



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

DTM

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Compilation of Available
Data and Information

October 2018



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

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





HIGHLIGHTS

According to the available data from national authorities and IOM offices, a total of 122,947 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe between January and October 2018. Estimated 81 per cent of the overall population crossed the Mediterranean Sea (99,714), mainly using the Western Mediterranean route, which leads to Spain where 54,099 new arrivals were registered between January and October 2018. According to [DTM flow monitoring data](#), there were 11,788 arrivals registered in **Spain** during this reporting period alone (1 – 31 October), three times the 3,618 reported by the Spanish authorities during the same period last year. Among the total (54,099) registered migrants arriving to Spain in 2018, 89 per cent (48,401) arrived by sea and the remaining 11 per cent (5,698) arrived by land, mainly to the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla. Migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa comprise 31 per cent of the overall arrivals registered as of October 2018, followed by those from Morocco (24%), Guinea Conakry (11%), Mali (11%) and a variety of other nationality groups ([see more here](#)). At the end of October 2018, Hellenic Authorities reported 43,135 new arrivals to **Greece**, making it the second most popular entry point to Europe with 52 per cent more arrivals than the 28,340 reported in the same period last year. Despite the increase between 2017 and 2018, arrivals this year are still far behind the 172,777 recorded between January and October 2016 and 596,261 reported in the same period 2015. Of the 6,010 arrivals during this reporting period, 69 per cent arrived in Greece by sea and the remaining 31 per cent were registered as land arrivals. As in [the previous years](#), the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq and Afghanistan are the most common origin countries reported by more than

65 per cent of all registered migrants and refugees in Greece. Arrivals to **Italy** increased slightly (6%) during this reporting period, reaching a total of 1,007 arrivals registered between 1 and 31 October a 6 per cent increase when compared to the previous month (947). Between January and October 2018 Italian Ministry of Interior reported the arrival of 22,031 migrants and refugees, an 80 per cent decrease compared to the 111,397 registered in the same period last year and 86 per cent less than the 159,427 registered between January and end of October 2016. According to the available data, Tunisian nationals are the first registered nationality group in 2018, followed by those arriving from the Horn of Africa and Western and Central Africa ([see more here](#)). At the end of October 2018, authorities in Malta reported the arrival of 1,033 migrants and refugees. The number of arrivals in **Malta** this year (as of end October) is the highest number of arrivals reported since 2013 when 2,008 migrants were registered arriving in the country ([read more here](#)). [The increased migratory movements through Western Balkans](#) (Albania, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina) continued during this reporting period, reaching a total of 27,972 at the end of October 2018, thirteen times more than the 2,199 reported in the same period last year and a ten times increase compared to the 2,725 registered in the whole of 2017. The majority of migrants were registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a total of 20,879. Pakistan is the most commonly reported country declared by a third of the overall registered caseload, followed by those who arrived from the Syrian Arab Republic, Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, and 29 different nationality groups ([read more here](#)).



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The Italian Coast Guard Rescues migrants bound for Italy Francesco Malavolta IOM 2014

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OVERVIEW OF ARRIVALS

Figure 1 Cumulative monthly arrivals in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta and Spain, January - October 2018

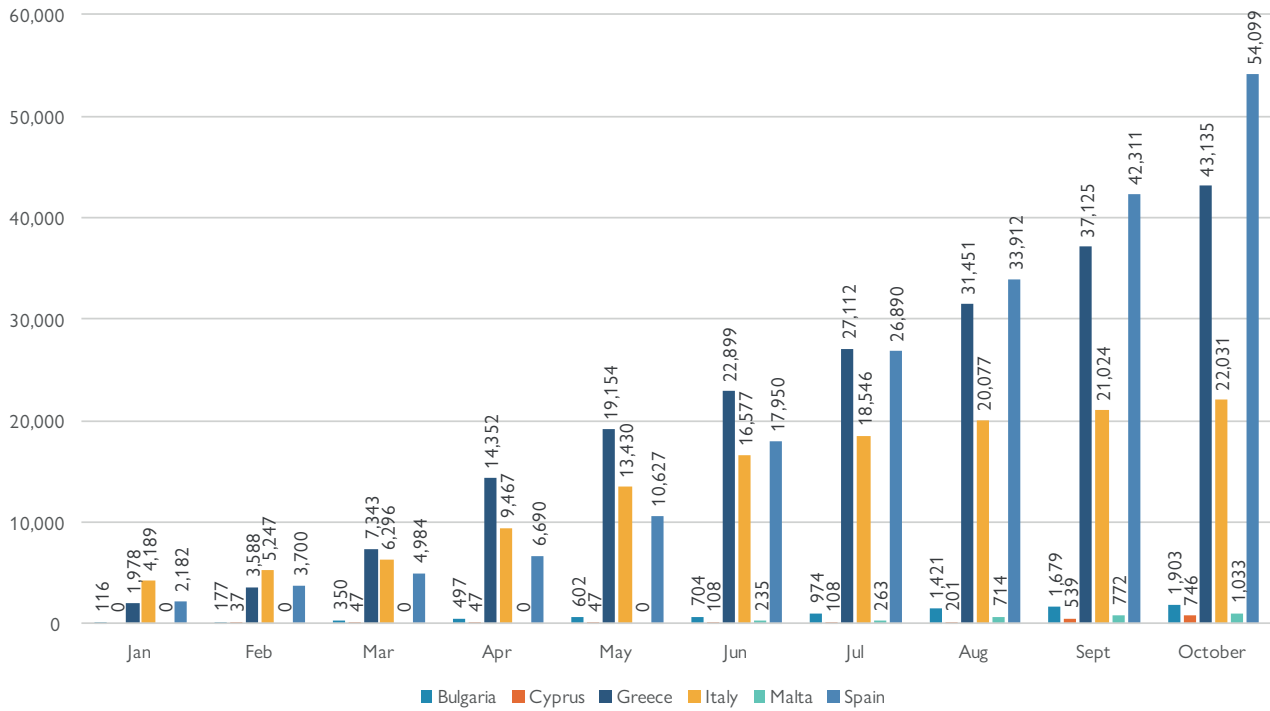
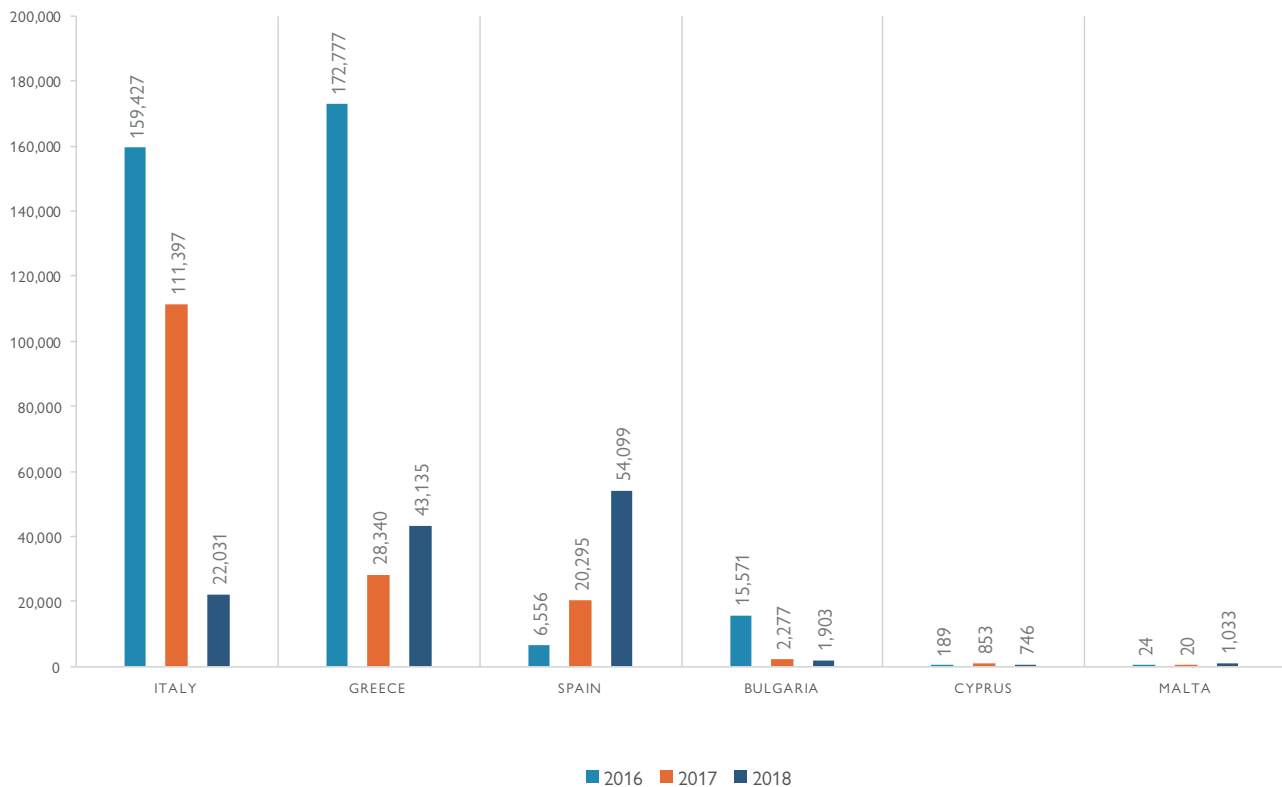
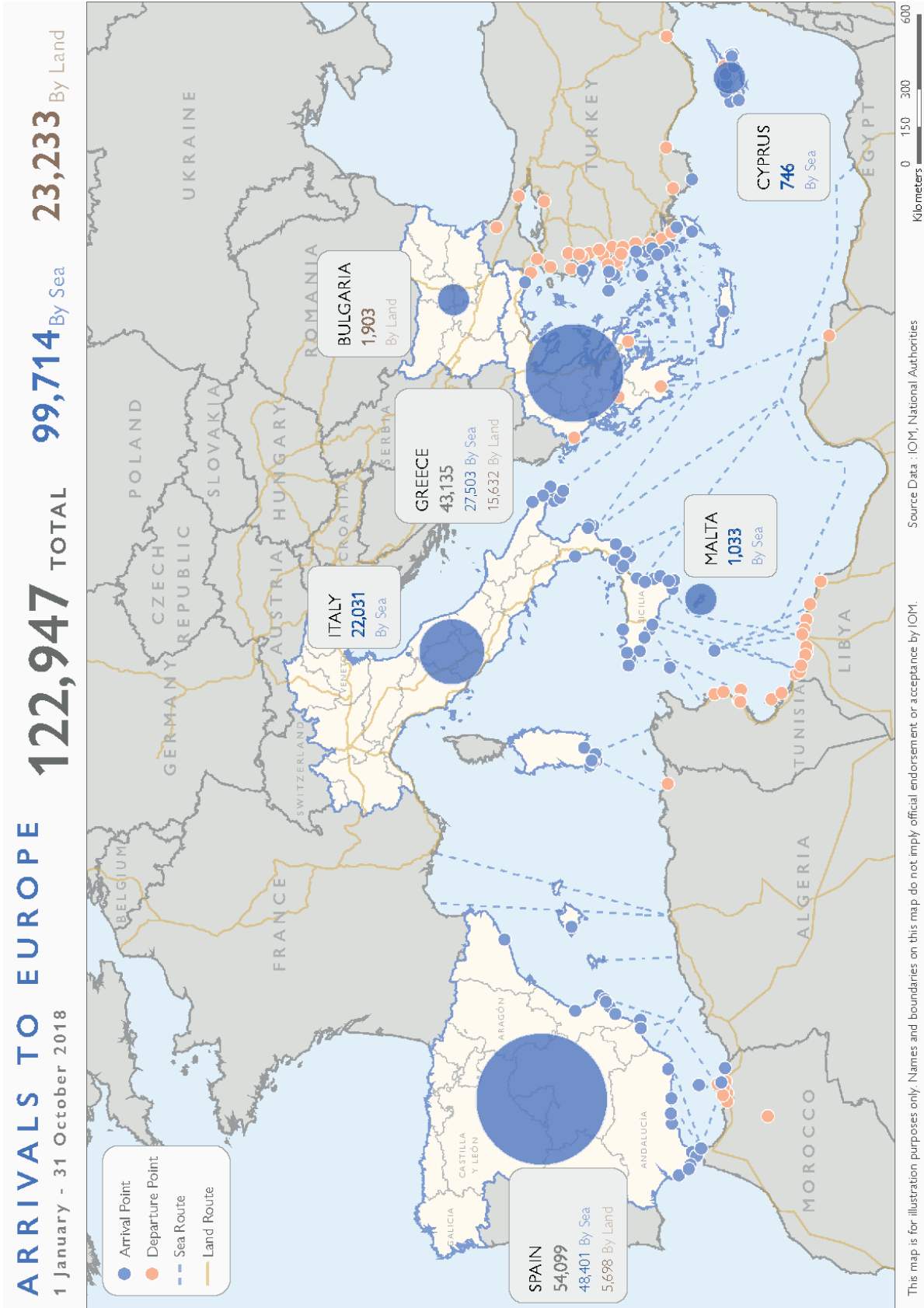


Figure 2 Arrivals between January and October 2016 - 2018

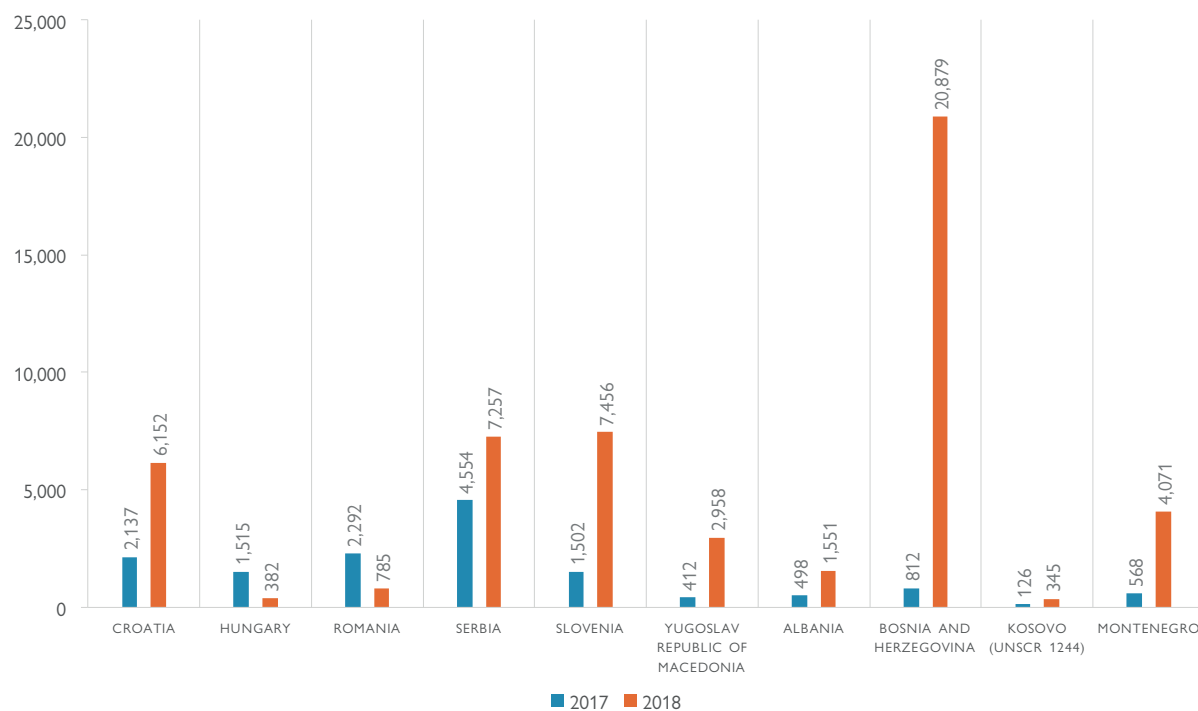


OVERVIEW MAPS



TRANSIT COUNTRIES – REGISTERED IRREGULAR APPREHENSIONS

¹Figure 3 Summary of Registered Irregular Apprehensions between January and October 2017 -2018

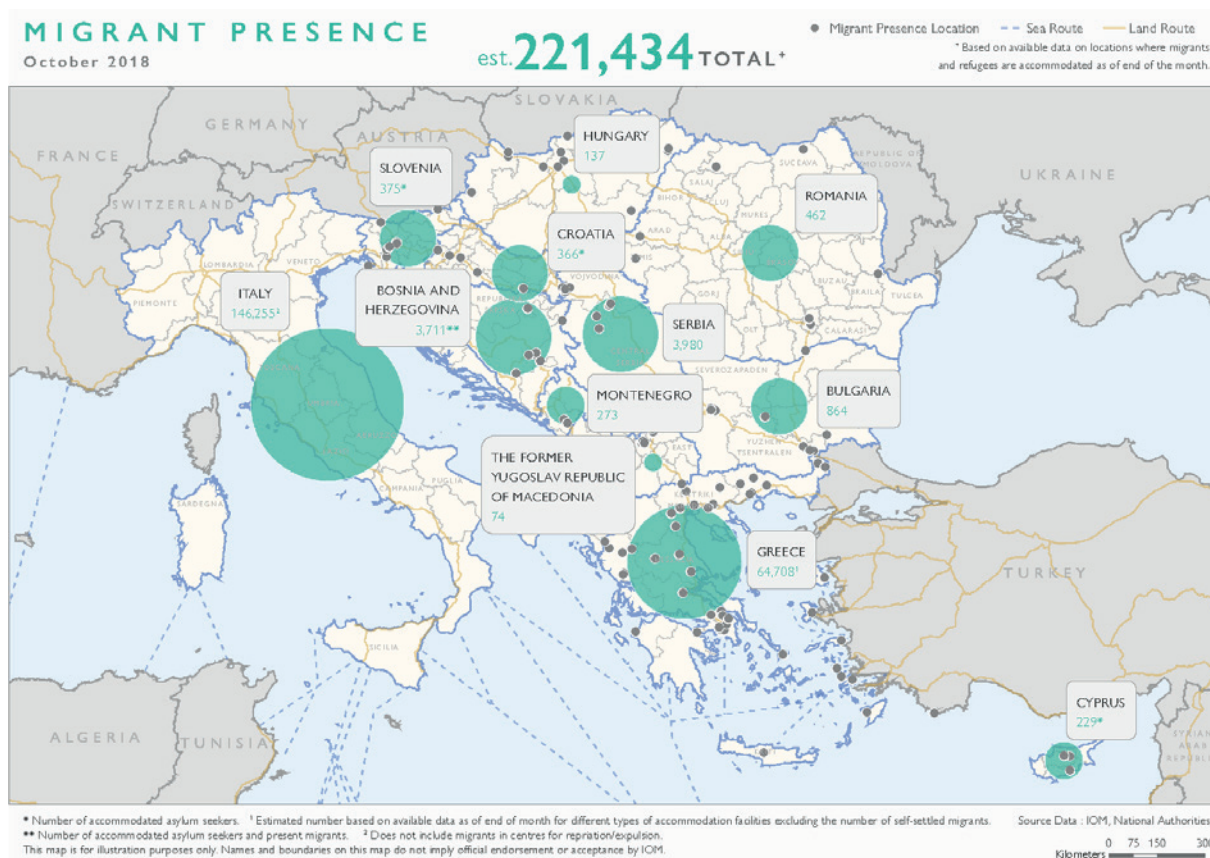


1 Figure 2 includes both entry and exit statistics for Romania.

*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



Migrants and refugees on Serbian-Croatian border. IOM/2016.



PRESENCE OF MIGRANTS AND ASYLUM SEEKERS IN THE REGION – CHANGES OVER TIME			
Country	October 2016	October 2017	October 2018
Greece ²	60,948	54,225	64,708
the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	216	30	74
Serbia	4,3156	4,500	3,980
Croatia ²	597	518	366
Slovenia	283	237	375
Hungary	307	526	137
Bulgaria	7,071	1,3331	864
Cyprus*		285	229
Romania*		1,121	462
Montenegro		174	273
Italy ³	175,481**	183,681**	146,255

*Number of asylum seekers.

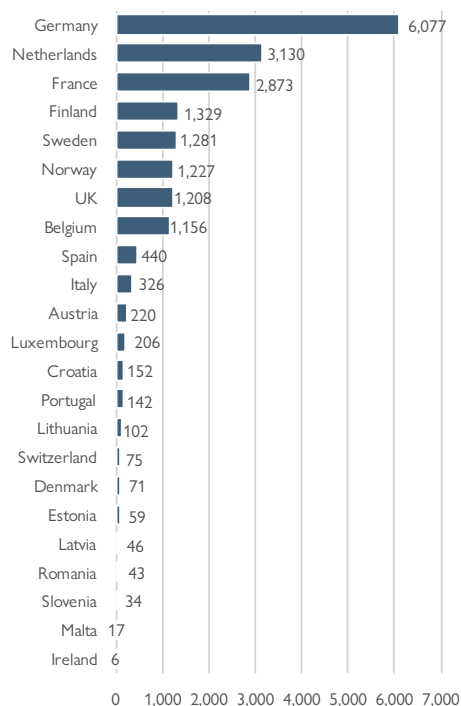
2 Sum of available information, excluding the figure on self-settled migrants and asylum seekers as of 30 September. The figures on self-settled was not available.
 3 Data for Slovenia and Croatia includes number of asylum seekers only.
 4 Data for 2016 and 2017 is the final yearly data reflecting migrants presence as of end of the year.

POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

In response to the arrival of almost one million migrants and refugees from the Middle East and Africa through the Eastern Mediterranean route in the second half of 2015 and the first three months of 2016, on 18 March 2016, the European Union (EU) and Turkey agreed on a plan to end irregular migration flows from Turkey to the EU. The document states that from 20 March 2016 all persons who do not have a right to international protection in Greece will be returned to Turkey, based on the Readmission Agreement from 2002 signed between the countries. The whole document is available [here](#) and for the last report on Relocation and Resettlement please check [here](#).

Figure 4 Number of Syrian refugees resettled from Turkey to Europe (EEA) between April 2016 and October 2018



CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN

On 2 February 2017, Italy's Prime Minister signed a memorandum of understanding with Libya's National Reconciliation Government to reduce the number of departures from Libya to Italy. A day after, 3 February 2017, Members of the European Council drafted the Malta Declaration at an informal summit held in Malta. During the summit, 28 EU heads of state discussed the external dimensions of migration, focusing mainly on undertaking actions to: significantly reduce migratory flows, break the business model of smugglers and save lives ([Malta Declaration](#)). In addition to that, the Italian Government and the EU provided trainings to the Libyan Coast Guard to improve their capacity to execute rescue operations. This had a significant impact on the number of arrivals in Italy in 2017, causing a twofold decrease in the number of arrivals between the second and third quarters of the year (59,460 in Q2 versus 21,957 in Q3). It also caused an overall decrease in the number of arrivals in 2018, which can be seen when compared to the number of arrivals in the same period in 2017 (e.g. 111,397 arrivals between January and October 2017 compared to 22,031 in the same period in 2018).

CALL FOR REGIONAL DISEMBARKATION PLAN

In an effort to tackle the record rate of drownings in the Mediterranean Sea witnessed in 2018, IOM and UNHCR have together appealed to European leaders to confront the negative political discourse regarding migrants and refugees arriving by boat. Over 1,900 have died in their efforts to reach Europe by sea since the beginning of the year, and due to decreased capacity for search and rescue missions, 1 in 8 migrant deaths occurred in September alone. The [workable regional arrangement](#) initiated by IOM and UNHCR is a comprehensive approach to sea rescues that would increase the predictability and efficiency of disembarkation missions by means of common procedures. Alongside this proposal, both organizations encouraged responsibility-sharing amongst European leaders, and the implementation of the agreements formed in the Valetta Political Declaration and Plan of Action. See [here](#) for more information.

FLOW MONITORING

ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2018

122,947
99,714 By sea
23,233 By land

New DTM Flow Monitoring Europe data portal

Mediterranean Dead/Missing

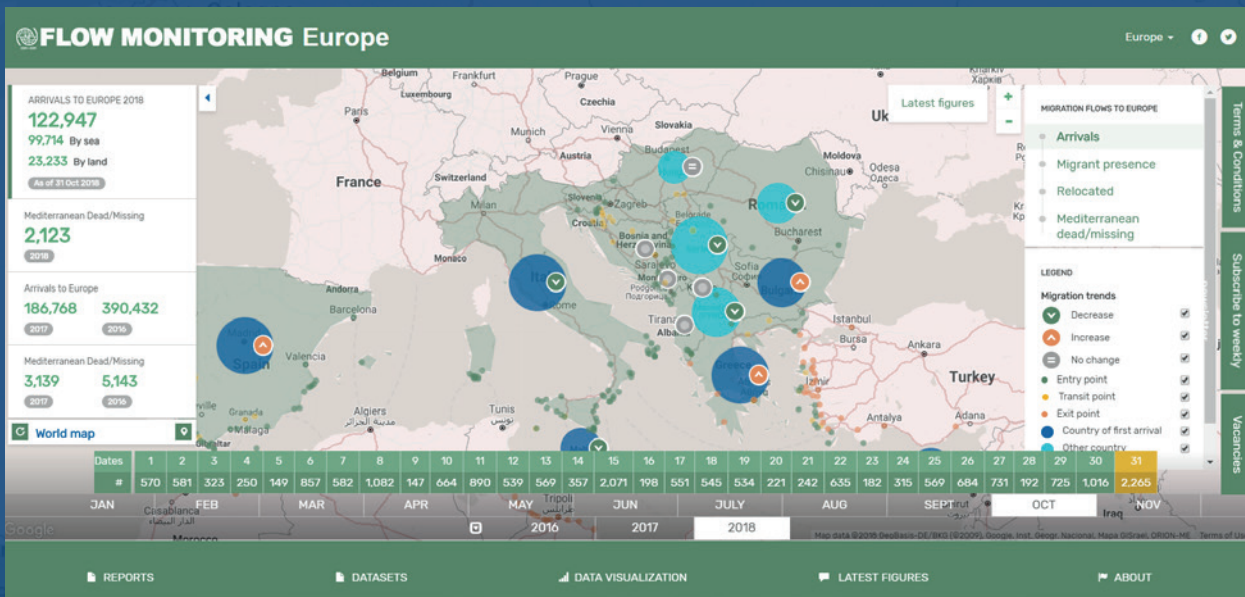
2,123
2018

ARRIVALS TO EUROPE

186,768 390,432
2017 2016

Mediterranean Dead/Missing

3,139 5,143
2017 2016



12

Algeria

Libya

Egypt

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
581	323	250	149	857	582	1,082	147	664	890
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
569	357	2,071	198	551	545	534	221	242	635

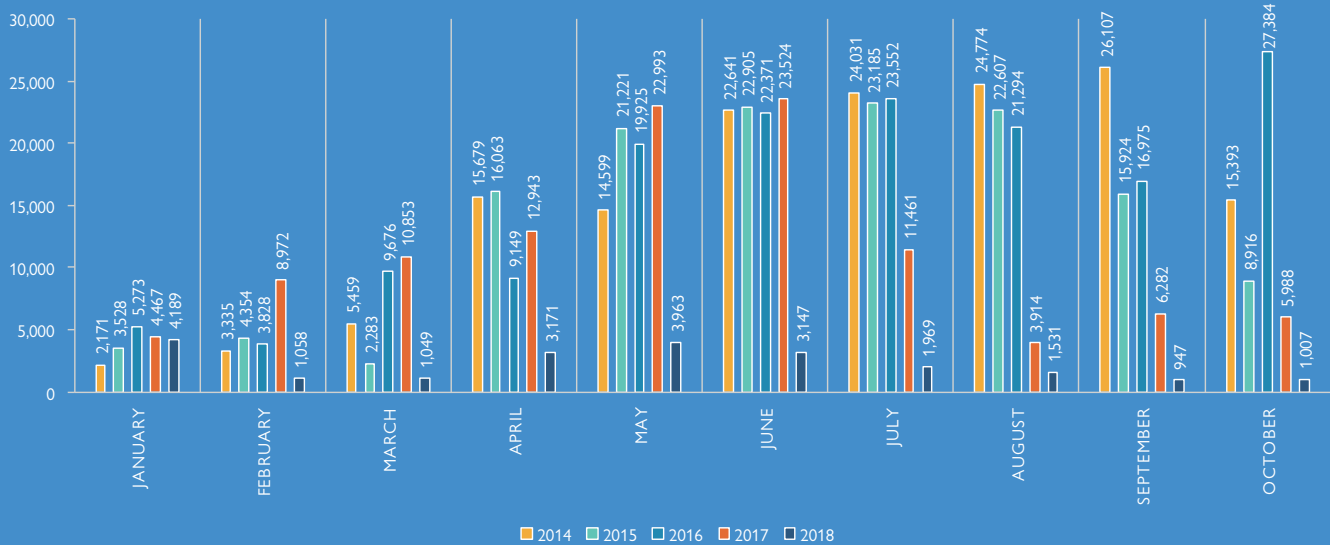
COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL

ITALY

Developments during the reporting period

As of October 2018, 22,031 migrants were reported to have arrived in Italy by sea. This is an 82 per cent decrease in comparison with the same period of 2017 when 119,369 arrivals were registered. Among the migrants 3,368 (16%) are registered as unaccompanied children. According to the Italian MOI⁵, Tunisia represents the first declared country of origin with 4,827 arrivals (22% of the total), followed by Eritrea⁶ (14%), Sudan (7%), Iraq (7%), Pakistan (7%), Nigeria (6%) and several other African and Southern Asian nationalities. Arrivals of migrants who departed from Libya decreased by 88 per cent in comparison with the same period last year and represent around 57 per cent of all departures towards Italy. Other migrants departed from Tunisia (about 21%), Turkey (13%), and the remaining from Algeria and Greece⁷.

Figure 5 Monthly arrivals in Italy, 2014 - 2018



1 October – According to available estimates by IOM Libya, Libyan coast guard rescued a total of 14,377 migrants in the Mediterranean who embarked on a journey to Europe between January and October 2018. When compared to the overall arrivals in Italy and Malta, the figure represents more than a half (62%) of the 23,062 registered arrivals this year. Further on, looking at the monthly dynamic, number of migrants who were returned to Libya surpassed arrivals to both countries in March (1,058 rescued vs. 1,049 arrivals), June (3,866 rescued vs. 3,382 arrivals) and July (2,204 rescued vs. 1,997 arrivals).

5 IOM data is adjusted according to the official figures provided by Italy's Ministry of Interior twice a week.
6 The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Italian Ministry of Interior.
7 Calculations based on DTM Flow Monitoring data.

2 October – The mayor of Riace, a small village in Calabria, was placed under house arrest for having allegedly aided irregular migration and for mishandling public procurement procedures in the municipal waste treatment ([here](#) and [here](#)). The initial charges of criminal conspiracy, abuse of office and aggravated fraud have been dropped and the Prosecutor has criticized some aspects of the investigation stating that there might have been chaotic management of public funds, but that no one has been bribed. The mayor Mimmo Lucano is well known for the welcoming policy of Riace, a village suffering from high emigration rates and ageing population, which welcomed many refugees to bring more young persons to live there ([here](#)). Later in October, the Ministry of Interior released an official document that calls for the closure of the SPRAR project in Riace due to irregularities in the management of resources for asylum seekers and refugees.

7 October – The Italian Ministry of Interior Salvini has declared that Italy could close its airports to prevent Dublin transfers of migrants from Germany ([here](#)). There are estimates of about 20 thousand migrants arrived and registered in Italy that, in 2017, engaged in secondary movements to reach Germany ([here](#)).

8 October – About 3,500 migrants are believed to be living in occupied buildings and informal settlements in Rome. One of the main occupied buildings accommodating migrants outside the reception system who cannot afford regular housing is going to be evacuated for its precarious conditions ([here](#)). However, a network of associations is asking local authorities to carefully manage the operation and think about adequate housing options for migrants and Italians living in the building ([here](#)). According to the data from Italian MOI, there are estimated 146,255 migrants and refugees residing in Italy as of the end of October.

10 October – The Moressa Foundation has presented its annual report on the economy of immigration, with the title “*Prospettive di integrazione di un'Italia che invecchia*” (integration perspectives in an ageing Italy). IOM Italy contributed to Report and was part of the panel ([here](#) the full video of the presentation).

13 October – 70 migrants departed from Libya on a wooden boat and were escorted to a port in Lampedusa by the Italian Coast Guard. The boat was in distress in the Maltese SAR area and alerts to the Maltese and Italian MRCC were sent by the NGO vessel Mare Ionio ([here](#) and [here](#)). At the beginning of the month, two vessels sailing under Italian flag, the tug boat *Mare Ionio* and the ship *Burlesque*, left Sicilian coasts as part of the first all-Italian rescue and monitoring mission in the Central Mediterranean, called *Mediterranea* ([here](#)).

25 October – IDOS Research Institute presented its annual report on Immigration in Italy, with a statistical update of the migrant population in Italy. A video on the main findings can be found [here](#).

Table 1 Arrivals by sea - top 10 declared nationalities, January - October 2018

Declared nationality	Total	%
Total	22,031	100
Tunisia	4,827	22
Eritrea ⁸	3,077	14
Sudan	1,596	7
Iraq	1,545	7
Pakistan	1,451	7
Nigeria	1,248	6
Algeria	1,099	5
Côte d'Ivoire	1,049	5
Mali	875	4
Guinea	809	4
Others	4,455	20

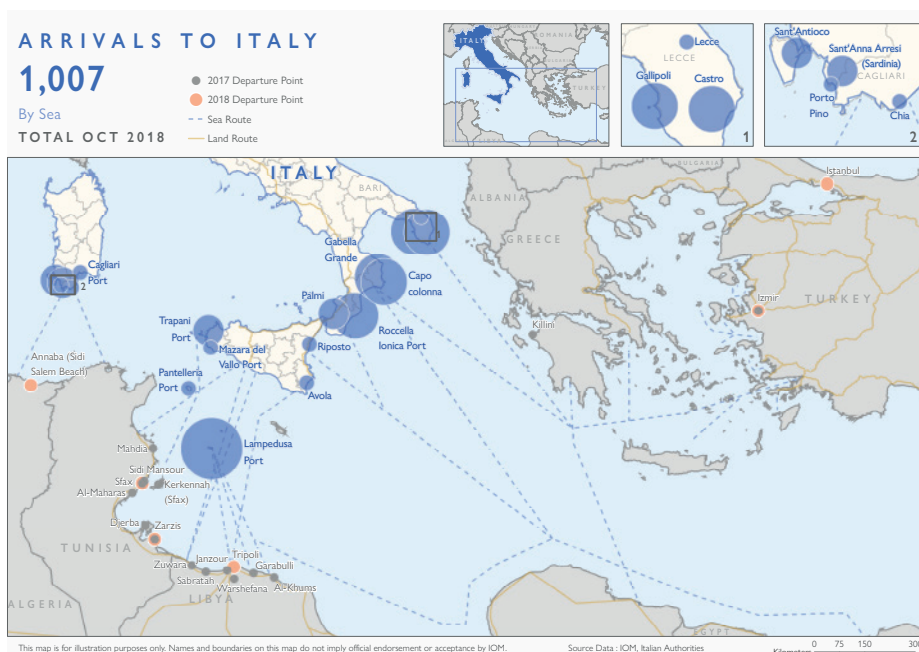
Known entry points:

The main ports of disembarkation as of October are those in Sicily (Pozzallo, Lampedusa, Catania, Messina and Trapani). Most arrivals during the month resulted from the autonomous landings of small boats that departed from Tunisia and arrived in Lampedusa, or on the Western coast of Sicily, and of sailing boats that departed from Turkey to Calabria and Apulia. According to IOM, during the month of October only 1 arrival was registered from Libya.

There is currently no official estimate on the number of migrants arriving in Italy by land borders being provided by Italian authorities. Nonetheless, media outlets report of an increase of land migrants travelling along the so-called Balkan route from Slovenia towards Trieste and Gorizia.

⁸ The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Italian Ministry of Interior.

Map 1 Main departure points from Libya and landing points in Italy (October 2018)



Known exit points:

Some migrants who arrive by sea try to move to other European countries, and 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 the borders. Ventimiglia is the main bottleneck for migrants and refugees who are trying to cross the border with France, along with other transit centers and informal places where migrants gather to try to organize their crossing. French authorities are reported to send back migrants found on their territory in an irregular position. The most frequent nationalities over the past month were Algerian, Tunisian, Iraqi, Iranian and Pakistani. Further on, Como (Italy/Switzerland) and, to a lesser extent, Bolzano (Italy/Austria), are the two border cities where transiting migrants gather and try to organize for further moving northwards. The Italian authorities transfer migrants from Ventimiglia to the hotspot in Taranto with regularity, to decrease pressure at the border and reduce secondary movements.

Relocations - bilateral agreements

IOM is supporting transfers of some migrants disembarked during the summer months in Sicily through bilateral agreements between Italy and other European countries. In August, 47 beneficiaries from Eritrea⁹, Ethiopia, Somalia and Côte d'Ivoire have been relocated from Pozzallo to Bordeaux (France) via Catania. In September, 19 beneficiaries were relocated from Pozzallo to Portugal. Assistance is ongoing for transfers to Spain and Ireland, and other departures have been organized during the month of October.

Resettlement and Humanitarian Corridor

IOM Italy manages a resettlement program financed by the Ministry of Interior, under which 985 migrants have been resettled to 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. As of October 2018, 207 refugees departing from Jordan, Lebanon and Sudan were resettled to Italy with IOM assistance.

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

Nationality	Resettled from					Total
	Jordan	Lebanon	Sudan	Syria	Turkey	
Eritrea ⁵			55			55
Ethiopia			10			10
The Islamic Republic of Iran					3	3
Syrian Arab Republic	83	56				139
Total	83	56	65	0	3	207

Since 2016, a consortium of faith-based organizations (Comunità di Sant'Egidio, Federazione delle Chiese Evangeliche in Italia and Tavola Valdese) has started to organize self-funded humanitarian corridors in agreement with the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Italian Ministry of Interior. A total of more than 1,500 migrants have been resettled over the last two years through this program. The last reported arrival of 83 Syrians from Lebanon was reported on 31 October.

Migrants in reception centres

According to the data provided by the Italian Ministry of Interior, 146,255 migrants are hosted in reception centres of various types throughout the country as of October 2018. This is a 16 per cent decrease compared to January, when 174,573 were hosted. Five regions – Lombardia, Sicilia, Campania, Lazio and Piemonte – host almost half of all migrants currently in reception (48%). According to the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, around 12,112 unaccompanied migrant children are in dedicated reception facilities as of September 2018.

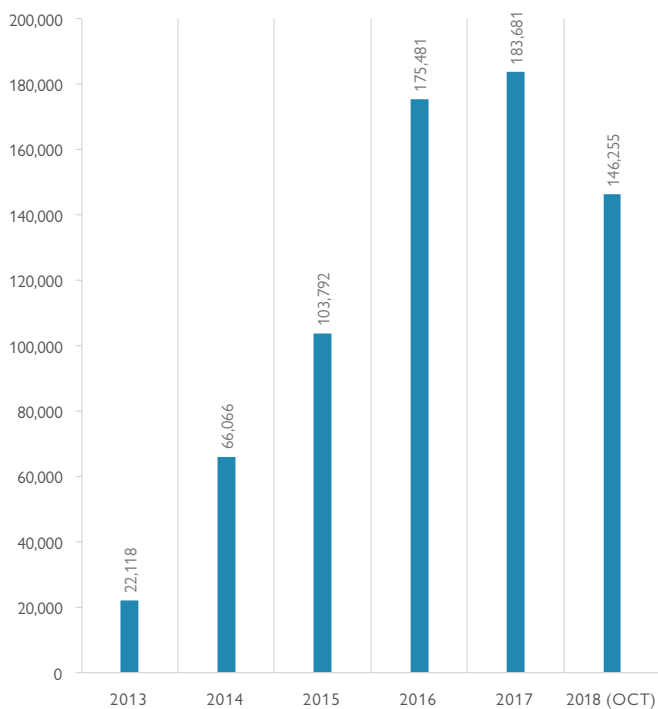
Map 2 Distribution of migrants in reception centers in Italy by region (October 2018)



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

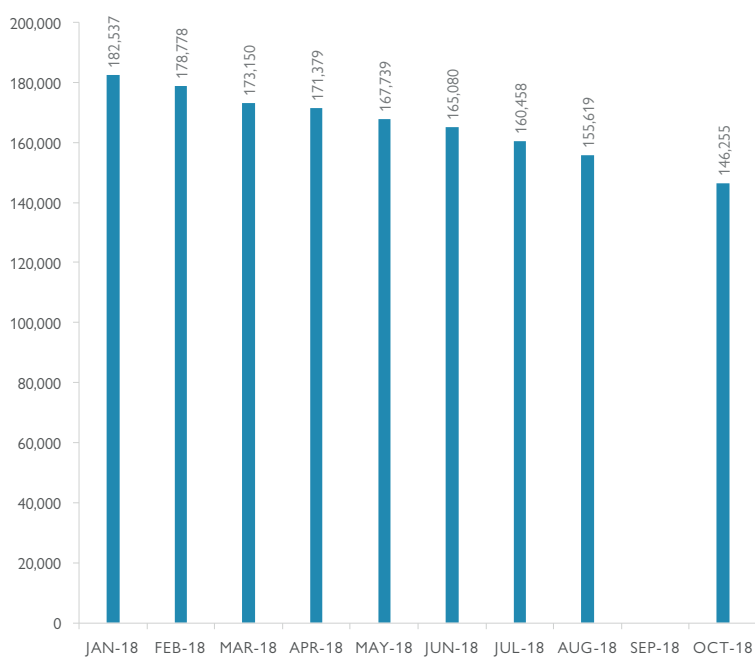
Migrants in reception centres, yearly and monthly figures. Source: Italia MOI. Note: this data does not include CPR, centres for forced repatriation.

Monthly



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

Yearly



Source: Italia MOI. Note: this data does not include CPR, centres for forced repatriation. Data for September 2018 is not available.

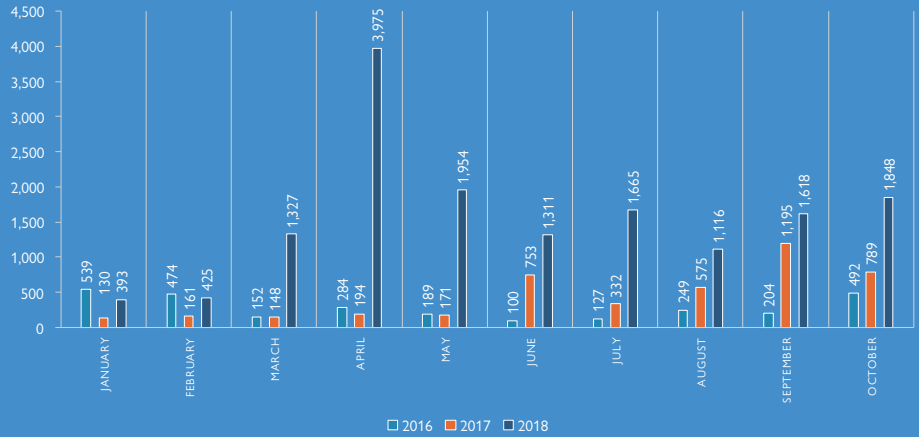
GREECE

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 31 October 2018), Hellenic authorities registered 6,010 migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece by land and sea. Two thirds of all individuals arrived by sea, a total of 4,162, and the remaining 1,848 reached Greece from Turkey by land (mainly through the Evros river region).

Greece has become the second most popular entry point (just after Spain) for migrants who are crossing the Mediterranean Sea on their journey to Europe. The 43,135 arrivals reported between January and October 2018 represent a 52 per cent increase compared to the 28,340 reported in the same period last year, and 23 per cent more than the 35,052 reported in the whole of 2017. In contrast to that, arrivals this year are still far behind the 172,777 reported at the end of October 2016. However, 90 per cent of the arrivals in 2016 were registered in the first quarter of the year (January – March), a total of 152,617, and only 20,160 (12%) were registered between April and October,

Figure 7 Land arrivals to Greece in January-October, 2016 – 2018

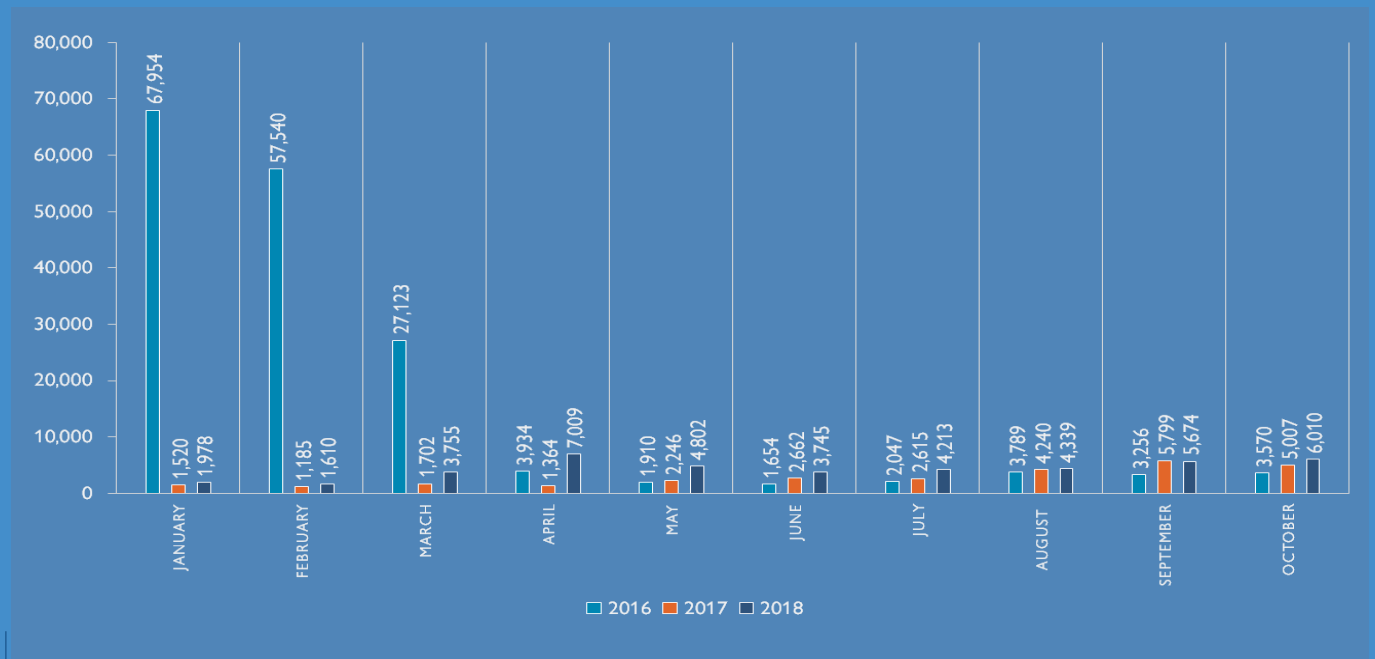


almost half the 35,792 registered in the same period of 2018.

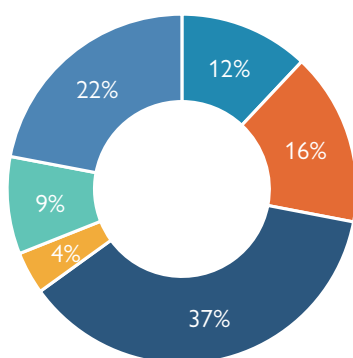
During this reporting period, an estimated 69 per cent of migrants and refugees arrived in Greece by sea, and the remaining 31 per cent were registered as land arrivals. In total this year, there were 15,632 land arrivals, which is the highest number reported for this period since 2016 (2,602). A significant increase in land arrivals has been observed in

the second quarter (monthly average of 2,413). In the third quarter, land arrivals decreased to an average of 1,466, with a slight increase in October when 1,848 new land arrivals were reported. This represents a significant jump in land arrivals compared to the first quarter of 2018. In the first three months of the year, the monthly average was 715, ranging from 393 reported in January to 1,325 registered in March.

Figure 6 Arrivals in January-October, 2016 – 2018



Afghanistan is the most commonly reported country of origin, declared by 37 per cent of registered migrants and refugees arriving by sea to Greece¹¹. Iraqi nationals represent the second largest nationality group registered this year (16%), followed by those arriving from the Syrian Arab Republic (12%) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (9%). The remaining 26 per cent is distributed among 43 different nationality groups.



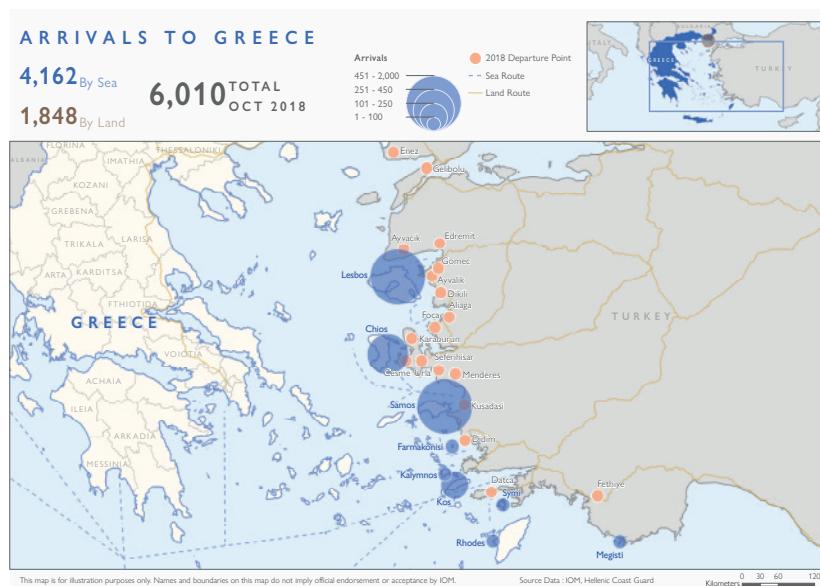
- Syrian Arab Republic
- Iraq
- Afghanistan
- Cameroon
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Other

Figure 8 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Greece between January and October 2018

Known entry points

According to the available data, Lesbos, Samos, Rhodes, Chios and Megisti are the main entry points for migrants who arrived in Greece by sea. The majority of those who arrived in the country by land, from the Edirne province in Turkey to the Evros region in Greece.

Map 3 Main entry points to Greece, January – October 2018



Migrant presence

According to the latest available data from IOM Athens and national authorities there were an estimated 64,708¹² migrants and refugees in different accommodation facilities on the Greek mainland and islands. This represents a slight increase compared to the 62,938 reported in the previous month. An estimated 31 per cent of people registered as residing in official reception facilities in Greece at the end of October 2018 were registered in the facilities on the islands, while the remaining 69 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	20,082
Open Accommodation Facilities on the mainland	18,374
UNHCR Accommodation Scheme on the mainland	20,356
EKKA shelters for Unaccompanied Children (UAC)	3,637
Reception and Identification Centres on the mainland	250
Detention Centres on the mainland	2,009
Total	64,708

11 Nationality breakdown for land arrivals is not available.

12 Note that this figure does not include the number of self-settled migrants in Greece.

SPAIN

Developments during the reporting period

In October 2018, a total of 11,788 migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by sea and land, three and a half times the 3,618 arrivals reported by the Spanish authorities in the same period last year. An estimated 93 per cent (11,010) of migrants and refugees arrived in Spain using sea routes and the remaining 8 per cent arrived by land to the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla. Between January and end of October 2018, the authorities in Spain registered a total of 54,099 migrants and refugees. Some 48,401 arrived in Spain by sea (89%) and 5,698 (10%) arrived by land to the Spanish enclaves in the North of Africa.

Nationality breakdown

According to the information provided by the Spanish Ministry of Interior, the 10 main nationalities identified in the reporting period (Jan – October 2018) among the arrivals by sea are: unknown nationals from Sub-Saharan countries (31%), followed by nationals of Morocco (24%), Guinea Conakry (11%), Mali (11%), Algeria (7%), Côte d'Ivoire (5%), The Gambia (4%), Senegal (2%) and Cameroon (1%).

The arrivals of unaccompanied migrant children (UMC) to Spain have been increasing proportionally with the level of arrivals registered in 2018. In a public appearance held on 30 August 2018 at the Congress of Deputies, the Spanish Minister of Labor, Migration and Social Security declared that as of 31 July 2018, the legal guardianship authorities in Spain were hosting a total of 763 UMC. Comparing to the UMC registered as of 31 December 2017 (6,414), this represents a slight increase of 37 per cent (2,349 UMC more)¹³. Compared to the year before and according to the Spanish Registry of UMC, there has been an increase of 60 per cent compared to the 3,997 registered in 2016¹⁴.

13 Source: Diario de Sesiones del Congreso de los Diputados, Comisiones, 30 agosto 2018. p 5.

14 Source: Memoria elevada al gobierno de S. M. presentada al inicio del año judicial por la fiscal general del estado, Excm. Sra. Doña María José Segarra Crespo. p. 625

Figure 9 Sea and land arrivals to Spain by month, January – October 2018

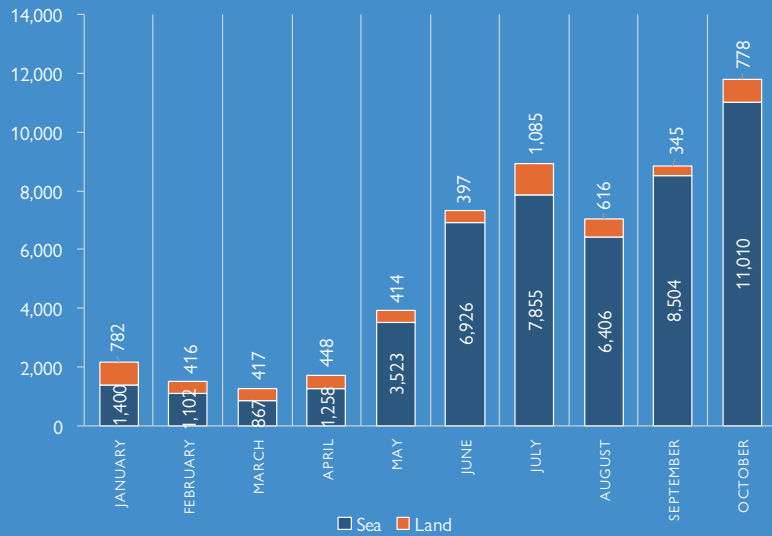
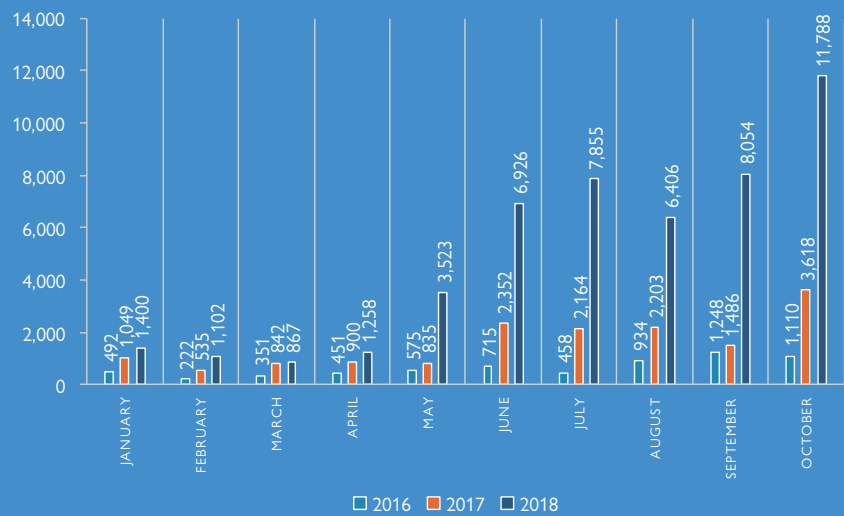
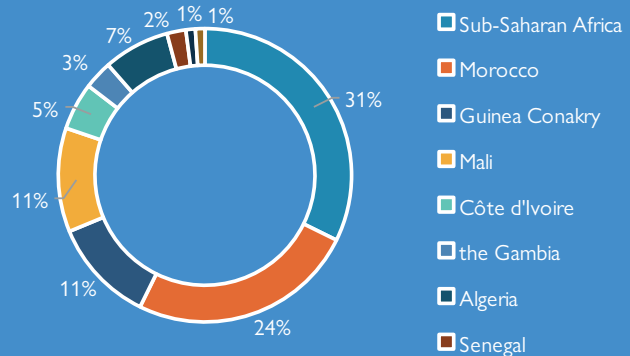


Figure 10 Sea Arrivals to Spain, comparison 2016 – 2018



15 Figure 11 Nationality breakdown of migrant arriving by sea to Spain between January and October 2018



15 Last available data.

Figure 12 Age/Sex breakdown of migrants and refugees who arrived in Spain between January and October 2018, IOM Flow Monitoring Estimates

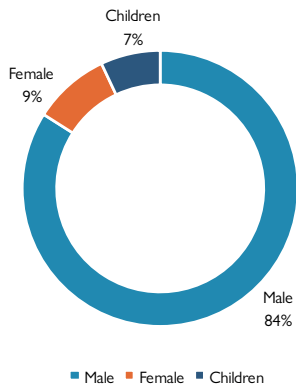
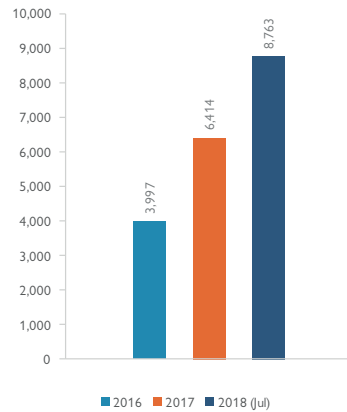


Figure 13 Unaccompanied Migrant Children 2016 – 31 July 2018



Main entry points

Sea arrivals

During this reporting period, a total of 11,010 migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by sea, mainly to the Coast of Andalusia. October has been the month with the largest number of sea arrivals registered since the beginning of the year. According to publicly available information from the Spanish Maritime Agency, the five main landing points in October were Almeria, Motril, Málaga and Algeciras. Further on, the Western African route is also registering arrivals mainly to the Port of Arrecife, at the Lanzarote (Canary Islands). This year's arrivals to the Canary Islands mark a total of 1,215 individuals, which is 969 more than the same reporting period last year.

Land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla

From the beginning of the year until the end of October 2018, a total of 5,698 arrived by land to Ceuta (1,725 individuals) and Melilla (3,973) – the two Spanish autonomous regions located in Northern Africa. This represents a 10 per cent increase compared to the same period last year, when a total of 5,190 irregular border crossings from Morocco took place. July has been the month with the highest number of land arrivals in 2018 (1,085), while the lowest is September, with a total of 345 persons crossing irregularly.

Figure 15 Land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla, comparison January – October 2017 and 2018

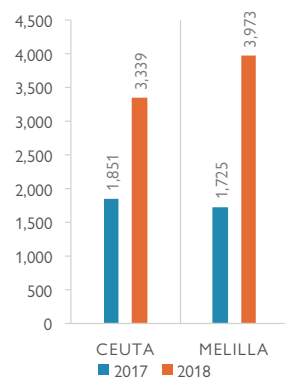
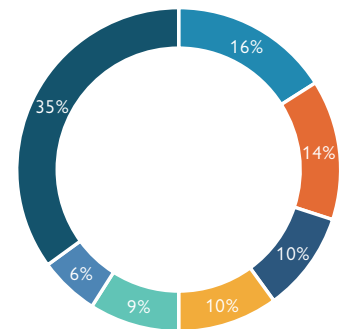
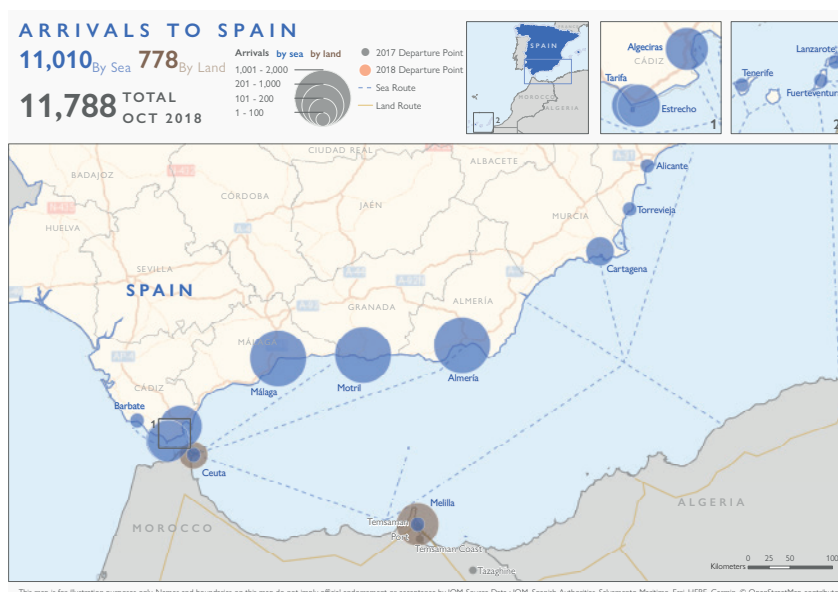


Figure 14 Entry points to Spain, based on arrivals data for October 2018



Map 4 Main arrival points to Spain, October 2018



- Almería
- Motril
- Málaga
- Algeciras
- Tarifa
- Peninsular Coast/Balearic Islands
- Other

MALTA

Developments during the reporting period

A total of 1,033 migrants disembarked in Malta between June and end of October 2018. Following the redistribution arrangements agreed upon by Malta and a number of EU Member States throughout the summer of 2018, IOM has been supporting in the relocation of migrants from Malta to various EU Member States – on the basis of ad hoc agreements, and at the request of the States involved.

According to the available compilation of data with regards to arrivals, a total of 12 disembarkations took place between the end of June and end of September 2018. As previously reported, the first arrival this year was registered on 27 June, a group of 235 migrants from different countries, predominantly from Sudan (151 individuals). However, the last recorded arrival that falls under this reporting period occurred on 18 October and involved a group of 44 individuals. Migrants, on board of a wooden vessel, were found in distress by a merchant vessel 58 nautical miles South of Lampedusa. Without the permission to disembark in Italy and in view of the deteriorating weather conditions, the Armed Forces of Malta deployed a patrol vessel to transfer the migrants on board and bring them to Malta.

The number of arrivals in Malta this year (as of end October) is the highest number of arrivals reported since 2013 when 2,008 migrants were registered arriving in the country.

¹⁷Figure 16 Monthly arrivals in Malta, 2018

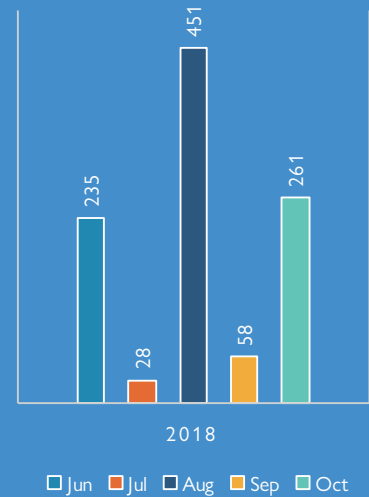


Figure 17 Arrivals in Malta, 2003 - 2018. Source: The Government of Malta - The National Statistics Office and IOM

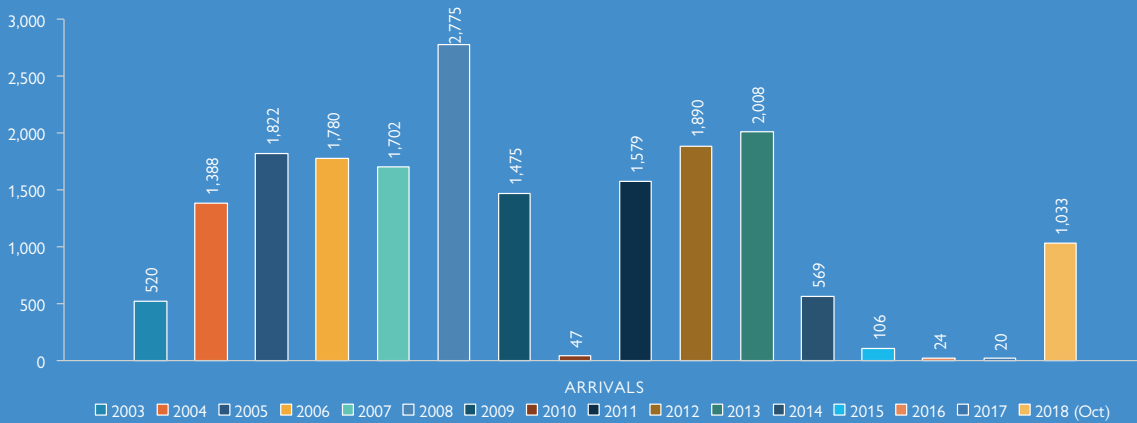
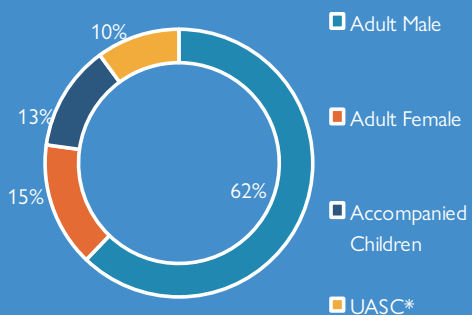


Figure 18 Demographic breakdown of arrivals in Malta, January - October 2018



*Unaccompanied and Separated Children.

¹⁷ There were no registered arrivals between January and May 2018.

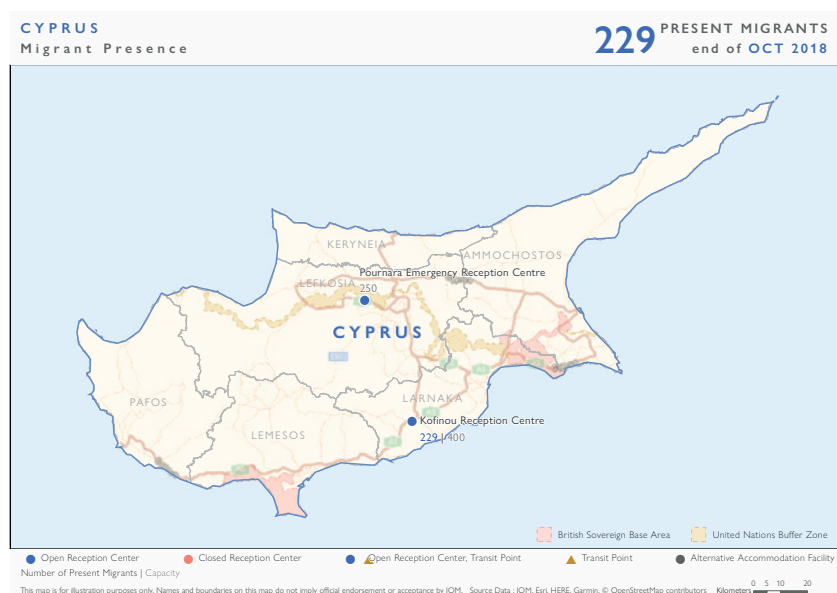
CYPRUS

Developments during the reporting period

A total of 746 migrants have arrived in Cyprus between January and October. During this reporting period (1 – 31 October) authorities in Cyprus registered 207 new arrivals. The majority, 97 per cent of migrants, were Syrian nationals and 5 individuals declared Iraqi nationality, while there were 2 individuals from Palestinian Territories and 3 individuals from Cameroon. As it was confirmed, 50 per cent of individuals were male adults, 14 per cent adult female and 36 per cent minors.

According to available data, Turkey and Lebanon are identified as the main departure points of boats that arrived in Cyprus this year. One of the routes coming from Turkey include boats arriving to the northern part of the island and then migrants enter the areas controlled by the Republic of Cyprus through the UN Buffer zone.

Map 5 Accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, October 2018



Migrant presence

At the end of October 2018, 229 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the Kofinou Reception Facility in Cyprus, which represents a 24% per cent decrease compared to 267 reported at the end of the previous reporting period (September 2018), and a 24% decrease compared to the 285 registered at the end of October 2017.

Figure 19 Arrivals in Cyprus, 2016 – 2018

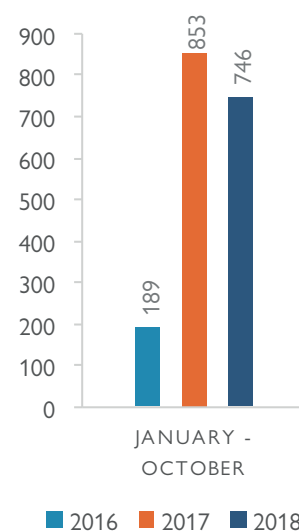
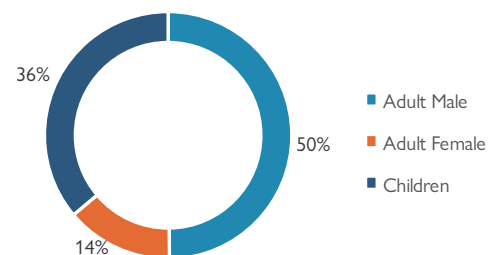


Figure 20 Gender/Sex breakdown of arrivals to Cyprus between January and October 2018



18 Breakdown based on available information for 547 registered arrivals.

BULGARIA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and October 2018, Bulgarian authorities apprehended 1,903 irregular migrants. More than half of all apprehended migrants (1,300) as of October were intercepted irregularly residing inside the country. Another 13 percent of all irregular migrants were apprehended on entry from Turkey and the remaining 15 per cent on exit towards Serbia. In addition to that, a total of 235 irregular migrants were registered on entry from Greece¹⁹. Registered apprehensions in 2018 have decreased slightly compared to the same period in 2017, but have decreased thirteen times when compared to the 15,571 apprehended between January and October 2016.

According to available data on nationalities apprehended on entry to the country between January and October of 2018 and 2017, an increase is observed in the presence of Pakistani (4% in 2017 vs. 12%), Iraqi (21% in 2017 and 23% in 2018) and Afghan (20% in 2017 and 24% in 2018) nationals. In contrast to that, a 16 percentage points decrease is noted in the presence of migrants from the Syrian Arab Republic, from 34 per cent in the same period last year to 18 per cent reported at the end of October 2018.

Figure 21 Number of irregular migrants apprehended in Bulgaria between January and October, 2016 – 2018

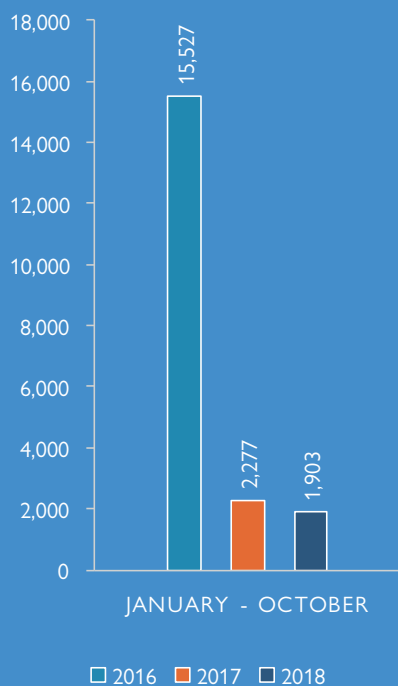
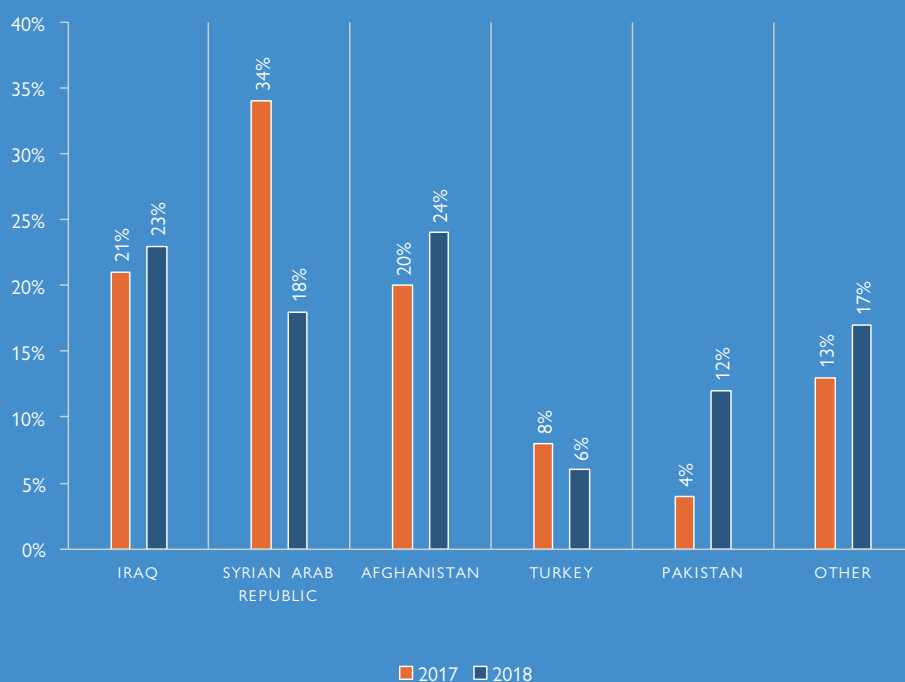


Figure 22 Top three nationalities (%) apprehended on entry between January and October 2017 – 2018



¹⁹ This figure is not added to the total of arrivals to avoid potential double counting considering that these migrants might have been already counted as arrivals in Greece.

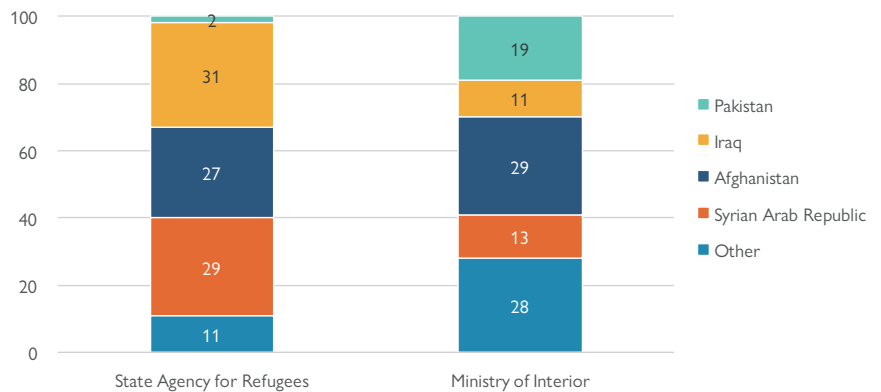
Migrant presence

Estimated 864 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in different reception facilities in Bulgaria as of 31 October, occupying only 15 per cent of the overall capacity (5,940). This represents a 12 per cent decrease compared to the 992 reported at the end of the previous reporting period – it is 16 per cent less than the 1,037 reported at the end of October 2017, and eight times less than the 6,969 reported at the end of October 2016. Majority of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers are from Syrian Arab Republic and Afghanistan.

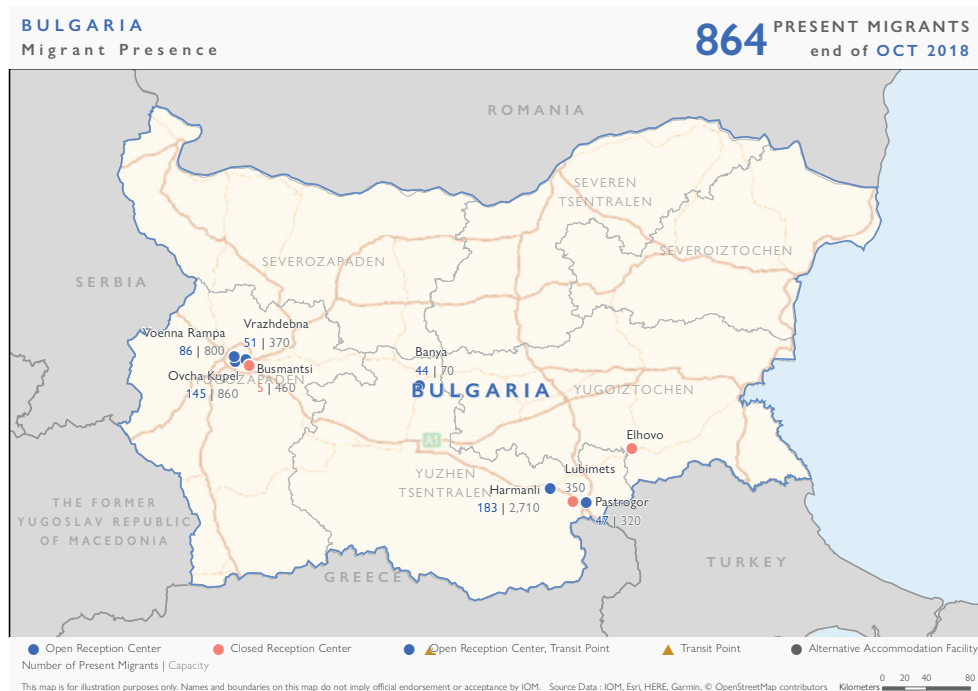
Table 2 Reception facilities in Bulgaria with information on occupancy and capacity as of the end of October 2018

Accommodation facility	Capacity	Currently Accommodated
Facilities run by the State Agency for Refugees		
Open Reception Centre in Banya	70	44
Open Reception Centre in Pastrogor	320	50
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Ovcha Kupel	860	147
Open Reception Centre in Sofia - Vrazhdebna	370	51
Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Voenna Rampa	800	124
Closed Reception Centre in Harmanli	2,710	135
Closed Reception Centre in Sofia - Busmantsi	60	5
Facilities run by the Ministry of Interior		
Closed Reception Centre in Lyubimets	350	
Closed Reception Centre in Busmantsi	400	308
Closed Reception Centre in Elhovo (temporarily closed due to renovation)	N/A	
Total	5,940	864

Figure 23 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 6 Accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, October 2018



TRANSIT COUNTRIES

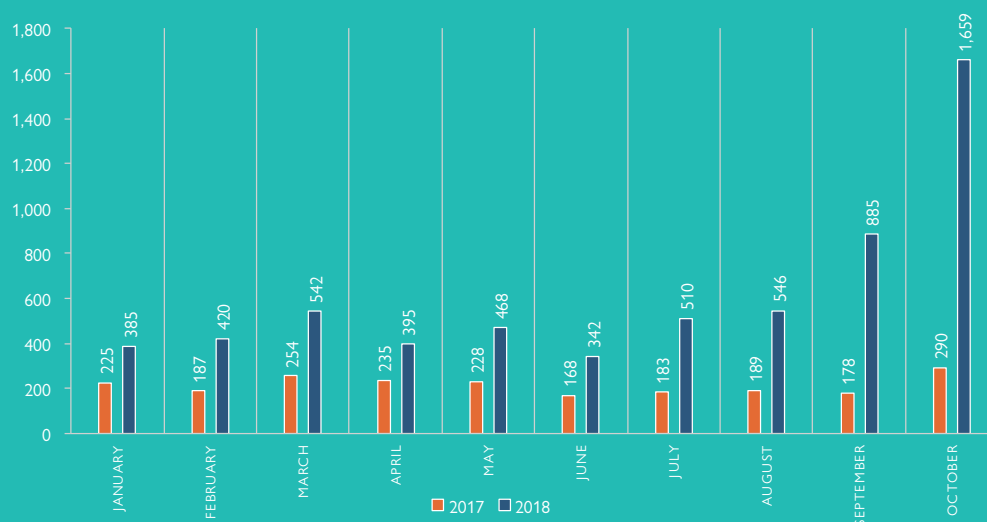
CROATIA

Developments during the reporting period

Based on available data from the Croatian Ministry of Interior, a total of 6,152 irregular migrants were apprehended between January and October 2018, three times more than the 2,137 registered in the same period in 2017. Despite the threefold increase in the past two years, irregular entries in 2018 are still far from the 102,275 registered in the first quarter of 2016²⁰ and 174,287 reported in October 2015²¹. During this reporting period (1 – 31 October 2018), authorities registered 1,659 irregular migrants, 87 per cent increase compared to the 885 reported in the previous month and six times more than the 290 reported in October 2017.

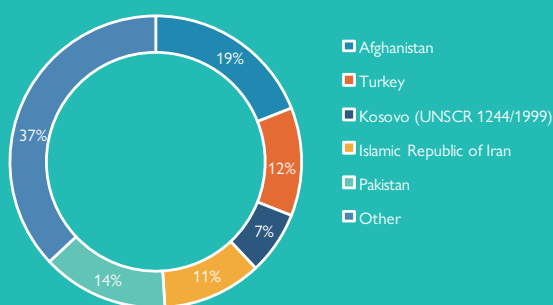
Afghanistan is the most common origin country reported by 19 per cent of all registered migrants, followed by Pakistan (14%), Turkey (12%) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (11%). The remaining 44 per cent of intercepted migrants were registered as nationals of more than 60 different nationality groups:

Figure 24 Number of apprehended migrants on entry and exit between January and October 2017 – 2018



Half of the overall apprehensions were registered in Vukovarsko-Srijemska (27%) and Primorsko-Goranska (26%) counties. The former is located in the far east of the country bordering Serbian and Bosnian territory, while the latter is in the country's North-West bordering Slovenia. Increase in apprehensions in Primorsko-Goranska county is observed in the past three months together with an increase in irregular movements through Karlovačka county that encompasses the border areas between Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina and is in the vicinity of Una-Sana Canton.

Figure 25 Nationality breakdown of irregular migrants apprehended between January and October 2018



²⁰ Data for 2016 is available only for the period prior to the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement and the reduction in mixed-migration movement it induced in the Western Balkan region.

²¹ Data for 2015 is available only for the last quarter of the year, when the route through the region shifted from Serbia to Croatia due to the closure of the border by Hungarian authorities.



Map 7 Apprehensions in Croatia, by county, January - October 2018



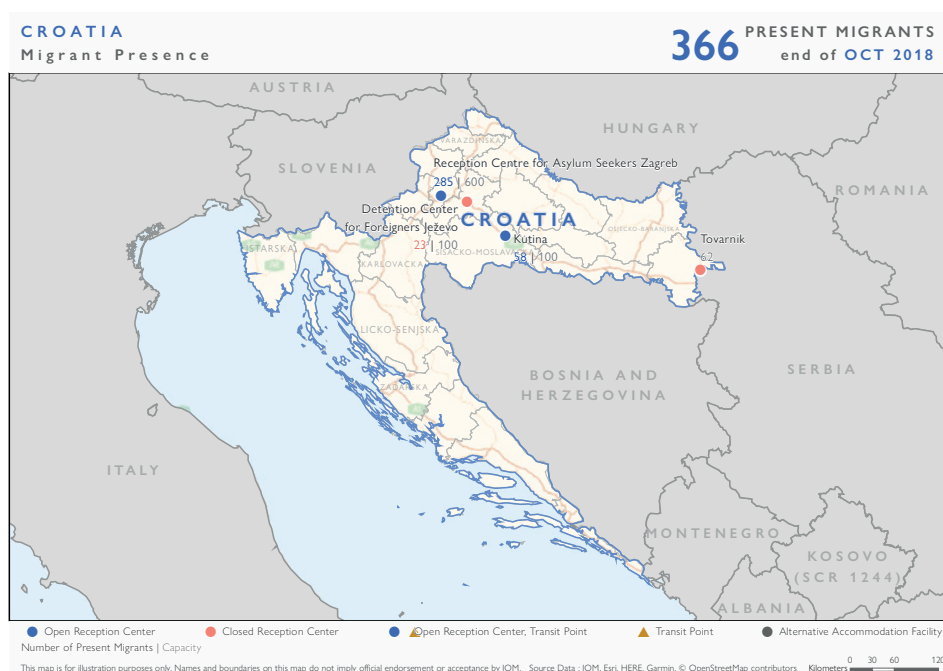
Migrant presence

By the end of October 2018, 366 asylum seekers were accommodated in open reception centres in Kutina and Zagreb, a slight increase compared to 313 reported at the end of September. Most accommodated asylum seekers were of Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi and Iranian origin. Majority of accommodated persons are adult male (234), 17 per cent are adult female and 19 per cent were children.

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

Accommodation facility	Capacity	Number of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers	Top nationalities
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb	600	285	Mainly Syrian; Iraqi and Iranian nationals
Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Kutina	100	58	Syrian nationals
Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježevo)	100(120)	23	Turkish, Tunisian and Iranian nationals
Total	800(820)	366	

Map 8 Accommodation facilities in Croatia with information on occupancy and capacity as of October 2018



HUNGARY

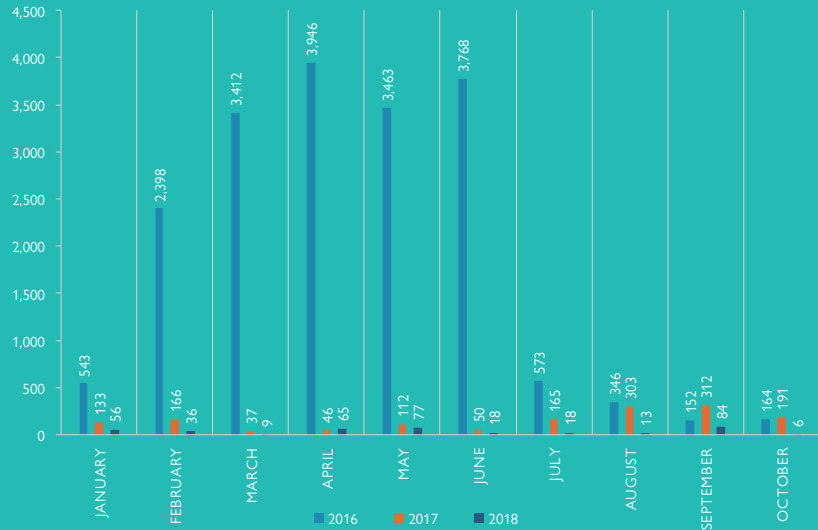
Developments during the reporting period

Between January and October 2018, Hungarian authorities apprehended 382²² irregular migrants who had entered Hungary through different points along the Hungarian border since the beginning of the year. During the reporting period (1 – 31 October 2018) authorities intercepted 6 new individuals, the lowest number apprehended since the 9 reported in March 2018. The figure is more than 30 times less than the 191 registered in October 2017 and the 164 reported in October 2016.

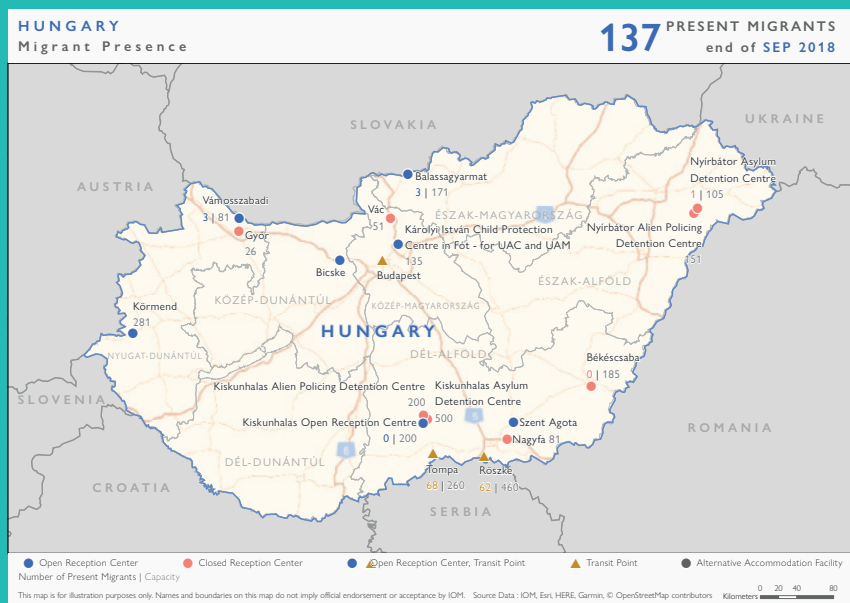
Migrant presence

By 5 September²³ there were 137 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in reception centres around the country and in the transit zones near the border with Serbia, with the majority in Tompa (68) and Röszke (62). This represents a 73 per cent decrease compared to the 609 reported at the end of August 2017.

Figure 26 Irregular entries to Hungary between January and October 2016 – 2018



Map 9 Accommodation facilities in Hungary with information on occupancy and capacity, September 24 2018



22 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.

23 Last available data at the time of the closure of this report.

24 Last available data at the time of the closure of this report.



ROMANIA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and October 2018, Romanian authorities apprehended a total of 785 migrants and asylum seekers on entry and exit from the country. 72 per cent of individuals (569) were apprehended on exit from the country, mainly towards Hungary (Arad, Satu Mare, Bihor and Timis County) and the remaining 28 per cent of individuals were intercepted entering from Bulgaria (Giurgiu, Timis, Caras Severin, Constanta and Dolj County) and Serbia (Timis and Caras Severin County). Arrivals this year have decreased three times when compared to the same period last year when 2,292 individuals were apprehended on exit and entry.

During this reporting period (1 – 31 October 2018) authorities registered a total of 141 migrants from Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran, India, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Palestinian Territories who tried to exit (108) and enter (33) the country.

There were 141 individuals registered as apprehended during this reporting period, a slight decrease compared to the 159 registered during the same period last year and two times the 67 apprehended in the previous month.

Iraqi nationals are the largest registered nationality group this year (est. 50%), followed by Iranian (14%) and Afghan (6%) nationals. Migrants and asylum seekers from Syrian Arab Republic comprise another 6 per cent of the overall caseload, and those from Turkey represent 3 per cent.

Migrant presence

At the end of October, there were 462 migrants and asylum seekers registered as residing in state-run accommodation facilities. This represents a 7 per cent increase compared to the 497 reported at the end of September. More than half were in the asylum centres located in Bucharest (148), Giurgiu (83) and Radauti (61) (see more information on the map).

Figure 27 Registered irregular migrants in Romania between January and October, 2017 - 2018



Figure 29 Nationality breakdown (%) of migrants apprehended between January and October 2018

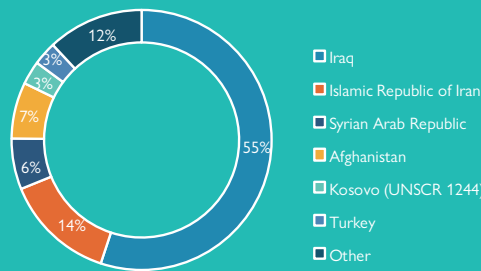
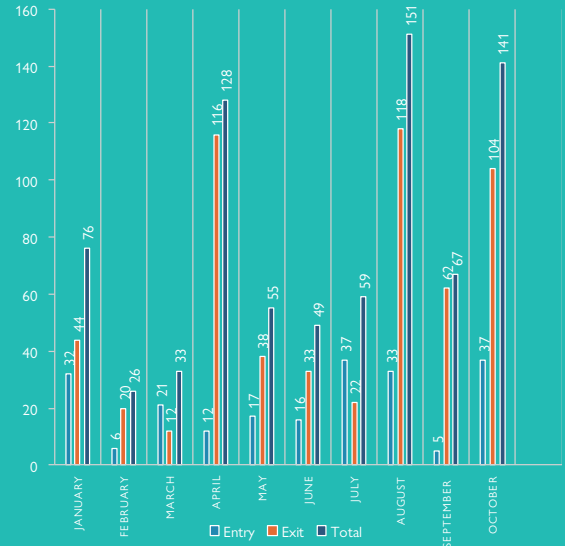
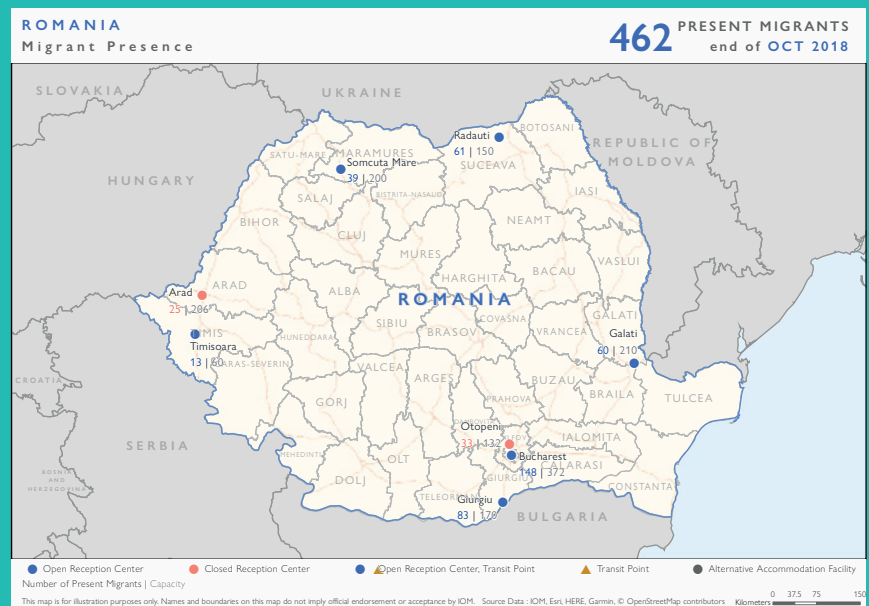


Figure 28 Apprehensions on entry and exit to Romania between January and October 2018



Map 10 Accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, October 2018



SERBIA

Developments during the reporting period

In the period between January and October a total of 7,257 new migrants and refugees were registered in the Reception Centres in Serbia²⁵, a 37 per cent increase compared to the same period last year when 4,554 migrants were registered. During this reporting period (1 – 31 October) 1,664 migrants were registered in the centres, twice the 886 registered in October 2017.

According to observations from IOM field colleagues, there was an increase in the presence of Pakistani and Iranian nationals in unofficial sites around Belgrade. Migrants arrived in groups, mainly from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (58%) and Bulgaria (22%). Some of the migrants decide to register in the nearby Obrenovac Reception Centre, while the majority aims to move towards the border area and try to cross to Croatia or Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Figure 30 Newly registered migrants in the reception centres in Serbia between January and October 2017 – 2018

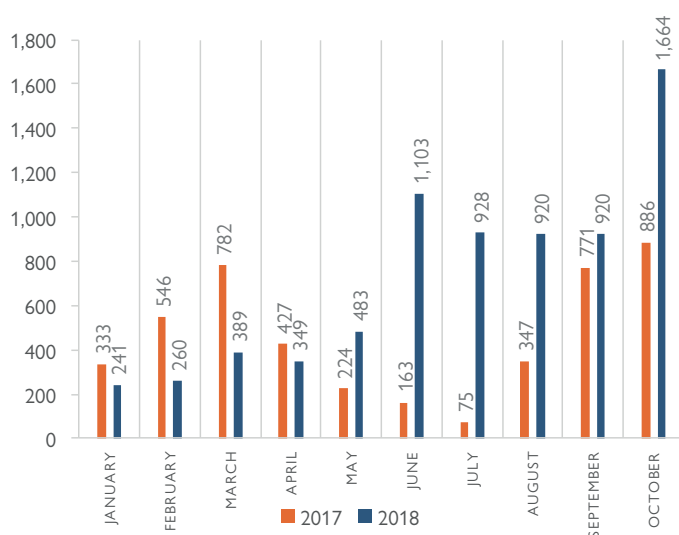
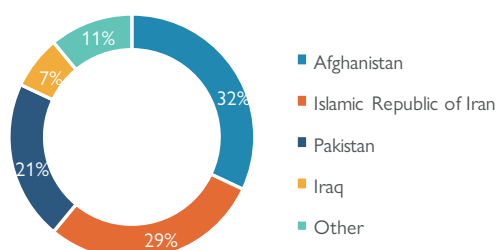


Figure 31 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in the reception centres during October 2018



²⁵ Data on newly registered migrants in the reception centres in Serbia is used as a proxy estimation of the overall arrivals in the country.

This month, the arrival of new migrants/refugees is on the rise (except Iranians). IOM teams from the field noticed an increased number of newly arrived single men from Pakistan. Majority of them enter in Serbia from FYR of Macedonia and approximately 30 per cent from Bulgaria. Most Unaccompanied Male Children (UMC) from Afghanistan arrived in Serbia from Bulgaria (they complain of police brutality).

On 17 October - The decision of the Government of Serbia to reintroducing visas for Iranian nationals entered into effect. The number of new arrivals from Iran has decreased.

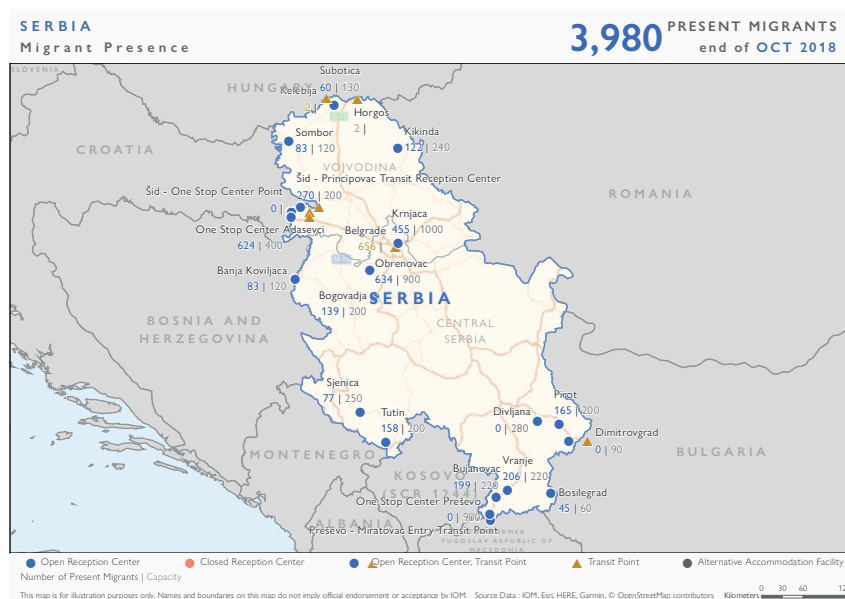
On 23 October - Some 300 mainly mail residents of Adasevci and Principovac RCs peacefully gathered at Batrovci border crossing demanding to cross into Croatia. Apparently, their move was triggered by rumors that the Croatian border would be opened. Having realized that these rumors were untrue and counselled by the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration (SCRM), IOM and partners, in the afternoon they accepted the offer of the SCRM to transport them back to their respective centres.

On 23 October - The SCRM warned the public of fake news spreading on social network after the Ministry of Interior had confirmed that there had been no attack by a group of migrants on a girl in the center of Belgrade. IOM joins the SCRM in deploring the creation and spreading of such misinformation fostering hatred and xenophobia against migrants/refugees.

Migrants presence

As of 31 October, there are estimated 3,980 migrants and refugees residing in Serbia, according to the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration (SCRM). The total number of accommodated migrants in Government facilities and border crossing zones decreased from 3,414 registered beginning of October to the 3,324 reported at the end of the month. In addition to that, 656 migrants and refugees were observed residing outside the official reception system, mainly in the Belgrade City (335) and in unofficial camping sites in the vicinity of the border with Croatia, Hungary and Bosnia and Herzegovina (321). Available information indicates that the majority of migrants accommodated in the reception centres are of Iranian origin (39%) followed by those who declared Afghan (34%), Pakistani (14%), Iraqi (6%) and Bangladeshi (3%) origin.

Map 11 Accommodation facilities in Serbia with information on capacity and occupancy, October 2018



SLOVENIA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and October 2018 authorities in Slovenia apprehended 7,456 irregular migrants, five times the 1,502 reported in the same period in 2017, and four times the 1,927 reported for the whole 2017. During this reporting period (1 – 31 October) authorities registered a total of 1,168 irregular migrants, a 28 per cent increase compared to the 913 reported in September and seven times more than the 172 reported in October 2017.

Pakistan and Afghanistan were the most commonly reported countries of origin, with 49 per cent of individuals registered (35% and 14% respectively). The Islamic Republic of Iran (10%), Bangladesh (6%) and Turkey (5%) 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 Iraq, Syria, Algeria, India and Albania.

Figure 32 Irregular migrants apprehended in Slovenia, monthly overview for 2017 and 2018

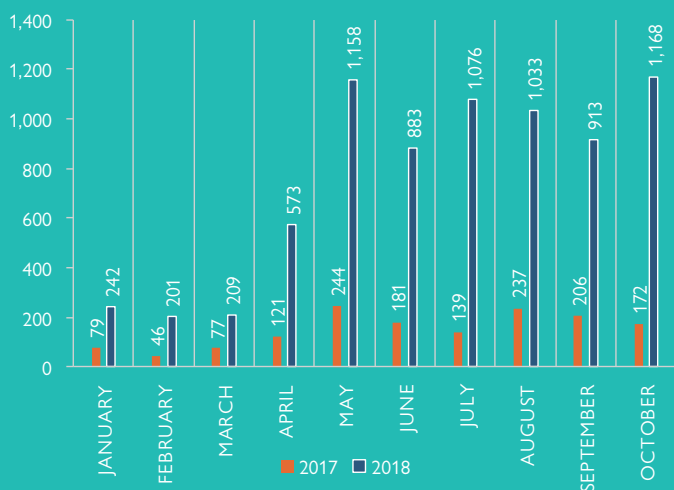
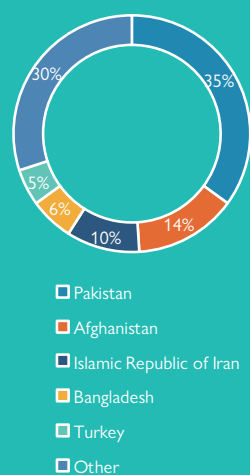


Figure 33 Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and October 2018



1 October – According to the Koper police, in the period between 30 September and 1 October the police unit apprehended 55 irregular migrants; 14 of them applied for international protection. Additionally, the Slovenia News Agency (STA) reported that in the Novo mesto area, the police apprehended 30 migrants, who crossed the border irregularly.

5 October – The STA reported that the Slovenian police stopped a van carrying 19 irregular migrants as it was about to cross the border into Italy. Raiding the driver's home, the police also discovered illegal drugs.

10/15 October – According to the Ministry of the Interior, the Interior Minister Boštjan Poklukar visited the

south-western municipality of Ilirska Bistrica amid safety concerns over an increasing number of migrants entering Slovenia from Croatia. On the 15 of October the Interior Minister visited Brežice, the municipality on the border with Croatia which was the entry point for migrants passing through Slovenia in 2015 and 2016. The minister assured the representatives of both municipalities that the police were coping with irregular migrations well.

15 October – The STA reported that police units in the area of Koper and Novo mesto apprehended 91 migrants. 58 were apprehended in the Koper area, of whom 8 applied for international protection. In the area of

Novo mesto, the police apprehended 33 migrants, of whom 8 applied for international protection.

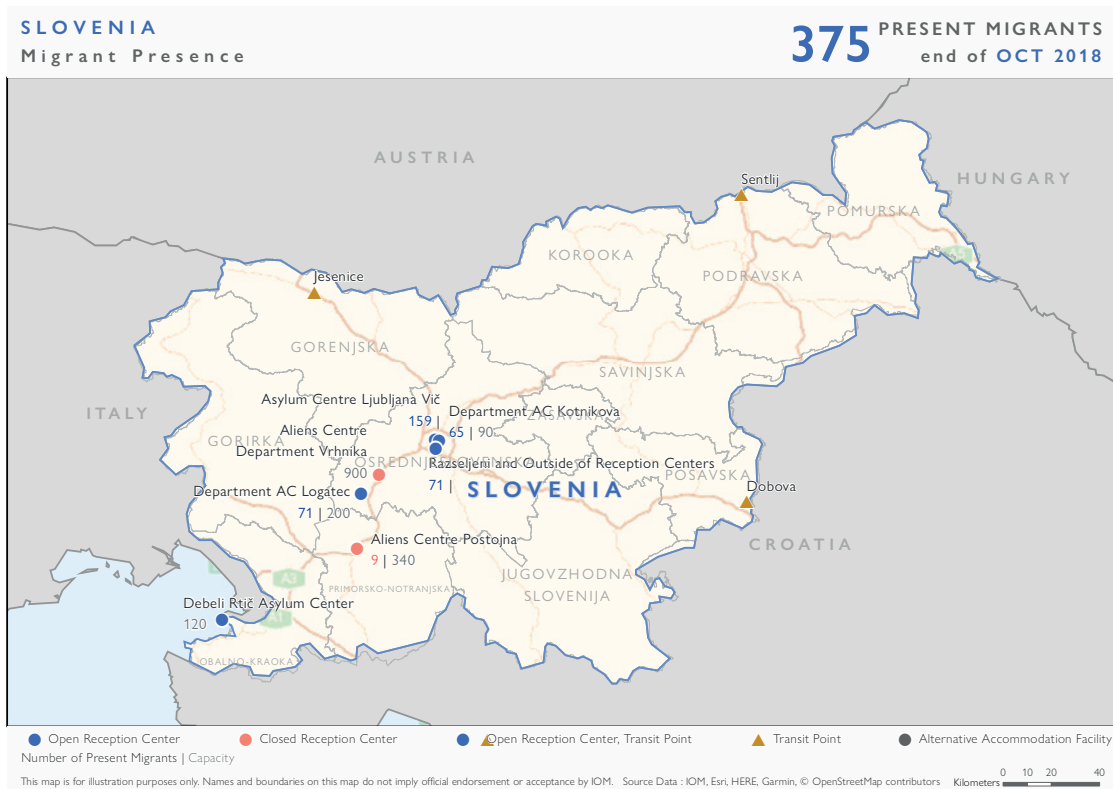
18 October – According to the STA, Prime Minister Šarec coming out of an EU summit in Brussels that brought no progress on migration issues or on the reform of the Eurozone, stressed that results could not be expected overnight and that reaching agreements on key issues take time.

22 October – According to the STA 63 migrants were apprehended after irregularly crossing the border in the Koper area in the west of the country this weekend. 26 applied for international protection.

Migrant presence

At the end of October 2018, there were 375 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in different facilities around the country. This represents an increase compared to the 224 reported at the end of September, and is 37% less than the 237 reported at the end of October 2017.

Map 12 Accommodation facilities in Slovenia with information on occupancy and capacity, October 2018



THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 31 October), authorities in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia registered 342 new arrivals, a 9 per cent decrease from the 375 reported in September 2018, and a significant contrast with the 29 apprehensions reported in October 2017. Since the beginning of 2018, authorities registered a total of 2,958 migrants and asylum seekers, which is 7 times the number reported in the same period in 2017 (412) and a significant contrast with more than 89,764 registered in the same period in 2016. Based on the information and observations from IOM field staff present in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, it is estimated that the number of crossings to the country from Greece and from the country to Serbia is higher than the 2,958 reported this year. This is also corroborated with information from field colleagues in Serbia who reported increased arrivals from the fYR of Macedonia, indicating intensified transit in the border area between two countries.

More than half of the registered migrants were of Iranian origin (60%), followed by those from Iraq (18%), Pakistan (8%), Afghanistan (8%), and 6 per cent of other nationalities (see the complete breakdown below).

Figure 34 Registered arrivals to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia between January and October 2018

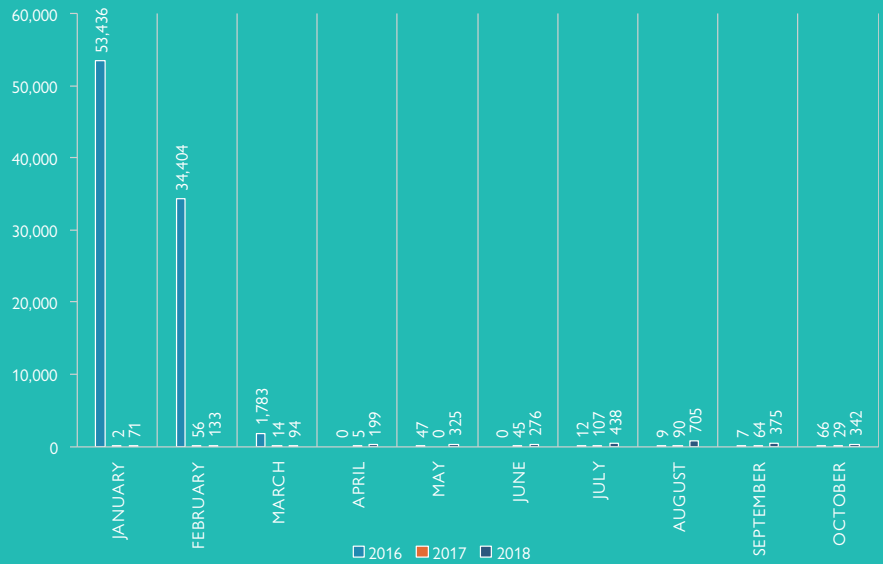


Figure 35 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in October 2018

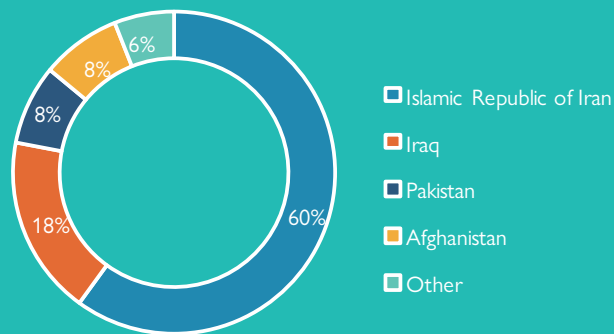
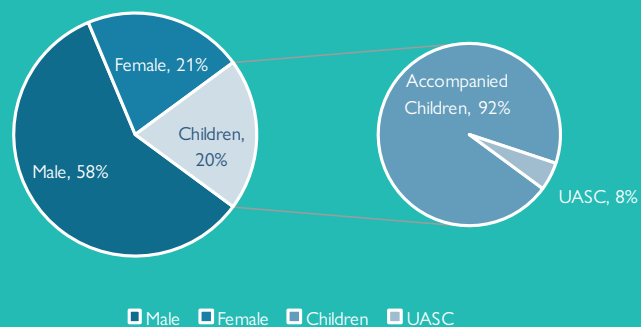


Figure 36 Age/sex breakdown of registered irregular migrants in October 2018



Migrant presence

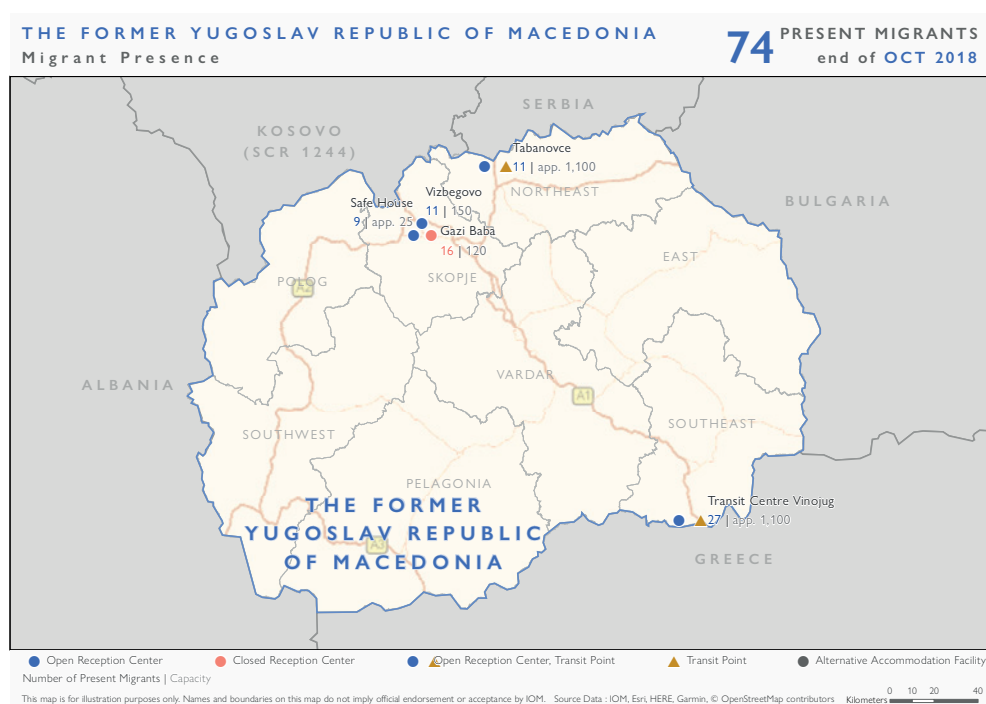
The available data shows that on 31 October 2018, there were 74 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in reception centres around the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Similar to September 2018, when 73 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the reception centres. Majority of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers were Iraqi nationals (19) followed by those from Iran (17), Pakistan (13), Afghanistan (8), India (4) and 13 individuals from Syrian Arab Republic, Congo, Bangladesh and 5 other different countries. 52 of individuals are adult male, 5 adult female and 17 children.

Additionally, the Red Cross teams present near the norther border with Serbia reported assisting 2,129 persons, according to their October report. The Red Cross mobile team present in the close vicinity of the northern border with Serbia assisted 1,235 persons.

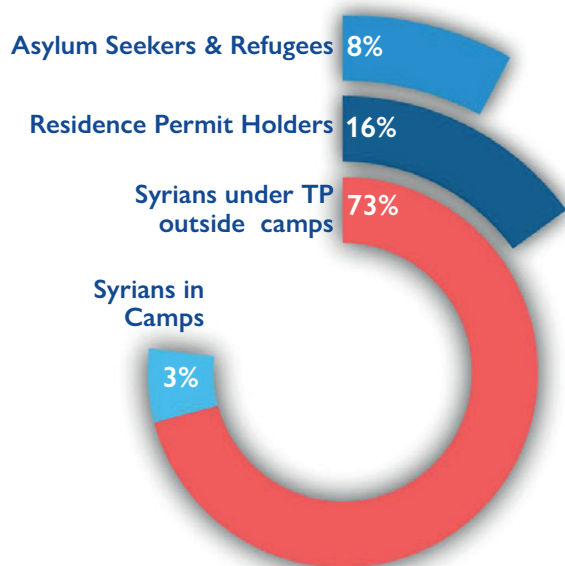
Table 4 Accommodation facilities (with occupancy/capacity) by the end of October 2018

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity*	Currently Accommodating
“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)	1,100-1,200	27
Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)	1,100	11
Vizbegovo – Reception centre for Asylum Seekers	150	11
Gazi Baba – Reception centre for Foreigners	120	16
Vlae – Safe House	25-30	9
TOTAL	2,495-2,600	74

Map 13 Accommodation facilities in The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with information on occupancy and capacity, October 2018



TURKEY



Background and Latest Figures

According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently over 3.9 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (3,591,714* individuals) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR, as of end of October 2018, 368,230** asylum-seekers and refugees from countries including Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Somalia constitute another significant group of foreign nationals. The number of foreign nationals has increased by 342,924 in comparison to October 2017 (3.6 million foreign nationals), most of the increase was recorded as Syrian nationals (306,181).

In addition, there are 773,386* foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits including humanitarian residency holders. This number was 186,552 less in October 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.

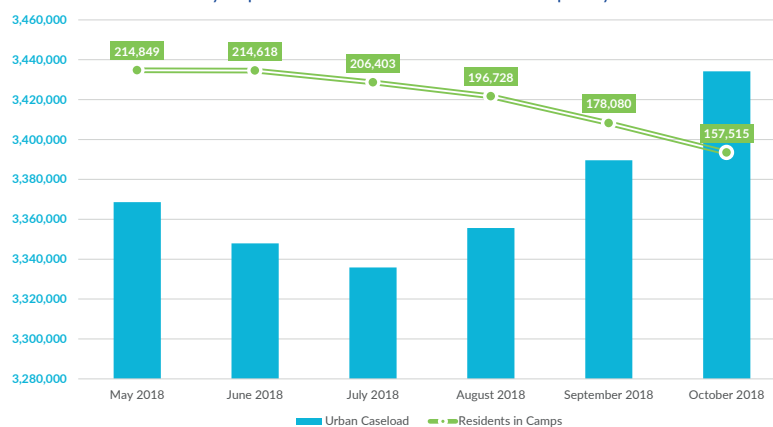
*Data source DGMM, 01.11.2018

**Data source UNHCR, 31.10.2018

Turkey's Temporary Protection regime grants the 3,591,714 Syrian nationals the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority - 3,434,199 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. 157,515 Syrians live in 14 camps the majority of which are also located close to the Syrian border. Twenty three temporary accommodation centers were hosting migrants in Turkey in September 2017; however, currently nine of the centers are no longer operational. As a result, there is a decrease of 69,054 persons in the centers' residence numbers.

*Data source DGMM, 01.11.2018

Monthly Population Chart of Persons Under Temporary Protection



Asylum Seekers and Refugees

Another significant group of foreign nationals in Turkey are 368,230 asylum-seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Afghanistan and Iraq. An increase of 36,743 persons has been recorded in this category in comparison to October 2017. (Data Source UNHCR, 31.10.2018)

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 773,386 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	39%
The Islamic Republic of Iran	11%
Somalia	2%
Others	3%



Apprehended/Rescued Persons on Sea



The Turkish Coast Guard apprehended 3,227 irregular migrants in October yet twelve fatalities was recorded. The number of irregular migrants were 2,931 in October 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.

Apprehensions/Rescues by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2018 (1 January - 31 October 2018)

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
May	65	69	3,184	3,398	7	7	4	5
June	53	55	1,921	1,925	-	9	8	11
July	61	62	2,331	2,433	-	19	8	9
August	51	54	1,484	1,523	9	9	7	9
September	88	88	2,993	3,020	9	9	8	9
October	83	85	3,218	3,227	12	12	1	4
Total	557	581	21,703	22,912	56	84	42	65

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

*Data source T.C.G., 31.10.2018

Apprehended Persons on Land

Apprehensions by Turkish Land Forces (1 - 31 October 2018)			
	Entry		Exit
Syrian Arab Republic	13,760	Greece	4,628
Greece	1,322	Bulgaria	225
Islamic Republic of Iran	704	Syria	38
Bulgaria	67	Iraq	23
Iraq	88	Iran	6
		Georgia	4
Total	15,941	Total	4,924

According to Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) daily figures, in October 2018, 20,865 irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Greek, Georgian and Bulgarian borders of Turkey. In comparison, this number was 65,008 in October 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 13,798 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 an decrease in the irregular border entries from Syrian Arab Republic to Turkey (5,374). In September 2018, 19,134 irregular entries of persons were recorded at this border.

*Data Source T.A.F., 31.10.2018



*see disclaimer on page 39

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, Küçükkuyu (Locations close to Lesbos, Samos, Chios, Symi, Kos and Rodos)

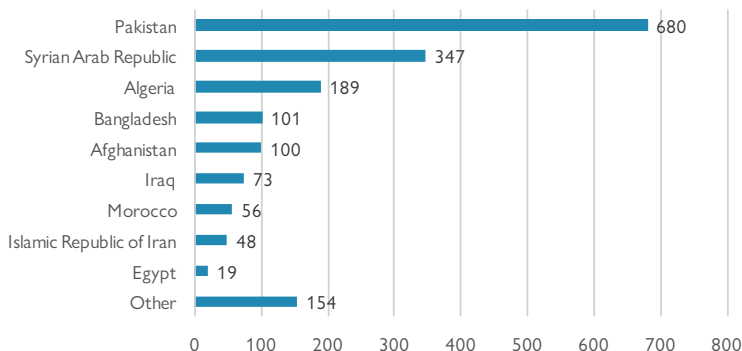
Known exit points by land: Edirne (to Greece and Bulgaria), Kırklareli (to Bulgaria)

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

Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey

On 18 March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving Greece to Turkey after 20 March 2016. In this regard, according to DGMM reports, 1,767 migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4 April 2016 and 01 November 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 Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Cameroon, Nepal, Myanmar, Guinea, Senegal, Ghana, Tunisia, Palestinian Territories, Côte d’Ivoire, Haiti, Lebanon, Mali, Dominica, India, Congo, Yemen, Gambia, Niger, Sudan, Jordan, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso and Comoros.

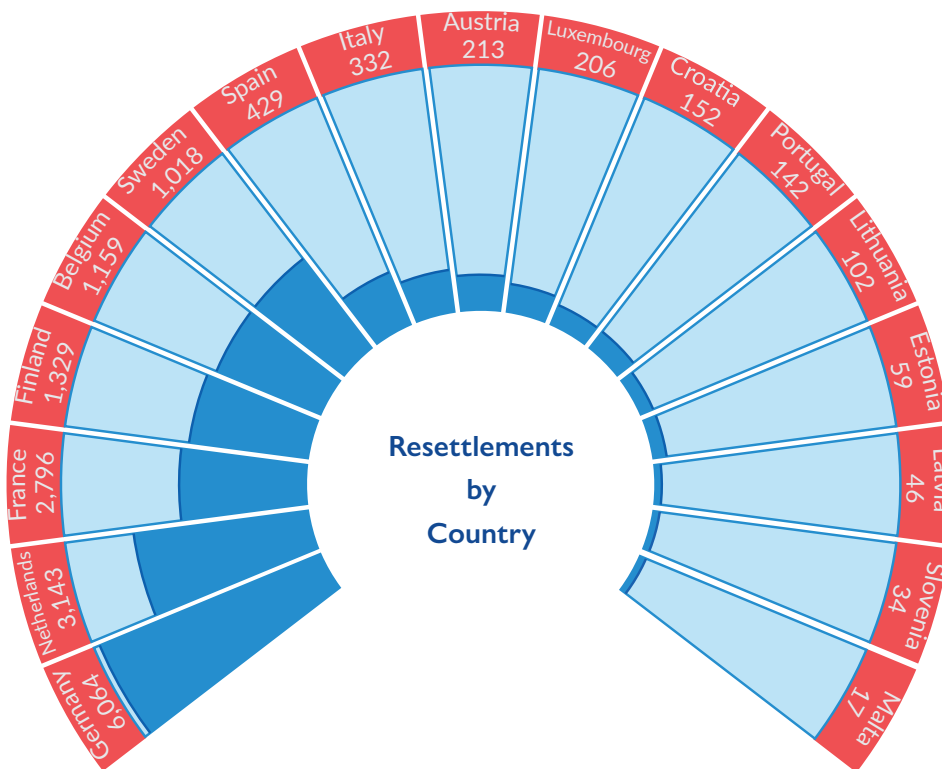


*Data source DGMM, 01.11.2018

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 01 November 2018, there are 17,241 persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, the Netherlands, France and Finland.

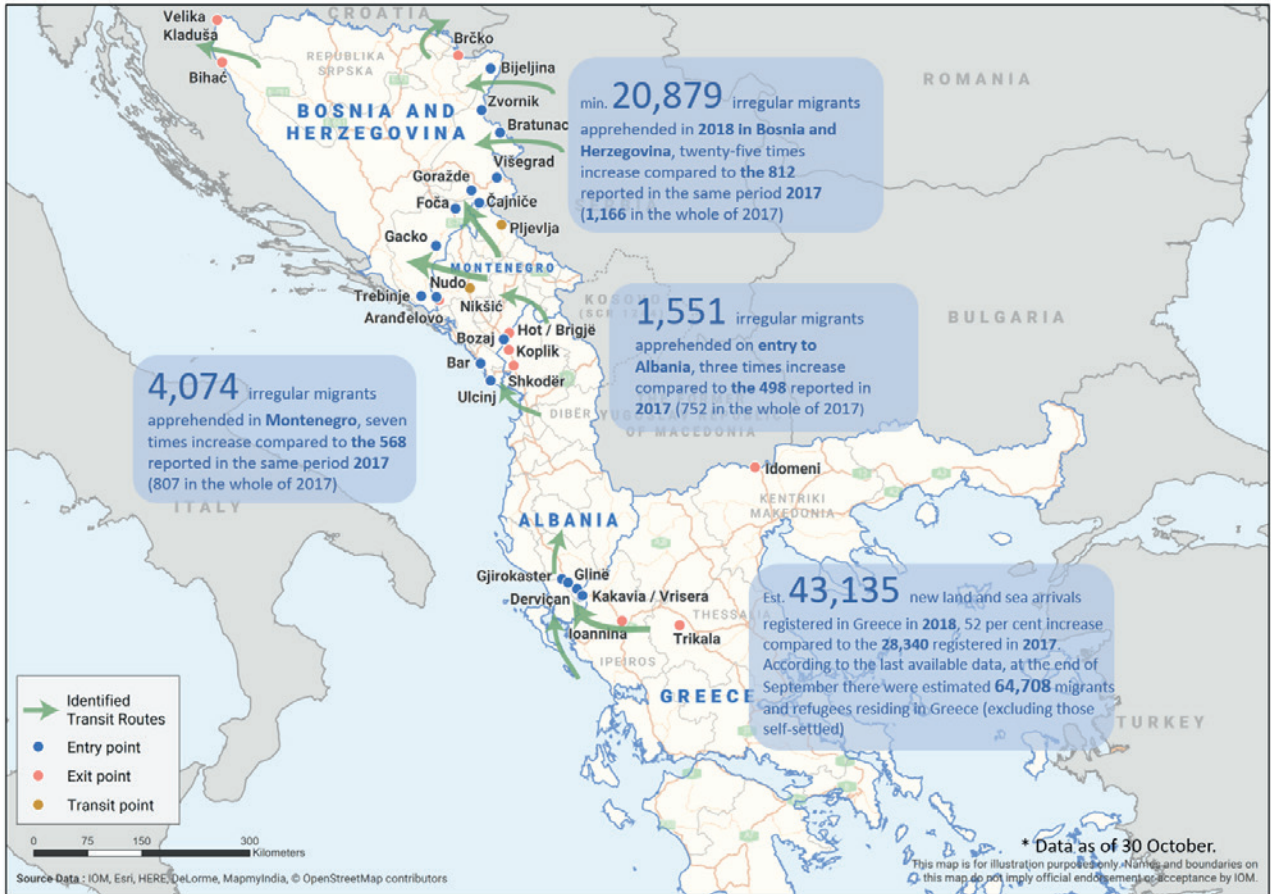
*Data Source DGMM, 01.11.2018



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*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



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



ALBANIA

Developments during the reporting period

At the end of October 2018 Albanian authorities reported 1,551 irregular entries in the Gjirokaster region. Available data indicates three times increase compared to the 498 reported in the same period 2017 and two times more than the 698 registered by the end of October 2016.

During this reporting period (1 – 31 October) a total of 63 irregular migrants were registered entering the country, a slight decrease compared to 44 reported in September this year. In addition to that, 306 irregular migrants were intercepted while trying to exit the country towards Montenegro in the north of Albania, Shkodra region, 46 per cent increase compared to the 210 reported the previous month. Between March and October 2018, there were an estimated 1,480 attempts to exit the country²⁶.

The Syrian Arab Republic was the most common nation of origin reported by registered irregular migrants, declared in 51 per cent of cases. The remaining 46 per cent of the caseload reported belonging to more than 15 different nationality groups, including Pakistan (12%), Iraq (10%), Algeria (6%), Morocco (4%), and others.

Figure 37 Registered arrivals to Albania between January and October 2016 - 2018

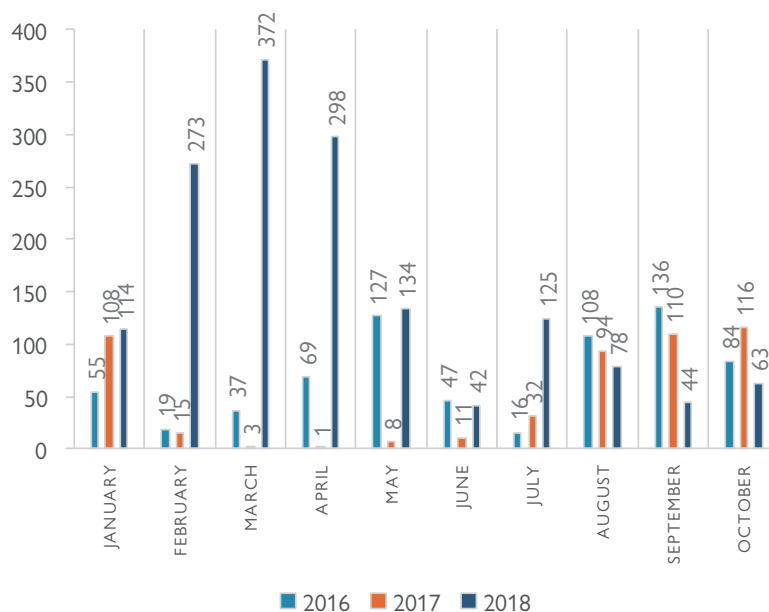
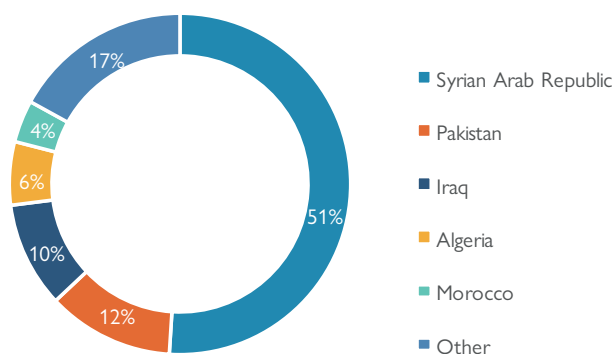


Figure 38 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals between January and October 2018



²⁶ DTM started monitoring the exit flows from Albania to Montenegro and Serbia in March 2018, therefore data for previous months is not available

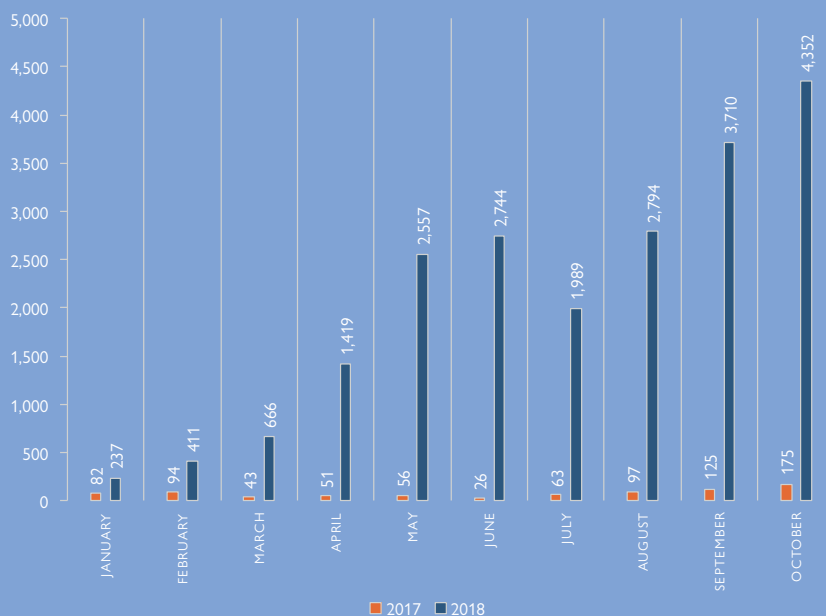
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and October authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina registered a total of 20,879 irregular migrants who entered the country. This represents a twenty-six times increase compared to the 812 reported in the same period last year and almost eighteen times the 1,166 registered in the whole of 2017. During this reporting period (1 – 31 October) Bosnian authorities reported 4,352 new irregular migrants, a 17 per cent increase compared to the previous month when 3,710 arrivals were reported.

According to available weekly data, an average of 520 arrivals were reported on a weekly basis between February and end of October 2018. Looking at the weekly dynamic, irregular entries gradually increased from 72 registered in the beginning of February to 1,059 reported in the last week of October 2018. The peak in arrivals was in the week between 15 and 21 October when 1,192 irregular entries were reported, while the lowest number recorded was at the end of February when 68 irregular entries were registered between 26 February and 4 March.

Figure 39 Registered irregular migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and October, 2017 - 2018



Available nationality breakdown shows that Pakistan is the most common country of origin declared by almost a third of the overall registered population (34%). Iranian nationals comprise 17 per cent of the overall registered irregular migrants who entered the country during this reporting period, followed by those from Syrian Arab Republic (12%), Afghanistan (12%), Iraq (9%) and 31 different other nationality groups.

Figure 40 Irregular entries to Bosnia and Herzegovina, weekly overview February – October 2018

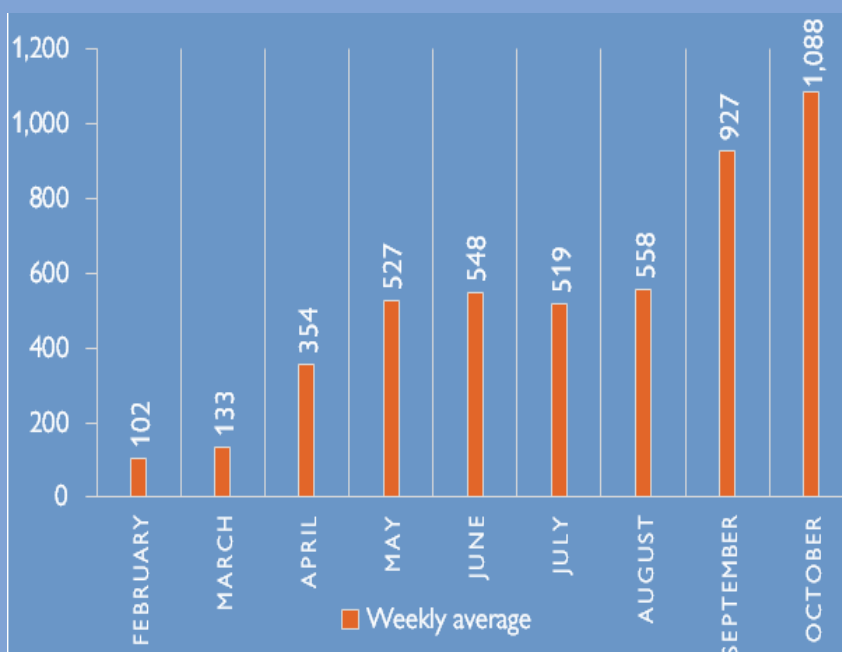
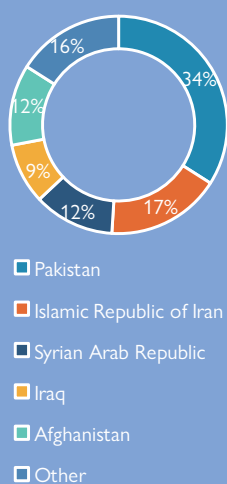


Figure 41 Top 10 nationalities registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and October 2018

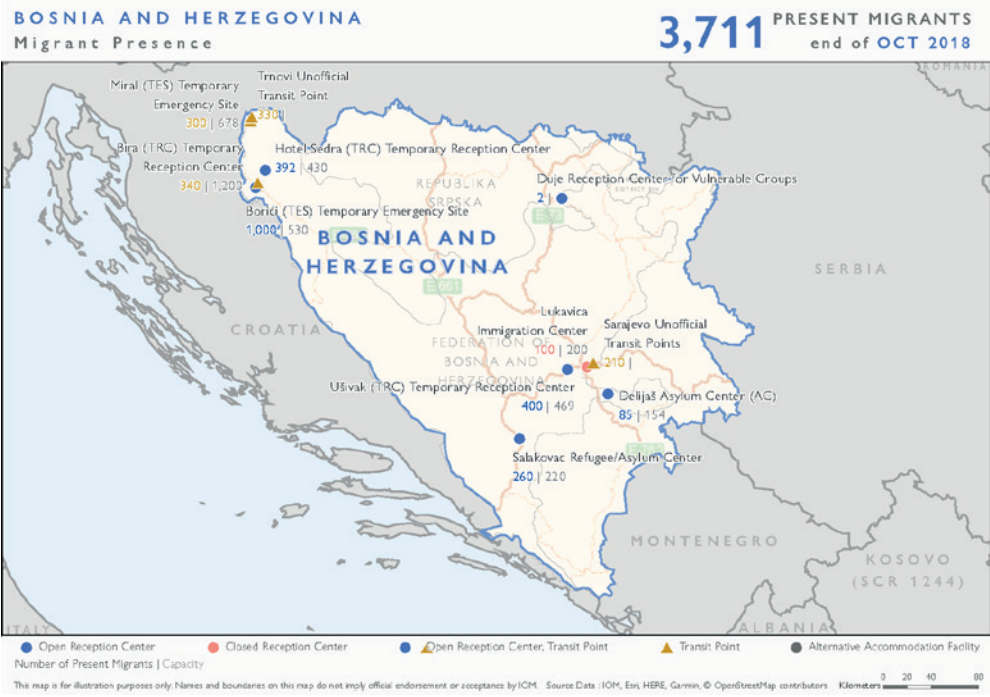


24 October - Some 200 migrants and refugees residing in the area around Velika Kladiša in Una-Sana Canton in Bosnia and Herzegovina, started a protest walk towards the Croatian border. Bosnian police tried to block the road, but migrants and refugees confronted the police forces and managed to get through and reach the border crossing point where they were stopped by another police cordon. The border crossing point was closed for the general traffic. [According to some media sources](#), tensions were on rise throughout the afternoon resulting in few cases of conflict between the migrants and refugees (3 migrants asked for medical assistance, among them a 5-year old child). One male migrant attempted to harm himself with a knife but was prevented by the police. Some of the protesters set up tents in the border areas and were trying to run across the fields to reach the Croatian side but were caught immediately by the police and returned to the Bosnian side. Towards the evening, and into the next day, a clash between migrants, refugees and police resulted in the injury of three migrants and three police officers. Migrants and refugees spent the night on Maljevac border crossing point, and while the occurrence has calmed down since the night on 24 October, police forces continue monitoring the situation on the border. The border crossing point Maljevac was opened for traffic next day as the majority of migrants returned to the reception facilities. (read more [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)).

Migrants presence

Agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that estimated 4,500 to 6,000 migrants and refugees are residing in the country at the end of October 2018. According to IOM estimates, 3,711 individuals were registered in different official reception facilities and unofficial sites, mainly in the North-West part of the country and around the Capital, Sarajevo.

Map 14 Accommodation facilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina with information on occupancy and capacity, October 2018



KOSOVO²⁷

Developments during the reporting period

At the end of October 2018, authorities in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999) reported 47 new irregular entries to the country, a nine times increase compared to 5 registered in the same period in 2017 and two times increase compared to 23 registered in October 2016. A total of 345 irregular migrants arrived in the country since the beginning of 2018, three times the 128 reported between January and October 2017 and a slight increase compared to 198 reported in the same period 2016.

According to the available nationality breakdown of migrants and asylum seekers registered in Kosovo²⁸ this year, Syrian Arab Republic is the first reported nationality, declared by 36 per cent of all individuals. Another 20 per cent were registered as Turkish nationals, 18 per cent as Palestinian and 6 per cent Pakistani nationals. The remaining 20 per cent is distributed among nine different nationality groups. Of the 345 registered in October 2018, 89 per cent are male and 11 per cent female. 13 per cent of the total were registered as children with families, and 2 per cent unaccompanied minors.

Figure 42 Number of irregular migrants registered between January and October 2016 - 2018

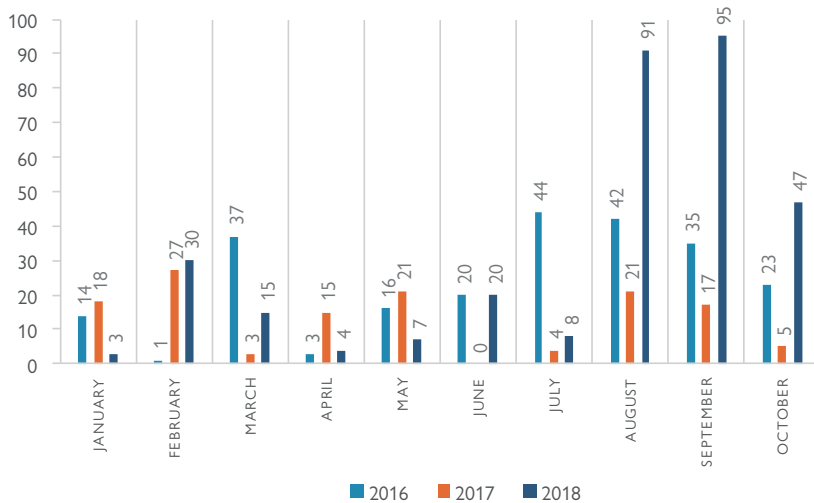
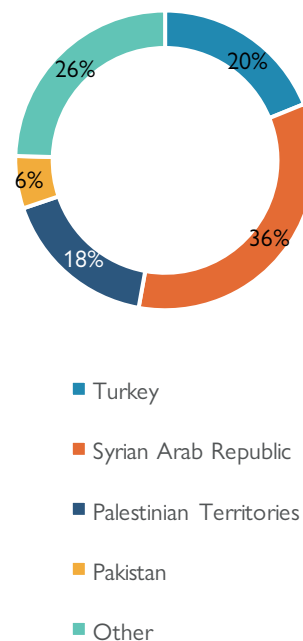


Figure 43 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants and asylum seekers between January and October 2018



Migrant presence

On 31 October 2018, a total of 89 asylum seekers were present in Kosovo. 81 per cent of registered individuals are Turkish nationals followed by those from Syrian Arab Republic (7), Palestinian Territories (2) and from the countries in the Western Balkans region. Number of asylum seekers increased slightly from the end of September when 70 individuals were residing in the official accommodation centers.

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

MONTENEGRO

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 31 October), authorities in Montenegro registered 659 migrants and refugees, a 70 per cent increase compared to the 387 reported in September 2018. Between January and the end of October 2018, a total of 4,071 migrants and refugees were registered, representing a seven-times increase compared to 568 reported in the same period last year. The total number of migrants and refugees who arrived in Montenegro this year represents five times increase compared to 807 registered in the whole of 2017 and thirteen times the 308 reported between January and December 2016.

An estimated 44 per cent of registered individuals were from the Syrian Arab Republic. Another 17 per cent are registered as Pakistani nationals, 8 per cent are Algerian, 8 per cent Iraqi and 6 per cent reported Palestinian nationals. Looking at the breakdown available for the past two years, an increase is observable in the number of Syrian nationals. The presence of migrants from the Syrian Arab Republic increased by 36 percentage points between 2017 and 2018 (from 8 to 44 per cent). In contrast, the presence of Algerian nationals decreased by 37 percentage points, from 47 per cent calculated at the end of 2017 to only 8 per cent registered this year.

Figure 44 Arrivals to Montenegro between January and October 2016 – 2018

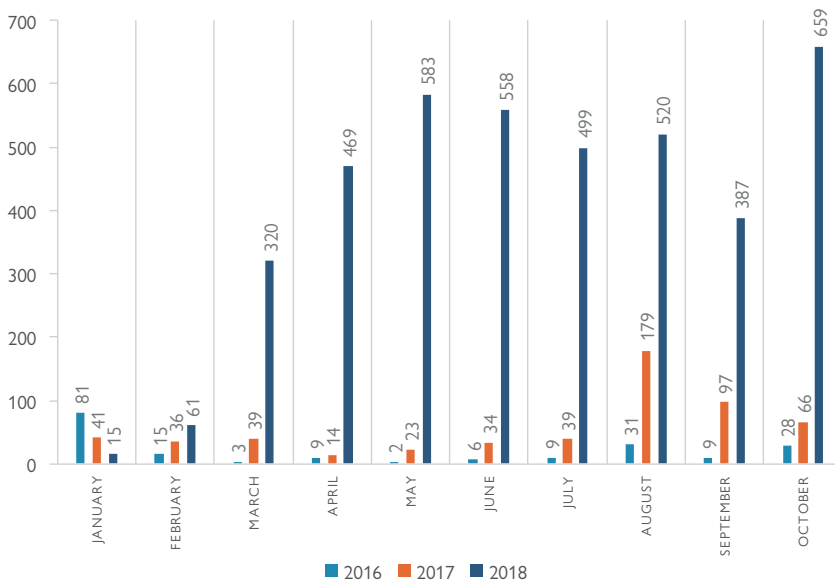
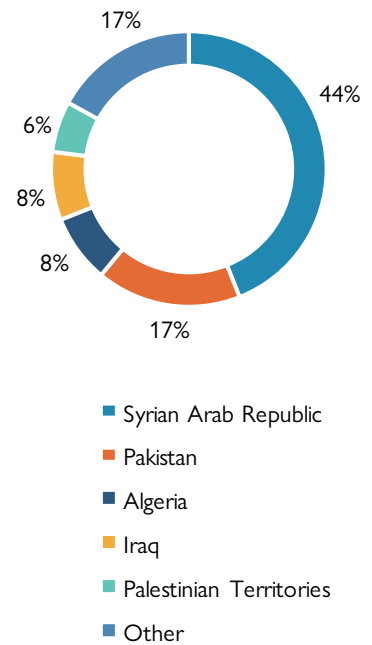


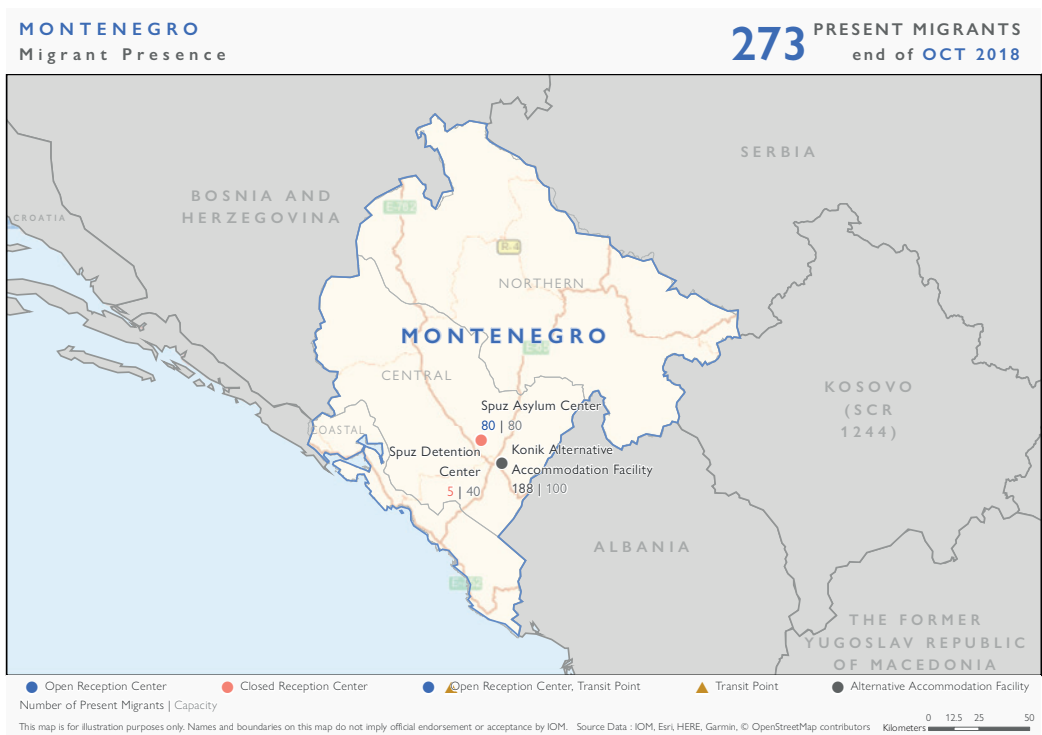
Figure 45 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants between January and October 2018



Migrant presence

At the end of October 2018, there were 273 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in three accommodation facilities and centers around the country, a slight increase from the 204 accommodated during the previous reporting period (1 – 30 September 2018).

Map 15 Accommodation facilities in Montenegro with information on occupancy and capacity, October 2018



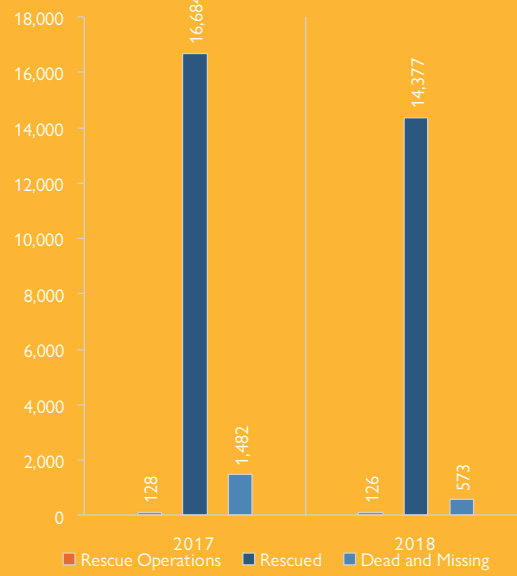
OTHER COUNTRIES

LIBYA

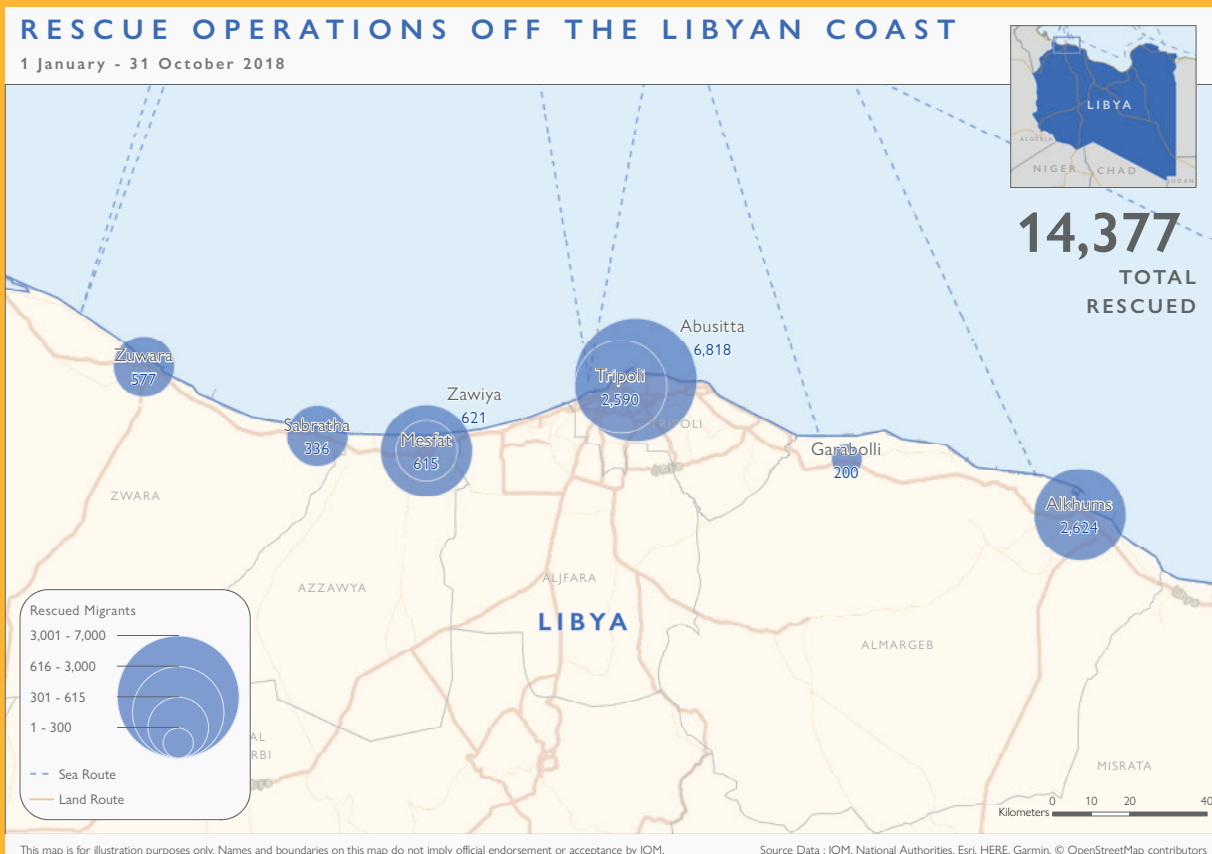
Developments during the reporting period

Between January and October 2018, the Libyan Coast Guard carried out 126 rescue operations in which they rescued 14,377 migrants and reported 573 dead and missing migrants (no missing or dead reported in October). Available data for 2017 indicates a slight decrease in the number of operations this year compared to the same period in 2017 when 128 operations were reported. The number of rescued migrants has decreased – from 16,684 in 2017 to 14,377 in 2018. The number of dead and missing migrants decreased from 1,482 registered between January and October 2017 to 573 reported at the end of October 2018.

Figure 46 Rescue operations by the Libyan Coast Guard between January and October 2017 – 2018



Map 16 Rescue operations off the Libyan coast, January – October 2018



NIGER

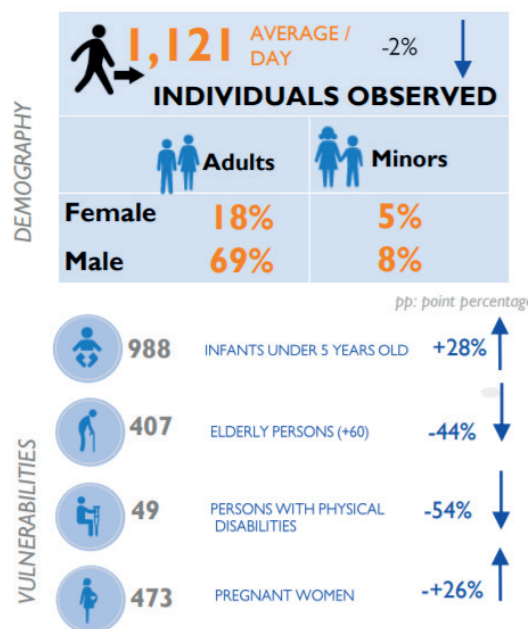
By the end of October 2018, DTM flow monitoring operations in Niger had 6 active Flow Monitoring Points (FMP) in Seguedine, Tahoua, Arlit, Dan Issa, Dan Barto and Magaria. Between 1 and 31 October 2018, 34,751 individuals were observed transiting through FMPs. Outflows observed (13,728 individuals) represent 40 per cent of all flows, while incoming flows (10,379 individuals) represent 29 per cent. In addition, 10,644 individuals or 31 per cent of flows were observed moving internally.

The observed outgoing flows were detected at: Séguédine (32%) followed by Magaria (22%), Arlit (18%) and Dan Barto (17%); 9 per cent of outgoing flows were observed at the Dan Issa FMP and 2 per cent at the Tahoua FMP.

Most of the incoming flows were observed at Séguédine (27%), Magaria (27%), Dan Issa (17%), Arlit (14%), Dan Barto (14%) and Tahoua (1%).

Internal movements are mainly observed at the Dan Barto FMP (45%), followed by Arlit (35%) and Magaria (20%).

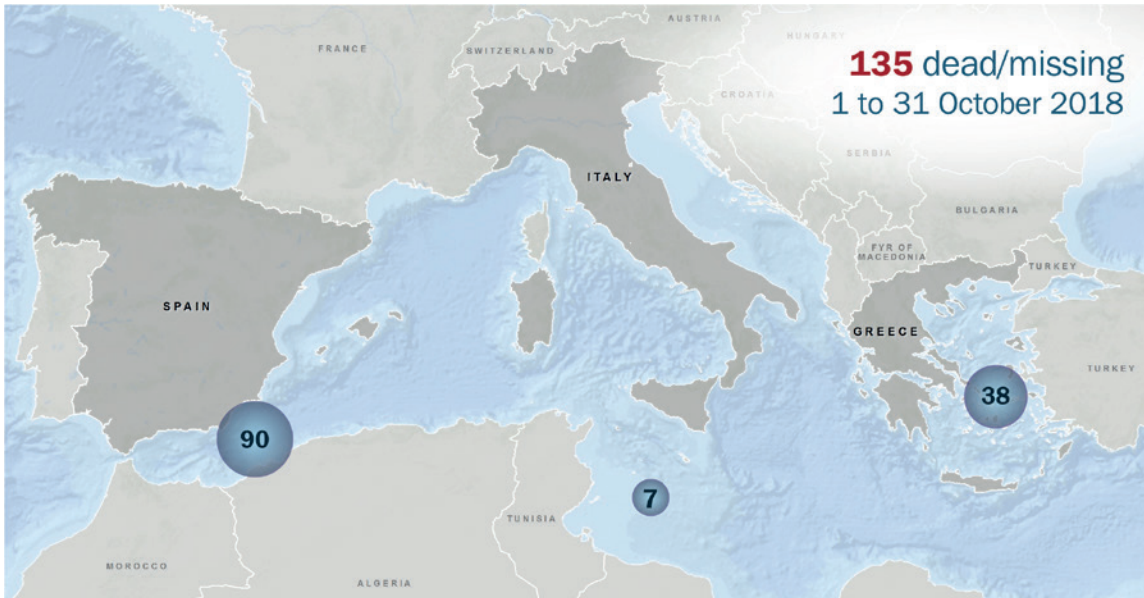
Figure 47 Profile of migrants interviewed in Niger, September 2018



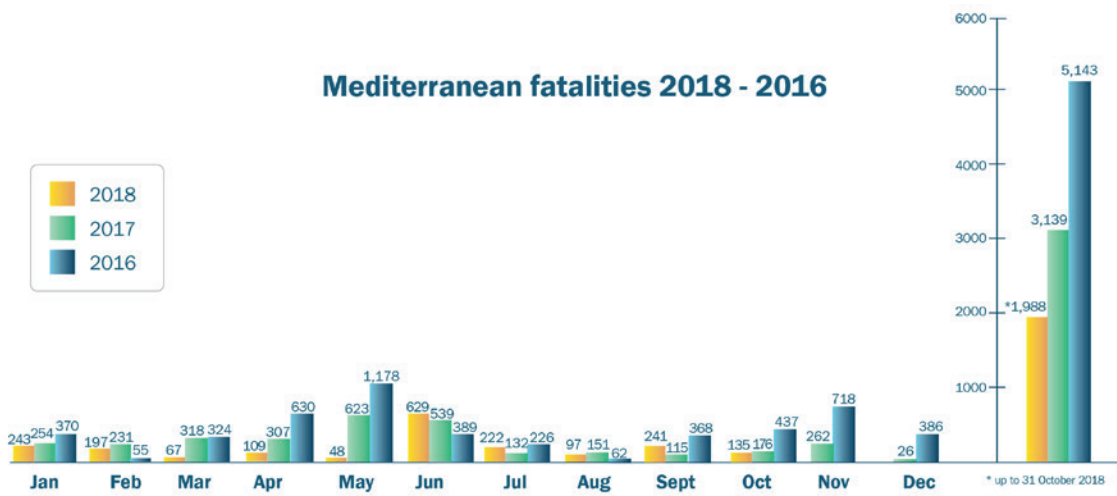
Map 17 DTM Flow Monitoring presence in Niger



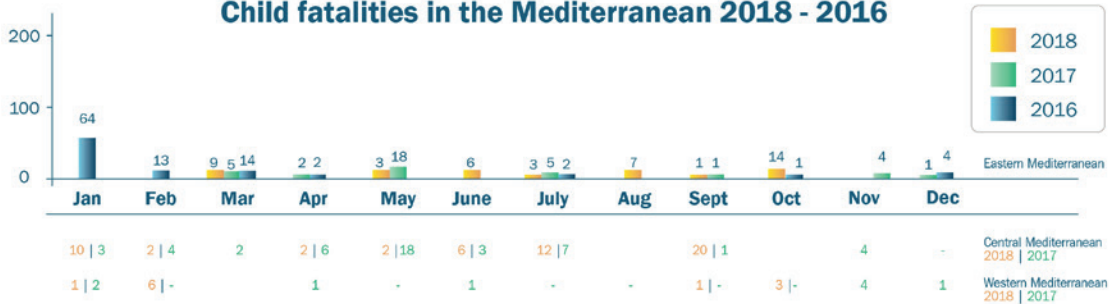
MISSING MIGRANTS: FATALITIES/MISSING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AEGEAN



Mediterranean fatalities 2018 - 2016



Child fatalities in the Mediterranean 2018 - 2016



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

ABOUT THIS REPORT

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a suite of tools and methodologies designed to track and analyse human mobility in different displacement contexts in a continuous manner. To gather and disseminate information about the migrant populations moving through the Mediterranean, up the Western Balkan Route and through the Northern Route into Europe, in September 2015 DTM established a Flow Monitoring System. The Flow Monitoring System includes a monthly flows compilation report, which provides an overview of migration flows in countries of first arrival and other countries along the route in Europe, and an analysis of trends across the affected region. The data on registered arrivals is collated by IOM through consultations with ministries of interior, coast guards, police forces and other relevant national authorities.

Flow Monitoring Surveys

The DTM system also includes flow monitoring surveys to capture additional and more in-depth data on the people on the move, including age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education, key transit points on their route, motives and intentions. 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.

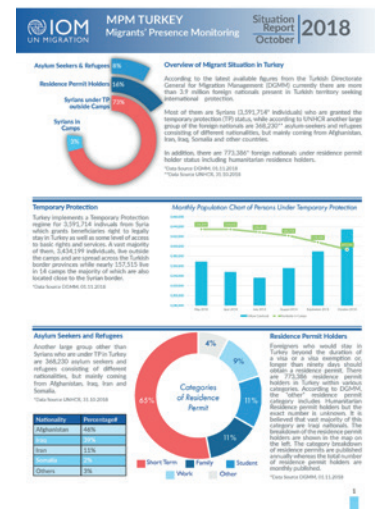
[DTM Baseline Assessment Report Round 2](#)



[Turkey - Flow Monitoring Surveys Analysis: Migrant Vulnerabilities](#)

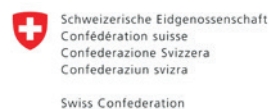


[Turkey - Migrants Presence Monitoring](#)



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:

