



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

**DTM**

# MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Compilation of Available  
Data and Information

May 2018



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Syrian refugees crossing the Serbian-Croatian border. ©copyright: Francesco Malavolta/IOM 2015

\* 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 accepted profiling of the countries concerned.

## HIGHLIGHTS

A total of 43,752 migrants and asylum seekers arrived in Europe through Western, Central and Eastern Mediterranean routes. According to the available data, the Eastern Mediterranean route is the most active route this year with 19,154 registered arrivals in Greece. Despite the observed decrease in arrivals to Italy, the Central Mediterranean route is still the main corridor for migrants from Africa who aim to reach Europe. By the end of May, a total of 13,430 migrants and asylum seekers disembarked in Sicily and the Southern coast of Italy. Spain is the third most populous arrival point where authorities registered a total of 10,639 migrants and asylum seekers between January and May 2018. The remaining 564 migrants and asylum seekers were registered arriving in Cyprus (47) and Bulgaria (517).

Comparative DTM flow monitoring data for 2017 indicates that Greece and Spain are the only countries with recorded increases in arrivals this year. In 2018, arrivals to Greece doubled compared to the same period in 2017, from 8,017 arrivals in 2017 to 19,154 arrivals in 2018. Moreover, the increase is even more significant when looking at the reported land arrivals from Turkey to Greece (area of the Evros river). This year authorities in Greece registered 8,074 land arrivals ten times more than the 807 reported in the same period in 2017, and some 2,500 more than the 5,551 registered between January and December 2017. Read more [here](#).

The difference between 2017 and 2018 is less significant for arrivals in Spain. According to the data received from the Spanish MOI, this year there were 10,639 arrivals, 3,500 more than the 7,049 registered in the same period in 2017. Further on, it is likely that this trend will continue and Spain will see the rise in arrivals. In May alone, there were 3,949 land and sea arrivals in Spain, which is more than double the 1,706 reported in April this year and greater than the average of 1,600 calculated for the first quarter of 2018. Read more [here](#).

The migrants and asylum seekers that arrived during this reporting period (1 - 31 May) did not significantly affect the nationality breakdown of registered migrants and asylum seekers seen at the end of April. In Italy, Tunisia is the most common origin country declared by 20 per cent of individuals, followed by Eritrea<sup>1</sup> (15%), Nigeria (7%), Côte d'Ivoire (6%) and Sudan (5%) as top 5 nationality groups. In Greece, almost half of arrived migrants and asylum seekers were registered as Syrian nationals (42%). Another quarter were Iraqi (23%) and 11 per cent declared Afghan nationality. The remaining 24 per cent is distributed among more than 40 different nationality groups.

Increases in the movements through the Western Balkans continued during this reporting period, resulting in more than 7,900 irregular entries reported by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Albania. An estimated 66 per cent of all individuals were apprehended by the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina (5,290). Another 1,199 were registered by the Border Police of Montenegro and 1,448 by Albanian authorities. Available flow monitoring data for Albania, shows that an additional 305 individuals were apprehended in the Shkodra region of northern Albania, while trying to exit the country towards Montenegro. In terms of nationalities, the caseload in all three countries is predominantly made up of Syrian nationals (59% in Albania, 20% in Bosnia and Herzegovina and 38% in Montenegro). Pakistani nationals were the second most commonly reported origin country (8% in Albania, 23% in Bosnia and Herzegovina and 11% in Montenegro), followed by other nationality groups from the Middle East (Iraq, Iran) and North Africa (Morocco, Algeria). Read more [here](#).

<sup>1</sup> The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by Italian authorities (MOI).



Syrian refugees crossing the Serbian-Croatian border. © Francesco Malavolta/IOM 2015

## OVERVIEW OF ARRIVALS

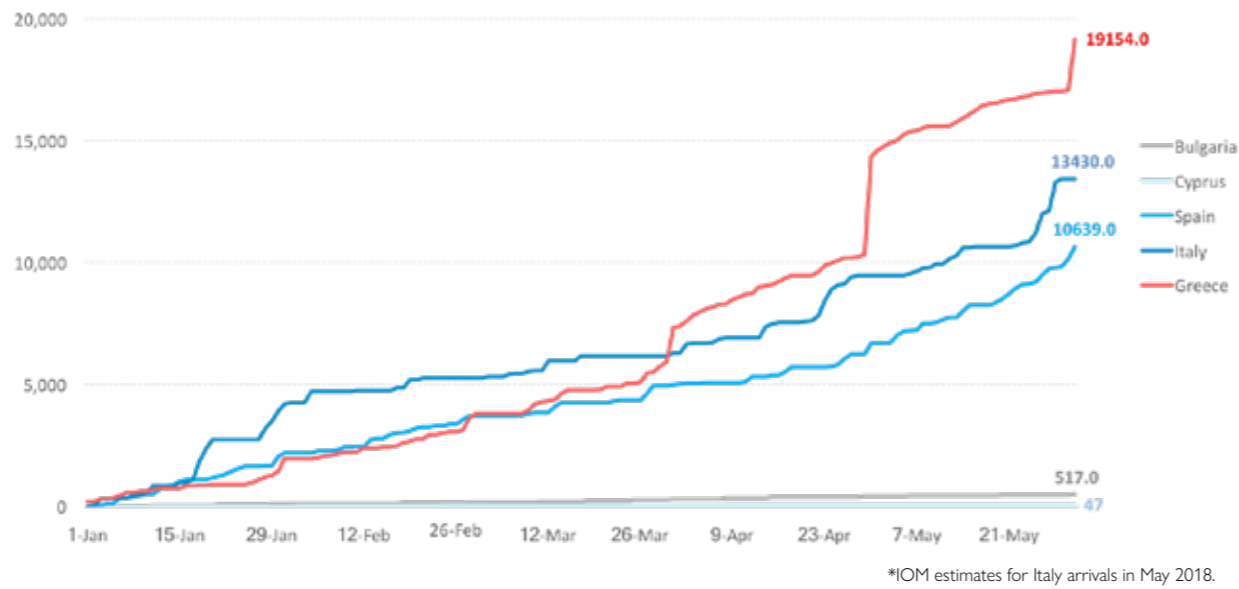
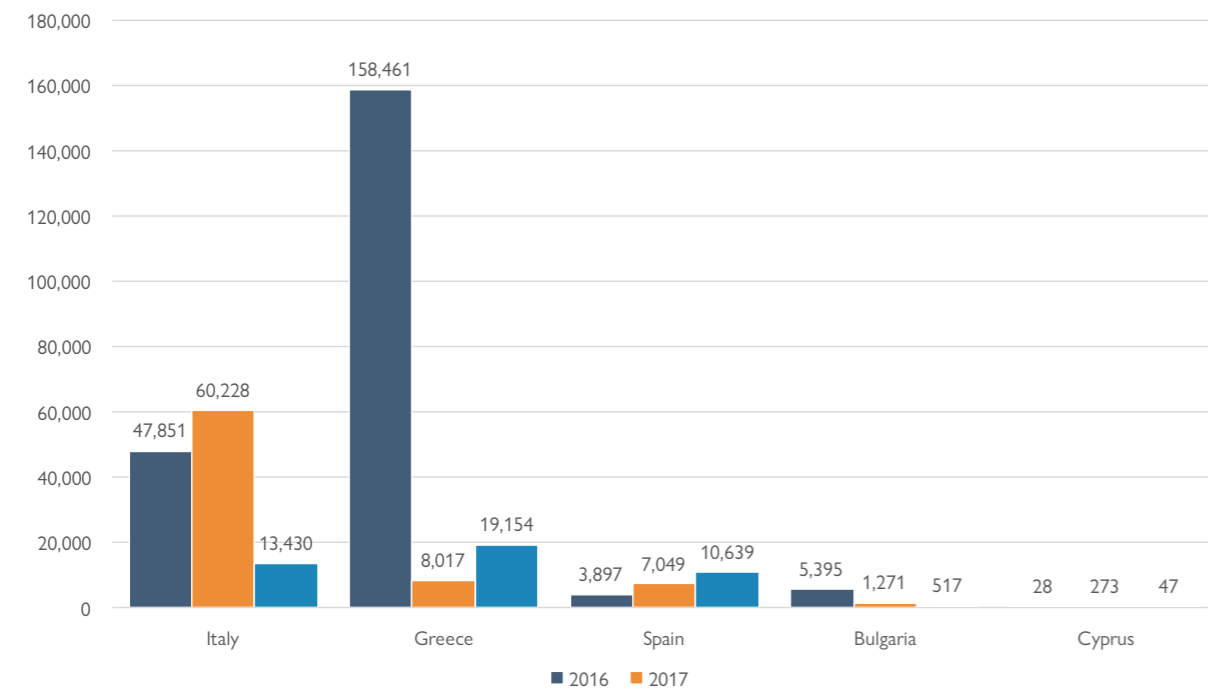


Figure 1 Arrivals between January and May, 2016 - 2018



## TRANSIT COUNTRIES – REGISTERED IRREGULAR APPREHENSIONS

Figure 2 Irregular entries to Croatia<sup>2</sup>

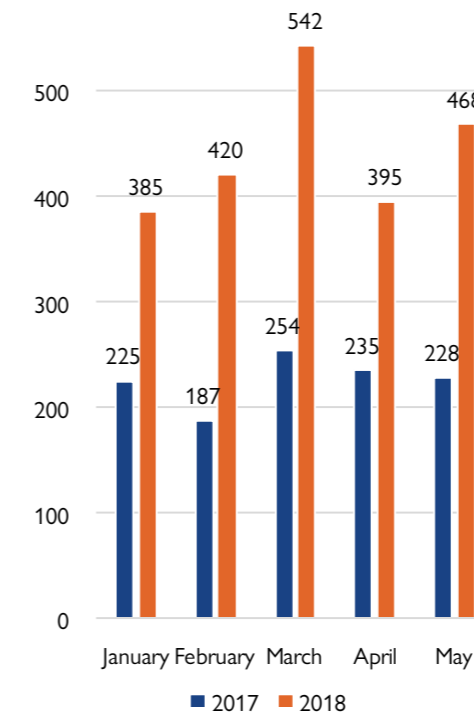


Figure 3 Irregular entries to Slovenia

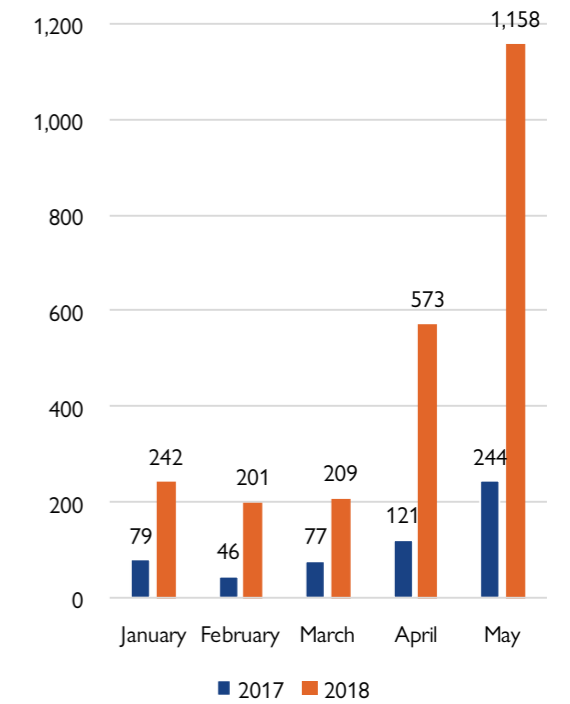


Figure 4 Irregular entries to Hungary

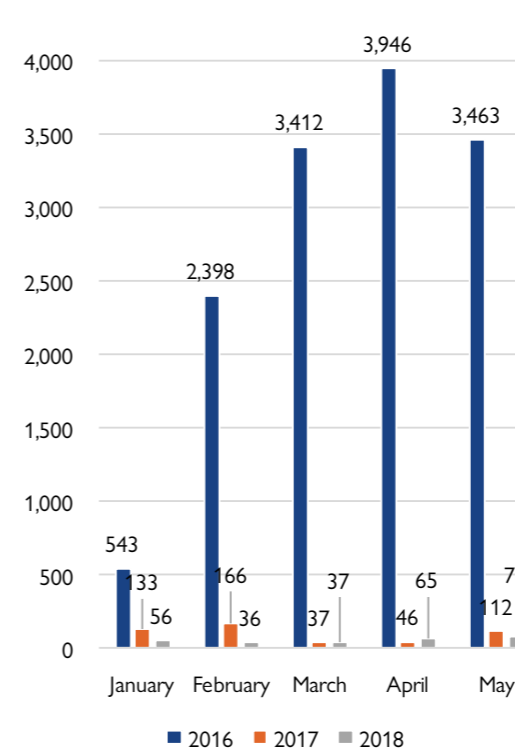


Figure 5 Irregular entries to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

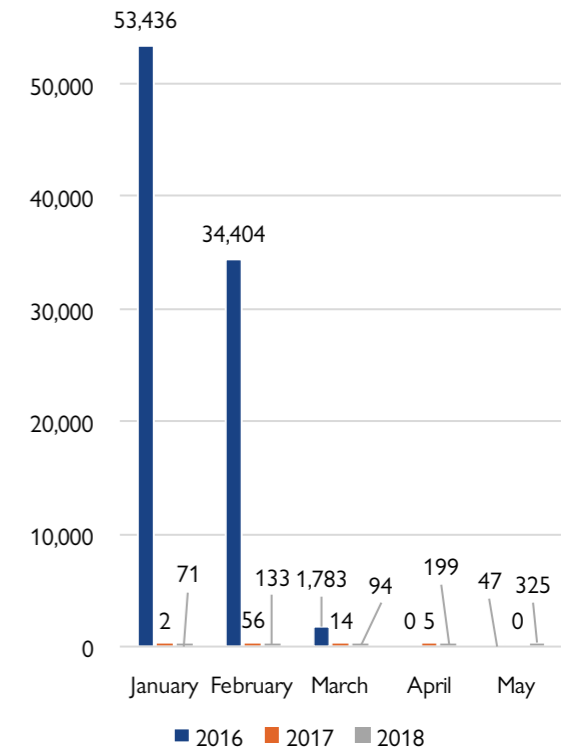


Figure 6 Irregular entries to Albania

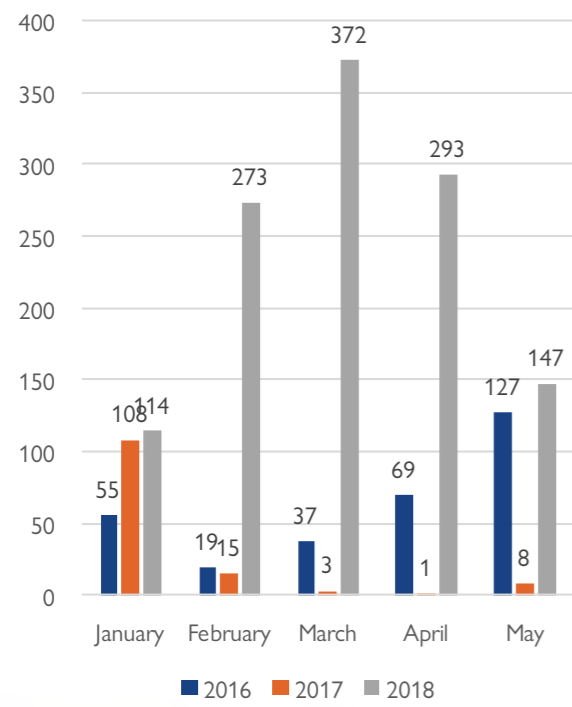


Figure 7 Irregular entries to Kosovo<sup>3</sup>

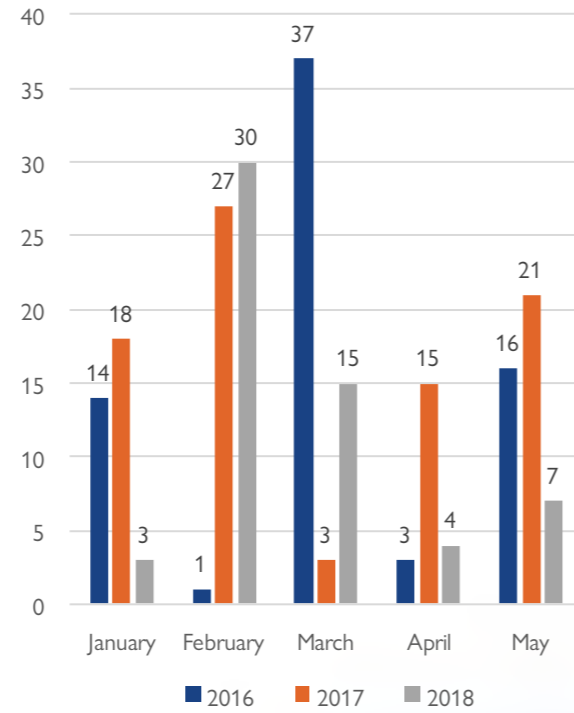


Figure 8 Irregular entries Montenegro

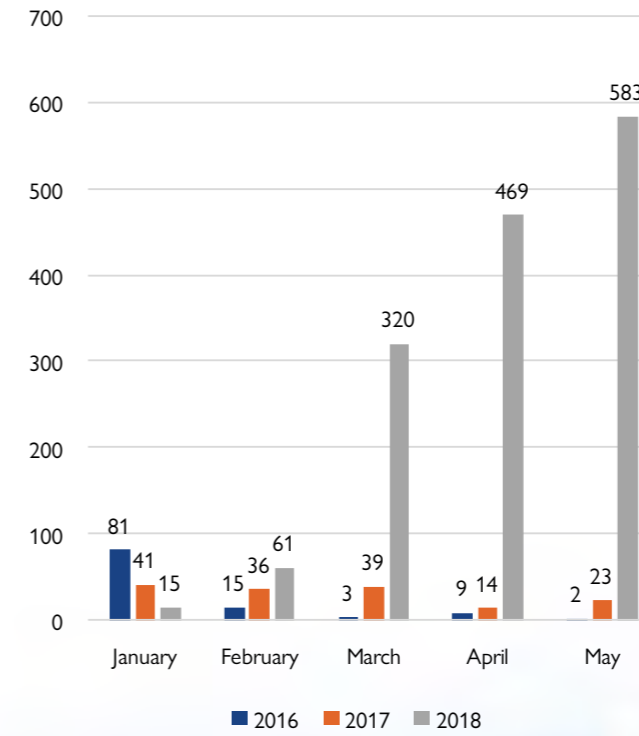
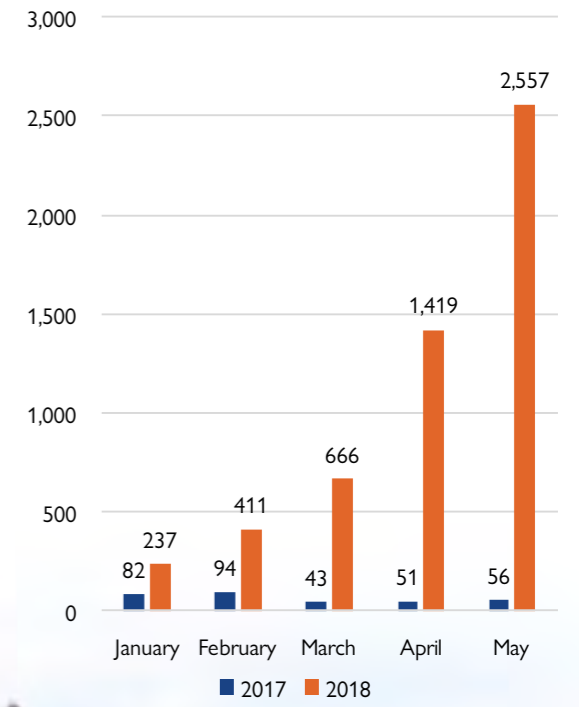


Figure 9 Irregular entries to Bosnia and Herzegovina



<sup>3</sup> References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).



Migrants rescued last March in the Channel of Sicily by Italian Coast Guard (File photo). © Francesco Malavolta/IOM 2015

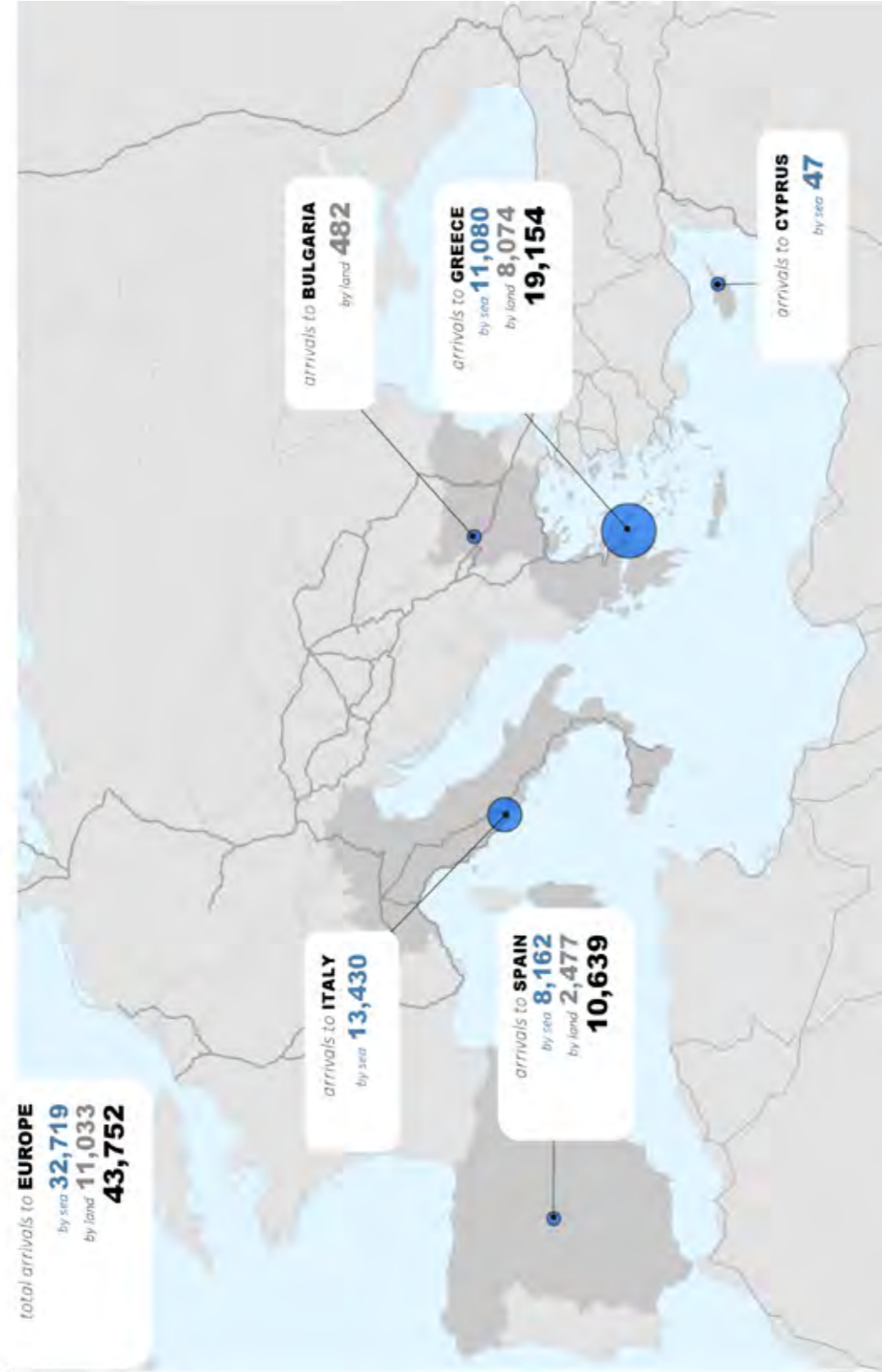
## OVERVIEW MAPS



Disclaimer: Base Map Source: ESRI. This map is for illustrative purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

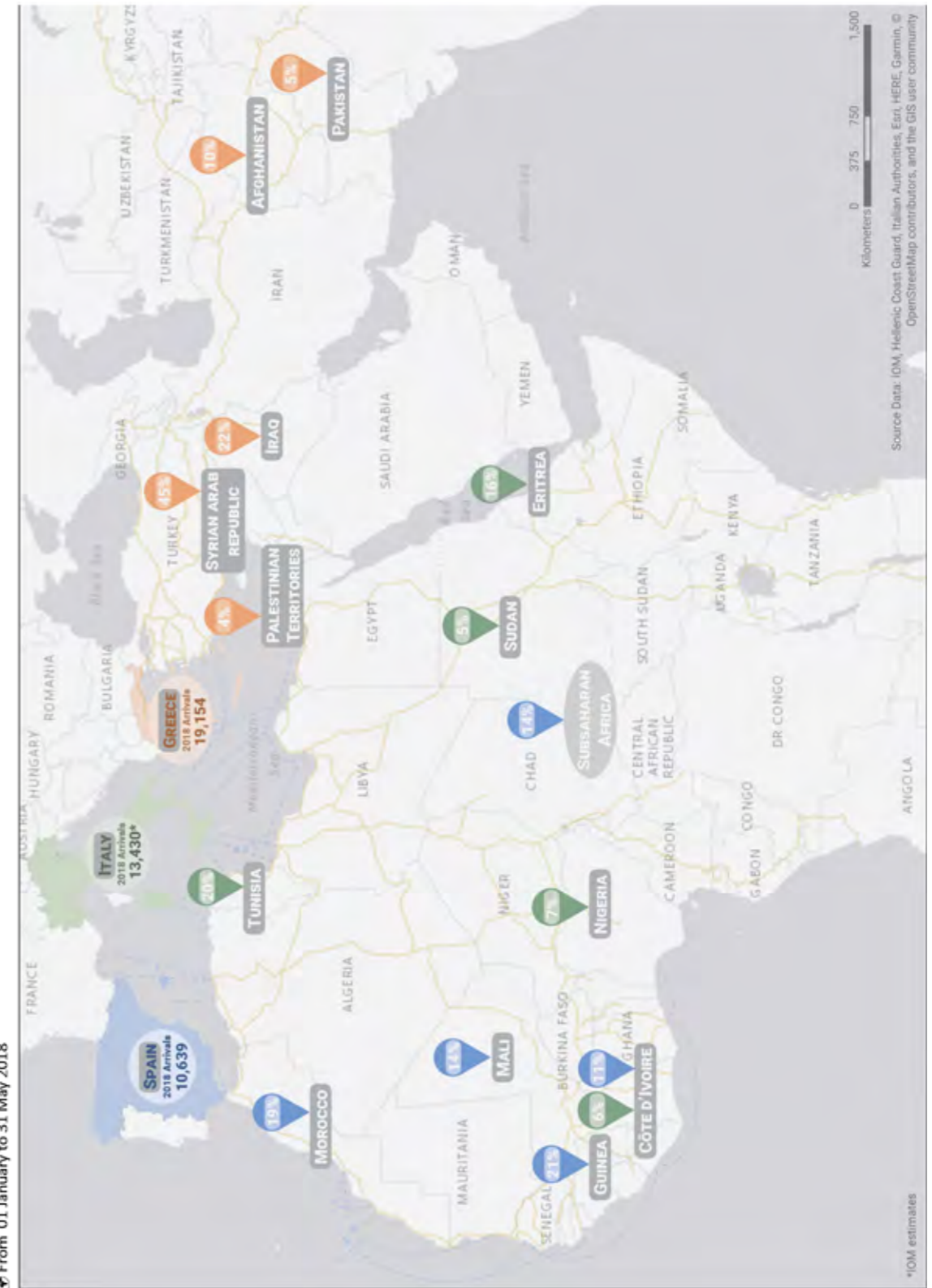
### OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to Greece, Cyprus, Spain, Italy and Bulgaria From 01 January 2018 to 31 May 2018



### OVERVIEW: COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN - ARRIVALS TO SPAIN, ITALY AND GREECE

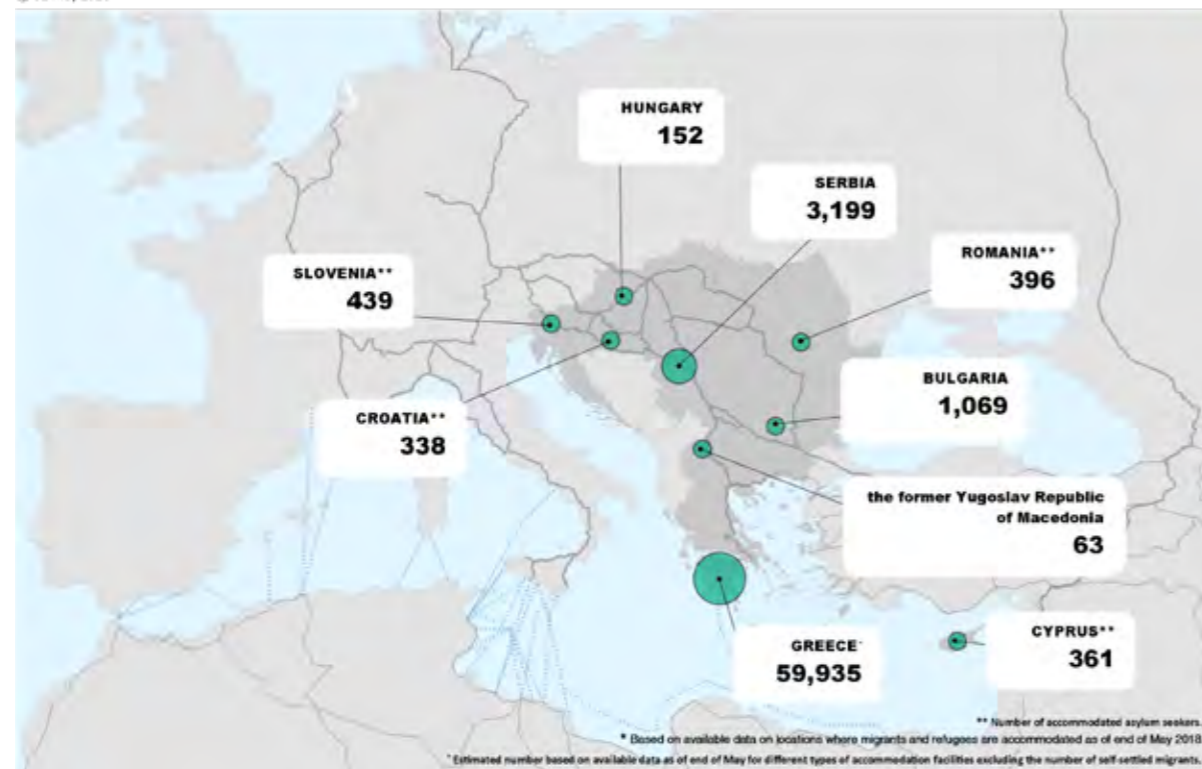
From 01 January to 31 May 2018



### 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\*  
31 May 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	May 2016	May 2017	May 2018
Greece <sup>4</sup>	52,621	62,193	59,935
the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	333	39	63
Serbia	391	6,282	3,199
Croatia*	69	594	338
Slovenia*	345	256	439
Hungary	2,345	482	152
Bulgaria	1,748	2,680	1,069
Cyprus*	/	273	361
Romania*	/	/	396

\*Number of asylum seekers.

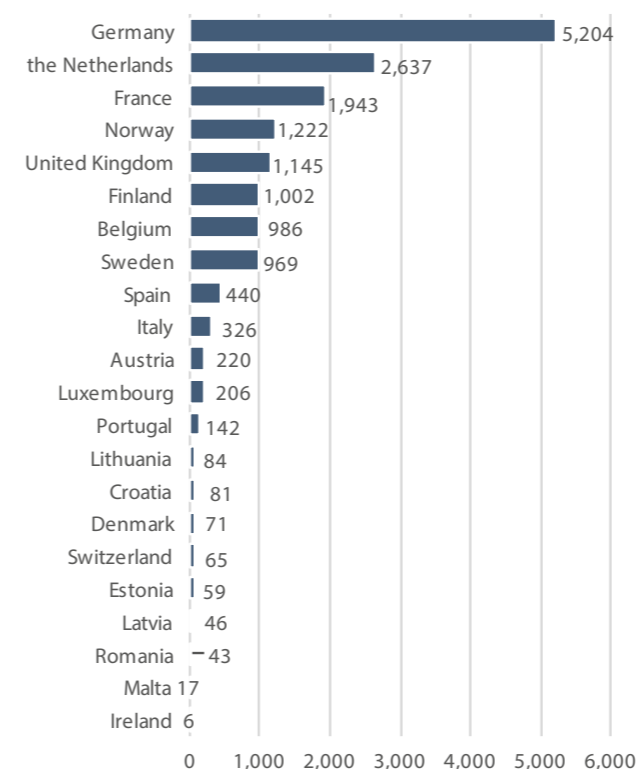
## POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

### EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

As a response to the arrival of almost one million migrants and refugees from the Middle East and Africa through the Eastern Mediterranean route in the second half of 2015 and the first three months of 2016, on 18 March 2016, the European Union (EU) and Turkey 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 last report on Relocation and Resettlement please check [here](#).

Figure 10 Number of Syrian refugees resettled from Turkey to Europe (EEA)<sup>5</sup> between April 2016 and May 2018



### CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN

On 2 February 2017, Italy's Prime Minister signed a memorandum of understanding with Libya's National Reconciliation Government to reduce the number of departures from Libya to Italy. A day after, 3 February 2017, Members of the European Council drafted the Malta Declaration at an informal summit held in Malta. During the summit, 28 EU heads of state discussed the external dimensions of migration, focusing mainly on undertaking actions to: significantly reduce migratory flows, break the business model of smugglers and save lives ([Malta Declaration](#)). In addition to that, the Italian Government and the EU provided trainings to the Libyan Coast Guard to improve their capacity to execute rescue operations. This had a significant impact on the number of arrivals in Italy in 2017, causing a twofold decrease in the number of arrivals between the second and third quarters of the year (59,460 in Q2 versus 21,957 in Q3). It also caused an overall decrease in the number of arrivals in 2018, which can be seen when compared to the number of arrivals in the same period in 2017 (e.g. 37,235 arrivals between January and April 2017 compared to 9,467 in the same period in 2018).

<sup>5</sup> The figures include the number of Syrian refugees assisted by IOM Turkey through the 1:1 resettlement scheme, as well as other bilateral programs. Between April 2016 and April 2018, a total of 16,137 Syrian refugees have departed to European countries. Source: IOM

<sup>4</sup> Sum of available information, excluding the figure on self-settled migrants and asylum seekers as of 30 May. The figures on self-settled was not available.



The Italian Coast Guard rescues migrants bound for Italy. © Francesco Malavolta/IOM 2014

Find out more at [migration.iom.int](http://migration.iom.int)

## COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL

### ITALY<sup>6</sup>

#### Developments during the reporting period

As of May 2018, 13,430 migrants were reported to have arrived in Italy by sea. This is a 77 per cent decrease in comparison with the same period in 2017. IOM notes that in these months rescue operations have also been carried out by the Libyan Coast Guard, and estimates that one out of three migrants departing from Libya this year was met by the Libyan Coast Guard and turned back. According to the

Italian MOI<sup>7</sup>, of the declared countries of origin, Tunisia represents the largest proportion of the caseload in the first months of 2018 (20% of the total, 2,700 individuals), followed by Eritrea<sup>8</sup> (16%) and then followed by Nigeria (7%), Côte d'Ivoire (6%), Sudan and Mali (5% each) along with many other nationalities of Africa and Southern Asia.

While the arrivals of migrants departing from Libya are decreasing in comparison with the same period of last year arrivals of migrants departing from Tunisia are on the rise and represent around 18 per cent of all arrivals registered in 2018.

Figure 11 Monthly arrivals by sea, 2014 – 2018

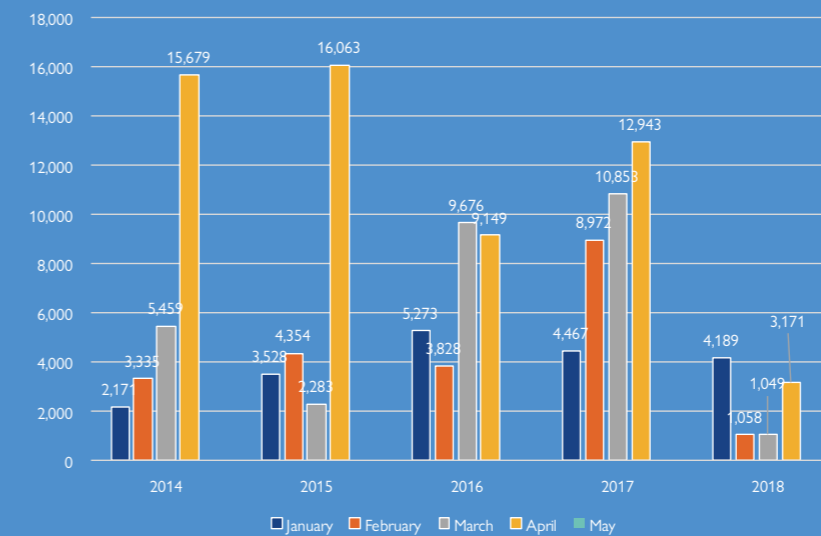


Table 1 Arrivals by sea - top 10 declared nationalities by sex and age, January - May 2018

Declared nationality	Total	%
Tunisia	2,734	20
Eritrea	2,211	16
Nigeria	916	7
Côte d'Ivoire	792	6
Sudan	737	5
Mali	605	5
Pakistan	478	4
Guinea	485	4
Algeria	426	3
Iraq	412	3
Others	3,635	27
Total	13,430	100

<sup>7</sup> IOM data is adjusted according to the official figures provided by Italy's Ministry of Interior twice a week.

<sup>8</sup> The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on nationality declared by migrants as reported by Italian authorities (MOI).

<sup>6</sup> Figures provided for May should be considered IOM estimates.



Map 1 Distribution of migrants in reception centres in Italy by region (May 2018)



**Known entry and exit points**

**Known entry points:**

The main ports of disembarkation for the first months of the year were those in Sicily (Augusta, Catania, Pozzallo, Lampedusa and Trapani). Autonomous landings from Tunisia to Sicily and from Algeria to Sardinia are also reported. With regards to departures from Libya, the Search and Rescue Operations have had difficulty operating because of both the bad weather conditions and the increased difficulty in coordination with the maritime authorities of both Italy and Libya. Fewer and fewer NGOs are active in the Central Mediterranean Sea.

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

Map 2 Main departure points from Libya and landing points in Italy (January - May 2018)



**Resettlement and Humanitarian Corridor**

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 program restarted at the beginning of 2018, with more quotas and countries of departure. As of May 2018, 153 refugees were resettled to Italy with IOM assistance.

Nationality	Jordan	Lebanon	Sudan	Syria	Turkey	Total
Eritrea				55		55
Ethiopia				10		10
Iraq						0
Jordan						0
Lebanon						0
Palestine						0
Syria	83	5				88
Total	83	5	65	0	0	153

**Known exit points:**

Some migrants that arrive by sea try to move on to other European countries, and both formal and informal transit camps are active in the 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 trying to cross the border with France, and they are often 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 movement northwards. Migrants – especially from sub-Saharan countries – are also reported to pass from Bardonecchia and other small locations on the Alps at the border with France, a route that is particularly risky because of the harsh conditions of the mountains during this season.

**GREECE**

**Developments during the reporting period**

In the first five months of 2018, authorities in Greece registered 19,154 new migrants and refugees, more than double the 8,017 reported in the same period in 2017 and 55 per cent of the 35,052 reported for the whole of 2017. In May, 4,802 migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Greece, a 30 per cent decrease compared to the 7,009 reported in the previous month (1 – 30 April) and more than double the 2,246 registered in May 2017.

An estimated 62 per cent of migrants and refugees arrived in Greece by sea, and the remaining 38 per cent were registered as land arrivals. In total this year, there were 8,074 land arrivals, which is the highest number reported for this period since 2015. A significant increase in land arrivals has been observed in the past two months. In May, there were 1,954 land arrivals reported, a 50 per cent decrease compared to the 3,975 reported in the previous month. Despite the decrease, this still represents a significant jump in land arrivals compared to the first quarter of the year. In the first three months of the year, monthly average was 715, ranging from 393 reported in January to 1,325 registered in March.

The Syrian Arab Republic is the most common origin country, declared by 42 per cent of registered migrants and refugees. Iraqi nationals represent the second largest nationality group registered this year (23%), followed by those arriving from Afghanistan (11%). The remaining 24 per cent is distributed among more than 40 different nationality groups.

Figure 12 Arrivals in January, February, March and May, 2016 - 2018

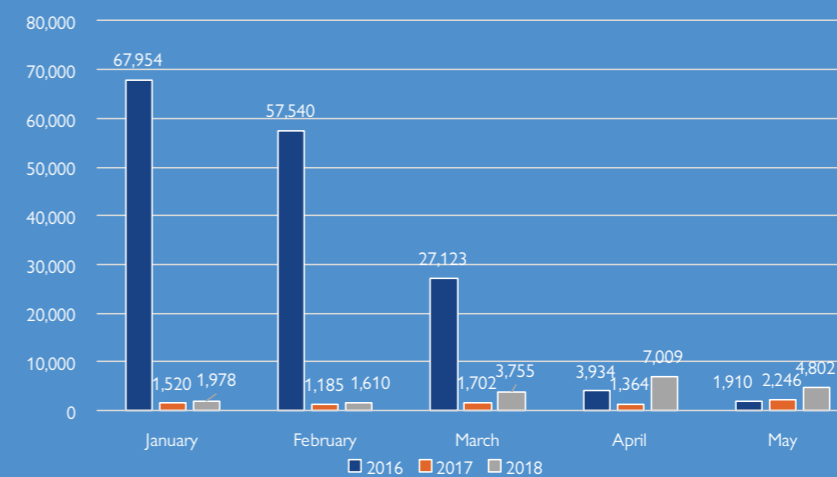


Figure 13 Land arrivals to Greece in January, February and May, 2016 - 2018

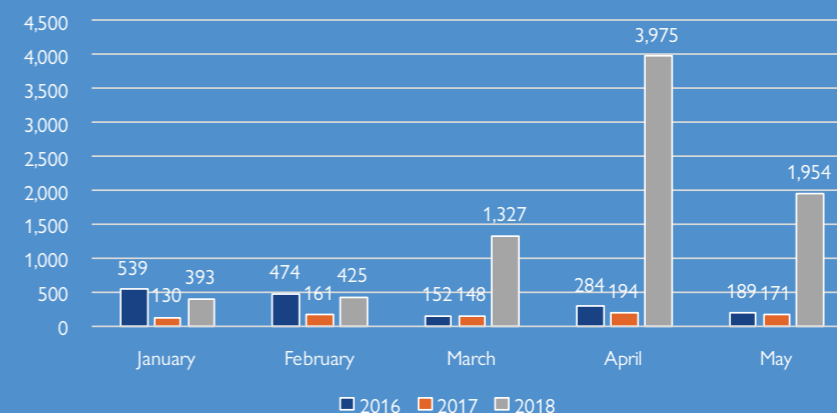
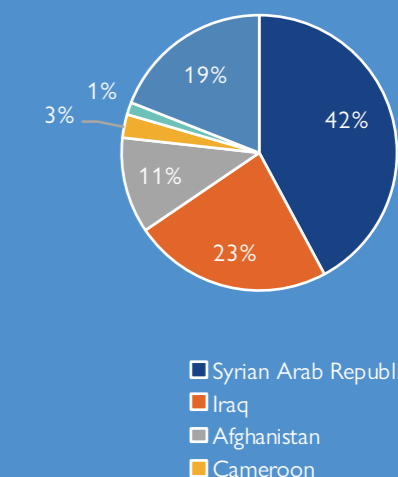


Figure 14 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals in Greece between January and May, 2018



According to the available data, Lesbos, Samos, Rhodes, Chios and Megisti are the main entry points for migrants who arrived in Greece by sea. The majority of

those who arrived in the country by land, did so by crossing the Evros River on the North-West land border between Greece and Turkey.

Map 3 Main entry points to Greece, January - May 2018



### Migrant presence

According to the latest available data from IOM Athens and national authorities there were an estimated 59,935 migrants and refugees in different accommodation facilities on the Greek mainland and islands. This represents a 6 per cent increase compared to the 56,549 reported in the previous month.

An estimated 28 per cent of people registered as residing in Greece at the end of May 2018 were registered in the facilities on the islands, while the remaining 62 per cent were registered in different types of accommodation facilities and shelters on the mainland.

Type of facilities	Number of accommodated migrants and refugees
Islands	16,845
Open Accommodation Facilities on the mainland	15,004
UNHCR Accommodation Scheme on the mainland	21,192
EKKA shelters for adults on the mainland	480
EKKA UAC	3,500
Reception and Identification Centres on the mainland	282
Detention Centres on the mainland	2,632
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,935</b>

## SPAIN

### Developments during the reporting period

Throughout May 2018, a total of 3,949 migrants and refugees arrived in Spain, using both sea and land routes, which is two times to the number reported in April (1,709) and four times the number registered in May 2017 (945). A total of 3,535 individuals (90%) who arrived in May were registered on the Western Mediterranean Route, and the remaining 414 (10%) arrived by the land route to the enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla, located in Northern Africa.

Since January this year, authorities registered a total of 10,639 migrants who arrived in Spain, a 51 per cent increase compared to the 7,049 registered in the same period in 2017 and almost five times to the number registered between January and May 2016 (2,091).

### Land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla

From the beginning of January to the end of May 2018, a total of 2,477 migrants and asylum seekers arrived by land to Ceuta (411 individuals) and Melilla (2,066), the two Spanish autonomous regions located in Northern Africa. This represents a 6.4 percent decrease (169 less) compared to the same period last year, when a total of 2,646 irregular border crossings took place.

As can be observed from (Figure 15) the highest number of land arrivals in 2018 was observed during the month of January, with a total of 782 irregular borders crossings in Ceuta and Melilla, while the lowest was observed in May, with a total of 414. Sea crossings represent the main route of arrival to Spain (79%), while the land route makes up the remaining 21 percent of irregular crossings.

### Sea arrivals

From 1 January to 31 May 2018, the Spanish authorities registered a total of 8,162 arrivals by sea. The figures show a 96 per cent rise, compared to the same period in 2017, when the Spanish authorities recorded 4,161 sea landings.

So far, May is the month with the largest number of sea arrivals registered since the beginning of the year – a total of 3,535 landings on the southern peninsular coasts, the Balearic and the Canary Islands.

Moreover, when compared to the numbers of arrivals in the first five months in 2015, 2016 and 2017, the figures of this reporting period are the highest number of sea arrivals to Spain in this five month period.

Figure 15 Land and sea arrivals in Spain, January - May 2018

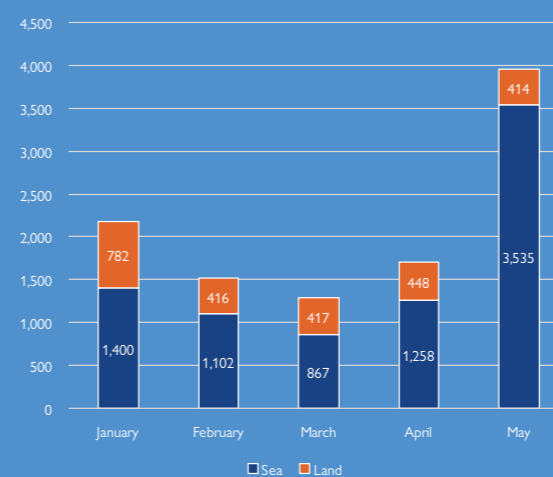
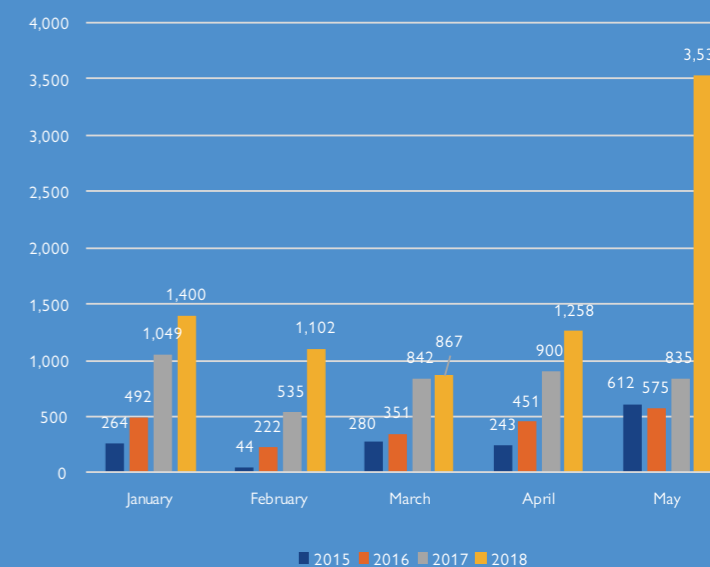
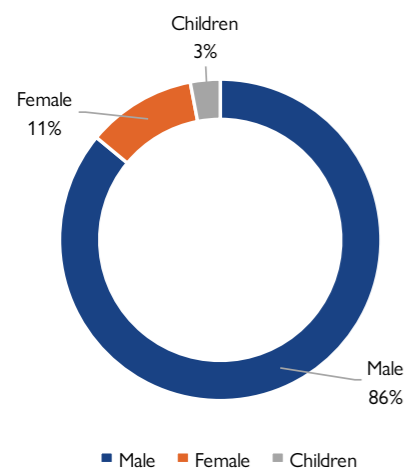


Figure 16 Sea arrivals to Spain, comparison 2015 - 2018



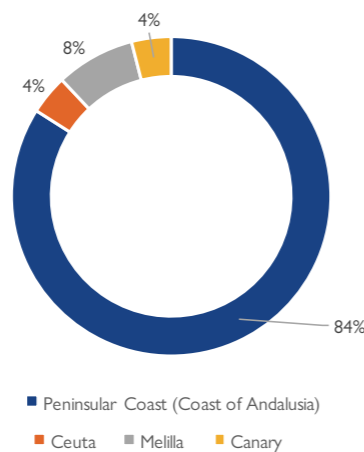
According to the data from the Spanish Ministry of Interior, 21 per cent of arrived individuals were registered as nationals of Guinea Conakry. Another 19 per cent are Moroccan nationals, 14 per cent arrived from Sub-Saharan Africa, 14 per cent arrived from Mali and 11 per cent arrived from Côte d'Ivoire.

Figure 17 Nationality breakdown of arrivals to Spain between January and May 2018



According to available demographic data on arrivals in Spain so far this year, 86 per cent of migrants and refugees were male, 11 per cent were female and 3 per cent were minors.

Figure 18 Age/Sex breakdown of arrived migrants, January - May 2018



28 May - The National Police of Almería arrested a male of Algerian origin as alleged responsible for the transfer in Spain of nine migrants in a rickety boat (patera), who would have charged 750 euros in Algerian dinars for the transfer. According to the press, the events occurred on May 21st, when a "patera" with 14 people departed from Beni Saf beach in Algeria, but had to return to the coastline to reduce the number of immigrants to nine. (Source: Noticias de Almería and La Vanguardia)

17 May - The Spanish Guardia Civil dismantled a criminal group based in Algenciras dedicated to the kidnapping of irregular immigrants who managed to reach the Spanish coasts. According to the Press Release from the Guardia Civil, they were selecting those who could cover the payments demanded by the group and were promising them that they will reunify them with the other family members. Later on, the immigrants were transferred to a house in Algenciras where they remained kidnapped. Meanwhile, the criminal group was demanding money from their families in exchange for their release. During this operation, five members of the criminal group have been detained. More information about the operation can be found here.

### Main entry points

**Sea arrivals:** According to the information reported by *Salvamento Marítimo* and the Spanish Ministry of Interior, the majority were rescued and

transferred to the Andalusian Coast (1,058 individuals); 100 were transferred to Melilla, 50 to Ceuta and the remaining 50 to the Canary Islands.

Map 4 Main arrival points to Spain, May 2018



## CYPRUS

### Developments during the reporting period

Authorities in Cyprus registered 47 new arrivals between January and May 2018, which represents an 83 per cent decrease compared to the 273 registered in the same period in 2017, and a 68 per cent increase compared to the 28 registered in 2016. No new irregular entries were reported during this reporting period (1 - 31 May 2018). The last reported arrival occurred on 6 March 2018 (5 Iraqi nationals, 2 male, 1 female and 2 girls). The migrants and asylum seekers registered in 2017 and 2018 are predominantly Syrian nationals (37 of the 47 registered in 2017 and 248 of the 273 registered in 2018). All Syrian nationals registered in 2018 were adult males. Iraqi nationals represented the next largest nationality group with registered 4 adult males, 2 adult females and 4 children.

Figure 19 Arrivals in Cyprus, 2016 - 2018

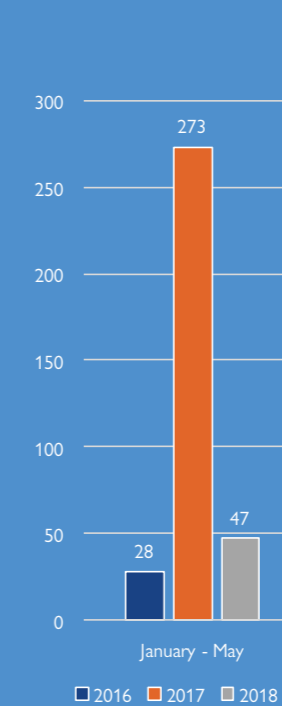
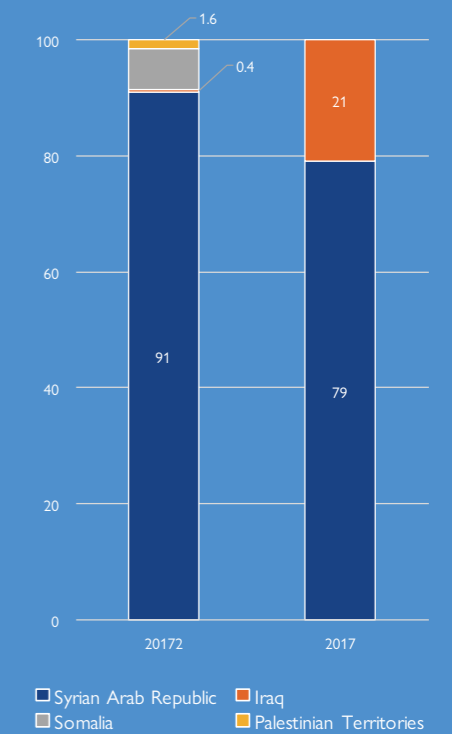


Figure 20 Nationality breakdown (%) of registered arrivals in 2017 and 2018



Map 5 Accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, May 2018



### Migrant presence

At the end of April 2018, 361 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the Kofinou Reception Facility in Cyprus, which represents a 54 per cent increase from the 234 reported at the end of the previous reporting period (April 2018) and a 14 per cent decrease compared to the 273 reported at the end of May 2017.

## BULGARIA

### Developments during the reporting period

Between January and May 2018, Bulgarian authorities apprehended 517 irregular migrants. One quarter of migrants were intercepted entering from Turkey, 13 per cent were detected while attempting to exit the country (mainly towards Serbia and Romania), and the remaining 62 per

cent were registered inside the country. Registered apprehensions in 2018 have decreased 60 per cent compared to the same period in 2017, and have decreased by ten times when compared to the 5,396 apprehended between January and May 2016. There were no major differences in the registered nationality groups between 2017 and 2018. Syrian, Afghan and Iraqi nationals were the three main nationalities

reported by intercepted individuals. Syrian nationals comprised between 37 and 40 per cent of the overall caseload in both years, followed by Iraqi nationals (22% in 2017 and 24% in 2018). A slight decrease of 8 percentage points is observed in the presence of Afghan nationals, from 19 per cent in 2017 to 11 per cent in 2018 (in favor of nationalities grouped under *Other*<sup>9</sup>).

Figure 21 Number of irregular migrants apprehended in Bulgaria between January and May, 2016 - 2018

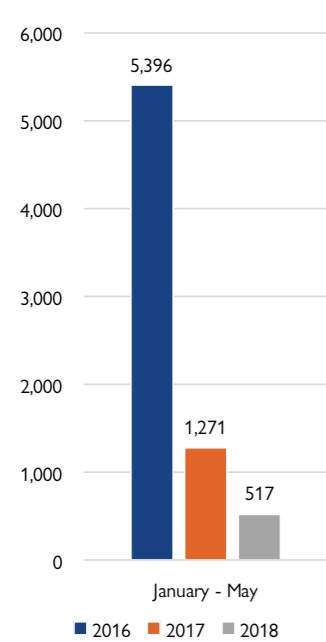


Figure 22 Top three nationalities (%) apprehended on entry between January and May, 2017 - 2018

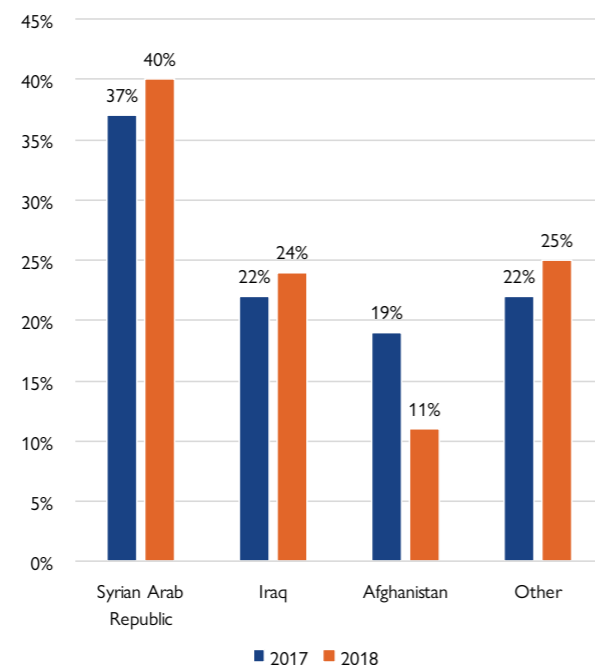
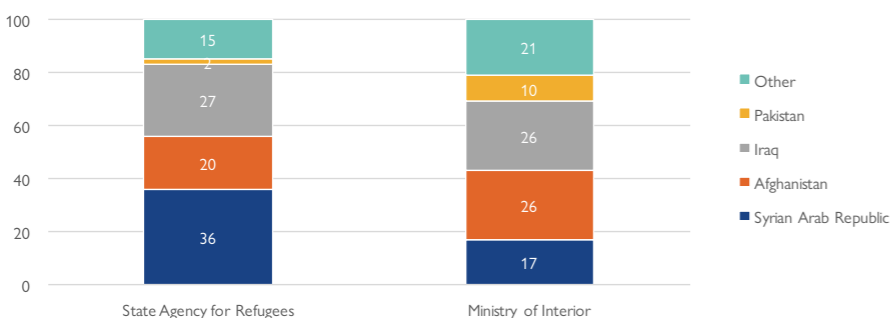


Figure 23 Nationality breakdown (%) of migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in the premises run by the State Agency for Refugees and the Ministry of Interior (SAR)



9 Complete nationality breakdown for this category was not available.

### Migrant presence

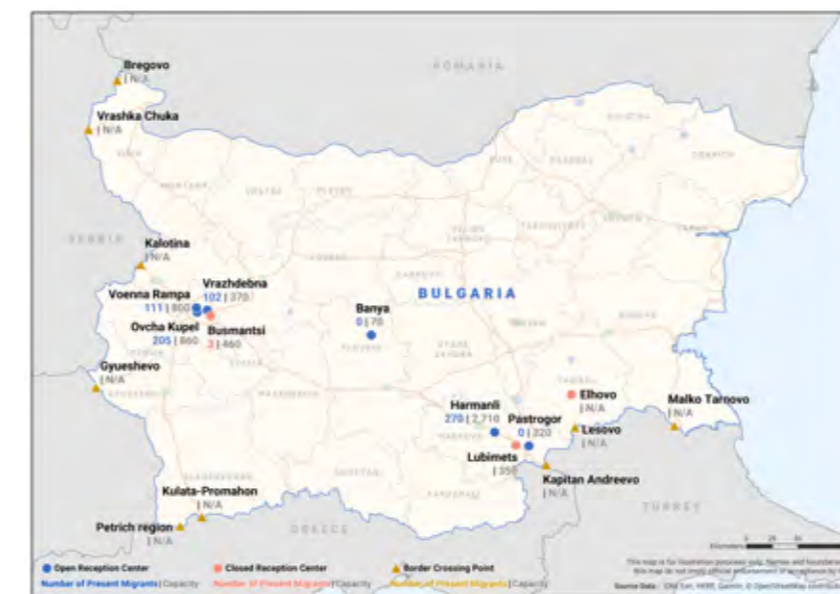
Estimated 1,069 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in different reception facilities in Bulgaria, occupying only 15 per cent of the overall capacity (5,940). This represents a slight increase

compared to the 946 reported at the end of the previous reporting period, and it is three times less than the 2,680 reported at the end of May 2017.

Table 3 Reception facilities in Bulgaria with information on occupancy and capacity as of the end of May 2018

Accommodation facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodated
<b>Facilities run by the State Agency for Refugees</b>		
Open Reception Centre in Banya	70	0
Open Reception Centre in Pastrogor	320	0
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Ovcha Kupel	860	205
Open Reception Centre in Sofia - Vrazhdebna	370	102
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Voenna Rampa	800	111
Closed Reception Centre in Harmanli	2,710	270
Closed Reception Centre in Sofia - Busmantsi	60	3
<b>Facilities run by the Ministry of Interior</b>		
Closed Reception Centre in Lyubimets	350	
Closed Reception Centre in Busmantsi	400	378
Closed Reception Centre in Elhovo (temporarily closed due to renovation)	N/A	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,940</b>	<b>1,069</b>

Map 6 Accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, May 2018



## TRANSIT COUNTRIES

### CROATIA

#### Developments during the reporting period

According to the last available data, Croatian border police intercepted 468 irregular migrants in May 2018, an 18 per cent increase compared to the 395 reported in the previous month, and a 14 per cent decrease compared to the 542 reported in March 2017.

By the end of May 2018, Croatian authorities apprehended 2,210 irregular migrants, a 96 per cent increase compared to the same period in 2017 when 1,129 irregular migrants were intercepted.

More than a third of apprehensions in 2018 (39%) occurred in Vukovarsko-Srijemska county on the border with Serbia. 24 per cent of all intercepted migrants were of Afghan origin, followed by those from Turkey (13%), Kosovo<sup>10</sup> (12%), Pakistan (8%) and Syrian Arab Republic (7%).

Figure 24 Number of apprehended migrants on entry and exit in January, February and May, 2017 - 2018

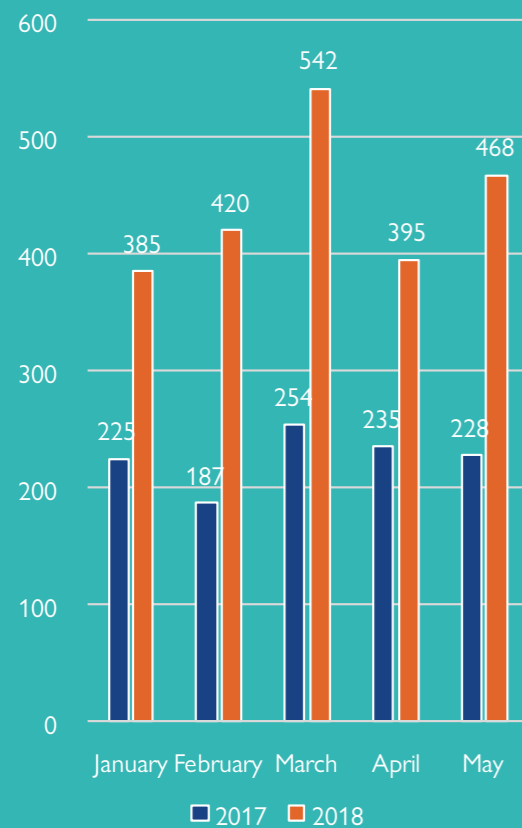
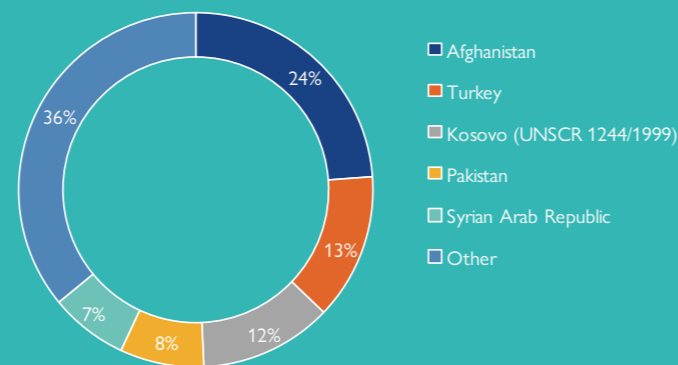


Figure 25 Nationality breakdown of irregular migrants apprehended between January and May 2018



<sup>10</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.

#### Migrant presence

By the end of April 2018, 429 asylum seekers were accommodated in open reception centres in Kutina and Zagreb. Most accommodated asylum seekers were of Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi and Iranian origin.

Adult males comprised 65 per cent of asylum seekers, adult females accounted for 15 percent and children were 20% (including 3 UASC).

Table 4 Reception facilities in Croatia with information on occupancy and capacity as of the end of April 2018

Accommodation facility	Capacity	Number of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers	Age/gender breakdown	Top nationalities
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	600	280	192 adult males, 44 adult females and 44 children	Mainly Syrian (91), Iraqi (43), Iranian (36) and Afghan (28) nationals
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Kutina	100	28	5 adult males, 4 adult females and 19 children	23 Syrian and 5 Iraqi nationals
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Jezevo)	100(120)	30	18 adult males and 12 adult females	26 Afghan, 2 Moroccan, 1 Iraqi and 1 Pakistani national
<b>Total</b>	<b>800(820)</b>	<b>338</b>		

Map 7 Accommodation facilities in Croatia with information on occupancy and capacity as of May 2018



# HUNGARY

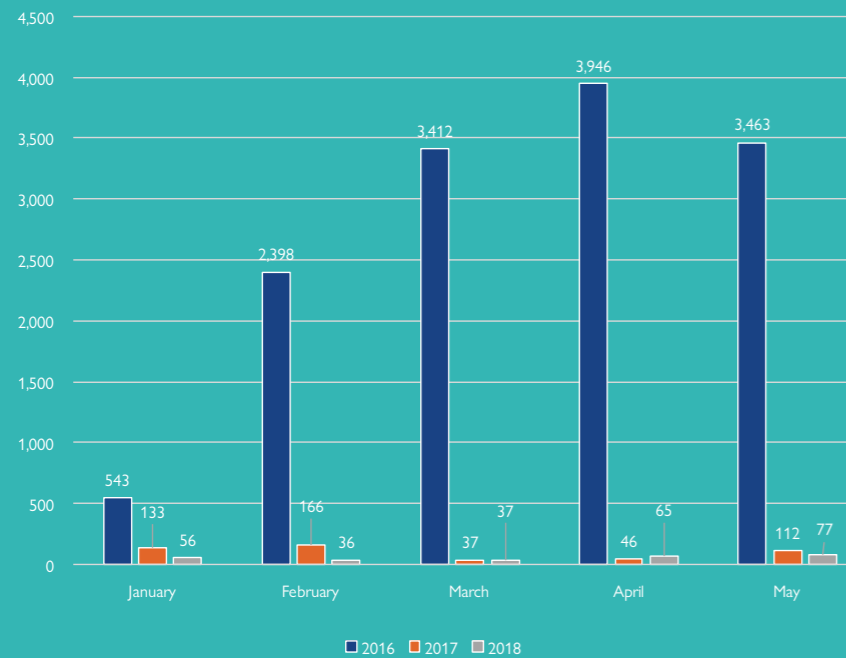
## Developments during the reporting period

By the end of May 2018, Hungarian authorities reported apprehending 271<sup>11</sup> irregular migrants who had entered Hungary through different points along the Hungarian border since the beginning of the year. During the reporting period (1 – 31 May 2018) authorities intercepted 77 new individuals, which represents an 18 per cent increase when compared to the 65 reported in April 2018. The figure is a slight decrease compared to the 112 registered in May 2017, and only a small fraction (approximately a 45<sup>th</sup>) of the 3,463 reported in May 2016.

Additionally, a total of 52 migrants and asylum seekers were admitted to Röszke (29, 1 Bangladeshi and 28 Afghan nationals) and Tompa (23, 3 Iraqi, 1 Palestinian, 1 Lebanese and 28 Syrian nationals) transit zones. An estimated 59 per cent of all admitted migrants and asylum seekers since the beginning of 2018 were adult male, and 41 per cent were adult female. More than half, at 57 per cent, were minors.

During the reporting period, Hungarian authorities reported 399 interventions that prevented a total of 138 individuals from crossing into Hungary, and returned 261 migrants to the neighbouring countries (mainly Serbia and Romania). Since the beginning of 2018, authorities had a total of 2,596 cases – 1,049 individuals were prevented from crossing into the country and 1,546 were escorted out of the country.

Figure 26 Irregular entries to Hungary between January and May 2016 - 2018

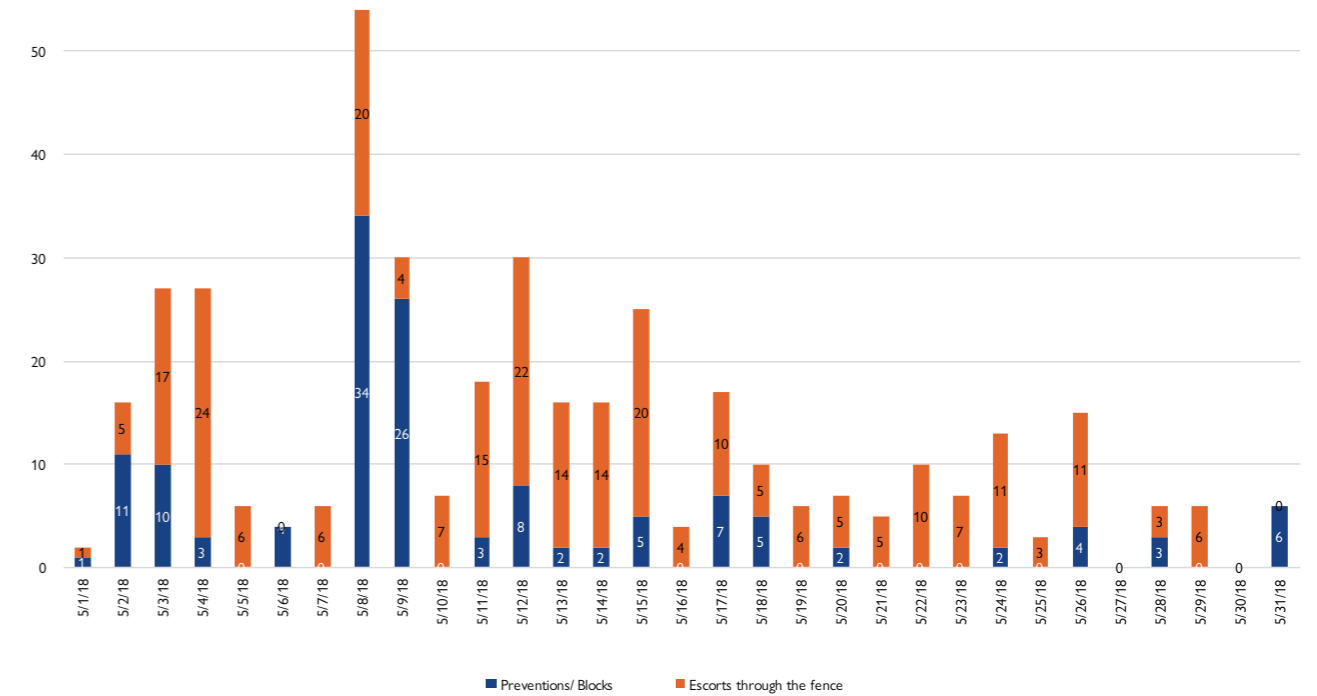


11 This number does not include asylum seekers, but those migrants apprehended mostly in the Eastern part of the country who did not express the intention to claim asylum in Hungary.

May - The Hungarian government has drafted new laws to criminalize those who help irregular migrants seeking asylum. If passed in its current form, the legislation could make printing leaflets with information for asylum-seekers and offering them food or legal advice a criminal offence. The constitution will also be amended to prevent other EU countries from transferring asylum seekers to Hungary (source).

May - When Prime Minister Viktor Orbán spoke about the "Stop Soros" legislative package, he suggested that the organization of illegal migration is a crime that damages national security interests, and therefore it is the duty of the Hungarian state to take action against it. Such activities must be prohibited and punished, he added. Brussels regards organizational, financial and legal support for migration as a human rights issue, the Prime Minister argued; Hungary, however, sees it as a matter of national security, and therefore this is how it must be handled, with action against it being the only way of protecting Hungarians' security (source).

Figure 27 Daily apprehensions by the Hungarian police, May 2018



## Migrant presence

By the end of May there were 152 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in reception centres around the country and in the transit zones near the border with Serbia, with

the majority in Röszke (69) and Tompa (62). This represents a 68 per cent decrease compared to the 482 reported at the end of May 2017.

Map 8 Accommodation facilities in Hungary with information on occupancy and capacity, May 2018



The Hungarian Government has proposed a set of laws to the Hungarian Parliament that would significantly restrict the ability of NGOs and individuals to support asylum seeker and refugees. UNHCR, together with other organizations, including the Hungarian Helsinki Committee, is deeply concerned that these proposals, if passed, would deprive people who are forced to flee their homes of critical aid and services, and further inflame tense public discourse and rising xenophobic attitudes. As a response, the Hungarian Government rejected the UNHCR's call to withdraw the legislative package, stating that "this statement was issued with a total lack of knowledge concerning the facts" and that "the Hungarian Government rejects the approach according to which migration is a fundamental human right" (read more [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)).

## ROMANIA

### Developments during the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2018, authorities in Romania apprehended 318 migrants and asylum seekers entering and exiting the country. The majority of individuals (230) were apprehended while trying to exit the country, mainly towards Hungary (Arad, Satu Mare, Bihor and Timis County). The remaining 88 individuals were intercepted entering from Bulgaria (Giurgiu, Timis, Caras Severin, Constanta and Dolj County) and Serbia (Timis and Caras Severin County). There were 55 individuals registered as apprehended during this reporting period, a decrease by 57 per cent compared to 128 apprehended in the previous reporting period and almost half the 118 registered in May 2017. All 26 individuals apprehended while exiting the country in May 2018 were registered as asylum seekers in Romania.

Iraqi nationals are the largest registered nationality group this year (41%), followed by Iranian (21%) and Syrian (12%) nationals. Migrants and asylum seekers from Afghanistan comprise another 8 per cent of the overall caseload, and those from Turkey represent 5 per cent (see complete breakdown below).

Figure 28 Apprehensions on entry and exit to Romania between January and May 2018

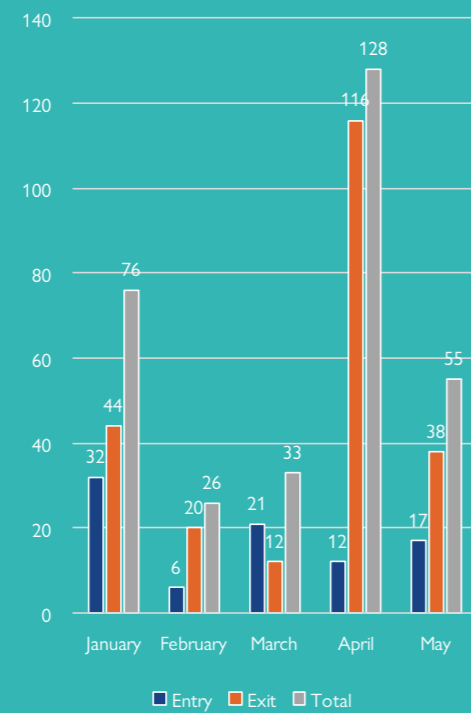
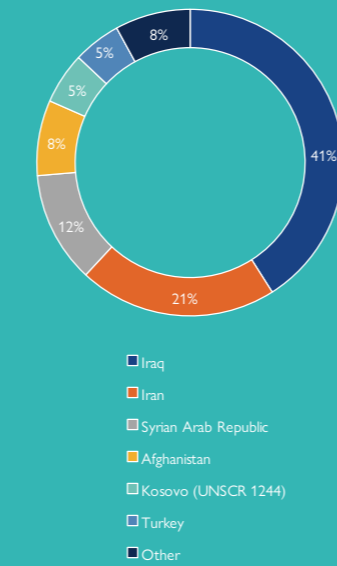
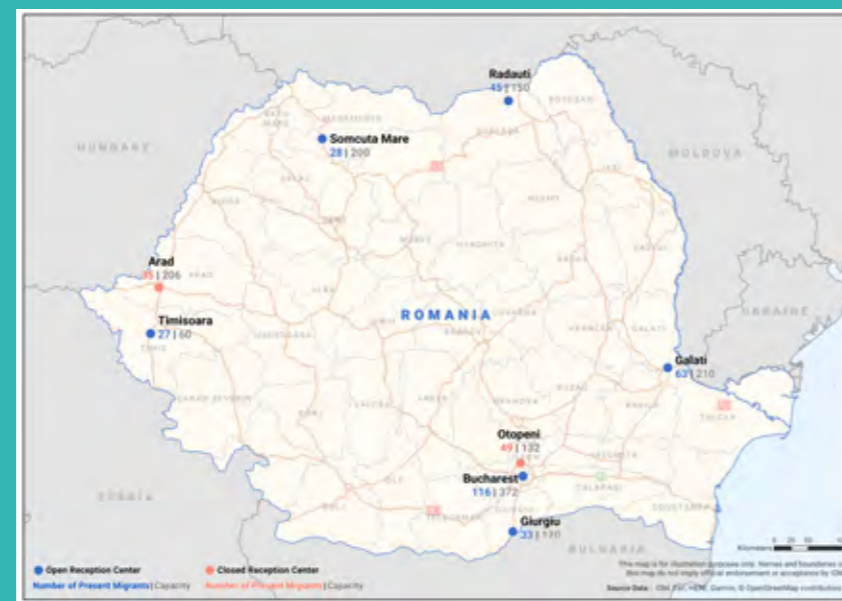


Figure 29 Nationality breakdown (%) of migrants apprehended between January and May 2018



Map 9 Accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, May 2018



### Migrant presence

At the end of May, there were 396 migrants and asylum seekers registered as residing in state-run accommodation facilities. This represents a 13 per cent increase compared to the 457 reported at the end of April. More than half were in the Asylum Centres located in Bucharest (116), Galati (63) and Otopeni (see more information on the map below).

## SERBIA

### Developments during the reporting period

Over the period from 1 to 31 May 2018, an estimated total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in government facilities (13 transit-reception centres, 5 asylum centres) and border crossing zones decreased from an estimated 3,347 at the beginning of the

month to an estimated 2,614 reported on 31 May. It is estimated that close to 585 migrants and refugees remain in the open, mostly near reception centres. The overall number of migrants and refugees in Serbia was around 3,199 at the end of May.

Reporting Date	Reception Centres	Asylum Centres	Transit zones – Horgos and Kelebija	Total
01/05/2018	2,234	1,097	9	3,340
02/05/2018	2,200	1,018	8	3,226
09/05/2018	2,150	924	6	3,080
16/05/2018	1,865	854	4	2,723
23/05/2018	1,946	829	4	2,779
31/05/2018	1,851	756	7	2,614

Map 10 Accommodation facilities in Serbia with information on capacity and occupancy, May 2018



## SLOVENIA

### Developments during the reporting period

Between January and May 2018 authorities in Slovenia apprehended 2,383 irregular migrants, four times the 567 reported in the same period in 2017, and more than the 1,930 reported for the whole 2017. Looking at the monthly dynamic since January 2017, the number of apprehensions reached its peak during this reporting period with 1,158 registered individuals—ten times the monthly average calculated for 2017 (160) and five times more compared to the average counted for the first quarter of 2018.

Algeria and Pakistan were the most commonly reported countries of origin, with 47 per cent of individuals registered (20% and 27% respectively). The Syrian Arab Republic (9%), Morocco (7%) and Afghanistan (7%) were the remaining origin countries reported in the top 5 nationality groups registered. One third of irregular migrants were registered arriving from a dozen different countries, such as Croatia, Turkey, Kosovo<sup>12</sup>, Libya, Tunisia and Nepal.

### Migrant presence

At the end of May 2018, there were 317 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in different facilities around the country. This represents a slight increase compared to the 300 reported at the end of April, and a 23 per cent increase compared to the 256 reported at the end of May 2017.

Figure 30 Irregular migrants apprehended in Slovenia, monthly overview for 2017 and 2018

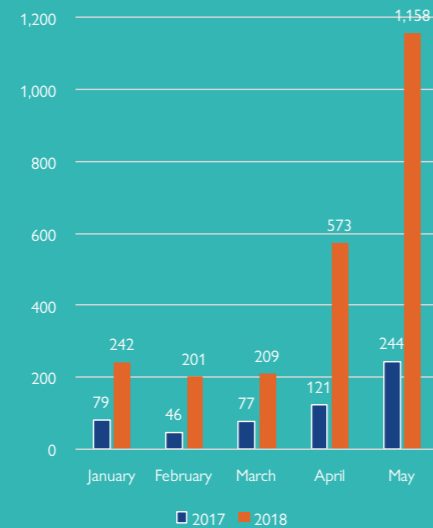
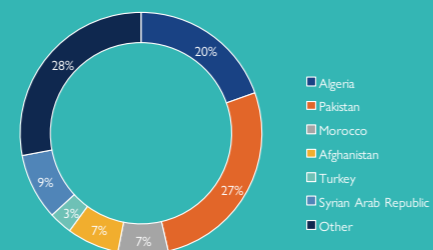
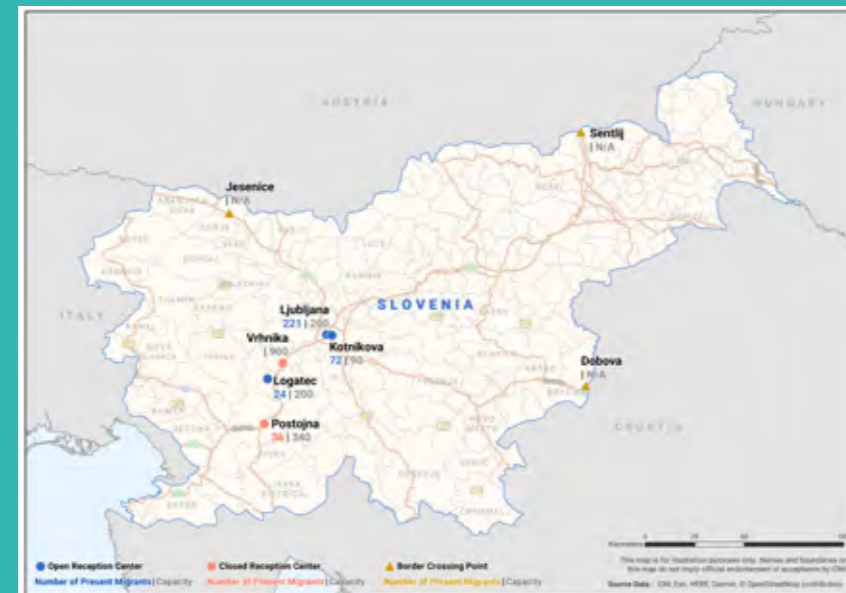


Figure 31 Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and May 2018



Map 11 Accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, May 2018



11 May - According to the Slovenian Press Agency (STA) and newspaper Večer, seven out of a total of nine defendants in a major court case known as Cobra were found guilty of drug trafficking and facilitating the smuggling of migrants, receiving 31 years and four months in prison.

14 May - According to the STA, more than 100 migrants crossed the southern border into Slovenia during the weekend (12 – 14 May 2018), most of them in the region of Bela Krajina and Posavje. According to the newspaper, most of the apprehended migrants have asked for asylum.

21 May - The police apprehended two migrants in the south of the country on Monday morning who entered Slovenia irregularly from Croatia crossing the Kolpa River. The report states that a male migrant attempted to swim across with them but was swept away by the current. Firefighters later found his body further downstream of Kolpa River.

## THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

### Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 31 May), authorities in the FYR of Macedonia registered 325 new arrivals, a 60 per cent increase from the 199 reported for April 2018, and a significant contrast with the lack of apprehensions reported in May 2017. Since the beginning of 2018, authorities registered a total of 822 migrants and asylum seekers, which is 10 times the number reported in the same

period in 2017 (77) more than 100 times more than 80,000 registered in the same period in 2016. However, looking at the data for 2016, all individuals were apprehended in the first quarter of the year and the available data suggests that there were only 47 apprehensions in April and May following the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement.

More than one third of the registered migrants were of Iranian origin (36%), followed by those from Afghanistan (16%), Iraq (15%) and Pakistan (10%). Libyan nationals comprised another 8 per cent of the overall caseload and 7 per cent were registered as Libyan nationals (see the complete breakdown below).

Figure 32 Registered arrivals to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia between January and May 2018

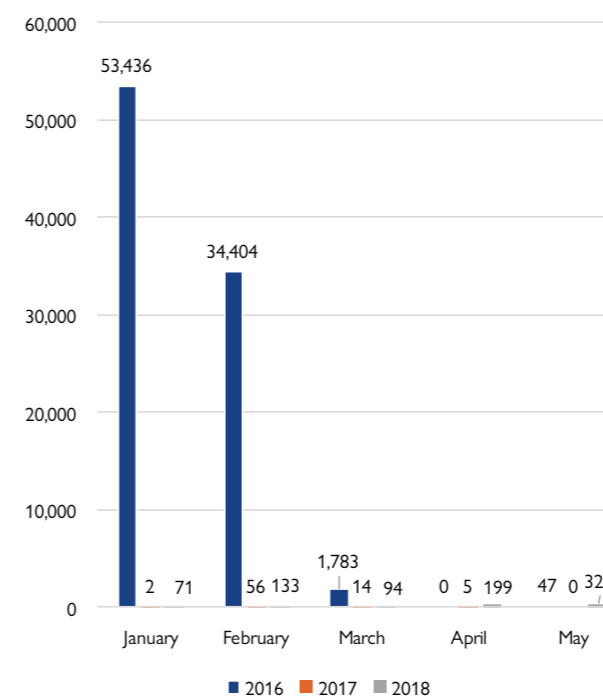


Figure 33 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in 2018

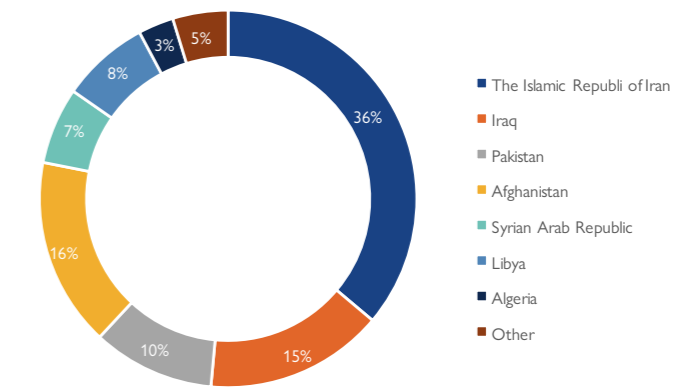
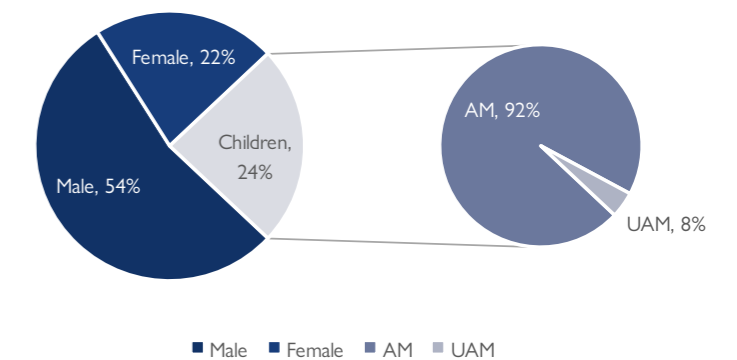


Figure 34 Age/sex breakdown of apprehended irregular migrants in 2018



12 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.



### Migrant presence

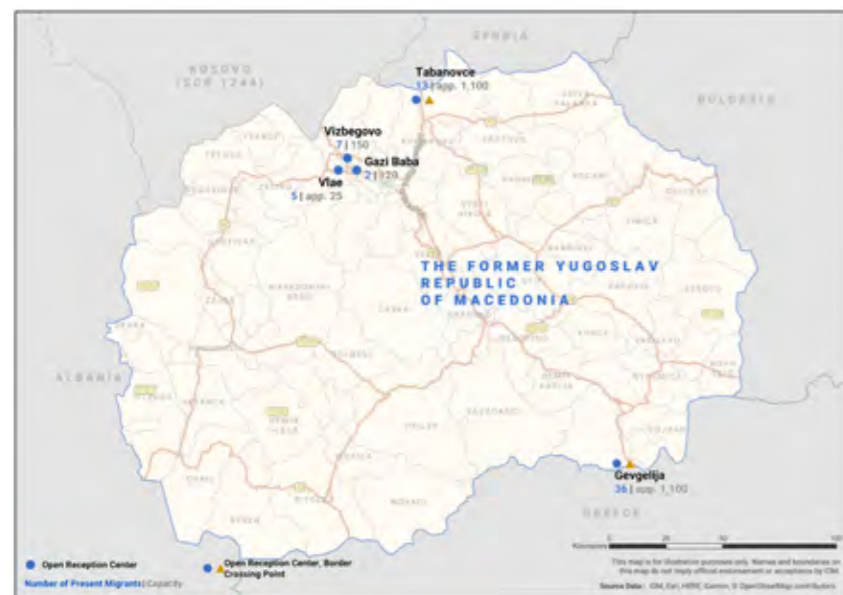
The available data shows that on 31 May 2018, there were 62 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in reception centres around the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This represents a slight increase when compared to the 51 reported at the end of the previous month, and a slight increase compared to the 39 reported at the end of May 2017.

Additionally, the Red Cross teams present near the northern border with Serbia reported assisting 721 persons, according to their May report. The Red Cross mobile team present in the southern part of the country assisted a total of 854 persons in Gevgelija.

Table 5 Accommodation facilities (with occupancy/capacity) by the end of May 2018

Name of accommodation facility	Capacity*	Present at the end of May	Nationalities
"Vinojug" Transit Centre - Gevgelija (Greece - fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	36	14 Iranian, 12 Iraqi and 10 Pakistani nationals
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia-Serbian Border)	1,100	13	10 Afghan, 1 Iraqi, 1 Algerian and 1 Syrian national
Vizbegovo - Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers	150	7	2 Russian, 2 Pakistani, 2 Afghan and 1 Nepal national
Gazi Baba - Reception Centre for Foreigners	120	2	1 Syrian and 1 Russian 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>63</b>	

Map 12 Accommodation facilities in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with information on occupancy and capacity, May 2018



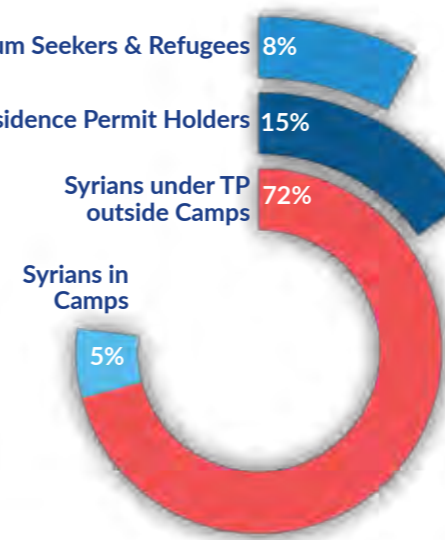
## TURKEY

Asylum Seekers & Refugees 8%

Residence Permit Holders 15%

Syrians under TP outside Camps 72%

Syrians in Camps 5%



### Overview of Migrant Situation in Turkey

According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) currently there are more than 3.9 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection.

Most of them are Syrians (3,588,434\* individuals) who are granted the temporary protection (TP) status, while according to UNHCR another large group of the foreign nationals requiring Turkish humanitarian and international protection are 364,173\*\* asylum-seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Somalia and other countries.

In addition, there are 704,291\* foreign nationals under residence permit holder status including humanitarian residence holders.

\*Data Source DGMM, 31.05.2018

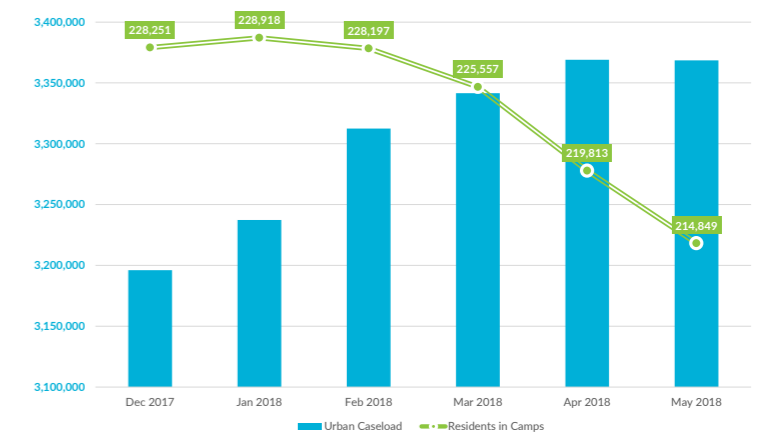
\*\*Data Source UNHCR, 30.04.2018

### Temporary Protection

Turkey implements a Temporary Protection regime for 3,588,434 individuals from Syria which grants beneficiaries right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. A vast majority of them, 3,368,585 individuals, live outside the camps and are spread across the Turkish border provinces while nearly 214,849 live in 19 camps the majority of which are also located close to the Syrian border.

\*Data Source DGMM, 31.05.2018

### Monthly Population Chart of Persons Under Temporary Protection

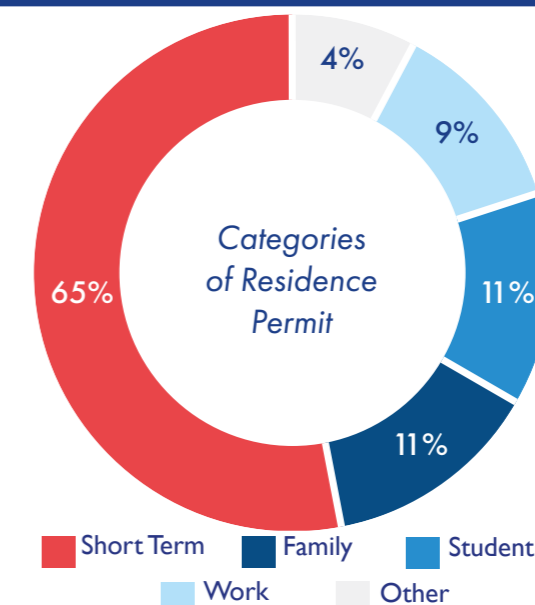


### Asylum Seekers and Refugees

Another large group other than Syrians who are under TP that requires international protection in Turkey are 364,173 asylum seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Somalia and other countries.

\*Data Source UNHCR, 30.04.2018

Nationality	Percentage#
Afghanistan	47%
Iraq	39%
Iran	10%
Somalia	1%
Others	3%

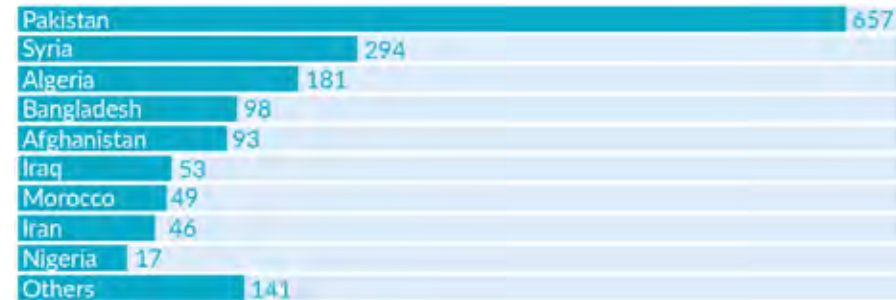


### Residence Permit Holders

Foreigners who would stay in Turkey beyond the duration of a visa or a visa exemption or, longer than ninety days should obtain a residence permit. There are 704,291 residence permit holders in Turkey within various categories. According to DGMM, the "other" residence permit category includes Humanitarian Residence permit holders but the exact number is unknown. It is believed that vast majority of this category are Iraqi nationals. The breakdown of the residence permit holders are shown in the map on the left. The category breakdown of residence permits are published annually whereas the total number of residence permit holders are monthly published.

\*Data Source DGMM, 31.05.2018

### Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey Under EU-Turkey Agreement



Since 4 April 2016 there are 1,629 migrants and refugees readmitted to Turkey from Greece. Main returning points from Greece include Lesvos, Chios, Kos and Samos and the main readmission points to Turkey include Dikili, Çeşme, Bodrum and Adana (through the airport).

\*Data Source DGMM, 31.05..2018



### Apprehended/Rescued Persons on Sea

According to Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) reports, the Turkish Coast Guard apprehended 3,398 irregular migrants and no fatalities were recorded in April 2018. The top ten nationalities of apprehended/rescued migrants are Syrian, Central African, Afghan, Somalian, Iraqi, Angolan, Senegalese, Eritrean, Gambian and Yemeni.

\*Data Source T.C.G., 31.05.2018

### Resettlement of Syrians From Turkey

Since 4 April 2016 when EU-Turkey agreement on the readmission of migrants to Turkey arriving in Greece after 20 March 2016 entered into force, a total number of 13,791 Syrians were resettled to the below mentioned countries according to One-to-One mechanism with the assistance of IOM.

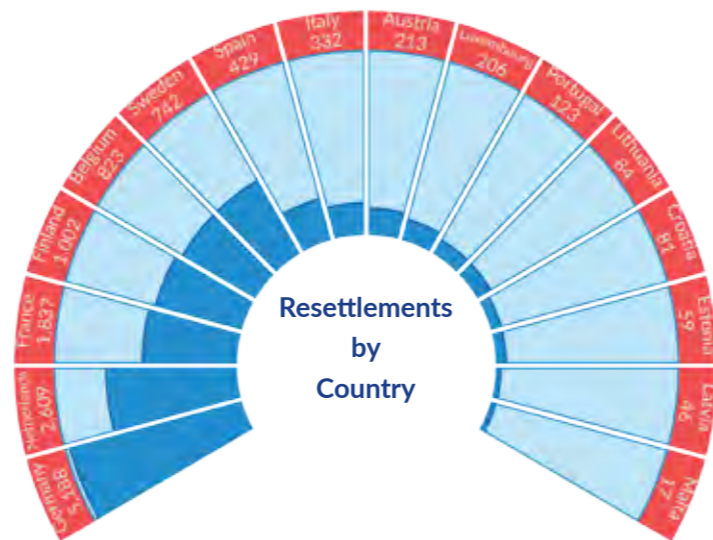
\*Data Source DGMM, 31.05.2018

### Apprehended Persons on Land

According to Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) sources, in April 2018, TAF registered a total number of 31,482 irregular border crossings; 26,266 of which having entered Turkey from Syria, Iraq, Iran and Greece and registered 5,216 irregular crossings from Turkey into Greece, Bulgaria, Syria, Iraq and Iran. The numbers per border are shown in the chart below.

\*Data source T.A.F. as of 31.05.2018

Apprehensions by Turkish Land Forces (1 - 31 May 2018)			
Entry		Exit	
Syria	24,715	Greece	4,992
Greece	1,161	Bulgaria	110
Iran	349	Syria	69
Iraq	41	Iran	42
-	-	Iraq	2
-	-	Georgia	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,266</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,216</b>



INFO: mpmturkey@iom.int

\*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.

## WESTERN BALKANS



## ALBANIA

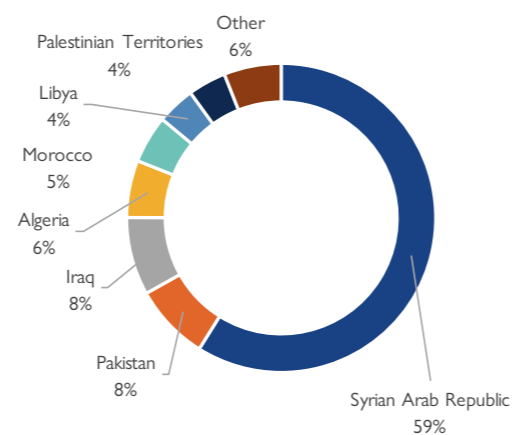
### Developments during the reporting period

According to the available data, authorities in Albania registered 1,199 migrants and refugees entering the country in the Gjirokaster region.

During the reporting period, authorities in Albania registered 147 irregular migrants entering the country, which represents a 50 per cent decrease compared to the 293 reported for April 2018. Since the beginning of the year, a total of 1,199 irregular migrants were intercepted entering the country, almost ten times the 135 individuals registered in the same period in 2017. In addition to that, 305 irregular migrants were apprehended exiting the country (towards Montenegro, in the Shkoder area) in the three months' period between March and May 2018<sup>13</sup>.

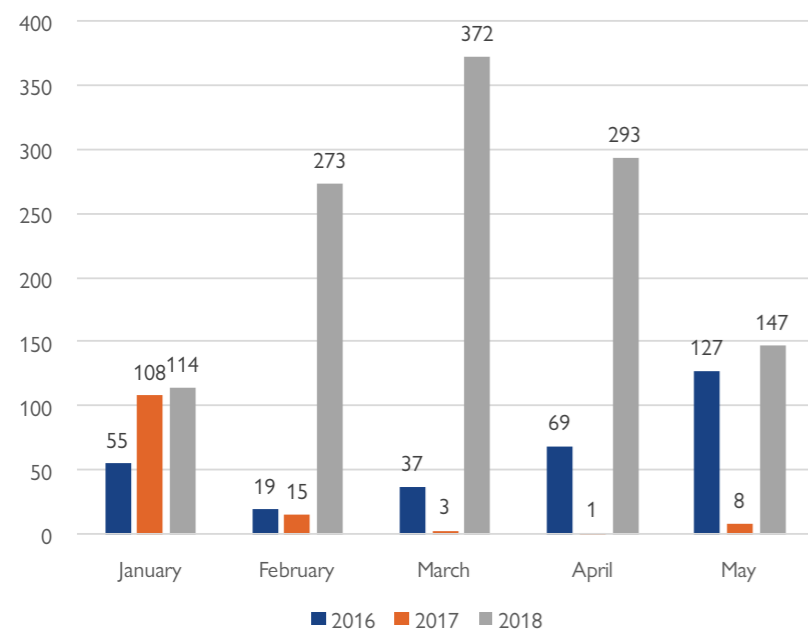
The Syrian Arab Republic was the most common nationality reported by registered irregular migrants, represented in 59 per cent of cases. The remaining 44 per cent of the caseload reported belonging to more than 15 different nationality groups, including Pakistan (8%), Iraq (8%), Algeria (6%), Morocco (5%), Libya (4%) and others.

Figure 36 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals between January and May 2018



- Syrian Arab Republic
- Pakistan
- Iraq
- Algeria
- Morocco
- Libya
- Palestinian Territories
- Other

Figure 35 Registered arrivals to Albania between January and April, 2016 - 2018



### Migrant presence

By the end of May, 637 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the Asylum Center in Babrru (Tirana) and an additional 12 were hosted in the Kareci Closed Reception Center.

13 DTM started monitoring the exit flows from Albania to Montenegro and Serbia in March 2018, therefore data for previous months is not available.

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

### Developments during the reporting period

During the reporting period (1-31 May), authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina registered 2,557 new irregular migrants, making for a total of 5,290 since the beginning of the year. The overall number of registered migrants this year is more than 15 times the 326 registered in the same period in 2017. Moreover, the last two months have witnessed a significant increase, from 1,419 reported in April to 2,557 registered during May (more than 40 times the 56 registered in May 2017).

According to the official records from the Bosnian authorities, a total of 196 migrants have been returned from Croatia to Bosnia and Herzegovina through the bilateral readmission agreement. The same source shows that 127 migrants were returned from Bosnia and Herzegovina to Serbia and 48 were returned to Montenegro.

An estimated 29 per cent of the overall registered irregular migrants were of Syrian origin. Libyan nationals represent the second largest nationality group comprising 13 per cent of the overall caseload followed by those from Pakistan (12%), Afghanistan (8%), Palestinian Territories (7%) and more than ten different countries (see the complete breakdown below).

Figure 37 Registered irregular migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and May, 2017 - 2018

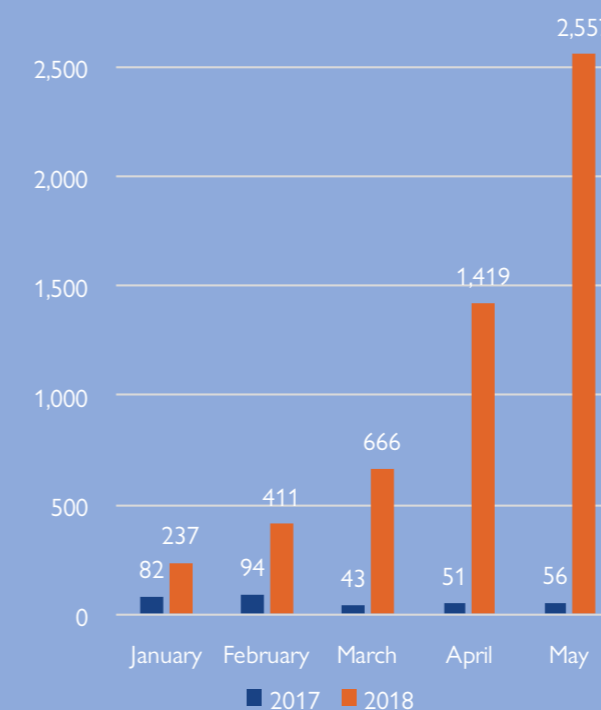
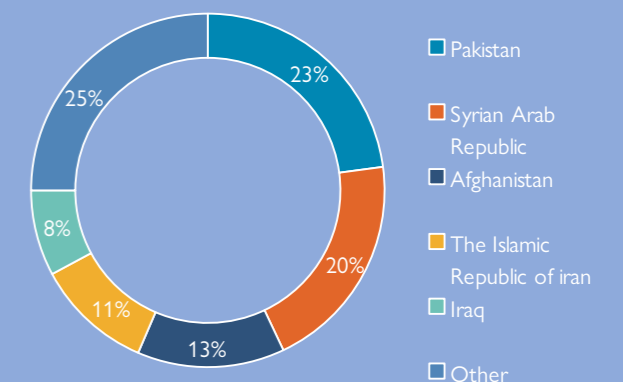


Figure 38 Top 10 nationalities registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and May 2018



## KOSOVO<sup>8</sup>

### Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 31 May), authorities in Kosovo<sup>8</sup> registered 7 irregular entries to the country, a slight increase compared to 4 reported previous month. Since the beginning of 2018, a total of 59 migrants were apprehended. This represents a 30% decrease compared

to 84 reported in the same period 2017. All apprehended migrants submitted asylum claims. Additionally, another 37 asylum claims were lodged by individuals who arrived to the country regularly. Majority of migrants and asylum seekers were of Turkish origin (44%), followed by those who declared Syrian (13%), Libyan (11%) and Iranian (9%) nationality.

At the end of May, there were 49 asylum seekers residing in the country. The majority (42) of all asylum seekers were in private accommodation (2 Palestinian, 2 Macedonian and 38 Turkish nationals) and the remaining 7 were in the Asylum Center in Magure Lipjan (2 Albanian and 5 Turkish nationals).

Figure 39 Number of irregular migrants registered between January and May 2016 - 2018

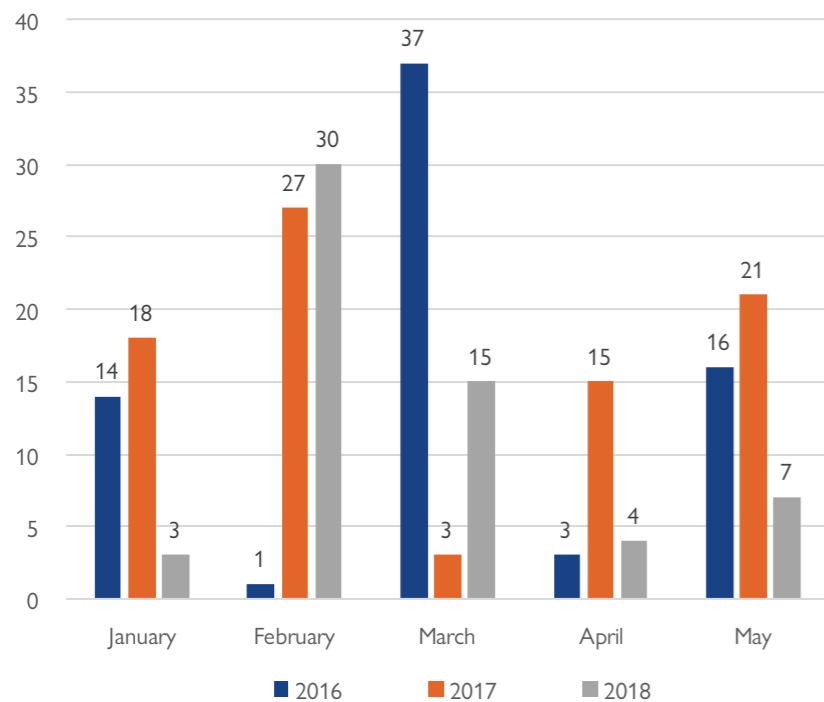
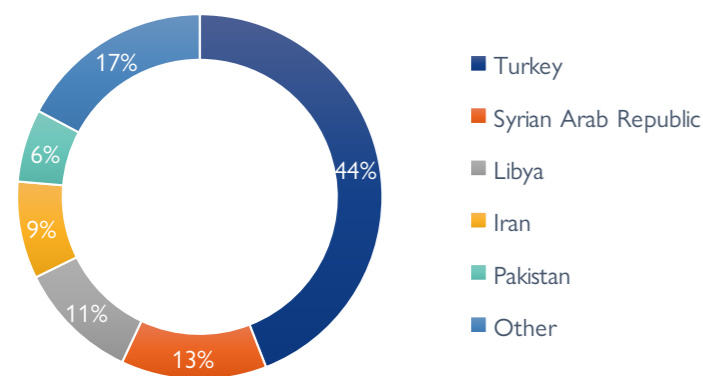


Figure 40 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants and asylum seekers between January and May 2018



## MONTENEGRO

### Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 31 May), authorities in Montenegro registered 583 migrants and refugees, a 24 per cent increase compared to the 469 reported in April 2018. Between January and the end of May 2018 this year, a total of 1,448 migrants and refugees were registered, representing a nine-times increase compared to 153 reported in the same period last year. The total number of migrants and refugees who arrived to

Montenegro this year represents 80 per cent increase compared to 807 registered in the whole of 2017 and four times the 308 reported between January and December 2016.

An estimated 38 per cent of registered individuals were from the Syrian Arab Republic. Another 11 per cent are registered as Pakistani nationals, 10% are Algerian, 6% Moroccan and 6% Iraqi

nationals. Looking at the breakdown available for the past two years, an increase is observable in the number of Syrian nationals. The presence of migrants from the Syrian Arab Republic increased by 30 percentage points between 2017 and 2018 (from 8 to 38 per cent). In contrast, the presence of Algerian nationals decreased by 37 percentage points, from 47% calculated at the end of 2017 to only 10% registered this year.

Figure 41 Arrivals to Montenegro between January and May 2016 - 2018

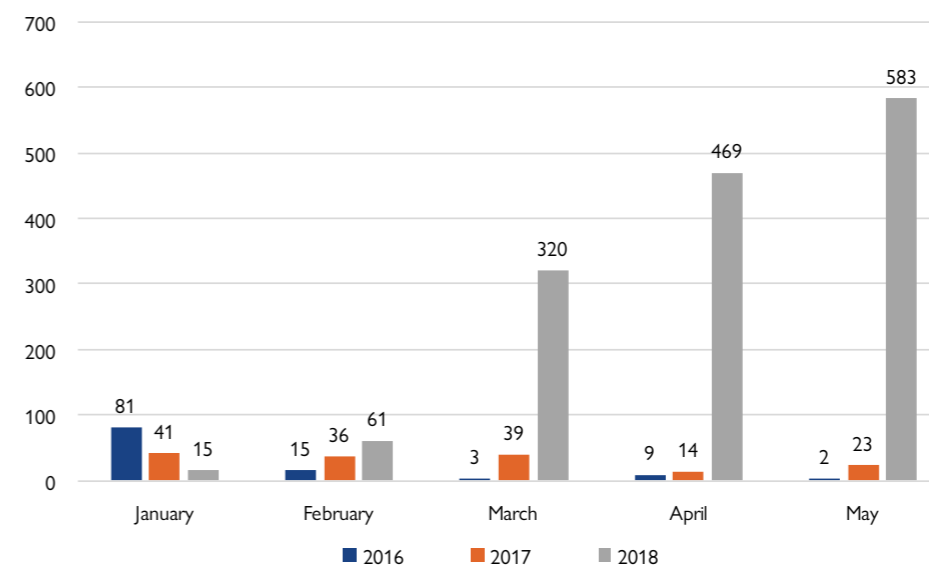
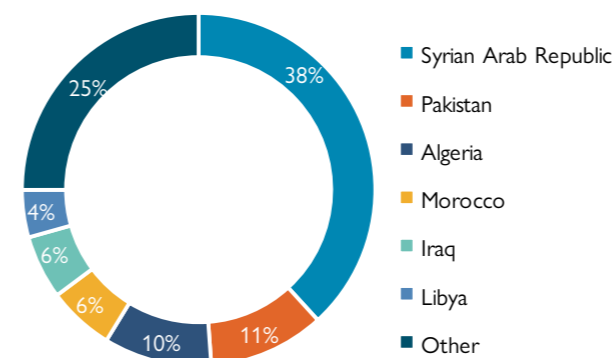


Figure 42 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants between January and May 2018



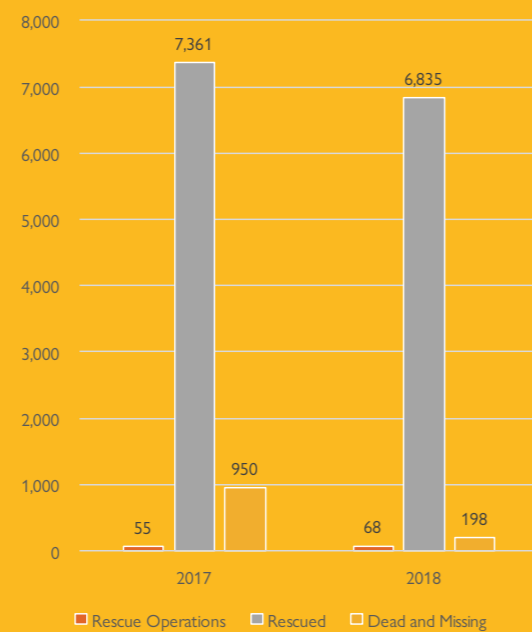
## CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN

### LIBYA

#### Developments during the reporting period

Between January and May 2018, the Libyan Coast Guard carried out 68 rescue operations in which they rescued 6,835 migrants and reported 198 dead and missing migrants. Available data for 2017 indicates an increase in the number of operations this year compared to the same period in 2017 when 58 operations were reported. The number of rescued migrants has decreased - from 7,361 in 2017 to 6,835 in 2018). The number of dead and missing migrants decreased significantly from 950 registered between January and May 2017 to 198 reported at the end of May 2018.

Figure 43 Rescue operations by the Libyan Coast Guard between January and May, 2017 – 2018



Map 13 Rescue operations off the Libyan coast, January - May 2018

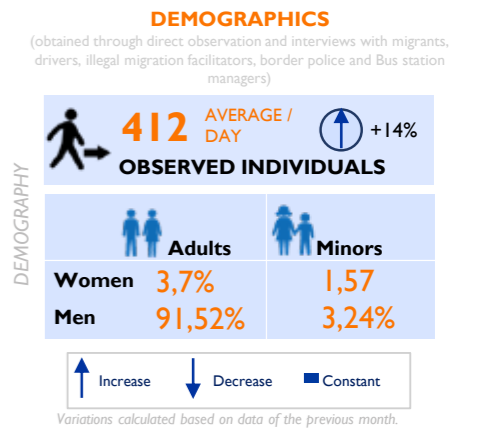


## NIGER

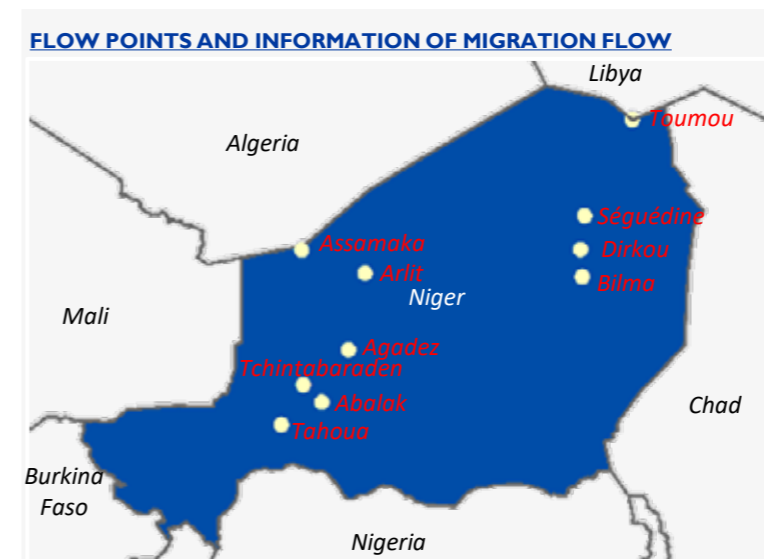
The analysis of the April data shows a downward trend in the number of migrants transiting through the FMP from March 2017. This trend was confirmed in 2018: more migrants entered Niger and left Niger in 2017 than in 2018. The number of migrants in the incoming flows increased significantly in February 2017, with 27,230 individuals entering Niger observed. A peak was also observed in August 2017, during which 12,082 individuals entering Niger and 8,754 individuals leaving Niger were counted. This change is the result of three phenomena: stricter control of migration, criminalization of persons involved in illegal migration and the deterioration of the situation in Libya. The repatriation

efforts of Niger nationals from Algeria also increased the number of migrants returning to Niger. Comparing the data of the first quarter of 2017 to that of the first quarter of 2018, a decrease in the incoming and outgoing flows is observable compared to the first quarter of the previous year.

The incoming flow experienced a sharp increase compared to the previous month. As Algerian authorities have been driving back illegal residents living on their territory. These people are usually pushed back to the border around Assamaka, from there they walk on foot to Dune. IOM organizes search and rescue missions to rescue those who are lost in the desert.



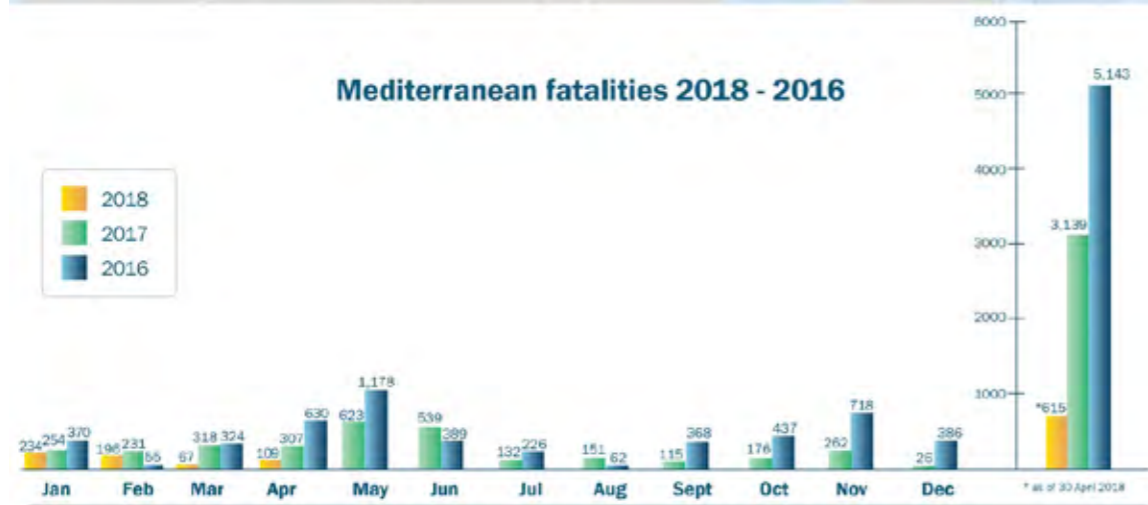
Map 14 DTM Flow Monitoring presence in Niger



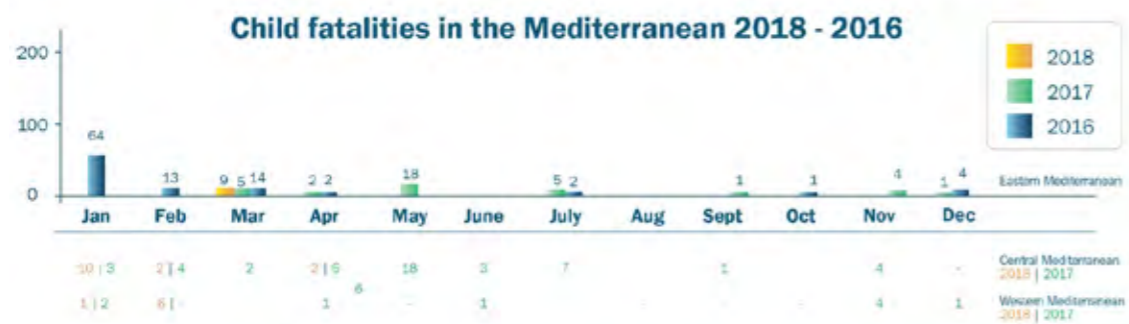
## MISSING MIGRANTS: FATALITIES/MISSING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AEGEAN



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.

MissingMigrants.iom.int

### ABOUT THIS REPORT

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

[Interagency Factsheet on Refugee and Migrant Children – 2017 Overview](#)

[http://migration.iom.int/docs/2018\\_Q1\\_Overview\\_Med\\_Crisis.xlsx](http://migration.iom.int/docs/2018_Q1_Overview_Med_Crisis.xlsx)

**Refugee and Migrant Children in Europe**

- 33,000 children
- 92% unaccompanied
- 11,200 children in Europe

UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM

Flow Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond  
COMPILED OF AVAILABLE DATA AND INFORMATION

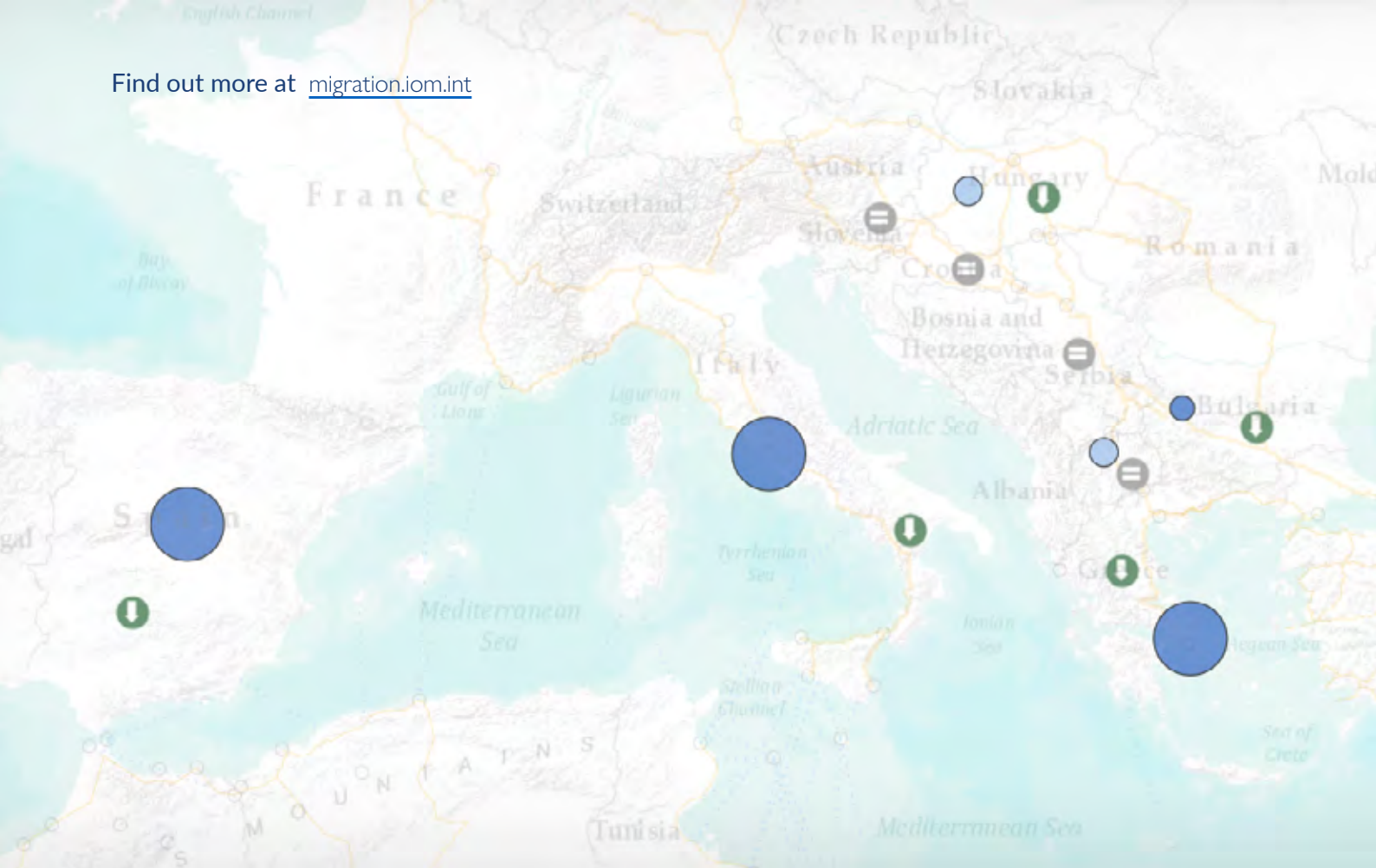
REPORTING PERIOD: 01 - 31 Mar

Country	By Sea	By Land	Total
Greece	5,198	2,145	7,343
Italy	6,785	-	6,785
Hungary	-	291	291
Slovenia	9,308	1,111	10,419
TOTAL	21,291	4,547	25,838

Country	Date	Total
Croatia	29 Feb 18	89,207
Hungary	31 Mar 18	1,153
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	22 Mar 18	54
Slovenia	15 Mar 18	3,800
Croatia	01 Mar 18	422
Slovenia	01 Mar 18	371
Hungary	01 Mar 18	201
Slovenia	01 Mar 18	717
Hungary	01 Mar 18	990

Find out more at [migration.iom.int](http://migration.iom.int)



## LATEST REPORTS



Interagency Factsheet on Migrant and Refugee Children - Q1 2018

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Flow Monitoring Surveys in Turkey - Analysis, May 2018

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Flow Monitoring Surveys in Turkey: Field Observations - May 2018

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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

