

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Compilation of Available
Data and Information

July 2019



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

DTM



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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.



HIGHLIGHTS

A total of 51,982 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe through different land and sea routes between January and July 2019, 29 per cent less than the same period last year, when some 73,761 sea and land arrivals were reported, 58 per cent less than the 122,384 arrivals registered in 2017 and 80 per cent less than the 266,450 registered between January and July 2016.

Fifty-eight per cent of all arrivals were registered in Cyprus, Bulgaria and Greece. Another 32 per cent of individuals have arrived in Europe through the Western Mediterranean route leading to Spain, and the remaining 10 per cent crossed the Central Mediterranean and arrived by sea in Italy and Malta. This indicates that the Eastern Mediterranean route continues to surpass both the Western and the Central Mediterranean routes as the main route taken by the migrants and refugees arriving to Europe between January and July 2019.

The Eastern Mediterranean route was also the most active route in the first seven months of 2018, making up 39 per cent of registered arrivals (29,160), followed by the Western Mediterranean route (36%, 26,890) and the Central Mediterranean route (25%, 18,809).

Between January and July 2019, Hellenic Authorities reported 24,351 new arrivals in **Greece**, making the country the top receiving country in Europe so far in 2019. Arrivals this year in Greece are 10 per cent lower than the 27,112 registered in the first seven months of 2018 and 83 per cent more than the 13,294 reported in 2017. Eighteen per cent of all migrants and refugees registered arriving in Greece so far crossed into the country through land routes, and the remaining 82 per cent arrived by sea. Thirty-nine per cent of the registered population that arrived in the country by sea were of Afghan origin. Nationals from the Syrian Arab Republic were the second most registered (17%), followed by those arriving from Iraq (8%), Palestinian Territories (8%), and the Democratic Republic of Congo (8%). In addition to that, DTM flow monitoring data from the Evros region in the North Greece shows that the largest proportion of migrants (45%) who were registered arriving from Turkey to Greece, mainly by land, were of Turkish origin (read more [here](#)).

A total 16,600 migrants and refugees were registered in **Spain** (WMR) between January and July 2019, 38 per cent less than the 26,890 registered in 2018, and 39 per cent more than the 11,954 registered in the same period of 2017. Among the total registered migrants arriving to Spain in the first seven months of 2019, 80 per cent (13,326) arrived by sea and the remaining 20 per cent (3,184) arrived by land, mainly to the Spanish autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla in the

North of Africa. According to available data from the Spanish Ministry of Interior, Morocco is the most commonly declared origin country by migrants and refugees who arrived in Spain between January and June 2019 (33% of the total), followed by Guinea (13%), Mali (13%), Côte d'Ivoire (8%) and Senegal (8%) ([see more here](#)).

Italian authorities reported the arrivals of 3,867 migrants and refugees between January and July 2019. Arrivals in the first seven months of 2019 arrivals have decreased by 79 per cent compared to the same period of 2018 when 18,546 arrivals were registered, and represent only 4 per cent of the total 95,213 reported to have arrived by sea between January and July 2017. Twenty-one per cent of migrants registered in the first seven months of the year were of Tunisian origin, followed by those from Pakistan (16%), Côte d'Ivoire (11%), Algeria (9%), Iraq (8%) and other African and Southern Asian countries (read more [here](#)). Tunisian nationals were the most frequent amongst arrivals between January and June 2018 (18% of the total), followed by migrants from Eritrea¹ (15%), Sudan (9%), Nigeria (7%), and Côte d'Ivoire (6%). In addition, 1,583 migrants arrived in Malta between January and July 2019. This is significantly higher than the 263 migrants reported to have arrived in Malta in the first seven months of 2018. According to the available data from national authorities, Sudan is the most commonly reported nationality at arrival (41%), followed by Eritrea² (11%) and Nigeria (7%).

With regards to the Western Balkans, authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and Montenegro – have observed a significant increase in arrivals in 2019 and have registered a total of 20,249 and refugees as of July (read more [here](#)). This is 43 per cent more than the 14,176 registered in 2018 in all three countries and twenty-six times than the 783 registered between January and July 2017. An increase is also observed in registered entries to Kosovo (UNSCR 1244): 563 new arrivals were registered between January and July 2019, which represents a five times increase in comparison with the same period of 2018.

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.

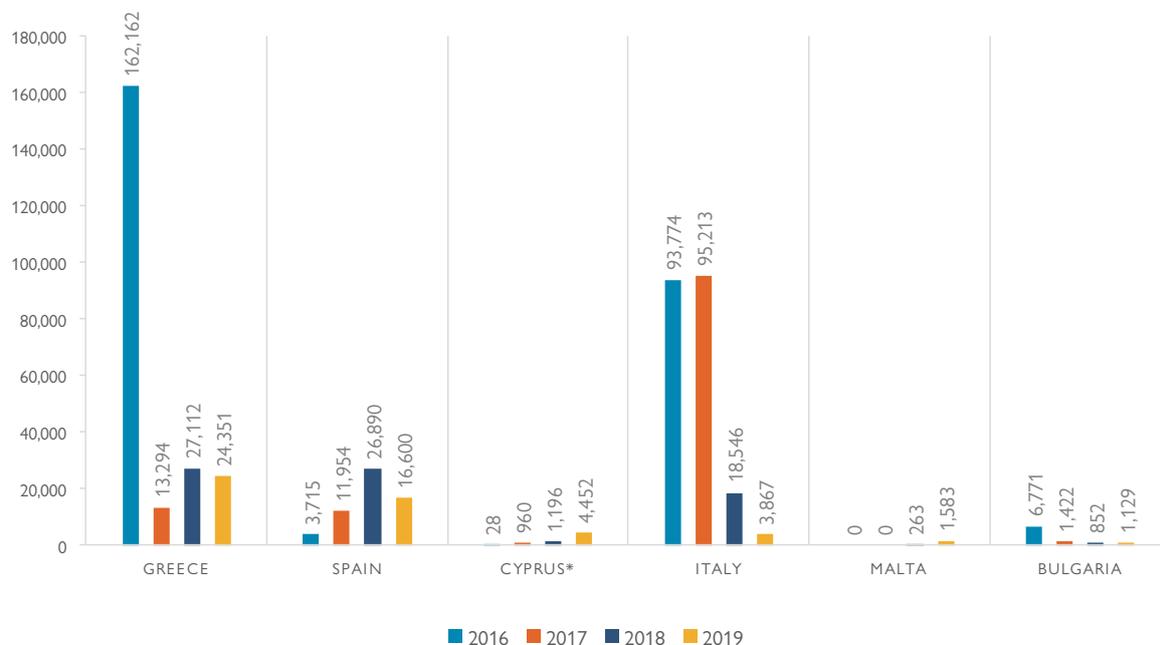
2 The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the by the Maltese Ministry of Home Affairs and National Security.



Migrants and refugees land at the island of Lampedusa in the Mediterranean Sea. IOM Italy/2019

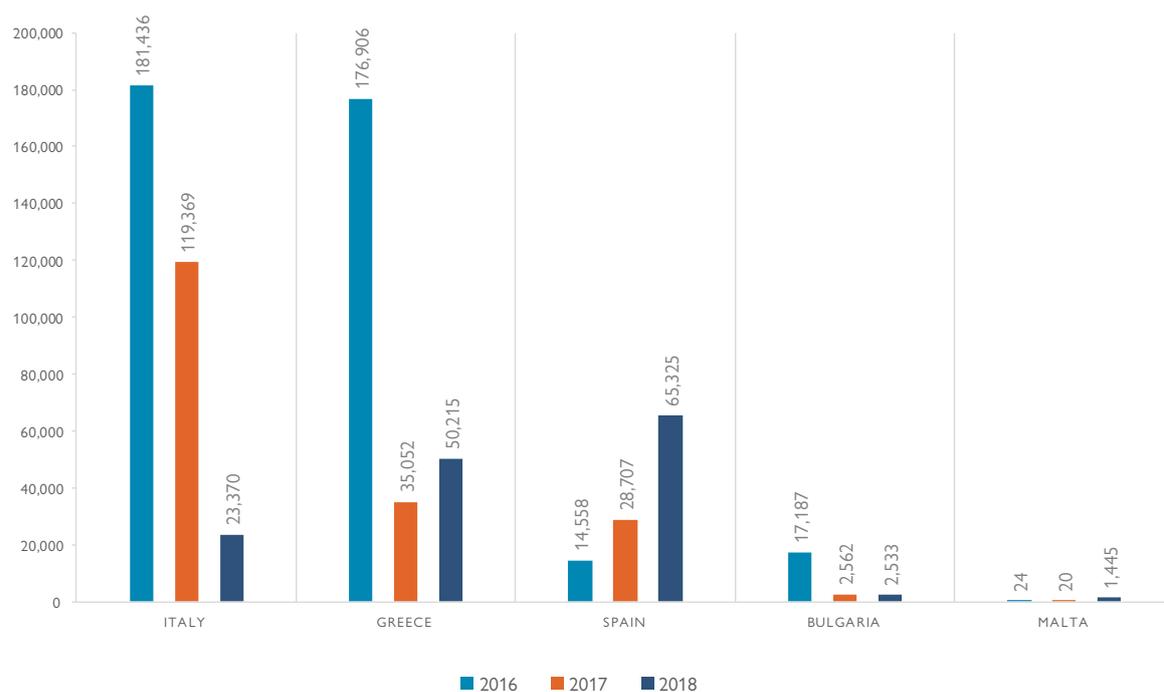
OVERVIEW OF ARRIVALS

Figure 1: Arrivals in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta and Spain between January and July, 2016 -2019.



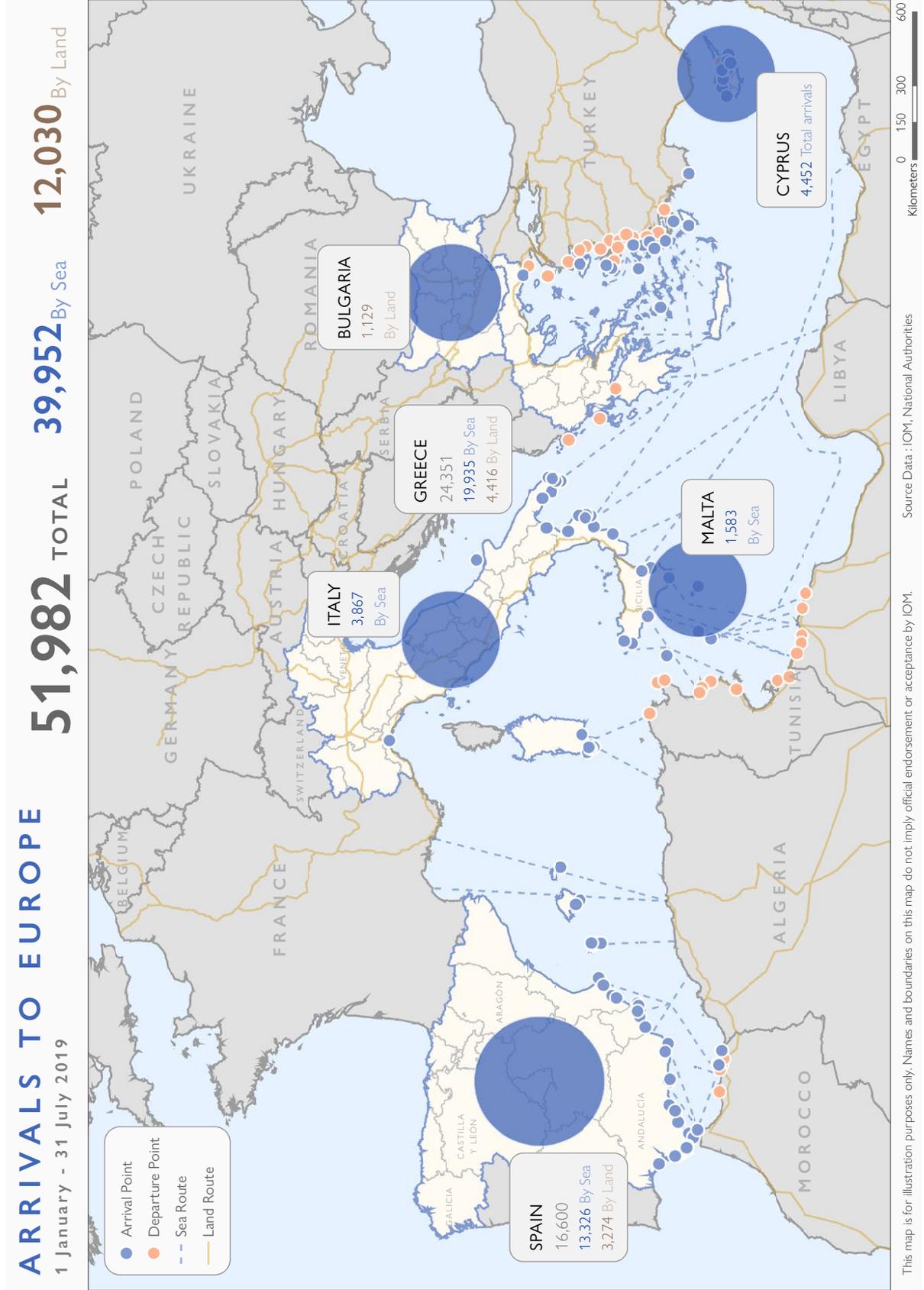
* Data for Cyprus are as of the end of May for 2017 and 2018. Cyprus data for 2016 are IOM estimates pending official government data.

Figure 2: Arrivals between January and December 2016 – 2018.



OVERVIEW MAPS

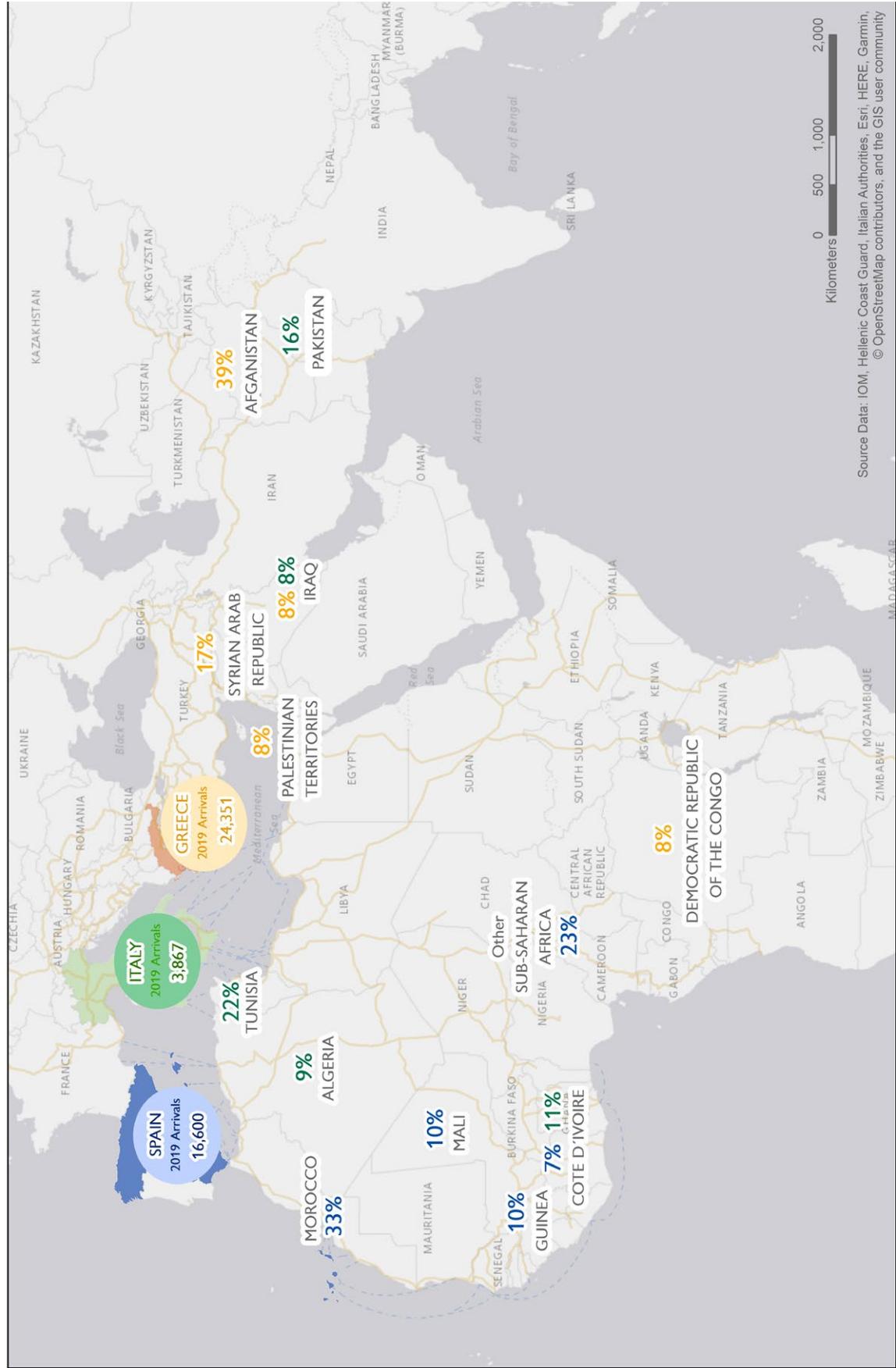
Map 1: Arrivals in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Spain between January and July 2019.



Map 2: Main countries of origin reported at arrival in Greece, Italy and Spain between January and July 2019.

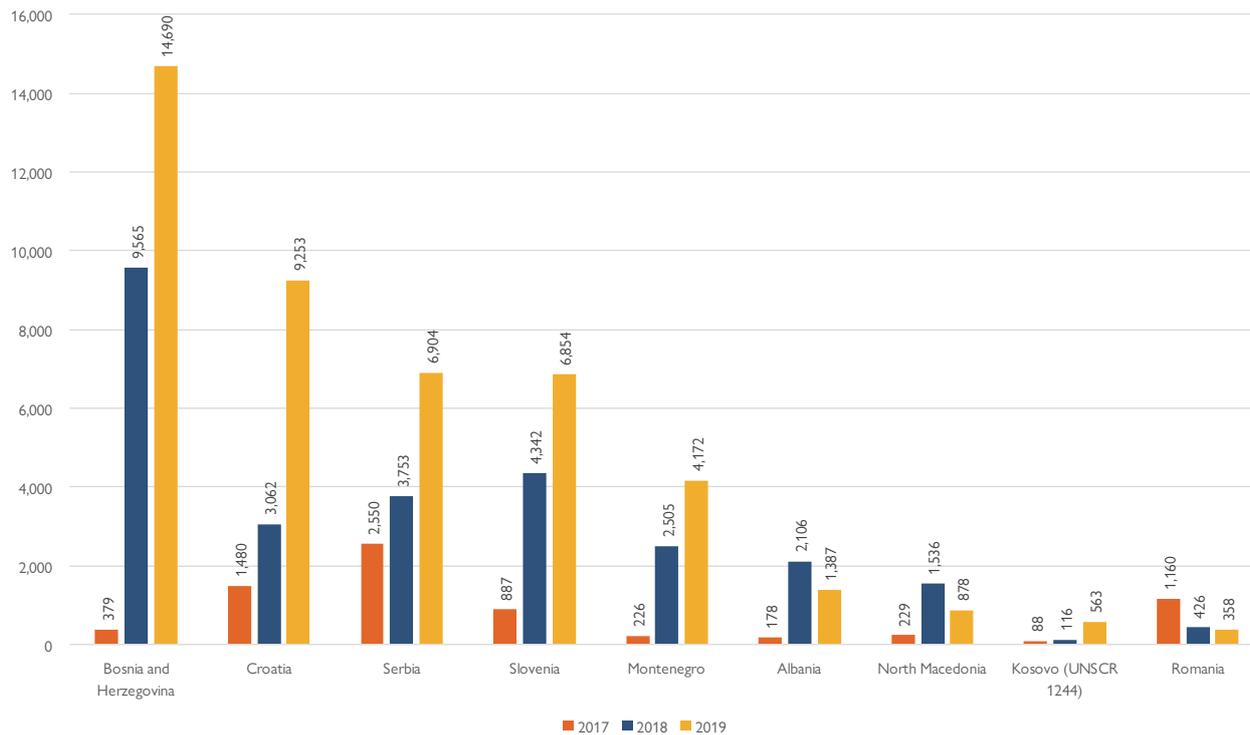
OVERVIEW: COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN - ARRIVALS TO GREECE, ITALY AND SPAIN

From 01 January to 31 July 2019



TRANSIT COUNTRIES – REGISTERED IRREGULAR ARRIVALS/APPREHENSIONS

Figure 3: Registered irregular arrivals/ apprehensions by country between January and July, 2017-2019.



Map 3: Presence of migrants and asylum seekers in the region as of the end of July 2019.

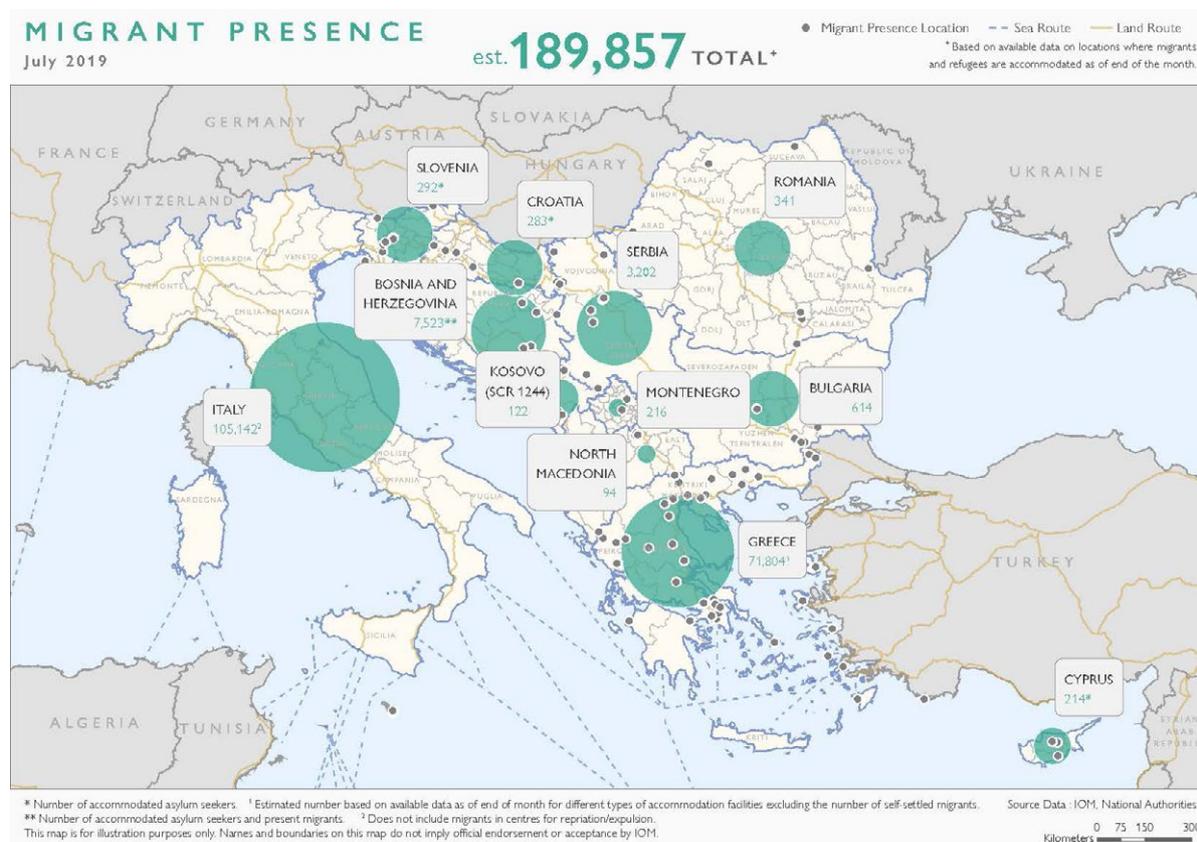


Table 1: Presence of migrants and asylum seekers in the region as of the end of July, 2017-2019.

Country	Jul-17	Jul-18	Jul-19
Greece	62,407	61,692	71,804 ³
Bosnia and Herzegovina	/	/	7,523 ⁴
Bulgaria	1,605	842	614
Croatia ⁵	566	337	283 ⁶
Cyprus	290	394	214
Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999)	81	49	122
Montenegro	/	/	216
Republic of North Macedonia	91	73	94
Romania	822	395	341
Serbia	4,835	3,062	3,202
Slovenia ⁷	283	292	292
Italy	177,505 ⁸	160,458	105,145

3 Data for Greece excludes self-settled migrants and asylum seekers. Data are as of July 28.

4 Data are as of July 28.

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

6 Data as of July 29.

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

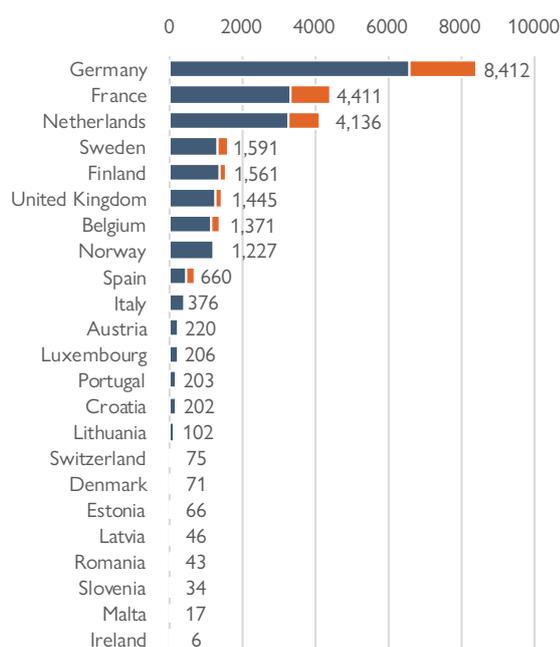
POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

EU-TURKEY STATEMENT

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](#)). The total number of Syrian refugees resettled from Turkey to European countries (European Economic Area, EEA) between April 2016 and July 2019 is 26,481.

When comparing arrival trends from the first quarter (January – March) of 2016, a significant decrease is observed in entries to Greece. According to available data in the first quarter of 2016, there were 152,617 arrivals to Greece by land and sea, while a drastic drop was registered in the second quarter of 2016 with 7,498 new entries. The second quarter of 2017 marked a record low of 6,272 new entries, while 15,556 arrivals were registered in the second quarter 2018 (more than two times those reported in the same period of 2017). Arrivals between April and June 2019 were 10,286, 33 per cent less than the same period last year. Trends observed in the second quarter of 2019 (10,286 arrivals, 33 per cent less than in the same period last year) seem confirmed also for the beginning of the third quarter: arrivals in Greece in July 2019 (5,903) are still higher than those reported along the Western and the Central Mediterranean routes in the same month (3,337 in Spain, 1,395 in Italy and Malta).

Figure 4: Number of Syrian refugees resettled from Turkey to Europe (EEA) between April 2016 and July 2019.⁸



⁸ The figure includes the number of Syrian refugees assisted by IOM Turkey through the 1:1 resettlement scheme as well as other bilateral programs.

ITALY

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 the whole 2018, compared with the total arrivals in 2017 (e.g. 119,369 arrivals in 2017 compared to 23,370 in 2018). The decrease continued in the first and second quarter of 2019, when authorities registered only 524 and 2,255 arrivals in Italy respectively (-92 and -78 per cent less than Q1 and Q2 in 2018). The total arrivals for the first half of 2019 (2,779) represent an 83 per cent decrease when compared to the first half of 2018 (16,577) and a 97 per cent less than the first half of 2017 (83,759).

RECEPTION SYSTEM IN SPAIN

In response to the increased number of arrivals in Spain during 2018, in the summer months 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 centres of such kind were opened in [Algeciras \(Cadiz\)](#) and Motril (Granada). The second type are Centres 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 of these centres were operational in [Chiclana \(Cadiz\)](#), [Merida](#) and [Guadix \(Grenada\)](#) (read more [here](#)).

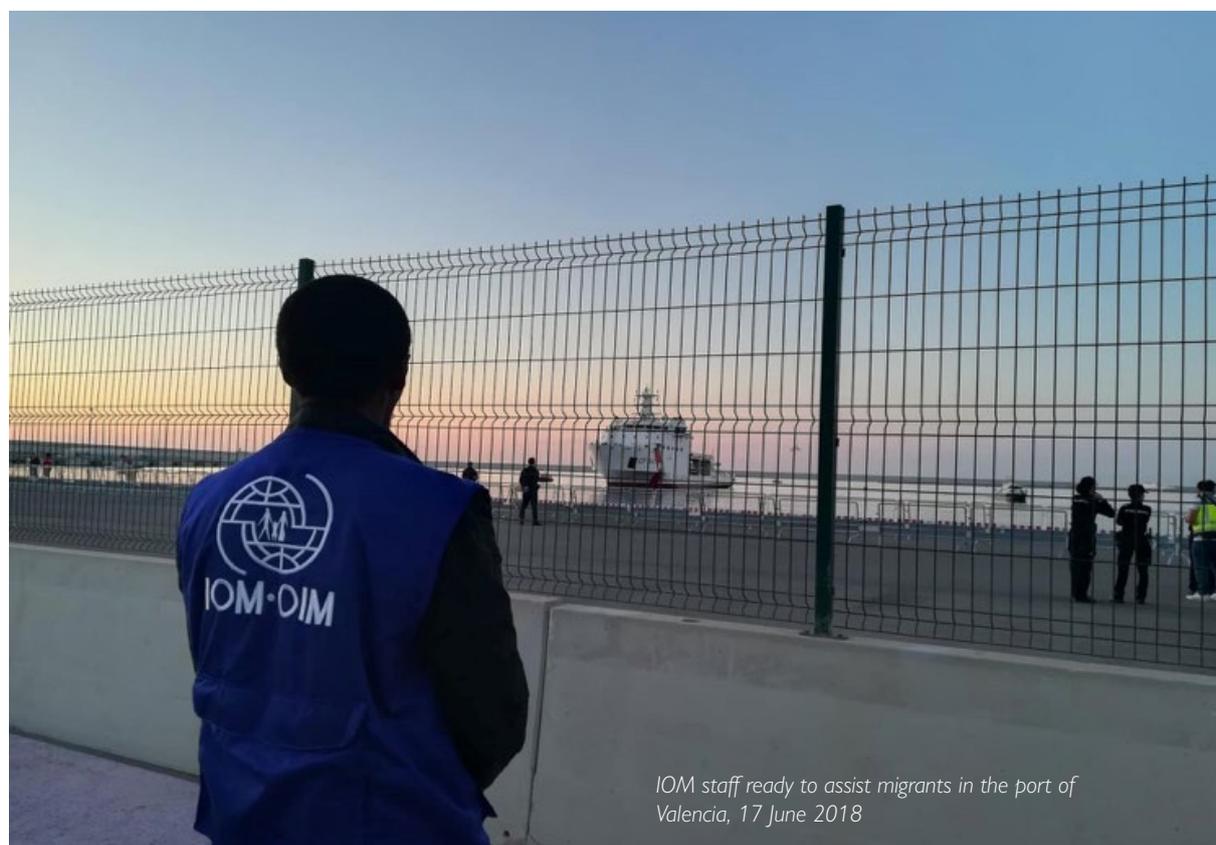
GLOBAL COMPACT ON MIGRATION

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

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 2,299 have died in their efforts to reach Europe by sea in 2018, and 840 so far in 2019. 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.

More recently, IOM and UNHCR welcomed new consensus among European States on addressing the situation of the Mediterranean, to prevent loss of life on the Mediterranean Sea and to establish a regional disembarkation mechanism (more [here](#)).



IOM staff ready to assist migrants in the port of Valencia, 17 June 2018

COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL

ITALY

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period, authorities in Italy registered a total of 1,088 new arrivals, 11 per cent less than the 1,218 reported in the previous month and representing 44 per cent of all arrivals registered in 2019 so far (3,867). Arrivals in July 2019 are 45 per cent less than the 1,969 registered in July 2018 and only a fragment of the 23,552 registered in July 2017.

A total of 3,867 migrants and refugees were reported to have arrived in Italy in the first seven months of 2019. This is a 79 per cent decrease in comparison with the same period of 2018 when 18,539 arrivals

were registered and only a fragment of the 95,213 reported between January and July 2017. So far, arrivals in Italy this year are the lowest reported since 2014

According to the available data shared by the Italian Ministry of Interior (MOI),⁹ most migrants and refugees that have arrived in 2019 so far are adult males (74%), while the rest being adult females (9%), accompanied children (4%) and unaccompanied and separated children (13%).

Tunisia represents the first declared country of origin for registered migrants arriving in Italy in 2019, with a total of 858 migrants and refugees (22% of the total). Other main reported nationalities are Pakistan

(16%), Côte d'Ivoire (11%), Algeria (9%), Iraq (8%) and other African and Southern Asian countries. Tunisian nationals were also the most frequent arrivals between January and July 2018 (18% of the total), followed by migrants from Eritrea¹⁰ (15%), Sudan (9%), Nigeria (7%) and Côte d'Ivoire (6%).

Migrants and refugees that arrived in Italy between January and July 2019 by sea are reported to have most frequently departed from Tunisia (33%). Other main reported countries of departure are Libya (27%) and Turkey (24%), followed by Algeria and Greece.¹¹ This is the first time since 2011 than Tunisia surpasses Libya as the main country of departure of those arriving in Italy by sea.

Figure 5: Monthly arrivals in Italy by sea, 2014 – 2019.

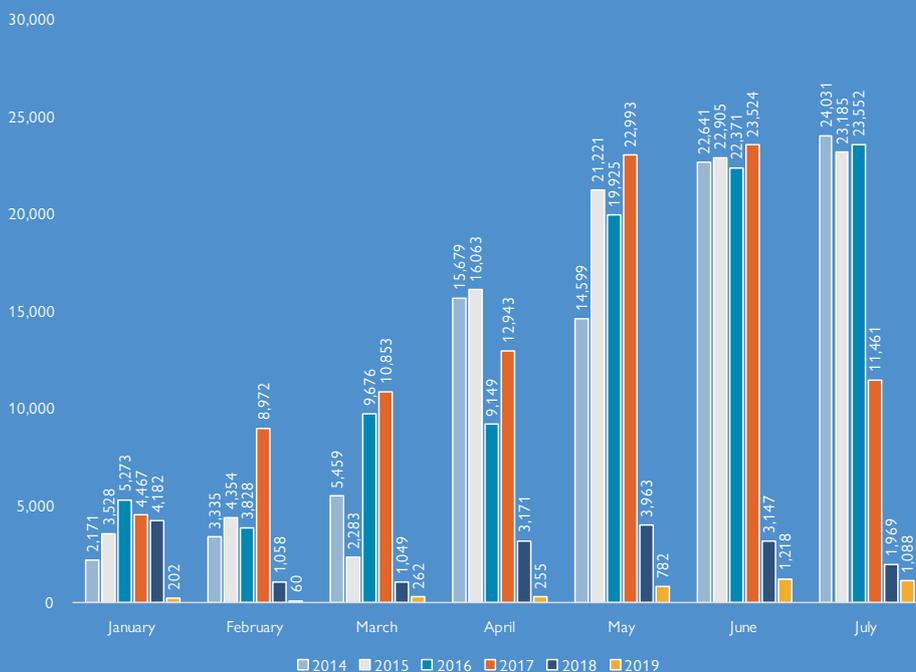
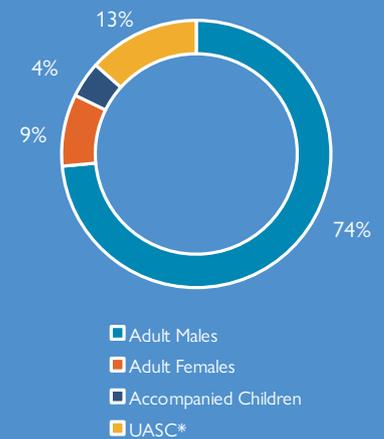


Figure 6: Age/Sex breakdown of registered arrivals by sea, January-July 2019



*Unaccompanied and Separated Children.

9 IOM data is adjusted according to the official figures provided by Italian MOI twice a week.

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

11 Calculations based on DTM Flow Monitoring data and data from Italian MOI.

02 July – The Italian Minister of the Interior visited Trieste, in Friuli Venezia Giulia, to sign new protocols for local authorities to increase their action at borders, to prevent the entry by land of migrants coming from the so-called Balkan route (more [here](#)).

15 July – The Italian Ministry of Labour and Social Policies has released the mid-year report on unaccompanied migrant children in Italy, with updates on sex, age and nationalities of registered children and the type of accommodation they are granted. The report also includes a profile of children and young adults from Côte d'Ivoire, written by IOM and based

on 418 DTM interviews with Ivorians between 14 and 24 years done between 2016 and 2018 and on data from Ivorian returnees assisted by IOM in their origin countries ([here](#)).

22 July – 14 European countries met in Paris to reach an agreement on disembarkation after search and rescue operations in the Mediterranean and redistribution of migrants across Europe. Italy did not participate in the meeting. IOM and UNHCR welcomed the consensus over the situation in Libya and on the need of continuing efforts to save lives at sea (more [here](#) and [here](#)).

31 July – The Gregoretti vessel of the Italian Coast Guard is authorized to dock in Augusta and disembark 115 migrants rescued in the Central Mediterranean after having received a ban from the Italian Ministry of the Interior for some days. While the vessel was in front of Sicilian coasts waiting for a safe port of disembarkation after rescuing 135 persons, three MEDEVAC operations have been carried out for 20 of them with particular health issues ([here](#)).

Table 2: Arrivals in Italy by sea - top 10 declared nationalities, January – July 2019.

Declared nationality	Total	%	Adult Males	Adult Females	AC	UASC
Total	3,867	100	2,844	336	168	519
Tunisia	858	22	630	36	40	152
Pakistan	620	16	520	0	14	86
Côte d'Ivoire	421	11	177	171	28	45
Algeria	339	9	332	3	0	4
Iraq	310	8	190	39	36	45
Bangladesh	190	5	150	0	0	40
Sudan	188	5	163	2	6	17
Islamic Republic of Iran	103	3	88	6	4	5
Guinea	91	2	46	8	4	33
Morocco	71	2	58	7	3	3
Other	676	17	490	64	33	89

Known entry points:

Since the beginning of the year, 165 single landing events were reported by Italian authorities. Most recorded disembarkations took place in Sicily (59% of the total) and particularly in Lampedusa and Pantelleria. The remaining number of events were registered in Sardinia (Teulada, Sant'Antioco, Cagliari), Calabria (Crotone) and Apulia (Leuca, Otranto).

Arrivals from Tunisia, Algeria, Turkey and Greece are normally the result of autonomous landings or of rescue operations conducted very close to Italian shores. Arrivals from Libya are more frequently the result of search and rescue (SAR) operations in the Central Mediterranean Sea than of boats reaching autonomously the Italian waters. SAR operations are conducted less and less frequently by the Italian Coast Guard, by Italy's and EU's navy and by NGOs' vessels. As a recent development, since June 2019 some small wooden boats departed from Tunisia with non-Tunisian nationals also on board, particularly migrants from francophone Western African countries.

No official estimate on the number of migrants entering Italy by land and air borders is provided by Italian authorities. Nevertheless, according to media reports and IOM operations in the North of Italy, there is a continuous flow of migrants and refugees entering Italy by land in Trieste and Gorizia from Slovenia. Main reported nationalities of migrants entering Italy by land are Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Figure 7: Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Italy between January and July 2019.

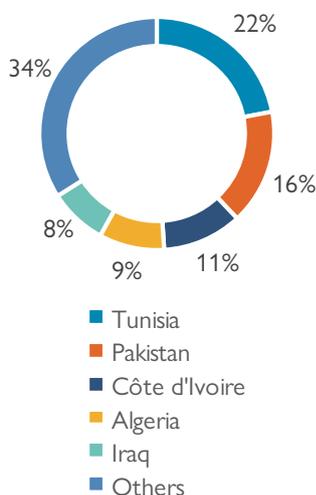
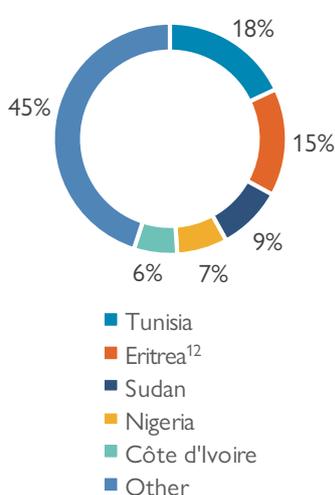
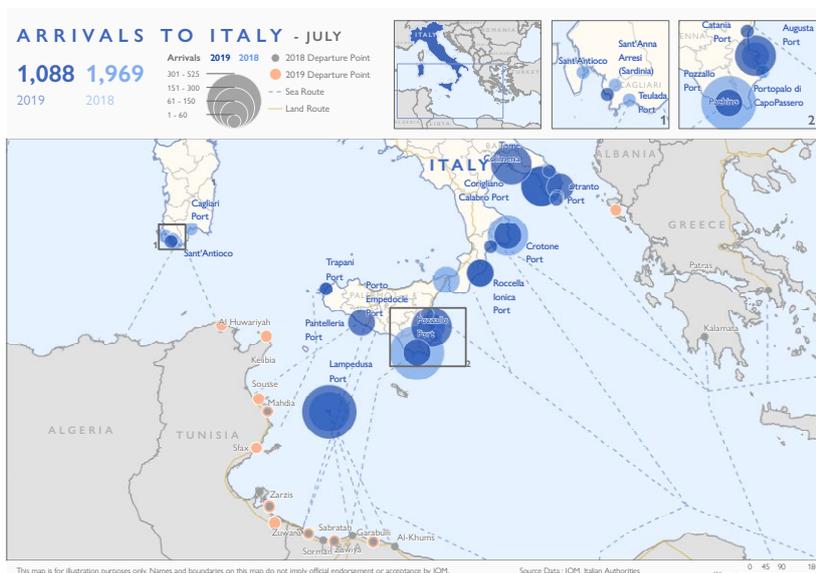


Figure 8: Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Italy between January and July 2018.



* 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.

Map 4: Main departure and landing points in Italy, July 2018 and 2019.



Known exit points

It is well reported by media and organizations in the field including IOM that some migrants arrived by sea or by land in Italy try to exit the country and reach other European destinations. Hence, formal and informal transit camps are active at border areas with neighbouring countries (mostly with France and Switzerland). Migrants are reported to be often stopped or pushed back to Italy when found on streets, footpaths or trains close to the borders.

Ventimiglia consistently remains the most visible transit place for migrants and refugees who are trying to cross the border with France. French authorities are reported to send back migrants found on their territory in an irregular position. Also, Bardonecchia (Italy/France), Como (Italy/Switzerland) and, to a lesser extent, Bolzano (Italy/Austria), are other border cities where transiting migrants gather and organize to move northwards.

Relocation within Europe

After the closure of the EU relocation mechanism, IOM supports national authorities in the procedures to relocate some of migrants and refugees arriving by sea to other EU countries with which the Italian authorities have found an agreement. Between August and December 2018, IOM assisted the relocation of 142 migrants and refugees to France, Germany, Portugal and Spain.

In 2019, the relocation of 17 asylum seekers was made possible through bilateral ad-hoc agreements between Italian and French authorities:

- 6 individuals from Senegal, Guinea, Sudan and Côte d'Ivoire in February 2019;
- 5 individuals from Sudan and Chad in June 2019;
- 6 individuals from Côte d'Ivoire and Mali in July 2019.

So far in 2019, IOM has also assisted the transfer of 18 children to the United Kingdom within the framework of the DUBS project.

Since the beginning of the project (April 2018) a total of 31 children were transferred to the UK with IOM support.

Resettlement and Humanitarian Corridors

IOM Italy manages a resettlement program financed by the Ministry of Interior, under which 400 beneficiaries have been resettled to Italy in 2018 from Libya, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan and Turkey. Seventy-seven per cent of them were Syrian nationals.

By the first half of 2019, 289 refugees were assisted by IOM in their resettlement to Italy: 85 per cent of them are Syrian nationals with the rest being from Sudan, Palestinian Territories and Libya. Departures took place from Lebanon, Jordan, Sudan and Libya.

Over the past three years, 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 2,300 migrants and refugees have been admitted in Italy since February 2016, with beneficiaries granted reception and integration services by the promoting organizations.

Humanitarian corridors and evacuations from Libya to Italy assisted by other UN agencies have also been registered during the reporting period.

¹² The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Italian MOI.

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 105,142 in July 2019. This is a 34 per cent decrease compared to July 2018. Five regions – Lombardy, Emilia Romagna, Latium, Piedmont and Campania – host almost half of all migrants in reception (50%). Out of the total, 25 per cent of migrants and refugees are hosted in second-level reception centres (SIPROIMI) while the rest is hosted in first-level reception centres (hotspots, former CARA, CAS, etc.).

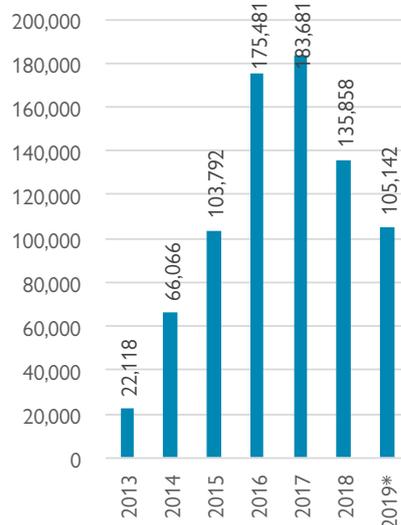
The number of migrants and refugees in reception is decreasing due to the decrease in arrivals and to recent legislative changes which have also affected the criteria to be granted a shelter in the reception system. The number of migrants and refugees in reception is decreasing at a faster pace in the regions of the south than in the rest of the country.

The number of unaccompanied migrant children in dedicated reception facilities is also decreasing. According to the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, around 7,272 unaccompanied migrant children were in reception at the end of June 2019, which represents a 45 per cent decrease compared to June 2018. Children coming from Albania, Egypt, Pakistan, Côte d'Ivoire and the Gambia represent 52 per cent of all those registered and present in reception.

Map 5: Distribution of migrants in reception centres in Italy by region, July 2019.



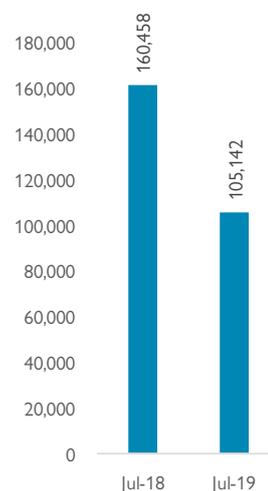
Figure 9: Occupancy in reception centres for migrants and refugees in Italy at the end of the year, 2013 – 2019.



*Data as of end of July 2019.

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

Figure 10: Occupancy in reception centres for migrants and refugees in Italy as of the end of July, comparison 2018 – 2019.



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

GREECE

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 31 July 2019), Hellenic authorities registered 5,903 migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece by sea and land. This is 45 per cent more than the previous month, when 4,081 arrivals were registered, a 40 per cent more than the 4,213 reported in June 2018 and 2 times more than the 2,615 reported in July 2017.

Between January and July 2019, 24,351 migrants and refugees have been registered, this is 10 per cent less than the 27,112 in 2018 and 83 per cent more than the 13,294 reported in 2017.

Eighteen per cent of all migrants and refugees registered arriving in Greece so far in 2019 crossed into the country by land and the remaining 82 per cent arrived by sea.

Afghanistan is the most commonly reported country of origin as of July 2019, declared by 39 per cent of registered migrants and refugees arriving by sea to Greece. Nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic represent the second largest nationality group registered (17%), followed by those arriving from Iraq (8%), Palestinian Territories (8%), and Democratic Republic of the Congo (8%). The remaining 22 per cent is distributed among other 45 nationality groups. In the same period of 2018, Syrian nationals represented the most commonly reported country of origin (35%), followed by those arriving from Iraq (21%), Afghanistan (15%), Cameroon (4%) and Palestinian Territories (3%).

The profile of registered nationalities started changing in the second half of 2018 when an increase in the presence of Afghan nationals is observed, that continued until the end of the year leading to Afghanistan being the first registered nationality group among the overall arrivals recorded in 2018. In addition to that, DTM flow monitoring data from the Evros region in the North Greece shows that most of those registered arriving from Turkey to Greece, mainly by land, were of Turkish origin (45%), followed by Afghanistan (25%), the Syrian Arab Republic (7%), Iraq (5%) and Pakistan (5%).

Figure 11: Arrivals in Greece each month, comparison 2016 – 2019.

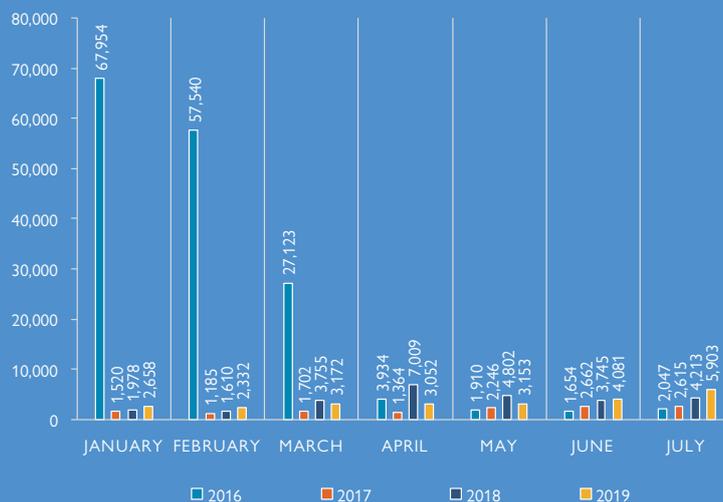


Figure 12: Arrivals by sea and by land in Greece between January and July, 2017 – 2019.



Figure 13: Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Greece between January and July 2019.

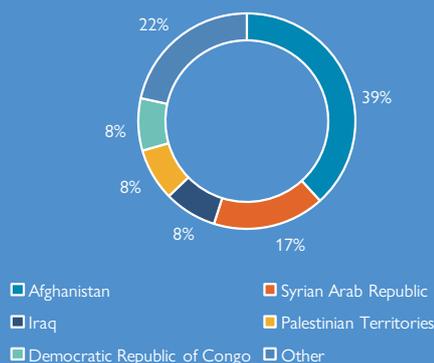


Figure 14: Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Greece between January and July 2018.

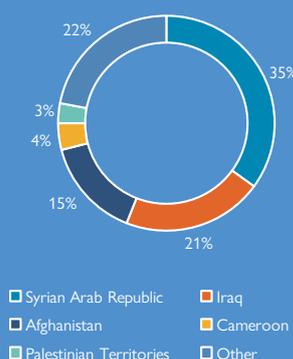
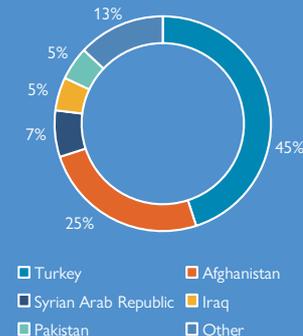


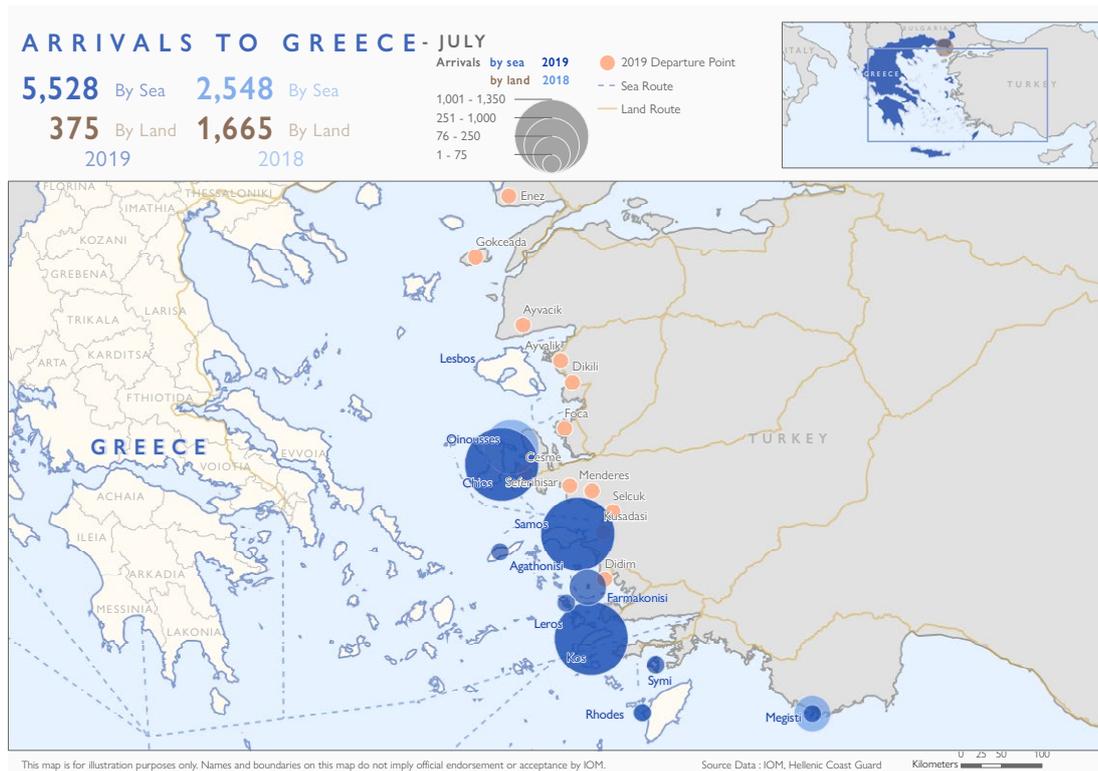
Figure 15: Nationality breakdown of tracked land arrivals. Source: DTM Flow Monitoring, January – July 2019.



Known entry points

According to the available data for July 2019, Lesbos, Samos and Kos (in descending order) are the main entry points for migrants who arrived in Greece by sea, similar to the previous reporting period (1-30 June). Available data indicates the majority of those who arrived in the country by land in 2019 came from the Edirne province in Turkey to the Evros region in Greece.

Map 6: Main entry points to Greece, July 2018 and 2019.



Migrant presence

According to the latest available data from IOM Athens and national authorities there were an estimated 71,804¹³ migrants and refugees in different accommodation facilities on the Greek mainland and islands at the end of July 2019, a slight increase (4%) compared to the 69,088 reported in the previous reporting period (June 2019) and a 16 per cent increase compared to 61,692 registered at the end of July 2018. An estimated 29 per cent of people in official reception facilities in Greece at the end of July 2019 were registered in the facilities on the islands, while the remaining 71 per cent were registered in different types of accommodation facilities and shelters on the mainland.

Table 3: Types of facilities in Greece and occupancy at the end July 2019.

Type of facilities	Number of accommodated migrants and refugees
Islands	21,090
Open Accommodation Facilities on the mainland	18,517
UNHCR Accommodation scheme on the mainland	22,009
EKKA UAC	3,613
Reception and Identification Centers on the mainland	255
Detention Centers on the mainland	2,127
Hotels in the mainland	4,193
Total	71,804

13 Note that this figure does not include the number of self-settled migrants in Greece. It is estimated that some 20,000 individuals reside in privately arranged accommodation.

SPAIN

Developments during the reporting period

In July 2019, a total of 3,337 migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by sea and land. Arrivals during this reporting period are 19 per cent more than the previous month when 2,798 arrivals were registered. Yet, the arrivals in July 2019 alone are less than a half of the arrivals in July 2018 (8,940), representing a decrease of 63% or 5603 individuals less.

For the first seven months of 2019, the Spanish authorities have reported a total of 16,600 of migrants and refugees have reached Spain by sea and land routes. These arrivals represent a decrease of 38 per cent (10,290 individuals less) compared to the same period in 2018, when a total of 26,890 arrivals were reported by both land and sea routes.

Demographic profile

According to the information provided by the Spanish Ministry of Interior, the 10 main registered nationalities among arrivals by sea as of June 2019 are: Morocco (33%), non-specified nationals from sub-Saharan countries (23%), Guinea (10%), Mali (10%), Côte d'Ivoire (7%) and others (18%).

In 2018 the most popular nationalities reported were Guinea (25%), Morocco (20%), Mali (20%), Côte d'Ivoire (11%), The Gambia (10%).

Based on IOM estimates from DTM flow monitoring data, 81 per cent of all arrivals by sea are adult males, 12 per cent are adult females and the remaining 7 per cent are children.

Figure 16 Sea and land arrivals between January and June, comparison 2015 - 2019¹⁴



14 Monthly breakdown for 2015 and 2016 does not include land arrivals which became available only at the end of the year and were added to the yearly totals instead.

Figure 17: Sea and land arrivals registered in Spain each month, 2019.



Figure 18: Nationality breakdown of arrivals to Spain between January and July 2019.

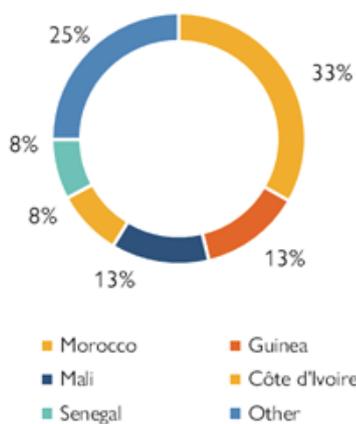


Figure 19: Nationality breakdown of sea arrivals to Spain between January and July 2018.

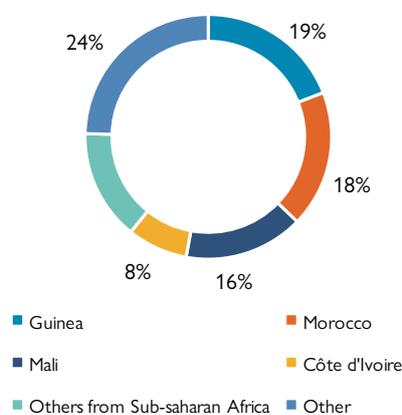
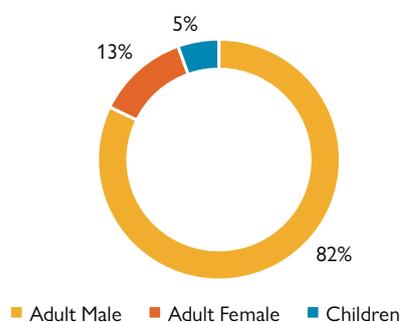


Figure 20: Age/Sex breakdown of sea arrivals between January and June 2019, estimates based on DTM flow monitoring data¹⁵



¹⁵ Calculation is based on available information for a total of 9,319 sea arrivals (71% of the total of 13,326 sea arrivals registered in Spain in the reporting period).

Main entry points

The registered 13,326 migrants and refugees arriving by sea in this seven-month period of 2019 are showing a decrease of 42 per cent compared to the same reporting period last year. The sea arrivals in July 2019 alone represent a decrease of 64 percent compared to July 2018 and an increase of 32 per cent compared to July 2017. Unlike the previous [month](#), during July no arrivals were registered to the Canary Islands. In this context, it is to be noted that the Spanish Ministry of Interior reported to have reached an agreement with Senegal in order to continue the cooperation to curb the irregular migratory flows to the Canary Islands (more information [here](#)).

Based on IOM estimates and official sources, the largest proportion of the rescue operations and spontaneous arrivals in July took place in the areas of the Strait of Gibraltar and the Alboran Sea. The largest disembarkations occurred at the ports of Almeria, Algeciras, Motril and smaller proportions at the ports of Malaga, Cadiz, Barbate, Huelva, and those of Ceuta and Melilla.

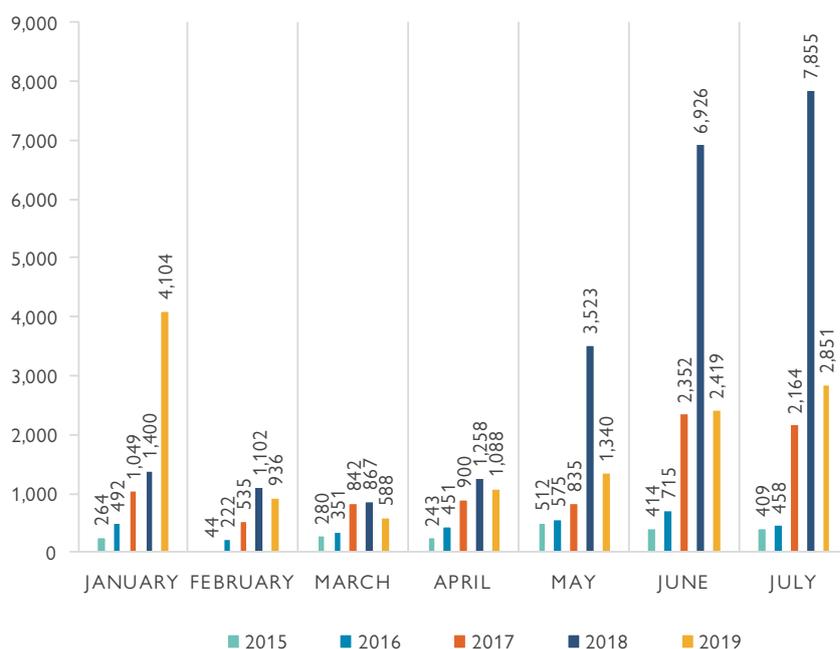
This month, men, women and children who reached Spain by sea travelled in 85 small inflatable boats, 11 embarkations less than those reported in June 2018. Since the beginning of the year, Spanish authorities

have reported to have intercepted a total number of 465 embarkations, 51.7 per cent less than in the same period last year, when a total of 962 embarkations were reported (equal to 487 less).

In order to secure a larger capacity of first reception upon arrival, the Spanish Ministry of Interior informed at the beginning of

July that will expand its capacities by opening a new centre for temporary reception upon arrival at the port of Malaga. This type of centre is under the competence of the Spanish Ministry of Interior and the maximum time of stay in this type of facility is limited up to 72 hours. More information can be found [here](#).

Figure 21: Sea arrivals in Spain each month, comparison 2015 – 2019.

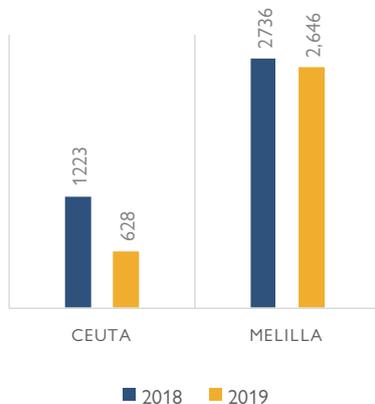


Land arrivals in Ceuta and Melilla

In July 2019, a total of 486 individuals were recorded entering through the borders of Ceuta and Melilla, the two Spanish autonomous cities located in Northern Africa. Of the total, 105 border crossings were registered in Ceuta (19%) and the other 381 (81%) in Melilla. Land arrivals this month, are 28 per cent higher than the previous reporting period (June 2019) when 379 arrivals were recorded and 55% less than July 2018.

The overall number of land arrivals this year (3,274) marks a decrease of 17 per cent when compared to the same period last year, when 3,959 land arrivals were registered.

Figure 22: Land arrivals in Ceuta and Melilla between January and July, 2018 – 2019.¹⁶



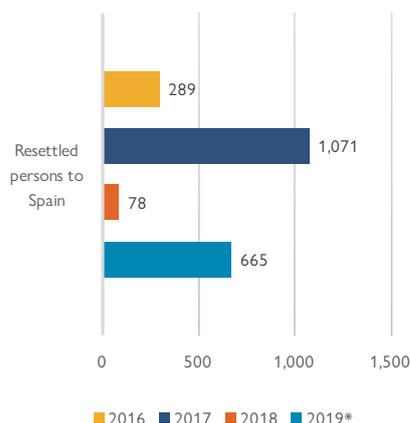
16 Source: DTM Flow Monitoring Registry.

Resettlement

Under the ongoing National Resettlement Program, in the period between January and July 2019, IOM assisted the resettlement of 665 Syrian refugees to Spain. This Resettlement program is the second one that the Spanish Government entrusted to IOM. The program is financed by the Spanish Ministry of Labour, Migration and Social Security and the Spanish Ministry of Interior.

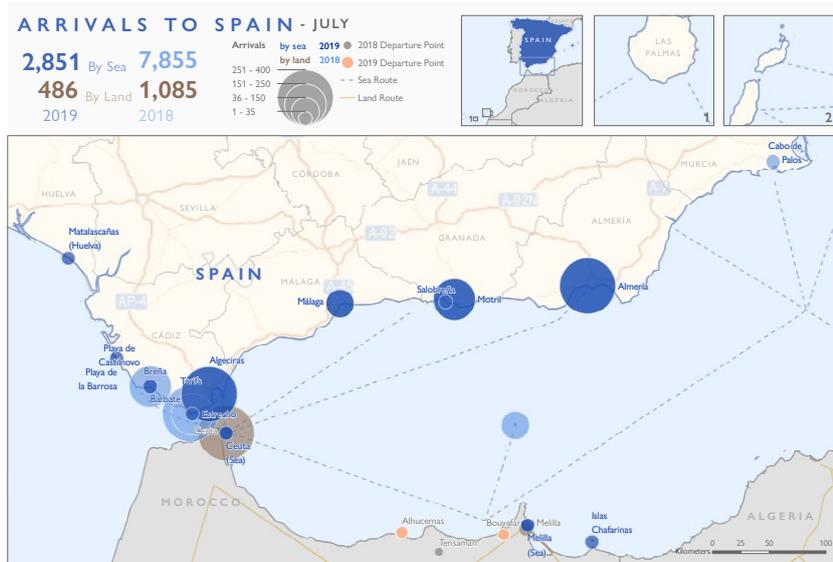
From the beginning of the first Resettlement Program which initiated in June 2016, and until the end of July 2019, IOM has assisted the resettlement to Spain of 2,103 Syrian refugees.

Figure 23: Resettlements to Spain, 2016 – 2019.



* As of July 31.

Map 7: Main departure and arrival points in Spain, in July 2018 and 2019.



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source Data: IOM, Spanish Authorities, Sakamoto Maritime, Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors

MALTA

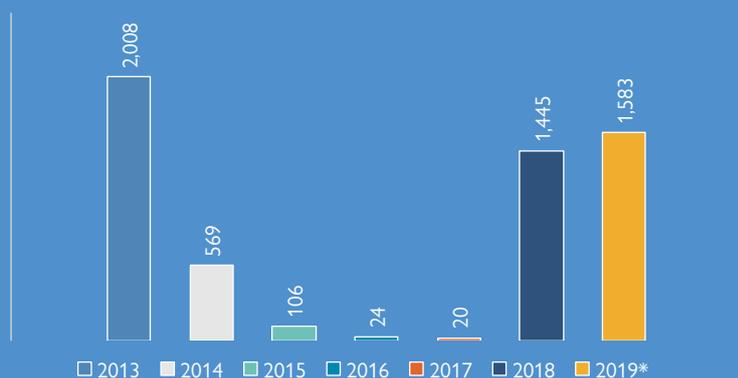
Developments during the reporting period

During the reporting period (1 – 31 July 2019), 307 migrants disembarked in Malta. The disembarkations were the result of at least 5 rescue operations coordinated by the Armed Forces of Malta (AFM). Arrivals in July 2019 are almost half of the 599 reported the previous month (1 – 30 June 2019) but are more than ten times higher when compared to the 28 arrivals by sea reported in July 2018.

As per data provided by the Maltese Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security (MHAS), a total of 1,583 migrants arrived in Malta in the first seven months of 2019. This is significantly (approximately six times) higher than the 263 migrants reported to have arrived in Malta in the first seven months of 2018.¹⁷

According to available data for 2018, the first arrivals in 2018 were reported in June, with a group of 235 migrants disembarked in Malta from MV Lifeline. The total number of arrivals in Malta in 2018 reached 1,445 by the end of the year.¹⁸ Total arrivals in Malta in 2019 so far have exceed the yearly totals registered in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 (569, 106, 24, 20 and 1,445 respectively).

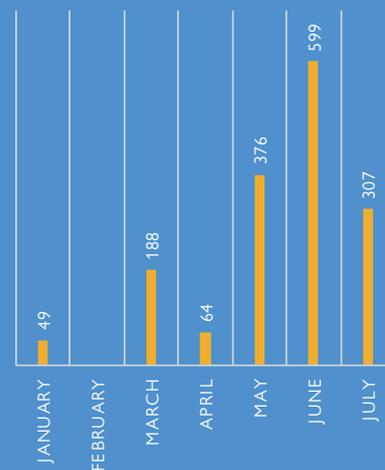
Figure 25 Arrivals in Malta, 2013 – 2019.



* Monthly breakdown for previous years is not available.

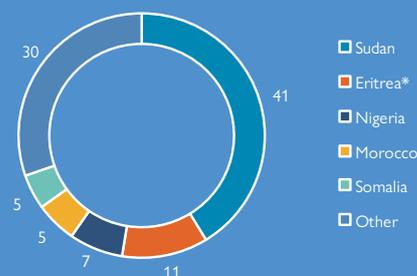
Source: Government of Malta – National Statistical Office, MHAS, IOM.

Figure 24 Arrivals by sea in Malta, January – July 2019.



Source: MHAS and IOM.

Figure 26 Arrivals in Malta by nationality, Jan-Jul 2019.



Source: MHAS and IOM.

According to the available data from the Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security, in the first seven months of 2019 Sudan is the first reported nationality at arrival (41%), followed by Eritrea¹⁹ (11%) and Nigeria (7%).

17 As per IOM estimates.

18 As per IOM estimates.

19 The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants, as reported by the Maltese authorities.

CYPRUS

Developments during the reporting period

In July 2019, 517 arrivals were recorded in Cyprus, which represents a 32 per cent decrease from the 755 registered in the previous reporting period (1-30 June 2019).

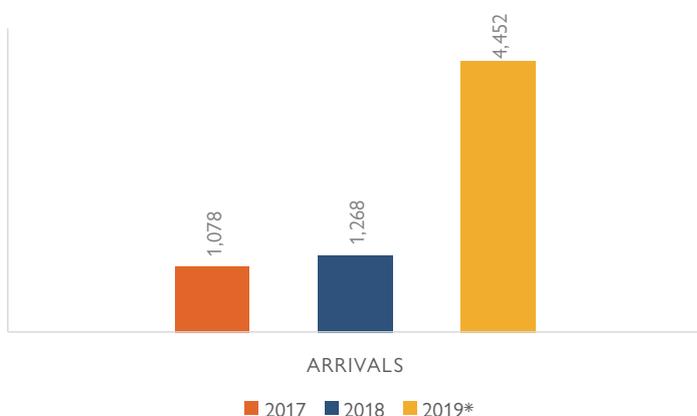
Since the beginning of 2019 (January - July), a total of 4,452 migrants and refugees are reported to have arrived in Cyprus.

The Syrian Arab Republic and Cameroon represent the most frequently reported country of origin of migrants arriving in Cyprus since the beginning of the year (36% and 13% respectively). The remaining 51 per cent is distributed among more than 50 different nationality groups: Pakistan (11%), Bangladesh (11%), Georgia (5%) Nigeria (4%) and others (20%). Most

of the registered arrivals are adult males (69%), followed by (14%) of adult females and the remaining 17 per cent of children.

Available data shows that the great majority of irregular arrivals continue to arrive overland via the Green Line from the northern part of the island. As in June, also in July all new registered migrants arrived overland via the Green Line.

Figure 27: Arrivals in Cyprus, comparison 2017 – 2019.



* As of 31 July.

Figure 4: Accommodation facility with information on occupancy, July 2019.

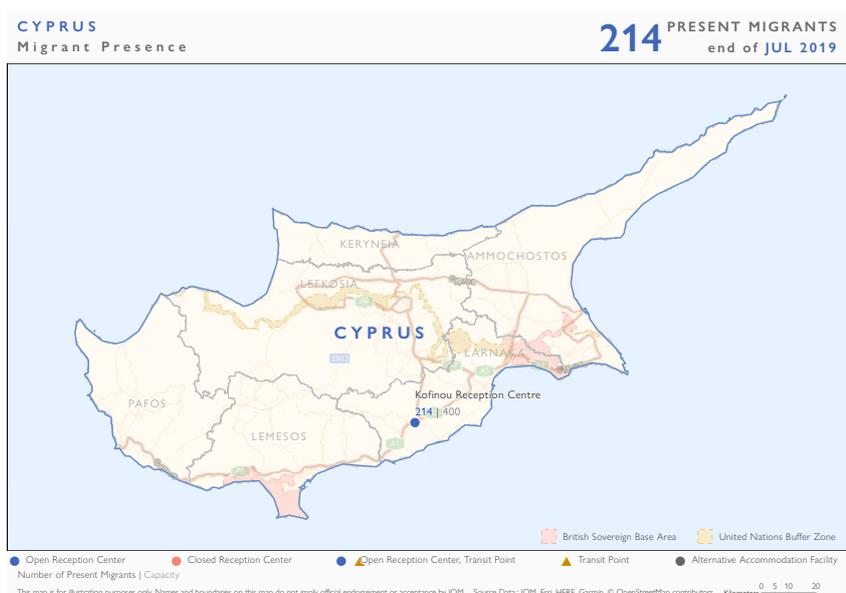


Figure 28: Nationality breakdown of arrivals in Cyprus between January and July 2019.²⁰

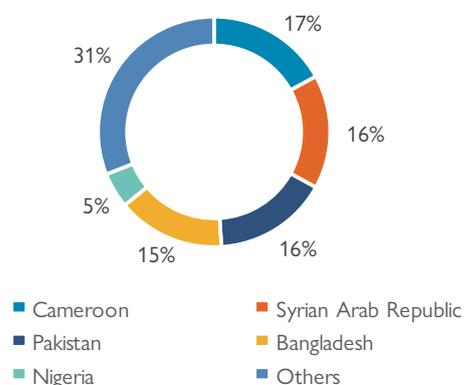
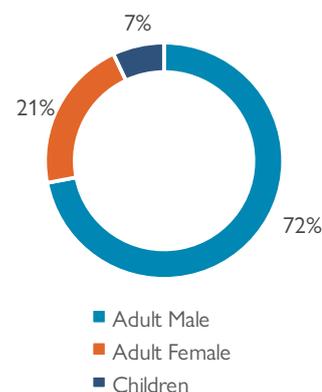


Figure 29: Gender/Sex breakdown of arrivals by land in Cyprus between January and July 2019.²¹



Migrant presence

At the end of July 2019, 214 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the Kofinou Reception Facility in Cyprus, slightly less than the 223 reported at the end of the previous reporting period (30 June 2019)

²⁰ Data on nationalities and sex/age disaggregation refer to arrivals by land, via the Green line.

²¹ See footnote 19.

BULGARIA

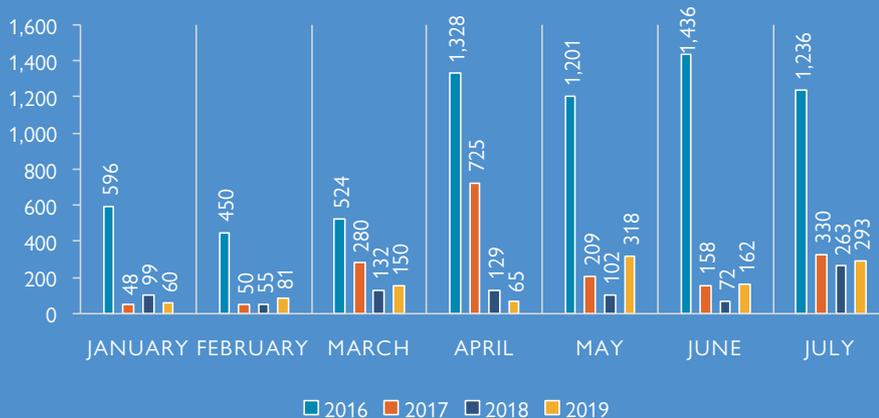
Developments during the reporting period

In July 2019, Bulgarian authorities apprehended 293 irregular migrants, 81 per cent more than the 162 reported the previous month (June 2019), 11 more than the 263 reported in July 2018 and 11 less than the 330 registered in July 2017.

Of these, the number of migrants apprehended inside the country has increased from 112 to 211 between June and July 2019, while the number of migrants apprehended on exit from the country doubled between the two months from 30 in June to 63 in July. In addition, 7 individuals were apprehended on arrival from Greece giving a total of 96 irregular migrants who crossed Greek – Bulgarian border since the beginning of the year.²²

Between January and July 2019, authorities registered a total of 1,029 irregular migrants. The number of apprehensions this year is 33 per cent higher than the 852 registered in the same period of 2018 and 37 per cent lower than the 1,800 registered at the end of July 2017.

Figure 29: Number of irregular migrants apprehended in Bulgaria each month, comparison 2016 – 2019.



²² 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.

Figure 30: Nationality breakdown of migrants registered at entry in Bulgaria, July 2019.

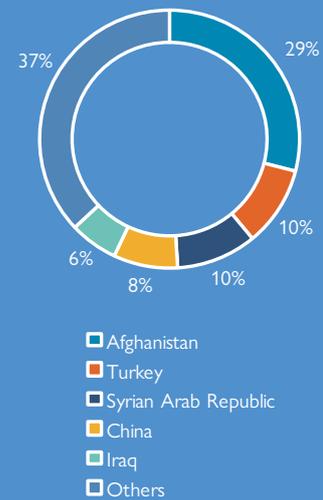
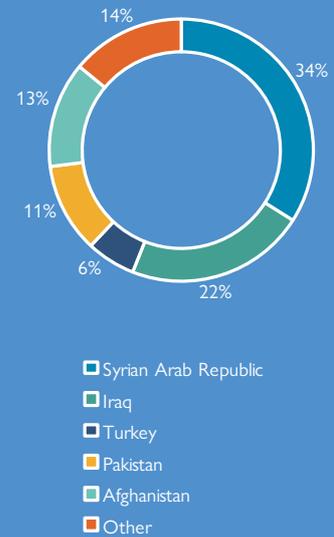


Figure 31: Nationality breakdown of migrants apprehended within Bulgaria between January and June 2019.



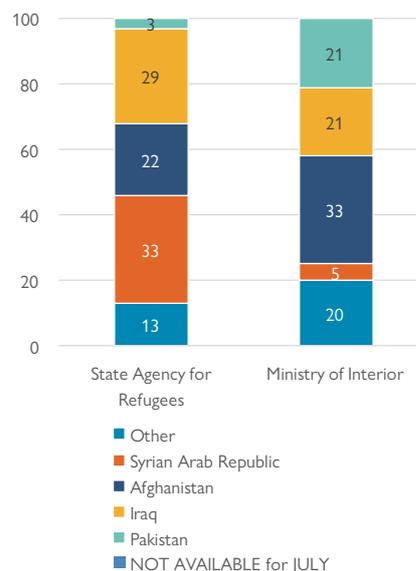
Migrant presence

Estimated 614 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in different reception facilities in Bulgaria at the end of July, occupying around 10 per cent of the overall capacity (5,940). This represents a 16 per cent increase compared to the 531 reported at the end of the previous reporting period (June 2019), and 27 per cent less than the 842 reported at the end of July 2018.

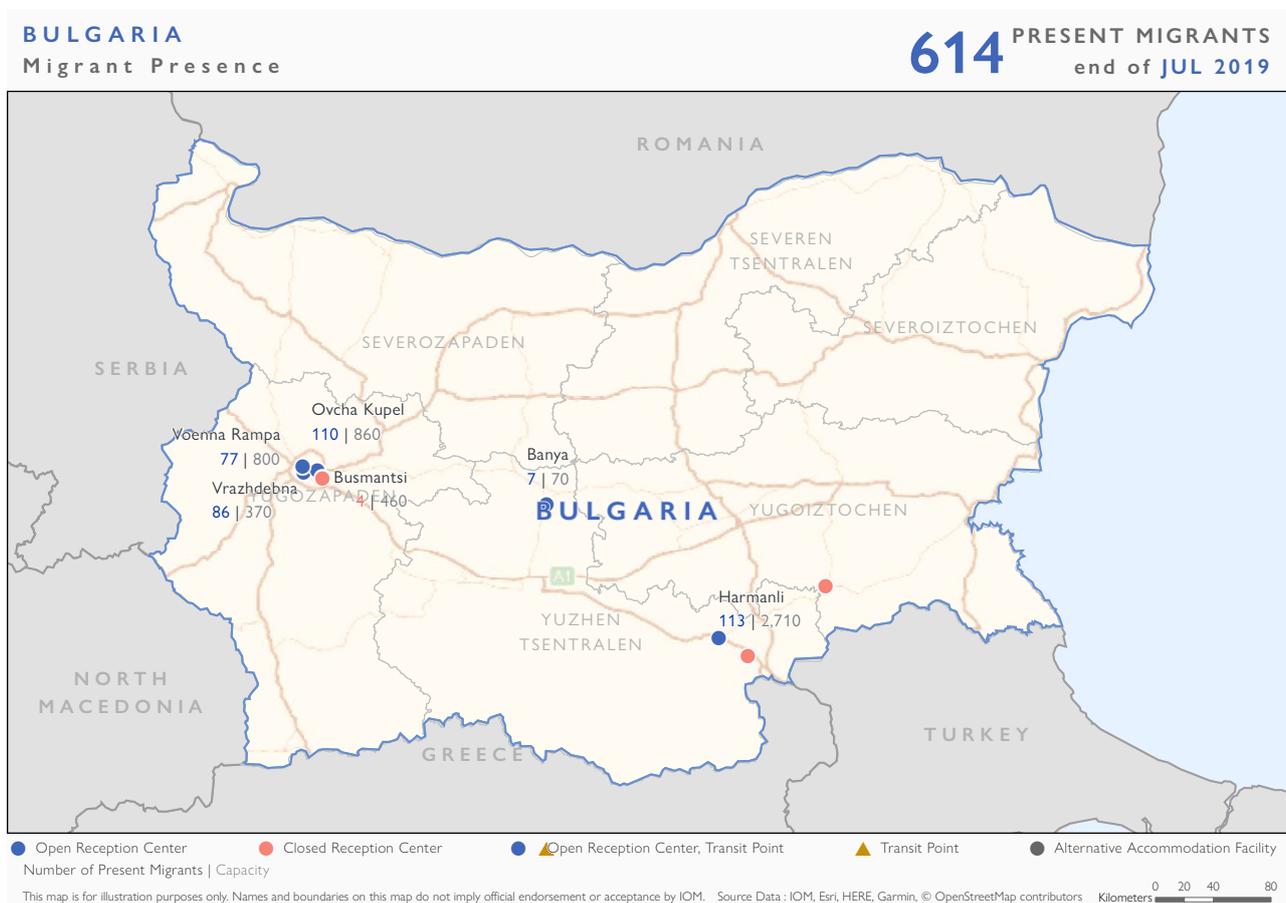
Table 4: Reception facilities in Bulgaria with information on occupancy and capacity, as of the end of July 2019.

Accommodation facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodated
Facilities run by the State Agency for Refugees		
Open Reception Centre in Banya	70	7
Open Reception Centre in Pastrogor	320	
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Ovcha Kupel	860	110
Open Reception Centre in Sofia - Vrazhdebna	370	86
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Voenna Rampa	800	77
Closed Reception Centre in Harmanli	2,710	113
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	217
Closed Reception Centre in Elhovo (temporarily closed due to renovation)	N/A	
Total	5,940	614

Figure 31 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 8: Accommodation facilities in Bulgaria with information on occupancy and capacity, July 2019.



TRANSIT COUNTRIES

CROATIA

Developments during the reporting period

Based on available data from the Croatian Ministry of Interior, a total of 2,100 irregular migrants were apprehended in July 2019, which is 55 per cent more than the 1,358 apprehended previous month. The number of apprehensions in July this year is four times higher than the 510 reported in July 2018 and more than eleven times more than the 189 recorded in July 2017.

Between January and July 2019, authorities in Croatia apprehended a total of 9,253 irregular migrants, three times more than the 3,062 apprehended in the same period last year and six times the 1,480 registered at the end of July 2017. Moreover, the number of apprehensions this year so far is three times higher than the 2,479 registered in the whole of 2017 and already 14 per cent more of the 8,092 registered between January and December 2018.

Afghanistan is the most common origin country reported by 21 per cent of all registered migrants, followed by Pakistan (19%), Turkey (9%), Algeria (8%) and Iraq (6%). The remaining 37 per cent of intercepted migrants were registered as nationals of more than 40 different nationality groups. Apart from a decreased number of migrants from the region (Kosovo UNSCR 1244), a similar distribution by country of nationality was found among migrants registered between January and July 2018.

Based on available data, 48 per cent of migrants apprehended in July 2019 were detected in the Primorsko-Goranska county on the way to the Slovenian border, followed by 10 per cent in the eastern part of the country, mainly on entry from neighbouring Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Figure 34: Nationality breakdown of irregular migrants apprehended in Croatia between January and July 2019.

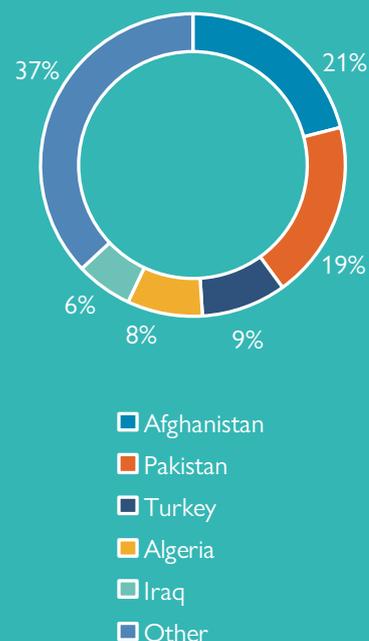
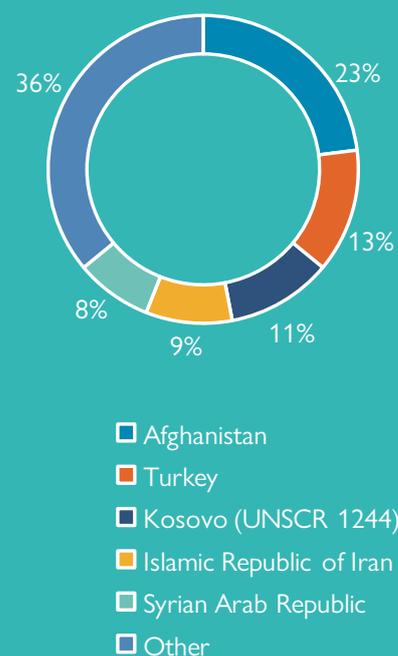


Figure 33: Number of apprehended migrants in Croatia each month, 2017-2019.



Figure 35: Nationality breakdown of irregular migrants apprehended in Croatia between January and July 2018.



Map 9: Apprehensions in Croatia by county between January and July 2019.



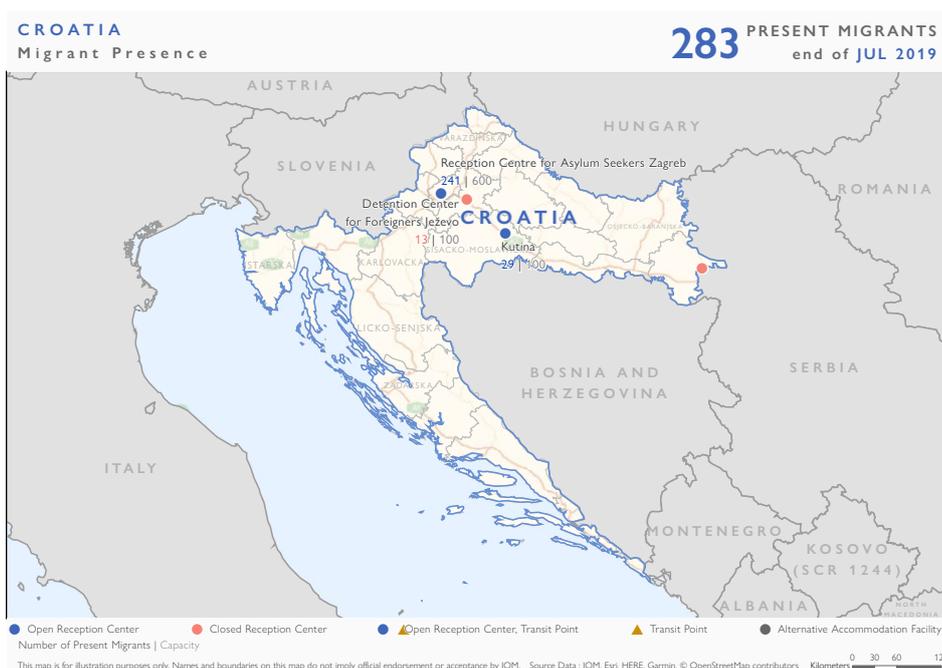
Migrant presence

By the end of July 2019, 283 asylum seekers were accommodated in open reception centres in Kutina and Zagreb, and the closed reception centre in Ježevo, 13 per cent less than the 326 reported at the end of June 2019. Accommodated asylum seekers were of Syrian, Afghani, Turkish, Algerian, Ukrainian Pakistani Iraqi and Iranian origin.

Table 5: Reception facilities in Croatia with information on occupancy and capacity as of the end of July 2019.

Accommodation facility	Capacity	Number of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	300 (600)	241
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Kutina	100	29
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	90	13
Total	800(820)	283

Map 10: Accommodation facilities in Croatia with information on occupancy and capacity as of July 2019.



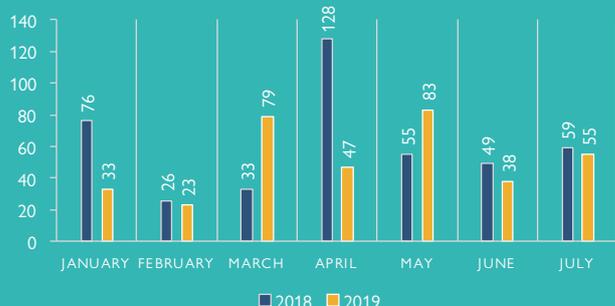
ROMANIA

Developments during the reporting period

In July 2019, Romanian authorities apprehended a total of 55 migrants and asylum seekers on entry and exit from the country, 45 per cent more than the previous month when 38 migrants were apprehended, and 7 per cent less than July 2018 when 59 migrants were apprehended. Between January and July 2019, there were 358 migrants and asylum seekers apprehended, of which 259 (72%) were apprehended on exit from the country, mainly towards Hungary (Arad, Timis and Satu-Mare county) and the remaining 99 (28%) were intercepted entering from Bulgaria (Giurgiu).

The number of apprehended migrants so far this year (358) has decreased by 16 per cent compared to the same period last year when 426 individuals were apprehended on entry and exit to the country and is 69 per cent less than the estimated 1,160 apprehended in the same period of 2017, since DTM flow monitoring activities were activated in April.²³

Figure 37: Registered irregular migrants in Romania each month, 2018 – 2019.



According to the available data,²⁴ nationals of Iraq made up the biggest group (46%), followed by those from the Syrian Arab Republic (17%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (10%), Turkey (8%), Bangladesh (6%) and others (11%).

Out of 358 migrants registered between January and July 2019, seventy-two per cent were adult males, 14 per cent adult females and 15 per cent children.

Map 11: Accommodation facilities in Romania with information on occupancy and capacity, July 2019.

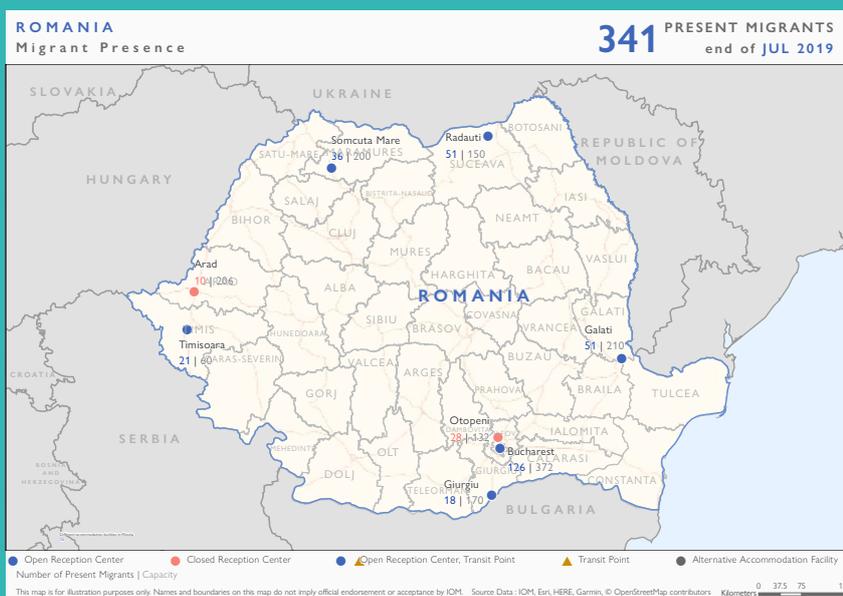


Figure 37: Nationality breakdown of migrants apprehended between January and July 2019.

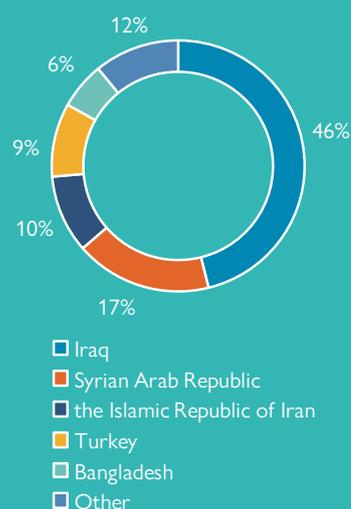
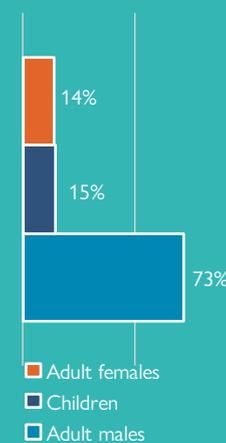


Figure 38: Age/sex breakdown of apprehended migrants between January and July 2019.



Migrant presence

At the end of July, there were 341 migrants and asylum seekers registered as residing in state-run accommodation facilities, 3 per cent more than the 332 reported at the end of June 2019, and 14 per cent less than the 395 registered at the end of July 2018. Most migrants were in the asylum centres located in Bucharest (126), followed by Radauti (51) and Galati (51).

²³ DTM flow monitoring is activated in Romania in April 2017 hence only cumulative data is available for the first quarter of the year without the breakdown on the type of flows (incoming-entry/outgoing-exit).

²⁴ Data on nationalities are available for 340 of the 358 registered migrants.

SERBIA

Developments during the reporting period

In July 2019, a total of 1,340 new migrants and refugees were registered in reception centres in Serbia,²⁵ 32 per cent more than the previous month when 1,012 were registered and 44 per cent more than the same period last year when 928 migrants were registered.

Between January and July 2019, 6,904 migrants and refugees were registered, which is 84 per cent more than the same period last year when 3,753 were registered and almost three times more than the 2,550 registered between January and July 2017.

According to DTM flow monitoring data for July 2019, estimated 85 per cent of migrants arrived in Serbia from the Republic of North Macedonia (up from 80 per cent in June), ten per cent of migrants arrived from Bulgaria, and 5 per cent arrived from other destinations.

The increase in migratory flows during in the summer period is related to improved weather conditions in the region. Operating IOM mobile teams observed a movement of groups of migrants (mainly single men) from the direction of North Macedonia who arrive in the camps located in the south of Serbia only to stay for few days while making further arrangements for the travel. The short-term stays (up to 72 hours) in the centre are regulated through the permission granted by the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migrants (SCRM). Migrants eventually leave the reception facility and move onwards to the border with Croatia or Bosnia and Herzegovina for (usually) multiple attempts to cross the borders and leave Serbia (so called “the game”). Apart from going to the border areas, migrants also travel to Belgrade to meet with the other migrants also trying to cross the border on foot, hiding in buses or trains.

Between January and July 2019, most arrivals were from Pakistan (42%) and Afghanistan (25%), followed by arrivals from Bangladesh (18%), Iraq (3%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (2%) and other countries.

Figure 40: Arrivals in Serbia each month, 2017 – 2019.



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.

Figure 41: Last reported transit country by migrants registered in Serbia in July 2019.

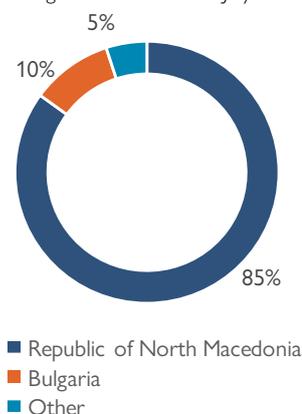


Figure 42: Nationality breakdown of registered new arrivals between January and July 2019.

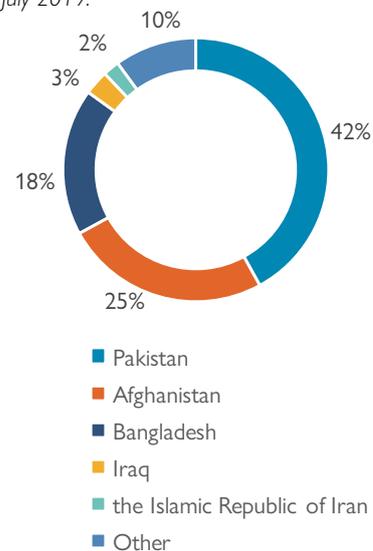
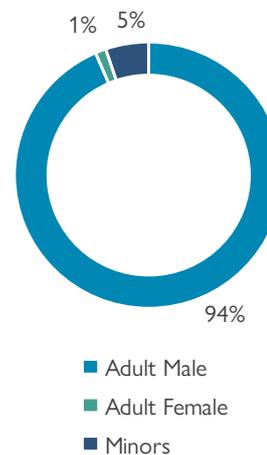


Figure 43: Age/Sex breakdown of registered arrivals in Serbia between January and July 2019.

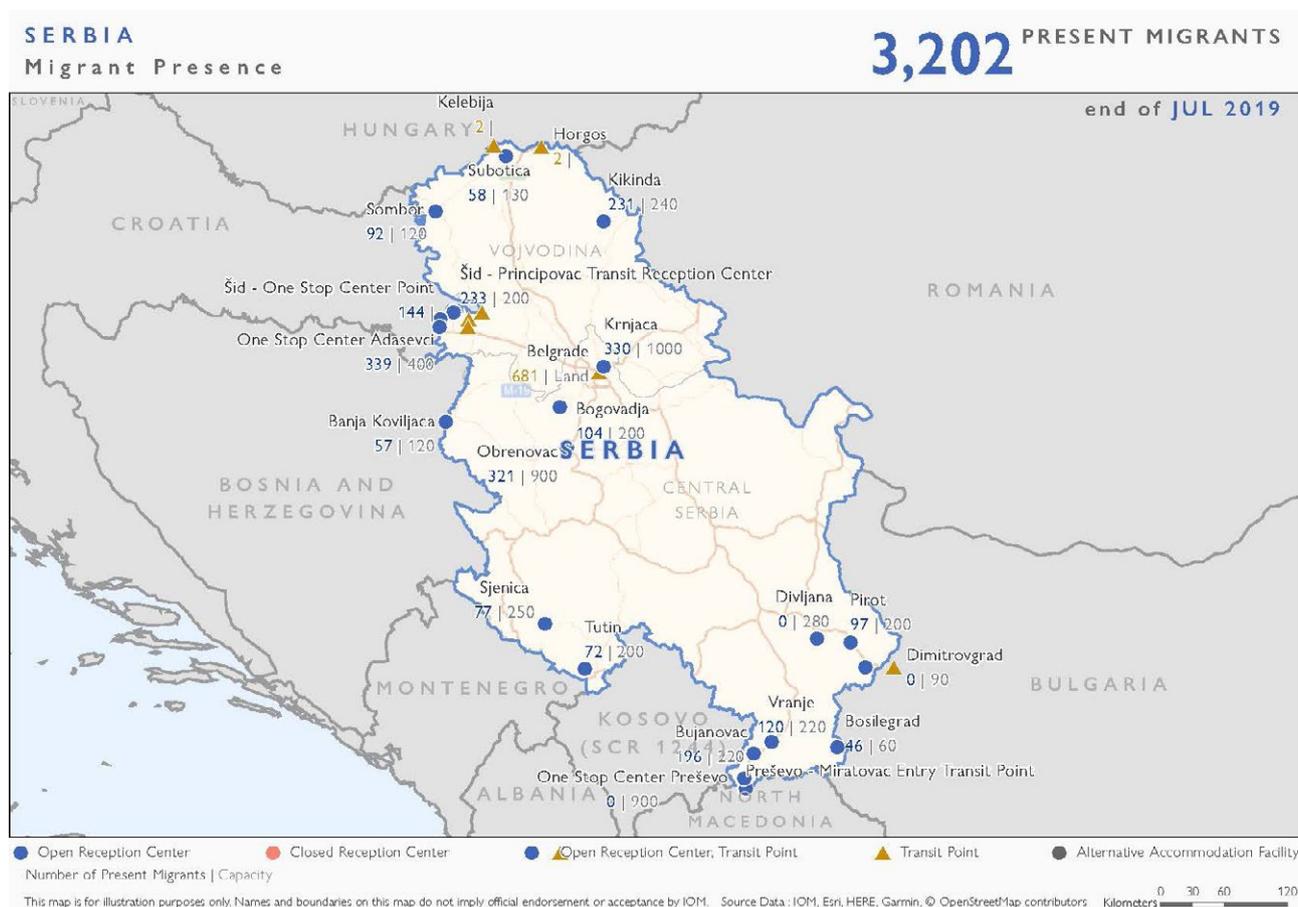


Migrants presence

As of 31 July, there are estimated 3,202 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 decreased from 3,723 registered at the end of June (-14%).

Seventy-nine per cent of migrants and refugees are residing in the reception centres, while the remaining 21 per cent (681) migrants and refugees were observed residing outside the official reception system, mainly in the Belgrade City (293) and in unofficial camping sites in the vicinity of the border with Croatia, Hungary and Bosnia and Herzegovina (388). Available information indicates that the migrants are most frequently from Afghanistan (41%), followed by those from Pakistan (17%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (15%), Bangladesh (10%), Iraq (5%), Syria Arab Republic (3%), and others. Adult males make up the majority of those accommodated (69%), followed by children (22% - including 9% UASC), and females (9%).

Map 12: Accommodation facilities in Serbia with information on capacity and occupancy, July 2019.



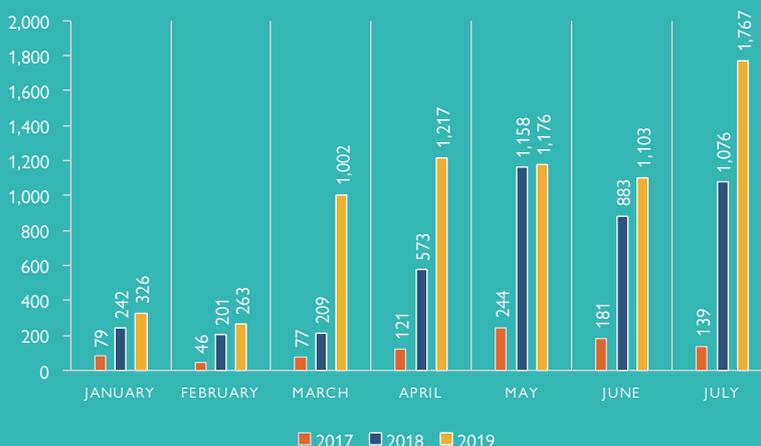
SLOVENIA

Developments during the reporting period

In July 2019, authorities in Slovenia apprehended 1,767 irregular migrants, which is 60 per cent more than the 1,103 reported in the previous month and also seven times more than the 1,076 reported in July 2018. Between January and July 2019, 6,854 migrants were apprehended. This is 58 per cent more than the 4,342 apprehended in the same period last year, and eight times more than the 887 apprehended between January and July 2017. The following highlights are from this reporting period (1 – 31 July):

Between January and July 2019, Pakistan and Algeria were the most commonly reported countries, with 38 per cent of individuals registered (23% and 15% respectively). Afghanistan (12%), Morocco (8%) and Bangladesh (7%) were the

Figure 44: Apprehensions of irregular migrants entering Slovenia each month, comparison 2017 – 2019.



remaining origin countries reported in the top 5 nationality groups registered. Other countries of origin included Turkey, Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic. Pakistani and Algerian nationals also made up the majority of

those reported in the same period of 2018 (23% and 17% respectively), followed by Afghanistan (9%), the Syrian Arab Republic (8%) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (5%).

1 July - The Slovenian and Italian police forces started joint patrolling of the countries' border today in a bid to control irregular migration. The agreement signed by Slovenia and Italy is expected to be in place until 30 September (more [here](#)).

5 July – The Slovenian Police continues to detect a rising trend in the number of illegal crossings of the Slovenian border, with the number standing at 5,345 in the first half of the year or 47.1% more than in the same period in 2018. There is an increasing number of irregular migrants from Pakistan, Algeria and Morocco (more [here](#)).

8 July – The Slovenia Prime Minister Marjan Šarec announces measures to increase the security on Slovenia's southern border, including with drones, after meeting with Ilirska Bistrica officials and civil society representatives at the border with Croatia (more [here](#)).

17 July – The Slovenian Minister of the Interior Boštjan Poklukar met with the Minister of the Interior of the Italian Republic Matteo Salvini on the margins of the Informal JHA Council Meeting. The main topic of their discussion was migration (more [here](#)).

18 July - The Slovenian government has adopted a new national migration strategy (more [here](#) and [here](#)).

20 July - According to several media outlets ([STA](#), [RTV Slo](#), [Dnevnik](#)) Koper police apprehended on Friday over 120 migrants in the Ilirska Bistrica area close the southern border with Croatia's and the western border with Italy. Most of the migrants, the majority being Afghan nationals, were returned to Croatia.

22 July - The Slovenian Armed Forces deployed an additional 35 soldiers to assist the police patrolling the national border (more [here](#)).

Figure 45: Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and July 2019.

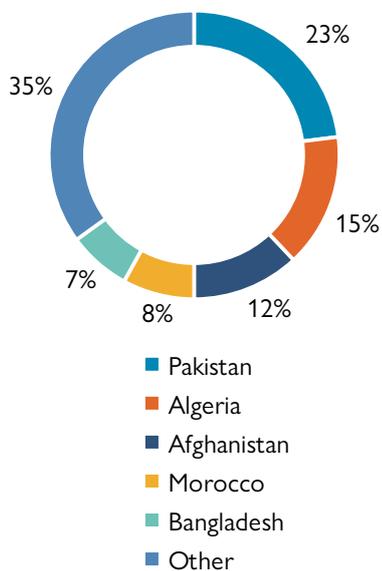
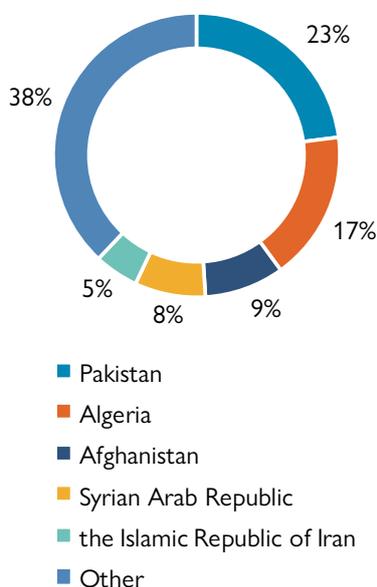


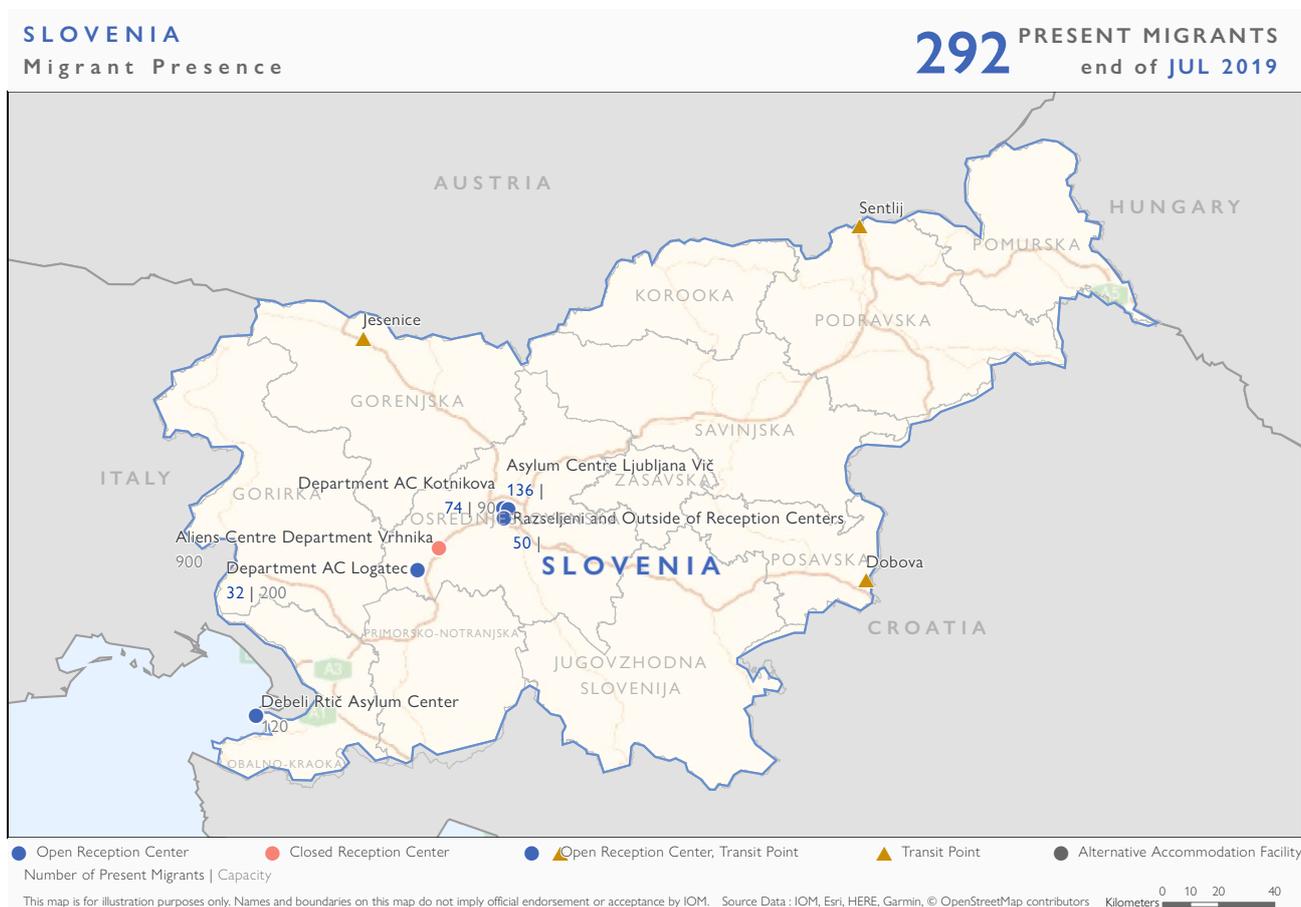
Figure 46: Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and July 2018.



Migrant presence

At the end of July 2019, there were 292 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in different facilities around the country, about 21 per cent more than the 325 accommodated in the previous month and 34 per cent more the 292 reported at the end of July 2018.

Map 13: Accommodation facilities in Slovenia with information on occupancy and capacity, July 2019.



THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 July – 31 July 2019) 153 new arrivals were registered in North Macedonia, around 10 per cent decrease when compared to the previous reporting period (June 2019) when 167 arrivals were reported. Arrivals in July this year are 65 per cent less than in the same period in 2018 when 438 arrivals were reported, 43 per cent more than the 107 reported in 2017, but represent absolute increase compared to June 2016 when only 12 arrivals were reported.

By the end of July 2019, total of 878 migrants have been registered arriving to the country. This number represents a decrease when compared to the same period in 2018 when 1,536 arrivals were reported, but are three times more than those reported between January and July 2017.

Additionally, the Red Cross teams present near the southern border with Greece (Gevgelija) reported assisting 1,937 persons according to the July report. The Red Cross mobile team present in the close vicinity of the northern border with Serbia (Lojane, Vaksince, Lipkovo) also

assisted 429 persons; this number excludes the Transit Reception Centre Tabanovce.

Since the beginning of the year, Red Cross assisted a total of 11,094 migrants and refugees in the south of the country, more than two times more than the 4,833 registered in the same period last year. The data from the Red Cross teams indicates that a higher number of migrants and refugees transited through the country so far than what has been reported officially.

Figure 47: Apprehensions of irregular migrants entering North Macedonia each month, comparison 2017 – 2019.



Migrants from Afghanistan are the most frequent of those registered between January and July 2019 (31%), followed by those from Pakistan (27%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (10%), Algeria (8%), Iraq (6%) and others (17%). According to the available data for the same period last year, the Islamic Republic of Iran was the most commonly declared country of origin (41%), followed by Afghanistan (14%), Pakistan (12%), Iraq (8%), Libya (6%) and others (19%).

Figure 48: Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and July 2019.

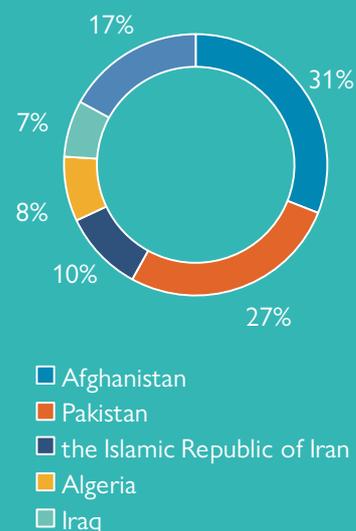


Figure 49: Nationality breakdown of migrants registered between January and July 2018.

