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Quarterly report

For months April, May, June

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List of Abbreviations

BiH Bosna i Hecegovina
EU European Union
IOM International Organization of Migrations
NFI Non Food Items
PoM People on the Move
SFA/SPS Service for Foreign Affairs / Službe za Poslove sa Strancima
TRC Temporary Reception Centre
AC Asylum Center
UASC Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Child
USK Una Sana Kanton
WB Western Balkan
EU Pact European Pact on Migration and Asylum

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Methodology

This report was built through a mixed-methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative sources of information. Formal qualitative data were collected through a systematic review of local and international media outlets, articles, and essays focusing on issues relevant to our solidarity work and the broader context of migration in BiH, the Western Balkans, and the European Union. These insights were complemented by informal talks gathered through exchanges with key actors, sources, and people on the move, providing insight into individual experiences and complementing the broader analysis.

Quantitative data were also collected in our space to support the analysis, including the number of individuals accessing our space, disaggregated by country of origin; the number of NFIs distributed; and access to the services provided. In addition, some quantitative figures derive from official data provided by IOM and the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, particularly regarding the number of people registered in temporary reception centres or recorded as entering the country. These data are often sourced from IOM's weekly and monthly situational reports, although other sources may also be referenced where relevant. Attendance data may include repeat visits, as individuals accessing the space multiple times are counted more than once. Furthermore, NFI distribution figures should not be interpreted as a direct measure of needs, as they may be influenced by stock availability; items may appear under-distributed due to shortages rather than a lack of demand.

Finally, it should be acknowledged that migration as a phenomenon is inherently difficult to track with precision, as transit movements and flows are often partially invisible and elude comprehensive statistical capture.

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Summary

As already mentioned in our newsletter, if we had to describe these past three months with a single image, we would choose a map of an expanding border.
On this map, we see how, on the one hand, the European Union, through the new Pact on Migration and Asylum and through investments in Bosnia and Herzegovina (both in material resources and capacity building), is progressively reshaping the region well beyond the Union's external borders.
On the other hand, we see how security policies continue to intertwine with, and at the same time worsen, the humanitarian consequences of these choices. Rather than reducing irregularized mobility, these policies continue to increase the risks associated with border crossing, while creating further opportunities for smuggling networks. Violence, deaths and rights violations remain the most frequent, if not the only, response to the movement along the Balkan Route. This has not stopped.

Today, only two TRCs remain operational in B&H, both located in peripheral areas far from urban centres(Lipa camp in Una Sana Canton and Blazuj camp in Sarajevo Canton). According to the testimonies of the people we meet every day, living conditions in these facilities remain concerning. Despite this context, Kompas continued its work in support of People on the Move throughout the reporting period. Although attendance at our centre decreased compared to the beginning of the year, we still reached 507 people over three months. During this period, the association distributed almost 3,800 non-food items, strengthened its protection procedures, and kept up the solidarity work.

1. General Context in Western Balkans / EU

During the months covered by this report, there was no shortage of news (some confirmed by the media, others circulating only through word of mouth) about the violence people endure on these borders. Violations are difficult to quantify, and the deaths even more. Reading through the headlines we collect from online news sources, it feels like reading an endless eulogy made up of incidents that all lead to the same outcome: April 1, "Croatia: dozens of people swept into the Sava River, rescue operation underway."; May 4, "Croatia: the bodies of four migrants found near Karlovac.", May 6, "Two bodies recovered from the Mrežnica River."; May 11, "Horror on the Balkan migration route: four migrants die inside a van." And the list goes on...

To these deaths must be added all those that never become “news”: the presumed deaths reported by people who visit our space or contact solidarity groups, and those that remain completely unheard because this issue is becoming increasingly normalised.

At the same time, increasingly dangerous crossing strategies continue to emerge or re-propose themselves. In April, a group of activists received a call from people trapped inside a truck and at risk of suffocation near croatian borders. In the next month, Croatian police found several POM near the former border crossing at Donje Prilišće after they had been transported in a cargo truck under inhumane conditions and allegedly abandoned by the smuggler. Four people had died, while two others were hospitalized in critical condition. These are just fews of many such cases.

We repeat that these tragedies are the direct consequence of the increasing securitization of the border. As surveillance and enforcement become more pervasive, PoM are left with fewer and fewer options, forcing them to choose ever more life-threatening ways of crossing. The only actors that ultimately benefit from this situation are not the European Union, nor the people in transit, but the smuggling networks.

1.1 From Summits to EU Pact

We consider it important to outline some of its many critical aspects.

- The risk of a progressive limitation of access to asylum procedures, through the acceleration of asylum application assessments, the reduction of procedural safeguards, and the expanded use of administrative detention.
- The strengthening of the externalisation of migration management: the new measures encourage Member States to transfer part of their responsibilities to third countries touched by migration routes, without a corresponding strengthening of responsibility-sharing mechanisms within the Union itself. Furthermore, the new return framework consolidates a model based on detention, deterrence, and the transfer of responsibilities to countries outside the EU.
- Stricter identification and control procedures: for people crossing European borders, the Pact introduces an initial screening process for those arriving without a visa, which should take place outside the EU's political borders. In other cases, people who are physically present on European territory may be legally considered not to have yet entered the Member State. This "legal fiction of non-entry" creates significant room for restrictions on fundamental rights and increases the risk of unlawful expulsions and pushbacks.
- The new accelerated border procedures may also involve prolonged periods of detention: up to twelve weeks during the examination of an asylum application and an additional twelve weeks before removal.

- The 20% rule: people coming from countries with an average asylum recognition rate in the EU of 20% or lower may be automatically directed towards accelerated border procedures and may be subject to detention. This approach risks replacing the individual assessment of personal stories and vulnerabilities with a system based primarily on nationality, undermining the principle of non-refoulement.
- The treatment of minors: while children under the age of 12 traveling with their families are excluded from accelerated procedures, children aged 13 and above may be subjected to procedures similar to those applied to adults, including detention.
- The concepts of “safe country of origin” and “safe third country”: the first introduces a presumption that citizens of certain countries generally do not require international protection, despite possible documented human rights violations in those countries. The second allows Member States to transfer people to countries outside Europe with which they may have no meaningful connection or family ties.

2. General Context in Bosnia and Herzegovina / Sarajevo

To date, in Bosnia and Herzegovina there are only two active TRCs: one located in Sarajevo, in the area of Blažuj, for single men; the other in Lipa, near Bihać, which hosts both single men and minors and families in two separate sections. Finally, there is the Delijaš Asylum Centre, which allegedly hosts only people in the process for asylum. According to one of IOM’s situation reports, it was hosting in April more than 50 people.

By adding together the monthly arrivals recorded in an IOM report, in the last three months 1,613 people were registered in April, 1,362 in May, and 1,541 in June. This figure is significantly higher than the same period last year (in April, there was a 48% increase in arrivals to the country compared to the same month in 2025). Sudan, Afghanistan, and Morocco are currently among the most frequent countries of origin in the TRCs.

But what is the situation inside the camps? Many of the people who reach our space report bed bugs, lack of medical assistance, and lack of legal support. These issues are often defined in some articles mentioning the conditions of the camps during visits by ministers and officials as “operational difficulties”, in reality, they are systematic shortcomings that we have been documenting for a long time.

- At the same time, challenges related to informal accommodation and people living outside the reception system persist. In June, the SFA carried out two operations against what it defined as “illegal accommodation facilities for migrants”. On 22 June, during an inspection, SFA found 34 foreign citizens: 21 citizens of Bangladesh, 10 citizens of Pakistan and three citizens of Nepal. These people had entered Bosnia and Herzegovina from Montenegro.
- A second operation was conducted at the end of June in the municipality of Novo Sarajevo, where SFA inspectors identified 19 foreign citizens staying in an apartment. They were citizens of Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Ghana who, according to the authorities, did not meet the conditions for legal stay in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- These operations might show how, in the absence of acceptable reception alternatives, an increasing number of people remain or decide to stay outside formal structures and become subject to policing and removal measures.

2.1 The Border

The Una-Sana Canton continues to represent one of the main exit points from Bosnia and Herzegovina, although crossings along other borders cannot be excluded, including those located in Republika Srpska. According to IOM data, Serbia remains the main entry point into the country, with some sightings of POM also reported in the area of Goražde, a circumstance also confirmed by some activists present in the territory.

It is within this context that the statements of the Minister for Human Rights and Refugees, Sevlid Hurtić, must be understood, as well as the recent positions expressed by Žarko Laketa, Director of the SFA. According to both, Bosnia and Herzegovina should strengthen control of its eastern border with Serbia and Montenegro.

Hurtić also argues that Serbia and Montenegro register far fewer migrants than the actual flows, making the implementation of readmission agreements more difficult. Laketa highlights that Brussels is asking Bosnia and Herzegovina to align its visa policy with the European one, introducing visa requirements for citizens of countries such as Russia, Turkey and China, considering that the current visa-free regime has frequently been used to facilitate irregular entries.

In this scenario, security policies risk once again prevailing over human rights. Bosnia and Herzegovina is facing dual pressure: on the one hand, the European Union's request to control migration flows; on the other, the humanitarian consequences of a system that continues to shift migration management and securitization beyond EU borders.

2.2 The policies meet the reality

Although responses from competent institutions and international organisations indicate that the new European Return Regulation will not automatically impose new obligations on the country as a third state, its implementation will be monitored and may lead to future adjustments of national migration and asylum systems. Anyhow, developments along the EU's external borders suggest a progressive strengthening of infrastructures dedicated to border enforcement.

We would like to highlight, in this context, some important moments and initiatives that took place between April and June:

- The first concerns the strengthening of Border Police capacities through the EU4FAST project. Another initiative aimed at consolidating a security-oriented approach to border management in Bosnia and Herzegovina was carried out by the European Union together with Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. On 27 April, this coalition of countries delivered new specialised equipment to the Bosnian Border Police, including document control tools, heartbeat detectors to identify people hidden inside vehicles, and a vessel intended for river patrols. The intervention was combined with specialised training activities, for a total value of approximately €200,000.
- The second concerning element is the Frontex visit at the beginning of June, as it confirms and strengthens cooperation between Frontex and BiH. During an official visit of the agency to Sarajevo, the Bosnian Border Police awarded Frontex Executive Director Hans Leijtens for the cooperation between the two organisations. At the level of European cooperation, on 2 June, Frontex and EUFOR Althea signed a Letter of Intent initiating a process of greater coordination between the two organisations, which includes increased information exchange and both civilian and military cooperation.

This combination of material donations and capacity building is usually presented as a step towards reducing illegal smuggling and protecting human rights. However, we know that the more the route is securitized, the more people will be exposed to danger, and criminal networks will adapt to these new circumstances.

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Another alarming report comes from the Croatian area along the border with the Una-Sana Canton (USK). In the spring, the proposal to establish a reception and detention centre in Željava, on the Croatian side of the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina, became quite diffused. This should be understood as part of a wider regional framework where the EU Pact and management of migration are, of course, intertwined.

The announced construction of a new facility in Željava, in Croatia's Lika-Senj County, represents a worrying development. While there has been no official public confirmation of the project, Croatian Interior Minister Davor Božinović confirmed its planned construction. The location is not casual: "We followed the logic of building centres where migrants already transit the most, in order to place illegal crossings under stronger police supervision; this ultimately also means a higher level of security for residents."

The project would add to existing facilities, expanding Croatia's capacity to implement the procedures introduced by the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum (people arriving irregularly at EU external borders may be subject to border procedures involving identification, asylum processing, and possible detention).

If established, the Željava facility would therefore become part of the operative architecture of the Pact, contributing to a model increasingly based on the containment of mobility before people can access the territory and procedures of the European Union. The project's design, which appears to be based on container structures, would also enable relatively rapid implementation.

However, the project has also generated concerns among local communities on both sides of the border, many of whom are involved in tourism activities or connected to the former Željava military complex, or, more broadly, to natural parks on both sides of the border.

3. Kompas: Beneficiaries and Reach

As reiterated in the previous report, the figures presented here are intended for illustrative purposes only. Our work is not driven by the objective of reaching or recording the highest possible number of beneficiaries. Rather, our priority is to respond, however modestly, to the needs of the people who are able to reach our centre.

Moreover, these figures are influenced not only by the usefulness of our services but also by the broader dynamics unfolding along the Balkan Route. During the warmer months, people generally spend less time in Sarajevo, preferring to stay closer to the border, whether in official camps or informal settlements. Likewise, after pushback, people often remain in border areas rather than return to Sarajevo.
For this reason, together with other contingent and unpredictable factors, attendance at our centre tends to decrease. People who spend only a short time in Sarajevo often do not have the opportunity to travel to our premises before continuing their journey.

Finally, as migration flows evolve, so do the social networks and word-of-mouth channels through which information circulates. A concrete example is the growing number of Sudanese people traveling along the Balkan Route. Many Sudanese are still unfamiliar with Kompas, as knowledge of our services has not yet spread through their community networks. The same may also apply to other emerging groups whose presence on the route has increased more recently.

3.1. Total Number of People Reached

Within the context outlined above, we continue to observe that the vast majority of people accessing our services are “single men”, most of whom are residing in the official reception centres. Their ability to reach Kompas is largely determined by geographical proximity: traveling from the camp to our centre requires approximately one hour by public transport. Some people choose to share the cost of a taxi to reach us more quickly.

Transport deserves particular attention. We observed that many of the drivers are not licensed taxi drivers and often charge inflated prices for the journey between the camp and our centre. This does not come as a surprise. Rather, it reflects a broader pattern in which some individuals take advantage of people whose limited language skills or urgent needs leave them with little choice but to pay. In response, part of our work during this period focused on producing accessible information materials to help people navigate the public transport system and reach Kompas without incurring unnecessary costs.

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We now turn to the figures. In mainstream analyses of migration, they often appear to be the primary measure of both service effectiveness and participation. For us, these serve a different purpose: figures offer readers a glimpse into the mosaic of backgrounds that brings our space to life each day.

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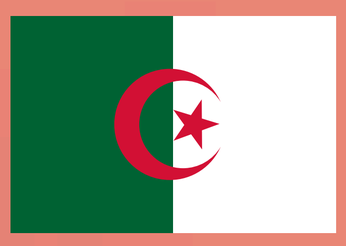

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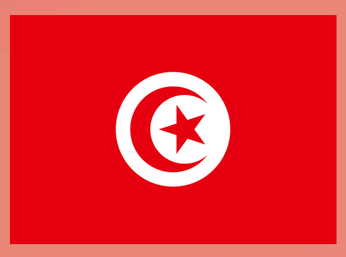

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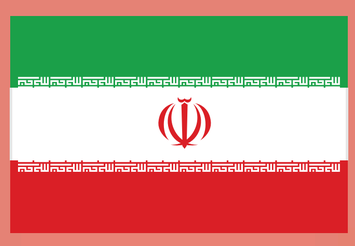

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During April, 269 people visited our centre; in May, 99; and in June, 139, resulting in a total of 507 people supported across 56 days in which our association was open to the public.

If these figures are considered alongside the IOM's Monthly Arrivals in Bosnia and Herzegovina data, an average of approximately 11% of the people represented in those broader statistics choose to come to Kompas to spend time or obtain support. While this percentage is not intended as a measure of impact or coverage, it offers a useful point of reference, illustrating the extent to which our centre is recognized and accessed within the wider context of transit through Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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In April, the majority of people who visited our centre were from Afghanistan (73 people), followed by Morocco (63 people). We also welcomed 37 people from Sudan and 37 from Algeria. It is also worth highlighting the presence of people from Egypt (18), whose numbers along the Balkan Route, and consequently within our space, tend to fluctuate considerably. A further 18 people came from a diverse range of countries, including Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Eritrea, Kurdistan, Nigeria, and Chechnya.

In May, we welcomed 27 people from Sudan, 22 from Morocco, and 6 from Palestine. Alongside these, we met people from various backgrounds, including Kurdistan, Ukraine, Russia, Georgia, Turkey, Jordan, Senegal, and Côte d'Ivoire. While each of these nationalities was represented by only a small number of individuals, together they accounted for 17 people, making this diverse group the third-most-represented category that month.

In June, Sudanese nationals made up the largest group accessing our services (61 people), followed by people from Morocco (22) and Algeria (11). Alongside these, 14 people Jordan, Turkey, Somalia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and Ukraine.

Looking across the three-month reporting period, Sudan was the most represented country of origin (125 people), reflecting its steadily increasing presence along the Balkan Route. Morocco followed with 105 people, while Afghanistan ranked third with 81 people. These figures highlight the evolving composition of migration flows and the corresponding changes in the communities engaging with our services.

3.2 Services

Showers and laundry provided

Between April and June, we got 87 accesses to a safe, private place to shower: 46 in April, 23 in May, and 18 in June. While these figures account for approximately 17% of all visitors during the reporting period, they do not fully capture the importance of this service.

Our laundry service was also regularly used throughout the quarter. Between April and June, 45 bags of clothes were washed at Kompas. For many, this service complements access to showers by providing clean clothes.

Finally, since the beginning of April, we have improved our barbering equipment, making it possible for people to shave and cut their hair at the centre with appropriate tools.

Over the three-month period, 26 people used these tools. Although a small-scale service, it addresses a practical need by allowing people to maintain basic personal care routines during periods when access to such services is often limited.

NFIs provided: jackets, hoodies, pants, joggers, long pants, sneakers, etc.

Although attendance at the Kompas centre was lower compared to the previous quarter, and our warehouse stocks are becoming increasingly limited, people accessing our services received a total of 3,786 non-food items (NFIs), including clothing, shoes, various types of underwear and other essential hygiene products. More specifically, 1,915 items were distributed in April, 681 in May, and 1,190 in June.

Breaking these figures down, we provided 2,580 clothing items (including shoes and thermal blankets) and 1,206 hygiene products (including soap, toothbrushes, toothpaste, and wet wipes). Thanks to the donation received from United for Rescue, we were able to address a need that has usually been particularly difficult for us to meet: access to footwear. Including these donations within the overall figures above, we distributed 247 pairs of shoes over the three-month period.

The figures in the following tables refer to the items distributed and should not be interpreted as direct measures of people's needs or requests. Our distribution practices are shaped by the resources available at any given time, meaning we respond to needs within the limits of our stock rather than fully reflecting the demand expressed by the people we meet. Some significant gaps remain, particularly regarding shoes, backpacks, and mobile phones. These items are among the most expensive and difficult to replace, and are also stolen by border authorities during pushbacks, increasing the vulnerability of people in transit, the cost of their trip, and the impact on the environment and consumption.

It is important to underline that these figures refer to episodes of service provision rather than unique individuals. This means that the same person may have accessed showers or laundry services more than once over the three-month period, so the numbers should be understood as an indication of use rather than a precise count of individual beneficiaries.

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4. Activities of Kompas

From 30 March to 2 April, thanks to the support of Frontline Defenders, we carried out a workshop aimed at developing a risk assessment plan, reflecting on the related protocols and possible adjustments to the space to make it safer for the people we receive. In the following days, we completed this training cycle by inviting two social workers from the Addiction Prevention Competence Centre of Sarajevo to our space, with whom we explored in greater depth de-escalation tactics in conflict situations and how to better address issues related to addiction. The phenomenon of migration along the Balkan route, together with other forms of hardship, is often accompanied by situations of addiction on benzodiazepines, including Rivotril and Lyrica. In these situations, people find themselves in extreme vulnerability, and it is our responsibility to learn how to ensure a safe and healthy environment for those experiencing these circumstances. Furthermore, as our team is predominantly female, we want to ensure that we, too, can experience the space safely and respectfully.

On a more operational level, during the months of May and June, we continued the reorganisation and inventory of our warehouse. This is partly a task that needs to be carried out regularly, but since deliveries have become increasingly rare, we have needed to count and physically assess what is needed to create more opportunities for donations.

Furthermore, since people from the camp struggle to reach us, we started going to the camp ourselves, initially to address a serious need for shoes among those transiting there. Afterward, we decided to spend some afternoons each week there, simply spending time with the people while bringing some tea and biscuits. Although this initiative may seem superficial, we are convinced that being present and close always has a positive impact: for us, because it allows us to reach places and people that others cannot, and for PoM, because in this way they can break the routine of camp life, which is often quite alienating.

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4.1 Active days and Volunteers

During April, May, and June, our space was open to the public for a total of 56 days. During the first week of April, although no People on the Move (PoM) attended the space, we remained open for conducting an internal Risk Assessment and Protection training. Investing time in this kind of collective training is essential to ensuring that the care and solidarity we practice are appropriate to the context in which we operate. In total, we worked 19 days in April.

In May, the space was open to the public for 15 days, as we are required to observe public holidays in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including 1 May and 27 May (Eid al-Adha), together with the related bridge days when applicable. In June, we operated for 22 days.

With the beginning of spring, Kompas welcomed a new working member, Belma. With her background as an activist and social worker, she joined our team to streamline the association's bureaucratic processes and is also particularly dedicated to managing the logistics of the freeshop.

Ensuring the continuity of our activities and services would not have been possible without the support of the many volunteers who stood alongside us throughout these three months. Each month, thanks to the commitment and availability of international allies, we host a pair of volunteers from abroad, as well as people already living in the city who choose to dedicate a few hours each week to support our space. We would therefore like to thank Elena, Linda, Mathieu, Joko, Erma, Alex, and Felix for their valuable contribution.

4.2 Visits and support

During these three months, as always, we have welcomed visits from friends of the association, supporters, and new people who accompany our journey. In April, we hosted a delegation from Rivolti ai Balcani, with whom we exchanged views on what we expect from the new Pact.

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n May, we had the honor of meeting Hamza Wibe, Moroccan by birth but living in Italy for six years. Hamza traveled the Balkan Route several years ago and, this year, decided to retrace it in reverse by bicycle, trying to reconnect memories, stories, and encounters from the past with the present. He stayed with us for almost a week; his presence was precious, and the words we exchanged opened deep and important reflections on the role of solidarity, on the position of those who walk the route and of those who support the people walking it. We are extremely grateful for this encounter, which brought together political awareness, reflection on our own actions, and feedback from someone who knows that experience firsthand and has made it to the other side.

In the same month, Kompas hosted a seminar on “The Game: Counter-mapping Informal Refugee Mobilities along the Balkan Route”, a research project from the Department of History and Cultures of the University of Bologna. Around twenty researchers, professors, and professionals working on migration-related issues visited our association. Finally, Felix has been with us since June. Alongside volunteering, he is carrying out research on the use and production of images within the Balkan route network, and he will stay with us until the end of July.

Kompas also engaged with external spaces on the occasion of Refugee Day 2026. Anna, the coordinator, traveled to Verona to participate in a talk on borders as part of the tenth anniversary of the association One Bridge to (Idomeni), with which we have been collaborating for many years. The occasion was also useful for networking with other activists from organizations working across all the European routes, from Bulgaria to Calais, as well as for making Kompas more visible and known among those who may wish to join us for a period of volunteering in the future.

Conclusion:

Bosnia and Herzegovina occupies an increasingly strategic position within the evolving system of borders and migration management. Financial support, technical assistance, operational cooperation, and political alignment are increasingly integrating the country into the European migration governance architecture, despite its remaining outside the Union. The shadow of the new EU Pact is also cooling this land, if not now, probably soon. The human and tangible consequences are right in front of our eyes; if they are further away, we catch them in the news and in the words of other activists. The possible expansion of return mechanisms and the prospect of new detention facilities light a dramatic scenario for this country: expanded externalisation is a broader model of migration management.

From our perspective, these developments do not reduce the need for solidarity but make it more necessary. The people who reach Kompas continue to remind us that behind every policy discussion there are individuals whose dignity and respect are endangered.

For this reason, our work continues. Providing clothing, hygiene items, information, and a safe place also allows us to witness the changing realities on the Route. As the migration landscape evolves, maintaining independent spaces that can listen, document, and build solidarity will remain essential.

Ultimately, it's important to point out that the effectiveness of migration policies, as measured by increases or decreases in flows, cannot be found in the number of returns, interceptions, or new border infrastructure. Complexity, in this framework, means assessing the respect people receive when trying to reach their desired destinations, as well as the guarantees of access to protection and dignity. What we record in this report is a minimal presence of what we define as complexity, but a huge amount of impersonality and repression.

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