

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Compilation of Available Data
and Information December
2018



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

DTM



IOM distributing NFI to Syrian refugees in Hatay.
Muse Muhammed IOM

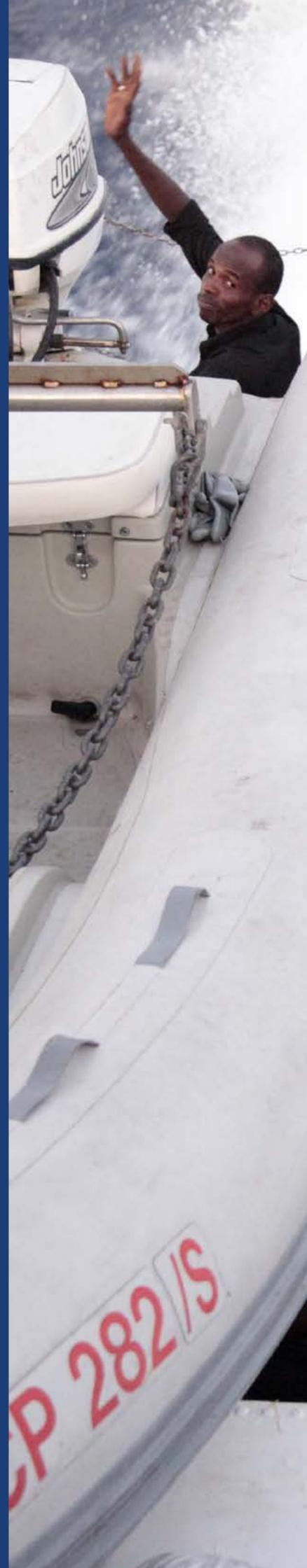


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* The term transit country is used in the context of the ongoing DTM flow monitoring of movements from Middle East and Africa towards Europe. It does not imply any official accepted profiling of the countries concerned.

** 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.





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

HIGHLIGHTS

According to the compilation of available data from national authorities and IOM offices, a total of 144,166 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe between January and December 2018, 23 per cent less than the 186,788 recorded in 2017, and 63 per cent less than the 390,456 in 2016. An estimated 81 per cent of the overall arrivals in 2018 crossed the Mediterranean Sea in 2018 (117,360), mainly using the Western Mediterranean route. The Eastern Mediterranean Route was the second most popular route used in 2018, followed by the Central Mediterranean Route. The Central Mediterranean Route went from the most active route used in 2017 to the least in 2018, with the Eastern Mediterranean Route remaining the second in both 2017 and 2018, and the Western Mediterranean Route going from least to first.

A total of 65,325 migrants and refugees were registered in **Spain** (WMR) in 2018. This is more than two times increase compared to the 28,707 reported in 2017. Among the total registered migrants arriving to Spain in 2018, 90 per cent (58,525) arrived by sea and the remaining 10 per cent (6,800) arrived by land, mainly to the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla in the North of Africa. According to [DTM flow monitoring data](#), there were 5,578 arrivals registered in Spain during this reporting period alone (1 – 31 December), a slight decrease compared to the 5,648 reported in November 2018 and 75 per cent more than the 3,191 reported by the Spanish authorities in December 2017. Migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa comprise 34 per cent of the overall arrivals registered in 2018, followed by those from Morocco (24%), Guinea Conakry (11%), Mali (11%) and a variety of other nationality groups ([see more here](#)). In 2017, nationals from Morocco were amongst the most commonly reported nationality group (21%), followed by migrants from Algeria (20%), Guinea Conakry (15%), Côte d'Ivoire (15%) and The Gambia (11%).

At the end of December 2018, Hellenic Authorities reported 50,215 new arrivals to **Greece**, making it the second most popular entry point to Europe with 43 per cent more arrivals this year than the 35,052 reported in 2017. However, despite the increase in the past year, arrivals in 2018 are less than a third of the 176,906 arrivals reported in 2016 and only a fraction of the 857,363 reported in 2015. Of the 3,954 arrivals in December 2018, 80 per cent arrived in Greece by sea and the remaining 20 per cent were registered as land arrivals. Afghanistan, Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic are the most common origin countries reported by 70 per cent of migrants and refugees who arrived to Greece by sea. In contrast, Syrian nationals represented the most commonly reported country of origin in 2017 (41%), followed by Iraqi (19%), Afghan (12%), Democratic Republic of Congo (4%), Pakistan (3%) and Algeria (3%).

Arrivals to **Italy** decreased during this reporting period with a total of 359 arrivals registered between 1 and 31 December, a 63 per cent decrease compared to 980 reported in November 2018. In 2018, the Italian Ministry of Interior reported the arrival of 23,370 migrants and refugees, an 80 per cent decrease compared to the 119,369 registered in 2017 and 87 per cent less than the 181,436 registered between January and end of December 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](#)). In 2017, Nigeria was the most reported country of origin (15%), followed by Côte d'Ivoire (8%), Bangladesh (8%), Eritrea (6%)¹ and Mali (8%).

At the end of December 2018, authorities in Malta reported the arrival of 1,445 migrants and refugees. The number of arrivals in **Malta** this year 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 31,892 apprehensions on entry and exit at the end of December 2018, twelve times more than the 2,675 registered in the whole of 2017. The majority of migrants were registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a total of 23,848. This is twenty times more than the 1,116 registered in 2017. In Albania, 1,627 irregular entries were reported in the Gjirokaster region, two times more than the 752 reported in 2017. Significant increases were also witnessed in Montenegro where in 2018, a total of 4,645 migrants were recorded, six times increase compared to the 807 recorded in 2017. 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. While Pakistan remained the most commonly reported country of origin in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2017, Algeria was the most reported country in Montenegro, and the Syrian Arab Republic was the most commonly reported in Albania (47% and 36%) respectively ([read more here](#)).

¹ 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.



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The Italian Coast Guard Rescues Migrants bound for Italy3 Francesco Malavolta IOM 2014

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OVERVIEW OF ARRIVALS

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

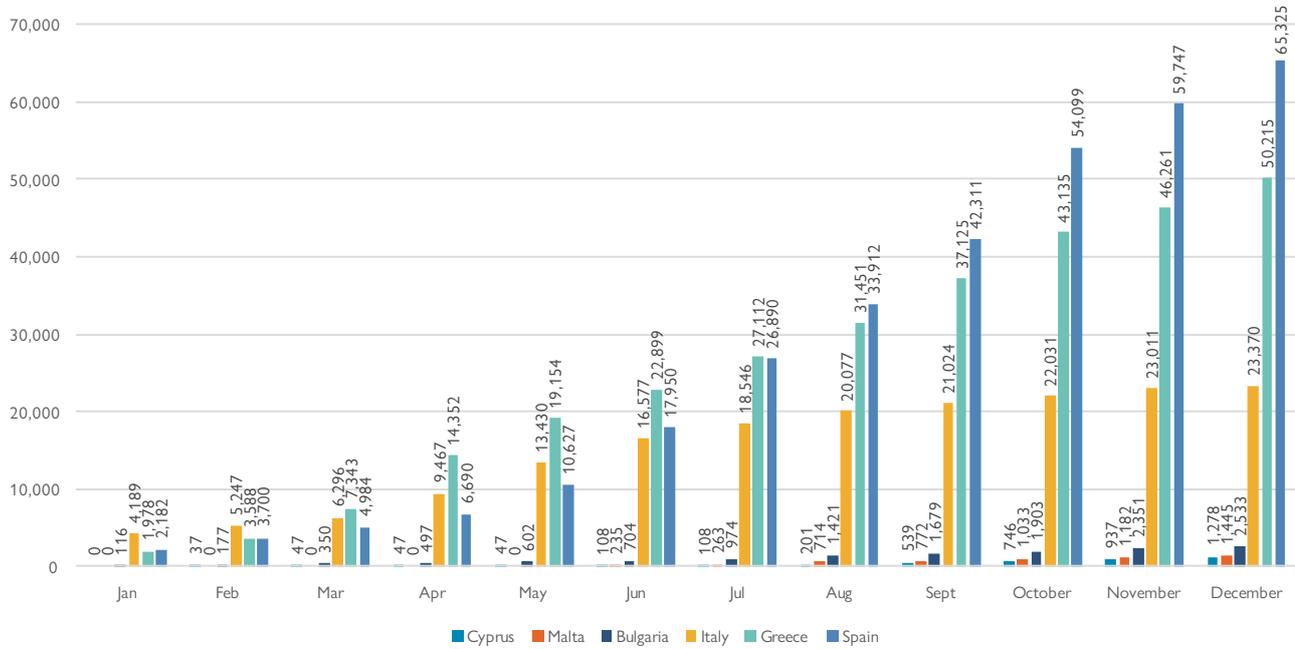
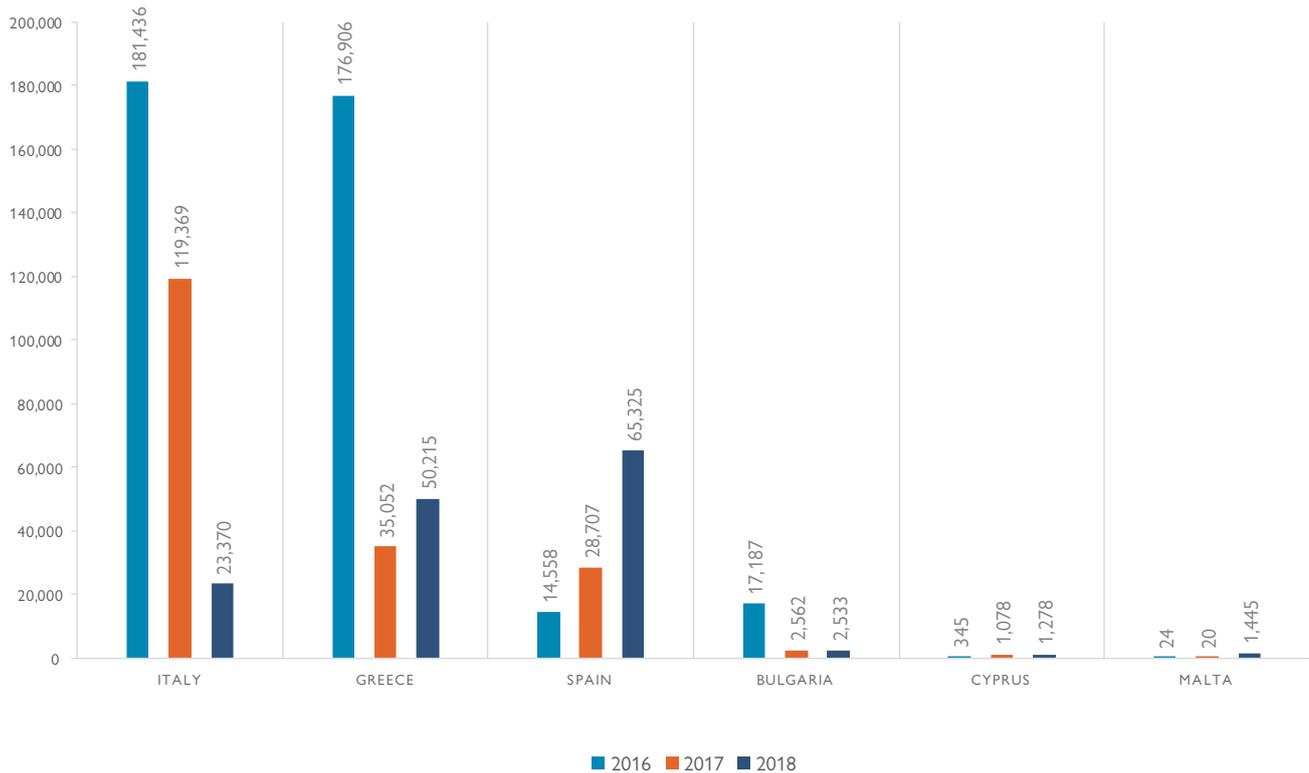
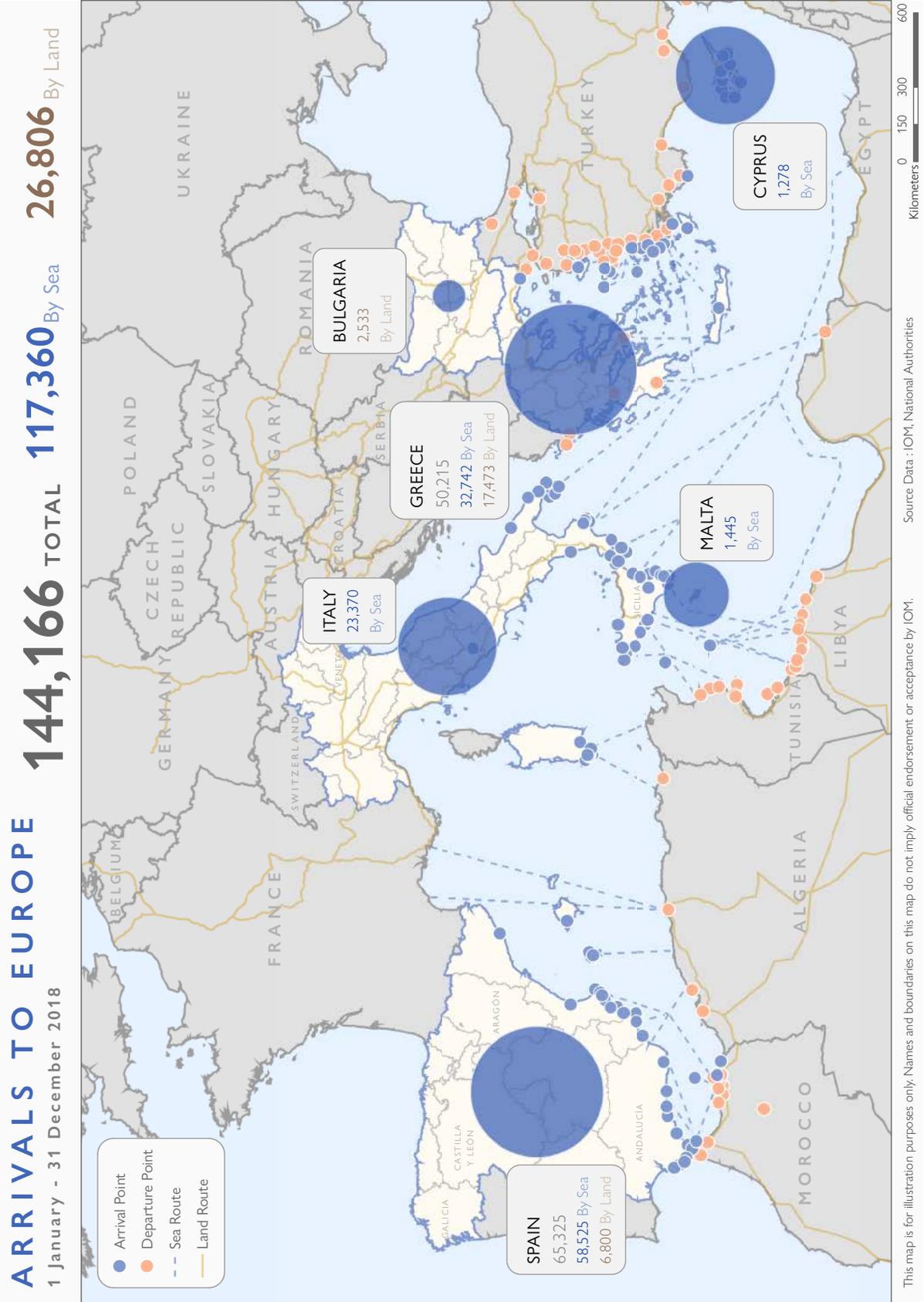


Figure 2 Arrivals between January and December 2016 - 2018

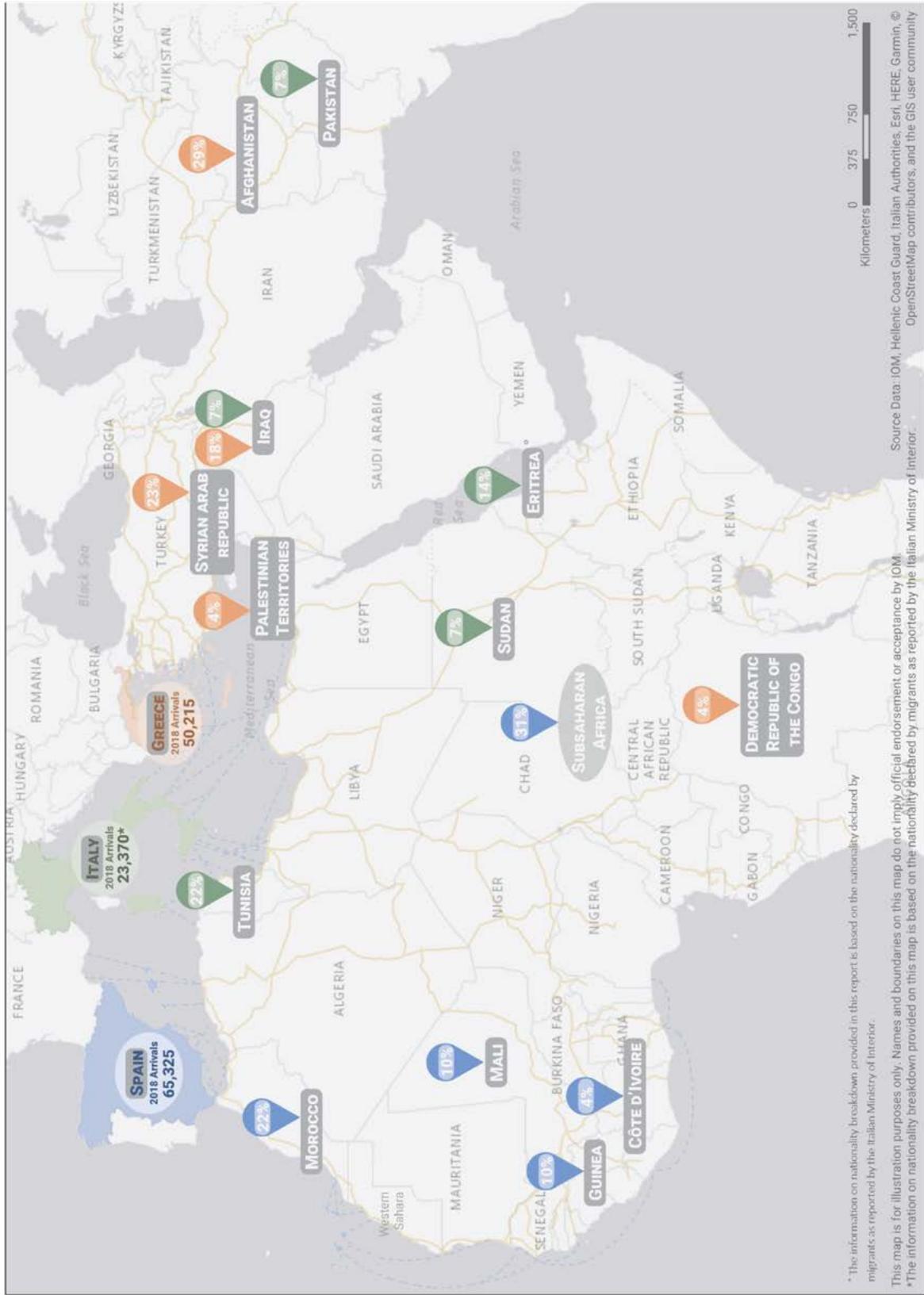


OVERVIEW MAPS



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

From 01 January to 31 December 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.

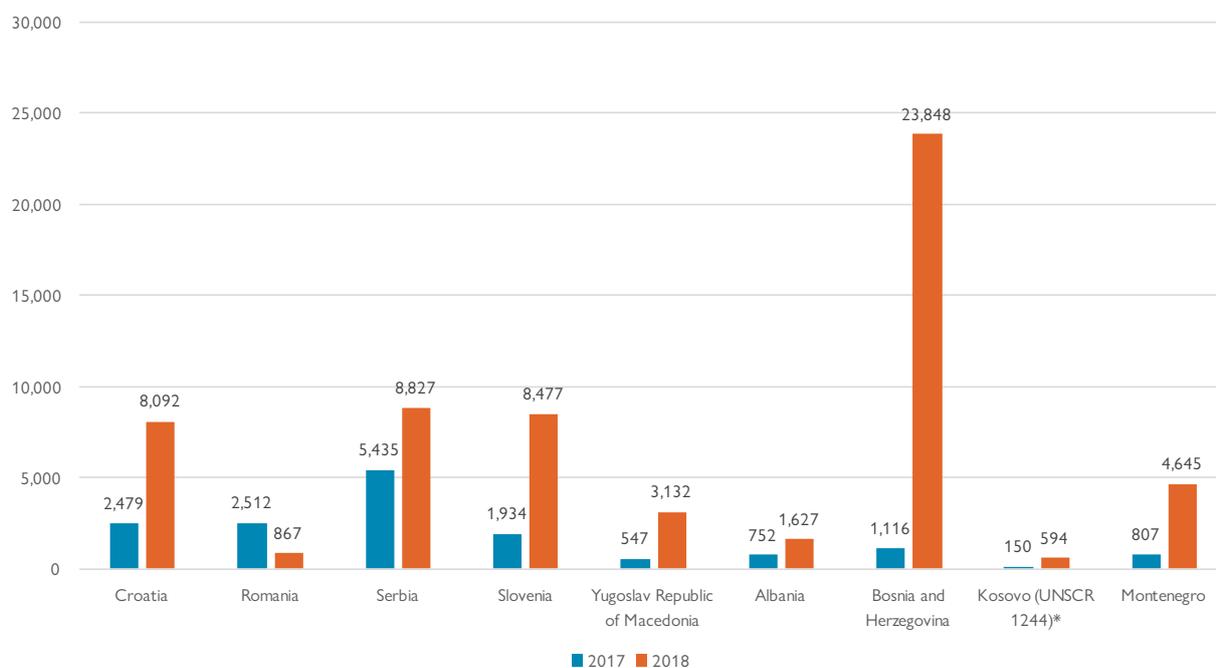
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

*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.

Source Data: IOM, Hellenic Coast Guard, Italian Authorities, Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community.

TRANSIT COUNTRIES – REGISTERED IRREGULAR APPREHENSIONS

²Figure 3 Summary of Registered Apprehensions between January and December 2017 -2018



² 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



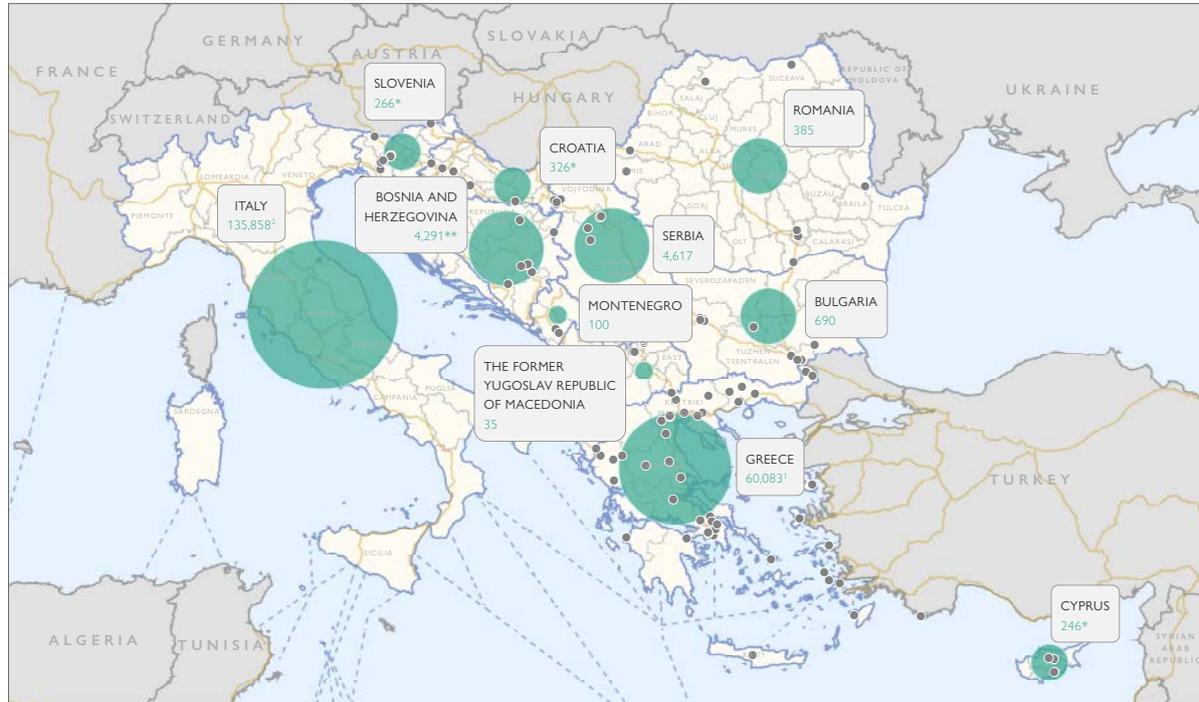
The Italian Coast Guard Rescues Migrants bound for Italy2 Francesco Malavolta IOM 2014

MIGRANT PRESENCE

December 2018

est. **206,897** TOTAL*

● Migrant Presence Location - - - Sea Route — Land Route
* Based on available data on locations where migrants and refugees are accommodated as of end of the month.



* Number of accommodated asylum seekers. ¹ Estimated number based on available data as of end of month for different types of accommodation facilities excluding the number of self-settled migrants. Source Data : IOM, National Authorities
** Number of accommodated asylum seekers and present migrants. ² Does not include migrants in centres for repatriation/expulsion.
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

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

| Country | December 2016 | December 2017 | December 2018 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Greece ³ | 62,784 | 54,225 | 60,083 |
| the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 137 | 40 | 35 |
| Serbia | 5,994 | 3,979 | 4,617 |
| Croatia ⁴ | 620 | 508 | 326 |
| Slovenia | 339 | 228 | 266 |
| Bulgaria | 5,548 | 1,139 | 690 |
| Cyprus* | / | 297 | 246 |
| Romania* | / | 758 | 385 |
| Montenegro | / | 190 | 100 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | / | / | 4,291 |
| Italy ⁵ | 175,481 | 183,681 | 135,858 |

*Number of asylum seekers.

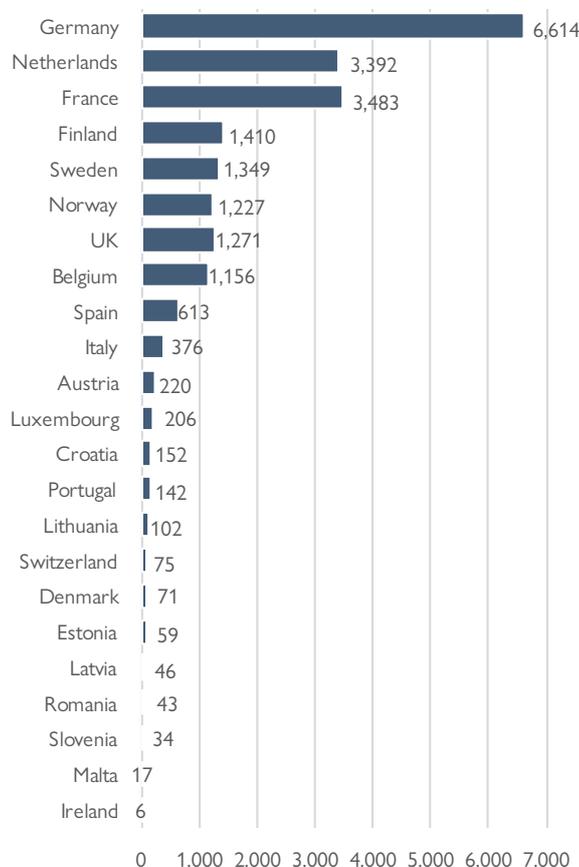
³ Sum of available information, excluding the figure on self-settled migrants and asylum seekers as of 30 September. The figures on self-settled was not available.
⁴ Data for Slovenia and Croatia includes number of asylum seekers only.
⁵ Data for 2016 and 2017 is the final yearly data reflecting migrants presence as of end of the year.

POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

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

WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN

In response to the increased number of arrivals in Spain during 2018, in summer same year, authorities opened two new types of centres. First type are Centres for temporary attention of Migrants (CATE – Centro de Atención Temporal de Extranjeros) intended for assistance provision and registration of migrants who arrive on the Coast of Andalusia during the first 72 hours after their rescue. By the end of the year two centers of such kind were opened in [Algeciras \(Cadiz\)](#) and Motril (Granada). The second type are Centers for temporary reception, emergency and referral (CAED - Centro Temporal de Acogida, Emergencia y Derivación) managed by the Spanish Red Cross that oversees the provision of health, psychological, social and interpretation services. At the end of December 2018, three such centers were operational in [Chiclana \(Cadiz\)](#), [Merida](#) and [Guadix \(Granada\)](#) (read more here).

GLOBAL COMPACT ON MIGRATION

In December 2018, the Intergovernmental Conference to Adopt the [Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration](#) was held in Marrakech, Morocco. The compact comprises 23 objectives and was adopted by world leaders on 10 December with 152 votes in favor, 5 against and 12 abstentions. The first of the 23 objectives is to “collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies.” See [here](#) for more information.

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 appealed to European leaders in October 2018 to confront the negative political discourse

regarding migrants and refugees arriving by boat. Over 2,200 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 2018 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.



Syrian migrants and refugees on the border between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia IOM 2016

COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL

ITALY

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and December 2018, a total of 23,370 migrants were reported to have arrived in the country by sea. This is an 80 per cent decrease in comparison with the same period of 2017 when 119,369 arrivals were registered. Estimated 15 per cent (3,536) of the overall arrivals this year were registered as unaccompanied children. According to the Italian MOI⁶, Tunisia represents

the first declared country of origin with 5,181 arrivals (22% of the total), above Eritrea⁷ (14%) and then followed by Iraq (7%), Sudan (7%), Pakistan (7%) and Nigeria (5%), along with many other nationalities of Africa and Southern Asia.

Arrivals of migrants who departed from Libya decreased by 88 per cent in comparison with the same period

last year, and represent around 56 per cent of all arrivals. Others departed from Tunisia (about 22%), Turkey (12%), and the remaining from Algeria and Greece⁸. In 2017, Nigeria was the most reported country of origin (15%), followed by Côte d'Ivoire (8%), Bangladesh (8%), Eritrea (6%)⁹ and Mali (8%).

Figure 5 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.

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.

4 December - On Tuesday, the Initiative E Studi Sulla Multiethnicita (ISMU Foundation) presented its “XXIV Report on Migration.” (See [here](#) for more on ISMU).

6 December – The Aquarius vessel operated by the NGOs MSF and SOS Méditerranée has ceased its operations of search and rescue in the Mediterranean Sea. The two NGOs announced the decision only a few days after receiving further accusations from Italian prosecutor on their operations ([here](#) and [here](#)). MSF declared that as long as people are drowning or remain trapped in Libya, MSF [“remains committed to finding ways to provide them with medical and humanitarian care”](#).

10 December – 164 governments adopted the Global Compact for Migration at the intergovernmental conference held in Marrakesh. Less than 30 governments did not ratify the Compact, including Italy. Italy was the only absent among Mediterranean countries. Moreover, Italy also decided to abstain from voting at the UN General Assembly in New York, while it was one of 181 countries that ratified the Global Compact on Refugees (a complementary agreement) ([here](#)).

22 and 29 December – The NGO Sea Watch rescued 32 migrants in front of Libyan waters, while Sea Eye rescued other 17. The two vessels were refused a port for disembarkation by Italy and Malta. On January 2, Maltese authorities authorized the two ships to enter the Maltese territorial waters to recover from high seas and bad weather. The green light for disembarkation in Malta arrived on January 9, after 17 days at sea and after a long political debate among some EU member states on the relocation of these migrants from Malta upon disembarkation ([here](#) and [here](#)).

28 December – After carrying out rescue operations of 311 migrants in the Central Mediterranean Sea, and 3 medical evacuations (2 to Malta and 1 to Italy), the Spanish NGO Proactiva OpenArms disembarked rescued migrants in Algeciras, Spain. The decision was taken in agreement with the Spanish government and after the refusal of Malta and Italy to provide a “port of safety” ([here](#)).

Known entry points:

The main ports of disembarkation in 2018 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.

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.

Figure 6 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Italy between January and December 2018

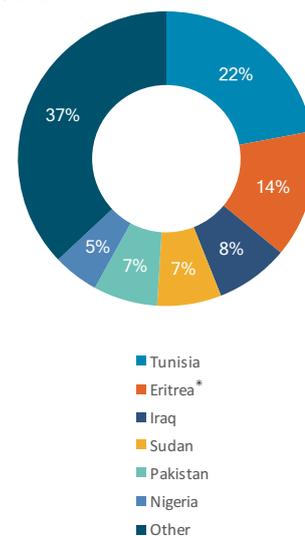


Figure 7 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Italy between January and December 2017

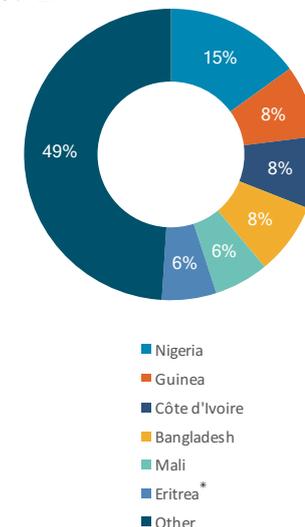


Table 1 Arrivals by sea - top 10 declared nationalities, January - December 2018

| Nationality | Tot | % | Adult M | Adult W | Acc. Child | Unacc. Child | Child |
|---------------|--------|-----|---------|---------|------------|--------------|-------|
| Total | 23.370 | 100 | 16.833 | 2.259 | 742 | 3.536 | 4.278 |
| Tunisia | 5.244 | 22% | 4.143 | 107 | 54 | 940 | 994 |
| Eritrea* | 3.320 | 14% | 1.881 | 658 | 148 | 633 | 781 |
| Iraq | 1.744 | 8% | 1.127 | 217 | 208 | 192 | 400 |
| Sudan | 1.619 | 7% | 1.421 | 16 | 3 | 179 | 182 |
| Pakistan | 1.589 | 7% | 1.387 | 13 | 5 | 184 | 189 |
| Nigeria | 1.250 | 5% | 821 | 324 | 13 | 92 | 105 |
| Algeria | 1.213 | 5% | 1.160 | 25 | 6 | 22 | 28 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 1.064 | 5% | 566 | 275 | 45 | 178 | 223 |
| Mali | 876 | 4% | 688 | 26 | 6 | 156 | 162 |
| Guinea | 810 | 4% | 477 | 47 | 35 | 251 | 286 |
| Senegal | 421 | 2% | 368 | 3 | 3 | 47 | 50 |
| Libya | 399 | 2% | 245 | 46 | 78 | 30 | 108 |
| Others | 3.821 | 17% | 2.549 | 502 | 138 | 632 | 770 |

* 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.

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 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 Algerians, Tunisians, Iraqis, Iranians, Pakistanis. 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.

Relocations - bilateral agreements

IOM is supporting transfer of some of the migrants disembarked over the past months after search and rescue operations in the Central Mediterranean, through bilateral agreements between Italy and other European countries. In August 47 beneficiaries from Eritrea¹⁰, Ethiopia, Somalia and Côte d'Ivoire have been relocated from Pozzallo to Bordeaux (France) via Catania.

Between October and December, within the framework of the Share project, IOM assisted the relocation of other 95 beneficiaries from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen to Germany, Ireland, Portugal and Spain.

| | Eritrea | Ethiopia | Nigeria | Somalia | Sudan | Yemen | Total |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Germany | 23 | | | | | | 23 |
| Ireland | 23 | 1 | 3 | 5 | | | 32 |
| Portugal | 14 | | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 19 |
| Spain | 17 | | 4 | | | | 21 |
| Total | 77 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 95 |

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.

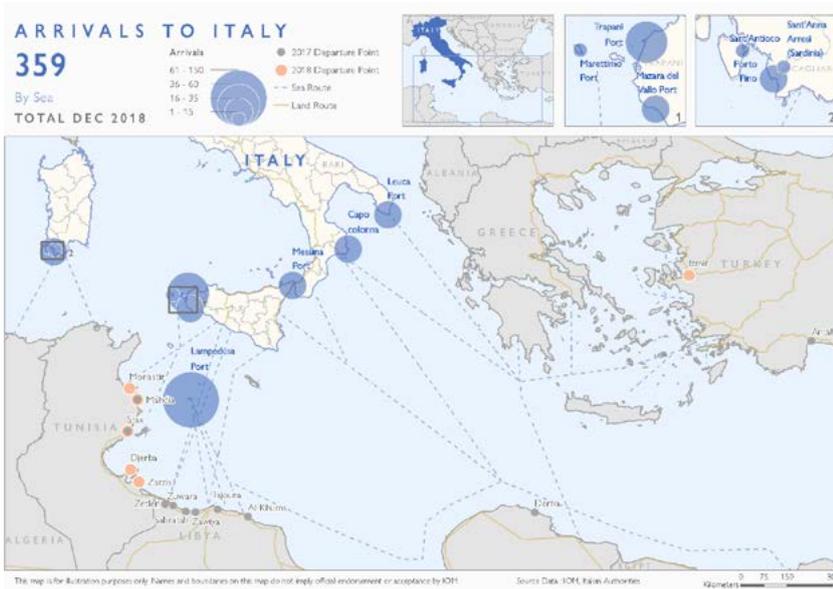
The program restarted at the beginning of 2018, with more quotas and countries of departure. As of November 2018, 394 refugees departing from Jordan, Lebanon, Libya and Sudan were resettled to Italy with IOM assistance. For the first time in November, refugees were assisted with relocation from Libya.

| Nationality | Resettled from | | | | | Total |
|------------------------------|----------------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | Jordan | Lebanon | Libya | Sudan | Turkey | |
| Eritrea ⁴ | | | | 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 | | 50 | 309 |
| Total | 182 | 56 | 44 | 65 | 53 | 400 |

Since 2016, a consortium of faith-based organizations (Comunità di Sant'Egidio, Federazione delle Chiese Evangeliche in Italia and Tavola Valdese) organizes 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.

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.

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



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

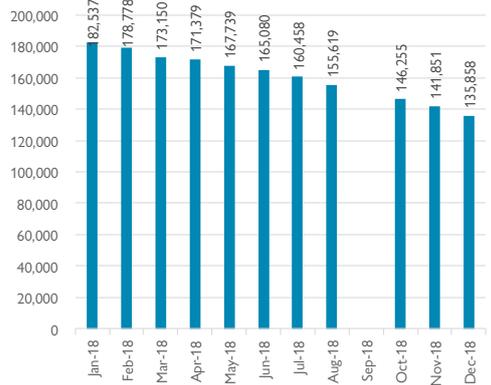


Migrants in reception centres

According to the data provided by the Italian Ministry of Interior, migrants hosted in reception centres of various types throughout the country are 135,858 in December 2018. This is a 26 per cent decrease since January. Five regions – Lombardy, 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 11,339 unaccompanied migrant children are in dedicated reception facilities as of 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

During this reporting period (1 – 31 December 2018), Hellenic authorities registered 3,954 migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece by land and sea. 79 per cent of all individuals arrived by sea, a total of 3,138 and the remaining 816 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 1,572¹¹ migrants and refugees who arrived from Turkey to Evros Reception and Identification Center (RIC), estimated 58 per cent of individuals were adult male, 22 per cent adult female and the remaining 20 per cent were minors. Turkey is the most commonly reported origin country declared by 33 per cent of individuals, followed by Pakistan (18%), Afghanistan (17%) and Iraq (16%).

In 2018, authorities in Greece registered a total of 50,215 arrivals. This represents a 43 per cent increase compared to the 35,052 reported in 2017. Arrivals this year are still far behind the 176,906 reported in 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 24,289 (15%) were registered between April and December, slightly more than a half of the 42,872 registered in the same period in 2018

In total this year, there were 17,473 land arrivals, which is the highest number reported since 2015. Land arrivals in 2018 are five times the 3,713 reported in 2015, five times the 3,292 reported in 2016 and three times the 5,551 reported in 2017. A significant increase in land arrivals was observed in the second

Figure 8 Total Arrivals in January–December, 2016 – 2018

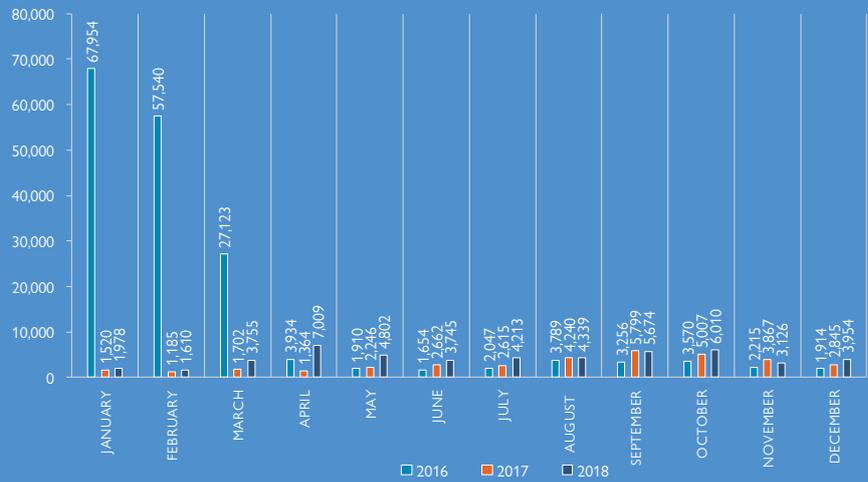
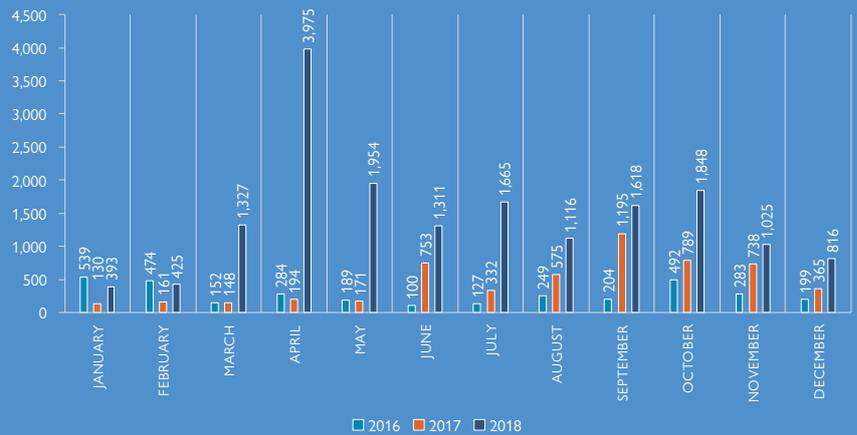


Figure 9 Land arrivals to Greece in January–December, 2016 – 2018



quarter of 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 December, only 816 land arrivals were recorded, a 20 per cent decrease when compared to the 1,025 recorded in the previous month.

Demographic profile

Afghanistan is the most commonly reported country of origin, declared by 29 per cent of registered migrants and refugees arriving by sea to Greece¹². Syrian nationals represent the second

largest nationality group registered in 2018 (23%), followed by those arriving from Iraq (18%), Palestinian Territories (4%), Cameroon (4%) and Democratic Republic of Congo (4%). The remaining 18 per cent is distributed among 43 different nationality groups. In contrast, Syrian nationals represented the most commonly reported country of origin in 2017 (41%), followed by Iraqi (19%), Afghan (12%), Democratic Republic of Congo (4%), Pakistan (3%) and Algeria (3%).

11 Authorities registered a total of 1,841 land arrivals in the same period, therefore number of migrants identified through flow monitoring registry accounts for 85 per cent of official registered land arrivals.

12 Nationality breakdown for land arrivals is not available.

Figure 10 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Greece between January and December 2018

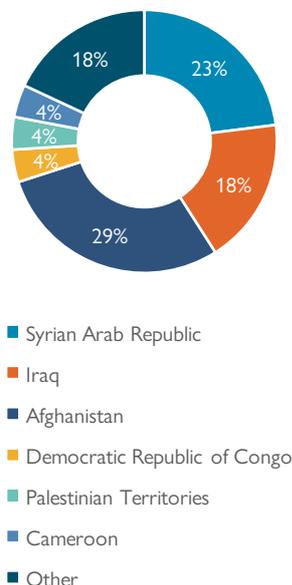
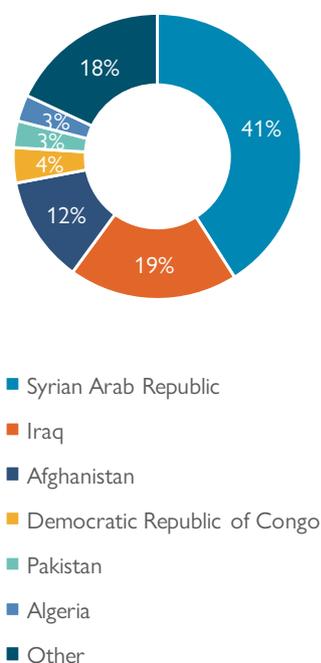


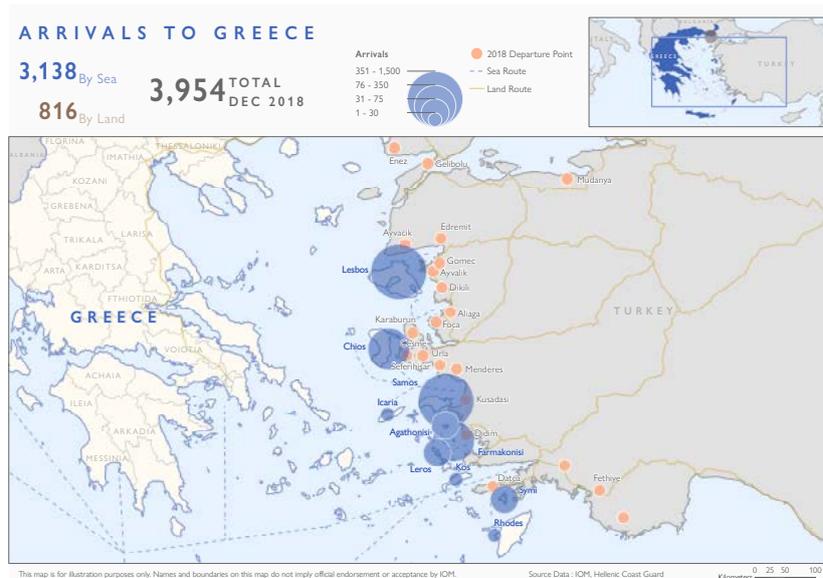
Figure 11 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Greece between January and December 2017



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. These were also the main entry points in 2017 along with Leros and Rhodes. The majority of those who arrived in the country by land in 2018 came from the Edirne province in Turkey to the Evros region in Greece.

Map 3 Main entry points to Greece, January – December 2018



Migrant presence

According to the latest available data from IOM Athens and national authorities there were an estimated 60,083¹³ migrants and refugees in different accommodation facilities on the Greek mainland and islands. This represents a 5 per cent decrease compared to the 63,178 reported in the previous month, and an 11 per cent increase compared to the 54,225 present in December 2017. An estimated 24 per cent of people registered as residing in official reception facilities in Greece at the end of December 2018 were registered in the facilities on the islands, while the remaining 76 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 | 14,648 |
| Open Accommodation Facilities on the mainland | 17,921 |
| UNHCR Accommodation Scheme on the mainland | 21,635 |
| EKKA shelters for Unaccompanied Children (UAC) | 3,741 |
| Reception and Identification Centres on the mainland | 213 |
| Detention Centres on the mainland | 1,925 |
| Total | 60,083 |

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



SPAIN

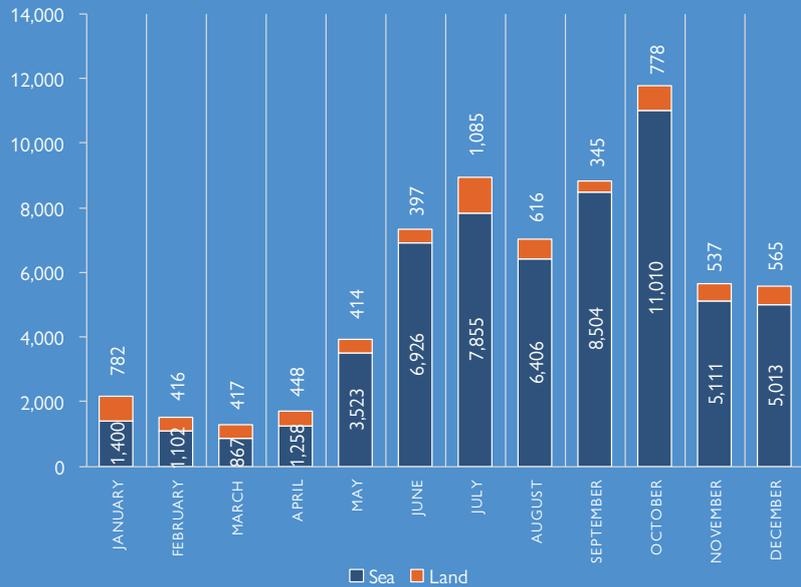
Developments during the reporting period

Between January and end of December 2018, the authorities in Spain registered a total of 65,325 migrants and refugees. This represents a two times increase compared to 28,707 reported in 2017. Some 58,525 migrants and refugees who arrived this year, reached Spain by sea (90%) and 6,800 (10%) arrived by land to the Spanish enclaves in the North of Africa. In December 2018, a total of 5,578 migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by sea and land, a slight decrease compared to 5,648 registered in November 2018 and 75 per cent more than the 3,191 arrivals reported by the Spanish authorities in the same period last year. An estimated 90 per cent (5,013) 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.

17 December – The Civil Guard dismantled a criminal network that has introduced around 600 immigrants from Morocco to Spain during 2018. Seven individuals have been arrested as alleged perpetrators of trafficking of persons. The detentions took place in Cadiz, Malaga, Murcia and Palma de Mallorca. According to the Guardia Civil, the migrants travelling through this network had to pay a minimum of 2,500 euros before starting the journey. More information can be found on this [link](#).

28 December – Open Arms rescue ship docked in the Spanish port of Algeciras with more than 300 migrants on board, after they were refused entry from several European countries including Malta, France and Italy. The migrants were rescued on December 21 from three vessels off the coast of Libya. Most of them were African Nationals (including nationals from Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic and Côte d'Ivoire) and more than a third of them were minors (139). The Spanish Police was at the port of Algeciras, assisting the migrants to disembark, while the Spanish Red Cross was there to provide clean clothes and food and provided medical check-ups when needed. More info can be found [here](#) and [here](#).

Figure 12 Sea and land arrivals to Spain by month, January – December 2018



Demographic profile

According to the information provided by the Spanish Ministry of Interior, the 10 main nationalities identified in 2018 among the arrivals by sea are: unknown nationals from Sub-Saharan countries (31%), followed by nationals of Morocco (22%), Guinea Conakry (10%), Mali (10%), Algeria (8%), Côte d'Ivoire (4%), The Gambia (3%), Senegal (2%) and Cameroon (1%). In 2017 the most popular countries of origin reported were Morocco (19%), Algeria (18%), Guinea Conakry (14%), Côte d'Ivoire (13%), The Gambia (10%) and the Syrian Arab Republic (8%). The main nationalities reported in 2017 remained the same as in 2016 when Morocco (18%), Algeria (17%), Guinea Conakry (13%), Côte d'Ivoire (13%), The Gambia (9%) and Syrian Arab Republic (7%) were the top identified.

Figure 13 Nationality breakdown of arrivals to Spain between January and December 2018

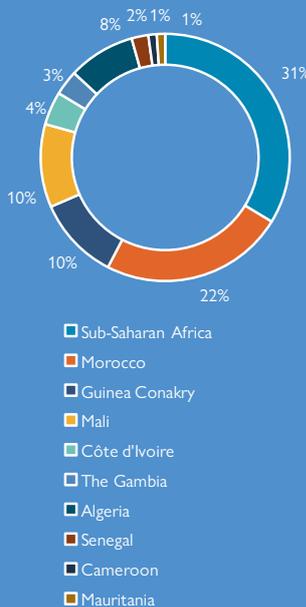
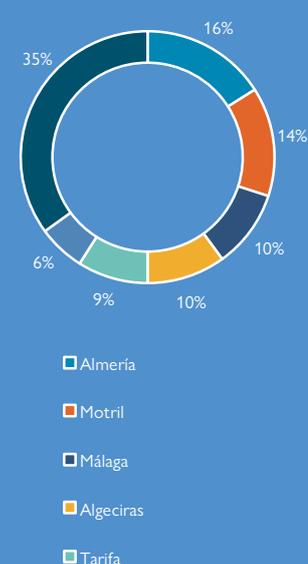


Figure 14 Nationality breakdown of arrivals to Spain between January and December 2017



Main entry points

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

Sea arrivals

During this reporting period, a total of 5,013 migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by sea, including both, the Western Mediterranean and the Western African Route. This is slightly less than the 5,111 recorded in November this year and double the 2,371 registered in December 2017.

Figure 15 Sea Arrivals to Spain, comparison 2016 – 2018



Land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla

From the beginning of the year until the end of 2018, a total of 6,800 arrived by land to Ceuta (1,979 individuals) and Melilla (4,821) – the two Spanish autonomous regions located in Northern Africa. Arrivals to Ceuta represent a 16 per cent increase compared to the same period last year, and arrivals to Melilla represent a 14 per

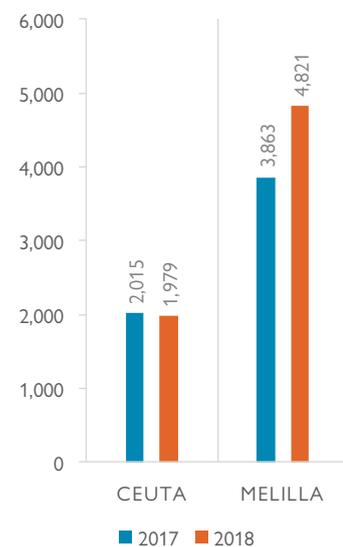
cent increase. Available estimates include irregular entries through the fences in Ceuta and Melilla and also migrants and refugees who entered the country, through official border crossing points (often using false documents or hiding in cars or trucks). Hidden crossings by land, as identified by the Spanish border authority, the Guardia Civil, take

various and sometimes unusual forms. For example, two Sub-Saharan minors traveled hidden inside two mattresses. The events occurred on 30 December, at Farhana, one of the four border crossing points that connect the autonomous city of Melilla with Morocco. More information can be found [here](#) and [here](#).

Map 4 Main arrival points to Spain, December 2018



Figure 16 Land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla, comparison January – December 2017 and 2018



As a response to the increased number of arrivals in Spain during 2018, the Spanish authorities opened two new types of centres, Centres for temporary attention of migrants (CATE Centro de Atención Temporal de Extranjeros) and Centres for temporary reception, emergency and referral (CAED Centro Temporal de Acogida, Emergencia y Derivación).

Two CATE facilities were opened at the ports of [Algeciras \(Cadiz\)](#) and Motril (Granada). The measure taken serves to assist migrants who arrive on the Coast of Andalusia during the first 72 hours after their rescue. During this time, the National Police conducts the registration process and an expulsion order is delivered in the presence of a lawyer. With the opening of these centres, the time of stay and consequently, the deprivation of liberty of the recently arrived migrants were reduced to a minimum (between 24 and 48 hours). Another facilities is expected to be opened in the port of [Malaga](#).

The first CAED centre was opened in [Chiclana \(Cadiz\)](#) with the capacity to accommodate 600 individuals. The facility includes a separate space for adult men, women and women with children. The centre is managed by the Spanish Red Cross that oversees the provision of health, psychological, social and translation services. The Campano centre accommodates mainly migrants who have been rescued in the Strait of Gibraltar once the registration process has been carried out by the Police. These types of centres do not intend to become reception centres, nor to replace the existing humanitarian reception centres, but rather intend serve as emergency referral centres. Due to this, the time of stay is limited to a maximum time of five days. In this way, emergent shelter places are guaranteed before a large arrival. Additionally, the Spanish government enabled 2 more facilities of this type, the second one located in [Merida](#) which was opened on 27 July 2018 and the third one in [Guadix \(Granada\)](#).

The CAED facilities are financed by the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Social Security and are managed by the Spanish Red Cross.



CAED Campano, Ana Dodevska/IOM 2019

MALTA

Developments during the reporting period

As per IOM estimates, a total of 1,445 migrants disembarked in Malta between June¹⁵ and end of December 2018. Following the redistribution arrangements agreed upon by Malta and a number of EU Member States throughout the second half 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.

The last recorded arrival that falls under this reporting period occurred on 31 December and involved a rescue of two groups of a total of 180 migrants. Migrants were rescued from their boats during the night and taken to Hay Wharf in the afternoon of the same day.¹⁶

The number of boat arrivals in Malta in 2018 is the highest number reported since 2013 when 2,008 sea-borne migrants were registered arriving in the country.¹⁷

¹⁸Figure 17 Monthly arrivals in Malta, 2018

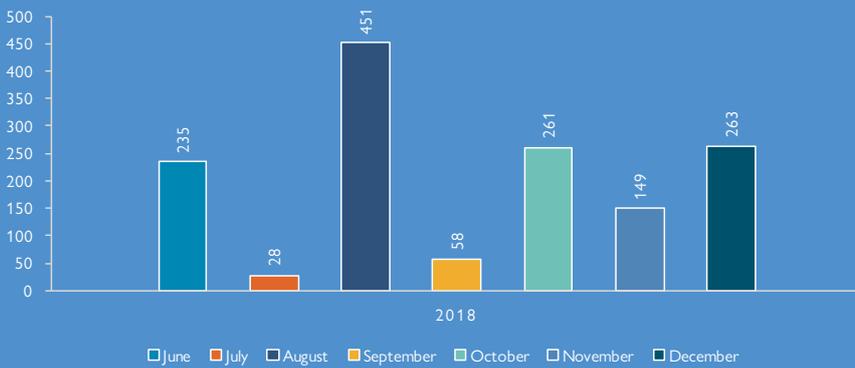


Figure 18 Arrivals in Malta, 2003 - 2018. Source: The Government of Malta - The National Statistics Office and IOM

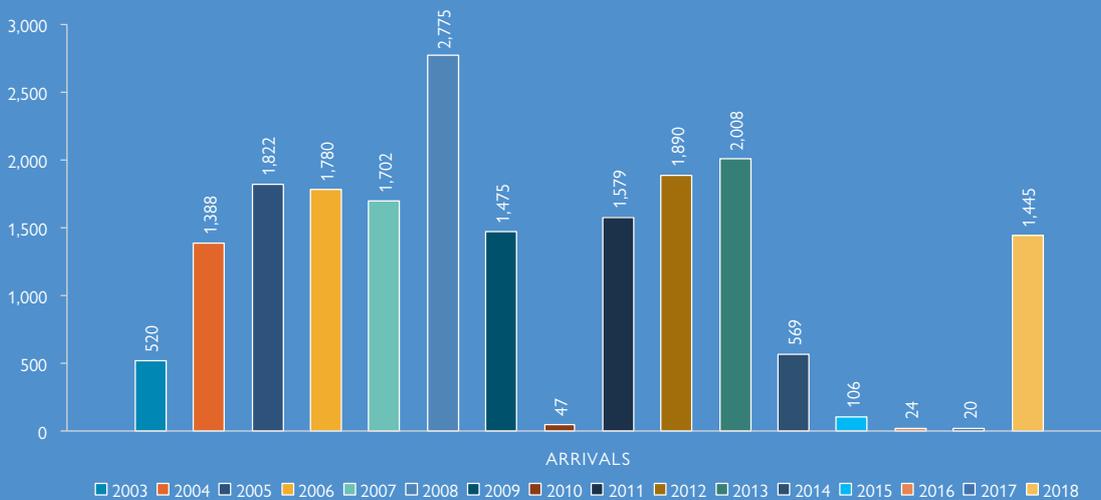
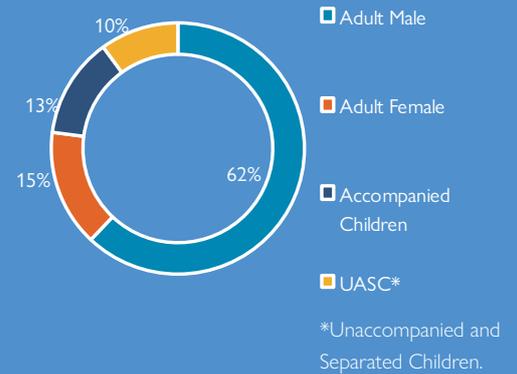


Figure 19 Demographic breakdown of arrivals in Malta, June – December 2018¹⁹



¹⁵ First arrivals in Malta this year were registered in June.

¹⁶ See [here](#) for more information.

¹⁷ Source: The Government of Malta – The National Statistics Office and IOM.

¹⁸ According to the Government of Malta -The National Statistics Office and IOM, there were no reported boat arrivals between January and May 2018

¹⁹ Age/Sex breakdown calculated based on available information for 666 reported arrivals. Source: IOM estimates.

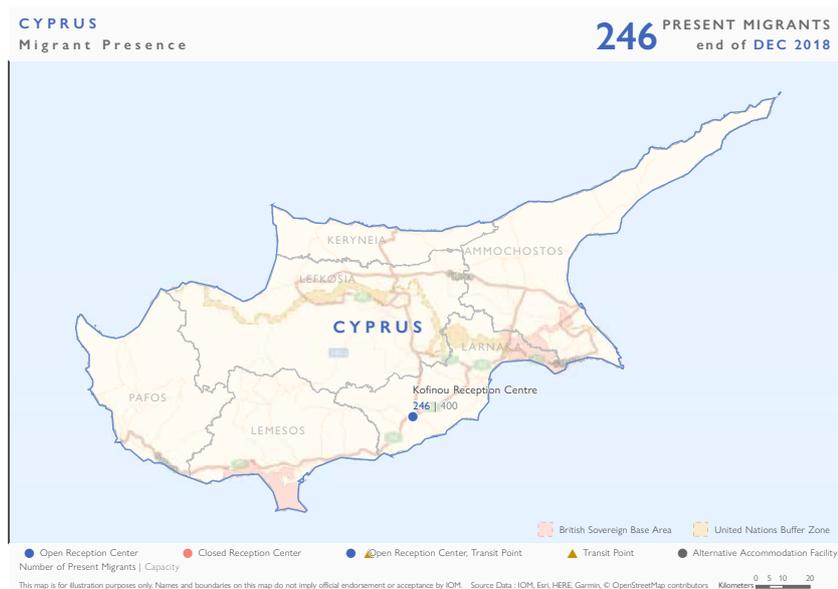
CYPRUS

Developments during the reporting period

A total of 1,278 migrants have arrived in Cyprus between January and December 2018, a 19 per cent increase compared to the 1,078 registered in 2017. During this reporting period (1 – 31 December) authorities in Cyprus registered 341 new arrivals, a 79 per cent increase compared to 191 registered in the previous reporting period (November 2018) and 7 times more than the 49 registered in December 2017. The majority, estimated 93 per cent of migrants, were Syrian nationals and the remaining 7 per cent were nationals of Somalia and the Islamic Republic of Iran. As it was confirmed, 56 per cent of individuals were male adults, 13 per cent adult female and 31 per cent minors.

According to available data, Turkey is identified as the main departure point of boats that arrived in Cyprus in December, 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, December 2018



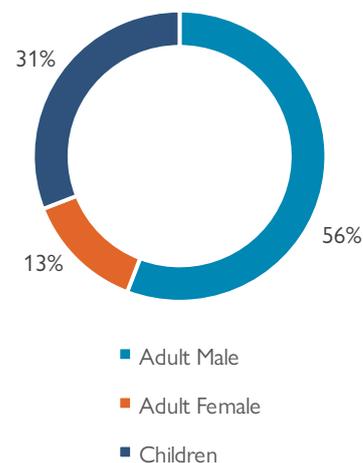
Migrant presence

At the end of December 2018, 246 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the Kofinou Reception Facility in Cyprus, a 2 per cent decrease compared to the 250 reported at the end of the previous reporting period (November 2018), and 17 per cent decrease compared to the 297 registered at the end of December 2017.

Figure 20 Arrivals in Cyprus, 2016 – 2018



²⁰Figure 21 Gender/Sex breakdown of arrivals to Cyprus between January and December 2018



²⁰ Breakdown based on available information for 775 registered arrivals.

BULGARIA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and December 2018, Bulgarian authorities apprehended 2,533 irregular migrants. More than half of all apprehended migrants (1,809) as of December were intercepted irregularly residing inside the country. Another 15 per cent of all irregular migrants were apprehended on entry from Turkey and the remaining 14 per cent on exit towards Serbia. In addition to that, a total of 293 irregular migrants were

registered on entry from Greece²¹. Registered apprehensions in 2018 have decreased slightly compared to the same period in 2017 but have decreased seven times when compared to the 17,187 apprehended between January and December 2016.

According to available data on nationalities apprehended on entry to the country between January and December of 2018

and 2017, an increase is observed in the presence of Pakistani (4% in 2017 vs. 13% in 2018) and Afghan (19% in 2017 and 28% in 2018) nationals. In contrast to that, a 20 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 15 per cent reported at the end of December 2018.

Figure 22 Number of irregular migrants apprehended in Bulgaria between January and December, 2016 – 2018

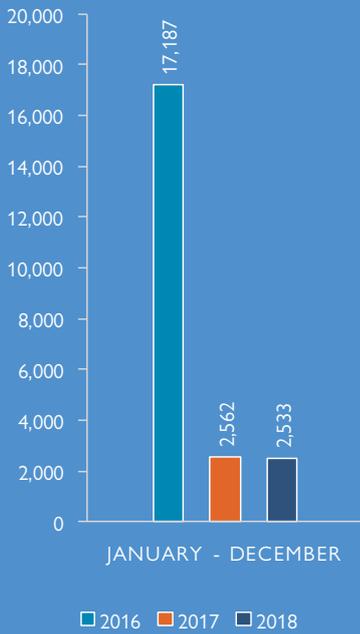
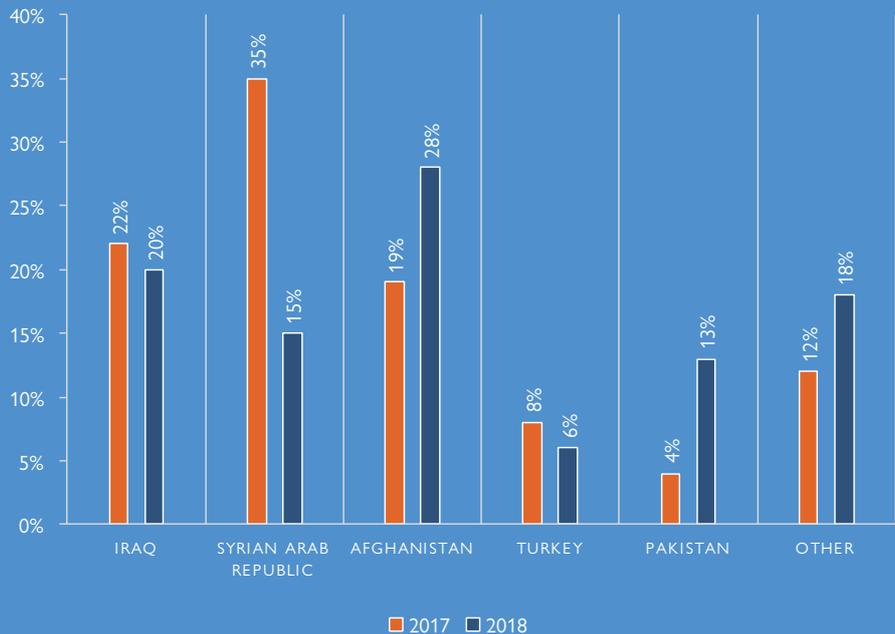


Figure 23 Top nationalities (%) apprehended on entry between January and December 2017 – 2018



²¹ 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.

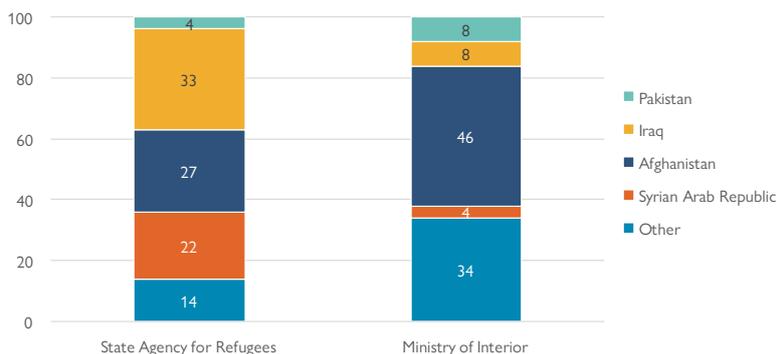
Migrant presence

Estimated 690 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in different reception facilities in Bulgaria as of 31 December, occupying only 12 per cent of the overall capacity (5,940). This represents a 21 per cent decrease compared to the 871 reported at the end of the previous reporting period, and 29 per cent less than the 973 reported at the end of December 2017. Majority of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers are from Afghanistan and Iraq.

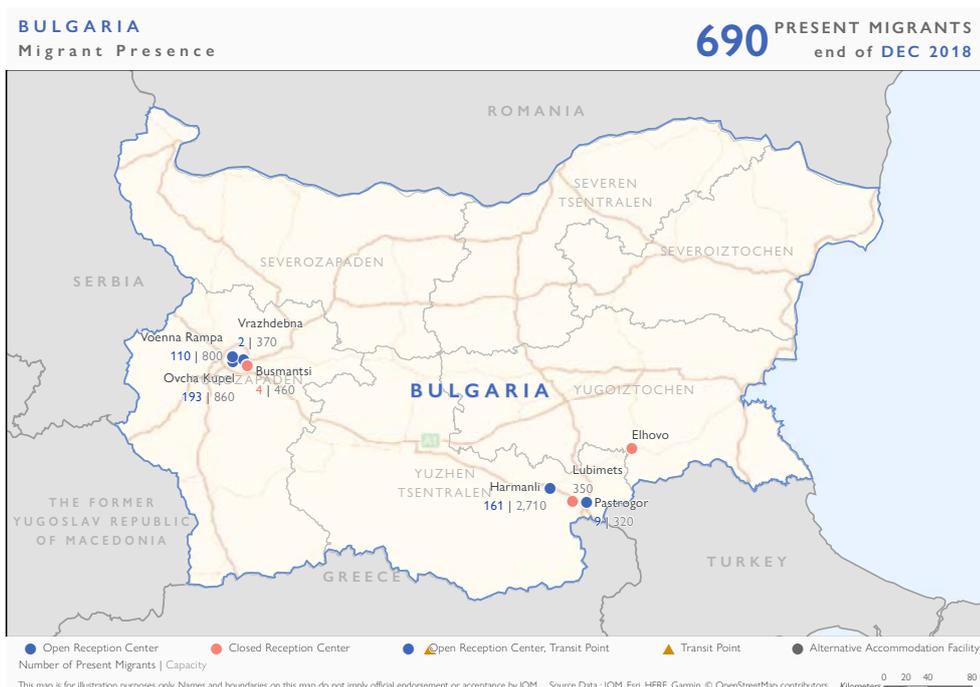
Table 2 Reception facilities in Bulgaria with information on occupancy and capacity as of the end of December 2018

| Accommodation facility | Capacity | Currently Accommodated |
|--|--------------|------------------------|
| Facilities run by the State Agency for Refugees | | |
| Open Reception Centre in Banya | 70 | - |
| Open Reception Centre in Pastrogor | 320 | 9 |
| Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Ovcha Kupel | 860 | 193 |
| Open Reception Centre in Sofia - Vrazhdebna | 370 | 2 |
| Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Voenna Rampa | 800 | 110 |
| Closed Reception Centre in Harmanli | 2,710 | 161 |
| Closed Reception Centre in Sofia - Busmantsi | 60 | 4 |
| Facilities run by the Ministry of Interior | | |
| Closed Reception Centre in Lyubimets | 350 | |
| Closed Reception Centre in Busmantsi | 400 | 211 |
| Closed Reception Centre in Elhovo (temporarily closed due to renovation) | N/A | |
| Total | 5,940 | 690 |

Figure 24 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, December 2018



TRANSIT COUNTRIES

CROATIA

Developments during the reporting period

Based on available data from the Croatian Ministry of Interior, a total of 8,092 irregular migrants were apprehended between January and December 2018, three times more than the 2,479 registered 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 2016²² and 163,621

reported in November 2015²³. During this reporting period (1 – 31 December 2018), authorities registered 704 irregular migrants, 43 per cent decrease compared to the 1,236 reported in the previous month and five times more than the 155 reported in December 2017.

Afghanistan is the most common origin country reported by 20 per cent of all registered migrants, followed by Pakistan (14%), Turkey (12%) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (11%). The remaining 43 per cent of intercepted migrants were registered as nationals of more than 60 different nationality groups.

Half of the overall apprehensions were registered in Primorsko-Goranska (27%) 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 25 Cumulative number of apprehended migrants on entry and exit between 2015-2018



Figure 26 Number of apprehended migrants on entry and exit between January and December 2017 – 2018



Figure 27 Nationality breakdown of irregular migrants apprehended between January and December 2018

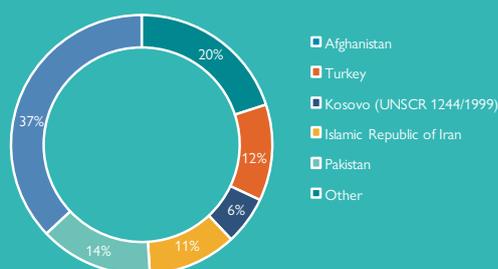
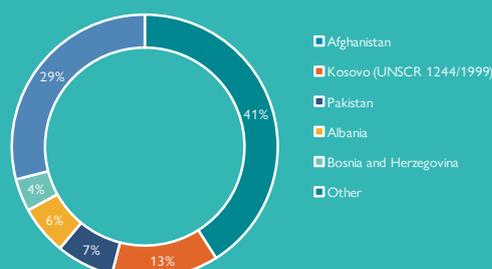


Figure 28 Nationality breakdown of irregular migrants apprehended between January and December 2017



22 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.

23 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 – December 2018



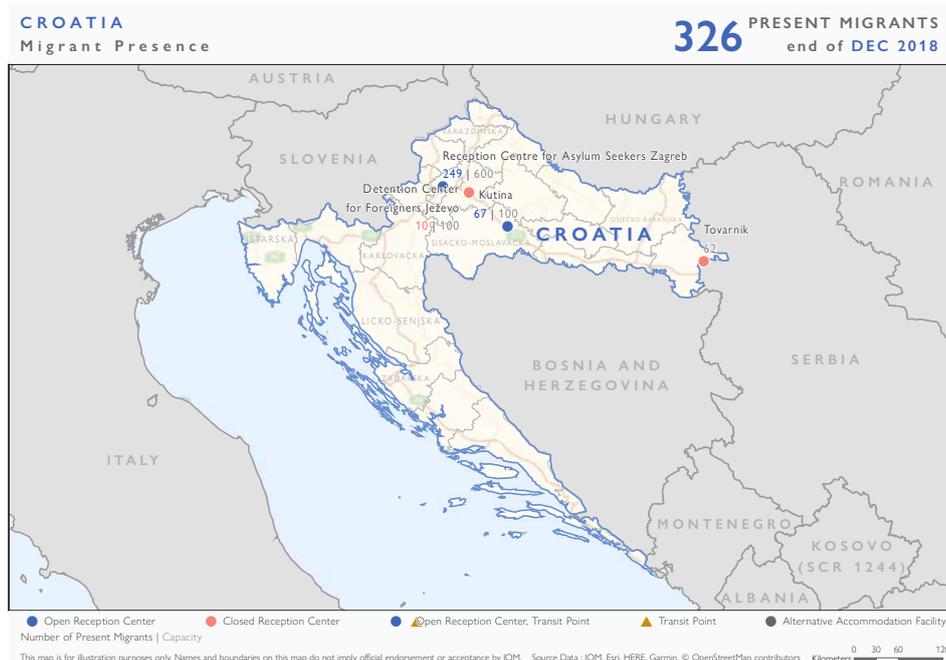
Migrant presence

By the end of December 2018, 326 asylum seekers were accommodated in open reception centres in Kutina and Zagreb, a slight decrease compared to 352 reported at the end of November. Most accommodated asylum seekers were of Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi and Iranian origin. Majority of accommodated persons are adult male (69%), 31 per cent are adult female and 21 per cent were children.

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

| Accommodation facility | Capacity | Number of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers | Top origin countries |
|--|-----------------|--|--|
| Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb | 600 | 249 | the Syrian Arab Republic, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq |
| Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Kutina | 100 | 67 | the Syrian Arab Republic, Islamic Republic of Iran and Ukraine |
| Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Jezevo) | 100(120) | 10 | Algeria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Morocco, Nigeria |
| Total | 800(820) | 326 | |

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



ROMANIA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and December 2018, Romanian authorities apprehended a total of 867 migrants and asylum seekers on entry and exit from the country. 72 per cent of individuals (622) were apprehended on exit from the country, mainly towards Hungary (Arad, Satu Mare, Bihor and Timis County) and the remaining 28 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 2,512 individuals were apprehended on exit and entry.

During this reporting period authorities apprehended registered 63 migrants and refugees on entry and exit from the country, a three times decrease compared to the 19 registered in the previous month and 30 per cent less than the 90 registered in December 2017.

“During this reporting period (1 - 31 December) authorities registered a total of 63 migrants from Iraq (23), Islamic Republic of Iran (13), Cuba (8), Turkey (8), Kosovo (UNSCR 1244, 5), Syrian Arab Republic (4) and Bangladesh (2) on entry (46) and exit (17) from the country.”

Iraqi nationals are the largest registered nationality group this year (est. 60%), followed by Iranian (13%) and Afghan (7%) nationals. Migrants and asylum seekers from Syrian Arab Republic comprise another 5 per cent of the overall caseload, and those from Kosovo (UNSCR 1244) and Turkey represent 4 per cent. When comparing with the nationality breakdown available for 2017, it can be observed that the Iraqi nationals were the main nationality group registered in both years, while the presence of Iranian nationals increased (6% in 2017 vs. 13% in 2018) and the number of Syrian nationals decreased (18% in 2017 vs. 3% in 2018).

Figure 29 Registered irregular migrants in Romania between January and December 2017 - 2018



Figure 30 Apprehensions on entry and exit to Romania between January and December, 2018

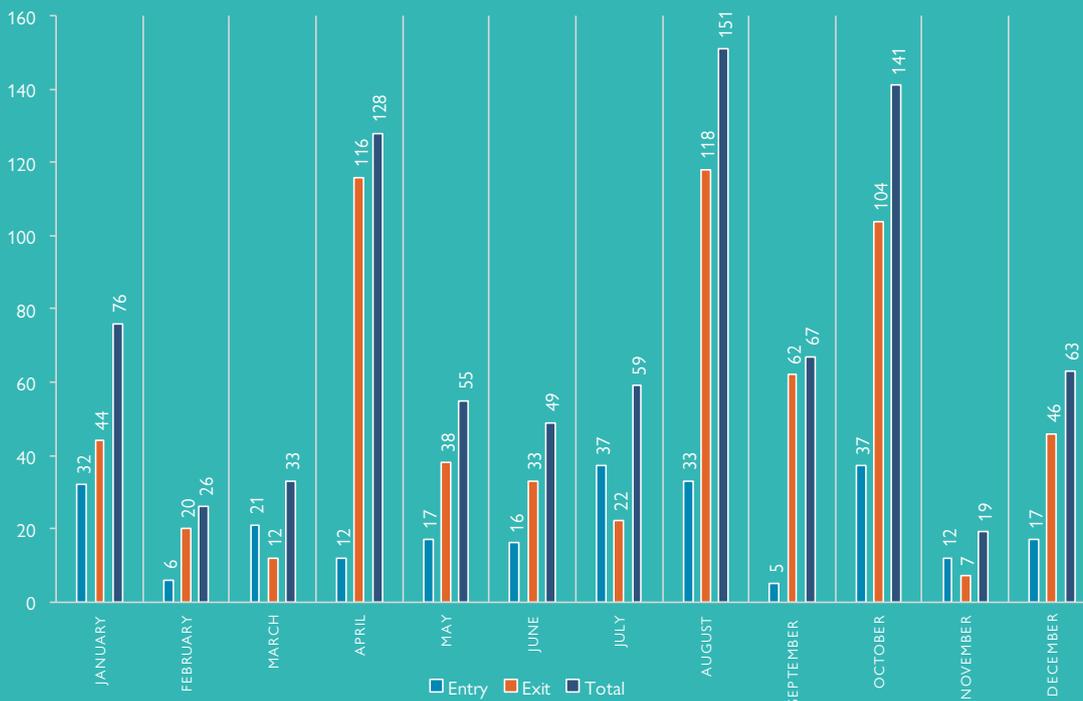


Figure 31 Nationality breakdown (%) of migrants apprehended between January and December 2018

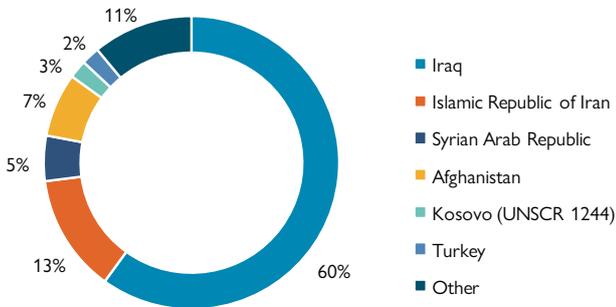
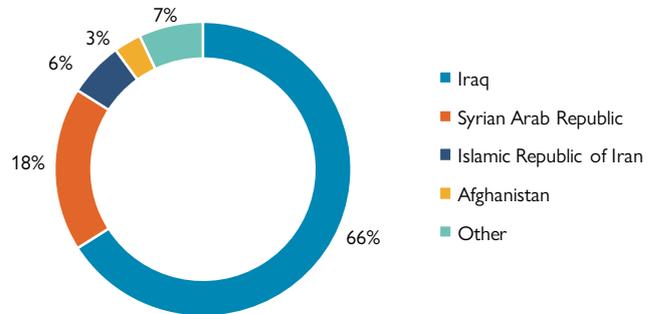


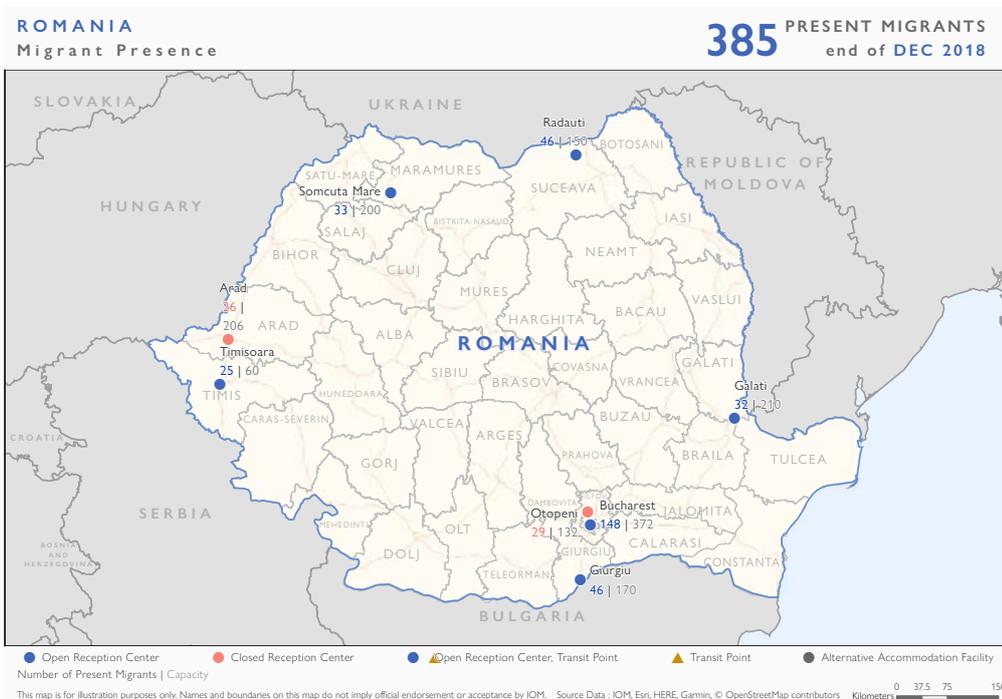
Figure 32 Nationality breakdown (%) of migrants apprehended between July and December 2017²⁴



Migrant presence

At the end of December, there were 385 migrants and asylum seekers registered as residing in state-run accommodation facilities. This represents a 13 per cent decrease compared to the 440 reported at the end of November. More than half were in the asylum centres located in Bucharest (148), Giurgiu (46) and Radauti (46).

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



24 Information on nationality breakdown is available since the beginning of DTM activities in Romania in July 2017.

SERBIA

Developments during the reporting period

In the period between January and December a total of 8,827 new migrants and refugees were registered in the Reception Centres in Serbia²⁵, a 62 per cent increase compared to 2017 when 5,435 migrants were registered. During this reporting period (1 – 31 December) 635 migrants were registered in the centres, almost twice the 367 registered in December 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 (42%) and Bulgaria (44%). 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.

Figure 33 Registered migrants in Serbia between 2015 - 2018, yearly figures

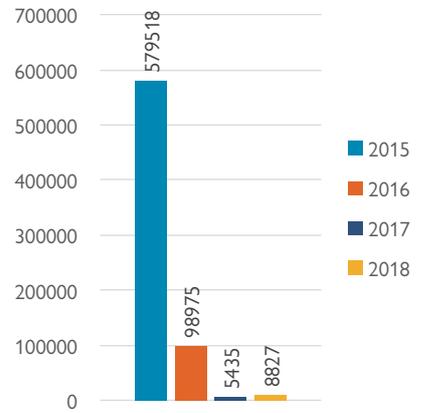


Figure 34 Newly registered migrants in the reception centres in Serbia between January and December 2017 – 2018

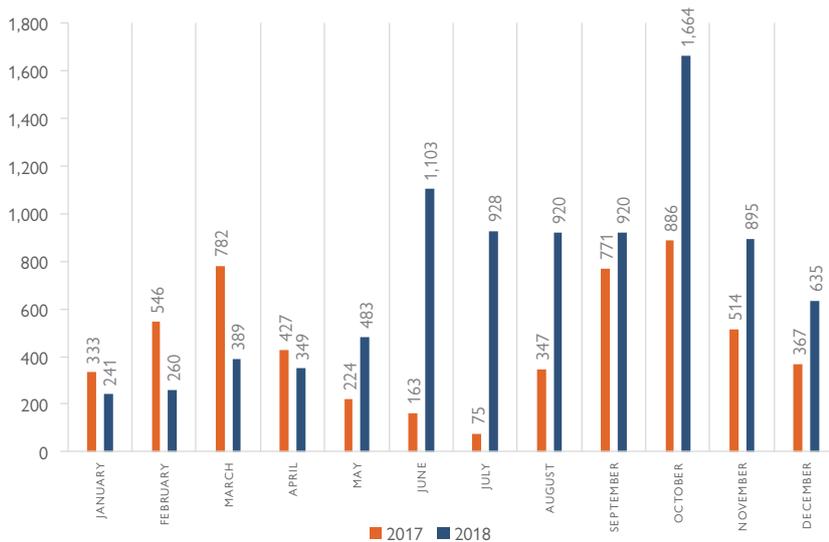


Figure 35 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in the reception centres during December 2018

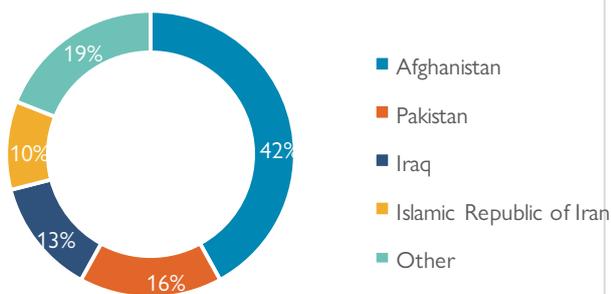
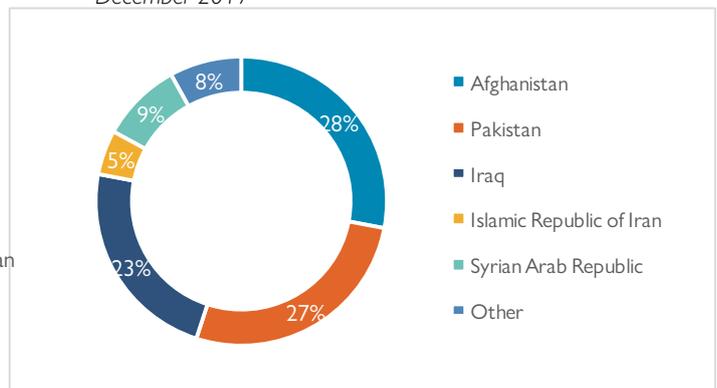


Figure 36 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in the reception centres during December 2017



²⁵ 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

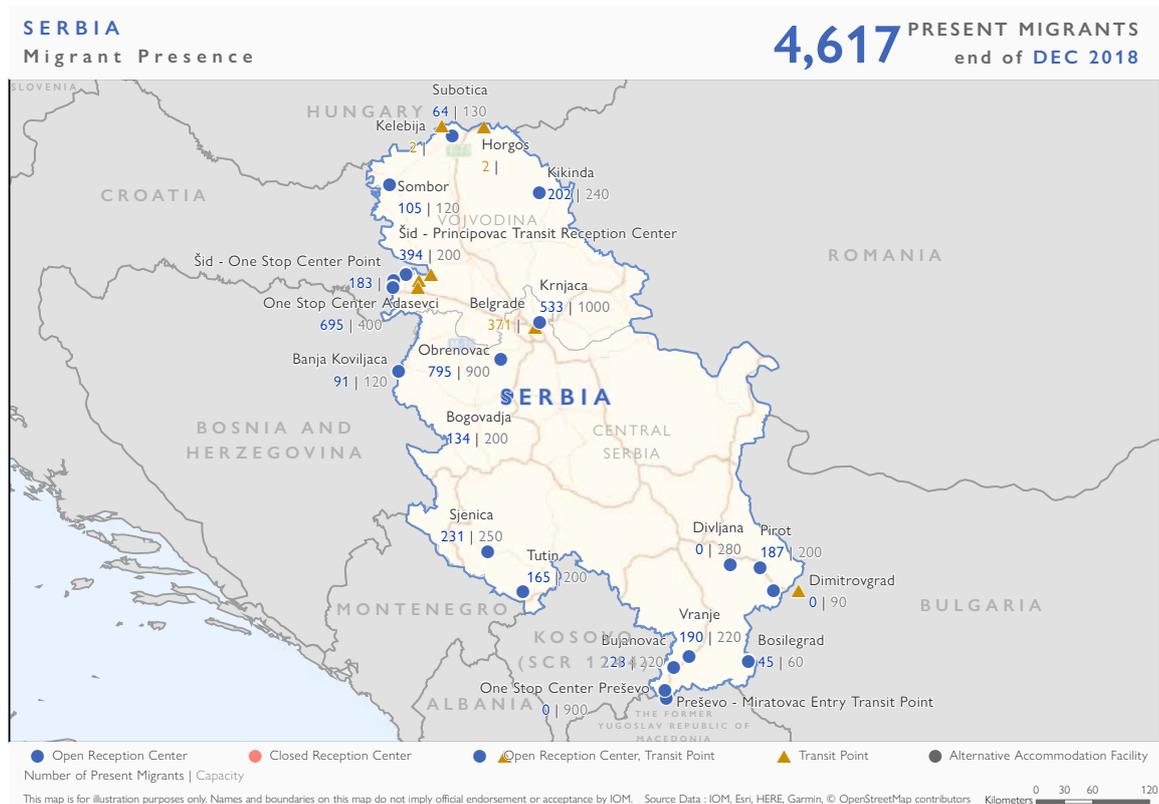
As of 31 December, there are estimated 4,617 migrants and refugees residing in Serbia, according to the **Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration (SCRM)**. The total number of accommodated migrants in Government facilities and border crossing zones increased from 3,798 registered in the beginning of December to the 4,617 reported at the end of the month. In addition to that, 371 migrants and refugees were observed residing outside the official reception system, mainly in the Belgrade City (145) and in unofficial camping sites in the vicinity of the border with Croatia, Hungary and Bosnia and Herzegovina (226). Available information indicates that the majority of migrants accommodated in the reception centres are of Afghan origin (41%) followed by those who declared Iranian (29%), Pakistani (14%), Iraqi (7%) and Bangladeshi (3%) origin, among others.

During 2018, the number of migrants in Serbia was relatively consistent and ranged between 3,000 and 4,000 – with an increase in the second half of the year due to the activation of the route towards Bosnia and Herzegovina, which contributed to the fact that the number of migrants trying to emerge from Serbia has increased.

1 December – In the woods near the Adasevce Reception Center, a lifeless body of thirty-six-year-old migrant from 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](#).

19 December– In the early morning hours, the body of a twenty-five-year-old migrant from Tunisia was found. The body was found on a railroad wagon and the investigation indicates that he passed away due to an electric shock. More information [here](#).

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



SLOVENIA

Developments during the reporting period

In 2018, authorities in Slovenia apprehended 8,477 irregular migrants, four times the 1,934 reported in 2017. During this reporting period (1 – 31 December) authorities registered a total of 334 irregular migrants, a 51 per cent decrease compared to the 687 reported in November and almost twice the 214 reported in December 2017.

Syrian Arab Republic and Algeria were the most commonly reported countries of origin during this reporting period, with 28 per cent of individuals registered (15% and 13% respectively). Afghanistan (11%), Morocco (11%) and Iraq (9%) 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 the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Turkey and Bangladesh. In contrast, Pakistan and Afghanistan were the most commonly reported countries of origin (20% and 13% respectively), followed by the Syrian Arab Republic (11%), Algeria (11%) and Turkey (6%).

December 10 – Slovenia is among more than 150 UN member countries that endorsed the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration at an inter-governmental conference in Marrakesh. According to the Slovenian Ministry of Foreign affairs, the Global Compact on Migration represents a major achievement in the step towards joint solution of global issues within the framework of the United Nations.

17 December – According to the Slovenian Press Agency (STA), Prime Minister Marjan Šarec stated in the parliament that record keeping on migrants in the country should be more detailed, so that foreigners will not be just numbers, and that any abuse of the welfare system could be prevented.

18 December – Slightly more than 2,800 people requested international protection in Slovenia so far this year. Although Slovenia is not the target country for most migrants, the number of asylum requests increased by 10 per cent compared to 2017, the government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants said on Tuesday, International Migrants Day.

18 December – There are a quarter of a million migrants in Slovenia from over 170 countries and more than half of them have Slovenian citizenship, according to data released by the Statistics Office ahead of International Migrants Day, observed on 18 December. For additional statistical data please see the article (Slovenian). More information here.

20 December – According to the Slovenian national news station RTV SLO, the government dismissed Mojca Špec Potočar, the head of the government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants. She was replaced by Dušan Lužar, who will be in charge as the acting director until a new head with full powers is appointed.

Figure 37 Cumulative irregular migrants apprehended in Slovenia between 2015-2018

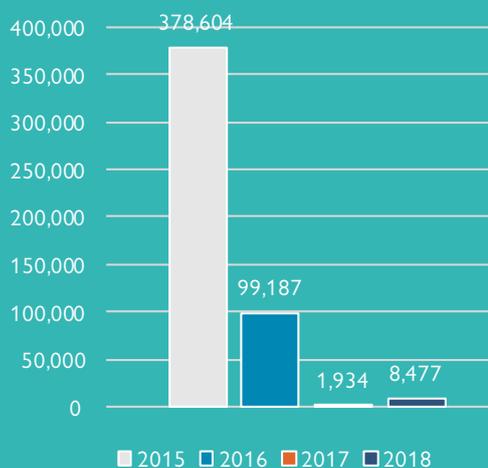


Figure 38 Irregular migrants apprehended in Slovenia, monthly overview for 2017 and 2018



Figure 39 Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and December 2018

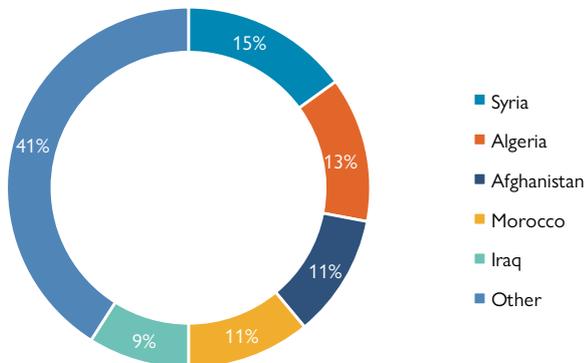
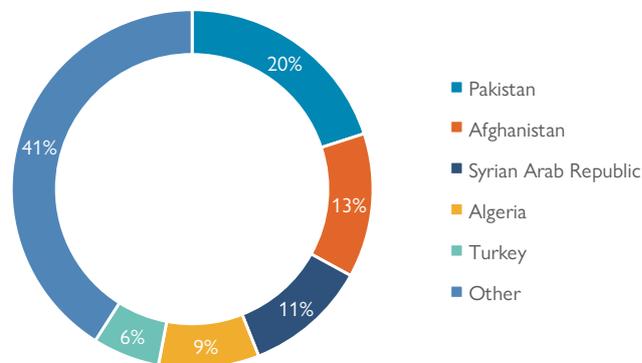


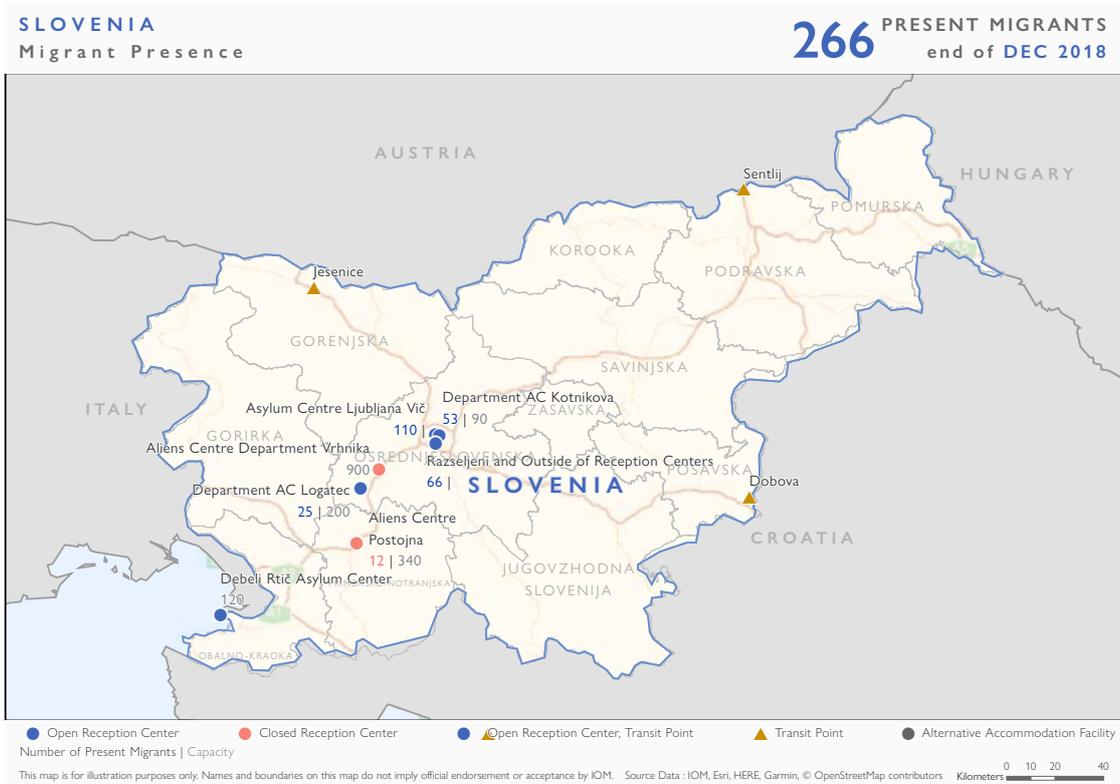
Figure 40 Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and December 2017



Migrant presence

At the end of December 2018, there were 266 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in different facilities around the country. This represents a 6 per cent decrease compared to the 283 reported at the end of November. The number is 16 per cent more than the 228 reported at the end of December 2017, and 22 per cent less than the 339 reported at the end of December 2016.

Map 11 Accommodation facilities in Slovenia with information on occupancy and capacity, December 2018



THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Developments during the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2018, authorities registered a total of 3,132 migrants and asylum seekers, which is six times the number reported in 2017 (547) 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 148 apprehensions between April and December 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 3,132 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 the two countries.

During this reporting period (1 – 31 December), authorities in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia registered 82 new arrivals, a 10 per cent decrease from the 92 reported in November 2018, and a significant contrast with the 85 apprehensions reported in December 2017.

More than a half of all registered migrants this year were of Iranian origin (54%), followed by those from Afghanistan (11%), Pakistan (10%), Iraq (9%) and 16 per cent of other nationalities. Registered migrants in 2017 were also majority Afghan nationals (25%), followed by Iraq (12%) and the Syrian Arab Republic (10%).

Figure 41 Registered arrivals to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia between January and December 2018

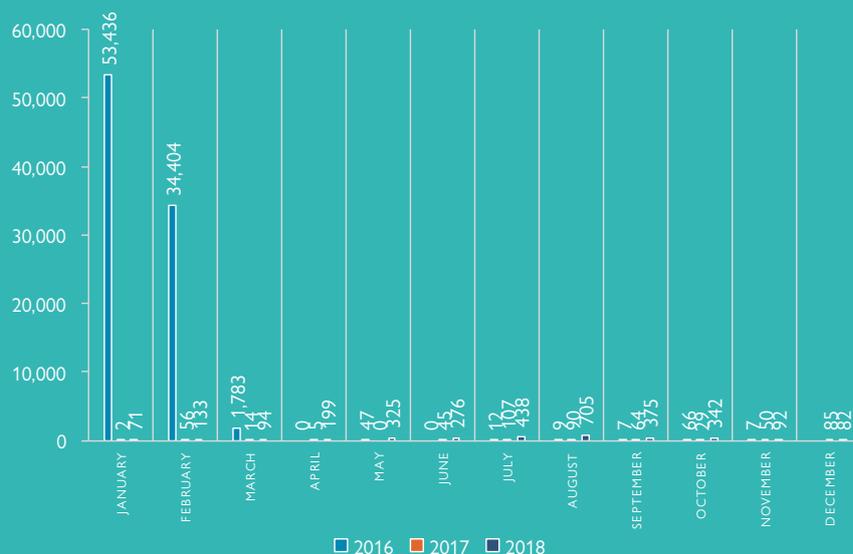


Figure 42 Cumulative registered arrivals to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia between 2015-2018

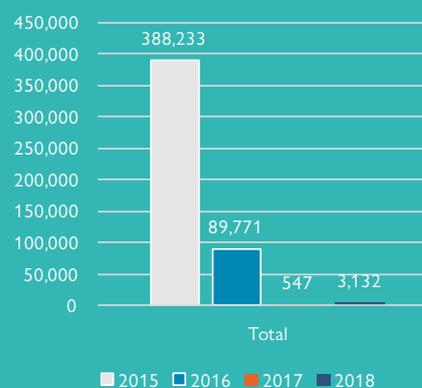


Figure 43 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in 2018

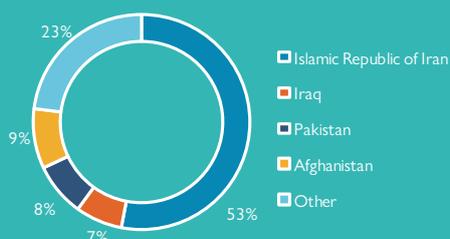
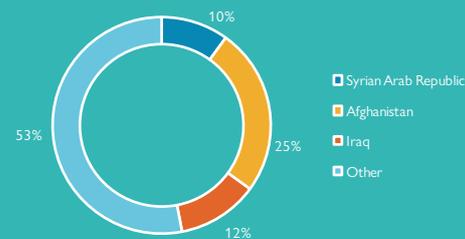


Figure 44 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in 2017



Migrant presence

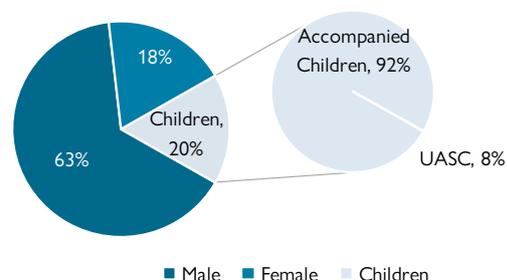
The available data shows that on 31 December 2018, there were 35 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in reception centres around the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. A 48 per cent decrease compared to November 2018, when 67 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the reception centres. Majority of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers were Iraqi nationals (11) followed by those from Pakistan (5), Islamic Republic of Iran (3), Congo (3), the Syrian Arab Republic (2), Afghanistan (2) and nine more individuals from Albania, Turkey, Tunisia, Russian Federation, Serbia the United Arab Emirates, and Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999). 20 of the individuals are adult males, 8 adult females and 7 children.²⁶

Additionally, the Red Cross teams present near the northern border with Serbia reported assisting 434 persons, according to their December report. The Red Cross mobile team present in the close vicinity of the northern border with Serbia assisted 413 persons – this number excludes the Transit Reception Centre Tabanovce.

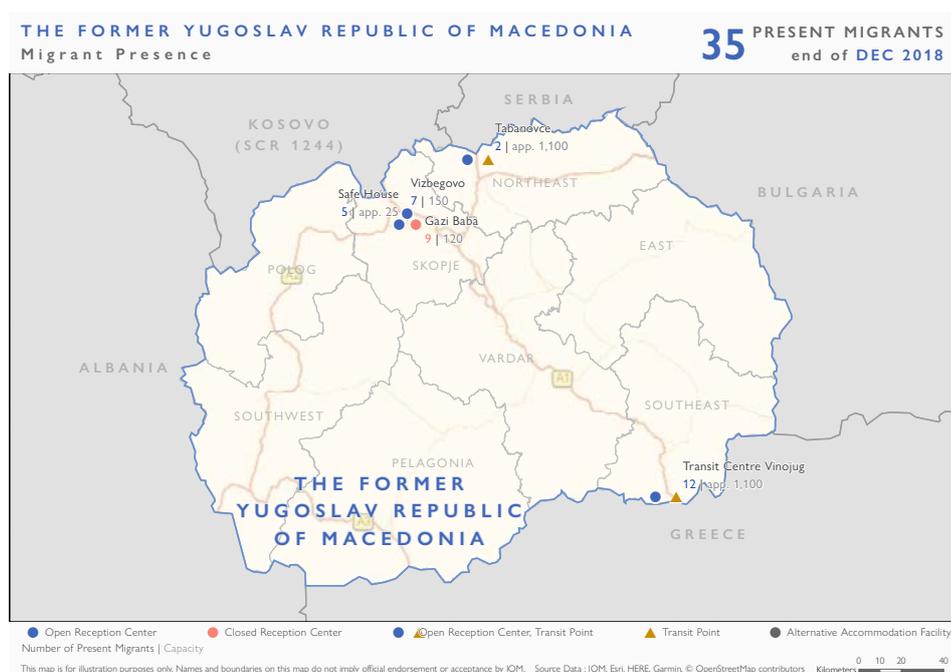
Table 4 Accommodation facilities (with occupancy/capacity) by the end of December 2018

| Name of Accommodation Facility | Capacity* | Currently Accommodating |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------|
| “Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border) | 1,100-1,200 | 12 |
| Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border) | 1,100 | 2 |
| Vizbegovo – Reception centre for Asylum Seekers | 150 | 7* |
| Gazi Baba – Reception centre for Foreigners | 120 | 9* |
| Vlae | 25-30 | 5* |
| TOTAL | 2,495-2,600 | 35 |

Figure 45 Age/sex breakdown of intercepted irregular migrants in 2018

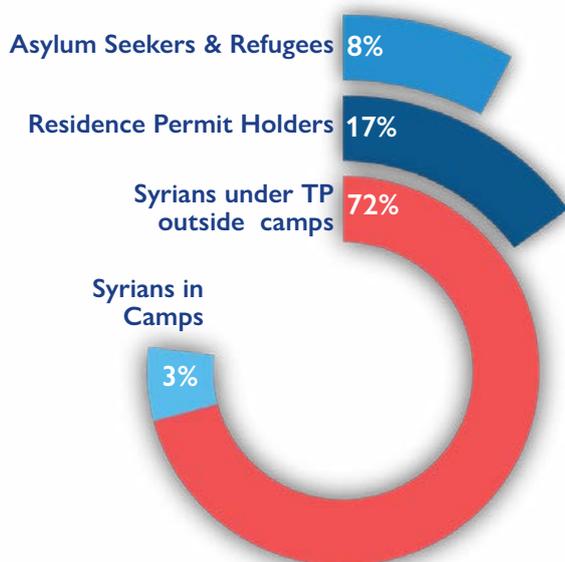


Map 12 Accommodation facilities in The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with information on occupancy and capacity, November 2018



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

TURKEY



Turkey's Temporary Protection regime grants the 3,622,366 Syrian nationals the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority- 3,478,914 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. 143,452 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 December 2017; however, currently eight of the centers are no longer operational. As a result, there is a decrease of 84,799 persons in the centers' residence numbers.

*Data source DGMM, 27.12.2018

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 December 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 853,274 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.

Background and Latest Figures

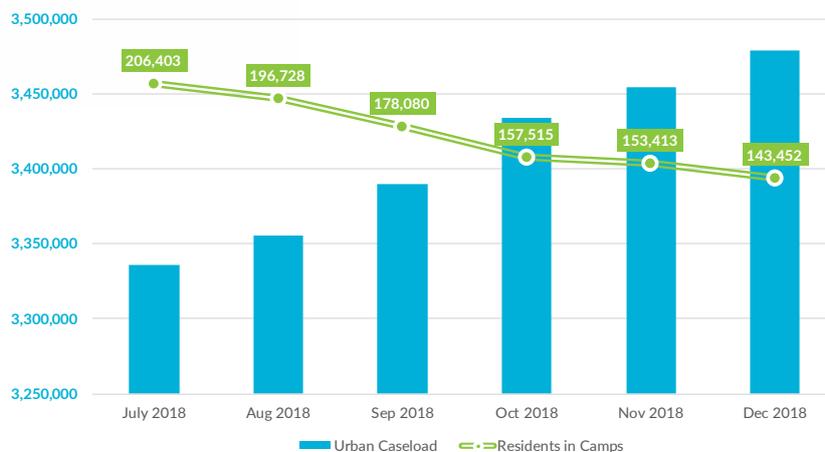
According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently over 3.9 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (3,622,366* individuals) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR, as of end of October 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 221,714 in comparison to December 2017 (3.7 million foreign nationals), most of the increase was recorded as Syrian nationals (198,129).

In addition, there are 853,274* foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits including humanitarian residency holders. This number was 260,168 less in December 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, 27.12.2018

**Data source UNHCR, 31.10.2018

Monthly Population Chart of Persons Under Temporary Protection



| Nationality | #Percentage |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Afghanistan | %46 |
| Iraq | %39 |
| Islamic Republic of Iran | %11 |
| Somalia | %2 |
| Others | %3 |



Apprehended/Rescued Persons on Sea

APPREHENSIONS OFF THE TURKISH COAST

1 January - 31 December 2018



see disclaimer on page 4*

The Turkish Coast Guard apprehended 2,580 irregular migrants in December yet no fatalities were recorded. The number of irregular migrants were 1,485 in December 2017. These figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the Coast Guard; actual numbers of migrants and refugees departing Turkey by sea could be higher. Apprehensions on the hotspots on the Aegean Sea are shown in the map on the left.

Apprehensions/Rescues by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2018 (1 January - 31 December 2018)

| Time period | Number of cases | | Number of irregular migrants | | Number of deaths | | Number of organizers apprehend | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| | 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 | 2,992 | 3,019 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 9 |
| October | 83 | 85 | 3,218 | 3,227 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 4 |
| November | 38 | 42 | 1,116 | 1,187 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 16 |
| December | 63 | 63 | 2,580 | 2,580 | - | - | 6 | 6 |
| Total | 656 | 686 | 25,398 | 26,678 | 65 | 93 | 61 | 87 |

After completion of the identification process of the apprehended persons, they are referred to removal centers by gendarmerie or are issued a deportation letter unless they claim asylum. However, they still have the right to claim asylum after being referred to a removal center or issued deportation letters. The top ten nationalities of apprehended/rescued migrants are Afghan, Palestinian, Central African, Syrian, Congolese, Iraqi, Somalian, Togolese, Iranian, and Egyptian.

*Data source T.C.G., 31.12.2018

Apprehensions on Land

| Apprehensions by Turkish Land Forces (1 - 31 December 2018) | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Entry | | Exit | |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 12,608 | Greece | 2,082 |
| Greece | 1,823 | Bulgaria | 59 |
| Islamic Republic of Iran | 68 | Syrian Arab Republic | 46 |
| Iraq | 55 | Georgia | 2 |
| | | Iraq | 1 |
| Total | 14,554 | Total | 2,190 |

According to Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) daily figures, in December 2018, 16,744 irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Bulgarian, Georgian and Greek borders of Turkey. In comparison, this number was 38,563 in December 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 12,654 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 Syrian Arab Republic to Turkey (2,155). In November 2018, 10,453 irregular entries of persons were recorded at this border.

*Data Source T.A.F., 31.12.2018, no data available on Dec. 28th



see disclaimer on page 4*

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)

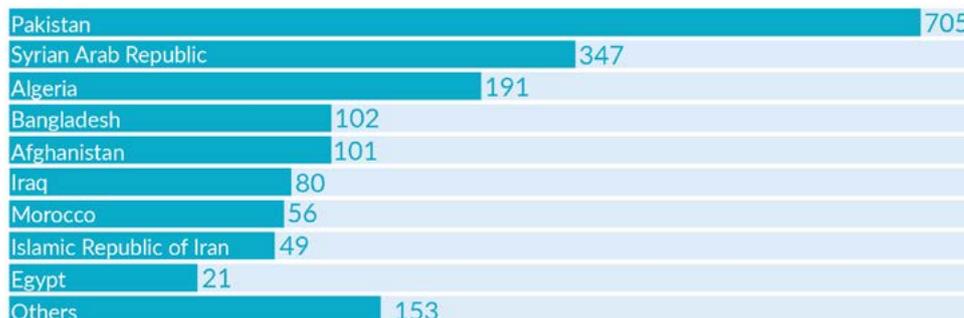
Known exit points by sea: Çeşme, Ayvalık, Didim, Bodrum, Küçükkuyu (Locations close to Lesbos, Samos, Chios, Symi, Kos and Rodos)

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, 1,805 migrants and refugees have been readmitted to



Turkey from Greece between 4 April 2016 and 27 December 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).

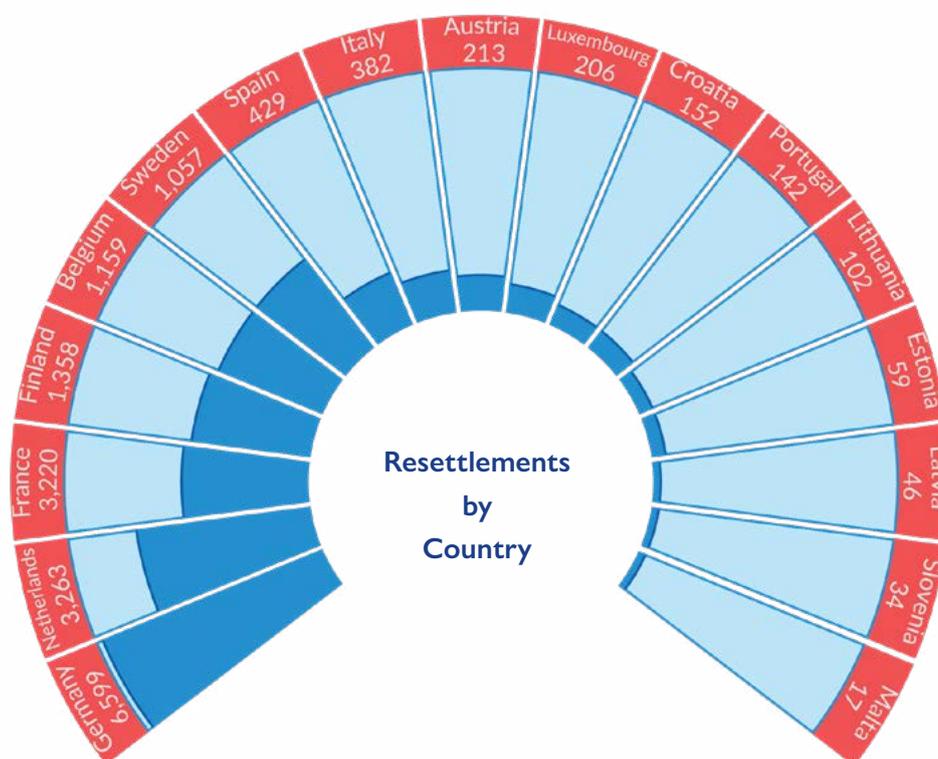
Nationality breakdown of the readmitted is shown in the graphic below and “others” category includes countries of Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Nepal, Myanmar, Guinea, Senegal, Ghana, Palestinian Territories, Tunisia, Côte d’Ivoire, Haiti, Lebanon, Mali, Dominica, India,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

*Data source DGMM, 27.12.2018

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 27 December 2018, there are 18,438 persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, the Netherlands, France and Finland.

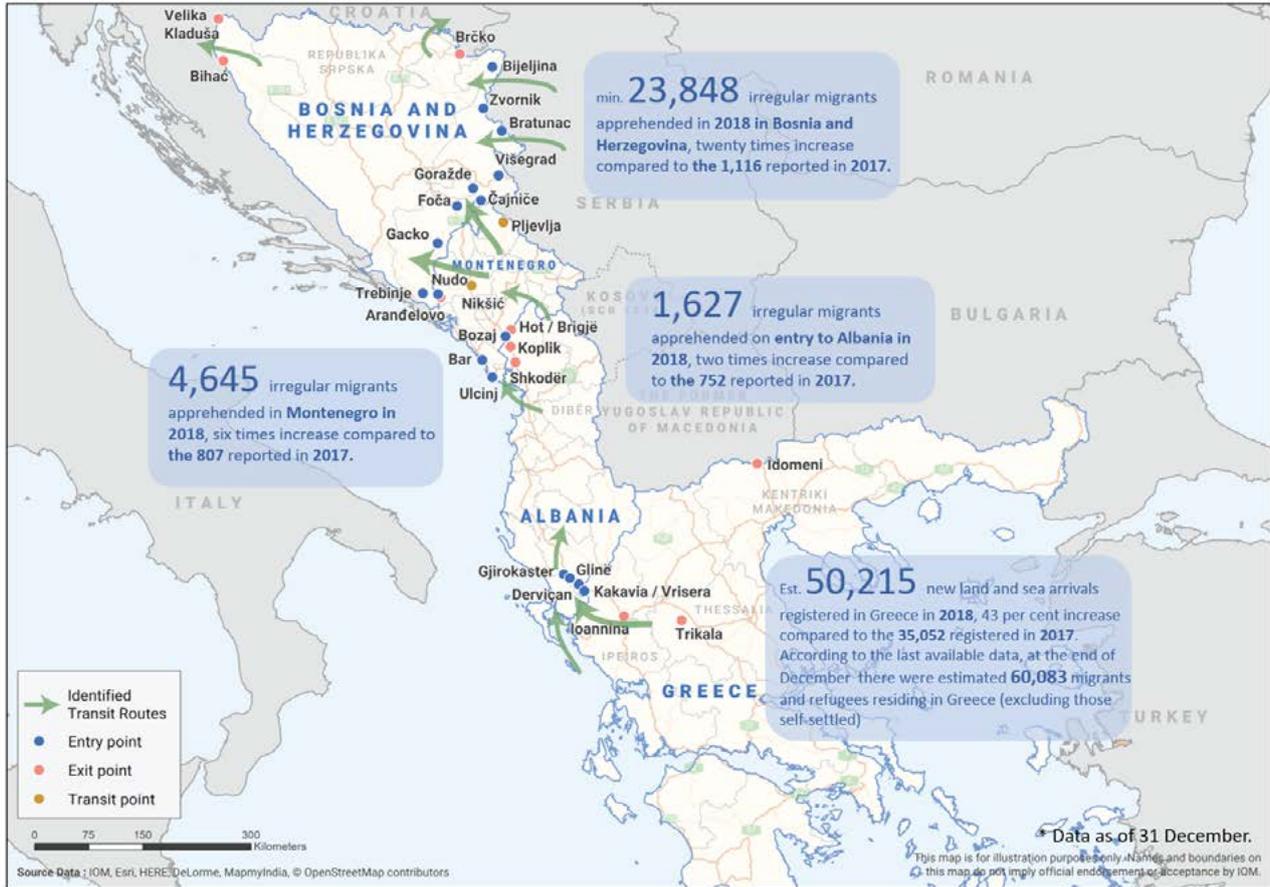
*Data Source DGMM, 27.12.2018



mpmturkey@iom.int

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

WESTERN BALKANS



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



ALBANIA

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 31 December 2018), there were 32 new arrivals reported, slightly less than the 44 reported in the previous month. Further on, arrivals in December 2018 are five time less than the 158 registered in the same period 2017 and close to 39 registered in December 2016. At the end of December 2018 Albanian authorities reported 1,627 irregular entries in the Gjirokastrer region. Available data indicates two times increase compared to both the 752 reported in 2017, and the 831 registered by the end of December 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 1,772 migrants apprehended on exit from the country. 87 migrants were intercepted in December, a 56 per cent decrease compared to 205 registered in the previous month. When comparing monthly outgoing and incoming flows, outgoing flows have been surpassing the incoming flows since June this year when there were 285 migrants registered on exit from the country, seven times more than the 42 registered on entry to the country.

The Syrian Arab Republic was the most common nation of origin reported by registered irregular migrants, declared in 50 per cent of cases. The remaining 46 per cent of the caseload reported belonging to more than 15 different nationality groups, including Pakistan (13%), Iraq (11%), Algeria (5%), Morocco (4%), and others.

Figure 46 Registered arrivals to Albania between January and December 2016 - 2018

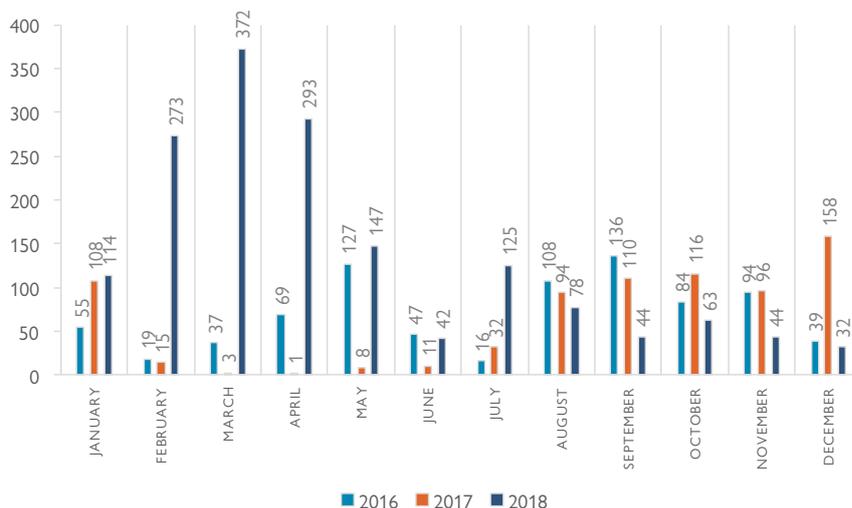


Figure 47 Apprehensions on exit and entry in Albania, March - December 2018

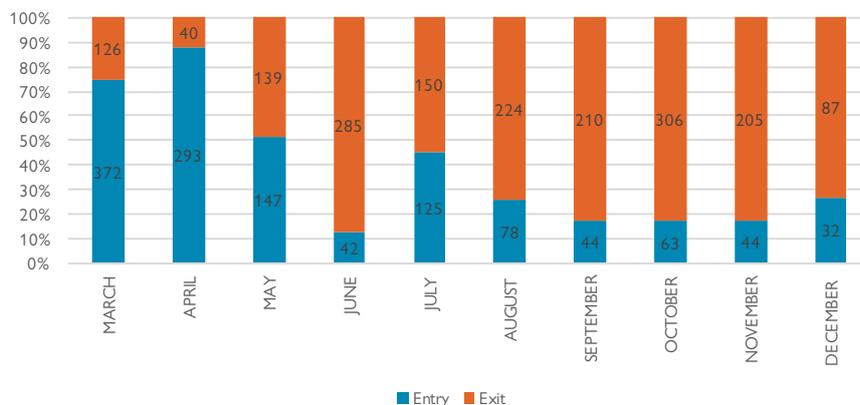


Figure 48 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals between January and December 2018

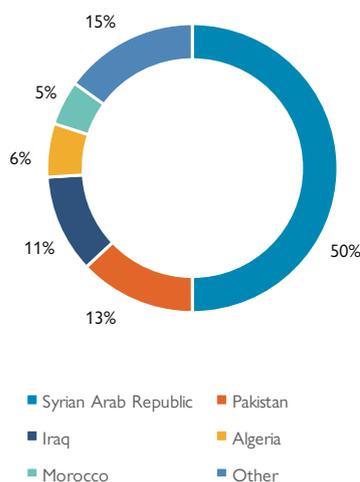
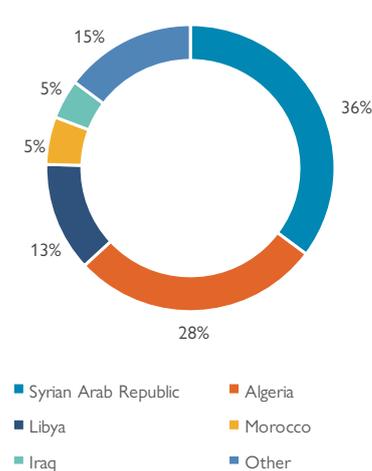


Figure 49 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals between January and December 2017



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 31 December) Bosnian authorities reported 794 new irregular migrants, a 70 per cent decrease compared to the previous month when 2,633 arrivals were reported and three times more than the 230 reported in December 2017. Between January and December 2018 authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina registered a total of 23,848 irregular migrants who entered the country. This represents twenty times increase compared to the 1,116 registered in the whole of 2017.

According to available weekly data, in average 207 new migrants were registered arriving in Bosnia and Herzegovina in December, a 65 per cent decrease compared to the 598 calculated for November 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 due to the deteriorated weather conditions, arrivals decreased throughout November and December to an average of 207 weekly arrivals.

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

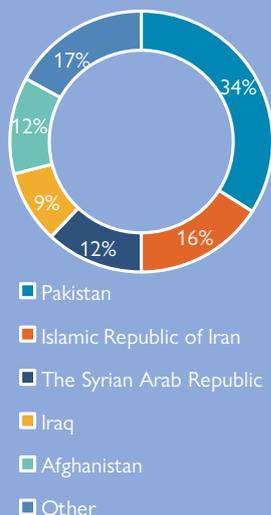


Figure 50 Registered irregular migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and December, 2017 - 2018



Available nationality breakdown shows that Pakistan is the most common country of origin declared by a third of the overall registered population (33%). Iranian nationals comprise 15 per cent of the overall registered irregular migrants who entered the country irregularly in 2018, followed by those from Syrian Arab Republic (12%), Afghanistan (12%), Iraq (9%) and 31 different other nationality groups. Arrivals of Iranian nationals dropped down in the last quarter of the year, mainly related to the cancellation of the visa free regime between Islamic Republic of Iran and Serbia. Almost a quarter of all registered migrants in September and October reported Iranian nationality, while through November and into December, only 9 per cent of the registered arrivals declared coming from Islamic Republic of Iran.

Figure 51 Registered irregular entries to Bosnia and Herzegovina, weekly average between February – December 2018

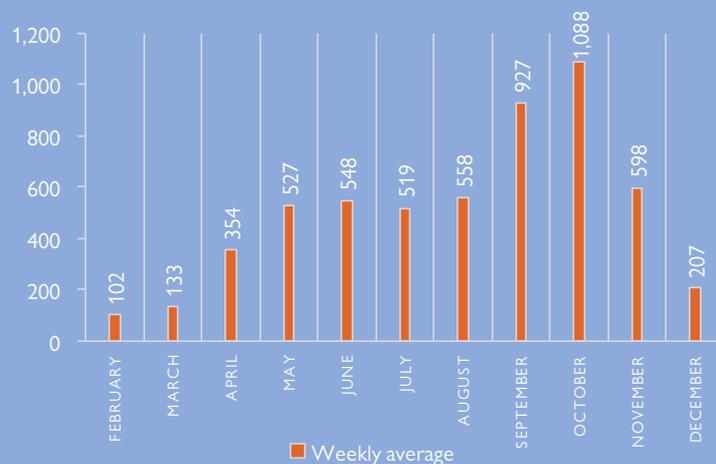


Figure 52 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and December 2018

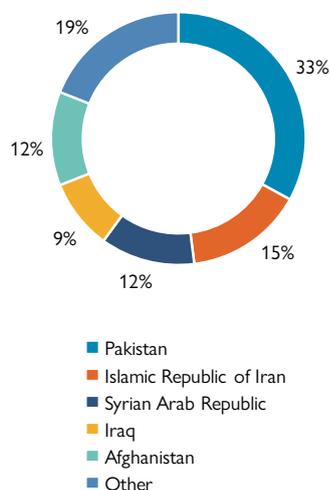
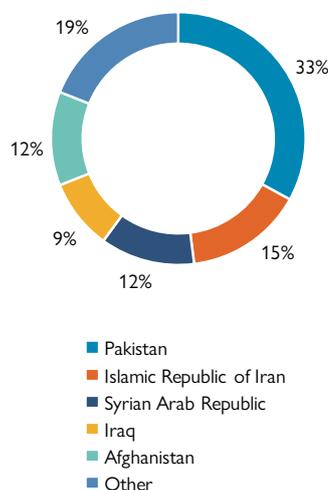


Figure 53 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and December 2017

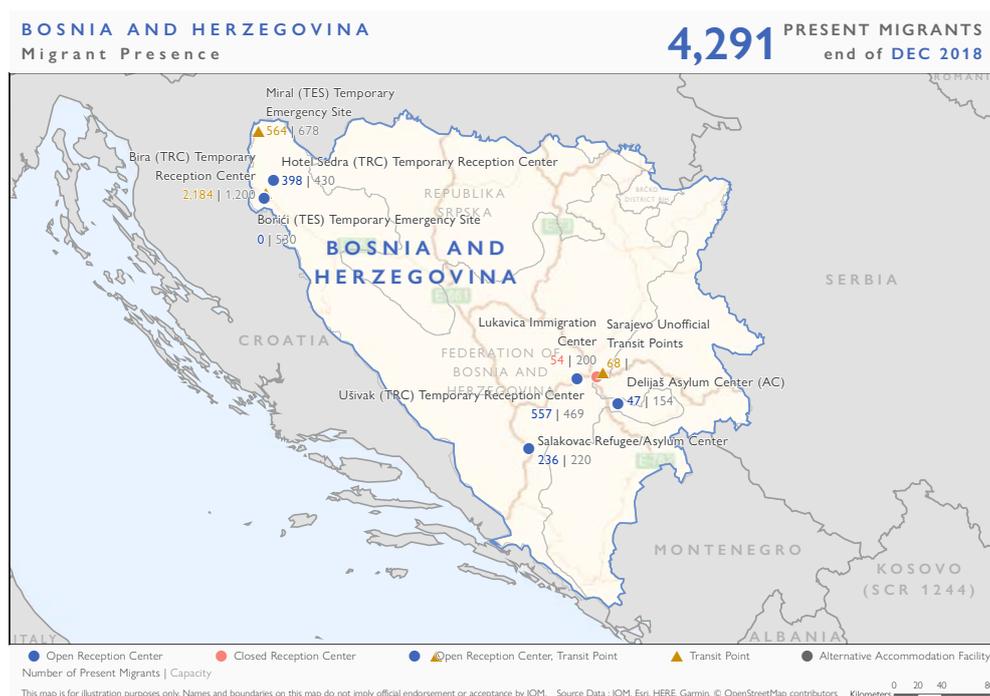


Migrants presence

UN agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that estimated 4,500 to 6,000 migrants and refugees are residing in the country as of the end of December 2018. According to IOM estimates, 4,291 individuals were registered in different official reception facilities and unofficial sites at the end of December mainly in

the North-West part of the country and around the Capital, Sarajevo. 78 per cent of accommodated migrants were male, 8 per cent female and 14 per cent children out of whom 66 per cent are registered as unaccompanied and separated children (UASC, 56% boys and 44% girls).

Map 13 Accommodation facilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina with information on occupancy and capacity, December 2018



KOSOVO²⁷

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1-31 December 2018), authorities in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999) reported 156 new irregular entries to the country, an 81 per cent increase compared to the 86 reported in the previous month. Further on, entries in December are fifty-two times higher compared to 3 registered in the same period in 2017 and three times increase compared to 55 registered in December 2016. A total of 594 irregular migrants arrived in the country since the beginning of 2018, four times the 150 reported in 2017 and twice the 316 reported in 2016.

According to the available nationality breakdown of migrants and asylum seekers registered in Kosovo this year, Syrian Arab Republic is the first reported nationality, declared by 40 per cent of all individuals. Another 13 per cent were registered as Turkish nationals, 13 per cent as Palestinian and 7 per cent Algerian nationals. The remaining 27 per cent is distributed among sixteen different nationality groups. Of the 156 registered in December 2018, 99 per cent are male, 1 per cent female and 3 per cent of the total were registered as children with families. Looking at the data for 2017, there was an increase in arrivals of migrants and refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic (18% in 2017 vs. 40% in 2018), Turkey (5% in 2017 and 13% in 2018) and Palestinian Territories (1% in 2017 and 13% in 2018). In contrast to that, presence of migrants from Afghanistan, Libya and Pakistan decreased in 2018 when compared to 2017 (29% vs. 1%, 15% vs. 5% and 7% vs. 3% respectively).

Figure 54 Number of irregular migrants registered between January and December 2016 - 2018

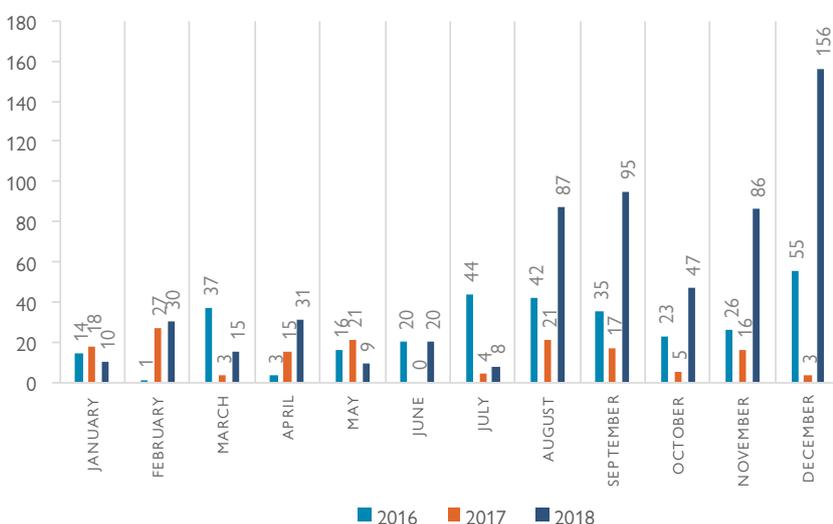


Figure 55 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants and asylum seekers between January and December 2018

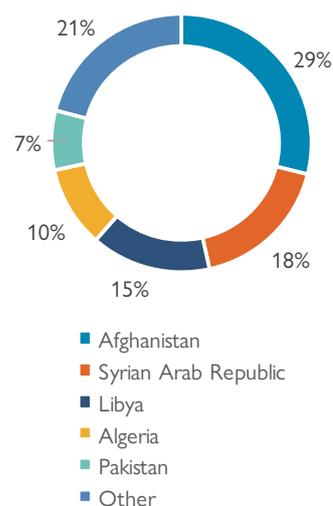
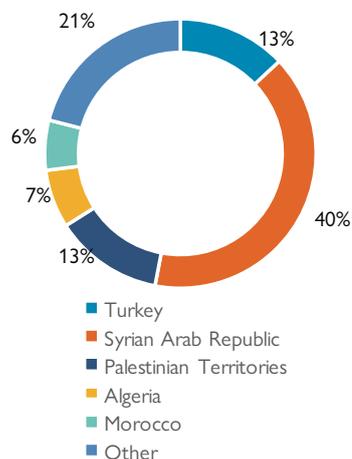


Figure 56 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants and asylum seekers between January and December 2017

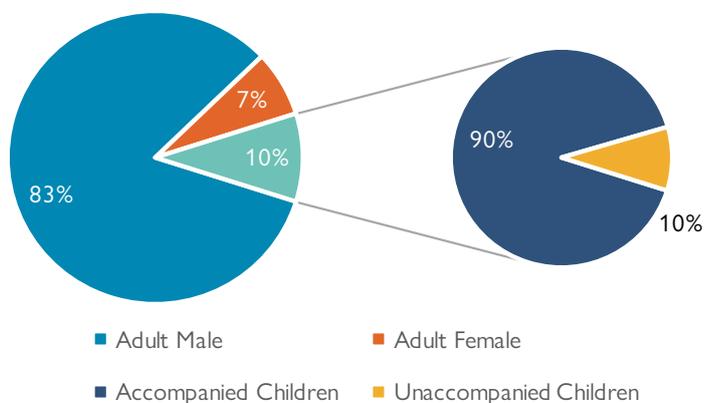


Migrant presence

On 31 December 2018, a total of 88 asylum seekers were present in Kosovo. 84 per cent of registered individuals are Turkish nationals followed by those from Algeria (4), the FYR Macedonia (3), Syrian Arab Republic (2), Palestinian Territories (2), the Islamic Republic of Iran (2), and Serbia (1). The number of asylum seekers decreased slightly from the end of November when 109 individuals were residing in the official accommodation centers.

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.

Figure 57 Age/Sex Breakdown of migrants and asylum seekers registered between January and December 2018



Policy Overview

In 2018, significant progress in amending primary and secondary legislation relating to entry and registration procedures was made in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244). Two legal frameworks related to migration (Law on foreigners) and asylum procedures (Law on Asylum) were amended in compliance with the EU acquis. Proposed changes have established a solid migration management system, however implementation is a challenging part due to obstacles mainly related to the lack of staff capacities and proper antistructure. The following areas have been amended:

- *Administrative instruction on returning foreigners with illegal resident:* according to which the decision for voluntary return shall be issued by the Police/Directorate for Migrant and Foreigners and Division for foreigners (pending final approval)
- *Administrative instruction on procedures and standards of admission and initial treatment of asylum seekers* (amended and pending final approval)
- *Administrative instruction on the procedure of issuance of residence permit for foreigners and the certificate for notification of work* (amended)
- *Administrative instruction on procedures and standards of review and ruling on request for asylum* (amended and pending final approval)
- *Regulation on operation of the detention center for foreigners* (amended)
- *Regulation on operation of the asylum center* (amended)

MONTENEGRO

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 31 December), authorities in Montenegro registered 245 migrants and refugees, a 26 per cent decrease compared to the 329 reported in November 2018. Between January and the end of December 2018, a total of 4,645 migrants and refugees were registered, representing a six-times increase compared to 807 reported in 2017, and fifteen times the 308 reported between January and December 2016.

According to available data, authorities in Montenegro prevented 594 individuals who attempted to cross the border. Majority, (58%) were detected along the green border and the remaining 42 per cent on official border crossings.

An estimated 45 per cent of registered individuals were from the Syrian Arab Republic. Another 16 per cent are registered as Pakistani nationals, 8 per cent Iraqi, 8 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 37 percentage points between 2017 and 2018 (from 8 to 45 per cent). In contrast, the presence of Algerian nationals decreased by 39 percentage points, from 47 per cent calculated at the end of 2017 to only 8 per cent registered this year.

Figure 60 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants between January and December 2018

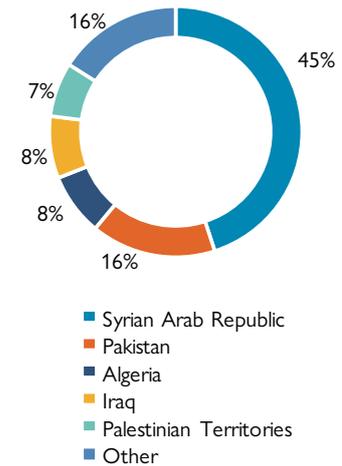


Figure 58 Arrivals to Montenegro between January and December 2016 – 2018

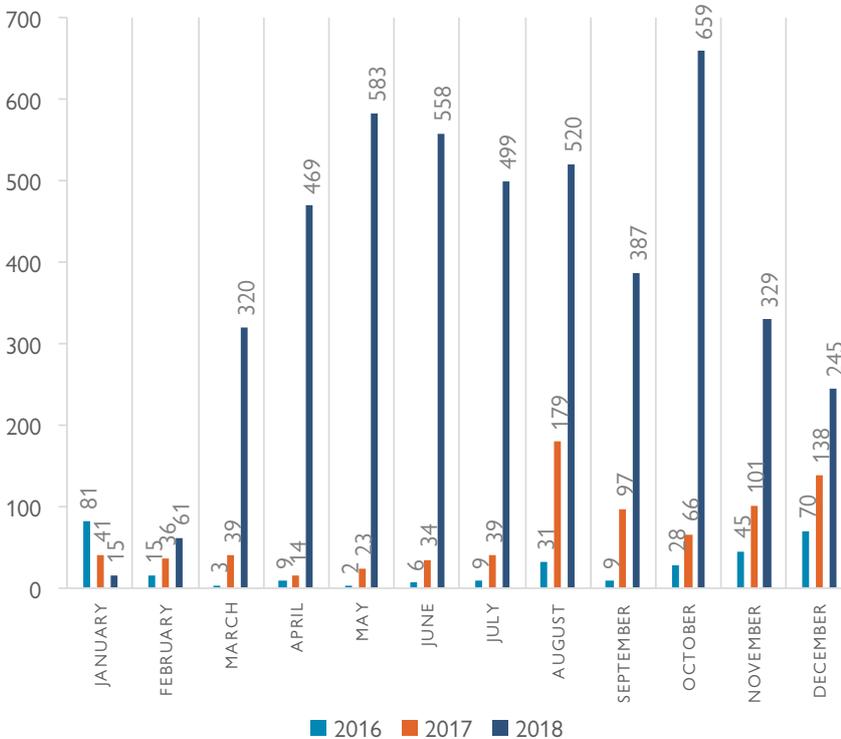


Figure 61 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants between January and December 2017

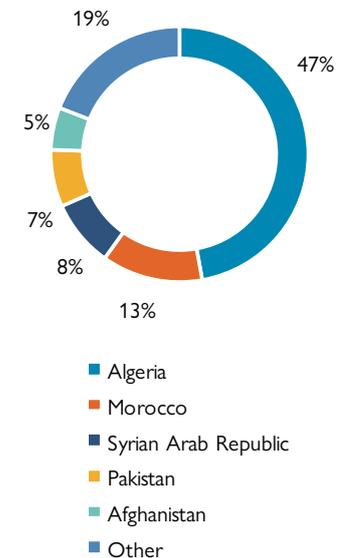
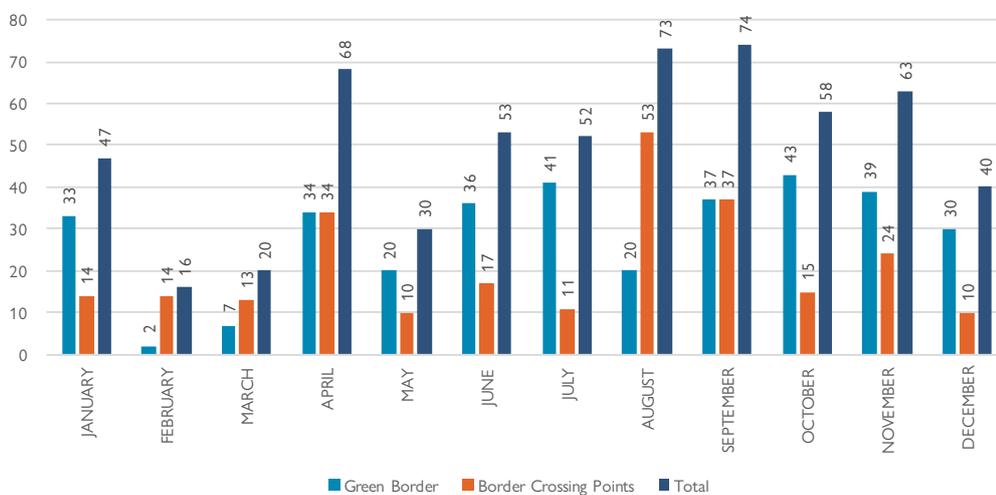


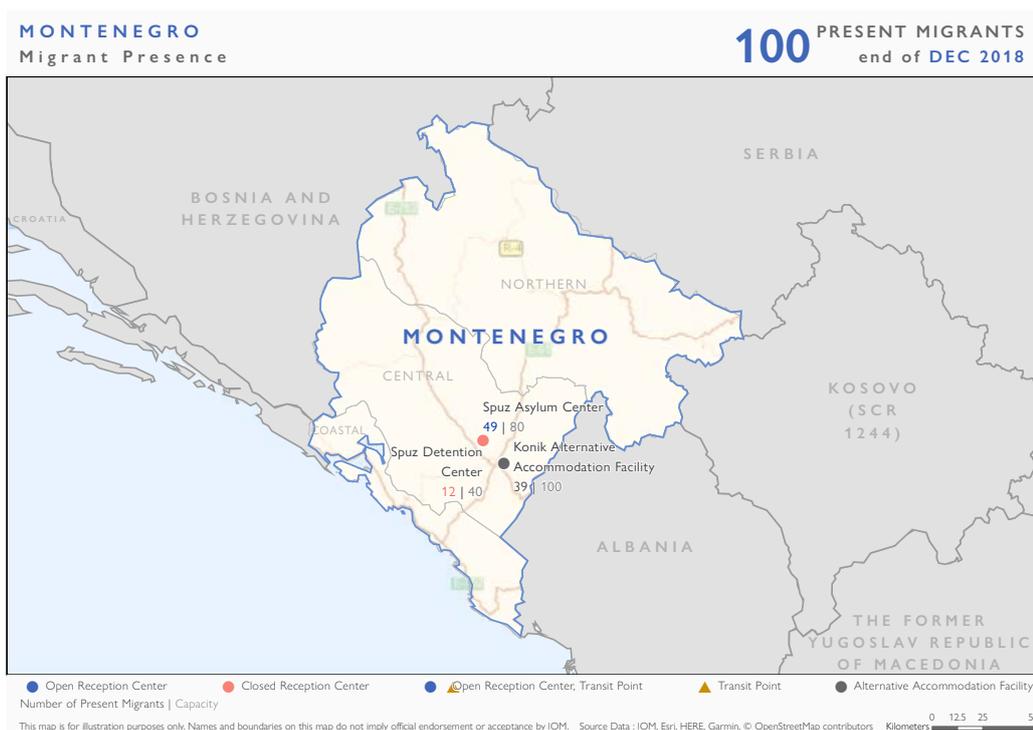
Figure 59 Attempts to cross the border, January - December 2018



Migrant presence

At the end of December 2018, there were 100 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in three accommodation facilities and centres around the country, a slight (10%) decrease from the 110 accommodated during the previous reporting period (1 – 30 November 2018) and 29 per cent decrease compared to 190 reported at the end of December 2017.

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



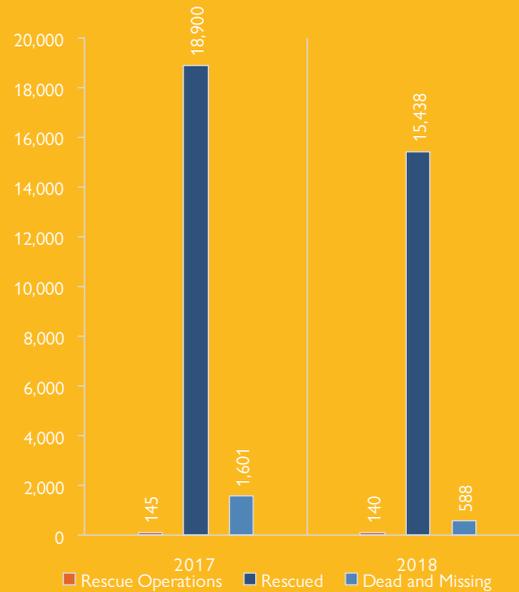
CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN

LIBYA

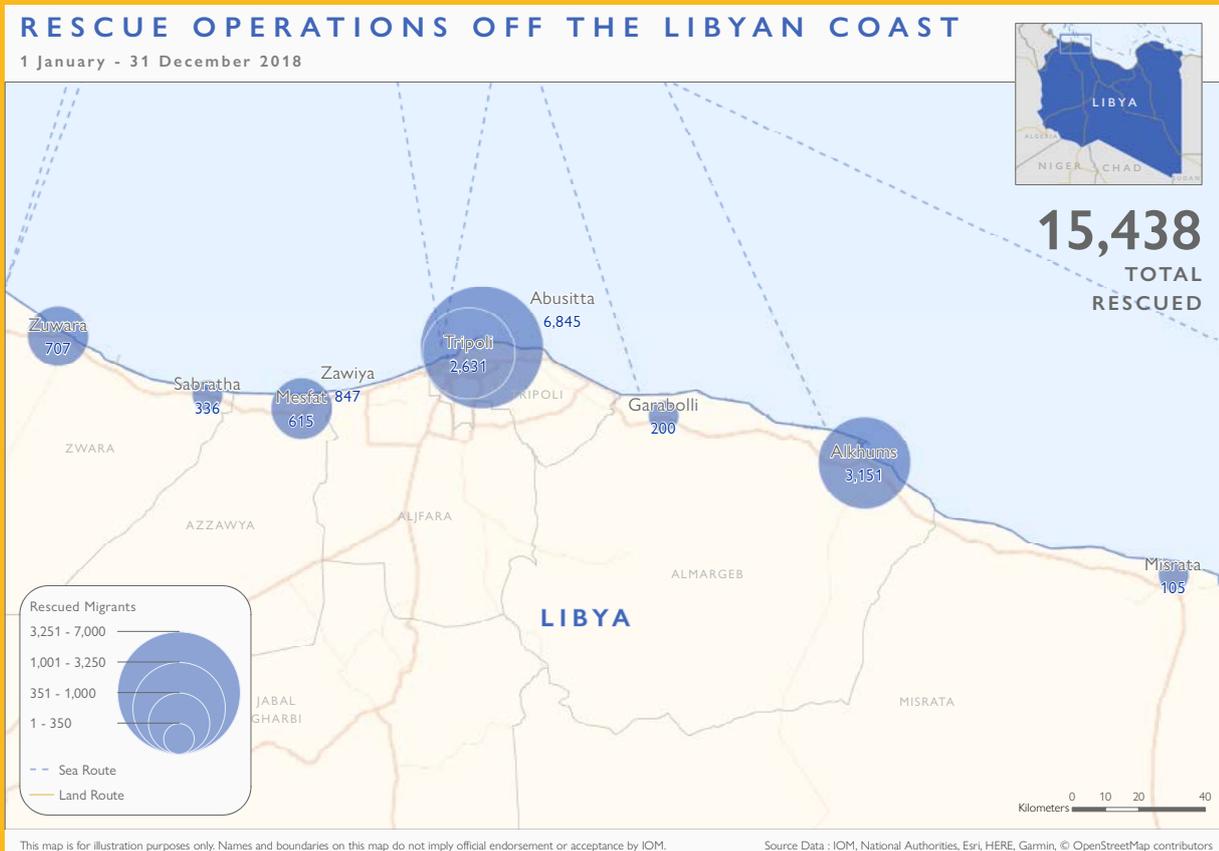
Developments during the reporting period

Between January and December 2018, the Libyan Coast Guard carried out 140 rescue operations in which they rescued 15,438 migrants and reported 588 dead and missing migrants (13 missing and 2 dead reported in December). Available data for 2018 indicates a slight decrease in the number of operations this year compared to the same period in 2017 when 145 operations were reported. The number of rescued migrants has decreased – from 18,900 in 2017 to 15,433 in 2018. The number of dead and missing migrants decreased significantly from 1,601 registered between January and December 2017 to 588 reported at the end of December 2018.

Figure 62 Rescue operations by the Libyan Coast Guard between January and December 2017 – 2018



Map 15 Rescue operations off the Libyan coast, January – December 2018



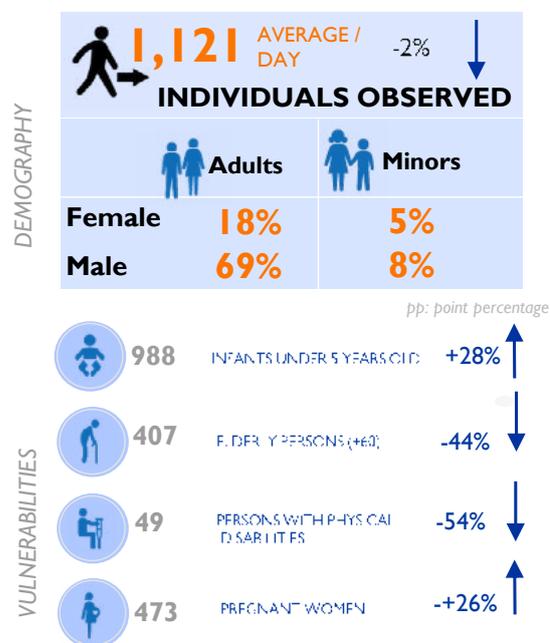
NIGER

Between 1 and 31 December 2018, 47,569 individuals were observed transiting through the 6 active Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Niger. Outflows observed (16,119 individuals) represent 34 per cent of all flows, while incoming flows (11,374 persons) represent 24 per cent. 42 per cent of flows observed at the FMPs in December were internal movements within Niger. Outgoing flows were observed at the most recently established FMPs: 43 per cent Séguédine, followed by Arlit (28%), Magaria (14%), Dan Issa (4%) and Tahoua (1%). The increase in inflows observed in 2018 may be linked to stricter migration controls, criminalization of irregular migration and repatriation efforts of Nigerian nationals from Algeria. Read more [here](#).

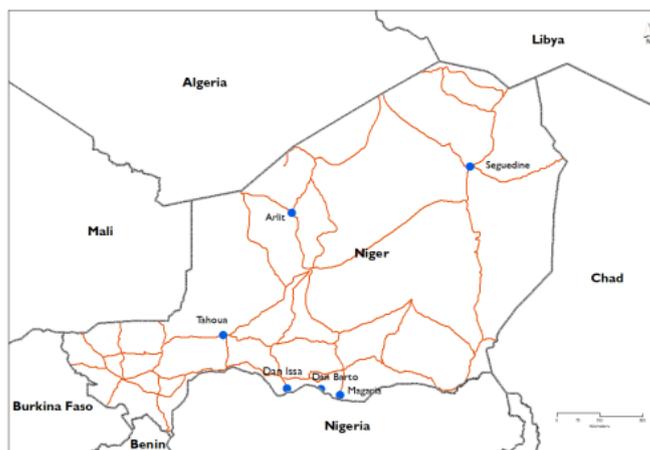
The most recent of the 6 FMPs was set up during the previous reporting period in Niger (Dan Issa) to better understand migration routes along the southern part of Niger. This FMP complements the existing FMP network established in Arlit and Séguédine, in addition to the three FMPs set up in August Dan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

In 2018, the lowest overall number of individuals observed at the FMPs was recorded in June, while the highest was recorded in November. The increase in November was likely linked to the fact that migrants return to Niger at the beginning of the rainy season and return back after the harvest (August and September).

Figure 63 Profile of migrants interviewed in Niger, December 2018



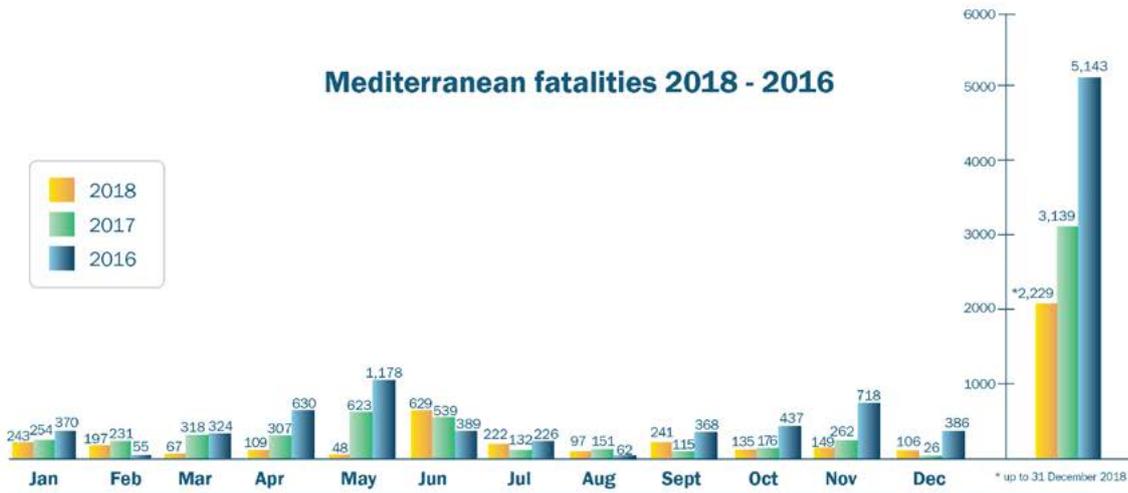
Map 16 DTM Flow Monitoring presence in Niger



MISSING MIGRANTS: FATALITIES/MISSING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AEGEAN



Mediterranean fatalities 2018 - 2016



Child fatalities in the Mediterranean 2018 - 2016



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

ABOUT THIS REPORT

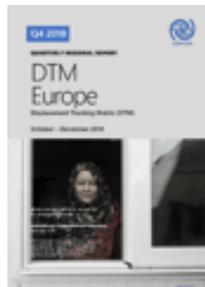
IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a suite of tools and methodologies designed to track and analyze human mobility in different displacement contexts in a continuous manner. To gather and disseminate information about the migrant populations moving through the Mediterranean, up the Western Balkan 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 Geoportal](#).



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](#).

[Mixed Migration Flows to Europe – Quarterly Overview \(October – December 2018\)](#)



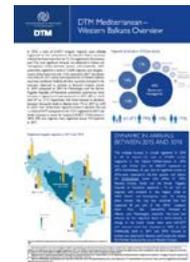
[Mixed Migration Flows to Europe – 2018 Yearly Dataset](#)

| Country | Number of arrivals | Number of departures | Number of transfers |
|---------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Algeria | 1,123 | 1,123 | 0 |
| Libya | 1,123 | 1,123 | 0 |
| Mali | 1,123 | 1,123 | 0 |
| Morocco | 1,123 | 1,123 | 0 |
| Tunisia | 1,123 | 1,123 | 0 |

[DTM Europe – Summary of Key Results \(January – December 2018\)](#)



[Europe – Mixed Migration Flows in Western Balkans \(2018 Overview\)](#)



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:



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra
Swiss Confederation

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