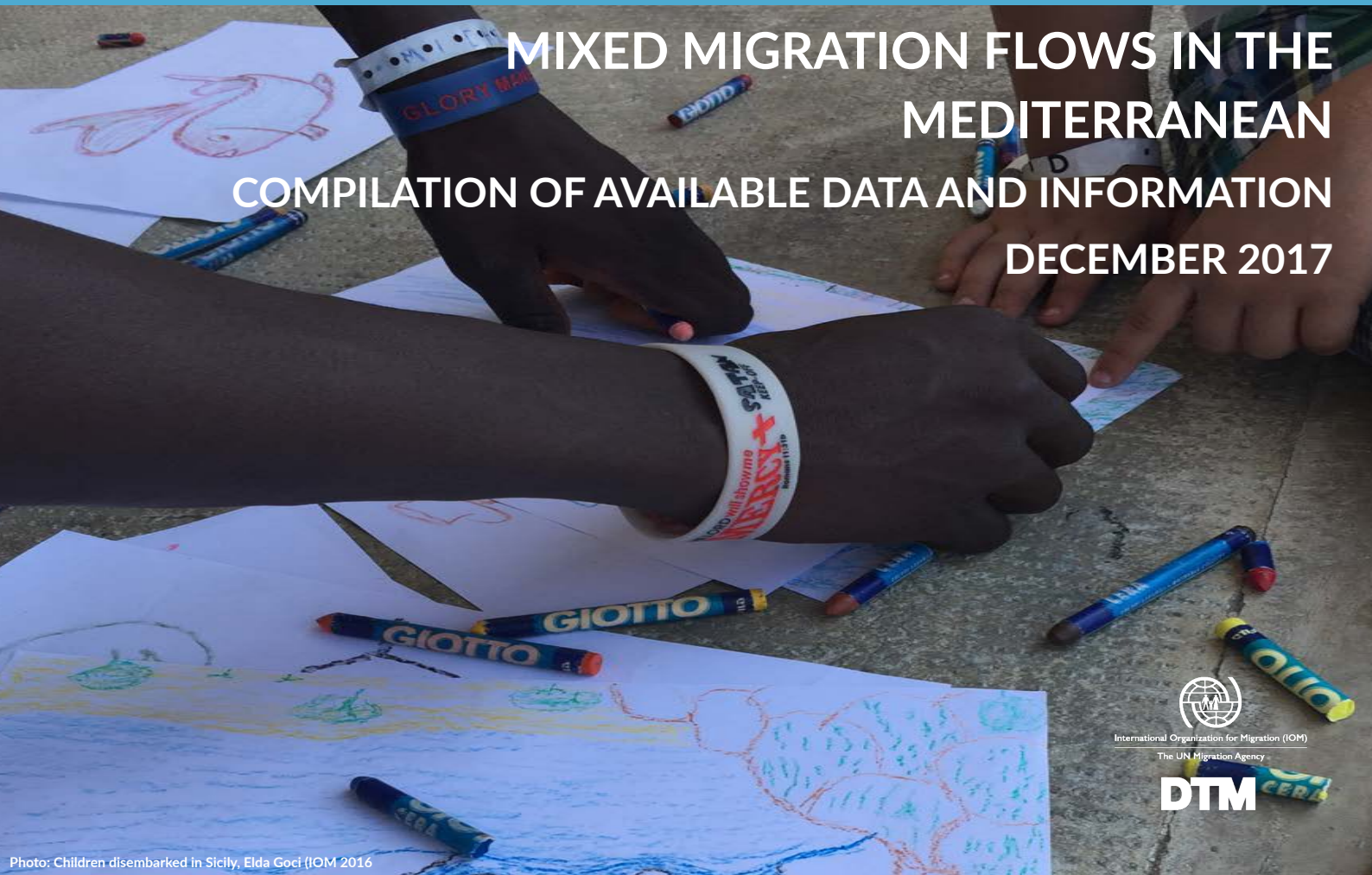


MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

COMPILATION OF AVAILABLE DATA AND INFORMATION

DECEMBER 2017




International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

Photo: Children disembarked in Sicily, Elda Goci (IOM 2016)

186,768 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE **172,362** TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE BY SEA **14,406** TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE BY LAND

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Highlights

DTM flow monitoring data collected in 2017 shows that between January and December 2017, 186,768 migrants arrived to Europe through the Western, Central and Eastern Mediterranean route; a 52% decrease compared to 387,739 registered in 2016. Ninety-two per cent of registered migrants arrived by sea (172,362) to Italy, Greece, Spain and Cyprus. The remaining 14,406 have arrived to European countries using different land routes to Spanish enclaves Ceuta and Melilla in North Africa (6,293) and those leading from Turkey to Greece (5,551) and Bulgaria (2,562).

As previously reported ([Q3 2017](#)) the decrease in arrivals in 2017 is largely related to the changes in trends observed in Greece and Bulgaria, and to a lesser extent, in Italy. In 2017, Greek authorities registered 35,052 new migrants who arrived by land and sea. This represents a 82% decrease compared to 176,906 registered in 2016 and more than twenty times decrease compared to 857,363 recorded in 2015.

At the end of 2017, Bulgarian Ministry of Interior reported a total of 2,562 apprehensions, a 85% decrease compared to 17,187 intercepted in 2016. This includes first time registered irregular migrants who attempted to enter the country from Turkey, exit towards Serbia (mainly) and have been residing in the country without valid document.

The largest portion (56%) of migrants arrived to Europe via Central Mediterranean route with Italy being the main entry point on this route. However, looking into historical dynamic, in 2017 Italy has seen the lowest number of arrivals since 2014. 119,310 arrivals in 2017 represent a 34% decrease compared to 181,436 reported at the end of 2016, 22% compared to 2015 (153,842) and a 30% decrease compared to 170,100 arrivals in 2014.

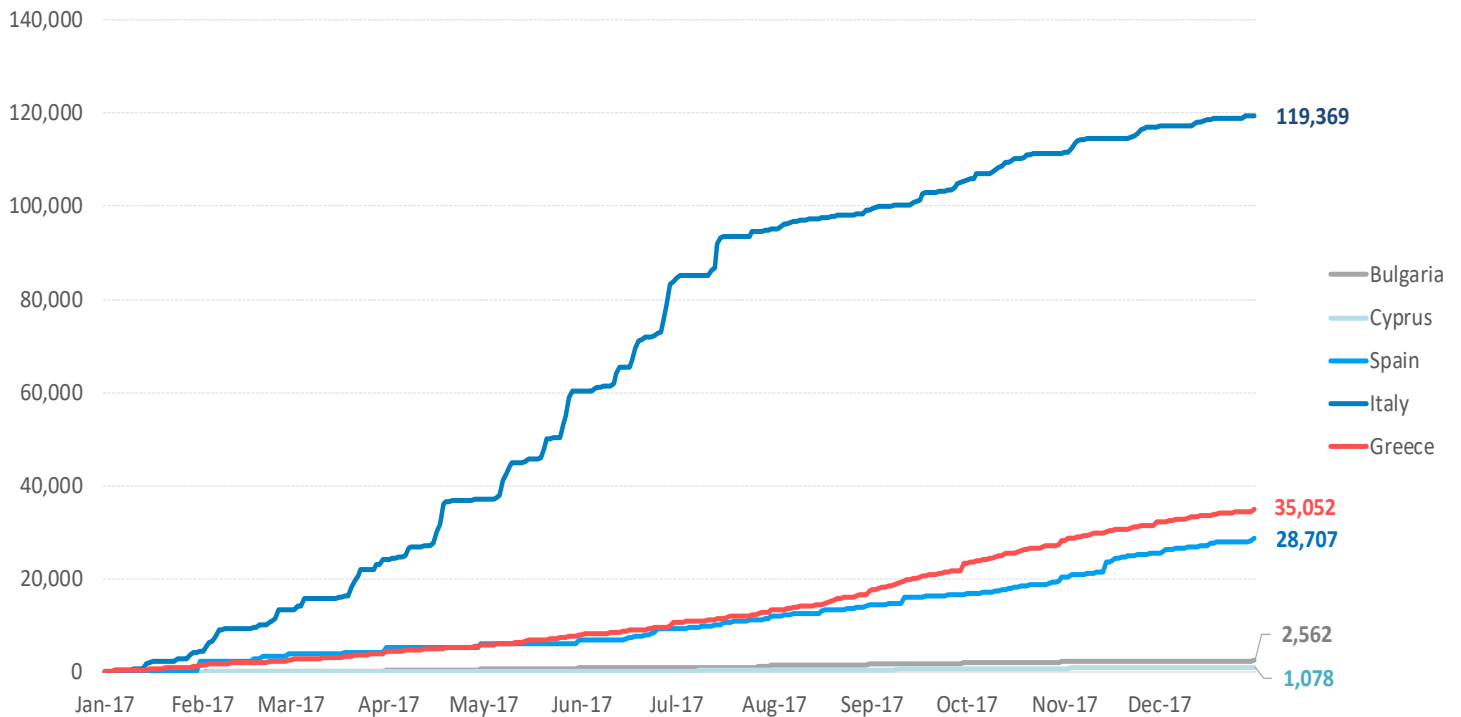
In contrast to that, Spain and Cyprus noted an increase in arrivals during 2017. Arrivals to Spain more than doubled throughout 2017 reaching the total of 28,707 at the end of the year versus 14,558 registered in 2016. Twenty-two per cent of migrants arrived to Spain by land (6,293) and the majority (22,414) arrived by sea. At the end of 2017, there were 1,078 arrivals to Cyprus which is the highest number reported since 2014 when 345 migrants were registered, same as in 2016 (in 2015 authorities registered 269).

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.

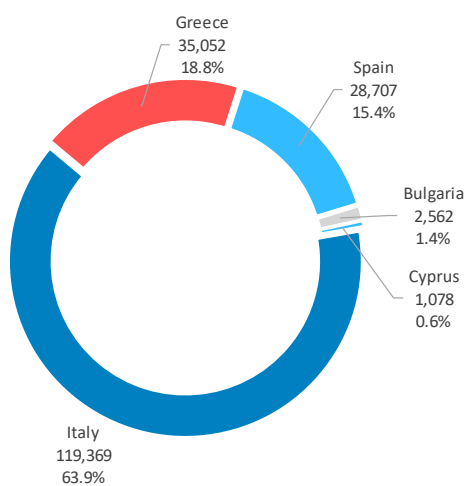
* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Overview of Arrivals

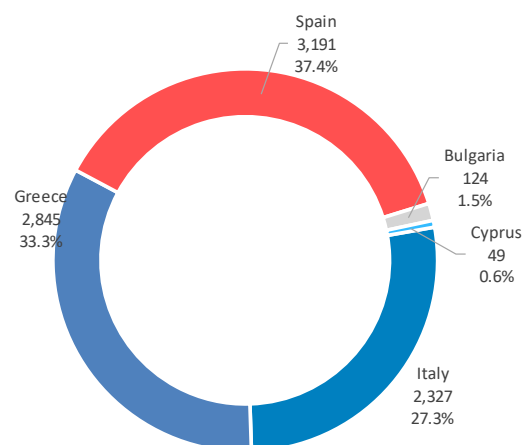
Daily and cumulative figures since 1 January 2017



Cumulative arrivals in 2017

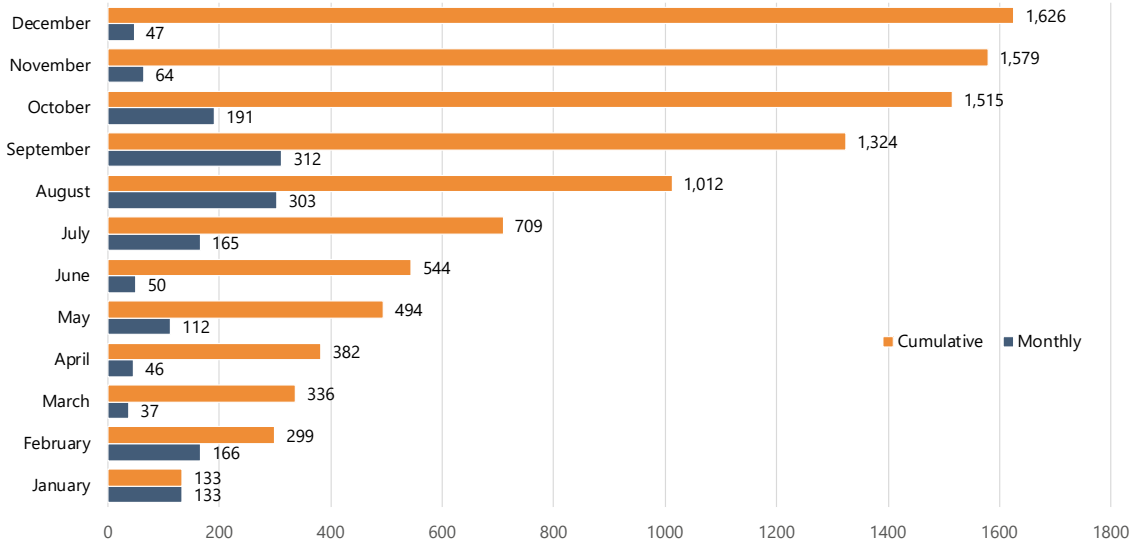


Arrivals in December 2017

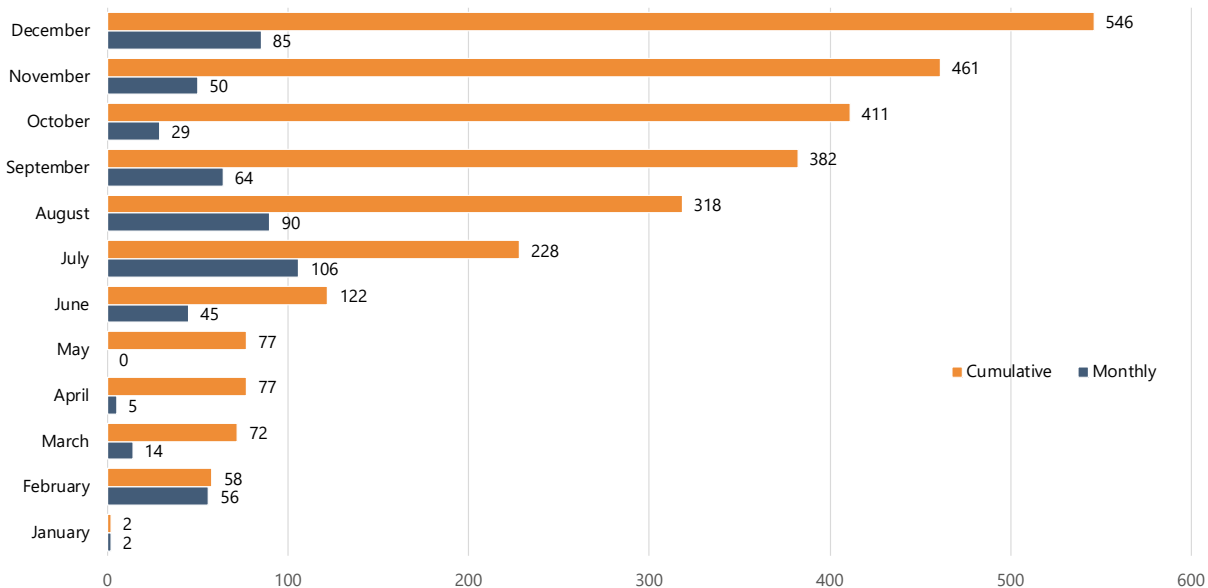


Daily and monthly figures: other countries*

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.

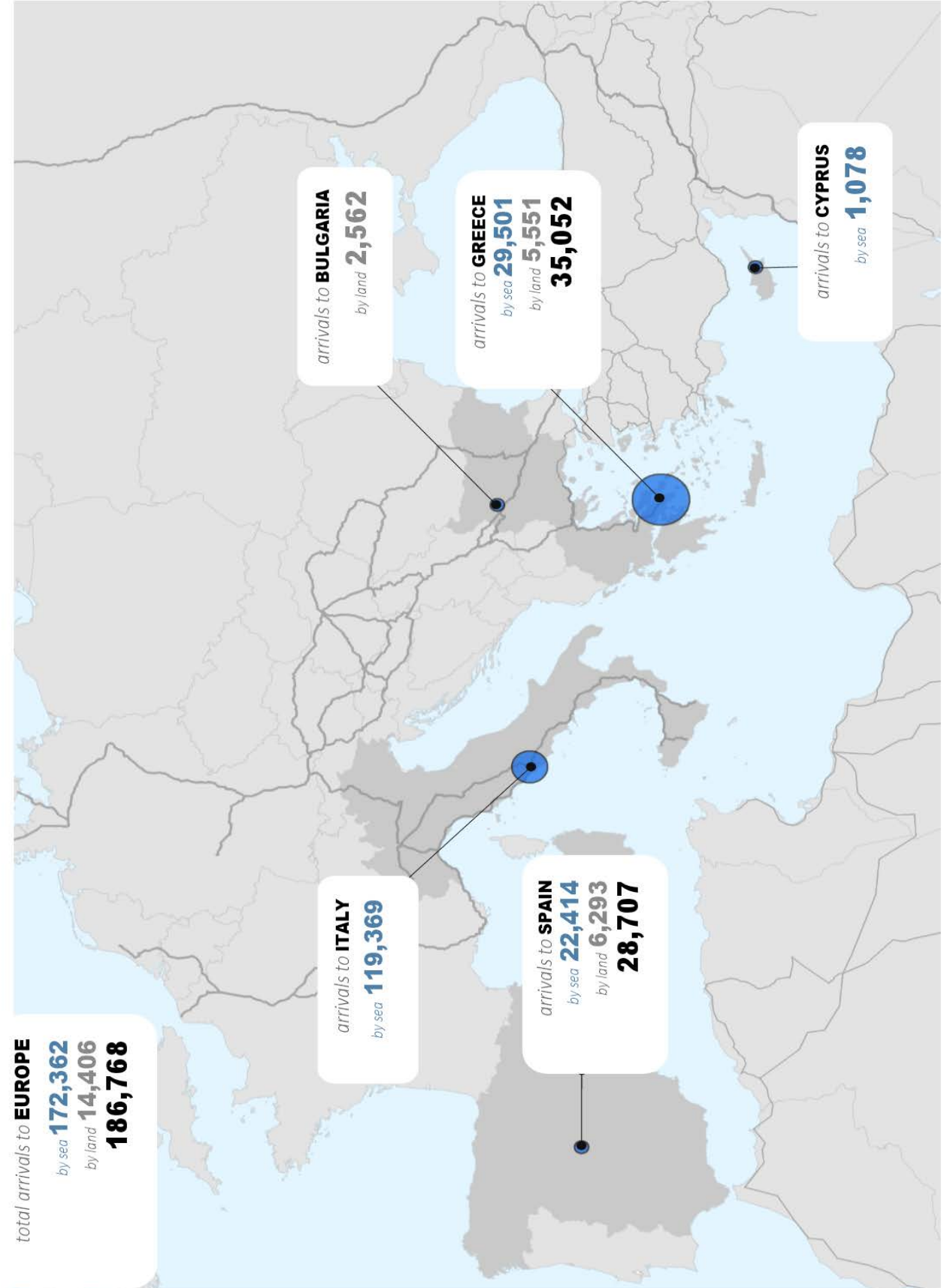
Overview Map - Migrants Flows to Europe



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.

Registered and reported arrivals to Greece, Cyprus, Spain, Italy and Bulgaria 📍 From 01 January 2017 to 31 December 2017

OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

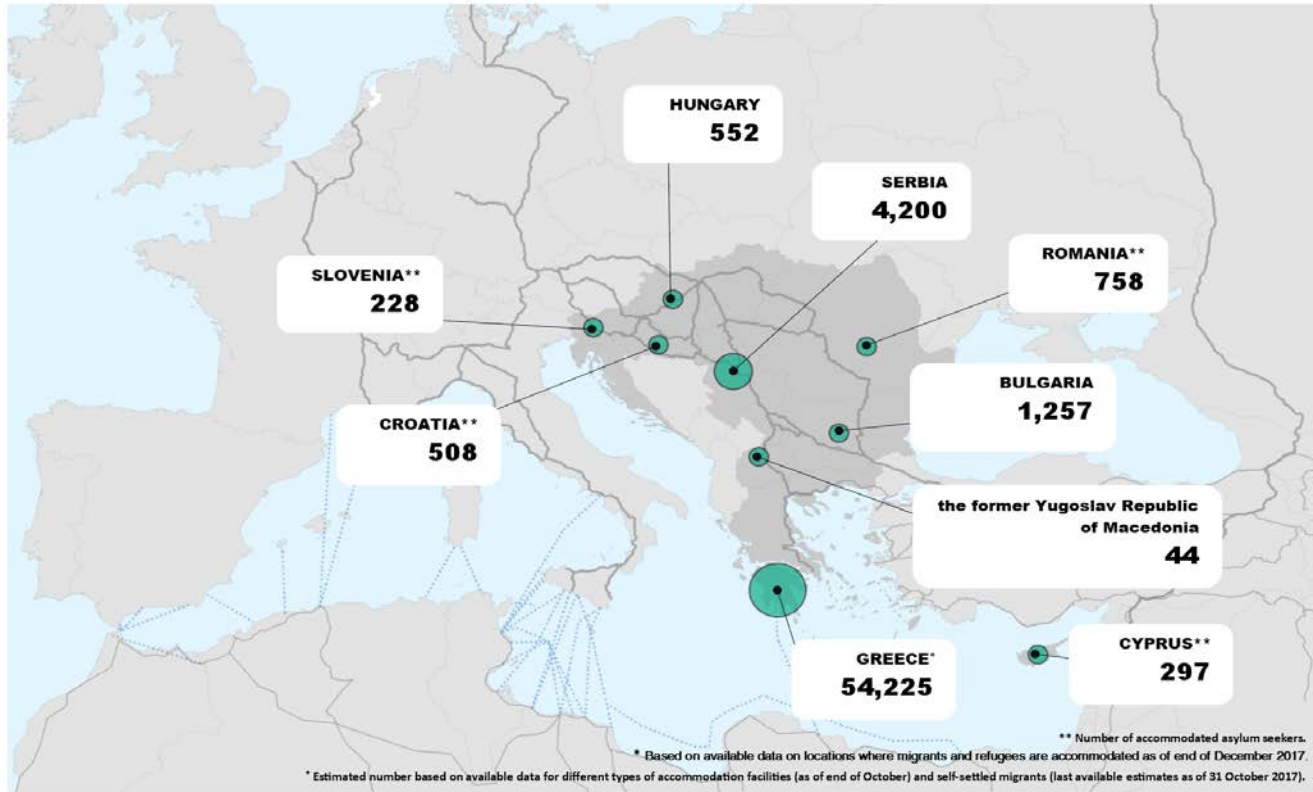


Overview - Presence of Migrants and Asylum Seekers

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 December 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 ¹ 2016	DECEMBER 2016	DECEMBER 2017
Greece	42,688	62,784	54,225 ²
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,199	137	44
Serbia	1,706	5,994	4,200 ³
Croatia*	231	620	508
Slovenia*	408	339	228
Hungary	/	460	552
Bulgaria	865	5,560	1,257
Cyprus*	/	/	297
Romania*	/	/	758

*Number of Asylum Seekers.

¹ Monitoring of data on migrants presence started in March 2016 upon the closure of the Western Balkans route following the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement.

² Last available data as of 31 October 2017.

³ Estimates including numbers in State run reception facilities and public spaces in Belgrade area

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

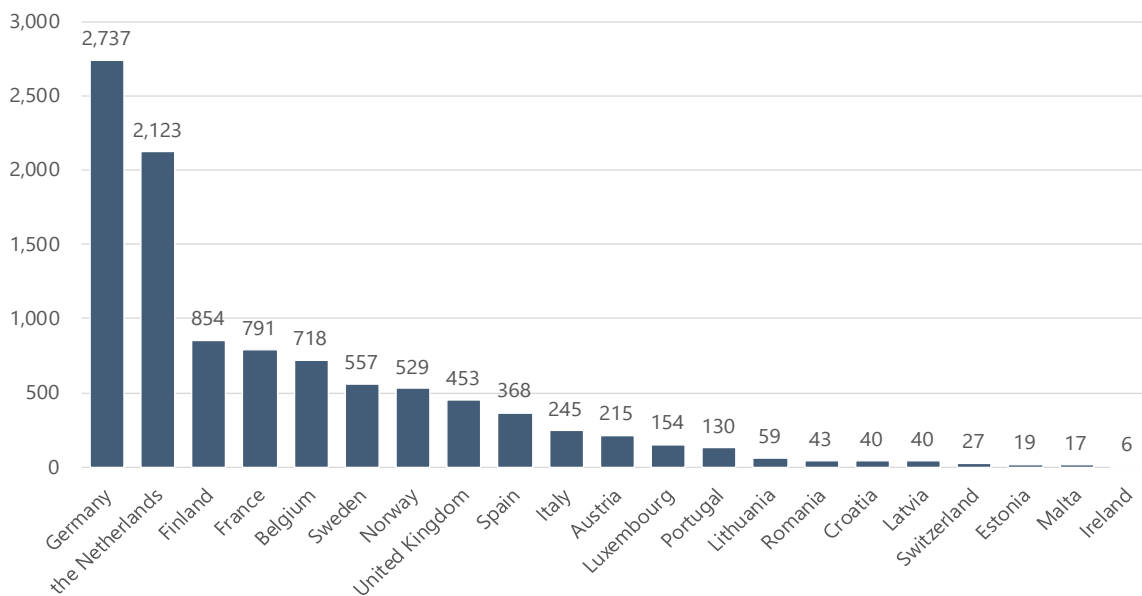
Factsheet about the reform is available [here](#).

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 Syrian refugees resettled from Turkey to Europe (EEA)* in 2017



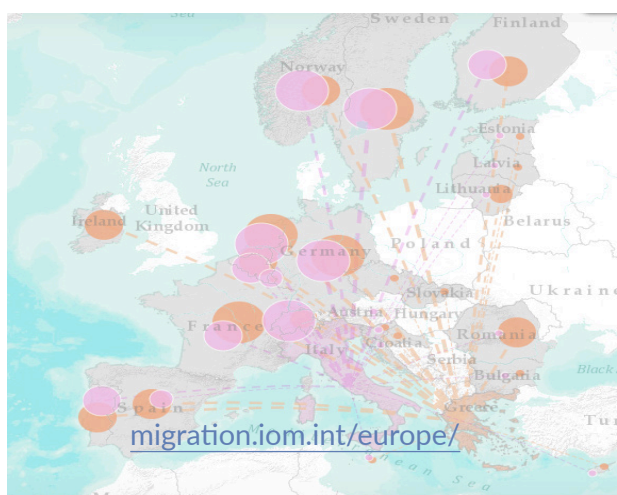
*The figures include number of Syrian refugees assisted by IOM Turkey through 1:1 resettlement scheme as well as other bilateral programs. Between April 2016 and December 2017 total of 13,946 Syrian refugees have departed to European countries. Source: IOM.

Relocations as of 31 December 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.

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 47,905 places.



MEMBER STATE	From Greece	From Italy	Total
Austria	0	17	17
Belgium	700	414	1,114
Bulgaria	50	10	60
Croatia	60	22	82
Cyprus	96	47	143
Czech Republic	12	0	12
Estonia	141	4	145
Finland	1,202	779	1,981
France	4,400	443	4,843
Germany	5,371	4,894	10,265
Hungary	0	0	0
Ireland	755	0	755
Latvia	294	27	321
Liechtenstein	10	0	10
Lithuania	355	29	384
Luxembourg	300	249	549
Malta	101	67	168
Netherlands	1,748	891	2,639
Norway	693	815	1,508
Portugal	1,192	326	1,518
Romania	683	45	728
Slovakia	16	0	16
Slovenia	172	60	232
Spain	1,123	205	1,328
Sweden	1,656	1,204	2,860
Switzerland	580	896	1,476
Total	21,710	11,444	33,154

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 and other available sources. 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.

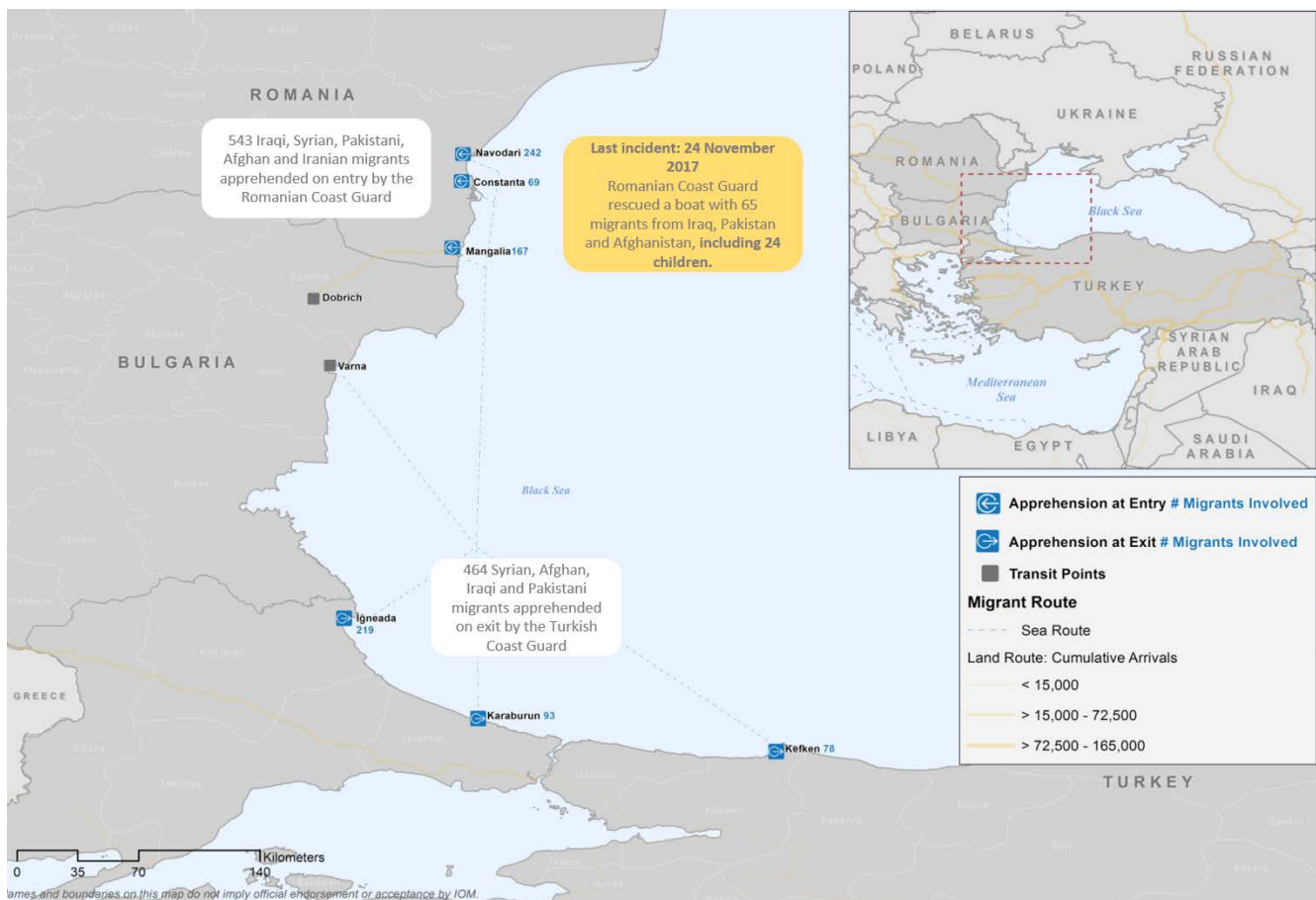
Apprehensions on entry to Romania

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 28 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% were 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



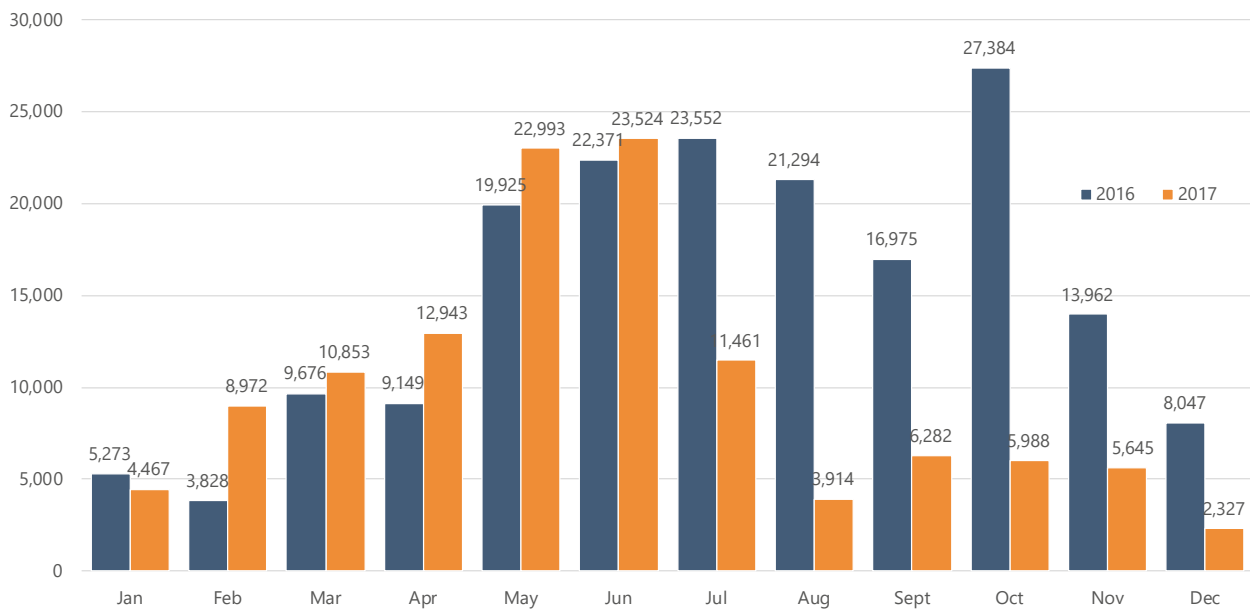
Italy



Developments in the reporting period

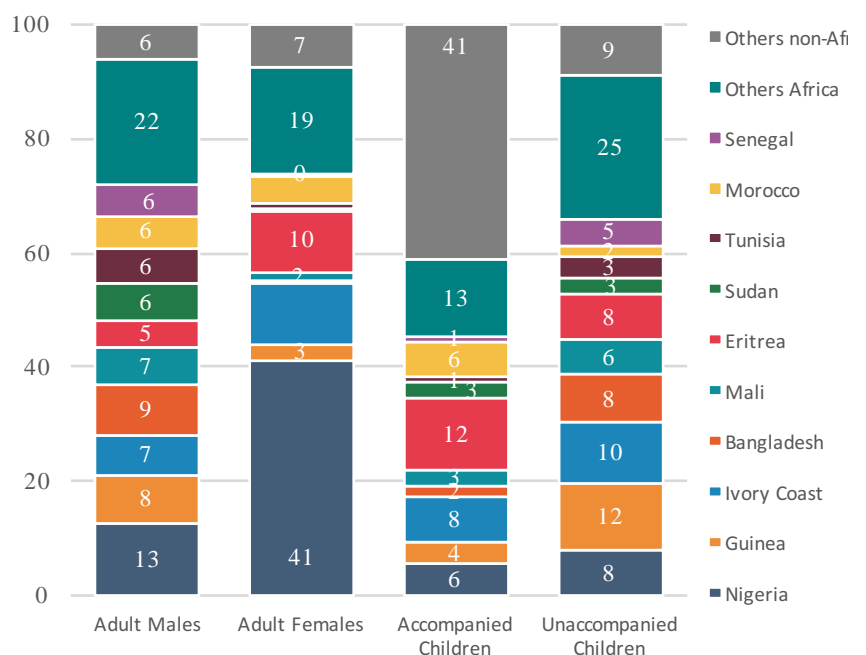
From 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017, 119,369 migrants arrived in Italy by sea. This represents a decrease by 34% in comparison with arrivals by sea in 2016. Further displayed IOM data is adjusted according to the official figures provided by Italy's Ministry of Interior twice a week. Looking at the monthly dynamic in arrivals, a decrease is noted in the last two quarters of 2017, from average of app. 13,950 between January and June to an average of 5,930 between July and December 2017.

Monthly arrivals to Italy, comparison 2016 and 2017



According to MOI, Nigeria represent the first declared nationality in 2017 (around 15% of the total, 18,000 individuals), followed by Guinea, Ivory Coast and Bangladesh (8% each), Mali and Eritrea (6% each), Sudan, Tunisia, Morocco, Senegal (5% each) and many other nationalities of Africa and Southern Asia. In comparison with 2016, Gambians and Somalis are no longer in the first 10 countries by number of arrivals, this year replaced by Tunisians and Moroccans. Ninety-four per cent of all migrants arrived by sea departed from Libya, while the rest departed from Tunisia (4%), Algeria (1%), Greece and Egypt (less than 1% respectively).

Nationality breakdown of adult males, adult females, accompanied and unaccompanied children arrived by sea in 2017



Italy



Absolute numbers - age and gender breakdown for the top 10 nationalities registered in 2017

Declared nationality	Total	%	Adult Male	Adult Female	AC	UASC
Nigeria	18,158	15	11,417	5,425	88	1,228
Guinea	9,701	8	7,387	353	57	1,904
Ivory Coast	9,507	8	6,314	1,423	124	1,646
Bangladesh	9,009	8	7,639	28	30	1,312
Mali	7,118	6	5,871	209	45	993
Eritrea	7,052	6	4,265	1,374	194	1,219
Sudan	6,221	5	5,579	96	41	505
Tunisia	6,151	5	5,455	135	17	544
Morocco	6,003	5	5,024	555	99	325
Senegal	6,000	5	5,172	61	14	753
Other	34,449	29	24,788	3,462	849	5,350
TOTAL	119,369	100	88,911	13,121	1,558	15,779

Developments in the reporting period

9 December - Italy and Libya's UN-backed government signed an agreement to establish a joint operations room to tackle migrants' smuggling and trafficking, after a meeting between the head Tripoli's Government of National Accord (GNA), Fayez al-Sarraj, Libyan Minister of Interior Aref Khodja and the Italian Minister for Interior Marco Minniti ([more here](#)). The agreement goes in the direction of the plan presented by Italy's coastguard at a conference organized by the EU's operation Sophia and attended by many Mediterranean navy and EU representatives in November ([here](#)). The plan envisages Italy's support to the Libyan coastguard to fully takeover operations at sea for the interceptions of migrant boats in a wider portion of the Mediterranean Sea. At the same time, human rights groups and NGOs have expressed their concerns over the ability of Libyan authorities to participate in search and rescue operations without placing migrants at even greater risks, pointing also to the terrible conditions of migrants' detention centres in Libya.

22 December - The first evacuation flights arrived in Italy from Libya with a total of 162 refugees. It is the first time the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Libya has evacuated refugees directly to Europe. The refugees will be hosted in the Italian ordinary reception system of asylum seekers and refugees (SPRAR) ([here](#)).

25 December - A migrant died while travelling on top of a train going to Austria from Bolzano, on the North-Eastern border ([here](#)). During the month, many reports of migrants attempting to cross the border between Italy and France in the area of Ventimiglia. As weather conditions worsened, informal gathering along the river Roja have been threatened by high waters; volunteers and NGOs report to have provided food and basic assistance to around 1300 transiting migrants during December ([here](#) and [here](#)).

28 December - During the final press conference of the year, Italian Prime Minister Gentiloni has spoken about the approval of a military mission in Niger to support local authorities in the fight of terrorism and irregular migration ([here](#)). This was firstly announced on 13 December, ahead of the G5 Sahel summit in Paris.

December - IOM Italy released its third Briefing on migrants' transnational impacts, which summarizes the main findings of most recently published research report by authoritative Italian institutions and think tanks on migration and integration ([here](#)).

Italy



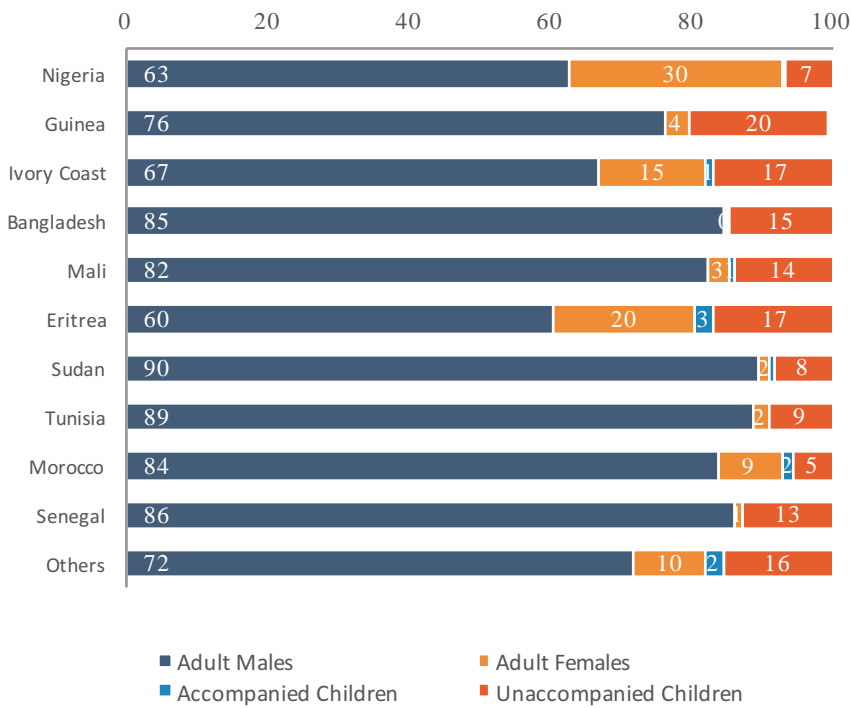
Demographic profile

Adult males comprise 74% of the overall registered population. At least one out of seven registered migrants is unaccompanied and separated child (13% of the overall). One per cent of arrived migrants were accompanied children, and further 11% are occupied by adult females.

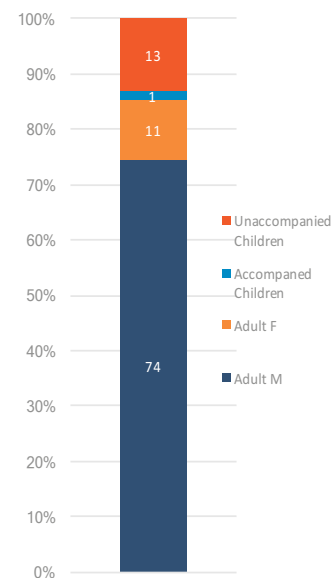
The highest percentage of adult males was noted among Sudanese (90%), Tunisian (89%) and Senegalese (86%) nationals, while adult females were registered significantly among migrants arriving from Nigeria (30%) and Eritrea (20%).

The largest proportion of unaccompanied and separated children was found among Guinean (20%), Ivorian (17%) and Eritrean (17) nationals, closely followed by those from Bangladesh (15%) and Mali (14%).

Composition by sex and age of all registered arrivals in 2017



Composition by sex and age of all registered arrivals in 2017



Known entry and exit points:

Entry points: Main ports of disembarkation are Augusta, Catania, Pozzallo, Lampedusa and Trapani (Sicily), Reggio Calabria, Vibo Valentia and Crotona (Calabria), Taranto, Brindisi and Bari (Apulia), Salerno and Naples (Campania), Cagliari (Sardinia). The number of SAR operations coordinated by the Italian Coast Guard decreased in the second 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 (Izmir, Smirne, Antalya, Bodrum) and Greece (Lefkada, Kilini, Kalamata) to Apulia and Calabria (Leuca, Otranto, Roccella Ionica, Crotona).

No official estimate on the number of migrants arriving in Italy by land borders is provided by Italian authorities.



Italy

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. 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 some 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 CIE in Taranto receives weekly buses of migrants blocked by the Italian authorities at border areas to prevent them to move outside the country. In addition, few migrants are reported to try to cross the Italy/France border from Bardonecchia, a small town in Piedmont from where trails on the Alpes start.

Arrivals to Italy by landing points



Italy

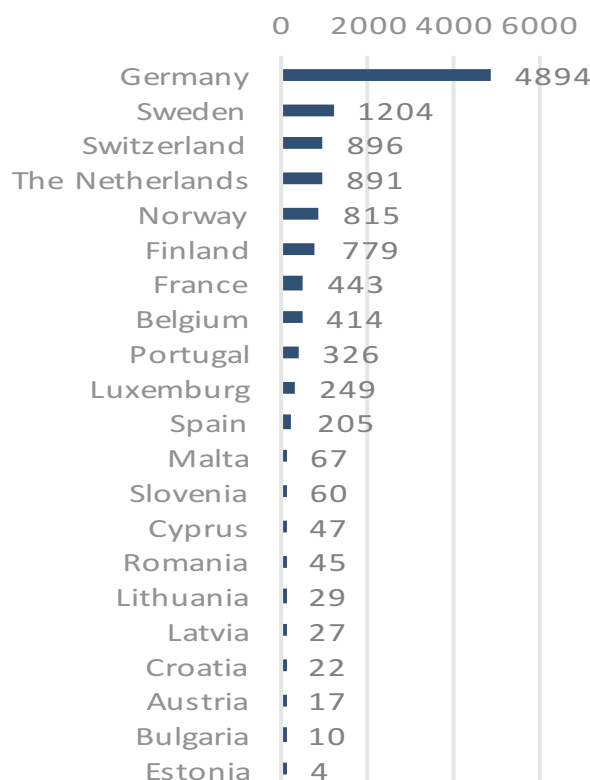


Relocation

As of 31 December, 11,444 migrants were relocated in total from Italy. In 2017 only, there have been 8,191 departures. Overall, main countries of destination for relocated migrants are Germany (43%), Sweden (10%), Switzerland (8%), The Netherlands (8%), Norway (7%), Finland (7%), followed by France, Belgium, Portugal, Luxemburg, Spain, Malta, Slovenia and others with lower numbers.

The relocation programme ended on September 2017: migrants of eligible nationalities arrived after that date in either Italy or Greece will be no longer offered to enrol in the programme set up in 2015 by the European Union. Out of the total relocated migrants from Italy, 27% is female and 73% is male; 95% is Eritrean by nationality.

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



RELOCATION COUNTRY	2015-2016	2017	Total from Italy
Austria	0	17	17
Belgium	29	385	414
Bulgaria	0	10	10
Croatia	9	13	22
Cyprus	10	37	47
Estonia		4	4
Finland	359	420	779
France	282	161	443
Germany	455	4439	4,894
Latvia	8	19	27
Lithuania	0	29	29
Luxemburg	61	188	249
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	1165	1,204
Switzerland	340	556	896
The Netherlands	380	511	891
Total	2,650	8,794	11,444

Resettlement

IOM Italy manages a resettlement program financed by the Ministry of Interior, under which 985 migrants have been resettled to Italy since the beginning of the year from Lebanon, Turkey, Sudan, Syria and Jordan. The 85% 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 1100 migrants between February 2016 and December 2017. The programme will continue in 2018/2019.

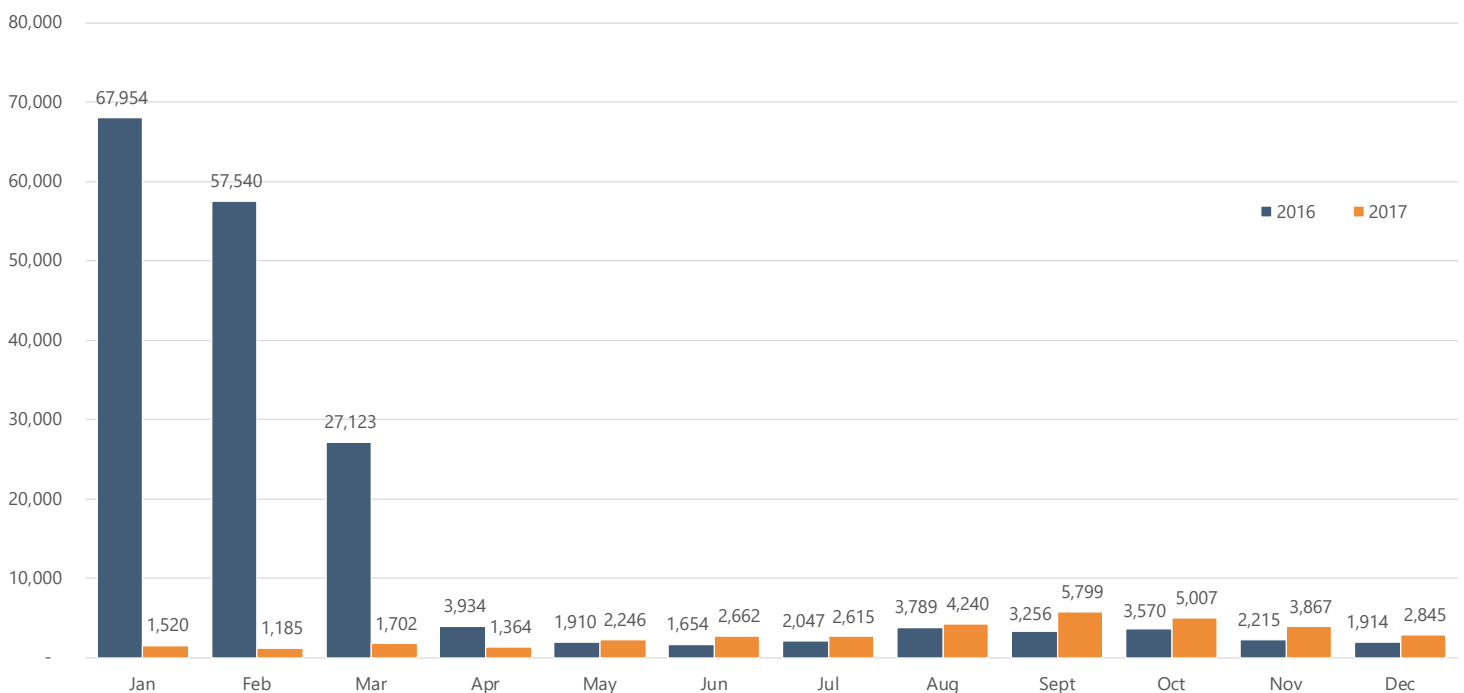
Greece



Developments in the reporting period

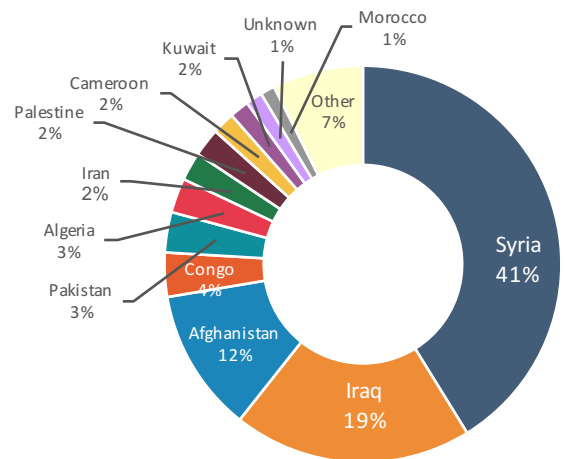
There were 35,052 reported arrivals to Greece by sea (29,501) and land (5,551) in 2017. This represents a five times decrease compared to 2016 when 176,906 arrivals have been recorded. Particular decrease is observed in terms of sea arrivals, from 173,614 in 2016 to less than 30,000 at the end of December 2017. In contrast to that, data on land arrivals shows a 68% increase from 3,292 to 5,551 in 2016 and 2017 respectively. During this reporting period (1 - 31 December), Greek authorities registered 2,845 new migrants and asylum seekers which is a 26% decrease compared to 3,867 reported in November. Moreover, this represents almost 50% increase compared to 1,914 migrants who arrived to Greece in December previous year.

Monthly breakdown of arrivals to Greece, comparison 2016 and 2017



At the end of 2017, Syrian migrants comprised 41% of the total registered arrival that year, followed by Iraqi (19%) and Afghan (12%) nationals. Migrants from Democratic Republic of Congo occupied 4% of the total population, while another 6% was equally distributed between those arriving from Pakistan and Algeria. Migrants from Iran, Palestine, Cameroon and Kuwait comprised 2% each and the remaining 8% were split between those registered in a variety of different nationalities categorized as *Other* and 1% of those with nationality *Unknown*. Nationality breakdown differs from the one portrayed at [the end of 2016](#) when Syrian nationals represented majority with 47% followed by those arriving from Afghanistan (24%) and Iraq (15%) as top three nationality groups comprising 86% of the overall registered population. Migrants from Iran and Pakistan were registered in 6% of the cases and the remaining 6% have been registered under *Other* nationality groups.

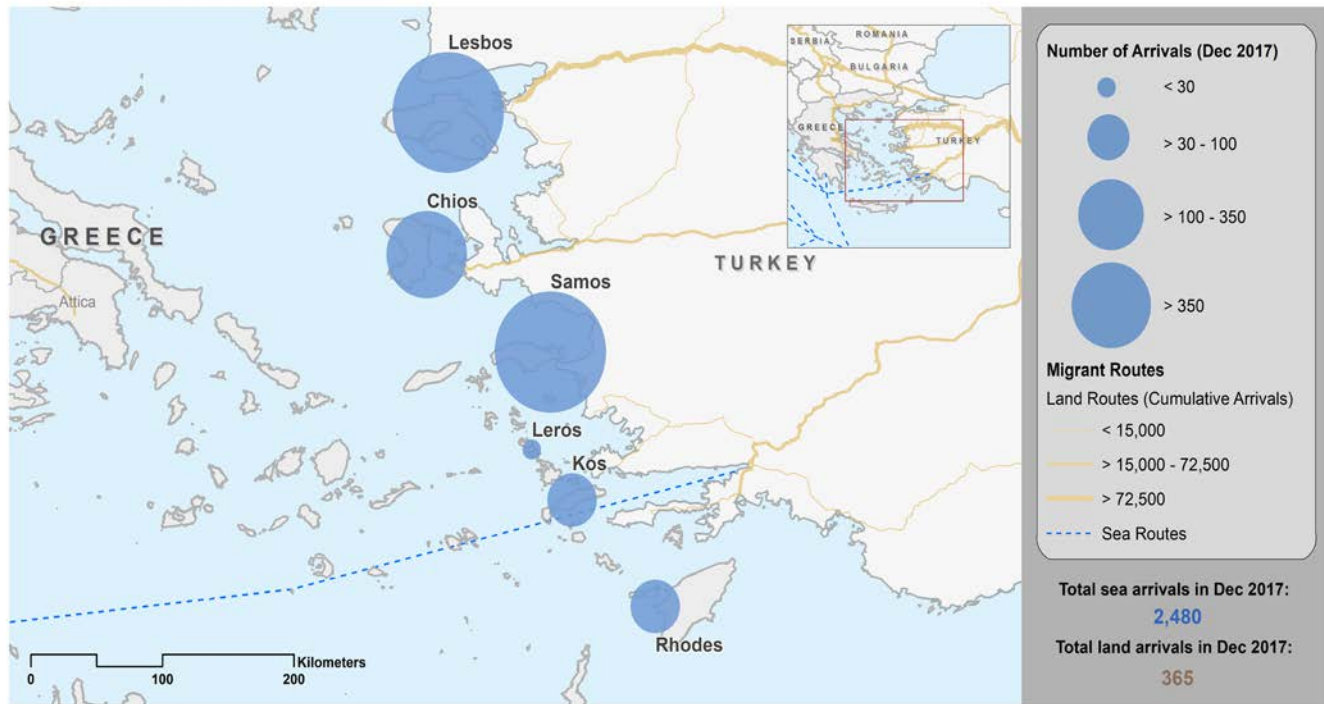
Nationality breakdown of apprehended migrants in 2017



Greece



Map indicating flows in the main entry points - December 2017



According to the available data, Lesbos, Chios, Samos, Rhodes, Kos and Leros are the main entry points for migrants who arrived to Greece by sea. Main departure points are Turkish coastal provinces, particularly locations around Izmir, Mugla and Aydin. In addition to that, 5,551 migrants and asylum seekers crossed from Turkey to Greece by land, almost exclusively through the bordering Edirne province. Find below a map with main exit points in Turkey identified in 2017.

Map indicating flows in the main exit points from Turkey to Greece in 2017



Greece



Reception and Identification Centers and Accommodation Facilities in Greece

According to the last available data (October 2017) 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. 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 17](#)).

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*

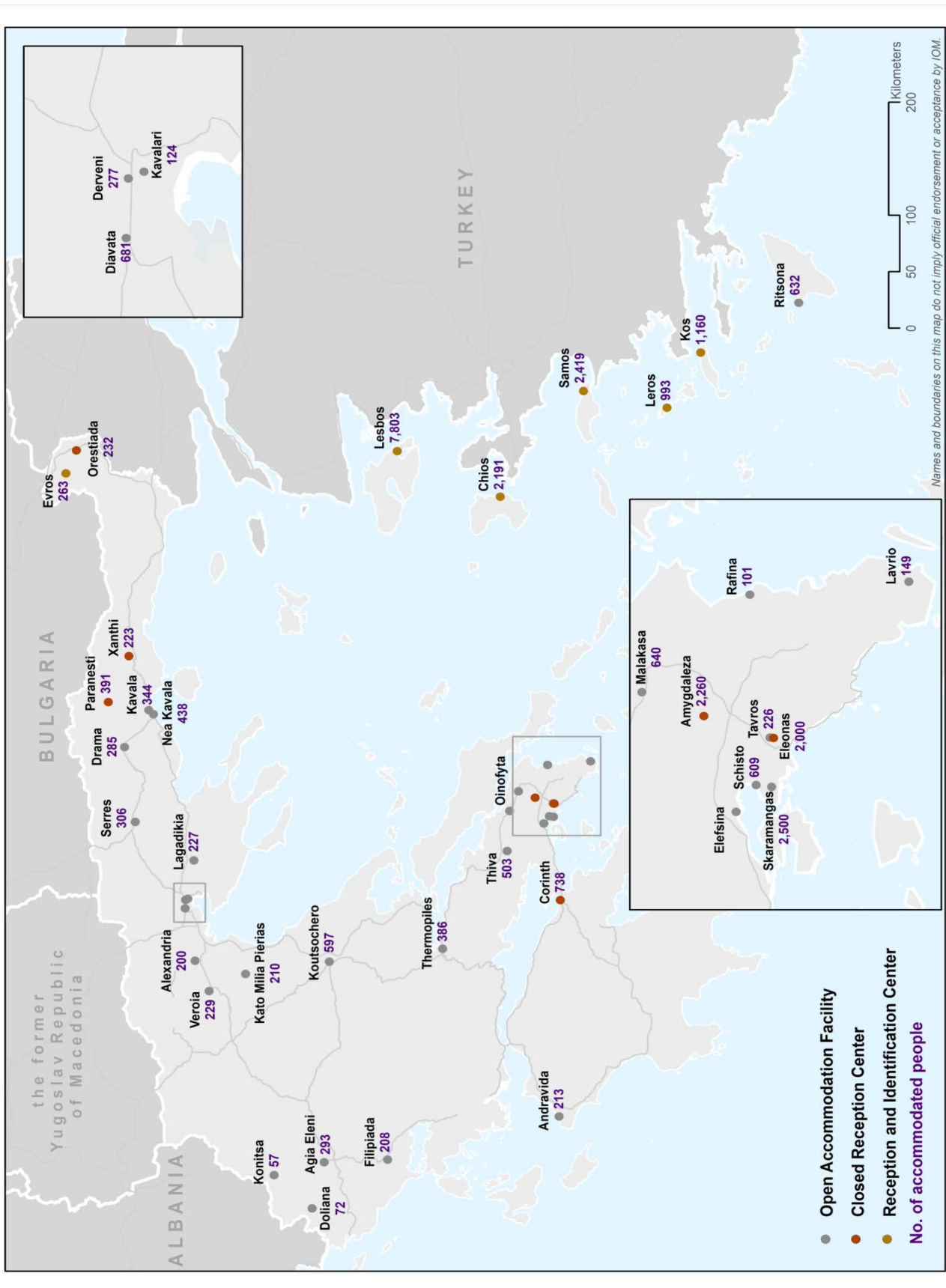
LOCATION		Number of accommodated migrants as of 31 October 2017
ATTICA	Eleonas	2,000
	Schisto	609
	Skaramangas	2,500
	Rafina	101
	Lavrio	149
PELOPONESE	Andravida (200)	213
CENTRAL GREECE	Thiva	503
	Thermopiles (Inside)	386
	Ritsona	632
	Koutsochero	597
	Malakasa	640
NORTHERN GREECE	Nea Kavala	438
	Alexandria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



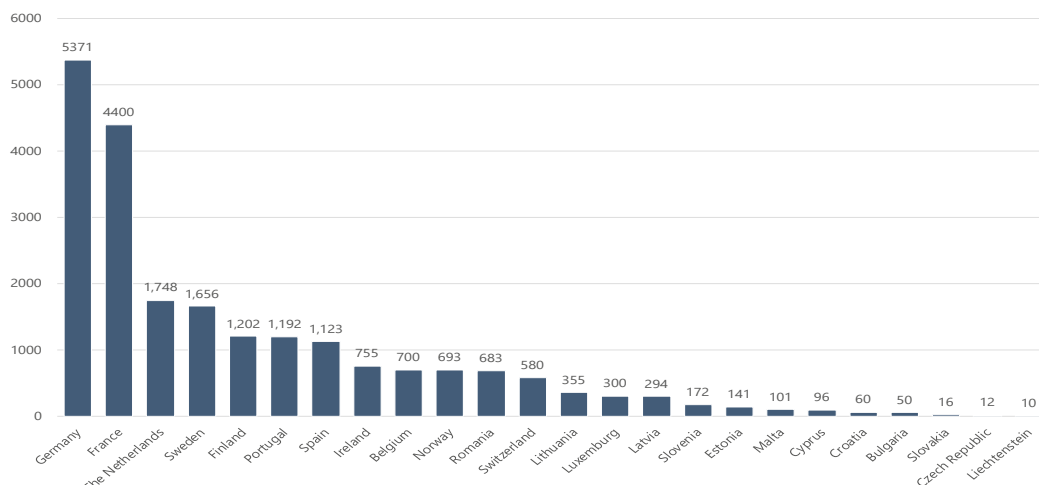
Since the beginning of the relocation scheme up to the end of 2017, a total of 21,710 migrants have been relocated from Greece to other EU Member States, with 211 relocations taking place during this reporting period, a slight decrease compared to November (290).

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, 5% to Portugal and 5% to Spain. The remaining 23% (5,018) 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, 368 unaccompanied and separated children were relocated (17 in this reporting period) from Greece to Belgium (20), Croatia (2), Finland (109), Germany (24), France (5), Ireland (26), Lithuania (1), Luxembourg (27), Malta (1), the Netherlands (69), Norway (23), Portugal (9), Romania (1), Spain (36) 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	642	1,202
France	2,420	1,980	4,400
Germany	644	4,727	5,371
Ireland	240	515	755
Latvia	155	139	294
Lithuania	0	170	355
Liechtenstein	185	10	10
Luxemburg	136	164	300
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	577	1,123
Sweden	0	1,656	1,656
Switzerland	28	552	580
The Netherlands	836	912	1,748
Total	7,286	14,242	21,710

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



Cyprus

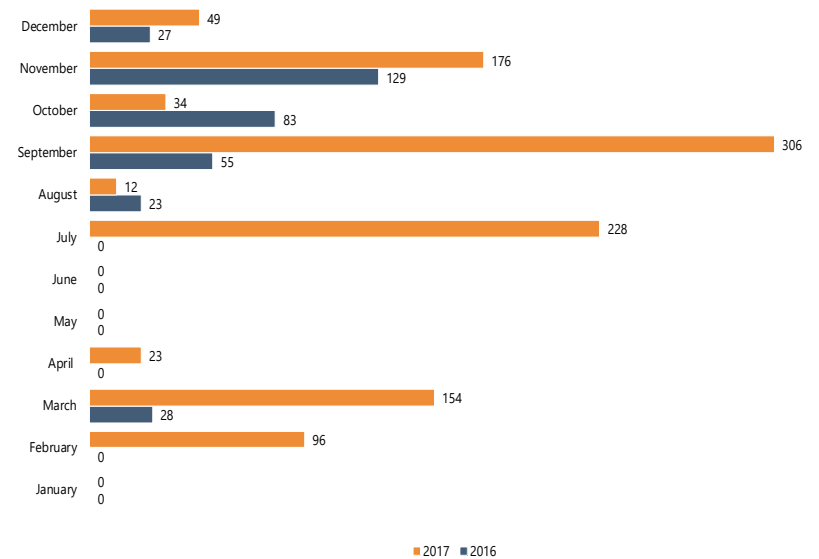


Developments in the reporting period

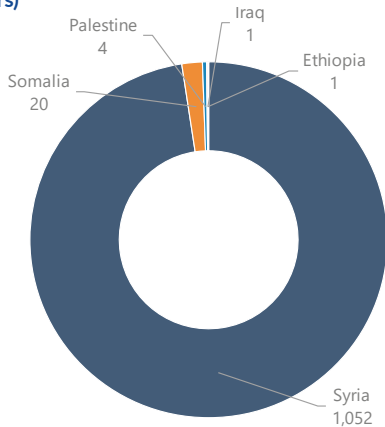
According to the available data, 1,078 migrants have been registered arriving to Cyprus between January and December 2017. During the month of December, a total of 49 migrants arrived to Cyprus, almost four times lower than previous month when 176 migrants arrived. All migrants were Syrian nationals, 42 adults (41 male and 2 female) and 7 minors (3 boys and 2 girls). As per graph below, Syrian nationals comprise the majority of the recorded arrivals, followed by migrants from Somalia.

Available data indicates a significant increase in arrivals in 2017 when compared to previous year, from 345 reported at the end of 2016 to 1,078 irregular migrants who arrived throughout 2017 (see the comparative monthly breakdown). By the end of December 2017, 297 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the Kofinou Reception and Accommodation Center (total capacity 400). There were no migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in Pournara Temporary Accommodation Center.

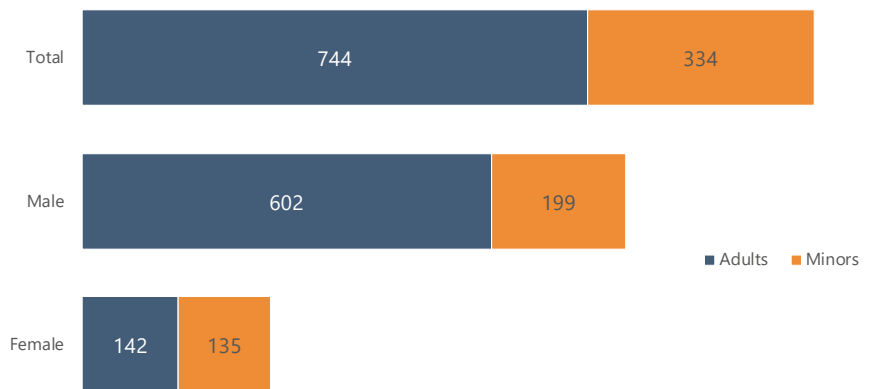
Arrivals to Cyprus, monthly breakdown for 2016 and 2017



Nationality breakdown of arrived migrants in 2017 (total numbers)



Age/Gender breakdown of arrived migrants in 2017 (total numbers)



Location of accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, December 2017



Bulgaria



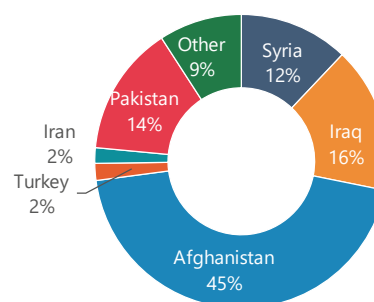
Developments in the reporting period

In 2017 the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior (Moi) registered a total of 2,562 new irregular migrants. Majority, 1,801 have been identified residing in Bulgaria without valid documents. Additional 651 have been registered on entry from Turkey and 445 while trying to leave the country irregularly. This represents a 85% decrease when compared to 2016. The decrease has been also noted on the apprehensions in December in 2016 and 2017, from 487 to 124 respectively.

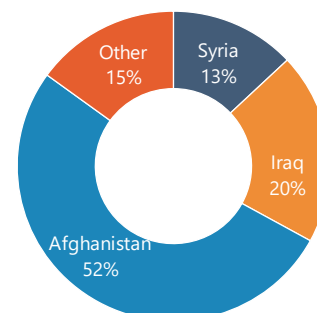
Majority of irregular movements were tracked near the Bulgarian border with Serbia and Turkey, similar trends were noted also in 2016. In addition, a slight decrease in apprehensions nearby the border with Romania - from 216 in 2016 to 196 by the end of December 2017 and a decrease in movements near the border with Greece, with 171 intercepted in 2017, compared to 472 that were reported at the end 2016.

In regards to apprehended nationalities, there were no significant changes between 2016 and 2017. Migrants from Afghanistan were majority in both years (52% in 2016 and 45% in 2017) followed by Syrian (12% and 13% respectively) and Iraqi (16% and 20% respectively) nationals. The nationality breakdown for 2016 includes only data for the top three nationalities, while in 2017 it shows dynamic for the top 5, therefore revealing that Pakistani migrants were fourth nationality group comprising 14% of the overall arrivals.

Nationality breakdown of all migrants apprehended on exit and entry to Bulgaria in 2017



Nationality breakdown of all migrants apprehended on exit and entry to Bulgaria in 2016



Migrants presence

Accommodation facilities in Bulgaria with information on occupancy, capacity and nationalities accommodated, December 2017

NAME OF ACCOMODATION FACILITY	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Nationalities
Facilities run by the State Agency for Refugees			
Open Reception Centre at Banya	70	78	318 Syrian, 282 Iraqi, 221 Afghan, 21 Pakistani and 131 nationals registered under <i>Other</i>
Open Reception Centre at <i>Pastrogor</i>	320	20	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Ovcha Kupel	860	239	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Vrazhdebna	370	189	
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Voenna Rampa	800	179	
Closed Reception Centre Sofia - Busmantsi	60	6	
Open Reception Centre at Harmanli	2,710	262	
Facilities run by the Ministry of Interior			
Closed Reception Centre Lyubimets	350	284	73 Afghan, 76 Syrian, 41 Pakistani, 38 Iraqi and 56 nationals registered under <i>Other</i>
Closed Reception Centre in Sofia - Busmantsi	400		
Closed Reception Center in Elhovo (under reconstruction)	N/A		
Total	5,940	1,257	

Bulgaria



At the end of this reporting period, Bulgarian authorities reported 1,257 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in nine different open and closed reception facilities around the country, very close to the weekly average of 1,092 calculated for that month. Similar trend was observed during the past month, when at the end of November authorities reported 1,307 migrants and asylum seekers residing in different premises.

Accommodation facilities in Bulgaria with information on occupancy and capacity, December 2017



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 2016 when 7,071 migrants and asylum seekers were recorded. Since then, numbers were slowly decreasing - from December 2016 when 5,560 people were in the center to 1,257 reported at the end of this reporting period (December 2017).

Spain

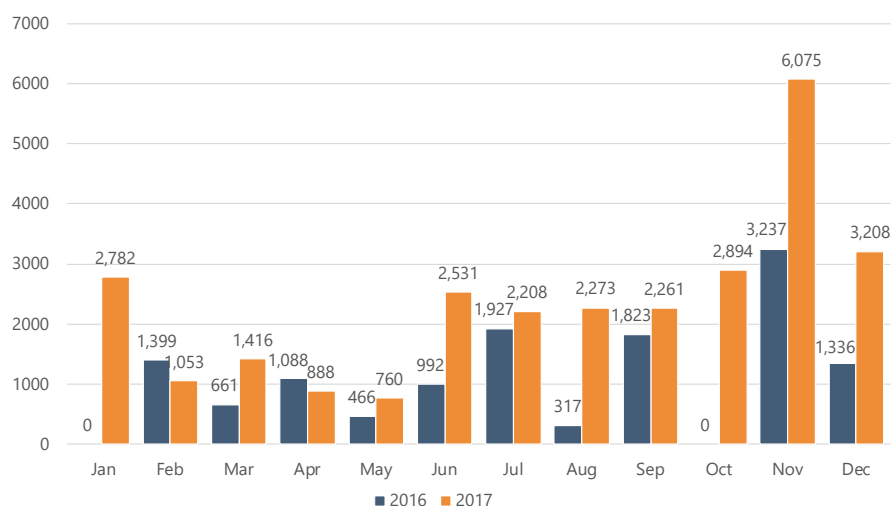


Developments in the reporting period

In 2017, Spanish authorities registered 28,707 newly arrived migrants and asylum seekers, with 3,191 arrivals recorded during this reporting period (1 - 31 December), 39% decrease compared to 5,221 recorded month before. Seventy-eight percent of all migrants arrived to Spain by sea, and the remaining 22% arrived by land to Ceuta and Mellila (6,293).

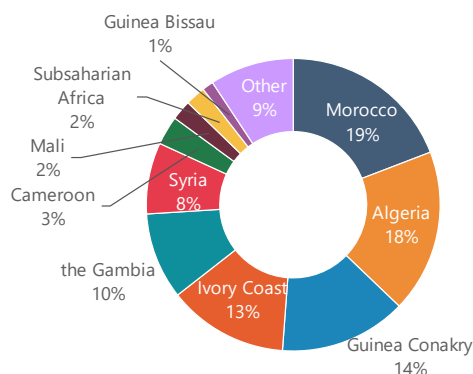
Further on, overall number of arrivals to Spain more than doubled in 2017 compared to 2016, from 14,558 to 28,707 respectively. Increase is significant (76%) also when compared to 16,290 reported in 2015. However, when looking at the mode of arrival between 2015 and 2017, a decrease is observed in terms of land arrivals. There were 6,293 land arrivals in 2017, a 43% decrease compared to 10,978 registered in 2015. In contrast to that, during 2016 authorities registered 5,945 land arrivals, slightly lower than in 2017.

Monthly arrivals to Spain, 2016 and 2017 compared

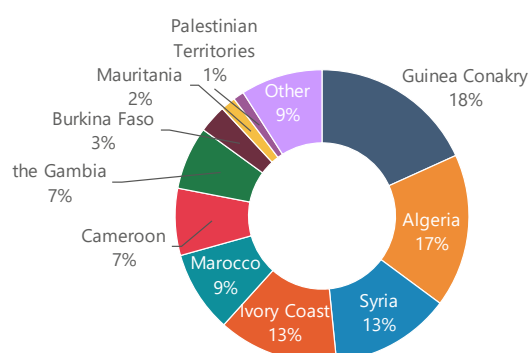


Moroccan nationals represented the first nationality group registered in 2017 comprising 19% of the overall arrivals. They are closely followed by those originating in Algeria (18%), and further on by Guinean (Conakry), 14%) and Ivorian (13%) nationals. Migrants and asylum seekers from the Gambia comprised 10% of the overall population while those arriving from Syria, held a sixth place among top ten nationalities occupying 8% of the all registered population in 2017. The profile of migrants slightly changed when compared to 2016. Migrants and asylum seekers from Guinea Conakry were the first registered nationality comprising 18% of the total population, followed by 17% Algerian nationals, 13% Syrian and 13% Ivorian nationals. Moroccans, first nationality group in 2017, were comprising 9% in 2016, which is a decrease of 10 percentage points between two periods.

Nationality breakdown - arrivals in 2017



Nationality breakdown - arrivals in 2016



Spain



Accommodation Facilities in Spain

Intercepted immigrants who have arrived in Spain irregularly by sea or land, are firstly attended by the Red Cross.

Afterwards, those arriving by sea are transferred to the Primary Assistance Facilities (Police stations) in order to undergo the first identification phase. Once the identification is done, they are placed in the Internment Centers for Foreigners (CIE). If after a maximum period of stay of 60 days, no expulsion order has been applied, the immigrant will be transferred to the so called, Humanitarian Assistance Reception Centers. On the other hand, those migrants arriving by land (mainly irregular border crossing in Ceuta and Melilla) are firstly placed in the CETI - Centers for Temporary Residence in Ceuta or Melilla. Afterwards they are identified by the Police. If there is no expulsion order, immigrants are transferred to the above mentioned Humanitarian Assistance Reception Centers and the priority is given to vulnerable migrants and those who are in need of social and economic support.

In addition to that, there are specialized Reception centers for Asylum seekers and Refugees. These centers are financed by the State and have a full capacity to host 6,945 beneficiaries. Of these, there are four centers that are governed by the Spanish Ministry of Labour and Social Security and have a capacity to host 416 beneficiaries. The rest of these centers are managed by multiple NGO's and currently there are 6,529 available places. All of the beneficiaries have equal rights in terms of their duration of stay, allowances and conditions. Beneficiaries are also provided with psychosocial assistance, guidance regarding their inclusion in the educational, health and social systems and many other social services that are meant to lead to a successful integration in the Spanish society.

Capacity of NGO and State run shelters for migrants and asylum seekers per region

Region	Capacity
Andalucia	1,654
Aragon	328
Asturias	160
Canary Islands	71
Cantabria	151
Castilla - La Mancha	351
Castilla and Leon	576
Catalonia	672
Extremadura	110
Galicia	215
La Rioja	45
Madrid	965
Murica	314
Navarra	168
The Balearic Islands	50
The Pais Vasco	404
Valencia	711
Total	6,945

Accommodation facilities in Spain with information on capacity, December 2017



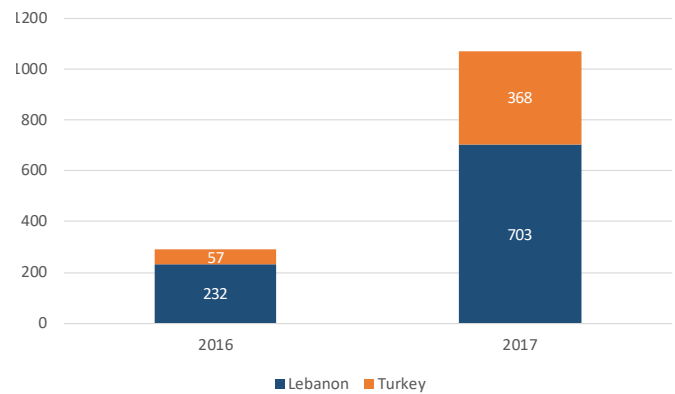
Spain



Resettlement

IOM Spain is implementing the Resettlement program, financed by the Spanish Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. The Resettlement Program initiated in April 2016 and it will finish in June 2018. Within the program, Spain is committed to resettle a total of 1,499 asylum seekers who are temporarily residing in Turkey and Lebanon. Since the beginning of the program, IOM Spain in collaboration with the IOM Missions in Turkey and Lebanon assisted in the resettlement of 1,360 refugees, out of which 289 migrants were resettled in 2016. Through 2017, the number of resettled cases reached 1,071. Out of the total number of cases resettled, 935 were resettled from Lebanon and 425 from Turkey. All of the individuals resettled are Syrian nationals.

Resettlements to Spain from Turkey and Lebanon, comparison 2016 and 2017



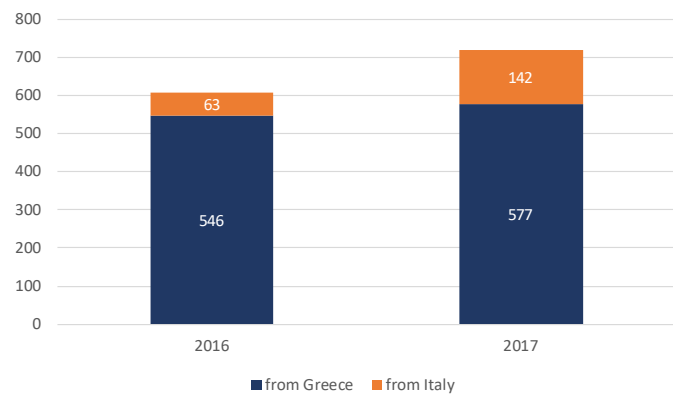
Relocations

Since the launch of the EU relocation scheme in October 2015, Spain received 1,328 migrants and asylum seekers from Greece (1,123) and Italy (205). There were slightly more relocations taking place in 2017 when compared to 2016 - 719 vs. 609 respectively.

The main nationalities concerned in the relocation process are Syrians, Iraqis and Eritreans. Also, one national from the Central African Republic has been relocated.

Moreover, 36 unaccompanied and separated children have been relocated to Spain from Greece since the beginning of the scheme.

Relocations from Greece and Italy to Spain, comparison 2016 and 2017



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).

Migrants presence

*Last available data applicable to the reporting period.

Accommodation facilities in Croatia with information on occupancy and capacity, December 2017



At the end of December, 508 asylum seekers were accommodated in the Open Reception Centers for Asylum Seekers in Kutina (77) and Zagreb (431). Majority of asylum seekers are Syrian (38%) and Afghan (21%) nationals, followed by those arriving from Iran (14%) and Iraq (13%). Ninety per cent of residents in the reception centers are adults, mainly male (83%).

A total number of asylum seekers in the respective centers at the end of December is slightly higher than 487 reported at the end of the previous month. In contrast to that, a decrease is noted when comparing to 620 asylum seekers reported at the end of December 2016.

Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) on 27 December 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	431	368 adults (308 male, 60 female), 63 minors (30 boys, 33 girls)	mainly Syrian (22%), Afghan (20%), Iranian (14%) and Iraqi (12%) nationals
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)	100	77	31 adults (16 male, 15 female), 46 minors (22 boys, 24 girls)	Syrian (87%), Iraqi (6%), Iranian (5%) and Afghan (1%) nationals
Closed Reception Center for Foreigners (Jezevo)	100(+20)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	800 (820)	508		

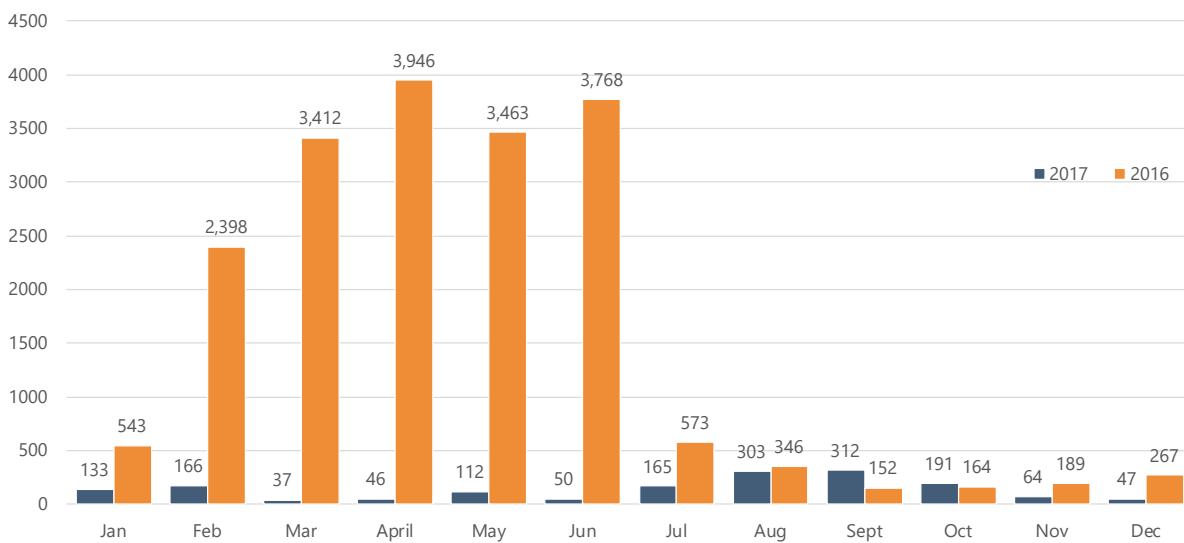
*Last available data applicable to the reporting period.



Hungary

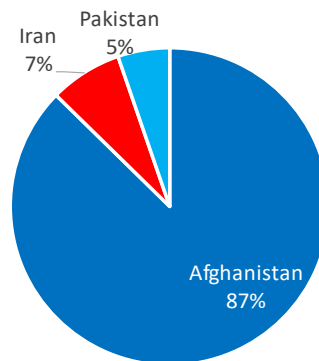
Developments in the reporting period

There were 1,626 migrants who entered Hungary irregularly through different points along the Hungarian border in 2017. This number does not include asylum-seekers, but those migrants apprehended mostly in the Eastern part of the country who did not express the intention to claim asylum in Hungary. During this reporting period, 47 migrants entered the country irregularly, which represents a 27% decrease compared to 64 entries reported during the previous month. Moreover, overall number of intercepted irregular migrants in 2017 decreased by 92% when compared with 19,221 reported between January and December 2016, and even more in contrast to 411,515 registered in 2015.

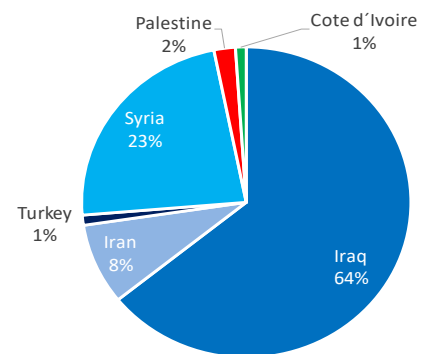


Irregular entries to Hungary, monthly breakdown for 2016 and 2017 compared

By the end of December, 552 migrants were accommodated in the reception centers around the country and in the transit zones near the border with Serbia. Between January and December 2017, total of 2,800 migrants and asylum seekers were admitted to Röszke (1,422) and Tompa (1,378) 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.



Nationality breakdown of migrants admitted to Röszke transit zone in December 2017



Nationality breakdown of migrants admitted to Tompa transit zone in December 2017

December - The European Commission has decided to move forward on the infringement procedure against Hungary concerning its asylum legislation by sending a reasoned opinion. The Commission initiated the infringement procedure against Hungary in December 2015. Following a series of exchanges both at political and technical level with the Hungarian authorities and the concerns raised by the amendments to the Hungarian asylum law introduced in March this year, the Commission decided to send a complimentary letter of formal notice on 17 May 2017.

Hungary



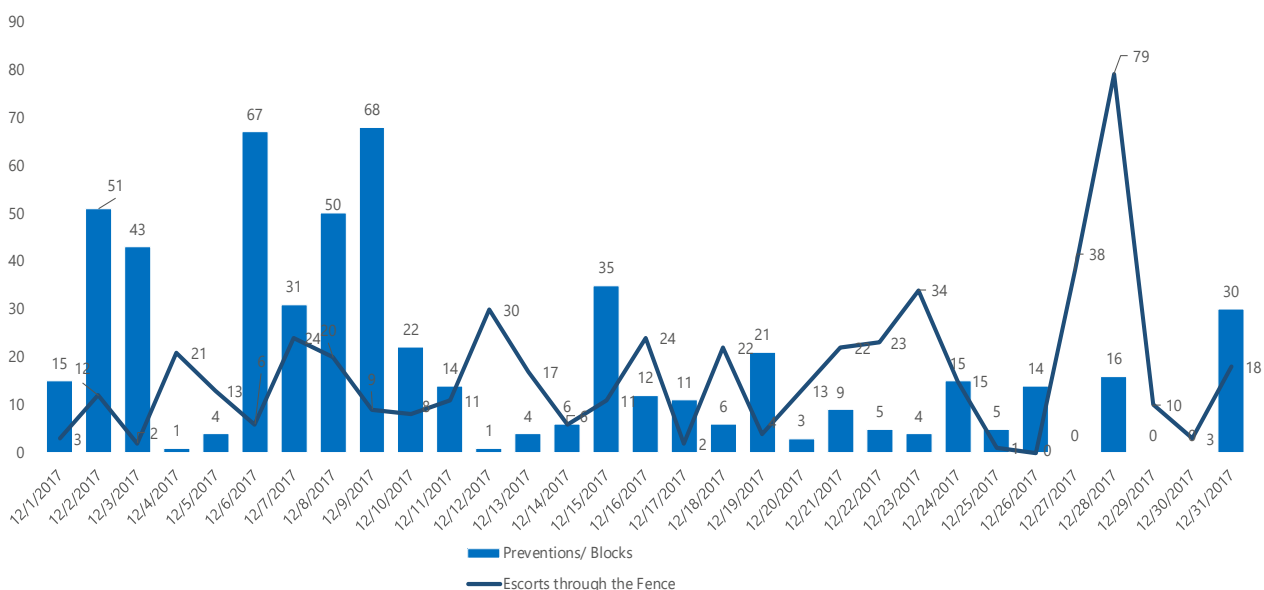
Developments in the reporting period

Following the analysis of the reply provided by the Hungarian authorities, and in view of the new legislation adopted by the Hungarian Parliament in October, the Commission will no longer pursue four out of the eleven issues identified in the complementary letter of formal notice. The reply provided by the Hungarian authorities, however, was still found to be unsatisfactory as it failed to address the majority of the concerns. The Commission still considers that the Hungarian legislation does not comply with EU law. Now a reasoned opinion is the second step in the infringement procedure and consists of a formal request to comply with EU law, calling on the Member State(s) concerned to inform the Commission of the measures taken to comply within a specified period. Hungary now has two months to respond to the reasoned opinion. If no reply is received, or if the observations presented in the reply are not satisfactory, the Commission may decide to move to the next stage of the infringement procedure, and refer the case to the Court of Justice of the EU. (Read more [here](#)).

As a response, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary Péter Szijjártó stated that the decision on the mandatory resettlement quota was “unimplementable” and that “no hearing or application of pressure will dissuade the Hungarian Government from representing the standpoint of the Hungarian people”, adding that “the Cabinet will stick to its migration policy”. The Minister said illegal immigration was dangerous and that the decision on the mandatory resettlement quotas was a bad and damaging decision, adding that “Hungary will fight till the last breath to ensure that decisions that go against the security and will of the Hungarian people do not come into force” (see [here](#) and [here](#)). Mr Szijjártó also stated, as a response to the head of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) of Germany Martin Schulz’s concern that Hungary is moving further and further away from the EU that “Hungary shared the highest degree of solidarity with Germany” as if Hungary had not invested EUR 800 million in the protection of its borders, instead of one and a half million far more illegal immigrants would have arrived in Europe, and the vast majority of these immigrants would no doubt have gone to Germany ([source](#)).

Later in December the results of the recent National Consultation were released. Over 2.3 million voters participated in the Consultation and the vast majority of them “said no to the fact that one million immigrants should be resettled in Europe as part of the ‘Soros Plan’, and to the fact that Hungary should demolish the border security fence, and people arriving on the continent as well as those already here should be distributed among the member states according to some kind of permanent resettlement quota”, Minister of State for Government Communication Bence Tuzson said, stressing: “Accordingly, the Hungarians do not want immigration and do not want to become an immigrant country” (Read more [here](#)).

Apprehensions by the Hungarian police



Daily apprehensions by the Hungarian police, December 2017

Hungary

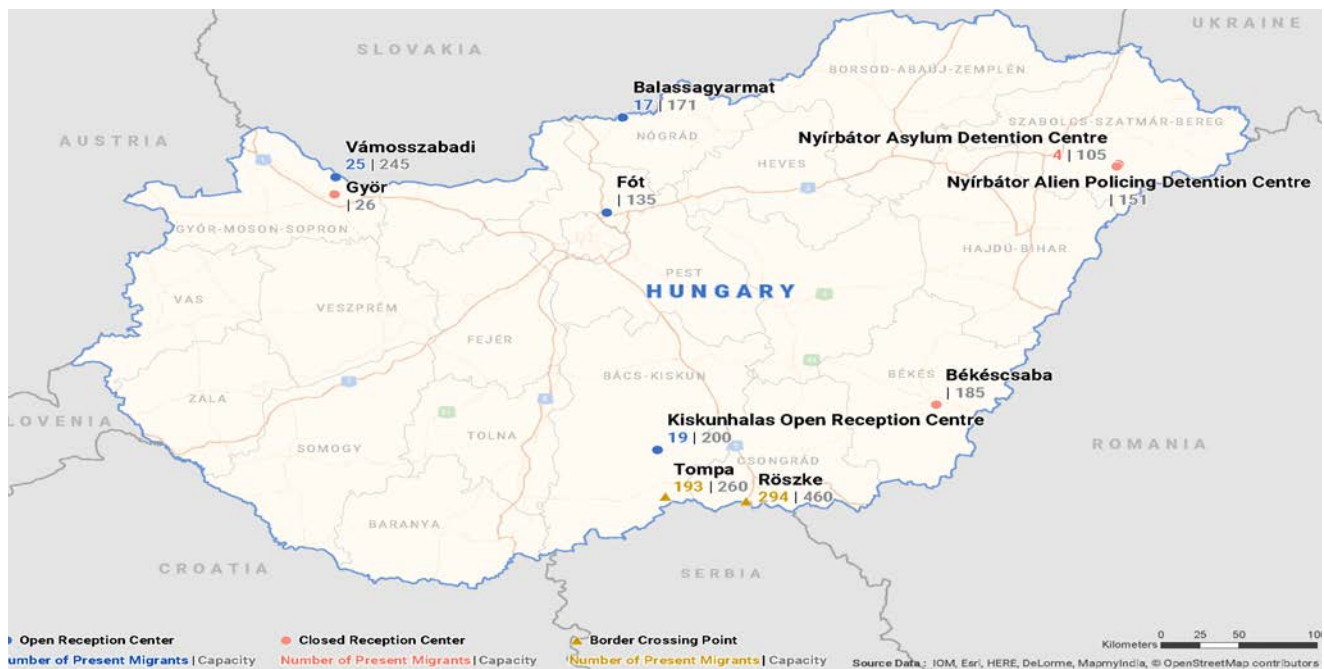


Migrants presence

At the end of this reporting period, 552 migrants and asylum seekers were residing in reception facilities in Hungary. Majority (88%) of migrants and asylum seekers have been accommodated in the Röszke and Tompa transit zones (487 in total). It represents a 20% increase when compared to 460 reported in December 2016, and a slight increase compared to the weekly average of 489 calculated for 2017.

In contrast to that, the figure at the end of this reporting period is significantly lower than the number reported in April 2016 after the implementation of the EU- Turkey statement and the closure of the Western Balkans route - 1,218 vs. 552.

Accommodation facilities in Hungary with information on occupancy and capacity, December 2017



Romania



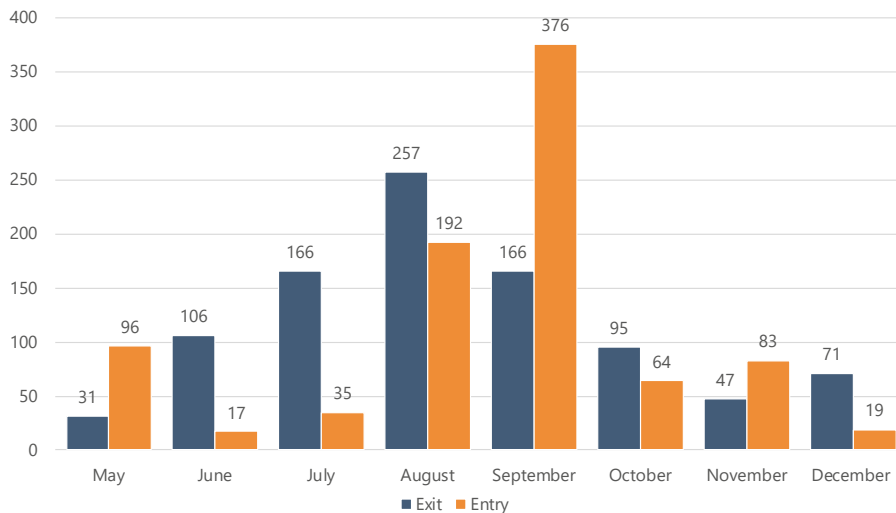
Developments in the reporting period

Available data on interceptions on entry to Romania indicate that total of 1,600 migrants entered the country illegally between January and December 2017. The same data shows that 48% of the apprehended migrants on entry were identified in the areas close to the Bulgarian border, while the remaining 37% arrived from Turkey (all by sea*) and 15% from Serbia.

During the month of December, authorities apprehended 19 migrants on entry and 71 on exit from the country towards Hungary in Arad and Satu Mare counties. Data on apprehensions on entry indicates a 77% decrease compared to 83 interceptions reported for November. In contrast to that, detections on exit have risen from 47 in November to 71 recorded in December 2017.

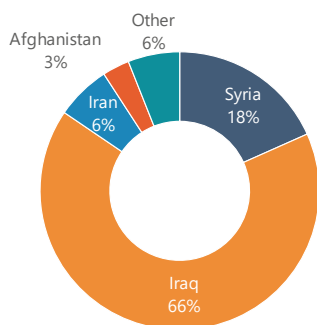
¹ More information on arrivals via Black Sea are available [here](#).

Apprehensions on entry and exit to Romania between May and December 2017



* The monthly breakdown of apprehensions on exit and entry is available only since May 2017.

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



Available nationality breakdown for the period between July to December 2017 shows that majority of migrants apprehended in Romania were of Iraqi origin (66%). Syrian nationals are the second largest group comprising 18% of the overall arrivals followed by migrants arriving from Iran (6%) and Afghan nationals (4%). The remaining 6 per cent is composed from different nationality group from Southeastern Europe, Horn of Africa, Northern Africa and Central/South West Asia.

Based on the information collected through the DTM Black Sea event tracking between August and December 2017, at least 35% of Iraqi migrants who were apprehended on entry arrived to Romania via Black Sea route after departing from Turkey or Bulgaria.

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



Migrants Presence

According to available data, there were 758 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in the state run reception facilities in Romania by the end of December 2017, a 10% decrease compared to the previous month (873). Most of the migrants and asylum seekers reside in reception centers located in Bucharest (176), Galati (153) and Giurgiu (100). For more information about locations, types of centers, occupancy and capacity see the map below*.

Accommodation facilities in Romania with information on occupancy and capacity, December 2017



* Kindly note that the capacities are subject to changes.

Serbia



Developments in the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 - 31 December 2017) the estimated total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in government facilities (13 transit-reception centers, 5 asylum centers) and border crossing areas decreased from approximately 3,981 recorded at the beginning of the month to 3,950 on 31 December. In addition to that, close to 250 migrants and refugees remain in the open, mostly around reception centers giving the total of 4,200 migrants and refugees residing in Serbia at the end of the year.

According to the admission list jointly maintained by the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration and Hungarian authorities, during the reporting period 189 asylum seekers departed from the reception centers in Serbia to proceed with the asylum claims near Horgos and Kelebija border crossing points (decrease from 209 reported at the end of the previous reporting period). Between March and December 2017, 2,168 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](#)).

Migrants Presence

List of accommodation facilities in Serbia with information on occupancy and capacity as of 31 December 2017

Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
Preševo transit reception center	1,000	283
Bujanovac transit reception center	220	189
Vranje transit reception center	245	205
Dimitrovgrad transit reception center	90	56
Pirot transit reception center	250	153
Divljana transit reception center	300	106
Bosilegrad transit reception center	60	50
Obrenovac reception center	900	690
Šid (Principovac, Adasevci) transit reception centers	700	523
Sombor transit reception center	160	79
Kikinda transit reception center	240	143
Subotica transit reception center	150	110
Horgos transit zone	n/a	2
Kelebija transit zone	n/a	2
Krnjaca asylum center	900	772
Banja Koviljaca asylum center	100	101
Sjenica asylum center	250	236
Tutin asylum center	80	79
Bogovadja asylum center	170	171
Total	5,815	3,950

Serbia



Migrants Presence

Date	Reception Centers	Asylum Centers	Horgos and Kelebija	Total
01/12/2017	2,758	1,218	5	3,981
06/12/2017	2,851	1,274	4	4,129
13/12/2017	2,776	1,310	3	4,089
20/12/2017	2,728	1,399	4	4,131
27/12/2017	2,615	1,359	5	3,979
31/12/2017	2,587	1,359	4	3,950

Accommodation facilities in Serbia with information on occupancy and capacity, December 2017



Slovenia

Developments in the reporting period

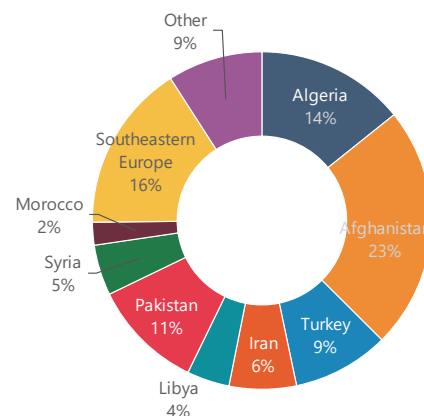


According to available data, Slovenian Border Police has detected more than 1,860 irregular border crossings in 2017. During this reporting period, police apprehended 227 migrants, which represents an increase compared to the previous month when 219 irregular crossing have been reported. Available data for 2016, shows that 99,187 irregular migrants arrived/transited through the country in the first quarter of the year, prior to the closure of the Western Balkan route.

16 December - The international protest *Humanity welcome* gathered supporters of migrants and refugees in Gorizia, Italy to alert of the inhumane politics towards refugees and migrants. The protesters joined together to bring attention to the abandoned tunnel in Gorizia, on the Italian-Slovenian border. The migrants were residing in desperate conditions before the tunnel was emptied and closed a month ago. Consequently more than half of the migrants found shelter on the coast of river Soča.

28 December - The Prime Minister of Slovenia, Miro Cerar, was facing impeachment over his support for a Syrian asylum seeker facing deportation to Croatia due to suggesting that he was issued a temporary residence permit on the grounds successfully integrating into Slovenian society. His response prompted claims from the opposition that this interferes in the affairs of the independent judiciary. The administrative court of Republic of Slovenia in December established that the asylum application of Syrian national Ahmad Shamieh in Slovenia was never formally rejected as the Ministry of the Interior did not issue a formal decision. Ahmad Shamieh therefore remains in Slovenia until the final conclusion of the proceedings.

Nationality breakdown for the last quarter of 2017

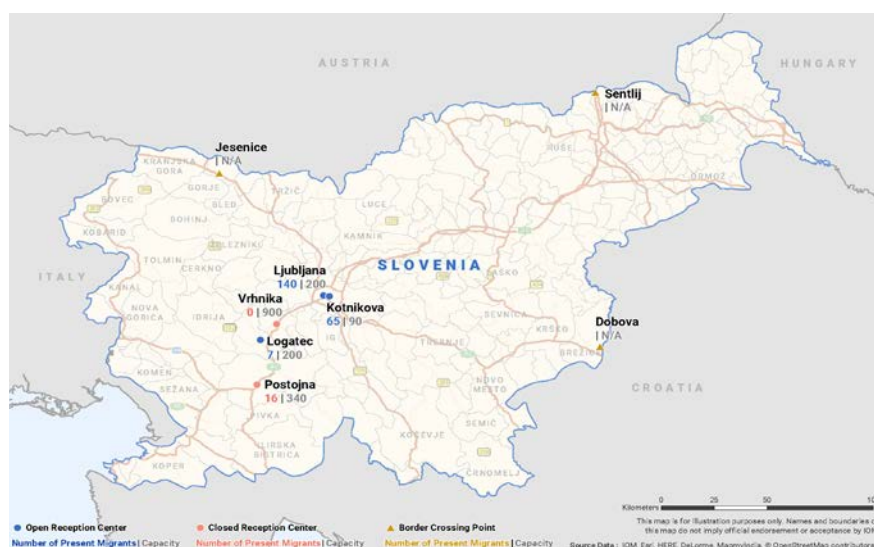


Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) as of 27 December 2017*

NAME OF ACCOMMODATION FACILITY	CAPACITY	OCCUPANCY
Asylum Center in Ljubljana - Vic	200	93
Department AC Kotnikova	90	65
Department AC Logatec	200	7
Aliens Centre Postojna	340	16
Outside of the Asylum Centre (Ljubljana)	N/A	47
Total	830	228

By the end of December, 228 asylum seekers benefiting from different accommodation schemes in Slovenia. This represents a slight decrease when compared to 234 reported previous month and a 33% decrease compared to 339 recorded in December 2016.

Accommodation facilities in Slovenia with information on occupancy and capacity, December 2017





The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Developments in the reporting period

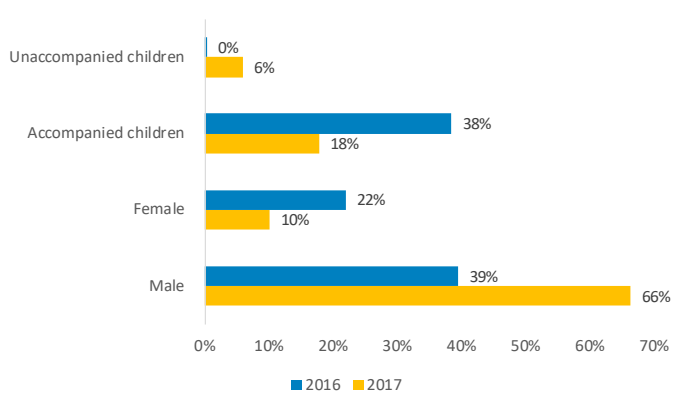
Between January and December 2017, 546 irregular migrants were registered in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This is in sharp contrast to 89,771 reported at the end of 2016. Almost all arrivals in 2016 have been recorded in the first quarter (January - March) prior to the implementation of EU-Turkey statement and the closure of the Western Balkans route.

During this reporting period (1 - 31 December) authorities reported 85 new arrivals, an increase compared to 50 recorded previous month and compared to December 2016 when no irregular migrants were apprehended.

Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals in 2017 and 2016

Main Nationalities	Arrivals in 2017	Arrivals in 2016
Syria	55	44,808
Afghanistan	136	26,574
Iraq	64	18,358
Other nationalities	291	31
Total	546	89,771

Demographic breakdown of registered arrivals in 2017 and 2016



Syria, Afghan and Iraqi were the main nationality groups registered in 2017. Similar situation is noted also for previous year, when almost 50% of the overall population reported being of Syrian origin, 30% of Afghan and 20% of Iraqi origin. Approximately 53% of all registered individuals in 2017 reported belonging to nationality other than the three listed before, while in 2016 this group comprised less than one per cent of the overall population.

Accommodation Facilities with occupancy/capacity as of 31 December 2017

NAME OF ACCOMMODATION FACILITY	Capacity	Occupancy	Nationalities
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	6	3 Afghan, 2 Syrian and 1 Iraqi national
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	15	5 Pakistani, 5 Afghan, 2 Palestinian, 2 Libyan and 1 Moroccan national
Vizbegovo - Reception Center for Asylum Seekers	150	10	2 Syrian, 2 Russian, 2 Pakistani, 2 Libyan, 1 Algerian and 1 Afghan national
Gazi Baba - Reception Center for Foreigners	120	5	2 Pakistani, 1 Albanian, 1 Azerbaijani, 1 Serbian national
Vlae - Safe House	25-30	8	5 Turkish, 2 Syrian and 1 Pakistani national
TOTAL	2,495-2,600	44	

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 slightly increased at the end of December, when compared to the previous month, from 44 to 42 respectively. In contrast to that, figure at the end of this reporting period is three times lower than 137 reported in December 2016 and more than twenty times decrease from 1,199 recorded at the end of March 2016, upon the implementation of the EU- Turkey statement.

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 December, the Red Cross mobile team assisted a total number of 244 persons during this reporting period, while the number of persons that rejected assistance is 44. Further on, the number of persons that the Red Cross provided with assistance in and around Tabanovce transit centre is 256.

Accommodation facilities in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with information on occupancy and capacity, December 2017



Turkey



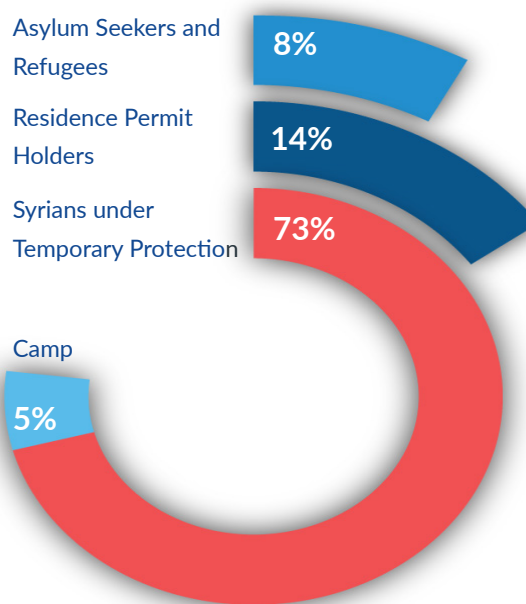
Developments in the reporting period*

According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM)* there are currently an estimated over 3.8 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (3,424,237 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 593,106 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.

*As of 28.12.2017.

** Last available UNHCR data as of 31 October.



Monthly Population Chart of Persons Under Temporary Protection



Turkey's Temporary Protection regime grants the 3,424,237* Syrian nationals the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 3,195,986 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. 228,251 Syrians live in 21 camps that the majority of them are also located close to the Syrian border.

* Data source: DGMM as of 28 December 2017.

Asylum Seekers and Refugees

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, end of October 2017.)

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 593,106 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.

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

Turkey



Apprehended/Rescued Persons at sea

The Turkish Coast Guard apprehended 21,937 irregular migrants and registered 56 fatalities in the year of 2017. Out of this, 1,485 irregular migrants were apprehended in month of December and one fatality 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. 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. Apprehensions on the hotspots on the Aegean Sea are shown in the map below.

* Source: Turkish Coast Guard, data as of 29 December 2017.

Top 10 Apprehended/Rescued Nationalities

1	Syria
2	Angola
3	Afghanistan
4	Eritrea
5	Senegal
6	Congo
7	Iraq
8	Central African Republic
9	Mali
10	Iran

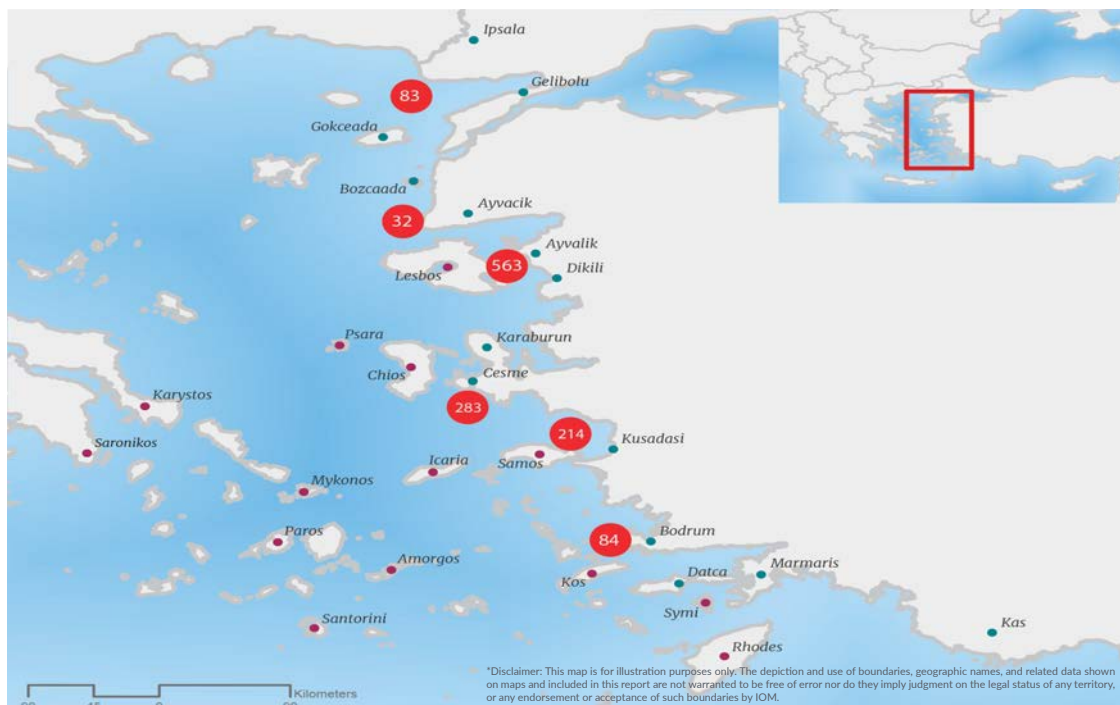
RESCUES/APPREHENSIONS BY TURKISH COAST GUARD STATISTICS FOR 2017* (1 JANUARY — 31 DECEMBER 2017)

Months/Year	Number of Cases		Number of irregular migrants		Number of deaths		Number of apprehended organizers	
	Aegean	All Seas ¹	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
Fourth Quarter	135	144	6,085	6,468	5	5	47	65
Total	448	495	19,084	21,937	32	56	123	171

* Data source: Turkish Coast Guard, period of January - December 2017.

¹ Includes incidents in the Aegean, Mediterranean, Marmara and Black Sea.

Recorded incidents around the Hotspots in Greece.



*Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be free of error nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.



Turkey

Apprehended Persons on Land

According to Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) daily figures, between 1 December and 31 December, 38,563 irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Greek 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 34,393 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 (34,161). In November the irregular entry at this border recorded 47,664 persons..

Apprehensions by Turkish Land Forces* Statistics (1 - 31 December 2017)			
Apprehensions on Entry		Apprehensions on Exit	
Border	Number #	Border	Number #
Syria	34,161	Greece	3,245
Greece	773	Syria	232
Iraq	46	Bulgaria	55
Iran	43	Iran	8
Total	35,023	Total	3,540

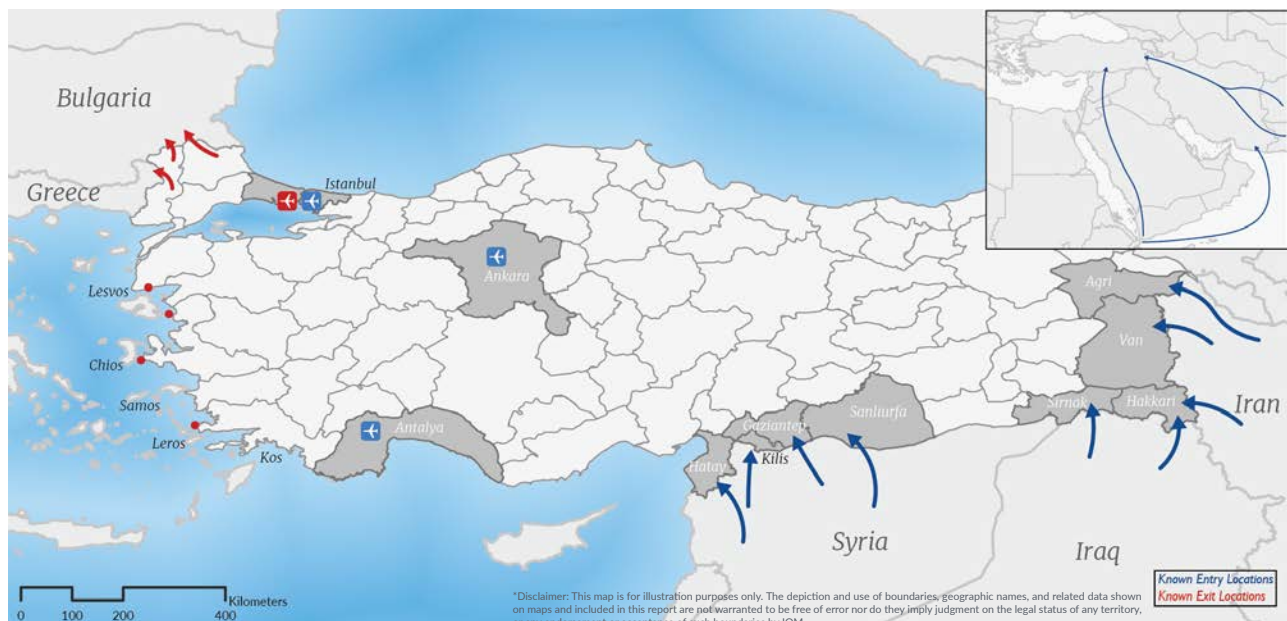
*Data source: Turkish Armed Forces, 31 December 2017.

Known entry and exit points:

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

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

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



Turkey



Readmissions from Greece to Turkey

On 18 March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving from Greece to Turkey after 20 March. In this regard, according to DGMM* reports, 1,483 migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4 April 2016 and 21 December 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 migrants readmitted from Greece to Turkey (April 2016 - December 2017)

Pakistan	631
Syria	238
Algeria	167
Bangladesh	94
Afghanistan	87
Morocco	45
Iraq	43
Iran	40
Sri Lanka	17
Others	121

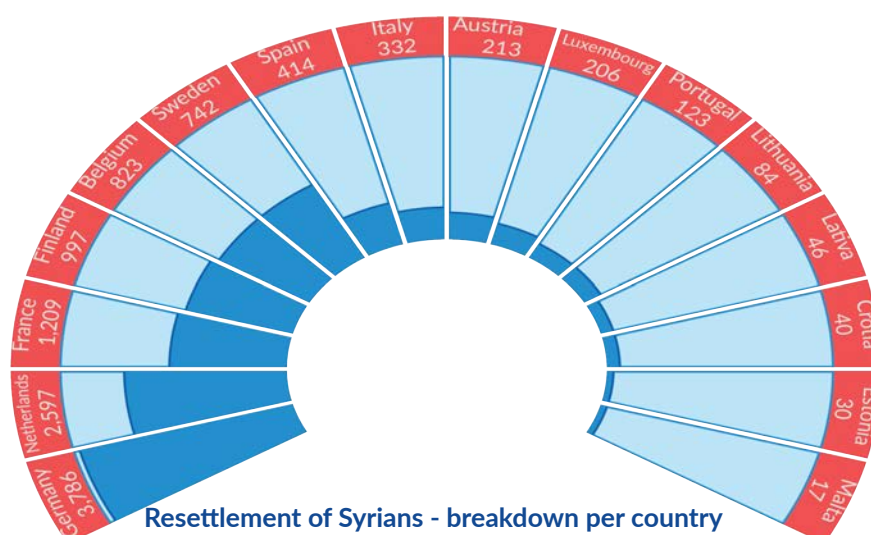
*As of 21 December 2017.

Nationality breakdown of the readmitted is as shown on the graph and “others” category represents nationalities of Nigeria, Egypt, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Myanmar, Nepal, Ghana, Senegal, Lebanon, Ivory Coast, Haiti, Tunisia, Palestine, India, Dominica, Mali, Congo, Guinea, Niger, Jordan, Yemen, Gambia, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso.

Resettlement of Syrians from Turkey to Europe

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 there are 11,659 persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, France, Sweden and the Netherlands.

*As of 21 December 2017.



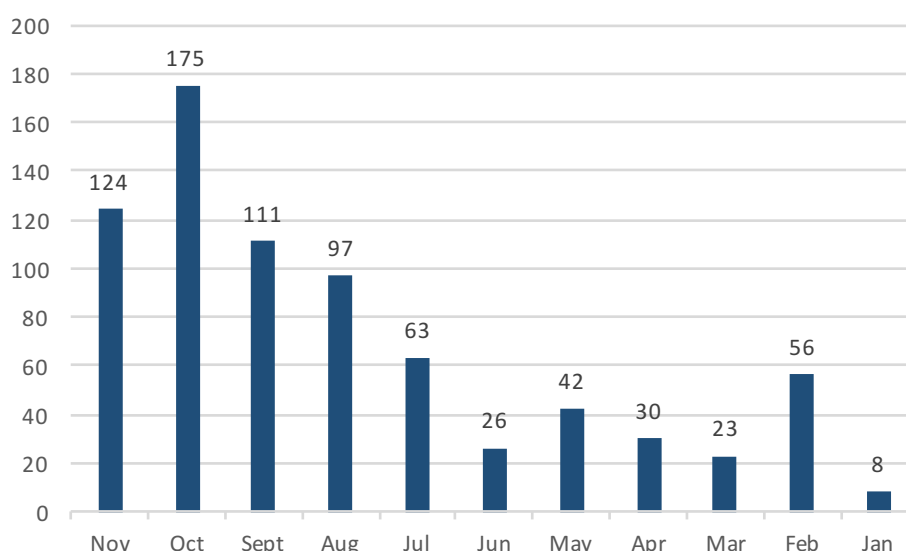
Contingency Countries

Bosnia and Herzegovina



Developments in the reporting period

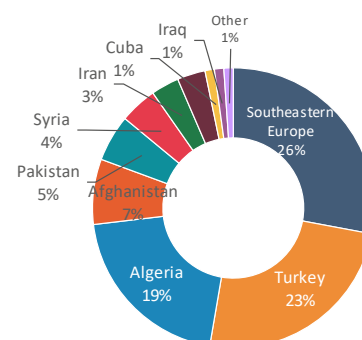
Between January and end of November* 2017, authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina apprehended 755 migrants who tried to exit or enter the county irregularly. In addition to that, there were also 43 migrants apprehended while residing inside the country without possessing valid documents. This represents an increase compared to 2016 when 143 migrants were apprehended, mostly in the last quarter of the year (132 in November and 11 in December). In 2017, the dynamic in arrivals changed in favour of consistent average of approximately 66 arrivals per month ranging from 9 reported in January to 175 reported in October. Moreover, an increase has been noted in the last quarter when the majority of migrants (410) have arrived (read more [here](#)).



Monthly breakdown of apprehensions on entry and exit to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2017.

Available nationality breakdown for 2017 indicates that the migrants from the Southeastern Europe (Kosovo (UNSCR 1244), Serbia, Bulgaria, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) are number one nationality group registered (26%) closely followed by those arriving from Turkey (23%). Afghan migrants comprise 7% of the overall apprehended population which makes them the top third nationality group. The remaining 32% are composed of those arriving from Afghanistan (7%), Pakistan (5%), Syria (4%), Iran (3%), Cuba (1%), Iran (1%) and variety of different nationalities categorized under *Other* (1%).

Nationality breakdown of apprehended migrants between July and November 2017



*Last data available at the end of this reporting period.



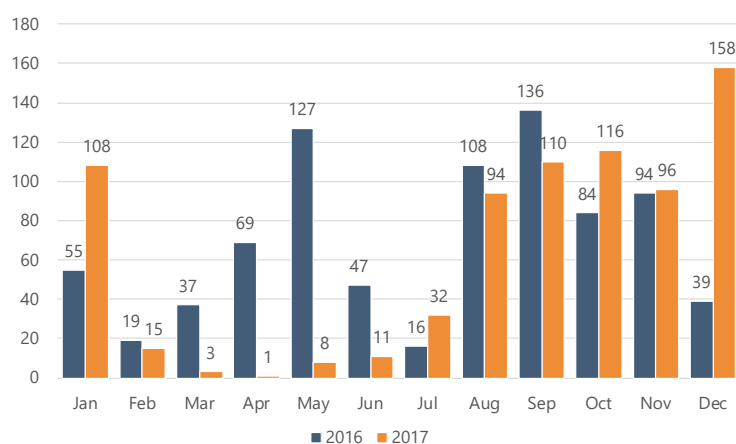
Albania

Developments in the reporting period

Between January and December 2017, a total of 752 irregular migrants were intercepted arriving to Albania, a slight (9,5%) decrease compared to 831 reported at the end of 2016. During this reporting period, authorities intercepted 158 migrants which is 65% increase compared to 96 detected in November, and a four times more than in December 2016 (39 apprehensions).

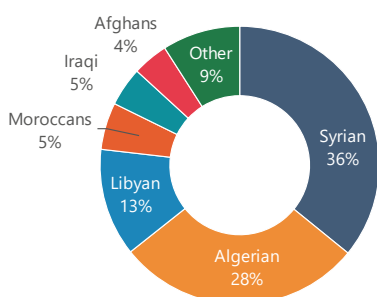
According to information received from IOM office in Albania, the December increase is related to unusually favorable weather conditions, alleged rumors among Algerian migrants about a potential route from Greece through Albania towards Montenegro and further on to Europe and the lack of capacities of police patrols to monitor the overall green border. The Border Police noted that most of the migrants who are attempting to cross the border come from one of the reception centers/camps located in the Northwestern part of Greece, relatively near the border with Albania. Migrants residing in these centers repeatedly try their chances to pass through the Albania on their way to Western Europe.

Irregular entries to Albania, monthly comparison 2016 and 2017

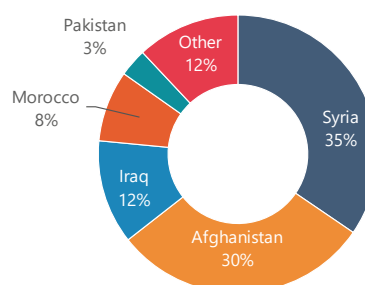


Available nationality breakdown of registered migrants in 2016 and 2017 shows that the Syrian nationals represent first registered nationality group in both years, comprising 35% and 36% of overall arrivals respectively. The situation changed when it comes to the second most frequently reported nationality. In 2016, migrants from Afghanistan comprised 30% of the overall arrivals, and this significantly changed in 2017 when the same nationality group comprised only 4%. In contrast to that, an increase has been observed in arrivals from Algeria, from less than 1% reported in 2016 to 28% recorded between January and December 2017.

Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals in 2017



Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals in 2016



Accommodation Facilities in Albania

Apprehended irregular migrants are given the possibility to apply for Asylum in Albania. The alternative options are to leave the territory or return voluntarily to their origin country. By the end of December there were 5 (2 Lebanese, 2 Iranian and 1 Iraqi national) accommodated in the Kareci Closed Reception Center. In addition to that, the Authorities reported that the total of 120 asylum seekers have been present/registered in Asylum Centre in Babru during December 2017.

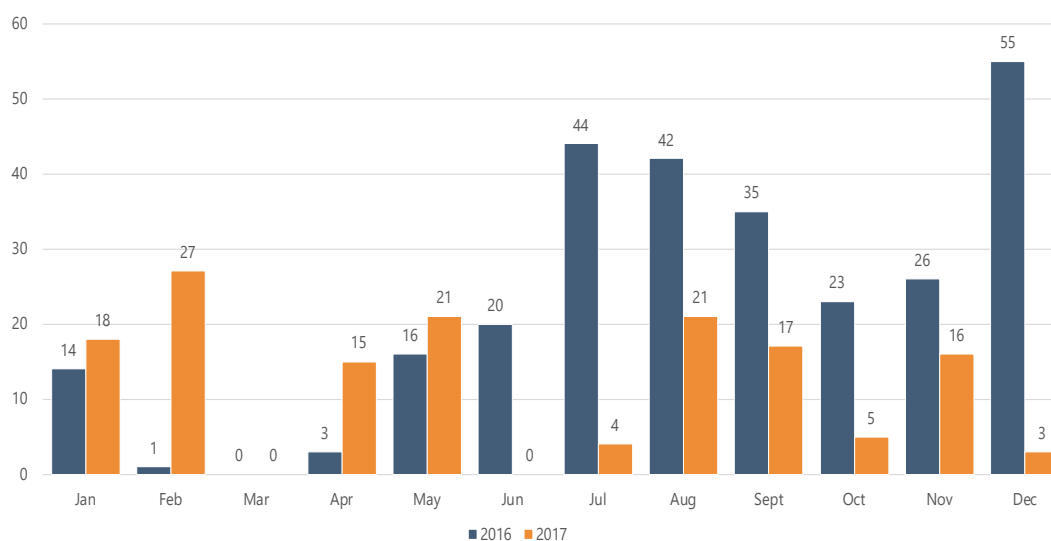


Contingency Countries

Kosovo*

Developments in the reporting period

Between January and December, authorities apprehended 147 irregular migrants on entry to Kosovo*. This represents a 47% decrease, when compared with 279 reported in 2016. During this reporting period (1 - 31 December), authorities detected 3 irregular migrants, a five times decrease in comparison with 16 apprehended in November 2017 and a 95% decrease compared with 55 intercepted in December 2016.

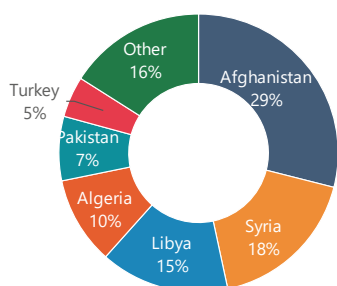


Irregular entries to Kosovo, monthly comparison 2016 and 2017

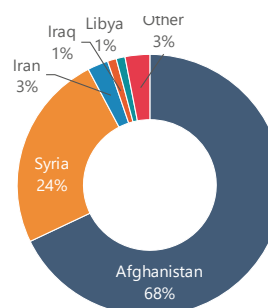
In 2016 and 2017, Afghan nationals were first on the list of registered nationalities. However, the percentage differs significantly. Sixty-eight per cent of all irregular migrants intercepted in 2016 were of Afghan origin, while in 2017 29% migrants claimed arriving from Afghanistan.

The representation of Syrian migrants decreased by 6 percentage points, from 24% in 2016 to 18% in 2017. In contrast to that, there was an increase in arrivals from Libya (1 vs. 15 % respectively) and Algeria (from no registered Algerians in 2016 to 15 individuals registered in 2017, 10% of the overall arrivals that year).

Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals in 2017



Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals in 2016



Accommodation Facilities in Kosovo*

There are two open reception centers in the country. One in Magure (Lipjan area) and Prishtina. As of 31 December, 20 persons were accommodated at the Asyum Centre - 1 Libyan, 3 Syrian, 2 Palestinian, 1 Serbian, 7 Turkish, 4 Iranian, 1 Lebanese and 1 Chadian national (18 adult males, 5 adult females including 6 children).

*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.

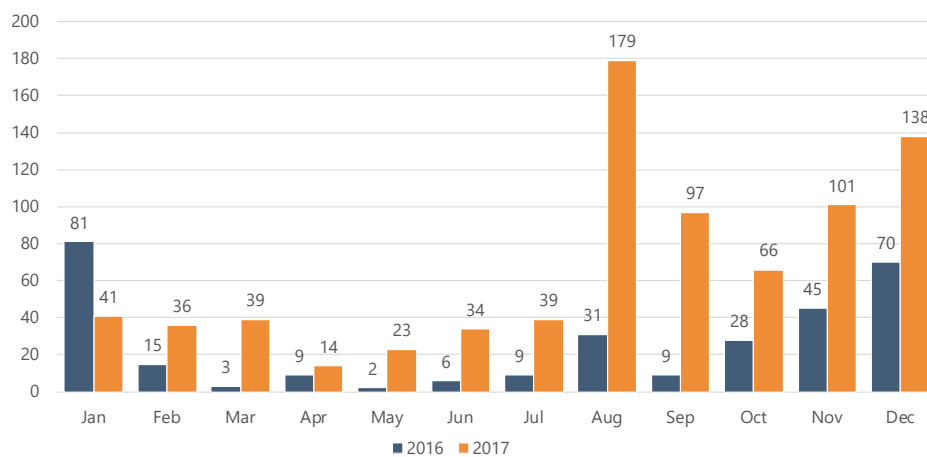
Montenegro



Developments in the reporting period

In 2017, authorities in Montenegro apprehended a total of 807 irregular migrants on entry to the country. This represents almost a threefold increase when compared to year before, when 307 irregular entries have been reported. During this reporting period (1- 31 December), 138 migrants were intercepted, a 36% increase compared to 101 detected in November 2017. Moreover, if taken into account the data for December 2016, a twofold increase is noticed - from 70 to 138 respectively. When looking at the monthly breakdown, after August when 179 migrants have been intercepted, December is the second month with the highest number of apprehensions reported, followed by November (101). During all those months, number of registered irregular entries was significantly higher than the monthly average of 67.

Migrants apprehended are accommodated in two reception centers -Asylum Center (capacity 80) and Detention Center (capacity 40) located in Spuz, Danilovgrad. By the end of the year, there were 15 migrants residing in the closed facility and 175 in the open reception center (Spuz and alternative accommodation facilities in Konik, Podgorica).

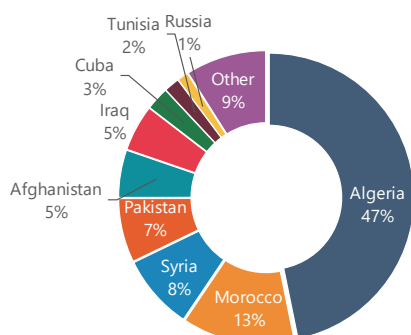


Irregular entries to Montenegro, monthly comparison 2016 vs. 2017

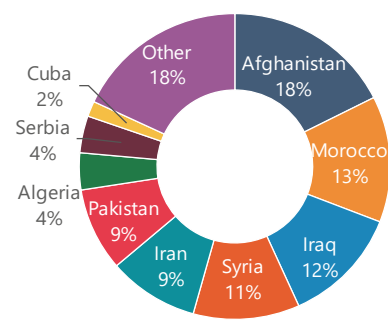
The nationality breakdown of arrived migrants in 2017 differs from the breakdown available for the year before. In 2016, migrants from Middle East and Central/South West Asia comprised 59% of the overall arrivals, dominated by Afghan (18%), Iraqi (12%) and Syrian (11%) nationals. The remaining 41% was composed of more than 20 different nationalities. One year later, in 2017 migrants from North African countries, more precisely Algeria (47%) and Morocco (13%) comprised 60% of the overall arrivals. As per graphs below, the presence of Moroccan nationals was consistent in the past two years, while the number of Algerian nationals increased by 43 percentage points - from 4 per cent in 2016 to 47 per cent in 2017.

In contrast to that, a 20% decrease is observed in regards to arrivals of Afghan nationals. The difference is not very significant when looking at the total numbers, 54 in 2016 and 43 in 2017. However, due to the overall increase in arrivals in 2017 presence of Afghan nationals is less statistically significant.

Nationality breakdown of arrivals in 2017



Nationality breakdown of arrivals in 2016



Montenegro



Migrants apprehended are accommodated in two reception centers - Asylum Center (capacity 80) and Detention Center (capacity 40) located in Spuz, Danilovgrad. By the end of the year, there were 15 migrants residing in the closed facility and 175 in the open reception center (Spuz and alternative accommodation facilities in Konik, Podgorica).

Accommodation facilities and occupancy in Montenegro as of end of December 2017



Central Mediterranean

Libya



Developments in the reporting period

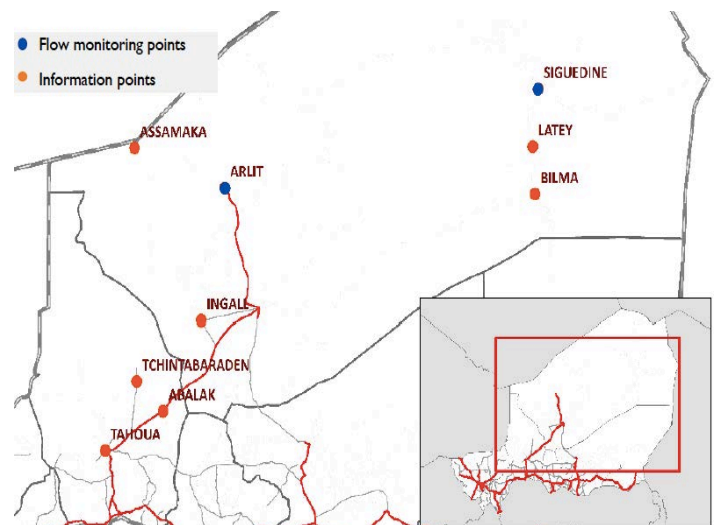
In 2017, Libyan Coast Guard rescued 19,775 migrants in 142 different search and rescue operations in the Mediterranean. During operations, 529 dead and missing migrants have been recorded. During this reporting period (1- 31 December) 910 migrants were rescued, a 24% decrease compared to the previous month when 1,209 rescued individuals reported. 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
December	8	910	0
Total	142	19,775	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 comparison 2016 and 2017 shows that fewer migrants crossed the FMPs in 2017 than in 2016, with a downward trend in migratory flows since July 2017. However, more migrants entered Niger and left the country in 2017, while this trend was reversed in 2016. This is probably due to three phenomena: factors such as stricter border controls and the criminalization of those involved in illegal migration, the deterioration of the situation in Libya, and repatriation of Algeria are situations often reported by migrants arriving at the IOM transit centers in Niger or the Focal Points set up. Find the December FMP report [here](#).

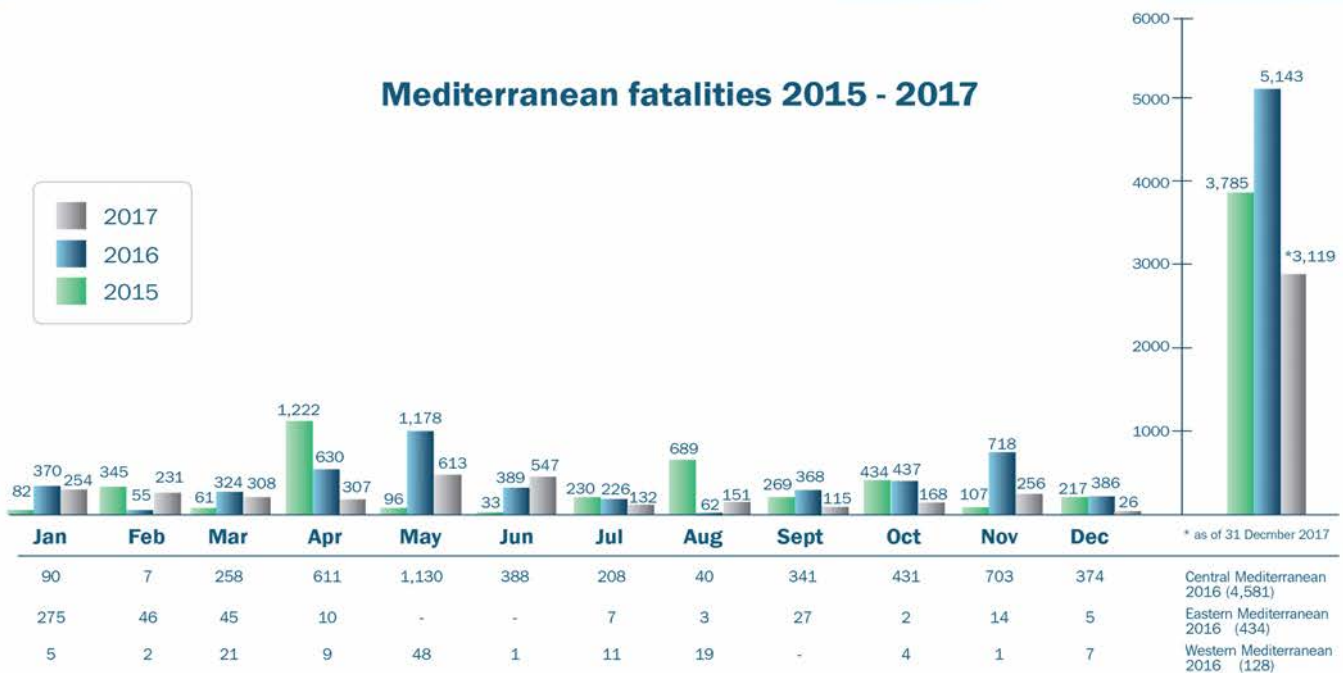


Map with locations where DTM has established flow monitoring and information points in Niger

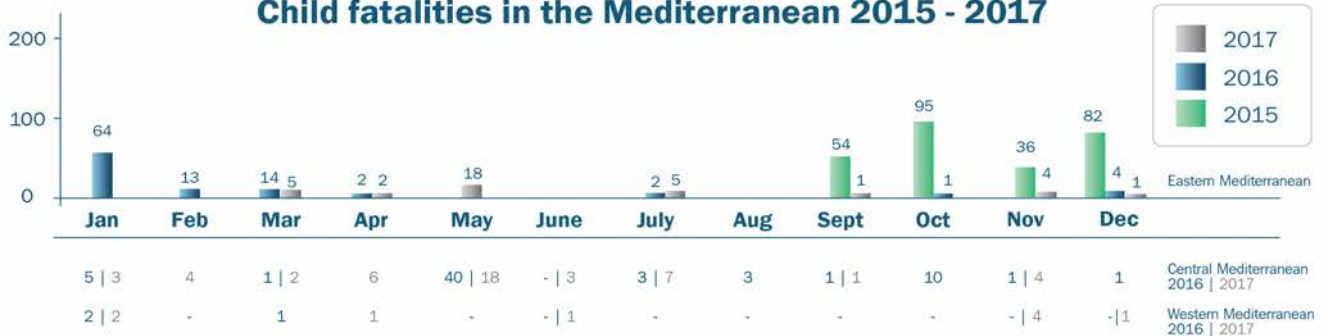
Fatalities in the Mediterranean and Aegean Sea



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

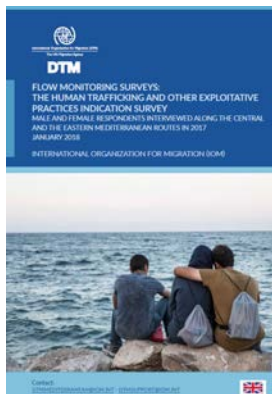
IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a suite of tools and methodologies designed to track and analyse human mobility in different displacement contexts, in a continuous manner.

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



Flow Monitoring Surveys and Human Trafficking and Other Exploitative Practices Indication Survey - 2017

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2017 Arrivals to Europe - Summary

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2017 Arrivals to Europe - Dataset

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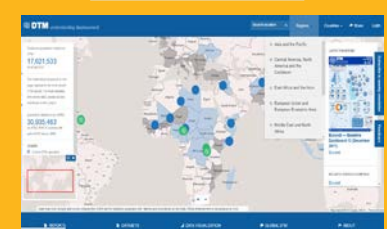
DTM Global



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:

