



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

DTM

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Compilation of Available
Data and Information

July 2018

Migrants on move from Velika Kladusa towards
the border with Croatia/ IOM mobile teams in
Bosnia and Herzegovina, June 2018



Contents

Highlights	4
Overview of Arrivals	6
Transit countries – Registered irregular apprehensions.	7
Overview maps.....	10
Policy Developments	13
Eastern Mediterranean Route	13
Central Mediterranean	13
Countries of First Arrival.....	16
Italy.....	15
Greece.....	18
Spain.....	20
Malta	22
Cyprus	23
Bulgaria.....	24
Transit Countries*	26
Croatia.....	26
Hungary.....	28
Romania.....	30
Serbia.....	31
Slovenia	32
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	34
Turkey	36
Western Balkans.....	40
Albania.....	41
Bosnia and Herzegovina	42
Kosovo ⁸	43
Montenegro	44
Central Mediterranean.....	45
Libya.....	45
Niger	46
Missing Migrants: Fatalities/Missing in the Mediterranean and Aegean.....	47
About this Report.....	48

* 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

According to available DTM flow monitoring data, a total of 73,735 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe between January and July 2018 – 40 per cent less than the 122,384 reported in the same period last year. An estimated 78 per cent of all registered individuals arrived in Europe by crossing the Mediterranean Sea, mainly to Spain (22,931) and Italy (18,510). The remaining 22 per cent of registered migrants and refugees arrived to Europe by different land routes, predominantly from Turkey to Greece where authorities reported a total of 11,050 land arrivals since the beginning of 2018 ([Overview map](#)).

Looking at the overall arrivals (by land and sea) the Eastern Mediterranean route is the most frequently used route toward Europe; the Greek authorities registered a total of 27,112 new arrivals this year which is the highest figure reported among the three frontline countries - Italy, Spain, Greece. In contrast with the previous years, when sea arrivals dominated, land arrivals in 2018 comprise a significant share (41%) of all arrivals registered so far. The 11,050 land arrivals between January and end of July 2018 represent six times increase compared to the 1,889 reported in the same period last year and the 1,865 reported between January and the end of July 2016. Further on, it is double the 5,551 land arrivals registered in the whole of 2017 and three times more than the 3,292 registered between January and December 2016. As in [the previous years](#), the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq and Afghanistan are the most common origin countries reported by more than 50 per cent of all registered migrants and refugees in Greece.

Spain is the second country with the highest share of arrivals in 2018. According to [DTM flow monitoring data](#) there were 26,890 registered arrivals this year, among which 22,931 were reported as sea arrivals and 3,959 as land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla, the two Spanish enclaves in the North of Africa. Arrivals to Spain this year are twice the 11,954 reported in the same period last year and more than eight times more than the 3,264 registered at the end of July 2016. Migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa comprise 29 per cent of the overall arrivals registered in 2018, followed by those from Morocco (19%), Guinea Conakry (15%), Mali (12%) and a variety of other nationality groups ([see more here](#)).

Arrivals to Italy continued to decrease during this reporting period, reaching a total of 1,933 arrivals registered between 1 and 31 July, a 39 per cent decrease compared to 3,147 reported in June 2018. Moreover, between January and July 2018 Italian Ministry of Interior reported arrival of 18,510 migrants and refugees, five times less than the 95,213 registered in the same period last year and four times decrease compared to 74,009 registered between January and end of July 2016. According to the available data, Tunisian nationals are the first registered nationality group in 2018, followed by those arriving from the Horn of Africa and Western and Central Africa ([see more here](#)).

By the end of July 2018, authorities in Malta reported arrival of 263 migrants and refugees, mainly of Syrian and Libyan origin. The three disembarkations between the end of June and beginning of July were the first reported arrivals in Malta this year ([read more here](#)).

[The increased migratory movements through Western Balkans](#) (Albania, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina) continued during this reporting period reaching a total of 13,785 at the end of July 2018, sixteen times more than the 819 reported in the same period last year and five times increase compared to the 2,675 registered in the whole of 2017. The majority of migrants are registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a total of 10,023. Pakistan is the most commonly reported country declared by a third of overall registered caseload, followed by those who arrived from the Syrian Arab Republic (16%), Afghanistan (12%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (13%), Iraq (9%) and 29 different nationality groups ([read more here](#)).



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Improvised camp for migrants near Velika Kladusa, Bosnia and Herzegovina/ June 2018

OVERVIEW OF ARRIVALS

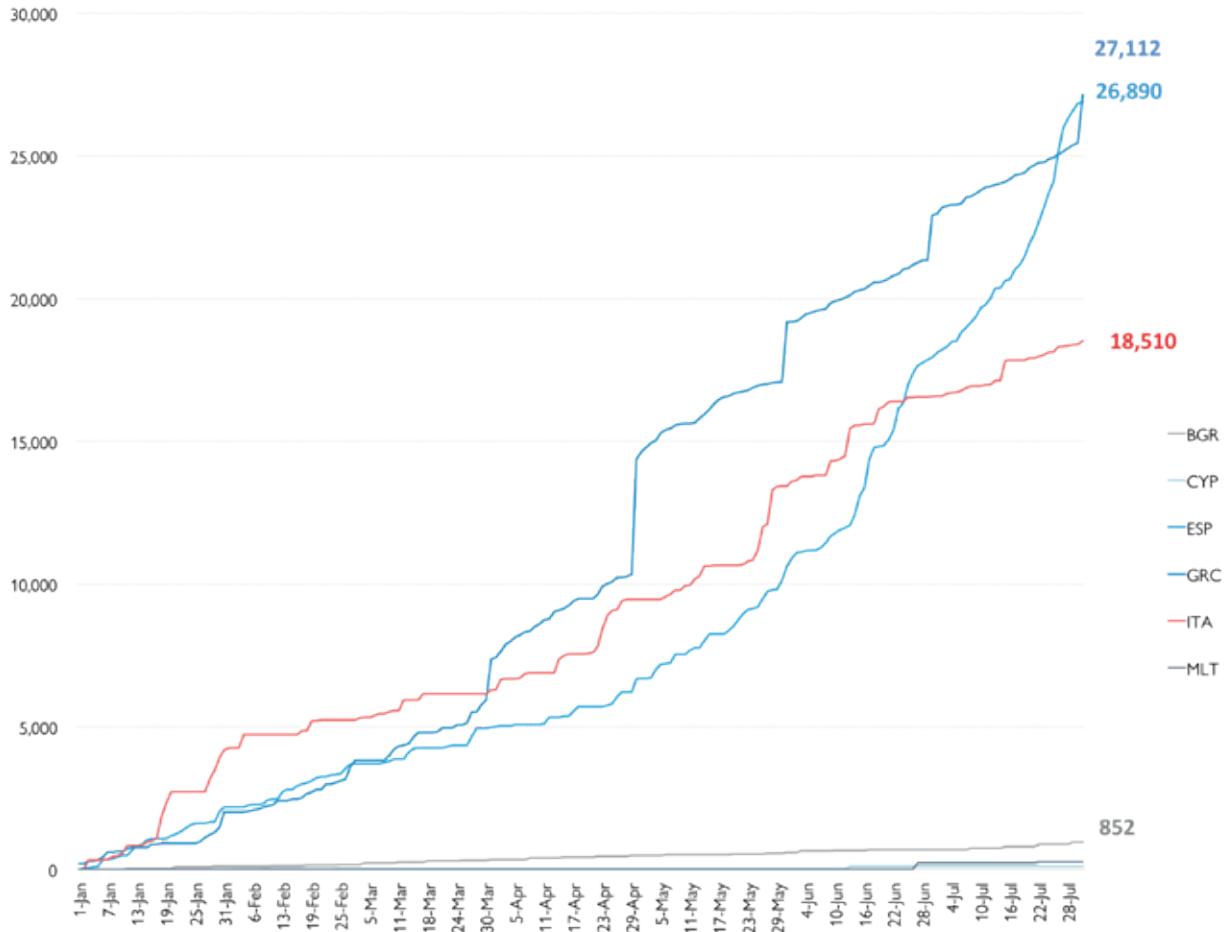
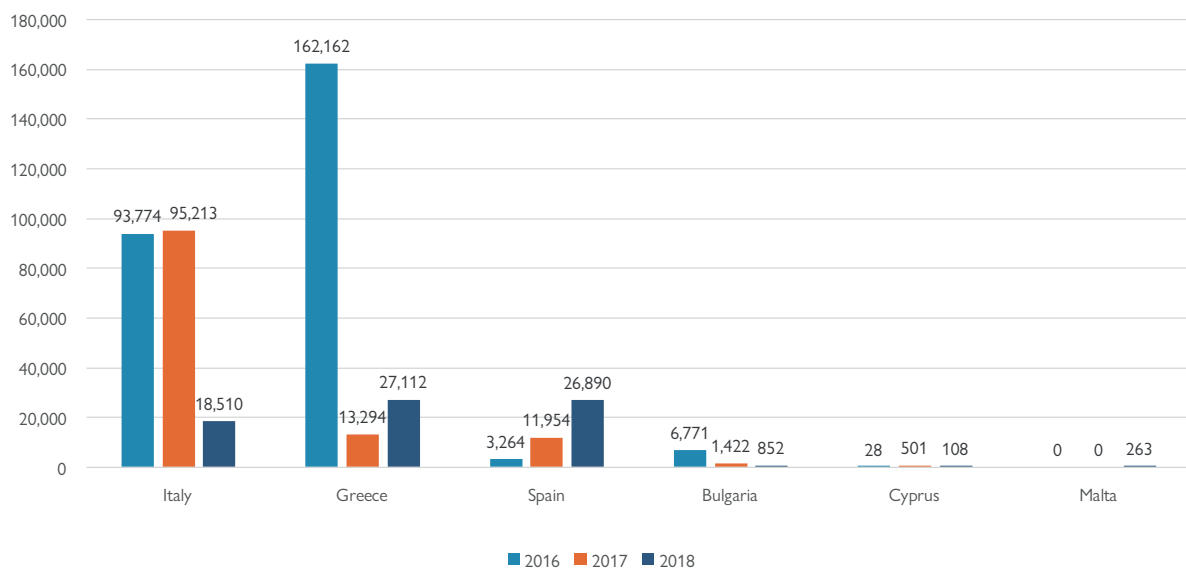


Figure 1 Arrivals between January and July, 2016 - 2018



TRANSIT COUNTRIES – REGISTERED IRREGULAR APPREHENSIONS

Figure 2 Irregular entries to Croatia

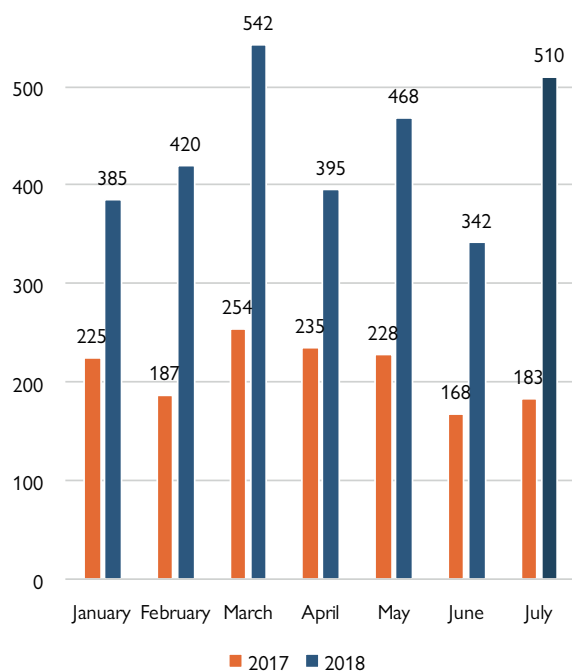


Figure 3 Irregular entries to Slovenia

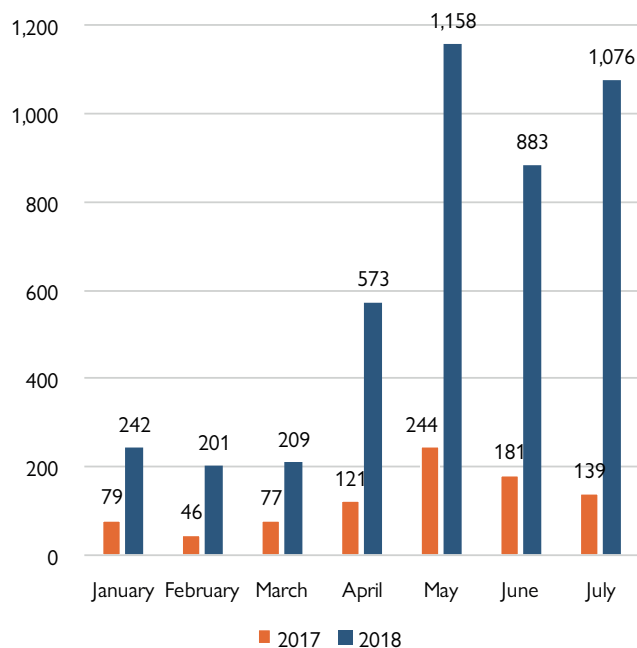


Figure 4 Irregular entries to Hungary

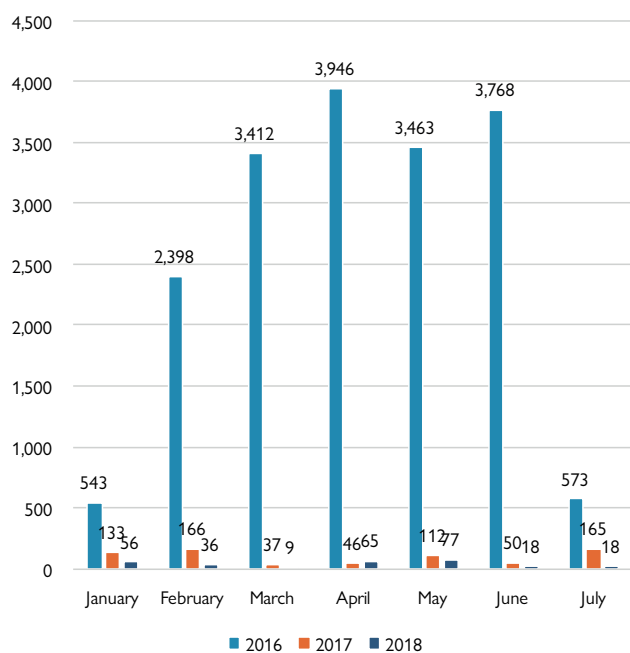


Figure 5 Irregular entries to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

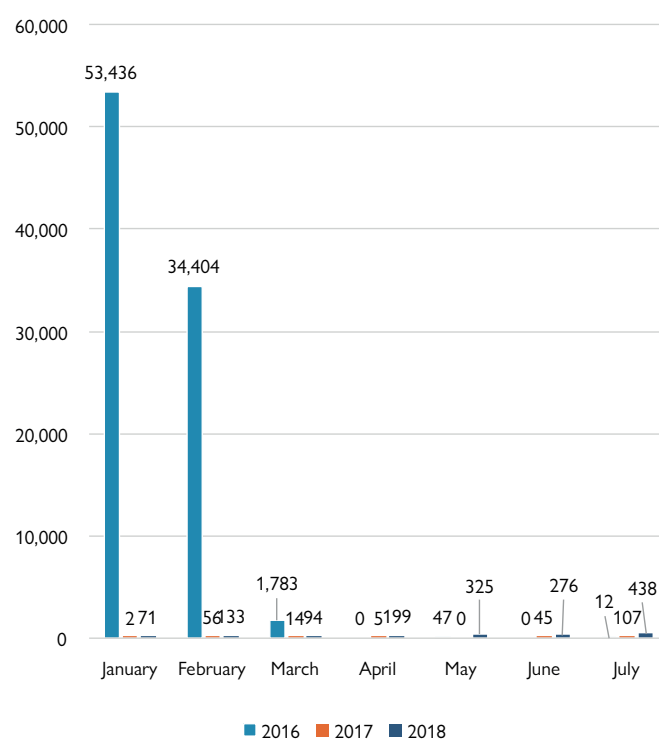


Figure 6 Irregular entries to Albania

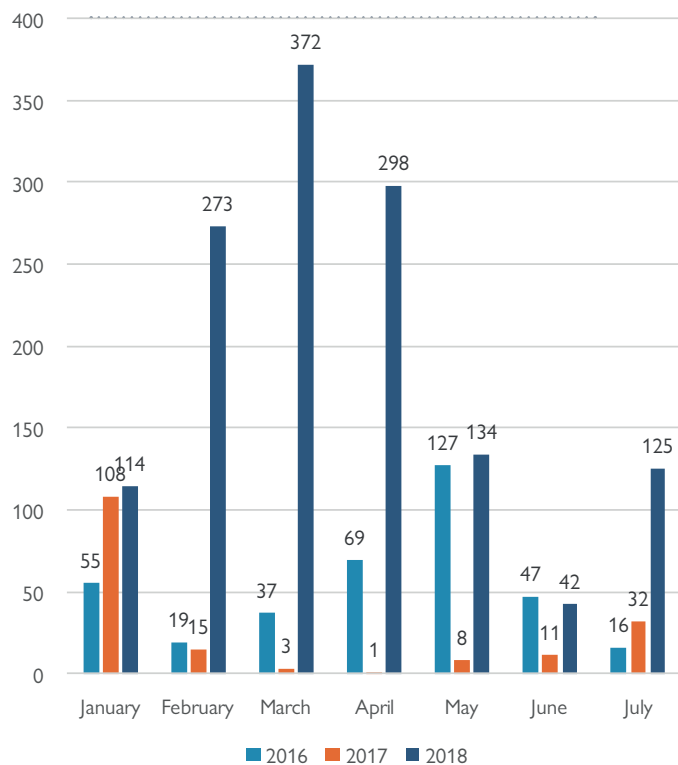
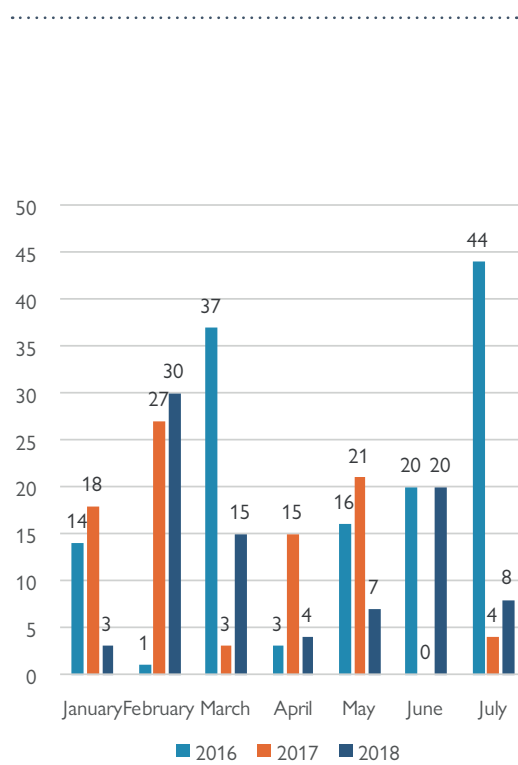


Figure 7 Irregular entries to Kosovo¹



Improvised camp for migrants near Velika Kladusa, Bosnia and Herzegovina/ June 2018

¹ References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Figure 8 Irregular entries Montenegro

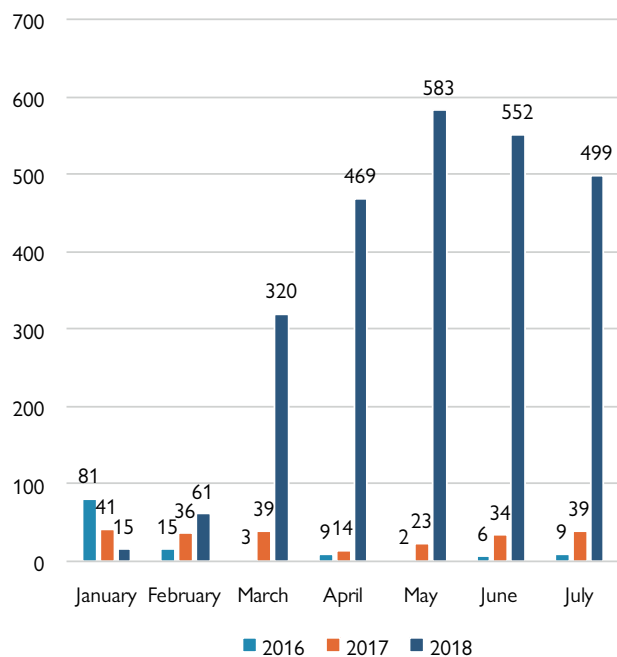
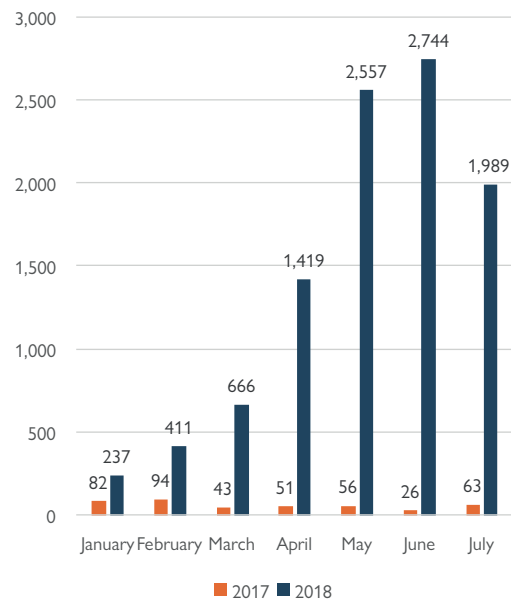
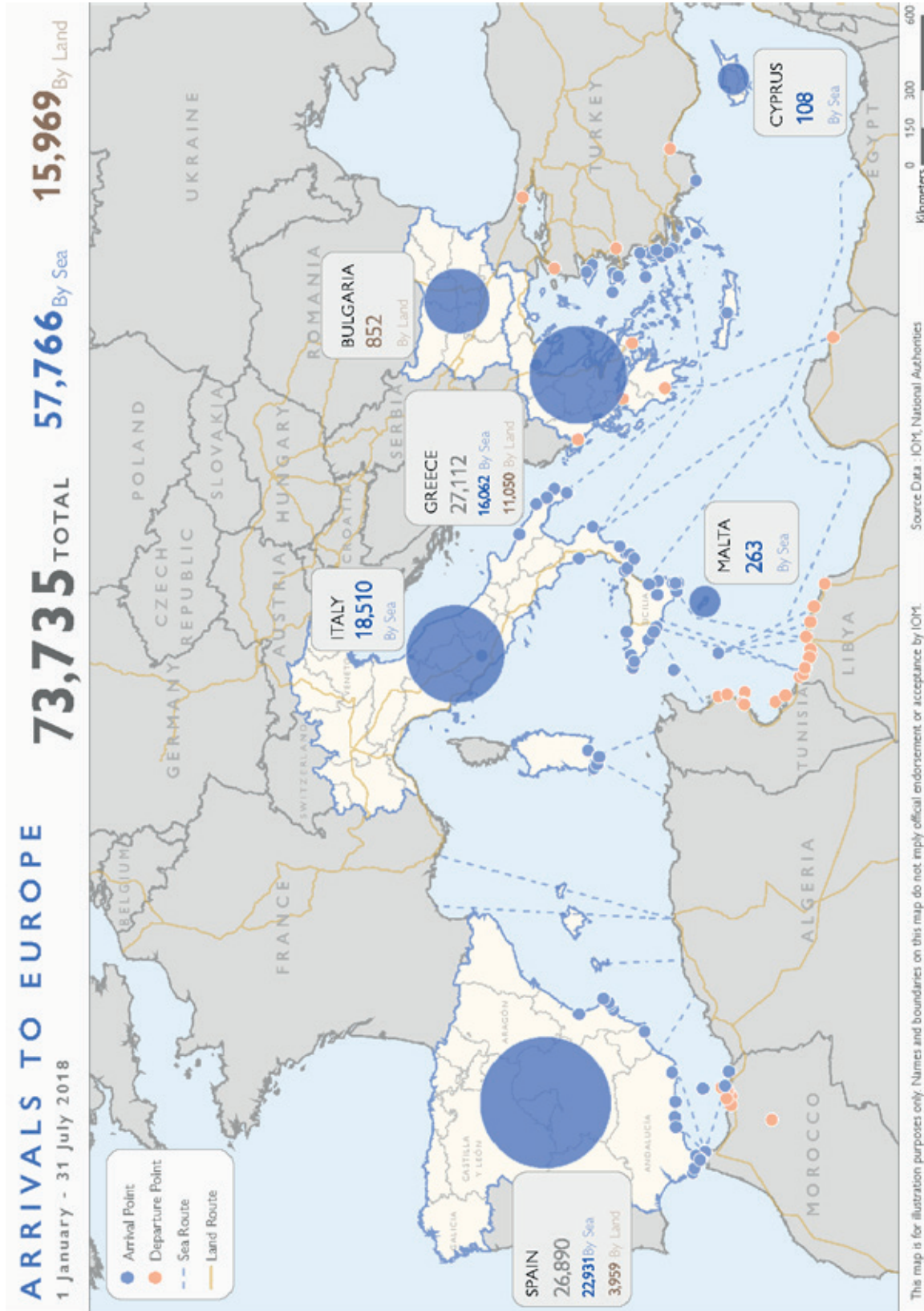


Figure 9 Irregular entries to Bosnia and Herzegovina



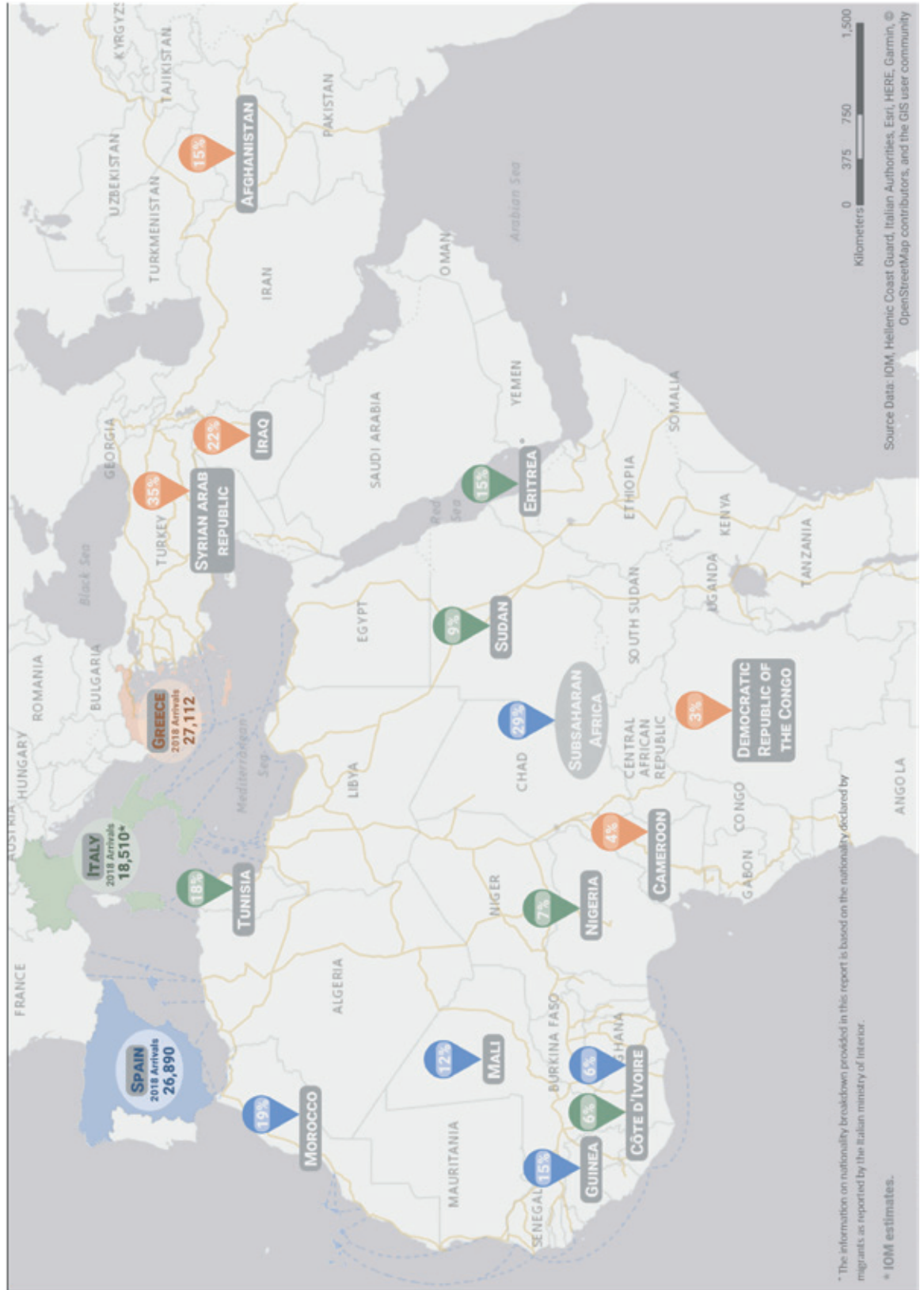
OVERVIEW MAPS

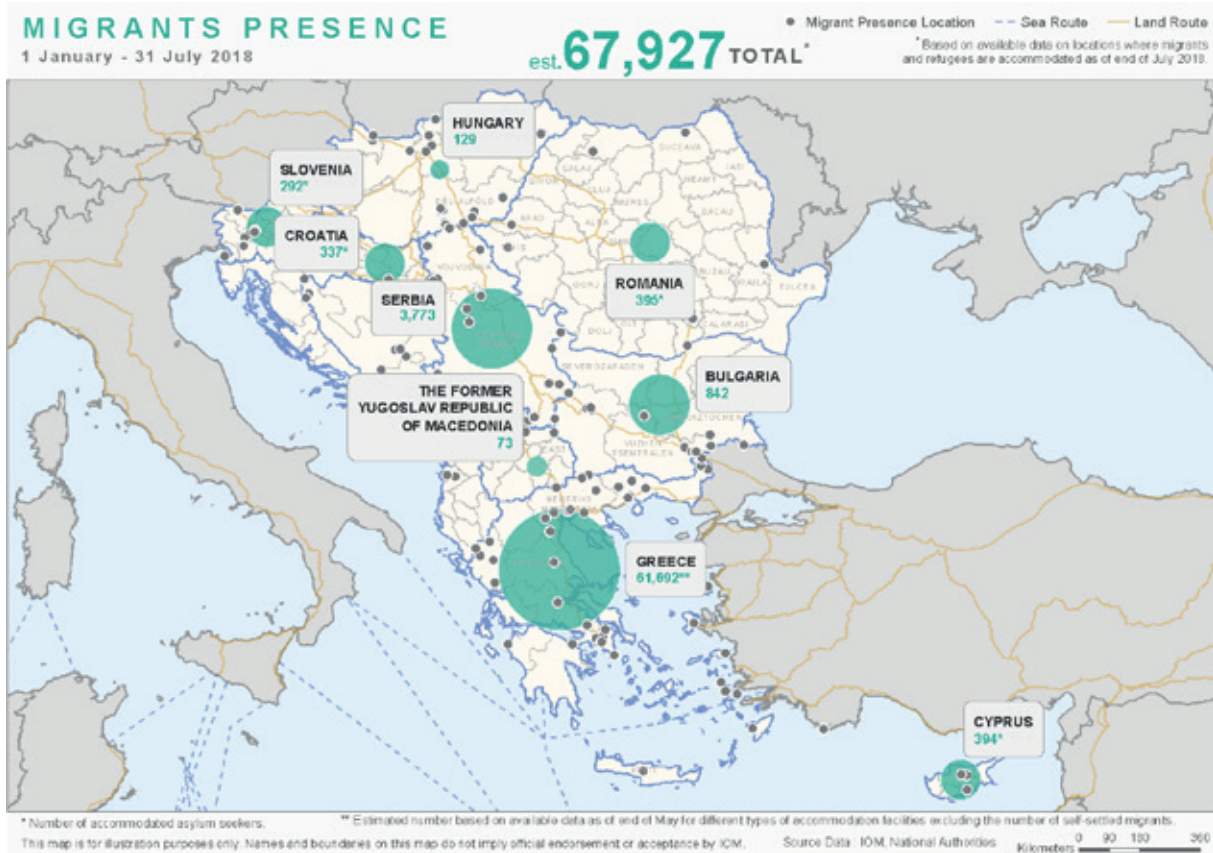




OVERVIEW: COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN - ARRIVALS TO SPAIN, ITALY AND GREECE

From 01 January to 31 July 2018





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

Country	July 2016	July 2017	July 2018
Greece ⁴	57,182	62,407	61,692
the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	209	91	73
Serbia	1,728	4,835	3,773
Croatia*	48	566	337
Slovenia*	268	283	292
Hungary	527	554	129
Bulgaria	2,927	2,057	842
Cyprus*	/	290	394
Romania	/	822	395

*Number of asylum seekers.

4 Sum of available information, excluding the figure on self-settled migrants and asylum seekers as of 31 July 2018.

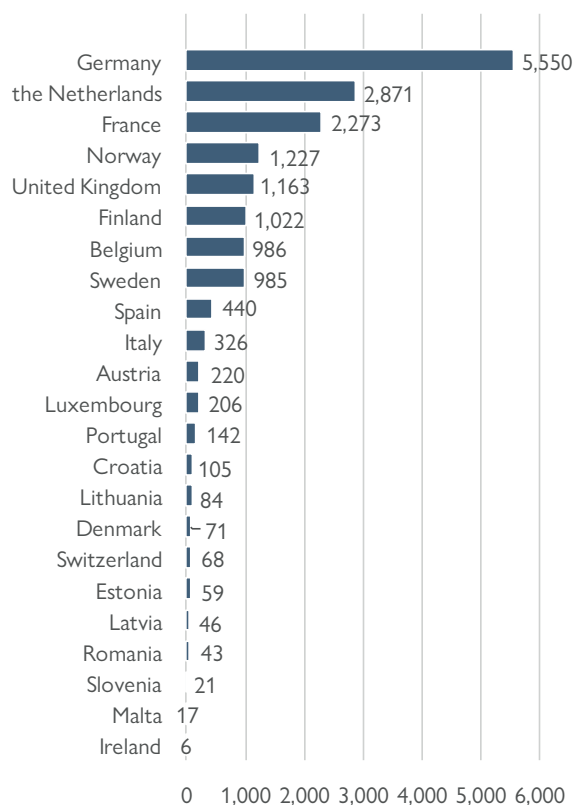
POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

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 July 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 is believed to have had a significant impact on the number of arrivals in Italy in 2017, leading to 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). Consequently it also resulted in 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. 95,213 arrivals between January and July 2017 compared to 18,510 in the same period 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 July 2018, a total of 16,137 Syrian refugees have departed to European countries. Source: IOM



Migrants in Trnovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina.
IOM/June 2018

Find out more at migration.iom.int

COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL

ITALY⁶

Developments during the reporting period

At the end of July 2018, Italian authorities reported that 18,510 migrants have arrived in the country, representing 81 per cent decrease in comparison to the 95,213 registered in the same period last year. An estimated 15 per cent of arrived migrants and refugees were registered as unaccompanied and separated children (a total of 2,896). According to the Italian MOI⁷, Tunisia represents the first declared country of origin between January and July 2018 (18% of the total, 3,221 individuals), just above Eritrea⁸ (15%) and followed by Sudan (9%), Nigeria (7%), Côte d'Ivoire (6%) along with many other nationalities of Africa and Southern Asia. Available DTM flow monitoring data indicates an 87 per cent decrease in arrivals from Libya. Nevertheless, Libya is still reportedly the first departure country for migrants who arrived in Italy this year, as 63 per cent of migrants declared arriving to Italy from Libya. Other migrants and refugees who arrived in Italy this year departed from Tunisia, Turkey and Algeria.

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

Declared nationality	Total	%
Total	18,510	100
Tunisia	3,321	18
Eritrea ⁸	2,859	15
Sudan	1,595	9
Nigeria	1,246	7
Côte d'Ivoire	1,040	6
Pakistan	978	5
Iraq	964	5
Mali	875	5
Guinea	809	4
Algeria	570	3
Others	4,113	22

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

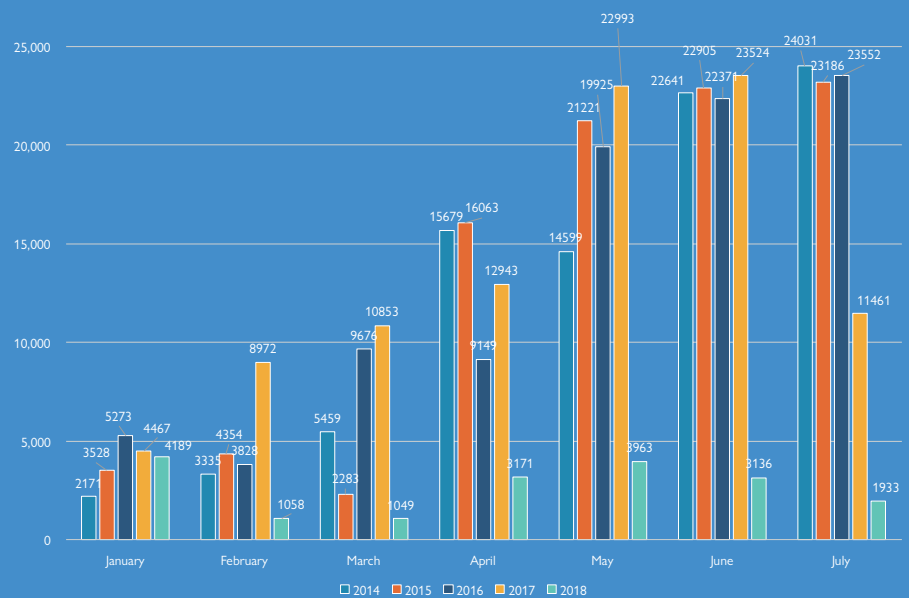
5 July – Police authorities in Rome have evicted more than 100 Sudanese nationals from a building where they lived illegally. The building was previously used as a reception center managed by an NGO cooperative. The cooperative was shut down due to corruption and mismanagement of public funds, however, migrants decided to stay in the premises (read more [here](#)).

16 July – The President of the National Commission for Asylum in Italy has sent a note to all Territorial Commissions to ask for more attention in granting humanitarian protection to asylum seekers in process following a memo of the Italian Minister of Interior Matteo Salvini with instructions on this matter.

27 July – Both Chambers of the Parliament are discussing a decree in favor of providing the Libyan Coast Guard with more patrol boats. Only three senators voted against it on 27 July, including Emma Bonino who stated that the “mobility is global, and you won't be the ones to stop it” (see [here](#)).

28 July – The Tunisian authorities announced they would allow the ship Sarost5 to disembark 40 migrants rescued at sea on July 16, after five days spent without food or water on a fishing vessel in distress. The Sarost5 effectively disembarked the rescued migrants on the first of August in Zarzis, after being denied a docking port by Italy, Malta and Tunisia itself ([here](#) and [here](#)).

Figure 12 Monthly arrivals by sea, 2014 – 2018



Known entry and exit points

Known entry points:

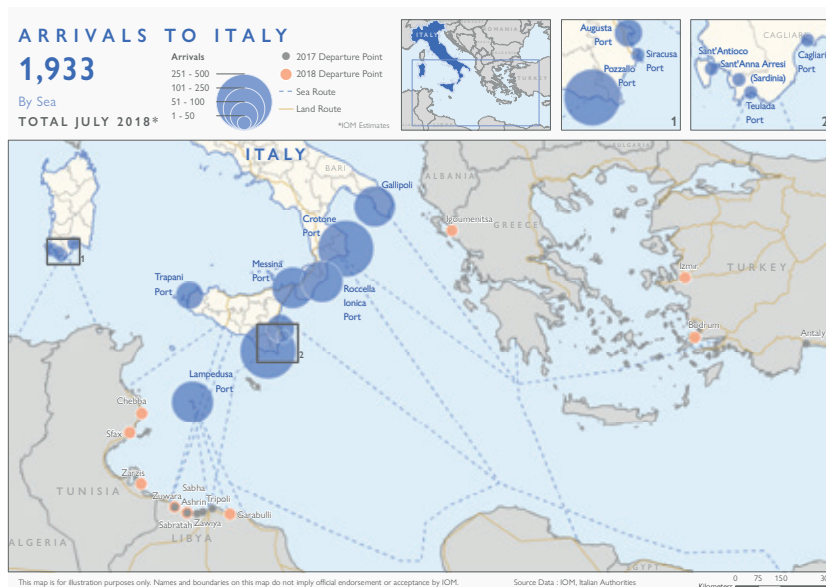
Main ports of disembarkation until July are those in Sicily (Pozzallo, Augusta, Lampedusa and Trapani). Most arrivals during the month resulted from autonomous landings of small boats that departed from Tunisia and arrived in Lampedusa or on the Western coast of Sicily, and of sailing boats that departed from Turkey to Calabria and Apulia. With regards to departures from Libya, the coordination and responsibilities of the Search and Rescue Operations in international waters in front of Libya are changing, with almost no presence and actions of NGOs and less involvement from EU military vessels.

No official estimate on the number of migrants arriving in Italy by land borders is provided by Italian authorities, but throughout July more controls have been carried out by Italian authorities in Trieste and Gorizia at the border with Slovenia, with no less than 200 irregular border crossing detected.

Known exit points:

Some migrants arriving by sea try to move to other European countries, and formal and informal transit camps are active at border areas with neighbouring countries (France, Switzerland and Austria). Migrants are often stopped or returned to Italy when found on streets or trains close to Italy. Ventimiglia is a bottleneck for migrants and refugees who are attempt to cross the border with France and are sent back by French authorities. Also, Como (Italy/Switzerland) and, to a lesser extent, Bolzano (Italy/Austria) are the two border cities where transiting migrants gather and try to organize for further movement northwards.

Map 1 Main departure points from Libya and landing points in Italy (July 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 July 2018, 207 refugees departing from Jordan, Lebanon and Sudan were 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) have 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.

Number of resettled individuals to Italy between January and July 2018.

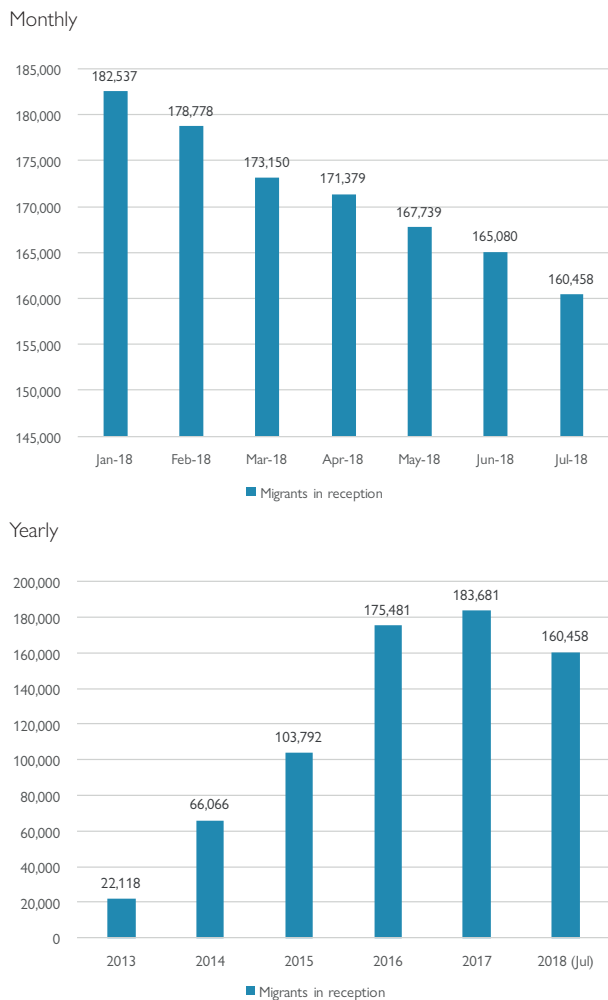
Nationality	Resettled from					Total
	Jordan	Lebanon	Sudan	Syria	Turkey	
Eritrea ⁹			55			55
Ethiopia			10			10
The Islamic Republic of Iran					3	3
Syria	83	56				139
Total	83	56	65	0	3	207

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.

Migrants in reception centres

According to the data provided by the Italian Ministry of Interior, migrants hosted in reception centres of various types throughout the country are 160,458 in July 2018. This is a 12 per cent decrease since January and a 3 per cent decrease in average on monthly basis. Five regions – Lombardia, Sicilia, Campania, Lazio and Piemonte – host almost half of all migrants in reception (49%). According to the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, around 13,000 unaccompanied migrant children are in dedicated reception facilities as of June 2018.

Figure 12 Migrants in reception centres, yearly and monthly figures.
Source: Italia MOI. Note: these data do not include CPR, centres for forced repatriation



Map 2 Distribution of migrants in reception centres in Italy by region (July 2018)



Source: Italia MOI. Note: this data does not include CPR, centres for forced repatriation.

GREECE

Developments during the reporting period

At the end of July 2018, Hellenic authorities registered 27,112 migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece by land and sea. More than half of all individuals arrived by sea, a total of 16,962, and the remaining 11,050 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 27,112 arrivals reported between January and July 2018 represent a 104 per cent increase compared to the 13,294 reported in the same period last year and 77 per cent of the 35,052 reported in the whole of 2017. In contrast to that, arrivals this year are still far behind the 162,162 reported at the end of July 2016. However, 94 per cent of the arrivals in 2016 were registered in the first quarter of the year; between April and July of the same year: half the 19,760 registered between April and July this year (2018).

An estimated 69 per cent of migrants and refugees arrived in Greece by sea, and the remaining 31 per cent were registered as land arrivals from Turkey. In total this year, there were 11,050 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 which continued during this reporting period when 1,665 new land arrivals were recorded – a 27 per cent increase compared to 1,311 reported in June 2018.

The Syrian Arab Republic is the most commonly reported country of origin, declared by 37 per cent of registered migrants and refugees. Iraqi 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 13 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals in Greece between January and July 2018

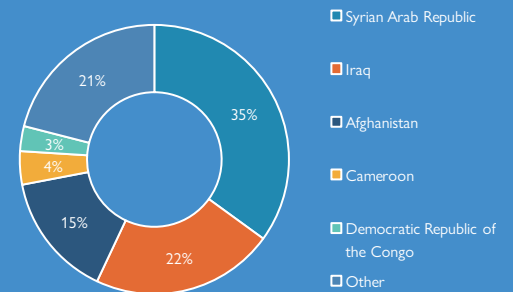


Figure 12 Land arrivals to Greece between January and July 2016 - 2018

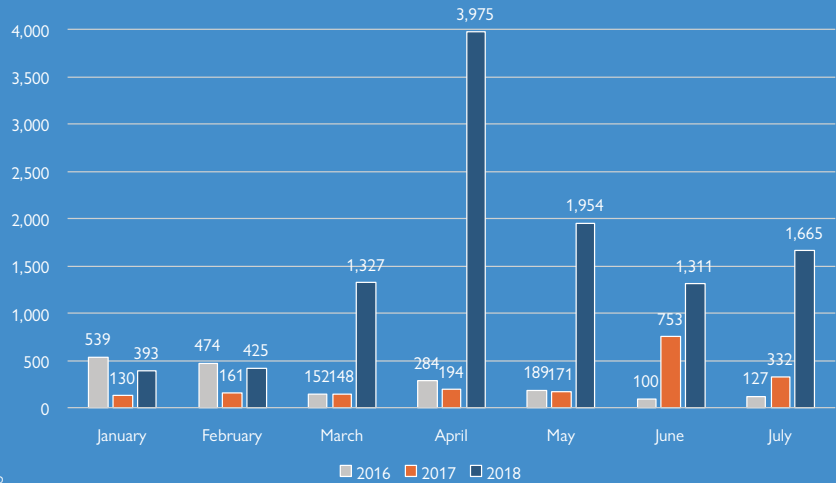
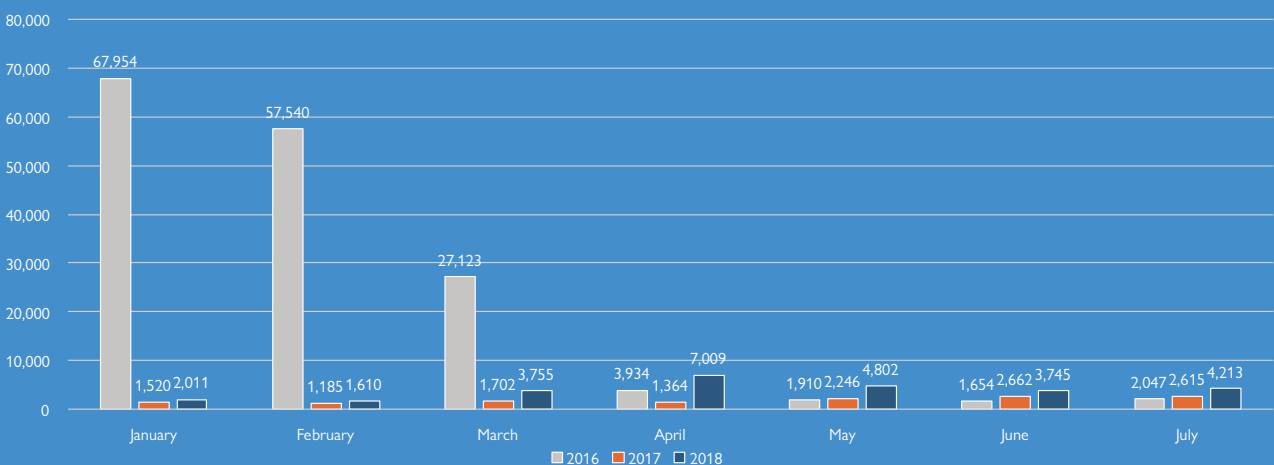


Figure 11 Arrivals between January and July 2016 - 2018



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 - July 2018



Migrant presence

According to the latest available data from IOM Athens and national authorities, there were an estimated 61,692¹⁰ migrants and refugees in different accommodation facilities on the Greek mainland and islands. This represents a slight increase compared to the 60,729 reported in the previous month. An estimated 30 per cent of people registered as residing in Greece at the end of July 2018 were registered in the facilities on the islands, while the remaining 70 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	18,284
Open Accommodation Facilities on the mainland	15,737
UNHCR Accommodation Scheme on the mainland	21,242
EKKA shelters for adults on the mainland	467
EKKA UAC	3,400
Reception and Identification Centres on the mainland	270
Detention Centres on the mainland	2,292
Total	61,692

¹⁰ Note that this figure does not include the number of self-settled migrants in Greece.

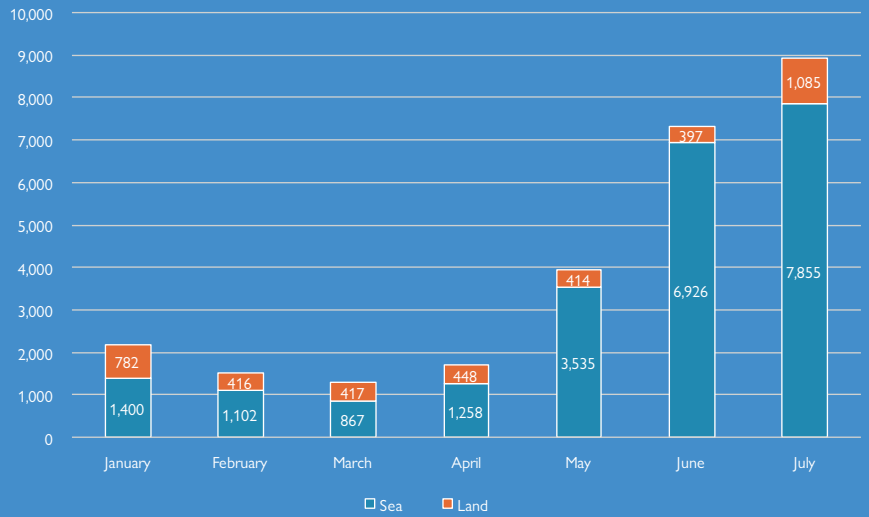
SPAIN

Developments during the reporting period

From the beginning of January up until the end of July 2018, the Spanish Ministry of Interior registered the arrival of a total of 26,890 male, female and children migrant and refugees, who reached Spain by sea and land route. This represents an increase of 117% more than the same period last year, when the Spanish authorities reported the arrival of a total of 12,084 arrivals using both routes.

In the first seven months of 2018, a total of 22,931 (85%) of the migrants and refugees arrived to Spain by sea, and the remaining 15% arrived by the land route to Ceuta and Melilla.

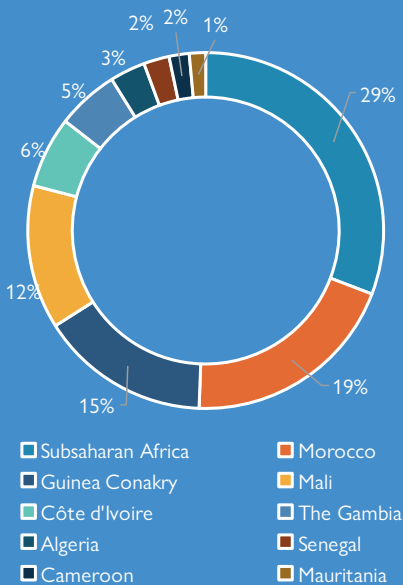
Figure 14 Sea and land arrivals to Spain by month, January - July 2018



Nationality breakdown

According to the information provided by the Spanish Ministry of Interior, the 10 main nationalities identified in the reporting period (Jan – Jul 2018) among the arrivals by sea are unknown nationals from African countries: Morocco, Guinea Conakry, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Algeria, Senegal, Cameroon and Mauritania.

Figure 15 Nationality breakdown of arrivals to Spain between January and July 2018



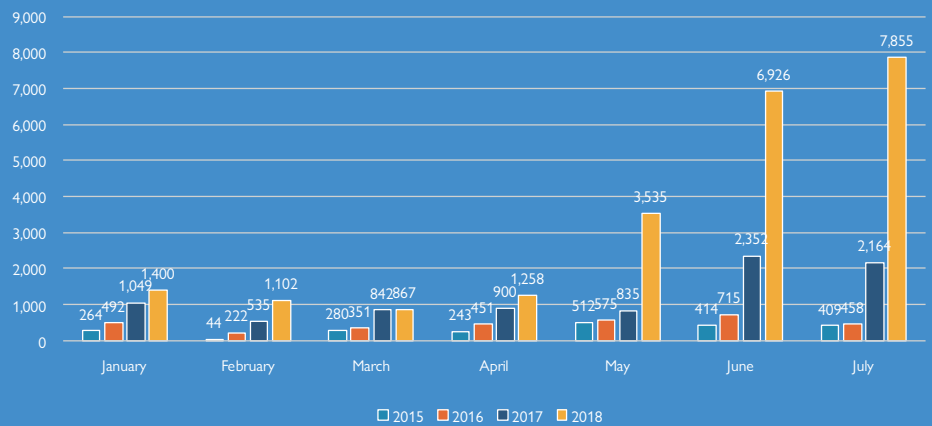
Main entry points

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 16 Sea arrivals to Spain, comparison 2015 - 2018



Landing points

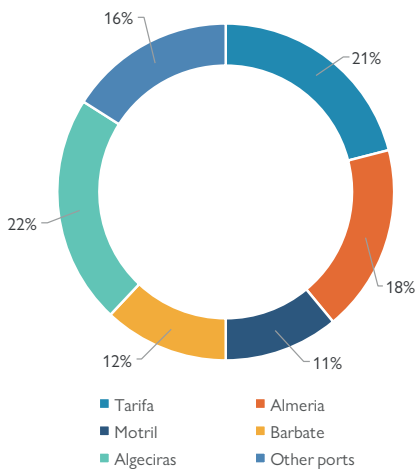
According to the publicly available information from the Spanish Maritime Agency, the five main disembarkation points in July were: Algeciras, Tarifa, Almería, Barbate and Motril.

Flow Monitoring Surveys in Spain

Starting on 1 July, IOM Spain initiated the implementation of the first round of DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS), aiming to obtain more information on the profile of migrants and asylum seekers arriving in Spain. The DTM team in Spain is expected to conduct up to 2,000 interviews with migrants and asylum seekers in the Southern Spanish regions mainly Andalucía. The FMS are being conducted in the Humanitarian Assistance Reception Centers managed by various NGO's and financed by the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Social Security.



Figure 17 Main entry points, sea arrivals to Spain, January - June 2018



Land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla

From the beginning of the year and until the end of July, a total of 3,959 arrived by land to Ceuta (1,223 individuals) and Melilla (2,736), the two Spanish autonomous regions located in Northern Africa. This represents an increase of 16 per cent compared to the same period last year, when a total of 3,407 irregular border crossings took place. July has been the month with the highest number of arrivals in 2018, while the lowest was June, with a total of 397 irregular border crossings.

Figure 18 Land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla, comparison January - July 2017 and 2018

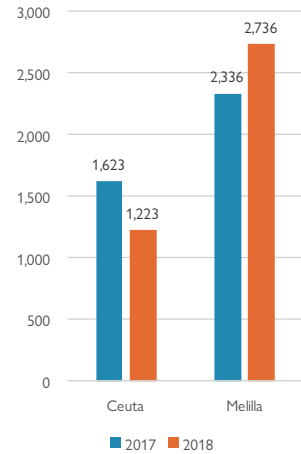
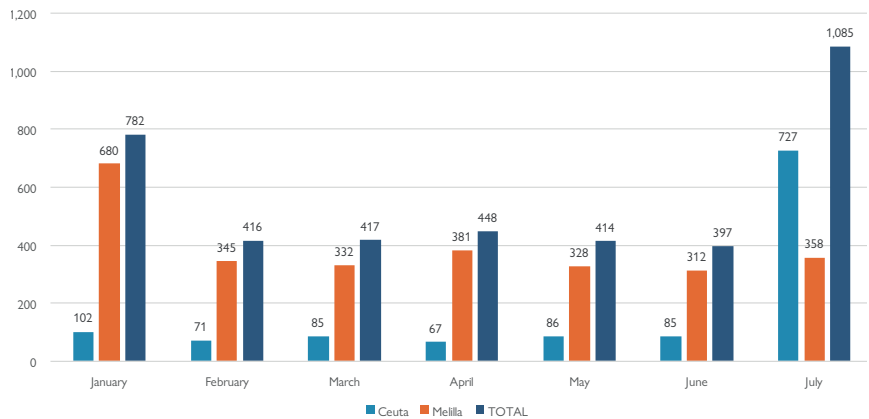
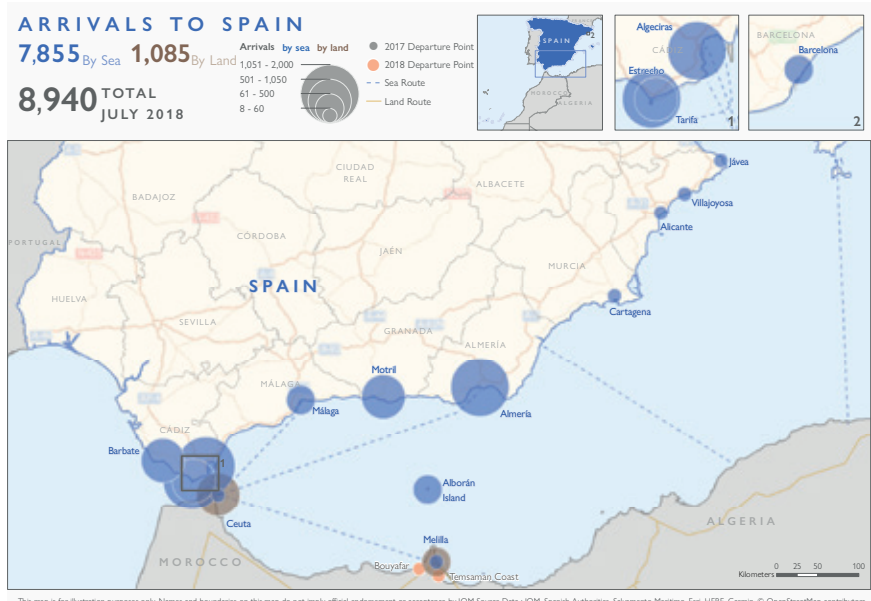


Figure 19 Monthly arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla, January - July 2018



Map 4 Main arrival points to Spain, July 2018



MALTA

Developments during the reporting period

A total of 235 migrants disembarked in Malta on 27 June from MV Lifeline, the first reported arrivals to the country this year. Following the redistribution arrangement agreed upon by Malta and a number of EU Member States, at the time of reporting, the majority of migrants and asylum seekers who disembarked in Malta from MV Lifeline were relocated or were to be relocated to other EU MS.

By the end of this reporting period, two more disembarkations took place resulting in a total of 263 arrivals as of 31 July 2018.

The second disembarkation occurred on 1 July and it involved a group of 9 Libyan and Syrian nationals, including one woman and a child who landed in Marsascala (read more [here](#)). On 22 July, a patrol vessel of the Armed Forces of Malta (AFM) rescued a group of 19 migrants who departed from Libya on a fiberglass boat and were found in distress within Malta's search and rescue region (read more [here](#)).

The number of arrivals in Malta this year (as of end July) already exceeded the totals available for the past three years. According to the available data, there were 20 arrivals in 2017 and 24 in 2016. Further on, it is more than double the 106 reported in 2015.

Figure 21 Origin countries declared by migrants disembarked from MV Lifeline on 27 June 2018, absolute numbers (Source: IOM)

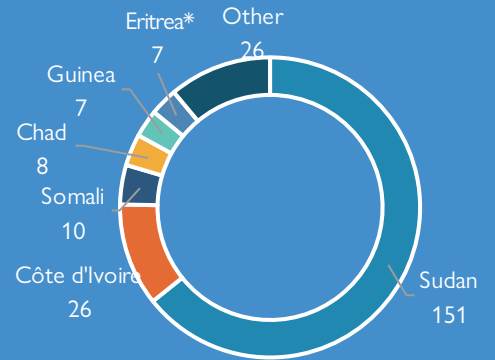


Figure 20 Arrivals in Malta. Source: The Government of Malta - The National Statistics Office and IOM.

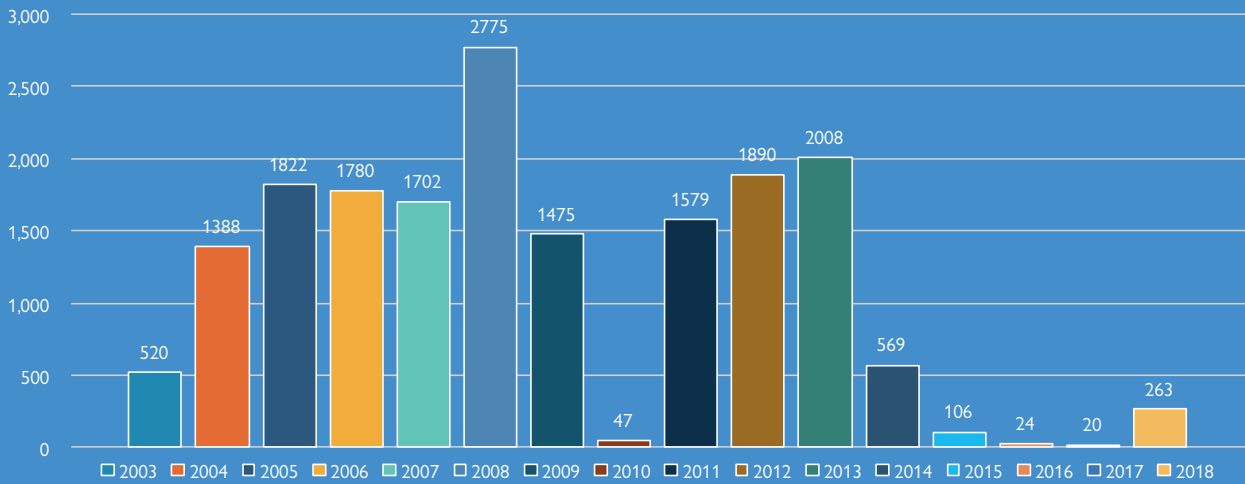
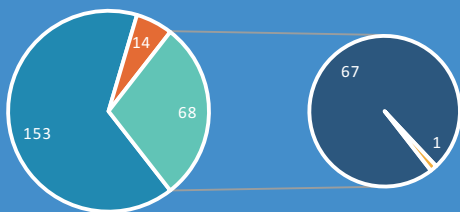


Figure 22 Age/gender breakdown of migrants disembarked from MV Lifeline on 27 June 2018, absolute numbers (Source: IOM)



- Adult Male
- Adult Female
- Accompanied Children
- Unaccompanied and Separated Children

* The information is based on the nationality declared by migrants and as reported by the authorities.

CYPRUS

Developments during the reporting period

There were no new arrivals in Cyprus during this reporting period. Between January and July 2018, a total of 108 migrants and refugees arrived in Cyprus. All registered individuals declared Syrian nationality and the majority were adults (53 adult males, 1 adult female and 7 children).

Migrant presence

At the end of July 2018, 394 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the Kofinou Reception Facility in Cyprus, which represents a 10 per cent increase from the 361 reported at the end of the previous reporting period, and a 36 per cent decrease compared to the 290 reported at the end of July 2017.

Figure 23 Arrivals in Cyprus, 2016 - 2018

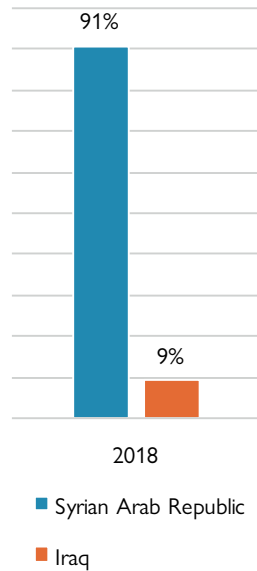
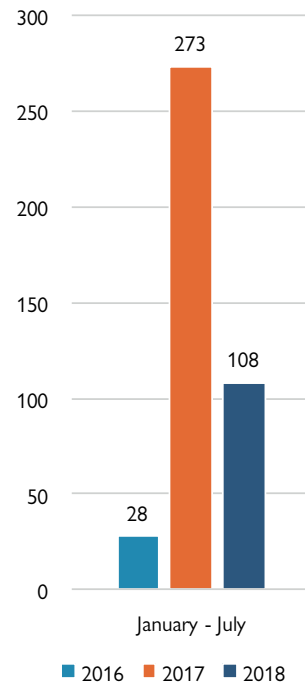


Figure 24 Nationality breakdown (%) of registered arrivals in 2017 and 2018



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



BULGARIA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and July 2018, Bulgarian authorities apprehended 852 irregular migrants. More than half (538) of all apprehended migrants were intercepted irregularly while residing inside the country. Another 20 per cent of all irregular migrants were apprehended on entry from Turkey, and the remaining 18 per cent on exit towards Serbia. In addition to that, a total of 122 irregular migrants were registered on entry from Greece¹¹. Registered apprehensions in 2018 have decreased 40 per cent compared to the same period in 2017 and have decreased by nine times when compared to the 6,771 apprehended between January and July 2016.

According to available data on nationalities apprehended on entry to the country between January and July 2018 and 2017, an increase is observed in the presence of Pakistani nationals. An estimated 11 per cent of intercepted migrants and refugees this year were of Pakistani origin, a five percentage points increase compared to the 6 per cent reported in the same period last year. Further on, the presence of Afghan nationals decreased by 8 percentage points, from 21% in 2017 to 13% in 2018.

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

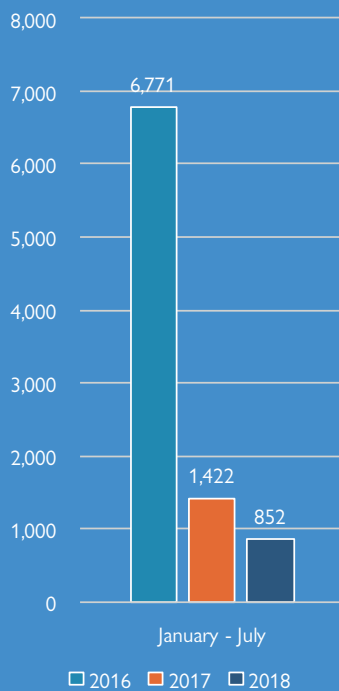
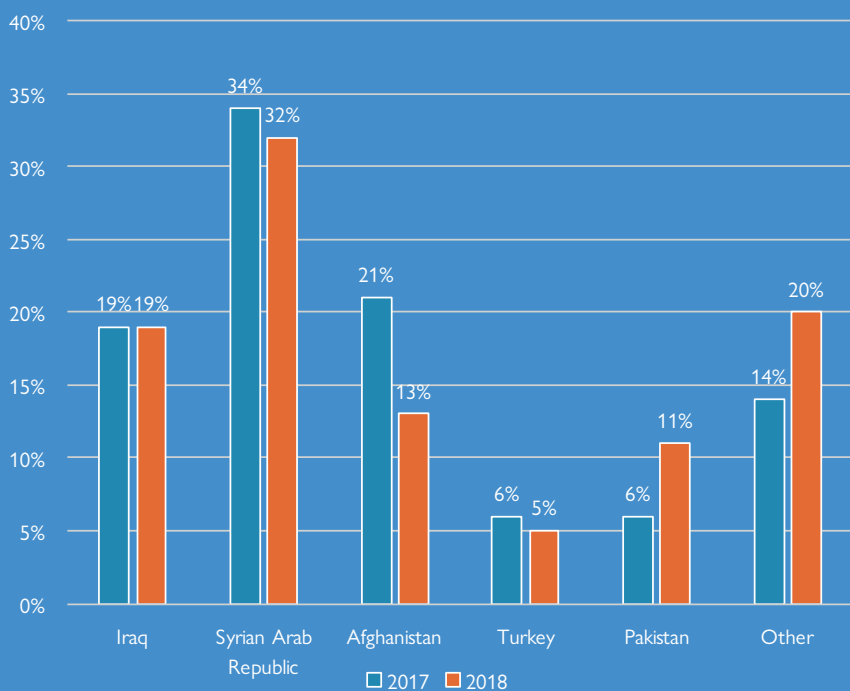


Figure 26 Top three nationalities (%) apprehended on entry between January and July, 2017 - 2018



¹¹ 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.

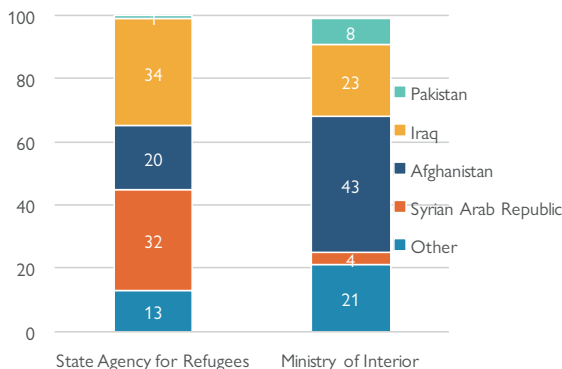
Migrant presence

An estimated 842 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in different reception facilities in Bulgaria, occupying only 14 per cent of the overall capacity (5,940). This represents a 6 per cent increase compared to the 792 reported at the end of the previous reporting period. It is two times less than the 2,057 reported at the end of July 2017, and three and a half times less than 2,927 reported at the end of July 2016. The majority of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers are from the Syrian Arab Republic and Afghanistan.

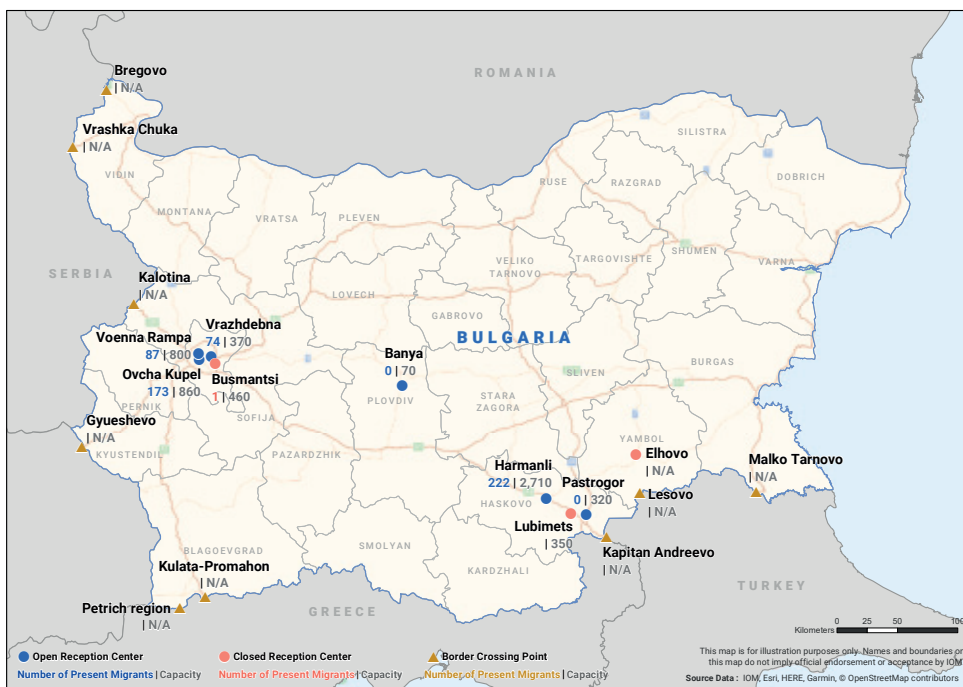
Table 2 Reception facilities in Bulgaria with information on occupancy and capacity as of the end of July 2018

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	173
Open Reception Centre in Sofia - Vrazhdebna	370	74
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Voenna Rampa	800	87
Closed Reception Centre in Harmanli	2,710	222
Closed Reception Centre in Sofia - Busmantsi	60	1
Facilities run by the Ministry of Interior		
Closed Reception Centre in Lyubimets	350	
Closed Reception Centre in Busmantsi	400	285
Closed Reception Centre in Elhovo (temporarily closed due to renovation)	N/A	
Total	5,940	842

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)



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



TRANSIT COUNTRIES

CROATIA

Developments during the reporting period

According to the last available data, Croatian border police intercepted 510 irregular migrants in July 2018, a 50 per cent increase compared to the 342 reported in the previous month, and three times the 183 reported in July 2017. At the end of July 2018, Croatian authorities apprehended 3,062 irregular migrants, a double the 1,480 registered the same period in 2017.

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%), Kosovo¹² (11%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (9%), Pakistan (8%) and the Syrian Arab Republic (7%).

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

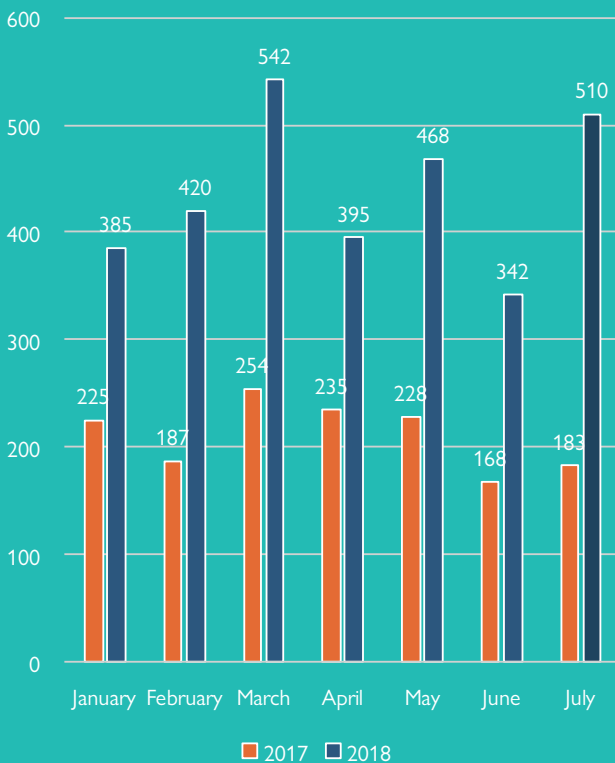
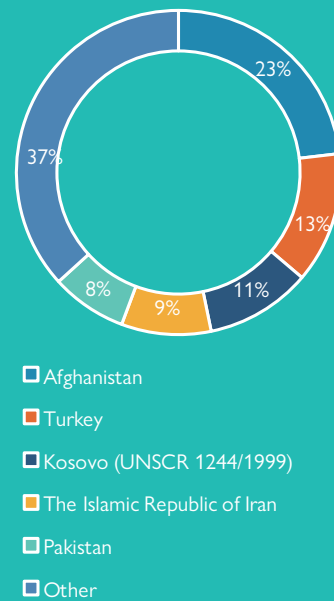


Figure 29 Nationality breakdown of irregular migrants apprehended between January and July 2018



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

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 per cent (including 3 UASC).

Table 3 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	286	179 adult males, 53 adult females, 53 minors, 1 UASC	Mainly Syrian (82), Iraqi (80), Iranian (37) and Afghan (38) nationals
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Kutina	100	50	13 adult males, 8 adult females, 28 minors	31 Syrian, 14 Afghan and 5 Iraqi nationals
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	100(120)	1	Adult male	Algerian national
Total	800(820)	337		

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



HUNGARY

Developments during the reporting period

In the period between January and July 2018, the Hungarian authorities reported apprehending 279¹³ 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 July 2018) authorities intercepted 18 new individuals, same as in the previous reporting period (18 apprehensions are reported during June 2018) and a four times less than the 77 reported in May 2017. The figure is a 90 per cent decrease compared to the 165 registered in July 2017, and only a small fraction of the 573 reported in July 2016.

Additionally, a total of 38 migrants and asylum seekers were admitted to Röszke (17, all Afghan nationals) and Tompa (22, 2 Syrian and 19 Iraqi nationals) transit zones. An estimated 61 per cent of all admitted migrants and asylum seekers since the beginning of 2018 were adult male, and 39 per cent were adult female. More than half, at 56 per cent, were children (78 per cent of children were younger than 14).

During the reporting period, Hungarian authorities reported 233 interventions that prevented a total of 26 individuals from crossing into Hungary, and returned 207 migrants to the neighboring countries (mainly Serbia and Romania). This represents a 40 per cent increase compared to 169 interventions reported in the previous reporting period. Since the beginning of 2018, authorities had a total of 3,000 cases – 1,119 individuals were prevented from crossing into the country and 1,881 were escorted out of the country.

Figure 30 Irregular entries to Hungary between January and July 2016 - 2018

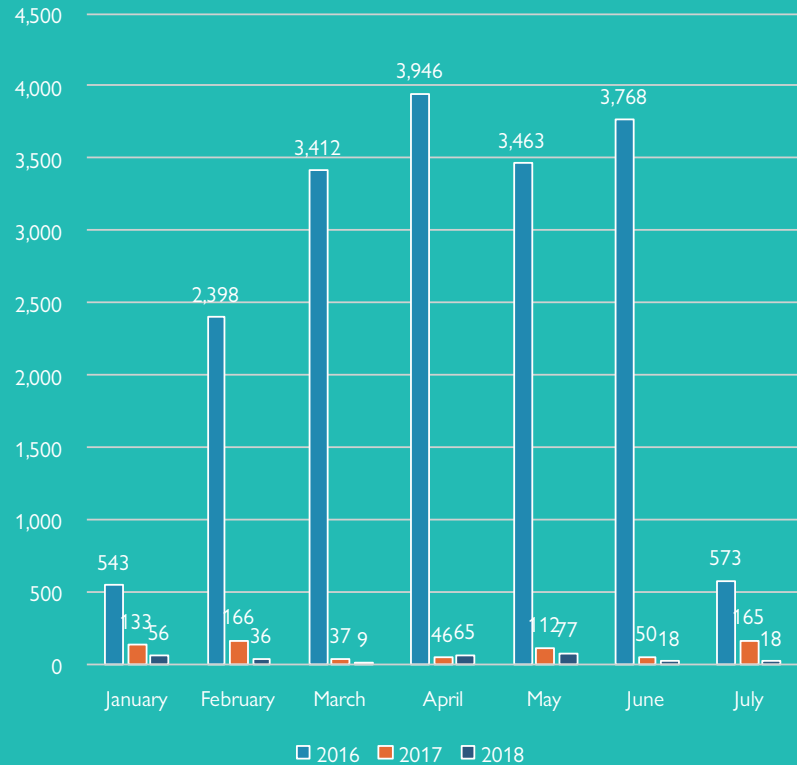
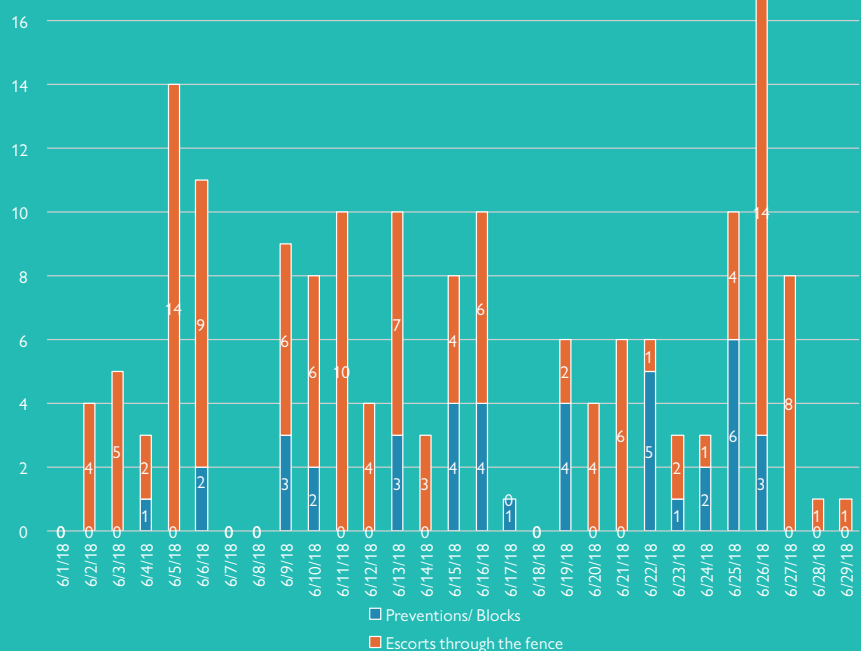


Figure 31 Daily apprehensions by the Hungarian police, July 2018



13 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.

18 July – Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Péter Szijjártó, announced that “Hungary is exiting the adoption process of the Global Compact for Migration” (read more [here](#)).

19 July - The European Commission has today decided to refer Hungary to the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) for non-compliance of its asylum and return legislation with EU law. The Commission has

also sent a letter of formal notice to Hungary concerning new Hungarian legislation which criminalises activities that support asylum and residence applications and further restricts the right to request asylum (read more [here](#)).

24 July - “The stability of the Balkans is also a European security issue”, Chief Security Advisor to the Prime Minister György Bakondi emphasized on Hungarian M1 television’s Monday

evening current affairs program. As he explained, Romania has not become the main route for illegal migration crossing the Balkan peninsula, and Hungary’s border security measures are “acting as a deterrent”, but it is becoming increasingly apparent that a corridor leading to Austria and Italy has developed via Albania, Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Slovenia (read more [here](#)).

Migrant presence

By the end of July there were 129 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 (70) and Tompa (52). This represents a 77 per cent decrease compared to the 554 reported at the end of July 2017.

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



ROMANIA

Developments during the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2018, authorities in Romania apprehended 426 migrants and asylum seekers entering and exiting the country. The majority of individuals (285) were apprehended while trying to exit the country, mainly towards Hungary (Arad, Satu Mare, Bihor, Maramures and Timis County). The remaining 141 individuals were intercepted entering from Bulgaria (Giurgiou, Timis, Caras Severin, Constanta and Dolj County) and Serbia (Timis and Caras Severin County). There were 59 individuals registered as apprehended during this reporting period, a 20 per cent increase compared to 49 apprehended in the previous reporting period and three times less than the 201 registered in July 2017.

Iraqi nationals are the largest registered nationality group this year (46%), followed by Iranian (17%), Syrian (8%) and Afghan (8%) nationals. Migrants and asylum seekers from Kosovo¹⁴ and Turkey comprise another 7 per cent of the overall caseload.

Migrant presence

At the end of June, there were 395 migrants and asylum seekers registered as residing in state-run accommodation facilities. This represents a 22 per cent increase compared to the 323 reported at the end of June. More than half were in the asylum centres located in Bucharest (118), Galati (62) and Otopeni (45) (see more information on the map).

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

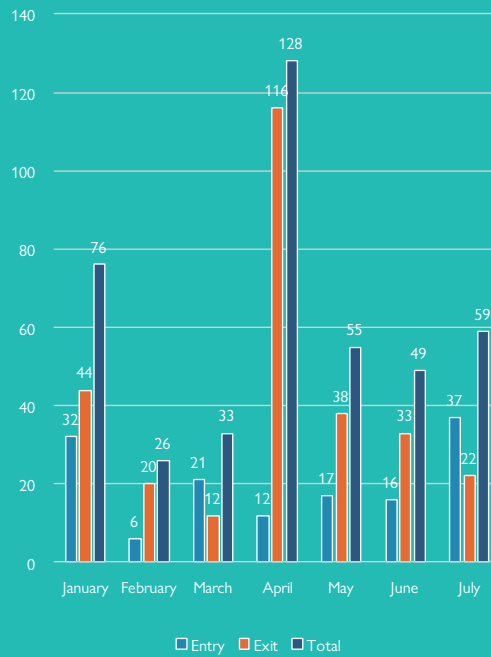
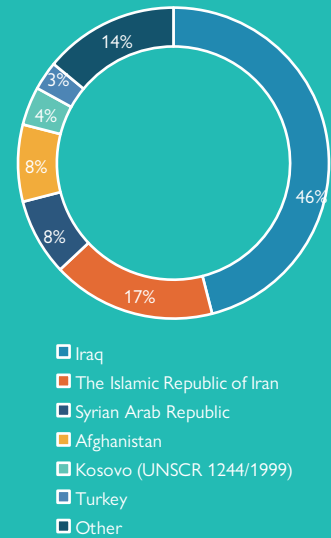
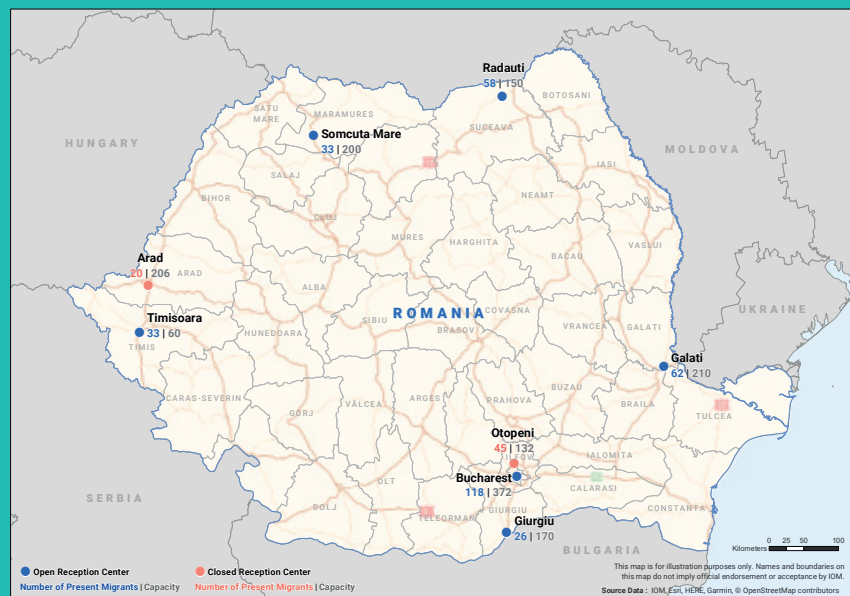


Figure 33 Nationality breakdown (%) of migrants apprehended between January and July 2018



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



14 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.

SERBIA

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 31 July) authorities in Serbia registered 928 new migrants who arrived in the Reception Centers in the country. This is a 16 per cent decrease when compared to the 1,103 registered during June 2018. Further one, in between January and July 2018, a total of 3,723 new migrants were registered as new arrivals in the reception facilities, a 46 per cent more than the 2,550 registered in the same period last year.

According to the UN partner agency, 75 per cent of new migrants and refugees arrived from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 11 per cent crossed from Bulgaria while some 10 per cent arrived to Serbia by air. Further on, majority (80%) of registered individuals were adult males, 4 per cent were adult woman and 16 per cent are children.

Migrants presence

At the 31 July, there were estimated 3,773 migrants and refugees residing in Serbia, according to the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration (SCRM). Total number of accommodated migrants in Government facilities and border crossing zones increased from 2,765 registered beginning of July to the 3,062 reported at the end of the month. In addition to that, 711 migrants and refugees were observed residing outside the official reception system, mainly in the Belgrade City (420) and in unofficial camping sites in the vicinity of the border with Croatia, Hungary and Bosnia and Herzegovina (291). Available information indicates that the majority of migrants accommodated in the reception centers are of Afghan origin (35%) followed by those who declared Pakistani (26%), Iranian (19%), Iraqi (8%), Bangladeshi (3%) and Syrian (2%) origin.

Figure 34 Newly registered migrants in the reception centers in Serbia between January and July 2017 - 2018

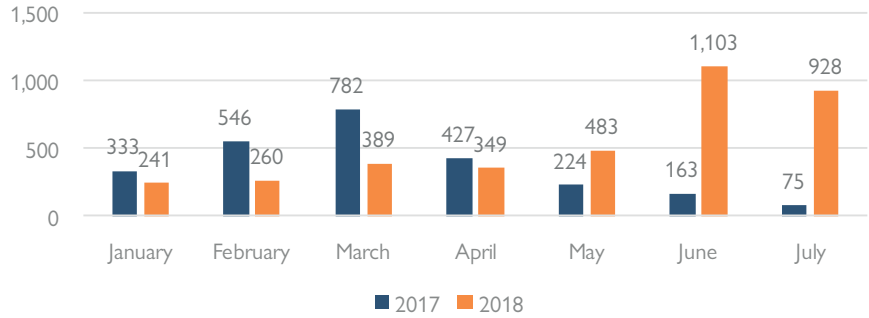


Figure 35 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in the reception centers during July 2018

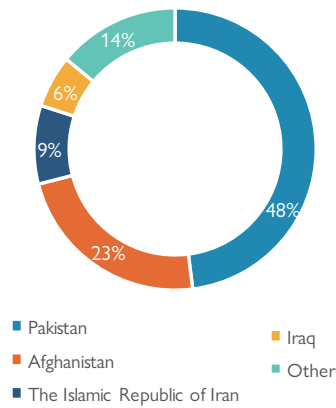
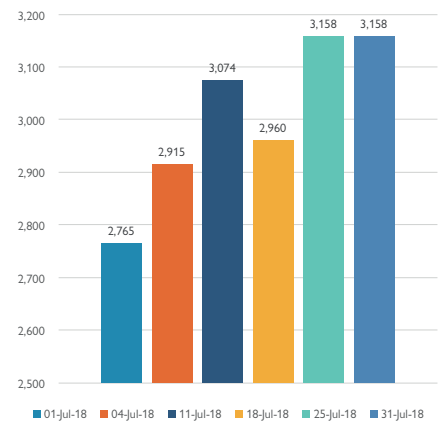


Figure 36 Number of accommodated migrants in the Reception Centers in Serbia, weekly trends in July 2018



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



SLOVENIA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and July 2018 authorities in Slovenia apprehended 4,342 irregular migrants, five times the 887 reported in the same period in 2017, and more than the 1,927 reported for the whole 2017. During this reporting period (1 – 31 July) authorities registered a total of 1,076 irregular migrants, a 21 per cent increase compared to 883 reported in June and eight times more than the 139 reported in July 2017.

Pakistan and Algeria were the most commonly reported countries of origin, with 36 per cent of individuals registered (23% and 13% respectively). Afghanistan (9%), The Syrian Arab Republic (8%) and Morocco (4%) were the remaining origin countries reported in the top 5 nationality groups registered. The remaining 43 per cent 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 Irregular migrants apprehended in Slovenia, monthly overview for 2017 and 2018

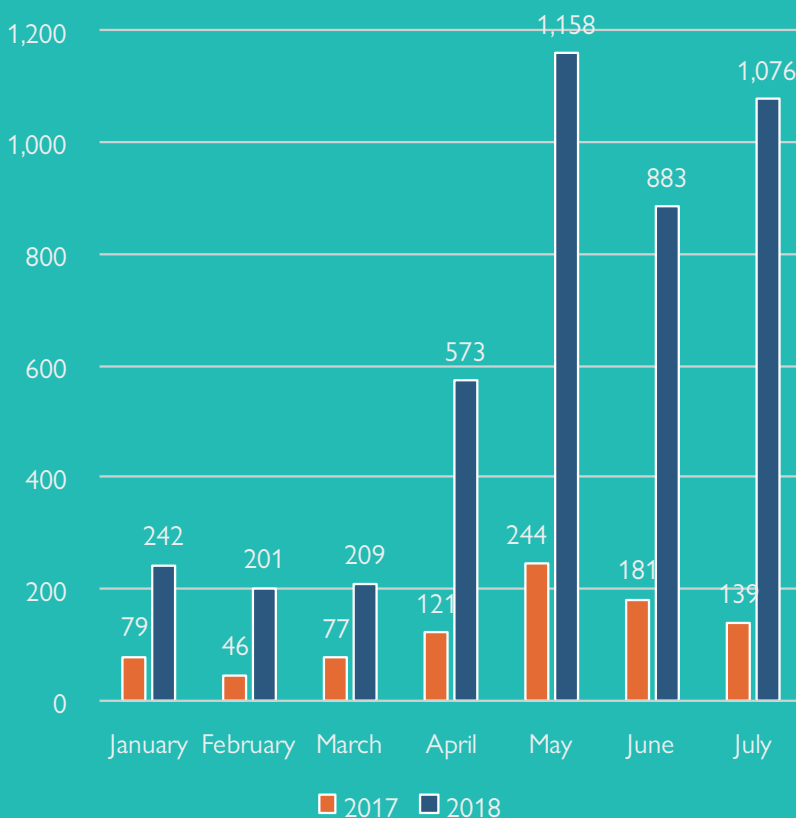
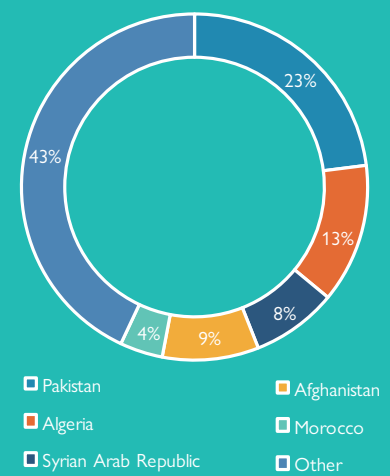


Figure 38 Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and July 2018



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.



6 July – The Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for the Support and Intergration of Migrants (UOIM) devised a new response plan to a possible increase in the number of applicants for international protection, in order to provide appropriate accommodation and care. This contingency plan comes as an upgrade to the previous one adopted in July 2015 and will help, according to UIOM, all involved actors to “act promptly, efficiently and appropriately, as soon as necessary”.

11 July - According to the Slovenian Press Agency (STA), Slovenian and Croatian police broke a ring of alleged human smugglers from the two

countries. The group was responsible for irregular crossing of more than 45 people who transited irregularly from Croatia via Slovenia to Italy. Nine individuals were charged, six in Croatia and three in Slovenia.

13 July – The STA reported that 33 irregular migrants were apprehended in the South-Eastern part of the country – 22 in Črnomelj area, 8 near Dolenjska Toplice and 3 in Kočevje area.

23 July - According to the STA, Bela Krajina tourism workers urge against refugee wave scaremongering. Tourism workers from Bela Krajina dismissed media reports that the South-Eastern region of the country is in “an

emergency state” due to the recent increase in the movements across the Western Balkans. Further on, they said that to their knowledge there have been no incidents so far and that there are no negative trends observed this season, i.e. tourism statistics are on par with last year’s and far above 2016.

24 July - According to the STA, van transporting 31 migrants in inhumane conditions was stopped by the police on the Croatian/Slovenian border. This comes a week after an arrest of smugglers in Krško. Arrested smuggler was accused of transporting 34 migrants in a single van.

Migrant presence

At the end of July 2018, there were 292 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in different facilities around the country. This represents a slight decrease compared to the 298 reported at the end of June, and a 3 per cent increase compared to the 283 reported at the end of July 2017.

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



THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 31 July), authorities in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia registered 438 new arrivals, a 59 per cent increase from the 276 reported in June 2018, and a significant four times increase compared to the 107 reported in July 2017. Since the beginning of 2018, authorities registered a total of 1,536 migrants and asylum seekers, which is seven times the number reported in the same period in 2017 (229) and a significant contrast with more 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 59 apprehensions between April and July following the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement.

Almost half of the registered migrants were of Iranian origin (41%), followed by those from Afghanistan (14%), Pakistan (13%) and Iraq (11%). 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 Registered arrivals to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia between January and July 2018

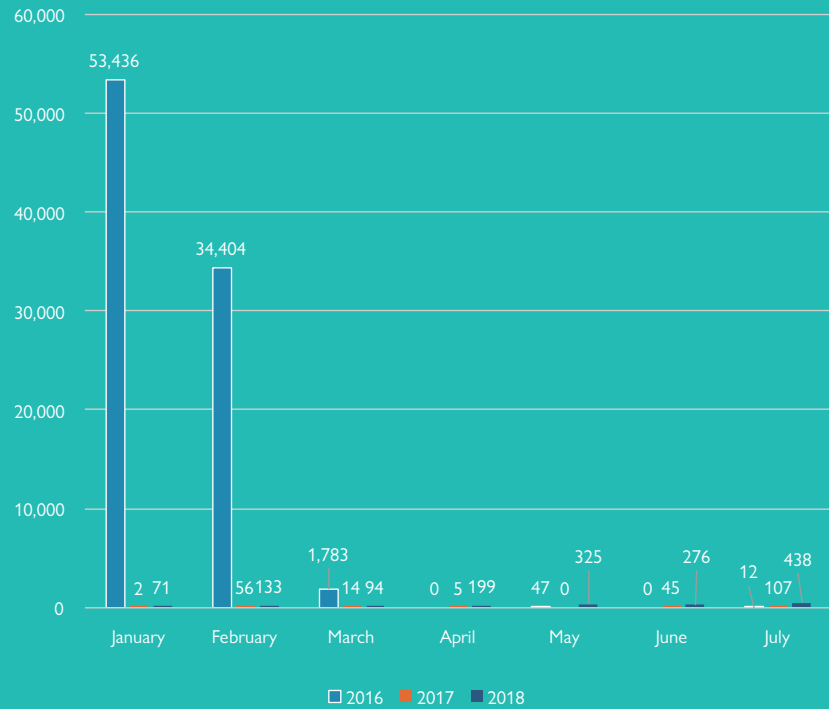


Figure 40 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in 2018

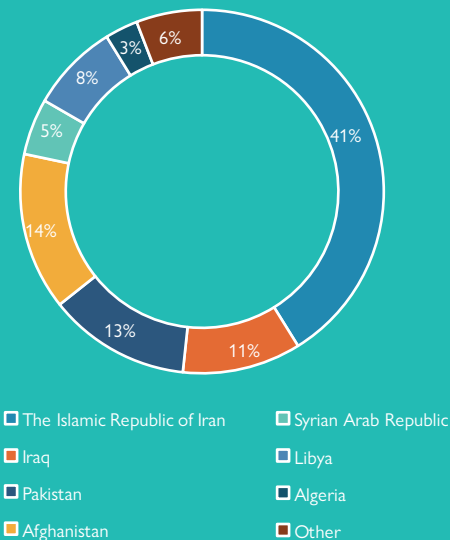
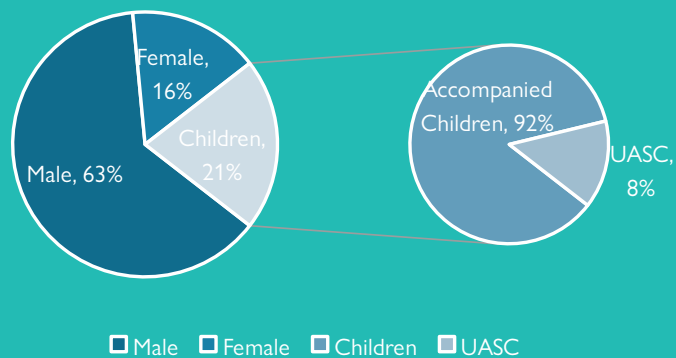


Figure 41 Age/sex breakdown of apprehended irregular migrants in 2018



Migrant presence

The available data shows that on 31 July 2018, there were 73 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in reception centres around the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This represents a slight decrease when compared to June 2018 when 95 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the reception centers.

Additionally, the Red Cross teams present near the norther border with Serbia reported assisting 1,741 persons, according to their May report. The Red Cross mobile team present in the southern part of the country assisted a total of 947 persons in Gevgelija.

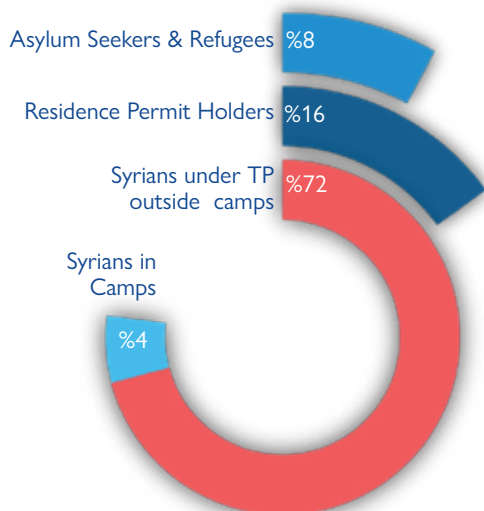
Table 4 Accommodation facilities (with occupancy/capacity) by the end of July 2018

Name of accommodation facility	Capacity	Present at the end of July	Nationalities
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	37	Nationals of Iran (31), Bangladesh (3), Sri Lanka (2) and Cameroon (1)
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	18	Nationals of Libya (8), Pakistan (5), Afghanistan (4) and Pakistan (1)
Vizbegovo – Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers	150	7	Nationals of Afghanistan (2), Russian Federation (2), Pakistan (1) and 2 UAM
Gazi Baba – Reception Centre for Foreigners	120	5	Nationals of Afghanistan (1), Pakistan (1), Iran (1), Albania (1) and Bulgaria (1)
Vlae – Safe House	25-30	6	Nationals of Congo (3), Syrian Arab Republic (2) and Pakistan (1)
TOTAL	2,495-2,600	73	

Map 12 Accommodation facilities in Cyprus with information on occupancy and capacity, July 2018



TURKEY



Turkey's Temporary Protection regime grants the 3,542,250 Syrian nationals the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 3,335,847 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. 206,403 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 July 2017; however, currently three of the centers are no longer operational. As a result, there is a decrease of 28,705 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 comparison to previous month.

*Data source DGMM, 02.08.2018

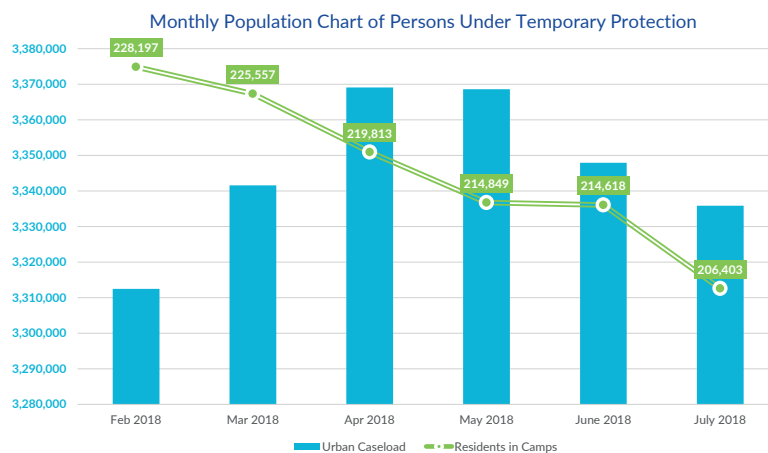
Background and Latest Figures

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 (3,542,250* individuals) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR, as of end of June 2018, 360,608** 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 480,283 in comparison to July 2017 (3.4 million foreign nationals), most of the increase was recorded as Syrian nationals (435,318).

In addition, there are 718,297* foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits including humanitarian residency holders. This number was 125,230 less in July 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, 02.08.2018

**Data source UNHCR, 30.06.2018



Asylum Seekers and Refugees

Another significant group of foreign nationals requiring international protection in Turkey are 360,608 asylum-seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Afghanistan, Iraq and other countries. An increase of 44,965 persons has been recorded in this category in comparison to July 2017. (Data Source UNHCR, 30.06.2018)

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 718,297 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%



Apprehended/Rescued Persons on Sea

The Turkish Coast Guard apprehended 2,433 irregular migrants in July yet 19 fatalities was recorded. The number of irregular migrants were 1,743 in July 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 - 31 July 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	1,921	1,925	-	9	8	11
July	61	62	2,331	2,433	-	19	8	9
Total	335	354	14,008	15,142	26	54	26	43

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, Afghan, Iraqi, Palestinian, Central African, Somalian, Congolese, Eritrean, Iranian and Senegalese.

*Data source T.C.G., 31.07.2018

Apprehended Persons on Land

According to Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) daily figures, in July 2018, 27,068 irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Greek, Bulgarian, Azeri and Georgian borders of Turkey. In comparison, this number was 22,626 in July 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 19,761 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 an increase in the irregular border entries from Syria to Turkey (8,117). In June 2018, 11,167 irregular entries of persons were recorded at this border.

*Data Source T.A.F., 31.07.2018

Apprehensions by Turkish Land Forces (1 - 31 July 2018)			
Entry		Exit	
Syria	19,734	Greece	4,895
Greece	1,170	Bulgaria	269
Iran	889	Syria	27
Iraq	76	Iraq	3
Georgia	2	Georgia	1
Azerbaijan	2		
Total	21,873	Total	5,195



see disclaimer on page 4*

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, Küçükkuşu (Locations close to Lesbos, Samos, Chios, Symi, Kos and Rodos)

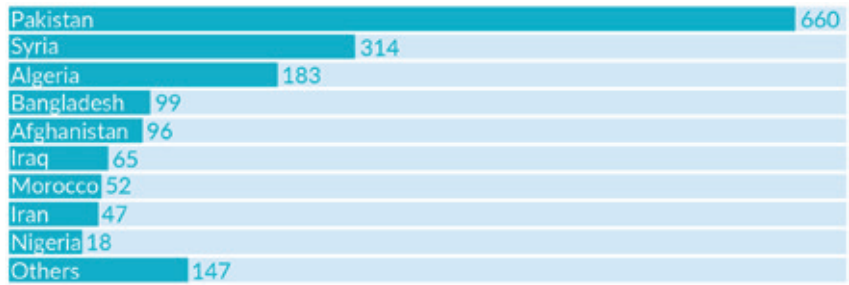
Known exit points by land: Edirne (to Greece and Bulgaria), Kırklareli (to Bulgaria)

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, 1,681 migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4 April 2016 and 02 August 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, Nepal, Myanmar, Guinea, Senegal, Ghana, Tunisia, Palestine, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Lebanon, Mali, Dominica, India, Congo, Yemen, Gambia, Niger, Sudan, Jordan, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso and Comoros.

*Data source DGMM, 02.08.2018

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 02 August 2018, there are 14,998 persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, the Netherlands, France and Finland.

*Data Source DGMM, 02.08.2018

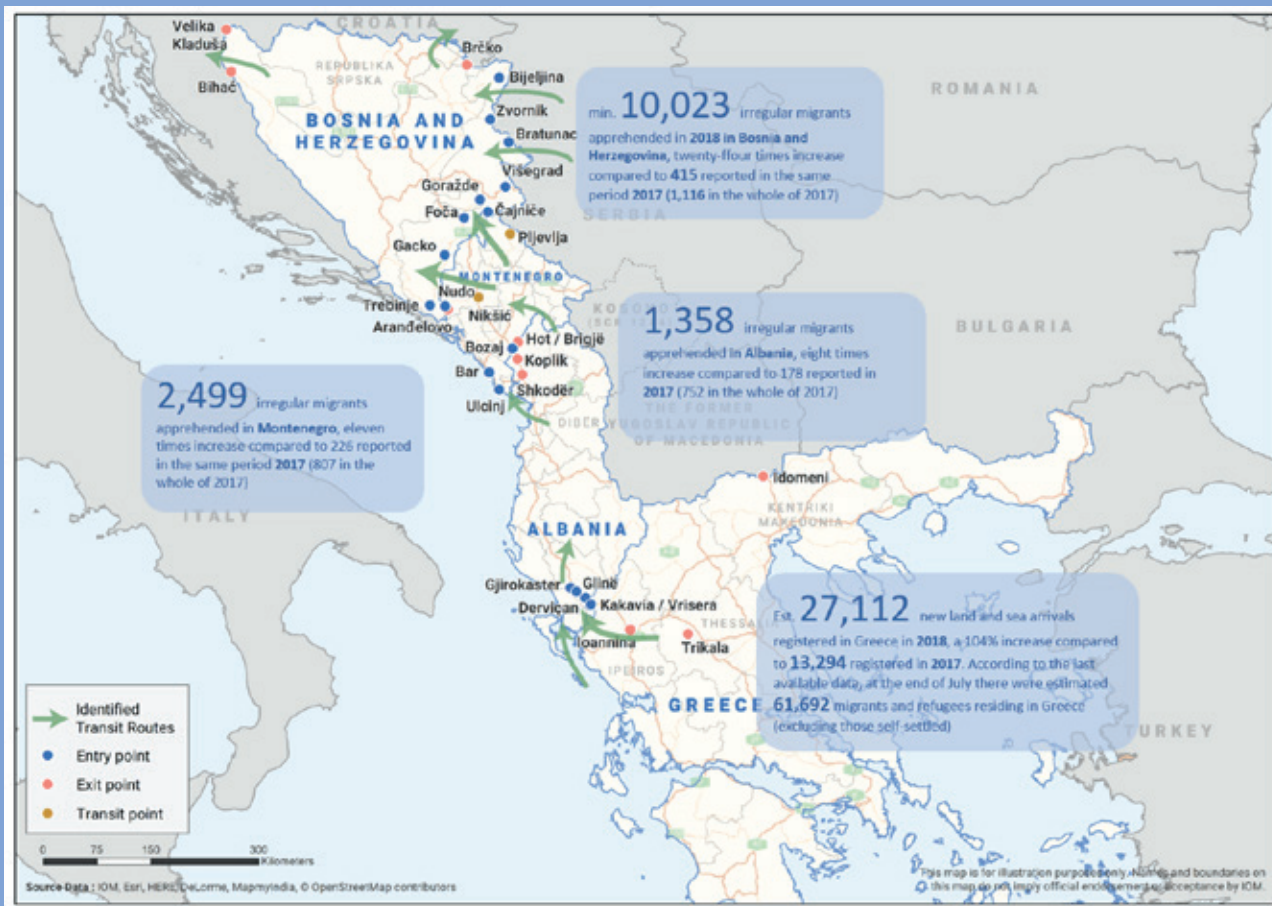


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*Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be free of error nor do they imply judgment on the legal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



WESTERN BALKANS



* The designation is to highlight the most active routes detected in the Western Balkans at the moment.

ALBANIA

Developments during the reporting period

At the end of July 2018 Albanian authorities reported 1,358 irregular entries in the Gjirokaster region. Available data indicates an eight times increase compared to the 178 reported in the same period 2017 and a four times more than the 370 registered by the end of July 2016.

During this reporting period (1 – 31 July) a total of 125 irregular migrants were registered entering the country, three times increase compared to 42 reported in June this year. In addition to that, 150 irregular migrants were intercepted while trying to exit the country towards Montenegro in the north of Albania, Shkodra region, almost half the 285 reported previous month. Between March and July 2018, there were estimated 740 attempts to exit the country¹⁶.

The Syrian Arab Republic was the most common nation of origin reported by registered irregular migrants, declared in 55 per cent of cases. The remaining 45 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 /12% others.

Figure 42 Irregular entries between January and July, comparison 2016 - 2018

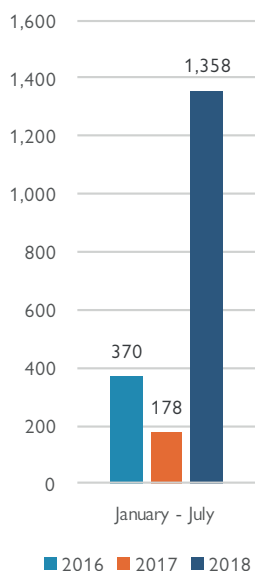


Figure 44 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals between January and July 2018

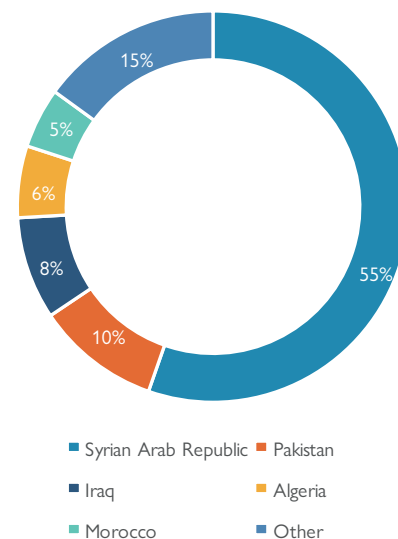
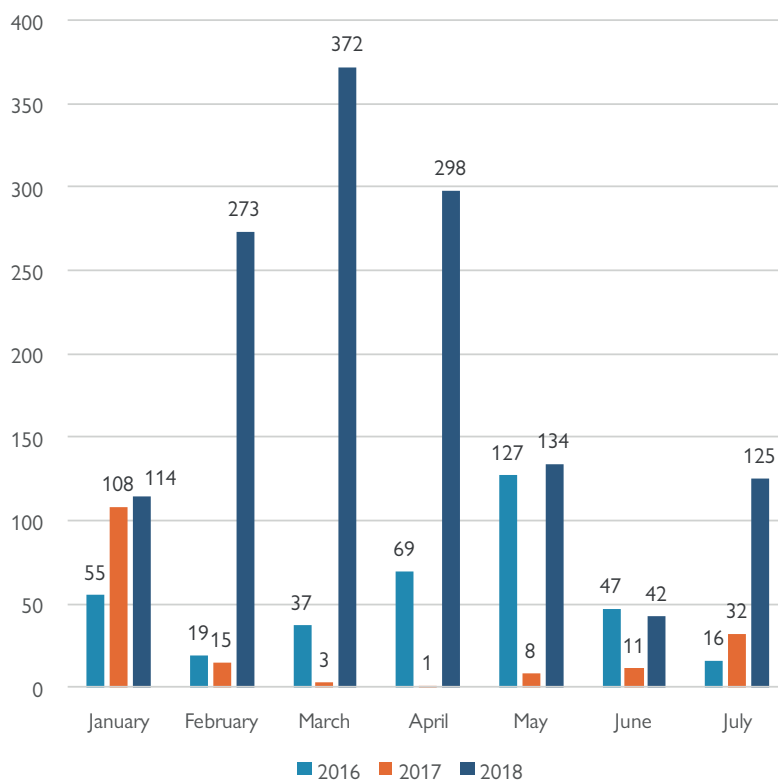


Figure 43 Registered arrivals to Albania between January and July, 2016 - 2018



¹⁶ 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

Between January and July authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina registered a total of 10,023 irregular migrants who entered the country. This represents more than twenty-four times increase compared to the 415 reported in the same period last year and nine times the 1,116 registered in the whole of 2017. During this reporting period (1 – 31 July) Bosnian authorities reported 1,989 new irregular migrants, a 28 per cent decrease compared to the previous month when 2,744 arrivals were reported.

According to available weekly data, an average of 360 arrivals were reported on a weekly basis between February and end of July 2018. Looking at the weekly dynamic, irregular entries gradually increased, from 72 registered beginning of February to 566 reported in the last week of July 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 47 Top 10 nationalities registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and July 2018

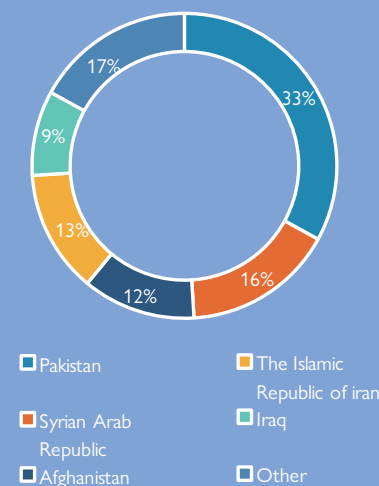


Figure 45 Registered irregular migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and July 2017 - 2018

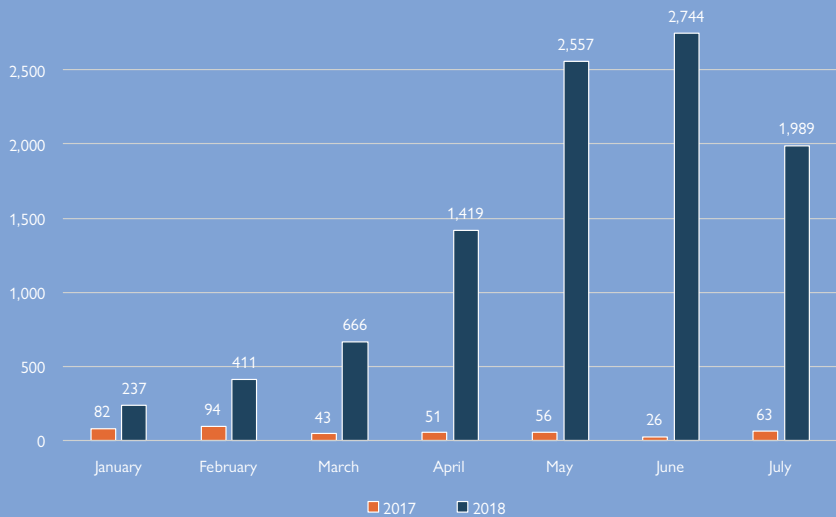
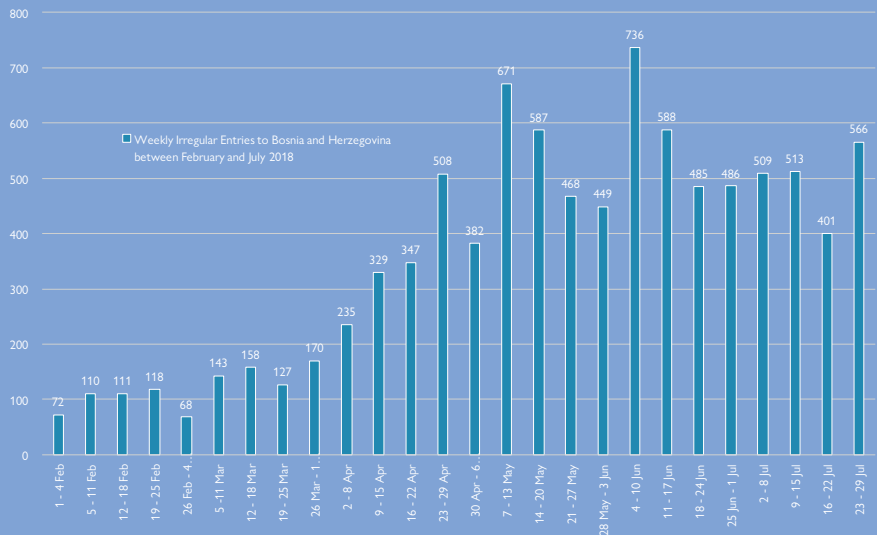


Figure 46 Irregular entries to Bosnia and Herzegovina, weekly overview February - July 2018¹⁷



Available nationality breakdown shows that Pakistan is the most common country of origin declared by a third of the overall registered population (33%). Syrian nationals comprise 16% of the overall registered irregular migrants who

entered the country between January and July 2018, followed by those from Afghanistan (12%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (13%), Iraq (9%) and 29 different other nationality groups.

¹⁷ Weekly data is available only as of February 2018.

KOSOVO¹⁸

Developments during the reporting period

At the end of July 2018, authorities in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999) reported 87 new irregular entries to the country, a slight decrease compared to 88 registered in the same period in 2017 and a 35 per cent decrease compared to 135 registered between January and July 2016.

According to the available nationality breakdown of migrants and asylum seekers registered in Kosovo¹⁹ this year, Turkey is the first reported nationality, declared by 35 per cent of all individuals. Another 16 per cent were registered as Syrian nationals, 9 per cent as Palestinian and 9 per cent Libyan nationals. The remaining 27 per cent is distributed among nine different nationality groups.

Figure 48 Number of irregular migrants registered between January and July 2016 - 2018

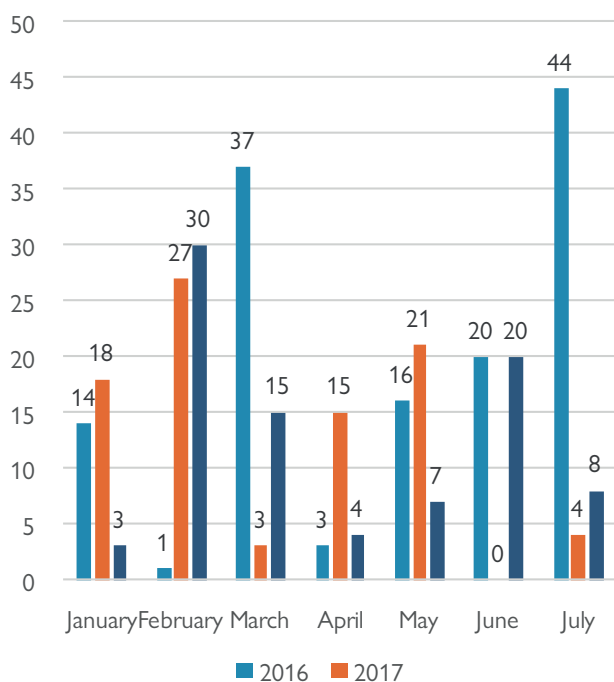
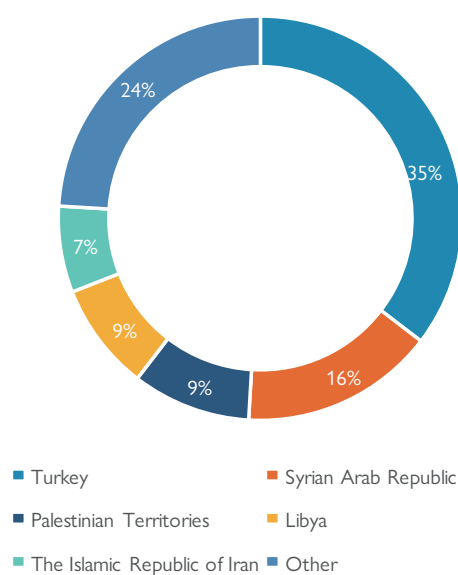


Figure 49 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants and asylum seekers between January and July 2018



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.

¹⁹ 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 – 31 July), authorities in Montenegro registered 499 migrants and refugees, a slight decrease compared to the 552 reported in June 2018. Between January and the end of July 2018, a total of 2,499 migrants and refugees were registered, representing an eleven-times increase compared to 226 reported in the same period last year. The total number of migrants and refugees who arrived in Montenegro this year represents three times increase compared to 807 registered in the whole of 2017 and nine times the 308 reported between January and December 2016.

An estimated 42 per cent of registered individuals were from the Syrian Arab Republic. Another 18 per cent are registered as Pakistani nationals, 11% are Algerian, 8% 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 34 percentage points between 2017 and 2018 (from 8 to 42 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 50 Arrivals to Montenegro between January and July 2016 - 2018

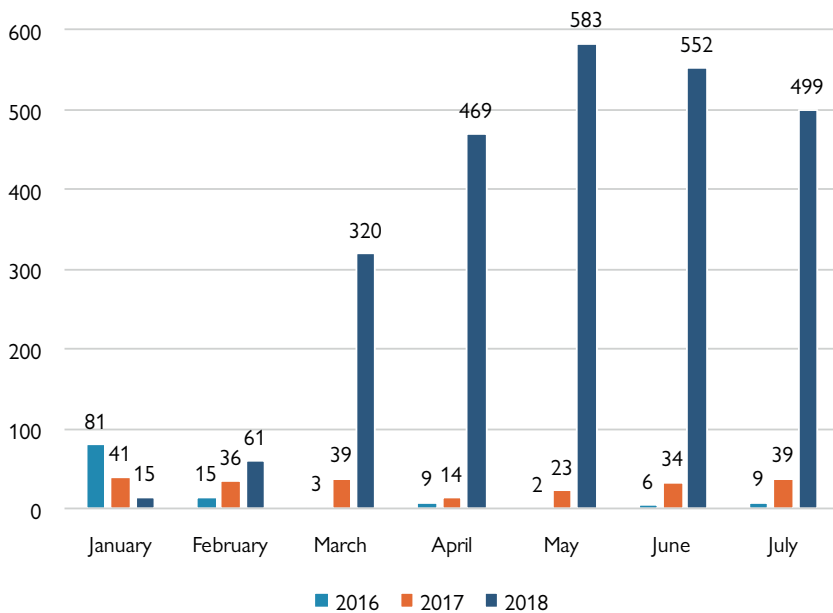
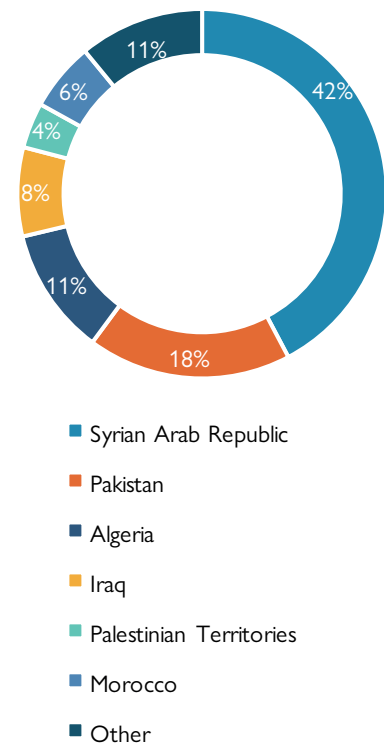


Figure 51 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants between January and July 2018



CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN

LIBYA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and July 2018, the Libyan Coast Guard carried out 128 rescue operations in which they rescued 9,598 migrants and reported 601 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 108 operations were reported. The number of rescued migrants has decreased - from 10,435 in 2017 to 9,598 in 2018. Further on, the number of dead and missing migrants decreased significantly from 1,175 registered between January and July 2017 to 601 reported at the end of July 2018.

Figure 52 Number of rescued migrants, comparison 2017 and 2018 by month

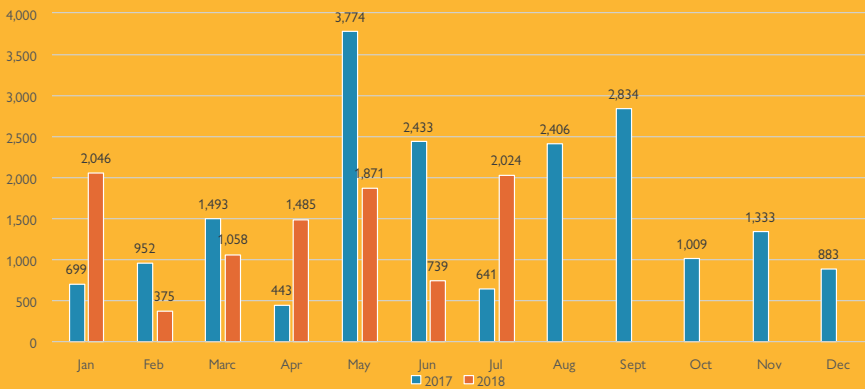
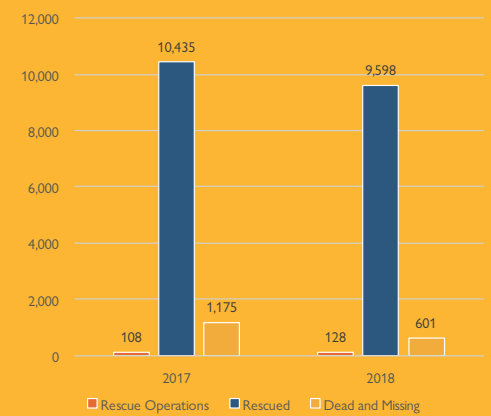
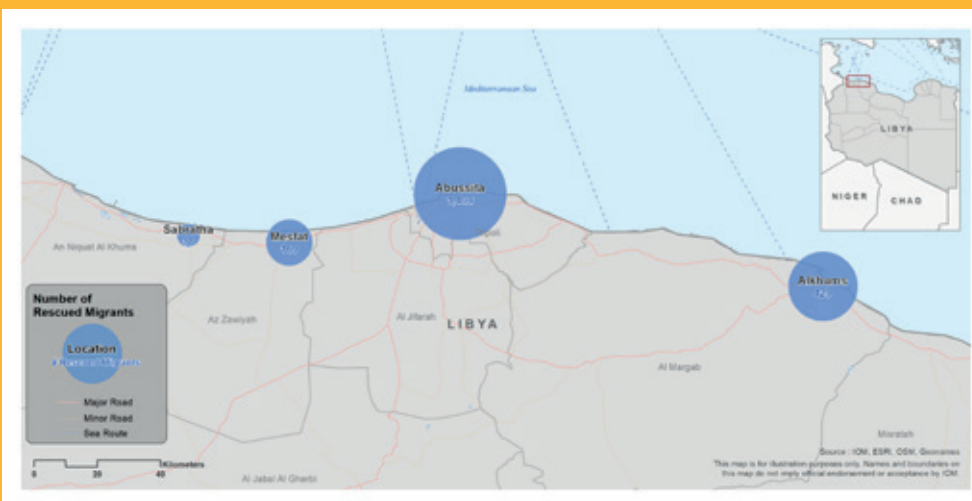


Figure 53 Rescue operations by the Libyan Coast Guard between January and July, 2017 – 2018



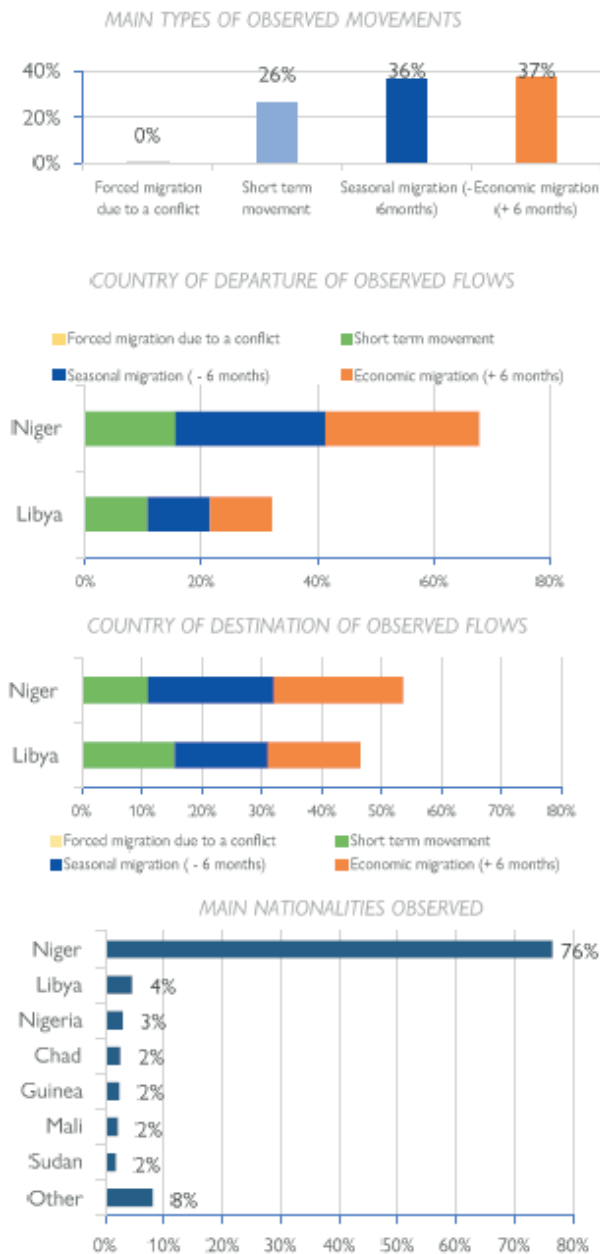
Map 13 Rescue operations off the Libyan coast, January - July 2018



NIGER

According to the [July Flow Monitoring report](#) from DTM team in Niger, the average number of individuals observed daily at the two flow monitoring points (FMPs) in Niger increased by 161% compared to June, with a significant increase in flows at the Seguedine FMP in particular. During this reporting period (1 – 31 July), Agadez Assamaka, Arlit (Niger), Sebha, Tripoli, Awbari Mourzouk and Misrata (Libya) were the main departure cities of the individuals transiting through the two FMPs located in Niger; while Agadez, Arlit, Assamaka (Niger), Sebha, Tripoli and Benghazi were the main destination countries. Individuals transiting through the FMPs travelled mainly by car (85%), as well as by truck (8%) or by bus (7%). Niger, Libya and Nigeria were the main origin countries reported by migrants interviewed during July 2018.

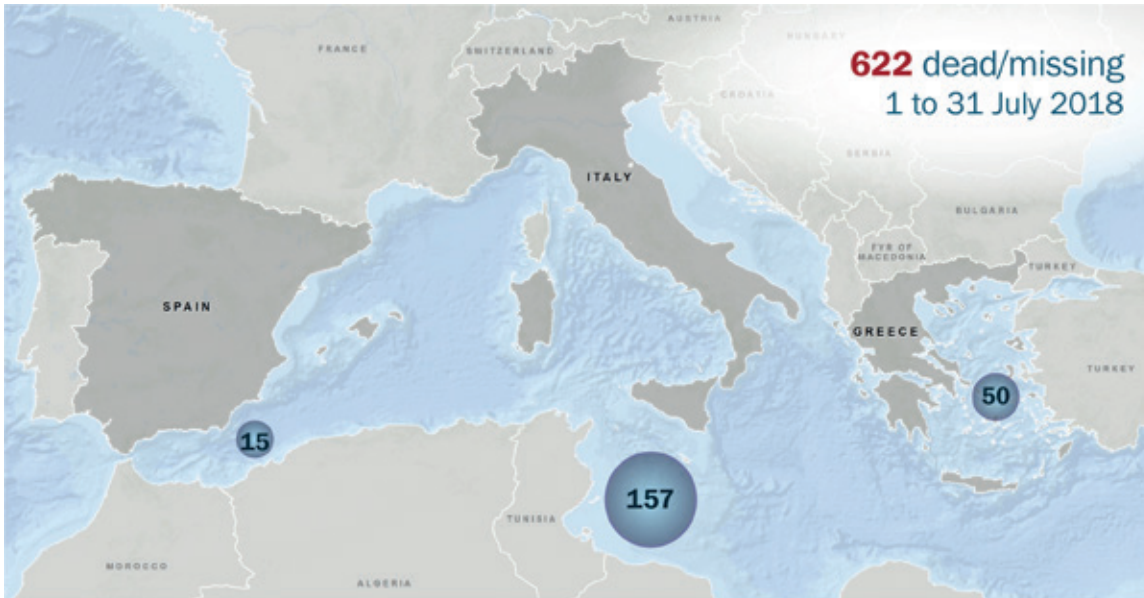
Figure 54 Profile of migrants interviewed in Niger, July 2018



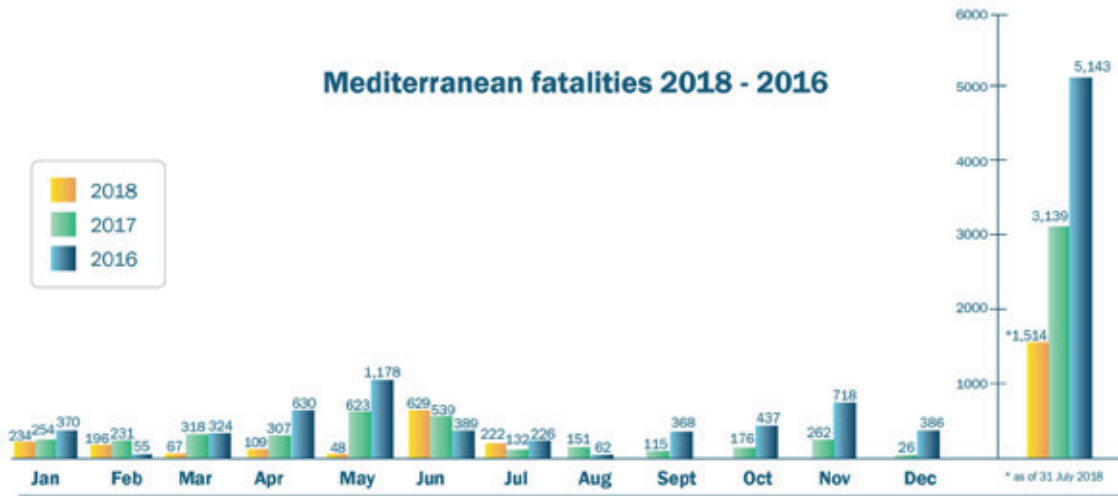
Map 14 DTM Flow Monitoring presence in Niger



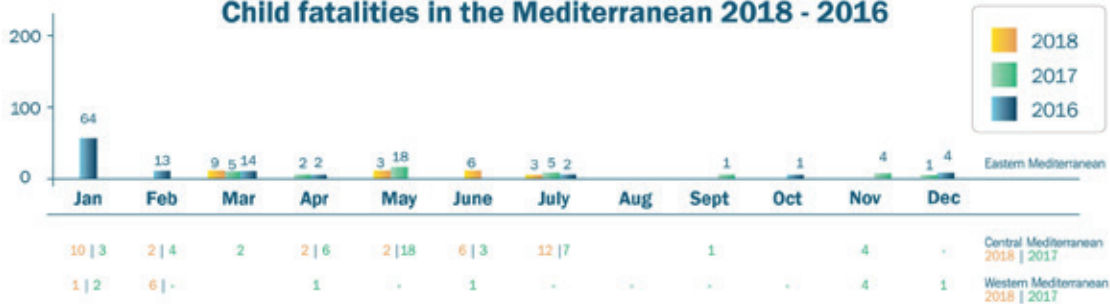
MISSING MIGRANTS: FATALITIES/MISSING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AEGEAN



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.

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](#)



[Arrivals to Europe - Q2 2018 Dataset](#)

Flow Monitoring System
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	5,000	2,000	7,000
Italy	4,000	0	4,000
Bulgaria	0	200	200
Slovenia	0	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	9,000	3,200	12,200

Latest identified migrants figure available

Country	Date	Total
Greece	28 Feb 18	49,000
Bulgaria	21 Mar 18	1,000
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	21 Mar 18	50
Croatia	21 Mar 18	1,000
Italy	21 Mar 18	4,000
Slovenia	21 Mar 18	1,000
Hungary	21 Mar 18	200
Cyprus	21 Mar 18	10
Romania	21 Mar 18	500

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

