



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

DTM

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Compilation of Available
Data and Information

April 2018



Contents

Highlights.....	4
Overview of Arrivals.....	6
Transit countries – Registered irregular apprehensions.....	7
Overview maps.....	10
Policy Developments.....	13
Eastern Mediterranean Route.....	13
Central Mediterranean.....	14
Relocations.....	14
Countries of First Arrival.....	16
Italy.....	16
Greece.....	22
Spain.....	26
Cyprus.....	29
Bulgaria.....	31
Transit Countries*.....	34
Croatia.....	34
Hungary.....	36
Romania.....	39
Serbia.....	41
Slovenia.....	42
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	44
Turkey.....	47
Western Balkans.....	51
Albania.....	51
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	53
Kosovo ⁸	54
Montenegro.....	55
Central Mediterranean.....	56
Libya.....	56
Niger.....	57
Missing Migrants: Fatalities/Missing in the Mediterranean and Aegean.....	58
About this Report.....	59



Syrian refugees crossing the Serbian-Croatian border. © Francesco Malavolta/IOM 2015

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

HIGHLIGHTS

DTM Flow Monitoring data shows that an estimated 30,971 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe between January and April 2018 using different sea and land routes. This represents a 39 per cent decrease when compared to the 50,400 registered in the same period in 2017. Almost half of all migrants and refugees registered this year arrived in Greece (14,352). Italian authorities reported that 9,467 migrants and refugees who attempted to cross the Central Mediterranean were rescued and brought to Sicily and coastal areas in the South of Italy. Another 6,690 individuals arrived in Spain through the Western Mediterranean route. The remaining 462 migrants and refugees were registered in Bulgaria and Cyprus.

Aside from Spain and Greece, all countries saw a decrease in the number of overall arrivals this year when compared to 2017. In Spain, authorities registered 10 per cent more migrants than in 2017 (6,690 versus 6,104). The increase is more significant when looking at the data available for Greece where authorities reported the arrival of 14,352 new migrants and refugees this year, more than double to the 5,771 registered between January and April 2017.

Available data on the nationalities of the migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece and Italy, two main entry points in the Mediterranean, indicate some changes in the nationality structure of the registered population between the first four months of 2017 and 2018. Looking at the top five registered nationality groups in Greece reveals that an estimated third of the migrants and refugees were Syrian nationals in both 2017 (36%) and 2018 (37%). The differences in the nationality structures between the two years, however, become evident in the second largest group, Iraqi nationals, whose proportion of the overall caseload differs between years. In 2017, 10 per cent of the migrants were of Iraqi origin while in 2018 this increased to 27 per cent (See the complete breakdown [here](#)).

The most significant difference in terms of the nationality breakdown of migrants and refugees arriving in Italy is related to the presence of migrants and refugees who declared Tunisian nationality. At the end of April 2017, migrants from Tunisia were not registered among the top ten nationality groups. One year later, at the end of April 2018, Tunisian nationals were the largest registered nationality comprising 20 per cent of the overall arrivals. In contrast to that, a decrease was observed in registered arrivals of Nigerian nationals. Between January and April 2017, migrants and refugees from Nigeria were the first registered nationality comprising 14% of the overall arrivals (3,337 individuals). This year, a total of 495 registered Nigerian nationals comprised 7% of the overall arrivals. (See the complete breakdown [here](#)).

The increase in the number of arrivals through the Eastern Mediterranean route might have triggered an observed increase in secondary movements through the Western Balkans. This is especially noted in Albania, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Authorities in these three countries registered over 6,700 migrants and refugees between January and April 2018, which is almost three times more than the 2,600 registered in the same period in 2017. The available nationality breakdowns for these countries indicate that Syria was the most common country of origin, especially for those migrants and refugees registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In Albania and Montenegro authorities also registered a significant percentage of migrants and refugees from Pakistan and Algeria (See more [here](#)).



Syrian refugees crossing the Serbian-Croatian border. © Francesco Malavolta/IOM 2015

OVERVIEW OF ARRIVALS

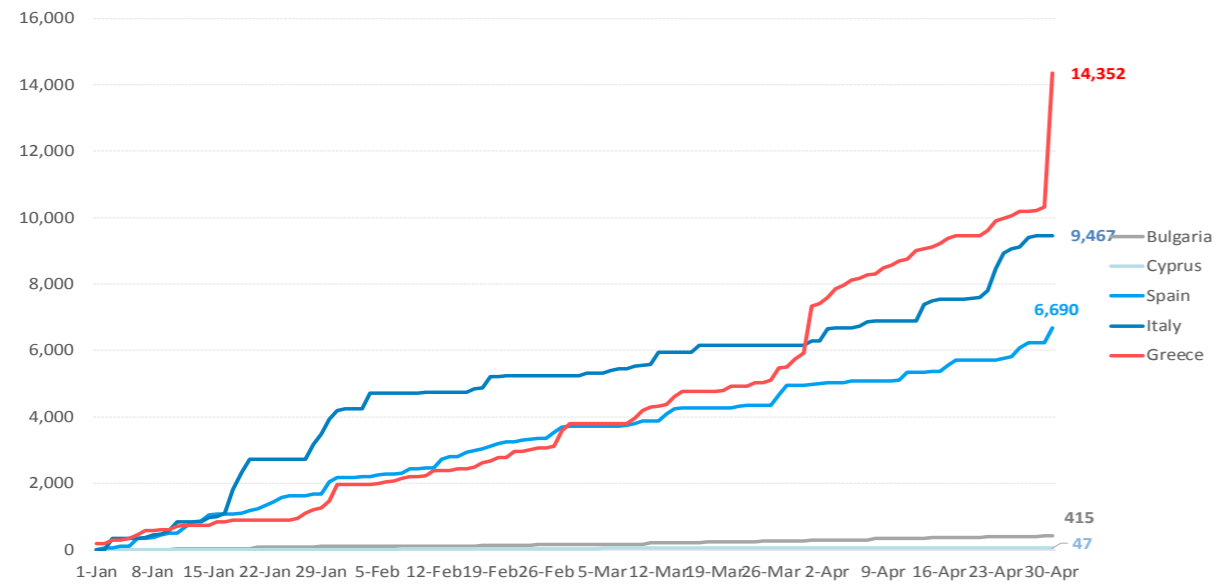
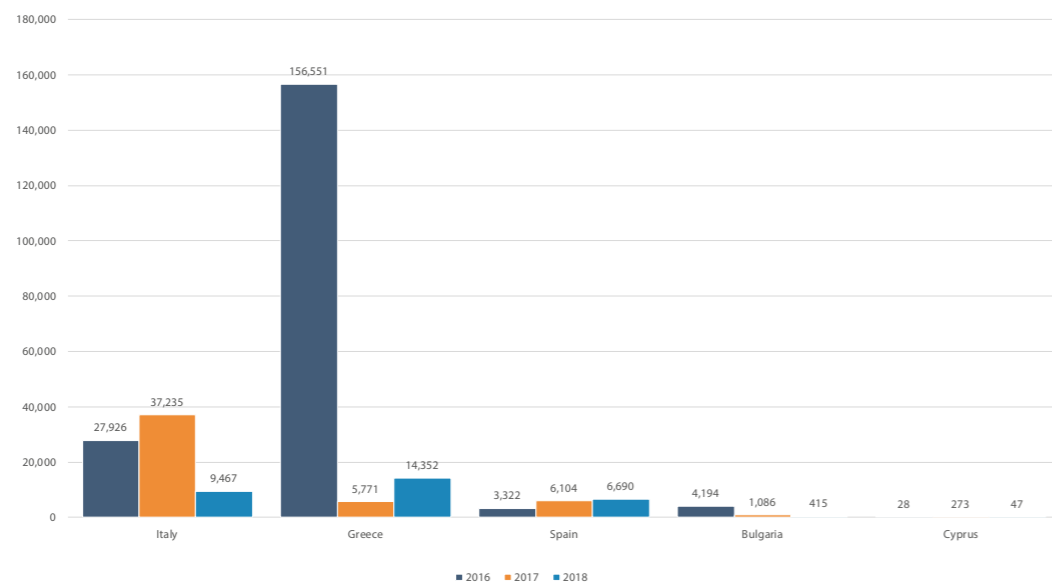


Figure 1 Arrivals between January and April, 2016 - 2018



TRANSIT COUNTRIES – REGISTERED IRREGULAR APPREHENSIONS

Figure 2 Croatia

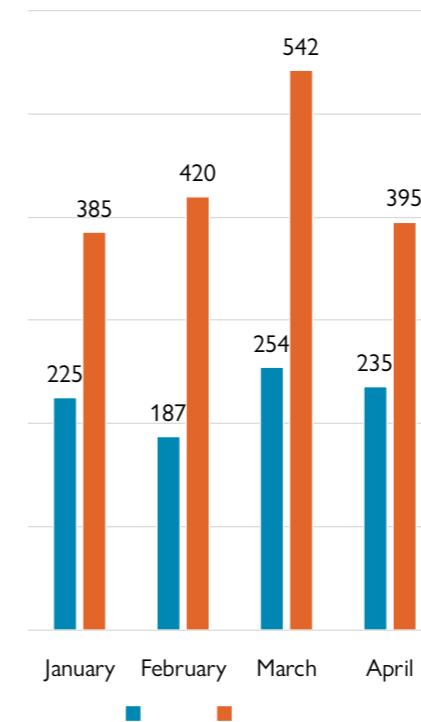


Figure 3 Slovenia

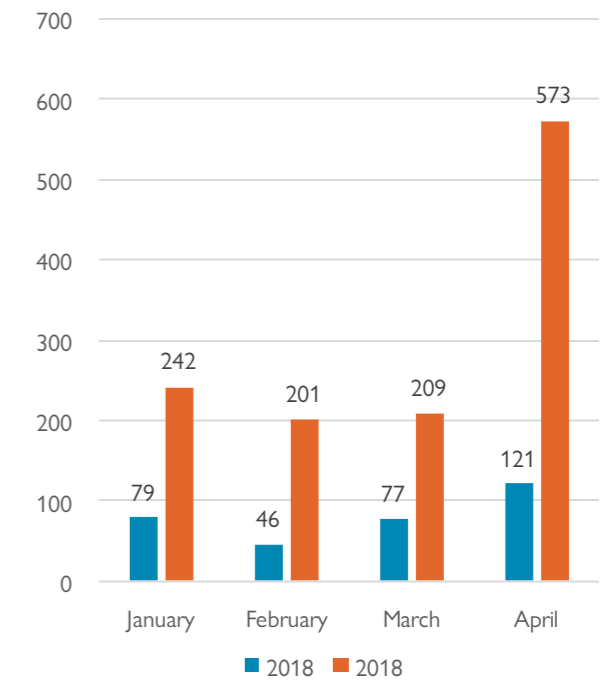


Figure 4 Hungary

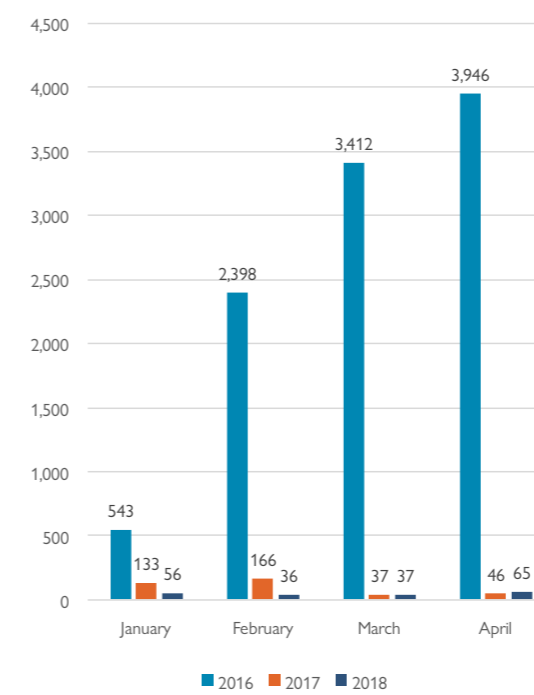


Figure 5 the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

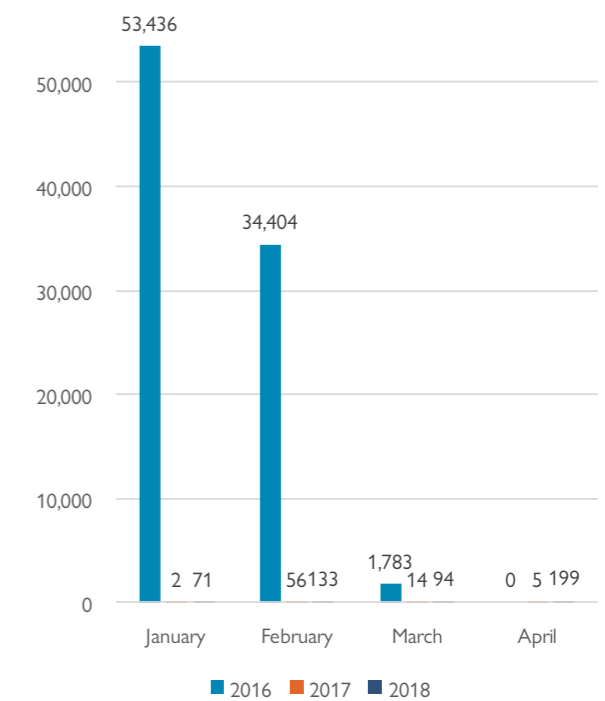


Figure 6 Albania

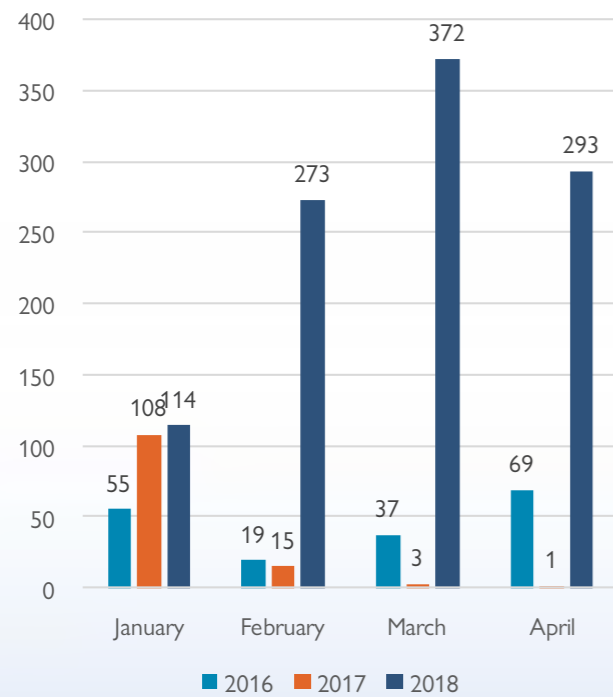


Figure 7 Kosovo³

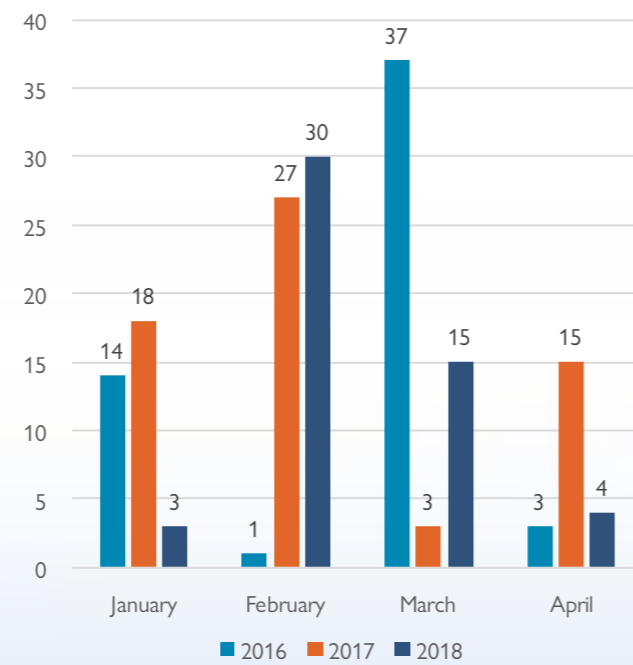


Figure 8 Montenegro

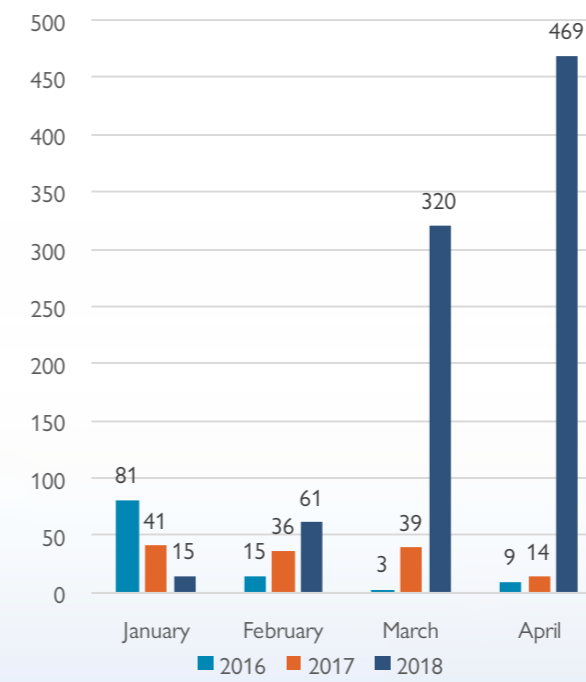
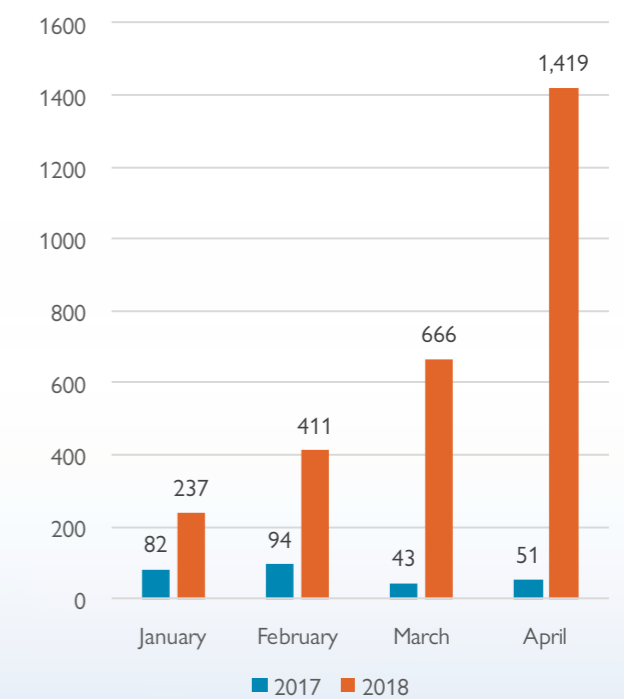


Figure 9 Bosnia and Herzegovina

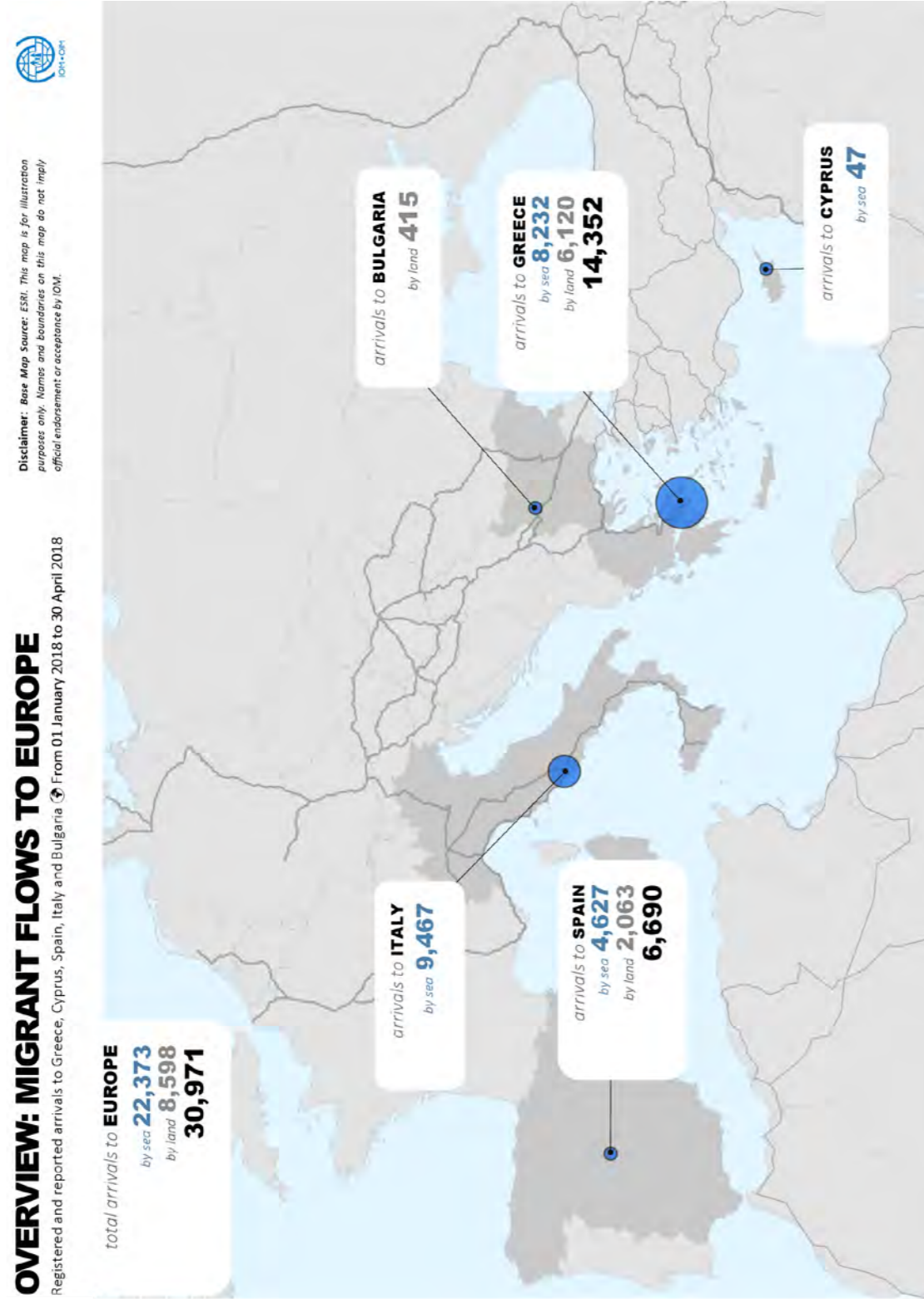


³ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.



Syrian refugees crossing the Serbian-Croatian border. © Francesco Malavolta/IOM 2015

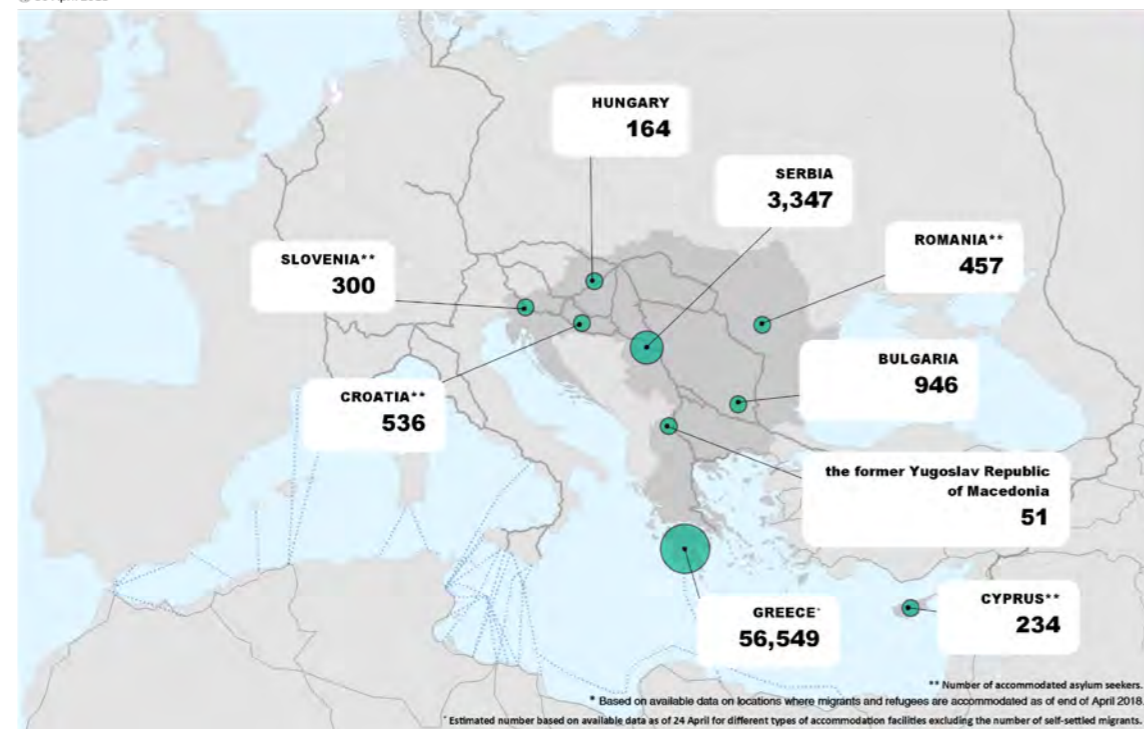
OVERVIEW MAPS



OVERVIEW: PRESENCE OF MIGRANTS AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

Stranded migrants and asylum seekers in Cyprus, Greece, the FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia, Romania and Bulgaria*
30 April 2018*

Disclaimer: Base Map Source: ESRI. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



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

Country	April 2016	April 2017	April 2018
Greece ⁴	54,469	62,018	56,549
the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,343	43	51
Serbia	53	7,370	3,347 ⁵
Croatia*	89	549	536
Slovenia*	359	256	300
Hungary	2,222	443	164
Bulgaria	1,343	2,948	946
Cyprus*	/	273	234
Romania*	/	/	457

*Number of asylum seekers.

⁴ Sum of available information, excluding the figure on self-settled migrants and asylum seekers.

⁵ Estimates including numbers in State run reception facilities and public spaces in Belgrade area.

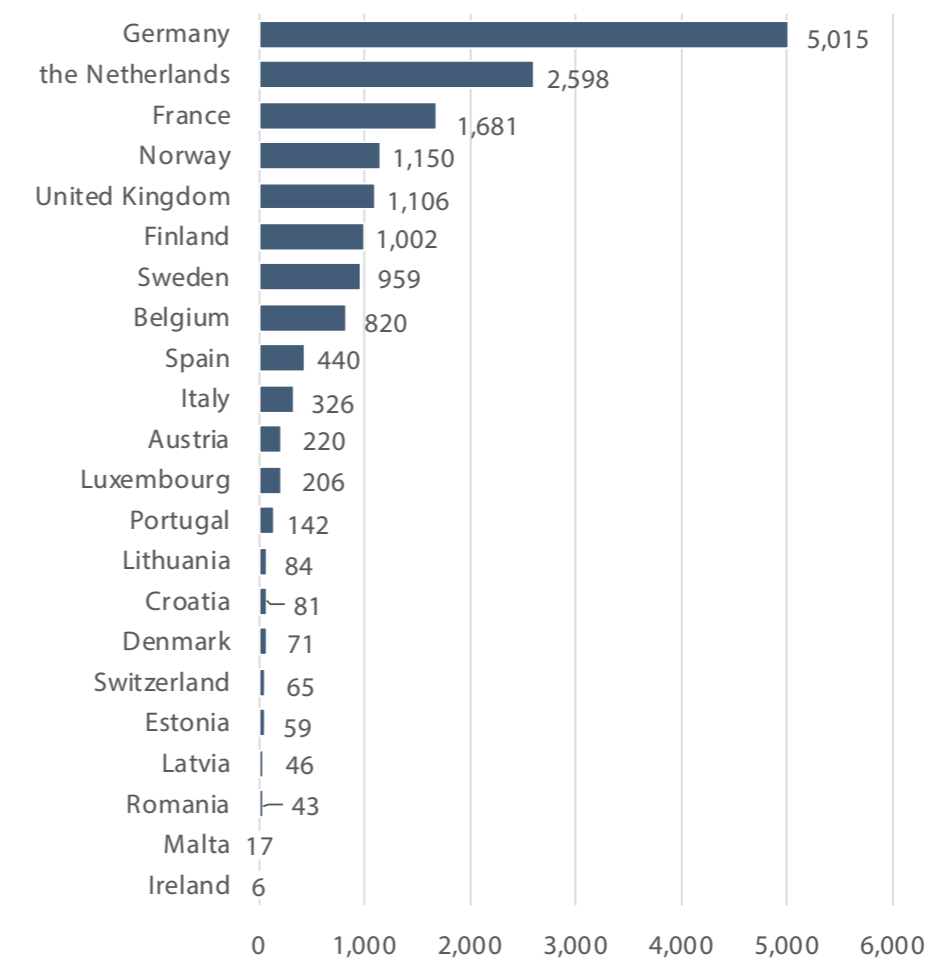
POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

As a response to the arrival of almost one million migrants and refugees from Middle East and Africa through the Eastern Mediterranean route in the second half of 2015 and first three months of the following year, on 18 March 2016, the European Union (EU) and Turkey agreed on a plan to end irregular migration flows from Turkey to the EU.

The document states that from 20 March 2016 all persons who do not have a right to international protection in Greece will be returned to Turkey, based on the Readmission Agreement from 2002 signed between the countries. The whole document is available [here](#) and for the last report on Relocation and Resettlement please check [here](#).

Figure 10 Number of Syrian refugees resettled from Turkey to Europe (EEA)⁶ between April 2016 and April 2018



⁶ The figures include number of Syrian refugees assisted by IOM Turkey through 1:1 resettlement scheme as well as other bilateral programs. Between April 2016 and April 2018, a total of 16,137 Syrian refugees have departed to European countries. Source: IOM

CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN

On 2 February 2017, Italian Prime Minister signed a memorandum of understanding with Libya's National Reconciliation Government to reduce departures from Libyan shores to Italy. A day after, 3 February 2017, Members of the European Council drafted Malta Declaration at the informal summit in Malta. During the summit, 28 EU heads of state of government discussed the external dimension of migration, focusing mainly on undertaking actions to significantly reduce migratory flows, break the business model of smugglers and save lives ([Malta Declaration](#)). In

addition to that, Italian Government and the EU provided trainings to the Libyan Coast Guard for improving their capacities for rescue operations. This had significant impact on the arrivals in Italy in 2017 causing two fold decrease between the second and the third quarter of the year (59,460 in Q2 versus 21,957 in Q3) and the overall decrease when comparing with the arrivals in 2018 (e.g. 37,235 arrivals between January and April 2017 compared to 9,467 in the same period 2018).

RELOCATIONS

Based on the Commission's proposals, the Justice and Home Affairs Council adopted two decisions in September 2015 to relocate asylum seekers from frontline Member States to assist them in dealing with the pressures of the refugee crisis. Under the emergency relocation scheme, up to 106,000 persons in need of international protection with a high chance of having their applications successfully processed (an EU average recognition rate of over 75%) were to be relocated from Greece and Italy, where they had arrived, to other Member States where they would have their asylum applications processed. Upon successful application, the beneficiaries would be granted refugee status with the right to reside in the Member State to which they are relocated.

IOM implemented the pre-departure health assessments, pre-departure orientation and the movement management component of the scheme, in coordination with Italy and Greece as well as the Member States to which relocation took place. Asylum seekers could register for the programme until September 2017. The last of the registered and accepted beneficiaries have been successfully relocated by IOM by April 2018.

IOM data shows that 34,694 persons have benefitted from the EU relocation scheme, of which 22,005 were relocated from Greece and 12,689 from Italy. A majority of the beneficiaries were male (63%) and adults (68%). 585 unaccompanied or separated migrant children were relocated – 391 from Greece and 194 from

Italy. Most beneficiaries were of Syrian (52%), Eritrean⁷ (35%) and Iraqi (11%) nationality.

A total of 25 EU Member States and Associated States welcomed beneficiaries of the scheme as an expression of internal EU solidarity, namely Austria (43), Belgium (1,171), Bulgaria (60), Croatia (82), Cyprus (143), Czech Republic (12), Estonia (147), Finland (1,980), France (5,035), Germany (10,825), Ireland (1,022), Latvia (328), Liechtenstein (10), Lithuania (384), Luxembourg (549), Malta (168), the Netherlands (2,775), Norway (1,508), Portugal (1,548), Romania (728), Slovakia (16), Slovenia (253), Spain (1,359), Sweden (3,048), and Switzerland (1,500).

Due to the strict eligibility criteria, the changes in criteria during the implementation of the scheme, as well as the drop in arrivals to Greece and Italy during the project implementation, the number of assisted beneficiaries is considerably lower than the target of 106,000 persons. Almost all eligible persons registered in Greece and in Italy have been successfully relocated to another European state with the assistance of IOM.

IOM has continued to call for full participation in the scheme and believes that the lack of full solidarity and responsibility sharing among Member States has weakened the credibility and trust in the relocation system. You can refer [here](#) for more information.

⁷ The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on nationality declared by migrants as reported by relevant national authorities.

Member State	Relocations from Greece	Relocations from Italy	Total
Austria	0	43	43
Belgium	700	471	1,171
Bulgaria	50	10	60
Croatia	60	22	82
Cyprus	96	47	143
Czech Republic	12	0	12
Estonia	141	6	147
Finland	1,202	778	1,980
France	4,400	635	5,035
Germany	5,391	5,434	10,825
Hungary	0	0	0
Ireland	1,022	0	1,022
Latvia	294	34	328
Liechtenstein	10	0	10
Lithuania	355	29	384
Luxembourg	300	249	549
Malta	101	67	168
The Netherlands	1,755	1,020	2,775
Norway	693	815	1,508
Portugal	1,192	356	1,548
Romania	683	45	728
Slovakia	16	0	16
Slovenia	172	81	253
Spain	1,124	235	1,359
Sweden	1,656	1,392	3,048
Switzerland	580	920	1,500
Total	22,005	12,689	34,694



Photo: When a bomb destroyed their house and took the life of their mother, one brother and one sister, their father decided to flee Syria and look for safety elsewhere. The two sisters wait at a transition camp before crossing the border from Greece to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The girl on the left was wounded during the attack, but survived. IOM 2015

Find out more at migration.iom.int

COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL

ITALY

Developments during the reporting period

By the end of April 2018, total of 9,467 migrants were reported to have arrived in Italy by sea in 2018. This is a 75 per cent decrease in comparison to the same period in 2017. IOM notes that in these months rescue operations have also been carried out by the Libyan Coast Guard, and estimates that one out of three migrants departing from Libya this year has been met by the Libyan Coast Guard and turned back. According to the Italian Ministry of Interior (MOI)⁸, Tunisia represents the most declared country of origin of the migrants and asylum seekers that arrived to the country in the first months of 2018 (20% of the total, 1,900 individuals), just above Eritrea⁹ (19%) and then followed by Nigeria (7%), Sudan and Côte d'Ivoire (6% each), along with many other nationalities from Africa and Southern Asia.

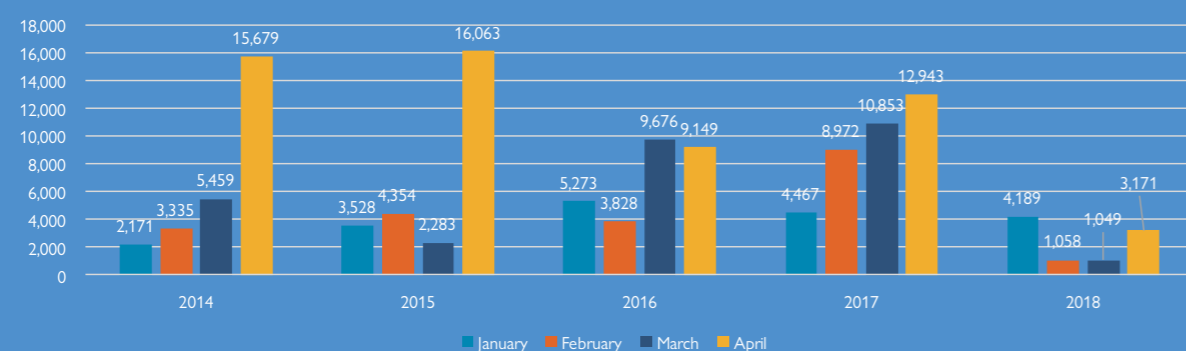
10 April – The European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) of the Council of Europe has released a [report](#) on a visit – which took place in June 2017 – conducted in Italy to

examine the situation of migrants deprived of their freedom in administrative detention facilities for migrants and in “hotspots”.

12 April – Some Italian and European NGOs, active in Ventimiglia and other towns at the border between France and Italy, accused French border officials for falsifying documents of apprehended migrant children in order to register them as adults and therefore, return them legally to Italy ([here](#)).

16 April – The release of the Proactiva Open Arms ship was announced. The ship was stopped at the port of Pozzallo on 18 March 2018, and has been detained since. According to the judge, the actions of the Proactiva (the crew refused to release rescued migrants to a Libyan patrol boat) were taken in a state of necessity. Nevertheless, the investigation is not yet over, and the role of the Libyan coast guard in international waters is not clear.

Figure 11 Monthly arrivals by sea, 2014 – 2018



⁸ IOM data is adjusted according to the official figures provided by Italy's Ministry of Interior twice a week.

⁹ The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on nationality declared by migrants as reported by Italian authorities (MOI).

19 April – The campaign “[Welcoming Europe](#)” was presented to the Italian Senate. The campaign aims to collect one million signatures for a more open and welcoming Europe, and includes the following main points: the creation of safe passages and sponsorship for refugees, the end of the criminalization of individuals and relief organizations, and more effective rules against the exploitation of migrants.

23 April – A blitz by the right-wing, xenophobic Generazione Identitaria took place at Colle della Scala, near Bardonecchia, at the border between Italy and France, with tens of demonstrators installing a fence to block migrants from crossing the border in the Alps. At the same time, solidarity groups walked from Bardonecchia to Claviere and the small French town of Briançon ([here](#)).

Table 1 Arrivals by sea - top 10 declared nationalities by sex and age, January - April 2018

Declared nationality	Total	%	Adult Males	Adult Females	AC	UASC
Tunisia	1,910	20	1,564	39	14	293
Eritrea ³	1,810	19	930	446	81	353
Nigeria	695	7	495	160	3	37
Sudan	536	6	474	7	0	55
Côte d'Ivoire	526	6	267	124	30	105
Pakistan	436	5	389	4	1	42
Mali	417	4	318	13	0	86
Guinea	404	4	239	34	11	120
Algeria	311	3	300	7	1	3
Senegal	279	3	243	1	2	33
Others - Africa	1,623	17	1,047	238	77	261
Others - non Africa	520	5	328	69	72	51
Total	9,467	100	6,594	1,142	292	1,439

Adult males comprise 70 per cent of the overall registered population in 2018. Adult females represent 12 per cent of all registered arrivals, unaccompanied children comprise 15 per cent, while the remaining 3 per cent of the total caseload are registered as accompanied children. The highest shares of adult males were noted among nationals from Algeria (96%), Pakistan (89%), Sudan (88%), Senegal (87%), while the highest shares of adult females were registered among migrants who declared arriving from

Eritrea¹¹ (25%), Côte d'Ivoire (24%) and Nigeria (23%). The largest proportion of unaccompanied and separated children is found among migrants registered by the Italian authorities as Guinean (30%), Malian (21%), Eritrean¹² and Ivorian (20% each) nationals.

¹⁰ The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on nationality declared by migrants as reported by Italian authorities (MOI).

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

Figure 12 Arrivals by sea - composition by sex and age of top 10 nationalities (%) - January - April 2018¹³

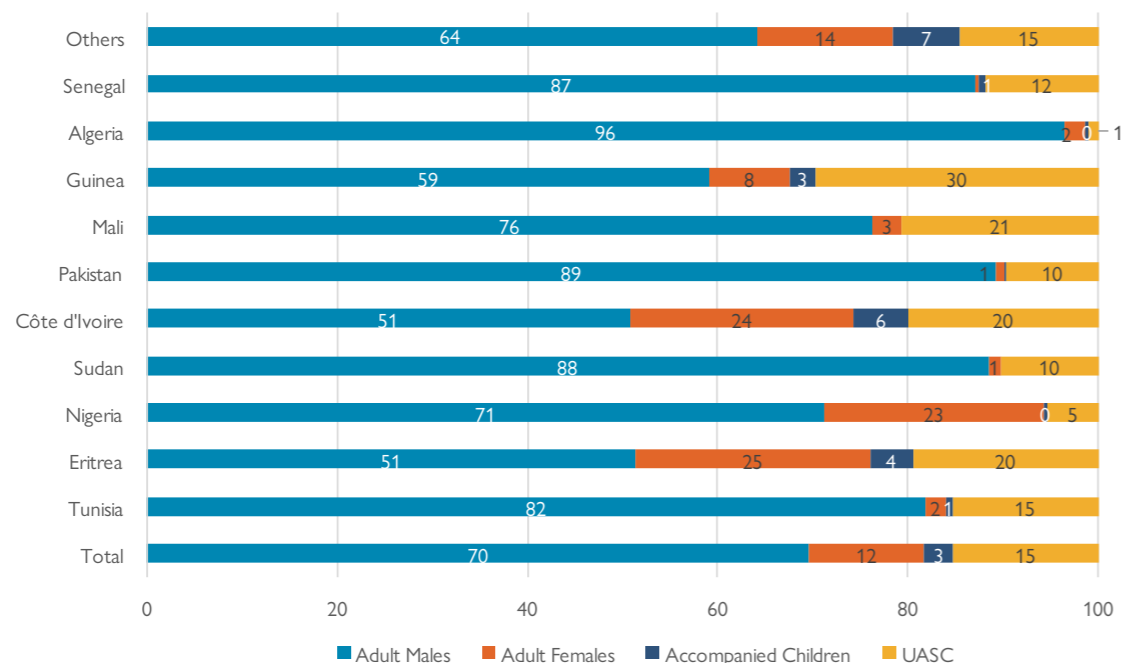
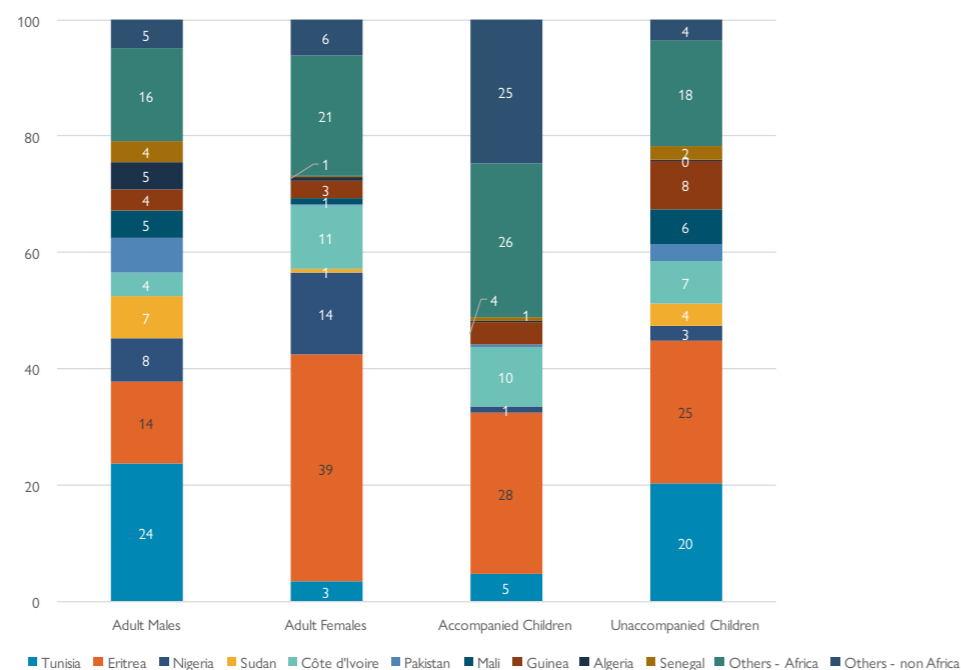


Figure 13 Composition of adults (MF) and children (AM/UASC) by nationality (%)¹⁴



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

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

Tunisian nationals represent almost one fifth of all adult males registered at arrival, and one fourth of all unaccompanied children. Migrants who declared Eritrean¹⁵ nationality are distributed evenly among all demographic groups, representing 39 per cent of all adult female, 28 per cent of accompanied children and 25 per cent of all unaccompanied children. Nigerian nationals are the second largest group among adult females (14%), but are less represented among children both accompanied and unaccompanied.

Map 1 Distribution of migrants in reception centres in Italy by region



Known entry and exit points

Known entry points:

The main ports of arrival between January and April 2018 are those in Sicily (Augusta, Catania, Pozzallo, Lampedusa and Trapani). Autonomous landings from Tunisia to Sicily and from Algeria to Sardinia are also reported. As for departures from Libya, fewer and fewer NGOs' vessels are operating in the Central Mediterranean due to bad weather conditions and increased difficulty in coordinating with the maritime authorities of both Italy and Libya.

No official estimate on the number of migrants arriving in Italy via land borders is provided by Italian authorities.

Known exit points:

Some migrants who arrive in Italy by sea try to move to other European countries, and both formal and informal transit camps are active at border areas with neighbouring countries (France, Switzerland and Austria). Migrants are often stopped or pushed back to Italy when found on streets or trains close to Italy. Ventimiglia is a bottleneck for migrants and refugees who are trying to cross the border with France and are sent back by French authorities. Como (Italy/Switzerland) and Bolzano (Italy/Austria) are also two border cities where transiting migrants gather and try to organize moving further northward. An increasing number of migrants – especially from sub-Saharan countries – are reported to pass from Bardonecchia and other small locations in the Alps, on the border with France, a route that is particularly risky for the harsh conditions of the mountains in this season.

15 The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on nationality declared by migrants as reported by Italian authorities (MOI).

Map 2 Main departure points from Libya and landing points in Italy (January - April 2018)



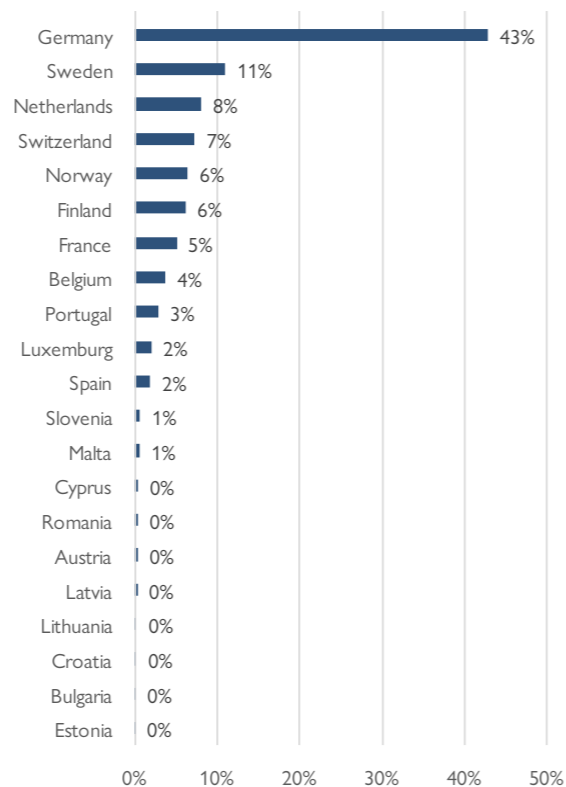
Relocations

As of 30 April, a total of 12,689 migrants were relocated from Italy. In April, 131 departures took place. Overall, the main countries of destination for relocated migrants are Germany (43%), Sweden (11%), The Netherlands (8%), Switzerland (7%) and Norway (6%), followed by Finland, France, Belgium, Portugal, Luxembourg, Spain and others with lower percentages.

The relocation programme ended on September 2017: migrants of eligible nationalities that arrive after that date in either Italy or Greece are no longer offered enrolment in the programme that was originally set up in 2015 by the European Union. April was the last month of operations for migrants who were already registered for relocation.

Out of the total relocated migrants from Italy, 27 per cent are female and 73 per cent are male; 95 per cent reported Eritrean¹⁶ nationality.

Figure 14 Relocations from Italy, October 2015 - April 2018



Relocations

Relocation country	2015-2016	2017	2018	Total from Italy
Austria		17	26	43
Belgium	29	385	57	471
Bulgaria		10		10
Croatia	9	13		22
Cyprus	10	37		47
Estonia		4	2	6
Finland	358	420		778
France	282	161	192	635
Germany	455	4,439	540	5,434
Latvia	8	19	7	34
Lithuania		29		29
Luxemburg	61	188		249
Malta	46	21		67
Netherlands	380	511	129	1,020
Norway	236	579		815
Portugal	267	59	30	356
Romania	43	2		45
Slovenia	23	49	9	81
Spain	63	142	30	235
Sweden	39	1,165	188	1,392
Switzerland	340	556	24	920
Total	2,649	8,806	1,234	12,689

Resettlement

IOM Italy manages a resettlement program financed by the Italian Ministry of Interior, under which 985 migrants have been resettled in Italy in 2017 from Lebanon, Turkey, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan.

The program restarted at the beginning of 2018, with more quotas and countries of departure. The first arrivals in Italy were recorded in March and April; they were 88 Syrian nationals resettled from Jordan (83) and Lebanon (5).

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

GREECE

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and April 2018, Hellenic authorities registered a total of 14,343 new arrivals. 57 per cent of migrants arrived in Greece by sea, while the remaining 43 per cent were registered as land arrivals. Overall arrivals this year almost tripled compared with the same period in 2017 when a total of 5,771 migrants were registered. In contrast, this does represent a twenty times decrease when compared to the 156,551 registered between January and April 2016.

Nevertheless, looking at the dynamic in land arrivals, available data shows a three times increase in April compared to March, a total of 3,975 versus 327 respectively. It is the highest monthly figure reported since 2015 and the first case when land arrivals exceeded monthly sea arrivals.

Figure 15 Arrivals in January, February, March and April, comparison 2016 - 2018

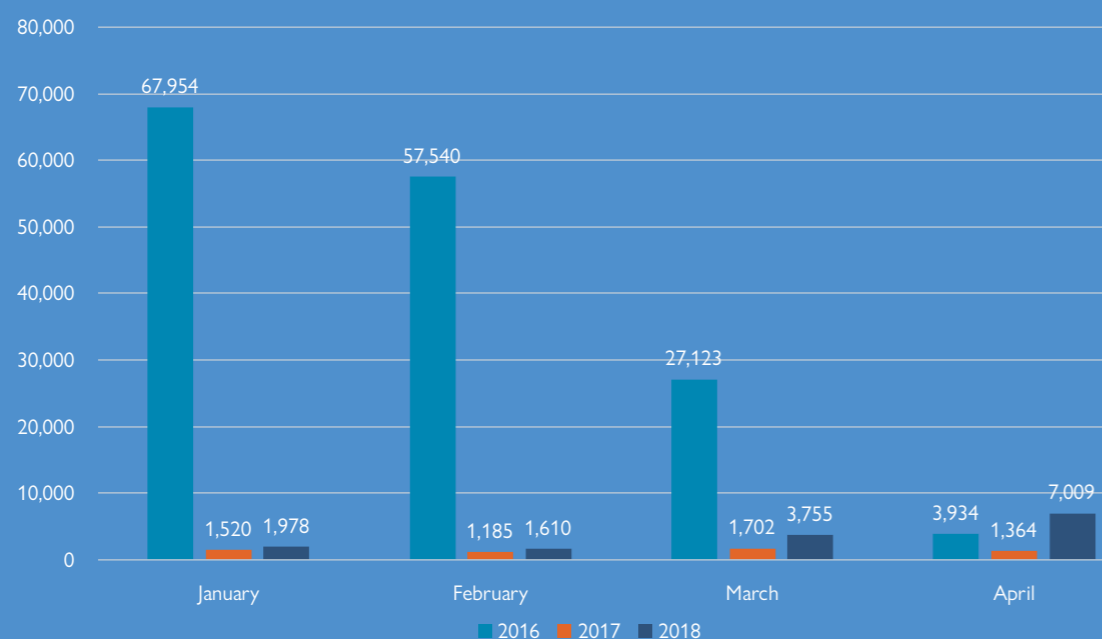
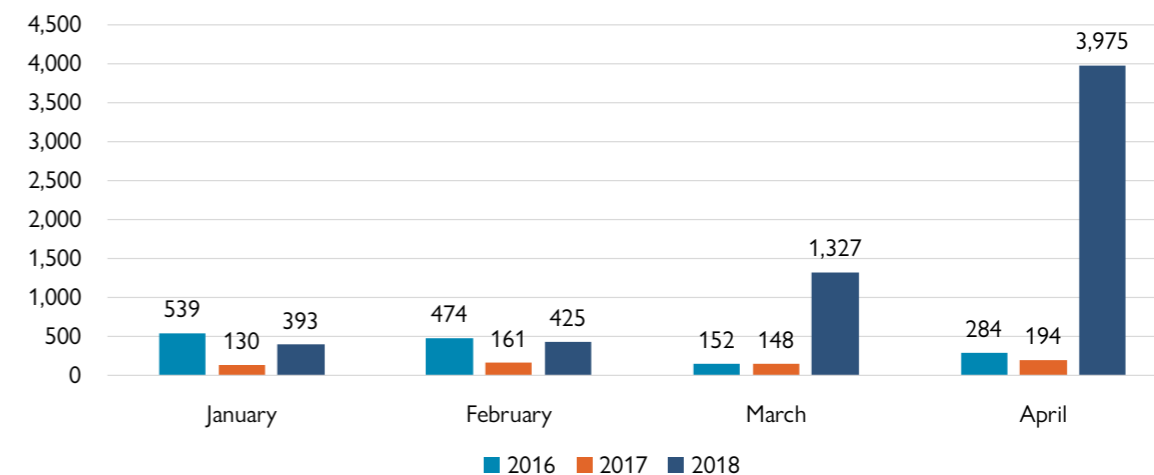


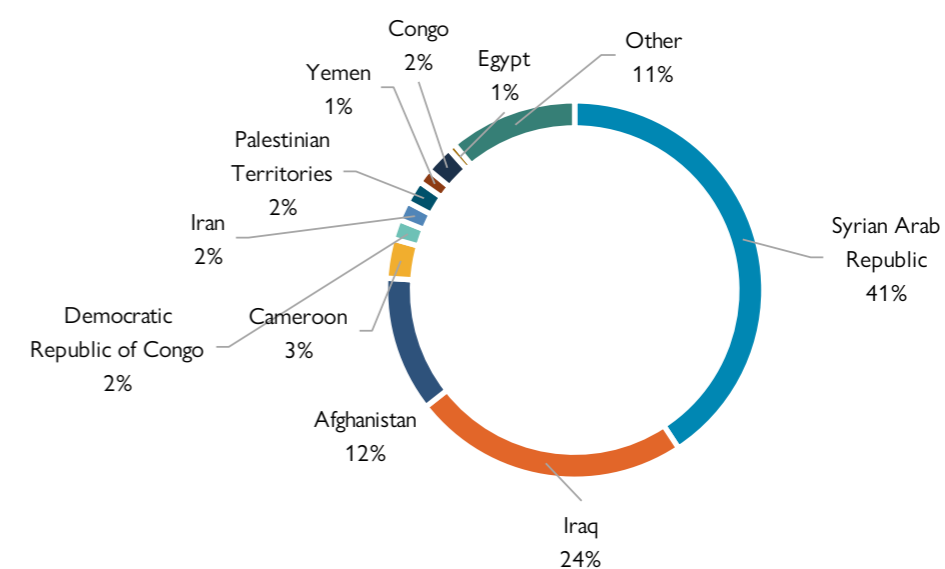
Figure 16 Land arrivals to Greece in January, February, March and April, comparison 2016 - 2018



More than one third of all registered migrants were of Syrian origin (37%), followed by those from Iraq (27%) and Afghanistan (12%). The remaining 24 per cent was distributed among 42 different nationality groups among which only those arriving

from Cameroon (3%), the Democratic Republic of Congo (2%), Iran (2%) and Palestinian Territories (2%) comprised more than 1 per cent of the total population.

Figure 17 Nationality breakdown of arrivals to Greece between January and April 2018



Map 2 Main entry points to Greece, January - April 2018



According to the available data, Lesbos, Samos, Kos, Rhodes and Chios are the main entry points for migrants who arrived in Greece by sea. The majority of those who arrived in the country by land, did so by crossing the Evros River on the North-West land border between Greece and Turkey.

Migrant presence

According to the latest available data from IOM Athens and national authorities there were an estimated 56,549 migrants and refugees accommodated in different accommodation facilities on the Greek mainland and the islands. This represents a 14 per cent increase compared to the 49,201 reported in the previous month. An estimated 28 per cent of people registered as residing in Greece at the end of March 2018 were registered in the facilities on islands, while the remaining 62 per cent were registered in different types of accommodation facilities and shelters on the mainland.

Type of Facilities	Number of accommodated migrants and refugees
Islands	15,749
Open Accommodation Facilities in the mainland	13,487
UNHCR Accommodation scheme in the mainland*	19,609
EKKA shelters for adults in the mainland	480
EKKA UAC	3,050
Reception and Identification Centers in the mainland	337
Detention Centers in the mainland	3,837
Total	56,549

*Data as of 24 April 2018.

Relocations

Since the beginning of the EU relocation scheme in October 2015 until the end of April 2018, a total of 22,005 people in need of international protection were relocated from Greece to 24 different EU Member states. Fifty-six per cent of these individuals were male and 44 per cent were female. Moreover, more than half of all beneficiaries (56%) were minors, including 391

registered as unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). The UASC were relocated to Belgium (20), Croatia (2), Finland (109), France (5), Germany (27), Ireland (42), Lithuania (1), Luxembourg (27), Malta (1), the Netherlands (69), Norway (23), Portugal (9), Romania (4), Spain (37) and Switzerland (15).

Relocation country	2015 - 2017	2018	Total from Greece
Total	21,710	295	22,005
Belgium	700	0	700
Bulgaria	50	0	50
Croatia	60	0	60
Cyprus	96	0	96
Czech Republic	12	0	12
Estonia	141	0	141
Finland	1,202	0	1,202
France	4,400	0	4,400
Germany	5,371	20	5,391
Ireland	755	267	1,022
Latvia	294	0	294
Lithuania	355	0	355
Liechtenstein	10	0	10
Luxemburg	300	0	300
Malta	101	0	101
Norway	693	0	693
Portugal	1,192	0	1,192
Romania	683	0	683
Slovakia	16	0	16
Slovenia	172	0	172
Spain	1,123	1	1,124
Sweden	1,656	0	1,656
Switzerland	580	0	580
The Netherlands	1,748	7	1,755
Total	21,710	295	22,005

SPAIN

Developments during the reporting period

Throughout April 2018, a total of 1,706 new arrivals, were registered in Spain, using both sea and land routes. A total of 1,258 individuals (75%) were registered on the Western Mediterranean Route, and the rest 448 (26%) arrived by the land route to the enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla, located in Northern Africa. Since January this year, authorities registered a total of 6,690 migrants who arrived to Spain, a 10 per cent increase compared to 6,104 registered in the same period 2017 and two times increase compared to 3,322 registered between January and April 2016.

From the available DTM data, most of the individuals who arrived by sea were men (87%), further 8% were women and 5% were minors. There is no information from official sources about the nationality of the newly arrived migrants. However, according to the information coming from Salvamento Marítimo and from the media, it can be observed that the clear majority of the migrants are from sub-Saharan Africa, Maghreb and Western Africa.

Figure 18 Land and sea arrivals in Spain, January - April 2018

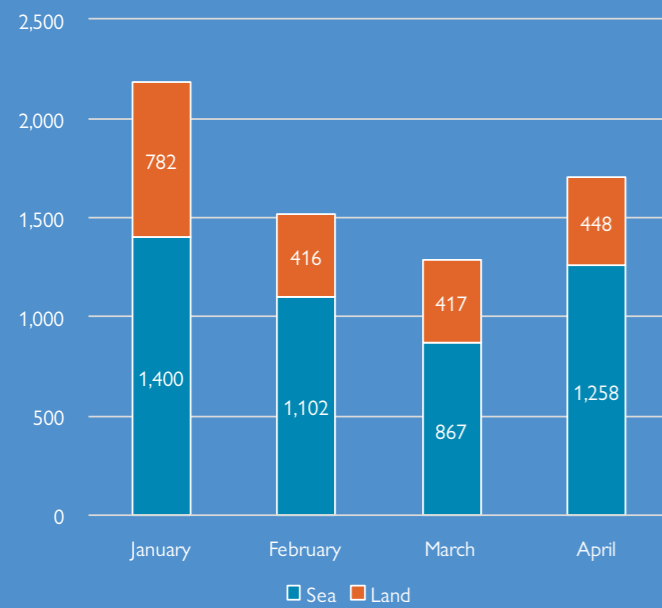


Figure 19 Age/Sex breakdown of arrived migrants in April 2018

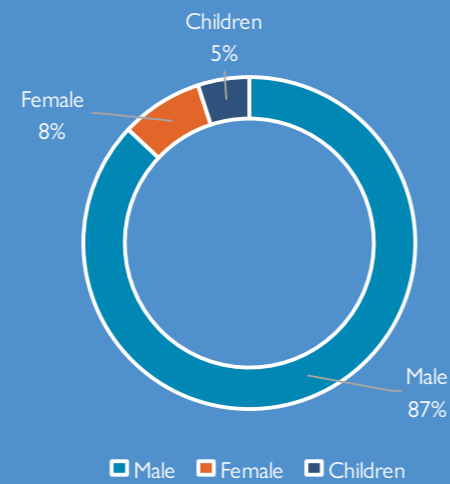
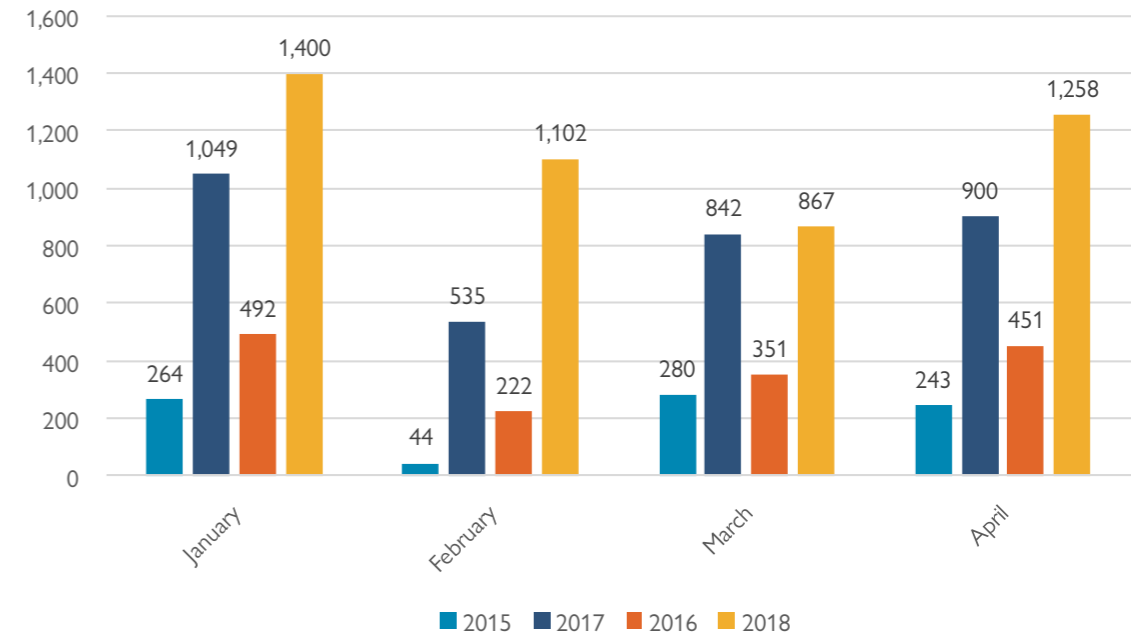


Figure 20 Sea arrivals to Spain between January and April, 2015 - 2018

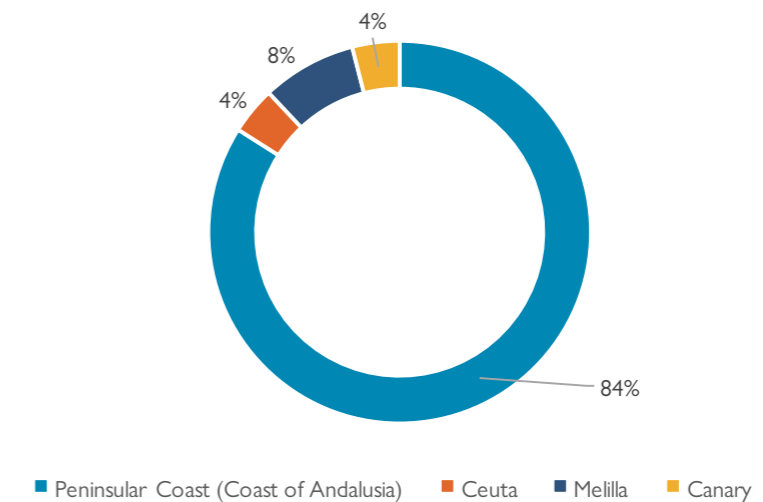


Main entry points:

Sea arrivals: According to the information reported by Salvamento Marítimo and the Spanish Ministry of Interior, the clear majority were rescued

and transferred to the Andalusian Coast (1058 individuals); 100 were transferred to Melilla, 50 to Ceuta and other 50 to the Canary Islands.

Figure 21 Sea arrivals by place of disembarkation, January - April 2018

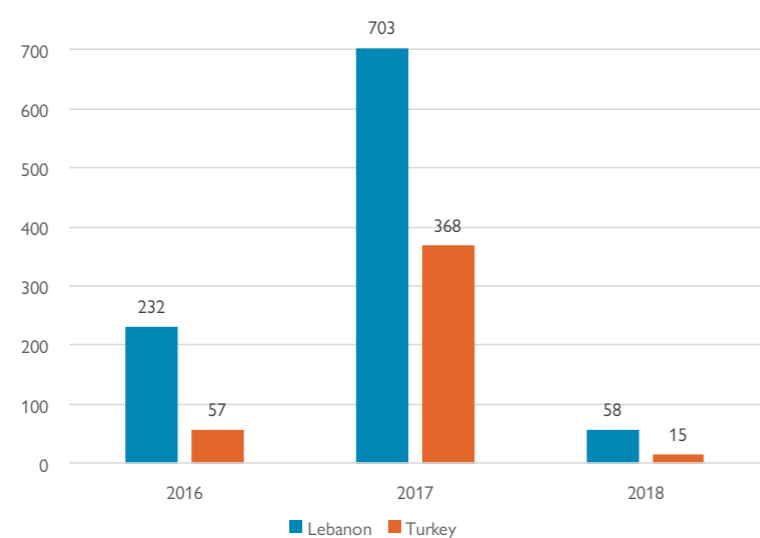


Resettlement

During the Resettlement Program, which initiated in April 2016, the Spanish Government has committed to resettle a total of 1,499 asylum seekers who were temporarily residing in Turkey and Lebanon. Since the beginning of the program, IOM assisted in the resettlement of 1,433 refugees,

out of which 289 were resettled in 2016, 1071 were resettled in 2017 and 73 in 2018. Out of the total number of cases resettled, 993 were resettled from Lebanon and 440 from Turkey. All individuals resettled to Spain are Syrian nationals.

Figure 22 Resettlement to Spain by country of temporary residence, 2016 - 2018



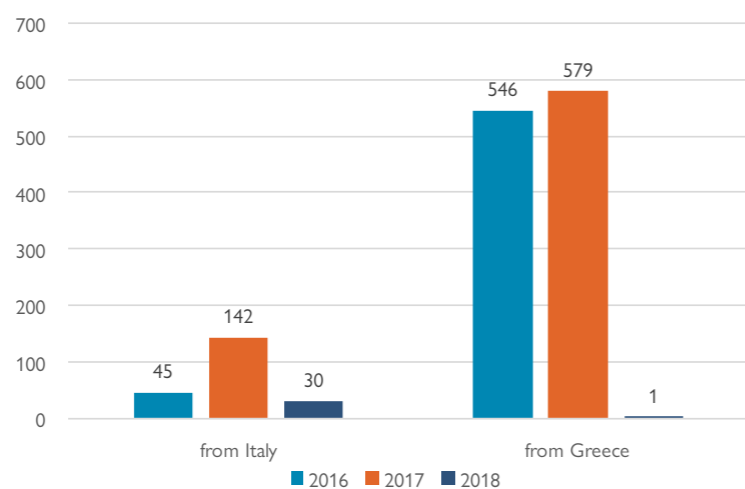
Resettlement

Since the launch of the EU relocation scheme in October 2015, Spain received 1,342 migrants and asylum seekers from Greece (1,126) and Italy (216). There were slightly more relocations taking

place in 2017 comparing to 2016 - 721 vs. 609 respectively.

In 2018, 31 migrants and refugees were relocated in Spain.

Figure 23 Relocation to Spain from Italy and Greece, 2016 - 2018



CYPRUS

Developments during the reporting period

Authorities in Cyprus registered 47 new arrivals between January and April 2018, which represents an 83 per cent decrease compared to the 273 registered in the same period in 2017, and a 68 per cent increase compared to the 28 registered in 2016. The last reported arrival happened on 6 March (5 Iraqi nationals, 2 male, 1 female and 2 girls), therefore no new irregular entries have

been reported during this reporting period (1 – 30 April). The nationality breakdown of migrants and asylum seekers registered in 2017 and 2018 is predominantly composed of Syrian nationals (37 of the 47 registered in 2017 and 248 of the 273 registered in 2018). All Syrian nationals registered in 2018 were adult males. Among Iraqi nationals there were 4 males, 2 females and 4 children (girls).

Figure 24 Arrivals in Cyprus, 2016 - 2018

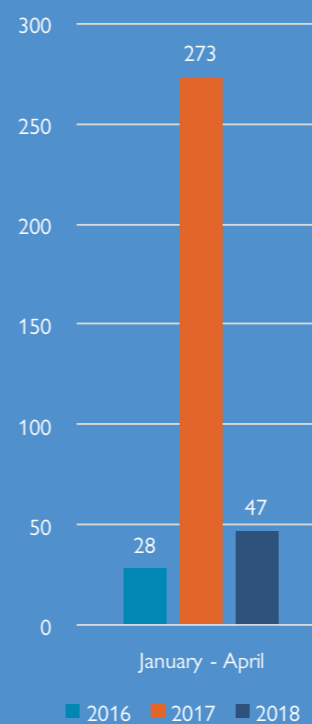
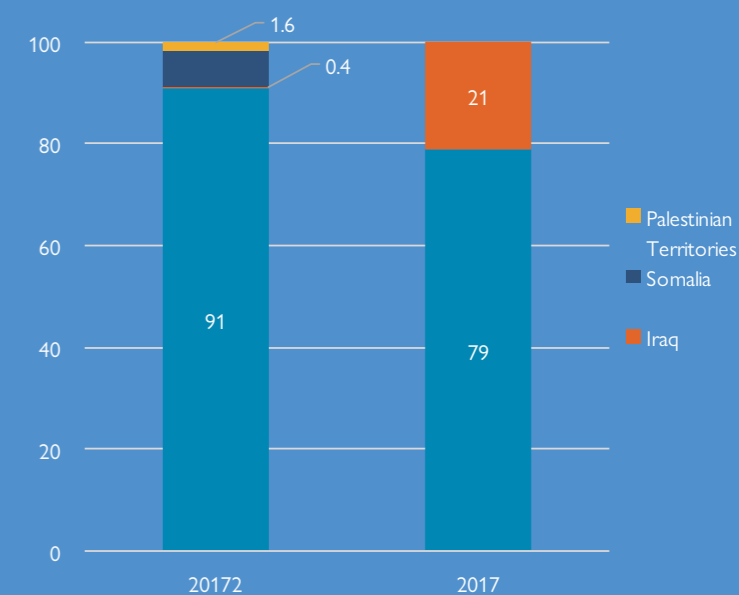


Figure 25 Nationality breakdown (%) of registered arrivals in 2017 and 2018



Migrant presence

At the end of April 2018, 234 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in Kofinou Reception Facility in Cyprus, which represents a slight decrease from the 237 reported at the end of the

previous reporting period (March 2018) and a 14 per cent decrease compared to the 273 reported at the end of April 2017.

Map 3 Accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, April 2018



BULGARIA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and April 2018, Bulgarian authorities apprehended 416 irregular migrants. One quarter of migrants were intercepted entering from Turkey, 13 per cent were detected while attempting to exit the country (mainly towards Serbia and Romania), and the remaining 62 per cent were registered inside the country. Registered apprehensions in 2018 have decreased 62 per cent compared to the same period in 2017, and have decreased by ten times when compared to the 4,194 apprehended between January and April 2016. There were no major differences in the

registered nationality groups between 2017 and 2018. Syrian, Afghan and Iraqi nationals were the three main nationalities reported by intercepted individuals. Syrian nationals comprised 39 per cent of the overall caseload in both years, followed by Iraqi nationals (23% in 2017 and 24% in 2018). A slight decrease of 8 percentage points is observed in the presence of Afghan nationals, from 19% in 2017 to 11% in 2018 (in favour of nationalities grouped under Other¹⁷).

Figure 26 Number of irregular migrants apprehended in Bulgaria between January and April, 2016 - 2018

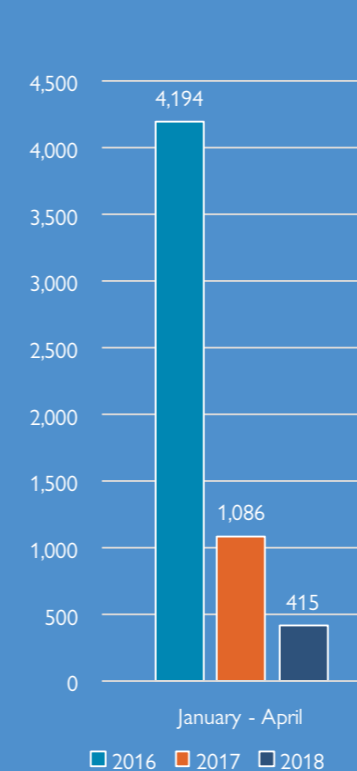
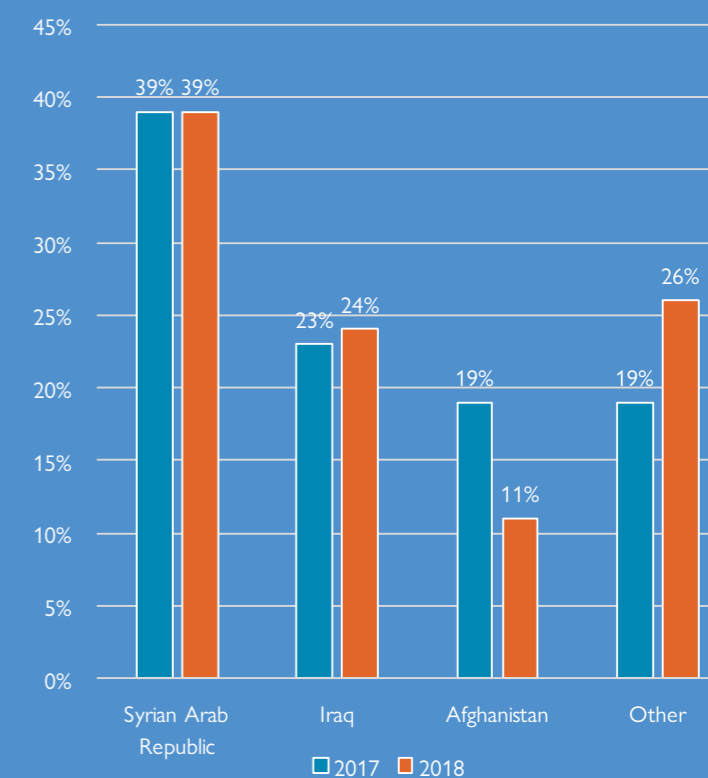


Figure 27 Top three nationalities (%) apprehended on entry between January and April, 2017 - 2018



¹⁷ Complete nationality breakdown for this category was not available.

Migrant presence

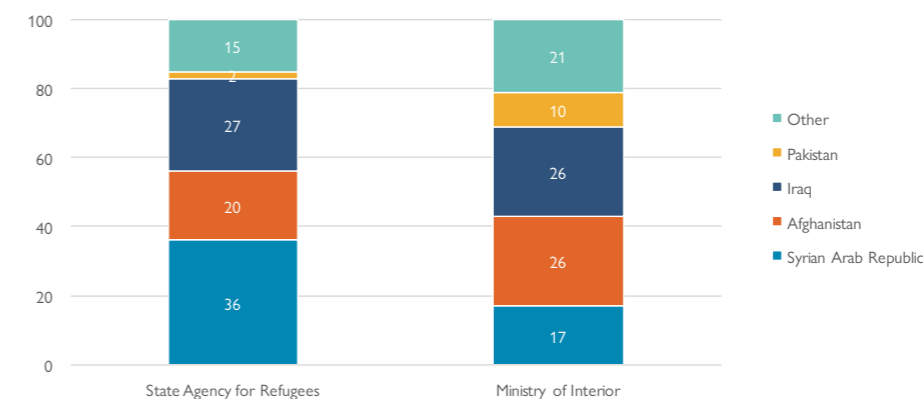
Less than 1,000 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in different reception facilities in Bulgaria, occupying only 15 per cent of the overall capacity (5,940). This represents a slight decrease

compared to the 1,033 reported at the end of the previous reporting period, and is three times less than the 2,948 reported at the end of April 2017.

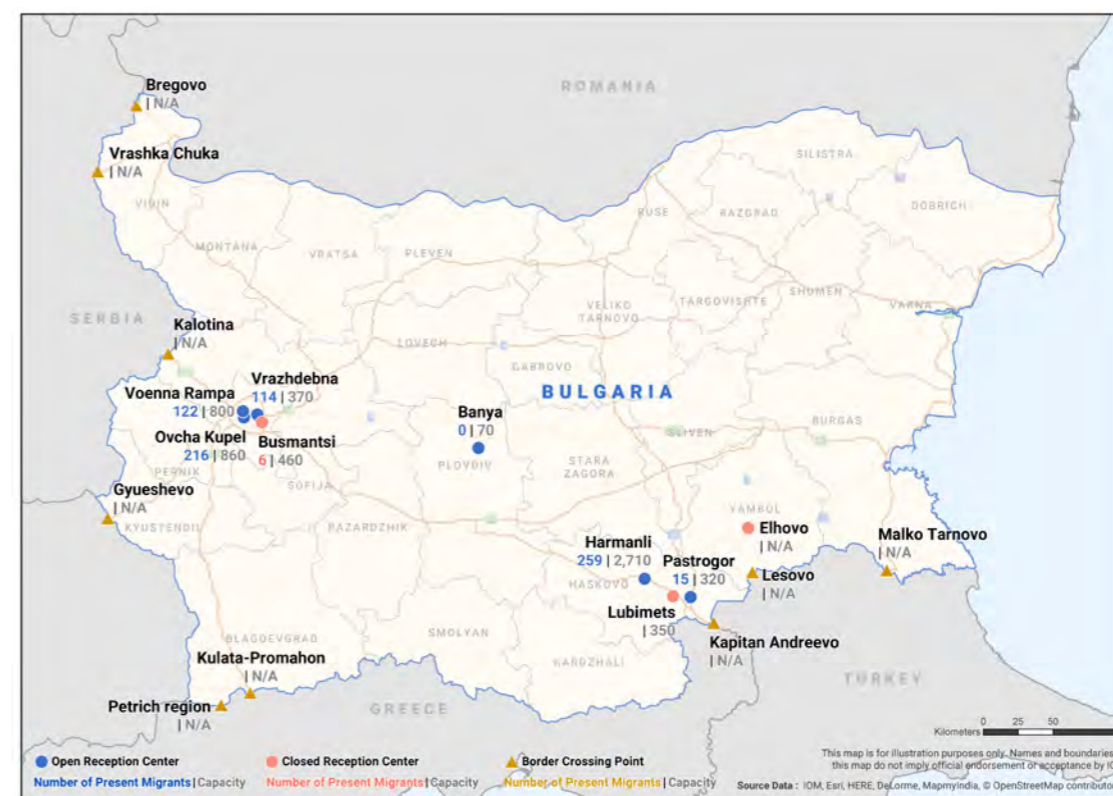
Table 2 Reception facilities in Bulgaria with information on occupancy and capacity as of the end of April 2018

Accommodation facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodated
Facilities run by the State Agency for Refugees		
Open Reception Centre in Banya	70	0
Open Reception Centre in Pastrogor	320	15
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Ovcha Kupel	860	216
Open Reception Centre in Sofia - Vrazhdebna	370	114
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Voenna Rampa	800	122
Closed Reception Centre in Harmanli	2,710	259
Closed Reception Centre in Sofia - Busmantsi	60	6
Facilities run by the Ministry of Interior		
Closed Reception Centre in Lyubimets	350	
Closed Reception Centre in Busmantsi	400	214
Closed Reception Centre in Elhovo (temporarily closed due to renovation)	N/A	
Total	5,940	946

Figure 28 Nationality breakdown (%) of migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in the premises run by the State Agency for Refugees and the Ministry of Interior (SAR)



Map 4 Accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, April 2018



TRANSIT COUNTRIES

CROATIA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and April, Croatian border police intercepted 1,742 irregular migrants on entry and exit from the country, a 93 per cent increase compared to the 901 reported in the same period last year. In April 2018, there were 395 apprehensions reported, a 27 per cent decrease compared to the 542 reported in the previous month, and a 68 per cent increase compared to the 235 reported in April 2017.

Estimated 42 per cent of all interceptions happened in Vukovarsko-Srijemska county, on the border with Serbia. Afghanistan was most commonly reported origin country (26%), followed by Turkey (reported in 13% of all cases) and Kosovo¹⁸ (reported in 12% of cases).

Figure 29 Number of apprehended migrants on entry and exit in January, February and March, 2017 - 2018

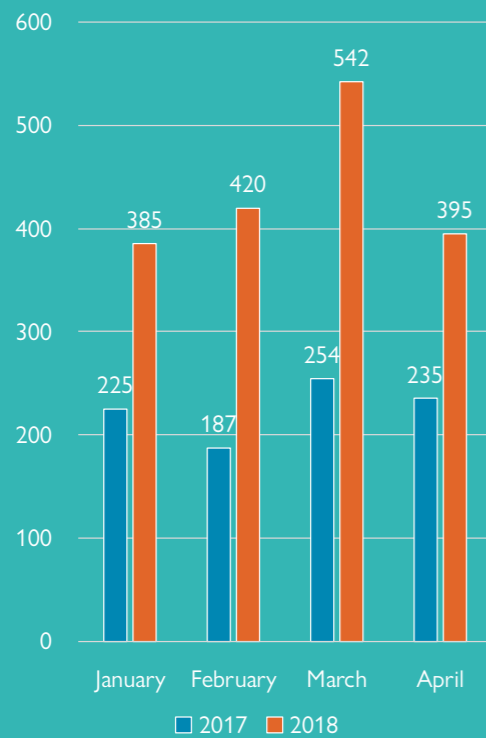
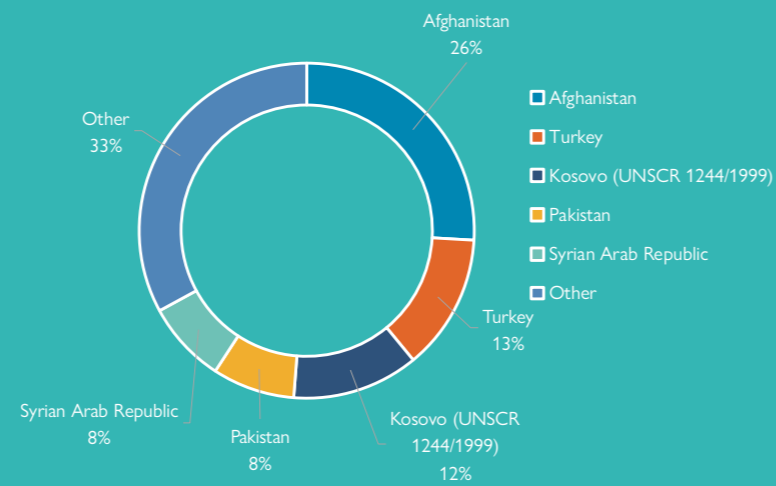


Figure 30 Nationality breakdown of irregular migrants apprehended between January and April 2018



¹⁸ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Migrant presence

By the end of April 2018, 429 asylum seekers were accommodated in open reception centres in Kutina and Zagreb. Most accommodated asylum seekers were of Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi and Iranian

origin. 65 per cent of asylum seekers were adult males, 15 per cent adult females and 20 per cent children (including 3 UASC).

Table 3 Reception facilities in Croatia with information on occupancy and capacity as of the end of April 2018

Accommodation facility	Capacity	Number of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers	Age/gender breakdown	Top nationalities
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	600	470	326 adult males, 76 adult females (68 children)	Syrian (167), Iraqi (83), Iranian (53) and Afghan (47) nationals
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Kutina	100	35	7 adults males, 6 adult females (22 children)	30 Syrian and 5 Iraqi nationals
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	100(120)	31	19 adult males and 12 adult females	17 Afghan, 3 Algerian nationals and 1 Stateless person
Total	800(820)	536		

Map 5 Accommodation facilities in Croatia with information on occupancy and capacity as of April 2018



HUNGARY

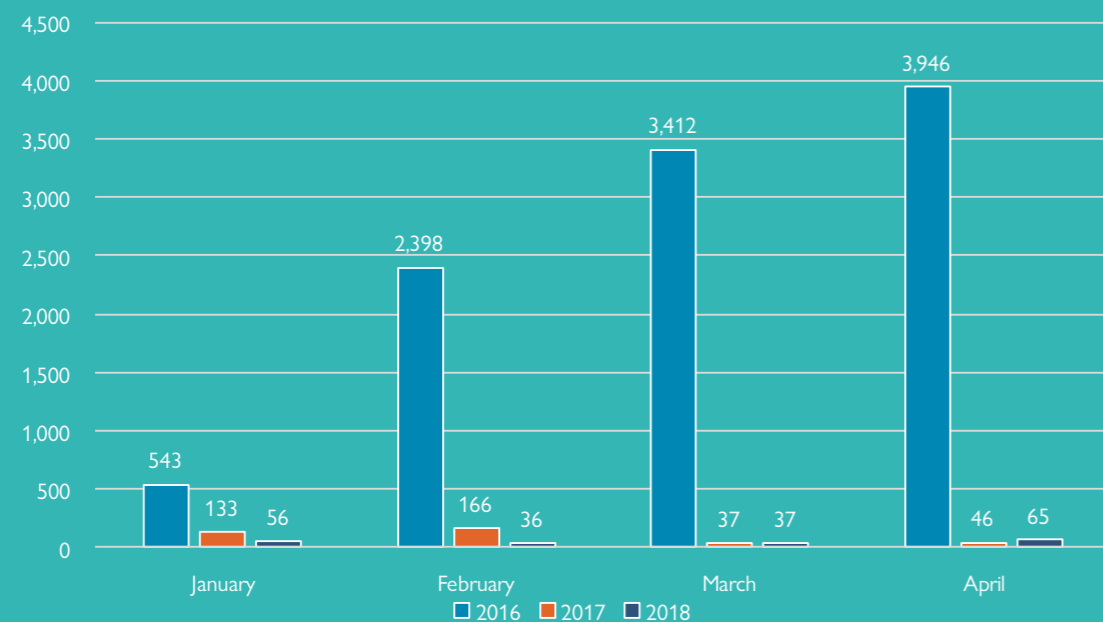
Developments during the reporting period

At the end of April 2018, Hungarian authorities reported apprehending 194¹⁹ irregular migrants who had entered Hungary through different points along the Hungarian border since the beginning of the year. During the reporting period (1 – 30 April 2018) authorities intercepted 65 new individuals, which represents an increase when compared to the 37 reported in March 2018. A slight increase is observed also in comparison to the 46 registered in April 2017, and almost a 100% decrease compared to the 3,946 reported in April 2016. In addition to that, a total of 36 migrants and asylum seekers were admitted to Röszke (21, 1 Pakistani and 20 Afghan nationals) and Tompa (15, 1 Syrian and 14 Iraqi nationals) transit zones. More

than half of the all admitted individuals (since January 2018) were male and 41 % were female, predominantly minors (57%, 140 younger than 14 and 30 between 14 and 17 years of age).

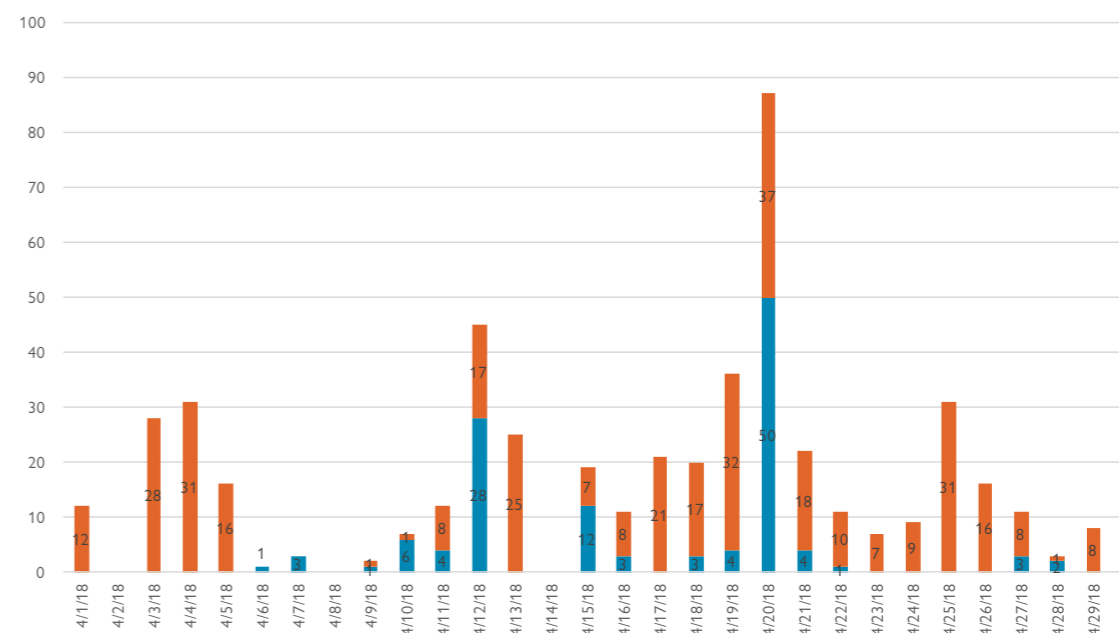
During the reporting period, Hungarian authorities reported 502 interventions that prevented a total of 130 individuals from crossing into Hungary and returned 372 migrants to the neighbouring countries (mainly Serbia and Romania). Since the beginning of 2018, authorities had a total of 2,196 cases – 911 individuals were prevented from crossing into the country and 1,285 were escorted out of the country.

Figure 31 Irregular entries to Hungary between January and April, 2016 - 2018



¹⁹ This number does not include asylum seekers, but those migrants apprehended mostly in the Eastern part of the country who did not express the intention to claim asylum in Hungary.

Figure 32 Daily apprehensions by the Hungarian police, April 2018



4 April – Bence Rétvári, Hungarian Parliamentary State Secretary of the Ministry of Human Capacities, said that the resettlement of tens of thousands people to Hungary would place a major burden on the healthcare budget. Rétvári further elaborated to the media that the provision of healthcare services to immigrants would be much more expensive than in the case of Hungarian citizens as the assistance to the third countries nationals involves the provision of competent interpreters, more attention due to the fact that information about their medical record is seldomly known, and that they often suffer serious diseases in need of longer and more serious medical attention (read more [here](#)).

6 April – The Chief of Security Advisor to the Prime Minister stated that the unrestricted movement of people with unknown identities and intentions in Hungary has come to an end with the erection of fences on the Austrian, German and French borders. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Péter Szijjártó, added that the migration pressure will remain regardless of the point of entry/exit from the country (Hungarian- Serbian or Hungarian- Austrian border areas) (read more [here](#) and [here](#)).

26 April – The Chief of Security Advisor to the Prime Minister, György Bakondi, said that „the introduction of a common EU asylum would make the existing Hungarian asylum procedure impossible making the Hungarian ‘effective’ border control system unlawful“. Bakondi further added that “(I)n Brussels they are doing everything possible to realise the predetermined ‘migration goal’, which is about mandatory resettlement and turning illegal migration into a fundamental human right – and that is what the Hungarian Government’s migration policy is standing in the way of“ (read more [here](#)).

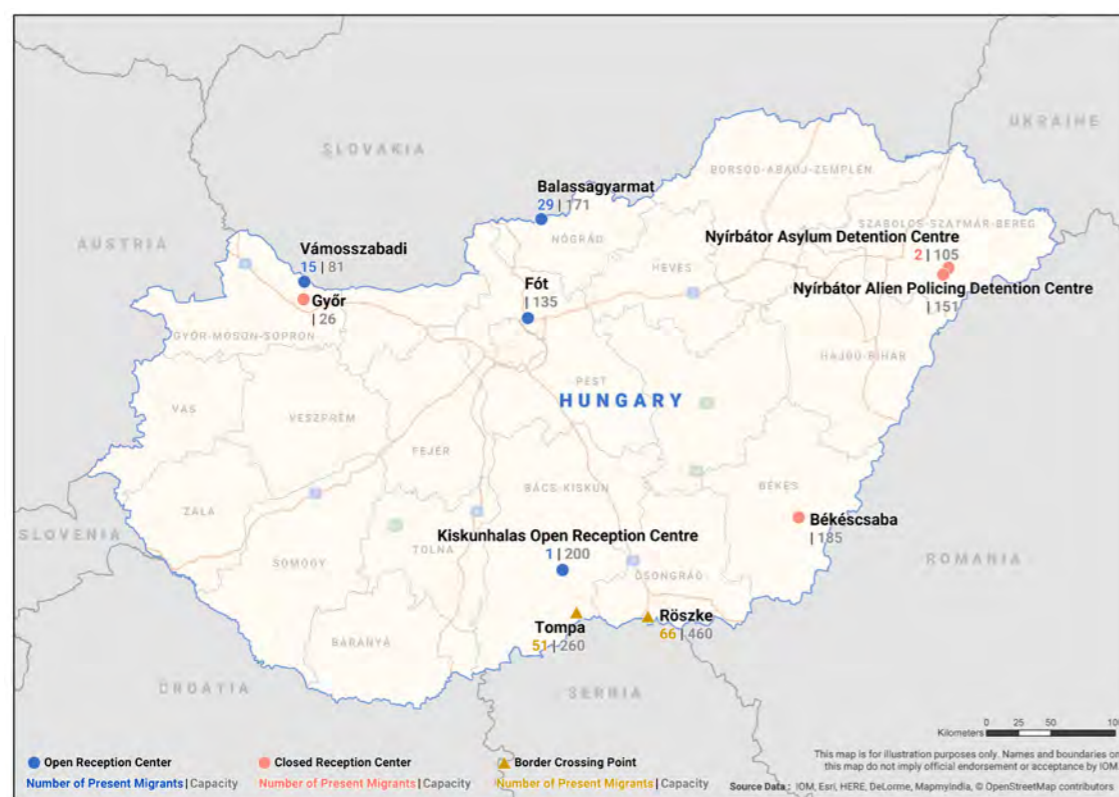
27 April - Hungary should change the rules to better pinpoint and help victims of human trafficking identified among asylum seekers and migrants in the country, the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) said in a report. “GRETA notes with concern that material conditions in the transit zones are not conducive to creating an atmosphere of trust which would make it possible for victims of trafficking to come forward,” the report says. It also points out that Hungary should review procedures assessing the age of asylum seekers to ensure the protection of children, and it expresses concerns about the training for transit zone employees to identify victims of human trafficking in the transit zones (read more [here](#)).

Migrant presence

By the end of April there were 164 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in reception centres around the country and in the transit zones near the border with Serbia, the majority in

Röske (66) and Tompa (51). This represents a 62 per cent decrease compared to the 443 reported at the end of April 2017.

Map 6 Accommodation facilities in Hungary with information on occupancy and capacity, April 2018



ROMANIA

Developments during the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2018, authorities in Romania apprehended 263 migrants and asylum seekers entering and exiting the country. The majority of individuals (192) were apprehended while trying to exit the country mainly towards Hungary (Arad, Satu Mare and Timis County). The remaining 71 individuals were intercepted entering from Bulgaria (Giurgiu, Timis, Constanta and Dolj County) and Serbia (Timis County). 49 per cent of individuals registered were apprehended during this reporting period, a total of 128, which is almost four times more than those apprehended during the previous reporting period. Furthermore, 91 per cent of

migrants and asylum seekers apprehended in April were intercepted exiting. In April 2018, 109 out of 116 individuals who attempted to leave the country were registered as asylum seekers in Romania.

Iraqi nationals are the largest registered nationality group this year (47%), followed by Iranian (13%) and Syrian (12%) nationals. Migrants and asylum seekers from Afghanistan comprise another 8 per cent of the overall caseload, and those from Turkey represent 7 per cent (see complete breakdown below).

Figure 33 Apprehensions on entry and exit to Romania between January and April 2018

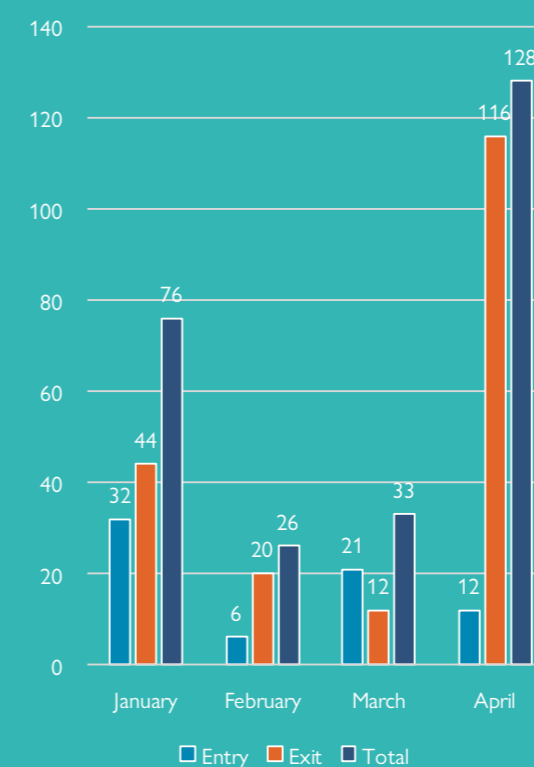
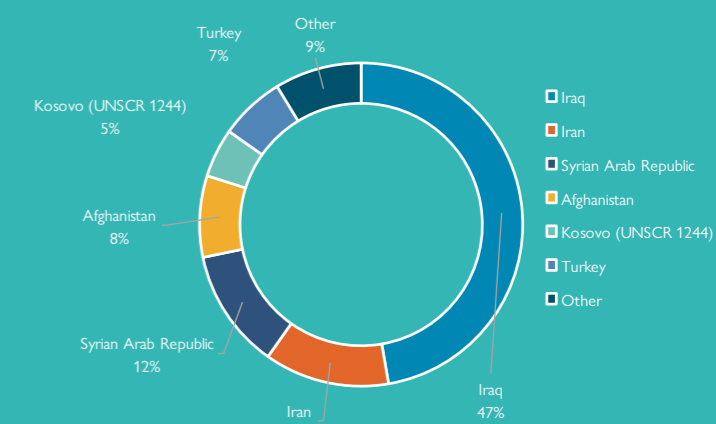


Figure 34 Nationality breakdown (%) of migrants apprehended between January and April 2018



Migrant presence

At the end of April, there were 457 migrants and asylum seekers registered as residing in the state run accommodation facilities. This represents a 15 per cent increase compared to the 396 reported

at the end of March. More than half were in the Asylum Centres located in Bucharest (110), Somcuta Mare (73) and Galati (70) (see more information on the map below).

Map 7 Accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, April 2018



SERBIA

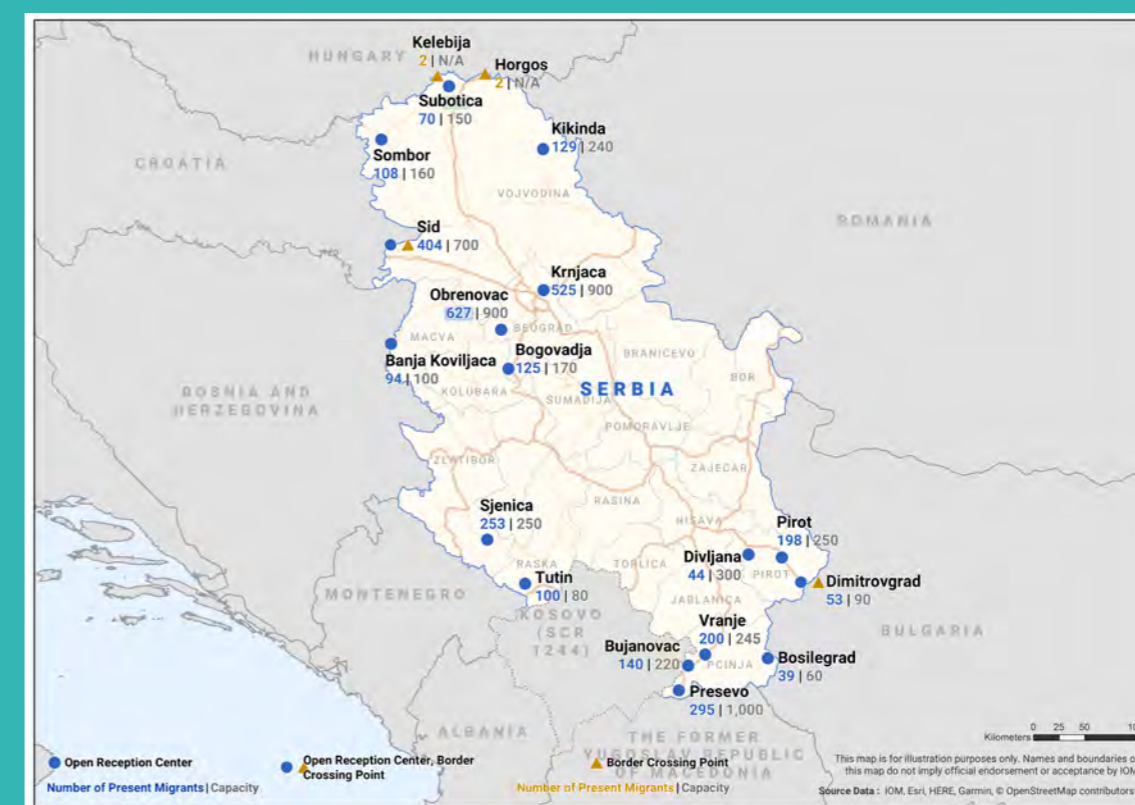
Developments during the reporting period

Over the period from 1 to 30 April 2018, an estimated total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in government facilities (13 transit-reception centres, 5 asylum centres) and border crossing zones decreased from approximately 3,554 at the beginning of the month

to an estimated 274 reported on 30 April. It is estimated that close to 250 migrants and refugees remain in the open, mostly near reception centres. The overall number of migrants and refugees in Serbia was around 3,800 at the end of March.

Reporting Date	Reception Centres	Asylum Centres	Transit zones – Horgos and Kelebija	Total
01/04/2018	2,402	1,176	5	3,583
04/04/2018	2,362	1,176	5	3,543
11/04/2018	2,205	1,164	12	3,381
18/04/2018	2,200	1,114	6	3,320
25/04/2018	2,307	1,097	4	3,408
30/04/2018	2,241	1,097	9	3,347

Map 8 Accommodation facilities in Serbia with information on occupancy and capacity, April 2018



SLOVENIA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and May 2018 authorities in Slovenia apprehended 1,225 irregular migrants, which represents a four times increase compared to the 323 reported in the same period in 2017, and more than half of the 1,930 reported for the whole year. Looking at the monthly dynamic since January 2017, the number of apprehensions reached its peak during this reporting period with 573 registered individuals, which is more than three times higher than the monthly average calculated for 2017 (160) and two times more compared to the average counted for the first quarter of 2018.

Algeria and Pakistan were the most commonly reported countries of origin with 42 per cent of individuals registered (23% and 19% respectively). Morocco (8%), Syrian Arab Republic (7%) and Afghanistan (6%) were the remaining origin countries reported in the top 5 nationality groups registered. One third of irregular migrants were registered arriving from a dozen different

countries, such as Croatia, Turkey, Kosovo²⁰, Libya, Tunisia and Nepal.

April – According to the Slovenian Press Agency (STA) four migrants drowned in the Kolpa/Kupa river on the border between Slovenia and Croatia. Authorities initiated a post mortem investigation, and the initial medical examination did not find signs of violence on the bodies. The investigation is ongoing to establish the persons' identities (read more [here](#)).

24 April – The Interior Ministry State Secretary Boštjan Šefic visited some of the countries on the so called Balkan route to improve cooperation in the face of an upturn in the migration flows across the region. He has told the STA that the talks so far have brought an agreement on an operative exchange of information. He further stated that the purpose of the visits was to obtain detailed information on the developments in these countries and to seek coordinated action to control the processes. Šefic elaborated that a new Balkan route had emerged from Greece through Albania, Montenegro, Kosovo⁶, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia to Slovenia.

Figure 35 Irregular migrants apprehended in Slovenia, monthly overview for 2017 and 2018

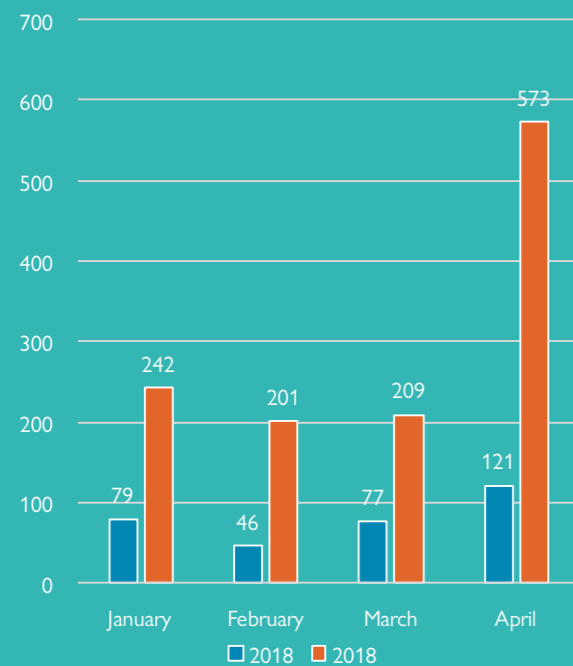
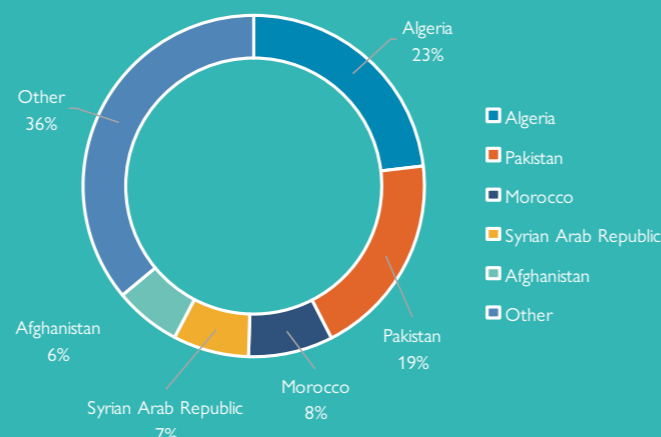


Figure 36 Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and April 2018



²⁰ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

21 April – According to the the Slovenian Ministry of Defense, the patrol boat Triglav with 37 crew members on board set sail for Sicily to take part in the international mission Eunavfor Med Sophia that aims to support the joint EU efforts to prevent human trafficking and assist migrants stranded at sea.

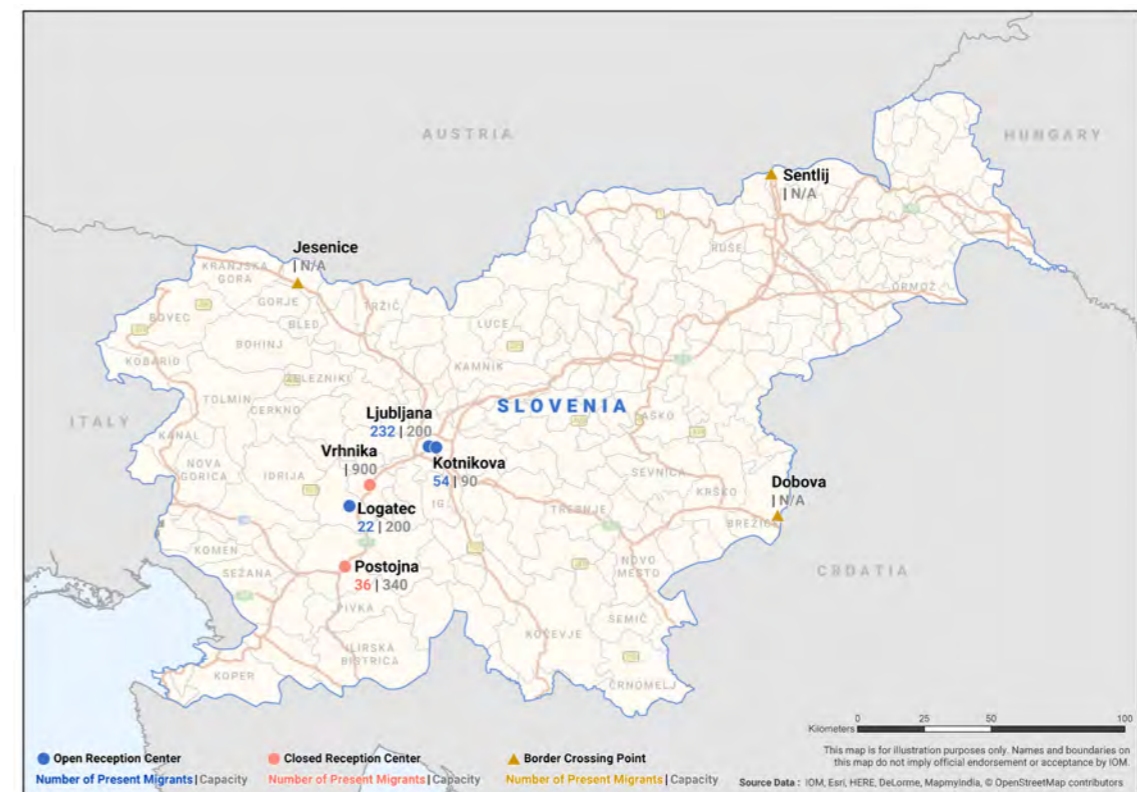
20 April – The slovenian media (RTV SLO) reported that one person from Kosovo²¹ was taken into custody under allegations of supporting irregular migration and smuggling migrants from Turkey. The person was apprehended around Ilirska Bistrica while trying to transport migrants from Croatia through Slovenia to Italy. According to the police, the 43-year-old driver, by prior agreement smuggled nine Turkish citizens, and he was a member of a crime organization across the state border.

19 April – STA reported that the Interior Minister Vesna Györköös Žnidar has stated that the police are ready for a possible new flow of irregular migrants across Slovenia, although it is not possible to predict when it could happen and at what scale. However, Györköös Žnidar noted that the expected increase will be way beyond the scale the country saw in 2015 and 2016.

Migrant presence

At the end of April 2018, there were 300 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in different facilities around the country. This represents a slight increase compared to the 271 reported at the end of March, and a 17 per cent increase compared to the 256 reported at the end of April 2017.

Map 9 Accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, April 2018



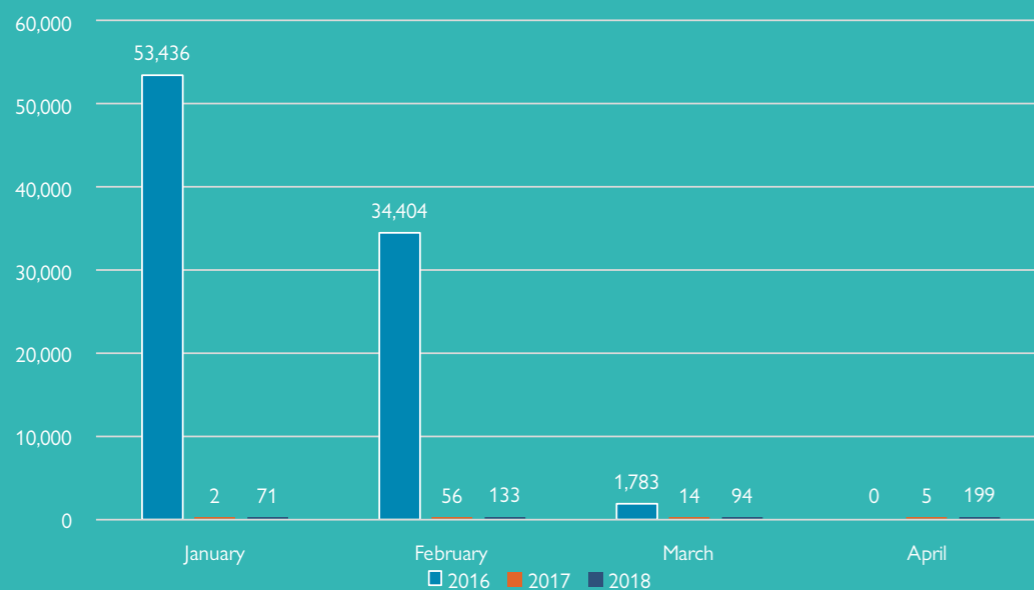
²¹ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 30 April), authorities in the FYR of Macedonia registered 199 new arrivals, which is two times larger than the 94 reported for March 2018 and forty times larger than the 5 reported in April 2017. Since the beginning of 2018, authorities registered a total of 407 migrants and asylum seekers, which is five times the number reported in the same period in 2017 (77) and an almost 200 per cent decrease compared to the more than 80,000 registered in the same period in 2016. However, looking at the data for 2016, all individuals were apprehended in the first quarter of the year and available data suggests that there were no interceptions in April following the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement.

Figure 37 Registered arrivals to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia between January and April 2018



More than one third of the registered migrants were of Iranian origin (39%), followed by those from Iraq (13%), Pakistan (12%) and Afghanistan (12%). Syrian nationals comprised another 9 per cent of the overall caseload, which is the same as those who registered as Libyan nationals (see the complete breakdown below).

Figure 38 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in 2018

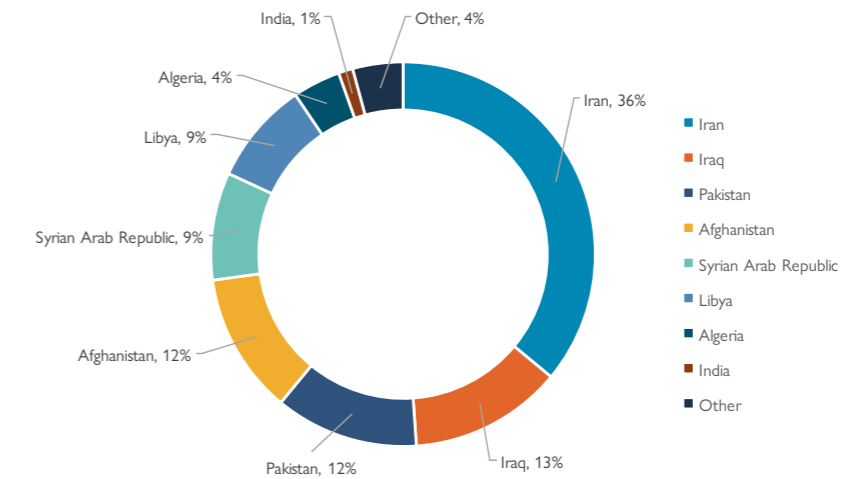
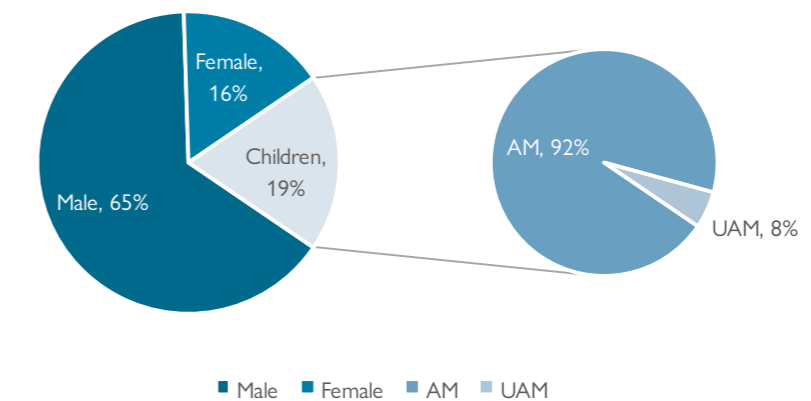


Figure 39 Age/sex breakdown of apprehended irregular migrants in 2018



Migrant presence

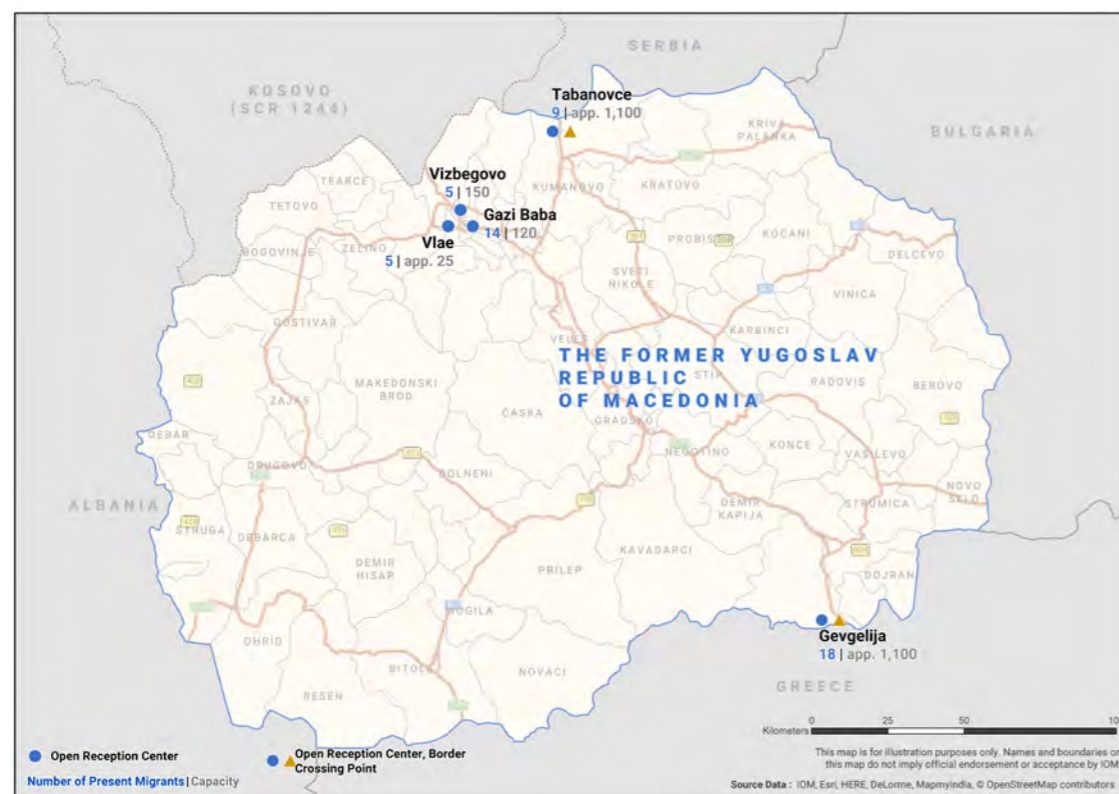
Available data shows that on 30 April 2018, there were 51 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in reception centres around the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This represents a slight decrease when compared to the 58 reported at the end of the previous month, and a slight increase compared to the 43 reported at the end of April 2017.

In addition, the Red Cross is permanently present in Tabanovce transit centre and operates a mobile team that covers the villages of Lipkovo, Pojane, Vaksince, Sopot and Tabanovce, all located in proximity to the Northern border with Serbia. Based on the monthly report for April, the team assisted 385 persons and another 23 have rejected assistance. Further on, the Red Cross mobile team present in the southern part of the country, assisted a total of 385 persons in Gevgelija.

Table 4 Accommodation facilities (with occupancy/capacity) by the end of April 2018

Name of accommodation facility	Capacity	Currently accommodating	Nationalities
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	18	All Iranian nationals
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	9	3 Algerian, 3 Syrian, 1 Iraqi, 1 Afghan and 1 Pakistani national
Vizbegovo – Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers	150	5	3 Pakistani, 1 Afghan and 1 Russian national
Gazi Baba – Reception Centre for Foreigners	120	14	4 Pakistani, 2 Albanian, 2 Indian, 3 Palestinian, 1 Afghan, 1 Russian and 1 Turkish national
Vlae – Safe House	25-30	5	2 Syrian, 2 Congolese and 1 Pakistani national
TOTAL	2,495-2,600	51	

Map 10 Accommodation facilities in Cyprus with information on occupancy and capacity, April 2018



TURKEY

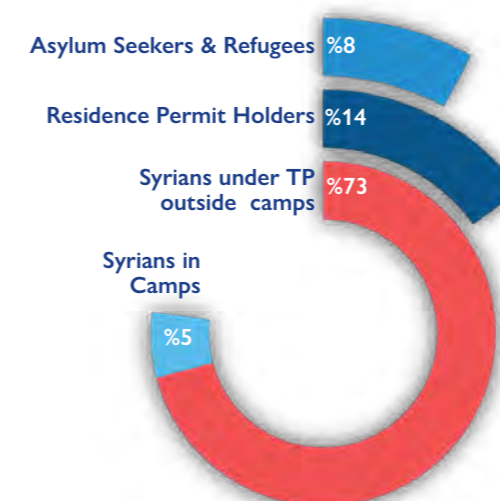
Background and Latest Figures

According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently over 3.9 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (3,588,877* individuals) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR, as of end of March 2018, 366,119** asylum-seekers and refugees from countries including Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and Somalia constitute another significant group of foreign nationals requiring Turkish humanitarian and legal protection. The number of foreign nationals has increased by 795,191 in comparison to April 2017 (3.2 million foreign nationals), most of the increase was recorded as Syrian nationals (596,310).

In addition, there are 681,855* foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits including humanitarian residency holders. This number was 124,993 less in April 2017. The exact number of the humanitarian residency holders is unknown, but it is estimated that there are more than several thousand humanitarian residency permit holders.

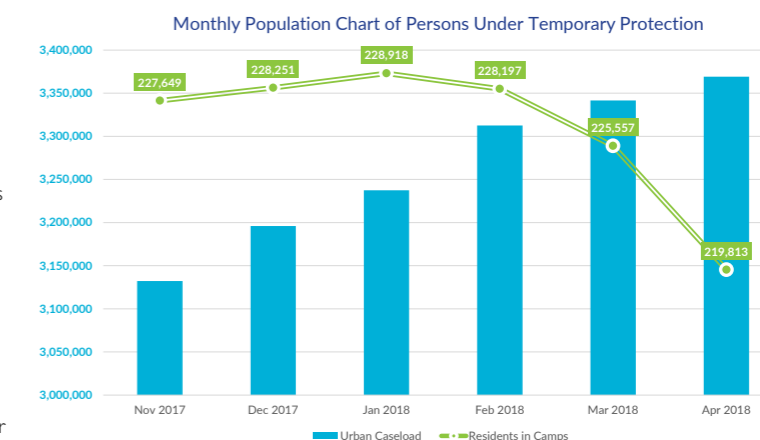
*Data source DGMM, 26.04.2018

**Data source UNHCR, 31.03.2018



Turkey's Temporary Protection regime grants the 3,588,877 Syrian nationals the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 3,369,064 individuals - live outside camps, officially called Temporary Accommodation Centers and are mainly spread across the Turkish border provinces of Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay, Adana, Mersin and Kilis. 219,813 Syrians live in 19 camps the majority of which are also located close to the Syrian border. Twenty two temporary accommodation centers were hosting migrants in Turkey in April 2017; however, currently three of the centers are no longer operational. As a result, there is a decrease of 29,423 persons in the centers' residence numbers.

*Data source DGMM, 26.04.2018



Asylum Seekers and Refugees

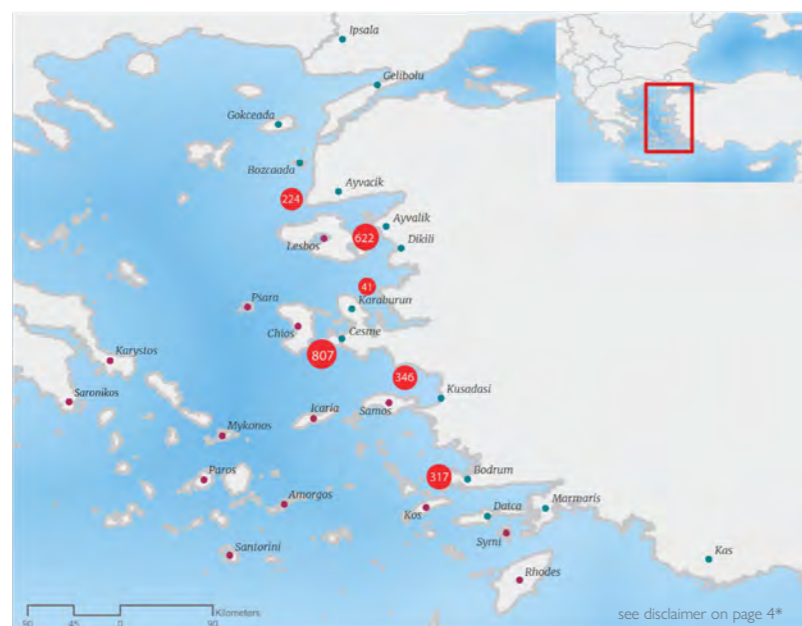
Another significant group of foreign nationals requiring international protection in Turkey are 366,119 asylum-seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Afghanistan, Iraq and other countries. An increase of 59,328 persons has been recorded in this category in comparison to April 2017. (Data Source UNHCR, 31.03.2018)

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 681,855 residence permit holders in Turkey with various categories of the residence permit. The “other” residence permit category include humanitarian residence permit holders but the exact number is unknown. It is believed that vast majority of this category are Iraqi nationals.

Nationality	#Percentage
Afghanistan	46
Iraq	%40
Iran	%10
Somalia	%1
Others	%3

Apprehended/Rescued Persons on Sea



The Turkish Coast Guard apprehended 2,534 irregular migrants in April yet only one fatality was recorded. The number of irregular migrants were 1,551 in April 2017. These figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the Coast Guard; actual numbers of migrants and refugees departing Turkey by sea could be higher. Apprehensions on the hotspots on the Aegean Sea are shown in the map on the left.

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	39	41	1,634	1,640	-	-	2	6
February	25	28	1,046	1,363	-	-	2	7
March	37	41	1,534	1,849	19	19	-	1
April	55	58	2,358	2,534	-	-	2	4
Total	156	168	6,572	7,386	19	19	6	18

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

*Data source T.C.G., 30.04.2018

Apprehended Persons on Land

	Entry		Exit
Syria	24,177	Greece	2,873
Greece	587	Bulgaria	128
Iran	457	Syria	117
Iraq	93	Iran	59
-	-	Iraq	32
Total	25,314	Total	3,209

According to Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) daily figures, in April 2018, 28,523 irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Greek and Bulgarian borders of Turkey. In comparison, this number was 22,231 in April 2017. The entry and exit figures breakdown are as shown in the table on the left. The highest number of irregular crossings at entry and exit happened at the border with Syria, with a total number of 24,294 apprehended persons.

The irregular exits are higher at the Western Borders while Syrian, Iraqi and Iranian borders are continuing to be entry points to Turkey. In comparison to previous months there is a decrease in the irregular border entries from Syria to Turkey (950). In March 2018, 25,127 irregular entries of persons were recorded at this border.

*Data Source T.A.F., 30.04.2018



Known Entry and Exit Points

Known entry points by land: Hatay, Kilis, Şanlıurfa (from Syria), Silopi, Çukurca (from Iraq), Şemdinli, Yüksekova, Başkale, Ağrı, Doğubeyazıt (from Iran)

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

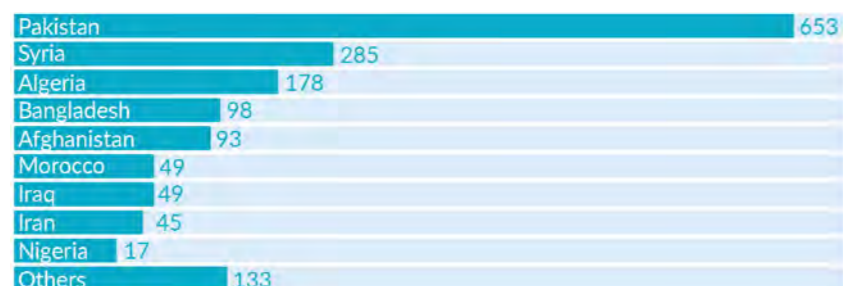
Known exit points by sea: Çeşme, Ayvalık, Didim, Bodrum, Küçükkuşu (Locations close to Lesbos, Samos, Chios, Symi, Kos and Rodos)

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

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

Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey

On 18 March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving Greece to Turkey after 20 March 2016. In this regard, according to DGMM reports, 1,600 migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4 April 2016 and 26 April 2018. Main returning points from Greece include Lesvos, Chios, Kos and Samos and the main readmission points to Turkey include Dikili, Çeşme, Bodrum and Adana (through the airport).



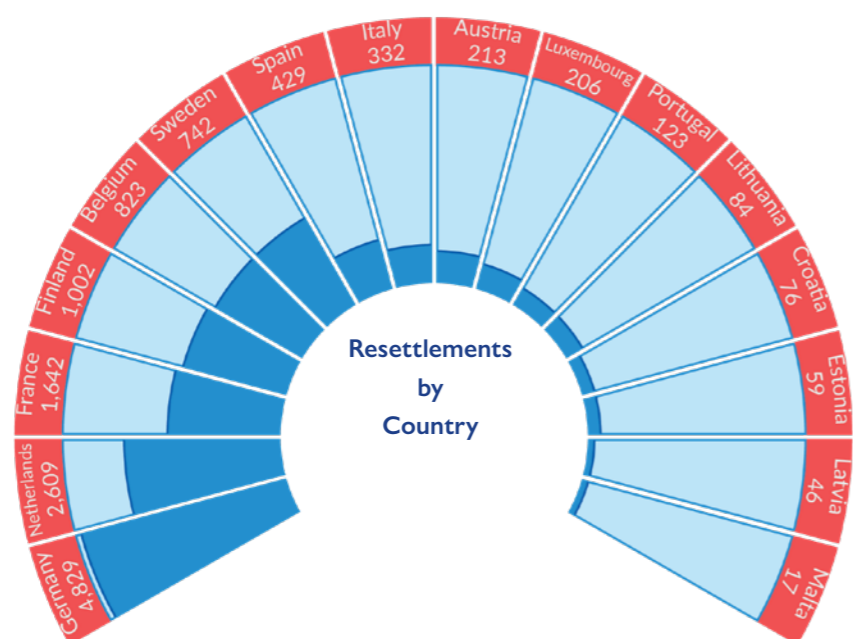
Nationality breakdown of the readmitted is shown in the graphic below and "others" category includes countries of Sri Lanka, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Cameroon, Myanmar, Nepal, Guinea, Senegal, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Haiti, Lebanon, Tunisia, Dominica, Palestine, India, Congo, Mali, Niger, Sudan, Jordan, Yemen, Gambia, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso and Western Sahara.

*Data source DGMM as of 03.05.2018

Resettlement of Syrians From Turkey

The readmission agreement aims to replace disorganized and irregular migratory flows by organized and safe pathways to European countries. In this regard, it is agreed on that for every Syrian being returned to Turkey from the Greek islands, another Syrian will be resettled directly to Europe from Turkey. According to DGMM data released on 26 April 2018, there are 13,232 persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, the Netherlands, France and Finland.

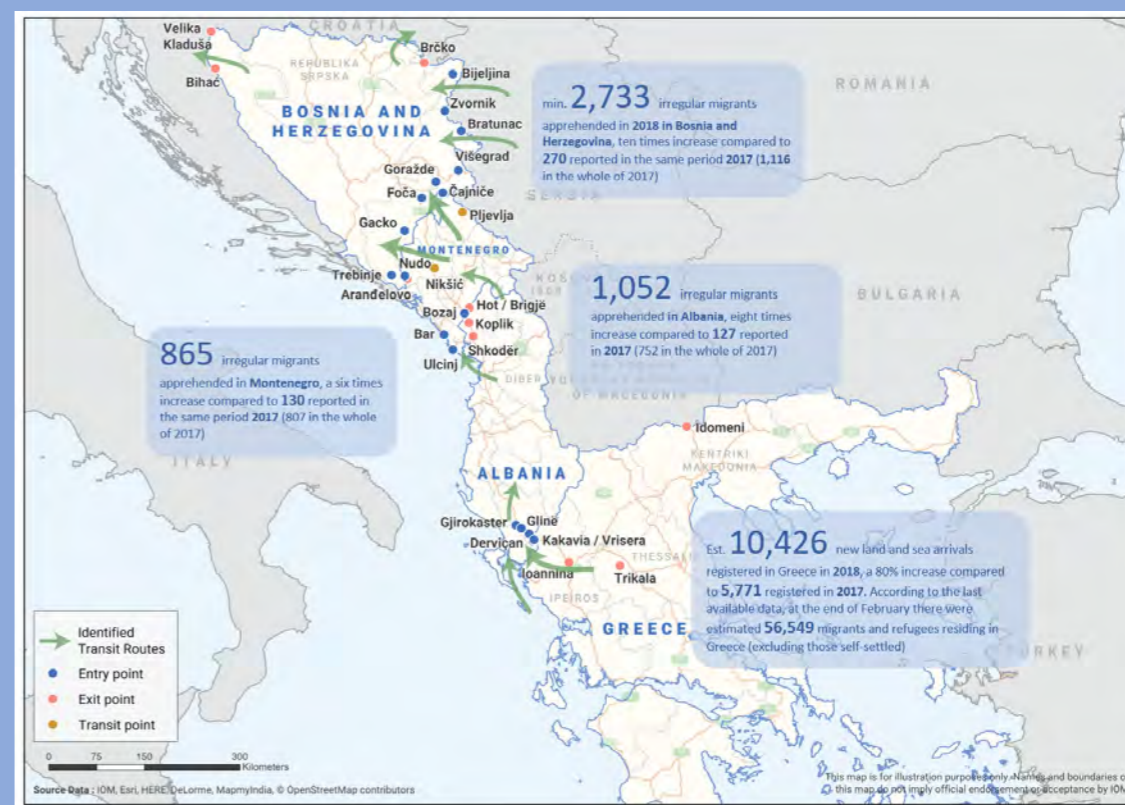
*Data Source DGMM, 26.04.2018



mpmturkey@iom.int

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

WESTERN BALKANS



ALBANIA

Developments during the reporting period

During the reporting period, authorities in Albania registered 293 irregular migrants entering the country, which represents a 27 per cent decrease when compared to the 372 reported for March 2018. Since the beginning of the year, a total of 1,052 irregular migrants were intercepted entering the country, almost ten times more than the 127 individuals registered in the same period in 2017. In addition to that, 203 irregular migrants were apprehended exiting the country (towards Montenegro, in the Shkoder area) in the two months' period between March and April 2018²².

Syrian was the most common nationality reported by registered irregular migrants in 56 per cent of the cases. The remaining 44 per cent of the caseload reported originating from more than 15 different nationality groups, including Pakistan (8%), Iraq (8%), Algeria (7%), Morocco (5%), Libya (4%) and others.

²² DTM started monitoring the exit flows from Albania to Montenegro and Serbia in March 2018, therefore data for previous months is not available.

Figure 40 Registered arrivals to Albania between January and April, 2016 - 2018

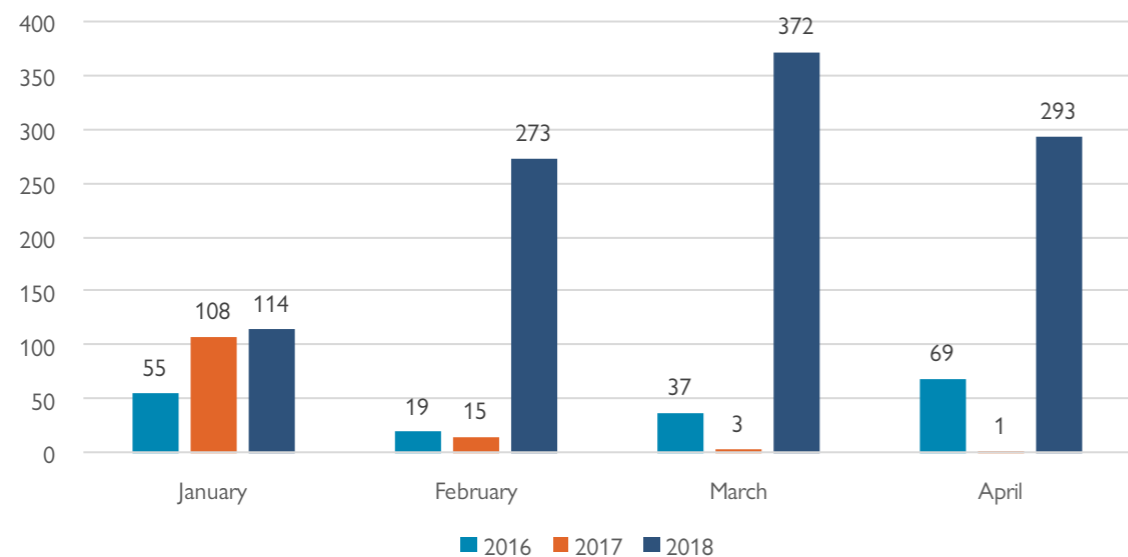
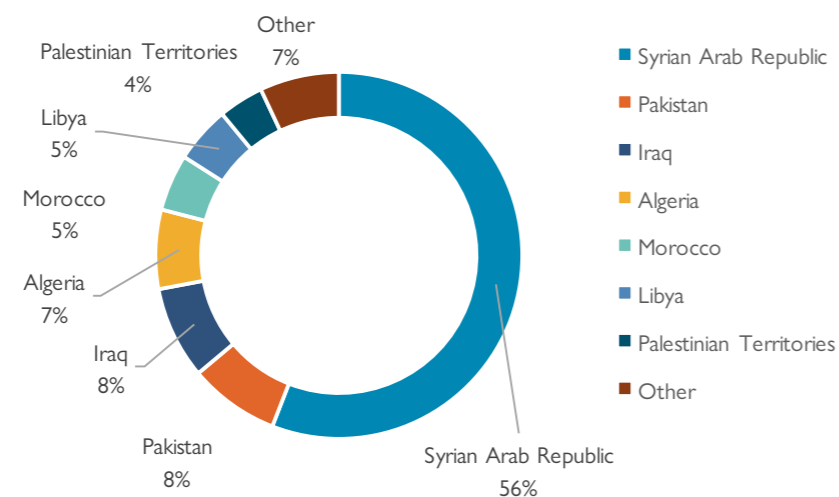


Figure 41 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals between January and April 2018



Migrant presence

By the end of April, 369 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the Asylum Center in Babrru (Tirana) and additional 45 in the Kareci Closed Reception Center.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Developments during the reporting period

During the reporting period (1-30 April), authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina registered 1,419 new irregular migrants giving a total of 2,733 since the beginning of the year. The overall number of registered migrants this year is more than ten times higher than the 270 registered in the same period in 2017. This increase is even more significant when looking at the total of 51 reported for April 2017.

According to the official records from the Bosnian authorities, a total of 196 migrants have been returned from Croatia to Bosnia and Herzegovina through the bilateral readmission agreement. The same source shows that 127 migrants were returned from Bosnia and Herzegovina to Serbia and 48 were returned to Montenegro.

An estimated 29 per cent of the overall registered irregular migrants were of Syrian origin. Libyan nationals represent the second largest nationality group comprising 13 per cent of the overall caseload followed by those from Pakistan (12%), Afghanistan (8%), Palestinian Territories (7%) and more than ten different countries (see the complete breakdown below).

Figure 42 Registered irregular migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and April, 2017 - 2018

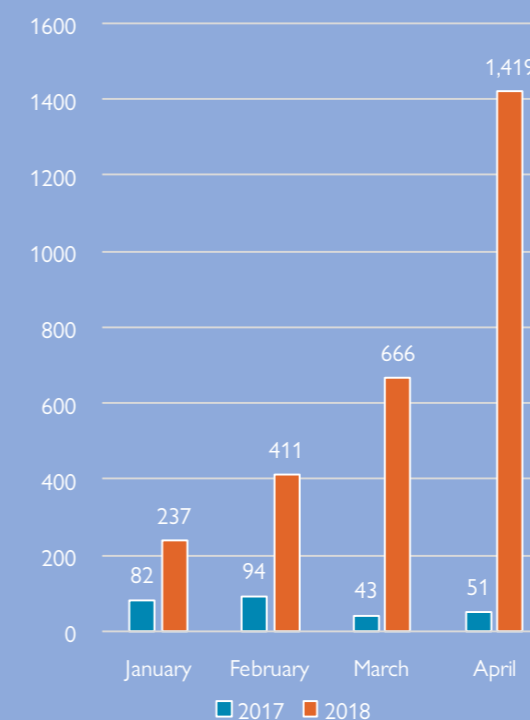
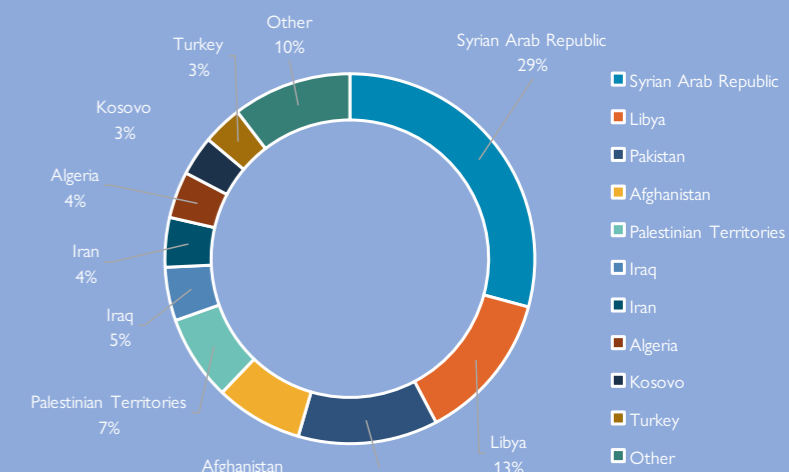


Figure 43 Top 10 nationalities registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and April 2018



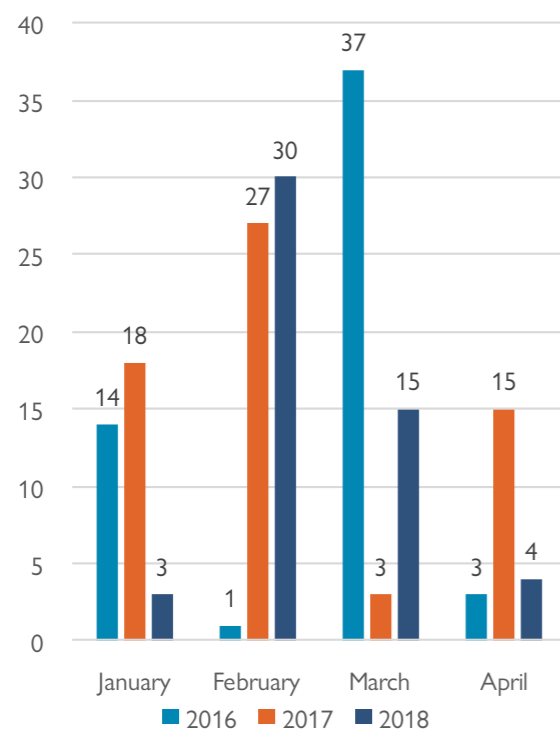
KOSOVO⁸

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and April 2018 authorities in Kosovo²³ registered 52 irregular migrants entering the country, a slight decrease compared to the 63 reported in the same period in 2017 and the 55 reported in 2016. During the reporting period (1 – 30 April) authorities registered 4 irregular migrants (3 Afghan and 1 Syrian national) and 27 new asylum claims lodged by Turkish citizens who had already been residing in the country regularly.

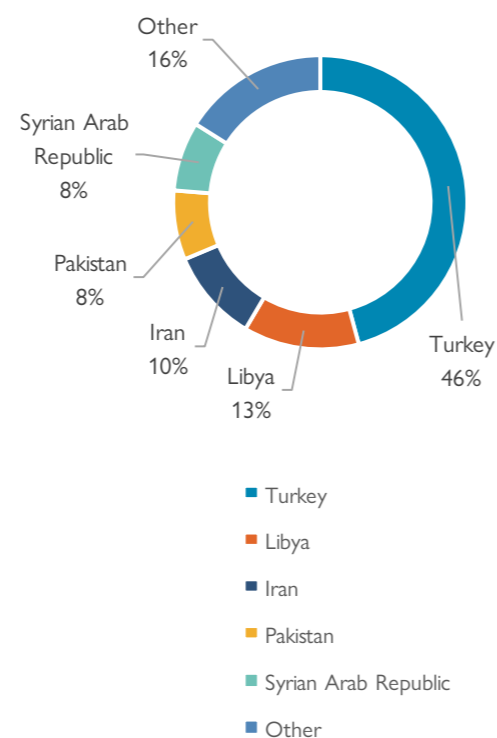
Almost half of all registered migrants and asylum seekers were of Turkish origin (36 individuals) followed by those from Libya (10), Iran (8) and 25 nationals registered under six different nationality groups (see the complete breakdown below).

Figure 44 Number of irregular migrants registered between January and April 2016 - 2018



On 30 April there were 14 persons accommodated in the Asylum Centre. Residents were of Turkish (10), Afghan (3) and Syrian (1) origin (10 male, 4 female and 6 children including 1 UASC). Additionally, 37 individuals were residing in private accommodations a total of 33 Turkish, 2 Palestinian and 2 Macedonian nationals (17 male, 20 female, including 17 children).

Figure 45 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants and asylum seekers between January and April 2018



²³ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

MONTENEGRO

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and April 2018, authorities in Montenegro apprehended 865 new irregular migrants. More than half of all individuals were intercepted during this reporting period (1 – 30 April), a total of 469. Overall arrivals this year are six times more than the 130 registered in the same period last year and seven times the 108 registered between January and April 2016.

More than one third of all migrants were of Syrian origin (39%) followed by those from Algeria (16%), Pakistan (11%), Morocco (9%) and Iraq (7%), the top five nationality groups registered.

Available data shows that 120 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the state provided accommodation facilities at the end of April 2018. The majority (83) were accommodated in Spuž Asylum Centre, 5 in the closed reception centre and an additional 32 in alternative accommodation arrangements.

Figure 46 Arrivals to Montenegro between January and April, 2016 - 2018

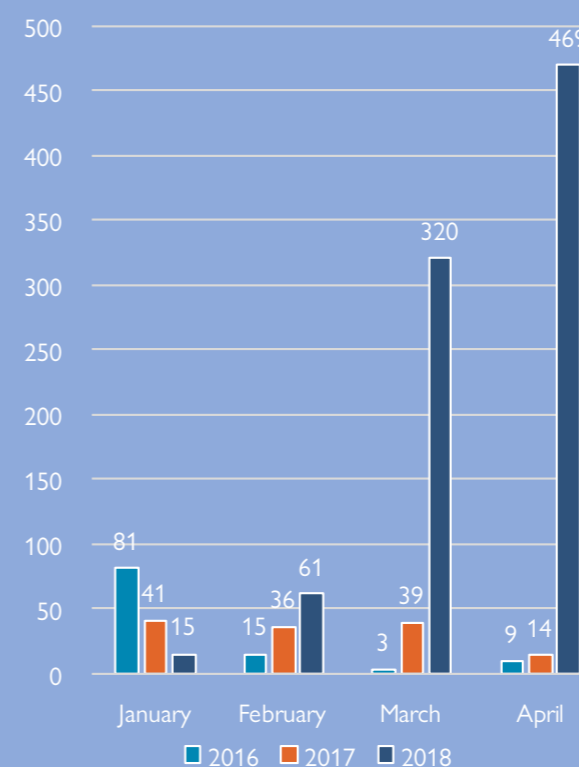
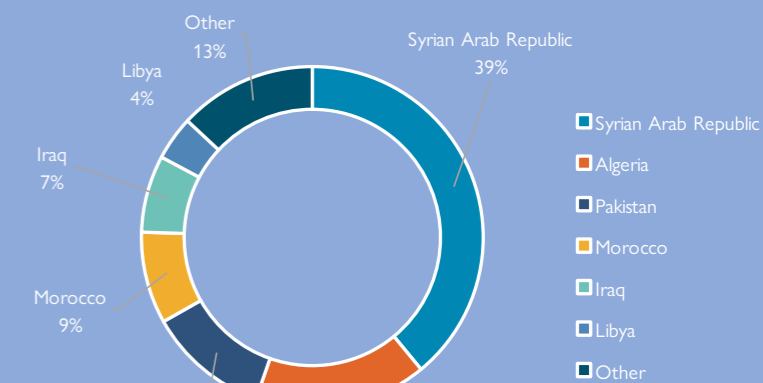


Figure 47 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants between January and April 2018



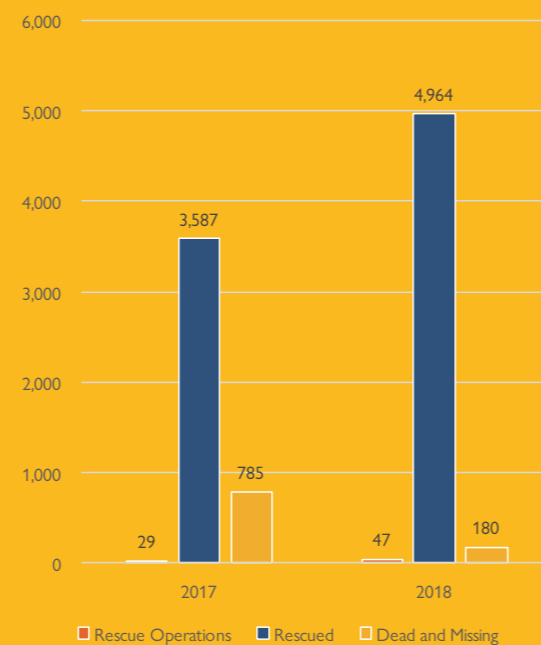
CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN

LIBYA

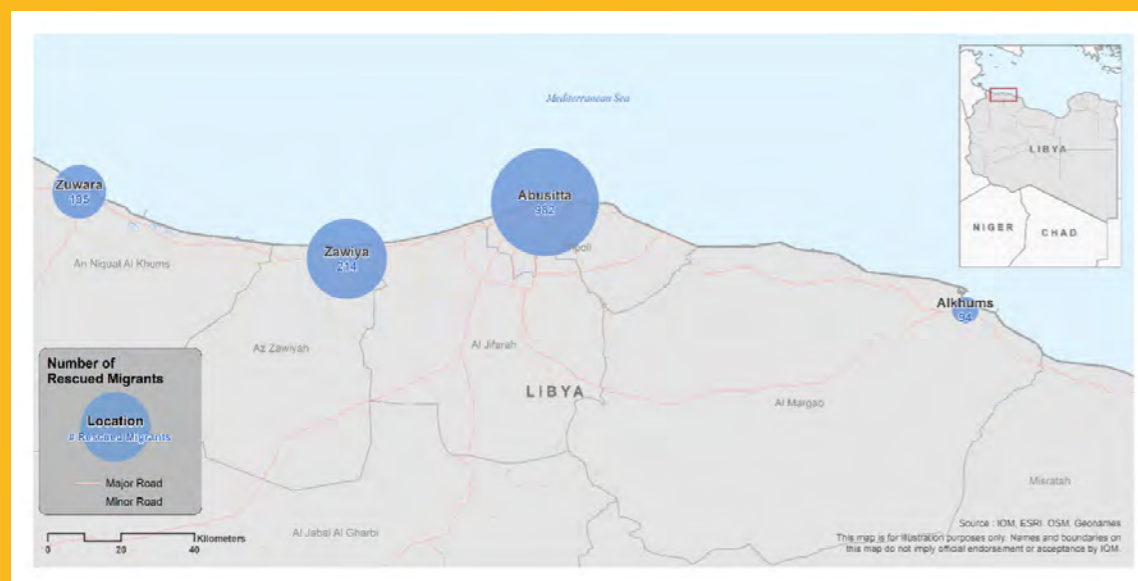
Developments during the reporting period

Between January and April 2018, the Libyan Coast Guard carried out 47 rescue operations during which they rescued 4,964 migrants and reported 180 dead and missing migrants. Available data for 2017 indicates an increase in the number of operations this year compared to the same period in 2017 when 29 operations were reported. The number of rescued migrants has also increased (from 3,587 in 2017 to 4,964 in 2018). The number of dead and missing migrants decreased significantly from 785 registered in the first four months of 2017 to 180 reported at the end of April 2018.

Figure 48 Rescue operations by the Libyan Coast Guard between January and April, 2017 – 2018



Map 11 Rescue operations off the Libyan coast, January - April 2018

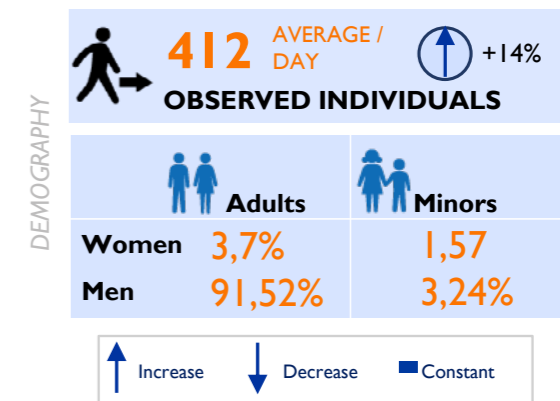


NIGER

The analysis of the April data shows a downward trend in the number of migrants transiting through the FMP from March 2017. This trend was confirmed in 2018: more migrants entered Niger and left Niger in 2017 than in 2018. The number of migrants in the incoming flows increased significantly in February 2017, when 27,230 individuals entering Niger were observed. A peak was also observed in August 2017, during which 12,082 individuals entering Niger and 8,754 individuals leaving Niger were counted. This is due to three phenomena: stricter control of migration, criminalization of persons involved in illegal migration and the deterioration of the situation in Libya, as well as the repatriation efforts of Niger nationals from Algeria who increase the number of migrants returning to Niger. Comparing the data of the first quarter of 2017 to that of the first quarter of 2018, a decrease in the incoming and outgoing flows is observed compared to the first quarter of the previous year.

DEMOGRAPHICS

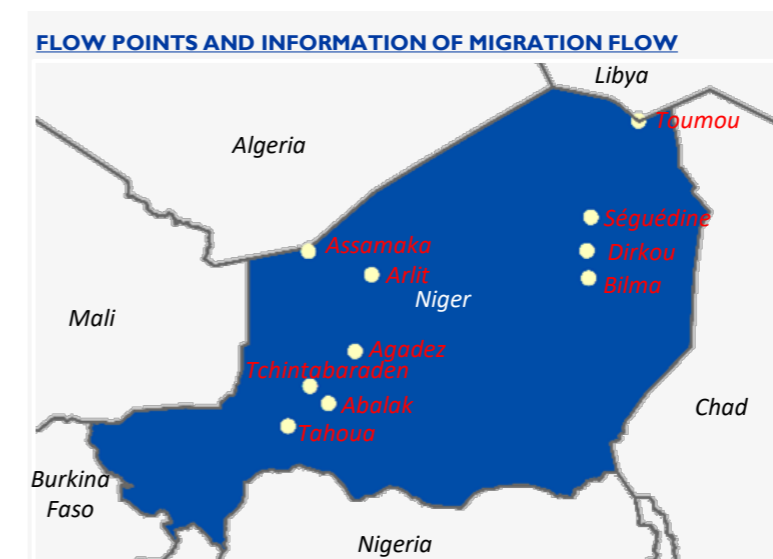
(obtained through direct observation and interviews with migrants, drivers, illegal migration facilitators, border police and Bus station managers)



Variations calculated based on data of the previous month.

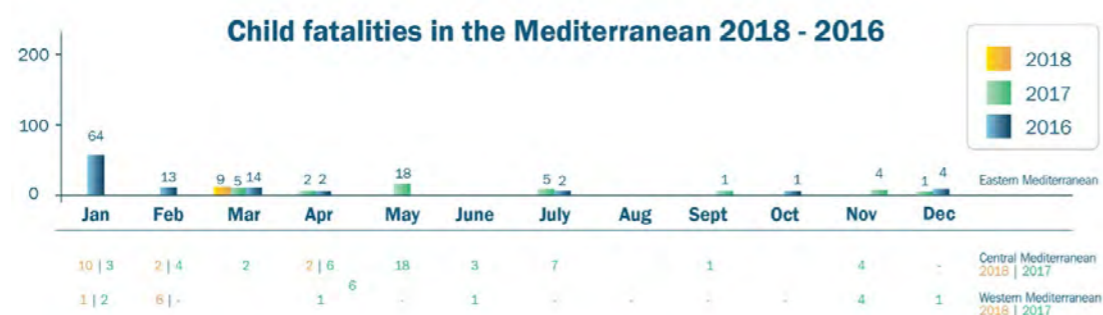
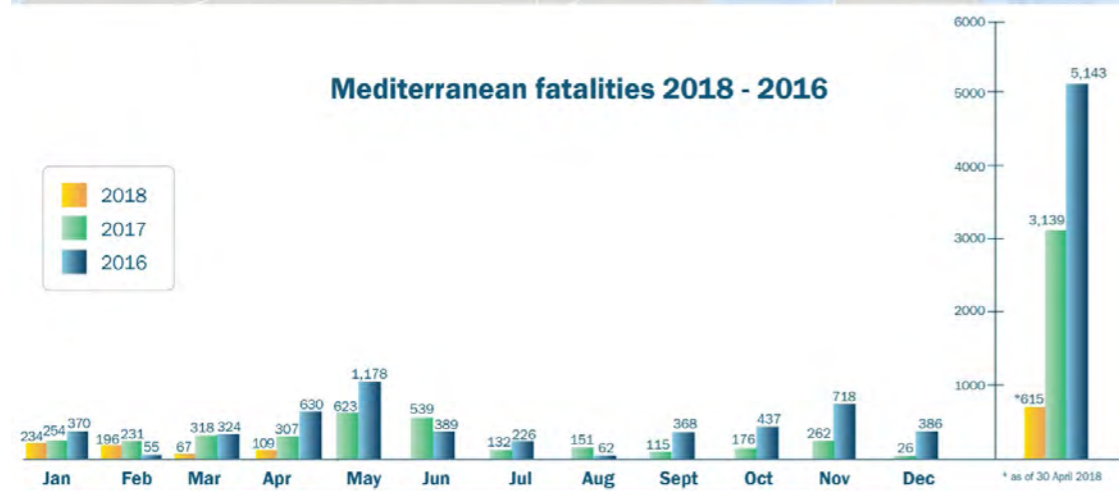
The incoming flow experienced a sharp increase compared to the previous month. As Algerian authorities have been driving back illegal residents living on their territory. These people are usually pushed back to the border around Assamaka, from there they walk on foot to Dune. IOM organizes search and rescue missions to rescue those who are lost in the desert.

Map 12 DTM Flow Monitoring presence in Niger



MISSING MIGRANTS: FATALITIES/MISSING IN

THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AEGEAN



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

MissingMigrants.iom.int

ABOUT THIS REPORT

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. In order to gather and disseminate information about the migrant populations moving through the Mediterranean, up the Western Balkan Route and through the Northern Route into Europe, in September 2015 DTM established a Flow Monitoring System. The Flow Monitoring System includes a monthly flows compilation report,

which provides an overview of migration flows in countries of first arrival and other countries along the route in Europe, and an analysis of trends across the affected region. The data on registered arrivals is collated by IOM through consultations with ministries of interior, coast guards, police forces and other relevant national authorities.

FLOW MONITORING SURVEYS

The 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. This data has been captured by IOM field staff in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Italy, Bulgaria and Slovenia since October 2015. The analysis of data collected throughout 2016 is available on the IOM portal for Mediterranean.

[Interagency Factsheet on Refugee and Migrant Children – 2017 Overview](#)

http://migration.iom.int/docs/2018_Q1_Overview_Med_Crisis.xlsx



Refugee and Migrant Children in Europe
Overview of Trends 2017

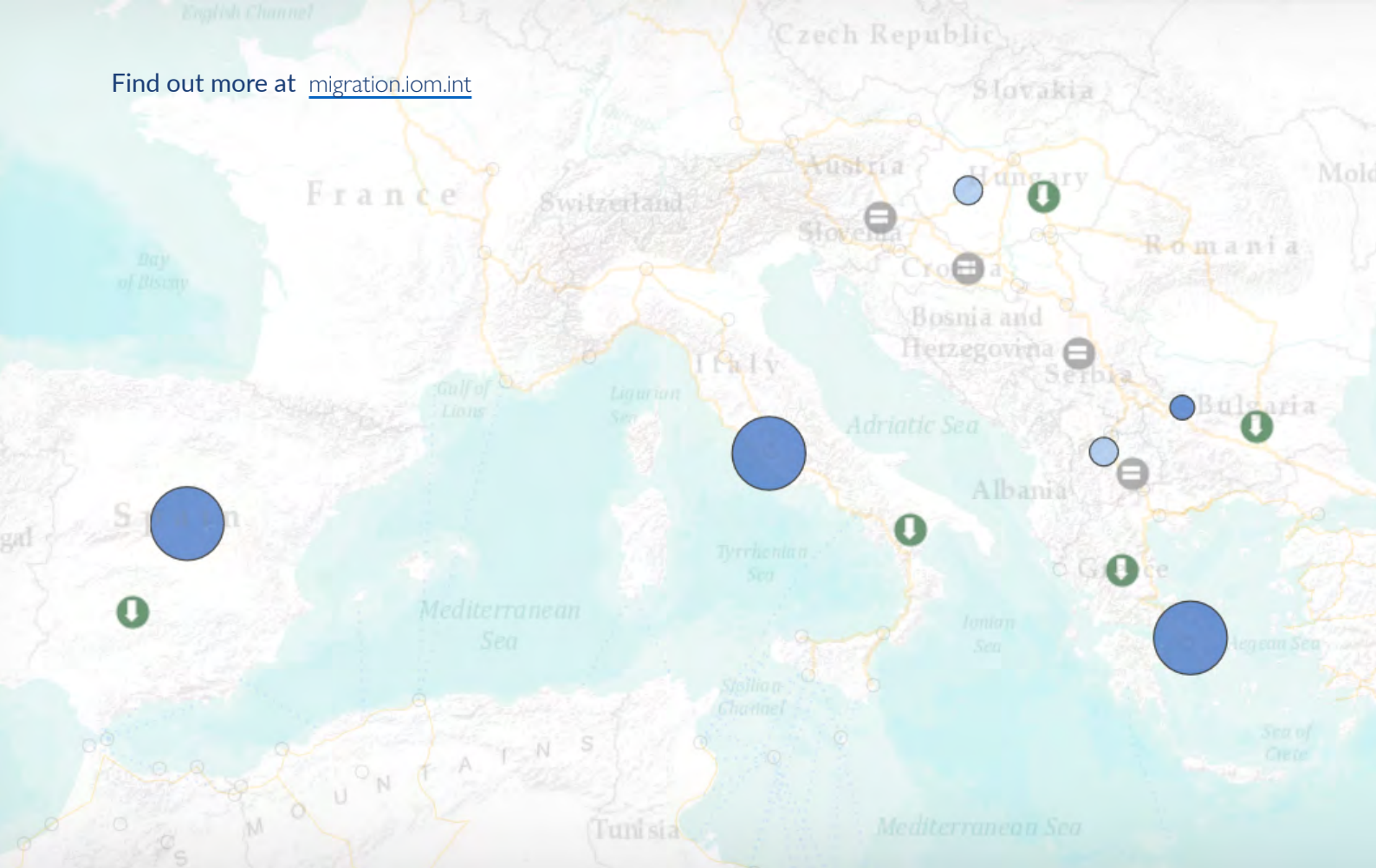
- 33,000 children arrived in Europe in 2017
- 20,000 unaccompanied and separated children
- 11,200 children in Europe
- Germany: Focus on Greece Italy

Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond
COMPILATION OF AVAILABLE DATA AND INFORMATION
REPORTING PERIOD: Q1 - 2018

Country	By Sea	By Land	Total
Greece	5,198	2,145	7,343
Italy	6,796	-	6,796
Bulgaria	-	286	286
Spain	3,369	1,515	4,884
TOTAL	14,910	4,046	18,956

Country	Date	Total
Greece	28-Feb-18	49,201
Bulgaria	31-Mar-18	1,033
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	31-Mar-18	58
Serbia	31-Mar-18	3,800
Croatia	31-Mar-18	422
Slovenia	31-Mar-18	271
Hungary	31-Mar-18	203
Cyprus	31-Mar-18	237
Romania	31-Mar-18	396

Find out more at migration.iom.int



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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 supported by

