SLUŽBA ZA POSLOVE SA STRANCIMA
SERVICE FOR FOREIGNERS' AFFAIRS

DRUŠTVO CRVENOG KRSTA/KRIŽA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE
ДРУШТВО ЦРВЕНОГ КРСТА/КРИЖА БОСНЕ И ХЕРЦЕГОВИНЕ
RED CROSS SOCIETY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

IOM UN MIGRATION

MIGRANT PRESENCE
OUTSIDE TEMPORARY RECEPTION CENTRES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

February 2022 | ROUND 10

49 Municipalities in **7 Cantons in FBiH** and **5 regions in RS**

245 locations covered

385 migrants outside TRCs, out of 386 mapped in total

On 23 February 2022, the tenth joint data collection exercise was conducted by IOM Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), together with the Service for Foreigners' Affairs (SFA), and the support of the Red Cross (RC) of the Federation of BiH (FBiH) and of the entity of Republika Srpska (RS) to collect information on the number of migrants and asylum-seekers[2] present in the country. The purpose of the regular exercise was to provide an estimation of the migrant population (stock) that was not accommodated or registered in any official Temporary Reception Centres (TRCs) at any given date.

Fourteen teams were deployed for a total of 46 enumerators (33 males and 13 females), plus 11 SFA staff (7 males and 4 females), 13 RC staff, 2 (2 males) from FBiH and 11 from RS (9 males and 2 females). The data collection exercise was implemented in 7 Cantons of the FBiH and in 50 locations in RS entity. A total of 245 locations in 49 different municipalities were visited: 81 locations in 4 municipalities in Una-Sana Canton, 47 locations in 6 municipalities in Sarajevo Canton, 36 locations in 10 municipalities in Tuzla Canton, 22 locations in 5 municipalities in Herzegovina – Neretva Canton, 4 locations in 4 municipalities in West Herzegovina Canton, 3 locations in 1 municipality in Bosnian Podrinje Goražde Canton, 2 locations in 2 municipalities in Canton 10, 10 locations in Višegrad, 8 locations in Zvornik, in Bijeljina and Kozarska Dubica 4 location in each, in Foča and Vlasenica 3 location in each, in Banja Luka, Bratunac, Gradiška, Novi Grad, Rogatica, Sokolac, Srbac 2 location in each, and in Milići, Kostajnica, Han Pijesan and Prijedor 1 location per each (see Map on p.2).

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND LOCALIZATION

The total number of migrants observed in the locations covered was **386, out of which 385 stated that they were not accommodated in any of the official TRCs in BiH**.

The number of migrants observed in round 10 remains relatively low, in line with the previous round. This can be partly explained by the winter season characterized by low temperatures but also by dynamics related to migrant routes. For the first time, the Red Cross of Republika Srpska (RS) took part in the data collection exercise, increasing the number of staff deployed. Furthermore, as the number of locations visited in Round 10 increased from 205 to 245, thanks to a mapping exercise conducted by IOM in the Canton of Sarajevo which aimed to identify additional locations where migrants tend to habitually reside, , the percentage of locations found empty decreased from 74 to 71 per cent. Lastly, as in the previous rounds, the number of migrants who declared that they are not hosted in any reception centre represents almost 100 per cent in Round 10.

Afghanistan (36.1%) and Pakistan (24.1%) are the two main declared nationalities[4] of the observed persons residing outside of TRCs in BiH, followed by Iraq (9.6%), Morocco (8.3%) and Algeria (7.7%). Other declared nationalities include the Islamic Republic of Iran (4.6%), Cuba (2.8%), Egypt (1.8%), Turkey (1%), and India, Colombia, Guinea, Libya, the Gambia and Ghana with less than 1 per cent each. Compared to the previous round, Afghan nationals increased by three per cent, while Pakistani nationals decreased by more than six per cent. There was also a significant increase in the number of migrants from Algeria by more than seven per cent and from Cuba, which is the seventh nationality mapped during the exercise. Eighteen per cent (2) of the Cubans mapped are children below 18 years of age, all boys.

Sex and age disaggregated data show that most migrants outside TRCs are adult males (319), representing 83 per cent of the total migrant population identified followed by boys (28), adult females (22) and girls (16).

Most of the children are from Afghanistan (41%), followed by Iraq (39%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (7%), Cuba and Egypt (5% each), Algeria and Morocco (3% each).

In Round 10, **out of the 139 migrants from Afghanistan, 70 (50.3%) reported to be from Kabul province**, followed by 25 from Nangarhar (18%), 19 from Balkh (13.6%), 8 from Hira (5.7%), 4 from Faryab (2.8%), 2 from Nimroz (1.4%), and 1 from Kandahar and Paktya respectively (less than 1%). For 4 Afghan nationals (2.8%) the province of origin is unknown.

2,027 migrants assisted in TRCs*

3,253 extra beds available in TRCs

* Data refer to 23 February 2022

On the type of locations covered, **unlike the previous round most of the migrants observed were found in private accommodation that they can use for free (32.7%)**, followed by abandoned buildings (29.3%), other type of locations (11.9%), outside locations including bus and train stations (11.6%), paid private accommodation (8%), paid hostels (3.9%), makeshift barracks or tents (0.5%). For 1.8 per cent the information on the type of location is unknown. Interestingly, the percentage of migrants mapped into paid hostels is significantly lower than in the previous round by over 12%. 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. However, it should be emphasized that places are available in TRCs. Migrants can decide not to reside in TRCs, despite the best efforts of IOM, SFA and other humanitarian actors to inform them of the assistance available in the TRCs.

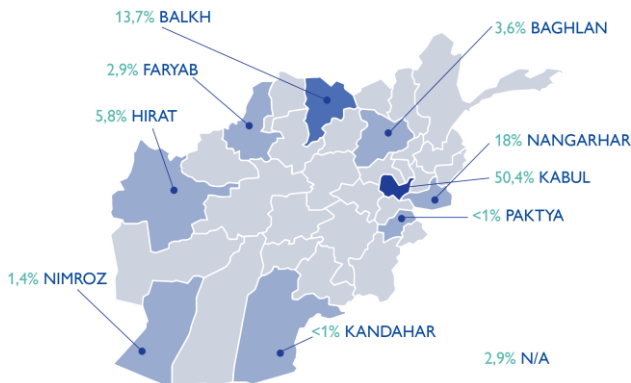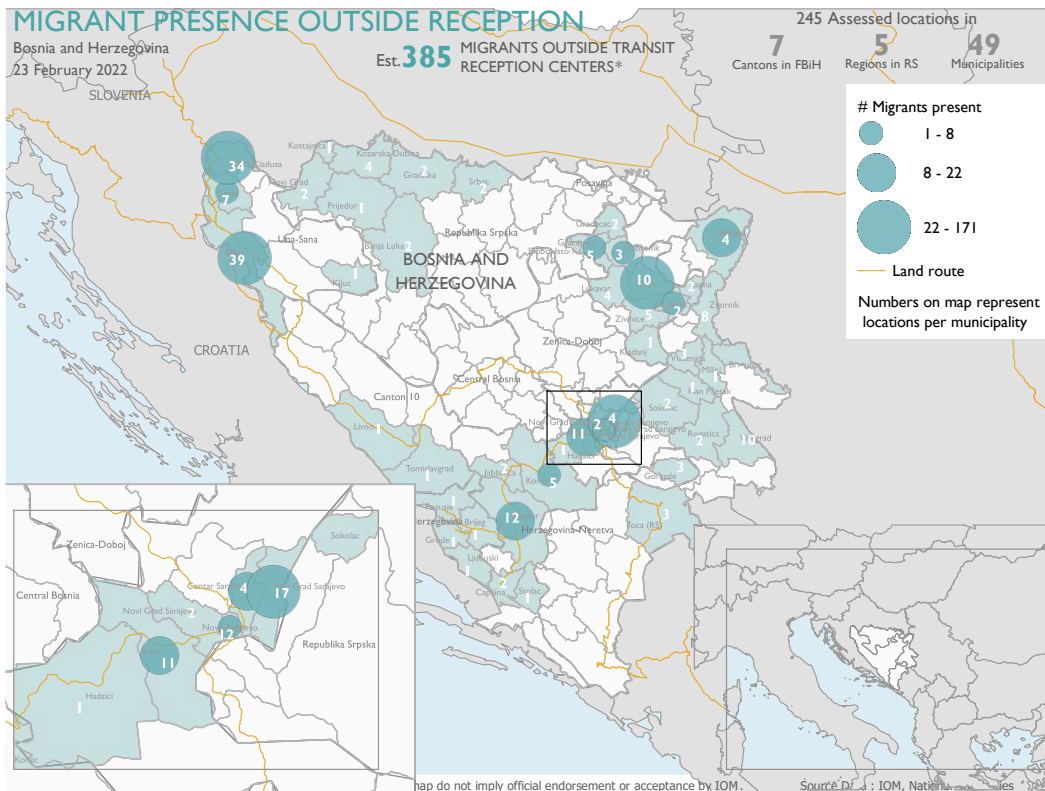**83%** ADULT MALES   **7%** BOYS   **6%** ADULT FEMALES   **4%** GIRLS

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.

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 245 locations visited, in 174 there were no migrants present.

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

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February 2022

ROUND 10

MIGRANT PRESENCE OUTSIDE RECEPTION
Bosnia and Herzegovina
23 February 2022

Est. **385** MIGRANTS OUTSIDE TRANSIT RECEPTION CENTERS*

245 Assessed locations in
7 Cantons in FBiH
5 Regions in RS
49 Municipalities

\# Migrants present
1 - 8
8 - 22
22 - 171
Land route
Numbers on map represent locations per municipality

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 4.4 per cent of the total migrant population mapped outside reception facilities in BiH: 8 unaccompanied children under 15, 4 persons with medical problems (1 with back pain, 1 with broken arm, 1 with feet problems and 1 with high blood pressure), 3 children under five years old, 1 elderly over 60 years of age 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 13 migrants observed, who declared they needed medical assistance in the past two weeks, 7 said they could not receive it.

In Round 10, out of the 139 migrants from Afghanistan, 70 (50.3%) reported to be from Kabul province, followed by 25 from Nangarhar (18%), 19 from Balkh (13.6%), 8 from Hira (5.7%), 4 from Faryab (2.8%), 2 from Nimroz (1.4%), and 1 from Kandahar and Paktya respectively (less than 1%). For 4 Afghan nationals (2.8%) the province of origin is unknown.
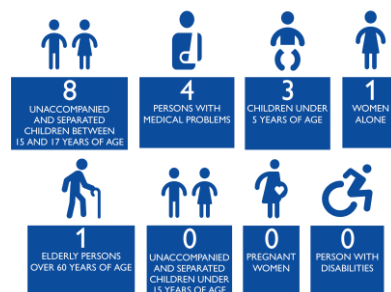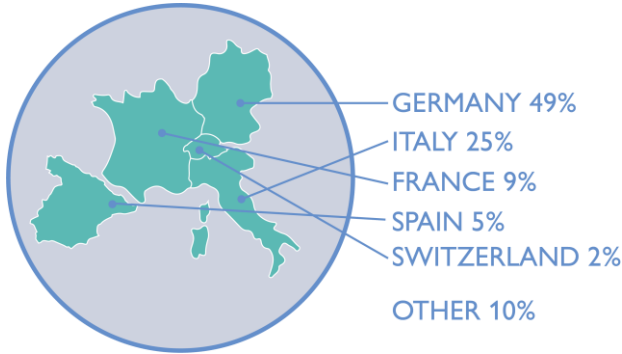
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Over 63 per cent of the migrants outside TRCs were found in Una-Sana Canton (USC), with smaller proportions of 15.3 per cent in Sarajevo Canton (SC), 14 per cent in Tuzla Canton (TC), 4.6 per cent in the entity of Republika Srpska, 2.8 per cent in Herzegovina – Neretva Canton (HNC). No migrants were observed in Canton 10, Bosnian Podrinje and Western Herzegovina Cantons.. A four per cent increase in the number of migrants in RS was recorded, compared to the previous round.

HEALTH ISSUES AND VULNERABILITIES

8 UNACCOMPANIED AND SEPARATED CHILDREN BETWEEN 15 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE

4 PERSONS WITH MEDICAL PROBLEMS

3 CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE

1 WOMEN ALONE

1 ELDERLY PERSONS OVER 60 YEARS OF AGE

0 UNACCOMPANIED AND SEPARATED CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE

0 PREGNANT WOMEN

0 PERSON WITH DISABILITIES

DTM
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February 2022 | **ROUND 10**

GERMANY 49%
ITALY 25%
FRANCE 9%
SPAIN 5%
SWITZERLAND 2%
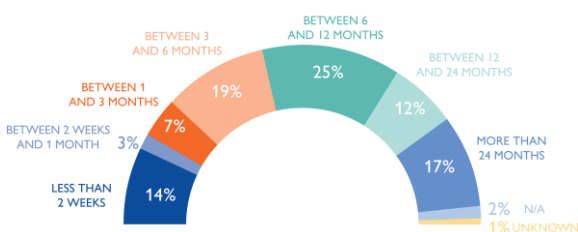OTHER 10%

INTENDED DESTINATIONS

In Round 10, the country that emerged as the main intended final destination was Germany (49%), followed by Italy (25%), and France (9%). Compared to the previous round, there was a 17 per cent increase for Germany and a almost 20 per cent decrease for Italy.

In Round 10, only Germany was mentioned by all three major national groups (Afghans, Pakistanis and Iraqis). Most Afghan nationals intend to go to Germany (63%), followed by Italy (23%) and for the first time by Spain (6%). This is a significant change from the previous round in which most Afghan nationals intended to travel to Italy. Most of the citizens of Pakistan intend to go to Italy (55%), followed by Germany (34%) and for the first time by Portugal (6%). More than two-thirds of the Iraqis interviewed intended to go to Germany (84%), while the rest do not know. Unlike

REFERRAL INFORMATION

In Round 10, **around a quarter of migrants (24.6%) reported spending between six months and one year in BiH**, 19.4 per cent reported spending between three and six months in BiH, 17.1 per cent reported spending more than 2 years (significant increase of 6.2 per cent), 13.7 less than 2 weeks, 12.2 per cent between one and two years, 7 per cent between 1 and 3 months, 2.8 per cent between 2 weeks and 1 month, and for 2.8 per cent the information is unknown. Furthermore, **73 per cent of the migrants met during this round declared to be aware of the option for voluntary return and assisted reintegration (AVRR) to their country of origin offered by IOM, which is 10 per cent more than the previous round**. Lastly, 16 migrants expressed interest in information on legal pathways to be able to stay in BiH, representing only 4.1 per cent of the total migrants observed.

LENGTH OF STAY IN BIH

BETWEEN 3 AND 6 MONTHS 19%
BETWEEN 6 AND 12 MONTHS 25%
BETWEEN 1 AND 3 MONTHS 7%
BETWEEN 12 AND 24 MONTHS 12%
BETWEEN 2 WEEKS AND 1 MONTH 3%
LESS THAN 2 WEEKS 14%
MORE THAN 24 MONTHS 17%
N/A 2%
UNKNOWN 1%

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

METHODOLOGY[6]

The IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to capture and monitor displacement and population movements, and to disseminate information regularly and systematically. In BiH, DTM is collecting data on transits/apprehensions by nationality at entry points, and data on the number of migrants present in Temporary Reception Centres (TRCs). These data have been collected since 2017 as part of the broader DTM Europe monitoring of mixed migration flows through the Western Balkan and the Mediterranean routes to Europe. Since 2021, DTM in BIH is also collecting data on migrants' presence outside reception centers and individual Flow Monitoring Surveys with migrants in reception.

Design of the data collection – Round 10

Geographical coverage

In Round 10, 49 Municipalities in seven Cantons of the FBiH and in five regions of RS entity were chosen by IOM for their well-known high presence of migrants. The total number of locations visited takes into account micro locations. Micro locations shall be understood as unique locations with specific geographic coordinates.

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 10 was carried out on the 23 February 2022.

Enumerators

Fourteen teams for a total of 46 numerators (33 M, 13 F), with language skills in English, Arabic, Dari, Farsi, Turkish and Pashto, together with 13 staff from the Red Cross FBiH (2 M), 11 from the Red Cross RS (9 M, 2 F), 11 inspectors from SFA local staff (7 M, 4 F), including one per DTM team, except for teams in the RS.

Data collection methods

The questionnaire is available in paper form and as an online/mobile Kobo form in English. All data are collected and stored in a Kobo server managed by IOM HQ in Geneva. The questionnaire is made of five main sections: Total estimated presence of migrants outside TRCs in one location; Sex and age breakdown for the top 5 nationality groups; Main vulnerabilities and Health issues; Main Routes, Transport, Destinations; Interest in referral and further information. Starting from Round 05, an additional question was added to understand the main province of origin of migrants from Afghanistan, given the recent events that are affecting the country

Limitations

IOM builds on its already established presence in a selected number of Cantons in FBiH and on its activities covering the whole country 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:

1.   Geographical coverage was limited to a select number of locations in BiH. Since the inception of the project in 2021, thanks to the addition of a canton in FBiH and five regions in the entity of RS, IOM's range of action and geographical coverage has significantly increased. Nevertheless, some key locations may not yet have been visited.

2.   The SFA's presence during the data collection exercise facilitates 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. To keep its pre-established list of locations up-to-date and reflect the current presence of migrants in BiH, IOM conducted a mapping exercise, mainly in Sarajevo Canton, to identify new locations where migrants tend to stay.

3   IOM Bosnia and Herzegovina – BiH_DTM@iom.int , iomsjjmission@iom.int
     IOM Regional Office Vienna, Displacement Tracking Matrix – DTMMediterranean@iom.int – DTM Mediterranean Geoportal

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