


 **270**
Migrants interviewed

 **27**
Average age

 **94%** **6%**
Male Female

 **77%** Single
 **16%** Married
*Seven per cent stated "other"

 **753**
Migrants were registered
Source: Department for Border Affairs and IOM in the Temporary Transit Centers (TTC) in the country

This report, based on a multi-method and multi-source approach, provides insights into the profiles, experiences, needs, routes travelled and intentions of migrants transiting through North Macedonia. Data was collected from 1 April to 30 June 2024. IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) enumerators surveyed 270 migrants in TTC Vinojug and TTC Tabanovce.

PROFILES

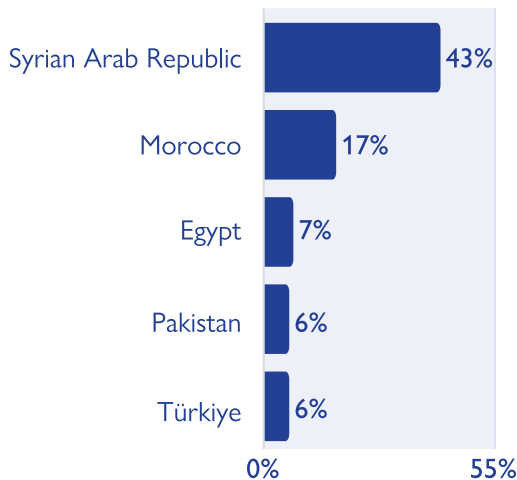
The main nationalities transiting through North Macedonia in the second quarter of 2024 were Syrian nationals, representing 43 per cent of the surveyed group, followed by Moroccan nationals at 17 per cent, and nationals of Egypt at 7 per cent of the sample. Nationals of Pakistan and Turkey each comprised six per cent of the sample. Most migrants on the move are single men who hope and aim for family reunification at their desired destination. In this sample, 94 per cent were men, and 77 per cent of the respondents were single. Two thirds (66%) of migrants passing through North Macedonia are between the ages 18 and 29.

Map 1: Most prevalent routes travelled by migrants within North Macedonia



This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Figure 1: Top five nationalities, n=270



Source: DTM North Macedonia, Apr-Jun 2024, n=270
Other nationalities constituted 9%.

JOURNEYS

Most (96%) entered North Macedonia from Greece, and 58 per cent reported being facilitated when crossing the border, with an average cost of 1,600 EUR per entry. In the second quarter of the year, facilitation rates decreased by 16 per cent, and the price of border crossing increased by 400 EUR. At the time of the interview, 75 per cent of the respondents reported being in the country for less than 5 days; the flow of migrants transiting through North Macedonia is rather quick. Within the country, all the respondents stated they walked and 57 per cent were also transported in private vehicles. Thirty per cent resided in temporary transit centres (TTC), a 24 per cent decrease in comparison to the first quarter, and 8 per cent slept outside or in abandoned buildings. Surveys collected in Republic of Serbia, indicate that 89 per cent of respondents reported not being registered with the authorities while transiting through North Macedonia.

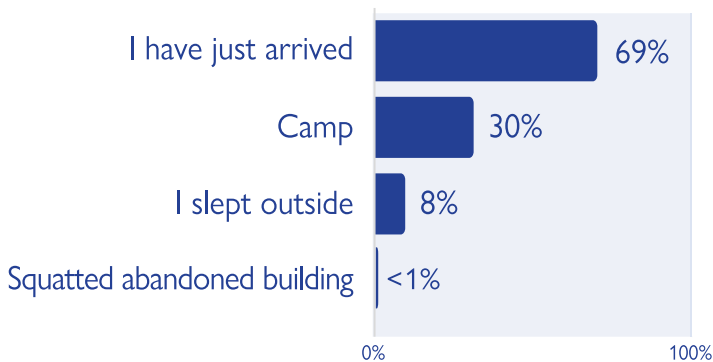
58%
of migrants being facilitated

58%
of entries from Greece reported being facilitated

1,600€
average cost of facilitated entry

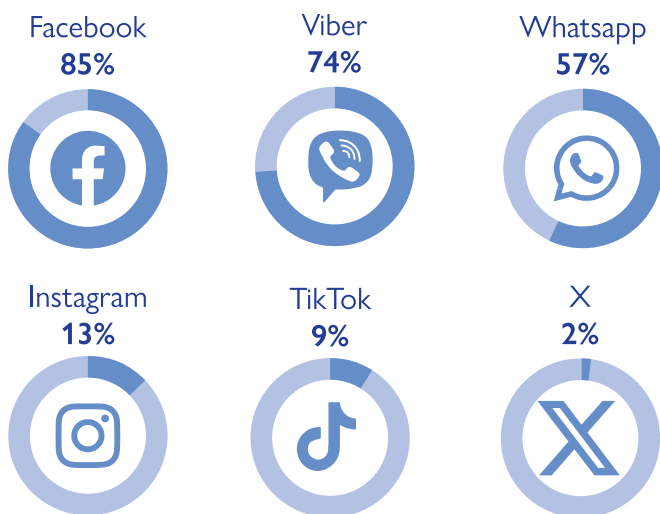
100% by foot
19% by bus
12% by taxi

Figure 2: Main locations of accommodation



Source: DTM North Macedonia, Apr-Jun 2024, n=270.

Figure 3: Main means of communication on the journey

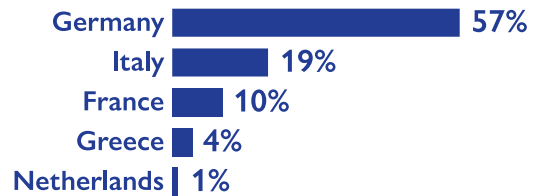


Source: DTM North Macedonia, Apr-Jun 2024, n=270.

INTENDED DESTINATION

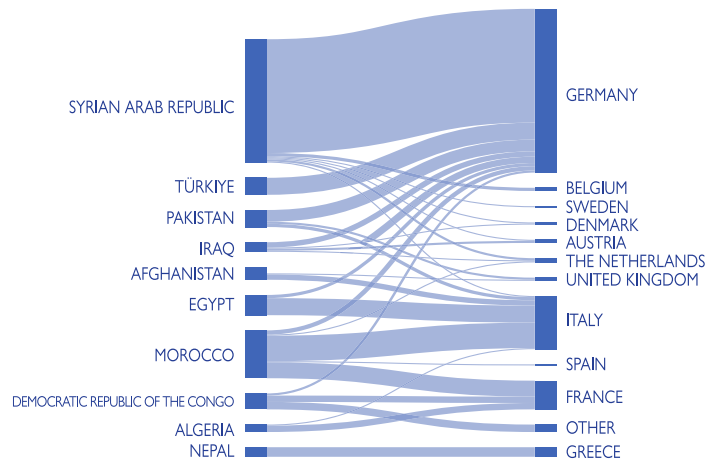
The top five destinations were Germany, Italy, France, Greece, and the Netherlands.

Figure 4: Main intended destinations



Source: DTM North Macedonia, Apr-Jun 2024, n=270.

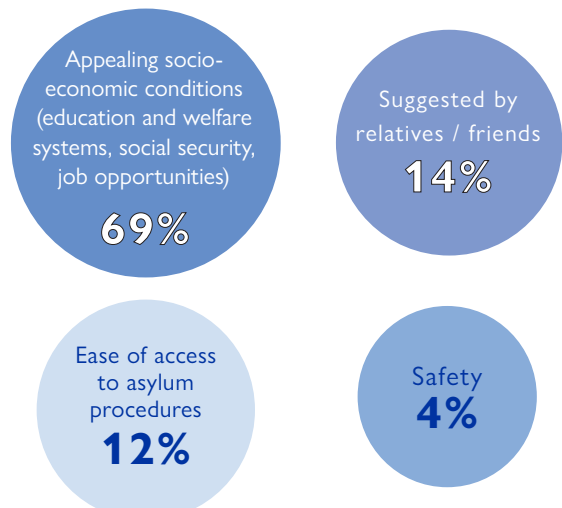
Figure 5: Intended country of destination by nationality



Source: DTM North Macedonia, Apr-Jun 2024, n=268.

As demonstrated below, destination countries are predominately chosen based on the appealing socio-economic conditions the country offers, as well as networks of family, friends, and co-nationals who share the same culture, language, and religion. Asylum procedures and safety are also important factors migrants consider.

Figure 5: Reasons for choosing the intended destination



Source: DTM North Macedonia, Apr-Jun 2024, n=270.

MAIN NEEDS

Migrants may endure substantial stress and hardship and may be vulnerable to several risks while travelling. Consequently, they have diverse needs, including access to food, accommodation, and medical assistance. In North Macedonia, migrants have identified food and water, medical assistance, and washing facilities as their primary requirements, among others outlined below. In the second quarter, the need for food, water, and washing facilities increased; this could be explained with the rise in extreme temperatures which contributes to dehydration and various hygiene issues. Due to the warmer weather, the need for shelter decreased, which allows them to transit faster through the country and avoid the authorities.

Figure 6: The figures in the circles could perhaps be arranged in a more centred way and less asymmetrical way



Source: DTM North Macedonia Apr-Jun 2024, n=270.
More than one answer possible.

METHODOLOGY

This report uses a multi-source and multi-method approach with the aim of providing insights into the profiles, experiences, needs, movement patterns and intentions of migrants transiting through North Macedonia.

Survey interviews with migrants

The questionnaire is administered via Kobo Toolbox and collects information on the age, sex and nationalities of respondents, information about their journeys to North Macedonia, registration information and movement modalities within the country. The survey is anonymized, voluntary and respondents do not receive compensation for participation. Respondents can choose not to answer any question and can withdraw their consent at any moment.

Data was collected from 1 April to 30 June 2024 in TTC Vinograd and TTC Tabanovce.

LIMITATIONS

The data collection is conducted in the context of the following limitations:

1. This data is based on a convenience sample of migrants in the survey locations during the time frame indicated and can therefore not be generalized to the broader population of migrants in North Macedonia, or anywhere else.
2. The data is collected by enumerators in TTC Tabanovce and TTC Vinograd. A designated DTM focal point is stationed in the IOM Office in Skopje. Enumerators cover shifts from Mon - Fri 08:00 - 16:00 and conduct interviews only with the migrants inside the TTCs. Many migrants enter and travel throughout the country outside of the hours of the enumerators, especially late at night or early in the morning before the break of dawn.

<https://north-macedonia.iom.int/> | iomskopje@iom.int | +389 2 308 8100

International Organization for Migration (IOM), August 2024. DTM North Macedonia – Quarterly Report Q2 (April-June 2024). IOM, North Macedonia. For more information on terms and conditions of DTM reports and information products, please refer to: International Organization for Migration