



31 Municipalities
in
6 Cantons



166
locations
covered



406 migrants
outside TRCs,
out of 406
mapped in total

On 09 December 2021, the eighth joint data collection exercise was conducted by IOM Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), together with the Service for Foreigners' Affairs¹ (SFA), and the support of the Red Cross (RC) Federation of BiH (FBiH) to collect information on the number of migrants and asylum-seekers² present in the country. The purpose of the exercise was to provide an estimate of the migrant population (stock) that was not accommodated or registered in any official Temporary Reception Centres (TRCs) at a given point in time. Ten teams were deployed for a total of 28 enumerators (21 males and 7 females), plus 10 SFA staff (8 males and 2 females) and 10 RC staff (6 males and 4 females). The data collection exercise was implemented in 6 Cantons of the FBiH in BiH for a total of 166 locations³ in 31 municipalities: 74 locations in 6 Municipalities in Una-Sana Canton, 30 locations in 10 Municipalities in Tuzla Canton, 35 locations in 4 Municipalities in Canton Sarajevo, 21 locations in 5 Municipalities in Herzegovina – Neretva Canton, 4 locations in 4 Municipalities in West Herzegovina Canton and 2 locations in 2 Municipalities in Canton 10. (see Map at p.2).

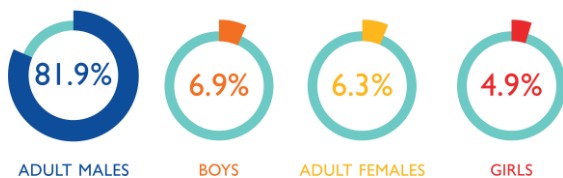
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND LOCALIZATION

The total number of migrants identified in the locations covered was 406 out of which **406** stated that they were not accommodated in any of official TRCs in BiH.

The number of migrants observed in Round 08 is in line with the [previous rounds](#), and this can be explained by several factors that influenced the data collection, such as the staff employed and the number of locations visited, which limit the range of action, as well as the unfavorable weather conditions due to rain and snow. Furthermore, the change of seasons and routes can lead to a change in the locations, well-known to IOM, in which migrants tend to habitually reside, with a direct impact on the number of migrants identified through the data collection exercise. IOM is closely following the changing positions of migrant settlements. Therefore, it is likely that not all locations were fully covered during Round 08. Lastly, as noticed in previous rounds, the presence of one SFA staff per team deployed may contribute to a lower presence of migrants in visited locations. As in the previous rounds, the number of migrants who declared not to be accommodated in reception centres, out of the total number of migrants observed, is gradually increasing reaching 100 per cent on Round 08.

Afghanistan (32%) and Pakistan (24.7%) are the two main declared nationalities⁴ with the highest number of persons outside of TRCs in BiH, followed by Morocco with 14 per cent, the Islamic Republic of Iran (7.9%) and Egypt (5.9%). Other declared nationalities include Algeria (3.9%), Tunisia (1.8%), Iraq (1.5%), Libya (1.5%), Cuba (1.3%), and equally India, Turkey, Gambia, Syrian Arab Republic, Cameroon and Ghana with less than 1 per cent. For the remaining 2.1 per cent of the migrants observed, the nationality is unknown.

SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATED DATA



1. The SFA, within the Ministry of Security (MoS), is the responsible party for the registration of all foreigners on the territory of BiH, including the issuing of attestations of those expressing the intention to seek asylum. The MoS is also formally responsible for the management of the Immigration Centre and the Temporary Reception Centres.

Compared to previous rounds, there has been a sharp decline in the number of Afghan citizens, with 18 per cent less than in Round 07.

Sex and age disaggregated data show that most migrants outside TRCs are adult males (318), followed by boys (27), adult females (24) and girls (19). Overall, adult males represent 82 per cent of migrant population identified outside TRCs in BiH, which represents a 6 per cent increase compared to Round 07. Most of the children are from Afghanistan (76%), followed by Iran (9%), Pakistan (7%), Iraq (4 %), Egypt and Morocco with both 2 per cent. Unlike Round 07, no migrant children from Algeria were registered in this round, while children from Pakistan and Morocco nationalities were recorded.



2,302 migrants assisted in TRCs

2,978 extra beds available in TRCs

In Round 08, out of the 124 migrants from Afghanistan, 49 (39.5%) reported to be from Kabul province, followed by 42 from Parwan (33.9%), 11 from Wardak (8.9%), 10 from Kapisa (8.1%), 6 from Daykundi (4.8%), 1 from Baghlan (less than 1%). For the remaining 5 migrants from Afghanistan, the province of origin is unknown.

Out of 406 migrants without accommodation in TRCs, 351 reported that they entered BiH from Serbia, 21 from Montenegro, while for 34 migrants this information is unknown.

On the type of locations covered in Round 08, most of the migrants observed were found in private accommodation that they could use for free (41.1%), followed by abandoned buildings (33.7%), outside locations including bus and train stations (9.7%), paid hostels (7.9%), other unspecified locations (4.7%), makeshift barracks or tents (2.2%), and lastly private accommodation paying rent (0.7%). It is worth noting that in Round 08, the number of migrants observed in private accommodation that they could use for free increased from 18 to 41.1%, while the number of migrants staying in paid accommodation, including hostels and other private shelters decreased from 10 to 8.6 per cent.

2. As no document check was carried out during the data collection, migrants include asylum seekers and refugees.

3. Number of locations visited refers to the number of places identified by unique geo-coordinates. Of the 166 locations visited, in 68 there were no migrants present.

4. Nationalities in this report are those self-reported by migrants.

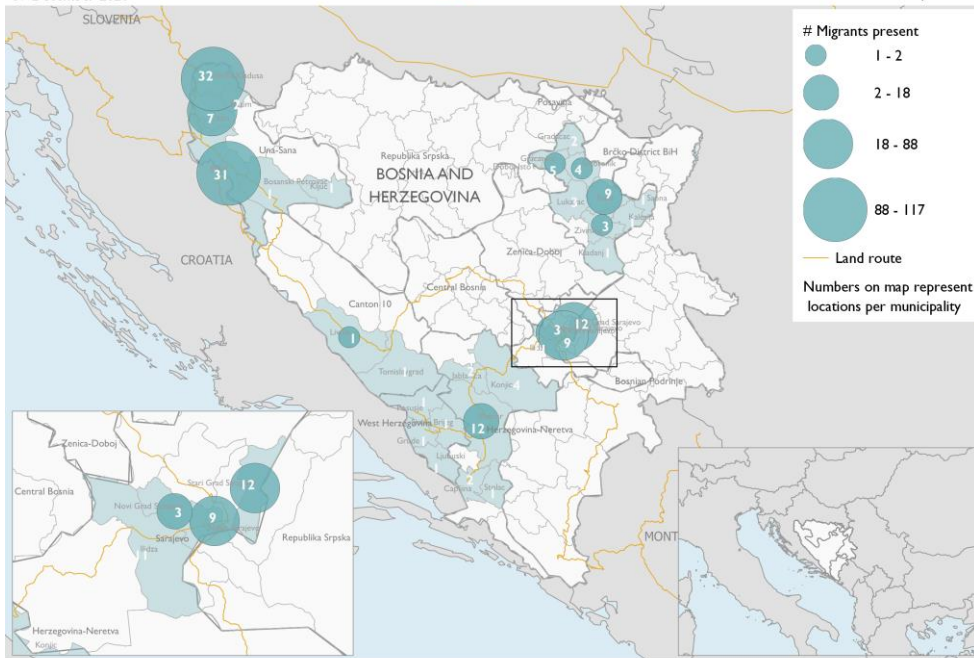


MIGRANT PRESENCE OUTSIDE RECEPTION

Bosnia and Herzegovina
09 December 2021

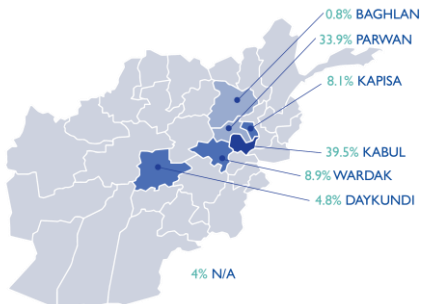
Est. **406** MIGRANTS OUTSIDE TRANSIT
RECEPTION CENTERS*

166 Assessed locations in
6 Cantons
31 Municipalities



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source Data : IOM, National Authorities

MAIN PROVINCES OF ORIGIN AS REPORTED BY
THE MIGRANTS FROM AFGHANISTAN



According to the methodology used, migrants residing in paid hostels are counted in the number of people who do not reside in official TRCs in BiH, where they can be offered humanitarian assistance. It should therefore be emphasized that migrants deliberately decide not to reside in any of the existing centres as the IOM, SFA and other humanitarian actors inform them daily during the outreach activities of the possibility of being accommodated there.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Most migrants outside TRCs were found in Una-Sana Canton (USC), while a smaller number was present in Canton Sarajevo (CS), Tuzla Canton (TC), Herzegovina – Neretva Canton (HNC) and Canton 10 as for the previous rounds conducted. No migrants were found in the covered locations of the West Herzegovina Canton (WHC) instead. In USC there were in total 251 migrants (61.8% of the total), in CS – 122 (30%), TC - 22 (5.4%), in HNC - 10 (2.5%), and in Canton 10 – 1 (less than 1 per cent). Interestingly, the percentage of migrants observed in USC

decreased from 78 to just under 62 percent, while the percentage of migrants observed in CS increased from 18 to 30 percent compared to the previous round.

HEALTH ISSUES AND VULNERABILITIES

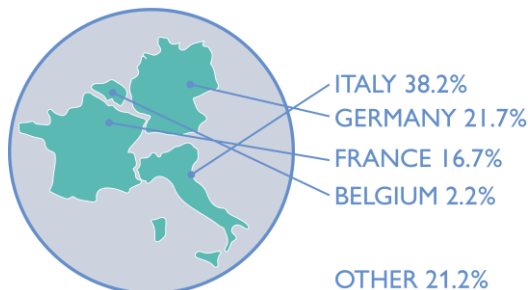
The questionnaire captures information on specific individual conditions and vulnerable groups among the observed population. The following vulnerable groups were identified which represent 3.2 per cent of the total migrant population mapped outside reception facilities in BiH: 4 persons with medical problems (2 with frostbite, 1 with leg pain and 1 with scabies), 3 children under five years old, 2 unaccompanied children between 15 and 17 years old, 1 pregnant woman, 1 unaccompanied child under 15 years old, 1 elderly person above 60 years and 1 woman travelling alone. The data collection also aimed to identify the type(s) of medical problem(s) among the migrants staying outside TRCs, based on the observation made by the enumerators. This is to understand if there are unmet health needs, and if migrants in need had received assistance in the two weeks prior to the data collection. Of the 3 migrants observed, who declared they needed medical assistance in the past two weeks, none of the migrants said they could not receive it.

HEALTH ISSUES AND VULNERABILITIES





INTENDED DESTINATIONS



INTENDED DESTINATIONS

In Round 08, the country that emerged as the main intended final destination was Italy (38.2%), followed by Germany (21.7%) and France (16.7%). Compared to Round 07, there has been an increase of almost 10 per cent for migrants who declared they want to go to Italy and France, while a decrease of almost 20 per cent for migrants who intend to go to Germany.

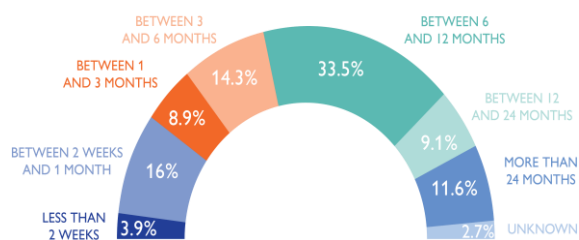
In Round 08, Italy, Germany and France were mentioned by all three major national groups (Afghans, Pakistanis and Moroccans). Most of the citizens of Afghanistan intend to go to France (33.9%), followed by Italy and Germany equally (32.3%). Most of the citizens of Pakistan intend to go to Italy (81.3%), followed by Germany (15.6%) and France (2.1%). Interestingly, the majority of Moroccan citizens interviewed do not know what their intended final destination is (35.7%), while 26.8% of them would like to go to Italy, followed by Germany and France (8.9% each).

REFERRAL INFORMATION

Starting from Round 08, this section of the questionnaire was significantly reduced to shorten it and avoid possible duplications with other data collection activities under the DTM operations in BiH.

In Round 08, most migrants (33.5%) reported spending between six months and 1 year in BiH, while 16 per cent reported spending between 2 weeks and 1 month, followed by 14.3 per cent who said they spent between 3 and 6 months in BiH. It is interesting to note that around 20 per cent of the migrants observed have been in BiH for more than 1 year. Furthermore, 62.8 per cent of observed migrants declared to be aware of the option for voluntary return and assisted reintegration (AVRR) in their country of origin (CoO), offered by IOM, almost 30 per cent more than in Round 07. Lastly, twenty-seven (27) migrants expressed interest in information on legal pathways and reasons for staying in BiH, representing 6.7% of the total migrants observed.

LENGTH OF STAY IN BIH



6. For more information on the methodology, please refer to the extended methodology available on IOM DTM Global portal.

METHODOLOGY⁶

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to capture and monitor displacement and population movements, also to disseminate information regularly and systematically. In BiH, DTM is collecting data on transits/apprehensions by nationality at entry in the country and the number of migrants present in the Temporary Reception Centres (TRCs) since 2017 as part of the broader [DTM Europe monitoring](#) of mixed migration flows and presence through the Western Balkans to Europe.

Design of the data collection – Round 08

Geographical coverage

31 Municipalities in six Cantons of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) in BiH, chosen by IOM for their well-known high presence of migrants. The total number of locations visited takes into account micro locations.

Target population

Foreign nationals travelling through or stranded in BiH outside TRCs. Migrants who are already accommodated in an official TRCs were excluded from the count.

Time frame

Round 08 was carried out on the 09 December 2021.

Enumerators

Ten teams for a total of 28 enumerators (21 M, 7 F), with language skills in English, Arabic, Dari, Farsi, Turkish and Pashto, together with the SFA local staff, for a total of 10 inspectors (8M, 2F), one per each team, that facilitated access to some locations, and 10 staff from the FBiH RC (6 M, 4 F).

Data collection methods

The questionnaire was available in paper form and online/mobile Kobo form in English. All data were collected and stored in a Kobo server managed by IOM HQ in Geneva.

Limitations

IOM builds on its already established presence in a selected number of Cantons in BiH to provide an estimate of the stock of the migrant population outside TRCs at a specific point in time. The data collection exercise was conducted within the context of the following limitations:

- Geographical coverage was limited to a selected number of locations in a selected number of Cantons in the FBiH entity, covering approximately 25 per cent of the total territory. Existing limitations are mostly due to:
 - the limited number of staff available to IOM – despite the engagement of SFA and RC staff in the data collection exercise.
 - the existing restrictions in place to certain locations, this especially applies to USC.
- The SFA' presence to the data collection exercise provides access to some locations but may hinder migrants' participation in other locations and/or may cause some bias in migrants' replies to the questions.

As seasons and routes change, the locations where migrants tend to habitually reside change, impacting the number of migrants identified through the data collection exercise.