

# MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

## COMPILATION OF AVAILABLE DATA AND INFORMATION

### FEBRUARY 2018



Photo: Agadez Transit Center, IOM Niger/2016

# 12,736

TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE IN 2018

# 10,566

ARRIVALS BY SEA IN 2018

# 2,170

ARRIVALS BY LAND IN 2017

# 20,200

ARRIVALS TO EUROPE BY THE END OF FEBRUARY 2017

## Content

[Overview of Arrivals](#)

[Policy Updates](#)

[Relocations](#)

[Countries of First Arrival](#)

- [Italy](#)
- [Greece](#)
- [Cyprus](#)
- [Bulgaria](#)
- [Spain](#)

[Transit Countries<sup>1</sup>](#)

- [Croatia](#)
- [Hungary](#)
- [Romania](#)
- [Serbia](#)
- [Slovenia](#)
- [the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia](#)
- [Turkey](#)
- [Contingency Countries \(Albania, Kosovo\\*, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina\)](#)
- [Libya](#)
- [Niger](#)

[Missing Migrants: Fatalities/Missing in the Mediterranean and Aegean](#)

[About this Report](#)

## Highlights

According to data collected from national authorities and IOM offices there were 12,736 new arrivals to Europe in January and February 2018. Looking into the data for the past four years, with the exception of 2015 when 11,950 arrivals have been registered, this is the lowest number of registered irregular migrants arriving to Europe. It represents a 37% decrease compared to 20,200 reported in the same period last year, and more than ten times decrease in comparison to 137,116 registered in January and February 2016.

The decrease this year is mainly related to the lower number of migrants crossing the Central Mediterranean route. Arrivals to Italy halved from 13,436 in 2017 to 5,247. In addition to that, Bulgarian, Spanish and Cyprian authorities also registered less migrants and asylum seekers this year compared to year before. In Bulgaria there were a total of 154 apprehensions in 2018 compared to 451 in 2017, while in Cyprus, there were 47 new arrivals this year compared to 96 in the same period 2017. Spain has seen a slight (4%) decrease, from 3,862 in 2017 to 3,700 registered in January and February 2018.

In contrast to that, authorities in Greece reported a 33% increase, from 2,705 in January and February 2017, to 3,588 in the same period 2018.

Syrian and Iraqi nationals are still the first two registered nationality groups for migrants and asylum seekers who arrived to Europe through the Eastern Mediterranean route. On the Central route, an increase is observed in arrivals from Eritrea (one quarter of all registered migrants in Italy this year) which is a first nationality group registered, followed by migrants originatin in Tunisia, Nigeria and Pakistan.

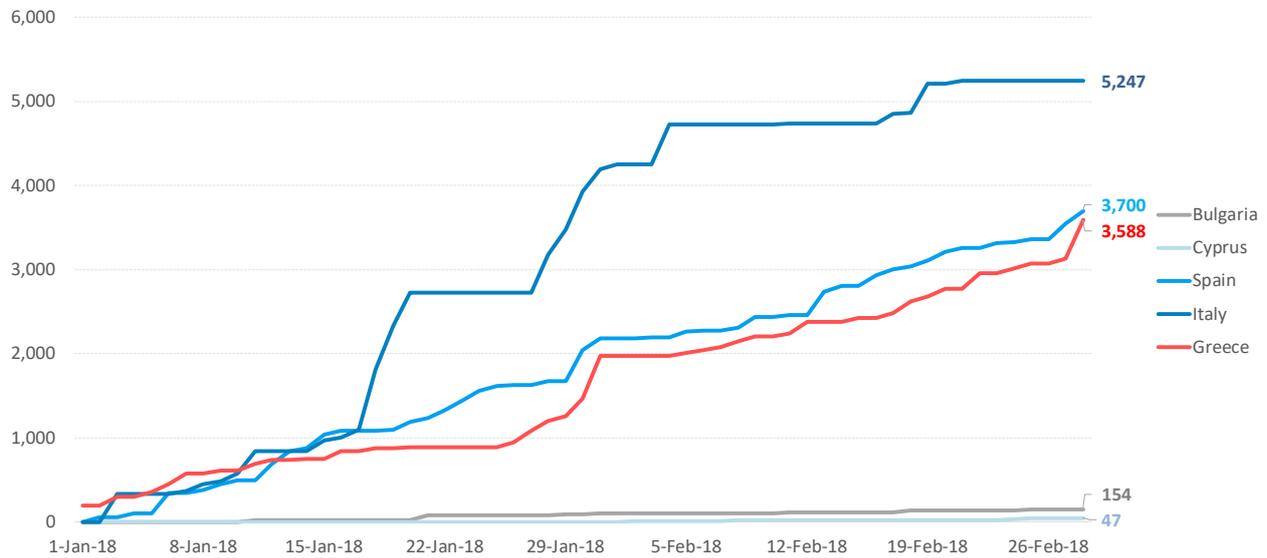
Although to a lesser extent, the flows through the Western Balkans are still registered. In that regards, a significant increase has been observed in the number of registered irregular migrants on exit and entry to Bosnia and Herzegovina - from 146 reported for the first two months of 2017, to 458 intercepted at the end of this reporting period (increase for more than 200%). It seems that this is a continuation of the rise in apprehensions noted at the end of 2017 when in the last three months authorities intercepted 529 irregular migrants, almost the same as the sum of the apprehensions reported for the remaining nine months of the year.

<sup>1</sup>The term *transit country* is used in the context of the ongoing DTM flow monitoring of movements from Middle East and Africa towards Europe. It does not imply any official profiling of the countries concerned.

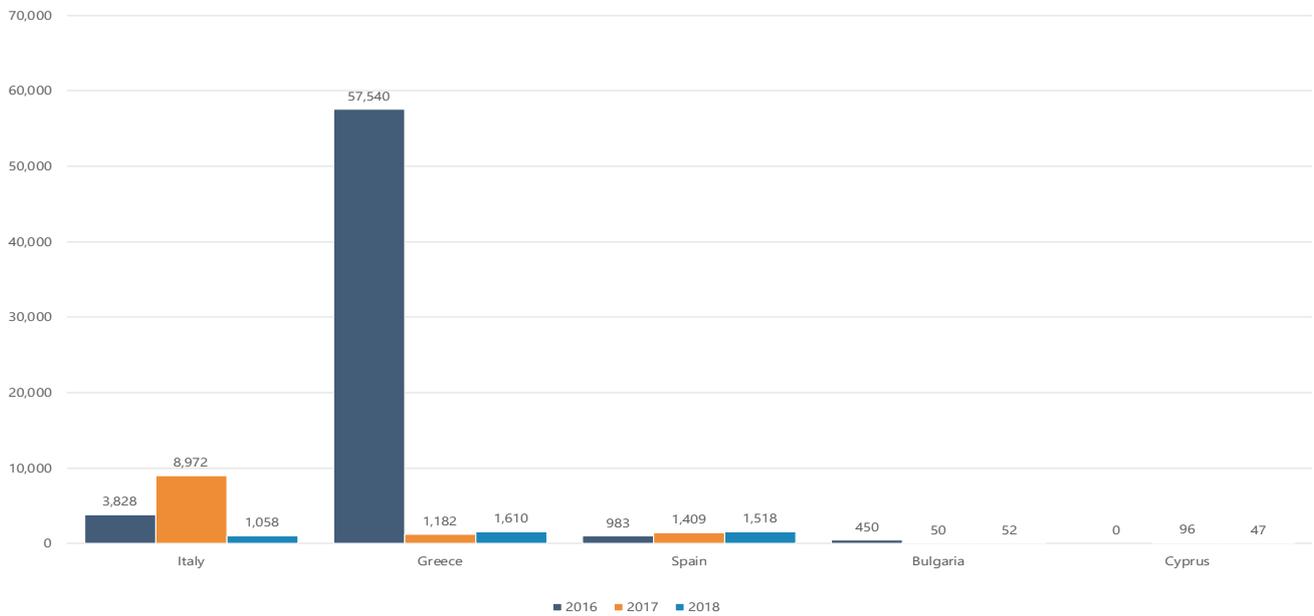
\* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

## Overview of Arrivals

### Daily and cumulative figures since 1 January 2018

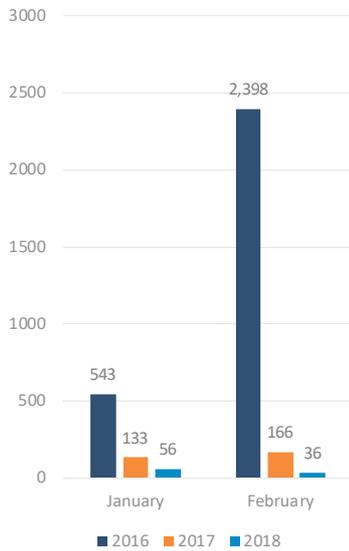


### Arrivals in February - 2016, 2017 and 2018 comparison

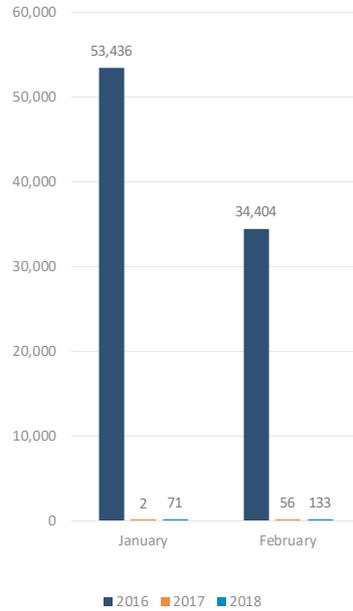


## Transit countries - Registered irregular entries

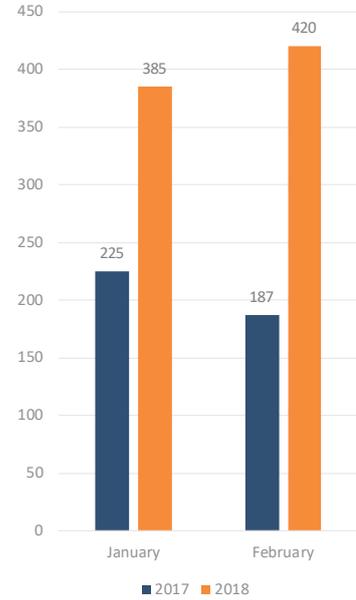
### Hungary



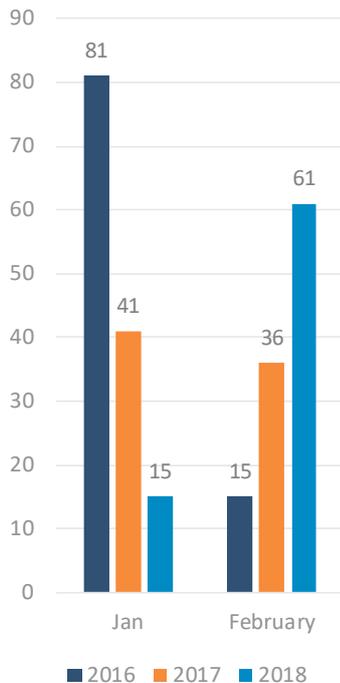
### the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia



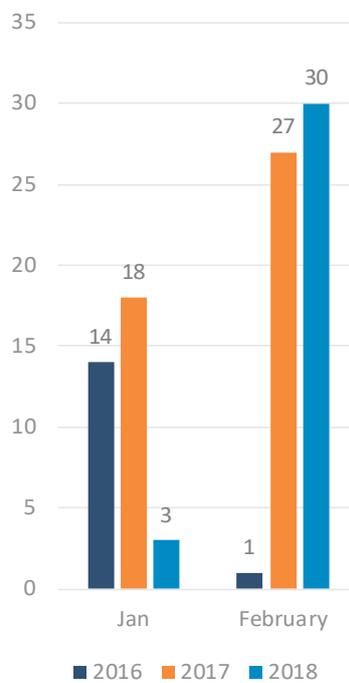
### Croatia



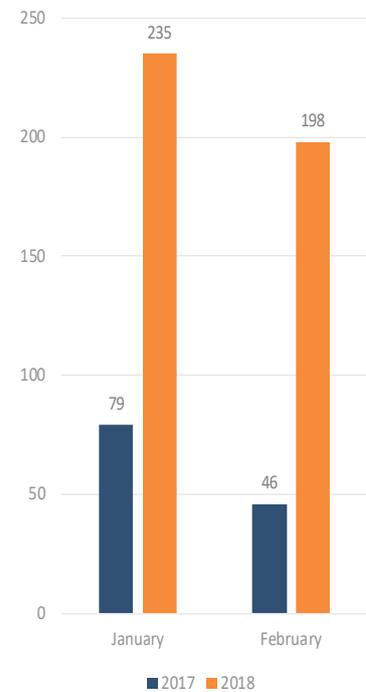
### Montenegro



### Kosovo\*

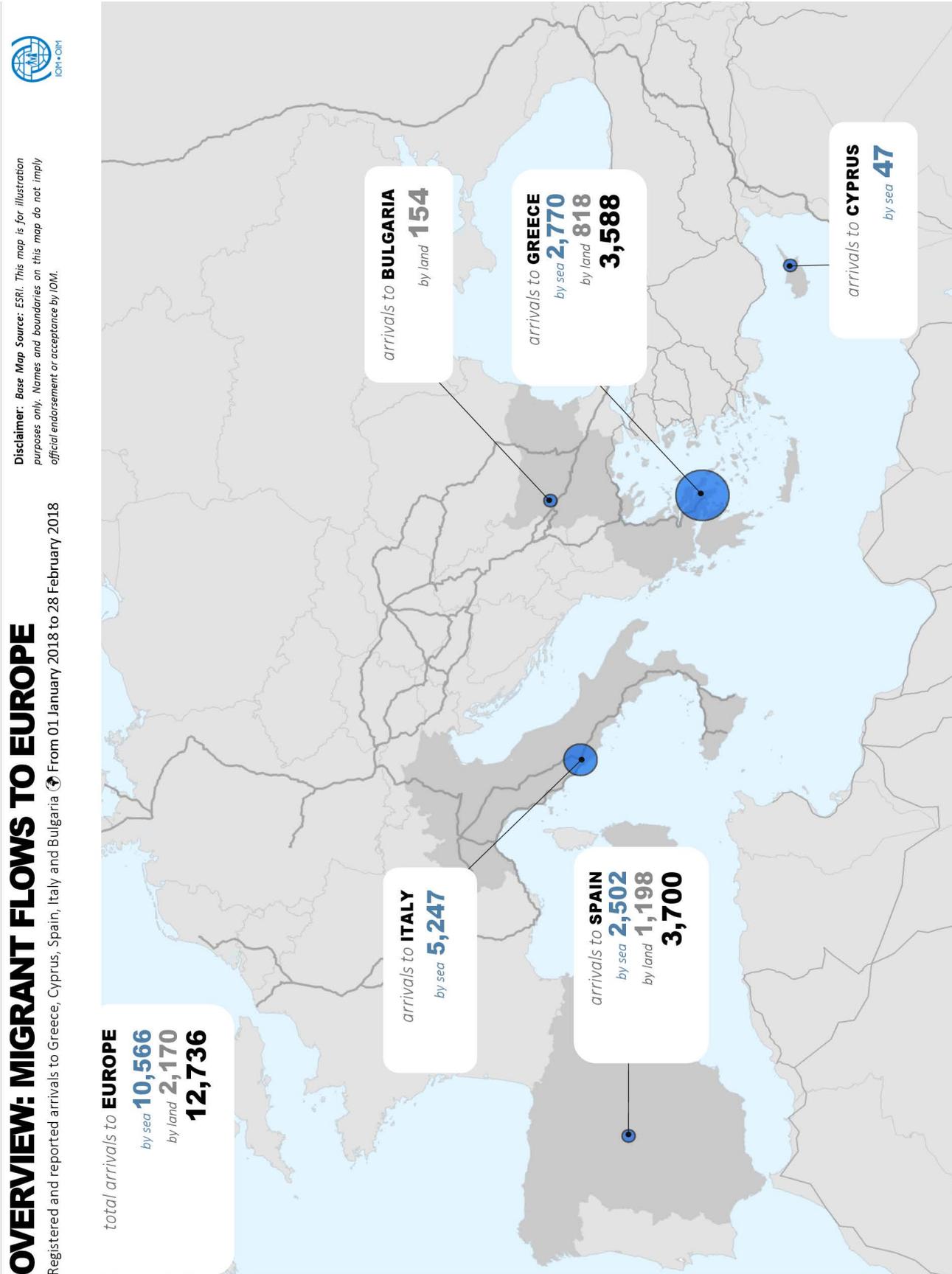


### Slovenia

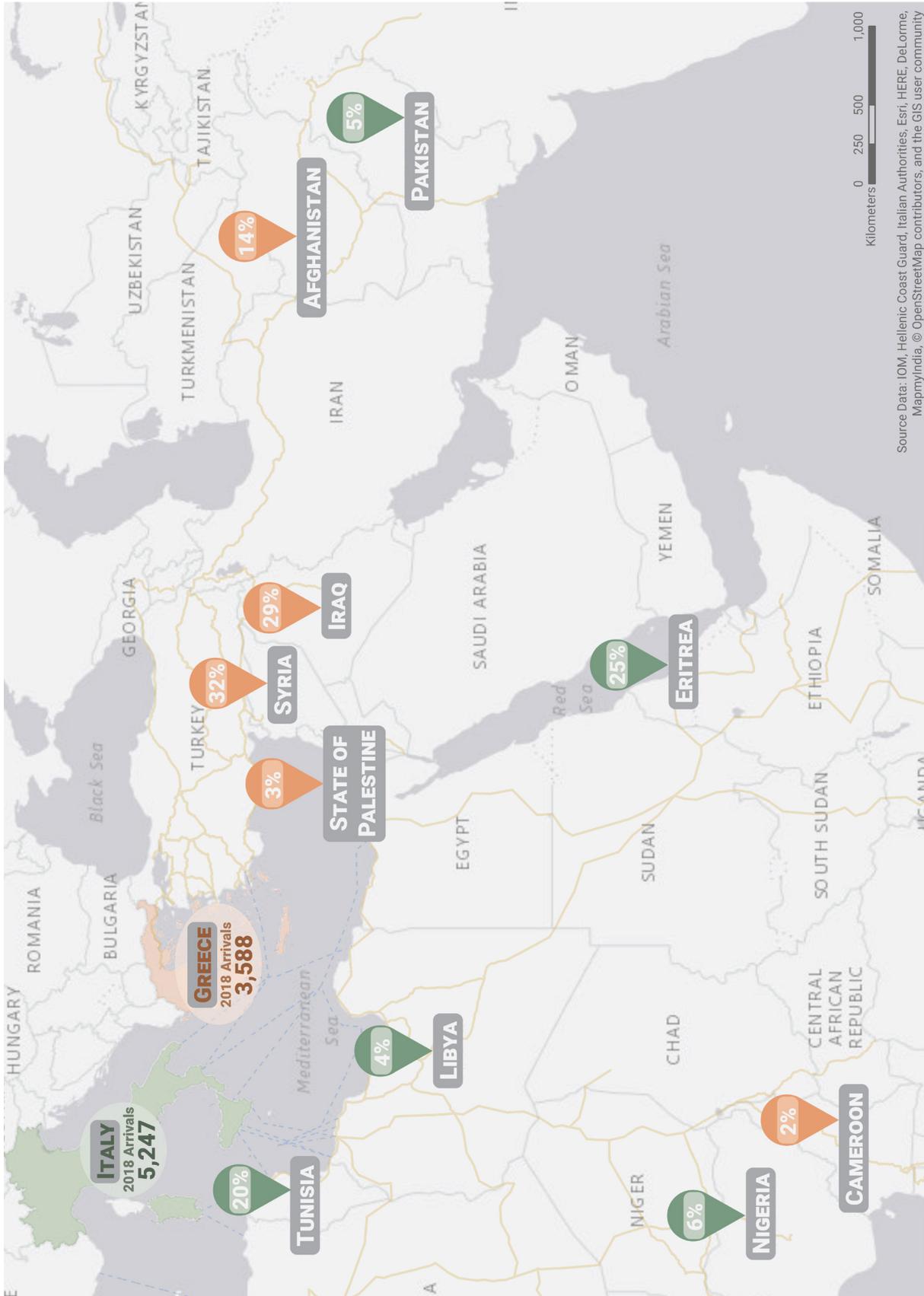


\*This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

## Overview Map - Migrants Flows to Europe



## Overview Map - Nationalities

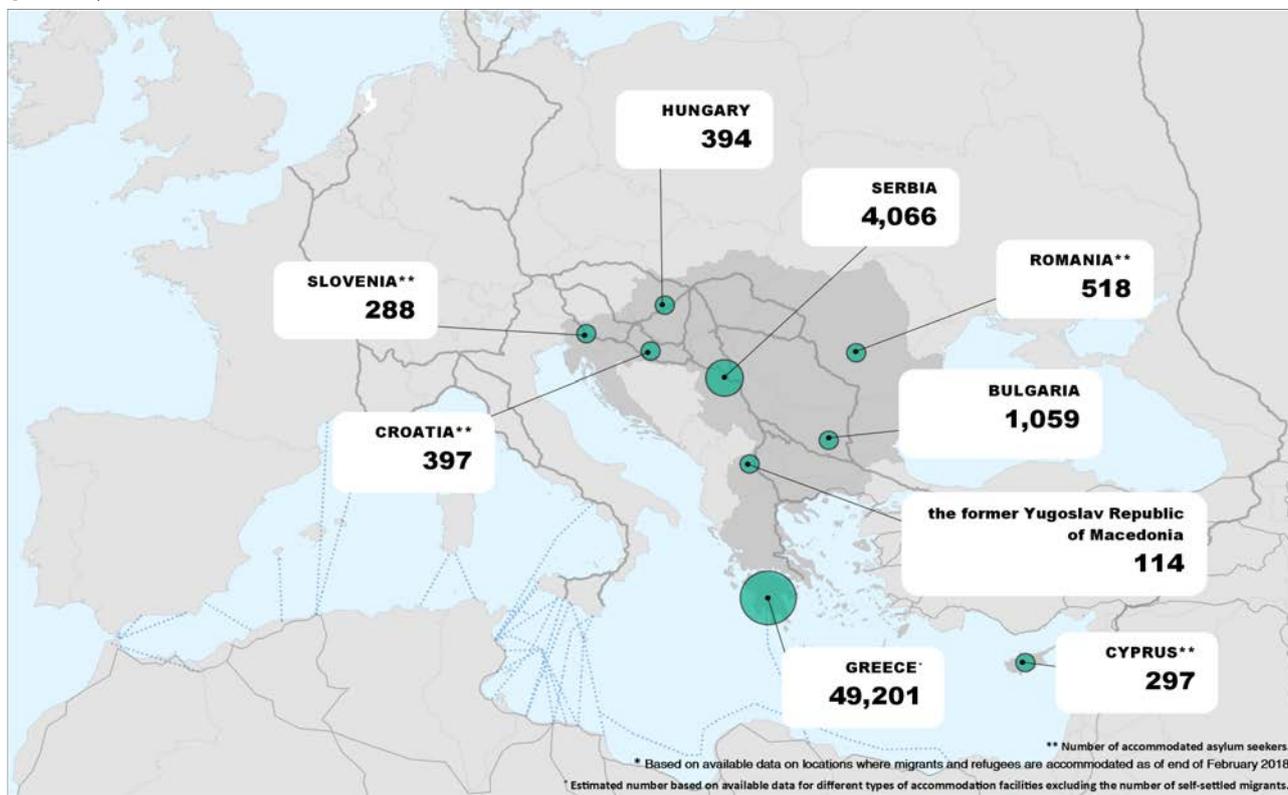


## Overview - Presence of Migrants and Asylum Seekers

### OVERVIEW: PRESENCE OF MIGRANTS AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

Stranded migrants and asylum seekers in Cyprus, Greece, the FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia, Romania and Bulgaria\*  
📅 28 February 2018\*

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.



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

Country	MARCH <sup>1</sup> 2016	FEBRUARY 2017	FEBRUARY 2018
Greece	42,688	62,313	49,201 <sup>2</sup>
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,199	95	114
Serbia	1,706	7,750	4,066 <sup>3</sup>
Croatia*	231	569	397
Slovenia*	408	234	288
Hungary	/	527	326
Bulgaria	865	4,026	1,059
Cyprus*	/	/	297
Romania*	/	/	518

\*Number of Asylum Seekers.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Sum of available information, excluding the figure on self-settled migrants and asylum seekers.

<sup>3</sup> Estimates including numbers in State run reception facilities and public spaces in Belgrade area.

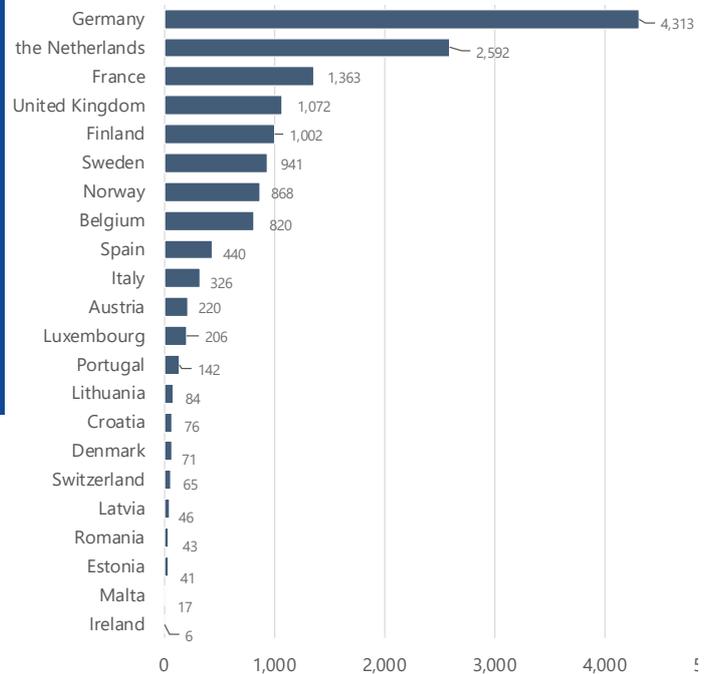
## Policy Updates

### 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.

The whole document is available [here](#) and for the latest EC report on Relocation and Resettlement please check [here](#).

Number of Syrian refugees resettled from Turkey to Europe (EEA)\* between April 2016 and February 2018



### Voluntary Humanitarian Returns from Libya

IOM assisted more than 10,000 migrants to return home safely from Libya with support from the European Union, African Union and the Libyan Government since the scale up of Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) from the country that started on 28 November 2017. Another 5,200 migrants have returned to their homes with the support of African Union member states during the same period. In total, app. 23,300 migrants have been returned through IOM's VHR program since January 2017.

IOM has been supporting migrants to return from Libya since 2006. A scale-up of the operations was launched on 28 November 2017 following the AU-EU Summit in Abijan where representatives of the African Union, European Union and the United Nations outlined the response to the reports of slavery and migrant abuse in Libya.

A tripartite AU-EU-UN taskforce focused on voluntary repatriation, initially planning to return at least 15,000 migrants identified in Government-controlled detention centers through the European Trust Fund. The taskforce addressed jointly some of the challenges encountered: timely issuance of exit visas, granting landing rights to non-Libyan airlines and provision of documentation/consular services for migrants to enable their return.

By the end of February 2018, DTM Libya identified 4,443 migrants in the detention centers, a significant drop from 20,000 reported in October 2017 prior to the scale-up.

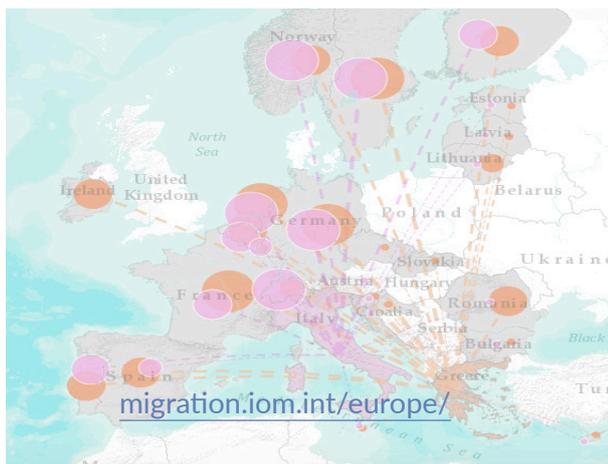
Read more [here](#) and [here](#).

## Relocations as of 28 February 2018

Based on the 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. Initially planned to end in September 2017, the program has been extended until 31 March 2018.

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.



MEMBER STATE	From Greece	From Italy	Total
Austria	0	29	29
Belgium	700	469	1,169
Bulgaria	50	10	60
Croatia	60	22	82
Cyprus	96	47	143
Czech Republic	12	0	12
Estonia	141	6	147
Finland	1,202	779	1,981
France	4,400	550	4,950
Germany	5,373	4,908	10,281
Hungary	0	0	0
Ireland	859	0	859
Latvia	294	34	328
Liechtenstein	10	0	10
Lithuania	355	29	384
Luxembourg	300	249	549
Malta	101	67	168
Netherlands	1,755	969	2,724
Norway	693	815	1,508
Portugal	1,192	340	1,532
Romania	683	45	728
Slovakia	16	0	16
Slovenia	172	81	253
Spain	1,124	234	1,358
Sweden	1,656	1,391	3,047
Switzerland	580	913	1,493
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,824</b>	<b>11,987</b>	<b>33,811</b>

## Italy



### Developments in the reporting period

As of February 2018, 5,247 migrants were reported to have arrived in Italy by sea\*. According to MOI, Eritrea represent the first declared nationality in the first months of 2018 (around 25% of the total, 1,312 individuals), followed by Tunisia (20%), Nigeria (6%), Pakistan (5%), along with many other nationalities of Africa and Southern Asia.

1 February - The EU border control agency Frontex launched a new operation in the Mediterranean to patrol international waters and rescue migrants. Operation Themis replaced Triton (launched in 2014) and introduces some important changes: vessels should cover the sea up to 24 miles off the Italian coast (from the 36 of Triton) and there is no longer the obligation to transport rescued migrants to Italy.

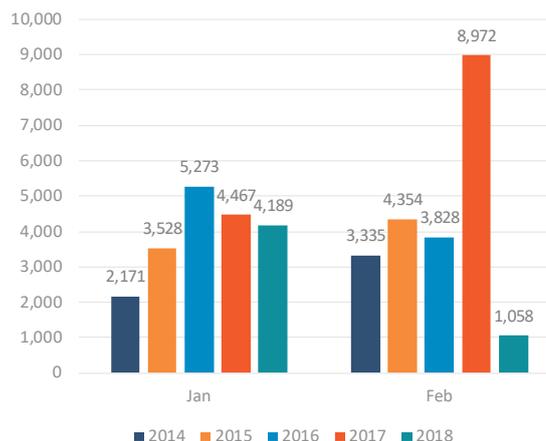
2 February - At least ninety people lost their lives in the first shipwreck of the month in front of Libyan coasts, with only three survivors reported ([here](#) and [here](#) for a photo [reportage](#)).

3 February - Luca Traini attempted to murder several migrants, shooting in the streets of Macerata (central Italy). Arrested while wrapped in an Italian flag, giving the Roman salute, he is in custody on charges of attempted murder aggravated by racism. The six victims – migrants of African origins - have been met by Al Jazeera at the Macerata hospital ([here](#)).

8 February - Doctors Without Borders launched the second edition of the report “Fuori campo”, with a mapping of about 10,000 people forced to live in ghettos, informal settlements and degraded areas where access to essential services and medical care is limited or absent ([here](#) and [here](#)). On February 10, a march against racism was held in Macerata with thousands of people protesting against the attack ([here](#) and [here](#)).

More Libyans are reported to have tried to reach Italy over the last months, although many of them have been intercepted at sea and been brought back to Libya by the Libyan coast guard ([here](#)). Frontex’s Director Fabrice Leggeri said that “for now [Italy] is going in the right direction, even though the conditions of the centres in Libya are not in line with our standards, and with basic humanitarian standards” ([here](#)).

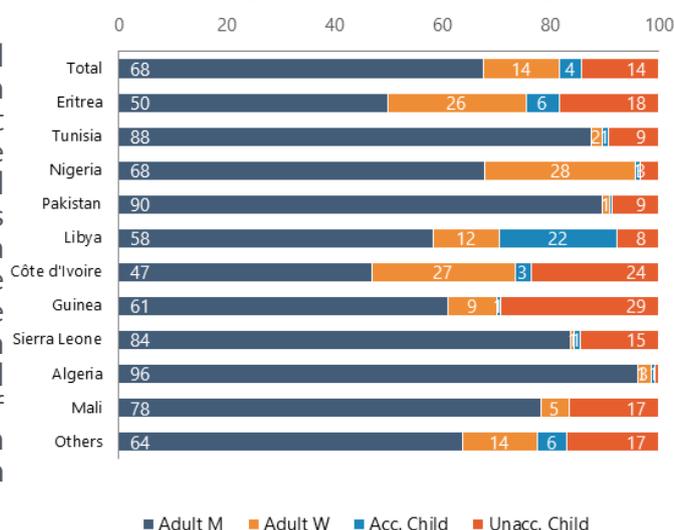
Arrivals to Italy in January and February (2014 - 2018 comparison)



### Demographic data

Adult males comprise 68% of the overall registered population. Adult women and unaccompanied children represent 14% each of the total arrivals, while the remaining 4% is presented by accompanied children. The highest shares of adult males were noted among nationals from Algeria (96%), Pakistan (90%), Tunisia (88%), while the highest shares of adult females were registered among migrants arriving from Nigeria (28%), Côte d'Ivoire (27%) and Eritrea (26%). The largest proportion of unaccompanied and separated children was found among Guinean (29%), Ivorian (24%) and Eritrean (18%) nationals.

Composition by sex and age of top 10 nationalities (%) registered in 2018



\*IOM data is adjusted according to the official figures provided by Italian Ministry of Interior twice a week.

# Italy

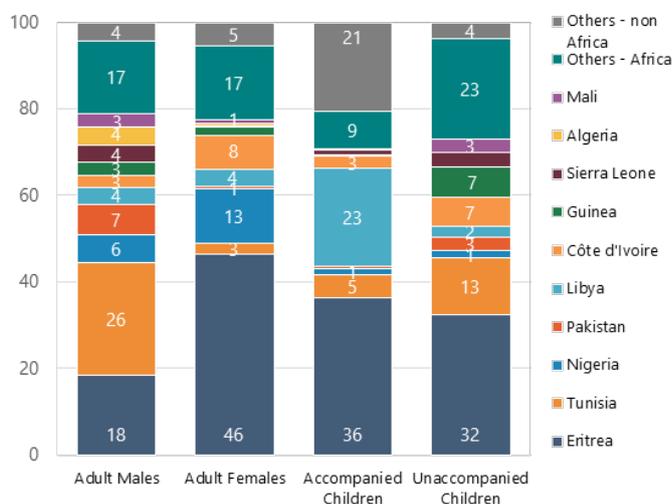


Absolute numbers - age and gender breakdown for the top 10 nationalities registered in 2018

Declared nationality	Total	%	Adult Male	Adult Female	AC	UASC
Eritrea	1,312	25	653	337	81	241
Tunisia	1,060	20	928	20	12	100
Nigeria	326	6	221	91	3	11
Pakistan	286	5	256	4	1	25
Libya	234	4	136	29	51	18
Côte d'Ivoire	211	4	99	56	6	50
Guinea	177	3	108	16	1	52
Sierra Leone	172	3	144	1	2	25
Algeria	152	3	146	4	1	1
Mali	138	3	108	7	0	23
Others - Africa	918	17	602	124	19	173
Others - non Africa	261	5	148	39	46	28
Total	5,247	100	3549	728	223	747

Composition of adults (M/F) and children (A/UA) by nationality (%)

For more information about the profile of migrants who arrived to Italy in 2017, see the Flow Monitoring Analysis of the top 5 nationalities interviewed in Italy in 2017.

## Known entry and exit points:

**Entry points:** Main ports of disembarkation for the first month of the year are those in Sicily (Augusta, Catania, Pozzallo, Lampedusa and Trapani). Autonomous landings from Tunisia to Sicily and from Algeria to Sardinia are constantly reporting. As for departures from Libya, less and less NGOs' vessels are operating in the Central Mediterranean due to the worsening of weather conditions and the need of maintenance works to the ships.

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 is a bottleneck for migrants and refugees who are trying to cross the border with France and are sent back by French authorities. 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. Moreover, notwithstanding the bad weather conditions (snow), some sub-Saharan migrants are reported to try to cross every day the Italy/France border from Bardonecchia, a small town in Piedmont from where trails on the Alpes start. The hotspot in Taranto receives weekly buses of migrants blocked by the Italian authorities at border areas to prevent them to move outside the country.

### Landing points to Italy - Arrivals in February 2018



## Relocations

As of 28 February, a total of 11,987 migrants were relocated from Italy. In February, 147 departures took place. Overall, main countries of destination for relocated migrants are Germany (41%), Sweden (12%), The Netherlands (8%), Switzerland (8%), Norway (7%), followed by Finland, France, Belgium, Portugal, Luxemburg, Spain, Slovenia and others with lower numbers.

Initially envisaged to last until September 2017, the EU relocation program has been extended until 31 March 2018. Out of the total relocated migrants from Italy, 27% is female and 73% is male; 11% is below the age of 12; 95% is Eritrean by nationality.

## Italy

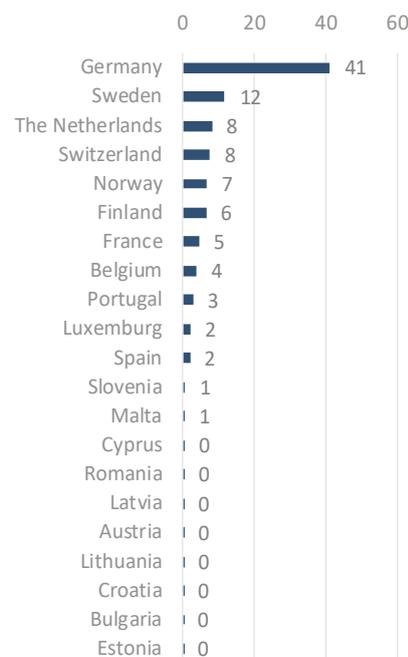


### Relocations

Summary table - Relocations between October 2015 and February 2018

RELOCATION COUNTRY	2015-2017	2018	Total from Italy
Austria	17	12	29
Belgium	414	55	469
Bulgaria	10		10
Croatia	22		22
Cyprus	47		47
Estonia	4	2	6
Finland	779		779
France	443	107	550
Germany	4894	14	4908
Latvia	27	7	34
Lithuania	29		29
Luxemburg	249		249
Malta	67		67
Norway	815		815
Portugal	326	14	340
Romania	45		45
Slovenia	72	9	81
Spain	205	29	234
Sweden	1204	187	1391
Switzerland	896	17	913
The Netherlands	891	78	969
Total	11,456	531	11,987

Host countries for migrants relocated from Italy (% of relocated individuals between October 2015 - February 2018)



### Resettlement

IOM Italy manages a resettlement program financed by the Ministry of Interior, under which 985 migrants have been resettled to Italy in 2017 from Lebanon, Turkey, Sudan, Syria and Jordan. The 85% of migrants resettled in 2017 is of Syrian nationality. The program restarted at the beginning of 2018, with more quotas and countries of departure. The first arrivals in Italy are expected for March.

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

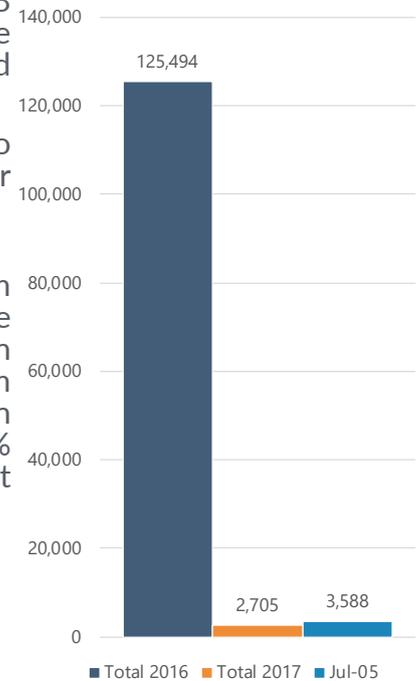
### Developments in the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2018, Hellenic authorities registered 3,588 new arrivals to Greece. Predominant majority of 2,770 irregular migrants arrived to the country by sea, while the remaining 818 used the land routes. During this reporting period, there were 1,610 new arrivals, a 19% decrease compared to 1,978 registered in previous month.

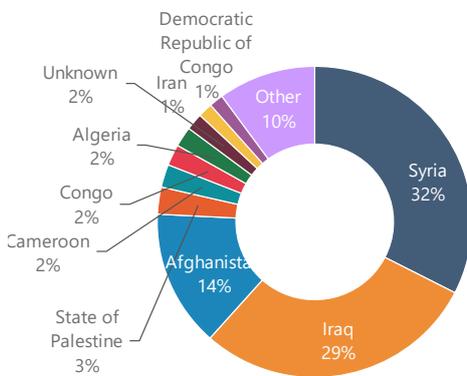
Looking at the overall arrivals, there was an increase compared to 2,705 registered in January and February 2017. However, still far from 125,494 reported in the first two months of 2016.



Arrivals to Greece - 2016, 2017 and 2018

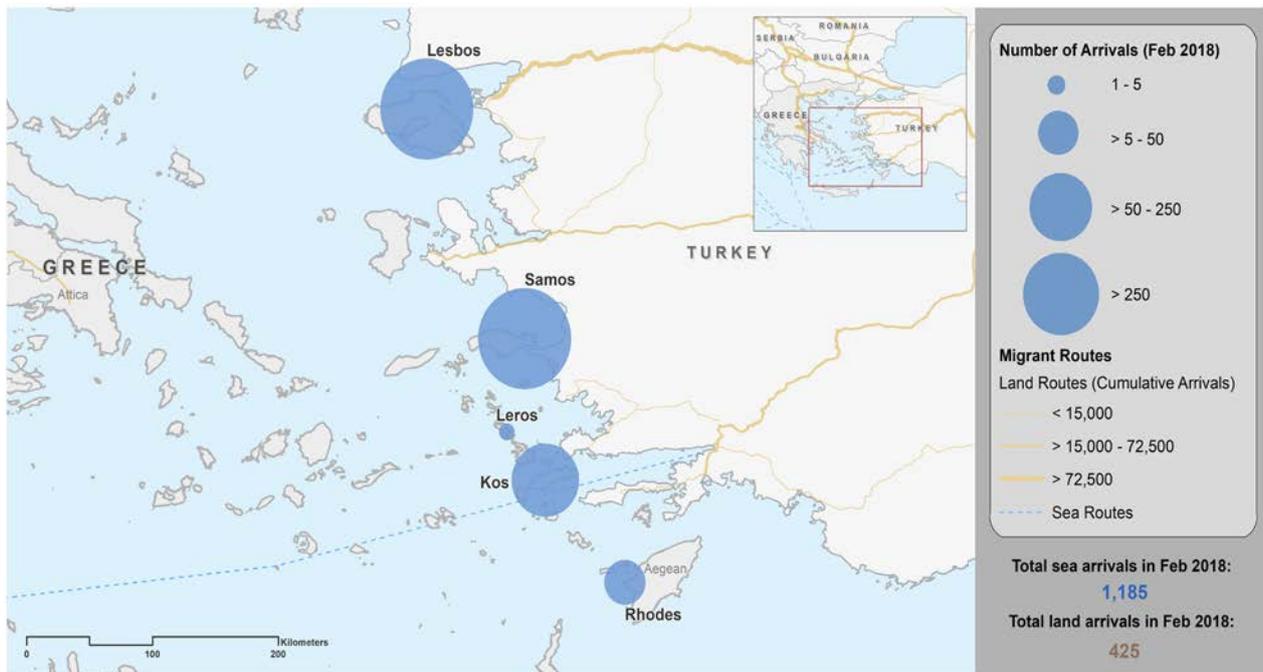


### Nationality breakdown, arrivals in 2018



Majority of migrants and asylum seekers who arrived to Greece this year were of Syrian origin (32%), followed by those from Iraq (29%) and Afghanistan (14%). The remaining 35% is comprised of 29 different nationality groups.

### Map indicating flows in the main entry points - February 2018



According to the available data, Lesbos, Samos, Kos and Rhodes 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, 818 migrants and asylum seekers crossed from Turkey to Greece by land this year, almost exclusively through the bordering Edirne province.

## Greece



### Reception and Identification Centers and Accommodation Facilities in Greece

Migrants presence in Greece, January 2018

TYPE OF FACILITIES	Total
Reception Centers on Islands	12,870
Open Accommodation Facilities in the mainland	11,757
UNHCR Accommodation Scheme	17,264
Hotels for adults (IOM)	1,378
EKKA shelters for adults in the mainland	480
EKKA shelters for UAC	3,032
Reception and Identification Centers in the mainland	245
Detention Centers in the mainland	2,175
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,201</b>

According to the last available data from IOM Athens and National authorities there were estimated 49,201 migrants and asylum seekers residing in different reception centers and housing schemes in Greece. Approximately 26% of individuals are accommodated on the islands, while the remaining 74% found their accommodation on the Greek mainland, EKKA shelters and IOM/UNHCR subsidized housing alternatives.

### Relocations

Between October 2015 and February 2018 a total of 21,824 migrants and asylum seekers were relocated from Greece to 24 different EU-EEA countries.

Germany (25%) and France (20%) have received almost half of the relocated population. Another 16% of asylum seekers were equally relocated to Sweden and the Netherlands, 6% have been relocated to Finland, 5% to Spain, 5% to Portugal, 3% to Romania and 3% to Belgium. The remaining 17% of the beneficiaries were transferred to 16 different countries.

Fifty-six per cent of relocated asylum seekers were children, including 370 UASC while 44% are adults. Male beneficiaries comprised 56% of the overall caseload, and 44% were female.

Unaccompanied and separated children are relocated to Belgium (20), Croatia (2), Finland (109), France (5), Germany (25), Ireland (26), Lithuania (1), Luxembourg (27), Malta (1), the Netherlands (69), Norway (23), Portugal (9), Romania (1), Spain (37) and Switzerland (15).

RELOCATION COUNTRY	2015 - 2017	2018	Total from Greece
Belgium	700	0	700
Bulgaria	50	0	50
Croatia	60	0	60
Cyprus	96	0	96
Czech Republic	12	0	12
Estonia	141	0	141
Finland	1,202	0	1,202
France	4,400	0	4,400
Germany	5,371	2	5,373
Ireland	755	104	859
Latvia	294	0	294
Lithuania	355	0	355
Liechtenstein	10	0	10
Luxemburg	300	0	300
Malta	101	0	101
Norway	693	0	693
Portugal	1,192	0	1,192
Romania	683	0	683
Slovakia	16	0	16
Slovenia	172	0	172
Spain	1,123	1	1,124
Sweden	1,656	0	1,656
Switzerland	580	0	580
The Netherlands	1,748	7	1,755
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,710</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>21,824</b>

# Cyprus

## Developments in the reporting period

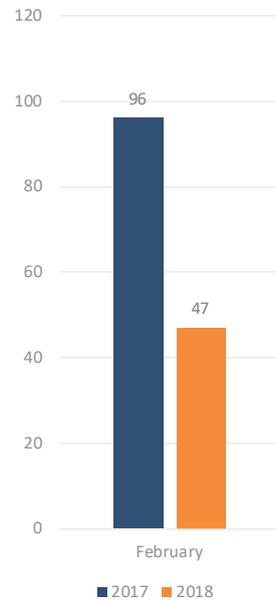
During this reporting period (1 - 28 February), authorities in Cyprus registered 47 new arrivals, an increase compared to previous month when no arrivals have been reported and a 50% decrease compared to 96 registered in February 2017. According to available data, there were no arrivals in February in 2014, 2015 and 2016.

Majority of migrants and refugees who arrived in February this year were of Syrian origin, and male adults. Demographic profile of migrants who arrived in the same period last year was bit more diverse. During first two months, there were 93 Syrian and 3 Palestinian nationals registered in Cyprus. Among Syrian nationals, 45 individuals were registered as adults (14 female and 31 male) and 45 as minors (17 girls and 28 boys).

By the end of the month, estimated 297 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in two reception facilities - Pournara Emergency Reception Centre (12) and Kofinou Reception and Accommodation Center (285).



Arrivals to Cyprus in February 2017 and 2018



Location of accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, February 2018



## Bulgaria

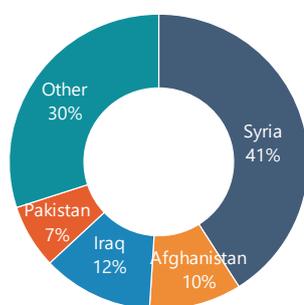


### Developments in the reporting period

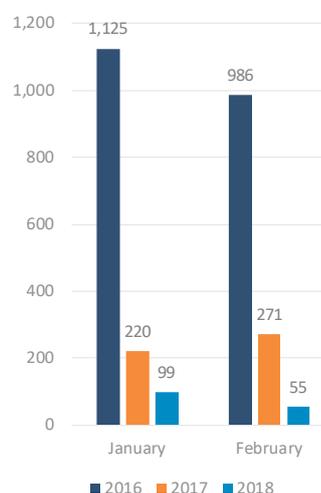
Since the beginning of 2018, Bulgarian authorities registered estimated 154 new irregular migrants on entry from Turkey, inside the country and on exit from the country. Majority of individuals were intercepted in January - a total of 99, while the remaining 55 were registered during this reporting period (1 - 28 February) indicating a 44% decrease. Similar situation is reported at the end of February last year when 98 irregular migrants were registered, in contrast to 1,046 registered January and February 2016.

Syrian nationals were the first registered nationality this year, comprising 41% of the overall registered irregular migrants, followed by Iraqi (12%), Afghan (10) and Pakistani (7%) nationals.

Nationality breakdown of all migrants apprehended on exit and entry to Bulgaria in 2018



Apprehensions in Bulgaria in January and February 2016, 2017 and 2018



### Migrants presence

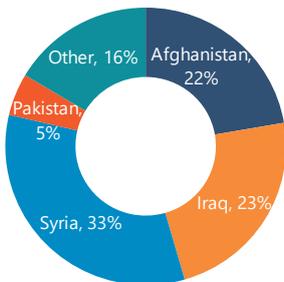
NAME OF ACCOMODATION FACILITY	Capacity	Currently Accomodated
Facilities run by the State Agency for Refugees		
Open Reception Centre at Banya	70	65
Open Reception Centre at <i>Pastrogor</i>	320	17
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Ovcha Kupel	860	227
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Vrazhdebna	370	153
Open Reception Centre Sofia - Voenna Rampa	800	135
Closed Reception Centre Sofia - Busmantsi	60	5
Open Reception Centre at Harmanli	2,710	274
Facilities run by the Ministry of Interior		
Closed Reception Centre Lyubimets	350	183
Closed Reception Centre in Sofia - Busmantsi	400	
Closed Reception Center in Elhovo (under reconstruction)	N/A	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,940</b>	<b>1,059</b>

By the end of this reporting period, estimated 1,059 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in nine different accommodation facilities across Bulgaria. This represents a small decrease compared to 1,171 reported at the end of January and a 74% decrease in comparison to 4,026 residing in the centers at the end of February 2017.

# Bulgaria



Nationality breakdown of migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in Bulgaria as of end of February 2018



One third of accommodated migrants are Syrian nationals, followed by those from Afghanistan (22%) and Iraq (23%). Majority of migrants are residing in open reception facilities run by the State Agency for Refugees (876), and the remaining 183 individuals were accommodated in the closed type facilities administered by the Ministry of Interior.

Accommodation facilities in Bulgaria with information on occupancy and capacity, February 2018



## Spain

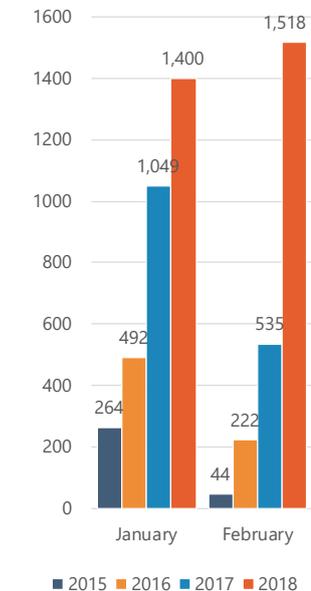
### Developments in the reporting period

In the month of February 2018, a total of 1,518 migrants arrived in Spain, using both, land and sea route reaching the total of 3,700 since the beginning of 2018 (2,502 sea and 1,198 land arrivals). In the case of Spain, the sea route is shown as the main route of arrival and during the reporting period a total of 1,102 migrants reached the Spanish coast using small rubber boats. The rest, 416 migrants entered the Spanish territory by land, mainly through Ceuta and Melilla, the two Spanish enclaves located in Northern Africa.

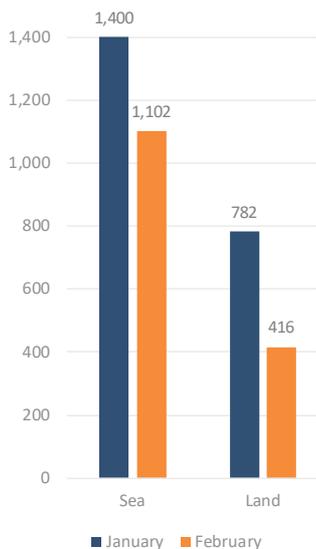
Among all the routes, the most frequently used one was the Western Mediterranean route, registering in February 2018, 70% of the arrivals\*. The other 28% were registered using the land route to Ceuta and Melilla and only 2% used the Western African Route.



Sea arrivals in January and February 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

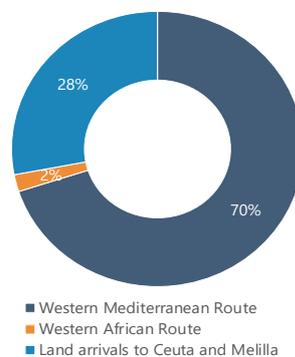


Monthly sea and land arrivals to Spain in 2018

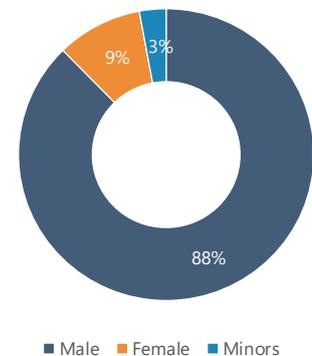


According to the available DTM data, most of the individuals who arrived by sea were men (88%), further 9% were women and 3% were minors.

Arrivals to Spain per route, 2018



Age/Sex breakdown, arrivals to Spain in 2018



### 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.

\*Compilation of data published by *Salvamento Marítimo*.

## Spain



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.

Accommodation facilities in Spain with information on capacity, February 2018



Capacity of Humanitarian Assistance Reception Centers per province, February 2018



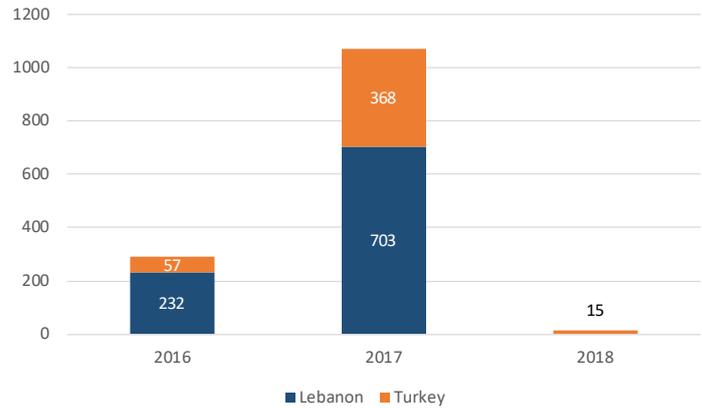
# Spain



## Resettlement

During the Resettlement Program, initiated in April 2016, the Spanish Government was committed to resettle a total of 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 assisted in the resettlement of 1,424 refugees, out of which 289 were resettled in 2016, 1071 were resettled in 2017 and 64 in 2018. Out of the total number of cases resettled, 984 were resettled from Lebanon and 440 from Turkey. All of the individuals resettled are Syrian nationals.

Resettlements to Spain from Turkey and Lebanon, comparison 2016, 2017 and 2018



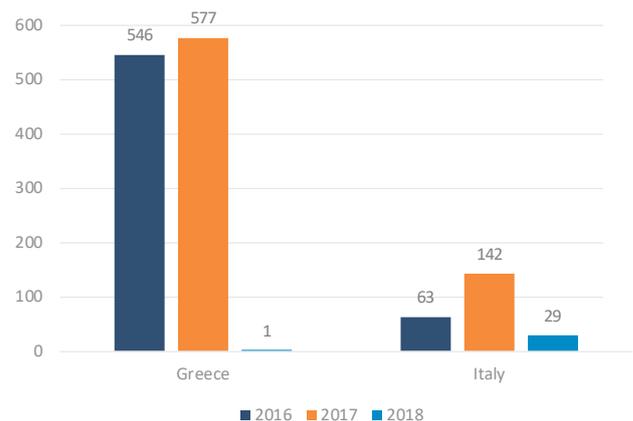
## Relocations

Since the launch of the EU relocation scheme in October 2015, Spain received 1,342 migrants and asylum seekers from Greece (1,126) and Italy (216). There were slightly more relocations taking place in 2017 when compared to 2016 - 721 vs. 609 respectively.

In February 2018, 29 Eritrean migrants and refugees were relocated to Spain from Italy.

Between October 2015 and February 2018 a total of 40 unaccompanied and separated children were relocated from Greece (37) and Italy (3) to Spain.

Relocations from Greece and Italy to Spain, comparison 2016, 2017 and 2018



## Croatia

### Developments in the reporting period

According to available data, Croatian border police intercepted 420 irregular migrants in February 2018, a 9% increase compared to 385 reported previous month and a two fold increase compared to 187 reported in February 2017.

Almost half of all apprehensions in 2018 (48%) happened in Vukovarsko-Srijemska county, on the border with Serbia. Twenty-nine per cent of all intercepted migrants were of Afghan origin, followed by those from Kosovo\* (14%), Pakistan (9%), Albania (7%) and Turkey (7%). Thirty migrants were registered as unaccompanied and separated children (mainly from Afghanistan and Kosovo\*).

By the end of February, there were 397 asylum seekers accommodated in open reception centers in Kutina and Zagreb. Majority of accommodated asylum seekers are of Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Afghan and Pakistani origin. Sixty-five per cent of individuals were adult males, 15% female adults and 20% minors

### Migrants presence

Accommodation facilities in Croatia with information on occupancy and capacity, February 2018

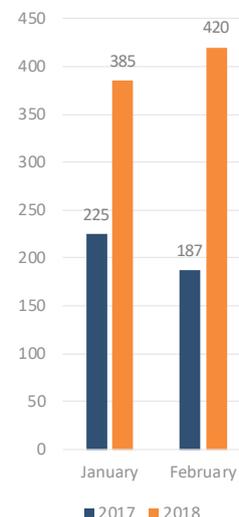


Accommodation Facilities (with occupancy/capacity) on 26 February 2018<sup>1</sup>

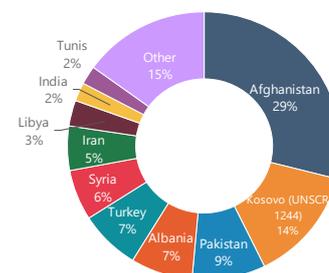
NAME OF ACCOMODATION FACILITY	Capacity	Number of accomodated asylum seekers	Age/ Gender Breakdown	Top 5 nationalities
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	600	346	247 male adults, 51 female adults, 48 minors (2 UASC)	mainly Syrian (95), Afghan (67), Iraqi (50), Iranian (43) and Pakistani (15) national <sup>2</sup>
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (Kutina)	100	51	13 male adults, 10 female adults and 28 minors	46 Syrian and 5 Iraqi national
Closed Reception Center for Foreigners (Jezevo)	100(+20)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	800 (820)	397		



Irregular entries in January and February 2017 and 2018 comparison



Nationality breakdown of apprehended irregular migrants in 2018



<sup>1</sup>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

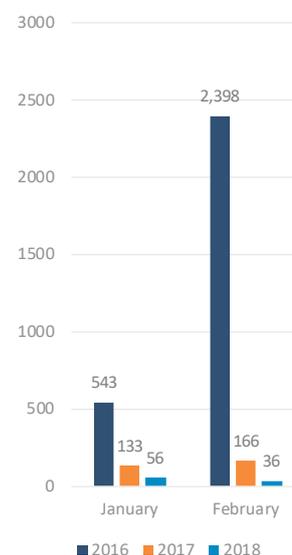
## Hungary

### Developments in the reporting period

There were 36 migrants who entered Hungary irregularly through different points along the Hungarian border during this reporting period (1-28 February 2018), representing a 35% decrease compared to 56 reported in January 2018. The decrease is even more significant compared to 166 registered in February 2017 and 2,398 reported in February 2016. 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.

By the end of February, 326 migrants were accommodated in the reception centers around the country and in the transit zones near the border with Serbia, majority in Röszke (137) and Tompa (89) transit zones on the border with Serbia. During this reporting period, total of 51 migrants and asylum seekers were admitted to Röszke (29, all Afghan nationals) and Tompa (22, one Palestinian, 7 Syrian and 14 Iraqi nationals). Fifty-seven per cent of migrants admitted to the transit zones were male, and 43% female. Fifty-seven per cent (29) of all admitted migrants were minors, mainly younger than 14 (19 individuals).

Irregular entries to Hungary, January and February 2016, 2017 and 2018



15 February - According to Mihály Varga, Minister for National Economy, migration cannot remedy Europe's labor market and demographic challenges, emphasizing that the number of people with a job has increased by 750,000 since 2010 in Hungary. The Minister also referred to a recent study about employment in Germany that stated that only one fifth of those who had been given refugee status arrived could find a job. Mr. Varga concluded that instead migration employment and demographic challenges must be addressed with family incentives, labour market reforms as well as stable and dynamic economic growth (read more [here](#)).

19 February - After a talk with his Bulgarian counterpart in Sofia, Prime Minister Viktor Orbán stated that the new migration proposal of the European Union is unacceptable as it focuses on the mandatory relocation of migrants arriving in Europe. According to the new proposal, Hungary would be required to accept ten thousand migrants annually, compared to the previous number of slightly more than one thousand, Orbán said. He added that the mandatory relocation poses a threat to public security, prosperity and the Christian culture in Europe. Mr. Orbán also mentioned that Hungary has its own proposal regarding the issue and that the EU should rather focus on border protection than the distribution of incomers. He emphasized that according to the Hungarian Constitution individuals and organizations elected by the Hungarian people are authorized to decide on who can reside in Hungary (read more [here](#) and [here](#)).

27 February - The Hungarian government has launched an information campaign on the United Nations' migration package. Péter Szijjártó Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade proposed the campaign in order to highlight certain points of the migration package considered dangerous by Hungary. At a press conference the minister emphasized that the proposal wants countries to accept immigrants, to demolish the border fences and to accept the right to migration as a fundamental human right – suggestions that are inadmissible for Hungary. He added that during the upcoming months a tough battle will take place in the UN Human Rights Council. Hungary contests five points of the UN proposal for which it is ready to prepare its own recommendations to change (read more [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)).

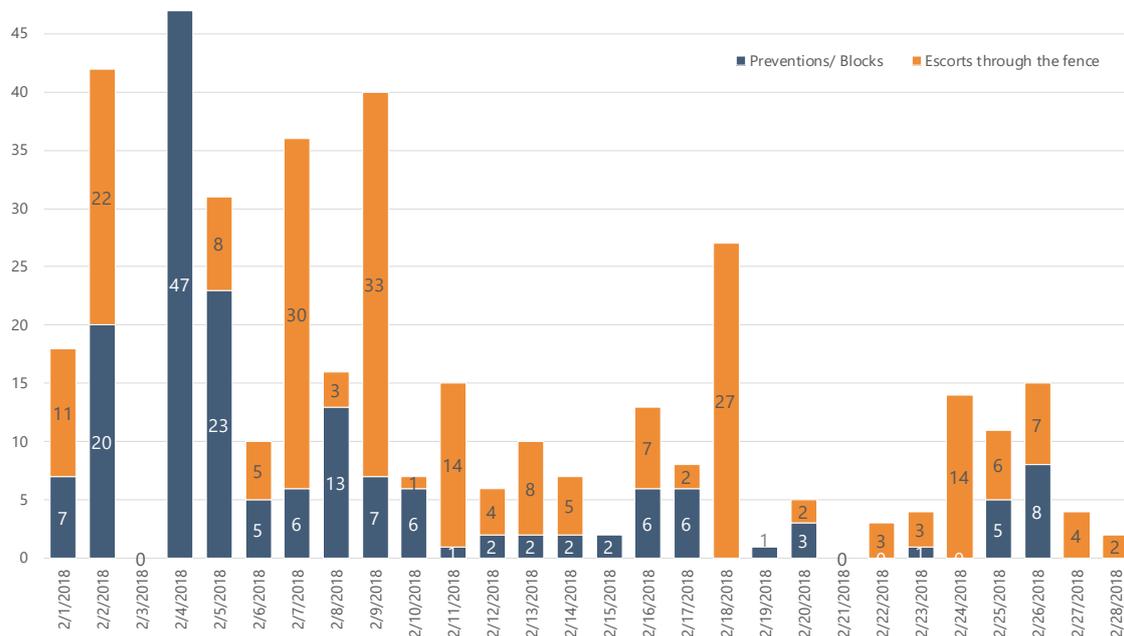
## Hungary



In February 2018, Hungarian police detected 394 migrants. Majority of migrants were escorted through the border fence back to Serbia (221) while 173 were prevented to cross to the Hungarian territory. This represents a 57% decrease compared to 515 recorded in January 2018 (515 preventions and 408 escorts through the fence).

Since the start of the DTM monitoring in April 2017 up to the end of December 2017, Hungarian border authorities apprehended 20,767 migrants, out of whom 10,386 were prevented to cross the border and the remaining 10,381 have been escorted to the country from which they attempted to reach Hungary.

Daily apprehensions by the Hungarian police, February 2018



## Migrants presence

Accommodation facilities in Hungary with information on occupancy and capacity, February 2018



## Romania

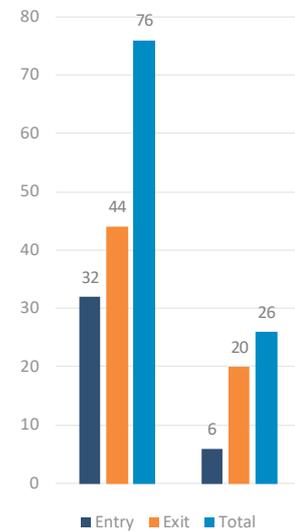
### Developments in the reporting period

In the first two months of 2018, Romanian authorities apprehended 102 irregular migrants on exit and entry to the country. During this reporting period (1 - 28 February) a total of 26 irregular migrants were intercepted - 20 on exit (one individual in Timis County while trying to leave towards Serbia and 10 in Arad County on the way to Hungary) and 6 on entry to the country from Serbia in Timis County.

Majority (68) of all apprehended migrants were Iraqi nationals followed by those arriving from Afghanistan (10) and Syria (11). The remaining 13 individuals are registered as nationals of Vietnam (5), Libya (3), Albania (2), Pakistan (1), Morocco (1) and Iran (1).



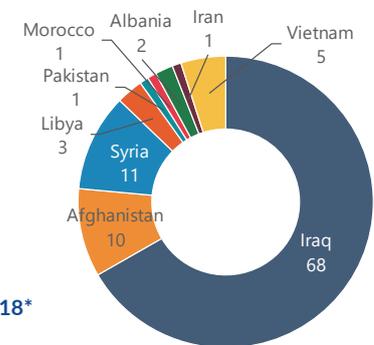
Apprehensions on entry and exit to Romania, January and February 2018



### Migrants Presence

According to available data, there were 518 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in the state run reception facilities in Romania by the end of February 2018, a 14% decrease compared to 599 reported at the end of January and a 32% decrease in comparison to 758 asylum seekers and migrants who were residing in the country at the end of December 2017. Most of the migrants and asylum seekers reside in reception centers located in Bucharest (164), Galati (108) and Otopeni (59). For more information about locations, types of centers, occupancy and capacity see the map below\*.

Nationality breakdown (absolute numbers) of apprehended migrants in January 2018\*



Accommodation facilities in Romania with information on occupancy and capacity, February 2018\*



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

## Serbia



### Developments in the reporting period

Over the period from 1 to 28 February 2018 estimated total number of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers in government facilities (13 transit-reception centers, 5 asylum centers) and border crossing zones decreased from estimated 3,824 registered beginning of the month to estimated 3,816 on 28 February. It is estimated that close to 250 migrants and asylum seekers remain in the open, mostly near reception centers. Overall number of migrants and asylum seekers in Serbia is around 4,066 at the end of February.

Occupancy in the centers remained at the same scale throughout the month. At the beginning of the month there were estimated 3,824 migrants and asylum seekers in the state run reception and asylum centers and transit zones near the border with Hungary. Number decrease slightly during the week of 21 February reaching the total of 3,739. After that it increased to the final 3,816 reported at the end of the month.

### Migrants Presence

Migrants presence in Serbia, trends in February 2018

Date	Reception Centers	Asylum Centers	Horgos and Kelebija	Total
01/02/2018	2,639	1,182	3	3,824
07/02/2018	2,612	1,194	3	3,809
14/02/2018	2,560	1,198	4	3,762
21/02/2018	2,585	1,150	4	3,739
28/02/2018	2,582	1,228	6	3,816

Accommodation facilities in Serbia with information on occupancy and capacity, January 2018



## Slovenia



### Developments in the reporting period

In the first two months of 2018, Slovenian authorities apprehended 433 irregular migrants, more than three times increase compared to 125 apprehended in the same period 2017.

In February this year, police intercepted 198 irregular migrants, a slight decrease compared to 235 reported last month.

Majority of apprehended migrants in 2018 were of Algerian (104), Pakistani (79) and Moroccan (39) origin.

6 February - A foreign citizen was arrested at Ljubljana airport on suspicion of having brought five migrants with false passports on a flight from Turkey to Slovenia ([here](#)).

6 February - At the state border with Croatia near the Kolpa/Kupa river, which encompasses 89 kilometers of physical barriers, in the first eight months of last year, police officers in the area of the Črnomelj police station dealt with 11 and in the area of the Metlika police station 35 irregular crossings, while from September until now there were 76 cases in the Metlika area and 120 in the Črnomelj area. Migrants were trying to cross the Kolpa by boats or by swimming across the river in spite of winter conditions. Due to the increased police activity in the area, the migrant route has moved upstream to the Črnomelj area. Most of the migrants in question were Algerians and Moroccans, as well as also Pakistani, Libyan, Iraqi and others, namely men aged between 18 and 35. In September last year, several families were also apprehended. The majority asked for international protection ([here](#)).

6 February - Slovenia received 172 applications for international protection in January, after 1,476 in the whole of last year. Seven refugees were granted asylum status in January and 152 last year, official data show ([here](#)).

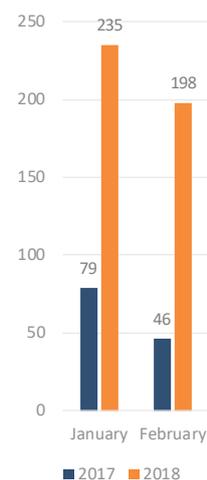
7 February - The Slovenian security authorities in the Črnomelj and Metlika police stations are observing the increased arrival of mainly African migrants to Slovenia. In the last five months, police officers listed four times as many irregular arrivals to the state border as in the first eight months of last year ([here](#)).

12 February - Minister of the Interior Vesna Györkös Žnidar said at the meeting of the National Assembly that the issue of reviving the Balkan migrant route was of high importance due to arrivals not decreasing. This will be one of the central themes in the future to be discussed ([here](#)).

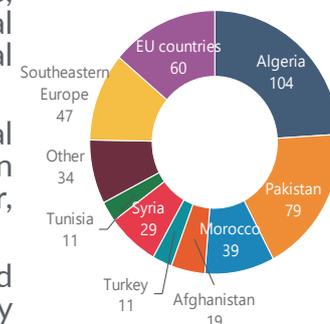
15 February - A group of 9 Eritreans arrived from Italy to Slovenia as part of the EU-sponsored relocation scheme. Until now, 253 people have been relocated to Slovenia. Slovenia began the procedures in March 2016 and it has pledged to accept 218 persons from Italy and 349 persons from Greece until now ([here](#)).

15 February - On 2 January 2018 in the early morning hours, the Kolpa river took two persons who tried to cross the border at the village of Ukovaci near Vinica in the municipality of Črnomelj. With the aid of a boat, one person was saved by firemen, while the other person drowned. The firemen examined the terrain on the Kolpa River between Vinica and Smakova, but the missing person was not found. At least one other migrant was supposedly taken away by the river, while the inhabitants from the Croatian side of the border say that there are more victims of drowning in the Kolpa river ([here](#)).

Irregular entries to Slovenia in January and February, 2017 - 2018 comparison



Nationality breakdown of apprehended irregular migrants in 2018 (absolute numbers)



## Slovenia

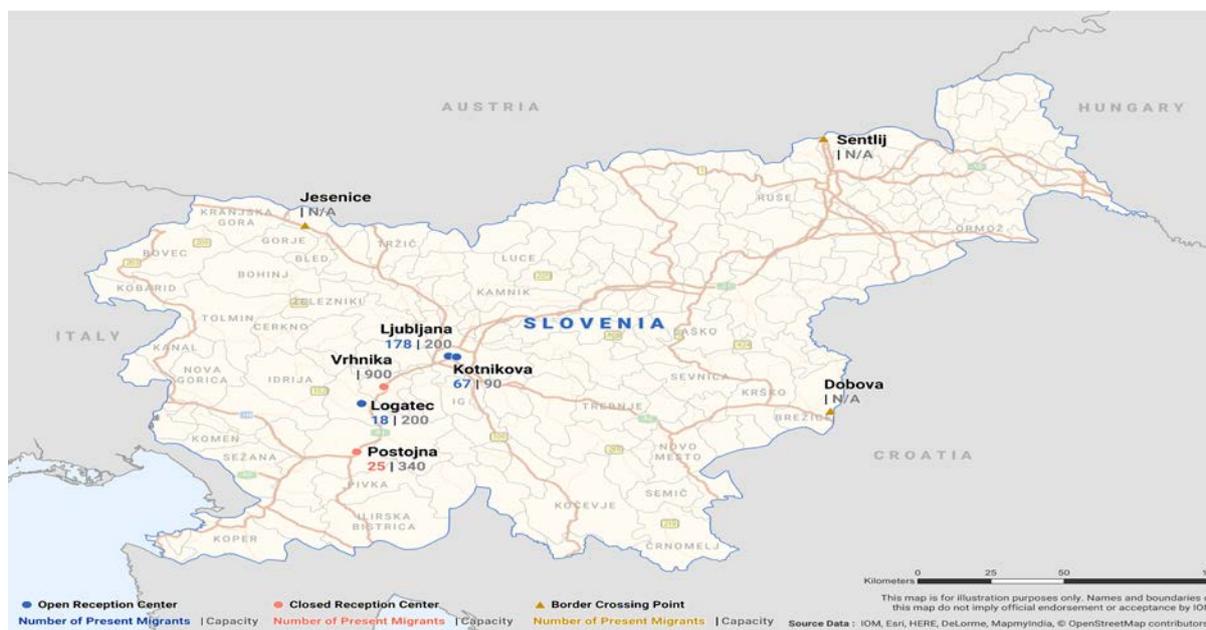


16 February - An informal working group, which monitors the stories of migrants who arrived in Slovenia during the Balkan humanitarian corridor, notes that Slovenia is still a transit country with a low number of asylum seekers, mostly because of lengthy procedures, inadequate living conditions during the time of the procedure and a lack of a solid diaspora of the citizens of the countries of the Middle East to offer a social network, through which foreigners could be included and informed. Foreign nationals also have problems finding housing and employment and reuniting with their family after obtaining international protection. The group also warns that every year about 1,000 people “disappear” from the system, either because they left the procedures, they were unsuccessful, or their requests were not addressed at all ([here](#)).

28 February -Police officers treated 1,930 cases of irregular border crossings last year, almost 80 per cent more than a year before. According to the police, the citizens of Afghanistan represent one third of all cases, followed by citizens of Turkey and Kosovo\*. In January this year, police stopped 235 people, which is 297 per cent more than in January last year, mostly in the Bela Krajina area, in the vicinity of bridges and natural dams on the Kolpa River. On the basis of international agreements, 928 migrants were returned to foreign security authorities last year, of which 755 were returned to Croatia. There are 283 asylum seekers currently waiting for the decision on their status of international protection - this number has not changed significantly since the end of the migrant crisis in 2015 and 2016. Last year 1.476 people applied for asylum in Slovenia, while 152 were granted asylum and 170 the year before. More than half of those who in the last two years received refugee status or subsidiary protection, arrived in the country through the relocation programme from Italy and Greece ([here](#)).

## Migrants Presence

Accommodation facilities in Slovenia with information on occupancy and capacity, February 2018



\*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

## The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

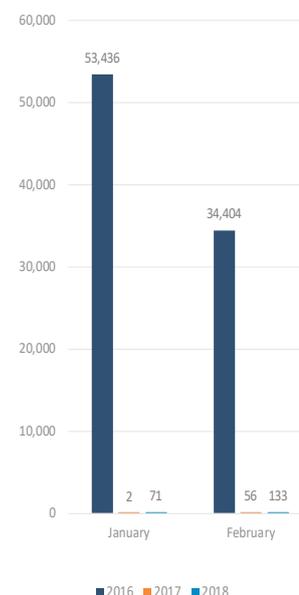


### Developments in the reporting period

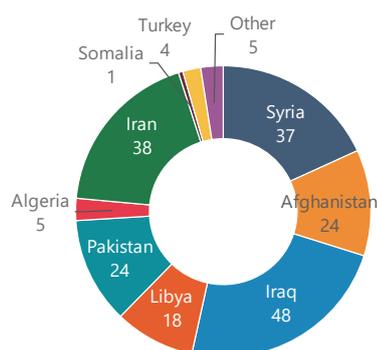
There were 204 irregular entries to the Former Republic of Macedonia since the beginning of 2018. Majority of apprehensions happened during this reporting period when a total of 133 migrants were intercepted. This represents a 87% increase compared the previous month when 71 individuals were intercepted. Moreover, the increase is even higher compared to February last year when 56 irregular entries were reported. However, a notable decrease is observed in the past two years when looking at the data for February 2016 when 34,404 irregular migrants entered the country.

Migrants from Iraq (48), Iran (38), Syria (37) Afghanistan (24) and Pakistan (24) comprised the majority of apprehended individuals. Sixty-one per cent were adult males, 13% adult females and 26% were children including 2 unaccompanied and separated minors.

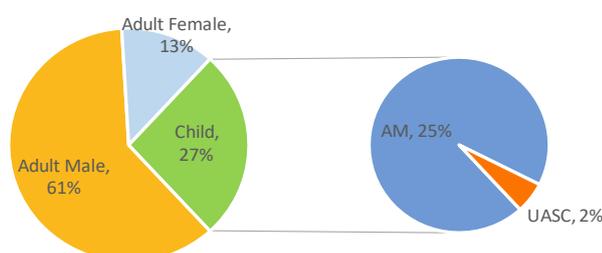
Arrivals in January and February 2016, 2017 and 2018



Nationality breakdown of apprehended irregular migrants in 2018



Age/Sex breakdown of apprehended irregular migrants in 2018



Accommodation Facilities with occupancy/capacity as of 28 February 2018

NAME OF ACCOMMODATION FACILITY	Capacity	Occupancy	Nationalities
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	47	35 Iraqi, 5 Syrian and 7 Afghan nationals
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	44	10 Libyan, 9 Syrian, 6 Afghan, 6 Pakistani, 4 Iranian, 4 Turkish, 4 Iraqi and 1 Algerian national
Vizbegovo - Reception Center for Asylum Seekers	150	13	5 Turkish, 2 Russian, 2 Pakistani, 2 Iraqi and 2 Afghan nationals
Gazi Baba - Reception Center for Foreigners	120	5	2 Syrian, 1 Turkish, 1 German and 1 Georgian national
Vlae - Safe House	25-30	5	2 Syrian, 2 Congolese and 1 Pakistani national
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,495-2,600</b>	<b>114</b>	

## The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia



### Migrants Presence

By the end of this reporting period, there were 114 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in the reception centers in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This represents an increase compared to 56 reported at the end of January 2018 and a similar situation reported at the end of February 2017 when 95 migrants and asylum seekers were residing in two main reception centers - Vinojug in the South (49) and Tabanovce in the North (46).

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 February, the Red Cross mobile team assisted a total number of 279 persons during this reporting period, while the number of persons that rejected assistance is 24. Further on, the number of persons that the Red Cross provided with assistance in and around Tabanovce transit centre is 297.

Accommodation facilities in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with information on occupancy and capacity, February 2018

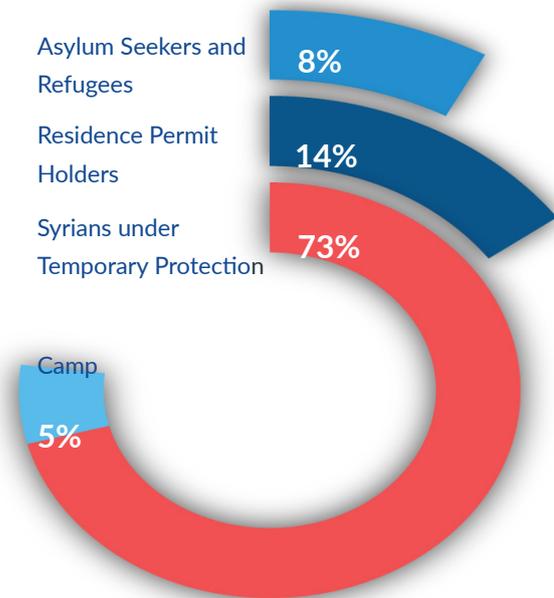


## Turkey

### Developments in the reporting period

According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management\* (DGMM) there are currently over 3,9 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (3,540,648 individuals) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR, as of end of November 2017, a total of 356,843\*\* 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. The number of foreign nationals has increased by 721,765 in comparison to February 2017 (3,1 million foreign nationals), most of the increase was recorded as Syrian nationals (660,323).

In addition, there are 631,037 foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits including humanitarian residency holders. This number was 169,820 less in February 2017. 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.



\*As of 1 March 2018.

\*\* Last available UNHCR data as of 30 November 2017.

#### Monthly Population Chart of Persons Under Temporary Protection



Turkey's Temporary Protection regime grants the 3,540,648\* Syrian nationals the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 3,312,451 individuals - live outside camps, officially called Temporary Accommodation Centers and are mainly spread across the Turkish border provinces of Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay, Adana, Mersin and Kilis. 228,197 Syrians live in 21 camps that the majority of them are also located close to the Syrian border. Twenty three temporary

accommodation centers were hosting migrants in Turkey in February 2017; however, currently two of the centers are no longer operational. As a result, there is a decrease of 29,226 persons in the centers' residence numbers.

\* Data source: DGMM as of 1 March 2018.

#### Asylum Seekers and Refugees

Another significant group of foreign nationals requiring international protection in Turkey are 356,843\* asylum-seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran, Somali and other countries. An increase of 61,442 persons has been recorded in this category in comparison to February 2017.

\*UNHCR As of 30 November 2017.

NATIONALITY	%
Iraq	44%
Afghanistan	43%
Iran	9%
Somali	1%
Others	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>356,843</b>

## Turkey



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 631,037 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.

### Apprehended/Rescued Persons at sea

RESCUES/APPREHENSIONS BY TURKISH COAST GUARD STATISTICS FOR 2018 (1 JANUARY - 28 FEBRUARY 2018)								
Months/Year	Number of Cases		Number of irregular migrants		Number of deaths		Number of apprehended organizers	
	Aegean	All Seas <sup>1</sup>	Aegean	All Seas	Aegean	All Seas	Aegean	All Seas
January	39	41	1,634	1,640	-	-	2	6
February	25	28	1,046	1,363	-	-	2	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2,680</b>	<b>3,003</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes incidents in the Aegean, Mediterranean, Marmara and Black Sea.

The Turkish Coast Guard apprehended 1,363 irregular migrants in February yet no fatalities were recorded. The number of irregular migrants were 719 in February 2017. 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. Apprehensions on the hotspots on the Aegean Sea are shown in the map left.

After completion of the identification process of the apprehended persons, they are 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 referred to a removal center or have been issued deportation letters. The top ten nationalities of apprehended/rescued migrants are Syrian, Angolan, Central Africa Republician, Senegalese, Eritrean, Gabonian, Somalian, Togolese, Iraqi and Malian.

\* Source: Turkish Coast Guard, data as of 28 February 2018.

### Recorded incidents around the Hotspots in Greece.



\*Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be free of error nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

## Turkey

### Apprehended Persons on Land



According to Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) daily figures, in February 2018, 34,167 irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Greek and Bulgarian borders of Turkey. In comparison, this number was 20,426 in February 2017. 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 31,224 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 to previous months there is an increase in the irregular border entry from Syria to Turkey (1,307). In January 2018, 29,917 irregular entries of persons were recorded at this border.

Apprehensions on Entry		Apprehensions on Exit	
Border	Number #	Border	Number #
Syria	31,056	Greece	2,118
Greece	660	Syria	168
Iraq	101	Iraq	11
Iran	45	Bulgaria	4
		Iran	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,862</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,305</b>

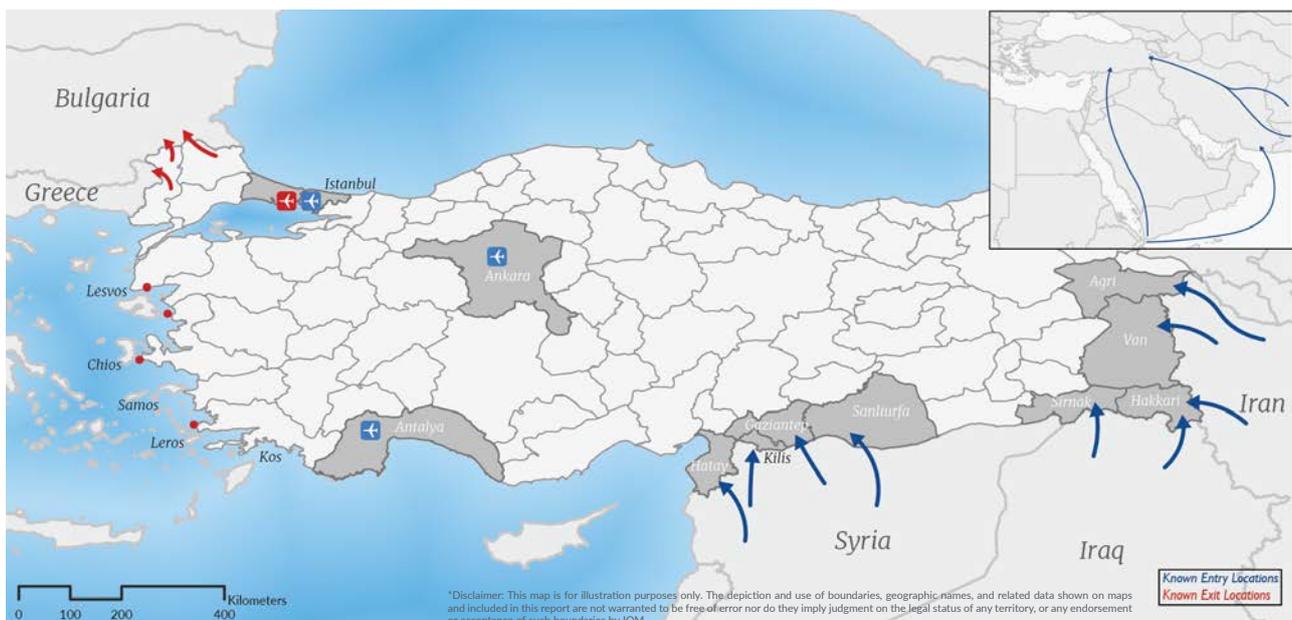
\*Data source: Turkish Armed Forces, 28 February 2018.

### 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, Küçükuyu (Locations close to Lesbos, Samos, Chios, Symi, Kos and Rodos), Edirne (to Greece and Bulgaria), Kırklareli (to Bulgaria), Istanbul Ataturk, Istanbul Sabiha Gökçen (to certain EU MS).

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



## Turkey



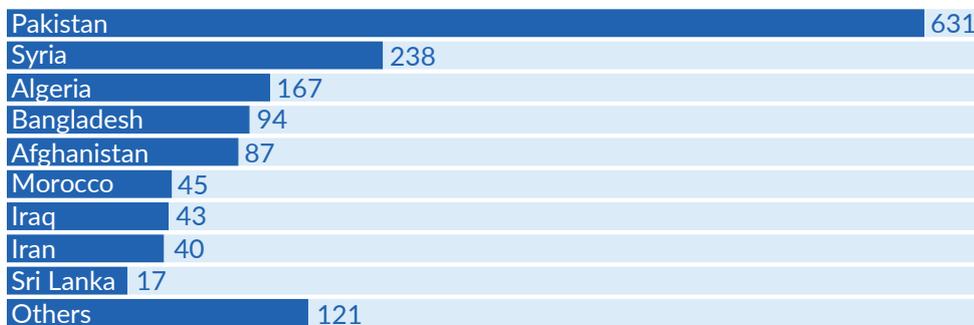
### Readmissions from Greece to Turkey\*

On 18 March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving 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, Çeşme, Bodrum and Adana (through the airport).

Nationality breakdown of the readmitted is shown in the graphic below and “others” category includes countries 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 and Burkina Faso.

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

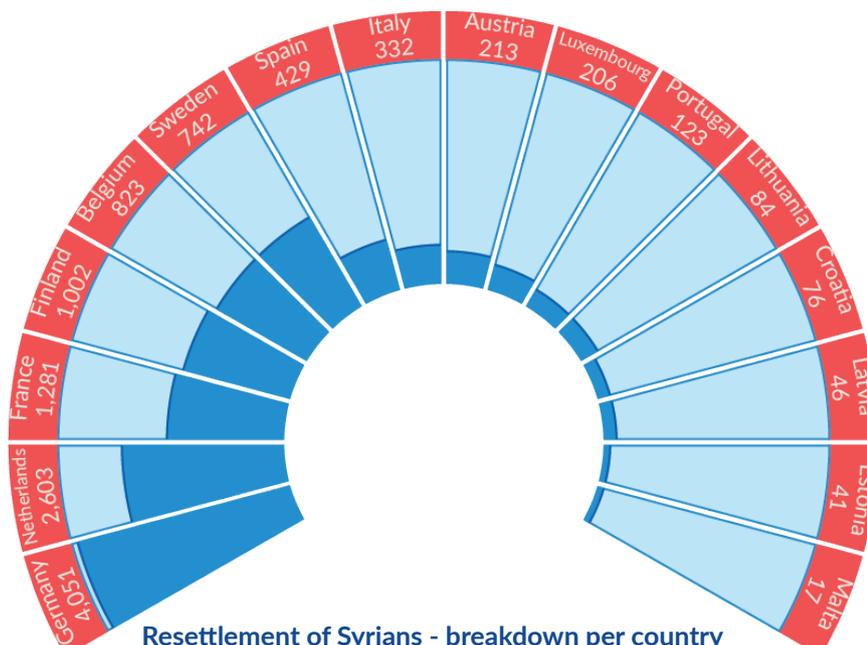
\*As of 21 December 2017.



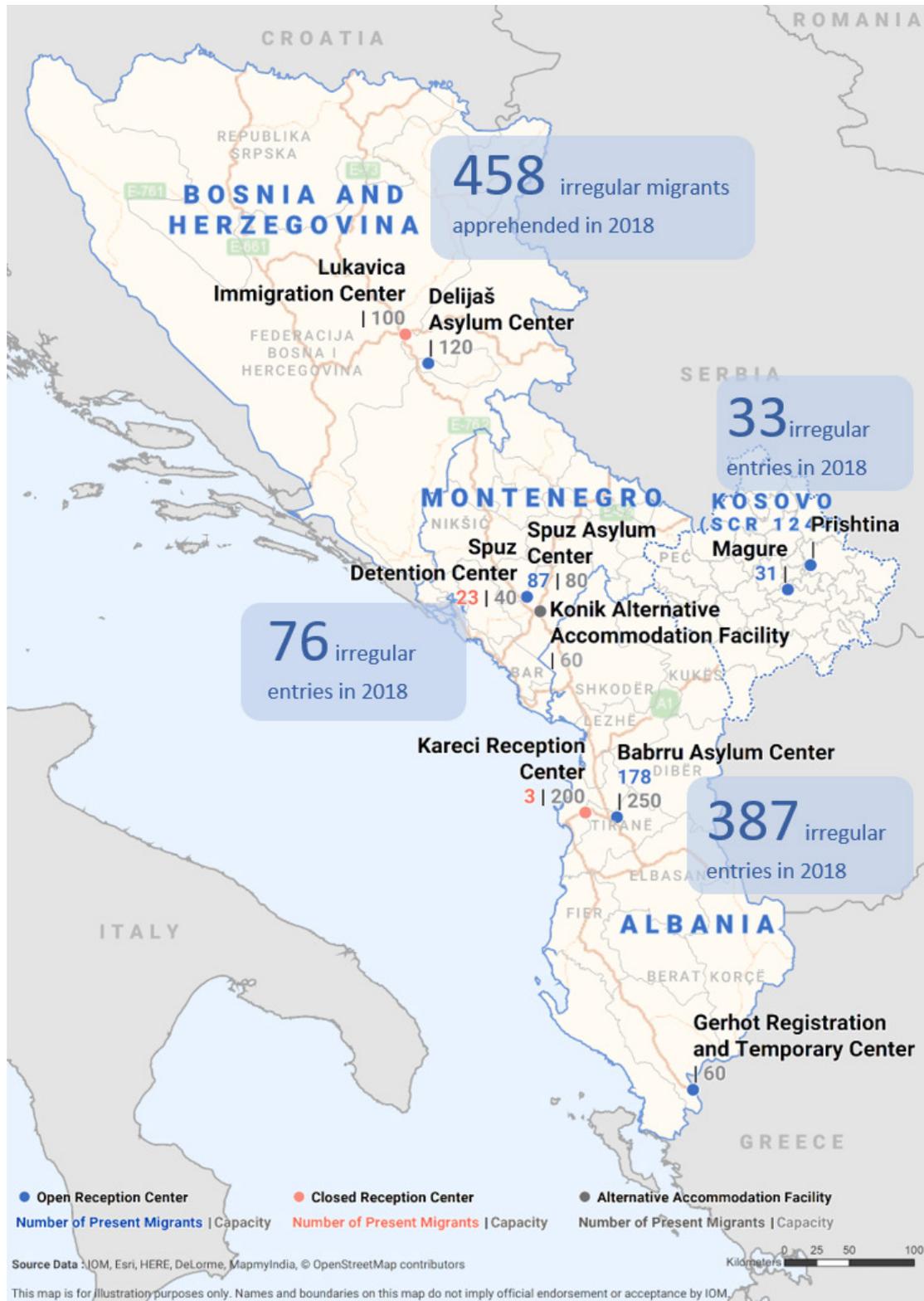
### Resettlement of Syrians from Turkey to Europe

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 released on 25 January, there are 12,069 persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, France, Sweden and the Netherlands.

\*As of 25 January 2018.



## Apprehensions and Migrants Presence - Contingency Countries



## Albania

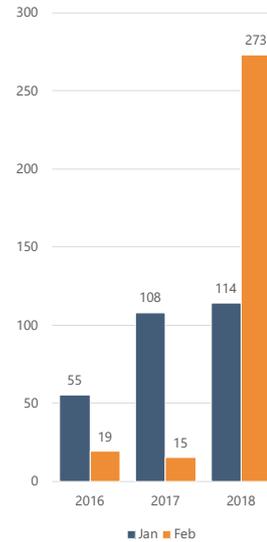


In February 2018, Albanian authorities apprehended 273 irregular migrants, more than two times increase compared to 114 registered previous month. The increase is even more significant when compared to the past two years, that is, to 15 reported in February 2017 and 19 recorded in February 2016.

Similarly to the [trends in 2017 and 2016](#), Syrian nationals comprised the majority of apprehended migrants in the first two months of 2018. Moroccan and Algerian nationals were registered as third and fourth nationality group, each comprising 9% of the overall caseload, followed by those declaring as Palestinian (8%), Afghan (5%) and Pakistani (5%) nationals. The remaining 7% is equally distributed among those arriving from Egypt, India, Iraq, Iran, Tunis, Somalia and Western Sahara.

According to information received from IOM office in Albania, there is a significant increase in irregular apprehensions as migrants are attempting to reach their communities of co-nationals in the intended destination countries in Western/Northern Europe due to unsatisfactory situation in Greece.

**Irregular entries to Albania, January and February 2016, 2017 and 2018 comparatively**

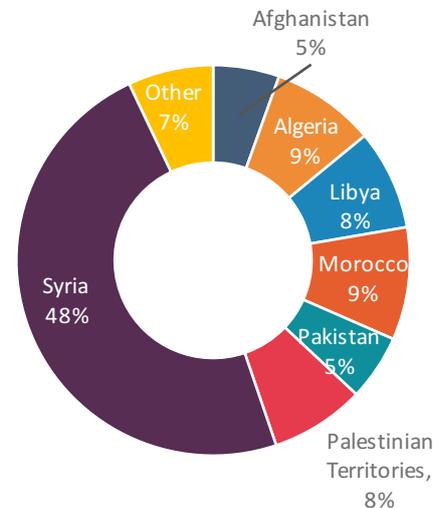


## Migrants presence

The increase in arrivals reflected also in the higher number of accommodated migrants in the state run reception centers. At the end of January there were 88 asylum seekers residing in Babrru Reception Center (capacity 250). The number of residents increased to 178 at the end of this reporting period (28 February). Although it is hard to estimate the turnover percentage in the reception centers, it is noted that migrants who apply for asylum, abscond after few days attempting to continue their journey to the other parts of Europe.

There are other two reception facilities in Albania - Kareci Closed Reception Center with a capacity between 150 to 200 hosting 3 persons at the end of February, and a Gerhot Transit Center near the Kakavija border crossing point in the border area with Greece (capacity - 60). Gerhot Transit Centre is established recently to support the Border Police with the registration of apprehended irregular migrants and is intended for short term stay until the procedure is completed.

**Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants in 2018**



## Bosnia and Herzegovina



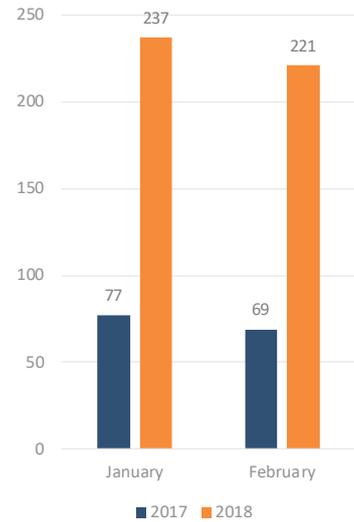
### Developments in the reporting period

During this reporting period, authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina registered 221 new irregular migrants, a slight decrease compared to 237 apprehended previous month. The figures include data on migrants apprehended on entry and exit from the country. In the past two months, majority of migrants were registered while trying to enter the country irregularly - 163 in January and 166 in February. The remaining individuals - 74 in January and 55 in February - were registered on exit from the country. However, this number also includes migrants admitted from Croatia through the Readmission Agreement which is 50 in January, 30 in February while the remaining individuals were apprehended by the Border Police while trying to exit the country irregularly (24 in January, 25 in February). In addition to that, the Border Police rejected entry to 500 migrants during January and February 2018.

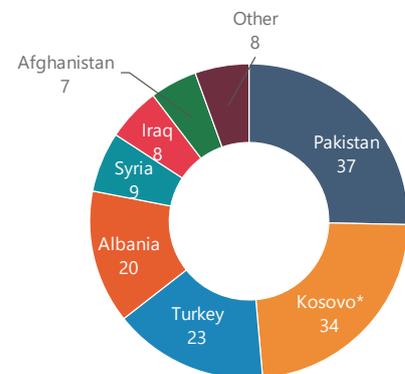
The available data indicates a sharp increase in apprehensions this year, when compared to 2017. In the first two months of 2017, Border Police intercepted 146 irregular migrants on entry and exit from the country, compared to 458 apprehended in 2018. Official data available for 2017, is showing that Pakistani migrants were the first registered nationality group, followed by those from the region (Kosovo\* 34 and Albania 20) and Turkish nationals (23). Unofficial data for 2018, indicates a slight change in the nationality structure. According to media sources, Syrian nationals were the first registered nationality in 2018 (156 individuals), followed by migrants from Libya (68), Pakistan (52), Afghanistan (51), Palestinian Territories (45), Algeria (30), Morocco (22) and others from at least 12 different origin countries.

Further on, media sources informed that majority of migrants were apprehended in the Eastern part of the country, arriving from Serbia and Montenegro in the areas of Zvornik, Bratunac, Višegrad and Velika Kladuša.

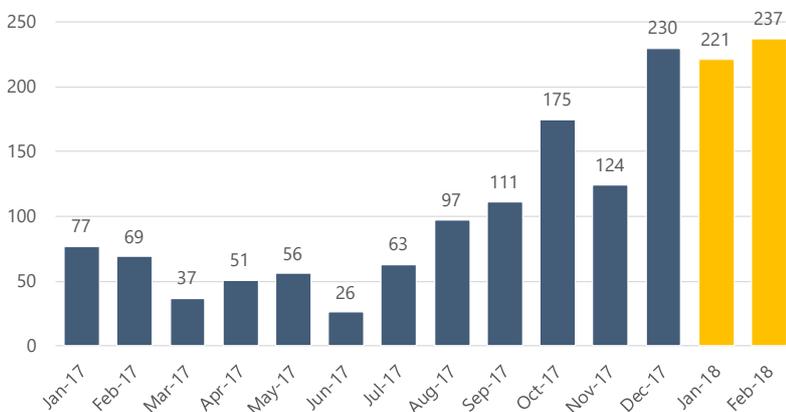
Monthly breakdown of apprehensions on entry and exit to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2017



Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants in January and February 2017 (absolute numbers)



Apprehensions by month - 2017 and 2018



\*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.

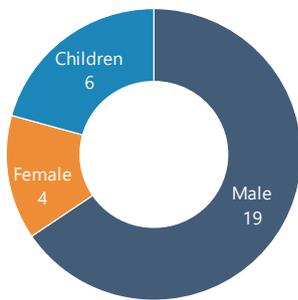
## Kosovo\*

### Developments in the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 - 28 February 2018), authorities in Kosovo\* apprehended 30 irregular migrants, a ten times increase compared 3 individuals reported for the previous month.

Irregular migrants intercepted this year were from Iran (8), Libya (6), Pakistan (6), Syria (5), Iraq (4), Palestinian Territories (2), Lebanon (1) and Afghanistan (1). All apprehended individuals were male, including 4 unaccompanied and separated children (1 from Afghanistan and 3 from Iraq).

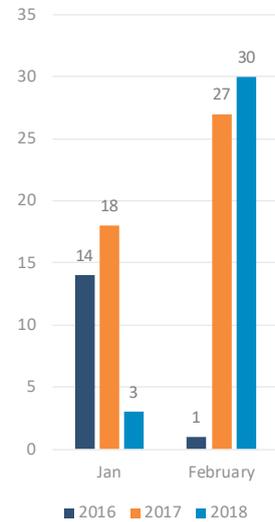
Demographic breakdown of accommodated asylum seekers in Kosovo\* on 28 February 2018



On 28 February, Magure Asylum Centre hosted 31 persons from Libya (6), Syria (4), Iran (8), Iraq (4), Pakistan (6), Palestine (2) and Afghanistan (1). Another 13 asylum seekers from Turkey (7), Palestine (2), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (2), Lebanon (1) and Serbia (1) are residing outside the reception center in private accommodation.



Apprehensions in January and February- 2016, 2017 and 2018 compared



## Montenegro

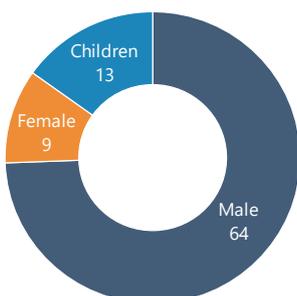
### Developments in the reporting period

During this reporting period, authorities in Montenegro registered estimated 61 irregular migrants in the country. This represents an increase compared to 15 intercepted previous month, and the same trend in comparison to 36 registered in February 2017.

Syrian (33) and Moroccan (10) nationals were the first registered nationality groups in February 2018, followed by those arriving from Algeria (7), Pakistan (5), Afghanistan (4), Iraq (1) and Egypt (1). Forty individuals were adult males, 12 adult females and 9 children.

In addition to that, border authorities prevented 16 individuals from crossing the country border, mainly nationals from the countries in the region (Albania 8, Montenegro 1, Turkey 2 and Iran 5).

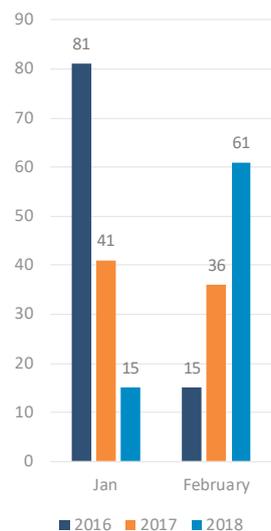
Demographic breakdown of accommodated asylum seekers in Montenegro on 28 February 2018



According to available data, reception centers in Montenegro hosted 110 migrants and asylum seekers at the end of this reporting period (28 February 2018). Majority (87) were accommodated in Asylum Center and 23 in the Detention Center.



Apprehensions in January and February- 2016, 2017 and 2018 compared



\*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.

## Central Mediterranean

### Libya



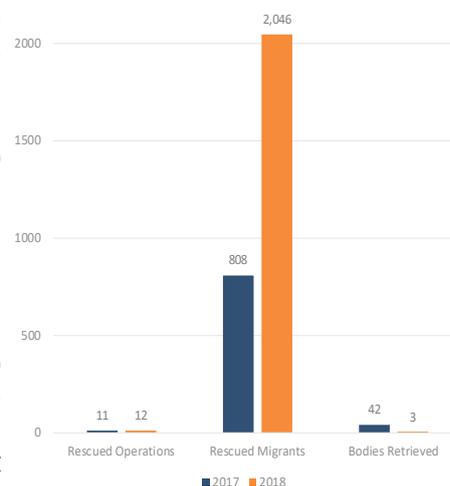
#### Developments in the reporting period

During January 2018\*, Libyan coast guard had 12 different rescue and search operations resulting with a rescue of 2,046 migrants. Three bodies have been retrieved and 101 were declared missing. Majority of individuals were male adults (1,546), 315 were female adults and 185 children (143 boys and 42 girls).

This represents a decrease compared to 8 operations (910 rescued migrants) executed in December 2017 and 11 operations reported in January 2017.

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.

Rescue operations and outcomes, 2016 and 2017 comparison



### Niger



#### Developments in the reporting period

Comparison of the data between 2017 and 2018 shows that significantly fewer migrants passed through the FMPs in 2018 than in 2017, with a decreasing trend in migration flows observed from March 2017 onwards. This is likely due to three phenomena: stricter controls on migration and the criminalization of individuals involved in illegal migration, impeding outward migration, on the one hand, and the degradation of the situation in Libya and efforts to repatriate Nigerian nationals from Algeria driving up the numbers of migrants returning to Niger, on the other. The number of outgoing migrants passing through the Séguédine FMP accounted for 41% of the total number of migrants observed in 2017 while the number of incoming migrants accounted for 51% of the total number. This trend is quite similar in 2018, when 41% of the migrants observed at the Séguédine FMP were outgoing migrants and 51% of incoming migrants. While the number of migrants who were observed passing through the Arlit FMP declined between 2017 and 2018 as well, the decrease in numbers was smaller than that observed at the Séguédine FMP. In 2018, 3,871 internal migrants (travelling within Niger) were observed at the Arlit FMP.

Number of migrants identified at Seguedine and Arlit Flow Monitoring Points (2017 and 2018)

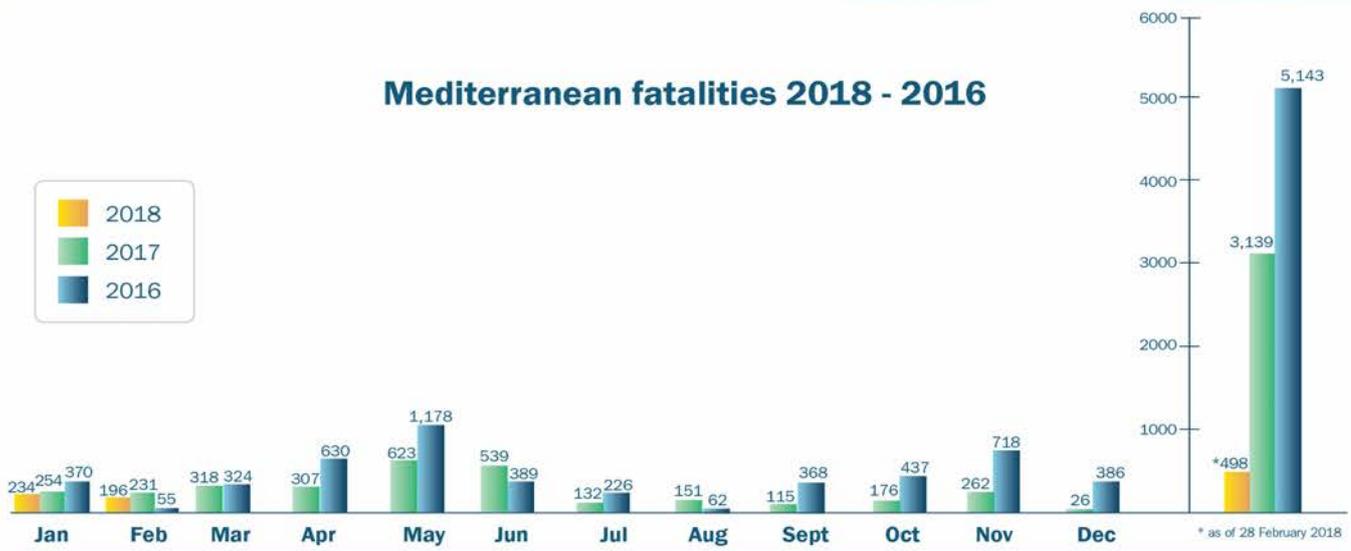
	OUTGOING FLOW	INCOMING FLOW	OUTGOING FLOW	INCOMING FLOW	INTERNAL MOVEMENT
	2017		2018		
<b>Arlit</b>	34,505	26,134	2,203	3,573	3,871
<b>Séguédine</b>	35,867	73,321	4,783	4,042	0

\*Last available data .

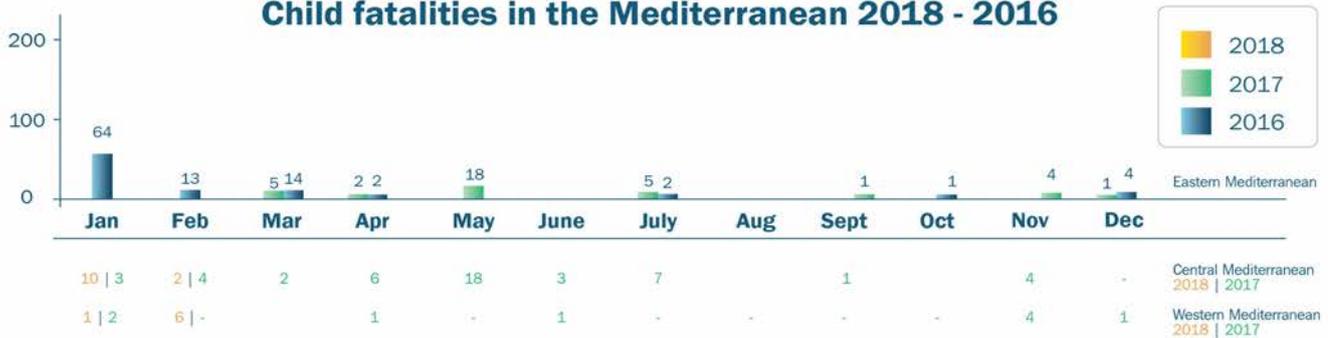
## Fatalities in the Mediterranean and Aegean Sea



**Mediterranean fatalities 2018 - 2016**



**Child fatalities in the Mediterranean 2018 - 2016**



\*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.

## About this Report

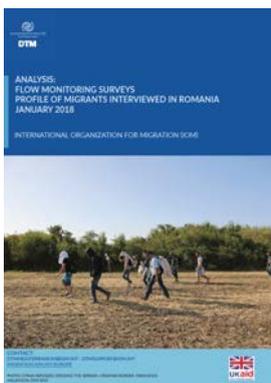
IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a suite of tools and methodologies designed to track and analyse human mobility in different displacement contexts, in a continuous manner.

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



**Profile of migrants interviewed in Romania - 2017**

[Download here](#)



**Flow Monitoring and the Human Trafficking and Other Exploitative Practices Indication Survey - Female/Male Comparison, 2017**

[Download here](#)



**2017 Arrivals to Europe - Dataset**

[Download here](#)

### DTM Med 2017

**DTM in the Mediterranean - summary of key results (January - December 2017)**



Information contained in this document has been received from a variety of sources including: national authorities, national and international organizations as well as media reports. Specific sources are not named in the report. The information collected has been triangulated through various sources in efforts to ensure accuracy of the content, and where information has not been confirmed, this has been noted in the report.

Data collection activities supported by:

