MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Compilation of Available Data and Information

July 2018

Migrants on move from Velika Kladusa towards the border with Croatia/ IOM mobile teams in Bosnia and Herzegovina, June 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.
According to available DTM flow monitoring data, a total of 73,735 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe between January and July 2018 – 40 per cent less than the 122,384 reported in the same period last year. An estimated 78 per cent of all registered individuals arrived in Europe by crossing the Mediterranean Sea, mainly to Spain (22,931) and Italy (18,510). The remaining 22 per cent of registered migrants and refugees arrived to Europe by different land routes, predominantly from Turkey to Greece where authorities reported a total of 11,050 land arrivals since the beginning of 2018 (Overview map).

Looking at the overall arrivals (by land and sea) the Eastern Mediterranean route is the most frequently used route toward Europe; the Greek authorities registered a total of 27,112 new arrivals this year which is the highest figure reported among the three frontline countries - Italy, Spain, Greece. In contrast with the previous years, when sea arrivals dominated, land arrivals in 2018 comprise a significant share (41%) of all arrivals registered so far. The 11,050 land arrivals between January and end of July 2018 represent six times increase compared to the 1,889 reported in the same period last year and the 1,865 reported between January and the end of July 2016. Furthermore, it is double the 5,551 land arrivals registered in the whole of 2017 and three times more than the 3,292 registered between January and December 2016. As in the previous years, the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq and Afghanistan are the most common origin countries reported by more than 50 per cent of all registered migrants and refugees in Greece.

Spain is the second country with the highest share of arrivals in 2018. According to DTM flow monitoring data there were 26,890 registered arrivals this year, among which 22,931 were reported as sea arrivals and 3,959 as land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla, the two Spanish enclaves in the North of Africa. Arrivals to Spain this year are twice the 11,954 reported in the same period last year and more than eight times more than the 3,264 registered at the end of July 2016. Migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa comprise 29 per cent of the overall arrivals registered in 2018, followed by those from Morocco (19%), Guinea Conakry (15%), Mali (12%) and a variety of other nationality groups (see more here).

Arrivals to Italy continued to decrease during this reporting period, reaching a total of 1,933 arrivals registered between 1 and 31 July, a 39 per cent decrease compared to 3,147 reported in June 2018. Moreover, between January and July 2018 Italian Ministry of Interior reported arrival of 18,510 migrants and refugees, five times less than the 95,213 registered in the same period last year and four times decrease compared to 74,009 registered between January and end of July 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).

By the end of July 2018, authorities in Malta reported arrival of 263 migrants and refugees, mainly of Syrian and Libyan origin. The three disembarkations between the end of June and beginning of July were the first reported arrivals in Malta this year (read more here).

The increased migratory movements through Western Balkans (Albania, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina) continued during this reporting period reaching a total of 13,785 at the end of July 2018, sixteen times more than the 819 reported in the same period last year and five times increase compared to the 2,675 registered in the whole of 2017. The majority of migrants are registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a total of 10,023. Pakistan is the most commonly reported country declared by a third of overall registered caseload, followed by those who arrived from the Syrian Arab Republic (16%), Afghanistan (12%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (13%), Iraq (9%) and 29 different nationality groups (read more here).
MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN
Compilation of Available Data and Information
June 2018
OVERVIEW OF ARRIVALS

Figure 1: Arrivals between January and July, 2016 - 2018
TRANSIT COUNTRIES – REGISTERED IRREGULAR APPREHENSIONS

Figure 2 Irregular entries to Croatia

Figure 3 Irregular entries to Slovenia

Figure 4 Irregular entries to Hungary

Figure 5 Irregular entries to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Figure 6 Irregular entries to Albania

![Bar chart showing irregular entries to Albania from January to July 2018]

- January 2016: 55
- February 2016: 19
- March 2016: 13
- April 2016: 8
- May 2016: 42
- June 2016: 16
- July 2016: 125
- January 2017: 10
- February 2017: 13
- March 2017: 13
- April 2017: 8
- May 2017: 12
- June 2017: 15
- July 2017: 4
- January 2018: 14
- February 2018: 27
- March 2018: 30
- April 2018: 37
- May 2018: 44
- June 2018: 20
- July 2018: 8

Figure 7 Irregular entries to Kosovo

![Bar chart showing irregular entries to Kosovo from January to July 2018]

- January 2016: 10
- February 2016: 1
- March 2016: 3
- April 2016: 1
- May 2016: 3
- June 2016: 1
- July 2016: 4
- January 2017: 14
- February 2017: 27
- March 2017: 30
- April 2017: 37
- May 2017: 21
- June 2017: 20
- July 2017: 8

References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).
Figure 8 Irregular entries Montenegro

Figure 9 Irregular entries to Bosnia and Herzegovina
OVERVIEW MAPS

ARRIVALS TO EUROPE

1 January - 31 July 2018

73,735 TOTAL

57,766 by Sea
15,969 by Land

BULGARIA 852
Greece 27,112
ITALY 18,510
MALTA 243
SPAIN 26,890

Source: DTM, National Authorities

This map is for illustrative purposes only. Names and boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or recognition by OHT.
OVERVIEW: COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN - ARRIVALS TO SPAIN, ITALY AND GREECE

From 01 January to 31 July 2018
## Presence of Migrants and Asylum Seekers in the Region – Changes Over Time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>July 2016</th>
<th>July 2017</th>
<th>July 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greece*</td>
<td>57,182</td>
<td>62,407</td>
<td>61,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>1,728</td>
<td>4,835</td>
<td>3,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia*</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia*</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>2,927</td>
<td>2,057</td>
<td>842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus*</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Number of asylum seekers.

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4 Sum of available information, excluding the figure on self-settled migrants and asylum seekers as of 31 July 2018.
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 10 Number of Syrian refugees resettled from Turkey to Europe (EEA) between April 2016 and July 2018](#)

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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 is believed to have had a significant impact on the number of arrivals in Italy in 2017, leading to 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). Consequently it also resulted in 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. 95,213 arrivals between January and July 2017 compared to 18,510 in the same period 2018).

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

Developments during the reporting period

At the end of July 2018, Italian authorities reported that 18,510 migrants have arrived in the country, representing an 81 per cent decrease in comparison to the 95,213 registered in the same period last year. An estimated 15 per cent of arrived migrants and refugees were registered as unaccompanied and separated children (a total of 2,896). According to the Italian MOI, Tunisia represents the first declared country of origin between January and July 2018 (18% of the total, 3,221 individuals), just above Eritrea (15%) and followed by Sudan (9%), Nigeria (7%), Côte d’Ivoire (6%) along with many other nationalities of Africa and Southern Asia. Available DTM flow monitoring data indicates an 87 per cent decrease in arrivals from Libya. Nevertheless, Libya is still reportedly the first departure country for migrants who arrived in Italy this year, as 63 per cent of migrants declared arriving to Italy from Libya. Other migrants and refugees who arrived in Italy this year departed from Tunisia, Turkey and Algeria.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Declared nationality</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18,510</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>3,321</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>2,859</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>1,595</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>1,246</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>1,040</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>964</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>809</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>4,113</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 Monthly arrivals for May and July should be considered IOM estimates.
7 IOM data is adjusted according to the official figures provided by Italy’s Ministry of Interior twice a week.
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.

5 July – Police authorities in Rome have evicted more than 100 Sudanese nationals from a building where they lived illegally. The building was previously used as a reception center managed by an NGO cooperative. The cooperative was shut down due to corruption and mismanagement of public funds, however, migrants decided to stay in the premises (read more here).

16 July – The President of the National Commission for Asylum in Italy has sent a note to all Territorial Commissions to ask for more attention in granting humanitarian protection to asylum seekers in process following a memo of the Italian Minister of Interior Matteo Salvini with instructions on this matter.

27 July – Both Chambers of the Parliament are discussing a decree in favor of providing the Libyan Coast Guard with more patrol boats. Only three senators voted against it on 27 July, including Emma Bonino who stated that the “mobility is global, and you won’t be the ones to stop it” (see here).

28 July – The Tunisian authorities announced they would allow the ship Sarost5 to disembark 40 migrants rescued at sea on July 16, after five days spent without food or water on a fishing vessel in distress. The Sarost5 effectively disembarked the rescued migrants on the first of August in Zarzis, after being denied a docking port by Italy, Malta and Tunisia itself (here and here).
Known entry and exit points

Known entry points:

Main ports of disembarkation until July are those in Sicily (Pozzallo, Augusta, Lampedusa and Trapani). Most arrivals during the month resulted from 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. With regards to departures from Libya, the coordination and responsibilities of the Search and Rescue Operations in international waters in front of Libya are changing, with almost no presence and actions of NGOs and less involvement from EU military vessels.

No official estimate on the number of migrants arriving in Italy by land borders is provided by Italian authorities, but throughout July more controls have been carried out by Italian authorities in Trieste and Gorizia at the border with Slovenia, with no less than 200 irregular border crossing detected.

Known exit points:

Some migrants arriving 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 returned to Italy when found on streets or trains close to Italy. Ventimiglia is a bottleneck for migrants and refugees who are attempting to cross the border with France and are sent back by French authorities. Also, 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 movement northwards.

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, Syria and Jordan.

The program restarted at the beginning of 2018, with more quotas and countries of departure. As of July 2018, 207 refugees departing from Jordan, Lebanon and Sudan were resettled to Italy with IOM assistance.

Number of resettled individuals to Italy between January and July 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Jordan</th>
<th>Lebanon</th>
<th>Sudan</th>
<th>Syria</th>
<th>Turkey</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea⁹</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Islamic Republic of Iran</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since 2016, a consortium of faith-based organizations (Comunità di Sant’Egidio, Federazione delle Chiese Evangeliche in Italia and Tavola Valdese) have 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.

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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.
Migrants in reception centres

According to the data provided by the Italian Ministry of Interior, migrants hosted in reception centres of various types throughout the country are 160,458 in July 2018. This is a 12 per cent decrease since January and a 3 per cent decrease in average on monthly basis. Five regions – Lombardia, Sicilia, Campania, Lazio and Piemonte – host almost half of all migrants in reception (49%). According to the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, around 13,000 unaccompanied migrant children are in dedicated reception facilities as of June 2018.

Figure 12 Migrants in reception centres, yearly and monthly figures.
Source: Italia MOI. Note: these data do not include CPR, centres for forced repatriation.

Map 2 Distribution of migrants in reception centres in Italy by region (July 2018)

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

Developments during the reporting period

At the end of July 2018, Hellenic authorities registered 27,112 migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece by land and sea. More than half of all individuals arrived by sea, a total of 16,962, and the remaining 11,050 reached Greece from Turkey by land (mainly crossing the Evros river).

Greece has become the most popular entry point for migrants who are crossing the Mediterranean Sea on their journey to Europe. The 27,112 arrivals reported between January and July 2018 represent a 104 per cent increase compared to the 13,294 reported in the same period last year and 77 per cent of the 35,052 reported in the whole of 2017. In contrast to that, arrivals this year are still far behind the 162,162 reported at the end of July 2016. However, 94 per cent of the arrivals in 2016 were registered in the first quarter of the year, between April and July of the same year: half the 19,760 registered between April and July this year (2018).

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 from Turkey. In total this year, there were 11,050 land arrivals, which is the highest number reported for this period since 2015. A significant increase in land arrivals has been observed in the second quarter which continued during this reporting period when 1,665 new land arrivals were recorded – a 27 per cent increase compared to 1,311 reported in June 2018.

The Syrian Arab Republic is the most commonly reported country of origin, declared by 37 per cent of registered migrants and refugees. Iraqi nationals represent the second largest nationality group registered this year (22%), followed by those arriving from Afghanistan (13%). The remaining 28 per cent is distributed among more than 40 different nationality groups.
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, did so by crossing the Evros River on the North-West land border between Greece and Turkey.

Map 3 Main entry points to Greece, January - July 2018

Migrant presence

According to the latest available data from IOM Athens and national authorities, there were an estimated 61,692\(^{10}\) migrants and refugees in different accommodation facilities on the Greek mainland and islands. This represents a slight increase compared to the 60,729 reported in the previous month. An estimated 30 per cent of people registered as residing in Greece at the end of July 2018 were registered in the facilities on the islands, while the remaining 70 per cent were registered in different types of accommodation facilities and shelters on the mainland.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of facilities</th>
<th>Number of accommodated migrants and refugees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Islands</td>
<td>18,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Accommodation Facilities on the mainland</td>
<td>15,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR Accommodation Scheme on the mainland</td>
<td>21,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EKKA shelters for adults on the mainland</td>
<td>467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EKKA UAC</td>
<td>3,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reception and Identification Centres on the mainland</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detention Centres on the mainland</td>
<td>2,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>61,692</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{10}\) Note that this figure does not include the number of self-settled migrants in Greece.
Developments during the reporting period

From the beginning of January up until the end of July 2018, the Spanish Ministry of Interior registered the arrival of a total of 26,890 male, female and children migrant and refugees, who reached Spain by sea and land route. This represents an increase of 117% more than the same period last year, when the Spanish authorities reported the arrival of a total of 12,084 arrivals using both routes.

In the first seven months of 2018, a total of 22,931 (85%) of the migrants and refugees arrived to Spain by sea, and the remaining 15% arrived by the land route to Ceuta and Melilla.

Nationality breakdown

According to the information provided by the Spanish Ministry of Interior, the 10 main nationalities identified in the reporting period (Jan – Jul 2018) among the arrivals by sea are unknown nationals from African countries: Morocco, Guinea Conakry, Mali, Côte d’Ivoire, The Gambia, Algeria, Senegal, Cameroon and Mauritania.

Main entry points

Sea arrivals

During this reporting period, a total of 6,296 migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by sea, mainly to the Coast of Andalusia. This is the highest reported figure since the beginning of the year. According to publicly available information from the Spanish Maritime Agency, the five main landing points in June were Tarifa, Almeria, Motril, Valencia and Málaga.
Land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla

From the beginning of the year and until the end of July, a total of 3,959 arrived by land to Ceuta (1,223 individuals) and Melilla (2,736), the two Spanish autonomous regions located in Northern Africa. This represents an increase of 16 per cent compared to the same period last year, when a total of 3,407 irregular border crossings took place. July has been the month with the highest number of arrivals in 2018, while the lowest was June, with a total of 397 irregular border crossings.

Flow Monitoring Surveys in Spain

Starting on 1 July, IOM Spain initiated the implementation of the first round of DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS), aiming to obtain more information on the profile of migrants and asylum seekers arriving in Spain. The DTM team in Spain is expected to conduct up to 2,000 interviews with migrants and asylum seekers in the Southern Spanish regions mainly Andalucía. The FMS are being conducted in the Humanitarian Assistance Reception Centers managed by various NGO’s and financed by the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Social Security.
Developments during the reporting period

A total of 235 migrants disembarked in Malta on 27 June from MV Lifeline, the first reported arrivals to the country this year. Following the redistribution arrangement agreed upon by Malta and a number of EU Member States, at the time of reporting, the majority of migrants and asylum seekers who disembarked in Malta from MV Lifeline were relocated or were to be relocated to other EU MS.

By the end of this reporting period, two more disembarkations took place resulting in a total of 263 arrivals as of 31 July 2018.

The second disembarkation occurred on 1 July and it involved a group of 9 Libyan and Syrian nationals, including one woman and a child who landed in Marsascala (read more here). On 22 July, a patrol vessel of the Armed Forces of Malta (AFM) rescued a group of 19 migrants who departed from Libya on a fiberglass boat and were found in distress within Malta’s search and rescue region (read more here).

The number of arrivals in Malta this year (as of end July) already exceeded the totals available for the past three years. According to the available data, there were 20 arrivals in 2017 and 24 in 2016. Further on, it is more than double the 106 reported in 2015.

The information is based on the nationality declared by migrants and as reported by the authorities.
CYPRUS

Developments during the reporting period

There were no new arrivals in Cyprus during this reporting period. Between January and July 2018, a total of 108 migrants and refugees arrived in Cyprus. All registered individuals declared Syrian nationality and the majority were adults (53 adult males, 1 adult female and 7 children).

Migrant presence

At the end of July 2018, 394 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the Kofinou Reception Facility in Cyprus, which represents a 10 per cent increase from the 361 reported at the end of the previous reporting period, and a 36 per cent decrease compared to the 290 reported at the end of July 2017.
BULGARIA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and July 2018, Bulgarian authorities apprehended 852 irregular migrants. More than half (538) of all apprehended migrants were intercepted irregularly while residing inside the country. Another 20 per cent of all irregular migrants were apprehended on entry from Turkey, and the remaining 18 per cent on exit towards Serbia. In addition to that, a total of 122 irregular migrants were registered on entry from Greece. Registered apprehensions in 2018 have decreased 40 per cent compared to the same period in 2017 and have decreased by nine times when compared to the 6,771 apprehended between January and July 2016.

According to available data on nationalities apprehended on entry to the country between January and July 2018 and 2017, an increase is observed in the presence of Pakistani nationals. An estimated 11 per cent of intercepted migrants and refugees this year were of Pakistani origin, a five percentage points increase compared to the 6 per cent reported in the same period last year. Further on, the presence of Afghan nationals decreased by 8 percentage points, from 21% in 2017 to 13% in 2018.

Figure 25 Number of irregular migrants apprehended in Bulgaria between January and July, 2016 - 2018

Figure 26 Top three nationalities (%) apprehended on entry between January and July, 2017 – 2018

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

An estimated 842 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in different reception facilities in Bulgaria, occupying only 14 per cent of the overall capacity (5,940). This represents a 6 per cent increase compared to the 792 reported at the end of the previous reporting period. It is two times less than the 2,057 reported at the end of July 2017, and three and a half times less than 2,927 reported at the end of July 2016. The majority of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers are from the Syrian Arab Republic and Afghanistan.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accommodation facility</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Currently Accommodated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Facilities run by the State Agency for Refugees</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Reception Centre in Banya</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Reception Centre in Pastrogor</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Ovcha Kupel</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Reception Centre in Sofia - Vrazhdebna</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Voenna Rampa</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed Reception Centre in Harmanli</td>
<td>2,710</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed Reception Centre in Sofia - Busmantsi</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Facilities run by the Ministry of Interior</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed Reception Centre in Lyubimets</td>
<td>350</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed Reception Centre in Busmantsi</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed Reception Centre in Elhovo (temporarily closed due to renovation)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5,940</td>
<td>842</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 27 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, July 2018
CROATIA

Developments during the reporting period

According to the last available data, Croatian border police intercepted 510 irregular migrants in July 2018, a 50 per cent increase compared to the 342 reported in the previous month, and three times the 183 reported in July 2017. At the end of July 2018, Croatian authorities apprehended 3,062 irregular migrants, a double the 1,480 registered the same period in 2017.

More than a third of apprehensions in 2018 (37%) occurred in Vukovarsko-Srijemska county on the border with Serbia. 23 per cent of all intercepted migrants were of Afghan origin, followed by those from Turkey (13%), Kosovo\(^\text{12}\) (11%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (9%), Pakistan (8%) and the Syrian Arab Republic (7%).

\(^\text{12}\) 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. Adult males comprised 65 per cent of asylum seekers, adult females accounted for 15 percent and children were 20 per cent (including 3 UASC).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accommodation facility</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Number of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers</th>
<th>Age/gender breakdown</th>
<th>Top nationalities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Zagreb</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>179 adult males, 53 adult females, 53 minors, 1 UASC</td>
<td>Mainly Syrian (82), Iraqi (80), Iranian (37) and Afghan (38) nationals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Kutina</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>13 adult males, 8 adult females, 28 minors</td>
<td>31 Syrian, 14 Afghan and 5 Iraqi nationals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Ježeva)</td>
<td>100(120)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Adult male</td>
<td>Algerian national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>800(820)</td>
<td>337</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HUNGARY

Developments during the reporting period

In the period between January and July 2018, the Hungarian authorities reported apprehending 279 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 July 2018) authorities intercepted 18 new individuals, same as in the previous reporting period (18 apprehensions are reported during June 2018) and a four times less than the 77 reported in May 2017. The figure is a 90 per cent decrease compared to the 165 registered in July 2017, and only a small fraction of the 573 reported in July 2016.

Additionally, a total of 38 migrants and asylum seekers were admitted to Röszke (17, all Afghan nationals) and Tompa (22, 2 Syrian and 19 Iraqi nationals) transit zones. An estimated 61 per cent of all admitted migrants and asylum seekers since the beginning of 2018 were adult male, and 39 per cent were adult female. More than half, at 56 per cent, were children (78 per cent of children were younger than 14).

During the reporting period, Hungarian authorities reported 233 interventions that prevented a total of 26 individuals from crossing into Hungary, and returned 207 migrants to the neighboring countries (mainly Serbia and Romania). This represents a 40 per cent increase compared to 169 interventions reported in the previous reporting period. Since the beginning of 2018, authorities had a total of 3,000 cases – 1,119 individuals were prevented from crossing into the country and 1,881 were escorted out of the country.

13 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.
Migrant presence

By the end of July there were 129 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 Röszke (70) and Tompa (52). This represents a 77 per cent decrease compared to the 554 reported at the end of July 2017.

18 July – Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Péter Szijjártó, announced that “Hungary is exiting the adoption process of the Global Compact for Migration” (read more [here]).

19 July - The European Commission has today decided to refer Hungary to the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) for non-compliance of its asylum and return legislation with EU law. The Commission has also sent a letter of formal notice to Hungary concerning new Hungarian legislation which criminalises activities that support asylum and residence applications and further restricts the right to request asylum (read more [here]).

24 July - “The stability of the Balkans is also a European security issue”, Chief Security Advisor to the Prime Minister György Bakondi emphasized on Hungarian M1 television’s Monday evening current affairs program. As he explained, Romania has not become the main route for illegal migration crossing the Balkan peninsula, and Hungary’s border security measures are “acting as a deterrent”, but it is becoming increasingly apparent that a corridor leading to Austria and Italy has developed via Albania, Montenegro, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Slovenia (read more [here]).

Map 8 Accommodation facilities in Hungary with information on occupancy and capacity, July 2018
ROMANIA

Developments during the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2018, authorities in Romania apprehended 426 migrants and asylum seekers entering and exiting the country. The majority of individuals (285) were apprehended while trying to exit the country, mainly towards Hungary (Arad, Satu Mare, Bihor, Maramures and Timis County). The remaining 141 individuals were intercepted entering from Bulgaria (Giurgiu, Timis, Caras Severin, Constanţa and Dolj County) and Serbia (Timis and Caras Severin County). There were 59 individuals registered as apprehended during this reporting period, a 20 per cent increase compared to 49 apprehended in the previous reporting period and three times less than the 201 registered in July 2017.

Iraqi nationals are the largest registered nationality group this year (46%), followed by Iranian (17%), Syrian (8%) and Afghan (8%) nationals. Migrants and asylum seekers from Kosovo14 and Turkey comprise another 7 per cent of the overall caseload.

Migrant presence

At the end of June, there were 395 migrants and asylum seekers registered as residing in state-run accommodation facilities. This represents a 22 per cent increase compared to the 323 reported at the end of June. More than half were in the asylum centres located in Bucharest (118), Galati (62) and Otopeni (45) (see more information on the map).

14 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.
SERBIA

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 31 July) authorities in Serbia registered 928 new migrants who arrived in the Reception Centers in the country. This is a 16 per cent decrease when compared to the 1,103 registered during June 2018. Further one, in between January and July 2018, a total of 3,723 new migrants were registered as new arrivals in the reception facilities, a 46 per cent more than the 2,550 registered in the same period last year.

According to the UN partner agency, 75 per cent of new migrants and refugees arrived from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 11 per cent crossed from Bulgaria while some 10 per cent arrived to Serbia by air. Further on, majority (80%) of registered individuals were adult males, 4 per cent were adult woman and 16 per cent are children.

Migrants presence

At the 31 July, there were estimated 3,773 migrants and refugees residing in Serbia, according to the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration (SCRM). Total number of accommodated migrants in Government facilities and border crossing zones increased from 2,765 registered beginning of July to the 3,062 reported at the end of the month. In addition to that, 711 migrants and refugees were observed residing outside the official reception system, mainly in the Belgrade City (420) and in unofficial camping sites in the vicinity of the border with Croatia, Hungary and Bosnia and Herzegovina (291). Available information indicates that the majority of migrants accommodated in the reception centers are of Afghan origin (35%) followed by those who declared Pakistani (26%), Iranian (19%), Iraqi (8%), Bangladeshi (3%) and Syrian (2%) origin.
SLOVENIA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and July 2018 authorities in Slovenia apprehended 4,342 irregular migrants, five times the 887 reported in the same period in 2017, and more than the 1,927 reported for the whole 2017. During this reporting period (1 – 31 July) authorities registered a total of 1,076 irregular migrants, a 21 per cent increase compared to 883 reported in June and eight times more than the 139 reported in July 2017.

Pakistan and Algeria were the most commonly reported countries of origin, with 36 per cent of individuals registered (23% and 13% respectively). Afghanistan (9%), The Syrian Arab Republic (8%) and Morocco (4%) were the remaining origin countries reported in the top 5 nationality groups registered. The remaining 43 per cent of irregular migrants were registered arriving from a dozen different countries, such as Croatia, The Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kosovo15, Turkey, India and Libya.

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15 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.
6 July – The Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for the Support and Integration of Migrants (UOIM) devised a new response plan to a possible increase in the number of applicants for international protection, in order to provide appropriate accommodation and care. This contingency plan comes as an upgrade to the previous one adopted in July 2015 and will help, according to UIOM, all involved actors to “act promptly, efficiently and appropriately, as soon as necessary”.

11 July - According to the Slovenian Press Agency (STA), Slovenian and Croatian police broke a ring of alleged human smugglers from the two countries. The group was responsible for irregular crossing of more than 45 people who transited irregularly from Croatia via Slovenia to Italy. Nine individuals were charged, six in Croatia and three in Slovenia.

13 July – The STA reported that 33 irregular migrants were apprehended in the South-Eastern part of the country – 22 in Črnomej area, 8 near Dolenjska Toplice and 3 in Kočevje area.

23 July - According to the STA, Bela Krajina tourism workers urge against refugee wave scaremongering. Tourism workers from Bela Krajina dismissed media reports that the South-Eastern region of the country is in “an emergency state” due to the recent increase in the movements across the Western Balkans. Further on, they said that to their knowledge there have been no incidents so far and that there are no negative trends observed this season, i.e. tourism statistics are on par with last year’s and far above 2016.

24 July - According to the STA, van transporting 31 migrants in inhumane conditions was stopped by the police on the Croatian/Slovenian border. This comes a week after an arrest of smugglers in Krško. Arrested smuggler was accused of transporting 34 migrants in a single van.

Migrant presence

At the end of July 2018, there were 292 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in different facilities around the country. This represents a slight decrease compared to the 298 reported at the end of June, and a 3 per cent increase compared to the 283 reported at the end of July 2017.

Map 11 Accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, July 2018
Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 31 July), authorities in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia registered 438 new arrivals, a 59 per cent increase from the 276 reported in June 2018, and a significant four times increase compared to the 107 reported in July 2017. Since the beginning of 2018, authorities registered a total of 1,536 migrants and asylum seekers, which is seven times the number reported in the same period in 2017 (229) and a significant contrast with more than 85,000 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 the available data suggests that there were only 59 apprehensions between April and July following the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement.

Almost half of the registered migrants were of Iranian origin (41%), followed by those from Afghanistan (14%), Pakistan (13%) and Iraq (11%). Libyan nationals comprised another 8 per cent of the overall caseload and 3 per cent were registered as Algerian nationals (see the complete breakdown below).

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**Figure 39** Registered arrivals to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia between January and July 2018

June 2018: 0
July 2018: 107

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**Figure 40** Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in 2018

- **The Islamic Republic of Iran**: 41%
- **Iraq**: 11%
- **Pakistan**: 13%
- **Afghanistan**: 14%
- **Syrian Arab Republic**: 5%
- **Libya**: 8%
- **Algeria**: 3%
- **Other**: 6%

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**Figure 41** Age/sex breakdown of apprehended irregular migrants in 2018

- **Male**: 63%
- **Female**: 16%
- **Children**: 21%
- **UASC**: 8%
Migrant presence

The available data shows that on 31 July 2018, there were 73 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in reception centres around the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This represents a slight decrease when compared to June 2018 when 95 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the reception centers.

Additionally, the Red Cross teams present near the northern border with Serbia reported assisting 1,741 persons, according to their May report. The Red Cross mobile team present in the southern part of the country assisted a total of 947 persons in Gevgelija.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accommodation facility</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Present at the end of July</th>
<th>Nationalities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Vinojug” Transit Centre—Gevgelija (Greece—fYR of Macedonia Border)</td>
<td>1,100-1,200</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Nationals of Iran (31), Bangladesh (3), Sri Lanka (2) and Cameroon (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabanovce Transit Centre (fYR of Macedonia—Serbian Border)</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Nationals of Libya (8), Pakistan (5), Afghanistan (4) and Pakistan (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vizbegovo – Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nationals of Afghanistan (2), Russian Federation (2), Pakistan (1) and 2 UAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazi Baba – Reception Centre for Foreigners</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nationals of Afghanistan (1), Pakistan (1), Iran (1), Albania (1) and Bulgaria (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vlae – Safe House</td>
<td>25-30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nationals of Congo (3), Syrian Arab Republic (2) and Pakistan (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,495-2,600</strong></td>
<td><strong>73</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Map 12 Accommodation facilities in Cyprus with information on occupancy and capacity, July 2018
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 (3,542,250* individuals) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR, as of end of June 2018, 360,608** 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 480,283 in comparison to July 2017 (3.4 million foreign nationals), most of the increase was recorded as Syrian nationals (435,318).

In addition, there are 718,297* foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits including humanitarian residency holders. This number was 125,230 less in July 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, 02.08.2018
**Data source UNHCR, 30.06.2018

Asylum Seekers and Refugees

Another significant group of foreign nationals requiring international protection in Turkey are 360,608 asylum-seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Afghanistan, Iraq and other countries. An increase of 44,965 persons has been recorded in this category in comparison to July 2017. (Data Source UNHCR, 30.06.2018)

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 718,297 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>#Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Turkish Coast Guard apprehended 2,433 irregular migrants in July yet 19 fatalities were recorded. The number of irregular migrants were 1,743 in July 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time period</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Number of irregular migrants</th>
<th>Number of deaths</th>
<th>Number of organizers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aegean</td>
<td>All Seas</td>
<td>Aegean</td>
<td>All Seas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1,634</td>
<td>1,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1,046</td>
<td>1,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1,534</td>
<td>1,849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>2,358</td>
<td>2,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>3,184</td>
<td>3,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1,921</td>
<td>1,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>2,331</td>
<td>2,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>14,008</td>
<td>15,142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, Iraqi, Palestinian, Central African, Somali, Congolese, Eritrean, Iranian and Senegalese.

*Data source T.C.G., 31.07.2018
Apprehended Persons on Land

According to Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) daily figures, in July 2018, 27,068 irregular persons were apprehended at the Syrian, Iraqi, Iranian, Greek, Bulgarian, Azeri and Georgian borders of Turkey. In comparison, this number was 22,626 in July 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 19,761 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 increase in the irregular border entries from Syria to Turkey (8,117). In June 2018, 11,167 irregular entries of persons were recorded at this border.

*Data Source T.A.F., 31.07.2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Apprehensions by Turkish Land Forces (1 - 31 July 2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Known Entry and Exit Points

Known entry points by land: Hatay, Kilis, Şanlıurfa (from Syria), Silopi, Çikurca (from Iraq), Şemdinli, Yüksekova, Başkale, Ağrı, Doğubayazit (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, Kuşçukkuyu (Locations close to Lesvos, Samos, Chios, Syri, 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, 1,681 migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4 April 2016 and 02 August 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, Nepal, Myanmar, Guinea, Senegal, Ghana, Tunisia, Palestine, Côte d’Ivoire, Haiti, Lebanon, Mali, Dominica, India, Congo, Yemen, Gambia, Niger, Sudan, Jordan, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso and Comoros.

*Data source DGMM, 02.08.2018

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 02 August 2018, there are 14,998 persons that have been resettled under this mechanism and mainly to Germany, the Netherlands, France and Finland.

*Data Source DGMM, 02.08.2018
* 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 July 2018 Albanian authorities reported 1,358 irregular entries in the Gjirokaster region. Available data indicates an eight times increase compared to the 178 reported in the same period 2017 and a four times more than the 370 registered by the end of July 2016.

During this reporting period (1 – 31 July) a total of 125 irregular migrants were registered entering the country, three times increase compared to 42 reported in June this year; In addition to that, 150 irregular migrants were intercepted while trying to exit the country towards Montenegro in the north of Albania, Shkodra region, almost half the 285 reported previous month. Between March and July 2018, there were estimated 740 attempts to exit the country\[16\].

The Syrian Arab Republic was the most common nation of origin reported by registered irregular migrants, declared in 55 per cent of cases. The remaining 45 per cent of the caseload reported belonging to more than 15 different nationality groups, including Pakistan (10%), Iraq (8%), Algeria (6%), Morocco (5%), Libya (4%) and /12%) others.

\[16\] DTM started monitoring the exit flows from Albania to Montenegro and Serbia in March 2018, therefore data for previous months is not available.
Developments during the reporting period

Between January and July authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina registered a total of 10,023 irregular migrants who entered the country. This represents more than twenty-four times increase compared to the 415 reported in the same period last year and nine times the 1,116 registered in the whole of 2017. During this reporting period (1 – 31 July) Bosnian authorities reported 1,989 new irregular migrants, a 28 per cent decrease compared to the previous month when 2,744 arrivals were reported.

According to available weekly data, an average of 360 arrivals were reported on a weekly basis between February and end of July 2018. Looking at the weekly dynamic, irregular entries gradually increased, from 72 registered beginning of February to 566 reported in the last week of July 2018. The peak in arrivals was in the week between 4 and 10 June when 738 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.

Available nationality breakdown shows that Pakistan is the most common country of origin declared by a third of the overall registered population (33%). Syrian nationals comprise 16% of the overall registered irregular migrants who entered the country between January and July 2018, followed by those from Afghanistan (12%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (13%), Iraq (9%) and 29 different other nationality groups.

77 Weekly data is available only as of February 2018.
KOSOVO

Developments during the reporting period

At the end of July 2018, authorities in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999) reported 87 new irregular entries to the country, a slight decrease compared to 88 registered in the same period in 2017 and a 35 per cent decrease compared to 135 registered between January and July 2016.

According to the available nationality breakdown of migrants and asylum seekers registered in Kosovo19 this year, Turkey is the first reported nationality, declared by 35 per cent of all individuals. Another 16 per cent were registered as Syrian nationals, 9 per cent as Palestinian and 9 per cent Libyan nationals. The remaining 27 per cent is distributed among nine different nationality groups.

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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.

19 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 July), authorities in Montenegro registered 499 migrants and refugees, a slight decrease compared to the 552 reported in June 2018. Between January and the end of July 2018, a total of 2,499 migrants and refugees were registered, representing an eleven-times increase compared to 226 reported in the same period last year. The total number of migrants and refugees who arrived in Montenegro this year represents three times increase compared to 807 registered in the whole of 2017 and nine times the 308 reported between January and December 2016.

An estimated 42 per cent of registered individuals were from the Syrian Arab Republic. Another 18 per cent are registered as Pakistani nationals, 11% are Algerian, 8% Iraqi and 6% Moroccan 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 34 percentage points between 2017 and 2018 (from 8 to 42 per cent). In contrast, the presence of Algerian nationals decreased by 36 percentage points, from 47% calculated at the end of 2017 to only 11% registered this year.

Figure 50 Arrivals to Montenegro between January and July 2016 - 2018

Figure 51 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants between January and July 2018
LIBYA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and July 2018, the Libyan Coast Guard carried out 128 rescue operations in which they rescued 9,598 migrants and reported 601 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 108 operations were reported. The number of rescued migrants has decreased - from 10,435 in 2017 to 9,598 in 2018. Further on, the number of dead and missing migrants decreased significantly from 1,175 registered between January and July 2017 to 601 reported at the end of July 2018.

Figure 52 Number of rescued migrants, comparison 2017 and 2018 by month

Figure 53 Rescue operations by the Libyan Coast Guard between January and July, 2017 – 2018

Map 13 Rescue operations off the Libyan coast, January - July 2018
NIGER

According to the July Flow Monitoring report from DTM team in Niger, the average number of individuals observed daily at the two flow monitoring points (FMPs) in Niger increased by 161% compared to June, with a significant increase in flows at the Seguedine FMP in particular. During this reporting period (1 – 31 July), Agadez Assamaka, Arlit (Niger), Sebha, Tripoli, Awbari Mourzouk and Misrata (Libya) were the main departure cities of the individuals transiting through the two FMPs located in Niger; while Agadez, Arlit, Assamaka (Niger), Sebha, Tripoli and Benghazi were the main destination countries. Individuals transiting through the FMPs travelled mainly by car (85%), as well as by truck (8%) or by bus (7%). Niger, Libya and Nigeria were the main origin countries reported by migrants interviewed during July 2018.

Figure 54 Profile of migrants interviewed in Niger, July 2018

Map 14 DTM Flow Monitoring presence in Niger
MISSING MIGRANTS: FATALITIES/MISSING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AEGEAN

622 dead/missing
1 to 31 July 2018

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 designated 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. 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.

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.