

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

COMPILATION OF AVAILABLE DATA AND INFORMATION

JANUARY 2018



Photo: IOM providing assistance to migrants rescued in the Mediterranean, IOM Turkey/2017

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

8,501

TOTAL ARRIVALS
TO EUROPE IN 2018

7,174

ARRIVALS BY SEA IN 2018

1,327

ARRIVALS BY LAND IN
2017

186,768

TOTAL ARRIVALS
TO EUROPE IN 2017

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Highlights

DTM flow monitoring data for Mediterranean shows that there were 8,501 new sea and land arrivals to Europe in January 2018. Eighty-four per cent of all registered migrants and asylum seekers arrived by sea (7,174) to Greece (1,585), Italy (4,189) and Spain (1,400) and the remaining 16% were arrivals by land to Greece (393), Bulgaria (152) and Spain (782).

According to available data, arrivals at the end of January 2018 are at the scale observed in January 2017 when 8,488 migrants and asylum seekers were reported arriving to Europe. A 16% decrease is observed in terms of land arrivals, from estimated 1,582 reported in January 2017 to 1,327 registered at the end of January 2018. Looking at the country level, Italy, Bulgaria and Spain received less migrants and asylum seekers in 2018 compared to figures recorded in the same period last year, whereas Greek authorities registered app. 450 migrants more than in January 2018 (find complete breakdown [here](#)).

Migrants and asylum seekers from Eritrea (1,184), Tunisia (611), Pakistan (273), Nigeria (212) and Libya (204) were the top five nationality groups registered in Italy in 2018. Available breakdown for January 2017, indicates a change in the registered nationalities. Last year, Ivorian nationals comprised the first registered nationality (839), followed by Guinean (796), Nigerian (483), Senegalese (431) and Gambian (359) nationals. A change in origin countries is present in the overall breakdown available for Greece. This year, Iraqi (29%), Syrian (29%), Afghan (13%), Congolese (4%) and Cameroonian (3%) nationals are registered as top five nationalities. Syrian nationals were the first registered nationality in 2017 comprising 27%, however, followed by migrants and asylum seekers originating from Algeria (15%), Congo (10%), Iraq (8%), and Kuwait (6%).

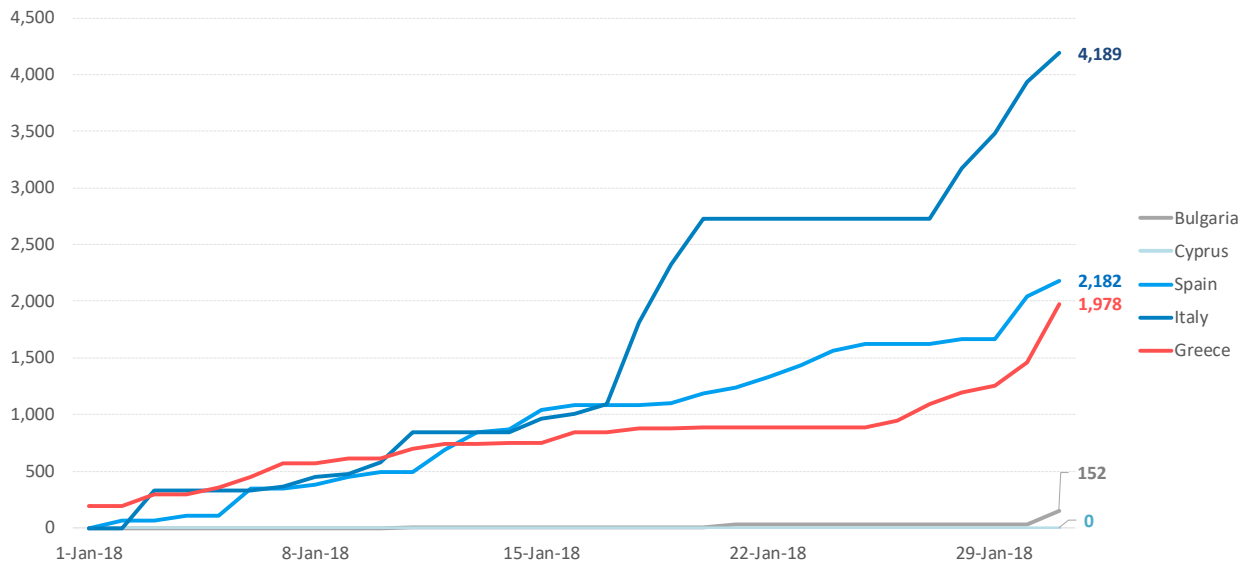
Although to a lesser extent, irregular movements have been reported between transit countries on the Western Balkans route. In total, 765 irregular migrants have been apprehended in January 2018 in Croatia (385), Hungary (56), Kosovo* (3), Montenegro (15), Slovenia (235) and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (71). This represents a 54% increase compared to 498 registered in January 2017 (see the breakdown [here](#)).

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.

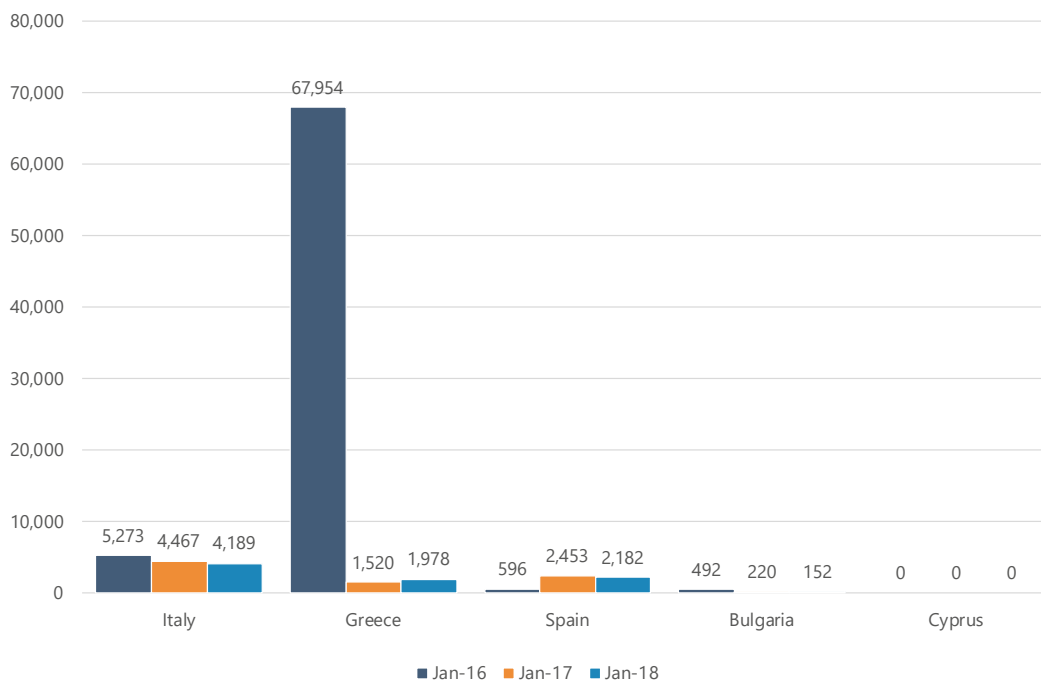
* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Overview of Arrivals

Daily and cumulative figures since 1 January 2018

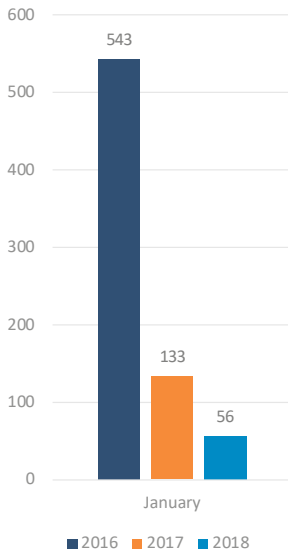


Arrivals in January - 2016, 2017 and 2018 comparison

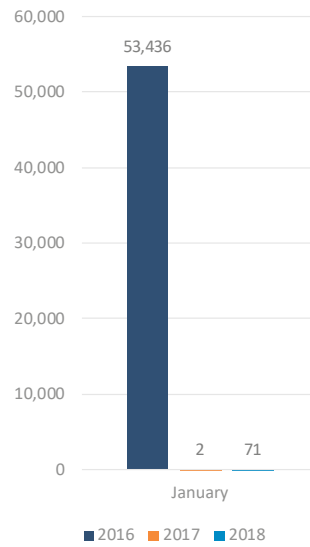


Transit countries - Registered irregular entries¹

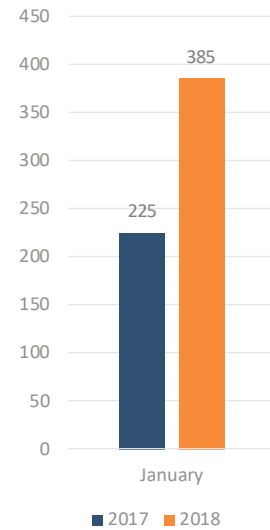
Hungary



the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

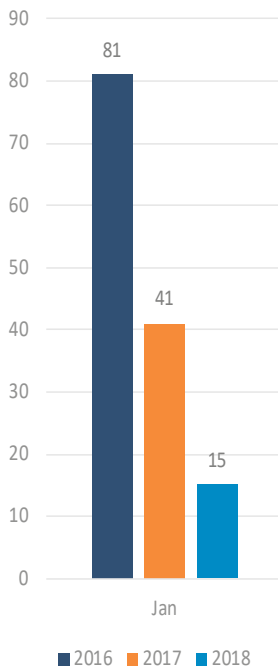


Croatia

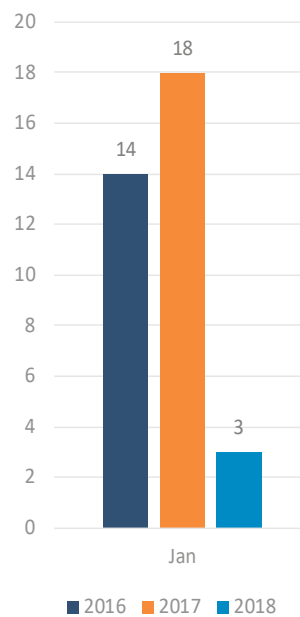


¹There were no recorded arrivals in other countries on the Western Balkans route in the reporting period..

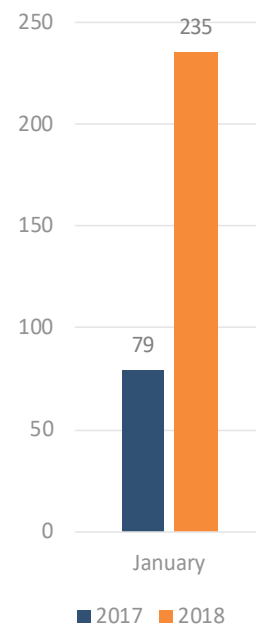
Montenegro



Kosovo*

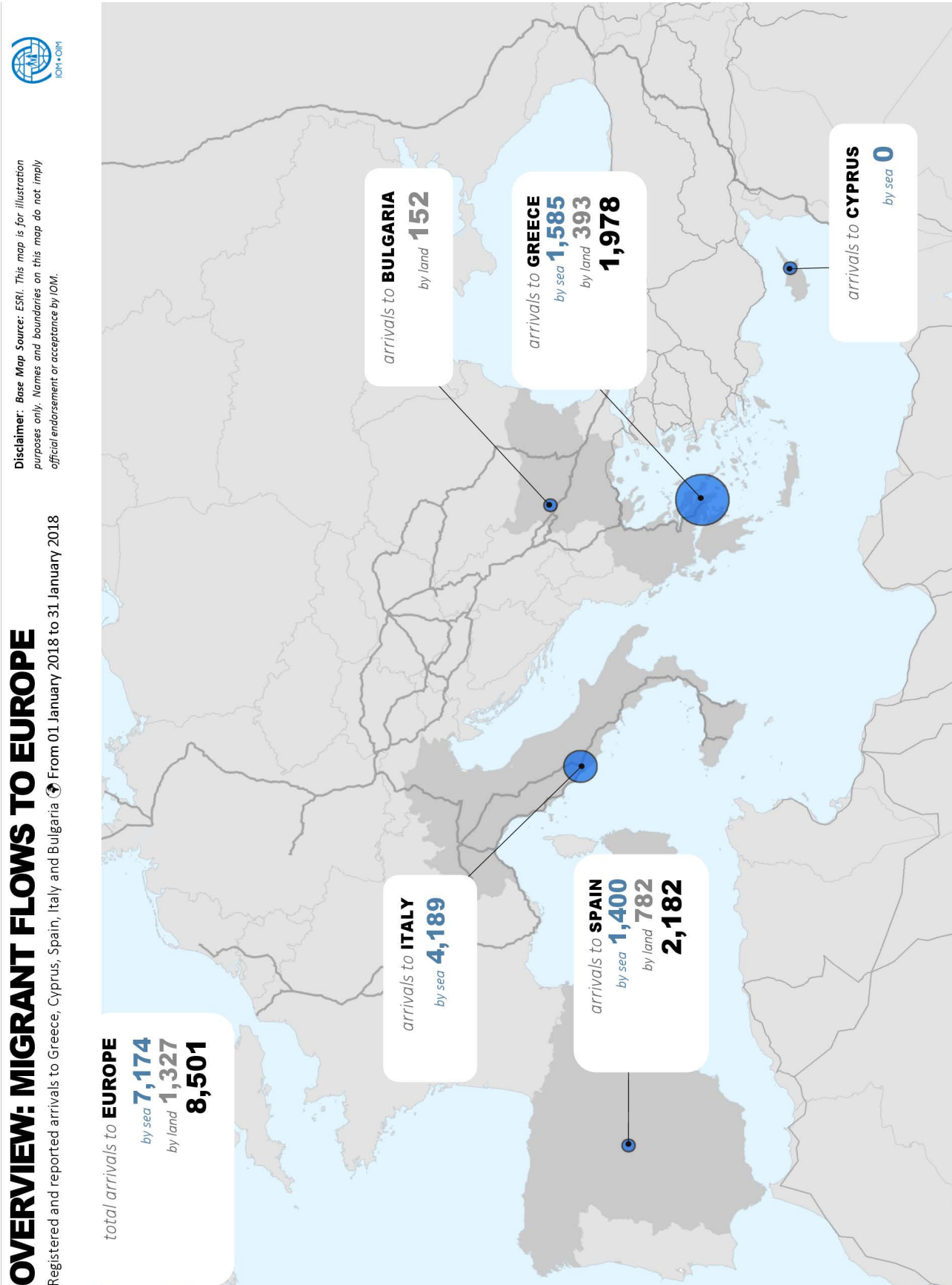


Slovenia



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Overview Map - Migrants Flows to Europe

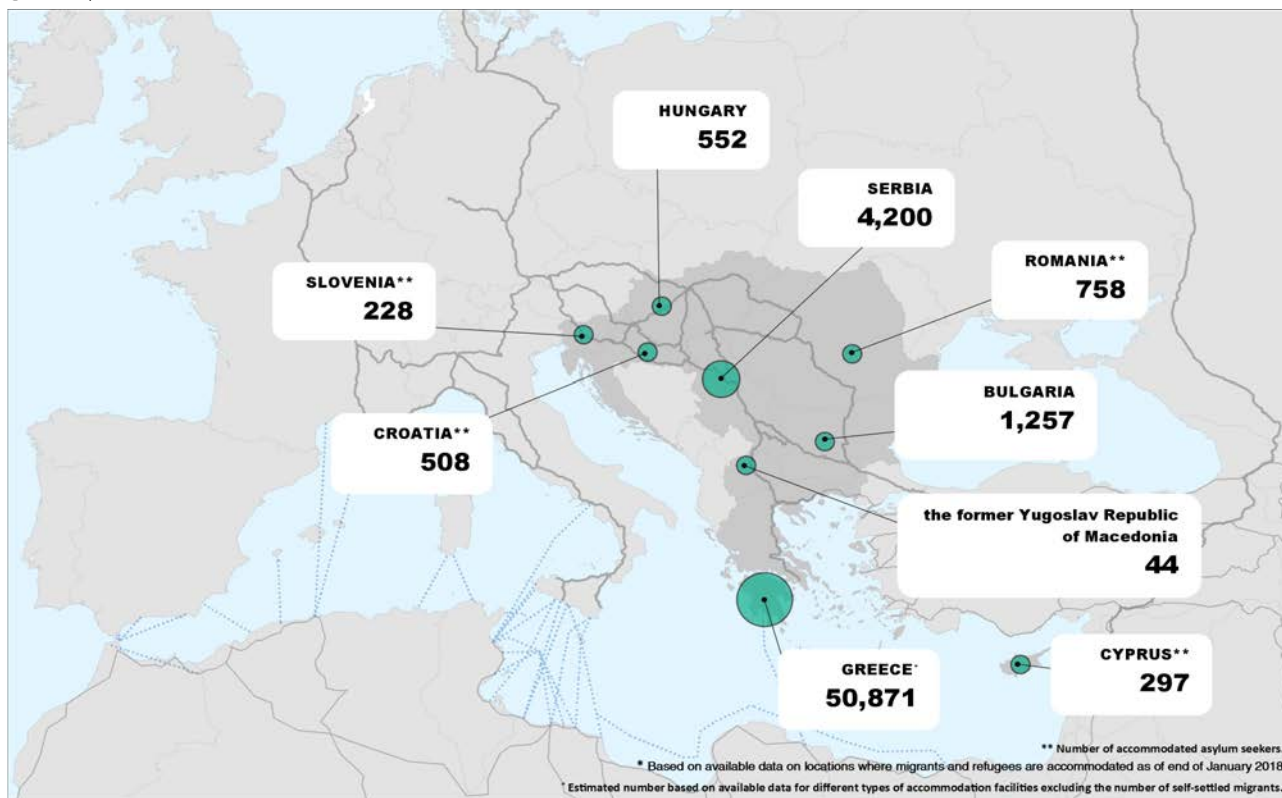


Overview - Presence of Migrants and Asylum Seekers

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 January 2018*

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	JANUARY 2017	JANUARY 2018
Greece	42,688	62,401	50,871 ²
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,199	118	56
Serbia	1,706	6,508	4,060 ³
Croatia*	231	592	383 ⁴
Slovenia*	408	253	208
Hungary	/	108	471
Bulgaria	865	4,942	1,171
Cyprus*	/	/	2,314
Romania*	/	/	599

*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 Sum of available information, excluding the figure on self-settled migrants and asylum seekers..

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

⁴ Including only number of accommodated asylum seekers in Open Reception Centre in Zagreb.

Policy Updates

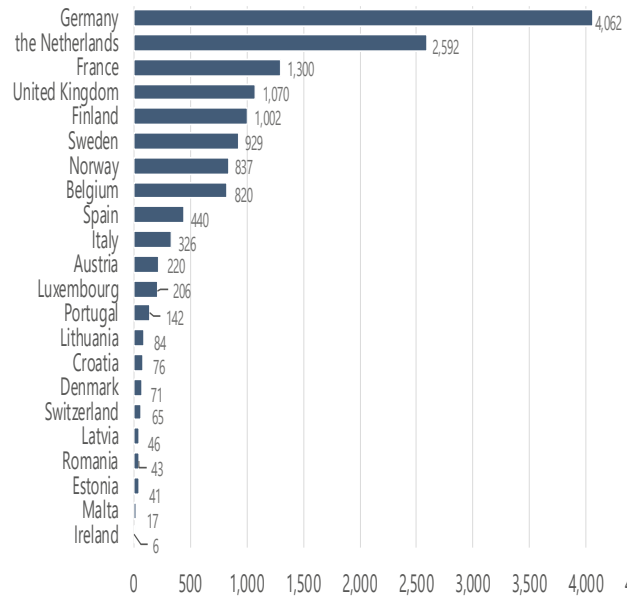
EU- Turkey Statement

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.

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

Preliminary data shows that from IOM has resettled 1,711 refugees to 13 EEA resettlement states in January. This represents a 13% increase over the same period in 2017 and stands at 33% of the total caseload resettled worldwide (5,108 persons assisted by IOM). Men and women are almost equally represented and there is a slight majority of children (51%) over adults (49%). Regarding the beneficiaries nationality, a clear majority of 76% are Syrian. Most beneficiaries came from Lebanon (36%), Turkey (29%) and Jordan (12%).

Number of Syrian refugees resettled from Turkey to Europe (EEA)* between April 2016 and January 2018



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](#).

FRONTEX Joint Operation Themis

On 1 February 2018, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX) is launching a new operation in the Central Mediterranean. The *Operation Themis* will include search and rescue activities with an enhanced law enforcement focus covering flows from Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Turkey and Albania. The security component will involve collection of intelligence and other steps aiming at detecting foreign fighters and other terrorist threats at the external borders. FRONTEX vessels involved in the Operation will remain under the coordination of the responsible Maritime Rescue Coordination Centers. According to the statement given by Agencie’s Executive Director Fabrice Leggeri “*Operation Themis* will better reflect the changing patterns of migration, as well as cross border crime. Frontex will also assist Italy in tracking down criminal activities, such as drug smuggling across the Adriatic”.

Unlike the previous, *Triton Operation* which mandated rescued persons to be taken to Italy, vessels under Themis can coordinate point of disembarkation for every rescue operation.

Read more [here](#) and [here](#).

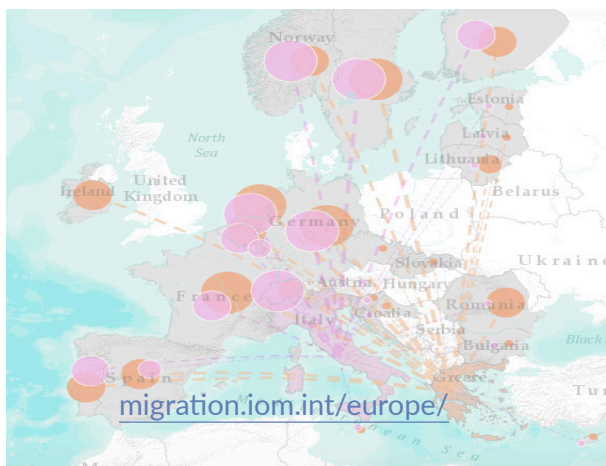
*The figures include number of Syrian refugees assisted by IOM Turkey through 1:1 resettlement scheme as well as other bilateral programs. Between April 2016 and December 2017 total of 13,946 Syrian refugees have departed to European countries. Source: IOM.

Relocations as of 31 January 2018

Based on 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	29	29
Belgium	700	465	1,165
Bulgaria	50	10	60
Croatia	60	22	82
Cyprus	96	47	143
Czech Republic	12	0	12
Estonia	141	6	147
Finland	1,202	779	1,981
France	4,400	501	4,901
Germany	5,373	4,908	10,281
Hungary	0	0	0
Ireland	773	0	773
Latvia	294	34	328
Liechtenstein	10	0	10
Lithuania	355	29	384
Luxembourg	300	249	549
Malta	101	67	168
Netherlands	1,754	940	2,694
Norway	693	815	1,508
Portugal	1,192	326	1,518
Romania	683	45	728
Slovakia	16	0	16
Slovenia	172	72	244
Spain	1,124	205	1,329
Sweden	1,656	1,390	3,046
Switzerland	580	901	1,481
Total	21,737	11,840	33,577

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.

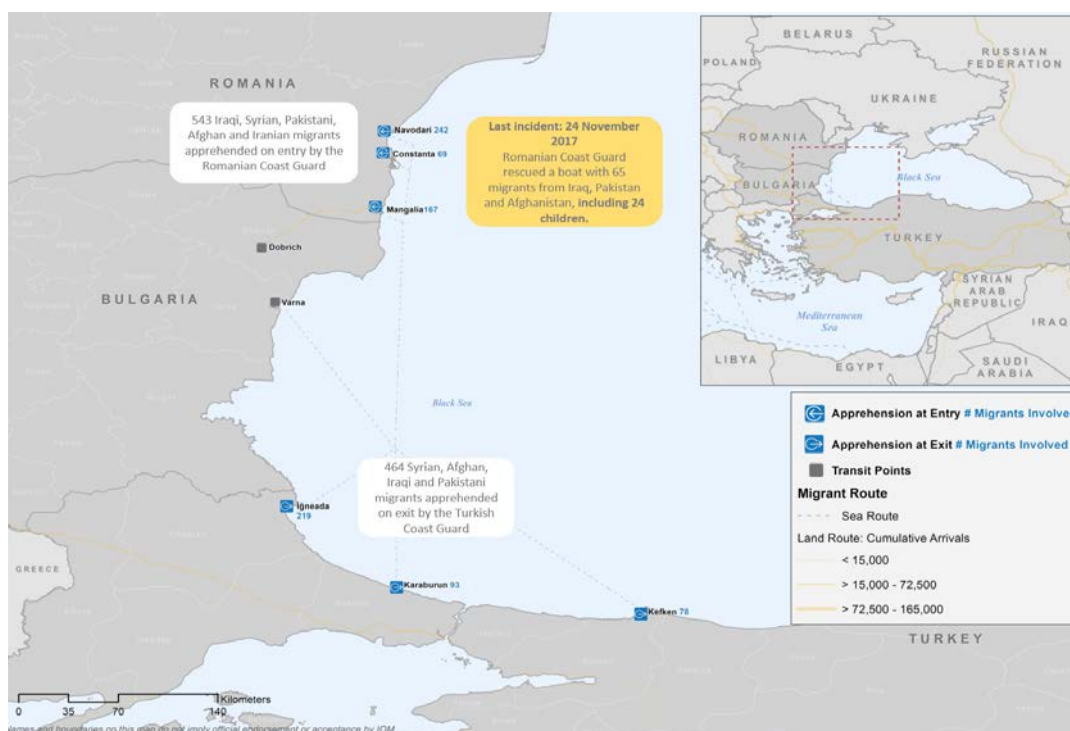
Apprehensions on entry to Romania

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

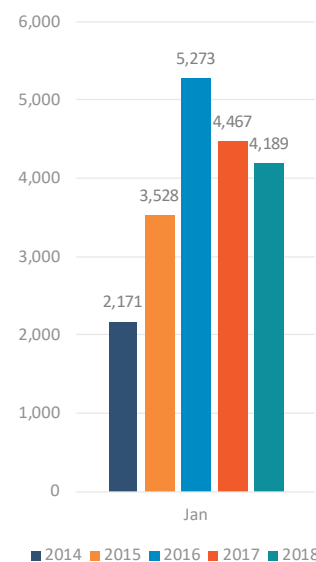


Developments in the reporting period

In the month of January 2018 4,189* migrants were reported to have arrived in Italy by sea, a 6% decrease compared to 4,467 arrivals registered in January 2017. The total number of arrivals for 2017 is 119,369 migrants, which is 34% lower than the arrivals in 2016.

According to MOI, Eritrea represent the first declared nationality in the first month of 2018 (around 28% of the total, 1,200 individuals), followed by Tunisia (15%), Pakistan (7%), Nigeria and Libya (5% each) along with many other nationalities of Africa and Southern Asia. At the end of January 2017, migrants from Ivory Coast were the first registered nationality (19%), followed by Guinean (18%), Nigerian (11%), Senegalese (10%) and Gambian (8%) nationals as the top five nationality groups.

Arrivals to Italy in January (2014 - 2018 comparison)



17 January - Italy has approved the decree on foreign military missions, which envisages the downsizing of its military presence in Afghanistan and Iraq and the deployment of more troops in Africa. Around 65 of the 83 million euros are allocated to missions in Libya and Niger. Italian troops in Libya should grow from 370 to 400, while 470 troops will be deployed in Niger, with the main aim to control irregular migration flows to and from Libya (see [here](#) and [here](#)).

24 January - Citizens of a small village in the central region of Molise has demonstrated against the closure of a reception centre for migrants in their municipality. While the decision was taken by ministerial authorities in charge of the distribution of asylum seekers on the Italian territory, residents claim that migrants were integrating quite well in the local community participating in many activities ([here](#)).

27 January - The makeshift camp for migrant workers in the fields in the area of Rosarno (Calabria, southern Italy) was destroyed in a fire. A young Nigerian woman was killed and many more were injured. The camp is known since many years for the appalling living conditions of migrants irregularly employed for the orange harvest (even though most of them have a regular residence permit) ([here](#) and [here](#)).

28 January - The European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE) and the UNHCR have released "Follow the Money: Assessing the use of AMIF funding at the national level", to track the allocation of the over 3 billion euros for the period 2014-2020 envisaged by the European Commission. According to the report, despite Italy and Greece having received the vast majority of arrivals over the years, with Germany settling some one million plus asylum-seekers, the UK receives more money than any other member state ([here](#) and [here](#)).

31 January - Frontex launched the new Joint Operation Themis in the Central Mediterranean to replace operation Triton (launched in 2014) and assist Italy in border control and search and rescue operations. The operation area is enlarged to cover flows from Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Turkey and Albania. While under Triton whomever was rescued would have been taken to Italy, under Themis the decision on disembarkation is left to the country coordinating the specific rescue. As Italy coordinates most of sea rescues in the Central Mediterranean, the new rule is unlikely to have an impact on arrivals and on the choice of the nearest "place of safety" ([here](#)).

National and international media have covered new crossroads for migrants that try to pursue their journey towards northern Europe from Italy, from Piedmont Alpine region. According to recent reports, some hundreds have passed through Bardonecchia and the Alpine route (a 6-10 hour hike into France) since November 2017, despite the deep snow and cold weather ([here](#) and [here](#)).

*IOM data is adjusted according to the official figures provided by Italian Ministry of Interior twice a week.

Italy

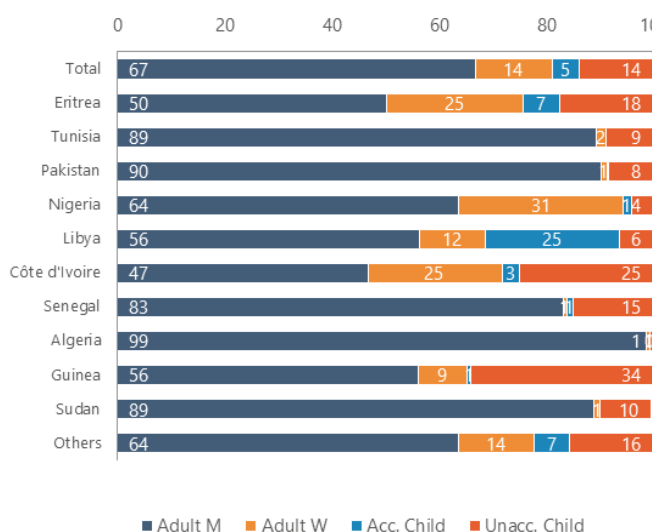


Absolute numbers - age and gender breakdown for the top 10 nationalities registered in 2017

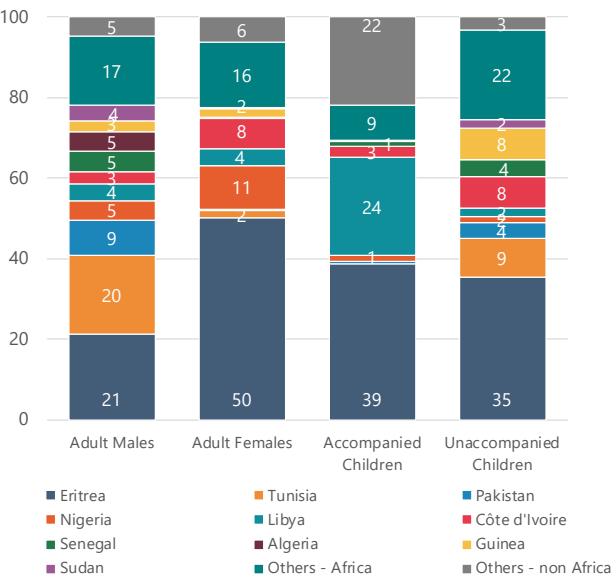
Declared nationality	Total	%	Adult Male	Adult Female	AC	UASC
Eritrea	1,184	28	595	300	81	208
Tunisia	611	15	545	11	0	55
Pakistan	273	7	246	3	1	23
Nigeria	212	5	135	65	3	9
Libya	204	5	115	25	51	13
Côte d'Ivoire	180	4	84	45	6	45
Senegal	166	4	138	1	2	25
Algeria	142	3	140	1	0	1
Guinea	132	3	74	12	1	45
Sudan	126	3	112	2	0	12
Others - Africa	721	17	476	97	18	130
Others - non Africa	238	6	134	38	46	20
Total	4,189	100	2,794	600	46	20

Adult males comprise 67% of the overall registered population. Adult women and unaccompanied children represent 14% each of the total arrivals, while the remaining 5% is represented by accompanied children. The highest shares of adult males were noted among nationals from Algeria (99%), Pakistan (90%), Sudan and Tunisia (89%), while the highest shares of adult females were registered among migrants arriving from Nigeria (31%), Eritrea and Côte d'Ivoire (25%). The largest proportion of unaccompanied and separated children was found among Guinean (35%), Ivorian (25%) and Eritrean (18%) nationals.

Composition by sex and age of all registered arrivals in 2017



Arrivals by sea - Composition by nationality of adult males, adult females and children (accompanied and unaccompanied) (%)



Italy



Known entry and exit points:

Entry points: Main ports of disembarkation for the first month of the year are those in Sicily (Augusta, Catania, Pozzallo, Lampedusa and Trapani). Autonomous landings from Tunisia to Sicily and from Algeria to Sardinia are constantly reported. As for departures from Libya, less and less NGOs' vessels are operating in the Central Mediterranean due to the worsening of weather conditions and the need of maintenance works to the ships.

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

Exit points: Some migrants arrived by sea try to move to other European countries and formal and informal transit camps are active at border areas with neighbouring countries (France, Switzerland and Austria). Migrants are often stopped or pushed back to Italy when found on streets or trains close to Italy. Ventimiglia is a bottleneck for migrants and refugees who are trying to cross the border with France and are sent back by French authorities. Beside the official transit camp managed by the Italian Red Cross hosts, migrants also gather in an informal camp along the River Roja and receive support from local solidarity groups and associations. 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. Moreover, notwithstanding the bad weather conditions (snow), some sub-Saharan 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. The hotspot in Taranto receives weekly buses of migrants blocked by the Italian authorities at border areas to prevent them to move outside the country.

Landing points to Italy - Arrivals in January 2018



For more information about the profile of migrants who arrived to Italy in 2017, see the [Flow Monitoring and the Human Trafficking and Other Exploitative Practices Indication Survey Analysis](#) based on 4,712 interviews conducted with migrants in Italy between February and August 2017.



Italy



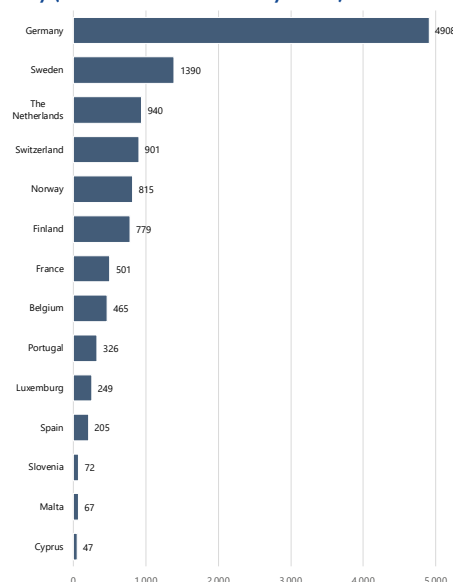
Relocations

As of 31 January, a total of 11,840 migrants were relocated from Italy. In the first month of 2018, 384 departures took place. Overall, main countries of destination for relocated migrants are Germany (42%), Sweden (12%), The Netherlands (8%), Switzerland (8%), Norway (7%), followed by Finland, France, Belgium, Portugal, Luxemburg, Spain, 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.

Summary table - Relocations between October 2015 and January 2018

RELOCATION COUNTRY	2015-2017	2018	Total from Italy
Austria	17	12	29
Belgium	414	51	465
Bulgaria	10		10
Croatia	22		22
Cyprus	47		47
Estonia	4	2	6
Finland	779		779
France	443	58	501
Germany	4,894	14	4,908
Latvia	27	7	34
Lithuania	29		29
Luxemburg	249		249
Malta	67		67
Norway	815		815
Portugal	326		326
Romania	45		45
Slovenia	72		72
Spain	205		205
Sweden	1,204	186	1,390
Switzerland	896	5	901
The Netherlands	891	49	940
Total	11,456	384	11,840

Top 10 host countries for migrants relocated from Italy (October 2015 - January 2018)



Resettlement

IOM Italy manages a resettlement program financed by the Ministry of Interior, under which 985 migrants have been resettled to Italy in 2017 from Lebanon, Turkey, Sudan, Syria and Jordan. The 85% of migrants resettled in 2017 is of Syrian nationality. The program will restart in the first months of 2018, with more quotas and countries of departure.

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

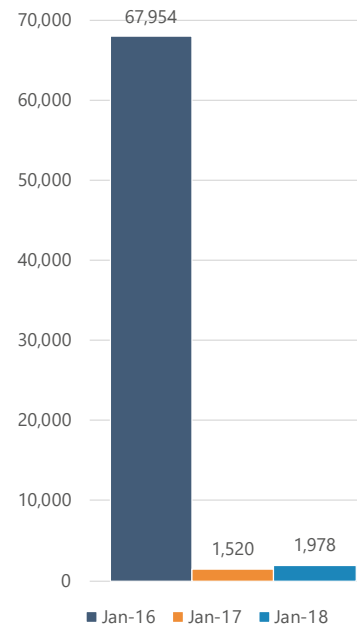
Developments in the reporting period

During this reporting period (1-31 January 2018), Hellenic authorities registered 1,978 new arrivals (1,585 sea and 393 land arrivals), a 30% decrease compared to 2,845 reported previous month (2,480 sea and 365 land arrivals).

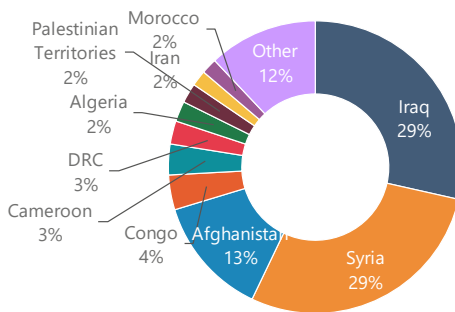
In contrast to that, a 30% increase is observed when comparing with 1,520 registered arrivals in January last year. However, a significant, more than thirty times decrease is calculated between 67,954 reported in January 2016 and 1,978 registered this year.



Arrivals to Greece - January 2016, 2017 and 2018

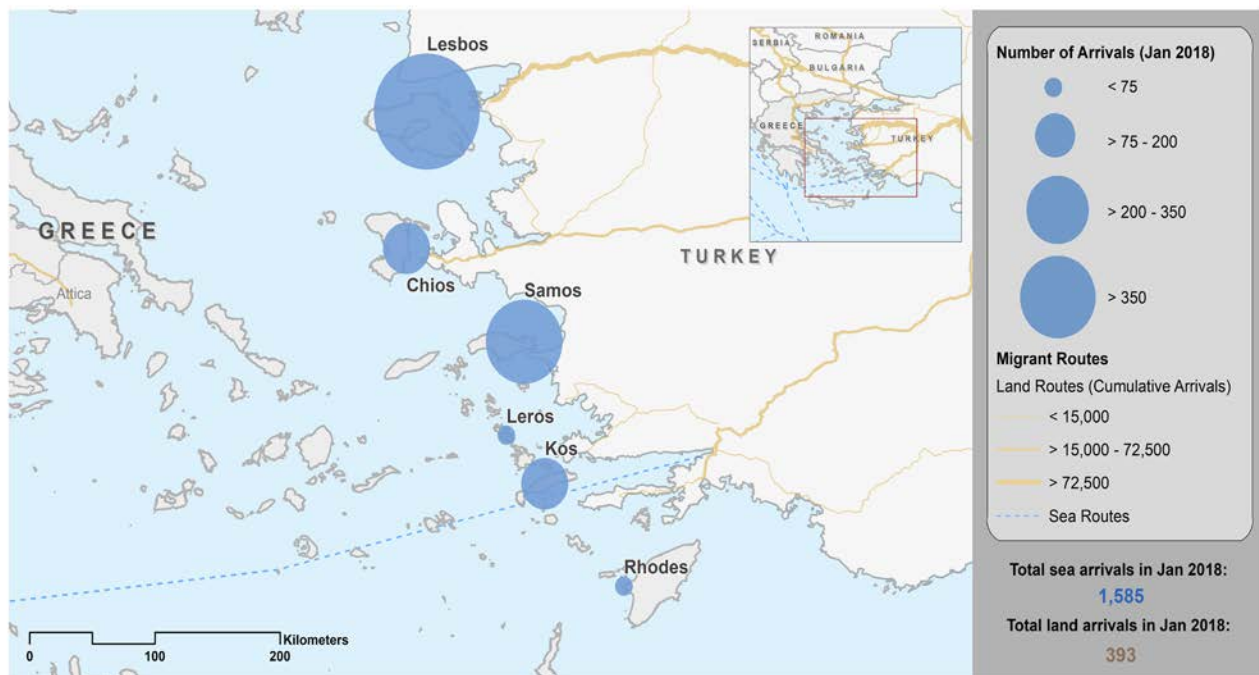


Nationality breakdown, January 2018



Majority of migrants and asylum seekers who arrived in January 2018 were of Iraqi (29%) and Syrian (29%) origin. Afghan nationals comprised 13% of the overall registered population, followed by Congolese (4%) nationals and migrants from DRC (3%) and Cameroon (3%). The remaining 19% is scattered among 30 different nationality groups.

Map indicating flows in the main entry points - January 2018



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, 393 migrants and asylum seekers crossed from Turkey to Greece by land, almost exclusively through the bordering Edirne province..

Greece



Reception and Identification Centers and Accommodation Facilities in Greece

Migrants presence in Greece, January 2018

TYPE OF FACILITIES	Total
Reception Centers on Islands	12,470
Open Accommodation Facilities in the mainland	12,362
UNHCR Accommodation Scheme	16,697
Hotels for adults (IOM)	1,390
EKKA shelters for adults in the mainland	480
EKKA shelters for UAC	149
Reception and Identification Centers in the mainland	307
Detention Centers in the mainland	3,895
Total	50,871

According to the last available data from IOM Athens and National authorities there were estimated 50,871 migrants and asylum seekers residing in different reception centers and housing schemes in Greece. Approximately 25% of individuals are accommodated on the islands, while the remaining 75% found their accommodation on the Greek mainland, EKKA shelters and IOM/UNHCR subsidized accommodation schemes.

Relocations

Between October 2015 and January 2018 a total of 21,737 migrants and asylum seekers were relocated from Greece to 24 different EU-EEA countries.

Germany (25%) and France (20%) have received almost half of the relocated individuals. Another 16% of asylum seekers were equally relocated to Sweden and the Netherlands, 6% have been relocated to Finland, 5% to Spain, 5% to Portugal, 3% to Romania and 3% to Belgium. The remaining 17% of the beneficiaries were transferred to 16 different countries.

Fifty-six per cent of relocated asylum seekers were children, including 370 UASC while 44% are adults. Male beneficiaries comprised 56% of the overall caseload, and 44% were female.

Unaccompanied and separated children are relocated to Belgium (20), Croatia (2), Finland (109), France (5), Germany (25), Ireland (26), Lithuania (1), Luxembourg (27), Malta (1), the Netherlands (69), Norway (23), Portugal (9), Romania (1), Spain (37) and Switzerland (15).

RELOCATION COUNTRY	2015 - 2017	2018	Total from Greece
Belgium	700	0	700
Bulgaria	50	0	50
Croatia	60	0	60
Cyprus	96	0	96
Czech Republic	12	0	12
Estonia	141	0	141
Finland	1,202	0	1,202
France	4,400	0	4,400
Germany	5,371	2	5,373
Ireland	755	18	773
Latvia	294	0	294
Lithuania	355	0	355
Liechtenstein	10	0	10
Luxemburg	300	0	300
Malta	101	0	101
Norway	693	0	693
Portugal	1,192	0	1,192
Romania	683	0	683
Slovakia	16	0	16
Slovenia	172	0	172
Spain	1,123	1	1,124
Sweden	1,656	0	1,656
Switzerland	580	0	580
The Netherlands	1,748	6	1,754
Total	21,710	27	21,737

Cyprus

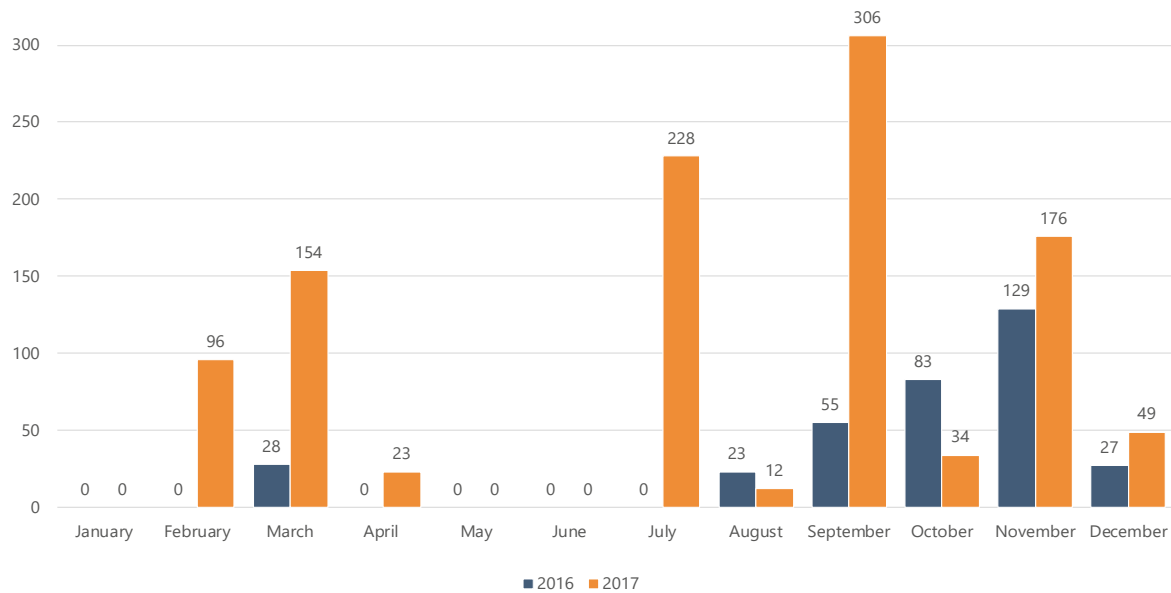


Developments in the reporting period

There were no new arrivals registered in Cyprus in January 2018 - same information has been reported for January 2017, 2016, 2015 and 2014. Available data shows that between January and December 2017, a total of 1,078 migrants and refugees have been registered arriving to Cyprus. Ninety-eight per cent of migrants and asylum seekers were of Syrian origin (total of 1,052). The remaining 2 per cent are comprised by those arriving from Somalia (20 individuals), Palestine (4 individuals), Iraq (1 person) and Ethiopia (1). Majority (74%) were male out of whom a quarter were boys (199). In addition to that there were 135 girls registered giving the total of 334 children comprising approximately a third of the overall registered caseload.

In 2016, authorities in Cyprus registered 345 new migrants and refugees, all Syrian nationals. Twenty-nine per cent were female (in total 100 individuals, 52 minors) and the remaining 245 were male, including 60 minors/boys.

Arrivals to Cyprus, monthly breakdown for 2016 and 2017



Location of accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, January 2018



Bulgaria

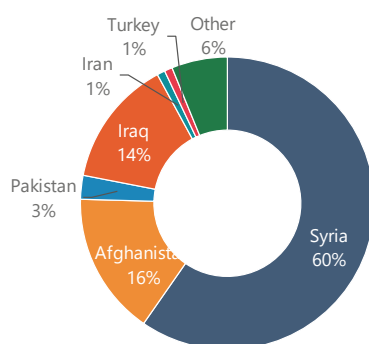


Developments in the reporting period

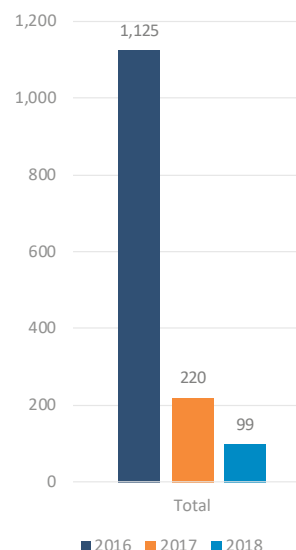
During this reporting period Bulgarian Ministry of Interior apprehended 99 irregular migrants on entry, exit and inside the country. Majority of migrants were detected while residing inside the country without valid documents (66). Twenty nine persons have been apprehended on entry from Turkey and 4 while trying to exit the country illegally. This is the lowest number of apprehensions reported since 2016 when 1,125 irregular migrants were intercepted. Further on, it represents a 55% decrease compared to 220 individuals detected in January 2017.

In terms of nationality breakdown, Syrian migrants comprise 60% of the apprehended individuals followed by 16% Afghan, 14% Iraqi, 3% Pakistani, 1% Turkish and 1% Iranian nationals. The remaining 6% are grouped as *Other*.

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



Apprehensions in Bulgaria in January 2016, 2017 and 2018



Migrants presence

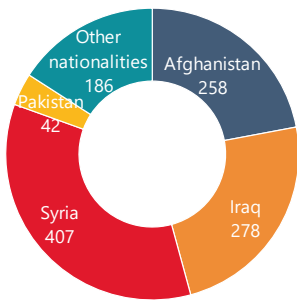
NAME OF ACCOMODATION FACILITY	Capacity	Currently Accomodated
Facilities run by the State Agency for Refugees		
Open Reception Centre at Banya	70	88
Open Reception Centre at <i>Pastrogor</i>	320	20
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Ovcha Kupel	860	243
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Vrazhdebna	370	170
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Voenna Rampa	800	145
Closed Reception Centre Sofia - Busmantsi	60	5
Open Reception Centre at Harmanli	2,710	296
Facilities run by the Ministry of Interior		
Closed Reception Centre Lyubimets	350	204
Closed Reception Centre in Sofia - Busmantsi	400	
Closed Reception Center in Elhovo (under reconstruction)	N/A	
Total	5,940	1,171

At the end of this reporting period, Bulgarian authorities reported 1,171 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in nine different open and closed reception facilities around the country, very close to the weekly average of 1,032 calculated for that month. The figure at the end of January, indicates also a decrease compared to December 2017 when 1,261 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in state run facilities.

Bulgaria



Nationality breakdown of migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in Bulgaria as of end of January 2018



Majority (204) of migrants and asylum seekers residing in reception centers in Bulgaria are of Syrian origin. Iraqi nationals represent the second largest group (278) followed by migrants and asylum seekers from Afghanistan (258). The fourth registered nationality group are Pakistani (42), while the remaining 186 individuals fall under the category *Other nationalities*.

Accommodation facilities in Bulgaria with information on occupancy and capacity, January 2018

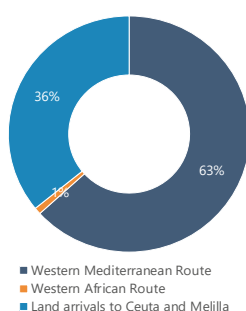


Spain

Developments in the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 - 31 January 2018) Spanish authorities registered 2,182 newly arrived migrants and refugees. Sixty-three per cent (1,380 of the registered individuals) arrived to Spain using the Western Mediterranean, Route, an other 1% (20 individuals) arrived at the Canary Islands via the Western African Route. The remaining 782 persons arrived by land, mainly to Ceuta and Melilla, Spanish enclaves in Northern Africa.

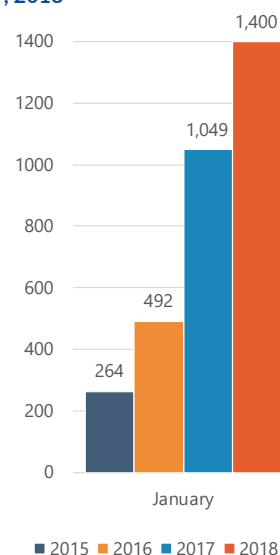
Arrivals to Spain, breakdown per route, January 2018



According to available DTM* data, there were approximately 44 independent landings to Spain in January 2018. Majority (88%) of registered individuals who arrived by sea were male migrants and refugees, further 9% were female and 3% were minors. Main reported origin countries were those located in Sub-Saharan Africa and Maghreb (Algeria, Morocco).

*Compilation of data published by *Salvamento Marítimo*.

Sea arrivals in January - 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018



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 (total capacity to host 2,354 beneficiaries). 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.

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

Region	Capacity
Andalusia	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
Murcia	314
Navarra	168
The Balearic Islands	50
Basque Country	404
Valencia	711
Total	6,945

Spain



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.

Accommodation facilities in Spain with information on capacity, January 2018



Capacity of Humanitarian Assistance Reception Centers per province, January 2018



Spain

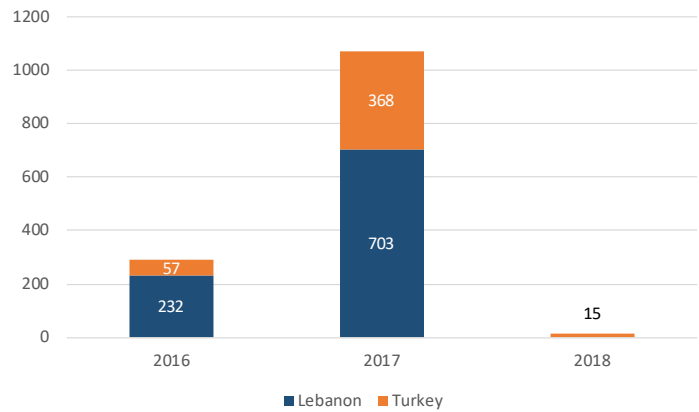


Resettlement

IOM Spain is implementing the Resettlement program, financed by the Spanish Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. During this reporting period, 15 Syrian refugees were resettled from Turkey to Spain.

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, 2017 and 2018



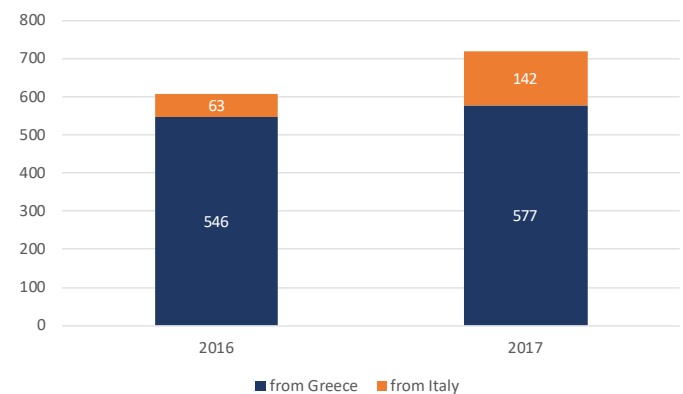
Relocations

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. In January 2018, only one person was relocated to Spain from Greece.

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



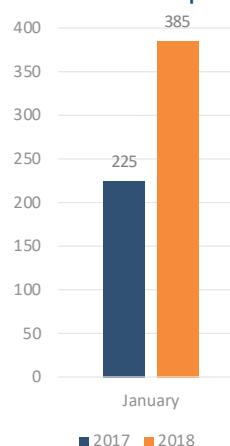
Croatia

Developments in the reporting period

During this reporting period (1-31 January 2018) Croatian authorities registered 385 irregular migrants who attempted to enter or exit the country. This represents more than two-fold increase compared to 155 apprehensions reported for December 2017 and a 71% increase compared to 225 detected in January 2017. Majority of migrants have been intercepted in Vukovarsko-Srijemska county (located in the vicinity of the border with Serbia) - 159 in January 2018, 52 in December 2017 and 68 in January 2017. Between January and December 2017, authorities registered a total of 2,507 irregular migrants, out of whom 1,384 in the Vukovarsko-Srijemska county (more than 90% were Afghan nationals, a total of 723).



Irregular entries in January - 2017 and 2018 comparison



Migrants presence

Accommodation facilities in Croatia with information on occupancy and capacity, January 201



At the end of January 2018, 383 asylum seekers were accommodated in the Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb, a decrease compared to 431 reported in December 2017 and 507 reported in January 2017.

Majority of residents are Syrian (27%) and Afghan (21%) nationals, followed by those who arrived from Iraq (13%) and Iran (12%). The remaining 27% of asylum seekers are nationals of 27 different countries. Seventy per cent are male adults, 15% female adults, 14% accompanied minors and 1% (4 individuals) are registered as UASC.

Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) on 29 January 2018*

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	383	270 male adults, 56 female adults, 53 minors, 4 UASC	Syrian (105), Afghani (79), Iraqi (49), Iranian (45) and Pakistani (21) nationals
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)	100	n/a	n/a	n/a
Closed Reception Center for Foreigners (Jezevo)	100(+20)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	800 (820)	383		

*Last available data applicable to the reporting period.

¹ 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.

Hungary

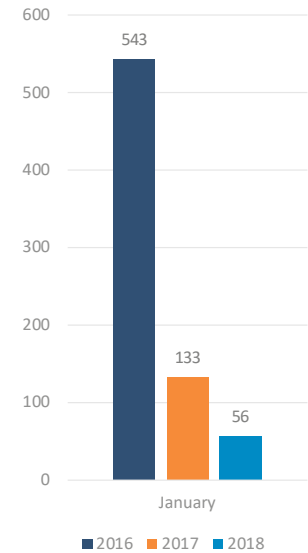
Developments in the reporting period

There were 56 migrants who entered Hungary irregularly through different points along the Hungarian border during this reporting period (1-31 January 2018), representing a slight increase from 47 reported in December 2017. In contrast to that, it represents a decrease compared to 133 irregular migrants recorded in January 2017 and 543 reported in January 2016. 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.

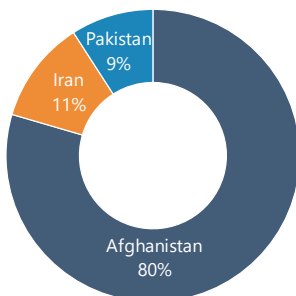
By the end of December, 471 migrants were accommodated in the reception centers around the country and in the transit zones near the border with Serbia, majority in Tompa (162) and Röszke (234) transit zones on the border with Serbia. Between January and December 2017, total of 176 migrants and asylum seekers were admitted to Röszke (88) and Tompa (88). Fifty-six per cent of migrants admitted to the transit zones were male, and 44% female. Fifty-eight per cent (102) of all admitted migrants were minors, mainly younger than 14 (86 individuals).



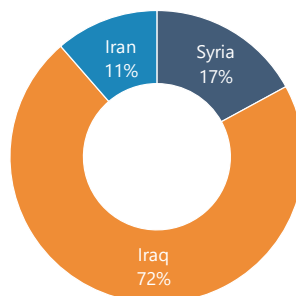
Irregular entries to Hungary, January 2016, 2017 and 2018



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



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



Looking into nationality breakdown in regards to transit zones, it is observed that Afghan nationals are predominantly admitted through the Röszke transit zone (80% of the overall admissions), while those originating from Iraq comprise 72% of the overall caseload admitted through Tompa transit zone followed by 17% of Syrian nationals.

5 January - The European Court of Justice revealed that it will hear the case against Hungary, the Czech Republic and Poland regarding the infringement procedure for their refusal to abide by the decision on EU refugee quotas. As a reaction from the Hungarian Government the Parliamentary State Secretary of the Ministry of Justice stressed that The European Commission applies double standards when it only finds objectionable the rejection of the decision on the EU refugee quotas in the case of three Member States, while the other Member States have also failed to implement it (read more [here](#) and [here](#)).

18 January - The Hungarian government has adopted a [draft package](#) under which “promoters of illegal migration” would be required to share data with the authorities, and would have to pay a 25 percent tax on funding and donations from abroad. Government Spokesperson Zoltán Kovács referred to the package as “Stop Soros” laws. Interior Minister Sándor Pintér suggested that Hungarians “organizing immigration” could be banned from the Schengen border zone under the new laws. Pintér said that those “contributing to illegal migration” would be required to share information with a law court, which would keep “accessible” records of the data shared. The Government argues that the new legislative package aims at countering illegal immigration which is necessary in the interest of enhancing the country’s security. The Open Society Foundation reacted by stating that “The proposed laws are not about George Soros and the Open Society Foundations, their aim is to criminalize civil society and to impose a stigma on the last remaining independent voices in Hungary that are not controlled by the ruling party, three months before the parliamentary election.” Hungary’s parliament is likely to decide in February on the legislative package (read more [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)).

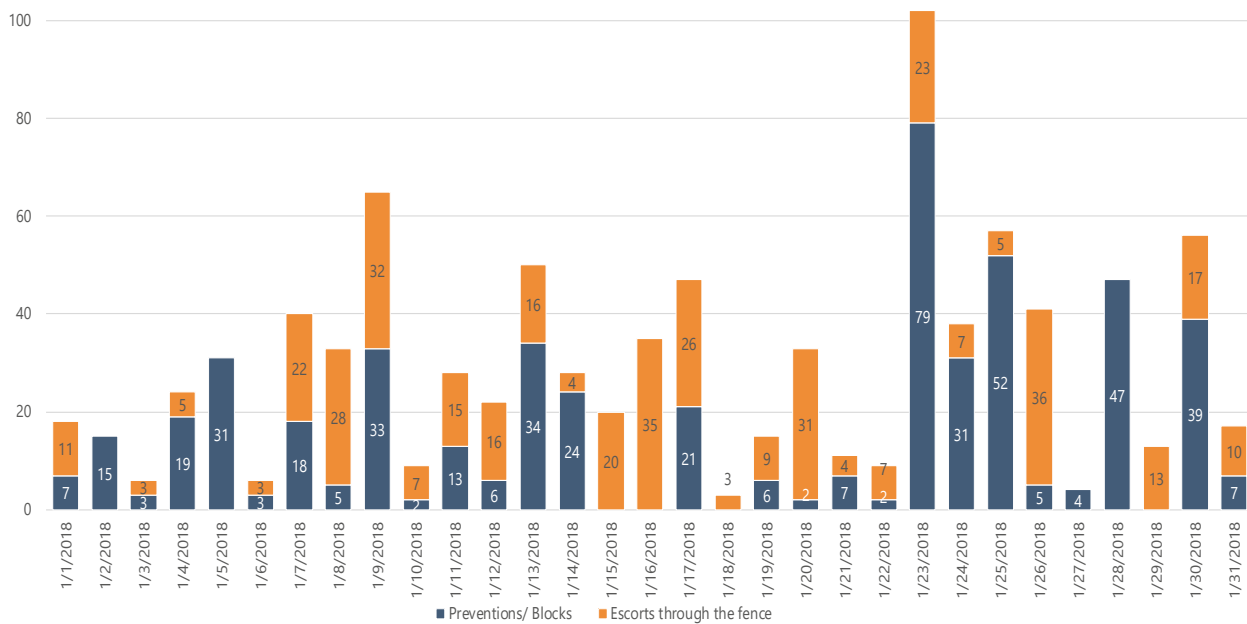
Hungary



Developments in the reporting period

24 January - The Hungarian Ministry of Interior has withdrawn 13 out of 22 calls published in early December under the national Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) without any justification. The withdrawn calls were primarily focused on integration support, legal assistance, training of professionals working with third-country nationals, as well as psychosocial and legal support for migrants in alien policing detention (read more [here](#)).

Daily apprehensions by the Hungarian police, December 2017



Migrants presence

At the end of this reporting period, 471 migrants and asylum seekers were residing in reception facilities in Hungary, a 15% increase when compared to 552 at the end of December 2017.

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



Romania

Developments in the reporting period

Between 1 and 31 January 2018, Romanian authorities apprehended 76 irregular migrants, 32 on entry and 44 on exit from the country, a 16% decrease compared to 90 reported previous month (December 2017). Thirty-two individuals (14 male, 10 female and 8 children) were intercepted in Timis County, while entering from Serbia. Those apprehended on exit from the country tried to cross to Hungary in Satu Mare (14) and Timis (30) County. Irregular migrants were mainly from Iraq (21), Afghanistan (9) and Syria (9).

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.

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

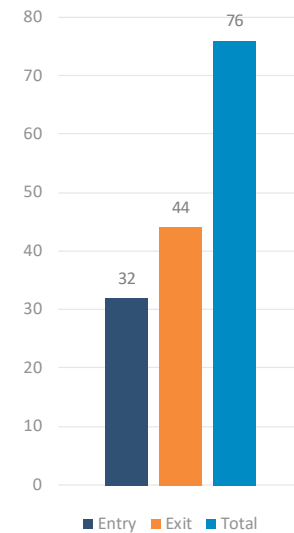
Migrants Presence

According to available data, there were 599 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in the state run reception facilities in Romania by the end of January 2018, a 21% decrease compared to the previous month (758). Most of the migrants and asylum seekers reside in reception centers located in Bucharest (142), Galati (119) and Timisoara (81). For more information about locations, types of centers, occupancy and capacity see the map below*.

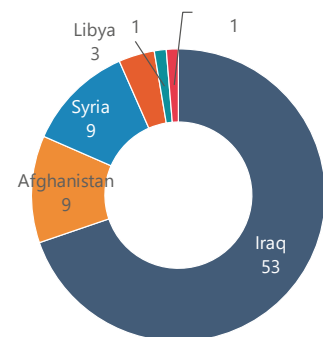
Accommodation facilities in Romania with information on occupancy and capacity, January 2018



Apprehensions on entry and exit to Romania, January 2018



Nationality breakdown (absolute numbers) of apprehended migrants in January 2018*



* Kindly note that the capacities are subject to changes.

Serbia

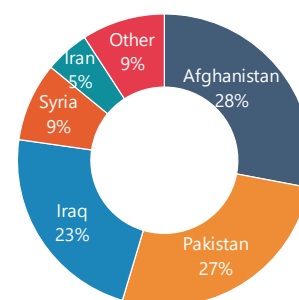


Developments in the reporting period

In January 2018 Serbian authorities registered 260 irregular entries. Available data for 2017, shows that between January and December, authorities apprehended 5,416 irregular migrants who crossed to Serbia mainly from Bulgaria (55%) and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (43%), and to a lesser extent from Montenegro (1%) and Albania (1%). Sixty-three irregular migrants flew to Serbia and entered the country through the Nikola Tesla Airport in Belgrade.

According to the nationality breakdown for 2017, Afghan nationals comprise 28% of the overall registered population, closely followed by Pakistani (27%) and Iraqi (23%) nationals. Syrian nationals were registered in 9% of cases and Iranian in 5%. The remaining 8% are nationals from 18 different countries (Bangladesh, Somalia, India, Palestinian Territories, Sri Lanka, Algeria, Eritrea, Libya, etc.)

Nationality breakdown of apprehended migrants in 2017



During this reporting period (1 - 31 January 2018) estimated total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in government facilities (13 transit-reception centers, 5 asylum centers) and border crossing zones decreased from 4,083 recorded beginning of the month to 3,810 reported on 31 January. It is estimated that around 300 migrants and refugees remain in the open, mostly near the reception centers and in Belgrade area giving the total of app. 4,060 migrants and refugees in Serbia at the end of January 2018.

According to the admission list jointly maintained by the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration and Hungarian authorities, during the reporting period 169 asylum seekers departed from the reception centers in Serbia to proceed with the asylum claims near Horgos and Kelebija border crossing points (slight change compared to 189 reported at the end of December 2017). 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

Migrants presence in Serbia, trends in January 2018

Date	Reception Centers	Asylum Centers	Horgos and Kelebija	Total
01/01/2017	2,698	1,381	4	4,083
03/01/2017	2,598	1,359	4	3,961
10/01/2017	2,585	1,342	4	3,931
17/01/2017	2,669	1,253	4	3,926
24/01/2017	2,647	1,241	3	3,891
31/01/2017	2,608	1,198	4	3,810

Serbia



Accommodation facilities in Serbia with information on occupancy and capacity, January 2018



Slovenia

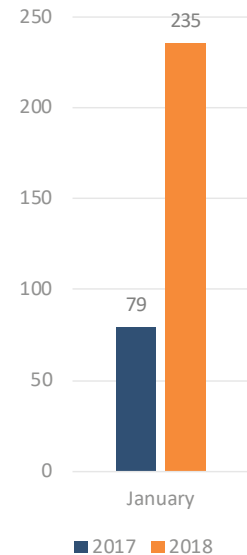


Developments in the reporting period

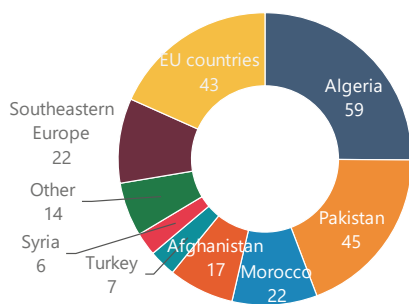
During this reporting period (1 - 31 January 2018), Slovenian authorities apprehended 235 irregular migrants, a three times increase compared to 79 intercepted in January 2017. According to available data, Slovenian Border Police has recorded 891 irregular crossings of Slovenian border with Italy, Austria and Hungary until 12 December 2017. A total of 592 people irregularly crossed to Slovenia from Italy¹

Algerian nationals were the first registered nationality group in January 2018 (59 individuals), followed by Pakistani (45), Moroccan and Afghani (17) nationals. The data for January 2017, shows that more than a third of irregular migrants were nationals of countries in the Southeastern Europe (mainly Kosovo* and Albania), followed by migrants from Afghanistan (13).

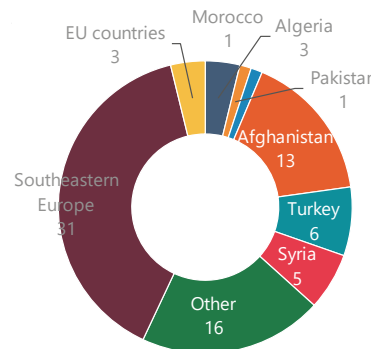
Arrivals in January, 2016 - 2017 comparison



Nationality breakdown of apprehended irregular migrants in January 2018 (absolute numbers)



Nationality breakdown of apprehended irregular migrants in January 2017 (absolute numbers)



12 January - A foreign citizen was arrested at Ljubljana airport on suspicion of having brought five migrants with false passports on a flight from Turkey to Slovenia.

17 January - The police found 19 migrants in a van that irregularly entered Slovenia from Croatia and crashed near the north-eastern town of Ljutomer after a chase early Wednesday morning. Eight people sustained light injuries and were taken to the hospital.

19 January - The Supreme Court upheld the Ministry of the Interior and rejected the request, which stipulated that Syrian refugee Ahmad Shami should remain in Slovenia until the final conclusion of proceedings. This means that Slovenia can return Shami, who has been trying to stay in Slovenia for two years. At the end of last year, Shami, in addition to the new asylum application, made a special request, in which he proposed that Slovenia use a discretionary clause in his case. The Ministry of the Interior rejected this request, and then the Administrative Court issued a ruling and a decision to grant it to Shami. The Ministry's decision to reject the application was abolished and the Administrative Court returned the case to a re-opening procedure. This delayed Shami's return to Croatia until a final decision on this request was made.

22 January - A panel debate featuring officials from several ministries and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GZS) in Ljubljana called for simplifying the employment of foreign citizens from non-EU countries.

¹Based on the statement given by the Government's representative on 18 January 2018.

* Last available data relevant to this reporting period.

Slovenia



24 January - Police officers in Pomurje on the border with Croatia are finding it increasingly hard to manage the smuggling routes, therefore soldiers are also helping them now on the border. In the Murska Sobota area, last year there were almost ten times more irregular border crossings than in the previous year, the Pomurje police thus asked the Slovene army for help.

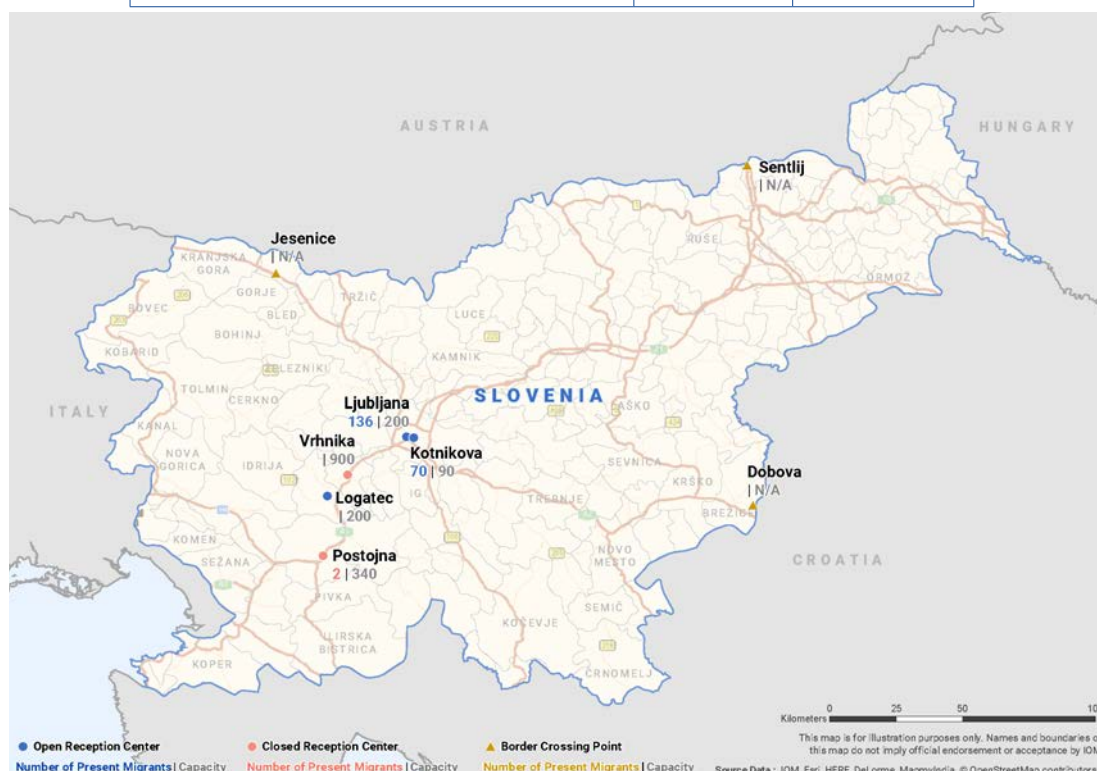
25 January - Discussing a reform of the EU asylum system with EU interior ministers at an informal meeting in Sofia on Thursday, Interior Ministry State Secretary Andrej Špenka warned against forcing countries into accepting refugees. This would only further deepen the gaps in the EU, he said.

Migrants Presence

At the end of January 2018, there were 208 asylum seekers residing in different Government run reception facilities in Slovenia. Majority, 136 individuals were accommodated in the Asylum Center in Ljubaljan - Vic, while 70 have been registered in the Asylum Center located in Kotnikova in Ljubljana while 2 persons were residing in the Aliens Centre Postojna. This is a slight decrease compared to 228 reported in December 2017.

Accommodation facilities in Slovenia with information on occupancy and capacity, January 2018

NAME OF ACCOMMODATION FACILITY	CAPACITY	OCCUPANCY
Asylum Center in Ljubljana - Vic	200	136
Department AC Kotnikova	90	70
Department AC Logatec	200	n/a
Aliens Centre Postojna	340	2
Outside of the Asylum Centre (Ljubljana)	N/A	n/a
Total	830	208



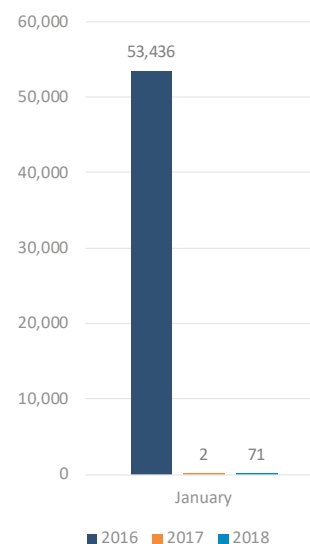
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia



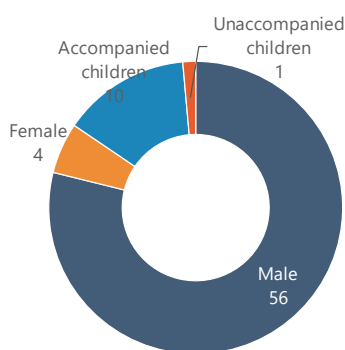
Developments in the reporting period

In the first month of 2018, authorities in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia registered 71 new arrivals, a slight decrease from 85 reported previous month (December 2017). In contrast to that, it is a significant increase compared to January 2017 when only 2 irregular migrants have been registered. However, figures for 2017 and 2018 significantly decreased when compared to January 2016 when an average of 1,724 daily arrivals were reported, ranging from 8,307 to only 31 and giving the total of 53,436 by the end of the month.

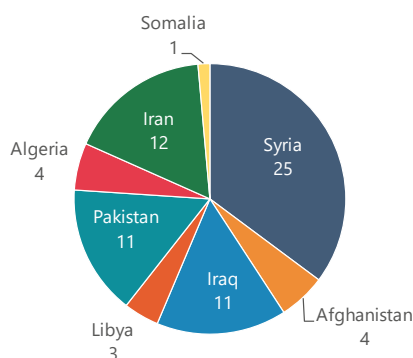
Arrivals in January 2016, 2017 and 2018



Age/sex breakdown arrivals in January 2018 (absolute numbers)



Nationality breakdown arrivals in January 2018 (absolute number)



Main registered nationalities during this reporting period were Syria (25), Iran (12), Iraq (11) and Pakistan (11). Great majority were males (56), and 10 were registered as accompanied while 1 minor is registered as unaccompanied and separated child.

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

Accommodation Facilities with occupancy/capacity as of 31 January 2018

NAME OF ACCOMMODATION FACILITY	Capacity	Occupancy	Nationalities
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	7	3 Afghan and 4 Iranian nationals
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	24	11 Moroccan, 6 Syrian, 3 Afghan, 2 Libyan and 2 Pakistani nationals
Vizbegovo - Reception Center for Asylum Seekers	150	14	9 Pakistani, 2 Afghan, 2 Russian and 1 Algerian nationals
Gazi Baba - Reception Center for Foreigners	120	6	4 Turkish, 1 Iraqi and 1 Serbian national
Vlae - Safe House	25-30	5	2 Syrian 2 Congolese and 1 Pakistani national
TOTAL	2,495-2,600	56	

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia



Migrants Presence

At the end of January 2018, there were 56 migrants and refugees accommodated in the reception centers around the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This represents an increase compared to 44 reported at the end of December 2017. In contrast to that, figure reported in January this year is half of the 117 registered at the end of January 2017.

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 January, the Red Cross mobile team assisted a total number of 236 persons during this reporting period, while the number of persons that rejected assistance is 22. Further on, the number of persons that the Red Cross provided with assistance in and around Tabanovce transit centre is 252.

Accommodation facilities in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with information on occupancy and capacity, January 2018



Turkey

Developments in the reporting period*

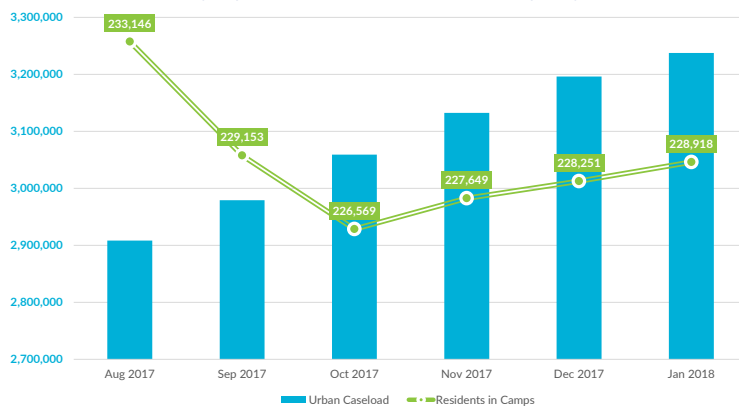
According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently over 3.8 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (3,466,263 individuals) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR, as of end of November 2017, 356,843 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 606,866 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 25 January 2018.

** Last available UNHCR data as of 30 November 2017.

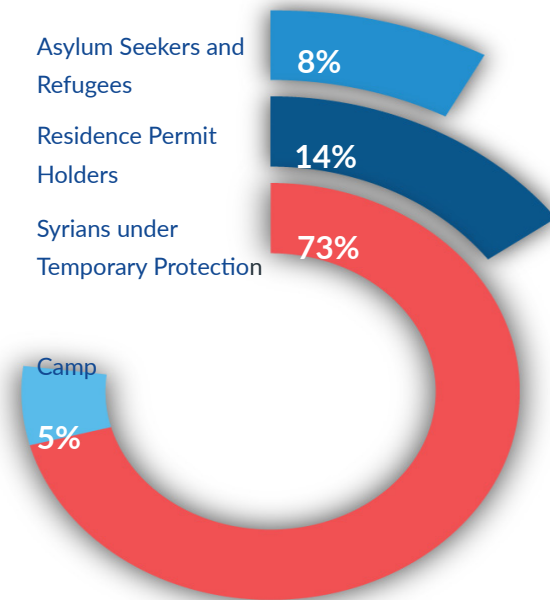
Monthly Population Chart of Persons Under Temporary Protection



Asylum Seekers and Refugees

Another significant group of foreign nationals requiring international protection in Turkey are 356,843 asylum-seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran, Somali and other countries. (Data Source UNHCR figures, 30.11.2017)

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 606,866 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.



Turkey's Temporary Protection regime grants the 3,466,263 Syrian nationals the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 3,327,345 individuals - live outside camps, officially called Temporary Accommodation Centers and are mainly spread across the Turkish border provinces of Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay, Adana, Mersin and Kilis. 228,918 Syrians live in 21 camps that the majority of them are also located close to the Syrian border.

* Data source: DGMM as of 25 January 2018.

NATIONALITY	%
Iraq	44%
Afghanistan	43%
Iran	9%
Somali	1%
Others	3%
Total	356,843

Turkey

Apprehended/Rescued Persons at sea



RESCUES/APPREHENSIONS BY TURKISH COAST GUARD STATISTICS FOR 2018 (1 — 31 JANUARY 2018)								
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
January	39	41	1,632	1,640	-	-	2	6

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

The Turkish Coast Guard apprehended 1,640 irregular migrants in January yet no fatalities were recorded. 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. Apprehensions on the hotspots in the Aegean Sea are shown in the map left.

After completion of the identification process of the apprehended persons, they are 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 referred to a removal center or have been issued deportation letters. The top ten nationalities of apprehended/rescued migrants are Syrian, Angolan, Afghani, Congolese, Togolese, Senegalese, Pakistani, Eritrean, Gabonian, and Iranian nationals..

* Source: Turkish Coast Guard, data as of 31 January 2018.

Recorded incidents around the Hotspots in Greece.

Top 10 Apprehended/Rescued Nationalities	
1	Syria
2	Angola
3	Afghanistan
4	Congo
5	Togo
6	Senegal
7	Pakistan
8	Eritrea
9	Gabon
10	Iran



*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, in January 2018, 33,279 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 29,917 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 (4,405). In December 2017, 34,161 irregular entries of persons were recorded at this border.

Apprehensions on Entry		Apprehensions on Exit	
Border	Number #	Border	Number #
Syria	29,756	Greece	2,427
Greece	772	Syria	161
Iraq	76	Bulgaria	15
Iran	62	Iran	6
		Iraq	4
Total	30,666	Total	2,613

*Data source: Turkish Armed Forces, 31 January 2018.

Known entry and exit points:

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

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

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



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Turkey



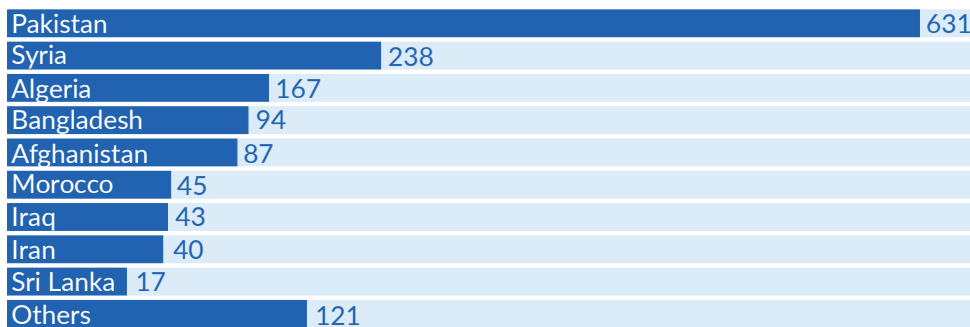
Readmissions from Greece to Turkey*

On 18 March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving Greece to Turkey after 20 of 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, Çeşme, Bodrum and Adana (through the airport).

Nationality breakdown of the readmitted is shown in the graphic below and “others” category includes countries 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 and Burkina Faso.

Nationality breakdown of migrants readmitted from Greece to Turkey (April 2016 - December 2017)

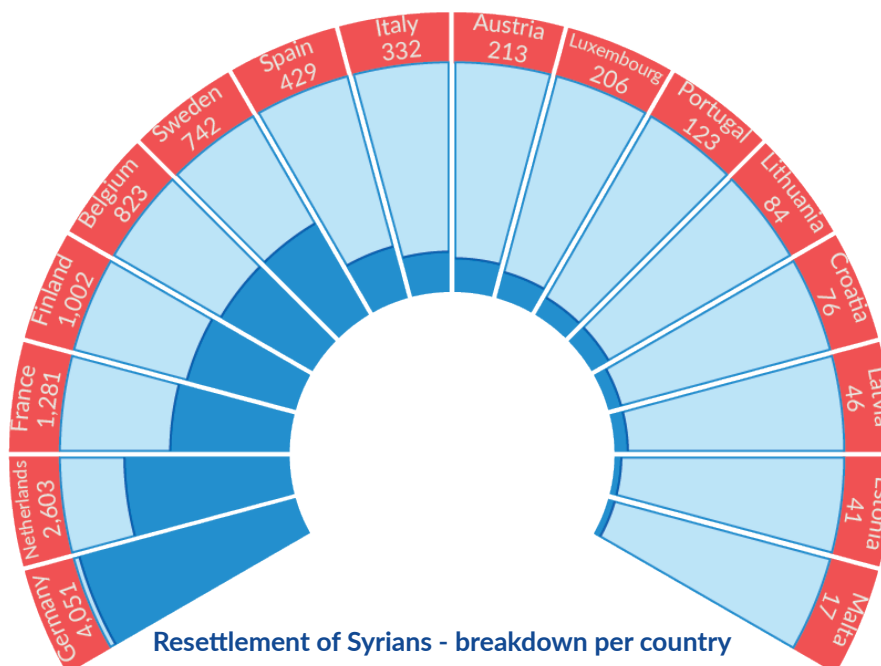
*As of 21 December 2017.



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 released on January 25th, there are 12,069 persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, France, Sweden and the Netherlands.

*As of 25 December 2017.



Albania

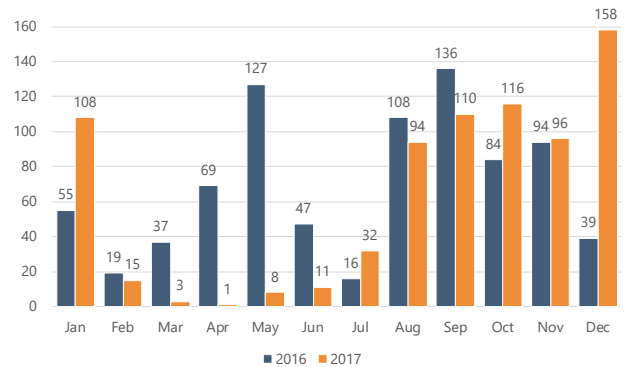
Between January and December* 2017, a total of 752 irregular migrants were intercepted arriving to Albania, a slight (9,5%) decrease compared to 831 reported at the end of 2016. During this reporting period, authorities intercepted 158 migrants which is 65% increase compared to 96 detected in November,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

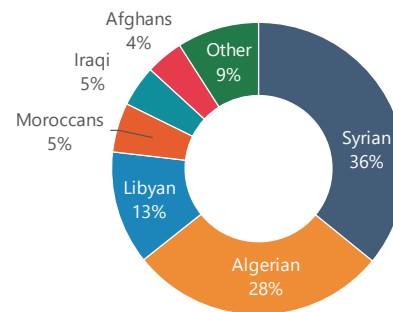
*Last data available at the end of this reporting period.



Monthly entries to Albania, 2016 and 2017 comparison



Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants in 2017

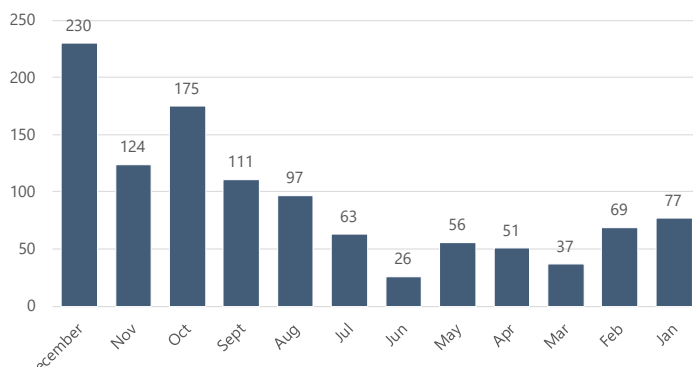


Bosnia and Herzegovina

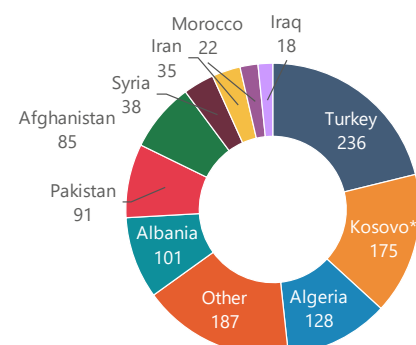
Developments in the reporting period

Between January and end of December¹ 2017, authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina apprehended 1,116 migrants who tried to exit or enter the county irregularly. In addition to that, there were also 143 migrants apprehended while residing inside the country without possessing valid documents. This represents a 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 93 arrivals per month ranging from 9 reported in January to 230 reported in December 2017. Moreover, an increase has been noted in the last quarter when the majority of migrants (529) have arrived (read more [here](#)).

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



Nationality breakdown of apprehended migrants between January and December 2018



¹Last data available at the end of this reporting period.

*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

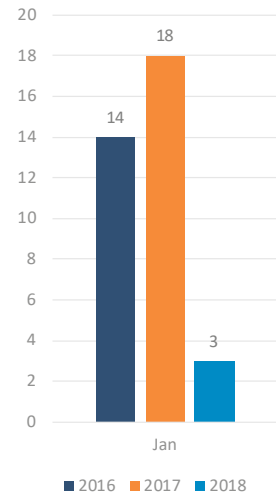
Kosovo*



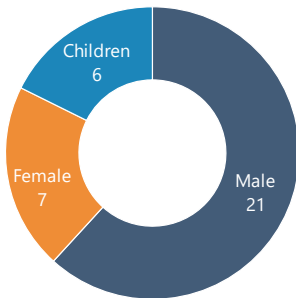
Developments in the reporting period

During this reporting period (1-31 January 2018) authorities apprehended three irregular migrants in their attempt to enter Kosovo*, same number as in the December 2017. All three individuals intercepted in January this year were adult males originating from Libya, Syria and Pakistan. After the initial interview with the authorities, migrants were sent to the Asylum Center in Magure. Data for January 2018 indicate a decrease in interceptions when compared to the same period in 2016 and 2017. However, apprehensions in Kosovo* have been at a low scale throughout the observed periods, slightly decreasing during the past year, from a monthly average of 23 calculated for the whole 2016 to 12 estimated for the period between January and December 2017 (monthly breakdown available in [2017 Overview dataset](#)).

Apprehensions in January - 2016, 2017 and 2018 compared



Demographic breakdown of accommodated asylum seekers in Kosovo* on 31 January 2017



On 31 January, Magure Asylum Centre hosted 15 persons from Libya (5), Syria (4), Iran (4), Chad (1) and Pakistan (1). Another 13 asylum seekers from Turkey (7), Palestine (2), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (2), Lebanon (1) and Serbia (1) are residing outside the reception center in private accommodation.

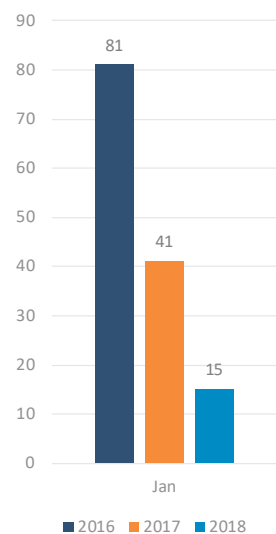
Montenegro



Developments in the reporting period

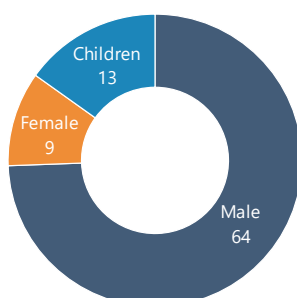
In the first month of 2018, authorities in Montenegro apprehended 15 irregular migrants originating from Iran (8), Syria (5) and Morocco (2), five male, 4 female and six children. This represents a 90% decrease compared to December 2017 when 138 interceptions were reported. Moreover, a decrease is also noted when comparing available data for January 2016 and 2017, as shown on the graph.

Apprehensions in January - 2016, 2017 and 2018 compared



Total apprehensions in January are below 25 calculated as monthly average for 2016, and 67 estimated for 2017 (find [here](#) the whole breakdown).

Demographic breakdown of accommodated asylum seekers in Montenegro on 31 January 2017



According to available data, reception centers in Montenegro hosted 86 migrants and asylum seekers at the end of this reporting period (31 January 2018). Majority (61) were accommodated in Asylum Center, 5 individuals were residing in alternative facilities (housing schemes) and 20 in the Detention Center.

*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.

Central Mediterranean

Libya

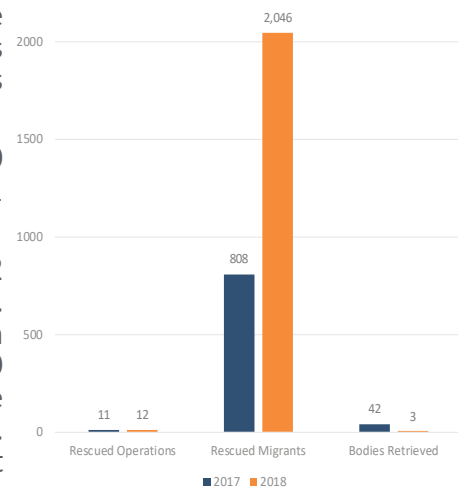
Developments in the reporting period

During January 2018, Libyan coast guard had 12 different rescue and search operations resulting with a rescue of 2,046 migrants. Three bodies have been retrieved and 101 were declared missing. Majority of individuals were male adults (1,546), 315 were female adults and 185 children (143 boys and 42 girls).

This represents a decrease compared to 8 operations (910 rescued migrants) executed in December 2017 and 11 operations reported in January 2017.

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.

Rescue operations and outcomes, 2016 and 2017 comparison



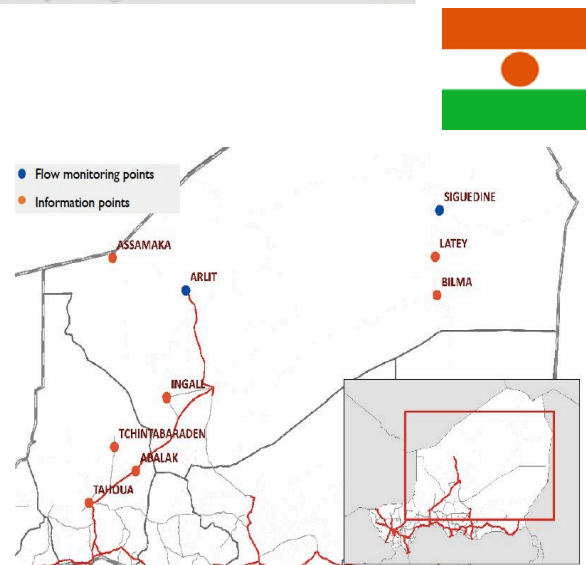
Location of incidents off the Libyan coast, January 2018



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](#).



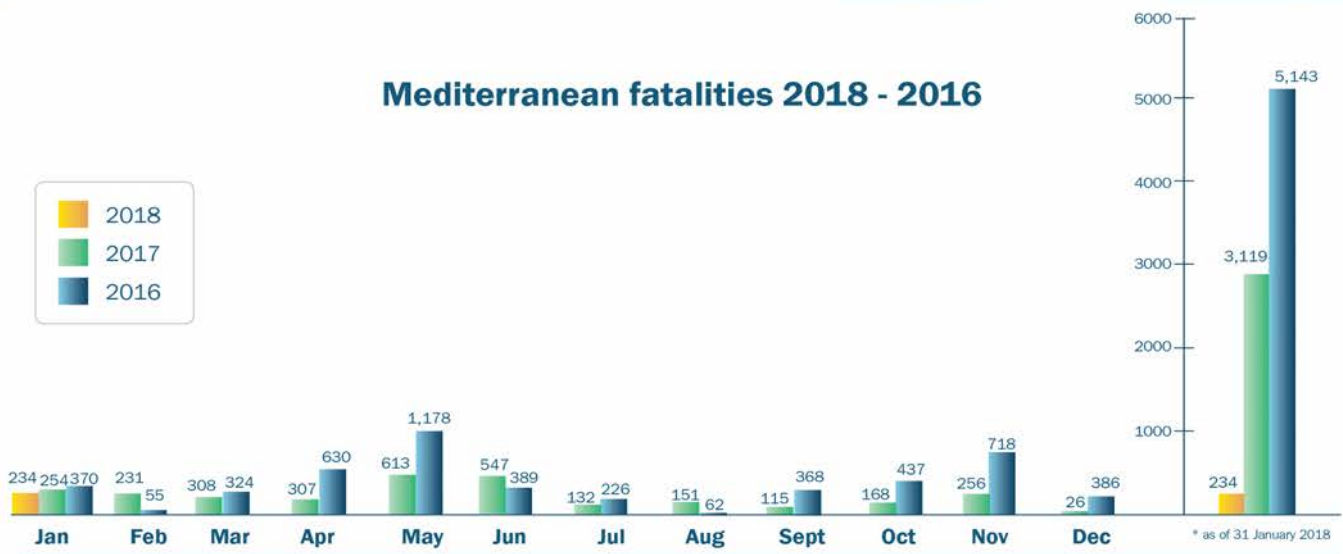
Map with locations where DTM has established flow monitoring and information points in Niger



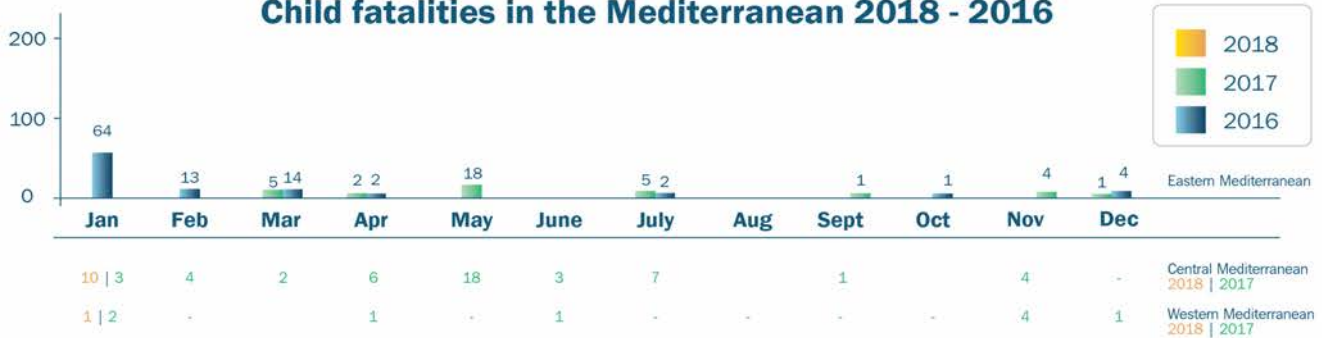
Fatalities in the Mediterranean and Aegean Sea



Mediterranean fatalities 2018 - 2016



Child fatalities in the Mediterranean 2018 - 2016



*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

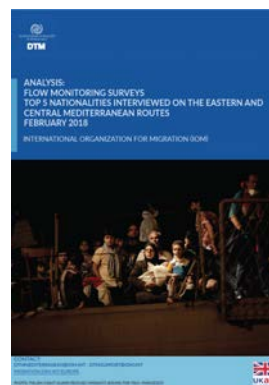
The system also includes flow monitoring surveys to capture additional and more in-depth data on the people on the move, including age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education, key transit points on their route, motives, and intentions. This data has been captured by IOM field staff in Greece, the 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



Interagency Factsheet on Refugee and Migrant Children - Q3 2017

[Download here](#)



Flow Monitoring Surveys Analysis - top 5 nationalities interviewed in 2017

[Download here](#)



2017 Arrivals to Europe - Dataset

[Download here](#)

DTM Med 2017

DTM in the Mediterranean - summary of key results (January - December 2017)



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:

