

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

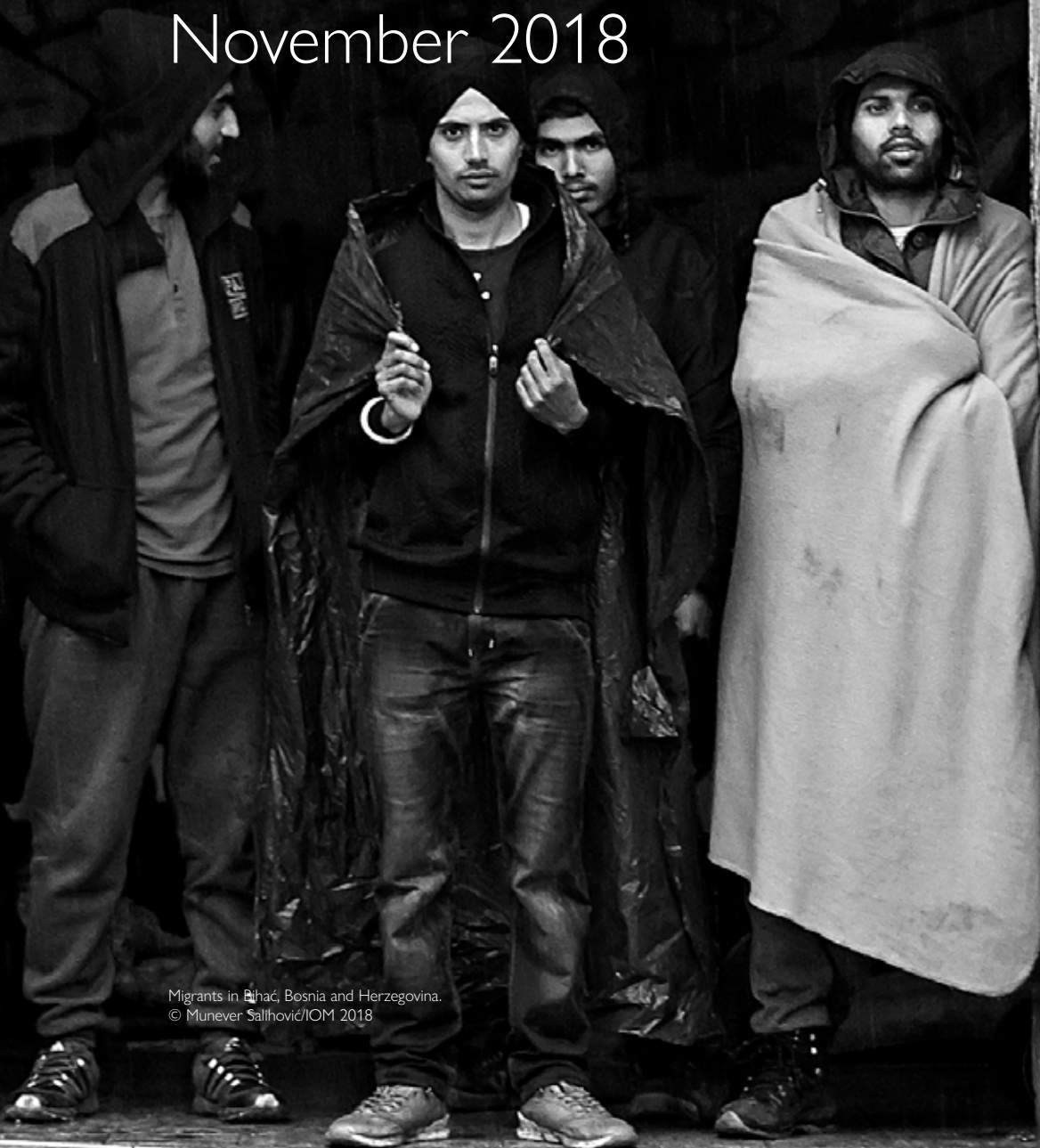
Compilation of Available
Data and Information
November 2018



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

DTM



Migrants in Bihać, Bosnia and Herzegovina.
© Munever Sallhović/IOM 2018



Contents

Highlights	4
Overview of Arrivals	6
Overview Maps	7
Transit Countries – Registered irregular apprehensions	9
Policy Developments	11
Eastern Mediterranean Route	11
Central Mediterranean	11
Countries of First Arrival	13
Italy	13
Greece	17
Spain	19
Malta	21
Cyprus	22
Bulgaria	23
Transit Countries*	25
Croatia	25
Romania	27
Serbia	28
Slovenia	30
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	32
Turkey	34
Western Balkans	38
Albania	39
Bosnia and Herzegovina	40
Kosovo**	42
Montenegro	43
Other Countries	45
Libya	45
Niger	46
Missing Migrants: Fatalities/Missing in the Mediterranean and Aegean	47
About this Report	48

* The term transit country is used in the context of the ongoing DTM flow monitoring of movements from Middle East and Africa towards Europe. It does not imply any official accepted profiling of the countries concerned.

** 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.





HIGHLIGHTS

According to the compilation of available data from national authorities and IOM offices, a total of 133,489 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe between January and November 2018. Estimated 81 per cent of the overall population crossed the Mediterranean Sea (108,246), mainly using the Western Mediterranean route, which leads to Spain where 59,747 new arrivals were registered between January and November 2018. Among the total registered migrants arriving to Spain in 2018, 90 per cent (53,512) arrived by sea and the remaining 10 per cent (6,235) arrived by land, mainly to the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla. According to [DTM flow monitoring data](#), there were 5,648 arrivals registered in **Spain** during this reporting period alone (1 – 30 November), 52 per cent less than the 11,788 reported in October 2018 and 8 per cent more than the 5,221 reported by the Spanish authorities in the same period last year. Migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa comprise 30 per cent of the overall arrivals registered as of November 2018, followed by those from Morocco (24%), Guinea Conakry (12%), Mali (11%) and a variety of other nationality groups ([see more here](#)). At the end of November 2018, Hellenic Authorities reported 46,261 new arrivals to **Greece**, making it the second most popular entry point to Europe with 44 per cent more arrivals this year than the 32,207 reported in the same period last year. Of the 3,126 arrivals during this reporting period, 67 per cent arrived in Greece by sea and the remaining 33 per cent were registered as land arrivals. Afghanistan, Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic are the most common origin countries reported by 71 per cent of all registered migrants and refugees in [Greece](#). Arrivals to **Italy** increased slightly during

this reporting period, reaching a total of 980 arrivals registered between 1 and 30 November a 3 per cent decrease compared to 1,007 reported in October 2018. Between January and November, 2018 Italian Ministry of Interior reported the arrival of 23,011 migrants and refugees, an 80 per cent decrease compared to the 117,042 registered in the same period last year and 87 per cent less than the 173,389 registered between January and end of November 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 November 2018, authorities in Malta reported the arrival of 1,182 migrants and refugees. The number of arrivals in **Malta** this year (as of end November) 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 30,951 apprehensions on entry and exit at the end of November 2018, fourteen times more than the 2,199 reported in the same period last year and eleven times increase compared to the 2,725 registered in the whole of 2017. The majority of migrants were registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a total of 23,271. Pakistan is the most commonly reported country declared by a third of the overall registered caseload, followed by those who arrived from the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Syrian Arab Republic, Afghanistan, Iraq, and 31 different nationality groups ([read more here](#)).



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN
Compilation of Available Data and Information
November 2018



Migrants in Bihać, Bosnia and Herzegovina.
© Munever Salihović/IOM 2018

OVERVIEW OF ARRIVALS

Figure 1 Cumulative monthly arrivals in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta and Spain, January - November 2018

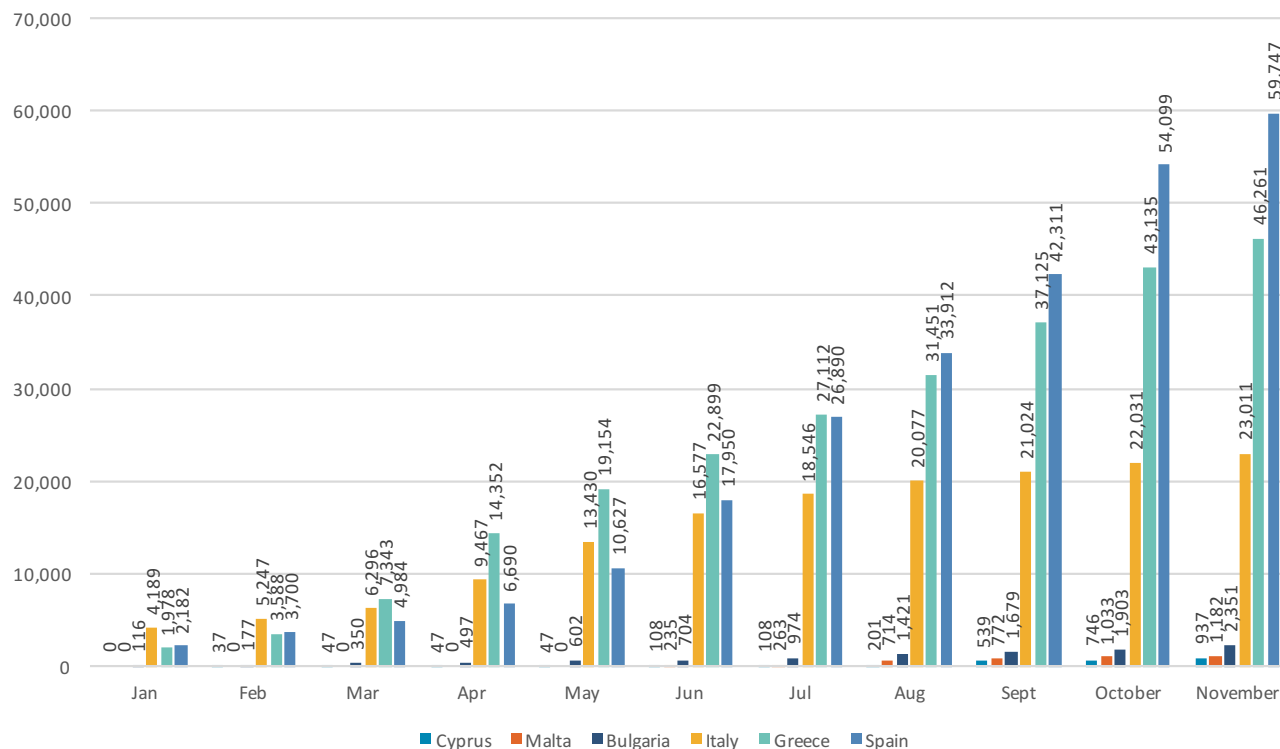
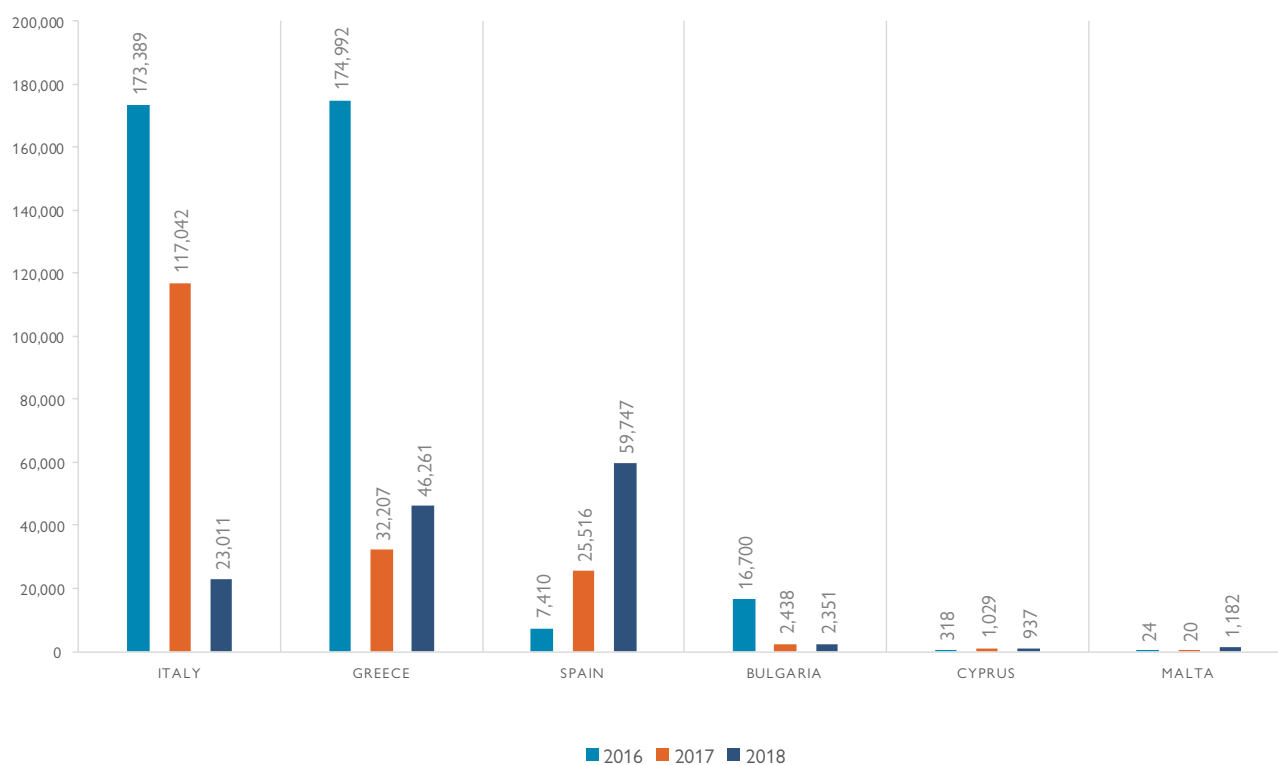
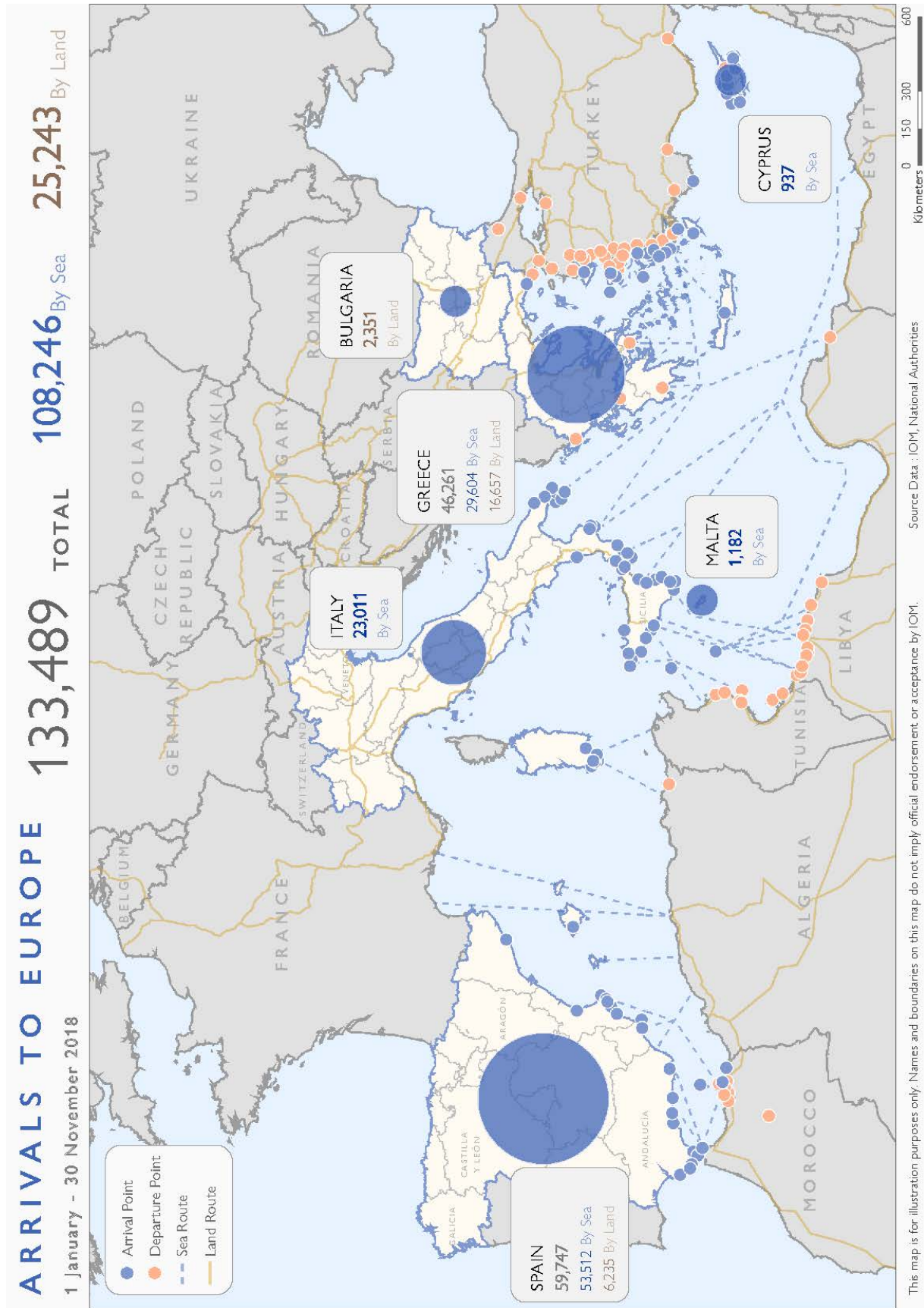


