

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Compilation of Available
Data and Information
November 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).





IOM distributing non-food items to Syrian refugees in Hatay region.
Muse Muhammed / IOM Turkey

HIGHLIGHTS

A total of 117,904 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe through different land and sea routes between January and November 2019, 12 per cent less than the same period of 2018 when 133,655 sea and land arrivals were reported, 34 per cent less than the 178,232 arrivals registered in this period of 2017 and 68 per cent less than the 373,260 registered during this period in 2016.

There were 73,939 registered arrivals via the **Eastern Mediterranean route** (63% of the total) in Bulgaria, Cyprus and Greece between January and November 2019. Another 29,775 arrivals were registered via the **Western Mediterranean route** (25%) leading to Spain in the same period, and 14,190 were registered crossing the **Central Mediterranean route** (12%), arriving by sea to Italy and Malta. This confirms 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 59,747 arrivals (45% of the total in the same period of 2018). On the Eastern route there were 49,715 registered arrivals (37%) and the on Central route there were 24,193 registered arrivals (18%).

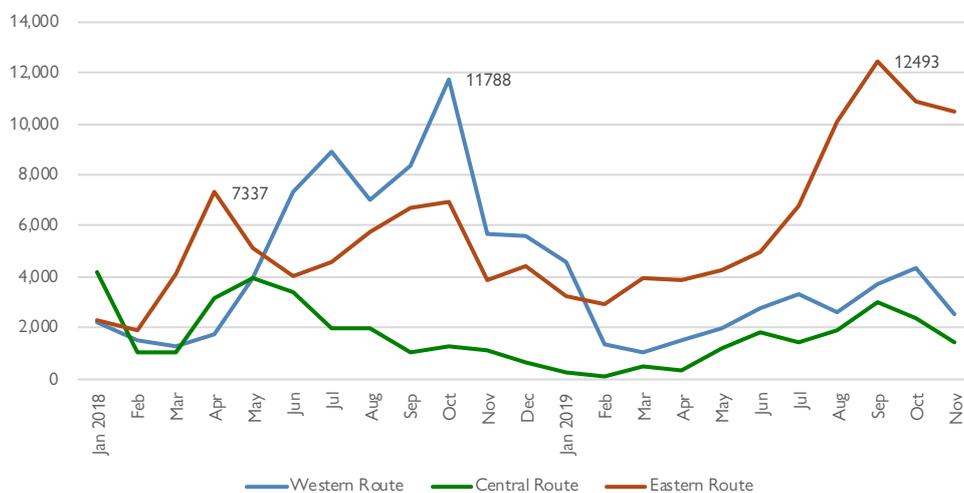
Between January and November 2019, Hellenic Authorities reported 64,434 new arrivals, which makes **Greece** the first arrival country in Europe so far in 2019. Arrivals this year in Greece are 39 per cent higher than the 46,261 registered in the same period of 2018, and double the 32,207 reported in the same period of 2017. Of all registered arrivals of migrants and refugees into Greece between January and November 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 November 2019 was Afghanistan (42%) followed by the Syrian Arab Republic (25%), Iraq (5%) and others (28%) (read more [here](#)).

A total of 29,775 migrants and refugees were registered entering **Spain** between January and November 2019, which is half of the 59,747 registered in the same period of 2018 and 17 per cent more than the 25,516 registered in the same period of 2017. Among the total arrivals to Spain in the first 11 months of 2019, 81 per cent arrived by sea and the remaining 19 per cent arrived by land to the Spanish autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla 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 November 2019 are Morocco (30%), Algeria (15%), Mali (9%) and others (46%) (read more [here](#)).

Italian authorities reported the arrivals of 10,882 migrants and refugees between January and November 2019. Arrivals in this period of 2019 have decreased by 53 per cent compared to the 23,011 registered in the same period of 2018 and are just 9 per cent of the 117,042 registered arrivals to Italy in the same period of 2017. The most frequently registered countries of origin for those arriving at Italy between January and November 2019 have been Tunisia (24%), followed by Pakistan (11%), Côte d'Ivoire (10%), Algeria (9%), Iraq (8%) and other African and Southern Asian countries (see more [here](#)). In addition, there were 3,308 registered arrivals in **Malta** between January and November 2019. This is a 180 percent increase on the 1,182 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 November 2019 (39%), followed by Eritrea¹ (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 39,267 arrivals in all three countries between January and November 2019. This is 28 per cent more than the 30,734 reported in the same period of 2018 and over 18 times the 2,149 registered in the same period of 2017.

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



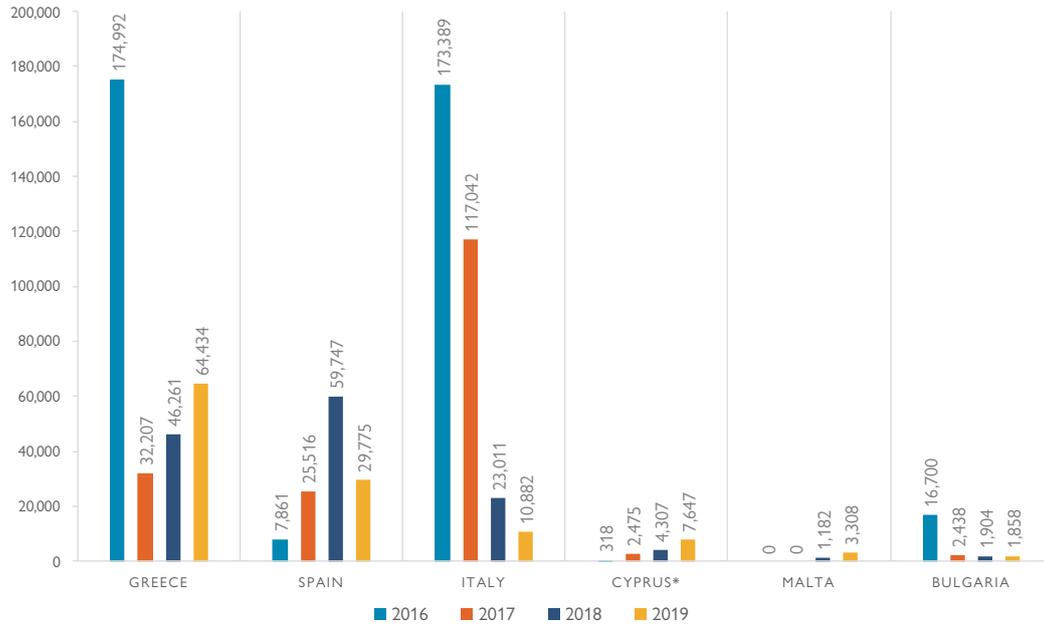
¹ The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Maltese authorities.



2km walk on the hill from the bus stop to the border at
Berkasovo, October 2015 / IOM Serbia

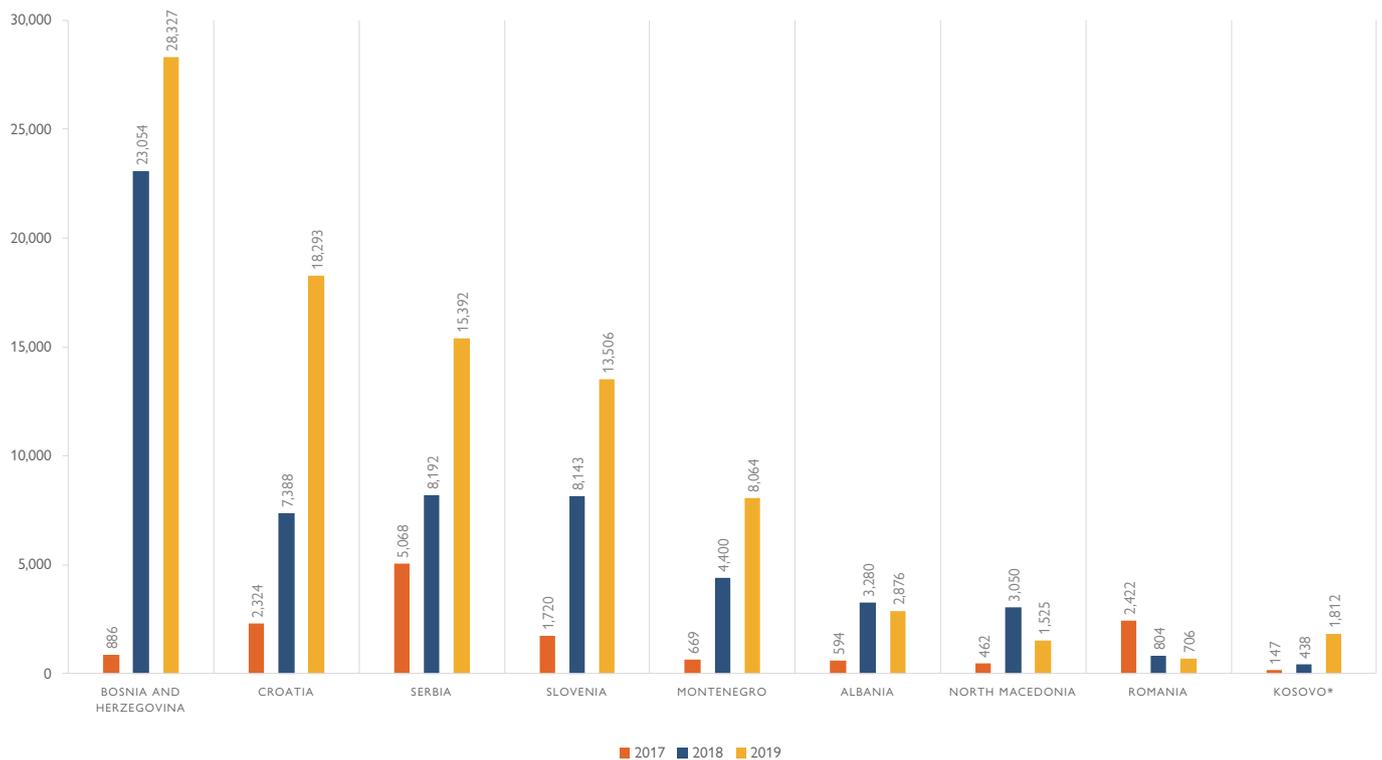
OVERVIEW OF ARRIVALS & REGISTERED IRREGULAR APPREHENSIONS

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



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

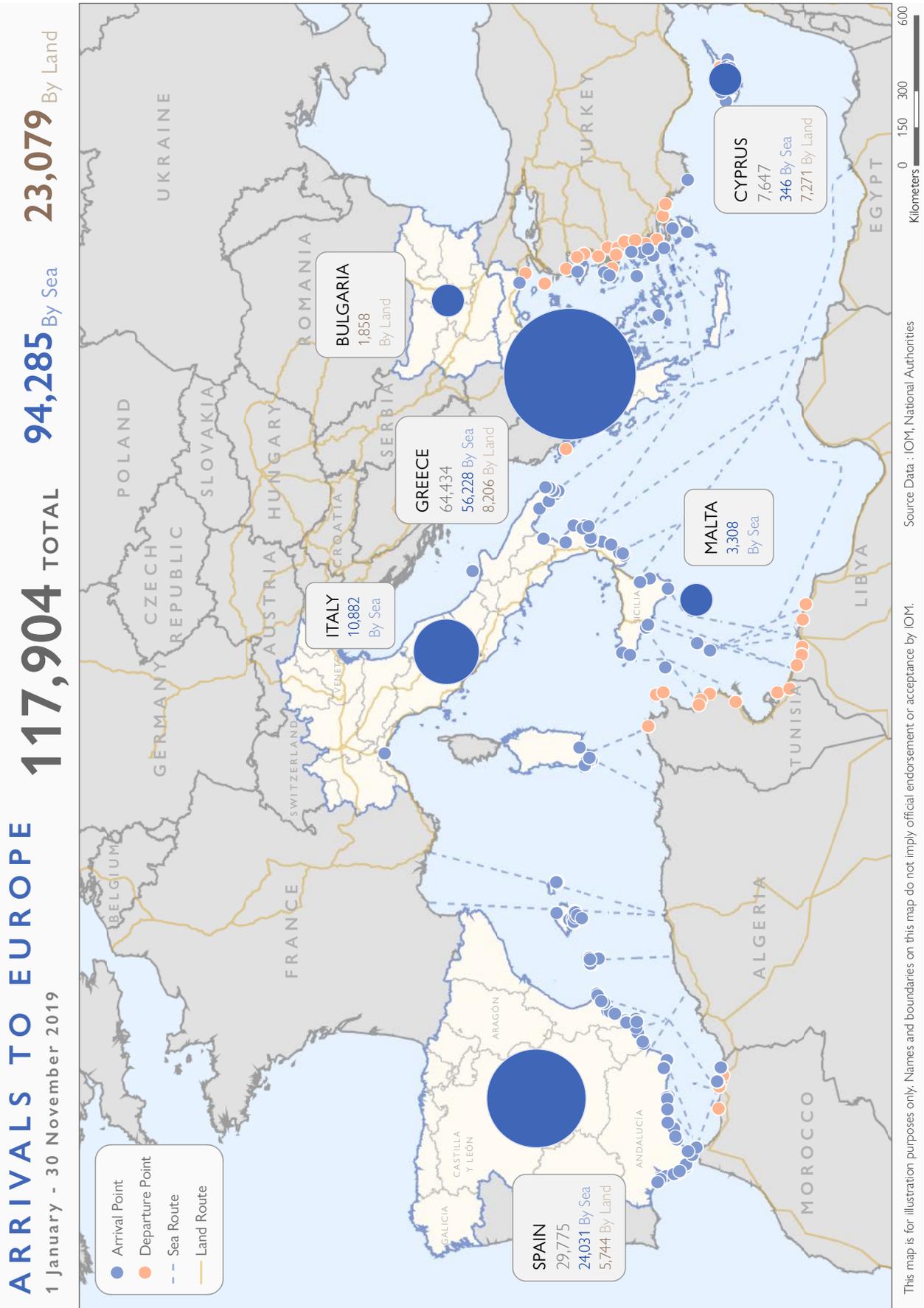
Figure 3: Registered irregular apprehensions in the Western Balkans between January and November, 2017–2019.



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

OVERVIEW MAPS

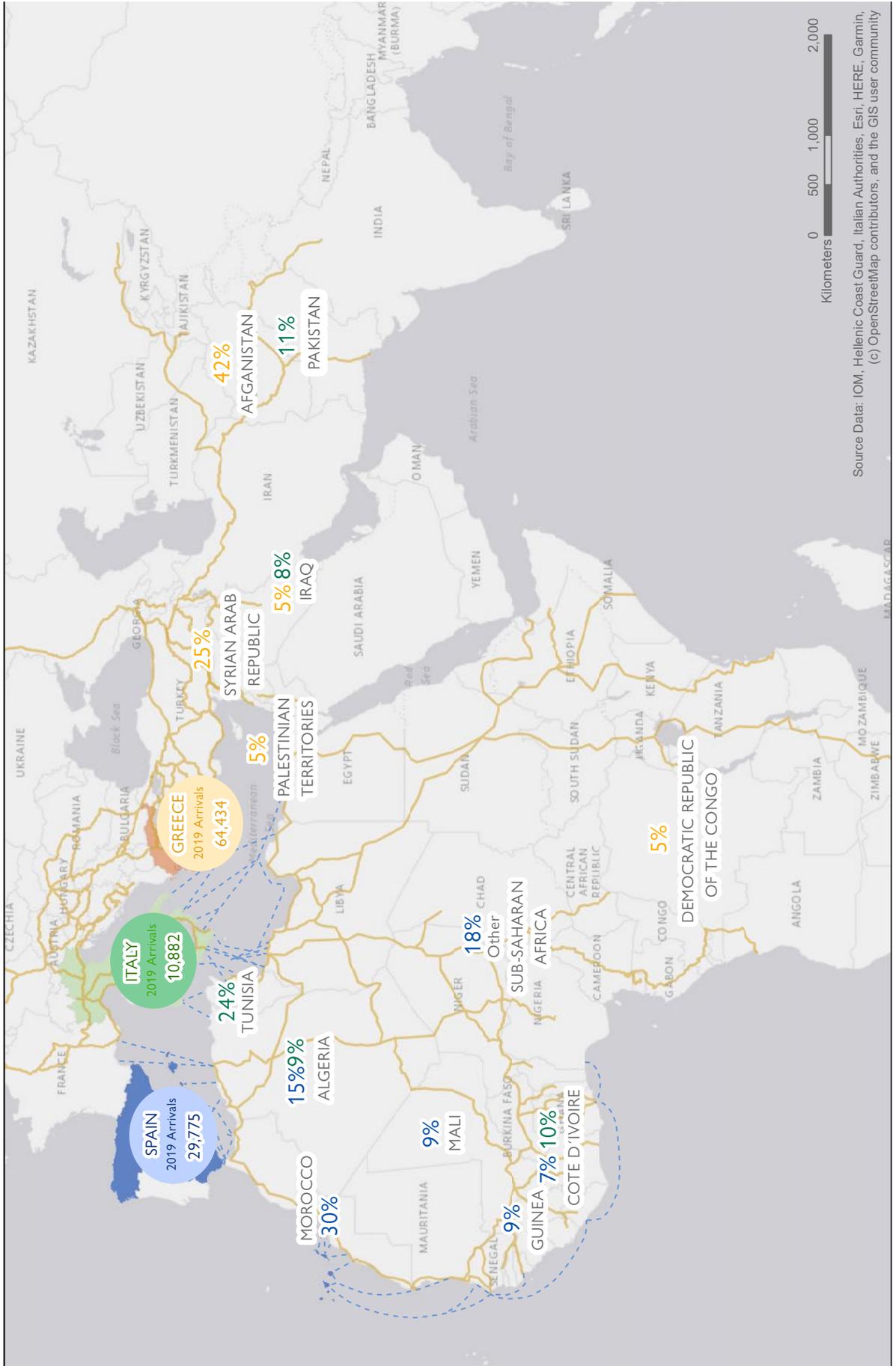
Map 1: Arrivals in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Spain between January and November 2019.



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

OVERVIEW: COUNTRIES OR AREAS OF ORIGIN

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

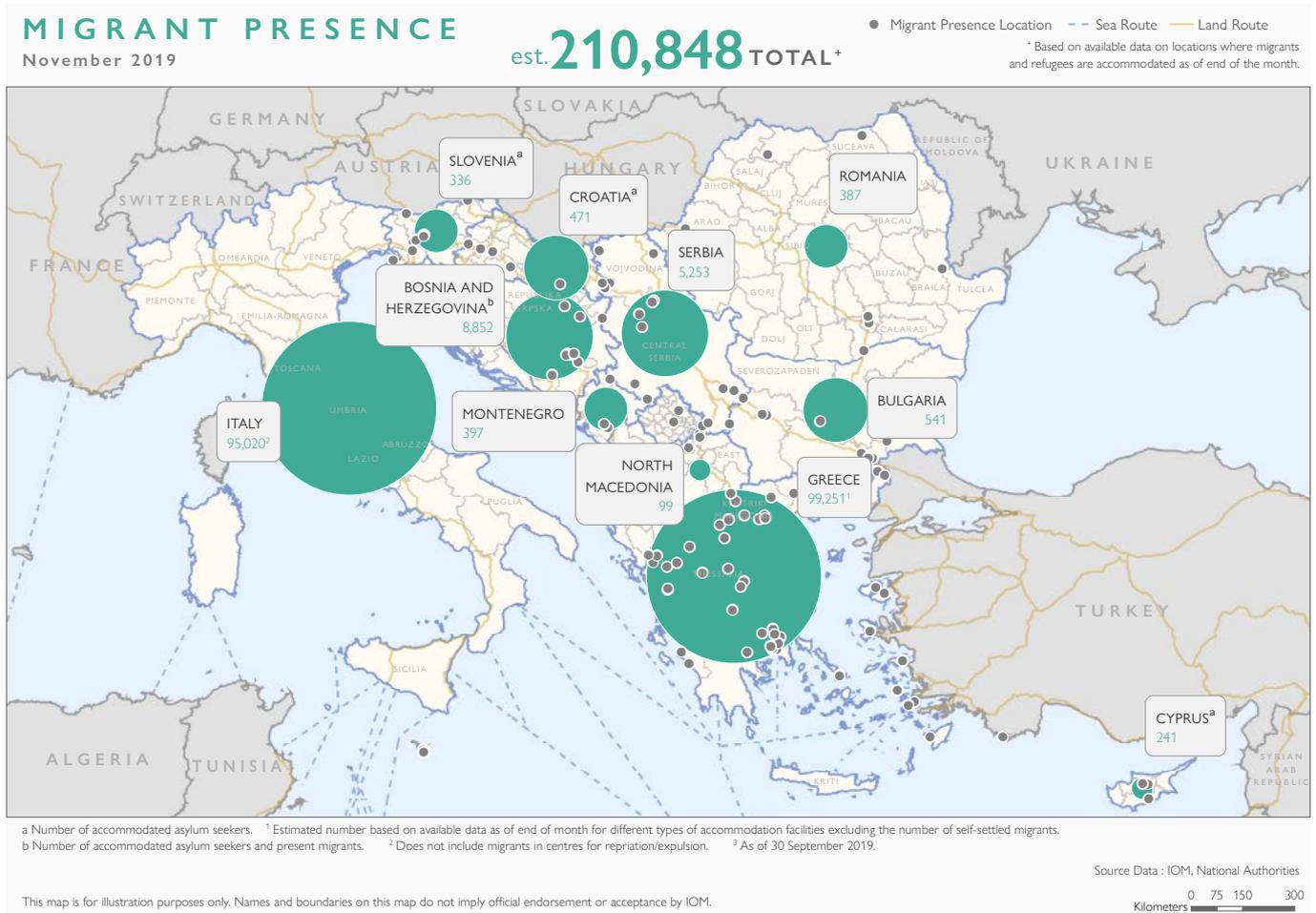
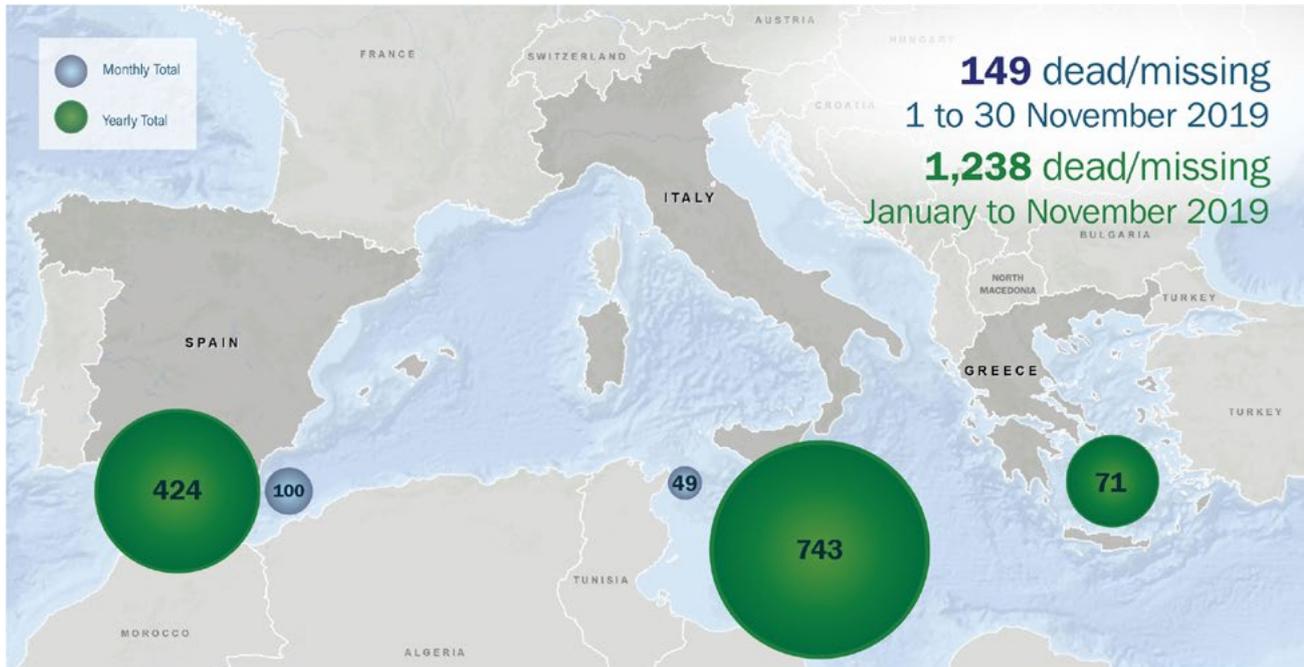


Table 1: Presence of migrants and asylum seekers in reception as of the end of November, comparison 2017–2019.

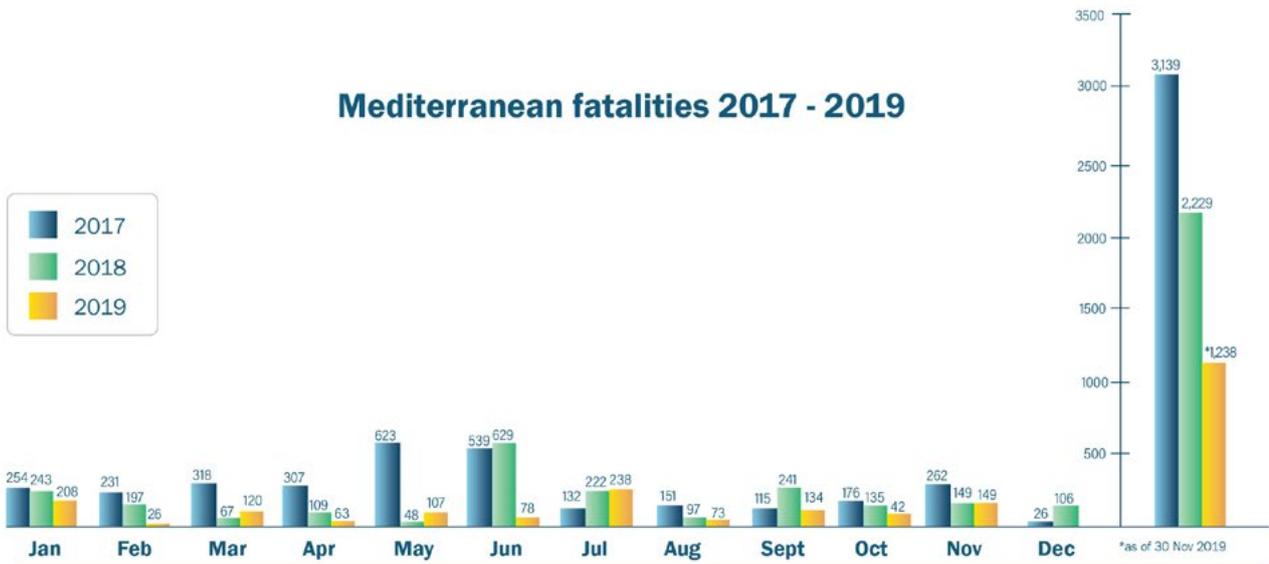
Country	nov-17	nov-18	nov-19
Greece ²	54,225	63,178	99,251
Bosnia and Herzegovina	/	3,923	8,852
Bulgaria	943	871	541
Croatia ³	480	352 ⁴	471
Cyprus	301 ⁵	250	241
Montenegro	/	110	397
North Macedonia	38	67	99
Romania	873	440	387
Serbia	3,962	4,182	5,253
Slovenia ³	234 ⁶	283	336
Italy	186,884	141,851	95,020

2 Data for Greece excludes self-settled migrants and asylum seekers.
 3 Data for Slovenia and Croatia includes number of asylum seekers only.
 4 Data as of 26 Nov 2018.
 5 Data as of 01 Nov 2017.
 6 Data as of 22 Nov 2017.

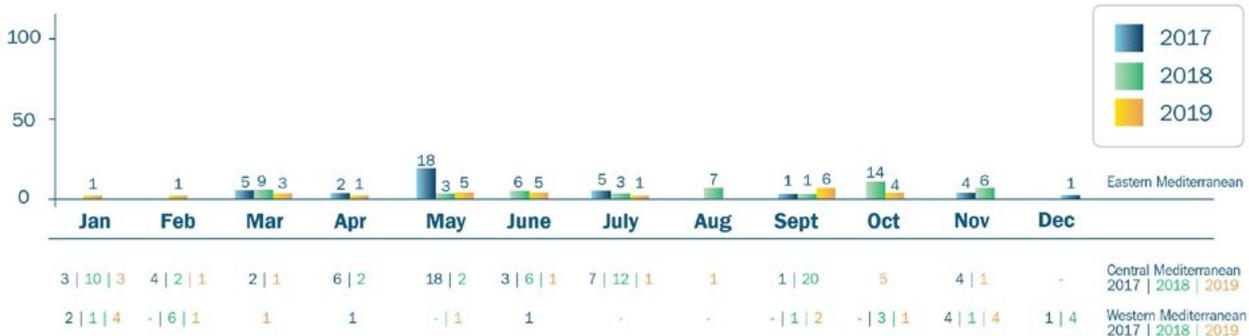
Map 4: Missing Migrants: Fatalities/Missing in the Mediterranean and Aegean Seas.



Mediterranean fatalities 2017 - 2019



Child fatalities in the Mediterranean 2017 - 2019



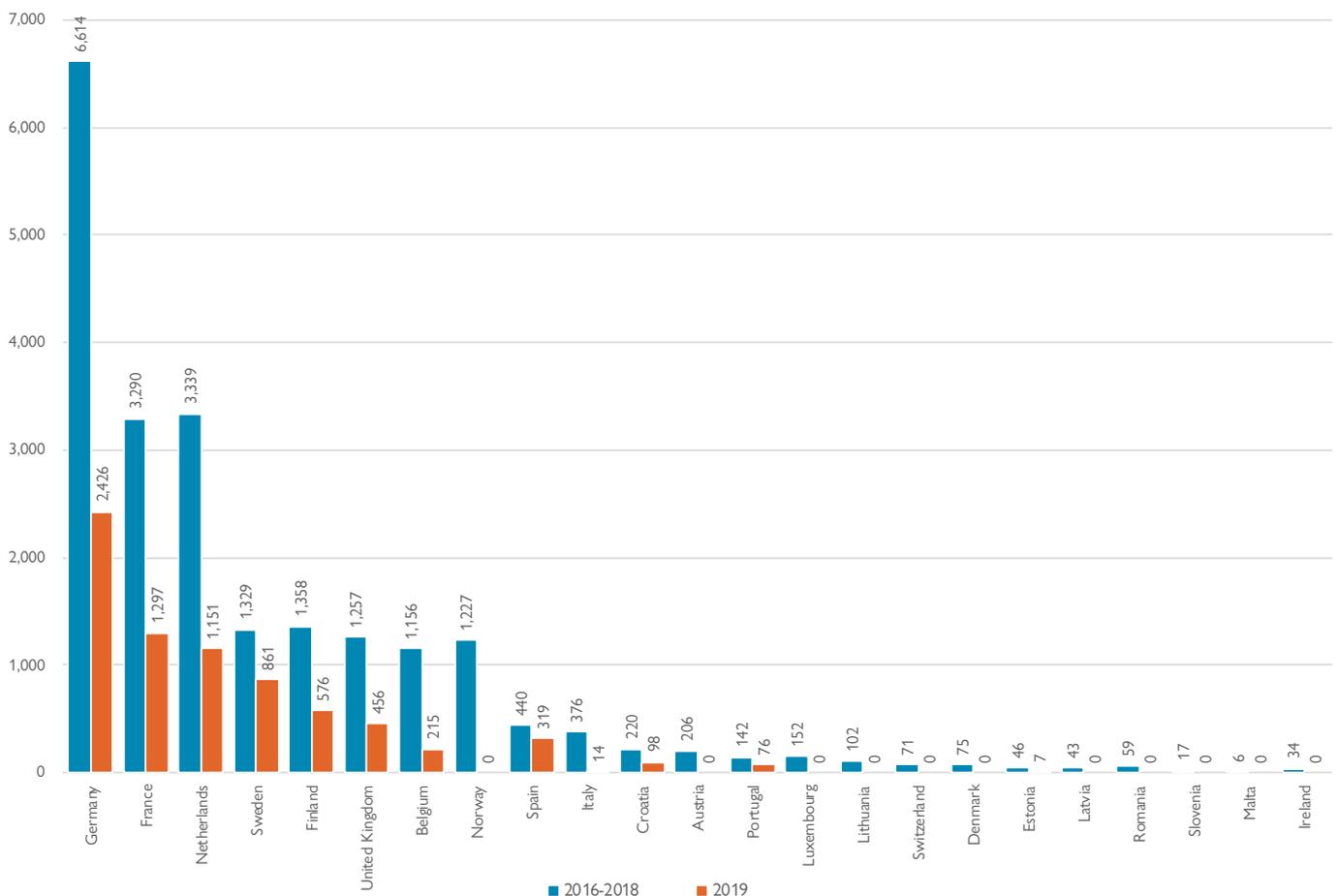
*Data for child fatalities on the Central Mediterranean route is incomplete as most bodies are never recovered. The true number is not known. Map is for illustrative purpose. Boundaries and names used and designations shown do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

EU – TURKEY STATEMENT AND THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

In response to the arrival of almost one million migrants and refugees from the Middle East and Africa through the Eastern Mediterranean route in the second half of 2015 and the first three months of 2016, the European Union (EU) and Turkey agreed on a plan to end irregular migration flows from Turkey to the EU on 18 March 2016. The document states that from 20 March 2016 all persons who do not have a right to international protection in Greece will be returned to Turkey, based on the Readmission Agreement from 2002 signed between the countries (the whole document is available [here](#)). At the same time, it was agreed to facilitate the resettlement of Syrian refugees from Turkey to many European countries (European Economic Area, EEA). The total number of Syrian refugees resettled so far, between April 2016 and November 2019, is 29,055.

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 November (9,365) and for 2019 so far (64,434) are higher than those reported in Spain (2,556 in November and 29,775 in 2019 so far) and in Italy (1,232 in November and 10,882 in 2019 so far).

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



⁷ 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

During the reporting period (1–30 November), Spanish authorities registered the arrivals of a total of 2,556 migrants and refugees, representing a decrease of 41 per cent compared to arrivals in the previous month (4,327) and of more than a half (55%) compared to the arrivals in November last year, when a total of 5,648 individuals arrived in Spain using sea and land route.

Between January and November 2019, the total number of individuals that have reached Spain by sea and land route is 29,775. The arrivals registered in this period represent a decrease of 50 per cent compared to the same period in 2018, when a total of 59,747 arrivals were recorded.

Demographic profile

According to the information reported by the Spanish Ministry of Interior, the main nationalities among arrivals by sea between January and November⁹ 2019 are Morocco (30%), Algeria (15%), Mali (9%), Guinea (9%) and non-specified nationals from Sub-Saharan countries (18%), followed by 19 per cent of other nationalities.

During the same period in 2018, the most popular nationalities reported were Morocco (23%), Guinea (12%), Mali (11%), Algeria (7%) together with a great proportion of non-specified nationals from Sub-Saharan countries (30%).

Based on IOM estimates from DTM flow monitoring data between January and November 2019, 80 per cent of all arrivals by sea are adult males, 14 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 November 2019.

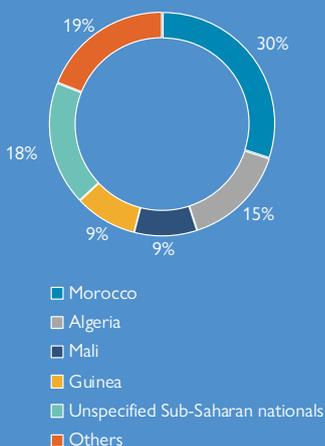


Figure 5: Sea and land arrivals to Spain between January and November, comparison 2016–2019.⁸

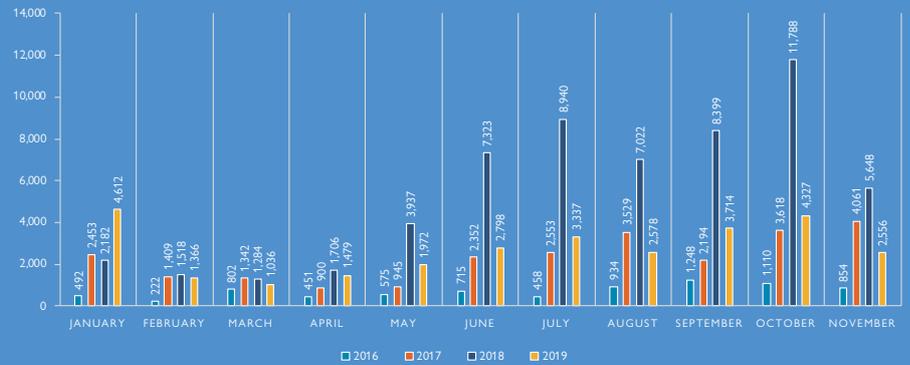


Figure 6: Land and sea arrivals registered in Spain each month, 2019.



⁸ Monthly breakdown for 2016 and 2017 does not include land arrivals, for which data became available only at the end of the year and were added to the yearly totals instead.

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

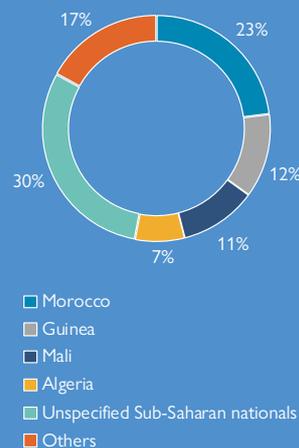
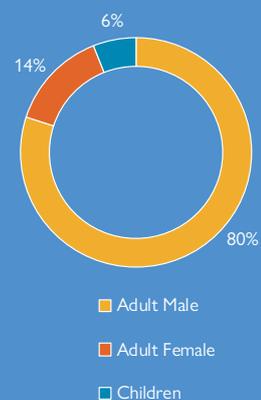


Figure 9: Age/Sex breakdown of sea arrivals between January and November 2019, estimates based on DTM flow monitoring data.¹⁰



⁹ Based on available nationality data for 23,174 individuals entering Spain between January–November 2019.

¹⁰ Calculation is based on available information for a total of 14,807 sea arrivals (62% of the total of 24,031 sea arrivals registered in Spain between January and November 2019).

Main entry points

Based on DTM monitoring data, an estimated 69 per cent (1,773) of migrants and refugees who arrived in Spain in November 2019, used different sea routes to the Spanish islands and the peninsular coasts. The remaining 31 per cent (783 individuals) arrived in Spain by land, by reaching the cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

From the total number of sea and land arrivals, some 40 per cent reached the coasts of Andalusia, other 20 per cent arrived at the Canary Islands by using the Western African sea Route; 9% arrived by sea to the cities of Ceuta and Melilla. Arrivals by land to Melilla were about one quarter of all registered arrivals (24%), followed by 7 per cent of arrivals registered in Ceuta at land borders.

Land arrivals in Ceuta and Melilla

In November 2019, a total of 783 individuals were recorded entering through the borders of Ceuta and Melilla, the two Spanish autonomous cities located in Northern Africa, which is 19 per cent more than the 660 individuals registered in the previous month. Of the total, 165 crossings were registered in Ceuta (21%) and the other 618 (79%) in Melilla. The total for land arrivals this month represent an increase of 31 per cent when compared to the same month in 2018, when a total of 537 arrivals were apprehended by the Spanish authorities. Still, the overall number of land arrivals between January and November this year (5,744) is slightly less (-9%) than the 6,235 entries registered in the same period in 2018.

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



Resettlement

From the beginning of the first National Resettlement Program which initiated in June 2016 until now, IOM has assisted the resettlement to Spain of 2,263 refugees. The last arrivals were registered in September 2019, when 160 refugees were resettled from Turkey and Jordan under the second Spanish National Resettlement Program.

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 has 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. No arrivals under this program have been registered in its initial phase between September and November 2019.

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Sea arrivals

The reported 1,773 arrivals by sea registered in November 2019 are one third of (34%) the arrivals in the same month in 2018 (5,111) and less than half of (44%) arrivals by sea in November 2017 (4,061). The 24,031 sea arrivals reported between January and November are 55 per cent less than the arrivals in the same period in 2018 (53,512) and 20 per cent more than the sea arrivals between January and November 2017 (20,043).

The migrants and refugees who arrived in November 2019 by sea travelled in 63 embarkations, which is considerably less than the estimated 191 embarkations registered in the previous month and than the 178 embarkations registered in November 2018. Since the beginning of 2019, the Spanish authorities have reported to have intercepted a total of 1,098 vessels. This is 44 per cent less than the number of embarkations registered in the same period last year, when a total of 1,959 embarkations were intercepted on their way to Spain (861 vessels less).

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

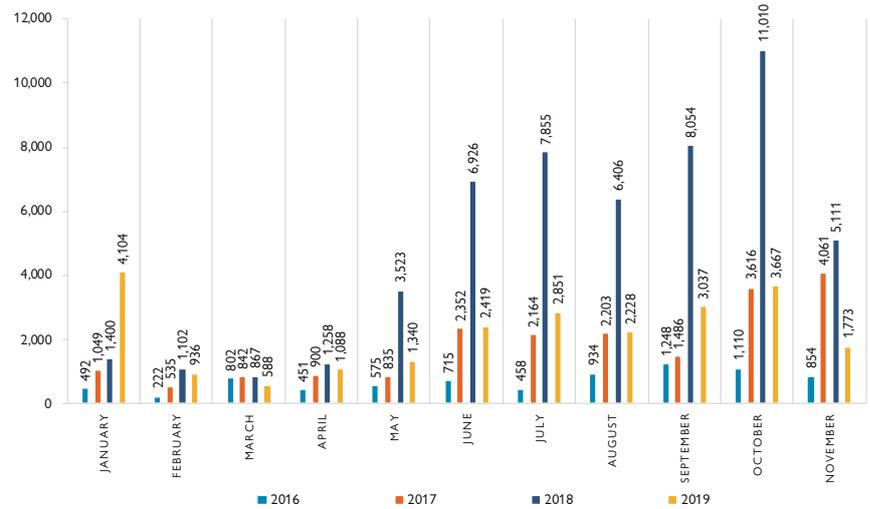


Figure 12: Resettlements of nationals from the Syrian Arab Republic to Spain, 2016–2019.

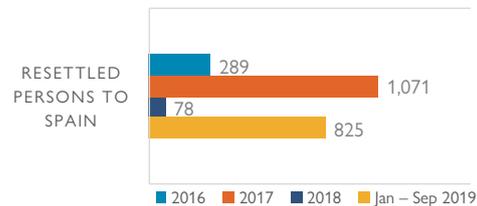
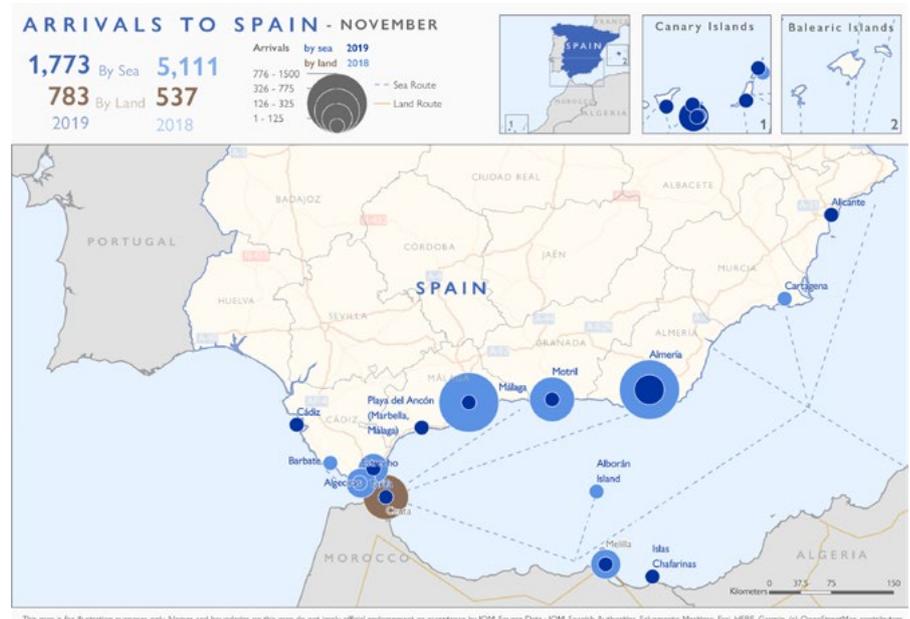


Figure 13: Main arrival points in Spain, November 2018 and 2019.



ITALY

Developments during the reporting period

During November 2019, authorities in Italy registered a total of 1,232 new arrivals, which is a 39 per cent decrease compared to the 2,017 reported in October 2019. Arrivals in November 2019 are 26 per cent more than 980 in November 2018, 78 per cent less than the 5,645 of October 2017 and it is just 9 per cent of the 13,962 registered in November 2016.

A total of 10,882 migrants and refugees were reported to have arrived in Italy between January and November of 2019. This is a 53 per cent decrease in comparison with the same period of 2018 when 23,011 arrivals were registered and about 9 per cent of the 117,042 reported between January and November 2017. So far, arrivals in Italy this year are the lowest reported since 2014.

According to the available data shared by the Italian Ministry of Interior (MOI),¹¹ most migrants and refugees arrived in 2019 so far are adult males (72%), with the rest being adult females (9%), accompanied children (5%) and unaccompanied and separated children (14%).

Tunisia represents the first declared nationality for registered migrants arriving in Italy in 2019, with 2,646 individuals (24% of the total). Other main reported countries of origin are Pakistan (11%), Côte d'Ivoire (10%), Algeria (9%), Iraq (8%) and others of Africa and Southern Asia. Tunisians also made up the biggest national group of arrivals between January and November 2018 (24% of the total), followed by migrants from Eritrea¹² (14%), Sudan (7%), Iraq (7%) and Pakistan (7%).

Migrants and refugees that arrived by sea in Italy between January and November 2019 departed more often from Libya (35%) and Tunisia (33%). Other main reported countries of departure are Turkey (17%), Algeria (8%) and Greece (7%).¹³ This year for the first time since 2011 Tunisia has surpassed Libya as the main country of departure until the beginning of October; although departures from Tunisia decreased in October and November compared to previous months, the country is still the departure of one third of all registered arrivals.

Figure 14: Monthly arrivals in Italy by sea, 2016–2019.



Figure 15: Age/sex breakdown of registered arrivals by sea, January–November 2019

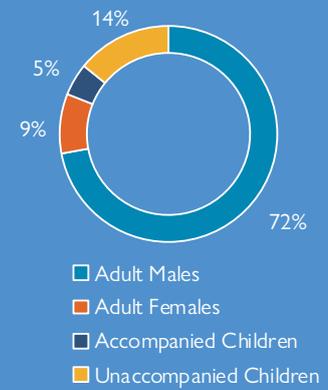


Figure 16: Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Italy between January and November 2019.

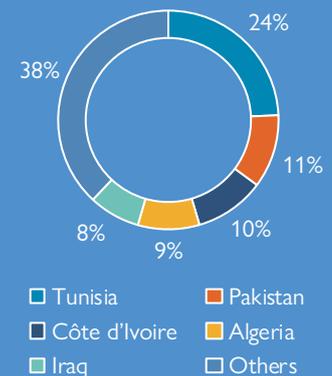
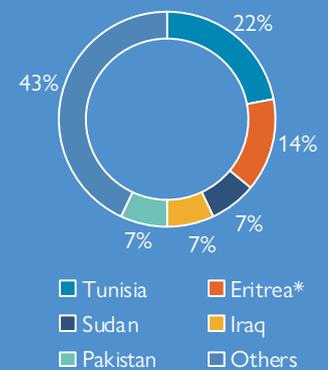


Figure 17: Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Italy between January and November 2018.



11 IOM data is adjusted according to the official figures provided by Italian MOI twice a week.
12 The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Italian MOI.
13 Calculations based on DTM Flow Monitoring data and data from Italian MOI.

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

3 November – After being onboard for 8 days, the vessel Alan Kurdi disembarked 88 migrants in Taranto (Apulia), following the Ministry of Interior's approval. Out of the total, 60 migrants rescued will be relocated in France and Germany, 5 in Portugal and 2 in Ireland; 21 will remain in Italy (more [here](#)).

23 November – Following a shipwreck off the coast to Lampedusa, Italy's coast guard managed to safely bring onshore 149 migrants. The bodies of 5 people were identified in the sea, and operation to

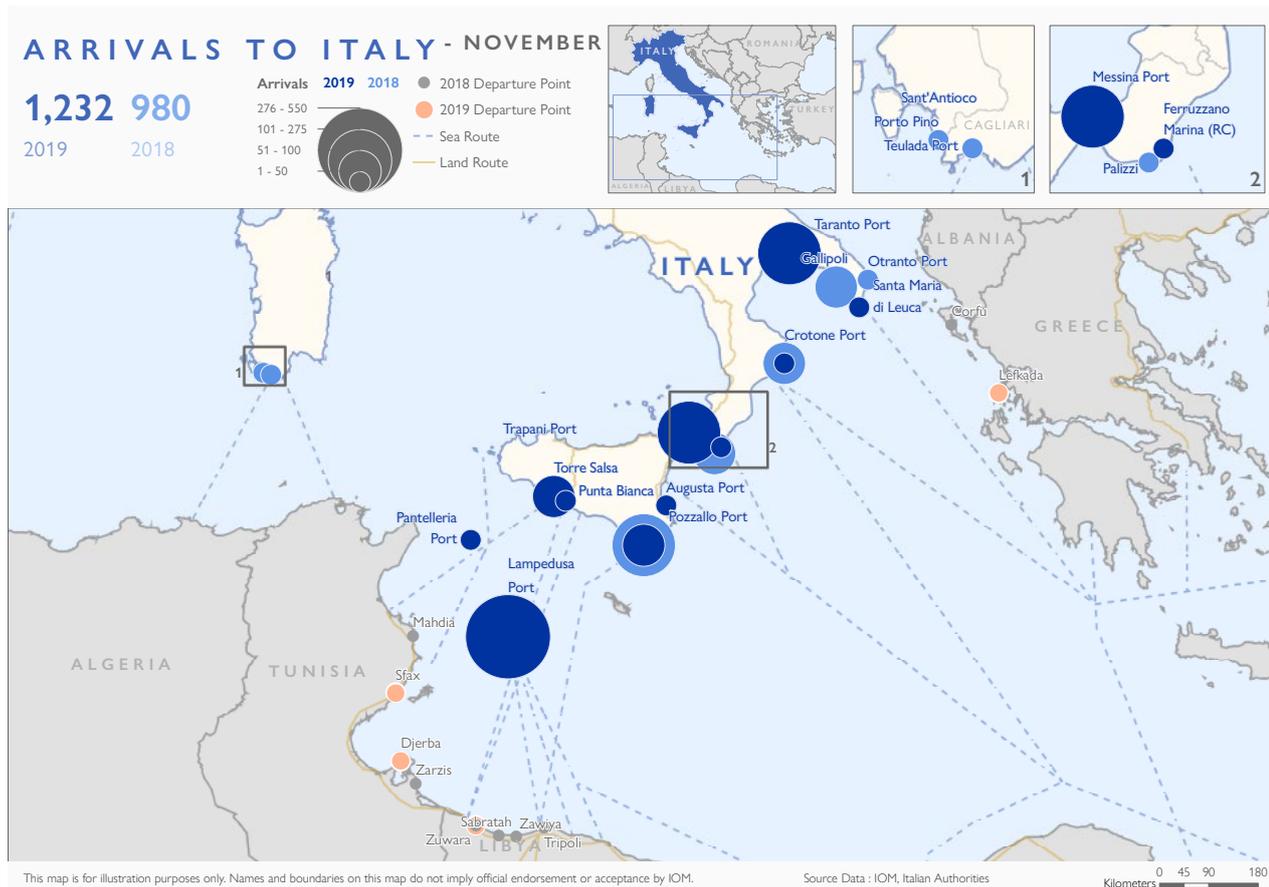
retrieve the bodies of about other 15 other missing migrants were going on for various days (more [here](#)).

24 November – The vessel Ocean Vikings disembarked 213 migrants in Messina (Sicily), following the Ministry of Interior's approval. The migrants were onboard for 5 days, after they were rescued from a rubber boat in distress coming from Libya. The migrants rescued will be relocated in France, Germany, Malta and Italy (more [here](#)).

26 November – After the Ministry of Interior's approval, the Spanish vessels Aita Mari and Open Arms disembarked 140 migrants at the ports of Pozzallo (Sicily) and Taranto (Apulia). Specifically, the first vessel disembarked 78 migrants, and the second 62. The migrants were rescued in two operations in the Central Mediterranean sea (more [here](#) and [here](#)).

Known entry & exit points

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



Since the beginning of the year, 425 single landing events were reported by Italian authorities. Most recorded disembarkations took place in Sicily (63% 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 borders is provided by Italian authorities. Nevertheless, according to media reports and IOM operations in the North of Italy, there is a continuous flow of migrants and refugees entering Italy by land 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 164 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.

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



Resettlement and Humanitarian Corridors

IOM Italy manages a resettlement program financed by the Ministry of Interior, under which 389 refugees were assisted so far in 2019: 75 per cent of them are nationals from the Syrian Arab Republic with the rest being from Sudan, Eritrea¹⁴, 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.

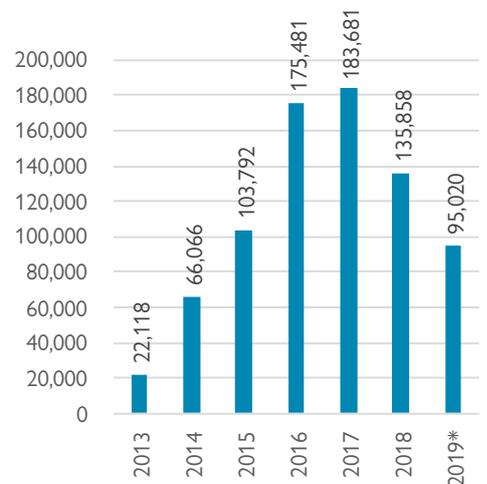
Migrants in reception centres

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 95,020 in November 2019. This is a 33 per cent decrease compared to November 2018. Out of the total, 13 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 6,369 Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) were in reception at the end of November 2019, which represents a 44 per cent decrease compared to November 2018 (11,339). Children coming from Albania, Egypt, Pakistan, Côte d'Ivoire and the Gambia represent more than half of all unaccompanied migrant children registered and present in residential or family care.

Figure 18: Occupancy in reception centres for migrants and refugees in Italy at the end of the year, 2013–2019.



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

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

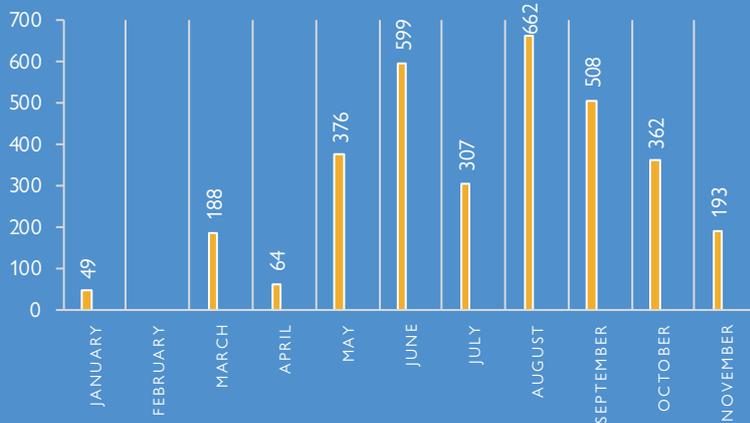
MALTA

Developments during the reporting period

During the reporting period (1–30 November 2019), 193 migrants disembarked in Malta. The registered arrivals were the result of at least 5 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 November 2019 are approximately 47 per cent less than the 362 reported the previous month this year, and approximately 30 per cent more than the 149 arrivals registered in November 2018.

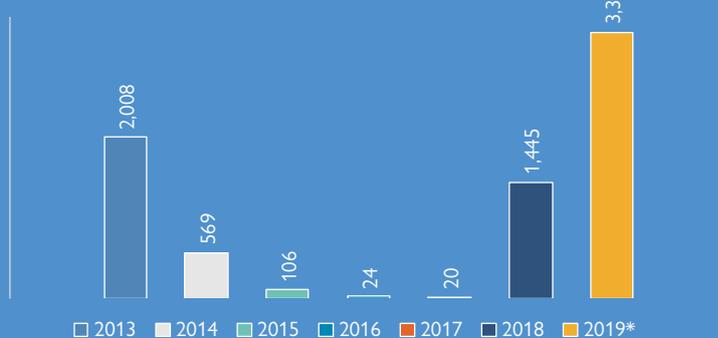
According to the data provided by the Maltese Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security (MHAS), a total of 3,308 migrants arrived in Malta in the first eleven months of 2019. This is almost three times the arrivals registered in the first eleven months of 2018 (1,182). According to IOM estimates, total arrivals in Malta in 2019 so far have exceeded the yearly totals registered since 2013.

Figure 19: Arrivals in Malta, January–November 2019.¹⁵



According to the available data from the Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security, in the first eleven months of 2019 Sudan was by far the most frequent reported nationality at arrival (39%), followed by Eritrea¹⁶ (7%), Nigeria (6%), Côte d'Ivoire (5%) and Morocco (5%). According to the available data, most disembarked migrants were adult males (70%), followed by children (25%) and adult females (5%). Just over half of all children were reported to be unaccompanied (52%).¹⁷

Figure 20: Arrivals in Malta, 2013–2019.¹⁸



* Data as of end November 2019.

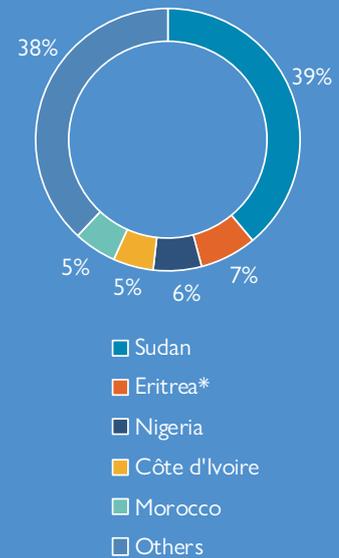
¹⁵ Source: Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security and IOM.

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

¹⁷ Information on sex and age is available only for arrivals since late June 2019 (1,798 individuals, or 53% of all arrivals registered in 2019).

¹⁸ Source: Government of Malta – National Statistics Office, Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security – and IOM.

Figure 21: Arrivals in Malta by nationality, January–November 2019.¹⁹



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

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

GREECE

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1–30 November 2019), Hellenic authorities registered 9,365 migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece by sea and land. This is 4 per cent less than the previous month, when 9,769 arrivals were registered, three times the 3,126 reported in November 2018, and more than twice the 3,867 reported in November 2017.

Between January and November 2019, 64,434 migrants and refugees have been registered. This is 39 per cent more than the 46,261 in 2018 and twice the 32,207 reported in 2017. Of these, 13 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 November 2019, declared by 42 per cent of registered migrants and refugees arriving by sea to Greece. Other countries and areas of origin include the Syrian Arab Republic (25%), followed by Iraq (5%), the Palestinian Territories (5%), and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (5%). The remaining 18 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 (27%), the Syrian Arab Republic (25%), Iraq (19%), the Palestinian Territories (4%) and Cameroon (4%).

Figure 22: Arrivals in Greece each month, 2016–2019.



Figure 23: Arrivals by sea and by land in Greece between January and November 2017–2019.



Figure 24: Countries/areas of origin breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Greece between January and November 2019.

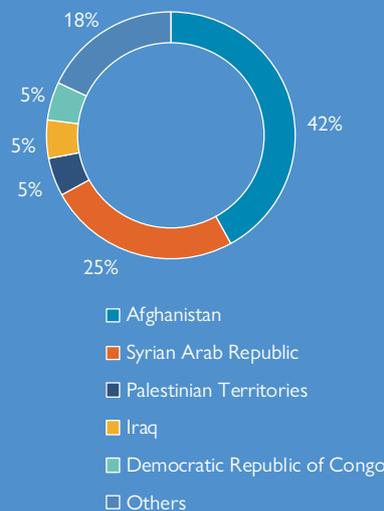
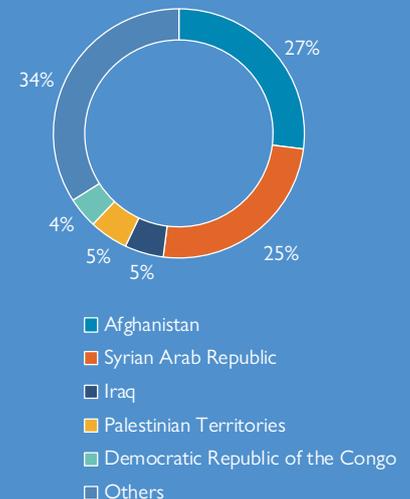


Figure 25: Countries/areas of origin breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Greece between January and November 2018.



Known entry points

According to the available data for November 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 November). Available data indicates that the majority of those who arrived in the country by land in 2019 travelled from the Edirne province in Turkey to the Evros region in Greece.

Map 7: Main entry points to Greece, November 2018 and 2019.



Migrant presence

According to the latest available data from IOM Athens and national authorities there were an estimated 99,251 migrants and refugees in different accommodation facilities on the Greek mainland and islands at the end of November 2019, an increase (5%) compared to the 94,617 reported in the previous reporting period (October 2019) and a 57 per cent increase compared to the 63,178 registered at the end of November 2018. An estimated 39 per cent of people in official reception facilities in Greece at the end of November 2019 were registered in facilities on the islands, while the remaining 61 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	39,026
Open Accommodation Facilities on the mainland	23,006
UNHCR Accommodation scheme on the mainland	21,669
EKKA UAC ²⁰	5,162
Reception and Identification Centers on the mainland	401
Detention Centers on the mainland	3,036
Hotels in the mainland	6,951
Total	99,251

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

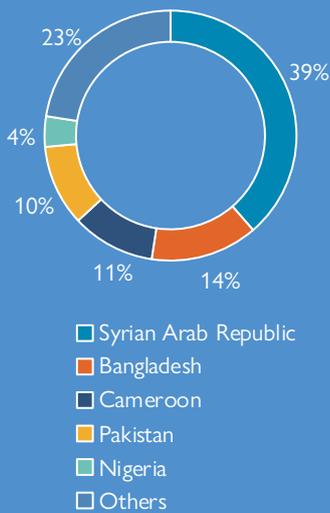


CYPRUS

Developments during the reporting period

According to available data from authorities in Cyprus, 1,088 arrivals were recorded in November 2019. Of these, 813 arrived by land via the Green Line from the northern part of the island and the remaining 275 arrived by sea. Overall, this represents an increase of 11 per cent from the 984 arrivals reported in October 2019, and it marks the highest number of monthly arrivals this year so far. Between January and November 2019, a total of 7,647 arrivals have been registered which is almost two times the 4,307 reported in the same period of 2018.

Figure 27: Nationality breakdown of land arrivals in Cyprus in November 2019.



Overall since the beginning of 2019, migrants and refugees arriving by land were most frequently registered as nationals of Syrian Arab Republic (31%), followed by Cameroon (15%), Pakistan (12%), Bangladesh (12%), Georgia (4%), and others (26%). Most were adult males (72%), some were adult females (15%) and the remaining were children (13%).

Figure 28: Nationality breakdown of land arrivals in Cyprus between January and November 2019.²¹

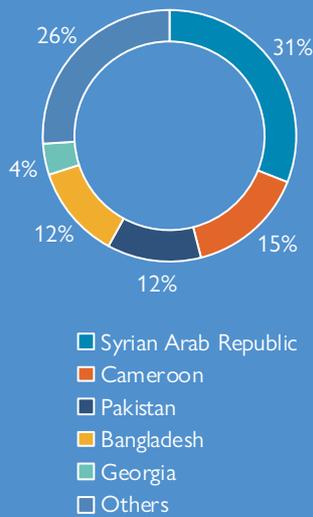
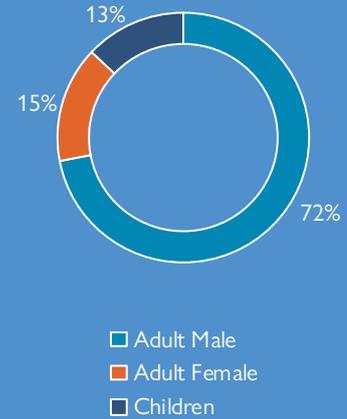


Figure 26: Arrivals in Cyprus between January and November, comparison 2017–2019.



Figure 29: Sex/age breakdown of land arrivals in Cyprus between January and November 2019.²²



Migrant presence

As of the end of November 2019, 241 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.

BULGARIA

Developments during the reporting period

In November 2019, Bulgarian authorities have reported the apprehension of 53 new irregular migrants, less than in previous months: In October 2019, 117, and in September 2019, 244 apprehensions were reported. In the same period last year (November 2018) there were 520 reported apprehensions.

Figure 30: Number of new irregular migrants apprehended in Bulgaria each month, comparison 2017–2019.



Of those apprehended in this reporting period (November 2019), the number of migrants apprehended inside the country was 23 while there were 13 reported apprehensions on exit from the and also 17 apprehensions on entry at the border with Turkey. Additionally, there were 2 apprehensions at the border with Greece.²³

Between January and November 2019, there have been 1,858 new apprehensions.²⁴ This is 24 per cent less than the 2,444 apprehensions registered between January and November 2018.

Migrant presence

As of 28 November 2019, an estimated 541 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in different reception facilities in Bulgaria, less than the 568 reported as of 31 October 2019, yet 38 per cent less than the 871 reported one year previously (29 November 2018).

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

Accommodation facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodated
Facilities run by the State Agency for Refugees²⁵		
Open Reception Centre in Banya	70	0
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Ovcha Kupel	860	114
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Vrazhdebna	370	142
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Voenna Rampa	800	50
Closed Reception Centre in Harmanli	2,710	120
Closed Reception Centre in Sofia – Busmantsi	60	9
Facilities run by the Ministry of Interior²⁶		
Closed Reception Centre in Lyubimets	350	
Closed Reception Centre in Busmantsi	400	106
Closed Reception Centre in Elhovo (temporarily closed due to renovation)	N/A	
Total	5,940	541

²³ 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.

²⁴ See footnote 23.

²⁵ As of 28 November.

²⁶ As of 24 November.

Figure 31: Nationality breakdown of migrants registered at entry in Bulgaria between January and November 2019.

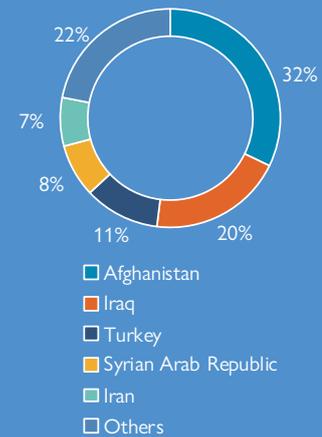
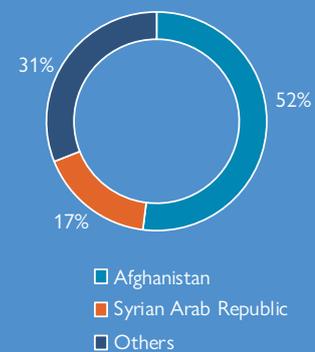
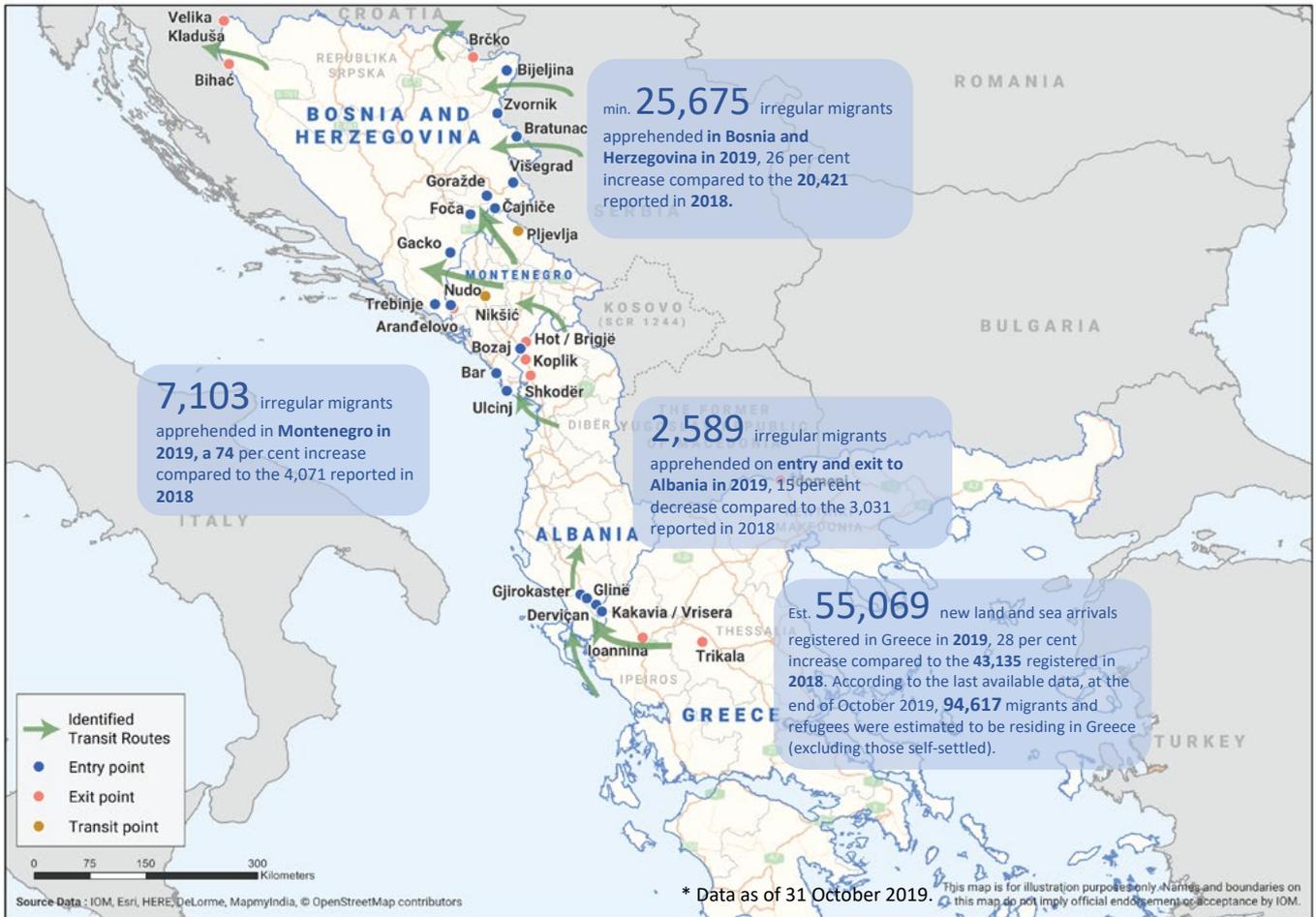


Figure 32: Nationality breakdown of migrants apprehended within Bulgaria between January and November 2019.



WESTERN BALKANS AND OTHER TRANSIT COUNTRIES/AREAS

Map 9: Western Balkans map with figures of irregular migrant apprehensions and arrivals in November, 2019.



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



Rescue operation by the Italian Coast Guard in the Central Mediterranean. IOM 2014 / Francesco Malavolta.

ALBANIA

Developments during the reporting period²⁷

During this reporting period (1–30 November 2019), there were 180 reported apprehensions on entry to Albania in the Gjirokaster region, less than half of the 453 reported in October 2019 which was the most reported in a month since DTM activities began in Albania in January 2016. For the same month last year (November 2018), just 44 were reported on entry.

Additionally, 107 individuals were apprehended on exit²⁸ in their attempt to exit to Montenegro via the Shkoder region, less than the 185 reported in October 2019 which was the highest reported amount since November 2018 when 205 were registered.

Individuals registered between January and November 2019 most frequently originated from the Syrian Arab Republic (31%), followed by Iraq (24%), Pakistan (10%), Afghanistan (10%), Morocco (8%) and others (17%). Available data for the same period of 2018 indicates a relative decrease in the presence of Syrian nationals (53% between January–November 2018) and a relative increase in Iraqi nationals (9% between January–November 2018).

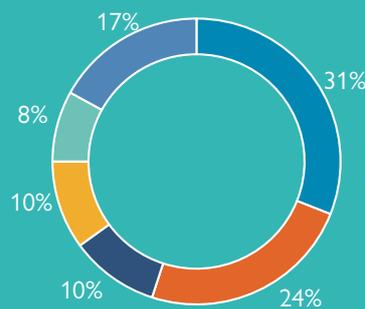
Figure 33: Registered irregular migrants on entry in Albania each month, 2016–2019.



Figure 34: Apprehensions on exit and entry in Albania, January–November 2019.

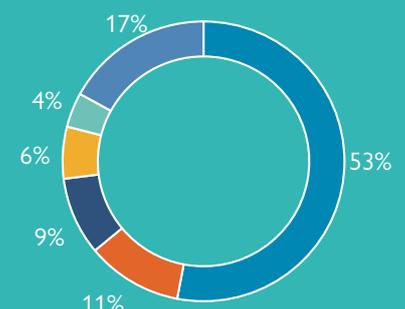


Figure 35: Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and November 2019.



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

Figure 36: Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and November 2018.²⁹



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

27 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.

28 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](#).

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

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1–30 November) Bosnian authorities reported 2,652 new irregular migrants, a 28 per cent decrease compared to the previous month when 3,704 arrivals were reported, and 1 per cent more than the 2,633 reported in the same month of the previous year (November 2018). The average number of migrants arriving each week since the beginning of the year is 588, ranging from 141 in the first week of January to 1,016 in the first week of July.

Between January and November 2019, 28,327 new arrivals have been reported. This is 23 per cent more than the 23,054 reported in the same period last year and significantly higher than the 886 reported in the same period of 2017.

The most commonly reported nationality of individuals entering Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and November 2019 was Pakistan (34%), followed by Afghanistan (14%), Iraq (8%), the Syrian Arab Republic (7%), Bangladesh (7%) and others (30%). Between February and November 2018,³⁰ 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 (12%), Iraq (9%) and others (17%).

In both October and November 2019, nationals of Afghanistan have been the most frequently reported amongst apprehended migrants, unlike all previous months since March 2018 where nationals of Pakistan were the most frequent.

Figure 37: Registered irregular migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and November 2019.



Figure 38: Irregular entries to Bosnia and Herzegovina, weekly arrivals in 2019.

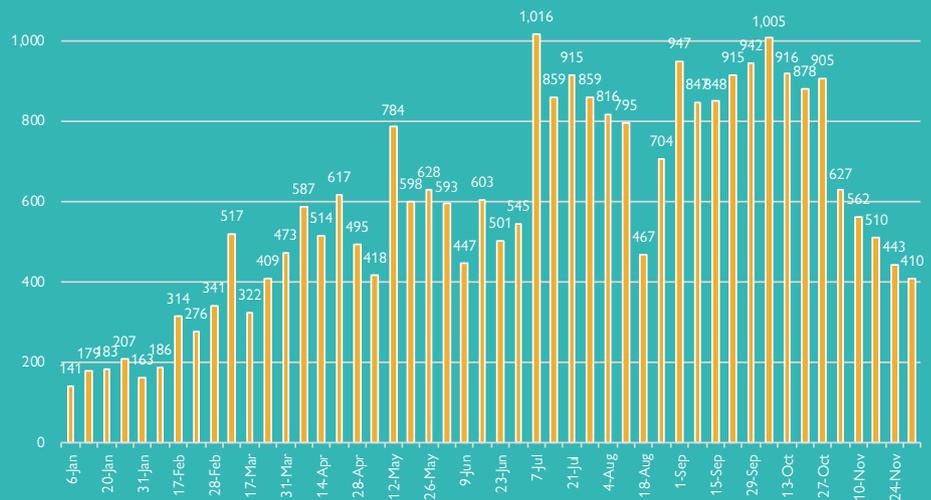


Figure 39: Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and November 2019.

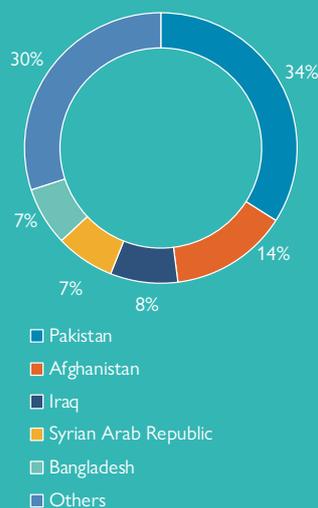
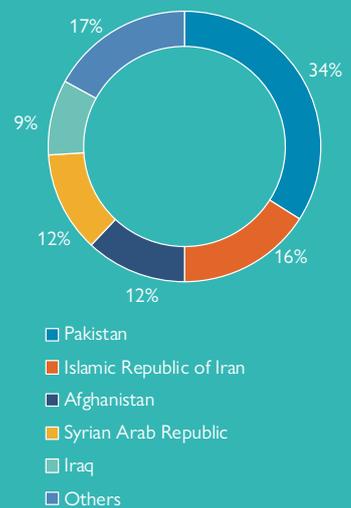


Figure 40: Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina between February and November 2018.



³⁰ 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 8,852 migrants and refugees residing in the country as of 24 November 2019, 10 per cent more than on 27 October when 8,065 were recorded. Of the 4,152 people residing in the official reception facilities or who registered a private address as a requirement for their asylum claim, 67 per cent of individuals were adult males, 8 per cent adult females and 25 per cent children. Among the children, 43 per cent were registered as unaccompanied and separated.³¹

Migrants and refugees present in the country as of 24 November were nationals of Pakistan (34%), Afghanistan (17%), Iraq (12%), the Syrian Arab Republic (9%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (6%) and others (22%).³²

Figure 41: Nationality breakdown of accommodated migrants and refugees as of 24 November 2019.

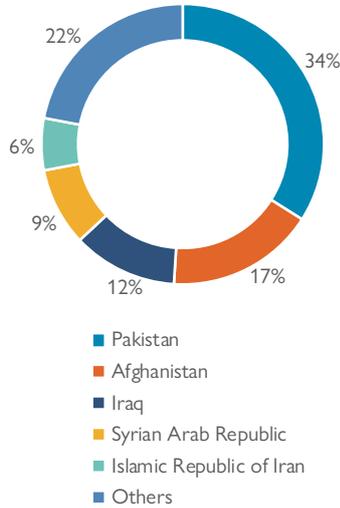
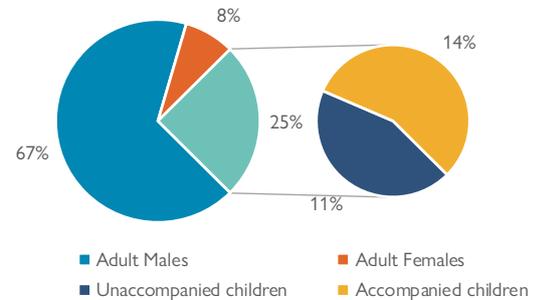
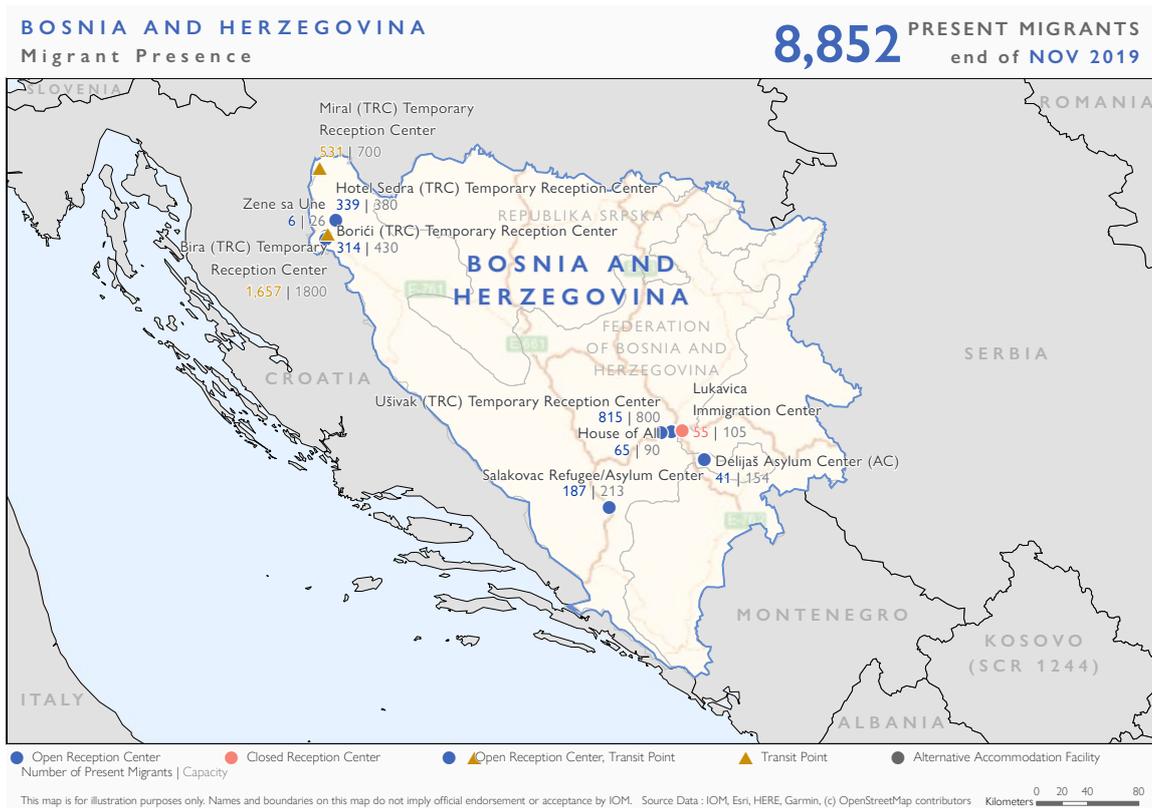


Figure 42: Estimated age/sex breakdown of accommodated migrants and refugees as of 24 November 2019.



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



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

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

CROATIA

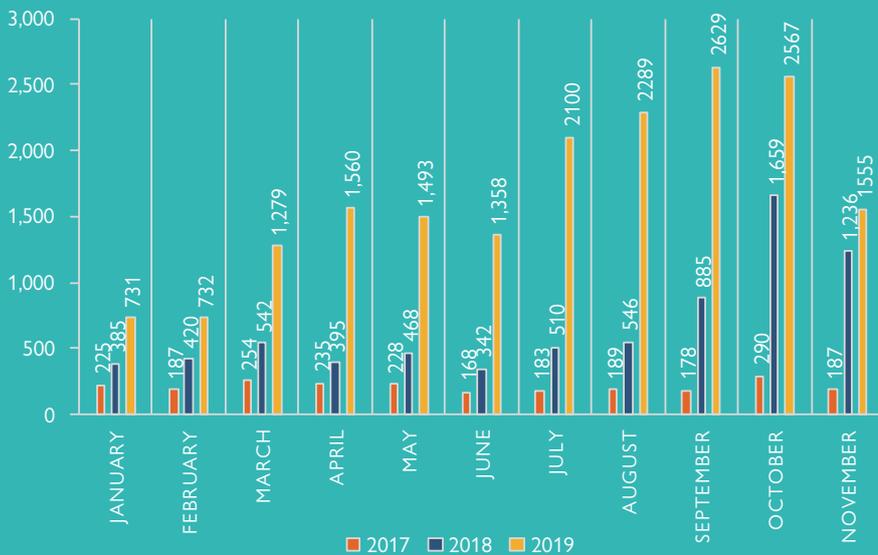
Developments during the reporting period

Based on available data from the Croatian Ministry of Interior, a total of 1,555 irregular migrants were apprehended in November 2019, 39 per cent less than the 2,567 apprehended during October 2019. The number of apprehensions in November this year is 26 per cent more than the 1,236 reported in November 2018 and over eight times the 187 recorded in November 2017.

Of those apprehended in Croatia in November 2019, 558 (36%) were apprehended in Primorsko-Goranska county on the way to the Slovenian border. Additionally, 210 (14%) were apprehended in Vukovarsko-Srijemska county which borders Serbia, and 148 (10%) were apprehended in Karlovačka county which connects Bosnia and Herzegovina with Slovenia.

Between January and November 2019, authorities in Croatia apprehended a total of 18,293 irregular migrants, 148 per cent more than the 7,388 apprehended in the same period of 2018 and more than seven times the 2,324 registered by the end of September 2017.

Figure 43: Number apprehended migrants in Croatia each month, 2017–2019.



Pakistan (21%) and Afghanistan (17%) are the most common origin countries reported by registered migrants between January and November 2019, followed by Turkey (9%), Iraq (8%), Algeria (6%) and others (39%). Compared to the same period last year, a decrease is observed in the proportion of nationals of the Islamic Republic of Iran (11% in 2018, 4% in 2019). Likewise, an increase in the proportion of nationals of Pakistan is observed (15% in 2018, 21% in 2019).

Figure 44: Country or area/place of origin of irregular migrants apprehended in Croatia, January to November 2019.

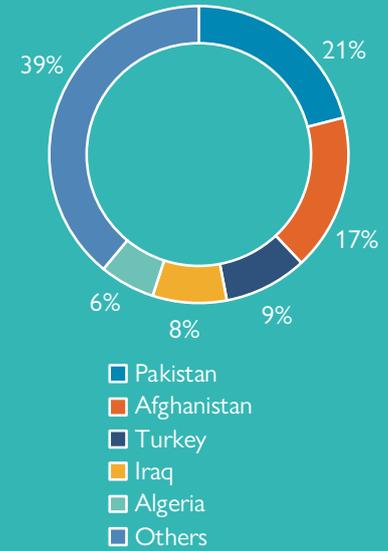
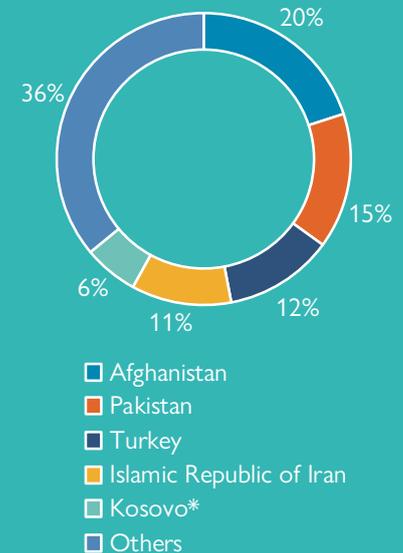


Figure 45: Country or area/place of origin of irregular migrants apprehended in Croatia between January to November 2018.



*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 November 2019.



Migrant presence

By 26 November 2019, a total of 471 asylum seekers were accommodated in reception centres in Croatia, 13 more than the 458 reported at the end of October 2019. Of these, 423 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the open reception centre in Zagreb, 30 were accommodated in the open reception centre in Kutina and 18 in the closed reception centre in Ježevo. Accommodated asylum seekers were mainly of Iraqi, Afghan, and Iranian nationalities.

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

Accommodation facility	Capacity	Number of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	300 (600)*	423
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Kutina	100	30
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	90	18
Total	590 (790)	458

*Maximum capacity is 600 but it is undergoing renovation.

MONTENEGRO

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1–30 November 2019), authorities in Montenegro registered 961 new migrants and refugees,³³ 21 per cent less than the 1,220 reported in the previous month (October 2019) which was the highest number of reported apprehensions in Montenegro since DTM activities began in the country in 2016. Of the 961 arrivals in November, 905 were registered on entry to Montenegro and the remaining 56 were registered on exit. The number of registered migrants this month is almost three times the number reported for the same month last year, November 2018 (329).

Since the beginning of the year, authorities in Montenegro registered a total of 8,064 migrants and refugees, of which 7,648 were on entry and 416 were on exit. This is 83 per cent more than the same period in 2018 when 4,400 were reported, and more than twelve times the 669 reported in the same period in 2017.

In 2019 so far (January–November), the reported country of origin of registered migrants was most commonly Morocco (31%), followed by the Syrian Arab Republic (23%), Algeria (15%), Iraq (7%), Pakistan (5%) and others (19%). In the same period of 2018, the main reported countries or areas/places of origin were the Syrian Arab Republic (46%), Pakistan (17%), Iraq (8%), Algeria (7%), Palestinian Territories (7%) and others (15%).

Figure 47: Countries or areas/places of origin of registered migrants between January and November 2019.

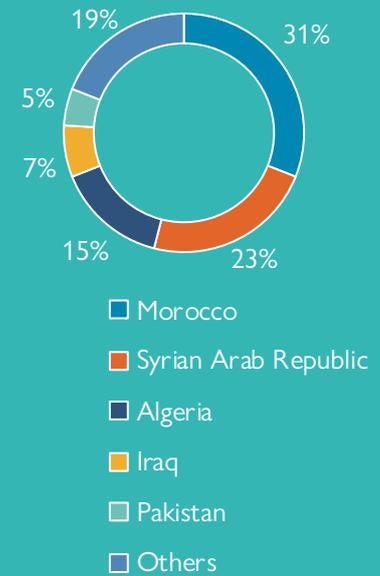


Figure 48: Countries or areas/places of origin of registered migrants between January and November 2018.

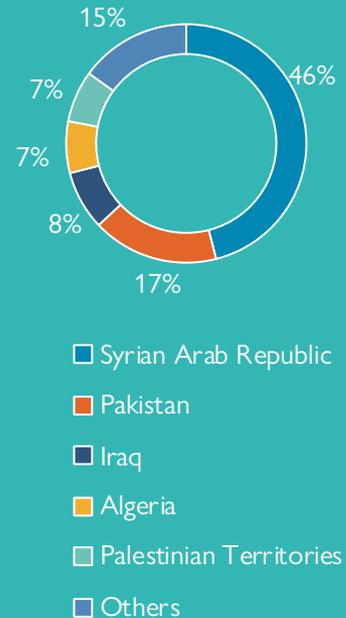


Figure 46: Registrations on entry to Montenegro registered each month, 2017–2019.



Migrant presence

As of 27 November 2019, there were 397 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in the reception facilities around the country, 48 per cent more than the 269 as of 30 October 2019.

³³ IOM monitors the ingoing and outgoing flow of two reception centers: Sputz in the south and Pljevlja in the north. The number of first-time registered migrants and refugees in these centres is used as a proxy for arrivals into Montenegro.

NORTH MACEDONIA

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1–30 November 2019) 185 new arrivals were registered in North Macedonia, an increase on the previous reporting period (October 2019) when 164 arrivals were reported and twice the 92 reported in the same month last year; November 2018. Between January and November 2019, total of 1,525 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 49: Apprehensions of irregular migrants entering North Macedonia each month, 2017–2019.



Based on the report for the month of November, the Red Cross mobile teams in the area of Gevgelija, which excludes the transit reception center Vinojug located in the vicinity of the southern border with Greece, provided assistance to 1,667 migrants. Red Cross mobile teams covering the areas of the villages Lojane, Vaksince, Lipkovo, all located in the close vicinity of the northern border with Serbia, assisted 2,145 persons. This number excludes the Transit Reception Centre Tabanovce.

According to available data, migrants and refugees from Afghanistan (30%) were the most frequent of those registered by authorities between January and November 2019, followed by Pakistan (24%), Bangladesh (7%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (7%), the Syrian Arab Republic (7%), and others (25%). According to the available data for the same period of 2018,³⁴ the most frequently reported nationality was the Islamic Republic of Iran (63%), followed by Afghanistan (12%), Pakistan (11%), Iraq (8%), Libya (4%) and others (2%). A decrease in the proportion of Iranian nationals is observed this year so far, together with an increase in the proportion of Afghan and Pakistani nationals.

Migrant presence

According to available data, the total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in North Macedonia as of 30 November 2019 is 103, 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 5: Capacity and current occupancy of accommodation facilities in North Macedonia as of 30 November 2019.

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodating
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—North Macedonia Border)	1,100–1,200	4
Tabanovce Transit Centre (North Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	25
Vizbegovo – Reception center for Asylum Seekers	150	64
Gazi Baba – Reception Center for Foreigners	120	10
Vlae – Safe House	25–30	0
TOTAL	2,495–2,600	103

³⁴ Nationality data is available for 2,698 of 3,050 arrivals between January and November 2018.

Figure 50: Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and November 2019.

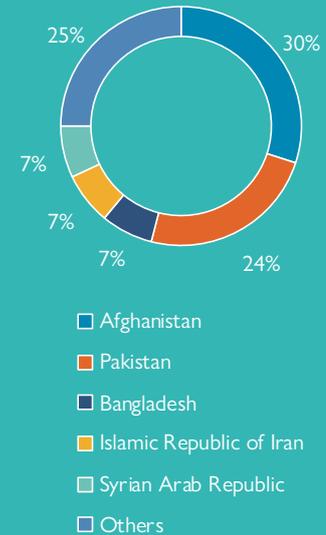
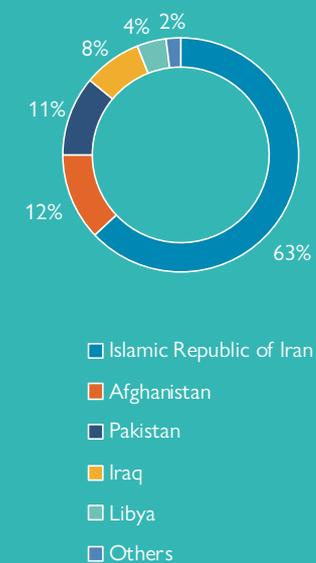


Figure 51: Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and November 2018.



ROMANIA

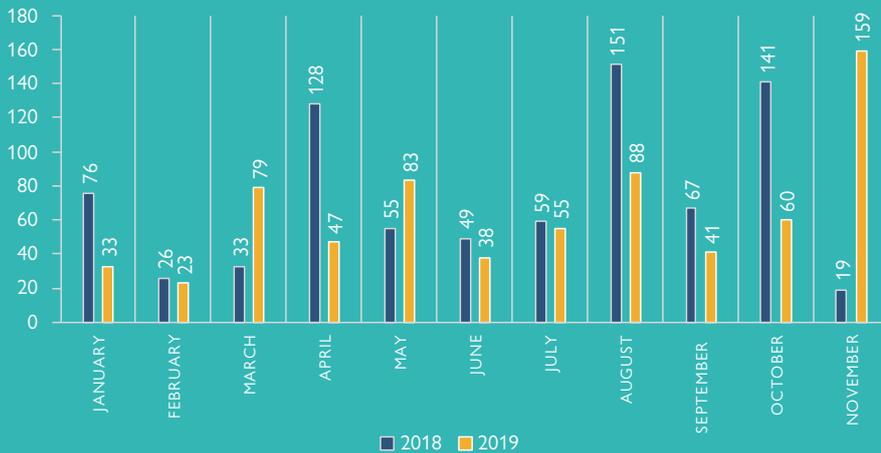
Developments during the reporting period

In November 2019, Romanian authorities apprehended a total of 159 migrants and asylum seekers. Of these, 154 apprehensions were on exit from the country and 5 were on entry. This is more than double the total apprehensions in October 2019 (60) and is the highest reported amount since 159 were reported in October 2017.

Between January and November 2019, there have been 706 migrants and asylum seekers apprehended, of which 555 (79%) were apprehended on exit from the country mainly towards Hungary (Arad, Timis and Satu-Mare county), and the remaining 151 (21%) were intercepted entering from Bulgaria (Giurgiu).

The number of apprehended migrants between January and November 2019 (706) has decreased by 12 per cent compared to the same period of 2018 when 804 individuals were apprehended on entry and exit to the country and is 71 per cent less than the estimated 2,422 apprehended in the same period of 2017.³⁵

Figure 52: Registered irregular migrants in Romania each month, 2018–2019.



According to the available data,³⁶ between January and November 2019 nationals of Iraq constitute the largest group (41%), followed by those from Afghanistan (12%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (11%), the Syrian Arab Republic (10%), Turkey (7%), and others (19%).

Of the 706 migrants registered between January and November 2019, 69 per cent were adult males, 16 per cent adult females and 15 per cent children.

Migrant presence

As of 27 November 2019, there were 387 migrants and asylum seekers registered as residing in state-run accommodation facilities in Romania, 21 more than the 366 reported at the end of October 2019 and 53 less than the 440 registered at the end of the same month last year; November 2018. Most migrants were in the asylum centres located in Bucharest (95), followed by Radauti (70) and Galati (64).

Figure 53: Nationality breakdown of migrants apprehended between January and November 2019.

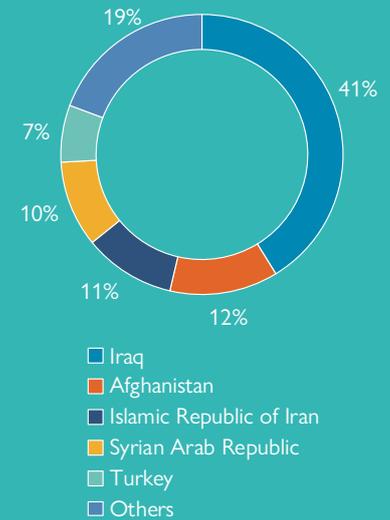
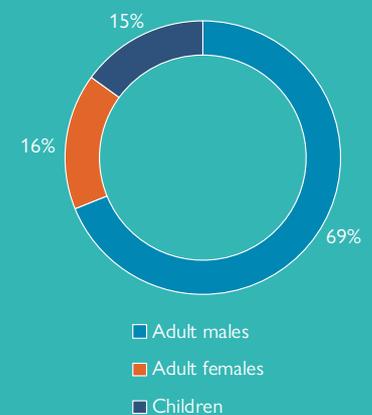


Figure 54: Age/sex breakdown of apprehended migrants between January and November 2019.



³⁵ 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).

³⁶ Data on nationalities are available for 684 of the 706 registered migrants and refugees entering Romania in 2019.

SERBIA

Developments during the reporting period

In November 2019, 2,745³⁷ new migrants and refugees were registered in Reception Centres (RC) in Serbia, which is a 25 per cent increase compared to the previous month (2,194), almost three times the reported number for the same month last year, November 2018 (935), and the most registrations reported monthly since February 2016. Total registrations between January and November this year were 15,392, which is almost two times the 8,192 registered in the same period of 2018 and three times the 5,068 registered in the same period of 2017.

Those registered in November 2019 were most frequently from Afghanistan (40%), followed by the Syrian Arab Republic (33%), followed by arrivals from Pakistan (5%), Iraq (5%), Egypt (4%) and others (5%). There were 915 nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic this month, far more than has previously been recorded: between January and November 2019, only 421 Syrian nationals had been registered in RCs in Serbia. Registrations of nationals of Afghanistan have been increasing each month since July 2019, when 190 were registered, to November 2019 where 1,103 have been registered (40% of the total), whilst registrations of nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh have become less frequent over the same period.

According to a UN partner agency, 3,871 new arrivals to Serbia were identified during this reporting period. Sixty-five per cent arrived from North Macedonia (down from 73% last month), 7 per cent from Bulgaria (down from 12%), while 15 per cent arrived from Albania (up from 7%) and 13 per cent from other destinations. Among them, 12 per cent were UASC.

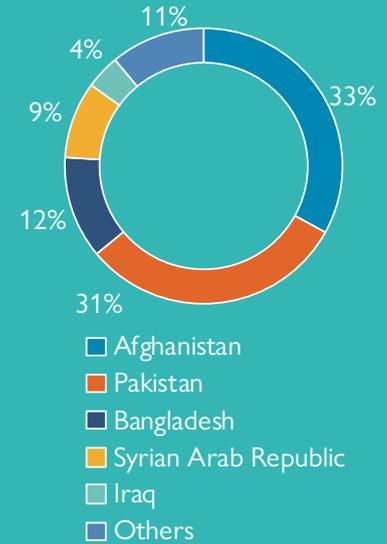
Migrant presence

The number of migrants and refugees in Serbia on 30 November 2019 according to the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration (SCRM) is 5,253. Around 874 were observed residing outside the official reception system: some 270 in Belgrade City Center and another 604 in border areas with Croatia, Hungary and Bosnia and Herzegovina. By the end of last month, October 2019, this total was 3,644 and so has increased by 44 per cent this month. It is the highest reported number since 5 July 2017. The reported nationalities of present migrants on 30 November is Afghanistan (44%), then the Syrian Arab Republic (16%), Iraq (8%), Pakistan (7%), Bangladesh (7%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (7%), and others (11%). Most are male adults (76%), then children (17% including 5% UASC) and female adults (7%).

Figure 55: Arrivals in Serbia each month each month, 2017–2019.

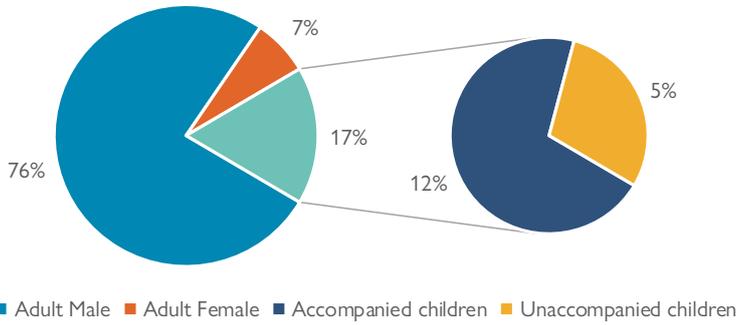


Figure 56: Nationality breakdown of registered migrants and refugees in Serbia between January and November 2019.

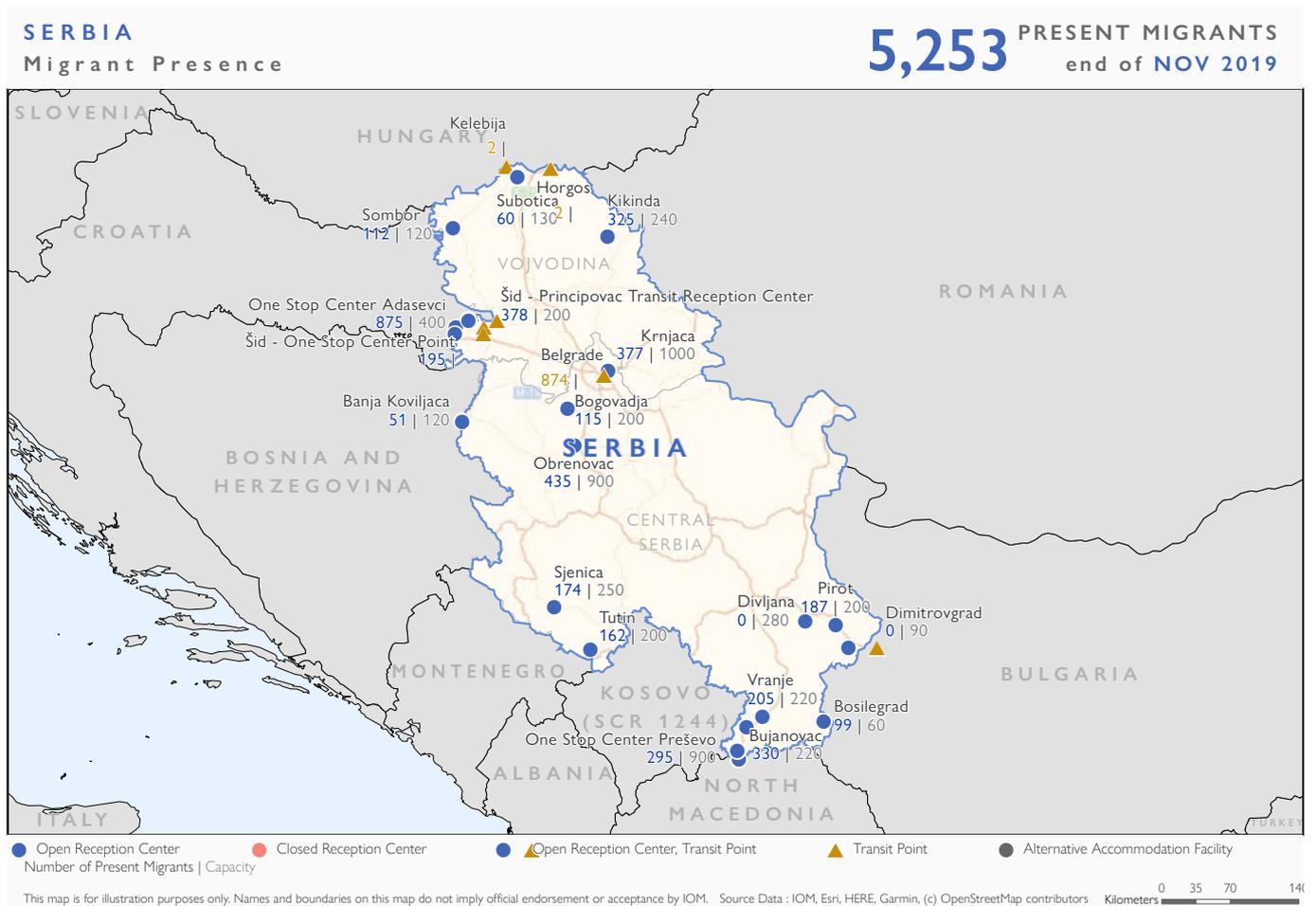


37 This is the total of newly registered migrants excluding Asylum Centres.

Figure 54: Age/sex breakdown of registered arrivals between January and November 2019.



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



SLOVENIA

Developments during the reporting period

In November 2019, authorities in Slovenia apprehended 941 irregular migrants, 36 per cent less than the 1,463 reported in October 2019 and 52 per cent less than the 1,948 reported in September. Between January and November 2019, 13,506 irregular migrants were apprehended by Slovenian authorities, 66 per cent more than the 8,143 reported in the same period of 2018 and more than seven times the 1,720 reported in the same period of 2017. The following highlights are from this reporting period (1-30 November 2019).

Ljubljana, 4 November – The Slovenian Prime Minister Marjan Šarec met the mayors of border municipalities to discuss ways to reduce the impact of irregular migration on the lives of people living in border areas. (source: [24 ur](#)).

Koper, 4 November – Slovenian police is reported to have arrested nine foreigners who tried to help migrants cross the border irregularly. The police also processed around 150 cases of irregular border crossings in the south-west of the country (source: [STA](#)).

Ljubljana, 7 November - The parliamentary Home Policy Committee debated irregular migration, with police representatives assuring the MPs that the situation is under control and that there is no need to provide the members of the Slovenian Armed Forces with additional powers to help the police control the border (source: [STA](#))

Novo mesto, 8 November – According to the media outlet 24 ur, the police stopped a van with French license plates and found 33 Bangladeshi people crossing the border irregularly. The French driver has been detained and the administrative proceedings are in process (source: [24 ur](#))

Ilirska Bistrica, 8 November – According to several media outlets (RTV Slovenija, STA) a 20-year-old Syrian died in front of the police station in Ilirska Bistrica due to hypothermia and exhaustion despite medical assistance (source: [RTV Slovenija](#), [STA](#))

Ljubljana, 26 November – According to an official press release, the government adopted legislative amendments on Tuesday designed to crack-down on the activity of self-styled village guards and militias patrolling the border with the intention to stop irregular migrants (source: [GOV.SI](#))

Figure 58: Apprehensions of irregular migrants entering Slovenia each month, comparison 2017–2019.



According to available data between January and November 2019,³⁸ Pakistan and Algeria were the most commonly reported origin countries registered (25% and 14% respectively). Afghanistan (13%), Morocco (10%) and Bangladesh (10%) were the remaining origin countries reported in the top five nationality groups registered. Pakistani nationals were also the most frequently reported in the same period of 2018³⁹ (29%), followed by nationals of Afghanistan (12%), Algeria (11%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (9%), the Syrian Arab Republic (8%) and others.

Figure 59: Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and November 2019.

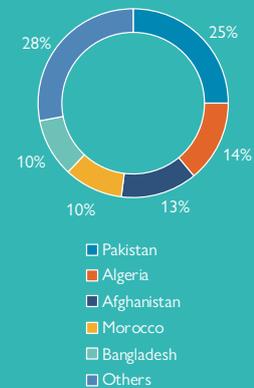
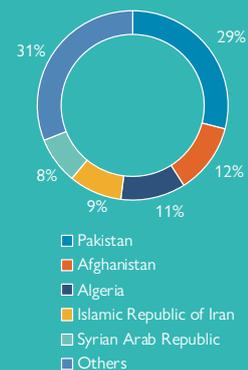


Figure 60: Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and November 2018.



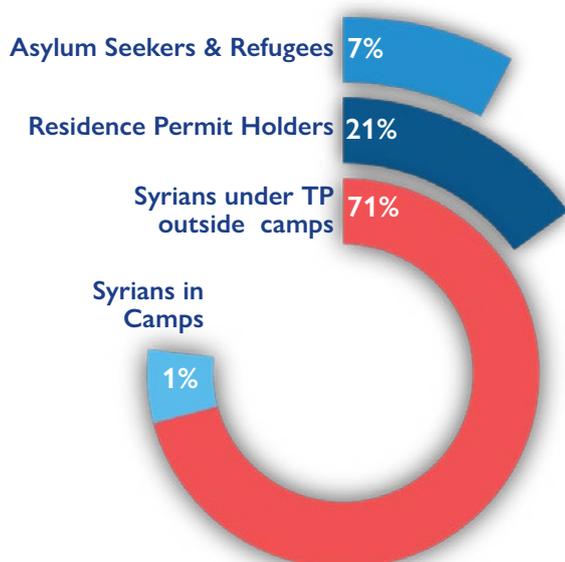
Migrant presence

As of 29 November 2019, there were 336 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in different facilities around the country, similar to the 343 accommodated at the end of October 2019. The lowest reported number in 2019 so far was 288 on 16 January, and the highest was 580 on 30 April.

³⁸ Nationality data is available for 11,937 of 12,784 total registered arrivals to Slovenia Jan–Nov 2019.

³⁹ Nationality data is available for 7,084 of 8,143 total registered arrivals to Slovenia Jan–Nov 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 (3,691,333* 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 83,770 in comparison to November 2018 (3.9 million foreign nationals), with most of the increase recorded among Syrian nationals (83,770).

In addition, there are 1,082,370* foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits, including humanitarian residency holders. Compared to November 2018, this is an increase of 273,500 individuals. The exact number of humanitarian residency holders is unknown, but it is estimated that there are more than several thousand humanitarian residency permit holders.

*Data source DGMM, 27.11.2019
**Data source UNHCR, 28.02.2019¹

Syrians under Temporary Protection

Turkey's temporary protection regime grants the 3,691,333* Syrian nationals the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic services. The vast majority - 3,629,552* 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 61,781* Syrians live in formal camps, the majority of which are located close to the Syrian border. Compared to November 2018 when 13 temporary accommodation centers were hosting migrants in Turkey, only seven remain operational with six no longer in service. As a result, 91,632 fewer Syrians currently reside in the centers.

*Data source DGMM, 27.11.2019

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, 28.02.2019¹

Residence Permit Holders

Foreigners who wish to stay in Turkey beyond the duration of a visa or visa exemption -i.e. longer than 90 days, must obtain a residence permit. According to DGMM, there are 1,082,370 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.

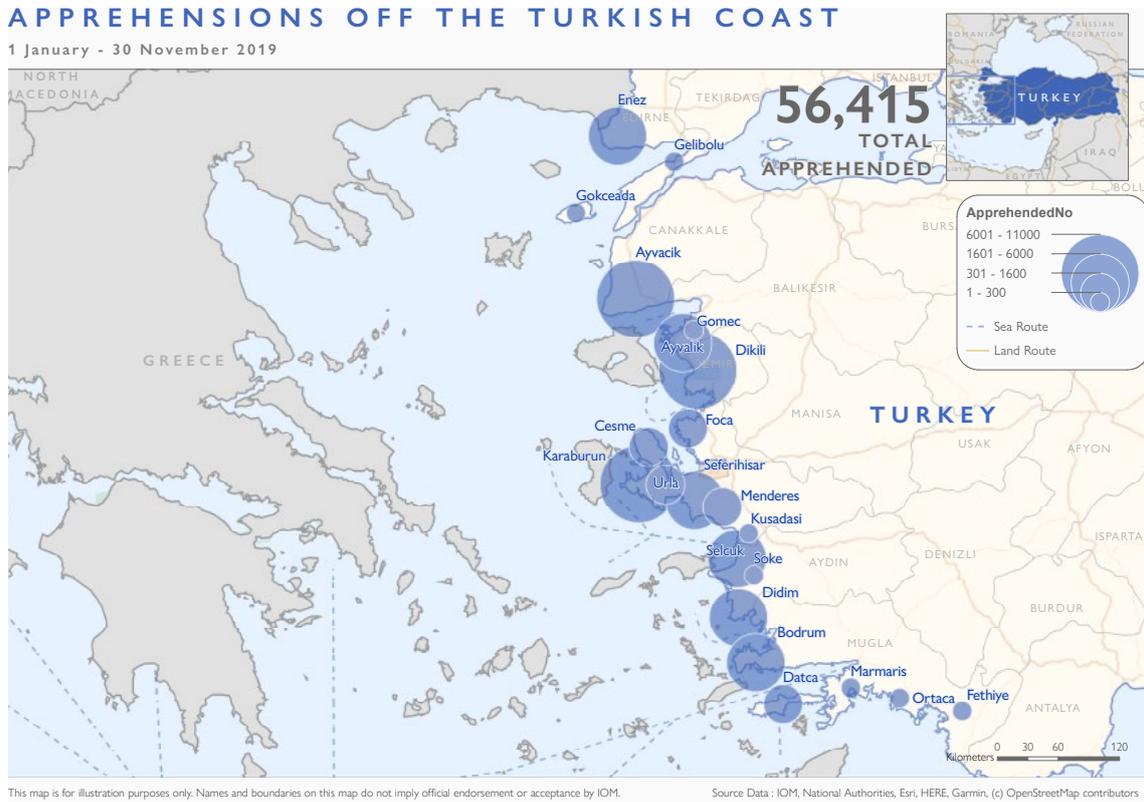
Nationality	Percentage#
Afghanistan	46%
Iraq	39%
Islamic Republic of Iran	11%
Somalia	2%
Others	3%

¹ 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 6,401 irregular migrants and no fatalities in November 2019. Comparing to November 2018, there is an increase of 5,214 apprehended individuals, when 1,187 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–November 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
November	191	194	6,325	6,401	-	-	5	5
Total	1,655	1,669	57,054	57,260	32	32	77	81

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, Pakistani, Congolese, Iranian, Central African, Somali, South African, and Yemeni.

*Data source TCG, 30.11.2019

Apprehended Persons on Land*

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

Entry		Exit	
Syrian Arab Republic	7,263	Greece	4,084
Greece	2,489	Iraq	82
Islamic Republic of Iran	23	Bulgaria	61
-	-	Syrian Arab Republic	39
Total	9,775	Total	4,266

According to the Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) daily figures, 14,041 irregular migrants were apprehended during November 2019 at Turkey's borders with the Syrian Arab Republic, Greece, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Bulgaria. Irregular exits were higher at Turkey's western borders (with Europe), and borders with the Syrian Arab Republic and Greece are the main entry points into Turkey. In comparison, the total number of apprehended persons on land was higher in November 2018, when 17,139 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 November 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 7,302 apprehended persons. In comparison to previous month there is a decrease in the irregular border entries from Syrian Arab Republic to Turkey (3,528). In October 2019, 10,791 irregular entries of individuals were recorded at this border.

*Data Source TAF, 30.11.2019



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)

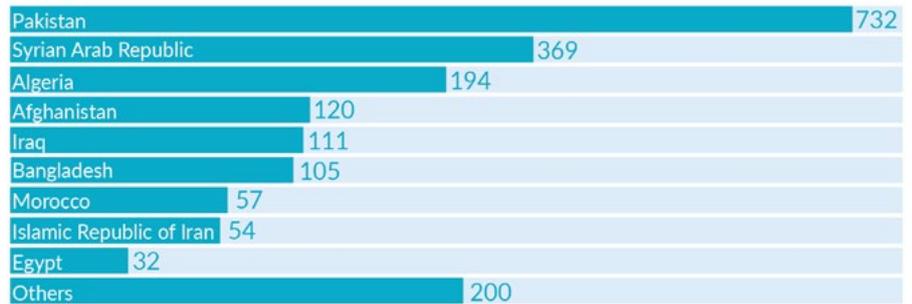
Known exit points by land: Edirne (to Greece and Bulgaria), Kırklareli (to Bulgaria)

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, 1,974* migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4 April 2016 and 30 November 2019. Main points of return from Greece include Lesbos, Chios, Kos and Samos, while the main readmission points to Turkey include Dikili, Çeşme, Bodrum and Adana (point of entry is through airport).

Per nationality breakdown of readmitted migrants is shown in the graphic above.



The top nine nationalities are included in the graph, while the “others” category includes migrants from Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Nepal, Myanmar, Guinea, Palestinian Territories, Senegal, Ghana, Tunisia, Côte d’Ivoire, Haiti, Lebanon, Mali, Dominica,

India, Sierra Leone, Yemen, Congo, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Comoros, Niger, Sudan, Jordan, Uzbekistan, Togolese Republic and Zimbabwe.

*Data source DGMM, 30.11.2019

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 30 November 2019, there are 24,830* persons that have been resettled under this instrument, with primary resettlement destinations being Germany, France, the Netherlands and Finland.

*Data Source DGMM, 30.11.2019



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

KOSOVO⁴⁰

In Kosovo,⁴⁰ there were 460 new registered migrants in November 2019, 25 per cent more than the 368 registered in October and more than any previous month since DTM activities began in the area in December 2015. In November, 85 per cent of newly registered migrants were male and 15 per cent were female. This includes 68 minors, 12 of which were Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC). The monthly average in 2019 so far is 165, whereas in 2018 this average was 40 and in 2017 this was just 13. This year so far (January–November 2019) the most frequently registered country or area/place of origin is the Syrian Arab Republic (45%) followed by Iraq (30%), Morocco (5%), Algeria (5%), Palestinian Territories (3%) and others (12%).

Figure 61: Irregular entries into Kosovo⁴⁰ registered by month, 2017–2019.

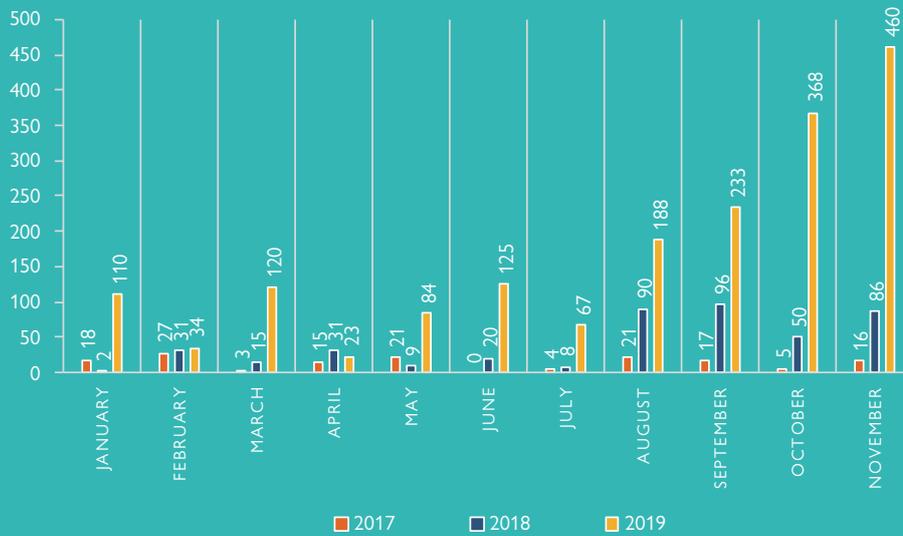


Figure 62: Countries or areas/places of origin of irregular entrants between January and November 2019.

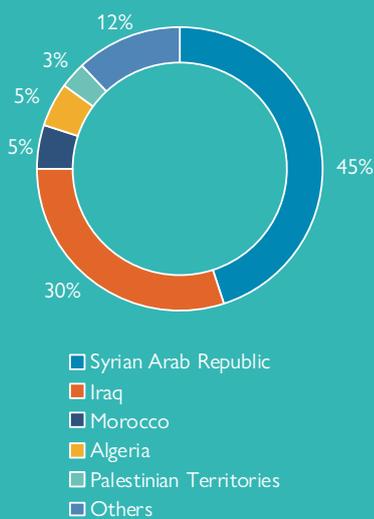
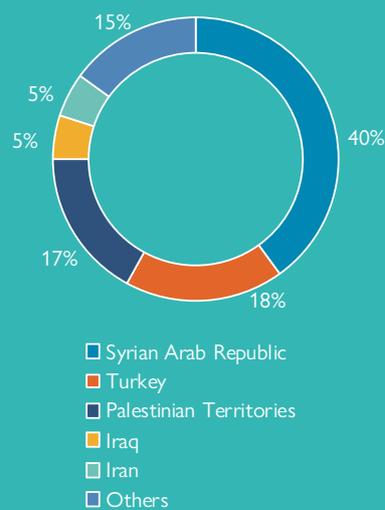


Figure 63: Countries or areas/places of origin of irregular entrants between January and November 2018.



⁴⁰ References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN - OTHER COUNTRIES

LIBYA

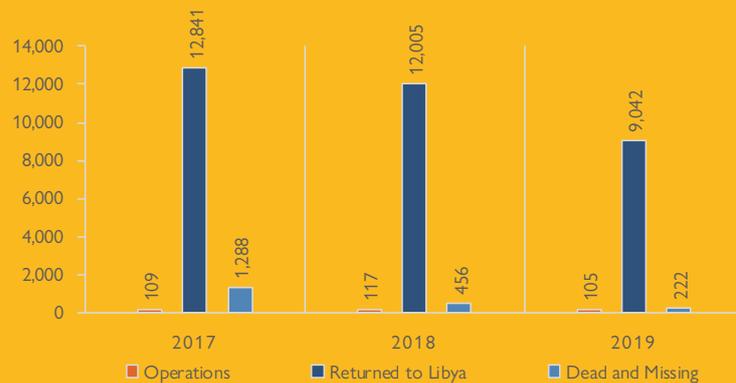
Developments during the reporting period

Between January and November 2019, 105 incidents were reported by the Libyan Coast Guard in which a total of 9,042 migrants were returned to Libya; 222 migrants are estimated to have died or gone missing during the same reporting period.

Available data for 2019 indicate a 22 per cent decrease in the number of reported operations this year compared to the same period in 2018, when 134 operations were reported and a 23 per cent decrease when compared to 136 operations reported at the end of November 2017. The number of returned migrants between January and November 2019 (9,042) is 40 per cent less than the 15,074 returned in the same period last year, and 50 per cent less than the 18,017 returned to Libya between January and November 2017.

The estimated number of dead and missing migrants between January and November 2019 (222) is lower than the 573 estimated to

Figure 64: Rescue operations by the Libyan Coast Guard between January and November 2017–2019.

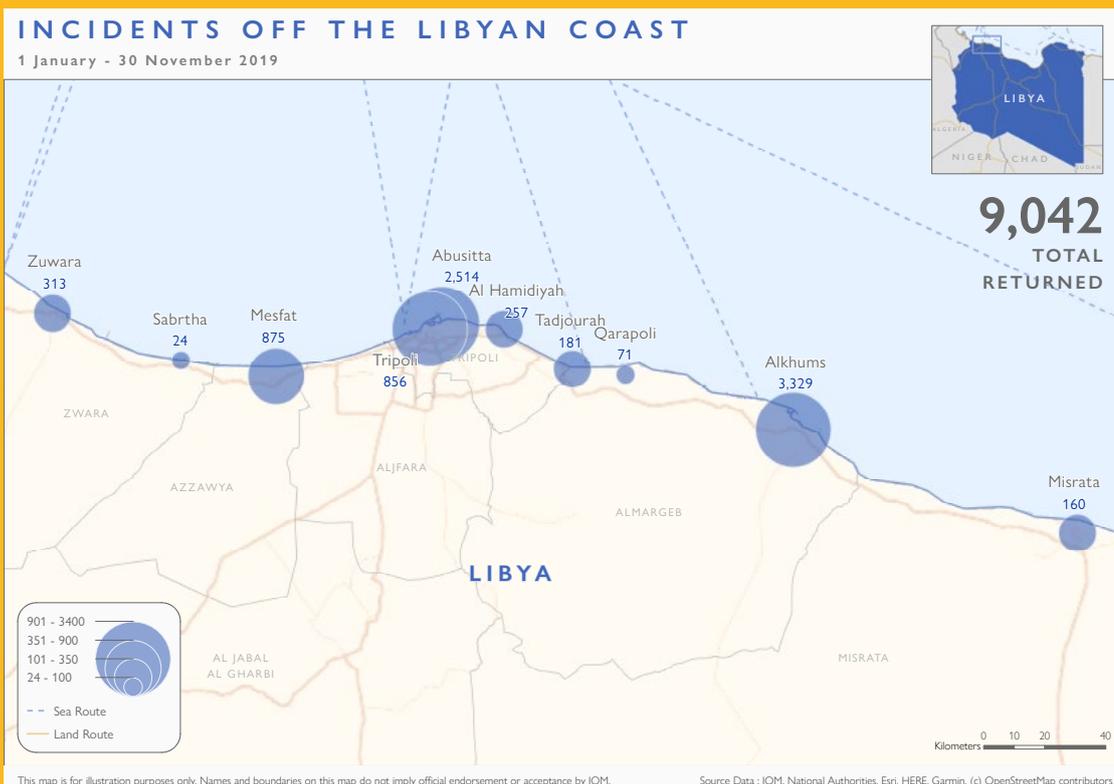


have died in front of Libyan shores between January and November 2018 (61% less), and 86 per cent less than the 1,597 reported to have gone missing in the same period of 2017. The proportion of those reported to have died in the first nine months of 2019 calculated as a share of those returned over the same period has also slightly decreased in comparison to the same period last year, from

3.8 per cent to 2.5 per cent.

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–November 2019.



NIGER

During November 2019, a total of 51,198 individuals were observed transiting through the seven active Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Niger,⁴¹ an average of 1,707 individuals per day and of which 60 per cent were adult males, 19 per cent were adult females, and 11 per cent were children. This daily average is a 3 per cent increase on the daily average of October 2019 (1,657 per day and a total of 51,356). The main reasons cited for movement in November 2019 have been economic migration, seasonal migration, and short-term local movement (in descending order).

There were 15,918 individuals recorded leaving Niger whilst 9,765 were recorded entering. Most of these movements were observed in Arlit (32%) and Dan Barto (23%), mostly internal. Some ingoing and outgoing movements were also recorded at Séguédine/Madama (16%) and Dan Issa (13%) whilst movements registered at Magaria (10%) and Tahoua (5%) were also mostly internal (more [here](#)).

Figure 65: Flows observed in Niger, November 2019.

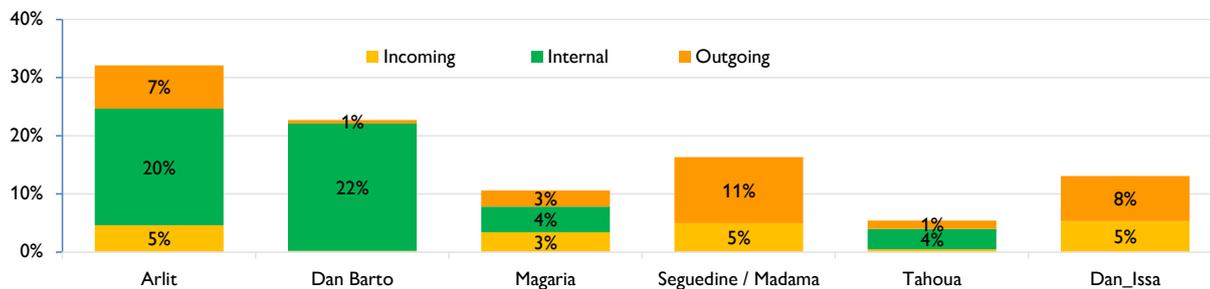
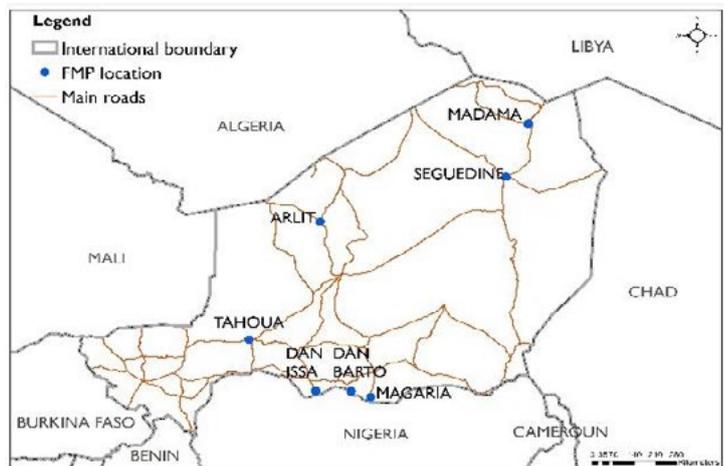
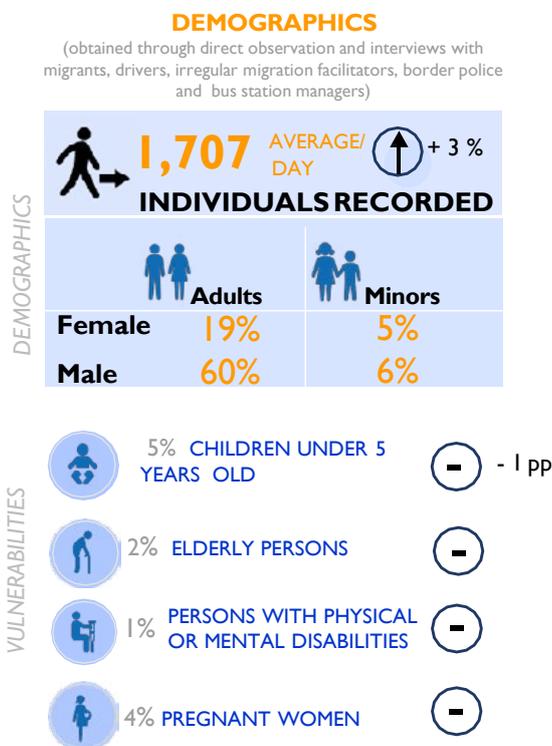


Figure 66: Profile of migrants interviewed in Niger, November 2019.

Map 15: DTM Flow Monitoring presence in Niger.



41 All data and figures on Niger are extracted from the IOM Niger 'Population Flow Monitoring' report of November 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

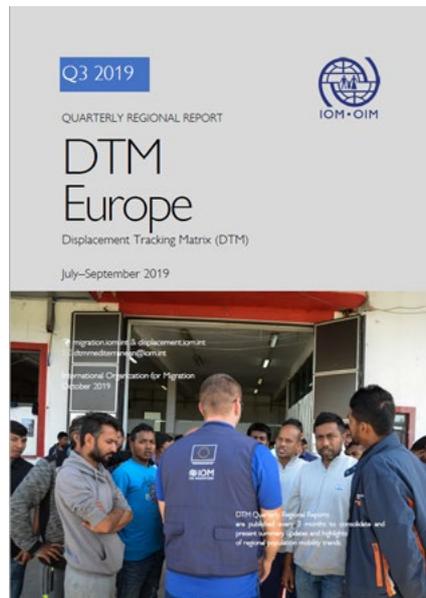
In 2015, DTM established a Flow Monitoring System to gather and disseminate information about the migrant populations moving through the Mediterranean, up the Western Balkan Route and through the Northern Route into Europe. This includes monthly flows compilation reports, quarterly regional overviews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

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.

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

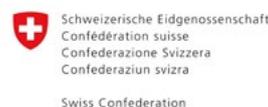
[Europe – Mixed Migration Flows to Europe – Quarterly Overview \(July – September 2019\)](#)

[Europe — 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.