



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

DTM

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Compilation of Available
Data and Information

June 2018



Migrants and refugees in Horgos, at the Serbian-Hungarian border © Francesco Malavolta 2015



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* 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 officially accepted profiling of the countries concerned.



Migrants and refugees in Horgos, at the Serbian-Hungarian border. © Francesco Malavolta 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

Between January and June 2018, a total of 58,357 migrants and refugees had reached Europe through different sea and land routes. More than 75 per cent of the overall population crossed the Mediterranean Sea, mainly using the Central Mediterranean route that still leads to Italy. 16,577 new sea arrivals were registered in Italy between January and June 2018. Despite receiving the highest proportion of the sea arrivals reported this year, in terms of overall arrivals (land and sea), Italy was surpassed by both Spain and Greece during the second quarter of the year.

Authorities in Spain registered a total of 17,950 arrivals between January and June 2018, two times more than the 9,401 reported in the same period in 2017. 16 per cent of migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by land, mainly to the two Spanish enclaves in North Africa (Ceuta and Melilla). The remaining 84 per cent (15,076) were sea arrivals to the south of Spain, mainly in Tarifa, Almería, Motril, Valencia and Málaga. In comparison to the same period in 2017, this represents a significant increase in arrivals to Spain. Between April and June 2018, a total of 11,710 migrants and refugees arrived by sea to Spain, three times more than the 3,369 calculated for the first three months of the year (read more [here](#)).

At the end of the second quarter of 2018, Hellenic Authorities reported 22,899 new arrivals to Greece, more than twice the 10,676 registered in the same period in 2017. 40 per cent of migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece this year did so through land routes from Turkey, a total of 9,385 individuals. The majority of all land arrivals occurred in the second quarter, a total of 7,240 persons, three times more than the 2,145 reported between January and March 2018. The number of sea arrivals has been relatively stable in both quarters, with an average of 2,252 arrivals a month. The numbers of sea arrivals ranged from the 1,185 reported in February to the 3,303 registered in March 2018 (read more [here](#)).

Arrivals to Italy increased in the second quarter of the year, from 6,296 registered between January and March to 10,281 registered between April and June 2018. In contrast to that, the number of arrivals registered between January and June 2018 represent a significant decrease in comparison to the same period in 2017. Last year, Italian authorities reported 83,752 arrivals at the end of June, five times more than the 16,577 reported this year (read more [here](#)).

The profile of the migrants who arrived in Spain, Italy and Greece did not change significantly in the first two quarters of 2018. In Greece, migrants from the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq, Afghanistan and Cameroon made up a total of 93 per cent of the overall arrivals in the first and second quarter of 2018. The available nationality breakdown provided by the Italian authorities based on the nationalities declared by migrants shows that Eritrean,¹ Tunisian, Sudanese, Nigerian and Ivorian nationals were the top five nationalities reported over the first two quarters of 2018.

DTM flow monitoring data for Spain, collected from the respective authorities, shows that migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa, Morocco, Guinea Conakry, Mali and Côte d'Ivoire were the main nationality groups registered so far this year. However, in the second quarter of the year, the presence of nationals from Sub-Saharan Africa increased by 25 percentage points, from only 2 per cent reported at the end of March to 27 per cent registered at the end of June 2018 (see more [here](#)).

Increased sea and land arrivals to Greece, and the prolonged stay of migrants in the reception centres in transit countries, may have triggered an increase in secondary movement through the Western Balkan countries, specifically through Albania, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina where authorities registered a total of 11,267 irregular migrants. 70 per cent of these migrants were registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a total of 8,034. Another 2,000 were registered by the authorities in Montenegro and 1,233 in Albania. Authorities in Albania also registered an additional 590 individuals who attempted to exit the country towards Montenegro (read more [here](#)).

¹ The information on nationality breakdown provided in the report is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Italian Ministry of Interior



OVERVIEW OF ARRIVALS

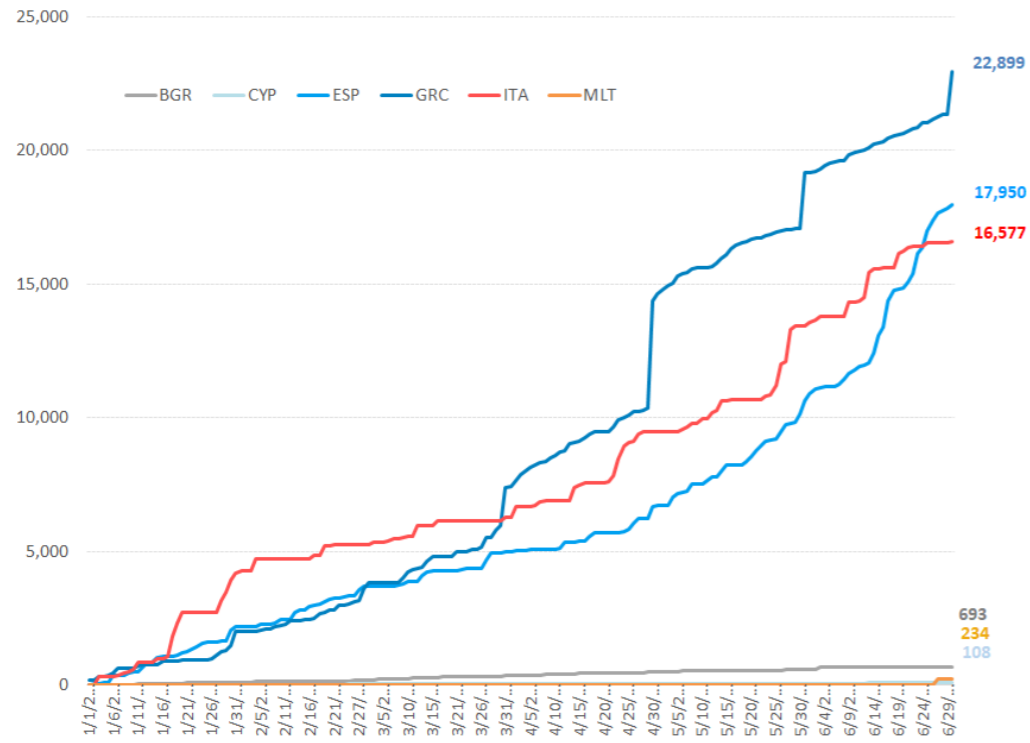
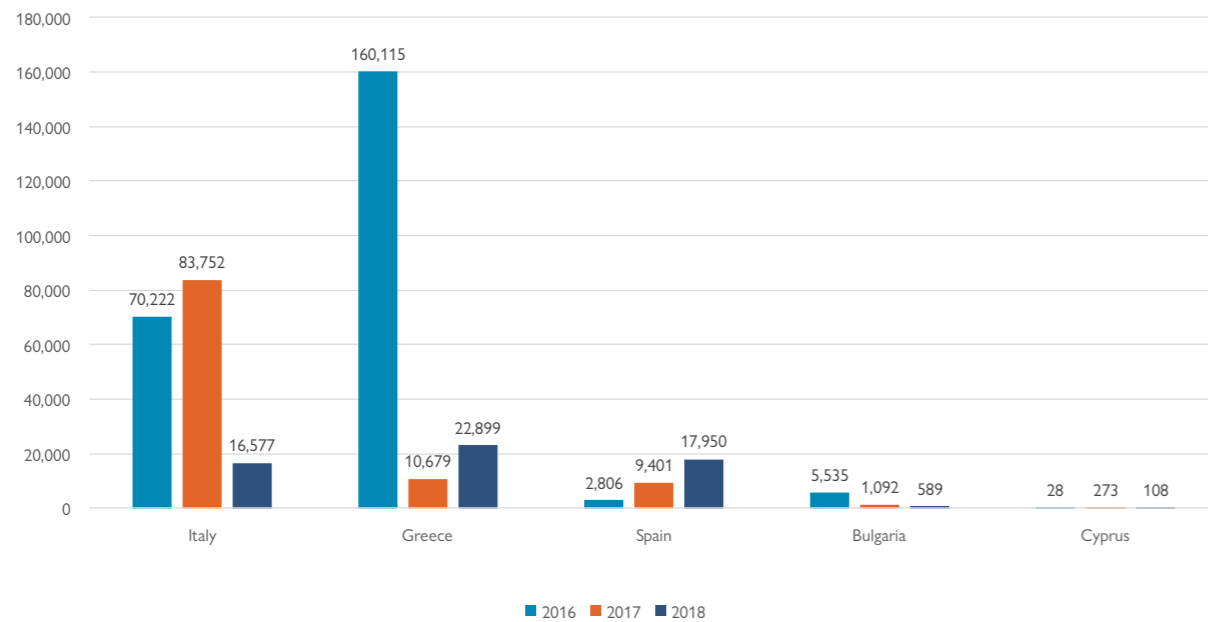


Figure 1 Arrivals between January and June, 2016 - 2018



■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018

TRANSIT COUNTRIES – REGISTERED IRREGULAR APPREHENSIONS

Figure 2 Irregular entries to Croatia

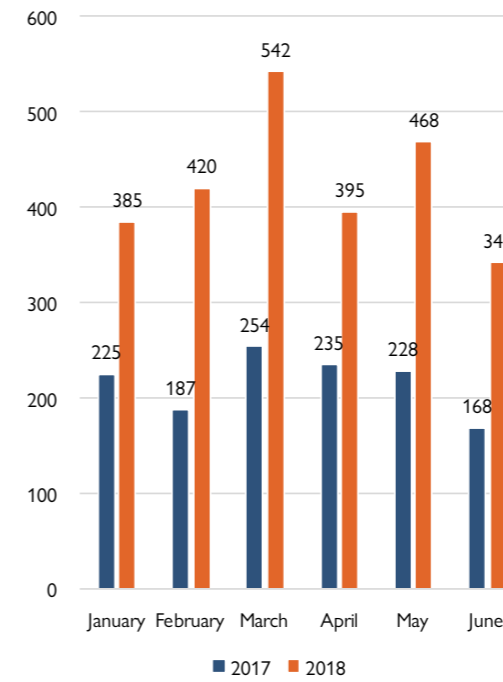


Figure 3 Irregular entries to Slovenia

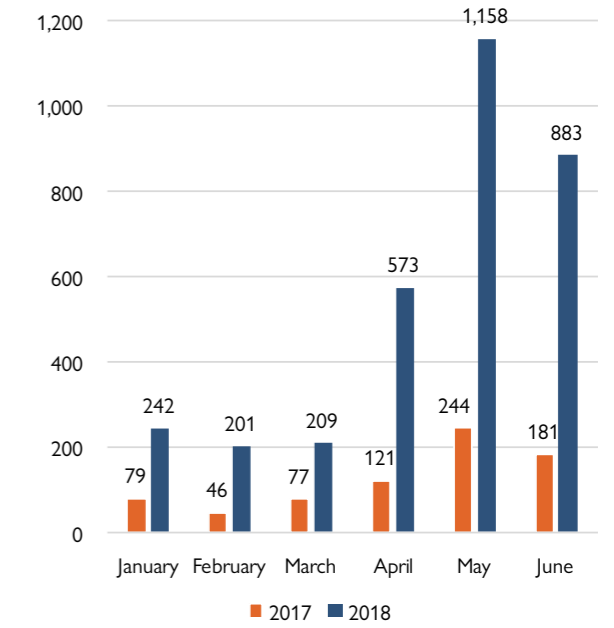
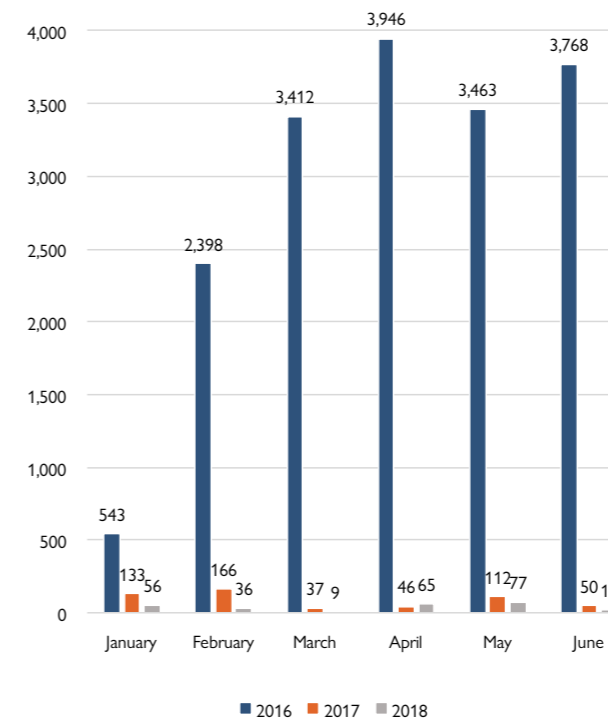
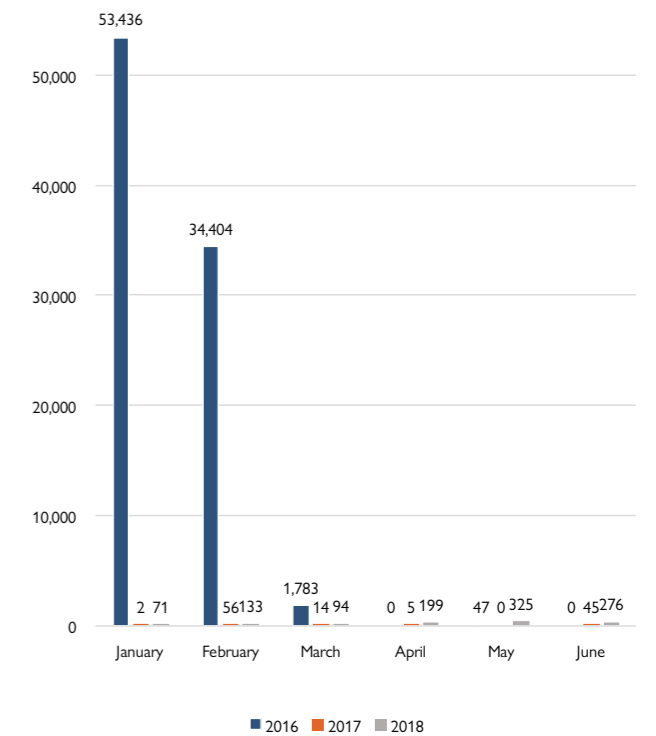


Figure 4 Irregular entries to Hungary



■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018

Figure 5 Irregular entries to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia



■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018

Figure 6 Irregular entries to Albania

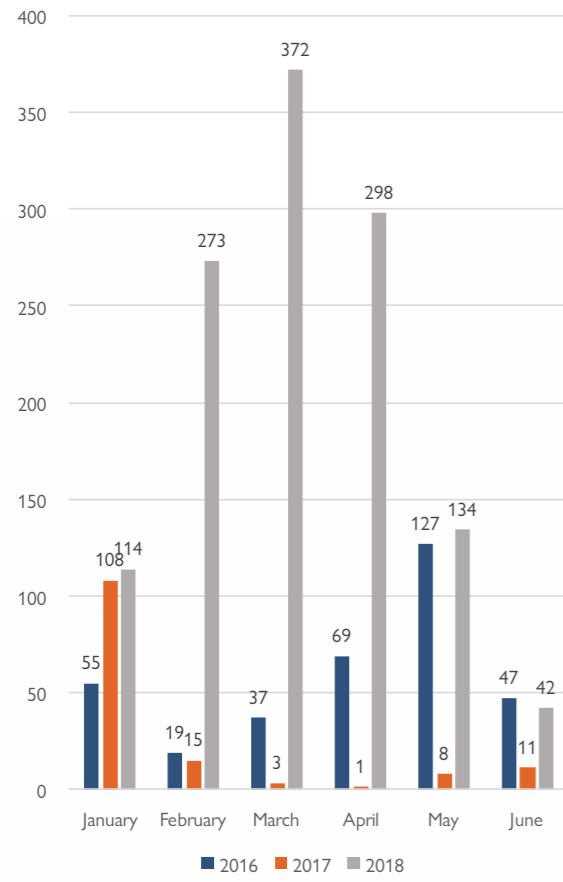


Figure 7 Irregular entries to Kosovo²

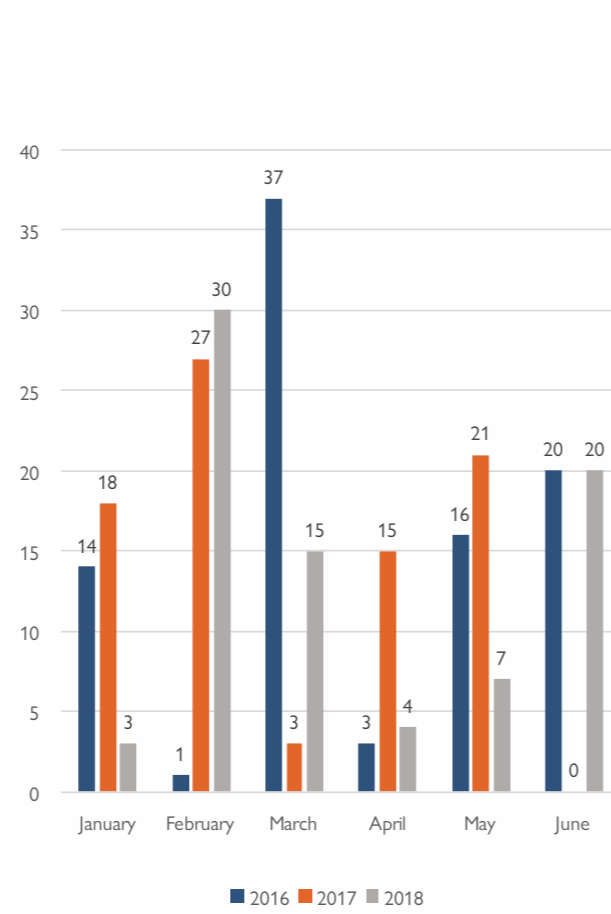


Figure 8 Irregular entries Montenegro

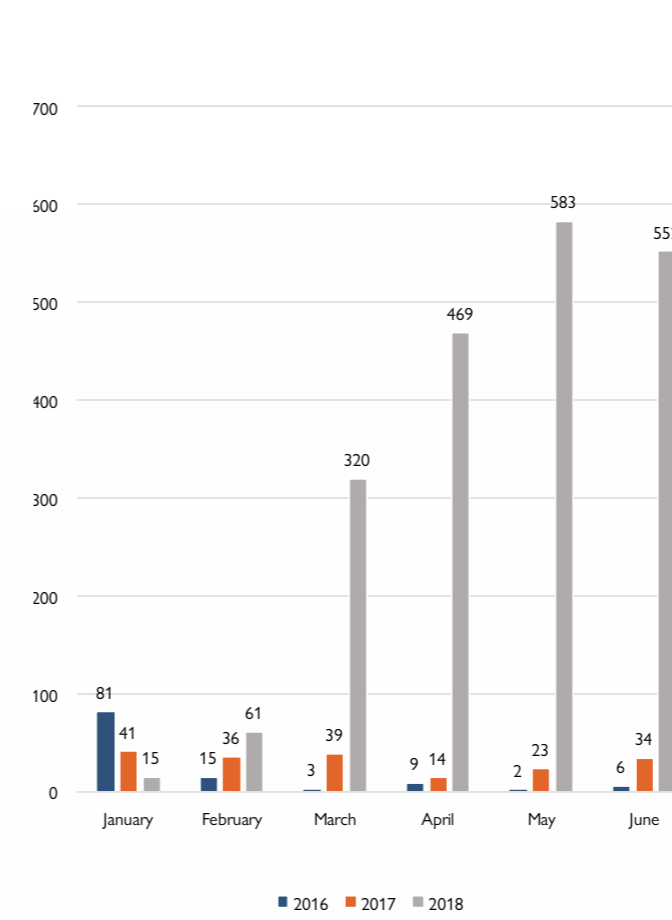
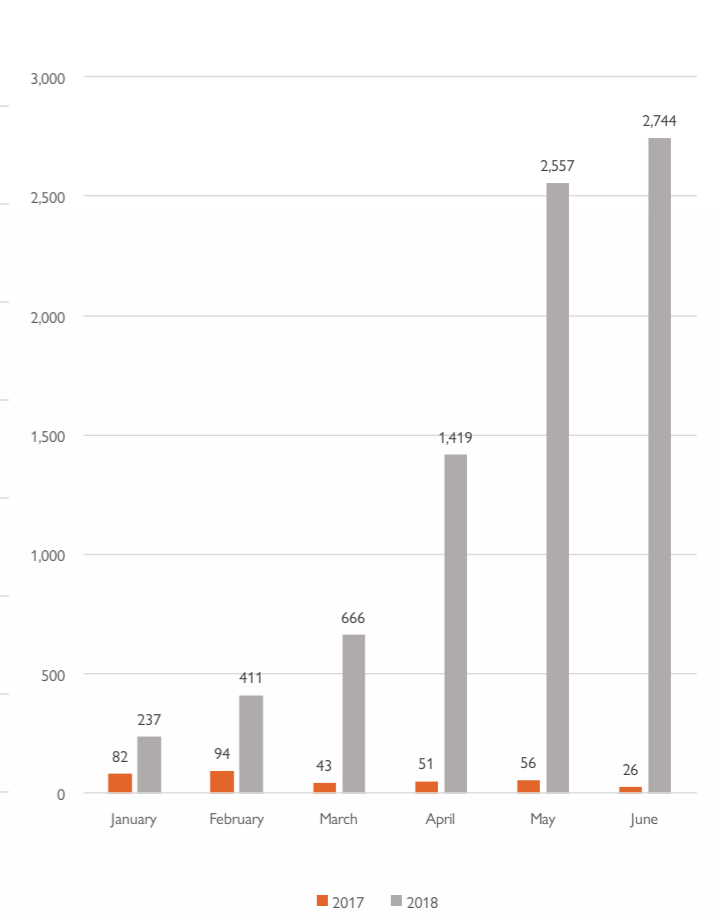


Figure 9 Irregular entries to Bosnia and Herzegovina

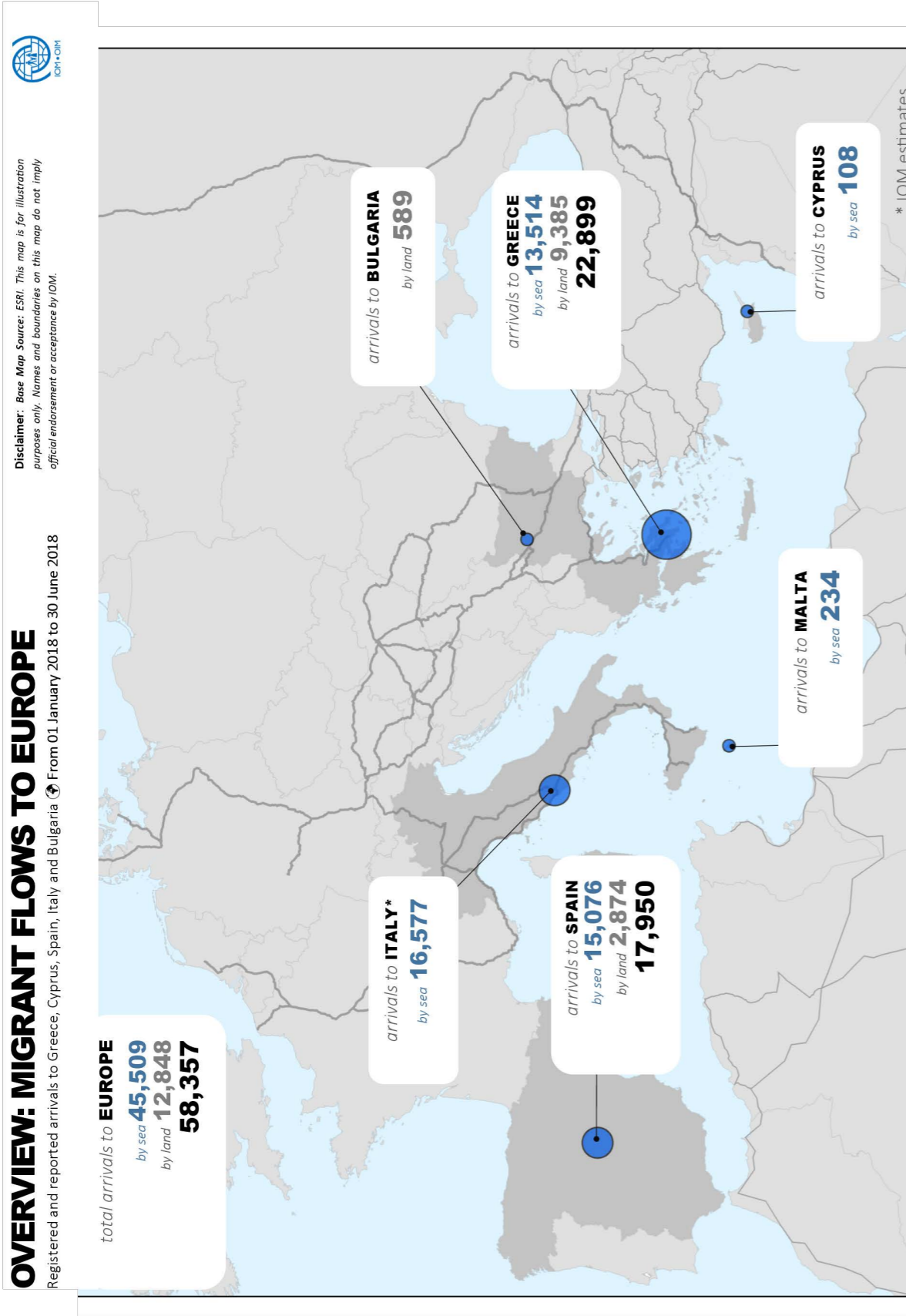


² References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).



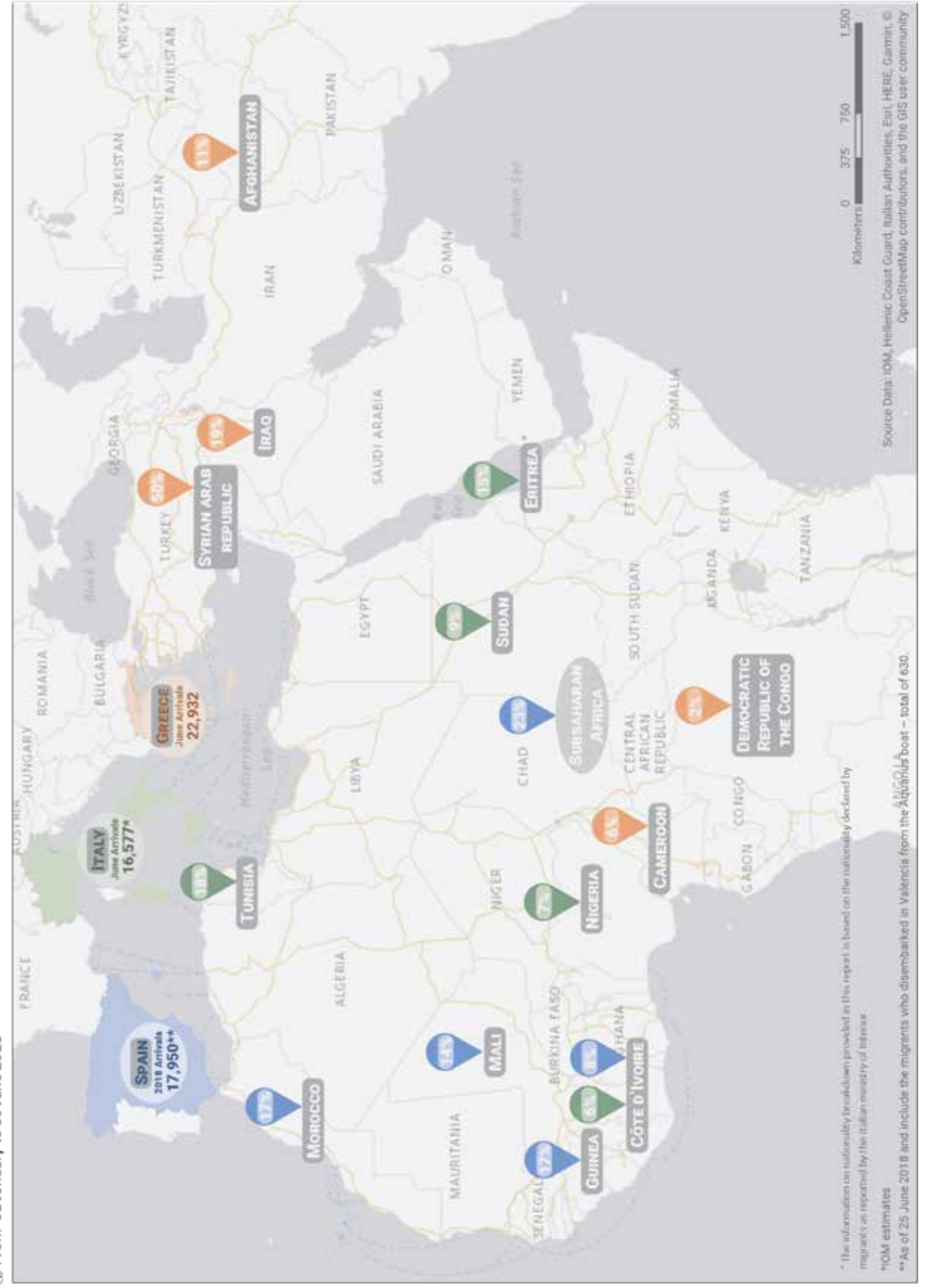
Syrian refugees crossing the Serbian-Croatian border.
© Francesco Malavolta/IOM 2015

OVERVIEW MAPS



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

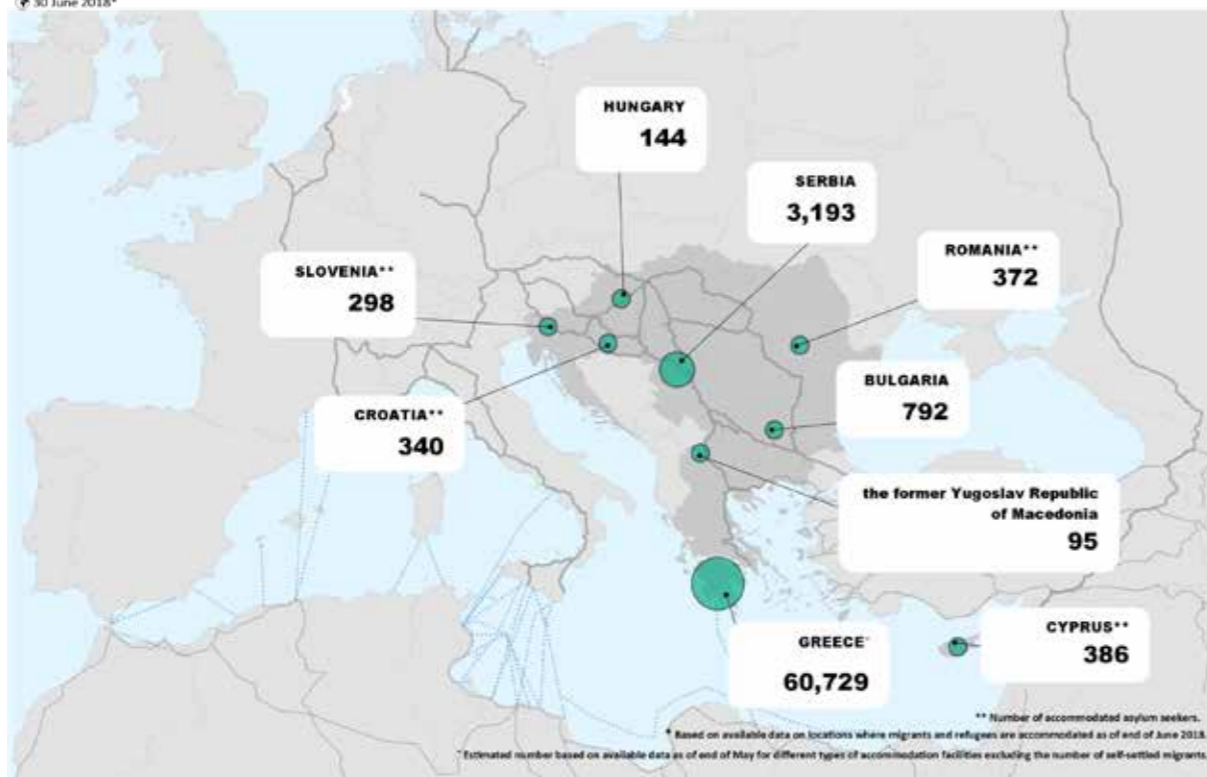
From 01 January to 30 June 2018



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
30 June 2018*

Disclaimer: Base Map Source: ESRI. The 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	June 2016	June 2017	June 2018
Greece ¹	57,155	62,270	60,729
the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	212	63	95
Serbia	863	5,850	3,193
Croatia*	63	585	340
Slovenia*	314	270	298
Hungary	2,130	513	144
Bulgaria	1,562	2,329	792
Cyprus*	/	299	386
Romania*	/	906	372

*Number of asylum seekers.

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

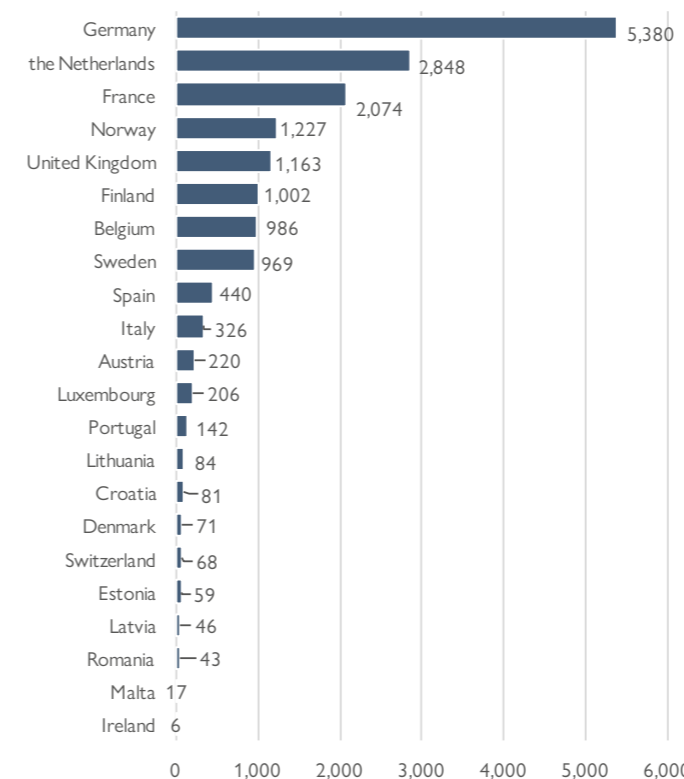
POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

In 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)⁵ between April 2016 and June 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).

5 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



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

Find out more at migration.iom.int

COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL

ITALY⁶

Developments during the reporting period

As of June 2018, 16,577 migrants were reported to have arrived in Italy by sea. This is an 80 per cent decrease in comparison to the same period in 2017. IOM notes that both Libyan and Tunisian authorities have conducted rescue operations that resulted in the return of migrants to their countries of departure (Libya and Tunis) (see more [here](#) and [here](#)). Looking at the available DTM Flow Monitoring data, arrivals of migrants departing from Libya have decreased by 86 per cent in comparison to the same period last year and represent around 70 per cent of all departures of migrants that have arrived in Italy this reporting period. Numerous shipwrecks occurred during the month of June, bringing the

number of missing migrants along the Central Mediterranean route to more than 1,000 (1,068 as of the first of July according to IOM estimates). According to the Italian MOI⁷, Tunisia represents the most declared country of origin in the first half of 2018 (18% of the total, 3,002 individuals), followed by Eritrea⁸ (15%) and then by Sudan (9%), Nigeria (7%), Côte d'Ivoire (6%) and Mali (5%), as well as many other nationalities from Africa and Southern Asia.

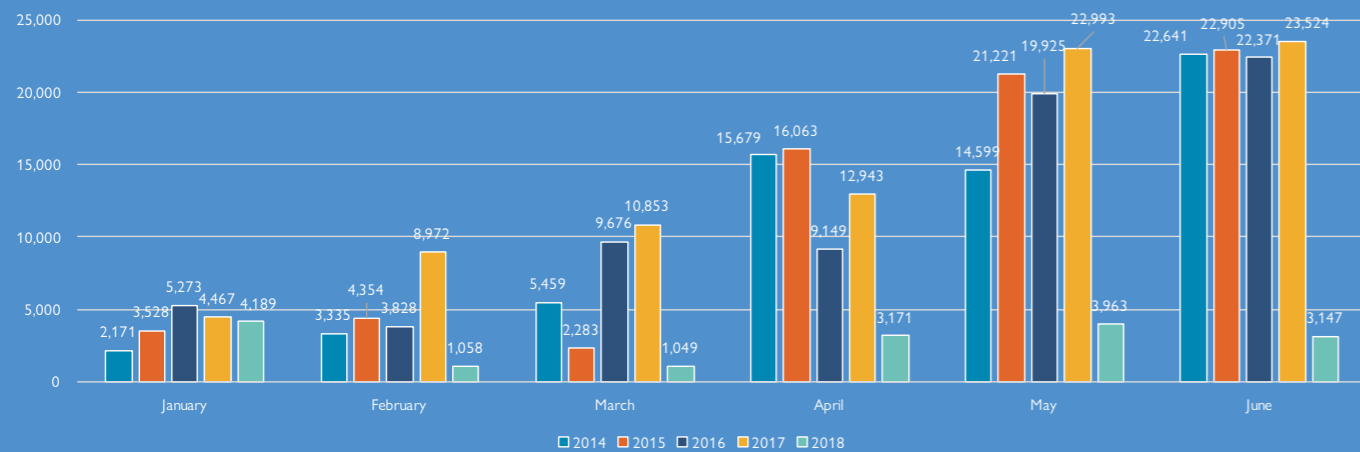
11 June – The Italian Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure prevented the rescue vessel Aquarius (of the NGO SOS Mediterranée) from docking to allow 629 migrants rescued in the Central

Mediterranean to disembark. The vessel instead docked in Valencia, Spain, on June 17 (more [here](#)).

7 June - The melting of snow continues to uncover the bodies of young migrants who tried to cross the Alps during the winter in an attempt to reach France from Italy (more [here](#)).

24 June – An estimated 820 migrants were intercepted and brought back to Libya by the Libyan coast guard over the weekend. This intervention by Libyan authorities took place after the Italian Coast Guard announced that it will no longer intervene to rescue migrants if not in Italian territorial waters (more [here](#)).

Figure 12 Monthly arrivals by sea, 2014 – 2018



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

⁸ The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Italian Ministry of Interior.

⁶ Monthly arrivals for May and June should be considered IOM estimates.

Table 1 Arrivals by sea - top 10 declared nationalities, January - June 2018

Declared nationality	Total	%
Tunisia	3,002	18
Eritrea ⁹	2,555	15
Sudan	1,488	9
Nigeria	1,229	7
Côte d'Ivoire	1,026	6
Mali	875	5
Guinea	808	5
Pakistan	720	4
Iraq	605	4
Algeria	570	3
Others	3,699	22
Total	16,577	100

Known exit points:

Some migrants that arrived in Italy by sea try to move on to other European countries, and formal and informal transit camps are active in border areas with neighbouring countries (France, Switzerland and Austria). Migrants are often stopped or returned 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 who are sent back by French authorities. Also, Como (Italy/Switzerland) and, to a lesser extent, Bolzano (Italy/Austria) are two border cities where transiting migrants gather and try to organize for moving further northwards.

Known entry and exit points

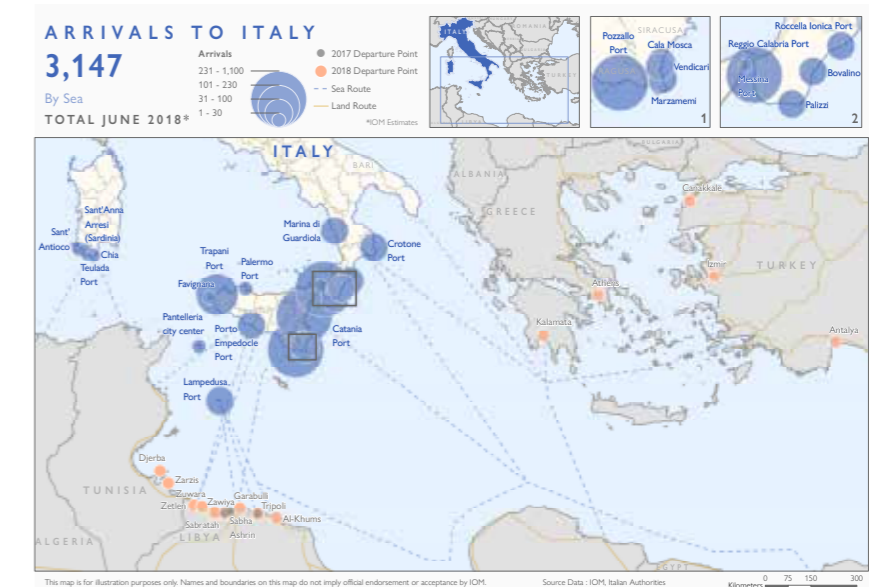
Known entry points:

The main ports of arrival for the first half of the year are those in Sicily (Pozzallo, Augusta, Catania, Lampedusa and Trapani). Despite this, autonomous landings from Tunisia to Sicily and from Algeria to Sardinia have slowed down in June 2018 in comparison to the previous month. Further on, some arrivals are registered in Calabria of boats departing from Turkey or Greece. In regard to departures from Libya, the coordination and responsibilities of the Search and Rescue Operations in international waters in front of Libya are changing. There are fewer NGOs active in the Central Mediterranean Sea, and EU military vessels are operating with difficulty because of bad weather conditions and increased difficulty in coordinating with the maritime authorities of both Italy and Libya.

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

⁹ The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Italian Ministry of Interior.

Map 2 Main departure points from Libya and landing points in Italy (June 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 additional quotas and countries of departure. As of June 2018, 156 refugees have been resettled to Italy with IOM assistance.

Since 2016, a consortium of faith-based organizations (Comunità di Sant'Egidio, Federazione delle Chiese Evangeliche in Italia and Tavola Valdese) has started to organize self-funded humanitarian corridors in agreement with the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Italian Ministry of Interior. A total of more than 1,500 migrants have been resettled over the last two years through this program. In June, 178 refugees have been resettled to Italy from Ethiopia (139) and from Lebanon (39).

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

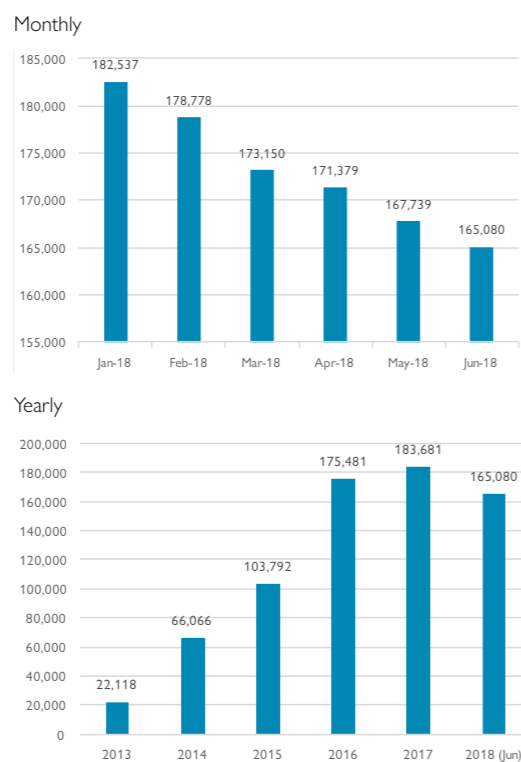


Nationality	Resettled from					Total
	Jordan	Lebanon	Sudan	Syria	Turkey	
Eritrea ¹⁰			55			55
Ethiopia			10			10
The Islamic Republic of Iran					3	3
Syria	83	5				88
Total	83	5	65	0	3	156

Migrants in reception centres

According to the data provided by the Italian Ministry of Interior, 165,080 migrants were hosted in reception centres of various types throughout the country in June 2018. Five regions – Lombardia, Campania, Lazio, Sicilia and Piemonte – host half of all the migrants in reception centres. Around 21 per cent of all migrants are hosted in SPRAR centres (Ordinary System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees), while the rest are hosted in different types of first-level and extraordinary reception centres (CASs, ex-CARA, CPAs and hotspots).

Figure 13 Migrants in reception centres, yearly and monthly figures.



Source: Italy MOI. Note: this data does not include CPR (centres for forced repatriation).

¹⁰ The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Italian Ministry of Interior.

GREECE

Developments during the reporting period

At the end of the second quarter of 2018, Hellenic authorities registered 22,899 migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece by land and sea. More than a half of all individuals arrived by sea, a total of 13,514, and the remaining 9,385 reached Greece from Turkey by land (mainly crossing the Evros river).

Greece has become the most popular entry point for migrants who are crossing the Mediterranean Sea on their journey to Europe. The 22,899 arrivals reported between January and June 2018 represent a 115 per cent increase compared to the 10,679 reported in the same period last year and 65 per cent of the 35,052 reported in the whole of 2017. In contrast to that, arrivals this year are still far behind the 160,115 reported at the end of June 2016. However, 95 per cent of the arrivals in 2016 were registered in the first quarter of the year (January – March), a total of 152,617, and only 7,498 (5%) were registered in the second quarter, half the 15,556 registered in the second quarter of 2018.

An estimated 59 per cent of migrants and refugees arrived in Greece by sea, and the remaining 41 per cent were registered as land arrivals from Turkey. In total this year, there were 9,385 land arrivals, which is the highest number reported for this period since 2015. A significant increase in land arrivals has been observed in the second quarter when compared to the first quarter of 2018. In June, there were 1,311 land arrivals reported, a 32 per cent decrease compared to the 1,954 reported in May and a 67 per cent decrease compared to the 3,975 registered in March. Despite the downward trend, 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, the monthly average was 715, ranging from 393 reported in January to 1,327 registered in March.

The Syrian Arab Republic is the most commonly reported country of origin, declared by 37 per cent of registered migrants and refugees. Iraq

nationals represent the second largest nationality group registered this year (22%), followed by those arriving from Afghanistan (13%). The remaining 28 per cent is distributed among more than 40 different nationality groups.

Figure 15 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals in Greece between January and June 2018

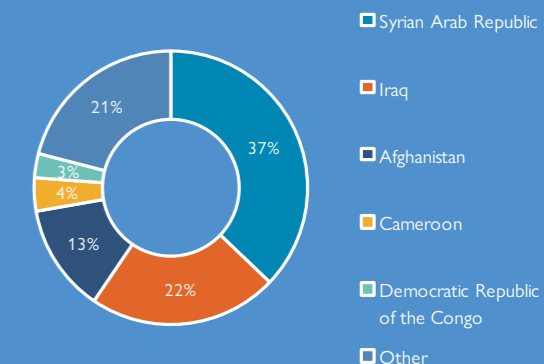


Figure 13 Arrivals between January and June, 2016 - 2018

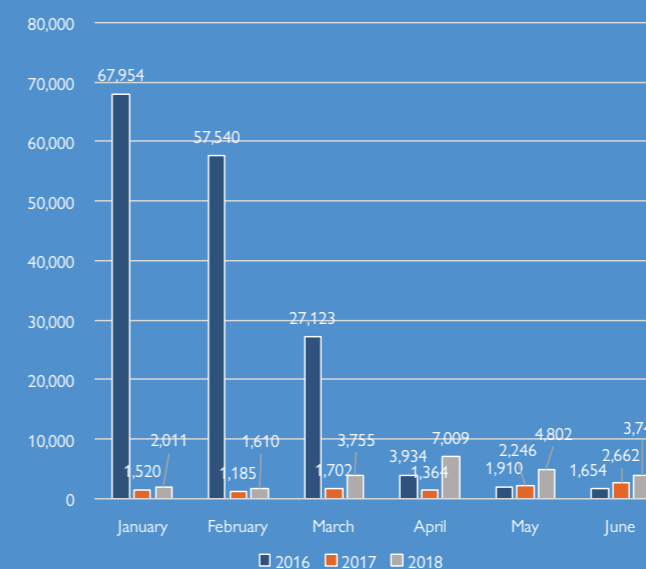
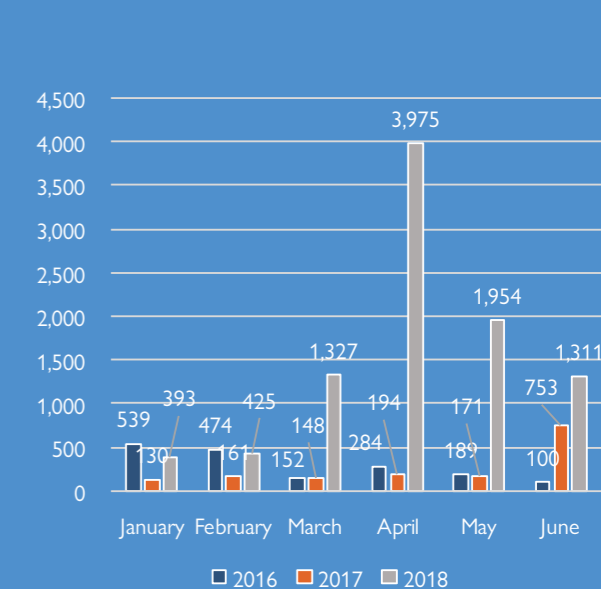


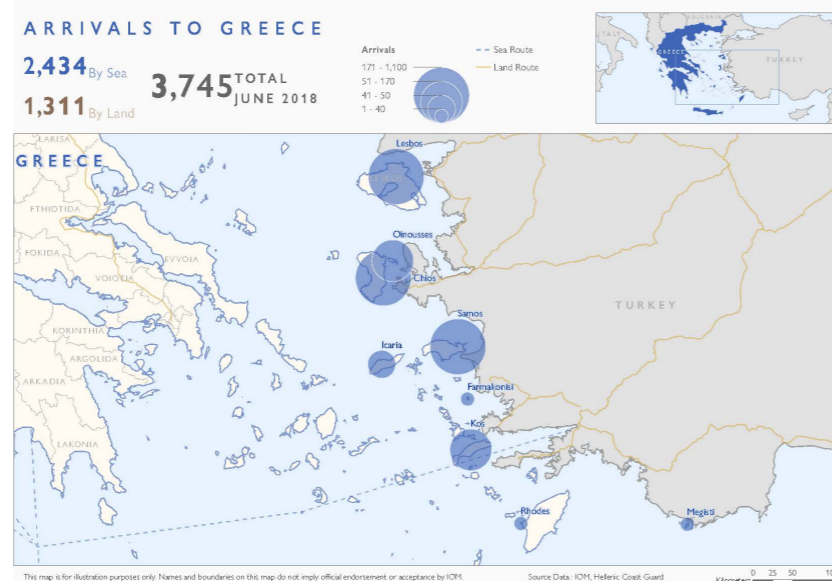
Figure 14 Land arrivals to Greece between January and June, 2016 - 2018



Known entry points

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 - June 2018



Migrant presence

According to the latest available data from IOM Athens and national authorities there were an estimated 60,729¹¹ migrants and refugees in different accommodation facilities on the Greek mainland and islands. This represents a slight increase compared to the 59,935 reported in the previous month. An estimated 29 per cent of people registered as residing in Greece at the end of June 2018 were registered in the facilities on the islands, while the remaining 71 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	17,771
Open Accommodation Facilities on the mainland	14,909
UNHCR Accommodation Scheme on the mainland	21,192
EKKA shelters for adults on the mainland	467
EKKA UAC	3,792
Reception and Identification Centres on the mainland	270
Detention Centres on the mainland	2,328
Total	60,729

11 Note that this figure does not include the number of self-settled migrants in Greece.

SPAIN

Developments during the reporting period

At the end of the second quarter of 2018, a total of 17,950 migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by sea and land, almost double the 9,534 arrivals reported by the Spanish authorities in the same period last year. An estimated 84 per cent of migrants and refugees arrived in Spain using sea routes and the remaining 16 per cent arrived by land to the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla.



Figure 16 IOM staff ready to assist migrants in the port of Valencia, 17 June 2018

17 June – Upon the refusal of the Italian Ministry of Interior to accept the arrival of the Aquarius rescue ship in Italy on Monday, 11 June, Spain's President, Pedro Sánchez, offered a safe port to the vessel. The President of the Valencian Autonomous Region, Ximo Puig, confirmed granting permission for the boat to dock at the port of Valencia where disembarkation started 6 days later, on 17 June. IOM Spain was present in the port, offering support to the Spanish authorities in the reception of the 630 migrants and refugees rescued by the Aquarius off the coast of Libya.

Figure 17 Sea and land arrivals to Spain by month, January - June 2018

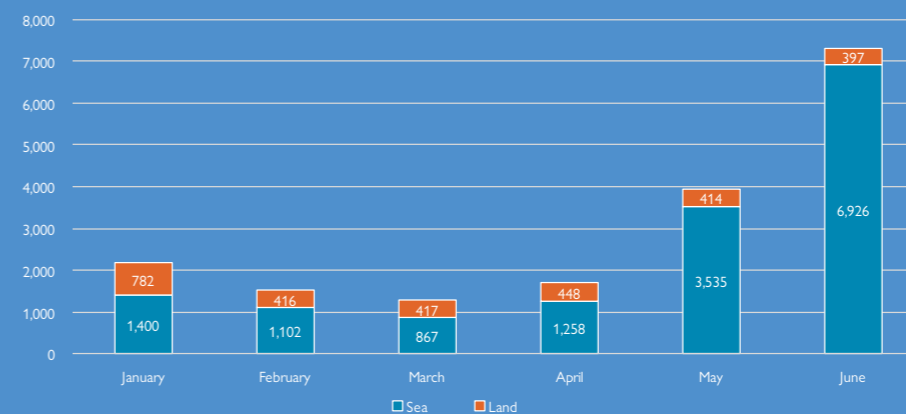
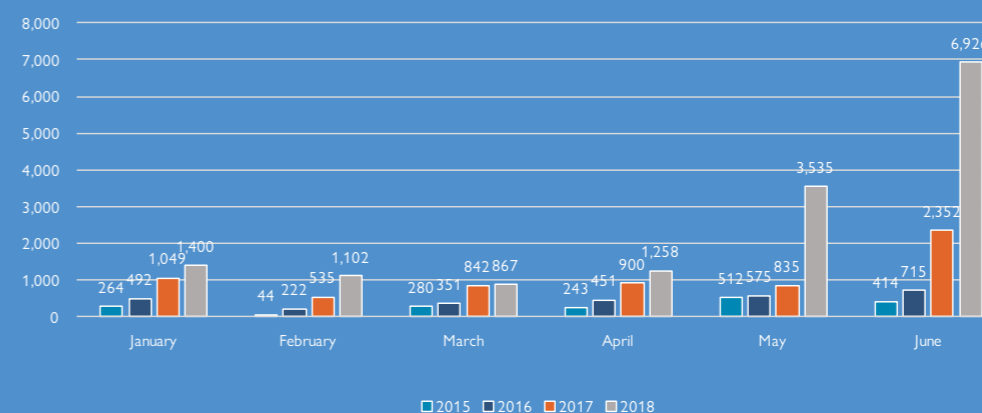


Figure 18 Sea arrivals to Spain, comparison 2015 - 2018



Nationality breakdown

According to the information provided by the Spanish Ministry of Interior, the 10 main nationality groups identified in the first two quarters of 2018 are nationals from Sub-Saharan Africa, Guinea Conakry, Morocco, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Senegal, Cameroon, Algeria and Mauritania. In addition, 85 per cent of migrants and refugees were adult males, followed by 10 per cent adult females and 5 per cent children.

Figure 19 Nationality breakdown of sea arrivals to Spain between January and June 2018*

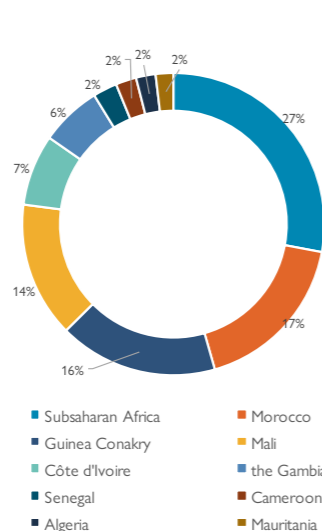
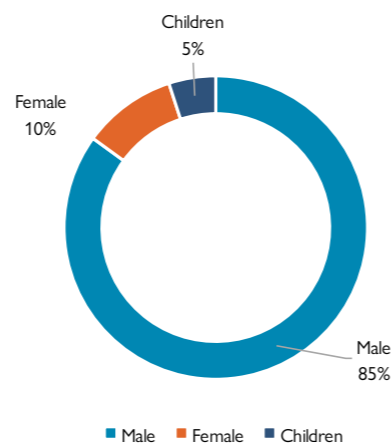


Figure 20 Age/Sex breakdown of arrived migrants, January - June 2018

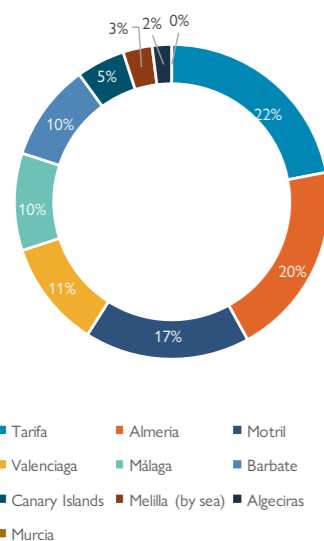


Main entry points

Sea arrivals

During this reporting period, a total of 6,296 migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by sea, mainly to the Coast of Andalusia. This is the highest reported figure since the beginning of the year. According to publicly available information from the Spanish Maritime Agency, the five main landing points in June were Tarifa, Almeria, Motril, Valencia and Málaga.

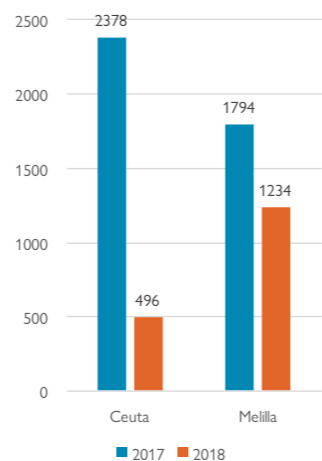
Figure 21 Main entry points, sea arrivals to Spain, January - June 2018



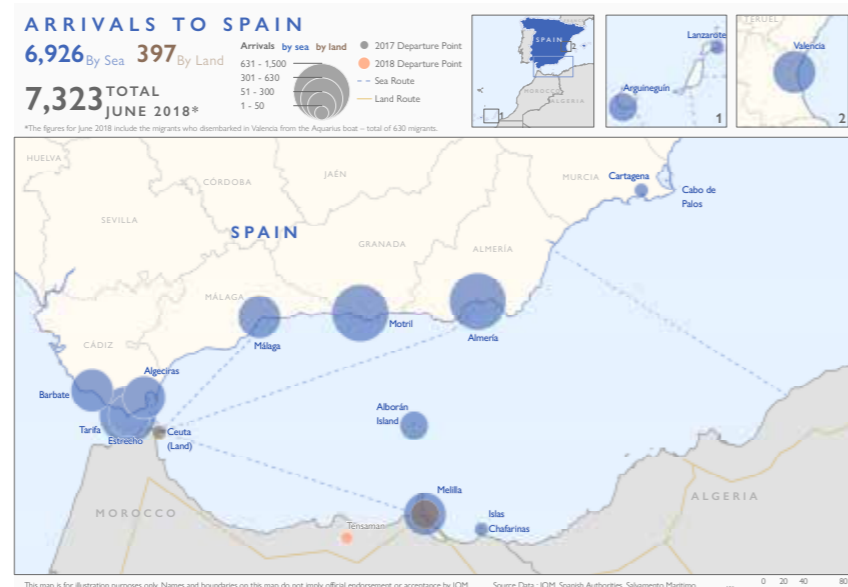
Land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla

From the beginning of the year until the end of June 2018, a total of 2,874 arrived by land to Ceuta (496 individuals) and Melilla (2,378), the two Spanish autonomous regions located in Northern Africa. This represents a 4 per cent decrease (109 less) compared to the same period last year, when a total of 2,983 irregular border crossings from Morocco took place.

Figure 22 Land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla, comparison January - June 2017 and 2018



Map 4 Main arrival points to Spain, June 2018



CYPRUS

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 - 30 June) authorities in Cyprus registered 61 new arrivals. All migrants and refugees that arrived were registered as Syrian nationals (53 males, 1 female and 7 children - all boys).

Figure 23 Arrivals in Cyprus, 2016 - 2018

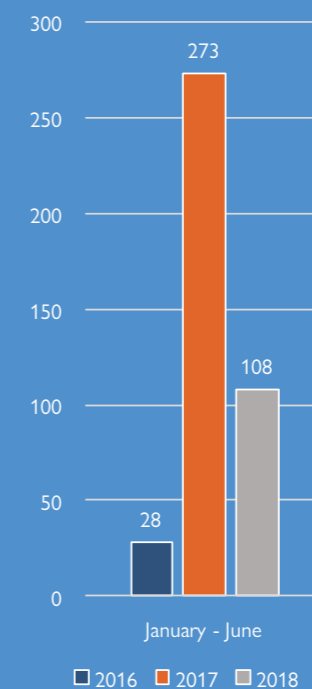
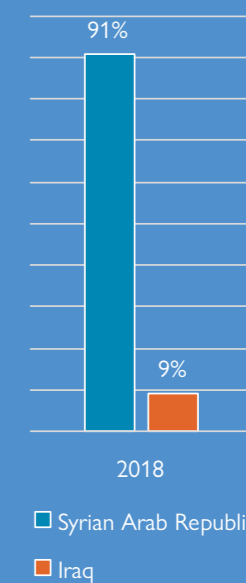


Figure 24 Nationality breakdown (%) of registered arrivals in 2017 and 2018



Migrant presence

At the end of June 2018, 386 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the Kofinou Reception Facility in Cyprus, which represents a 7 per cent increase from the 361 reported at the end of the previous reporting period (May 2018) and a 30 per cent increase compared to the 299 reported at the end of June 2017.

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



BULGARIA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and June 2018, Bulgarian authorities apprehended 589 irregular migrants. More than a half of all apprehended migrants were intercepted irregularly residing inside the country. Another quarter of all irregular migrants were apprehended on entry from Turkey and the remaining 15 per cent on exit towards Serbia. In addition to that, a total of 115 irregular migrants were registered on entry from Greece¹². Registered apprehensions in 2018 have decreased 46 per cent compared to the same period in 2017, and have decreased by ten times when compared to the 5,535 apprehended between January and June 2016.

According to available data on nationalities apprehended on entry and exit to the country in the second quarter of 2018 and 2017, an increase is observed in the presence of Syrian, Iraqi and Turkish nationals. Estimated 30 per cent of intercepted migrants and refugees this year were of Syrian origin, a twenty percentage points increase compared 10 per cent reported in the same period last year. Further on, the presence of Iraqi nationals increased by 11 percentage points, from 13% in 2017 to 24% in 2018 and the presence of Turkish nationals increased by 7 percentage points, from only 1% in 2017 to 8% in 2018.

In contrast to that, a decrease is observed in the presence of migrants from Afghanistan and Pakistan. At the end of the second quarter of 2017, more than a half of all intercepted individuals on entry and exit from the country were of Afghan origin (51%), while this year this is only the case for 15% of the overall registered irregular migrants. Estimated 17 per cent of all migrants registered between January and June 2017 were of Pakistani origin and this year this decreased to only 1% of the overall caseload.

Figure 25 Number of irregular migrants apprehended in Bulgaria between January and June, 2016 - 2018

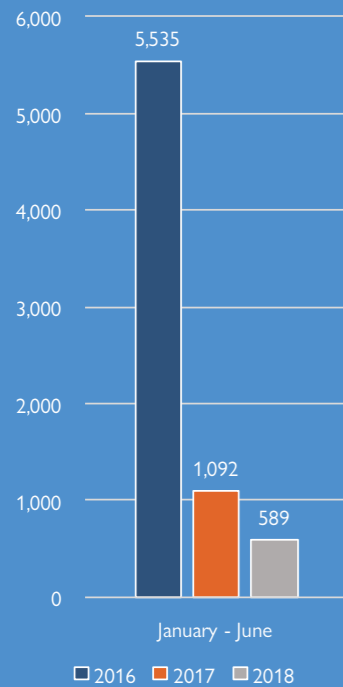
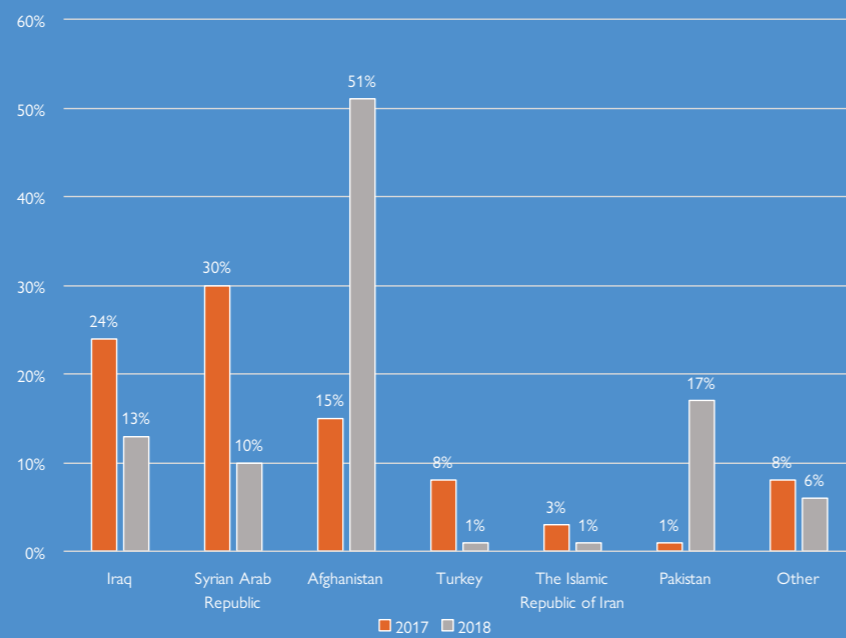


Figure 26 Top three nationalities (%) apprehended on entry and exit between January and June, 2017 - 2018



¹² This figure is not added to the total of arrivals to avoid potential double counting considering that these migrants might have been already counted as arrivals in Greece.

Migrant presence

Estimated 792 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in different reception facilities in Bulgaria, occupying only 13 per cent of the overall capacity (5,940). This represents a 30 per cent decrease compared to the 1,069 reported at the end of the previous reporting period, and it is three times less than the 2,329 reported at the end of June 2017 and two and a half times less than 2,130 reported at the end of June 2016. Majority of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers are from Syrian Arab Republic and Afghanistan.

Figure 27 Nationality breakdown (%) of migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in the premises run by the State Agency for Refugees and the Ministry of Interior (SAR)

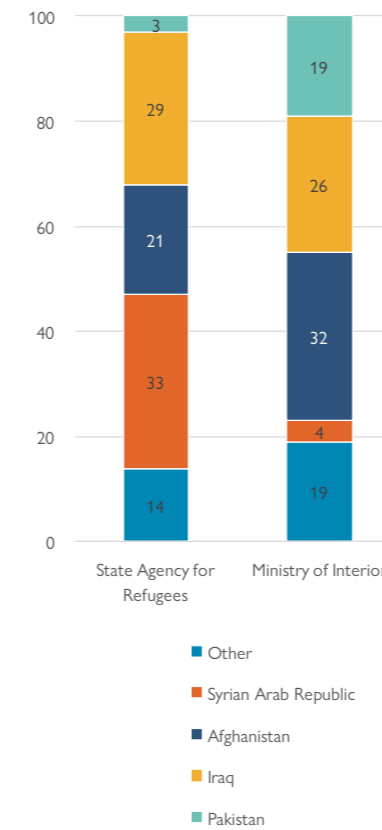
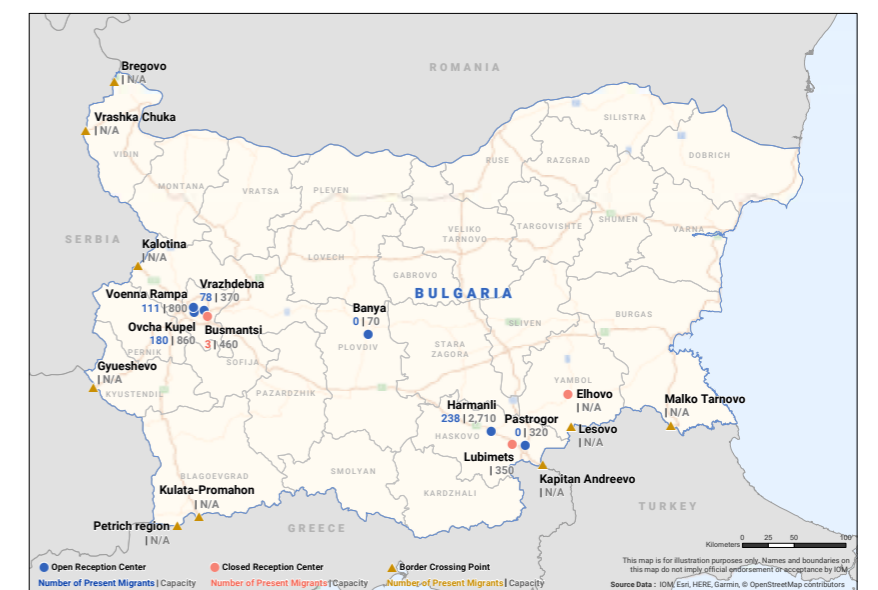


Table 3 Reception facilities in Bulgaria with information on occupancy and capacity as of the end of June 2018

Accommodation facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodated
Facilities run by the State Agency for Refugees		
Open Reception Centre in Banya	70	0
Open Reception Centre in Pastrogor	320	0
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Ovcha Kupel	860	80
Open Reception Centre in Sofia - Vrazhdebna	370	78
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Voenna Rampa	800	111
Closed Reception Centre in Harmanli	2,710	238
Closed Reception Centre in Sofia - Busmantsi	60	3
Facilities run by the Ministry of Interior		
Closed Reception Centre in Lyubimets	350	
Closed Reception Centre in Busmantsi	400	182
Closed Reception Centre in Elhovo (temporarily closed due to renovation)	N/A	
Total	5,940	792

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



TRANSIT COUNTRIES

CROATIA

Developments during the reporting period

According to the last available data, Croatian border police intercepted 342 irregular migrants in June 2018, a 27 per cent decrease compared to the 468 reported in the previous month, and double the 168 reported in June 2017. At the end of the second quarter 2018, Croatian authorities apprehended 2,552 irregular migrants, a 97 per cent increase compared to the same period in 2017 when 1,297 irregular migrants were intercepted.

More than a third of apprehensions in 2018 (37%) occurred in Vukovarsko-Srijemska county on the border with Serbia. 23 per cent of all intercepted migrants were of Afghan origin, followed by those from Turkey (13%), Kosovo¹³ (11%), Pakistan (8%) and Syrian Arab Republic (8%).

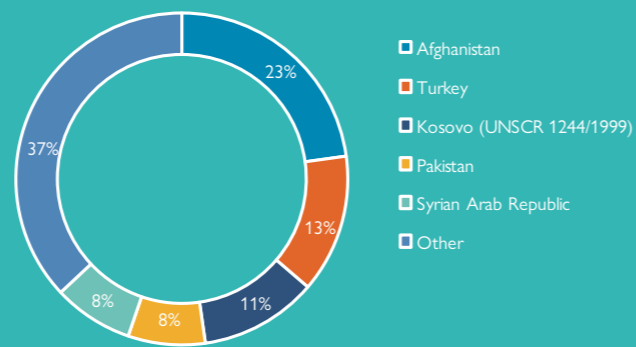
Migrant presence

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 per cent and children were 20 per cent (including 3 UASC).

Figure 28 Number of apprehended migrants on entry and exit between January and June 2017 - 2018



Figure 29 Nationality breakdown of irregular migrants apprehended between January and June 2018



¹³ 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.

Table 4 Reception facilities in Croatia with information on occupancy and capacity as of the end of June 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	308	189 adult males, 54 adult females and 65 children	Mainly Syrian (107), Iraqi (60), Iranian (27) and Afghan (27) nationals
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Kutina	100	30	5 adult males, 5 adult females and 20 children	14 Afghan, 7 Syrian, 5 Iraqi and 4 Iranian nationals
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	100(120)	2	2 adult males	1 Afghan and 1 Algerian national
Total	800(820)	340		

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



HUNGARY

Developments during the reporting period

At the end of the second quarter 2018, Hungarian authorities reported apprehending 261¹⁴ irregular migrants who had entered Hungary through different points along the Hungarian border since the beginning of the year. During the reporting period (1 – 30 June 2018) authorities intercepted 18 new individuals, which represents a 77 per cent decrease when compared to the 77 reported in May 2018. The figure is a 64 per cent decrease compared to the 50 registered in June 2017, and only a small fraction of the 3,768 reported in June 2016.

Additionally, a total of 40 migrants and asylum seekers were admitted to Röszke (16, 2 Iranian and 14 Afghan nationals) and Tompa (24, 1 Syrian and 23 Iraqi 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 71 per cent, were children (78 per cent of children were younger than 14).

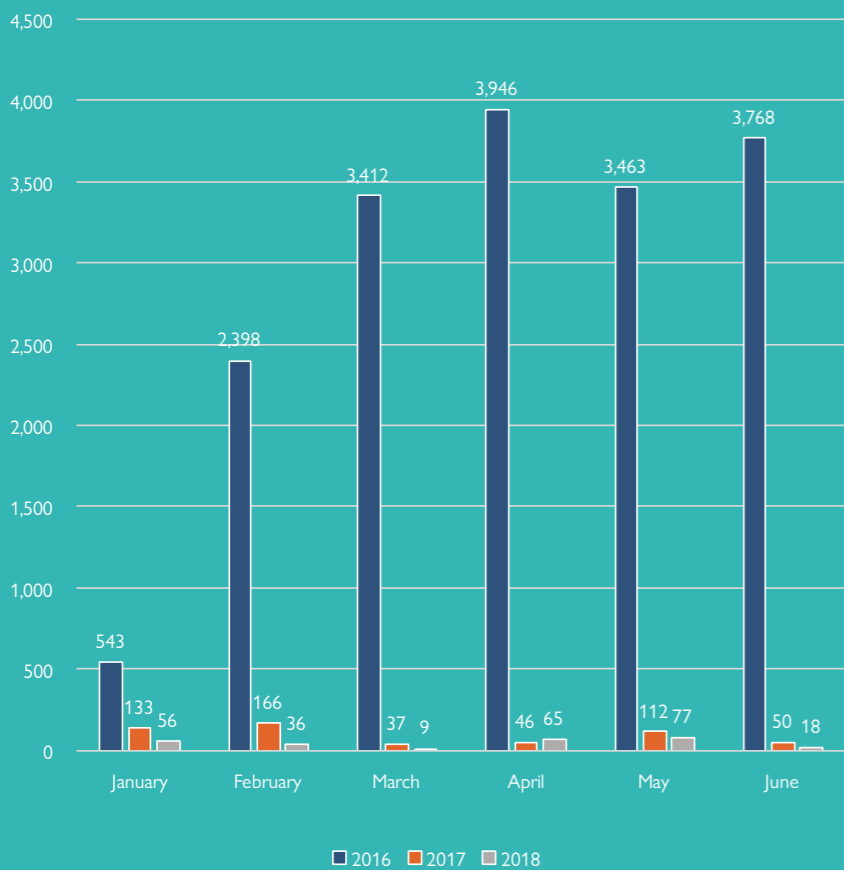
During the reporting period, Hungarian authorities reported 165 interventions that prevented a total of 41 individuals from crossing into Hungary, and returned 124 migrants to the neighboring countries (mainly

Serbia and Romania). This represents a 59 per cent decrease compared to 399 interventions reported in the previous reporting period. Since the beginning of 2018, authorities had a total of 2,761 cases – 1,090 individuals were prevented from crossing into the country and 1,673 were escorted out of the country.

5 June – During the intergovernmental negotiations on the UN Global Compact for Migration in New York, Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Péter Szijjártó elaborated anti-migration sentiment of the Hungarian Government by saying that “migration shouldn’t be managed, it should be stopped... the Governments should not be making a major effort to make illegal migration legal, but to ensure that people can live in peaceful conditions in their own homelands” (see more [here](#)).

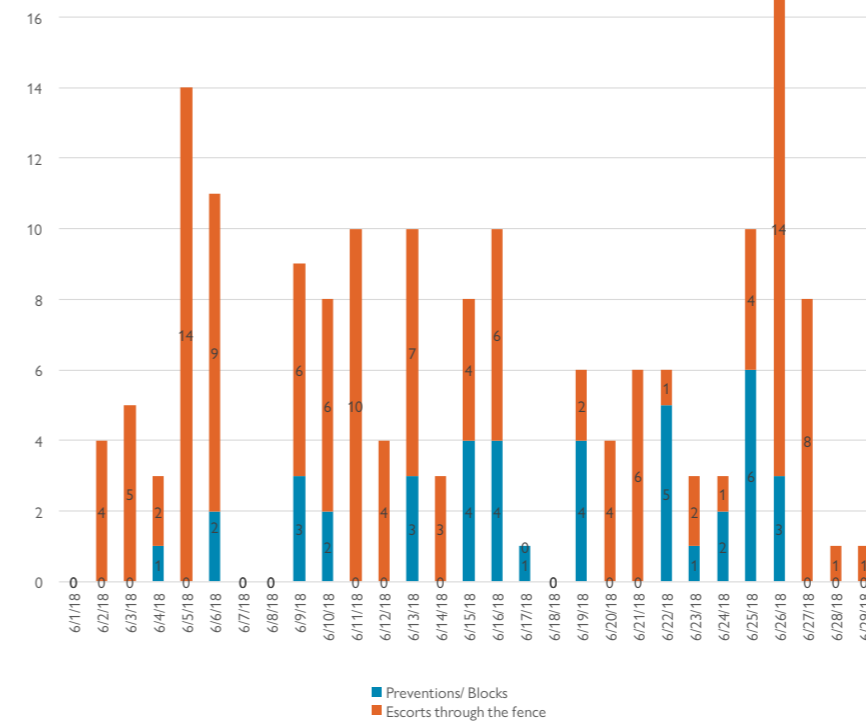
7 June - Hungary is prepared to support the border protection efforts of the countries lying on the new migration route even with the deployment of police forces, György Bakondi, Chief Security Advisor to the Prime Minister said on Thursday on the public service television news channel M1. The new migration route leads from Albania, through Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina, to Croatia, Slovenia and Austria, and from there to Italy, he explained. The chief advisor also highlighted that illegal immigrants are arriving in increasingly large numbers via the Turkish-Greek border, while the usual sea route has lost some of its significance. The composition of the groups arriving in Europe has also changed: more and more Iranians, Bangladeshis, Pakistanis and Afghans are attempting to cross the borders, Mr Bakondi added (see more [here](#)).

Figure 30 Irregular entries to Hungary between January and June 2016 – 2018



14 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.

Figure 31 Daily apprehensions by the Hungarian police, June 2018



Migrant presence

By the end of June there were 144 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 (59) and Tompa (54). This represents a 77 per cent decrease compared to the 513 reported at the end of June 2017.

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



20 June - Parliament passed the “Stop Soros” package of laws that penalize activities in support of illegal migration. The Fundamental Law shall rule that, unless consented to by Parliament, immigrants may not be resettled in Hungary, and those who arrive in Hungary via a safe country and are not threatened with persecution may not be granted asylum. The Stop Soros legislative package, which includes amendments to the Penal Code, will also make the organization of illegal immigration a punishable offence. Financially supporting illegal migration, gaining from it financially or undertaking such activities within 8 km of the border are punishable with one year’s prison sentence. The government submitted a bill seeking to introduce a 25 per cent special tax on organizations that support migration with a view to contributing to government spending on the handling of migration. Revenue from the tax will be spent exclusively on border protection measures, according to the bill. The Venice Commission has called on Hungary to repeal provisions of the “Stop Soros” package, asserting that certain provisions of the “Stop Soros” package of laws on illegal migration should be repealed as they seriously impair legitimate NGO work. (see more [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)).

27 June - Hungary will not accept any kind of compromise that includes the mandatory distribution of immigrants and asylum-seekers in any form. The Minister of State added that the goal of the Hungarian Government is for member states to recognize during the upcoming Austrian Presidency of the Council of the European Union, which it will assume from 1 July this year, that instead of an approach based on distribution, the protection of the EU’s external borders must be placed at the centre of focus (see more [here](#)).

ROMANIA

Developments during the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2018, authorities in Romania apprehended 367 migrants and asylum seekers entering and exiting the country. The majority of individuals (263) were apprehended while trying to exit the country, mainly towards Hungary (Arad, Satu Mare, Bihor and Timis County). The remaining 104 individuals were intercepted entering from Bulgaria (Giurgiu, Timis, Caras Severin, Constanta and Dolj County) and Serbia (Timis and Caras Severin County). There were 49 individuals registered as apprehended during this reporting period, a slight decrease compared to 55 apprehended in the previous reporting period and less than half the 123 registered in June 2017.

Iraqi nationals are the largest registered nationality group this year (44%), followed by Iranian (20%) and Afghan (10%) nationals. Migrants and asylum seekers from the Syrian Arab Republic comprise another 9 per cent of the overall caseload, and those from Turkey represent 5 per cent (see complete breakdown below).

Figure 32 Apprehensions on entry and exit to Romania between January and June 2018

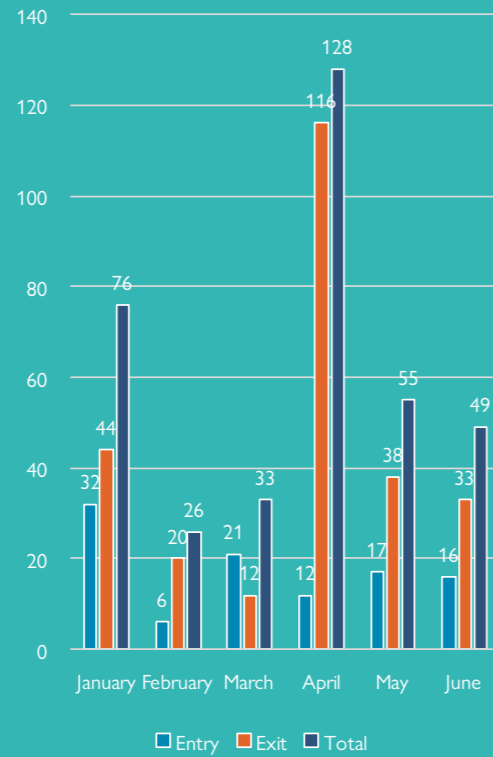
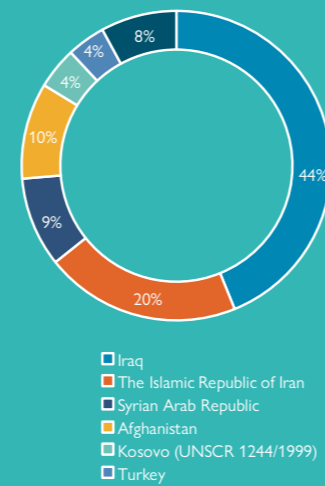


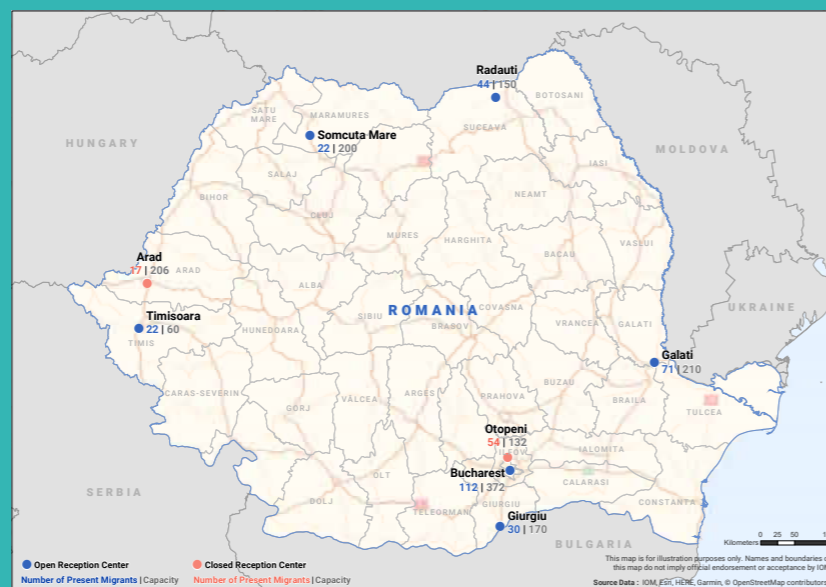
Figure 33 Nationality breakdown (%) of migrants apprehended between January and June 2018



Migrant presence

At the end of June, there were 372 migrants and asylum seekers registered as residing in state-run accommodation facilities. This represents an 18 per cent increase compared to the 396 reported at the end of May. More than half were in the asylum centres located in Bucharest (112), Galati (71) and Otopeni (54) (see more information on the map below).

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



SERBIA

Developments during the reporting period

In the past two months, a total of 1,586 new migrants were registered in the Reception Centers in Serbia, double the 707 registered in the same period last year. During this reporting period (1 – 30 June) 1,103 migrants were registered in the centers, almost seven times the 163 registered in May 2018.

According to observations from IOM field colleagues, there was an increase in the presence of Pakistani and Afghan nationals in unofficial sites around Belgrade. Migrants arrived in groups, mainly from Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Some of the migrants decide to register in the nearby Obrenovac Reception Center, while the majority aims to move towards the border area to try to cross to Croatia or Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Migrants presence

Over the course of June 2018, the total estimated number of accommodated migrants and refugees in government facilities (13 transit-reception centres, 5 asylum centres) and border crossing zones increased from an estimated 2,614 at the beginning of the month to an estimated 2,765 reported on 30 June. It is estimated that close to 428 migrants and refugees remain in the open, mainly in the unofficial camps near the border with Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina (234) and in Belgrade City area (194). The overall number

of migrants and refugees in Serbia was around 3,193 at the end of June. An estimated 37 per cent of migrants accommodated in the reception centers were of Afghan origin, followed by those arriving from Pakistan (22%), The Islamic Republic of Iran (21%), Iraq (9%) and the Syrian Arab Republic (1%). Nationals of Somalia, Bangladesh, Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Cuba and Ghana comprise the remaining 10 per cent of migrants accommodated in the reception centers.

Figure 35 Number of accommodated migrants in the Reception Centers in Serbia, weekly trends in June 2018

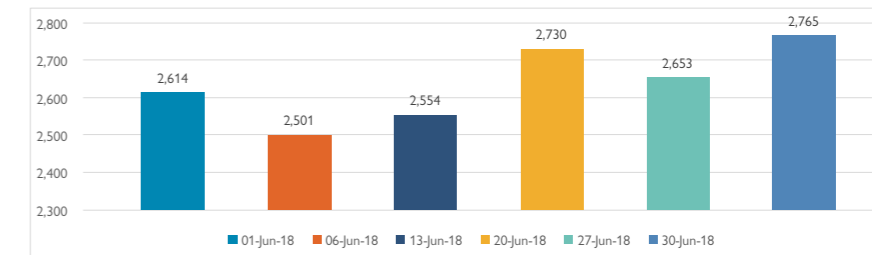
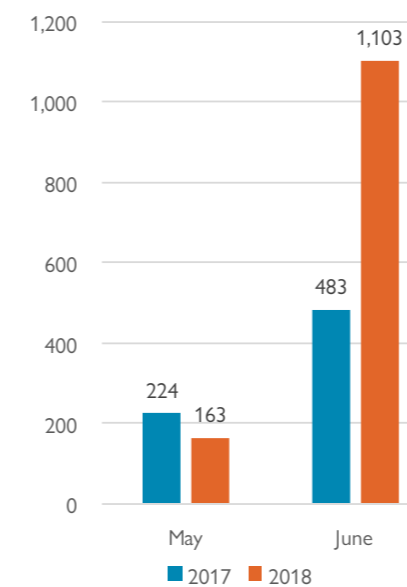


Figure 34 Newly registered migrants in the reception centers in Serbia in May and June 2017 - 2018



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



SLOVENIA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and June 2018 authorities in Slovenia apprehended 3,266 irregular migrants, four times the 748 reported in the same period in 2017, and more than the 1,930 reported for the whole 2017. During this reporting period (1 – 30 June) authorities registered a total of 883 irregular migrants, a 23 per cent decrease compared to 1,158 reported in May and five times more than the 181 reported in June 2017.

Pakistan and Algeria were the most commonly reported countries of origin, with 40 per cent of individuals registered (25% and 15% respectively). The Syrian Arab Republic (8%), Afghanistan (8%) and Morocco (8%) 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, The Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kosovo¹⁵, Turkey, India and Libya.

Figure 37 Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and June 2018

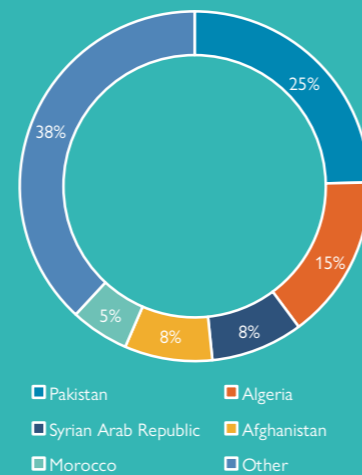
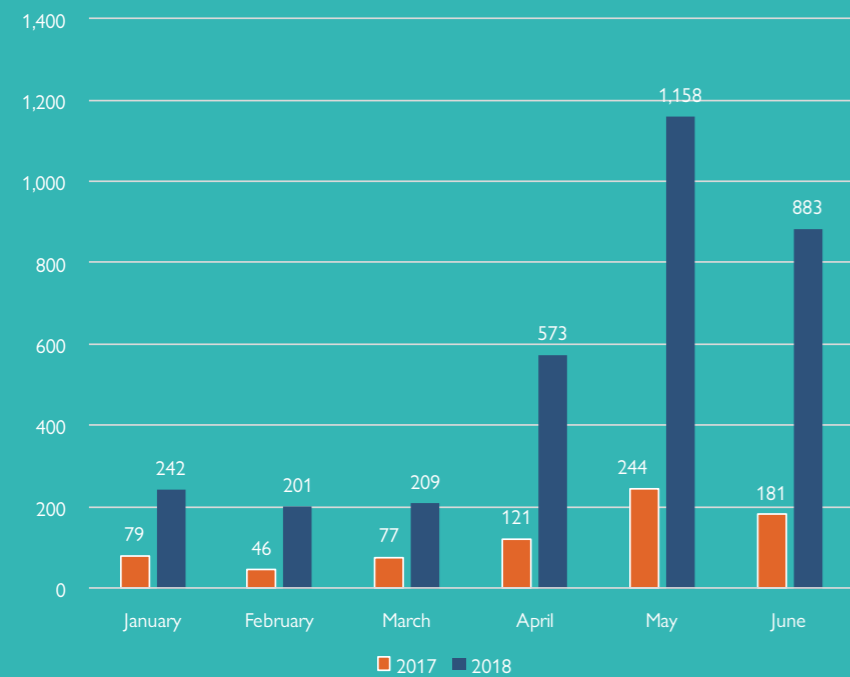


Figure 36 Irregular migrants apprehended in Slovenia, monthly overview for 2017 and 2018



5 June – According to the Slovenian Press Agency (STA), local officials from the South-East of the country stated that the existing border capacities are sufficient for controlling the irregular crossings on the Kolpa/Kupa river. In case of increase, the controls along the border with Croatia will be enhanced.

11 June - According to the STA and newspaper Dnevnik, the Slovenian police identified more than 120 migrants crossing the border irregularly over the past weekend, the majority of them in the South-Eastern region of Bela Krajina. The Police Directorate Koper apprehended 49 migrants that irregularly entered Slovenia. Most of them (27) were Afghan nationals; three were returned to Croatia, while the others submitted their asylum applications. In the Bela Krajina region, in addition to the apprehensions, a German citizen was arrested for transporting three Syrian nationals.

¹⁵ 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

At the end of June 2018, there were 298 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in different facilities around the country. This represents a decrease compared to the 317 reported at the end of May, and a 5 per cent decrease compared to the 314 reported at the end of June 2017.

20 June - Several Slovenian NGOs have sent a letter to Prime Minister Miro Cerar urging him to order an independent investigation into alleged push backs of migrants on the Slovenian-Croatian border. The police force has denied the allegations, saying that migrants are treated professionally and in line with the law.

29 June - A total of 1,450 persons requested asylum in Slovenia last year, including 388 unaccompanied children. According to the Legal Information Centre of NGOs – PIC, the number of requests for asylum rose significantly in the spring only to plunge in June.

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



THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 30 June), authorities in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia registered 276 new arrivals, a 14 per cent decrease from the 325 reported in May 2018, and a significant contrast with the 45 apprehensions reported in June 2017. Since the beginning of 2018, authorities registered a total of 1,098 migrants and asylum seekers, which is 9 times the number reported in the same period in 2017 (122) and 100 times less than 85,000 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 between April and June following the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement.

More than one third of the registered migrants were of Iranian origin (38%), followed by those from Afghanistan (15%), Iraq (13%) and Pakistan (10%). Libyan nationals comprised another 8 per cent of the overall caseload and 3 per cent were registered as Algerian nationals (see the complete breakdown below).

Figure 39 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in 2018

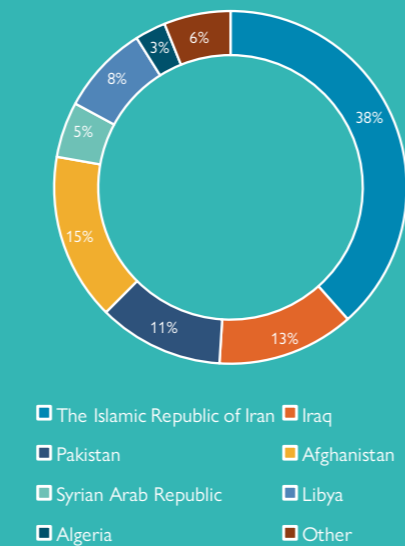


Figure 38 Registered arrivals to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia between January and June 2018

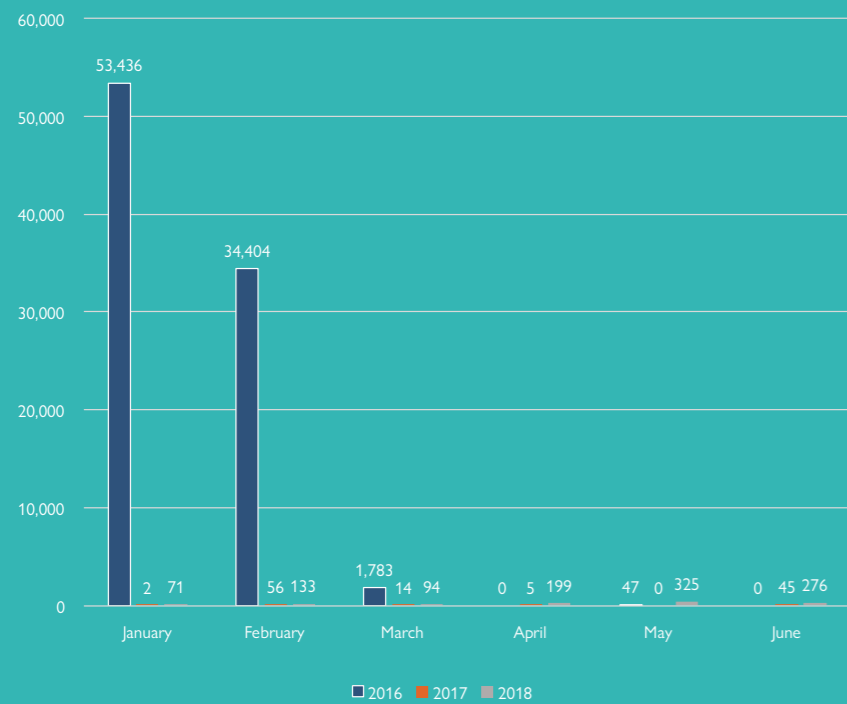


Figure 40 Age/sex breakdown of apprehended irregular migrants in 2018

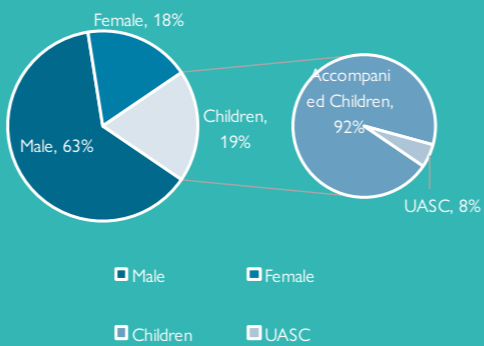


Table 5 Accommodation facilities (with occupancy/capacity) by the end of June 2018

Name of accommodation facility	Capacity*	Present at the end of June	Nationalities
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—FYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	21	Nationals of Iran (7), Iraq (7), Bangladesh (6) and Sri Lanka (1)
Tabanovce Transit Centre (FYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	43	Nationals of Iran (14), Libya (13), Pakistan (10), Morocco (2), Algeria (1), Bangladesh (1), Afghanistan (1) and Iraq (1)
Vizbegovo – Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers	150	7	Nationals of Pakistan (2), Afghanistan (3) and Russian Federation (2)
Gazi Baba – Reception Centre for Foreigners	120	19	Nationals of Pakistan (9), Bangladesh (4), Sri Lanka (4), Serbia (1) and Albania (1)
Vlae – Safe House	25-30	5	Nationals of Syrian Arab Republic (2); Congo (2) and Pakistan (1)
TOTAL	2,495-2,600	95	

Migrant presence

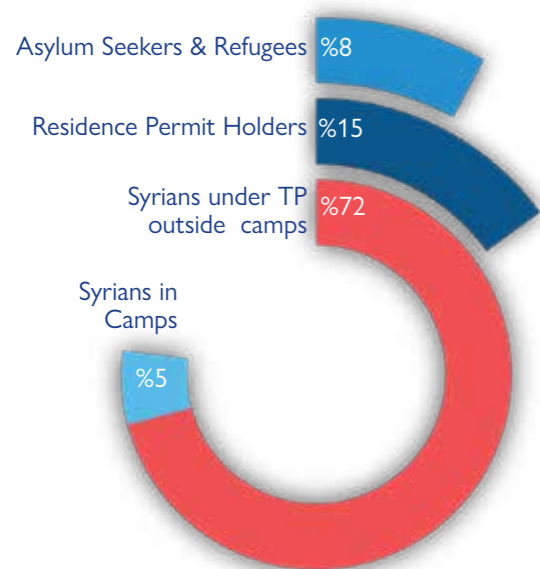
The available data shows that on 30 June 2018, there were 95 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in reception centres around the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This represents a 40 per cent increase when compared to May 2018 and June 2017 when 63 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the reception centers.

Additionally, the Red Cross teams present near the northern border with Serbia reported assisting 1,100 persons, according to their June report. The Red Cross mobile team present in the southern part of the country assisted a total of 591 persons in Gevgelija.

Map 12 Accommodation facilities in The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with information on occupancy and capacity, June 2018



MPM TURKEY



Background and Latest Figures

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 (3,562,523* individuals) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR, as of end of May 2018, 362,943** 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 539,860 in comparison to June 2017 (3.4 million foreign nationals), most of the increase was recorded as Syrian nationals (492,560).

In addition, there are 710,195* foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits including humanitarian residency holders. This number was 122,329 less in June 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.

*Data source DGMM, 28.06.2018

**Data source UNHCR, 31.05.2018

Turkey's Temporary Protection regime grants the 3,562,523 Syrian nationals the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 3,347,905 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. 214,618 Syrians live in 19 camps the majority of which are also located close to the Syrian border. Twenty two temporary accommodation centers were hosting migrants in Turkey in May 2017; however, currently three of the centers are no longer operational. As a result, there is a decrease of 30,783 persons in the centers' residence numbers. The number of Syrians under temporary protection decreased for the first time since two years. The decrease was recorded as 20,000 persons.

*Data source DGMM, 28.06.2018

Asylum Seekers and Refugees

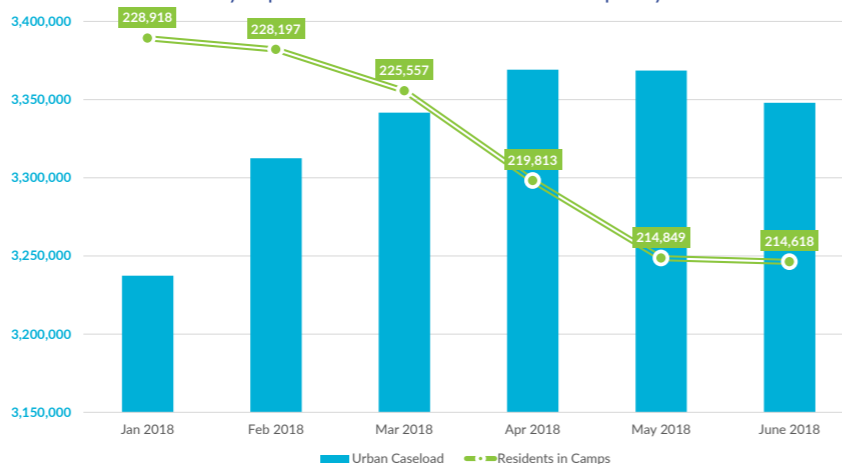
Another significant group of foreign nationals requiring international protection in Turkey are 362,943 asylum-seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Afghanistan, Iraq and other countries. An increase of 47,300 persons has been recorded in this category in comparison to May 2017. (Data Source UNHCR, 31.05.2018)

Residence Permit Holders

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 710,195 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.

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

Monthly Population Chart of Persons Under Temporary Protection



Apprehended/Rescued Persons on Sea



The Turkish Coast Guard apprehended 1,926 irregular migrants in June yet nine fatalities were recorded. The number of irregular migrants were 1,888 in June 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. Apprehensions on the hotspots on the Aegean Sea are shown in the map on the left.

Apprehensions/Rescues by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2018 (1 January - 30 June 2018)								
Time period	Number of cases		Number of irregular migrants		Number of deaths		Number of organizers	
	Aegean	All Seas	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
March	37	41	1,534	1,849	19	19	-	1
April	55	58	2,358	2,534	-	-	2	4
May	65	69	3,184	3,398	7	7	4	5
June	53	55	1,922	1,926	-	9	-	11
Total	274	292	11,678	12,710	26	35	10	34

After completion of the identification process of the apprehended persons, they are referred to removal centers by gendarmerie or are issued a deportation letter unless they claim asylum. However, they still have the right to claim asylum after being referred to a removal center or issued deportation letters. The top ten nationalities of apprehended/rescued migrants are Syrian, Central African, Afghan, Iraqi, Somalian, Eritrean, Senegalese, Congolese, Angolan and Malian.

*Data source T.C.G., 30.06.2018

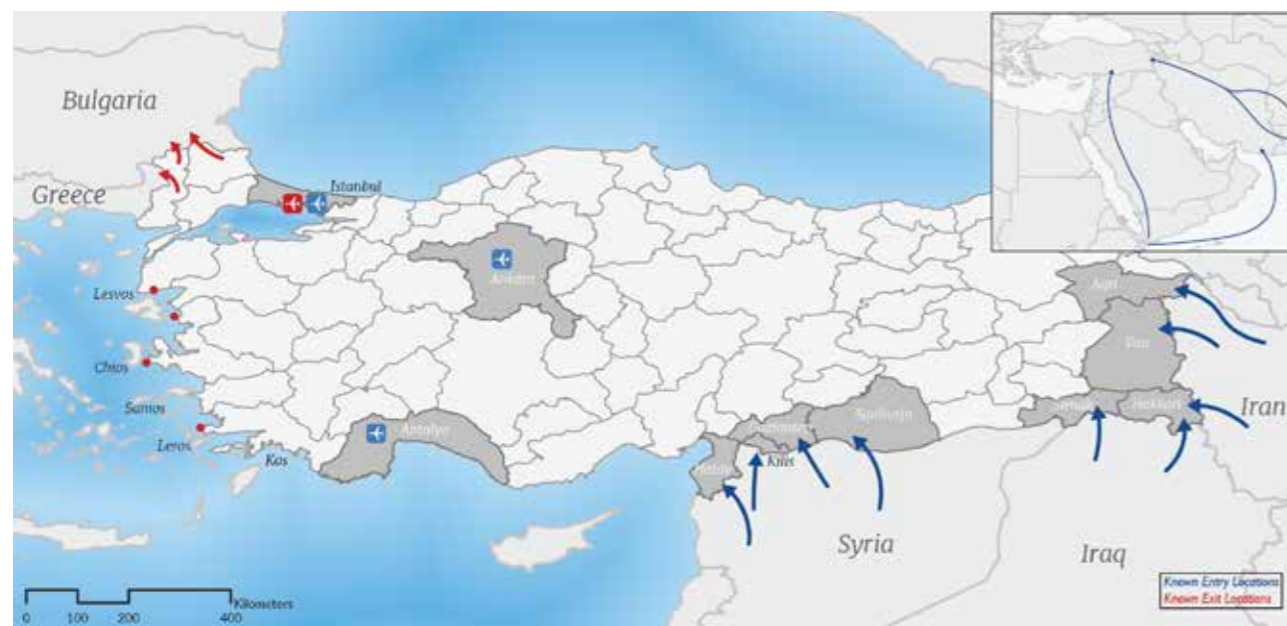
Apprehended Persons on Land

Apprehensions by Turkish Land Forces (1 - 30 June 2018)			
Entry		Exit	
Syria	11,617	Greece	3,098
Greece	581	Bulgaria	49
Iran	347	Syria	19
Iraq	125	Iraq	10
Bulgaria	14	Georgia	3
Total	12,684	Total	3,179

According to Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) daily figures, in June 2018, 15,863 irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Greek, Bulgarian and Georgian borders of Turkey. In comparison, this number was 27,621 in June 2017. The entry and exit figures breakdown are as shown in the table on the left. The highest number of irregular crossings at entry and exit happened at the border with Syria, with a total number of 11,636 apprehended persons.

The irregular exits are higher at the Western Borders while Syrian, Iraqi and Iranian borders are continuing to be entry points to Turkey. In comparison to previous months there is a decrease in the irregular border entries from Syria to Turkey (12,658). In May 2018, 24,294 irregular entries of persons were recorded at this border.

*Data Source T.A.F., 30.06.2018



see disclaimer on page 39*

Known Entry and Exit Points

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

Known entry points by air: İstanbul Atatürk, İstanbul Sabiha Gökçen, Antalya, Esenboğa Ankara (from third countries)

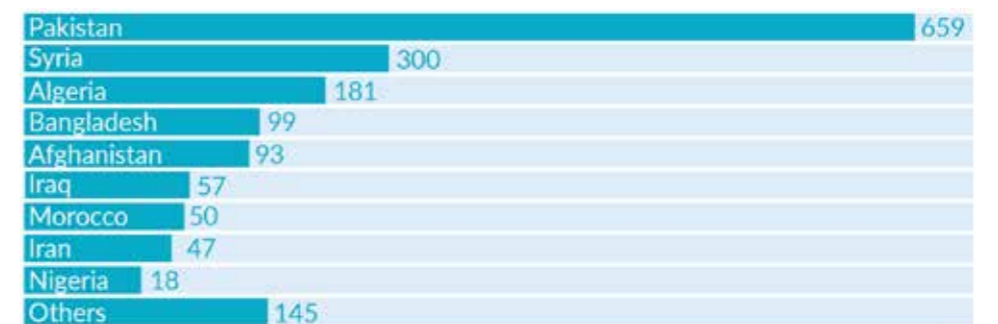
Known exit points by sea: Çeşme, Ayvalık, Didim, Bodrum, Küçükkuyu (Locations close to Lesvos, Samos, Chios, Syri, Kos and Rodos)

Known exit points by land: Edirne (to Greece and Bulgaria), Kırklareli (to Bulgaria)

Known exit points by air: İstanbul Atatürk, İstanbul Sabiha Gökçen (to certain EU MS)

Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey

On 18 March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving Greece to Turkey after 20 March 2016. In this regard, according to DGMM reports, 1,649 migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4 April 2016 and 28 June 2018. 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).



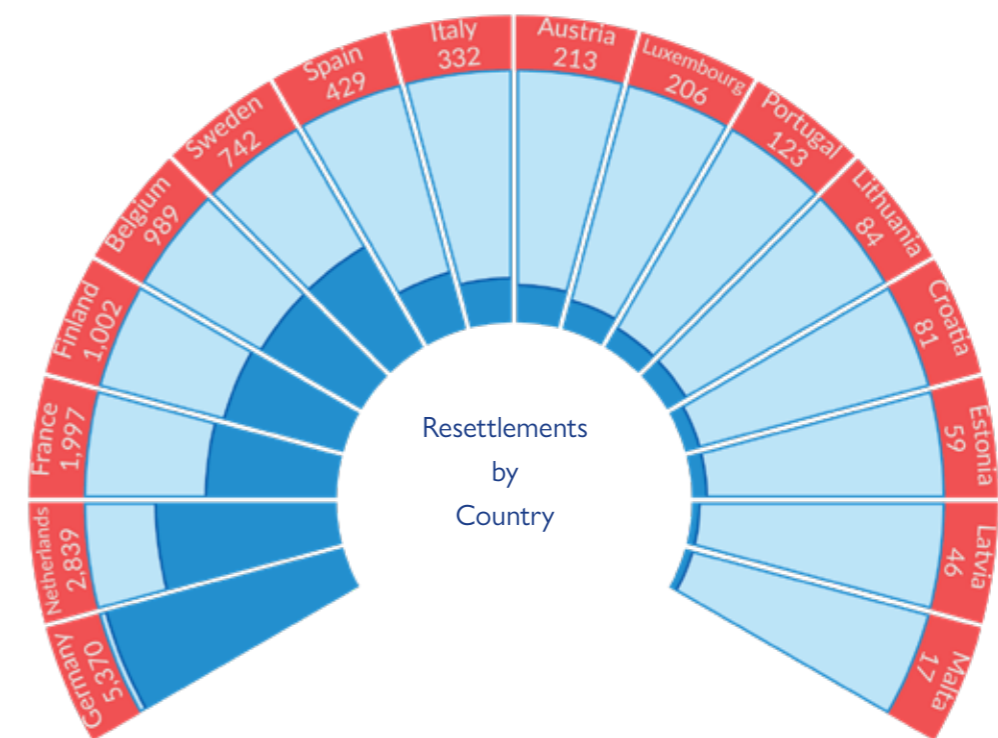
Nationality breakdown of the readmitted is shown in the graphic below and "others" category includes countries of Sri Lanka, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Cameroon, Myanmar, Nepal, Guinea, Senegal, Ghana, Tunisia, Côte d'Ivoire, Palestine, Haiti, Lebanon, Mali, Dominica, India, Congo, Yemen, Niger, Sudan, Jordan, Gambia, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso and Comoros.

*Data source DGMM, 28.06.2018

Resettlement of Syrians From Turkey

The readmission 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 28 June 2018, there are 14,529 persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, the Netherlands, France and Finland.

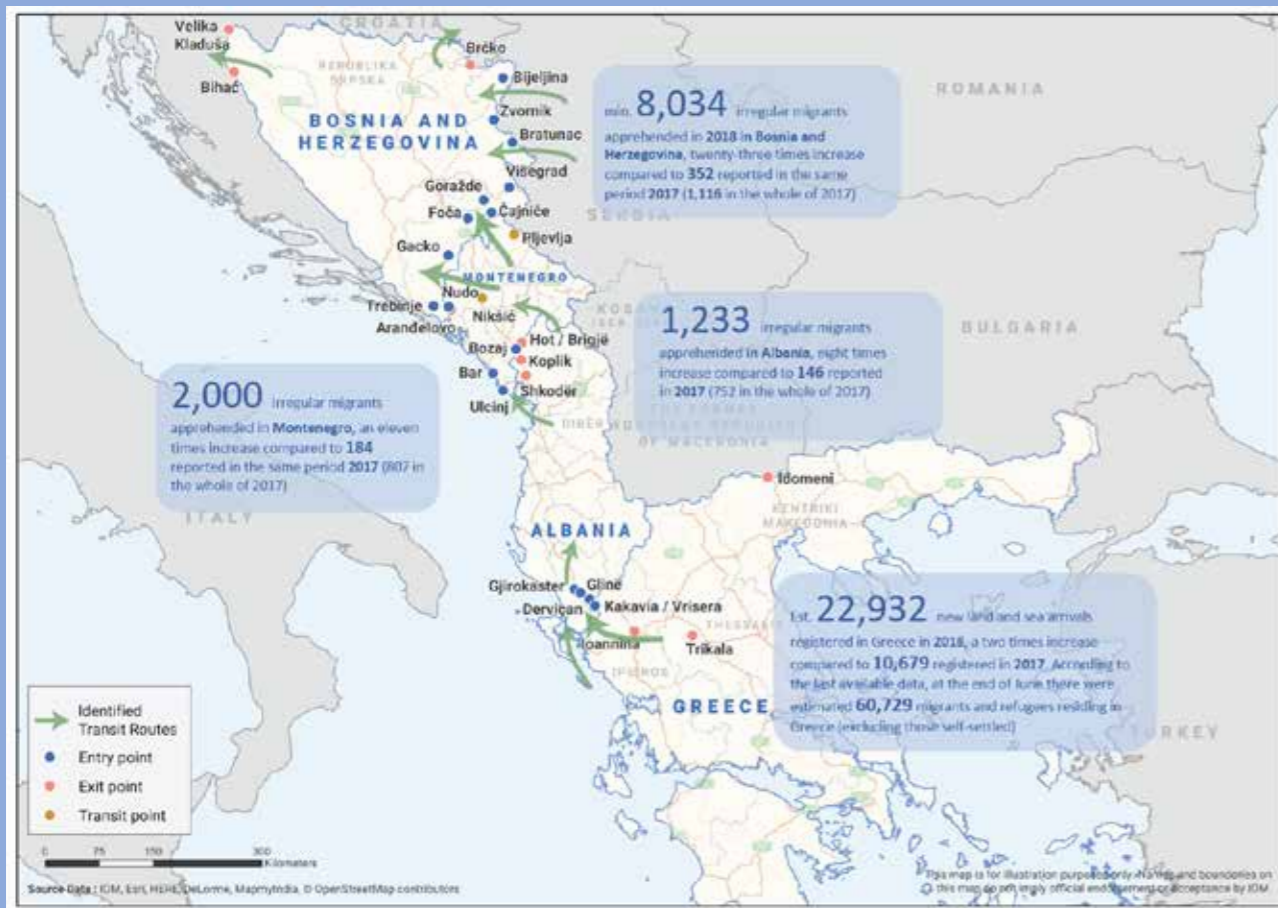
*Data Source DGMM, 28.06.2018



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*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

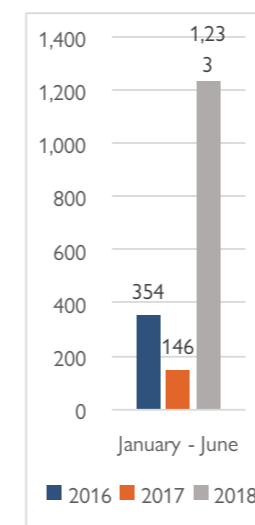


ALBANIA

Developments during the reporting period

At the end of the second quarter of 2018 Albanian authorities reported 1,233 irregular entries in the Gjirokastrer region. Available data indicates more than eight times increase compared to the 146 reported in the same period 2017 and three times more than the 354 registered in the first two quarters of 2016.

Figure 42 Registered arrivals to Albania between January and June, 2016 - 2018

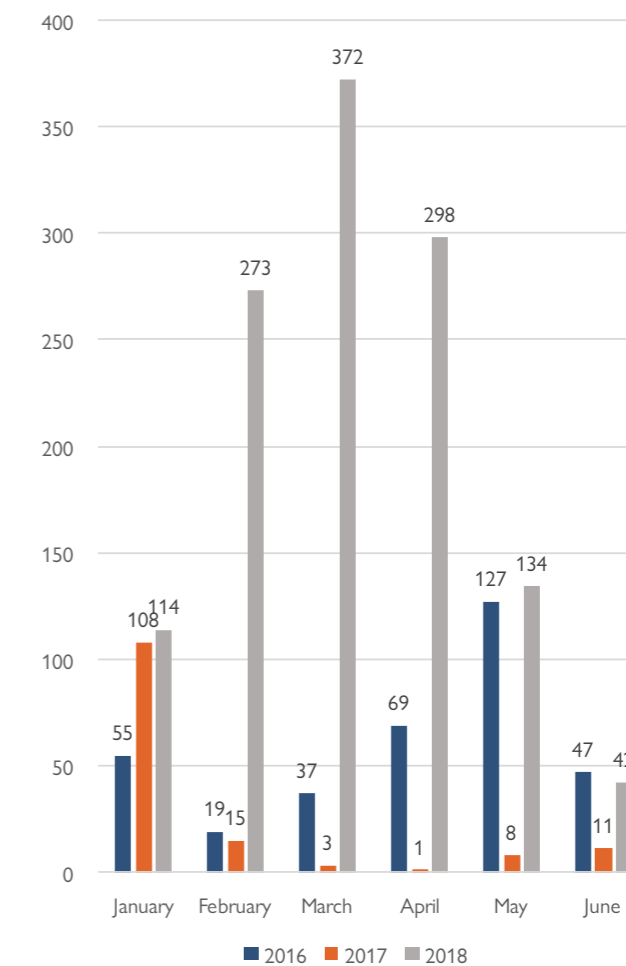


During this reporting period (1 - 30 June) a total of 42 irregular migrants were registered entering the country, three times decrease compared to 134 reported in May this year. In addition to that, 285 irregular migrants were intercepted while trying to exit the country towards Montenegro in the north of Albania, Shkodra region. This represents two times increase compared to the 139 reported previous month. Between March and June 2018, there were estimated 590 attempts to exit the country¹⁶.

¹⁶ DTM started monitoring the exit flows from Albania to Montenegro and Serbia in March 2018, therefore data for previous months is not available.

The Syrian Arab Republic was the most common nation of origin reported by registered irregular migrants, declared in 57 per cent of cases. The remaining 44 per cent of the caseload reported belonging to more than 15 different nationality groups, including Pakistan (10%), Iraq (8%), Algeria (6%), Morocco (5%), Libya (4%) and others. A slight increase of two percentage points is observed in the presence of Pakistani

Figure 43 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals between January and June 2018



nationals, from 8 per cent reported at the end of May to 10 per cent at the end of June.

Migrant presence

There are three reception facilities in Albania: the Babrru Asylum Center (capacity of 250), Kareci Closed Reception Center (capacity of 200) and Gerhot Registration and Temporary Center (capacity of 60). In June, the asylum center in Babrru reported 504 asylum seekers accommodated in the center with another 8 persons were residing in the closed Kareci center.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and June authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina registered a total of 8,034 irregular migrants who entered the country. This represents more than twenty times increase compared to the 352 reported in the same period last year and almost eight times the 1,116 registered in the whole of 2017. During this reporting period (1 – 30 June) Bosnian authorities reported 2,744 new irregular migrants, a 7 per cent increase compared to the previous month when 2,557 arrivals were reported.

According to available weekly data, an average of 330 arrivals were reported on a weekly basis between February and end of June 2018. Looking at the weekly dynamic, irregular entries gradually increased, from 72 registered beginning of February to 486 reported in the last week of June 2018. The peak in arrivals was in the week between 4 and 10 June when 738 irregular entries were reported, while the lowest number recorded was at the end of February when 68 irregular entries were registered between 26 February and 4 March.

Figure 46 Top 10 nationalities registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and June 2018



Figure 44 Registered irregular migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and June, 2017 - 2018

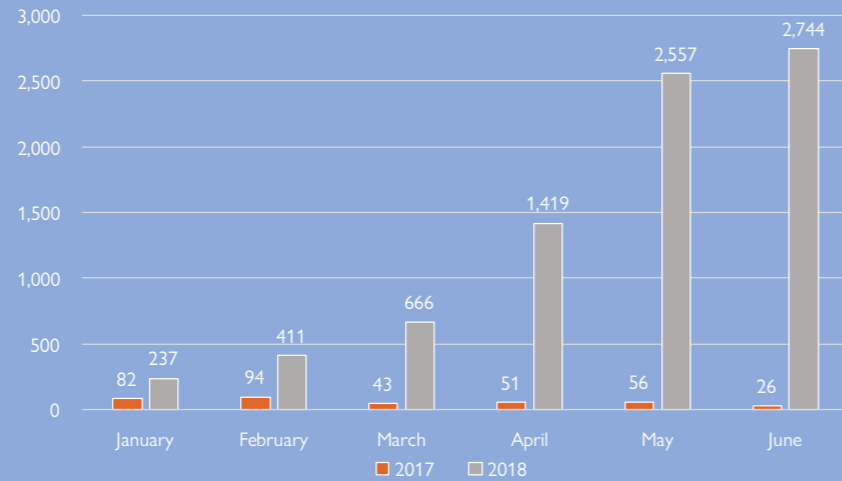
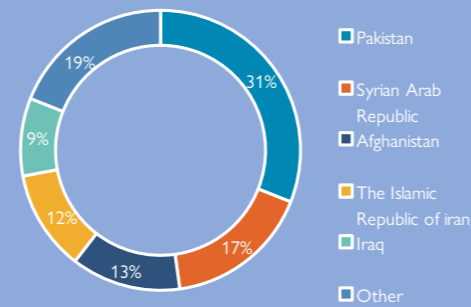


Figure 45 Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and June 2018



Available nationality breakdown shows that Pakistan is the most common country of origin declared by almost a third of the overall registered population (31%). Syrian nationals comprise 17% of the overall registered irregular migrants who entered the country between January and June 2018, followed by those from Afghanistan (13%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (12%), Iraq (9%) and 29 different other nationality groups.

KOSOVO¹⁷

Developments during the reporting period

At the end of the second quarter of 2018, authorities in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999) reported 79 new irregular entries to the country, a 5 per cent decrease compared to 84 registered in the same period in 2017 and a 13 per cent decrease compared to 91 registered between January and June 2016.

According to the available nationality breakdown of migrants and asylum seekers registered in Kosovo¹⁸ this year, Turkey is the first reported nationality, declared by 38 per cent of all individuals. Another 16 per cent were registered as Syrian nationals, 10 per cent as Palestinian and 9 per cent Libyan nationals. The remaining 27 per cent is distributed among nine different nationality groups.

Figure 47 Number of irregular migrants registered between January and June 2016 - 2018

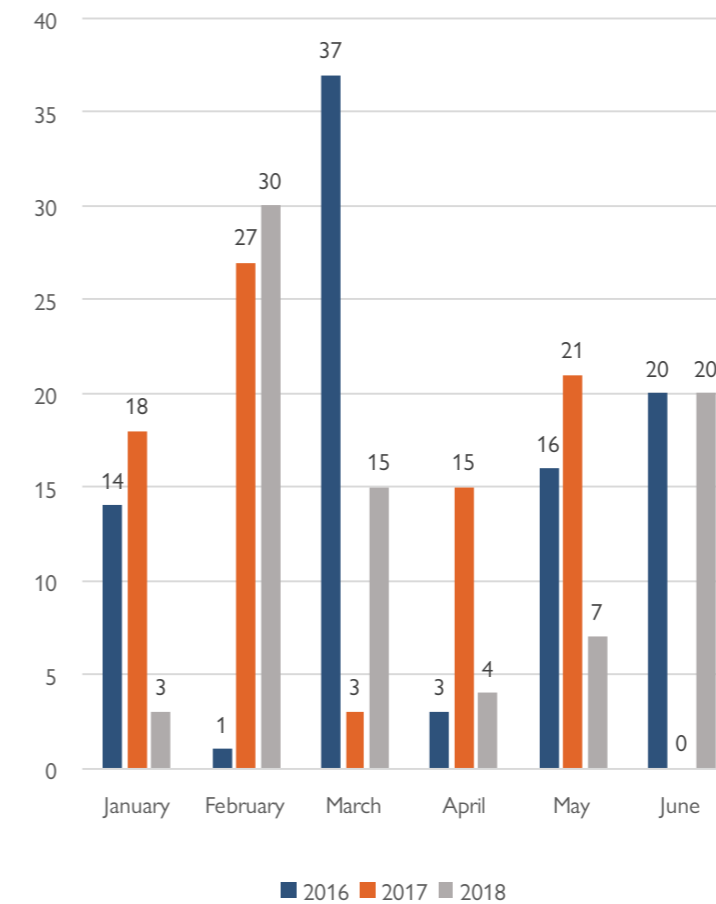
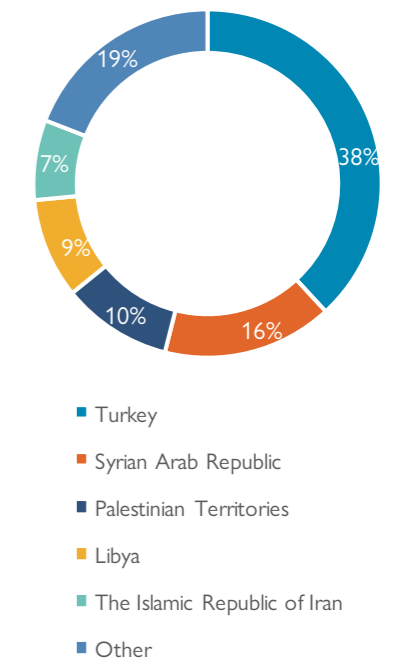


Figure 48 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants and asylum seekers between January and June 2018



¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ 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.

MONTENEGRO

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 30 June), authorities in Montenegro registered 552 migrants and refugees, a slight decrease compared to the 583 reported in May 2018. Between January and the end of June 2018, a total of 2,000 migrants and refugees were registered, representing an eleven-times increase compared to 187 reported in the same period last year. The total number of migrants and refugees who arrived in Montenegro this year represents 147 per cent increase compared to 807 registered in the whole of 2017 and six times the 308 reported between January and December 2016.

An estimated 44 per cent of registered individuals were from the Syrian Arab Republic. Another 17 per cent are registered as Pakistani nationals, 11% are Algerian, 7% Iraqi and 6% Moroccan 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 36 percentage points between 2017 and 2018 (from 8 to 44 per cent). In contrast, the presence of Algerian nationals decreased by 36 percentage points, from 47% calculated at the end of 2017 to only 11% registered this year.

Figure 49 Arrivals to Montenegro between January and June 2016 - 2018

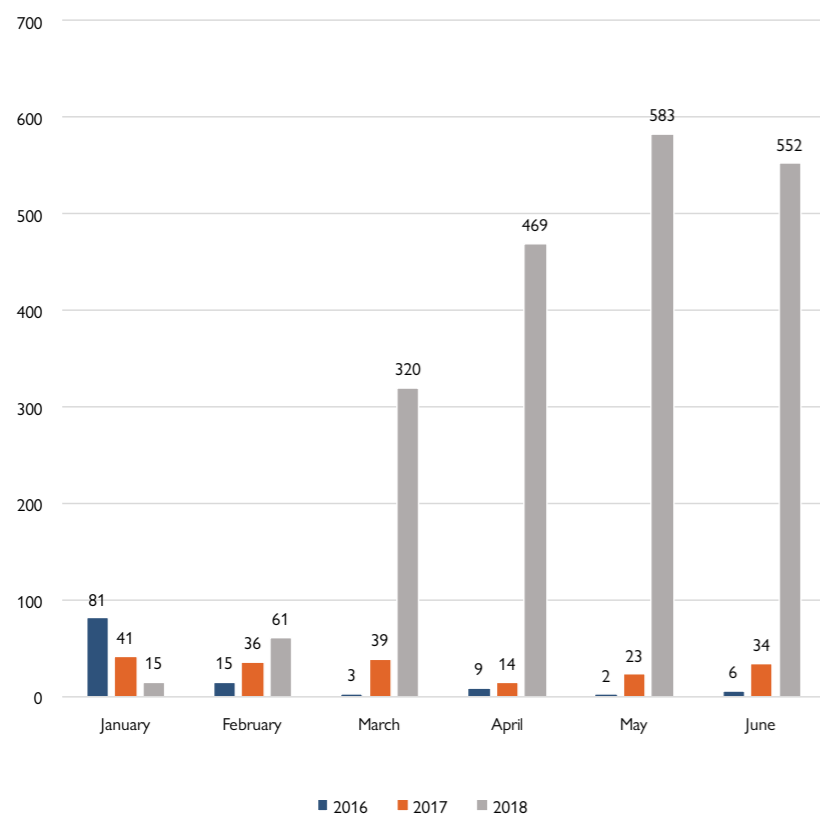
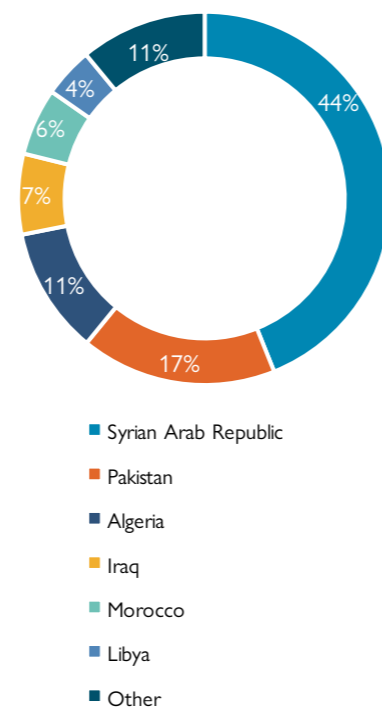


Figure 49 Arrivals to Montenegro between January and June 2016 - 2018



CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN

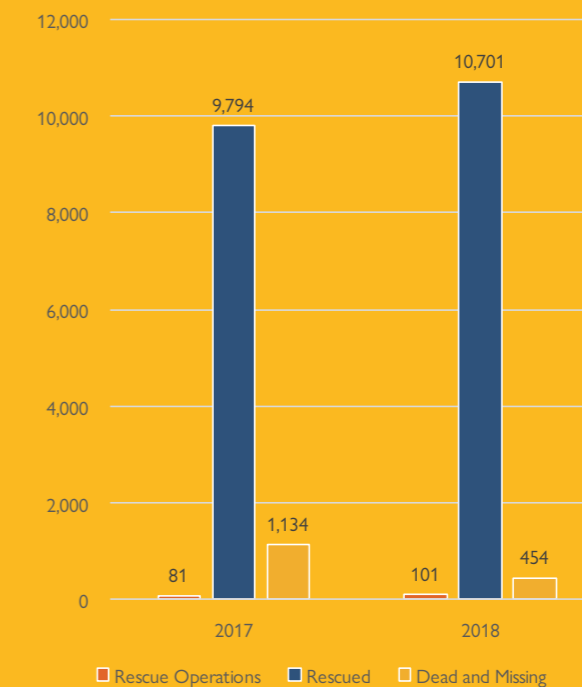
LIBYA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and June 2018, the Libyan Coast Guard carried out 101 rescue operations in which they rescued 10,701 migrants and reported 454 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 81 operations were reported. The number of rescued migrants has increased - from 9,794 in 2017 to 10,701 in 2018). The number of dead and missing migrants decreased significantly from 1,134 registered between January and June 2017 to 454 reported at the end of June 2018.

With funding under the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF), the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration was designed to provide a coherent framework to save lives and protect and assist migrants along the Central Mediterranean Route (CMR). Between May 2017 and May 2018, a total of 14,731 stranded and vulnerable migrants in Libya were supported by the voluntary return program to return to their countries of origin (predominantly Nigeria, Mali, Guinea and Niger).

Figure 51 Rescue operations by the Libyan Coast Guard between January and June, 2017 – 2018



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



NIGER

The daily average of the number of individuals observed at the two Niger flow monitoring points increased by 40 per cent in May, when compared to April. During May¹⁹, Agadez, Sebha, Arlit, Assamaka, Tamanrasset and Nguézzam were the main departure cities of flows transiting through Niger's two flow monitoring points, while Arlit, Agadez, Sebha, Assamaka and Algiers were the main destination cities. The incoming flow has experienced a vertiginous rise compared to the previous month. In fact, the Algerian authorities are driving back illegal residents living on their territory. These people are usually pushed back to the border precisely 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 (read more [here](#)).

Map 14 DTM Flow Monitoring presence in Niger

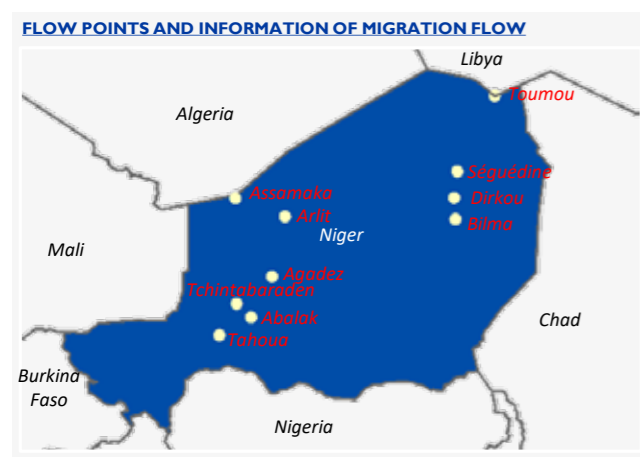
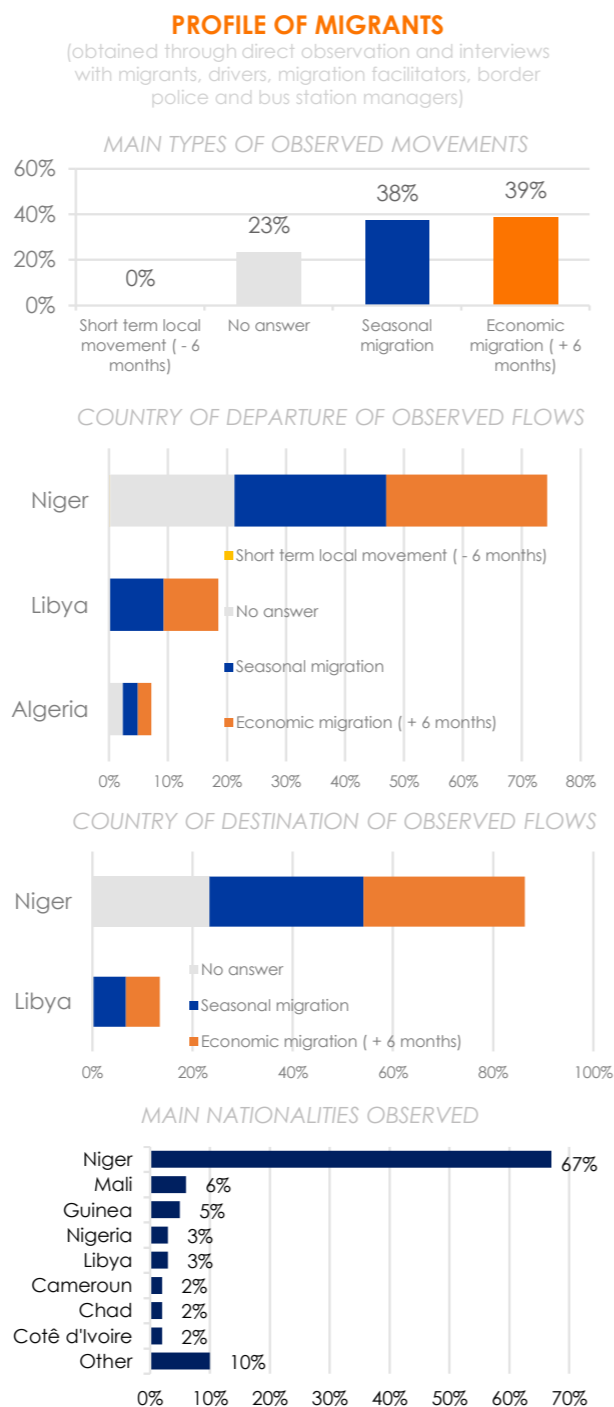
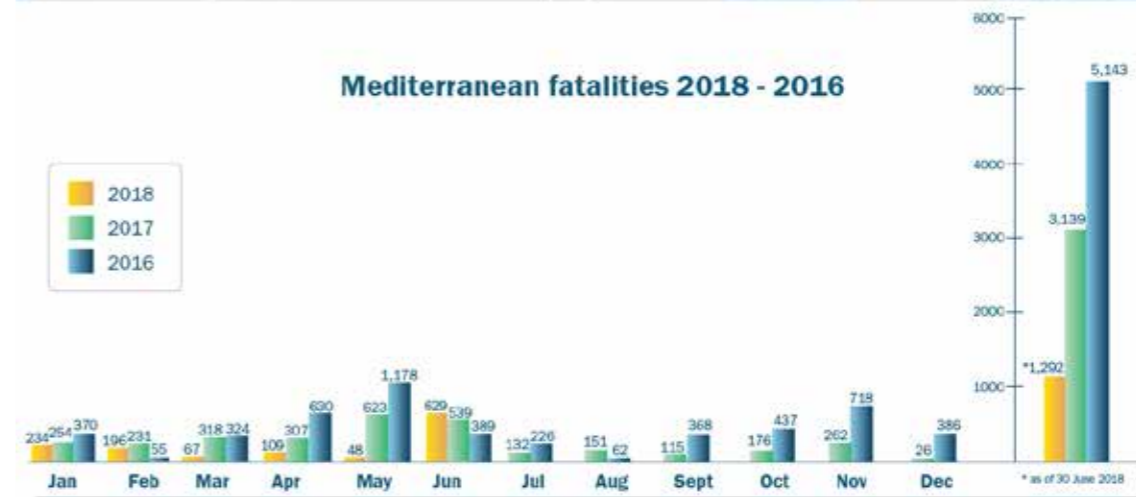
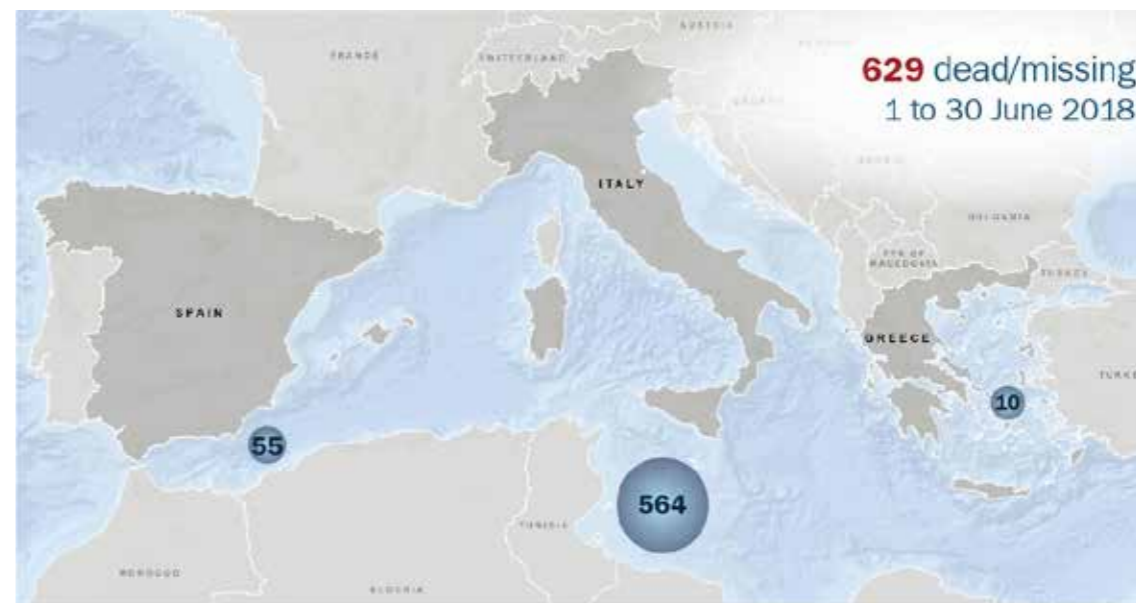


Figure 52 Profile of migrants interviewed in Niger, June 2018



MISSING MIGRANTS: FATALITIES/MISSING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AEGEAN



*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. 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.

Quarterly Dataset on Arrivals to Europe, January - March 2018

Flow Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond
COMPILATION OF AVAILABLE DATA AND INFORMATION
 REPORTING PERIOD: Q1 - 2018

Arrivals to Europe (from 01-Jan-2018 to 31-Mar-2018)

Country	By Sea	By Land	Total
Greece	5,190	2,145	7,335
Italy	5,790	-	5,790
Bulgaria	-	286	286
Spain	8,088	1,611	9,699
TOTAL	19,068	4,042	23,110

Latest stranded migrants figure available

Country	Date	Total
Greece	29-Feb-18	49,201
Bulgaria	31-Mar-18	1,033
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	23-Mar-18	38
Serbia	03-Mar-18	1,800
Croatia	31-Mar-18	422
Slovenia	31-Mar-18	371
Hungary	12-Mar-18	201
Cyprus	10-Mar-18	237
Romania	10-Mar-18	296

Quarterly Dataset on Arrivals to Europe, January - June 2018

Flow Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond
COMPILATION OF AVAILABLE DATA AND INFORMATION
 REPORTING PERIOD: Q2 - 2018

Arrivals to Europe (from 01-Jan-2018 to 30-Jun-2018)

Country	By Sea	By Land	Total
Greece	13,514	9,385	22,899
Italy	16,377	-	16,377
Bulgaria	-	829	829
Cyprus	528	-	528
Spain	13,876	1,874	15,750
Malta	234	-	234
TOTAL	45,229	12,078	57,307

Latest stranded migrants figure available

Country	Date	Total
Greece	28-Jun-18	49,201
Bulgaria	30-Mar-18	1,033
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	30-Mar-18	38
Serbia	30-Mar-18	1,800
Croatia	30-Mar-18	422
Slovenia	30-Mar-18	371
Hungary	30-Mar-18	201
Cyprus	30-Mar-18	237
Romania	30-Mar-18	296

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

