MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Compilation of Available Data and Information

June 2019
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* The term transit country is used in the context of the ongoing DTM flow monitoring of movements from Middle East and Africa towards Europe. It does not imply any official accepted profiling of the countries concerned.

** This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.
A total of 40,537 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe through different land and sea routes between January and June 2019. Among the total registered migrants arriving to Spain in the first half of 2019, 26 per cent (2,788) arrived by land, mainly from Morocco, making the Eastern Mediterranean route the most active route for arrivals to Spain, and the remaining 10 per cent were registered arriving in Greece so far crossed into the country here.

According to the available data from national authorities, Sudan is the first reported nationality at arrival to the Spanish autonomous enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla in the North of Africa. According to available data from the Spanish Ministry of Interior, Morocco is the first declared origin country of migrants and refugees who arrived in Spain between January and June 2019 (33% of the total), followed by those from Pakistan (15%), Afghanistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Algeria and Iraq (10% each), and the remaining 10 per cent arrived by land, mainly from Morocco, making the Eastern Mediterranean route the most active route for arrivals to Spain, and the remaining 10 per cent were registered arriving in Greece so far crossed into the country here.

In the second half of 2018, 80 per cent of the overall yearly arrivals were reported, which continued into 2019 with the reporting of 496 migrants as of June, five times more than 108 registered in the same period of 2018 (read more here). Authorities in the Western Balkans, namely Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and Montenegro, have observed a significant increase in arrivals in 2019 and have registered a total of 649 registered between January and June 2017. An increase is also observed in registered entries to Kosovo (UNSCR 1244).

Forty per cent of the registered population that arrived through land routes, and the remaining 78 per cent arrived by sea. Forty per cent of the registered population that arrived through land routes, and the remaining 78 per cent arrived by sea. Forty per cent of the registered population that arrived through land routes, and the remaining 78 per cent arrived by sea. Forty per cent of the registered population that arrived through land routes, and the remaining 78 per cent arrived by sea.

The Eastern Mediterranean route was also the most active land route taken by the migrants and refugees arriving to Europe through different land and sea routes between January and June 2019. This indicates that the route leading to Spain, and the remaining 10 per cent were registered arriving in Greece so far crossed into the country here.
A total of 40,537 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe through different land and sea routes between January and June 2019. 29 per cent less than the same period last year, when some 59,446 sea and land arrivals were reported, 60 per cent less than the 105,884 arrivals registered in 2017 and 85 per cent less than the 239,157 registered between January and June 2016.

Fifty-seven per cent of all arrivals were registered in Cyprus, Bulgaria and Greece. Another 33 per cent of individuals have arrived in Europe through the Western Mediterranean route leading to Spain, and the remaining 10 per cent were rescued and brought to Italy and Malta in their attempt to cross the Central Mediterranean route. This indicates that the Eastern Mediterranean route continues to surpass both the Western and the Central Mediterranean routes as the main route taken by the migrants and refugees arriving to Europe between January and June 2019.

The Eastern Mediterranean route was also the most active route in the first six months of 2018, making up 42 per cent of registered arrivals, followed by the Western Mediterranean route (30%) and the Central Mediterranean route (28%).

Between January and June 2019, Hellenic Authorities reported 18,448 new arrivals to Greece, making the Eastern Mediterranean route the most active route for arrivals to Europe in the region. Arrivals this year in Greece are 19 per cent lower than the 22,899 registered in the first six months of 2018 and 73 per cent more than the 10,679 reported in 2017. Twenty-two per cent of all migrants and refugees registered arriving in Greece so far crossed into the country through land routes, and the remaining 78 per cent arrived by sea. Forty per cent of the registered population that arrived in the country by sea were of Afghan origin. Nationals from the Syrian Arab Republic were the second most registered (14%), followed by those arriving from Iraq (8%), Palestinian Territories (8%), and the Democratic Republic of Congo (8%). In addition to that, DTM flow monitoring data from the Evros region in the North of Greece shows that the majority of migrants (45%) who were registered arriving from Turkey to Greece, mainly by land, were of Turkish origin (read more here).

A total of 13,263 migrants and refugees were registered in Spain (WMR) between January and June 2019, 26 per cent less than the 17,950 registered in 2018, and 41 per cent more than the 9,401 registered in the same period of 2017. Among the total registered migrants arriving to Spain in the first six months of 2019, 79 per cent (10,475) arrived by sea and the remaining 21 per cent (2,788) arrived by land, mainly to the Spanish autonomous enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla in the North of Africa. According to available data from the Spanish Ministry of Interior, Morocco is the first declared origin country of migrants and refugees who arrived in Spain between January and June 2019 (33% of the total), followed by Guinea (13%), Mali (13%), Côte d’Ivoire (8%) and Senegal (8%) (see more here).

Italian authorities reported the arrivals of 2,779 migrants and refugees between January and June 2019. Arrivals in the first six months of 2019 have decreased by 83 per cent compared to the same period of 2018 when 16,577 arrivals were registered, and are only a fragment of the 83,752 reported between January and June 2017. Twenty-one per cent of migrants registered in the first half of the year were of Tunisian origin, followed by those from Pakistan (15%), Algeria (10%), Iraq (9%) and other African and Southern Asian countries. (read more here). Tunisian nationals also made up the majority of arrivals between January and June 2018 (18% of the total), followed by migrants from Eritrea¹ (15%), Sudan (9%), Nigeria (7%), and Côte d’Ivoire (6%).

A total of 1,256 migrants and refugees arrived in Malta in the first half of 2019. This is significantly higher than the 235 migrants reported to have arrived in Malta in the first six months of 2018. According to the available data from national authorities, Sudan is the first reported nationality at arrival (37%), followed by Eritrea¹ (12%) and Nigeria (8%).

Authorities in the Western Balkans, namely Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and Montenegro, have observed a significant increase in arrivals in 2019 and have registered a total of 15,549 and refugees as of June (read more here). This is 36 per cent more than the 11,413 registered in the same period in 2018 in all three countries and twenty-four times higher than the 649 registered between January and June 2017. An increase is also observed in registered entries to Kosovo (UNSCR 1244). In the second half of 2018, 80 per cent of the overall yearly arrivals were reported, which continued into 2019 with the reporting of 496 migrants as of June, five times more than 108 registered in the same period of 2018 (read more here). Pakistan, Afghanistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Algeria and Iraq were the main nationality groups registered in the countries in the region in the first half of 2019.

¹ 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.
² The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Government of Malta.
A total of 40,537 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe through different land and sea routes between January and June 2019.

The Eastern Mediterranean route was also the most active route taken by the migrants and refugees arriving to Europe, followed by the Western Mediterranean route and the Central Mediterranean route.

In the first six months of 2019, 79 per cent (10,475) arrived by sea, which was less than the 17,950 registered in 2018, and 41 per cent (WMR) between January and June 2019, 26 per cent (read more here).

Arrivals in the region in the first half of 2019 were the main nationality groups registered in the countries reporting of 496 migrants as of June, five times more than the 108 registered in the same period of 2018 (read more here).

In the second half of 2018, 80 per cent of the overall yearly arrivals were reported, which continued into 2019 with the reporting of 649 registered between January and June 2017. An increase is also observed in registered entries to Kosovo (UNSCR 1244), 21 per cent lower than the 22,899 registered in the first six months of 2018, making up 42 per cent (read more here) of registered arrivals, followed by the Western Mediterranean route (30%) and the Central Mediterranean route (28%).

Fifty-seven per cent of all arrivals were registered in Cyprus, and the remaining 78 per cent of migrants reported to have arrived in Malta in the first six months of 2019, 29 per cent less than the same period last year, 20 per cent less than the 105,884 arrivals registered in 2017 and 2018, and 41 per cent lower than the 22,899 registered in the first six months of 2018.

Between January and June 2019, Hellenic Authorities have recorded a significant increase in arrivals and have registered a total of 15,549 and refugees as of June (read more here), which is more than the 10,679 reported between January and June 2017. Twenty-one per cent of all migrants and refugees registered in the first half of the year were those from Pakistan, followed by those from the Syrian Arab Republic were the second most registered origin country of migrants and refugees who arrived in Spain to the Spanish autonomous enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla in the North of Africa. According to available data from the Moroccan and Spanish authorities, Sudan is the first declared nationality at arrival (37%), followed by Eritrea and Nigeria (12% and 8% respectively). Reportedly, Tunisian nationals also arrived in Malta, making the Eastern Mediterranean route the most active route for arrivals to Europe, with more than the 9,401 registered in the same period of 2017.

Twenty-two per cent of all migrants and refugees were registered arriving from Turkey to Greece, mainly by land, were of Turkish origin (read more more). Of the 4,802 migrants and refugees recorded between December 2018 and June 2019 in the DTM flow monitoring data from the Western Balkan countries, namely Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and Montenegro, have observed a significant increase in arrivals in 2019 and have registered a total of 13,263 and refugees as of June (read more here), which is more than the 10,475 recorded in the same period of 2018. The majority of arrivals arrived by sea, and the remaining 21 per cent (2,788) arrived by land, mainly the first six months of 2019, 79 per cent (10,475) arrived by sea, which was less than the 17,950 registered in 2018, and 41 per cent (WMR) between January and June 2019, 26 per cent (read more here).

Tunisian nationals also arrived in Malta, making the Eastern Mediterranean route the most active route for arrivals to Europe, with more than the 9,401 registered in the same period of 2017. Twenty-two per cent of all migrants and refugees were registered arriving from Turkey to Greece, mainly by land, were of Turkish origin (read more more). Of the 4,802 migrants and refugees recorded between December 2018 and June 2019 in the DTM flow monitoring data from the Western Balkan countries, namely Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and Montenegro, have observed a significant increase in arrivals in 2019 and have registered a total of 13,263 and refugees as of June (read more here), which is more than the 10,475 recorded in the same period of 2018. The majority of arrivals arrived by sea, and the remaining 21 per cent (2,788) arrived by land, mainly the first six months of 2019, 79 per cent (10,475) arrived by sea, which was less than the 17,950 registered in 2018, and 41 per cent (WMR) between January and June 2019, 26 per cent (read more here).
A total of 40,537 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe through different land and sea routes between January and June 2019. Among the total registered migrants arriving to Spain in the first six months of 2019, 79 per cent (10,475) arrived by sea. In the Western Mediterranean route, the majority of migrants (45%) who were registered arriving from Turkey went to Spain, mainly by land, were of Turkish origin.

Evros region in the North of Greece shows that the majority of migrants registered in the first half of the year were of Tunisian origin, followed by those from Pakistan (15%), Afghanistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Algeria and Iraq. In the second half of 2018, 80 per cent of the overall yearly arrivals in Malta were Asian countries. Tunisian nationals also comprised a significant share, followed by those from Pakistan (15%), Afghanistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Algeria and Iraq.

In 2017, 2018 and 2019, the arrivals in Malta are significantly lower compared to the same period of the previous year. This is 36 per cent more than the 11,413 registered in 2018 when some 59,446 sea and land arrivals were reported, 60 per cent less than the 105,884 arrivals registered in 2017 and 78 per cent less than the 176,906 reports between January and June 2016.

According to the available data from national authorities, the arrivals of 2,779 migrants reported between January and June 2019 have decreased by 83 per cent when compared to the same period of 2018 when 16,577 arrivals were registered, and are only a fragment of the 83,752 migrants reported to have arrived in Malta in the first six months of 2019. This is significantly higher than the 235,132 reported between January and June 2017.

The number of arrivals in Greece so far is just under 60,000, with 16,577 arrivals registered in the first six months of 2019, 29 per cent less than the same period last year, when some 59,446 sea and land arrivals were reported. Greece is the region in the first half of 2019.

The Eastern Mediterranean route was also the most active route taken by the migrants and refugees arriving to Europe to the Spanish autonomous enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla in the North of Africa. According to available data from the Spanish Ministry of Interior, Morocco is the first declared Spanish Ministry of Interior, Morocco is the first declared

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A total of 40,537 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe through different land and sea routes between January and June 2019.

In the first six months of 2019, 79 per cent (10,475) arrived by sea, compared to 85 per cent less than the 239,157 registered between January and June 2018. Arrivals this year in Greece are 19 per cent less than the 9,401 registered in the same period of 2017, and 41 per cent less than the 17,950 registered in 2018, and 41 per cent less than the 17,950 registered in 2018.

A total of 13,263 migrants and refugees were registered in Spain so far, compared to 26 per cent more than the 9,401 registered in the same period of 2017. Twenty-two per cent of all migrants and refugees registered arriving in Greece so far crossed into the country through land routes, and the remaining 78 per cent arrived by sea.

The Eastern Mediterranean route was also the most active route taken by the migrants and refugees arriving to Europe between January and June 2019.

By sea, over 295,066 arrivals were reported, which continued into 2019 with the significant increase in arrivals in 2019 and have registered a 22 per cent increase compared to the same period of 2018 when 16,577 arrivals were reported between January and June 2017. Twenty-one per cent of migrants registered in the first half of the year were from Pakistan, Afghanistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Algeria and Iraq, while 25 per cent of registered arrivals were from the North of Africa.

In the second half of 2018, 649 registered between January and June 2017. An increase is expected regarding overall yearly arrivals in Malta compared to the same period of 2018 when 108 registered in the same period of 2018 (read more here).

The Eastern Mediterranean route continues to surpass both the Western and the Central Mediterranean routes as the main route leading to Spain, and the remaining 10 per cent were registered arriving in Cyprus, Italy, Malta, and Greece. Another 33 per cent of individuals were registered arriving in Greece, making the Eastern route the most active route for arrivals to the Spanish autonomous enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla in the region in the first half of 2019.

Arrivals in Italy have increased significantly this year, with 14,407 by sea and 4,041 by land. Italian authorities reported the arrivals of 2,779 migrants by land and 1,276 by sea. The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Government of Interior.
A total of 40,537 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe through different land and sea routes between January and June 2019. The majority of these arrivals (79%) came by sea, while 21% arrived by land. Among the total registered migrants arriving to Spain in the first six months of 2019, 79% (10,475) arrived by sea and 21% by land, mainly by sea. In 2018, 85% of arrivals arrived by sea, which is 22% less than in 2017, when some 59,446 sea and land arrivals were reported. In 2019, 29% less than the same period last year, 21% of all registered arrivals, followed by the Western Mediterranean route, accounted for 14% and the Central Mediterranean route, accounted for 8% of registered arrivals.

Between January and June 2019, Hellenic Authorities reported the arrivals of 2,779 migrants and refugees, which is 60% lower than the 7,383 arrivals registered in the same period of 2018. This is significantly higher than the 18,448 arrivals reported in the first six months of 2017. Twenty-two per cent of all migrants and refugees arrived during the first six months of 2019, which is 36% more than the 11,413 arrivals registered in 2018. However, this is 83% less than the 83,752 arrivals reported between January and June 2017.

The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the origin country of migrants and refugees who arrived in Spain. The majority of arrivals were reported to be from Syrian Arab Republic (37%), followed by Eritrea (12%) and Nigeria (8%). Nationalities reported in the first half of 2019 are mainly from African countries, such as Senegal (85%), Pakistan, Afghanistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Algeria and Iraq.

In Malta, a significant increase in arrivals in 2019 and have registered a total of 1,256 migrants and refugees as of June. Tunisian nationals also dominate the arrivals made up the majority of arrivals between January and June 2019 (37%), followed by Eritrea (12%) and Nigeria (8%). Moreover, there was a significant increase in arrivals in 2019 and have registered a total of 1,256 migrants and refugees as of June.

In Greece, nationals from Turkey are the most common arrival group, followed by Pakistan, Afghanistan, Syria, and Iraq. In Spain, the majority of arrivals were from Morocco, followed by Algeria and Mali. In Italy, the majority of arrivals were from Morocco, followed by Senegal and Guinea.
A total of 40,537 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe through different land and sea routes between January and June 2019.

Arrivals this year in Greece are 19 per cent more than the 9,401 registered in the same period of 2017. Twenty-two per cent of all migrants and refugees reported 18,448 new arrivals to Europe in the region. Arrivals this year in Greece are 19 per cent more than the 9,401 registered in the same period of 2017.

In the second half of 2018, 80 per cent of the overall yearly arrivals were reported, which continued into 2019 with the reporting of 496 migrants as of June, five times more than the figure (88) reported in the same period of 2018 (18% of the total), followed by migrants from Eritrea (15%), Sudan (9%), Nigeria (7%), and Côte d'Ivoire (6%).

Between January and June 2019, Hellenic Authorities in the Western Balkans (30%) and the Central Mediterranean route (28%) were the main route taken by the migrants and refugees arriving to Europe, making up 42 per cent of all arrivals.

The Eastern Mediterranean route continues to surpass both the Western and the Central Mediterranean routes as the main route taken by the migrants and refugees arriving to Europe between January and June 2018, making up 42 per cent of all arrivals.

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. Morocco is the first declared origin country of migrants and refugees who arrived in Spain through the North of Africa. According to available data from the Spanish Ministry of Interior, Morocco is the first declared origin country of migrants and refugees who arrived in Spain through the North of Africa between January and June 2019 (33% of the total), followed by Tunisia (8%), Algeria (10%), Iraq (9%) and other African and Southern countries.

Fifty-seven per cent of all arrivals were registered in Cyprus, followed by 26 per cent in Greece, and 14 per cent in Malta.

Three per cent of migrants and refugees who have arrived in Malta so far crossed into the country by sea, four per cent through the Western Mediterranean route (30%) and the Central Mediterranean route (28%).

Fifty-seven per cent of all arrivals were registered in Cyprus, followed by 26 per cent in Greece, and 14 per cent in Malta. According to the available data from national authorities in Malta, the arrivals from 2018 were reported 18,448 new arrivals to Europe in the region. Arrivals this year in Greece are 19 per cent more than the 9,401 registered in the same period of 2017.

Figure 3 Registered irregular apprehensions by country, between January and June, 2017-2019
A total of 40,537 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe through different land and sea routes between January and June 2019.

**Table 1: Presence of migrants and asylum seekers in the region as of the end of June 2017-2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Jun-17</th>
<th>Jun-18</th>
<th>Jun-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>62,270</td>
<td>60,729</td>
<td>69,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>1,887</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia^</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>361^</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999)</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of North Macedonia</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>5,542</td>
<td>2,765</td>
<td>3,723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia^</td>
<td>256^</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>177,505</td>
<td>165,080</td>
<td>108,924</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Sum of available information, excluding self-settled migrants and asylum seekers.
4 Data for Slovenia and Croatia includes number of asylum seekers only.
5 Data as of May 2018.
6 Data for Slovenia and Italy as of end of April 2017.
POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

EU-TURKEY STATEMENT

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). The total number of Syrian refugees resettled from Turkey to European countries (European Economic Area, EEA) between April 2016 and June 2019 is 25,939.

When comparing arrival trends from the first quarter (January – March) of 2016, a significant decrease is observed in entries to Greece. According to available data in the first quarter of 2016, there were 152,617 arrivals to Greece by land and sea, while a drastic drop was registered in the second quarter of 2016 with 7,498 new entries. The second quarter of 2017 marked a record low of 6,272 new entries, while 15,556 arrivals were registered in the second quarter 2018 (more than two times those reported in the same period of 2017). Arrivals between April and June 2019 were 10,286, 33 per cent less than the same period last year. Arrivals in Greece are still higher than those reported along the Western and Central Mediterranean routes for the second quarter of 2019.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Resettled from Turkey to Europe (EEA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>4,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>4,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>1,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>1,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 The figure includes the number of Syrian refugees assisted by IOM Turkey through the 1:1 resettlement scheme as well as other bilateral programs.

ITALY

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 the whole 2018, compared with the total arrivals in 2017 (119,369 arrivals in 2017 compared to 23,370 in 2018). The decrease continued in the first and second quarter of 2019, when authorities registered only 524 and 2,255 arrivals in Italy respectively (-92 and -78 per cent less than Q1 and Q2 in 2018). The total arrivals for the first half of 2019 (2,779) represent a 83 per cent decrease when compared to the first half of 2018 (16,577) and a 97 per cent less than the first half of 2017 (83,759).

RECEPTION SYSTEM IN SPAIN

In response to the increased number of arrivals in Spain during 2018, in the summer months authorities opened two new types of centres. First type are Centres for temporary attention of Migrants (CATE – Centro de Atención Temporal de Extranjeros) intended for assistance provision and registration of migrants who arrive on the Coast of Andalusia during the first 72 hours after their rescue. By the end of the year two centres of such kind were opened in Algeciras (Cádiz) and Motril (Granada). The second type are Centres for temporary reception, emergency and referral (CAED – Centro Temporal de Acojida, Emergencia y Derivación) managed by the Spanish Red Cross that oversees the provision of health, psychological, social and interpretation services. At the end of December 2018, three of these centres were operational in Chiclana (Cádiz), Merida and Guadix (Granada).
GLOBAL COMPACT ON MIGRATION

In December 2018, the Intergovernmental Conference to Adopt the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration was held in Marrakech, Morocco. The compact comprises 23 objectives and was adopted by world leaders on 10 December with 152 votes in favor, 5 against and 12 abstentions. The first of the 23 objectives is to “collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies.” See here for more information.

CALL FOR REGIONAL DISEMBARKATION

In an effort to tackle the record rate of drownings in the Mediterranean Sea witnessed in 2018, IOM and UNHCR appealed to European leaders in June 2018 to confront the negative political discourse regarding migrants and refugees arriving by boat. Over 2,299 have died in their efforts to reach Europe by sea in 2018, and 599 so far in 2019. The workable regional arrangement initiated by IOM and UNHCR is a comprehensive approach to sea rescues that would increase the predictability and efficiency of disembarkation missions by means of common procedures. Alongside this proposal, both organizations encouraged responsibility-sharing amongst European leaders, and the implementation of the agreements formed in the Valetta Political Declaration and Plan of Action.

More recently, IOM and UNHCR welcomed new consensus among European States on addressing the situation of the Mediterranean, to prevent loss of life on the Mediterranean Sea and to establish a regional disembarkation mechanism (more here).

IOM staff at a disembarkation in the port of Palermo, Sicily.
COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL

ITALY

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period, authorities in Italy registered a total of 1,218 new arrivals, 56 per cent more than the 782 reported in the previous month and representing 44 per cent of all arrivals registered in 2019 so far (2,779). Arrivals in June 2019 are 61 per cent less than the 3,147 registered in June 2018 and only a fragment of the 23,524 registered in June 2017. A total of 2,779 migrants and refugees were reported to have arrived in Italy in the first half of 2019. This is an 83 per cent decrease in comparison with the same period of 2018 when 16,577 arrivals were registered and only a fragment of the 83,752 reported between January and June 2017. Arrivals in Italy this year are the lowest reported since 2014.

Available data indicates that the majority of arrived migrants and refugees in 2019 were adult males (75%), 7 per cent adult female, 4 per cent accompanied children and 13 per cent unaccompanied and separated children.

According to the Italian MOI, 8 Tunisia represents the first declared country of origin for registered migrants arriving in Italy in 2019. A total of 594 migrants and refugees (21% of the total) declared Tunisian nationality, followed by Pakistan (15%), Algeria (10%), Iraq (9%) and other African and Southern Asian countries.

Most migrants and refugees arriving in Italy by sea are reported to have departed from Libya (32%). Other main reported countries of departure are Tunisia (27%) and Turkey (24%), followed by Algeria and Greece. 10

Figure 6 Age/Sex breakdown of registered arrivals in 2019

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.

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

9 Calculations based on DTM Flow Monitoring data.
Between January and June 2019, Hellenic Authorities registered arrivals, followed by the Western Mediterranean route in the first six months of 2018, making up 42 per cent. Western and the Central Mediterranean routes as the main routes. Fifty-seven per cent of all arrivals were registered in Cyprus, and June 2016.

A total of 40,537 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe through different land and sea routes between January and June 2019, 29 per cent (10,475) arrived by sea, 79 per cent (30,062) through land. Seventy per cent (29,022) were registered in Greece, making the Eastern Mediterranean and the Western route (WMR) between January and June 2019, 26 per cent (10,475) through land, mainly to Greece, mainly by land, were of Turkish origin. Twenty-two per cent of all migrants and refugees registered arriving from Turkey (45%) who were registered arriving from Turkey among other Asian countries. (read more here). Tunisian nationals also arrived from Tunisia, Algeria, Turkey and Greece are normally the result of autonomous landings or of rescue operations conducted very close to Italian shores. Arrivals from Libya are brought to Italy following search and rescue operations in the Central Mediterranean Sea, which are conducted less and less frequently by the Italian Coast Guard, by the Italy and other EU navy and by NGOs’ vessels. Over the month of June, some small wooden boats departed from Tunisia with non-Tunisian nationals also on board, particularly migrants from francophone Western African countries.

No official estimate on the number of migrants entering Italy by land and air borders is provided by Italian authorities. Nevertheless, according to media reports and IOM operations in the North of Italy, there is a continuous flow of migrants and refugees entering Italy by land in Trieste and Gorizia from Slovenia.

Table 2 Arrivals by sea - top 10 declared nationalities, January – June 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Declared nationality</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Adult Males</th>
<th>Adult Females</th>
<th>AC</th>
<th>UASC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,779</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2,095</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Known entry points:

Since the beginning of the year, 122 landing events where reported by Italian authorities. Most recorded disembarkations took place in Sicily and particularly in Lampedusa and Pantelleria. A smaller number of events also were registered in Sardinia (Teulada, Sant’Antioco, Cagliari), Calabria (Crotone) and Apulia (Leuca, Otranto).

Arrivals from Tunisia, Algeria, Turkey and Greece are normally the result of autonomous landings or of rescue operations conducted very close to Italian shores. Arrivals from Libya are brought to Italy following search and rescue operations in the Central Mediterranean Sea, which are conducted less and less frequently by the Italian Coast Guard, by the Italy and other EU navy and by NGOs’ vessels. Over the month of June, some small wooden boats departed from Tunisia with non-Tunisian nationals also on board, particularly migrants from francophone Western African countries.

No official estimate on the number of migrants entering Italy by land and air borders is provided by Italian authorities. Nevertheless, according to media reports and IOM operations in the North of Italy, there is a continuous flow of migrants and refugees entering Italy by land in Trieste and Gorizia from Slovenia.
**Figure 7** Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Italy between January and June 2019

![Nationality breakdown chart](image)

**Figure 8** Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea between January and June 2018

![Nationality breakdown chart](image)

**Map 1** Main departure points from Libya and landing points in Italy (June 2019)

**Known exit points**

Some migrants arrived by sea try to move to other European countries and formal and informal transit camps are active at border areas with neighbouring countries (France, Switzerland and Austria). Migrants are often stopped or pushed back to Italy when found on streets, footpaths or trains close to the borders.

Ventimiglia consistently remains the most visible transit place for migrants and refugees who are trying to cross the border with France. French authorities are reported to send back migrants found on their territory in an irregular position. Also, Bardonecchia (Italy/France), Como (Italy/Switzerland) and, to a lesser extent, Bolzano (Italy/Austria), are other border cities where transiting migrants gather and organize to move northwards.

**Relocation within Europe**

After the closure of the EU relocation mechanism, IOM supports national authorities in the procedures to relocate some of migrants and refugees arriving by sea to other EU countries with which the Italian authorities have found an agreement. Between August and December 2018, IOM assisted the relocation of 142 migrants and refugees to France, Germany, Portugal and Spain.

In February 2019, IOM has assisted the relocation to France of 6 individuals (from Senegal, Guinea, Sudan and Côte d’Ivoire) made possible by an ad-hoc agreement between Italian and French authorities.

So far in 2019, IOM has also assisted the transfer of 27 children to the United Kingdom within the framework of the DUBS project; most of them are from Eritrea1 while the others from Sudan, Iraq and the Gambia.

**Resettlement and Humanitarian Corridors**

IOM Italy manages a resettlement program financed by the Ministry of Interior, under which 200 beneficiaries have been resettled to Italy in 2018 from Libya, Jordan, Sudan and Turkey. Seventy-seven per cent of them were Syrian nationals.

By the first half of 2019, 201 refugees were assisted by IOM in their resettlement to Italy: 79 per cent of them are Syrian nationals with the rest being from Sudan, Palestinian Territories and Libya. Departures took place from Lebanon, Jordan, Sudan and Libya. No new arrivals were recorded in the month of June.

Over the past three years, a consortium of faith-based organizations (Comunità di Sant’Egidio, Federazione delle Chiese Evangeliche in Italia and Tavola Valdese) organizes self-funded humanitarian corridors in agreement with the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Italian Ministry of Interior. A total of more than 2,300 migrants and refugees have been admitted in Italy since February 2016, with beneficiaries granted reception and integration services by the promoting organizations.

Humanitarian corridors and evacuations from Libya to Italy assisted by other UN agencies have been also registered during the reporting period.

1. 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 centers

According to the data provided by the Italian Ministry of Interior, migrants hosted in reception centres of various types throughout the country are 108,924 in June 2019. This is a 34 per cent decrease compared to June 2018. Five regions – Lombardy, Emilia Romagna, Latium, Piedmont and Campania – host almost half of all migrants in reception (49%). Of this, 24 per cent are hosted in second-level reception centres (SIPROIMI) while the rest is hosted in first-level reception centres (hotspots, former CARA, CAS, etc.).

The number of migrants and refugees in reception is decreasing due to the decrease in arrivals and to recent legislative changes which have also affected the criteria to be granted a shelter in the reception system. The number of migrants and refugees in reception is decreasing at a faster pace in the regions of the south than in the rest of the country.

The number of unaccompanied migrant children in dedicated reception facilities is also decreasing. According to the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, around 7,580 unaccompanied migrant children were in reception at the end of May 2019, which represents a 43 per cent decrease compared to May 2018. Children coming from Albania, Egypt, the Gambia, Côte d’Ivoire, Pakistan represent 49 per cent of all those registered and present in reception.

Map 2 Distribution of migrants in reception centers in Italy by region (June 2019)

Figure 9 Occupancy in the reception centres, yearly overview 2013 - 2019

Figure 10 Occupancy in the reception centres in Italy in June, comparison 2018 – 2019.
Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 30 June 2019), Hellenic authorities registered 4,081 migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece by sea and land. This is 29 per cent more than the previous month, when 3,153 arrivals were recorded, a 9 per cent more than the 3,745 reported in June 2018 and 53 per cent more than the 2,662 reported in June 2017.

Between January and June 2019, 18,448 migrants and refugees have been registered, this is 19 per cent less than the 22,899 in 2018 and 73 per cent more than the 10,679 reported in 2017. Twenty-two per cent of all migrants and refugees registered arriving in Greece so far crossed into the country through land route and the remaining 78 per cent arrived by sea.

Afghanistan is the most commonly reported country of origin as of June 2019, declared by 40 per cent of registered migrants and refugees arriving by sea to Greece. Migrants from the Syrian Arab Republic represent the second largest nationality group registered (14%), followed by those arriving from Iraq (8%), Palestinian Territories (8%), and Democratic Republic of the Congo (8%). The remaining 22 per cent is distributed among 45 different nationality groups. In the same period of 2018, Syrian nationals represented the most commonly reported country of origin (37%), followed by those arriving from Iraq (22%), Afghanistan (13%), Cameroon (4%) and Palestinian Territories (3%). The profile of registered nationalities started changing in the second half of 2018 when an increase in the presence of Afghan nationals is observed, that continued until the end of the year leading to Afghanistan being the first registered nationality group among the overall arrivals recorded in 2018. In addition to that, DTM flow monitoring data from the Evros region in the North of Greece shows that the majority of migrants (45%) who were registered arriving from Turkey to Greece, mainly by land, were of Turkish origin, followed by Afghanistan (25%), the Syrian Arab Republic (7%), Iraq (5%) and Pakistan (5%).

Figure 11 Arrivals between January – June 2016 – 2019

Figure 12 Land and sea arrivals in January – June, comparison 2017 - 2019

Figure 13 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Greece between January and June 2019

Figure 14 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals by sea in Greece between January and June 2018

Figure 15 Nationality breakdown of tracked land arrivals. Source: DTM Flow Monitoring, January – June 2019
Known entry points

According to the available data for June 2019, Lesbos, Samos and Kos (in descending order) are the main entry points for migrants who arrived in Greece by sea, similar to the previous reporting period (1-31 May). Available data indicates the majority of those who arrived in the country by land in 2019 came from the Edirne province in Turkey to the Evros region in Greece.

Map 3 Main entry points to Greece, May– 2018 and 2019

Migrant presence

According to the latest available data from IOM Athens and national authorities there were an estimated 69,08812 migrants and refugees in different accommodation facilities on the Greek mainland and islands at the end of June 2019. A slight increase compared to the 68,714 reported in the previous reporting period (May 2019) and a 14 per cent increase compared to 60,729 registered at the end of June 2018. An estimated 25 per cent of people registered as residing in official reception facilities in Greece at the end of June 2019 were registered in the facilities on the islands, while the remaining 75 per cent were registered in different types of accommodation facilities and shelters on the mainland.

Table 3 Accommodation facilities by type and occupancy, as of the end of June 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of facilities</th>
<th>Number of accommodated migrants and refugees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Islands</td>
<td>17,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Accommodation Facilities on the mainland</td>
<td>17,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR Accommodation scheme on the mainland</td>
<td>22,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EKKA UAC</td>
<td>3,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reception and Identification Centers on the mainland</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detention Centers on the mainland</td>
<td>2,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotels in the mainland</td>
<td>5,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>69,088</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12 Note that this figure does not include the number of self-settled migrants in Greece. It is estimated that some 20,000 individuals reside in privately arranged accommodation.
SPAIN

Developments during the reporting period

In June 2019, a total of 2,798 migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by sea and land. Arrivals during this reporting period are 42 per cent more than the previous month when 1,972 arrivals were registered. Yet, the arrivals in June 2019 alone are less than a half of the arrivals in June 2018, representing a decrease of 62% or 4,525 individuals less comparing to the same month last year.

In the first half of 2019, the Spanish authorities registered a total of 13,263 of migrants and refugees arriving in Spain by sea and by land. The arrivals registered in these first six months of the year represent a 26 per cent decrease compared to the registered arrivals in the first six months of 2018 (17,950).

Demographic profile

According to the information provided by the Spanish Ministry of Interior, the 10 main registered nationalities among arrivals by sea as of June 2019 are: Morocco (33%), followed by Guinea (13%), Mali (10%), non-specified nationals from Sub-Saharan countries (11%), Côte d’Ivoire (8%), Senegal (8%), Algeria (5%), the Gambia (2%), Comoros (2%) and Mauritania (1%). In 2018 the most popular nationalities reported were Guinea (25%), Morocco (20%), Mali (20%), Côte d’Ivoire (11%), The Gambia (10%).

According to IOM estimates from DTM flow monitoring data, 81 per cent of all arrivals by sea are adult males, 12 per cent are adult females and the remaining 7 per cent are children.

**Figure 16 Sea and land arrivals between January and June, comparison 2015 - 2019**

13 Monthly breakdown for 2015 and 2016 does not include land arrivals which became available only at the end of the year and were added to the yearly totals instead.

**Figure 17 Proportion of land and sea arrivals registered by month, 2019**
Main entry points
An estimated 81 per cent (10,475) of migrants and refugees who arrived in Spain in 2019 used sea routes crossing the Strait of Gibraltar, the Alboran Sea and the Western African Route to the Canary Islands; the remaining 19 per cent arrived by land to Ceuta and Melilla (2,788).

Sea arrivals
The registered 10,475 migrants and refugees arriving by sea in the first half of 2019 were rescued at sea by the Spanish coastguards and the Maritime Rescue Agency (Salvamento Marítimo), including those arriving from both the Western Mediterranean and the Western African Route. This is 65 per cent less than the 6,926 recorded in June 2018, and 3 per cent more than the 2,352 recorded in June 2017. The number of sea arrivals in June increased by 80 per cent compared to the previous month.

With regards to the arrivals to the Canary Islands, also known as the Western African Route, a total of 455 were registered between January and June 2019, reflecting a minimal decrease of 8 per cent compared to the previous month. Although there is no official data disaggregated by place of arrival, according to IOM estimates and media reports 39 per cent reached the Island of Lanzarote, other 31 per cent to multiple locations of the Gran Canaria Island, 7 per cent to Fuerteventura, and 3 per cent to Santa Cruz de Tenerife. In June 2019, two shipwrecks occurred along this route, with approximately 30 individuals losing their life (more information here). Also in June, the Spanish Ministry of Interior reports to have reached an agreement with Senegal to enhance cooperation to curb irregular migration flows to the Canary Islands (more information here).

Based on IOM estimates and official sources, the largest proportion of the rescue operations and spontaneous arrivals by sea, took place in the area of the Strait of Gibraltar and the Alboran Sea, namely at the ports of Almería, Motril, Algeciras and to a lesser extent at the Canary Islands.

In June 2019, 96 different rescue events were reported by Spanish authorities, usually involving small inflatable boats, commonly known in Spanish as “patos”.

Since the beginning of the year, 380 embarkations were rescued by Spanish authorities.

14 Calculation is based on available information for a total of 7086 sea arrivals (68% of the total) of 10,475 sea arrivals registered in Spain in the reporting period.

15 Other types of embarkations, known as “kayukos” (wooden boats with a larger capacity) are also used and more common on the Western African Route to the Canary Islands.
Land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla

In June 2019, a total of 379 individuals were recorded entering through the two Spanish autonomous regions located in Northern Africa. Of the total, 88 border crossings were registered in Ceuta (23%) and the rest 291 (77%) in Melilla. Land arrivals this month, are 35 per cent lower than the previous reporting period (May 2019) when 580 arrivals were recorded.

Overall, the total number of land arrivals this year (2,796) marks a decrease of 3 per cent when compared to the same period last year (2,874 land arrivals between January and June 2018).

Resettlement

In the first six months of 2019, IOM assisted the resettlement of 583 Syrian refugees to Spain. The ongoing program is the second one implemented by Spain and it is financed by the Spanish Ministry of Labour, Migration and Social Security and the Spanish Ministry of Interior. IOM Spain works in coordination with its offices in Turkey and Jordan in order to secure a smooth implementation of the selection missions. Also, through its cultural orientation sessions, IOM works on addressing any concerns and questions the beneficiaries might have before their departure to Spain. The first resettlement program under the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) of the European Commission, initiated in April 2016 and concluded in June 2018. The second Program started in October 2018 and it is planned to conclude in June 2019. Within this period Spain has committed to resettle a total of 1,000 Syrian refugees, temporarily residing in Turkey and Jordan.

From the beginning of the first Resettlement Program in June 2016, and until the end of June 2019, IOM assisted the resettlement of 2,021 Syrian refugees to Spain.

Figure 22 Land arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla, January and June 2018 - 2019

Map 4 Main arrival points to Spain in June, comparison 2018 - 2019

Figure 23 Resettlements to Spain - 2016 - 2019

* Data for 2019 are as of 30 June.
MALTA

Developments during the reporting period

During the reporting period (1 – 30 June 2019), 599 migrants disembarked in Malta. The disembarkations were the result of at least 8 rescue operations coordinated by the Armed Forces of Malta (AFM). Arrivals in June 2019, are almost two times higher than the 376 reported the previous month (1 – 31 May 2019) and are also two times higher when compared to the 235 disembarkations reported in June 2018.

A total of 1,276 migrants and refugees arrived in Malta in the first half of 2019. This is significantly higher (six times increase) than the 235 migrants reported to have arrived in Malta in the first six months of 2018. According to the available data from national authorities, in the first six months of 2019 Sudan is the first reported nationality at arrival (37%), followed by Eritrea (12%) and Nigeria (8%).

According to available data for 2018, the first arrivals in 2018 were reported in June, with a group of 235 migrants disembarked in Malta from MV Lifeline. The total number of arrivals in Malta in 2018 reached 1,445 by the end of the year. Furthermore, arrivals in Malta in 2019 so far have already exceeded the yearly totals registered in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 (569, 106, 24 and 20 respectively).

* Monthly breakdown for previous years was not available.

17 The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Maltese authorities.
18 As per IOM estimates.
19 Source: Government of Malta (official press releases) and IOM.
CYPRUS

Developments during the reporting period

Between 1 – 30 June 2019, 755 arrivals were recorded in Cyprus, which represents a slight decrease from the 759 registered in the previous reporting period (1- 31 May 2019).

A total of 3,935 migrants and refugees have arrived in Cyprus since the beginning of 2019.

More diverse nationalities are entering the country; Syrian nationals represent 40% of irregular migrant and refugee arrivals in this period. The remaining 60% is distributed among 49 different nationality groups. Cameroon represented the second largest nationality group (13%), followed by Bangladesh (10%), Pakistan (10%) and Georgia (6%).

There has been an increasing trend of arrivals of adult males who comprise 68% of arrivals in the period between January and May 2019. Adult females represent 15% and 17% were children.

Available data shows that the great majority of irregular arrivals continue to arrive overland via the Green Line from the northern part of the island. While in May 2019 only 4% of irregular arrivals arrived in the Republic of Cyprus directly, in June 100% arrived overland via the Green Line.

Figure 26 Arrivals between January and June, comparison 2017 – 2019

Figure 27 Age/sex breakdown of arrivals to Cyprus Between January and June 2019

Map 5 Estimated migrant presence in reception facilities in Cyprus, June 2019.

Migrant presence

At the end of June 2019, 223 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in the Kofinou Reception Facility in Cyprus, slightly less than the 227 reported at the end of the previous reporting period (31 May 2019).
BULGARIA

Developments during the reporting period

In June 2019, Bulgarian authorities apprehended 162 irregular migrants, 2 times less than the 318 reported previous month (May 2019), twice the 72 reported in June 2018 and slightly more than the 158 registered in June 2017.

Decrease in the number of registered migrants is related to a lower number of migrants apprehended inside the country — from 204 apprehended in May to 112 apprehended in June 2019. Further on, number of migrants apprehended on exit from the country halved between the two months from 77 in May to only 30 in June. In addition, one person was apprehended on arrival from Greece giving a total of 89 irregular migrants who crossed Greek – Bulgarian border since the beginning of the year.21

Between January and June 2019, authorities registered a total of 836 irregular migrants. Number of apprehensions this year is 41 per cent higher than the 590 registered in the same period in 2018 and 23 per cent lower than the 1,092 registered at the end of June 2017.

According to available data from the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior, one quarter (27%) of migrants and refugees registered on entry from Turkey were Afghan nationals, followed by those from Iraq (21%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (10%), Syrian Arab Republic (9%) and Turkey (8%). Similar to Greece, available data for the same period last year indicates an increase in the presence of Afghan nationals (13% in 2018 and 27% in 2019) and a significant decrease of 25 percentage points in the presence of migrants and refugees from Syrian Arab Republic.

Migrant presence

Estimated 531 migrants and asylum seekers were accommodated in different reception facilities in Bulgaria at the end of June, occupying less than 10 per cent of the overall capacity (5,940). This represents a 14 per cent decrease compared to the 614 reported at the end of the previous reporting period (May 2019), and the 610 reported at the end of June 2018. Majority of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers are from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syrian Arab Republic.
Between January and June 2019, Hellenic Authorities reported 18,448 new arrivals to Europe through different land and sea routes. Of registered arrivals, followed by the Western Mediterranean route taken by the migrants and refugees arriving to Europe. The Eastern Mediterranean route was also the most active route leading to Spain, and the remaining 10 per cent were rescued and brought to Italy and Malta in their attempt to cross the Central Mediterranean route. This indicates that the route taken by most of the migrants and refugees arriving to Europe in the first half of 2019 was the Eastern Mediterranean route, with 37 per cent of arrivals from Turkey, followed by 36 per cent from Morocco. Nationals from Asian countries made up the majority of arrivals between January and June 2019, with 80 per cent of the overall yearly arrivals from Pakistan, followed by 27 per cent from Afghanistan and 16 per cent from Iraq. For more information, see the map below.

Table 4 Reception facilities in Bulgaria with information on occupancy and capacity as of the end of June 2019

<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>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Reception Centre in Pastrograd</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Ovcha Kupel</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Reception Centre in Sofia - Vrazhdebna</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Reception Centre in Sofia – Voenna Rampa</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed Reception Centre in Harmanli</td>
<td>2,710</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed Reception Centre in Sofia – Busmantsi</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>4</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>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed Reception Centre in Ehovo (temporarily closed due to renovation)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,940</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Afghanistan is the most common origin country reported by 21 per cent of all registered migrants, followed by Pakistan (17%), Turkey (10%), Algeria (9%) and Iraq (6%). The remaining 37 per cent of intercepted migrants were registered as nationals of more than 40 different nationality groups. Apart from increased presence of migrants from the region (Kosovo UNSCR 1244 and Albania), the same nationalities were found among migrants registered between January and June 2018.

Based on available data, 38 per cent of migrants apprehended as of June 2019 were detected in the Primorsko-Goranska county on the way to the Slovenian border, followed by 17 per cent in the eastern part of the country, mainly on entry from neighbouring Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Figure 32 Nationality breakdown of irregular migrants apprehended between January and June 2019

Figure 33 Nationality breakdown of irregular migrants apprehended between January and June 2018
Map 7 Apprehensions in Croatia, by county, between January and June 2019.

Map 8 Accommodation facilities in Croatia with information on occupancy and capacity as of June 2019.

Migrant presence
By the end of June 2019, 326 asylum seekers were accommodated in open reception centres in Kutina and Zagreb, and the closed reception centre in Ježevo, 35 per cent more than the 242 reported at the end of May 2019. Accommodated asylum seekers were of Syrian, Afghan, Turkish, Algerian, Ukrainian, Pakistani, Iraqi, and Iranian origin.

Table 5 Reception facilities in Croatia with information on occupancy and capacity as of the end of June 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accommodation facility</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Number of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open Reception Centre</td>
<td>300 (600)</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asylum Seekers in Zagreb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Reception Centre</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asylum Seekers in Kutina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed Reception Centre</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for Foreigners (Ježevo)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>800(820)</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ROMANIA

Developments during the reporting period

In June 2019, Romanian authorities apprehended a total of 38 migrants and asylum seekers on entry and exit from the country, 54 per cent times less than the previous month when 93 migrants were apprehended, and 22 per cent less than June 2018 when 49 migrants were apprehended. Between January and June 2019, there were 303 migrants and asylum seekers apprehended, 73 per cent of which (222) were apprehended on exit from the country, mainly towards Hungary (Arad, Timis and Satu-Mare county) and the remaining 22 per cent of individuals were intercepted entering from Bulgaria (Giurgiu). The number of apprehended migrants so far this year (303) has decreased by 17 per cent compared to the same period last year when 367 individuals were apprehended on entry and exit to the country and is 68 per cent less than the estimated 959 apprehended in the same period of 2017 when DTM flow monitoring activities were activated in April.

Out of 303 migrants registered between January and June 2019, Iraqi migrants made up the majority (52%), followed by the Syrian Arab Republic (17%), Turkey (11%), Bangladesh (7%) and Vietnam (4%). The remaining 9 per cent were from the Islamic Republic of Iran, Albania, Afghanistan and Pakistan. Seventy-two per cent were adult males (218), 15 per cent adult females (43) and 15 per cent children (42).

Map 9 Accommodation facilities with information on occupancy and capacity, June 2019

Figure 35 Registered irregular migrants in Romania between January and June 2018 - 2019

Figure 36 Nationality breakdown (%) of migrants apprehended between January and June 2019

Figure 37 Age/sex breakdown of apprehended migrants between January and June 2019

Migrant presence

At the end of June, there were 332 migrants and asylum seekers registered as residing in state-run accommodation facilities, 5 per cent less than the 350 reported at the end of May 2019, and 11 per cent less than the 372 registered at the end of June 2018. The majority of migrants were in the asylum centres located in Bucharest (124), followed by Radauti (75) and Galati (33).

22 DTM flow monitoring is activated in Romania in April 2017 hence only cumulative data is available for the first quarter of the year without the breakdown on the type of flows (incoming-entry/outgoing-exit).
23 Demographic data available for 264 out of the 265 registered migrants
SERBIA

Developments during the reporting period

In June 2019, a total of 1,012 new migrants and refugees were registered in reception centres in Serbia, 24 38 per cent less than the previous month when 1,642 were registered and 8 per cent less than the same period last year when 1,103 migrants were registered. Between January and June 2019, 5,564 migrants and refugees were registered, two times more than the same period last year when 2,825 were registered and two times more than the 2,475 registered between January and June 2017.

According to DTM flow monitoring data for June 2019, estimated 80 per cent of migrants arrived in Serbia from the Republic of North Macedonia, ten per cent of migrants arrived from Bulgaria, and 10 per cent arrived from other destinations.

The increase in migratory flows during this reporting period and the previous (May 2019) is related to improved weather conditions in the region. Operating IOM mobile teams observed a movement of groups of migrants (mainly single men) from the direction of North Macedonia who arrive in the camps located in the south of Serbia only to stay for few days while making further arrangements for the travel. The short-term stays (up to 72 hours) in the centre are regulated through the permission granted by the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migrants (SCRM). Migrants eventually leave the reception facility and move onwards to the border with Croatia or Bosnia and Herzegovina for (usually) multiple attempts to cross the borders and leave Serbia (so called “the game”). Apart from going to the border areas, migrants also travel to Belgrade to meet with the other migrants also trying to cross the border on foot, hiding in buses or trains. Those who can afford, sometimes get in touch with journey facilitators who guide them on the routes to neighbouring countries, allegedly charging a rate between 1,000 and 2,000 EUR for a trip to exit the country to Croatia.

5 and June – Two migrants have died in the evenings of 5th and 6th of June due to serious injuries received during a gang fight on the streets of Belgrade. Deceased migrants were young males from Afghanistan and Pakistan, and based on media reports, the fights occurred as a result of tensions between the two groups of migrants, those from Pakistan and those from Afghanistan (read more here, here and here).

Between January and June 2019, most arrivals were from Pakistan (42%) and Afghanistan (28%), followed by Bangladesh (14%), Iraq (3%), Syrian Arab Republic (2%) and other countries. Arrivals in June 2019 reflect no change in the number of adult men compared to the previous month (both 92%), an increase of one percentage point in the number of females and a decrease in the number of children, including unaccompanied and separated (3% vs. 6%).

Figure 39 Last reported transit country by migrants registered in Serbia in June 2019

Figure 40 Nationality breakdown of registered arrivals between January and June 2019

Figure 41 Age/Sex breakdown of registered arrivals Between January and June 2019, DTM estimates

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

As of 30 June, there are estimated 3,723 migrants and refugees residing in Serbia, according to the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration (SCRM). The total number of accommodated migrants in government facilities and border crossing zones decreased from 3,639 registered in the beginning of June to the 3,723 reported at the end of the month. Eighty-two per cent of migrants and refugees are residing in the reception centres, and the remaining 18 per cent (675 migrants and refugees) were observed residing outside the official reception system, mainly in the Belgrade City (318) and in unofficial camping sites in the vicinity of the border with Croatia, Hungary and Bosnia and Herzegovina (357). Available information indicates that the majority of migrants accommodated in the reception centres are of Afghan origin (41%) followed by those who declared Pakistani (18%), Iranian (15%), Bangladeshi (11%), Iraqi (6%) and Syrian (2%) origin, among others. Adult males make up the majority of those accommodated in reception (67%), followed by children (24% - including 12% UASC) and females (8%).

Map 10 Accommodation facilities in Serbia with information on capacity and occupancy, June 2019
SLOVENIA

Developments during the reporting period

In June 2019, authorities in Slovenia apprehended 1,103 irregular migrants, 6 per cent less than the 1,176 reported in the previous month and 32 per cent more than the 833 reported in June 2018. Between January and June 2019, 5,087 migrants were apprehended. This is 56 per cent more than the 3,266 apprehended in the same period last year, and seven times more than the 748 apprehended between January and June 2017.

Between January and June 2019, Pakistan and Algeria were the most commonly reported countries of origin, with 39 per cent of individuals registered (22% and 17% respectively). Morocco (9%), Afghanistan (9%) and Bangladesh (5%) were the remaining origin countries reported in the top 5 nationality groups registered. Other countries of origin included Iraq, Turkey and the Syrian Arab Republic. Pakistani and Algerian nationals also made up the majority of those reported in the same period of 2018 (24% and 15% respectively), followed by the Syrian Arab Republic (8%), Afghanistan (8%) and Morocco (5%).

13 June - The government adopted a decree updating Slovenia’s list of safe countries from 2016. The list has three new names - Georgia, Nepal and Senegal, while Turkey has been removed from the list of safe countries. The document can be accessed [here](https://example.com).

17 June – The prosecutor office has issued a statement that the aid provided to migrants by the Legal-Informational Centre for NGOs - PIC, does not constitute a crime. The statement was also provided by the Interior Minister Boštjan Peklukar in the National Assembly during the official session on Monday, 17 June 2019 (more here).

19 June – According to the Slovenian Press Agency (STA), the police have apprehended more than 60 irregular migrants and two drivers that attempted to smuggle migrants into Slovenia in their cars. Twenty-seven migrants were apprehended in the Ilirska Bistrica area, the migrants did not submit asylum claims and were returned to Croatia. The police are investigating two citizens of Kosovo (UNSCR 1244) and one Turkish citizen for smuggling of migrants.

28 June – According to the General Police directorate, Slovenia and Italy will launch joint mixed border patrols on 1 July. The joint patrols will be conducted until 30 September 2019. Four border patrols will be carried out on weekly basis, three on Slovenian territory and one on Italian territory. [Here](https://example.com).
Asylum Centre Ljubljana Vič
Open Reception Center
Alternative Accommodation Facility
Closed Reception Center
Transit Point

A total of 40,537 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe through different land and sea routes between January and June 2019. Migrants and refugees arriving to Europe have crossed the Central Mediterranean route leading to Spain, and the remaining 10 per cent were registered arriving in Greece so far crossed into the country between January and June 2019.

Between January and June 2019, Hellenic Authorities of registered arrivals, followed by the Western Mediterranean route in the first six months of 2018, making up 42 per cent between January and June 2019.

The route taken by the migrants and refugees arriving to Europe across the Central Mediterranean route continues to surpass both the Eastern Mediterranean route and the Western Mediterranean route. This indicates that the number of migrants and refugees arriving to Europe through the Western Mediterranean route continues to surpass both the Eastern Mediterranean route and the remaining 10 per cent were registered arriving in Greece so far crossed into the country between January and June 2019.

Between January and June 2019, 79 per cent (10,475) arrived by sea, with 40 per cent of the registered population that arrived through land routes, and the remaining 78 per cent arrived by sea. Forty per cent of the registered population that arrived by sea arrived in Italy, 10 per cent were registered arriving in Greece so far crossed into the country through the Western Mediterranean route. This indicates that the number of migrants and refugees arriving to Europe through the Western Mediterranean route continues to surpass both the Eastern Mediterranean route and the remaining 10 per cent were registered arriving in Greece so far crossed into the country between January and June 2019.

Arrivals in Greece so far crossed into the country, about 4 per cent more than the 314 accommodated at the end of the previous month (May 2019) and 9 per cent less more the 298 reported at the end of June 2018.

At the end of June 2019, there were 325 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in different facilities around the country, about 4 per cent more than the 314 accommodated at the end of the previous month (May 2019) and 9 per cent less more the 298 reported at the end of June 2018.

Map 11 Accommodation facilities in Slovenia with information on occupancy and capacity, June 2019

Figure 43 Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and June 2019

Figure 44 Nationality breakdown of registered irregular migrants between January and June 2018

Legend

- Pakistan
- Algeria
- Afghanistan
- Morocco
- Bangladesh
- Other

Migrant presence

At the end of June 2019, there were 325 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in different facilities around the country, about 4 per cent more than the 314 accommodated at the end of the previous month (May 2019) and 9 per cent less more the 298 reported at the end of June 2018.
THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

Developments during the reporting period

In June 2019, authorities registered a total of 167 new arrivals, a 78 per cent decrease when compared to the previous month when 94 arrivals were reported. Arrivals in June are 40 per cent less than in the same period in 2018 when 276 arrivals were reported and are four times more than the 45 reported in 2017, but represent absolute increase compared to June 2016 when no arrivals were reported.

Between January and June 2019, 725 migrants have been registered arriving in the country, 34 per cent less than the 1,098 registered in the same period last year and six times more than the 122 reported in the same period in 2017.

Migrants from Afghanistan make up the majority of those registered between January and June 2019 (28%), followed by those of Pakistani (24%), Iranian (11%), Algerian (8%) and Iraqi (7%) origin. Available data for the same period last year, reflects the Islamic Republic of Iran as the most declared country of origin (38%), Afghanistan (15%), Iraq (11%), Pakistan (10%) and Libya (6%).

The data from the Red Cross teams indicates that a higher number of migrants and refugees transited through the country so far, than what has been reported officially. According to available data, the Red Cross team present near the norther border with Serbia reported assisting 2,022 persons according to the June report. The RC mobile team present in the close vicinity of the norther border with Serbia assisted 820 persons. Since the beginning of the year, the mobile team counted a total of 9,157 assistances, 3 times more than the 3,092 registered in the same period last year.

Figure 45 Registered arrivals in the Republic of North Macedonia between January and June, comparison 2017 – 2019

Figure 46 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered between January and June 2019

Figure 47 Nationality breakdown of migrants registered between January and June 2018
Migrant presence

The available data shows that on 30 June 2019, there were 104 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in reception centres around the Republic of North Macedonia. About 44 per cent more than the previous month when 72 were accommodated in the reception centres. Majority of accommodated migrants and asylum seekers were Pakistani nationals followed by those from Afghanistan, Iraq, Algeria, Morocco, Bangladesh, India, Palestinian Territories and Serbia. Fifty-two of the individuals were adult males, 9 adult females and 18 accompanied children and 7 unaccompanied children.25

Table 6 Accommodation facilities (with occupancy/capacity) by the end of June 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Accommodation Facility</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Currently Accommodating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Vinojug” Transit Centre-Gevgelija (Greece-North Macedonia)</td>
<td>1,100-1,200</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabanovce Transit Centre (North Macedonia-Serbian Border)</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vizbegovo – Reception centre for Asylum Seekers</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazi Baba – Reception centre for Foreigners</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vlae</td>
<td>25-30</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>2,495-2,600</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25 Demographic data not available for Gazi Baba – Reception Centre for Foreigners. Nationality data not available for Vizbegovo – Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers

Map 12 Accommodation facilities in The Republic of North Macedonia with information on occupancy and capacity, June 2019
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 (3,622,748* individuals) who are granted temporary protection status. In addition, asylum-seekers and refugees from countries including Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Somalia constitute another significant group of foreign nationals. According to UNHCR, as of end of February 2019, there are 368,230** asylum-seekers and refugees present in Turkey. The number of foreign nationals has increased by 65,512 in comparison to June 2018 (3.9 million foreign nationals), with most of the increase recorded among Syrian nationals (60,225).

In addition, there are 1,008,305* foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits, including humanitarian residency holders. Compared to June 2018, this is an increase of 298,110 individuals. The exact number of humanitarian residency holders is unknown, but it is estimated that there are more than several thousand humanitarian residency permit holders.

*Data source DGMM, 27.06.2019
**Data source UNHCR, 28.02.2019

Asylum Seekers and Refugees

Another significant group of foreign nationals in Turkey are the 368,230* asylum-seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly originating in Afghanistan and Iraq. An increase of 5,287 individuals has been recorded in this category in comparison to June 2018.

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

*Data Source UNHCR, 28.02.2019

Residence Permit Holders

Foreigners who wish to stay in Turkey beyond the duration of a visa or visa exemption –i.e. longer than 90 days, must obtain a residence permit. According to DGMM, there are 1,008,305 residence permit holders in Turkey with various categories of the residence permit, including ‘other’. The latter category includes humanitarian residence permit holders, and while the exact number is unknown, it is believed that the vast majority of foreign nationals in this category are Iraqis.

1 UNHCR ended registration process in Turkey on 10 September 2018. The registration process continues with the procedure carried out by the Turkish authorities.
Apprehended/Rescued Persons on Sea*

The Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) recorded 3,262 irregular migrants and twelve fatalities in June 2019. Comparing to June 2018, there is a decrease of 1,337 apprehended individuals, when 1,925 irregular migrants were recorded. These figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the TCG, while the actual number of migrants and refugees departing Turkey by sea may be higher. Apprehensions at the so-called ‘hotspots’ on the Aegean Sea are shown in the map.

**APPREHENSIONS OFF THE TURKISH COAST**

1 January - 30 June 2019

<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>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1,092</td>
<td>1,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1,428</td>
<td>1,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1,796</td>
<td>1,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>2,765</td>
<td>2,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>2,560</td>
<td>2,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>3,258</td>
<td>3,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>12,899</td>
<td>12,955</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Upon identification of the apprehended persons, the latter are referred to removal centers by the Turkish Gendarmerie or are issued a deportation letter, unless they claim asylum. However, apprehended individuals have the right to claim asylum after being referred to a removal center or issued deportation letters. The top ten nationalities of apprehended/rescued migrants are Afghan, Palestinian, Syrian, Iraqi, Congolese, Iranian, Central African, Somali, Togolese and Kuwaiti.

*Data source TCG, 30.06.2019
**Known Exit Points by Air:** İstanbul, İstanbul Sabiha Gökçen (to certain EU MS)

**Known Exit Points by Land:** Edirne (to Greece and Bulgaria), Kırklareli (to Bulgaria)

**Known Exit Points by Sea:** Çeşme, Ayvalık, Didim, Bodrum, Küßükkyusu (Locations close to Lesbos, Samos, Chios, Symi, Kos and Rodos)

**Known Entry Points by Air:** İstanbul, İstanbul Sabiha Gökçen, Antalya, Esenboğa Ankara (from third countries)

**Known Entry Points by Land:** Hatay, Kilis, Şanlıurfa (from the Syrian Arab Republic), Silopi, Çukurca (from Iraq), Şemdinli, Yüksekova, Başkale, Ağrı, Doğubeyazıt (from Islamic Republic of Iran)

**Known Entry Points by Sea:** Çeşme, Ayvalık, Didim, Bodrum, Küssükkyusu (Locations close to Lesbos, Samos, Chios, Symi, Kos and Rodos)

**Known Entry Points by Land:** Edirne (to Greece and Bulgaria), Kırklareli (to Bulgaria)

**Known Entry Points by Air:** İstanbul, İstanbul Sabiha Gökçen (to certain EU MS)

---

**Apprehended Persons on Land*\**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry Location</th>
<th>Exit Country</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>31,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>4,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamic Republic of Iran</td>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Islamic Republic of Iran</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 36,036 **Total:** 4,764

According to the Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) daily figures, 40,800 irregular migrants were apprehended during June 2019 at Turkey’s borders with the Syrian Arab Republic, Greece, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Bulgaria. Irregular exits were higher at Turkey’s western borders (with Europe), while borders with the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran continued to be the main entry points into Turkey. In comparison, the total number of apprehended persons on land was much lower in June 2018, when 15,863 persons were apprehended. Meanwhile, the number of apprehended persons during attempted exit out of Turkey were highest at the border with Greece. The entry and exit figures breakdown are shown in the table (left).

During June 2019, the highest number of irregular crossings at entry and exit took place at the border with the Syrian Arab Republic, with a total number of 31,647 apprehended persons. In comparison to previous month there is an increase in the irregular border entries from Syrian Arab Republic to Turkey (17204). In May 2019, 14,403 irregular entries of individuals were recorded at this border.

*Data Source: TAF, 30.06.2019

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**Known Entry and Exit Points**

The following are known entry points by land: Hatay, Kilis, Şanlıurfa (from the Syrian Arab Republic), Silopi, Çukurca (from Iraq), Şemdinli, Yüksekova, Başkale, Ağrı, Doğubeyazıt (from Islamic Republic of Iran)

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

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

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

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

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

On 18 March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving from Greece to Turkey after 20 March 2016. In this regard, according to DGMM reports, 1,884 migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4 April 2016 and 30 June 2019. Main points of return from Greece include Lesbos, Chios, Kos and Samos, while the main readmission points to Turkey include Dikili, Çeşme, Bodrum and Adana (point of entry is through airport).

Per nationality breakdown of readmitted migrants is shown in the graphic above. The top nine nationalities are included in the graph, while the “others” category includes migrants from Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Nepal, Myanmar, Guinea, Palestinian Territories, Senegal, Ghana, Tunisia, Côte d’Ivoire, Haiti, Lebanon, Mali, Dominica, India, Sierra Leone, Yemen, Congo, Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Comoros, Niger, Sudan, Jordan, Uzbekistan and Zimbabwe.

Resettlement of Syrians From Turkey

The 18 March 2016 EU-Turkey statement aims to replace disorganized and irregular migratory flows by facilitating organized and safe pathways to European countries. Specifically, the statement stipulates that for every Syrian returned to Turkey from the Greek islands, another Syrian will be resettled directly to Europe from Turkey. According to DGMM data released on 27 June 2019, there are 22,410 persons that have been resettled under this instrument, with primary resettlement destinations being Germany, France, the Netherlands and Finland.

*Data Source DGMM, 27.06.2019
MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN
Compilation of Available Data and Information
June 2019

WESTERN BALKANS IN FOCUS

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

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 30 June 2019), there were 94 new apprehensions on entry to the country, 9 per cent more than the 86 reported in the previous month and two times more than the 42 reported in June 2018. These arrivals indicate irregular entries in the Gjirokaster region. Additionally, 90 individuals were apprehended on exit from the country to Montenegro (Skoder region), 43 per cent less than the 158 registered in the previous month (May 2019) and 68 per cent less than the 285 registered in June 2018.

Between January and June 2019, a total of 1,210 new irregular migrants were registered on entry to and exit from the country. This is 34 per cent less than the 1,831 reported on entry and exit in the same period of 2018, eight times the 146 reported on entry in 2017 and three times the 354 reported between January and June 2016.

The majority of registered migrants between January and June 2019 were Iraqi nationals (36%), followed by those from the Syrian Arab Republic (27%), Pakistan (11%), Algeria (7%) and Morocco (5%). Available data for the same period of 2018, indicates a decrease in the presence of Syrian nationals (57% in 2018 vs. 27% in 2019). As in 2019, the breakdown between January and June 2018 also consists of Pakistan (10%), Iraq (8%), Algeria (6%) and Morocco (5%) as the most highly reported countries of origin.
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1 – 30 June) Bosnian authorities reported 2,096 new irregular migrants, a 25 per cent decrease compared to the previous month when 2,603 arrivals were reported and about 8 per cent less than the 2,286 reported in June 2018.

On average, authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina apprehended 524 irregular migrants on a weekly basis during this reporting period, ranging from 447 reported at the beginning of the month to 545 at the end of the month. Weekly arrivals decreased by when compared to the previous month (May 2019), when the average was 650 ranging from 784 (beginning of the month) to 593 towards the end of the month.

Between January and June 2019, 11,041 new arrivals have been reported. This is 11,041 more than the 7,576 registered in the same period last year and thirty-five times more than the 316 reported between January and June 2017.

Available nationality breakdown reflects Pakistan as the most commonly reported origin country between January and June (37%), followed by Bangladesh, Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic (9% each) and Afghanistan (7%). When compared to the countries of origin reported between January and June 2018, Pakistani nationals also made up the majority (30%), followed by Syrians (17%), migrants from Afghanistan (13%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (11%) and Iraq (9%).
Migrants presence

According to the data received from IOM and partner agencies working in the field in Bosnia and Herzegovina, there were 7,145 migrants and refugees residing in the country at the end of June 2019, 10 per cent less than the previous month when 7,943 were recorded. An estimated 69 per cent of individuals were adult males, 9 per cent adult females and 22 per cent are children, among which, 267 were registered as unaccompanied and separated. Thirty-two per cent of the migrants present in the country were of Pakistani origin, followed by Afghani (14%), Iraqi (13%), Iranian (11%) and Syrian (8%) nationals.

Figure 57 Nationality breakdown of accommodated migrants and refugees at the end of June 2019

![Nationality Breakdown](image)

Figure 58 Age/Sex breakdown of accommodated migrants and refugees at the end of June 2019

Map 13 Accommodation facilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina with information on occupancy and capacity, June 2019

![Map of Accommodation Facilities](image)
KOSOVO (UNSCR 1244) 26

Developments during the reporting period

During this reporting period (1-30 June 2019) authorities in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999) reported 125 new irregular entries to the country, 49 per cent more than the previous month when 84 were reported and six times more than the same period last year when 20 irregular entries were reported.

There have been 496 irregular entries reported between January and June 2019. This is five times higher compared to 108 registered in the same period last year, six times higher than the 84 registered in 2017 and nine times higher than the 54 registered in the same period of 2016. Similarly, as in previous year, most of the migrants have entered the country at the green border with Albania.

Presence of migrants and asylum seekers

On 30 June 2019, a total of 117 asylum seekers were present in Kosovo, 9 per cent more than the 107 reported at the end of the previous month. Eighty-eight per cent of individuals in the Magure reception center are Turkish nationals followed by 6 nationals from Morocco, 3 from Turkmenistan, 2 from the Western Balkans and 1 from Palestinian Territories. Out of the total number of asylum seekers currently in Kosovo (as of the end of June), 10 persons entered the country irregularly (citizens of Turkey, North Macedonia and Serbia can enter Kosovo regularly).

Forty per cent of migrants and refugees registered between January and June 2019 reported Syrian nationality. Iraq is the second most reported origin country declared by 18 per cent of individuals, followed by Algeria (15%), Morocco (7%) and Palestinian Territories (7%). In contrast, Turkish nationals made up the majority of arrivals between January and June 2018 (38%), followed by Syrians (16%), Libyans (12%), Palestinian Territories (10%) and Islamic Republic of Iran (7%). However, the nationality breakdown for the first two months of 2019 resembles the structure of the overall arrivals registered in 2018 as, according to the available breakdown, Syrian nationals were the most commonly reported origin country by migrants registered arriving to the country in the past year. Further on, an estimated 81 per cent of migrants and refugees reported as of June 2019 were males and 19 per cent were females, 20 per cent of which were children.

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26 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 (1-30 June), authorities in Montenegro registered 588 new migrants and refugees, 5 per cent less than the 618 reported in the previous reporting period (1-31 May). The number of registered migrants this month is 5 per cent higher than in June 2018 (558), seventeen times more than the 34 registered in June 2017 and significantly higher than the 6 reported in June 2016. Arrivals this year are among the highest reported in the past four years, aligned with the increase in the movements registered in the summer months of 2018 when average of 540 were reported on a monthly basis.

With the expansion of IOM’s presence in the field, Montenegro DTM team established a new flow monitoring point in Prijepolje to track movements in the northern part of the country (between Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina) at the end of the first quarter of 2019. Based on available data for June 2019, estimated 262 migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Prijepolje reception facilities. The majority, 222 individuals, were previously registered in reception facilities in the south (Spuž and Podgorica), 8 per cent were returnees from the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina who did not succeed in their attempt to continue the journey and 19 individuals were first time registered migrants and refugees (counted as new arrivals in the country above).

Thirty-two per cent of migrants registered in Montenegro as of June 2019 were from Syrian Arab Republic, followed by those from Iraq (14%), Algeria (14%), Morocco (13%) and Palestinian Territories (5%). When compared to data from the same period last year, Syrian nationals were also the majority reported (44%), followed by migrants from Pakistan (17%), Algeria (11%), Iraq (7%) and Morocco (6%). Further on, migrants and refugees from Syrian Arab Republic were the first nationality group throughout 2018, a trend that continued in 2019, but is different from 2017 when arrivals to Montenegro were predominantly composed of Algerian (51%) and Moroccan (14%) nationals.

Since the beginning of the year, authorities in Montenegro registered a total of 3,298 migrants, two times more than the same period in 2018 when 2,006 were reported and eighteen times more than the same period of 2017 when 187 migrants were registered.

According to available data on prevented attempts to cross the border, a total of 149 individuals aimed to cross to Montenegro between January and May 2019, 18 per cent less than in the same period last year (181). The number of attempts in May 2019 (48) is three times higher than the 19 reported in the beginning of the year (January 2019).

Figure 63 Arrivals to Montenegro between January and June 2018 - 2019

Figure 64 Attempts to cross the border in, comparison 2018 - 2019
Migrant presence

At the end of June 2019, there were 196 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in the accommodation facilities and centres around the country, an 18 per cent decrease from the 206 accommodated at the end of the previous reporting period (1 – 31 May 2019).

Map 14 Accommodation facilities in Montenegro with information on occupancy and capacity, June 2019

Figure 65 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants between January and June 2019

Figure 66 Nationality breakdown of registered migrants between January and June 2018
LIBYA

Developments during the reporting period

Between January and June 2019, the Libyan Coast Guard carried out 57 rescue operations in which they rescued 3,750 migrants and reported 72 deceased migrants (39 dead and 33 missing). Available data for 2019 indicates a 34 per cent decrease in the number of operations this year compared to the same period in 2018 when 87 operations were reported and a 30 per cent decrease when compared to 81 operations reported at the end of June 2017. The number of rescued migrants as of June 2019 (3,750) is three times less than both the 10,701 rescued in the same period last year, and the 9,794 rescued between January and June 2017.

The number of dead and missing migrants decreased significantly from 1,134 registered between January and June 2017 to 424 reported in the same period of 2018. According to the available data from national authorities, Sudan is the first reported nationality at arrival of migrants and refugees who arrived in Spain in the first six months of 2019. This is significantly higher than the 235 recorded in 2018 (37%), followed by Eritrea2 (12%) and Nigeria (8%).

The number of dead and missing persons registered between January and June 2019 makes up 2 per cent of the total number of rescues, is 83 per cent less than the 424 reported in the same period last year and 94 per cent less than the 1,134 reported between January and June 2017.

Map 15 Rescue operations off the Libyan coast, January – June 2019
NIGER

Between 30 June 2019, a total of 52,199 individuals were observed transiting through the 7 active Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Niger, a 24 per cent decrease compared to the 68,485 reported in May. An average of 1,740 individuals per day were recorded passing through the active FMPs during this month. Sixty-one per cent of the flows were cross border: 39 per cent of these were observed between Niger and Nigeria, followed by 15 per cent with Algeria and 7 per cent with Libya. The main reasons cited for movement are economic migration, short term local movement, seasonal migration and tourism (in descending order).

In June 2019, incoming flows (15,444 individuals) and outgoing flows (15,761) were comparable and both lower than those observed in May this year (-32 and -29 per cent respectively).

A large proportion (39%) of internal movements were observed in June 2019. Majority of these were observed in Arlit (24%) and Dan Barto (7%). To a lesser extent, internal movements were observed at Magaria (5%) and Tahoua (3%). On a daily average, 515 individuals were leaving Niger while 525 individuals were moving internally. Read more here.

**Figure 68 Profile of migrants interviewed in Niger, June 2019**

**Map 16 DTM Flow Monitoring presence in Niger**
MISSING MIGRANTS: FATALITIES/MISSING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AEGEAN

MISSING MIGRANTS: FATALITIES/MISSING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AEGEAN

78 dead/missing
1 to 30 June 2019

Mediterranean fatalities 2019 - 2017

- 2019
- 2018
- 2017

Child fatalities in the Mediterranean 2019 - 2017

- 2019
- 2018
- 2017

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

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route. Flow Monitoring is one of DTM components developed to collect data on population movements at points strategically selected inside a country, a region or across different regions. The objectives of the Flow Monitoring exercise are to improve understanding of profiles, migration routes and migration drivers of population on the move, expand relevant actors’ awareness of immediate and medium term needs of population on the move, to then inform humanitarian and resilience programs and to inform possible reintegration and development strategies and activities in the communities of origin or in other areas.

Regular updates on population movements to Europe across the Mediterranean, migrants presence in Western Balkans and published information products can be found at Flow Monitoring Europe Geoportal.

*The flow Monitoring activities do not aim at providing total numbers of migration stocks nor flows in each country or region.

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. The questionnaire also has a module with a set of questions on human trafficking, exploitative practices and abuse, including two indicators on sexual and physical violence. This data has been captured by IOM field staff in Greece, the Republic of North Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Italy, Montenegro, Kosovo (UNSCR 1244), Albania, Spain, Bulgaria and Slovenia in different periods since October 2015. The analysis of data collected between 2015 and 2018 is available on the IOM portal for Mediterranean.

About Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Displacement Tracking matrix is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility, provide critical information to decision-makers and responders during crises, and contribute to better understanding of population flows. DTM was first conceptualized in 2004 to monitor internal displacement in Iraq and has since been adapted for implementation in over 70 countries, including in contexts of conflict, natural disaster, complex emergencies and protracted crises. More information about DTM and Methodological Framework used in DTM operations can be found on the global displacement.iom.int.

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.