



49 Municipalities
in
7 Cantons in FBiH
and **5 regions in RS**



233
locations
covered



325 migrants
outside TRCs,
out of 326
mapped in total

On 24 March 2022, the eleventh joint data collection exercise was conducted by IOM Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), together with the Service for Foreigners' Affairs (SFA),¹ and the support of the Red Cross Society BiH (RCSBH) to collect information on the number of migrants and asylum-seekers² present in the country. The purpose of the exercise was to provide an estimation of the migrant population (stock) that was not accommodated or registered in any official Temporary Reception Centres (TRCs) at any given date. Fourteen teams were deployed for a total of 39 enumerators (27 males and 12 females), plus 11 SFA staff (8 males and 3 females), 13 RCSBH staff (8 males and 5 females). The data collection exercise was implemented in 7 Cantons of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) and in 5 regions in the Republika Srpska (RS) entity. A total of 233 locations³ in 49 different municipalities were visited: 74 locations in 5 municipalities in Una-Sana Canton, 44 locations in 6 municipalities in Sarajevo Canton, 35 locations in 10 municipalities in Tuzla Canton, 20 locations in 5 municipalities in Herzegovina – Neretva Canton, 4 locations in 4 municipalities in West Herzegovina Canton, 3 locations in 1 municipality in Bosnian Podrinje Goražde Canton, 2 locations in 2 municipalities in Canton 10, 11 locations in Zvornik, 7 locations in Višegrad, 5 locations each in Vlasenica and Bijeljina, 4 locations in Kozarska Dubica, 3 locations each in Foča and Rudo, 2 locations each in Banja Luka, Gradiška, Rogatica, Srbac, and 1 location each in Milići, Kostajnica, Prijedor, Bratunac and Novi Grad (see Map on p.2).

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND LOCALIZATION

The total number of migrants observed in the locations covered was **326**, out of which **325** stated that they were not accommodated in any of the official TRCs in BiH.

The number of migrants observed in Round 11 remains relatively low, in line with the previous round. This can be partly explained by the dynamics related to migrants' routes which often imply a rapid change of the same which can lead to not covering all the locations where migrants tend to habitually reside. Therefore, in Round 11 a higher percentage of locations were found empty, going from 71 to 76.3 per cent. Lastly, as for previous rounds, the number of migrants who declared that they were not hosted in any reception centre represents almost the 100 per cent in Round 11.

Pakistan (41.5%) and Afghanistan (25.5%) are the two main declared nationalities of the observed persons residing outside of TRCs in BiH,⁵ followed by Morocco (6.5%), Iraq (5.8%), Islamic Republic of Iran (5.2%), Algeria (3.7%). Other declared nationalities include Bangladesh and Syrian Arab Republic (2.5% each), Turkey (1.8%), Panama (1.5%), followed by Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, India, Libya, Palestinian Territories, the Gambia, Tunisia with less than 1 per cent each. **For the first time** since the beginning of the data exercise in March 2021, **Afghan nationals are not the first nationality with a decrease of almost 11 per cent**, while Pakistan nationals significantly increased by more than 17 per cent. Additionally, nationals of Panama and Côte d'Ivoire were mapped for the first-time during Round 11, indicating that there is a constant change in nationalities and routes taken. At the same time, it is interesting to note that no nationals of Cuba were mapped during this exercise, unlike the previous one. However, they are reported as the third major nationality registered in reception facilities in BiH, with five per cent of the total, followed by Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Sex and age disaggregated data show **that most migrants outside TRCs are adult males (295)**, followed by adult female (11), boys (10) and girls (9).

1.The SFA, within the Ministry of Security (MoS), is the responsible party for the registration of all foreigners on the territory of BiH. The MoS is also formally responsible for the management of the Immigration Centre and the Temporary Reception Centres.

2.As no document check was carried out during the data collection, migrants include asylum seekers and refugees.

Overall, **adult males represent 91 per cent of the migrant population identified outside TRCs in BiH**, which is the highest percentage since the first round conducted in March 2021.

For the first time, Afghanistan is not the main nationality reported by migrant children with a decrease of 26 per cent compared to previous round. Instead, most of the children are from Iraq (42%), followed by the Syrian Arab Republic (26%), Afghanistan (16%), Islamic Republic of Iran (11%) and Morocco (5%).



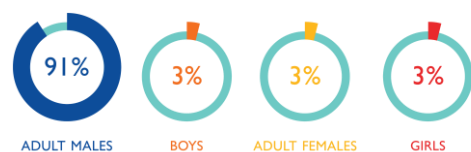
2,005 migrants assisted in TRCs*

3,275 extra beds available in TRCs

* Data refer to 24 March 2022

On the type of locations covered, unlike the previous round **most of the migrants observed were found in abandoned buildings (34.4%), outside locations including bus and train stations (28.3%),** private accommodation that they can use for free (16.6%), paid private accommodation (7.7%), makeshift barracks or tents (7.4%), paid hostels (3%) and others (2.5%). Interestingly, the percentage of migrants mapped into makeshift barracks or tents is significantly higher than in the previous round by more than 6 per cent. This is likely due to more favorable weather conditions. According to the methodology used, migrants residing in paid hostels are counted in the number of people who do not reside in official TRCs in BiH. However, it should be emphasized that accommodation is available in TRCs. Migrants can decide not to reside in TRCs, despite the best efforts of IOM, SFA and other humanitarian actors to inform them of the assistance available in the TRCs.

SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATED DATA



3. Number of locations visited refers to the number of micro locations which are characterized by unique geo-referenced coordinates. In 178 out of the 233 locations visited, (76.3%), there were no migrants present.

4. Nationalities in this report are those self-reported by migrants.

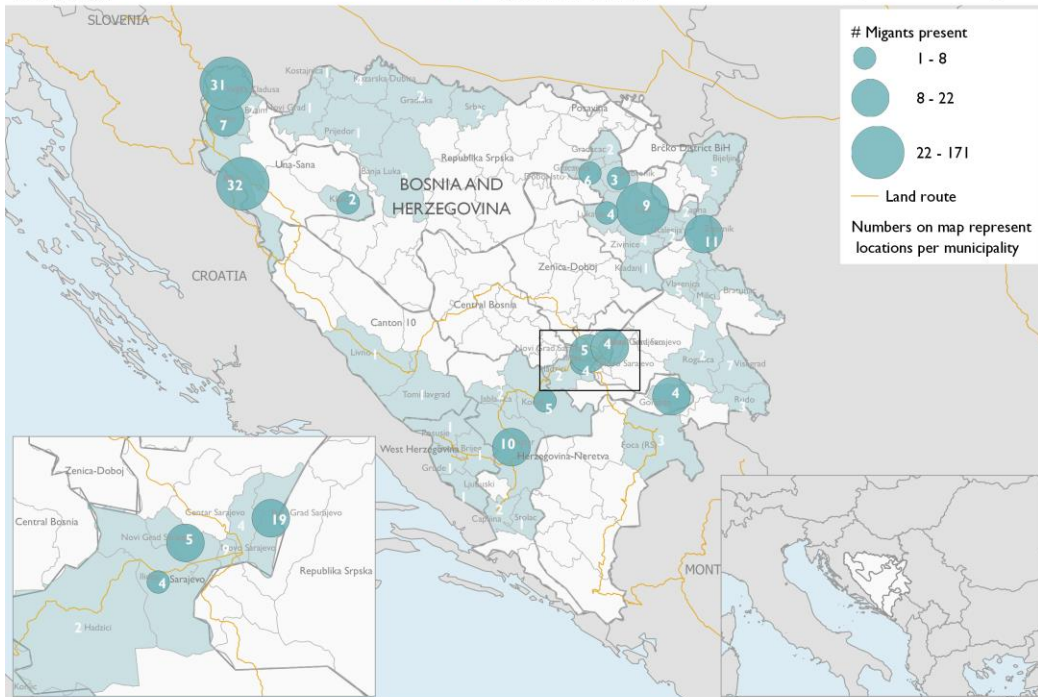


MIGRANT PRESENCE OUTSIDE RECEPTION

Bosnia and Herzegovina
24 March 2022

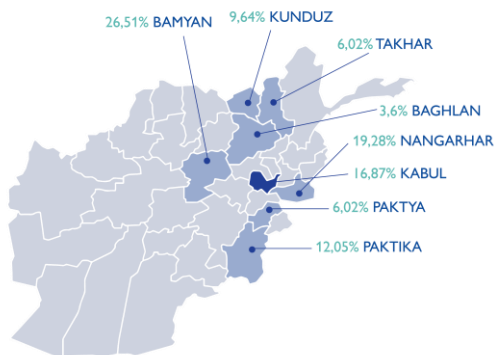
Est. **325** MIGRANTS OUTSIDE TRANSIT
RECEPTION CENTERS*

233 Assessed locations in
7 Cantons in FBiH **5** Regions in RS **49** Municipalities



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source Data : IOM, National Authorities

**MAIN PROVINCES OF ORIGIN AS REPORTED BY
THE MIGRANTS FROM AFGHANISTAN**



In Round 11, out of the 83 migrants from Afghanistan, 22 (26%) reported to be from Bamyan province, followed by 16 from Nangarhar (19%), 14 from Kabul (17%), 10 from Paktika (12%), 8 from Kunduz (10%), 5 from Paktya (6%), 5 from Takhar (6%), and 3 from Baghlan (4%).

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

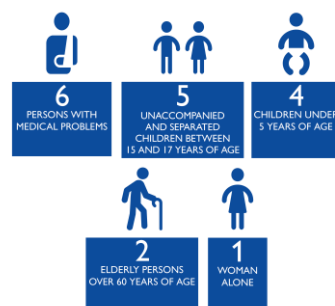
Over **68.2** per cent of the migrants outside TRCs were found in **Una-Sana Canton (USC)**, with smaller proportions of 11 per cent in Sarajevo Canton (SC), 10.7 per cent in the Tuzla Canton (TC), 3.7 per cent in Herzegovina – Neretva Canton (HNC), 3 per cent in Bosnian Podrinje Canton and 2.7% in the entity of Republika Srpska. No migrants were observed in Canton 10 and Western Herzegovina Cantons, as for previous round.

HEALTH ISSUES AND VULNERABILITIES

The questionnaire captures information on specific individual conditions and vulnerable groups among the observed population. The following vulnerable groups were identified which represent 5.5 per cent of the total migrant population mapped outside reception facilities in BiH: **6 persons with medical problems** among which leg pain, scabies, psychological disorder, broken hand, **5 unaccompanied children between 15 and 17 years of age**, **4 children under 5 years of age**, **2 elderly over 60 years of age** and **1 woman travelling alone**.

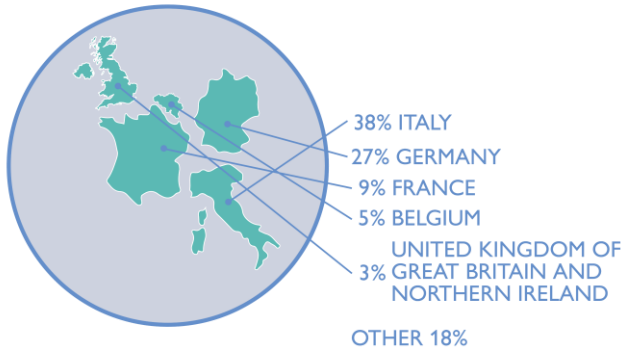
The data collection also aimed to identify the type(s) of medical problem(s) among the migrants staying outside TRCs, based on the observation made by the enumerators. This is to understand if there are unmet health needs, and if migrants in need had received assistance in the two weeks prior to the data collection. **Of the 6 migrants observed, who declared they needed medical assistance in the past two weeks, 5 said they could not receive it.**

HEALTH ISSUES AND VULNERABILITIES





INTENDED DESTINATIONS



INTENDED DESTINATIONS

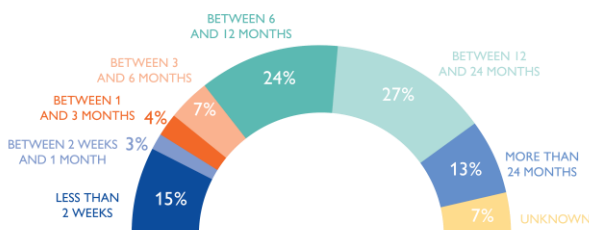
In Round 11, the country that emerged as the main intended final destination was Italy (38%), followed by Germany (27.3%) and France (8.6%). Compared to the previous round, there was a 13 per cent increase for Italy and over 21 per cent decrease for Germany. For both Pakistani and Afghan nationals, the main intended destination is Italy, with 42.2 per cent and 56.6 per cent respectively, both followed by Germany, while for Moroccan nationals the main intended destination is France with 23.8 per cent of the total.

REFERRAL INFORMATION

In round 11, over a quarter of migrants (27.3%) reported spending between 1 year and 2 years in BiH (an increase of more than 15% from the previous round), 24 per cent reported spending between 6 months and 1 year in BiH, 14 per cent said they spent less than 2 weeks (as in the previous round), 12.9 per cent more than 2 years (a decrease of 4.2% compared to previous round), 6.7 per cent between 3 and 6 months, 3.6 per cent between 1 and 3 months, 3.3 per cent between 2 weeks and 1 month and for 7.3 per cent the information is unknown. Overall, 40 per cent of the mapped migrants declared they had stayed in BiH for more than 1 year.

Furthermore, 53 per cent of the migrants met during this round declared to be aware of the option for voluntary return and assisted reintegration (AVRR) to their country of origin offered by IOM, which is 20 per cent less than the previous round. Lastly, 12 migrants expressed interest in information on legal pathways to be able to stay in BiH, representing only 3.6 per cent of the total migrants observed.

LENGTH OF STAY IN BIH



6. For more information on the methodology, please refer to the extended methodology available on IOM DTM Global portal.

METHODOLOGY⁶

The IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to capture and monitor displacement and population movements, and to disseminate information regularly and systematically. In BiH, DTM is collecting data on transits/apprehensions by nationality at entry points, and data on the number of migrants present in Temporary Reception Centres (TRCs). These data have been collected since 2017 as part of the broader DTM Europe monitoring of mixed migration flows through the Western Balkan and the Mediterranean routes to Europe. Since 2021, DTM in BiH is also collecting data on migrants' presence outside reception centers and individual Flow Monitoring Surveys with migrants in reception.

Design of the data collection – Round 11

Geographical coverage

In Round 10, 49 Municipalities in seven Cantons of the FBiH and in five regions of RS entity were chosen by IOM for their well-known high presence of migrants. The total number of locations visited takes into account micro locations. Micro locations shall be understood as unique locations with specific geographic coordinates.

Target population

Foreign nationals travelling through or stranded in BiH outside TRCs. Migrants who are already accommodated in an official TRCs were excluded from the count.

Time frame

Round 11 was carried out on the 24 March 2022.

Enumerators

Fourteen teams for a total of 39 enumerators (27 M, 12 F), with language skills in English, Arabic, Dari, Farsi, Turkish and Pashto, together with 13 staff from the Red Cross Society BiH, 13 from RCSBIH (8M, 5 F), 11 inspectors from SFA local staff (8 M, 3 F).

Data collection methods

The questionnaire is available in paper form and as an online/mobile Kobo form in English. All data are collected and stored in a Kobo server managed by IOM HQ in Geneva. The questionnaire is made of five main sections: Total estimated presence of migrants outside TRCs in one location; Sex and age breakdown for the top 5 nationality groups; Main vulnerabilities and Health issues; Main Routes, Transport, Destinations; Interest in referral and further information.

Limitations

IOM builds on its already established presence in a selected number of municipalities in BiH and on its activities covering the whole country to provide an estimate of the stock of the migrant population outside TRCs at a specific point in time. The data collection exercise was conducted within the context of the following limitations:

1. Geographical coverage was limited to a select number of locations in BiH. Since the inception of the project in 2021, thanks to the addition of a cantons in FBiH and five regions in the entity of RS, IOM's range of action and geographical coverage has significantly increased. Nevertheless, some key locations may not yet have been visited.
2. The SFA's presence during the data collection exercise facilitates access to some locations but may hinder migrants' participation in other locations and/or may cause some bias in migrants' replies to the questions.

Although IOM is committed to constantly and accurately monitor the locations where migrants tend to usually reside - thanks also to the support of other humanitarian organizations working in the field - these change rapidly, in line with the seasons and routes, but also for other factors (for instance smuggling and trafficking networks, nationality and visa regimes, and so on) which have a significant impact on the number of migrants identified through the data collection exercise.