



SLUŽBA  
ZA POSLOVE  
SA STRANCIMA  
SERVICE FOR  
FOREIGNERS'  
AFFAIRS



# MIGRANT PRESENCE

## OUTSIDE TEMPORARY RECEPTION CENTRES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

June 2022

ROUND 13



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



**239**  
locations  
covered



**649 migrants**  
outside TRCs,  
out of 663  
mapped in total

On 02 June 2022, the thirteenth joint data collection exercise was conducted by IOM Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), together with the Service for Foreigners' Affairs (SFA),<sup>1</sup> and the support of the Red Cross Society BiH (RCSBH) to collect information on the number of migrants and asylum-seekers<sup>2</sup> present in the country. The purpose of the regular 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.

Fifteen teams were deployed for a total of 38 enumerators (25 males and 13 females), plus 11 SFA staff (9 males and 2 females), 21 RCSBH staff (14 males and 7 females). The data collection exercise was implemented in 7 Cantons of the FBiH and in 56 locations in RS entity. A total of 239 locations<sup>3</sup> in 52 different municipalities were visited: 69 locations in 5 municipalities in Una-Sana Canton, 41 locations in 5 municipalities in Sarajevo Canton, 33 locations in 10 municipalities in Tuzla Canton, 30 locations in 5 municipalities in Herzegovina – Neretva Canton, 4 locations in 4 municipalities in West Herzegovina Canton, 4 locations in 1 municipality in Bosnian Podrinje Goražde Canton, 2 locations in 2 municipalities in Canton 10, 11 locations in Zvornik, 7 locations in Bijeljina, 4 locations each in Ugljevik and Kozarska Dubica, 3 locations each in Doboj and Vlasenica, 2 locations each in Bratunac, Brod, Gradiška, Kostajnica, Lopare, Modriča, Novi grad, Rogatica, Šamac and Srbac, and 1 location each in Banja Luka, Milići, Prijedor and Višegrad (see Map on p.2).

### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND LOCALIZATION

The total number of migrants observed at the time of data collection was 663, of which 649 declared they were not hosted in any of the official TRCs in BiH. However, **879 is the number of migrants who are estimated to reside in the locations visited.** Please refer to the methodology section for more details on the difference between observation and estimation methodologies.

The number of migrants observed in Round 13 is the highest since the beginning of the year, with 90 per cent increase compared to the previous round. This can be explained by several factors including changing routes traveled by migrants and favorable weather conditions. Furthermore, it is interesting to note that the number of migrants has increased significantly even within the country's reception facilities, against a downward trend that characterized the month of May.

**The number of migrants who declared that they were not hosted in any reception centre is 98 per cent.**

Pakistan (29.9%), Afghanistan (25.4%) and Nepal (12%) are the three main declared nationalities<sup>5</sup> of the observed persons residing outside of TRCs in BiH, followed by Bangladesh (8.8%), Iraq (4.6%), Burundi (3.9%) and Turkey (3.8%). Other declared nationalities include Morocco (3%), India (2.7%), Algeria (1.4%), Islamic Republic of Iran, Syrian Arab Republic, Guinea, Somalia, Tunisia, Cameroon, Egypt, Eritrea, the Gambia and Zimbabwe with less than 1 per cent each.

For the first time since the Migrant Presence exercise was conducted, nationals of Nepal represent one of the top three nationalities outside the TRCs, suggesting that there is a constant change in nationalities and in the routes taken.

Sex and age disaggregated data show that most migrants outside TRCs are adult males (543), followed by adult female (45), boys (35) and girls (14). Overall, adult males represent 85 per cent of the migrant population identified outside TRCs in BiH. **Most of the children are from Afghanistan (40.8%),** followed by Iraq (30.6%), Burundi (12.2%), Pakistan (6.1%), Somalia (4.1%), the Syrian Arab

Republic (4.1%) and Turkey (2%).

As for adult migrants, for the first time since the implementation of DTM operations, new nationalities have also been registered for migrant children, particularly from Burundi and Somalia, who represent the third and fifth nationalities, respectively.

Most of the observed migrants (551, or 85.6% of the total) reported that they entered BiH from Serbia, 86 (13.3%) entered from Montenegro, while for 6 (or 1%) migrants this information is unknown.



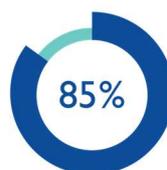
**1,793 migrants assisted in TRCs\*\***

**2,784 extra beds available in TRCs**

\*\* The data refer to 02 June 2022

On the type of locations covered, the vast majority of migrants observed were found in abandoned buildings (36.5%), followed by outside locations (22.7%), including bus stations, other outside locations (18.3%), private accommodation they can use for free (9%), other not defined locations (5.3%), paid hostels (5.1%), and paid private accommodation (3.1%). Interestingly, no migrants were mapped in makeshift barracks or tents in this round. 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 places are 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



ADULT MALES



ADULT FEMALES



BOYS



GIRLS

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.

3. Number of locations visited refers to the number of micro locations which are characterized by unique geo-referenced coordinates. In 76 out of the 293 locations visited, (31.8%), there were no migrants present.

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



**DTM**

THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY



MIGRANT PRESENCE OUTSIDE RECEPTION

Bosnia and Herzegovina  
2 June 2022

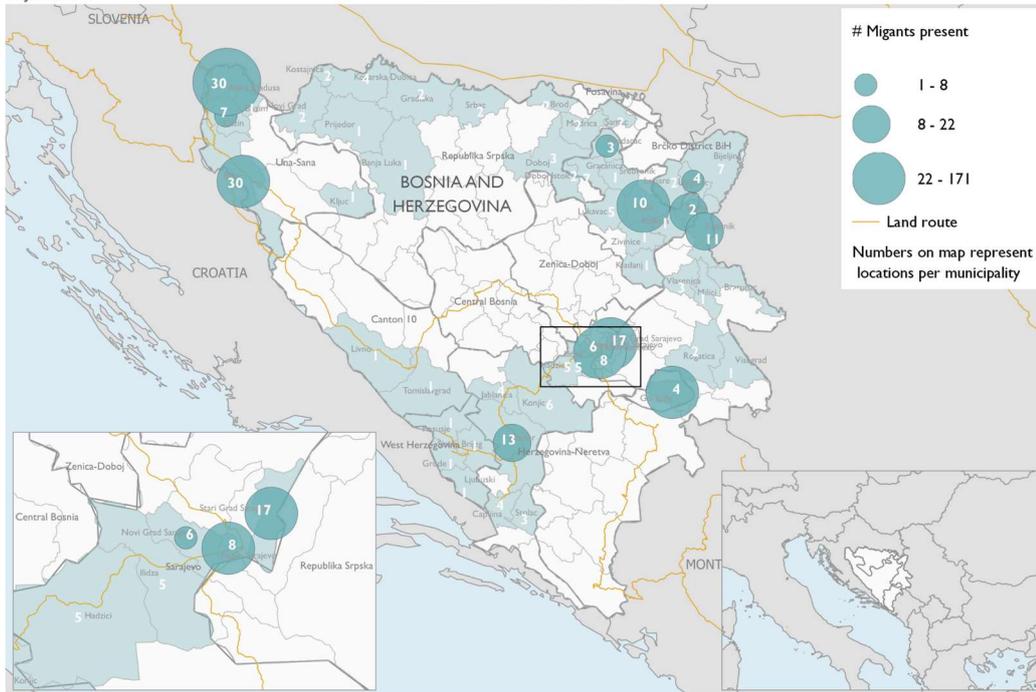
Est. 649 MIGRANTS OUTSIDE TRANSIT  
RECEPTION CENTERS\*

7  
Cantons in FBiH

239 Assessed locations in

5  
Regions in RS

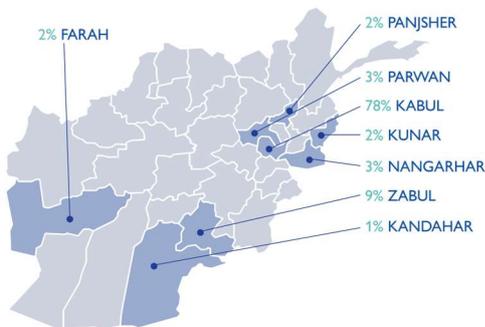
52  
Municipalities



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 13, out of the 160 migrants from Afghanistan, 125 (78.1%) reported to be from Kabul province, followed by 15 from Zabul (9.4%), 5 from Nangarhar (3.1%), 4 from Parwan (2.5%), 3 from Farah, Kunar and Panjsher each (1.9% respectively), and 2 from Kandahar (1.2%).

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

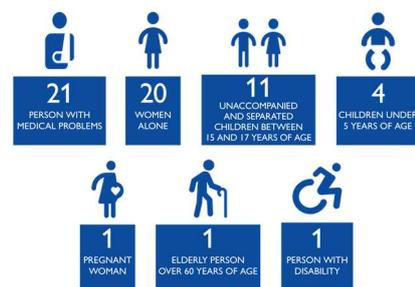
Most of the migrants outside TRCs (57.6%) were found in Una-Sana Canton (USC), a significant drop of 18.5 per cent compared to the previous round, followed by 16.3 per cent in Sarajevo Canton (SC), 15.7 per cent in Tuzla Canton (TC), 4.3 per cent in Bosnian Podrinje Canton (BPC), 4.3 per cent in the entity of Republika Srpska and 1.7 per cent in Herzegovina – Neretva Canton (HNC). For the first time since the inclusion of the BPC, migrants were observed there. No migrants were observed in Canton 10 and Western Herzegovina Cantons.

HEALTH ISSUES AND VULNERABILITIES

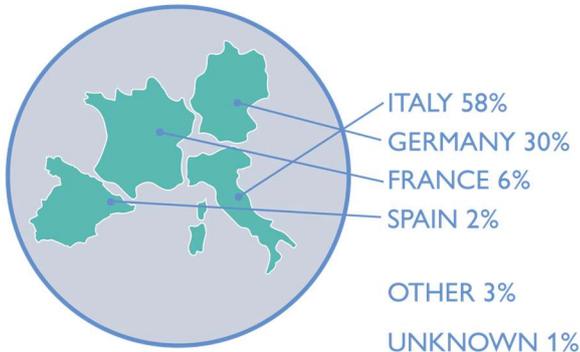
The questionnaire captures information on specific individual conditions and vulnerable groups among the observed population. The following vulnerable groups were identified which represent 9.1 per cent of the total migrant population mapped outside reception facilities in BiH: 21 persons with medical problems, including fractured limbs, stomach problems, headaches, exhaustion/tiredness, 20 women traveling alone, 11 unaccompanied and separated children between 15 and 17 years of age, 4 children under 5 years of age, 1 pregnant woman, 1 person with disability and 1 elderly person over 60 years of age.

It is interesting to note that, in absolute terms, the number of persons who reported having problems or being part of a vulnerable group is more than double that of the previous round. 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 20 migrants observed, who declared they needed medical assistance in the past two weeks, 5 declared they could not receive it.

HEALTH ISSUES AND VULNERABILITIES



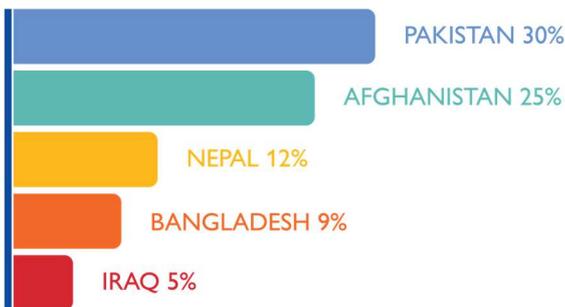
### INTENDED DESTINATIONS



### INTENDED DESTINATIONS

In Round 13, the country that emerged as the main intended final destination was Italy (57.4%), which was mentioned by more than half of the migrant population interviewed with a 10 per cent increase compared to previous round. It was followed by Germany (30%) and France (6.2%). For Pakistani nationals, Italy is the main intended destination (76.3%), followed by Germany (21%), while for Afghan nationals in first place is Germany (46.9%), followed by Italy (43.1%). Even for Nepalese nationals, the main destination is Italy with 81.6 per cent of the total.

### TOP 5 NATIONALITIES



### REFERRAL INFORMATION

In round 13, a quarter of migrants (25.1%) reported spending less than 2 weeks in BiH, 18 per cent between 15 days and a month, 18.2 per cent between 1 and 3 months, 12.6 per cent between 3 and 6 months, 10.9 per cent between 1 and 2 years, 10.7 per cent more than 2 years, 4 per cent between 6 months and a year, and for less than 1 per cent of mapped migrants this information is unknown.

*Continued to the next page.*

### METHODOLOGY<sup>5</sup>

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 13

#### Geographical coverage

In Round 13, 52 Municipalities in 7 Cantons of the FBiH and in 5 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 13 was carried out on 02 June 2022..

#### Enumerators

Fifteen teams for a total of 38 enumerators (25 M, 13 F), with language skills in English, Arabic, Dari, Farsi, Turkish and Pashto, together with 21 staff from the Red Cross Society BiH (14 M, 7 F), 11 inspectors from SFA local staff (9 M, 2 F).

#### Data collection methods

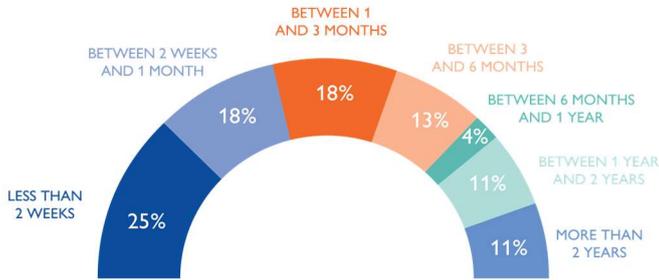
The questionnaire is available in paper form and as an online/mobile Kobo form in English. The questionnaire is made of five main sections: Total estimated presence of migrants outside TRCs in one location; Sex and age breakdown for the top 5 nationality groups; Main vulnerabilities and Health issues; Main Routes, Transport, Destinations; Interest in referral and further information. Starting from Round 05, an additional question was added to understand the main province of origin of migrants from Afghanistan, given the recent events that are affecting the country.

Starting from Round 13, the IOM introduced a second methodology based on data triangulation. Triangulation refers to the triple verification that is conducted by interviewing at least three key informants residing in the same locations visited to obtain more accurate estimates. Such key informants are the migrants themselves and must be independent of each other. The reason for the introduction of this methodology is that the existing questionnaire, as it is structured, collects information at the stock level, carrying out group and not individual interviews, thus leading to possible inconsistencies with reality. Therefore, this second methodology makes it possible to estimate the actual population in outside locations, which may not be present at the time of data collection, as some locations are reached at times of the day when migrants are more mobile, for instance to get food.

*Continued to the next page.*

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

### LENGTH OF STAY IN BIH



Nearly three-fifths (61.3%) of the migrant population observed outside reception declared they had spent less than 3 months in the country, proving to be very mobile and providing an indication of the rapid changes taking place on the Balkan route. **At the same time, 21.6 per cent of mapped migrants declared they had stayed in BiH for more than 1 year, a 5 per cent increase from the previous round.**

Furthermore, 42.7 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. Lastly, 5 migrants expressed interest in information on legal pathways to be able to stay in BiH, representing less than 1 per cent of the total migrants observed.

### METHODOLOGY (part 2)

#### 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. Due to the high mobility of irregular migrants during the summer period, some new locations may not have been visited during the exercise.
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.
3. Since there is no possibility to accurately determine the data obtained using the second methodology, this will only be considered as an assessment which, in combination with the existing methodology, will help to obtain a more accurate picture of the situation on the ground. Having a more accurate estimate of the number of homeless people allows IOM, state authorities and humanitarian actors to better respond to migration and provide tailored assistance to those in need.

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 can change rapidly, in line with the seasons and routes, but also due to other factors (e.g. smuggling and trafficking networks, visa free regimes by nationality, etc.) which have a significant impact on the number of migrants/locations identified through the data collection exercise.



Picture 1 and 2. The IOM DTM enumerators, together with partners from the Service for Foreigners' Affairs and the Red Cross, gathering information on migrants and asylum-seekers residing outside of official TRCs in BiH.