

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Compilation of Available
Data and Information
June 2019



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

DTM



Contents

Highlights	4
Overview of Arrivals	6
Overview Maps.....	7
Transit countries – Registered irregular arrivals/apprehensions .	9
Policy Developments	11
EU-Turkey Statement	11
Italy.....	11
Reception System in Spain	11
Global Compact on Migration.....	12
Call for Regional Disembarkation	12
Countries of First Arrival.....	13
Italy.....	13
Greece.....	17
Spain.....	19
Malta.....	22
Cyprus.....	23
Bulgaria.....	24
Transit Countries*	26
Croatia.....	26
Romania.....	28
Serbia.....	29
Slovenia.....	31
The Republic of North Macedonia	33
Turkey	35
Western Balkans in Focus	39
Albania.....	40
Bosnia and Herzegovina	41
Kosovo UNCR 1244**	43
Montenegro	44
Other Countries.....	46
Libya.....	46
Niger	47
Missing Migrants: Fatalities/Missing in the Mediterranean and Aegean.....	48
About this Report.....	49

* 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 40,537 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe through different land and sea routes between January and June 2019, 32 per cent less than the same period last year, when some 59,446 sea and land arrivals were reported, 62 per cent less than the 105,884 arrivals registered in 2017 and 85 per cent less than the 239,157 registered between January and June 2016.

Fifty-seven per cent of all arrivals were registered in Cyprus, Bulgaria and Greece. Another 33 per cent of individuals have arrived in Europe through the Western Mediterranean route leading to Spain, and the remaining 10 per cent were rescued and brought to Italy and Malta in their attempt to cross the Central Mediterranean route. 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 June 2019.

The Eastern Mediterranean route was also the most active route in the first six months of 2018, making up 42 per cent of registered arrivals, followed by the Western Mediterranean route (30%) and the Central Mediterranean route (28%).

Between January and June 2019, Hellenic Authorities reported 18,448 new arrivals to **Greece**, making the Eastern Mediterranean route the most active route for arrivals to Europe in the region. Arrivals this year in Greece are 19 per cent lower than the 22,899 registered in the first six months of 2018 and 73 per cent more than the 10,679 reported in 2017. Twenty-two per cent of all migrants and refugees registered arriving in Greece so far crossed into the country through land routes, and the remaining 78 per cent arrived by sea. Forty 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 (14%), 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 of Greece shows that the majority of migrants (45%) who were registered arriving from Turkey to Greece, mainly by land, were of Turkish origin (read more [here](#)).

A total of 13,263 migrants and refugees were registered in **Spain** (WMR) between January and June 2019, 26 per cent less than the 17,950 registered in 2018, and 41 per cent more than the 9,401 registered in the same period of 2017. Among the total registered migrants arriving to Spain in the first six months of 2019, 79 per cent (10,475) arrived by sea and the remaining 21 per cent (2,788) arrived by land, mainly

to the Spanish autonomous enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla in the North of Africa. According to available data from the Spanish Ministry of Interior, Morocco is the first declared origin country of 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 2,779 migrants and refugees between January and June 2019. Arrivals in the first six months of 2019 have decreased by 83 per cent compared to the same period of 2018 when 16,577 arrivals were registered, and are only a fragment of the 83,752 reported between January and June 2017. Twenty-one per cent of migrants registered in the first half of the year were of Tunisian origin, followed by those from Pakistan (15%), Algeria (10%), Iraq (9%) and other African and Southern Asian countries. (read more [here](#)). Tunisian nationals also made up the majority of 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%).

A total of 1,256 migrants and refugees arrived in Malta in the first half of 2019. This is significantly higher than the 235 migrants reported to have arrived in Malta in the first six months of 2018. According to the available data from national authorities, Sudan is the first reported nationality at arrival (37%), followed by Eritrea² (12%) and Nigeria (8%).

Authorities in the **Western Balkans**, namely Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and Montenegro, have observed a significant increase in arrivals in 2019 and have registered a total of 15,549 and refugees as of June (read more [here](#)). This is 36 per cent more than the 11,413 registered in the same period in 2018 in all three countries and twenty-four times higher than the 649 registered between January and June 2017. An increase is also observed in registered entries to Kosovo (UNSCR 1244). In the second half of 2018, 80 per cent of the overall yearly arrivals were reported, which continued into 2019 with the reporting of 496 migrants as of June, five times more than 108 registered in the same period of 2018 (read more [here](#)). Pakistan, Afghanistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Algeria and Iraq were the main nationality groups registered in the countries in the region in the first half of 2019.

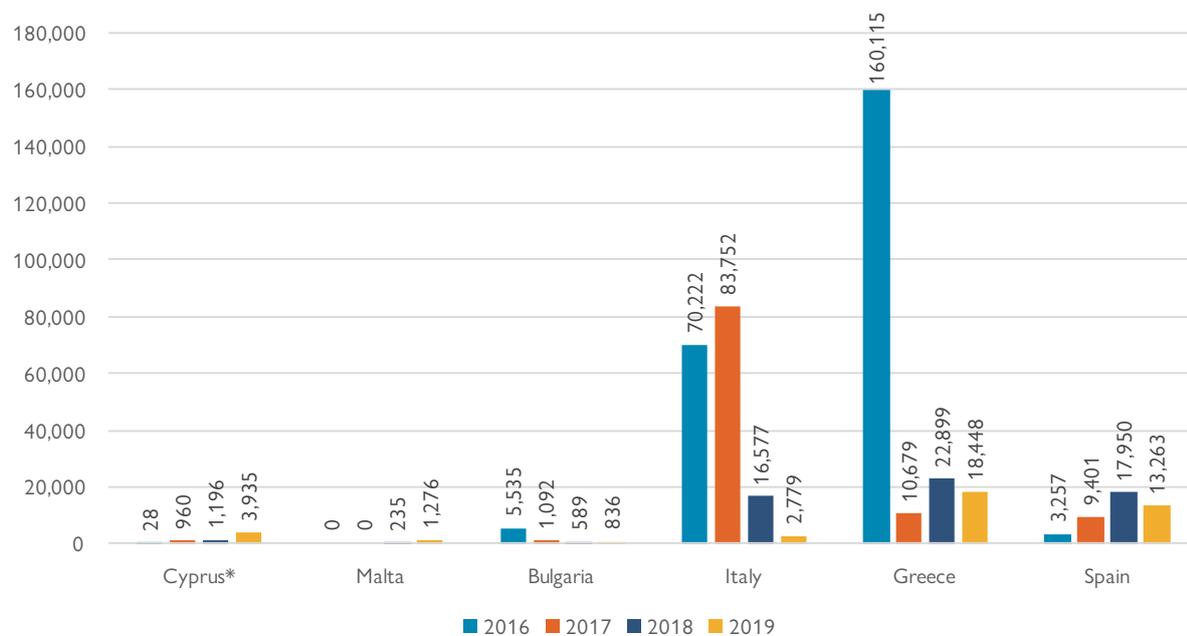
1 The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Italian Ministry of Interior.

2 The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Government of Malta



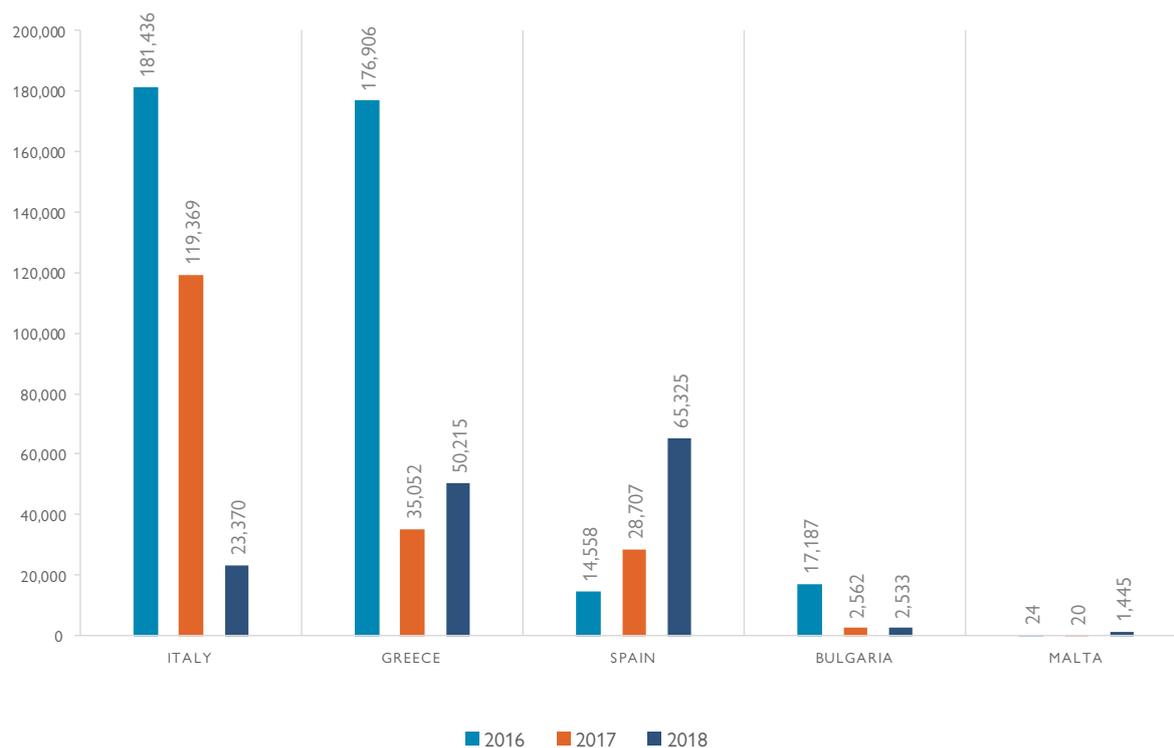
OVERVIEW OF ARRIVALS

Figure 1 Arrivals in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta and Spain, January – June 2016 -2019

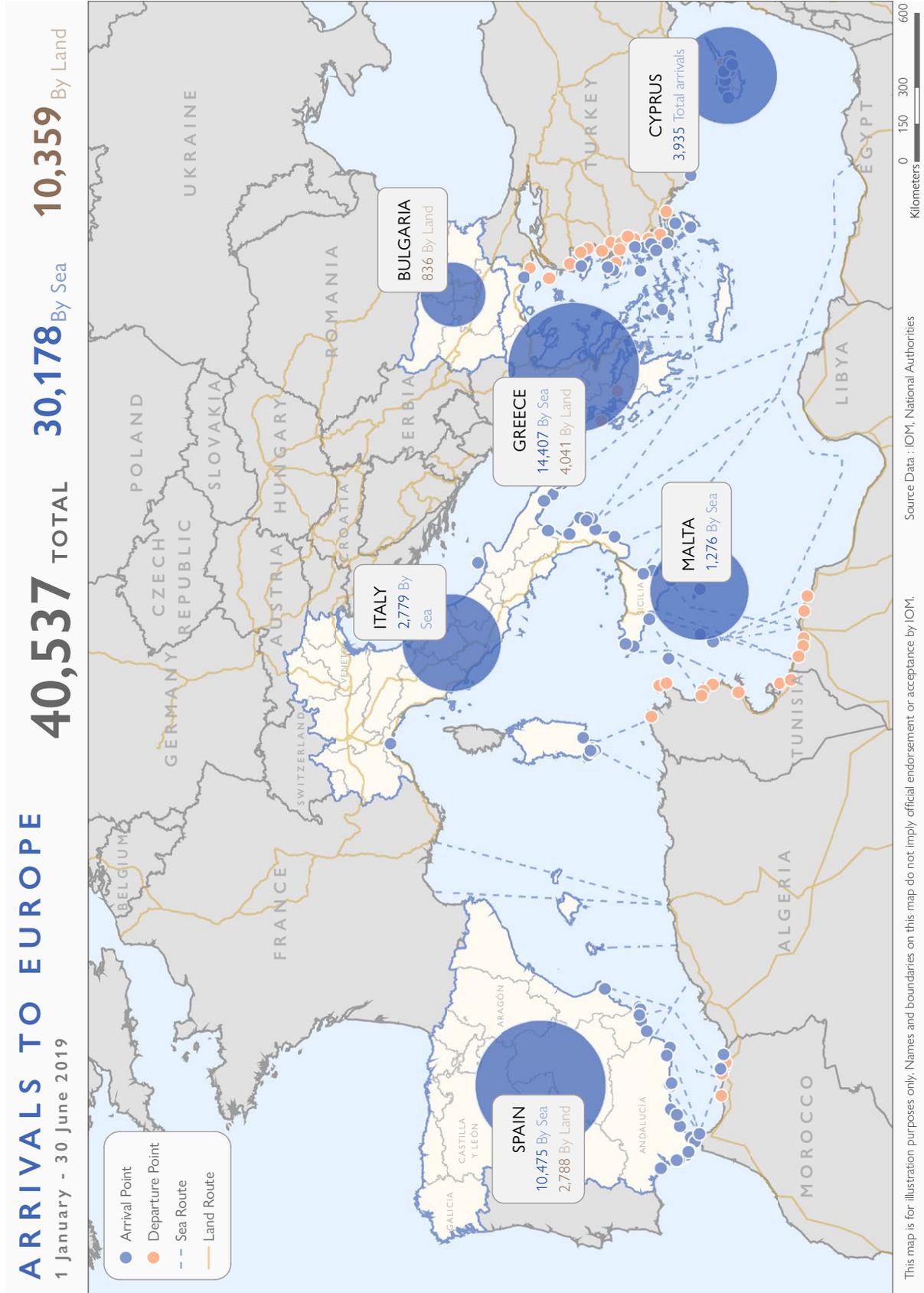


* Data for Cyprus are as of the end of May for 2017 and 2018. Cyprus data for 2016 are IOM estimates pending official government data.

Figure 2 Arrivals between January and December 2016 – 2018



OVERVIEW MAPS

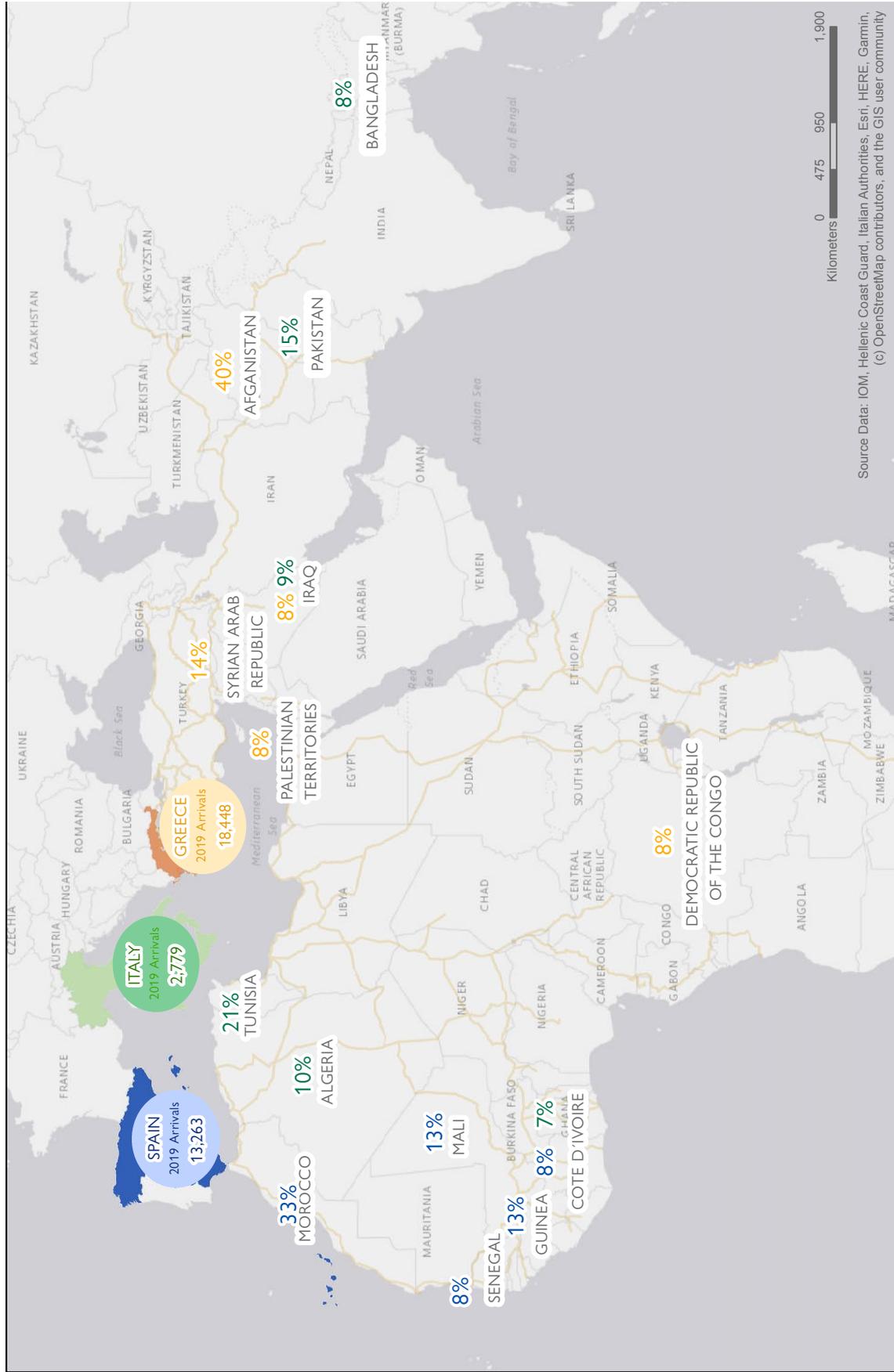


OVERVIEW: COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN - ARRIVALS TO GREECE, ITALY AND SPAIN

From 01 January to 30 June 2019

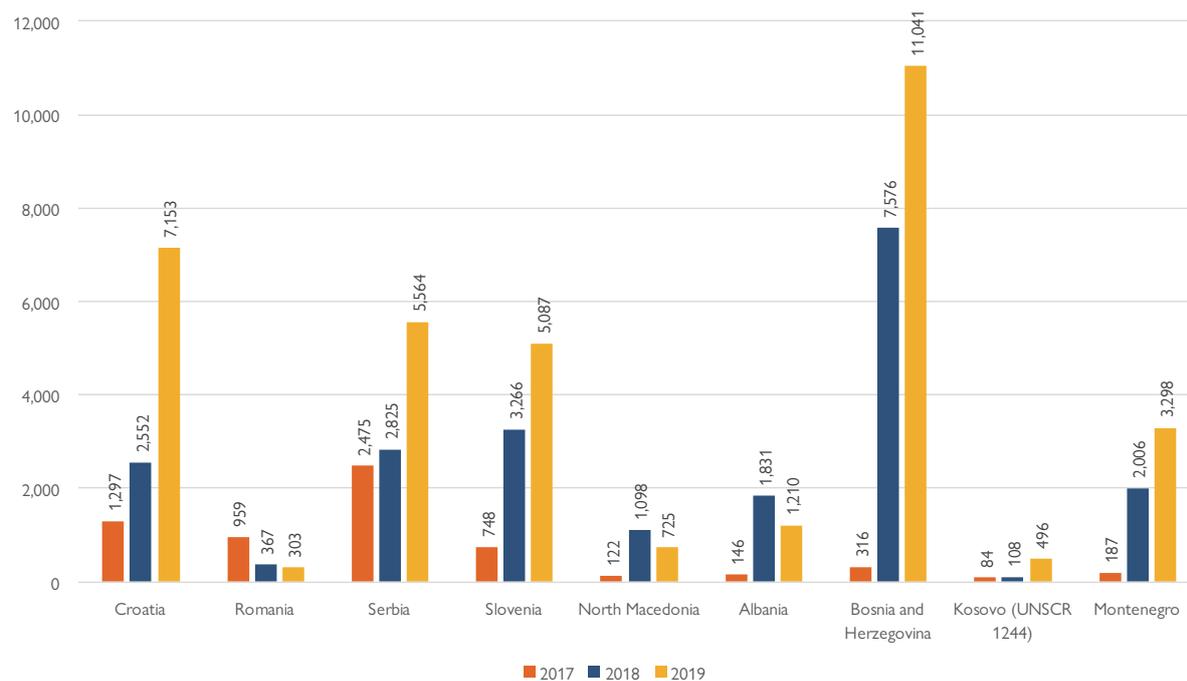


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TRANSIT COUNTRIES – REGISTERED IRREGULAR ARRIVALS/APPREHENSIONS

Figure 3 Registered irregular apprehensions by country, between January and June, 2017-2019



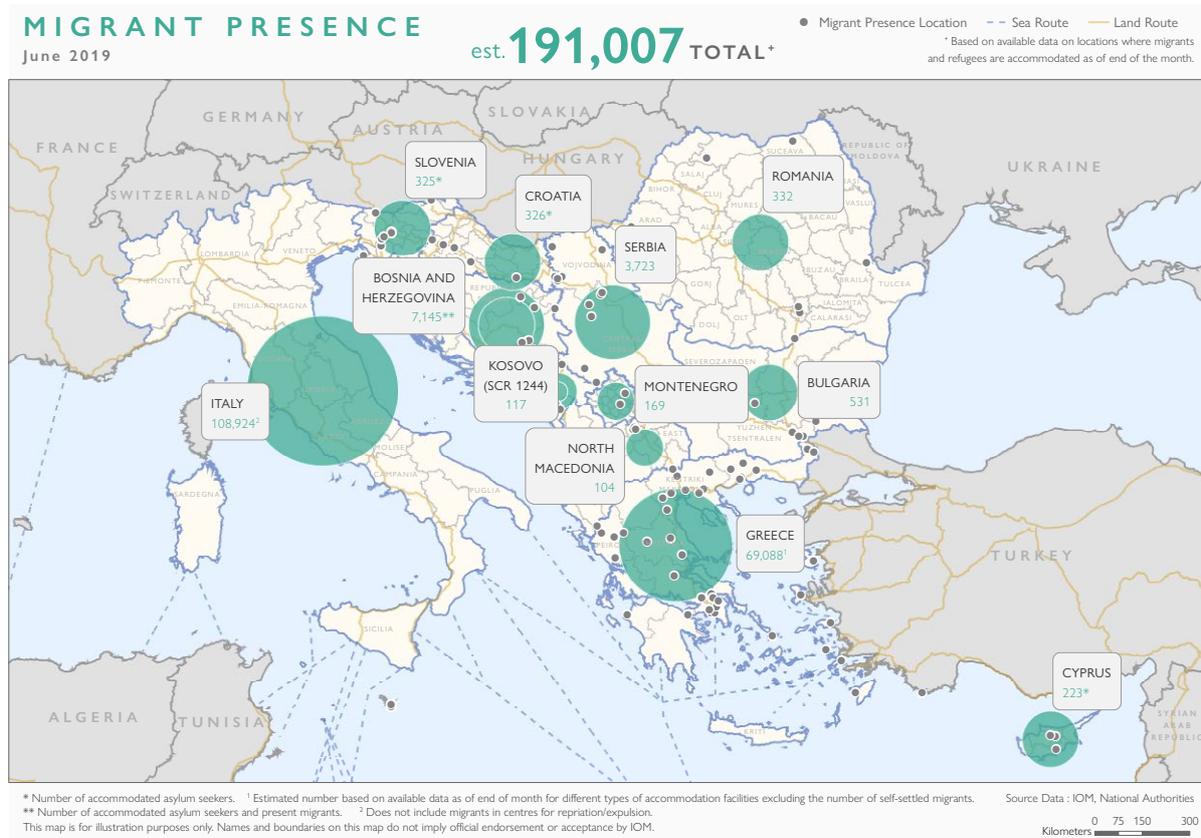


Table 1: Presence of migrants and asylum seekers in the region as of the end of June 2017-2019

Country	Jun-17	Jun-18	Jun-19
Greece	62,270	60,729	69,088 ³
Bosnia and Herzegovina	/	/	7,145
Bulgaria	1,887	610	531
Croatia ⁴	586	340	326
Cyprus	250	361 ⁵	223
Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999)	81	49	117
Montenegro	/	/	169
Republic of North Macedonia	61	95	104
Romania	906	372	332
Serbia	5,542	2,765	3,723
Slovenia ⁴	256 ⁶	298	325
Italy	177,505 ⁶	165,080	108,924

³ Sum of available information, excluding self-settled migrants and asylum seekers.

⁴ Data for Slovenia and Croatia includes number of asylum seekers only.

⁵ Data as of May 2018.

⁶ Data for Slovenia and Italy as of end of April 2017.

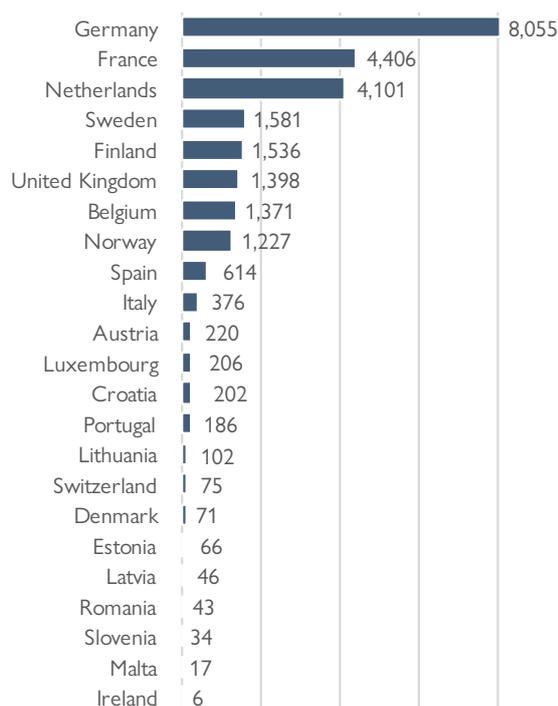
POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

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 June 2019 is 25,939.

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. Arrivals in Greece are still higher than those reported along the Western and Central Mediterranean routes for the second quarter of 2019.

Figure 4: Number of Syrian refugees resettled from Turkey to Europe (EEA) between April 2016 and June 2019.⁷



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 (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 a 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 \(Grenada\)](#).

⁷ The figure includes the number of Syrian refugees assisted by IOM Turkey through the 1:1 resettlement scheme as well as other bilateral programs.

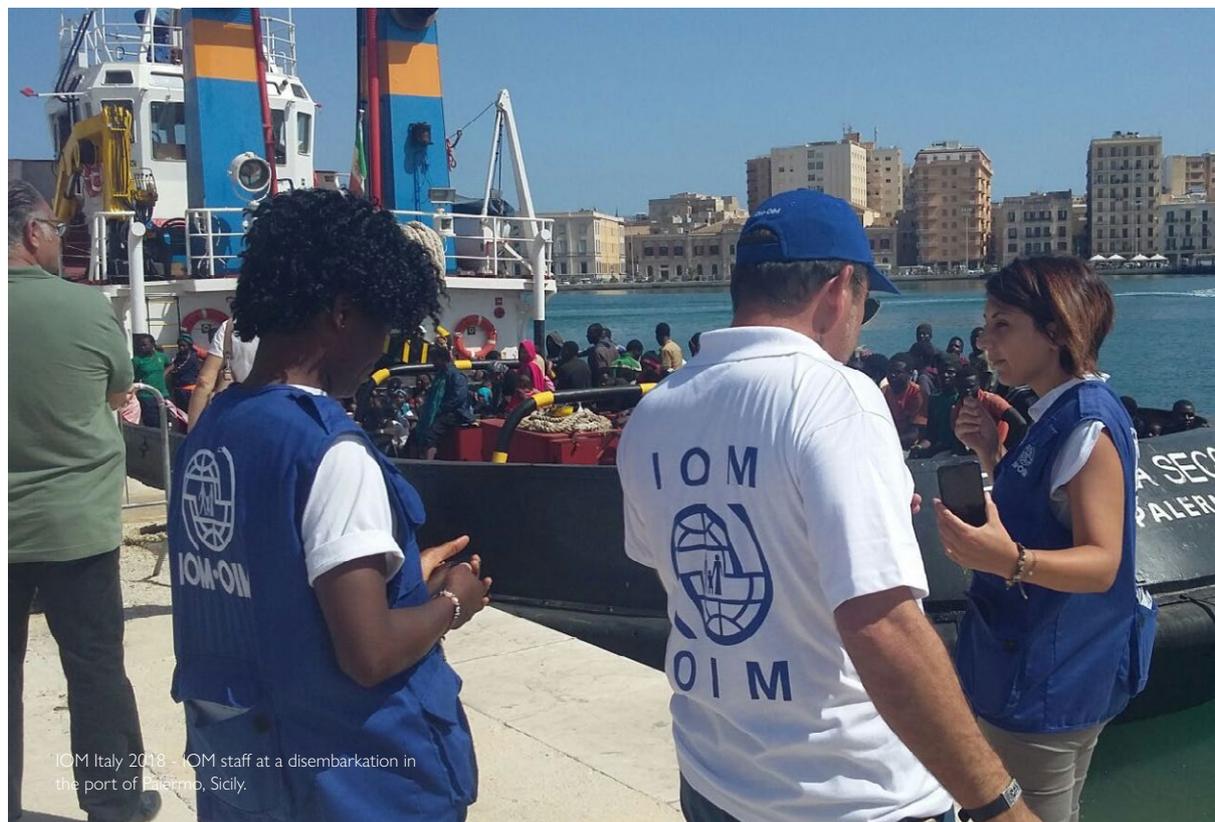
GLOBAL COMPACT ON MIGRATION

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 June 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 599 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 Italy 2018 - IOM staff at a disembarkation in the port of Palermo, Sicily.

COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL

ITALY

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period, authorities in Italy registered a total of 1,218 new arrivals, 56 per cent more than the 782 reported in the previous month and representing 44 per cent of all arrivals registered in 2019 so far (2,779). Arrivals in June 2019 are 61 per cent less than the 3,147 registered in June 2018 and only a fragment of the 23,524 registered in June 2017. A total of 2,779 migrants and refugees were reported to have arrived in Italy in the first half of 2019. This is an 83 per cent decrease in comparison with the same period of 2018 when 16,577 arrivals were registered and

only a fragment of the 83,752 reported between January and June 2017. Arrivals in Italy this year are the lowest reported since 2014.

Available data indicates that the majority of arrived migrants and refugees in 2019 were adult males (75%), 7 per cent adult female, 4 per cent accompanied children and 13 per cent unaccompanied and separated children.

According to the Italian MOI,⁸ Tunisia represents the first declared country of origin for registered migrants arriving in Italy in 2019. A total of 594 migrants and refugees (21% of the total) declared

Tunisian nationality, followed by Pakistan (15%), Algeria (10%), Iraq (9%) and other African and Southern Asian countries. Tunisian nationals also made up the majority of arrivals between January and June 2018 (18% of the total), followed by migrants from Eritrea⁹ (15%), Sudan (9%), Nigeria (7%) and Côte d'Ivoire (6%).

Most migrants and refugees arriving in Italy by sea are reported to have departed from Libya (32%). Other main reported countries of departure are Tunisia (27%) and Turkey (24%), followed by Algeria and Greece.¹⁰

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

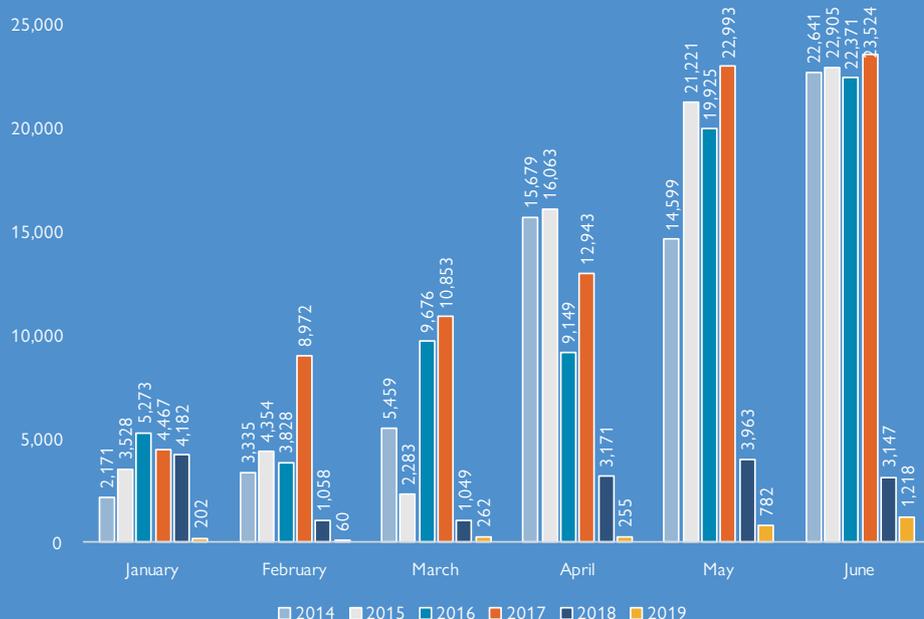
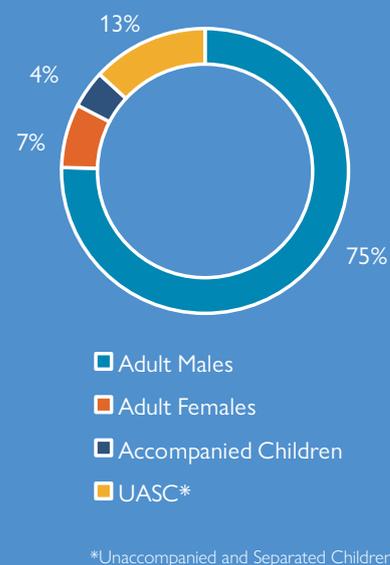


Figure 6 Age/Sex breakdown of registered arrivals in 2019



8 IOM data is adjusted according to the official figures provided by Italian Ministry of Interior twice a week.

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

10 Calculations based on DTM Flow Monitoring data.

12 June – The NGO Sea Watch rescued 52 people on a rubber dinghy in international waters in front of Libya. The NGO refused to bring back the rescued to Libya, as asked by the Libyan Coast Guard, as the NGO did not consider Libya a safe country. Italian authorities did not authorize the NGO ship to disembark in Lampedusa for several days. After 5 days in front of Italian waters close to Lampedusa, women and children have been allowed to land for health reasons. The ship docked at Lampedusa port on June 29. The ship was seized and the captain put under investigation ([here](#)).

14 June – A new security law decree drafted by the Italian Ministry of Interior came into force after being signed by the president Sergio Matterella. The law decree 53/2019 is composed of 18 articles aimed at combating irregular migration, promoting public safety and security and preventing violence during sport events ([here](#)). In particular, it includes fines from 10 to 50 thousand euros for ships that violate orders to keep out of national waters, the creation of a repatriation fund and seizing of ships in case of repeated offences ([here](#)). The law decree is expected to be transformed into ordinary law in July.

21 June – The Ombudsman for the rights of detained persons or persons deprived of their liberty issued an assessment of the CPRs (*Permanent Repatriation Centres*) sharing concerns for living conditions for irregular migrants detained ([here](#)).

27 June – Seventy-seven Syrian refugees and asylum seekers have been brought to Italy from Lebanon through the so-called “humanitarian corridors” promoted by faith-based organizations, in agreement with the Italian authorities ([here](#)).

Table 2 Arrivals by sea - top 10 declared nationalities, January – June 2019

Declared nationality	Total	%	Adult Males	Adult Females	AC	UASC
Total	2,779	100	2,095	201	118	365
Tunisia	594	21	470	22	19	83
Pakistan	426	15	350	0	14	62
Algeria	271	10	265	2	0	4
Iraq	252	9	149	35	31	37
Bangladesh	210	8	85	81	22	22
Côte d'Ivoire	190	7	150	0	0	40
Egypt	79	3	61	2	6	10
Sudan	67	2	55	5	4	3
Guinea	66	2	54	6	3	3
Morocco	65	2	32	3	4	26
Others	559	20	424	45	15	75

Known entry points:

Since the beginning of the year, 122 landing events were reported by Italian authorities. Most recorded disembarkations took place in Sicily and particularly in Lampedusa and Pantelleria. A smaller number of events also 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 brought to Italy following search and rescue operations in the Central Mediterranean Sea, which are conducted less and less frequently by the Italian Coast Guard, by the Italy and other EU navy and by NGOs' vessels. Over the month of June, 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.

Figure 7 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Italy between January and June 2019

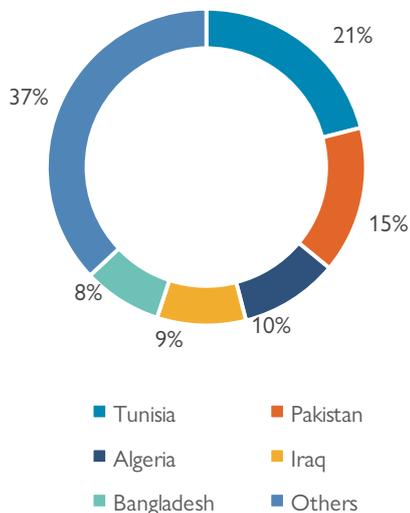
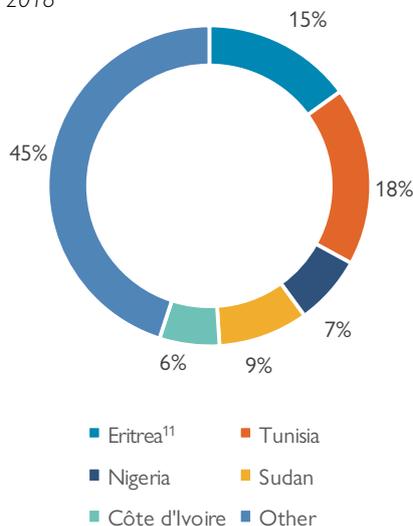


Figure 8 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea between January and June 2018



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 February 2019, IOM has assisted the relocation to France of 6 individuals (from Senegal, Guinea, Sudan and Côte d'Ivoire) made possible by an ad-hoc agreement between Italian and French authorities.

So far in 2019, IOM has also assisted the transfer of 27 children to the United Kingdom within the framework of the DUBS project;

Resettlement and Humanitarian Corridors

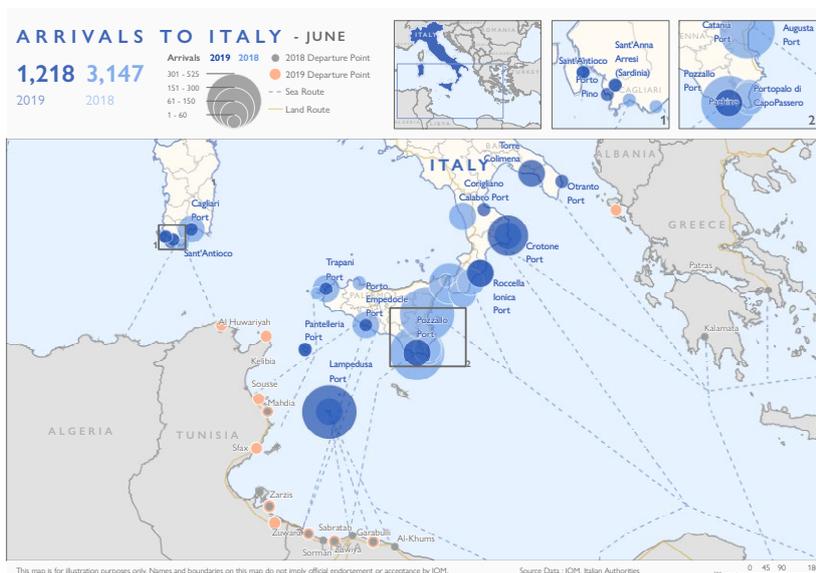
IOM Italy manages a resettlement program financed by the Ministry of Interior, under which 400 beneficiaries have been resettled to Italy in 2018 from Libya, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan and Turkey. Seventy-seven per cent of them were Syrian nationals.

By the first half of 2019, 201 refugees were assisted by IOM in their resettlement to Italy: 79 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. No new arrivals were recorded in the month of June.

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 been also registered during the reporting period.

Map 1 Main departure points from Libya and landing points in Italy (June 2019)



Known exit points

Some migrants arrived by sea try to move to other European countries and formal and informal transit camps are active at border areas with neighbouring countries (France, Switzerland and Austria). Migrants are often stopped or pushed back to Italy when found on streets, 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.

¹¹ 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.

Migrants in reception centers

According to the data provided by the Italian Ministry of Interior, migrants hosted in reception centres of various types throughout the country are 108,924 in June 2019. This is a 34 per cent decrease compared to June 2018. Five regions – Lombardy, Emilia Romagna, Latium, Piedmont and Campania – host almost half of all migrants in reception (49%). Of this, 24 per cent are hosted in second-level reception centres (SIPROIMI) while the rest is hosted in first-level reception centres (hotspots, former CARA, CAS, etc.).

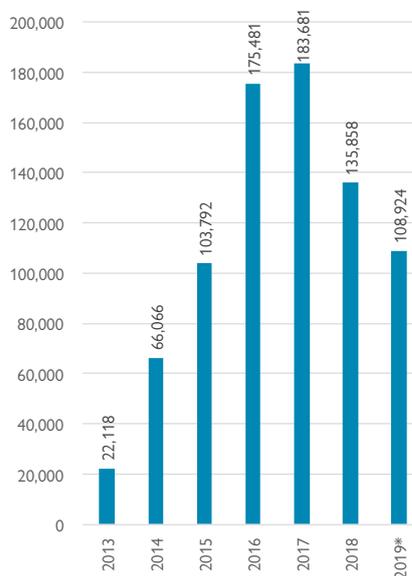
The number of migrants and refugees in reception is decreasing due to the decrease in arrivals and to recent legislative changes which have also affected the criteria to be granted a shelter in the reception system. The number of migrants and refugees in reception is decreasing at a faster pace in the 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 7,580 unaccompanied migrant children were in reception at the end of May 2019, which represents a 43 per cent decrease compared to May 2018. Children coming from Albania, Egypt, the Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire, Pakistan represent 49 per cent of all those registered and present in reception.

Map 2 Distribution of migrants in reception centers in Italy by region (June 2019)

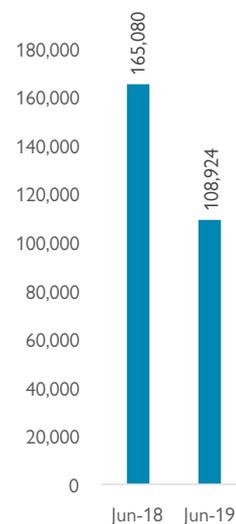


Figure 9 Occupancy in the reception centres, yearly overview 2013 - 2019



*Data as of end of June 2019. Source: Italia MOI. Note: this data does not include CPR (centres for forced repatriation).

Figure 10 Occupancy in the reception centres in Italy in June, comparison 2018 – 2019.



Source Italian Ministry of Interior. The data does not include CPR, centres for forced repatriation.

GREECE

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 30 June 2019), Hellenic authorities registered 4,081 migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece by sea and land. This is 29 per cent more than the previous month, when 3,153 arrivals were registered, a 9 per cent more than the 3,745 reported in June 2018 and 53 per cent more than the 2,662 reported in June 2017.

Between January and June 2019, 18,448 migrants and refugees have been registered, this is 19 per cent less than the 22,899 in 2018 and 73 per cent more than the 10,679 reported in 2017. Twenty-two per cent of all migrants and refugees registered arriving in Greece so far crossed into the country through land route and the remaining 78 per cent arrived by sea.

Afghanistan is the most commonly reported country of origin as of June 2019, declared by 40 per cent of registered migrants and refugees arriving by sea to Greece. Migrants from the Syrian Arab Republic represent the second largest nationality group registered (14%), 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 45 different nationality groups. In the same period of 2018, Syrian nationals represented the most commonly reported country of origin (37%), followed by those arriving from Iraq (22%), Afghanistan (13%), 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 the majority of migrants (45%) who were registered arriving from Turkey to Greece, mainly by land, were of Turkish origin, followed by Afghanistan (25%), the Syrian Arab Republic (7%), Iraq (5%) and Pakistan (5%).

Figure 11 Arrivals between January – June 2016 – 2019



Figure 12 Land and sea arrivals in January – June, comparison 2017 - 2019



Figure 13 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Greece between January and June 2019

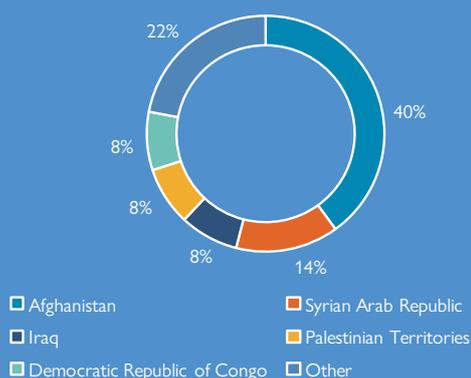


Figure 14 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Greece between January and June 2018

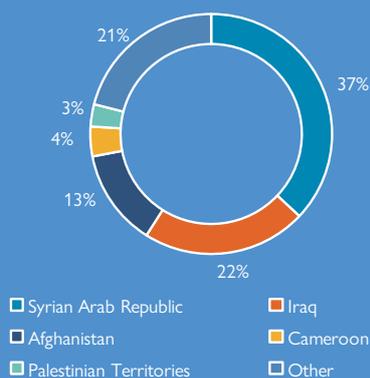
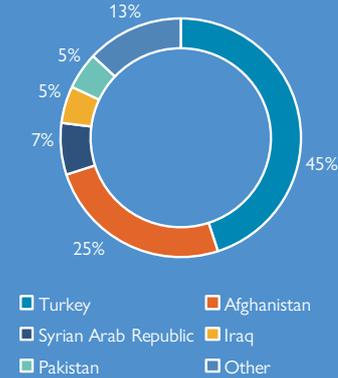


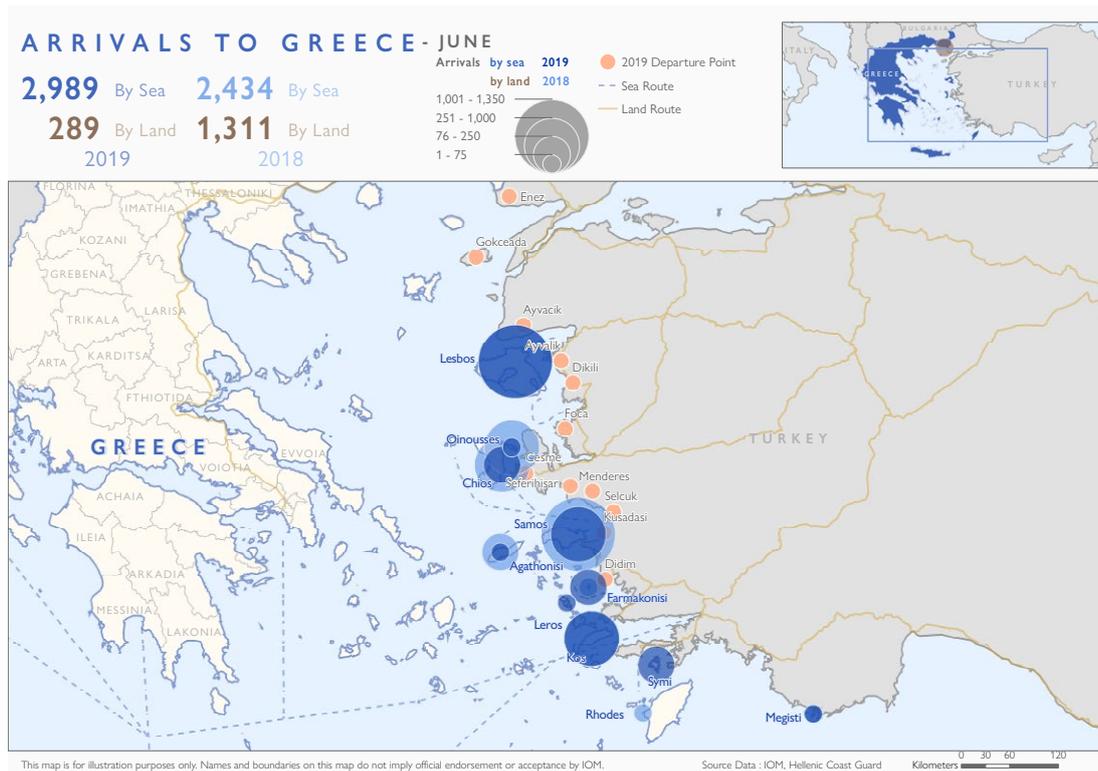
Figure 15 Nationality breakdown of tracked land arrivals. Source: DTM Flow Monitoring, January – June 2019



Known entry points

According to the available data for June 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 (1-31 May). 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 3 Main entry points to Greece, May– 2018 and 2019



Migrant presence

According to the latest available data from IOM Athens and national authorities there were an estimated 69,088¹² migrants and refugees in different accommodation facilities on the Greek mainland and islands at the end of June 2019. A slight increase compared to the 68,714 reported in the previous reporting period (May 2019) and a 14 per cent increase compared to 60,729 registered at the end of June 2018. An estimated 25 per cent of people registered as residing in official reception facilities in Greece at the end of June 2019 were registered in the facilities on the islands, while the remaining 75 per cent were registered in different types of accommodation facilities and shelters on the mainland.

Table 3 Accommodation facilities by type and occupancy, as of the end of June 2019

Type of facilities	Number of accommodated migrants and refugees
Islands	17,285
Open Accommodation Facilities on the mainland	17,709
UNHCR Accommodation scheme on the mainland	22,200
EKKA UAC	3,564
Reception and Identification Centers on the mainland	220
Detention Centers on the mainland	2,137
Hotels in the mainland	5,973
Total	69,088

12 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 June 2019, a total of 2,798 migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by sea and land. Arrivals during this reporting period are 42 per cent more than the previous month when 1,972 arrivals were registered. Yet, the arrivals in June 2019 alone are less than a half of the arrivals in June 2018, representing a decrease of 162% or 4,525 individuals less comparing to the same month last year.

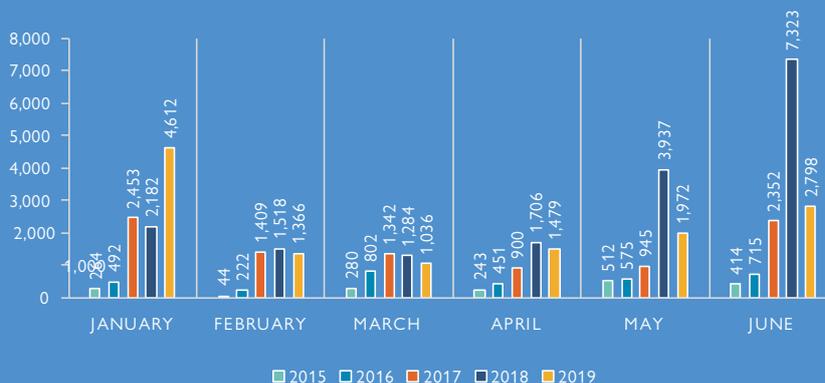
In the first half of 2019, the Spanish authorities registered a total of 13,263 of migrants and refugees arriving in Spain by sea and by land. The arrivals registered in these first six months of the year represent a 26 per cent decrease compared to the registered arrivals in the first six months of 2018 (17,950).

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%), followed by Guinea (13%), Mali (10%), non-specified nationals from Sub-Saharan countries (11%), Côte d'Ivoire (8%), Senegal (8%), Algeria (5%), the Gambia (2%), Comoros (2%) and Mauritania (1%). In 2018 the most popular nationalities reported were Guinea (25%), Morocco (20%), Mali (20%), Côte d'Ivoire (11%), The Gambia (10%).

According to 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 - 2019¹³



¹³ 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 Proportion of land and sea arrivals registered by month, 2019



Figure 18 Nationality breakdown of arrivals to Spain between January and June 2019

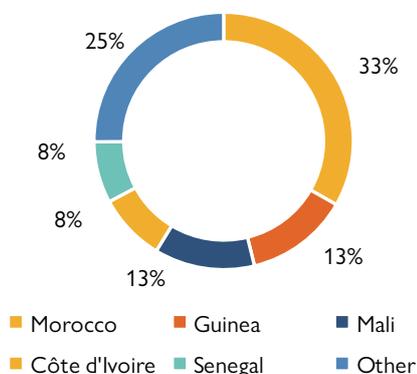


Figure 19 Nationality breakdown of sea arrivals to Spain between January and June 2018

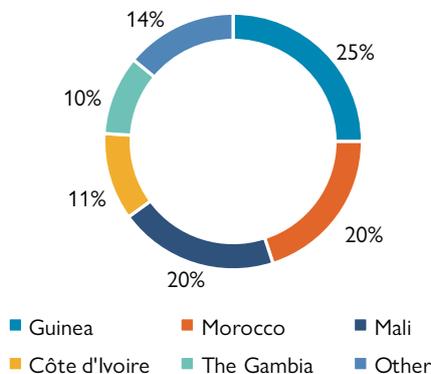
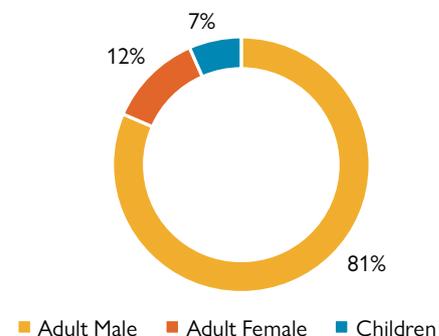


Figure 20 Age/Sex breakdown of sea arrivals between January and June 2019, estimates based on DTM flow monitoring data¹⁴



¹⁴ Calculation is based on available information for a total of 7,086 sea arrivals (68% of the total of 10,475 sea arrivals registered in Spain in the reporting period).

Main entry points

An estimated 81 per cent (10,475) of migrants and refugees who arrived in Spain in 2019 used sea routes crossing the Strait of Gibraltar, the Alboran Sea and the Western African Route to the Canary Islands; the remaining 19 per cent arrived by land to Ceuta and Melilla (2,788).

Sea arrivals

The registered 10,475 migrants and refugees arriving by sea in the first half of 2019 were rescued at sea by the Spanish coastguards and the Maritime Rescue Agency (*Salvamento Marítimo*), including those arriving from both the Western Mediterranean and the Western African Route. This is 65 per cent less than the 6,926 recorded in June 2018, and 3 per cent more than the 2,352 recorded in June 2017. The number of sea arrivals in June increased by 80 per cent compared to the previous month.

With regards to the arrivals to the Canary Islands, also known as the Western African Route, a total of 455 were registered between January and June 2019, reflecting a minimal decrease of 8 per cent compared to the previous month. Although there is no official data disaggregated by place of arrival, according to IOM estimates and media reports 39 per cent reached the

Island of Lanzarote, other 31 per cent to multiple locations of the Gran Canaria Island, 7 per cent to Fuerteventura, and 3 per cent to Santa Cruz de Tenerife. In June 2019, two shipwrecks occurred along this route, with approximately 30 individuals losing their life (more information [here](#)). Also in June, the Spanish Ministry of Interior reports to have reached an agreement with Senegal to enhance cooperation to curb irregular migration 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

by sea, took place in the area of the Strait of Gibraltar and the Alboran Sea, namely at the ports of Almeria, Motril, Algeciras and to a lesser extent at the Canary Islands.

In June 2019, 96 different rescue events were reported by Spanish authorities, usually involving small inflatable boats, commonly known in Spanish as “*pateras*”¹⁵. Since the beginning of the year, 380 embarkations were rescued by Spanish authorities.

¹⁵ Other types of embarkations, known as “*kayukos*” (wooden boats with a larger capacity) are also used and more common on the Western African Route to the Canary Islands.

Figure 21: Sea arrivals to Spain, comparison 2015 – 2019

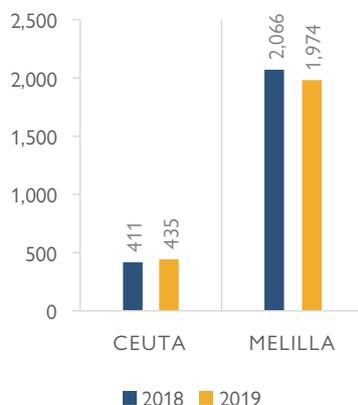


Land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla

In June 2019, a total of 379 individuals were recorded entering through the two Spanish autonomous regions located in Northern Africa. Of the total, 88 border crossings were registered in Ceuta (23%) and the rest 291 (77%) in Melilla. Land arrivals this month, are 35 per cent lower than the previous reporting period (May 2019) when 580 arrivals were recorded.

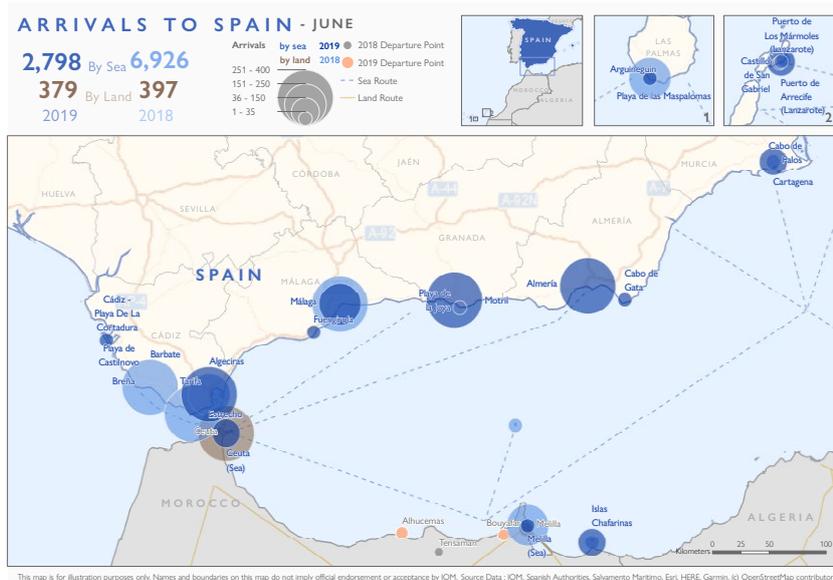
Overall, the total number of land arrivals this year (2,796) marks a decrease of 3 per cent when compared to the same period last year (2,874 land arrivals between January and June 2018).

Figure 22 Land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla, January and June 2018 - 2019¹⁶



16 Source: DTM Flow Monitoring Registry.

Map 4 Main arrival points to Spain in June, comparison 2018 - 2019



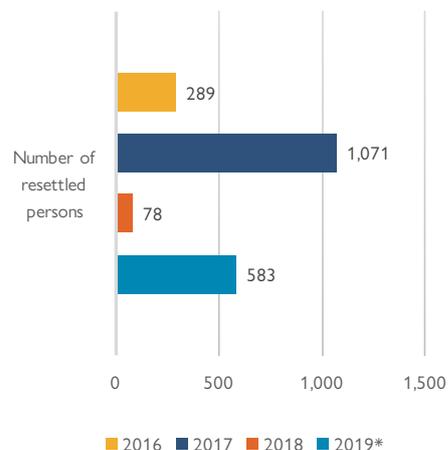
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source Data: IOM, Spanish Authorities, Salvamento Marítimo, Esi, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors

Resettlement

In the first six months of 2019, IOM assisted the resettlement of 583 Syrian refugees to Spain. The ongoing program is the second one implemented by Spain and it is financed by the Spanish Ministry of Labour, Migration and Social Security and the Spanish Ministry of Interior. IOM Spain works in coordination with its offices in Turkey and Jordan in order to secure a smooth implementation of the selection missions. Also, through its cultural orientation sessions, IOM works on addressing any concerns and questions the beneficiaries might have before their departure to Spain. The first resettlement program under the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) of the European Commission, initiated in April 2016 and concluded in June 2018. The second Program started in October 2018 and it is planned to conclude in June 2019. Within this period Spain has committed to resettle a total of 1,000 Syrian refugees, temporarily residing in Turkey and Jordan.

From the beginning of the first Resettlement Program in June 2016, and until the end of June 2019, IOM assisted the resettlement of 2,021 Syrian refugees to Spain.

Figure 23 Resettlements to Spain - 2016 - 2019



* Data for 2019 are as of 30 June.

MALTA

Developments during the reporting period

During the reporting period (1 – 30 June 2019), 599 migrants disembarked in Malta. The disembarkations were the result of at least 8 rescue operations coordinated by the Armed Forces of Malta (AFM). Arrivals in June 2019, are almost two times higher than the 376 reported the previous month (1 – 31 May 2019) and are also two times higher when compared to the 235 disembarkations reported in June 2018.

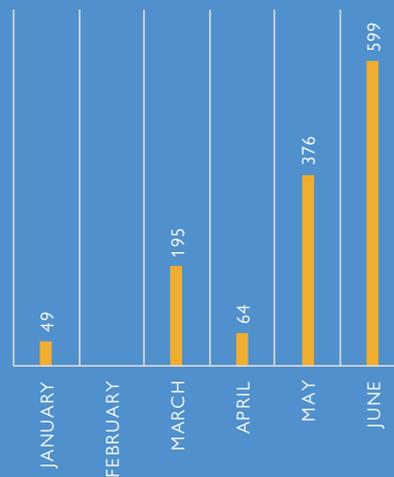
A total of 1,276 migrants and refugees arrived in Malta in the first half of 2019. This is significantly higher (six times increase) than the 235 migrants reported to have arrived in Malta in the first six months of 2018. According to the available data from national authorities, in the first six months of 2019 Sudan is the first reported nationality at arrival (37%), followed by Eritrea¹⁷ (12%) and Nigeria (8%).

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 Furthermore, arrivals in Malta in 2019 so far have already exceeded the yearly totals registered in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 (569, 106, 24 and 20 respectively).

Figure 24 Arrivals in Malta, January – June 2019¹⁹



Figure 25 Arrivals in Malta, 2013 – 2019.



* Monthly breakdown for previous years was not available.

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

18 As per IOM estimates.

19 Source: Government of Malta (official press releases) and IOM.

CYPRUS

Developments during the reporting period

Between 1 – 30 June 2019, 755 arrivals were recorded in Cyprus, which represents a slight decrease from the 759 registered in the previous reporting period (1- 31 May 2019).

A total of 3,935 migrants and refugees have arrived in Cyprus since the beginning of 2019.

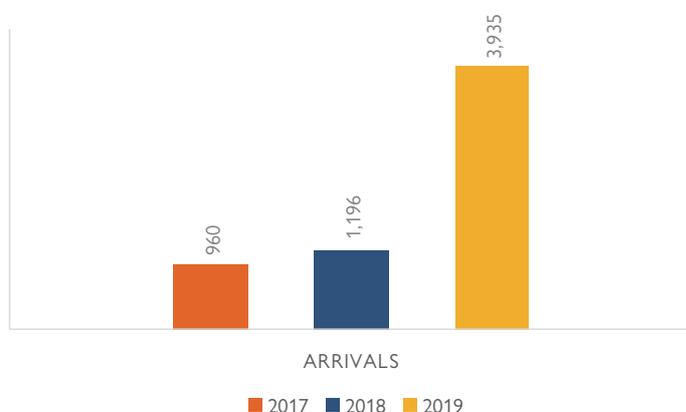
More diverse nationalities are entering the country: Syrian nationals represent 40% of irregular migrant and refugee arrivals in this period. The remaining 60% is distributed among 49 different nationality groups. Cameroon represented the second largest nationality group (13%), followed by Bangladesh (10%), Pakistan (10%) and Georgia (6%).

There has been an increasing trend of arrivals of adult males who comprise 68%

of arrivals in the period between January and May 2019. Adult females represent 15% and 17% were 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. While in May 2019 only 4% of irregular arrivals arrived in the Republic of Cyprus directly, in June 100% arrived overland via the Green Line.

Figure 26 Arrivals between January and June, comparison 2017 – 2019²⁰



²⁰ Data for Cyprus are as of the end of May for 2017 and 2018. Data for 2016 are IOM estimates pending official government data.

Map 5 Estimated migrant presence in reception facilities in Cyprus, June 2019.

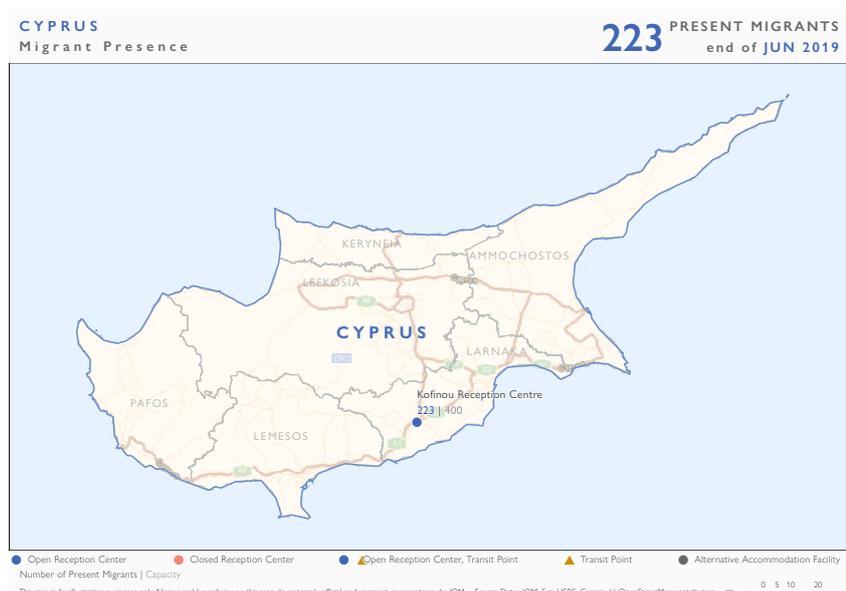
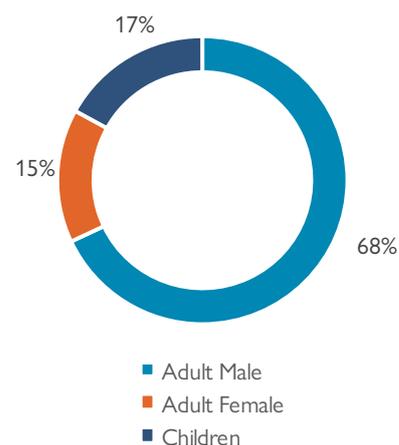


Figure 27 Age/sex breakdown of arrivals to Cyprus Between January and June 2019



Migrant presence

At the end of June 2019, 223 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the Kofinou Reception Facility in Cyprus, slightly less than the 227 reported at the end of the previous reporting period (31 May 2019)

BULGARIA

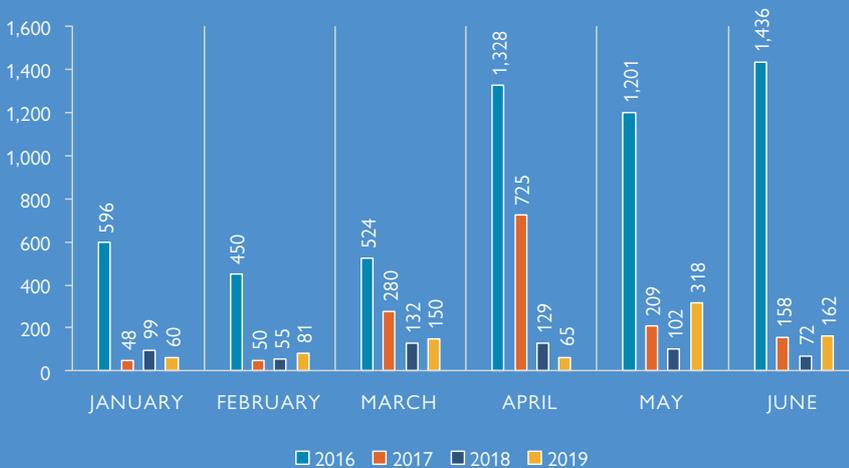
Developments during the reporting period

In June 2019, Bulgarian authorities apprehended 162 irregular migrants, 2 times less than the 318 reported previous month (May 2019), twice the 72 reported in June 2018 and slightly more than the 158 registered in June 2017.

Decrease in the number of registered migrants is related to a lower number of migrants apprehended inside the country – from 204 apprehended in May to 112 apprehended in June 2019. Further on, number of migrants apprehended on exit from the country halved between the two months from 77 in May to only 30 in June. In addition, one person was apprehended on arrival from Greece giving a total of 89 irregular migrants who crossed Greek – Bulgarian border since the beginning of the year.²¹

Between January and June 2019, authorities registered a total of 836 irregular migrants. Number of apprehensions this year is 41 per cent higher than the 590 registered in the same period in 2018 and 23 per cent lower than the 1,092 registered at the end of June 2017.

Figure 28 Number of irregular migrants apprehended in Bulgaria Between January and June, comparison 2016 – 2019



21 This figure is not added to the total of arrivals to avoid potential double counting considering that these migrants might have been already counted as arrivals in Greece.

According to available data from the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior, one quarter (27%) of migrants and refugees registered on entry from Turkey were Afghan nationals, followed by those from Iraq (21%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (10%), Syrian Arab Republic (9%) and Turkey (8%). Similar to Greece, available data for the same period last year indicates an increase in the presence of Afghan nationals (13% in 2018 and 27% in 2019) and a significant decrease of 25 percentage points in the presence of migrants and refugees from Syrian Arab Republic.

Figure 29 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered between January and June 2019

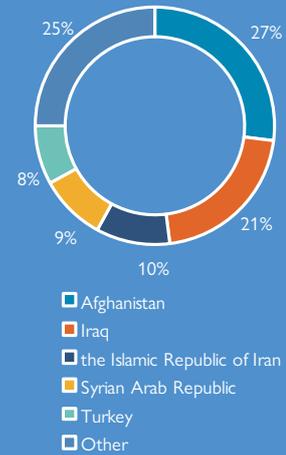
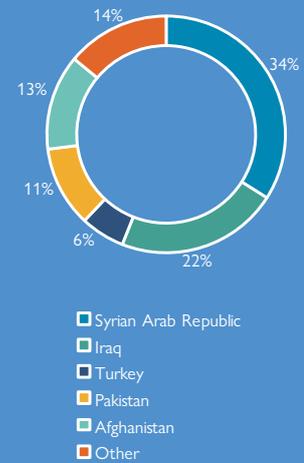


Figure 30 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered between January and June 2018



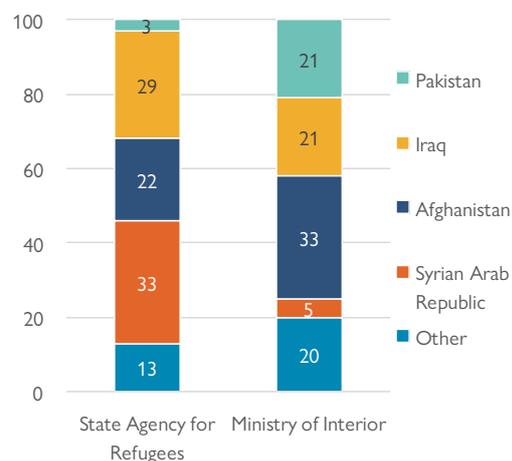
Migrant presence

Estimated 531 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in different reception facilities in Bulgaria at the end of June, occupying less than 10 per cent of the overall capacity (5,940). This represents a 14 per cent decrease compared to the 614 reported at the end of the previous reporting period (May 2019), and the 610 reported at the end of June 2018. Majority of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers are from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syrian Arab Republic.

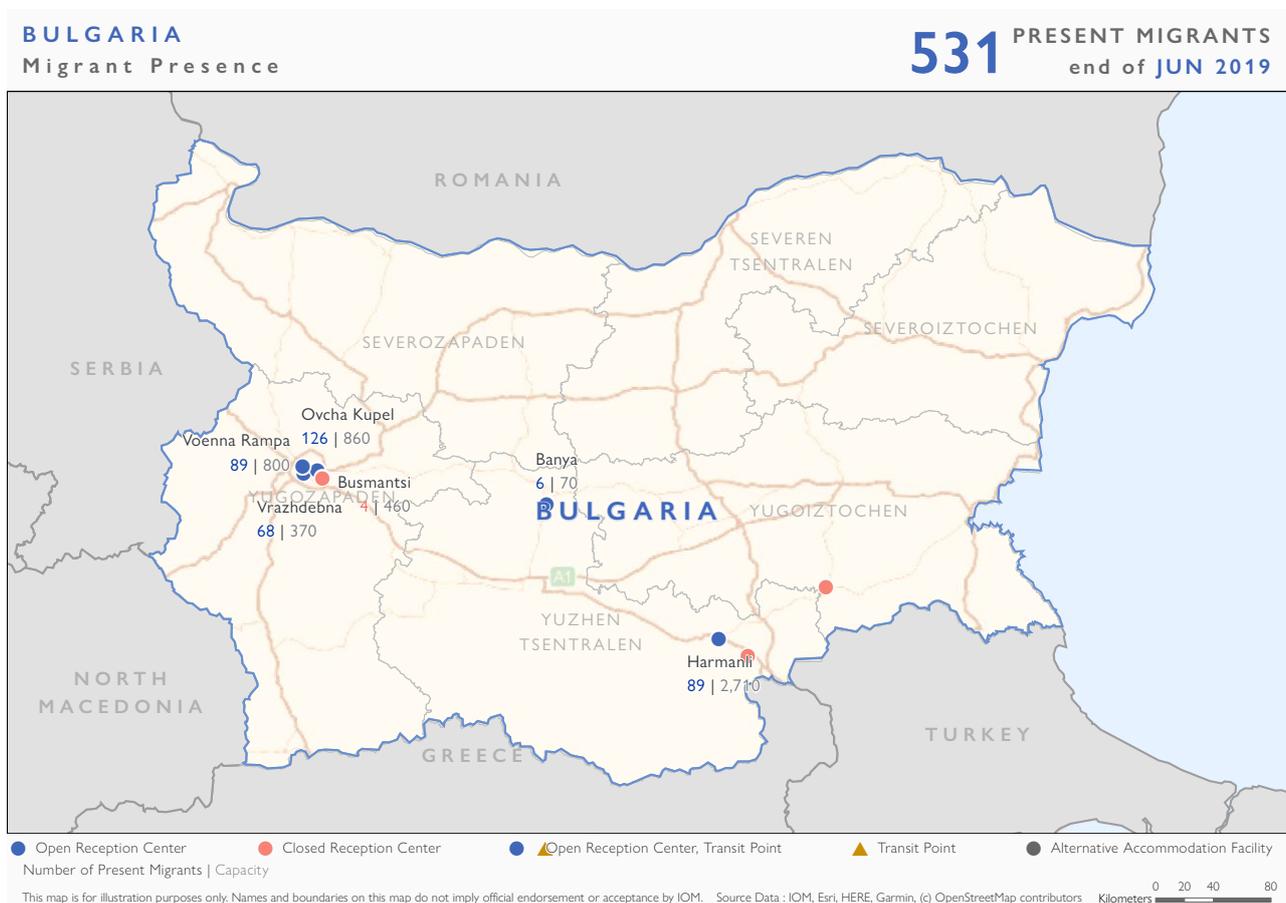
Table 4 Reception facilities in Bulgaria with information on occupancy and capacity as of the end of June 2019

Accommodation facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodated
Facilities run by the State Agency for Refugees		
Open Reception Centre in Banya	70	6
Open Reception Centre in Pastrogor	320	-
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Ovcha Kupel	860	126
Open Reception Centre in Sofia - Vrazhdebna	370	68
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Voenna Rampa	800	89
Closed Reception Centre in Harmanli	2,710	89
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	149
Closed Reception Centre in Elhovo (temporarily closed due to renovation)	N/A	
Total	5,940	531

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 6 Accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, June 2019



TRANSIT COUNTRIES

CROATIA

Developments during the reporting period

Based on available data from the Croatian Ministry of Interior, a total of 1,358 irregular migrants were apprehended in June 2019, 9 per cent less than the 1,493 apprehended previous month. The number of apprehensions in June this year is four times higher than the 342 reported in June 2018 and eight times more than the 168 recorded in June 2017.

Between January and June 2019, authorities in Croatia apprehended a total of 7,153 irregular migrants, three times more than the 2,552 apprehended in the same period last year and six times the 1,297 registered at the end of June 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 88 per cent 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 (17%), Turkey (10%), Algeria (9%) and Iraq (6%). The remaining 37 per cent of intercepted migrants were registered as nationals of more than 40 different nationality groups. Apart from increased presence of migrants from the region (Kosovo UNSCR 1244 and Albania), the same nationalities were found among migrants registered between January and June 2018.

Based on available data, 38 per cent of migrants apprehended as of June 2019 were detected in the Primorsko-Goranska county on the way to the Slovenian border, followed by 17 per cent in the eastern part of the country, mainly on entry from neighbouring Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Figure 33 Nationality breakdown of irregular migrants apprehended between January and June 2019

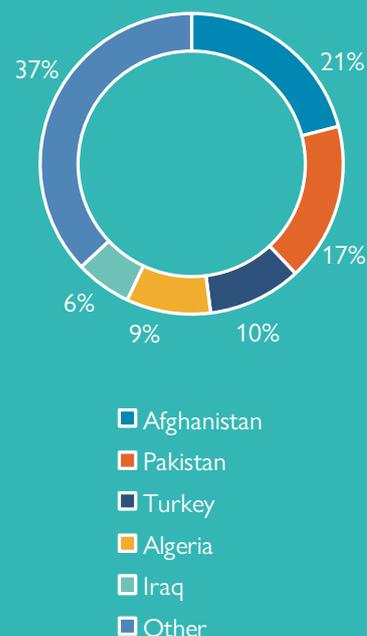
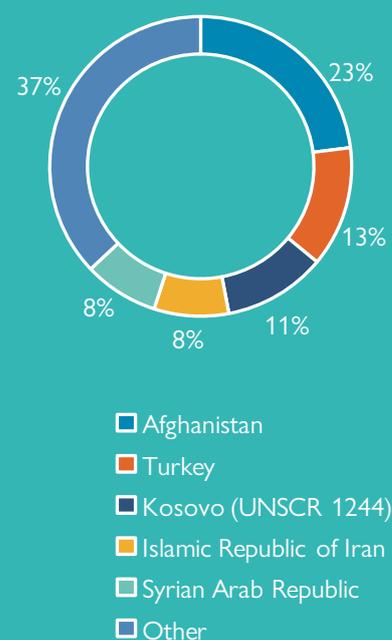


Figure 32 Number apprehended migrants between January and June, comparison 2017-2019



Figure 34 Nationality breakdown of irregular migrants apprehended between January and June 2018



Map 7 Apprehensions in Croatia, by county, between January and June 2019.



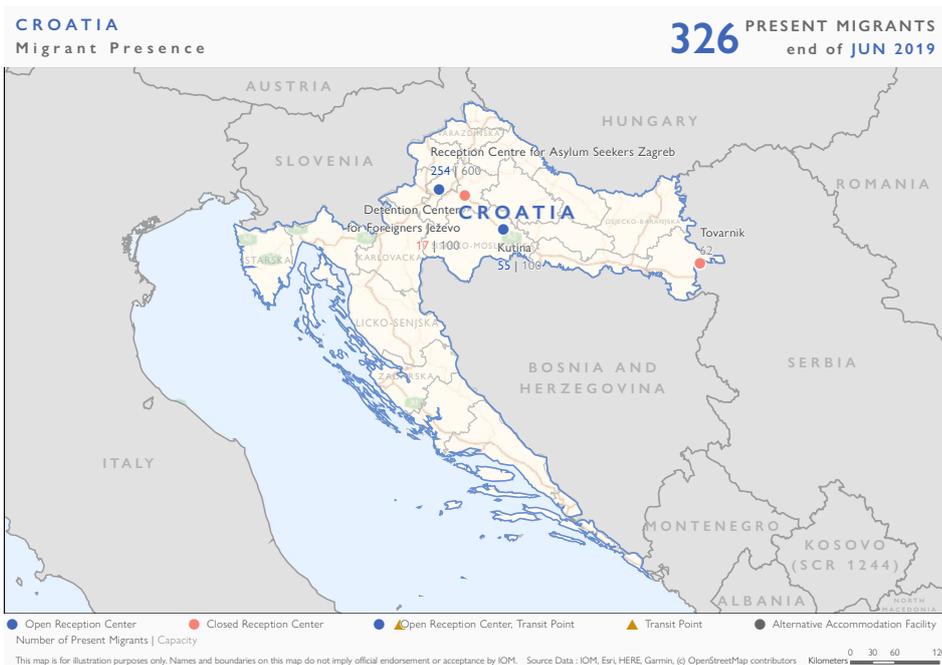
Migrant presence

By the end of June 2019, 326 asylum seekers were accommodated in open reception centres in Kutina and Zagreb, and the closed reception centre in Ježevo, 35 per cent more than the 242 reported at the end of May 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 June 2019

Accommodation facility	Capacity	Number of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	300 (600)	254
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Kutina	100	55
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	90	17
Total	800(820)	326

Map 8 Accommodation facilities in Croatia with information on occupancy and capacity as of June 2019



ROMANIA

Developments during the reporting period

In June 2019, Romanian authorities apprehended a total of 38 migrants and asylum seekers on entry and exit from the country, 54 per cent times less than the previous month when 83 migrants were apprehended, and 22 per cent less than June 2018 when 49 migrants were apprehended. Between January and June 2019, there were 303 migrants and asylum seekers apprehended, 73 per cent of which (222) were apprehended on exit from the country, mainly towards Hungary (Arad, Timis and Satu-Mare county) and the remaining 22 per cent of individuals were intercepted entering from Bulgaria (Giurgiu). The number of apprehended migrants so far this year (303) has decreased by 17 per cent compared to the same period last year when 367 individuals were apprehended on entry and exit to the country and is 68 per cent less than the estimated 959 apprehended in the same period of 2017 when DTM flow monitoring activities were activated in April.²²

Figure 35 Registered irregular migrants in Romania between January and June 2018 - 2019



Out of 303 migrants registered between January and June 2019, Iraqi migrants made up the majority (52%), followed by the Syrian Arab Republic (17%), Turkey (11%), Bangladesh (7%) and Vietnam (4%). The remaining 9 per cent were from the Islamic Republic of Iran, Albania, Afghanistan and Pakistan. Seventy-two per cent were adult males (218), 15 per cent adult females (43) and 15 per cent children (42).²³

Map 9 Accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, June 2019

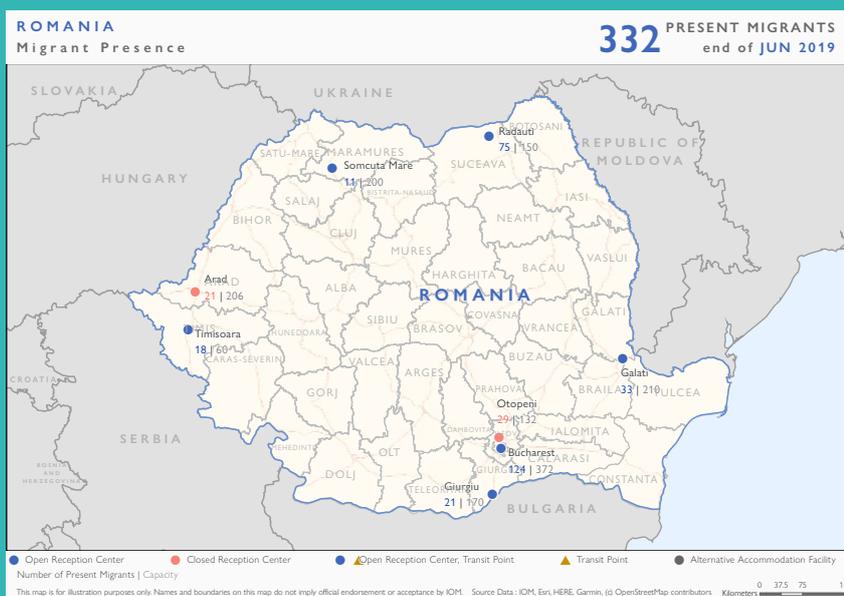


Figure 36 Nationality breakdown (%) of migrants apprehended between January and June 2019

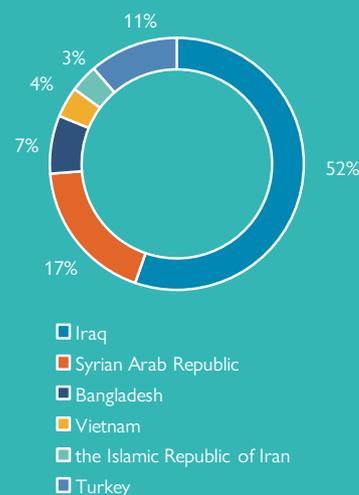
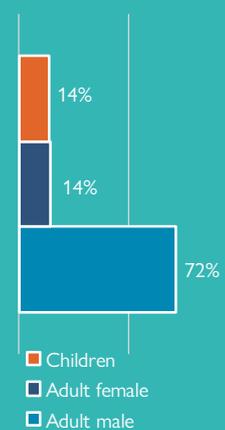


Figure 37 Age/sex breakdown of apprehended migrants between January and June 2019



Migrant presence

At the end of June, there were 332 migrants and asylum seekers registered as residing in state-run accommodation facilities, 5 per cent less than the 350 reported at the end of May 2019, and 11 per cent less than the 372 registered at the end of June 2018. The majority of migrants were in the asylum centres located in Bucharest (124), followed by Radauti (75) and Galati (33).

²² 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).

²³ Demographic data available for 264 out of the 265 registered migrants

SERBIA

Developments during the reporting period

In June 2019, a total of 1,012 new migrants and refugees were registered in reception centres in Serbia,²⁴ 38 per cent less than the previous month when 1,642 were registered and 8 per cent less than the same period last year when 1,103 migrants were registered. Between January and June 2019, 5,564 migrants and refugees were registered, two times more than the same period last year when 2,825 were registered and two times more than the 2,475 registered between January and June 2017.

According to DTM flow monitoring data for June 2019, estimated 80 per cent of migrants arrived in Serbia from the Republic of North Macedonia, ten per cent of migrants arrived from Bulgaria, and 10 per cent arrived from other destinations.

The increase in migratory flows during this reporting period and the previous (May 2019) 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. Those who can afford, sometimes get in touch with journey facilitators who guide them on the routes to neighbouring countries, allegedly charging a rate between 1,000 and 2,000 EUR for a trip to exit the country to Croatia.

5 and June – Two migrants have died in the evenings of 5th and 6th of June due to serious injuries received during a gang fight on the streets of Belgrade. Deceased migrants were young males from Afghanistan and Pakistan, and based on media reports, the fights occurred as a result of tensions between the two groups of migrants, those from Pakistan and those from Afghanistan (read more [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)).

Between January and June 2019, most arrivals were from Pakistan (42%) and Afghanistan (28%), followed by Bangladesh (14%), Iraq (3%), Syrian Arab Republic (2%) and other countries. Arrivals in June 2019 reflect no change in the number of adult men compared to the previous month (both 92%), an increase of one percentage point in the number of females and a decrease in the number of children, including unaccompanied and separated (3% vs. 6%).

Figure 38 Arrivals between January and June, comparison 2017 - 2019



24 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 39 Last reported transit country by migrants registered in Serbia in June 2019

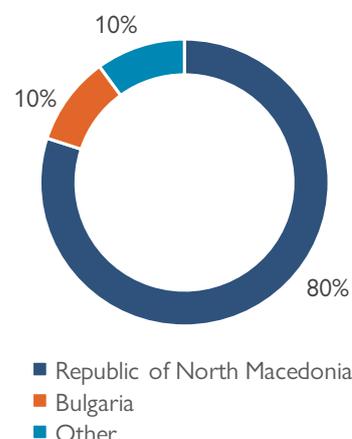


Figure 40 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals between January and June 2019

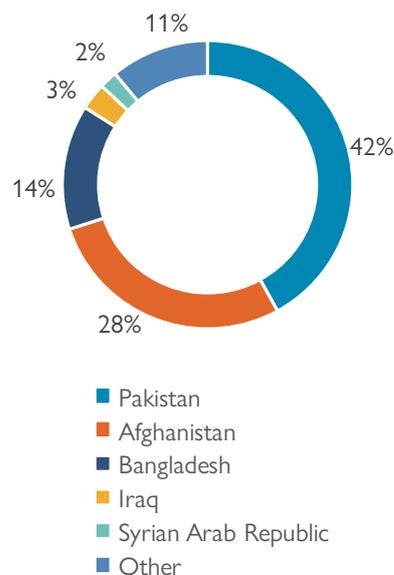
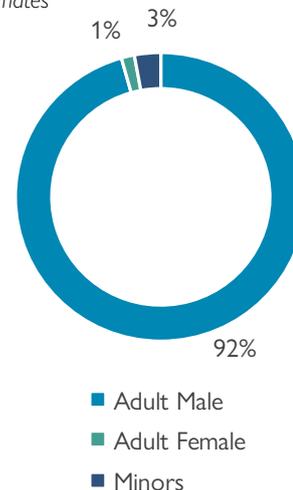


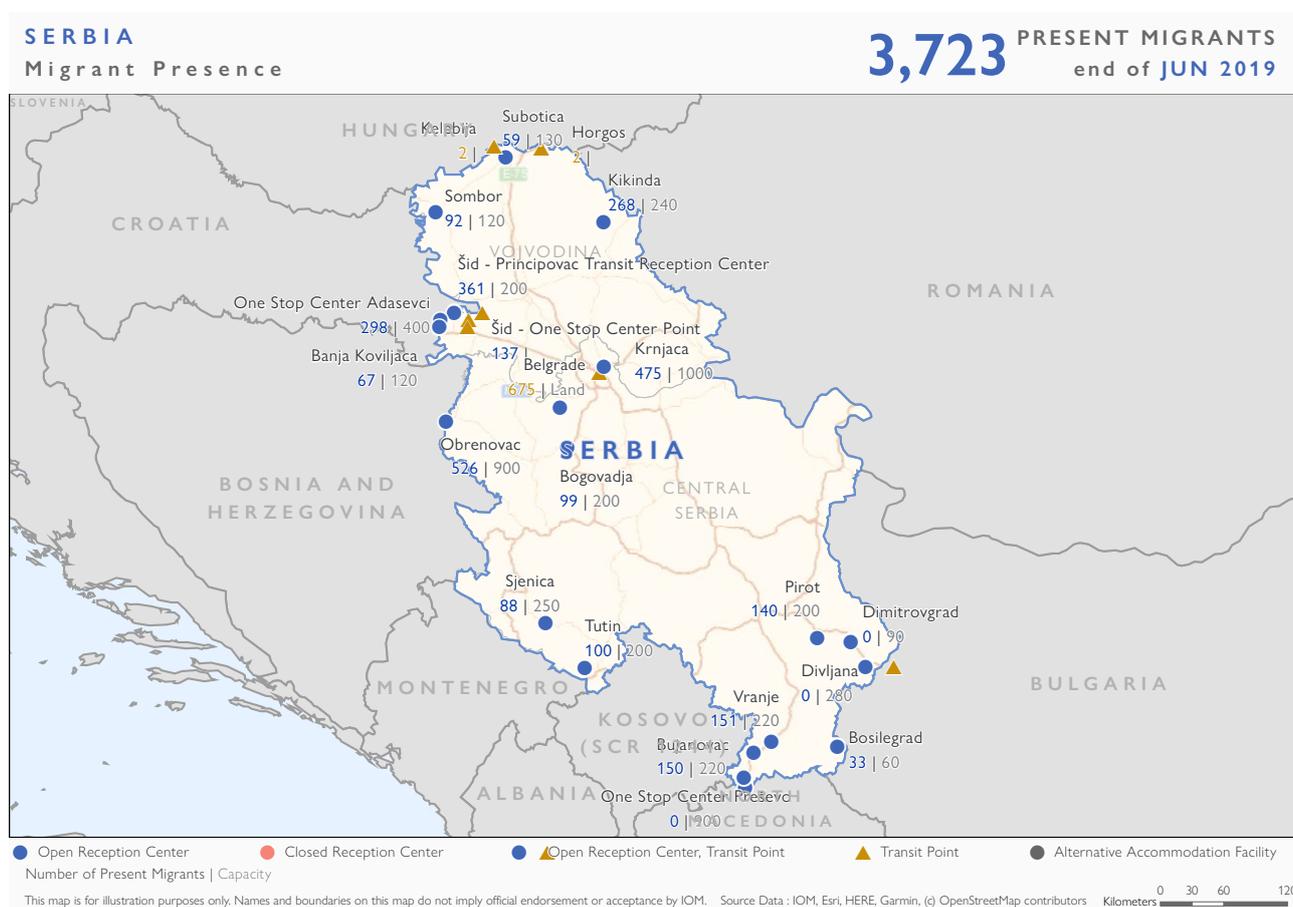
Figure 41 Age/Sex breakdown of registered arrivals between January and June 2019, DTM estimates



Migrants presence

As of 30 June, there are estimated 3,723 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 3,639 registered in the beginning of June to the 3,723 reported at the end of the month. Eighty-two per cent of migrants and refugees are residing in the reception centres, and the remaining 18 per cent (675) migrants and refugees were observed residing outside the official reception system, mainly in the Belgrade City (318) and in unofficial camping sites in the vicinity of the border with Croatia, Hungary and Bosnia and Herzegovina (357). Available information indicates that the majority of migrants accommodated in the reception centres are of Afghan origin (41%) followed by those who declared Pakistani (18%), Irani (15%), Bangladeshi (11%), Iraqi (6%) and Syrian (2%) origin, among others. Adult males make up the majority of those accommodated in reception (67%), followed by children (24% - including 12% UASC) and females (8%).

Map 10 Accommodation facilities in Serbia with information on capacity and occupancy, June 2019



SLOVENIA

Developments during the reporting period

In June 2019, authorities in Slovenia apprehended 1,103 irregular migrants, 6 per cent less than the 1,176 reported in the previous month and 32 per cent more than the 833 reported in June 2018. Between January and June 2019, 5,087 migrants were apprehended. This is 56 per cent more than the 3,266 apprehended in the same period last year; and seven times more than the 748 apprehended between January and June 2017.

Figure 42 Irregular entries to Slovenia between January and June, comparison 2017 - 2019



Between January and June 2019, Pakistan and Algeria were the most commonly reported countries of origin, with 39 per cent of individuals registered (22% and 17% respectively). Morocco (9%), Afghanistan

(9%) and Bangladesh (5%) were the remaining origin countries reported in the top 5 nationality groups registered. Other countries of origin included Iraq, Turkey and the Syrian Arab Republic. Pakistani

and Algerian nationals also made up the majority of those reported in the same period of 2018 (24% and 15% respectively), followed by the Syrian Arab Republic (8%), Afghanistan (8%) and Morocco (5%).

13 June - The government adopted a decree updating Slovenia's list of safe countries from 2016. The list has three new names - Georgia, Nepal and Senegal, while Turkey has been removed from the list of safe countries. The document can be accessed [here](#).

17 June - The prosecutor office has issued a statement that the aid provided to migrants by the Legal-Informational Centre for NGOs - PIC, does not constitute a crime. The statement was

also provided by the Interior Minister Boštjan Poklukar in the National Assembly during the official session on Monday, 17 June 2019 ([more here](#)).

19 June - According to the Slovenian Press Agency (STA), the police has apprehended more than 60 irregular migrants and two drivers that attempted to smuggle migrants into Slovenia in their cars. Twenty-seven migrants were apprehended in the Ilirska Bistrica area, the migrants did not submit asylum claims

and were returned to Croatia. The police are investigating two citizens of Kosovo (UNSCR 1244) and one Turkish citizen for smuggling of migrants.

28 June - According to the General Police directorate, Slovenia and Italy will launch joint mixed border patrols on 1 July. The joint patrols will be conducted until 30 September 2019. Four border patrols will be carried out on weekly basis, three on Slovenian territory and one on Italian territory. [Here](#).

Figure 43 Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and June 2019

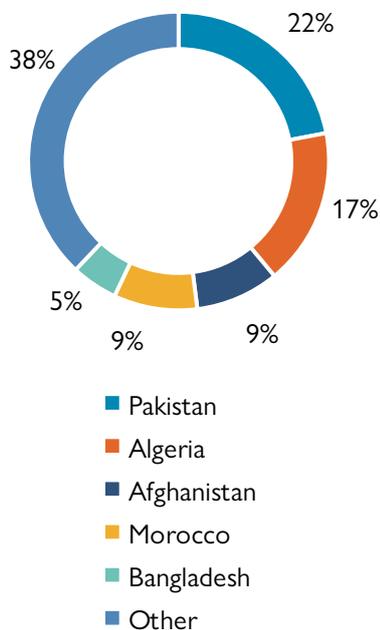
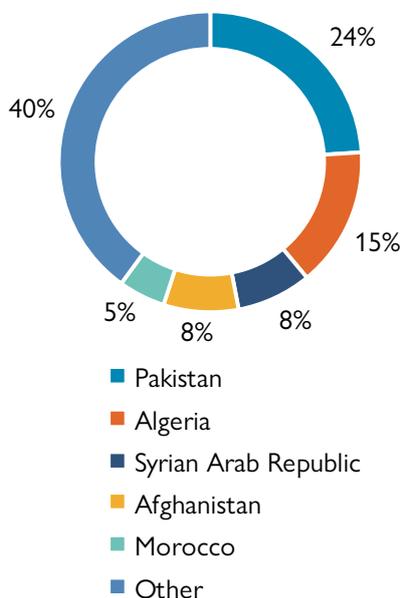


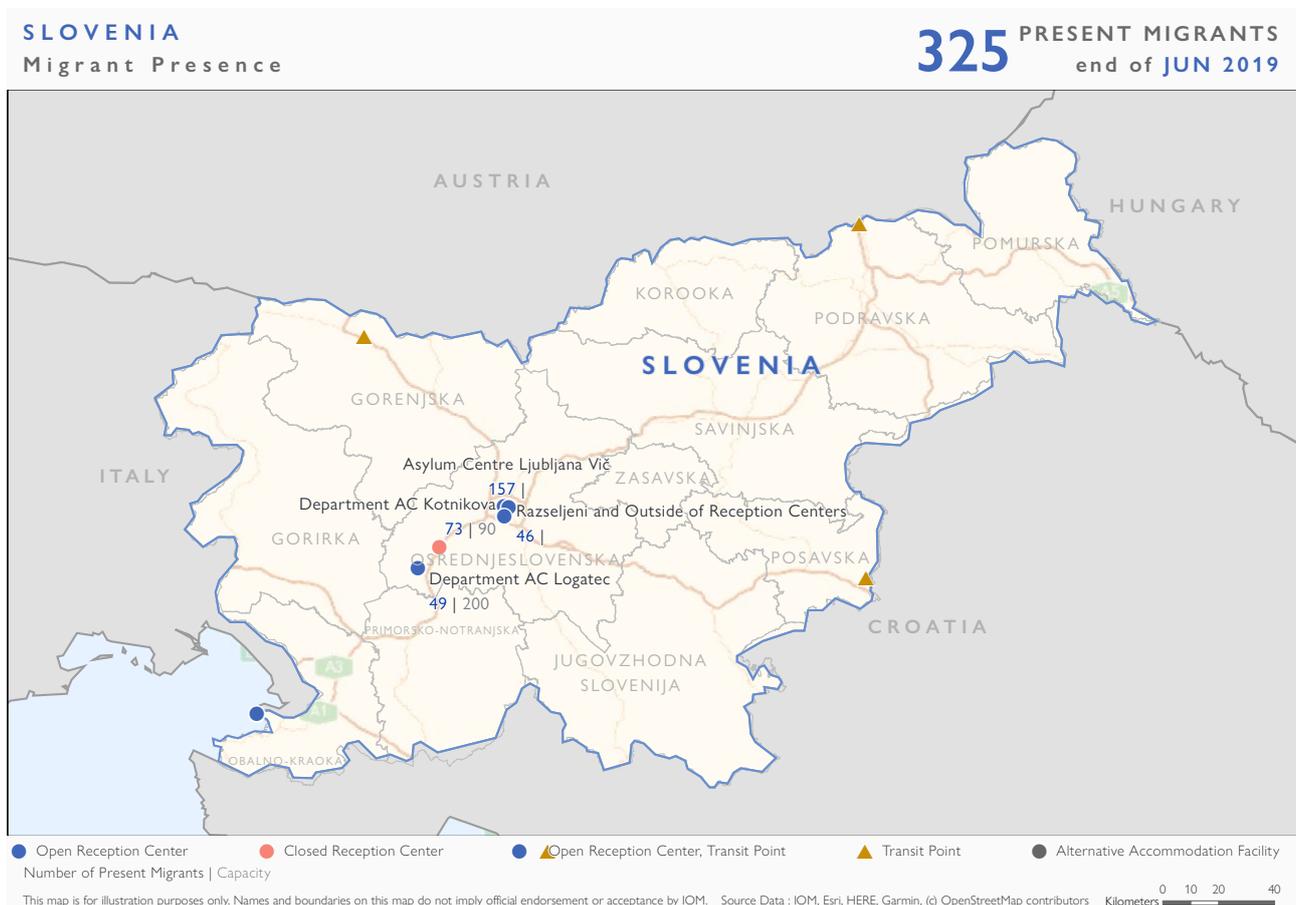
Figure 44 Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and June 2018



Migrant presence

At the end of June 2019, there were 325 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in different facilities around the country, about 4 per cent more than the 314 accommodated at the end of the previous month (May 2019) and 9 per cent less more the 298 reported at the end of June 2018.

Map 11 Accommodation facilities in Slovenia with information on occupancy and capacity, June 2019



THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

Developments during the reporting period

In June 2019, authorities registered a total of 167 new arrivals, a 78 per cent decrease when compared to the previous month when 94 arrivals were reported. Arrivals in June are 40 per cent less than in the same period in 2018 when 276 arrivals were reported and are four times more than the 45 reported in 2017, but represent absolute increase compared to June 2016 when no arrivals were reported.

Between January and June 2019, 725 migrants have been registered arriving in the country, 34 per cent less than the 1,098

registered in the same period last year and six times more than the 122 reported in the same period in 2017.

Migrants from Afghanistan make up the majority of those registered between January and June 2019 (28%), followed by those of Pakistani (24%), Iranian (11%), Algerian (8%) and Iraqi (7%) origin. Available data for the same period last year, reflects the Islamic Republic of Iran as the most declared country of origin (38%), Afghanistan (15%), Iraq (11%), Pakistan (10%) and Libya (6%).

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. According to available data, the Red Cross team present near the norther border with Serbia reported assisting 2,022 persons according to the June report. The RC mobile team present in the close vicinity of the norther border with Serbia assisted 820 persons. Since the beginning of the year, the mobile team counted a total of 9,157 assistances, 3 times more than the 3,092 registered in the same period last year.

Figure 45 Registered arrivals in the Republic of North Macedonia between January and June, comparison 2017 – 2019

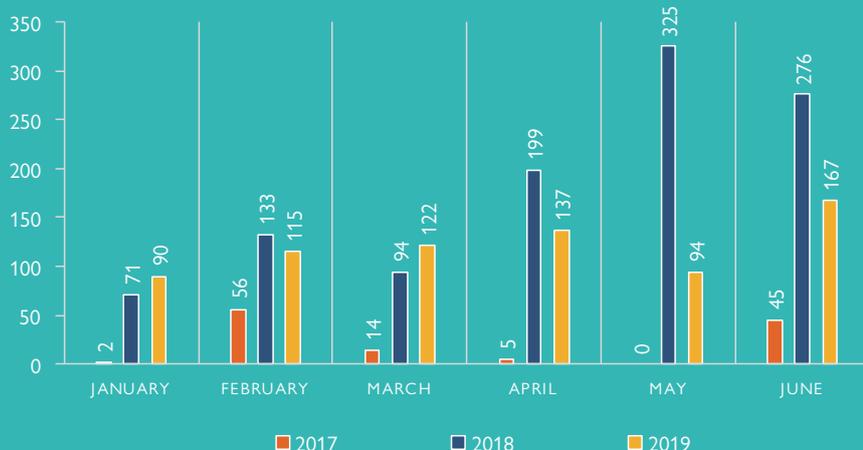
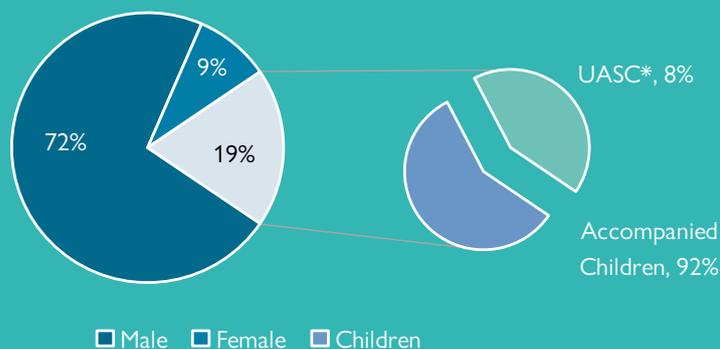


Figure 48 Age/sex breakdown of intercepted irregular migrants between January and June 2019



*Unaccompanied and Separated Children.

Figure 46 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered between January and June 2019

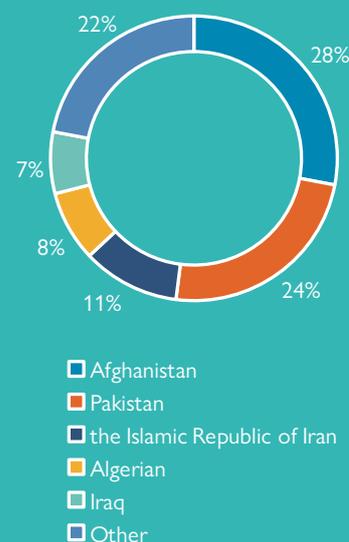
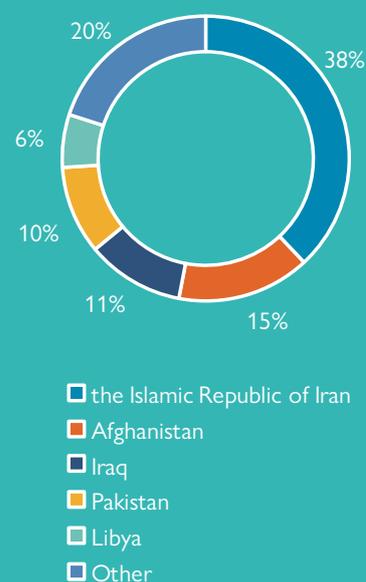


Figure 47 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered between January and June 2018



Migrant presence

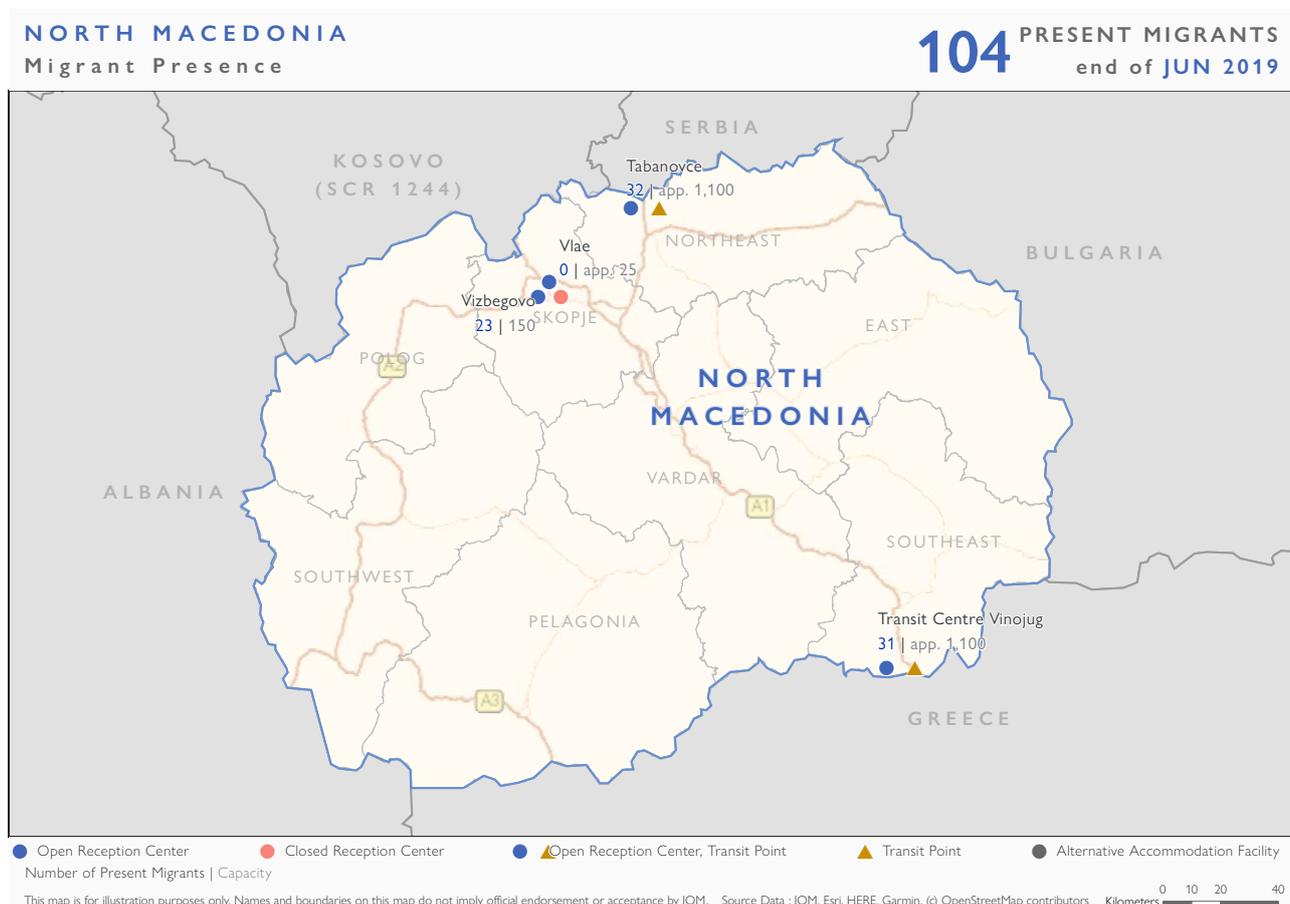
The available data shows that on 30 June 2019, there were 104 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in reception centres around the Republic of North Macedonia. About 44 per cent more than the previous month when 72 were accommodated in the reception centres. Majority of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers were Pakistani nationals followed by those from Afghanistan, Iraq, Algeria, Morocco, Bangladesh, India, Palestinian Territories and Serbia. Fifty-two of the individuals were adult males, 9 adult females and 18 accompanied children and 7 unaccompanied children.²⁵

²⁵ Demographic data not available for Gazi Baba – Reception Centre for Foreigners. Nationality data not available for Vizbegovo – Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers

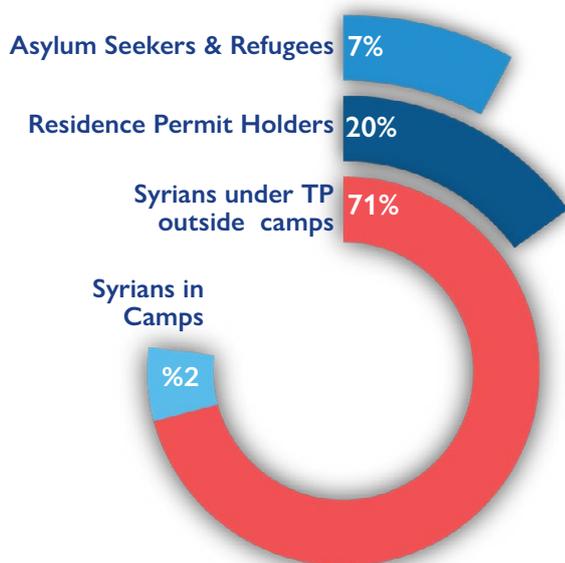
Table 6 Accommodation facilities (with occupancy/capacity) by the end of June 2019

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
“Vinojug” Transit Centre-Gevgelija (Greece-North Macedonia)	1,100-1,200	31
Tabanovce Transit Centre (North Macedonia-Serbian Border)	1,100	32
Vizbegovo – Reception centre for Asylum Seekers	150	23
Gazi Baba – Reception centre for Foreigners	120	18
Vlae	25-30	0
TOTAL	2,495-2,600	104

Map 12 Accommodation facilities in The Republic of North Macedonia with information on occupancy and capacity, June 2019



TURKEY



Turkey's temporary protection regime grants the 3,622,748* Syrian nationals the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic services. The vast majority - 3,514,016* individuals - lives outside of formal camps, known as temporary accommodation centers, thus primarily residing across the Turkish border provinces of Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay, Adana, Mersin and Kilis. As such, only 108,732* Syrians live in formal camps, the majority of which are located close to the Syrian border. Compared to June 2018 when 19 temporary accommodation centers were hosting migrants in Turkey, only 13 remain operational with six no longer in service. As a result, 105,886 fewer Syrians currently reside in the centers.

*Data source DGMM, 27.06.2019

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 1,008,305 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.

Background and Latest Figures

According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), there are currently over 3.9 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (3,622,748* 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 65,512 in comparison to June 2018 (3.9 million foreign nationals), with most of the increase recorded among Syrian nationals (60,225).

In addition, there are 1,008,305* foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits, including humanitarian residency holders. Compared to June 2018, this is an increase of 298,110 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, 27.06.2019

**Data source UNHCR, 28.02.2019¹

Monthly Population Chart of Persons Under Temporary Protection



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

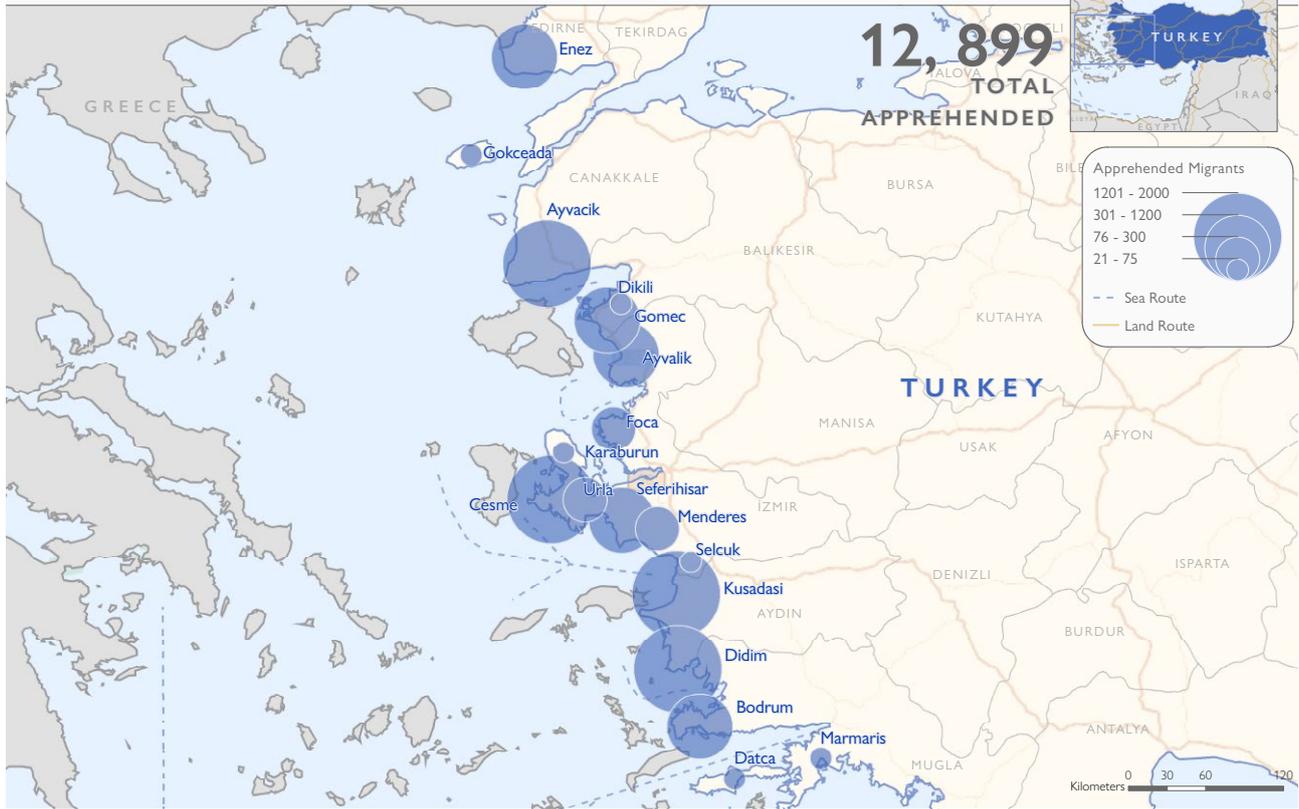
1 UNHCR ended registration process in Turkey on 10 September 2018. The registration process continues with the procedure carried out by the Turkish authorities.

Apprehended/Rescued Persons on Sea*

The Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) recorded 3,262 irregular migrants and twelve fatalities in June 2019. Comparing to June 2018, there is a decrease of 1,337 apprehended individuals, when 1,925 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.

APPREHENSIONS OFF THE TURKISH COAST

1 January - 30 June 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, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors

Apprehensions/Rescues by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2019
(1 January - 30 June 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
Total	377	381	12,899	12,955	28	28	22	25

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, Togolese and Kuwaiti.

*Data source TCG, 30.06.2019

Apprehended Persons on Land*

Apprehensions by Turkish Land Forces (1 - 30 June 2019)			
Entry		Exit	
Syrian Arab Republic	31,607	Greece	4,668
Greece	4,263	Bulgaria	51
Islamic Republic of Iran	164	Syrian Arab Republic	40
Bulgaria	1	Iraq	4
Iraq	1	Islamic Republic of Iran	1
Total	36,036	Total	4,764

According to the Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) daily figures, 40,800 irregular migrants were apprehended during June 2019 at Turkey's borders with the Syrian Arab Republic, Greece, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Bulgaria. Irregular exits were higher at Turkey's western borders (with Europe), while borders with the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran continued to be the main entry points into Turkey. In comparison, the total number of apprehended persons on land was much lower in June 2018, when 15,863 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 June 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 31,647 apprehended persons. In comparison to previous month there is an increase in the irregular border entries from Syrian Arab Republic to Turkey (17,204). In May 2019, 14,403 irregular entries of individuals were recorded at this border.

*Data Source TAF, 30.06.2019



*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)

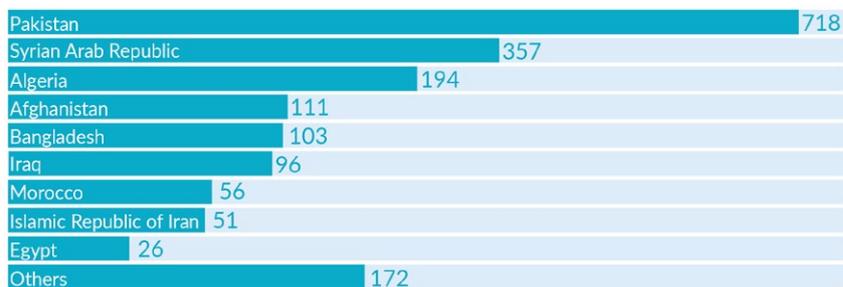
Known exit points by sea: Çeşme, Ayvalık, Didim, Bodrum, Küçükkuyu (Locations close to Lesbos, Samos, Chios, Symi, Kos and Rodos)

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, 1,884* migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4 April 2016 and 30 June 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,

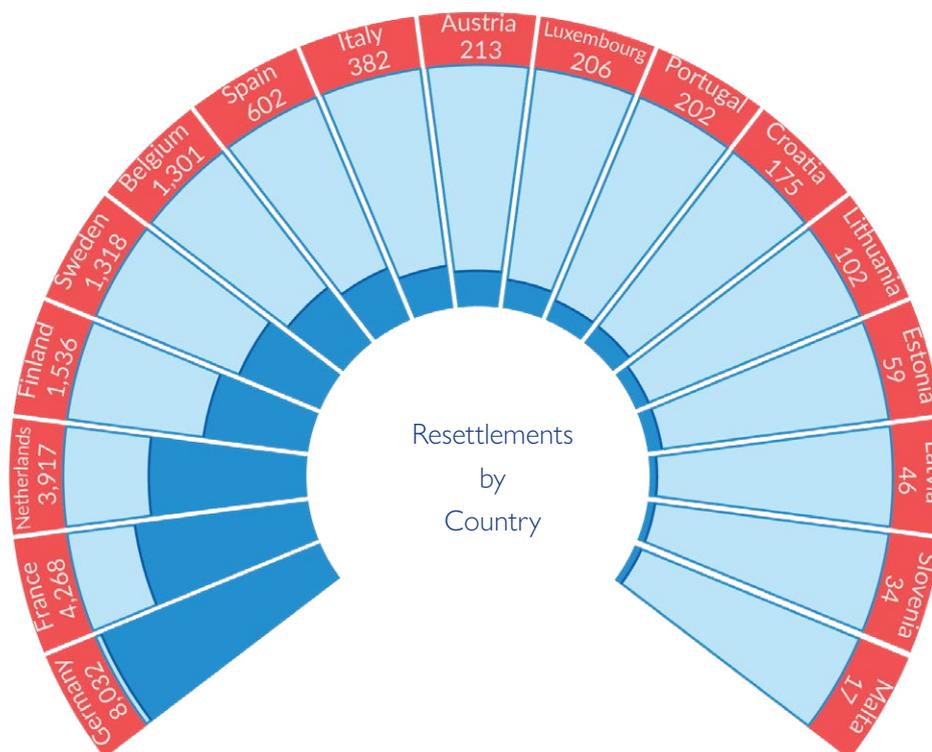
Palestinian Territories, Senegal, Ghana, Tunisia, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Lebanon, Mali, Dominica, India, Sierra Leone, Yemen, Congo, Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Comoros, Niger, Sudan, Jordan, Uzbekistan and Zimbabwe.

*Data source DGMM, 30.06.2019

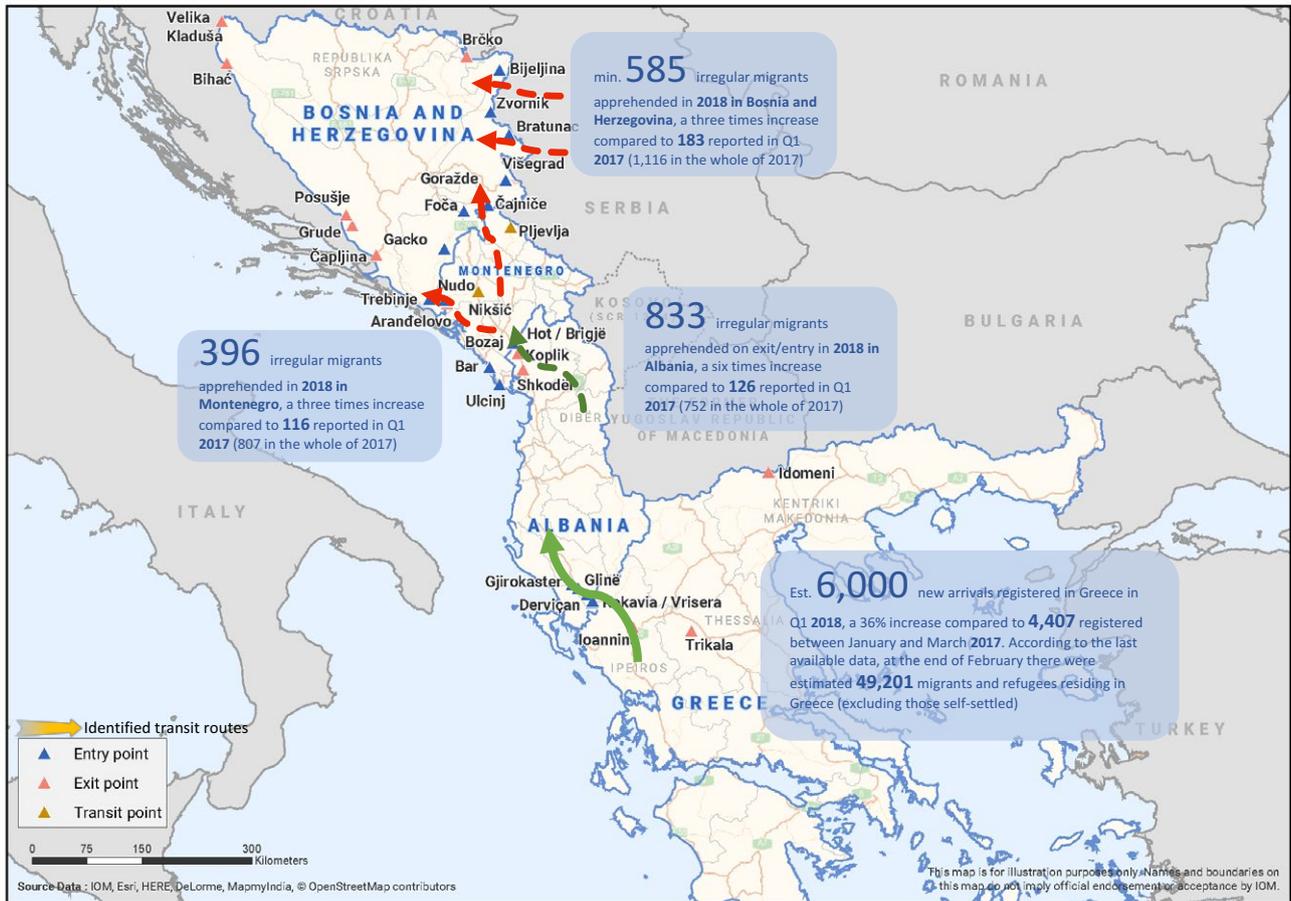
Resettlement of Syrians From Turkey

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 27 June 2019, there are 22,410* persons that have been resettled under this instrument, with primary resettlement destinations being Germany, France, the Netherlands and Finland.

*Data Source DGMM, 27.06.2019



WESTERN BALKANS IN FOCUS



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



Children play, TRC Bira; copyright: IOM Bosnia and Herzegovina/November 2018

ALBANIA

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 30 June 2019), there were 94 new apprehensions on entry to the country, 9 per cent more than the 86 reported in the previous month and two times more than the 42 reported in June 2018. These arrivals indicate irregular entries in the Gjirokaster region. Additionally, 90 individuals were apprehended on exit from the country to Montenegro (Shkoder region), 43 per cent less than the 158 registered in the previous month (May 2019) and 68 per cent less than the 285 registered in June 2018.

Between January and June 2019, a total of 1,210 new irregular migrants were registered on entry to and exit from the country. This is 34 per cent less than the 1,831 reported on entry and exit in the same period of 2018, eight times the 146 reported on entry in 2017 and three times the 354 reported between January and June 2016.

The majority of registered migrants between January and June 2019 were Iraqi nationals (36%), followed by those from the Syrian Arab Republic (27%), Pakistan (11%), Algeria (7%) and Morocco (5%). Available data for the same period of 2018, indicates a decrease in the presence of Syrian nationals (57% in 2018 vs. 27% in 2019). As in 2019, the breakdown between January and June 2018 also consists of Pakistan (10%), Iraq (8%), Algeria (6%) and Morocco (5%) as the most highly reported countries of origin.

Figure 49 Registered irregular migrants on entry to Albania, comparison 2016 – 2019

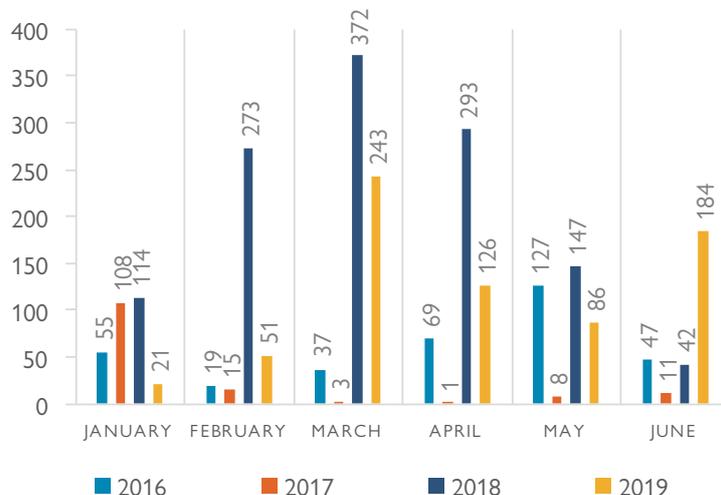


Figure 50 Apprehensions on exit and entry in Albania, January – June 2019



Figure 51 Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and June 2019

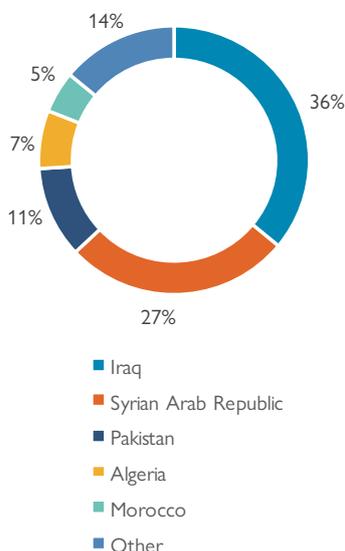
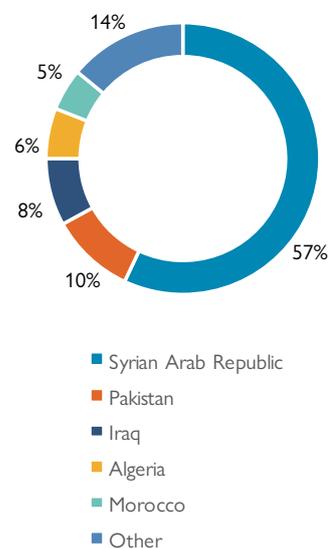


Figure 52 Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and June 2018



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 30 June) Bosnian authorities reported 2,096 new irregular migrants, a 25 per cent decrease compared to the previous month when 2,603 arrivals were reported and about 8 per cent less than the 2,286 reported in June 2018.

On average, authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina apprehended 524 irregular migrants on a weekly basis during this reporting period, ranging from 447 reported at the beginning of the month to 545 at the end of the month. Weekly arrivals decreased by when compared to the previous month (May 2019), when the average was 650 ranging from 784 (beginning of the month) to 593 towards the end of the month.

Between January and June 2019, 11,041 new arrivals have been reported. This is 11,041 more than the 7,576 reported in the same period last year and thirty-five times more than the 316 reported between January and June 2017.

Available nationality breakdown reflects Pakistan as the most commonly reported origin country between January and June (37%), followed by Bangladesh, Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic (9% each) and Afghanistan (7%). When compared to the countries of origin reported between January and June 2018, Pakistani nationals also made up the majority (30%), followed by Syrians (17%), migrants from Afghanistan (13%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (11%) and Iraq (9%).

Figure 53 Registered irregular migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and June 2019

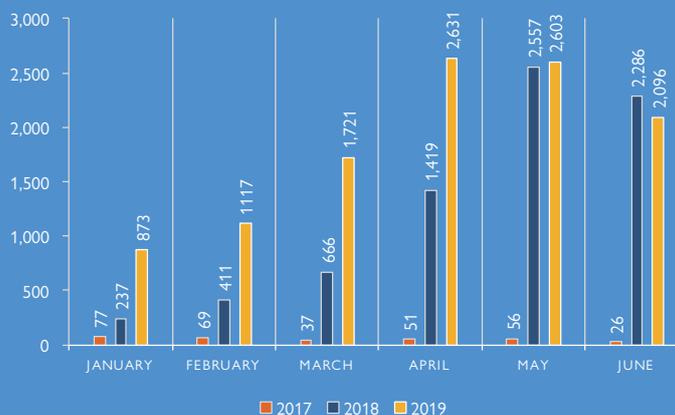


Figure 54 Irregular entries to Bosnia and Herzegovina, weekly arrivals in 2019

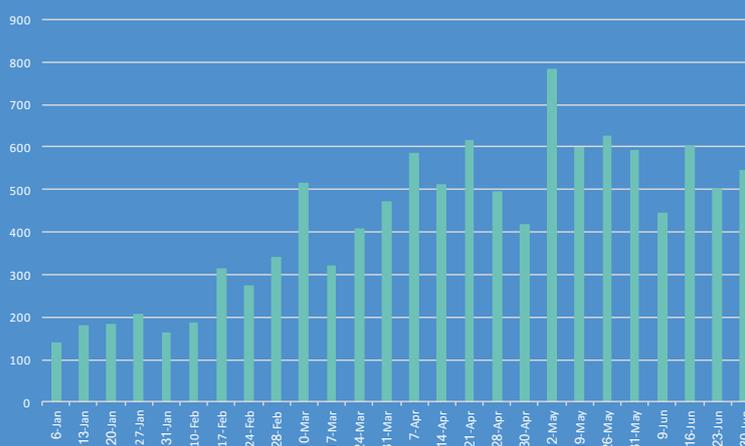


Figure 55 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and June 2019

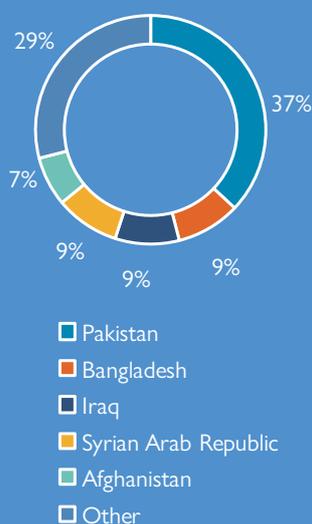
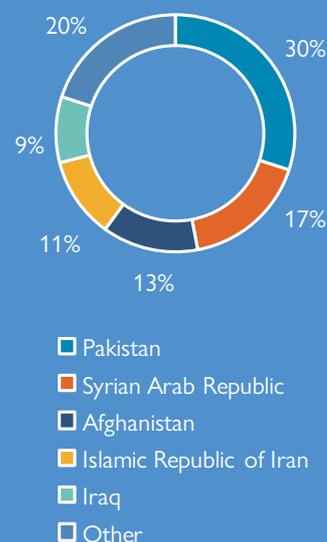


Figure 56 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and June 2018



Migrants presence

According to the data received from IOM and partner agencies working in the field in Bosnia and Herzegovina, there were 7,145 migrants and refugees residing in the country at the end of June 2019, 10 per

cent less than the previous month when 7,943 were recorded. An estimated 69 per cent of individuals were adult males, 9 per cent adult females and 22 per cent are children, among which, 267 were registered

as unaccompanied and separated. Thirty-two per cent of the migrants present in the country were of Pakistani origin, followed by Afghani (14%), Iraqi (13%), Iranian (11%) and Syrian (8%) nationals.

Figure 57 Nationality breakdown of accommodated migrants and refugees at the end of June 2019

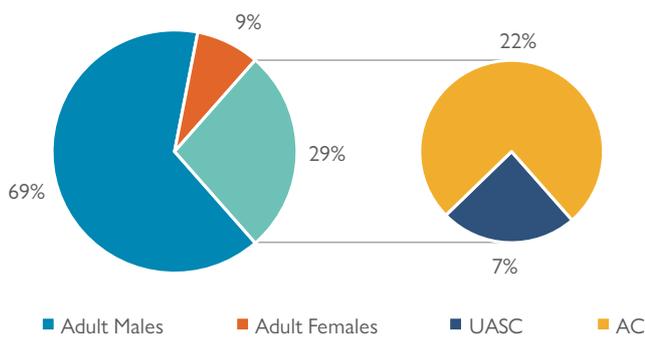
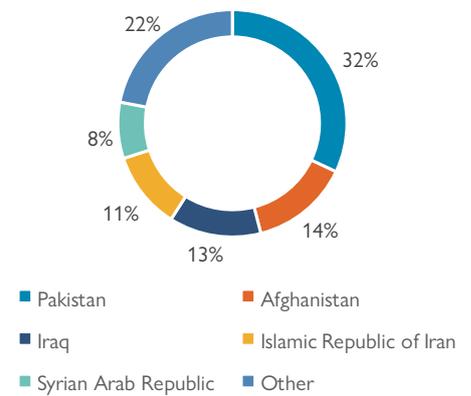


Figure 58 Age/Sex breakdown of accommodated migrants and refugees at the end of June 2019



Map 13 Accommodation facilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina with information on occupancy and capacity, June 2019



KOSOVO (UNSCR 1244)²⁶

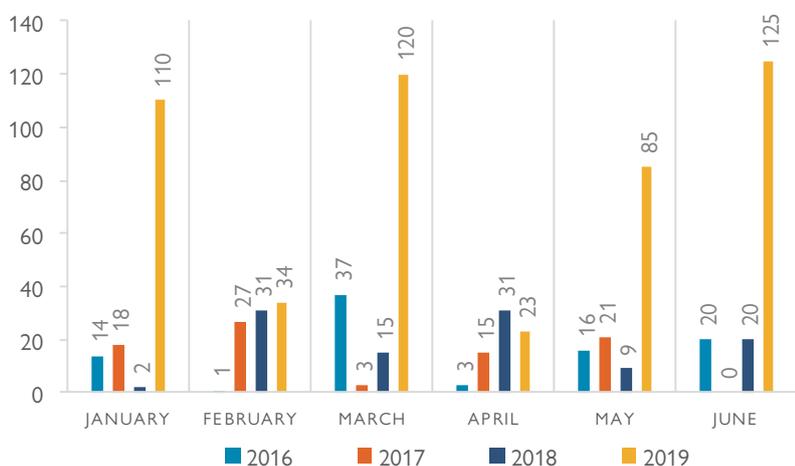
Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1-30 June 2019) authorities in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999) reported 125 new irregular entries to the country, 49 per cent more than the previous month when 84 were reported and six times more than the same period last year when 20 irregular entries were reported.

There have been 496 irregular entries reported between January and June 2019. This is five times higher compared to 108 registered in the same period last year, six times higher than the 84 registered in 2017 and nine times higher than the 54 registered in the same period of 2016. Similarly, as in previous year, most of the migrants have entered the country at the green border with Albania.

Forty per cent of migrants and refugees registered between January and June 2019 reported Syrian nationality. Iraq is the second most reported origin country declared by 18 per cent of individuals, followed by Algeria (15%), Morocco (7%) and Palestinian Territories (7%). In contrast, Turkish nationals made up the majority of arrivals between January and June 2018 (38%), followed by Syrians (16%), Libyans (12%), Palestinian Territories (10%) and Islamic Republic of Iran (7%). However, the nationality breakdown for the first two months of 2019 resembles the structure of the overall arrivals registered in 2018 as, according to the available breakdown, Syrian nationals were the most commonly reported origin country by migrants registered arriving to the country in the past year. Further on, an estimated 81 per cent of migrants and refugees reported as of June 2019 were males and 19 per cent were females, 20 per cent of which were children.

Figure 59 Number of irregular migrants registered in January and June 2016 - 2019



Presence of migrants and asylum seekers

On 30 June 2019, a total of 117 asylum seekers were present in Kosovo, 9 per cent more than the 107 reported at the end of the previous month. Eighty-eight per cent of individuals in the Magure reception center are Turkish nationals followed by 6 nationals

from Morocco, 3 from Turkmenistan, 2 from the Western Balkans and 1 from Palestinian Territories. Out of the total number of asylum seekers currently in Kosovo (as of the end of June), 10 persons entered the country irregularly (citizens of Turkey, North Macedonia and Serbia can enter Kosovo regularly).

Figure 60 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants and asylum seekers between January and June 2019

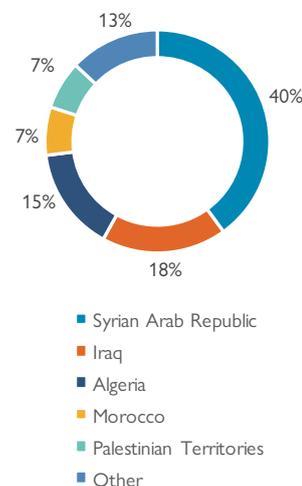


Figure 61 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants and asylum seekers between January and June 2018

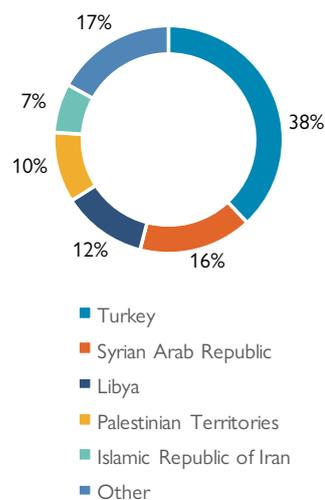
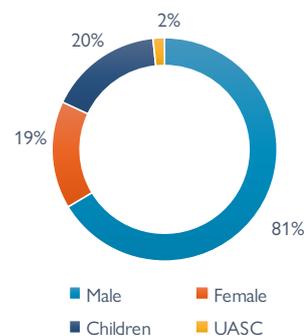


Figure 62 Age/Sex breakdown of registered migrants and asylum seekers in 2019



²⁶ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

MONTENEGRO

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1-30 June), authorities in Montenegro registered 588 new migrants and refugees, 5 per cent less than the 618 reported in the previous reporting period (1-31 May). The number of registered migrants this month is 5 per cent higher than in June 2018 (558), seventeen times more than the 34 registered in June 2017 and significantly higher than the 6 reported in June 2016. Arrivals this year are among the highest reported in the past four years, aligned with the increase in the movements registered in the summer months of 2018 when average of 540 were reported on a

monthly basis (compilation of yearly data is available [here](#)).

Since the beginning of the year, authorities in Montenegro registered a total of 3,298 migrants, two times more than the same period in 2018 when 2,006 were reported and eighteen times more than the same period of 2017 when 187 migrants were registered.

According to available data on prevented attempts to cross the border, a total of 149 individuals aimed to cross to Montenegro between January and May 2019, 18 per cent less than in the same period last year (181). The number of attempts in May 2019 (48) is three times higher than the 19 reported in the beginning of the year (January 2019).

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 for June 2019, estimated 262 migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Pljevlja reception facilities. The majority, 222 individuals, were previously registered in reception facilities in the south (Špiž and Podgorica), 8 per cent were returnees from the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina who did not succeed in their attempt to continue the journey and 19 individuals were first time registered migrants and refugees (counted as new arrivals in the country above).

Figure 63 Arrivals to Montenegro between January and June 2018 - 2019

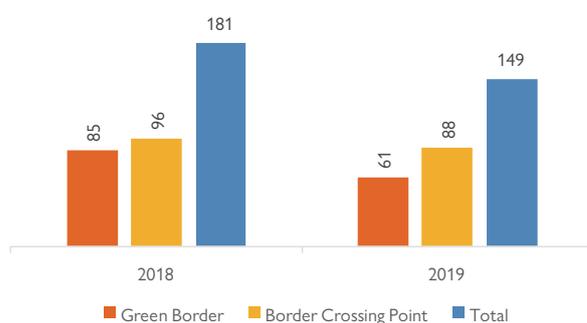
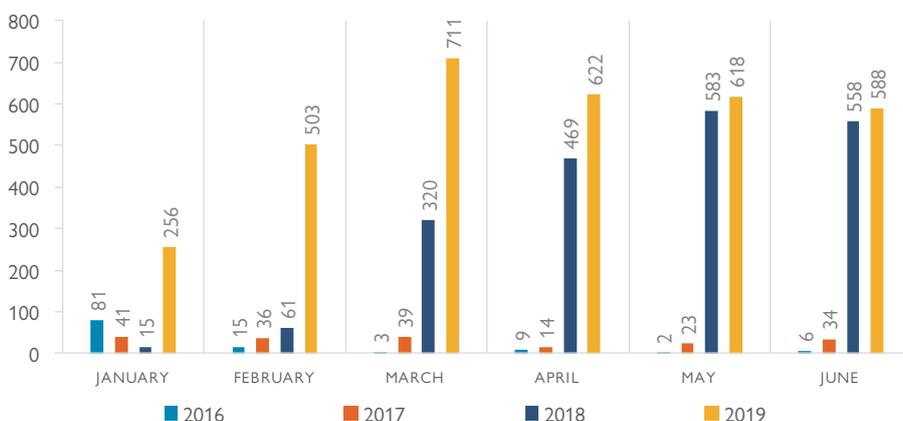


Figure 64 Attempts to cross the border in, comparison 2018 - 2019



Thirty-two per cent of migrants registered in Montenegro as of June 2019 were from Syrian Arab Republic, followed by those from Iraq (14%), Algeria (14%), Morocco (13%) and Palestinian Territories (5%). When compared to data from the same period last year, Syrian nationals were also the majority reported (44%), followed by migrants from Pakistan (17%), Algeria (11%), Iraq (7%) 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 65 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants between January and June 2019

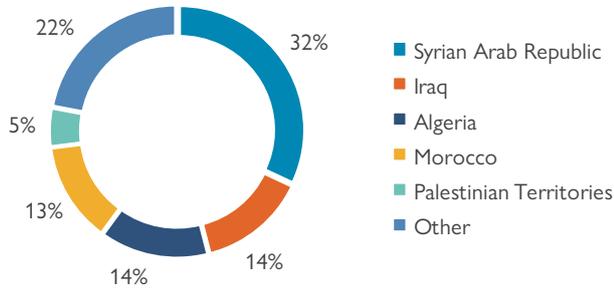
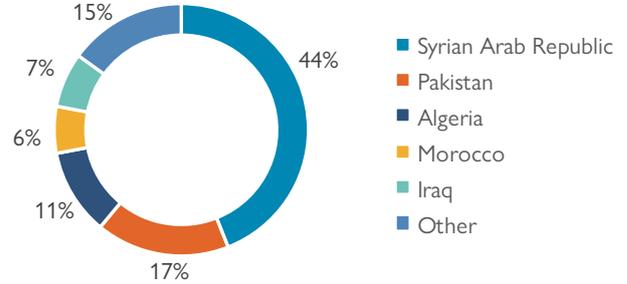


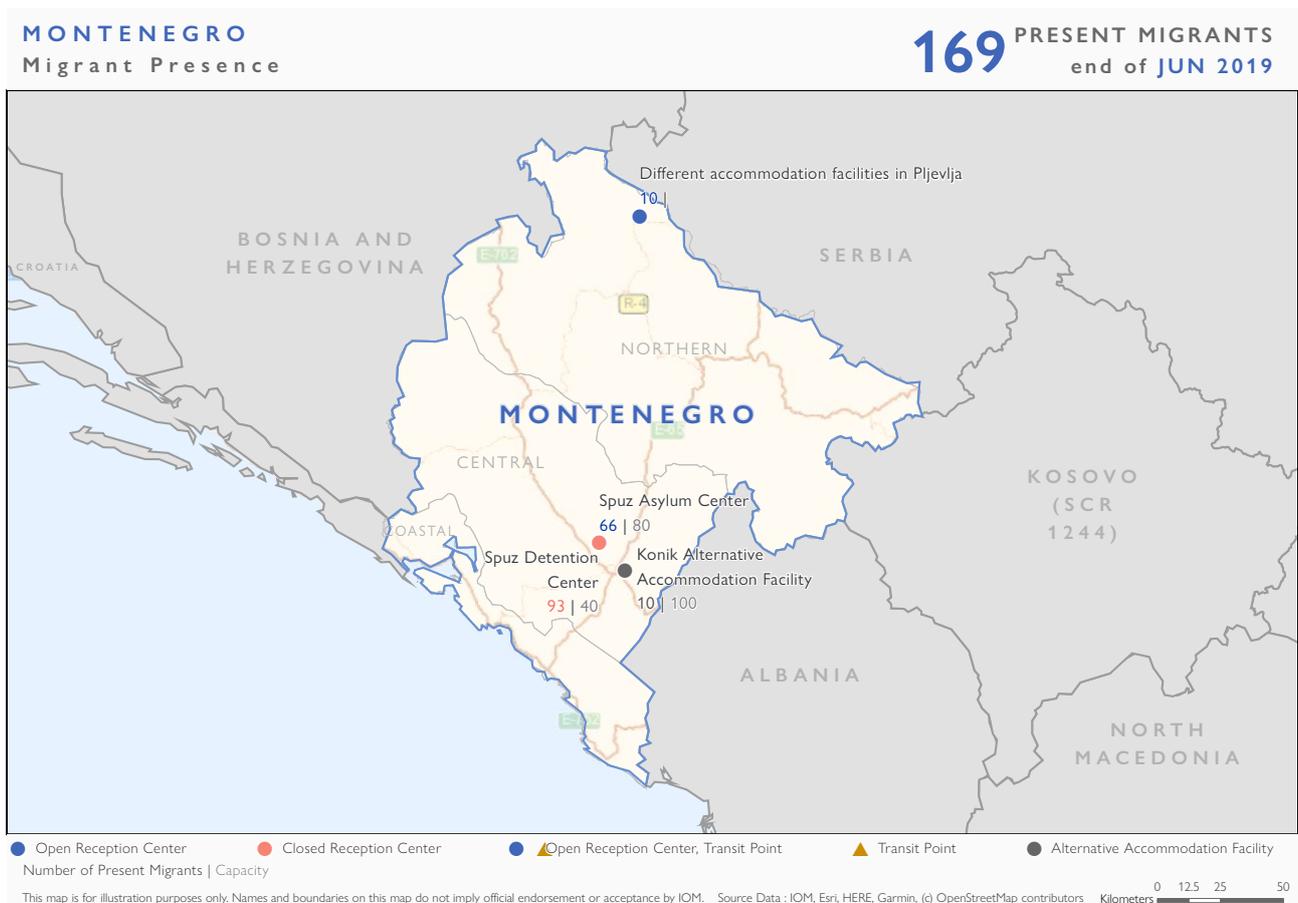
Figure 66 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants between January and June 2018



Migrant presence

At the end of June 2019, there were 196 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in the accommodation facilities and centres around the country, an 18 per cent decrease from the 206 accommodated at the end of the previous reporting period (1 – 31 May 2019).

Map 14 Accommodation facilities in Montenegro with information on occupancy and capacity, June 2019



CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN

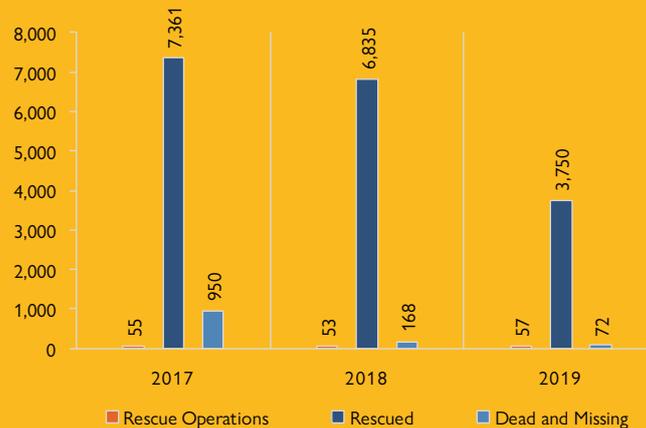
LIBYA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and June 2019, the Libyan Coast Guard carried out 57 rescue operations in which they rescued 3,750 migrants and reported 72 deceased migrants (39 dead and 33 missing). Available data for 2019 indicates a 34 per cent decrease in the number of operations this year compared to the same period in 2018 when 87 operations were reported and a 30 per cent decrease when compared to 81 operations reported at the end of June 2017. The number of rescued migrants as of June 2019 (3,750) is three times less than both the 10,701 rescued in the same period last year, and the 9,794 rescued between January and June 2017.

The number of dead and missing migrants decreased significantly from 1,134 registered between January and June 2017 to 424 reported in the same period of 2018, and 72 reported as of the end

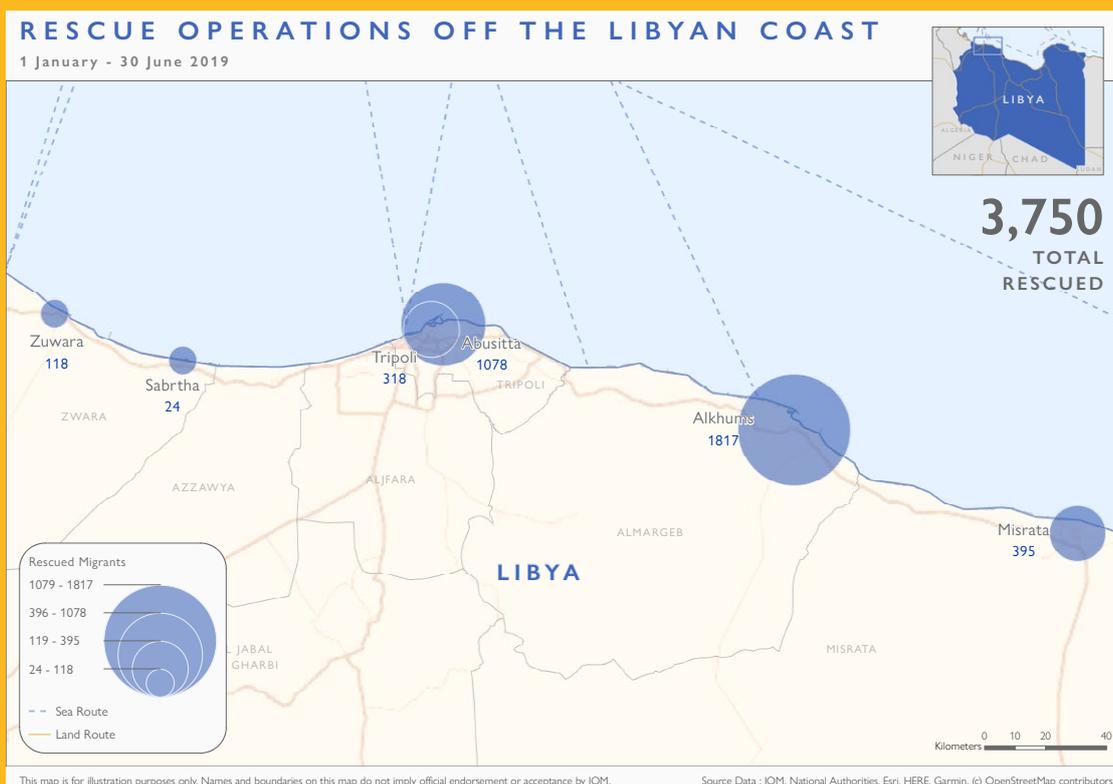
Figure 67 Rescue operations by the Libyan Coast Guard between January and June 2017 - 2019



of June 2019. The decrease in arrivals is reflected in the decrease of rescue missions and number of dead and missing persons recorded in 2019. The number of dead and missing persons registered between January and June 2019 makes up 2 per

cent of the total number of rescues, is 83 per cent less than the 424 reported in the same period last year and 94 per cent less than the 1,134 reported between January and June 2017.

Map 15 Rescue operations off the Libyan coast, January – June 2019



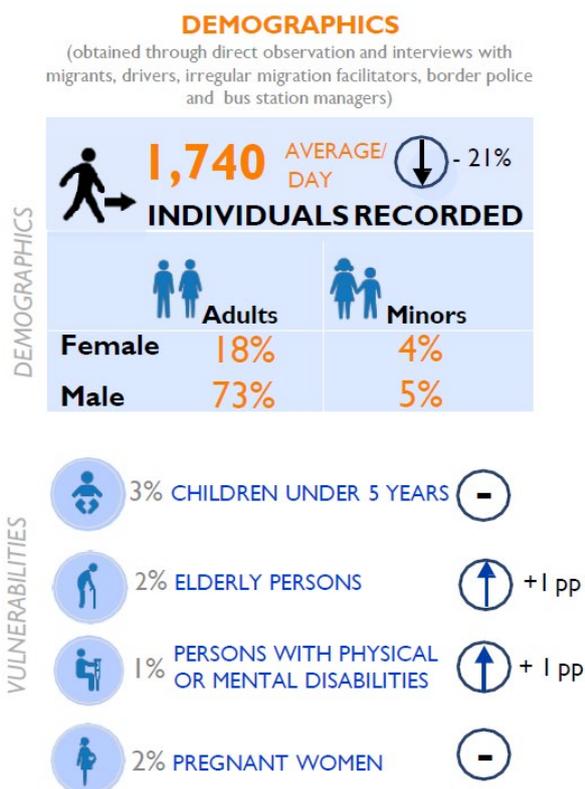
NIGER

Between 30 June 2019, a total of 52,199 individuals were observed transiting through the 7 active Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Niger, a 24 per cent decrease compared to the 68,485 reported in May. An average of 1,740 individuals per day were recorded passing through the active FMPs during this month. Sixty-one per cent of the flows were cross border: 39 per cent of these were observed between Niger and Nigeria, followed by 15 per cent with Algeria and 7 per cent with Libya. The main reasons cited for movement are economic migration, short term local movement, seasonal migration and tourism (in descending order).

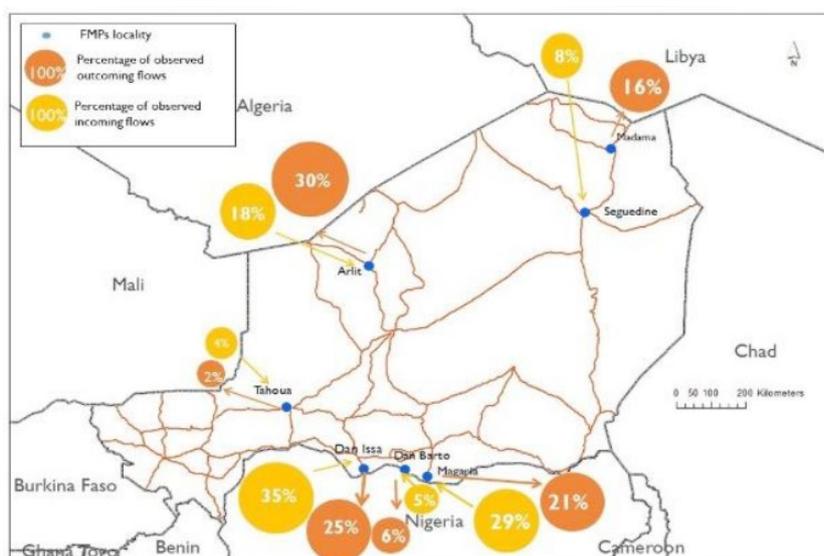
In June 2019, incoming flows (15,444 individuals) and outgoing flows (15,761) were comparable and both lower than those observed in May this year (-32 and -29 per cent respectively).

A large proportion (39%) of internal movements were observed in June 2019. Majority of these were observed in Arlit (24%) and Dan Barto (7%). To a lesser extent, internal movements were observed at Magaria (5%) and Tahoua (3%). On a daily average, 515 individuals were leaving Niger while 525 individuals were moving internally. Read more [here](#).

Figure 68 Profile of migrants interviewed in Niger, June 2019



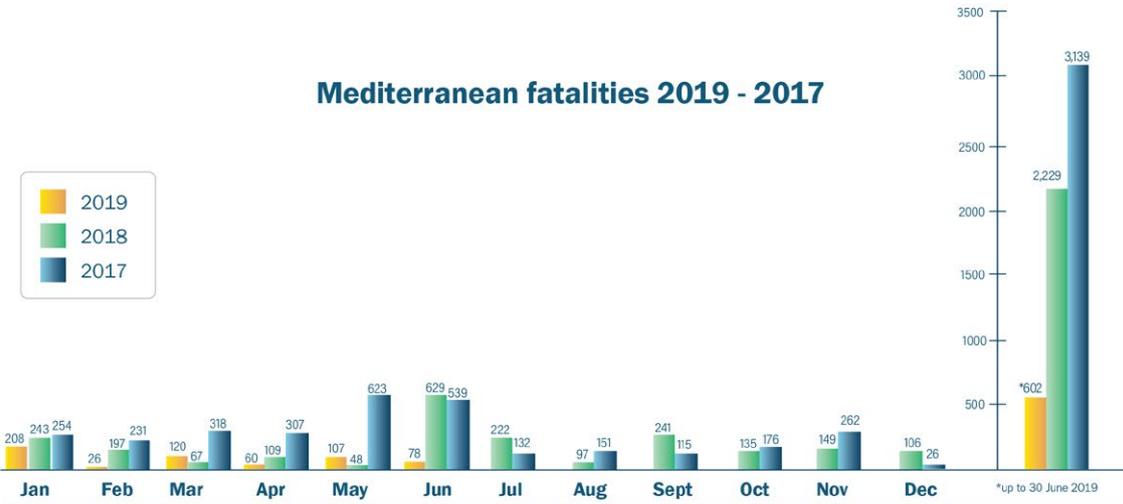
Map 16 DTM Flow Monitoring presence in Niger



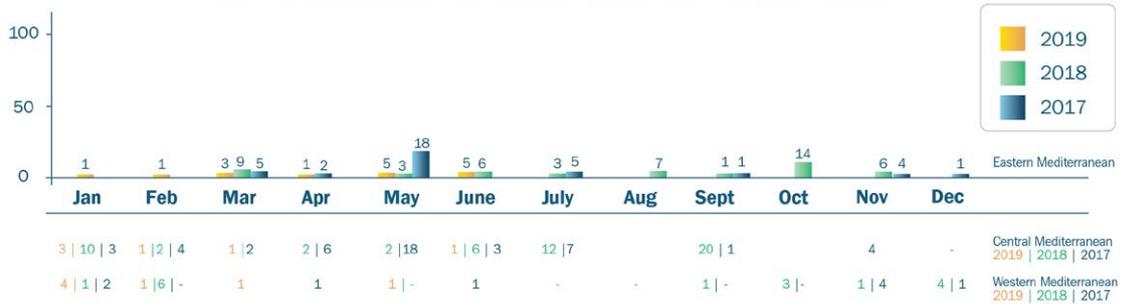
MISSING MIGRANTS: FATALITIES/MISSING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AEGEAN



Mediterranean fatalities 2019 - 2017



Child fatalities in the Mediterranean 2019 - 2017



*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 – May 2019](#)



[Europe – Mixed Migration Flows to Europe – Quarterly Overview \(January – March 2019\)](#)

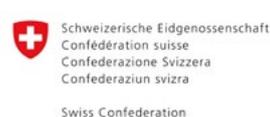


[Turkey — Quarterly Migration Report \(April - June 2019\)](#)



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:

