



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Compilation of Available
Data and Information

March 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 16,526 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe through different land and sea routes between January and March 2019, 13 per cent less than the same period last year, when some 18,946 sea and land arrivals were reported, 52 per cent less than the 34,531 arrivals registered in 2017 and 91 per cent less than the 174,508 registered between January and March 2016.

Fifty-three per cent of all arrivals were registered in Cyprus, Bulgaria and Greece, indicating that the Eastern Mediterranean route has surpassed the Western Mediterranean Route and was the main route taken by the migrants and refugees arriving to Europe between January and March 2019. Another 43 per cent of individuals have arrived in Europe through the Western Mediterranean route leading to Spain, and the remaining 4 per cent were rescued and disembarked in Italy and Malta in their attempt to cross the Central Mediterranean route. The Eastern Mediterranean Route was also the most active route in the first three months of 2018, making up 41 per cent of registered arrivals, followed by the Central Mediterranean Route (33%) and the Western Mediterranean Route (26%).

Between January and March 2019, Hellenic Authorities reported 8,162 new arrivals to **Greece**, making the Eastern Mediterranean route the most active route for arrivals to Europe in the region. Arrivals this year are 11 per cent higher than the 7,343 registered in the first three months of 2018 and 85 per cent more than the 4,407 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. More than half of the registered population that arrived in the country by sea were of Afghan origin (54%), Nationals from Iraq were the second most registered (14%), followed by those arriving from the Syrian Arab Republic (12%) and the Palestinian Territories (10%). In addition to that, DTM flow monitoring data from the Evros region in the North Greece shows that the majority of migrants (60%) who were registered arriving from Turkey to Greece, by land, declared Turkish origin (read more [here](#)).

A total 7,014 migrants and refugees were registered in **Spain** (WMMR) between January and March 2019, 41 per cent more than the 4,984 registered in 2018, and 35 per cent more than the 5,204 registered in the same period of 2017. Among the total registered migrants arriving to Spain in the first three months of 2019, 80 per cent (5,628) arrived by sea and the remaining 20 per cent (1,386) arrived by land, mainly to the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla in the North of Africa. Migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa comprise 73 per cent of the overall arrivals registered between January and March 2019, followed by migrants

from Morocco (20%), Algeria (2%), The Gambia (1%) and a variety of other nationality groups ([see more here](#)). In the same period of 2018, nationals from Guinea Conakry were amongst the most reported (22%), followed by migrants from Morocco (19%), Côte d'Ivoire (14%) and Mali (17%).

Italian authorities reported the arrivals of 524 migrants and refugees between January and March 2019, the lowest reported since 2014. Arrivals in the first three months of 2019 have decreased by 92 per cent compared to the same period of 2018 when 6,296 arrivals were registered and are only a fragment of the 24,292 reported between January and March 2017. Twenty-eight per cent of migrants registered this year were of Tunisian origin, followed by those from Algeria (16%), Iraq (12%), Bangladesh (11%) and other African and Southern Asian countries. (read more [here](#)). Profile of migrants and refugees registered in Italy this year differs from the profile found among migrants and refugees registered in the same period of 2018. Last year Eritrean¹ nationals were the first declared nationality as reported by the Italian Authorities (27%) followed by those from Tunisia (21%), Nigeria (7%), Pakistan (5%) and Côte d'Ivoire (5%).

For the first time since 2017, there were registered arrivals in **Cyprus** in the first three months of 2019. A total of 291 migrants and refugees arrived in the country, . This is nearly eight times higher than the 37 reported in the same period last year, and 16 per cent higher than the 250 reported between January and March 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 Balkans**, namely Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and Montenegro – have observed a significant increase in arrivals in 2019, and have registered a total of 5,272 migrants and refugees as of March (read more [here](#)). This is two times more than the 2,595 registered in 2018 in all three countries and 12 times than the 425 registered between January and March 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 264 migrants as of March, six times more than 48 registered in the same period of 2018 (read more [here](#)). Iraq, Pakistan, Algeria, Syrian Arab Republic, and Palestinian Territories were the main countries of origin registered in the countries in the region in the first three months of 2019.

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



TRC Sedra, Cazin, - Birth of a baby boy
IOM Bosnia and Herzegovina/February 2019

OVERVIEW OF ARRIVALS

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

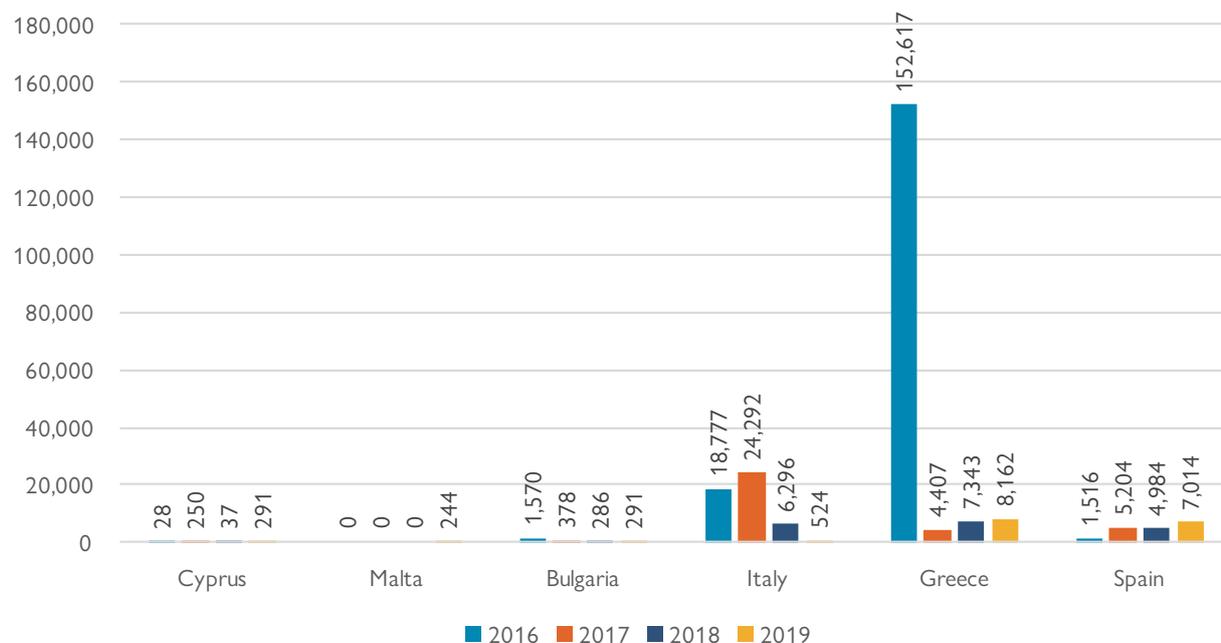
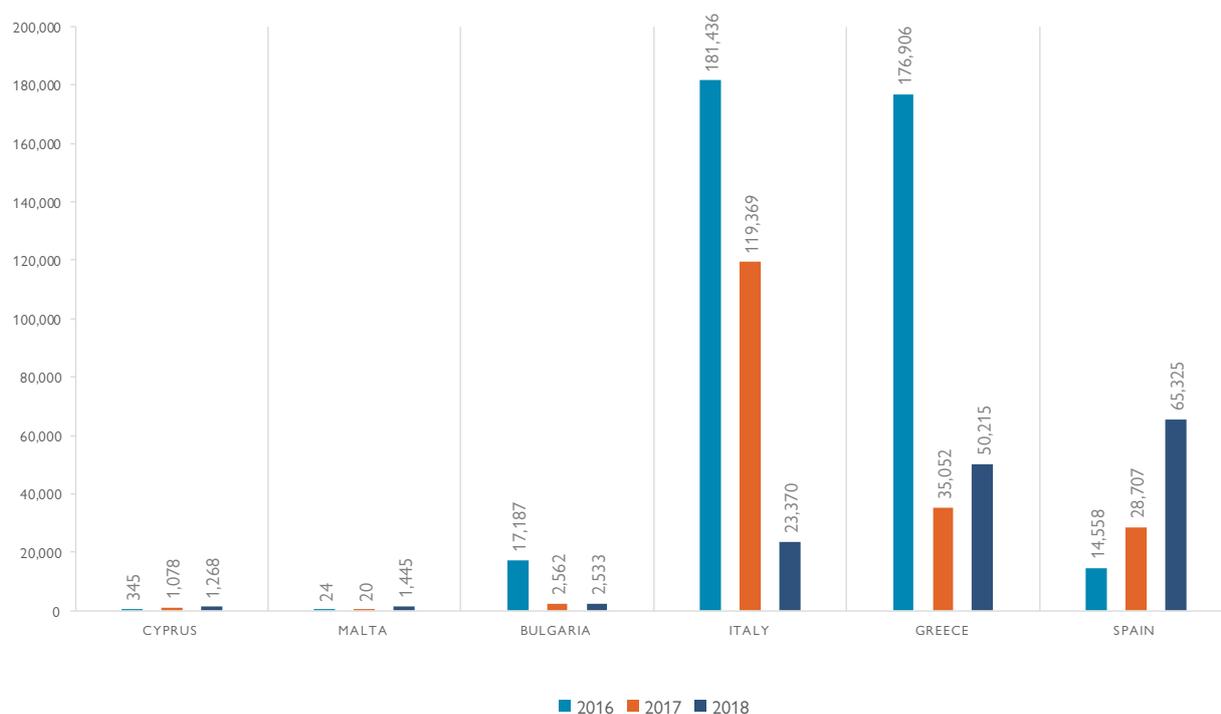
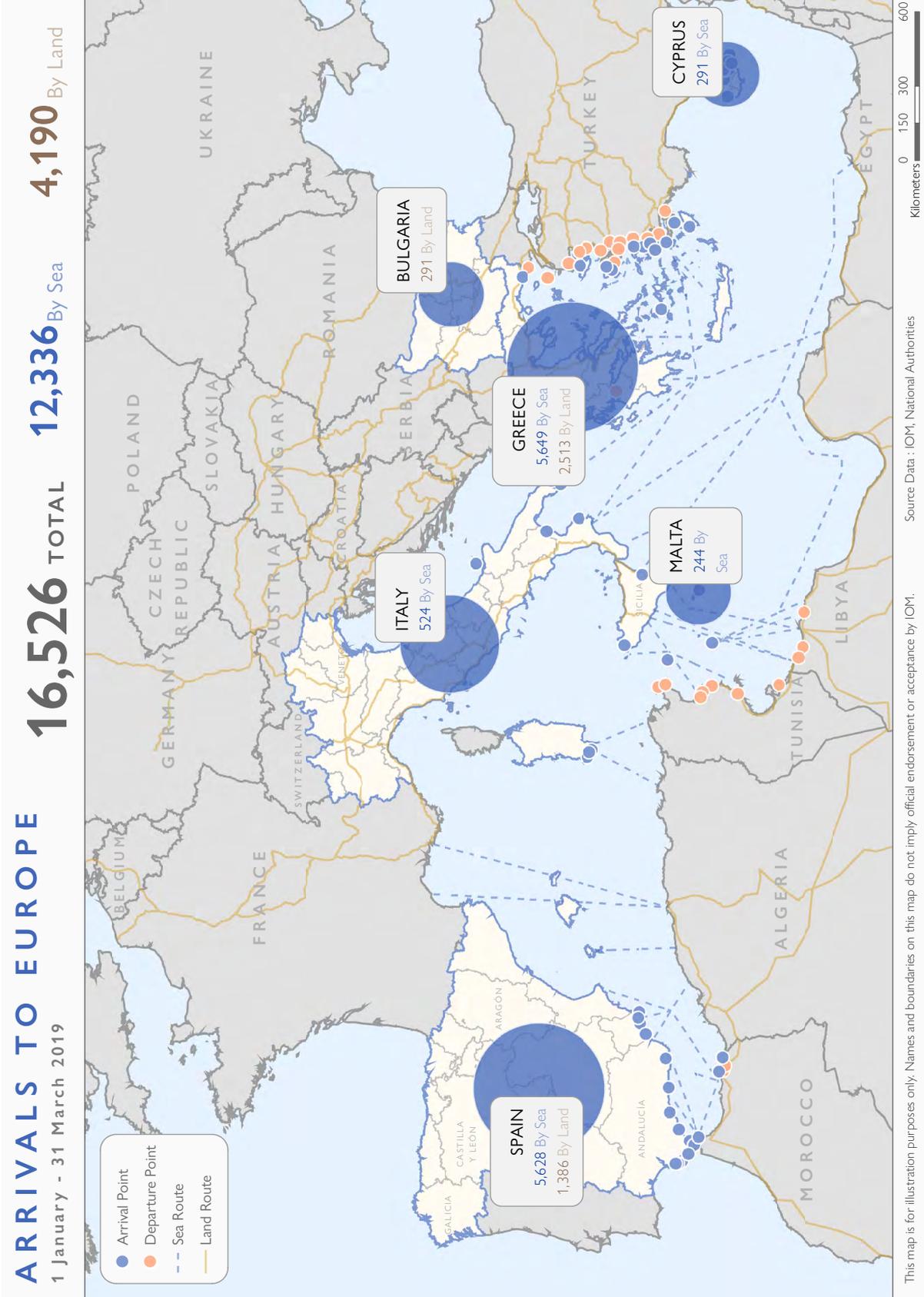


Figure 2 Arrivals between January and December 2016 – 2018



OVERVIEW MAPS



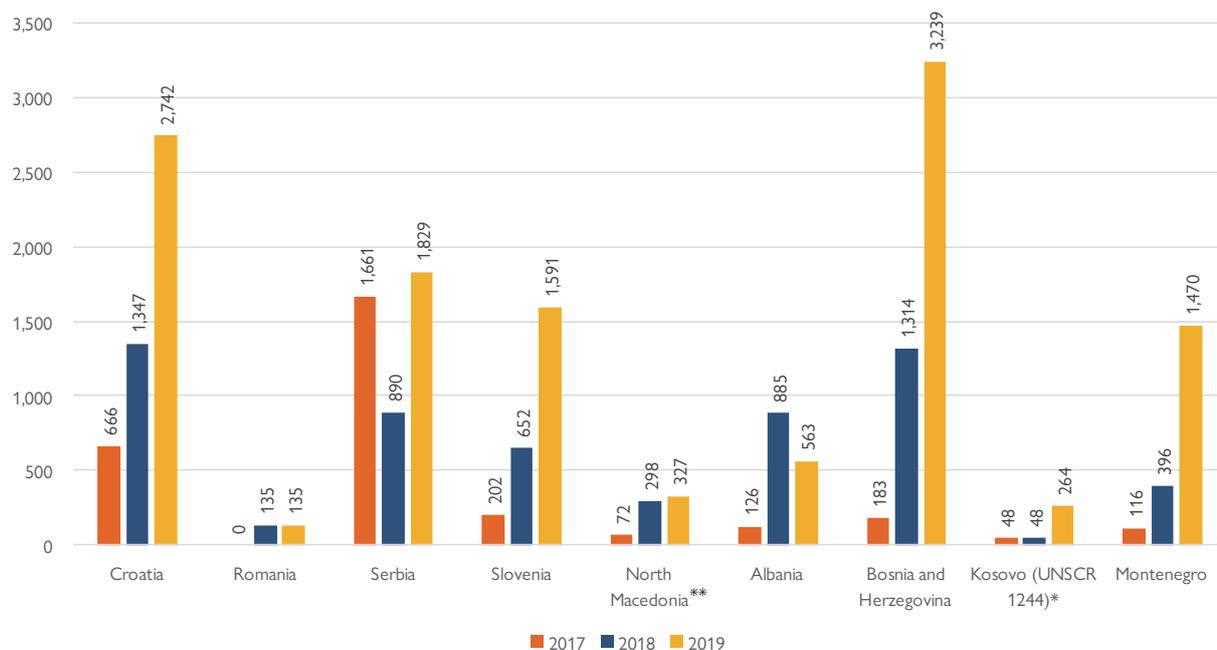
OVERVIEW: COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN - ARRIVALS TO SPAIN, ITALY AND GREECE

📅 From 01 January to 31 March 2019



NUMBER OF REGISTERED MIGRANTS IN OTHER TRANSIT COUNTRIES

²Figure 3 Registered Migrants in Transit Countries - Summary
Figures (January and March 2017 - 2019)



² 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.

* 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

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

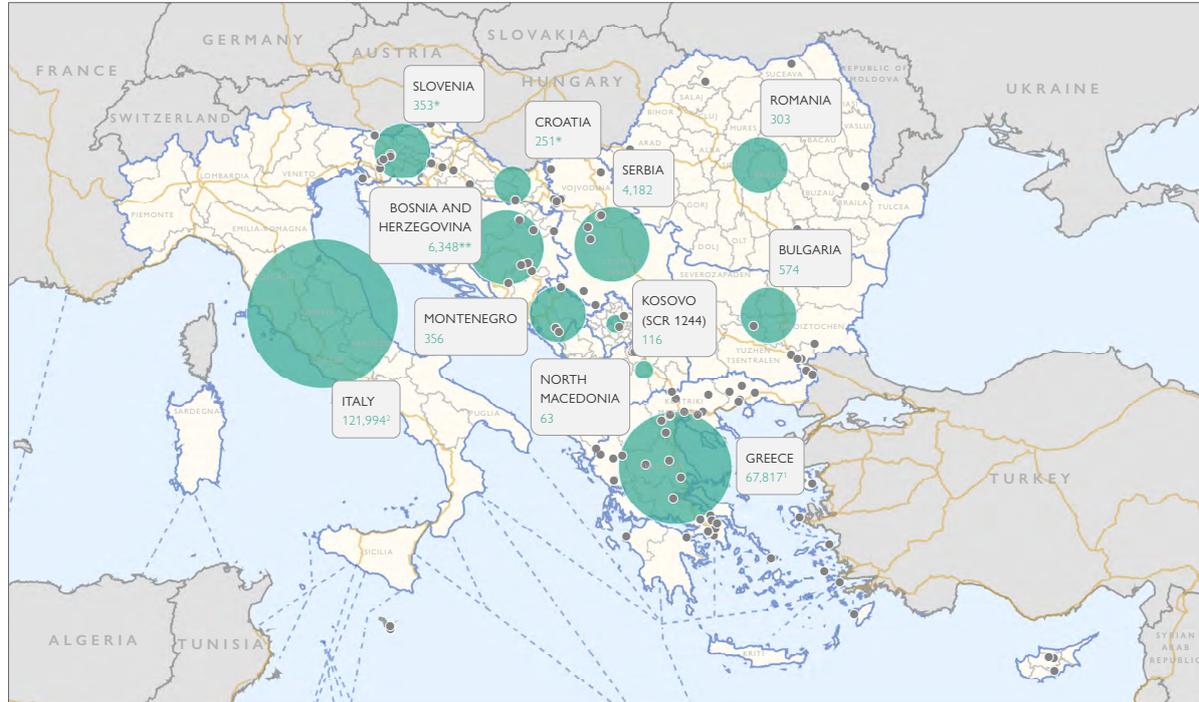


MIGRANT PRESENCE

March 2019

est. **202,357** TOTAL*

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



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

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

Country	March 2017	March 2018	March 2019
Greece	62,215	56,549	67,817 ²
Republic of North Macedonia	44	71	63
Serbia	6,722	3,436	4,182
Croatia ³	553	457	251
Slovenia ⁴	276	271	353
Bulgaria	3,185	1,101	574
Cyprus*	/	237	/
Romania*	/	396	303
Montenegro	3	186	356
Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999)	4	12	116
Bosnia and Herzegovina	/	/	6,348
Italy ⁴	175,200	173,150	121,994

*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).

² Sum of available information, excluding the figure on self-settled migrants and asylum seekers.

³ Data as of February 2017

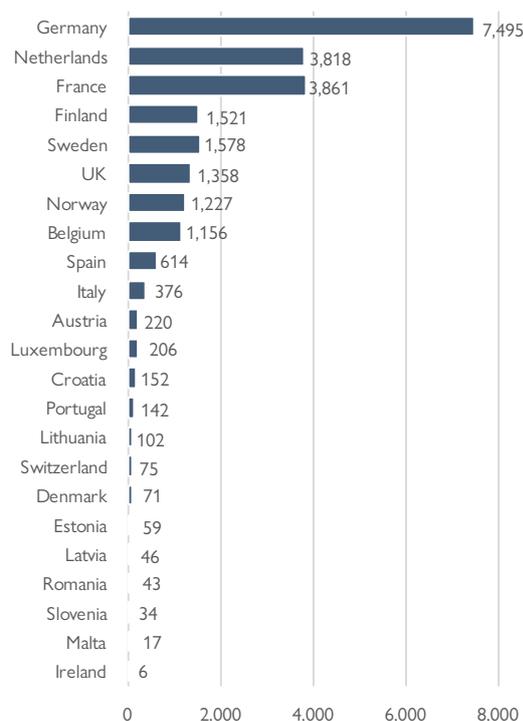
⁴ Data for 2017 is the final yearly data reflecting migrants' presence as of end of the year.

POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

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 8,162 arrivals reported between January and March, 11 per cent more than the same period last year, and the highest number of arrivals to Europe when compared to the Western and Central Mediterranean routes where, as of March, 7,014 and 524 arrivals were registered respectively.

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

CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN

On 2 February 2017, Italy's Prime Minister signed a memorandum of understanding with Libya's National Reconciliation Government to reduce the number of departures from Libya to Italy. A day after, 3 February 2017, Members of the European Council drafted the Malta Declaration at an informal summit held in Malta. During the summit, 28 EU heads of state discussed the external dimensions of migration, focusing mainly on undertaking actions to: significantly reduce migratory flows, break the business model of smugglers and save lives ([Malta Declaration](#)). In addition to that, the Italian Government and the EU provided trainings to the Libyan Coast Guard to improve their capacity to execute rescue operations. This had a significant impact on the number of arrivals in Italy in 2017, causing a twofold decrease in the number of arrivals between the second and third quarters of the year (59,460 in Q2 versus 21,957 in Q3). It also caused an overall decrease in the number of arrivals in 2018, which can be seen when compared to the number of arrivals in the same period in 2017 (e.g. 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.

WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

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 354 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.



Stadium FC "Jedinstvo", Bihać; Migrant family from TRC Borić training with the FC "Jedinstvo" IOM Bosnia and Herzegovina/ February 2019

COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL

ITALY

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 - 31 March 2019), authorities in Italy registered a total of 262 new arrivals, four times more than the 60 reported in the previous month, but 75 per cent less than the 1,049 registered in March 2018 and only a fragment of the 10,853 registered in March 2017. Arrivals in Italy this year are the lowest reported since 2014.

In the first three months of 2019, a total of 524 migrants and refugees were reported to have arrived in Italy. This is a 92 per cent decrease in comparison with the same period of 2018 when 6,296 arrivals were registered and only a fragment of the 24,292 reported between January

and March 2017. The majority of arrived migrants and refugees in 2019 were adult males (74%), 5 per cent adult female, 2 per cent accompanied children and 19 per cent unaccompanied and separated children.

According to the Italian MOI⁵, Tunisia represents the first declared country of origin for migrants registered arriving in Italy in 2019. A total of 137 migrants and refugees (28% of the total) declared Tunisian nationality, followed by Algeria (16%), Iraq (12%), Bangladesh (11%) and other African and Southern Asian countries. In contrast, at the end of March 2018, Eritrea⁶ (27%) was the first declared country of origin, followed by Tunisia (21%), Nigeria (7%), Pakistan (5%) and Côte d'Ivoire (4%). Profile of migrants and refugees registered in Italy this year differs

from the profile found among migrants and refugees registered in the same period of 2018. Last year Eritrean⁷ nationals were the first declared nationality as reported by the Italian Authorities (27%) followed by those from Tunisia (21%), Nigeria (7%), Pakistan (5%) and Côte d'Ivoire (5%).

Out of the 262 migrants and refugees registered at arrival in March 2019, 101 were Tunisian nationals departed from Tunisia (7 landing events in Lampedusa and Pantelleria), followed by Algerian nationals departed from Algeria, 2 landings registered of migrants and refugees departed from Libya and 2 of migrants and refugees departed from Greece.⁸

Figure 5 Monthly arrivals in Italy, 2014 – 2019

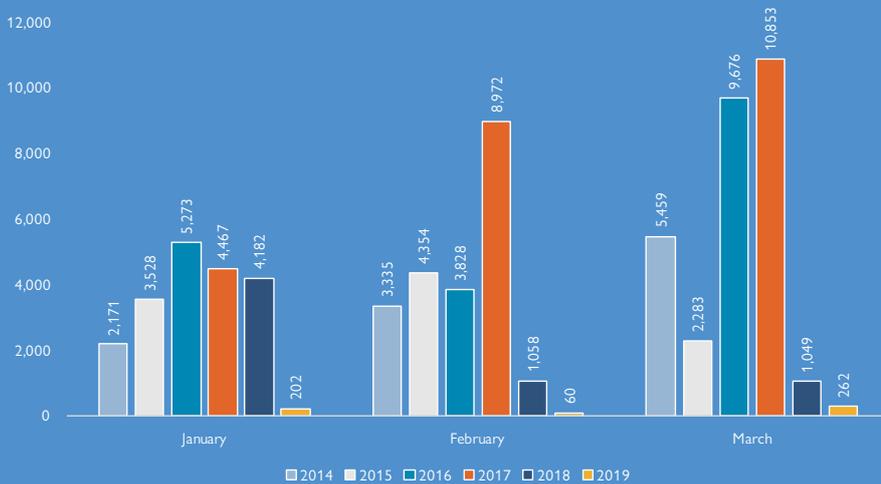
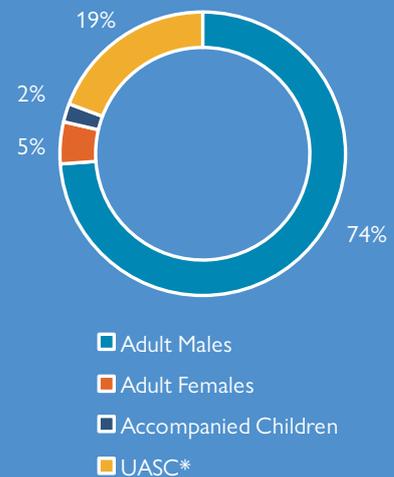


Figure 6 Age/Sex breakdown of registered arrivals in 2019



*Unaccompanied and Separated Children.

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

6 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.

7 Calculations based on DTM Flow Monitoring data.

8 Calculations based on DTM Flow Monitoring data.

7 March – A shanty town in San Ferdinando, an area in the southern region of Calabria where often migrants are employed as fruit-pickers, was dismantled and hundreds of migrants were forced to move after three of them died in three separate blaze incidents in some of the barracks. While some of the evicted migrants have been offered alternative solutions, many (about 460 according to the Italian MOI) have remained without any accommodation and another informal settlement is already being built close to the old one ([here](#) and [here](#)).

10 March – An investigation has been launched on the procedures of Italian authorities (among others, Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Transportation) to allow the docking of the vessel of the NGO Sea Watch in Italy, after the rescuing of migrants who awaited more than 10 days at sea before being allowed to disembark in February ([here](#)).

12 March – Informal settlements are common in many agricultural areas of Italy (plain of Gioia Tauro in Calabria, Foggia's ghetto in Apulia, the Pontine Marches in Latium etc.), where migrants employed in farm works live without running water, precarious housing and at risk of exploitative working conditions. Nevertheless, migrant workers in agriculture have started some confrontation with employers and authorities, including through strikes and anti-mafia riots which aim at fighting for better working and living conditions for all including native workers ([here](#)).

13 March – The Italian government reported to have delivered fifty 4x4 off-road vehicles to the Tunisian National Guard to fight irregular migration, as part of a long standing operational and security collaboration between the governments of the two countries ([here](#)).

19 March – The Mare Jonio vessel was

escorted into the port of Lampedusa by Italian authorities with 50 migrants departed from Libya and rescued in the Central Mediterranean on board. The vessel is managed by the NGO Mediterranea with the support of some third-sector associations in Italy and private funds of normal citizens. The crew has been put under investigation with charges related to the abetment of irregular migration into Italy ([here](#)).

27 March – The EU Operation Sophia, set-up in 2015 to prevent loss of lives at sea and to combat smuggling and trafficking in the Central Mediterranean sea, will stop patrolling at sea after having rescued thousands of migrants and refugees over the past years. After the Italian government threatened to veto the entire operation, Operation Sophia will be extended for 6 months until September 2019 but only to run air patrols and trainings to the Libyan Coast Guard ([here](#)).

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

Declared nationality	Total	%	Adult Males	Adult Females	AC	UASC
Total	524	100	387	25	11	101
Tunisia	137	28	99	3	9	26
Algeria	78	16	76	1	0	1
Iraq	62	12	42	8	0	12
Bangladesh	57	11	45	0	0	12
Guinea	36	7	19	0	0	17
Senegal	33	7	25	0	0	8
Somalia	25	5	13	2	0	10
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	22	4	19	3	0	0
Nigeria	11	2	11	0	0	0
Eritrea	11	2	5	1	2	3
Others	52	6	33	7	0	12

Known entry points:

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

Arrivals from Tunisia, Algeria, Turkey and Greece are normally the result of autonomous landings or of rescue operations conducted very close to Italian shores. Migrants who depart from Libya are brought to Italy following search and rescue operations in the Central Mediterranean Sea, which are conducted by the Italian Coast Guard, by the navy vessels of EU countries participating in Operation Sophia and by NGOs' vessels. 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 are continuous arrivals of migrants and refugees entering Italy by land in Trieste and Gorizia from Slovenia after transiting the countries in the Western Balkans, who then try to move westbound towards the border with France or Switzerland.

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

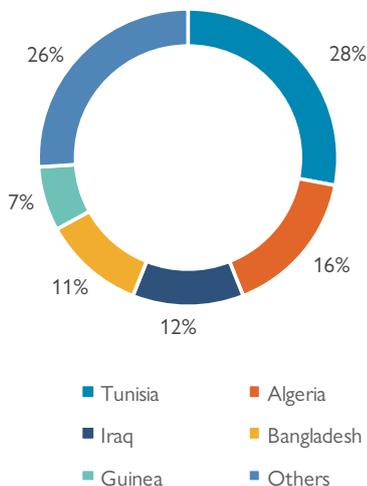
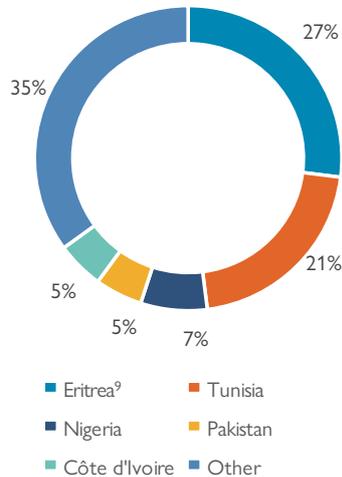


Figure 8 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea between January and March 2018



Relocation within Europe

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

In February 2019, IOM has assisted the relocation of 6 beneficiaries to France, facilitated through an ad-hoc agreement between Italian and French authorities.

So far in 2019, IOM has also assisted the transfer of 22 children from Italy to the United Kingdom within the framework of the DUBS project.

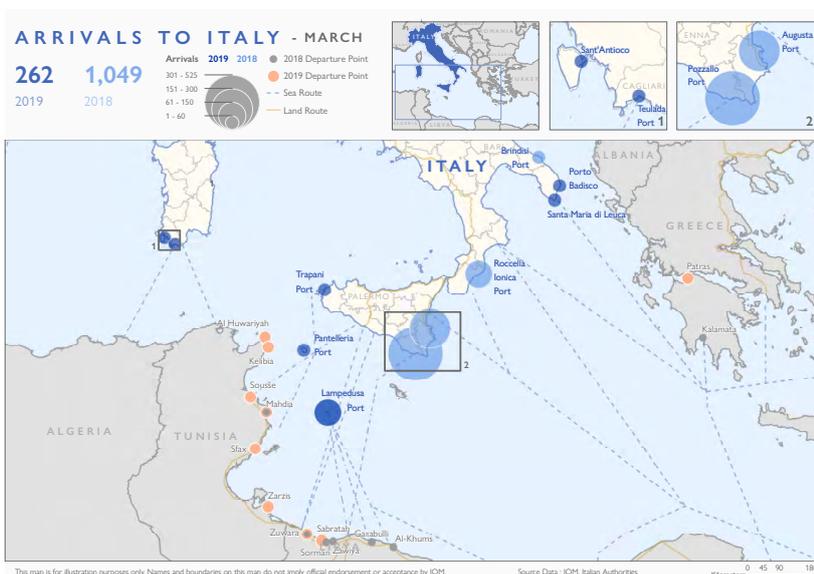
Resettlement and Humanitarian Corridors

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, Turkey. 77 per cent of the beneficiaries 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 were Syrian nationals.

By the beginning of 2019, 80 refugees have been assisted by IOM in their resettlement to Italy: 48 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 (March 2019)



Known exit points

Some migrants arrived by sea try to move to other European countries, hence formal and informal transit camps are active in the 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. French

authorities are reported to send back migrants found on their territory in an irregular position. Also, Bardonecchia (Italy/France), Como (Italy/Switzerland) and, to a lesser extent, Bolzano (Italy/Austria), are other border cities where transiting migrants gather and organize to move northwards. Italian authorities transfer migrants from Ventimiglia to the hotspot in Taranto on a regular basis, to decrease pressure at the border and reduce secondary movements.

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

Migrants in reception centers

According to the data provided by the Italian Ministry of Interior, migrants hosted in reception centres of various types throughout the country are 121,994 in March 2019. This is a 30 per cent decrease since March 2018 when 173,150 migrants were hosted. Five regions – Lombardy, Emilia Romagna, Campania, Latium and Piedmont – host almost half of all migrants in reception (49%).

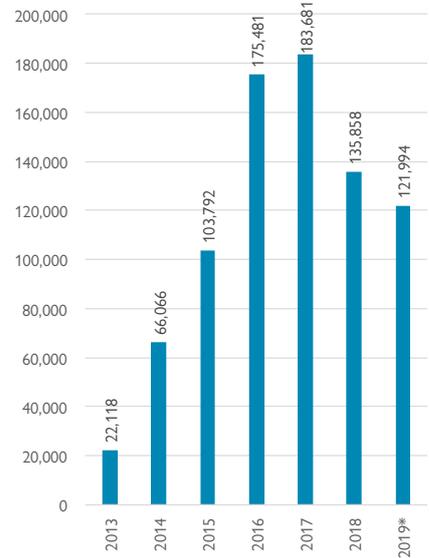
The number of migrants and refugees in reception is decreasing due to the decrease in arrivals and to recent legislative changes which have also affected the criteria to be granted a shelter in the reception system. The number of migrants and refugees in reception is decreasing at a faster pace in the regions of the south (Sardinia -48%, Apulia -42%, Sicily -37% and Calabria -35% in comparison with March 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 8,537 unaccompanied migrant children were in reception at the end of February 2019, which represent a 40 per cent decrease compared to February 2018. Children coming from Albania, Egypt, Cote d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Guinea, Eritrea¹⁰, Pakistan represent almost 60 per cent of all those registered and present in reception.

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

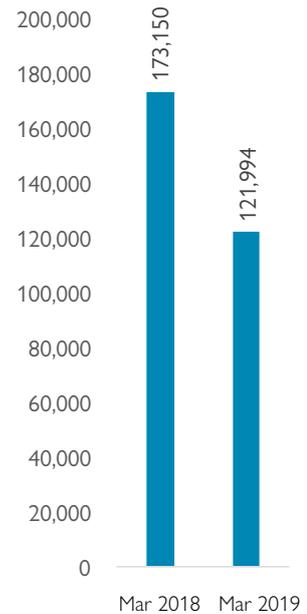


Figure 9 Occupancy in the reception centers, yearly overview 2013 - 2019



*Data as of end of March 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 March, comparison 2018 – 2019.



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

10 The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Italian Ministry of Labour and Social Policies.



GREECE

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 31 March 2019), Hellenic authorities registered 3,172 migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece by sea and land. This is 36 per cent more than the previous month, when 2,332 arrivals were registered, a 16 per cent decrease from 3,755 reported in March 2018 and 86 per cent more than the 1,702 reported in March 2017.

Between January and March 2019, 8,162 migrants and refugees have been registered, this is 11 per cent more than the 7,343 in 2018 and 85 per cent more than the 4,407 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 March 2019, declared by 54 per cent of registered migrants and refugees arriving by sea to Greece. Migrants from Iraq represent the second largest nationality group registered (14%), followed by those arriving from the Syrian Arab Republic (12%) Palestinian Territories (10%) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (4%). The remaining 6 per cent is distributed among 41 different nationality groups. In the same period of 2018, Syrian nationals represented the most commonly reported country of origin (41%), followed by those arriving from Iraq (30%), Afghanistan (13%), Cameroon (3%) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (2%). 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 three 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 (60%) who were registered arriving from Turkey to Greece, mainly by land, were of Turkish origin, followed by Afghanistan (19%), the Syrian Arab Republic (6%), Iraq (5%) and Pakistan (3%).

Figure 11 Arrivals between January – March 2016 – 2019

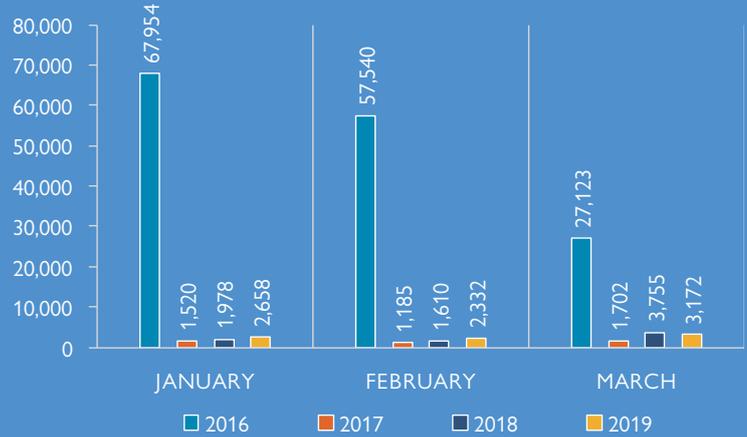


Figure 12 Land and sea arrivals in January – March, comparison 2017 - 2019



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

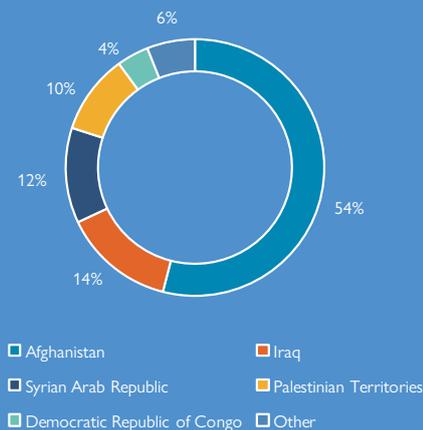


Figure 14 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Greece between January and March 2018

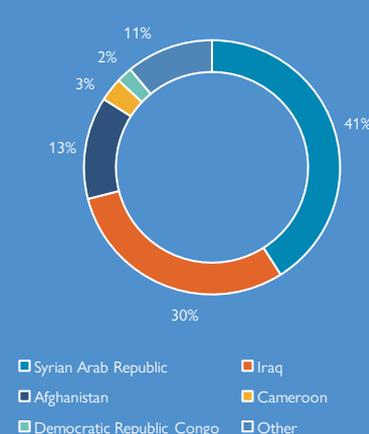
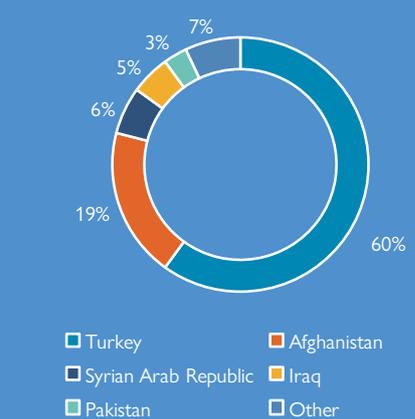


Figure 15 Nationality breakdown of tracked land arrivals. Source: DTM Flow Monitoring, March 2019



Known entry points

According to the available data for March 2019, Lesbos, Samos and Chios (in descending order) are the main entry points for migrants who arrived in Greece by sea. In the previous reporting period (1 – 28 February), Lesbos, Samos and Agathonisi (in descending order) were the main entry points for migrants who arrived in Greece by sea. The majority of those who arrived in the country by land in 2019 came from the Edirne province in Turkey to the Evros region in Greece.

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



Migrant presence

According to the latest available data from IOM Athens and national authorities there were an estimated 67,817¹¹ migrants and refugees in different accommodation facilities on the Greek mainland and islands at the end of March 2019. This represents a 10 per cent increase compared to the 61,703 reported in the previous reporting period (February 2019) and a 20 per cent increase compared to 56,549 registered at the end of March 2018. An estimated 21 per cent of people registered as residing in official reception facilities in Greece at the end of March 2019 were registered in the facilities on the islands, while the remaining 79 per cent were registered in different types of accommodation facilities and shelters on the mainland.

Type of facilities	Number of accommodated migrants and refugees
Islands	14,376
Open Accommodation Facilities on the mainland	18,172
UNHCR Accommodation Scheme on the mainland	22,803
EKKA shelters for Unaccompanied Children (UAC)	3,795
Reception and Identification Centres on the mainland	214
Detention Centres on the mainland	1,695
IOM Accommodation scheme for vulnerable migrants	6,762
Total	67,817

11 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 March 2019, a total of 1,036 migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by sea and land, the lowest number of arrivals recorded this year. Arrivals during this reporting period are 24 per cent less than the previous month when 1,366 were registered and 76 per cent lower than the 4,612 registered in January this year. Further on, arrivals in March are 19 per cent less than the same period of 2018 when 1,284 were reported by the Spanish authorities and 23 per cent less than the 1,342 registered in March 2017.

The total number of arrivals between January and March 2019, however, reflect an increase when compared to previous years. 7,014 migrants and refugees were registered in 2019, 41 per cent more than the 4,984 registered in 2018, and 35 per cent more than the 5,204 in the same period of 2017. An estimated 80 per cent (5,628) of migrants and refugees who arrived in Spain in 2019 used sea routes and the remaining 20 per cent arrived by land to the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla (1,386).

Figure 16 Sea and land arrivals between January and March, comparison 2015 - 2019¹³

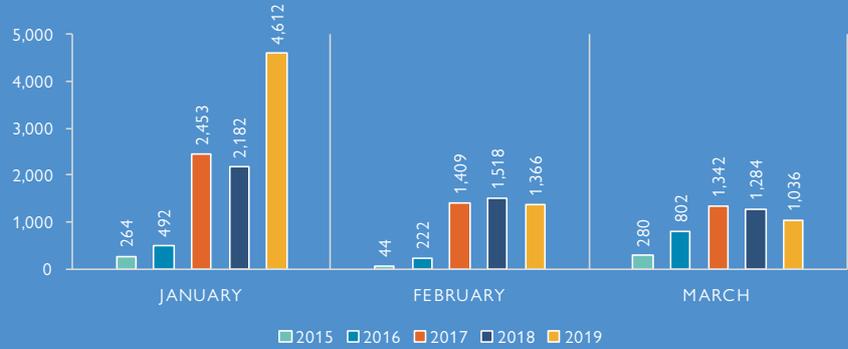
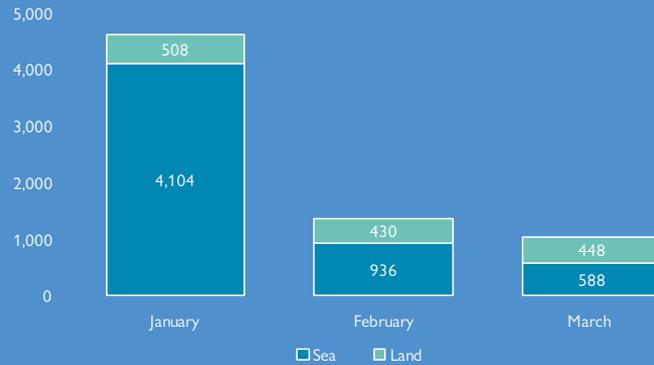


Figure 17 Proportion of land and sea arrivals registered in January and March 2019



¹²Figure 18 Nationality breakdown of arrivals to Spain between January and March 2019

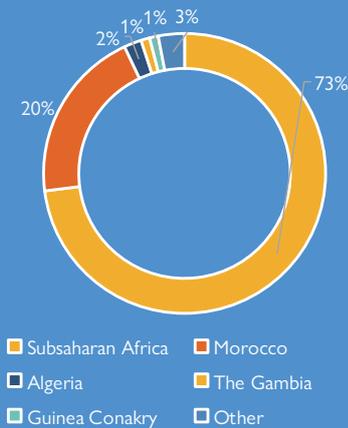


Figure 19 Nationality breakdown of registered sea arrivals to Spain in January and March 2018

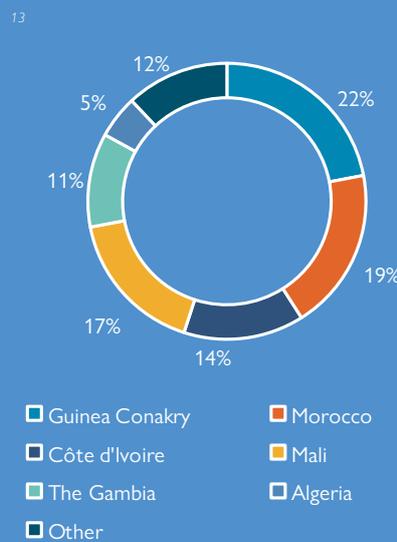
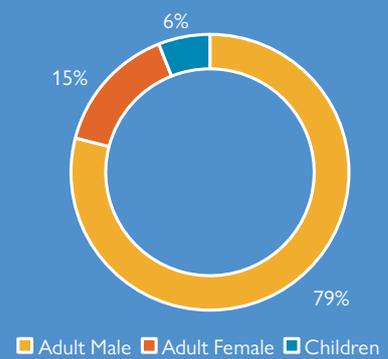


Figure 20 Age/Sex breakdown of sea arrivals in January and March 2019, estimates based on DTM flow monitoring data¹⁴



12 Last available data. Source: Spanish Ministry of Interior.

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

14 Calculation is based on available information for a total of 3,919 sea arrivals (70% of the total of 5,628 sea arrivals registered in Spain between January and March 2019).

Recent updates indicate that on 12 February, 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](#)).

Main entry points

Estimated 73 per cent of arrivals recorded in March 2019 were via sea. The number of intercepted and rescued boats in March 2019 is 26, while the total number for the first three months of 2019 is equal to 174 disembarkations (wooden and rubber boats). According to IOM estimates and official figures, the largest part of search and rescue operations took place in the Strait of Gibraltar and the Alboran Sea. Consequently, 77 per cent of the disembarkations took place along the coast of Andalusia (equivalent to 26 embarkations). Another 15 per cent took place at different entry points in the Canary Islands, the coast of Ceuta (6%) and the coast of Murcia (2%).

Sea arrivals

During this reporting period, a total of 588 migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by sea, including both, the Western Mediterranean and the Western African Route. This is 32 per cent less than the 867 recorded in March 2018, and 30 per cent less than the 842 recorded in March 2017. Despite the decrease in sea arrivals in March, the total number of migrants and refugees who arrived by sea to Spain in 2019 is still the highest reported in the first three months of the year since 2015. The 5,628 sea arrivals in 2019 so far represent a 67 per cent increase when compared to 3,369 reported in the same period 2018.

Demographic profile

According to the information provided by the Spanish Ministry of Interior, 73 per cent of migrants and refugees who arrived in the country this year were registered as Sub-Saharan nationals.¹⁵ The remaining 27 per cent is distributed between 16 different nationality groups, predominantly Morocco (20%), Algeria (2%) and Guinea Conakry (1,6%). These specific nationality groups were also among the main ones registered in the same period last year, with an addition of Mali, Côte d'Ivoire and The Gambia.

According to DTM flow monitoring data, estimated 79 per cent of sea arrivals were adult males, 15 per cent were adult females and 6 per cent were children.

Figure 21 Sea arrivals to Spain, comparison 2015 – 2019

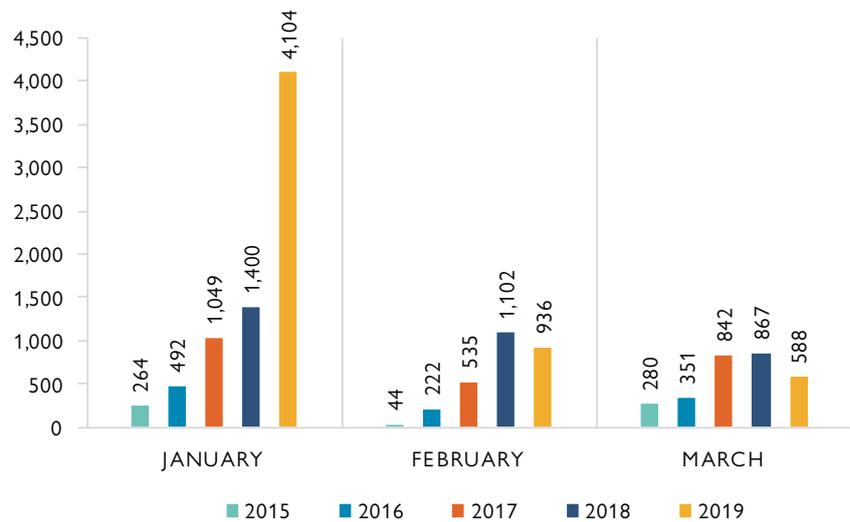
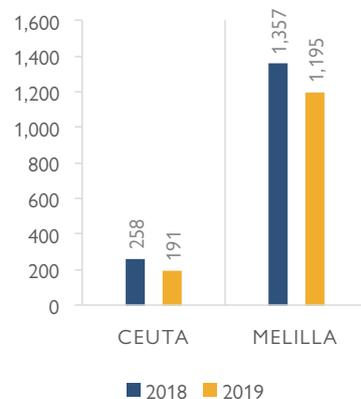


Figure 22 Land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla, January and March 2018 - 2019¹⁶



Land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla

In March 2019, a total of 448 individuals were recorded entering through the two Spanish autonomous regions located in Northern Africa. Of the total, 63 border crossings were registered in Ceuta (14%) and the rest 385 (86%) in Melilla. Land arrivals this month, are 4 per cent lower than the 430 reported in the previous reporting period and 7 per cent higher than the 417 reported in March 2018. However, the totals of the land arrivals in this year (1,386) mark a decrease of 14 per cent when compared to the same period last year (1,615 land arrivals between January and March 2018).

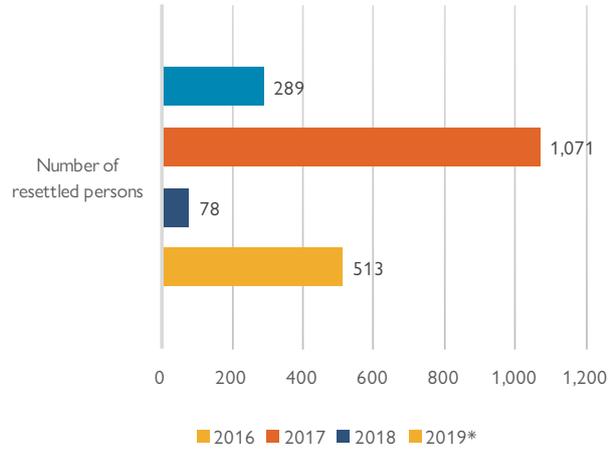
15 According to [UNHCR](#), the main nationality groups registered in Spain as of 28 February 2019 were Guinea (19%), Morocco (17%), Mali (16%) and Côte d'Ivoire (12%).

16 Source: DTM Flow Monitoring Registry.

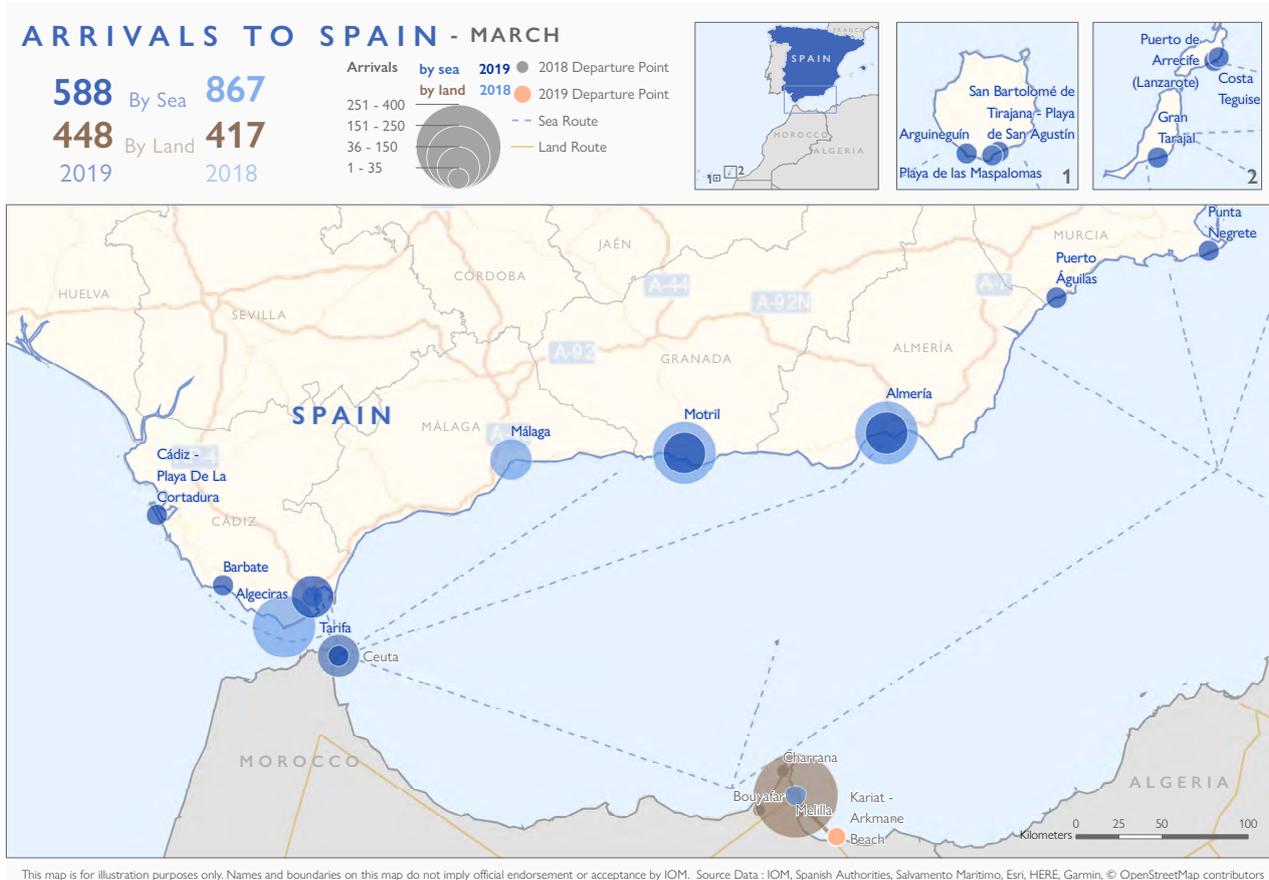
Resettlement

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. In October and November 2018, the Spanish Government – with the support of IOM – conducted two selection missions. 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 March 2019, a total of 1,951 Syrian refugees have been resettled to Spain.

Figure 23 Resettlements to Spain - April 2016 and March 2019



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



MALTA

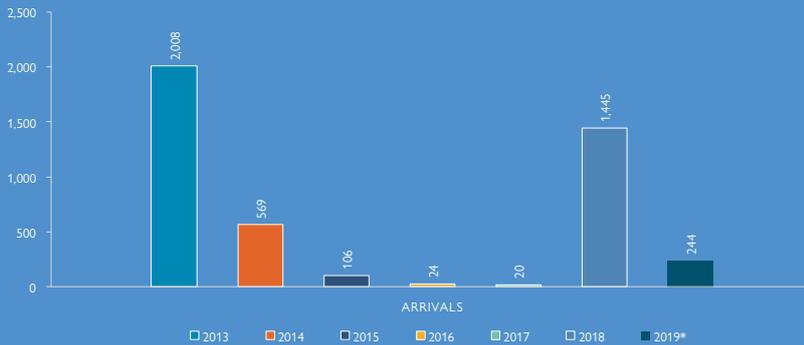
Developments during the reporting period

As per IOM estimates, a total of 244 migrants disembarked in Malta between January and March 2019. The 195 arrivals in March reflect a four times increase when compared to the 49 arrivals in January and result from two disembarkation events. While the first was a result of an operation coordinated by Maltese and Italian authorities to rescue 87 individuals on a wooden boat in international waters between Malta and Lampedusa, the second was a result of the rescue of 108 migrants and refugees by a merchant vessel in front of Libyan coasts. There were no reported arrivals in February.

IOM Malta interviewed some of the migrants who arrived in Malta between January and March 2019, as part of the vulnerability assessment. Among the migrants interviewed, IOM Malta encountered a number of migrants in situations of vulnerability, such as claimed unaccompanied minors, single mothers with small children, migrants who had been subject to torture, possible victims of trafficking, and migrants with symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder. Moreover, IOM Malta has been informed by relevant authorities that many of the 108 migrants disembarked on 28 March were particularly vulnerable/in need of care and included a high number of claimed unaccompanied minors.

According to available data for 2018 the first arrivals were reported in June, with a group of 235 migrants disembarked in Malta from a motor vessel (MV) Lifeline. The total number of arrivals in Malta in 2018 reached 1,445 by the end of the year. 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).

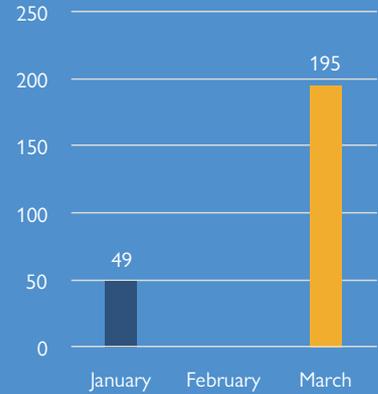
Figure 24 Arrivals in Malta, January – March 2019



Map 5 Accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, and overall occupancy in Malta, December 2018*



Figure 25 Arrivals in Malta, 2013 – 2019*. Source: The Government of Malta - The National Statistics Office and IOM.



Migrant presence

According to a report published by the Asylum Information Database (AIDA)¹⁷, there are six open reception centres active in Malta as part of the reception system supervised by the Agency for the Welfare of Asylum Seekers (AWAS). Furthermore, 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 centres, the daily management of the centre 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 centre or relocated.

The total capacity of the open reception centres 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 6 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.

17 More info [here](#)

CYPRUS

Developments during the reporting period

A total of 291 migrants and refugees have arrived in Cyprus as of March 2019. This is nearly eight times higher than the 37 reported in the same period last year, and 16 per cent higher than the 250 reported between January and March 2017. Arrivals in March 2019 are over four times higher than the previous reporting period (February 2019) when 42 arrivals were registered, significantly higher than in March 2018 when no arrivals were registered, and slightly higher than March 2017 when 154 arrivals were registered.

45 of the 159 refugees and migrants arrived and registered on 18 March were from Cameroon, Nigeria and Congo, and have been registered at the first reception center Pournara as first arrivals. Most of migrants and refugees were adult male (39) and 6 were adult female. Refugees and migrants interviewed reported to have entered the northern part of Cyprus with student visas and later crossed the buffer zone over to the Republic of Cyprus. As per the asylum service, from 1 January 2019 – 14 March 2019 there have been 2,439 new asylum seeker applications registered with an average of 1,000 new asylum applications per month. Cyprus continues to be this year's top-ranking country within the EU in asylum seeker applications per capita.

Map 6 Comparison of apprehension areas in 2018 (cumulative data) and March 2019*

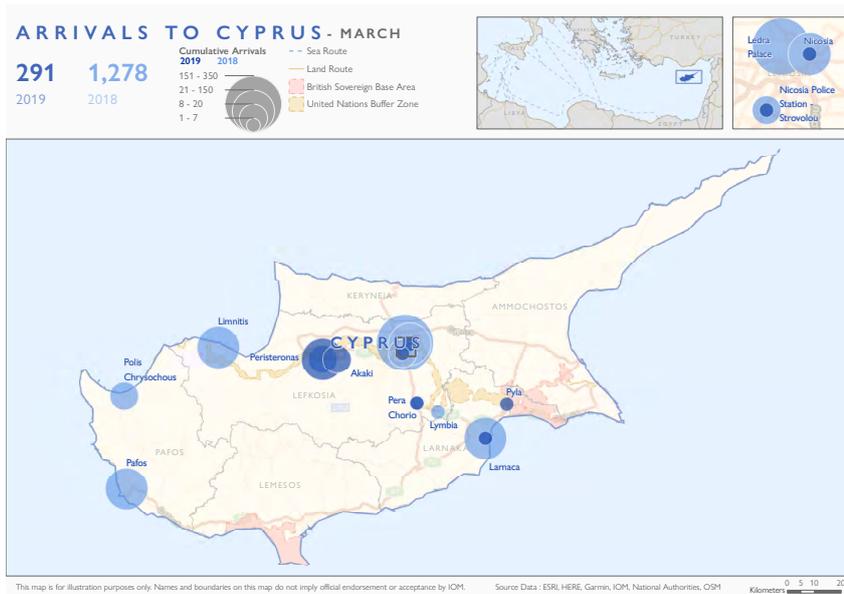
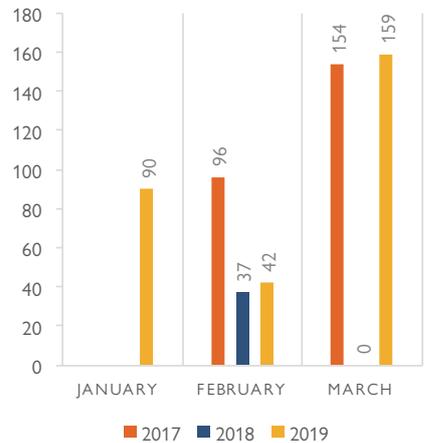


Figure 26 Arrivals between January and March, comparison 2017 - 2019



Migrant presence

According to the last available data, at the end of January 2019, 255 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the Kofinou Reception Facility in Cyprus, which represents a 4 per cent increase compared to the 246 reported at the end of the previous reporting period (December 2018), and 19 per cent decrease compared to the 314 registered at the end of January 2018.

*Source: [DTM flow monitoring data](#).

BULGARIA

Developments during the reporting period

In March 2019, Bulgarian authorities apprehended 150 irregular migrants, almost double the 81 reported in the previous reporting period and 14 per cent more than the 132 reported in March 2018. 10 per cent of all irregular migrants registered in March 2019 were apprehended on entry from Turkey, and 55 per cent of all apprehended migrants were intercepted irregularly residing inside the country. The remaining 35 per cent on exit towards Serbia. In addition to that, a total of 12 irregular migrants were registered on entry from Greece¹⁸.

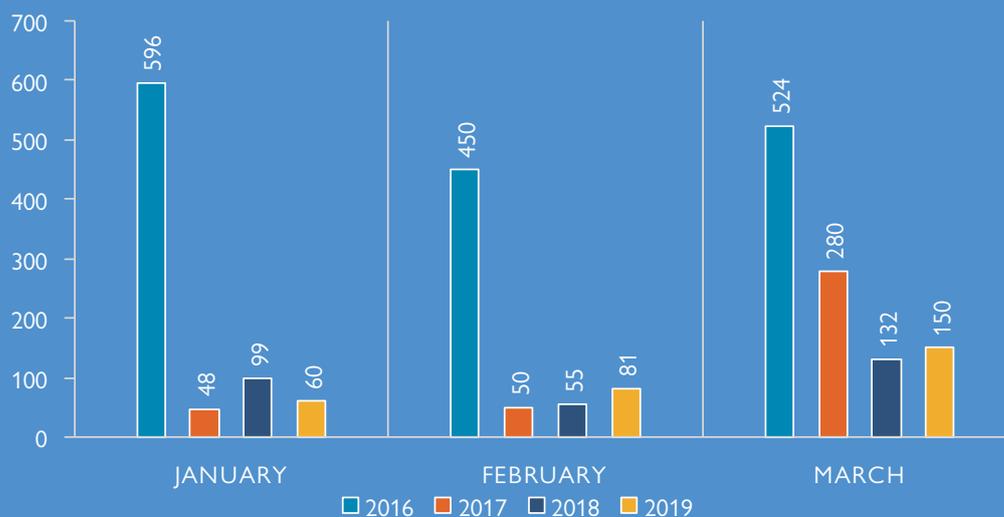
By the end of March 2019, authorities registered a total of 291 irregular migrants. Registered apprehensions between January and March 2019 are slightly higher compared to the same period in 2018 when 286 were registered, and 23 per cent lower than the 378 registered between January and March 2017.

According to available data from the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior, 19 per cent of migrants registered in 2019 so far were of Afghan origin and 18 per cent declared arriving from Iraq. Migrants from the Islamic Republic of Iran comprised another 12 per cent of the registered population followed by 10 per cent of those from Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey (6%). Information on nationalities registered in the same period last year indicates a decrease in the presence of Syrian nationals (44% in 2018 to 10% in 2019) and an increase in arrivals of Afghan nationals (3% in 2018 to 19% in 2019).

Migrant presence

Estimated 574 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in different reception facilities in Bulgaria as of 31 March, occupying only 10 per cent of the overall capacity (5,940). This represents a 8 per cent increase compared to the 532 reported at the end of the previous reporting period (February 2019), and 48 per cent less than the 1,101 reported at the end of March 2018. Majority of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers are from Afghanistan and Iraq.

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



¹⁸ 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.



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

Accommodation facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodated
Facilities run by the State Agency for Refugees		
Open Reception Centre in Banya	70	-
Open Reception Centre in Pastrogor	320	-
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Ovcha Kupel	860	113
Open Reception Centre in Sofia - Vrazhdebna	370	61
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Voenna Rampa	800	66
Closed Reception Centre in Harmanli	2,710	115
Closed Reception Centre in Sofia - Busmantsi	60	4
Facilities run by the Ministry of Interior		
Closed Reception Centre in Lyubimets	350	
Closed Reception Centre in Busmantsi	400	215
Closed Reception Centre in Elhovo (temporarily closed due to renovation)	N/A	
Total	5,940	574

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

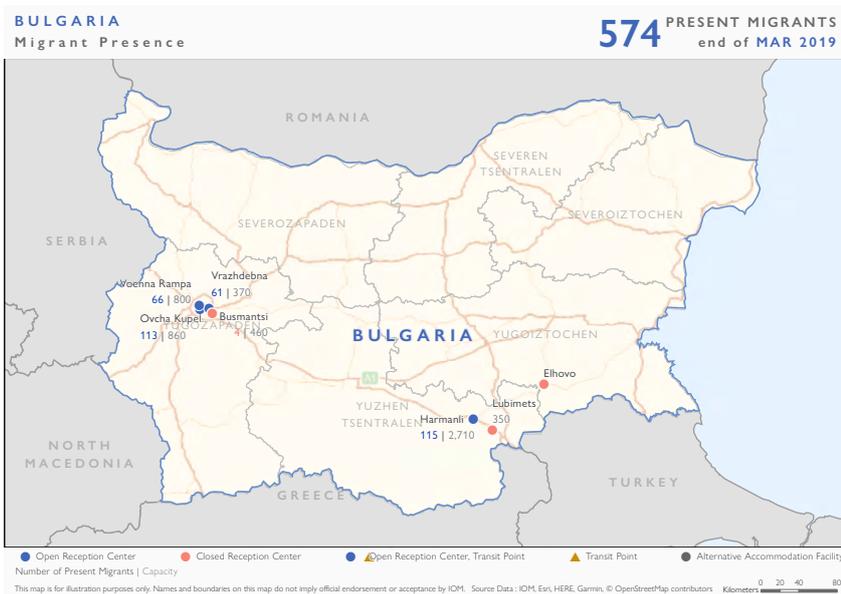


Figure 29 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered between January and March 2019

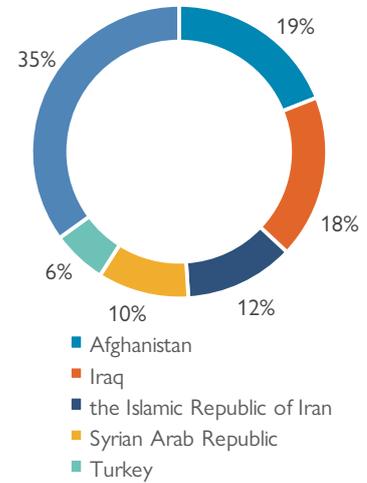


Figure 30 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered between January and March 2018

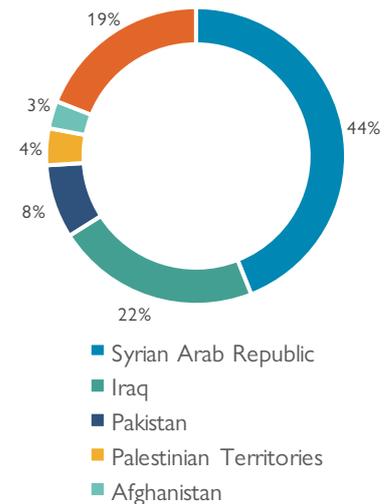
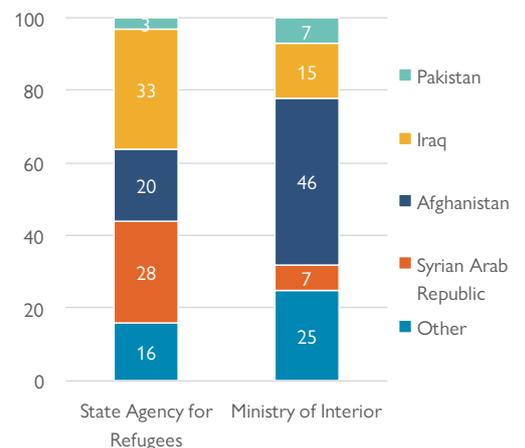


Figure 31 Nationality breakdown (%) of migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in the premises run by the State Agency for Refugees and the Ministry of Interior (SAR)



TRANSIT COUNTRIES

CROATIA

Developments during the reporting period

Based on available data from the Croatian Ministry of Interior, a total of 1,279 irregular migrants were apprehended in March 2019, 43 per cent increase compared to the 732 apprehended in the previous month, two times more than the 542 apprehended in the same period last year, and five times more than the 254 reported in March 2017.

Between January and March 2019 Croatian authorities registered a total of 2,742 new migrants, two times the 1,347 registered in the same period last year and four times

the 666 registered in the first quarter of 2017 (arrivals this year surpassed the total of 2,479 registered in 2017).

Afghanistan is the most common origin country reported by 30 per cent of all registered migrants, followed by Pakistan (13%), Algeria (12%), Turkey (10%) and the Syrian Arab Republic (7%). The remaining 28 per cent of intercepted migrants were registered as nationals of more than 42 different nationality groups. Apart from increased presence of migrants from the region (Kosovo UNSCR 1244 and Albania), the same nationalities were found among migrants registered between January and March 2018.

Based on available data, 22 per cent of migrants apprehended in March 2019 were detected in the Vukovarsko-Srijemska county in the eastern part of the country, mainly on entry from neighboring Serbia. 40 per cent of individuals were registered in Primorsko-Goranska county on the way to the Slovenian border. In the previous month, 34 per cent of migrants were registered in Vukovarsko-Srijemska county and 18 per cent in Primorsko-Goranska county¹⁹.

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



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

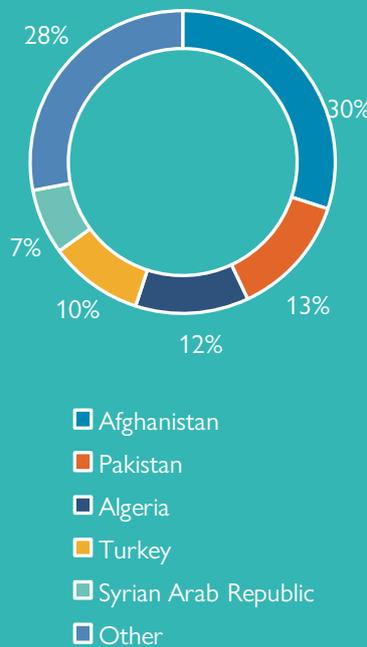
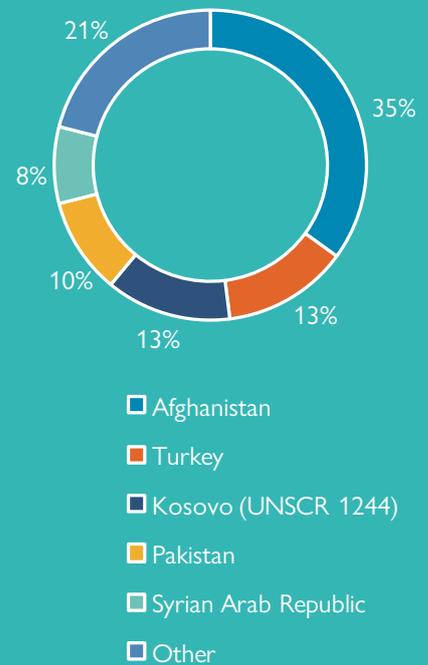


Figure 34 Nationality breakdown of irregular migrants apprehended between January and March 2018



*Last available data.

19 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 March 2019



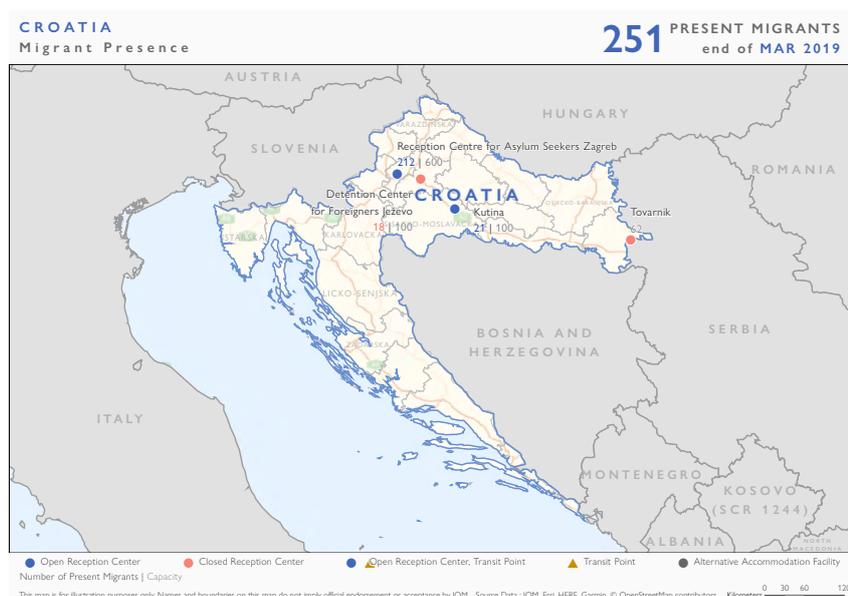
Migrant presence

By the end of March 2019, 251 asylum seekers were accommodated in open reception centres in Kutina and Zagreb, and the closed reception centre in Ježevo, slightly less than the 255 reported at the end of February 2019. Most accommodated asylum seekers were of Syrian, Afghani, Algerian, Iraqi, Iranian and Ukrainian origin. Majority of accommodated persons are adult male (59%), 18 per cent are adult female and 17 per cent were children.²⁰

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

Accommodation facility	Capacity	Number of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers	Top origin countries
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	300 (600)	212	Syrian Arab Republic, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Kutina	100	21	Afghanistan, Algeria, Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999), Syrian Arab Republic
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	90	18	Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq, Ukraine, Stateless
Total	800(820)	251	

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



²⁰ Demographic breakdown does not include data from the Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)

ROMANIA

Developments during the reporting period

In March 2019, Romanian authorities apprehended a total of 79 migrants and asylum seekers on entry and exit from the country, three times more than the previous month when 23 migrants were apprehended (all on entry), and two times more than March 2018 when 33 were apprehended. Between January and March 2019, there were 135 migrants and asylum seekers apprehended, 70 per cent of which (94) were apprehended on exit from the country, mainly towards Hungary (Arad, Timis and Satu-Mare county) and the remaining 30 per cent of individuals were intercepted entering from Bulgaria (Giurgiu). Arrivals so far this year (135) are the same compared to the same period last year when 135 individuals were apprehended on entry to the country and 59 per cent less than the estimated 320 apprehended in the first quarter of 2017²¹.

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



Out of 135 migrants registered between January and March 2019, Iraqi migrants made up the majority (43%), followed by the Syrian Arab Republic (19%), Bangladesh (13%), Vietnam (8%) and Turkey (4%). The remaining 13 per cent were from Albania, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Myanmar and India. 78 per cent were adult males (105), 15 per cent adult females (20) and 7 per cent children (10).

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

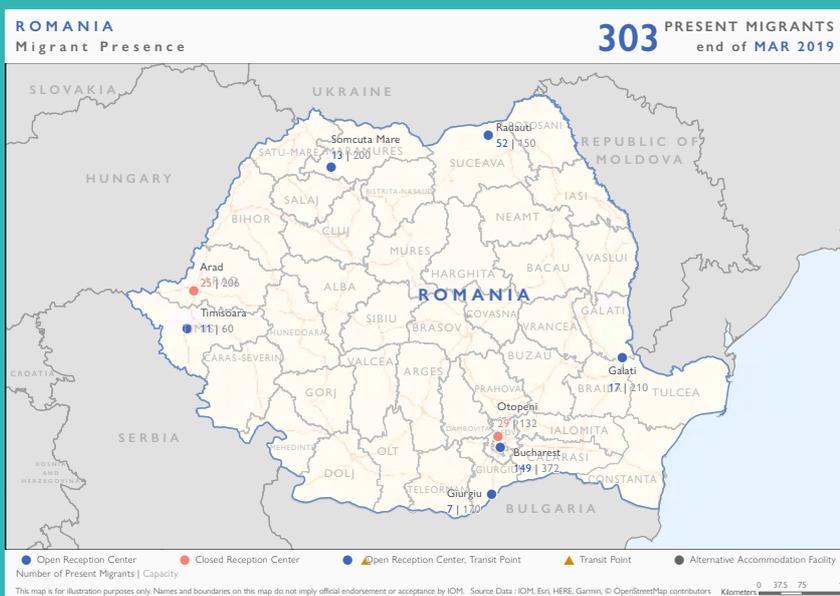


Figure 36 Nationality breakdown (%) of migrants apprehended between January and March 2019

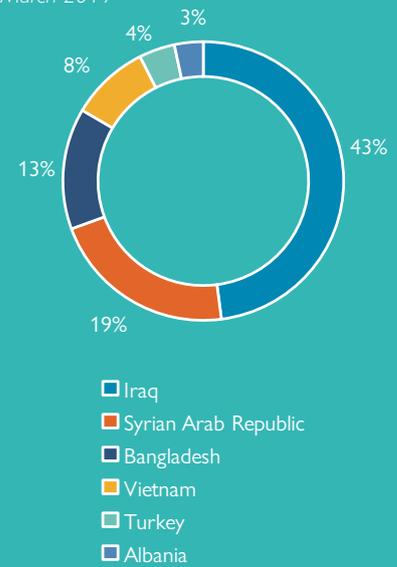
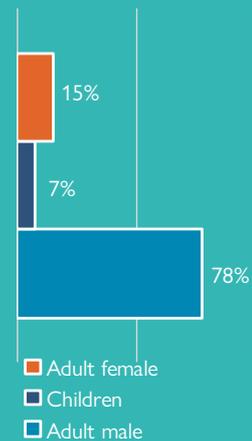


Figure 37 Age/sex breakdown of apprehended migrants Between January and March 2019



Migrant presence

At the end of March, there were 303 migrants and asylum seekers registered as residing in state-run accommodation facilities. This represents a 4 per cent decrease compared to the 317 reported at the end of February 2019 and 23 per cent less than the 396 registered at the end of March 2018. About half were in the asylum centres located in Bucharest (149), followed by Radauti (52) and Otopeni (29).

21 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 March 2019 a total of 837 new migrants and refugees were registered in the Reception Centres in Serbia²², 44 per cent more than the previous month and two times more than the same period last year when 389 migrants were registered.

According to DTM flow monitoring data, estimated 78 per cent of migrants arrived in Serbia from the Republic of North Macedonia, an increase of 13 percentage points from 65 per cent reported in February 2019. 10 per cent of migrants arrived from the former Bulgaria versus 21 per cent in February 2019, and 12 per cent arrived from other destinations.

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

An increase of migrant arrivals from Pakistan by almost 50 per cent was witnessed in March when compared to the previous month, along with five times increase of migrants from Bangladesh.

7 March – During the night, two migrants from Algeria tried to board a train in Šid (border crossing point with Croatia). Both migrants climbed onto the roof of the train. One of them, aged 30, died from electrical shock while the other ended up in the hospital²³.

Figure 38 Arrivals Between January and March, comparison 2017 - 2019

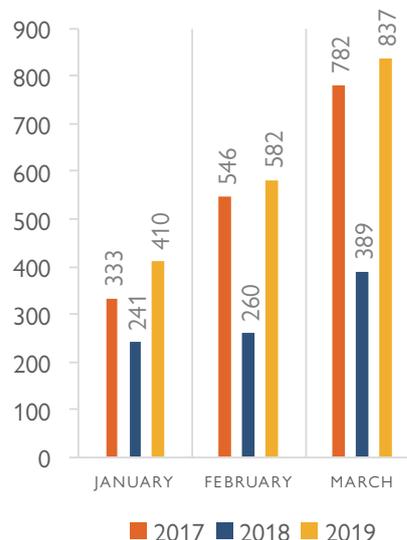


Figure 39 Last reported transit country by migrants registered in Serbia in March 2019

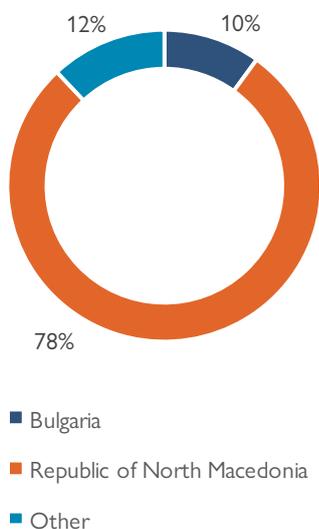


Figure 40 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals between January and March 2019

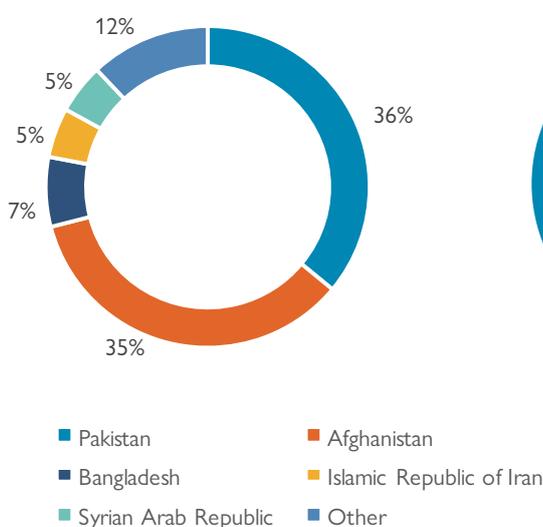
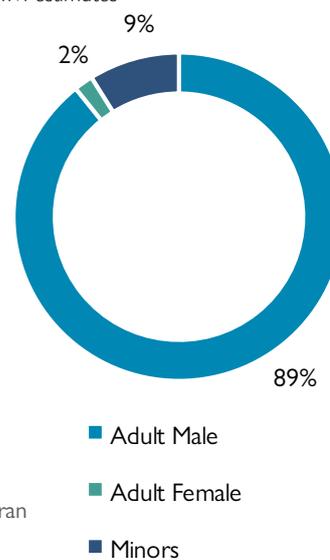


Figure 41 Age/Sex breakdown of registered arrivals between January and March 2019, DTM estimates



22 Data on newly registered migrants in the reception centres in Serbia is used as a proxy estimation of the overall arrivals in the country.

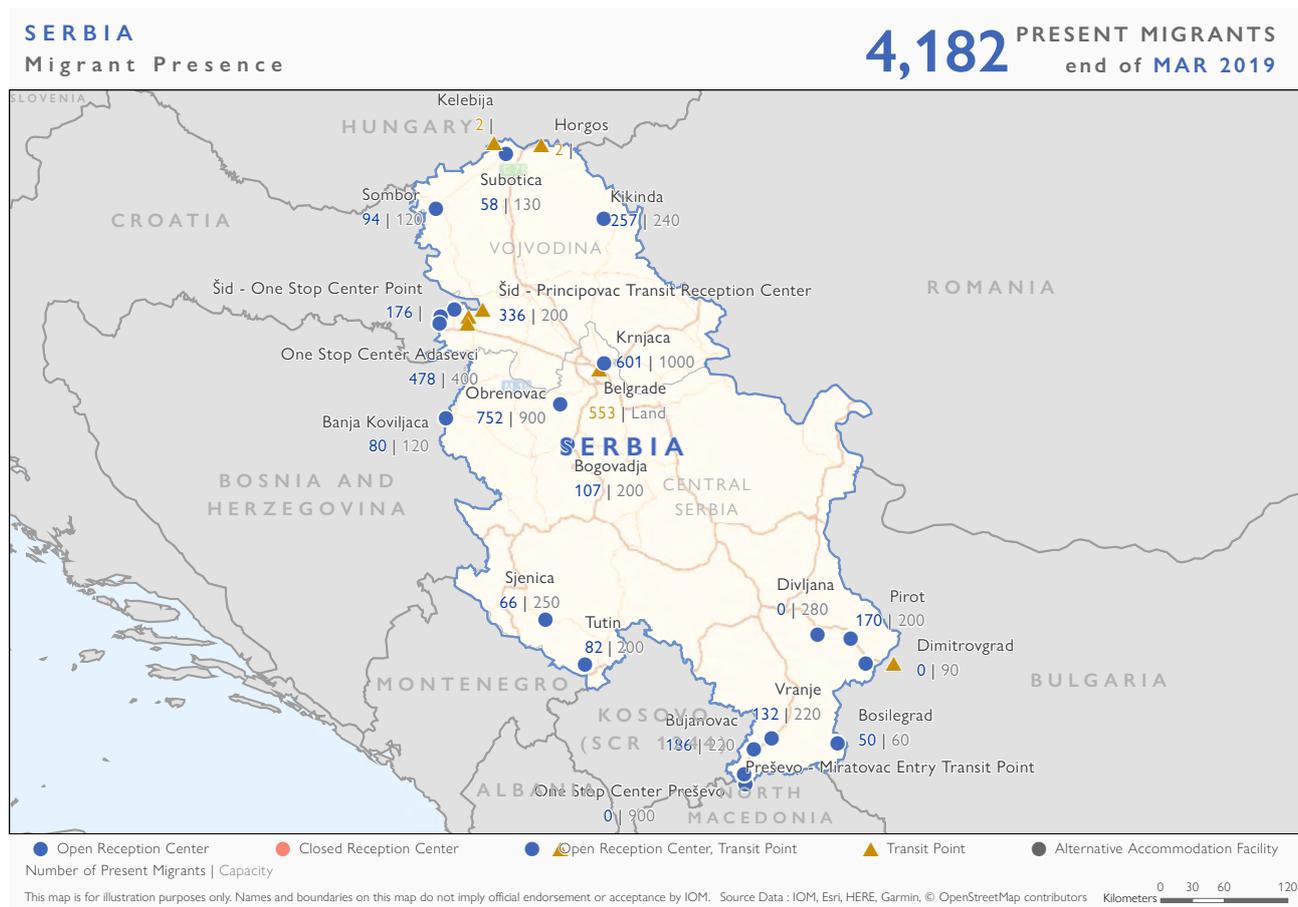
23 Source: Šid Border Police.

Between January and March 2019, most of the migrants and refugees that arrived were from Pakistan (36%) and Afghanistan (35%), followed by Bangladesh (7%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (5%), Syrian Arab Republic (5%) and other countries. Arrivals in March 2019 reflect a slight increase in the number of adult men compared to the previous month (80% versus 78%) and decrease in the number of children, including unaccompanied and separated (20% vs. 18%) while no change is observed in the percentage of registered adult women

Migrants presence

As of 31 March, there are estimated 4,182 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 4,527 registered in the beginning of March to the 4,182 reported at the end of the month. Seventy-seven per cent of migrants and refugees are residing in the reception centers, and the remaining 13 per cent (553) migrants and refugees were observed residing outside the official reception system, mainly in the Belgrade City (285) and in unofficial camping sites in the vicinity of the border with Croatia, Hungary and Bosnia and Herzegovina (268). Available information indicates that the majority of migrants accommodated in the reception centres are of Afghan origin (40%) followed by those who declared Iranian (23%), Pakistani (18%), Iraqi (4%) and Bangladeshi (7%), Syrian (1%) 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, March 2019



SLOVENIA

Developments during the reporting period

In March 2019, authorities in Slovenia apprehended 1,002 irregular migrants, four times more than the 263 reported in the previous month and five times more than the 209 reported in March 2018. Arrivals during this reporting period are the highest recorded in March since 2016, when 1,607 apprehensions were reported. Between January and March 2019, 1,591 migrants were apprehended. This is 54 per cent more than the 652 apprehended in the same period last year, and eight times more than the 202 apprehended between January and March 2017. The following highlights are from this reporting period (1 – 31 March).

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



13 March – According to the Slovenian Press Agency (STA), good weather conditions appear to be driving a seasonal increase in irregular movements, with the number of irregular crossings gradually increasing in recent weeks. On 12 March alone the police apprehended 43 people who attempted to cross into Slovenia irregularly.

18 March - According to the Slovenian Press Agency (STA), the Slovenian police apprehended 102 migrants who entered Slovenia from Croatia irregularly between

16 and 17 March. Five of them have already requested international protection. At the same time, two vehicles transporting irregular migrants were intercepted.

22 March - According to the Slovenian newspaper Dnevnik, on 22 March the Slovenian police apprehended a 22-year-old Serbian national who was transporting 7 migrants of which two Syrian nationals, one Iraqi national and one Iranian family. The Iranian family submitted a request for international protection, while the remaining were returned to Croatia.

25 March - Interior Minister Boštjan Poklukar assured MPs on Monday that Slovenia was successfully managing migrations on the border with Croatia and protecting the Schengen border despite a renewed increase in irregular migrations.

25 March - The Koper and Novo Mesto police have apprehended 51 migrants attempting to irregularly cross the border between 23 and 24 March. Seven migrants requested international protection.

Between January and March 2019, Algeria and Pakistan were the most commonly reported countries, with 41 per cent of individuals registered (26% and 15% respectively). Morocco (14%), Afghanistan (6%) and the Syrian Arab Republic (6%)

were the remaining origin countries reported in the top 5 nationality groups registered. Other countries of origin such as the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Tunisia and Libya. Algerian and Pakistani nationals also made up the majority of

those reported in the same period of 2018 (25% and 19% respectively), followed by Morocco (8%), the Syrian Arab Republic (8%) and migrants from the Western Balkans (18%).

Figure 43 Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants Between January and March 2019

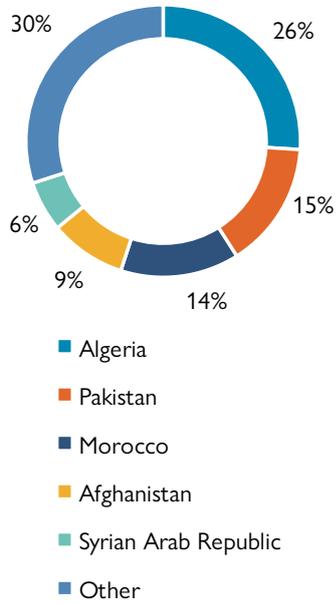
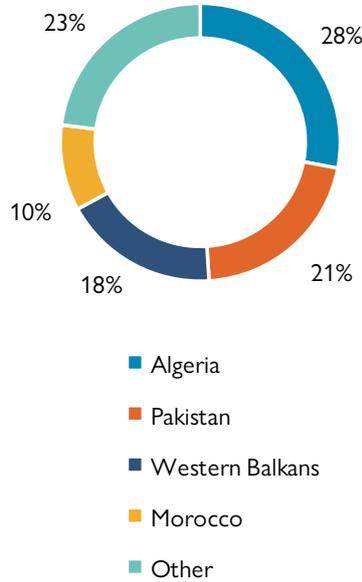


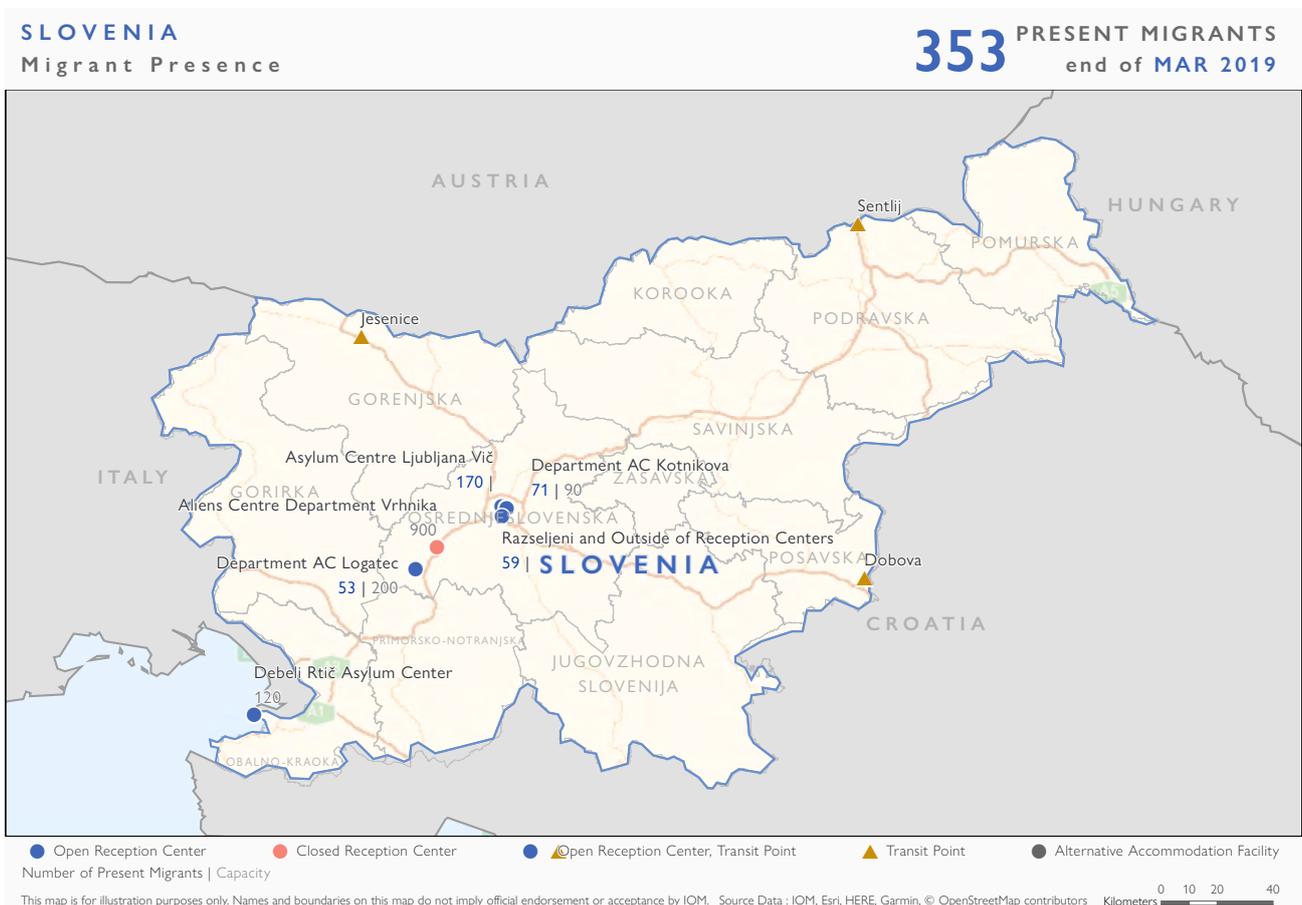
Figure 44 Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and March 2018



Migrant presence

At the end of March 2019, there were 353 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in different facilities around the country, a 9 per cent increase compared to the 325 accommodated in the previous month. The number is 30 per cent more than the 271 reported at the end of March 2018, and 28 per cent more than the 276 reported at the end of March 2017.

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



THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

Developments during the reporting period

In March 2019, authorities registered a total of 122 migrants and asylum seekers, a 7 per cent increase when compared to the previous month when 115 arrivals were reported, and 30 per cent more than the same period in 2018 when 94 arrivals were reported. Between January and March 2019, 327 migrants have been registered arriving in the country, 10 per cent more than the same period last year when 298 migrants were registered, and five times

more than the 72 registered between January and March 2017.

Migrants from the Islamic Republic of Iran make up the majority of those registered between January and March 2019 (24%), followed by those of Pakistani (20%) Afghani (19%), Iraqi (11%), and Syrian (7%) origin. Available data for the same period last year, reflects the Islamic Republic of Iran as the most declared country of origin (27%), followed by Iraq (21%), Libya (9%), the Syrian Arab Republic (8%) and Afghanistan (7%).

Based on the available data from the Red Cross mobile teams operating in the area close to the border with Serbia, estimated 5,053 migrants detected in the area were provided with assistance. This is almost four times more than the 1,435 reported by the Red Cross mobile teams in by the end of March 2018. This indicates the existence of clandestine movements of migrants through the country, hence, the arrivals in the country might be higher than the 327 reported at the end of March 2019.

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

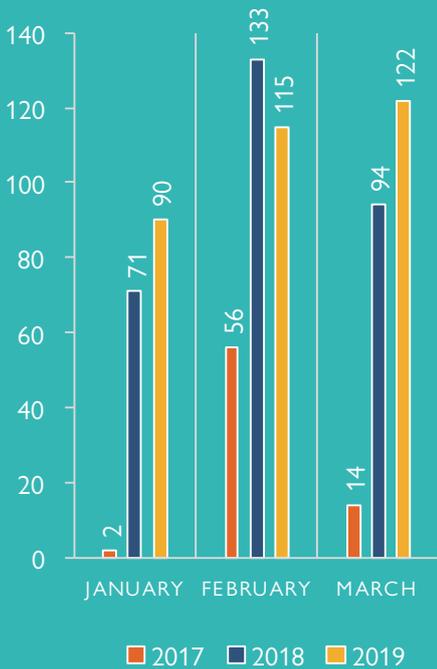


Figure 46 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered between January and March 2019

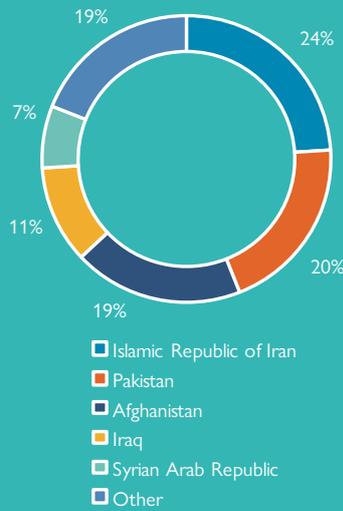


Figure 47 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered between January and March 2018

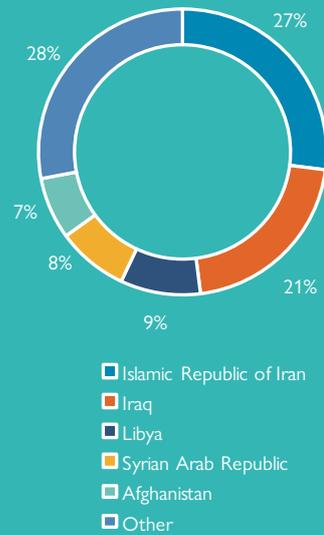
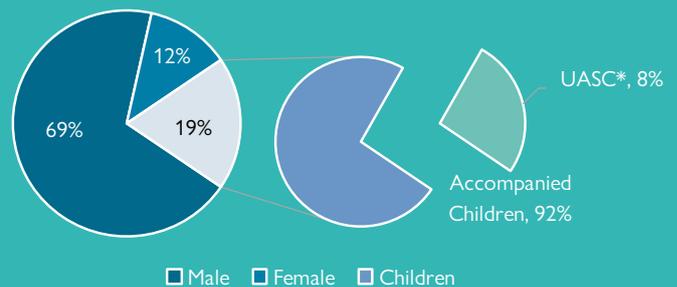


Figure 48 Age/sex breakdown of intercepted irregular migrants between January and March 2019



*Unaccompanied and Separated Children.

Migrant presence

The available data shows that on 31 March 2019, there were 63 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in reception centres around the Republic of North Macedonia. About 15 per cent less than the previous month when 74 were accommodated in the reception centres. Majority of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers were Pakistani nationals (18) followed by those from Iraq, Algeria and Afghanistan (10 each), the Islamic Republic of Iran (5), Bangladesh (4), and six more individuals from India, Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999), Ghana, Chechnya and the Russian Federation. 52 of the individuals were adult males, 4 adult females and 7 children.

Additionally, the Red Cross teams present near the northern border with Serbia reported assisting 2,161 persons, according to their March report. The

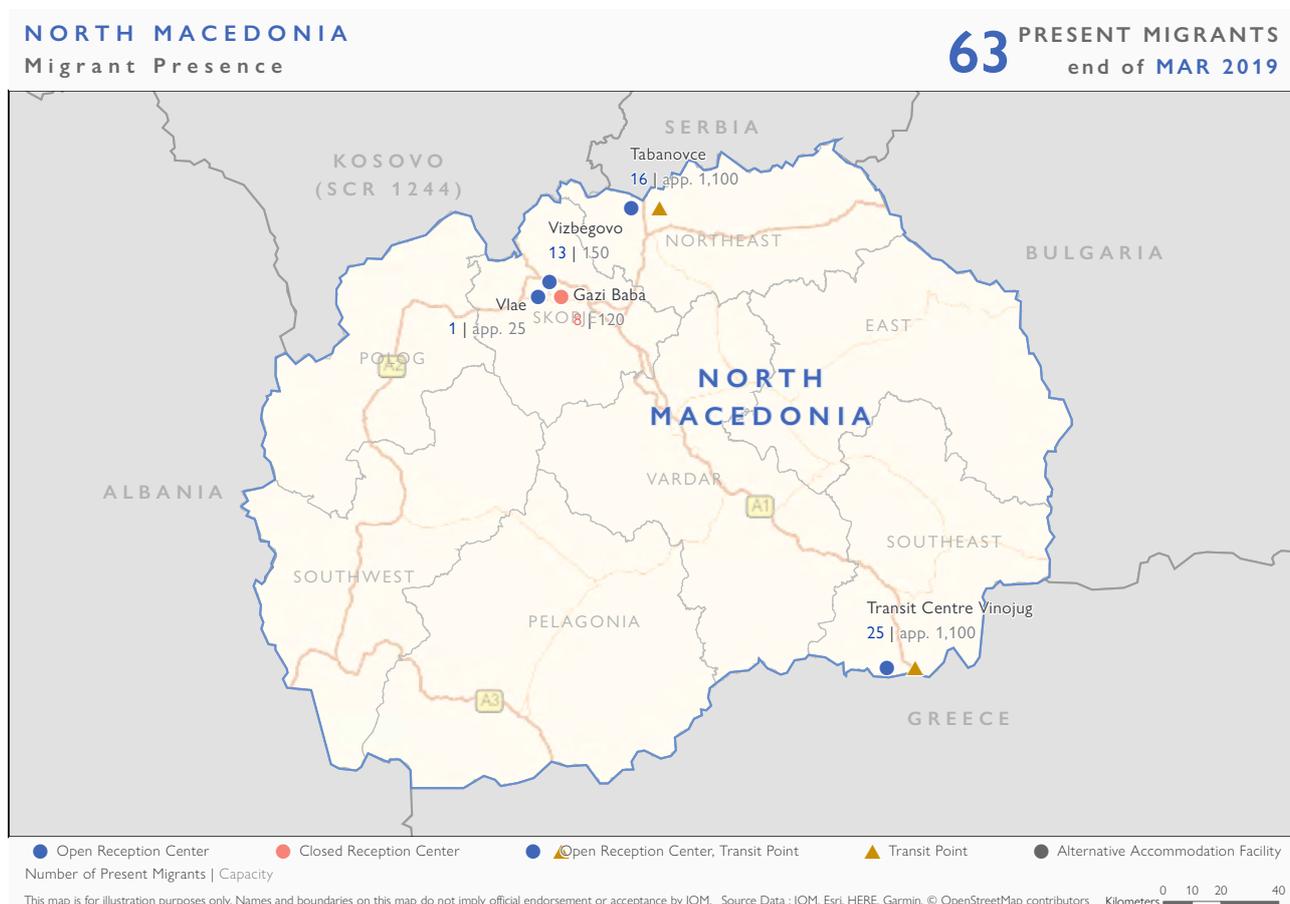
Table 4 Accommodation facilities (with occupancy/capacity) by the end of March 2019

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity*	Currently Accommodating
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—North Macedonia)	1,100-1,200	25
Tabanovce Transit Centre (North Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	16
Vizbegovo – Reception centre for Asylum Seekers	150	13
Gazi Baba – Reception centre for Foreigners	120	8
Vlae	25-30	1
TOTAL	2,495-2,600	63

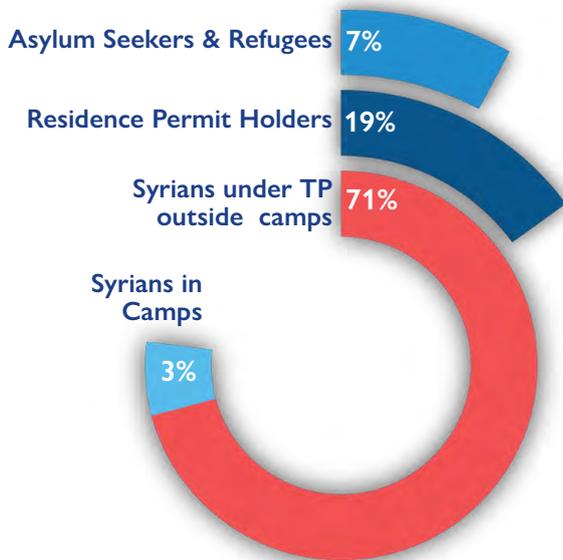
Red Cross mobile team present in the close vicinity of the northern border with Serbia assisted 675 persons – this number excludes the Transit Reception Centre Tabanovce. A twofold increase is observed in the number of assisted persons in March when compared to the previous month

(February 2019), from 1,246 to 2,836 respectively. Further on, according to available data, since the beginning of 2019, Red Cross mobile team assisted a total 5,053 migrants, almost four times more than the 1,435 reported between January and March 2018.

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



TURKEY



Turkey's Temporary Protection regime grants the 3,641,344* Syrian nationals the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority- 3,501,266* 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. 140,078* Syrians live in 13* camps the majority of which are also located close to the Syrian border. Twenty one temporary accommodation centers were hosting migrants in Turkey in March 2018; however, currently eight of the centers are no longer operational. As a result, there is a decrease of 85,479 persons in the centers' residence numbers.

*Data source DGMM, 28.03.2019

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 11,387 persons has been recorded in this category in comparison to March 2018.

*Data Source UNHCR, 28.02.2019

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 922,530 residence permit holders in Turkey with various categories of the residence permit. The "other" residence permit category include humanitarian residence permit holders but the exact number is unknown. It is believed that vast majority of this category are Iraqi nationals.

Background and Latest Figures

According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently over 4 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (3,641,344* individuals) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR, as of end of February 2019, 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 85,601 in comparison to March 2018 (3.9 million foreign nationals), most of the increase was recorded as Syrian nationals (74,214).

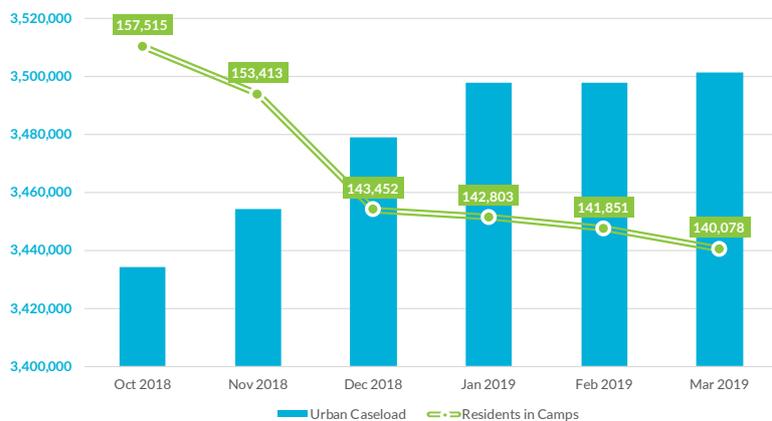
In addition, there are 922,530* foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits including humanitarian residency holders. This number was 266,931 less in February 2019. The exact number of the humanitarian residency holders is unknown, but it is estimated that there are more than several thousand humanitarian residency permit holders.

*Data source DGMM, 28.03.2019

**Data source UNHCR, 30.09.2018.

Last available data from UNHCR as the DGMM took over the registration of asylum seekers in Turkey in September 2018

Monthly Population Chart of Persons Under Temporary Protection



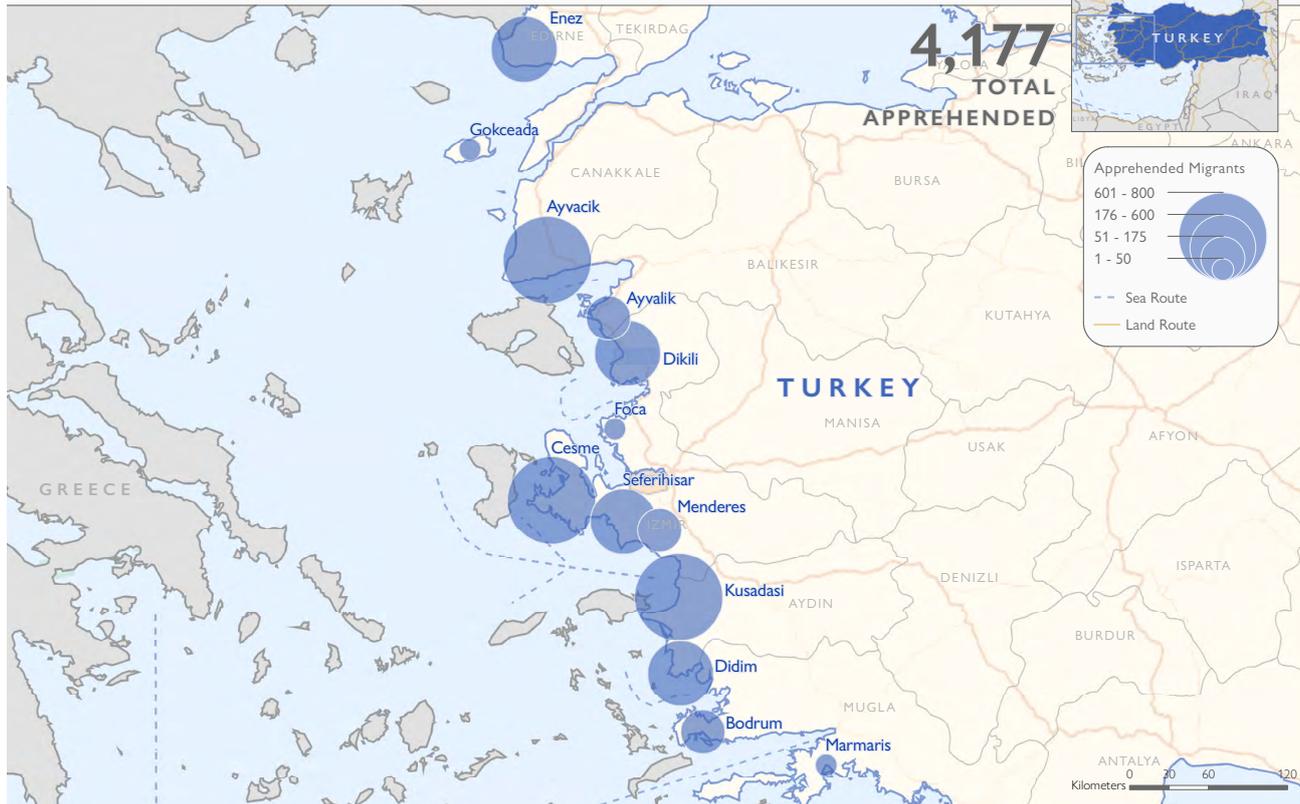
Nationality	Percentage#
Afghanistan	46%
Iraq	39%
Islamic Republic of Iran	11%
Somalia	2%
Others	3%

Apprehended/Rescued Persons on Sea*

The Turkish Coast Guard apprehended 1,796 irregular migrants in March yet four fatalities were recorded. The number of irregular migrants were 1,849 in March 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 on the left.

APPREHENSIONS OFF THE TURKISH COAST

1 January - 31 March 2019



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

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

Apprehensions/Rescues by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2019 (1 January - 31 March 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
Total	119	119	4,316	4,316	5	5	9	9

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, Yemeni, Central African, Somali, Malian, and Togolese.

*Data source T.C.G., 31.03.2019

Apprehended Persons on Land*

Apprehensions by Turkish Land Forces (1 - 31 March 2019)			
Entry		Exit	
Syrian Arab Republic	12,112	Greece	2,739
Greece	2,169	Syrian Arab Republic	42
Islamic Republic of Iran	655	Bulgaria	33
Iraq	12	Iraq	1
Bulgaria	1	Islamic Republic of Iran	1
Total	14,949	Total	2,816

According to Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) daily figures, in March 2019, 17,765 irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Greek, Iranian, Iraqi and Bulgarian borders of Turkey. In comparison, this number was 28,732 in March 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 12,154 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 (977). In February 2019, 12,206 irregular entries of persons were recorded at this border.

*Data Source T.A.F., 31.03.2019



see disclaimer on page 4*

Known Entry and Exit Points

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

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

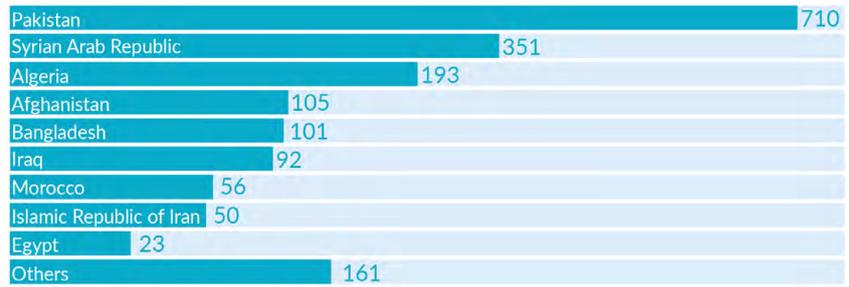
Known exit points by sea: Çeşme, Ayvalık, Didim, Bodrum, Küçükkuyu (Locations close to Lesbos, Samos, Chios, Symi, Kos and Rodos)

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

Known exit points by air: İstanbul Atatürk, İstanbul Sabiha Gökçen (to certain EU MS)

Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey

On 18 March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving Greece to Turkey after 20 March 2016. In this regard, according to DGMM reports, 1,842* migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4 April 2016 and 28 March 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 of Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Nepal, Myanmar, Guinea, Senegal, Ghana, Palestinian Territories, Tunisia, Côte d’Ivoire, Haiti,

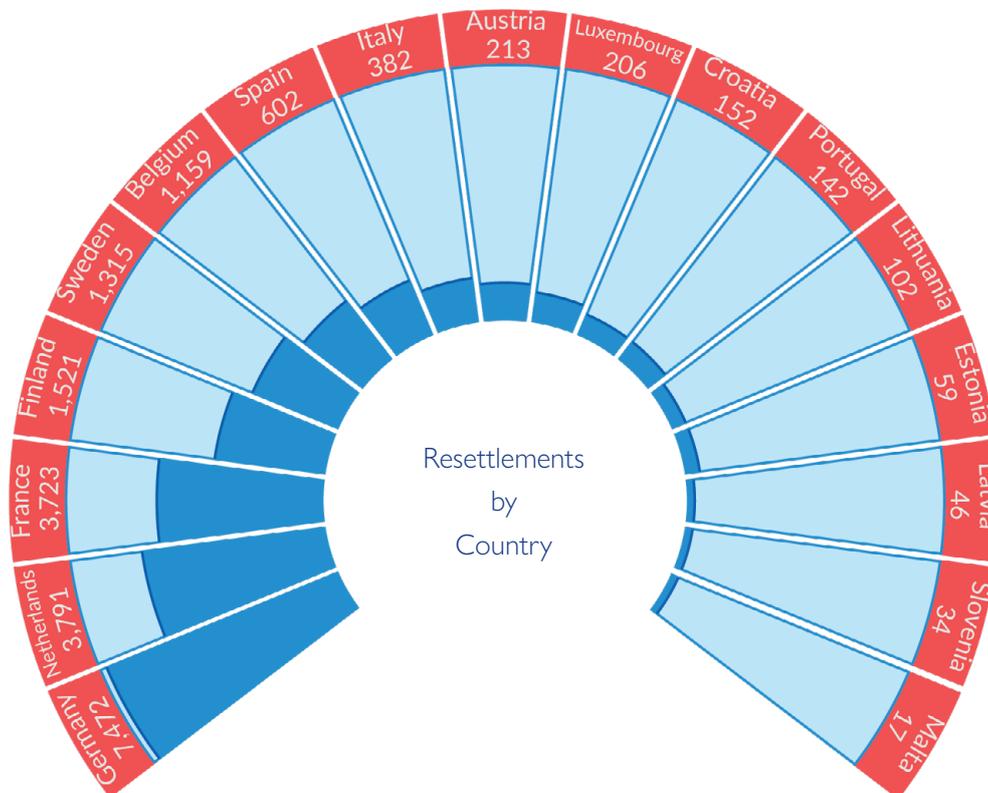
Lebanon, Mali, Dominica, India, Congo, Yemen, Gambia, Niger, Sudan, Jordan, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso and Comoros.

*Data source DGMM, 28.03.2019

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 28 March 2019, there are 20,936* persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, the Netherlands, France and Finland.

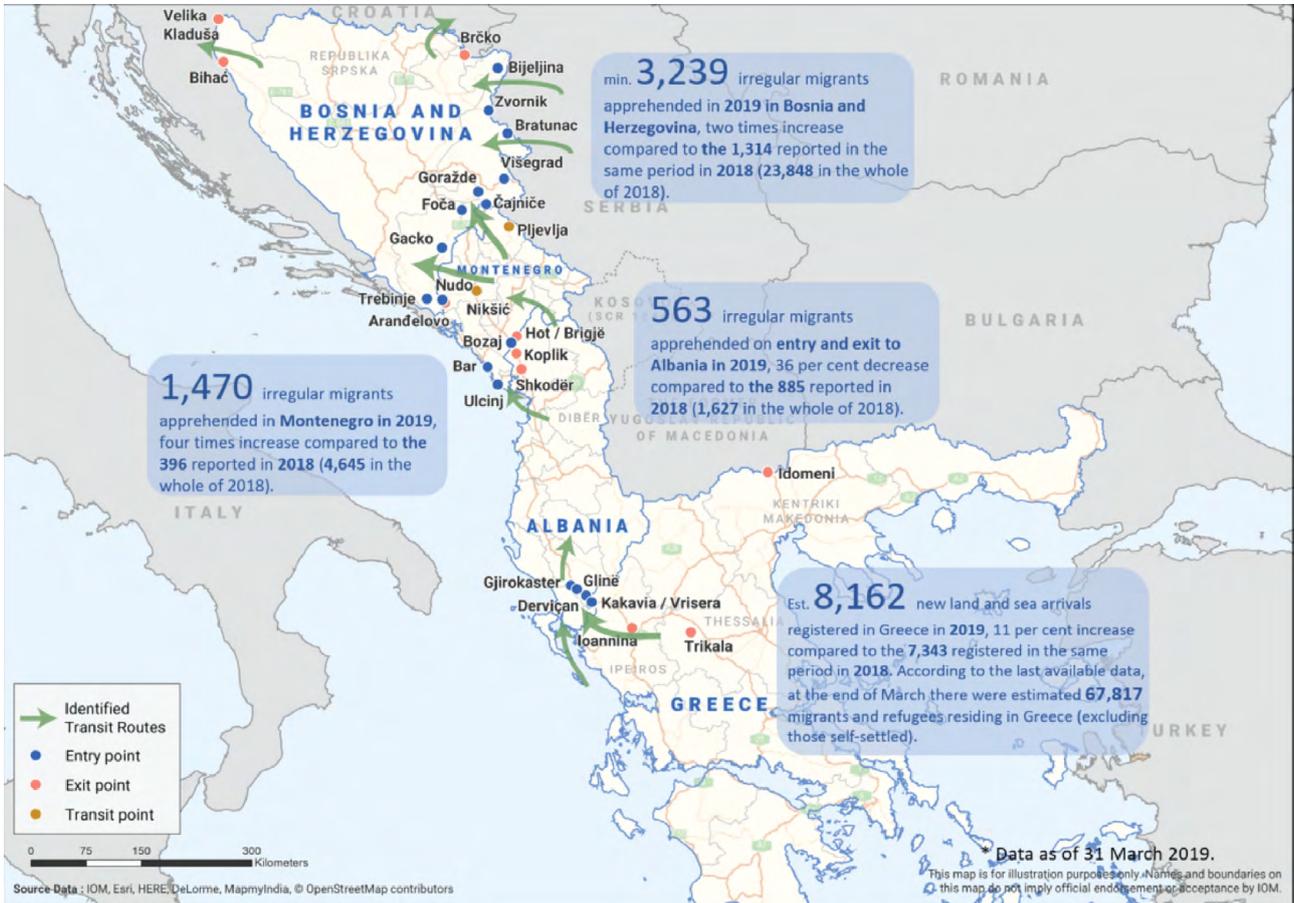
*Data Source DGMM, 28.03.2019



mpmturkey@iom.int

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

WESTERN BALKANS IN FOCUS



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

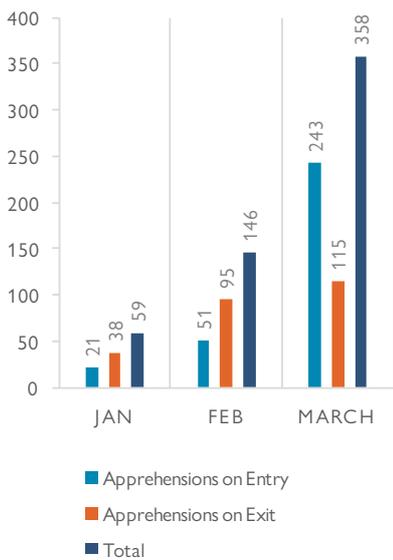


ALBANIA

Developments during the reporting period

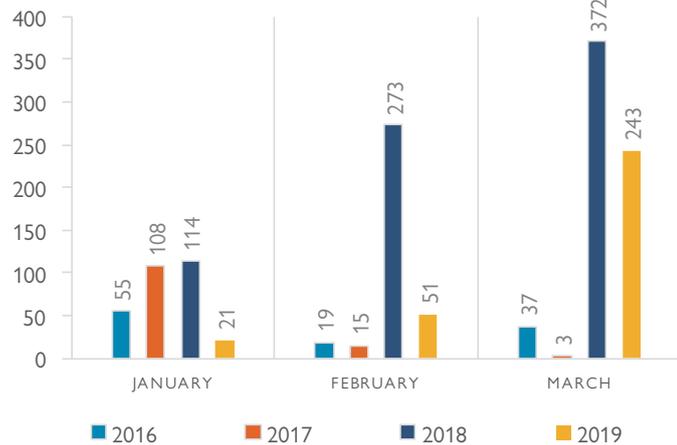
During this reporting period (1 – 31 March 2019), there were 243 new apprehensions on entry to the country, five times more than the 51 reported in the previous month and 34 per cent less than the 372 reported in March 2018. These arrivals indicate irregular entries in the Gjirokaster region. Additionally, 115 individuals were apprehended on exit from the country to Montenegro (Shkoder region), 21 per cent more than the 95 registered in the previous month (February 2019). Between January and March 2019, a total of 563 new irregular migrants were registered on entry to and exit from the country. This is 36 per cent less than the 885 reported on entry in the same period of 2018, four times the 126 reported in 2017 and five times the 111 reported between January and March 2016.

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



* Data for 2019 is a cumulative number of irregular migrants registered on entry and on exit from the country.

Figure 49 Registered irregular migrants in Albania, comparison 2016 – 2019



The majority of registered migrants between January and March 2019 were Iraqi nationals (37%), followed by those from the Syrian Arab Republic (33%), Pakistan (8%), Algeria (7%) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (4%). Available data for the same period of 2018, indicates a decrease in the presence of Syrian nationals (52% in 2018 vs. 33% in 2019) and those

from Morocco (6 % in 2018 and only 13 individuals in 2019). Further on, 7 per cent of arrivals registered in January and March 2018 were from Libya, while in 2019 only 4 registered individuals reported Libya as their country of origin, and the number of Pakistani migrants decreased by 3 percentage points (11% in 2018 vs. 8% in 2019).

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

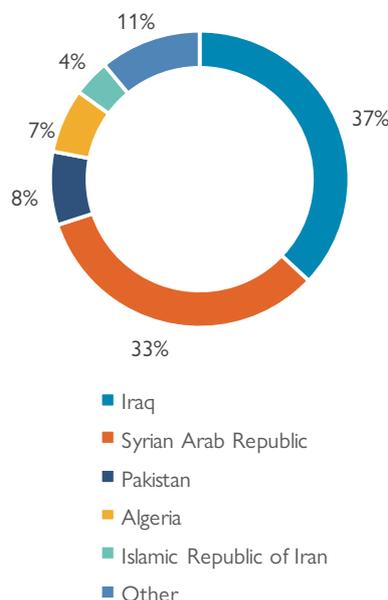
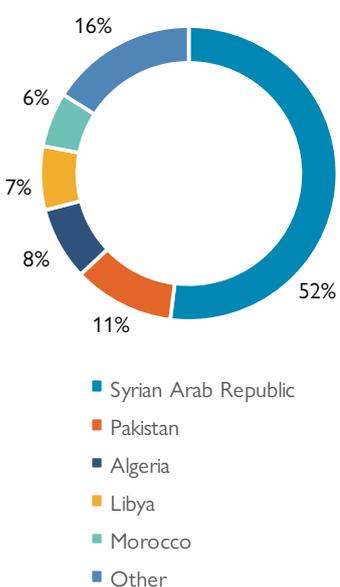


Figure 52 Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and March 2018



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 31 March) Bosnian authorities reported 1,589 new irregular migrants, a 69 per cent increase compared to the previous month when 939 arrivals were reported in and two times more than the 666 reported in March 2018. The pace of arrivals on a weekly basis between January and March 2019 is 270, two times higher than the average of 110 in the same period last year.

Between January and March 2019, 3,239 new arrivals have been reported. This is two times more than the 1,314 reported in the same period last year and eighteen times more than the 183 reported in 2017. On average, authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina apprehended 397 irregular migrants on a weekly basis during this reporting period, ranging from 341 reported at the beginning of the month to 409 at the end of the month. In February, the average was 235 ranging from 163 (beginning of the month) to 276 towards the end of the month.

Available nationality breakdown reflects Pakistan as the most commonly reported origin country between January and March (27%), followed by the Syrian Arab Republic (13%), Iraq (12%), Algeria (10%) and Morocco (9%). When compared to the countries of origin reported between January and March 2018, Syrian nationals made up the majority (27%), followed by Libyans (13%), migrants from Pakistan (11%), Afghanistan (7%) and Palestinian Territories (7%).

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



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



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

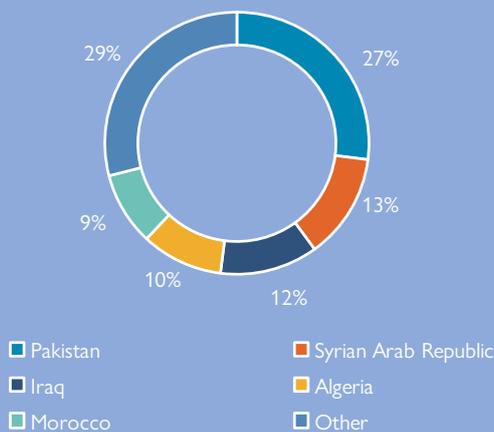
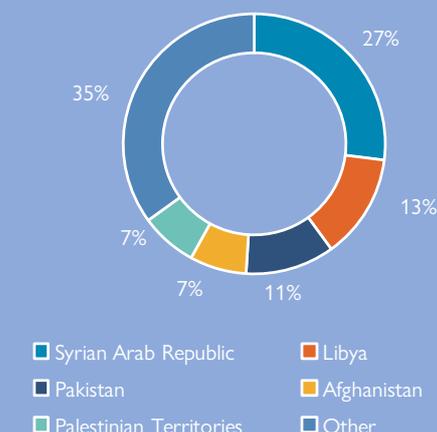


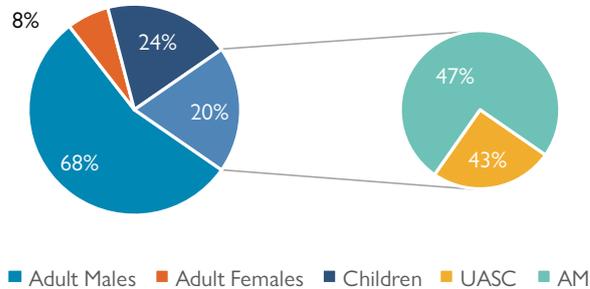
Figure 56 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina in March 2018



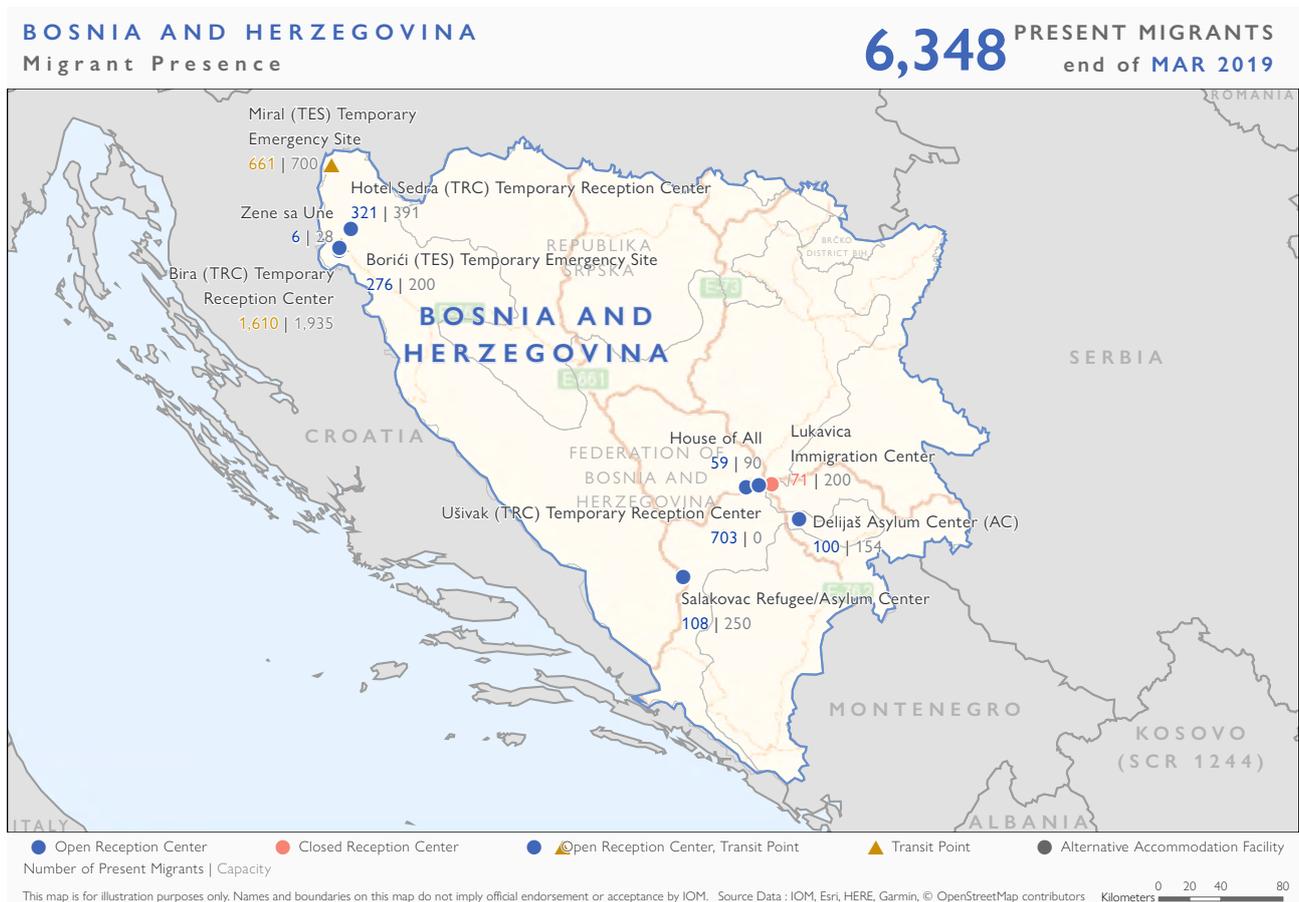
Migrants presence

According to the data received from IOM and partner agencies working in the field in Bosnia and Herzegovina, there were 6,348 migrants and refugees residing in the country at the end of March 2019, about 57 per cent more than the previous month when 4,039 were recorded. Estimated 68 per cent of individuals were adult males, 8 per cent adult females and 24 per cent are children, among which, 43 were registered as unaccompanied and separated.

Figure 57 Age/Sex breakdown of accommodated migrants and refugees at the end of March 2019



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



KOSOVO²⁴

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1-31 March 2019), authorities in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999) reported 120 new irregular entries to the country, four times more than the previous month when 34 were reported and eight times more than the same period last year when 15 irregular entries were reported.

There have been 264 irregular entries reported between January and March 2019. This is six times higher compared to 48 registered between January and March of both 2018 and 2017, and five times higher than the 52 registered in the same period of 2016. Similarly, as in previous year, most of the migrants have entered Kosovo at the green border with Albania.

Forty-five per cent of migrants and refugees registered between January and March 2019 reported Syrian nationality. Algeria is the second most reported origin country declared by 19 per cent of individuals, followed by Palestinian Territories (10%), Morocco (9%) and Iraq (5%). In contrast, Libya was the first reported country in the same period 2018 (21%), followed by Turkey (19%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (17%) Pakistan (13%) and the Syrian Arab Republic (10%). 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. An estimated 84 per cent of migrants and refugees reported as of March 2019 were males, 10 per cent females and 6 per cent were children.

Figure 58 Number of irregular migrants registered in January and March 2016 - 2019

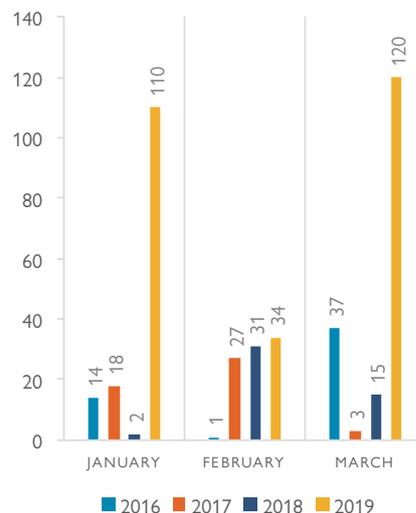


Figure 59 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants and asylum seekers between January and March 2019

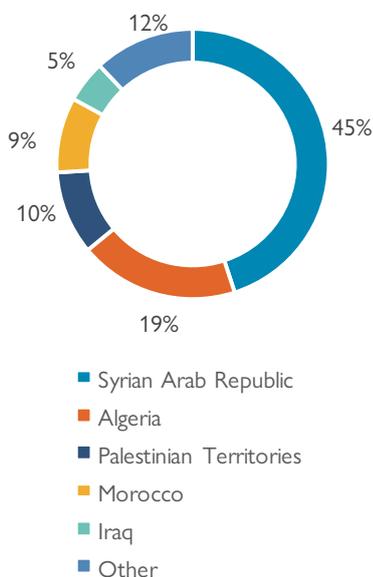


Figure 60 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants and asylum seekers between January and March 2018

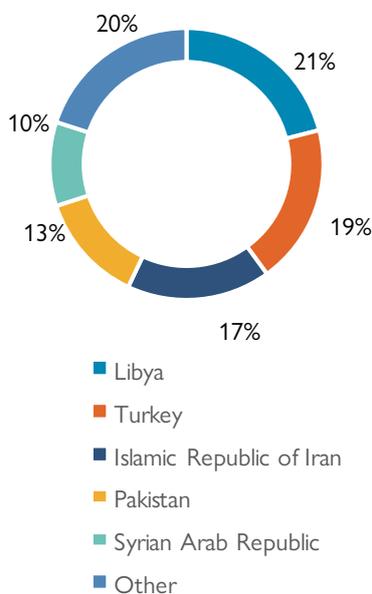
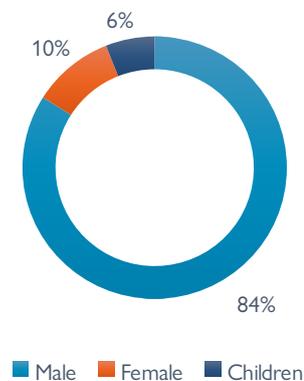


Figure 61 Age/Sex breakdown of registered migrants and asylum seekers in 2019



Migrant presence

On 31 March 2019, a total of 116 asylum seekers were present in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999), 5 per cent more than the 122 reported at the end of the previous month. 86 per cent of individuals in Magure reception center are Turkish nationals followed by nationals from the Syrian Arab Republic and Algeria (4 each), North Macedonia (3), the Islamic Republic of Iran (2) and 1 each from Palestinian Territories, Iraq and Serbia. Out of the total number of asylum seekers currently in Kosovo (as of the end of March), 12 persons are entered the country irregularly (citizens of Turkey, North Macedonia and Serbia can enter Kosovo regularly).

²⁴ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

MONTENEGRO

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 31 March), authorities in Montenegro registered 711 migrants and refugees, a 41 per cent increase compared to the 503 reported in the previous reporting period (1 – 28 February). The number of registered migrants this month is two times more than March 2018 (320), eighteen times more than the 39 registered in March 2017 and significantly higher than the 3 reported in March 2016. Arrivals in March 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.

Since the beginning of the year, authorities in Montenegro registered a total of 1,470 migrants, four times more than the same period in 2018 when 396 were reported and thirteen times more than the same period of 2017 when 116 migrants were registered.

According to available data on prevented attempts to cross the border, a total of 50 individuals aimed to cross to Montenegro in the first two months of 2019, 20 per cent less than in the same period last year (63). The number of attempts increased by 63 per cent in the past two months, from 19 reported in January 2019 to 31 in February 2019.

Figure 62 Arrivals to Montenegro in January-March 2016 - 2019

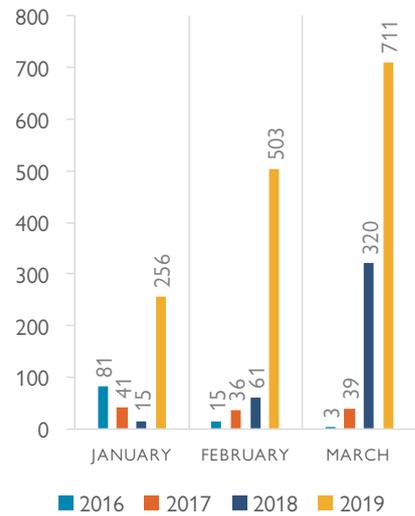
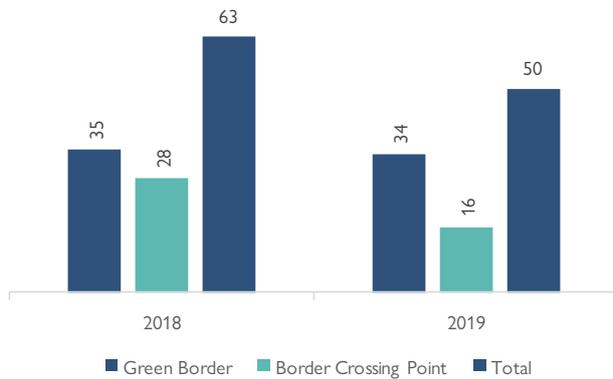


Figure 63 Attempts to cross the border in February, comparison 2018 - 2019



Thirty-nine per cent of migrants registered in Montenegro as of March 2019 were from Syrian Arab Republic, followed by those from Iraq (21%), Morocco (15%), Algeria (13%) and Pakistan (3%). When compared to data from the same period last year, Syrian nationals were also the majority reported (31%), followed by migrants from Algeria (26%), Pakistan (16%), Morocco (14%) and Afghanistan (4%). 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.²⁵

Figure 64 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants between January and March 2019

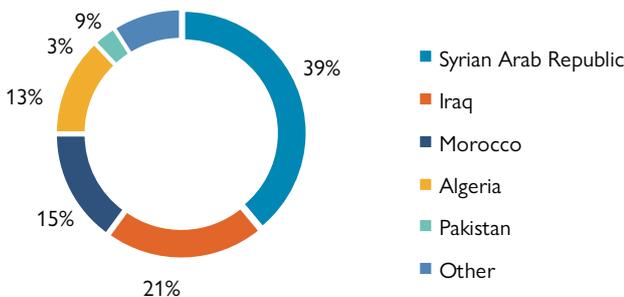
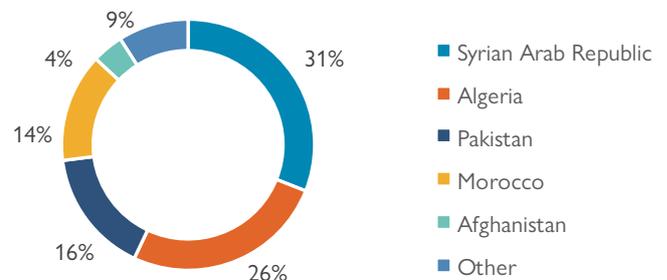


Figure 65 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants between January and March 2018

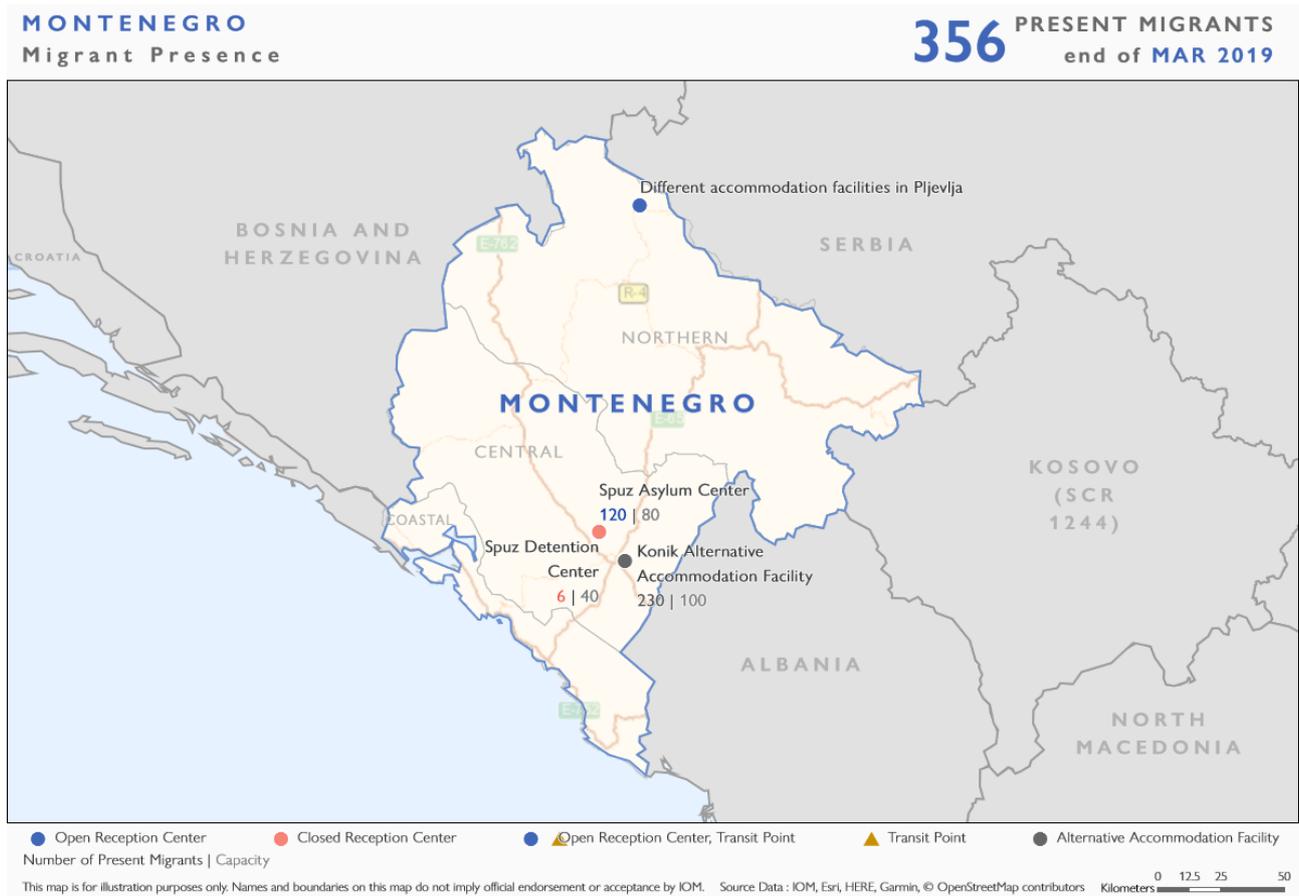


²⁵ The information on nationalities provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants and as reported by the Ministry of Interior.

Migrant presence

At the end of March 2019, there were 356 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in the accommodation facilities and centres around the country, a 42 per cent increase from the 251 accommodated at the end of the previous reporting period (1 – 28 February 2019).

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



OTHER COUNTRIES

LIBYA

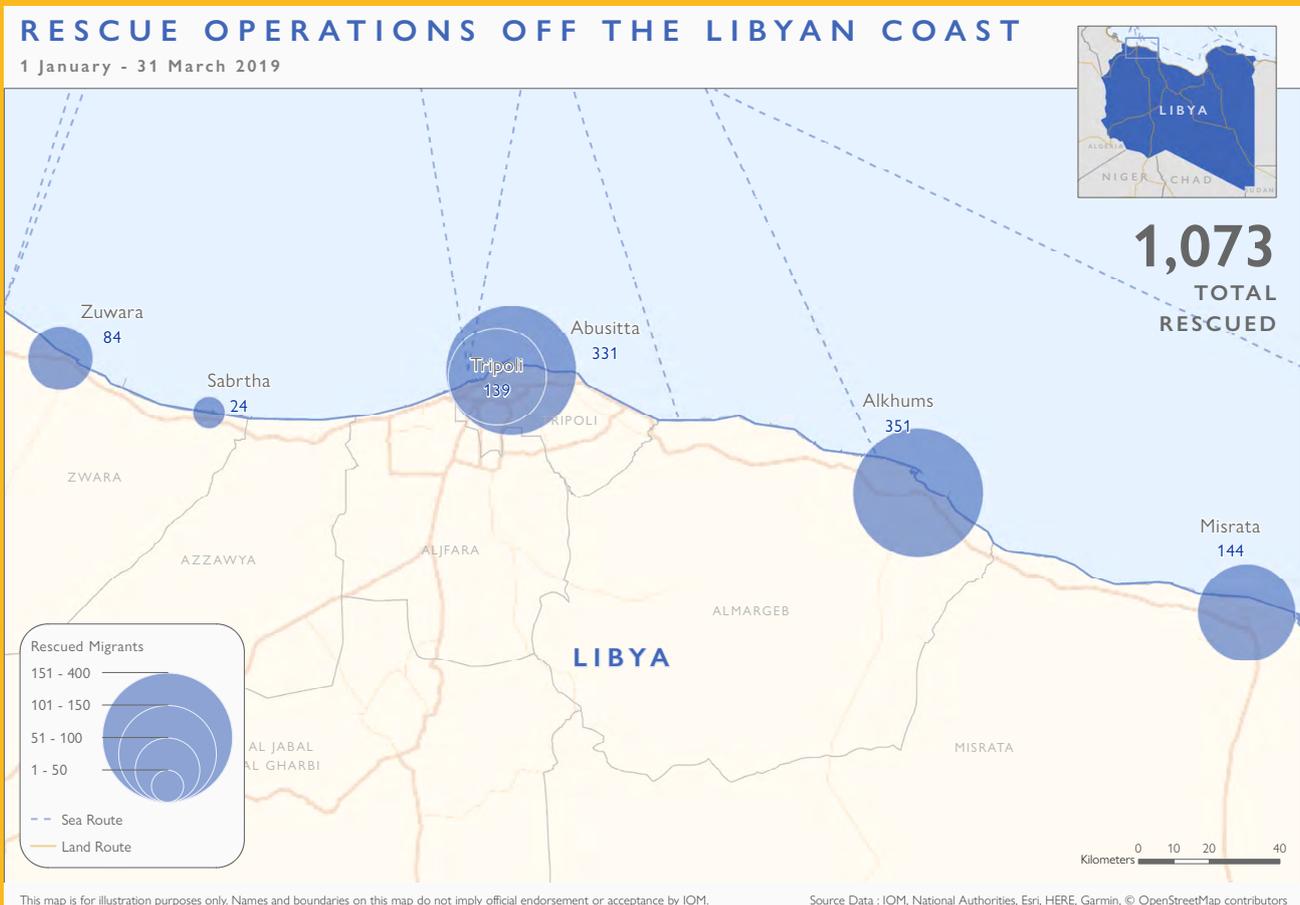
Developments during the reporting period

Between January and March 2019, the Libyan Coast Guard carried out 23 rescue operations in which they rescued 1,073 migrants and reported 37 deceased migrants (35 dead and 2 missing). Available data for 2019 indicates an 11 per cent decrease in the number of operations this year compared to the same period in 2018 when 26 operations were reported and a 26 per cent decrease when compared to 31 operations reported at the end of March 2017. The number of rescued migrants as of March 2019 (1,073) is three times less than both the 3,479 rescued in the same period last year, and the 3,144 rescued between January and March 2017. The number of dead and missing migrants decreased significantly from 580 registered between January and March 2017 to 139 reported in the same period of 2018, and 37 reported as of the end of March 2019.

Figure 66 Rescue operations by the Libyan Coast Guard between January and March 2017 - 2019



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



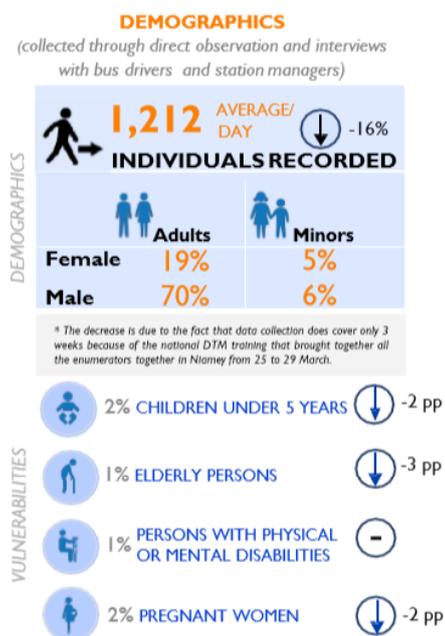
NIGER

Between 1 and 31 March 2019, a total of 37,574 individuals were observed transiting through the 7 active Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Niger, a 7 per cent decrease compared to 40,195 reported in the previous month. An average of 1,212 individuals per day were recorded passing through the active FMPs during this month. While 60 per cent of the flows were cross border, 38 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 ate seasonal migration (49%), followed by economic migration (46%), short term local movement (3%) and fleeing from conflict (2%).

Incoming flows observed in March this year (10,025 individuals) represent 27 per cent of all flows, while outgoing flows (12,417 persons) represent 33 per cent. Incoming flows decreased slightly from 10,067 reported in February 2019 to 10,025 in March. Similarly, decrease (9%) is also observed in terms of outgoing flows, from 13,478 to 12,417 and internal movements (-9%) from 16,550 to 15,132 respectively.

A large proportion (40%) of internal movements were observed. Majority of these were observed in Arlit (19%) and Dan Barto (12%). To a lesser extent, internal movements were observed at Magaria (5%) and Tahoua (3%). On a daily average, 401 individuals were leaving Niger while 323 individuals were entering the country. Read more [here](#).

Figure 67 Profile of migrants interviewed in Niger, March 2019



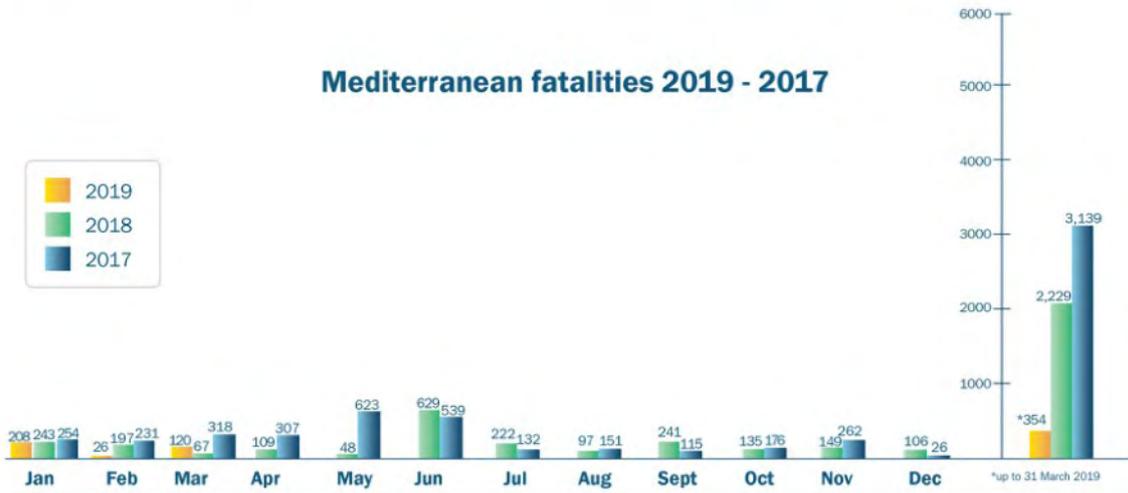
Map 18 DTM Flow Monitoring presence in Niger



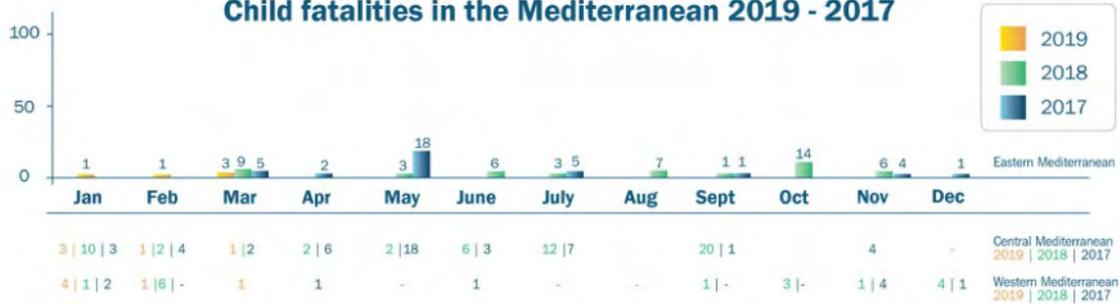
MISSING MIGRANTS: FATALITIES/MISSING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AEGEAN



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 report, which provides an overview of migration flows in countries of first arrival and other countries along the route in Europe, and an analysis of trends across the affected region. The data on registered arrivals is collated by IOM through consultations with ministries of interior, coast guards, police forces and other relevant national authorities. Data on arrivals is displayed and regularly updated (twice a week) on the [Flow Monitoring Europe Geoportal](#).

Flow Monitoring Surveys

The DTM system also includes flow monitoring surveys to capture additional and more in-depth data on the people on the move, including age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education, key transit points on their route, motives and intentions. 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 former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Italy, Bulgaria and Slovenia since October 2015. The analysis of data collected throughout 2017 is available on the [IOM portal for Mediterranean](#).

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS TO EUROPE – Quarterly Overview (January – March 2019)



MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS TO EUROPE – Arrivals to Europe Dataset (January – March 2019)

DTM
Compiled Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond
COMPILATION OF AVAILABLE DATA AND INFORMATION
REPORTING PERIOD: Q1 2019

Country	By Sea	By Land	Total
Italy	324	524	848
Greece**	5,649	2,513	8,162
Spain	3,648	1,206	4,854
Bulgaria	1	251	252
Cyprus	251	251	502
Malta	261	-	261
TOTAL	12,336	4,195	16,531

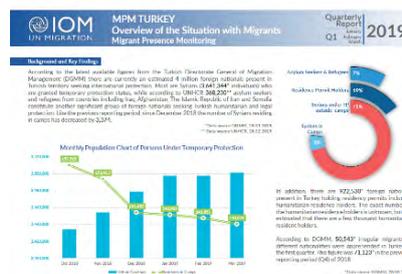
Country	Total
Greece**	67,827
Italy***	131,954
Bulgaria	225
The Republic of North Macedonia	4,162
Serbia	751
Croatia*	323
Slovenia**	295
Cyprus****	303
Romania**	6,340

* Data as of 25 March 2019
** Data as of 27 March 2019
*** Data as of 29 March 2019
**** Data as of 31 Jan 2019

About Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Displacement Tracking matrix is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility, provide critical information to decision-makers and responders during crises, and contribute to better understanding of population flows. DTM was first conceptualized in 2004 to monitor internal displacement in Iraq and has since been adapted for implementation in over 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](#).

TURKEY – Quarterly Migration Report (January – March 2019)

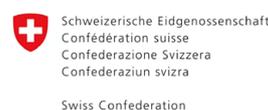


TURKEY – Flow Monitoring Surveys Analysis (April 2019)



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

Data collection activities in Turkey supported by:



Data collection activities supported by:

