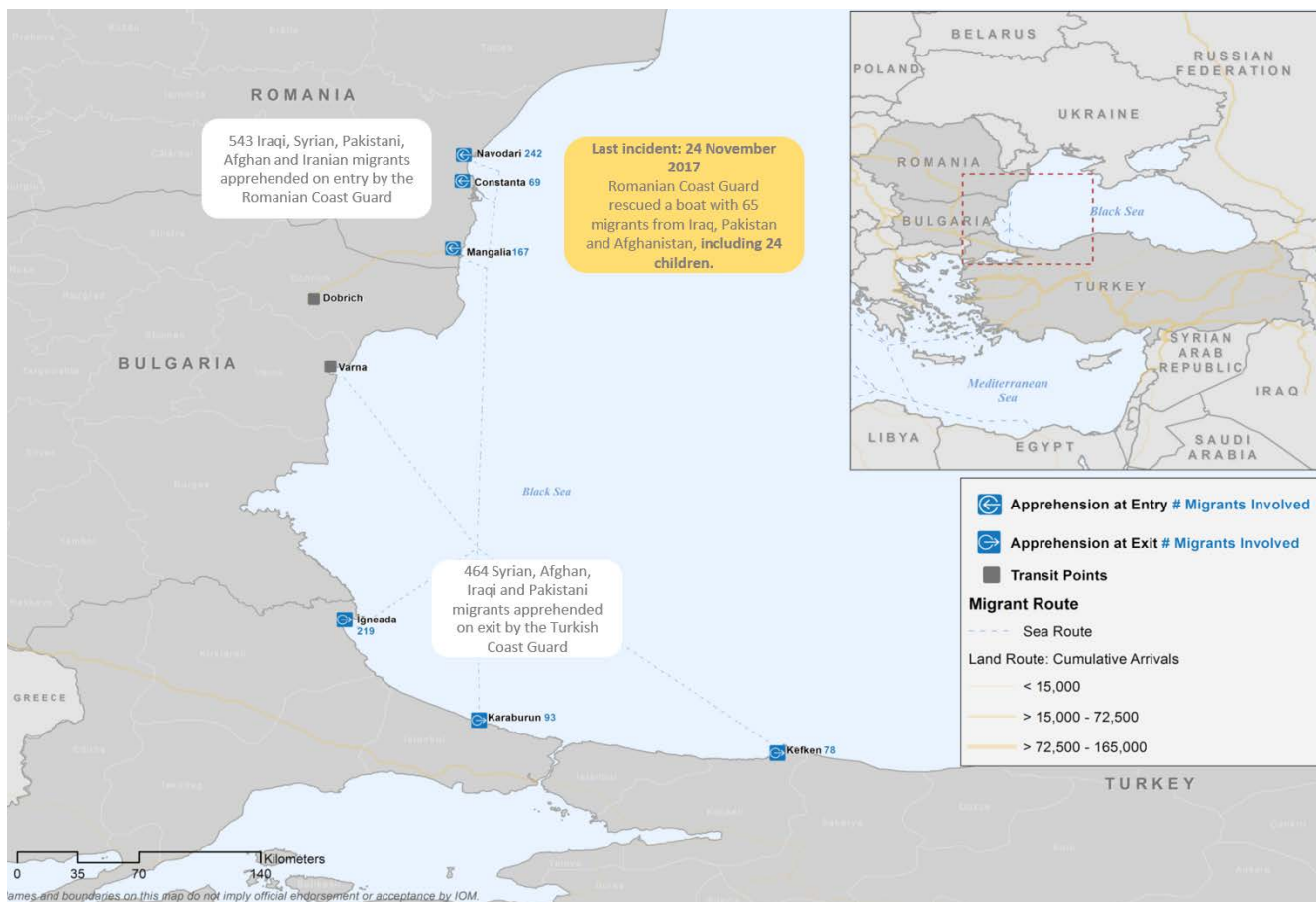
Apprehensions on entry to Romania

The available data shows that 543 migrants and refugees have been apprehended in Romanian territorial waters by the Romanian Coast Guard during 7 different search and rescue operations between 13 August and 24 November 2017. Majority of migrants are of Iraqi and Iranian origin, with a small presence (15 individuals) of Syrian migrants and those originating from Afghanistan and Pakistan who were reported being on board of the last boat rescued at the end of November. Sixty-five per cent of migrants intercepted were adults (approximately 73% men and 27% 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



Italy



Developments in the reporting period

From 1 January 2017 to 30 November 2017, 117,036 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 15% of the total), followed by Guinea, Ivory Coast and Bangladesh (8% each), Mali and Eritrea (6% each), Sudan, Tunisia, Senegal, Gambia (5% each) and many other nationalities of Africa and Southern Asia. As of November, Moroccans are no longer among the first ten nationalities, now replaced by Tunisians.

6 November - A dramatic rescue operation carried out in international waters by the German NGO Sea Watch and coordinated by the Italian Coast Guard's Maritime Centre took place, with the intervention by the Libyan Coast Guard who confronted with the NGO in order to bring back migrants to Libya while ignoring instructions from the Italian GC. The incident cost the lives of at least 50 migrants (report by Sea Watch [here](#), media report [here](#)).

17 November - Corpses of 26 women who lost their lives at sea were buried in the cemetery of Salerno. The corpses were brought on board together with 300 rescued migrants by a Spanish vessel. The 26 women and girls were in a rubber dinghy that capsized in the Mediterranean on November 5. According to the Salerno chief prosecutor, as many as 100 people are considered missing (more [here](#) and [here](#)).

24 November - A new eviction of an informal settlement in Gorizia (at the border with Slovenia) took place. Migrants – mostly of Pakistani and Afghan origins – are entering the Northern region of Friuli Venezia Giulia by land from the Eastern Mediterranean route and from other European countries where they could not receive international protection. While waiting to be registered as asylum seekers and included in the reception system, they are supported by volunteering and local solidarity groups (more [here](#)).

IOM Italy released its second Briefing on migrants' contributions to Italy's welfare, which summarizes the main findings of most recently published research report by authoritative Italian institutions and think tanks on migration and integration ([here](#)).

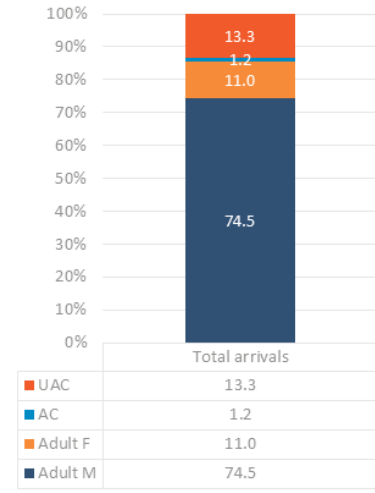
Nationality breakdown of arrivals between January and November 2017

DECLARED NATIONALITY	Total	%	Adult Men	Adult Women	AM	UAM
Nigeria	18,049	15	11,342	5,399	88	1,220
Guinea	9,604	8	7,323	338	57	1,886
Ivory Coast	9,324	8	6,221	1,365	118	1,620
Bangladesh	8,938	8	7,571	28	30	1,309
Mali	7,046	6	5,819	201	40	986
Eritrea	6,836	6	4,115	1,333	188	1,200
Sudan	6,125	5	5,496	94	39	496
Tunisia	5,971	5	5,296	132	14	529
Senegal	5,916	5	5,101	59	13	743
Gambia	5,774	5	4,225	122	20	1,407
Other	33,453	29	24,670	3,792	847	4,144
Total	117,036	100	87,179	12,863	1,454	15,540

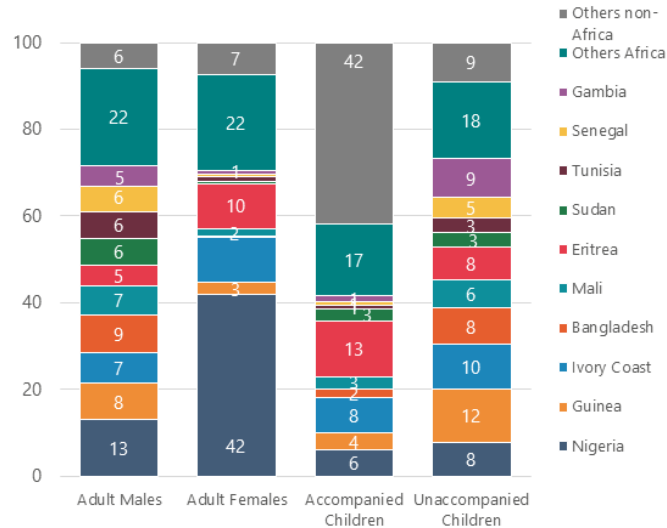
Italy



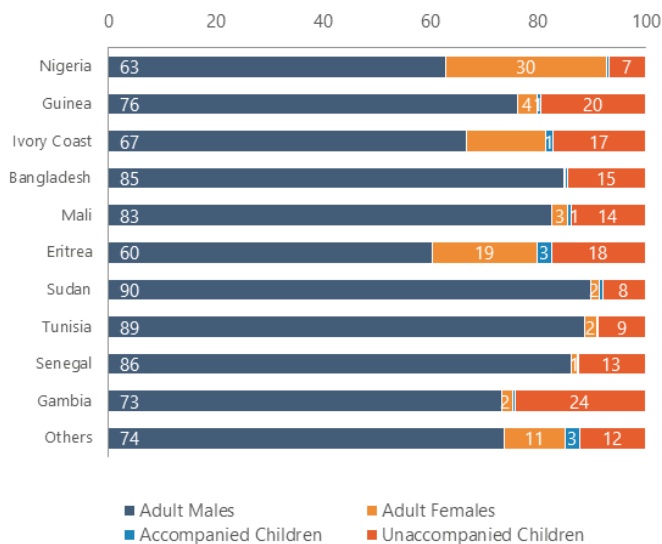
Share of total arrivals by sex and age (as of 30 November 2017)



Composition by nationality of total male, female and children November 2017



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



Available data shows that the 74,5% of all registered migrants were adult males. Unaccompanied and separated children represent the second largest demographic group comprising 13,3% of the overall population. Main emigration countries for UASC are Guinea (12%), Ivory Coast (10%), the Gambia (9%), Eritrea (8%) and Bangladesh (8%). In contrast to that, 42% of registered accompanied children arrived from non-African countries (breakdown of origin countries is not available).

Throughout the year, migrants from Nigeria are registered as first reported nationality, comprising 15% of the overall newly arrived individuals. 63% of Nigerian nationals were adult males, 30% adult females and 7% UASC. When compared to other nationalities, Nigerians have a highest share of adult females. The highest share of UASC is registered among migrants arriving from the Gambia (24%) and Guinea (20%).



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 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).

In regards to arrivals to Tunisia, there has 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, 5,971 Tunisians arrived since the beginning of the year. No official estimate on the number of migrants arriving in Italy by land borders is provided by Italian authorities.

Exit points: Some migrants arrived by sea try to move to other European countries and formal and informal transit camps are active 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. Over the past month, Ventimiglia keeps being reported as a bottleneck for migrants and refugees who are trying to cross the border with France and are sent back by French authorities. While the official transit camp managed by the Italian Red Cross hosts around 500 people each night, some other 200-250 are estimated to stay in an informal camp along the River Roja and receive support from local solidarity groups and associations (here and here). Also Como (Italy/Switzerland) and Bolzano (Italy/Austria) are the two border cities where transiting migrants gather and try to organize for further moving northwards. Sudanese and Tunisian migrants are reported to be present at border areas with France, more Eritreans are reported at the border with Switzerland. 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.

Arrivals to Italy by landing points





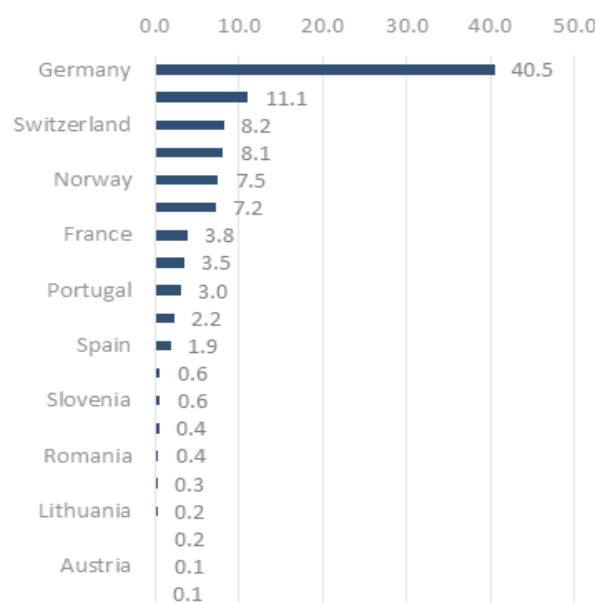
Italy

Relocation

As of 30 November, 10,841 migrants were relocated from Italy. In 2017 only, there have been 8,191 departures. Overall, main countries of destination for relocated migrants are Germany (41%), Sweden (11%), Switzerland (8%), The Netherlands (8%), Norway (7%), Finland (7%), followed by France, Belgium, Portugal, Luxemburg, Spain, Malta, Slovenia and others with lower numbers. In November 2017, 10 migrants were relocated from Italy to Bulgaria for the first time.

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, 27% are female and 73% are male, mainly (96%) Eritrean nationals. Approximately 10% are children, including 86 UASC.

Top 10 host countries for migrants relocated from Italy (October 2015 - November 2017)



RELOCATION COUNTRY	2015-2016	2017	Total from Italy
Austria	0	15	15
Belgium	29	385	414
Bulgaria	0	10	10
Croatia	9	13	22
Cyprus	10	37	47
Finland	359	420	779
France	282	95	377
Germany	455	3,936	4,391
Latvia	8	19	27
Lithuania	0	29	29
Luxemburg	61	180	241
Malta	46	21	67
Norway	236	579	815
Portugal	267	59	326
Romania	43	2	45
Slovenia	23	37	60
Spain	63	142	205
Sweden	39	1,164	1,203
Switzerland	340	537	877
The Netherlands	380	511	891
Total	2,650	8,191	10,841

Resettlement

IOM Italy manages a resettlement program financed by the Ministry of Interior, under which 886 migrants have been resettled to Italy since the beginning of the year from Lebanon, Turkey, Sudan, Syria and Jordan. The 83% of migrants resettled in 2017 is of Syrian nationality.

Other humanitarian corridors are organized by a consortium of the Evangelic Churches and the S. Egidio Community, which have resettled in Italy from Lebanon about 1000 migrants between February 2016 and October 2017. The programme will continue in 2018/2017. A new humanitarian corridor opened in November, with 25 Eritreans resettled from refugees' camps in Ethiopia under an agreement between the S. Egidio Community, Caritas, Fondazione Migrantes, CEI and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Greece

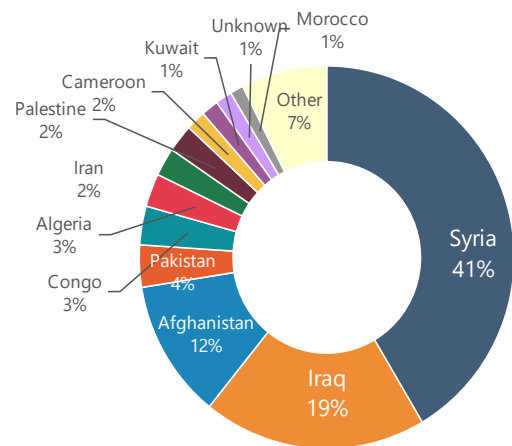


Developments in the reporting period

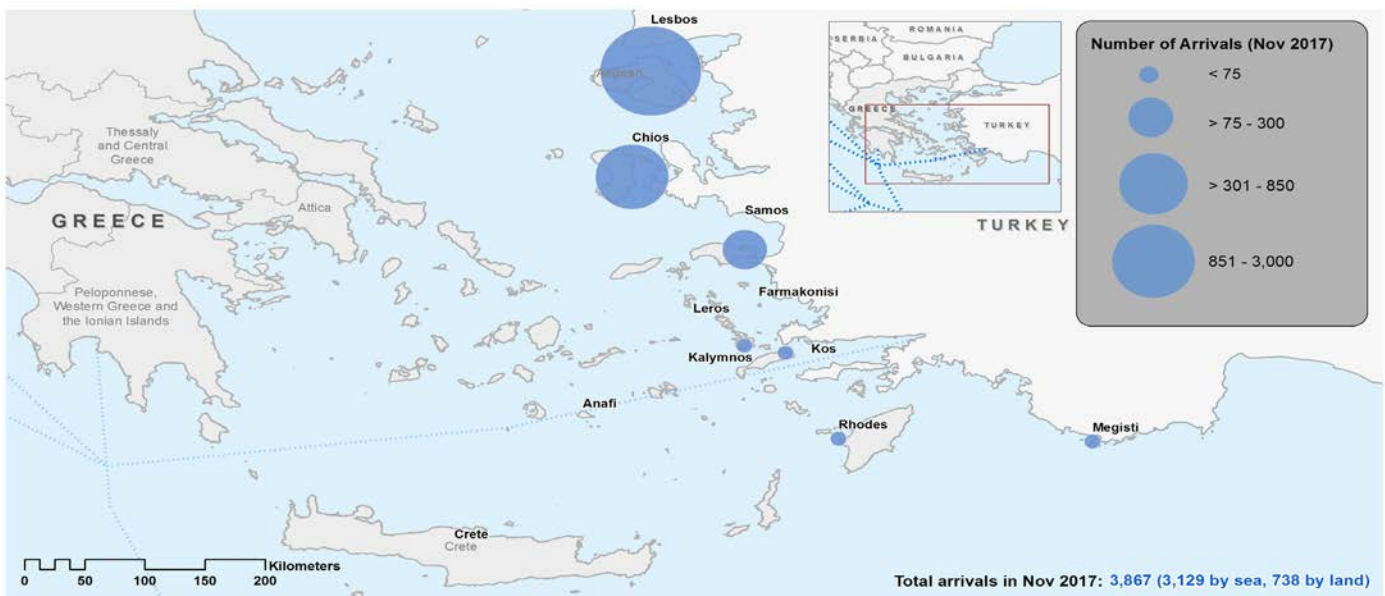
From 1 January until 30 November 2017 there were 32,207 registered arrivals to Greece, with 3,867 arrivals taking place during this reporting period (1 - 30 November). This represents a 23% decrease compared to the previous month when 5,007 new migrants were registered and a 75% increase in comparison to arrivals in November 2016 (2,215). A decrease is observed also in regards to land arrivals, from 789 reported in October to 738 registered in November (which comprise 19% of all arrivals reported for that month, almost three times increase compared to land arrivals in November 2016). However, a 68% increase in overall land arrivals is observed when compared to 2016, from 3,093 at the end of November 2016 to 5,186 registered at the end of this reporting period.

Nationality breakdown

Arrivals in November did not introduce any changes in the landscape of nationalities recorded at the end of the previous reporting period. The data shows that Syrian nationals comprise 41% of the registered migrants and asylum seekers, 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*

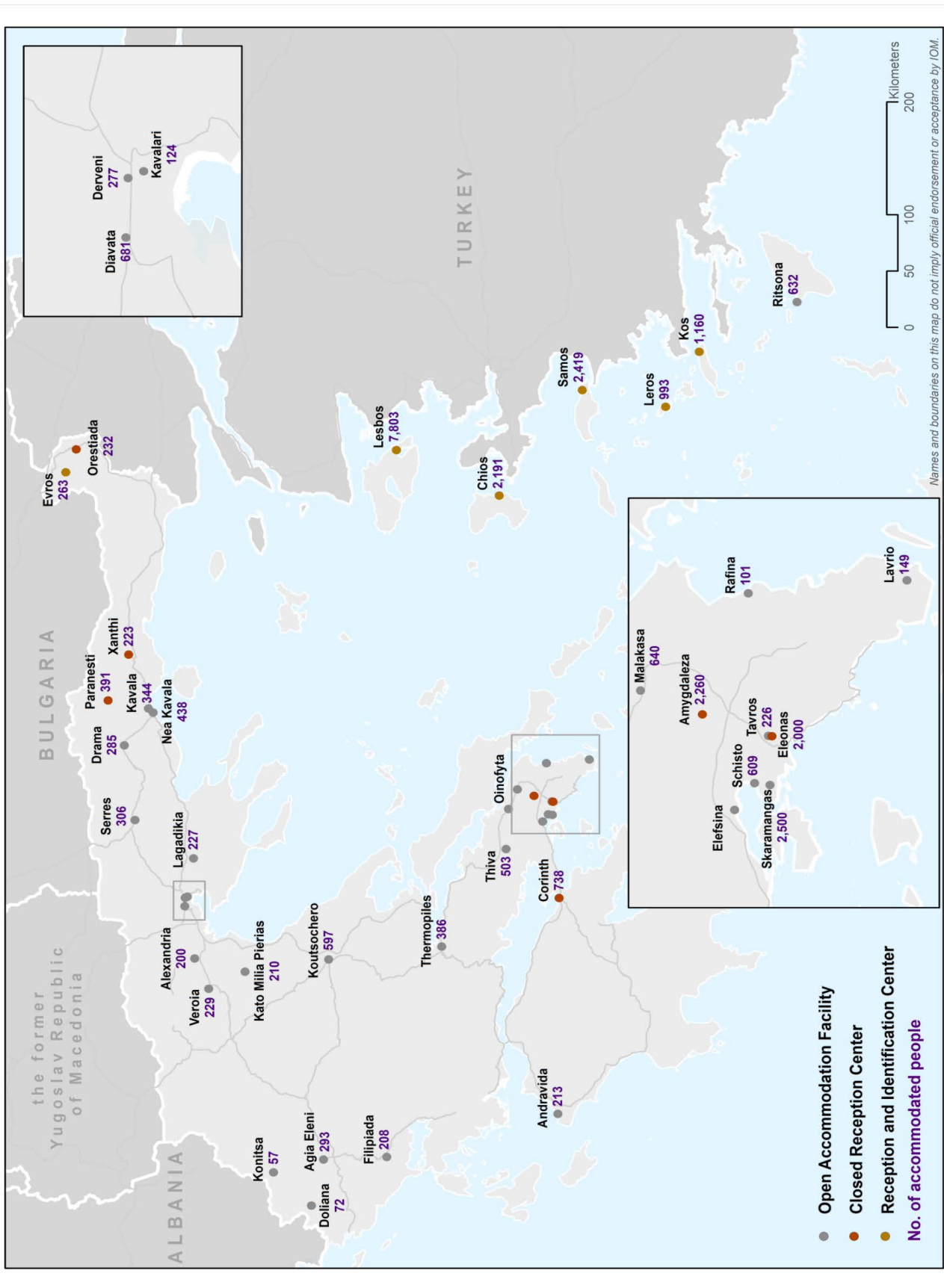
LOCATION		Number of accommodated migrants as of 31 October 2017
ATTICA	Eleonas	2,000
	Schisto	609
	Skaramangas	2,500
	Rafina	101
	Lavrio	149
PELOPONESE	Andravida (200)	213
CENTRAL GREECE	Thiva	503
	Thermopiles (Inside)	386
	Ritsona	632
	Koutsochero	597
	Malakasa	640
NORTHERN GREECE	Nea Kavala	438
	Alexandria	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

*Last available data is as of 31 October 2017.



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

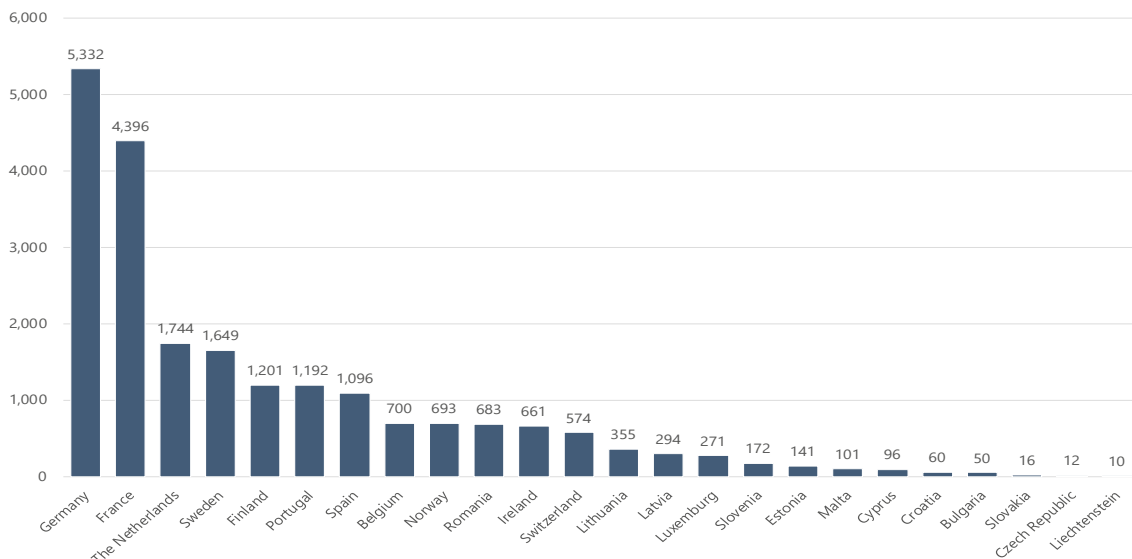
By the end of November 2017, 21,499 migrants have been relocated from Greece to other EU Member States, with 290 relocations taking place during this reporting period, a 66% decrease compared to October (841).

Almost a half of all migrants have been transferred to Germany (25%) 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% (4,889) 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, 351 unaccompanied and separated children were relocated (5 in this reporting period) from Greece to Belgium (20), Croatia (2), Finland (109), Germany (21), France (5), Ireland (20), Lithuania (1), Luxembourg (22), Malta (1), the Netherlands (69), 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	523	700
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	1,976	4,396
Germany	644	4,688	5,332
Ireland	240	421	661
Latvia	155	139	294
Liechtenstein	0	10	10
Lithuania	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	546	574
The Netherlands	836	908	1,744
Total	7,286	14,213	21,499

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



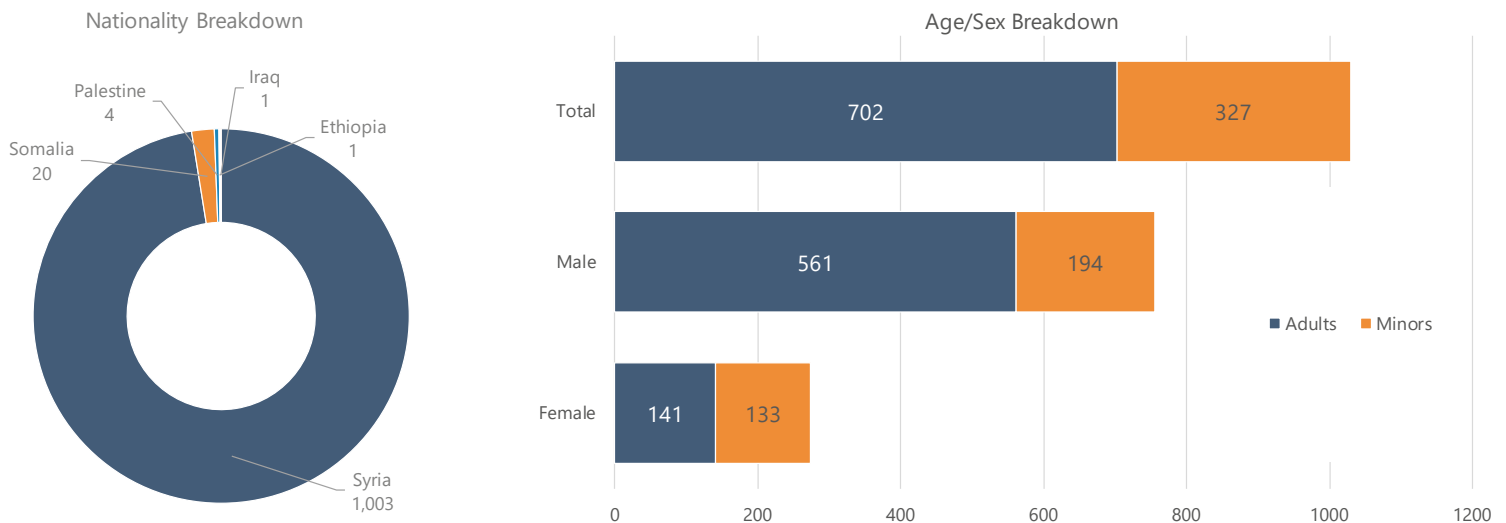
Cyprus



Developments in the reporting period

According to the available data, 1,029 migrants have been registered arriving to Cyprus between January and November 2017. During this reporting period, a total of 176 migrants landed to Cyprus, a five times increase compared to the previous month when 34 migrants have been reported. Among registered migrants, 175 are Syrian nationals (83 men, 33 women, 30 boys and 29 girls) and one woman from Ethiopia. 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 November, 318 migrants were registered arriving to Cyprus reaching a total of 345 by the end of 2016 (129 during November). At the end of November 2017, 301 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the Kofinou Reception and Accommodation Center (total capacity 400) and 38 in the Pournara Emergency Reception Center.

Demographic profile of arrived migrants



Accommodation facilities (with occupancy/capacity)



Bulgaria

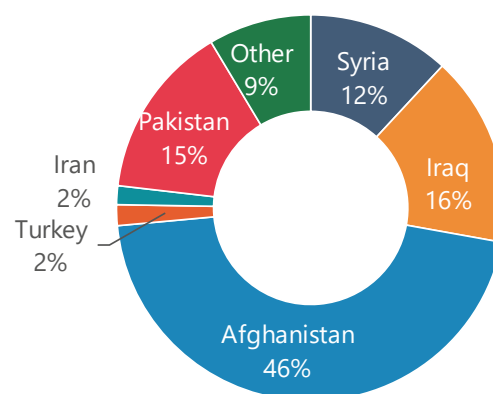


Developments in the reporting period

Between January and November 2017 the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior (Mol) registered a total of 629 new migrants who were attempting to enter the country from Turkey and 422 migrants who were first time registered while trying to exit the country illegally. Moreover, additional 1,913 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 (2,335 including first time registered people) were detected in the border areas with Serbia (1,967) and Romania (182).

A significant decrease in interceptions on entry and exit has been observed when compared to the same period in 2016. At the end of November 2016, Bulgarian Authorities intercepted 9,410 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 135 in 2016 to 182 by the end of November 2017. In contrast to that, data shows a decrease in movements near the border with Greece, with 161 intercepted in 2017, compared to 456 reported in 2016.

Nationality breakdown of all migrants apprehended on exit and entry to the country as of 30 November 2017



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

NAME OF ACCOMODATION FACILITY	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Nationalities
Facilities run by the State Agency for Refugees			
Open Reception Centre at Banya	70	78	Mainly Iraqi (31%), Afghan (28%), Syrian (27%) and Pakistani (3%) nationals
Open Reception Centre at Pastrogor	320	18	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Ovcha Kupel	860	240	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Vrazhdebna	370	167	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Voenna Rampa	800	147	
Closed Reception Centre Sofia - Busmantsi	60	17	
Open Reception Centre at Harmanli	2,710	276	
Facilities run by the Ministry of Interior			
Closed Reception Centre Lyubimets	350	364	Mainly Afghani (28%), Pakistani (20%), Iraqi (13%), Syrian (11%) and Iranian (5%) nationals
Closed Reception Centre in Sofia - Busmantsi	400		
Closed Reception Center in Elhovo (under reconstruction)	N/A		
Total	5,940	1,307	

*Last available data relevant to this reporting period.

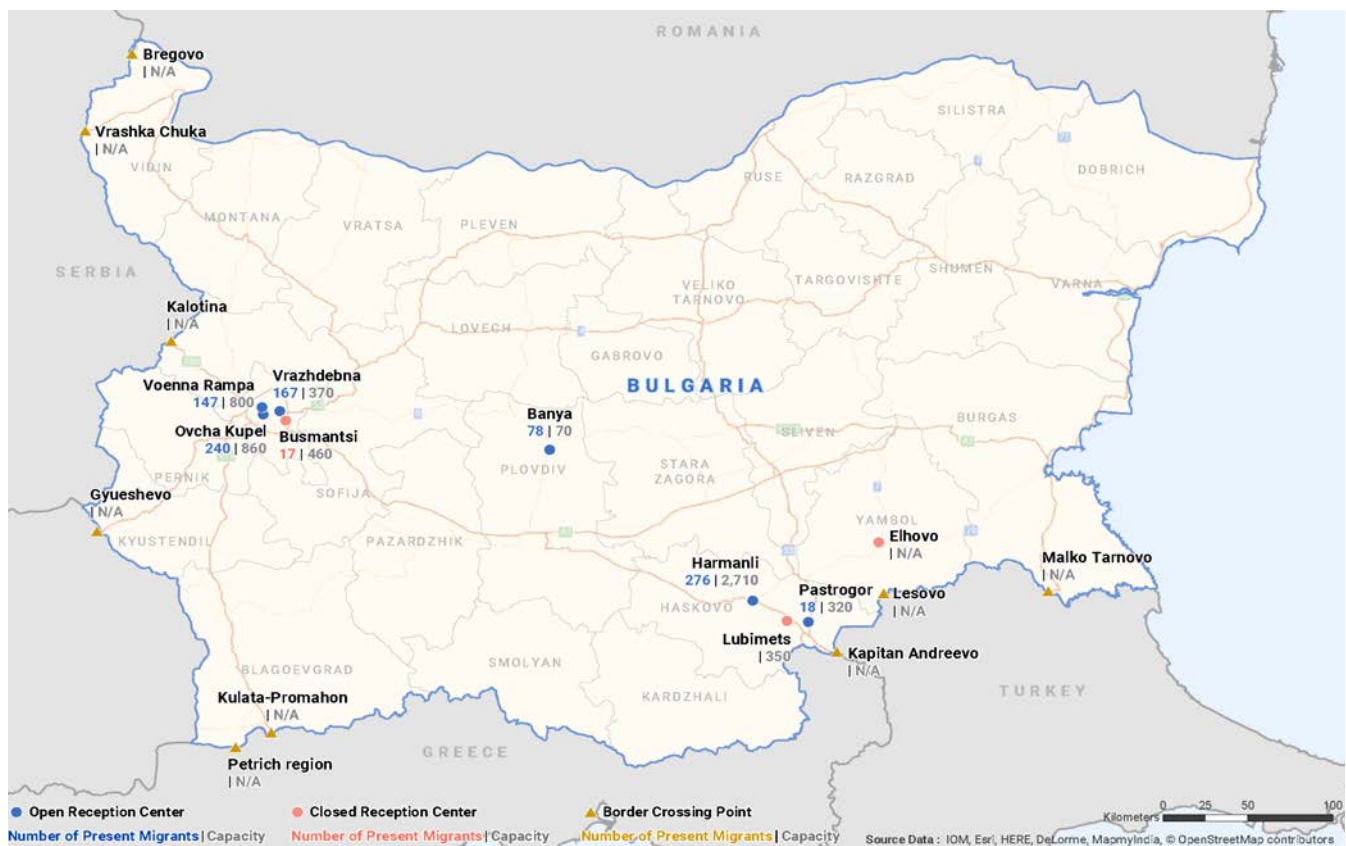
Bulgaria



Map of Accommodation Facilities with available data on occupancy as of end of 30 November 2017

At the end of this reporting period, Bulgarian authorities reported 1,307 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in nine different open and closed reception facilities around the country, very close to the weekly average of 1,299 calculated for that month. Similar trend was observed during the past month, when at the end of October authorities reported 1,333 migrants and asylum seekers residing in different premises.

The dynamic in number of stranded and accommodated migrants changed throughout time, influenced also by the different policies related to the border controls to decrease irregular migration in the region. The most significant event was EU- Turkey Statement which reduced the flows through the Western Balkans route. However, the routes slightly changed and more apprehensions have been reported in Bulgaria (migrants arriving from Greece and Serbia) which resulted in the increase in number of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers in the reception centers. In the second half of March 2016, there were 865 individuals registered residing in these centers, the number was on rise up to the October when 7,071 migrants and asylum seekers were recorded. Since then, numbers were slowly decreasing - from November 2016 when 6,978 people were in the center to 1,307 reported at the end of this reporting period (November 2017).





Spain

Developments in the reporting period

Between January and November 2017, Spanish authorities registered 25,141 newly arrived migrants and asylum seekers, with 6,074 arrivals recorded during this reporting period (1 - 30 November), a two times increase compared to month before. Majority, 78% have arrived by sea (19,668), and the remaining 21% arrived by land to the Spanish enclaves Ceuta and Melilla (5,473). This represents a 111% increase when compared to the same period last year, 11,910 vs. 25,141 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, complemented by the total of 8,968 registered during the past two months.

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 with locations and capacities of accommodation facilities in Spain



Croatia

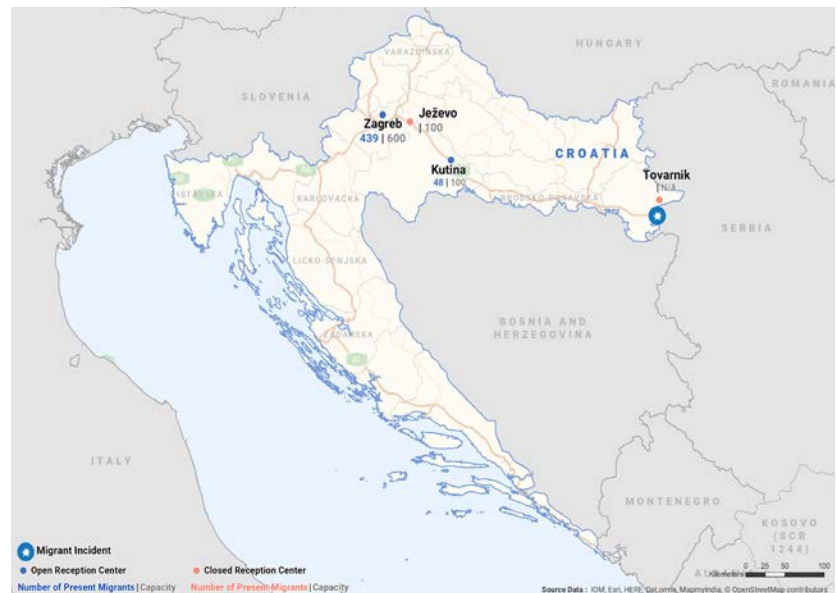
Developments in the reporting period



According to available data, from January until the end of November 2017, Croatian Border Police apprehended 2,352 migrants who tried to enter or exit Croatian territory. The majority of migrants (56%) were intercepted in the territory of the Vukovarsko - Srijemska county while attempting to irregularly enter from Serbia to Croatia. Out of the total 1,332 irregular migrants detected in that county, more than a half (53%) were Afghan nationals, among which 296 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 186 in October to 122 in November 2017. The remaining 44% of apprehensions on the country level happened in other 15 different counties, mainly in those located on the coast (195 interceptions in Istria, 123 in Dubrovnik-Neretva county, 111 in Primorje-Gorski Kotar county and 161 in Zagreb county).

21 November - A 6-years old Afghan girl has lost her life in an accident that occurred at the railway tracks in the border area between Croatia and Serbia. According to the [media sources](#), the girl was with her family (5 siblings and a mother) when trying to cross irregularly to Croatia from Serbia where they have spent some time arranging their journey further to the Western Europe. After crossing to Croatian territory, they were apprehended by the Croatian Border Police and returned back to the Serbian territory (read more [here](#)). While crossing the railway track back to Serbia, a cargo train approached causing deadly injuries to the little girl. The family ran back to the Croatian officials asking for help. The girl was taken to the ambulance, but unfortunately, to no avail. Until the [end of November](#), at least 90 migrants have lost their lives while attempting to irregularly cross the land borders between European countries, an increase compared to 2016 when 62 deaths have been recorded and a decrease compared to 2015 when 134 migrants have lost their lives.

Accommodation facilities with occupancy/capacity as of end of November and the location of the incident



Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) on 27 November 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	439	367 adults (306 male, 61 female), 72 minors (36 boys, 36 girls)	mainly Afghan (24%), Syrian (23%), Iraqi (12%) and Iranian (12%) nationals
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)	100	48	25 adults (13 male, 12 female), 27 minors (14 boys, 13 girls)	Syrian (69%), Iraqi (21%), Iranian (8%) and Afghan (2%) nationals
Closed Reception Center for Foreigners (Jezevo)	100(+20)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	800 (820)	487		

*Last available data applicable to the reporting period.

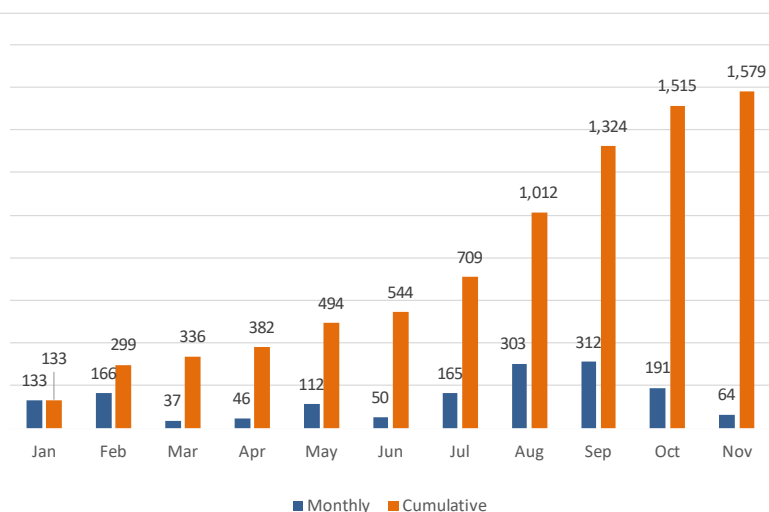
Hungary



Developments in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017 until 30 November, 1,579 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, 64 migrants entered the country irregularly, which represents a 66% decrease compared to 191 entries reported during the previous month (see graph below).

Irregular entries to Hungary



By the end of November, 572 migrants were accommodated in the reception centers around the country and in the transit zones near the border with Serbia. Between January and November 2017, total of 2,600 migrants and asylum seekers were admitted to Röszke (1,323) and Tompa (1,277) transit zones on the border with Serbia. Fifty-eight per cent of migrants admitted to the transit zones were male, and 42% female. Fifty-four per cent of all admitted migrants were minors.

16 November - Hungary insists on the view that the European Commission should contribute to the costs of the border fence built at the time of the emergence of the migrant crisis, János Lázár, the Minister heading the Prime Minister's Office said at a press conference. According to his information, the competent European Commissioner's reply to the request for grants as a contribution to the operation and construction of the Hungarian fence was that they do not regard the fence or providing grants for Hungary in relation to the construction thereof and its extra migration-related expenditures as justified. Read more [here](#).

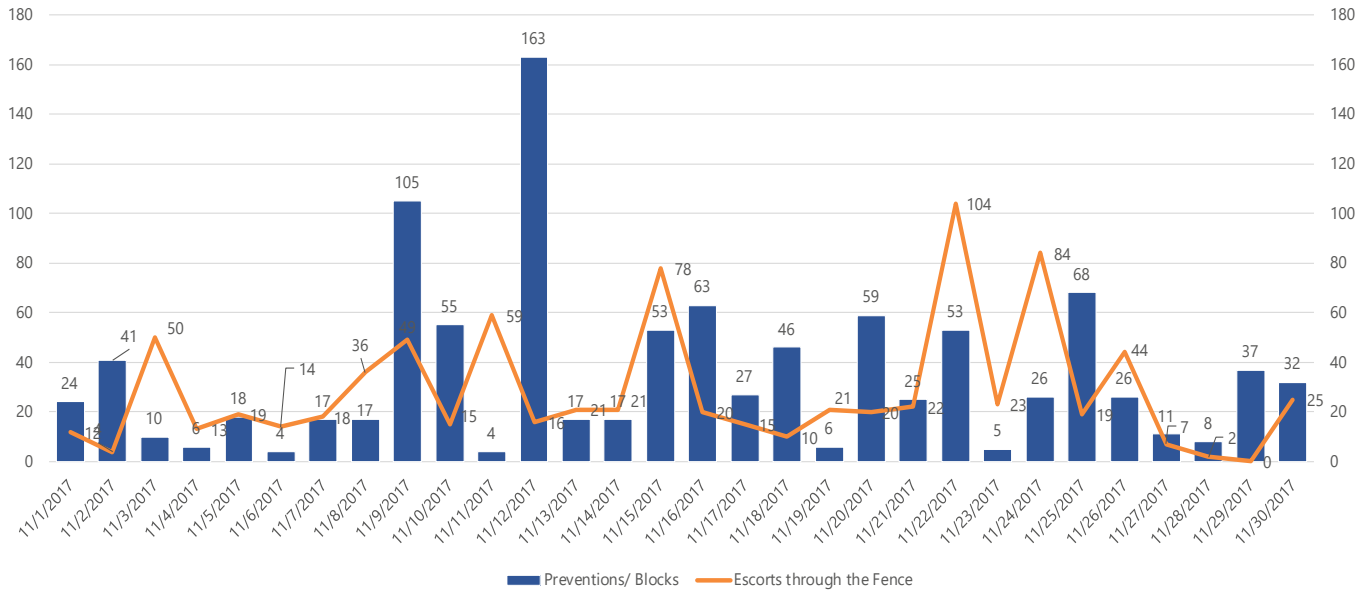
23 November - "Hungary would only begin extending the existing border security fence or constructing a new one if the main direction of illegal immigration were to move to another stretch of the border, with Romania or Ukraine", Chief Security Advisor to the Prime Minister, György Bakondi declared. "We are not seeing anything like this for the moment; the monitoring of the Romanian and Ukrainian borders is effective, thanks to cooperation between Hungarian and partner border security authorities", he added. Read more [here](#).

30 November - According to Chief Security Advisor to the Prime Minister György Bakondi, there is no question of migration coming to a stop, because although the number of people arriving in Europe from war zones in Syria and Iraq is decreasing, more are arriving from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sub-Saharan Africa. Mr. Bakondi said: People coming from Syria and Iraq are now increasingly stopping in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan and preparing to return home in view of the fact that they will eventually have the opportunity to do so thanks to the military operations. He pointed out that those who are arriving from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sub-Saharan Africa are not fleeing war, but are setting out for Europe in the hope of a better life because of economic problems in their homeland. Read more [here](#).

Hungary



Apprehensions by the Hungarian police



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

At the end of this reporting period, there were 572 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in state run facilities in Hungary. Majority of migrants (84%) are residing in Tompa and Röszke transit zones (total of 480). When compared to the previous reporting period, there was a 9% increase in number of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers, and a bit higher than the monthly average recorded for this year which is 446. It also indicates a slight increase compared to the situation at the end of November 2016, when 563 migrants and asylum seekers were reported residing in Hungary.



Romania

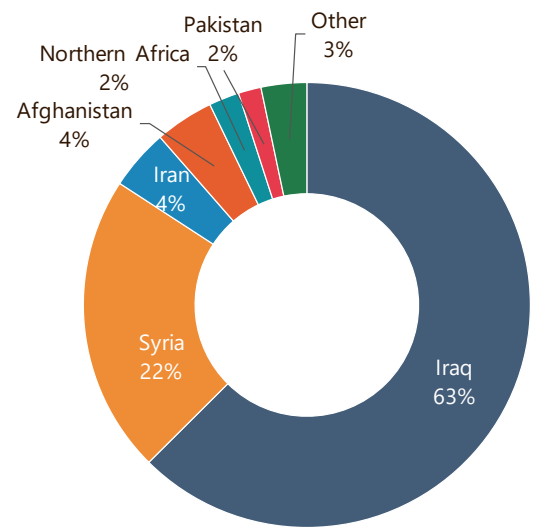


Developments in the reporting period

Available data on interceptions on entry to Romania indicate that the total of 1,581 migrants entered the country illegally between January and November 2017. The same data shows that 47% of the apprehended migrants were identified in the areas close to the Bulgarian border, while the remaining 38% arrived from Turkey (all by sea*) and 15% from Serbia. Migrants from Iraq comprise estimated 72% of all apprehended individuals followed by Syrian (13%) and Iranian (10%) nationals. The remaining 4% 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), and a decrease during the month of October (64), available data indicate a rise in arrivals during this reporting period, with total of 83 arrivals.

In contrast to that, there has been a decrease in apprehensions on exit, from 95 reported during October to 47 detected between 1 and 30 November. According to the data, all migrants tried to leave Romania towards Hungary, in the Arad County. Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants on exit is show on the pie chart.

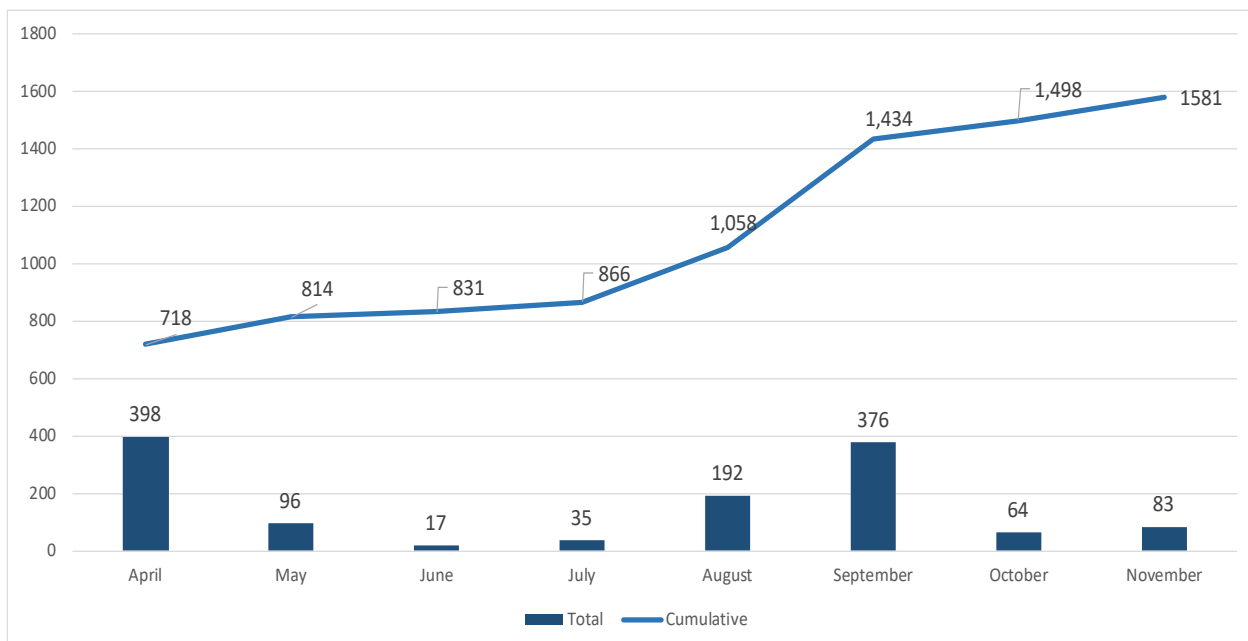
Nationality breakdown of migrants apprehended on exit (July - November 2017)*



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

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

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

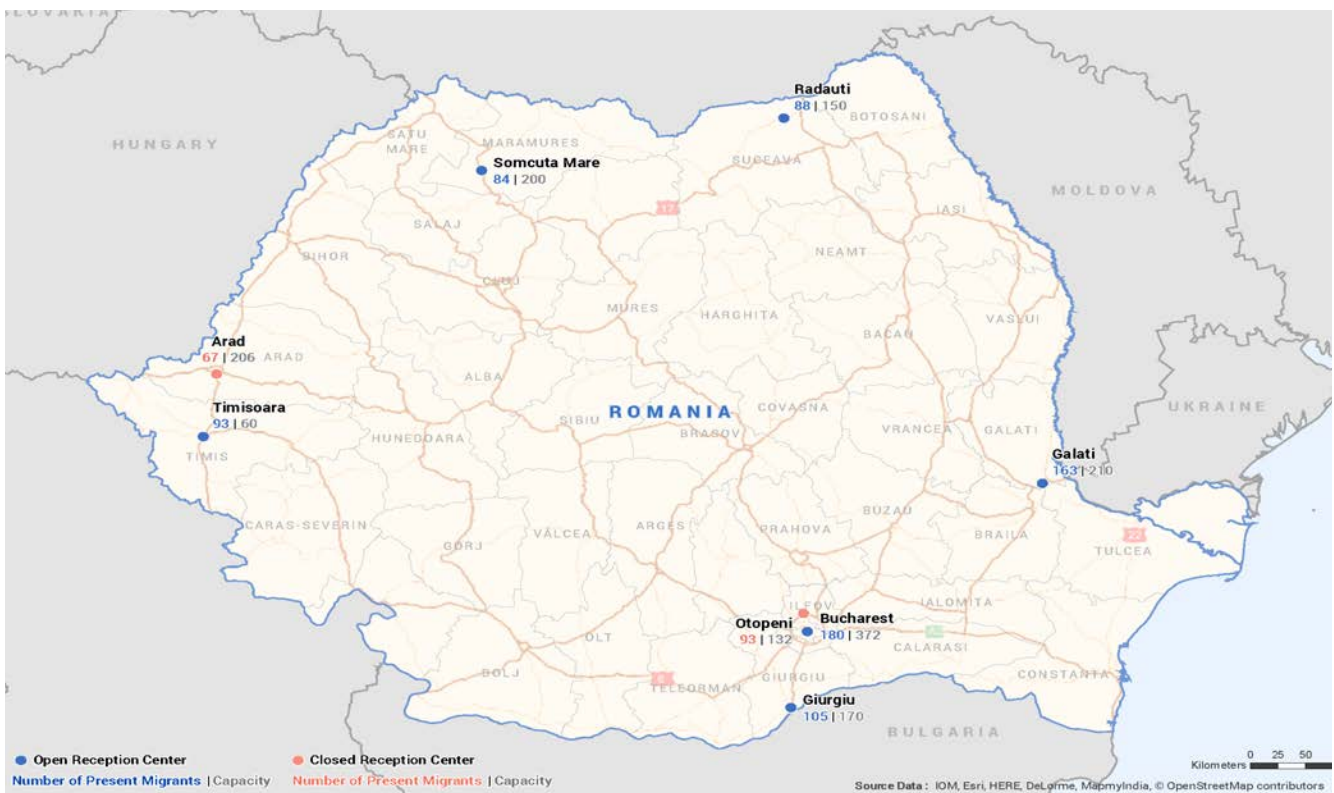


* The monthly breakdown is available only since April.



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

According to available data, there were 873 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in the state run reception facilities in Romania as of 30 November, a 22% decrease compared to the situation at the end of October. Most of the migrants and asylum seekers reside in reception centers located in Bucharest (180), Galati (163), Giurgiu (105) and Timisoara (93). For more information about locations, types of centers, occupancy and capacity see the map below*.



* Kindly note that the capacities are subject to changes.

Serbia



Developments in the reporting period

Over the period from 1 to 30 November 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 approximately 4,112 at the beginning of the month, to 3,962 on 30 November. It is estimated that close to 400 migrants and refugees remain in the open, mostly near reception centers. Hence, the estimated overall number of migrants and refugees in Serbia is around 4,400 at the end of November.

According to the admission list jointly maintained by the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration and Hungarian authorities, during the reporting period 206 asylum seekers departed from the reception centers in Serbia to proceed with the asylum claims near Horgos and Kelebija border crossing points. Between March and November, 1,979 asylum seekers are reported to have departed from the reception centers in Serbia to Hungarian border (more information on admissions to Hungary can be found [here](#)).

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

Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
Preševo transit reception center	1,000	222
Bujanovac transit reception center	220	213
Vranje transit reception center	245	118
Dimitrovgrad transit reception center	90	70
Pirot transit reception center	250	201
Divljana transit reception center	300	106
Bosilegrad transit reception center	60	36
Obrenovac reception center	900	889
Šid (Principovac, Adasevci) transit reception centers	700	535
Sombor transit reception center	160	106
Kikinda transit reception center	240	148
Subotica transit reception center	150	95
Horgos transit zone	n/a	3
Kelebija transit zone	n/a	2
Krnjaca asylum center	900	721
Banja Koviljaca asylum center	100	101
Sjenica asylum center	250	140
Tutin asylum center	80	86
Bogovadja asylum center	170	170
Total	5,815	3,962

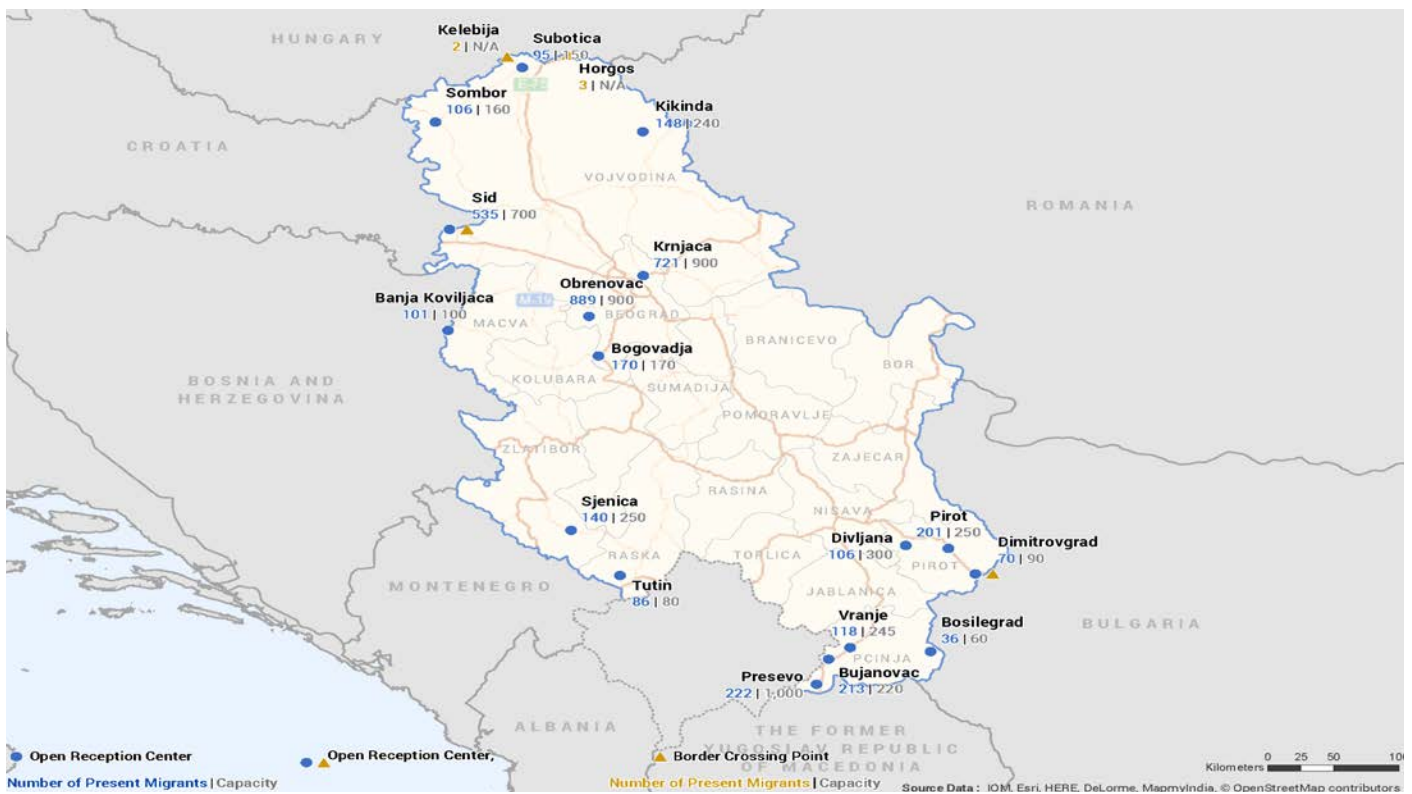
Serbia



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

Date	Reception Centers	Asylum Centers	Horgos and Kelebija	Total
01/11/2017	2,921	1,188	3	4,112
08/11/2017	2,686	1,275	5	3,966
15/11/2017	2,555	1,177	4	3,736
22/11/2017	2,674	1,207	6	3,887
30/11/2017	2,739	1,218	5	3,962

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



Slovenia

Developments in the reporting period

Between January and November 2017, Slovenian Border Police has detected a total of 1,688 irregular border crossings. During this reporting period, police apprehended 219 migrants, which represents an increase compared to the previous month when 194 irregular crossing have been reported.

23 November - The Prime Minister of Slovenia was facing impeachment over his support for a Syrian asylum seeker, Ahmad Shamieh, a 60-year-old man who arrived in Slovenia in 2015 and became an example of successful refugee integration. Shamieh's asylum claim was rejected this summer by the Slovenian court, which ordered that he should be deported to Croatia, his first port of arrival in the EU after leaving Syria. The Prime Minister's suggestion to the Government to grant Mr Shamieh a temporary residence permit was rejected. Read more [here](#).

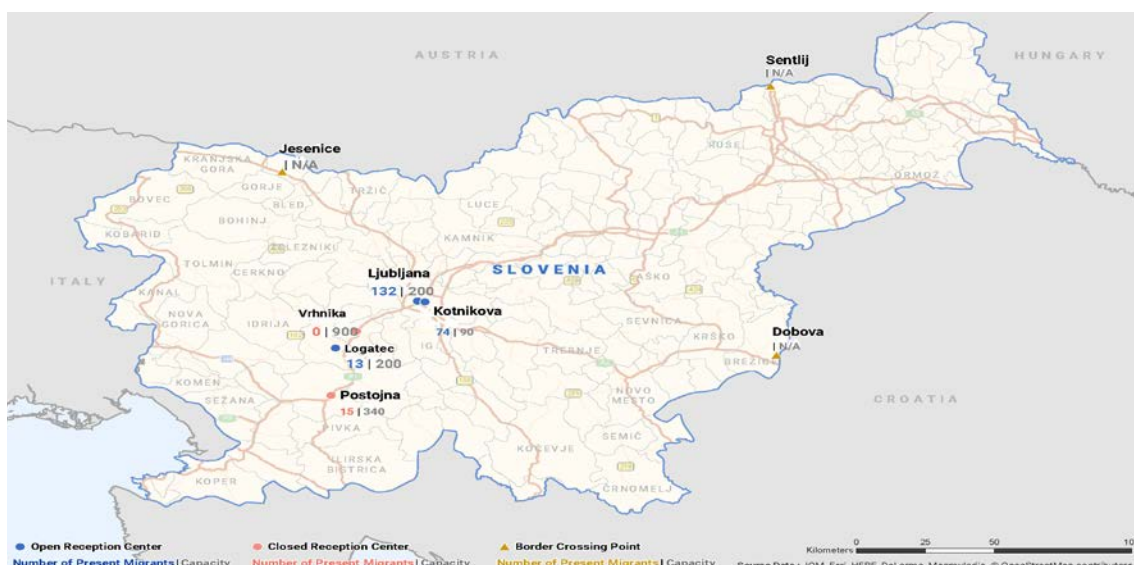
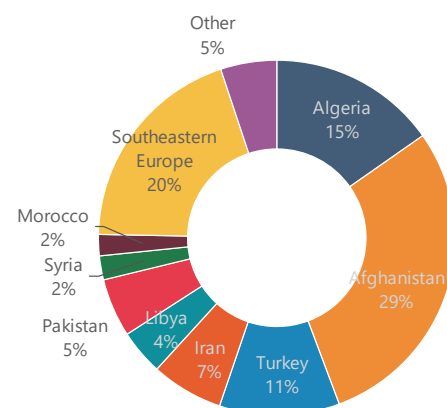
Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) and Border Crossing Points (as of 22 November 2017)*

NAME OF ACCOMMODATION FACILITY	CAPACITY	CURRENTLY	ACCOMMODATED
Asylum Center in Ljubljana - Vic	200		90
Department AC Kotnikova	90		74
Department AC Logatec	200		13
Aliens Centre Postojna	340		15
Outside of the Asylum Centre (Ljubljana)	N/A		42
Total	830		234

* Last available data relevant to this reporting period.

By the end of November, 234 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in different accommodation arrangements in country. This represents a 36% decrease when compared to the number reported at 30 November 2016 (367), and 43% increase compared to March 2016 (408).

Nationality breakdown of migrants intercepted during this reporting period (October - November 2017)



The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia



Developments in the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 November – 30 November 2017) 50 new arrivals were registered in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, an increase when compared to the previous reporting period when 29 arrivals were reported. By the end of November, total of 461 migrants have been registered arriving to the country. This represents a significant decrease when compared to the same period in 2016 when 89,778 arrivals were reported. However, most of the migrants arrived in the first quarter of 2016 - 89,623 and additional 155 were registered between April and November.

Demographic profile of registered arrivals between January and November 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	44	10%	Male	293	63%
Afghanistan	112	24%	Female	49	11%
Iraq	62	13%	Accompanied children	92	20%
Other nationalities	243	53%	Unaccompanied children	27	6%
Total	461	100%	Total	461	100%

Accommodation Facilities with occupancy/capacity as of 30 November 2017

NAME OF ACCOMMODATION FACILITY	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	10
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	2
Vizbegovo - Reception Center for Asylum Seekers	150	10
Gazi Baba - Reception Center for Foreigners	120	12
Vlae - Safe House	25-30	8
TOTAL	2,495-2,600	42

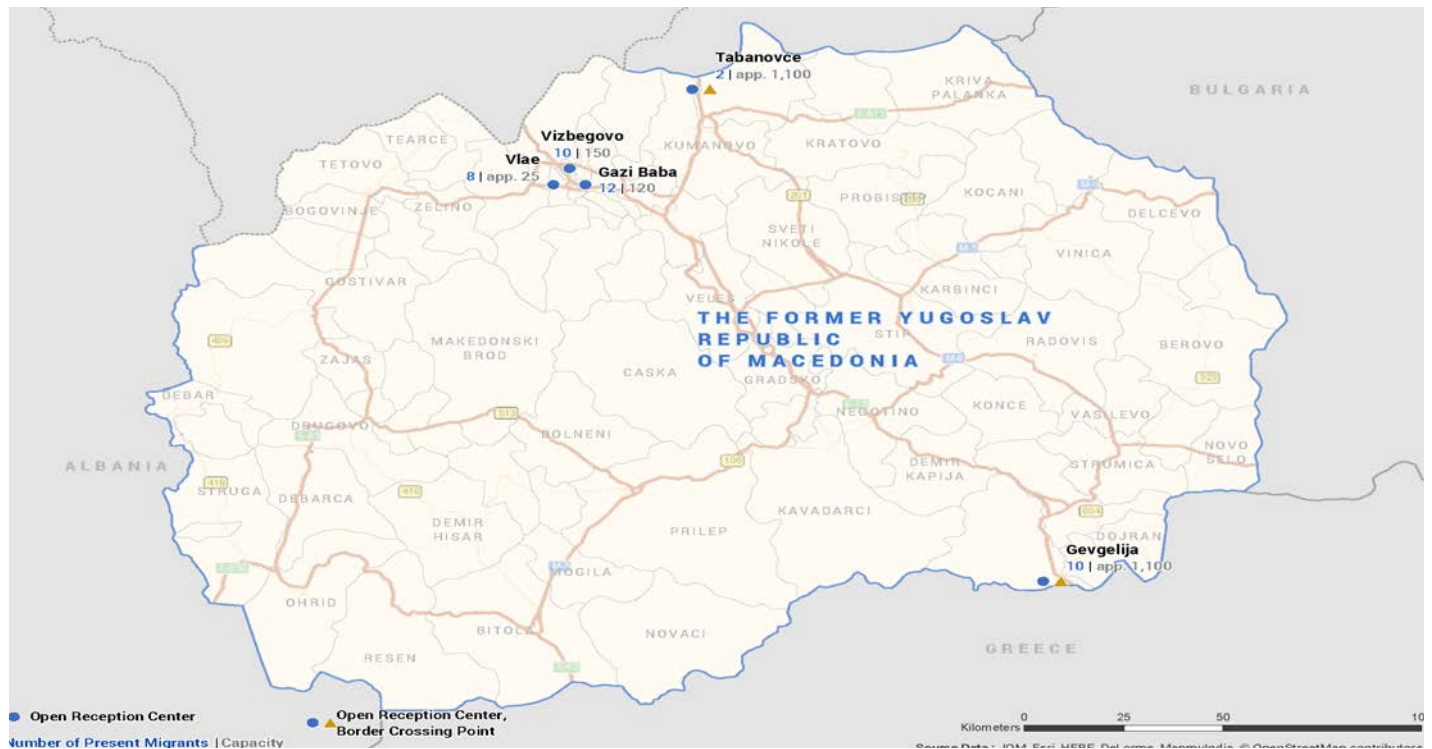
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia



Migrants Presence

Based on available data, the number of migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in reception centers across the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia increased by 40% in November, when compared to the previous month (from 30 to 42 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 November, the Red Cross mobile team assisted a total number of 227 persons during this reporting period mainly in the village of Lipkovo, while the number of persons that rejected assistance is 92. Furthermore, the Red Cross provided with assistance in and around Tabanovce transit centre to additional 262 persons.

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



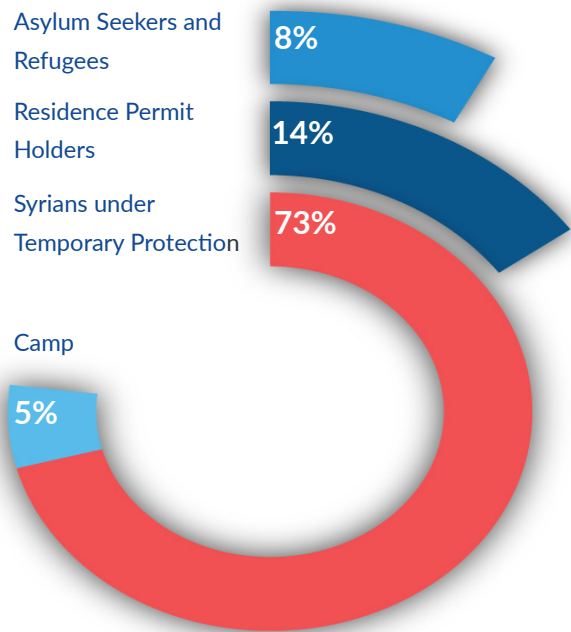
Turkey



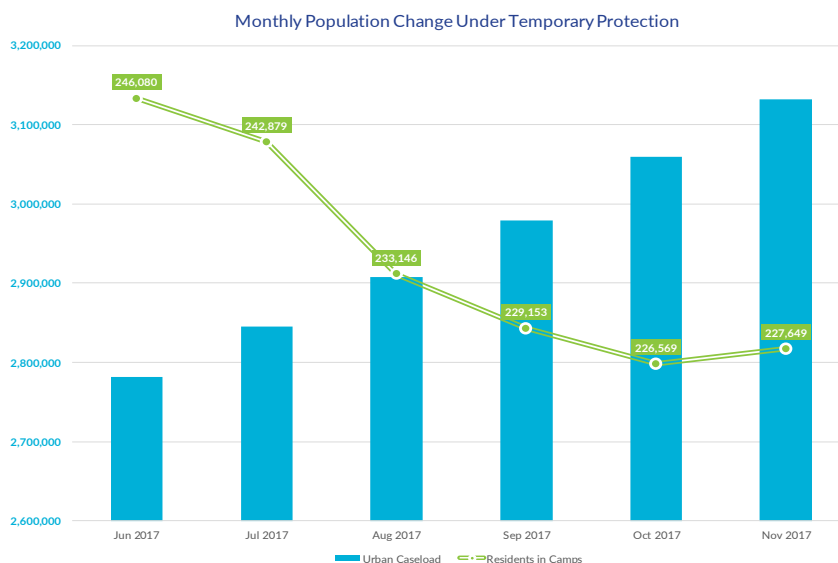
Developments in the reporting period*

According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently an estimated 3.7 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (3,359,915 individuals) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR, as of end of October 2017, 344,645 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 591,971 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 3,359,915 Syrian migrants the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 3,132,266 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. 227,649 Syrians live in 21 camps that the majority of them are also located close to the Syrian border.



* Data source: DGMM and UNHCR.

Turkey

Asylum Applications



Another significant group of foreign nationals requiring international protection in Turkey are 344,645 asylum-seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran, Somali and other countries. (Based on UNHCR figures, October 2017).

NATIONALITY	%
Iraq	44%
Afghanistan	42%
Iran	10%
Somali	1%
Others	3%
Total	344,645

Top 10 Nationalities Apprehended/Rescued	
1	Syria
2	Pakistan
3	Afghanistan
4	Angola
5	South Africa
6	Iran
7	Congo
8	Somalia
9	India
10	Sri Lanka

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 591,971 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 20,452 irregular migrants and registered 55 fatalities in the year of 2017. Out of this, 2,052 irregular migrants were apprehended in month of November and four fatalities registered. 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 NOVEMBER 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	61	68	2,667	2,931	-	-	28	39
November	41	42	1,976	2,052	4	4	15	19
Total	415	461	17,642	20,452	31	55	116	164



Map 1: Recorded incidents around the Hotspots in Greece.

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 November and 30 November, 52,948 irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Greek, Georgian and Bulgarian borders of Turkey. The entry and exit figures breakdown are as shown in the table. The highest number of irregular crossings at entry and exit happened at the border with Syria, with a total number of 48,243 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 a decrease in the irregular border entry from Syria to Turkey (47,664). In October the irregular entry at this border recorded 59,339 persons.

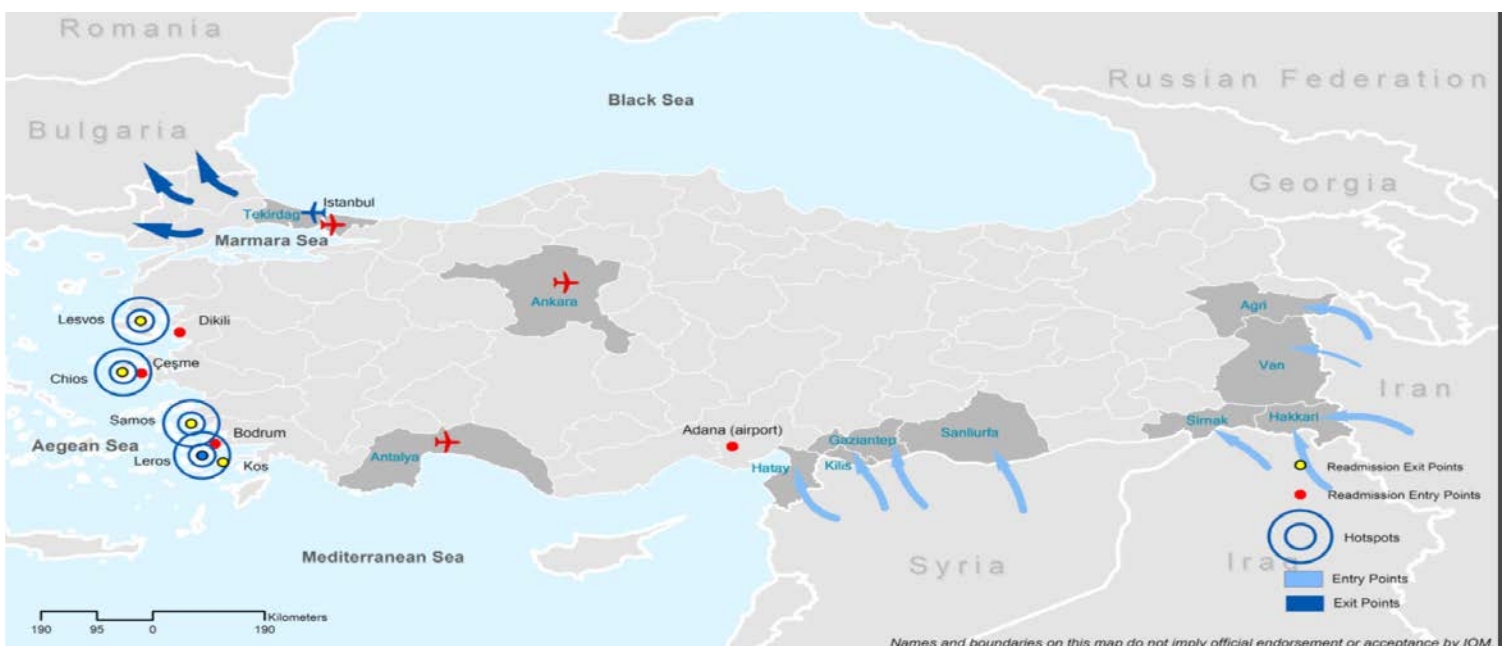
Apprehensions by Turkish Land Forces* Statistics (1 - 30 November 2017)			
Apprehensions on Entry		Apprehensions on Exit	
Border	Number #	Border	Number #
Syria	47,664	Greece	3,116
Greece	1,287	Syria	579
Iran	99	Bulgaria	127
Iraq	71	Georgia	2
Georgia	1	Iran	1
		Iraq	1
Total	49,122	Total	3,826

Known entry and exit points:

*Data source: Turkish Armed Forces.

Entry points: Hatay, Kilis, Şanlıurfa (from Syria), Silopi, Çukurca (from Iraq), Şemdinli, Yüksekova, Başkale, Ağrı, Doğubeyazıt (from Iran), airports: 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).



Map 2: Locations of main entry and exit points to/from Turkey.

Turkey

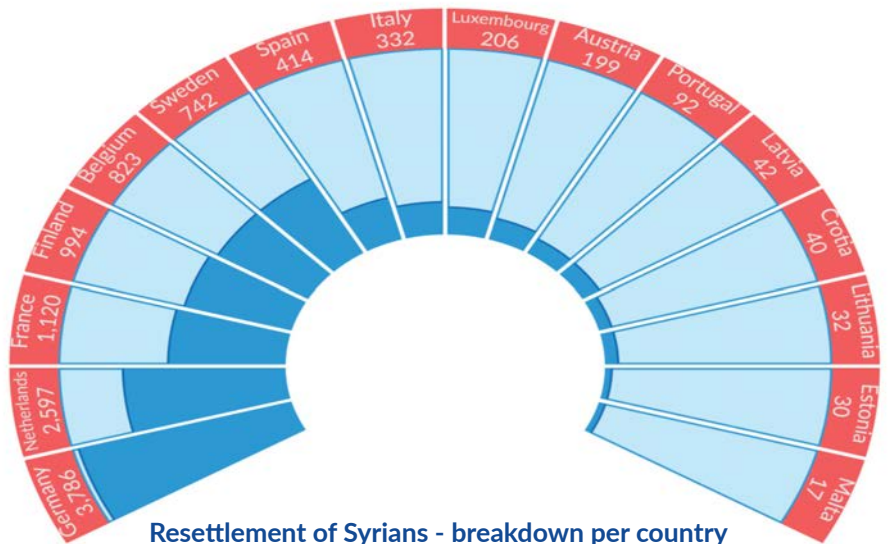


Readmission and Resettlement of Migrants

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, 1,467 migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between April 4th 2016 and November 30th 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 Nigeria, Egypt, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Myanmar, Nepal, Ghana, Lebanon, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Haiti, Tunisia, Palestine, India, Dominica, Mali, Congo, Guinea, Niger, Jordan, Yemen, Gambia, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso.

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 at the end of November, there are 11,466 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 (April 2016 - November 2017)

Pakistan	629
Syria	236
Algeria	166
Bangladesh	93
Afghanistan	84
Morocco	45
Iraq	41
Iran	39
Sri Lanka	17
Others	117

Contingency Countries

Albania



Developments in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017 up to 30 November, Albanian authorities apprehended 594 irregular migrants originating from 11 different countries, mainly located in the Middle East and Northern Africa. Majority of migrants were Algerian (193), Syrian (180) and Libyan (72) nationals. During this reporting period, total of 96 migrants were intercepted, a slight decrease compared to 116 intercepted during October. 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 November, 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 November are from Algeria (15), Syria (37), Morocco (5), Iraq (7), Libya (14), Pakistan (4), Palestine (8), Tunis (2), Yemen (2), Egypt (1) and Afghanistan (1).

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina



Developments in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017, 755 irregular migrants have been apprehended while trying to enter or exit Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the reporting period (1 - 30 November 2017) the Service for Foreigners' Affairs registered 124 irregular migrants on entry and exit from the country, a 29% decrease compared to the previous month when 175 migrants were intercepted, and 11% increase compared to September (111 apprehensions). Migrants detected during this reporting period are from 15 different countries, namely Turkey (31), Kosovo* (22), Algeria (20), Iran (17), Pakistan (14), Albania (9), Sri Lanka (4), Iraq (3), Libya (1), Mauritania (1), Nepal (1) and Syria (1).

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

Algeria	193
Syria	180
Libya	72
Morocco	36
Afghanistan	29
Iraq	31
Other	53
Total	594

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

Female	24
Male	570
Total	594
Minors	28
Adults	566

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

Turkey	171
Algeria	122
Afghanistan	68
Pakistan	70
Syria	50
Other	274
Total	755

*See the reference on page 33.

Contingency Countries

Kosovo*



Developments in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017, 144 migrants and asylum seekers have been registered in Kosovo*. During the reporting period, (1 - 30 November 2017) State Authorities registered 16 new arrivals and all arrived migrants claimed asylum. Migrants arrived to Kosovo by air (Prishtina International Airport, one person from Turkey, 1 from Germany and 1 from Croatia) and by land (1 person from Chad who crossed from Serbia, 4 Iranians and 6 Libyans from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia).

There are two open reception centers in the country. One in Magure (Lipjan area) and Prishtina. As of 30 November, 20 persons were accommodated at the Asylum Centre - 1 Libyan, 1 Syrian, 2 Palestinian, 1 Serbian, 7 Turkish, 4 Iranian, 1 German, 1 Croatian, 1 Lebanese and 1 Chadian national.

Known entry and exit points:

Vermice-Prizren, Qafa Morines, 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.

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

Afghanistan	43
Syria	23
Libya	22
Algeria	15
Pakistan	11
Other	30
Total	144

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

Female	34
Male	110
Total	144
Accompanied minors	37
Unaccompanied minors	5
Adults	102

Montenegro



Developments in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2017, State authorities intercepted 694 irregular border crossings on entry and exit to Montenegro, a threefold increase compared to the same period in 2016 (238). Between 1 and 30 November, a total of 101 migrants have been intercepted, a 53% increase compared to the previous month when 66 migrants and asylum seekers have been registered.

All migrants have been accommodated in Asylum Center (capacity 80) and Detention Center (capacity 40) located in Spuz, Danilovgrad. By the end of November, 24 migrants have been accommodated in the detention centers and additional 174 in the Asylum Centre in Montenegro.

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

Algeria	323
Morocco	80
Afghanistan	28
Pakistan	58
Syria	24
Iraq	25
Other	156
Total	694

Central Mediterranean

Libya



Developments in the reporting period

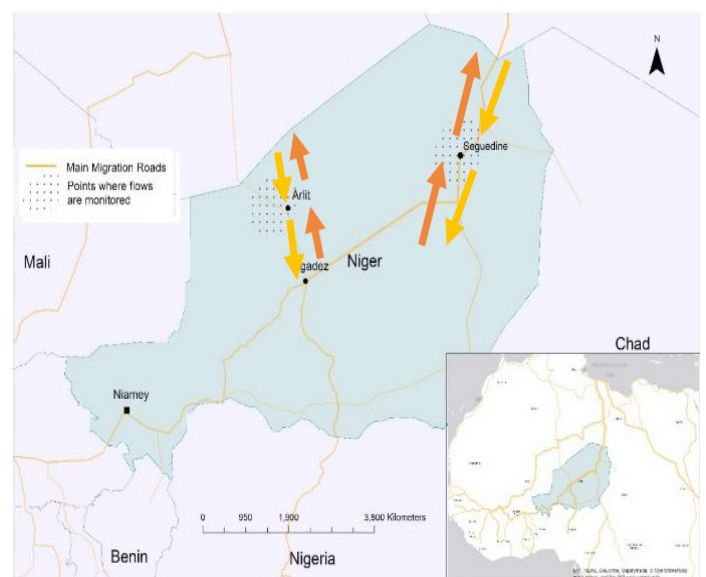
Between January and November 2017, Libyan Coast Guard rescued 18,865 migrants who have attempted to cross the Mediterranean and reach European shores. During the same period, 529 dead and missing migrants have been recorded. When compared to the previous month (1 - 30 November), a decrease is observed in numbers of rescued migrants from 781 in October, to 1,209 in November. 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
November	7	1,209	115
Total	134	18,865	529

Niger

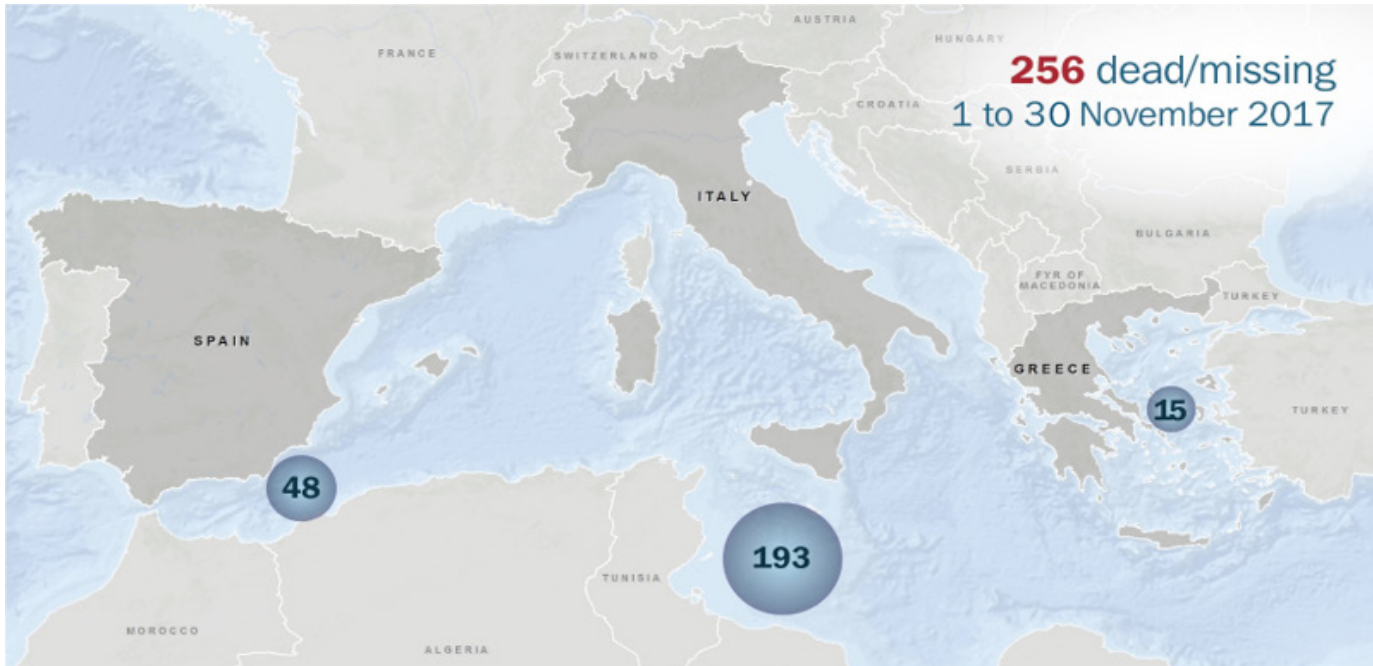
Developments in the reporting period

DTM has been monitoring the flows in two points in Niger - Agadez and Seguedine, since February 2016. The data shows a decrease in the total numbers of incoming migrants. This is due to many reasons, including the restriction and criminalization of irregular migration by the government of Niger, the situation in Libya, the repatriation of Algeria; migratory flows remained more or less stable for the last semester of the year 2017, and migratory routes have become widely diversified and fragmented. More precisely, total of incoming individuals decreased from 3,592 tracked during in October, to 2,669 reported for November. The volume of outgoing flows decreased by 42% , from 8,648 in August to 4,972 in September. Find the whole report [here](#).

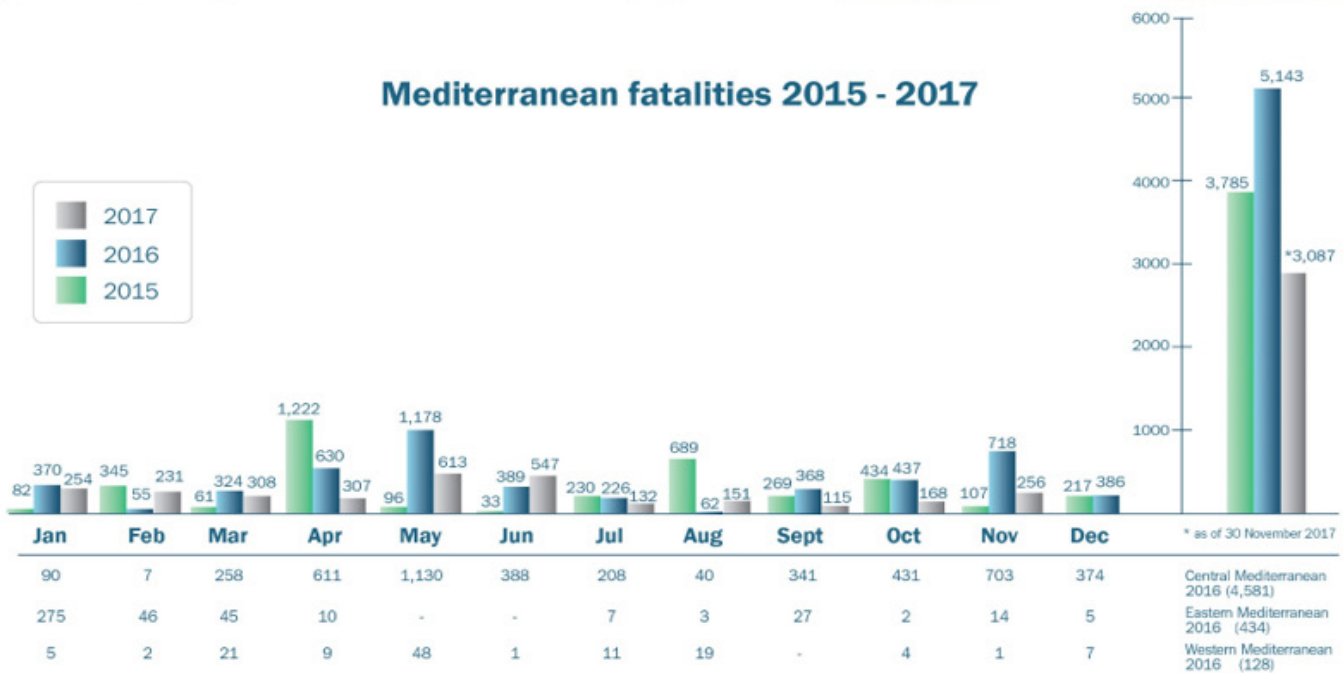


Map with locations where DTM has established flow monitoring activities in Niger.

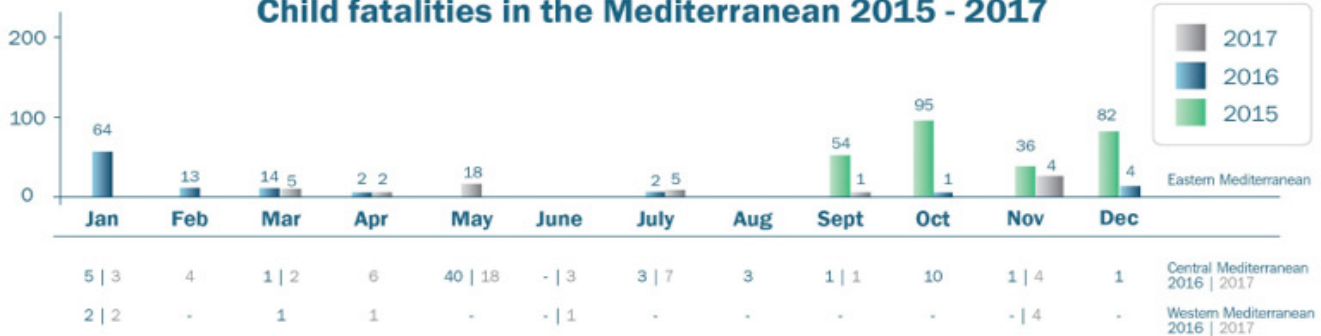
Fatalities in the Mediterranean and Aegean Sea



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

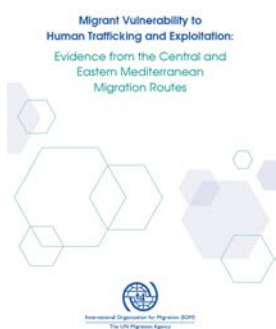
IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a suite of tools and methodologies designed to track and analyse human mobility in different displacement contexts, in a continuous manner.

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](#).

Other Reports



Migrant Vulnerabilities to Human Trafficking and Exploitation: Evidence from the Central and Eastern Mediterranean Migration Routes

[Download here](#)



Migrants Presence Monitoring - Overview of the Situation in November 2017

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DTM Global



Annual DTM Survey Report - 2017

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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:

