



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

DTM

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Compilation of Available
Data and Information

August 2018



Syrian refugees crossing the Serbian-Croatian border.
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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 official accepted profiling of the countries concerned.





HIGHLIGHTS

According to the compilation of available data from national authorities and IOM offices, a total of 87,776 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe between January and August 2018. Estimated 79 per cent of the overall population crossed the Mediterranean Sea (69,614), mainly using the Western Mediterranean route which leads to Spain where 33,912 new arrivals were registered between January and August 2018. According to [DTM flow monitoring data](#), there were 7,022 arrivals registered in Spain during this reporting period alone (1 – 31 August), more than double the 2,529 reported by the Spanish authorities during the same period last year. Among the total registered migrants to Spain for 2018, 86 per cent (29,337) arrived by sea and the remaining 14 per cent arrived by land, mainly to the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla. Migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa comprise 32 per cent of the overall arrivals registered as of August 2018, followed by those from Morocco (20%), Guinea Conakry (14%), Mali (12%) and a variety of other nationality groups ([see more here](#)). At the end of August 2018, Hellenic Authorities reported 31,451 new arrivals to Greece, making it the second most popular entry point to Europe with 79 per cent more arrivals than the 17,534 reported in the same period last year. Of the 4,339 arrivals during this reporting period, 74 per cent arrived to Greece by sea and the remaining per cent were registered as land arrivals. 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. Arrivals to Italy continued to decrease during this reporting period, reaching a total

of 1,531 arrivals registered between 1 and 31 August a 26 per cent decrease compared to 1,933 reported in July 2018. Moreover, between January and August 2018 Italian Ministry of Interior reported arrival of 20,077 migrants and refugees, five times less than the 99,127 registered in the same period last year and six times decrease compared to the 115,068 registered between January and August 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 August 2018, authorities in Malta reported arrival of 714 migrants and refugees, mainly of Syrian and Libyan origin. The number of arrivals in Malta this year (as of end August) is the highest number of arrivals reported since 2013 when 2,008 migrants were registered arriving in the country ([read more here](#)). [The increased migratory movements through Western Balkans](#) (Albania, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina) continued during this reporting period reaching a total of 17,272 at the end of August 2018, fourteen times more than the 1,153 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 12,817. Pakistan is the most commonly reported country declared by a third of overall registered caseload in Bosnia and Herzegovina, followed by those who arrived from the Syrian Arab Republic (15%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (14%), Afghanistan (10%), Iraq (9%) and 29 other nationality groups ([read more here](#)).



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

OVERVIEW OF ARRIVALS

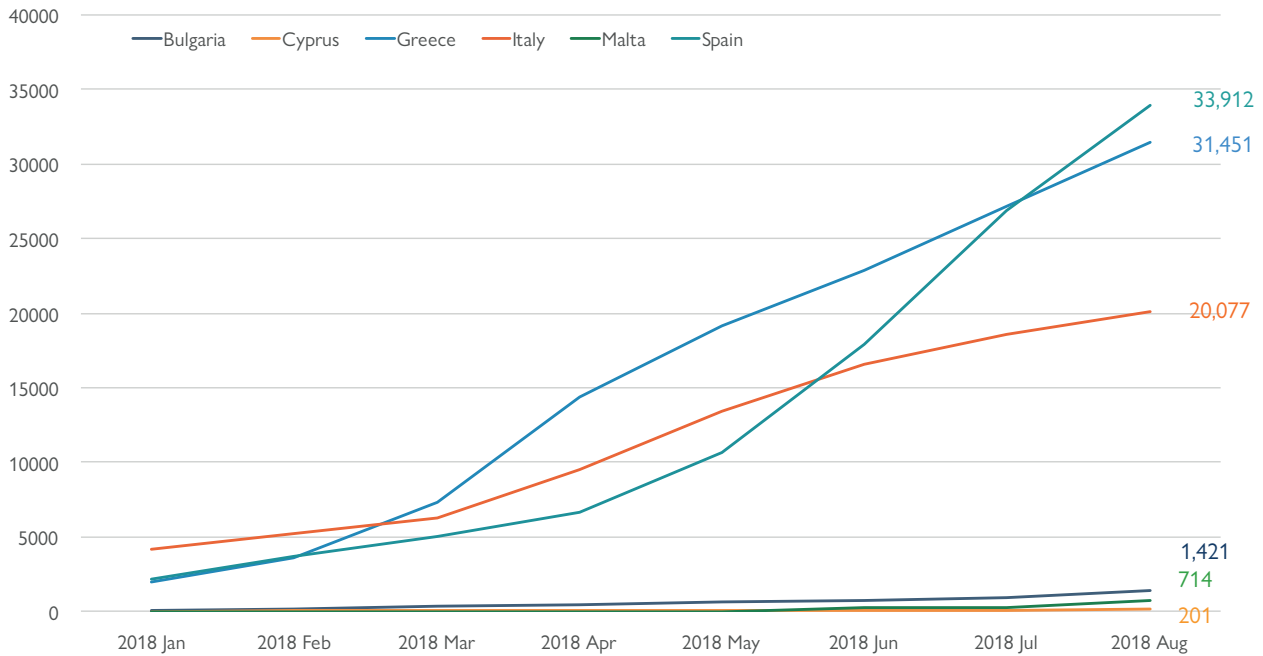
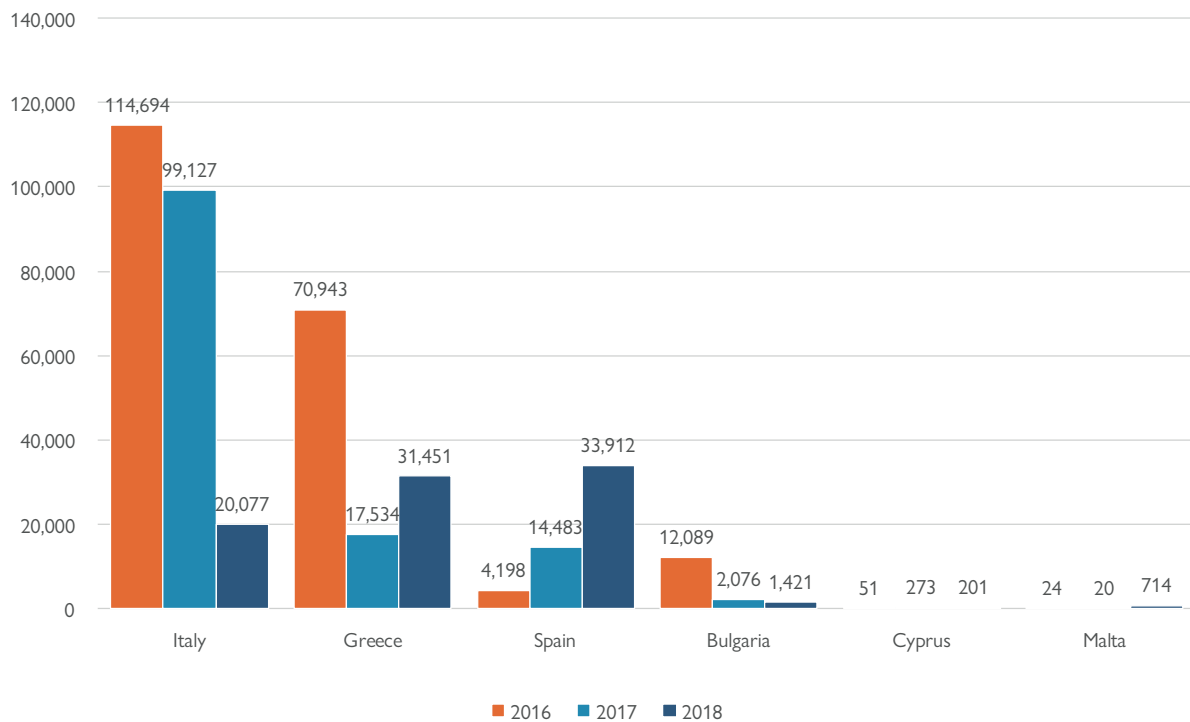


Figure 1 Arrivals between January and August 2016 - 2018



TRANSIT COUNTRIES – REGISTERED IRREGULAR APPREHENSIONS

Figure 2 Irregular entries to Croatia¹

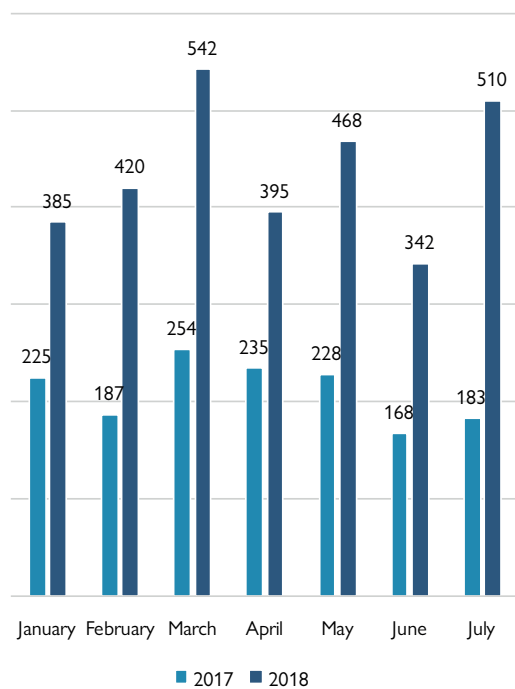


Figure 3 Irregular entries to Slovenia

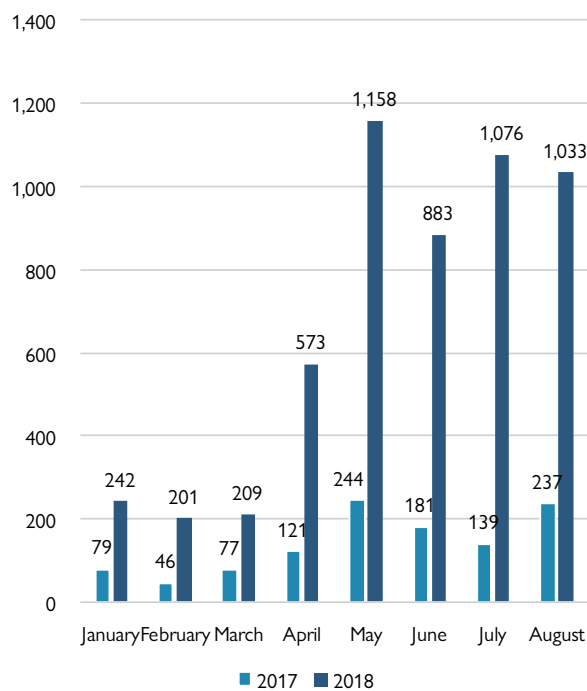


Figure 4 Irregular entries to Hungary

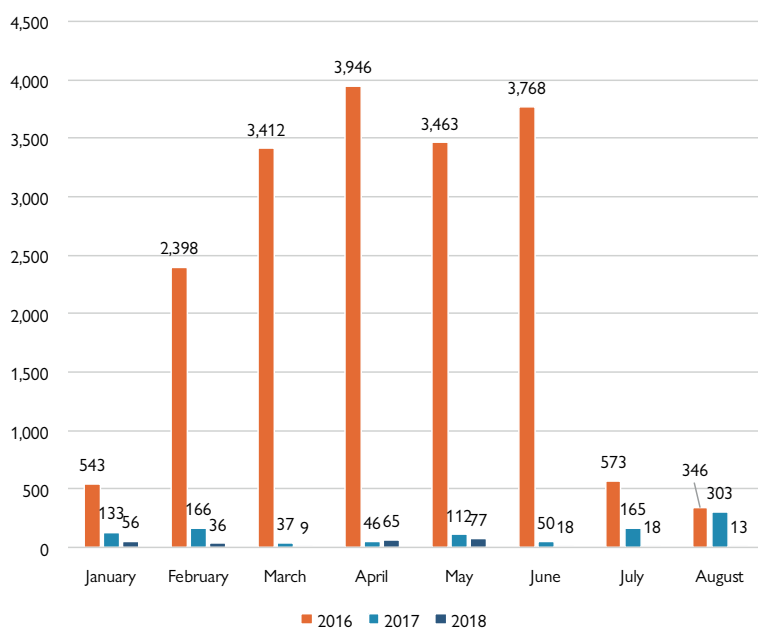
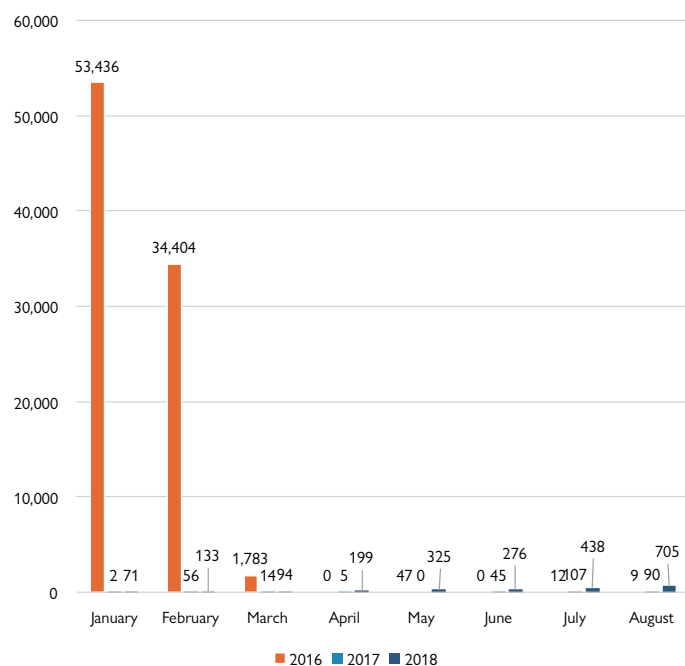


Figure 5 Irregular entries to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia



¹ Last available data.

Figure 6 Irregular entries to Albania

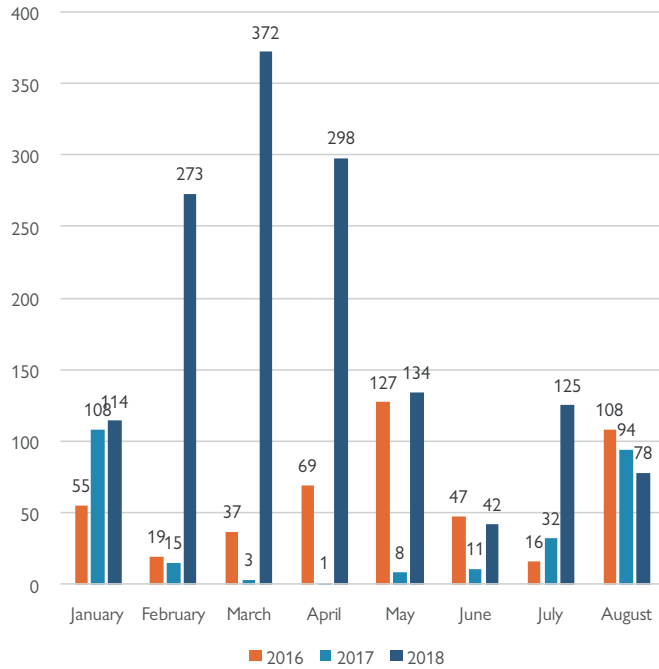
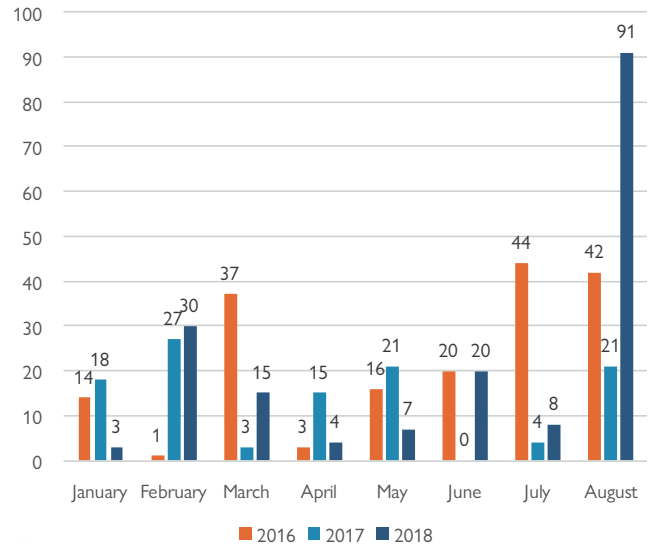


Figure 7 Irregular entries to Kosovo²



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

Figure 8 Irregular entries Montenegro

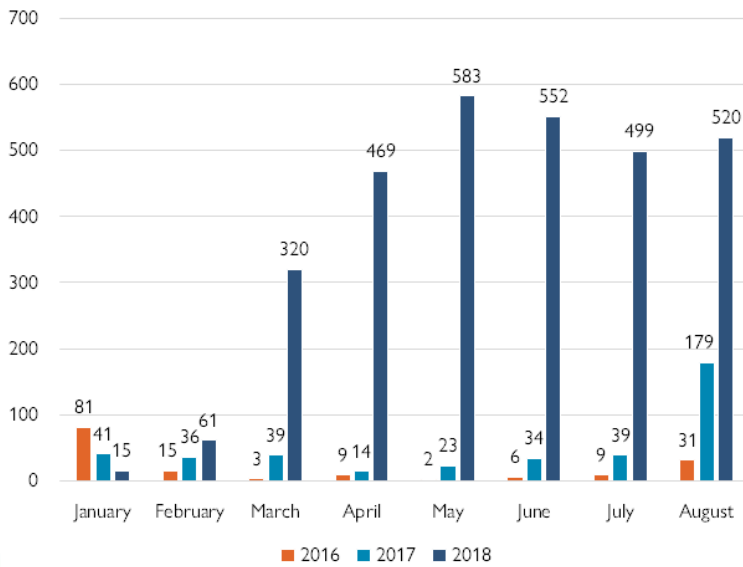
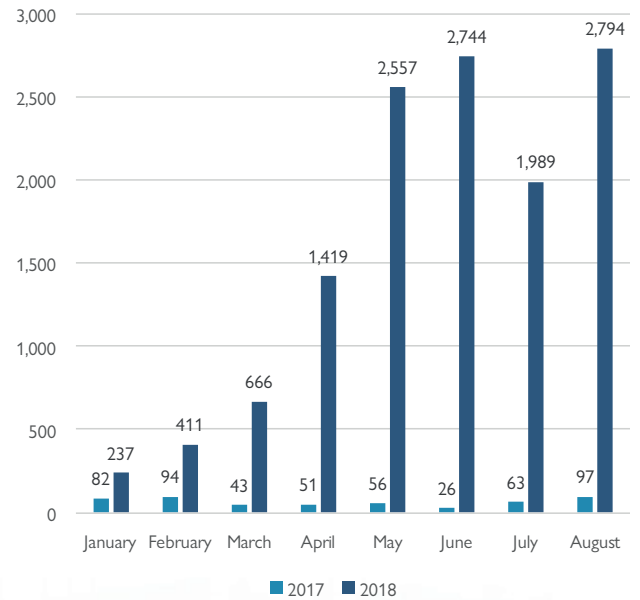
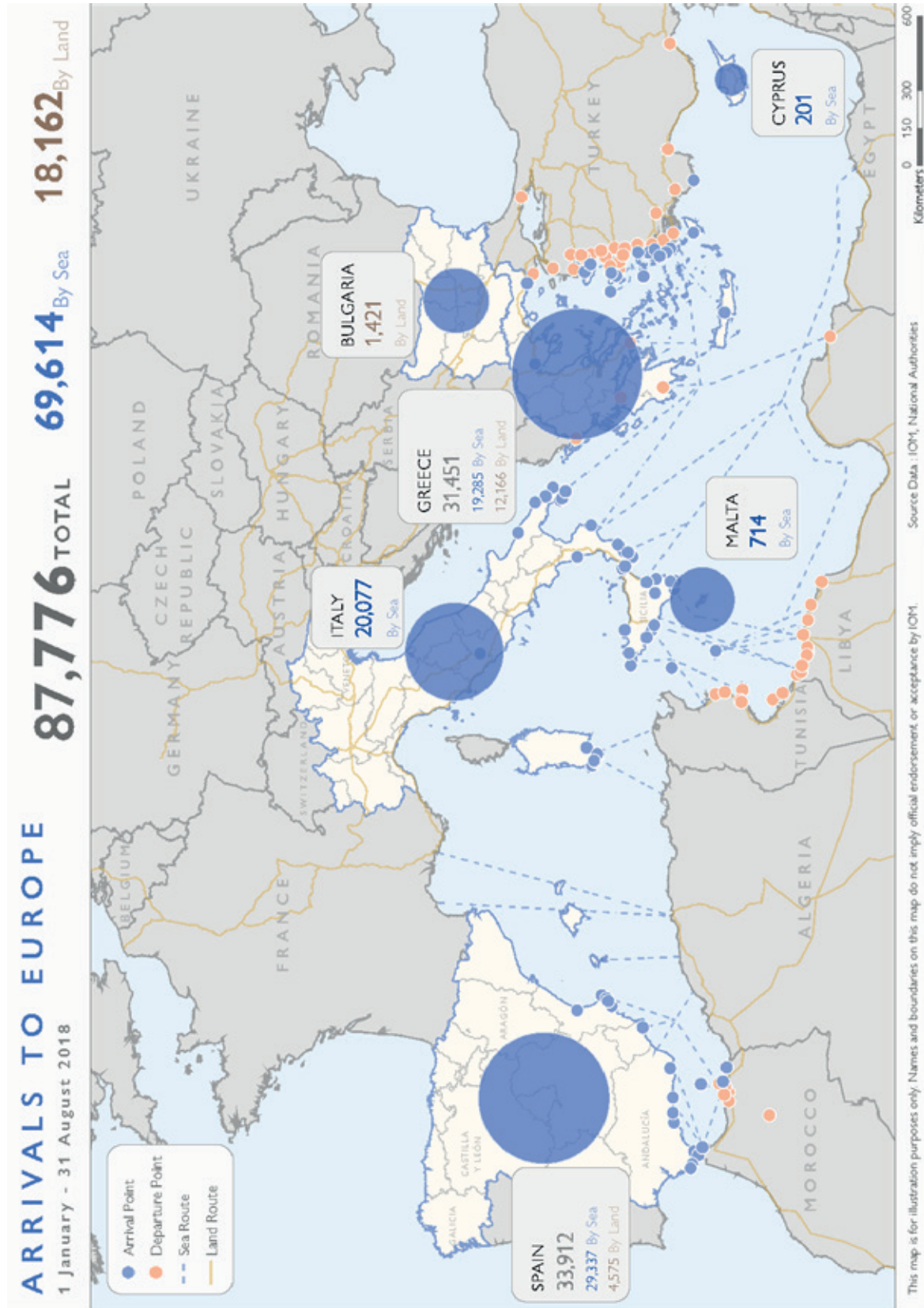


Figure 9 Irregular entries to Bosnia and Herzegovina



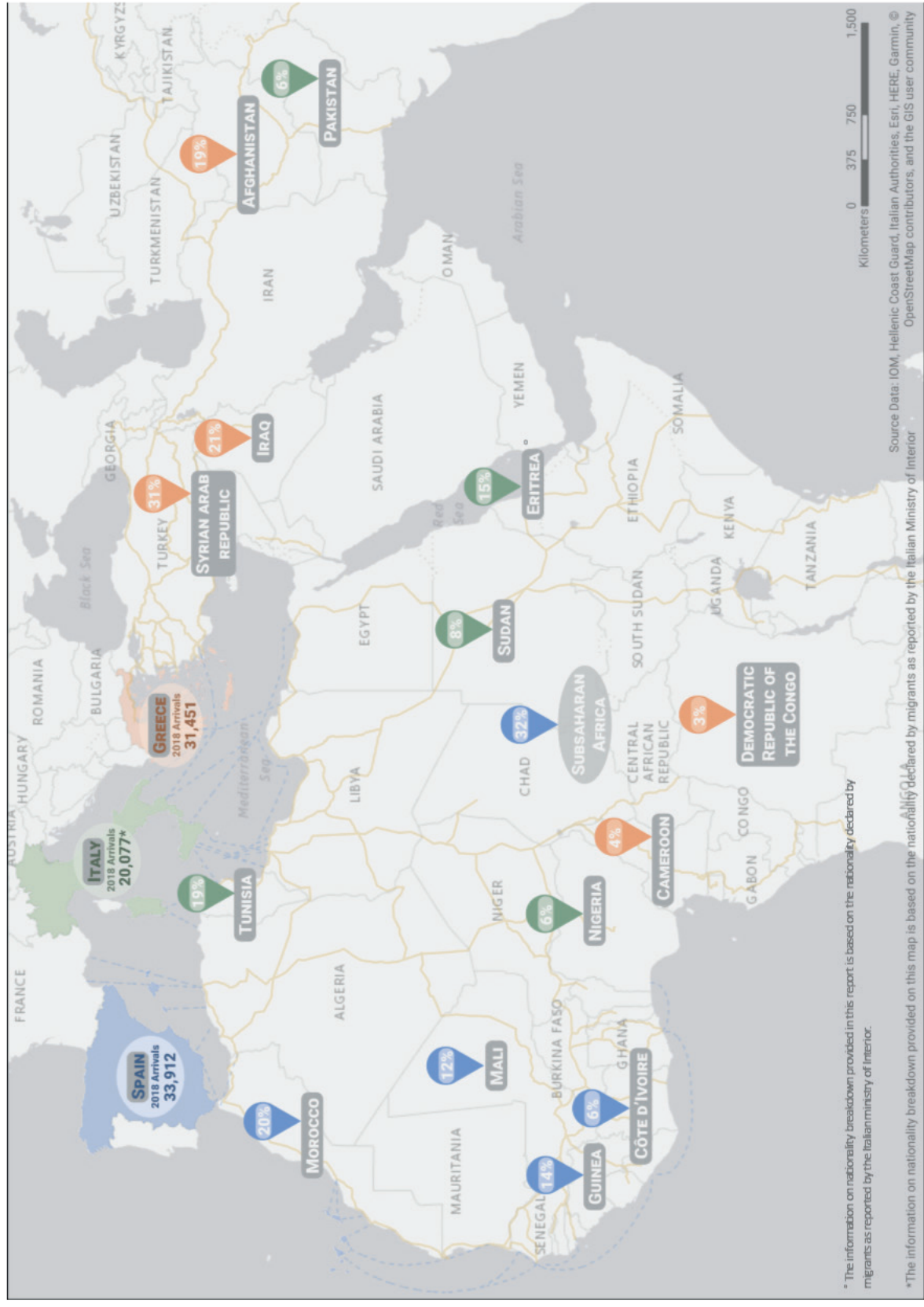
OVERVIEW MAPS





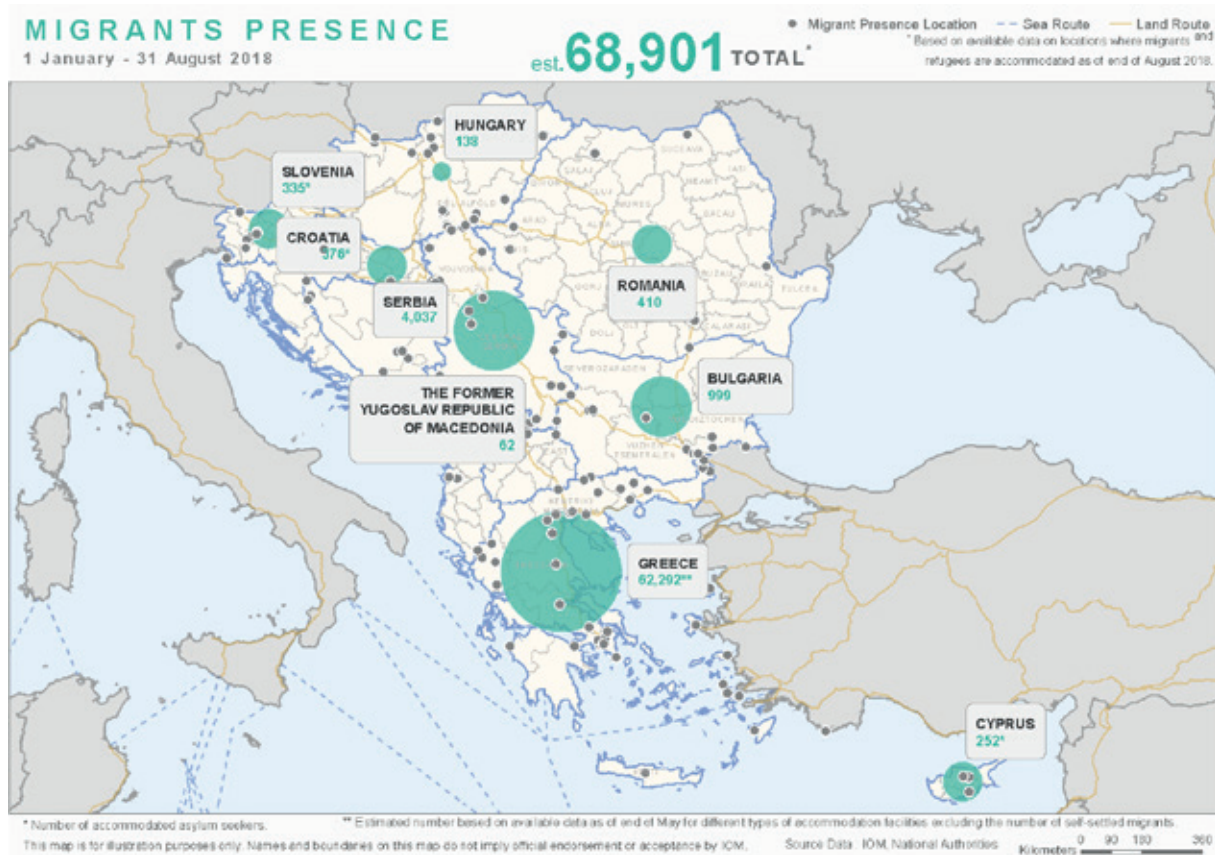
OVERVIEW: COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN - ARRIVALS TO SPAIN, ITALY AND GREECE

From 01 January to 31 August 2018



*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.

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



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

Country	August 2016	August 2017	August 2018
Greece ³	58,635	62,206	62,292
the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	195	45	62
Serbia	3,302	3,891	4,037
Croatia*	48	582	376
Slovenia*	279	249	335
Hungary	609	561	138
Bulgaria	5,507	1,842	999
Cyprus*	/	277	252
Romania*	/	995	410

*Number of asylum seekers.

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

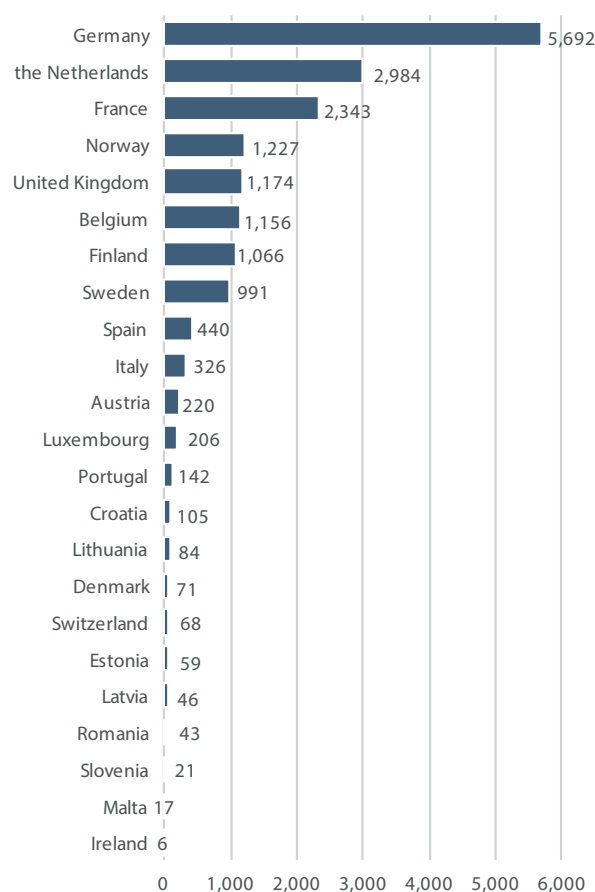
POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

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)⁴ between April 2016 and August 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. 99,127 arrivals between January and August 2017 compared to 20,077 in the same period in 2018).

⁴ 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 August 2018, a total of 18,487 Syrian refugees have departed to European countries. Source: IOM



Find out more at migration.iom.int

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

COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL

ITALY⁵

Developments during the reporting period

At the end of August 2018, Italian authorities reported that 20,077 migrants have arrived in the country representing 80 per cent decrease in comparison to the same period last year when authorities registered a total of 99,127 arrivals. Estimated 16 per cent of arrived migrants and refugees were registered as unaccompanied and separated children (a total of 3,092). According to the Italian MOI⁶, Tunisia represents the first declared country of origin between January and August 2018 (19% of the total, 3,729 individuals), just above Eritrea⁷ (15%) and followed by Sudan (8%), Nigeria (6%), Pakistan (6%) and Iraq (6%) along with many other nationalities of Africa and Southern Asia. Available DTM flow monitoring data as of end of August 2018 indicates an 87 per cent decrease in arrivals from Libya in comparison with the same period of last year. Nevertheless, Libya is still reportedly the first departure country for migrants who arrived in Italy this year as 64 per cent of migrants declared arriving to Italy from Libya. Other migrants and refugees who arrived in Italy this year departed from Tunisia (about 20%), Turkey (9%), and the remaining from Algeria and Greece.

2-9 August - the NGO Open Arms rescued 87 people from an inflatable boat in international waters in front of Libya. As no permission to disembark migrants in Italy or Malta was obtained, the NGO vessel disembarked rescued migrants in the southern port of Algeciras, Spain ([here](#)).

7 August - The Italian Parliament has approved the provision of further 12 vessels to the Libyan Coast Guard to enhanced its capacity to patrol Libyan coasts and prevent migrants from departing ([here](#)).

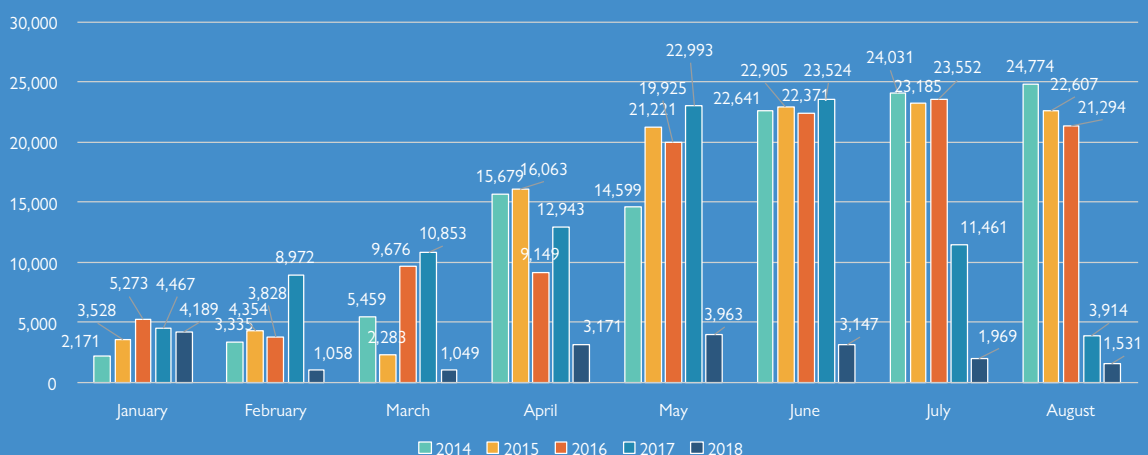
8 August - Migrants working in the agricultural fields in Apulia (southern Italy) protested against their working conditions, after a total of 16 African workers died in 2 road accidents while they were being transported to fields by "caporali", recruiters who are looking for daily workers ([here](#) and [here](#)).

10-15 August - 141 people were rescued off the Libyan coast by the NGO vessel Aquarius. Malta and Italy refused permission to disembark. Finally, the Aquarius was allowed to dock in Valletta (Malta) after France, Germany, Luxembourg, Portugal and Spain agreed to take in the migrants. Aid groups said there were more than 70 children on board ([here](#)).

15-25 August - The Italian coast guard ship Diciotti rescued 190 people on 15 August and remained at sea for another 6 days. Thirteen of those rescued were evacuated for emergency medical treatment whilst at the sea. The ship was initially prevented from docking as the Italian government claimed Malta should take responsibility since the rescue took place within their search and rescue zone. It was finally allowed to dock at the Sicilian port of Catania but people on board were not permitted to disembark, until a Catholic Church centre, the Italian Bishops' Conference (CEI), agreed to take in about 100 of the migrants while Albania and Ireland confirmed to be willing to take 20 migrants each ([here](#)).

22 August - According to media reports, Italy spent at least €200,000 in EU funds to escort with 2 coast guard's ships the Aquarius rescue boat to Valencia (Spain) after refusing it permission to disembark more than 600 migrants at its own ports in June. Data were requested under the Freedom of Information Act to the Italian authorities ([here](#) and [here](#)).

Figure 11 Monthly arrivals in Italy, 2014 - 2018



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

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

7 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.

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

Declared nationality	Total	%
Total	20,077	100
Tunisia	3,729	19
Eritrea ⁸	3,027	15
Sudan	1,595	8
Nigeria	1,248	6
Côte d'Ivoire	1,047	5
Pakistan	1,237	6
Iraq	1,150	6
Mali	875	4
Guinea	809	4
Algeria	840	4
Others	4,520	22

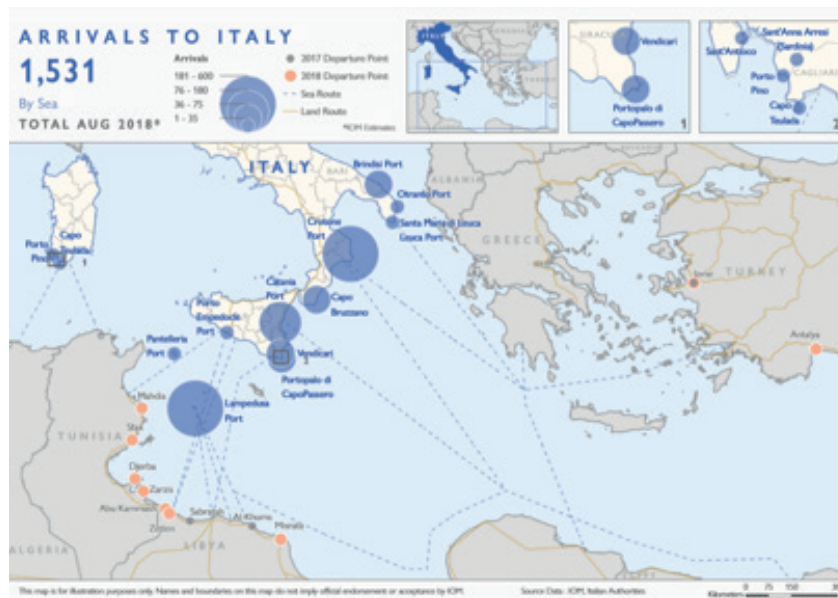
Known entry and exit points

Known entry points:

Main ports of disembarkation in 2018 are those in Sicily (Pozzallo, Lampedusa, Catania, Messina and Trapani). Most arrivals in August resulted from autonomous landings of small boats departed from Tunisia and arrived in Lampedusa or on the Western coast of Sicily, and of sailing boats departed from Turkey to Calabria and Apulia. According to IOM, as of end of August no NGO rescue vessel is operating in the Central Mediterranean.

No official estimate on the number of migrants arriving in Italy by land borders is provided by Italian authorities, but, according to media reports and observations from the field, during August there has been an increase of arrivals by land in Trieste and Gorizia from Slovenia of migrants travelling along the Western - Balkans route.

Map 1 Main departure points from Libya and landing points in Italy (August 2018)



Known exit points:

Some migrants arrived by sea try to move to other European countries and formal and informal transit camps are active at border areas with neighbouring countries (France, Switzerland and Austria). Migrants are often stopped or pushed back to Italy when found on streets or trains close to Italy. Ventimiglia is a bottleneck for migrants and refugees who are trying to cross the border with France and are sent back by French authorities. Also, Como (Italy/Switzerland) and, to a lesser extent, Bolzano (Italy/Austria) are the two border cities where transiting migrants gather and try to organize for further moving northwards. The Italian authorities transfer migrants from Ventimiglia to the hotspot in Taranto approximately 2 times per week, to decrease pressure at the border and reduce secondary movements.

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 August 2018, 207 refugees departing from Jordan, Lebanon and Sudan were resettled to Italy with IOM assistance.

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



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

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.

Migrants in reception centres

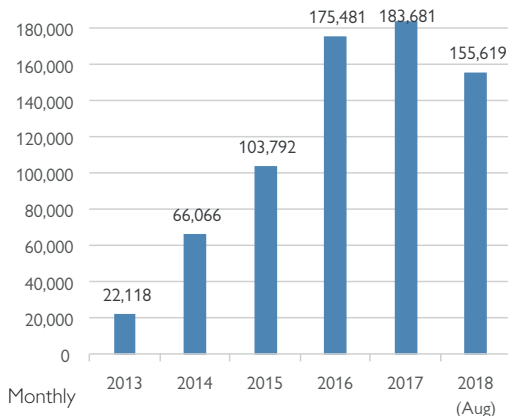
According to the data provided by the Italian Ministry of Interior, migrants hosted in reception centres of various types throughout the country are 155,619 in August 2018. This is a 15 per cent decrease since January and a 3 per cent decrease on a monthly basis. Five regions – Lombardia, Sicilia, Campania, 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.

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

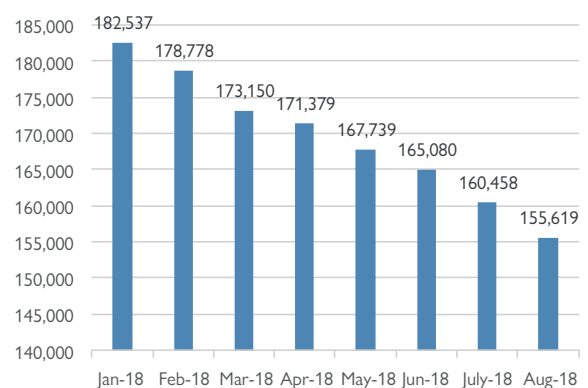


Migrants in reception centres, yearly and monthly figures. Source: Italia MOI. Note: this data do not include CPR, centres for forced repatriation.

Yearly



Monthly



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

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.

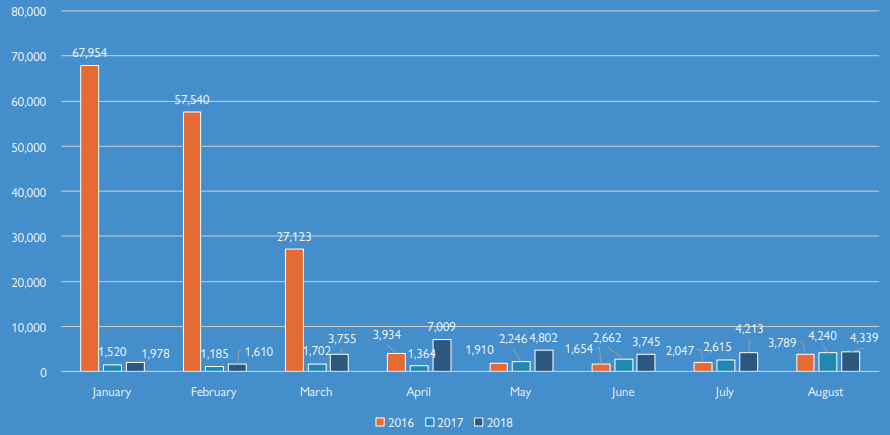
GREECE

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1-31 August 2018), Hellenic authorities registered 4,339 migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece by land and sea. Two thirds of all individuals arrived by sea, a total of 3,223, and the remaining 1,116 reached Greece from Turkey by land (mainly through the Evros river region).

Greece has become the second most popular (after Spain) entry point for migrants who are crossing the Mediterranean Sea on their journey to Europe. The 31,451 arrivals reported between January and August 2018 represent a 79 per cent increase compared to the 17,534 reported in the same period last year, and 10 per cent less than the 35,052 reported in the whole of 2017. In contrast to that, arrivals this year are still far behind the 165,951 reported at the end of August 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 13,334 (8%) were registered between April and August, almost half the 24,108 registered in the same period of 2018.

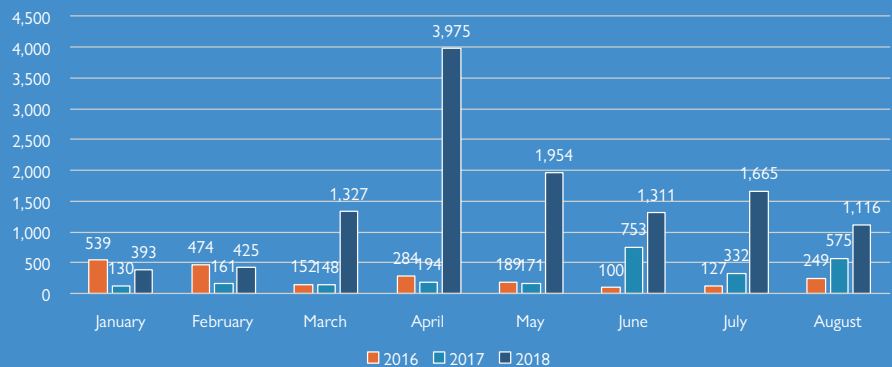
Figure 12 Arrivals in January-August, 2016 – 2018



During this reporting period, an estimated 74 per cent of migrants and refugees arrived in Greece by sea, and the remaining 26 per cent were registered as land arrivals. In total this year, there were 12,166 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 (monthly average of 2,413). During this reporting period 1,116 new land arrivals were reported, a 33 per cent decrease compared to the 1,665 reported in July. Despite the decrease, this still represents a significant jump in land arrivals compared to the first quarter of the year. In the first three months of the year, the monthly average was 715, ranging from 393 reported in January to 1,325 registered in March.

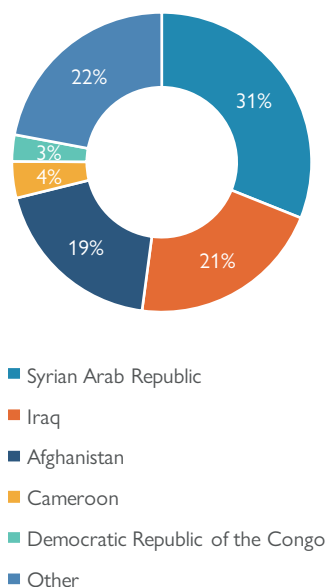
The Syrian Arab Republic is the most commonly reported country of origin, declared by 31 per cent of registered migrants and refugees arriving by sea to Greece¹⁰. Iraqi nationals represent the second largest nationality group registered this year (21%), followed by those arriving from Afghanistan (19%). The remaining 29 per cent is distributed among more than 40 different nationality groups.

Figure 13 Land arrivals to Greece in January-August, 2016 – 2018



¹⁰ Nationality breakdown for land arrivals is not available.

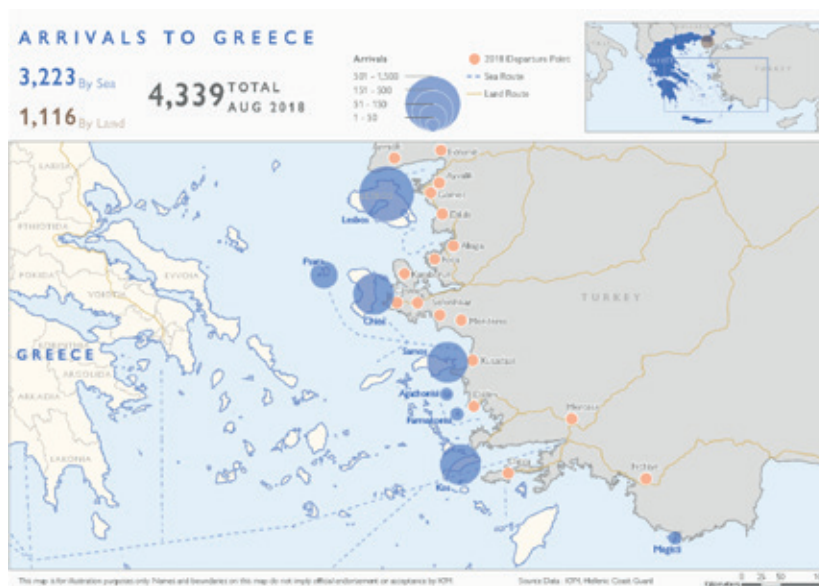
Figure 14 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Greece between January and August 2018



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 - August 2018



Migrant presence

According to the latest available data from IOM Athens and national authorities there were an estimated 62,292¹¹ migrants and refugees in different accommodation facilities on the Greek mainland and islands. This represents a slight increase compared to the 61,692 reported in the previous month. An estimated 31 per cent of people registered as residing in official reception facilities in Greece at the end of August 2018 were registered in the facilities on the islands, while the remaining 69 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	19,597
Open Accommodation Facilities on the mainland	15,628
UNHCR Accommodation Scheme on the mainland	21,192
EKKA ¹³ shelters for adults on the mainland	467
EKKA shelters for Unaccompanied Children (UAC)	3,280
Reception and Identification Centres on the mainland	212
Detention Centres on the mainland	1,916
Total	62,292

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

¹² National Center for Social Solidarity (EKKA Greece)

SPAIN

Developments during the reporting period

In August 2018, a total of 7,022 migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by sea and land, more than double the 2,529 arrivals reported by the Spanish authorities in the same period last year. An estimated 91 per cent (6,406) of migrants and refugees arrived in Spain using sea routes and the remaining 9 per cent arrived by land to the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla (616). Between January and end of August 2018, the authorities in Spain registered a total of 33,912 migrants and refugees. Some 29,337 arrived in Spain by sea (86%) and 4,575 (14%) arrived by land to the Spanish enclaves in the North of Africa.

Nationality breakdown

According to the information provided by the Spanish Ministry of Interior, the 10 main nationalities identified in the reporting period (Jan - Aug 2018) among the arrivals by sea are: unknown nationals from African countries (32%), followed by nationals of Morocco (20%), Guinea Conakry (14%), Mali (12%) and from the variety of different countries, mainly in the Western Africa.

Figure 15 Sea and land arrivals to Spain by month, January - August 2018.

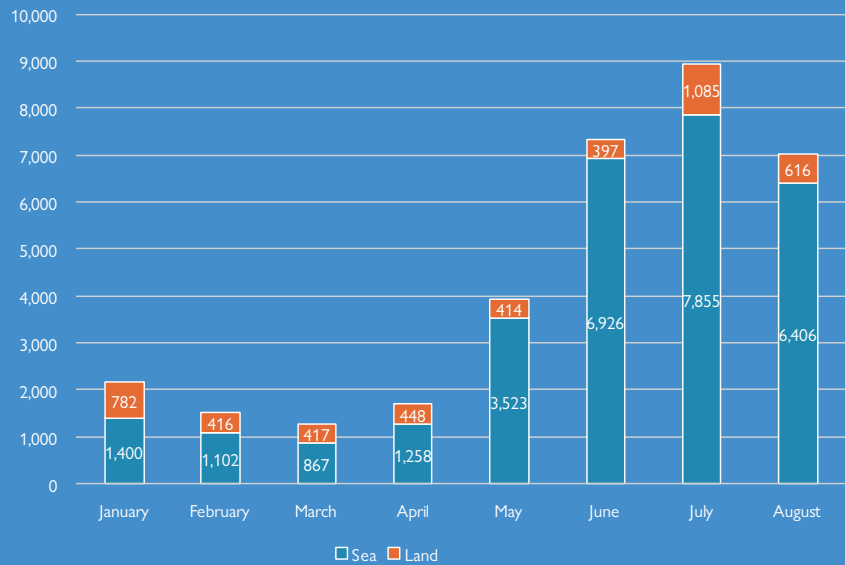


Figure 16 Sea Arrivals to Spain, comparison 2016 – 2018

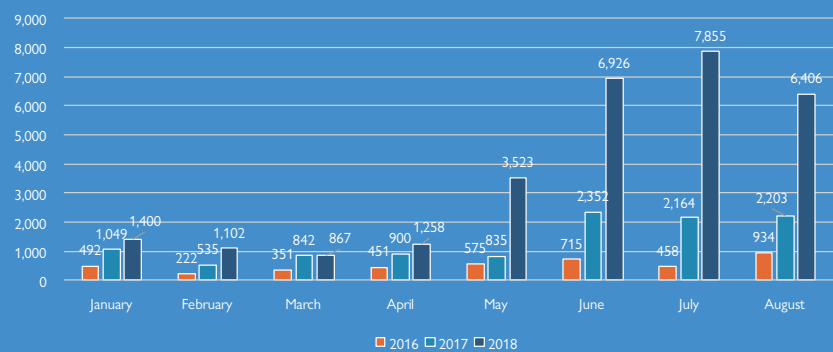
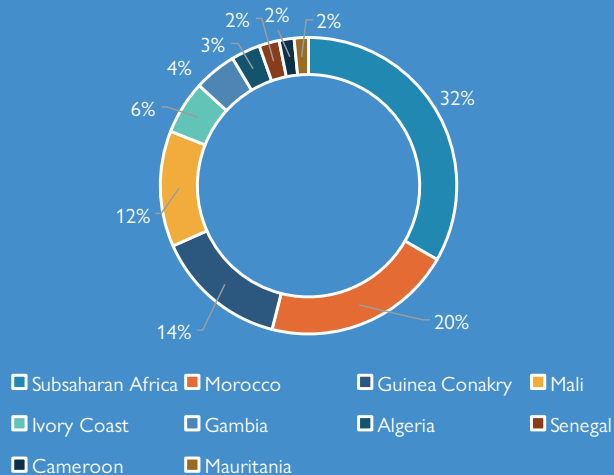


Figure 17 Nationality breakdown of arrivals to Spain between January and August 2018

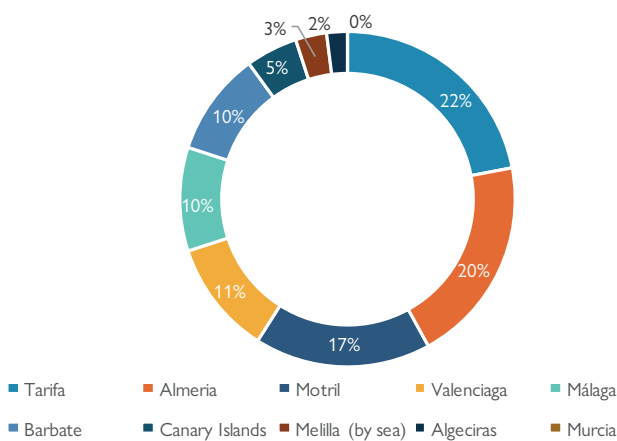


Main entry points

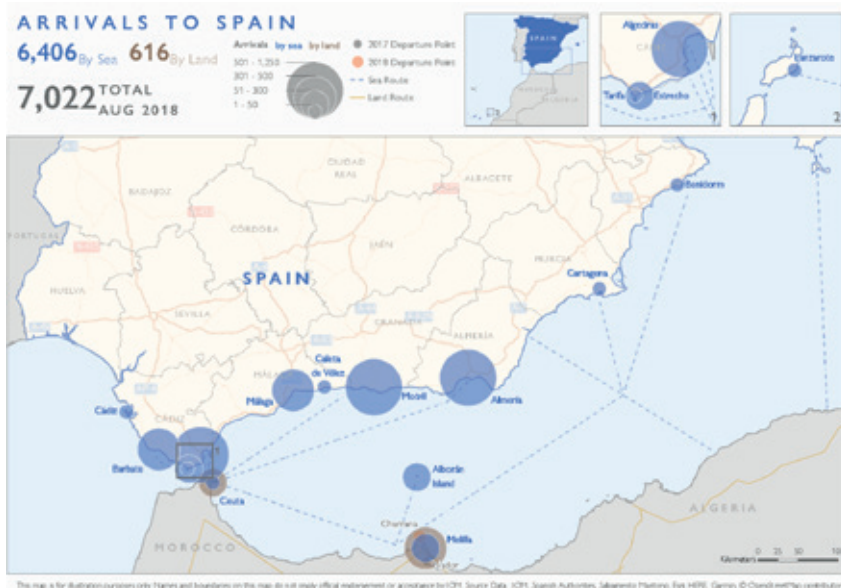
Sea arrivals

During this reporting period, a total of 6,406 migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by sea, mainly to the Coast of Andalusia. 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 18 Entry points to Spain, based on arrivals data for 2018



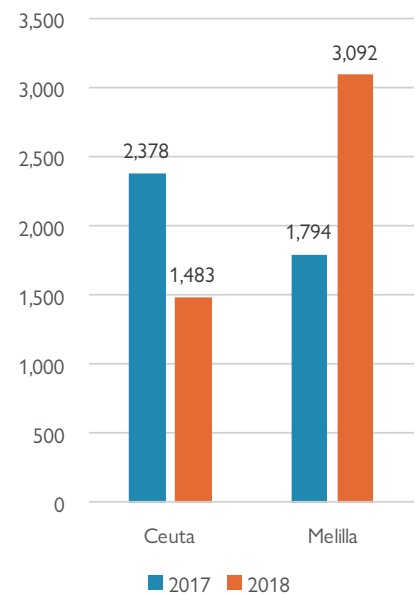
Map 4 Main arrival points to Spain, August 2018



Land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla

From the beginning of the year until the end of August 2018, a total of 4,575 arrived by land to Ceuta (1,483 individuals) and Melilla (3,092), the two Spanish autonomous regions located in Northern Africa. This represents a 27 per cent increase compared to the same period last year, when a total of 3,603 irregular border crossings from Morocco took place. July has been the month with the highest number of land arrivals in 2018 (1,085), while the lowest was June, with a total of 397 irregular border crossings.

Figure 19 Land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla, comparison January -August 2017 and 2018



MALTA

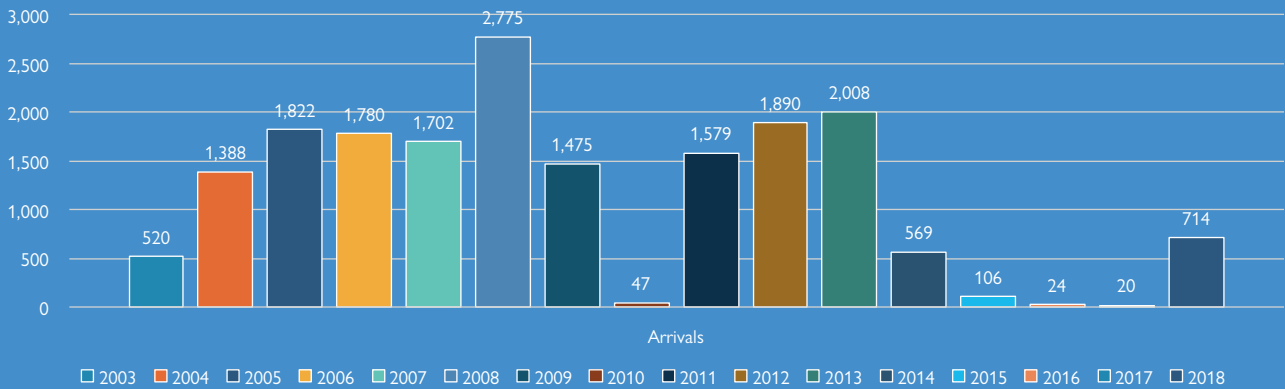
Developments during the reporting period

A total of 714 migrants disembarked in Malta between June and end of August 2018. 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 the other EU MS.

According to the available compilation of data in regard to arrivals, a total of 8 disembarkations took place between the end of June and end of August 2018. As previously reported, the first arrival this year was registered on 27 June, a group of migrants from more than 10 different countries, predominantly from Sudan (151 individuals) and the last recorded disembarkation that falls under this reporting period occurred on 22 August and it involved a group of 100 individuals.

The number of arrivals in Malta this year (as of end August) is the highest number of arrivals reported since 2013 when 2,008 migrants were registered arriving in the country.

Figure 20 Arrivals in Malta. Source: [The Government of Malta - The National Statistics Office](#) and IOM.



CYPRUS

Developments during the reporting period

A total of 201 migrants have arrived in Cyprus between January and August. During this reporting period (1 – 31 August) authorities in Cyprus registered 93 new arrivals. Majority, 97 per cent of migrants were Syrian nationals and 5 individuals declared Iraqi nationality. Estimated 80 per cent of individuals were male adults, 4 per cent adult female and 16 per cent minors.

The number of migrants and asylum seekers who arrived in Cyprus has increased significantly since 2016¹³. The latest data from the Cyprus Civil Registry and Migration Department demonstrate that at the end of May¹⁴ 2018, the Ministry of Interior has granted 5,301 new residence permits which constituted a 38% increase to those valid residence permits published in May 2017 which were 13,944. In the same period 1,050 new statuses of international protection were granted which constituted a 13% increase to the statistics published in May 2017 which were 8,055. Status granted due to family reunification requests increased by 31% compared to the status granted due to family reunification in May 2017 which were 2,163.

So far there has not been any recorded casualty in the territorial areas of Cyprus. The two most recent incidents that took place were a shipwreck between Mersin, Turkey and Cyprus with 31 casualties and a shipwreck with 15 pax leaving Lebanon for Cyprus where both of the incidents were dealt by the Turkish and Lebanese authorities respectively.

According to available data, Turkey, the Syrian Arab Republic are identified as the main departure points of boats that arrived in Cyprus this year. One of the routes coming from Turkey include boats arriving to the Northern part of the island and then migrants enter the areas controlled by the Republic of Cyprus through the UN Buffer zone. In addition, there were incidents recorded with boat arrivals from the Syrian Arab Republic to Cyprus's coasts.¹⁵

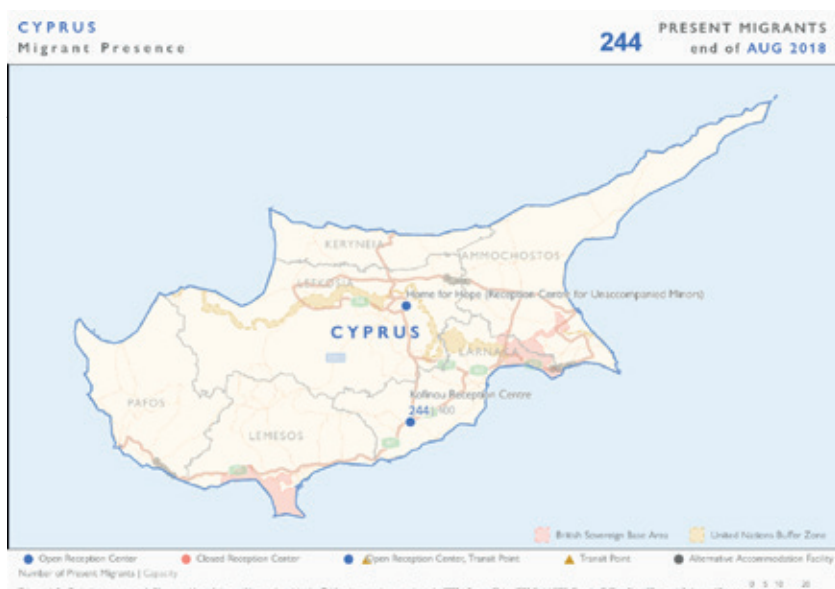


Figure 23 Arrivals in Cyprus, 2016 - 2018

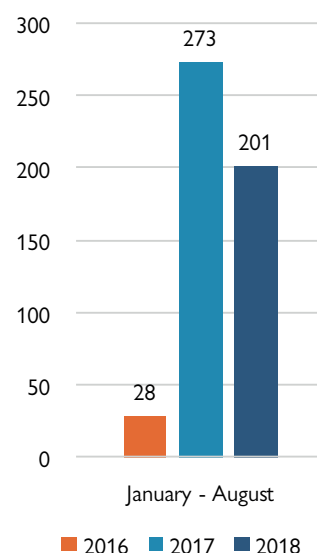
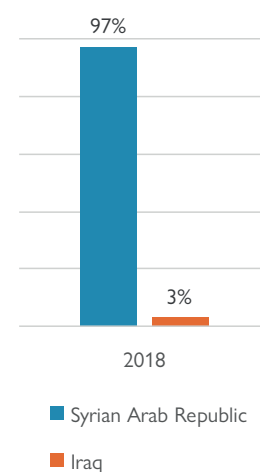


Figure 24 Nationality breakdown (%) of registered arrivals in 2018



Migrant presence

At the end of August 2018, 244 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the Kofinou Reception Facility in Cyprus, which represents a 36 per cent decrease from the 394 reported at the end of the previous reporting period (July 2018) and three times increase compared to the 84 registered at the end of August 2017.

13 [DTM Flows to Euopre, 2017 Overview Dataset](#)

14 Last available data at the time of the finalization of the report.

15 Information collected from UN agencies, Asylum Service- Republic of Cyprus, Civil Defence- Republic of Cyprus and the media.

BULGARIA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and August 2018, Bulgarian authorities apprehended 1,421 irregular migrants. More than half of all apprehended migrants (962) in August 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 158 irregular migrants were registered on entry from Greece¹⁶. Registered apprehensions in 2018 have decreased 48 per cent compared to the same period in 2017 and have decreased by ten times when compared to the 10,182 apprehended between January and August 2016.

According to available data on nationalities apprehended on entry to the country between January and August of 2018 and 2017, an increase is observed in the presence of Pakistani and Iraqi nationals. In contrast to that, a 10 percentage points decrease is noted in the presence of migrants from the Syrian Arab Republic, from 35 per cent in the same period last year to 25 per cent reported at the end of August 2018. A decrease of 4 percentage points is also noted for migrants from Afghanistan, from 19 per cent reported at the end of August 2017 to 15 per cent at the end of August this year.

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

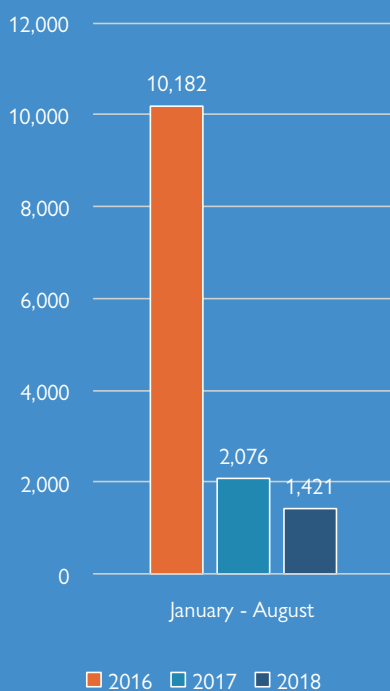
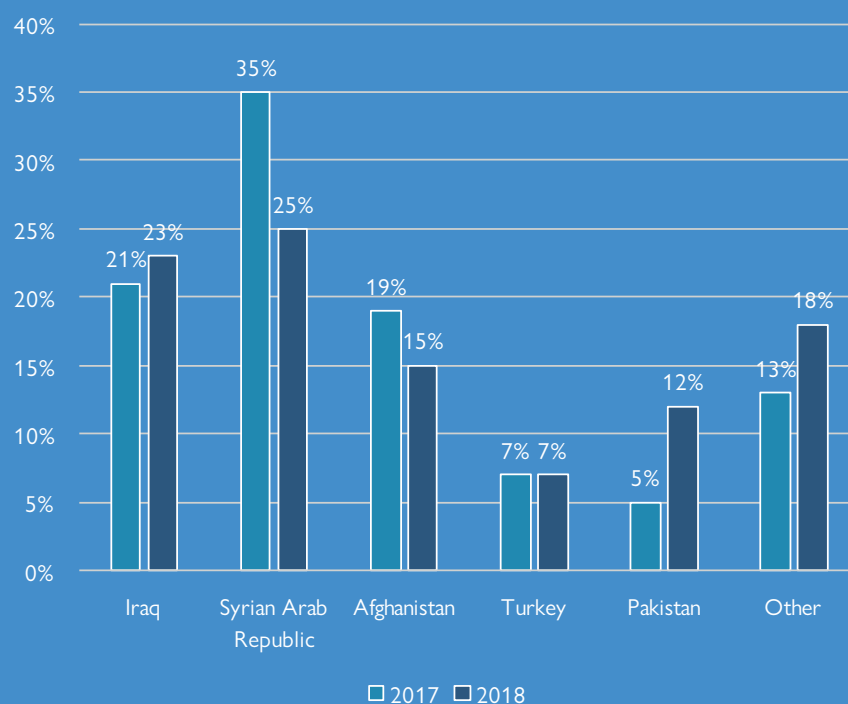


Figure 26 Top three nationalities (%) apprehended on entry between January and August, 2017 – 2018



¹⁶ 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.

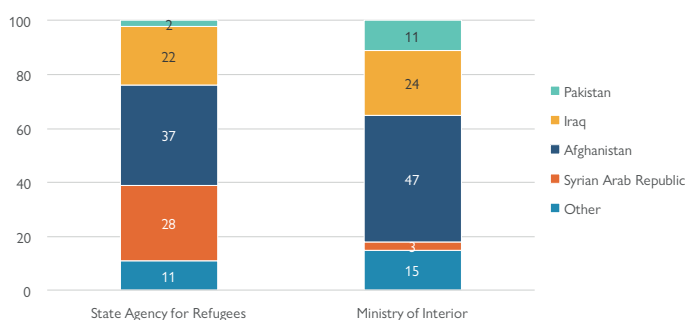
Migrant presence

Estimated 999 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in different reception facilities in Bulgaria, occupying only 17 per cent of the overall capacity (5,940). This represents an 18 per cent decrease compared to the 842 reported at the end of the previous reporting period, and it is five times less than the 5,507 reported at the end of August 2017 and two times less than 1,842 reported at the end of August 2016. Majority of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers are from Syrian Arab Republic and Afghanistan.

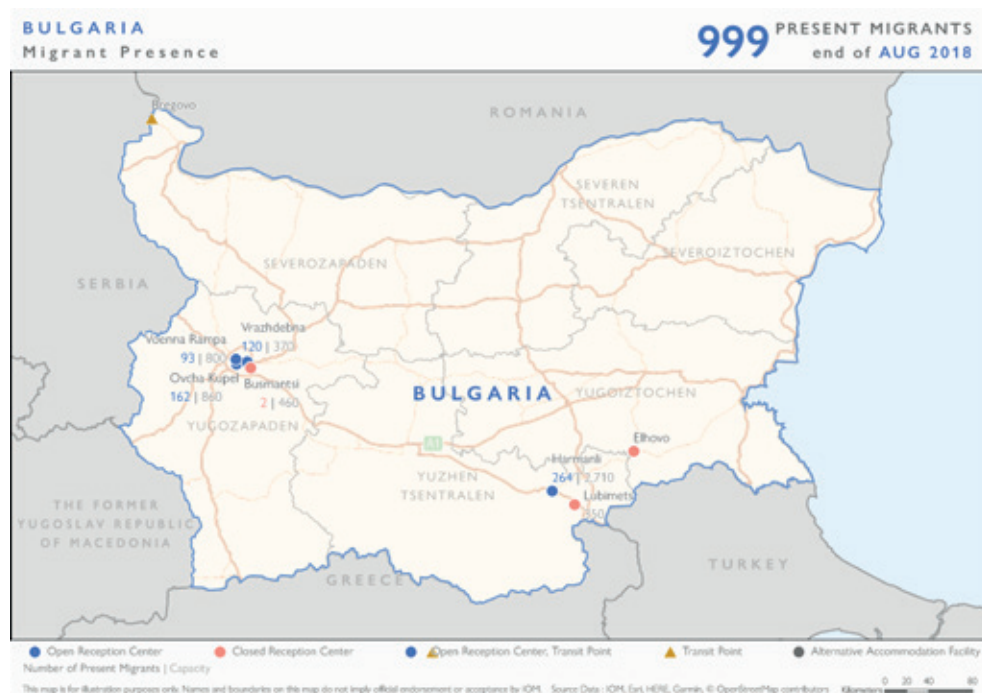
Table 2 Reception facilities in Bulgaria with information on occupancy and capacity as of the end of August 2018

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	162
Open Reception Centre in Sofia - Vrazhdebna	370	120
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Voenna Rampa	800	93
Closed Reception Centre in Harmanli	2,710	264
Closed Reception Centre in Sofia - Busmantsi	60	2
Facilities run by the Ministry of Interior		
Closed Reception Centre in Lyubimets	350	
Closed Reception Centre in Busmantsi	400	358
Closed Reception Centre in Elhovo (temporarily closed due to renovation)	N/A	
Total	5,940	999

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, August 2018



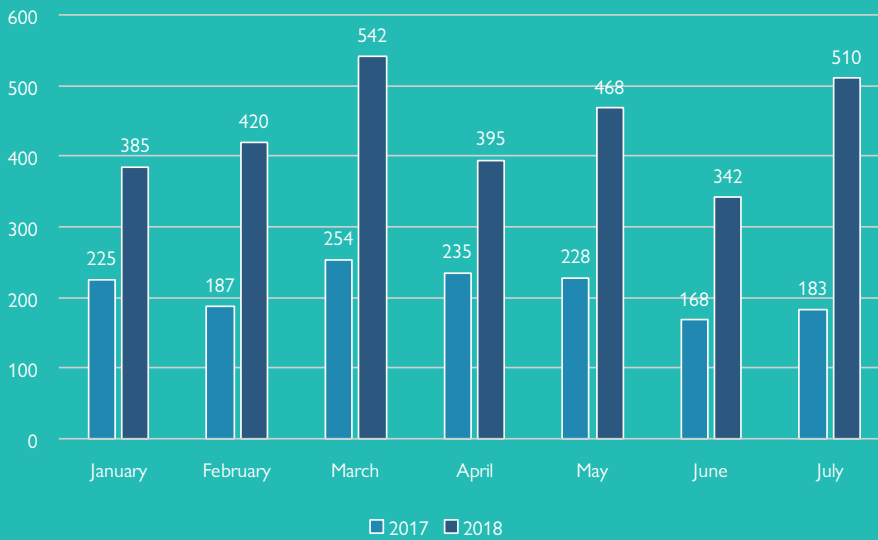
TRANSIT COUNTRIES

CROATIA

Developments during the reporting period

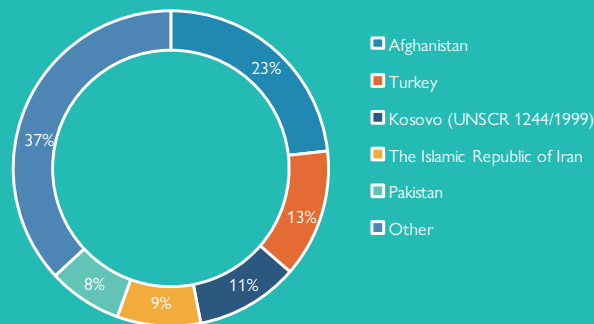
According to the last available data, Croatian border police intercepted 510 irregular migrants in July¹⁷ 2018, a 50 per cent increase compared to the 342 reported in the previous month and three times the 183 reported in July 2017. At the end of July 2018, Croatian authorities apprehended 3,062 irregular migrants, a double the 1,480 registered the same period in 2017.

Figure 31 Number of apprehended migrants on entry and exit between January and July¹⁸ 2017 - 2018



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%), Kosovo¹⁹ (11%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (9%), Pakistan (8%) and Syrian Arab Republic (7%).

Figure 32 Nationality breakdown of irregular migrants apprehended between January and July 2018



¹⁷ The data for August was not available at the time of finalization of this report.

¹⁸ Last available data.

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.

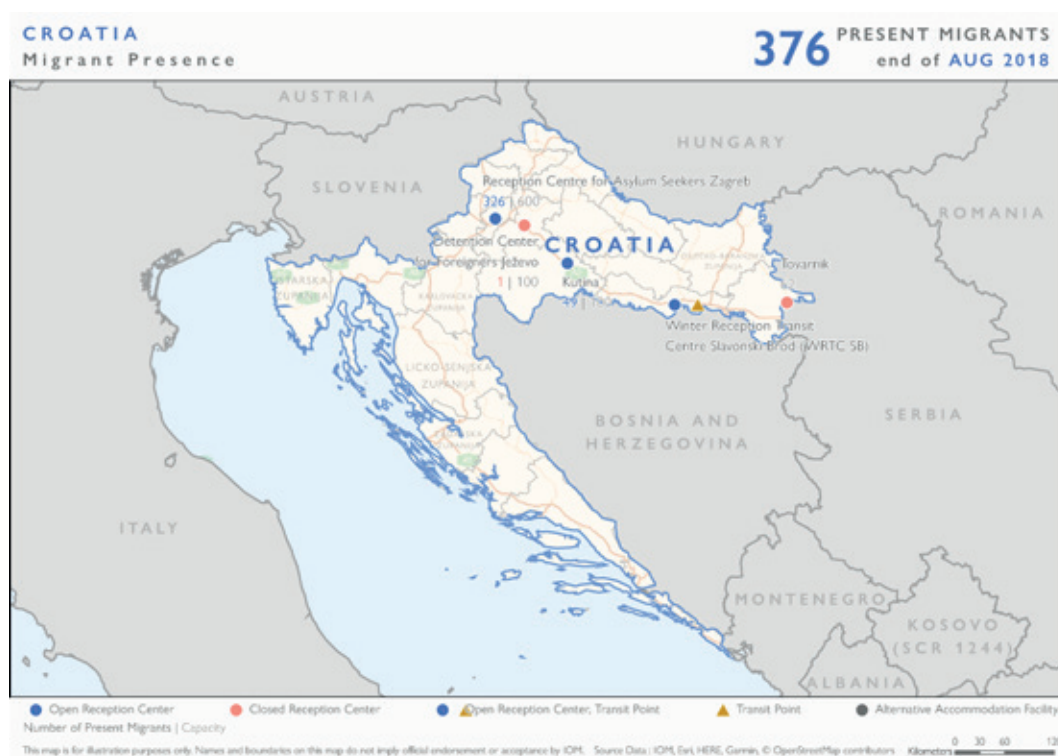
Migrant presence

By the end of August 2018, 376 asylum seekers were accommodated in open reception centres in Kutina and Zagreb. Most accommodated asylum seekers were of Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi and Iranian origin.

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

Accommodation facility	Capacity	Number of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers	Top nationalities
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	600	326	Mainly Syrian; Iraqi and Iranian nationals
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Kutina	100	49	Mainly Syrian, Afghan and Iraqi nationals
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	100(120)	1	n/a
Total	800(820)	376	

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



HUNGARY

Developments during the reporting period

At the end of August 2018, Hungarian authorities apprehended 292²⁰ 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 August 2018) authorities intercepted 13 new individuals, a slight decrease compared to the 18 reported in July 2018. The figure is a 97 per cent decrease compared to the 303 registered in August 2017 and 346 reported in August 2016.

Additionally, a total of 21 migrants and asylum seekers were admitted to Röszke (10, all Afghan nationals) and Tompa (11, all 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 (82 per cent of children were younger than 14).

During the reporting period, Hungarian authorities reported preventing a total of 41 individuals from crossing into Hungary and return of 304 migrants to the neighboring countries (mainly Serbia and Romania). A total of 411 cases reported this month represents a 40 per cent increase compared to 293 reported in July 2018, and 80 per cent decrease compared to 2,178 registered in August 2017.

Since the beginning of 2018, authorities had a total of 3,468 cases – 1,251 individuals were prevented from crossing into the country and 2,217 were escorted out of the country.

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

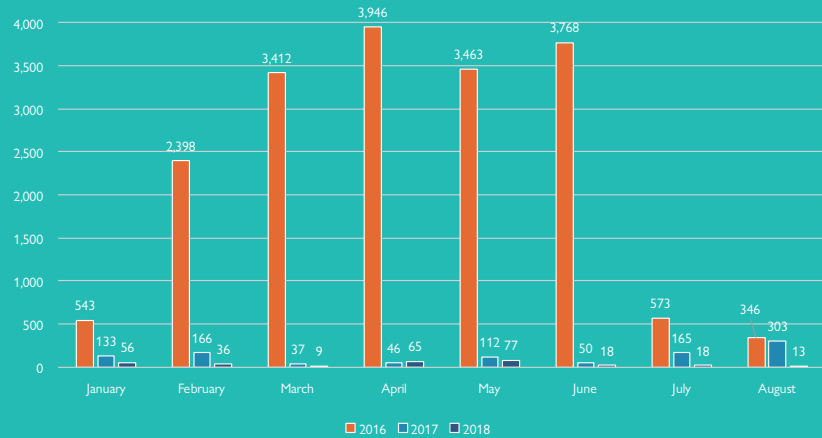
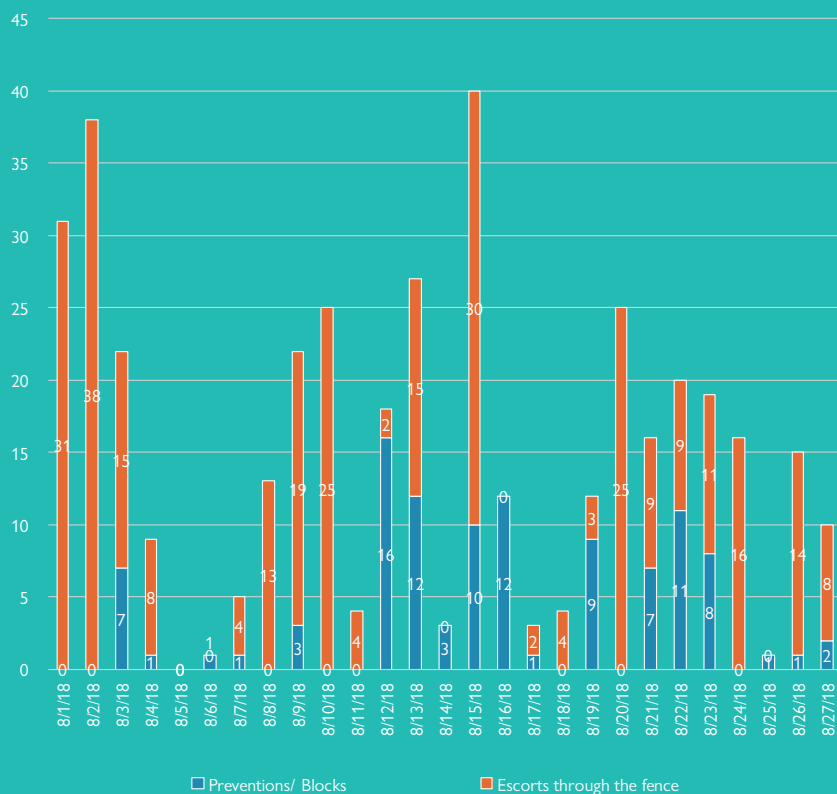


Figure 31 Daily apprehensions by the Hungarian police, August 2018



20 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.

13 August: According to Chief Security Advisor to the Prime Minister György Bakondi, the Schengen border controls are not enforced either in Spain or in Greece, and therefore nation states, including Germany and Austria, are compelled to maintain controls, even if only periodically, in the interest of their countries' security. He indicated that the majority of migrants arriving in Spain move on to France, and from there to Britain or Germany. In his view, this means a "misinterpretation" of asylum. (See more [here](#)).

21 August: According to the Hungarian Helsinki Committee, a human rights NGO, 8 asylum seekers were denied food in the Hungarian transit zones (these are asylum seekers whose asylum case was denied on the 1st degree). The NGO has turned to the European Court of Human Rights in Stasbourg. (See more [here](#)).

22 August: All routes of illegal migration leading to Europe are active the Chief Security Advisor to the Prime Minister pointed out. He said one of the consequences of the efforts of Montenegro, Croatia and Slovenia is that once again people in increasingly large numbers are attempting to cross via the Hungarian-Serbian and Hungarian-Romanian borders. He mentioned that, according to estimates, the number of illegal immigrants on the Balkan Peninsula, on their way to the EU, currently stands at around 80,000. (See more [here](#)).

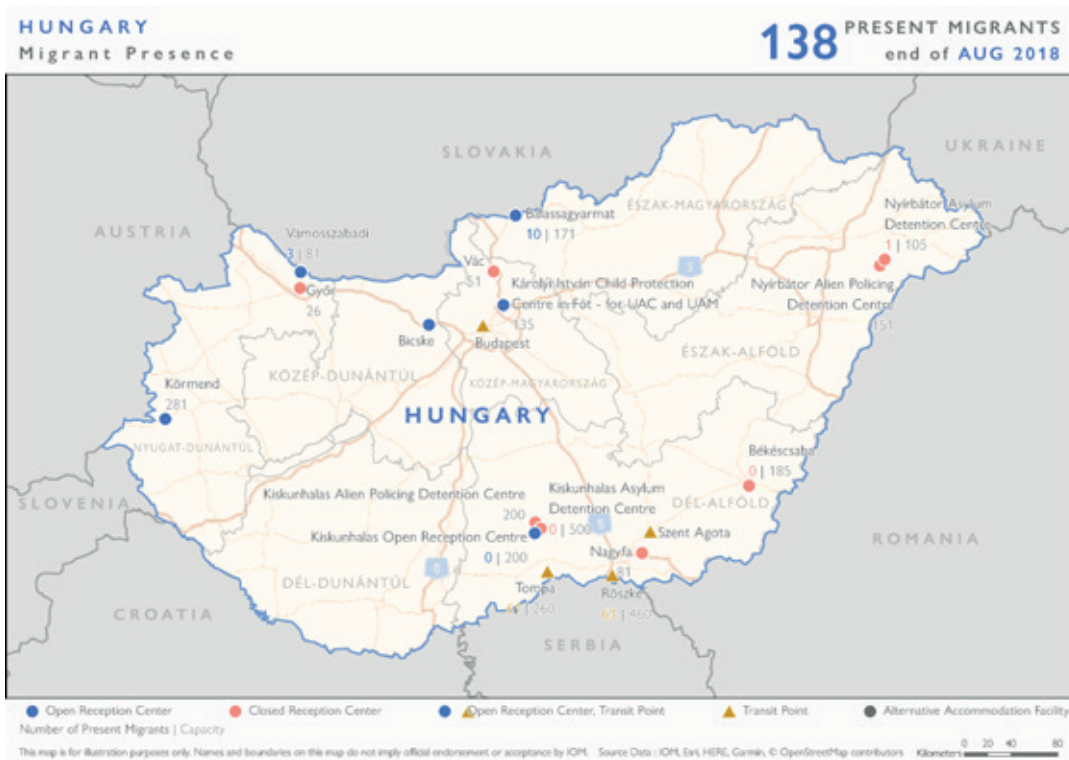
23 August: After 2 weeks all asylum seekers have access to food in the transit zones. (See more [here](#)).

26 August: The 25 percent special tax that the organisations who support migration have to pay is now in effect. The new law mainly affects NGOs providing legal or other aid to refugees. (See more [here](#)).

Migrant presence

By the end of August there were 138 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 (63) and Tompa (61). This represents a 73 per cent decrease compared to the 609 reported at the end of August 2017.

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



ROMANIA

Developments during the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2018, authorities in Romania apprehended 577 migrants and asylum seekers entering and exiting the country. The majority of individuals (403) were apprehended while trying to exit the country, mainly towards Hungary (Arad, Satu Mare, Bihor and Timis County). The remaining 174 individuals were intercepted entering from Bulgaria (Giurgiu, Timis, Caras Severin, Constanta and Dolj County) and Serbia (Timis and Caras Severin County). There were 151 individuals registered during this reporting period, almost three times more than the 59 apprehended in July 2018 and three times decrease compared to 431 apprehended in August 2017.

Iraqi nationals are the largest registered nationality group this year (55%), followed by Iranian (14%) and Afghan (7%) nationals. Migrants and asylum seekers from the Syrian Arab Republic comprise another 7 per cent of the overall caseload, and those from Turkey represent 3 per cent (see complete breakdown below).

Migrant presence

At the end of August, there were 410 migrants and asylum seekers registered as residing in state-run accommodation facilities. This represents an 4 per cent increase compared to the 395 reported at the end of July. More than half were in the asylum centres located in Bucharest (125), Galati (53) and Radauti (53) (see more information on the map).

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

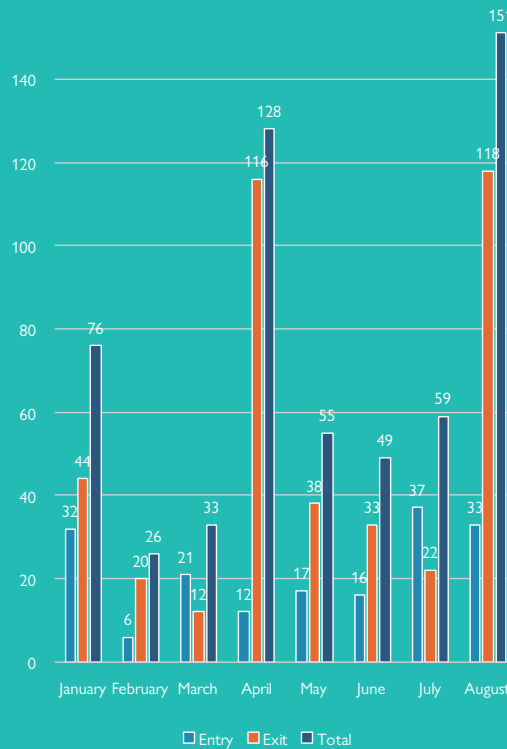
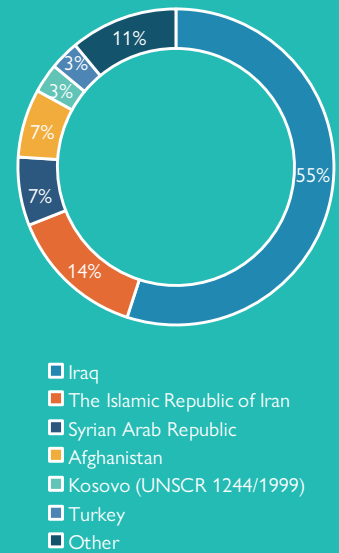
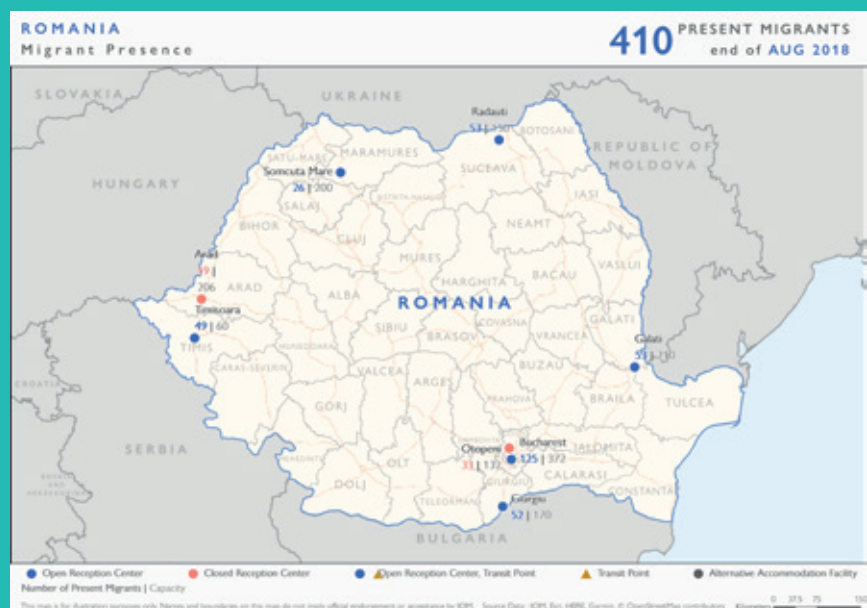


Figure 33 Nationality breakdown (%) of migrants apprehended between January and August 2018



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



SERBIA

Developments during the reporting period

In the period between January and August a total of 4,673 new migrants and refugees were registered in the Reception Centres in Serbia, a 61 per cent increase compared to the same period last year. During this reporting period (1 – 30 August) 920 migrants were registered in the centres, a slight decrease from the 928 in July 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. Estimated 61 per cent of registered migrants were adult men, 4 per cent adult women and 35 per cent children. 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

By the 31 August, there were estimated 4,037 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 3,012 registered beginning of August to the 3,278 reported at the end of the month. In addition to that, 753 migrants and refugees were observed residing outside the official reception system, mainly in the Belgrade City (386) and in unofficial camping sites in the vicinity of the border with Croatia, Hungary and Bosnia and Herzegovina (367). Available information indicates that the majority of migrants accommodated in the reception centres are of Afghan origin (37%) followed by those who declared Pakistani (17%), Iraqi (9%), Bangladeshi (6%) Syrian (1%) and Somalian (1%) origin.

Figure 34 Newly registered migrants in the reception centres in Serbia in July and August 2017 – 2018

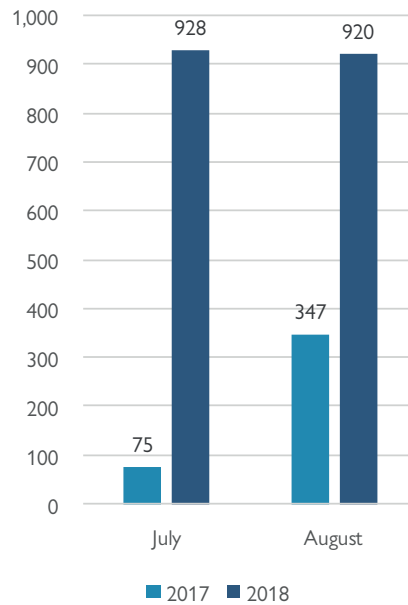
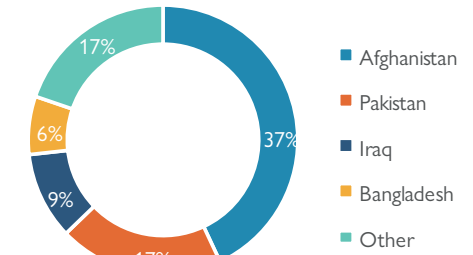
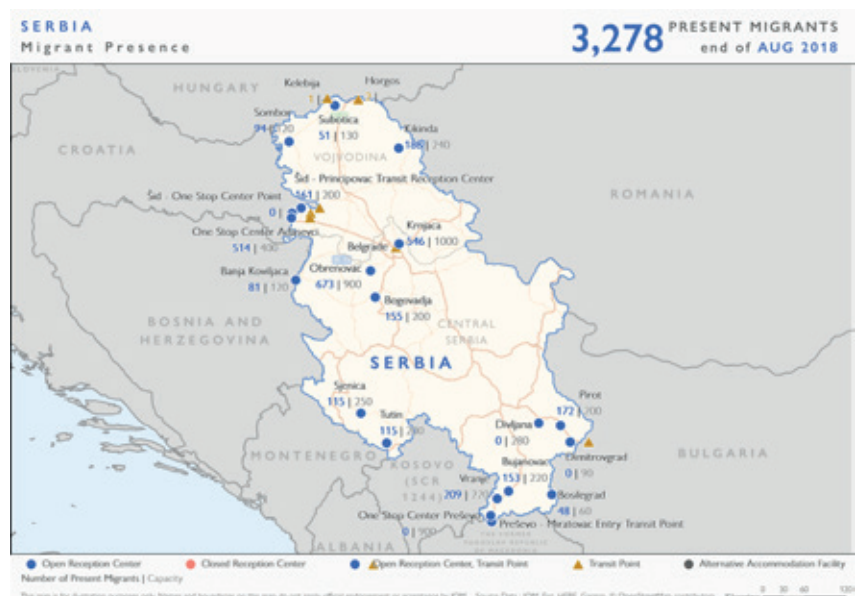


Figure 35 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in the reception centres during August 2018



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



SLOVENIA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and August 2018 authorities in Slovenia apprehended 5,375 irregular migrants, five times the 1,124 reported in the same period in 2017, and three times the 1,927 reported for the whole 2017. During this reporting period (1 – 31 August) authorities registered a total of 1,033 irregular migrants, a 4 per cent decrease compared to 1,076 reported in July and four times more than the 237 reported in August 2017.

Pakistan and Republic of Iran were the most commonly reported countries of origin, with 35 per cent of individuals registered (24% and 11% respectively). Iraq (9%), Afghanistan (7%) and Syrian Arab Republic (5%) 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 Turkey, Algeria, Bangladesh, India and Morocco.

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

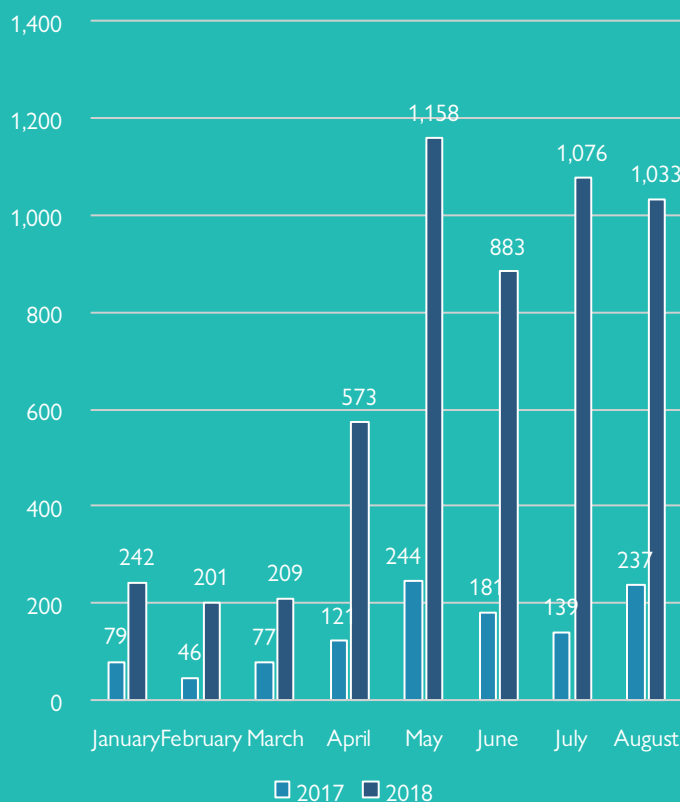
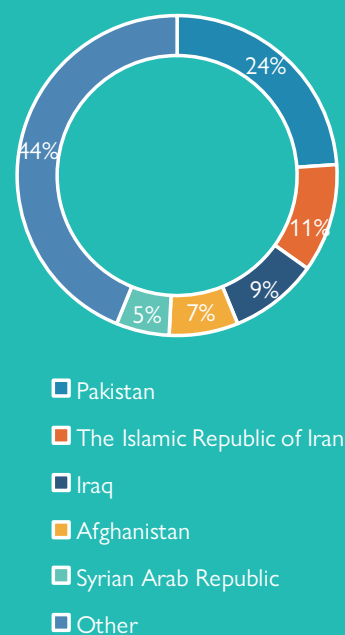


Figure 37 Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and August 2018



6 August - The STA reported that between 3 and 6 August Slovenian police apprehended 34 migrants crossing the border illegally. On 3 August 13 migrants were found in Koritnice, near south-western border between Croatia and Slovenia, they were all returned to Croatia.

7 August - According to the STA, Črnomelj police apprehended 16 migrants crossing the south-eastern border between Croatia and Slovenia, they are citizens of Morocco, Pakistan, Algeria and Iran. In Račice, the police apprehended 7 migrants from Afghanistan and Iraq crossing the south-western border between Croatia and Slovenia.

20 August - Koper/Novo mesto - According to the STA ninety-five irregular migrants were apprehended in the areas policed by the Koper and Novo Mesto police departments along the border with Croatia at the weekend.

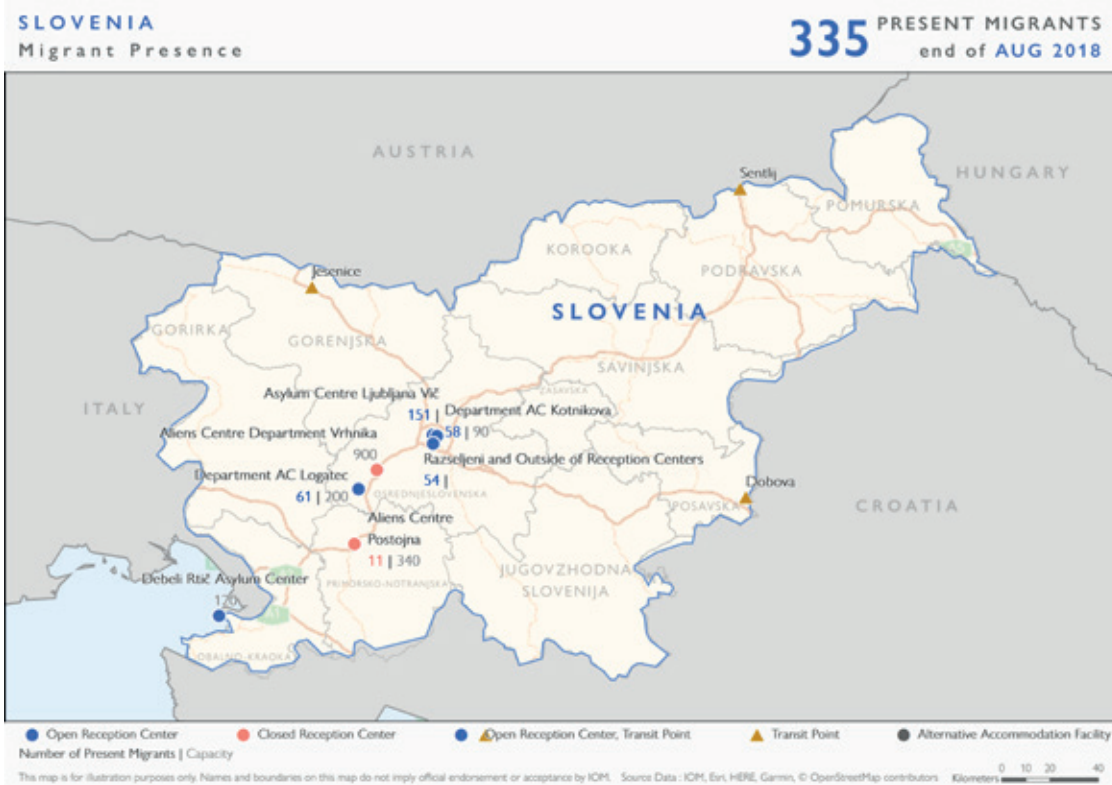
28 August - Koper - The STA reported that the Koper Police Department has caught 75 migrants who irregularly crossed the border between last Friday and Monday. They also apprehended three traffickers, who were brought before an investigative judge. All three were remanded in custody.

30 August - Novo mesto/Metlika- According to the STA, the Novo Mesto police apprehended 42 foreigners who had irregularly crossed the border, including eleven children.

Migrant presence

At the end of August 2018, there were 335 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in different facilities around the country. This represents a decrease compared to the 292 reported at the end of July, and a slight decrease compared to the 249 reported at the end of August 2017.

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



THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 31 August), authorities in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia registered 705 new arrivals, a 60 per cent decrease from the 438 reported in July 2018, and a significant contrast with the 90 apprehensions reported in August 2017. Since the beginning of 2018, authorities registered a total of 2,241 migrants and asylum seekers, which is 24 times the number reported in the same period in 2017 (90) and a significant contrast with more than 89,623 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 68 apprehensions between April and August 2016 following the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement.

Almost half of the registered migrants were of Iranian origin (54%), followed by those from Afghanistan (11%), Pakistan (10%) and Iraq (8%). Libyan nationals comprised another 6 per cent of the overall caseload and 2 per cent were registered as Algerian nationals (see the complete breakdown below).

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

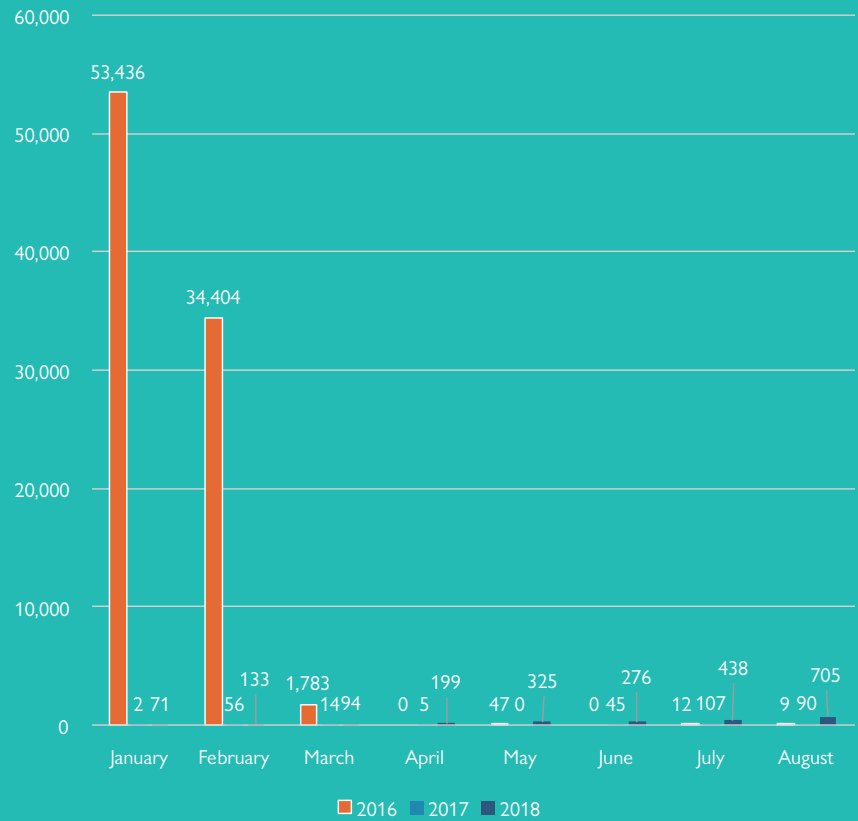


Figure 39 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in 2018

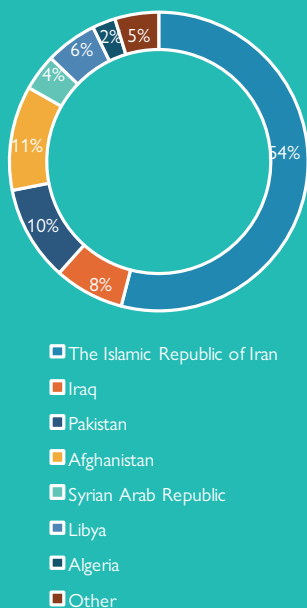
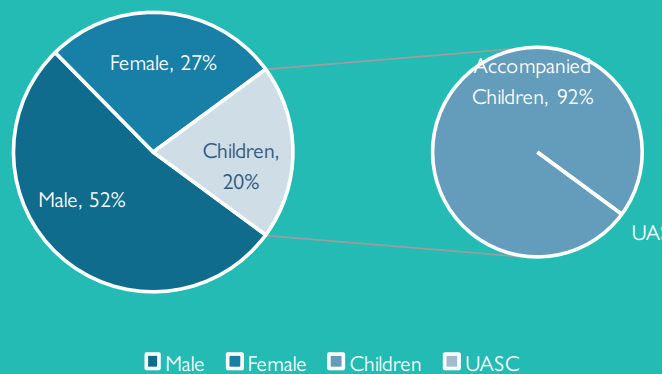


Figure 40 Age/sex breakdown of intercepted irregular migrants in 2018



Migrant presence

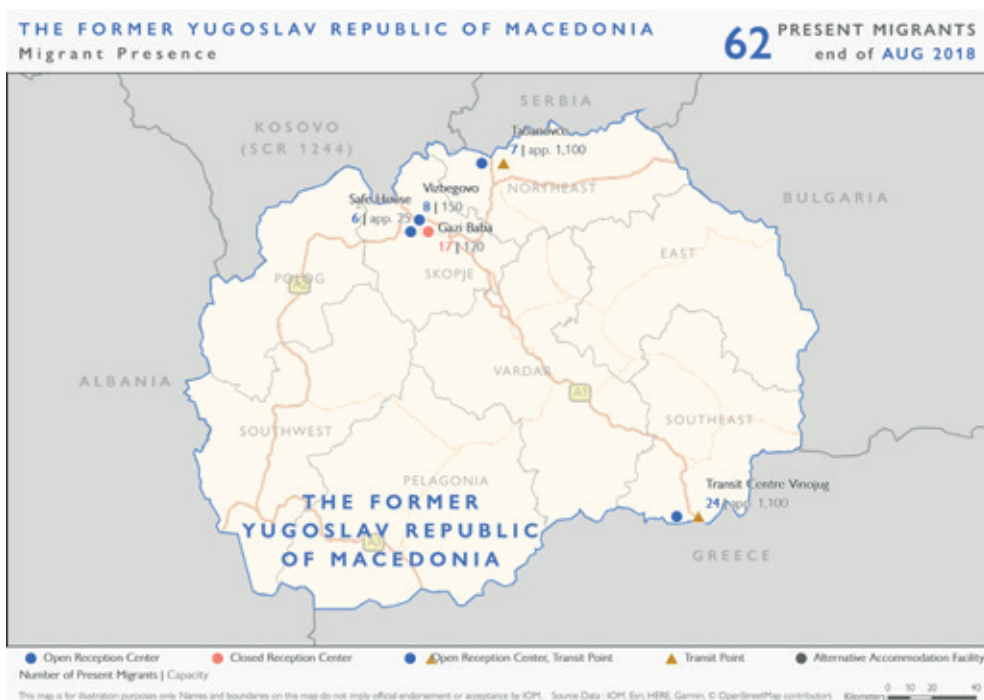
The available data shows that on 31 August 2018, there were 62 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in reception centres around the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This represents a slight decrease when compared to July 2018 when 73 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the reception centres. Majority of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers were Iranian nationals (35) followed by those from Afghanistan (6), Pakistan (5), Congo (3), India (2), the Syrian Arab Republic (2), Bangladesh (2), Algeria (2) and five more individuals from Kosovo²¹, Libya, Bulgaria, Ghana and the Russian Federation. In terms of the nationality breakdown, 45 individuals were male adults, 8 female adults and 9 children.

Additionally, the Red Cross teams present near the norther border with Serbia reported assisting 1,599 persons, according to their August report. The Red Cross mobile team present in the close vicinity of the northern border with Serbia assisted 2,312 persons.

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

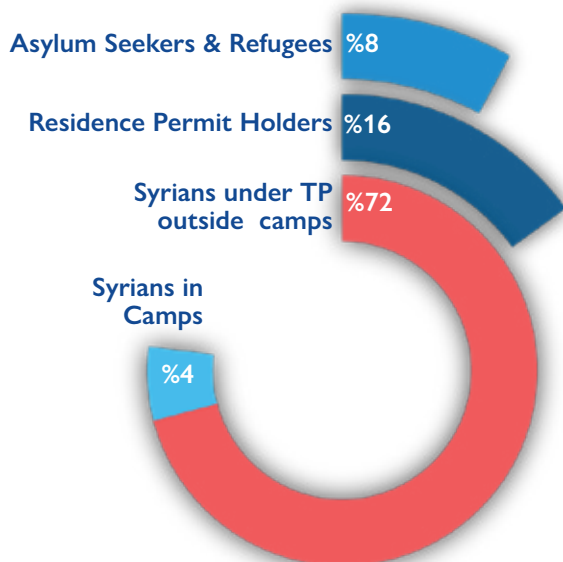
Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity*	Currently Accommodating
"Vinojug" Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	24
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	7
Vizbegovo – Reception center for Asylum Seekers	150	8*
Gazi Baba – Reception Center for Foreigners	120	17*
Vlae – Safe House	25-30	6*
TOTAL	2,495-2,600	62

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



21 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

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 (3,552,303* individuals) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR, as of end of July 2018, 361,693** 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 429,596 in comparison to August 2017 (3.4 million foreign nationals), most of the increase was recorded as Syrian nationals (383,546).

In addition, there are 720,493* foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits including humanitarian residency holders. This number was 129,953 less in August 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.

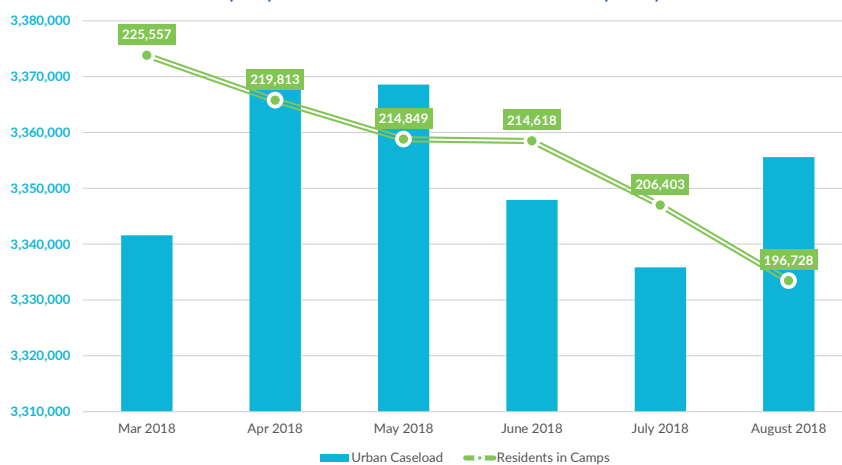
*Data source DGMM, 29.08.2018

**Data source UNHCR, 31.07.2018

Turkey's Temporary Protection regime grants the 3,552,303 Syrian nationals the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 3,355,575 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. 196,728 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 August 2017; however, currently three of the centers are no longer operational. As a result, there is a decrease of 37,587 persons in the centers' residence numbers.

*Data source DGMM, 29.08.2018

Monthly Population Chart of Persons Under Temporary Protection



Asylum Seekers and Refugees

Another significant group of foreign nationals requiring international protection in Turkey are 361,693 asylum-seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Afghanistan, Iraq and other countries. An increase of 46,050 persons has been recorded in this category in comparison to August 2017. (Data Source UNHCR, 31.07.2018)

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 720,493 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	45%
Iraq	40%
Iran	10%
Somalia	2%
Others	3%



Apprehended/Rescued Persons on Sea

The Turkish Coast Guard apprehended 1,523 irregular migrants in August yet 9 fatalities was recorded. The number of irregular migrants were 2,668 in August 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.

**see disclaimer on page 39*

Apprehensions/Rescues by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2018 (1 January - 31 August 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
August	51	54	1,484	1,523	9	9	7	9
Total	386	408	15,492	16,665	35	63	33	52

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 Afghan, Palestinian, Iraqi, Syrian, Central African, Somalian, Congolese, Senegalese, Malian and Yemeni.

**Data source T.C.G., 31.08.2018*

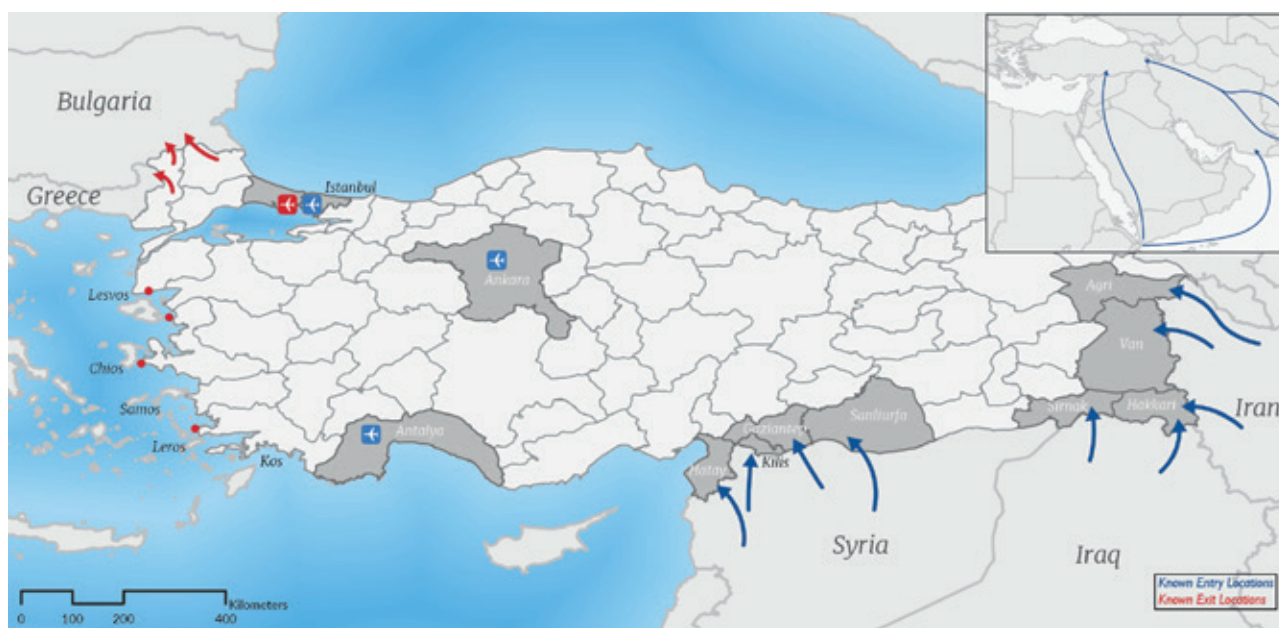
Apprehended Persons on Land

Apprehensions by Turkish Land Forces (1 - 31 August 2018)			
Entry		Exit	
Syria	17,397	Greece	5,842
Greece	1,123	Bulgaria	199
Iran	965	Syria	123
Iraq	83	Iraq	9
Bulgaria	44	Iran	7
Total	19,162	Total	6,180

According to Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) daily figures, in August 2018, 25,792 irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Greek and Bulgarian borders of Turkey. In comparison, this number was 45,844 in August 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 17,520 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 (2,337). In July 2018, 19,734 irregular entries of persons were recorded at this border.

*Data Source T.A.F., 31.08.2018 no data available on Aug. 30th



*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, 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)

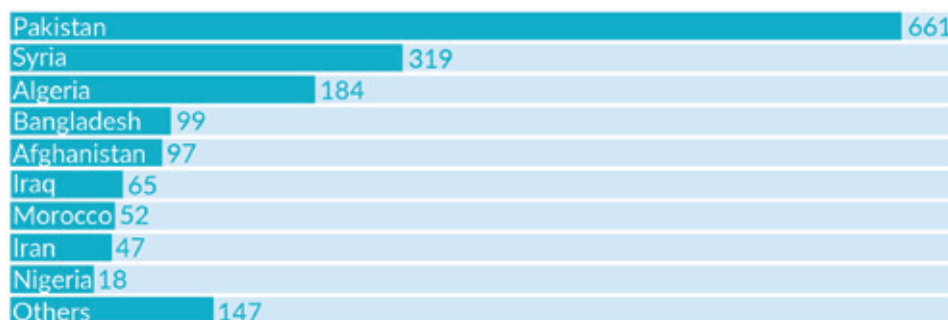
Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey

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, 1,689 migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4 April 2016 and 16 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.

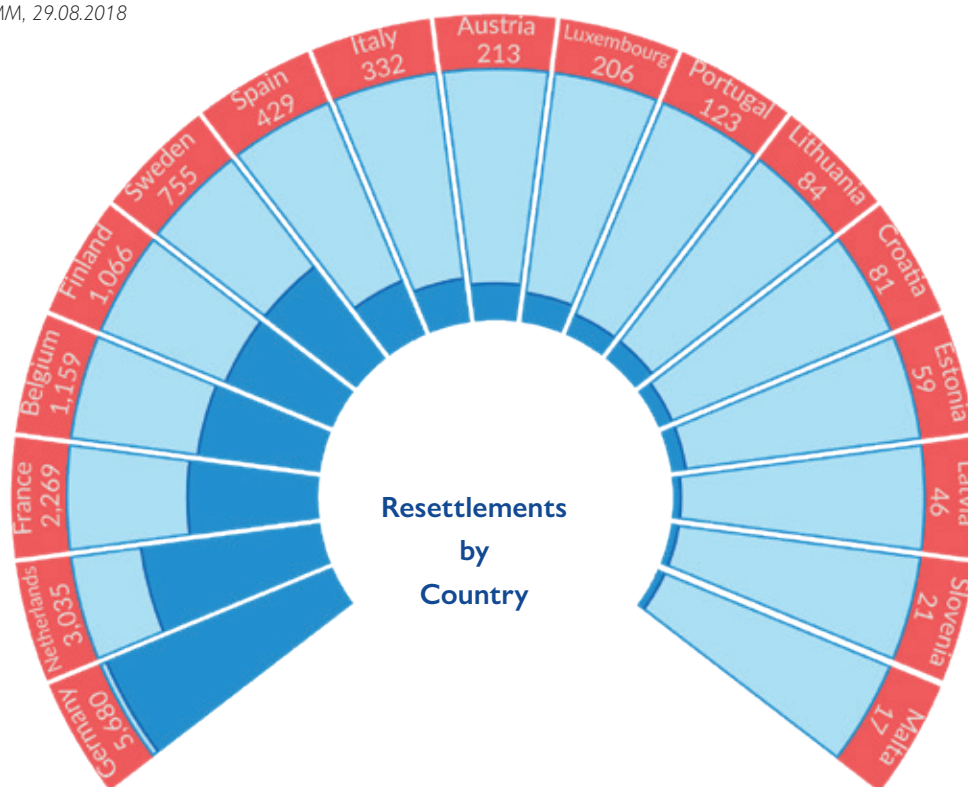
*Data source DGMM, 16.08.2018



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 29 August 2018, there are 15,575 persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, the Netherlands, France and Belgium.

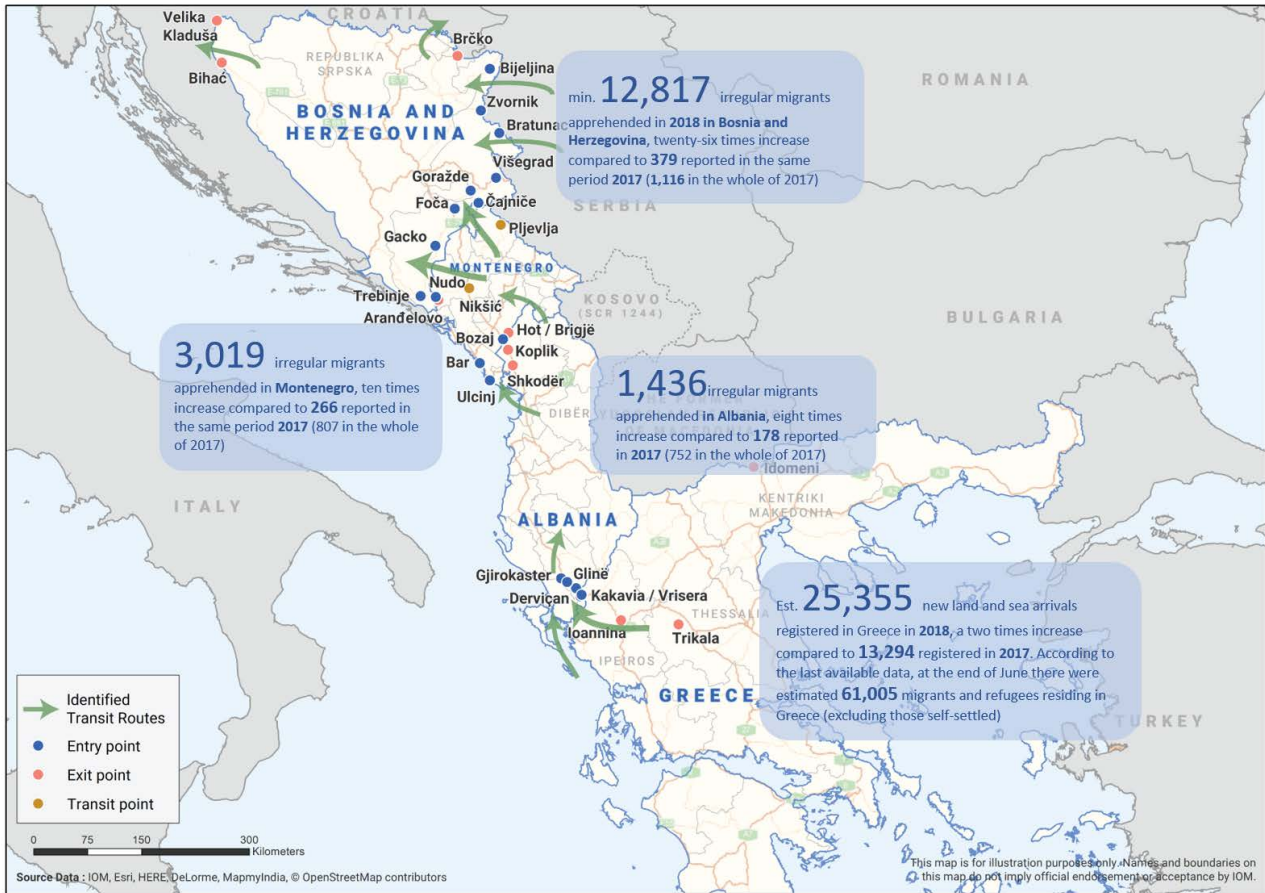
*Data Source DGMM, 29.08.2018



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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.



Photo: Improvised camp in Velika Kladuša, IOM Bosnia and Herzegovina/2018

ALBANIA

Developments during the reporting period

At the end of August 2018 Albanian authorities reported 1,436 irregular entries in the Gjirokaster region. Available data indicates a five times increase compared to the 272 reported in the same period 2017 and three times more than the 478 registered by the end of July 2016.

During this reporting period (1 – 31 August) a total of 78 irregular migrants were registered entering the country, a slight decrease compared to 125 reported in July this year. In addition to that, 214 irregular migrants were intercepted while trying to exit the country towards Montenegro in the north of Albania, Shkodra region, an increase compared to the 125 reported previous month. Between March and August 2018, there were an estimated 954 attempts to exit the country²².

The Syrian Arab Republic was the most common nation of origin reported by registered irregular migrants, declared in 54 per cent of cases. The remaining 46 per cent of the caseload reported belonging to more than 15 different nationality groups, including Pakistan (11%), Iraq (9%), Algeria (6%), Morocco (5%), and others.

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

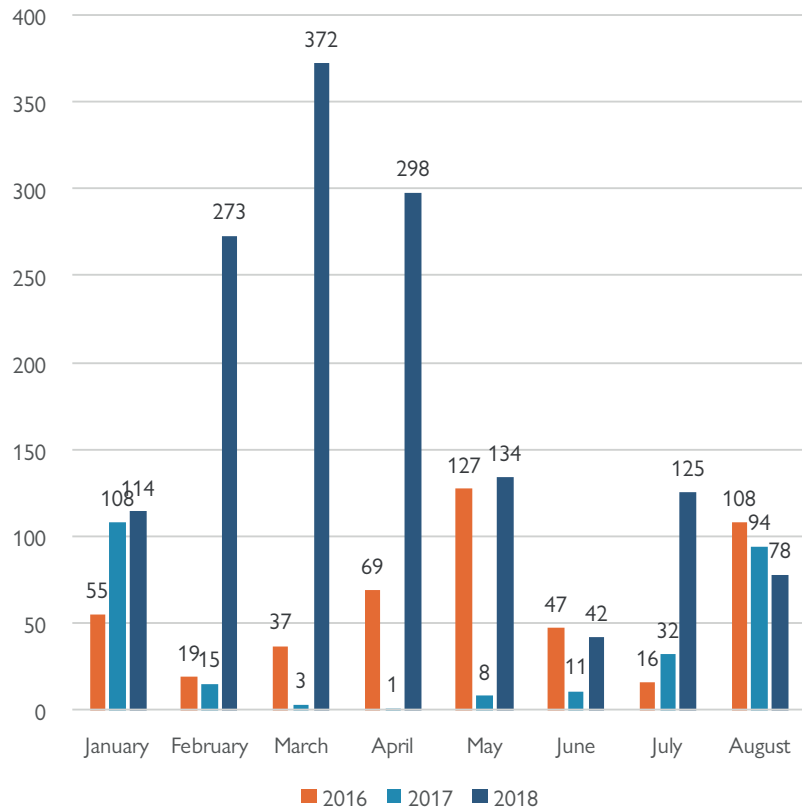
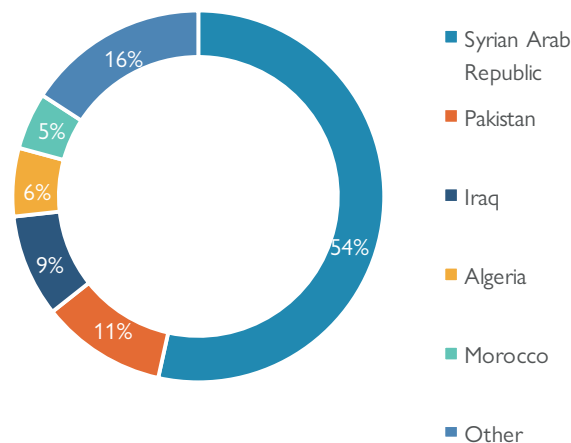


Figure 43 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals between January and August 2018



²² 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 August authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina registered a total of 12,817 irregular migrants who entered the country. This represents twenty-five times increase compared to the 512 reported in the same period last year and almost eleven times the 1,116 registered in the whole of 2017. During this reporting period (1 – 30 August) Bosnian authorities reported 2,794 new irregular migrants, a 40 per cent increase compared to the previous month when 1,989 arrivals were reported.

According to available weekly data, an average of 394 arrivals were reported on a weekly basis between February and end of August 2018. Looking at the weekly dynamic, irregular entries gradually increased, from 72 registered beginning of February to 568 reported in the last week of August 2018. The peak in arrivals was in the week between 4 and 10 June when 736 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 August 2018

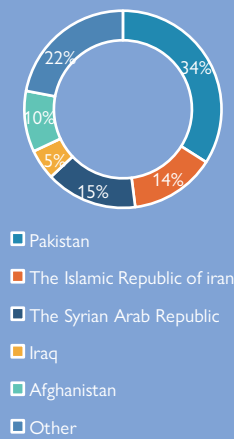
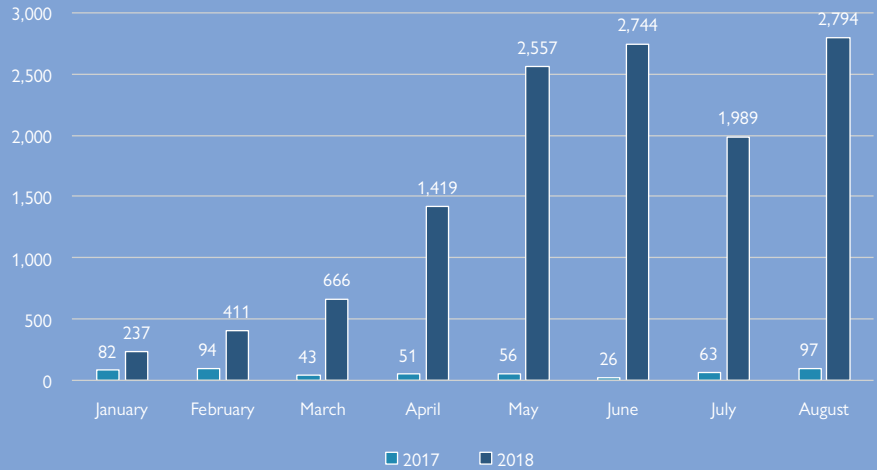
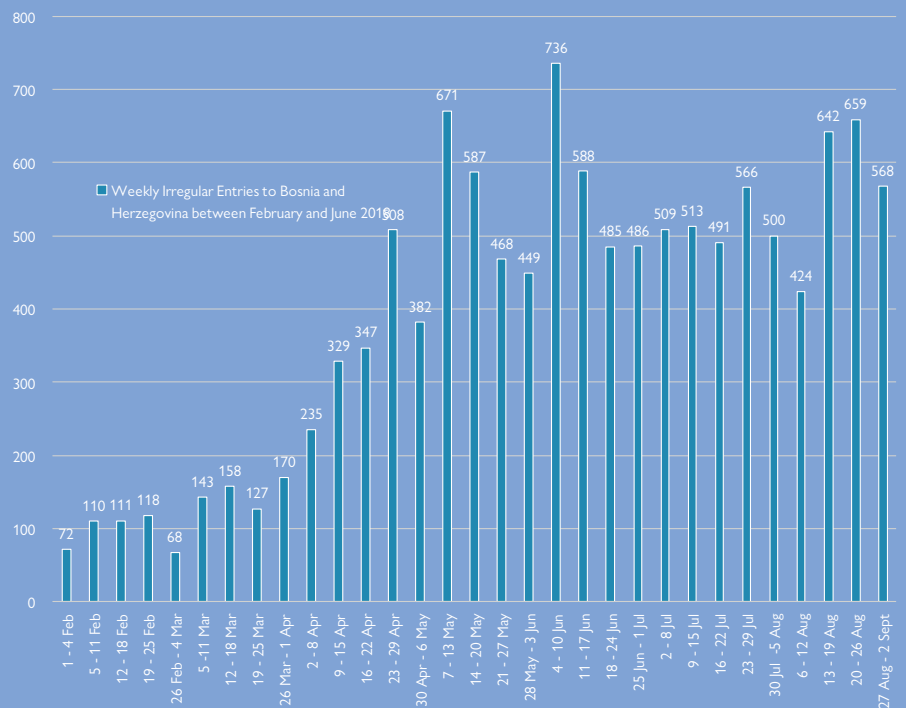


Figure 44 Registered irregular migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and August, 2017 - 2018



Available nationality breakdown shows that Pakistan is the most common country of origin declared by almost a third of the overall registered population (34%). Syrian nationals comprise 15% of the overall registered irregular migrants who entered the country during this reporting period, followed by those from the Islamic Republic of Iran (14%), Iraq (9%) and Afghanistan (10%).

Figure 45 Irregular entries to Bosnia and Herzegovina, weekly overview February - September 2018



KOSOVO²³

Developments during the reporting period

At the end of August 2018, authorities in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999) reported 91 new irregular entries to the country, a slight decrease compared to 109 registered in the same period in 2017 and a 49 per cent decrease compared to 177 registered between January and August 2016.

According to the available nationality breakdown of migrants and asylum seekers registered in Kosovo²⁴ this year, Syria is the first reported nationality, declared by 34 per cent of all individuals. Another 24 per cent were registered as Turkish nationals, 10 per cent as Palestinian and 6 per cent Libyan nationals. The remaining 25 per cent is distributed among nine different nationality groups.

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

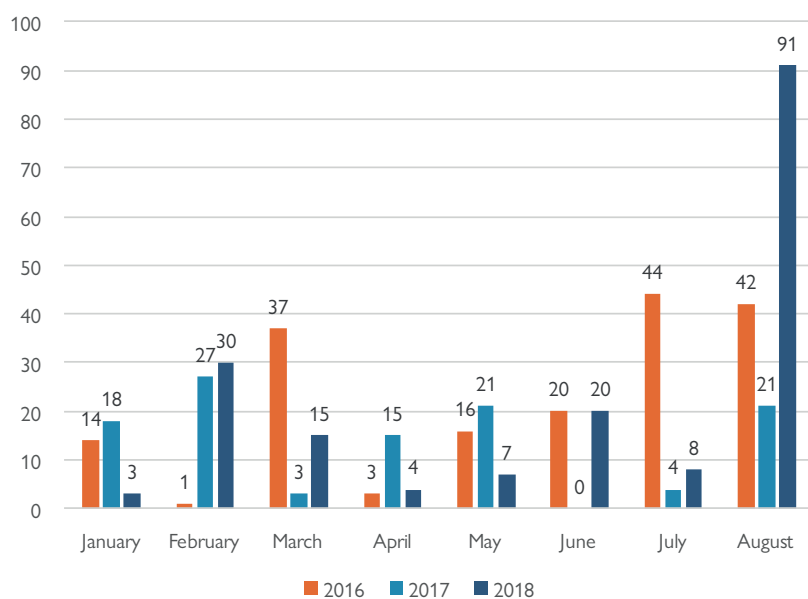
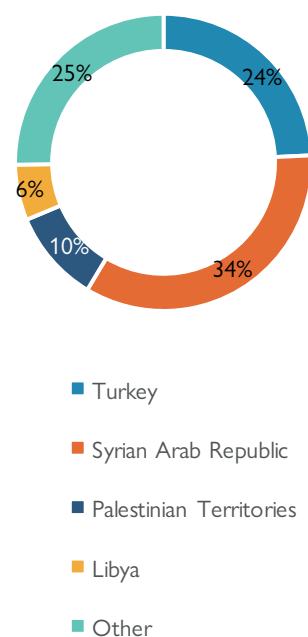


Figure 48 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants and asylum seekers between January and August 2018



²³ 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.

²⁴ 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 August), authorities in Montenegro registered 520 migrants and refugees, a slight increase compared to the 499 reported in July 2018. Between January and the end of August 2018, a total of 3,019 migrants and refugees were registered, representing a seven-times increase compared to 405 reported in the same period last year. The total number of migrants and refugees who arrived in Montenegro this year represents a four times increase compared to 807 registered in the whole of 2017 and nine times the 308 reported between January and December 2016.

An estimated 55 per cent of registered individuals were from the Syrian Arab Republic. Another 18 per cent are registered as Pakistani nationals, 6% are Palestinian, 5% Iraqi and 4% reported Eritrean 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 47 percentage points between 2017 and 2018 (from 8 to 55 per cent). In contrast, the presence of Algerian nationals decreased by 45 percentage points, from 47% calculated at the end of 2017 to only 2% registered this year.

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

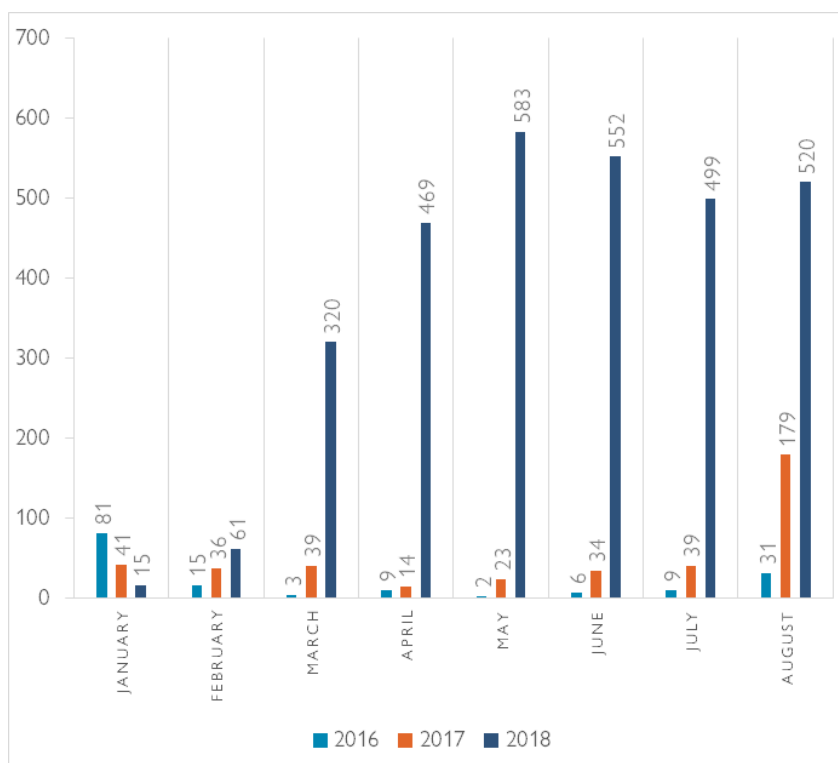
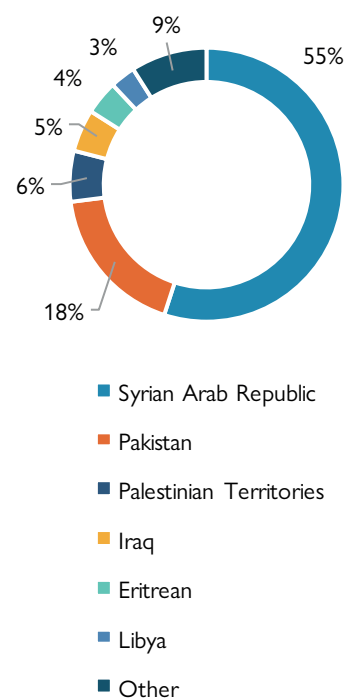


Figure 50 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants between January and August 2018



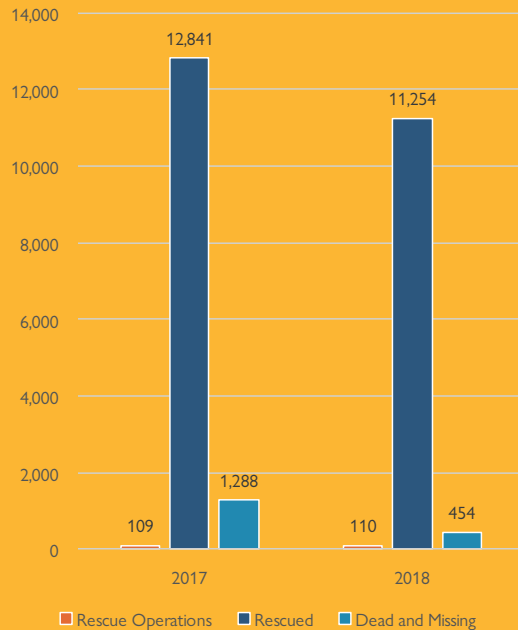
CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN

LIBYA

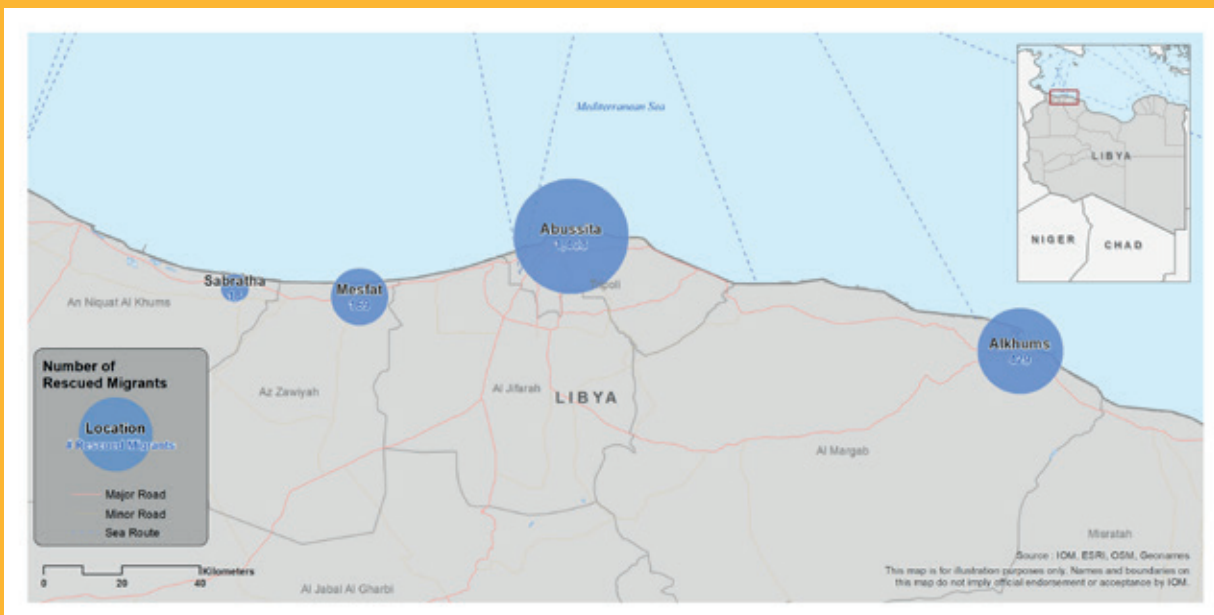
Developments during the reporting period

Between January and August 2018, the Libyan Coast Guard carried out 110 rescue operations in which they rescued 11,254 migrants and reported 454 dead and missing migrants (no missing or dead reported in August). Available data for 2017 indicates an increase in the number of operations this year compared to the same period in 2017 when 109 operations were reported. The number of rescued migrants has decreased - from 12,841 in 2017 to 11,254 in 2018. The number of dead and missing migrants decreased significantly from 1,288 registered between January and August 2017 to 454 reported at the end of August 2018.

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



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



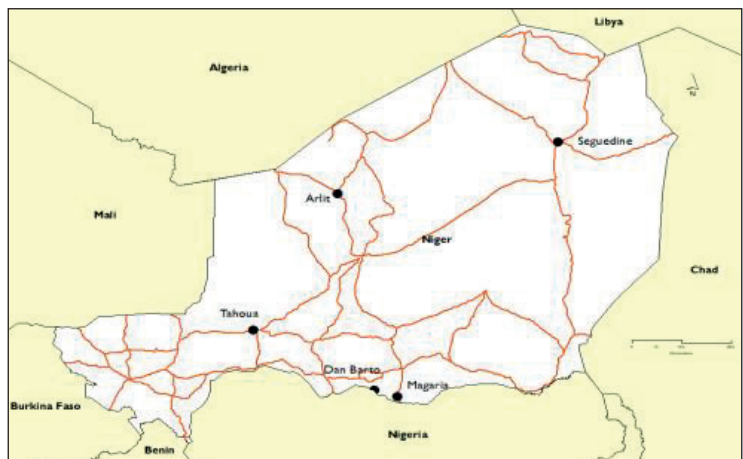
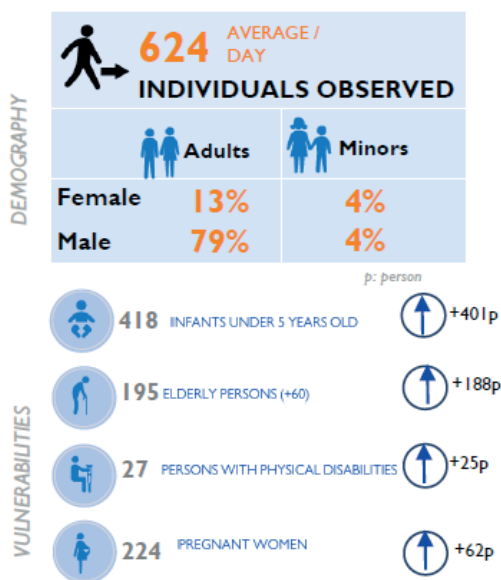
NIGER

During the month of August, three new Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were set up in Niger (Dan Barto, Magaria and Tahoua) in an effort to better understand migration routes along the southern part of Niger to complement the existing FMP network established in Arlit and Séguédine. Two cross border FMPs (Dan Barto and Magaria) have been set up on the border between Niger and Nigeria which stretches over 1,000KM. The FMP in Tahoua was set up to help understand internal movement flows as it is situated in central Niger, sharing a border with the Tillabery region in the east, Nigeria and the Agadez region in the north.

Between 1 and 31 August 2018, both incoming and outgoing flows compared to July 2018: a 32 per cent decrease in the incoming flows and a 3 per cent decrease in the outgoing flows. Additionally, more outgoing flows (66%) were observed than incoming flows (34%), which may be linked to movements back to Libya after the celebration of Ramadan. Movements towards Niger are linked to the repatriation of Nigeriens and refolement of migrants across the border. These migrants are usually left at the border, around Assamaka, and then travel on foot to Dune. IOM organizes search and rescue operations to rescue these people and those lost in the desert. 25 per cent of flows observed at the five FMPs in August were internal movement within Niger, thus 46 per cent of internal movements were observed at the new FMPs of Magaria and 42 per cent at Dan Barto, followed by Arlit (11%) and Tahoua (1%). Read more [here](#).

Figure 52 Profile of migrants interviewed in Niger, August 2018

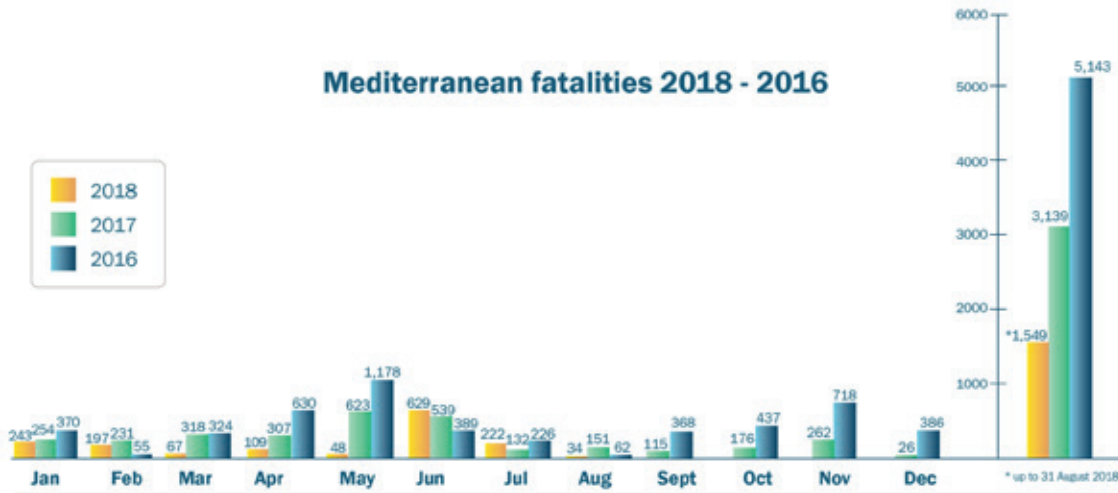
Map 14 DTM Flow Monitoring presence in Niger



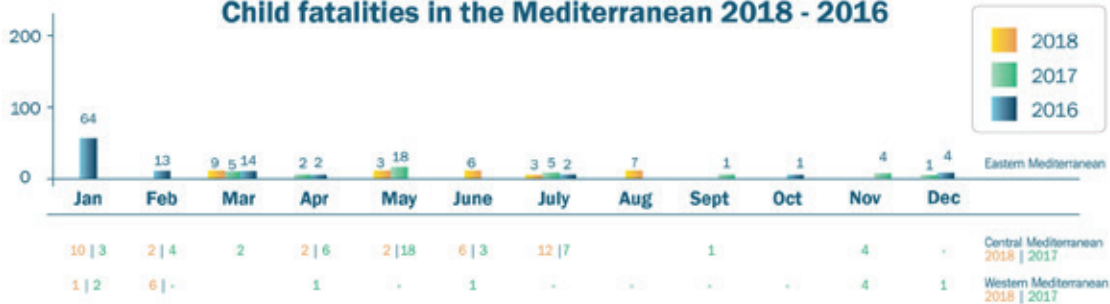
MISSING MIGRANTS: FATALITIES/MISSING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AEGEAN



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.

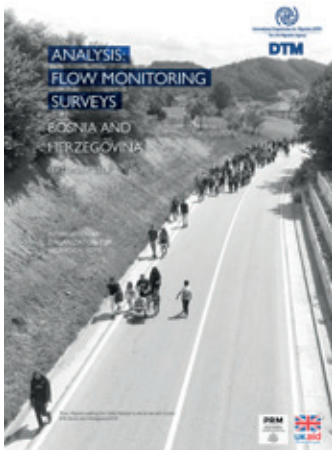
ABOUT THIS REPORT

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.

[Analysis: Flow Monitoring Surveys - Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2018](#)



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

Flow Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond			
COMPILATION OF AVAILABLE DATA AND INFORMATION			
REPORTING PERIOD: 01 Jun 2018			
Arrivals to Europe (from 01 Jun 2018 to 30 Jun 2018)			
Country	By Sea	By Land	Total
Greece	10,514	9,385	22,899
Italy	56,177	-	56,177
Bulgaria	-	630	630
Cyprus	100	-	100
Spain	11,876	2,814	17,690
Malta	214	-	214
TOTAL	45,509	12,819	58,328

Latest stranded migrants figures available		
Country	Date	Total
Greece	18 Feb 18	69,201
Bulgaria	21 Mar 18	6,000
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	21 Mar 18	68
Italy	21 Mar 18	8,800
Croatia	21 Mar 18	482
Malta	21 Mar 18	271
Hungary	21 Mar 18	221
Cyprus	21 Mar 18	107
Slovenia	21 Mar 18	304

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

