

# MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Compilation of Available  
Data and Information  
September 2019



International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Migration Agency

**DTM**



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\* References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).





## HIGHLIGHTS

A total of 85,841 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe through different land and sea routes between January and September 2019, 17 per cent less than the same period of 2018 when 103,523 sea and land arrivals were reported, 54 per cent less than the 186,788 arrivals registered in this period of 2017 and 78 per cent less than the 390,456 registered during this period in 2016.

There were 52,653 registered arrivals via the **Eastern Mediterranean route** (61% of the total) in Cyprus, Bulgaria and Greece between January and September 2019. Another 22,892 arrivals were registered via the **Western Mediterranean route (WMR)** (27%) leading to Spain in the same period, and 10,386 were registered crossing the **Central Mediterranean route** (12%), arriving by sea to Italy and Malta. This indicates that the Eastern Mediterranean route continues to surpass both the Western and Central Mediterranean routes as the main route taken by migrants and refugees travelling to Europe, as it has done since February 2019. In the same period of 2018, the Western route was recorded as the most active with 42,311 arrivals (41% of all arrivals in the first three quarters of 2018). On the Eastern route there were 38,150 registered arrivals (37%) and the on Central route there were 21,796 registered arrivals (21%).

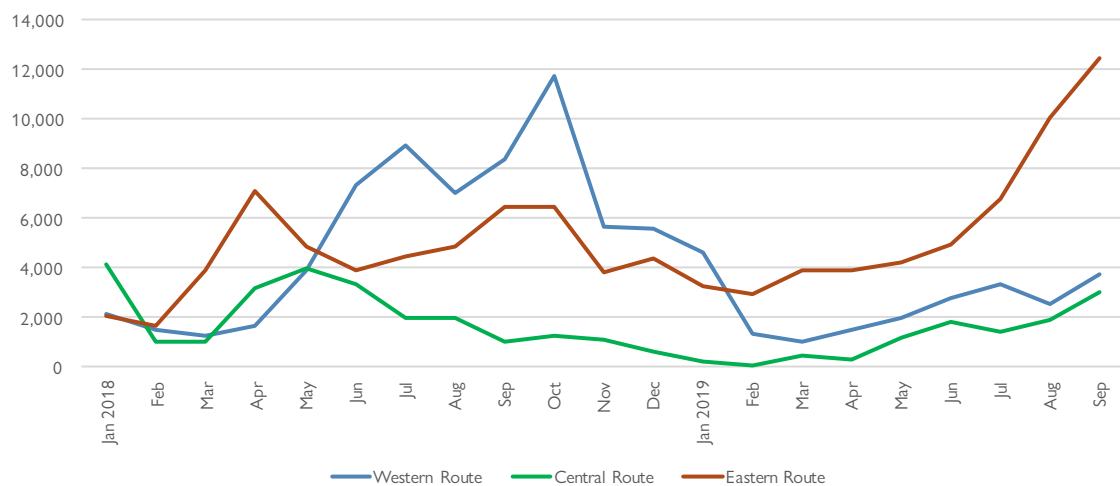
Between January and September 2019, Hellenic Authorities reported 45,300 new arrivals in **Greece**. It is the top arrival country in Europe so far in 2019. Arrivals this year in Greece are 22 per cent higher than the 37,125 registered in the same period of 2018 and 94 per cent more than the 23,333 reported in the same period of 2017. Of all registered arrivals of migrants and refugees into Greece between January and September 2019, 85 per cent arrived by sea and the remaining 15 per cent were by land. According to available data, the most frequently registered nationality of arrivals by sea between January and September 2019 was Afghanistan (42%) followed by the Syrian Arab Republic (23%), Iraq (6%) and others (29%) (read more [here](#)).

A total of 22,892 migrants and refugees were registered entering **Spain** (WMR) between January and September 2019, 46 per cent less than the 42,311 registered in the same period of 2018 and 37 per cent more than the 16,677 registered in the same period of 2017. Among the total arrivals to Spain in the first nine months of 2019, 81 per cent arrived by sea and the remaining 19 per cent arrived by land to the Spanish autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla in the North of Africa. According to available data from the Spanish Ministry of Interior, Morocco was the most frequently registered country of origin (33%) of those arriving by sea, followed by non-specified nationals from Sub-Saharan countries (20%), Mali (10%), Guinea (9%), Algeria (8%), Côte d'Ivoire (7%), Senegal (6%) and others (7%) (read more [here](#)).

**Italian** authorities reported the arrivals of 7,633 migrants and refugees between January and September 2019. Arrivals in the first nine months of 2019 have decreased by 64 per cent compared to the 21,024 registered in the same period of 2018 and is just 7 per cent of the 105,409 registered arrivals to Italy in the same period of 2017. The most frequently registered country of origin for those arriving at Italy between January and September 2019 has been Tunisia (28%) followed by Pakistan (12%), Côte d'Ivoire (11%) and others (49%) (see more [here](#)). In addition, there were 2,753 registered arrivals in **Malta** between January and September 2019. This more than three and a half times the 772 registered in the same period of 2018. According to available data from national authorities, Sudan is the most frequently reported nationality at arrival between January and September 2019 (42%), followed by Eritrea<sup>1</sup> (7%) and Nigeria (5%) (see more [here](#)).

Regarding the **Western Balkans**, authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and Montenegro have observed a significant increase in arrivals this year so far and have registered a total of 29,805 arrivals between January and September 2019 (read more [here](#)). This is 35 per cent more than the 22,143 reported in the same period of 2018 and twenty times the reported 1,471 in the same period of 2017.

Figure 1: Arrivals to Europe by month via the Western, Central and Eastern Mediterranean routes, 2018-2019



<sup>1</sup> The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Maltese authorities.



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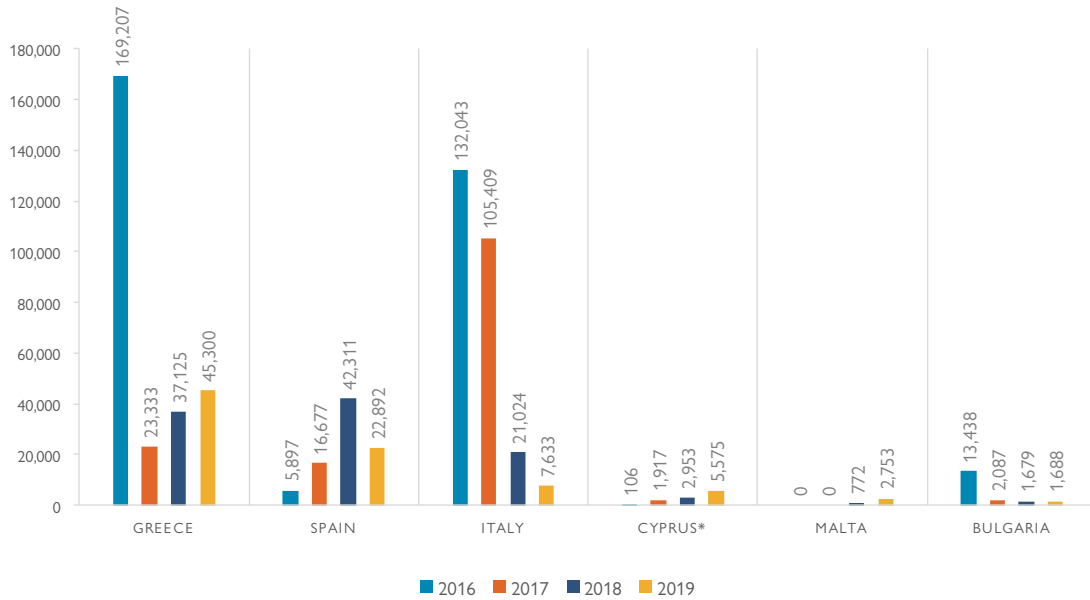
MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN  
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Child playing at the reception centre in Bira, Bosnia and Herzegovina in September. IOM BIH/2019

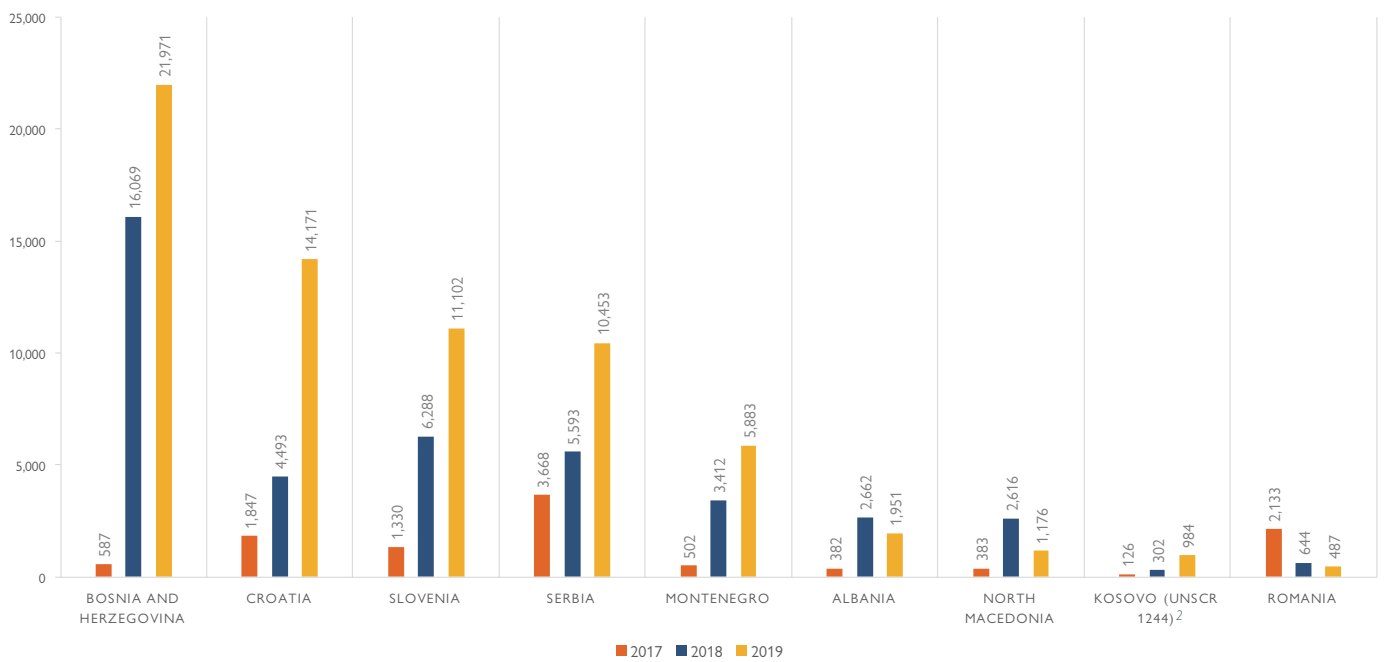
## OVERVIEW OF ARRIVALS & REGISTERED IRREGULAR APPREHENSIONS

Figure 2: Arrivals in Greece, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Malta and Bulgaria between January and September, 2016 -2019.



\*Data for Cyprus have been adjusted from previous reports/periods with newly available government data.

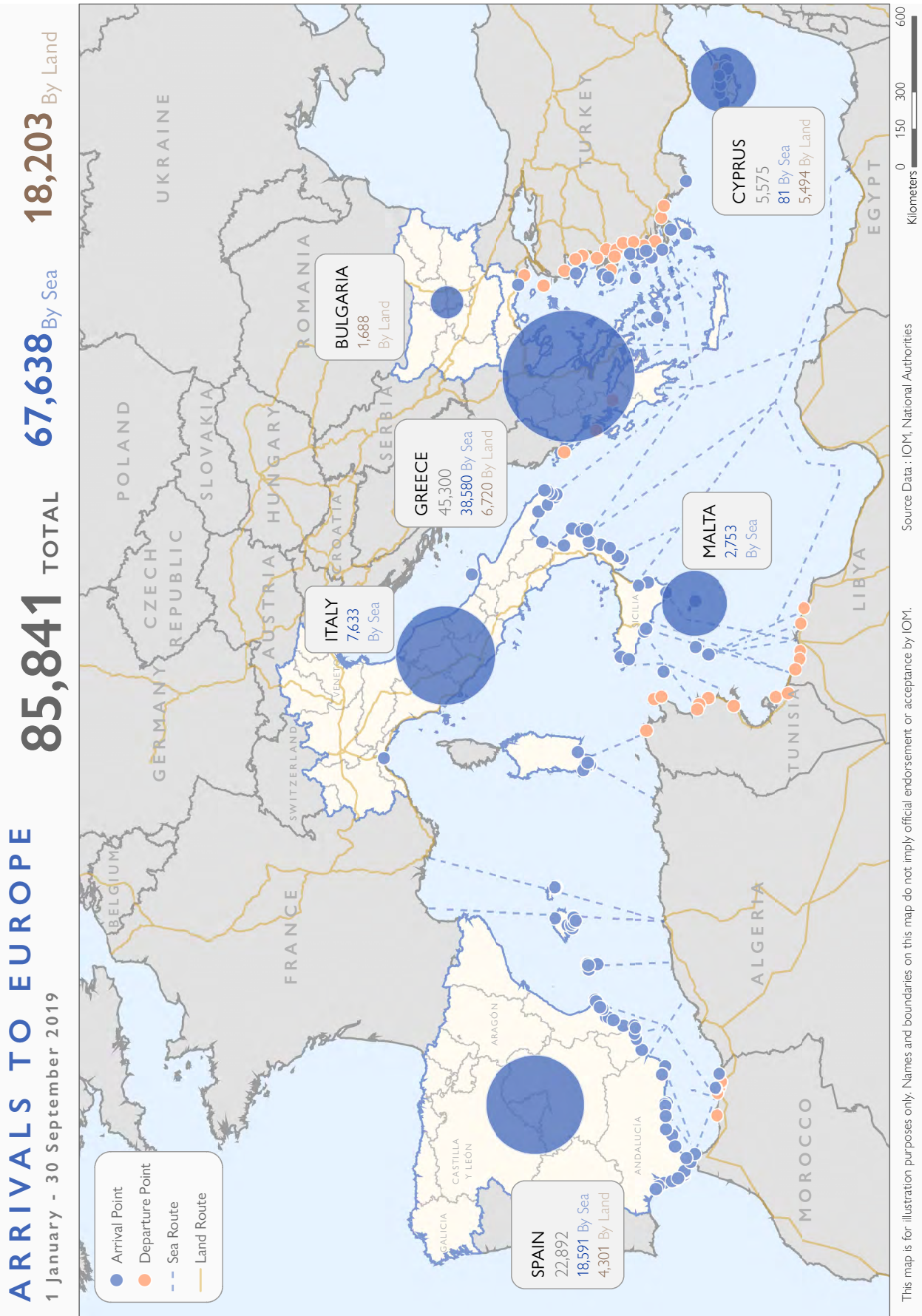
Figure 3: Registered irregular apprehensions in Western Balkans between January and September, 2017-2019.



<sup>2</sup> References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244

## OVERVIEW MAPS

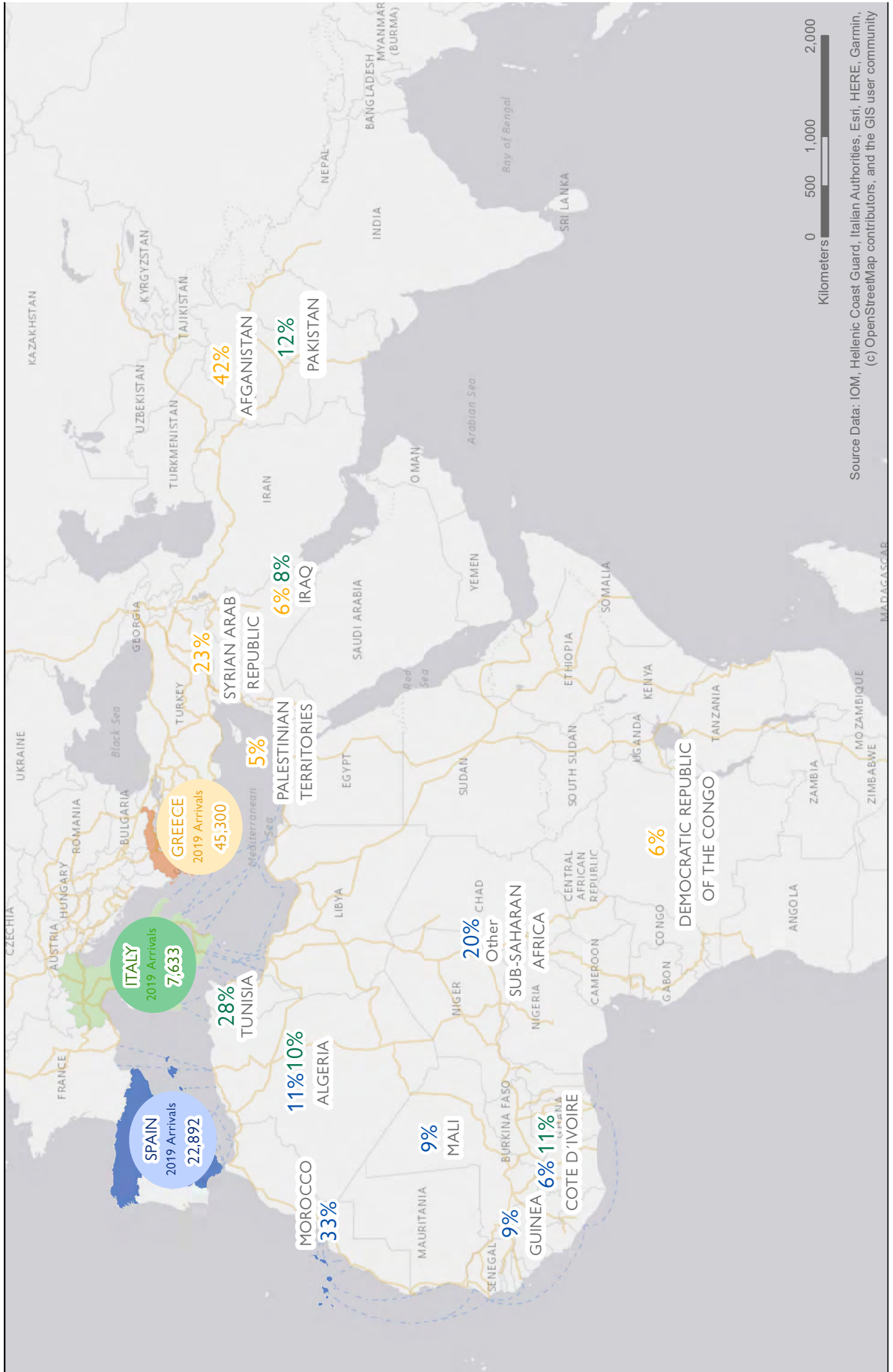
Map 1: Arrivals in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Spain between January and September 2019.



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

## OVERVIEW: COUNTRIES OR AREAS OF ORIGIN

Arrivals to Greece, Italy and Spain according to available data from 01 January to 30 September 2019





Map 3: Presence of migrants and asylum seekers in reception of the end of September 2019.

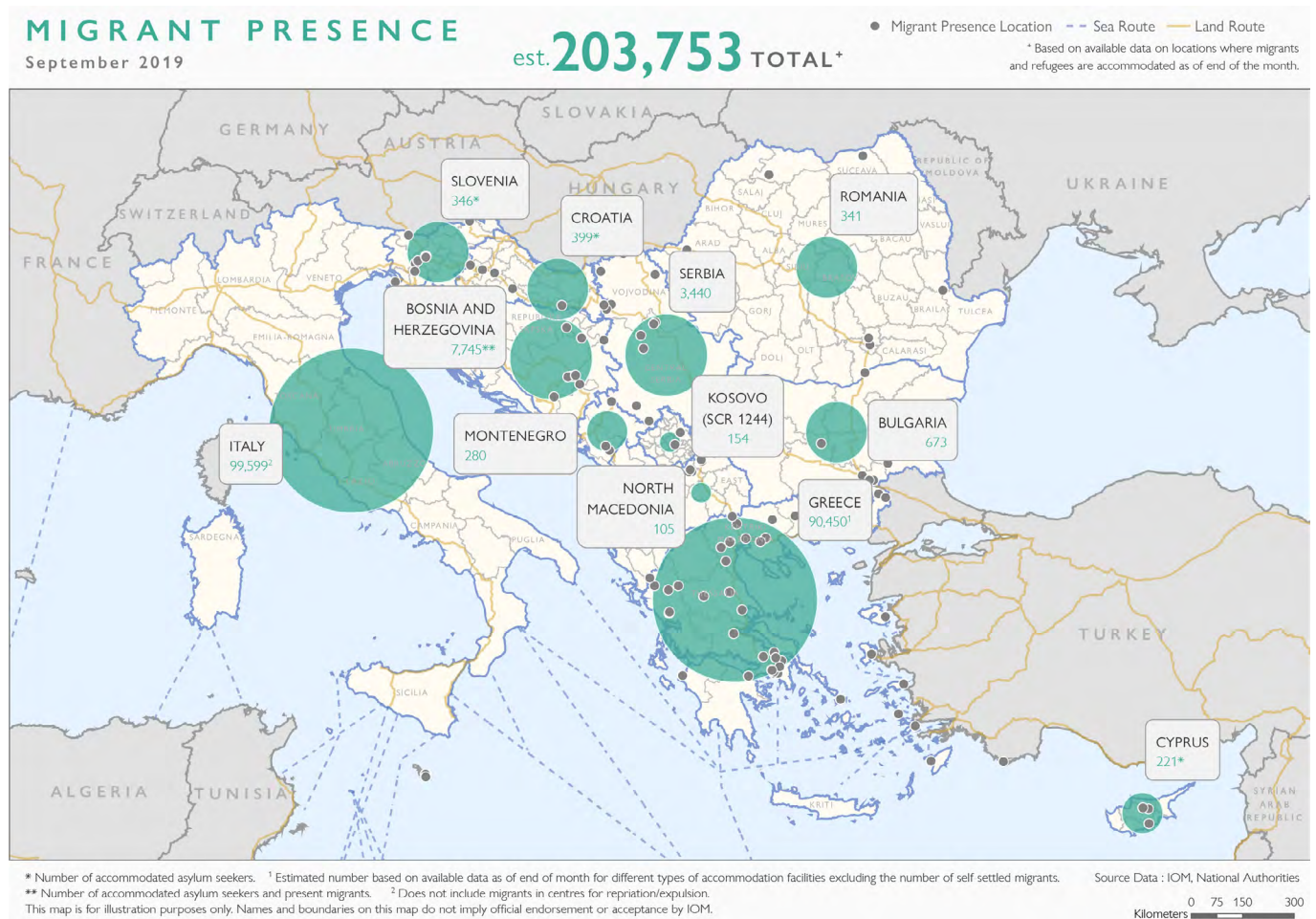


Table 1: Presence of migrants and asylum seekers in reception as of the end of September, comparison 2017-2019.

Country	Sep-17	Sep-18	Sep-19
Greece <sup>2</sup>	54,225 <sup>3</sup>	62,938	90,450
Bosnia and Herzegovina	/	/	7,745
Bulgaria	1,257	418	673
Croatia <sup>4</sup>	476	296	399
Cyprus	569	244	221
Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999) <sup>5</sup>	/	/	154
Montenegro	/	204	280
North Macedonia	52	73	105
Romania	1,092	497	341
Serbia	3,890	3,414	3,440
Slovenia <sup>6</sup>	205	224	346
Italy	190,674 <sup>6</sup>	146,255 <sup>7</sup>	99,599

3 Data for Greece excludes self-settled migrants and asylum seekers.

4 As of 31 Oct 2017

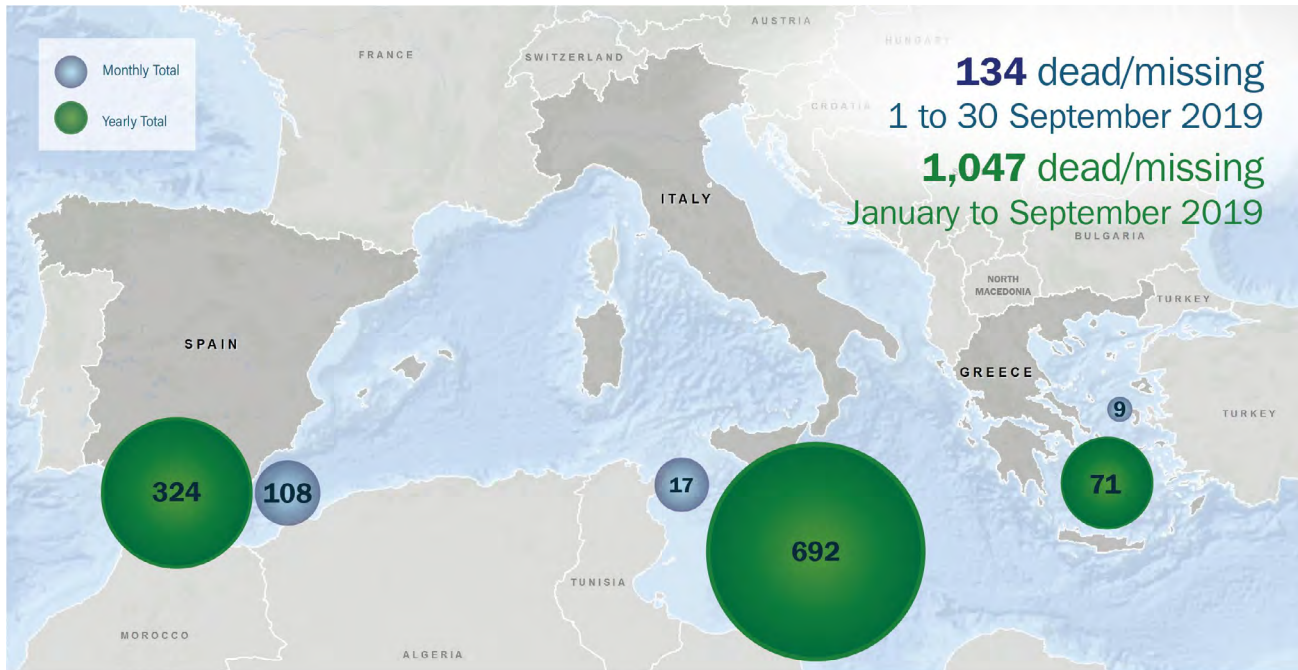
5 References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244

6 Data for Slovenia and Croatia refers to asylum seekers only

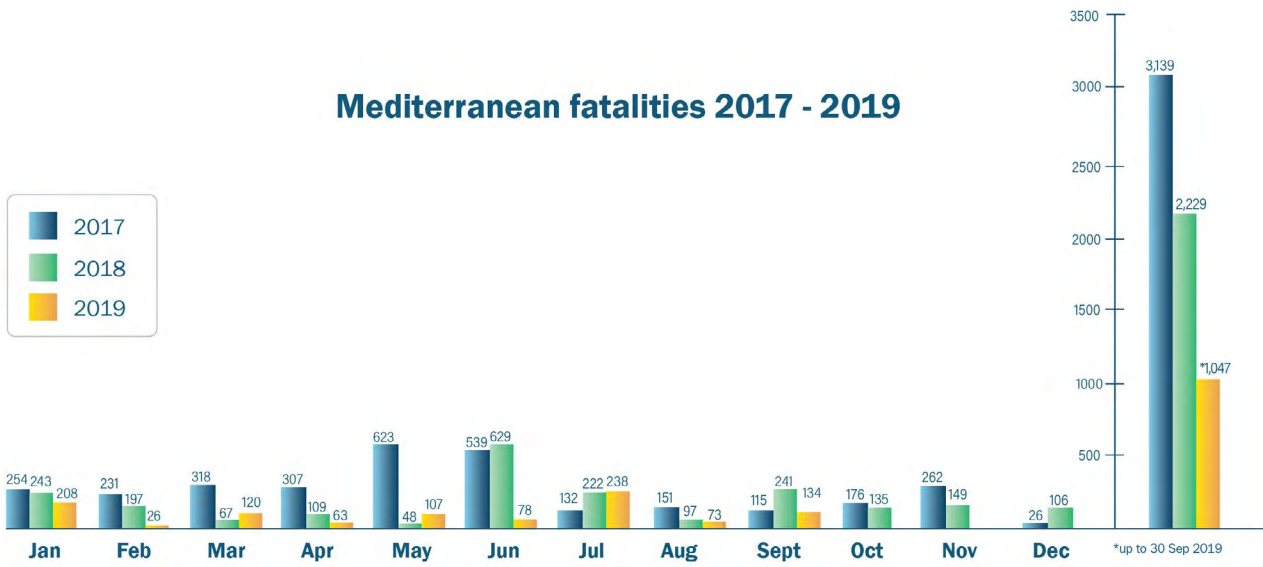
7 Data as of 4 Oct 2017

8 Data as of 3 Oct 2018

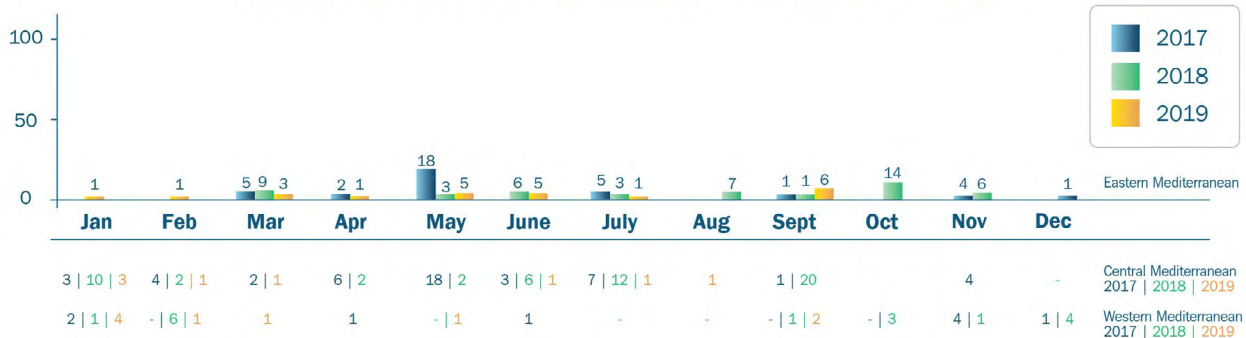
Map 4: Missing Migrants: Fatalities/Missing in the Mediterranean and Aegean Seas



### Mediterranean fatalities 2017 - 2019



### Child fatalities in the Mediterranean 2017 - 2019



\*Data for child fatalities 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.

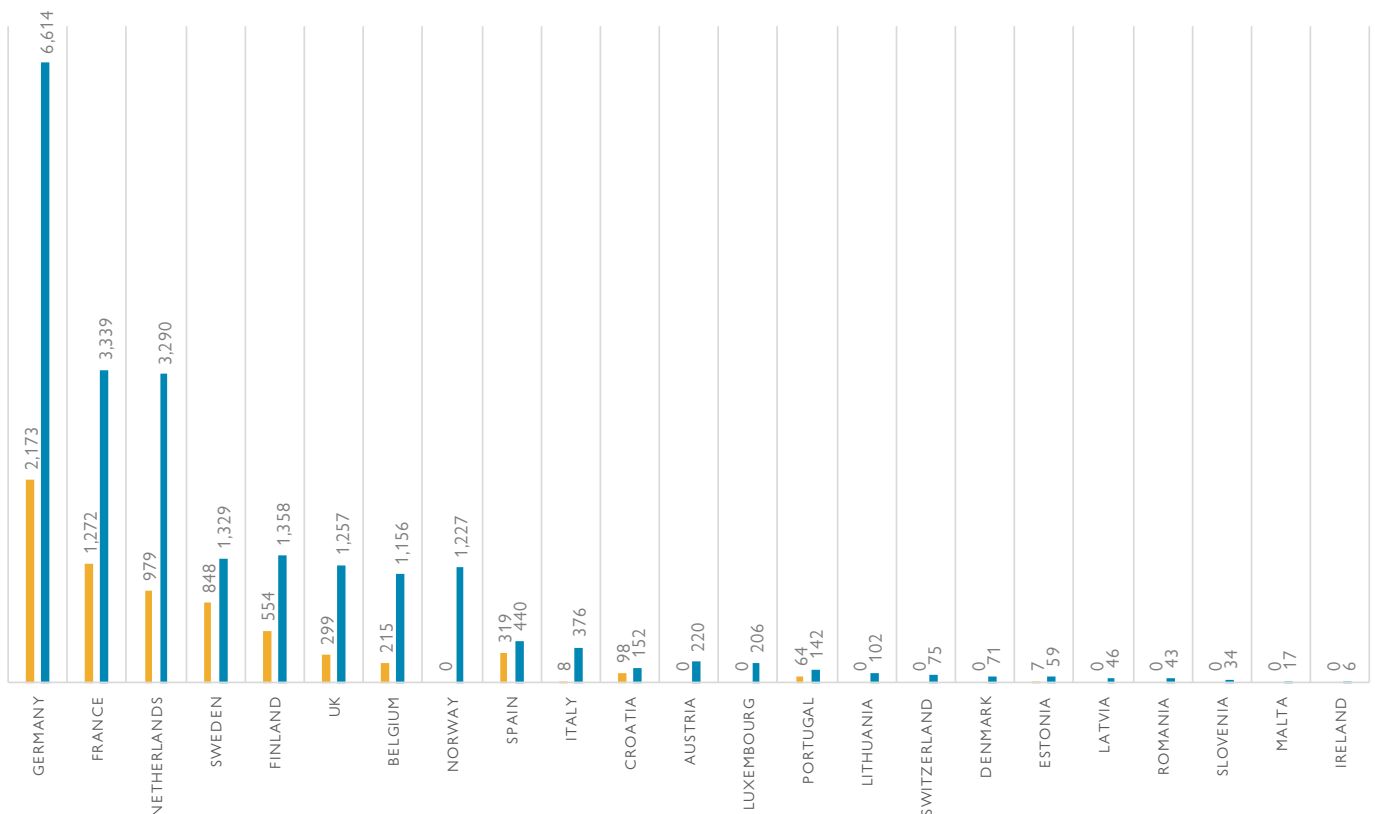
## EU – TURKEY STATEMENT AND THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

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, the European Union (EU) and Turkey agreed on a plan to end irregular migration flows from Turkey to the EU on 18 March 2016. 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](#)). At the same time, it was agreed to facilitate the resettlement of Syrian refugees from Turkey to many European countries (European Economic Area, EEA). The total number of Syrian refugees resettled so far, between April 2016 and September 2019, is 28,395.

A significant decrease in arrivals in Greece was observed starting from the second quarter (April – June) of 2016 until mid-2019. From the 152,617 arrivals in Greece registered in the first quarter of 2016, a drastic drop was registered in the second quarter of 2016 with 7,498 new entries by land and by sea. Arrivals in 2017 were around 8,800 each quarter on average, with the second quarter marking a record low of 6,272 new entries that year. A more sustained trend was observed over 2018, with quarterly arrivals at around 12,500 new entries on average. Arrivals registered in the first half of 2019 (18,448) were 19 per cent lower than in the first half of 2018 (22,899), but a new increase was observed during the third quarter of the year: arrivals between July and September 2019 (26,852) are higher than the totals of the first and second quarter this year (8,162 and 10,286, respectively).

Overall, arrivals in Greece for September 2019 (11,600) and for the whole year so far (45,300) are higher than those reported in Spain (3,714 and 22,892 in September and in 2019 respectively), and in Italy (2,498 and 7,633, in September and in 2019 respectively).

Figure 4: Number of Syrian refugees resettled from Turkey to Europe (EEA) between April 2016 and September 2019.<sup>9</sup>



<sup>9</sup> The figure includes the number of Syrian refugees assisted by IOM Turkey through the 1:1 resettlement scheme as well as other bilateral programs.

# COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL

## SPAIN

### Developments during the reporting period

The Spanish authorities reported that during September 2019 a total of 3,714 migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by sea and land, representing a decrease of 56 per cent compared to the arrivals in September last year, when a total of 8,399 individuals arrived in Spain using both routes.

Between January and September 2019, the total number of individuals that have reached Spain by sea and land route is 22,892. The arrivals registered in this period are a decrease of 46 per cent (19,419 individuals less) compared to the same period in 2018, when a total of 42,311 arrivals were recorded.

### Demographic profile

According to the information reported by the Spanish Ministry of Interior, the main nationalities among arrivals by sea between January and September 2019 are Morocco (33%), non-specified nationals from Sub-Saharan countries (20%), Algeria (11%), Mali (9%), Guinea (9%) and others (18%).

Based on IOM estimates from DTM flow monitoring data between January and September 2019, 81 per cent of all arrivals by sea are adult males, 13 per cent are adult females and the remaining 6 per cent are children.

Figure 7: Nationality breakdown of sea arrivals to Spain between January and September 2019.

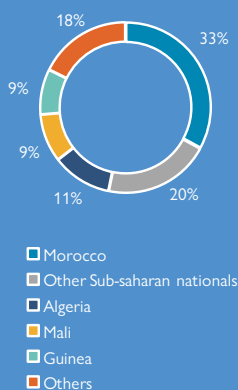


Figure 5: Sea and land arrivals between January and September, comparison 2016 - 2019<sup>10</sup>

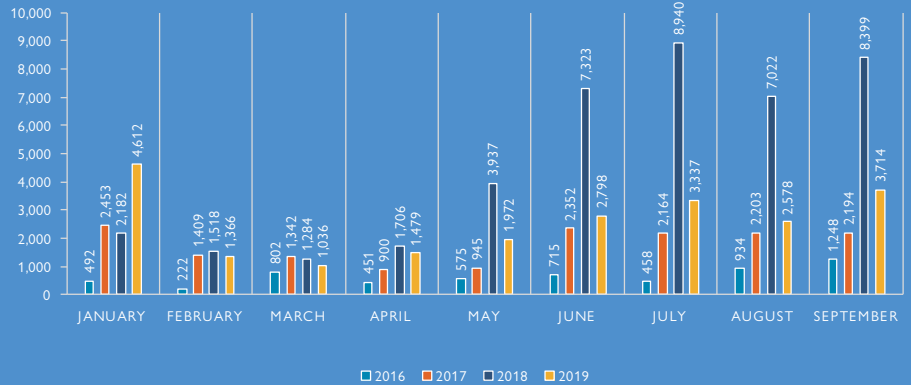
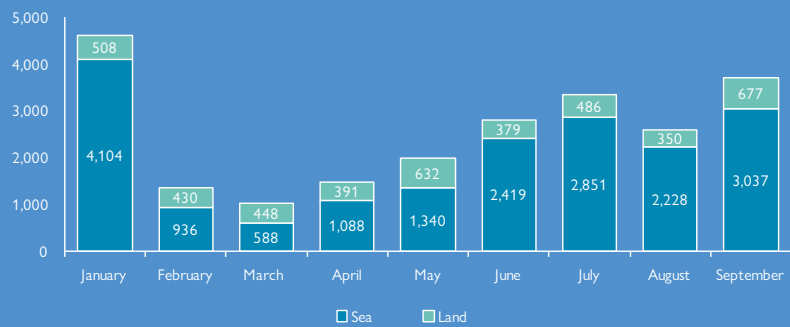


Figure 6: Land and Sea arrivals registered in Spain each month, 2019.



<sup>10</sup> Monthly breakdown for 2016 and 2017 does not include land arrivals which became available only at the end of the year and were added to the yearly totals instead.

Figure 8: Nationality breakdown of sea arrivals to Spain between January and September 2018.

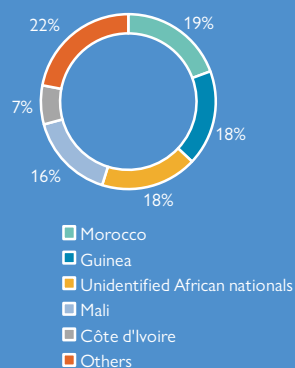
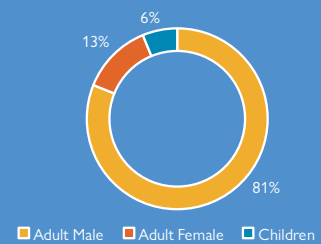


Figure 9: Age/Sex breakdown of sea arrivals between January and September 2019, estimates based on DTM flow monitoring data<sup>11</sup>.



<sup>11</sup> Calculation is based on available information for a total of 10,752 sea arrivals (71% of the total of 13,326 sea arrivals registered in Spain in the reporting period).

### Main entry points

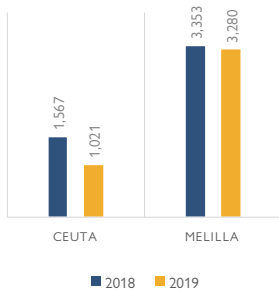
Based on DTM monitoring data, an estimated 3,037 migrants and refugees (82%) who arrived in Spain in September 2019 used different sea routes to the Spanish islands and the peninsular coasts. The other 677 (18%) arrived in Spain by land, by reaching the cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

From the total number of sea arrivals, some 53 per cent reached the coasts of Andalusia, 11 per cent to the Canary Islands by using the Wester African sea route; another 5 per cent reached the coast of the Valencian Region, 12 per cent to the Balearic Islands, Ceuta and Melilla (4% each) and 1 per cent arrived in the Region of Murcia.

#### Land arrivals in Ceuta and Melilla

In September 2019, a total of 677 individuals were recorded entering through the borders of Ceuta and Melilla, the two Spanish autonomous cities located in Northern Africa. Of the total, 300 crossings were registered in Ceuta (44%) and the rest 377 (56%) in Melilla. The total for land arrivals this month is an increase of 49 per cent compared to the same month in 2018, when a total of 345 arrivals were apprehended by the Spanish authorities. However, total land arrivals between January and September 2019 (4,301) is 14 per cent less than the total for the same period of 2018 (4,920).

Figure 11: Arrivals in Ceuta and Melilla, comparison 2018-2019



### Resettlement

Under the second Spanish National Resettlement Program, IOM assisted the resettlement of 825 Syrian refugees to Spain. In September 2019 alone, 160 refugees were resettled from Turkey and Jordan.

In September 2019, Spain officially launched the third national resettlement program financed by the Spanish Ministry of Labour, Migration and Social Security. The program will have a duration of 18 months and it is expected to facilitate the resettlement of 1,200 refugees from the following countries: Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Lebanon, Niger and Turkey. From the beginning of the first National Resettlement Program which initiated in June 2016, and until the end of September 2019, IOM has assisted the resettlement of 2,263 refugees to Spain.

### Sea arrivals

The reported 3,037 arrivals by sea registered in September 2019 are a decrease of 62 per cent compared to the same month in 2018 (8,054) and more than double the arrivals by sea in September 2017 (1,486). The 18,591 arrivals reported between January and September are 50 per cent less than the arrivals in the same period in 2018 and 50 per cent more than the sea arrivals in the same nine-month period in 2017.

About 229 embarkations were reported to have arrived by sea during September 2019, which is 79 embarkations more than those registered in the previous month and 52 less than in September 2018. Since the beginning of the year, the Spanish authorities have reported to have intercepted a total number of 844 embarkations. This is 42 per cent less than the number of embarkations registered in the same period last year, when a total of 1,449 embarkations were intercepted on their way to Spain.

Figure 10: Sea arrivals to Spain by month, comparison 2015-2019.

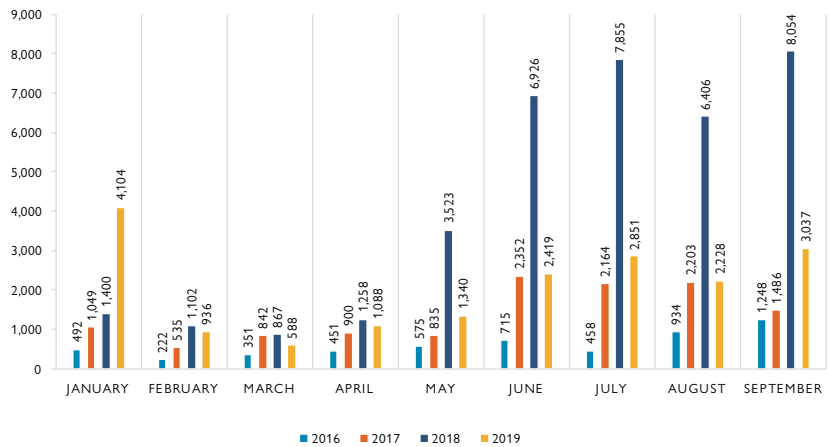
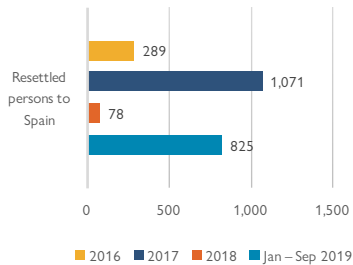
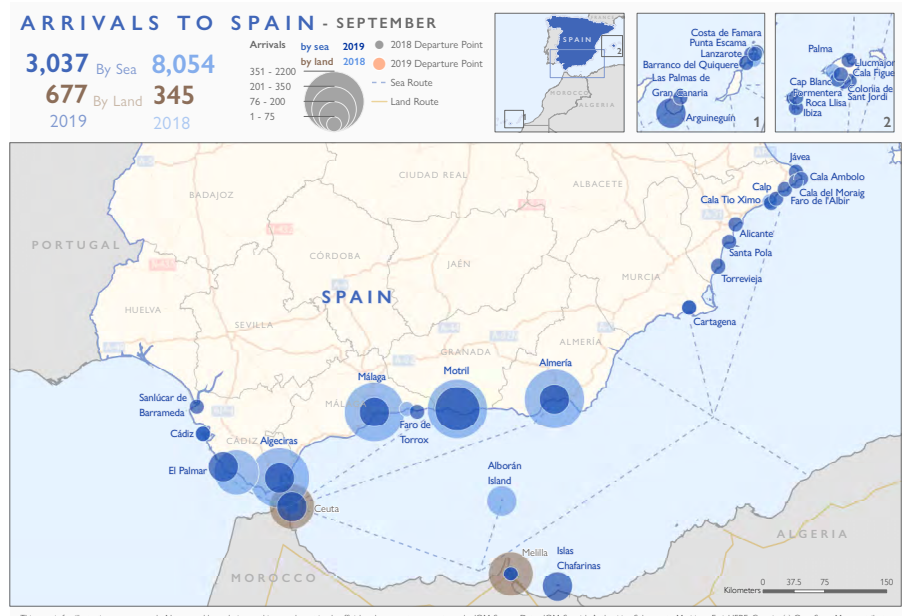


Figure 12: Resettlements of Syrian refugees to Spain, 2016-2019.



Map 5: Main arrival points in Spain, September 2018 and 2019.



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

# ITALY

## Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period, authorities in Italy registered a total of 2,498 new arrivals, almost twice the 1,268 reported in the previous month and representing 33 per cent of all arrivals registered in 2019 so far (7,634). Arrivals in September 2019 are almost three times the 947 registered in September 2018, 60 per cent less than the 6,282 of September 2017 and only a fragment of the 16,975 registered in September 2016.

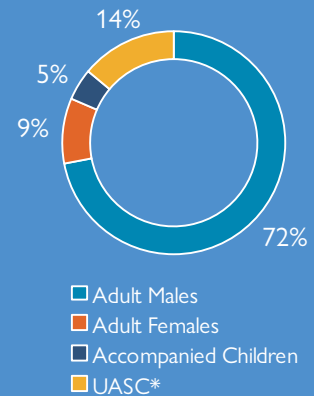
A total of 7,633 migrants and refugees were reported to have arrived in Italy in the first nine months of 2019. This is a 64 per cent decrease in comparison with the same period of 2018 when 21,017 arrivals were registered and only a small fraction of the 105,409 reported between January and September 2017. So far, arrivals in Italy this year are the lowest reported since 2014.

According to the available data shared by the Italian Ministry of Interior (MOI)<sup>12</sup>, most migrants and refugees arrived in 2019 so far are adult males (72%), with the rest being adult females (9%), accompanied children (5%) and unaccompanied and separated children (14%).

Tunisia represents the first declared country of origin for registered migrants arriving in Italy in 2019, with a total of 2,175 migrants and refugees (28% of the total). Other main reported nationalities are Pakistan (12%), Côte d'Ivoire (11%), Algeria (10%), Iraq (8%) and other African and Southern Asian countries. Tunisians also made up the biggest national group of arrivals between January and September 2018 (21% of the total), followed by migrants from Eritrea<sup>13</sup> (14%), Sudan (8%), Iraq (6%) and Pakistan (6%).

Migrants and refugees that arrived in Italy between January and September 2019 by sea are more frequently reported to have departed from Tunisia (40%). Other main reported countries of departure are Libya (25%), Turkey (17%), followed by Algeria and Greece.<sup>14</sup> This year for the first time since 2011 Tunisia surpasses Libya as the main country of departure of those arriving in Italy by sea.

Figure 14: Age/Sex breakdown of registered arrivals by sea, January – September 2019



\*Unaccompanied and Separated Children.

Figure 15: Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Italy between January and September 2019.

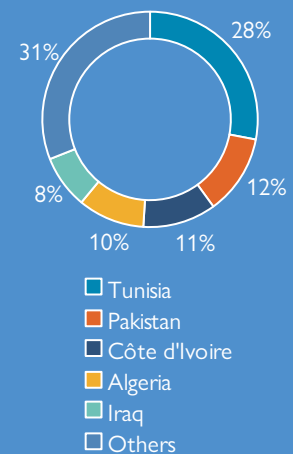
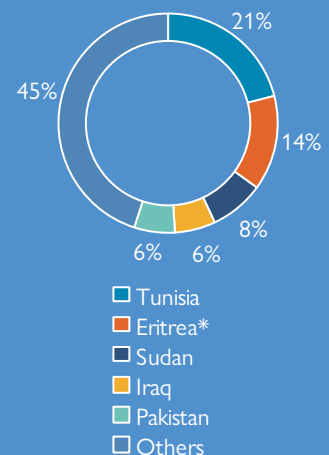
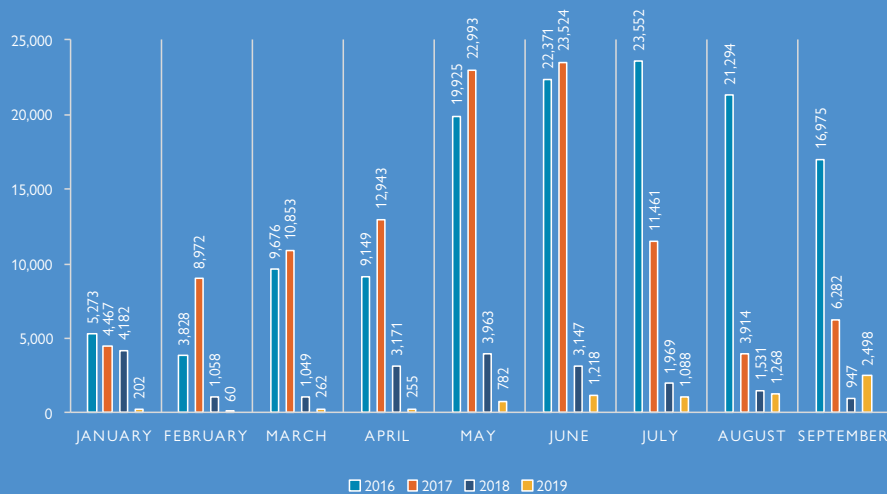


Figure 16: Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Italy between January and September 2018.



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

Figure 13: Monthly arrivals in Italy by sea, 2016 – 2019.



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

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

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

05 September – Italy has a new coalition government between the centre-left Democratic Party and the Five Star Movement. The new Minister of Interior is Luciana Lamorgese, former Prefect of Milan (more [here](#)).

15 September – Eighty-two migrants have disembarked in Lampedusa after 6 days at sea. They were transferred from the vessel Ocean Viking of the NGO SOS Mediterranée

and MSF, which rescued the survivors in two operations, to an Italian Coast Guard vessel. The Italian Foreign Minister Di Maio announces that the migrants will be redistributed to other European countries (more [here](#)).

19 September – The project of the humanitarian corridors operated by a consortium of churches in cooperation with the Italian Ministries of Interior and Foreign

Affairs won the Nansen Prize for Europe by UNHCR (more [here](#)). On September 25, 91 Syrian refugees arrived in Rome from Lebanon under this program (more [here](#)).

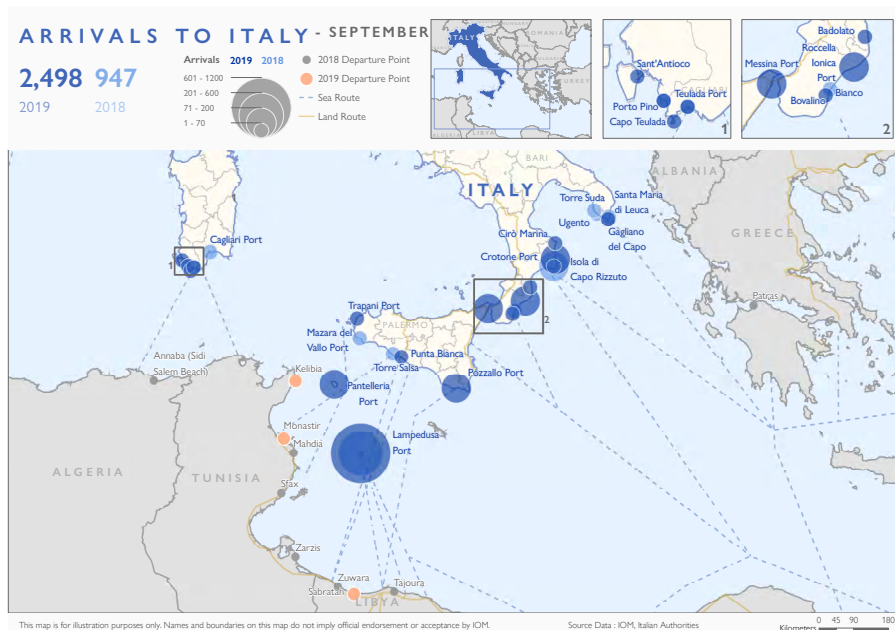
24 September – The vessel Ocean Viking disembarked 182 migrants in Messina (Sicily), following the Ministry of Interior's approval. The migrants were onboard since 5 days and they have been rescued in 3 operations (more [here](#)).

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

Declared nationality	Total	%	Adult Males	Adult Females	AC	UASC
Total	7633		5497	722	352	1063
Tunisia	2175	28%	1586	62	92	435
Pakistan	922	12%	751	0	14	157
Côte d'Ivoire	864	11%	327	396	69	72
Algeria	773	10%	761	5	0	7
Iraq	582	8%	403	62	61	56
Sudan	344	5%	281	2	12	49
Bangladesh	259	3%	204	0	0	55
Islamic Republic of Iran	188	2%	152	11	15	10
Guinea	187	2%	93	25	7	62
Morocco	139	2%	114	14	5	6
Others	1200	16%	825	145	77	154

**Known entry & exit points**

Map 6: Main departure points from Libya and landing points in Italy, September 2019.



Since the beginning of the year, 335 single landing events were reported by Italian authorities. Most recorded disembarkations took place in Sicily (64% of the total) and particularly in Lampedusa and Pantelleria. The remaining number of events were registered in Sardinia (Porto Pino, Sant'Antioco, Cagliari), Calabria (Crotona) and Apulia (Leuca, Gallipoli).

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

It is well reported by media and organizations in the field including IOM that some migrants try to exit the country and reach other European destinations. Ventimiglia consistently remains the most popular transit place for migrants and refugees who are trying to cross the border with France, followed by Bardonecchia (Italy/France), Como (Italy/Switzerland) and, to a lesser extent, Bolzano (Italy/Austria).

### Relocation within Europe

After the closure of the EU relocation mechanism, IOM supports Italian authorities in the procedures to relocate some of the migrants and refugees arriving by sea to other EU countries. In 2019, the relocation of 26 asylum seekers of various nationalities was made possible through bilateral ad-hoc agreements between Italian and French authorities.

So far in 2019, IOM has also assisted the transfer of 24 children to the United Kingdom within the framework of the DUBS project. Since the beginning of the project (April 2018), a total of 37 children were transferred to the UK with IOM support.

### Resettlement and Humanitarian Corridors

IOM Italy manages a resettlement program financed by the Ministry of Interior, under which 298 refugees were assisted so far in 2019: 86 per cent of them are from the Syrian Arab Republic with the rest being from Sudan, Palestinian Territories and Libya. Departures took place from Lebanon, Jordan, Sudan and Libya.

Over the past three years, a consortium of faith-based organizations has been organizing self-funded humanitarian corridors in agreement with the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Italian Ministry of Interior. A total of more than 2,500 migrants and refugees have been admitted in Italy since February 2016, with beneficiaries granted reception and integration services by the promoting organizations.

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

### Migrants in reception centres

According to the data provided by the Italian Ministry of Interior, the total number of migrants hosted in reception centres of various types throughout the country is 99,599 in September 2019. This is a 34 per cent decrease compared to August 2018. Out of the total, 25 per cent of migrants and refugees are hosted in second-level reception centres (SIPROIMI) while the rest are hosted in first-level reception centres (hotspots, former CARA, CAS, etc.).

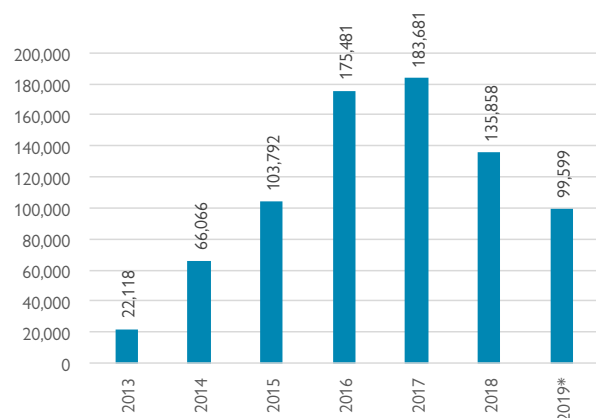
The number of migrants and refugees in reception is decreasing due to the decrease in arrivals and to recent legislative changes which have also affected the criteria to be granted a shelter in the reception system.

The number of unaccompanied migrant children in dedicated reception facilities is also decreasing. According to the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, around 6,775 UASC were in reception at the end of August 2019, which represents a 46 per cent decrease compared to August 2018 (12,457). Children coming from Albania, Egypt, Pakistan, Côte d'Ivoire and the Gambia represent 52 per cent of all children registered and present in reception.

Map 7: Distribution of migrants in reception centres in Italy by region, September 2019



Figure 17: Occupancy in reception centres for migrants and refugees in Italy at the end of the year, 2013 – 2019.



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



# MALTA

## Developments during the reporting period

During the reporting period (1 – 30 September 2019), 508 migrants disembarked in Malta. The disembarkations were the result of at least 10 rescue operations coordinated by the Armed Forces of Malta (AFM) and of some others carried out by NGOs operating in the Central Mediterranean as well as the Italian Coast Guard. In particular, 262 migrants were brought to Malta by AFM on September 21, including migrants rescued from three boats in distress in Malta's search and rescue zone and 36 transferred to a Maltese patrol boat from the NGO's vessel Ocean Viking (more [here](#)). Arrivals in September 2019 are 23 per cent less than the 662 reported the previous month (1 – 31 August 2019).

On September 23, Malta hosted a meeting of Home Affairs Ministers of Germany, France, Italy and Malta, held under the mediation of the Finnish EU Council Presidency. The main subject was the relocation of migrants arriving by sea in Italy and Malta, with a tentative plan of a voluntary relocation mechanism to be discussed further in October 2019 by all EU Member States (more [here](#) and [here](#)).

As per data provided by the Maltese Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security (MHAS), a total of 2,753 migrants arrived in Malta in the first nine months of 2019. This is over three and a half times the arrivals registered in the first nine months of 2018 (772). Total arrivals in Malta in 2019 so far have exceed the yearly totals registered since 2013.

Figure 18: Arrivals in Malta, January – September 2019.<sup>15</sup>

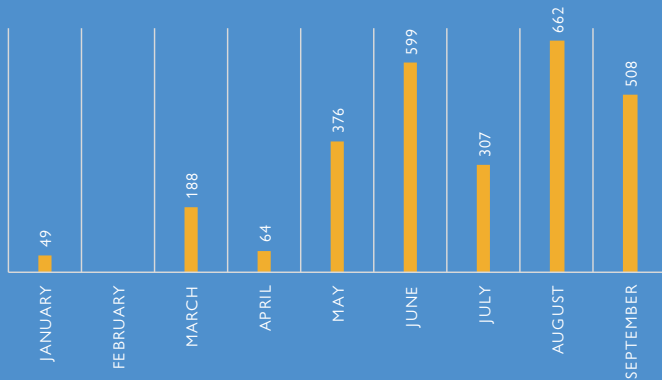
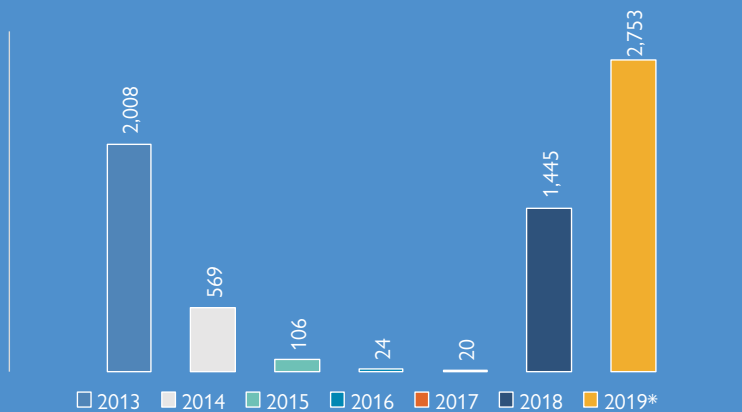


Figure 19: Arrivals in Malta, 2013 – 2019.<sup>16</sup>



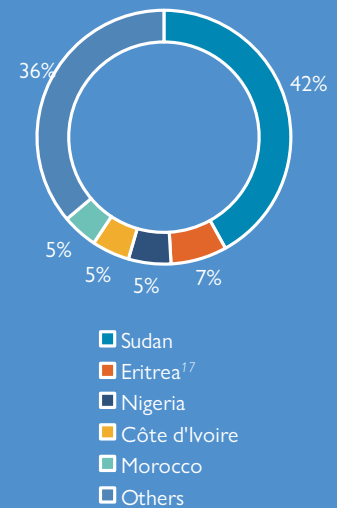
\*Data as of end of September 2019.

15 Source: Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security and IOM.

16 Source: Government of Malta - National Statistics Office, Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security - and IOM.

According to the available data from national authorities, in the first nine months of 2019 Sudan is the most frequent reported nationality at arrival (42%), followed by Eritrea<sup>17</sup> (7%) and Nigeria (5%). Most disembarked migrants are adult males (70%), followed children (about 27%) and adult females (3%). At least one third of all children are reported to be unaccompanied.<sup>18</sup>

Figure 20: Arrivals in Malta by nationality, Jan-Sept 2019.<sup>19</sup>



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

18 Information on sex and age is available only for arrivals since late June 2019 (1,263 individuals, or 46% of all arrivals registered in 2019).

19 Source: Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security and IOM.

# GREECE

## Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 30 September 2019), Hellenic authorities registered 11,600 migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece by sea and land. This is 24 per cent more than the previous month, when 9,349 arrivals were registered and more than double the 5,674 reported in September 2018 and the 5,799 reported in September 2017.

Between January and September 2019, 45,300 migrants and refugees have been registered. This is 22 per cent more than the 37,125 in 2018 and 94 per cent more than the 23,333 reported in 2017.

Fifteen per cent of all migrants and refugees registered arriving in Greece so far in 2019 crossed into the country through land routes and the remaining 85 per cent arrived by sea.

Afghanistan is the most commonly reported country of origin this year so far as of September 2019, declared by 42 per cent of registered migrants and refugees arriving by sea to Greece. Other countries and areas of origin include the Syrian Arab Republic (23%), followed by Iraq (6%), Democratic Republic of the Congo (6%) and the Palestinian Territories (5%). The remaining 18% are distributed among 60 other countries/areas of origin. In the same period of 2018, Syrians were the most frequently reported (28%), followed by those arriving from Afghanistan (24%), Iraq (20%), Palestinian Territories (4%) and Cameroon (3%).

Figure 21: Arrivals in Greece each month, 2016 – 2019.

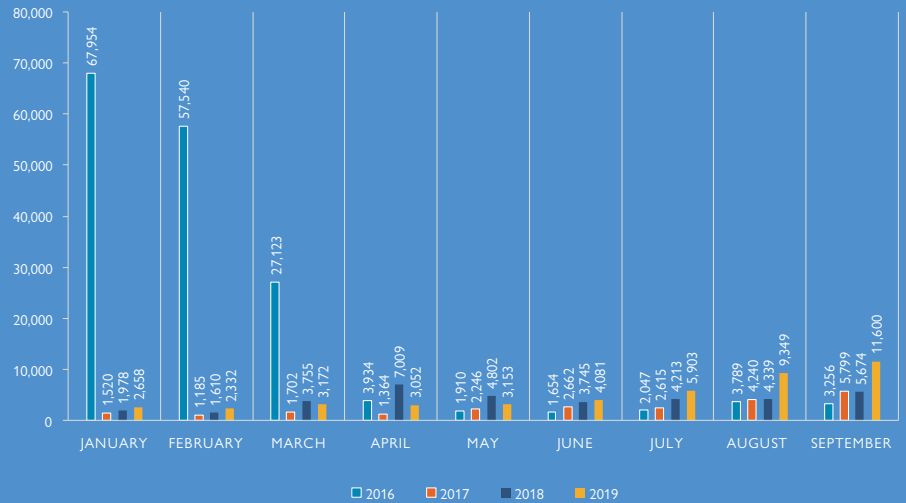


Figure 22: Arrivals by sea and by land in Greece between January and September, 2017 – 2019.

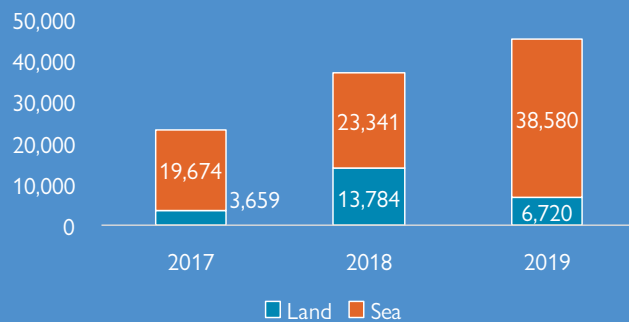


Figure 23: Countries/areas of origin of registered arrivals by sea in Greece between January and September 2019.

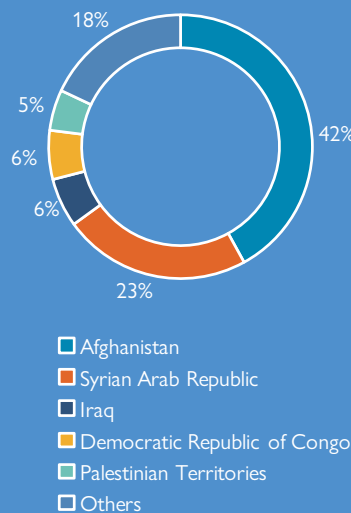
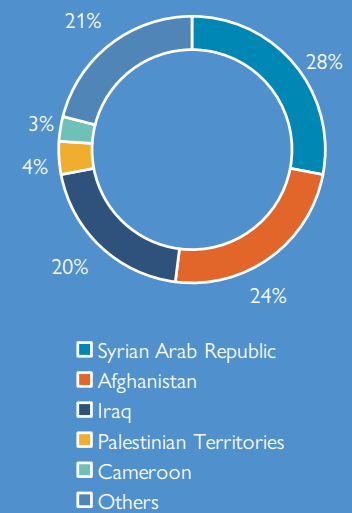


Figure 24: Countries/areas of origin of registered arrivals by sea in Greece between January and September 2018.



### Known entry points

According to the available data for September 2019, Lesbos, Samos and Kos (in descending order) are the main entry points for migrants who arrived in Greece by sea, as they were during the previous reporting period also (1-31 August). Available data indicates that 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 8: Main entry points to Greece, September 2018 and 2019.



### Migrant presence

According to the latest available data from IOM Athens and national authorities there were an estimated 90,450 migrants and refugees in different accommodation facilities on the Greek mainland and islands at the end of September 2019, an increase (11%) compared to the 81,683 reported in the previous reporting period (August 2019) and a 44 per cent increase compared to 62,938 registered at the end of September 2018. An estimated 34 per cent of people in official reception facilities in Greece at the end of September 2019 were registered in facilities on the islands, while the remaining 66 per cent were registered in different types of shelters on the mainland.

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

Type of facilities	Number of accommodated migrants and refugees
Islands	30,365
Open Accommodation Facilities on the mainland	26,487
UNHCR Accommodation scheme on the mainland	21,616
EKKA UAC <sup>20</sup>	4,616
Reception and Identification Centers on the mainland	260
Detention Centers on the mainland	2,926
Hotels in the mainland	4,180
<b>Total</b>	<b>90,450</b>

<sup>20</sup> The Greek National Center for Social Solidarity - Unaccompanied Children

# CYPRUS

## Developments during the reporting period

According to available data from authorities in Cyprus, 649 arrivals were recorded in September 2019. 631 of these arrived by land via the Green Line from the northern part of the island and the remaining 18 arrived by sea. This is more than the 413 reported in August 2019 and breaks from the downward trend in monthly registered arrivals in Cyprus observed since April 2019. Between January and August 2019, a total of 5,575 arrivals have been registered which is nine times the 612 reported in the same period of 2018.

In September 2019, those arriving by land were most frequently registered as nationals of Cameroon (21%), followed by the Syrian Arab Republic (18%), Bangladesh (12%), Pakistan (10%), Georgia (5%), and others (34%). Most were adult males (70%), some were adult females (15%) and the remaining were children (15%).

### Migrant presence

As of the end of September 2019, 221 migrants and asylum seekers were reportedly accommodated in the Kofinou Reception Facility in Cyprus, consistent with previous months in 2019. The highest reported number of accommodated in 2019 was 255 in January, and the lowest was 216 in March.

Figure 25: Arrivals in Cyprus between January and September, comparison 2017-2019.

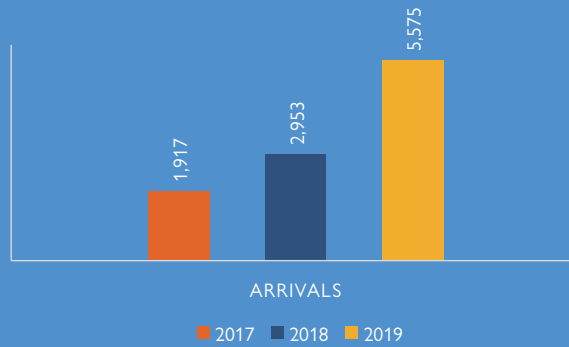


Figure 26: Nationality breakdown of land arrivals in Cyprus in September 2019.

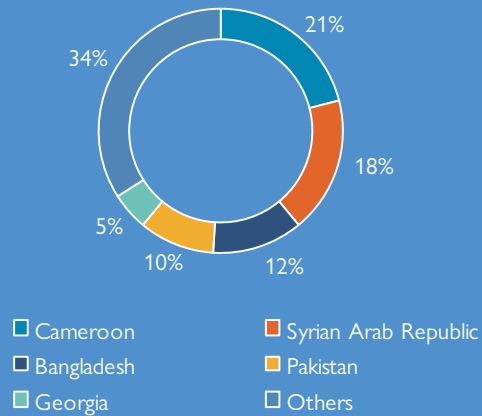
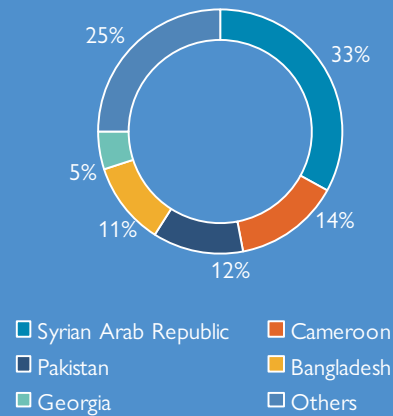


Figure 27: Nationality breakdown of land arrivals in Cyprus between January and September 2019.



# BULGARIA

## Developments during the reporting period

In September 2019, Bulgarian authorities have reported the apprehension of 244 irregular migrants. In the previous month (August 2019) there were 315 reported apprehensions, and in the same reporting period last year (September 2018) there were 413 reported apprehensions.

Of these, the number of migrants apprehended inside the country in September 2019 was 143, a decrease from the 203 reported in August 2019. There were also 79 reported apprehensions on exit from the country in September, similar to the 82 reported in August. There were 22 apprehensions at the border with Turkey in September (down from 30 in August) and 41 apprehensions at the border with Greece (up from 13 in August).

According to the available data from the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior, 32 per cent of migrants and refugees registered on entry between January and September 2019 were from Afghanistan (32%), Iraq (18%), Turkey (11%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (8%), the Syrian Arab Republic (7%) and others (24%). Nationals of Afghanistan were also the largest group among apprehensions inside the country during the same period of 2018 (54%), followed by nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic (16%) and others (30%).

Figure 29: Nationality breakdown of migrants registered at entry in Bulgaria between January and September 2019.

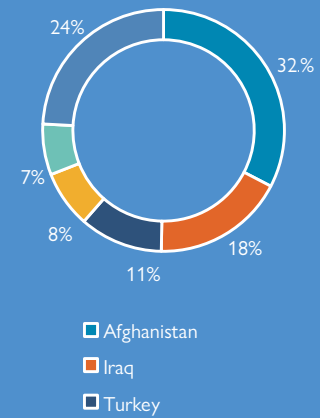


Figure 28: Number of irregular migrants apprehended in Bulgaria each month, comparison 2017 – 2019.

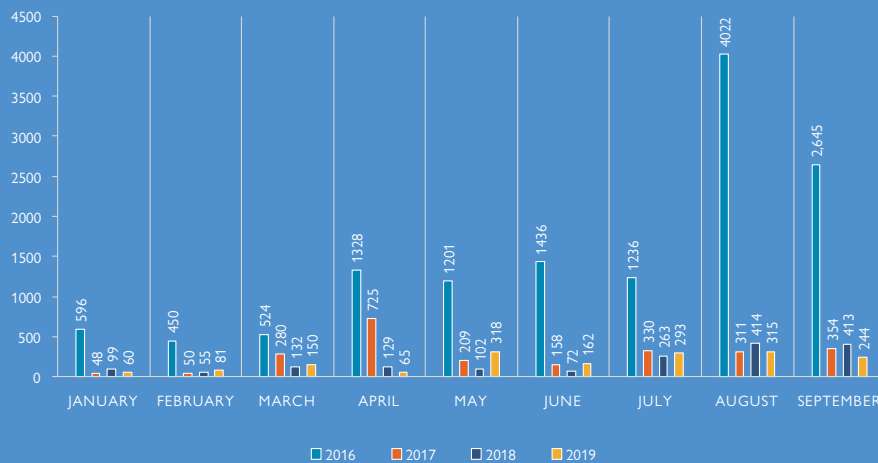
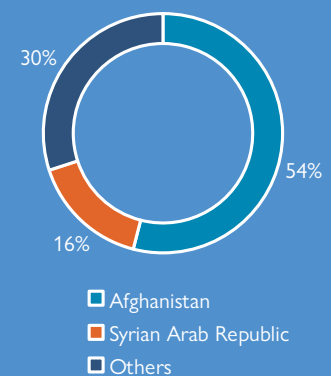


Figure 30: Nationality breakdown of migrants apprehended within Bulgaria between January and September 2019.



## Migrant presence

As of 29 September 2019, an estimated 673 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in different reception facilities in Bulgaria. This is an increase of 15 per cent compared to the 586 reported as of 29 August 2019, and a decrease of 32 per cent compared to the 992 reported as of 30 September 2018.

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

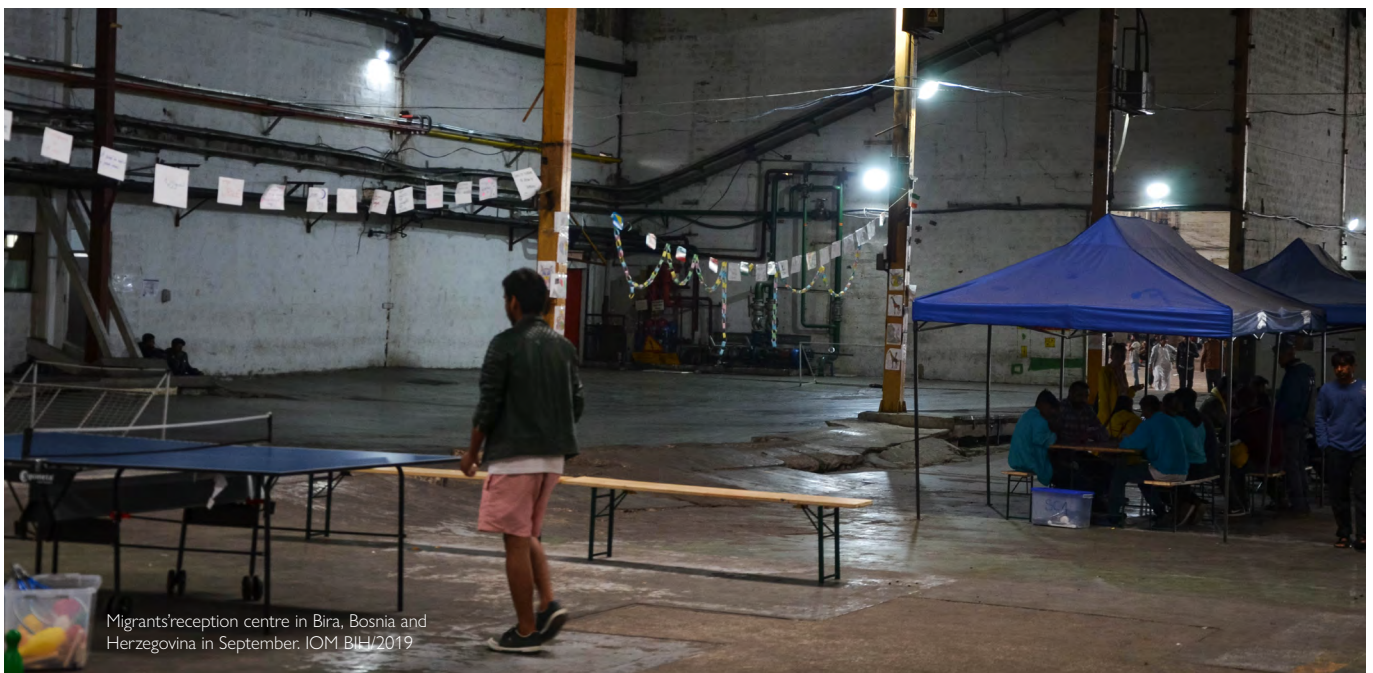
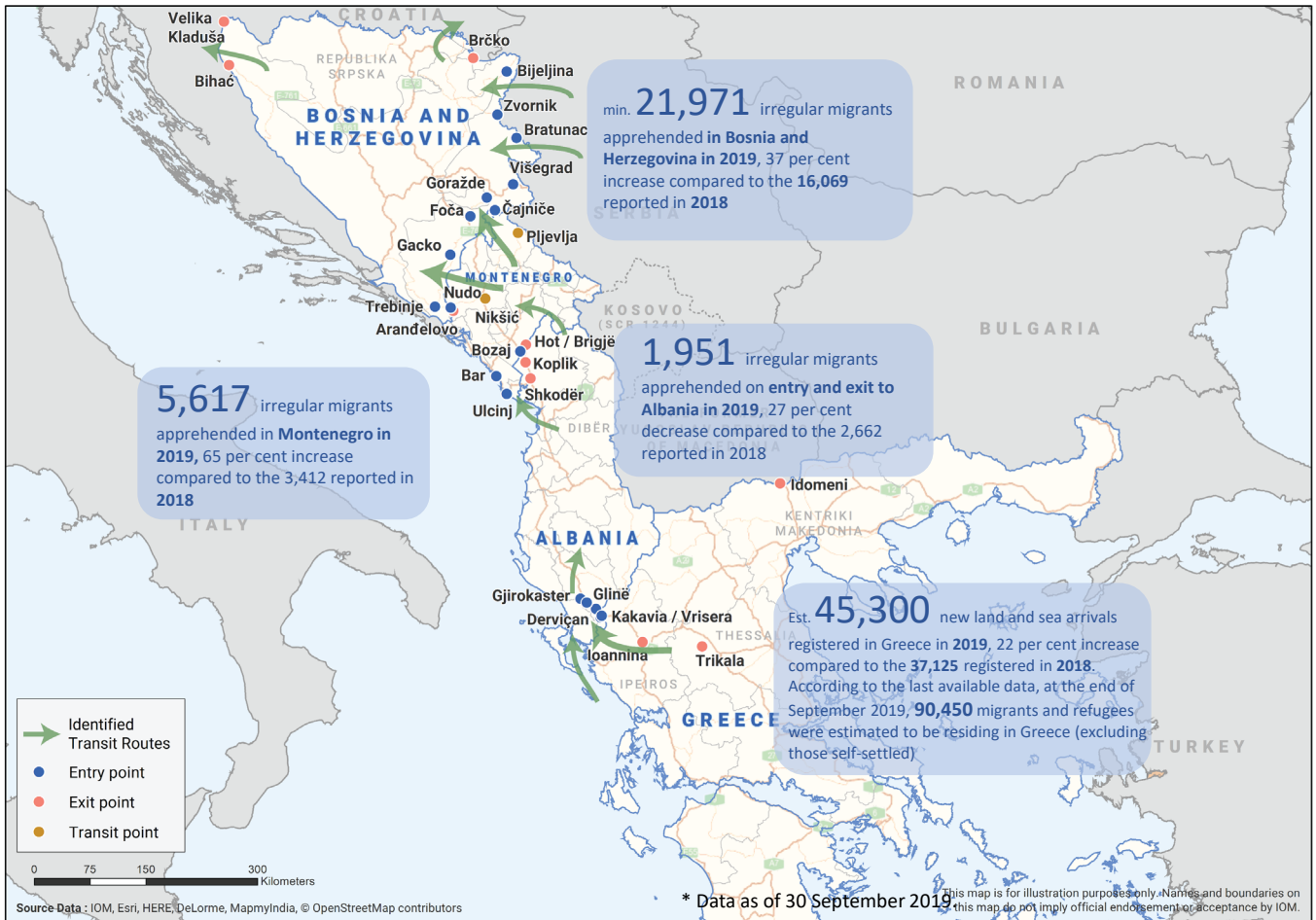
Accommodation facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodated
Facilities run by the State Agency for Refugees <sup>19</sup>		
Open Reception Centre in Banya	70	31
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Ovcha Kupel	860	116
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Vrazhdebna	370	112
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Voenna Rampa	800	69
Closed Reception Centre in Harmanli	2,710	112
Closed Reception Centre in Sofia – Busmantsi	60	6
Facilities run by the Ministry of Interior <sup>20</sup>		
Closed Reception Centre in Lyubimets	350	
Closed Reception Centre in Busmantsi	400	227
Closed Reception Centre in Elhovo (temporarily closed due to renovation)	N/A	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,940</b>	<b>673</b>

21 As of September 26

22 As of September 29

## WESTERN BALKANS AND OTHER TRANSIT COUNTRIES

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



# ALBANIA

## Developments during the reporting period<sup>23</sup>

During this reporting period (1 – 30 September 2019), there were 216 new apprehensions recorded on entry into the country, 65 per cent more than the 131 reported in the previous month and almost five times the 44 reported in September 2018. These arrivals indicate irregular entries in the Gjirokastrer region.

Additionally, 149 individuals were apprehended on exit<sup>24</sup> in their attempt to enter Montenegro from the Shkoder region, over twice the 68 registered in the previous month (August 2019) and 29 per cent less than the 224 registered in September 2018.

Between January and September 2019, a total of 1,951 new irregular migrants were registered on entry to and exit from the country. This is 27 per cent less than the 2,662 reported on entry and exit in the same period of 2018<sup>25</sup>, over five times the 382 reported on entry in the same period of 2017 and over three times the 614 reported in the same period of 2016.

Individuals registered between January and September 2019 were most frequently nationals of Iraq (31%), followed by those of the Syrian Arab Republic (25%), Pakistan (14%), Morocco (7%) and Algeria (7%). Available data for the same period of 2018 indicates a relative decrease in the presence of Syrian nationals (53% in 2018, 25% in 2019).

Figure 31: Registered irregular migrants on entry in Albania each month, 2016 – 2019.

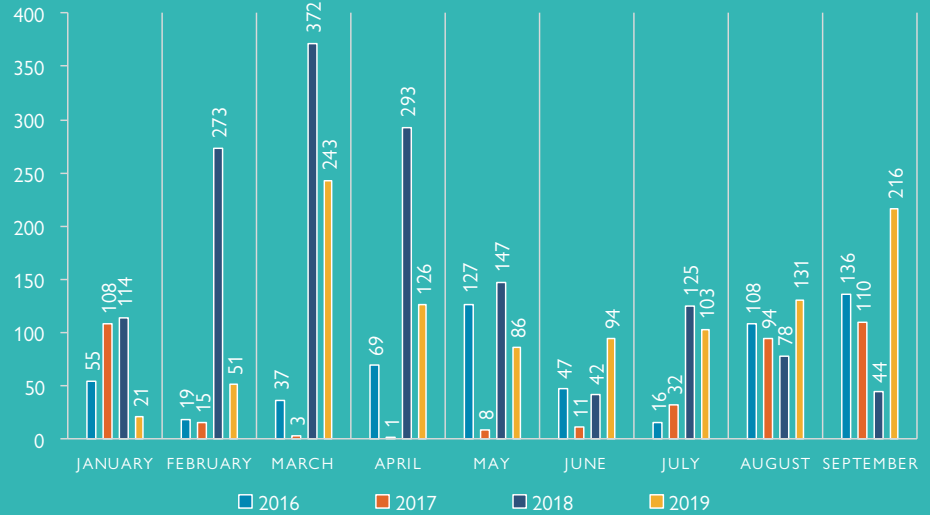


Figure 32: Apprehensions on exit and entry in Albania, January – September 2019.

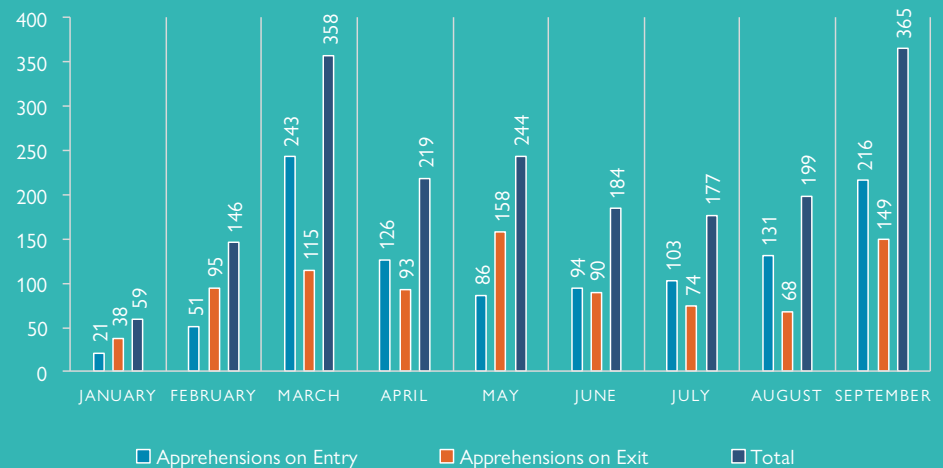


Figure 33: Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and September 2019.

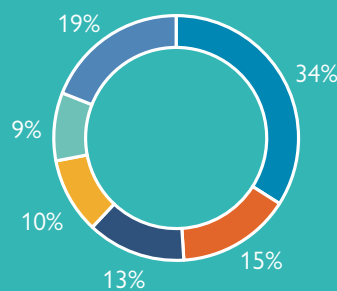
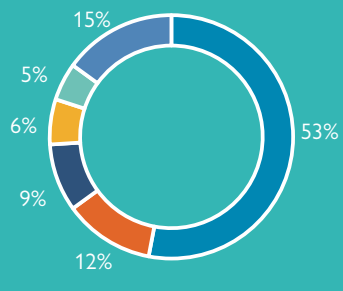


Figure 34: Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and September 2018.



23 IOM collects data from two major Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Albania, one in the Gjirokastra region and one in the Shkodra region. There are other smaller points and irregular border crossings that are not included in this summary.

24 In March 2018, DTM established a Flow Monitoring Point in the north of Albania to capture outgoing flows towards Montenegro. For more information about incoming and outgoing flows in 2018, check [here](#).

25 This excludes the number of individuals exiting the country between January and February 2018, for which the data is unavailable.

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

- Syrian Arab Republic
- Pakistan
- Iraq
- Algeria
- Morocco
- Others

# BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

## Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 29 September<sup>26</sup>) Bosnian authorities reported 3,552 new irregular migrants, a 5 per cent decrease compared to the previous month when 3,729 arrivals were reported, and 4 per cent less than the 3,710 reported in September 2018. The average number of migrants arriving each week since the beginning of the year is 563, ranging from 141 in the first week of January to 1,016 in the first week of July.

Between January and September 2019, 21,971 new arrivals have been reported. This is 37 per cent more than the 16,069 reported in the same period last year and significantly higher than the 587 reported in the same period of 2017.

The most commonly reported nationality of individuals entering Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and September 2019 was Pakistan (40%), followed by Afghanistan (11%), Bangladesh (9%), Iraq (8%), the Syrian Arab Republic (6%) and others (19%). Between February and September 2018<sup>27</sup>, nationals of Pakistan were also the most frequent (34%), followed by migrants and refugees from the Islamic Republic of Iran (15%), Syrian Arab Republic (13%), Afghanistan (10%), Iraq (9%) and others (19%).

Figure 35: Registered irregular migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and September 2019.

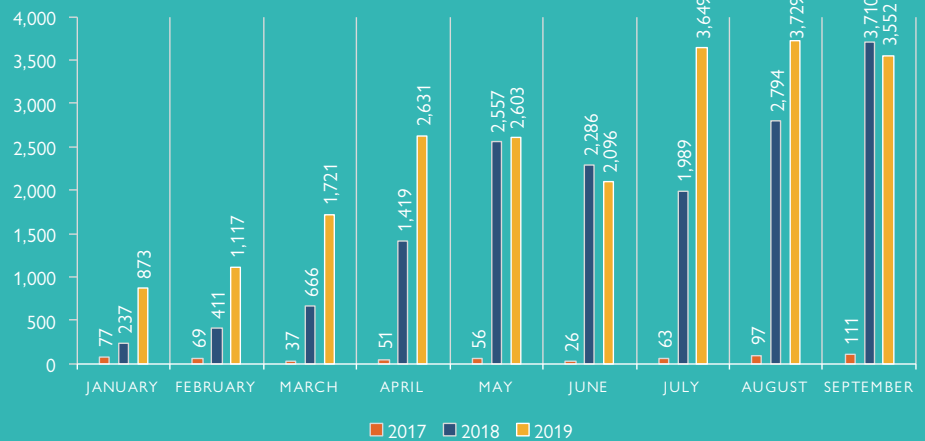


Figure 36: Irregular entries to Bosnia and Herzegovina, weekly arrivals in 2019.

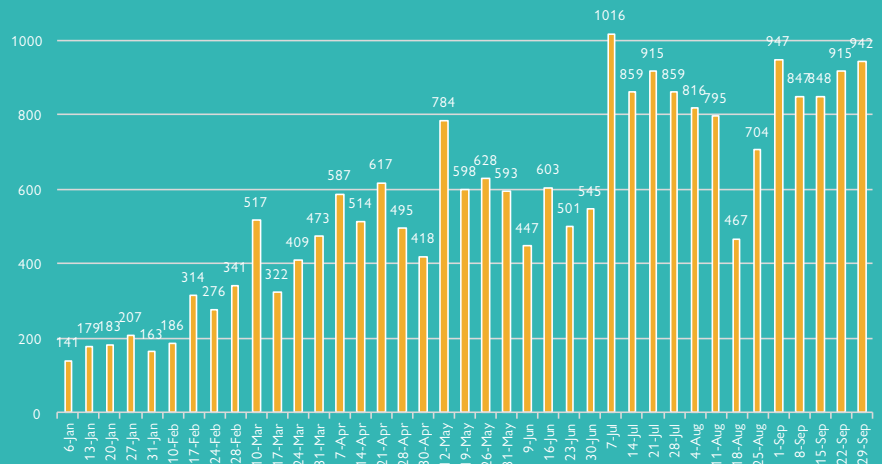


Figure 37: Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and September 2019.

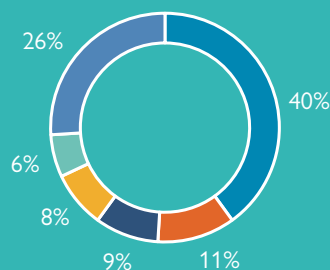
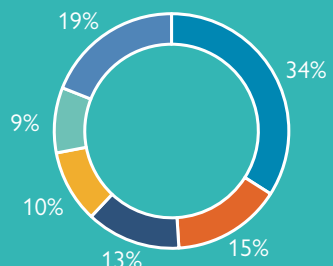


Figure 38: Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina between February and September 2018.



26 Statistics on arrivals are sent out weekly by the Bosnian authorities. According to the country's UN Inter-agency reporting system, the week 30 Sep – 6 Oct falls under the September reporting month. However, for reasons of time and accuracy, the present DTM Flows Compilation Report includes data between 01 and 29 September only.

27 Nationality data for January 2018 is not available, hence the summary refers to the period between February and August 2018.

- Pakistan
- Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- Iraq
- Syrian Arab Republic
- Others

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



**Migrant presence**

According to the data received from IOM and partner agencies working in the field in Bosnia and Herzegovina, there were an estimated 7,745 migrants and refugees residing in the country as of 29 September 2019, 6 per cent less than on 25 August when 8,200 were recorded.

Of the 3,595 people residing in the official reception facilities or who registered a private address as a requirement for their asylum claim, 70 per cent of individuals were adult males, 9 per cent adult females and 21 per cent children. Among the children, 172 were registered as unaccompanied and separated.<sup>28</sup>

Migrants and refugees residing in the country as of 29 September 2019 were nationals of Pakistan (31%), Iraq (17%), Afghanistan (10%), Syrian (9%), Iranian (7%) and others (26%).<sup>29</sup>

Figure 39: Nationality breakdown of accommodated migrants and refugees at the end of September 2019.

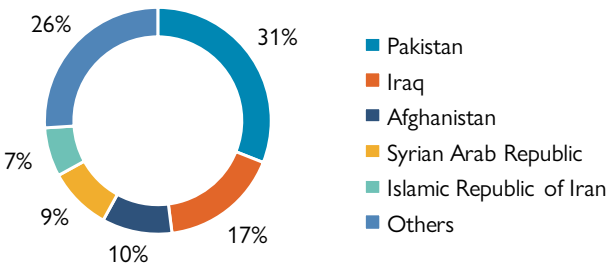
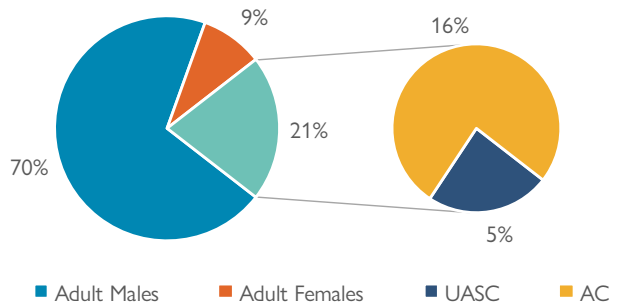
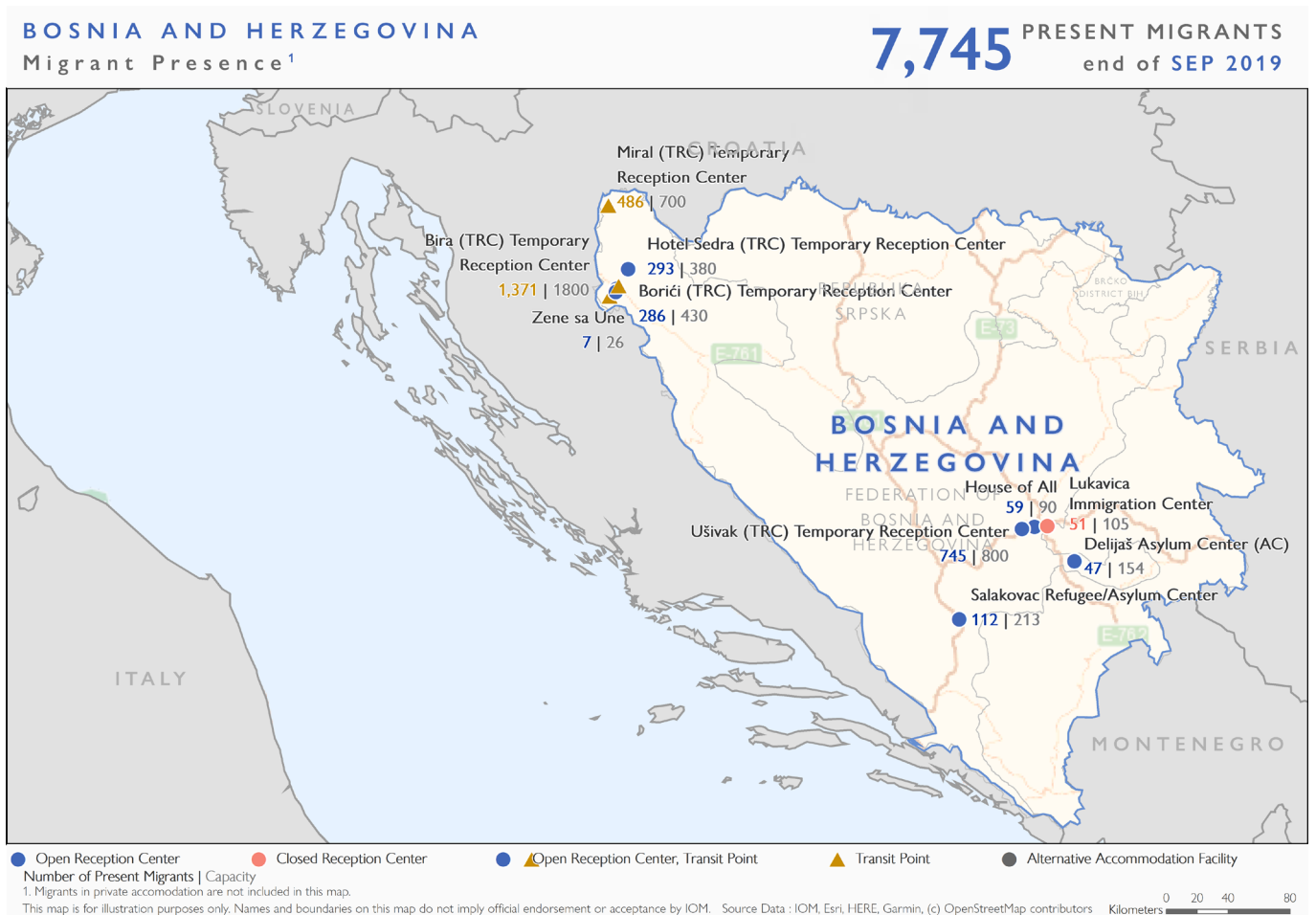


Figure 40: Estimated Age/Sex breakdown of accommodated migrants and refugees at the end of September 2019.



Map 9: Accommodation facilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina with information on occupancy and capacity, September 2019.



28 SADD not available for estimated number of migrants and refugees residing outside the official reception systems in privately arranged accommodation or squatting.

29 Nationality data does not include the number of migrants and refugees residing outside the official reception systems in privately arranged accommodation or squatting.

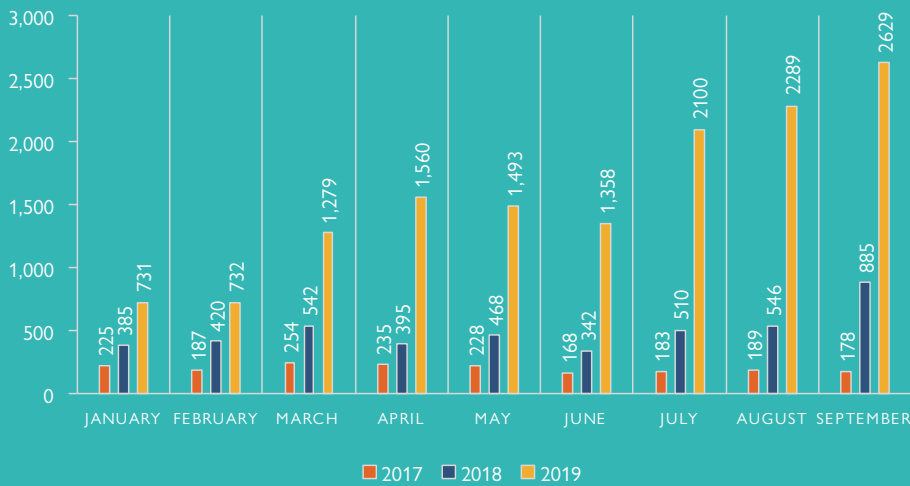
# CROATIA

## Developments during the reporting period

Based on available data from the Croatian Ministry of Interior, a total of 2,629 irregular migrants were apprehended in September 2019 which is 14 per cent more than the 2,289 apprehended during August 2019. The number of apprehensions in September this year is almost three times the 885 reported in September 2018 and more than fourteen times the 178 recorded in September 2017.

Between January and September 2019, authorities in Croatia apprehended a total of 14,171 irregular migrants, over three times the 4,493 apprehended in the same period of 2018 and more than seven times the 1,847 registered by the end of September 2017. Moreover, the number of apprehensions this year so far is over four times the 2,479 registered in the whole of 2017 and already 43 per cent more than the 8,092 registered between January and December 2018.

Figure 41: Number apprehended migrants in Croatia each month, 2017-2019.



Pakistan (24%) and Afghanistan (17%) are the most common origin countries reported by registered migrants in 2019 so far, followed by Iraq (9%), Turkey (7%) and Algeria (5%). The remaining 38 per cent of intercepted migrants were registered as nationals of more than 40 different nationality groups. Compared to the same period last year, a decrease is observed in the Islamic Republic of Iran as a reported nationality.

Based on available data, 30 per cent of migrants apprehended in September 2019 were detected in the Primorsko-Goranska county on the way to the Slovenian border, followed by 15 per cent in Karlovac county connecting Bosnia and Herzegovina with Slovenia, and 12 per cent in Vukovar-Srijem country, bordering Serbia.

Figure 42: Nationality breakdown of irregular migrants apprehended in Croatia between January and September 2019.

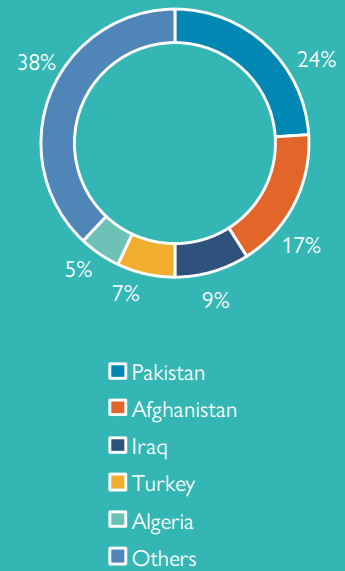
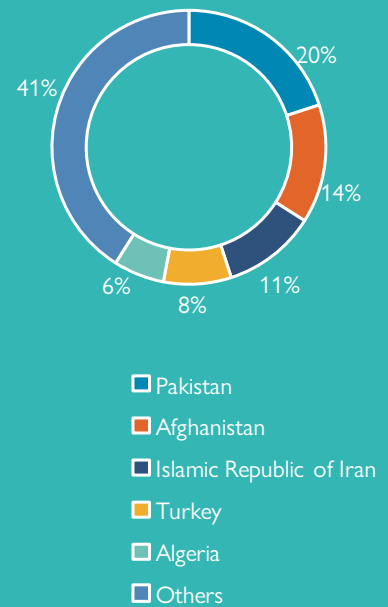


Figure 43: Nationality breakdown of irregular migrants apprehended in Croatia between January and September 2018.



Map 10: Apprehensions in Croatia by county between January and September 2019.



### Migrant presence

By the end of September 2019, a total of 399 asylum seekers were accommodated in reception centres in Croatia, which is 4 per cent less than the 417 reported at the end of August 2019. In particular, 331 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the open reception centre in Zagreb, 55 were accommodated in the open reception centre in Kutina and 13 in the closed reception centre in Ježevo. Accommodated asylum seekers were of Iraqi, Irani, Syrian, Turkish, Afghani, and Ukrainian origins.

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

Accommodation facility	Capacity	Number of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	300 (600)*	331
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Kutina	100	55
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	90	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>490 (790)</b>	<b>399</b>

\*Maximum capacity is 600 but it is undergoing renovation.

## KOSOVO (UNSCR 1244)<sup>30</sup>

During this reporting period (1 – 30 September 2019) authorities in Kosovo<sup>30</sup> have reported 233 new irregular entries, an increase on the 188 reported in August 2019 and more than twice the 96 reported in September 2018. Most of these entries were via Albania, as has been reported in previous months. Between January and September 2019, 984 irregular entries have been reported, over three times the 302 reported in the same period of 2018.

Between January and September 2019, the reported countries or places of origin of arrivals have been the Syrian Arab Republic (40%), Iraq (32%), Algeria (8%) and others (20%). In the same period of 2018, the Syrian Arab Republic was also the most frequently reported (36%) followed by Turkey (19%), Palestinian Territories (16%) and others (29%).

Figure 44: Irregular entries into Kosovo (UNSCR 1244) registered by month, 2016-2019.

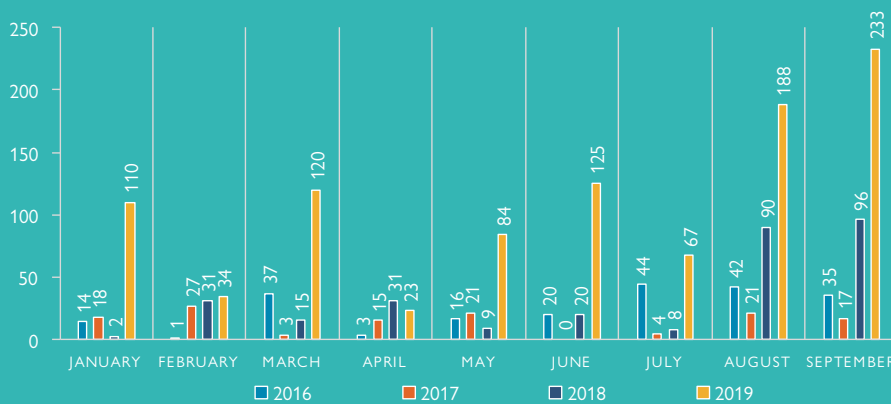


Figure 45: Breakdown of registered migrants and refugees between January - September 2019

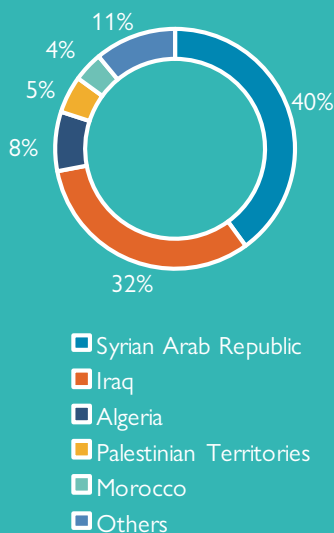
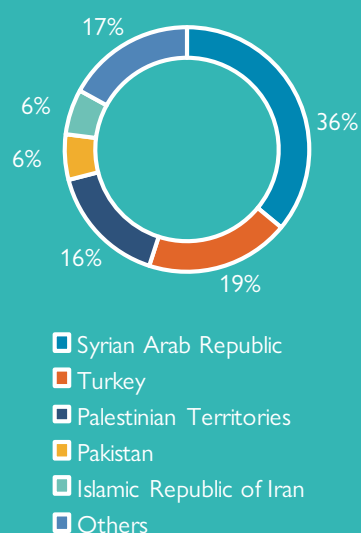


Figure 46: Nationality breakdown of irregular entrants between January and September 2018.



### Migrant presence

As of 30 September 2019, there were 154 asylum seekers accommodated in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244), more than the 127 reported as of August 31 and continuing a steady increase of accommodated asylum seekers since the 101 reported as of 27 April 2019. As of 30 September, the accommodated asylum seekers reported to be of Turkish origin (117), also Syrian (15), Palestinian (6), and others (16).

<sup>30</sup> References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

# MONTENEGRO

## Developments during the reporting period<sup>31</sup>

During this reporting period (1 – 30 September 2019), authorities in Montenegro registered 878 new migrants and refugees, 14 per cent more than the 769 reported in the previous month (1 – 31 August). The number of registered migrants this month is almost double that reported for September 2018 (387), almost ten times the number for September 2017 (97), and significantly more than the number for September 2016 (9).

Since the beginning of the year, authorities in Montenegro registered a total of 5,617 migrants at arrival. This is 65 per cent higher than the same period in 2018 when 3,412 were reported, and more than 11 times the 502 reported in the same period in 2017.

In 2019 so far (1 January – 30 September 2019), registered migrants were most commonly from Syrian Arab Republic (25%) and Morocco (24%), followed by Algeria (18%), Iraq (9%), Pakistan (7%), and other countries (17%)<sup>32</sup>. In the same period of 2018, main reported nationalities were Syrian Arab Republic (43%), Pakistan (19%), Algeria (8%), Iraq (7%) and Morocco (5%). Syrian Arab Republic nationals were the most frequently reports throughout 2018, a trend that continues through 2019.

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

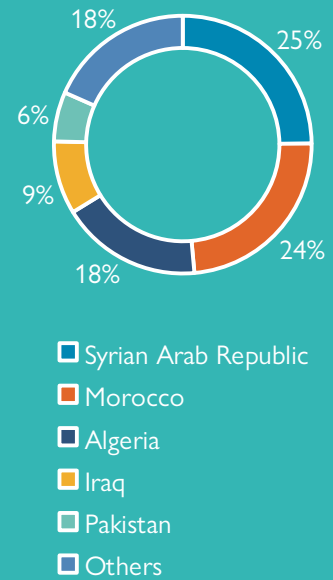


Figure 49: Nationality breakdown of registered migrants between January and September 2018.

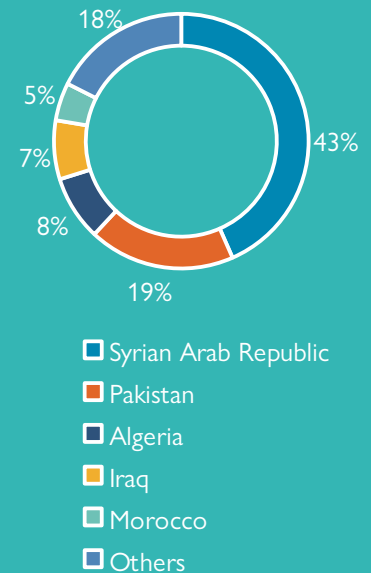
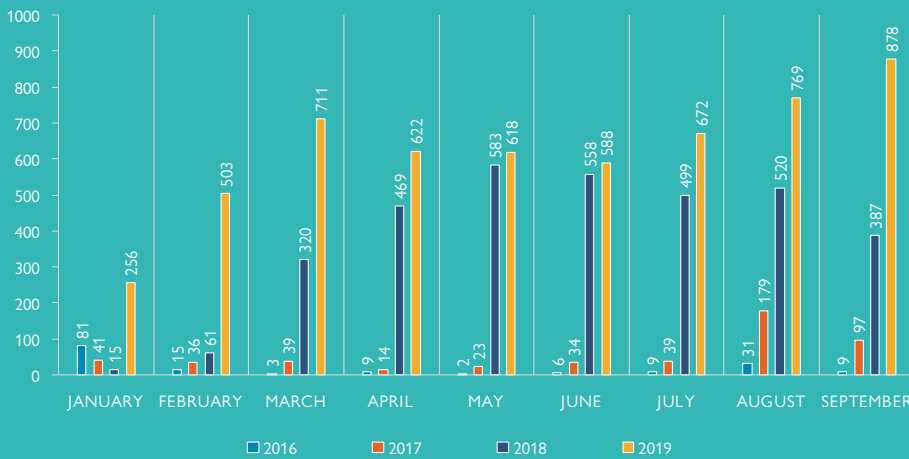


Figure 47: Arrivals to Montenegro registered each month, 2016 – 2019.



## Migrant presence

As of 25 September 2019, there were 280 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in the reception facilities around the country, an increase of 62 since the end of the previous reporting period (1 – 31 August 2019).

<sup>31</sup> IOM monitors the ingoing and outgoing flow of two reception centers: Sputz in the south and Pljevlja in the north. The number of first-time registered migrants and refugees in these centres is used as a proxy for arrivals into Montenegro.

<sup>32</sup> Nationality data is available for 5,568 of the 5,883 registered arrivals into Montenegro between January and September 2019.

# ROMANIA

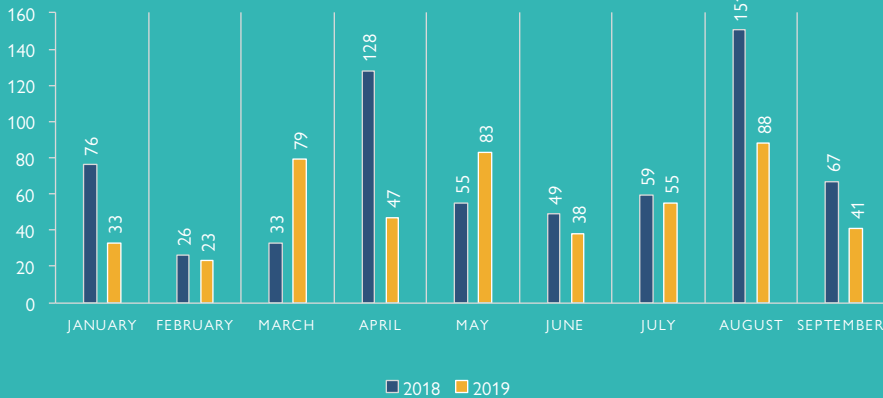
## Developments during the reporting period

In September 2019, Romanian authorities apprehended a total of 41 migrants and asylum seekers. Of these, 12 apprehensions were on exit from the country and 29 were on entry. This is less than the total apprehensions in August 2019 (88) and in the same month last year, September 2018 (67).

Between January and September 2019, there have been 487 migrants and asylum seekers apprehended, of which 354 (73%) were apprehended on exit from the country mainly towards Hungary (Arad, Timis and Satu-Mare county), and the remaining 133 (27%) were intercepted entering from Bulgaria (Giurgiu).

The number of apprehended migrants so far this year (487) has decreased by 24 per cent compared to the same period last year when 644 individuals were apprehended on entry and exit to the country and is 77 per cent less than the estimated 2,133 apprehended in the same period of 2017<sup>33</sup>.

Figure 50: Registered irregular migrants in Romania each month, 2018 – 2019.



According to the available data<sup>34</sup>, between January and September 2019 nationals of Iraq constitute the largest group (48%), followed by those from the Syrian Arab Republic (13%), Afghanistan (10%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (8%), Turkey (7%), and others (14%).

Out of the 487 migrants registered between January and September 2019, 70 per cent were adult males, 14 per cent adult females and 16 per cent children.

## Migrant presence

At the end of September, there were 341 migrants and asylum seekers registered as residing in state-run accommodation facilities, 3 per cent more than the 331 reported at the end of August 2019, and 31 per cent less than the 497 registered at the end of September 2018. Most migrants were in the asylum centres located in Bucharest (97), followed by Radauti (56) and Somcuta Mare (54).

Figure 51: Nationality breakdown of migrants apprehended between January and September 2019.

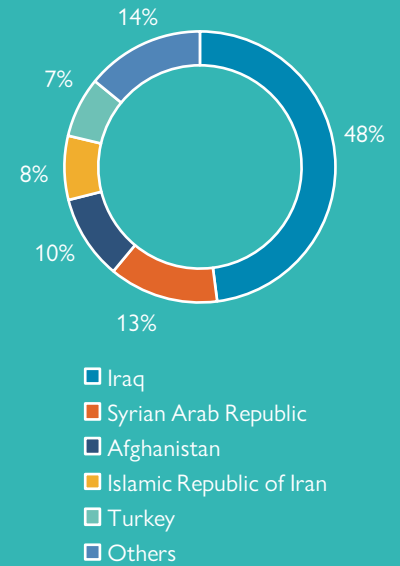
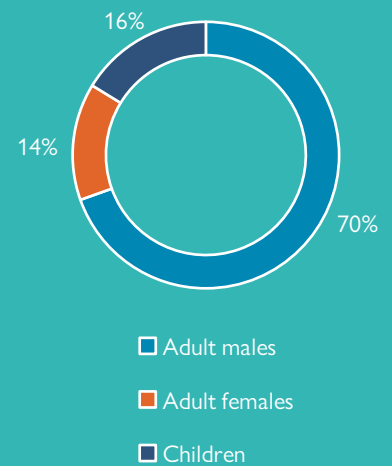


Figure 52: Age/sex breakdown of apprehended migrants between January and September 2019.



<sup>33</sup> DTM flow monitoring was 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).

<sup>34</sup> Data on nationalities are available for 461 of the 487 registered migrants and refugees entering Romania in 2019.

# SERBIA

## Developments during the reporting period

In September 2019, 1,905<sup>35</sup> new migrants and refugees were registered in Reception Centres (RC) in Serbia, which is a 16 per cent increase compared to the previous month (1,644) and a 107 per cent increase on the same month last year, September 2018 (920).

Between January and September 2019, the most frequently reported nationality of registered migrants and refugees in Serbia has been Pakistan (40%), followed by Afghanistan (27%), Bangladesh (17%) and others.

According to IOM field staff, a popular route for leaving Serbia (known as “the game”) appears to be Serbia (Sombor area) – Croatia (Beli Manastir) – Hungary. The Serbia – Romania – Hungary route is becoming less popular.

Figure 53: Arrivals in Serbia each month each month, 2017-19.

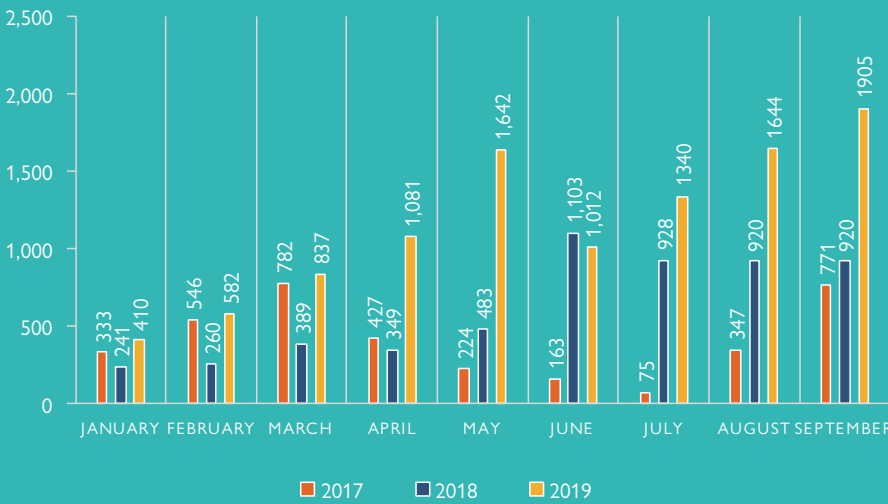


Figure 54: Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals in Serbia between January and September 2019.

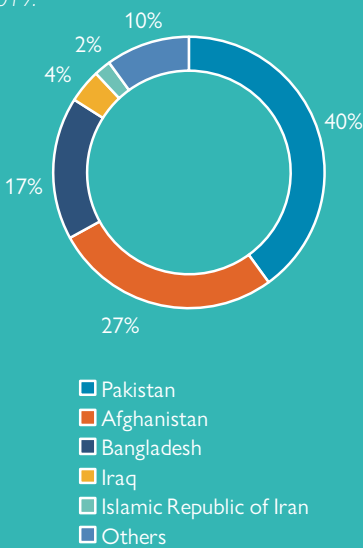
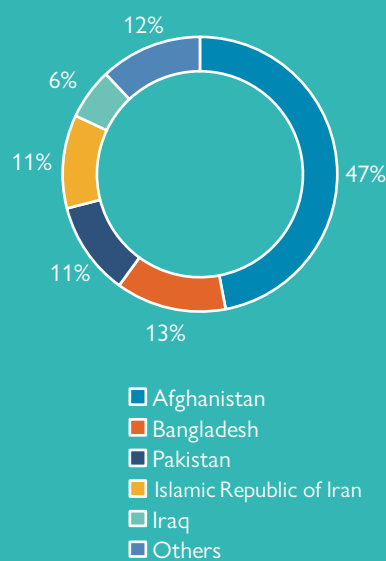


Figure 55: Nationality breakdown in centres in Serbia as of 30 September 2019.

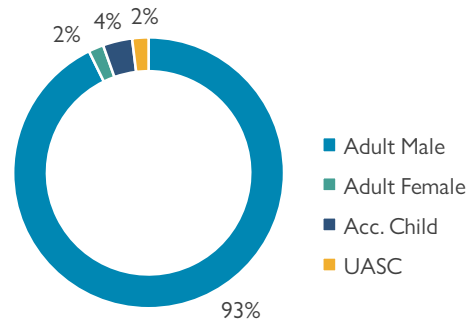


## Migrant presence

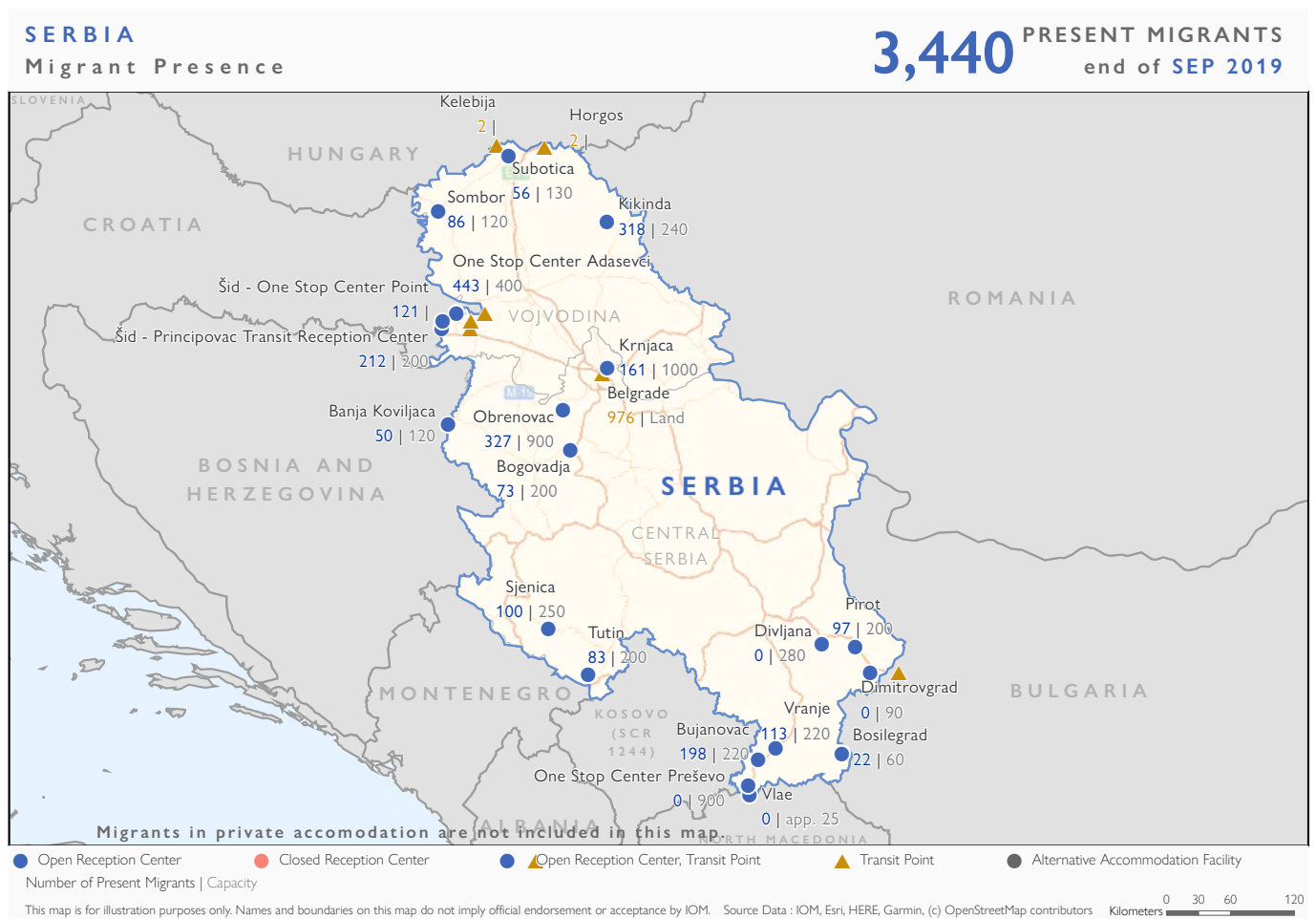
The number of migrants and refugees accommodated in Serbia as of 30 September was 3,440 according to the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration (SCRM). Approximately 976 were observed outside: 396 in Belgrade City Center and another 580 in border areas with Croatia, Hungary and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The total number of accommodated migrants in government facilities increased slightly from 2,420 on 1 September to 2,460 on 30 September 2019. Those accommodated are from Afghanistan (47%), Bangladesh (13%), Pakistan (11%), Islamic Republic of Iran (11%), Iraq (6%), Syrian Arab Republic (3%) and others (12%). Most are male adults (75%), some are female adults (8%) and the remaining are children (17% including 5% UASC). Most migrants and refugees are not staying in the centres for longer than three to five days.

<sup>35</sup> This is the total registered in centres excluding asylum centres. Data on newly registered migrants in the reception centres in Serbia is used as a proxy estimation of the overall arrivals into Serbia.

Figure 56: Age/sex breakdown of those registered between January and September 2019



Map 11: Accommodation facilities in Serbia with information on capacity and occupancy, September 2019.





# SLOVENIA

## Developments during the reporting period

In September 2019, authorities in Slovenia apprehended 1,948 irregular migrants, which is 15 per cent less than the 2,300 reported in the previous month and more than double the 913 reported in September 2018. Between January and September 2019, 11,102 migrants were apprehended. This is 77 per cent more than the 6,288 apprehended in the same period last year and more than seven times than the 1,330 apprehended between January and September 2017. The following highlights are from this reporting period (1 – 30 September 2019):

3 September - The parliamentary Commission for Oversight of Intelligence and Security Services has decided to draw up a report on irregular migration in collaboration with the Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (DCAF) to propose a set of measures, including stricter asylum legislation ([more here](#)).

12 September – According to the STA, two Serbians smuggling a dozen irregular migrants were arrested on Thursday following a car chase of at least 10 kilometres. The police found ten Pakistanis and two Indians ([more here](#)).

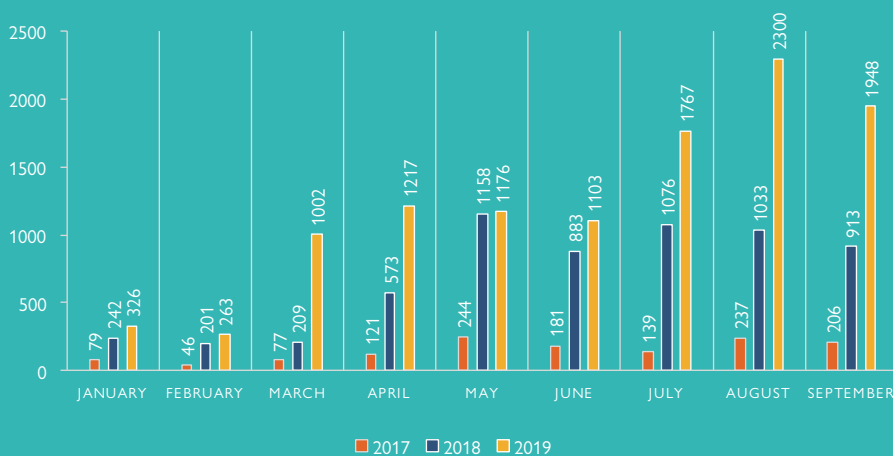
12 September - The government has appointed Katarina Štrukelj as new director of the government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants. Štrukelj's appointment comes after she has served as acting director since late June 2019 ([more here](#)).

13 September - Slovenian Interior Minister Boštjan Poklukar proposed that Slovenia and Austria form joint police patrols to police the Slovenian-Austrian border, as he hosted his counterpart Wolfgang Peschorn for a visit in Ljubljana ([more here](#)).

19 September - An Italian, a Tunisian, an Algerian and a Ukrainian have been detained in three separate arrests near the border with Croatia after they were caught transporting a total of 57 irregular migrants, Novo Mesto police said on Thursday ([more here](#)).

20 September – According to the STA, the Kočevje police arrested two Nigerians after finding 31 irregular migrants in the back of their van. The vehicle, bearing Italian licence plates, was pulled over in the village of Morava, a few kilometres from the border with Croatia.

Figure 57: Apprehensions of irregular migrants entering Slovenia each month, comparison 2017 – 2019.



Between January and September 2019, Pakistan and Algeria were the most commonly reported origin countries, with 39 per cent of individuals registered (26% and 13% respectively). Afghanistan (11%), Morocco (8%) and Bangladesh (8%) were the remaining origin countries reported in the top five nationality groups registered. Other countries of origin included Turkey, Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic. Pakistani and Algerian nationals were also the most frequent of those reported in the same period of 2018 (23% and 11% respectively), followed by Afghanistan (10%), the Syrian Arab Republic (8%) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (7%).

Figure 58: Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and September 2019.

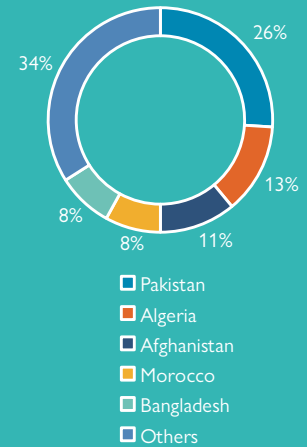
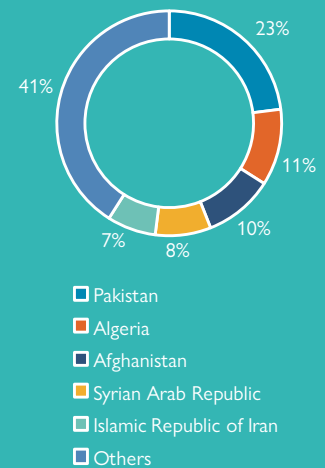


Figure 59: Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and September 2018.



## Migrant presence

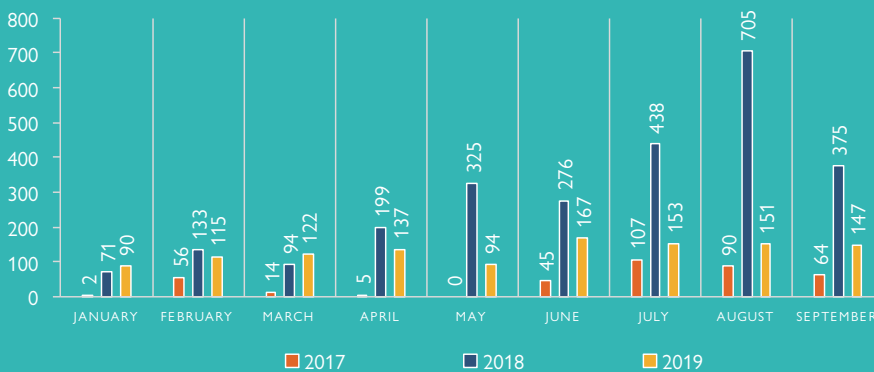
As of 30 September 2019, there were 346 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in different facilities around the country, similar to the 343 accommodated in the previous month and 122 more than the 224 reported at the end of September 2018.

# NORTH MACEDONIA

## Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1–30 September 2019) authorities reported 147 new arrivals, similar to the August 2019 when 151 were reported and 61 per cent less than the 375 reported in the same month last year (September 2018). Between January and September 2019, a total of 1,176 arrivals have been registered by authorities. This is 55 per cent less than the 2,616 reported in the same period of 2018.

Figure 60: Apprehensions of irregular migrants entering North Macedonia each month, 2017-2019.



According to a Red Cross September report, mobile teams in the area of Gevgelija provided assistance to 2,170 migrants which excludes the transit reception center Vinojug located in the vicinity of the southern border with Greece. The mobile team covering the areas of the villages Lojane, Vaksince, and Lipkovo (all located close to the northern border with Serbia) assisted 1,825 persons. This number excludes the Transit Reception Centre Tabanovce.

Migrants from Afghanistan (27%) were the most frequent of those registered by authorities between January and September 2019, followed by Pakistan (26%), Algeria (8%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (7%), Iraq (5%), and others (27%). According to the available data for the same period last year, the most frequently reported nationality was Islamic Republic of Iran (56%), Afghanistan (10%), Pakistan (10%), Iraq (5%), Libya (4%) and others (15%). A decrease in the proportion of Iranian nationals is observed this year so far, with an increase in the proportion of Afghan and Pakistani nationals.

## Migrant presence

According to available data, the total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in the Republic of North Macedonia as of 25 September 2019 is 105. The number of accommodated migrants throughout 2019 ranges from a minimum of 37 reported in January to a maximum of 146 reported in July.

Table 6: Accommodation facilities in (with occupancy/capacity) by the end of September 2019.

Name of Accommodation	Facility	Capacity*	Currently Accommodating
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)		1,100-1,200	36
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)		1,100	4
Vizbegovo – Reception center for Asylum Seekers		150	52
Gazi Baba – Reception Center for Foreigners		120	13
Vlae – Safe House		25-30	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,495-2,600</b>	<b>105</b>

Figure 61: Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and September 2019.

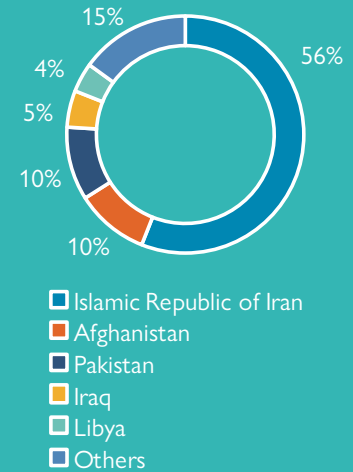
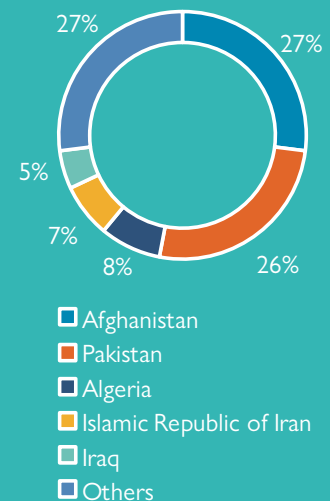
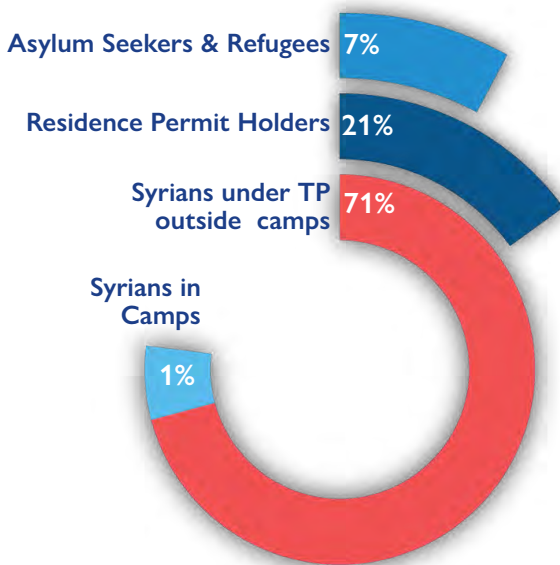


Figure 62: Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and September 2018.



## TURKEY



### Background and Latest Figures

According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), there are currently over 4 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (3,667,435\* individuals) who are granted temporary protection status. In addition, asylum-seekers and refugees from countries including Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Somalia constitute another significant group of foreign nationals. According to UNHCR, as of end of February 2019, there are 368,230\*\* asylum-seekers and refugees present in Turkey. The number of foreign nationals has increased by 106,314 in comparison to September 2018 (3.9 million foreign nationals), with most of the increase recorded among Syrian nationals (99,777).

In addition, there are 1,064,125\* foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits, including humanitarian residency holders. Compared to September 2018, this is an increase of 342,351 individuals. The exact number of humanitarian residency holders is unknown, but it is estimated that there are more than several thousand humanitarian residency permit holders.

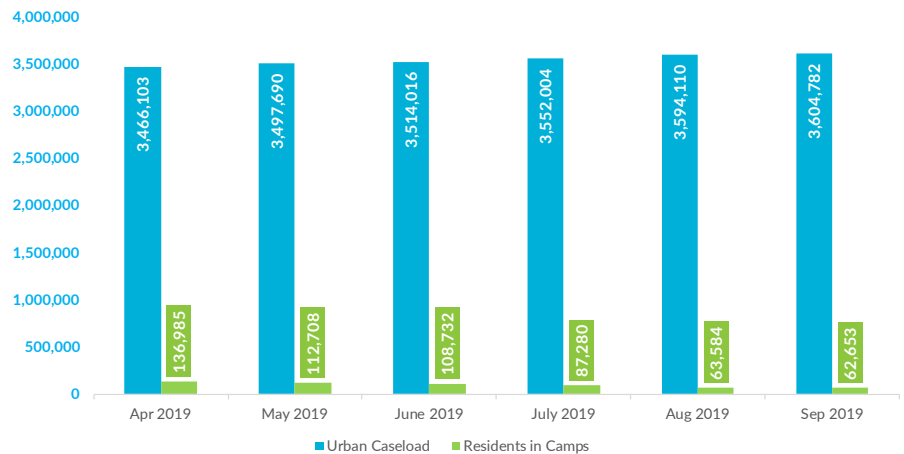
\*Data source DGMM, 26.09.2019  
\*\*Data source UNHCR, 28.02.2019<sup>1</sup>

### Syrians under Temporary Protection

Turkey's temporary protection regime grants the 3,667,435\* Syrian nationals the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic services. The vast majority - 3,604,782\* individuals - lives outside of formal camps, known as temporary accommodation centers, thus primarily residing across the Turkish border provinces of Hatay, Adana and Kilis. As such, only 62,653\* Syrians live in formal camps, the majority of which are located close to the Syrian border. Compared to September 2018 when 14 temporary accommodation centers were hosting migrants in Turkey, only seven remain operational with seven no longer in service. As a result, 115,427 fewer Syrians currently reside in the centers.

\*Data source DGMM, 26.09.2019

Monthly Population Chart of Persons Under Temporary Protection



### Asylum Seekers and Refugees

Another significant group of foreign nationals in Turkey are the 368,230\* asylum-seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly originating in Afghanistan and Iraq. An increase of 6,537 individuals has been recorded in this category in comparison to September 2018.

\*Data Source UNHCR, 28.02.2019<sup>1</sup>

### Residence Permit Holders

Foreigners who wish to stay in Turkey beyond the duration of a visa or visa exemption -i.e. longer than 90 days, must obtain a residence permit. According to DGMM, there are 1,064,125 residence permit holders in Turkey with various categories of the residence permit, including "other". The latter category includes humanitarian residence permit holders, and while the exact number is unknown, it is believed that the vast majority of foreign nationals in this category are Iraqis.

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

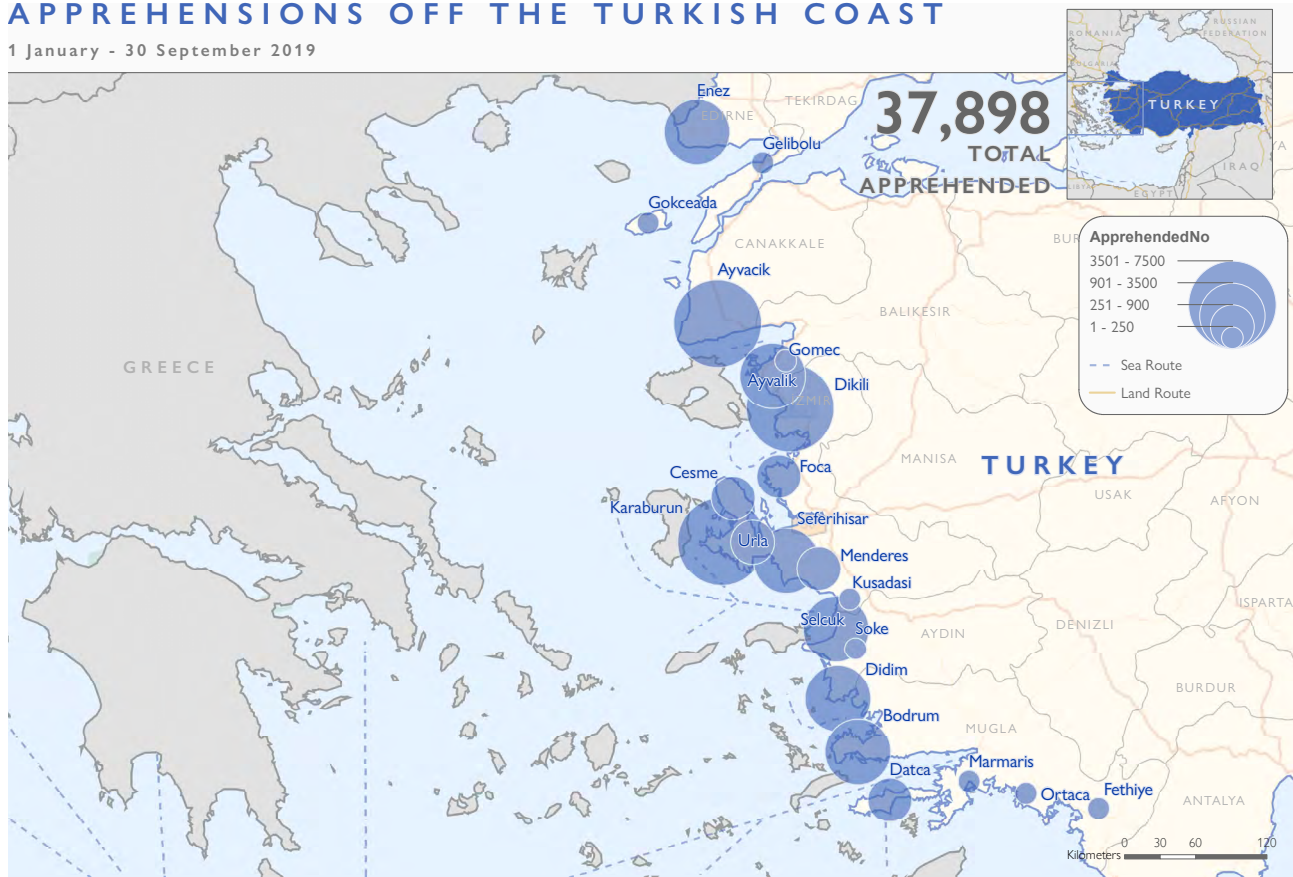
<sup>1</sup> UNHCR ended registration process in Turkey on 10 September 2018. the registration process will continue with the procedure carried out by the Turkish authorities.

### Apprehended/Rescued Persons on Sea\*

The Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) recorded 11,673 irregular migrants and one fatality in September 2019. Comparing to September 2018, there is an increase of 8,653 apprehended individuals, when 3,020 irregular migrants were recorded. These figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the TCG, while the actual number of migrants and refugees departing Turkey by sea may be higher. Apprehensions at the so-called 'hotspots' on the Aegean Sea are shown in the map (left).

## APPREHENSIONS OFF THE TURKISH COAST

1 January - 30 September 2019



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

Source: Data : IOM, National Authorities, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors

Apprehensions/Rescues by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2019  
(1 January - 30 September 2019)

Time period	Number of cases		Number of irregular migrants		Number of deaths		Number of organizers	
	Aegean	All Seas	Aegean	All Seas	Aegean	All Seas	Aegean	All Seas
January	27	27	1,092	1,092	1	1	1	1
February	36	36	1,428	1,428	-	-	6	6
March	56	56	1,796	1,796	4	4	2	2
April	80	81	2,765	2,773	1	1	5	6
May	80	82	2,560	2,604	10	10	2	4
June	98	99	3,258	3,262	12	12	6	6
July	160	161	5,388	5,409	-	-	8	8
August	249	250	8,422	8,430	-	-	11	11
September	321	324	11,638	11,673	1	1	12	13
Total	1,107	1,116	38,347	38,467	29	29	53	57

Upon identification of the apprehended persons, the latter are referred to removal centers by the Turkish Gendarmerie or are issued a deportation letter, unless they claim asylum. However, apprehended individuals have the right to claim asylum after being referred to a removal center or issued deportation letters. The top ten countries/areas of origin of the of apprehended/rescued Afghanistan, Palestinian Territories, Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Islamic Republic of Iran, Central African Republic, Somalia, Pakistan, and Egypt.

\*Data source TCG, 30.09.2019

## Apprehended Persons on Land\*

Apprehensions by Turkish Land Forces  
 (1 - 30 September 2019)

Entry		Exit	
Syrian Arab Republic	19,787	Greece	7,035
Greece	6,500	Syrian Arab Republic	87
Islamic Republic of Iran	19	Bulgaria	45
Bulgaria	2	Iraq	2
-	-	Islamic Republic of Iran	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,308</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,170</b>

According to the Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) daily figures, 33,478 irregular migrants were apprehended during September 2019 at Turkey's borders with the Syrian Arab Republic, Greece, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Bulgaria. Irregular exits were higher at Turkey's western borders (with Europe), and borders with the Syrian Arab Republic and Greece are the main entry points into Turkey. In comparison, the total number of apprehended persons on land was lower in September 2018, when 27,793 persons were apprehended. Meanwhile, the number of apprehended persons during attempted exit out of Turkey were highest at the border with Greece. The entry and exit figures breakdown are shown in the table (left).

During September 2019, the highest number of irregular crossings at entry and exit took place at the border with the Syrian Arab Republic, with a total number of 19,874 apprehended persons. In comparison to previous month there is an increase in the irregular border entries from Syrian Arab Republic to Turkey (6,517). In August 2019, 13,270 irregular entries of individuals were recorded at this border.

\*Data Source TAF, 30.09.2019



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

## Known Entry and Exit Points

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

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

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

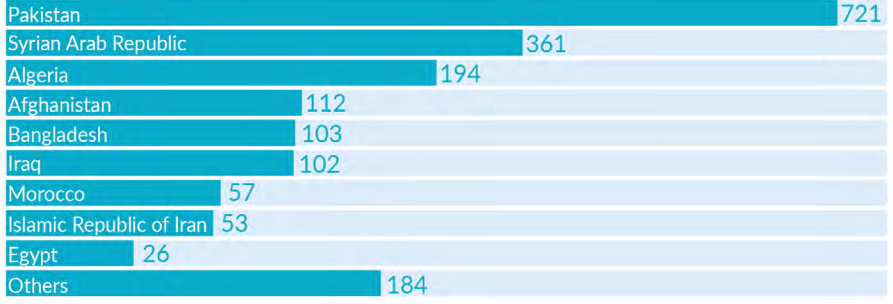
Known exit points by land: Edirne (to Greece and Bulgaria), Kırklareli (to Bulgaria)

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

### Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey

On 18 March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving from Greece to Turkey after 20 March 2016. In this regard, according to DGMM reports, 1,913\* migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4 April 2016 and 30 September 2019. Main points of return from Greece include Lesbos, Chios, Kos and Samos, while the main readmission points to Turkey include Dikili, Çeşme, Bodrum and Adana (point of entry is through airport).

Per nationality breakdown of readmitted migrants is shown in the graphic above. The top nine nationalities are included



in the graph, while the “others” category includes migrants from Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Nepal, Myanmar, Guinea, Palestinian Territories, Senegal, Ghana, Tunisia, Côte d’Ivoire, Haiti, Lebanon, Mali, Dominica, India, Sierra Leone, Yemen, Congo, Burkina

Faso, Gambia, Comoros, Niger, Sudan, Jordan, Uzbekistan, Togolese Republic and Zimbabwe.

\*Data source DGMM, 30.09.2019

### Resettlement of Syrians From Turkey

The 18 March 2016 EU-Turkey statement aims to replace disorganized and irregular migratory flows by facilitating organized and safe pathways to European countries. Specifically, the statement stipulates that for every Syrian returned to Turkey from the Greek islands, another Syrian will be resettled directly to Europe from Turkey. According to DGMM data released on 26 September 2019, there are 24,507\* persons that have been resettled under this instrument, with primary resettlement destinations being Germany, France, the Netherlands and Sweden.

\*Data Source DGMM, 26.09.2019



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# CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN - OTHER COUNTRIES

## LIBYA

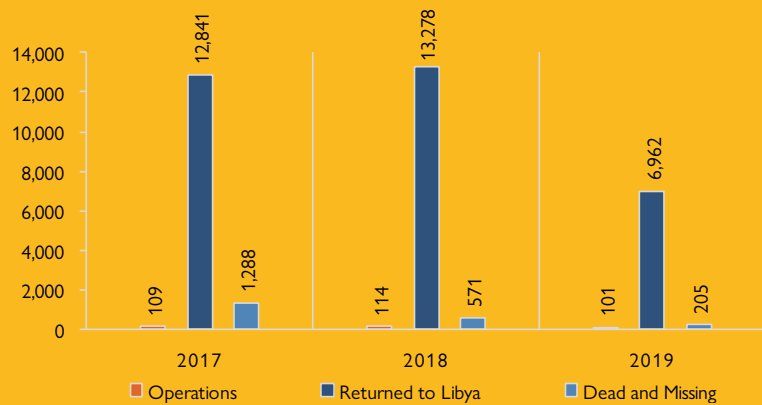
### Developments during the reporting period

Between January and September 2019, 101 incidents were reported by the Libyan Coast Guard in which a total of 6,962 migrants were returned to Libya; 199 migrants are estimated to have died or gone missing during the same reporting period.

Available data for 2019 indicate a 16 per cent decrease in the number of reported operations this year compared to the same period in 2018, when 121 operations were reported and a 15 per cent decrease when compared to 119 operations reported at the end of September 2017. The number of returned migrants as of September 2019 (6,962) is 50 per cent less than the 14,029 returned in the same period last year, and 56 per cent less than the 15,675 returned to Libya between January and September 2017.

The estimated number of dead and missing migrants between January and September 2019 (205) is significantly lower than the 573 estimated to have died in front of Libyan

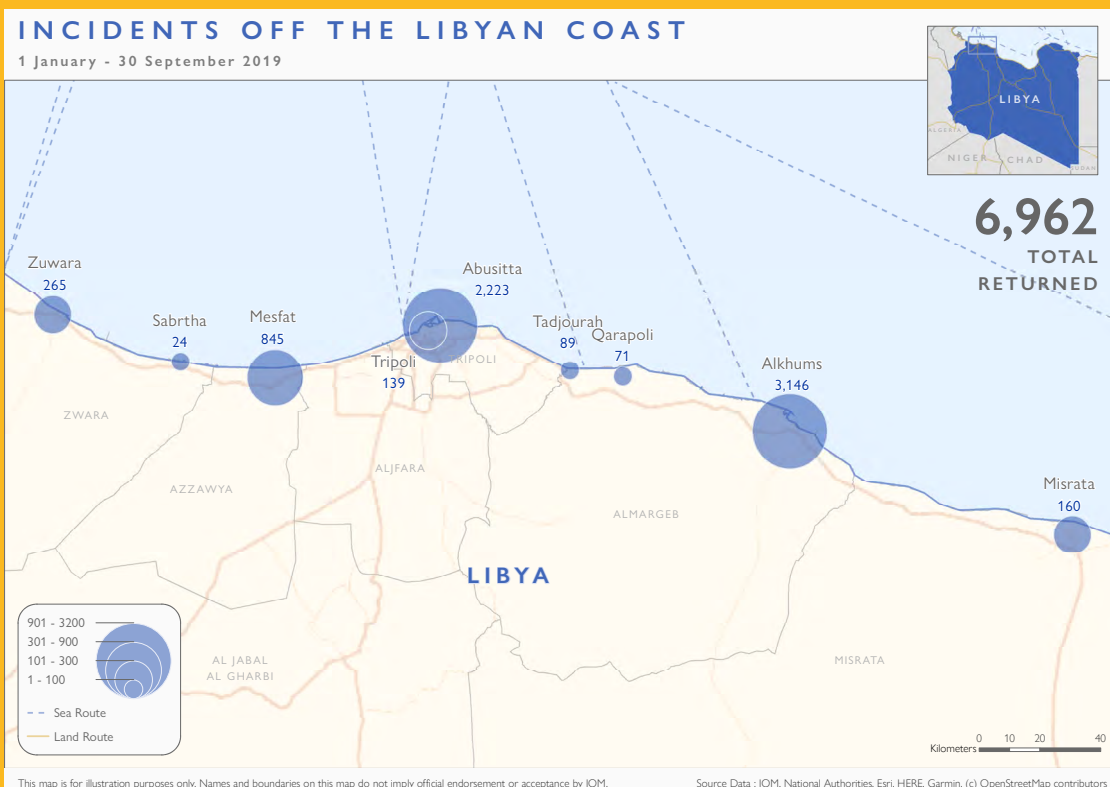
Figure 63: Rescue operations by the Libyan Coast Guard between January and September, 2017 – 2019.



shores between January and September 2018 (64% less), and 85 per cent less than the 1,377 reported to have gone missing in the same period of 2017. The proportion of those reported to have died in the first nine months of 2019 calculated as a share of those returned over the same period has also slightly decreased in comparison to the same period last year, from 4.3% to 3.4%.

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

Map 12: Incidents off the Libyan coast and number of returned migrants, January – September 2019.



# NIGER

During September 2019, a total of 55,090 individuals were observed transiting through the seven active Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Niger,<sup>36</sup> an average of 1,836 individuals per day and of which 67 per cent were adult males, 20 per cent were adult females, and 13 per cent were children. This daily average is a 17 per cent increase on the daily average of August 2019 (1,566 per day and a total of 48,553). The main reasons cited for movement in September 2019 have been economic migration, seasonal migration, and short-term local movement (in descending order).

A daily average of 507 individuals were recorded leaving Niger whilst a daily average of 324 were recorded entering. Most of these movements were observed in Arlit (31%) and Dan Barto (31%). Some ingoing and outgoing movements were also recorded at Dan Issa (12%) and Magaria (10%) whilst movements registered at Magaria (10%) and Tahoua (6%) were mostly internal (more [here](#)).

Figure 64: Flows observed in Niger, September 2019.

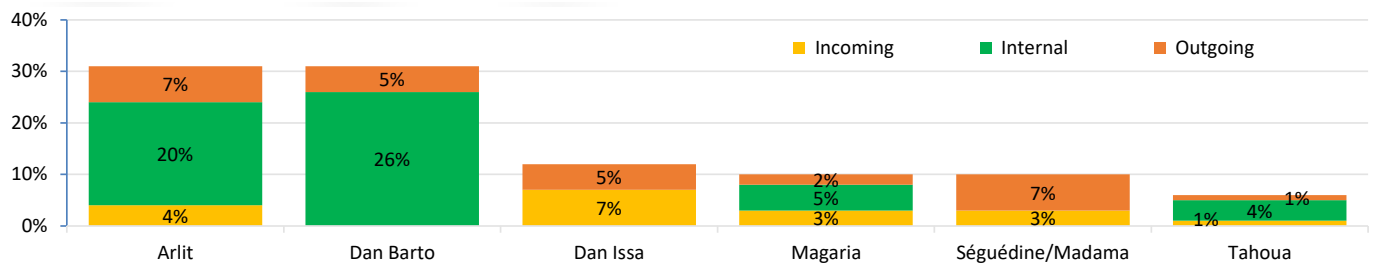
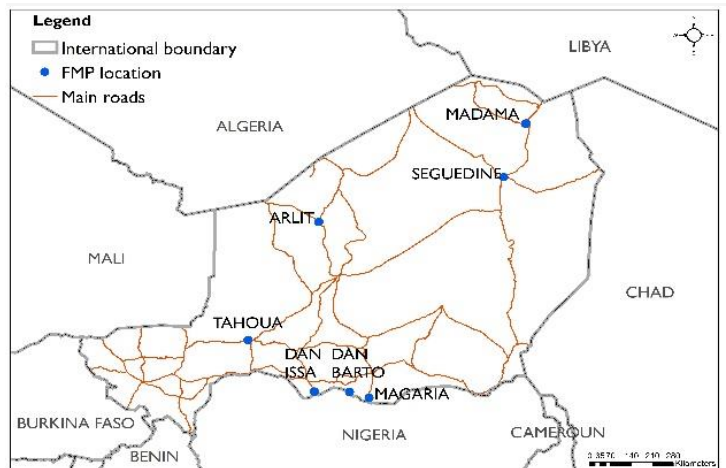
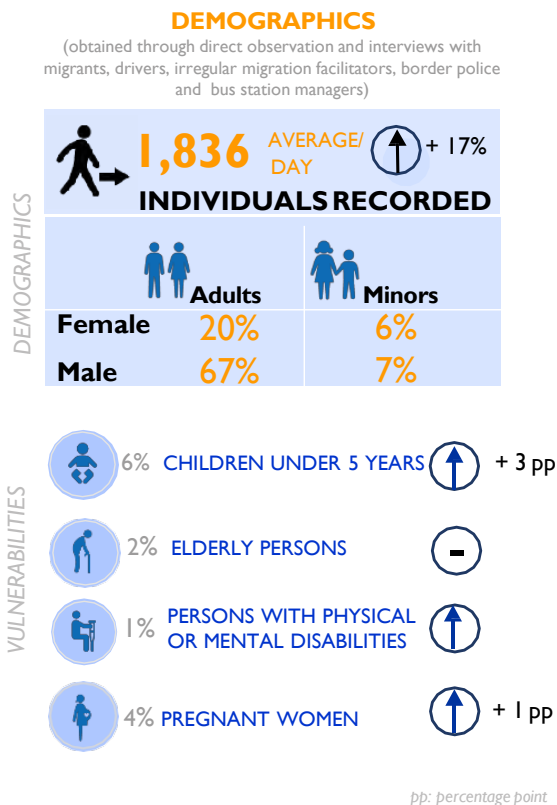


Figure 65: Profile of migrants interviewed in Niger, September 2019.

Map 13: DTM Flow Monitoring presence in Niger.



36 The information provided is taken from IOM Niger Flow Monitoring Report of September 2019, available [here](#).



# ABOUT

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

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 provide critical information to decision-makers and responders during crises, and contribute to better understanding of population flows. Firstly conceptualized in 2004 to monitor internal displacement in Iraq, it 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 the Methodological Framework in DTM operations can be found on the [global displacement.iom.int](http://global.displacement.iom.int).

### DTM Europe

In 2015, DTM established a Flow Monitoring System 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. This includes monthly flows compilation reports, quarterly regional overviews and datasets on migration flows in countries of first arrival and other countries along the route in Europe. All data is collated by IOM through consultations with ministries of interior, coast guards, police forces and other relevant national authorities, and it is displayed and regularly updated on the IOM's [Flow Monitoring Europe Geoportals](http://Flow Monitoring Europe Geoportals).

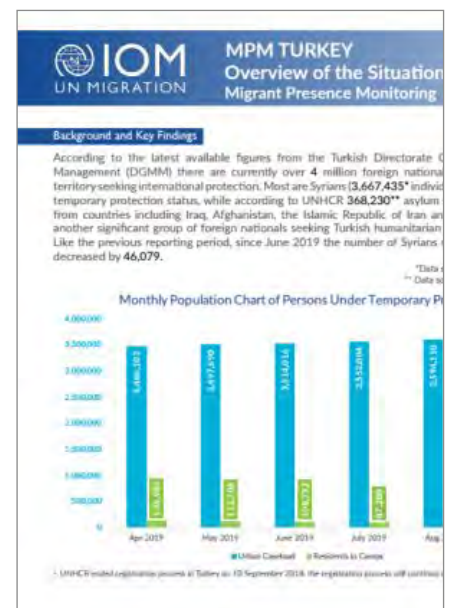
The DTM system also includes flow monitoring surveys to capture additional and more in-depth data on the people on the move, including age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education, key transit points on their route, motives and intentions. The questionnaire also has a module with a set of questions on human trafficking, exploitative practices and abuse, including two indicators on sexual and physical violence. The analyses of data collected since 2015 is also available on the [Flow Monitoring Europe Geoportals](http://Flow Monitoring Europe Geoportals).



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



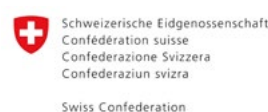
[Europe – Mixed Migration Flows to Europe – Quarterly Overview \(April – June 2019\)](#)



[Turkey — Quarterly Migration Report \(July - September 2019\)](#)

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:



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