Figure 2 Arrivals between January and November 2016 - 2018

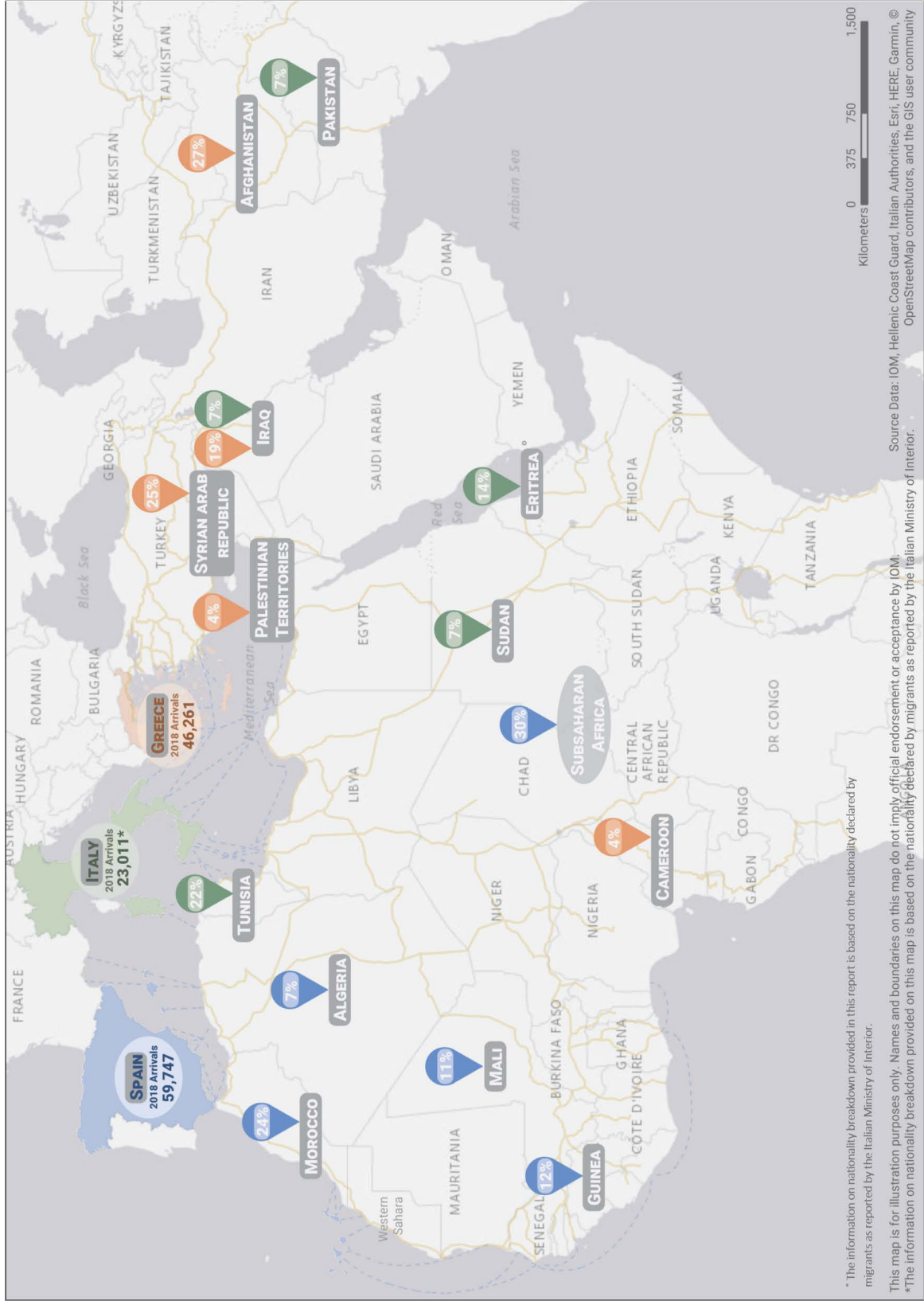


OVERVIEW MAPS



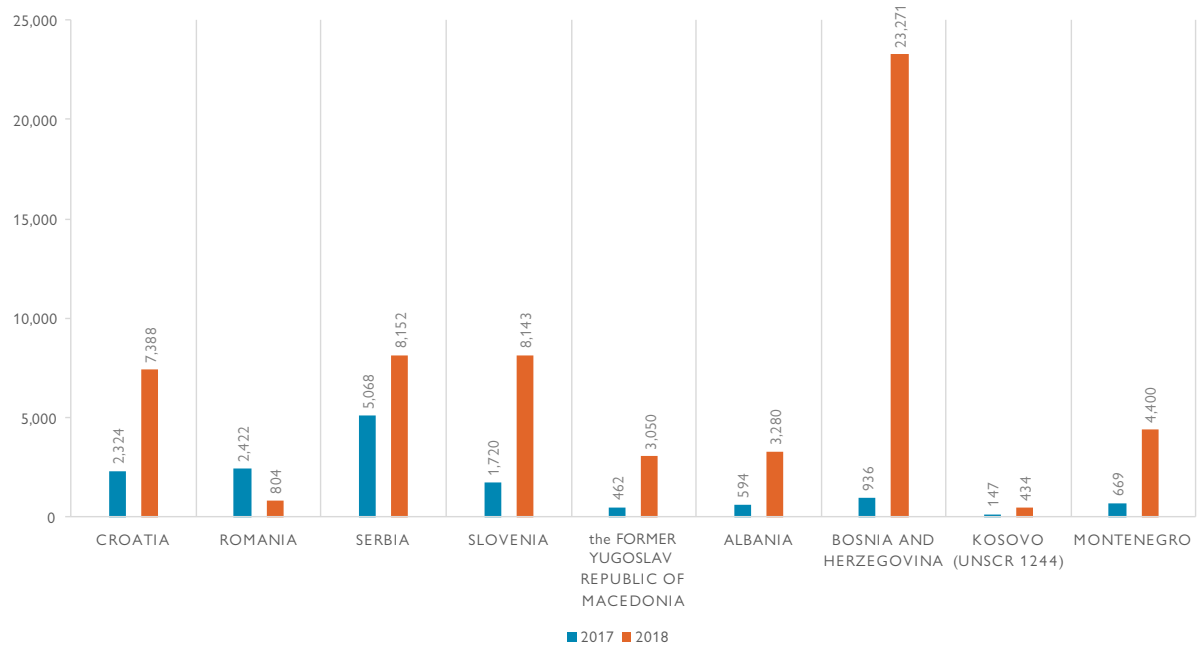
OVERVIEW: COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN - ARRIVALS TO SPAIN, ITALY AND GREECE

From 01 January to 30 November 2018



TRANSIT COUNTRIES – REGISTERED IRREGULAR APPREHENSIONS

Figure 3 Summary of Registered Irregular Apprehensions between January and November 2017 -2018 ¹

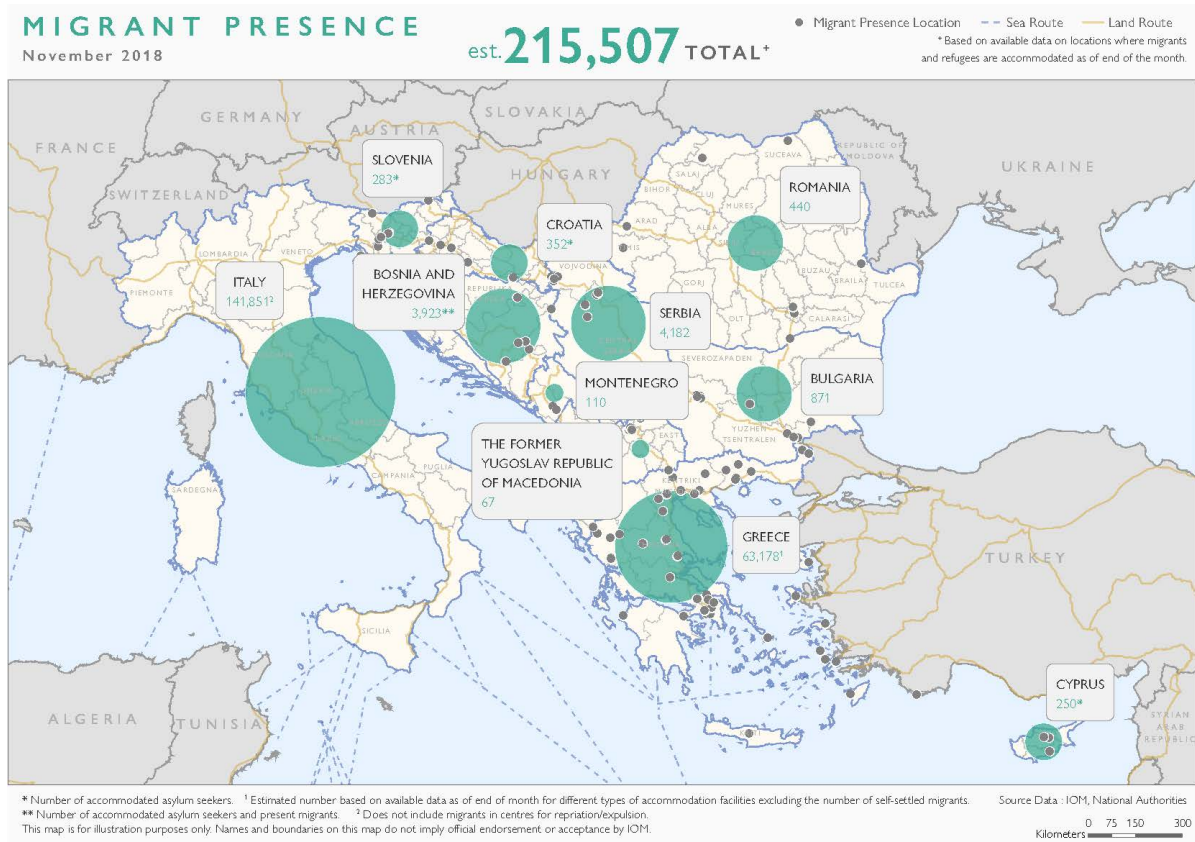


¹ Figure 2 includes both entry and exit statistics for Romania. 2018 data for Albania includes apprehensions on entry and exit from the country.

*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.
Francesco Malavolta/IOM 2015



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

Country	November 2016	November 2017	November 2018
Greece ²	62,373	54,225	63,178
the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	157	38	67
Serbia	5,367	3,962	4,182
Croatia ³	603	487	352
Slovenia	367	234	283
Bulgaria	5,947	943	871
Cyprus*	/	339	250
Romania*	/	873	440
Montenegro	/	198	110
Bosnia and Herzegovina	/	/	3,923
Italy ⁴	175,481	186,884	141,851

*Number of asylum seekers.

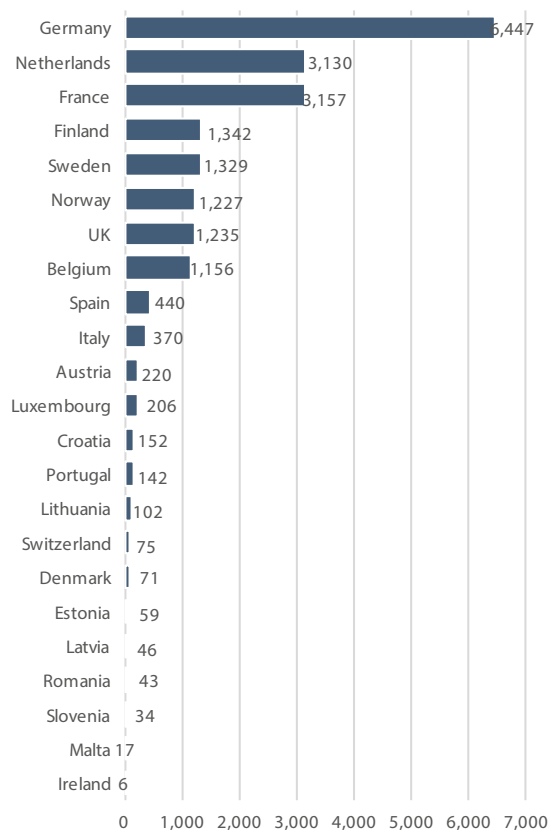
2 Sum of available information, excluding the figure on self-settled migrants and asylum seekers as of 30 September. The figures on self-settled was not available.
3 Data for Slovenia and Croatia includes number of asylum seekers only.
4 Data for 2016 and 2017 is the final yearly data reflecting migrants 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 4 Number of Syrian refugees resettled from Turkey to Europe (EEA) between April 2016 and November 2018



CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

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. 117,042 arrivals between January and November 2017 compared to 23,011 in the same period in 2018).

CALL FOR REGIONAL DISEMBARKATION PLAN

In an effort to tackle the record rate of drownings in the Mediterranean Sea witnessed in 2018, IOM and UNHCR have together appealed to European leaders to confront the negative political discourse regarding migrants and refugees arriving by boat. Over 1,900 have died in their efforts to reach Europe by sea since the beginning of the year, and due to decreased capacity for search and rescue missions, 1 in 8 migrant deaths occurred in September alone. The [workable regional arrangement](#) initiated by IOM and UNHCR is a comprehensive approach to sea rescues that would increase the predictability and efficiency of disembarkation missions by means of common procedures. Alongside this proposal, both organizations encouraged responsibility-sharing amongst European leaders, and the implementation of the agreements formed in the Valetta Political Declaration and Plan of Action. See [here](#) for more information.

FLOW MONITORING

ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2018
 133,489
 108,246 By sea
 25,243 By land

Mediterranean Dead/Missing
 2,217

Arrivals to Europe
 186,768 2017 390,432 2016

Mediterranean Dead/Missing
 3,139 2017 5,143 2016

New DTM Flow Monitoring Europe data portal



Algeria

Libya

Egypt

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
581	323	250	149	857	582	1,082	147	664	890
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
569	357	2,071	198	551	545	534	221	242	635

COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL

ITALY

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and November 2018, Italian registered a total of 23,011 migrants who have arrived in the country by sea. This is 80% decrease in comparison with the same period of 2017 when 117,042 arrivals were registered. Estimated 15 per cent (3,485) of the overall arrivals this year were registered as unaccompanied children. According to the Italian MOI⁵, Tunisia represent the first declared country of origin with 5,002 arrivals (22% of the total), above Eritrea⁶ (14%) and then followed by Iraq (7%), Sudan (7%), Pakistan (7%) and Nigeria (5%) along with many other nationalities of Africa and Southern Asia. Eritrean⁷, Tunisian, Iraqi and Pakistani nationals comprised the majority of registered migrants in the month of November.

During this reporting period (1 – 30 November), a total of 980 migrants arrived in Italy, a slight (3%) decrease compared to 1,007 reported in October. After September when 947 arrivals were recorded, number of arrivals in November is the lowest number of monthly arrivals registered since 2014.

Arrivals of migrants who departed from Libya decreased by 88% in comparison with the same period last year and represent around 56 per cent of all departures of migrants arrived in Italy. Other migrants who arrived in Italy departed from Tunisia (about 21%), Turkey (13%), and to a lesser extent, from Algeria and Greece⁸.

Figure 5 Monthly arrivals in Italy, 2014 - 2018



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

7 November – UNHCR and IOM successfully transferred 44 refugees – from Syrian Arab Republic, Palestinian Territories and Eritrea⁹ – from Libya to Italy for the first time and despite continued fighting near the Tripoli’s Mitiga airport.

12-13 November – Italian government organized an international conference in Palermo to advance UN sponsored stabilization process for Libya. The Conference on was attended by authorities and military leaders from Libya and other countries in the region. According to media, a general consensus was reached on the UN plan for stabilization (read more [here](#)).

13 November – Italian authorities evacuated The Baobab informal camp in the area of Tiburtina Station in Rome. Almost 200 refugees, asylum seekers and homeless Italians were found living there. According to the volunteers present in the camp, this was the 22nd eviction, and as in the previous cases, it left dozens of people in the street without any official plan for transit migrants in the capital (read more [here](#)).

20 November – 95 migrants were rescued by a cargo ship under the instructions of the Italian and Maltese SAR authorities, and they were brought back to Misrata port in Libya. 14 people agreed to leave the ship on November 15, while at least 79 refused to disembark fearing to be sent back to detention. After 10 days during which they were receiving assistance by IOM and Doctors without Borders (MSF) among others, the Libyan authorities forced them to disembark and transported them to detention centers (read more [here](#) and [here](#)).

27 November – The Law Decree on security and immigration was finally transformed into Law of the State with the approval of both chambers of the Parliament. On November 10, a big [march on the streets](#) of Rome was called to ask the government to withdraw the security and immigration bill. Despite the numbers of participants and organizers, the event was barely covered by the media, [according to organizers and citizens alike](#). Among the main changes, the new bill [cancels the humanitarian protection permit](#), extends the detention in repatriation centres for irregular migrants up to 180 days, revokes citizenship for individuals charged with terrorism-related offences, downsizes the ordinary reception system for asylum seekers and refugees (SPRAR), cuts funds to the management of all reception centres, grants applications of asylum seekers also in consideration of the region and country of origin. (see [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) some reactions on critical aspects stakeholders involved, including the league of Italian municipalities).

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

Declared nationality	Total	%
Total	23,011	100
Tunisia	5,002	22
Eritrea	3,320	14
Iraq	1,688	7
Sudan	1,619	7
Pakistan	1,589	7
Nigeria	1,250	5
Algeria	1,182	5
Côte d'Ivoire	1,050	5
Mali	876	4
Guinea	810	4
Others	4,625	20

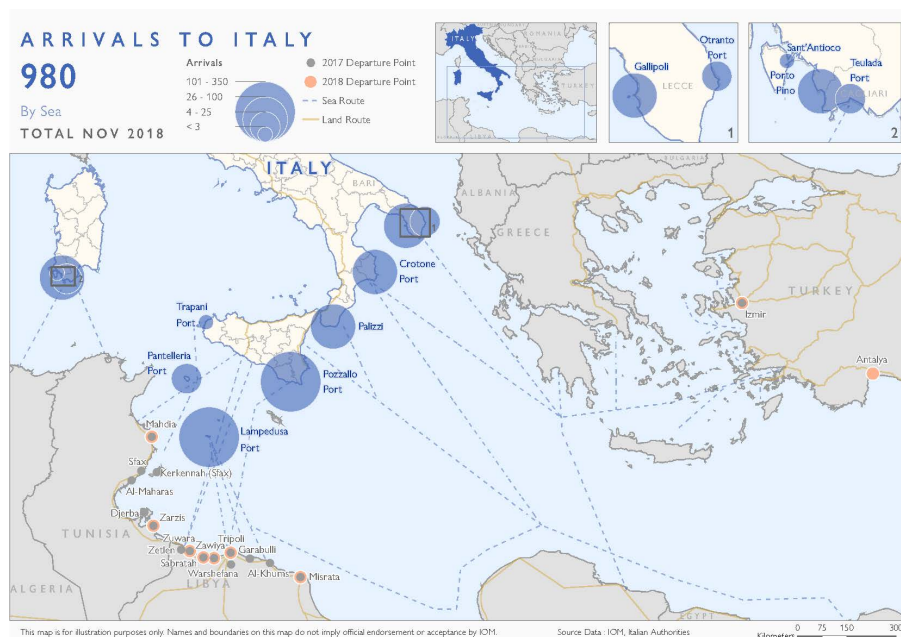
Known entry points:

Main ports of disembarkation registered between January and October are those in Sicily (Pozzallo, Lampedusa, Catania, Messina and Trapani). During this reporting period (1 – 30 November) majority of disembarkations are registered as 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.

No official estimate on the number of migrants arriving in Italy by land borders is provided by Italian authorities. Nonetheless, media report of an ongoing flow of migrants entering Italy by land in Trieste and Gorizia from Slovenia.

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

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



Known exit points:

Some migrants who arrived by sea try to move to other European countries. While trying to exit the countries, migrants stay in formal and informal transit camps in the border areas with neighbouring countries (France, Switzerland and Austria). Migrants are often stopped or pushed back to Italy when found on streets or trains close to the borders. Ventimiglia is the main bottleneck for migrants and refugees who are trying to cross the border with France, with some transit centers and some informal places where migrants gather to try to organize their crossing. French authorities are reported to send back migrants found on their territory in an irregular position. Most frequent nationalities over the past month were Algerian, Tunisian, Iraqi, Iranian and Pakistani. 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 November 2018, 394 refugees departing from Jordan, Lebanon, Libya and Sudan were resettled to Italy with IOM assistance. For the first time in November, refugees were assisted with relocation from Libya.

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. The last reported arrival of 69 Syrian nationals from Lebanon was reported on 30 November.

Nationality	Resettled from					Total
	Jordan	Lebanon	Libya	Sudan	Turkey	
Eritrea			1	55		56
Ethiopia				10		10
The Islamic Republic of Iran					3	3
Palestinian Territories			8			8
Sudan			14			14
Syrian Arab Republic	182	56	21		44	303
Total	182	56	44	65	47	394

Migrants in reception centres

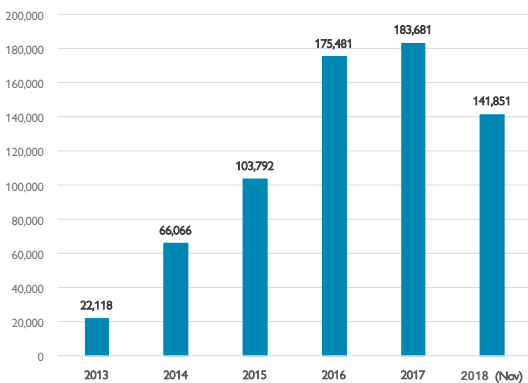
According to the data provided by the Italian Ministry of Interior, a total of 141,851 migrants and refugees were hosted in reception centres of various types throughout the country as of 30 November 2018. This is a slight (3%) decrease compared to 146,255 reported at the end of October and a 23 per cent decrease since January 2018. Five regions – Lombardia, Lazio, Campania, Sicilia and Emilia Romagna – host almost half of all migrants in reception (48%). According to the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, around 11,838 unaccompanied migrant children are in dedicated reception facilities as of October 2018.

Map 2 Distribution of migrants in reception centers in Italy by region (November 2018)



Migrants in reception centres, yearly and monthly figures.

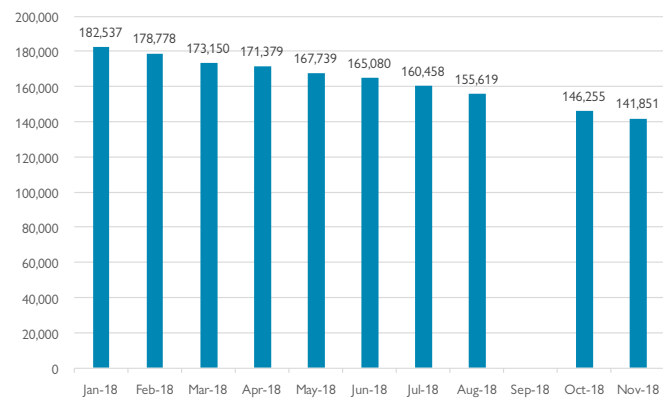
Monthly



Source: Italia MOI.

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

Yearly



Source: Italia MOI.

Note: this data does not include CPR, centres for forced repatriation. Data for September 2018 is not available.



GREECE

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and November 2018, authorities in Greece registered a total of 46,261 arrivals. This represents a 44 per cent increase compared to the 32,207 reported in the same period last year, and 36 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 174,992 reported at the end of November 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 22,375 (13%) were registered between April and November, almost half the 38,918 registered in the same period of 2018.

During this reporting period (1 – 30 November 2018), Hellenic authorities registered 3,126 migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece by land and sea. Two thirds of all individuals arrived by sea, a total of 2,101, and the remaining 1,025 reached Greece from Turkey by land (mainly through the Evros region). In November 2018, following the increase in land arrivals observed this year, DTM established a flow monitoring point in Evros region. Through the flow monitoring exercise, DTM tracked 862 migrants and refugees who arrived from Turkey to Evros Reception and Identification Center (RIC), estimated 63 per cent of individuals were adult male, 13 per cent adult female and the remaining 24 per cent were minors. Turkey is most commonly reported origin country declared by 33 per cent of individuals, followed by Pakistan (18%), Afghanistan (17%) and Iraq (16%).

During this reporting period, an estimated 67 per cent of migrants and refugees arrived in Greece by sea, and the remaining 33 per cent were registered as land arrivals. In total this year, there were 16,657 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

Figure 6 Arrivals in January–November, 2016 – 2018

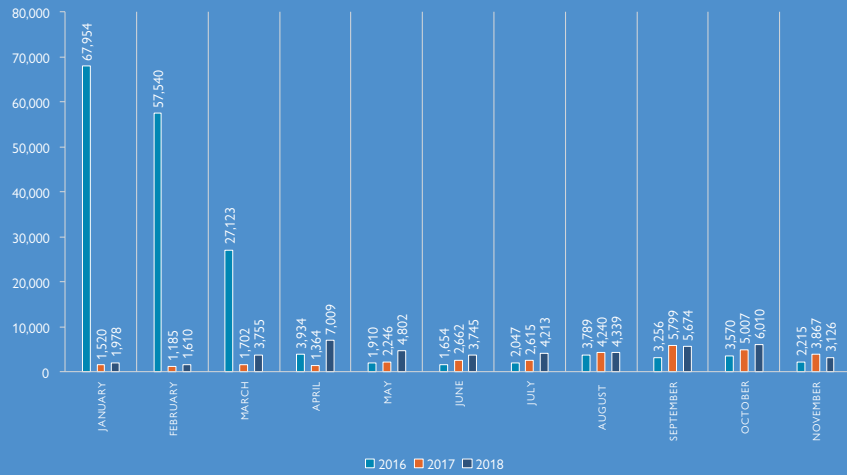
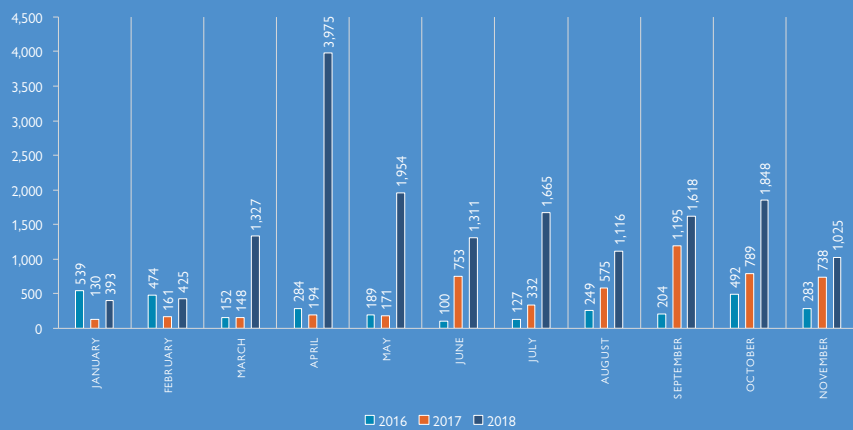


Figure 7 Land arrivals to Greece in January–November, 2016 – 2018



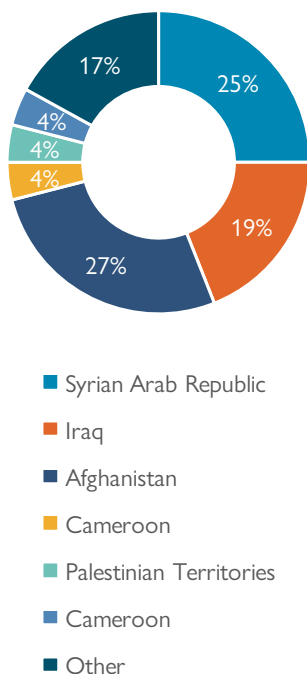
(monthly average of 2,413). In the third quarter, land arrivals decreased to an average of 1,466, with a slight increase in October when 1,848 new land arrivals were reported. In November, number of land arrivals decreased by 44 per cent reaching a total of 1,025 at the end of the month.

Afghanistan is the most commonly reported country of origin, declared by 27 per cent of registered migrants and refugees arriving by sea to Greece¹⁰. Syrian nationals represent the second largest nationality group registered this

year (25%), followed by those arriving from Iraq (19%), Palestinian Territories (4%), Cameroon (4%) and Democratic Republic of Congo (4%). The remaining 17 per cent is distributed among 43 different nationality groups.

¹⁰ Nationality breakdown for land arrivals is not available.

Figure 8 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Greece between January and November 2018



Known entry points

According to the available data, Samos, Lesbos, Chios and Kos 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 3 Main entry points to Greece, January – November 2018



Migrant presence

According to the latest available data from IOM Athens and national authorities there were an estimated 63,178¹¹ migrants and refugees in different accommodation facilities on the Greek mainland and islands. This represents a slight decrease compared to the 64,708 reported in the previous month. An estimated 25 per cent of people registered as residing in official reception facilities in Greece at the end of November 2018 were registered in the facilities on the islands, while the remaining 75 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	15,817
Open Accommodation Facilities on the mainland	19,801
UNHCR Accommodation Scheme on the mainland	21,635
EKKA shelters for Unaccompanied Children (UAC)	3,680
Reception and Identification Centres on the mainland	231
Detention Centres on the mainland	2,014
Total	63,178

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



SPAIN

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and end of November 2018, the authorities in Spain registered a total of 59,747 migrants and refugees. This represents two times increase compared to 25,789 reported in the same period last year. Some 53,512 migrants and refugees who arrived this year, reached Spain by sea (90%) and 6,235 (10%) arrived by land to the Spanish enclaves in the North of Africa. In November 2018, a total of 5,648 migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by sea and land, 52 per cent decrease compared to 11,788 registered in October 2018 and slightly more than the 5,221 arrivals reported by the Spanish authorities in the same period last year. An estimated 90 per cent (5,111) of migrants and refugees arrived in Spain using sea routes and the remaining 10 per cent arrived by land to the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla.

November - The Spanish National Police dismantled a network of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation and arrested 10 people in Malaga. During the operation 13 women were released, who were captured in their countries of origin, Nigeria. Upon their arrival in Spain they were imposed with a debt of 35,000 euros for which payment they were forced into prostitution on two locations in Malaga. According to findings from the Spanish Ministry of Interior, the organization was led by a woman who acted as a link between Spain and the network based in Nigeria. More information can be found [here](#).

November - During another operation in November, agents from the Spanish National Police dismantled in VÍcar (Almería), a network composed of three men and two women dedicated to the sexual exploitation of women. The perpetrators were identifying the victims on different locations around Spain, offering them false labor opportunities and subsequently forcing them into prostitution. During the operation, a total of 22 women were released, nationals from: Colombia, Honduras, Nigeria and Guinea Bissau. The women were being sexually exploited by the members of this group. The full article can be found [here](#).

Figure 9 Sea and land arrivals to Spain by month, January – November 2018

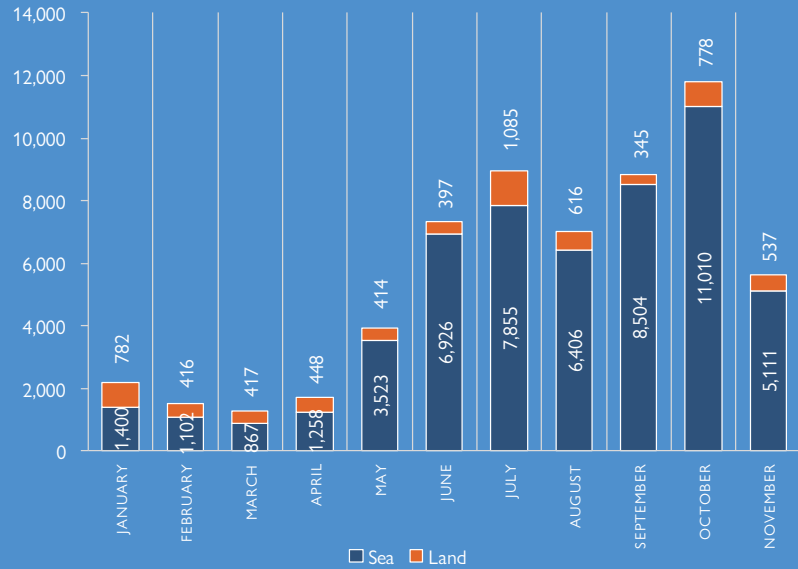
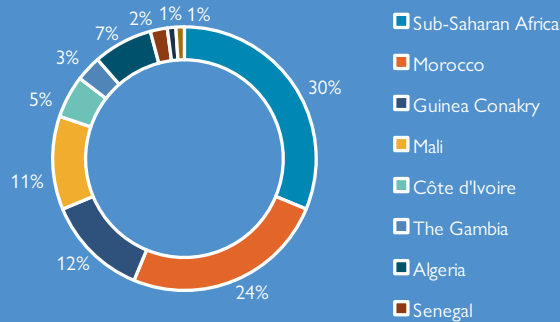


Figure 10 Nationality breakdown of arrivals to Spain between January and November 2018



Demographic profile

According to the information provided by the Spanish Ministry of Interior, the 10 main nationalities identified in the reporting period (Jan – November 2018) among the arrivals by sea are: unknown nationals from Sub-Saharan countries (30%), followed by nationals of Morocco (24%), Guinea Conakry (12%), Mali (11%), Algeria (7%), Côte d'Ivoire (5%), The Gambia (3%), Senegal (2%) and Cameroon (1%).

12 Last available data.

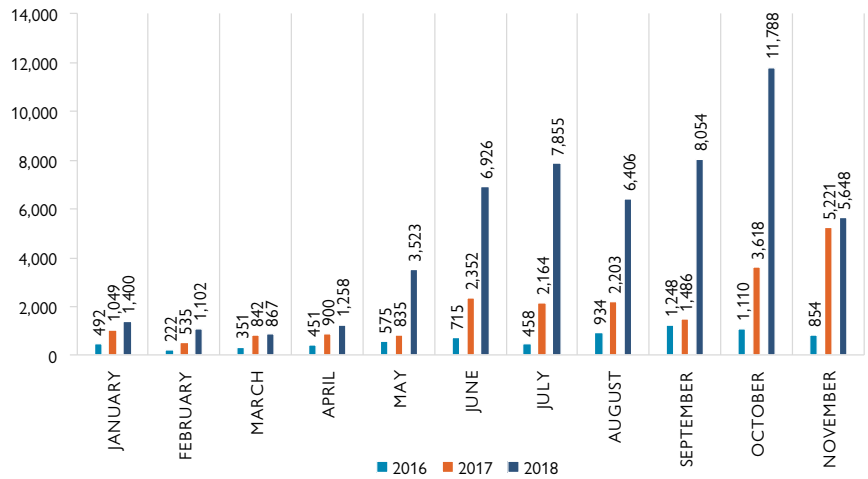
Main entry points

During November, the main disembarkation points to the Peninsular Southern Coast of Spain were Malaga, Almeria, Motril and Algeciras. Other, although minor disembarkations were carried out at the Ports of Melilla, Ceuta, Cartagena, the Canary Islands, Barbate and Tarifa.

Sea arrivals

During this reporting period, a total of 5,111 migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by sea, including both, the Western Mediterranean and the Western African Route. This is half the 11,010 recorded in October this year and 25 per cent decrease compared to 4,061 registered in November 2017.

Figure 11 Sea Arrivals to Spain, comparison 2016 – 2018

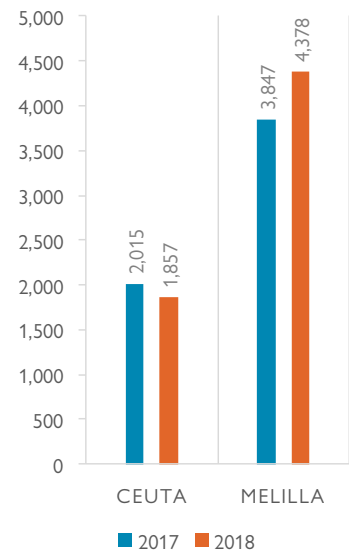


Land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla

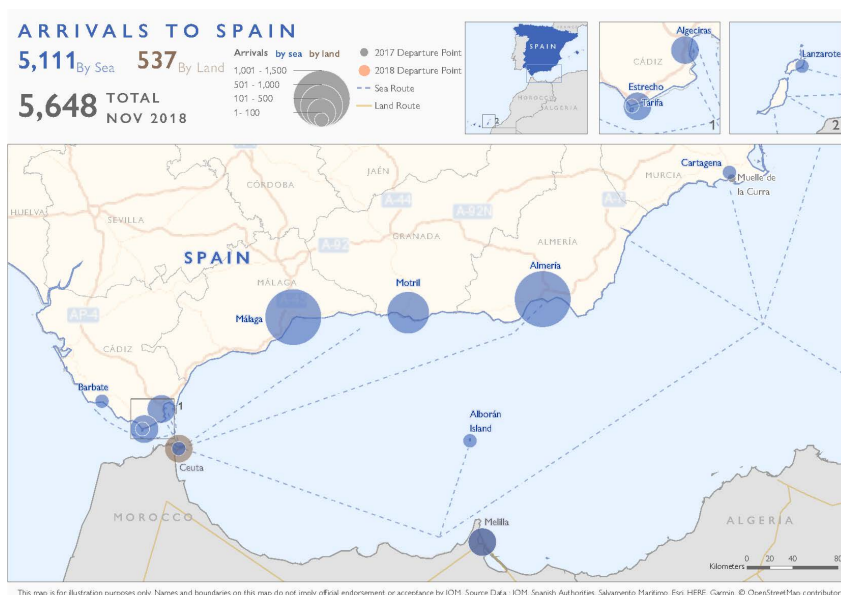
From the beginning of the year until the end of November 2018, a total of 6,235 arrived by land to Ceuta (1,857 individuals) and Melilla (4,378) – the two Spanish autonomous regions located in Northern Africa. Arrivals to Ceuta represent a 7 per cent increase compared to the same period last year,

and arrivals to Melilla represent a 14 per cent increase. Available estimates include irregular entries through the fences in Ceuta and Melilla and also migrants and refugees who entered the country through official border crossing points (often using false documents or hiding in cars or trucks).

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



Map 4 Main arrival points to Spain, November 2018



MALTA

Developments during the reporting period

As per IOM estimates, a total of 1,182 migrants disembarked in Malta between June¹³ and end of November 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.

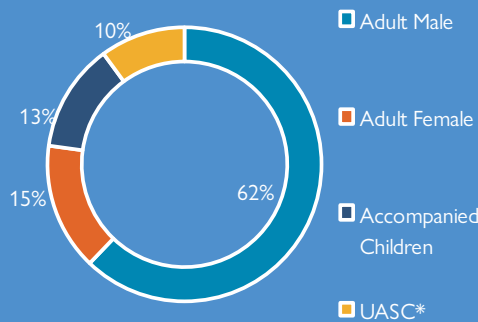
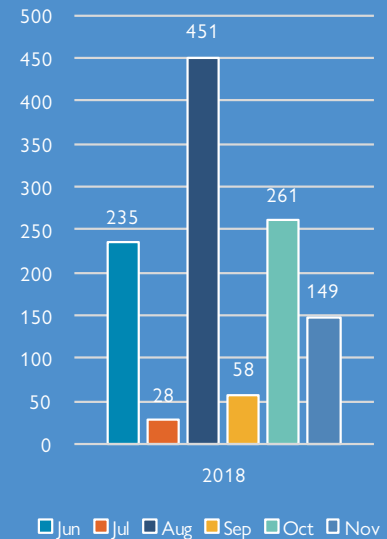
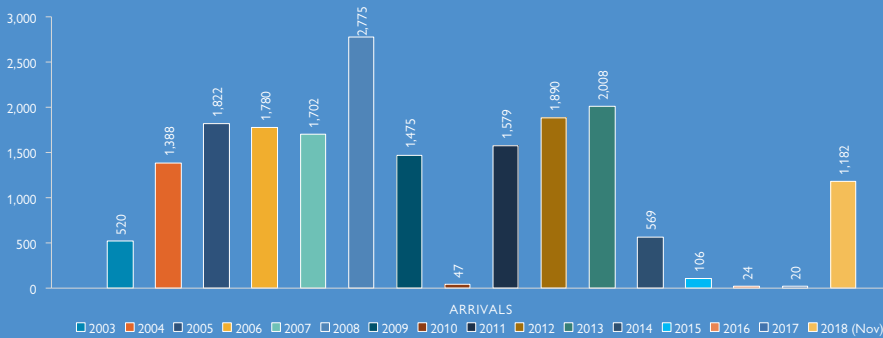
According to the available compilation of data with regards to arrivals, a total of 13 disembarkations took place between the end of June, when first arrivals were reported, and end of November 2018. The last recorded arrival that falls under this reporting period occurred on 6 November and involved a group of 149 individuals.

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

Figure 14 Arrivals in Malta, 2003 - 2018. Source: The Government of Malta - The National Statistics Office and IOM

Figure 15 Demographic breakdown of arrivals in Malta, June - November 2018¹⁴

¹⁵Figure 13 Monthly arrivals in Malta, 2018



*Unaccompanied and Separated Children.

¹³ First arrivals in Malta this year were registered in June.

¹⁴ Age/Sex breakdown calculated based on available information for 666 reported arrivals. Source: IOM estimates.

¹⁵ There were no reported boat arrivals between January and May 2018

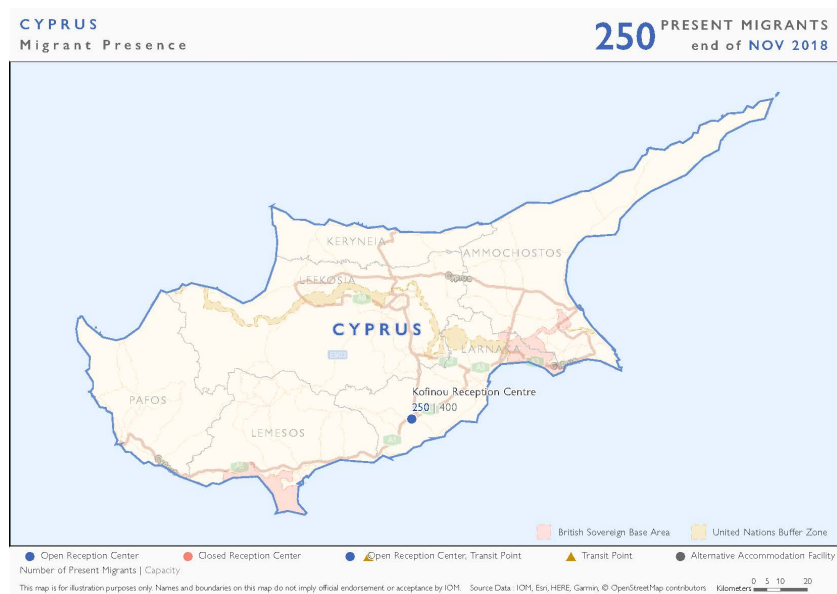
CYPRUS

Developments during the reporting period

A total of 937 migrants have arrived in Cyprus between January and November 2018, a 9 per cent decrease compared to the 1,029 registered in the same period last year. During this reporting period (1 – 30 November) authorities in Cyprus registered 191 new arrivals, an 8 per cent decrease compared to 207 registered in the previous reporting period (October 2018) and 9 per cent more than the 176 registered in November 2017. The majority, estimated 92 per cent of migrants, were Syrian nationals and the remaining 7 per cent were nationals of Iraq, Congo and Cameroon. As it was confirmed, 53 per cent of individuals were male adults, 14 per cent adult female and 32 per cent minors.

According to available data, Turkey is identified as the main departure point of boats that arrived in Cyprus in November, with the most recent incidents coming from Turkey to arrive to the northern part of the island and from there to enter the areas controlled by the Republic of Cyprus through the UN buffer zone.

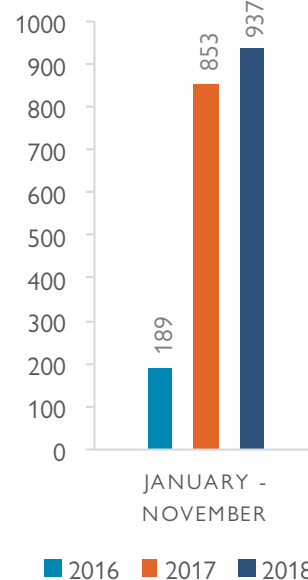
Map 5 Accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, November 2018



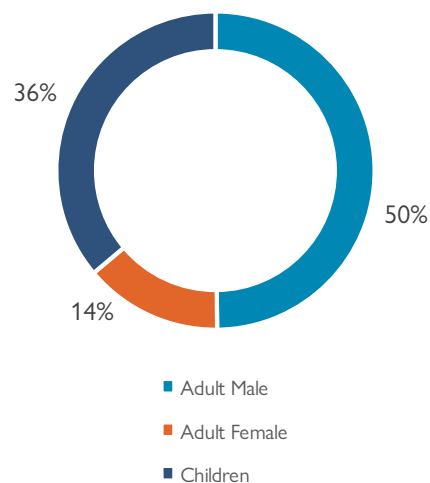
Migrant presence

At the end of November 2018, 250 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the Kofinou Reception Facility in Cyprus, which represents a 9 per cent increase compared to the 229 reported at the end of the previous reporting period (October 2018), and 26 per cent decrease compared to the 339 registered at the end of November 2017.

Figure 16 Arrivals in Cyprus, 2016 – 2018



¹⁶Figure 17 Gender/Sex breakdown of arrivals to Cyprus between January and November 2018



¹⁶ Breakdown based on available information for 775 registered arrivals.

BULGARIA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and November 2018, Bulgarian authorities apprehended 2,351 irregular migrants. More than half of all apprehended migrants (1,691) as of November were intercepted irregularly residing inside the country. Another 13 percent of all irregular migrants were apprehended on entry from Turkey and the remaining 13 per cent on exit towards Serbia. In addition to that, a total of 236 irregular migrants were registered on entry from Greece¹⁷. Registered apprehensions in 2018 have decreased slightly compared to the same period in 2017 but have decreased fourteen times when compared to the 16,700 apprehended between January and November 2016.

According to available data on nationalities apprehended on entry to the country between January and November of 2018 and 2017, an increase is observed in the presence of Pakistani (4% in 2017 vs. 14%), Iraqi (19% in 2017 and 21% in 2018) and Afghan (21% in 2017 and 27% in 2018) nationals. In contrast to that, a 19 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 16 per cent reported at the end of October 2018.

Figure 18 Number of irregular migrants apprehended in Bulgaria between January and November, 2016 – 2018

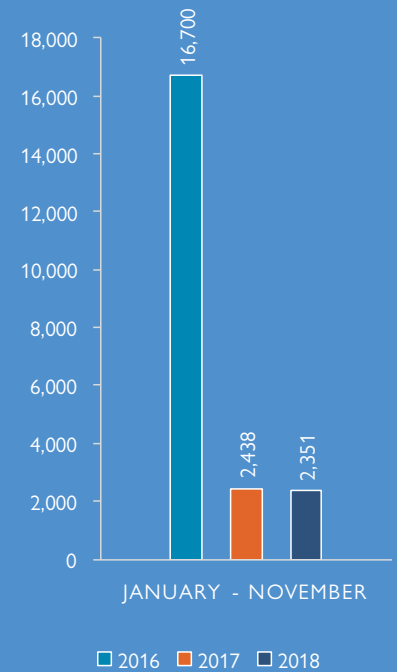
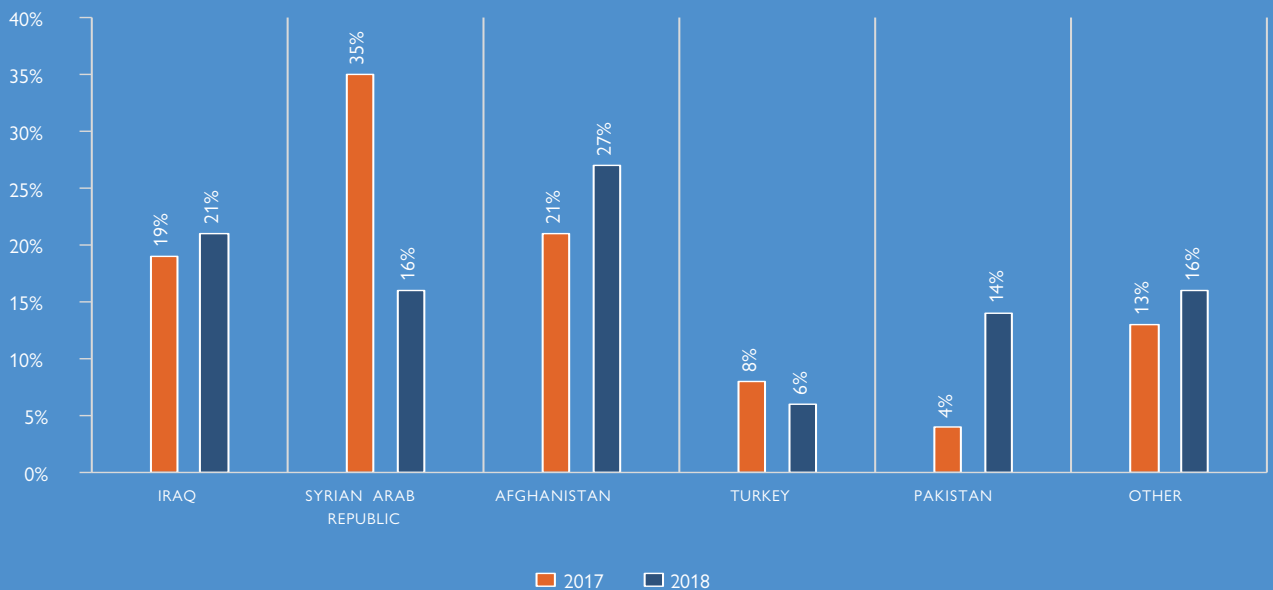


Figure 19 Top three nationalities (%) apprehended on entry between January and November 2017 – 2018



¹⁷ 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.

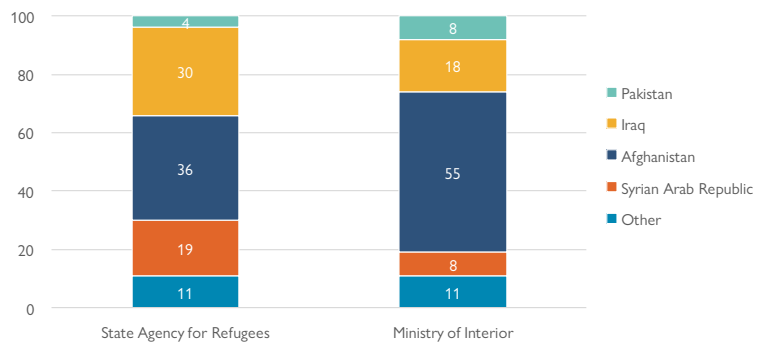
Migrant presence

Estimated 871 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in different reception facilities in Bulgaria as of 30 November, occupying only 15 per cent of the overall capacity (5,940). This represents a slight increase compared to the 864 reported at the end of the previous reporting period – it is slightly more than the 943 reported at the end of November 2017, and seven times less than the 5,947 reported at the end of November 2016. Majority of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers are from Afghanistan and Iraq.

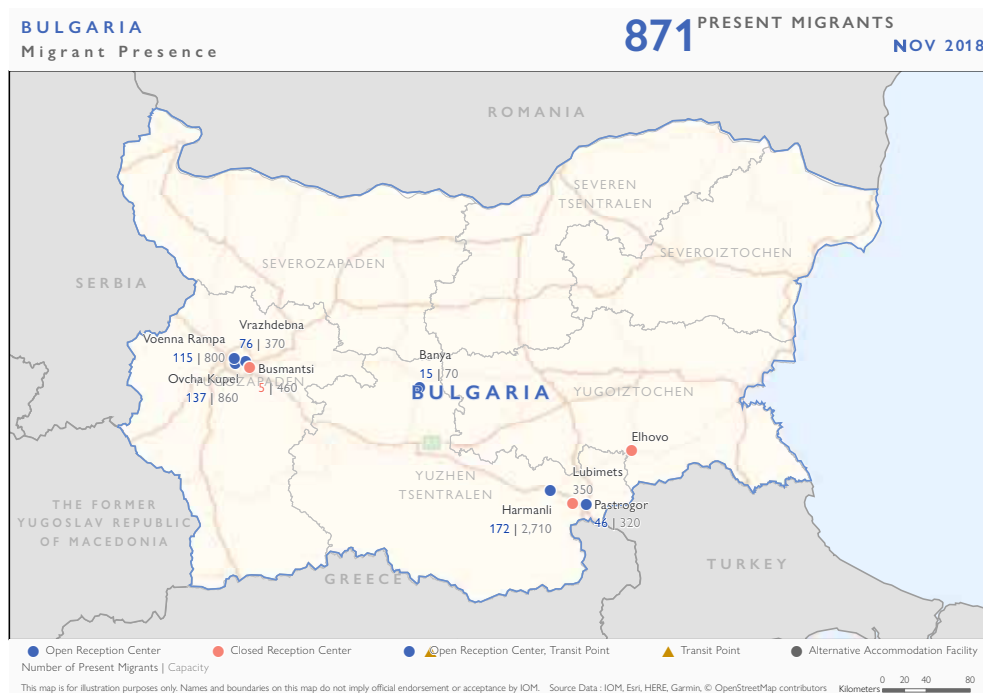
Table 2 Reception facilities in Bulgaria with information on occupancy and capacity as of the end of November 2018

Accommodation facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodated
Facilities run by the State Agency for Refugees		
Open Reception Centre in Banya	70	15
Open Reception Centre in Pastrogor	320	46
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Ovcha Kupel	860	137
Open Reception Centre in Sofia - Vrazhdebna	370	76
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Voenna Rampa	800	115
Closed Reception Centre in Harmanli	2,710	172
Closed Reception Centre in Sofia - Busmantsi	60	5
Facilities run by the Ministry of Interior		
Closed Reception Centre in Lyubimets	350	
Closed Reception Centre in Busmantsi	400	305
Closed Reception Centre in Elhovo (temporarily closed due to renovation)	N/A	
Total	5,940	871

Figure 20 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, November 2018



TRANSIT COUNTRIES

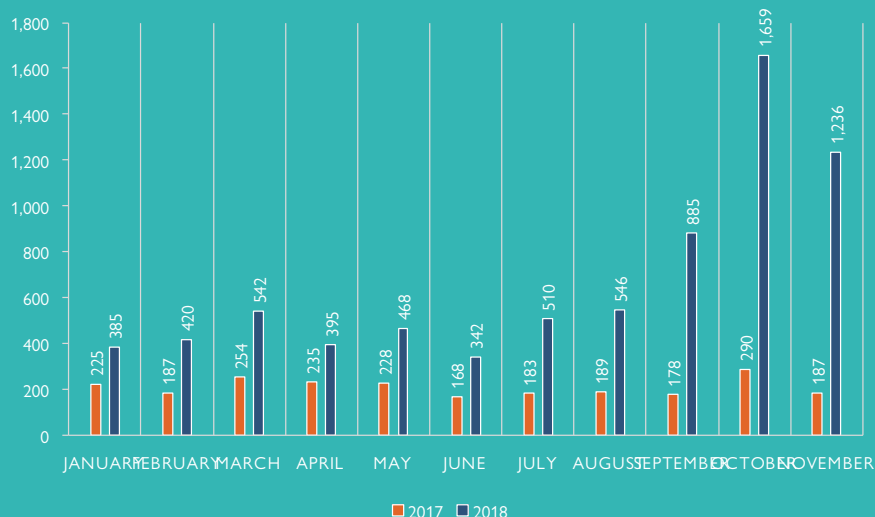
CROATIA

Developments during the reporting period

Based on available data from the Croatian Ministry of Interior, a total of 7,388 irregular migrants were apprehended between January and November 2018, three times more than the 2,324 registered in the same period in 2017. Despite the threefold increase in the past two years, irregular entries in 2018 are still far from the 102,275 registered in the first quarter of 2016¹⁸ and 163,621 reported in November 2015¹⁹. During this reporting period (1 – 30 November 2018), authorities registered 1,236 irregular migrants, 25 per cent decrease compared to the 1,659 reported in the previous month and seven times more than the 187 reported in November 2017.

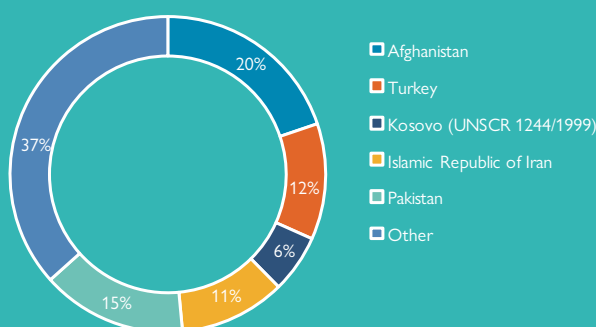
Afghanistan is the most common origin country reported by 20 per cent of all registered migrants, followed by Pakistan (15%), Turkey (12%) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (11%). The remaining 42 per cent of intercepted migrants were registered as nationals of more than 60 different nationality groups.

Figure 21 Number of apprehended migrants on entry and exit between January and November 2017 – 2018



Half of the overall apprehensions were registered in Primorsko-Goranska (28%) and Vukovarsko-Srijemska (26%) counties. The former is located in the far east of the country bordering Serbian and Bosnian territory, while the latter is in the country’s North-West bordering Slovenia. An increase in apprehensions in Primorsko-Goranska county is observed in the past three months together with an increase in irregular movements through Karlovačka county that encompasses the border areas between Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina and is in the vicinity of Una-Sana Canton.

Figure 22 Nationality breakdown of irregular migrants apprehended between January and November 2018



18 Data for 2016 is available only for the period prior to the implementation of the EU- Turkey Statement and the reduction in mixed-migration movement it induced in the Western Balkan region.

19 Data for 2015 is available only for the last quarter of the year, when the route through the region shifted from Serbia to Croatia due to the closure of the border by Hungarian authorities.

Map 7 Apprehensions in Croatia, by county, January – November 2018



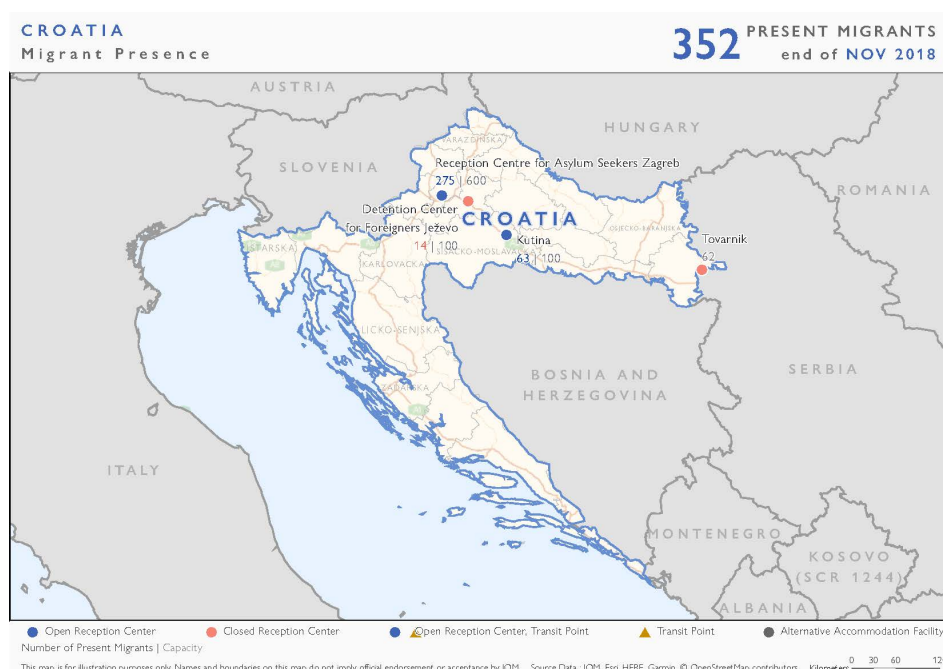
Migrant presence

By the end of November 2018, 352 asylum seekers were accommodated in open reception centres in Kutina and Zagreb, a slight decrease compared to 366 reported at the end of October. Most accommodated asylum seekers were of Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi and Iranian origin. Majority of accommodated persons are adult male (61%), 19 per cent are adult female and 20 per cent were children.

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

Accommodation facility	Capacity	Number of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers	Top origin countries
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	600	275	the Syrian Arab Republic, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Kutina	100	63	the Syrian Arab Republic, Islamic Republic of Iran and Ukraine
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Jezevo)	100(120)	14	Turkey, Algeria, Morocco
Total	800(820)	352	

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





ROMANIA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and November 2018, Romanian authorities apprehended a total of 804 migrants and asylum seekers on entry and exit from the country. 71 per cent of individuals (576) were apprehended on exit from the country, mainly towards Hungary (Arad, Satu Mare, Bihor and Timis County) and the remaining 29 per cent of individuals were intercepted entering from Bulgaria (Giurgiu, Timis, Caras Severin, Constanta and Dolj County) and Serbia (Timis and Caras Severin County). Arrivals this year have decreased three times when compared to the same period last year when 2,422 individuals were apprehended on exit and entry.

During this reporting period authorities apprehended registered 19 migrants and refugees on entry and exit from the country, a 87 per cent decrease compared to the 141 registered in the previous month and seven times more than the 130 registered in November 2017.

During this reporting period (1 – 30 November) authorities registered a total of 19 migrants from Iraq and Islamic Republic of Iran India to exit (7) and enter (12) the country.

Iraqi nationals are the largest registered nationality group this year (est. 58%), followed by Iranian (14%) and Afghan (7%) nationals. Migrants and asylum seekers from Syrian Arab Republic comprise another 6 per cent of the overall caseload, and those from Turkey represent 3 per cent.

Migrant presence

At the end of November, there were 440 migrants and asylum seekers registered as residing in state-run accommodation facilities. This represents a 5 per cent increase compared to the 462 reported at the end of October. More than half were in the asylum centres located in Bucharest (146), Giurgiu (56) and Galati (52).

Figure 23 Registered irregular migrants in Romania between January and November, 2017 - 2018

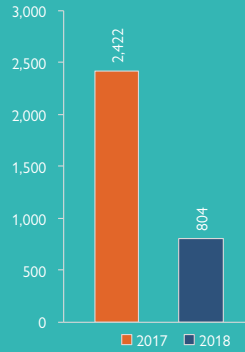


Figure 25 Nationality breakdown (%) of migrants apprehended between January and November 2018

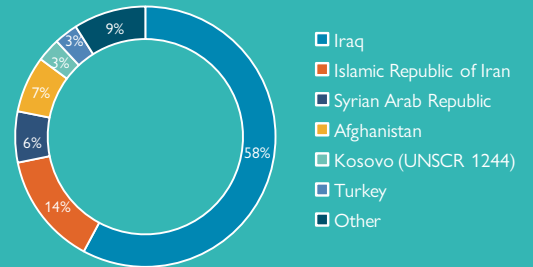
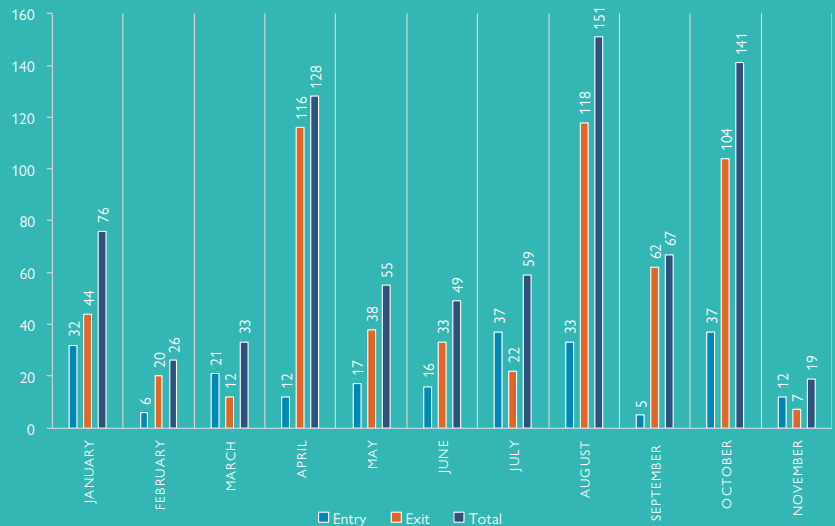
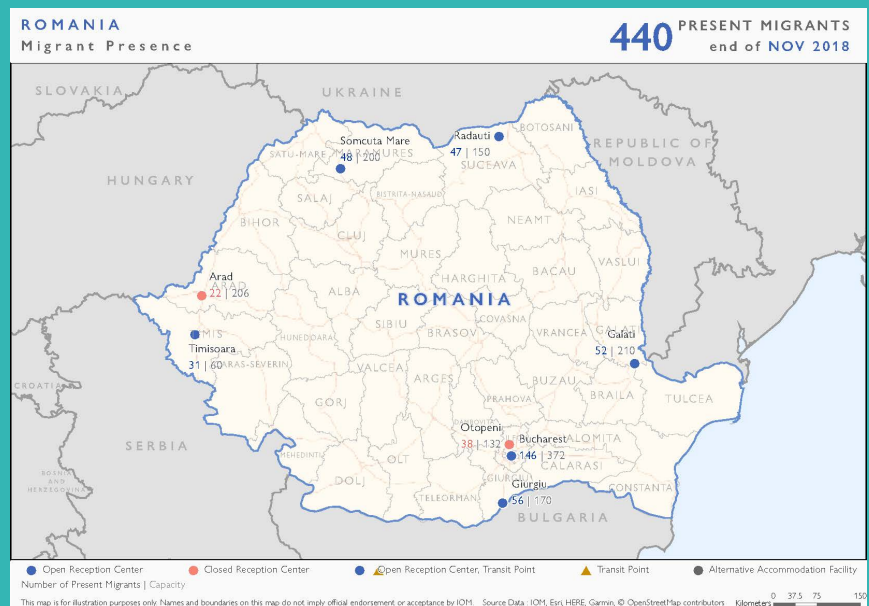


Figure 24 Apprehensions on entry and exit to Romania between January and November 2018



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



SERBIA

Developments during the reporting period

In the period between January and November a total of 8,152 new migrants and refugees were registered in the Reception Centres in Serbia²⁰, a 61 per cent increase compared to the same period last year when 5,068 migrants were registered. During this reporting period (1 – 30 November) 895 migrants were registered in the centres, 46 per cent decrease compared to 1,664 registered in October 2018 and almost twice the 514 registered in November 2017. Further on, number of registered arrivals in November 2018 is the lowest recorded since June this year when 1,103 arrivals were reported.

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 (68%) and Bulgaria (22%). 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.

1 December – in the woods near the Adasevcie Reception Centre, a lifeless body of a thirty-six-year-old migrant from the Islamic Republic of Iran was found. It is assumed that he was under the influence of alcohol and that he accidentally lost his life (fell and hit his head). The real cause of death will be known after the autopsy. More information [here](#).

Figure 26 Newly registered migrants in the reception centres in Serbia between January and November 2017 – 2018

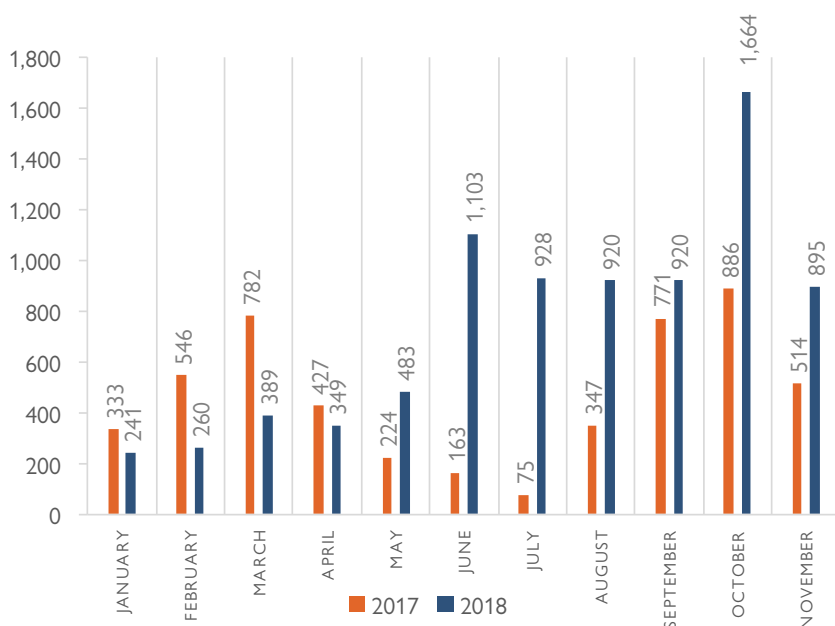
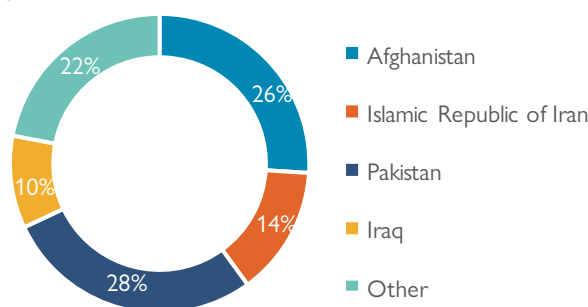


Figure 27 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in the reception centres during November 2018

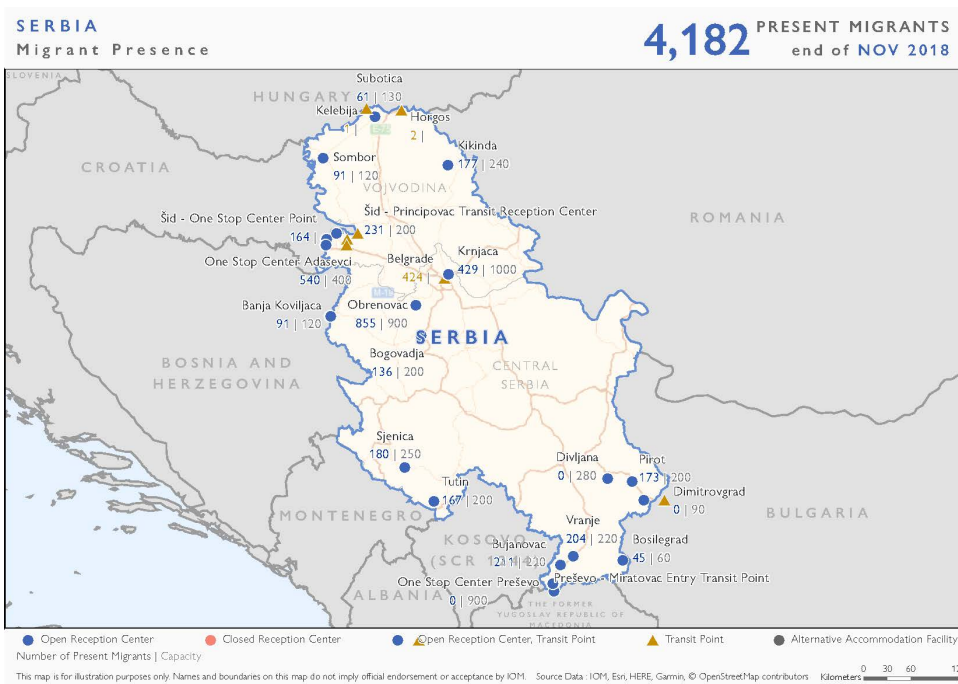


²⁰ Data on newly registered migrants in the reception centres in Serbia is used as a proxy estimation of the overall arrivals in the country.

Migrants presence

As of 30 November, there are estimated 4,182 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 3,422 registered in the beginning of November to the 3,758 reported at the end of the month. In addition to that, 424 migrants and refugees were observed residing outside the official reception system, mainly in the Belgrade City (219) and in unofficial camping sites in the vicinity of the border with Croatia, Hungary and Bosnia and Herzegovina (196). Available information indicates that the majority of migrants accommodated in the reception centres are of Afghan origin (36%) followed by those who declared Iranian (33%), Pakistani (15%), Iraqi (7%) and Bangladeshi (3%) origin, among others such as India, Somalia Ghana and Lebanon.

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



SLOVENIA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and November 2018 authorities in Slovenia apprehended 8,143 irregular migrants, five times the 1,720 reported in the same period in 2017, and four times the 1,927 reported for the whole 2017. During this reporting period (1 – 30 November) authorities registered a total of 687 irregular migrants, a 41 per cent decrease compared to the 1,168 reported in October and three times more than the 218 reported in November 2017.

Pakistan and Afghanistan were the most commonly reported countries of origin, with 36 per cent of individuals registered (25% and 11% respectively). Algeria (9%), Islamic Republic of Iran (8%) and the Syrian Arab Republic (7%) were the remaining origin countries reported in the top 5 nationality groups registered. One third of irregular migrants were registered arriving from a dozen different countries, such as Turkey, Iraq, Algeria, India and Albania.

Figure 28 Irregular migrants apprehended in Slovenia, monthly overview for 2017 and 2018

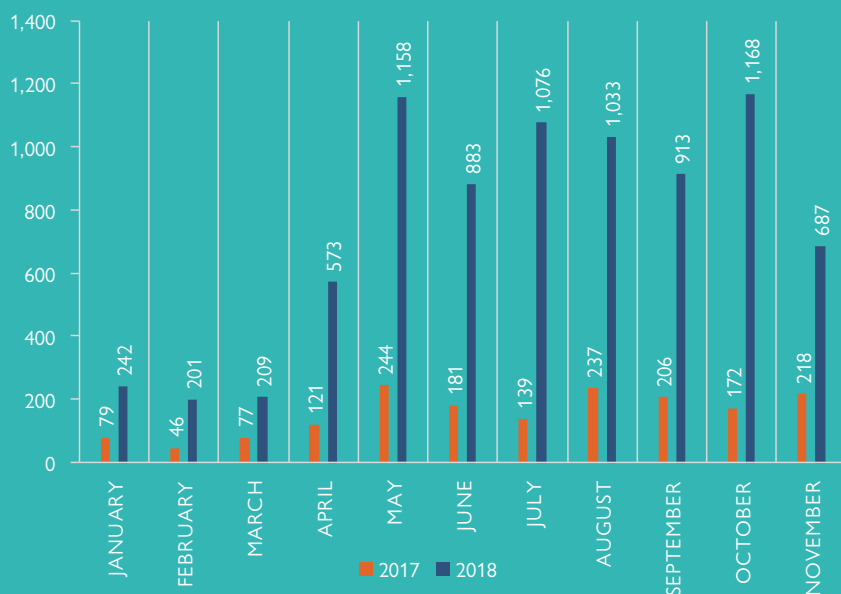
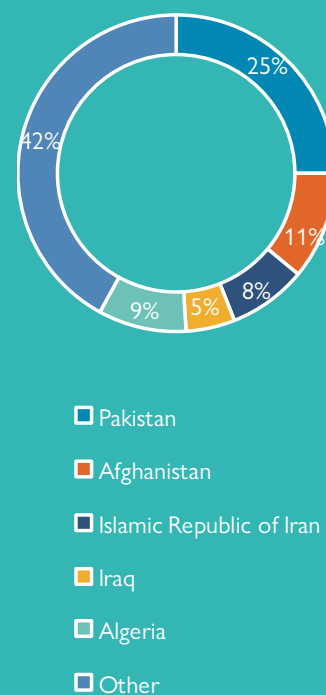


Figure 29 Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and November 2018



15 November –According to the Slovenian Press Agency (STA), the government has appointed an interdepartmental task force to draw up and implement a strategy for managing migration. The strategy will cover economic and irregular migration, international protection and integration.

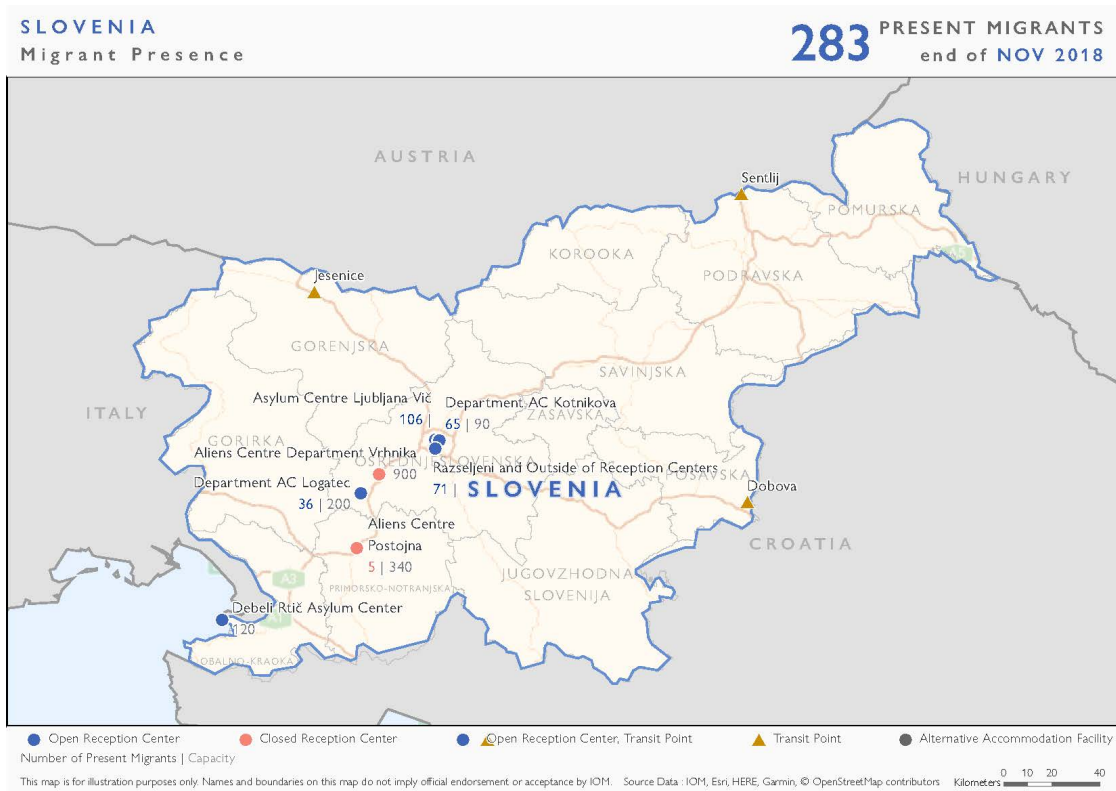
27 November –According to police data, the Ilirska Bistrica police apprehended a group of six irregular migrants on Tuesday morning, presumably coming from Algeria. One migrant drowned while crossing the Reka River (SW).

29 November –According to the STA, Interior Minister Boštjan Poklukar highlighted organized trafficking as the biggest challenge Slovenia is facing in migrations, as he attended a ministerial of the Salzburg Forum in Slovakia.

Migrant presence

At the end of November 2018, there were 283 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in different facilities around the country. This represents a 25 per cent decrease compared to the 375 reported at the end of October and is 20 per cent more than the 234 reported at the end of November 2017.

Map 12 Accommodation facilities in Slovenia with information on occupancy and capacity, November 2018



THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Developments during the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2018, authorities registered a total of 3,050 migrants and asylum seekers, which is seven times the number reported in the same period in 2017 (462) and a significant contrast with more than 89,771 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 152 apprehensions between April and November 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 3,050 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.

During this reporting period (1 – 30 November), authorities in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia registered 92 new arrivals, a 73 per cent decrease from the 342 reported in October 2018, and a significant contrast with the 50 apprehensions reported in November 2017.

More than a half of all registered migrants this year were of Iranian origin (56%), followed by those from Afghanistan (10%), Afghanistan (10%), Iraq (9%) and 15 per cent of other nationalities.

Figure 30 Registered arrivals to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia between January and November 2018

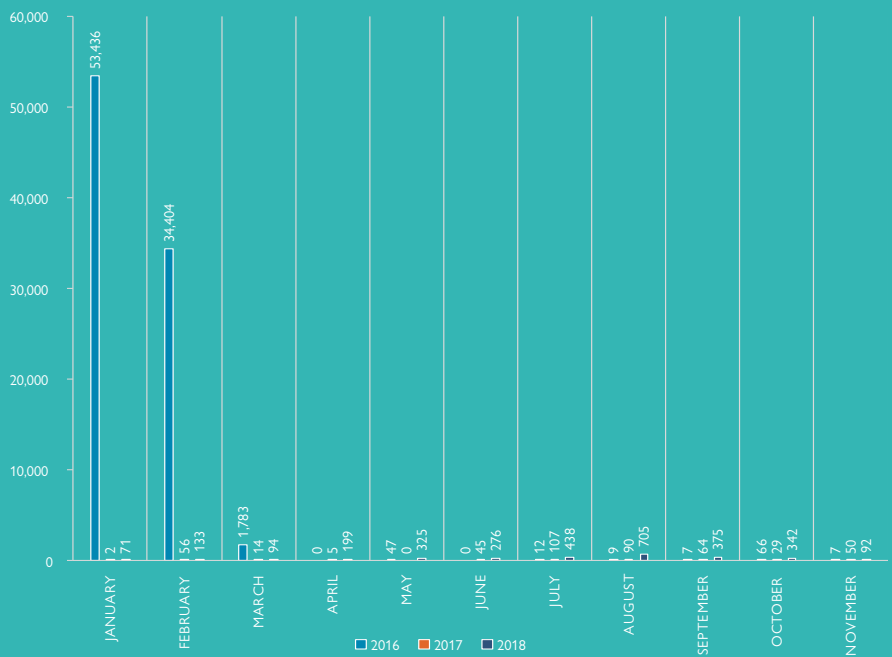


Figure 31 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in November 2018

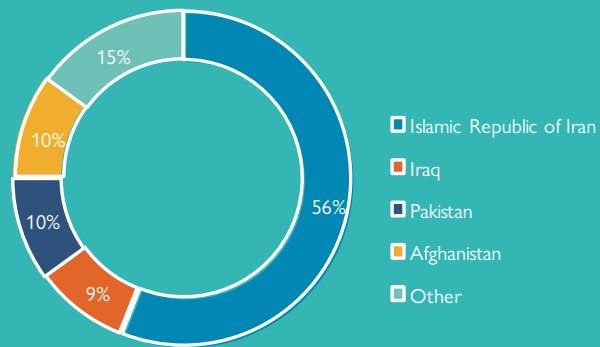
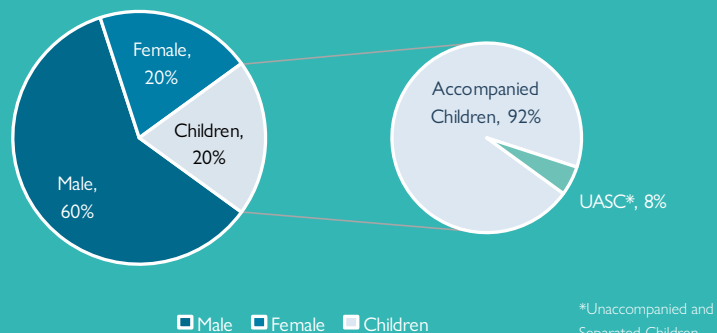


Figure 32 Age/sex breakdown of intercepted irregular migrants in November 2018



*Unaccompanied and Separated Children.

Migrant presence

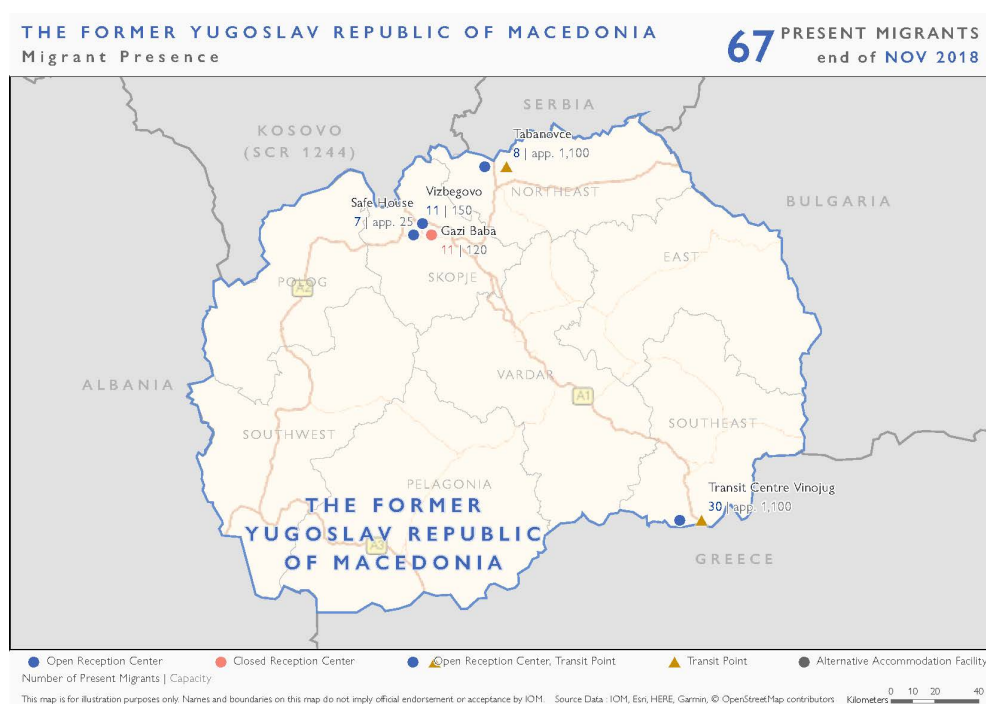
The available data shows that on 30 November 2018, there were 67 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in reception centres around the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. A slight decrease compared to October 2018, when 74 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the reception centres. Majority of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers were Iraqi nationals (16) followed by those from India (10), Islamic Republic of Iran (6), the Syrian Arab Republic (6), Afghanistan (6), Pakistan (4) and seven more individuals from Libya, Palestinian Territories, Congo, Russian Federation and Algeria. 29 of the individuals are adult males, 7 adult females and 20 children.²¹

Additionally, the Red Cross teams present near the norther border with Serbia reported assisting 2,129 persons, according to their October report. The Red Cross mobile team present in the close vicinity of the northern border with Serbia assisted 1,235 persons.

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

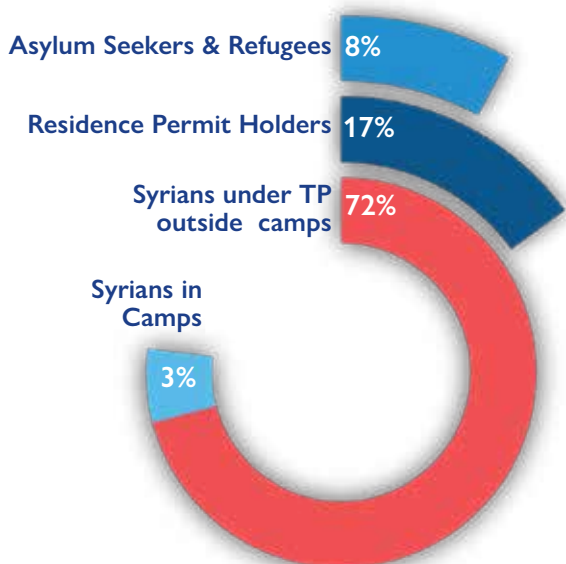
Name of Accommodation	Facility	Capacity*	Currently Accommodating
"Vinojug" Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)		1,100-1,200	30
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)		1,100	8
Vizbegovo – Reception centre for Asylum Seekers		150	11
Gazi Baba – Reception centre for Foreigners		120	11
Vlae – Safe House		25-30	7
TOTAL		2,495-2,600	67

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



21 Data on nationalities and gender excludes the Gazi Baba Reception Centre for Foreigners

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 (3,607,563* individuals) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR, as of end of November 2018, 368,230** asylum-seekers and refugees from countries including Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Somalia constitute another significant group of foreign nationals. The number of foreign nationals has increased by 271,233 in comparison to November 2017 (3.7 million foreign nationals), most of the increase was recorded as Syrian nationals (247,648).

In addition, there are 808,870* foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits including humanitarian residency holders. This number was 216,899 less in November 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.

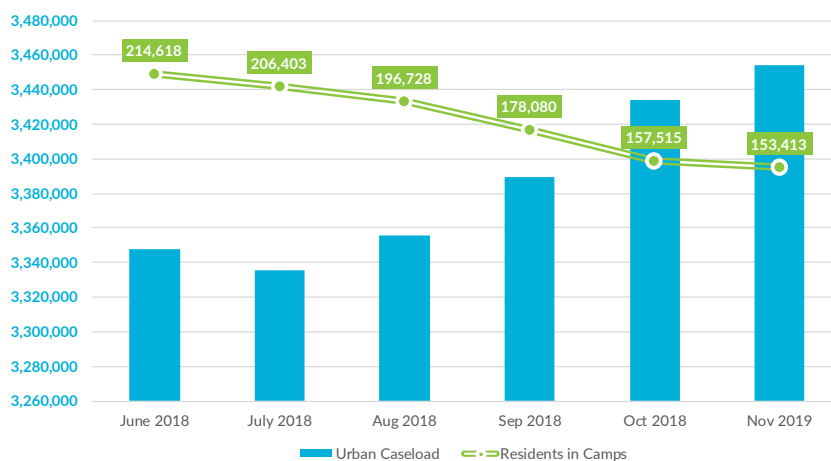
*Data source DGMM, 29.11.2018

**Data source UNHCR, 31.10.2018

Turkey's Temporary Protection regime grants the 3,607,563 Syrian nationals the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority- 3,454,150 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. 153,413 Syrians live in 13 camps the majority of which are also located close to the Syrian border. Twenty one temporary accommodation centers were hosting migrants in Turkey in November 2017; however, currently eight of the centers are no longer operational. As a result, there is a decrease of 74,236 persons in the centers' residence numbers.

*Data source DGMM, 29.11.2018

Monthly Population Chart of Persons Under Temporary Protection



Asylum Seekers and Refugees

Another significant group of foreign nationals in Turkey are 368,230* asylum-seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Afghanistan and Iraq. An increase of 23,585 persons has been recorded in this category in comparison to November 2017.

*Data Source UNHCR, 31.10.2018

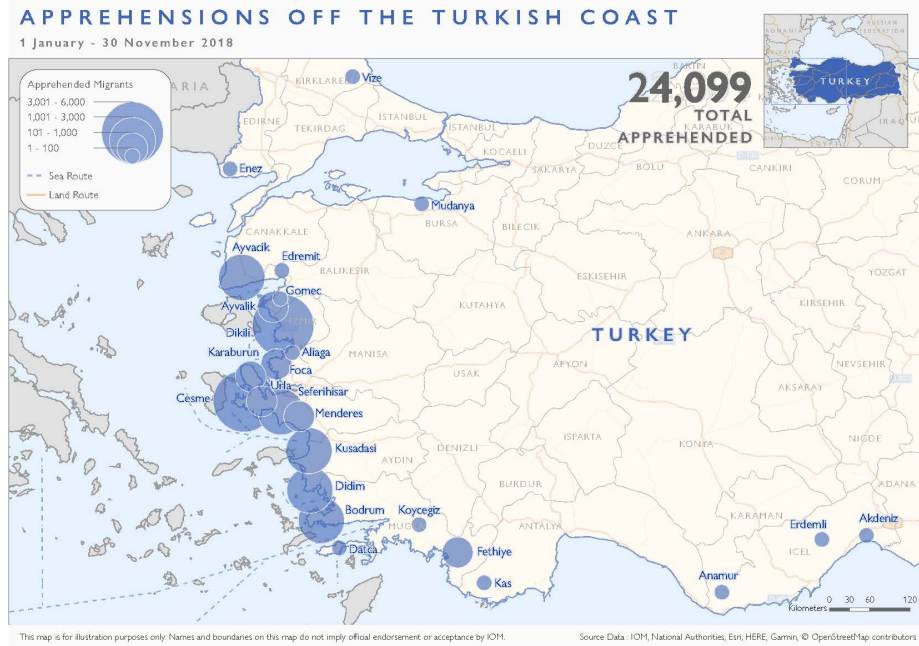
Residence Permit Holders

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 808,870 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	46%
Iraq	39%
Islamic Republic of Iran	11%
Somalia	2%
Others	3%



Apprehended/Rescued Persons on Sea



The Turkish Coast Guard apprehended 1,187 irregular migrants in November yet seven fatalities was recorded. The number of irregular migrants were 2,052 in November 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 November 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	88	88	2,993	3,020	9	9	8	9
October	83	85	3,218	3,227	12	12	1	4
November	38	42	1,116	1,187	7	7	13	16
Total	595	623	22,819	24,099	63	91	55	81

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, Central African, Somalian, Iraqi, Pakistani, Congolese, Senegalese and Malian.

*Data source T.C.G., 30.11.2018

Apprehended Persons on Land

Apprehensions by Turkish Land Forces (1 - 30 November 2018)			
Entry		Exit	
Syrian Arab Republic	10,453	Greece	4,658
Greece	1,563	Bulgaria	112
Islamic Republic of Iran	196	Iraq	53
Iraq	50	Syrian Arab Republic	39
		Islamic Republic of Iran	13
		Georgia	2
Total	12,262	Total	4,877

According to Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) daily figures, in November 2018, 17,139 irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian and Greek borders of Turkey. In comparison, this number was 52,948 in November 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 Syrian Arab Republic, with a total number of 10,492 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 decrease in the irregular border entries from Syrian Arab Republic to Turkey (3,307). In October 2018, 13,760 irregular entries of persons were recorded at this border.

*Data Source T.A.F., 30.11.2018



Known Entry and Exit Points

Known entry points by land: Hatay, Kilis, Şanlıurfa (from Syrian Arab Republic), Silopi, Çukurca (from Iraq), Şemdinli, Yüksekova, Başkale, Ağrı, Doğubeyazıt (from 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 Lesbos, Samos, Chios, Symi, Kos and Rodos)

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

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

Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey

On 18 March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving Greece to Turkey after 20 March 2016. In this regard, according to DGMM reports, 1,794 migrants and refugees have been readmitted to



Turkey from Greece between 4 April 2016 and 22 November 2018. Main returning points from Greece include Lesbos, Chios, Kos and Samos and the main readmission points to Turkey include Dikili, Çeşme, Bodrum and Adana (through the airport).

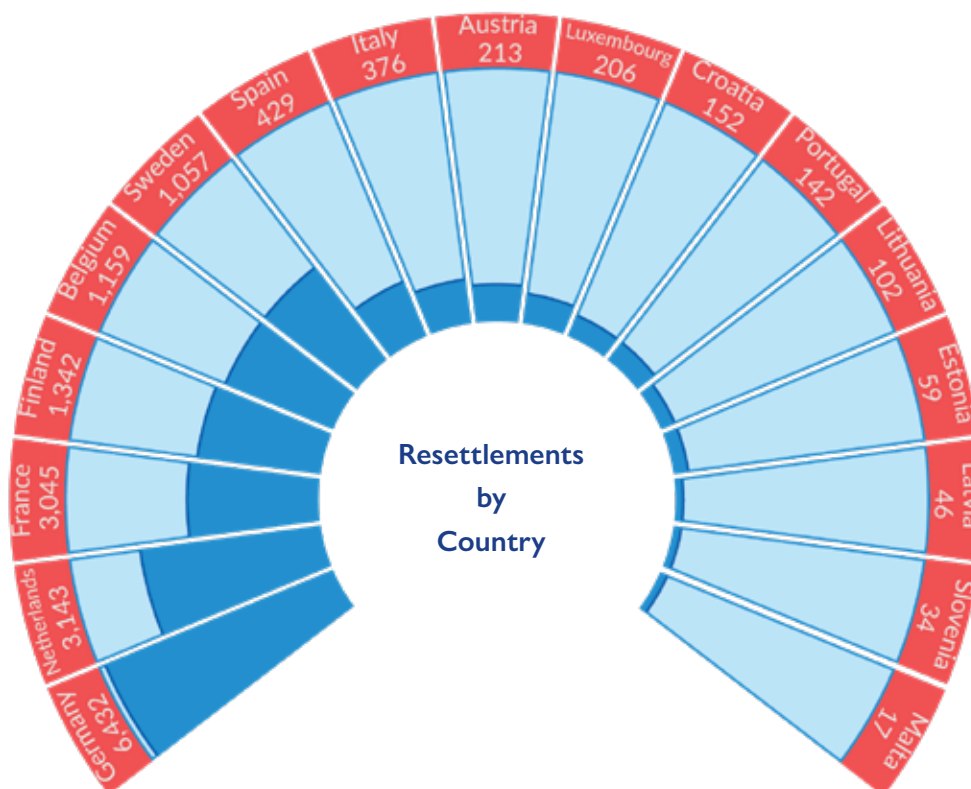
Nationality breakdown of the readmitted is shown in the graphic below and “others” category includes countries of Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Cameroon, Nepal, Myanmar, Guinea, Senegal, Ghana, Palestinian Territories, Tunisia, Côte d’Ivoire, Haiti, Lebanon, Mali, Dominica,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

*Data source DGMM, 22.11.2018

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 November 2018, there are 17,954 persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, the Netherlands, France and Finland.

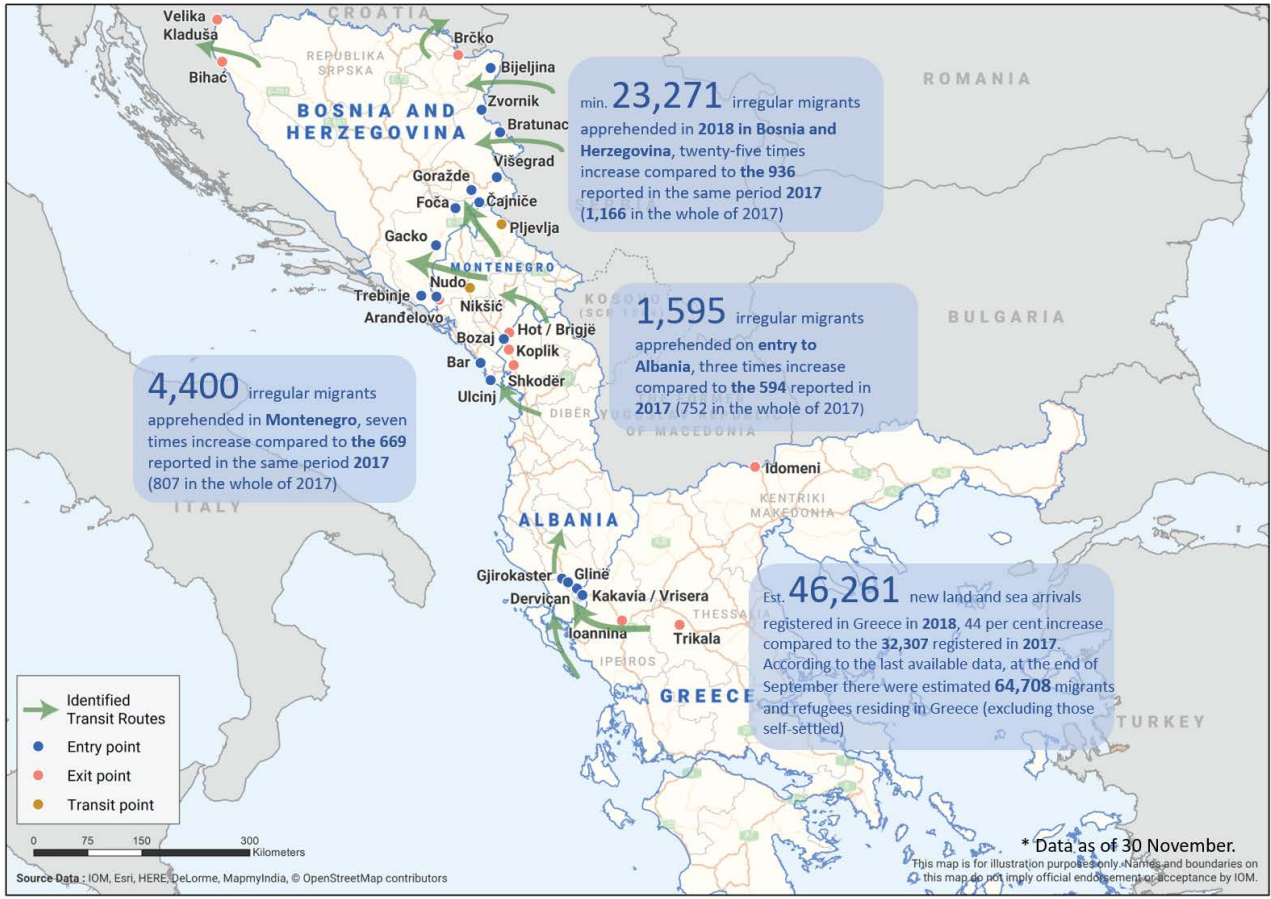
*Data Source DGMM, 29.11.2018



mpmturkey@iom.int

*Disclaimer: Maps in this chapter are 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.



Migrants in Bihać, Bosnia and Herzegovina.
© Munever Salihović/IOM 2018

ALBANIA

Developments during the reporting period

At the end of November 2018 Albanian authorities reported 1,595 irregular entries in the Gjirokaster region. Available data indicates three times increase compared to the 594 reported in the same period 2017 and two times more than the 792 registered by the end of November 2016. During this reporting period (1 – 30 November 2018), there were 44 new arrivals reported, two times less than the 96 reported in the same period 2017 and 94 registered in November 2016.

In March 2018, DTM established a Flow Monitoring Point in the north of Albania to capture outgoing flows towards Montenegro. Since the beginning of the activities, there were 1,685 migrants apprehended on exit from the country. 205 migrants were intercepted in November a 33 per cent decrease compared to 306 registered in the previous month. When comparing monthly outgoing and incoming flows, outgoing flows were surpassing the incoming flows since June this year. There were 1,380 migrants registered on exit from the country, three times more than the 396 registered on entry to the country.

The Syrian Arab Republic was the most common nation of origin reported by registered irregular migrants, declared in 51 per cent of cases. The remaining 46 per cent of the caseload reported belonging to more than 15 different nationality groups, including Pakistan (14%), Iraq (11%), Algeria (5%), Morocco (4%) and others.

Figure 33 Registered arrivals to Albania between January and November 2016 - 2018

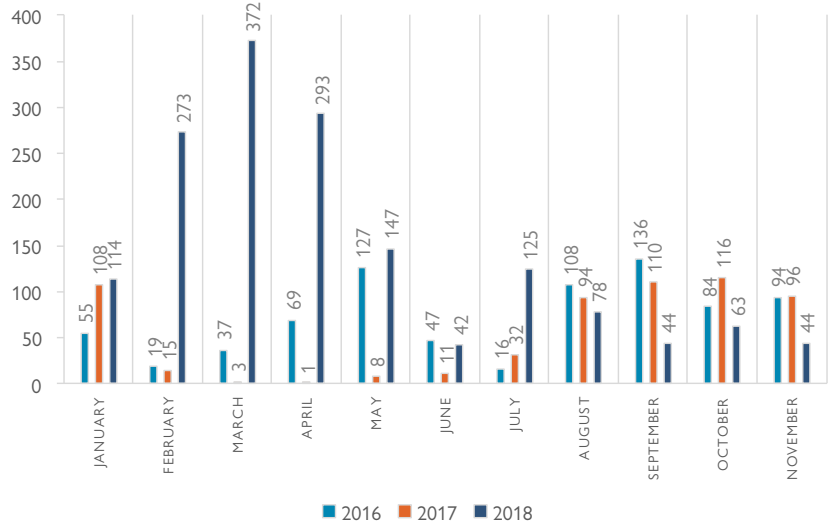


Figure 34 Apprehensions on exit and entry in Albania, March - November 2018²²

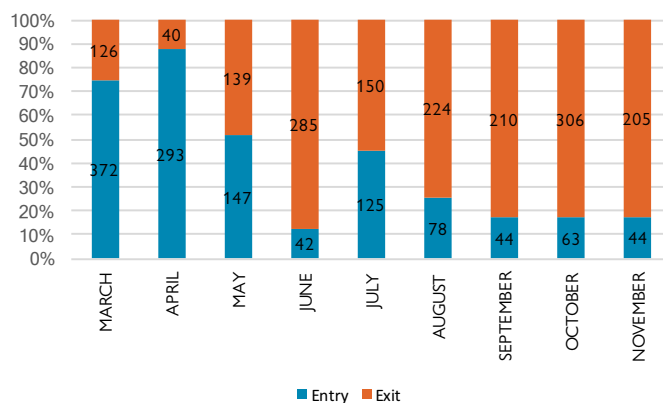
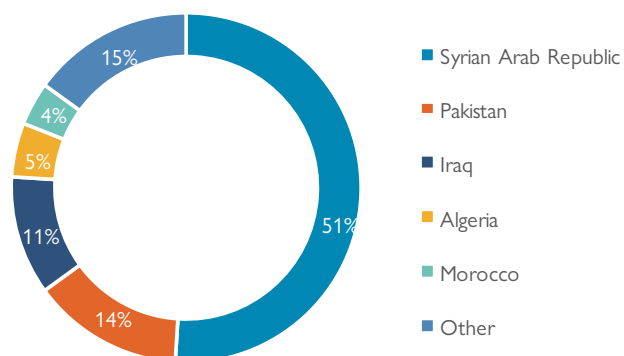


Figure 35 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals between January and November 2018



²² Data on apprehensions on exit available only as of March 2018.

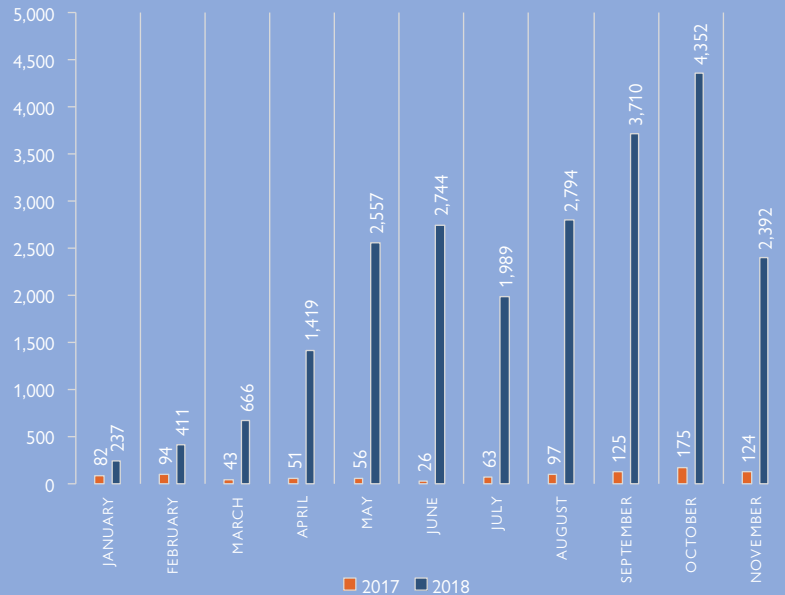
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and November authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina registered a total of 23,271 irregular migrants who entered the country. This represents a twenty-five times increase compared to the 936 reported in the same period last year and twenty times the 1,166 registered in the whole of 2017. During this reporting period (1 – 30 November) Bosnian authorities reported 2,392 new irregular migrants, a 45 per cent decrease compared to the previous month when 4,352 arrivals were reported.

Available nationality breakdown shows that Pakistan is the most common country of origin declared by almost a third of the overall registered population (34%). Iranian nationals comprise 17 per cent of the overall registered irregular migrants who entered the country during this reporting period, followed by those from Syria (12%), Afghanistan (12%), Iraq (9%) and 31 different other nationality groups. Arrivals of Iranian nationals dropped down during this reporting period, mainly related to the cancellation of the vis free regime between Islamic Republic of Iran and Serbia. Almost a quarter of all registered migrants in September and October reported Iranian nationality, while in November, only 8 per cent of the registered arrivals declared coming from Islamic Republic of Iran.

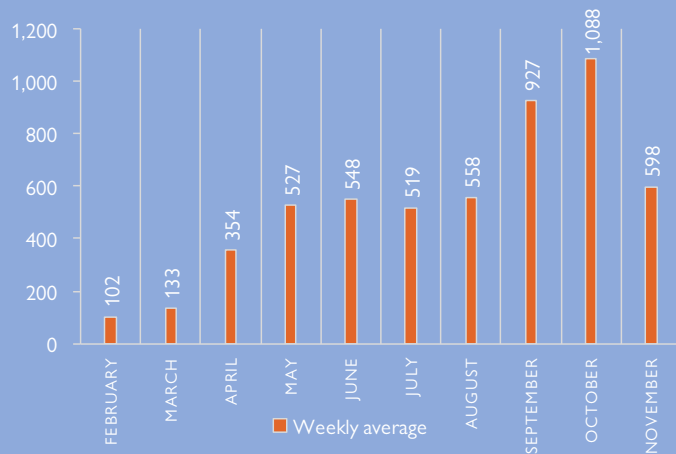
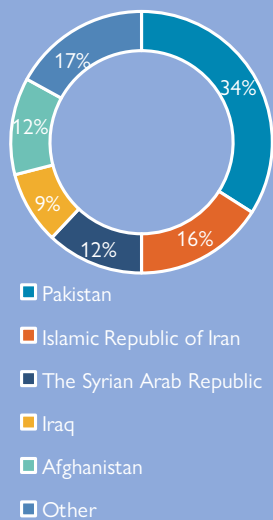
Figure 36 Registered irregular migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and November, 2017 - 2018



According to available weekly data, in average 598 new migrants were registered arriving in Bosnia and Herzegovina in November, a 45 per cent decrease compared to the 1,088 calculated for October 2018. The increase in weekly arrivals started in the second quarter of the year with an average of 476 weekly arrivals between April and June, followed by an average of 669 new entries on a weekly basis between July and September. Arrivals peaked in October 2018 when 1,088 arrivals were reported on a weekly basis reaching the total of 4,352 arrivals for the month. Eventually related to the deteriorated weather conditions, arrivals decreased throughout November to an average of 598 weekly arrivals.

Figure 37 Irregular entries to Bosnia and Herzegovina, weekly average between February – November 2018²³

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

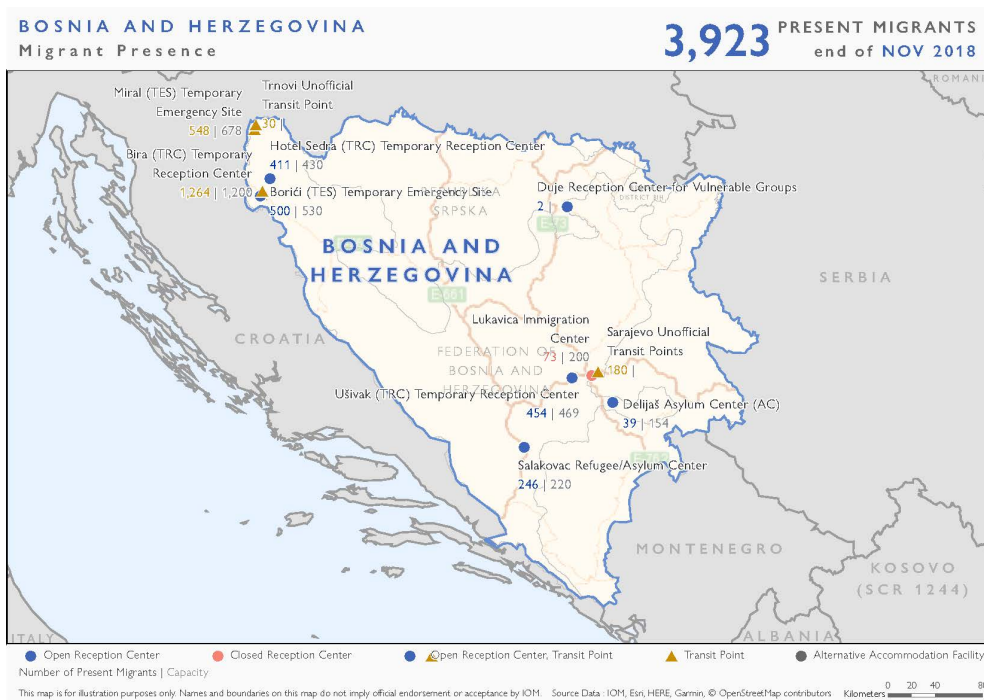


²³ Weekly data became available in February 2018.

Migrants presence

UN agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that estimated 4,500 to 6,000 migrants and refugees are residing in the country at the end of November 2018. According to IOM estimates, 3,923 individuals were registered in different official reception facilities and unofficial sites at the end of November, mainly in the North-West part of the country and around the Capital, Sarajevo.

Map 14 Accommodation facilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina with information on occupancy and capacity, November 2018



KOSOVO²⁴

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1-30 November 2018), authorities in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999) reported 89 new irregular entries to the country, a 90 per cent increase compared to the 47 reported in the previous month. Further on, entries in November are six times higher compared to 16 registered in the same period in 2017 and three times increase compared to 26 registered in November 2016. A total of 434 irregular migrants arrived in the country since the beginning of 2018, three times the 147 reported between January and November 2017 and twice the 261 reported in the same period 2016.

According to the available nationality breakdown of migrants and asylum seekers registered in Kosovo²⁵ this year, Syria is the first reported nationality, declared by 41 per cent of all individuals. Another 18 per cent were registered as Turkish nationals, 17 per cent as Palestinian and 6 per cent Iraqi nationals. The remaining 18 per cent is distributed among nine different nationality groups. Of the 89 registered in November 2018, 94 per cent are male, 6 per cent female and 11 per cent of the total were registered as children with families.

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

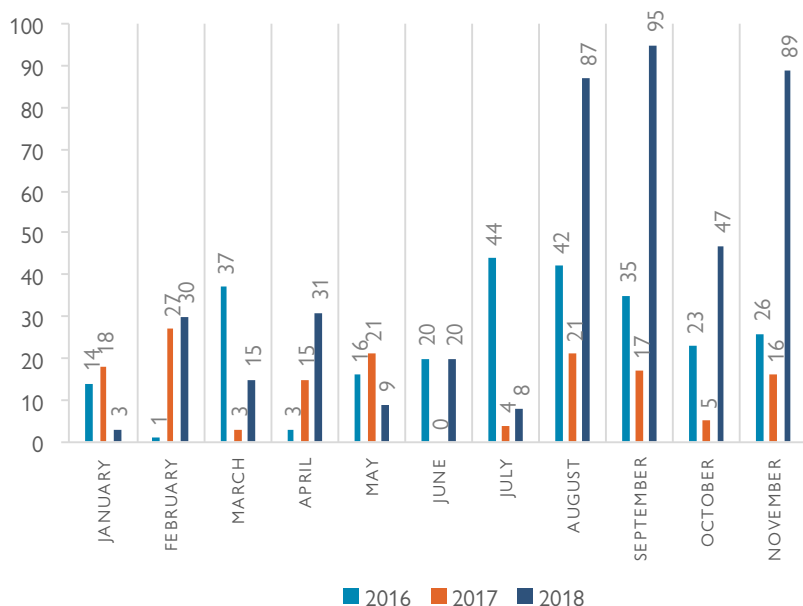


Figure 40 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants and asylum seekers between January and November 2018

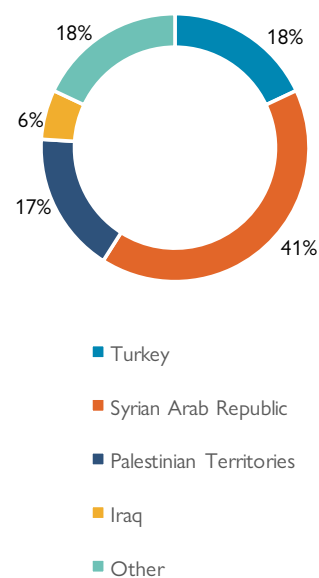
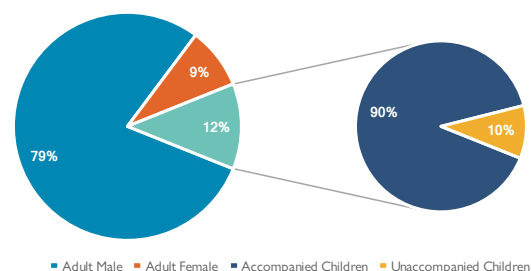


Figure 41 Age/Sex Breakdown of migrants and asylum seekers registered between January and November 2018



Migrant presence

On 30 November 2018, a total of 109 asylum seekers were present in Kosovo. 72 per cent of registered individuals are Turkish nationals followed by those from Syrian Arab Republic (10), Palestinian Territories (6) and from the countries in the Western Balkans region. Number of asylum seekers increased slightly from the end of October when 89 individuals were residing in the official accommodation centers.

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.

²⁵ 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

Between January and the end of November 2018, a total of 4,400 migrants and refugees were registered, representing a seven-times increase compared to 669 reported in the same period last year. The total number of migrants and refugees who arrived in Montenegro this year represents five times increase compared to 807 registered in the whole of 2017 and fourteen times the 308 reported between January and December 2016. During this reporting period (1 – 30 November), authorities in Montenegro registered 329 migrants and refugees, a 50 per cent decrease compared to the 659 reported in October 2018.

An estimated 46 per cent of registered individuals were from the Syrian Arab Republic. Another 17 per cent are registered as Pakistani nationals, 8 per cent Iraqi, 7 per cent are Algerian and another 7 per cent reported Palestinian nationality. 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 38 percentage points between 2017 and 2018 (from 8 to 46 per cent). In contrast, the presence of Algerian nationals decreased by 40 percentage points, from 47 per cent calculated at the end of 2017 to only 7 per cent registered this year.

Figure 42 Arrivals to Montenegro between January and November 2016 – 2018

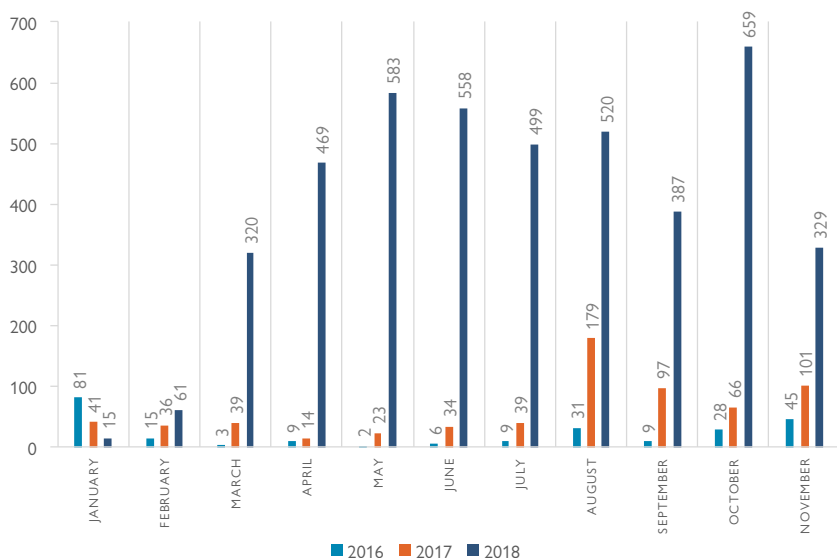
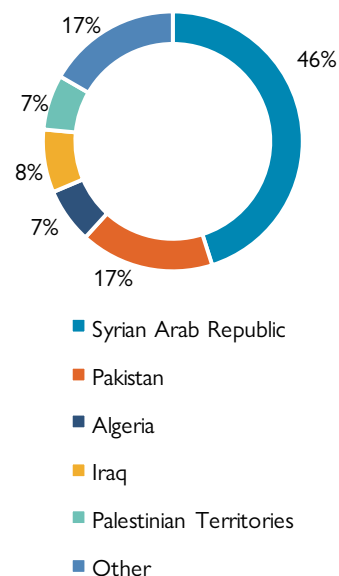


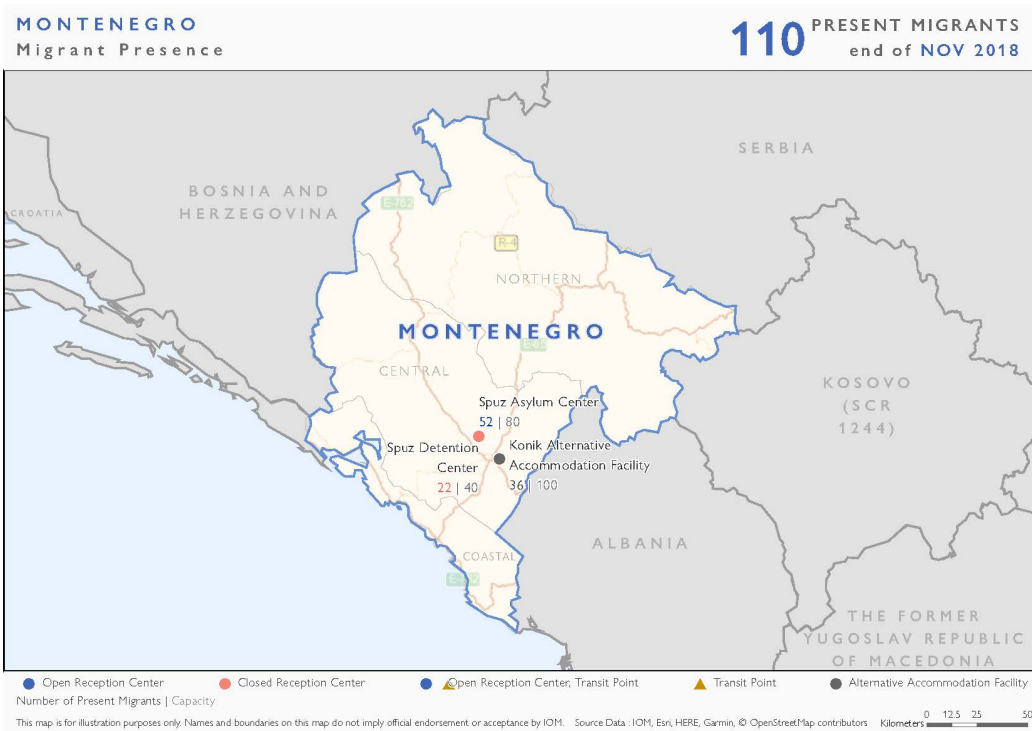
Figure 43 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants between January and November 2018



Migrant presence

At the end of November 2018, there were 110 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in three accommodation facilities and centres around the country, a 60 per cent decrease from the 273 accommodated during the previous reporting period (1 – 31 October 2018) and 44 per cent decrease compared to 198 reported at the end of November 2017.

Map 15 Accommodation facilities in Montenegro with information on occupancy and capacity, November 2018



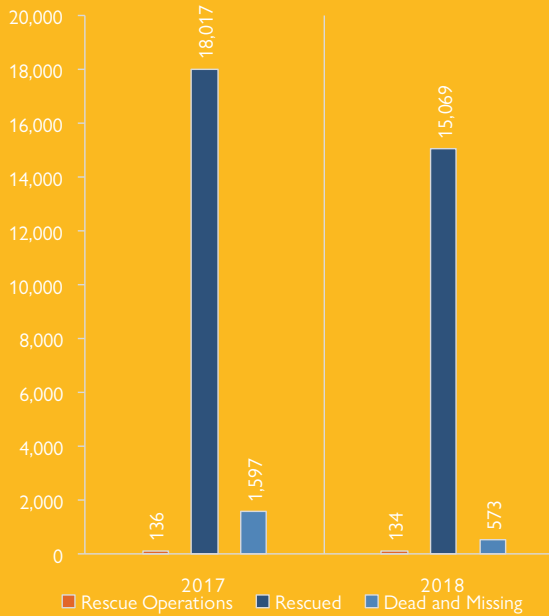
CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN

LIBYA

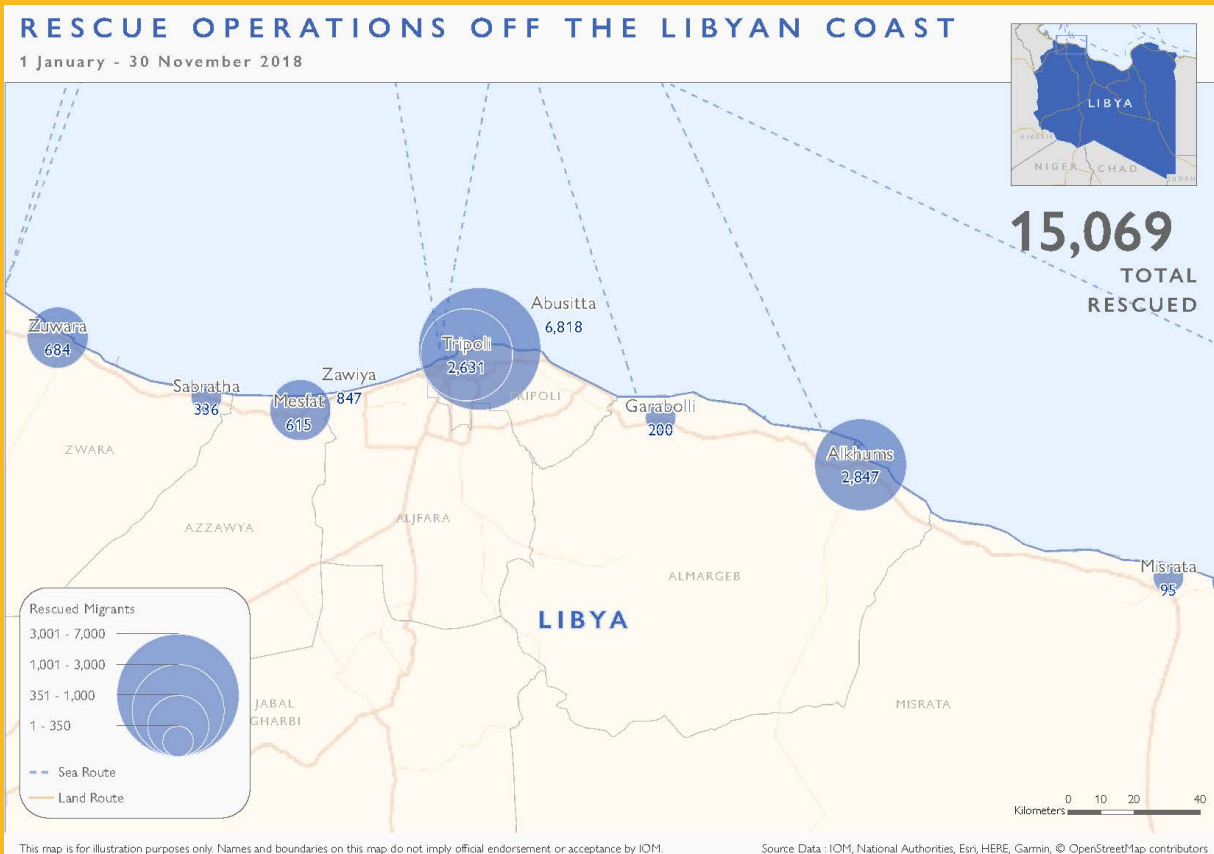
Developments during the reporting period

Between January and November 2018, the Libyan Coast Guard carried out 134 rescue operations in which they rescued 15,069 migrants and reported 573 dead and missing migrants (no missing or dead reported in November). Available data for 2017 indicates a slight decrease in the number of operations this year compared to the same period in 2017 when 136 operations were reported. The number of rescued migrants has decreased – from 18,017 in 2017 to 15,069 in 2018. The number of dead and missing migrants decreased significantly from 1,597 registered between January and November 2017 to 573 reported at the end of November 2018.

Figure 44 Rescue operations by the Libyan Coast Guard between January and November 2017 – 2018



Map 16 Rescue operations off the Libyan coast, January – November 2018

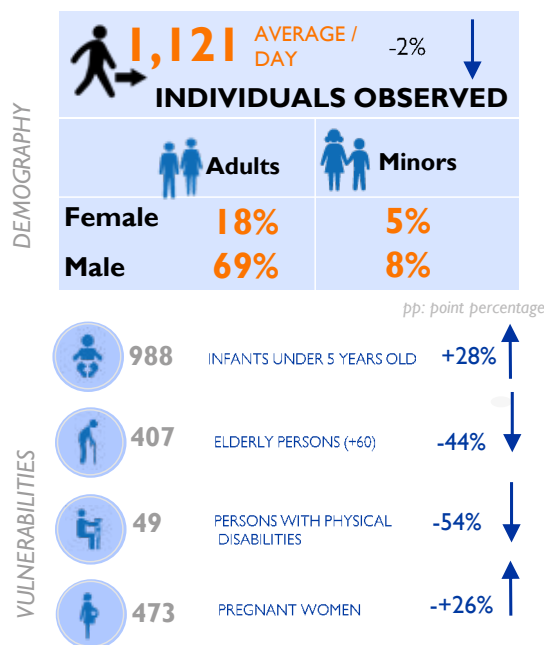


NIGER

Between 1 and 31 October 2018²⁶, 34,751 individuals were observed transiting through the 6 active Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Niger. Outflows observed (13,728 individuals) represent 40 per cent of all flows, while incoming flows (10,379 persons) represent 29 per cent. 31 per cent of flows observed at the five FMPs in October were internal movements within Niger and were observed at the most recently established FMPs: 32 per cent Séguédine, followed by Magaria (22%) and Arlit (18%) and Dan Barto (17%). The increase in flows observed in 2018 may be linked to stricter migration controls and criminalization of irregular migration. Read more [here](#).

The most recent of the 6 FMPs was set up during the previous reporting period in Niger (Dan Issa) to better understand migration routes along the southern part of Niger. This FMP complements the existing FMP network established in Arlit and Séguédine, in addition to the three FMPs set up in August Dan Barto, Magaria and Tahoua. There are now three cross border FMPs (Dan Barto, Dan Issa and Magaria) that 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.

Figure 45 Profile of migrants interviewed in Niger, October 2018



Map 17 DTM Flow Monitoring presence in Niger

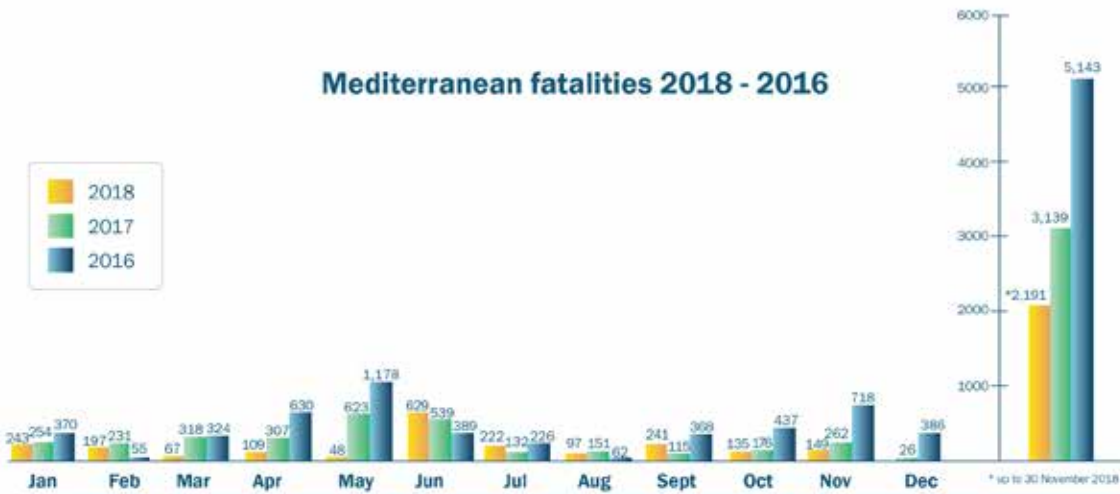


26 Last available data at the time of the closure of this report.

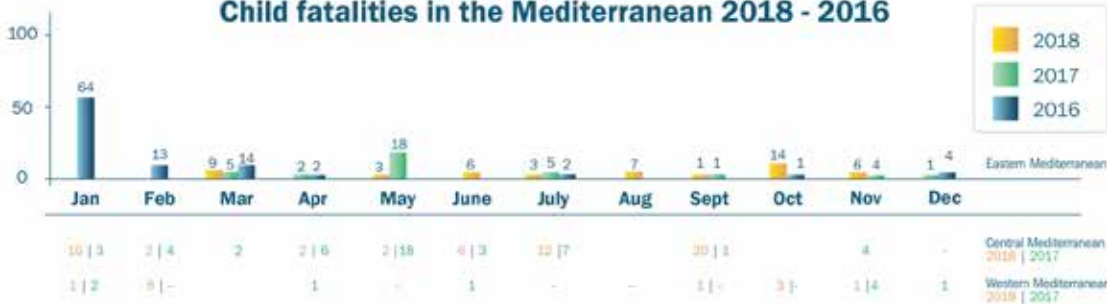
MISSING MIGRANTS: FATALITIES/MISSING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AEGEAN



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 analyze 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. Data on arrivals is displayed and regularly updated (twice a week) on the [Flow Monitoring Europe Geportal](#).

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 2017 is available on the [IOM portal for Mediterranean](#).

[DTM Baseline Assessment Report Round 2](#)



[Turkey - Flow Monitoring Surveys Analysis: Migrant Vulnerabilities](#)

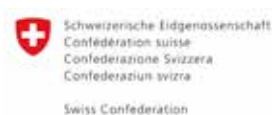


[Turkey - Migrants Presence Monitoring](#)



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 in Turkey supported by:



Data collection activities supported by:

