MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Compilation of Available Data and Information

May 2018

Syrian refugees crossing the Serbian-Croatian border. © Francesco Malavolta/IOM 2015
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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.
A total of 43,752 migrants and asylum seekers arrived in Europe through Western, Central and Eastern Mediterranean routes. According to the available data, the Eastern Mediterranean route is the most active route this year with 19,154 registered arrivals in Greece. Despite the observed decrease in arrivals to Italy, the Central Mediterranean route is still the main corridor for migrants from Africa who aim to reach Europe. By the end of May, a total of 13,430 migrants and asylum seekers disembarked in Sicily and the Southern coast of Italy. Spain is the third most populous arrival point where authorities registered a total of 10,639 migrants and asylum seekers between January and May 2018. The remaining 564 migrants and asylum seekers were registered arriving in Cyprus (47) and Bulgaria (517).

Comparative DTM flow monitoring data for 2017 indicates that Greece and Spain are the only countries with recorded increases in arrivals this year. In 2018, arrivals to Greece doubled compared to the same period in 2017, from 8,017 arrivals in 2017 to 19,154 arrivals in 2018. Moreover, the increase is even more significant when looking at the reported land arrivals from Turkey to Greece (area of the Evros river). This year authorities in Greece registered 8,074 land arrivals ten times more than the 807 reported in the same period in 2017, and some 2,500 more than the 5,551 registered between January and December 2017. Read more here.

The difference between 2017 and 2018 is less significant for arrivals in Spain. According to the data received from the Spanish MOI, this year there were 10,639 arrivals, 3,500 more than the 7,049 registered in the same period in 2017. Further on, it is likely that this trend will continue and Spain will see the rise in arrivals. In May alone, there were 3,949 land and sea arrivals in Spain, which is more than double the 1,706 reported in April this year and greater than the average of 1,600 calculated for the first quarter of 2018. Read more here.

The migrants and asylum seekers that arrived during this reporting period (1 - 31 May) did not significantly affect the nationality breakdown of registered migrants and asylum seekers seen at the end of April. In Italy, Tunisia is the most common origin country declared by 20 per cent of individuals, followed by Eritrea (15%), Nigeria (7%), Côte d’Ivoire (6%) and Sudan (5%) as top 5 nationality groups. In Greece, almost half of arrived migrants and asylum seekers were registered as Syrian nationals (42%). Another quarter were Iraq (23%) and 11 per cent declared Afghan nationality. The remaining 24 per cent is distributed among more than 40 different nationality groups.

Increases in the movements through the Western Balkans continued during this reporting period, resulting in more than 7,900 irregular entries reported by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Albania. An estimated 66 per cent of all individuals were apprehended by the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina (5,290). Another 1,199 were registered by the Border Police of Montenegro and 1,448 by Albanian authorities. Available flow monitoring data for Albania, shows that an additional 305 individuals were apprehended in the Shkodra region of northern Albania, while trying to exit the country towards Montenegro. In terms of nationalities, the caseload in all three countries is predominantly made up of Syrian nationals (59% in Albania, 20% in Bosnia and Herzegovina and 38% in Montenegro). Pakistani nationals were the second most commonly reported origin country (8% in Albania, 23% in Bosnia and Herzegovina and 11% in Montenegro), followed by other nationality groups from the Middle East (Iraq, Iran) and North Africa (Morocco, Algeria). Read more here.
**OVERVIEW OF ARRIVALS**

![Arrivals between January and May, 2016 - 2018](image)

*Source: IOM estimates for Italy arrivals in May 2018.*

**TRANSIT COUNTRIES – REGISTERED IRREGULAR APPREHENSIONS**

![Irregular entries to Croatia](image)

![Irregular entries to Slovenia](image)

![Irregular entries to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia](image)

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

Migrants rescued last March in the Channel of Sicily by Italian Coast Guard (file photo). © Francesco Malavolta/IOM 2015
OVERVIEW MAPS

OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

OVERVIEW: COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN - ARRIVALS TO SPAIN, ITALY AND GREECE

Data Source: UNHCR, IOM, Eurostat.
**POLICY DEVELOPMENTS**

**EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE**

As a 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](#).

**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. 37,235 arrivals between January and April 2017 compared to 9,467 in the same period in 2018).
Developments during the reporting period

As of May 2018, 13,430 migrants were reported to have arrived in Italy by sea. This is a 77 per cent decrease in comparison with the same period in 2017. IOM notes that in these months rescue operations have also been carried out by the Libyan Coast Guard, and estimates that one out of three migrants departing from Libya this year was met by the Libyan Coast Guard and turned back. According to the Italian MOI, of the declared countries of origin, Tunisia represents the largest proportion of the caseload in the first months of 2018 (20% of the total, 2,700 individuals), followed by Eritrea (16%) and then followed by Nigeria (7%), Côte d’Ivoire (6%), Sudan and Mali (5% each) along with many other nationalities of Africa and Southern Asia.

While the arrivals of migrants departing from Libya are decreasing in comparison with the same period of last year arrivals of migrants departing from Tunisia are on the rise and represent around 18 per cent of all arrivals registered in 2018.

COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL

ITALY

Table: Arrivals by sea − top 10 declared nationalities by sex and age, January − May 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Declared nationality</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>2,734</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>2,211</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>3635</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13,430</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 Figures provided for May 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 nationality declared by migrants as reported by Italian authorities (PAS).

Figure 11 Monthly arrivals by sea, 2014 – 2018

Find out more at migration.iom.int
Known entry and exit points

Known entry points:
The main ports of disembarkation for the first months of the year were those in Sicily (Augusta, Catania, Pozzallo, Lampedusa and Trapani). Autonomous landings from Tunisia to Sicily and from Algeria to Sardinia are also reported. With regards to departures from Libya, the Search and Rescue Operations have had difficulty operating because of both the bad weather conditions and the increased difficulty in coordination with the maritime authorities of both Italy and Libya. Fewer and fewer NGOs are active in the Central Mediterranean Sea. No official estimate on the number of migrants arriving in Italy by land is provided by Italian authorities.

Known exit points:
Some migrants that arrive by sea try to move on to other European countries, and both formal and informal transit stoppings are active in the border areas with neighbouring countries (France, Switzerland and Austria). Migrants are often stopped or pushed back to Italy when found on streets or trains close to Italy. Ventimiglia is a bottleneck for migrants and refugees trying to cross the border with France, a route that is particularly risky because of the harsh conditions of the mountains during this season.

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 May 2018, 153 refugees were resettled to Italy with IOM assistance.

<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>Eritrea</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An estimated 62 per cent of migrants and refugees arrived in Greece by sea, and the remaining 38 per cent were registered as land arrivals. In total this year, there were 8,074 land arrivals, which is the highest number reported for this period since 2015. A significant increase in land arrivals has been observed in the past two months. In May, there were 1,954 land arrivals reported, a 50 per cent decrease compared to the 3,975 reported in the previous month. Despite the decrease, this still represents a significant jump in land arrivals compared to the first quarter of the year. In the first three months of the past monthly average was 715, ranging from 393 reported in January to 1,325 registered in March.

The Syrian Arab Republic is the most common origin country, declared by 42 per cent of registered migrants and refugees. Iraqi nationals represent the second largest nationality group registered this year (23%), followed by those arriving from Afghanistan (11%). The remaining 24 per cent is distributed among more than 40 different nationality groups.
Migrant presence

According to the latest available data from IOM Athens and national authorities there were an estimated 59,935 migrants and refugees in different accommodation facilities on the Greek mainland and islands. This represents a 6 per cent increase compared to the 56,549 reported in the previous month.

An estimated 28 per cent of people registered as residing in Greece at the end of May 2018 were registered in the facilities on the islands, while the remaining 62 per cent were registered in different types of accommodation facilities and shelters on the mainland.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of facilities</th>
<th>Number of accommodated migrants and refugees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Islands</td>
<td>16,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Accommodation Facilities on the mainland</td>
<td>15,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR Accommodation Scheme on the mainland</td>
<td>21,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EKKA shelters for adults on the mainland</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EKKA UAC</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reception and Identification Centres on the mainland</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detention Centres on the mainland</td>
<td>2,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>59,935</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maps 3 Main entry points to Greece, January - May 2018

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.

Developments during the reporting period

Throughout May 2018, a total of 3,949 migrants and refugees arrived in Spain, using both sea and land routes, which is two times to the number reported in April (1,709) and four times the number registered in May 2017 (945). A total of 4,335 individuals (90%) who arrived in May were registered on the Western Mediterranean Route, and the remaining 414 (10%) arrived by the land route to the enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla, located in Northern Africa.

Since January this year, authorities registered a total of 10,839 migrants who arrived in Spain, a 51 per cent increase compared to the 7,049 registered in the same period in 2017 and almost five times to the number registered between January and May 2016 (2,091).

From the beginning of January to the end of May 2018, a total of 2,477 migrants and asylum seekers arrived by land to Ceuta (411 individuals) and Melilla (2,066), the two Spanish autonomous regions located in Northern Africa. This represents a 6.4 percent decrease (169 less) compared to the same period last year, when a total of 2,646 irregular border crossings took place.

As can be observed from Figure 15, the highest number of land arrivals in 2018 was observed during the month of January, with a total of 782 irregular border crossings in Ceuta and Melilla, while the lowest was observed in May, with a total of 414. Sea crossings represent the main route of arrival to Spain (79%), while the land route makes up the remaining 21 percent of irregular crossings.

Sea arrivals

From 1 January to 31 May 2018, the Spanish authorities registered a total of 8,162 arrivals by sea. The figures show a 96 per cent rise, compared to the same period in 2017, when the Spanish authorities recorded 4,161 sea landings.

So far, May is the month with the largest number of sea arrivals registered since the beginning of the year – a total of 3,535 landings on the southern peninsular coasts, the Balearic and the Canary Islands. Moreover, when compared to the numbers of arrivals in the first five months in 2015, 2016 and 2017, the figures of this reporting period are the highest number of sea arrivals to Spain in this five month period.

Figure 15 Land and sea arrivals in Spain, January - May 2018

Figure 16 Sea arrivals to Spain, comparison 2015 - 2018

Land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla

The figures show a 96 per cent rise, compared to the same period in 2017, when the Spanish authorities recorded 4,161 sea landings.

So far, May is the month with the largest number of sea arrivals registered since the beginning of the year – a total of 3,535 landings on the southern peninsular coasts, the Balearic and the Canary Islands. Moreover, when compared to the numbers of arrivals in the first five months in 2015, 2016 and 2017, the figures of this reporting period are the highest number of sea arrivals to Spain in this five month period.
According to the information provided by the Spanish Ministry of Interior, the 10 main nationalities identified in the reporting period (Jan – May 2018) among the arrivals by sea are: Guinea Conakry, Morocco, unknown nationals from Sub-Saharan Africa, Mali, Côte d’Ivoire, Algeria, Senegal, The Gambia, Mauritania, and Cameroon.

17 May - The Spanish Guardia Civil dismantled a criminal group based in Algiers dedicated to the kidnapping of irregular immigrants who managed to reach the Spanish coasts. According to the press, the events occurred on May 21st, when a “patera” with 14 people departed from Beni Saf beach in Algeria, but had to return to the coastline to reduce the number of immigrants to nine. (Source: Noticias de Almería and La Vanguardia)

15 May - A police operation conducted during the last four months in Melilla, ended up locating 224 foreign minors (LAMy) and 210 irregular adult migrants on the streets of this autonomous city. During the press conference, the Government Delegate for the autonomous city of Melilla, Abdelmalik El Barkani informed about the operation, five members of the criminal group have been detained. More information about the operation can be found here.

4 May – An article in the “El País” described the Western Mediterranean Route as the most lethal one, describing that this route is progressively becoming the scene of various shipwrecks, fatalities and disappearances which makes it proportionally the most lethal migratory route in 2018. One out of every 29 migrants who have tried to reach Spain since January 1, 2018 has died or disappeared, compared to one out of every 36 of trying to reach Italy. The information is based on the data published on the IOM’s Missing Migrants platform updated as of 2 May 2018.
BULGARIA

Developments during the reporting period
Between January and May 2018, Bulgarian authorities apprehended 517 irregular migrants. One quarter of migrants were intercepted entering from Turkey, 13 per cent were detected while attempting to exit the country (mainly towards Serbia and Romania), and the remaining 62 per cent were registered inside the country. Registered apprehensions in 2018 have decreased 60 per cent compared to the same period in 2017, and have decreased by ten times when compared to the 5,396 apprehended between January and May 2016. There were no major differences in the registered nationality groups between 2017 and 2018. Syrian, Afghan and Iraqi nationals were the three main nationalities reported by intercepted individuals. Syrian nationals comprised between 37 and 40 per cent of the overall caseload in both years, followed by Iraq nationals (22% in 2017 and 24% in 2018). A slight decrease of 8 percentage points is observed in the presence of Afghan nationals, from 19 per cent in 2017 to 11 per cent in 2018 (in favor of nationalities grouped under Other).

Migrant presence
Estimated 1,069 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in different reception facilities in Bulgaria, occupying only 15 per cent of the overall capacity (5,940). This represents a slight increase compared to the 946 reported at the end of the previous reporting period, and it is three times less than the 2,680 reported at the end of May 2017.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accommodation facility</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Currently Accommodated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facilities run by the State Agency for Refugees</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>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Reception Centre in Sofia - Vrazhdebna</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Vezhina Ramps</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed Reception Centre in Harmanli</td>
<td>2,710</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed Reception Centre in Sofia – Busmantsi</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities run by the Ministry of Interior</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>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed Reception Centre in Elhovo (temporarily closed due to renovation)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,940</td>
<td>1,069</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 21 Number of irregular migrants apprehended in Bulgaria between January and May, 2016 - 2018

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

Figures 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, May 2018

9 Complete nationality breakdown for this category was not available.
CROATIA

Developments during the reporting period

According to the last available data, Croatian border police intercepted 468 irregular migrants in May 2018, an 18 per cent increase compared to the 395 reported in the previous month, and a 14 per cent decrease compared to the 542 reported in March 2017.

By the end of May 2018, Croatian authorities apprehended 2,210 irregular migrants, a 96 per cent increase compared to the same period in 2017 when 1,129 irregular migrants were intercepted.

More than a third of apprehensions in 2018 (39%) occurred in Vukovarsko-Srijemska county on the border with Serbia. 24 per cent of all intercepted migrants were of Afghan origin, followed by those from Turkey (13%), Kosovo10 (12%), Pakistan (6%) and Syrian Arab Republic (7%).

10 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.

Table 4 Reception facilities in Croatia with information on occupancy and capacity as of the end of April 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>280</td>
<td>192 adult males, 44 adult females and 44 children</td>
<td>Mainly Syrian (91%), Iraqi (43%), Iranian (36) and Afghan (28) nationals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers in Kutina</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5 adult males, 4 adult females and 19 children</td>
<td>23 Syrian and 5 Iraqi nationals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed Reception Centre for Foreigners (Jihtov)</td>
<td>100(130)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18 adult males and 12 adult females</td>
<td>26 Afghan, 2 Moroccan, 1 Iraqi and 1 Pakistani national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>800(830)</td>
<td>338</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Map 7 Accommodation facilities in Croatia with information on occupancy and capacity as of May 2018
Developments during the reporting period

By the end of May 2018, Hungarian authorities reported apprehending 271,112 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 May 2018) authorities intercepted 77,988 individuals, which represents an 18 per cent increase when compared to the 65 reported in April 2018. The figure is a slight decrease compared to the 112,346 reported in May 2017, and only a small fraction (approximately a 45%) of the 3,463 reported in May 2016.

Additionally, a total of 52 migrants and asylum seekers were admitted to Roszke (29, 1 Bangladeshi and 28 Afghan nationals) and Torna (23, 3 Iraqi, 1 Palestinian, 1 Lebanese and 28 Syrian nationals) transit zones. An estimated 59 per cent of all admitted migrants and asylum seekers since the beginning of 2018 were adult male, and 41 per cent were adult female. More than half, at 57 per cent, were minors.

During the reporting period, Hungarian authorities reported 399 interventions that prevented a total of 1,988 individuals from crossing into Hungary, and returned 261 migrants to the neighbouring countries (mainly Serbia and Romania). Since the beginning of 2018, authorities had a total of 2,596 cases – 1,049 individuals were prevented from crossing into the country and 1,546 were escorted out of the country.

The Hungarian government has proposed a set of laws to the Hungarian Parliament that would significantly restrict the ability of NGOs and individuals to support asylum seeker and refugees. UNHCR, together with other organizations, including the Hungarian Helsinki Committee, is deeply concerned that these proposals, if passed, would deprive people who are forced to flee their homes of critical aid and services, and further inflame tense public discourse and rising xenophobic attitudes. As a response, the Hungarian Government rejected the UNHCR’s call to withdraw the legislative package, stating that “this statement was issued with a total lack of knowledge concerning the facts” and that “the Hungarian Government rejects the approach according to which migration is a fundamental human right” (read more here, here and here).

Migrant presence

By the end of May there were 152 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 Roszke (69) and Torna (62). This represents a 68 per cent decrease compared to the 482 reported at the end of May 2017.

Map 8 Accommodation facilities in Hungary with information on occupancy and capacity. May 2018
ROMANIA

Developments during the reporting period

Since the beginning of 2018, authorities in Romania apprehended 318 migrants and asylum seekers entering and exiting the country. The majority of individuals (230) were apprehended while trying to exit the country, mainly towards Hungary (Arad, Satu Mare, Bihor and Timis County). The remaining 88 individuals were intercepted entering from Bulgaria (Giurgiu, Timis, Caras Severin, Constanta and Dolj County) and Serbia (Timis and Caras Severin County).

There were 55 individuals registered as apprehended during this reporting period, a decrease by 57 per cent compared to 128 apprehended in the previous reporting period and almost half the 118 registered in May 2017. All 26 individuals apprehended while exiting the country in May 2018 were registered as asylum seekers in Romania.

Iraqi nationals are the largest registered nationality group this year (41%), followed by Iranian (21%) and Syrian (12%) nationals. Migrants and asylum seekers from Afghanistan comprise another 8 per cent of the overall caseload, and those from Turkey represent 5 per cent (see complete breakdown below).

Migrant presence

At the end of May, there were 396 migrants and asylum seekers registered as residing in state-run accommodation facilities. This represents a 13 per cent increase compared to the 457 reported at the end of April. More than half were in the Asylum Centres located in Bucharest (11%), Galaţi (63) and Chisinau (see more information on the map below).

SERBIA

Developments during the reporting period

Over the period from 1 to 31 May 2018, an estimated total number of accommodated migrants and refugees in government facilities (13 transit-reception centres, 5 asylum centres) and border crossing zones decreased from an estimated 3,347 at the beginning of the month to an estimated 2,614 reported on 31 May. It is estimated that close to 585 migrants and refugees remain in the open, mostly near reception centres. The overall number of migrants and refugees in Serbia was around 3,199 at the end of May.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Date</th>
<th>Reception Centres</th>
<th>Asylum Centres</th>
<th>Transit zones – Horgos and Kelebija</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01/05/2018</td>
<td>2,234</td>
<td>1,097</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/05/2018</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>1,018</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3,226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/05/2018</td>
<td>2,150</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16/05/2018</td>
<td>1,865</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23/05/2018</td>
<td>1,946</td>
<td>829</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/05/2018</td>
<td>1,851</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2,614</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Map 10 Accommodation facilities in Serbia with information on capacity and occupancy, May 2018
SLOVENIA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and May 2018, authorities in Slovenia apprehended 2,383 irregular migrants; four times the 567 reported in the same period in 2017, and more than the 1,930 reported for the whole of 2017. Looking at the monthly dynamic since January 2017, the number of apprehensions reached its peak during this reporting period with 1,158 registered individuals—ten times the monthly average calculated for 2017 (160) and five times more compared to the average counted for the first quarter of 2018.

Algeria and Pakistan were the most commonly reported countries of origin, with 47 per cent of individuals registered (20% and 27% respectively). The Syrian Arab Republic (9%), Morocco (7%) and Afghanistan (7%) were the remaining origin countries reported in the top 5 nationality groups registered. One third of irregular migrants were registered arriving from a dozen different countries, such as Croatia, Turkey, Kosovo12, Libya, Tunisia, Nigeria, India, Syria, Jordan, Egypt, and Nepal.

Migrant presence

At the end of May 2018, there were 317 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in different facilities around the country. This represents a slight increase compared to the 300 reported at the end of April, and a 23 per cent increase compared to the 256 reported at the end of May 2017.

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.

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 31 May), authorities in the fYR of Macedonia registered 325 new arrivals, a 60 per cent increase from the 199 reported for April 2018, and a significant contrast with the lack of apprehensions reported in May 2017. Since the beginning of 2018, authorities registered a total of 822 migrants and asylum seekers, which is 10 times the number reported in the same period in 2017 (77) more than 100 times more than 80,000 registered in the same period in 2016. However, looking at the data for 2016, all individuals were apprehended in the first quarter of the year and the available data suggests that there were only 47 apprehensions in April and May following the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement.

More than one third of the registered migrants were of Iranian origin (36%), followed by those from Afghanistan (16%), Iraq (15%) and Pakistan (10%). Libyan nationals comprised another 8 per cent of the overall caseload and 7 per cent were registered as Libyan nationals (see the complete breakdown below).
Migrant presence

The available data shows that on 31 May 2018, there were 62 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in reception centres around the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This represents a slight increase when compared to the 51 reported at the end of the previous month, and a slight increase compared to 51 reported at the end of the previous month, and a slight increase compared to the 39 reported at the end of May 2017.

Additionally, the Red Cross teams present near the northern border with Serbia reported assisting 721 persons, according to their May report. The Red Cross mobile team present in the southern part of the country assisted a total of 854 persons in Gevgelija.

Overview of Migrant Situation in Turkey

According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) currently there are more than 3.9 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection.

Most of them are Syrians (3,588,434 individuals) who are granted the temporary protection (TP) status, while according to UNHCR another large group of the foreign nationals requiring Turkish humanitarian and international protection are 364,173 asylum-seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Somalia and other countries.

In addition, there are 704,291 foreign nationals under residence permit holder status including humanitarian residence holders.

Temporary Protection

Turkey implements a Temporary Protection regime for 3,588,434 individuals from Syria which grants beneficiaries right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. A vast majority of them, 3,368,555 individuals, live outside the camps and are spread across the Turkish border provinces while nearly 214,849 live in 19 camps which are also located close to the Syrian border.

Asylum Seekers and Refugees

Another large group other than Syrians who are under TP that requires international protection in Turkey are 364,173 asylum seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Somalia and other countries.

Residence Permit Holders

Foreigners who would stay in Turkey beyond the duration of a visa or a visa exemption or, longer than ninety days should obtain a residence permit. There are 704,291 residence permit holders in Turkey within various categories. According to DGMM, the “other” residence permit category includes Humanitarian Residence permit holders but the exact number is unknown. It is believed that vast majority of this category are Iraqi nationals. The breakdown of the residence permit holders are shown in the map on the left. The category breakdown of residence permits are published annually whereas the total number of residence permit holders is monthly published.

Table 5 Accommodation facilities (with occupancy/capacity) by the end of May 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accommodation facility</th>
<th>Capacity*</th>
<th>Present at the end of May</th>
<th>Nationalities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Wedeg&quot; Transit Centre - Gevgelija (Greece - FYR of Macedonia Border)</td>
<td>1,100-1,200</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>14 Iranian, 12 Iraq and 10 Pakistani nationals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabanovce Transit Centre (FYR of Macedonia-Serbian Border)</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10 Afghan, 1 Iraqi, 1 Algerian and 1 Syrian national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vizbegovo - Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2 Russian, 2 Pakistani, 2 Afghan and 1 Nepali national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazi Baba - Reception Centre for Foreigners</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 Syrian and 1 Russian national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vlae - Safe House</td>
<td>25-30</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2 Syrian, 2 Congolese and 1 Pakistani national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>2,495-2,600</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Since 4 April 2016 there are 1,629 migrants and refugees readmitted to Turkey from Greece. Main returning points from Greece to Turkey include Dikili, Çeşme, Bodrum and Adana (through the airport).

*Data Source DGMM, 31.05.2018

Apprehended Persons on Sea

According to Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) reports, the Turkish Coast Guard apprehended 3,398 irregular migrants and no fatalities were recorded in April 2018. The top ten nationalities of apprehended/rescued migrants are Syrian, Central African, Afghan, Somalian, Iraqi, Angolan, Senegalese, Eritrean, Gambian and Yemeni.

*Data Source T.C.G., 31.05.2018

Resettlement of Syrians From Turkey

Since 4 April 2016 when EU-Turkey agreement on the readmission of migrants to Turkey arrived in Greece after 20 March 2016 entered into force, a total number of 13,791 Syrians were resettled to the below mentioned countries according to One-to-One mechanism with the assistance of IOM.

*Data Source DGMM, 31.05.2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source DGMM, 31.05.2018

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<td>49</td>
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<td>Iran</td>
<td>46</td>
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<td>Others</td>
<td>141</td>
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</table>

*Data Source DGMM, 31.05.2018

Apprehended Persons on Land

According to Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) sources, in April 2018, TAF registered a total number of 31,482 irregular border crossings; 26,266 of which having entered Turkey from Syria, Iraq, Iran and Greece and registered 5,216 irregular crossings from Turkey into Greece, Bulgaria, Syria, Iraq and Iran. The numbers per border are shown in the chart below.

*Data Source T.A.F. as of 31.05.2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>24,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>4,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26,266</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data source T.A.F. as of 31.05.2018
ALBANIA

Developments during the reporting period

According to the available data, authorities in Albania registered 1,199 migrants and refugees entering the country in the Gjirokaster region.

During the reporting period, authorities in Albania registered 147 irregular migrants entering the country, which represents a 50 per cent decrease compared to the 293 reported for April 2018. Since the beginning of the year, a total of 1,199 irregular migrants were intercepted entering the country, almost ten times the 135 individuals registered in the same period in 2017. In addition to that, 305 irregular migrants were apprehended exiting the country (towards Montenegro, in the Shkoder area) in the three months’ period between March and May 2018.

The Syrian Arab Republic was the most common nationality reported by registered irregular migrants, represented in 59 per cent of cases. The remaining 41 per cent of the caseload reported belonging to more than 15 different nationality groups, including Pakistan (8%), Iraq (8%), Algeria (6%), Morocco (5%), Libya (4%) and others.

![Figure 35 Registered arrivals to Albania between January and April, 2016 - 2018](image)

![Figure 36 Nationally breakdown of registered arrivals between January and May 2018](image)

Migrant presence

By the end of May, 637 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the Asylum Center in Babrru (Tirana) and an additional 12 were hosted in the Kareci Closed Reception Center.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Developments during the reporting period

During the reporting period (1-31 May), authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina registered 2,557 new irregular migrants, making for a total of 5,290 since the beginning of the year. The overall number of registered migrants this year is more than 15 times the 326 registered in the same period in 2017. Moreover, the last two months have witnessed a significant increase, from 1,419 reported in April to 2,557 registered during May (more than 40 times the 56 registered in May 2017).

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

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

![Figure 37 Registered irregular migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and May, 2017 - 2018](image)

![Figure 38 Top 10 nationalities registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina between January and May, 2017 - 2018](image)
**KOSOVO**

**Developments during the reporting period**

During this reporting period (1 – 31 May), authorities in Kosovo registered 7 irregular entries to the country, a slight increase compared to 4 reported previous month. Since the beginning of 2018, a total of 59 migrants were apprehended. This represents a 30% decrease compared to 84 reported in the same period 2017. All apprehended migrants submitted asylum claims. Additionally, another 37 asylum claims were lodged by individuals who arrived to the country regularly. Majority of migrants and asylum seekers were of Turkish origin (44%), followed by those who declared Syrian (13%), Libyan (11%) and Iranian (9%) nationality. At the end of May, there were 49 asylum seekers residing in the country. The majority (42) of all asylum seekers were in private accommodation (2 Palestinian, 2 Macedonian and 5 Turkish nationals) and the remaining 7 were in the Asylum Center in Magure Lipjan (2 Albanian and 5 Turkish nationals).

**Figure 39** Number of irregular migrants registered between January and May 2016 - 2018

**Figure 40** Nationality breakdown of registered migrants and asylum seekers between January and May 2018

**Figure 41** Arrivals to Montenegro between January and May 2016 - 2018

**Figure 42** Nationality breakdown of registered migrants between January and May 2018

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**MONTENEGRO**

**Developments during the reporting period**

During this reporting period (1 – 31 May), authorities in Montenegro registered 583 migrants and refugees, a 24 per cent increase compared to the 469 reported in April 2018. Between January and the end of May 2018 this year, a total of 1,448 migrants and refugees were registered, representing a nine-times increase compared to 153 reported in the same period last year. The total number of migrants and refugees who arrived to Montenegro this year represents 80 per cent increase compared to 807 registered in the whole of 2017 and four times the 308 reported between January and December 2016. An estimated 38 per cent of registered individuals were from the Syrian Arab Republic. Another 11 per cent are registered as Pakistani nationals, 10% are Algerian, 6% Moroccan and 6% Iraqi 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 30 percentage points between 2017 and 2018 (from 8 to 38 per cent). In contrast, the presence of Algerian nationals decreased by 37 percentage points, from 47% calculated at the end of 2017 to only 10% registered this year.
**LIBYA**

**Developments during the reporting period**

Between January and May 2018, the Libyan Coast Guard carried out 68 rescue operations in which they rescued 6,815 migrants and reported 198 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 58 operations were reported. The number of rescued migrants has decreased - from 7,361 in 2017 to 6,813 in 2018. The number of dead and missing migrants decreased significantly from 950 registered between January and May 2017 to 198 reported at the end of May 2018.

**NIGER**

The analysis of the April data shows a downward trend in the number of migrants transiting through the RMP from March 2017. This trend was confirmed in 2018: more migrants entered Niger and left Niger in 2017 than in 2018. The number of migrants in the incoming flows increased significantly in February 2017, with 27,210 individuals entering Niger observed. A peak was also observed in August 2017, during which 12,082 individuals entering Niger and 8,754 individuals leaving Niger were counted.

This change is the result of three phenomena: stricter control of migration, criminalization of persons involved in illegal migration and the deterioration of the situation in Libya. The repatriation efforts of Niger nationals from Algeria also increased the number of migrants returning to Niger. Comparing the data of the first quarter of 2017 to that of the first quarter of 2018, a decrease in the incoming and outgoing flows is observable compared to the first quarter of the previous year.

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

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*Map 13 Rescue operations off the Libyan coast, January - May 2018*

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

109 dead/missing 1 to 30 April 2018

MEDITERRANEAN FATALITIES/MISSING 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. May is very illustrative purpose. Boundaries and names used and displayed on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN Compilation of Available Data and Information May 2018

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.

Interagency Factsheet on Refugee and Migrant Children – 2017 Overview

http://migration.iom.int/docs/2018 Q1 Overview Med Crisis.xlsx

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN Compilation of Available Data and Information May 2018
Data collection activities supported by

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.