

# MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Compilation of Available  
Data and Information  
October 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).





Disembarkation in Lampedusa from an Italian Coast Guard vessel, September 2019 / IOM Italy.

## HIGHLIGHTS

A total of 103,416 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe through different land and sea routes between January and October 2019, 18 per cent less than the same period of 2018 when 125,840 sea and land arrivals were reported, 37 per cent less than the 164,433 arrivals registered in this period of 2017 and 71 per cent less than the 354,971 registered during this period in 2016.

There were 63,433 registered arrivals via the **Eastern Mediterranean route** (61% of all arrivals to Europe) in Cyprus, Bulgaria and Greece between January and October 2019. Another 27,219 arrivals were registered via the **Western Mediterranean route** (27%) leading to Spain in the same period, and 12,764 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 by sea and land, as it has done since February 2019. In the same period of 2018, the Western route was recorded as the most active with 54,099 arrivals (43%). On the Eastern route, in 2018, there were 48,677 registered arrivals (39%) and the on Central route there were 23,064 registered arrivals (18%).

Between January and October 2019, Hellenic Authorities reported 55,069 new arrivals, which makes **Greece** the top arrival country in Europe so far in 2019. Arrivals this year in Greece are 28 per cent higher than the 43,135 registered in the same period of 2018 and 94 per cent more than the 28,340 reported in the same period of 2017. Of all registered arrivals of migrants and refugees into Greece between January and October 2019, 87 per cent arrived by sea and the remaining 13 per cent were by land. According to available data, the most frequently registered nationality of arrivals by sea between January and October 2019 was Afghanistan (41%) followed by Syrian Arab Republic (25%), Iraq (6%) and others (28%) (read more [here](#)).

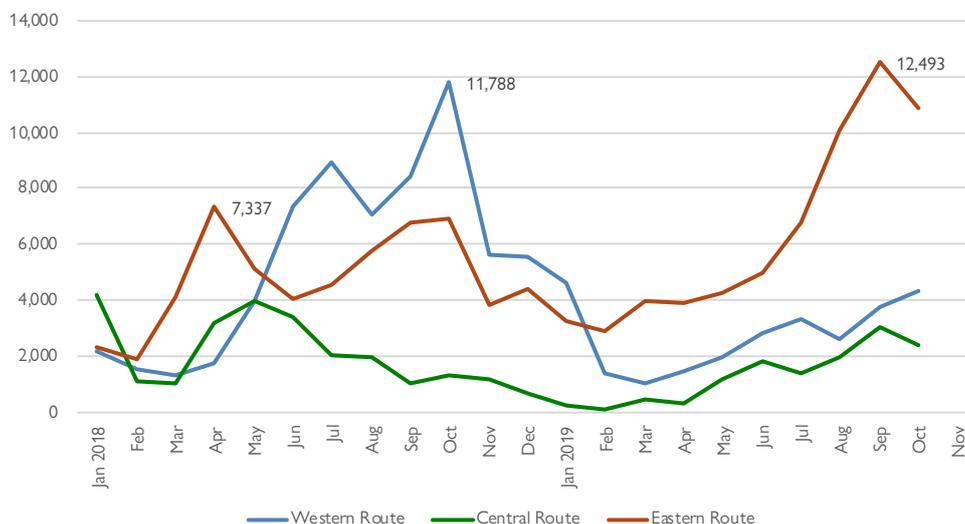
A total of 27,219 migrants and refugees were registered entering **Spain** between January and October 2019, which is half of the 54,099 registered in the period of 2018 and 34 per cent more than the 20,295

registered in the same period of 2017. Among the total arrivals to Spain in the first ten months of 2019, 82 per cent arrived by sea and the remaining 18 per cent arrived by land to the Spanish autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla on the north coast of Africa. According to the information reported by the Spanish Ministry of Interior, the main nationalities among arrivals by sea between January and October 2019 are Morocco (32%), non-specified nationals from Sub-Saharan countries (21%), Algeria (13%), Mali (9%) and Guinea (8%) (read more [here](#)).

**Italian** authorities reported the arrivals of 9,649 migrants and refugees between January and October 2019. Arrivals in the first ten months of 2019 have decreased by 56 per cent compared to the 22,031 registered in the same period of 2018 and is just 9 per cent of the 111,397 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 October 2019 has been Tunisia (26%), followed by Pakistan (12%), Côte d'Ivoire (11%), Algeria (10%), Iraq (8%) and other African and Southern Asian countries (see more [here](#)). In addition, there were 3,115 registered arrivals in **Malta** between January and October 2019. This more than three times the 1,033 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 October 2019 (40%), followed by Eritrea<sup>1</sup> (7%) and Nigeria (6%) (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 35,367 arrivals in all three countries between January and October 2019. This is 28 per cent more than the 27,523 reported in the same period of 2018 and 19 times the 1,828 registered in the same period of 2017. Moreover, more apprehensions were recorded in October 2019 than any month in Serbia since February 2016, while apprehensions in Montenegro and Kosovo<sup>1</sup> were the highest since DTM activities began in those countries at the beginning of 2016.

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



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

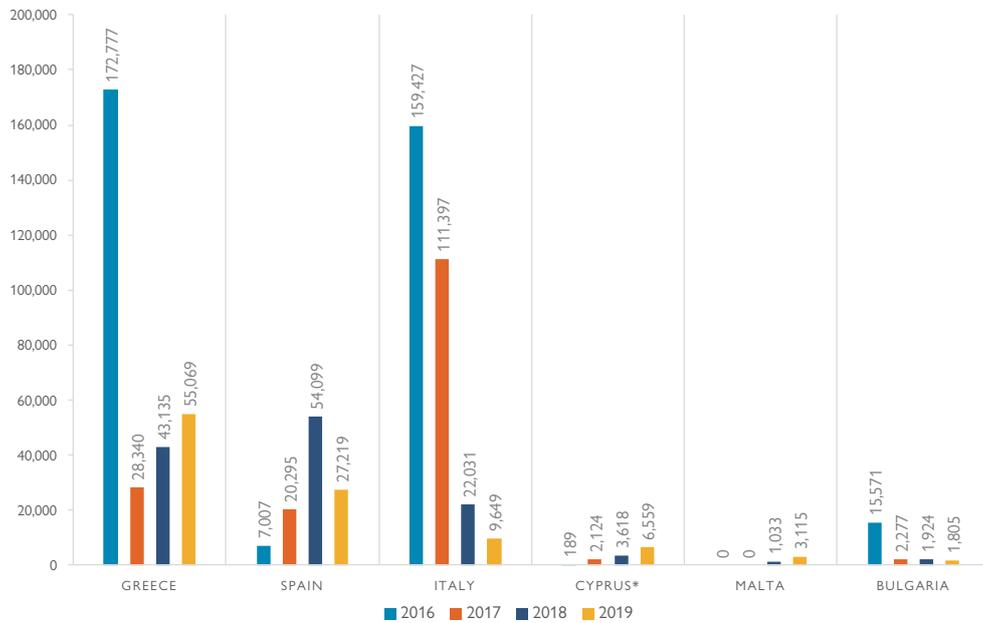
2 The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Maltese authorities.



Migrant reception centre in Borici, Una Sana Canton, Bosnia and Herzegovina/2019

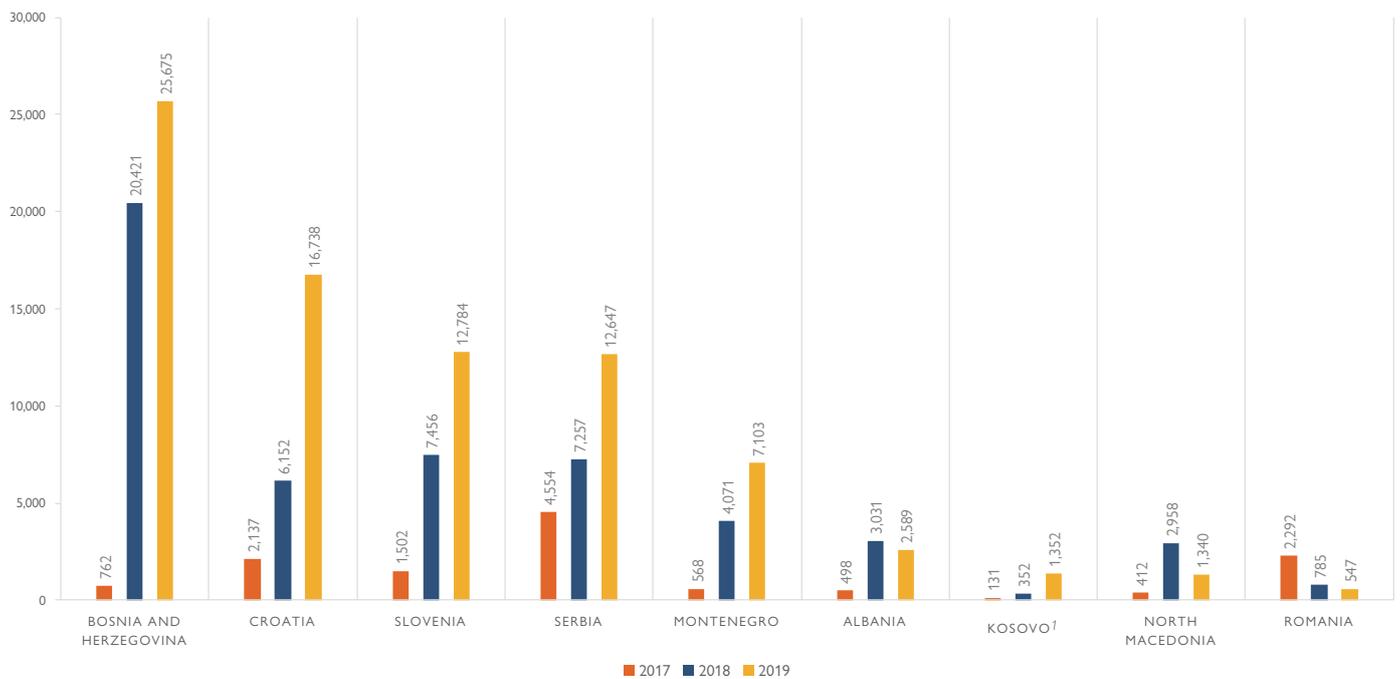
## OVERVIEW OF ARRIVALS & REGISTERED IRREGULAR APPREHENSIONS

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



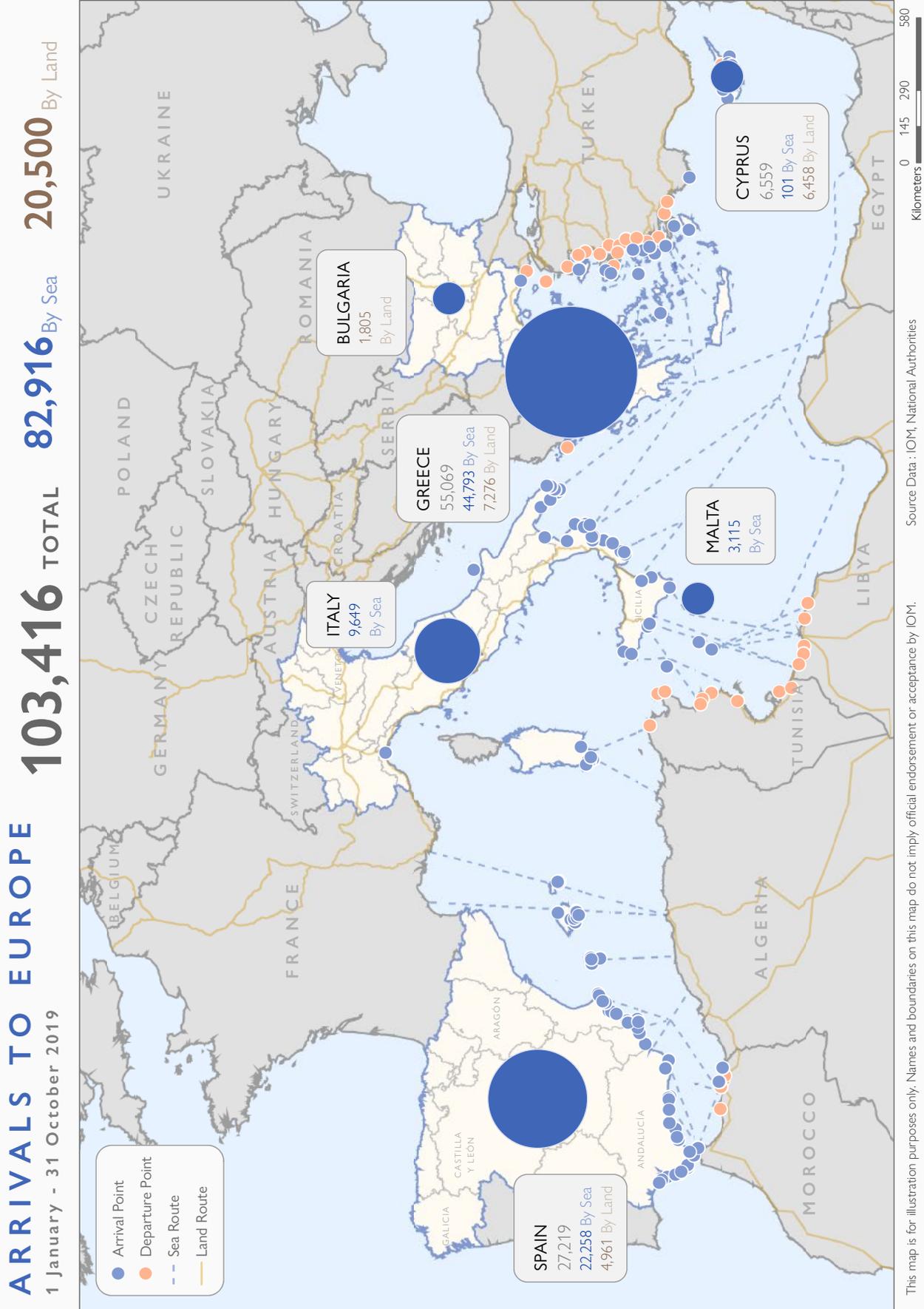
\*Data for Cyprus have been adjusted from previous reports/periods with newly available government data.

Figure 3: Registered irregular apprehensions in the Western Balkans between January and October, 2017–2019.



## OVERVIEW MAPS

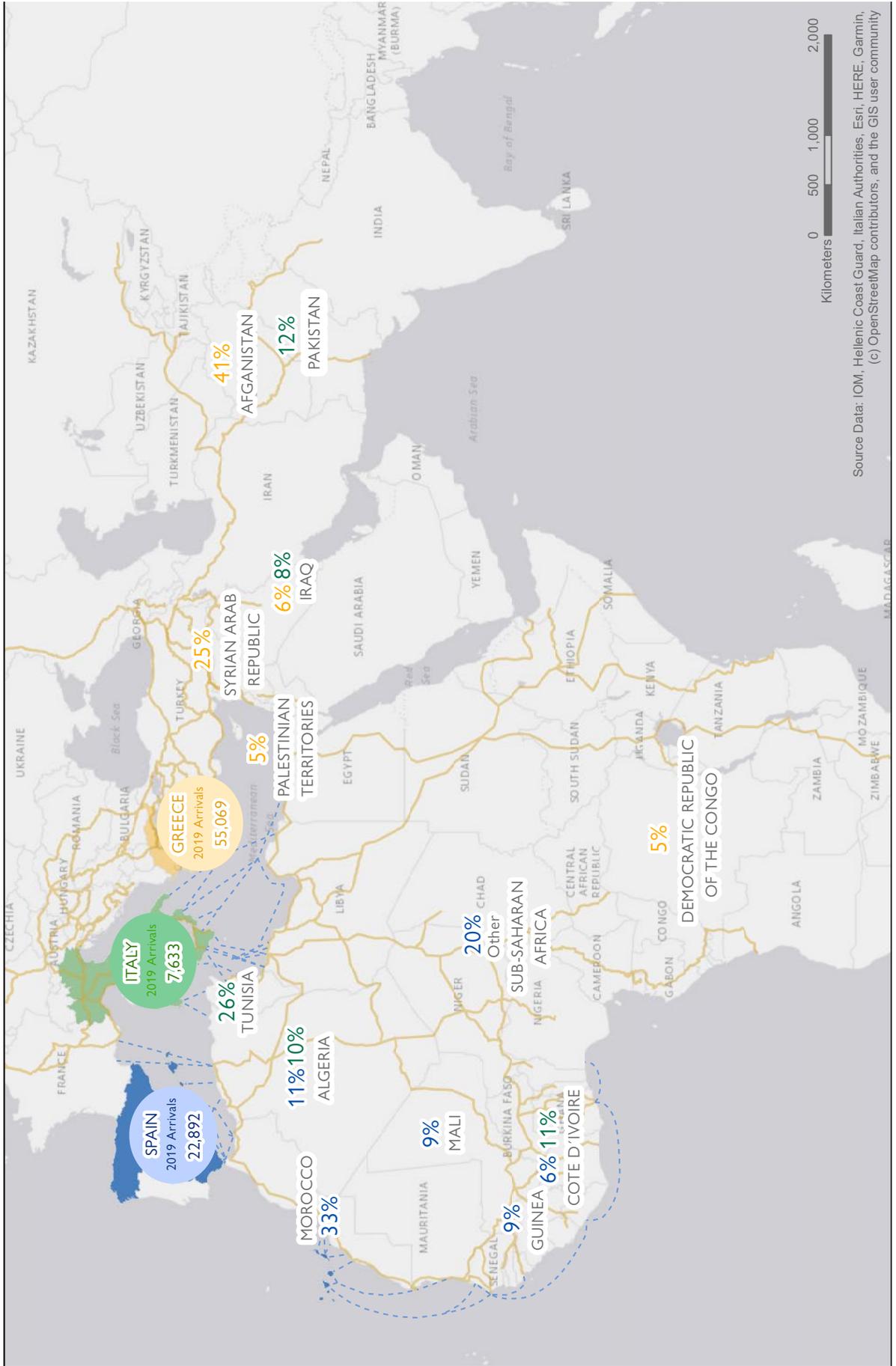
Map 1: Arrivals in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Spain between January and October 2019.



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

## OVERVIEW: COUNTRIES OR AREAS OF ORIGIN

Arrivals to Greece, Italy and Spain according to available data from 01 January to 31 October 2019



Source Data: IOM, Hellenic Coast Guard, Italian Authorities, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

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

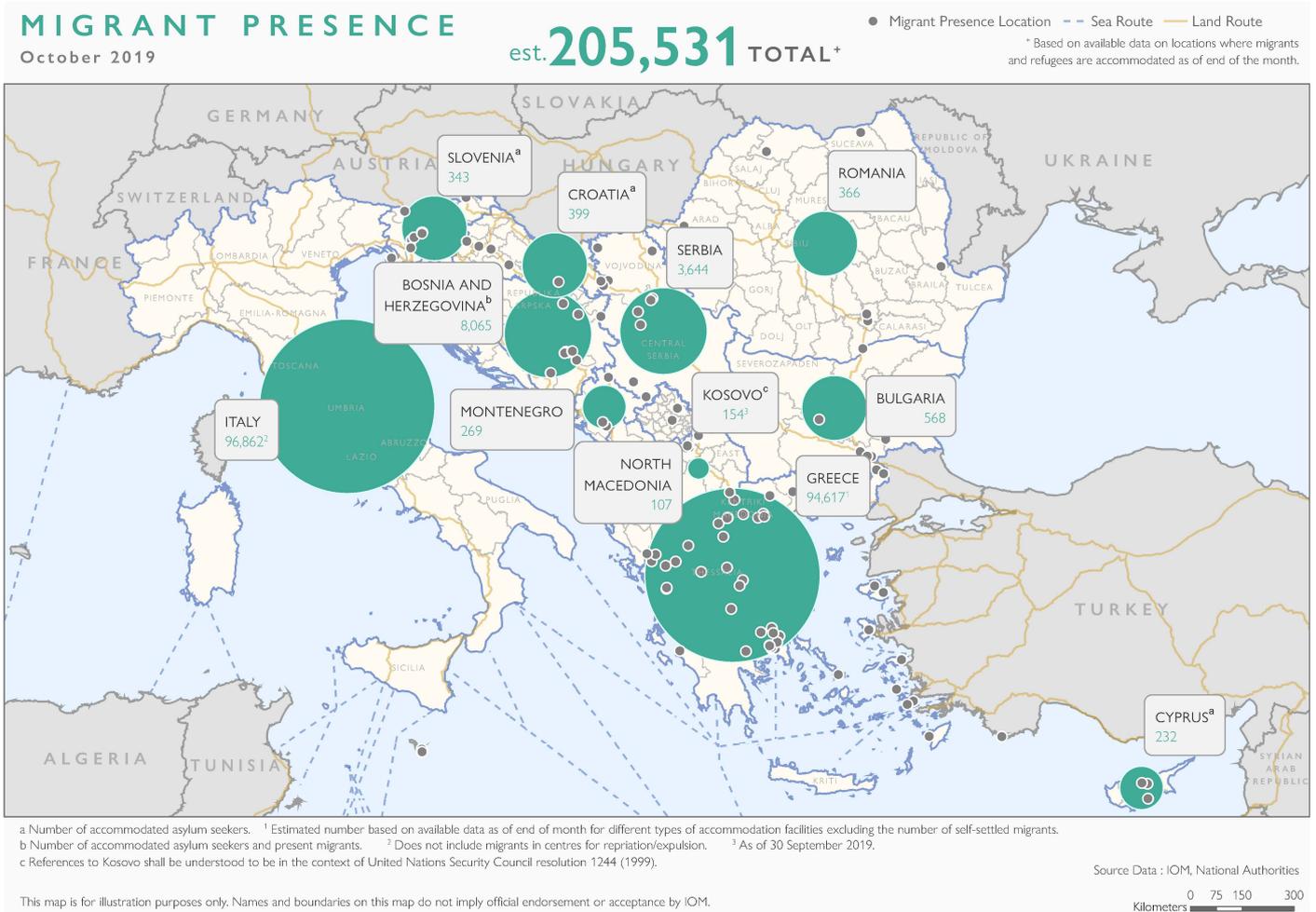


Table 1: Presence of migrants and asylum seekers in reception as of the end of October, comparison 2017–2019.

Country	Oct-17	Oct-18	Oct-19
Greece <sup>3</sup>	54,225	64,708	94,617
Bosnia and Herzegovina	/	/	8,065
Bulgaria	1,037 <sup>4</sup>	308	568
Croatia <sup>5</sup>	480	366 <sup>6</sup>	458
Cyprus	301	229	232
Montenegro	/	273	269
Republic of North Macedonia	50	74	107
Romania	1,121	462	366
Serbia	3,732	3,980	3,644
Slovenia	214 <sup>7</sup>	375	343
Italy	190,674 <sup>6</sup>	146,255	96,862
Kosovo <sup>1</sup>	/	/	154 <sup>8</sup>

3 Data for Greece does not include self-settled migrants and asylum seekers.

4 Data as of 25 Oct 2017.

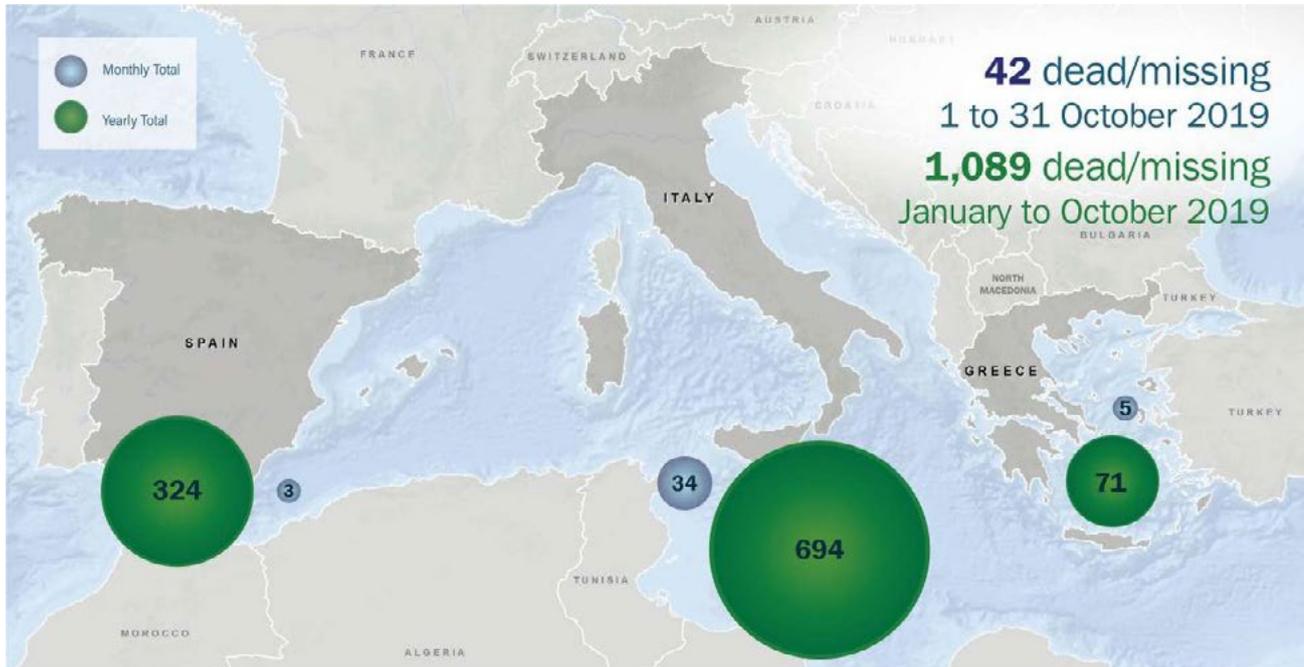
5 Data for Slovenia and Croatia includes number of asylum seekers only.

6 Data as of 29 Oct 2018.

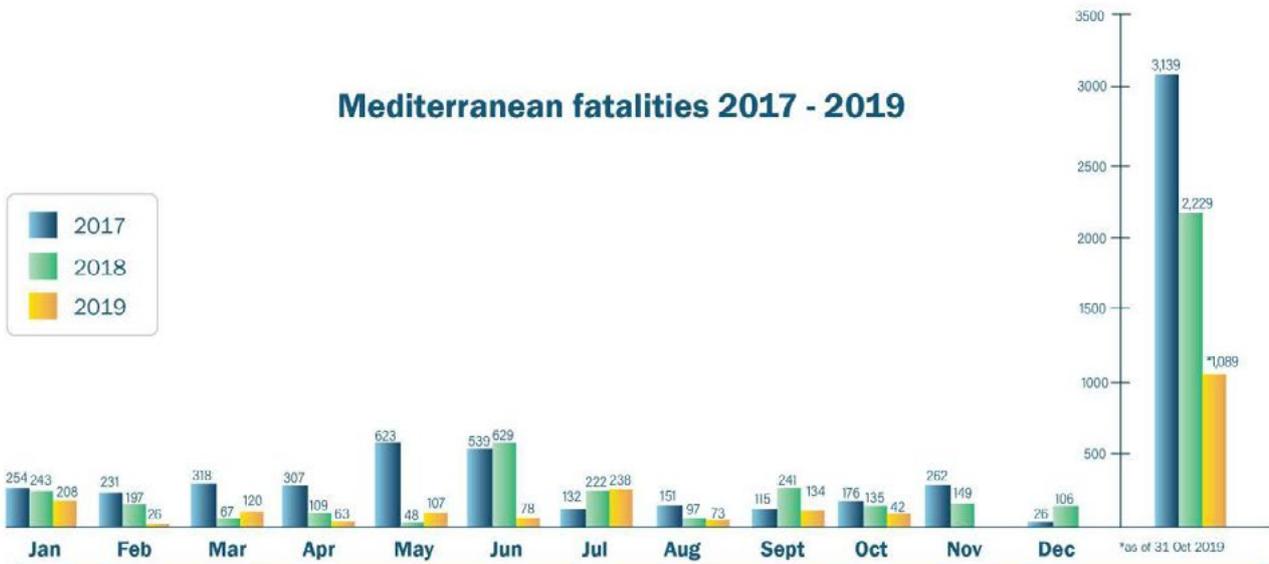
7 Data as of 18 Oct 2017.

8 Data as of 30 Sep 2019.

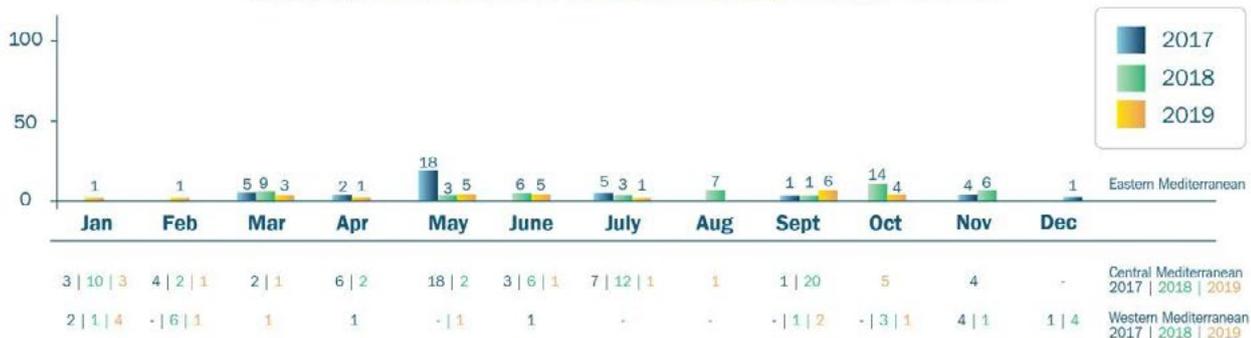
Map 4: Missing Migrants: Fatalities/Missing in the Mediterranean and Aegean Sea.



### 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.

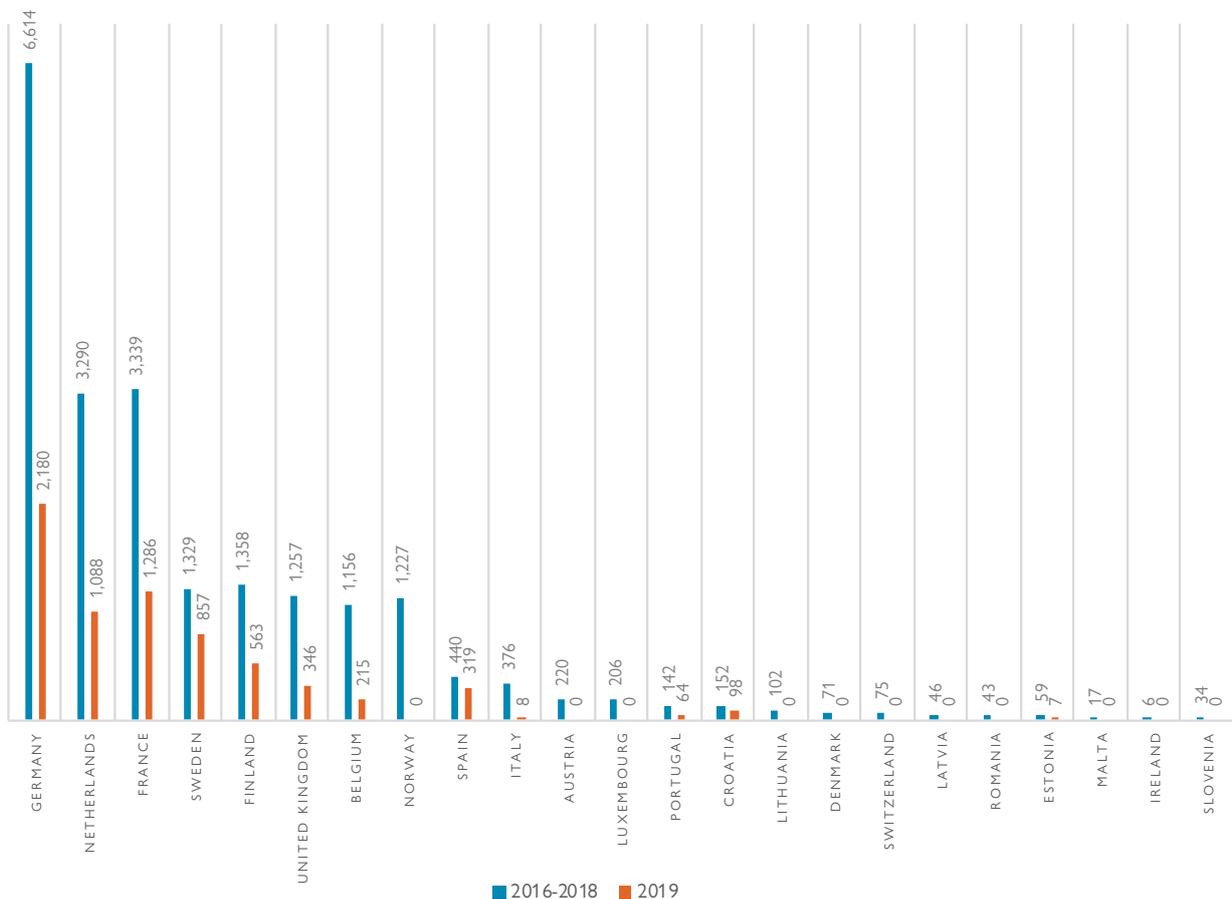
## EU – TURKEY STATEMENT AND THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

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 October 2019, is 28,590.

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 October (9,213) and for 2019 so far (54,513) are higher than those reported in Spain (4,327 in October and 27,219 in 2019 so far) and in Italy (2,017 in October and 9,650 in 2019 so far).

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



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

## COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVALS

### SPAIN

#### Developments during the reporting period

The Spanish authorities reported that during October 2019 a total of 4,327 migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by sea and land, representing a decrease of 63 per cent compared to the arrivals in October last year, when a total of 11,788 individuals arrived in Spain using both routes.

Between January and October 2019, the total number of individuals that have reached Spain by sea and land route is 27,219. The arrivals registered in this period represent a decrease of 50 per cent compared to the same period in 2018, when a total of 54,099 arrivals were recorded.

#### Demographic profile

According to the information reported by the Spanish Ministry of Interior, the main countries of origin among arrivals by sea between January and October<sup>11</sup> 2019 are Morocco (32%), non-specified nationals from Sub-Saharan countries (21%), Algeria (13%), Mali (9%) and Guinea (8%).

Based on IOM estimates from DTM flow monitoring data between January and October 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 October 2019.

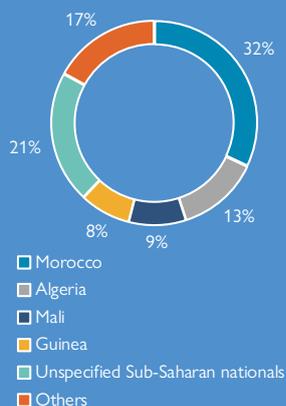


Figure 5: Sea and land arrivals to Spain between January and October, comparison 2016–2019.<sup>10</sup>

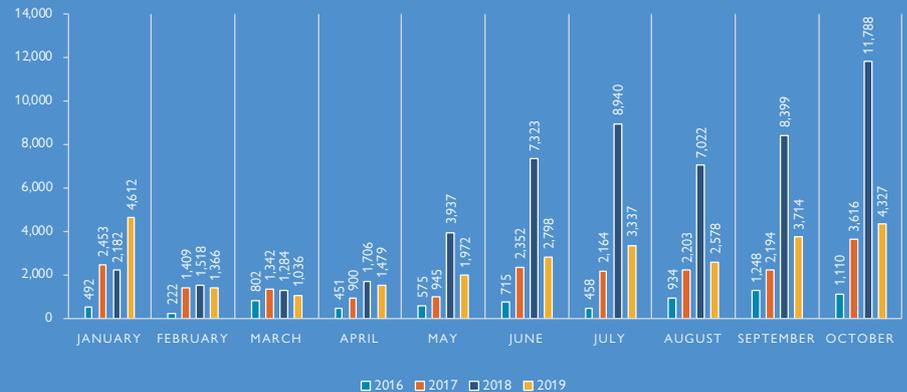


Figure 6: Land and sea arrivals registered in Spain each month, 2019.



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

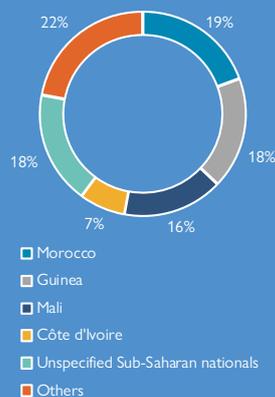
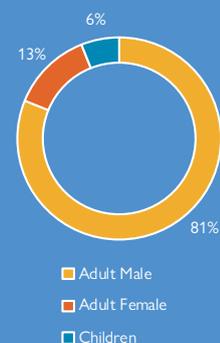


Figure 9: Age/Sex breakdown of sea arrivals between January and October 2019, estimates based on DTM flow monitoring data.<sup>12</sup>



<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.

<sup>11</sup> Data on nationalities are available as of 13 October 2019.

<sup>12</sup> Calculation is based on available information for a total of 13,862 sea arrivals (62% of the total of 22,258 sea arrivals registered in Spain between January and October 2019).

### Main entry points

Based on DTM monitoring data, an estimated 3,667 migrants and refugees (85%) who arrived in Spain in October 2019 used different sea routes to the Spanish islands and the peninsular coasts. The other 660 (15%) arrived in Spain by land, by reaching the cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

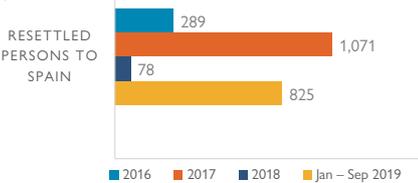
From the total number of sea arrivals, some 70 per cent reached the coasts of Andalusia, 13 per cent to the Canary Islands by using the Western African Sea route; some 5 per cent reached the coast of the Valencian Region, another 6 per cent arrived in the Region of Murcia, 4 per cent to the Balearic Islands and 4 per cent to Ceuta and Melilla (2% each).

#### Land arrivals in Ceuta and Melilla

In October 2019, a total of 660 individuals were recorded entering through the borders of Ceuta and Melilla, the two Spanish autonomous cities located in Northern Africa.

Of the total, 89 crossings were registered in Ceuta (13%) and the other 571 (87%) in Melilla. The total for land arrivals this month is a decrease of 18 per cent compared to the same month in 2018, when a total of 778 arrivals were apprehended by the Spanish authorities. However, the overall number of land arrivals between January and October 2019 (4,961) is 13 per cent less than the total for the same period of 2018 (5,698).

Figure 11: Resettlements of nationals from the Syrian Arab Republic to Spain, 2016–2019.



\* Data available until September 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.

As of 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 to Spain of 2,263 refugees.

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### Sea arrivals

The reported 3,667 arrivals by sea registered in October 2019 are a decrease of 69 per cent compared to the same month in 2018 (11,788) yet similar to the arrivals by sea in October 2017 (3,618). The 22,258 sea arrivals reported between January and October are 54 per cent less than the arrivals in the same period in 2018 (48,401) and 39 per cent more than the sea arrivals in the same ten-month period in 2017 (15,982).

About 191 embarkations were reported to have arrived by sea during October 2019, which is 135 embarkations more than those registered in October 2018. Since the beginning of the year, the Spanish authorities have reported to have intercepted a total of 1,030 embarkations. This is 42 per cent less than the number of embarkations registered in the same period last year, when a total of 1,775 embarkations were intercepted on their way to Spain.

Figure 10: Arrivals in Ceuta and Melilla, comparison 2018–2019.

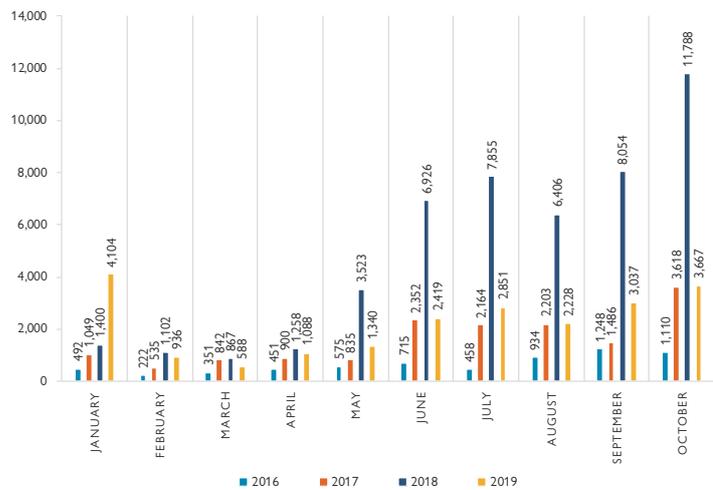


Figure 12: Main land arrival points in Spain, October 2018 and 2019.

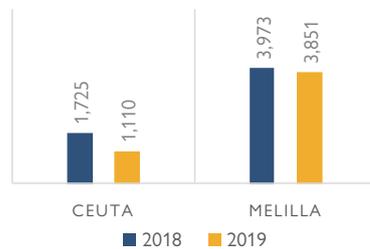
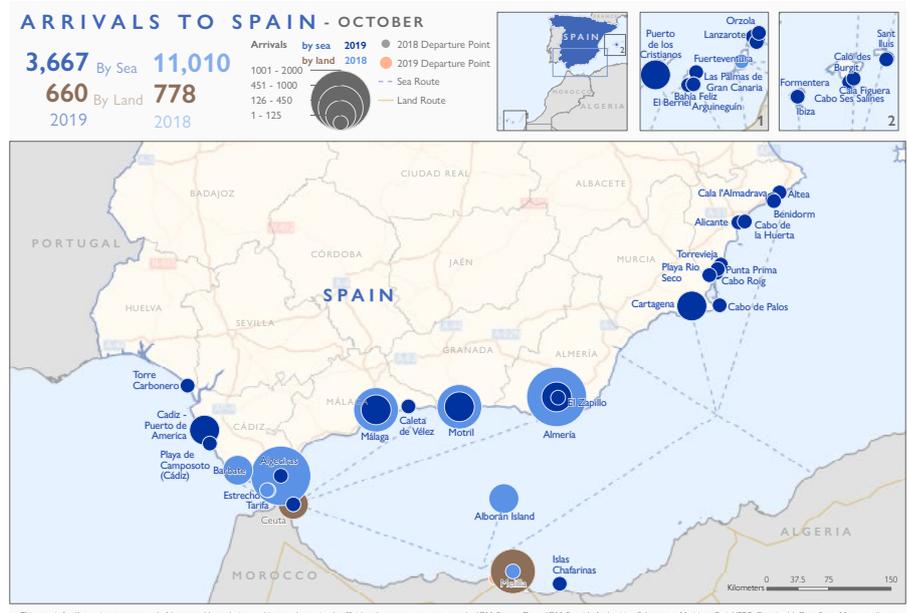


Figure 12: Main arrival points in Spain, October 2018 and 2019.



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 2,016 new arrivals, which is a 19 per cent decrease compared to the 2,498 reported in the previous month and representing 21 per cent of all arrivals registered in 2019 so far (9,650). Arrivals in October 2019 are double the 1,007 registered in October 2018, and 66 per cent less than the 5,988 of October 2017.

A total of 9,649 migrants and refugees were reported to have arrived in Italy by sea in the first ten months of 2019. This is a 56 per cent decrease in comparison with the same period of 2018 when 22,031 arrivals were registered and only a small part of the 111,397 reported between January and October 2017. So far, arrivals by sea in Italy this year are the lowest reported since 2014.

According to the available data shared by the Italian Ministry of Interior (MOI),<sup>13</sup> most migrants and refugees that 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 most commonly declared country of origin for registered migrants arriving in Italy in 2019, with a total of 2,557 migrants and refugees (27% 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 October 2018 (22% of the total), followed by migrants from Eritrea<sup>14</sup> (14%), Sudan (7%), Iraq (7%) and Pakistan (7%).

Migrants and refugees that arrived in Italy between January and October 2019 by sea are more frequently reported to have departed from Tunisia (36%). Other main reported countries of departure are Libya (29%), Turkey (17%), followed by Algeria and Greece.<sup>15</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 13: Monthly arrivals in Italy by sea, 2016–2019.

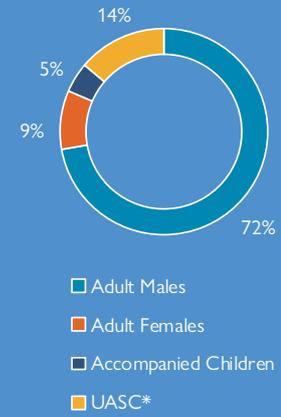


13 IOM data is adjusted according to the official figures provided by Italian MOI twice a week.

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

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

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



\*Unaccompanied and Separated Children.

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

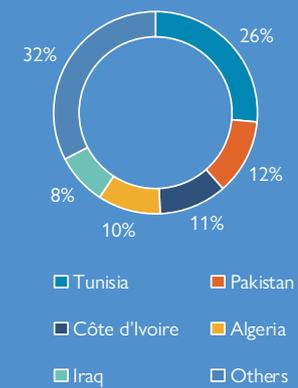
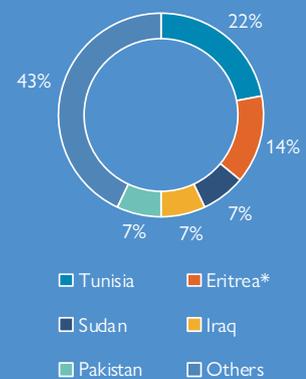


Figure 16: Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Italy between January and October 2018.



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

04 October – A new inter-ministerial decree was issued to improve efficacy of returns from Italy, which also includes a list of thirteen countries of origin considered to be safe countries (more [here](#)).

07 October – Twenty-two migrants were rescued from the Italian authorities from a boat carrying 50 people that capsized off the coast of the island of Lampedusa. The bodies of 13 people were identified in the sea, and operation to retrieve the bodies of about 15 other missing migrants were going

on for various days. Ten days later, other bodies were retrieved at about 60 meters of depth including that of a woman who drowned while embracing her young child (more [here](#)).

08 October – The ninth Report of the economics of immigration in Italy has been presented by the Leone Moressa Foundation, which also includes a contribution by IOM Italy (more [here](#)).

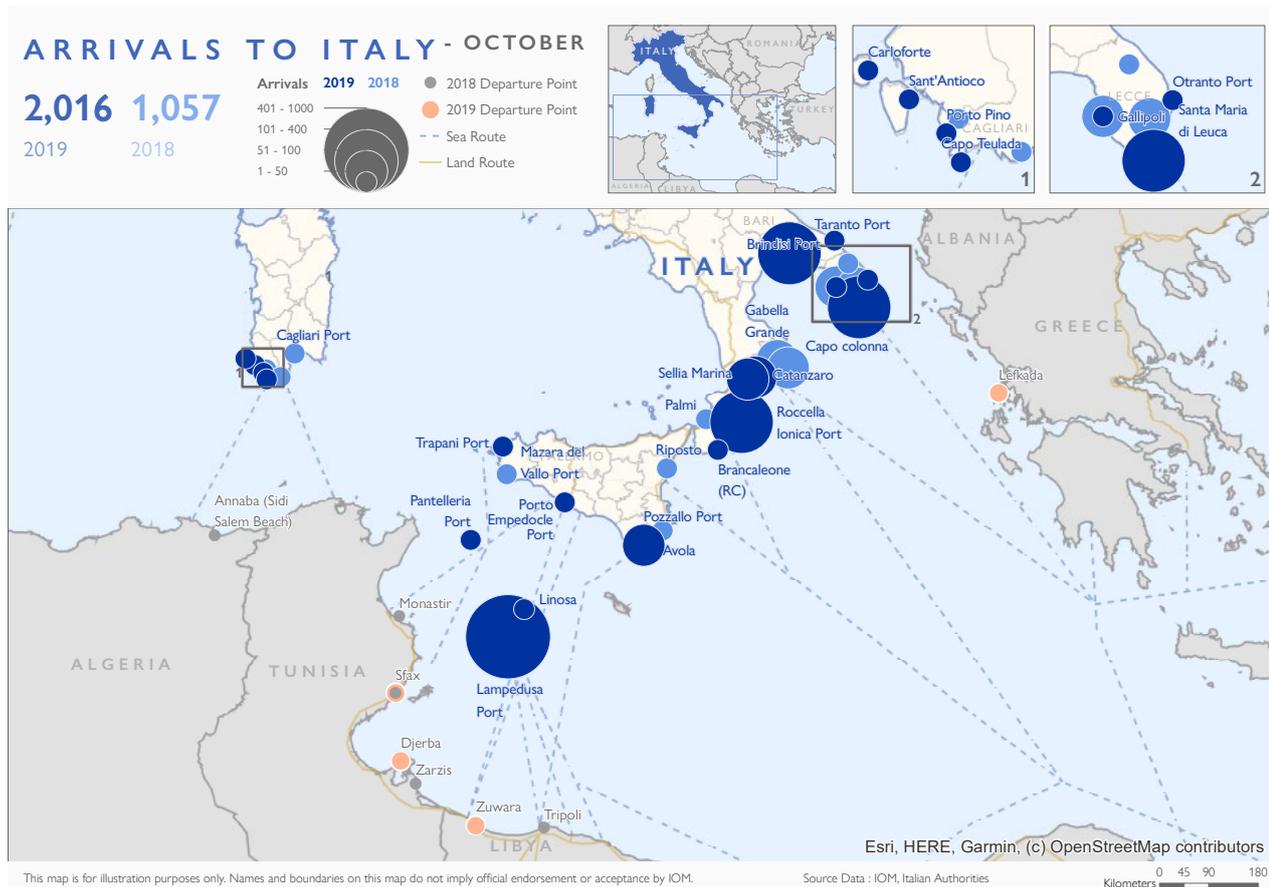
16 October – After the Ministry of Interior's approval, the vessel Ocean Vikings

disembarked 176 migrants at the port of Taranto (Apulia). Migrants were rescued in two different operations in the Central Mediterranean sea (more [here](#)).

30 October – The vessel Ocean Vikings disembarked 104 migrants in Lampedusa (Sicily), following the Ministry of Interior's approval. The migrants were onboard for 12 days, after they were rescued from a rubber boat in distress coming from Libya. Out of the total, 70 migrants will be relocated in Germany and France (more [here](#) and [here](#)).

### Known entry & exit points

Map 5: Main entry points to Italy, October 2018 and 2019.



Since the beginning of the year, 404 single landing events were reported by Italian authorities. Most recorded disembarkations took place in Sicily (62% of the total) and particularly in Lampedusa and Pantelleria. The remaining number of events were registered in Sardinia (Porto Pino, Sant'Antioco, Cagliari), Apulia (Leuca, Gallipoli) and Calabria (Crotona e Roccella Jonica).

No official estimate on the number of migrants entering Italy by land and air 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 107 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 28 children to the United Kingdom within the framework of the DUBS project. Since the beginning of the project (April 2018), a total of 41 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 383 refugees were assisted so far in 2019: 74 per cent of them are nationals from the Syrian Arab Republic with the rest being from Sudan, Eritrea,<sup>16</sup> Ethiopia and others. 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 2,700 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 96,862 in October 2019. This is a 34 per cent decrease compared to October 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 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 6,789 UASC were in reception at the end of September 2019 (the most recent available data), which represents a 44 per cent decrease compared to September 2018 (12,112). Children coming from Albania, Egypt, Pakistan, Côte d'Ivoire and the Gambia represent 53 per cent of all children registered and present in residential or family care.

Map 6: Distribution of migrants in reception centres in Italy by region, October 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 October 2019.

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

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

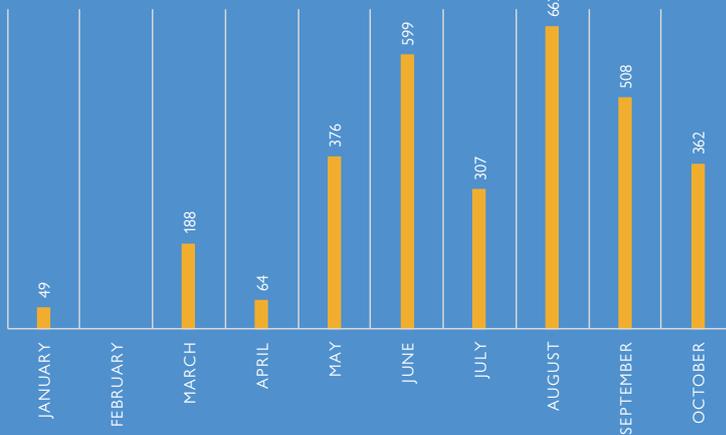
# MALTA

## Developments during the reporting period

During the reporting period (1–31 October 2019), 362 migrants disembarked in Malta. The disembarkations were the result of at least 7 rescue operations: some coordinated by the Armed Forces of Malta (AFM) and some others carried out by NGOs operating in the Central Mediterranean. Arrivals in October 2019 are approximately 29 per cent less than the 508 reported the previous month (1–30 September 2019).

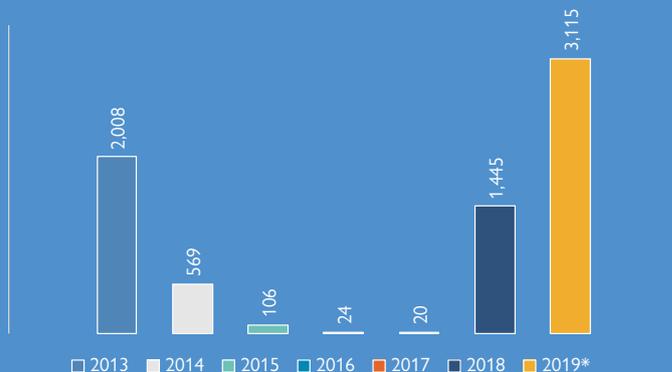
As per data provided by the Maltese Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security (MHAS), a total of 3,115 migrants arrived in Malta in the first ten months of 2019. This is over three times the arrivals registered in the first ten months of 2018 (1,033).<sup>17</sup> Total arrivals in Malta in 2019 so far have exceeded the yearly totals registered since 2013.

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



According to the available data from the Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security, in the first ten months of 2019 Sudan was the most frequent reported nationality at arrival (40%), followed by Eritrea<sup>19</sup> (7%) and Nigeria (6%). Most disembarked migrants were adult males (72%), followed by children (approximately 24%) and adult females (4%). Almost half of all children were reported to be unaccompanied.<sup>20</sup>

Figure 19: Arrivals in Malta, 2013–2019.<sup>21</sup>



\*Data as of end of October 2019.

17 According to IOM estimates.

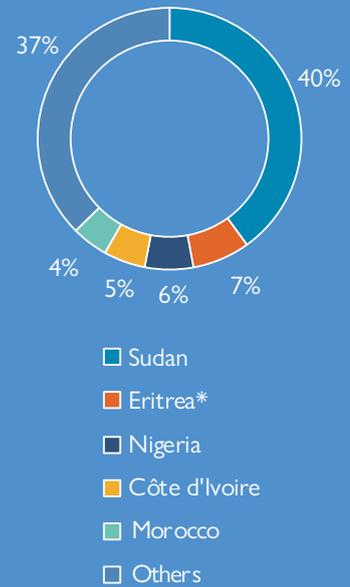
18 Source: Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security and IOM.

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

20 Information on sex and age is available only for arrivals since late June 2019 (1,560 individuals, or 50% of all arrivals registered in 2019).

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

Figure 20: Arrivals in Malta by nationality, Jan–Oct 2019.<sup>22</sup>



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

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

# GREECE

## Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1–31 October 2019), Hellenic authorities registered 9,769 migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece by sea and land. This is 16 per cent less than the previous month, when 11,600 arrivals were registered, 65 per cent more than the 6,010 reported in October 2018 and almost the double than the 5,007 reported in October 2017.

Between January and October 2019, 55,069 migrants and refugees have been registered upon arrival in Greece. This is 28 per cent more than the 43,135 in 2018 and almost the double than the 28,340 reported in 2017. Thirteen 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 87 per cent arrived by sea.

Afghanistan is the most commonly reported country of origin this year so far as of October 2019, declared by 41 per cent of registered migrants and refugees arriving by sea to Greece. Other countries and areas of origin include the Syrian Arab Republic (25%), followed by Iraq (6%), Democratic Republic of the Congo (5%) and the Palestinian Territories (5%). The remaining 17 per cent are distributed among 60 other countries/areas of origin. In the same period of 2018, the most frequently reported countries or areas of origin were Afghanistan and the Syrian Arab Republic (26% each), followed by Iraq (19%), the Palestinian Territories (4%) and Cameroon (4%).

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

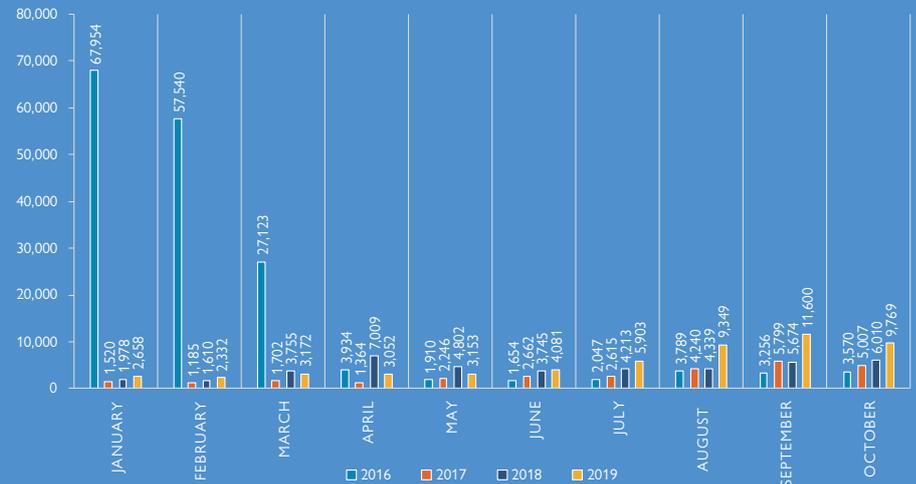


Figure 22: Arrivals by sea and by land in Greece between January and October, 2017–2019.



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

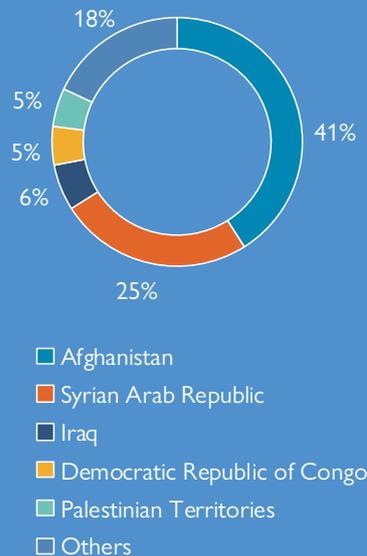
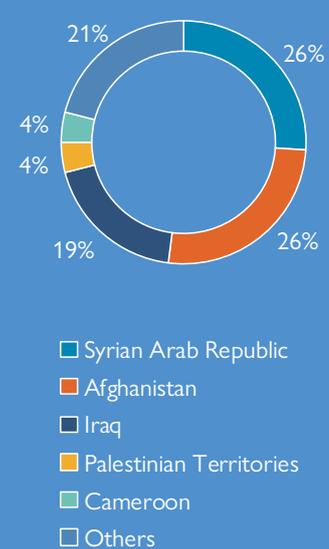


Figure 24: Countries/areas of origin breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Greece between January and October 2018.



### Known entry points

According to the available data for October 2019, Lesbos, Chios and Samos (in descending order) are the main entry points for migrants who arrived in Greece by sea, similar to the previous reporting period also (1–30 September). 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 7: Main entry points to Greece, October 2018 and 2019.



### Migrant presence

According to the latest available data from IOM Athens and national authorities there were an estimated 94,617 migrants and refugees in different accommodation facilities on the Greek mainland and islands at the end of October 2019, an increase (5%) compared to the 90,450 reported in the previous reporting period (September 2019) and a 49 per cent increase compared to the 63,708 registered at the end of October 2018. An estimated 38 per cent of people in official reception facilities in Greece at the end of October 2019 were registered in facilities on the islands, while the remaining 62 per cent were registered in different types of shelters on the mainland. Since May 2019 when 68,714 were reported, more accommodated migrants and refugees have been reported each month in Greece than any month since DTM began collecting this information in 2016.

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

Type of facilities	Number of accommodated migrants and refugees
Islands	<b>35,787</b>
Open Accommodation Facilities on the mainland	23,227
UNHCR Accommodation scheme on the mainland	21,585
EKKA UAC <sup>23</sup>	4,962
Reception and Identification Centers on the mainland	314
Detention Centers on the mainland	3,191
Hotels in the mainland	5,551
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,617</b>

Map 8: Distribution of migrants in reception centres in Greece by region, October 2019.



# CYPRUS

## Developments during the reporting period

According to available data from authorities in Cyprus, 984 arrivals were recorded in October 2019. Of these, 964 arrived by land via the Green Line from the northern part of the island and the remaining 20 arrived by sea. Overall, this represents a 52 per cent increase from the 649 arrivals reported in September 2019 and it marks the highest number of monthly arrivals this year so far. Between January and October 2019, a total of 6,559 arrivals have been registered which is almost two times the 3,618 reported in the same period of 2018.

In October 2019, those arriving by land were most frequently registered as nationals of Cameroon (24%), followed by Pakistan (15%), Bangladesh (13%), the Syrian Arab Republic (12%), Nigeria (9%), and others (27%). Most were adult males (71%), some were adult females (15%) and the remaining were children (14%).

## Migrant presence

As of the end of October 2019, 232 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 October, comparison 2017–2019.



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

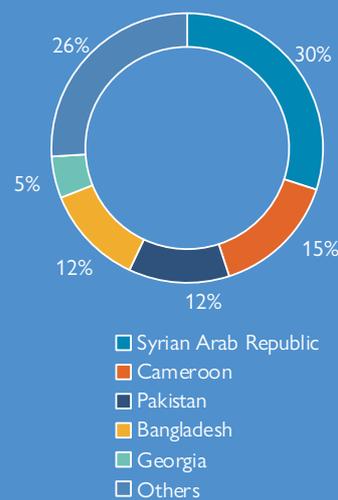
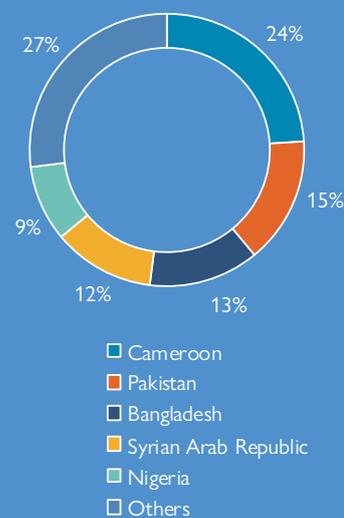


Figure 27: Nationality breakdown of land arrivals in Cyprus between January and October 2019.<sup>24</sup>



<sup>24</sup> Calculation is based on available information for 6,521 arrivals out of the total 6,559 arrivals registered in Cyprus between January and October 2019.

# BULGARIA

## Developments during the reporting period

In October 2019, Bulgarian authorities have reported the apprehension of 117 new irregular migrants, less than in previous months: in September 2019, 244 apprehensions were reported and in August 2019, 315 were reported. In the same period last year (October 2018) there were 245 reported apprehensions.

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



Of those apprehended in this reporting period (October 2019), the number of migrants apprehended inside the country was 55 while there were 31 reported apprehensions on exit from the and also 31 apprehensions on entry at the border with Turkey. Additionally, there were 34 apprehensions at the border with Greece.<sup>25</sup>

Between January and October 2019, there have been 1,805 new apprehensions.<sup>26</sup> This is 6 per cent less than the 1,924 apprehensions registered between January and October 2018.

## Migrant presence

As of 31 October 2019, an estimated 568 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in different reception facilities in Bulgaria. This is a decrease of 16 per cent compared to the 673 reported as of 29 September 2019, and just over the 539 reported as of 31 October 2018.

Table 3: Reception facilities in Bulgaria with information on occupancy and capacity, as of the end of October 2019.

Accommodation facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodated
<b>Facilities run by the State Agency for Refugees<sup>27</sup></b>		
Open Reception Centre in Banya	70	0
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Ovcha Kupel	860	116
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Vrazhdebna	370	158
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Voenna Rampa	800	47
Closed Reception Centre in Harmanli	2,710	105
Closed Reception Centre in Sofia – Busmantsi	60	10
<b>Facilities run by the Ministry of Interior<sup>28</sup></b>		
Closed Reception Centre in Lyubimets	350	
Closed Reception Centre in Busmantsi	400	132
Closed Reception Centre in Elhovo (temporarily closed due to renovation)	N/A	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,940</b>	<b>568</b>

<sup>25</sup> Those registered at the border with Greece are not included in total arrivals to avoid potential double counting, considering that these individuals may have been already recorded as arrivals in Greece.

<sup>26</sup> See footnote 25.

<sup>27</sup> As of 31 October.

<sup>28</sup> As of 28 October.

Figure 23: Nationality breakdown of migrants registered at entry in Bulgaria between January and October 2019.

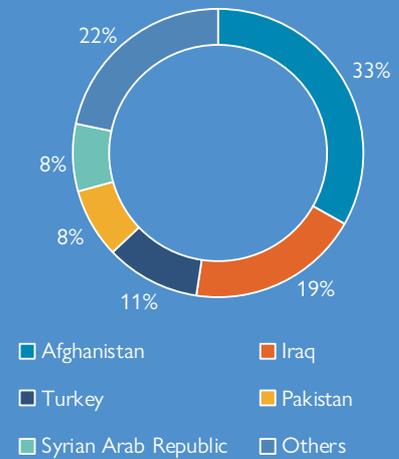
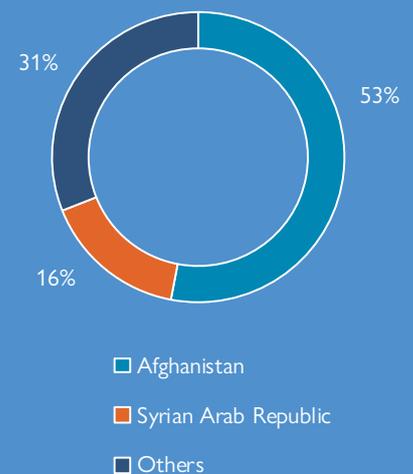
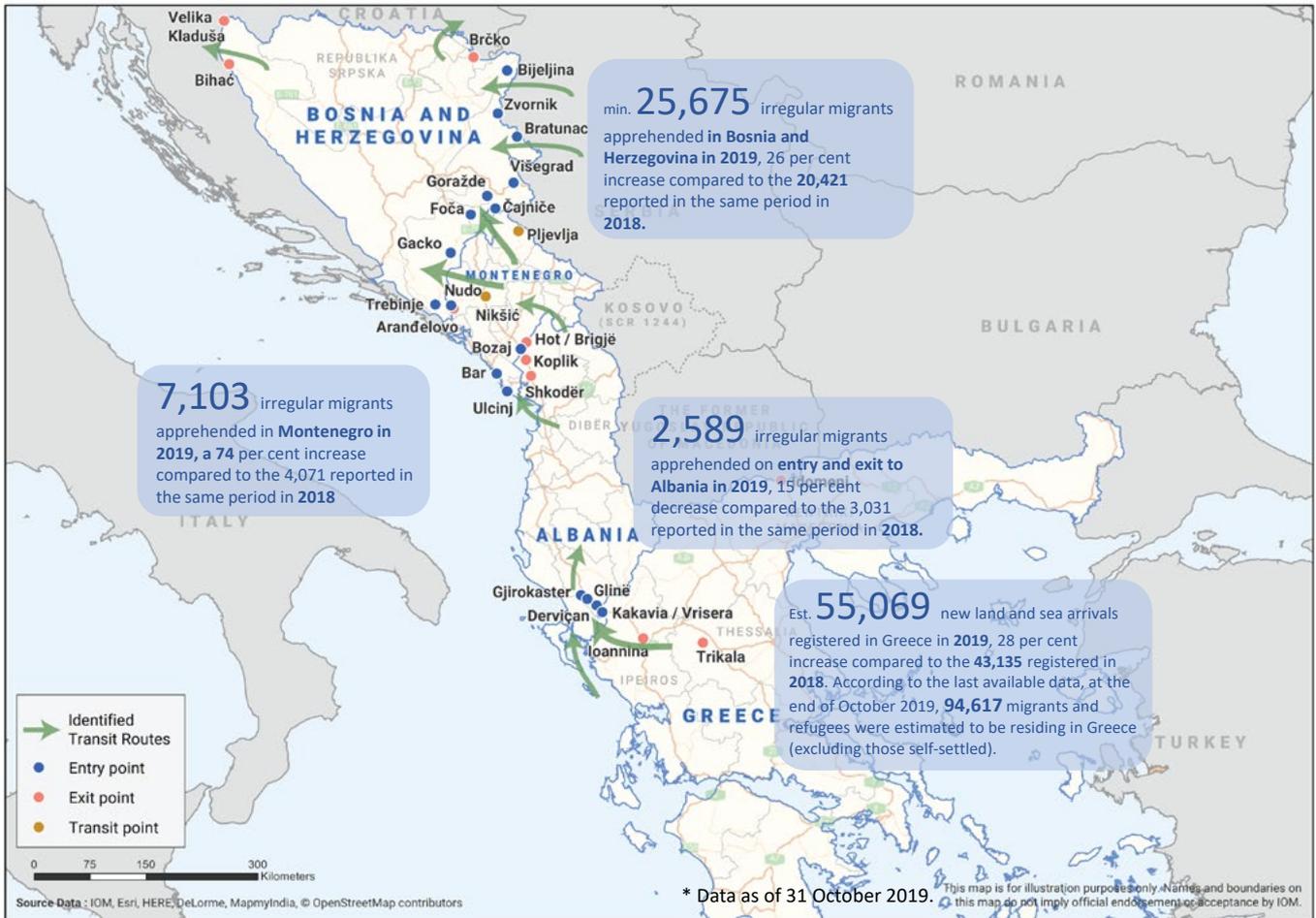


Figure 29: Nationality breakdown of migrants apprehended within Bulgaria between January and October 2019.



## WESTERN BALKANS AND OTHER TRANSIT COUNTRIES /AREAS

Map 9: Western Balkans map with figures of irregular migrant apprehensions and arrivals, January–October, 2019.



The designation is to highlight the most active entry and exit points detected in the Western Balkans.



## ALBANIA

### Developments during the reporting period<sup>29</sup>

During this reporting period (1–31 October 2019), there were 453 reported apprehensions on entry to Albania in the Gjirokaster region, the most reported in one month since DTM activities in Albania began in January 2016. This is over twice the 216 reported in September 2019, over three times the 131 reported in August 2019, and over seven times the 63 reported in the same month of last year, October 2018.

Additionally, 185 individuals were apprehended on exit<sup>30</sup> in their attempt to exit Montenegro via the Shkoder region, 36 more than the 149 registered in the previous month (September 2019) and the highest reported amount since November 2018 when 205 were registered.

Between January and October 2019, a total of 2,589 new irregular migrants were registered on entry to and exit from the country. This is 15 per cent less than the 3,031 reported on entry and exit in the same period of 2018.<sup>31</sup>

Individuals registered between January and October 2019 were most frequently nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic (30%), followed by Iraq (26%), Pakistan (11%), Afghanistan (10%), Morocco (6%) and others (17%). Available data for the same period of 2018 indicates a relative decrease in the presence of Syrian nationals (53% in Jan–Oct 2018) and a relative increase in the presence of Iraqi nationals (9% in Jan–Oct 2018).<sup>32</sup>

Figure 30: Registered irregular migrants on entry in Albania each month, 2016–2019.



Figure 31: Apprehensions on exit and entry in Albania, January–September 2019.



Figure 32: Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and October 2019.

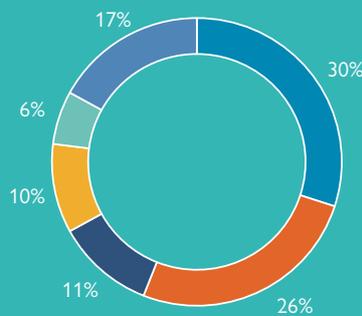
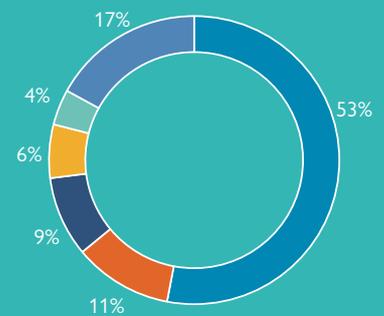


Figure 33: Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and October 2018.



29 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.

30 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](#).

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

32 Data on flows is collected by IOM personnel at the flow monitoring points. Data on nationalities is cross-checked with official authorities in Albania.

# BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

## Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1–31 October<sup>33</sup>) authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina reported 3,704 new irregular migrants, a 4 per cent increase compared to the previous month when 3,552 arrivals were reported, and 15 per cent less than the 4,352 reported in October 2018. The average number of migrants arriving each week since the beginning of the year is 597, ranging from 141 in the first week of January to 1,016 in the first week of July.

Between January and October 2019, 25,675 new arrivals have been reported. This is 26 per cent more than the 20,421 reported in the same period last year and significantly higher than the 762 reported in the same period of 2017.

The most commonly reported nationality of individuals entering Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and October 2019 was Pakistan (36%), followed by Afghanistan (13%), Bangladesh (8%), Iraq (8%), the Syrian Arab Republic (7%) and others (28%). October 2019 is the first month since March 2018 where nationals of Pakistan were not the most frequently reported amongst apprehended migrants. Between February and October 2018,<sup>34</sup> nationals of Pakistan were also the most frequent (34%), followed by migrants and refugees from the Islamic Republic of Iran (16%), Afghanistan (12%), the Syrian Arab Republic (11%), Iraq (9%) and others (18%).

Figure 34: Registered irregular migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and October 2019.



Figure 35: Irregular entries to Bosnia and Herzegovina, weekly arrivals in 2019.

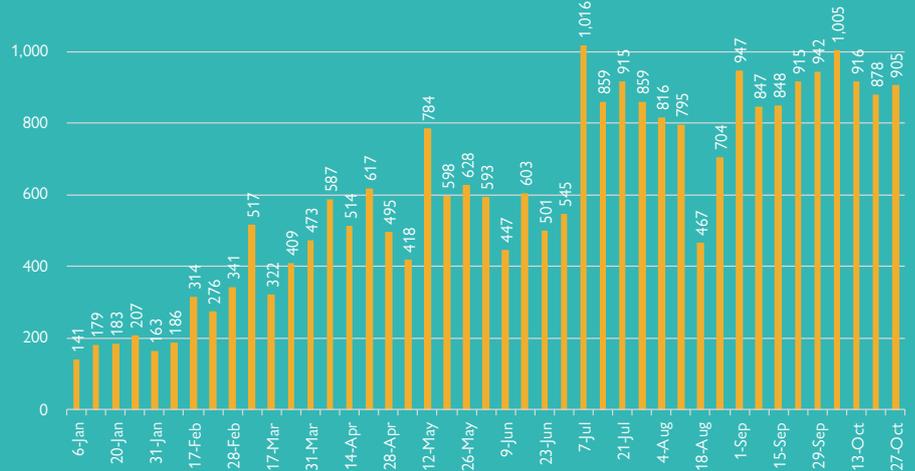


Figure 36: Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and October 2019.

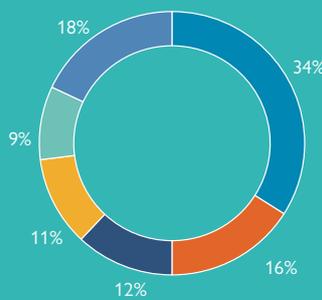
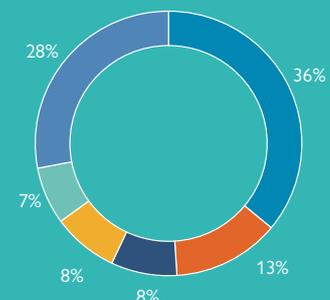


Figure 37: Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina between February and October 2018.



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

33 Statistics on arrivals are sent out weekly by the Bosnian authorities. According to the country's UN Inter-agency reporting system in the country, the week 28 Oct – 3 Nov falls under the October reporting month. However, for reasons of time and accuracy, the present DTM Flows Compilation Report includes data between 01 and 27 October only.

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

## Migrant presence

According to the data received from IOM and partner agencies working in the field in Bosnia and Herzegovina, there were an estimated 8,065 migrants and refugees residing in the country as of 27 October 2019, 4 per cent more than on 29 September when 7,745 were recorded. Of the 3,723 people residing in the official reception facilities or who registered a private address as a requirement for their asylum claim, 64 per cent of individuals were adult males, 9 per cent adult females and 27 per cent children. Among the children, 369 were registered as unaccompanied and separated.<sup>35</sup>

Migrants and refugees present in the country as of 27 October 2019 were nationals of Pakistan (34%), Iraq (16%), Afghanistan (15%), the Syrian Arab Republic (9%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (5%) and others (21%).<sup>36</sup>

Figure 38: Nationality breakdown of accommodated migrants and refugees at the end of October 2019.

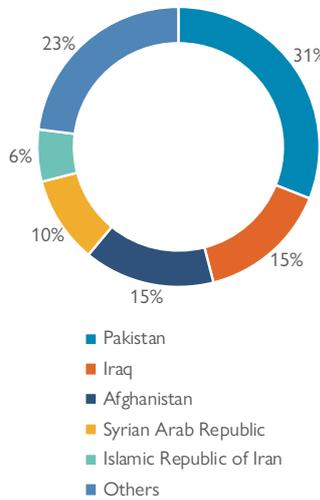
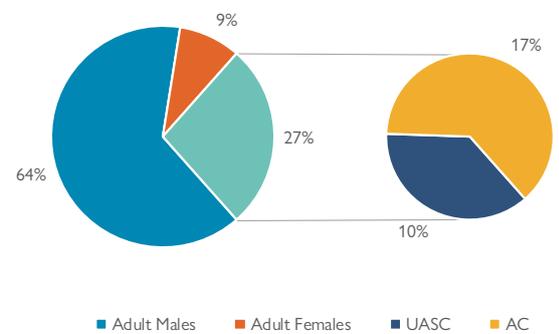
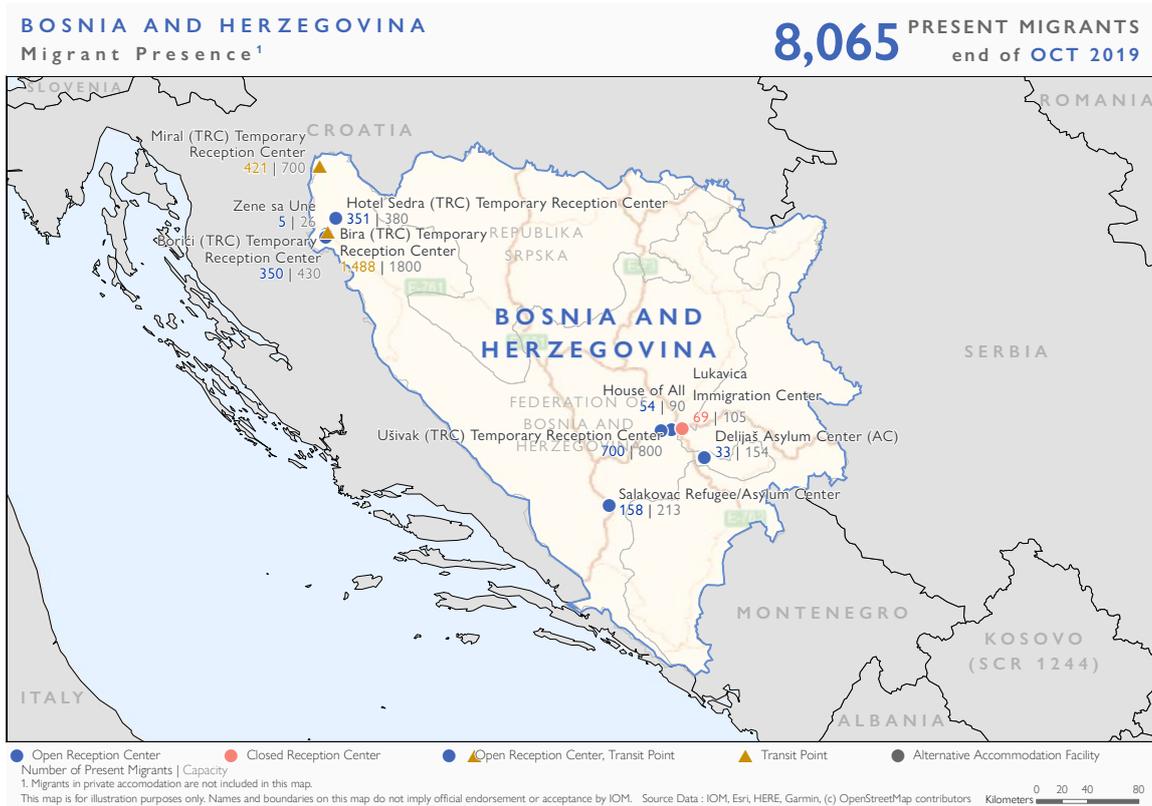


Figure 39: Estimated Age/Sex breakdown of accommodated migrants and refugees at the end of October 2019.



Map 10: Accommodation facilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina with information on occupancy and capacity, October 2019.



35 Age and sex disaggregation is not available for estimated number of migrants and refugees residing outside the official reception systems in privately arranged accommodation or squatting.

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

# CROATIA

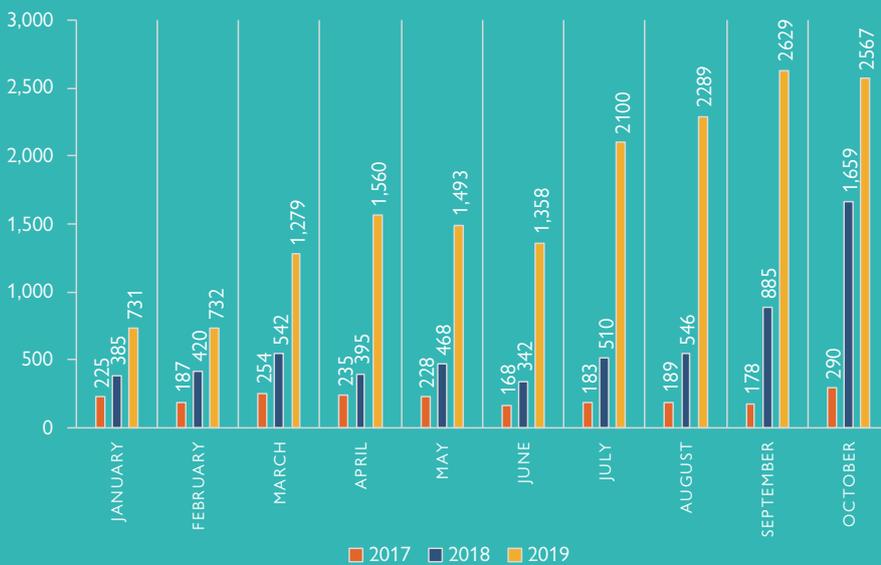
## Developments during the reporting period

Based on available data from the Croatian Ministry of Interior, a total of 2,567 irregular migrants were apprehended in October 2019, a little less than the 2,629 apprehended during September 2019. The number of apprehensions in October this year is 55 per cent more than the 1,659 reported in October 2018 and significantly higher than the 290 recorded in October 2017.

Of those apprehended in Croatia in October 19, just under half (1,269) were apprehended in Primorsko-goranska county on the way to the Slovenian border; a noticeable increase of activity in this region: In September, just 801 apprehensions were reported here (30%), and in August, just 642 (28%). Additionally, 373 (15%) were apprehended in Karlovacka county which connects Bosnia and Herzegovina with Slovenia, and 278 (11%) were apprehended in Vukovarsko-Srijemska county which borders Serbia.

Between January and October 2019, authorities in Croatia apprehended a total of 16,738 irregular migrants, over two and a half times the 6,152 apprehended in the same period of 2018 and more than seven times the 2,137 registered by the end of September 2017.

Figure 40: Number apprehended migrants in Croatia each month, 2017–2019.



Pakistan (22%) and Afghanistan (17%) are the most common origin countries reported by registered migrants in 2019 so far; followed by Turkey (9%), Iraq (8%), Algeria (7%) and others (37%). Compared to the same period last year, a decrease is observed in the proportion of nationals of the Islamic Republic of Iran (10% in 2018, 4% in 2019). Likewise, an increase in the proportion of nationals of Pakistan is observed (14% in 2018, 22% in 2019).

Figure 41: Country or area/place of origin of irregular migrants apprehended in Croatia, January to October 2019.

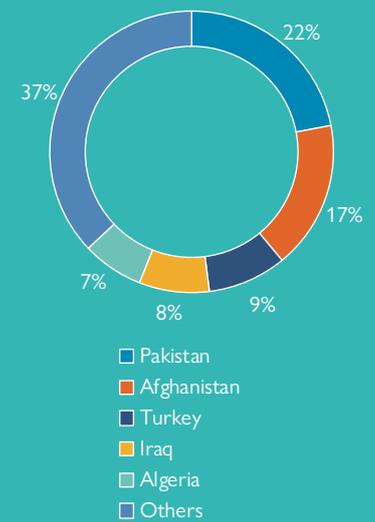
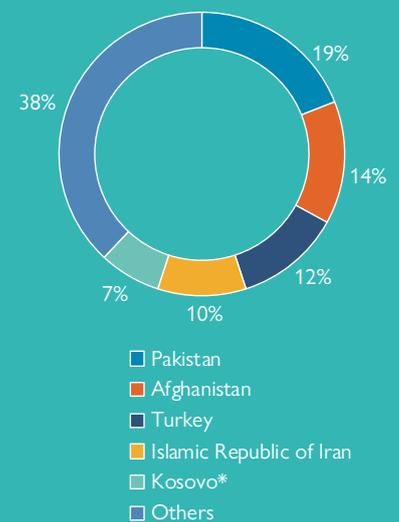


Figure 42: Country or area/place of origin of irregular migrants apprehended in Croatia between January to October 2018.



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

Map 11: Apprehensions in Croatia by county between January and October 2019.



### Migrant presence

By 28 October 2019, a total of 458 asylum seekers were accommodated in reception centres in Croatia, 59 more than the 399 reported at the end of September 2019. Of these, 388 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the open reception centre in Zagreb, 52 were accommodated in the open reception centre in Kutina and 18 in the closed reception centre in Ježevo. Accommodated asylum seekers were mainly of Iranian, Iraqi, Syrian, Turkish, Algerian, and Ukrainian nationalities.

Table 4: Reception facilities in Croatia with information on occupancy and capacity as of the end of October 2019.

Accommodation facility	Capacity	Number of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	400 (600)*	388
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Kutina	100	52
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	90	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>590 (790)</b>	<b>458</b>

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

# MONTENEGRO

## Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1–31 October 2019), authorities in Montenegro registered 1,220 new migrants and refugees on entry and exit,<sup>37</sup> 39 per cent more than the 878 reported in the previous month (September 2019) and is the highest number of reported apprehensions in Montenegro since DTM activities began in January 2016. Of these, 1,126 were registered on entry to Montenegro and the remaining 94 were registered on exit. The number of registered migrants this month is 85 per cent more than the number reported for the same month last year, September 2018 (659). Monthly totals of apprehensions in Montenegro have been increasing each month consecutively since June 2019 (609).

Since the beginning of the year, authorities in Montenegro registered a total of 7,103 migrants and refugees, of which 6,743 were on entry and 360 were on exit. This is 74 per cent higher than the same period in 2018 when 4,071 were reported, and more than 12 times the 568 reported in the same period in 2017.

In 2019 so far (January–October), registered migrants were most commonly from Morocco (27%) and the Syrian Arab Republic (24%), followed by Algeria (17%), Iraq (8%), Pakistan (6%), and others (18%). In the same period of 2018, the main reported countries or areas/places of origin were the Syrian Arab Republic (44%), Pakistan (17%), Iraq (8%), Algeria (8%), the Palestinian Territories (6%) and others (17%).

Figure 44: Countries or areas/places of origin of registered migrants between January and October 2019.

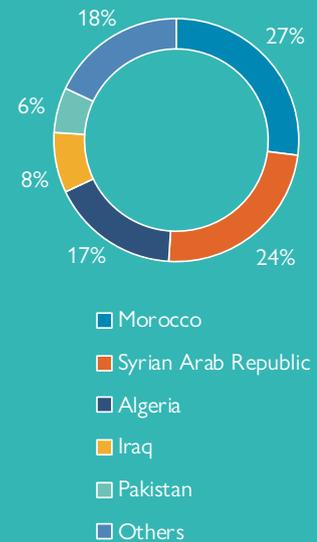


Figure 45: Countries or areas/places of origin of registered migrants between January and October 2018.

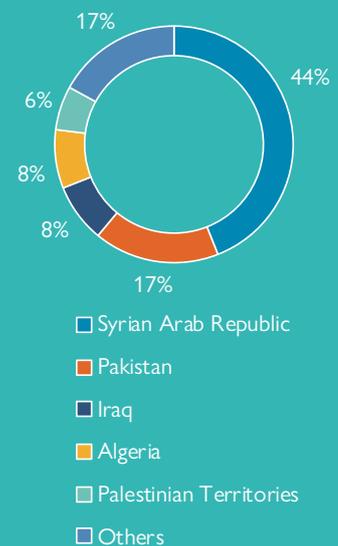


Figure 43: Registrations on entry to Montenegro registered each month, 2016–2019.



## Migrant presence

As of 30 October 2019, there were 269 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in the reception facilities around the country, less than the 280 since the end of the previous reporting period (September 2019).

<sup>37</sup> IOM monitors the ingoing and outgoing flow of two reception centers: Spuz 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.

# ROMANIA

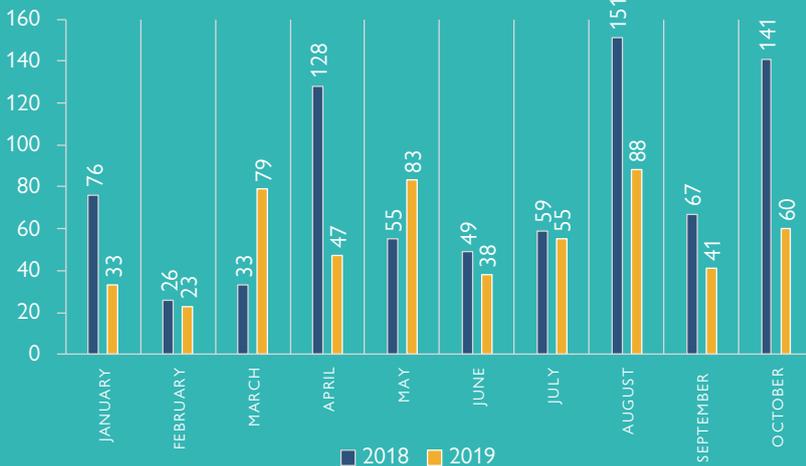
## Developments during the reporting period

In October 2019, Romanian authorities apprehended a total of 60 migrants and asylum seekers. Of these, 47 apprehensions were on exit from the country and 13 were on entry. This is more than the total apprehensions in September 2019 (41) and less than in the same month last year, October 2018 (141).

Between January and October 2019, there have been 547 migrants and asylum seekers apprehended, of which 401 (73%) were apprehended on exit from the country mainly towards Hungary (Arad, Timis and Satu-Mare county), and the remaining 146 (27%) were intercepted entering from Bulgaria (Giurgiu).

The number of apprehended migrants and asylum seekers between January and October 2019 (547) has decreased by 30 per cent compared to the same period last year when 785 individuals were apprehended on entry and exit to the country and is 76 per cent less than the estimated 2,292 apprehended in the same period of 2017.<sup>38</sup>

Figure 46: Registered irregular migrants in Romania each month, 2018–2019.



According to the available data,<sup>39</sup> between January and October 2019 nationals of Iraq constitute the largest group (43%), followed by those from the Syrian Arab Republic (12%), Afghanistan (11%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (9%), Turkey (8%), and others (17%).

Of the 547 migrants registered between January and October 2019, 70 per cent were adult males, 14 per cent adult females and 16 per cent children.

## Migrant presence

As of 30 October, there were 366 migrants and asylum seekers registered as residing in state-run accommodation facilities, 25 more than the 341 reported at the end of September 2019 and 96 less than 462 registered at the end of the same month last year, October 2018. Most migrants were in the asylum centres located in Bucharest (79), followed by Radauti (62) and Galati (59).

Figure 47: Nationality breakdown of migrants apprehended between January and October 2019.

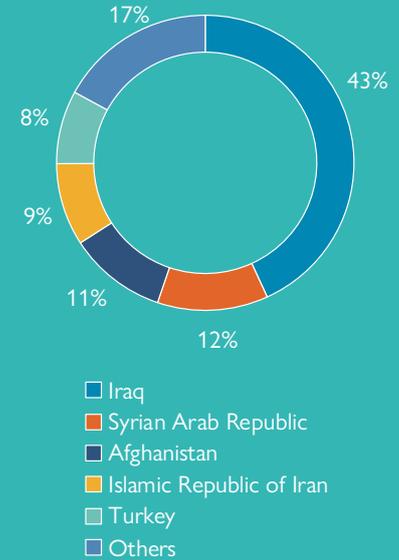
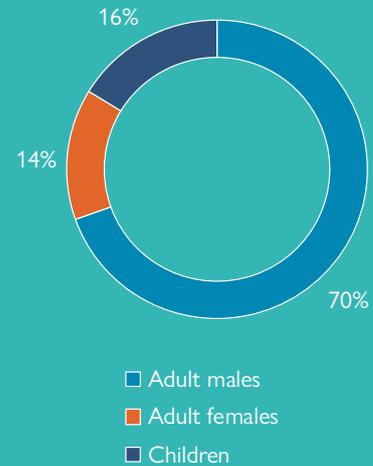


Figure 48: Age/sex breakdown of apprehended migrants between January and October 2019.



<sup>38</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>39</sup> Data on nationalities are available for 515 of the 547 registered migrants and refugees entering Romania in 2019.

# SERBIA

## Developments during the reporting period

In October 2019, 2,194 new migrants and refugees were registered in Reception Centres (RC) in Serbia, which is a 15 per cent increase compared to the previous month (1,905), a 32 per cent increase than the same month last year, October 2018 (1,664), and the most registrations observed in a single month since February 2016. Most are not staying in the Centres longer than 3 to 5 days. The most popular route to leave Serbia (known as “the game”) is still Serbia (Sombor area) – Croatia (Beli Manastir) – Hungary.

Most arrivals in October 2019 were from Afghanistan (50%) and Pakistan (21%), followed by arrivals from the Syrian Arab Republic (9%), Iraq (7%), Bangladesh (5%) and others (8%). Registrations of nationals of Afghanistan have been increasing each month since July 2019, when 190 were registered, to October 2019 where 1,095 have been registered (50% of the total), whilst nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh have become less frequent in the same period.

According to a UN partner agency, 4,123 new arrivals to Serbia were identified. Seventy-three per cent arrived from North Macedonia (down from 80% last month), 12 per cent from Bulgaria (up from 10% last month), while 15 per cent arrived from other destinations. Among them, 11 per cent were UASC.

## Migrant presence

The number of migrants and refugees in Serbia on 31 October according to the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration (SCRM) is 3,644. Around 634 were observed outside: some 232 in Belgrade City Center and another 402 in border areas with Croatia, Hungary and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The total number of accommodated migrants in government facilities increased from 2,353 on 1 October to 3,010 on 31 October.

Of those, registered nationalities are Afghanistan (44%), then Iraq (10%), Pakistan (9%), Bangladesh (9%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (8%), the Syrian Arab Republic (7%) and other nationalities (13%). Most are male adults (74%), then children (17 per cent including 4 per cent UASC) and female adults (9%).

Figure 49: Arrivals in Serbia each month each month, 2017–2019.



Figure 50: Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals in Serbia between January and October 2019.

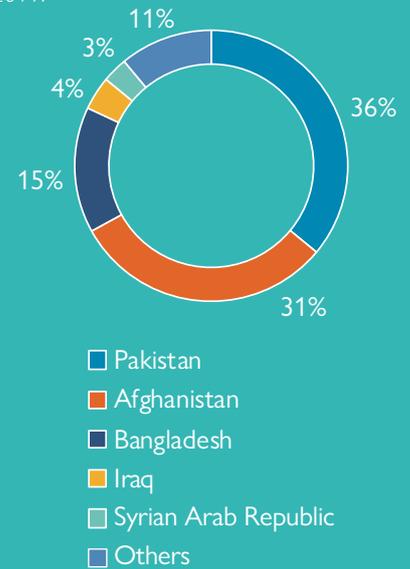
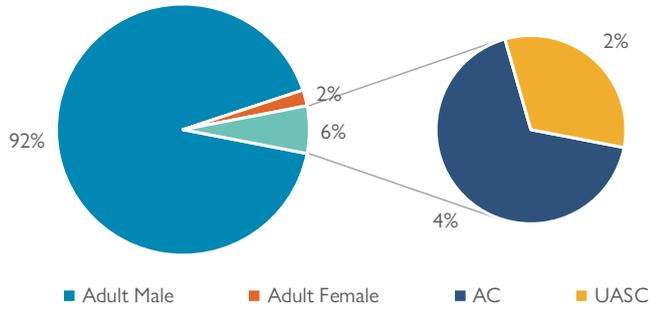
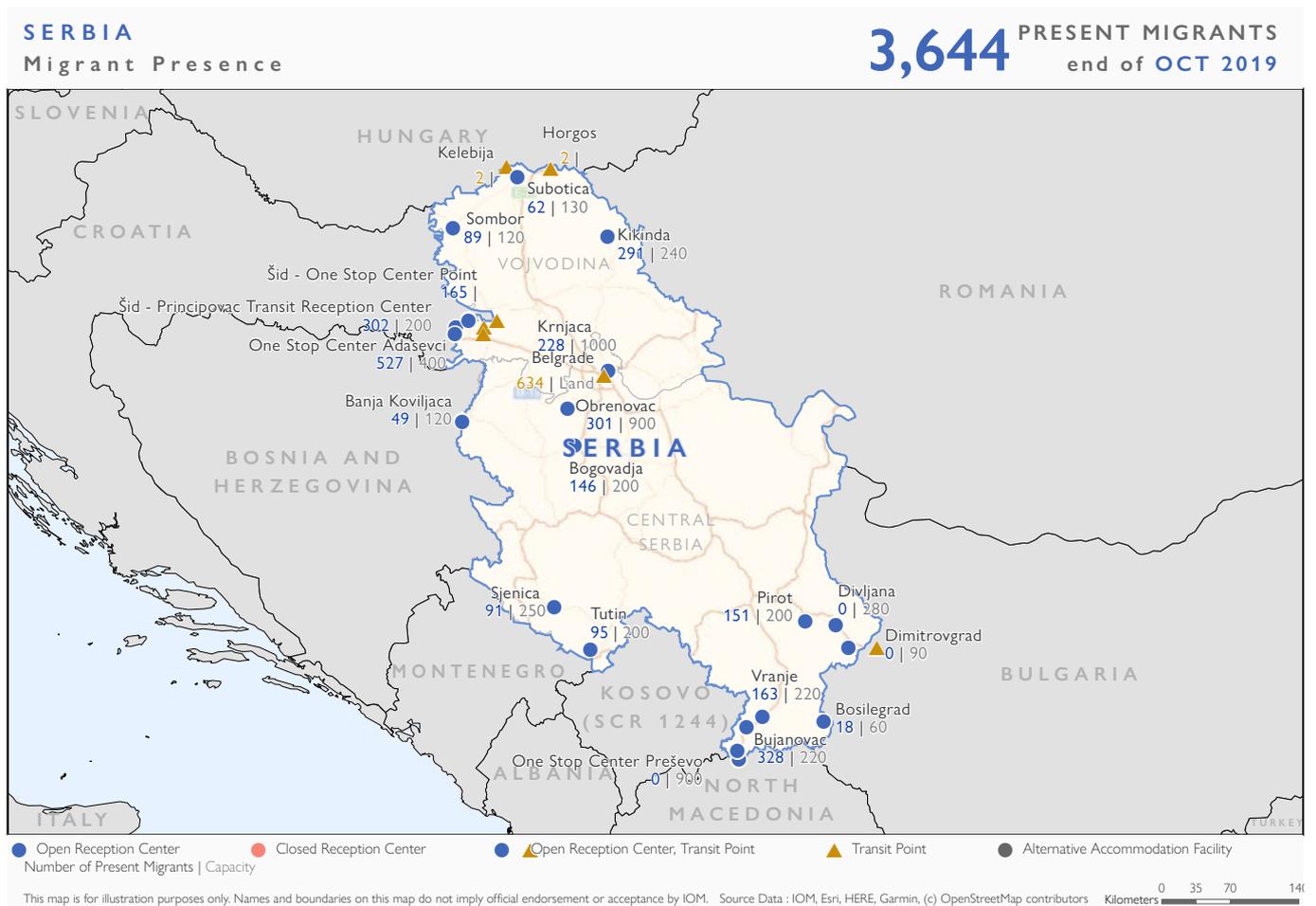


Figure 51: Age/Sex breakdown of registered arrivals between January and October 2019.



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



# SLOVENIA

## Developments during the reporting period

In October 2019, authorities in Slovenia apprehended 1,682 irregular migrants, 14 per cent less than the 1,948 reported in September 2019 and 27 per cent less than the 2,300 reported in August 2019 which was the highest reported monthly total since 2016. Between January and October 2019, 12,784 irregular migrants were apprehended by Slovenian authorities, 71 per cent more than the 7,456 reported in the same period of 2018 and more than seven times the 1,502 reported in the same period of 2017. The following highlights are from this reporting period (1–31 October 2019):

2 October – Although the agreement on joint patrols policing the Slovenian-Italian border ended on 30 September, the police cooperation between the two countries is still in place in certain areas, in particular in the Koper Police Department district, according to the Slovenian Press Agency (STA).

14 October – The Constitutional Court has annulled part of the controversial amendment to the Aliens Act that was passed in January 2017. The amendment introduced a special temporary regime on the border in the event of mass influx of migrants, on the basis of which entry to Slovenia of all migrants, including asylum seekers, could be denied without an individual assessment (more [here](#)).

15 October – According to the official press release, Novo mesto police directorate has busted smuggling ring suspected of committing at least 30 criminal offences of migrant smuggling (more [here](#)).

21 October – An international police investigation into trafficking in irregular migrants has concluded with criminal complaints filed against 10 persons, including four Slovenians, the police stated in official press release (more [here](#)).

24 October – The Slovenian police have busted a smuggling ring that made an estimated EUR 1.3 million by smuggling Chinese nationals to Italy through Slovenia (more [here](#)).

25 October – Police arrested two Ukrainian citizens in the border area near Kozina for irregularly crossing the border. One of them transported five Syrian citizens in a van, while the latter accompanied the van with a car (more [here](#)).

Figure 52: Apprehensions of irregular migrants entering Slovenia each month, comparison 2017–2019.



According to available data between January and October 2019,<sup>40</sup> Pakistan and Algeria were the most commonly reported origin countries registered (26% and 15% respectively). Afghanistan (13%), Morocco (10%) and Bangladesh (9%) were the remaining origin countries reported in the top five nationality groups registered. Pakistani nationals were also the most frequent of those reported in the same period of 2018<sup>41</sup> (29%), followed by Afghanistan (12%), Algeria (11%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (9%), the Syrian Arab Republic (8%) and others.

Figure 53: Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and October 2019.

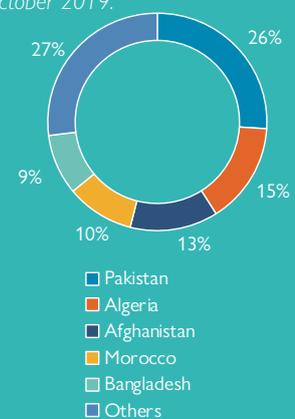
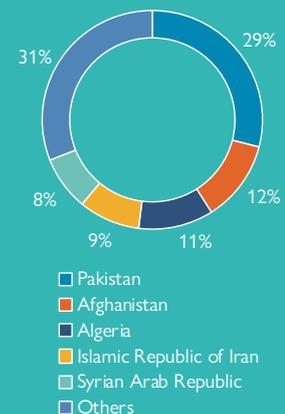


Figure 59: Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and October 2018.



## Migrant presence

As of 30 October 2019, there were 343 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in different facilities around the country, similar to the 346 accommodated at the end of September 2019. The lowest reported number in 2019 so far was 288 on 17 January, and the highest was 580 on 30 April.

40 Nationality data is available for 10,996 of 12,784 total registered arrivals to Slovenia Jan–Oct 2019.

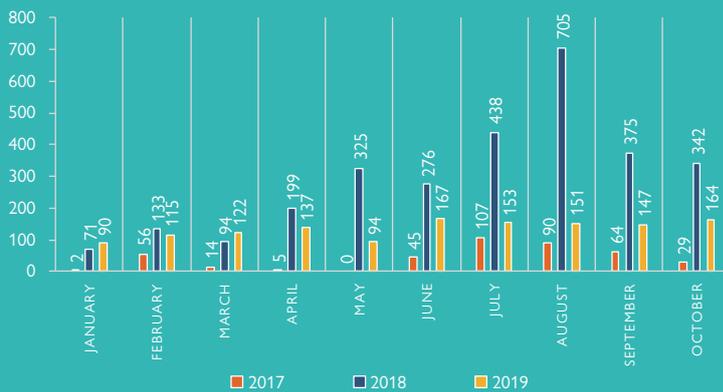
41 Nationality data is available for 6,398 of 7,456 total registered arrivals to Slovenia Jan–Oct 2018.

# NORTH MACEDONIA

## Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1–31 October 2019) 164 new arrivals were registered in North Macedonia, an increase on the previous reporting period September 2019 when 147 arrivals were reported yet a decrease when compared to the same period last year (October 2018) when 342 arrivals were reported. Between January and October 2019, total of 1,340 migrants have been registered arriving to the country. In 2016, 89,771 arrivals were reported in total. In 2017 the total number of reported arrivals was 547, while in 2018 the total number was 3,132.

Figure 55: Apprehensions of irregular migrants entering North Macedonia each month, 2017–2019.



Based on the report for the month of October, the Red Cross mobile teams in the area of Gevgelija provided assistance to 2,158 migrants which excludes the Transit reception center Vinojug located in the vicinity of the southern border with Greece, while the mobile team covering the areas of the villages Lojane, Vaksince, Lipkovo all located in the close vicinity of the northern border with Serbia assisted 2,551 persons. This number excludes the Transit Reception Centre Tabanovce.

According to available data, migrants and refugees from Afghanistan (32%) were the most frequent of those registered by authorities between January and October 2019, followed by Pakistan (25%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (8%), Bangladesh (7%), the Syrian Arab Republic (7%) and others (21%). According to the available data for the same period of 2018,<sup>42</sup> the most frequently reported nationality was the Islamic Republic of Iran (64%), Afghanistan (11%), Pakistan (11%), Iraq (7%), Libya (4%) and others (3%). 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. More than half of the recorded arrivals in October 2019 were registered as nationals of Afghanistan (55%).

## Migrant presence

According to available data, the total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in North Macedonia as of 30 October 2019 is 107, similar to previous months. 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) as of 30 October 2019.

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity*	Currently Accommodating
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—North Macedonia Border)	1,100–1,200	21
Tabanovce Transit Centre (North Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	23
Vizbegovo – Reception center for Asylum Seekers	150	43
Gazi Baba – Reception Center for Foreigners	120	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,495–2,600</b>	<b>101</b>

Figure 56: Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and October 2019.

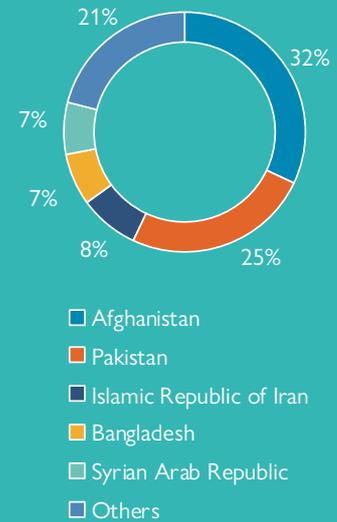
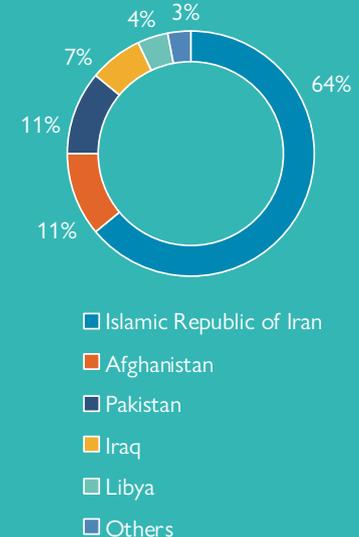
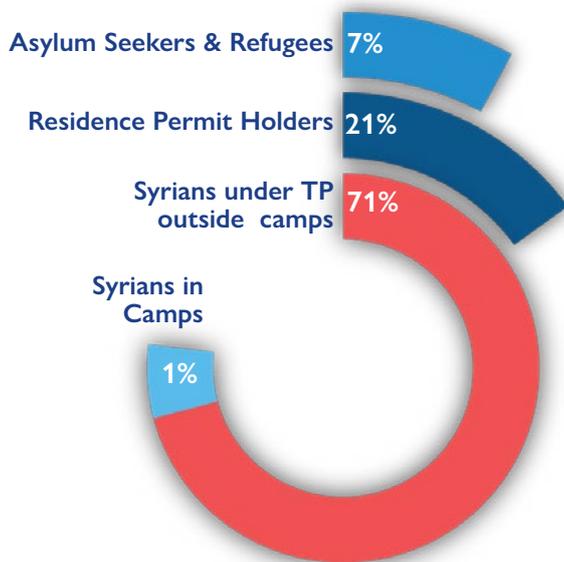


Figure 57: Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and October 2018.



<sup>42</sup> Nationality data is available for 2,615 of 2,958 arrivals between January and October 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 (3,680,603\* 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 88,889 in comparison to October 2018 (3.9 million foreign nationals), with most of the increase recorded among Syrian nationals (88,889).

In addition, there are 1,070,144\* foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits, including humanitarian residency holders. Compared to October 2018, this is an increase of 296,758 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.

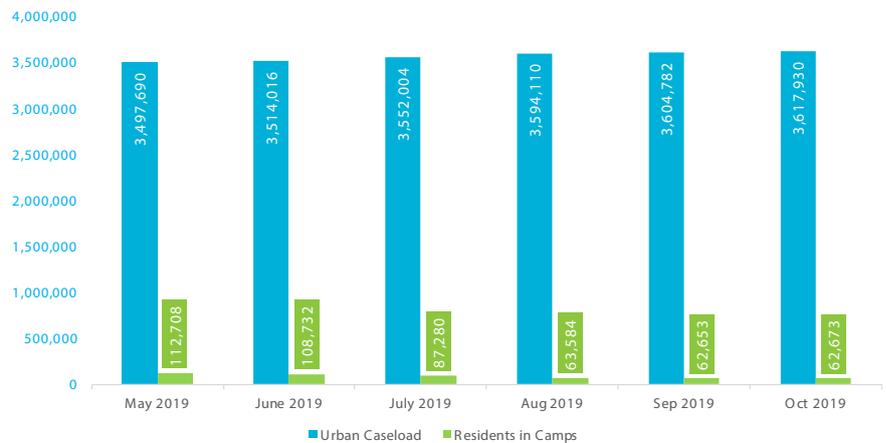
\*Data source DGMM, 31.10.2019  
\*\*Data source UNHCR, 28.02.2019<sup>1</sup>

### Syrians under Temporary Protection

Turkey's temporary protection regime grants the 3,680,603\* Syrian nationals the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic services. The vast majority - 3,617,930\* 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 62,673\* Syrians live in formal camps, the majority of which are located close to the Syrian border. Compared to October 2018 when 14 temporary accommodation centers were hosting migrants in Turkey, only seven remain operational with seven no longer in service. As a result, 94,842 fewer Syrians currently reside in the centers.

\*Data source DGMM, 31.10.2019

### 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.

\*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 1,070,144 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.

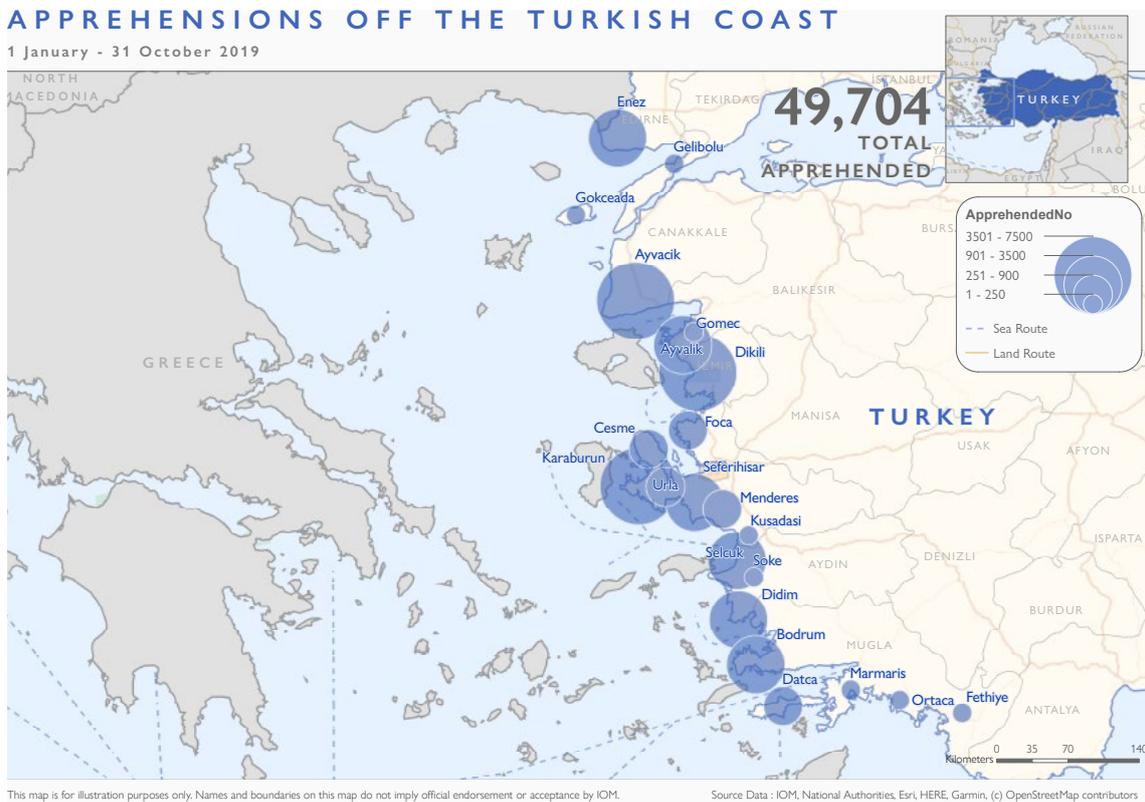
Nationality	Percentage#
Afghanistan	46%
Iraq	39%
Islamic Republic of Iran	11%
Somalia	2%
Others	3%

<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 12,392 irregular migrants and three fatalities in October 2019. Comparing to October 2018, there is an increase of 9,165 apprehended individuals, when 3,227 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 (below).

Map 13: Apprehensions off the Turkish coast, January–October 2019.



Apprehensions/Rescues by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2019 (1 January - 31 October 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
October	357	359	12,382	12,392	3	3	19	19
Total	1,464	1,475	50,729	50,859	32	32	72	76

Upon identification of the apprehended persons, the latter are referred to removal centers by the Turkish Gendarmerie or are issued a deportation letter, unless they claim asylum. However, apprehended individuals have the right to claim asylum after being referred to a removal center or issued deportation letters. The top ten nationalities of apprehended/rescued migrants are Afghan, Palestinian, Syrian, Iraqi, Congolese, Iranian, Central African, Somalian, Kuwaiti, and Egyptian.

\*Data source TCG, 31.10.2019

## Apprehended Persons on Land\*

### Apprehensions by Turkish Land Forces (1 - 31 October 2019)

Entry		Exit	
Syrian Arab Republic	10,791	Greece	6,500
Greece	2,744	Bulgaria	82
Islamic Republic of Iran	31	Syrian Arab Republic	51
Azerbaijan	3	Islamic Republic of Iran	19
Bulgaria	1	Iraq	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,570</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,655</b>

According to the Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) daily figures, 20,225 irregular migrants were apprehended during October 2019 at Turkey's borders with the Syrian Arab Republic, Greece, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Azerbaijan 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 similar in October 2018, when 20,865 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 October 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 10,842 apprehended persons. In comparison to previous month there is a decrease in the irregular border entries from Syrian Arab Republic to Turkey (8,996). In September 2019, 19,787 irregular entries of individuals were recorded at this border.

\*Data Source TAF, 31.10.2019, no data available on October 3rd



## 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)

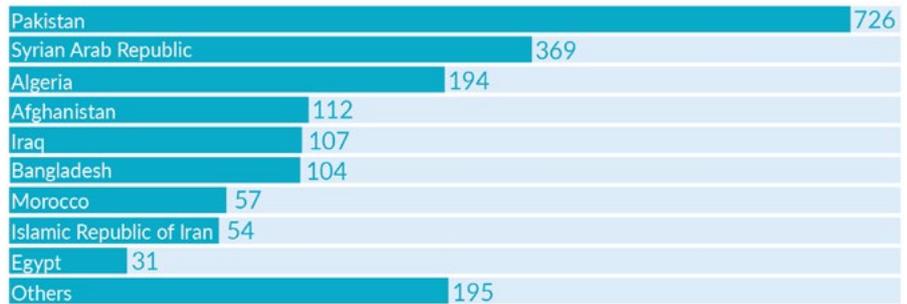
Known exit points by land: Edirne (to Greece and Bulgaria), Kırklareli (to Bulgaria)

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, 1,949\* migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4 April 2016 and 31 October 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

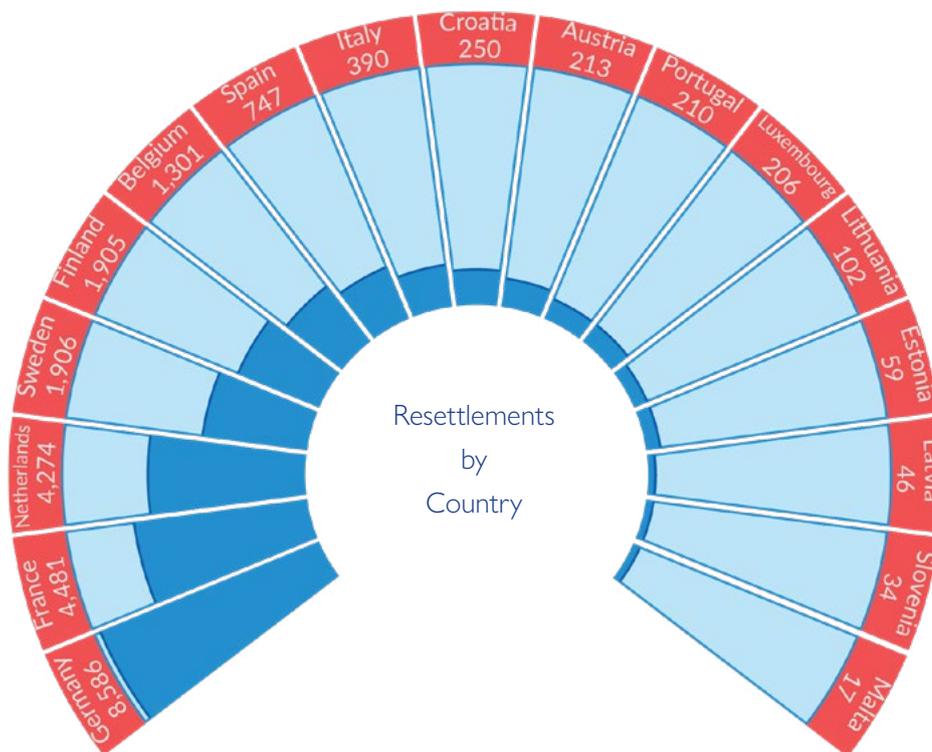
Faso, Gambia, Comoros, Niger, Sudan, Jordan, Uzbekistan, Togolese Republic and Zimbabwe.

\*Data source DGMM, 31.10.2019

### 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 31 October 2019, there are 24,727\* persons that have been resettled under this instrument, with primary resettlement destinations being Germany, France, the Netherlands and Sweden.

\*Data Source DGMM, 31.10.2019



mpmturkey@iom.int

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

# KOSOVO<sup>1</sup>

In Kosovo,<sup>1</sup> there were 368 new registered migrants in October 2019, more than any previous month since DTM activities began in the area in December 2015. The monthly average in 2019 so far is 135, whereas in 2018 this average was 50 and in 2017 this was just 13. There were 154 accommodated migrants and refugees in Kosovo<sup>1</sup> as of 30 September 2019.<sup>42</sup>

Figure 43: Irregular entries into Kosovo<sup>1</sup> registered by month, 2016–2019.



Figure 59: Countries or areas/places of origin of irregular entrants between January and October 2019.

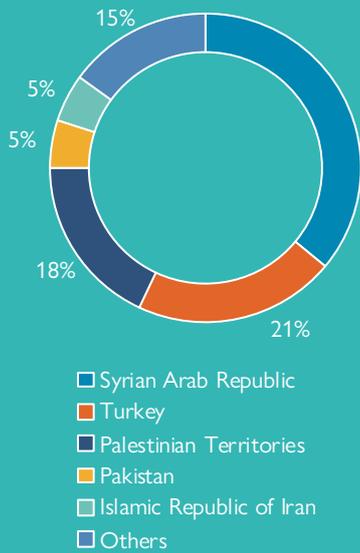
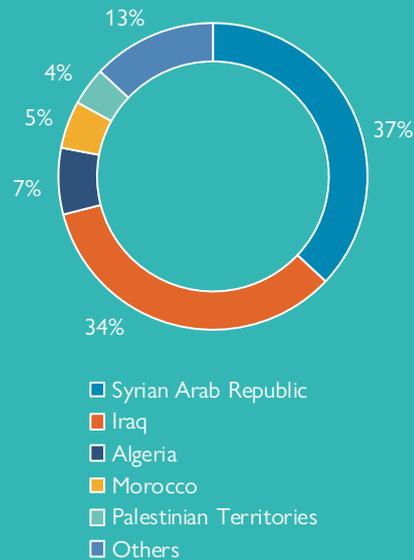


Figure 60: Countries or areas/places of origin of irregular entrants between January and October 2018.



## Migrant presence

As of 30 September 2019,<sup>43</sup> 154 asylum seekers were accommodated in Kosovo<sup>1</sup>, 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, accommodated asylum seekers reported to have originated from Turkey (117), also the Syrian Arab Republic (15), the Palestinian Territories (6), and others (16).

<sup>1</sup> References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

<sup>43</sup> 30 September 2019 is the most recent date for which the number of accommodated migrants and refugees is available.

## CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN - OTHER COUNTRIES

### LIBYA

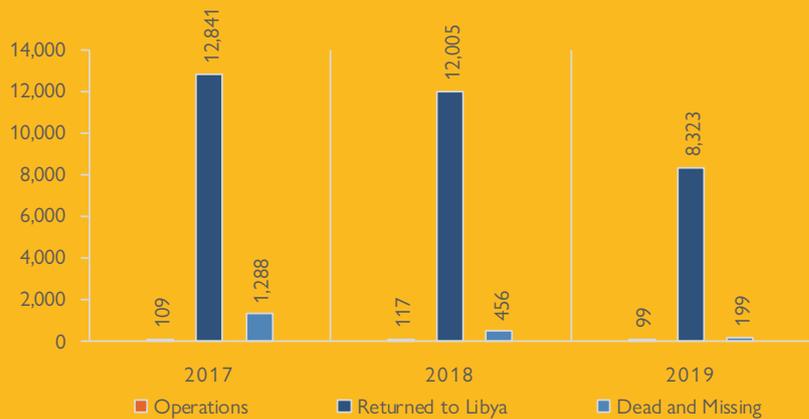
#### Developments during the reporting period

Between January and October 2019, 99 incidents were reported by the Libyan Coast Guard in which a total of 8,323 migrants were returned to Libya; 200 migrants are estimated to have died or gone missing during the same reporting period.

Available data for 2019 indicate a 21 per cent decrease in the number of reported operations this year compared to the same period in 2018, when 126 operations were reported and a 23 per cent decrease when compared to 128 operations reported at the end of October 2017. The number of returned migrants as of October 2019 (8,323) is 42 per cent less than the 14,382 returned in the same period last year, and 50 per cent less than the 16,684 returned to Libya between January and October 2017.

The estimated number of dead and missing migrants between January and October 2019 (200) is significantly lower than the 456 estimated to have died in front of

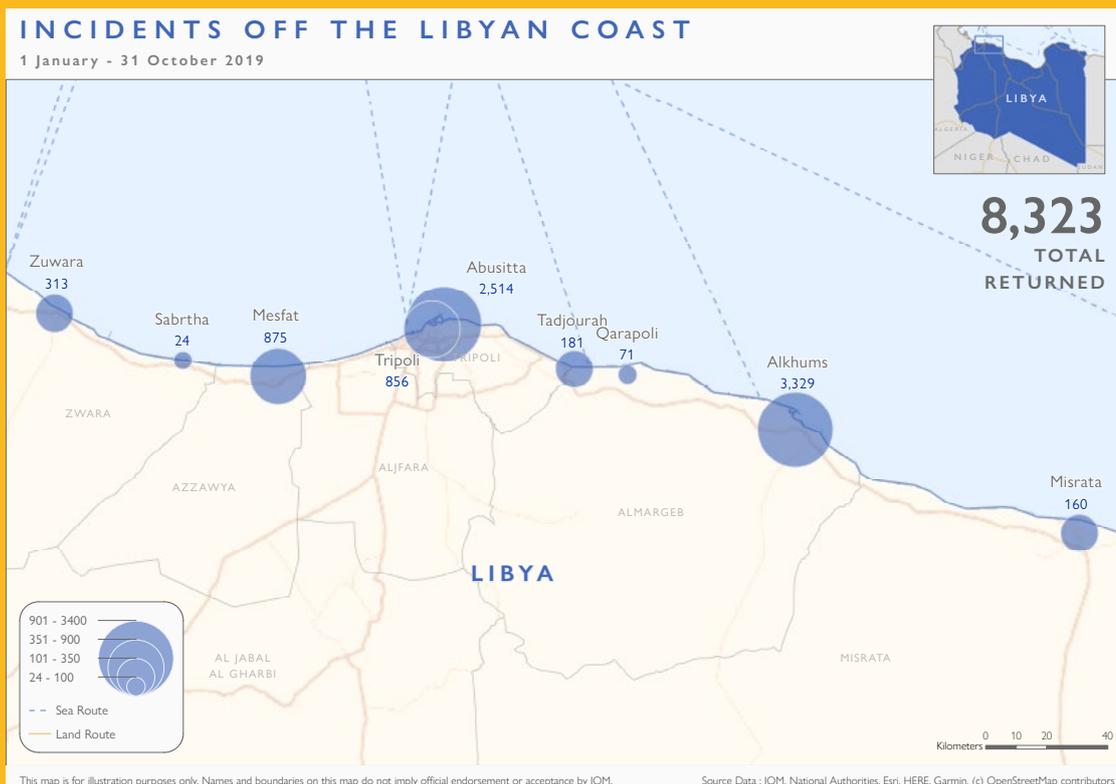
Figure 63: Rescue operations by the Libyan Coast Guard between January and October, 2017–2019.



Libyan shores between January and October 2018 (56% less), and 84 per cent less than the 1,288 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 3.8% to 2.4%.

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 14: Incidents off the Libyan coast and number of returned migrants, January–October 2019.



# NIGER

During October 2019, a total of 51,356 individuals were observed transiting through the seven active Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Niger,<sup>44</sup> an average of 1,657 individuals per day and of which 68 per cent were adult males, 20 per cent were adult females, and 12 per cent were children. This daily average is a 17 per cent increase on the daily average of September 2019 (1,566 per day and a total of 48,553). The main reasons cited for movement in October 2019 have been economic migration, seasonal migration, and short-term local movement (in descending order).

A daily average of 419 individuals were recorded leaving Niger whilst a daily average of 365 were recorded entering. Most of these movements were observed in Arlit (32%) and Dan Barto (25%). Some ingoing and outgoing movements were also recorded at Dan Issa (14%) and Séguédine/Madama (12%) whilst movements registered at Magaria (11%) and Tahoua (6%) were mostly internal (more [here](#)).

Figure 62: Flows observed in Niger, October 2019.

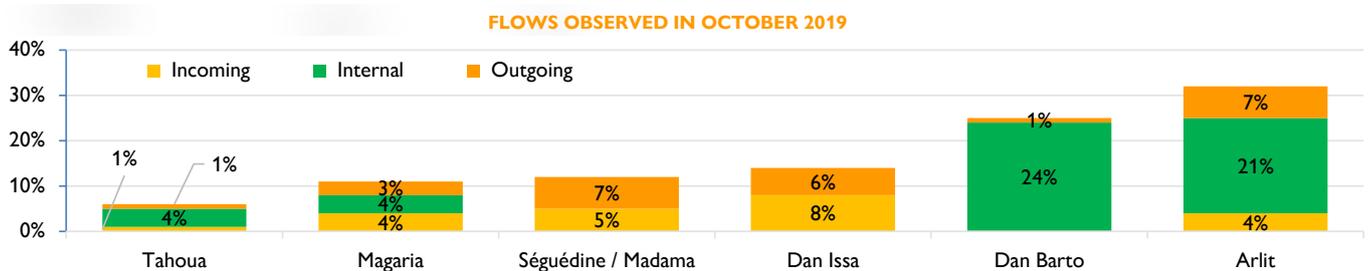
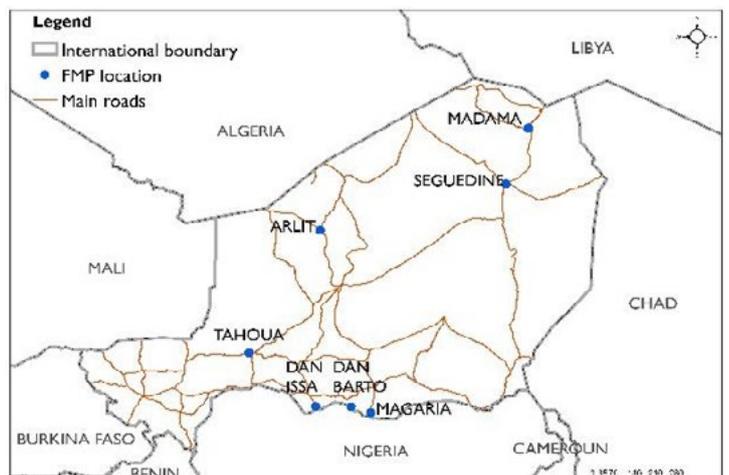
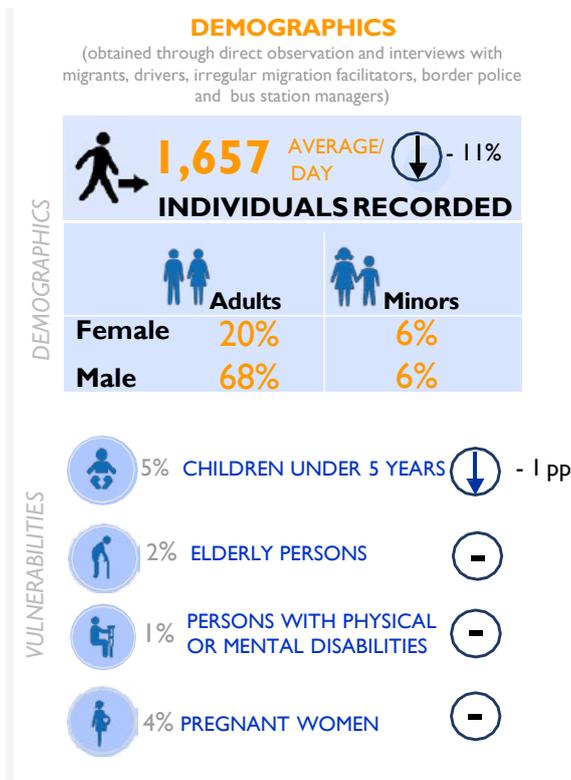


Figure 63: Profile of migrants interviewed in Niger, October 2019.

Map 15: DTM Flow Monitoring presence in Niger.



<sup>44</sup> All data and figures on Niger are extracted from the IOM Niger 'Population Flow Monitoring' report of October 2019 ([link](#)).

# ABOUT

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a suite of tools and methodologies designed to track and analyse 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

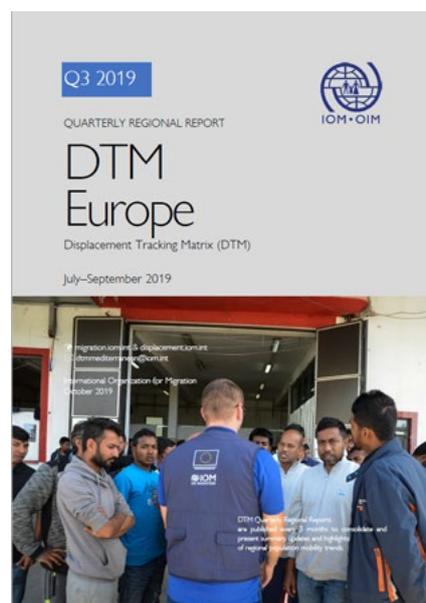
In 2015, DTM established a Flow Monitoring System to gather and disseminate information about the migrant populations moving through the Mediterranean, up the Western Balkan Route and through the Northern Route into Europe. This includes monthly flows compilation reports, quarterly regional overviews 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 – September 2019](#)



### [Europe – Mixed Migration Flows to Europe – Quarterly Overview \(July – September 2019\)](#)

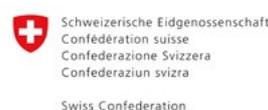


### [Refugee and Migrant Children in Europe – Overview of Trends \(January – June 2019\)](#)



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

Data collection activities in Turkey supported by:



Data collection activities supported by:



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.