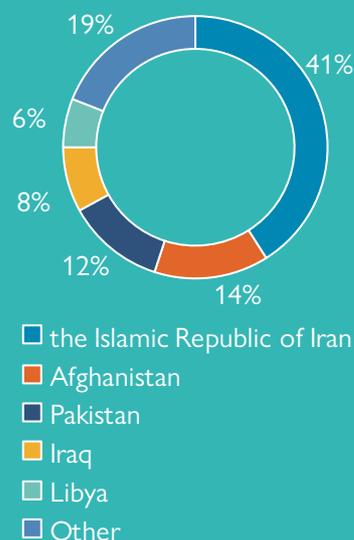
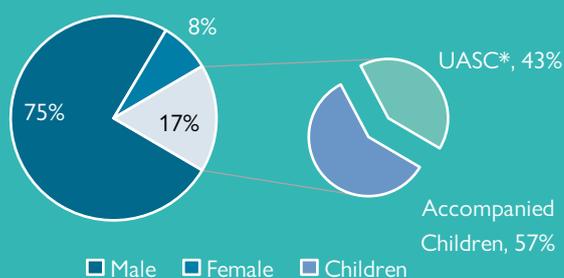


Figure 50: Age/sex breakdown of intercepted irregular migrants between January and July 2019.



*Unaccompanied and Separated Children.

Migrant presence

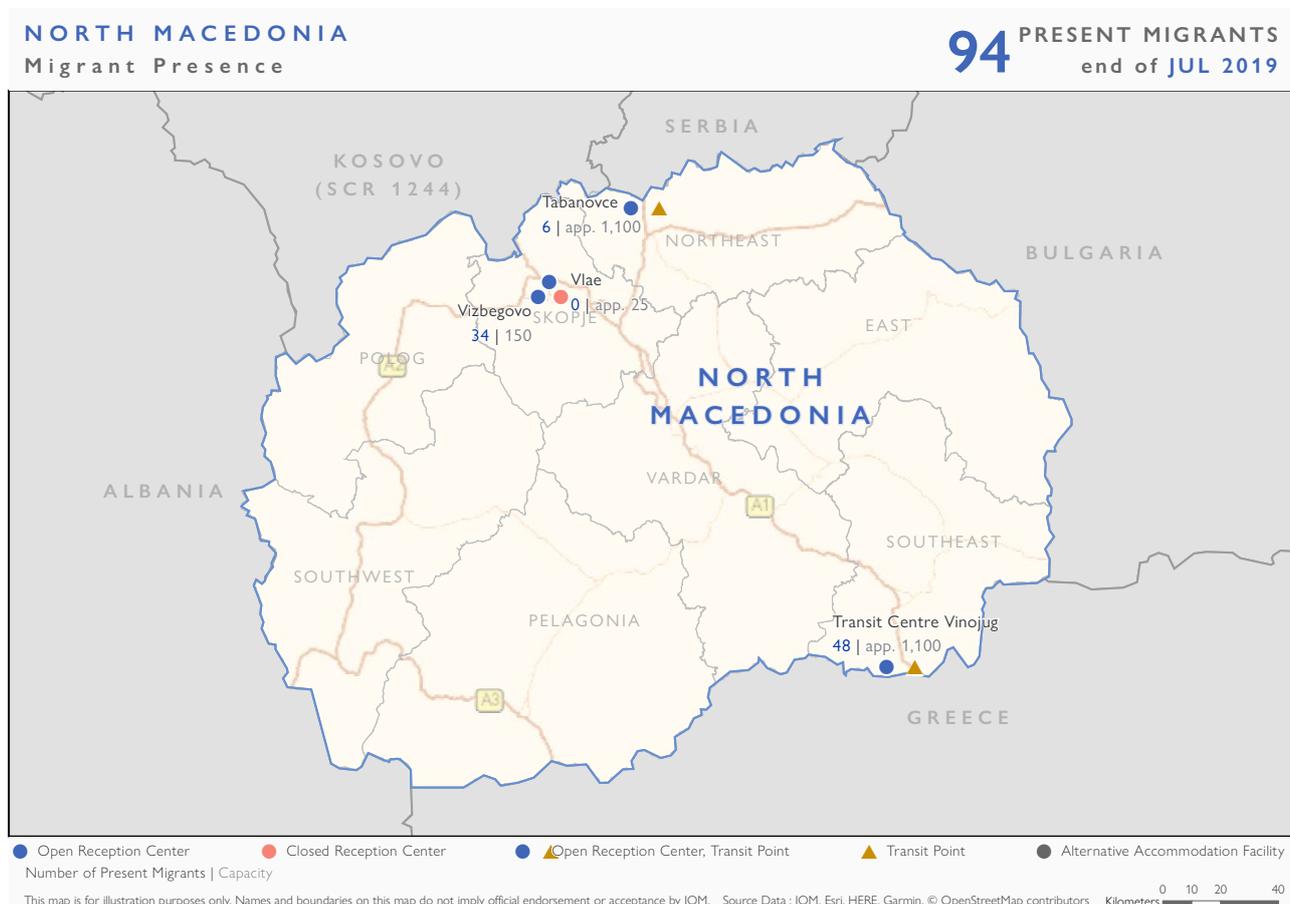
The available data shows that as of the end of July 2019, there were 94 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in reception centres around the Republic of North Macedonia, which is about 10 per cent less than in the previous month when 104 individuals were accommodated in the reception centres. Accommodated migrants and asylum seekers were most frequently nationals from Afghanistan, followed by those from Pakistan, Syria, Iraq and others. Most of the accommodated individuals were adult males, followed by adult women and children.²⁶

²⁶ SADD not available for Gazi Baba – Reception Centre for Foreigners. Nationality data not available for Vizbegovo – Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers

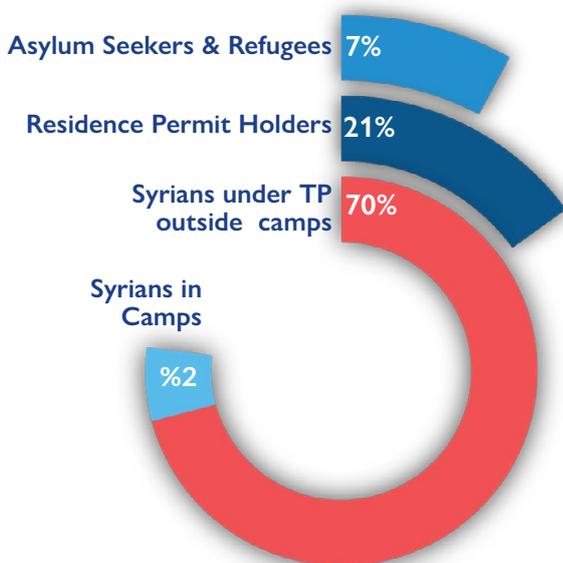
Table 6: Accommodation facilities (with occupancy/capacity) at the end of July 2019.

Accommodation Facility	Capacity*	Occupancy	Nationalities, Sex/Age
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (North Macedonia – Greece Border)	1,100-1,200	48	27 Afghanistan, 10 Syria, 5 Iraq, 5 Pakistan and 1 Algeria; 28 males, 3 females and 17 children
Tabanovce Transit Centre (North Macedonia – Serbia Border)	1,100	6	2 Pakistan, 1 Afghanistan, 1 Somalia, 1 Iraq and 1 Syria; 6 males
Vizbegovo – Reception center for Asylum Seekers	150	34	n.a.
Gazi Baba – Reception Center for Foreigners	120	6	4 Pakistani, 1 Afghan and 1 Egyptian; 6 males
Vlae – Safe House	25-30	0	/
TOTAL	2,495-2,600	94	

Map 14: Accommodation facilities in the Republic of North Macedonia with information on occupancy and capacity, July 2019.



TURKEY



Background and Latest Figures

According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), there are currently over 4 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (3,639,284* individuals) who are granted temporary protection status. In addition, asylum-seekers and refugees from countries including Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Somalia constitute another significant group of foreign nationals. According to UNHCR, as of end of February 2019, there are 368,230** asylum-seekers and refugees present in Turkey. The number of foreign nationals has increased by 104,656 in comparison to July 2018 (3.9 million foreign nationals), with most of the increase recorded among Syrian nationals (97,034).

In addition, there are 1,036,789* foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits, including humanitarian residency holders. Compared to July 2018, this is an increase of 318,492 individuals. The exact number of humanitarian residency holders is unknown, but it is estimated that there are more than several thousand humanitarian residency permit holders.

*Data source DGMM, 25.07.2019
**Data source UNHCR, 28.02.2019¹

Syrians under Temporary Protection

Turkey's temporary protection regime grants the 3,639,284* Syrian nationals the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic services. The vast majority - 3,552,004* individuals - lives outside of formal camps, known as temporary accommodation centers, thus primarily residing across the Turkish border provinces of Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay, Adana and Kilis. As such, only 87,280* Syrians live in formal camps, the majority of which are located close to the Syrian border. Compared to July 2018 when 19 temporary accommodation centers were hosting migrants in Turkey, only 11 remain operational with eight no longer in service. As a result, 119,123 fewer Syrians currently reside in the centers.

*Data source DGMM, 25.07.2019

Monthly Population Chart of Persons Under Temporary Protection



Asylum Seekers and Refugees

Another significant group of foreign nationals in Turkey are the 368,230* asylum-seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly originating in Afghanistan and Iraq. An increase of 5,287 individuals has been recorded in this category in comparison to June 2018.

*Data Source UNHCR, 28.02.2019¹

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 1,036,789 residence permit holders in Turkey with various categories of the residence permit, including "other". The latter category includes humanitarian residence permit holders, and while the exact number is unknown, it is believed that the vast majority of foreign nationals in this category are Iraqis.

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

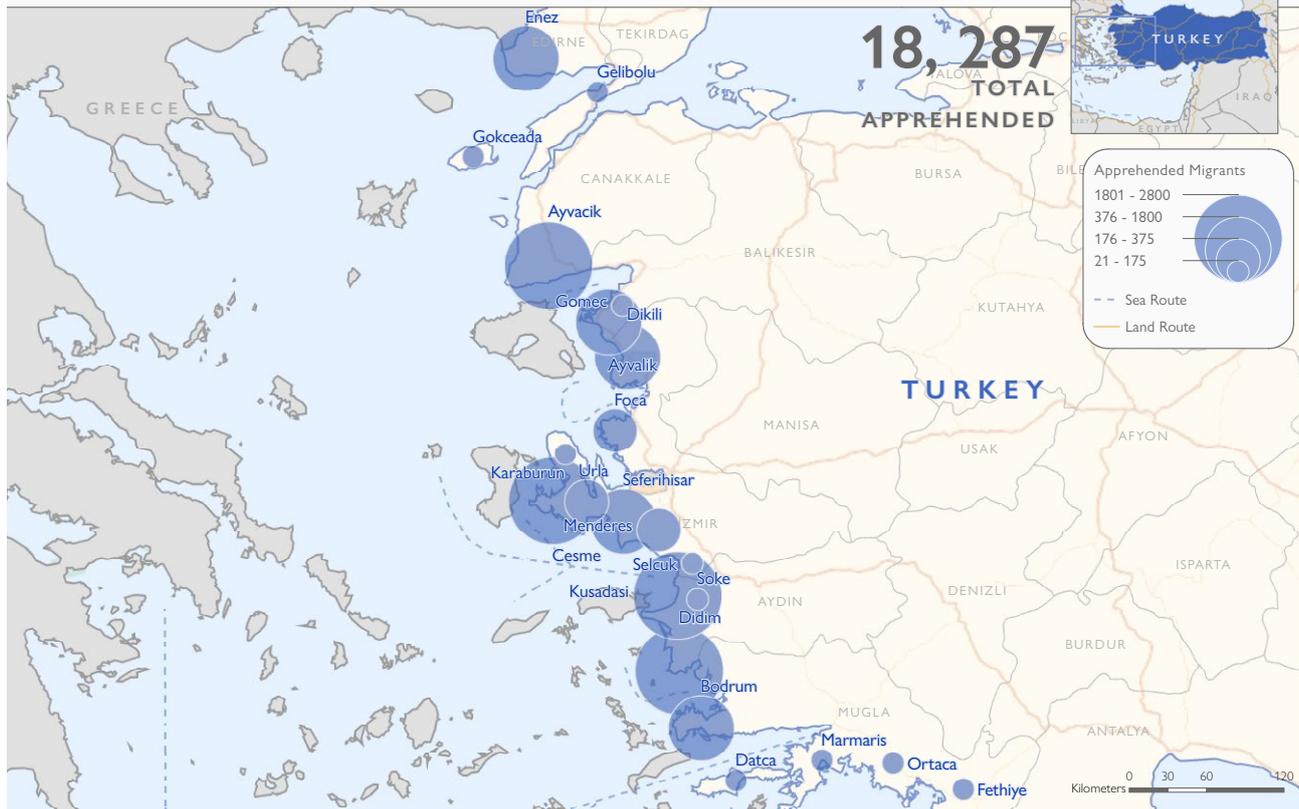
1 UNHCR ended registration process in Turkey on 10 September 2018. the registration process will continue with the procedure carried out by the Turkish authorities.

Apprehended/Rescued Persons on Sea*

The Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) recorded 5,409 irregular migrants and no fatalities in July 2019. Comparing to July 2018, there is an increase of 2,976 apprehended individuals, when 2,433 irregular migrants were recorded. These figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the TCG, while the actual number of migrants and refugees departing Turkey by sea may be higher. Apprehensions at the so-called 'hotspots' on the Aegean Sea are shown in the map (left).

APPREHENSIONS OFF THE TURKISH COAST

1 January - 30 July 2019



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

Source Data : IOM, National Authorities, Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors

Apprehensions/Rescues by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2019
(1 January - 31 July 2019)

Time period	Number of cases		Number of irregular migrants		Number of deaths		Number of organizers	
	Aegean	All Seas	Aegean	All Seas	Aegean	All Seas	Aegean	All Seas
January	27	27	1,092	1,092	1	1	1	1
February	36	36	1,428	1,428	-	-	6	6
March	56	56	1,796	1,796	4	4	2	2
April	80	81	2,765	2,773	1	1	5	6
May	80	82	2,560	2,604	10	10	2	4
June	98	99	3,258	3,262	12	12	6	6
July	160	161	5,388	5,409	-	-	8	8
Total	537	542	18,287	18,364	28	28	30	33

Upon identification of the apprehended persons, the latter are referred to removal centers by the Turkish Gendarmerie or are issued a deportation letter, unless they claim asylum. However, apprehended individuals 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, Syrian, Iraqi, Congolese, Iranian, Central African, Somalian, Yemeni, and Egyptian.

*Data source TCG, 31.07.2019

Apprehended Persons on Land*

Apprehensions by Turkish Land Forces (1 - 31 July 2019)			
Entry		Exit	
Syrian Arab Republic	16,606	Greece	3,832
Greece	4,387	Bulgaria	148
Islamic Republic of Iran	370	Islamic Republic of Iran	77
Iraq	7	Syrian Arab Republic	24
Georgia	4	Iraq	3
Total	21,374	Total	4,084

According to the Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) daily figures, 25,458 irregular migrants were apprehended during July 2019 at Turkey's borders with the Syrian Arab Republic, Greece, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Georgia and Bulgaria. Irregular exits were higher at Turkey's western borders (with Europe), and borders with the Syrian Arab Republic and Greece are the main entry points into Turkey. In comparison, the total number of apprehended persons on land was higher in July 2018, when 27,068 persons were apprehended. Meanwhile, the number of apprehended persons during attempted exit out of Turkey were highest at the border with Greece. The entry and exit figures breakdown are shown in the table (left).

During July 2019, the highest number of irregular crossings at entry and exit took place at the border with the Syrian Arab Republic, with a total number of 16,630 apprehended persons. In comparison to previous month there is a decrease in the irregular border entries from Syrian Arab Republic to Turkey (15,001). In June 2019, 31,607 irregular entries of individuals were recorded at this border.

*Data Source TAF, 31.07.2019, no data available on July 6th.



*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.

Known Entry and Exit Points

The following are known entry points by land: Hatay, Kilis, Şanlıurfa (from the Syrian Arab Republic), Silopi, Çukurca (from Iraq), Şemdinli, Yüksekova, Başkale, Ağrı, Doğubeyazıt (from Islamic Republic of Iran)

Known entry points by air: İstanbul, 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)

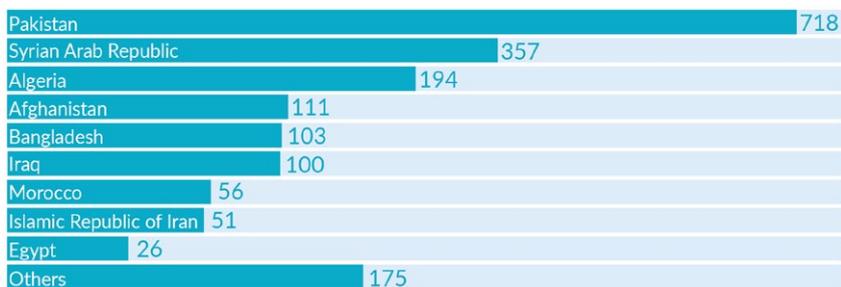
Known exit points by land: Edirne (to Greece and Bulgaria), Kırklareli (to Bulgaria)

Known exit points by air: İstanbul, 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 from Greece to Turkey after 20 March 2016. In this regard, according to DGMM reports, 1,891* migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4 April 2016 and 31 July 2019. Main points of return from Greece include Lesbos, Chios, Kos and Samos, while the main readmission points to Turkey include Dikili, Çeşme, Bodrum and Adana (point of entry is through airport).

Per nationality breakdown of readmitted



migrants is shown in the graphic above. The top nine nationalities are included in the graph, while the “others” category includes migrants from Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Nepal, Myanmar, Guinea, Palestinian Territories, Senegal, Ghana,

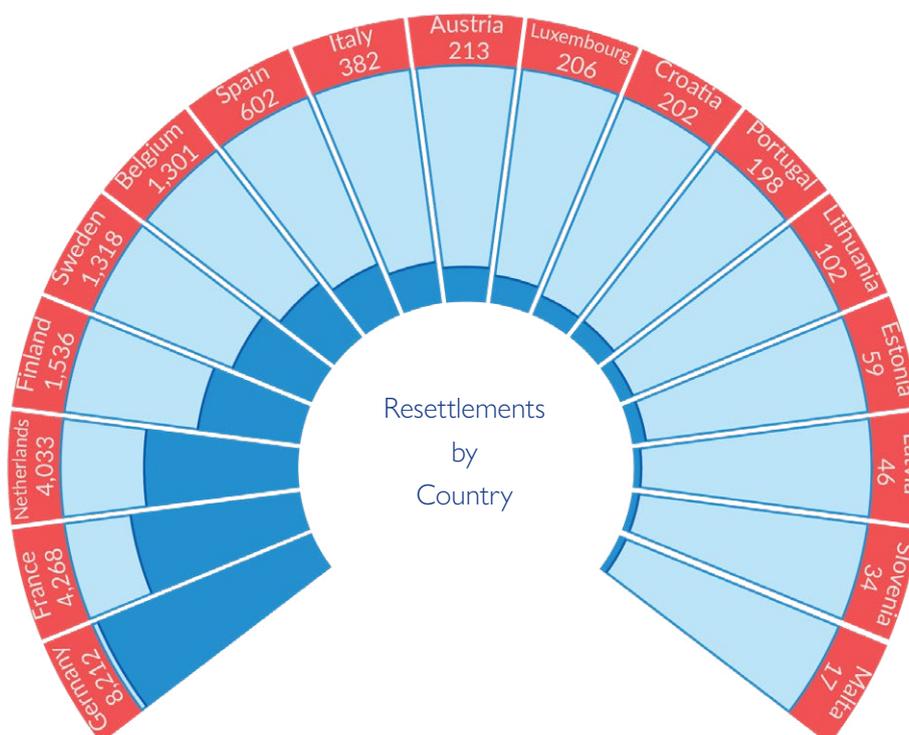
Tunisia, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Lebanon, Mali, Dominica, India, Sierra Leone, Yemen, Congo, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Comoros, Niger, Sudan, Jordan, Uzbekistan and Zimbabwe.

*Data source DGMM, 31.07.2019

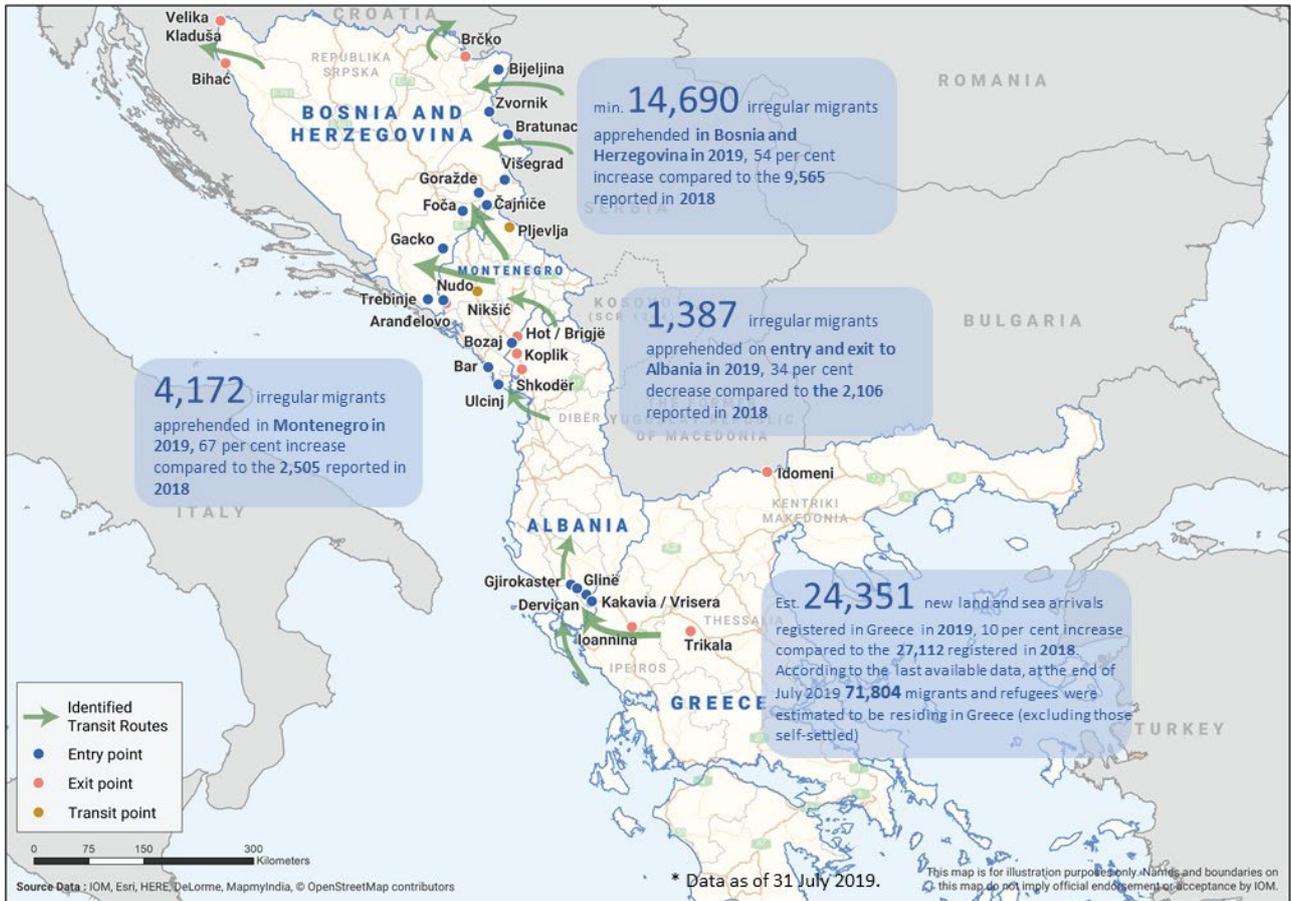
Resettlement of Syrians From Turkey

The 18 March 2016 EU-Turkey statement aims to replace disorganized and irregular migratory flows by facilitating organized and safe pathways to European countries. Specifically, the statement stipulates that for every Syrian returned to Turkey from the Greek islands, another Syrian will be resettled directly to Europe from Turkey. According to DGMM data released on 25 July 2019, there are 22,729* persons that have been resettled under this instrument, with primary resettlement destinations being Germany, France, the Netherlands and Finland.

*Data Source DGMM, 25.07.2019



WESTERN BALKANS IN FOCUS



* 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 July 2019), there were 103 new apprehensions on entry into the country, 10 per cent more than the 94 reported in the previous month and 17 per cent less than the 125 reported in July 2018. These arrivals indicate irregular entries in the Gjirokaster region. Additionally, 74 individuals were apprehended on exit in their attempt to enter Montenegro from the Shkoder region, 18 per cent less than the 90 registered in the previous month (June 2019) and 51 per cent less than the 150 registered in July 2018.

Between January and July 2019, a total of 1,387 new irregular migrants were registered on entry to and exit from the country. This is 34 per cent less than the 2,106 reported on entry and exit in the same period of 2018, eight times more than the 178 reported on entry in 2017 and four times higher than the 370 reported between January and July 2016.

The majority of registered migrants between January and July 2019 were Iraqi nationals (34%), followed by those from the Syrian Arab Republic (25%), Pakistan (14%), Algeria (7%) and Morocco (7%). Available data for the same period of 2018, indicates a relative decrease in the presence of Syrian nationals (55% in 2018 vs. 25% in 2019). As in 2019, the breakdown between January and July 2018 also consists of Pakistan (10%), Iraq (8%), Algeria (6%) and Morocco (5%) as the most frequently reported countries of origin.

Figure 50: Registered irregular migrants on entry in Albania each month, 2016 – 2019.

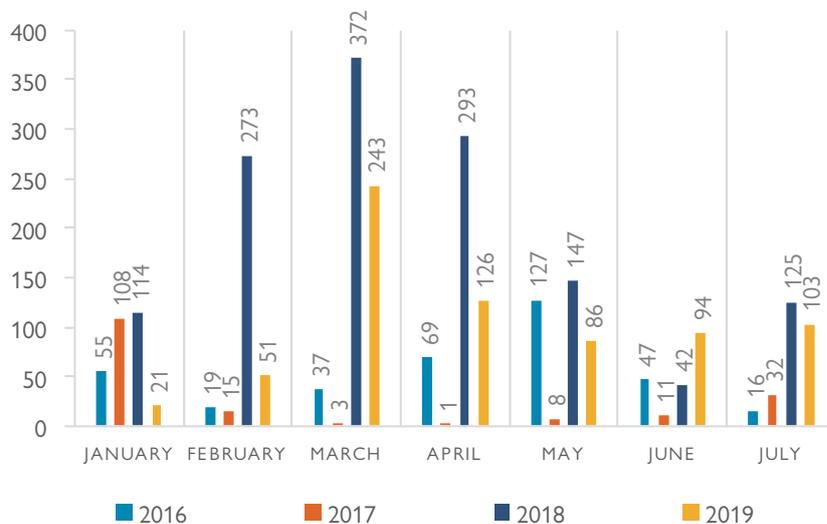


Figure 51: Apprehensions on exit and entry in Albania, January – July 2019.

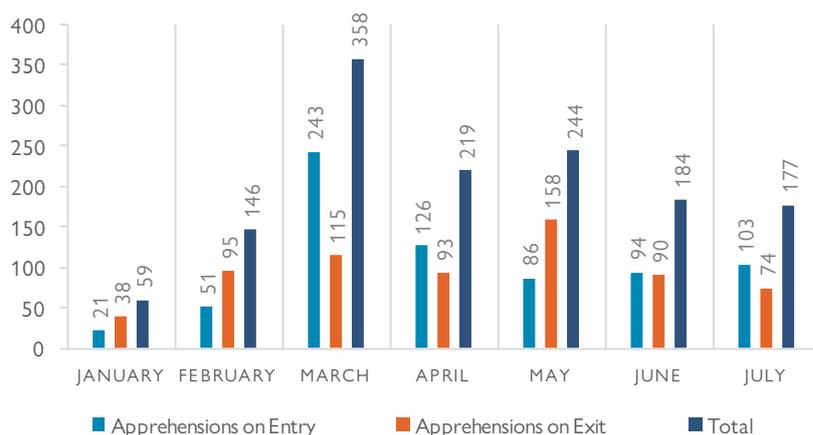


Figure 52: Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and July 2019.

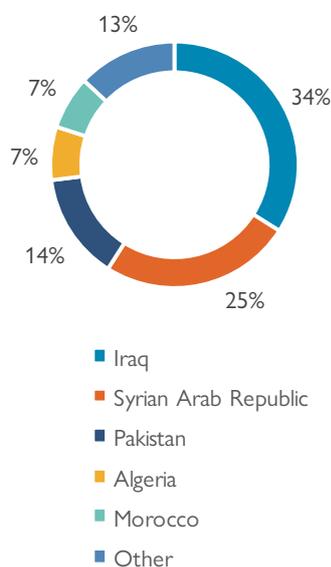
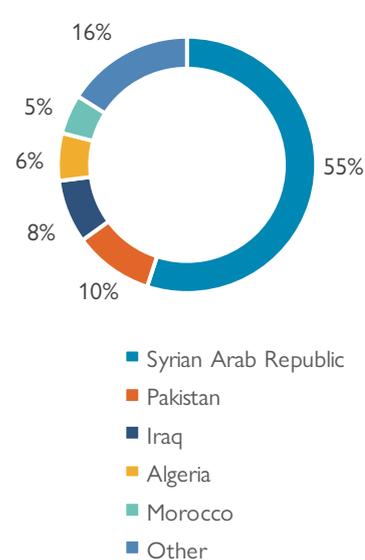


Figure 53: Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and July 2018.



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 31 July) Bosnian authorities reported 3,649 new irregular migrants, a 74 per cent increase compared to the previous month when 2,096 arrivals were reported, and 40 per cent more than the 2,603 reported in July 2018. The average number of migrants arriving each week since the beginning of the year is 490, ranging from 141 in the first week of January to 1,016 in the first week of July 2019.

Between January and July 2019, 14,690 new arrivals have been reported. This is 54 per cent more than the 9,565 reported in the same period last year and thirty-nine times more than the 379 reported between January and July 2017.

According to the available data, Pakistan is the most commonly reported country of origin between January and July (41%), followed by Afghanistan (10%), Bangladesh (9%), Iraq (8%) and Syrian Arab Republic (6%). When compared to the countries of origin reported between January and July 2018, Pakistani nationals were also the most frequent (33%), followed by Syrians (16%), migrants from the Islamic Republic of Iran (12%), Afghanistan (11%) and Iraq (9%).

Figure 55: Registered irregular migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and July 2019.

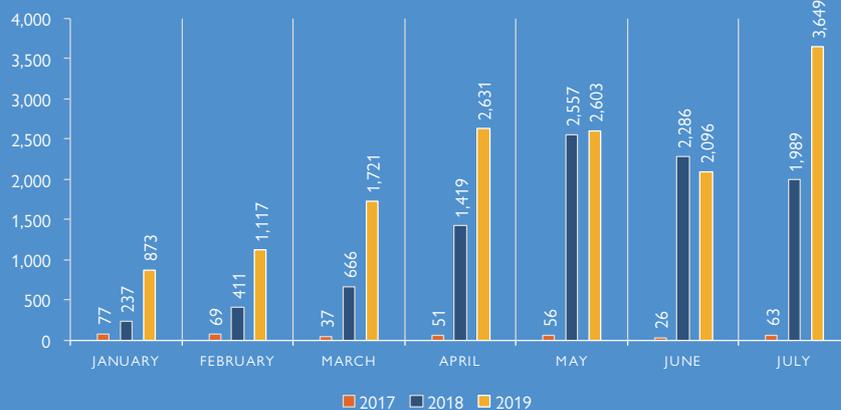


Figure 56: Irregular entries to Bosnia and Herzegovina, weekly arrivals in 2019.

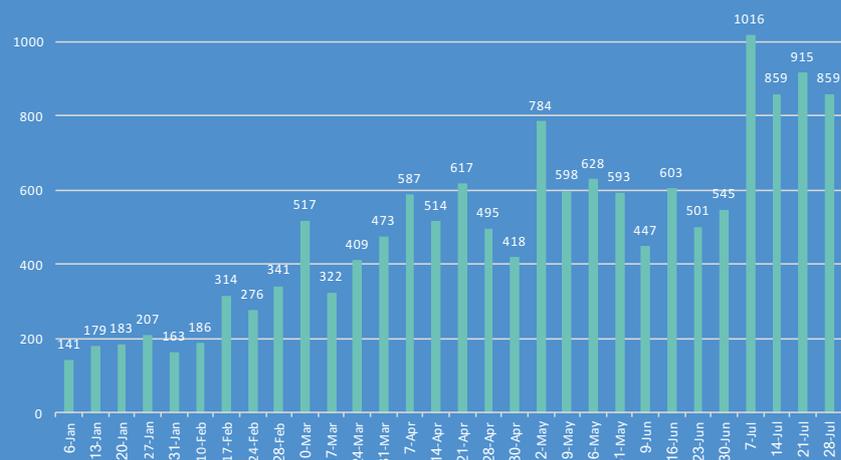
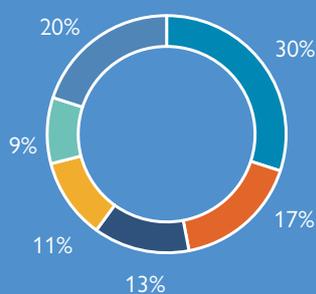
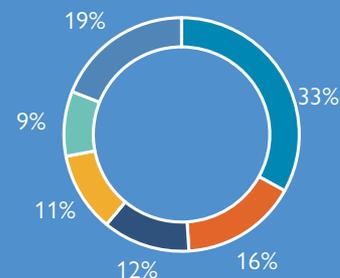


Figure 57: Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and July 2019.



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

Figure 58: Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina in July 2018.



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

Migrants presence

According to the data received from IOM and partner agencies working in the field in Bosnia and Herzegovina, there were 7,523 migrants and refugees residing in the country at the end of July 2019, 5 per cent more than the previous month when 7,145

were recorded. An estimated 74 per cent of individuals were adult males, 7 per cent adult females and 18 per cent are children, among which, 238 were registered as unaccompanied and separated. Thirty-three per cent of the migrants

present in the country were of Pakistani origin, followed by Afghani (14%), Iraqi (13%), Iranian (9%) and Syrian (8%) nationals.

Figure 59: Nationality breakdown of accommodated migrants and refugees at the end of July 2019.

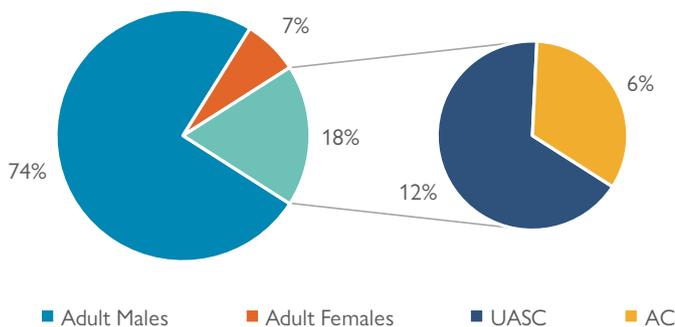
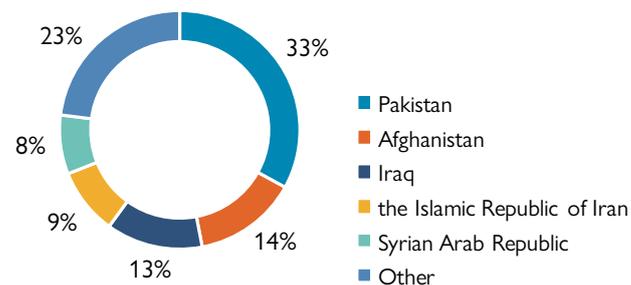
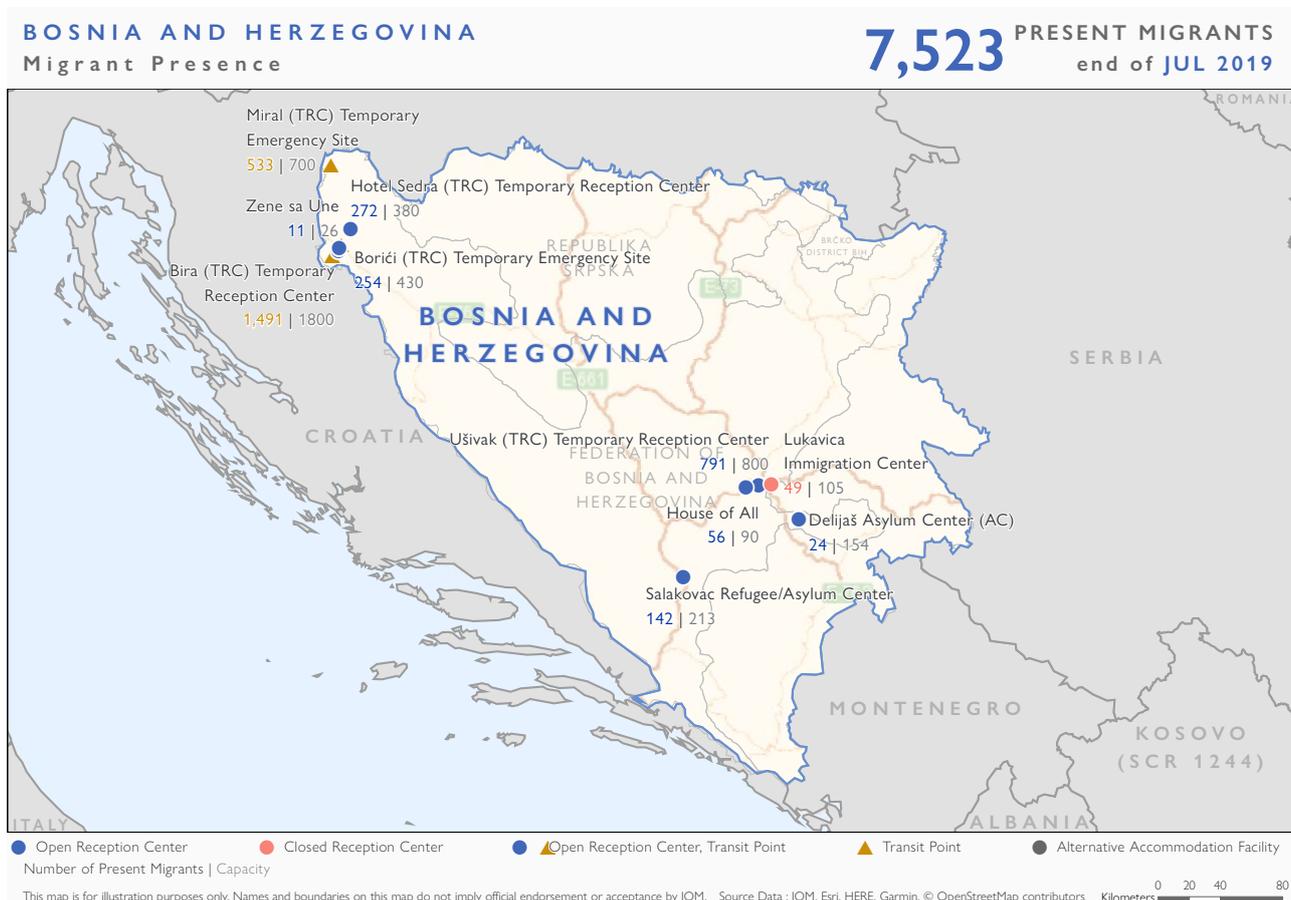


Figure 60: Age/Sex breakdown of accommodated migrants and refugees at the end of July 2019.



Map 15: Accommodation facilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina with information on occupancy and capacity, July 2019.



KOSOVO (UNSCR 1244)²⁷

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1- 31 July 2019) authorities in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999) have reported 67 new irregular entries in the country, which represent a marked decrease compared to the previous months when 125 new irregular entries were reported, but eight times more than the same period last year when 8 irregular entries were reported. Most of the new arrivals in July are from Iraq, followed by Syrian Arab Republic and other countries of origin.

Since the beginning of the year, 563 irregular entries were reported in total. This is five times higher compared to 116 registered in the same period last year, six times higher than the 88 registered in 2017 and four times higher than the 135 registered in the same period of 2016.

Figure 61: Arrivals of irregular migrants registered each month, 2016 – 2019.



Presence of migrants and asylum seekers

As of 31 July 2019, 122 asylum seekers were present in Kosovo: 106 of them were citizens of Turkey, while others were from Turkmenistan, North Macedonia, Iraq, Palestinian territories and Serbia. Out of the total number of asylum seekers currently in

As in previous years, most of the migrants have entered the country at the green border with Albania.

Thirty-seven per cent of registered persons that have submitted an asylum application between January and July 2019 are from the Syrian Arab Republic. Iraq is the second most reported origin country declared by 24 per cent of asylum seekers this year, followed by Algeria (13%), Morocco (6%) and Palestinian Territories (6%). In contrast, Turkish nationals were the most frequent asylum seekers between January and July 2018 (35%), followed by individuals coming from the Syrian Arab Republic (16%), Libya (11%), Palestinian Territories (9%) and Iraq (9%).

According to the available data as shared by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, 84 per cent of the total registered asylum seekers as of July 2019 are males, while 16 per cent are females. Out of the total, 14 per cent are accompanied children and an additional 2 per cent are unaccompanied children.

Figure 62: Nationality breakdown of registered migrants and asylum seekers between January and July 2019.

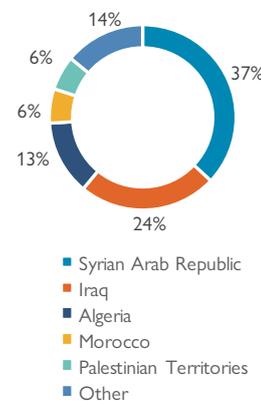


Figure 63: Nationality breakdown of registered migrants and asylum seekers between January and July 2018.

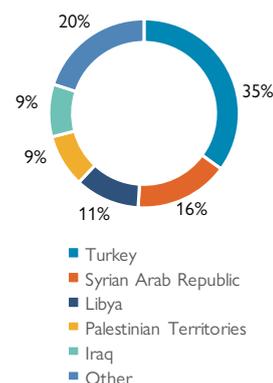


Figure 64: Sex breakdown of registered asylum seekers in 2019.

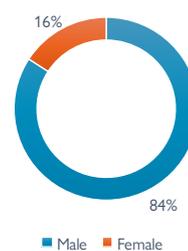
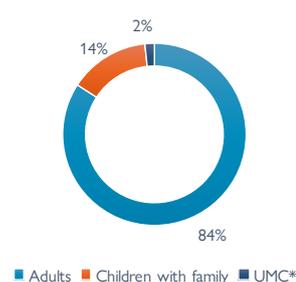


Figure 65: Age breakdown of registered asylum seekers in 2019.



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

MONTENEGRO

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 31 July), authorities in Montenegro registered 672 new migrants and refugees, 14 per cent more than the 588 reported in the previous reporting period (1 – 30 June). The number of registered migrants this month is 35 per cent higher than in July 2018 (499), seventeen times more than the 39 registered in July 2017 and significantly higher than the 9 reported in July 2016.

Since the beginning of the year, authorities in Montenegro registered a total of 3,970 migrants, 58 per cent higher than the same period in 2018 when 2,505 were reported and eighteen times more

than the same period of 2017 when 226 migrants were registered.

With the expansion of IOM’s presence in the field, Montenegro DTM team established a new flow monitoring point in Pljevlja to track movements in the northern part of the country (between Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina) at the end of the first quarter of 2019. Based on available data, 29 individuals were first time registered in Pljevlja (and are therefore included in the total new arrivals above) and 31 individuals were registered in the same location in their attempt to exit the country and continue their journey.

At the end of July there were 15 migrants and refugees in various reception facilities in Pljevlja. Overall, 216 migrants and refugees were reported to be accommodated

in various centres of the country at the end of July. Also, twenty-nine per cent of migrants registered in Montenegro as of July 2019 were from Syrian Arab Republic, followed by those from Morocco (18%), Algeria (16%), Iraq (13%) and Pakistan (5%). When compared to data from the same period last year, Syrian nationals were also the majority reported (42%), followed by migrants from Pakistan (18%), Algeria (11%), Iraq (8%) and Morocco (6%). Further on, migrants and refugees from Syrian Arab Republic were the first nationality group throughout 2018, a trend that continued in 2019, but is different from 2017 when arrivals to Montenegro were predominantly composed of Algerian (51%) and Moroccan (14%) nationals.

Figure 66: Arrivals to Montenegro registered each month, 2016 – 2019.

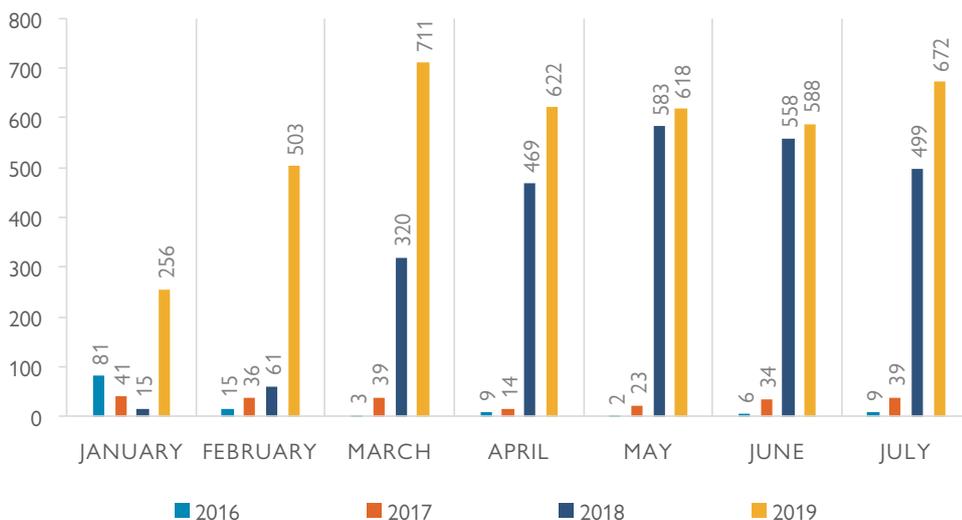


Figure 67: Nationality breakdown of registered migrants between January and July 2019.

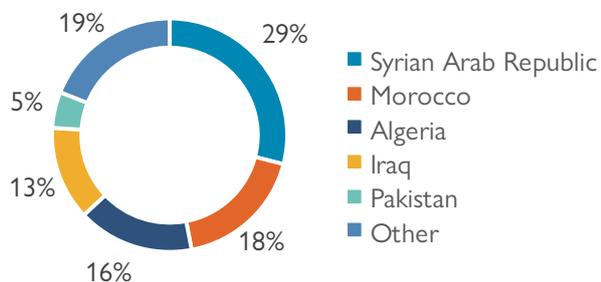
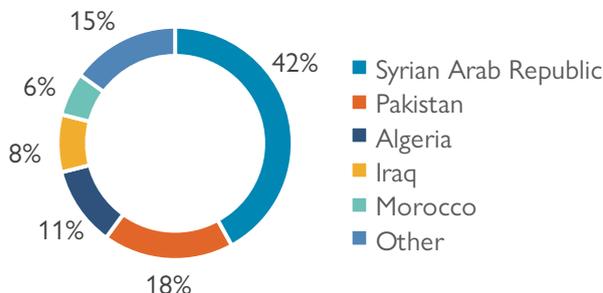


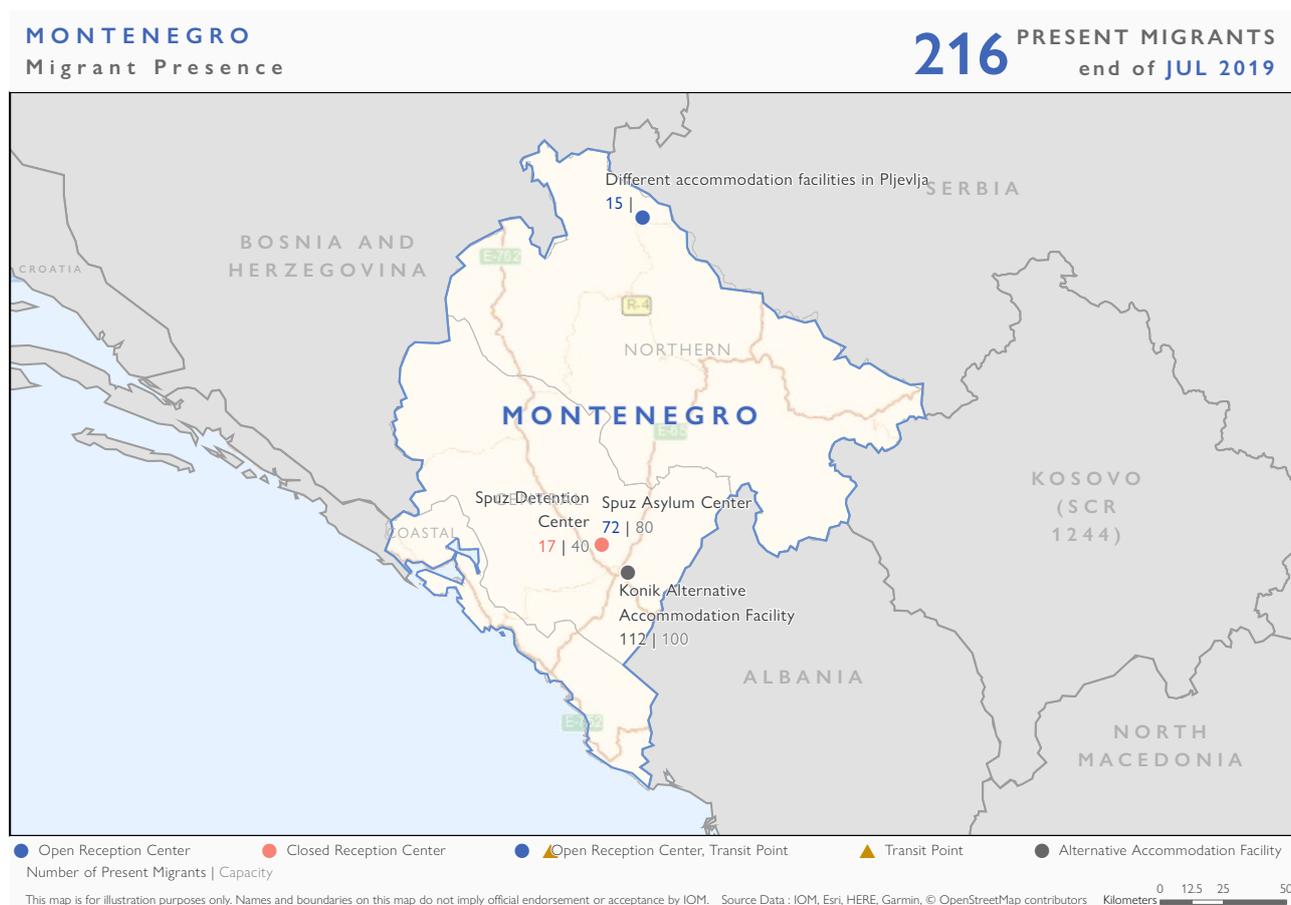
Figure 68: Nationality breakdown of registered migrants between January and July 2018.



Migrant presence

At the end of July 2019, there were 216 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in the reception facilities around the country, a 29 per cent increase from the 169 accommodated at the end of the previous reporting period (1 – 30 June 2019).

Map 16: Accommodation facilities in Montenegro with information on occupancy and capacity, July 2019.



CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN

LIBYA

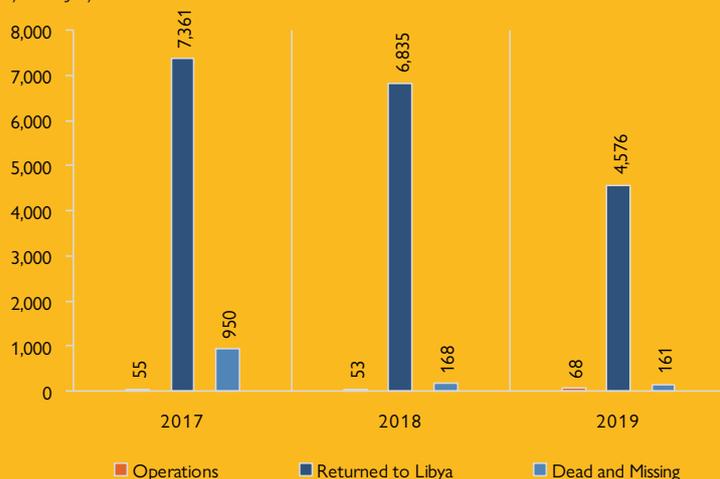
Developments during the reporting period

Between January and July 2019, 68 incidents were reported by the Libyan Coast Guard in which a total of 4,576 migrants were returned to Libya; 161 migrants are estimated to have died or gone missing during the same reporting period.

Available data for 2019 indicate a 35 per cent decrease in the number of reported operations this year compared to the same period in 2018, when 105 operations were reported and a 24 per cent decrease when compared to 90 operations reported at the end of July 2017. The number of returned migrants as of July 2019 (4,576) is 64 per cent less than the 12,725 returned in the same period last year, and 56 per cent less than the 10,435 returned to Libya between January and July 2017.

The estimated number of dead and missing migrants between January and July 2019 (161) is significantly lower than the 571 estimated to have died in front of Libyan shores between January and July 2018,

Figure 68: Rescue operations by the Libyan Coast Guard between January and July, 2017 – 2019.

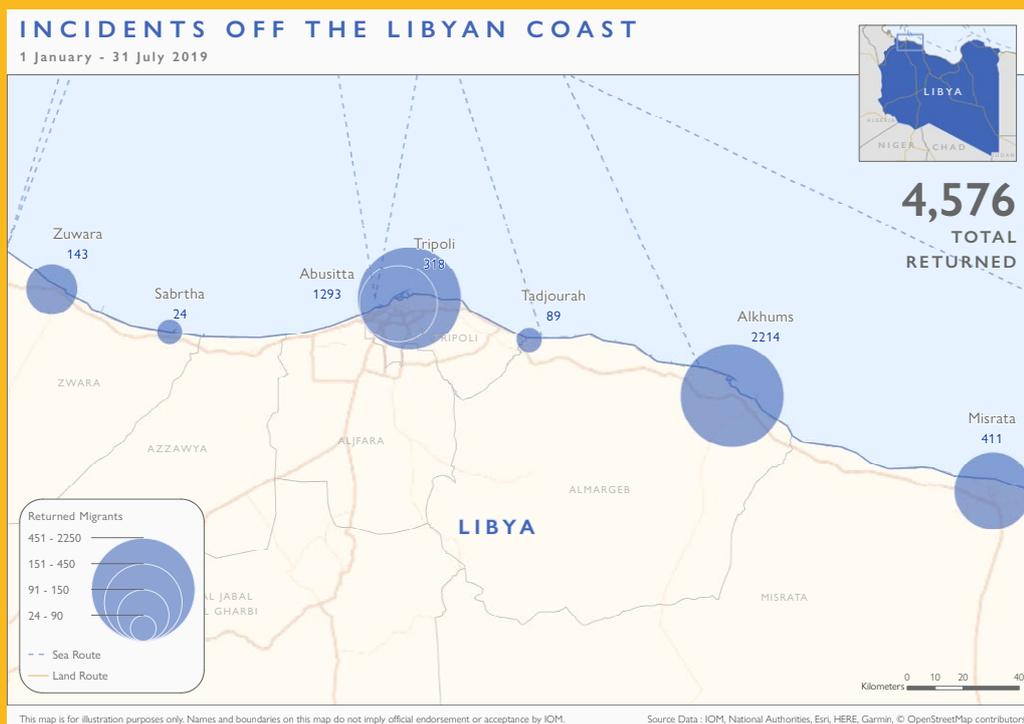


and than the 1,175 reported to have gone missing in the same period of 2017.

Nevertheless, the relative number of those reported to have died in the first seven months of 2019 calculated as a share of those returned over the same period (3.5%) is higher than the share calculated for the same period of 2018 (2.5 %).

A more complete estimation of the relative risk of those departing from Libya to reach Europe in terms of dead and missing migrants should also take into consideration the reported arrivals in Italy and Malta and the dead and missing migrants reported along the whole Central Mediterranean route.

Map 17: Incidents off the Libyan coast and number of returned migrants, January – July 2019.



NIGER

During July 2019, a total of 58,002 individuals were observed transiting through the 7 active Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Niger, a 13 per cent more compared to the 52,199 reported in June.

An average of 1,871 individuals per day were recorded passing through the active FMPs during this month. Out of the total individuals observed, 72 per cent were adult male, 19 per cent were adult females and the remaining 9 per cent were children. The main reasons cited for movement are economic migration, short term local movement, seasonal migration and tourism (in descending order).

Most of the observed flows (62%) were cross border: 37 per cent of them were observed between Niger and Nigeria, while 14 per cent were between Niger and Algeria and 11 per cent with Libya. More specifically, during July 2019, 17,442 individuals were observed entering Niger and 19,025 individuals were tracked as outgoing flows from the country. These flows are higher than those observed during the previous month (June): 15,444 incoming individuals, 15,761 outgoing individuals. The remaining 21,525 individuals observed were moving internally, which represents 37 per cent of all observed movements during the month of July 2019.

Many of these movements were observed in Arlit (36%), Magaria (22%) and Dan Issa (16%). In particular, the majority of internal movements were observed in Arlit and Dan Barto, most of incoming flows were observed in Magaria and Dan Issa and outgoing flows were mostly observed in Arlot and Séguédine/Madama. On a daily average, 614 individuals were leaving the country while 563 individuals were entering Niger.

Read more [here](#).

Figure 69: Flows observed in Niger, July 2019.

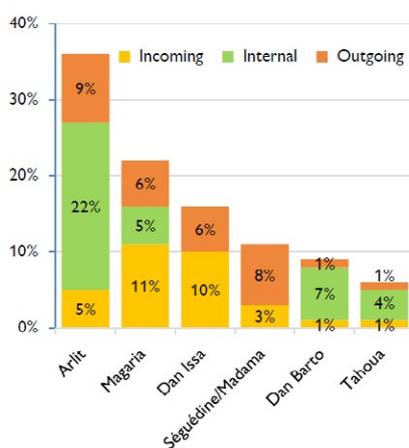
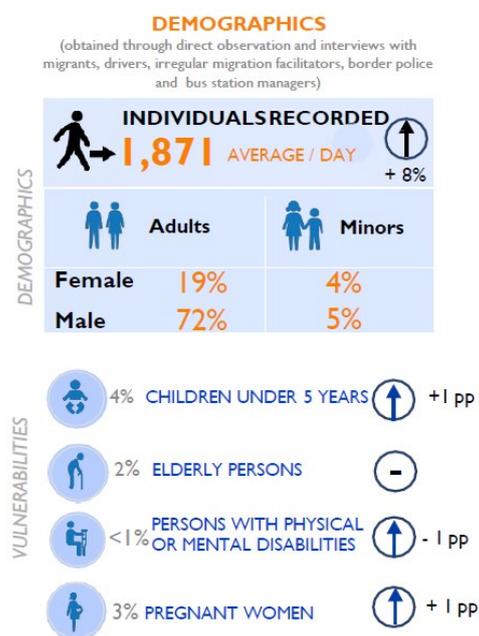
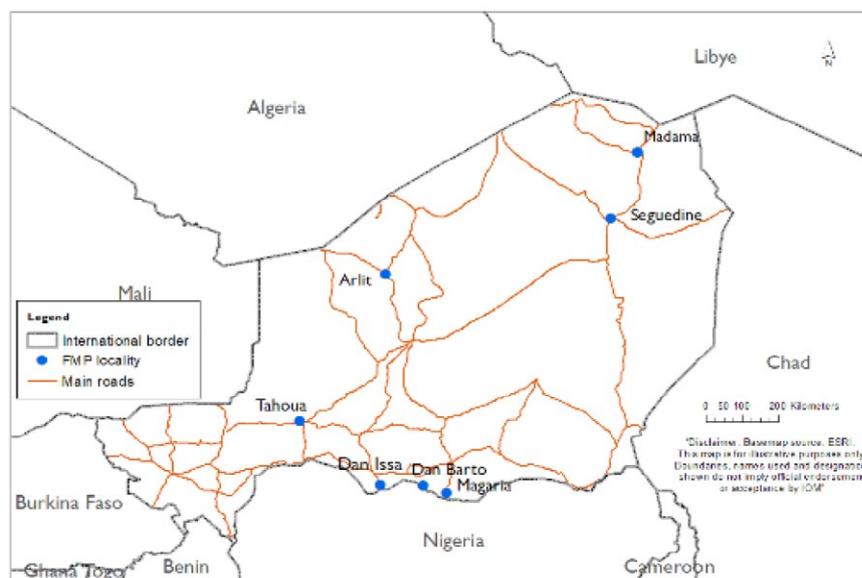


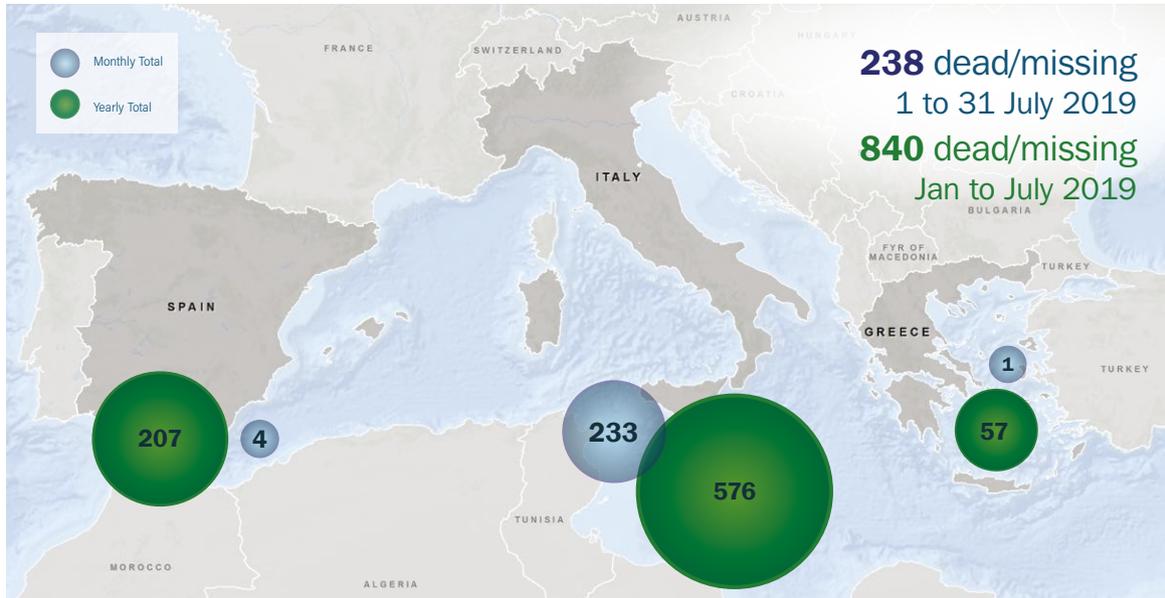
Figure 70 Profile of migrants interviewed in Niger, July 2019.



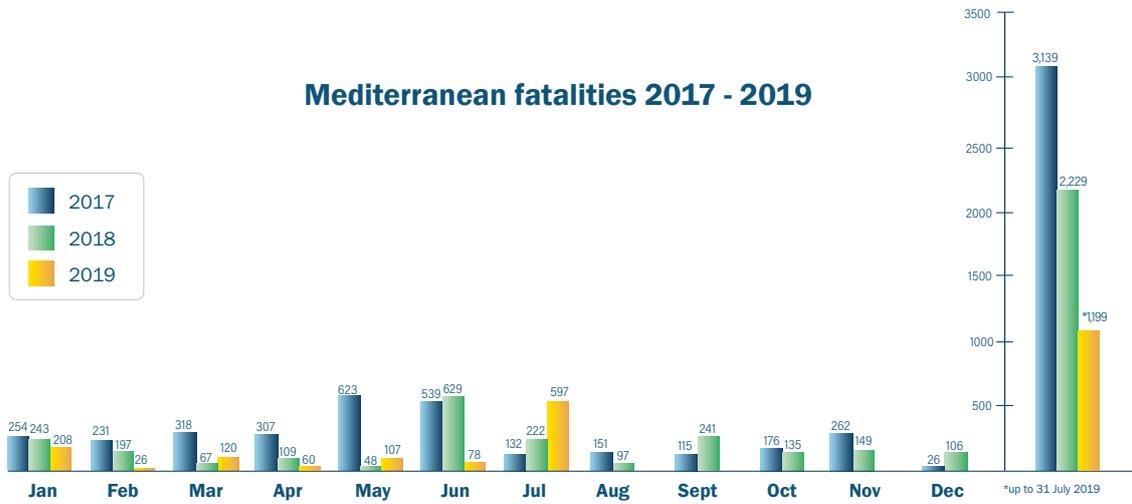
Map 18 DTM Flow Monitoring presence in Niger



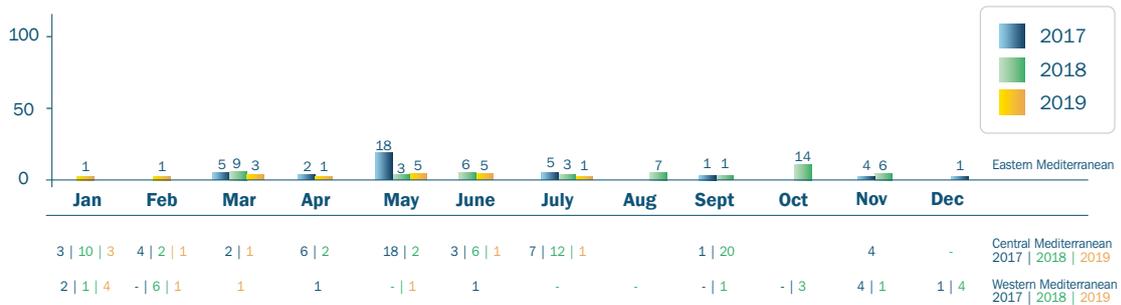
MISSING MIGRANTS: FATALITIES/MISSING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AEGEAN



Mediterranean fatalities 2017 - 2019



Child fatalities in the Mediterranean 2017 - 2019



*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

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route. Flow Monitoring* is one of DTM components developed to collect data on population movements at points strategically selected inside a country, a region or across different regions. The objectives of the Flow Monitoring exercise are to improve **understanding of profiles**, migration routes and migration drivers of population on the move, expand relevant actors' **awareness** of immediate and medium term needs of population on the move, to then inform humanitarian and resilience programs and to inform possible reintegration and development strategies and activities in the communities of origin or in other areas.

Regular updates on population movements to Europe across the Mediterranean, migrants presence in Western Balkans and published information products can be found at [Flow Monitoring Europe Geportal](#).

*The Flow Monitoring activities do not aim at providing total numbers of migration stocks nor flows in each country or region.

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. The questionnaire also has a module with a set of questions on human trafficking, exploitative practices and abuse, including two indicators on sexual and physical violence. This data has been captured by IOM field staff in Greece, the Republic of North Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Italy, Montenegro, Kosovo (UNSCR 1244), Albania, Spain, Bulgaria and Slovenia in different periods since October 2015. The analysis of data collected between 2015 and 2018 is available on the [IOM portal for Mediterranean](#).

About Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Displacement Tracking Matrix is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility, provide critical information to decision-makers and responders during crises, and contribute to better understanding of population flows. DTM was first conceptualized in 2004 to monitor internal displacement in Iraq and has since been adapted for implementation in over 70 countries, including in contexts of conflict, natural disaster, complex emergencies and protracted crises. More information about [DTM](#) and [Methodological Framework](#) used in DTM operations can be found on the global displacement.iom.int.

[Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean – June 2019](#)



[Europe – Mixed Migration Flows to Europe – Quarterly Overview \(April - June 2019\)](#)

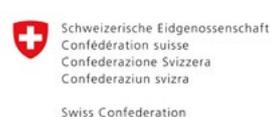


[Turkey — Quarterly Migration Report \(April - June 2019\)](#)



Information contained in this document has been received from a variety of sources including: national authorities, national and international organizations as well as media reports. Specific sources are not named in the report. The information collected has been triangulated through various sources in efforts to ensure accuracy of the content, and where information has not been confirmed, this has been noted in the report.

Data collection activities in Turkey supported by:



Data collection activities supported by:

