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

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

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

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

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

Daily and cumulative figures since 1 January 2017

Cumulative arrivals in 2017

Arrivals in December 2017
Daily and monthly figures: other countries*

Irregular entries to Hungary

Registered arrivals to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

*There were no recorded arrivals in other countries on the Western Balkans route in the reporting period.
Overview - Presence of Migrants and Asylum Seekers

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>March 2016</th>
<th>December 2016</th>
<th>December 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>42,688</td>
<td>62,784</td>
<td>54,225²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
<td>1,199</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>1,706</td>
<td>5,994</td>
<td>4,200³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia*</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia*</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>5,560</td>
<td>1,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus*</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania*</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>758</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Number of Asylum Seekers.
² 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.
³ Last available data as of 31 October 2017.
⁴ Estimates including numbers in State run reception facilities and public spaces in Belgarade area.

*Based on available data on locations where migrants and refugees are accommodated as of end of December 2017.
** Number of accommodated asylum seekers.
Policy Updates

Reform of the Dublin System

European Commission proposed a reform of the Dublin system to establish a fair and sustainable system to ensure that when an overwhelming number of asylum requests are submitted in just one Member State, the number of asylum seekers exceeding the absorption capacity of the country will be distributed among all Member States that are not confronted with excessive pressure. The reform shall introduce a corrective allocation mechanism (the fairness mechanism). The main elements of the new system are following:

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

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

EU- Turkey Statement

On 18 March 2016, the European Union and Turkey have agreed on a plan to end irregular migration flows from Turkey to the EU. The document states that from 20 March 2016 all persons who do not have a right to international protection in Greece will be returned to Turkey, based on the Readmission Agreement from 2002 signed between the countries. In order to create a smooth process, Turkey and Greece as well as the EU institutions and agencies will take all the necessary steps and agree on any necessary bilateral agreements including the presence of Turkish officials on Greek islands and vice versa as of 20 March 2016 in order to ensure the liaison and a better functioning of the return mechanism. The Commission will coordinate all necessary support for Greece, under the EU-Turkey Statement, and will develop an operational plan.

The whole document is available here and for the latest EC report on Relocation and Resettlement please check here.

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

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

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

Following information received through DTM field network on movements from Turkey towards Bulgaria and Romania across Black Sea, in early September 2017, DTM established event tracking mechanism to collect data on events reported by the respective State Authorities and other available sources. The system tracks locations and type of incidents, number of individuals involved together with the basic demographic information when/where available and is being updated on a regular basis. The summary of reported events, main entry/exit points and transit routes can be found below. The last incident is reported on 28 November when Romanian Coast Guard rescued a boat with 65 migrants on board.

**Apprehensions on entry to Romania**

The available data shows that 543 migrants and refugees have been apprehended in Romanian territorial waters by the Romanian Coast Guard during 7 different search and rescue operations between 13 August and 28 November 2017. Majority of migrants are of Iraqi and Iranian origin, with a small presence (15 individuals) of Syrian migrants and those originating from Afghanistan and Pakistan who were reported being on board of the last boat rescued at the end of November. Sixty-five per cent of migrants intercepted were adults (approximately 73% men and 27% women) and the remaining 35% were children. The rescue operations led to arrests of 11 persons from Bulgaria (1), Cyprus (1), Turkey (3), Iraq (3), Iran (2) and Syria (1), suspected to be involved in facilitating illegal migration.

**Apprehensions on exit from Turkey**

Between August and September, Turkish Coast Guard conducted 5 search and rescue operations involving 464 migrants from Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan who intended to sail off towards Bulgarian and Romanian coast. On 22 September, Turkish Authorities rescued a boat with 78 migrants (unknown nationalities) and during the operation it has been revealed that 24 migrants have deceased and 14 went missing. During the rescue operations 5 individuals have been taken into custody for facilitating illegal migration (3 Turkish and 2 Ukrainian nationals).

**Map of main identified entry and exit points**
Italy

Developments in the reporting period

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

Monthly arrivals to Italy, comparison 2016 and 2017

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

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

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

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

Developments in the reporting period

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

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

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

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

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

Demographic profile

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

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

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

Known entry and exit points:

**Entry points:** Main ports of disembarkation are Augusta, Catania, Pozzallo, Lampedusa and Trapani (Sicily), Reggio Calabria, Vibo Valentia and Crotone (Calabria), Taranto, Brindisi and Bari (Apulia), Salerno and Naples (Campania), Cagliari (Sardinia). The number of SAR operations coordinated by the Italian Coast Guard decreased in the second half of the year. More autonomous landings have been registered of small boats from Tunisia to Sicily (Pantelleria, Lampedusa, Linosa, Mazara, Porto Palo, Agrigento, Sciacca), from Algeria to Sardinia (Teulada, Sant’Anna Arresi) and of sailing boats from Turkey (Izmir, Smirne, Antalya, Bodrum) and Greece (Lefkada, Kilini, Kalamata) to Apulia and Calabria (Leuca, Otranto, Roccella Ionica, Crotone).

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

Exit points: Some migrants arrived by sea try to move to other European countries and formal and informal transit camps are active at border areas with neighbouring countries (France, Switzerland and Austria). Migrants are often stopped or pushed back to Italy when found on streets or trains close to Italy. Ventimiglia keeps being reported as a bottleneck for migrants and refugees who are trying to cross the border with France and are sent back by French authorities. While the official transit camp managed by the Italian Red Cross hosts some 500 people each night, some other 200-250 are estimated to stay in an informal camp along the River Roja and receive support from local solidarity groups and associations (here and here). Also, Como (Italy/Switzerland) and Bolzano (Italy/Austria) are the two border cities where transiting migrants gather and try to organize for further moving northwards. Sudanese and Tunisian migrants are reported to be present at border areas with France, more Eritreans are reported at the border with Switzerland. The CIE in Taranto receives weekly buses of migrants blocked by the Italian authorities at border areas to prevent them to move outside the country. In addition, few migrants are reported to try to cross the Italy/France border from Bardonecchia, a small town in Piedmont from where trails on the Alpes start.

Arrivals to Italy by landing points
Italy

Relocation

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RELOCATION COUNTRY</th>
<th>2015-2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Total from Italy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>4439</td>
<td>4,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1165</td>
<td>1,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,650</td>
<td>8,794</td>
<td>11,444</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resettlement

IOM Italy manages a resettlement program financed by the Ministry of Interior, under which 985 migrants have been resettled to Italy since the beginning of the year from Lebanon, Turkey, Sudan, Syria and Jordan. The 85% of migrants resettled in 2017 is of Syrian nationality.

Other humanitarian corridors are organized by a consortium of the Evangelic Churches and the S. Egidio Community, which have resettled in Italy from Lebanon about 1100 migrants between February 2016 and December 2017. The programme will continue in 2018/2019.
Greece

Developments in the reporting period

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

Monthly breakdown of arrivals to Greece, comparison 2016 and 2017

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

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

Reception and Identification Centers and Accommodation Facilities in Greece

According to the last available data (October 2017) from IOM Athens and National authorities there were estimated 54,225 migrants and asylum seekers residing in different reception centers and housing schemes in Greece. Approximately 27% of individuals are accommodated on the islands, while the remaining 73% found their accommodation on the Greek mainland, out of whom 36% in UNHCR subsidized accommodation schemes.

The distribution per island and different open accommodation facilities is available in the tables. The overview for other locations is presented on the map (page 17).

Migrants and asylum seekers caseload on the Greek islands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GEOGRAPHICAL AREA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lesvos</td>
<td>7,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chios</td>
<td>2,191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samos</td>
<td>2,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leros</td>
<td>993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kos</td>
<td>1,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other islands</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,715</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Presence of migrants and asylum seekers in Open Accommodation Facilities*

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

*Last available data as of 31 October 2017
Since the beginning of the relocation scheme up to the end of 2017, a total of 21,710 migrants have been relocated from Greece to other EU Member States, with 211 relocations taking place during this reporting period, a slight decrease compared to November (290).

Almost a half of all migrants have been transferred to Germany (25%) and France (20%). Eight per cent of asylum seekers were relocated to the Netherlands, 8% to Sweden, 6% to Finland, 5% to Portugal and 5% to Spain. The remaining 23% (5,018) asylum seekers will have their asylum application processed in other 18 European countries distributed as per the graph below.

Since the beginning of the relocation scheme in 2015, 368 unaccompanied and separated children were relocated (17 in this reporting period) from Greece to Belgium (20), Croatia (2), Finland (109), Germany (24), France (5), Ireland (26), Lithuania (1), Luxembourg (27), Malta (1), the Netherlands (69), Norway (23), Portugal (9), Romania (1), Spain (36) and Switzerland (15). UASC and AM comprise 44% of all beneficiaries, compared to 56% adults. Moreover, 44% of all relocated individuals were female, and the remaining 56% male.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RELOCATION COUNTRY</th>
<th>2015-2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Total from Greece</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>1,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>2,420</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>4,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>4727</td>
<td>5,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxemburg</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>1,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>1,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1656</td>
<td>1,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>1,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,286</td>
<td>14,242</td>
<td>21,710</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Developments in the reporting period

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

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

Arrivals to Cyprus, monthly breakdown for 2016 and 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nationality breakdown of arrived migrants in 2017 (total numbers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>1,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>1,052</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Developments in the reporting period

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

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

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

Migrants presence

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

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

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

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

The dynamic in number of stranded and accommodated migrants changed throughout time, influenced also by the different policies related to the border controls to decrease irregular migration in the region. The most significant event was EU - Turkey Statement which reduced the flows through the Western Balkans route. However, the routes slightly changed and more apprehensions have been reported in Bulgaria (migrants arriving from Greece and Serbia) which resulted in the increase in number of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers in the reception centers. In the second half of March 2016, there were 865 individuals registered residing in these centers, the number was on rise up to the October 2016 when 7,071 migrants and asylum seekers were recorded. Since then, numbers were slowly decreasing - from December 2016 when 5,560 people were in the center to 1,257 reported at the end of this reporting period (December 2017).
Spain

Developments in the reporting period

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

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

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

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.

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

Accommodation facilities in Spain with information on capacity, December 2017
Spain

Resettlement

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

Relocations

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

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

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

Developments in the reporting period

According to available data, from January until the end of November 2017, Croatian Border Police apprehended 2,352 migrants who tried to enter or exit Croatian territory. The majority of migrants (56%) were intercepted in the territory of the Vukovarsko - Srijemska county while attempting to irregularly enter from Serbia to Croatia. Out of the total 1,332 irregular migrants detected in that county, more than a half (53%) were Afghan nationals, among which 296 have been registered as Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC). In total, when compared to the previous reporting period, 160% increase has been observed in regard to the number of apprehended third countries nationals in the Vukovarsko-Srijemska county, from 186 in October to 122 in November 2017. The remaining 44% of apprehensions on the country level happened in other 15 different counties, mainly in those located on the coast (195 interceptions in Istra, 123 in Dubrovnik-Neretva county, 111 in Primorje-Gorski Kotar county and 161 in Zagreb county).

Migrants presence

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF ACCOMODATION FACILITY</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Number of accommodated asylum seekers</th>
<th>Age/ Gender Breakdown</th>
<th>Top 5 nationalities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>368 adults (308 male, 60 female), 63 minors (30 boys, 33 girls)</td>
<td>mainly Syrian (22%), Afghan (20%), Iranian (14%) and Iraqi (12%) nationals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>31 adults (16 male, 15 female), 46 minors (22 boys, 24 girls)</td>
<td>Syrian (87%), Iraqi (6%), Iranian (5%) and Afghan (1%) nationals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed Reception Center for Foreigners (Jezevo)</td>
<td>100(+20)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>800 (820)</td>
<td>508</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Last available data applicable to the reporting period.
Hungary

Developments in the reporting period

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

By the end of December, 552 migrants were accommodated in the reception centers around the country and in the transit zones near the border with Serbia. Between January and December 2017, total of 2,800 migrants and asylum seekers were admitted to Rózske (1,422) and Tompa (1,378) transit zones on the border with Serbia. Fifty-eight per cent of migrants admitted to the transit zones were male, and 42% female. Fifty-three per cent of all admitted migrants were minors.

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

Developments in the reporting period

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

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

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

Apprehensions by the Hungarian police

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

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

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

Developments in the reporting period

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

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

* More information on arrivals via Black Sea are available here.

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

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

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

* Kindly note that the capacities are subject to changes.
Serbia

Developments in the reporting period

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

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

Migrants Presence

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

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

Migrants Presence

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

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

Developments in the reporting period

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nationality breakdown for the last quarter of 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeastern Europe</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeastern Europe</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Last available data relevant to this reporting period.
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Developments in the reporting period

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

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

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

### Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals in 2017 and 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Nationalities</th>
<th>Arrivals in 2017</th>
<th>Arrivals in 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>44,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>26,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>18,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other nationalities</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>546</strong></td>
<td><strong>89,771</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Accommodation Facilities with occupancy/capacity as of 31 December 2017

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

Migrants Presence

Based on available data, the number of migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in reception centers across the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia slightly increased at the end of December, when compared to the previous month, from 44 to 42 respectively. In contrast to that, figure at the end of this reporting period is three times lower than 137 reported in December 2016 and more than twenty times decrease from 1,199 recorded at the end of March 2016, upon the implementation of the EU-Turkey statement.

In addition, the Red Cross is permanently present in Tabanovce transit centre and operates a mobile team that covers the areas of the villages Lipkovo, Lojane, Vaksince, Sopot and Tabanovce, all located in the close vicinity of the Northern border with Serbia. Based on the monthly report for December, the Red Cross mobile team assisted a total number of 244 persons during this reporting period, while the number of persons that rejected assistance is 44. Further on, the number of persons that the Red Cross provided with assistance in and around Tabanovce transit centre is 256.

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

Developments in the reporting period*

According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM)* there are currently an estimated over 3.8 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (3,424,237 individuals) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR**, as of end of October 2017, 344,645 asylum-seekers and refugees from countries including Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and Somalia constitute another significant group of foreign nationals requiring Turkish humanitarian and legal protection.

In addition, there are 593,106 foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits including humanitarian residency holders. The exact number of the humanitarian residency holders is unknown, but it is estimated that there are more than several thousand humanitarian residency permit holders.

** Last available UNHCR data as of 31 October.

Asylum Seekers and Refugees

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

Foreigners who wish to stay in Turkey beyond the duration of a visa or visa exemption i.e. longer than 90 days must obtain a residence permit. According to DGMM, there are 593,106 residence permit holders in Turkey with various categories of the residence permit. The “other” residence permit category include humanitarian residence permit holders but the exact number is unknown. It is believed that vast majority of this category are Iraqi nationals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATIONALITY</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>344,645</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Turkey

Apprehended/Rescued Persons at sea

The Turkish Coast Guard apprehended 21,937 irregular migrants and registered 56 fatalities in the year of 2017. Out of this, 1,485 irregular migrants were apprehended in month of December and one fatality registered. These figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the Coast Guard; actual numbers of migrants and refugees departing Turkey by sea could be higher than this. After completion of the identification process of the apprehended persons, they are being referred to Removal centers by gendarmerie or are being issued a deportation letter unless they claim asylum. However, they still have the right to claim asylum after being referred to a removal center or have been issued deportation letters. Apprehensions on the hotspots on the Aegean Sea are shown in the map below.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top 10 Apprehended/Rescued Nationalities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months/Year</th>
<th>Number of Cases</th>
<th>Number of irregular migrants</th>
<th>Number of deaths</th>
<th>Number of apprehended organizers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aegean</td>
<td>All Seas¹</td>
<td>Aegean</td>
<td>All Seas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Quarter</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>2,324</td>
<td>2,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Quarter</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>4,193</td>
<td>4,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Quarter</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>6,482</td>
<td>7,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Quarter</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>6,085</td>
<td>6,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>19,084</td>
<td>21,937</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Apprehended Persons on Land

According to Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) daily figures, between 1 December and 31 December, 38,563 irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Greek and Bulgarian borders of Turkey. The entry and exit figures breakdown are as shown in the table. The highest number of irregular crossings at entry and exit happened at the border with Syria, with a total number of 34,393 apprehended persons.

The irregular exits points are higher at the Western Borders while Syria, Iraq and Iran borders are continuing to be entry points to Turkey. In comparison with previous months there is a decrease in the irregular border entry from Syria to Turkey (34,161). In November the irregular entry at this border recorded 47,664 persons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Border</th>
<th>Number #</th>
<th>Border</th>
<th>Number #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>34,161</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>3,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>35,023</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,540</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: Turkish Armed Forces, 31 December 2017.

Known entry and exit points:

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

**Exit points:** Çeşme, Ayvalık, Didim, Bodrum, Küçükçay, Edirne (to Greece and Bulgaria), Kırklareli (to Bulgaria), stanbul Ataturk, Istanbul Sabiha Gökçen (to certain EU MS)

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

Readmissions from Greece to Turkey

On 18 March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving from Greece to Turkey after 20 March. In this regard, according to DGMM* reports, 1,483 migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4 April 2016 and 21 December 2017. The main exit points in Greece include Lesvos, Chios, Kos and Samos and the main entry points to Turkey include Dikili, Cesme, Bodrum and Adana (through the airport).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*As of 21 December 2017.

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

Ressettlement of Syrians from Turkey to Europe

The agreement aims to replace disorganized and irregular migratory flows by organized and safe pathways to European countries. In this regard, it is agreed on that for every Syrian being returned to Turkey from the Greek islands, another Syrian will be resettled directly to Europe from Turkey. “According to DGMM* data there are 11,659 persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, France, Sweden and the Netherlands.

*As of 21 December 2017.
Contingency Countries

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Developments in the reporting period

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

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

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

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

Developments in the reporting period

Between January and December 2017, a total of 752 irregular migrants were intercepted arriving to Albania, a slight (9.5%) decrease compared to 831 reported at the end of 2016. During this reporting period, authorities intercepted 158 migrants which is 65% increase compared to 96 detected in November, and a four times more than in December 2016 (39 apprehensions).

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

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

Accommodation Facilities in Albania

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

Kosovo*

Developments in the reporting period

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

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

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

Accommodation Facilities in Kosovo*

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

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

Developments in the reporting period

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

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

Irregular entries to Montenegro, monthly comparison 2016 vs. 2017

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

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

![Nationality breakdown of arrivals in 2017](image1)

![Nationality breakdown of arrivals in 2016](image2)
Migrants apprehended are accommodated in two reception centers - Asylum Center (capacity 80) and Detention Center (capacity 40) located in Spuz, Danilovgrad. By the end of the year, there were 15 migrants residing in the closed facility and 175 in the open reception center (Spuz and alternative accommodation facilities in Konik, Podgorica).

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

Libya

Developments in the reporting period

In 2017, Libyan Coast Guard rescued 19,775 migrants in 142 different search and rescue operations in the Mediterranean. During operations, 529 dead and missing migrants have been recorded. During this reporting period (1-31 December) 910 migrants were rescued, a 24% decrease compared to the previous month when 1,209 rescued individuals reported. Please see monthly breakdown below. See [here](#) the most recent updates from Libya.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>Rescue Operations</th>
<th>Rescued</th>
<th>Bodies Retrieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>808</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,394</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1,480</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4,027</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2,483</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2,256</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3,195</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,209</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>19,775</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Niger

Developments in the reporting period

DTM has been monitoring the flows in two points in Niger - Agadez and Seguedine, since February 2016. The comparison 2016 and 2017 shows that fewer migrants crossed the FMPs in 2017 than in 2016, with a downward trend in migratory flows since July 2017. However, more migrants entered Niger and left the country in 2017, while this trend was reversed in 2016. This is probably due to three phenomena: factors such as stricter border controls and the criminalization of those involved in illegal migration, the deterioration of the situation in Libya, and repatriation of Algeria are situations often reported by migrants arriving at the IOM transit centers in Niger or the Focal Points set up. Find the December FMP report [here](#).

Map with locations where DTM has established flow monitoring and information points in Niger
Fatalities in the Mediterranean and Aegean Sea

**Mediterranean fatalities 2015 - 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>1222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>1,178</td>
<td>1,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>5,143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*as of 31 December 2017

**Child fatalities in the Mediterranean 2015 - 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.

MissingMigrants.iom.int
About this Report

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

In order to gather and disseminate information about the migrant populations moving through the Mediterranean, up the Western Balkan Route and through the Northern Route into Europe, in September 2015 DTM established a Flow Monitoring System. The Flow Monitoring System includes monthly flows compilation report, which provides an overview of migration flows in countries of first arrival and other countries along the route in Europe, and analysis of trends across the affected region. The data on registered arrivals is collated by IOM through consultations with ministries of interior, coast guards, police forces, and other relevant national authorities.

Flow Monitoring Surveys

The system also includes flow monitoring surveys to capture additional and more in-depth data on the people on the move, including age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education, key transit points on their route, motives, and intentions. This data has been captured by IOM field staff in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Italy, Bulgaria and Slovenia since October 2015. The analysis of data collected throughout 2016 is available on the IOM portal for Mediterranean.

Other Reports

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

Download here

2017 Arrivals to Europe - Summary

Download here

Annual DTM Survey Report - 2017

Download here

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Data collection activities supported by: