

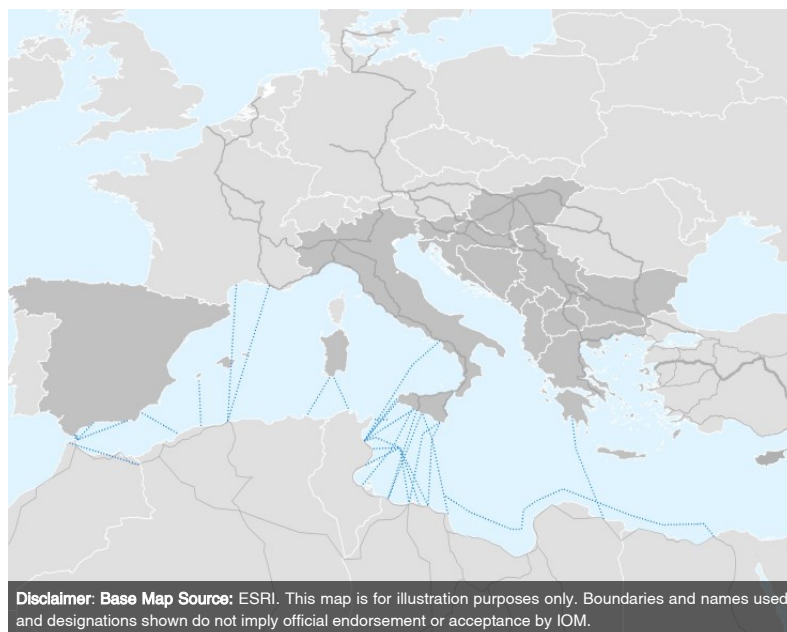
340,972 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016

319,711 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2016 BY SEA

9,248 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 6 October —19 October 2016

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Visit IOM's interactive map to view data on flows: migration.iom.int/europe

HIGHLIGHTS

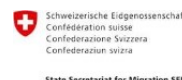
- Until **19 October**, there were **145,381** cumulative arrivals in Italy, compared to **142,177** in the last reporting period (a **2%** increase). Comparing arrivals to Italy until 30 September from **2015** and **2016**, there were **131,083** and **132,044** cumulative arrivals respectively, an increase of less than **1%**. In Greece, to date, there have been **171,185** arrivals in contrast to **169,774** up until the last reporting period (an increase of less than **1%**). Relative to the 30 September last year, there were **392,575** and **168,886** arrivals to Greece for 2015 and 2016 respectively.
- The **total number of migrants and refugees** stranded in Greece and in the Western Balkans is **73,518** (an increase of less than 1% compared to the previous reporting period). Since the implementation of the EU-Turkey agreement on the 10th of March, the number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece increased by **56%**. For the rest of the countries, **please read page 7**.
- As of **19 October**, there have been **6,243** individuals relocated to **22 EU Member States**. Please see the new page on [relocations](#) for more information.
- As of 19 October, a total of **643** migrants and refugees were readmitted from Greece to Turkey as part of the EU-Turkey Agreement with last readmission taking place on 12 October 2016. The majority of migrants and refugees were Pakistani, Afghan, Bangladeshi and Iranian nationals. See [Turkey section](#).
- Recent updates from the Central Mediterranean route with a focus on Libya and Niger is available on [page 36](#).
- Information about “contingency countries” in the Western Balkans (Albania, Kosovo (SCR 1244)*, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina), the Northern Route (Finland, Norway and Russia) is on [page 39](#).
- For information on this report, including details on the sources of this report's data and tallying methodologies used, please see [page 41](#).
- For a brief, concise analysis of information collated in this report please see the first [Mediterranean Digest](#) which will be released on a monthly basis.

*References to Kosovo should be understood in the context of the United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

Displacement Tracking Matrix

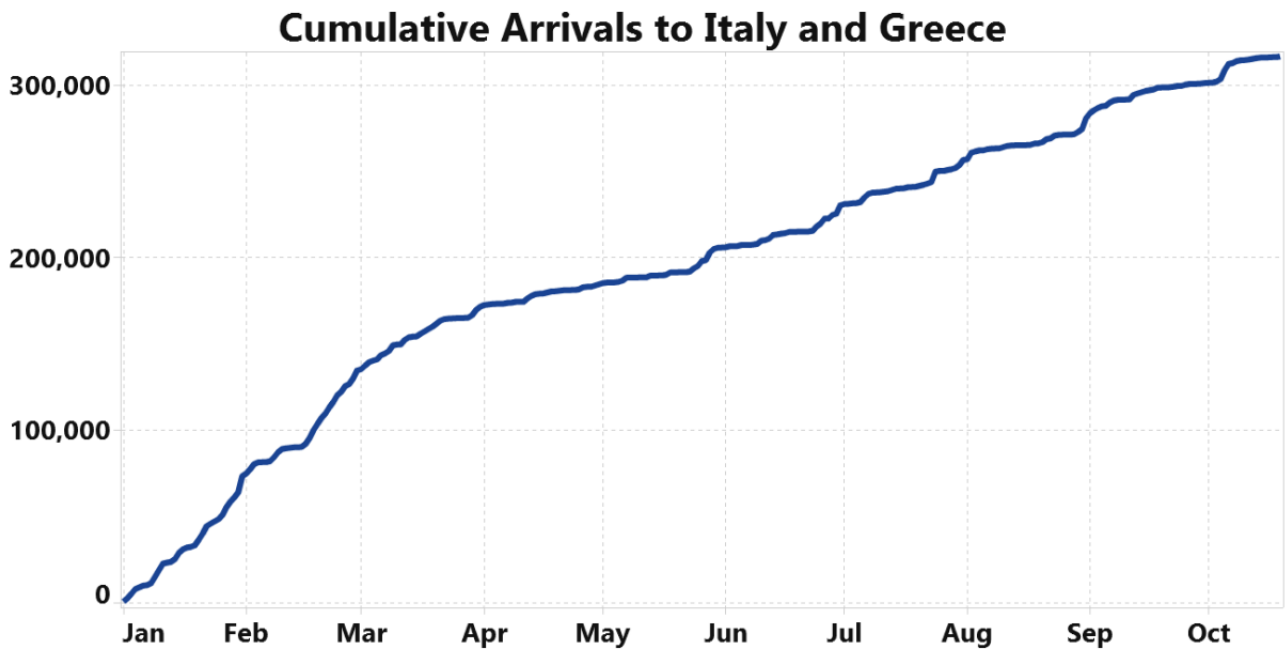
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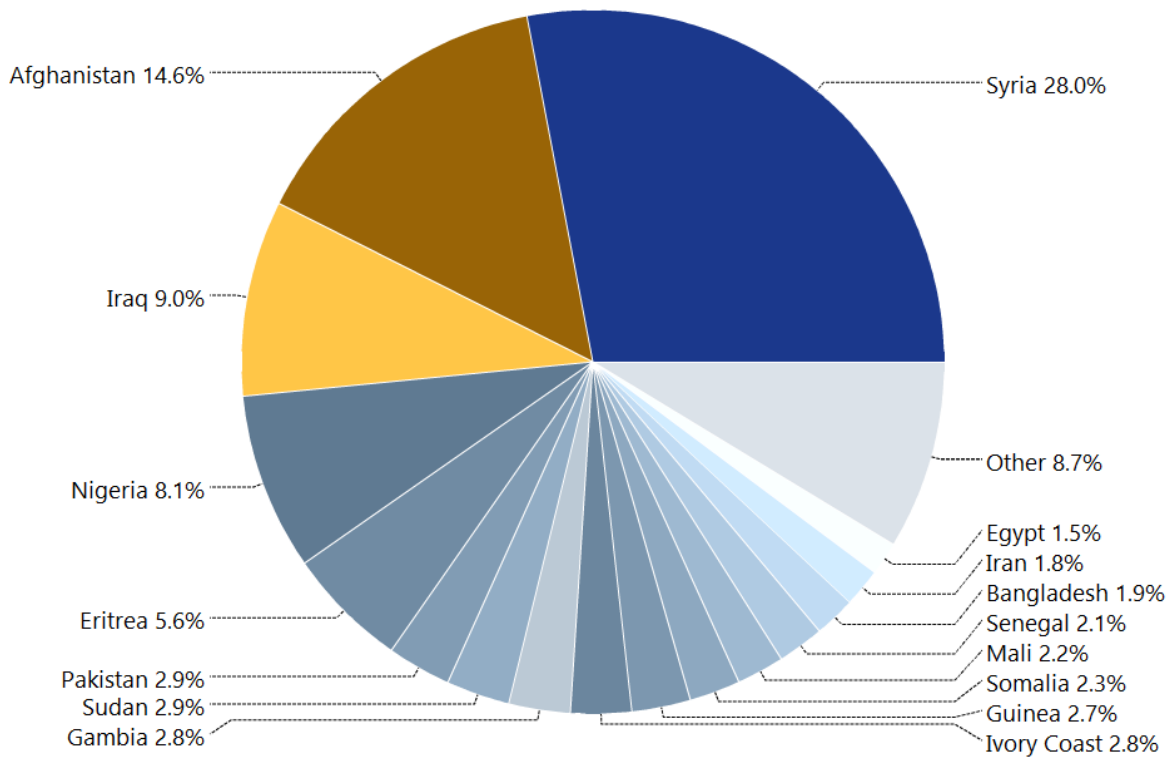


I. CUMULATIVE ARRIVALS AND WEEKLY OVERVIEW

Aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe (Italy and Greece)



Nationalities of aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe (up to 31 August 2016*)

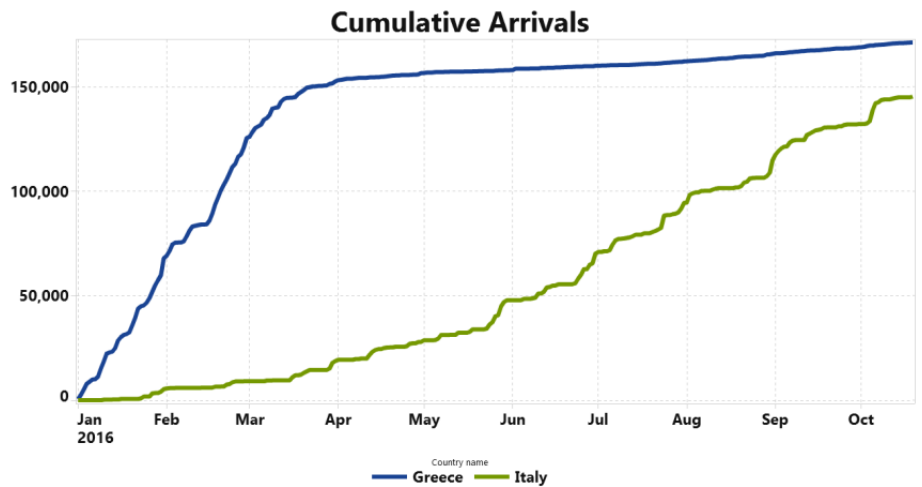


*Last available data on nationality breakdown for Italy and Greece.

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date grouped by country (countries of first arrival Italy, Greece)

Note: Data for Spain and Bulgaria data are not available on a daily basis

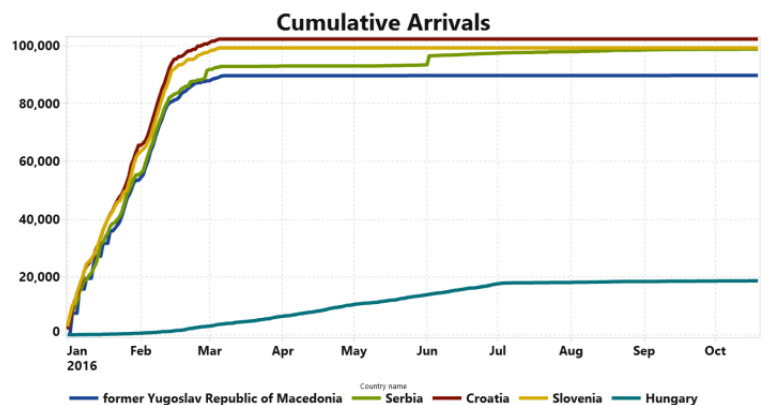
Country name	Greece	Italy
Report Date	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
06Oct2016	169,987	142,177
07Oct2016	170,086	142,568
08Oct2016	170,140	143,660
09Oct2016	170,300	143,920
10Oct2016	170,443	143,939
11Oct2016	170,605	144,068
12Oct2016	170,755	144,362
13Oct2016	170,844	144,671
14Oct2016	170,959	144,959
15Oct2016	170,960	144,959
16Oct2016	171,017	144,959
17Oct2016	171,132	144,959
18Oct2016	171,144	144,959
19Oct2016	171,185	145,381



Month	Average arrivals per day to Italy	Average arrivals per day to Greece
January	176	2,248
February	132	1,984
March	312	(before agreement, 1st to 8th): 1,375 (after agreement, 9th to 30th): 701
April	305	131
May	643	47
June	746	70
July	782	66
August	662	119
September	569	111
October	1,932	121

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date grouped by country (other countries in the route*)

Country name	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Serbia	Hungary
Report Date	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016	Cumulative arrivals 2016
06Oct2016	89,698	98,775	18,637
07Oct2016	89,698	98,780	18,637
08Oct2016	89,698	98,783	18,640
09Oct2016	89,704	98,783	18,645
10Oct2016	89,704	98,783	18,647
11Oct2016	89,704	98,784	18,655
12Oct2016	89,704	98,784	18,657
13Oct2016	89,704	98,784	18,660
14Oct2016	89,704	98,784	18,660
15Oct2016	89,759	98,784	18,673
16Oct2016	89,759	98,784	18,682
17Oct2016	89,764	98,784	18,698
18Oct2016	89,764	98,784	18,698
19Oct2016	89,764	98,784	18,703



Note:* There were only changes on those countries on the table during the reporting period

Weekly trends: countries of first arrival

Country ▲	Bulgaria		Greece		Italy		Total arrivals		
	Period ▲	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
	29 September to 5 October	520	.	1,097	.	6,792	.	10,230	.
	6 October to 12 October	496	-4.62%	981	-10.57%	5,526	-18.64%	7,003	-31.54%
	13 October to 19 October	796	60.48%	430	-56.17%	1,019	-81.56%	2,245	-67.94%

Bi-weekly trends

Over the period of 6 October to 19 October there was a decrease of 15% in the overall number of entries to Greece compared to the previous period of 22 September to 5 October.

There was a decrease (21%) in the overall number of arrivals to Italy this reporting period of 6 October to 19 October compared to the previous period of 22 September to 5 October.

Weekly trends: other countries

Country ▲	Hungary		Serbia		
	Period ▲	Arrivals	% Change	Arrivals	% Change
	29 September to 5 October	46	.	5	.
	6 October to 12 October	20	-56.52%	9	80.00%
	13 October to 19 October	46	130.00%	0	-100.00%

Daily arrivals by reporting date grouped by country (countries of first arrival)

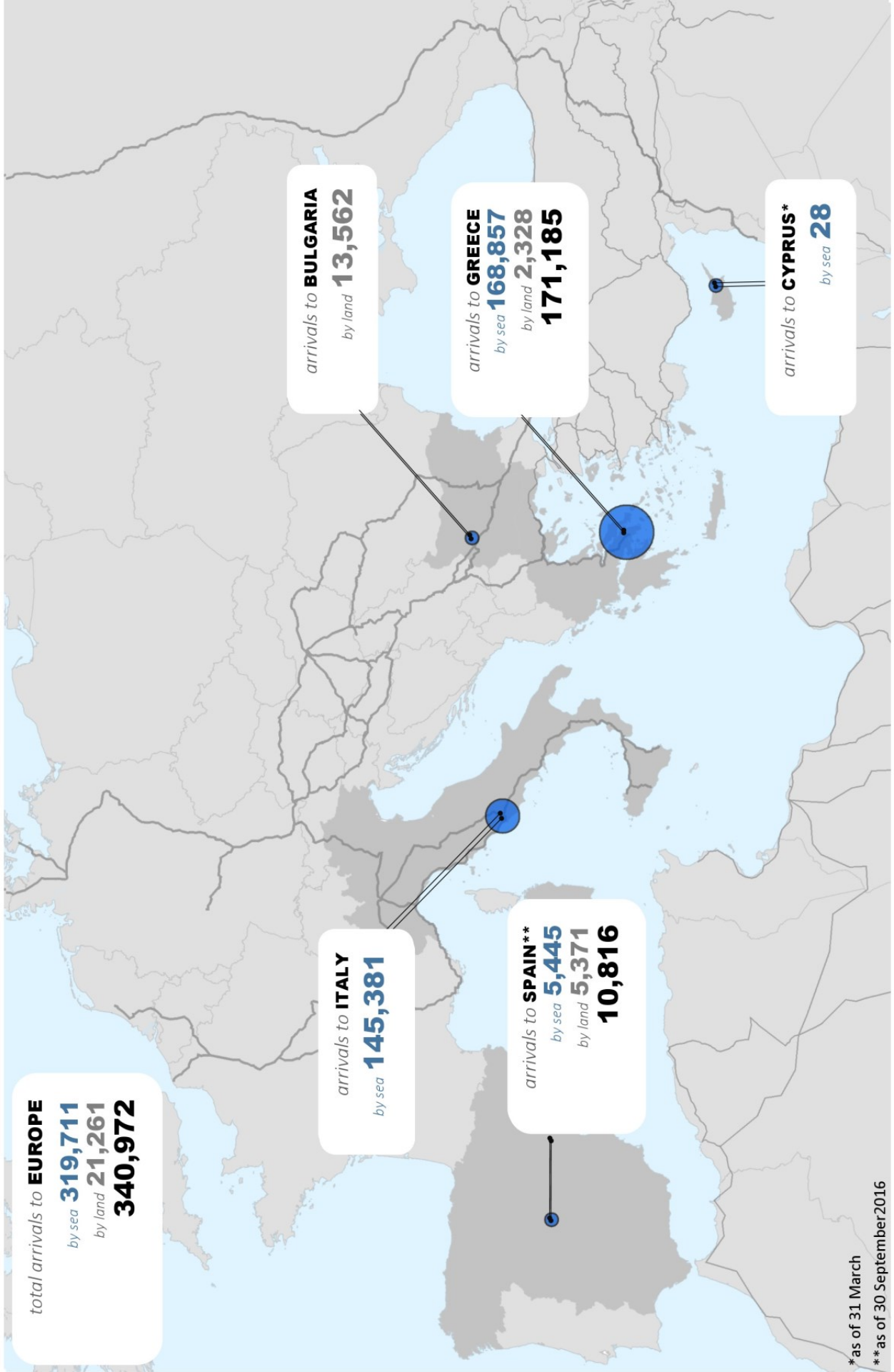
Country name ▲	Greece	Italy	Total
Report Date ▲	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals
06Oct2016	213	3,341	3,554
07Oct2016	99	391	490
08Oct2016	54	1,092	1,146
09Oct2016	160	260	420
10Oct2016	143	19	162
11Oct2016	162	129	291
12Oct2016	150	294	444
13Oct2016	89	309	398
14Oct2016	115	288	403
15Oct2016	1	0	1
16Oct2016	57	0	57
17Oct2016	115	0	115
18Oct2016	12	0	12
19Oct2016	41	422	463
Total	1,411	6,545	7,956



Disclaimer: Base Map Source: ESRI. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to Greece, Cyprus, Spain, Italy and Bulgaria 📍 From 01 January 2016 to 19 October, 2016



* as of 31 March

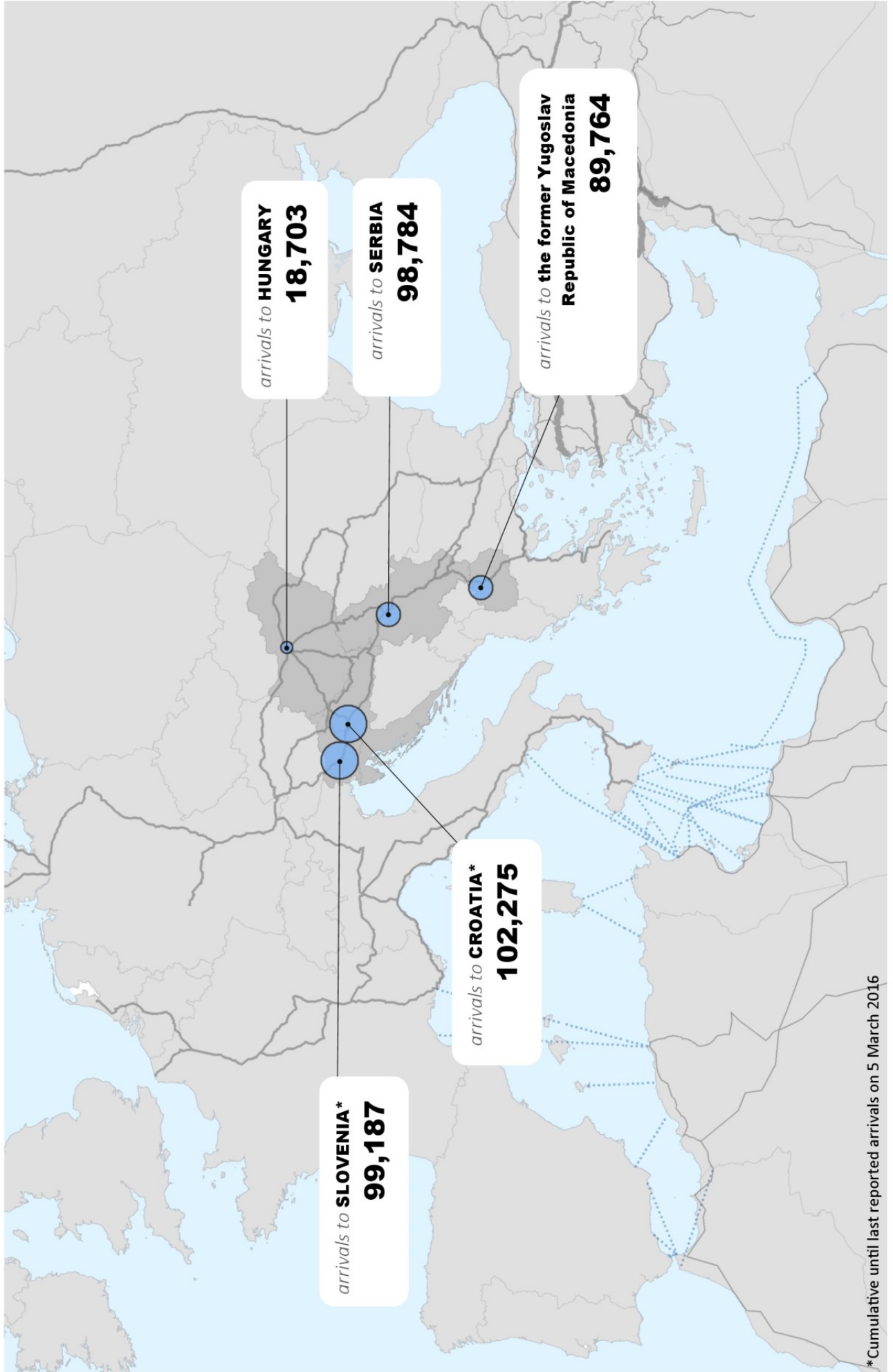
** as of 30 September 2016

OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary 📍 From 01 January 2016 to 19 October, 2016



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.

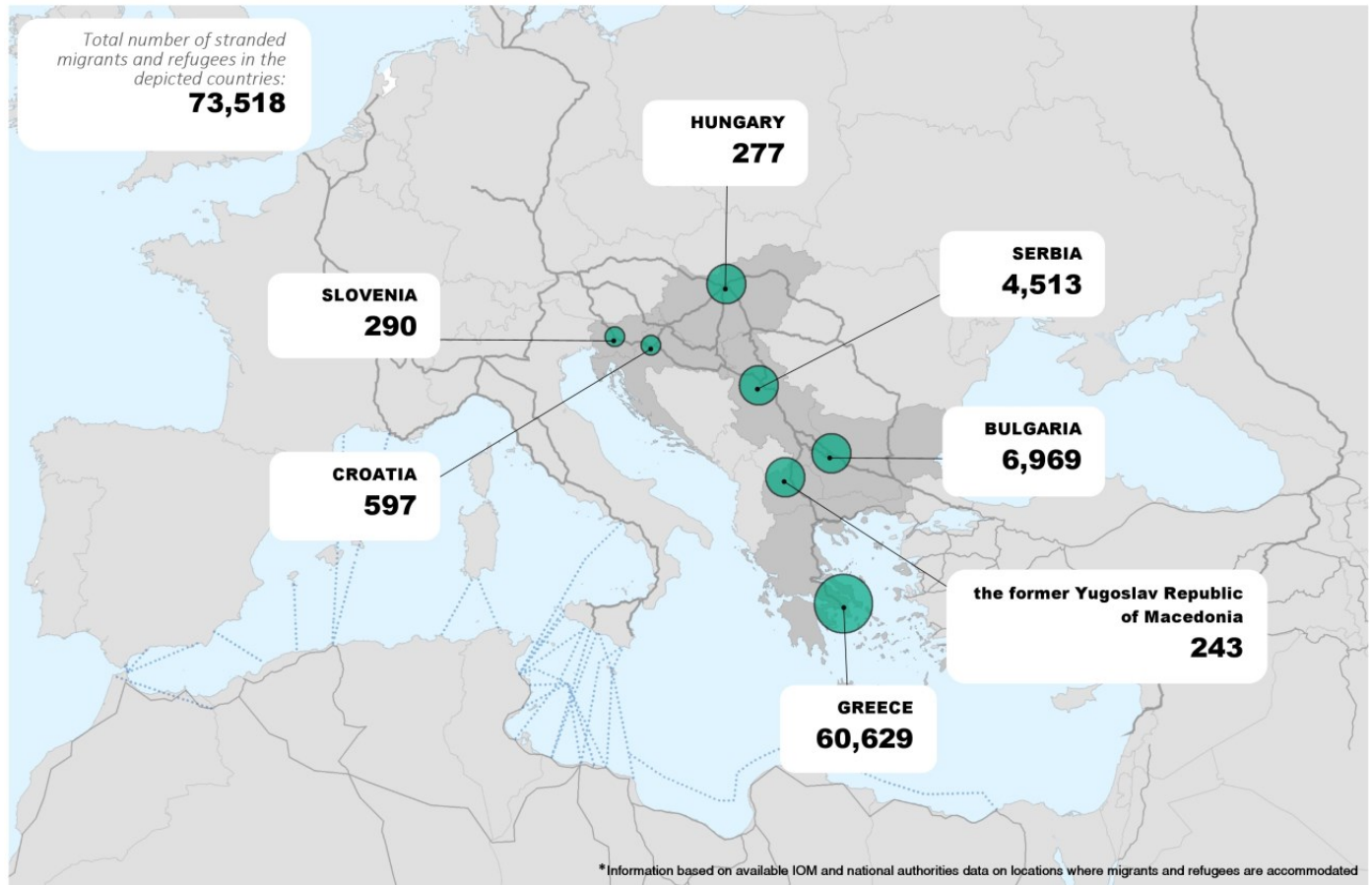


*Cumulative until last reported arrivals on 5 March 2016

OVERVIEW: STRANDED MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Stranded migrants and refugees in Greece, fYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia and Bulgaria* 19 October 2016

Disclaimer: Base Map Source: ESRI. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



Stranded Migrants Trends from the EU Turkey Agreement to 19 October 2016 in the Western Balkans, Greece and Hungary

Country	No. of stranded migrants and refugees on 10 March 2016	No. of stranded migrants and refugees on 19 October 2016	% change from March to October 2016
Greece	42,688	60,629	42%
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,199	243	-79%
Serbia	1,706	4,513	164%
Croatia	231	597*	N/A
Slovenia	408	290	-29%
Hungary	-	277	N/A
Bulgaria	865	6,969**	706%
Total	47,097	73,518	57%

*Number of asylum seekers.

**Data available as of 16 October 2016.

2. POLICY TIMELINE 2015—2016

17 September 2015

EU ministers approve disputed quota plan: the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania are outvoted at the ministerial meeting when member states decide to relocate 66,000 refugees from Greece and Italy to other EU countries.

25 October 2015

EU Leaders agree on 17-point plan of action on the Western Balkans Migration Route. This includes Point 14: “Reconfirming the principle of refusing entry to third country nationals who do not confirm a wish to apply for international protection (in line with international and EU refugee law and subject to prior non-refoulement and proportionality checks),” which is thought to have inspired the fYR of Macedonia to close its borders to any migrants not of Syrian, Afghan, or

10 December 2015

The European Commission begins legal action against Greece, Croatia and Italy for failing to correctly register migrants. It also launches an infringement case against Hungary over its asylum legislation. It says the three failed to implement the Eurodac Regulation, which involves fingerprinting asylum seekers and registering the data within 72 hours.

7 March 2016

European leaders reached a tentative agreement with Ankara on the migrant and refugee crisis: the mechanism described as “one in, one out” would be that for every Syrian returned to Turkey from Greece, the EU would then resettle one Syrian from Turkey.

16 October 2015

EU announces it will give Turkey 3 billion EUR in aid and will fast-track approval of visas to Europe for Turkish citizens in exchange for increased controls on the flow of migration from the Middle East to Europe, and taking back migrants whose asylum applications have not been granted.

03 December 2015

Pakistan refuses to allow 30 deported Pakistanis to disembark plane from Athens.

11 February 2016

NATO sends naval patrols and air surveillance in order to deter smugglers in the Mediterranean Sea, as well as to gather intelligence and monitor migrant flow alongside Greek and Turkish coast guards.

18 March 2016

European Union and Turkey signed an agreement which outlines the plan to end irregular migration flows from Turkey to Europe. For more information please see previous Flows Compilation Report which is available [here](#).

3. RELOCATIONS

Based on the Commission's proposals, the Justice and Home Affairs Council adopted in September 2015, two decisions to relocate **160,000** asylum seekers from Italy and Greece, to assist them in dealing with the pressures of the refugee crisis. Under the emergency relocation scheme, persons in need of international protection with a high chance of having their applications successfully processed (EU average recognition rate of over 75%) are 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 agreement of 18 March 2016, the Commission has tabled a proposal on the 21 March 2016 to make available further places for resettlement or other forms of legal admission of persons in need of international protection from Turkey by amending Council Decision (EU) 2015/1601 of 22 September and reallocate 54,000 places which were foreseen for relocation for the purpose of resettling Syrians from Turkey to the EU. The EU Council has endorsed this proposal but the opinion of the European Parliament on the Decision is currently pending.

The relocations should take place over two years (September 2015-2017), with the EU budget providing financial support to the Member States participating.

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.

The European Commission has made available an overview of Member States' support to the EU relocation mechanism. To date, **25 out of the 31 participating countries have committed to make places available** under the scheme, namely Belgium (530), Bulgaria (1,302), Croatia (26), Cyprus (80), Czech Republic (50), Estonia (157), Finland (1,120), France (3,320), Germany (2,250), Ireland (353), Latvia (491), Liechtenstein (43), Lithuania (500), Luxembourg (200), Malta (131), the Netherlands (1,225), Norway (170) Poland (100), Portugal (1,642), Romania (1,502), Slovakia (100), Slovenia (130), Spain (400), Sweden (300) and Switzerland (490) with an overall number of only **16,612 places**. You can find the overview [here](#).

Number of relocated migrants from Greece and Italy
as of 19 October, 2016

Member State	From Greece	From Italy	Total
Belgium	153	29	182
Bulgaria	21	0	21
Croatia	10	9	19
Cyprus	42	10	52
Czech Republic	12	0	12
Estonia	57	0	57
Finland	430	322	752
France	1,762	231	1,993
Germany	196	20	216
Ireland	69	0	69
Latvia	95	8	103
Lithuania	147	0	147
Luxembourg	104	40	144
Malta	24	46	70
Netherlands	629	226	855
Portugal	410	183	593
Romania	284	43	327
Slovenia	60	23	83
Slovakia	3	0	3
Spain	344	50	394
Sweden	0	39	39
Switzerland	0	112	112
Total	4,852	1,391	6,243

4. BULGARIA



Background and latest figures

From the start of 2016 until **13 October*** the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior (Moi) apprehended a total of **15,906** migrants who were attempting to enter, exit or reside in the country irregularly. **4,221** have been apprehended on entry, **4,297** on exit and **7, 388** inside the country.

During the period, between 6 October and 13 October, **734** migrants were apprehended, a **74%** increase compared to the previous week. Of these, **129** were apprehended on entry (all near the border with Turkey), **144** were detected on exit (majority on the exit toward Serbia, one person on the border with Romania and one near the Bulgarian–Turkish border) and **461** within the country. Additionally, **394** migrants who were previously registered by the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior, were apprehended while trying to irregularly leave the country towards Serbia. A total number of apprehensions on exit for this week represents a **22%** decrease compared to the previous week.

5 October - During the parliamentary hearing, the Head of Bulgarian Ministry of Interior, Roumyana Buchvarova announced a plan for establishing additional three reception centers near the border with Turkey in case of sudden increase of migration flow to Bulgaria. These are envisaged as closed type reception facilities built out of removable containers which will be set in place according to the detected needs.

6 October—A dozen of migrants from Syria and Iraq recently relocated from Greece to Bulgaria under the EU relocation program threatened to declare hunger strike [in a SAR reception center in Sofia] claiming that they have been misled regarding the conditions in Bulgaria which were presented as far better prior to their departure from Greece. The migrants stated they had been told they would receive 500 euro monthly support in Bulgaria and they would be accommodated in private accommodations. They claimed IOM in Greece has misled them. IOM issued an official statement denying these allegations and pointing out that financial support in terms of direct money distribution has not been neither presented nor discussed during the pre-relocation orientation sessions in Greece. Finally, the migrants did not declare hunger strike. IOM’s official statement is available [here](#).

7 October - The Sofia mayor, Yordanka Fandakova declared that authorities will improve video surveillance (CCTV) and increase police presence in the areas neighboring the accommodation centers for migrants in Sofia. According to her these measures would improve the safety of the local residents. According to the IOM Bulgaria, the Sofia mayor requested from the SAR to remove from Sofia centers “the Afghan Nationals demonstrating risking behavior”.

8 October - 300 persons in Sofia and about 50 in Bourgas (major port on the Black sea) protested against the “presence of migrants” in the country. The protest in the capital city has been led by a person that has been arrested earlier in 2016 for participating in vigilantes groups illegally patrolling the land border with Turkey and performing irregular arrests of migrants and pushing them back to Turkey.

11 October – The head of the State Agency for Refugees (SAR), Petya Parvanova, declared that the Agency does not plan to establish new permanent reception centers as the current capacities are able to cope with the new arrivals. However, she announced plans for introducing “closed zones” within the open reception centers in Harmanli and Pastrogor and further restrictions of movement for asylum seekers within the country.

18 October - A massive fights broke out in the SAR open reception centre in Harmanli with more than 100 migrants involved. Tensions escalated following an argument between Afghan and Iraqi migrants. Police intervened and arrested 5 persons. Three migrants have been transported to the hospital due to injuries.

*Latest available data.



Accommodation Facilities (as of 13 October* 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Open Reception Centre at Banya	70	5,139	Mainly Afghan (48%), Syrian (22%), Iraqi (20%) and Pakistani (7%) nationals
Open Reception Centre at Pastrogor	320		
Open Reception Centre Sofia – Ovcha Kupel	860		
Open Reception Centre Vrazhdebna (Sofia)	370		
Open Reception Centre Voenna Rampa (Sofia)	800		
Closed Reception Center Sofia—Busmantsi (SAR)	60		
Open Reception Centre at Harmanli	2,710		
Closed Reception Centre at Lyubimets	940	1,830	Mainly Afghan (48%), Syrian (16%), Iraqi (14%) and Pakistani (3%) nationals
Closed Reception Centre at Sofia (Mol)			
Centre at Elhovo	240	N/A	N/A
Total	5,510	6,969	

Known entry and exit points

The main entry points between Bulgaria and Turkey are border checkpoints Kapitan Andreevo, Lesovo and Malko Tarnovo. Migrants and refugees who are coming from Greece mostly use green areas near Kulata-Promahon checkpoint or available routes in Petrich region. Most migrants and refugees enter Bulgaria from green border on foot. Those coming from border checkpoints usually enter by hiding in buses or other vehicles. Undetected migrants continue their journey via taxis and private transportation to external borders or to big cities to find a means of onward transportation out of the country.

Accommodation Facilities (capacities) and Border Crossing Points**



*Latest available data.

**Based on the available data.

*Segregated data per facility available only as of 28 September, 2016

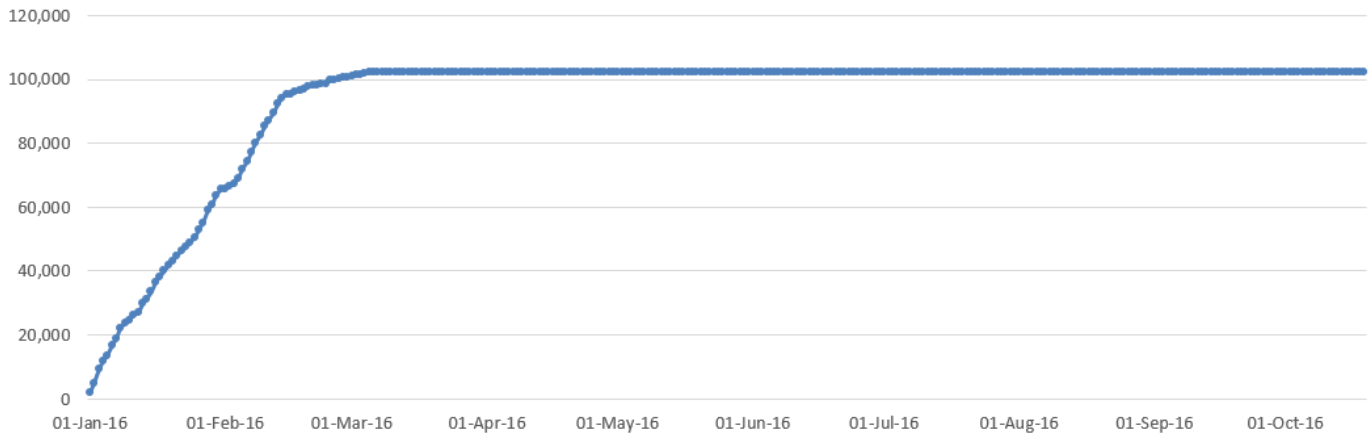
5. CROATIA



Recent Developments

The total number of migrants and refugees who have entered the country from the border with Serbia and have been registered at the Winter Reception and Transit Centre in Slavonski Brod (WRTCSB) since the start of 2016 is **102,275**. Since the closure of the so called “West Balkans route” on 9 March 2016, the influx and transit of migrants and refugees to Croatia vs. that in the period **from 16 September 2015 to 9 March 2016** ceased as a high-volume transit. However, there are still arrivals of irregular migrants, as well as the Dublin Regulation-based returns from

Cumulative arrivals to Croatia in 2016



Accommodation Facilities (as of 19 October 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating		Nationalities
		Asylum Seekers	Stranded Migrants	
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	600	500	0	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)	100	83	0	Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	100 (+20)	14	0	N/A
TOTAL	800 (820)	597	0	N/A

Accommodation Facilities (number of asylum seekers/ capacity) and Border Crossing Points



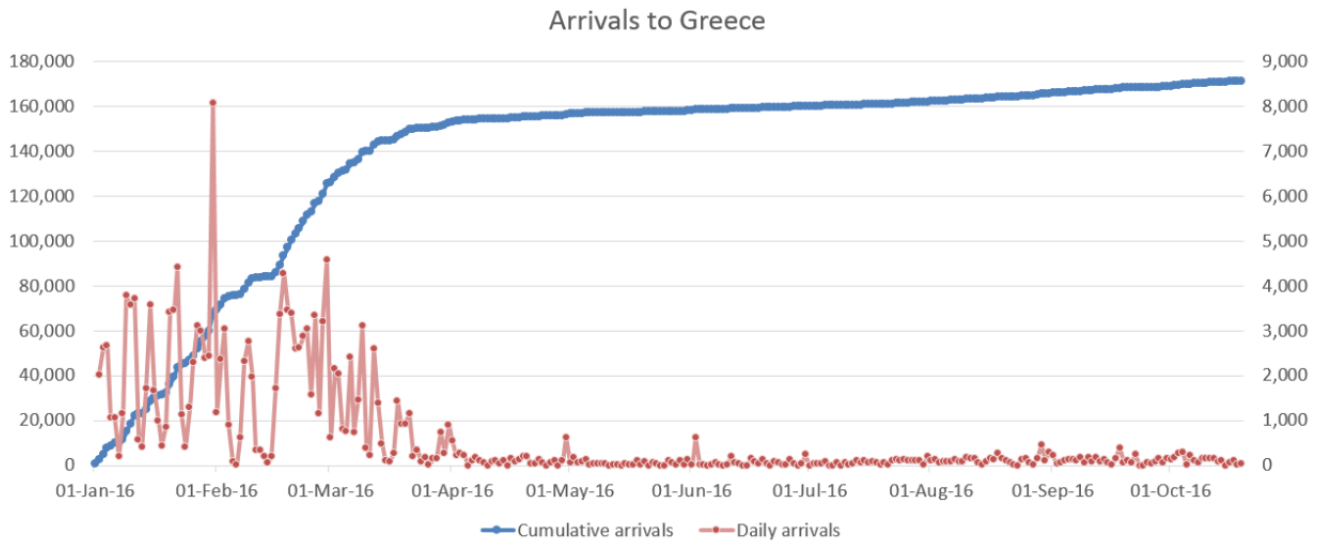
6. GREECE



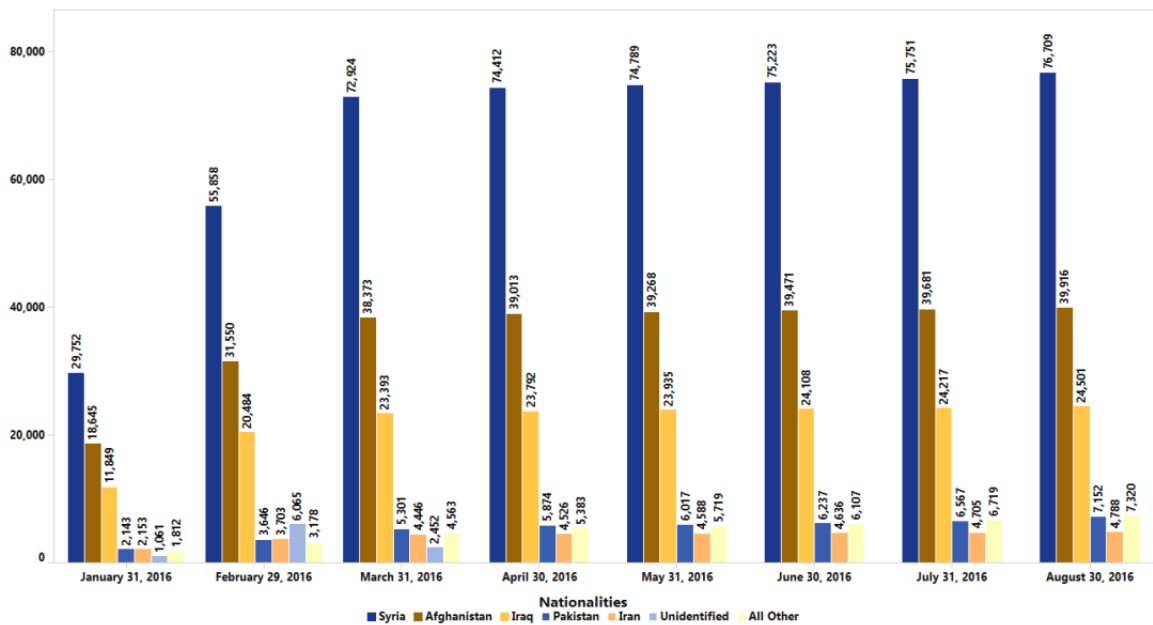
Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

As of **19 October**, the cumulative arrivals to Greece over land and sea for 2016 stand at **171,185**. According to the Hellenic Coast Guard, during the reporting period, there were more than **10** incidents in the Aegean sea.

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Greece



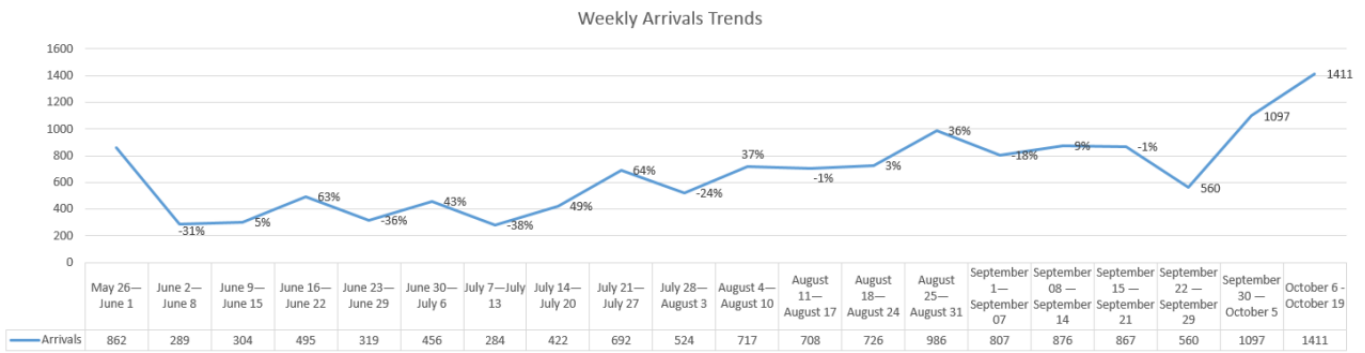
Cumulative arrivals by nationality of origin 2016* (from 1 January to — 30 August 2016) for each month of the year



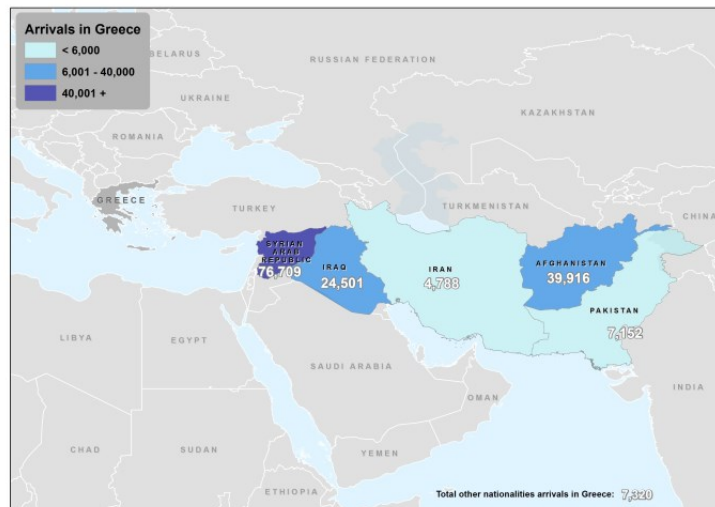
*Data only available on a monthly basis.



Weekly Trends



Cumulative arrivals by nationality of origin 2016 (from 1 Jan to 31 August* 2016)



*Data available on a monthly basis.

Hotspots and Accommodation Facilities*

19 October—The current number of stranded migrants and refugees in Greece is estimated to **60,629**. Greek authorities estimate that **7,618** migrants and refugees are housed in alternative accommodations, while **8,700** are estimated to live outside accommodation facilities.

Accommodation Facilities in Aegan Region (as of 19 October 2016)

Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accommodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Lesvos	Moria-Hotspot	3,500	5,911	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, African Nationals	Official/Closed
Kos	Kos	1,000	1,939	N/A	Official/Closed
Samos	Samos-Hotspot	250	2,277	Pakistan, Syria, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Chios	Chios-Hotspot	1,100	4,174	Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan	Official/Closed
Leros	Leros-Hotspot	1,000	843	Syria	Official/Closed
Kalymnos	Kalymnos	-	6	N/A	Unofficial
Rhodes	Rhodes	-	211	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kastellorizo	Megisti	-	30	N/A	Unofficial
Kapathos	Karpathos	-	2	N/A	N/A
Total		6,850	15,393		

*This is not an exhaustive list of all accommodation facilities in Greece, rather a compilation of available data as of 19 October 2016.



Accommodation Facilities in Macedonia and Thrace Region (as of 19 October, 2016)

Region	Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accomodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/ Camp
Paionia	Idomeni—Evzoni	-	0	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Paionia	EKO Gas Station	-	0	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Thessaloniki	Diavata	2,500	894	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Thessaloniki Port	400	0	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Oraiokastro	1,500	1,265	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (Karamanlis Building)	560	459	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sindos (Frakapor)	550	510	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Kalochori (Iliadi)	450	450	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Softex- Kordelio	780	1,574	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Vagiochori	631	112	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Derveni (Alexil)/(Dion Avete)	1,000	824	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Sinatex—Kavallari	500	286	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaloniki	Serres (Former Agricultural Training Center-KEGE)	-	511	N/A	Official/Open
Kilkis	Cherso (Mazaraki Army Camp)	2,500-4,000	1,077	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Paionia	Nea Kavala—Polykastro	2,500	1,275	Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq	Official/Open
Kavala	Chalkero (Municipality of Kavala)	350	0	N/A	Official/Open
Kavala	Perigiali (Former Asimakopoulou Army Camp)	-	107		
Drama	Drama (Municipality)	500	200	N/A	Official/Open
Dio-Olympos	Pieria (Camping Nireas)	400	0	N/A	Official/Open
Pieria	Pieria (Petra Olympou)	1,100-1,400	1,212	N/A	Official/Open
Pieria	Pieria - Ktima Iraklis	200	41	N/A	Open
Pieria	Pieria- Orfeas Hotel	500	0	N/A	Open
Pella	Giannitsa	900	0	N/A	Official/Open
Imathia / Veria	Arm Camp Armatolou Kokkinou/Veroia	400	328	N/A	Open
Imathia	Alexandreia Imathias — "Georgiou Pelagou" Army Camp	1,200	448	Syria, Afghanistan	Open
Thermi	Kordogianni	1,500	1,271	N/A	Official/Open
Total		20,521 (22,321)	12,844		

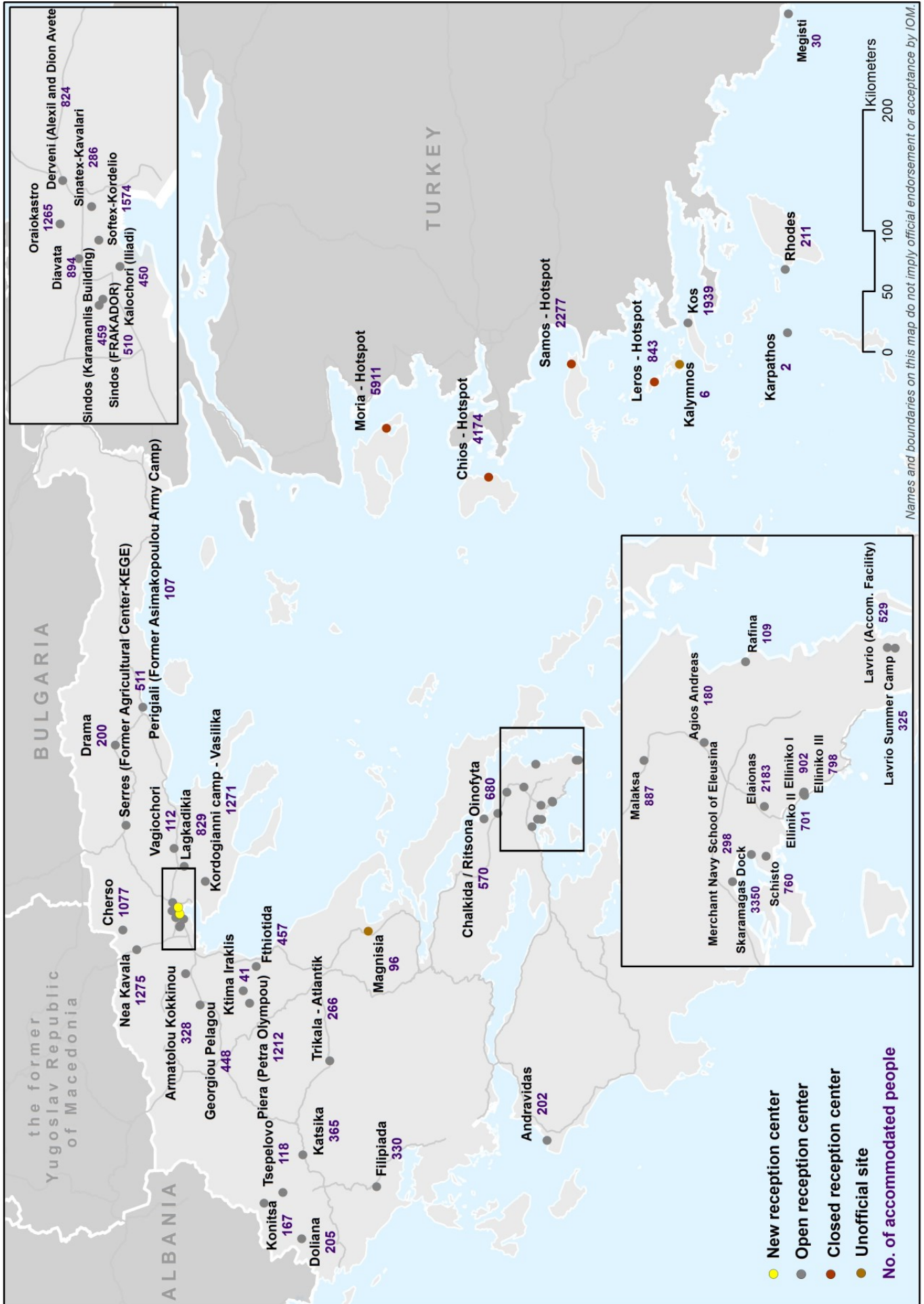


Accommodation Facilities in Attica Region (as of 19 October, 2016)

Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accommodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
Perama	Schisto Camp	2,000-4,000	760	Afghanistan, Iran	Official/Open
Thebes	Elaionas	1,500	2,183	Afghanistan, Iraq, African Nationals	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko I	1,400	902	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko II	1,300	701	N/A	Official/Open
Eliniko-Argyroupoli	Eliniko III	1,300	798	N/A	Official/Open
Kifisia	Agios Andreas	120	180	N/A	Official/Open
Oropos	Malaksa	1,200	887	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Summer Camp)	400	325	N/A	Official/Open
Lavreotiki	Lavrio (Accommodation Fa-	-	529	N/A	-
Piraeus	Piraeus Port	-	0	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan	Unofficial/Open
Chaidari	Skaramagas Dock	1,000	3,350	N/A	Official/Open
Rafina-Pikermi	Rafina	120	109	N/A	
Eleusina	Merchant Navy School Eleusina	-	298	N/A	Official/Open
Total		10,340(12,340)	11,022		

Accommodation Facilities in Peloponnese, Central and Western Greece Region (as of 19 October, 2016)

Region	Accommodation Name	Capacity	Currently Accommodated	Main Nationalities	Type of Center/Camp
West Macedonia	Konitsa	150	167	Syria, Afghanistan,	Official/Open
West Macedonia	Katsika Ioanninon	250	0	N/A	Official/Open
Preveza	Filipiada (Petroulaki Army Camp)	700	330	Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan	Official/Open
Ioannina	Doliana	400	205	N/A	Official/Open
Ioannina	Katsika	1,500	365	N/A	Official/Open
Ioannina	Tsepelovo	200	118	N/A	Official/Open
Chalcis	Chalkida / Ritsona	1,000	570	N/A	Official/Open
Municipality of Tanagra	Oinofyta	300	680	N/A	Official/Open
Lamia	Fthiotida - Thermopiles	400	457	N/A	Official/Open
Larissa	Koutsochero (Euthimioupoli Army Camp)	1,500	0	N/A	Official/Open
Larissa	Kypselochori (Zoga Army Camp)	N/A	94	N/A	Official/Open
Volos	Volos (Prefecture of	200	96	N/A	Unofficial/Open
Kyllini	Andravidas (Municipality)	300	202	N/A	Official/Open
Thessaly	Trikala—Atlantik	-	266	N/A	Official/Open
Total		6,900	3,550		



Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

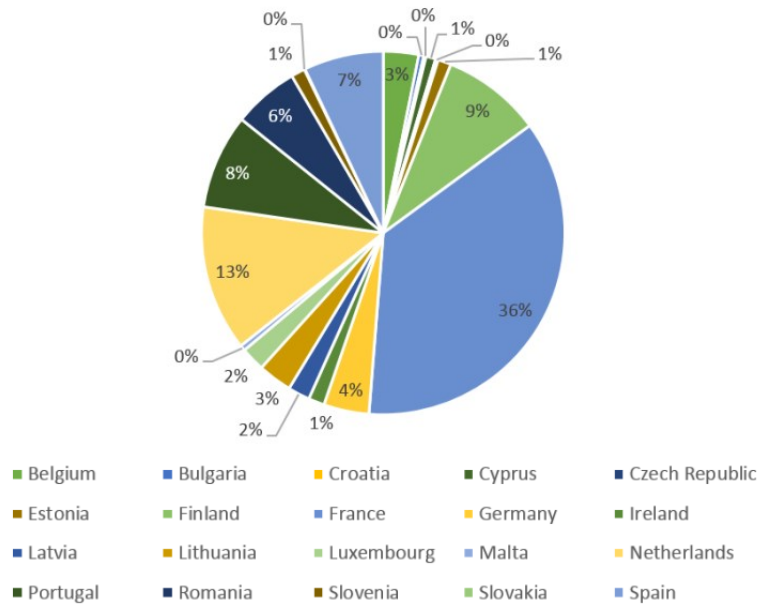


Relocations

As of 19 October, 4,852 migrants have been relocated from Greece (153 to Belgium, 21 to Bulgaria, 10 to Croatia, 42 to Cyprus, 12 to the Czech Republic, 57 to Estonia, 430 to Finland, 1,762 to France, 196 to Germany, 69 to Ireland, 95 to Latvia, 147 to Lithuania, 104 to Luxembourg, 24 to Malta, 629 to the Netherlands, 410 to Portugal, 284 to Romania, 3 to Slovakia, 60 to Slovenia and 344 to Spain). The European Commission has made available an overview of Member States' support to the EU relocation mechanism. Find the complete overview [here](#).

Member State	From Greece
Austria	0
Belgium	153
Bulgaria	21
Croatia	10
Cyprus	42
Czech Republic	12
Denmark	0
Estonia	57
Finland	430
France	1762
Germany	196
Hungary	0
Ireland	69
Latvia	95
Lithuania	147
Luxembourg	104
Malta	24
Netherlands	629
Poland	0
Portugal	410
Romania	284
Slovenia	60
Slovakia	3
Spain	344
Sweden	0
Switzerland	0
TOTAL	4,852

Number of Migrants and Refugees Relocated from Greece



6. HUNGARY

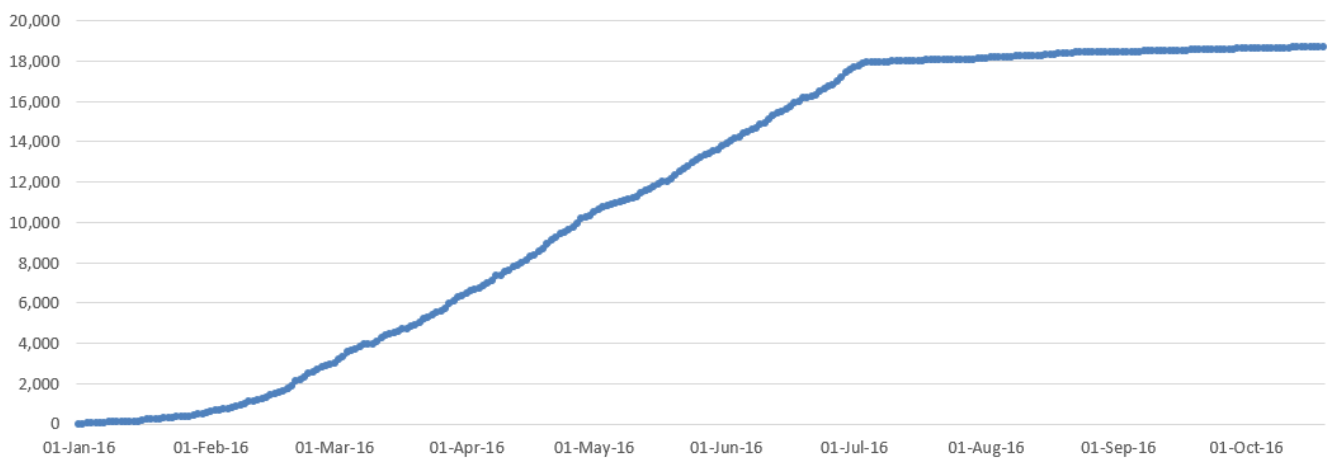


Key Findings and Recent Developments

From 01 January 2016 to 19 October 2016, a total of **18,703** migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Hungary. Due to the barbed-wire fence in place along the Serbian and Croatian borders, there have been reduced numbers of arrivals since 17 October 2015. In the current reporting period, there were **66** new arrivals, a **decrease** from **98** arrivals during the previous reporting period. Colleagues from the field have reported that more and more migrants declare their intentions to stay in Hungary, as they have been worn down by the long journey.

October—The quota referendum was held regarding the question: “do you want the European Union to prescribe the mandatory settlement of non-Hungarian citizens in Hungary even without the consent of Parliament?” Due to the low turnout of 53%, the referendum was deemed invalid. However, 98% of those who voted supported the government thus, the Hungarian PM, Viktor Orbán, claims he will amend the constitution in order to make the decision binding. Following that, PM proposed an amendment to the Constitution with the intention to give legal relevance to the result of the referendum. The draft text declares that “Hungary shall not be subjected to the resettlement of aliens”.

Cumulative arrivals to Hungary in 2016



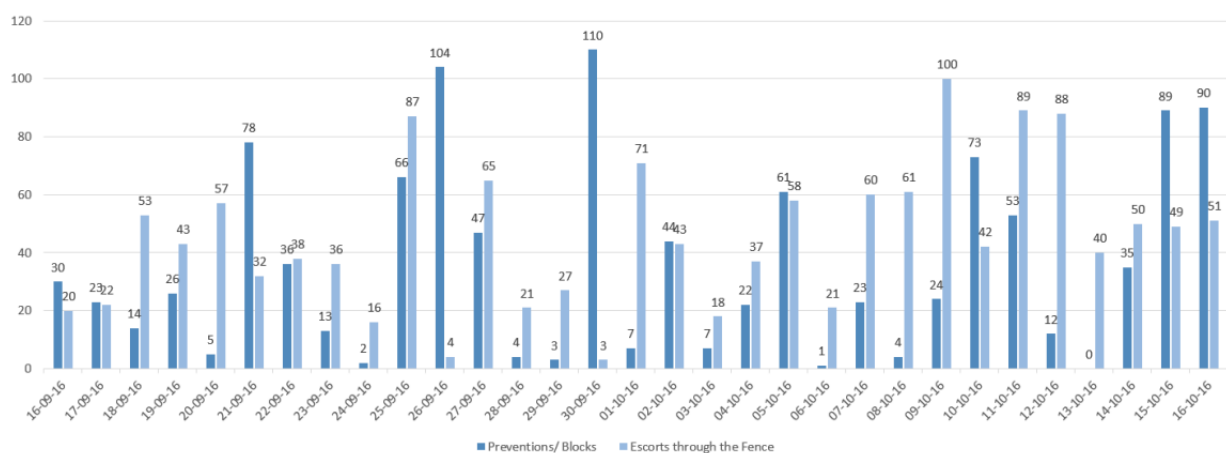
Known entry points

The border in Hungary has been officially closed since September 2015 with the completion of the fence. The migrants have been able to cross the border only through the official crossing transit points of Tompa and Roszke on the border with Serbia. During the period between 16 September and 16 October, a total of **2,508** migrants have been apprehended while trying to cross the Serbian-Hungarian border illegally. **50%** (1,106) were prevented/stopped by the border police and **50%** (1,402) were returned back to the Serbian side.

Apart from occasional arrivals through Romania and Croatia, there are no indicators that the route could have changed following the official closure of the Western Balkans route.

Known entry points: Serbian border—Röszke, Tompa, and Assotthalom (under construction).

Irregular Crossings to Hungary (from 16 September to 16 October* 2016)



*Latest available data.

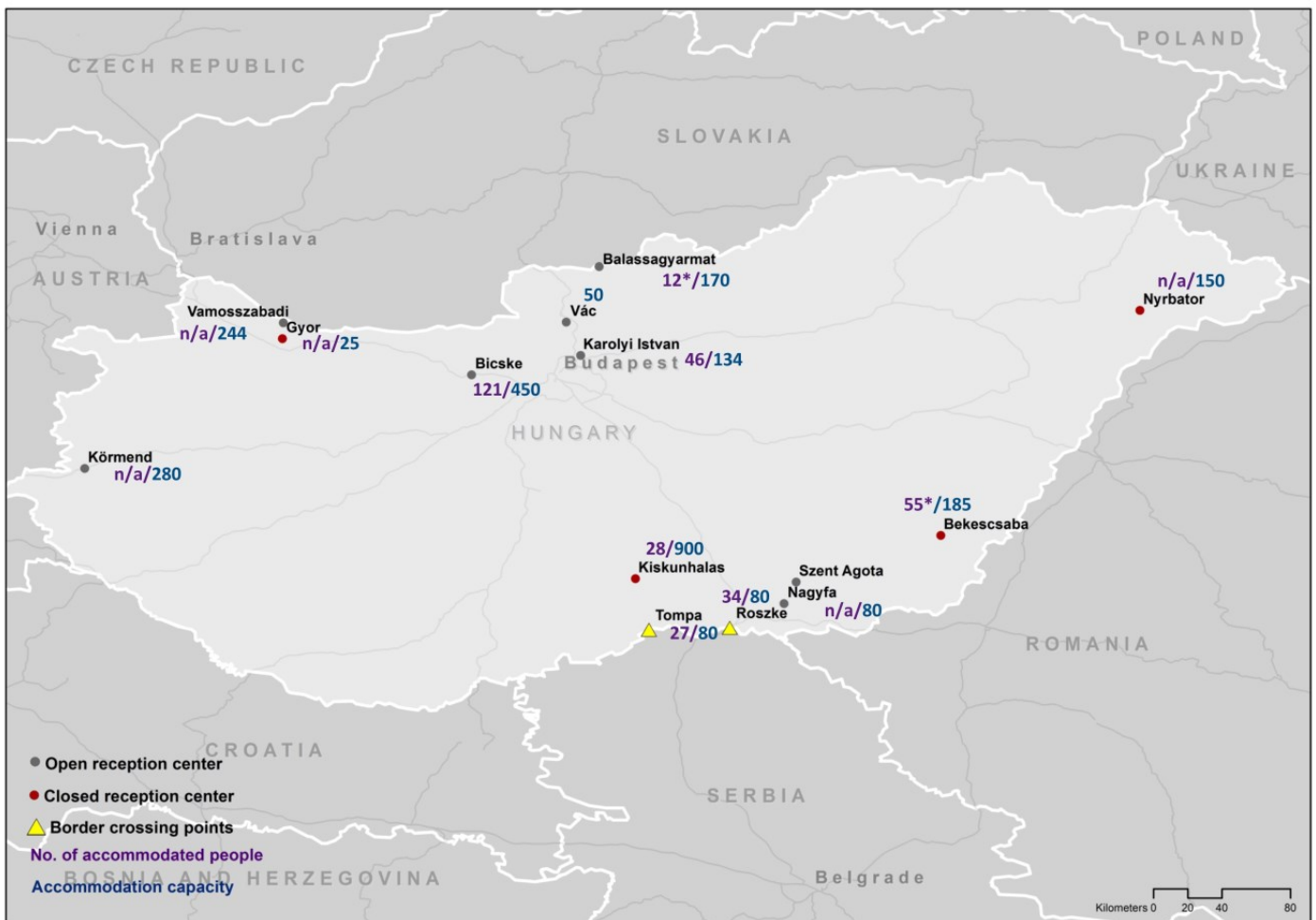


Accommodation Facilities

Number of Accommodated Migrants as of 19 October		
Location	Capacity	Currently Accommodated
Bicske Open Reception Centre	450	121
Békécsaba Closed Reception Centre	186	55*
Kiskunhalas Closed Reception Center	201	28
Balassagyarmat Open Centre	171	12*
Röszke-Horgos Transit Zone	80	34
Tompa-Kelebia Transit Zone	80	27
Total	1,168	277

*Last available data for are as of 12 October

Accommodation Facilities (occupancy/capacity) and Border Crossing Points



*Data available from 12 October, 2016

7. ITALY



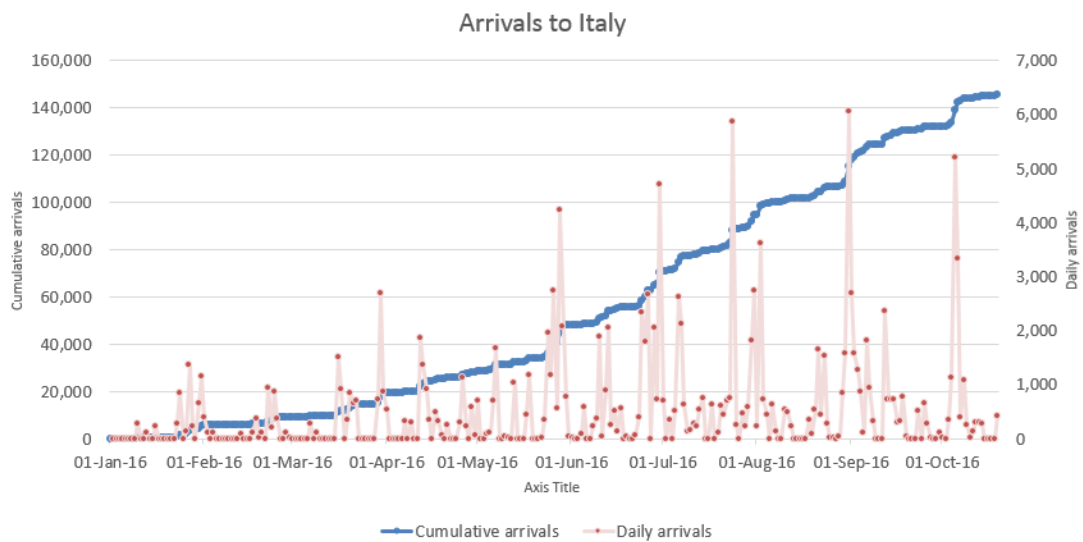
Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 1 January 2016 to 19 October 2016, **145,381 migrants** are reported to have arrived by sea, which is a **5%** more than the arrivals registered in the same period in 2015. IOM data is adjusted according to the official figures provided by Italy's Ministry of Interior every week. According to MOI, **Nigeria** represent the first declared nationality at arrival (around 21% of all arrivals in 2016) followed by Eritrea (13%), Gambia (7%), Guinea (7%) and many other nationalities of Western African and Southern Asia.

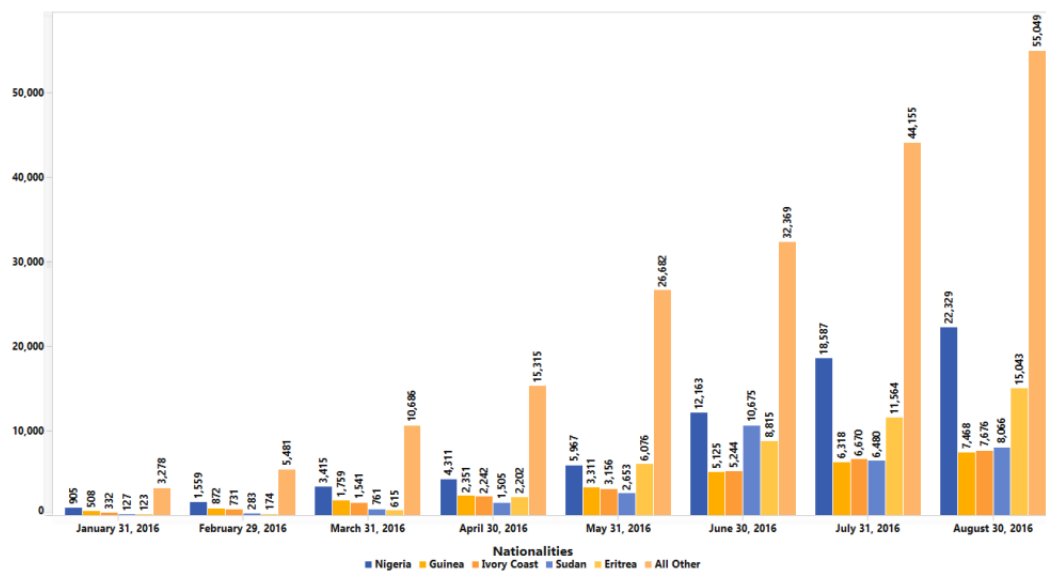
6 October - The European Border and Coast Guard started its activities, one year after the first announcement by President Juncker in his State of the Union Speech on 9 September 2015 (read more [here](#)). It has been built on the foundations laid by Frontex, to monitor migratory flows and the management of external borders of the EU, provide operational and technical assistance to Member States. Read more [here](#).

October - As the winter is approaching and frontiers are almost closed, and asylum seekers are forced to leave reception centres soon after receiving their regular permit (refugee status, humanitarian or subsidiary protection), the number of homeless people to assist is deemed to increase substantially in Milan and an many other big cities (Turin, Rome, Bologna among others). Read more [here](#).

Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Italy



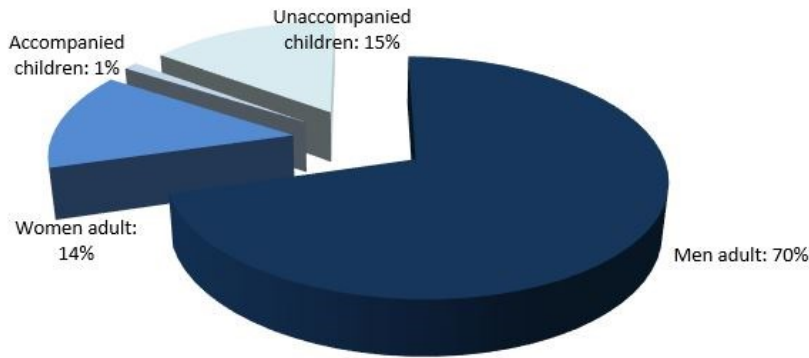
Distribution of arrivals to Italy by nationality of origin (from 1 January to 31 August 2016*) for each month of the year



*Breakdown per nationality is available only on a monthly basis.



Demographic Breakdown of Arrivals to Italy for the month of August 2016*

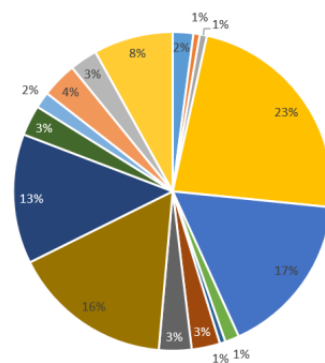


*Demographic breakdown is available only on a monthly basis.

Member State	From Italy
Austria	0
Belgium	29
Bulgaria	0
Croatia	9
Cyprus	10
Czech Republic	0
Denmark	0
Estonia	0
Finland	322
France	231
Germany	20
Hungary	0
Ireland	0
Latvia	8
Liechtenstein	
Lithuania	0
Luxembourg	40
Malta	46
Netherlands	226
Poland	0
Portugal	183
Romania	43
Slovenia	23
Slovakia	0
Spain	50
Sweden	39
Switzerland	112
TOTAL	1,391

Relocations: As of 19 October, out of a total of 6,243 individuals relocated, 1,391 departed from Italy. Based on information from the Italian Ministry of Interior, 88 accompanied minors have been relocated so far and around 1,300 are those—adults and minors—waiting to be transferred or to obtain approval from the receiving Member State. Most of the relocated migrants so far are Eritrean nationals.

Number of Migrants and Refugees Relocated from Italy



- Belgium
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Latvia
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland

Known entry and exit points

Known entry points: Migrants are usually rescued in international waters in the Central Mediterranean Sea and brought to mainland. Main ports of disembarkation are Augusta, Pozzallo, Catania, Palermo, Messina, Lampedusa and Trapani (Sicily), Reggio Calabria, Crotone, Vibo Valentia, Corigliano Calabro (Calabria). Last week at least one serious incident has been reported, with 13-18 migrants reported to have died, drowned from a rotten dinghy while other 113 have been rescued and brought to Italy.

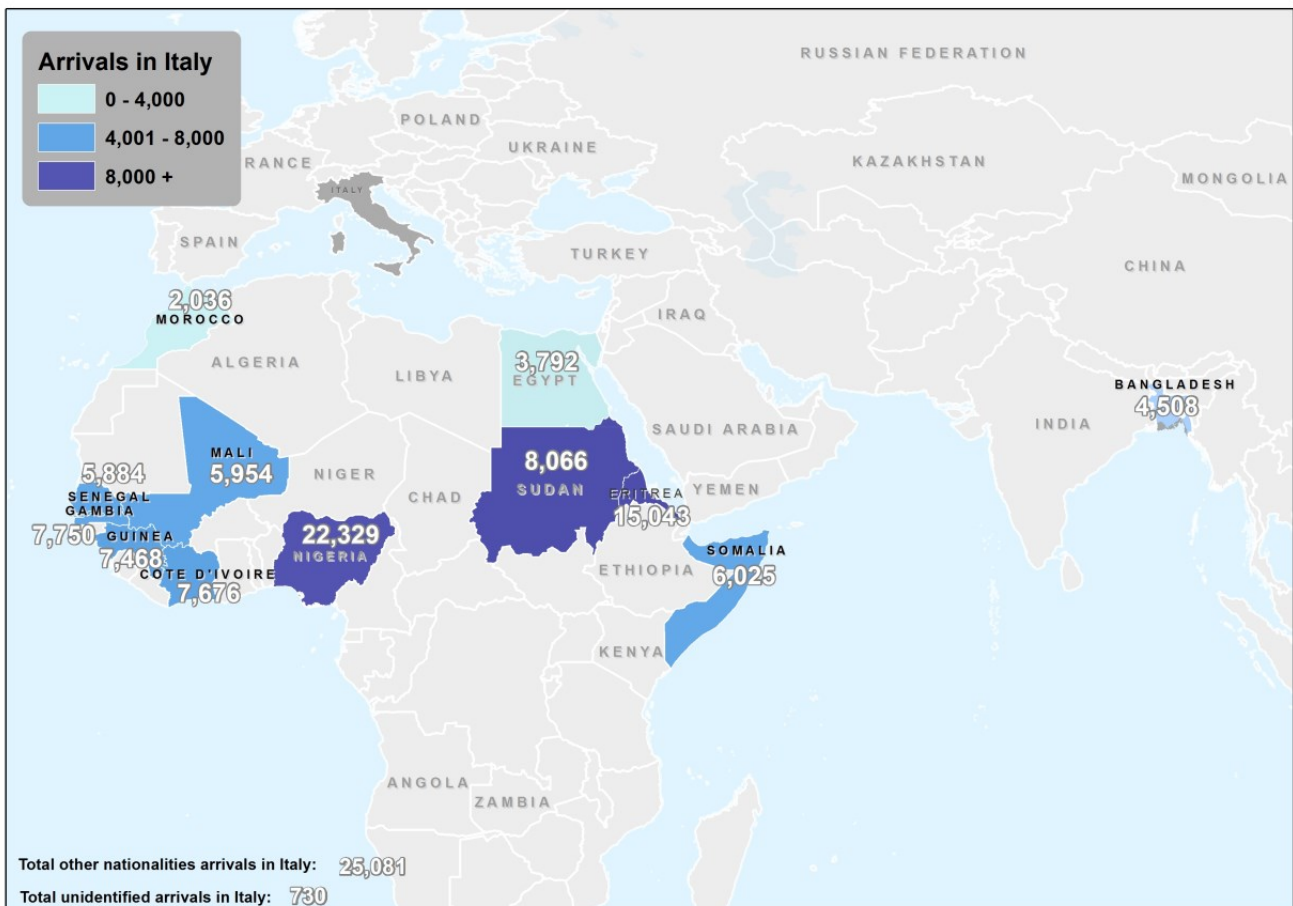
Known exit points: Exit points towards neighbouring countries (France, Switzerland and Austria) are almost totally closed and border guards are pushing backs migrants trying to pass. On October 7th an Eritrean minor (17 years) died, hit by a truck while she was walking with a group of 8 along the highway from Ventimiglia to Nice. Migrants reported in centres and informal points in Ventimiglia are around 800, around 400 in Como, around 400 in Bolzano. The Municipal government of Rome keeps dismantling any informal reception point for transiting migrants. Italian Police tries to prevent informal gatherings and to oppose voluntary organizations, also prohibiting food distributions and releasing ‘leaving orders’ from specific cities to activists.



Known entry points and routes in Italy



Cumulative arrivals by nationality of origin 2016 (from 1 Jan to 31 August 2016*)



*Latest available data.

8. SERBIA

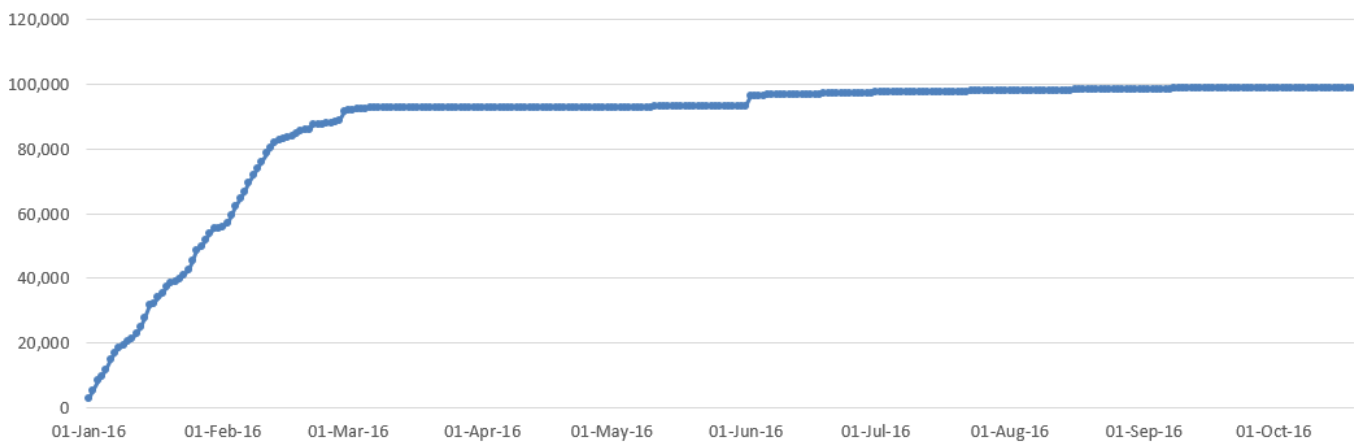


Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

Over the period from 6 October to 19 October 2016 **9** migrants and refugees have been officially registered as arriving to Serbia. This represents **81%** decrease compared to the previous reporting period when 47 arrivals were reported. However, the number of stranded migrants increased in the previous two weeks from 4,218 reported on 12 October to 4,513 reported on 19 October. The total number of migrants that have entered the country since the start of the year is **98,784**.

14 October- The representatives of the Serbian Government officially opened a new reception center in Bujanovac. New center with accommodation capacity for 250 migrants and refugees will be used primarily to accommodate families with children and unaccompanied minors.

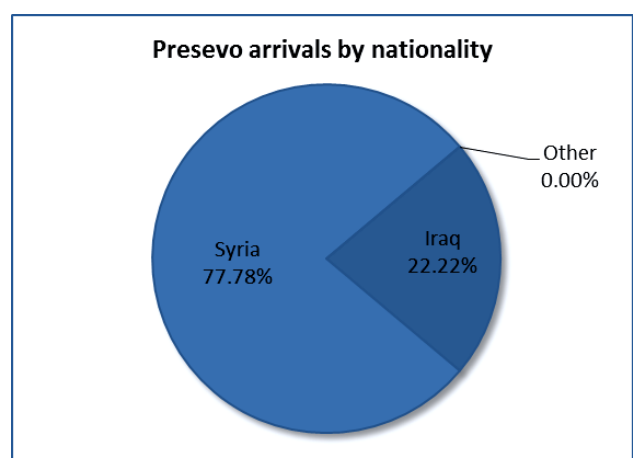
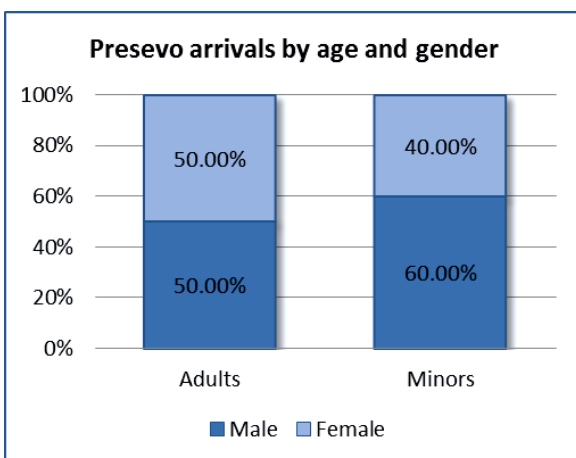
Cumulative arrivals to Serbia in 2016



Accommodation Facilities (as of 5 October 2016)

Presevo Reception Centre

During the reporting period **9** estimated new arrivals to **Presevo** reception center, on average less than **1** per day. Majority or newly arrived migrants and refugees are from Syria, 7 migrants/refugees. Adults make up approximately 44% and minors 56% of the total number of new arrivals.

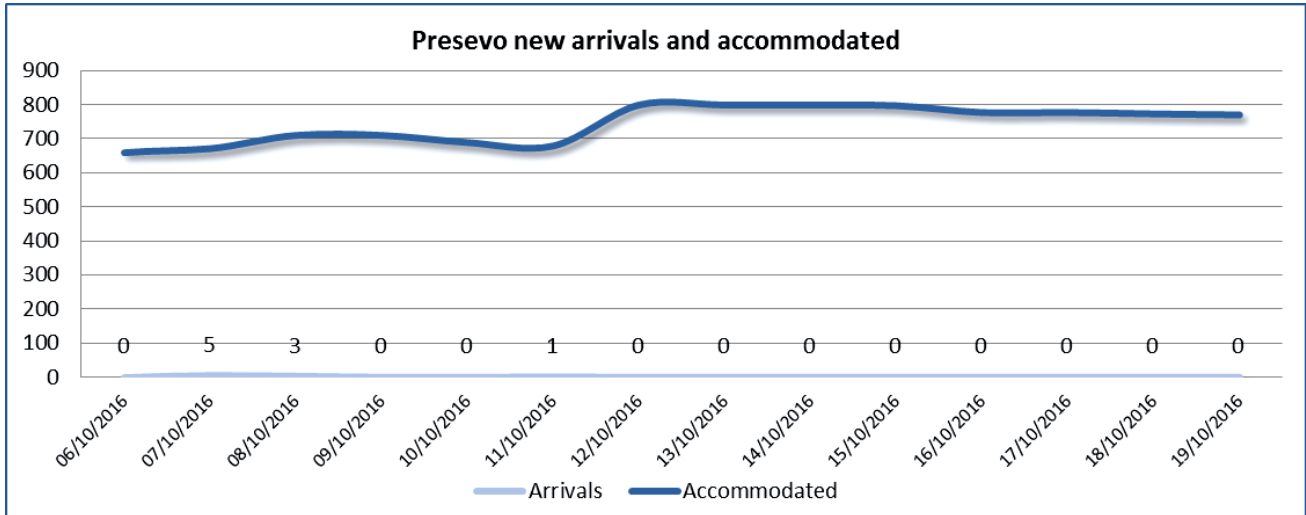


Estimated breakdown by nationality and age/gender for migrants arrived at Presevo RC. Source: IOM, SCRM*

* Commissariat for Refugees and Migration of the Republic of Serbia



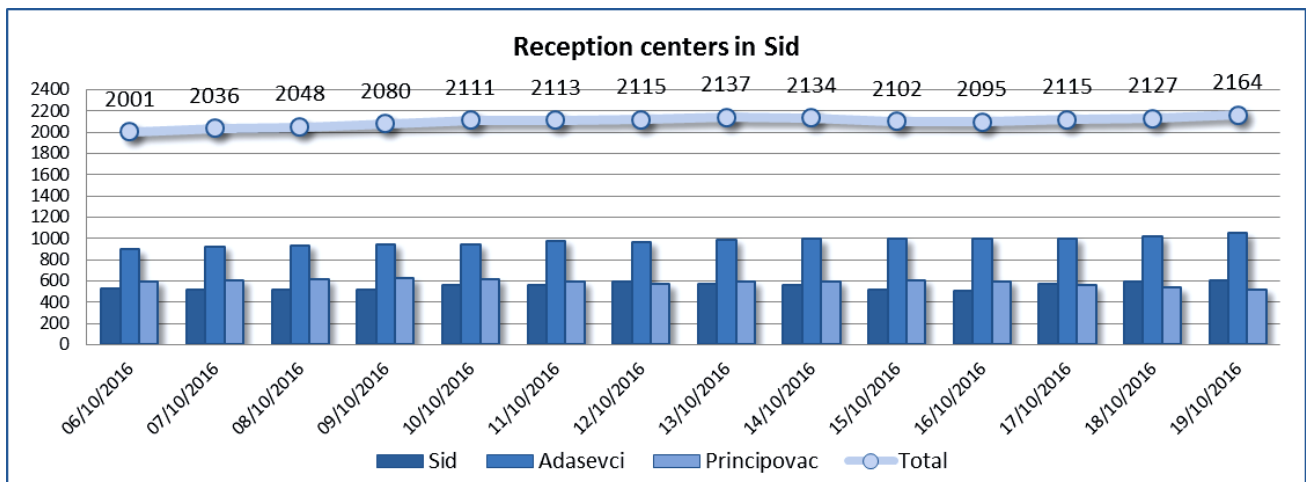
19 October- (morning) **769** migrants and refugees were accommodated in Presevo Center (average for period—743), 59% adults (male—78%, female—22%) and 41% minors (male—70%, female—30%). Of the number of accommodated migrants and refugees 56% are from Afghanistan, 15% from Iraq, 12% from Pakistan, 12% from Syria, 3% from Bangladesh and 2% other nationalities. Changes in number of accommodated migrants and refugees in Presevo reception center are result of organized transfer, by the government, from other reception centers that are overcrowded. Group of around 260 migrants and refugees from Sid is expected to arrive to Presevo on 19th in the late afternoon.



Estimated number of accommodated migrants/refugees in Sid area reception centers. Source: IOM, SCRM

Reception Centers in Sid

19 October – The reception center in **Sid** accommodated **605** (average for period 547) migrants and refugees, mostly from Afghanistan (48%) and Pakistan (26%). Reception center in **Adasevci** accommodated **1043** (average for period 969) migrants and refugees, mostly from Afghanistan (45%), Syria (17%), Iraq (16%) and Pakistan (11%). Reception center in **Principovac** accommodated **516** (average for period 583) migrants and refugees, mainly from Afghanistan (45%), Syria (18%), Iran (9%), Pakistan (8%) and Iraq (7%). Over the reporting period estimated average number of migrants and refugees present at reception centers in Sid area is **2098** per day, ranging from 2,001 to 2,164. On 19th October group of around 260 migrants and refugees will be transported to Presevo reception center to relieve some pressure from overpopulated reception centers in Sid area.

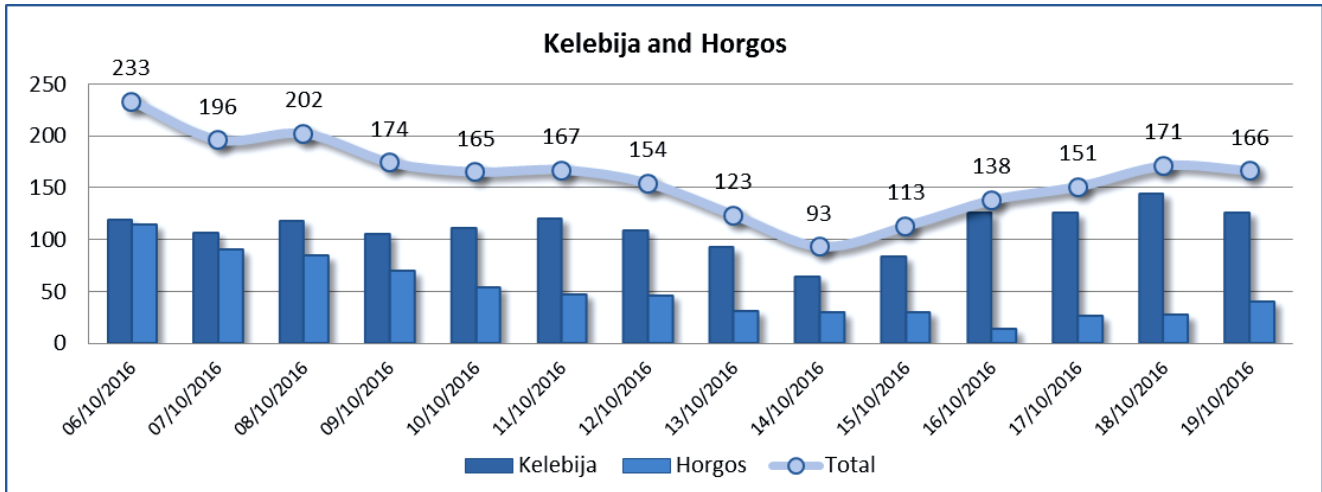


Estimated number of accommodated migrants/refugees in Sid area reception centers. Source: IOM, SCRM, Border Police



Subotica Reception Center and Transit Zones

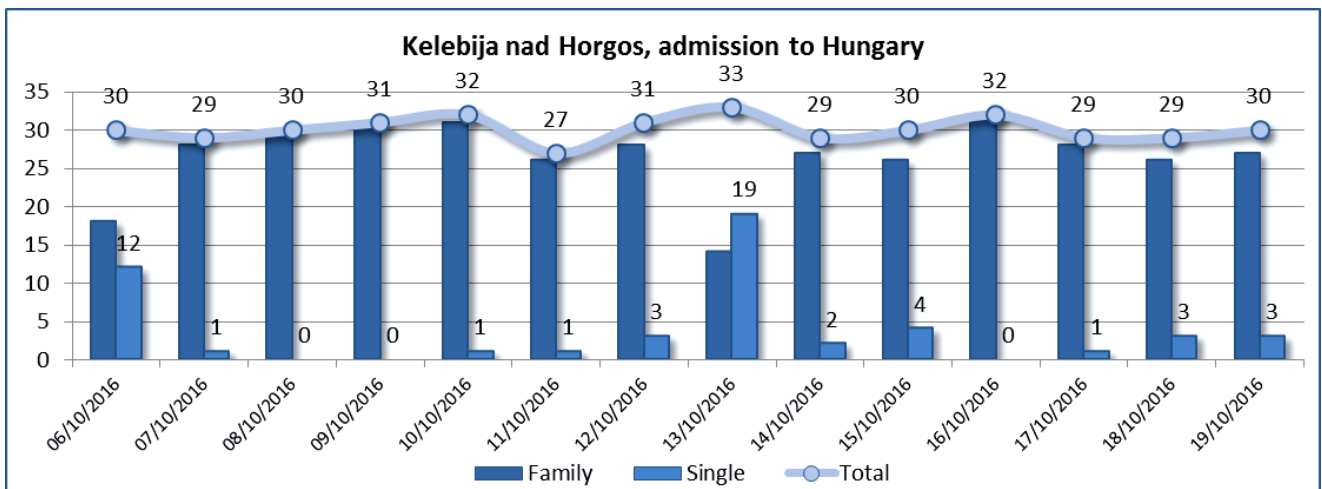
On 19th October at **Kelebija** and **Horgos** border crossing zones, combined number of **166** migrants and refugees present, decrease compared to 250 reported on 5th October. Additionally reception center in Subotica accommodated around **150** migrants and refugees. Number of persons admitted to Hungary remained the same as in previous period, on average **30** migrant and refugees per day (15 per border crossing zone).



Estimated number of migrants/refugees present at Kelebija and Horgos border crossing zones. Source: IOM

6 Oct-19 Oct	Kelebija border crossing zone			Horgos border crossing zone		
Age/Gender	Male	Female	Minors	Male	Female	Minors
	43%	23%	35%	37%	17%	46%
6 Oct-19 Oct	Kelebija border crossing zone			Horgos border crossing zone		
Nationality	Syria	Iraq	Other	Afghanistan	Iran	Other
	52%	40%	8%	86%	3%	11%

Estimated breakdown by age/gender and by nationality, average for period. Source: IOM

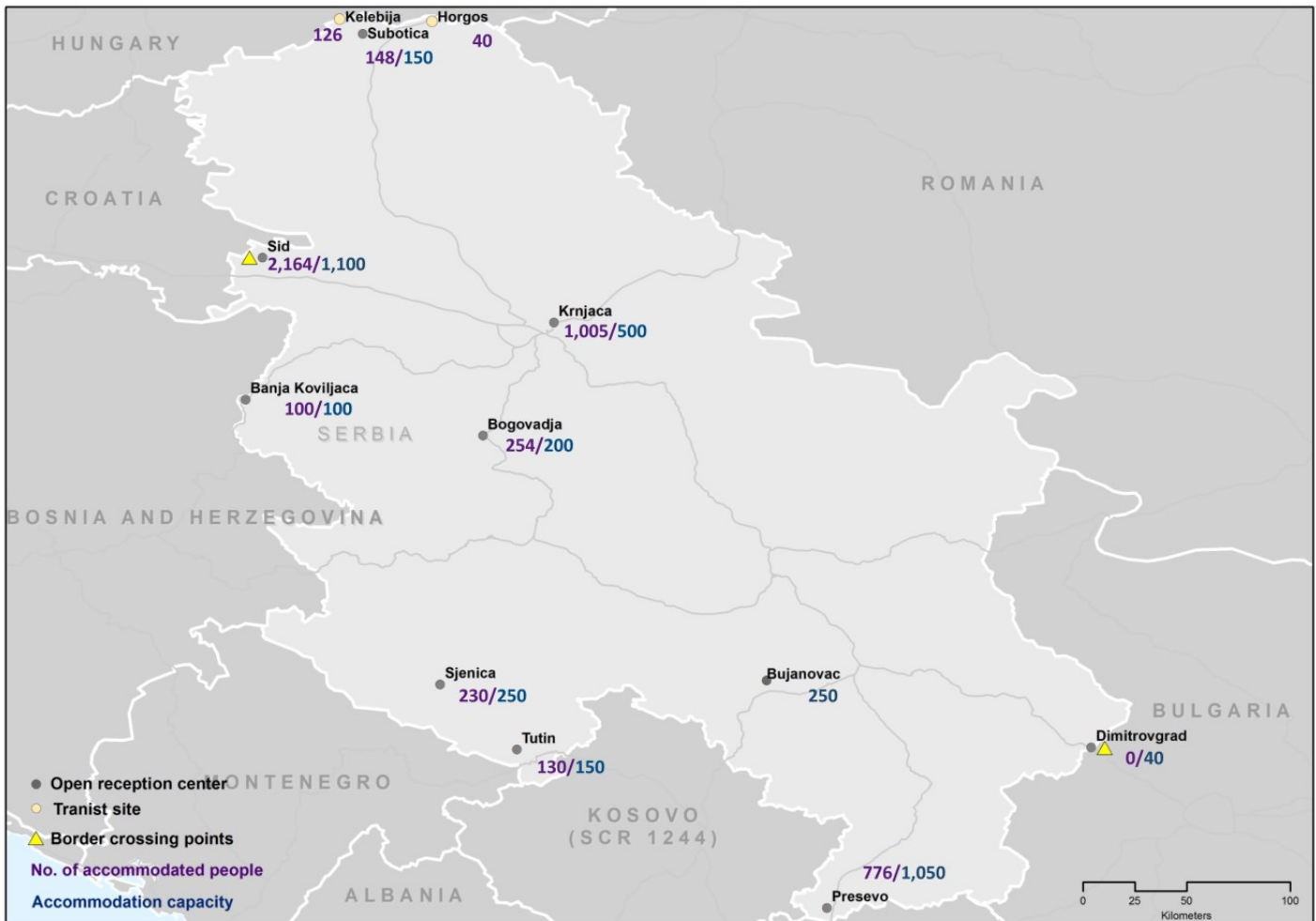


Number of migrants and refugees admitted, families and single males/females Source: IOM

* Latest available data.



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



Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
Permanent Asylum Centre in Preševo	1,050	776
Subotica	150	148
Šid (Centre, Principovac, Adasevci)	1,100	2,164
Dimitrovgrad	40	0
Krnjaca	500	1,005
Banja Koviljaca	100	n/a
Sjenica	250	n/a
Tutin	150	n/a
Bogovadja	200	254
Horgos Transit Site	n/a	40
Kelebija Transit Site	n/a	126
Total	Minimum of 3,540	4,513

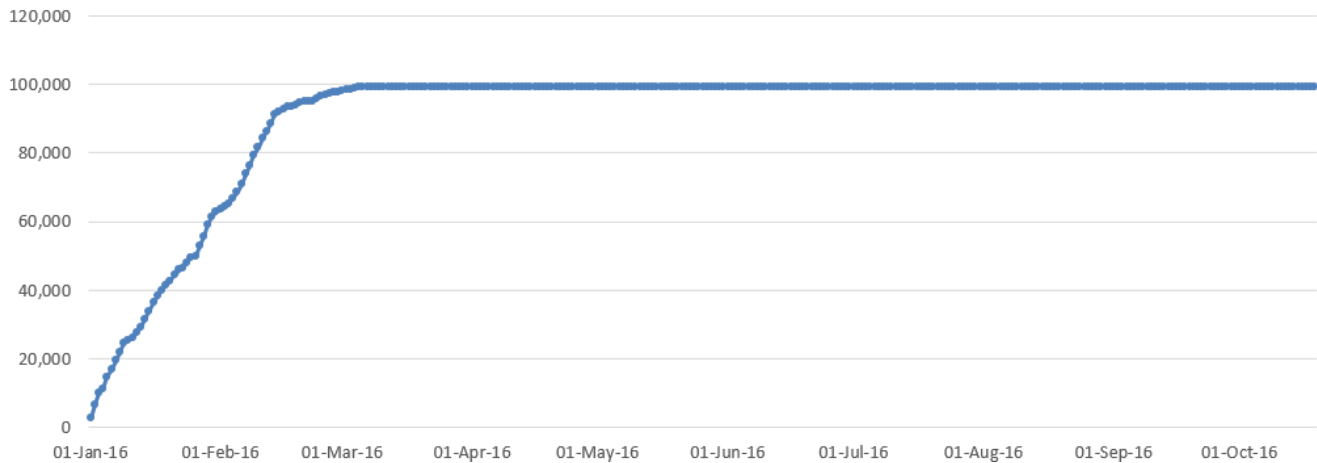
9. SLOVENIA



Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

Since the beginning of 2016, a total of **99,187** migrants and refugees have been registered entering Slovenia. From 6 October up to 19 October, there were **no registered arrivals** through official entry points.

Cumulative arrivals to Slovenia in 2016



Accommodation Facilities (as of 18 October* 2016)

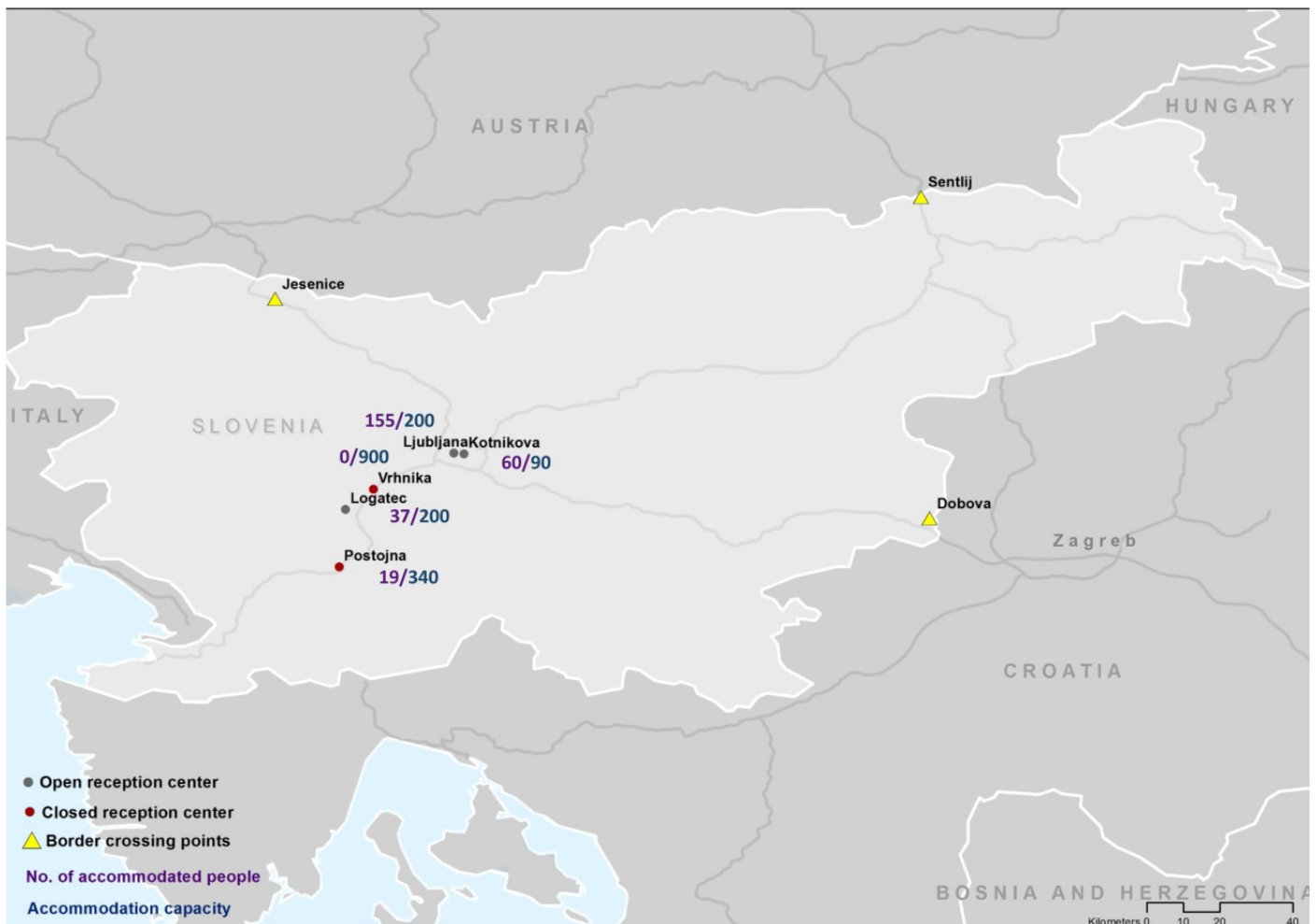
Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
Asylum Center in Ljubljana—Vič	200	143	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Department AC Kotnikova	90	60	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Department AC Logatec	200	37	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Aliens Centre Postojna	340	19	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Dislocated	N/A	12	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
Outside of the Asylum Centre	N/A	19	Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians
TOTAL	1,730	290	-

*Latest available data.



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

There are **four** accommodation facilities in Slovenia. The three main centres are: the Asylum Home in Ljubljana (which consists of two premises at different locations in Ljubljana), Asylum Home in Logatec and the Centre for Foreigners – Postojna. The total capacity of the Centres is 1,730, currently accommodating **271** migrants and refugees. Migrants and refugees who started the procedure for international protection are accommodated on the premises of the Asylum Centre, while the Centre for Foreigners-Postojna is the facility for migrants and refugees involved in return procedures. Apart from this, there were **19** migrants and refugees in alternative accommodation arrangements, totaling at **290** migrants and refugees currently residing in Slovenia.



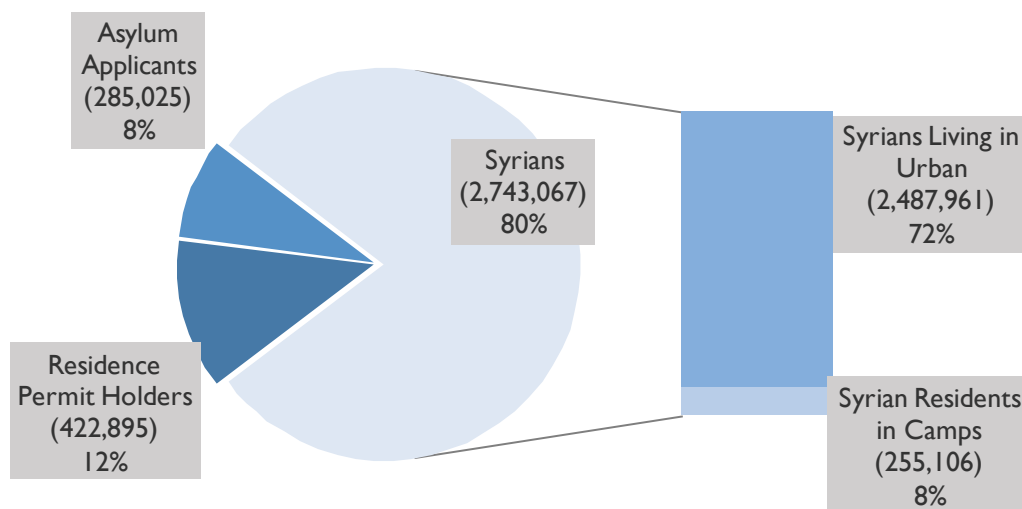
10. TURKEY



Background and latest figures

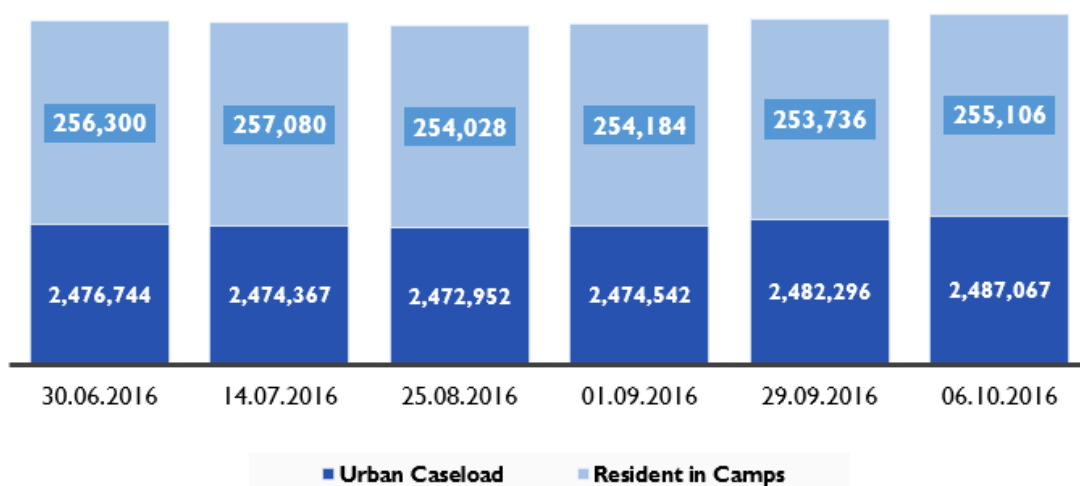
According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently an estimated **3.1 million** foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (**2,743,067** individuals) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR, **285,025** asylum applicants 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 **422,895** foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits including humanitarian residence holders. The exact number of the humanitarian residence holders is unknown, but it is estimated that there are a **few thousand humanitarian residents**.



Turkey’s Temporary Protection regime grants the 2,743,067 Syrian migrants the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 2,487,961 individuals - live outside camps, officially called Temporary Accommodation Centers and are spread across the Turkish border provinces of Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay and Kilis. 255,106 Syrians live in 26 camps that are also located close to the Syrian border.

Syrians under Temporary Protection



Data source: DGMM and UNHCR



Asylum Applicants

Another significant group of foreign nationals requiring international protection in Turkey are 285,025 asylum applicants consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Somali and other countries. (Based on UNHCR figures, September 2016).

Nationality	#
Iraq	126,756
Afghanistan	116,422
Iran	29,502
Somalia	3,921
Others	8,424
Total	285,025

Top 10 Nationalities Apprehended/Rescued

Syria
Afghanistan
Pakistan
Unknown
Iraq
Eritrea
Myanmar
Congo
Iran
Mali

Foreigners who wish to stay in Turkey beyond the duration of a visa or visa exemption i.e. longer than ninety days must obtain a residence permit. According to DGMM's 2015 Turkey Migration Report, there are 422.895 residence permit holders in Turkey within various categories of the residence permit. The residence permit include Humanitarian Residence permit holders but the exact number is unknown. It is believed that vast majority of this category are Iraqi nationals.

Apprehended/Rescued Persons on sea

The Turkish Coast Guard has apprehended 33,626 irregular migrants and has registered 180 fatalities between January to 18th of October 2016 period. The increase in the number of apprehended/rescued migrants as of August is notable. These figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the Coast Guard; actual numbers of migrants and refugees departing Turkey by sea could be much higher than this..

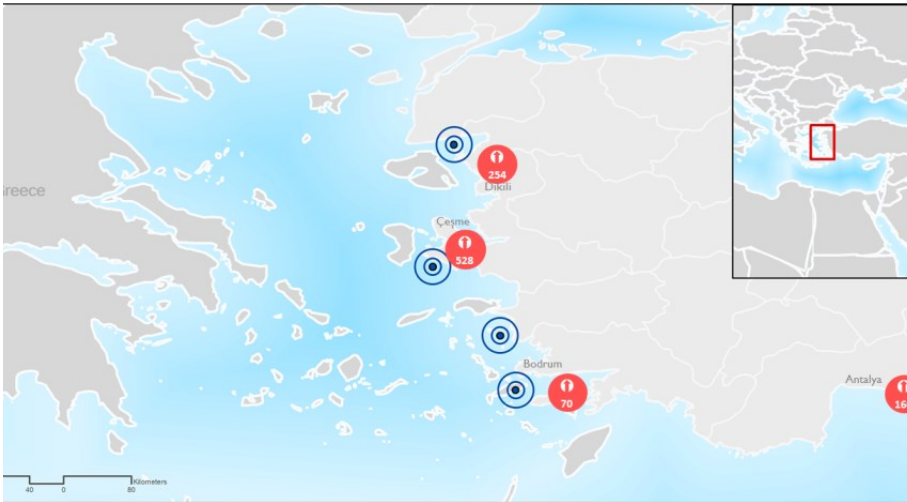
Rescues/Apprehensions by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2016* (1 January—18 October 2016)

Months	Number of Cases	Number of irregular migrants	Number of deaths	Number of organizers
January	135	5,506	103	16
February	182	8,747	38	25
March	177	8,530	32	12
April	36	1,717	-	1
May	28	1,109	-	2
June	15	538	-	2
July	28	881	-	-
August	44	1,603	1	12
September	74	3,425	6	15
October	38	1,570	-	9
Total	757	33,626	180	94

*Data source: Turkish Coast Guard, period of 06/10/2016—18/10/2016.



Apprehended Persons on land



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

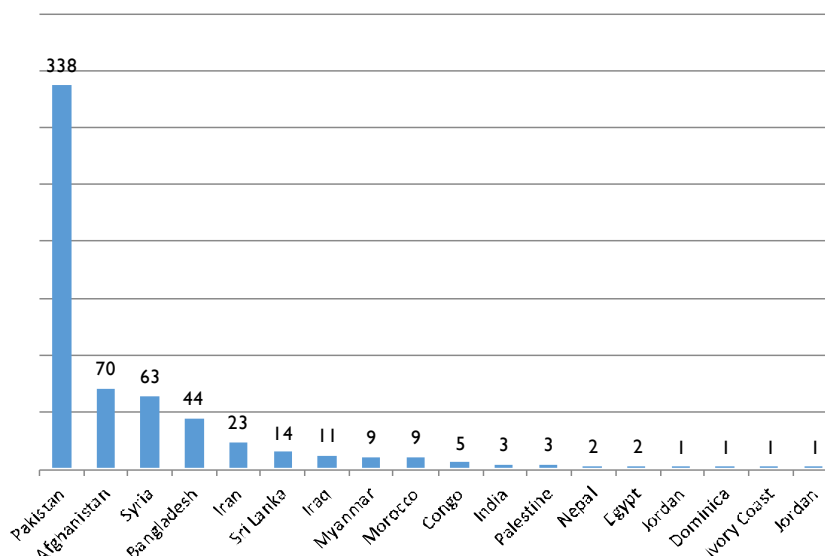
According to Turkish Armed Forces' daily figures, between 05 October – 18 October , **19,548** irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Greek and Bulgarian borders of Turkey. The entry and exit figures breakdown is as shown in the table. The highest number of irregular crossing happened at the border with Syria, with a total number of **17,981** 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.

Apprehensions by Turkish Land Forces* Statistics (5 October 2016– 18 October September 2016)			
Apprehensions on Entry		Apprehensions on Exit	
Border	Number	Border	Number
Syria	17,981	Greece	703
Iraq	361	Bulgaria	241
Iran	171	Syria	91
Total	18,513	Total	1,035

*Data source: Turkish Armed Forces

Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey*

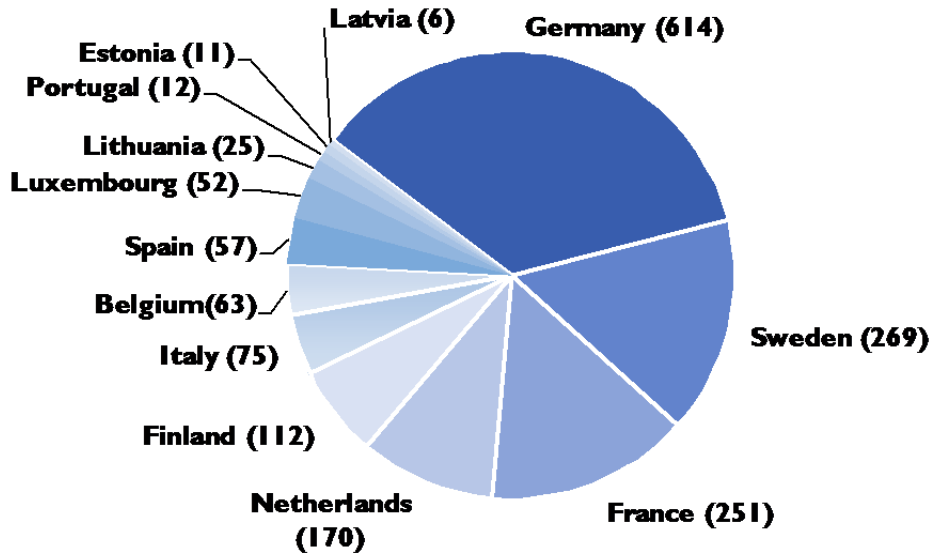
In 18th March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving Greece to Turkey after 20th of March. In this regard, according to DGMM reports, **643** migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4 April and 12 October 2016. The main exit points in Greece include Lesbos, Chios, Kos and Samos and the main entry points to Turkey include Dikili, Çeşme, Bodrum and Adana (through the airport).



*Data source: DGMM



The agreement aim was to replace disorganized and irregular migratory flows by organized and safe pathways to European countries, in this regard, it is agreed on that for every Syrian being returned to Turkey from the Greek islands, another Syrian will be resettled directly to Europe from Turkey. According to DGMM data released on October 12, there are 1,717 persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, Sweden, France and the Netherlands. The country breakdown is in the below chart.



Known entry and exit points

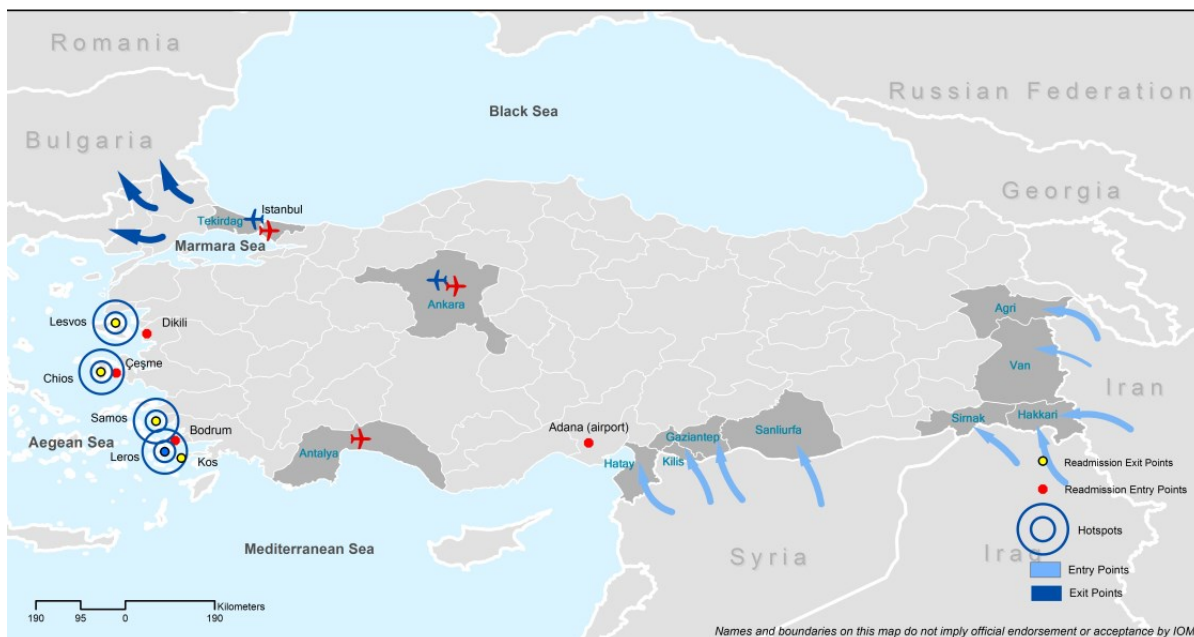
Known entry points by land: Hatay, Kilis, Şanlıurfa (from Syria), Silopi, Çukurca (from Iraq), Şemdinli, Yüksekova, Başkale, Ağrı, Doğubeyazıt (from Iran)

Known entry points by air: Istanbul Ataturk, Istanbul Sabiha Gökçen, Antalya, Esenboğa Ankara (from third countries)

Known exit points by sea: Çeşme, Ayvalık, Didim, Bodrum, Küçükkuşu (Locations close to Lesbos, Samos, Chios, Symi, Kos and Rodos)

Known exit points by land: Edirne (to Greece and Bulgaria), Kırklareli (to Bulgaria)

Known exit points by air: Istanbul Ataturk, Istanbul Sabiha Gökçen (to certain EU MS)



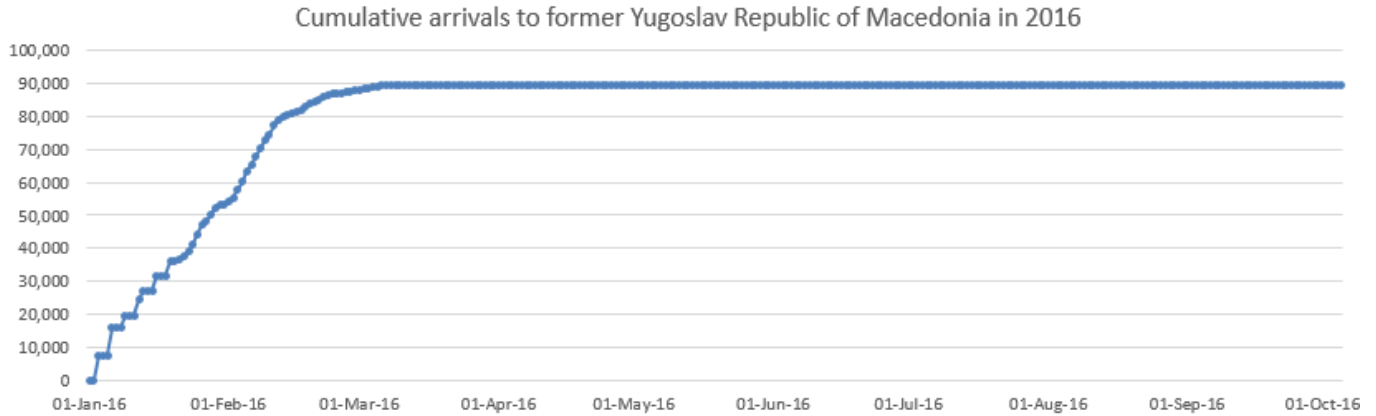
*Data source: DGMM

I I. THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA



Recent Developments

During this reporting period (6 October –19 October) 66 new arrivals were registered in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia which makes a total of **89,764** arrivals registered since the beginning of 2016.



Accommodation Facilities (as of 19 October 2016)

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity*	Currently Accommodating	Nationalities
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	129	77 Syrian, 4 Afghan, 42 Iraqi, and 6 Iranian nationals
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	114	72 Syrian, 16 Iraqi, 11 Pakistani, 4 Afghan nationals, 11 others
TOTAL	2,200-2,300	243	

*Capacity is approximate and subject to change

Arrivals - demographic information, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 21 September 2016		
Demographic group	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Male	35,407	39%
Female	19,664	22%
Accompanied children	34,497	38%
Unaccompanied children	226	<1%
Total	89,764	100%

Arrivals by nationality, as per registered caseload 01 January 2016 – 21 September 2016		
Main Nationalities	Number of arrivals	Percentage
Syria	44,808	50%
Afghanistan	26,574	30%
Iraq	18,341	20%
Other nationalities	31	<1%
Total	89,764	100%



Transit centre Vinojug

Accommodation facility located close to the Greek border in Gevgelija region, has a full capacity of approximately 1,100-1,200. Currently it accommodates **129** Syrian, Iraqi and Afghani nationals (27 female, 41 male and 61 children).

Until the beginning of March, prior to changes in the border regimes along the Western Balkans route , the **“Vinojug”**, **Gevgelija** Centre was **the main entry point** for migrants who were coming from Greece. In this transit Centre migrants and refugees who expressed intention to seek asylum in the country were registered and processed. After this procedure migrants and refugees spend up to several hours in the Centre before taking the train or other transportation to the northern border with Serbia.

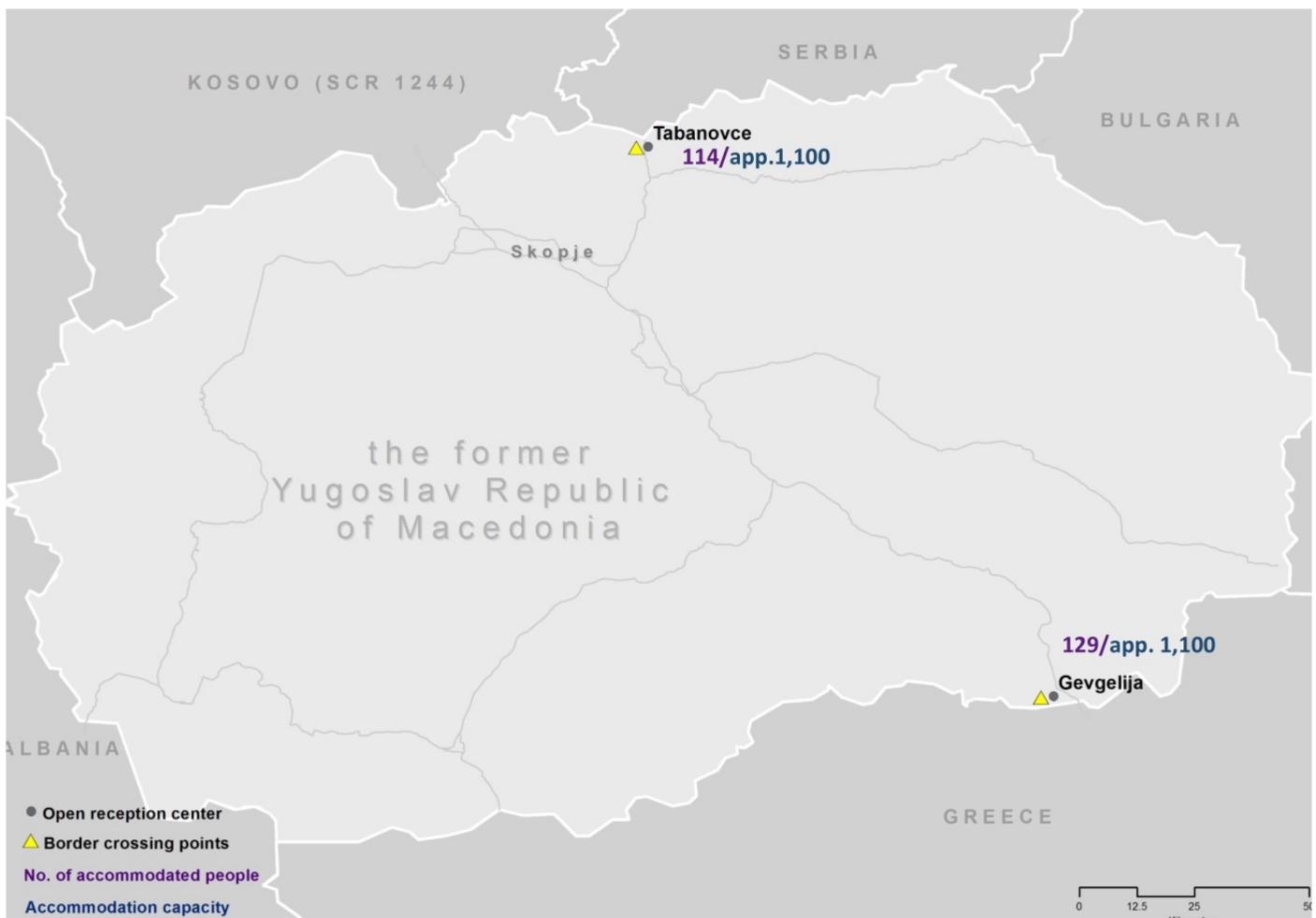
Tabanovce Transit centre

Accommodation facility located close to the Serbia border in Tabanovce region, has a full capacity of approximately 1,100. Currently it accommodates approximately **114** migrants and refugees. The main nationalities are Syrians and Iraqis (19 female, 42 male and 53 children).

Until the beginning of March, Tabanovce Transit Centre, was the main exit point for migrants and refugees who were heading to Serbia. Migrants and refugees were staying in the camp for a short period of time before continuing their journey towards Serbia.

The total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as of 19 October is 243 which is a **25%** increase since the last reporting period (183).

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



12. THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

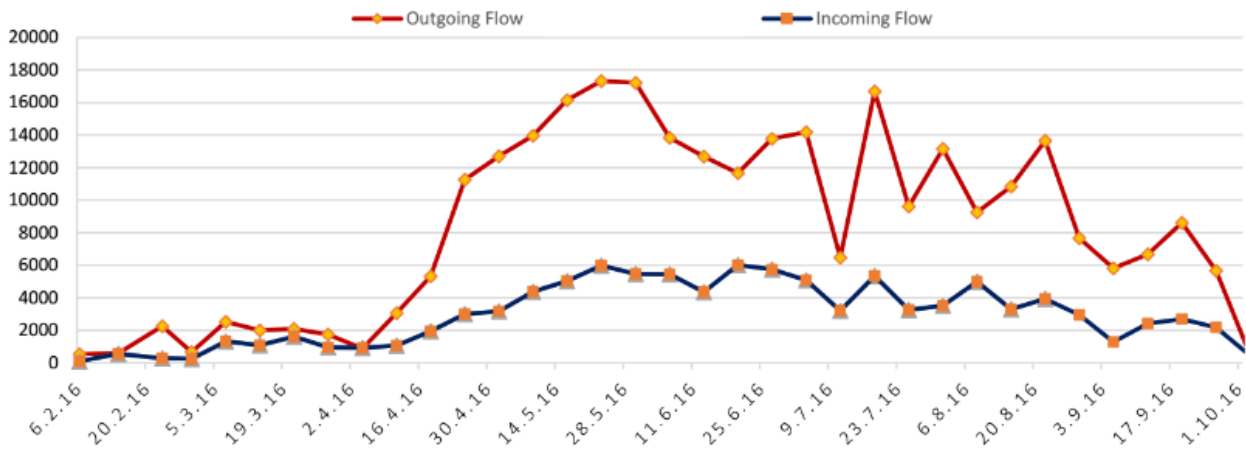
NIGER



IOM has been monitoring migrant flows in two key monitoring points in Niger since February of 2016 in Séguédine and Arlit. The former, Séguédine, represents a crucial point for migration to and from Libya and involves crossing extended, isolated stretches of desert in the before mentioned adverse climactic and safety conditions. Arlit stands as a key migration hub for those heading to Algeria and for those seeking economic opportunities in the mining industry along the border with Algeria.

Since August 2016, the Nigerien government has been implementing stricter measures to control irregular migration of Migrants from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) travelling towards Libya or Algeria. Due to these measures, there has been a significant decrease in flows from Niger to these countries. Migrant departures from Séguédine, for example, decreased by around 40% between August to September. Main nationalities of migrants, however, remain the same and are composed of Nigeriens, Nigerians, and Gambian and Senegalese nationals, in descending order. For more information on flow monitoring activities in Niger, please see [Niger's global DTM page](#).

OUTGOING AND INCOMING FLOWS OVER TIME



LIBYA



Background and latest figures

In Libya the systems for thorough data collection have not yet been established, with available information being provided by the Libyan Coast Guard, Libyan Red Crescent, and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). As of 19 October 2016, the Libyan Coast Guard (or other entities) had rescued 14,023 migrants and had reported 380 fatalities for 2016. The breakdown by month for those rescued at sea can be found below. These figures only include those intercepted at sea and rescued by the Coast Guard (or other entities); actual number of migrants and refugees departing Libya by sea are in fact higher than this.

On 6 October, the Libyan Coast Guard Az Zawiyah rescued 6 Libyan men from small vessels who departed from Tripoli.

Known Entry and Exit points

Known exit points by sea: Az Zawiyah, Sabratah, Tajoura, Zuwara and this reporting period 18 bodies were retrieved in Tobruk, which means that the exit point was in eastern Libya, which have proven rare up until today.

Known entry points by land: Gatroun (from Niger)

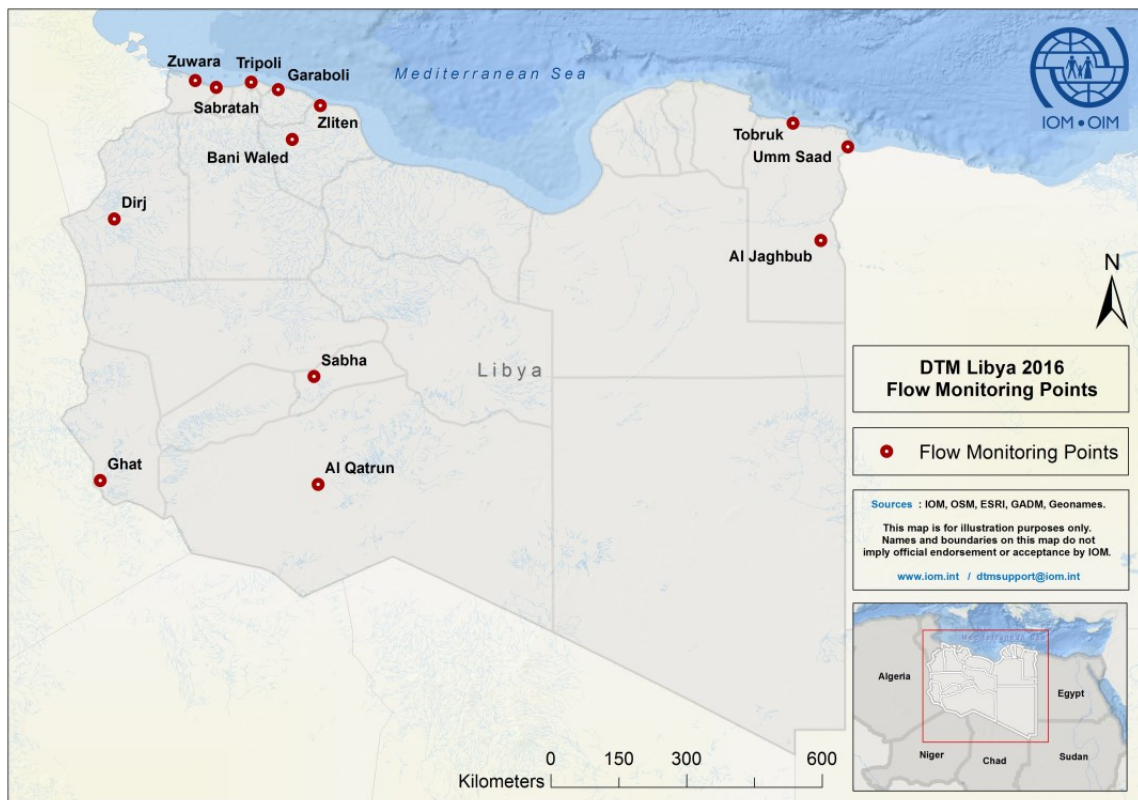


Resume of Operations by Libyan Coast Guard

Rescues by Libyan Coast Guard			
Date	Rescued at Sea	Number of deaths	Estimated Missing
January	242	0	0
February	120	0	0
March	1,750	14	174
April	868	0	0
May	3,768	139	120
June	2,531	7	0
July	967	150	136
August	388	9	0
September	1,948	27	0
October	1,441	34	0
Total	14,023	380	430

Known exit points by sea: Az Zawiyah, Sabratah, Tajoura, Zuwara and this reporting period 18 bodies were retrieved in Tobruk, which means that the exit point was in eastern Libya, which have proven rare up until today.

Known entry points by land: Gatrour (from Niger)

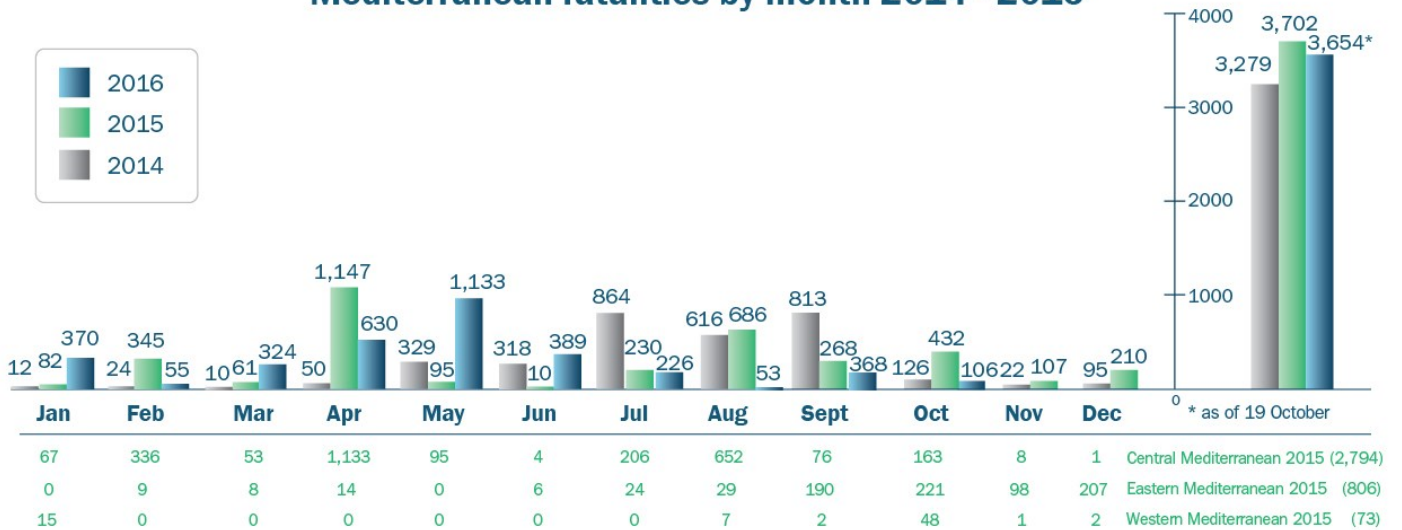


For more information on IOM Libya's DTM-related activities please visit the [DTM Libya country page](#).

13. MISSING MIGRANTS: FATALITIES/MISSING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AEGEAN



Mediterranean fatalities by month 2014 - 2016



Child fatalities at sea, Eastern Mediterranean route to Greece



*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.

14. CONTINGENCY COUNTRIES

ALBANIA



Latest figures

During this reporting period (6 October - 19 October) Albanian authorities apprehended **44** irregular migrants. This represents a 61% decrease compared to the previous reporting period when 114 migrants were apprehended. Apprehended irregular migrants are given the possibility of applying for asylum in Albania. The alternative options for apprehended migrants are to leave the territory, or to return voluntarily to their country of nationality. The majority of irregular crossing were detected in Kakavia/ Kakavijë border crossing point with Greece. All irregular crossings in the reporting period were returned to Greece by the Albanian police or were asked to voluntarily return to Greece. The Albanian Border Police immediately notify IOM when an irregular migrant or group of migrants is detected.

Known entry points with Greece by land: Kapshtica, Tre Urat Sopik, Kakavia or Kakavijë, Rrips, Qafë Botë

Known entry points with Greece by sea: Port of Sarandë

Known entry points with the FYR of Macedonia: Gorica, Tushemisht, Qafa Thane, Billate

Known entry points with Kosovo (SCR 1244): Shishtavec, Orgjost, Morina, Qafë Prush, Qafa e Morines

Known exit points with Montenegro: Bashkim, Han i Hotit

Known exit points with Italy by sea: Stun Gjini, Porto Palermo, Port of Sarandë

Kosovo (SCR 1244)



Latest figures

During the reporting period (6 October – 19 October, 2016) Kosovo Border Police apprehended 17 irregular migrants near the northern border with Serbia, in Zveqan. Apprehended migrants were from Afghanistan and Iran (11 male, 6 female including 8 accompanied minors) and requested asylum in Kosovo. Following that, they have been accommodated at the Asylum Center in Magure.

Accommodation facilities

There are two open reception centers in the country in the Magure (Lipjan area) and Prishtina. Most of irregular migrants use Kosovo as a transit country and leave the centers after 6-7 days. Magure center currently accommodates 51 migrants out of whom 29 Syrian, 8 Afghan, 7 Iranian, 2 Iraqi, 1 Yemeni, 2 Macedonian, 1 Albania and 1 Palestinian nationals (22 female, 29 male, out of whom—21 children).

Known potential **entry points with Albania:** Vermice – Prizren, Qafa e Morines, Qafa and Prushit

With the FYR of Macedonia– Hani I Elezit

Known potential **entry point with Montenegro:** Kulla-Peje

With **Serbia** – Jarinje, Lepsaviq, Zubin Potok, Merdare

IRREGULAR BORDER CROSSINGS TO ALBANIA BY NATIONALITY (1 Jan 2016—18 October 2016)

Afghans	159
Syrians	255
Moroccans	69
Iraqis	92
Somalis	23
Pakistanis	19
Iranians	5
Algerians	7
Eritreans	4
Malians	3
Libyans	2
Nigerians	1
Yemenis	1
Gambians	1
Others	36
Total	677

Number of Asylum Seekers by Nationality (1 January - 19 October 2016)

Afghanistan	127
Syria	46
Libya	2
Iran	7
Albania	2
Iraq	3
Yemen	1
Other	4
TOTAL	192

Gender Breakdown of Asylum Seekers (1 January - 19 October 2016)

Female	61
Male	131
TOTAL	192

Montenegro



Background

Montenegro has been largely unaffected by Mediterranean migration flows due to various reasons, including its geographical position. Nevertheless, Montenegro remains an important “contingency” country which might see an increase in flows if the route changes.

Latest figures

Data is collected from the Asylum Directorate, Border Police, and Asylum Centre. At the end of each working day, the Asylum Directorate provides information on how many new migrants/refugees intended to seek asylum (entered Montenegro), and the Border Police share information regarding how many persons have sought asylum at the border crossings and how many migrants have been apprehended entering irregularly or within the country irregularly.

Since the beginning of 2016, a total of 85 irregular migrants were apprehended in Montenegro. All migrants are accommodated in Asylum Center (capacity 80) and Detention Center (capacity 40) located in Spuz, Danilovgrad. Currently, there are three migrants in the Detention Center—one Serbian national and two from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Arrivals 1 January– 19 October 2016	
Afghanistan	16
Serbia	8
Russia	4
Morocco	12
Albania	3
Iraq	9
Syria	4
Palestine	2
Turkey	2
Iran	2
Pakistan	5
Guinea	2
Algeria	5
Azerbaijan	1
Other	10
Total	85

Bosnia and Herzegovina



Background

The modest figures include both registered arrivals and apprehensions by the BiH Border Police of irregular migrants on entry and exit. Despite the low figures, BiH remains an important “contingency” country which might see an increase in flows if the route changes.

Apprehended irregular migrants are given the possibility of applying for asylum in BiH. The alternative options for apprehended migrants are to leave the territory or to return voluntarily to their country of nationality. The BiH Border Police supply numbers of registered and detected arrivals and exits to the country on a monthly basis.

According to the Border Police, in the first six months of 2016 there were no irregular entries of Afghan, Iraqi, Syrian, Iranian and Pakistani nationals to Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the same period, a total of 919 Afghan, Syrian, Iranian, Iraqi and Pakistani nationals entered the country regularly, possessing valid travel documents and visas.

Known entry and exit points

Known entry point by air: Sarajevo Airport from Istanbul.

Known entry point by land: Bijeljina city, on the BiH eastern border.

Known exit points: Mainly towards Croatia on the North-West border, no particular area.

15. THE NORTHERN ROUTE

FINLAND



Main nationalities of asylum seekers between 1 January – 7 August 2016	
Iraq	833
Afghanistan	605
Somalia	337
Syria	311
India	173

17 May – New guidelines were issued by the Finnish Immigration Service as a result of a modification of the Aliens Act. The modification restricted the granting of humanitarian and subsidiary protection for Afghan, Iraqi and Somali nationals. Read more [here](#).

07 August – According to the Finnish Immigration Service, since the beginning of 2016, a total of **3,763** migrants and refugees have arrived in Finland. This total includes refugees relocated through the EU relocations program.

For more information on the Northern Route (including Russia) see previous Flows Compilation Reports which are available [here](#).

16. EARLY WARNING INFORMATION SHARING NETWORK (EWIS)

Over the course of 2015 the Western Balkans route witnessed a sharp increase in numbers of mixed migration flows, most of which were transiting through Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, and Croatia. These flows encompass refugees, as well as a wide range of vulnerable migrants, undocumented persons, unaccompanied and separated children, with the majority facing serious protection concerns. With up to 10,000 migrants crossing the border between Greece and the FYR of Macedonia, and between the FYR of Macedonia and Serbia on a daily basis during July and August 2015, it became critical to ensure the real-time provision of information on these flows, in order to ensure that relevant governmental agencies and humanitarian actors within these countries had adequate responses in place to address the basic needs of migrants. For more information about the project see the previous Flows Compilation Report available [here](#).

17. ABOUT THIS REPORT: DTM IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BEYOND

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 this weekly flows compilation, 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.

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 and Slovenia since October 2015. The analysis of collected data is available on the IOM portal for Mediterranean. The latest report of the "Analysis: Flow Monitoring Surveys in the Mediterranean and Beyond" (as of May 18) is available [here](#).