



Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond: - Compilation of available data and information - INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

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

Total arrivals to **EUROPE 2015/2016:**

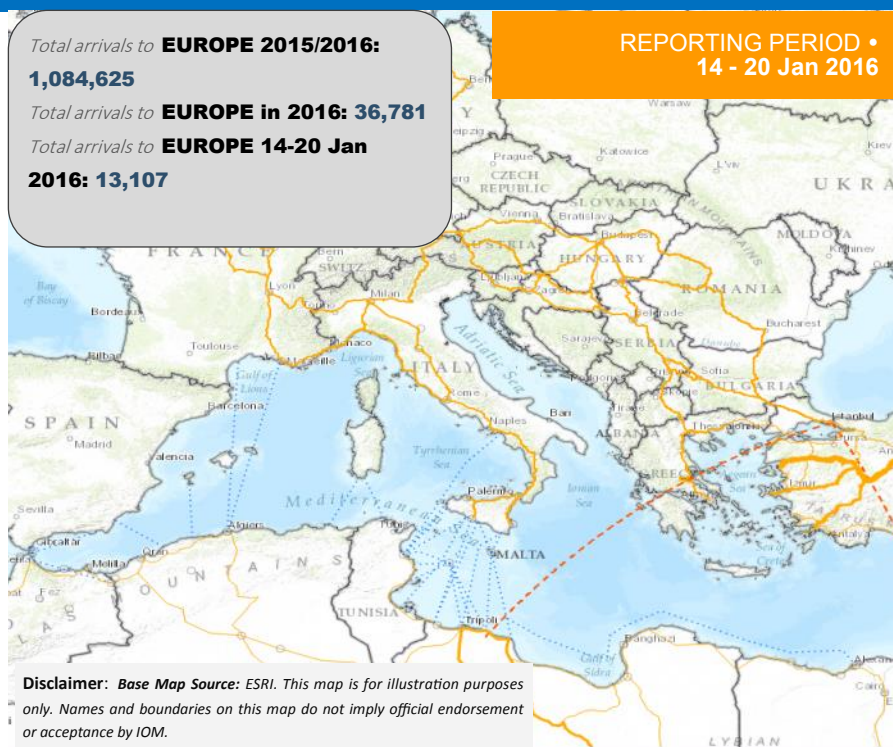
1,084,625

Total arrivals to **EUROPE in 2016: 36,781**

Total arrivals to **EUROPE 14-20 Jan**

2016: 13,107

REPORTING PERIOD •
14 - 20 Jan 2016



1. Highlights

- **Flow Monitoring:** As of 18 January 2016 IOM field staff in Greece, FYROM, Croatia, and Slovenia had amassed interviews with over 2,700 migrants and asylum seekers. Individuals of Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi, Iranian and Pakistani nationalities comprised 93%.
- The **Greek- FYROM borders** have been closed since 19 January at 19:00. As a result, some migrants and asylum seekers have sought alternative routes away from the control of the authorities of the two countries. To read more go to [page 11](#). For developments on the Slovenian-Austrian border go to [page 23](#).
- See sections on [Greece](#) and [Italy](#) for an update on the EU's **Relocations Plan**.
- See the Special Features section for news about the [route to Europe from Finland and Norway](#).
- On 06 January 2016 **Germany's** Ministry of Interior announced that it had begun using a new system to count arrivals in 2015, rather than the asylum application system. The new numbers indicate that there may have been a larger overall number of arrivals to Europe in 2015 than has to date been detected in countries of transit. For a fuller explanation of this difference, please see [page 36](#).



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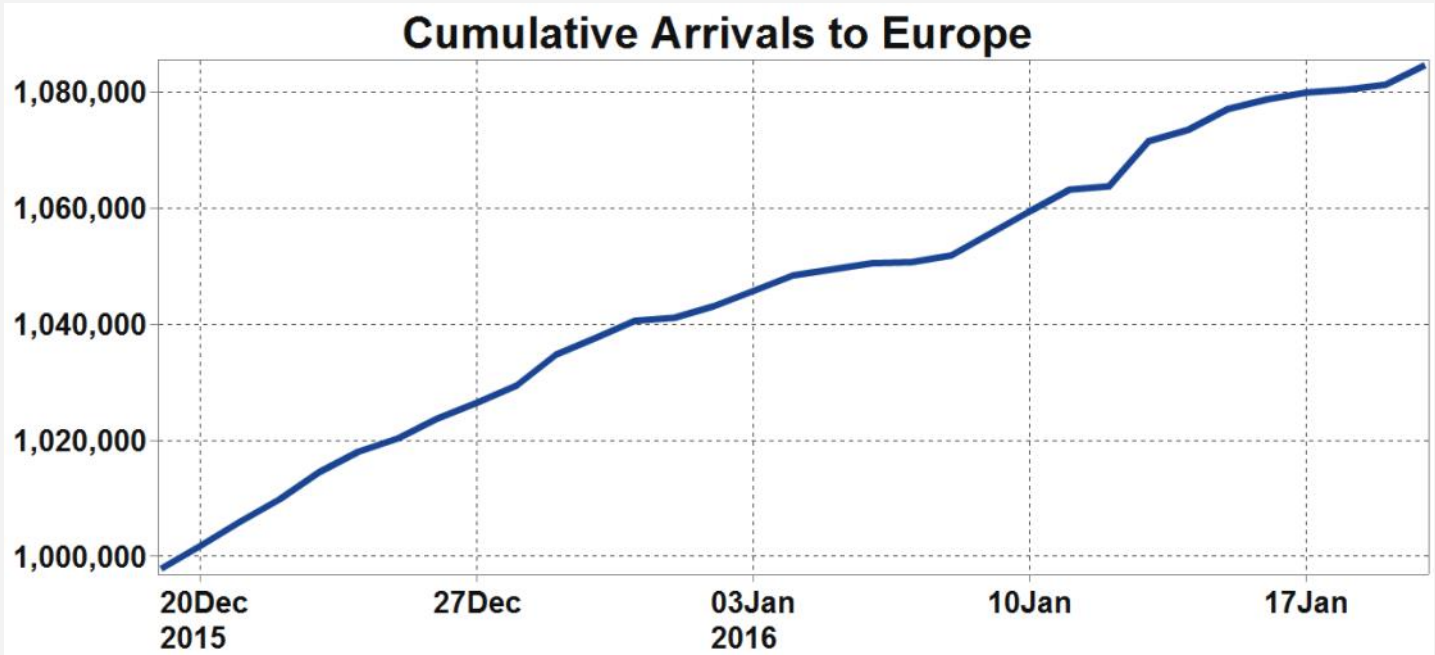
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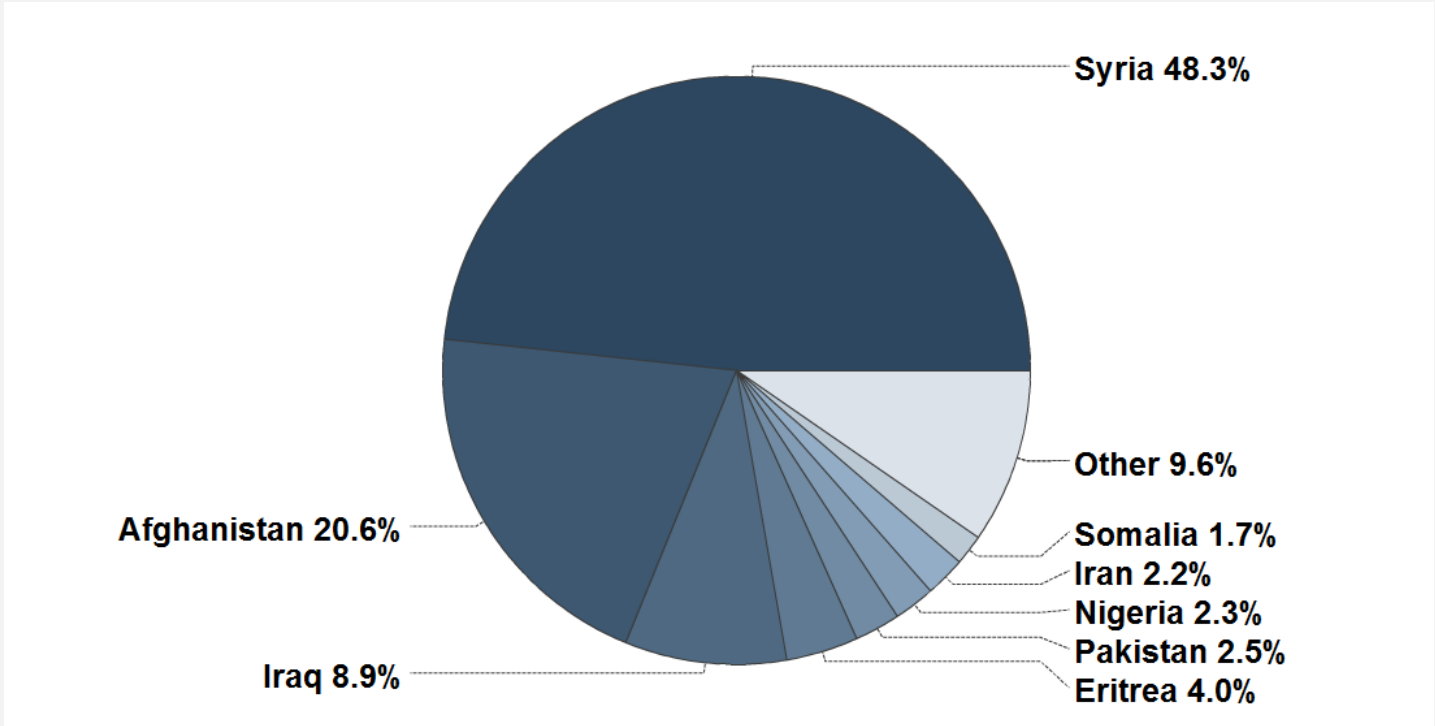


2. Cumulative arrivals and weekly overview

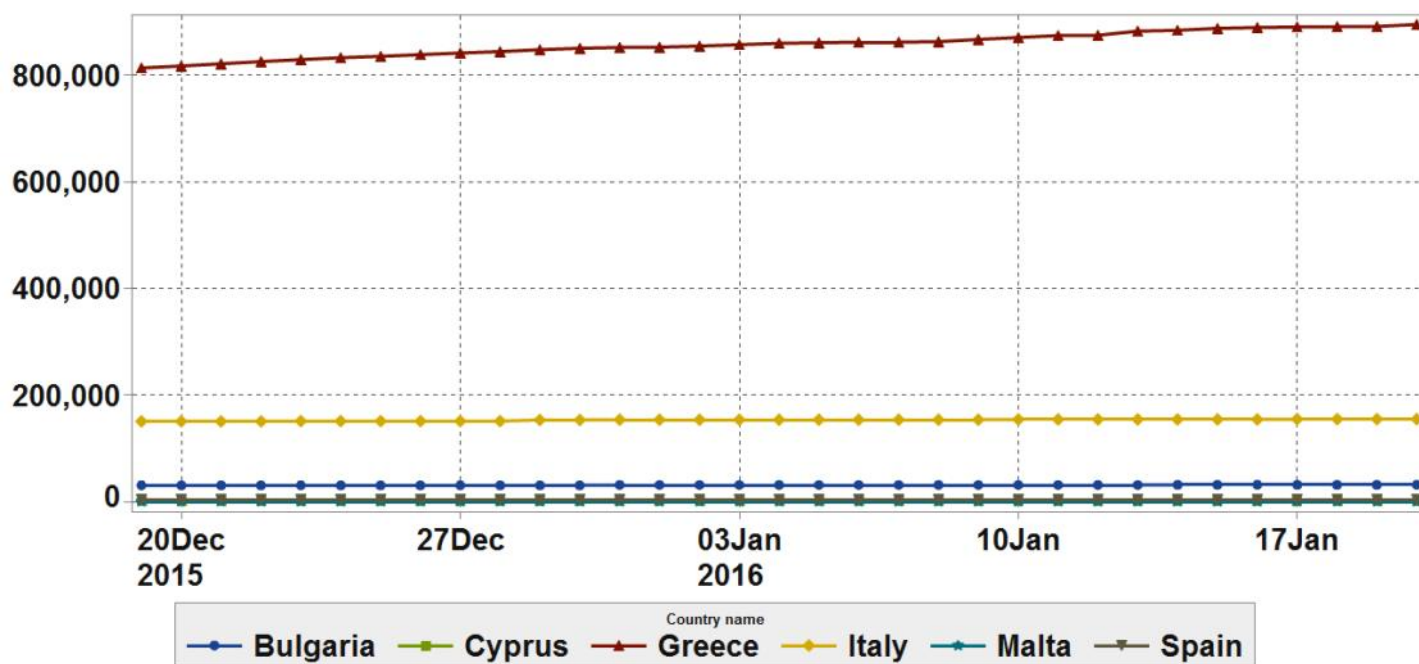
2.1. Aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe



2.1.1. Nationalities of aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe

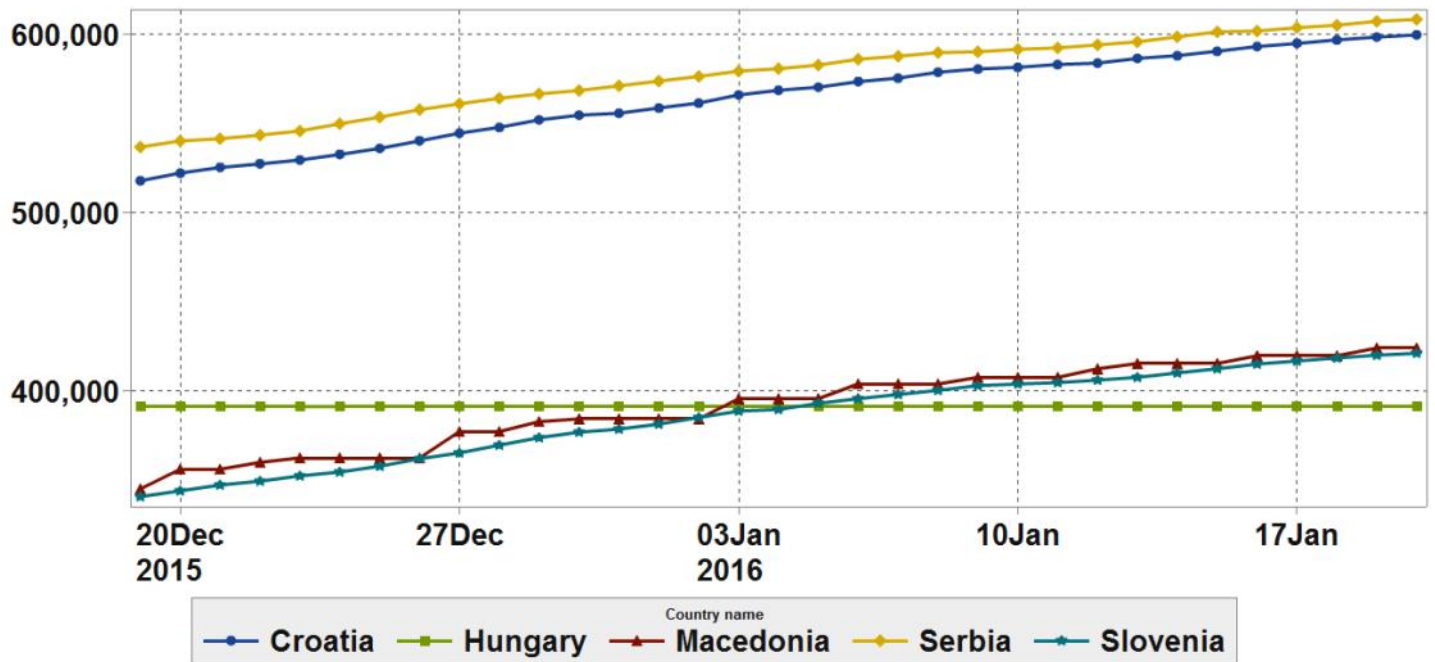


2.2. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date grouped by country (countries of first arrival)



Country name ▲	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Greece	Italy	Malta	Spain	Total
Report_Date ▲	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative
14Jan2016	31,399	269	883,617	154,214	106	3,845	1,073,450
15Jan2016	31,399	269	887,195	154,214	106	3,845	1,077,028
16Jan2016	31,399	269	888,872	154,214	106	3,845	1,078,705
17Jan2016	31,399	269	889,852	154,449	106	3,845	1,079,920
18Jan2016	31,399	269	890,295	154,449	106	3,845	1,080,363
19Jan2016	31,399	269	891,154	154,449	106	3,845	1,081,222
20Jan2016	31,399	269	894,557	154,449	106	3,845	1,084,625

2.2.1. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date grouped by country (other countries)



Country name ▲	Croatia	Hungary	Macedonia	Serbia	Slovenia
Report_Date ▲	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative
14Jan2016	588,042	391,494	415,413	598,710	410,135
15Jan2016	590,535	391,508	415,413	601,524	412,568
16Jan2016	593,201	391,573	419,862	601,852	415,124
17Jan2016	594,992	391,584	419,862	603,801	416,832
18Jan2016	596,922	391,593	419,862	605,122	418,615
19Jan2016	598,520	391,622	424,150	607,375	420,091
20Jan2016	599,753	391,632	424,150	608,439	421,245

2.3. Weekly trends

There was an increase of 36% in total arrivals to countries of first arrival (Greece, Italy, Malta, Spain, Bulgaria) for the period of 07/01/2016 - 13/01/2016, compared to the week before.

2.3.1. Weekly trends: countries of first arrival

Country ▲	Greece		Italy		Total arrivals	
Period ▲	Arrivals	% change	Arrivals	% change	Arrivals	% change
05 Jan 2016 to 13 Jan 2016	14,027	-	267	-	14,294	-
14 Jan 2016 to 20 Jan 2016	12,647	-9.84%	235	-11.99%	13,107	-8.30%

2.3.2. Weekly trends: other countries

Country ▲	Croatia		Hungary		Macedonia		Serbia		Slovenia	
Period ▲	Arrivals	% change	Arrivals	% change	Arrivals	% change	Arrivals	% change	Arrivals	% change
05 Jan 2016 to 13 Jan 2016	13,446	-	73	-	11,266	-	11,422	-	12,981	-
14 Jan 2016 to 20 Jan 2016	13,213	-1.73%	142	94.52%	8,737	-22.45%	12,573	10.08%	13,559	4.45%

2.4. 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
14Jan2016	1,707	0	1,707
15Jan2016	3,578	0	3,578
16Jan2016	1,677	0	1,677
17Jan2016	980	235	1,215
18Jan2016	443	0	443
19Jan2016	859	0	859
20Jan2016	3,403	0	3,403
Total	12,647	235	12,882

2.5. Daily arrivals by reporting date grouped by country (other countries)

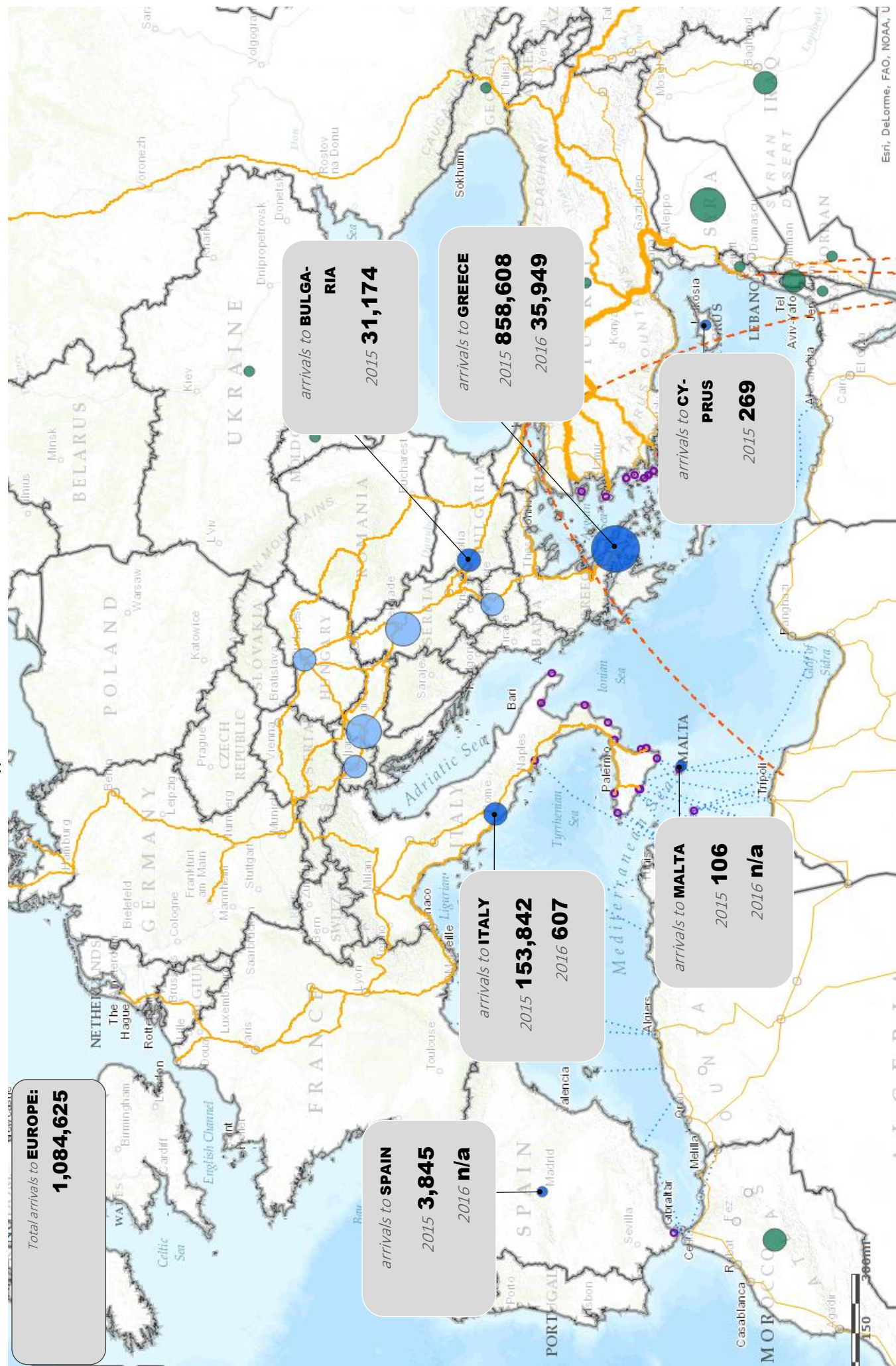
Country name ▲	Croatia	Hungary	Macedonia	Serbia	Slovenia
Report_Date ▲	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals
14Jan2016	1,503	4	1,483	2,844	2,449
15Jan2016	2,493	14	1,483	2,814	2,433
16Jan2016	2,666	65	1,483	328	2,556
17Jan2016	1,791	11	1,429	1,949	1,708
18Jan2016	1,930	9	1,429	1,321	1,783
19Jan2016	1,598	29	1,430	2,253	1,476
20Jan2016	1,233	10	0	1,064	1,154
Total	13,214	142	8,737	12,573	13,559



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 Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta and Spain 🇸🇦 From 01 January 2015 to 20 January 2016

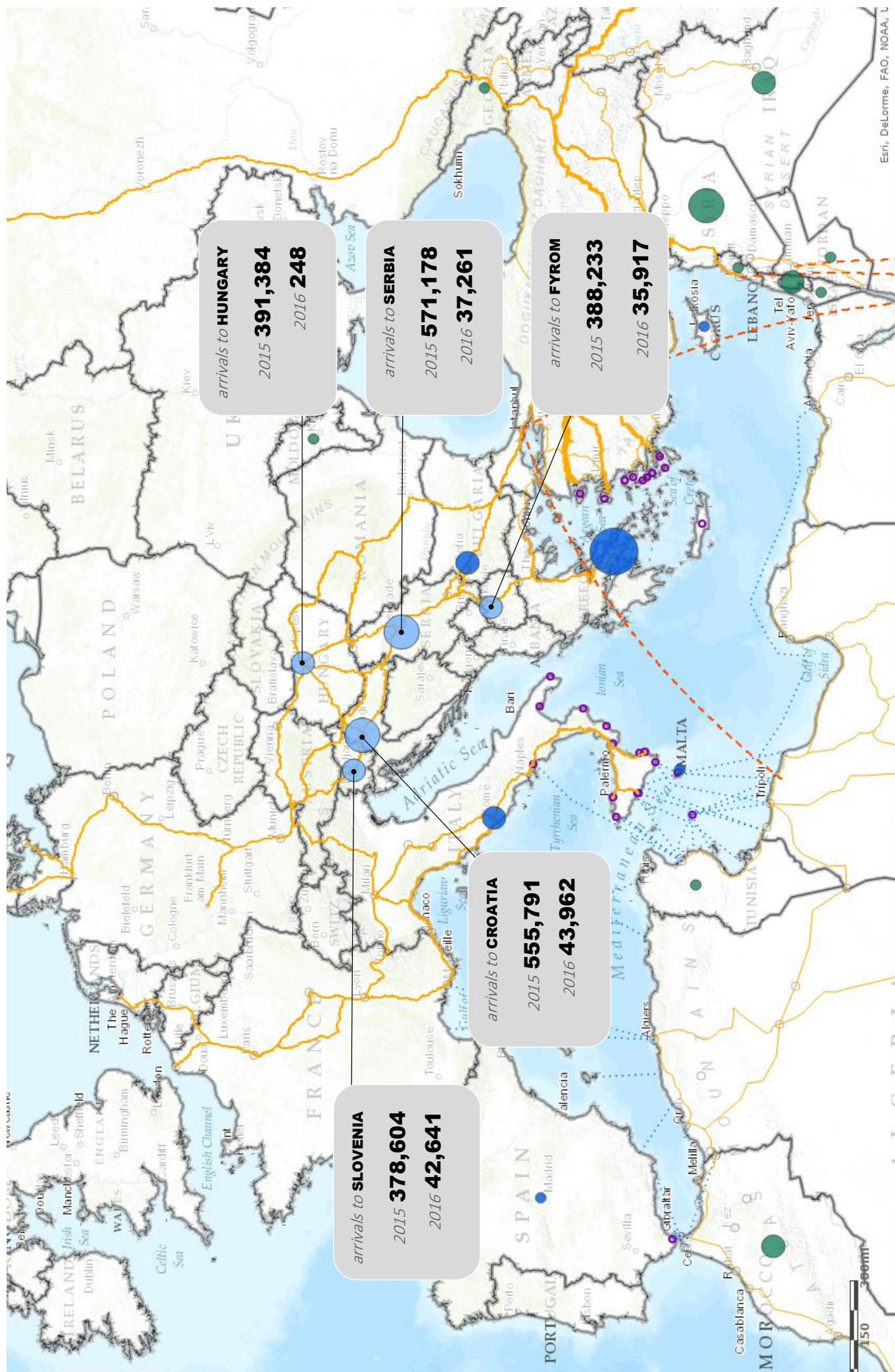


OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to FYROM, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary 🌐 From 01 January 2015 to 20 January 2016



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3. Turkey



3.1. Advanced Notifications

14 January 2016 – In Turkey the systems for thorough data collection have not yet been established, with the only available information being provided by the Turkish Coast Guard. As of 14 January 2016, The Turkish Coast Guard had apprehended 42 irregular migrants and 36 fatalities had been recorded for 2016.

The Turkish Coast Guard detected a total of 91,611 migrants entering the country over 2015. This represents a 512% increase on 2014, during which 14,961 irregular migrants were apprehended. The number of fatalities also saw an increase of over 300% from 2014 to 2015, with 69 recorded deaths in 2014, and 279 in 2015. However, these figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the Coast Guard; actual numbers of migrants and asylum seekers departing Turkey by sea are in fact much higher than this.

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

Irregular exit locations by sea: Kaş, Datça, Bodrum, Kuşadası, Didim Çeşme, Dikili, Ayvacık (Çanakkale), Balıkesir (Ayvalık) (to Greece)

Irregular exit locations by land: Edirne (to Greece and Bulgaria), Kırklareli (to Bulgaria)

Irregular entry by air: Istanbul Ataturk, Istanbul Sabiha Gokçen, Antalya, Esenboğa Ankara (from third countries)

Irregular exit by air: Istanbul Ataturk, Istanbul Sabiha Gokçen (to certain EU MS)

3.2. Cumulative Rescues and Apprehensions

Mediterranean Developments-Rescues/Apprehensions by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2016				
Months	Number of Cases	Number of irregular migrants	Number of deaths	Number of facilitators
January*	42	2,152	36	-

*As of 14 January 2016

Mediterranean Developments-Rescues/Apprehensions by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2014 and 2015				
Year	Number of Cases	Number of Irregular migrants	Number of deaths	Number of facilitators
2014	574	14,961	69	106
2015	2,430	91,611	279	190
Percentage increase				
2014 to 2015	323.34%	512.33%	304.35%	79.25%

4. Bulgaria



4.1. Advanced Notifications

Over the whole year of 2015 Bulgarian authorities apprehended a total of 31,174 migrants and refugees entering, exiting, and within the country. The most prominent nationalities in descending order were Iraqis, Syrians, Afghans, Pakistanis and Iranians (data from January to November 2015).

Over the period 24 to 31 December 2015, Bulgarian authorities apprehended 426 irregular migrants and asylum seekers. The nationalities of those apprehended upon entering and exiting the country during 2015 were, in descending order, Syrian, Iraqi, Afghan, Pakistani, Iranian, and other.

Unlike other Balkan states, Bulgaria does not have a policy to facilitate the migration flow to Western Europe. Therefore, numbers from Bulgaria are not of registered arrivals but rather of apprehensions by the Bulgarian authorities of illegal migrants on entry, within the country, and on exit. This makes dating the exact entry of arrivals difficult, as someone apprehended in 2016 might have entered the country in 2015. As such, IOM has decided to account for flows into the country in the following manner:

- The figure for arrivals in 2015 includes apprehensions on entry, in country, and on exit.
- The figure for arrivals from 01 Jan 2016 – 01 March 2016 includes only apprehensions on entry
- The figure for arrivals from 01 March 2016 – 01 April 2016 includes only apprehensions on entry and in country
- The figure for arrivals from 01 April 2016 – 01 May 2016 includes all three data sets: entry, in country, and on exit.

Main known entry points: border checkpoints Kapitan Andreevo, Lesovo, Malko Tarnovo and territories nearby on the green border between Turkey and Bulgaria, Petrich region and green border near Kulata-Promahon checkpoint on border between Greece and Bulgaria.

Main known exit points: border checkpoints Kalotina, Vrashka Chuka, Bregovo and territories nearby on the green border between Bulgaria and Serbia; green border nearby Gyueshevo border checkpoint on border between FYROM and Bulgaria.

4.2. Transportation and logistics

Most illegal migrants enter Bulgaria from green border on foot. Migrants 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.



4.3. Open reception centers

Migrants accommodated in the open reception centers under SAR (SAR provided data)		Banya	Pastrogor	Ovcha kupel (Sofia)	Vrazhdebna (Sofia)	Voenna rampa (Sofia)	Harmanli	Total
Capacity		70	320	860	370	800	2710	5130
Accommodated migrants	Total	59	120	213	0	135	190	717
	% of used capacity	84%	38%	25%	0%	17%	7%	14%
	Syrian Nationals	31	105	3	0	39	106	284
Accommodated migrants with granted refugee status		0	32	4	0	20	2	58

5. Greece



5.1. Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

As of 20 January 2016, the cumulative arrivals to Greece over sea stands at 894,557 since the start of 2015, and 35,949 since the start of 2016.

14 - 20 January 2016 - Over the reporting period it is estimated that 12,647 migrants entered Greece via the blue borders. This is down from the previous reporting period, which saw 13,372 arrivals by sea.

20 January – According to the Hellenic Coast Guard, between 14 and 20 January 2016 there were 39 incidents off the coasts of Lesbos, Chios, Symi, Samos, Agathonisi, and Megisti, requiring the Hellenic Coast Guard (HCG) to search and rescue 632 migrants and asylum seekers. During these rescue operations, four children and seven adults died or were found dead. Their nationalities and ages had not been identified at the time of writing.

15 January - Greek police is controlling movement at the borders and the nearby petrol station and is sending many people back to Athens. As a result, some migrants and asylum seekers who have been prevented from crossing into fYROM have begun searching for alternative routes into fYROM. Currently reports indicate that a route approximately 20 km from the border is being used. The decision to choose an alternative route far from the control of the police and border authorities makes these migrants vulnerable. IOM field staff learned from NGOs active in the area that there are reports of migrants having their possessions and money stolen by other migrants. During this walking route from the petrol station to the borders many robberies were reported during the last 3 days.

19 January – The Greek- fYROM borders have been closed since 19 January at 19:00. The cause reported by FRONTEX and the Greek authorities is that the Slovenian authorities decided to improve their registration process after overcrowding on a train caused damage to the train. The decision to improve the registration then caused delays along the Western Balkans Route.

20 January – the borders were due to open again at 10:00 but had remained closed, while nine busses carrying migrants (approximately 450 people) were kept waiting at the petrol station 20 km from the borders. By the evening 1,510 migrants and asylum seekers were waiting at the borders on the Greek side.

20 January – The Hellenic Police stated that the situation was under control due to decreased numbers of arrivals at the Greek islands over the preceding two days, and due to a two day strike announced by the National Seafarer's Federation (PNO) from 20-21 January. All ships will remain docked between 06:00 on 20 January, to 06:00 on 22 January. It remains unclear whether migrants will continue to be transported during the strike.

Flow Monitoring: Since November 2015, IOM staff in Greece have collected data from interviews with 281 migrants and asylum seekers.

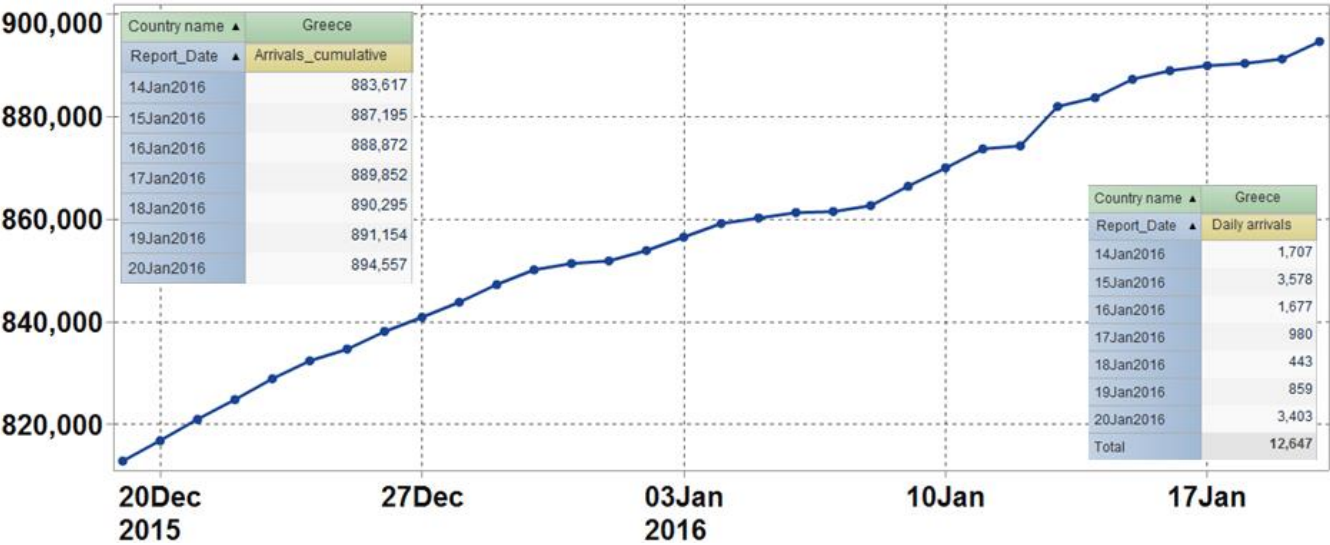
Relocations: 20 January – To date, 84 individuals have been relocated from Greece (30 to Luxembourg, 24 to Finland, 10 to Germany, 4 to Lithuania, 16 to Portugal). The European Commission has made available an overview of Member States' support to the EU relocation mechanism. To date, 18 out of the 31 participating countries have pledged to make places available, namely Belgium (30), Bulgaria (1,302), Cyprus (30), Finland (150), France (900), Germany (40), Ireland (20), Latvia (481), Lithuania (40), Luxembourg (90), Malta (131), the Netherlands (100), Poland (100), Portugal (130), Romania (300), Spain (50), Sweden (300) and Liechtenstein (43), with an overall number of only 4,237 places (http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/press-material/docs/state_of_play_-_relocation_en.pdf) You can find an overview [here](#).

Main departure country: Turkey

Main landing points: The islands of Lesbos, Kos, Samos, Rhodes, Kalymnos, Megisti, Leros and Chios.

Main known exit points: Idomeni (borders between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)

5.2. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Greece





5.3. Cumulative arrivals by nationality of origin 2015 (from 1 Jan to 31 Dec 2015)

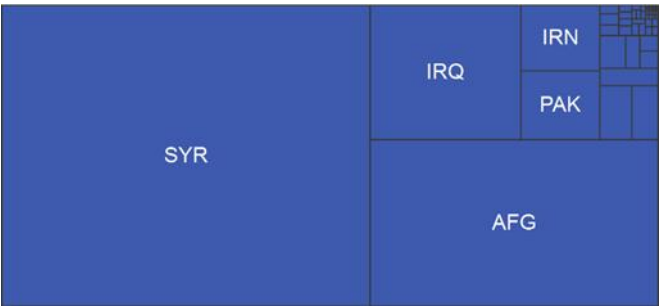
OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Cumulative arrivals to Greece by nationality of origin From 01 January 2015 to 31 December 2015

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.



ARRIVALS BY SEA TO GREECE - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN			
Main Countries of Origin	Total	Main Countries of Origin	Total
Syria	56.1%	Palestine	0.7%
Afghanistan	24.3%	Somalia	0.5%
Iraq	10.3%	Bangladesh	0.4%
Pakistan	2.7%	Lebanon	0.2%
Iran	2.6%	Other (67 Countries)	1.2%
Morocco	0.9%	Total	100.0%



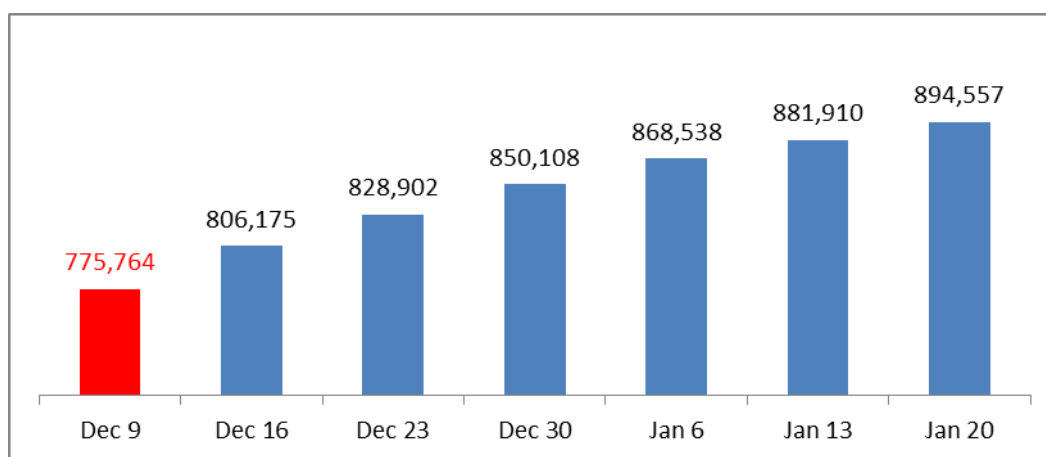
ARRIVALS BY SEA TO GREECE		
JANUARY – DECEMBER 2014/2015		
2014	2015	Differential
72,632	853,650	+ 1075.3 %



5.4. Weekly data

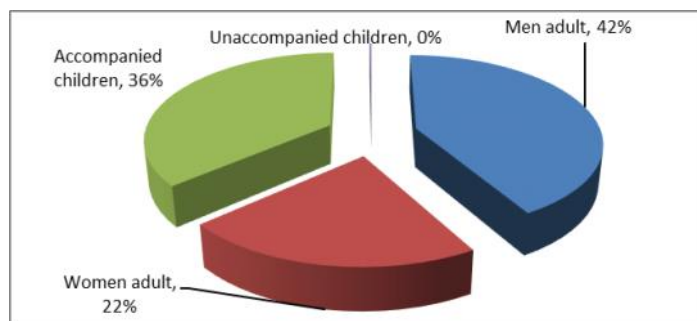
5.4.1. Cumulative arrivals

Period	Arrivals	Cumulative arrivals	Percent cumulative
Jan 1, 2015 – Dec 9, 2015	775,764	775,764	87%
Dec 9 - Dec 16	30,411	806,175	90%
Dec 16 - Dec 23	22,727	828,902	93%
Dec 23 - Dec 30	21,206	850,108	95%
Dec 30, 2015 – Jan 6, 2016	18,430	868,538	97%
Jan 6 – Jan 13	13,372	881,910	99%
Jan 13 – Jan 20	12,647	894,557	100%

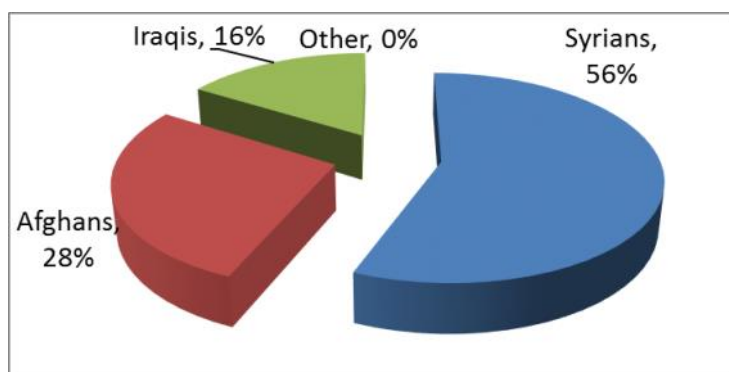


5.4.2. Demographics of weekly departures from Greece (exit point, Idomeni) for the period of 13 to 19 Jan 2016

Age group	Departures	Percentage	Percentage
Men adult	5,565	42%	64%
Women adult	2,913	22%	
Accompanied children	4,831	36%	36%
Unaccompanied children	22	0%	
Total	13,331	100%	100%



Nationality	Departures	Percentage
Syrians	7,491	56%
Afghans	3,685	28%
Iraqis	2,155	16%
Other	0	0%
Total	13,331	100%





5.5. Daily arrivals for 13 Jan 2016

Point of Arrival	*Numbers – Ad hoc communication between IOM Regional staff and the Hellenic Police in the islands	Numbers – HQs/ Hellenic Coast Guard Identification and Rescue operations
Lesvos island	1,945	147
Samos island	186	15
Chios island	685	-
A' Dodecanese		
Rhodes	-	-
Symi	-	-
Tilos	-	-
Megisti	40	39
Chalki	-	-
B' Dodecanese		
Kos	111	-
Kalymnos	-	-
Patmos	-	-
Farmakonisi	-	-
Leros	436	-
Lipsoi	-	-
Pserimos	-	-
Mithimna	-	-
Crete	-	-
Ikaria	-	-
TOTAL	3,403	162

6. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (fYROM)



6.1. Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 14-20 January 2016 a total of 8,737 migrants and asylum seekers were registered arriving in fYROM, compared with 8,552 in the previous week. This brings the total number of migrants and asylum seekers who have entered the country since the start of the crisis on 19 June 2015 to 424,150. Since the beginning of 2016, a total of 35,917 migrants and asylum seekers have entered the country. Of these, 42% were men, 21.5% were women, and 36.5% were children (the gender breakdown for children is not available). The figure for children includes 101 unaccompanied children.

20 January—There were no new arrivals on 20 January as the border was closed.

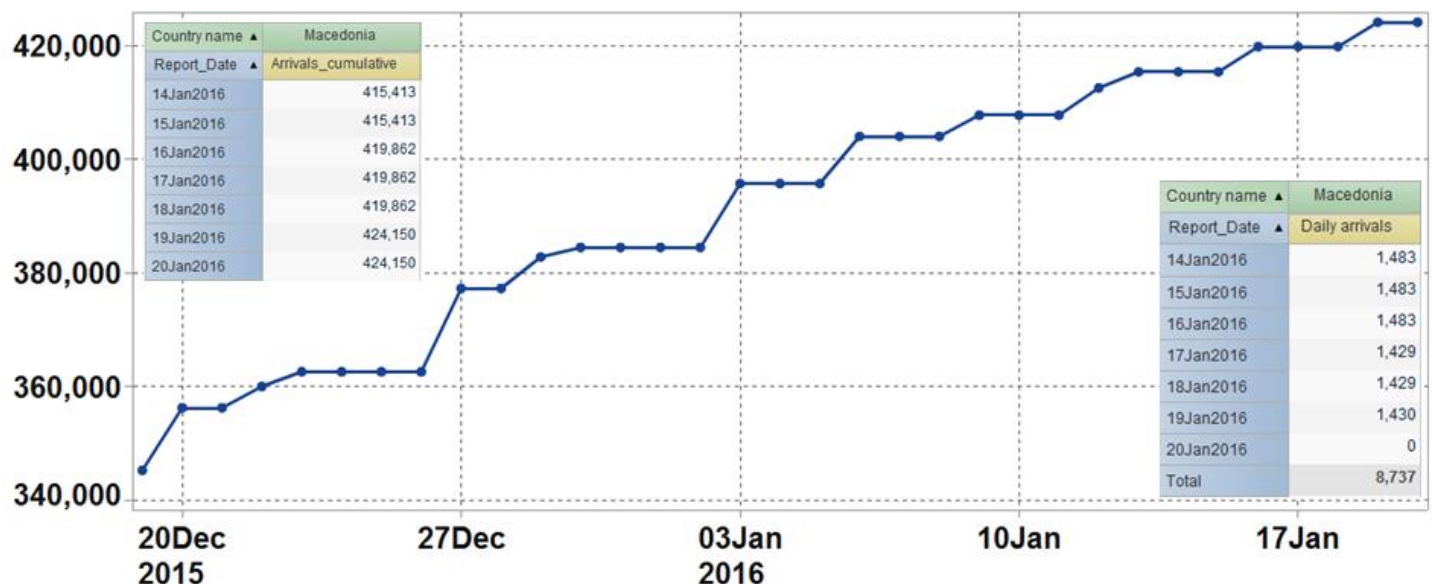
Flow Monitoring: Since December 2015, IOM staff in fYROM have collected data from interviews with 505 migrants and asylum seekers.

Since 18 November 2015, migrants and asylum seekers who are not Syrian, Afghan, or Iraqi nationals have been refused entry.

Main known entry points: Gevgelija (southern border with Greece - entry point): Transit reception center - where registration of persons who have expressed intention to seek asylum in the country is completed. Migrants spend up to several hours on registration before taking the train or other transportation to the northern border.

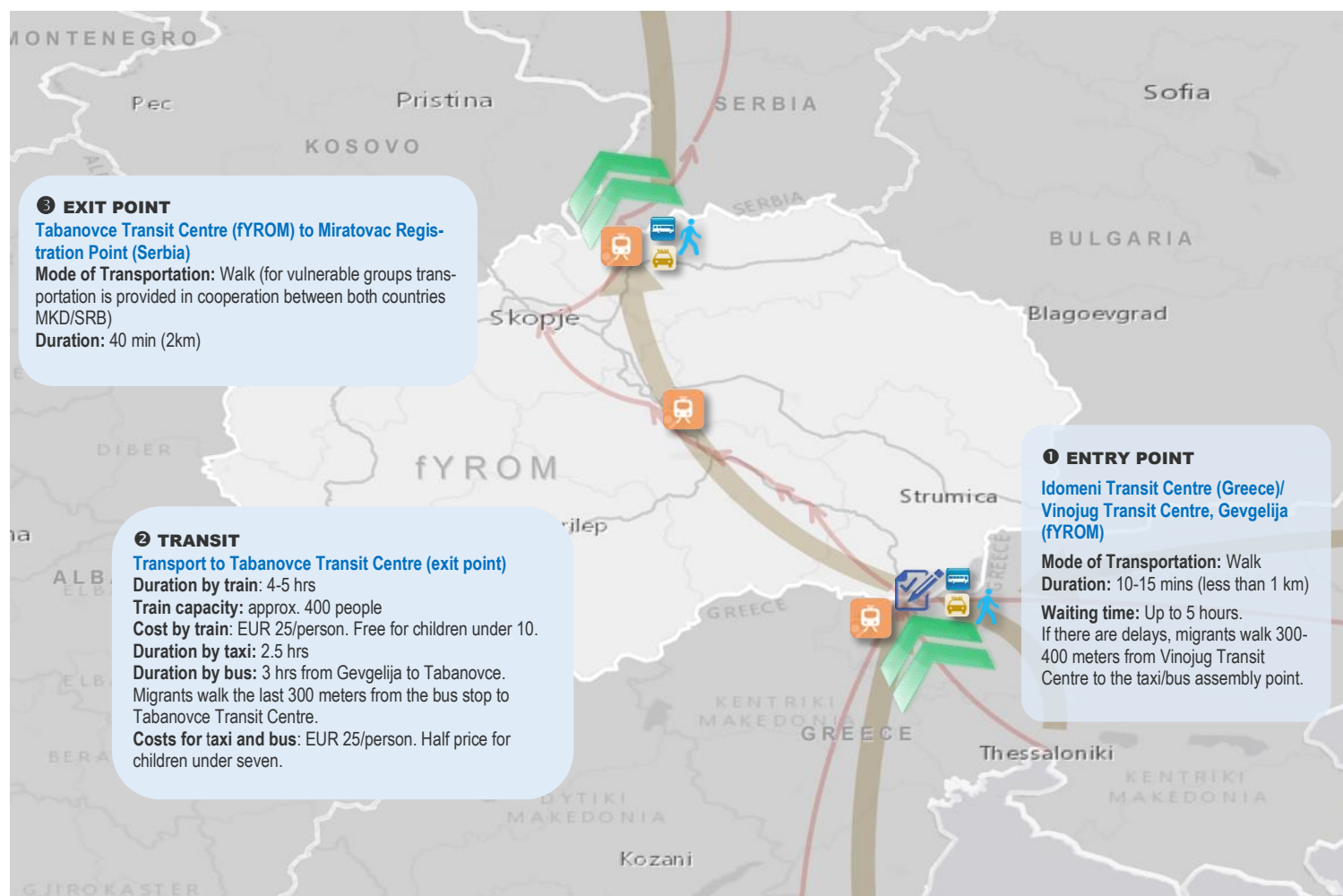
Main known exit points: Tabanovce near the city of Kumanovo (at the northern border with Serbia - exit point). Again the persons in this center stay for a short period of time (up to two hours) before continuing their journey. Both points are open/active. The Sector for Border Affairs and Migration is present both at the Centre in Gevgelija and in Tabanovce (to a lesser extent, as it is an exit point).

6.2. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in fYROM



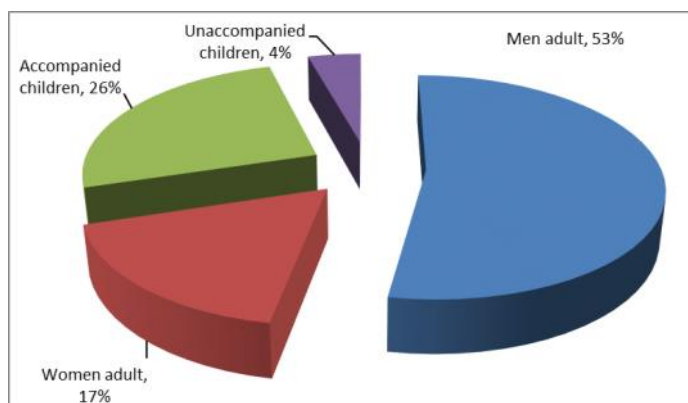


6.3. Transportation and logistics



6.4. Demographic information on arrivals: Overview 19/06/2015 – 12/01/2016 (Source: Mol)

Age group	Arrivals	Percentage	Percentage
Men adult	224,020	53%	70%
Women adult	73,619	17%	
Accompanied children	108,287	26%	30%
Unaccompanied children	18,224	4%	
Total	424,150	100%	100%



6.5. Cumulative arrivals to FYROM by nationality of origin (from 19 Jun 2015 to 20 Jan 2016)



Arrivals - Main Countries of Origin, as per registered caseload 19 June 2015 – 13 January, 2016

Main Countries of Origin	2016
Syria	55.2%
Afghanistan	25.3%
Iraq	14.5%
Iran	1.5%
Pakistan	1.3%
Palestine	0.5%
Morocco	0.3%
Somalia	0.3%
Bangladesh	0.3%
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.1%
Algiers	0.1%
Lebanon	0.1%
Nigeria	0.1%
Other countries	0.5%
Tot. All Countries of Origin	100.0%

7. Serbia



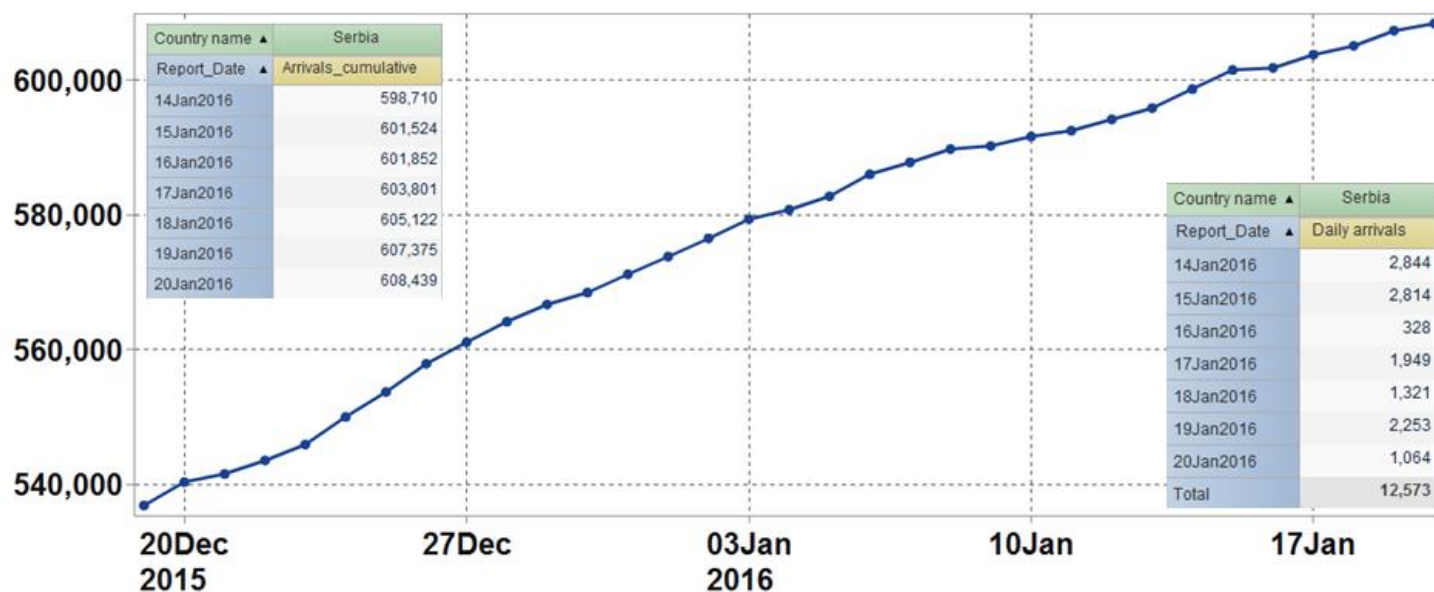
7.1. Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

20 January - Over the period 14-20 January 2016 a total of 12,573 migrants and asylum seekers were registered arriving in Serbia, up from 9,832 in the previous week. This brings the total number of migrants that have entered the country since the start of 2015 to 608,439, and 37,261 since the start of 2016. Over the reporting period, there was an average of 1,796 daily arrivals, compared to an average of 1,404 in the previous week.

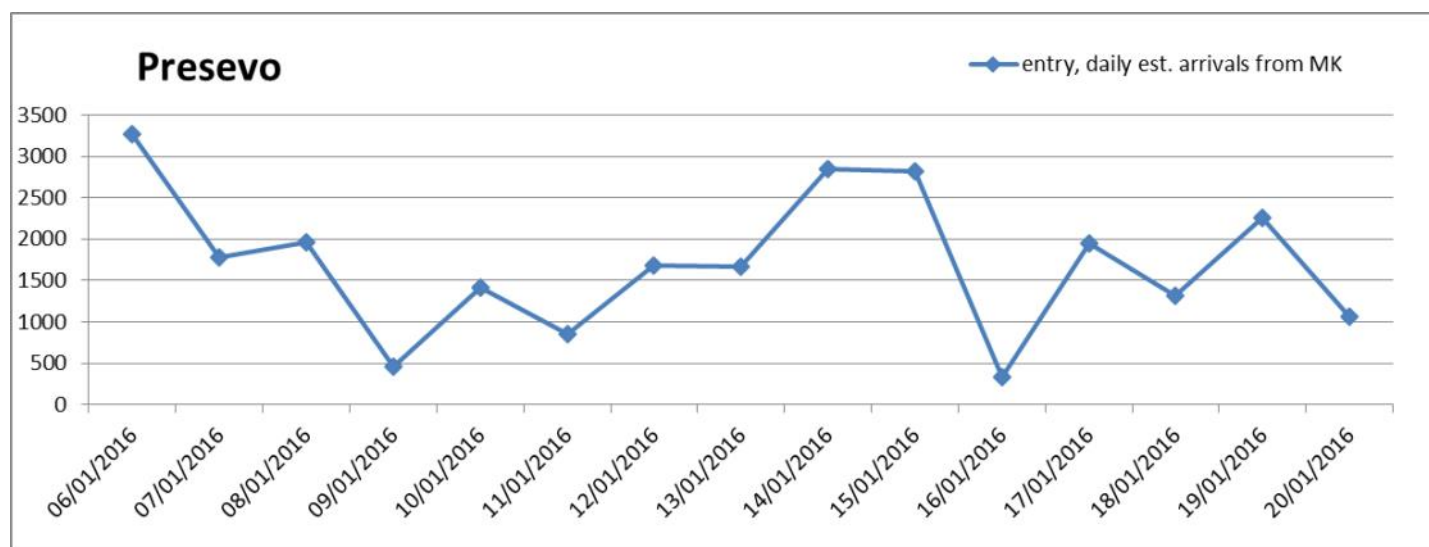
Main known entry points: Presevo (border with FYR Macedonia); Dimitrovgrad and Zaječar (border with Bulgaria)

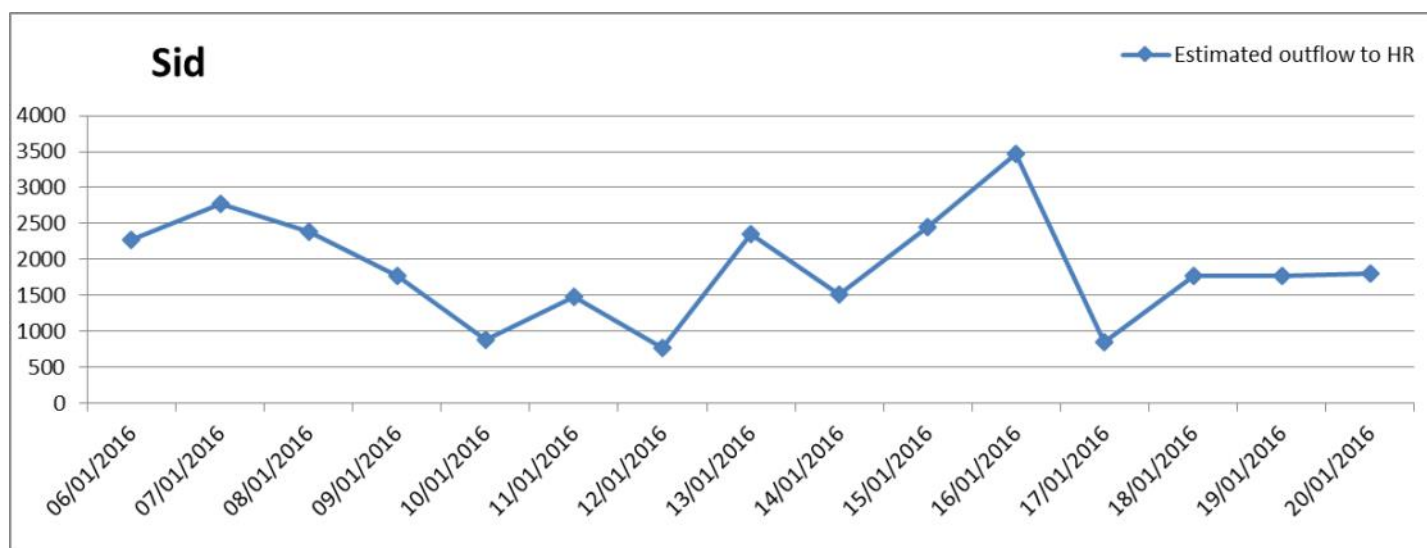
Main known exit points: Sid (border with Croatia)

7.2. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Serbia



7.3 Flow Monitoring Updates





Transit and reception centers:

- **Miratovac Transit Entry Point—Miratovac** (border with FYRO Macedonia); capacity: 300-500 (4 large containers (250), 5 containers (50), 7 larger tents (100))
- **One Stop Center Presevo—Presevo** (registration center, approx. 13 km from border with FYROM); capacity: 1,500 (3 large tents and variable number of containers, building (650))
- **Dimitrovgrad Registration Center—Dimitrovgrad** (near border with Bulgaria); capacity: 140 (4 containers (40), building (50+50))
- **One Stop Centre Sid Point—Sid** (on train station in Sid, near border with Croatia); capacity: 800 (2 large tents (1 with beads), 3 small buildings)
- **Principovac Transit Reception Center—near Sid** (near border with Croatia); capacity: 250-300 (250 in building, rest in 8 small tents)
- **One stop center Adasevci—near Sid** (near border with Croatia); capacity: 500 (250 beads)

8. Hungary



8.1. Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 01 January 2015 to 20 January 2016, a total of 391,632 migrants and asylum seekers were registered arriving in Hungary. Due to the barbed-wire fence in place along the Serbian and Croatian border, there have been reduced numbers of arrivals since 17 October 2015. From 14 to 20 January 2016, 142 new arrivals were registered by the authorities, bringing the total for this year to 248 registered arrivals.

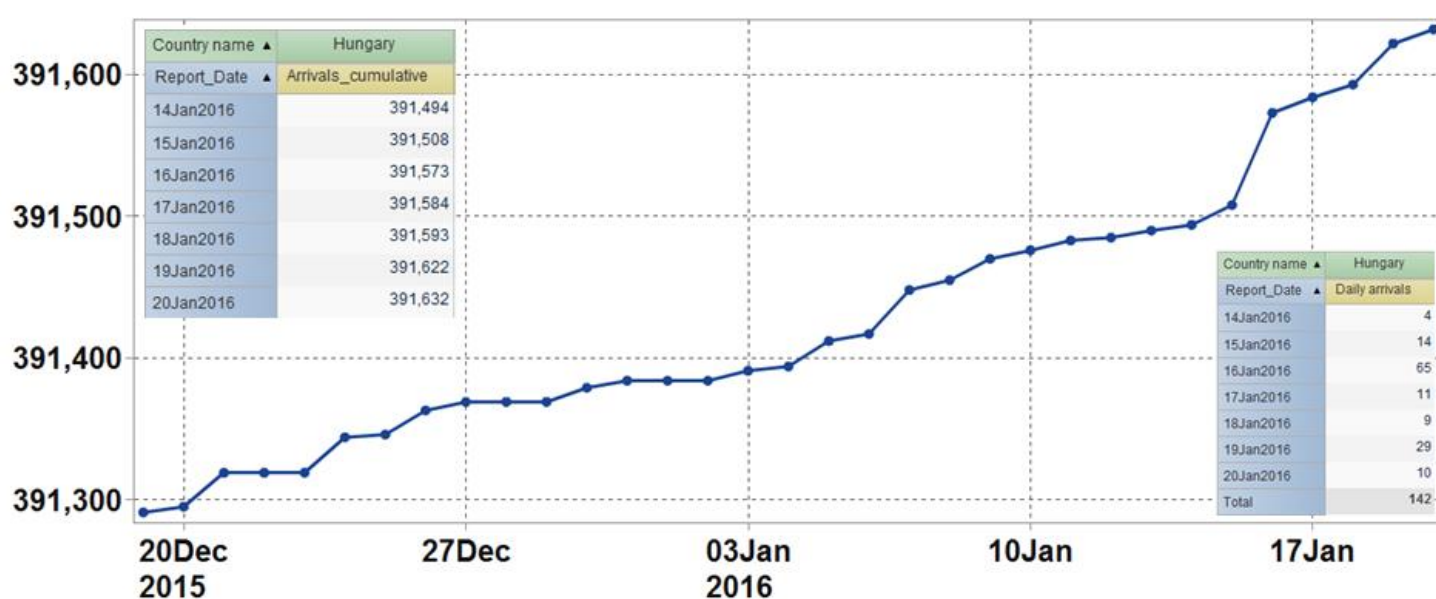
The most common countries of origin in descending order are: Syria, Afghanistan Pakistan, and Iraq.

Main known entry points: Croatian border (Zákány, Beremend, Letenye);

Serbian border (Röszke and Horgos).

Main known exit points: There are currently no transit movements crossing Hungary.

8.2. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Hungary



9. Croatia



9.1. Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

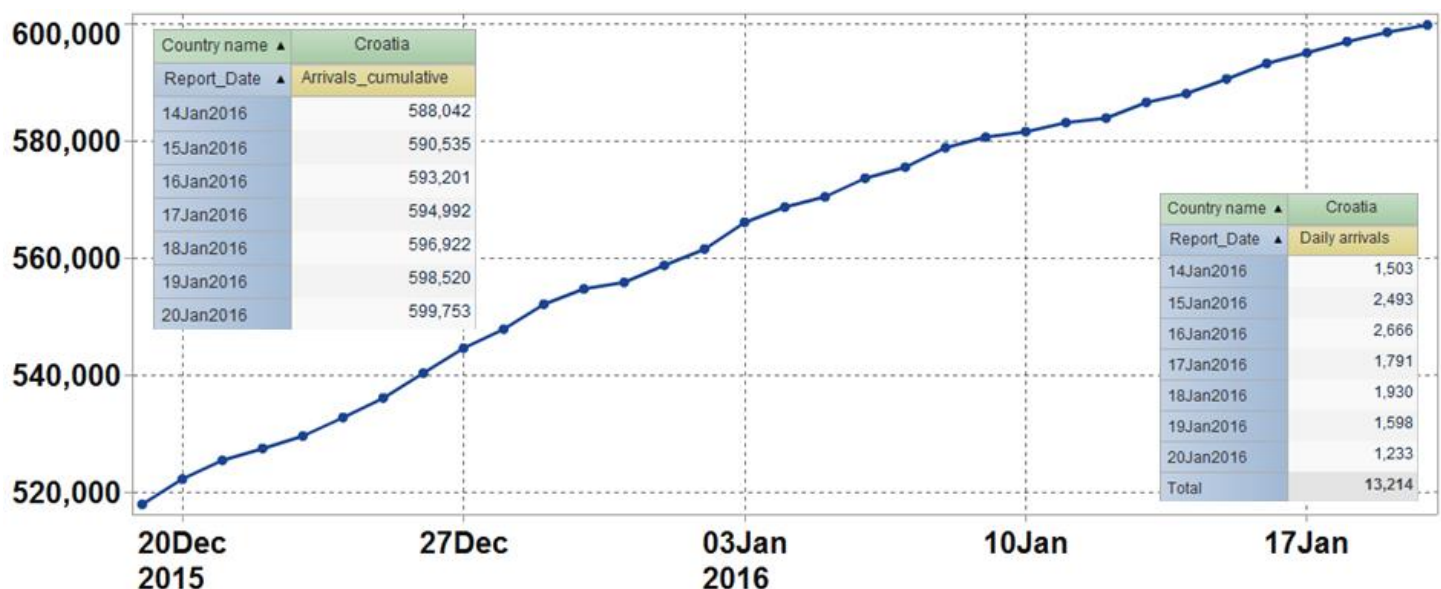
From 14-20 January 2016 a total of 13,214 migrants and asylum seekers were registered arriving in Croatia, up from 12,953 the previous week. This brought the daily average up 1,887 to from 1,850 arrivals in the previous period. With the new figures, the total number of migrants and asylum seekers that have been registered since the start of the crisis on 16 September, now totals 599,753, while since the start of 2016 a further 43,962 migrants and asylum seekers have entered the country.

Flow Monitoring: Since October 2015, IOM staff in Croatia have collected data from interviews with 1,767 migrants and asylum seekers.

Main known entry points from Serbia: Trains operate from Serbia to the Slavonski Brod. Winterized Transit Center, Croatia. When leaving, migrants are taken by bus to Sibinj (village near Slavonski Brod) where they board trains for Dobova, Slovenia.

Main known exit points to Slovenia: Dobova (by train).

9.2. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Croatia



10. Slovenia



10.1. Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

20 January– Since the start of the crisis on 16 October 2015, 421,245 migrants and asylum seekers have been registered entering Slovenia. From 14-20 January, there were 13,559 registered arrivals, up from 11,975 the previous week. The daily average of registered arrivals over the reporting period rose to 1,937, up from 1,710 in the previous week.

Flow Monitoring: Since November 2015, IOM staff in Slovenia have collected data from interviews with 180 migrants and asylum seekers.

From the Press

20 January-The Slovenian Police released a statement on their website stating that:

“Austrian security bodies are still receiving migrants in the agreed way, and have not limited their intake yet. Today, the Slovenian police have sent the first 500 foreigners to the entry point in Šentilj after registering them, where Austrian security bodies have begun to take in foreigners again. Reception procedures are still being carried out, and there has not been anything unusual so far.

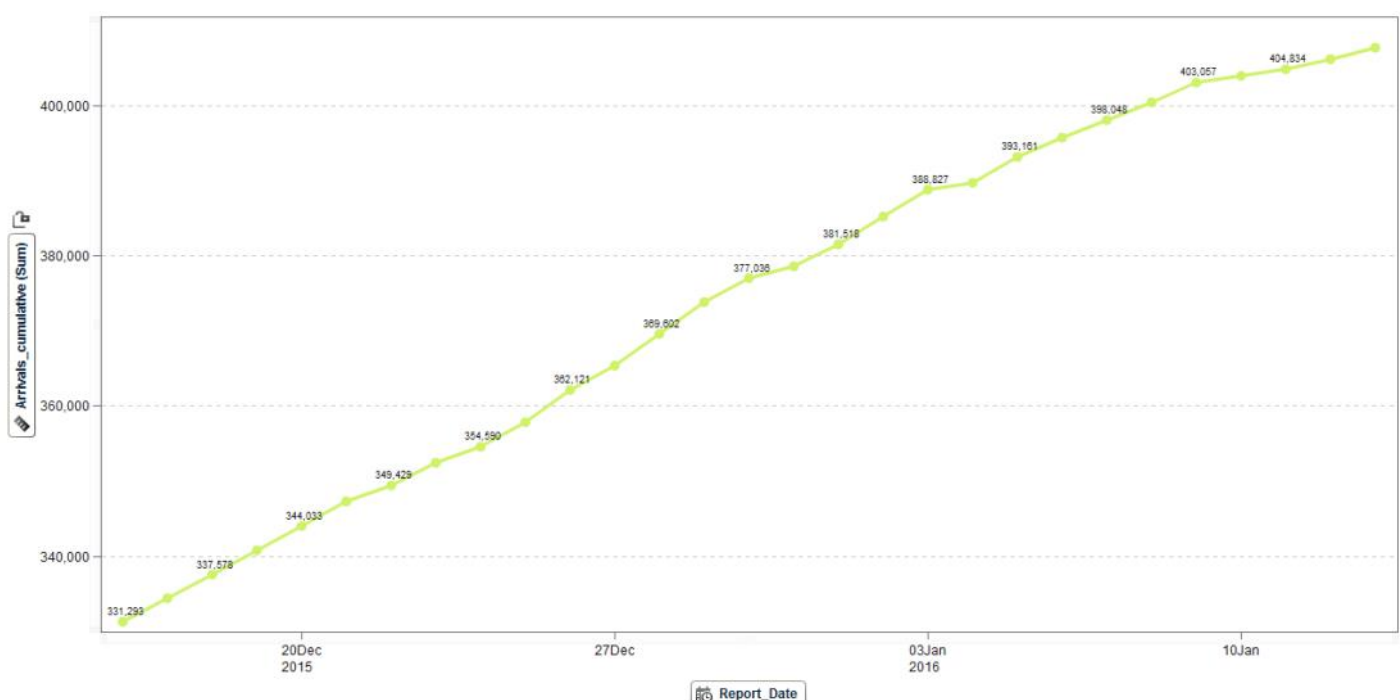
Based on the agreement with Austria, the handing over still takes place at Karavanke and in Podrožca, and, from today, also in Šentilj, where migrants are accommodated in the new reception centre. From Dobova centre, migrants will travel by train to the makeshift railway stop in Šentilj, which is very close to the accommodation centre. From there, the Slovenian police will hand them over to Austrian police officers. Civil protection services and humanitarian organisations will take care of migrants while they are waiting.

All migrants that will be denied entry by Austrian security bodies will be registered again, and handed over to Austria again. If they request asylum here, the relevant procedure will be initiated in accordance with the International Protection Act. If Austria reduces the influx of migrants, we foresee the same measure at our external Schengen border”
<http://policija.si/eng/index.php/component/content/article/13-news/1825-we-are-still-handing-over-migrants-to-austrians-as-usual>

Main known entry points: Dobova, Dobova train station, Gornja Radgona.

Main known exit points: The border crossings with Austria (Gornja Radgona/Bad Radkersburg, Šentilj/Spielfeld and Jesenice)

10.2. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Slovenia





10.3. Information on occupancy of registration centers and accommodation facilities for foreigners

The table shows the latest numbers of foreigners undergoing registration across Slovenia on 21 January, noon:

Reception centres	No of migrants undergoing registration
Brežice	0
Dobova Livarna	900
Dobovec	0
Gruškovje	0
Središče ob Dravi	0
Petišovci	0
Dolga vas	0
Bistrica ob Sotli	0
Total	900

The table shows the latest numbers of foreigners staying in accommodation facilities across Slovenia on 21 January 2016, noon:

Accommodation centres	No of migrants accommodated
Tent camp – car park at former Šentilj border crossing, Šentilj	518
Fairgrounds, Gornja Radgona	0
Tent camp at former Integral's parking lot, Lendava	0
Celje fairgrounds	0
Former 26 October Barracks, Vrhnika	0
Logatec Facility	0
Centre for Foreigners, Postojna	24
Total	542

11. Italy



11.1. Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

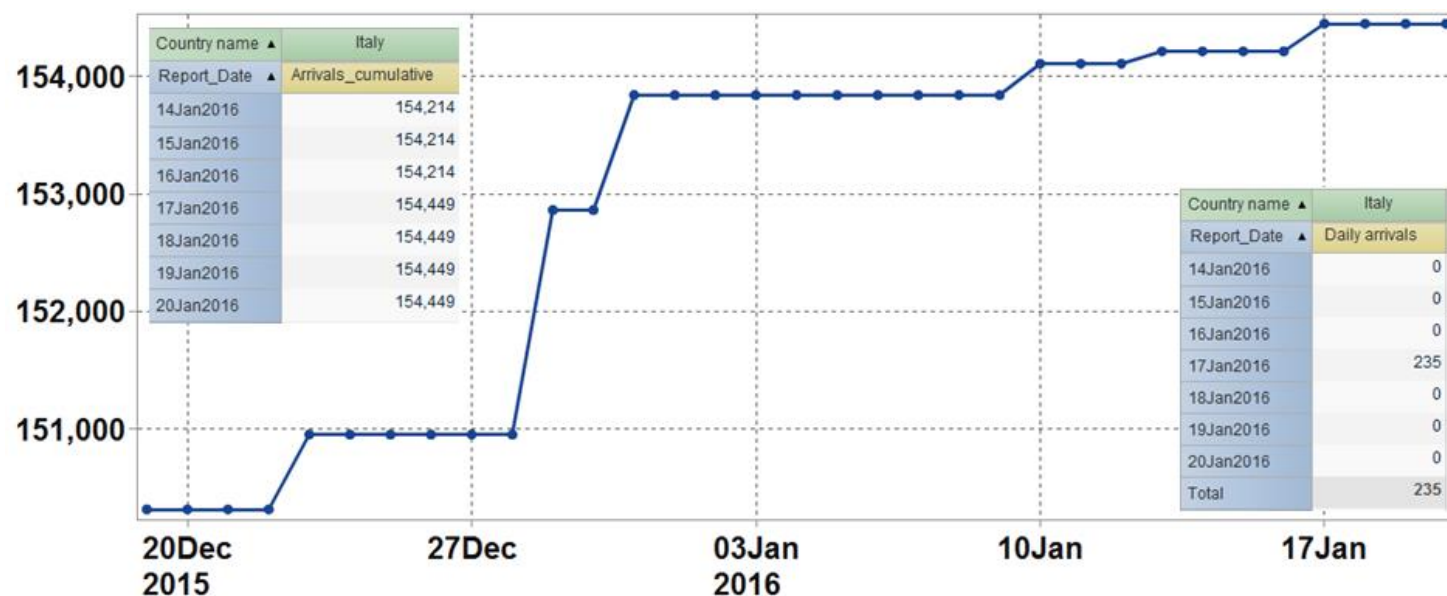
From 01 January 2015 to 20 January 2016, an estimated 154,449 migrants and asylum seekers were registered arriving in Italy. These figures are reached by adding numbers circulated by the Ministry of Interior, which go up to 31 December 2015, to numbers of arrivals from 1 January 2016 onwards, which are estimated by IOM staff in the landing areas. From 14-20 January 2016, IOM staff in the landing areas estimated that 235 migrants and asylum seekers had arrived in Italy, bringing the cumulative total for this year to 607 estimated arrivals.

Relocations: 20 January – To date, 342 individuals have been relocated – 258 from Italy (96 to Finland, 18 to France, 41 to Sweden, 12 to Spain, 11 to Germany, 14 to Belgium, 10 to Portugal, 6 to Spain, 50 to the Netherlands). To date, 18 out of the 31 participating countries have pledged to make places available, namely Belgium (30), Bulgaria (1,302), Cyprus (30), Finland (150), France (900), Germany (40), Ireland (20), Latvia (481), Lithuania (40), Luxembourg (90), Malta (131), the Netherlands (100), Poland (100), Portugal (130), Romania (300), Spain (50), Sweden (300) and Liechtenstein (43), with an overall number of only 4,237 places of the target 160,000 (http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/press-material/docs/state_of_play_-_relocation_en.pdf). You can find an overview [here](#).

Main known entry points: In the Channel of Sicily migrants are usually rescued in international waters and brought to the ports of Lampedusa, Sicily (Catania, Augusta, Pozzallo, Porto Empedocle, Trapani, Messina, Palermo) Calabria (Crotone, Reggio Calabria, Vibo, and others) or Apulia (mainly Taranto). Sometimes migrants are also brought to Sardinia (Cagliari), or Campania (Salerno).

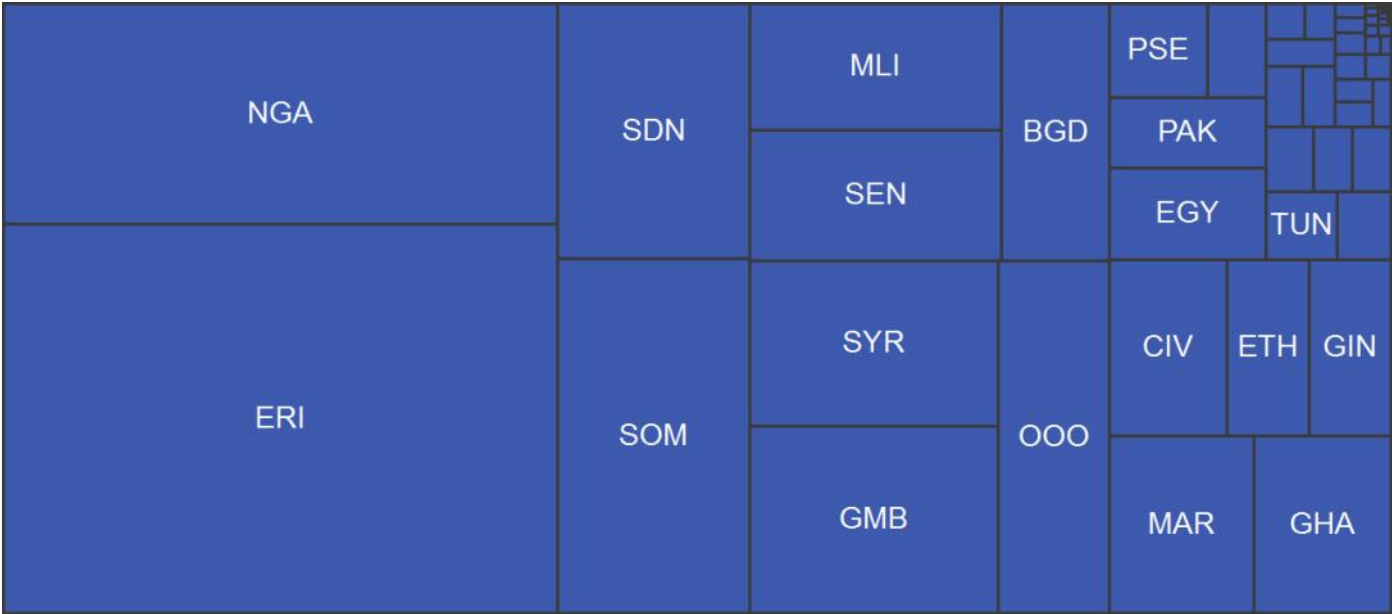
Main known exit points: Exit points are irregular and therefore little is known about them. IOM Italy estimates that most Syrians and Eritreans and many Sudanese tend to move on to other European countries within 24-48 hours after reaching Italy, while most Sub-Saharan Africans remain in Italy.

11.2. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Italy

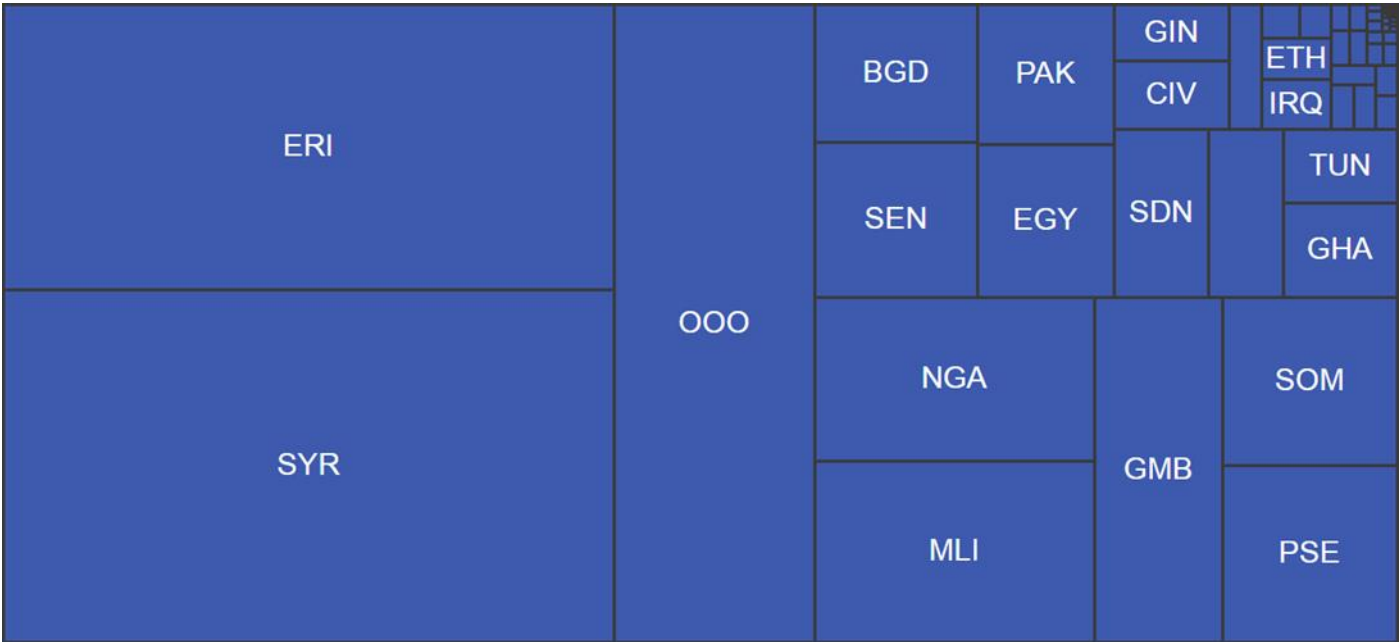




11.3. Cumulative arrivals to Italy by nationality of origin 2015 (from 1 Jan to 31 Dec)



11.3.1. Reference - Cumulative arrivals to Italy by nationality of origin 2014





11.3.2. Table: Arrivals in Italy by country of origin 2015 (from 1 Jan to 30 Nov)

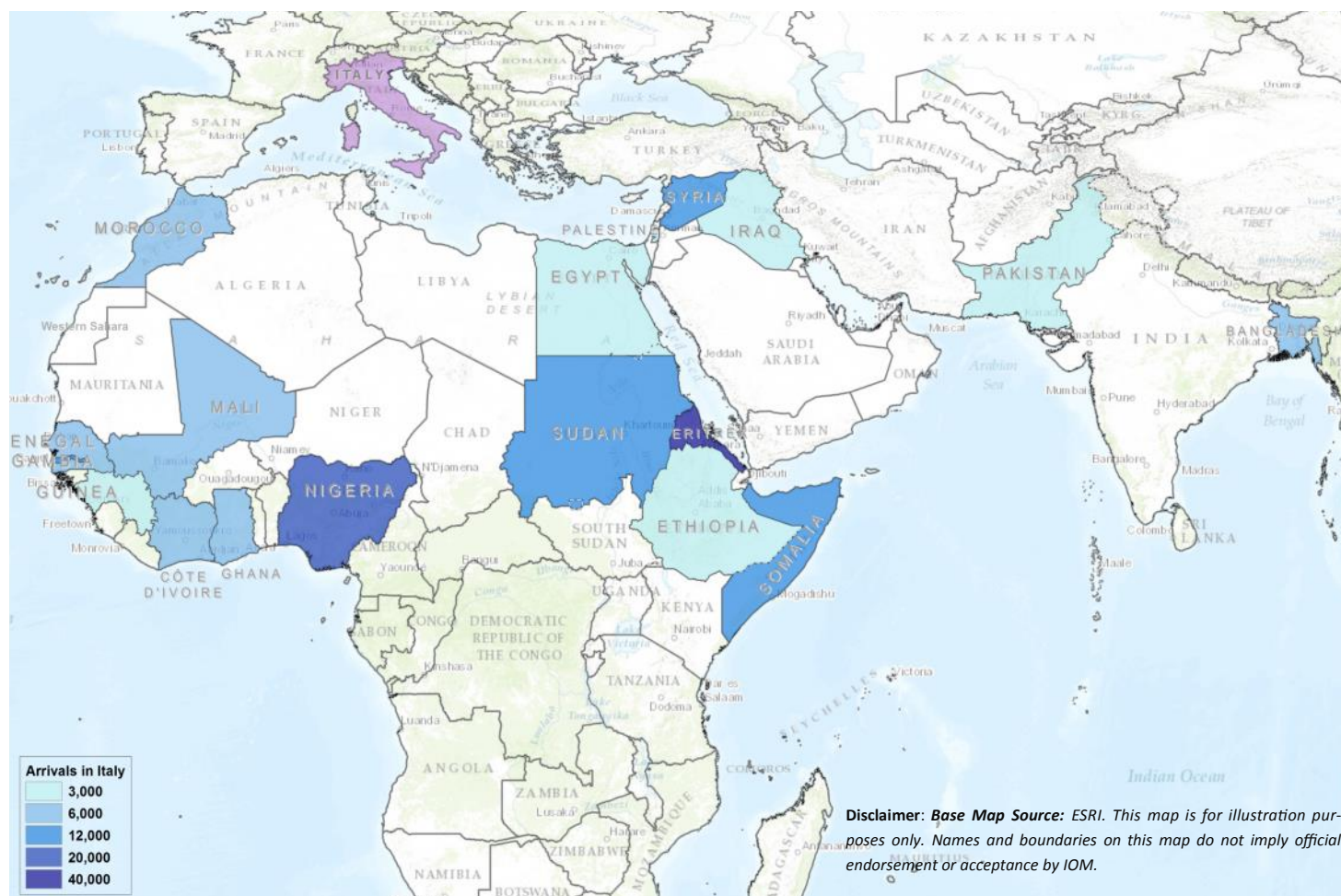
Arrivals by sea to Italy - Main Countries of Origin (January - October 2015)							
Main Countries of Origin	2015	Main Countries of Origin	2015	Main Countries of Origin	2015	Main Countries of Origin	2015
Eritrea	39,162	Ghana	4,431	Libya	563	Niger	154
Nigeria	22,237	Ivory Coast	3,772	Burkina Faso	470	Liberia	137
Somalia	12,433	Ethiopia	2,631	Guinea Bissau	456	Iran	119
Sudan	8,932	Guinea	2,629	Benin	396	Afghanistan	117
Gambia	8,454	Egypt	2,610	Togo	360	Other (26 countries)	393
Syria	7,448	Pakistan	1,982	Algeria	343	Unidentified	7,138
Senegal	5,981	Occ. Palestinian T.	1,673	Sierra Leone	250		
Mali	5,826	Iraq	996	Comoros	192		
Bangladesh	5,040	Tunisia	880	Chad	174		
Morocco	4,647	Cameroon	662	Congo	154	TOTAL	153,842

11.3.3 Map: Arrivals in Italy by country of origin 2015 (from 1 Jan to 31 Dec)

OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

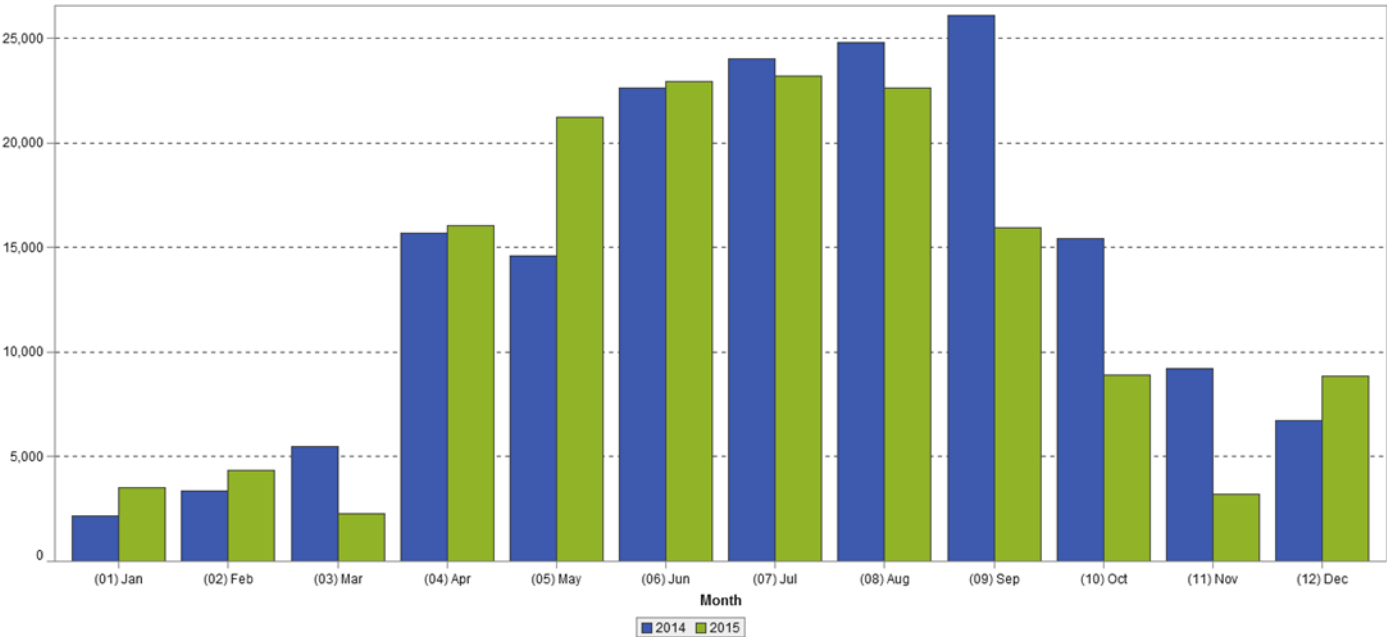


Cumulative arrivals to Italy by nationality of origin 🌐 From 01 January 2015 to 31 December 2015

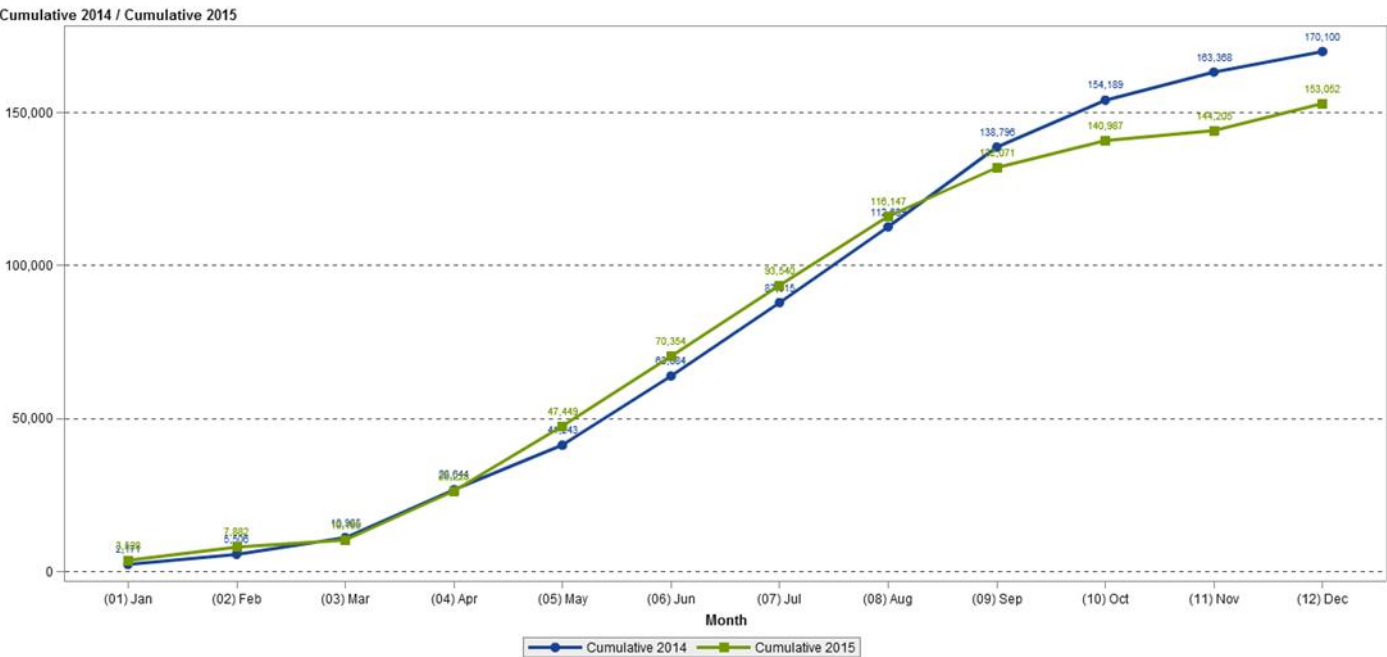




11.4. Monthly Arrivals to Italy comparison 2014 and 2015

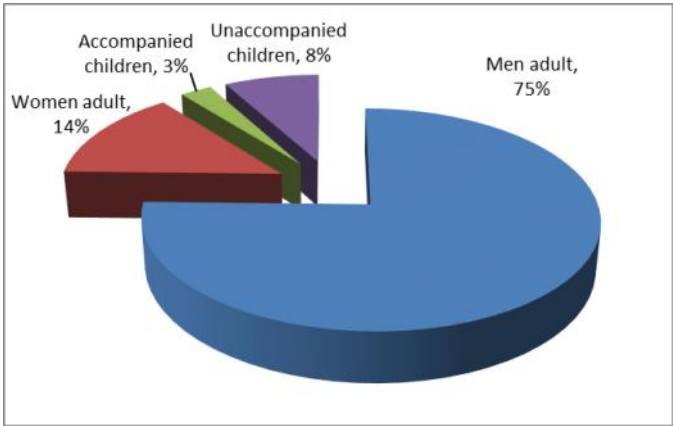


11.4.1. Monthly Cumulative Arrivals to Italy comparison 2014 and 2015



12.5. Demographic information for arrivals in Italy (from 1 Jan to 31 Dec)*

Age group	Arrivals	Percentage	Percent-age
Men adult	115,947	75%	89%
Women adult	21,434	14%	
Accompanied children	4,117	3%	11%
Unaccompanied children	12,344	8%	
Total	153,842	100%	100%



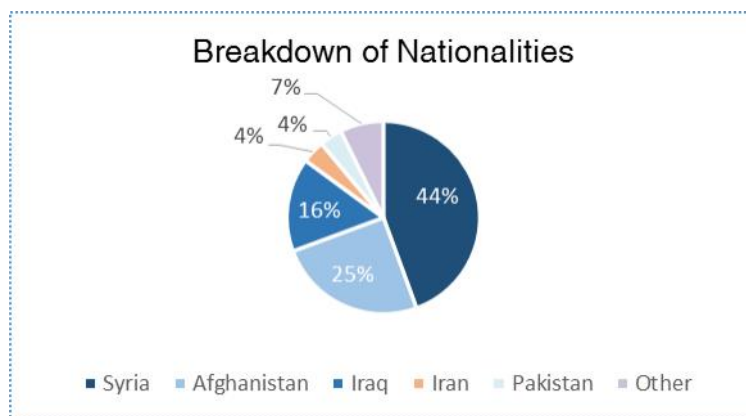
*Source: National Authorities

12.1. Special Feature: Flow Monitoring

Flow Monitoring Survey Results

Between 8 October 2015 and 18 January 2016, IOM staff in Croatia, FYROM, Greece and Slovenia collected data from interviews with 2,733 migrants and asylum seekers. Individuals of Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi, Iranian and Pakistani nationalities comprised 93% of all respondents. The analysis of these five nationalities is presented below.

The resulting analysis is intended to provide an overview of basic trends and profiles of migrants with respect to demographics, countries of origin, levels of education, and intended destination. Interviews were not conducted in a randomized manner; therefore, the conclusions from the surveys should not yet be used to extrapolate broader trends, but can be used as a preliminary indication of migrant profiles.

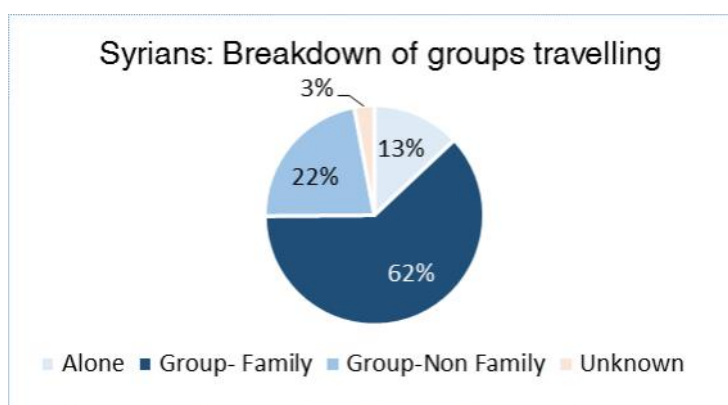


SYRIAN NATIONALS

Between 8 October 2015 and 12 January 2016, 1,214 respondents of Syrian nationality were surveyed in Greece, Croatia, FYROM and Slovenia. This constitutes 44% of the total number of individuals surveyed.

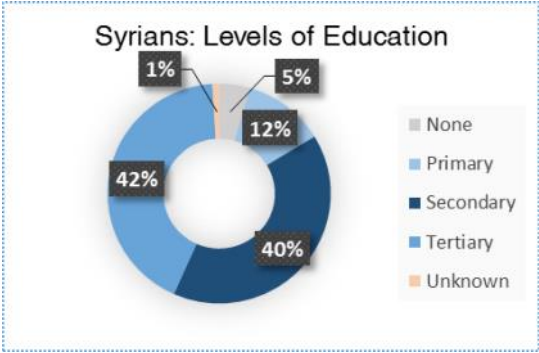
Demographics: Syrians

The average Syrian respondent was 29 years old. The majority of respondents were male (72%), although it should be noted that the sample was not taken randomly, which partly explains this gender imbalance. The majority of respondents (84%), were travelling with a group, while only 13% reported travelling alone. Of those 84% travelling in a group, 62% reported to be travelling with family members. The remaining 3% of respondents did not report who they were travelling with.



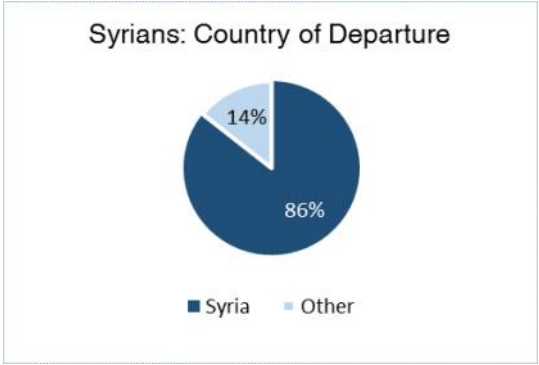
Levels of Education: Syrians

42% of respondents reported having obtained tertiary education, while 40% reported having obtained a high school education, 12% reported having obtained primary school level education, and 5% reporting not having received any formal education. The levels of education amongst the sample are shown in the chart below:



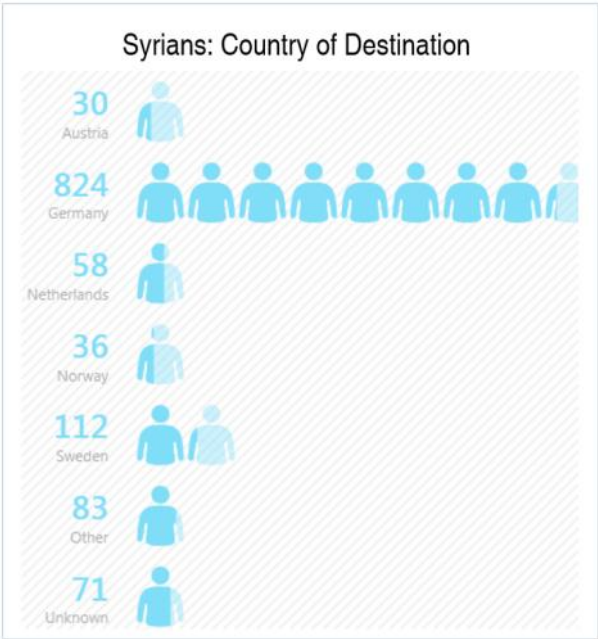
Countries of Departure: Syrians

The majority of Syrian respondents (86% or 1,040 individuals) reported departing from Syria. Out of the 86% that departed directly from Syria, the majority (76%) used routes going through Turkey, Greece and Western Balkans. The other 10% of those Syrians went through Lebanon, Turkey, Greece, and Western Balkans (WB). Furthermore, 9% of the Syrians who departed from Turkey (where they stayed a year or more as refugees) used routes going through Greece and WB. The remaining Syrians lived in Lebanon and Jordan (3% and 2% respectively) where they stayed a year or more, all used routes through Turkey, Greece and WB.



Countries of Destination: Syrians

Germany was the most popular intended country of destination, with 68% or 824 individuals reporting Germany as the intended country of destination, followed by Sweden (9% or 112 individuals). The breakdown is presented in the chart below.



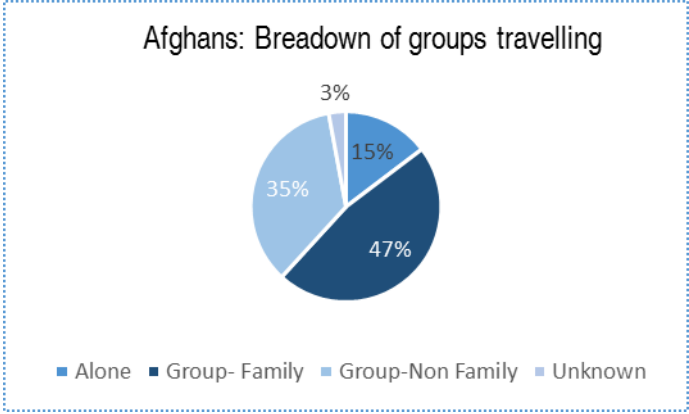
Furthermore, 34% of the respondents (409 individuals) reported having no relatives in the country of their destination. 64% of the respondents (772 individuals) reported having family and relatives in the country of intended destination, including 35% (423 individuals) who reported having non-first-line relatives and 29% (349 individuals) who reported having first-line relatives in the country of destination. The remaining 3% did not have a planned country of destination or know where they wanted to arrive. Almost half of the respondents who had relatives at the destination country reported that their relatives had been living in the destination country for more than a year.

Afghan Nationals

Between 8 October 2015 and 12 January 2016, 681 respondents of Afghan nationality were surveyed in Greece, Croatia, FYROM and Slovenia, which constitutes 25% of the total number of individuals surveyed.

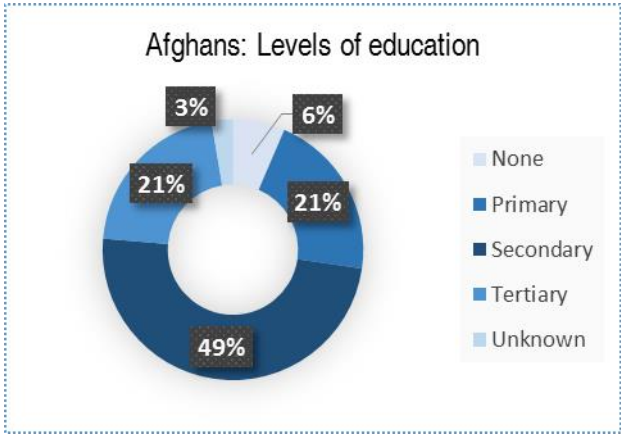
Demographics: Afghans

The average Afghan respondent was 29 years old. The predominant majority of this sample were males (86%). The majority of Afghan respondents (83% or 563 individuals), were travelling with a group, while only 15% (100 individuals) reported travelling alone. The remaining 3% of respondents did not report who they were travelling with.



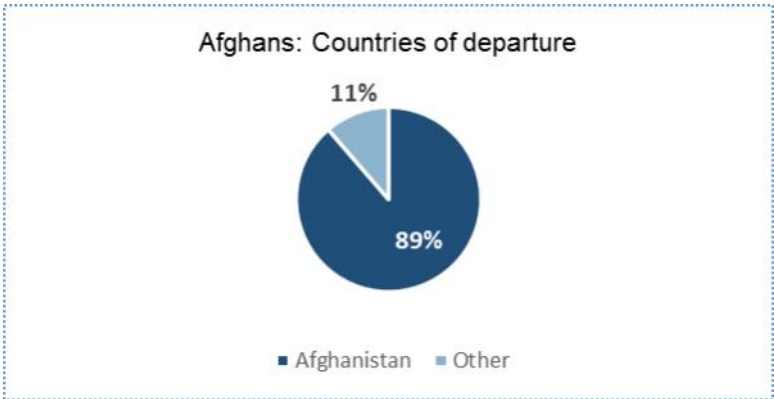
Levels of Education: Afghans

41% of Afghans reported having obtained tertiary education, against 47% reported having obtained a high school education, 11% reported having obtained a primary school level education. The levels of education amongst the sample are shown in the chart below:



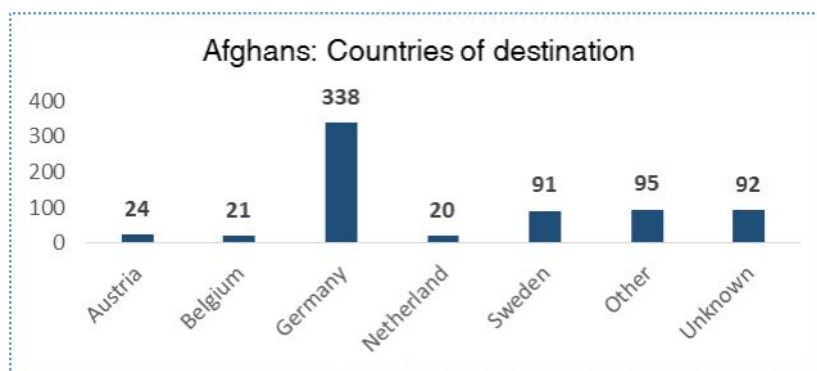
Countries of Departure: Afghans

The predominant majority of Afghan respondents (96%) had not stayed in a refugee camp prior to departure. 89% of the respondents reported departing from Afghanistan.

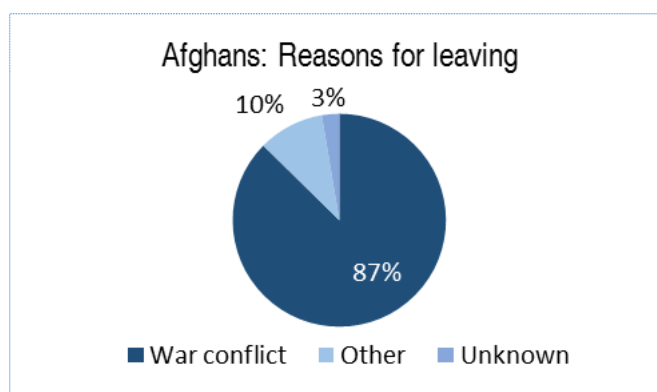


Countries of Intended Destination: Afghans

50% or 338 Afghan individuals reported Germany as the intended country of destination, followed by Sweden (13% or 91 individuals).



Furthermore, the majority of the respondents (77%) left the departure country between two weeks and three months prior to the survey, while 14% had departed less than two weeks prior to being interviewed. Additionally, 87% (595 individuals) of the respondents reported war conflicts as their primary reason for departure.



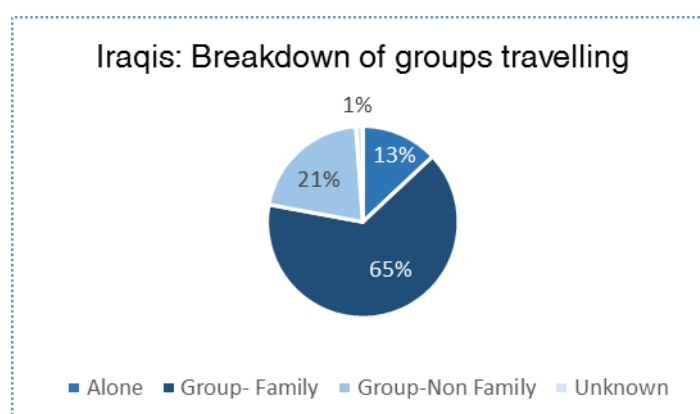
Iraqi Nationals

Background and methodology

Between 8 October 2015 and 18 January 2016, IOM staff in Greece, FYROM, Croatia and Slovenia collected data from interviews with 430 Iraqi nationals (who comprise 16% of the total number of individuals surveyed) immigrating towards Europe. These flow monitoring surveys are aimed at monitoring and understanding the motivations and intentions of migrants and asylum seekers, and other pertinent information about the moving population.

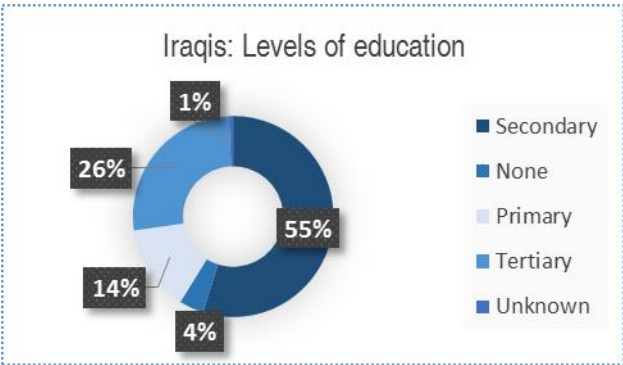
Demographics: Iraqis

The average Iraqi respondent of the Flow Monitoring Surveys was 29 years old. The predominant majority of respondents were male (84%), although it should be noted that the sample was not taken randomly, which partly explains this gender imbalance. The majority of respondents (86%), were travelling with a group, while only 13% reported travelling alone. Of the 86% travelling in a group, 65% reported to be travelling with family members while 21% reported to be travelling with non-family members. The remaining 1% of respondents did not report who they were travelling with.



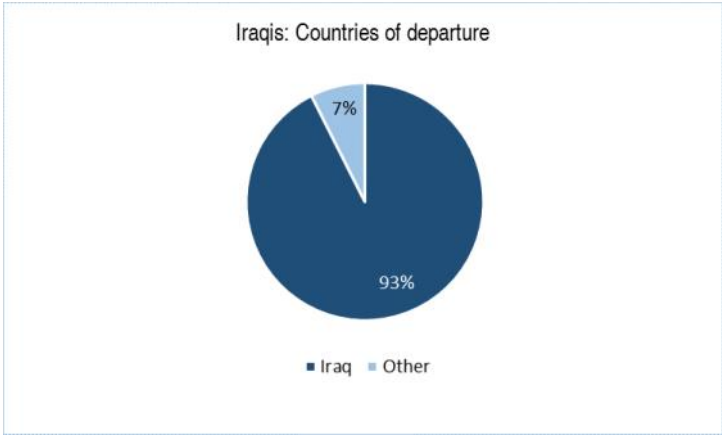
Levels of Education: Iraqis

26% of Iraqis reported having obtained tertiary education, against 55% reported having obtained a high school education, 14% reported having obtained a primary school level education.



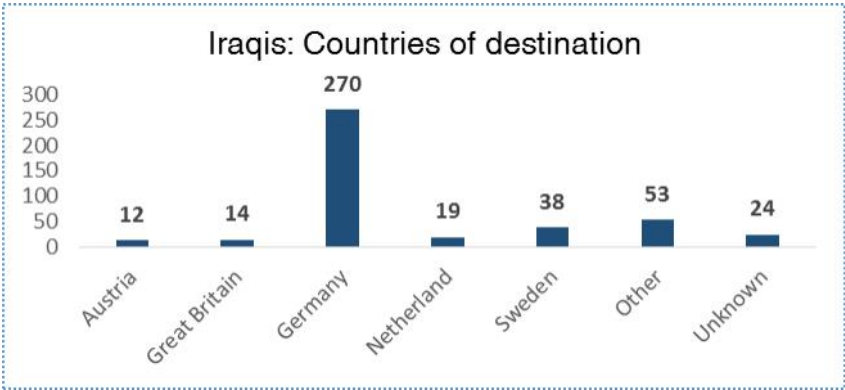
Countries of Departure: Iraqis

The predominant majority of respondents (92%) reported that they had not resided in a refugee or IDP camp prior to departure. The majority of respondents (398 individuals or of 93%) reported departing from Iraq. Lastly but not least, half of the respondents (51%) left the departure country less than two weeks prior to the interview, while 41% reported having departed between two weeks and three months prior to being surveyed.

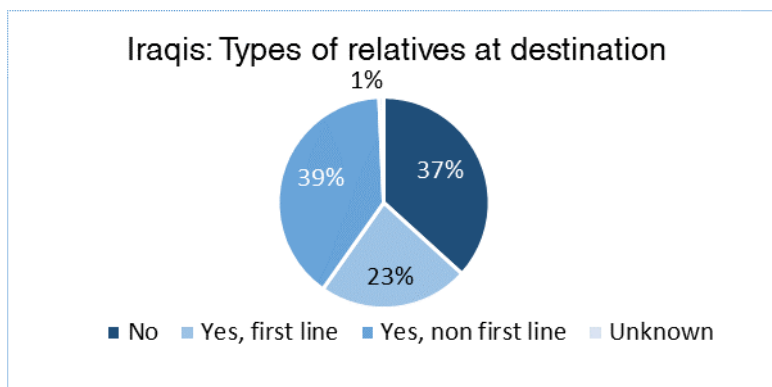


Countries of Destination: Iraqis

Germany was the most popular intended country of destination, with 61% or 226 individuals reporting Germany as the intended country of destination, followed by Sweden (10% or 36 individuals).



Furthermore, 37% of the respondents (158 individuals) reported having no relatives in the country of their intended destination. 63% of the respondents (269 individuals) reported having family and relatives in the country of intended destination, including 40% (170 individuals) who reported having non-first-line relatives and 23% (99 individuals) who reported having first-line relatives in the country of destination. The remaining 1% did not have a planned country of destination or know where they wanted to arrive.

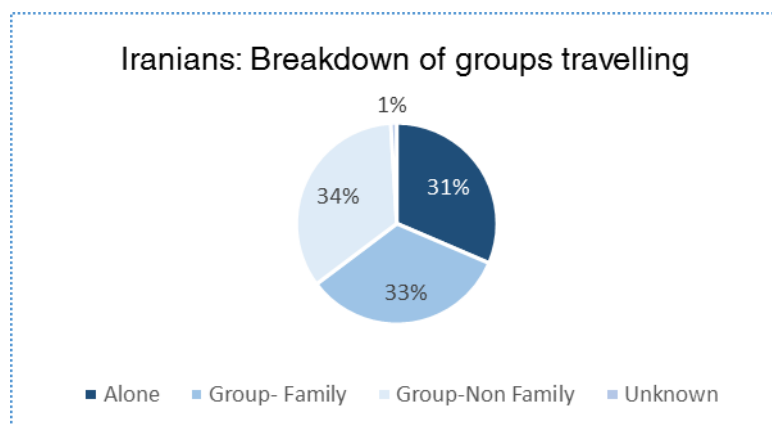


Iranian Nationals

Between 8 October 2015 and 18 January 2016, 105 respondents of Iranian nationality were surveyed in Greece, FYROM, Croatia and Slovenia. This constitutes 4% of the total number of individuals surveyed.

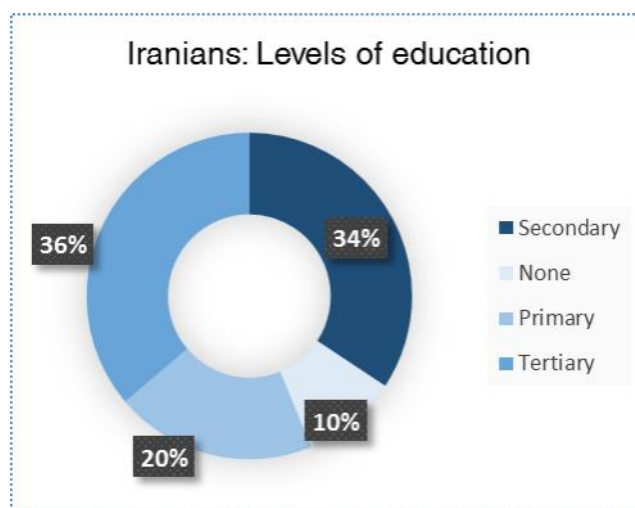
Demographics: Iranians

The average Iranian respondent was 27 years old. The predominant majority of respondents were male (89%), although it should be noted that the sample was not taken randomly, which partly explains this gender imbalance. The majority of respondents (67%), were travelling with a group, while 31% reported travelling alone. Of the 67% travelling in a group, 33% reported to be travelling with family members while 34% reported to be travelling with non-family members. The remaining 1% of respondents did not report who they were travelling with.



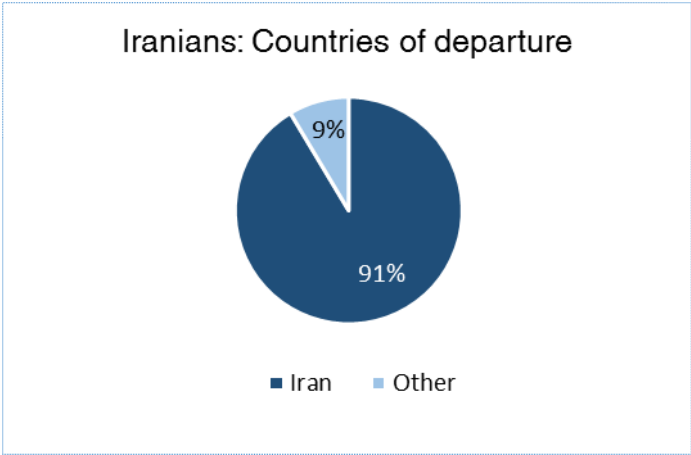
Levels of Education: Iranians

36% of respondents reported having obtained tertiary education, while 34% reported having obtained a high school education, 20% a primary school level education, and 10% reporting not having received any formal education. The levels of education amongst the sample are shown in the chart below:



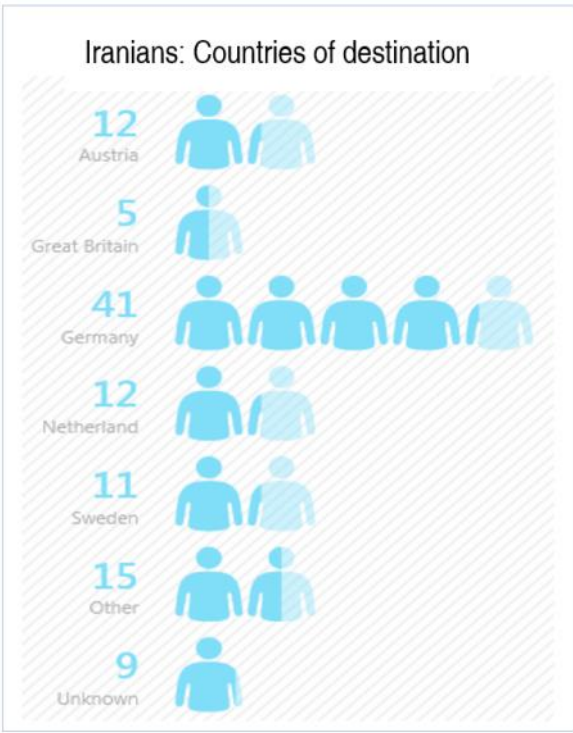
Countries of Departure: Iranians

The predominant majority of respondents (96%) reported that they had not resided in a refugee or IDP camp prior to departure. The majority respondents (96 individuals or of 91%) reported departing from Iran.



Countries of Destination: Iranians

Germany was the most popular intended country of destination, with 39% or 41 individuals reporting Germany as the intended country of destination.



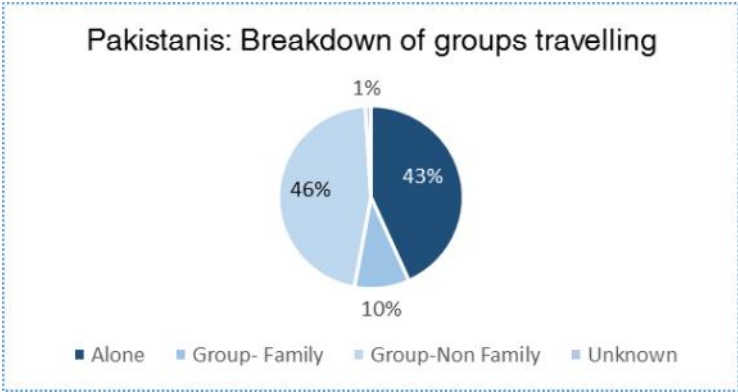
Furthermore, 51% of the respondents (54 individuals) reported having no relatives in the country of their intended destination. 48% of the respondents (50 individuals) reported having family and relatives in the country of intended destination.

Pakistani Nationals

Between 8 October 2015 and 18 January 2016, 104 respondents of Iranian nationality were surveyed in Greece, FYROM, Croatia and Slovenia. This constitutes 4% of the total number of individuals surveyed.

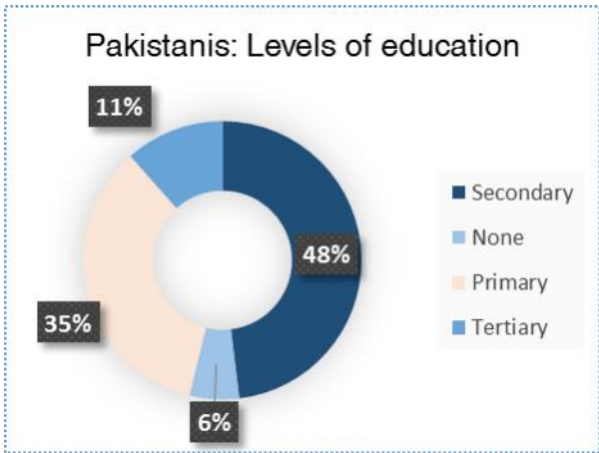
Demographics: Pakistanis

The average Pakistani respondent was 26 years old. The predominant majority of respondents were male (98%), although it should be noted that the sample was not taken randomly, which partly explains this gender imbalance. The majority of respondents (67%), were travelling with a group, while 31% reported travelling alone. Of the 67% travelling in a group, 33% reported to be travelling with family members while 34% reported to be travelling with non-family members. The remaining 1% of respondents did not report who they were travelling with.



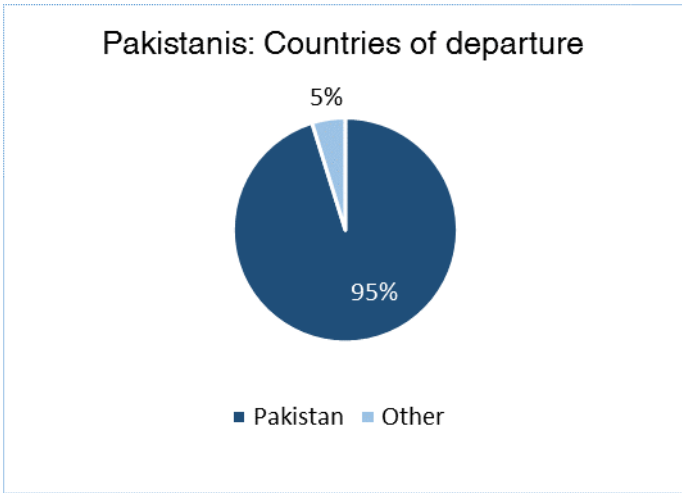
Levels of Education: Pakistanis

12% of respondents reported having obtained tertiary education, while 48% reported having obtained a high school education, 35% a primary school level education, and 6% reporting not having received any formal education. The levels of education amongst the sample are shown in the chart below:



Countries of Departure: Pakistanis

The predominant majority of respondents (97%) reported that they had not resided in a refugee or IDP camp prior to departure. The majority respondents (99 individuals or of 95%) reported departing from Pakistan.



Countries of Destination: Pakistanis

Germany was the most popular intended country of destination, with 20% or 21 individuals reporting Germany as the intended country of destination, followed by Italy (19% or 20 individuals).



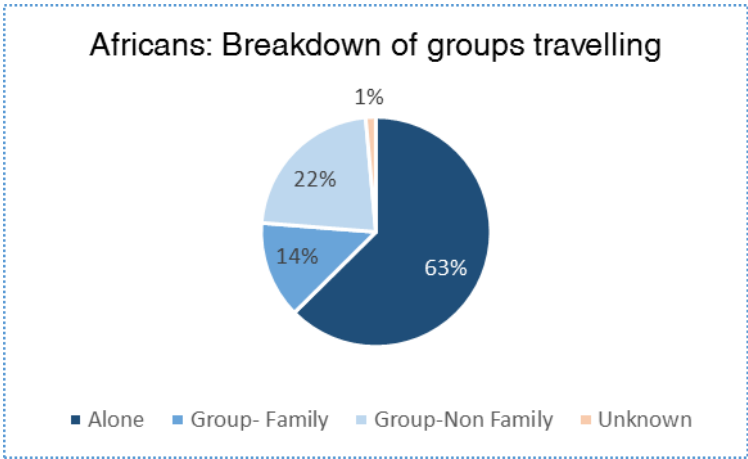
Furthermore, 75% of the respondents (78 individuals) reported having no relatives in the country of their intended destination. 25% of the respondents (26 individuals) reported having family and relatives in the country of intended destination.

African Nationals

Between 8 October 2015 and 12 January 2016, 139 respondents of African nationality were surveyed in Greece, Croatia and FYROM. This constitutes 5% of the total number of individuals surveyed.

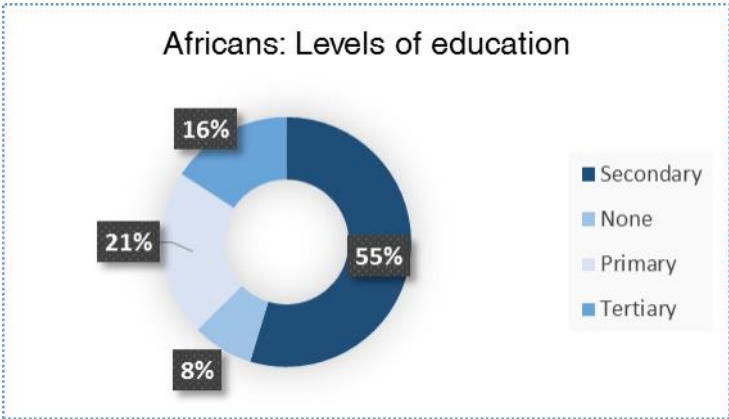
Demographics: Africans

The average African respondent was 27 years old. The predominant majority of respondents were male (96%), although it should be noted that the sample was not taken randomly, which partly explains this gender imbalance. The majority of respondents (63%) were travelling alone, while 37% reported travelling with a group. Of the 37% travelling in a group, 14% reported to be travelling with family members while 22% reported to be travelling with non-family members.



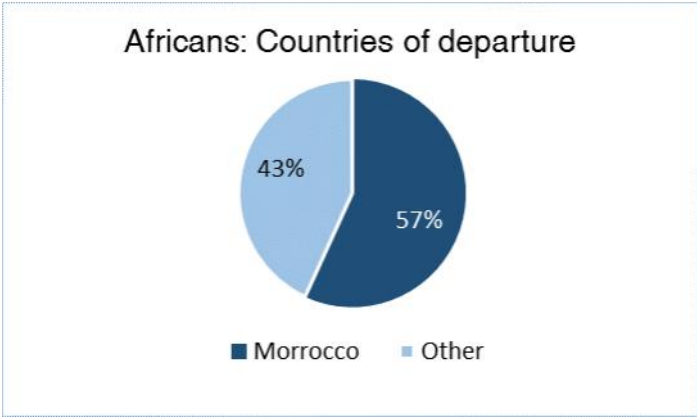
Levels of Education: Africans

16% of respondents reported having obtained tertiary education, while 55% reported having obtained a high school education, 21% a primary school level education, and 8% reporting not having received any formal education. The levels of education amongst the sample are shown in the chart below:



Countries of Departure: Africans

The predominant majority of respondents (78%) reported that they had not resided in a refugee or IDP camp prior to departure. The majority of respondents (57%) reported departing from Morocco.



Countries of Destination: Africans

Germany was the most popular intended country of destination, with 40% of individuals reporting Germany as the intended country of destination, followed by Italy (14%) and France (13%).



12.2. Special Feature: The Northern Route

Norway



There were several reports in the Norwegian and international press this week relating to the Norwegian government's decision to send back all migrants and asylum seekers who entered the country illegally from the Russian borders on bicycles. This is believed to include over 5,500 individuals. Human rights activists have expressed concern about the fact that people will be obliged to cycle back to Russia in weather conditions of -20°C

http://uinp.info/world_news/norvegiya_vyshlet_vrossiyu_55tysyach_migrantov_sblizhnego_vostoka

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-35355727>

Finland



Finnish border guards expect that up to 7,500 asylum-seekers will go through the checkpoints at the border between Russia and Finland this year

<http://regnum.ru/news/society/2055276.html>

12.3. About this report: DTM in the Mediterranean and beyond

In October 2015, IOM launched its **Early Warning Information Sharing Network** to commence sharing data between IOM, government agencies, and other humanitarian actors in affected countries of arrival and transit. IOM seeks to identify vulnerabilities and needs among the mobile population to inform all concerned parties about the type of assistance required. The information provided by IOM seeks to inform national authorities and partners in their daily work to enable a better targeted response.

To enable this information sharing, IOM is utilizing its **Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)**, a suite of tools and methodologies designed to track and analyse human mobility in different displacement contexts, in a continuous manner. A **Flow Monitoring System** was set up to provide a better understanding of mixed migration flows across the Central Mediterranean and Western Balkans routes. The Flow Monitoring System includes this weekly flows compilation, which provides an overview of migration flows in countries of first arrival and “transit countries” 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 Croatia since October 2015, with survey more recently also covering Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), and Slovenia. As of 20 January 2016 IOM had interviewed over 2,700 migrants and asylum seekers. Flow monitoring data collected by IOM field staff in multiple countries along the migratory route is analysed in the “special features” section.

12.4. About the numbers

As mentioned above, the data on registered arrivals in this report is collated by IOM through consultations with ministries of interior, coast guards, police forces, and other relevant national authorities. Thus, numbers of entrants who evaded detection at the borders or entered countries on student, tourist, or work visas, are not captured.

As such, the German Ministry of Interior’s announcement on 06 January 2016 that arrivals for 2015 had exceeded 1 million for Germany alone is unsurprising. The Ministry explained that the total number of asylum applications filed in 2015 no longer adequately represents the total number of arrivals, due to delays in the asylum application system. Instead, the Ministry referred to the number of arrivals as captured through the EASY-System, which is used to record new entrants upon arrival and determine to which federal state asylum seekers are referred. According to the EASY-System, the numbers of arrivals in 2015 as published on the BAMF (Ministry for Migration and Asylum) website were, as of January 2016, higher than 1 million for Germany alone. These numbers indicate that there may have been a larger overall number of arrivals to Europe in 2015 than has to date been detected in countries of transit. However, it should be taken into consideration that some people might have already entered Europe in 2014 and then entered Germany in 2015; and that the Ministry and BAMF highlight that there may have been some duplications in the EASY-System. Read more [here](#).

Numbers of registered arrivals to Greece and Italy have been shown to match the data IOM has available for other countries further along the route. Nevertheless, as previously mentioned, certain types of arrival are hard to capture by date: for example, some people might have flown directly to Germany on student, tourist, or work visas, and subsequently decided to stay. People may have also travelled to Germany via Russia and northern Europe, or otherwise avoided detection along the Mediterranean and Balkans routes.