

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Compilation of Available
Data and Information

September 2018



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

DTM

Distribution of meals in kamp Borici,
Bosnia and Herzegovina. IOM/September 2018



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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 103,450 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe between January and September 2018. An estimated 81 per cent of the overall population crossed the Mediterranean Sea (83,067), mainly using the Western Mediterranean route which leads to Spain where 37,391 new sea arrivals were registered between January and September 2018. According to [DTM flow monitoring data](#), there were 8,399 arrivals registered in **Spain** during this reporting period alone (1 – 30 September), almost four times the 2,194 reported by the Spanish authorities during the same period last year. Among the total (42,311) registered migrants arriving to Spain in 2018, 88 per cent (37,391) arrived by sea and the remaining 12 per cent (4,920) arrived by land, mainly to the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla. Migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa comprise 30 per cent of the overall arrivals registered as of September 2018, followed by those from Morocco (23%), Guinea Conakry (15%), Mali (13%) and a variety of other nationality groups ([see more here](#)). At the end of September 2018, Hellenic Authorities reported 37,125 new arrivals to **Greece**, making it the second most popular entry point to Europe with 59 per cent more arrivals than the 23,333 reported in the same period last year. Of the 5,674 arrivals during this reporting period, 71 per cent arrived in Greece by sea and the remaining 29 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 70 per cent of all registered migrants and refugees in Greece this year. Arrivals to **Italy** continued

to decrease during this reporting period, reaching a total of 947 arrivals registered between 1 and 30 September, a 38 per cent decrease compared to 1,531 reported in August 2018. Between January and September 2018, the Italian Ministry of Interior reported the arrival of 21,024 migrants and refugees, an 80 per cent decrease compared to the 105,409 registered in the same period last year, and 84 per cent less than the 132,043 registered between January and end of September 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](#)). At the end of September 2018, authorities in Malta reported the arrival of 772 migrants and refugees. The number of arrivals in **Malta** this year (as of end September) 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 21,413 at the end of September 2018, fourteen times more than the 1,521 reported in the same period last year and an eight times increase compared to the 2,675 registered in the whole of 2017. The majority of migrants were registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a total of 16,527. Pakistan is the most commonly reported country declared by a third of the overall registered caseload, followed by those who arrived from the Syrian Arab Republic (13%), Afghanistan (10%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (15%), Iraq (9%) and 29 different nationality groups ([read more here](#)).



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

OVERVIEW OF ARRIVALS

Cumulative arrivals to the countries of first arrival between January and September 2018.

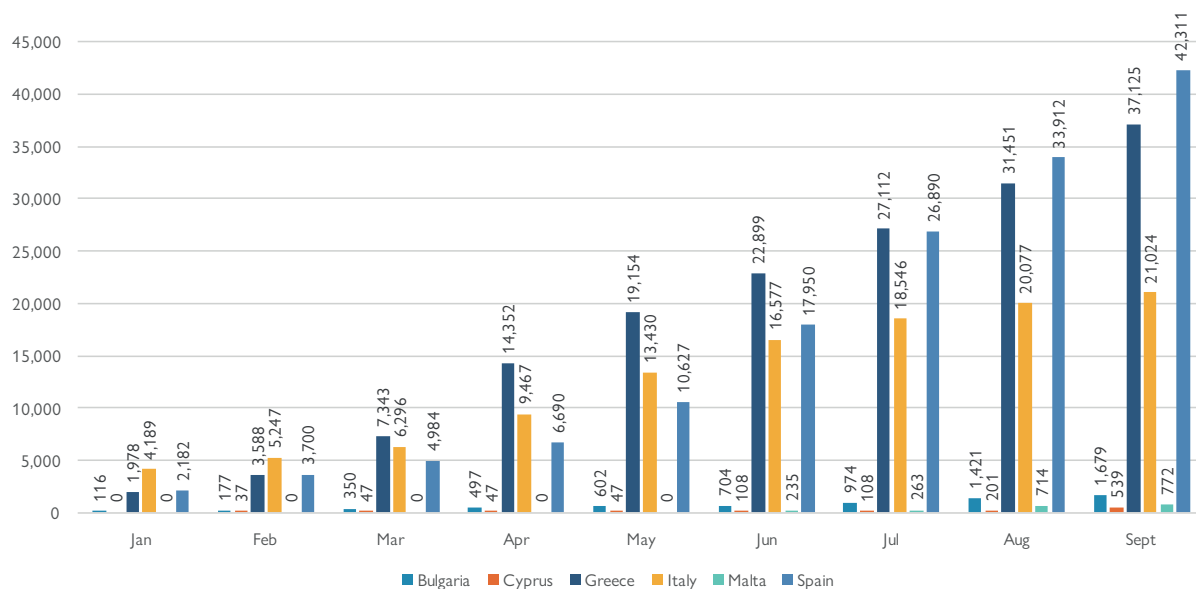
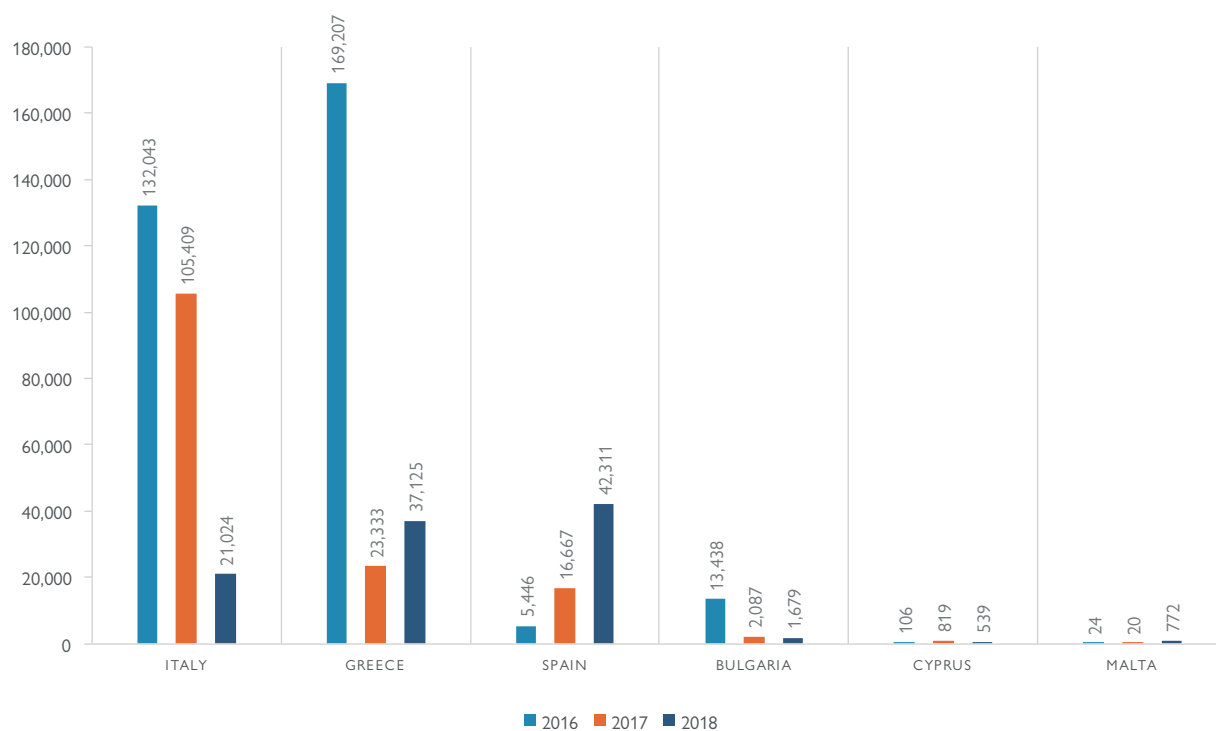
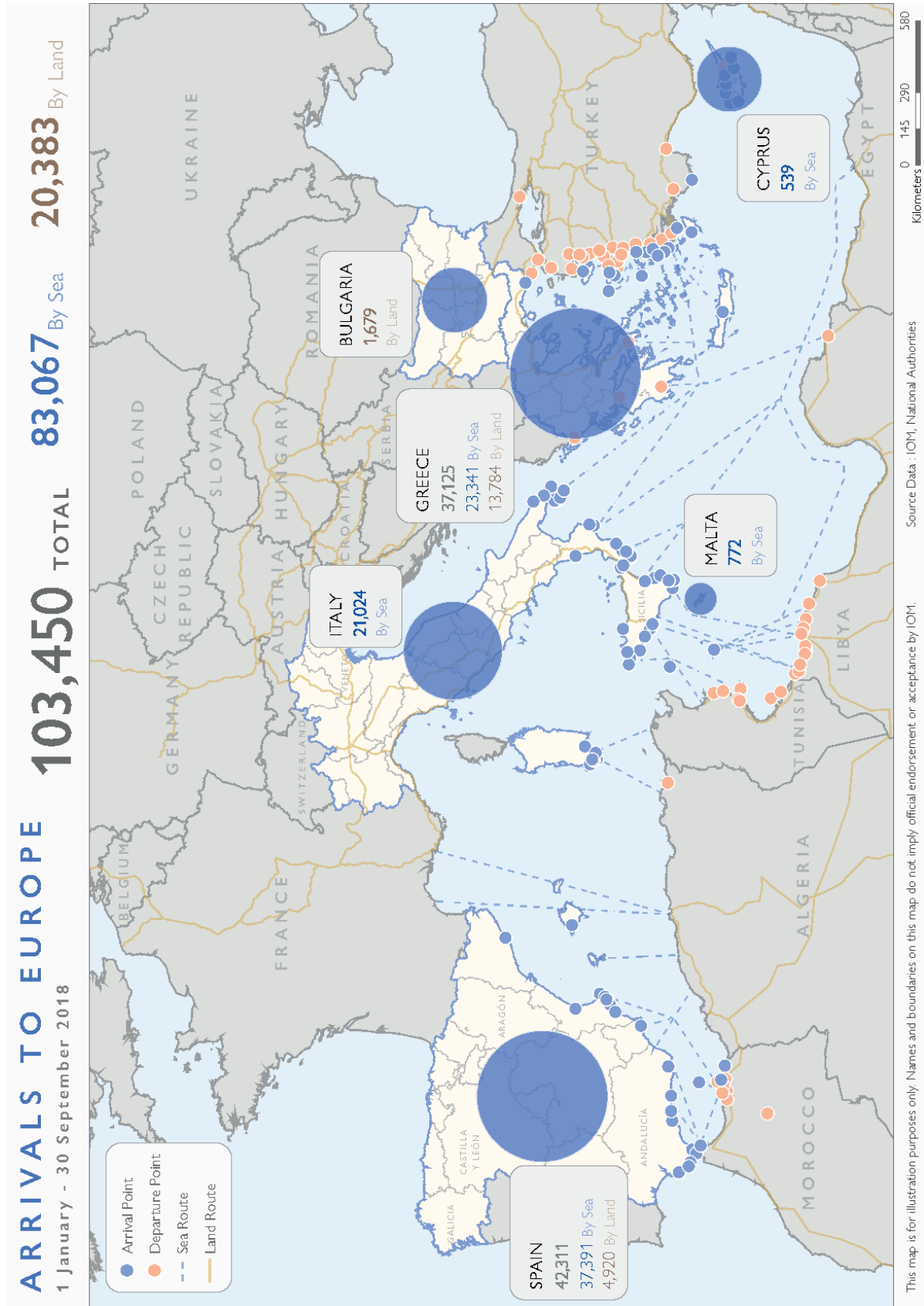


Figure 1 Arrivals between January and September 2016 - 2018

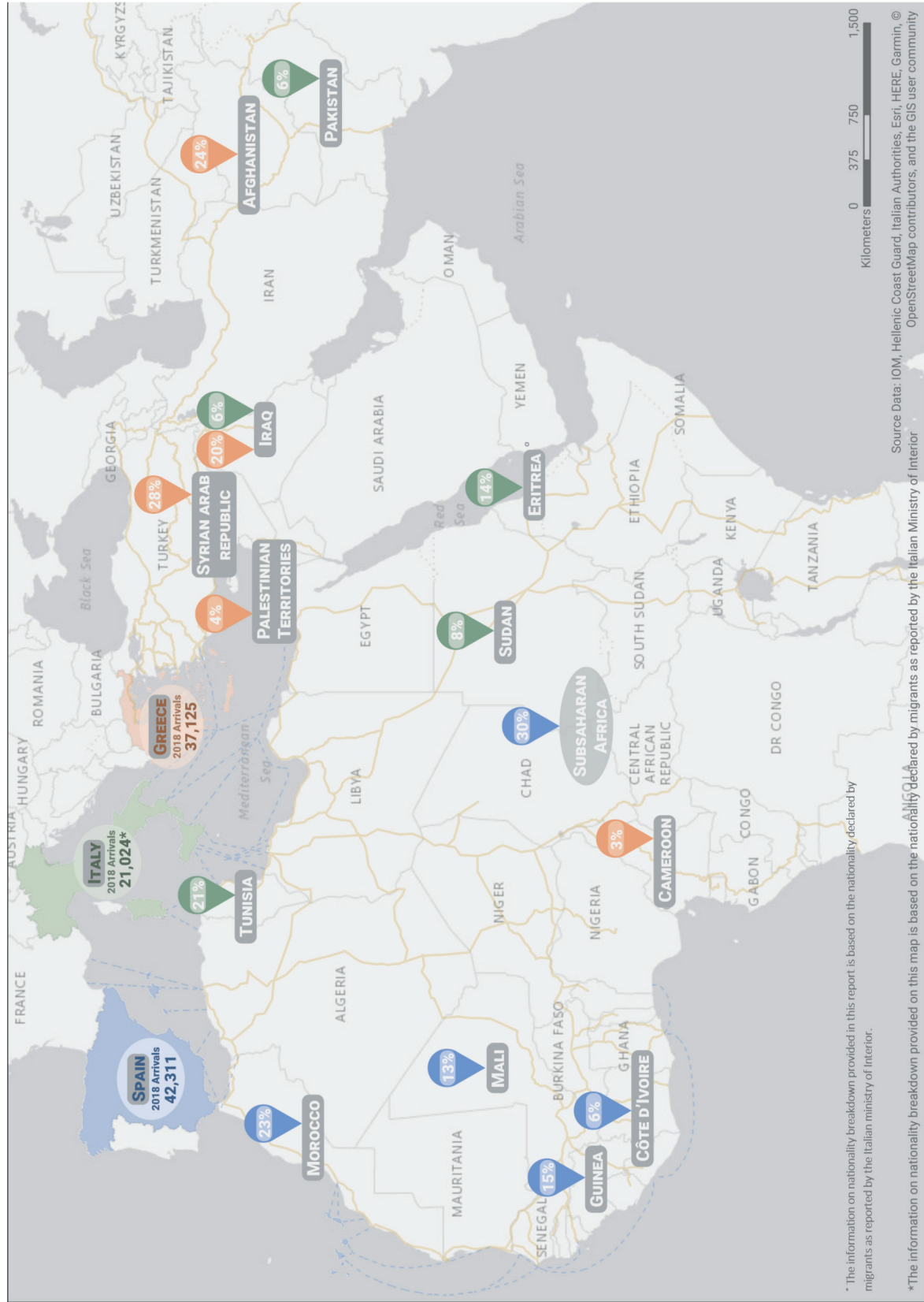


OVERVIEW MAPS



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

📍 From 01 January to 30 September 2018

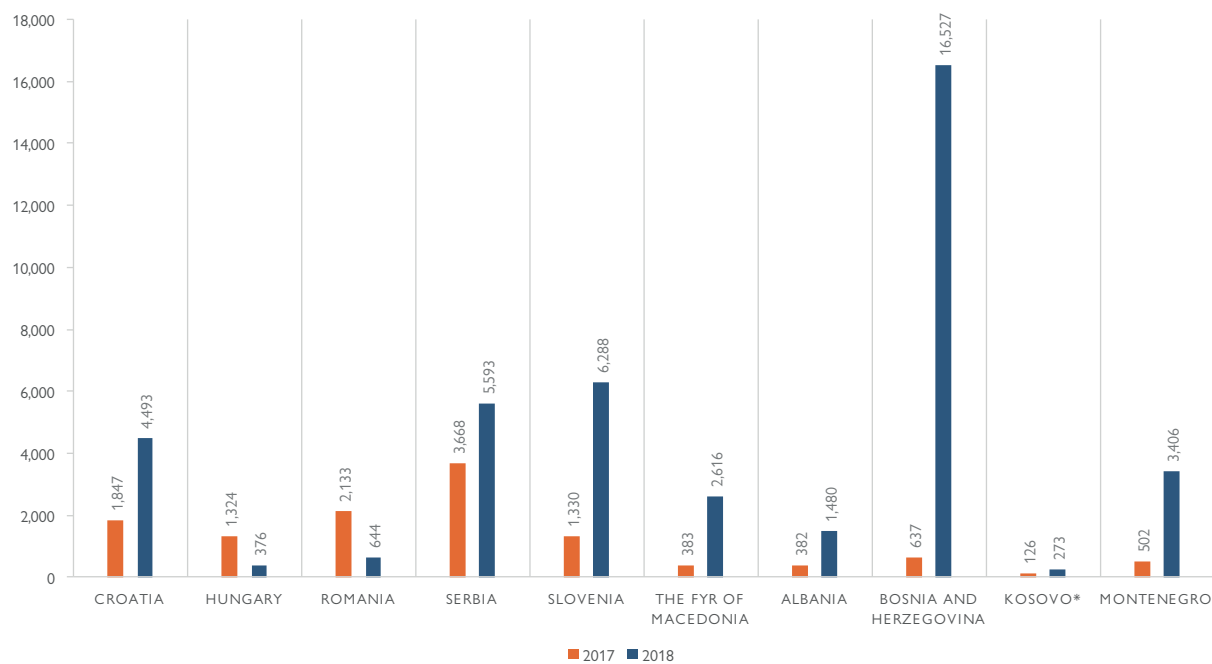


* The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Italian Ministry of Interior.

* 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.

TRANSIT COUNTRIES – REGISTERED IRREGULAR APPREHENSIONS

¹Figure 2 Summary of Registered Irregular Apprehensions between January and September 2017 -2018

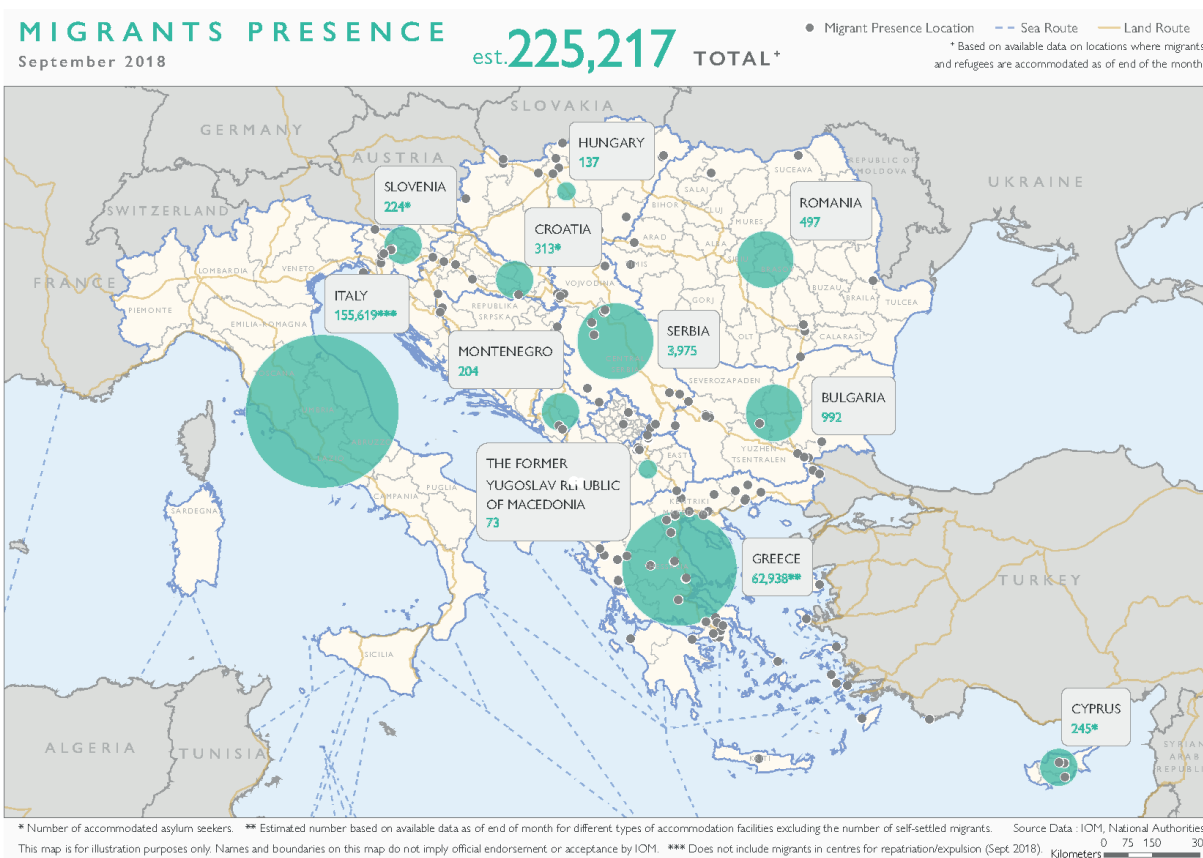


¹ Figure 2 includes both entry and exit statistics for Romania.

*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



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



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

Country	September 2016	September 2017	September 2018
Greece ²	60,440	62,206	62,938
the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	187	70	73
Serbia	4,888	3,809	3,975
Croatia ³	0	453	313
Slovenia	320	205	224
Hungary	381	477	137
Bulgaria	7,070	1,762	992
Cyprus*	/	84	245
Romania*	/	1,092	497
Montenegro	/	178	204
Italy ⁴	175,481**	183,681**	155,619

*Number of asylum seekers.

² Sum of available information, excluding the figure on self-settled migrants and asylum seekers as of 30 September. The figures on self-settled was not available.

³ Data for Slovenia and Croatia includes number of asylum seekers only.

⁴ Data for 2016 and 2017 is the final yearly data reflecting migrants presence as of end of the year.

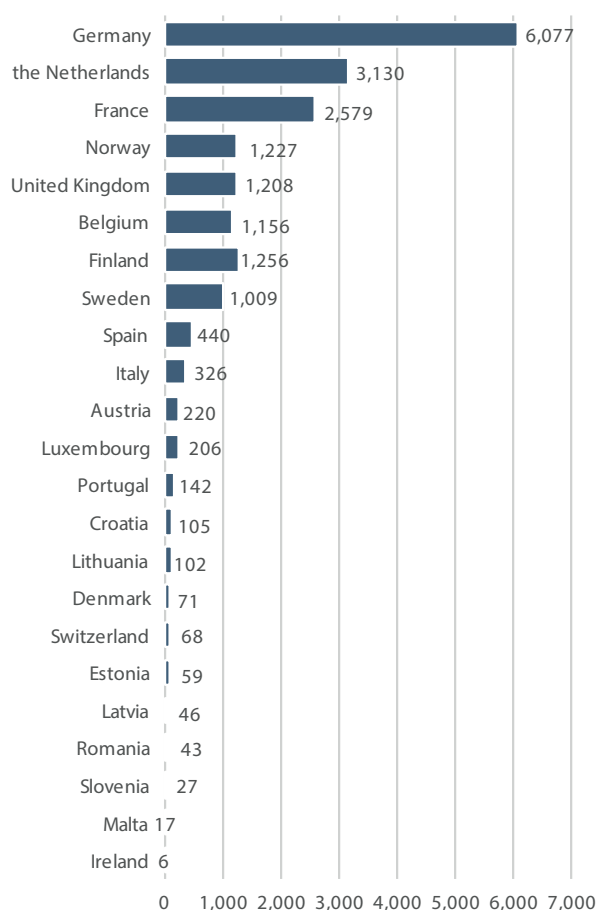
POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

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 3 Number of Syrian refugees resettled from Turkey to Europe (EEA)⁵ between April 2016 and September 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. 105,409 arrivals between January and September 2017 compared to 21,024 in the same period in 2018).

⁵ The figures include the number of Syrian refugees assisted by IOM Turkey through the 1:1 resettlement scheme, as well as other bilateral programs. Between April 2016 and September 2018, a total of 19,520 Syrian refugees have departed to European countries. Source: IOM

ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2018

118,669
97,857 By sea
20,812 By land
As of 28 Oct 2018

New DTM Flow Monitoring Europe data portal

Mediterranean Dead/Missing

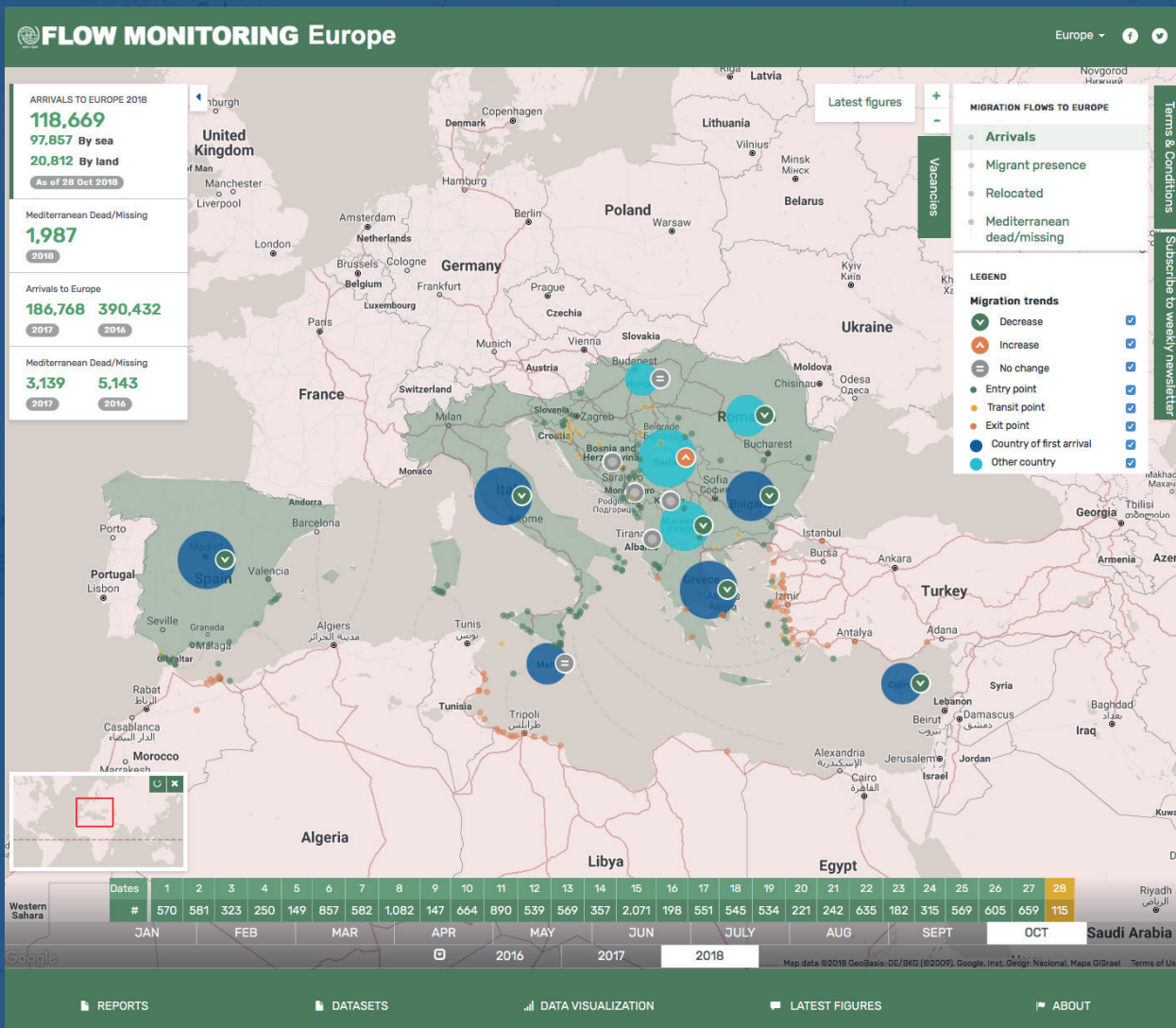
1,987
2018

ARRIVALS TO EUROPE

186,768 390,432
2017 2016

Mediterranean Dead/Missing

3,139 5,143
2017 2016



COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL

ITALY

Developments during the reporting period

As of September 2018, 21,024 migrants were reported to have arrived in Italy by sea. This is an 80 per cent decrease in comparison with the same period of 2017 when 105,409 arrivals were registered. Among them, more than 3,200 (15%) are registered as unaccompanied children. According to the Italian MOI⁶, Tunisia represents the first declared country of origin in the first months of 2018 (21% of the total), above Eritrea⁷ (15%) and then followed by Sudan (8%), Pakistan (6%), Iraq (6%) and Nigeria (6%) along with many other nationalities of Africa and Southern Asia. Arrivals of migrants who departed from Libya decreased by 87 per cent in comparison with the same period of last year and represent around 64 per cent of all departures of migrants arrived in Italy. Other migrants arrived in Italy departed from Tunisia (about 20%), Turkey (9%), and the remaining from Algeria and Greece⁸.

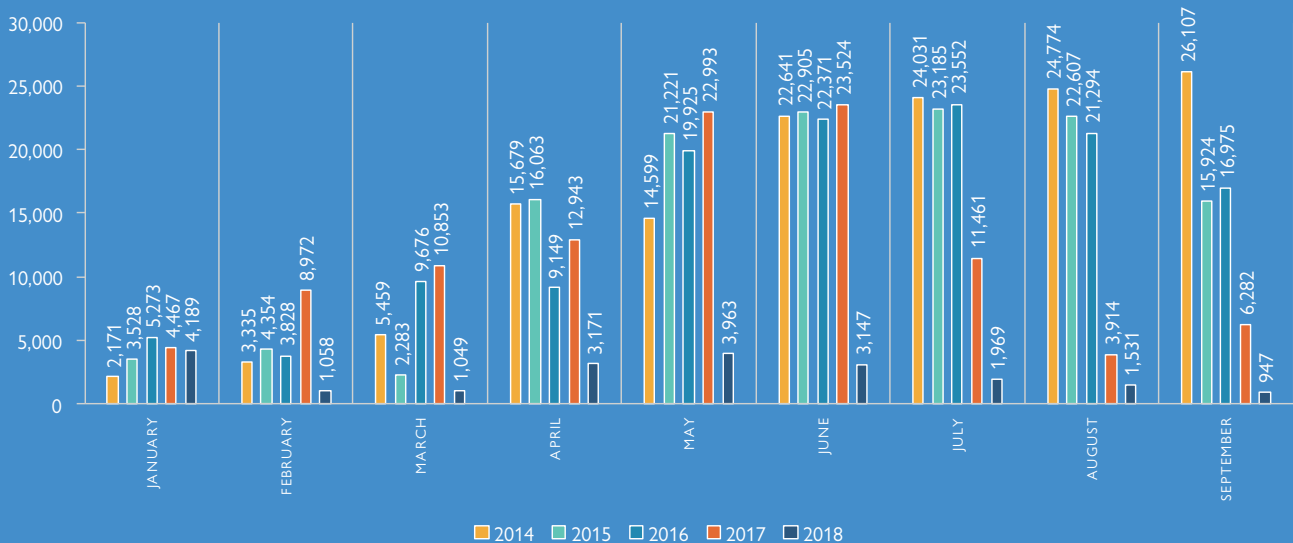
22 September – Panama's Maritime Authorities announced that they had withdrawn the registration of the Aquarius vessel from their naval register. Aquarius, run by the NGOs Doctors without Borders and SOS Méditerranée, cannot hence continue its activities of search and rescue in the central Mediterranean (here). At the end of the month, the Aquarius rescue vessel (with 58 migrants on board) was prevented from entering the Italian and Maltese waters. Instead; Maltese authorities sent their coast guard vessel to receive the migrants and transfer the migrants to Valetta (here).

24 September – By the end of the year, some of the reception centres for migrants will be partly or completely converted into closed repatriation centres. These changes in the reception system are part of the implementation of the Law 46 approved by the (previous) government in April 2017 and reinforced by the new ministerial communication to the Ministry of Interior Offices. Changes have been already implemented in Hotspot Trapani (Sicily) which is now a CPR (centre for repatriation) and similar changes are ongoing in the ex-CARA of Gradisca d'Isonzo (Friuli Venezia Giulia) (here).

24 September – The Council of Ministries approved the (so called) "Salvini Decree" on immigration. The Law Decree amends already existing legislation by introducing stricter requirements for citizenship acquisition for migrants' spouses and for obtaining international protection. The Decree will bring changes in the overall system of residence permits for persons under humanitarian protection by easing the process for cancelling the permits. It also affects the reception system for asylum seekers and persons under other types of humanitarian assistance. Among others, with the proposed changes, the duration of the stay in the centres for repatriation for irregular migrants will be extended from 90 to 180 days. The Law Decree shall be signed by the President of the Republic and it is expected to become effective by early October (more here).

27 September – The UN Committee Against Torture issued a decision asking Switzerland to cease the mechanical application of Dublin III, in particular with regard to victims of torture and their transfer to Italy (more here).

Figure 4 Monthly arrivals in Italy, 2014 - 2018



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

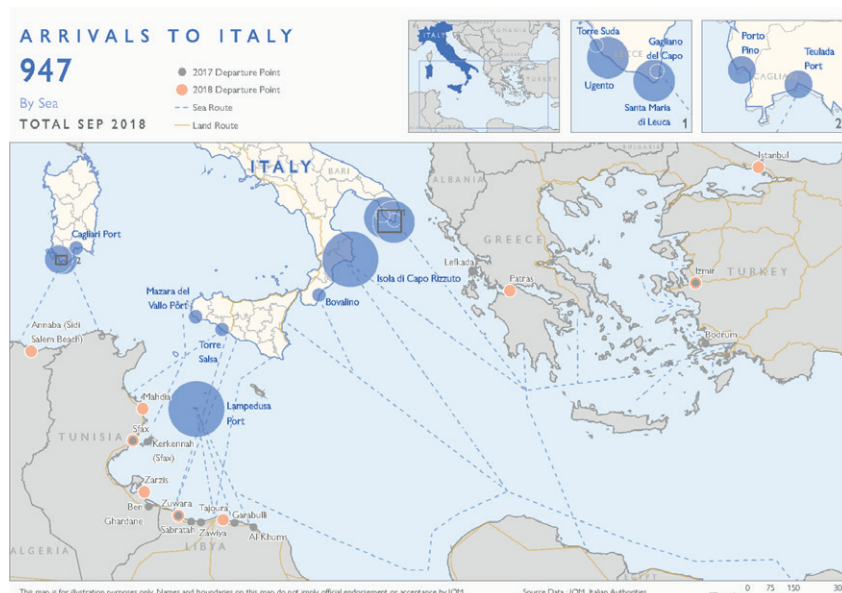
7 The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Italian Ministry of Interior.

8 Calculations based on DTM Flow Monitoring data.

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

Declared nationality	Total	%
Total	21024	100
Tunisia	4487	21
Eritrea ⁹	3047	14
Sudan	1595	8
Pakistan	1353	6
Iraq	1353	6
Nigeria	1248	6
Côte d'Ivoire	1047	5
Algeria	976	5
Mali	875	4
Guinea	809	4
Others	4234	20

Map 2 Main departure points from Libya and landing points in Italy (September 2018)



Known entry points:

Main ports of disembarkation as of August are those in Sicily (Pozzallo, Lampedusa, Catania, Messina 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. During the month of September, according to IOM, only 2 arrivals were observed from Libya (5 on 18 September and 62 on 22 September).

No official estimate on the number of migrants arriving in Italy by land borders is provided by Italian authorities. Nonetheless, the media reports of an increase of arrivals by land in Trieste and Gorizia from Slovenia of migrants travelling along the so-called Balkan route.

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 the borders. 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 with regularity, 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, Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan.

The program restarted at the beginning of 2018, with more quotas and countries of departure. As of September 2018, 207 refugees departing from Jordan, Lebanon and Sudan were resettled to Italy with IOM assistance.

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.



Nationality	Resettlement from					Total
	Jordan	Lebanon	Sudan	Syria	Turkey	
Eritrea ¹⁰				55		55
Ethiopia				10		10
The Islamic Republic of Iran					3	3
Syrian Arab Republic	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.

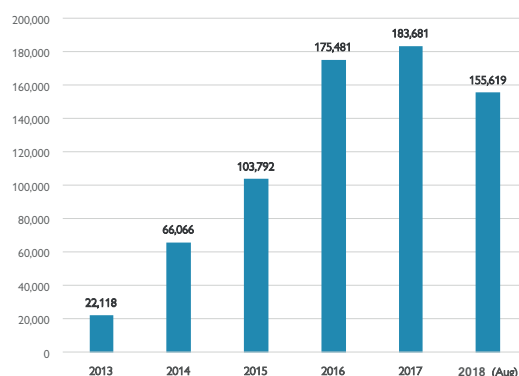
Migrants in reception centres

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 August¹¹ 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 12,500 unaccompanied migrant children are in dedicated reception facilities as of August 2018.

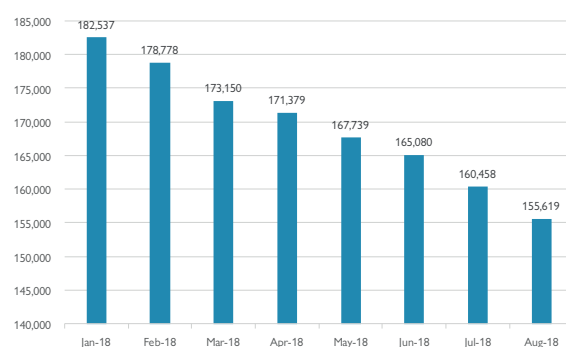
Map 3 Distribution of migrants in reception centres in Italy by region (September 2018)



Monthly



Yearly



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

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

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

11 Last available data at the time of closure of the report.

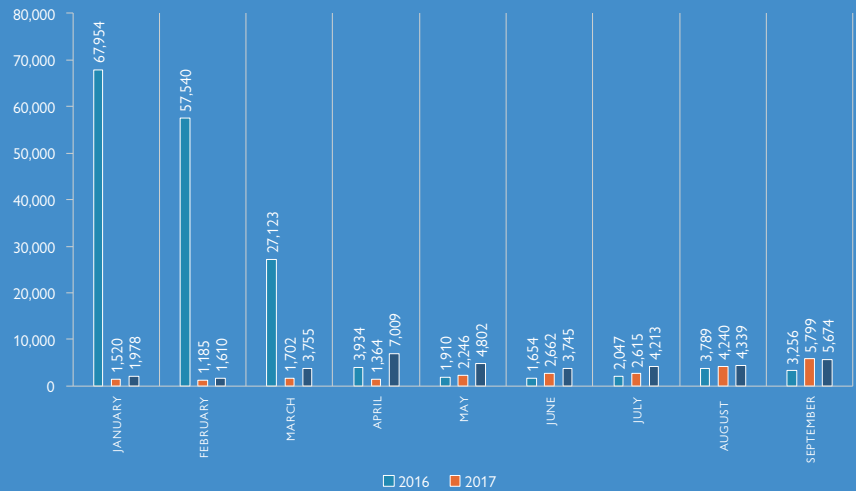
GREECE

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 30 September 2018), Hellenic authorities registered 5,674 migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece by land and sea. Two thirds of all individuals arrived by sea, a total of 4,056, and the remaining 1,618 reached Greece from Turkey by land (mainly through the Evros river region).

Greece has become the second most popular entry point (just after Spain) for migrants who are crossing the Mediterranean Sea on their journey to Europe. The 37,125 arrivals reported between January and September 2018 represent a 59 per cent increase compared to the 23,333 reported in the same period last year, and 6 per cent more than the 35,052 reported in the whole of 2017. In contrast to that, arrivals this year are still far behind the 169,207 reported at the end of September 2016. However, 90 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 16,590 (10%) were registered between April and September; almost half the 29,782 registered in the same period of 2018.

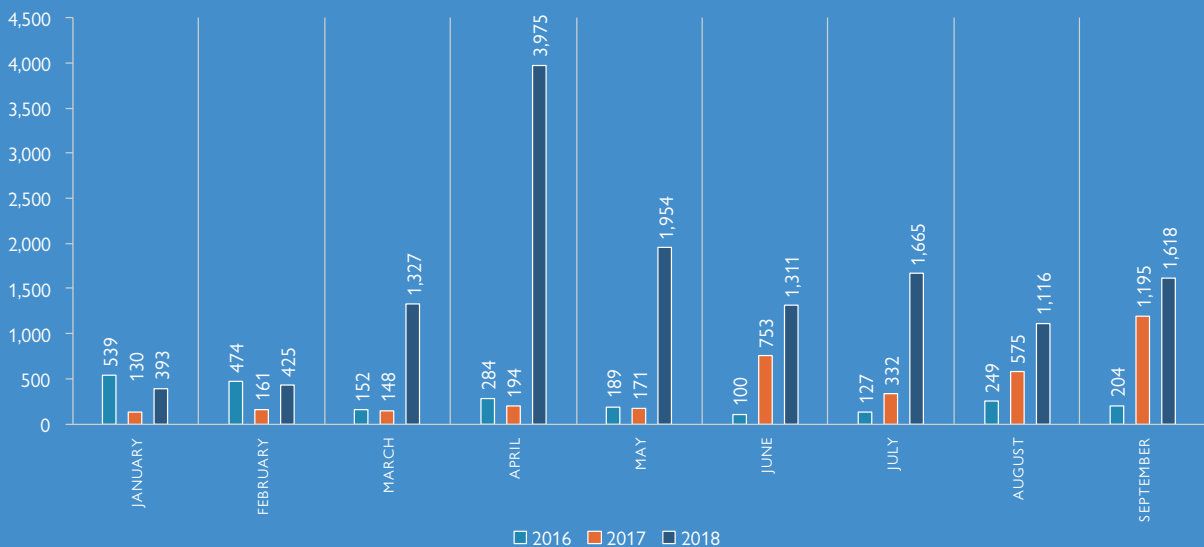
Figure 5 Arrivals in January-September, 2016 – 2018



During this reporting period, an estimated 71 per cent of migrants and refugees arrived in Greece by sea, and the remaining 29 per cent were registered as land arrivals. In total this year, there were 13,784 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). In the third quarter, land arrivals decreased to an average of 1,466, with a slight increase during September when

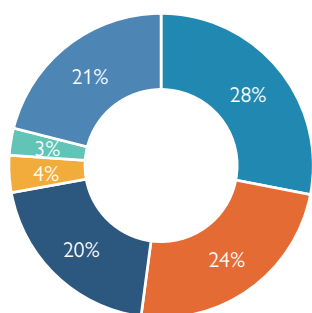
1,618 new land arrivals were reported, an increase compared to the 1,116 reported in August. This represents a significant jump in land arrivals compared to the first quarter of the year. In the first three months of the year, the monthly average was 715, ranging from 393 reported in January to 1,325 registered in March.

Figure 6 Land arrivals to Greece in January-September, 2016 – 2018



The Syrian Arab Republic is the most commonly reported country of origin, declared by 28 per cent of registered migrants and refugees arriving by sea to Greece¹². Iraqi nationals represent the second largest nationality group registered this year (24%), followed by those arriving from Afghanistan (20%). The remaining 28 per cent is distributed among 37 different nationality groups.

Figure 7 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Greece between January and September 2018

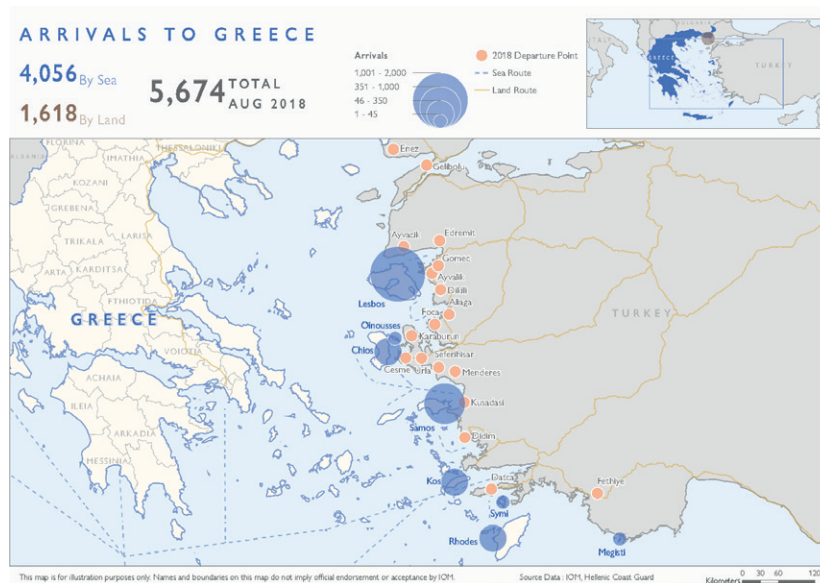


- Syrian Arab Republic
- Iraq
- Afghanistan
- Cameroon
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Other

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, from the Edirne province in Turkey to the Evros region in Greece.

Map 4 Main entry points to Greece, January – September 2018



Migrant presence

According to the latest available data from IOM Athens and national authorities there were an estimated 62,938¹³ migrants and refugees in different accommodation facilities on the Greek mainland and islands. This represents a slight increase compared to the 62,292 reported in the previous month. An estimated 30 per cent of people registered as residing in official reception facilities in Greece at the end of September 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	18,801
Open Accommodation Facilities on the mainland	16,980
UNHCR Accommodation Scheme on the mainland	21,452
EKKA shelters for Unaccompanied Children (UAC)	3,320
Reception and Identification Centres on the mainland	281
Detention Centres on the mainland	2,104
Total	62,938

12 Nationality breakdown for land arrivals is not available.

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

SPAIN

Developments during the reporting period

In September 2018, a total of 8,399 migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by sea and land, almost four times the 2,194 arrivals reported by the Spanish authorities in the same period last year. An estimated 96 per cent (8,054) of migrants and refugees arrived in Spain using sea routes and the remaining 4 per cent arrived by land to the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla. Between January and end of September 2018, the authorities in Spain registered a total of 42,311 migrants and refugees. Some 37,391 arrived in Spain by sea (88%) and 4,920 (12%) 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 – September 2018) among the arrivals by sea are: unknown nationals from African countries (30%), followed by nationals of Morocco (23%), Guinea Conakry (15%), Mali (13%), Côte d'Ivoire (6%), The Gambia (4%), Algeria (3%), Senegal (2%) and Cameroon (2%).

Figure 8 Sea and land arrivals to Spain by month, January - September 2018.

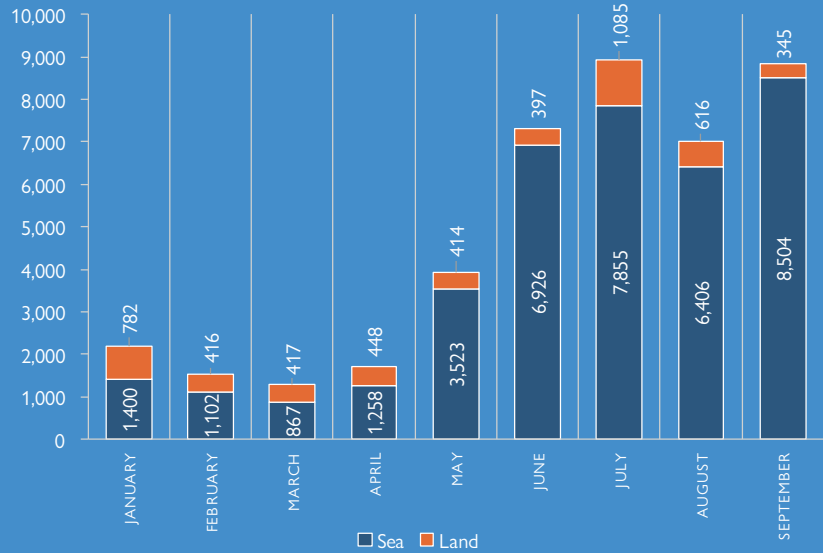


Figure 9 Sea Arrivals to Spain, comparison 2016 – 2018

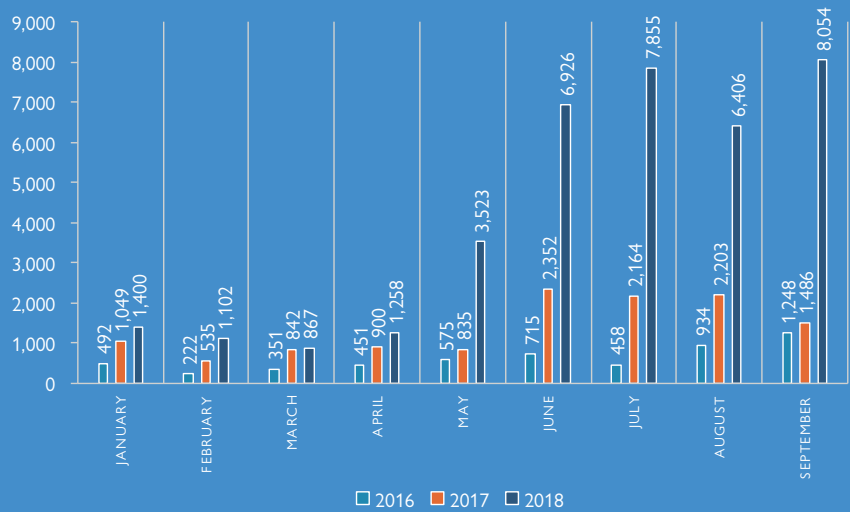
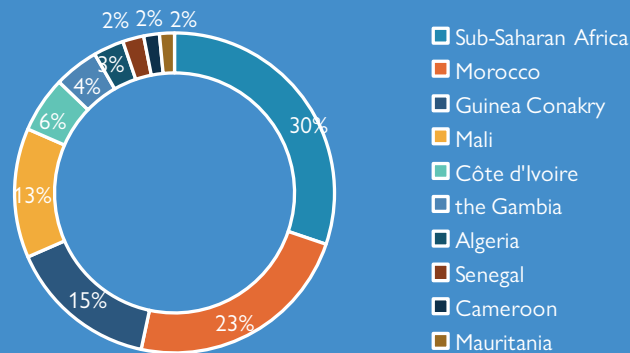


Figure 10 Nationality breakdown of arrivals to Spain between January and September 2018

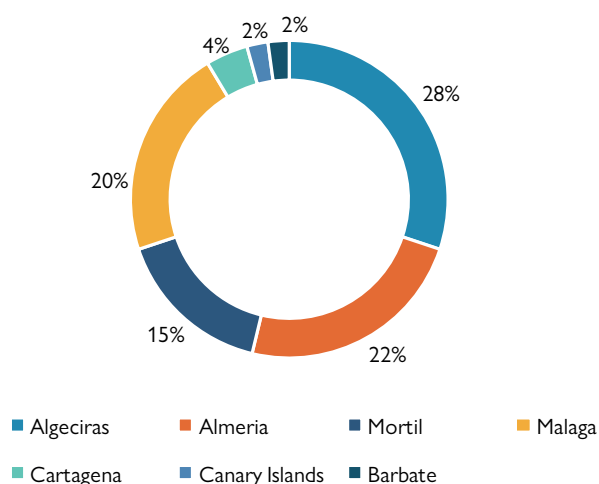


Main entry points

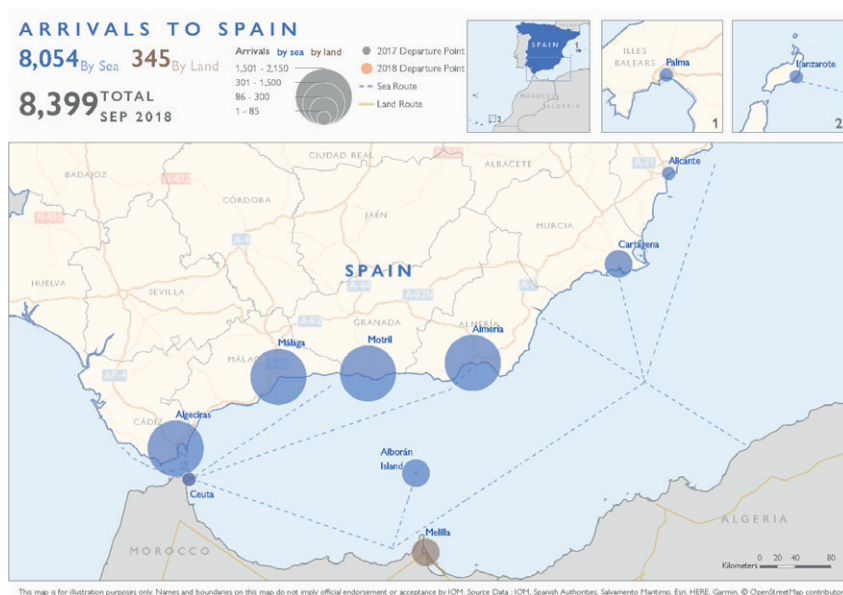
Sea arrivals

During this reporting period, a total of 8,054 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 September were Algeciras, Almeria, Motril, Málaga and Cartagena.

Figure 11 Entry points to Spain, based on arrivals data for September 2018



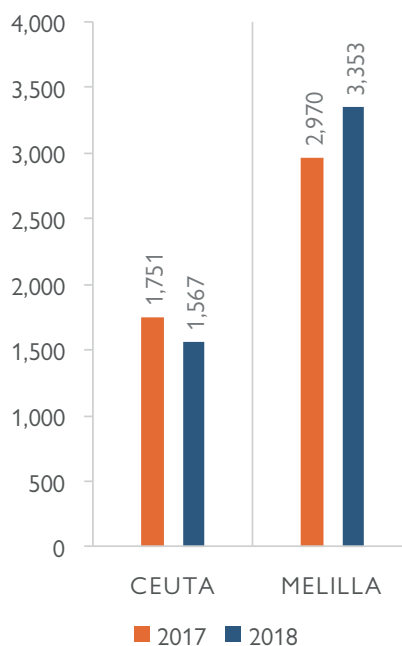
Map 5 Main arrival points to Spain, September 2018



Land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla

From the beginning of the year until the end of September 2018, a total of 4,920 arrived by land to Ceuta (1,567 individuals) and Melilla (3,353) – the two Spanish autonomous regions located in Northern Africa. This represents a 4 per cent increase compared to the same period last year, when a total of 4,721 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 is September, with a total of 345 persons crossing irregularly.

Figure 12 Land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla, comparison January – September 2017 and 2018



MALTA

Developments during the reporting period

A total of 772 migrants disembarked in Malta between June and end of September 2018. Following the redistribution arrangements agreed upon by Malta and a number of EU Member States throughout the summer of 2018, IOM has been supporting in the relocation of migrants from Malta to various EU Member States – on the basis of ad hoc agreements, and at the request of the States involved.

According to the available compilation of data with regards to arrivals, a total of 9 disembarkations took place between the end of June and end of September 2018. As previously reported, the first arrival this year was registered on 27 June, a group of 235 migrants from different countries, predominantly from Sudan (151 individuals). However, the last recorded arrival that falls under this reporting period occurred on 30 September and involved a group of 58 individuals, rescued by the NGO vessel Aquarius, transferred on board a Maltese Armed Forces of Malta (AFM) boat in international waters and brought to Malta. According to media reports, the group that arrived end of September was composed of Libyan, Syrian, Palestinian, Somali and Pakistani nationals, including 7 families and 3 children under 5 (see [here](#)).

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

Figure 13 Arrivals in Malta. Source: The Government of Malta - The National Statistics Office and IOM.

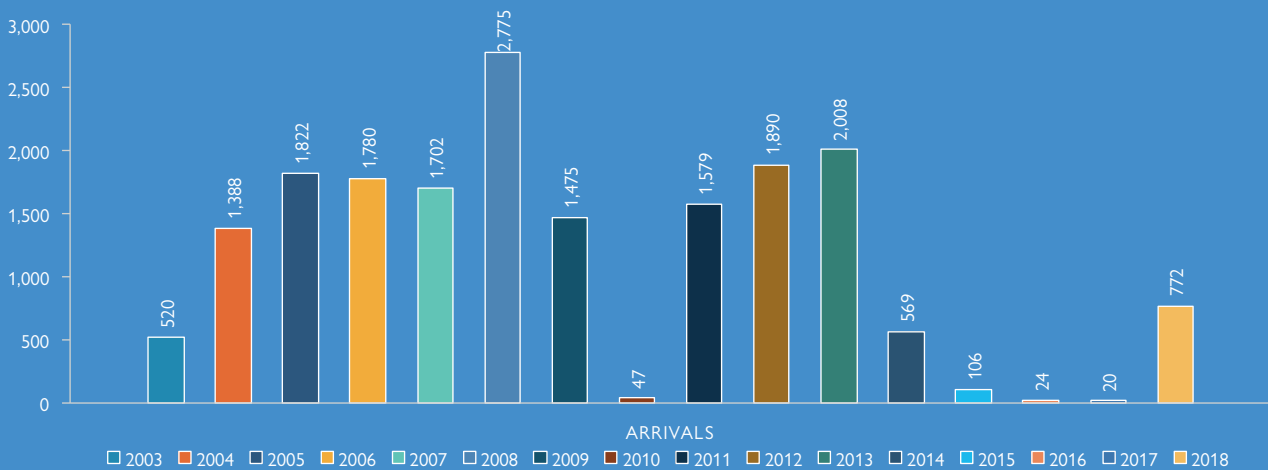
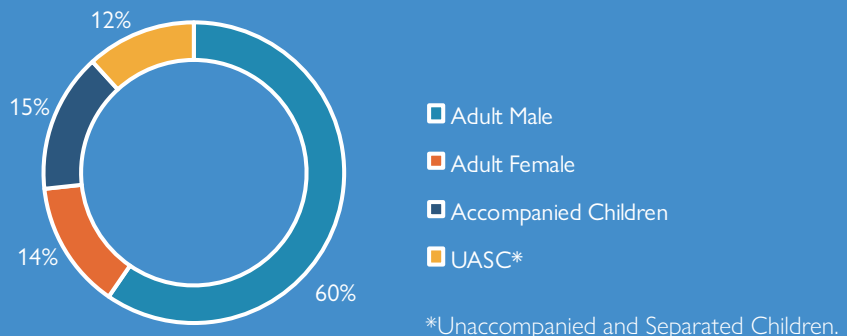


Figure 14 Demographic breakdown of arrivals in Malta, June - September 2018¹⁴



¹⁴ Breakdown based on available information for 569 registered arrivals. Source: IOM estimates and media.

CYPRUS

Developments during the reporting period

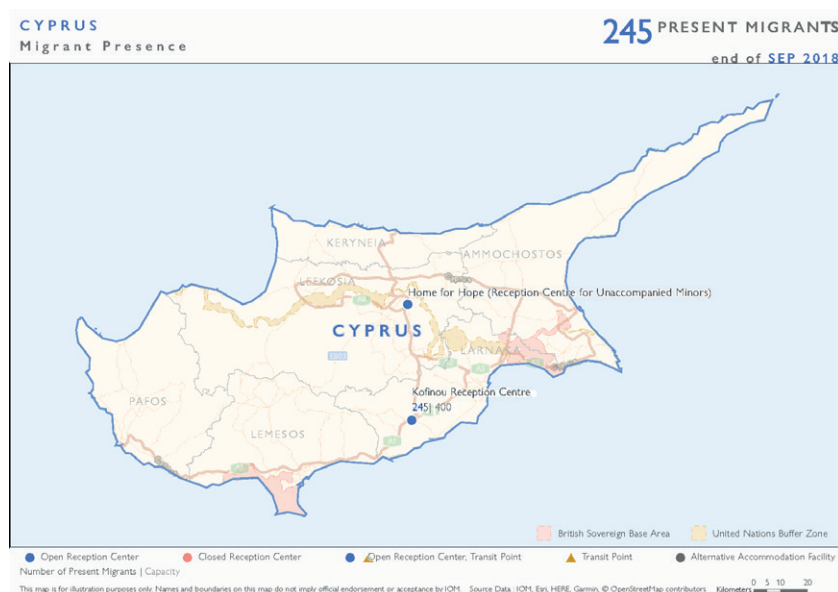
A total of 539 migrants have arrived in Cyprus between January and September. During this reporting period (1 – 30 September) authorities in Cyprus registered 338 new arrivals. The majority, 97 per cent of migrants, were Syrian nationals and 5 individuals declared Iraqi nationality, while there were 2 individuals from Palestine and 3 individuals from Cameroon. As it was confirmed, 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 2016¹⁵. The latest data from the Cyprus Civil Registry and Migration Department demonstrate that at the end of May¹⁶ 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 per cent increase to the statistics published in May 2017 which were 8,055. Status granted due to family reunification requests increased by 31 per cent compared to the statuses 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 with by the Turkish and Lebanese authorities respectively.

According to available data, Turkey, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon 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 regarding boat arrivals directly from the Syrian Arab Republic to Cyprus' coasts.¹⁷

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



15 [DTM Flows to Europe, 2017 Overview Dataset](#)

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

17 Information collected from the media and migrants' personal testimonies.

Figure 15 Arrivals in Cyprus, 2016 – 2018

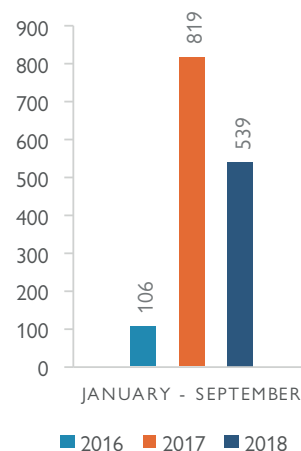
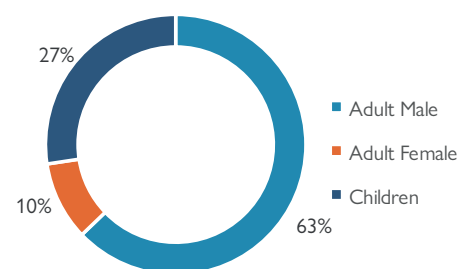


Figure 16 Gender/Sex breakdown of arrivals to Cyprus between January and September 2018¹⁸



Migrant presence

At the end of September 2018, 245 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 (August 2018), and three times increase compared to the 84 registered at the end of September 2017.

18 Breakdown based on available information for 347 registered arrivals.

BULGARIA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and September 2018, Bulgarian authorities apprehended 1,679 irregular migrants. More than half of all apprehended migrants (1,142) in September were intercepted irregularly residing inside the country. Another 13 percent 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 204 irregular migrants were registered on entry from Greece¹⁹. Registered apprehensions in 2018 have decreased slightly compared to the same period in 2017, but have decreased by fourteen times when compared to the 13,438 apprehended between January and September 2016.

According to available data on nationalities apprehended on entry to the country between January and September of 2018 and 2017, an increase is observed in the presence of Pakistani and Iraqi nationals. In contrast to that, a 16 percentage points decrease is noted in the presence of migrants from the Syrian Arab Republic, from 36 per cent in the same period last year to 20 per cent reported at the end of September 2018. A slight increase of 1 percentage point is also noted for migrants from Afghanistan, from 17 per cent reported at the end of September 2017 to 18 per cent at the end of September this year.

Figure 17 Number of irregular migrants apprehended in Bulgaria between January and September, 2016 – 2018

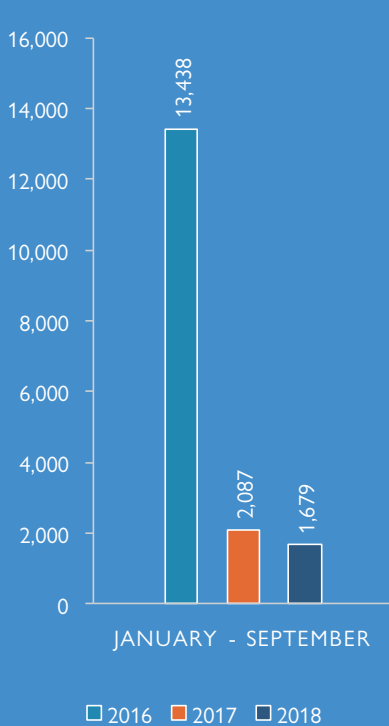
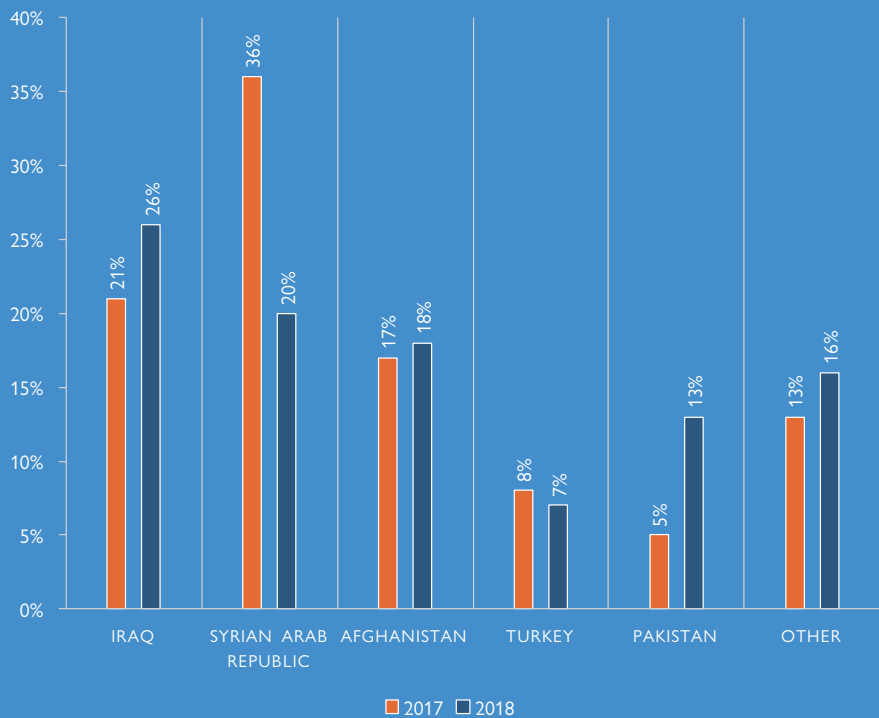


Figure 18 Top three nationalities (%) apprehended on entry between January and September, 2017 – 2018



¹⁹ 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.

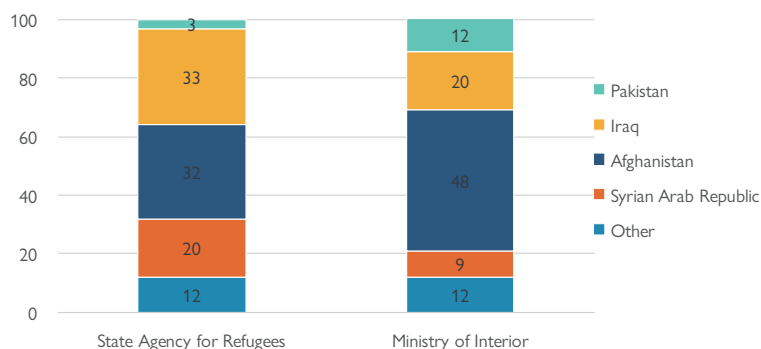
Migrant presence

An estimated 992 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 a slight decrease compared to the 999 reported at the end of the previous reporting period – it is two times less than the 1,762 reported at the end of September 2017, and seven times less than 7,070 reported at the end of September 2016. Majority of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers are from Syrian Arab Republic and Afghanistan.

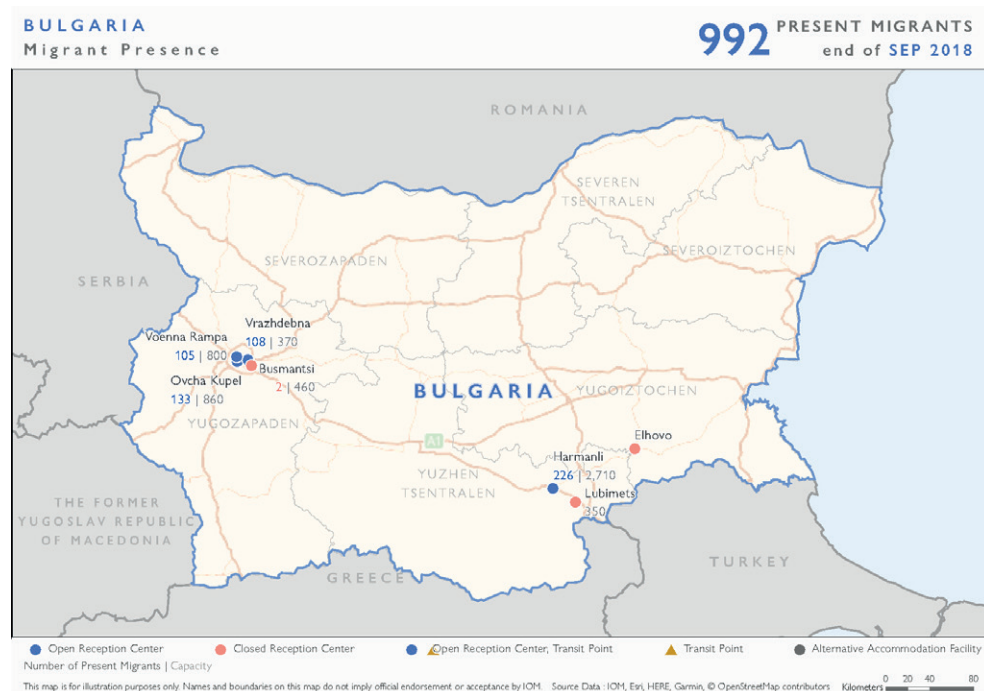
Table 2 Reception facilities in Bulgaria with information on occupancy and capacity as of the end of September 2018

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	133
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Vrazhdebna	370	108
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Voenna Rampa	800	105
Closed Reception Centre in Harmanli	2,710	226
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	418
Closed Reception Centre in Elhovo (temporarily closed due to renovation)	N/A	
Total	5,940	992

Figure 19 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 7 Accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, September 2018



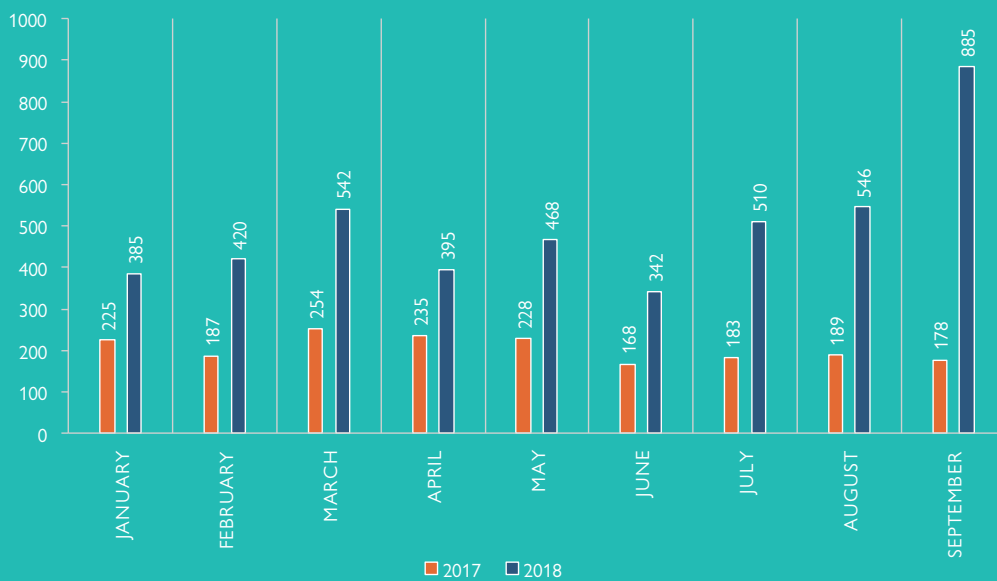
TRANSIT COUNTRIES

CROATIA

Developments during the reporting period

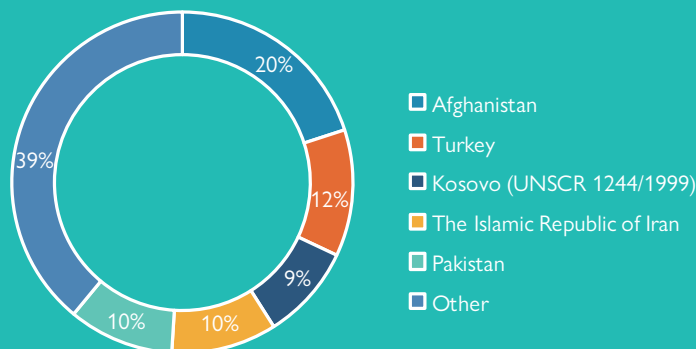
According to the last available data, Croatian border police intercepted 885 irregular migrants in September 2018, a 62 per cent increase compared to the 546 reported in the previous month and five times the 178 reported in September 2017. At the end of September 2018, Croatian authorities apprehended 4,493 irregular migrants, double the 1,847 registered in the same period of 2017.

Figure 20 Number of apprehended migrants on entry and exit between January and September 2017 – 2018



More than a third of apprehensions in 2018 (32%) occurred in Vukovarsko-Srijemska county on the border with Serbia. In the third quarter, an increase is observed in apprehensions in Karlovačka county bordering with Bosnia and Herzegovina (12 per cent of the overall) and in Primorsko-Goranska county bordering Slovenia (17 per cent overall). 20 per cent of all intercepted migrants were of Afghan origin, followed by those from Turkey (12%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (10%), Pakistan (10%) and Kosovo²⁰ (9%).

Figure 21 Nationality breakdown of irregular migrants apprehended between January and September 2018



²⁰ 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.

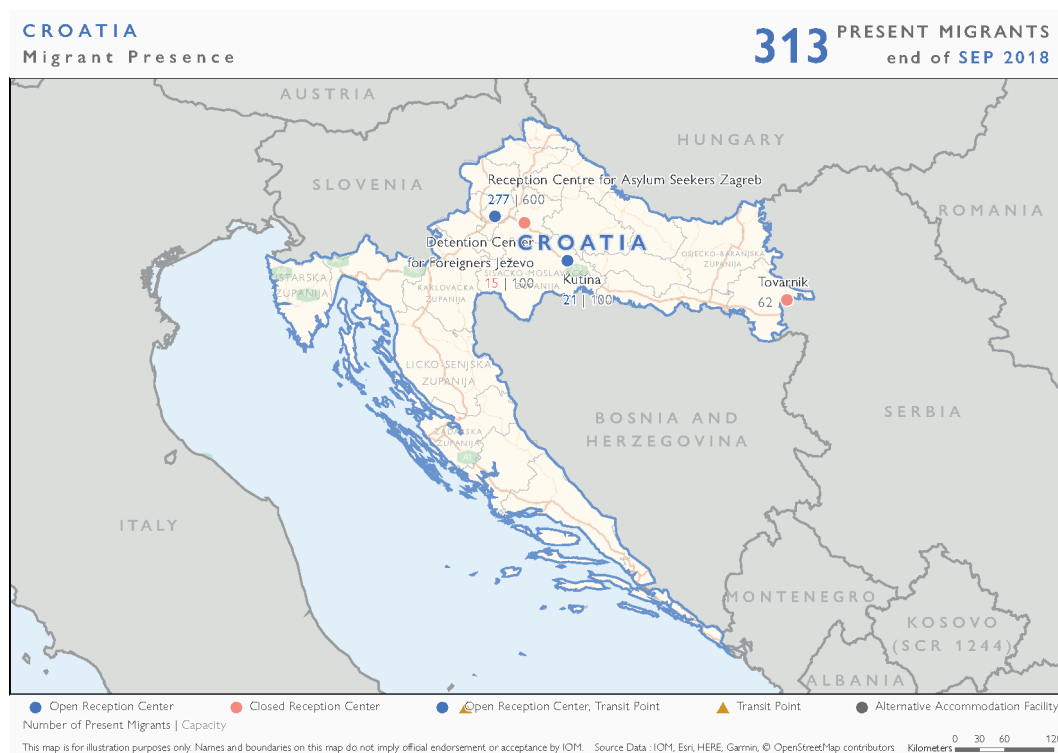
Migrant presence

By the end of September 2018, 313 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 3 Reception facilities in Croatia with information on occupancy and capacity as of the end of September 2018

Accommodation facility	Capacity	Number of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers	Top nationalities
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	600	277	Mainly Syrian; Iraqi and Iranian nationals
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Kutina	100	21	Mainly Syrian, Afghan and Iraqi nationals
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	100(120)	15	n/a
Total	800(820)	313	

Map 8 Accommodation facilities in Croatia with information on occupancy and capacity as of September 2018

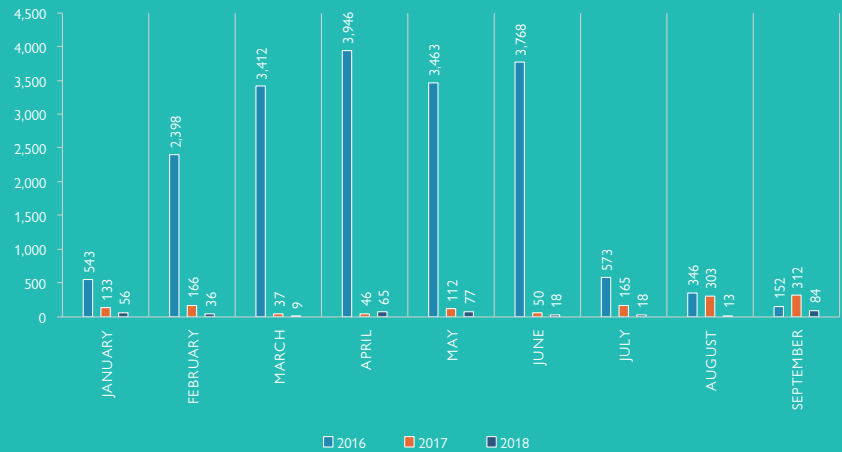


HUNGARY

Developments during the reporting period

At the end of September 2018, Hungarian authorities apprehended 376²¹ irregular migrants who had entered Hungary through different points along the Hungarian border since the beginning of the year. During the reporting period (1 – 30 September 2018) authorities intercepted 84 new individuals, 6 times the 13 reported in August 2018. The figure is a 73 per cent decrease compared to the 312 registered in September 2017 and 45 per cent decrease compared to the 152 reported in September 2016.

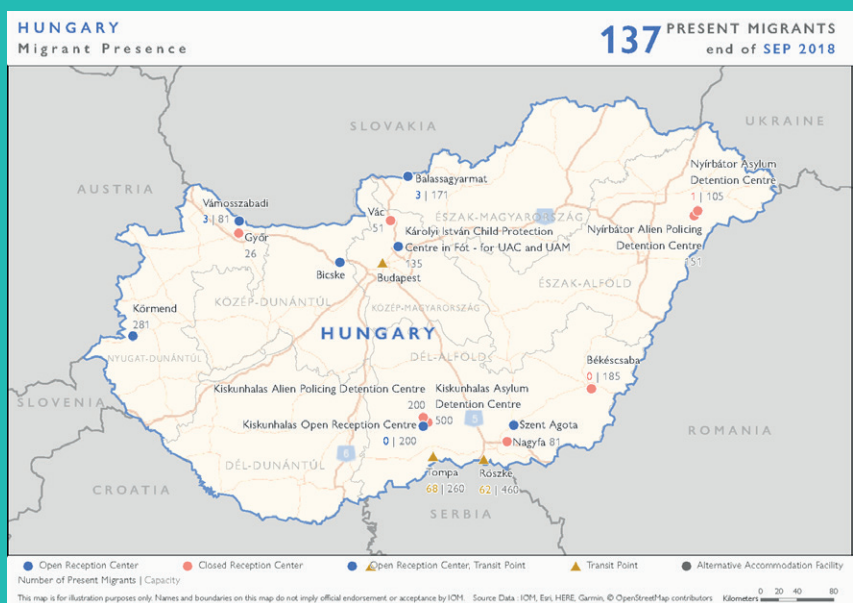
Figure 22 Irregular entries to Hungary between January and September 2016 - 2018



Migrant presence

By 5 September²² there were 137 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 Tompa (68) and Röszke (62). This represents a 71 per cent decrease compared to the 477 reported at the end of September 2017.

Map 9 Accommodation facilities in Hungary with information on occupancy and capacity, September 2018



21 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.

22 Last available data for September.



ROMANIA

Developments during the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2018, authorities in Romania apprehended 644 migrants and asylum seekers entering and exiting the country. The majority of individuals (465) were apprehended while trying to exit the country, mainly towards Hungary (Arad, Satu Mare, Bihor and Timis County). The remaining 179 individuals were intercepted entering from Bulgaria (Giurgiu, Timis, Caras Severin, Constanta and Dolj County) and Serbia (Timis and Caras Severin County). There were 67 individuals registered as apprehended during this reporting period, a slight decrease compared to the 151 apprehended in the previous month.

Iraqi nationals are the largest registered nationality group this year (60%), followed by Iranian (10%) and Syrian (10%) nationals. Migrants and asylum seekers from Afghanistan comprise another 7 per cent of the overall caseload, and those from Turkey represent 3 per cent (see complete breakdown below).

Figure 23 Apprehensions on entry and exit to Romania between January and September 2018

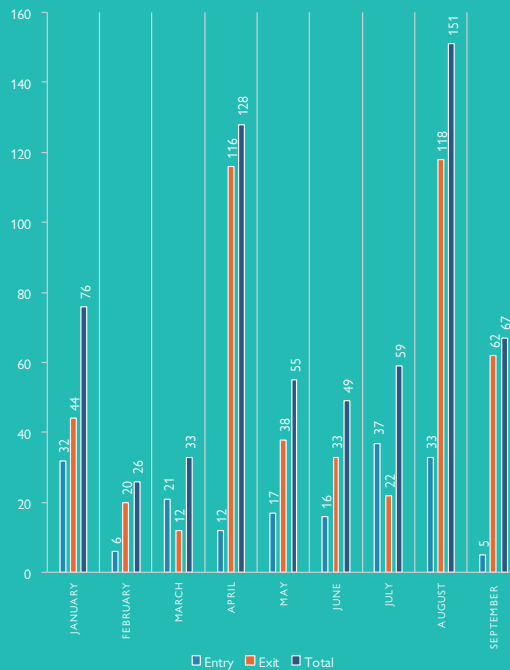
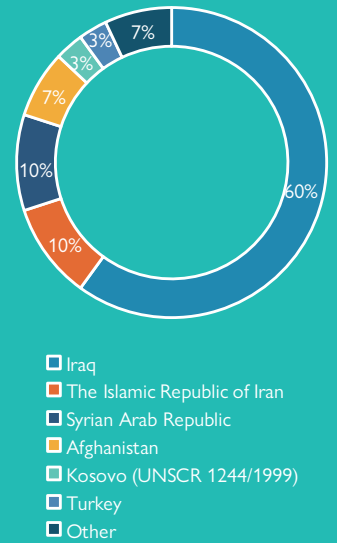


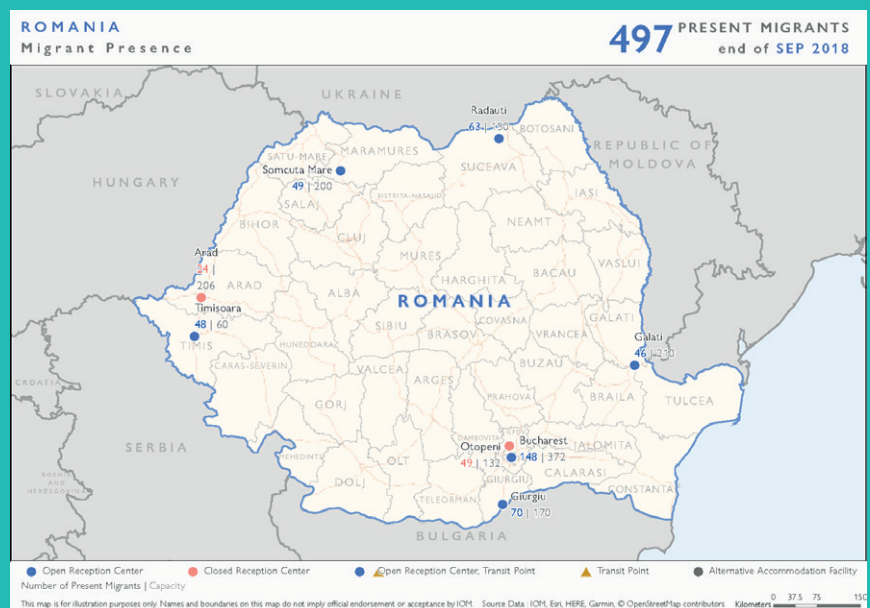
Figure 24 Nationality breakdown (%) of migrants apprehended between January and September 2018



Map 10 Accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, September 2018

Migrant presence

At the end of August, there were 497 migrants and asylum seekers registered as residing in state-run accommodation facilities. This represents an 21 per cent increase compared to the 410 reported at the end of August. More than half were in the asylum centres located in Bucharest (148), Giurgiu (70) and Radauti (63) (see more information on the map).



SERBIA

Developments during the reporting period

In the period between January and September a total of 5,593 new migrants and refugees were registered in the Reception Centres in Serbia²³, a 52 per cent increase compared to the same period last year when 3,668 migrants were registered. During this reporting period (1 – 30 September) 920 migrants were registered in the centres, a 19 per cent increase from the 771 in September 2017.

According to observations from IOM field colleagues, there was an increase in the presence of Pakistani and Iranian nationals in unofficial sites around Belgrade. Migrants arrived in groups, mainly from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (54%) and Bulgaria (20%). Some of the migrants decide to register in the nearby Obrenovac Reception Centre, while the majority aims to move towards the border area and try to cross to Croatia or Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Migrants presence

As of 30 September, there are estimated 3,975 migrants and refugees residing in Serbia, according to the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration (SCRM). The total number of accommodated migrants in Government facilities and border crossing zones increased from 3,177 registered beginning of September to the 3,414 reported at the end of the month. In addition to that, 561 migrants and refugees were observed residing outside the official reception system, mainly in the Belgrade City (244) and in unofficial camping sites in the vicinity of the border with Croatia, Hungary and Bosnia and Herzegovina (317). Available information indicates that the majority of migrants accommodated in the reception centres are of Afghan origin (32%) followed by those who declared Iranian (29%), Pakistani (21%), Iraqi (7%) Bangladeshi (5%) and Indian (1%) origin.

Figure 25 Newly registered migrants in the reception centres in Serbia in August and September 2017 – 2018

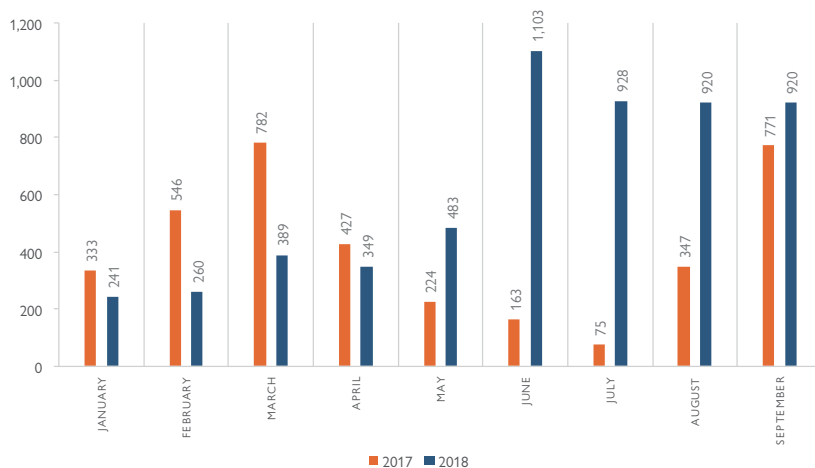
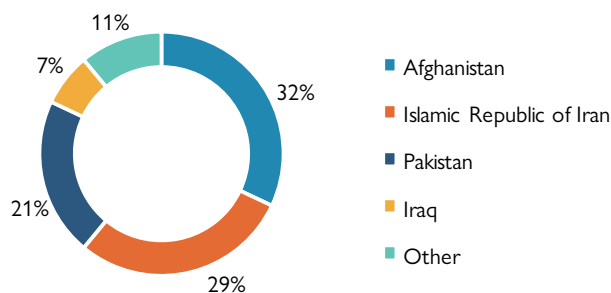
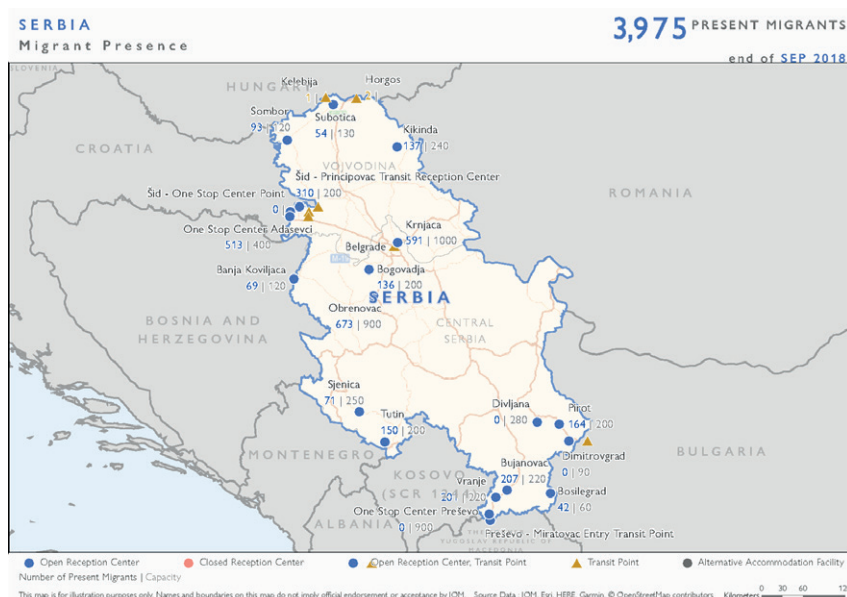


Figure 26 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in the reception centres during September 2018



Map 11 Accommodation facilities in Serbia with information on capacity and occupancy, September 2018



²³ Data on newly registered migrants in the reception centres in Serbia is used as a proxy estimation of the overall arrivals in the country.

SLOVENIA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and September 2018 authorities in Slovenia apprehended 6,288 irregular migrants, five times the 1,330 reported in the same period in 2017, and three times the 1,927 reported for the whole 2017. During this reporting period (1 – 30 September) authorities registered a total of 913 irregular migrants, a 12 per cent decrease compared to the 1,033 reported in August and four times more than the 206 reported in September 2017.

Pakistan and Algeria were the most commonly reported countries of origin, with 35 per cent of individuals registered (27% and 11% respectively). Afghanistan (9%), Syrian Arab Republic (8%) and Islamic Republic of Iran (6%) 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, Iraq, Bangladesh, India and Morocco.

Figure 27 Irregular migrants apprehended in Slovenia, monthly overview for 2017 and 2018

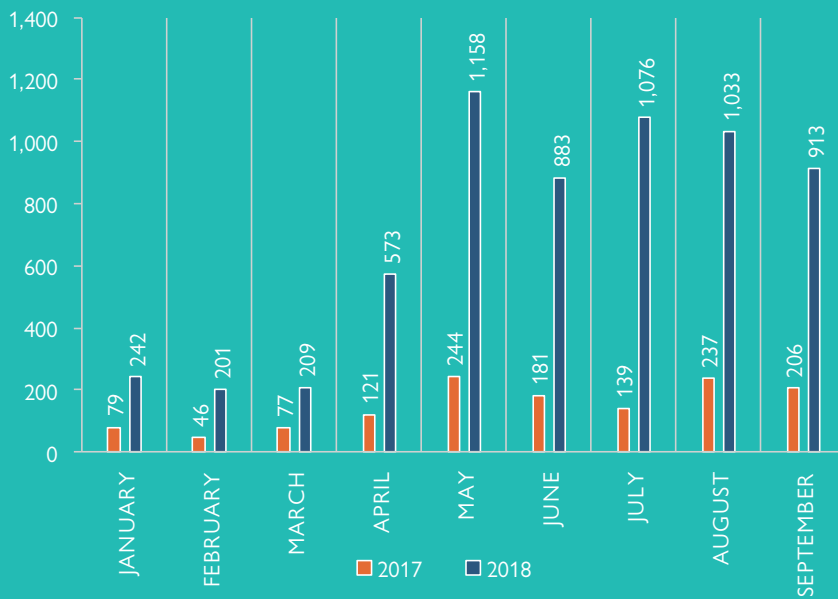
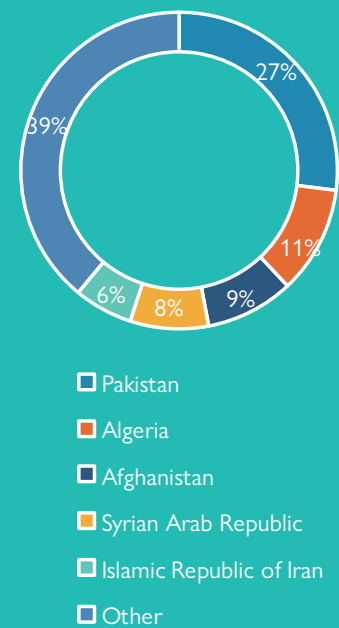


Figure 28 Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and September 2018



7 September – According to the Slovenian Press Agency (STA), the Human Rights Ombudsman continues its investigation into allegations that the police pushed back migrants who expressed the intention to seek asylum once they reached the Slovenian border (travelling from Croatia). The Ministry of the Interior responded that all procedures are carried out in accordance with the law and is also discussing a monitoring period with the UNHCR.

14 September – According to the statement by the new Minister for the Interior, Mr Boštjan Poklukar, migration issues will be the priority of his term along with combatting crime and addressing other security challenges. “I want Slovenia to remain a safe country in my term in office,” says Poklukar.

24 September – According to the STA more than 70 migrants were apprehended after irregularly crossing the border in the Koper area in the west of the country this weekend and another 36 in the Novo mesto area in the south-east. There are currently 266 asylum seekers in the country, according to official statistics.

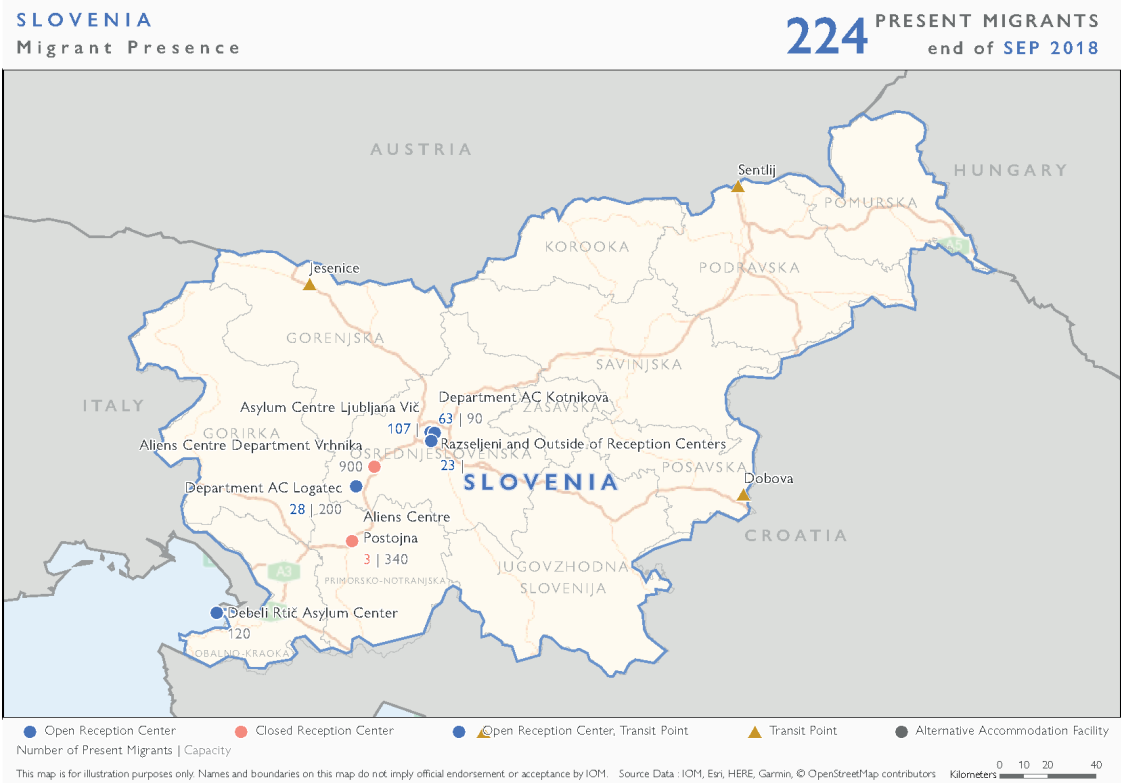
25 September - According to a statement issued by the Novo mesto police, the Črnomelj police apprehended a Romanian national transporting 22 irregular migrants on Monday evening. 16 nationals of Pakistan and six Eritrean nationals were identified in the back of the van with Romanian license plates.

27 September – The STA reported that in a routine check the Koper police inspected a camper in the south-west of the country identified 14 migrants, of whom one from Iran and the rest from Iraq. All requested international protection.

Migrant presence

At the end of September 2018, there were 224 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in different facilities around the country. This represents a decrease compared to the 335 reported at the end of August, and a slight decrease compared to the 205 reported at the end of September 2017.

Map 12 Accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, September 2018



THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 30 September), authorities in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia registered 375 new arrivals, a 47 per cent decrease from the 705 reported in August 2018, and a significant contrast with the 64 apprehensions reported in September 2017. Since the beginning of 2018, authorities registered a total of 2,616 migrants and asylum seekers, which is 7 times the number reported in the same period in 2017 (383) and a significant contrast with more than 89,698 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 75 apprehensions between April and September following the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement. Based on the information and observations from IOM field staff present in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, it is estimated that the number of crossings to the country from Greece and from the country to Serbia is higher than the 2,616 reported this year. This is also corroborated with information from field colleagues in Serbia who reported increased arrivals from the FYR of Macedonia, indicating intensified transit in the border area between two countries.

More than half of the registered migrants were of Iranian origin (56%), followed by those Afghanistan (11%), Pakistan (10%), Iraq (7%), Libya (5%) and 11 per cent of other nationalities (see the complete breakdown below).

Figure 29 Registered arrivals to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia between January and September 2018

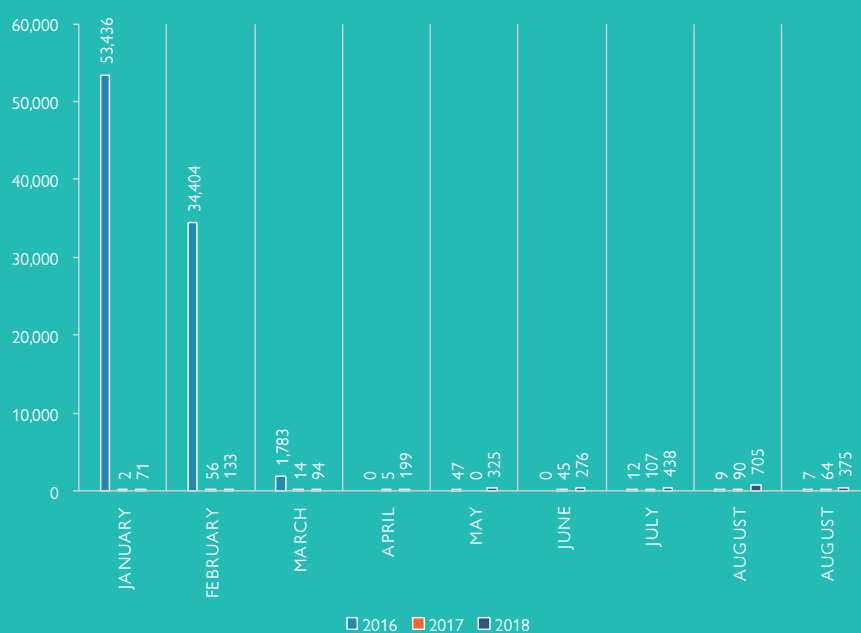


Figure 30 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in September 2018

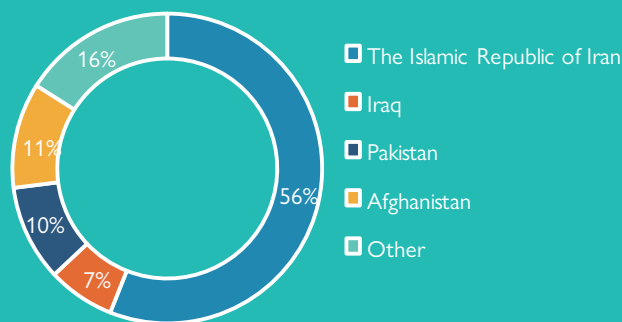
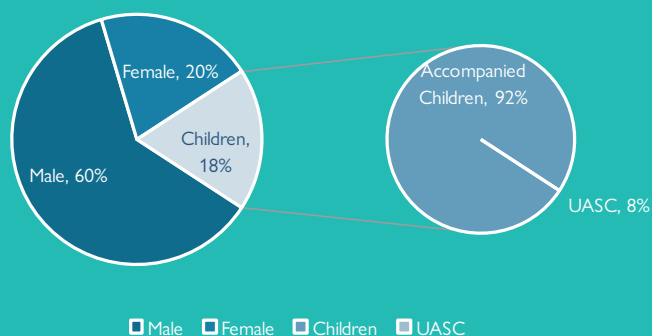


Figure 31 Age/sex breakdown of intercepted irregular migrants in September 2018



Migrant presence

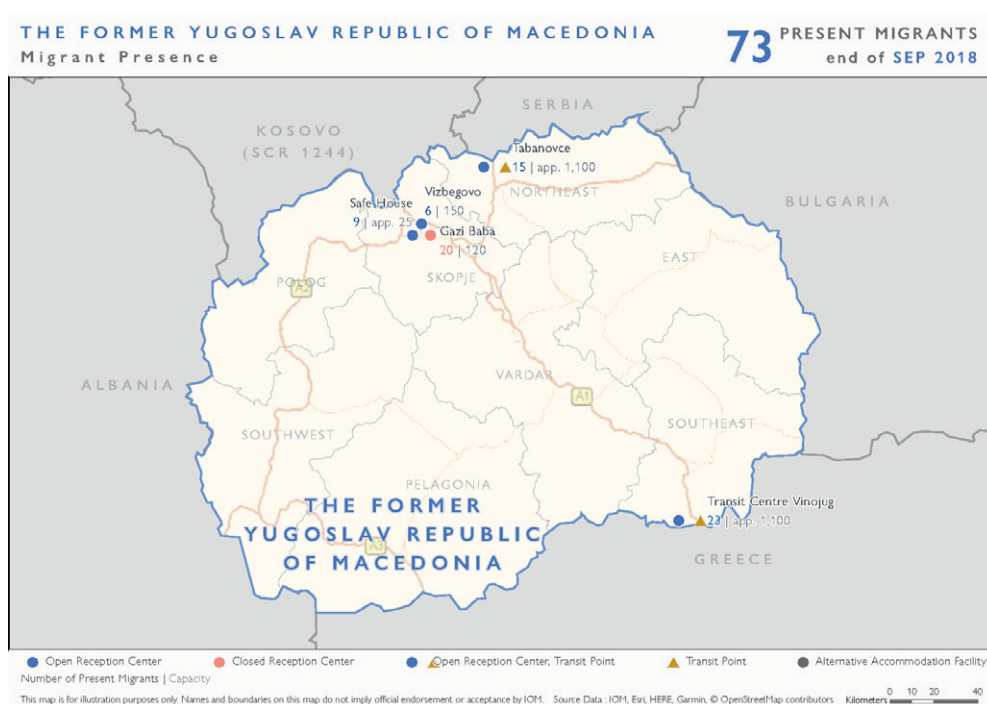
The available data shows that on 30 September 2018, there were 73 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in reception centres around the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This represents a slight increase when compared to August 2018 when 63 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the reception centres. Majority of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers were Pakistani nationals (36) followed by those from Iran (20), Afghanistan (4), Congo (3), India (2), the Syrian Arab Republic (2), Algeria (1) and five more individuals from Kosovo²⁴, Germany, Eritrea, Bangladesh and the Russian Federation. 63 of individuals are adult males, 6 adult females and 4 children (including 1 Unaccompanied Child).

Additionally, the Red Cross teams present near the norther border with Serbia reported assisting 1,933 persons, according to their August report. The Red Cross mobile team present in the close vicinity of the northern border with Serbia assisted 1,320 persons.

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

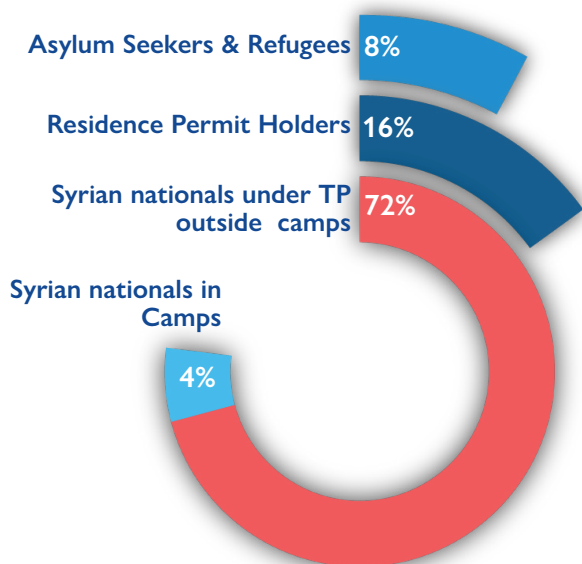
Name of Accommodation	Facility	Capacity*	Currently Accommodating
"Vinojug" Transit Centre	Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	23
Tabanovce Transit Centre	(fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	15
Vizbegovo	Reception centre for Asylum Seekers	150	6
Gazi Baba	Reception centre for Foreigners	120	20
Vlae	Safe House	25-30	9
TOTAL		2,495-2,600	73

Map 13 Accommodation facilities in The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with information on occupancy and capacity, September 2018



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

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 Syrian nationals (3,567,658* 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. The number of foreign nationals has increased by 397,105 in comparison to September 2017 (3.5 million foreign nationals), most of the increase was recorded as Syrian nationals (359,527).

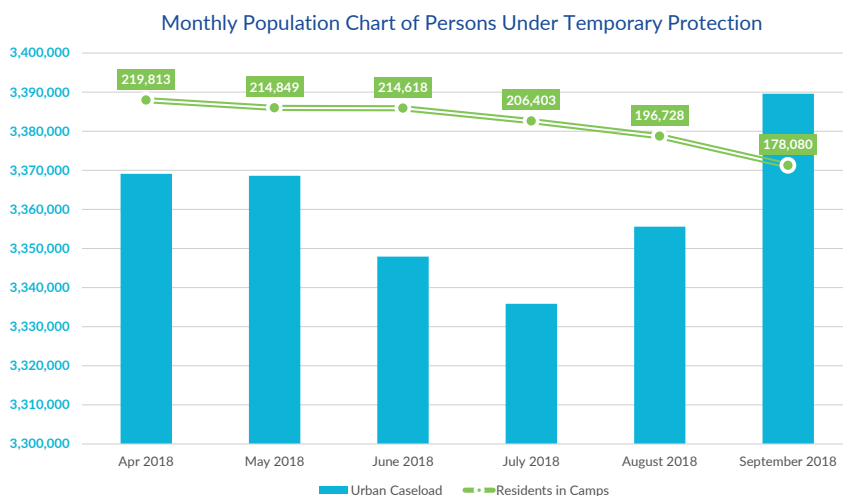
In addition, there are 721,774* foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits including humanitarian residency holders. This number was 129,792 less in September 2017. The exact number of the humanitarian residency holders is unknown, but it is estimated that there are more than several thousand humanitarian residency permit holders.

*Data source DGMM, 27.09.2018

**Data source UNHCR, 31.07.2018

Turkey's Temporary Protection regime grants the 3,567,658 Syrian nationals the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 3,389,578 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. 178,080 Syrian nationals live in 14 camps the majority of which are also located close to the border with the Syrian Arab Republic. Twenty three temporary accommodation centers were hosting migrants in Turkey in September 2017; however, currently nine of the centers are no longer operational. As a result, there is a decrease of 51,073 persons in the centers' residence numbers.

*Data source DGMM, 27.09.2018



Asylum Seekers and Refugees

Another significant group of foreign nationals in Turkey are 361,693 asylum-seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Afghanistan and Iraq. An increase of 37,578 persons has been recorded in this category in comparison to September 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 721,774 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%
The Islamic Republic of Iran	10%
Somalia	2%
Others	3%

Apprehended/Rescued Persons on Sea



The Turkish Coast Guard apprehended 3,020 irregular migrants in September yet nine fatalities were recorded. The number of irregular migrants were 3,407 in September 2017. These figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the Coast Guard; actual numbers of migrants and refugees departing Turkey by sea could be higher. Apprehensions on the hotspots on the Aegean Sea are shown in the map on the left.

Apprehensions/Rescues by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2018 (1 January - 30 September 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
September	86	88	2,993	3,020	9	9	8	9
Total	472	496	18,485	19,685	44	72	41	61

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

*Data source T.C.G., 30.09.2018



Apprehended Persons on Land

Apprehensions by Turkish Land Forces (1 - 30 September 2018)

	Entry		Exit	
Syria	19,134	Greece	4,555	
Iran	1,778	Bulgaria	343	
Greece	1,543	Iran	164	
Iraq	94	Syria	134	
Bulgaria	2	Iraq	45	
Georgia	1			
Total	22,552	Total	5,241	

According to Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) daily figures, in September 2018, 27,793 irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Greek, Georgian and Bulgarian borders of Turkey. In comparison, this number was 58,669 in September 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 the Islamic Republic of Iran, with a total number of 19,268 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 from the Syrian Arab Republic to Turkey (1,737). In August 2018, 17,397 irregular entries of persons were recorded at this border.

*Data Source T.A.F., 30.09.2018



*see disclaimer on page 36

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 the Islamic Republic of 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)

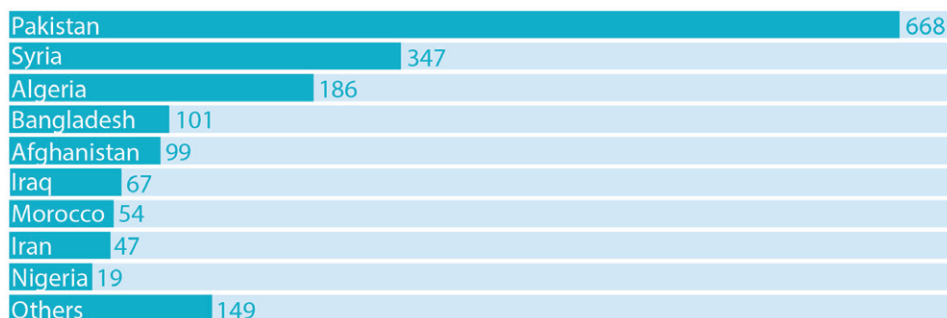
Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey

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, 1,737 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, Palestinian Territories, Côte d’Ivoire, Haiti, Lebanon, Mali, Dominica, India, Congo, Yemen, Gambia, Niger, Sudan, Jordan, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso and Comoros.

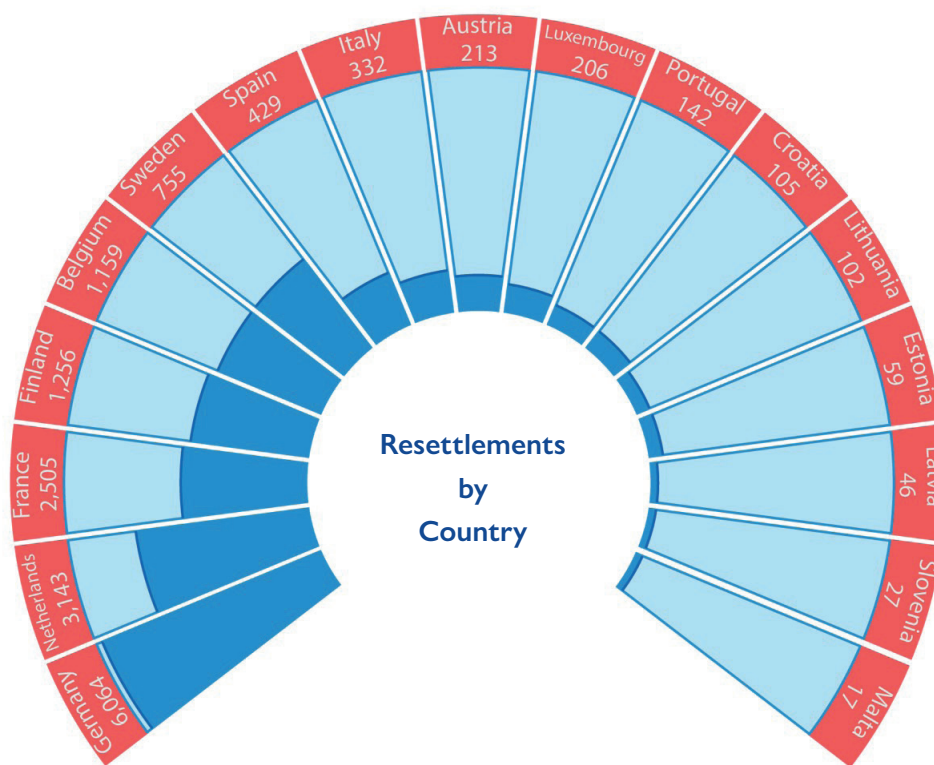
*Data source DGMM, 27.09.2018



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 national will be resettled directly to Europe from Turkey. According to DGMM data released on 27 September 2018, there are 16,560 persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, the Netherlands, France and Finland.

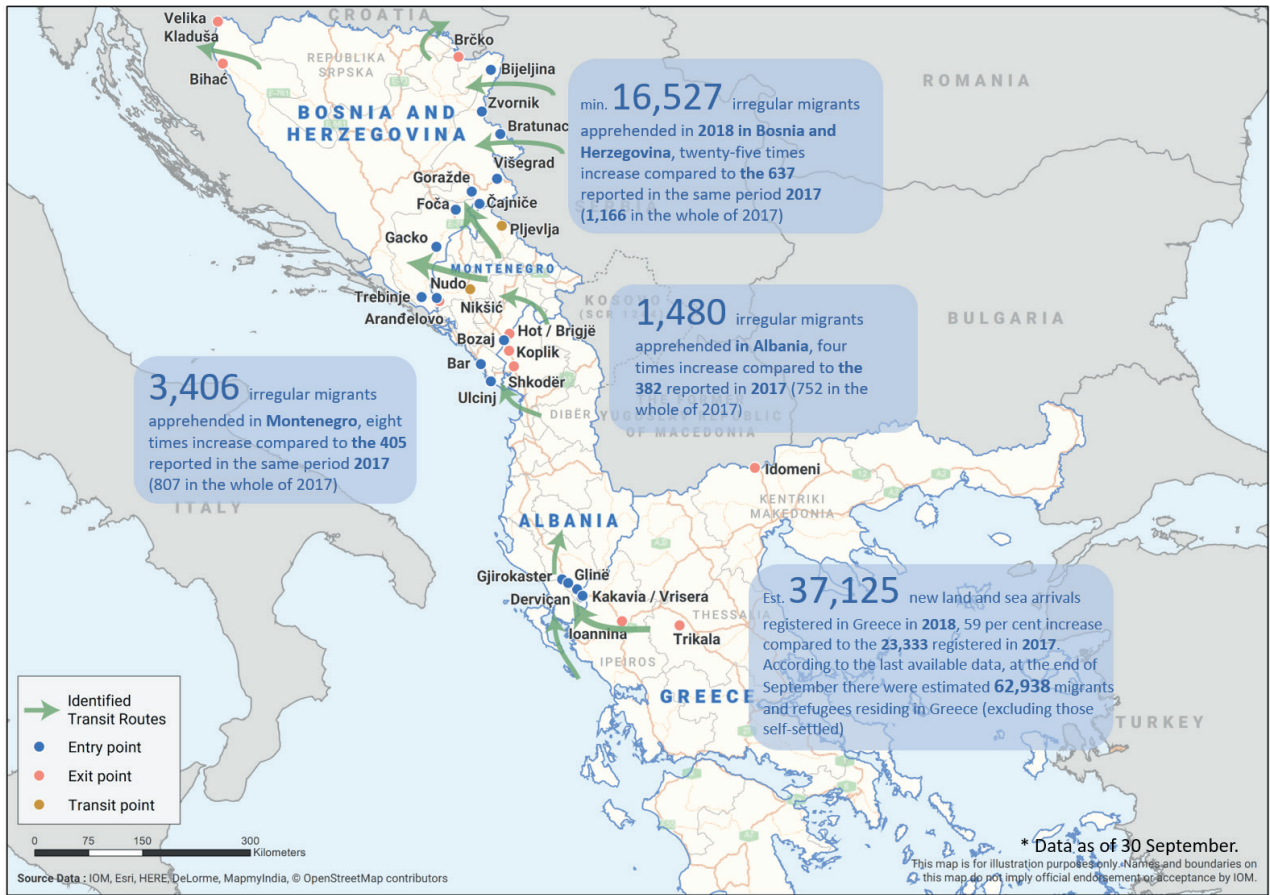
*Data Source DGMM, 27.09.2018



*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.



Meals served in camp Borici, Bosnia and Herzegovina. IOM/September 2018

ALBANIA

Developments during the reporting period

At the end of September 2018, Albanian authorities reported 1,480 irregular entries in the Gjirokaster region. Available data indicates four times increase compared to the 382 reported in the same period 2017 and two times more than the 614 registered by the end of September 2016.

During this reporting period (1 – 30 September) a total of 44 irregular migrants were registered entering the country, almost half the 78 reported in August this year. In addition to that, 210 irregular migrants were intercepted while trying to exit the country towards Montenegro in the north of Albania, Shkodra region, a slight decrease compared to the 214 reported the previous month. Between March and September 2018, there were an estimated 1,164 attempts to exit the country²⁵.

The Syrian Arab Republic was the most common nation of origin reported by registered irregular migrants, declared in 53 per cent of cases. The remaining 46 per cent of the caseload reported belonging to more than 15 different nationality groups, including Pakistan (12%), Iraq (9%), Algeria (6%), Morocco (5%), and others.

Figure 32 Registered arrivals to Albania between January and September 2016 - 2018

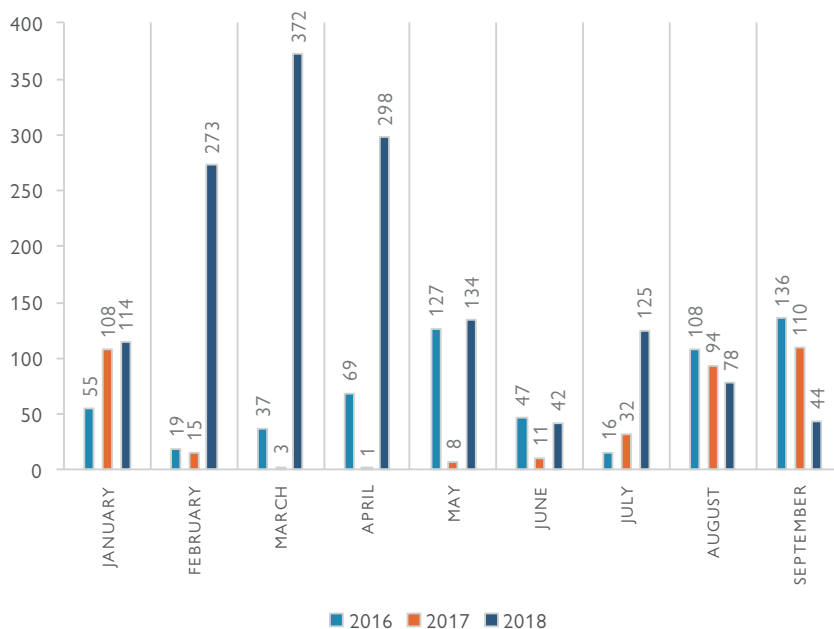
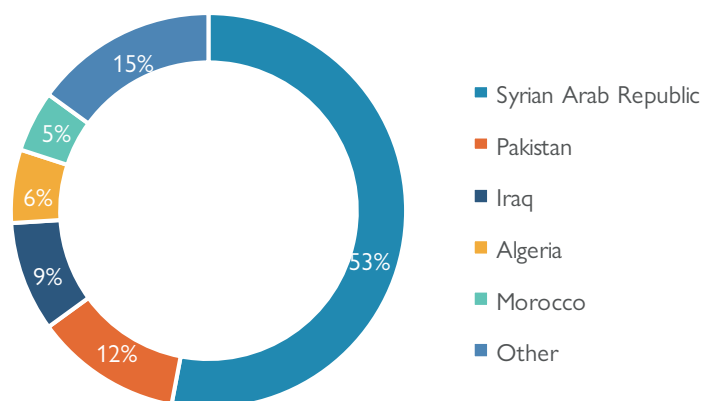


Figure 33 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals between January and September 2018



²⁵ DTM started monitoring the exit flows from Albania to Montenegro and Serbia in March 2018, therefore data for previous months is not available

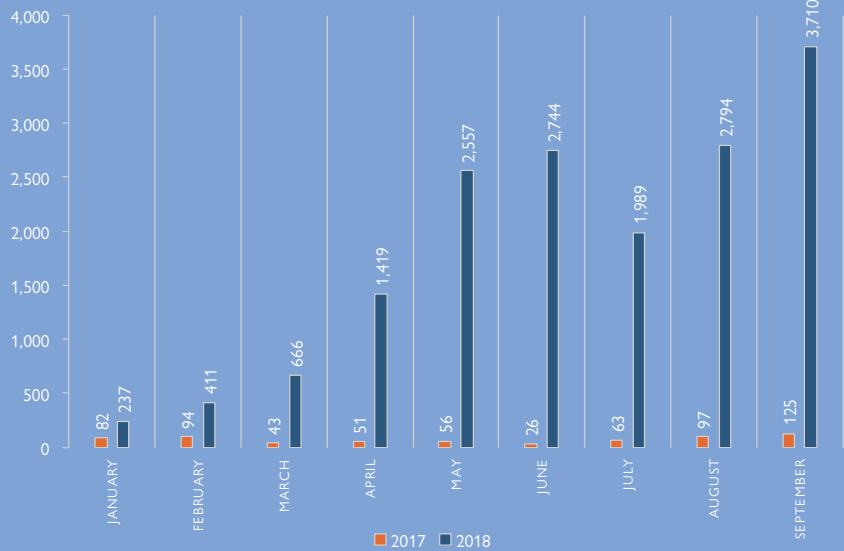
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and September authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina registered a total of 16,527 irregular migrants who entered the country. This represents twenty-six times increase compared to the 637 reported in the same period last year and almost fifteen times the 1,166 registered in the whole of 2017. During this reporting period (1 – 30 September) Bosnian authorities reported 3,710 new irregular migrants, a 33 per cent increase compared to the previous month when 2,794 arrivals were reported.

According to available weekly data, an average of 455 arrivals were reported on a weekly basis between February and end of September 2018. Looking at the weekly dynamic, irregular entries gradually increased from 72 registered beginning of February to 990 reported in the last week of September 2018. The peak in arrivals was in the week between 17 and 23 September when 1,023 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 34 Registered irregular migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and September, 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 (35%). Iranian nationals comprise 15% of the overall registered irregular migrants who entered the country during this reporting period, followed by those from Syria (13%), Afghanistan (10%), Iraq (9%) and 31 different other nationality groups.

Figure 35 Irregular entries to Bosnia and Herzegovina, weekly overview February - September 2018

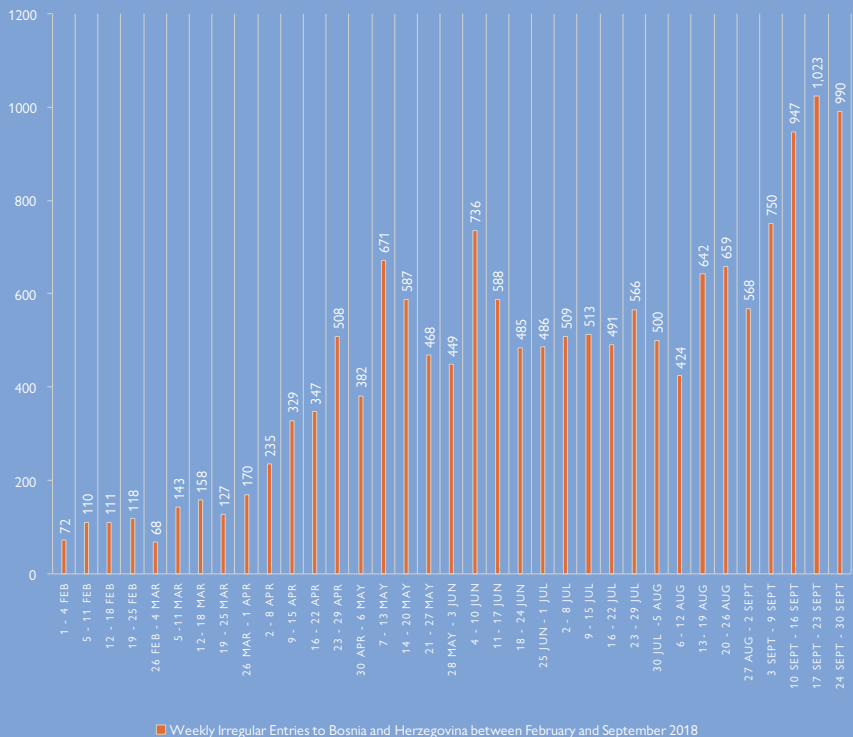
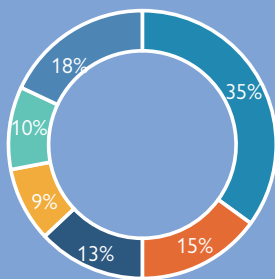


Figure 36 Top 10 nationalities registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and September 2018



- Pakistan
- Islamic Republic of Iran
- Syrian Arab Republic
- Iraq
- Afghanistan
- Other

KOSOVO²⁶

Developments during the reporting period

At the end of September 2018, authorities in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999) reported 95 new irregular entries to the country, a six times increase compared to 17 registered in the same period in 2017 and 3 times increase compared to 35 registered in September 2016. A total of 273 irregular migrants arrived in the country since the beginning of 2018, twice the 126 reported between January and September 2017 and a slight increase compared to 212 reported in the same period 2016.

According to the available nationality breakdown of migrants and asylum seekers registered in Kosovo²⁷ 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 37 Number of irregular migrants registered between January and September 2016 - 2018

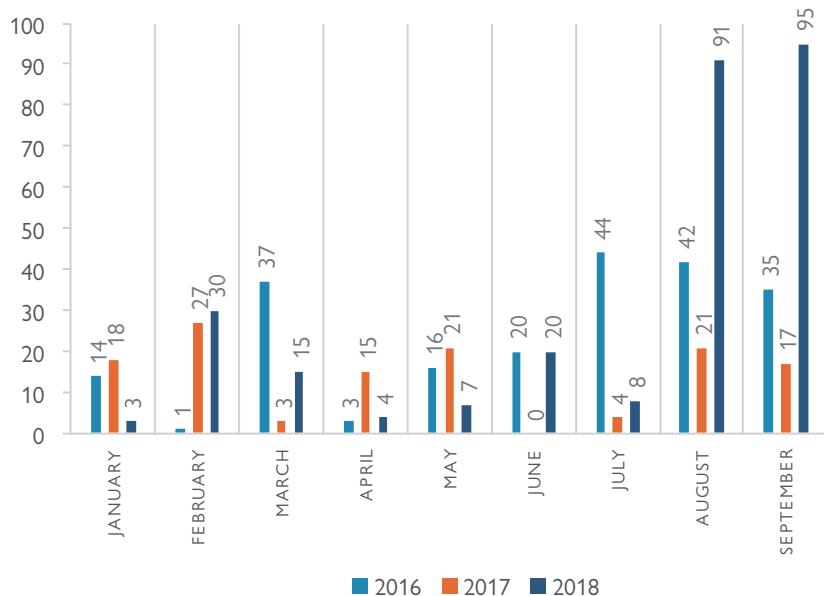
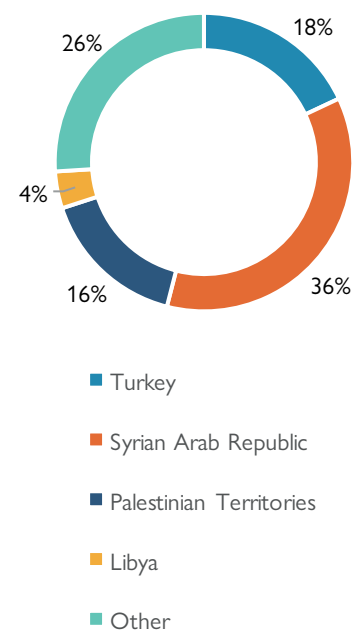


Figure 38 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants and asylum seekers between January and September 2018



²⁶ 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.

²⁷ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

MONTENEGRO

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 30 September), authorities in Montenegro registered 387 migrants and refugees, a 26 per cent decrease compared to the 520 reported in August 2018. Between January and the end of September 2018, a total of 3,406 migrants and refugees were registered, representing a seven-times increase compared to 502 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 eleven times the 308 reported between January and December 2016.

An estimated 43 per cent of registered individuals were from the Syrian Arab Republic. Another 19 per cent are registered as Pakistani nationals, 6 per cent are Palestinian, 5 per cent Iraqi and 4 per cent 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 35 percentage points between 2017 and 2018 (from 8 to 43 per cent). In contrast, the presence of Algerian nationals decreased by 37 percentage points, from 47 per cent calculated at the end of 2017 to only 8 per cent registered this year.

Figure 39 Arrivals to Montenegro between January and September 2016 – 2018

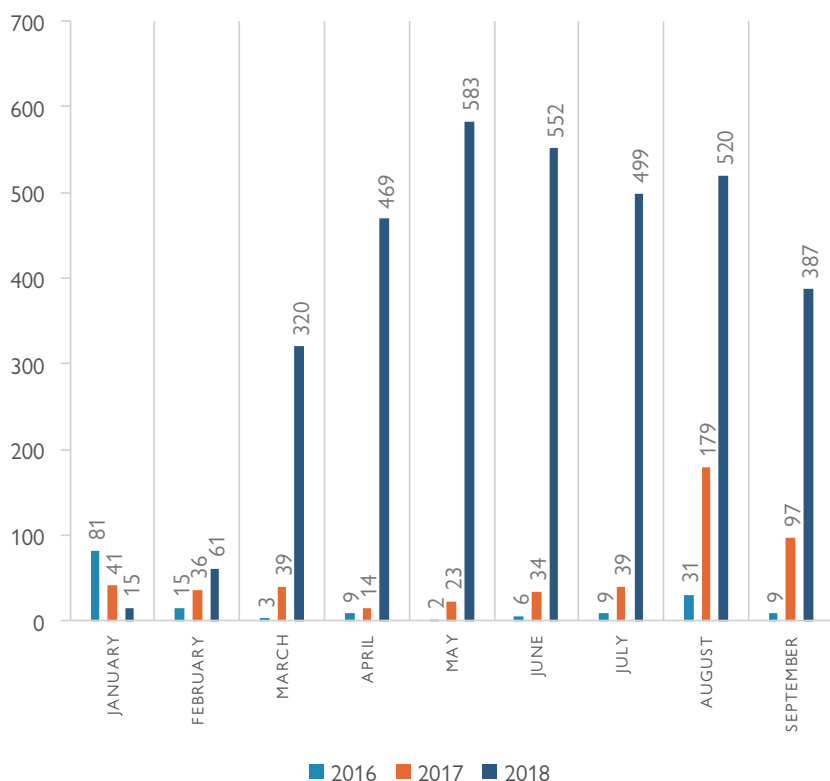
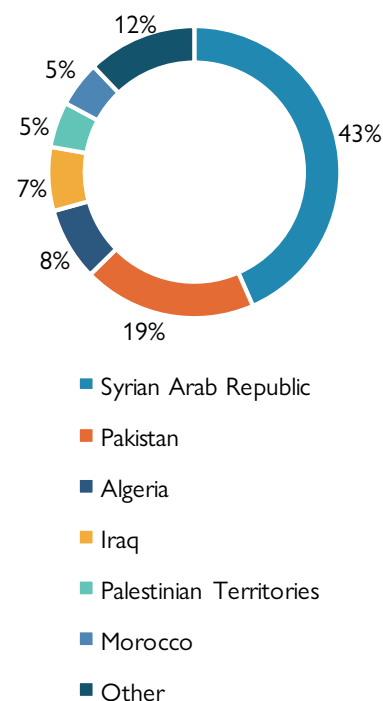


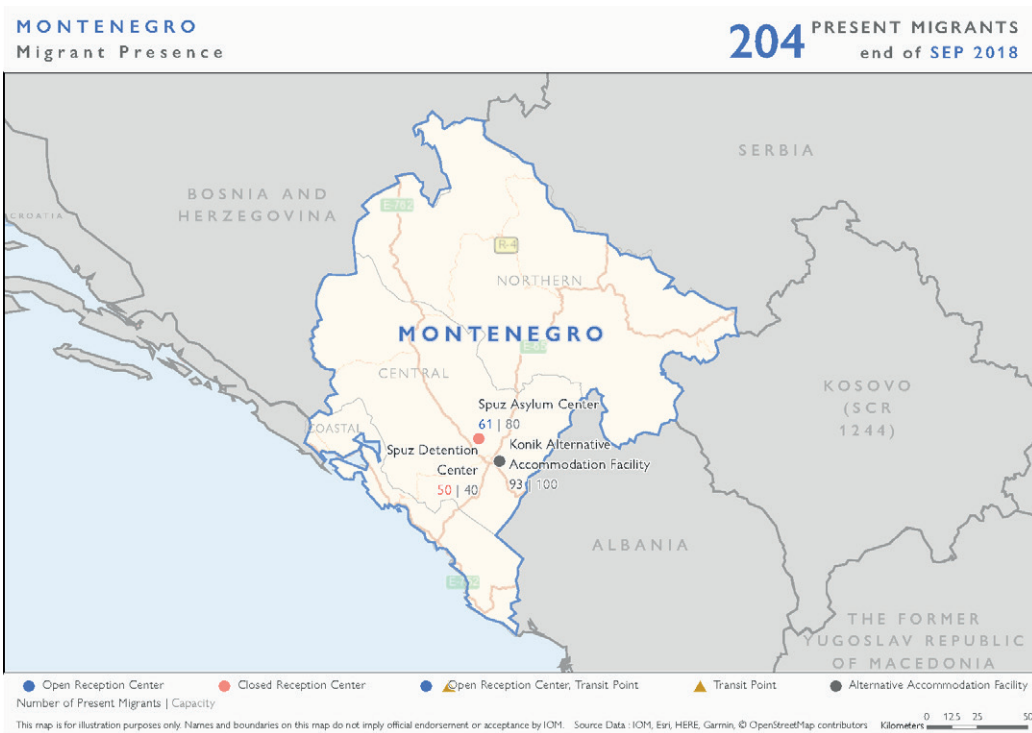
Figure 40 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants between January and September 2018



Migrant presence

At the end of September 2018, there were 204 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in three accommodation facilities and centres around the country, a slight increase from the 115 accommodated during the previous reporting period (1 – 31 August 2018).

Map 14 Accommodation facilities in Montenegro with information on occupancy and capacity, September 2018



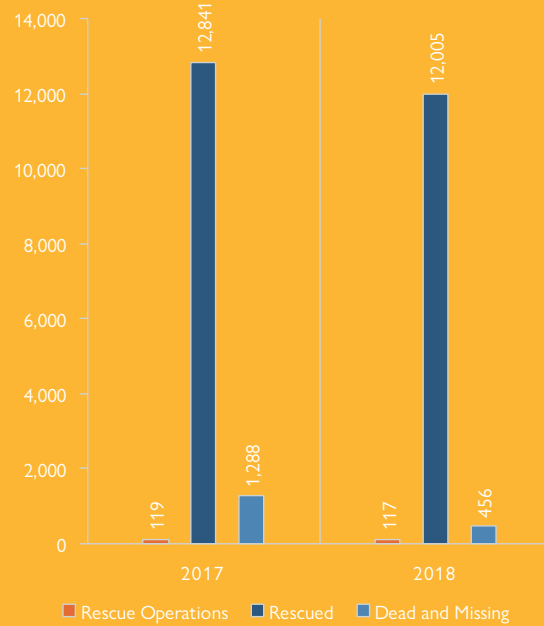
CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN

LIBYA

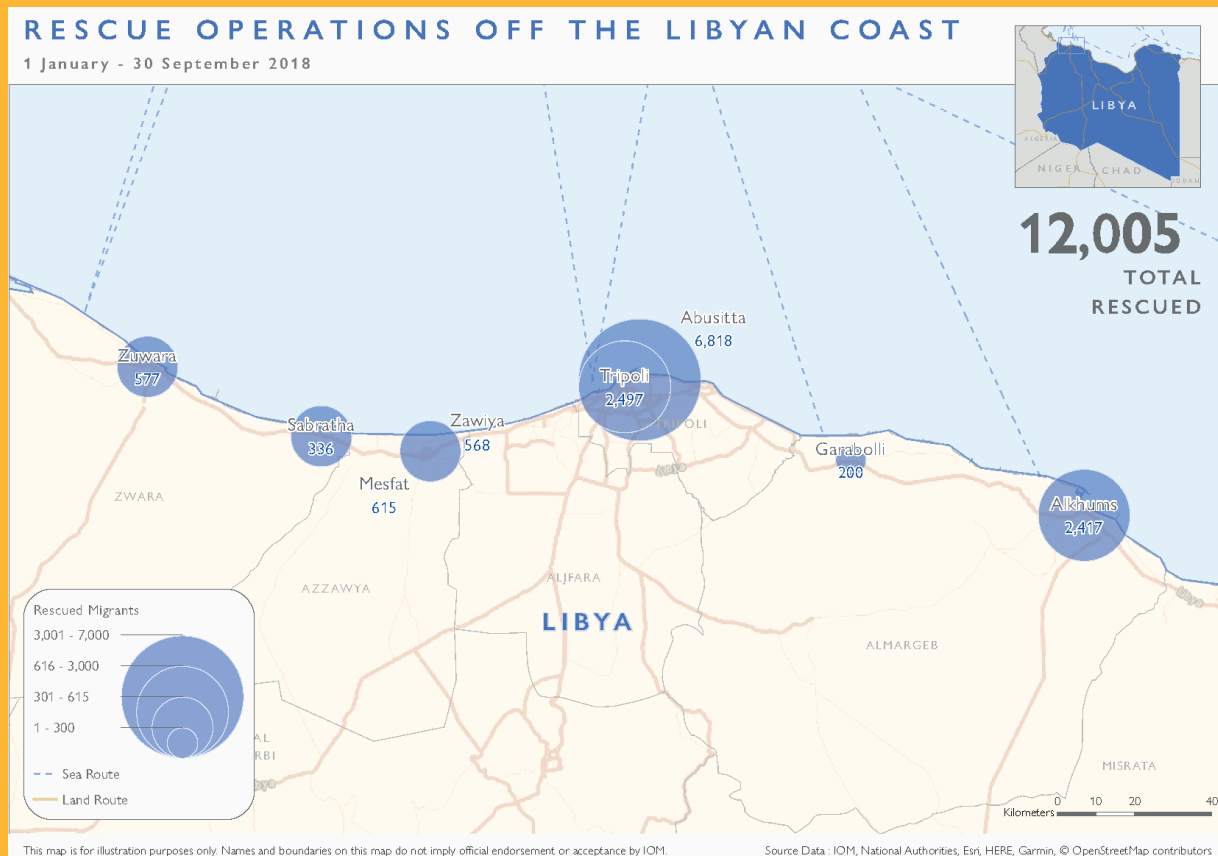
Developments during the reporting period

Between January and September 2018, the Libyan Coast Guard carried out 117 rescue operations in which they rescued 12,005 migrants and reported 456 dead and missing migrants (no missing reported in September). Available data for 2017 indicates a decrease in the number of operations this year compared to the same period in 2017 when 119 operations were reported. The number of rescued migrants has decreased – from 12,841 in 2017 to 12,005 in 2018. The number of dead and missing migrants decreased significantly from 1,288 registered between January and September 2017 to 456 reported at the end of September 2018.

Figure 41 Rescue operations by the Libyan Coast Guard between January and September 2017 – 2018



Map 15 Rescue operations off the Libyan coast, January - September 2018

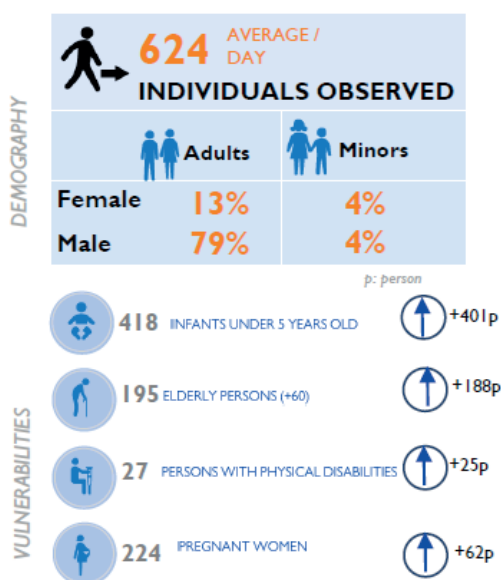


NIGER

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 refoulment 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](#).

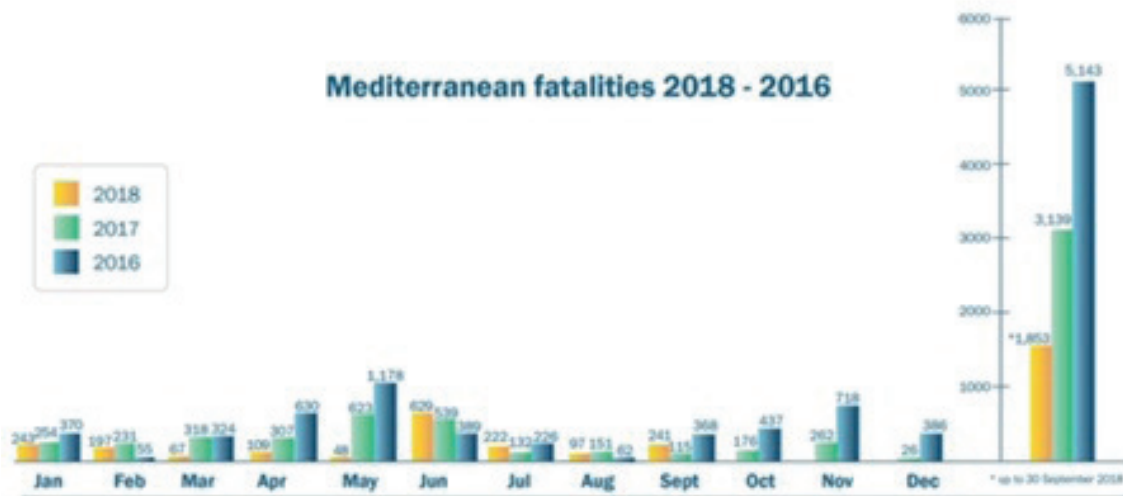
Figure 42 Profile of migrants interviewed in Niger, August 2018



Map 15 DTM Flow Monitoring presence in Niger



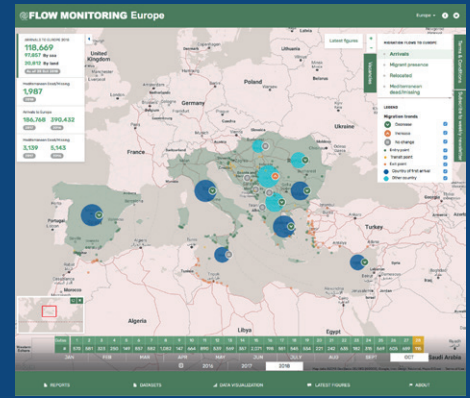
MISSING MIGRANTS: FATALITIES/MISSING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AEGEAN



*Data for child fatalities data on the Central Mediterranean route is incomplete as most bodies are never recovered. The true number is not known. Map is for illustrative purpose. Boundaries and names used and designations shown do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

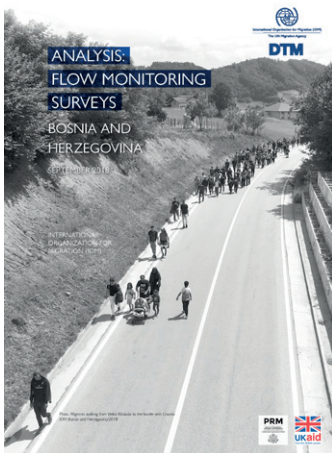
IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a suite of tools and methodologies designed to track and analyse human mobility in different displacement contexts in a continuous manner. To gather and disseminate information about the migrant populations moving through the Mediterranean, up the Western Balkan Route and through the Northern Route into Europe, in September 2015 DTM established a Flow Monitoring System. The Flow Monitoring System includes a monthly flows compilation report, which provides an overview of migration flows in countries of first arrival and other countries along the route in Europe, and an analysis of trends across the affected region. The data on registered arrivals is collated by IOM through consultations with ministries of interior, coast guards, police forces and other relevant national authorities.



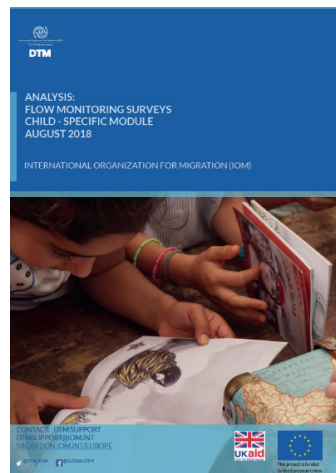
Flow Monitoring Surveys

The DTM system also includes flow monitoring surveys to capture additional and more in-depth data on the people on the move, including age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education, key transit points on their route, motives and intentions. This data has been captured by IOM field staff in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Italy, Bulgaria and Slovenia since October 2015. The analysis of data collected throughout 2016 is available on the IOM portal for Mediterranean.

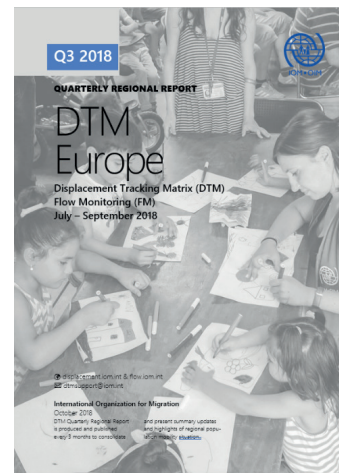
[Analysis: Flow Monitoring Surveys - Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2018](#)



[Flow Monitoring Surveys with a Child- Specific Module - Analysis](#)



[Arrivals to Europe – Q3 Overview](#)



[Arrivals to Europe – Q3 Dataset](#)

Flow Migration Flows to the Mediterranean and Beyond
DTM
 COMPILATION OF AVAILABLE DATA AND INFORMATION
 REPORTING PERIOD: **Q3 - 2018**

Arrivals to Europe (from 01-Jan-2018 to 30-Sep-2018)			
Country	By Sea	By Land	Total
Greece	23,341	13,784	37,125
Italy	21,024	—	21,024
Bulgaria	—	3,679	3,679
Cyprus	539	—	539
Spain	37,591	4,500	42,091
Malta	272	—	272
TOTAL	83,667	20,963	104,630

Latest available figures on migrants presence		
Country	Date	Total
Greece	30-Sep-18	62,938
Bulgaria	30-Sep-18	992
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	30-Sep-18	78
Serbia	30-Sep-18	3,975
Croatia	30-Sep-18	313
Slovenia	30-Sep-18	214
Hungary	30-Sep-18	157
Cyprus	30-Sep-18	244
Romania	30-Sep-18	497
Montenegro	30-Sep-18	204
Italy	31-Aug-18	155,619

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

