



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

**DTM**

# MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Compilation of Available  
Data and Information

April 2019



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

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





TRC Borići, Bihać; Moving of the families to the freshly renovated centre Borići. The renovation has been provided by the European Union.  
IOM Bosnia and Herzegovina/January 2019

## HIGHLIGHTS

A total of 21,869 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe through different land and sea routes between January and April 2019, 29 per cent less than the same period last year, when 30,961 sea and land arrivals were reported, 56 per cent less than the 50,108 arrivals registered in 2017 and 88 per cent less than the 189,370 registered between January and April 2016.

Fifty-six per cent of all arrivals were registered in Greece, Cyprus and Bulgaria, indicating that the Eastern Mediterranean route continues to surpass the Western Mediterranean route as the main route taken by the migrants and refugees arriving to Europe between January and April 2019. Another 39 per cent of individuals have arrived in Europe through the Western Mediterranean route leading to Spain, and the remaining 5 per cent were rescued and brought to Italy and Malta in their attempt to cross the Central Mediterranean route. The Eastern Mediterranean route was also the most active route in the same period last year recording a 42 per cent of overall arrivals between January and April. In the same period, almost a third of migrants and refugees arrived via the Central Mediterranean and the remaining 22 per cent through the Western Mediterranean.

Between January and April 2019, Hellenic Authorities reported 11,214 new arrivals to **Greece**, making it the main entry point for migrants who reached Europe through Eastern Mediterranean. Arrivals this year are 22 per cent lower than the 14,352 registered in the first three months of 2018 and 94 per cent more than the 5,771 reported in 2017. Thirty-one per cent of all migrants and refugees registered arriving in Greece so far crossed into the country through land routes, and the remaining 69 per cent arrived by sea. Forty-seven per cent of the registered population that arrived in the country by sea were of Afghan origin. Nationals from Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic were the second most registered (13% each), followed by those arriving from Palestinian Territories (11%) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (5%). In addition to that, DTM flow monitoring data from the Evros region in the North Greece shows that the majority of migrants (58%) who were registered arriving from Turkey to Greece, mainly by land, were of Turkish origin (read more [here](#)).

A total of 8,493 migrants and refugees were registered in **Spain** (WMMR) between January and April 2019, 27 per cent more than the 6,690 registered in 2018, and 39 per cent more than the 6,104 registered in the same period of 2017. Among the total registered migrants arriving to Spain in the first four months of 2019, 79 per cent (6,716) arrived by sea and the remaining 21 per cent (1,777) arrived by land, mainly to the Spanish 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 by

migrants and refugees who arrived in Spain between January and April 2019 (25% of the total). Guinea Conakry (19%), Mali (19%), Côte d'Ivoire (13%) and Senegal (12%) are the remaining four origin countries on the list of the most commonly declared origin countries. Similar profiles have been registered in the same period last year when Guinea Conakry was the most commonly origin country declared by 26 per cent of the overall arrivals, followed by Morocco (19%), Mali (16%), Côte d'Ivoire (13%) and the Gambia (10%).

**Italian** authorities reported the arrivals of 779 migrants and refugees between January and April 2019, the lowest reported since 2014. Arrivals in the first four months of 2019 have decreased by 92 per cent compared to the same period of 2018 when 9,467 arrivals were registered and are only a fragment of the 37,235 reported between January and April 2017. Thirty-five per cent of migrants registered this year were of Tunisian origin, followed by those from Algeria (13%), Iraq (11%), Bangladesh (8%) and other African and Southern Asian countries (read more [here](#)). Tunisian nationals also made up the majority of arrivals between January and April 2018 (22% of the total), followed by migrants from Eritrea<sup>1</sup> (21%), Nigeria (8%), Sudan (6%) and Côte d'Ivoire (6%).

A total of 719 migrants and refugees have arrived in Cyprus as of April 2019. This is nineteen times more than the 37 reported in the same period last year, and three times more than the 273 reported between January and April 2017. Available data from the first two months of the year indicates the Syrian Arab Republic as the most commonly reported country of origin (read more [here](#)).

Authorities in the Western Balkan, namely in the following countries Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and Montenegro – have observed a significant increase in arrivals in 2019, and have registered a total of 8,304 migrants and refugees as of April (read more [here](#)). This is two times more than the 4,816 registered in 2018 in all three countries and sixteen times than the 491 registered between January and April 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 287 migrants as of April, four times more than 79 registered in the same period of 2018 (read more [here](#)). Iraq, Pakistan, Algeria, Syrian Arab Republic, Palestinian Territories and Morocco were the main nationality groups registered in the countries in the region so far in 2019.

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



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Miral, Velika Kladuša; Food provision and distribution is provided by the European Union; IOM Bosnia and Herzegovina/January 2019

## OVERVIEW OF ARRIVALS

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

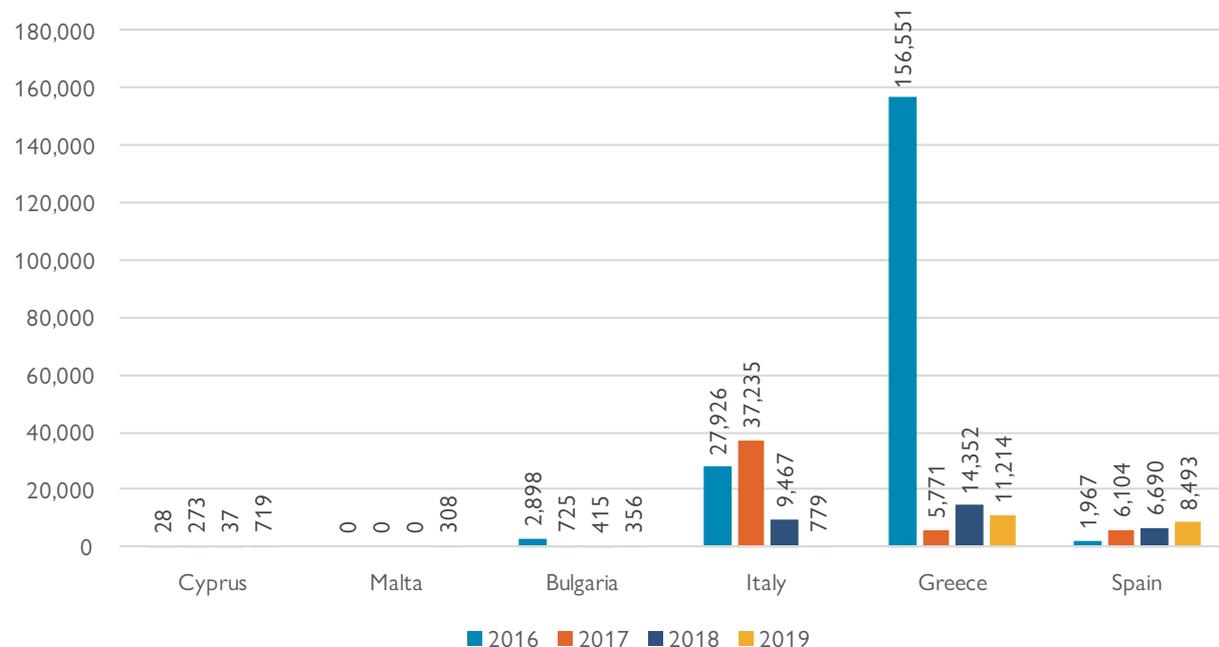
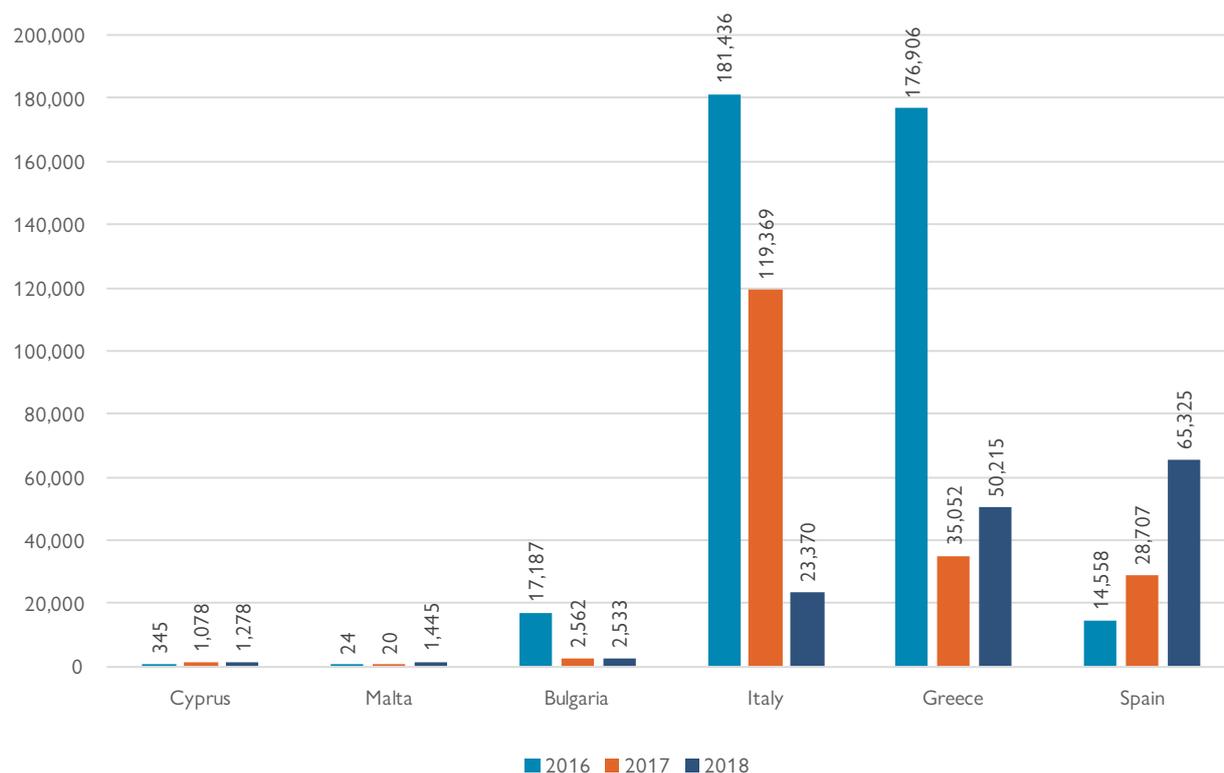
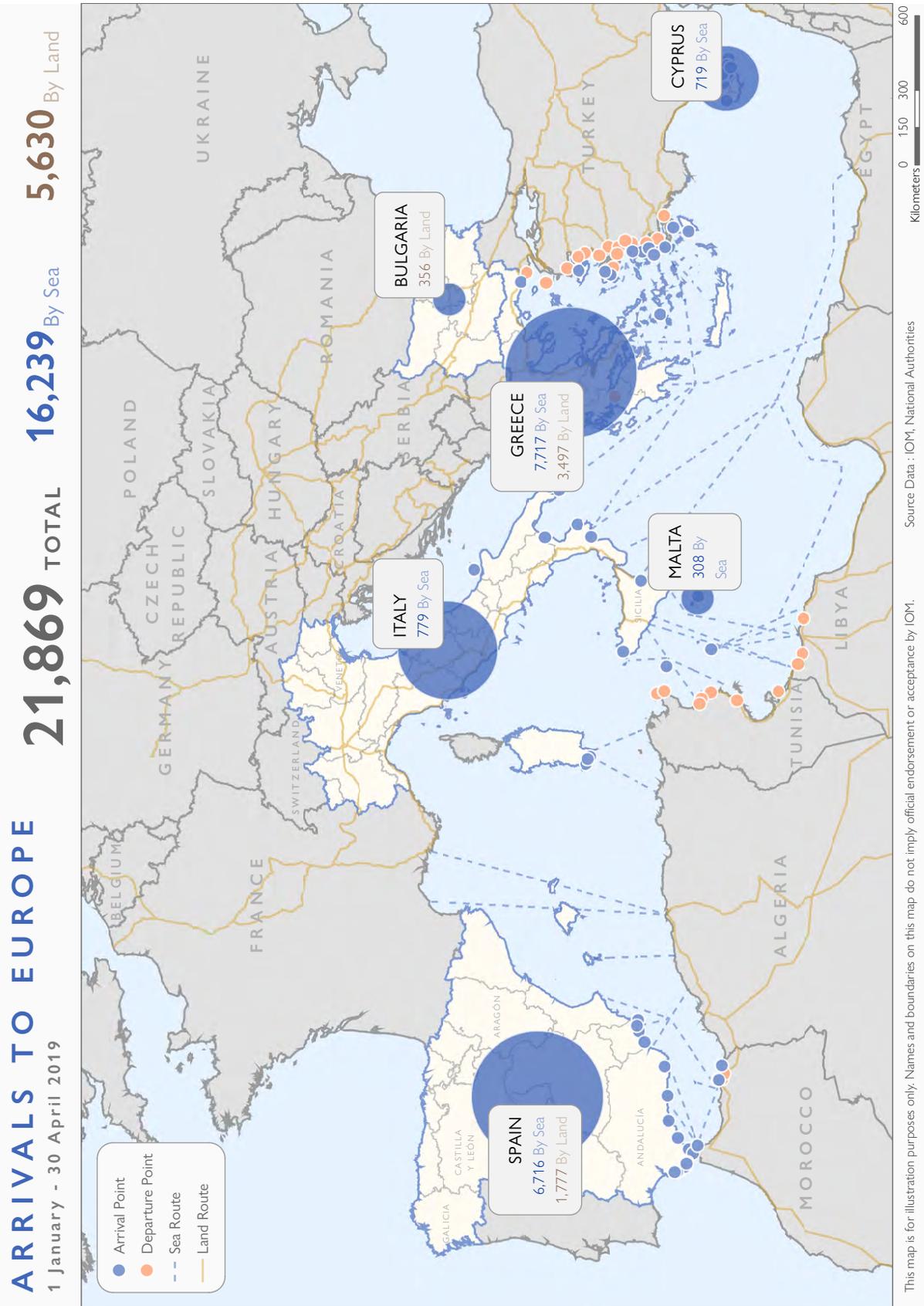


Figure 2 Arrivals between January and December 2016 – 2018

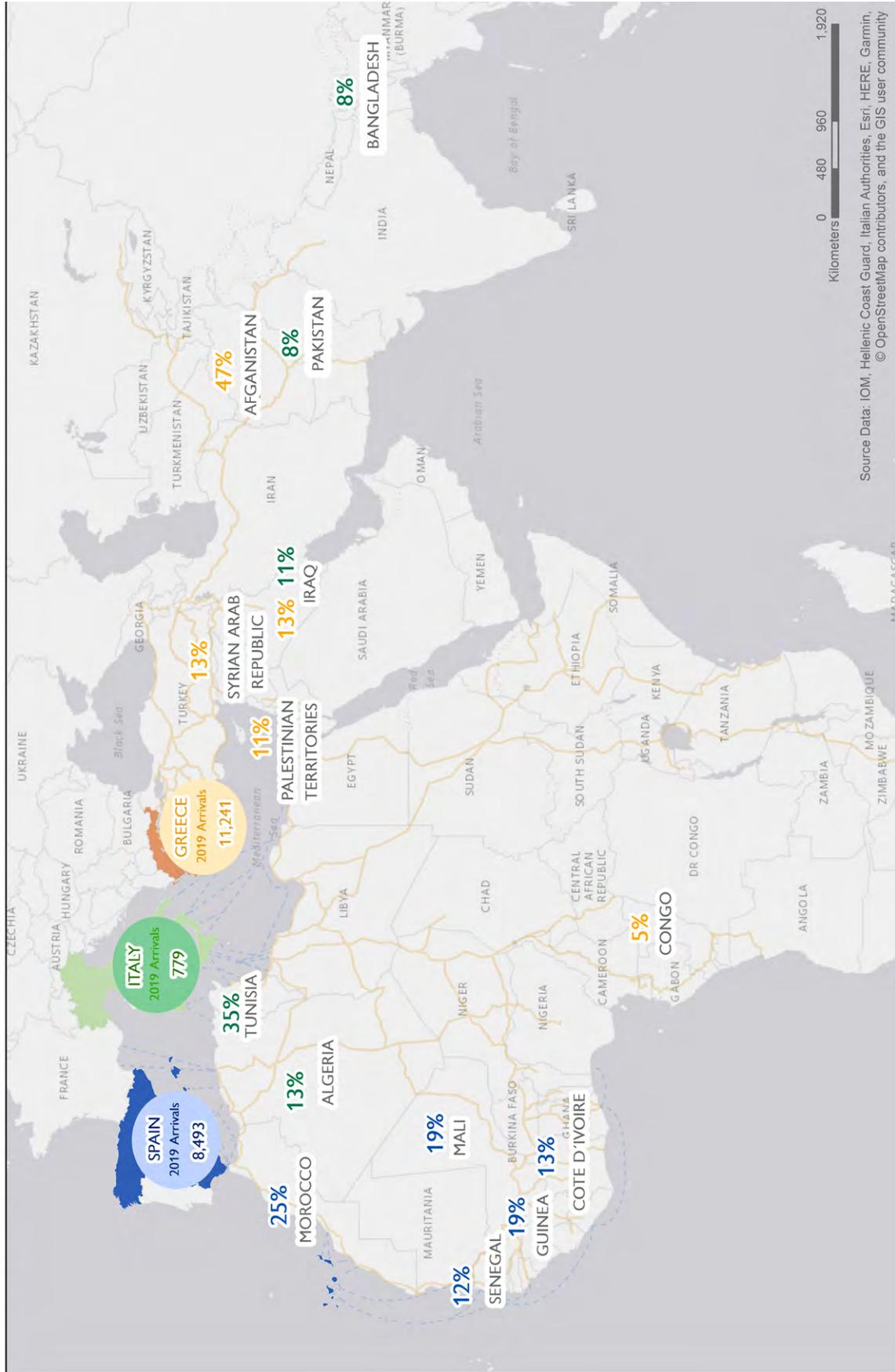


## OVERVIEW MAPS



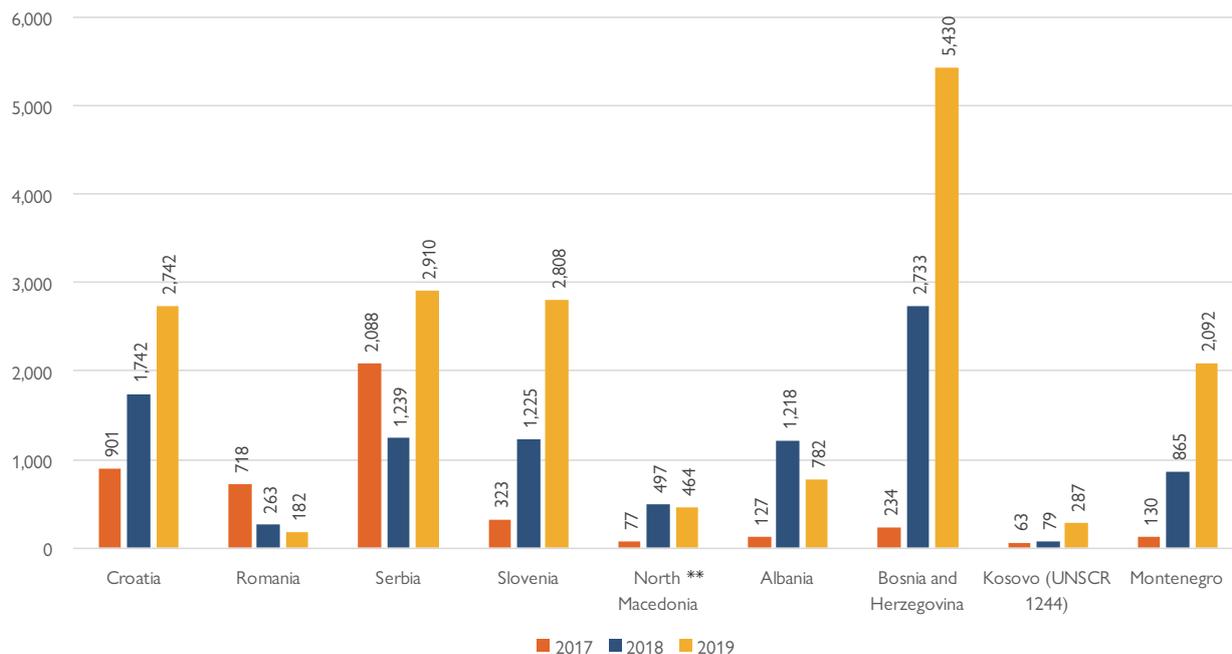
# OVERVIEW: COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN - ARRIVALS TO GREECE, ITALY AND SPAIN

From 01 January to 30 April 2019



## NUMBER OF REGISTERED MIGRANTS IN OTHER TRANSIT COUNTRIES

<sup>2</sup>Figure 3 Summary of Registered Irregular Apprehensions between January and April 2017 - 2019

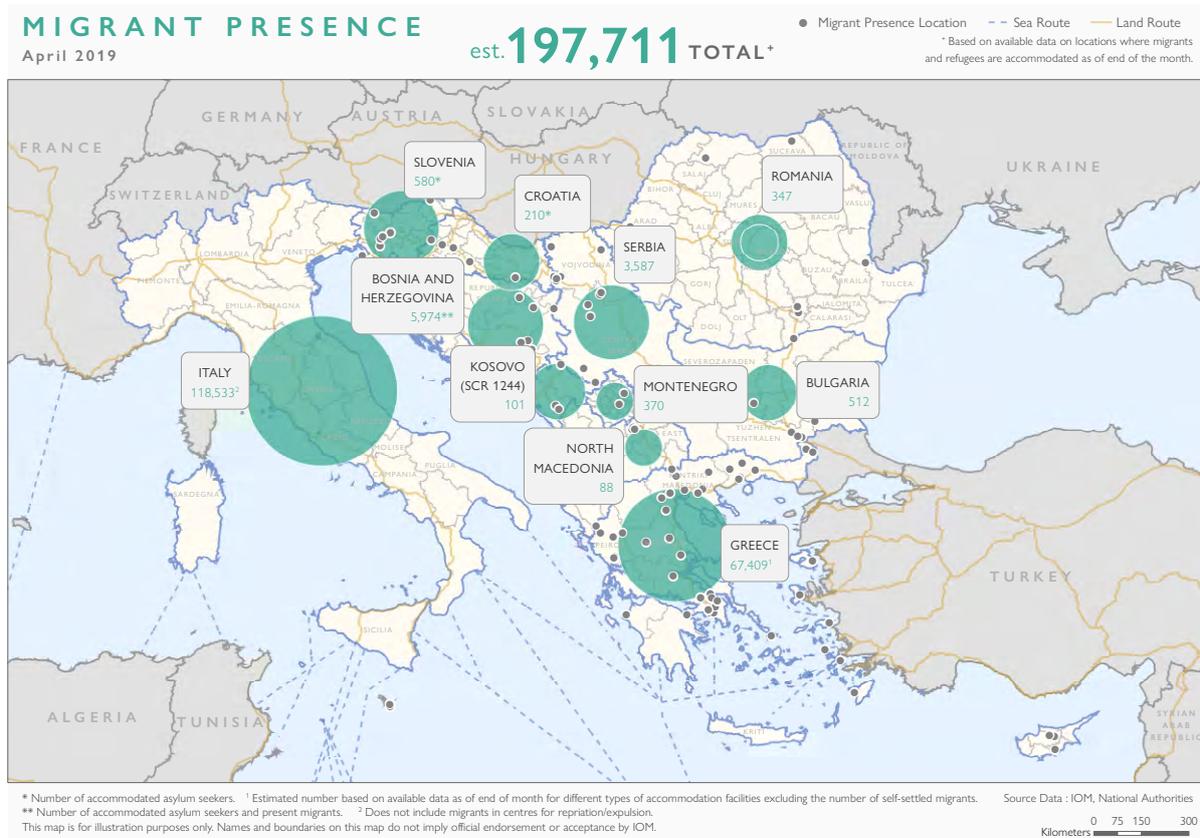


<sup>2</sup> Figure 2 includes both entry and exit statistics for Romania. 2018 and 2019 data for Albania includes apprehensions on entry and exit from the country.

\*\* Arrival figures used in this report is based on official data received from the Government of North Macedonia. Read more [here](#).



TRC Borić, Bihać, IOM staff at work, IOM Bosnia and Herzegovina/ November 2018



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

Country	April 2017	April 2018	April 2019
Greece	62,018	56,549	67,409 <sup>3</sup>
Republic of North Macedonia	31	73	88
Serbia	5,969	3,408	3,587
Croatia <sup>4</sup>	556	378	210
Slovenia <sup>4</sup>	256	260	580
Bulgaria	2,353	946	512
Cyprus*	/	237 <sup>5</sup>	/
Romania*	/	457	347
Montenegro	/	/	370
Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999)**	19	14	101
Bosnia and Herzegovina	/	/	5,974
Italy <sup>6</sup>	177,505	171,379	118,533

\*Number of asylum seekers.

\*\*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).

<sup>3</sup> Sum of available information, excluding the figure on self-settled migrants and asylum seekers.

<sup>4</sup> Data for Slovenia and Croatia includes number of asylum seekers only.

<sup>5</sup> Data as of March 2018

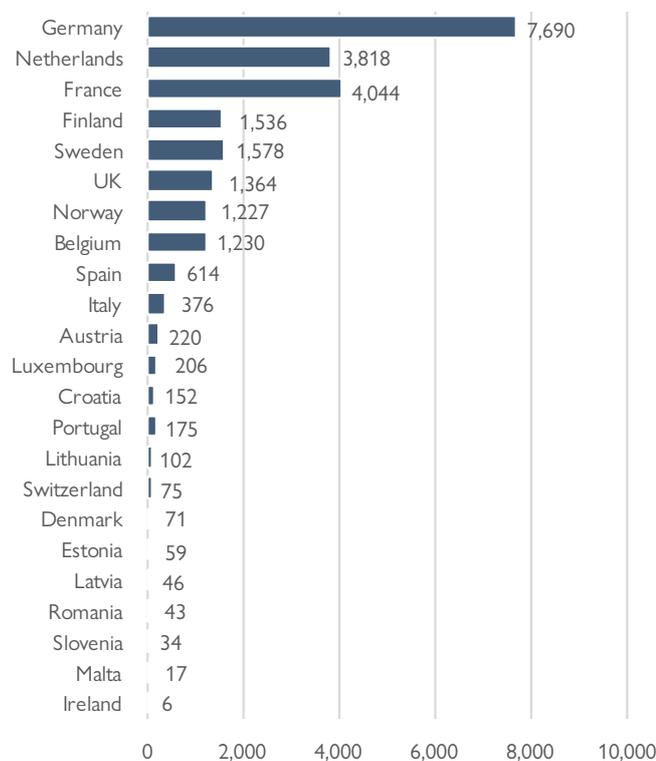
<sup>6</sup> Data for 2017 is the final yearly data reflecting migrants' presence as of end of the year.

## POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

### EU-TURKEY STATEMENT 2016

In response to the arrival of almost one million migrants and refugees from the Middle East and Africa through the Eastern Mediterranean route in the second half of 2015 and the first three months of 2016, on 18 March 2016, the European Union (EU) and Turkey agreed on a plan to end irregular migration flows from Turkey to the EU. The document states that from 20 March 2016 all persons who do not have a right to international protection in Greece will be returned to Turkey, based on the Readmission Agreement from 2002 signed between the countries. The whole document is available [here](#) and for the last report on Relocation and Resettlement please check [here](#). 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, 35 times more than the 4,407 reported in the same period of 2017. A comparison of the first quarter of 2017 and 2018 then reflects an increase by 60 per cent (4,407 in 2016 to 7,343 in 2017). Arrivals continued to increase in 2019 with a total of 11,570 arrivals reported between January and April 2019 through the Eastern Mediterranean route, accounting for the 53 per cent of overall recorded arrivals this year.

Figure 4 Number of Syrian refugees resettled from Turkey to Europe (EEA) between April 2016 and April 2019



\* The figure include the number of Syrian refugees assisted by IOM Turkey through the 1:1 resettlement scheme as well as other bilateral programs. Between April 2016 and March 2019, a total of 24,177 Syrian refugees have departed to European countries. Source: IOM.

### 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 2018, which can be seen when compared to the number of arrivals in the same period in 2017 (e.g. 119,369 arrivals in 2017 compared to 23,370 in 2018). The decrease continued in the first three months of 2019, when authorities registered only 524 arrivals to Italy – 92 per cent less than the 6,289 registered in the same period of 2018 and 98 per cent less than 24,292 registered between January and March 2017.

### SPAIN

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

## GLOBAL COMPACT ON MIGRATION

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

## CALL FOR REGIONAL DISEMBARKATION

In an effort to tackle the record rate of drownings in the Mediterranean Sea witnessed in 2018, IOM and UNHCR appealed to European leaders in October 2018 to confront the negative political discourse regarding migrants and refugees arriving by boat. Over 2,299 have died in their efforts to reach Europe by sea in 2018, and 519 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. See [here](#) for more information.



TRC Bira, Bihać ; Children play, line for food;  
IOM Bosnia and Herzegovina/ January 2018

# COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL

## ITALY

### Developments during the reporting period

During the month of April, authorities in Italy registered a total of 255 new arrivals, three per cent less than the 262 reported in the previous month, 92 per cent less than the 3,171 registered in April 2018 and only a fragment of the 12,943 registered in April 2017. Arrivals in Italy this year are the lowest reported since 2014.

As of April, a total of 779 migrants and refugees were reported to have arrived in Italy in 2019. This is a 92 per cent decrease in comparison with the same period of 2018 when 9,467 arrivals were registered and only a fragment of the 37,235 reported between January and April 2017. Available

data indicates that the majority of arrived migrants and refugees in 2019 were adult males (75%), 5 per cent adult female, 5 per cent accompanied children and 16 per cent unaccompanied and separated children (mainly from Tunisia, Guinea Conakry, Iraq and Bangladesh).

According to the Italian Ministry of Interior (MOI)<sup>7</sup>, Tunisia represents the first declared country of origin for migrants registered arriving in Italy in 2019. A total of 253 migrants and refugees (35% of the total) declared Tunisian nationality, followed by Algeria (13%), Iraq (11%), Bangladesh (8%) and other African and Southern Asian

countries. Tunisian nationals also made up the majority of arrivals between January and April 2018 (22% of the total), followed by migrants from Eritrea<sup>8</sup> (21%), Nigeria (8%), Sudan (6%) and Côte d'Ivoire (6%).

Out of the 255 migrants and refugees registered on arrival in April 2019, 116 were Tunisian nationals who departed from Tunisia, followed by Pakistani nationals who reported departing from Greece and Turkey, while others arrived from Libya and Algeria.<sup>9</sup>

Figure 5 Monthly arrivals in Italy, 2014 – 2019

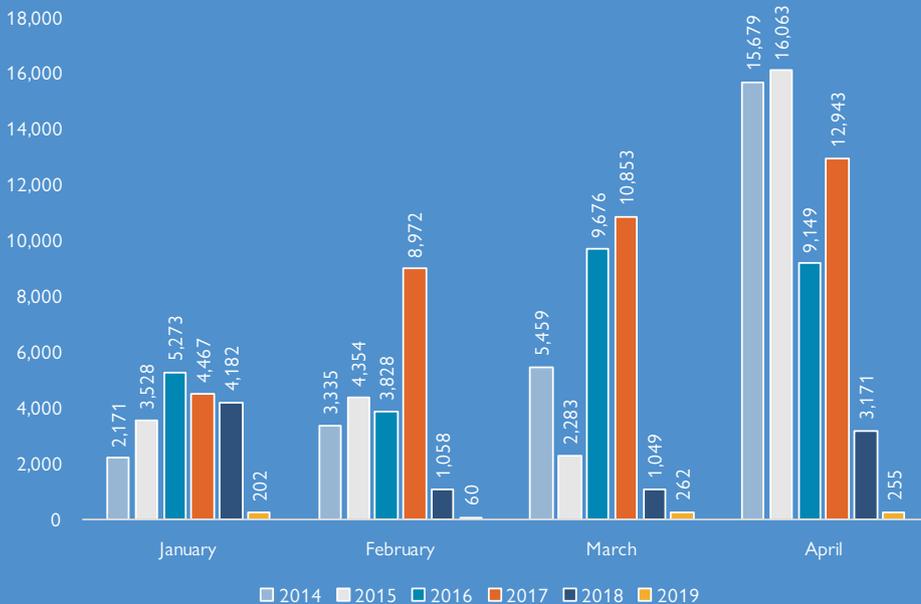
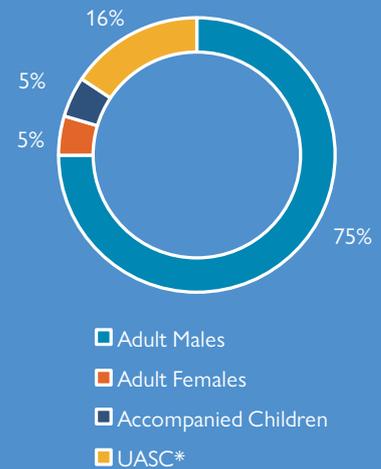


Figure 6 Age/Sex breakdown of registered arrivals in 2019



\*Unaccompanied and Separated Children.

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

8 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.

9 Calculations based on DTM Flow Monitoring data.

9 April – The Italian government has issued a decree on quotas for non-EU workers that can be allowed to enter Italy in 2019. Out of the 30,850 new possible permits to work, 12,850 should be dedicated to non-seasonal work, while 18,000 for seasonal work in the agriculture, tourism and the hospitality sector. The decree specifies admissible nationalities per each type of permit; compared to previous years, Pakistan was left out from quotas for seasonal workers as, reportedly, the country did not cooperate with Italy with regards to return of irregular migrants ([here](#)).

19 April – As clashes intensify in Tripoli and increase the number of displaced

migrants and local residents,<sup>10</sup> more appeals are made for the establishment of humanitarian corridors for migrants and refugees who are held in detention inside or close to conflict areas in Libya ([here](#)).

24 April – At the end of a meeting on security, terrorism, Islamic extremism and immigration, the Italian Minister of the Interior, Matteo Salvini, released a new estimate on the size of irregular migrant population in Italy, which is lower than previously shared figures (est. 90,000 [here](#)). Most analysts and political parties reacted by saying that the new estimate was partial, disregarding arrivals by land and visa overstayers. According

to the report released by the Italian Foundation on Initiatives and Studies on Multi-ethnicity ([ISMU](#)), the number of the total irregular migrant population in Italy is estimated to be around 533,000 at the end of 2018.

26 April – Another migrant from the Gambia died in a fire in the “ghetto” of Borgo Mezzanone, near the city of Foggia in Apulia. The informal camp with precarious barracks is close to a governmental reception center and in an area where migrants are often employed as farm workers with exploitative conditions ([here](#)).

<sup>10</sup> See the IOM's DTM Flash Updates on Libya [here](#).

Table 1 Arrivals by sea - top 10 declared nationalities, January – April 2019

Declared nationality	Total	%	Adult Males	Adult Females	AC	UASC
Total	779	100	584	36	37	122
Tunisia	253	32	192	4	11	46
Algeria	95	12	93	1	0	1
Iraq	80	10	47	12	9	12
Bangladesh	57	7	45	0	0	12
Pakistan	57	7	44	0	13	0
Guinea	36	5	19	0	0	17
Senegal	33	4	25	0	0	8
Somalia	25	3	13	2	0	10
Côte d'Ivoire	24	3	14	7	0	3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	22	3	19	3	0	0
Others	97	12	73	7	4	13

### Known entry points:

Since the beginning of the year, the majority of recorded disembarkations took place in Sicily, particularly in Lampedusa and Pantelleria. A smaller number of events was also registered in Sardinia (Teulada, Sant'Antioco), Calabria (Crotona) and Apulia (Leuca).

Arrivals from Tunisia, Algeria, Turkey and Greece are usually 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 Italian and other EU navy and by NGO vessels. The EU Operation Sophia is currently operative only with drones and aircrafts. The most frequently mentioned departure points by those arriving in Italy are Zuwarah (Libya), Patras (Greece), Zarzis (Tunisia) and Annaba (Algeria).

No official estimate on the number of migrants entering Italy by land and air borders is provided by Italian authorities. Nevertheless, according to media report 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 after transiting the countries in the Western Balkans, most of whom then try to move towards the border with France or Switzerland.

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

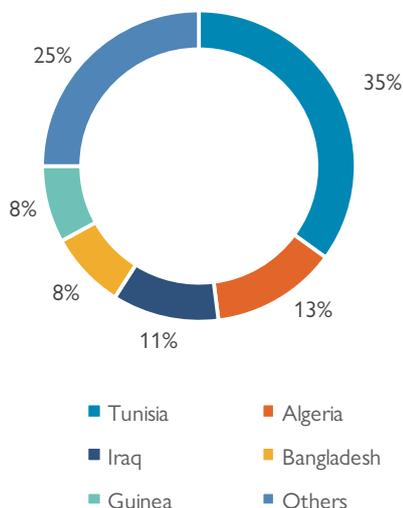
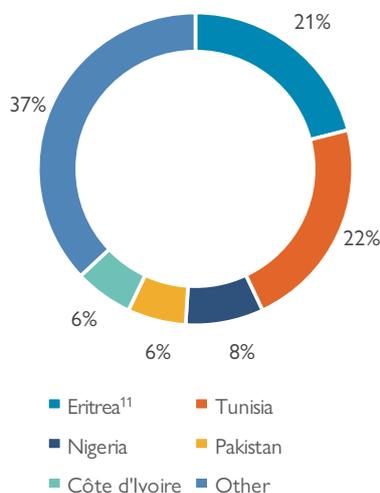


Figure 8 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea between January and April 2018



### Relocation within Europe

After the closure of the [EU emergency relocation scheme](#), IOM continued to support 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 reached a bilateral 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 of 6 individuals to France, made possible by an ad-hoc agreement between Italian and French authorities.

So far in 2019, IOM has also assisted the transfer of 25 children to the United Kingdom within the framework of the DUBS project.

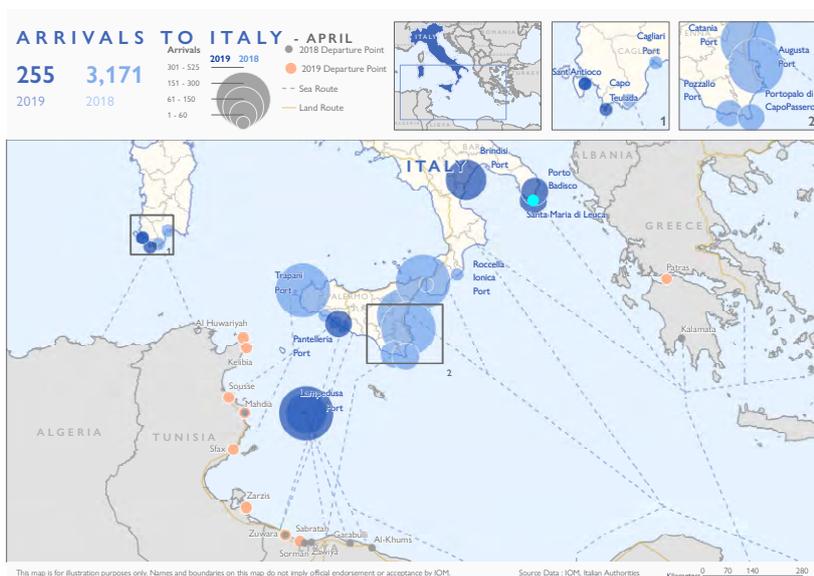
### Resettlement and Humanitarian Corridors

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 (77 per cent of them were Syrian nationals).

By the beginning of 2019, 126 refugees have been assisted by IOM in their resettlement to Italy: 67 per cent of them are Syrian nationals with the rest being from Sudan, Palestinian Territories and Libya. Departures took place from Lebanon, Libya and Sudan.

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.

Map 1 Main departure points from Libya and landing points in Italy (April 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 remains the main bottleneck for migrants and refugees who are trying to cross the border with France. Some

of the migrants who manage to cross to France are returned back to Italy. 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. To decrease migratory pressure at the border and reduce secondary movements, the Italian authorities transfer migrants and refugees from Ventimiglia to the hotspot in Taranto on a regular basis.

<sup>11</sup> 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, 118,533 migrants were hosted in reception centres of various types throughout the country at the end of April 2019. This is a 31 per cent decrease compared to the same period last year. Five regions – Lombardy, Emilia Romagna, Campania, Latium and Piedmont – host almost half of all migrants in reception (49%).

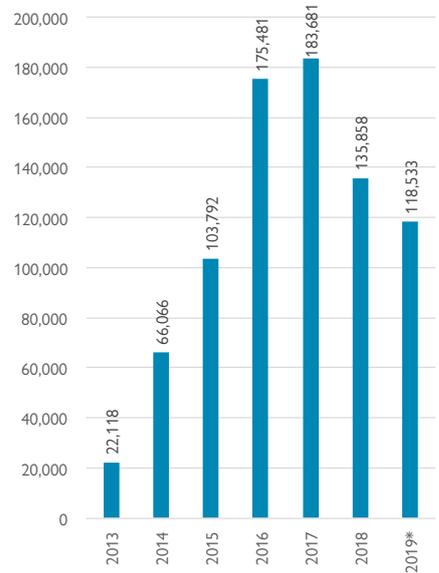
The number of migrants and refugees in reception is decreasing due to the decrease in arrivals and to recent legislative changes which have also affected the criteria to be granted a shelter in the reception system. The number of migrants and refugees in reception is decreasing at a faster pace in the regions of the south (Sardinia -49%, Apulia -43%, Sicily -42% and Calabria -36% in comparison with April 2018) than in the rest of the country.

Further on, the number of unaccompanied children in dedicated reception facilities is decreasing. According to the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, around 8,345 unaccompanied migrant children were in reception at the end of March 2019, which represent a 39 per cent decrease compared to March 2018. Children coming from Albania, Egypt, the Gambia, Cote d'Ivoire and Pakistan represent 47 per cent of all those registered and present in reception.

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

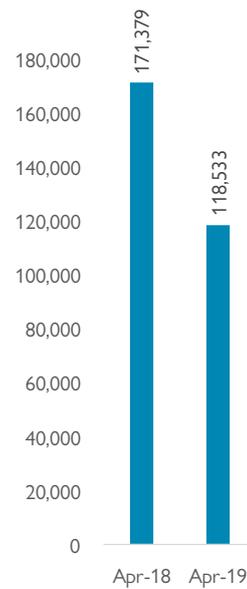


Figure 9 Occupancy in the reception centers, yearly overview 2013 - 2019



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

Figure 10 Occupancy in the reception centers in Italy in April, 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 April 2019), Hellenic authorities registered 3,052 migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece by sea and land. This is 4 per cent less than the previous month, when 3,172 arrivals were registered, a 56 per cent decrease from the 7,009 reported in April 2018 and two times more than the 1,364 reported in April 2017.

Between January and April 2019, 11,214 migrants and refugees have been registered, this is 22 per cent less than the 14,352 in 2018 and 94 per cent more than the 5,771 reported in 2017. Thirty-one per cent of all migrants and refugees registered arriving in Greece so far crossed into the country through land route and the remaining 69 per cent arrived by sea.

Afghanistan is the most commonly reported country of origin as of April 2019, declared by 47 per cent of registered migrants and refugees arriving by sea to Greece. Migrants from the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq represent the second largest nationality group registered (13% each), followed by those arriving from Palestinian Territories (11%) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (5%). The remaining 8 per cent is distributed among 43 different nationality groups. In the same period of 2018, Syrian nationals represented the most commonly reported country of origin (45%), followed by those arriving from Iraq (26%), Afghanistan (13%), Cameroon (4%) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (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. Similar trend continued in the first four months of 2019. In addition to that, DTM flow monitoring data from the Evros region in the North Greece shows that the majority of migrants (58%) who were registered arriving from Turkey to Greece, mainly by land, were of Turkish origin, followed by Afghanistan (18%), the Syrian Arab Republic (6%), Iraq (6%) and Pakistan (3%).

Figure 11 Arrivals between January – April 2016 – 2019

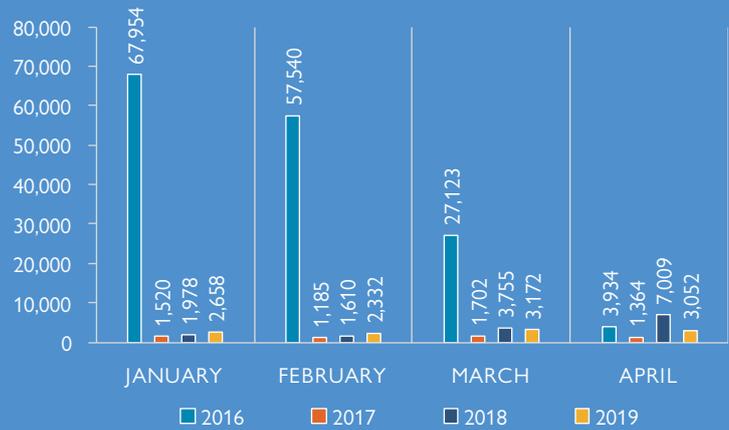


Figure 12 Land and sea arrivals in January – April, comparison 2017 - 2019



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

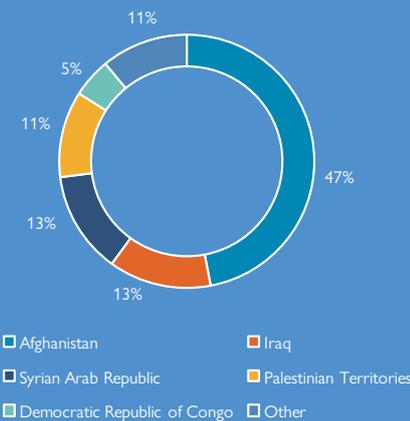


Figure 14 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Greece between January and April 2018

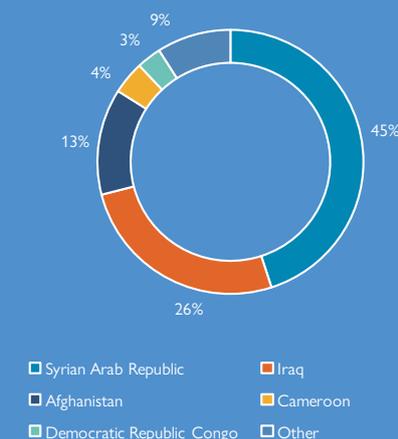
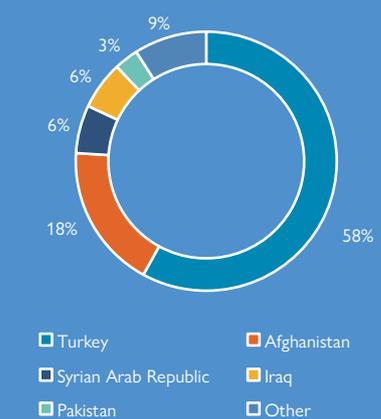


Figure 15 Nationality breakdown of tracked land arrivals. Source: DTM Flow Monitoring, April 2019

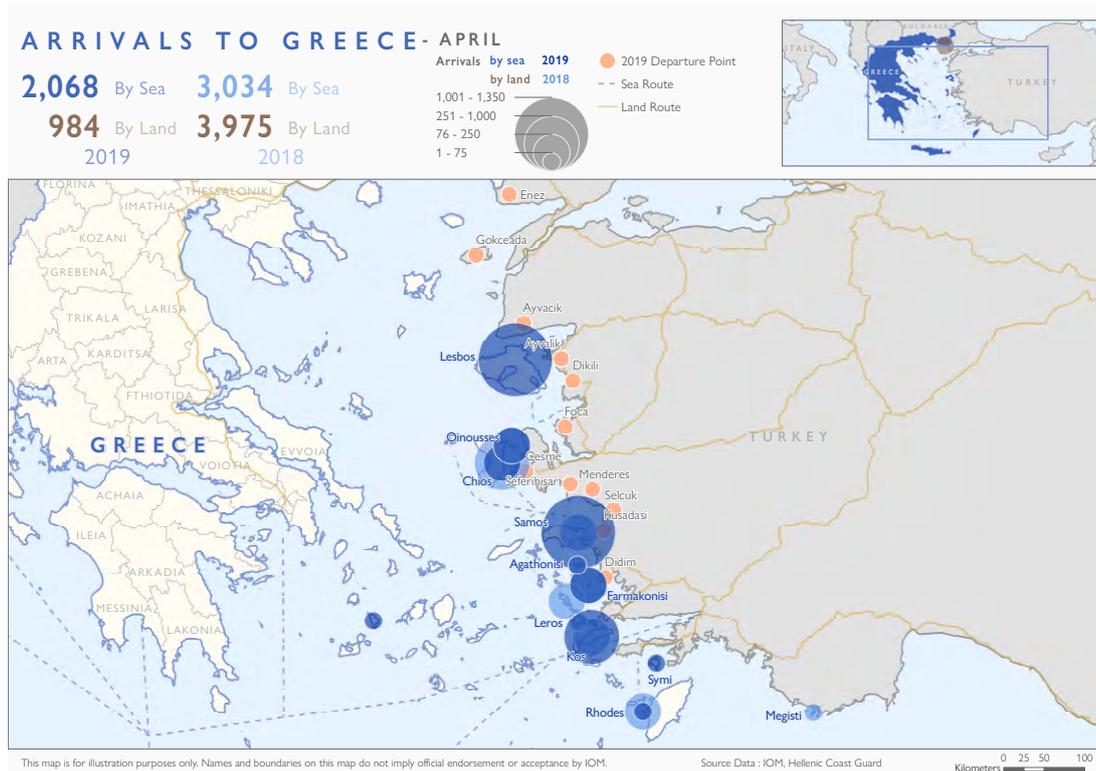




### Known entry points

According to the available data for April 2019, Lesbos, Kos and Samos (in descending order) are the main entry points for migrants who arrived in Greece by sea. In the previous reporting period (1 - 30 March), Lesbos, Samos and Chios (in descending order) were the main entry points for migrants who arrived in Greece by sea. Available data indicates the majority of those who arrived in the country by land in 2018 came from the Edirne province in Turkey to the Evros region in Greece.

Map 3 Main entry points to Greece, April – 2018 and 2019



### Migrant presence

According to the latest available data from IOM Athens and national authorities there were an estimated 67,409<sup>12</sup> migrants and refugees in different accommodation facilities on the Greek mainland and islands at the end of April 2019. A slight decrease compared to the 67,817 reported in the previous reporting period (March 2019) and a 19 per cent increase compared to 56,549 registered at the end of April 2018. An estimated 23 per cent of people registered as residing in official reception facilities in Greece at the end of April 2019 were registered in the facilities on the islands, while the remaining 77 per cent were registered in different types of accommodation facilities and shelters on the mainland.

Type of facilities	Number of accommodated migrants and refugees
Islands	15,202
Open Accommodation Facilities on the mainland	18,787
UNHCR Accommodation Scheme on the mainland	22,659
EKKA shelters for Unaccompanied Children (UAC)	2,729
Reception and Identification Centres on the mainland	264
Detention Centres on the mainland	1,690
IOM Accommodation scheme for vulnerable migrants	6,078
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,409</b>

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

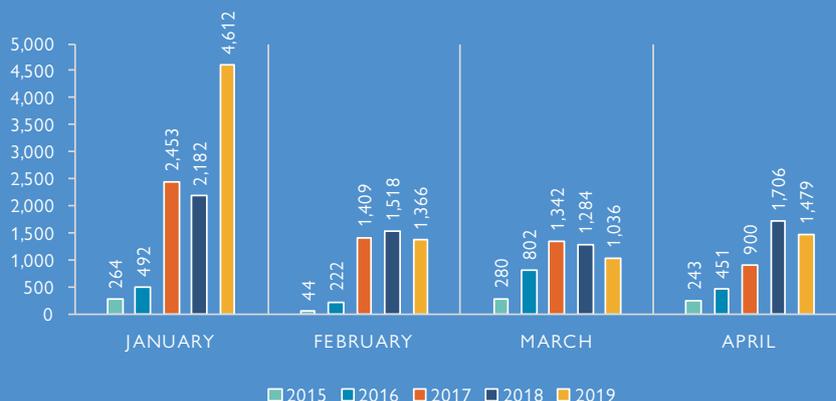
## Developments during the reporting period

In April 2019, a total of 1,479 migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by sea and land. Arrivals during this reporting period are 43 per cent more than the previous month when 1,036 were registered and 8 per cent more than the 1,366 registered in February this year. Arrivals in January (4,612) remain the highest reported in 2019. Further on, arrivals in April are 13 per cent less than the same period of 2018 when 1,706 were reported by the Spanish authorities, but 64 per cent more than the 900 registered in April 2017.

Despite the decrease in arrivals since the beginning of the year, the total number of arrivals between January and April 2019 reflect an increase when compared to previous years. A total of 8,493 migrants and refugees were registered in 2019, 27 per cent more than the 6,690 registered in 2018, and 39 per cent more than the 6,104 registered between January and April 2017. An estimated 79 per cent (6,716) of migrants and refugees who arrived in Spain in 2019 used sea routes and the remaining 21 per cent arrived by land to the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla (1,777). Seventy-nine per cent of overall migrant and refugee entries to Spain in the first four months of the year have used the sea route by crossing the Strait of Gibraltar, the Alboran Sea and the Western African Route to the Canary Islands.

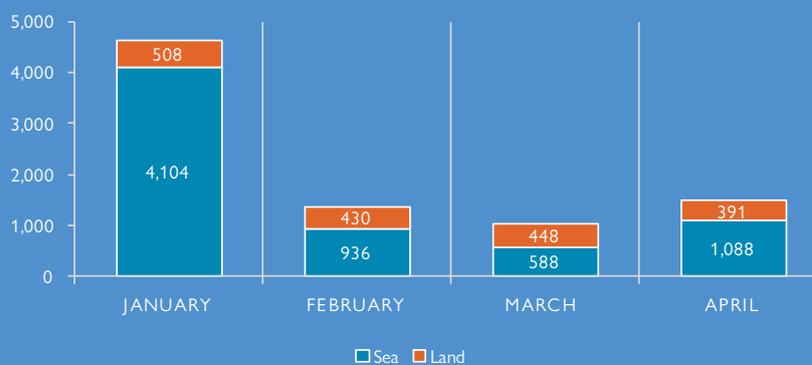
12 April. The Spanish Official State Gazette published the Agreement which adopts additional measures to strengthen operations capacities and ensure the permanent adaptation of the Coordination Authority for actions related to the irregular immigration in the area of the Strait of Gibraltar, the Alboran Sea and adjacent waters. The Coordination Authority under this agreement aims to improve and reinforce the coordination between the Search and Rescue Activities (SAR) of Morocco and Spain ([read more here](#)).

Figure 16 Sea and land arrivals between January and April, comparison 2015 - 2019<sup>13</sup>



<sup>13</sup> 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 in January and April 2019



## Demographic profile

According to the information provided by the Spanish Ministry of Interior, Moroccan nationals comprised a quarter of all arrivals (25%) between January and April 2019, followed by migrants and refugees from Guinea Conakry (19%), Mali (19%), Côte d'Ivoire (13%) and Senegal (12%). Similar profiles were registered in the same period last year with Guinean nationals leading as the first nationality group comprising

26 per cent of the overall registered population. Moroccan nationals were represented by 19 per cent of the total caseload followed by migrants and refugees from Mali (16%), Côte d'Ivoire (13%) and the Gambia (10%). According to DTM flow monitoring data 80 per cent of migrants and refugees were adult male, 14 per cent adult female and 6 per cent children.

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

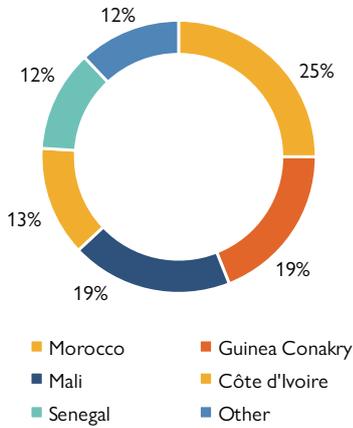


Figure 19 Nationality breakdown of registered sea arrivals to Spain in January and March 2018

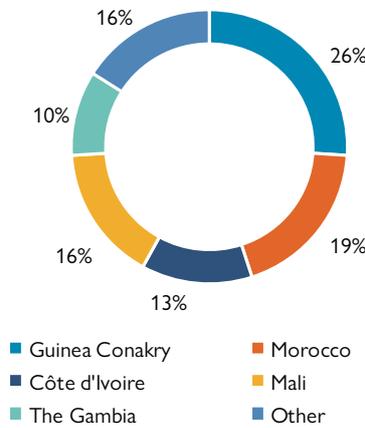
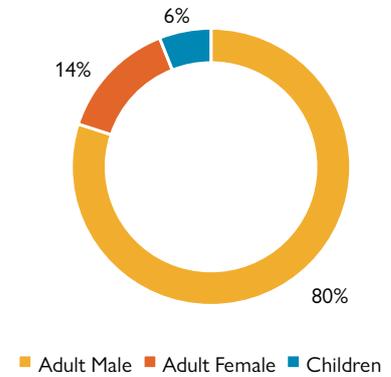


Figure 20 Age/Sex breakdown of sea arrivals in January and April 2019, estimates based on DTM flow monitoring data<sup>14</sup>



<sup>14</sup> Calculation is based on available information for a total of 4,543 sea arrivals (68% of the total of 6,716 sea arrivals registered in Spain between January and April 2019).

## Main entry points

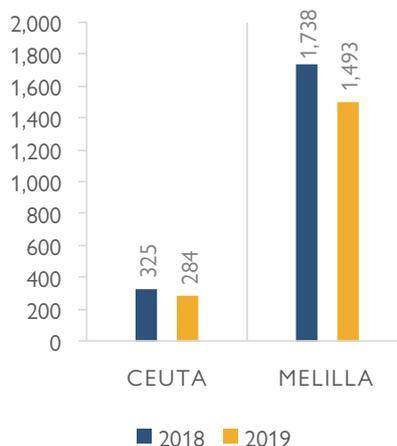
Estimated 74 per cent of arrivals recorded in April 2019 were via sea. The most common way to cross the sea and reach the Spanish shores is by using small inflatable boats; commonly known in Spanish as *pateras*. In April 2019, the Spanish rescue teams intercepted a total of 42 *pateras*, while the total number of disembarkations since the beginning of the present year equals 216. Based on IOM estimates and official sources, the largest part of the search and rescue operations took place in the area of the Strait of Gibraltar and the Alboran Sea. Accordingly, 31 per cent of the disembarkations took place on the port of Motril, 27 per cent at the Port of Algeciras, 8 per cent at different locations of the Canary Islands and the rest (34%) took place at the ports of Cadiz, Malaga, Cartagena, Almeria, Ceuta and Melilla.

## Sea arrivals

During this reporting period, a total of 1,088 migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by sea, including both, the Western Mediterranean and the Western African Route. This is 14 per cent less than the 1,258 recorded in April 2018, and 21 per cent more than the 900 recorded in April 2017. The number of sea arrivals in April increased by 85 per cent compared to the previous months and the total number of migrants and refugees who arrived by sea to Spain in 2019 is still the highest reported

in the four months of the year since 2015. The 6,716 sea arrivals in 2019 so far represent a 45 per cent increase when compared to 3,369 reported in the same period 2018. With regards to the arrivals to the Canary Islands, also known as the Western African Route, the arrivals are showing a steady upsurge compared to the first four months of 2018. Although there is no official data disaggregated by place of arrival, the IOM estimates show that the majority of individuals arriving in the Canary Islands are Moroccan nationals, and to a lesser extent, Sub-Saharan nationals.

Figure 23 Land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla, January and April 2018 - 2019<sup>15</sup>



## Land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla

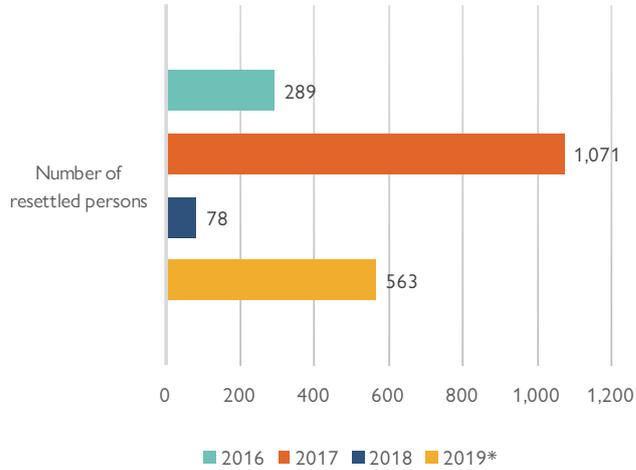
In April 2019, a total of 391 individuals were recorded entering through the two Spanish autonomous regions located in Northern Africa. Of the total, 93 border crossings were registered in Ceuta (24%) and the rest 298 (76%) in Melilla. Land arrivals this month, are 13 per cent lower than both the previous reporting period and April 2018, when 448 arrivals were recorded. Overall, the total number of land arrivals this year (1,777) marks a decrease of 14 per cent when compared to the same period last year (2,063 land arrivals between January and April 2018).

<sup>15</sup> Source: DTM Flow Monitoring Registry.

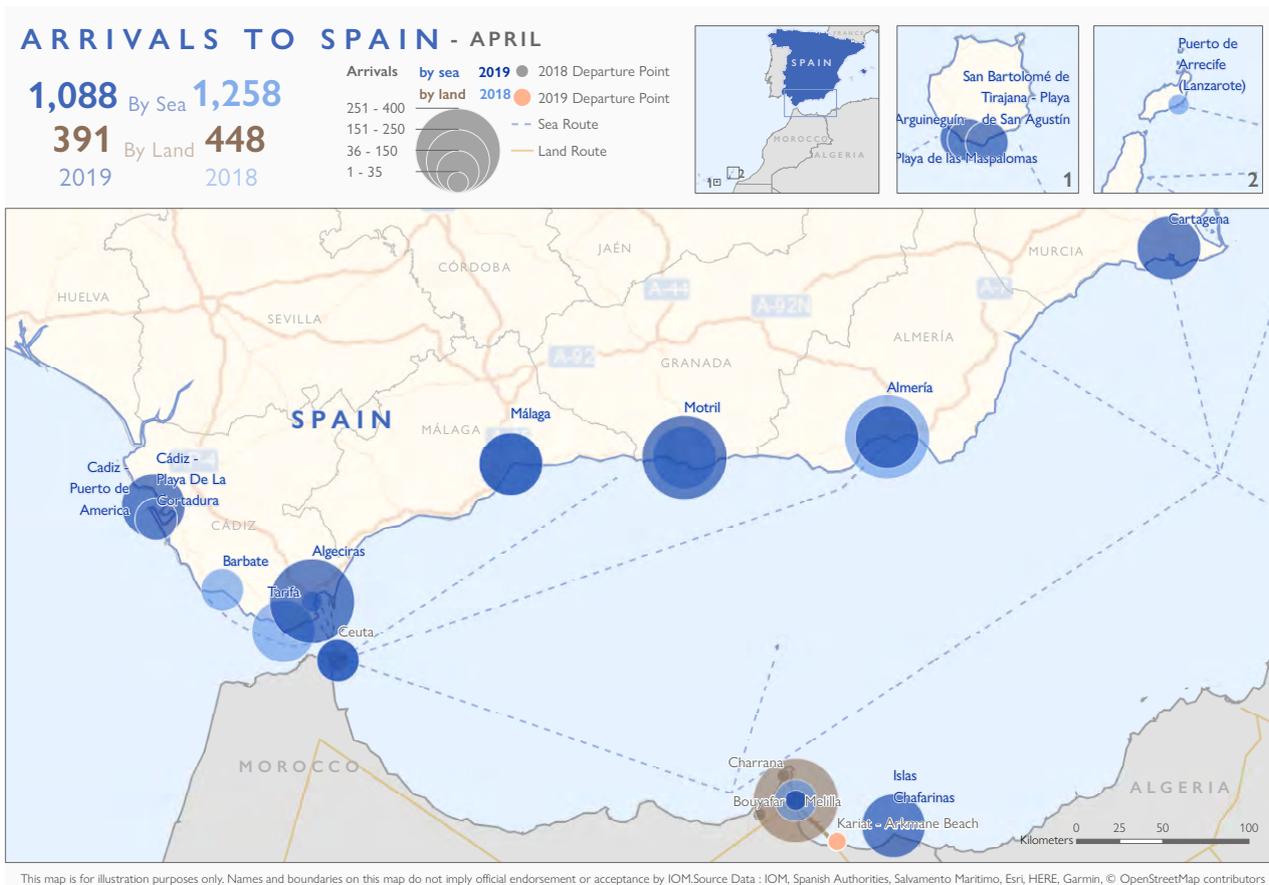
## Resettlement

IOM Spain manages a resettlement program, financed by the Spanish ministry of Labour, Migration and Social Security. 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. The first one was held in Amman, Jordan and the second one in Ankara, Turkey. From the beginning of the two programs until the end of April 2019, a total of 2,001 Syrian refugees have been resettled to Spain.

Figure 24 Resettlements to Spain - 2016 - 2019



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



# MALTA

## Developments during the reporting period

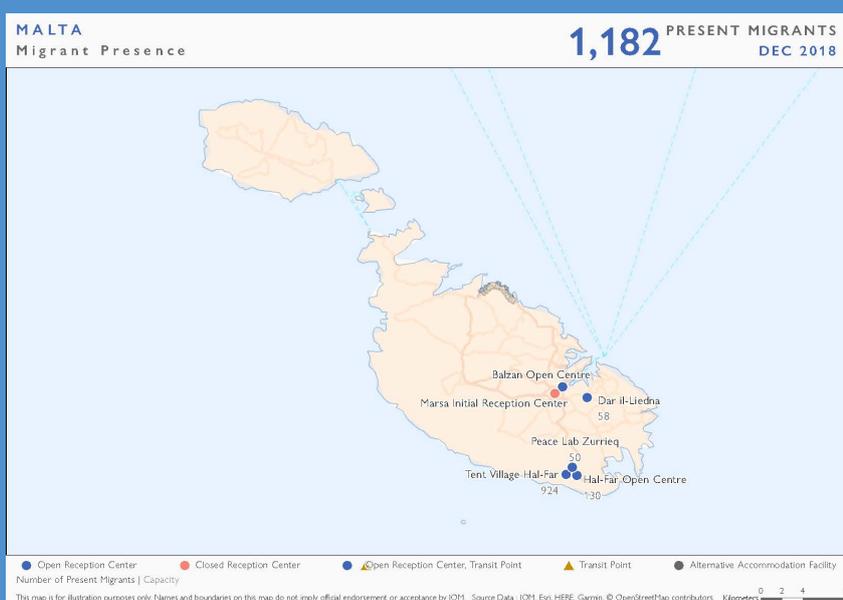
As per IOM estimates, a total of 308 migrants disembarked in Malta between January and April 2019. The 64 arrivals in April 2019 reflect a 67 per cent decrease when compared to the 195 arrivals in the previous month. Migrants who arrived during this reporting period were rescued by the NGO vessel Alan Kurdi off the Libyan coast and brought to Malta on 13 April, from where they will be re-distributed among four EU Member States (Germany, France, Portugal and Luxembourg) (read more [here](#) and [here](#)).

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.<sup>16</sup> Furthermore, arrivals in Malta in 2019 so far have already exceeded the yearly totals registered in 2015, 2016 and 2017 (106, 24 and 20 respectively).

Figure 27 Arrivals in Malta, 2013 – 2019\*. Source: The Government of Malta - The National Statistics Office and IOM.



Map 5 Accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, and overall occupancy in Malta, December 2018\*<sup>17</sup>

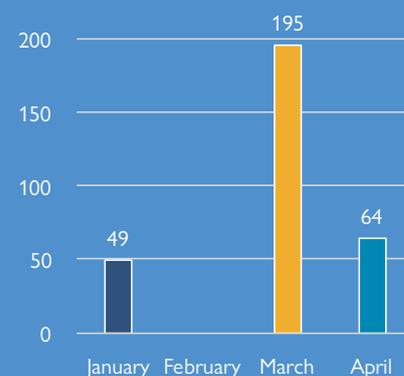


\* Monthly breakdown for previous years was not available.

<sup>16</sup> As per IOM estimates.

<sup>17</sup> Last available data.

Figure 25 Arrivals in Malta, January – April 2019<sup>18</sup>



## Migrant Presence

According to a report published by the Asylum Information Database (AIDA)<sup>19</sup>, there are six open reception centers active in Malta as part of the reception system supervised by the Agency for the Welfare of Asylum Seekers (AWAS). In October 2015, following a termination of a contract with an NGO that had been previously running the Marsa Open Centre, one of the largest reception centers, the daily management of the center reverted to AWAS. This facility now includes the Initial Reception Centre (IRC) which was set up in 2015 in order to process medical clearances, age and vulnerability assessments and registration and where newly arrived migrants are accommodated. Since the policy change in June 2018, the IRC functions as a closed center before residents are either transferred to an open center or relocated.

The total capacity of the open reception centers is approximately 1,500 places and a total of some 1,182 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in open reception facilities at the end of December 2018 – a 30 per cent increase compared to 913 reported at the end of 2017. Two out of the six open reception facilities are run by NGOs under the overall administrative management of AWAS. The NGO Malta Emigrants Commission provides a certain number of private housing units (with a capacity of 310), mainly to identified vulnerable persons, which are considered as one Centre for the purposes of the AIDA report.

<sup>18</sup> Source: Government of Malta (official press releases) and IOM

<sup>19</sup> More info [here](#)

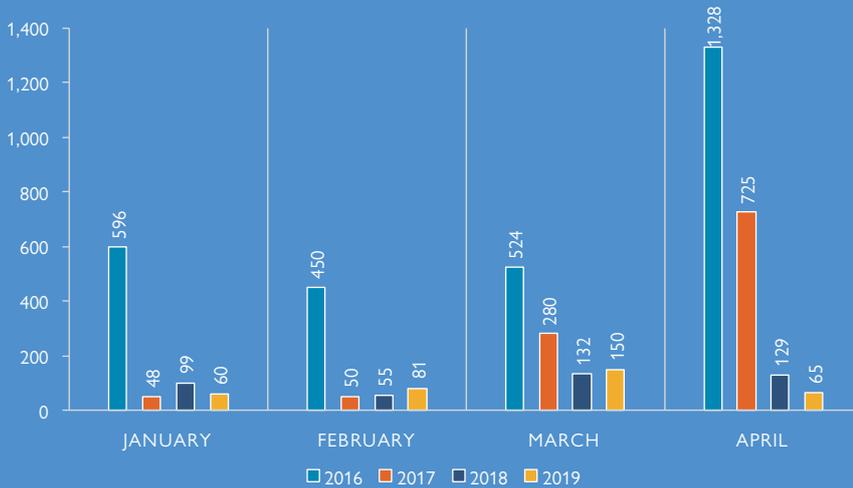
# BULGARIA

## Developments during the reporting period

In April 2019, Bulgarian authorities apprehended 65 irregular migrants, less than half of the 150 reported in the previous reporting period and a 50 per cent decrease from the 129 reported in April 2018. Sixty-three per cent of migrants registered in April 2019 were apprehended residing in the country irregularly, 30 per cent are identified on exit from the country and only 4 individuals on entry from Turkey. Another 32 individuals were registered on entry from Greece<sup>20</sup>.

By the end of April 2019, authorities registered a total of 356 irregular migrants. Registered apprehensions between January and April 2019 are 14 per cent lower compared to the same period in 2018 when 415 were registered, and only half of the 378 registered between January and April 2017.

Figure 30 Number of irregular migrants apprehended in Bulgaria Between January and April, comparison 2016 – 2019



<sup>20</sup> 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, 31 per cent of migrants registered in 2019 so far were of Afghan origin and 17 per cent declared arriving from Iraq. Migrants from Pakistan comprised another 6 per cent of the registered population followed by 6 per cent of those from Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey (9%). Information on nationalities registered in the same period last year indicates a decrease in the presence of Syrian nationals (32% in 2018 to 6% in 2019) and an increase in arrivals of Afghan nationals (14% in 2018 to 31% in 2019).

## Migrant presence

Estimated 512 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in different reception facilities in Bulgaria as of 30 April, occupying only 9 per cent of the overall capacity (5,940). This represents an 11 per cent decrease compared to the 574 reported at the end of the previous reporting period (March 2019), and 46 per cent less than the 946 reported at the end of April 2018. Majority of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers are from Afghanistan and Iraq.

Figure 31 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered between January and April 2019

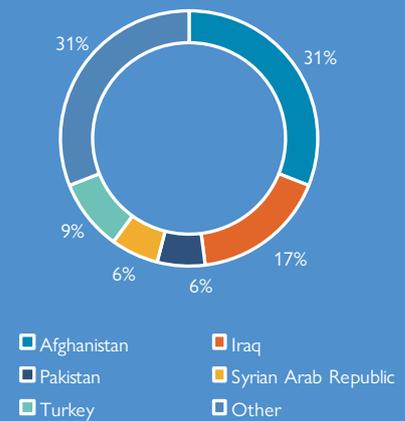


Figure 32 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered between January and April 2018

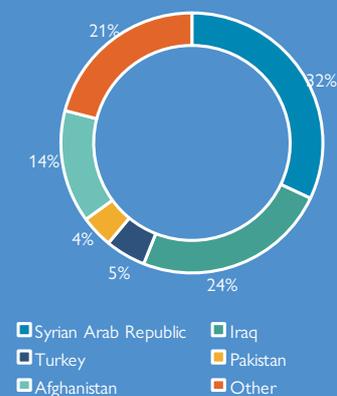
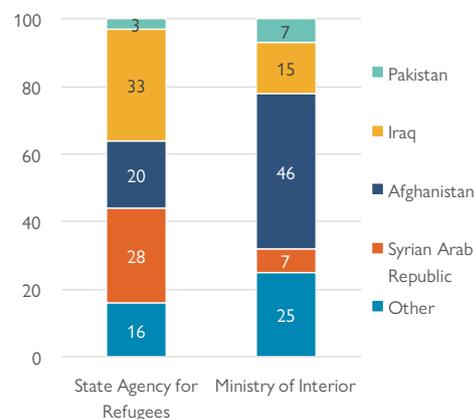


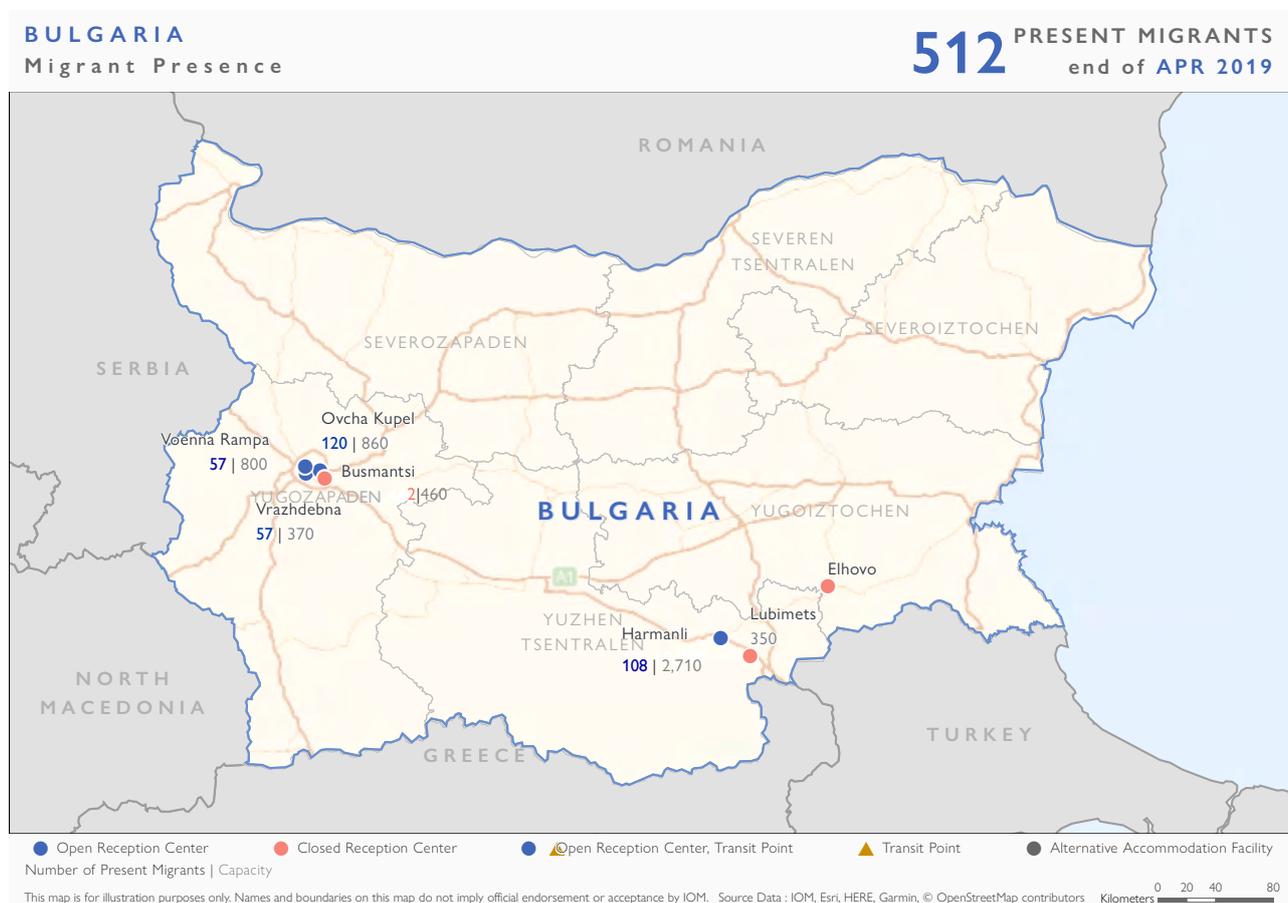
Table 2 Reception facilities in Bulgaria with information on occupancy and capacity as of the end of April 2019

Accommodation facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodated
<b>Facilities run by the State Agency for Refugees</b>		
Open Reception Centre in Banya	70	-
Open Reception Centre in Pastrogor	320	-
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Ovcha Kupel	860	120
Open Reception Centre in Sofia - Vrazhdebna	370	57
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Voenna Rampa	800	57
Closed Reception Centre in Harmanli	2,710	108
Closed Reception Centre in Sofia - Busmantsi	60	2
<b>Facilities run by the Ministry of Interior</b>		
Closed Reception Centre in Lyubimets	350	
Closed Reception Centre in Busmantsi	400	168
Closed Reception Centre in Elhovo (temporarily closed due to renovation)	N/A	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,940</b>	<b>512</b>

Figure 33 Nationality breakdown (%) of migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in the premises run by the State Agency for Refugees and the Ministry of Interior (SAR)



Map 8 Accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, April 2019



## TRANSIT COUNTRIES

### CROATIA

#### Developments during the reporting period

Based on available data from the Croatian Ministry of Interior, a total of 1,560 irregular migrants were apprehended in April 2019, 22 per cent increase compared to the 1,279 apprehended in the previous month, four times more than the 395 apprehended in the same period last year, and seven times more than the 235 reported in April 2017.

Between January and April 2019 Croatian authorities registered a total of 4,302 new migrants, two times the 1,742 registered in the same period last year and four times the 901 registered in the first four months of 2017 (arrivals this year surpassed the total of 2,479 registered in all of 2017).

Afghanistan is the most common origin country reported by 28 per cent of all registered migrants, followed by Pakistan (16%), Turkey (12%), Algeria (12%) and Morocco (7%). The remaining 25 per cent of intercepted migrants were registered as nationals of more than 42 different nationality groups. Apart from decreased presence of migrants from the region (Kosovo UNSCR 1244 and Albania), the same nationalities were found among migrants registered between January and April 2018.

Based on available data, 48 per cent of migrants apprehended as of April 2019 were detected in the Primorsko-Goranska county on the way to the Slovenian border, followed by 16 per cent in the eastern part of the country, mainly on entry from neighboring Serbia<sup>21</sup>.

Figure 35 Nationality breakdown of irregular migrants apprehended between January and April 2019

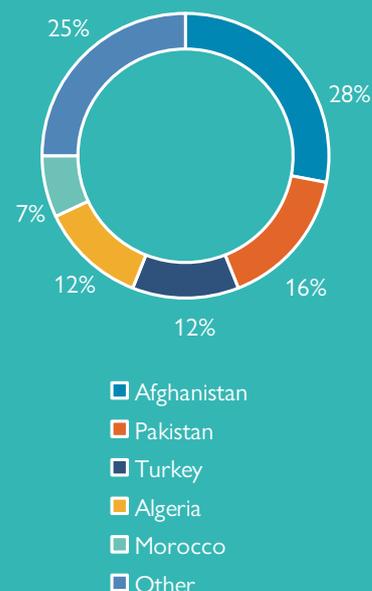


Figure 34 Number apprehended migrants between January and April, comparison 2017-2019

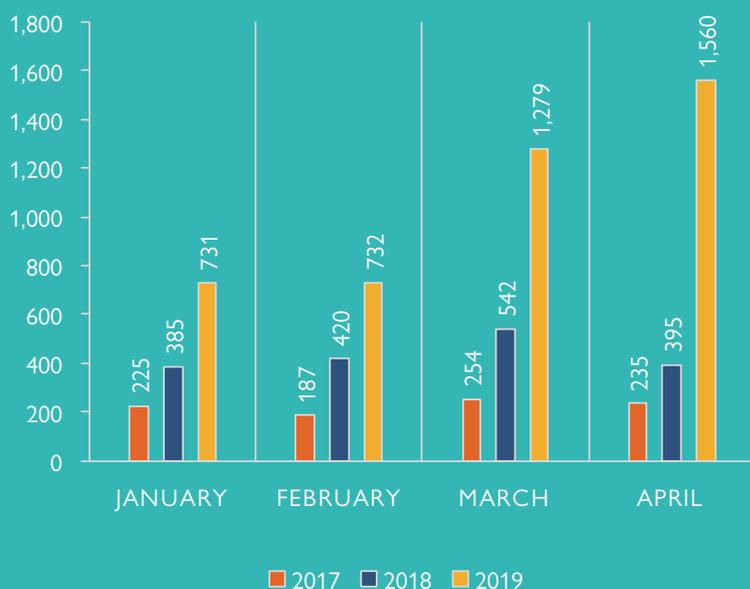
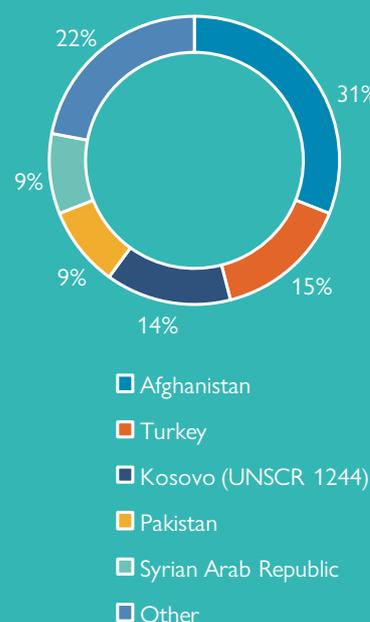


Figure 36 Nationality breakdown of irregular migrants apprehended between January and April 2018



<sup>21</sup> For the overall geographical overview of apprehensions in 2018, check [Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean – December 2018](#) (page 27).

Map 9 Apprehensions in Croatia, by county, between January and April 2019



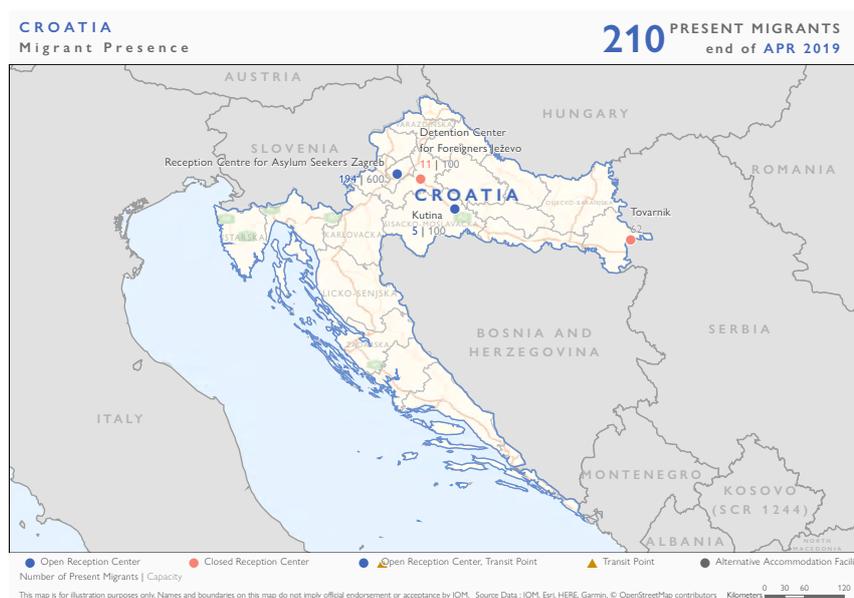
### Migrant presence

By the end of April 2019, 210 asylum seekers were accommodated in open reception centres in Kutina and Zagreb, and the closed reception centre in Ježevo, 16 per cent less than the 251 reported at the end of March 2019. Most accommodated asylum seekers were of Syrian, Afghani, Algerian, Iraqi and Iranian origin. Majority of accommodated persons are adult male (65%), 21 per cent are adult female and 14 per cent were children.<sup>22</sup>

Table 3 Reception facilities in Croatia with information on occupancy and capacity as of the end of April 2019

Accommodation facility	Capacity	Number of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers	Top origin countries
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	300 (600)	194	The Islamic Republic of Iran, the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Kutina	100	5	Ukraine, the Syrian Arab Republic
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	90	11	Afghanistan, Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999), Algeria, Iraq, Cuba, Libya, Pakistan, Turkey
<b>Total</b>	<b>800(820)</b>	<b>210</b>	

Map 10 Accommodation facilities in Croatia with information on occupancy and capacity as of April 2019



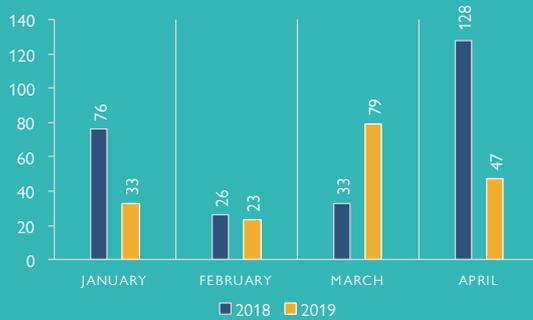
22 Demographic breakdown does not include data from the Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)

# ROMANIA

## Developments during the reporting period

In April 2019, Romanian authorities apprehended a total of 47 migrants and asylum seekers on entry and exit from the country, 41 per cent less than the previous month when 79 migrants were apprehended, and 63 per cent less than April 2018 when 128 were apprehended. Between January and April 2019, there were 182 migrants and asylum seekers apprehended, 74 per cent of which (134) were apprehended on exit from the country, mainly towards Hungary (Arad, Timis and Satu-Mare county) and the remaining 26 per cent of individuals were intercepted entering from Bulgaria (Giurgiu). Arrivals so far this year (182) have decreased by 31 per cent compared to the same period last year when 263 individuals were apprehended on entry to the country, and 75 per cent less than the estimated 718 apprehended in April 2017 when DTM flow monitoring activities were activated<sup>23</sup>.

Figure 37 Registered irregular migrants in Romania between January and April 2018 - 2019



Based on estimates available through DTM flow monitoring, out of 182 migrants registered between January and April 2019, Iraqi migrants made up the majority (52%), followed by the Syrian Arab Republic (19%), Vietnam (6%), Bangladesh and the Islamic Republic of Iran (both 5%), and Turkey (4%). The remaining 12 per cent were from Turkey, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Myanmar, India and Albania. 74 per cent were adult males (135), 15 per cent adult females (27) and 11 per cent children (20).

Map 11 Accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, April 2019

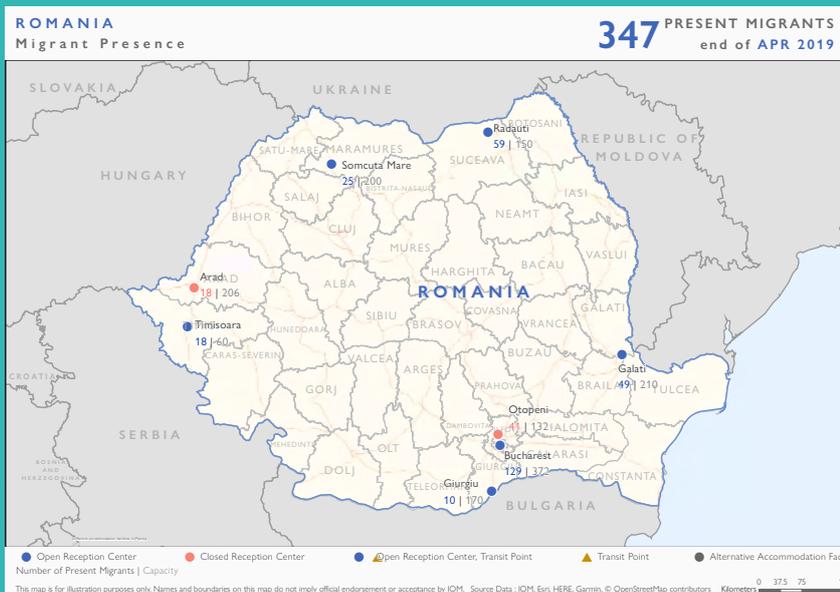


Figure 38 Nationality breakdown (%) of migrants apprehended between January and April 2019

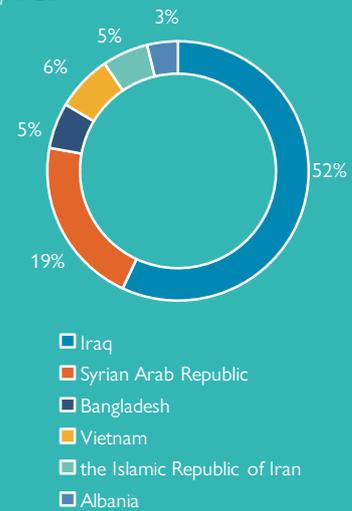
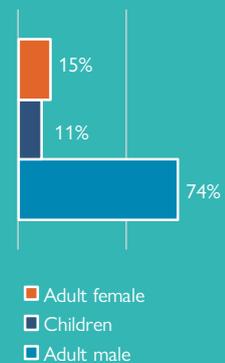


Figure 39 Age/sex breakdown of apprehended migrants Between January and April 2019



## Migrant presence

At the end of April, there were 347 migrants and asylum seekers registered as residing in state-run accommodation facilities. This represents a 14 per cent increase compared to the 317 reported at the end of March 2019 and 24 per cent less than the 457 registered at the end of April 2018. About half were in the asylum centres located in Bucharest (129), followed by Radauti (59) and Galati (49).

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

## SERBIA

### Developments during the reporting period

In April 2019 a total of 1,081 new migrants and refugees were registered in the Reception Centres in Serbia<sup>24</sup>, 29 per cent more than the previous month when 837 were registered and three times more than the same period last year when 349 migrants were registered. Between January and April 2019, a total of 2,910 migrants and refugees were registered, two times more than the same period last year when 1,239 were registered and 39 per cent more than the 2,088 registered between January and April 2017.

According to DTM flow monitoring data, estimated 90 per cent of migrants arrived in Serbia from the Republic of North Macedonia. 4 per cent of migrants arrived from the former Bulgaria and 6 per cent arrived from other destinations.

The increase in migratory flows during this reporting period and the previous (March 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 72hours) 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 (known as “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 neighboring countries, allegedly charging a rate between 1,000 and 2,000 EUR for a trip to Croatia.

Figure 40 Arrivals Between January and April, comparison 2017 - 2019



Figure 41 Last reported transit country by migrants registered in Serbia in April 2019

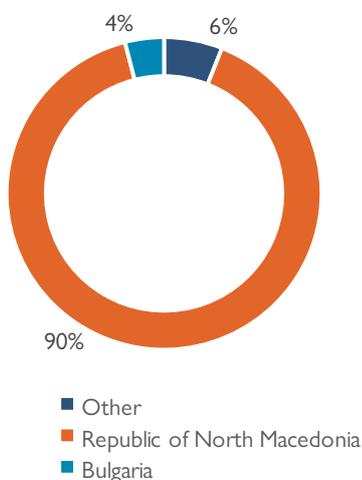


Figure 42 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals between January and April 2019

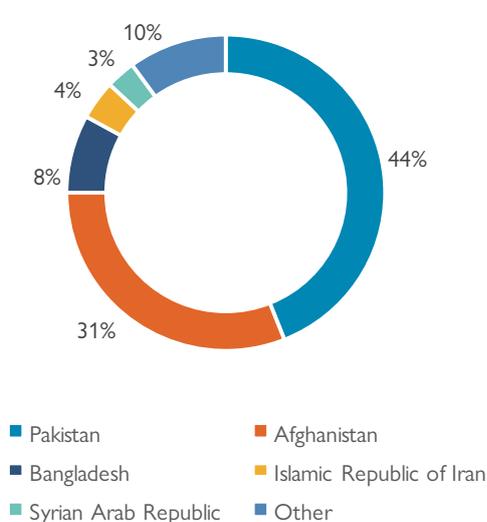
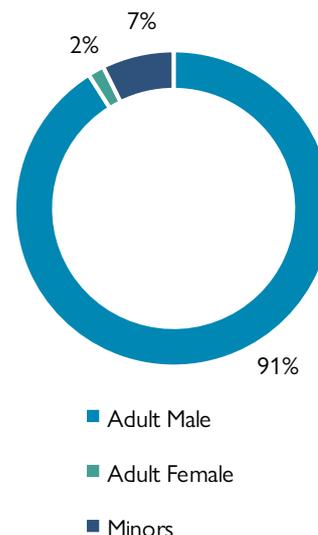


Figure 43 Age/Sex breakdown of registered arrivals between January and April 2019, DTM estimates



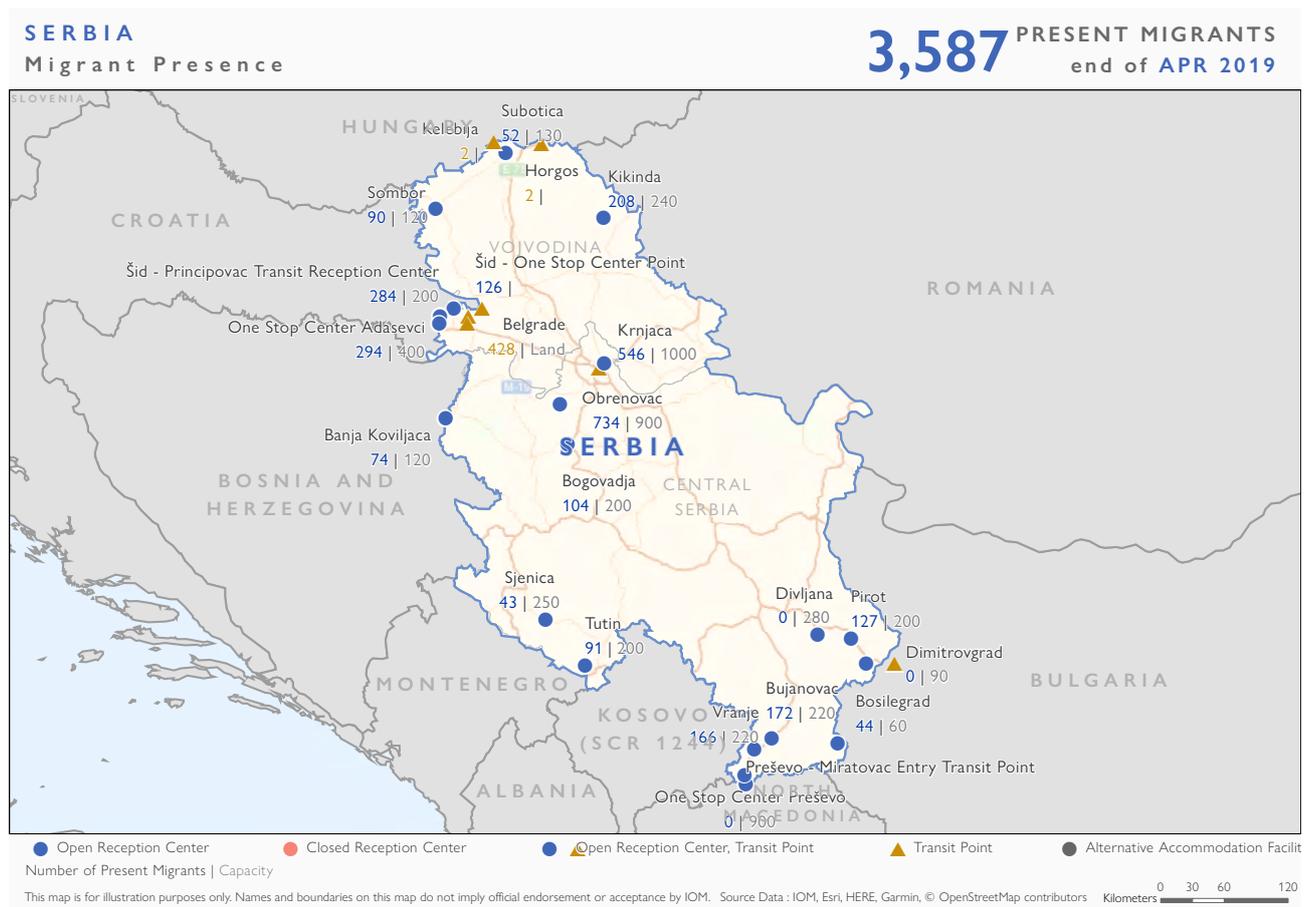
<sup>24</sup> Data on newly registered migrants in the reception centres in Serbia is used as a proxy estimation of the overall arrivals in the country.

Between January and April 2019, most arrivals were from Pakistan (44%) and Afghanistan (31%), followed by Bangladesh (8%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (4%), Syrian Arab Republic (3%) and other countries. Arrivals in April 2019 reflect an increase in the number of adult men compared to the previous month (91% versus 80%) and decrease in the number of children, including unaccompanied and separated (2% vs. 9%) while no change is observed in the percentage of registered adult women

### Migrants presence

As of 30 April, there are estimated 3,587 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 4,190 registered in the beginning of April to the 3,587 reported at the end of the month. Seventy-eight per cent of migrants and refugees are residing in the reception centers, and the remaining 12 per cent (428) migrants and refugees were observed residing outside the official reception system, mainly in the Belgrade City (175) and in unofficial camping sites in the vicinity of the border with Croatia, Hungary and Bosnia and Herzegovina (253). Available information indicates that the majority of migrants accommodated in the reception centres are of Afghan origin (41%) followed by those who declared Iranian (21%), Pakistani (17%), Bangladeshi (7%), Iraqi (5%) and Syrian (2%) origin, among others. Adult males make up the majority of those accommodated in reception (65%), followed by children (25% - including 12% UASC), and females (10%).

Map 12 Accommodation facilities in Serbia with information on capacity and occupancy, April 2019



## SLOVENIA

### Developments during the reporting period

In April 2019, authorities in Slovenia apprehended 1,217 irregular migrants, 21 per cent more than the 1,002 reported in the previous month and two times more than the 573 reported in April 2018. Arrivals during this reporting period are the highest recorded in March since 2016, when 1,607 apprehensions were reported. Between January and April 2019, 2,808 migrants were apprehended. This is two times more than the 1,225 apprehended in the same period last year; and nine times more than the 323 apprehended between January and April 2017.

Figure 44 Irregular entries to Slovenia between January and April, comparison 2017 - 2019



Between January and April 2019, Algeria and Pakistan were the most commonly reported countries, with 44 per cent of individuals registered (24% and 20% respectively). Morocco (14%), Afghanistan (8%) and the Islamic Republic of Iran

(5%) were the remaining origin countries reported in the top 5 nationality groups registered. Other countries of origin included the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq, Tunisia and Bangladesh. Algerian and Pakistani nationals also made up the

majority of those reported in the same period of 2018 (27% and 23% respectively), followed by Morocco (10%), the Syrian Arab Republic (8%) and Afghanistan (6%).

8 April – According to the police directorate Koper, between 6 and 7 April the police recorded an increased number of irregular border crossings, including a van in which a Spanish citizen was transporting 14 nationals of Bangladesh. The speeding van crossed the Slovenian border and entered Italy, where it was eventually stopped by the Italian police near the town of Palmanova.

16 April – Police Commissioner Tatjana Bobnar, Interior Minister Boštjan Poklukar and State Secretary at the Ministry of Interior, Sandi Čurin met with the local authorities of Kostel municipality in order to discuss the migration situation in that region. They asserted that the police is in control of the migration situation despite the increased number of irregular border crossings.

20 - 21 April – According to reports from the Novo Mesto, Celje and Koper police departments, a total of 111 migrants were apprehended while irregularly crossing the Slovenian-Croatian border over the weekend of 20 April. The Slovenian police have already handed over 30 migrants to the Croatian authorities, while 12 of them have requested international protection in Slovenia.

24 April – According to the press release from the Slovenian Ministry of Interior, ahead of a scheduled protest in Ilirska Bistrica, the Interior Minister Boštjan Poklukar visited the town to meet with the local authorities and inhabitants and assure them that the police are actively protecting the border with Croatia. The local inhabitants have scheduled a protest rally on 27 April 2019 in Jelšane, a border town where the government is to set up

a registration centre for migrants.

27 April – According to several media outlets (STA, RTV SLO), around 400 locals living along the Jelšane border crossing with Croatia staged a protest rally demanding better border protection and rejecting the idea of their community hosting a migrants' reception and registration centre.

29 April – According to the Slovenian Press Agency (STA), the police apprehended more than 250 migrants who entered Slovenia irregularly and tried to avoid border control between 27 and 28 April 2019. The Novo Mesto police directorate arrested two Serbian citizens for transporting six migrants from Pakistan.

Figure 45 Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants Between January and April 2019

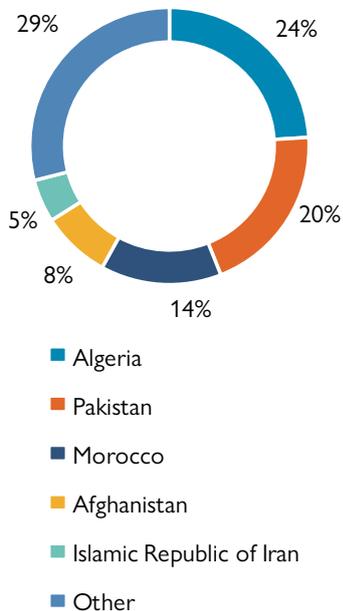
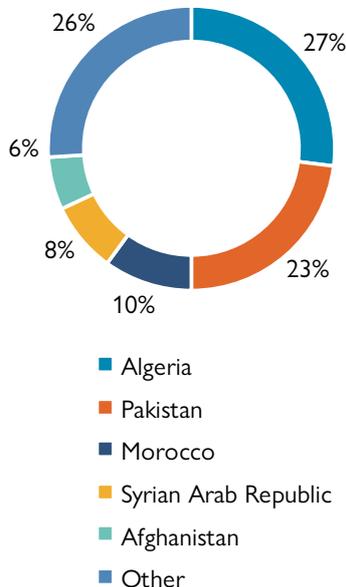


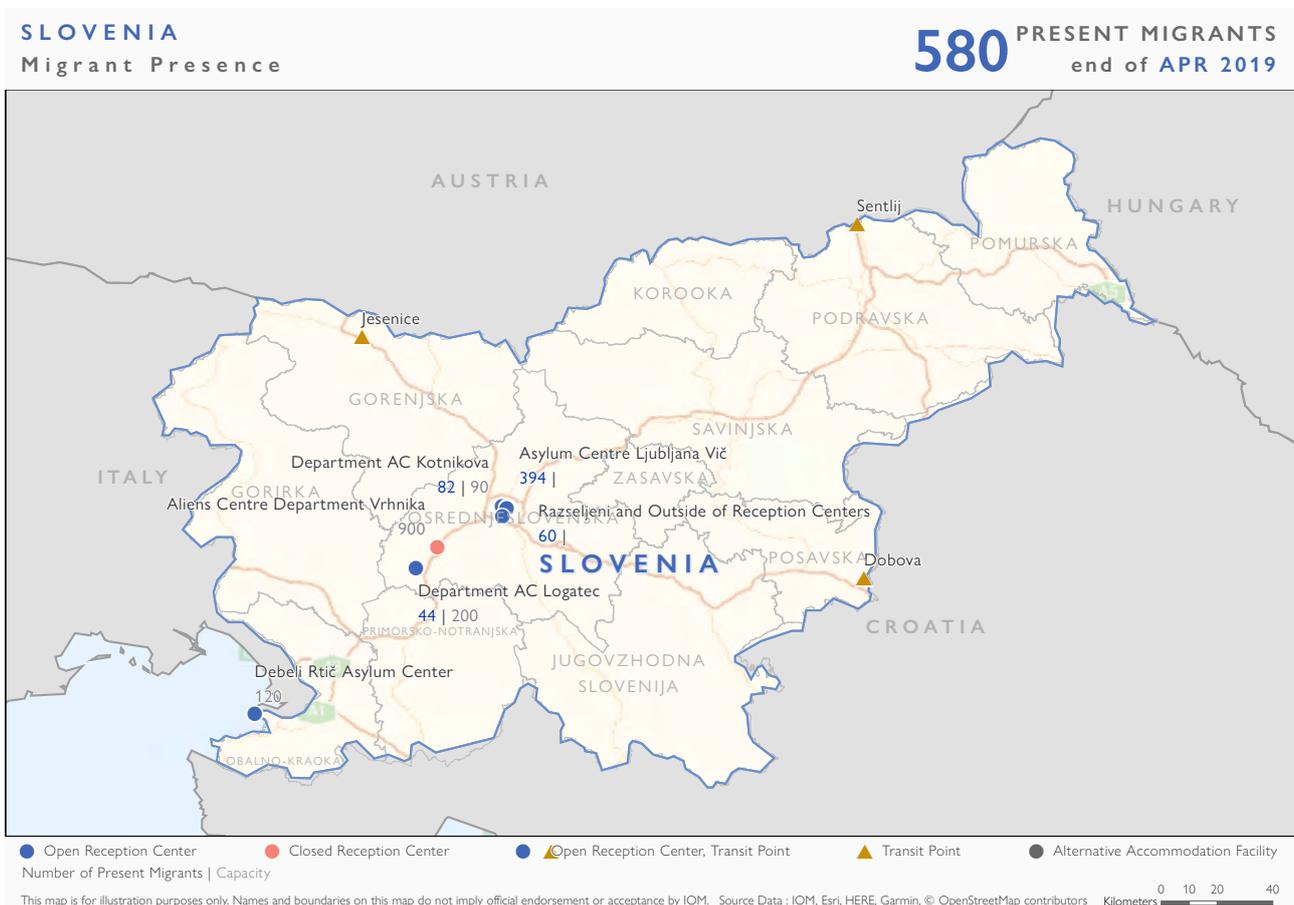
Figure 46 Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and April 2018



### Migrant presence

At the end of April 2019, there were 580 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in different facilities around the country, a 64 per cent increase compared to the 353 accommodated in the previous month. The number is two times more than both, the 260 reported at the end of April 2018, and the 256 reported at the end of April 2017.

Map 13 Accommodation facilities in Slovenia with information on occupancy and capacity, April 2019



## THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

### Developments during the reporting period

In April 2019, authorities registered a total of 137 migrants and asylum seekers, a 12 per cent increase when compared to the previous month when 122 arrivals were reported. Arrivals in April are 31 per cent less than in the same period in 2018 when 199 arrivals were reported and twenty-seven times higher than the 5 reported in April 2017, but only a tenth of the 1,783 registered in April 2016.

Between January and April 2019, 464 migrants have been registered arriving in the country, close to the 497 registered in

the same period last year, six times more than the 77 registered at the end of April 2017 and only a fragment of the 89,623 registered in the first four months of 2016.

Migrants from Afghanistan make up the majority of those registered between January and April 2019 (27%), followed by those of Pakistani (20%), Iranian (18%), Algerian (9%) and Iraqi (8%) origin. Available data for the same period last year, reflects the Islamic Republic of Iran as the most declared country of origin (36%), followed by Iraq (13%), Afghanistan (11%), Pakistan (9%) and Libya (8%).

Additionally, the Red Cross teams present near the northern border with Serbia reported assisting 1,989 persons, according to their April report. The Red Cross mobile team present in the close vicinity of the northern border with Serbia assisted 543 persons – this number excludes the Transit Reception Centre Tabanovce. Since the beginning of 2019 Red Cross team assisted a total of 7,585 migrants and refugees in the country, four times more than the 1,820 reported in the same period last year. 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 through official data.

Figure 47 Registered arrivals in the Republic of North Macedonia between January and April, comparison 2017 – 2019

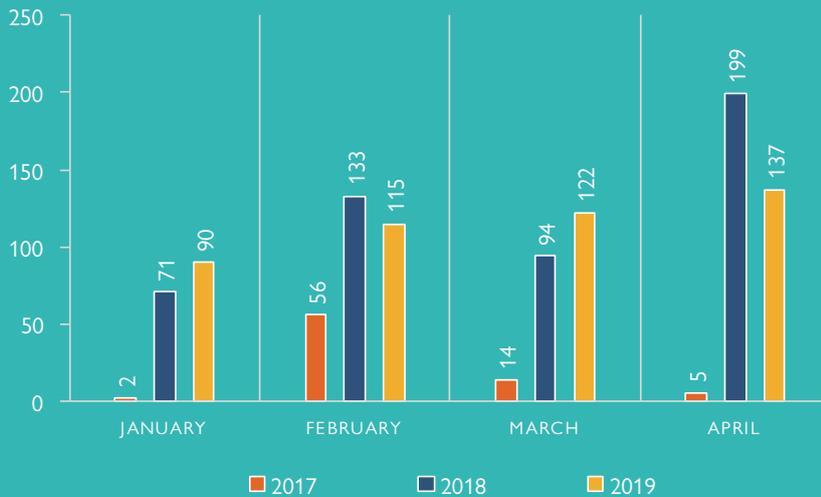
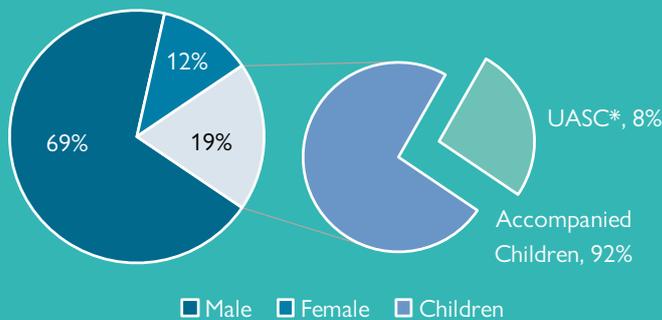


Figure 50 Age/sex breakdown of intercepted irregular migrants between January and April 2019



\*Unaccompanied and Separated Children.

Figure 48 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered between January and April 2019

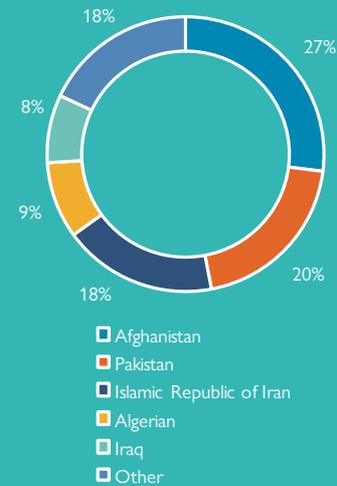
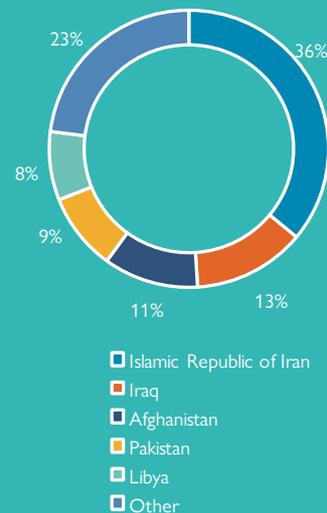


Figure 49 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered between January and April 2018



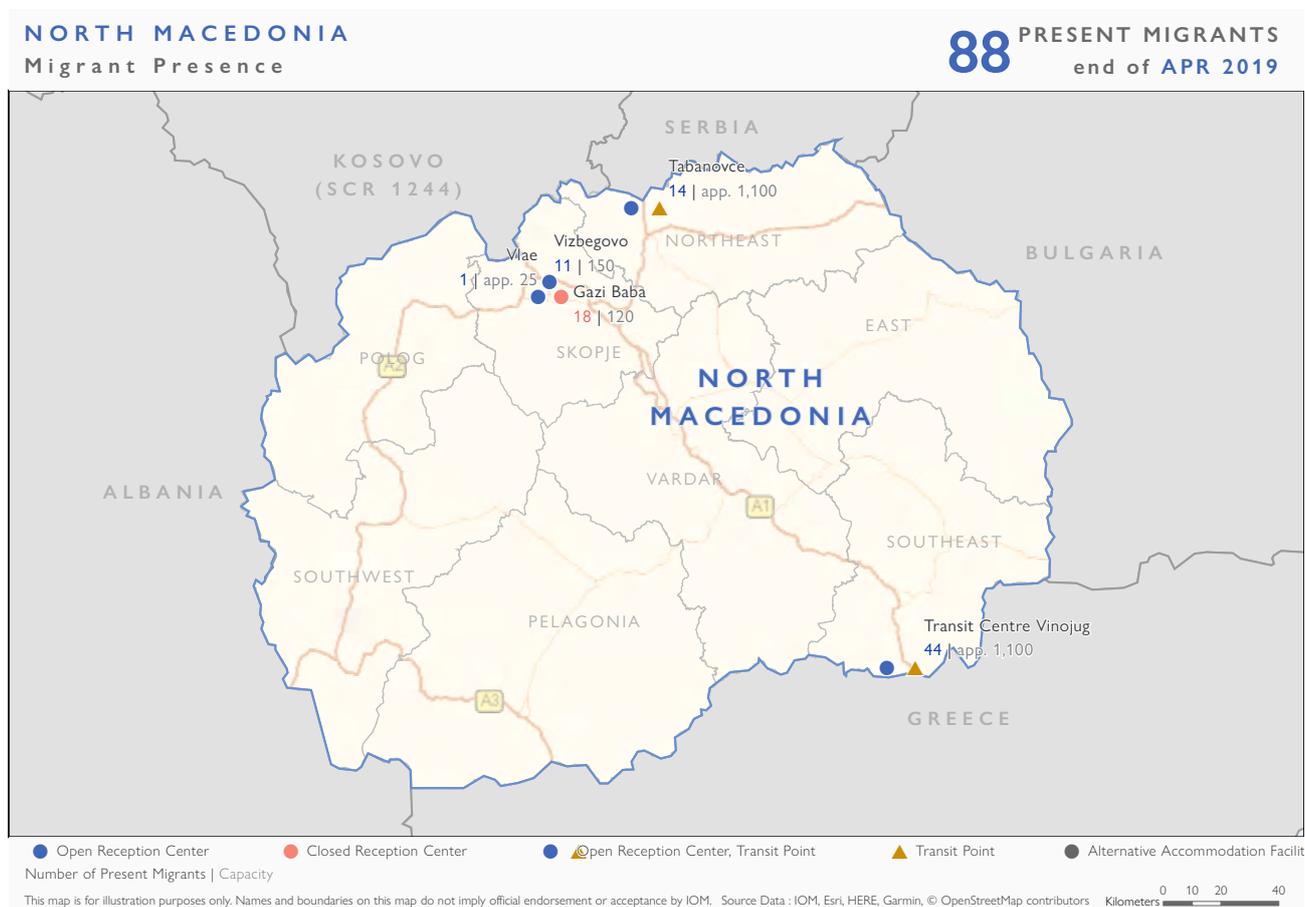
### Migrant presence

The available data shows that on 30 April 2019, there were 88 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in reception centres around the Republic of North Macedonia. About 40 per cent more than the previous month when 63 were accommodated in the reception centres. Majority of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers were Pakistani nationals (35) followed by those from Afghanistan, Iraq, Morocco, Bangladesh, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Syrian Arab Republic, Ghana, Algeria, Palestinian Territories, India, Tunisia, Turkey, Chechnya and the Russian Federation. 65 of the individuals were adult males, 4 adult females and 11 accompanied children and 8 unaccompanied children.

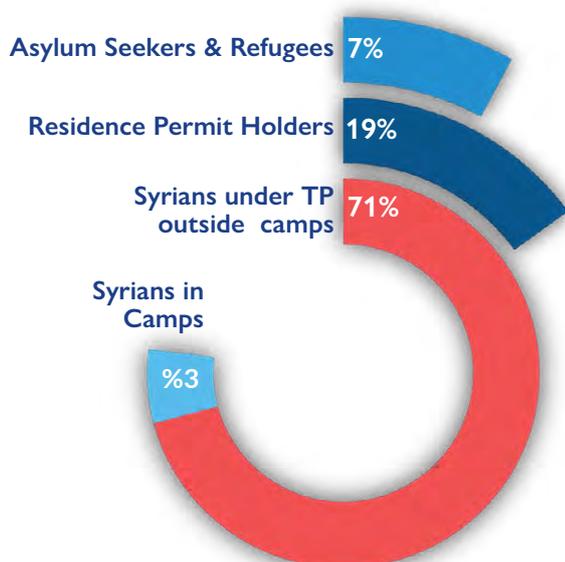
Table 4 Accommodation facilities (with occupancy/capacity) by the end of April 2019

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity*	Currently Accommodating
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—North Macedonia)	1,100-1,200	44
Tabanovce Transit Centre (North Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	14
Vizbegovo – Reception centre for Asylum Seekers	150	11
Gazi Baba – Reception centre for Foreigners	120	18
Vlae	25-30	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,495-2,600</b>	<b>88</b>

Map 14 Accommodation facilities in The Republic of North Macedonia with information on occupancy and capacity, April 2019



## TURKEY



### Background and Latest Figures

According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently over 3.9 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (3,603,088\* individuals) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR, 368,230\*\* asylum-seekers and refugees from countries including Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Somalia constitute another significant group of foreign nationals. The number of foreign nationals has increased by 16,322 in comparison to April 2018 (3.9 million foreign nationals), most of the increase was recorded as Syrian nationals (14,211).

In addition, there are 938,482\* foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits including humanitarian residency holders. This number was 256,627 less in April 2018. The exact number of the humanitarian residency holders is unknown, but it is estimated that there are more than several thousand humanitarian residency permit holders.

\*Data source DGMM, 02.05.2019.

\*\*Data source UNHCR, 31.10.2019.

Turkey's Temporary Protection regime grants the 3,603,088\* Syrian nationals the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority- 3,466,103\* individuals - live outside camps, officially called Temporary Accommodation Centers and are mainly spread across the Turkish border provinces of Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay, Adana, Mersin and Kilis. 136,985\* Syrians live in 13\* camps the majority of which are also located close to the Syrian border. Nineteen temporary accommodation centers were hosting migrants in Turkey in April 2018; however, currently six of the centers are no longer operational. As a result, there is a decrease of 82,828 persons in the centers' residence numbers.

\*Data source DGMM, 02.05.2019

Monthly Population Chart of Persons Under Temporary Protection



### Asylum Seekers and Refugees

Another significant group of foreign nationals in Turkey are 368,230\* asylum-seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Afghanistan and Iraq. An increase of 2,111 persons has been recorded in this category in comparison to April 2018.

\*Data Source UNHCR, 30.10.2019.

### 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 938,482 residence permit holders in Turkey with various categories of the residence permit. The "other" residence permit category include humanitarian residence permit holders but the exact number is unknown. It is believed that vast majority of this category are Iraqi nationals.

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

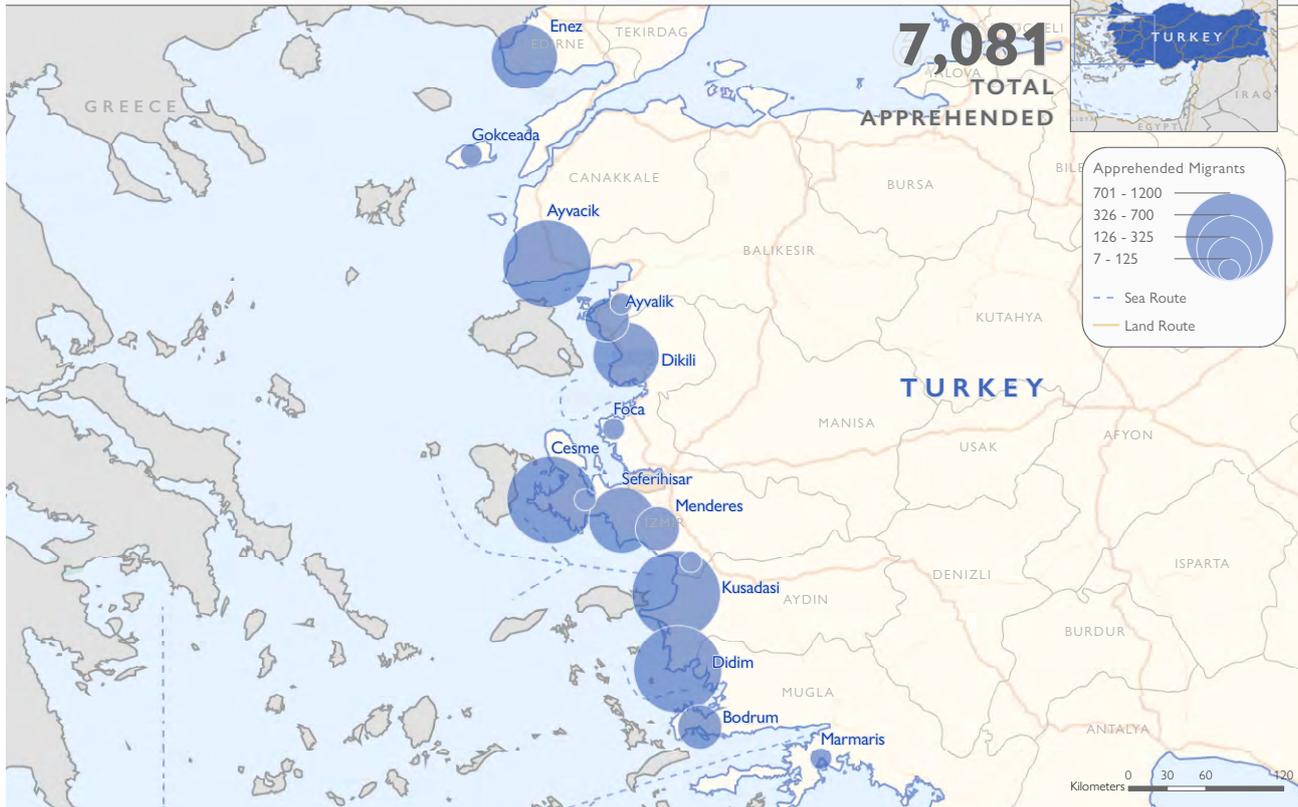
<sup>1</sup> UNHCR ended registration process in Turkey on 10 September 2018. The registration process will continue with the procedure carried out by the Turkish authorities.

### Apprehended/Rescued Persons on Sea\*

The Turkish Coast Guard apprehended 2,773 irregular migrants in April yet one fatality was recorded. The number of irregular migrants were 2,534 in April 2018. These figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the Coast Guard; actual numbers of migrants and refugees departing Turkey by sea could be higher. Apprehensions on the hotspots on the Aegean Sea are shown in the map below.

### APPREHENSIONS OFF THE TURKISH COAST

1 January - 30 April 2019



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

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

Apprehensions/Rescues by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2019  
(1 January - 30 April 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
Total	199	200	7,081	7,089	6	6	14	15

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

\*Data source T.C.G., 30.04.2019

## Apprehended Persons on Land\*

Apprehensions by Turkish Land Forces (1 - 30 April 2019)			
Entry		Exit	
Syrian Arab Republic	14,004	Greece	2,869
Greece	3,373	Bulgaria	106
Islamic Republic of Iran	1,743	Syrian Arab Republic	33
Iraq	13	Islamic Republic of Iran	1
Bulgaria	1		
Georgia	1		
Total	19,135	Total	3,009

According to Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) daily figures, in April 2019, 22,144 irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Greek, Iranian, Iraqi, Bulgarian and Georgian borders of Turkey. In comparison, this number was 28,523 in April 2018. The entry and exit figures breakdown are as shown in the table on the left. The highest number of irregular crossings at entry and exit happened at the border with Syrian Arab Republic, with a total number of 14,037 apprehended persons.

The irregular exits are higher at the Western Borders while Syrian, Iraqi and Iranian borders are continuing to be entry points to Turkey. In comparison to previous month there is a increase in the irregular border entries from Syrian Arab Republic to Turkey (1,892). In March 2019, 12,112 irregular entries of persons were recorded at this border.

\*Data Source T.A.F., 30.04.2019



"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

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

Known entry points by air: İstanbul, İstanbul Sabiha Gökçen, Antalya, Esenboğa Ankara (from third countries)

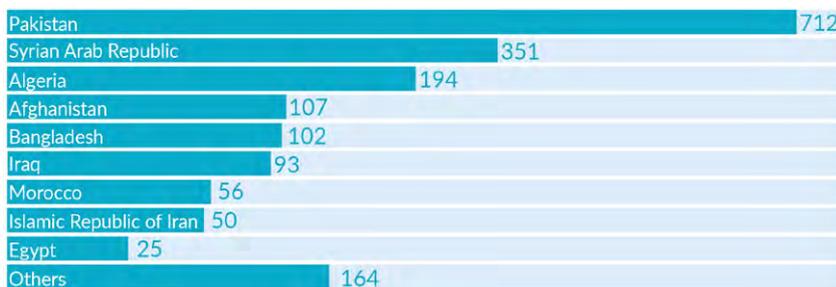
Known exit points by sea: Çeşme, Ayvalık, Didim, Bodrum, Küçükkuyu (Locations close to Lesvos, Samos, Chios, Symi, Kos and Rodos)

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 Greece to Turkey after 20 March 2016. In this regard, according to DGMM reports, 1,854\* migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4 April 2016 and 2 May 2019. Main returning points from Greece include Lesvos, Chios, Kos and Samos and the main readmission points to Turkey include Dikili, Çeşme, Bodrum and Adana (through the airport).



Nationality breakdown of the readmitted is shown in the graphic below and “others” category includes countries such as Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Nepal, Myanmar, Guinea, Senegal, Ghana, Palestinian Territories, Tunisia, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti,

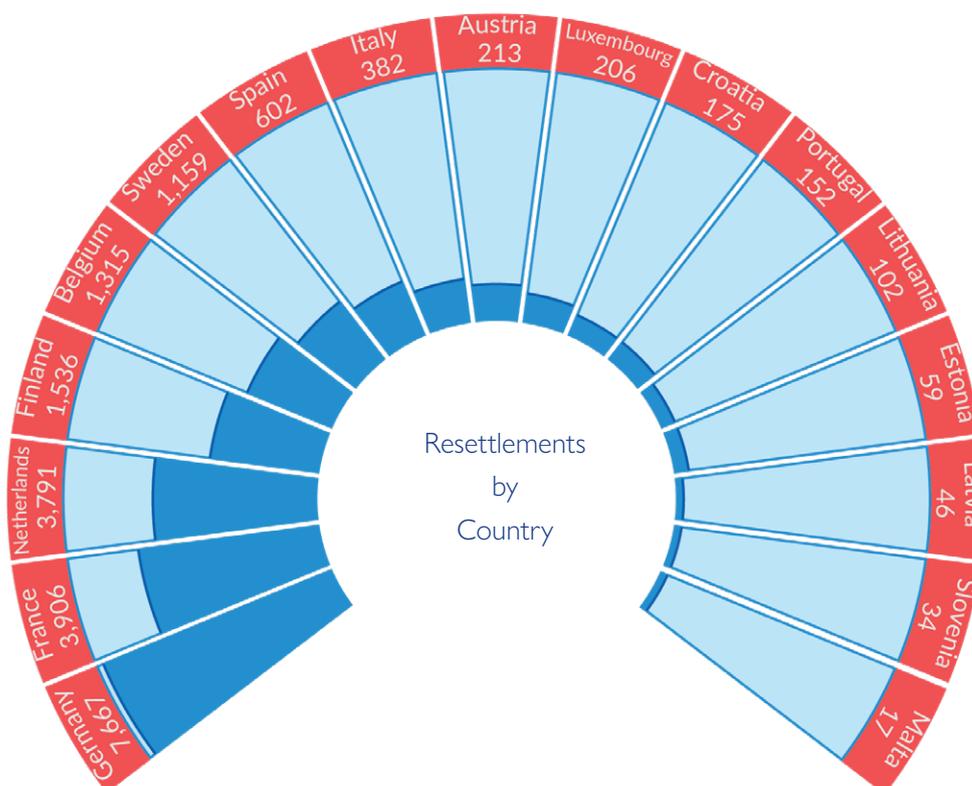
Lebanon, Mali, Dominica, India, Congo, Yemen, Gambia, Niger, Sudan, Jordan, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso and Comoros.

\*Data source DGMM, 02.05.2019

## Resettlement of Syrians From Turkey

The readmission agreement aims to replace disorganized and irregular migratory flows by organized and safe pathways to European countries. In this regard, it is agreed on that for every Syrian being returned to Turkey from the Greek islands, another Syrian will be resettled directly to Europe from Turkey. According to DGMM data released on 2 May 2019, there are 21,362\* persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, France, the Netherlands and Finland.

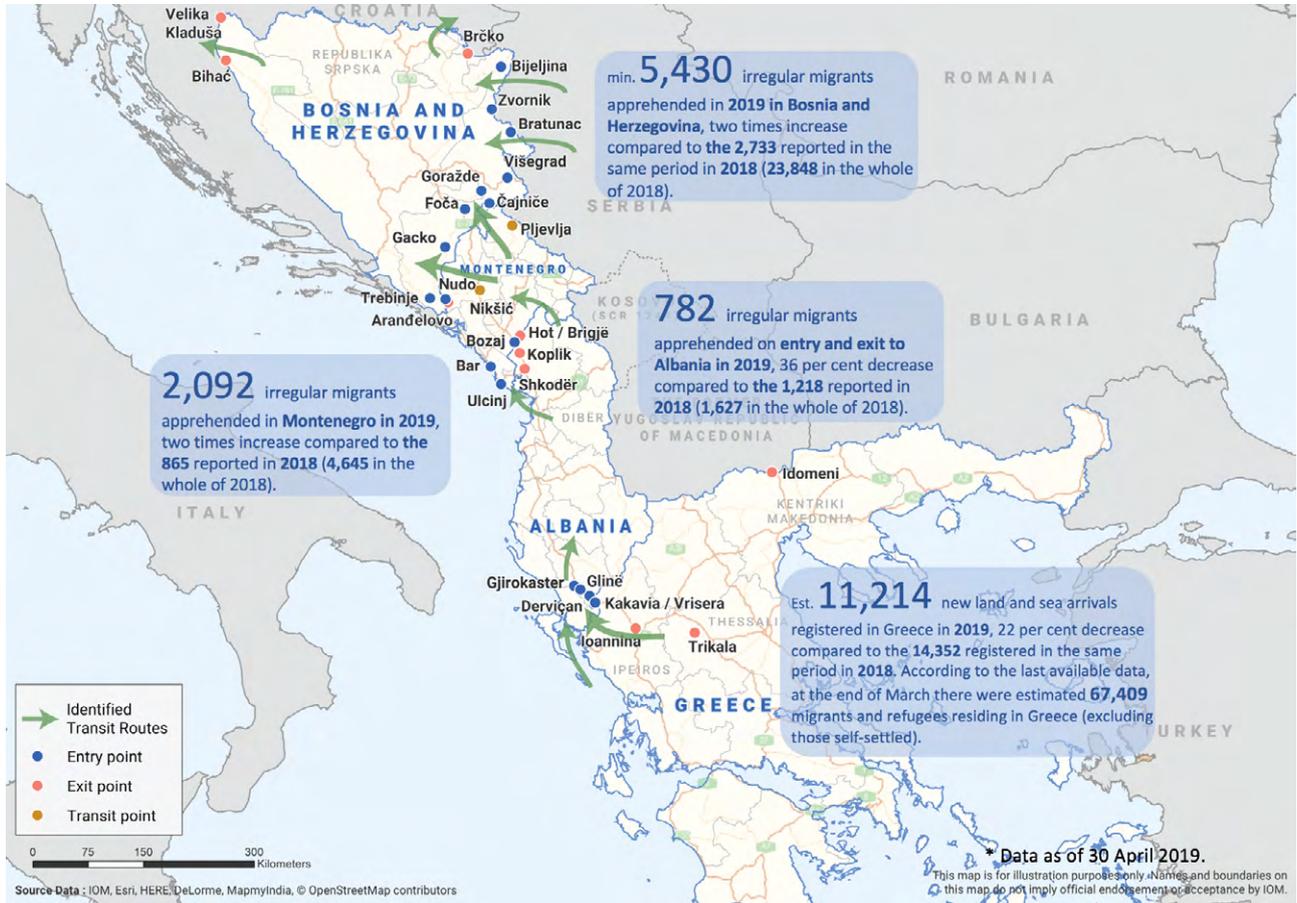
\*Data Source DGMM, 02.05.2019



mpmturkey@iom.int

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

## WESTERN BALKANS IN FOCUS



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



# ALBANIA

## Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 30 April 2019), there were 126 new apprehensions on entry to the country, 48 per cent less than the 243 reported in the previous month and 57 per cent less than the 293 reported in April 2018. These arrivals indicate irregular entries in the Gjirokaster region. Additionally, 93 individuals were apprehended on exit from the country to Montenegro (Shkoder region), 19 per cent more than the 115 registered in the previous month (March 2019) and more than a twice the 40 registered in April 2018.

Between January and April 2019, a total of 782 new irregular migrants were registered on entry to and exit from the country. This is 36 per cent less than the 1,218 reported on entry and exit in the same period of 2018, six times the 127 reported on entry in 2017 and four times the 180 reported between January and April 2016.

Figure 52 Apprehensions on exit and entry in Albania, January – April 2019

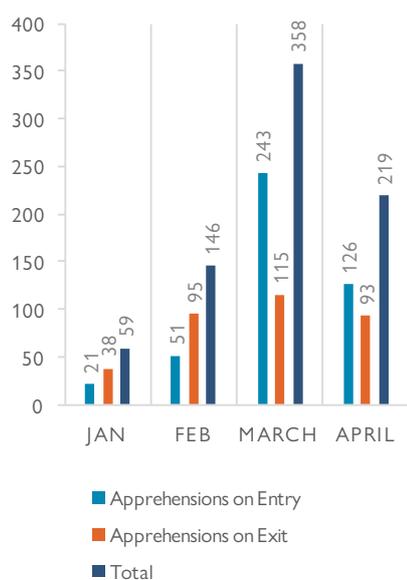
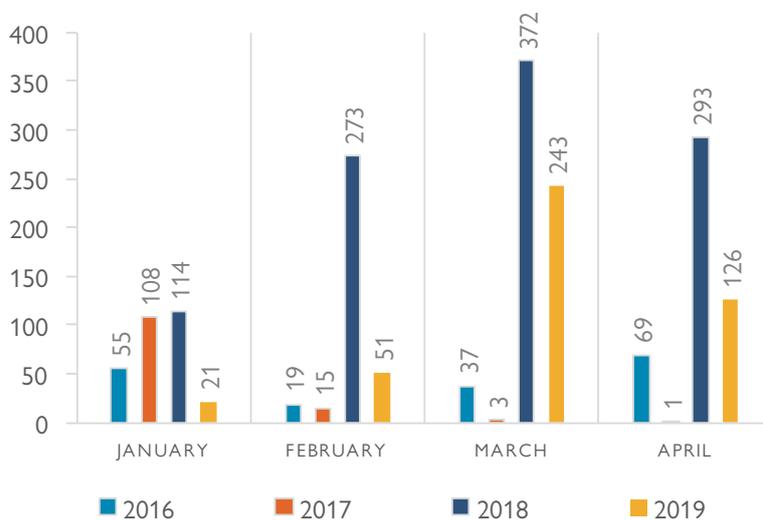


Figure 51 Registered irregular migrants on entry to Albania, comparison 2016 – 2019



The majority of registered migrants between January and April 2019 were Iraqi nationals (44%), followed by those from the Syrian Arab Republic (30%), Pakistan (6%), Algeria and the Islamic Republic of Iran (both 5%). Available data for the same period of 2018, indicates a decrease in the

presence of Syrian nationals (57% in 2018 vs. 30% in 2019) and those from Morocco (5% in 2018 and 3% in 2019). Further on, 5 per cent of arrivals registered in January and April 2018 were from Libya, while in 2019 only 4 registered individuals reported Libya as their country of origin.

Figure 53 Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and April 2019

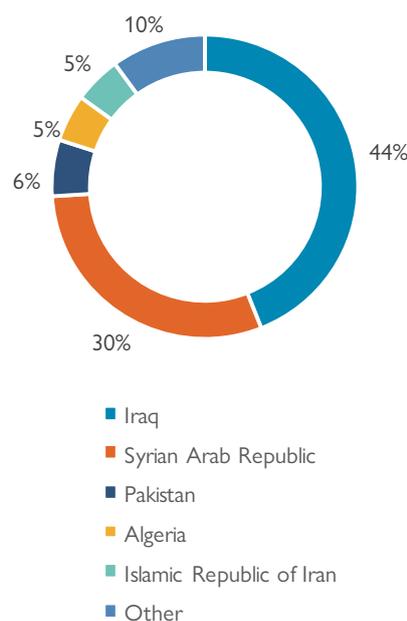
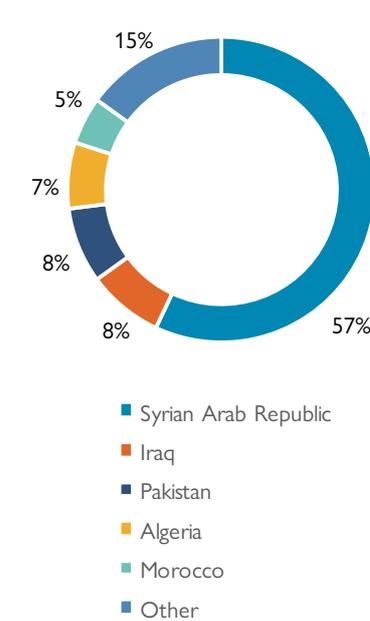


Figure 54 Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and April 2018



# BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

## Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 30 April) Bosnian authorities reported 2,191 new irregular migrants, a 38 per cent increase compared to the previous month when 1,589 arrivals were reported and 54 per cent more than the 1,419 reported in April 2018. On average, authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina apprehended 548 irregular migrants on a weekly basis during this reporting period, ranging from 473 reported at the beginning of the month to 617 at the end of the month. In March, the average was 397 ranging from 341 (beginning of the month) to 409 towards the end of the month.

Between January and April 2019, 5,430 new arrivals have been reported. This is two times more than the 2,733 reported in the same period last year and twenty-three times more than the 234 reported in 2017. The pace of arrivals on a weekly basis between January and April 2019 is 339, two times higher than the average of 171 in the same period last year.

Available nationality breakdown reflects Pakistan as the most commonly reported origin country between January and April (36%), followed by the Syrian Arab Republic (10%), Iraq (9%), Afghanistan (8%) and Algeria (8%). When compared to the countries of origin reported between January and April 2018, Syrian nationals made up the majority (25%), followed by Pakistanis (19%), migrants from Libya (11%), Afghanistan (9%) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (8%).

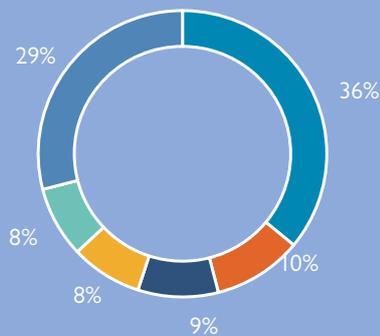
Figure 55 Registered irregular migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and April 2019



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

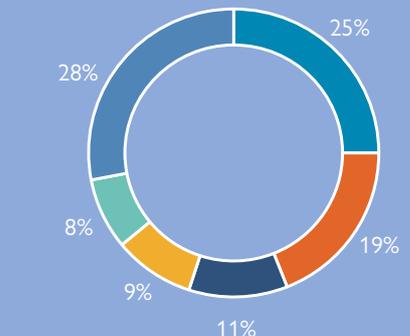


Figure 57 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina in January and April 2019



- Pakistan
- Iraq
- Algeria
- Syrian Arab Republic
- Afghanistan
- Other

Figure 58 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina in April 2018

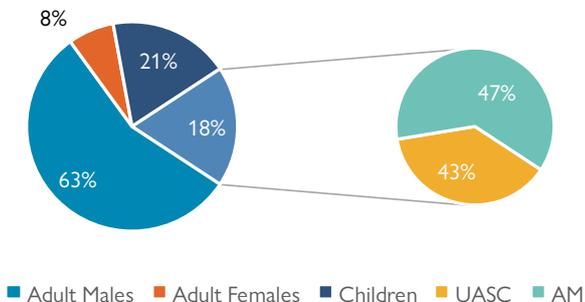


- Syrian Arab Republic
- Pakistan
- Libya
- Afghanistan
- Islamic Republic of Iran
- Other

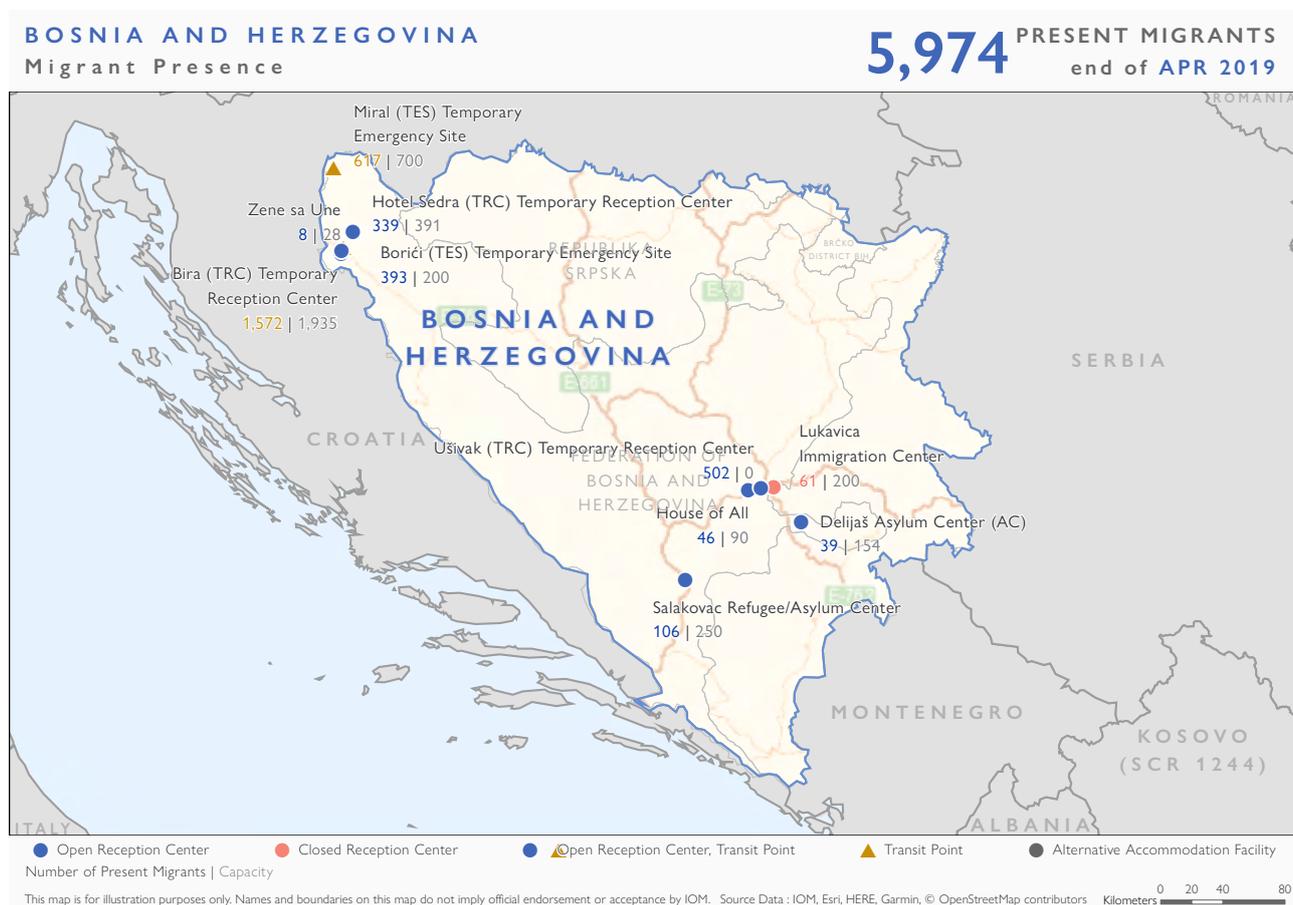
### Migrants presence

According to the data received from IOM and partner agencies working in the field in Bosnia and Herzegovina, there were 5,974 migrants and refugees residing in the country at the end of April 2019, about 6 per cent more than the previous month when 6,348 were recorded. Estimated 63 per cent of individuals were adult males, 8 per cent adult females and 21 per cent are children, among which, 8 were registered as unaccompanied and separated.

Figure 59 Age/Sex breakdown of accommodated migrants and refugees at the end of April 2019



Map 15 Accommodation facilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina with information on occupancy and capacity, April 2019



## KOSOVO (UNSCR 1244)<sup>25</sup>

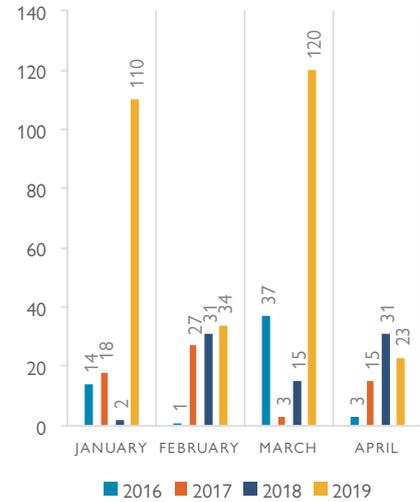
### Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1-30 April 2019), authorities in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999) reported 23 new irregular entries to the country, making April the month with the lowest number of irregular entries in 2019 so far. The number of arrivals during this reporting period are 80 per cent less than the previous month when 120 were reported and slightly less than the same period last year when 31 irregular entries were reported.

There have been 287 irregular entries reported between January and April 2019. This is four times higher compared to 79 registered in the same period last year, five times higher than the 63 registered in 2017 and five times higher than the 55 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-five per cent of migrants and refugees registered between January and April 2019 reported Syrian nationality. Algeria is the second most reported origin country declared by 18 per cent of individuals, followed by Palestinian Territories (10%), Morocco (9%) and Libya (5%). In contrast, Turkish nationals made up the majority of arrivals between January and April 2018 (46%), followed by Libyans (16%), Iranians (10%), Pakistanis (8%) and Syrians (8%). However, 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 90 per cent of migrants and refugees reported as of April 2019 were males, 10 per cent females and 5 per cent of which were children.

Figure 60 Number of irregular migrants registered in January and April 2016 - 2019



### Migrant presence

On 30 April 2019, a total of 101 asylum seekers were present in Kosovo, 13 per cent less than the 116 reported at the end of the previous month. 94 per cent of individuals in Magure reception center are Turkish nationals followed by nationals from Algeria, Palestine, Iraq and Serbia (1 each). Out of the total number of asylum seekers currently in Kosovo (as of the end of April), 3 persons entered the country irregularly (citizens of Turkey, North Macedonia and Serbia can enter Kosovo regularly).

Figure 61 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants and asylum seekers between January and April 2019

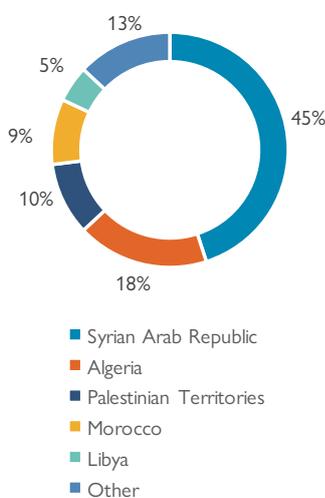


Figure 62 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants and asylum seekers between January and April 2018

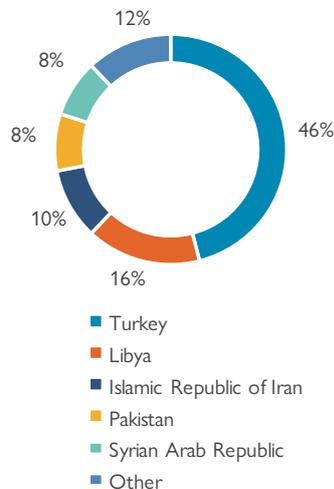
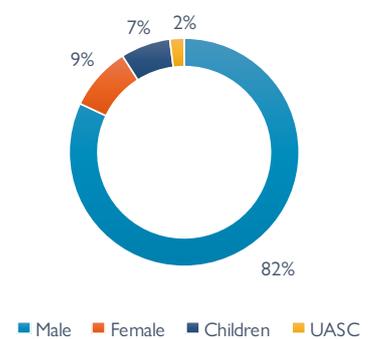


Figure 63 Age/Sex breakdown of registered migrants and asylum seekers in 2019



<sup>25</sup> 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 April), authorities in Montenegro registered 622 new migrants and refugees, a 13 per cent decrease compared to the 711 reported in the previous reporting period (1 – 31 March). The number of registered migrants this month is 33 per cent higher than in April 2018 (469), forty-four times more than the 14 registered in April 2017 and significantly higher than the 9 reported in April 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 2,092 migrants, three times more than the same period in 2018 when 865 were reported and seventeen times more than the same period of 2017 when 130 migrants were registered.

According to available data on prevented attempts to cross the border, a total of 101 individuals aimed to cross to Montenegro between January and April 2019, 33 per cent less than in the same period last year (151). The number of attempts increased by 53 per cent since the beginning of the year, from 19 reported in January 2019 to 29 in April 2019.

Figure 64 Arrivals to Montenegro in January-April 2016 – 2019

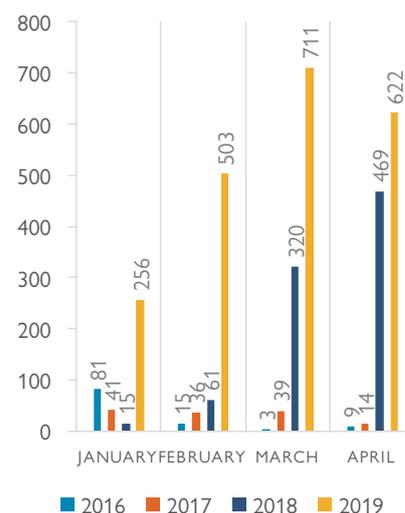


Figure 65 Attempts to cross the border in, comparison 2018 - 2019



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, estimated 456 migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Pljevlja reception facilities. More than a half, 309 individuals were previously registered in reception facilities in the south (Spuz and Podgorica), a quarter were returnees from the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina and 37 individuals were first time registered migrants and refugees (counted as new arrivals in the country above).

Figure 66 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants between January and April 2019

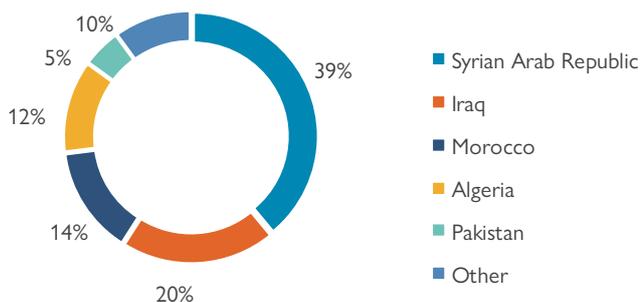
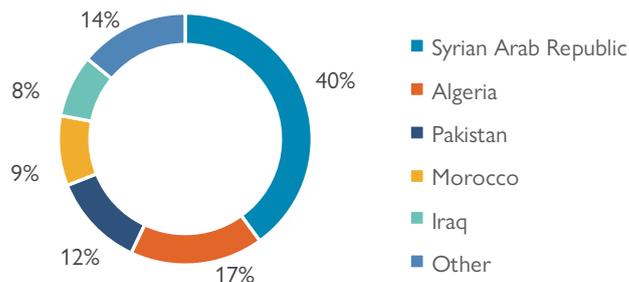


Figure 67 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants between January and April 2018

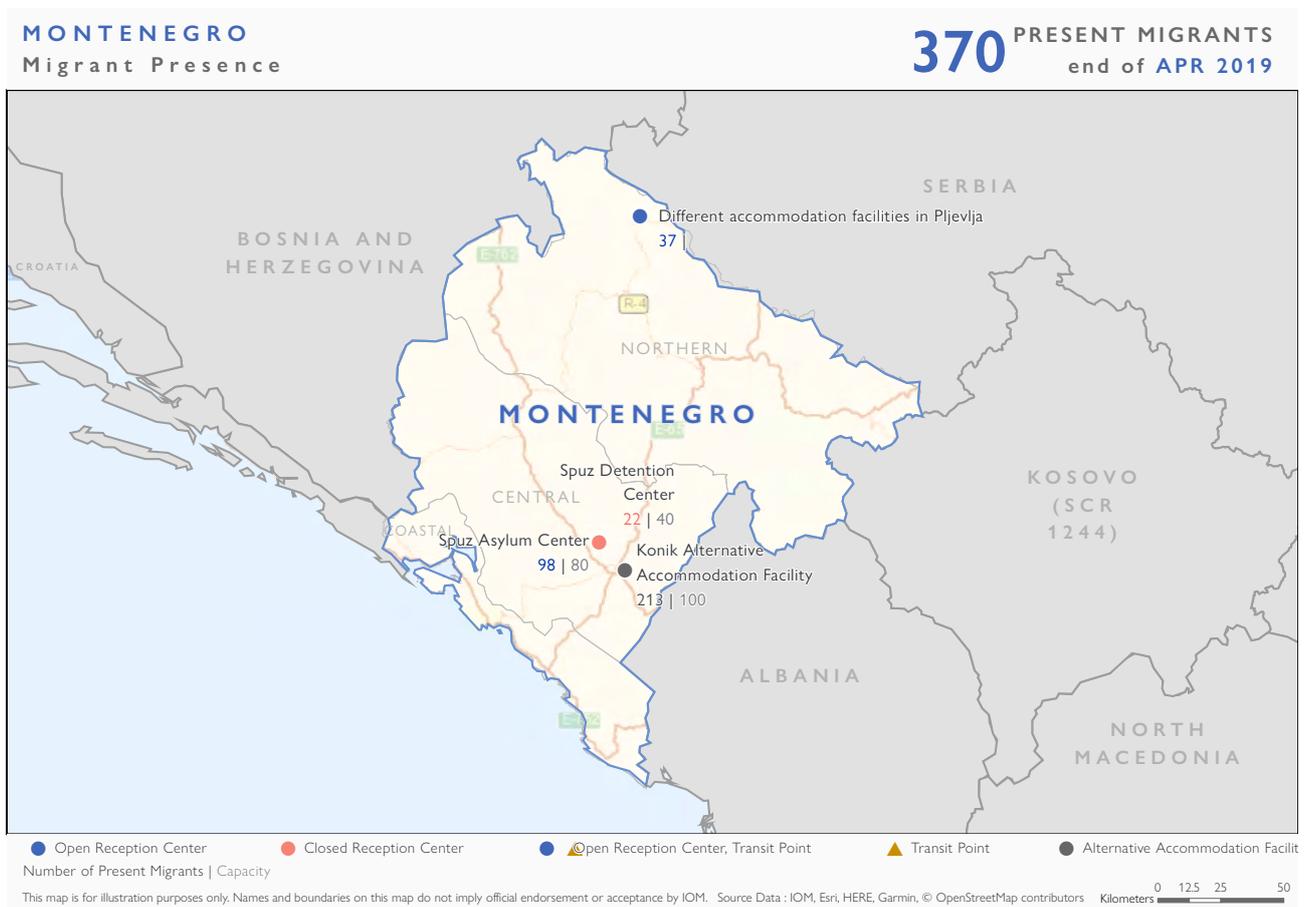


Thirty-nine per cent of migrants registered in Montenegro as of April 2019 were from Syrian Arab Republic, followed by those from Iraq (20%), Morocco (14%), Algeria (12%) and Pakistan (5%). When compared to data from the same period last year, Syrian nationals were also the majority reported (40%), followed by migrants from Algeria (17%), Pakistan (12%), Morocco (9%) and Iraq (8%). 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.

### Migrant presence

At the end of April 2019, there were 370 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in the accommodation facilities and centres around the country, a 4 per cent increase from the 356 accommodated at the end of the previous reporting period (1 – 31 March 2019).

Map 16 Accommodation facilities in Montenegro with information on occupancy and capacity, April 2019



## OTHER COUNTRIES

### LIBYA

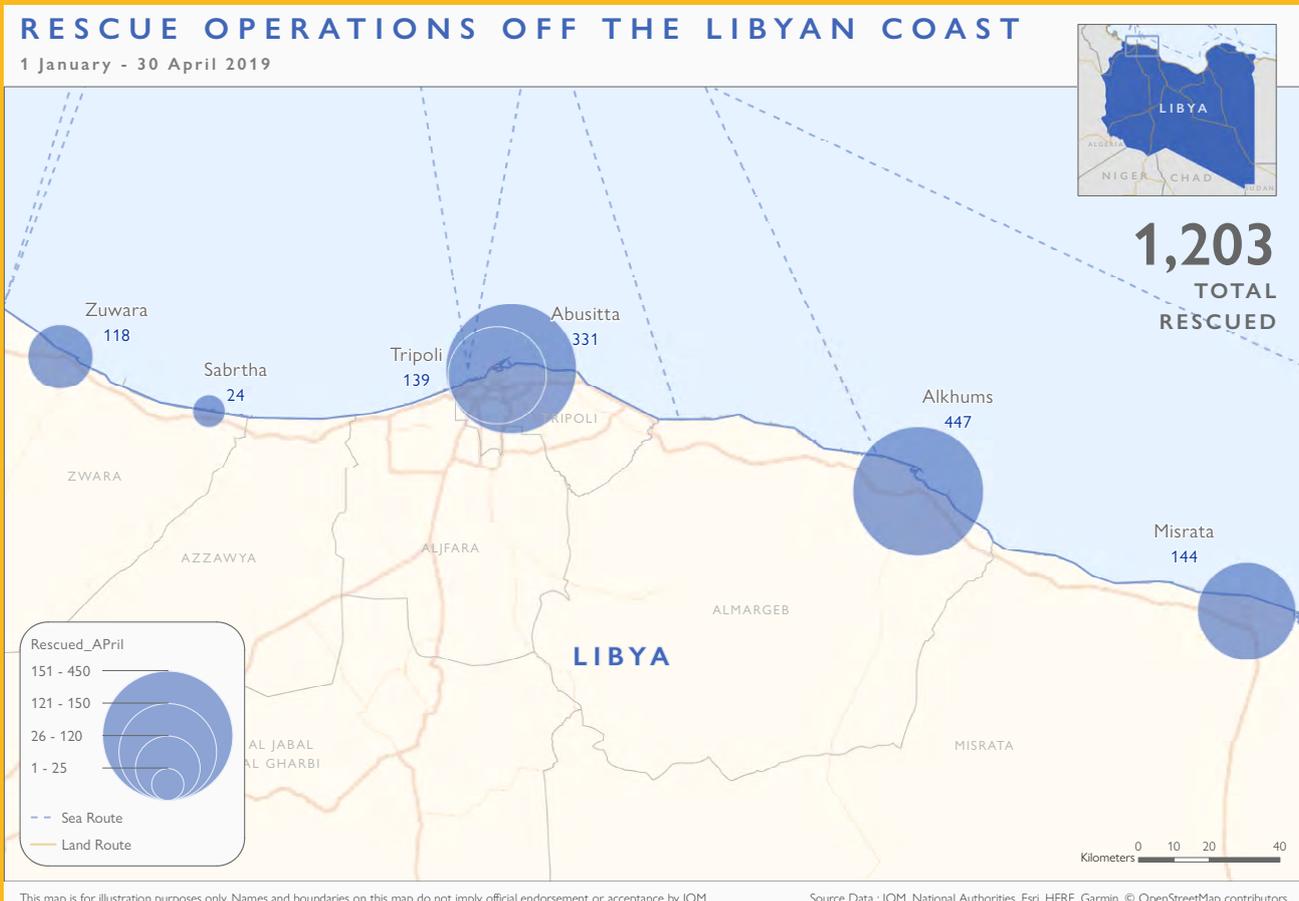
#### Developments during the reporting period

Between January and April 2019, the Libyan Coast Guard carried out 27 rescue operations in which they rescued 1,203 migrants and reported 39 deceased migrants (36 dead and 3 missing). Available data for 2019 indicates a 29 per cent decrease in the number of operations this year compared to the same period in 2018 when 38 operations were reported and a 27 per cent decrease when compared to 37 operations reported at the end of April 2017. The number of rescued migrants as of April 2019 (1,203) is four times less than the 4,964 rescued in the same period last year, and three times less than the 3,587 rescued between January and April 2017. The number of dead and missing migrants decreased significantly from 785 registered between January and April 2017 to 150 reported in the same period of 2018, and 39 reported as of the end of April 2019.

Figure 68 Rescue operations by the Libyan Coast Guard between January and April 2017 - 2019



Map 17 Rescue operations off the Libyan coast, January – April 2019



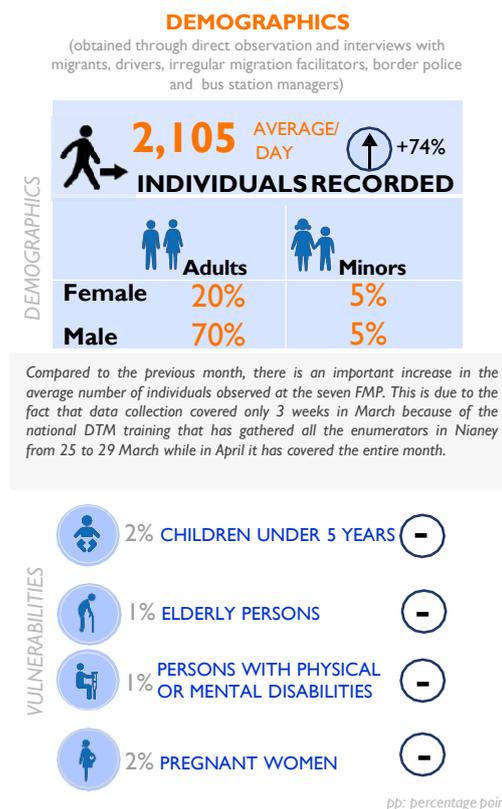
## NIGER

Between 1 and 30 April 2019, a total of 63,163 individuals were observed transiting through the 7 active Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Niger, a 68 per cent increase compared to 37,574 reported in the previous month. An average of 2,105 individuals per day were recorded passing through the active FMPs during this month. While 63 per cent of the flows were cross border, 40 per cent of these were observed between Niger and Nigeria, followed by (13%) with Algeria and (9%) with Libya respectively. The main reasons cited for movement are economic migration, short term local movement, seasonal migration, tourism and forced movement (in descending order).

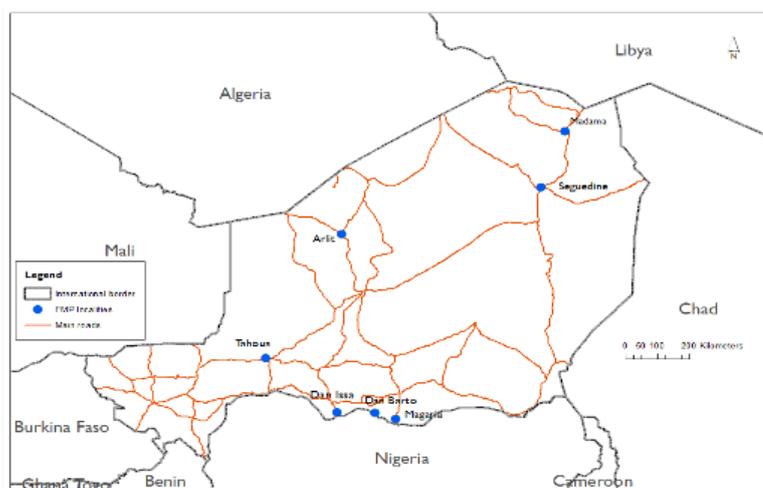
Incoming flows observed in April this year (19,456 individuals) represent 31 per cent of all flows, while outgoing flows (12,417 persons) represent 32 per cent. Incoming flows increased by 98 per cent from 10,025 reported in March 2019 to 19,456 in April. Similarly, an increase of (65%) is also observed in terms of outgoing flows, from 12,417 to 20,507 and internal movements (+53%) from 15,132 to 23,200 respectively.

A large proportion (37%) of internal movements were observed. Majority of these were observed in Arlit (21%) and Dan Barto (8%). To a lesser extent, internal movements were observed at Magaria (5%) and Tahoua (3%). On a daily average, 684 individuals were leaving Niger while 649 individuals were entering the country. Read more [here](#).

Figure 69 Profile of migrants interviewed in Niger, April 2019



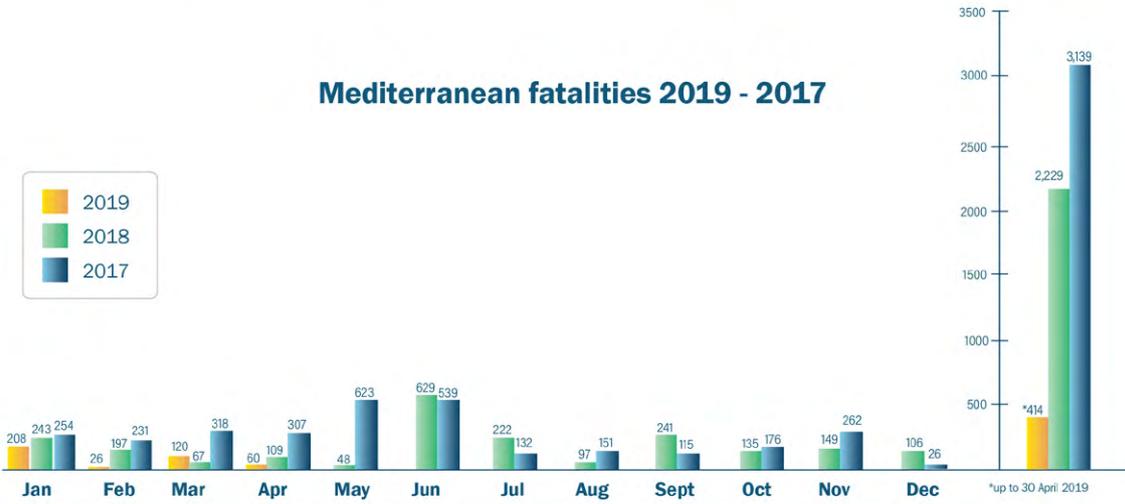
Map 18 DTM Flow Monitoring presence in Niger



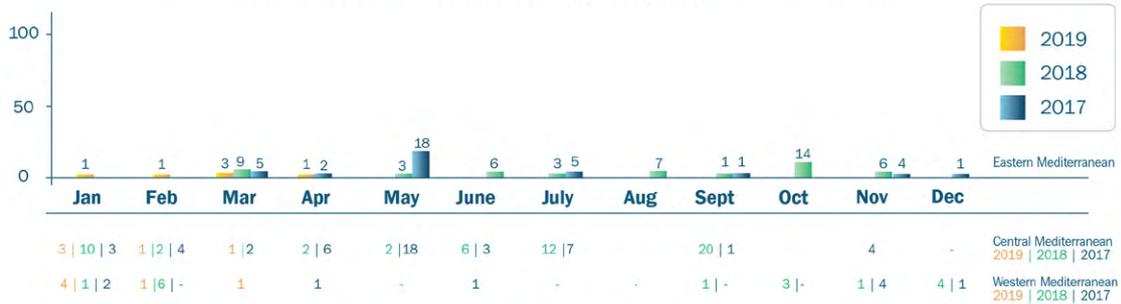
## MISSING MIGRANTS: FATALITIES/MISSING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AEGEAN



**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

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a suite of tools and methodologies designed to track and analyze human mobility in different displacement contexts in a continuous manner. To gather and disseminate information about the migrant populations moving through the Mediterranean, up the Western Balkan Route and through the Northern Route into Europe, in September 2015 DTM established a Flow Monitoring System. The Flow Monitoring System includes a monthly flows compilation reports, quarterly regional overview and dataset, which provide an overview of migration flows in countries of first arrival and other countries along the route in Europe, and an analysis of trends across the region. The data on registered arrivals is collated by IOM through consultations with ministries of interior, coast guards, police forces and other relevant national authorities. Data on arrivals is displayed and regularly updated (twice a week) on the [Flow Monitoring Europe Geoportal](#).

### Flow Monitoring Surveys

The DTM system also includes flow monitoring surveys to capture additional and more in-depth data on the people on the move, including age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education, key transit points on their route, motives and intentions. 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 20014 to monitor internal displacement in Iraq and has since been adapted for implementation in over 60 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 – March 2019](#)



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



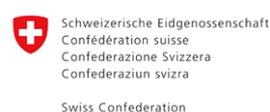
### [Mixed Migration Flows to Europe – January – March 2019](#)

Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond COMPILATION OF AVAILABLE DATA AND INFORMATION			
DTM		REPORTING PERIOD	
		2018	
<b>Arrivals to Europe (from 01 Jan 2018 to 31 Dec 2018)</b>			
Country	By Sea	By Land	Total
Italy	23,370	-	23,370
Greece	32,742	17,471	50,213
Spain	58,525	6,989	65,514
Bulgaria	-	2,533	2,533
Cyprus	1,278	-	1,278
Malta	1,461	-	1,461
TOTAL	117,386	26,989	144,385
<b>Latest stranded migrants figure available (as of 31 Dec 2018)</b>			
Country	Total		
Greece**	40,083		
Italy**	153,838		
Bulgaria**	690		
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	33		
Serbia	4,617		
Croatia	320		
Slovenia*	296		
Hungary**	137		
Cyprus	240		
Romania*	302		
Bosnia and Herzegovina***	4,291		

\* Data as of 29 December 2018  
\*\* Data as of 3 September 2018  
\*\*\* Data is available only for the end of December 2018.

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:

