

Q1 2020



QUARTERLY REGIONAL REPORT

# DTM Europe

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)  
January – March 2020

 [migration.iom.int/europe](https://migration.iom.int/europe) & [displacement.iom.int](https://displacement.iom.int)

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International Organization for Migration  
May 2020

A photograph showing a woman on the left and a man on the right walking away from the camera on a paved road. The woman is wearing a light-colored puffer jacket and a pink hat, pulling a colorful suitcase. The man is wearing a dark puffer jacket and a hood, carrying a large backpack and pulling a grey suitcase. The background consists of a field of young green plants and bare trees under a clear blue sky.

DTM Quarterly Regional Reports are published every 3 months to consolidate and present summary updates and highlights of regional population mobility trends.

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Cover Photo: A Father and her daughter on their way to Greece border. Emrah Özesen/IOM March 2020.

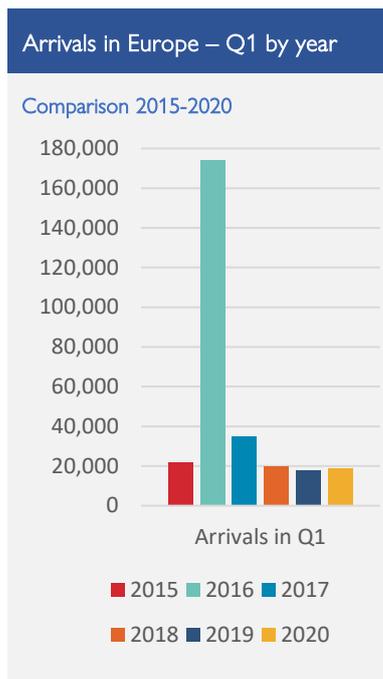
## MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS TO EUROPE

In the first quarter of 2020, a total of 18,641 migrants and refugees were registered arriving to Europe through the three Mediterranean routes, which is 4 per cent more than the 17,889 arrivals registered in the same period in 2019 and 5 per cent less than the 19,627 registered in 2018.

Arrivals in the first quarter of 2020 decreased by 56 per cent when compared to the previous reporting period (42,713 in Q4 2019). The decrease in arrivals might be related to the deterioration of weather conditions in winter months, as well as to an overall decrease in departures and arrivals due to the COVID-19 emergency since late February-beginning of March.

Almost half (50%) of all registered individuals arrived in Europe through the Eastern Medi-terranean route by reaching Greece (9,056) and Bulgaria (183). Another 29 per cent were registered in Spain (5,473) and the remaining 21 per cent crossed the Central Mediterranean and disembarked in Italy (2,794) and Malta (1,135).

Arrivals through the **Eastern Mediterranean route** became the highest among the three Mediterranean migration routes in all quarters of 2019 and remain the highest also in the first quarter of 2020. Specifically, in the first quarter of 2020, 50 per cent of arrivals were registered along the Eastern Mediterranean route (9,239). On a country level, Greece is the leading country in the number of newly registered migrants and refugees in Europe in 2020 with 9,056 or 49 per cent of all arrivals. This is 11 per cent more than the 8,162 registered at the beginning of 2019, and 23 per cent more than the 7,343 reported in the same reporting period of 2018.

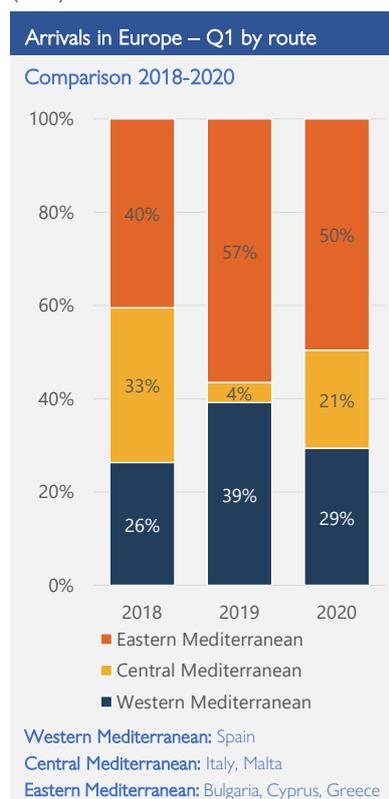


Also, regarding the Eastern Mediterranean route, the Turkish Coast guard (TCG) reported to have apprehended 9,053 persons in the first quarter of the year, while trying to cross the sea between Turkey and Greece irregularly. During the reporting period, there has been a decrease of 13,508 apprehended persons on sea by TCG compared to previous reporting period, registering one of the lowest number of apprehensions in the Aegean Sea in one quarter by the TCG since 2016. Between January and March 2020 5,473 arrivals were registered on the **Western Mediterranean route**, which is 22 per cent less than the arrivals registered on this route in Q1 of 2019 (7,014), and 10 per cent more than the arrivals registered in Q1 of 2018 (4,984). Nevertheless, arrivals registered in Q1 of 2020 in Spain (5,473) are almost half of the arrivals registered in Q4 (9,621), and Q3 (9,629) of 2019.

Arrivals through the **Central Mediterranean route** via Italy and Malta continue to be at a relative minimum compared to previous periods (3,929 in Q1 of 2020) and to other Mediterranean routes,

representing 21 per cent of arrivals registered in the region between January and March 2020.

The decrease in arrivals via the Central Mediterranean Route is due to the drop in the arrivals to Italy (11,471 in 2019, 23,370 in 2018), while arrivals in Malta at the beginning of 2020 (1,135) are over four times the arrivals at the beginning of 2019 (237).



According to available data from national authorities, Afghanistan is the most commonly reported origin country (2,950) among migrants and refugees registered arriving to countries of first arrival in Europe during the first quarter of 2020. Apart from 4 individuals registered in Italy, all other Afghan nationals have arrived in Europe through the Eastern Mediterranean route (2,946). The Syrian Arab Republic is the second most commonly

reported country of origin (1,871 also primarily via the Eastern Mediterranean route), followed by Algeria (1,507, mainly via Spain), Morocco (833, of which 614 arrived via Spain) and other not specified Sub-Saharan countries.<sup>1</sup>

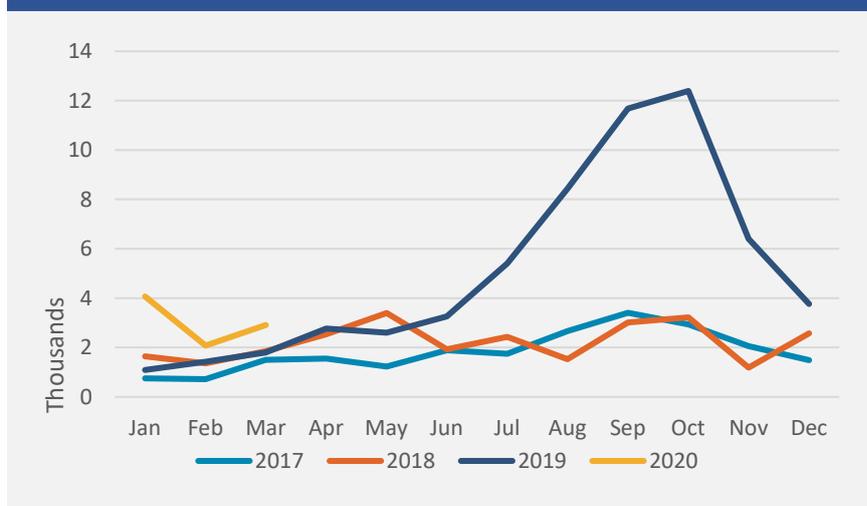
Intensified movements in the **Western Balkans** observed throughout 2019 continued also in 2020. Between January and March 2020, authorities in North Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia registered a total of 15,074 new migrants.<sup>2</sup> Between January and March 2020, 5,372 were registered in North Macedonia, 5,279 were registered in Serbia and 4,423 in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Afghanistan, Pakistan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Morocco were the most frequently registered countries of origin transiting through the Western Balkans in the first three months of 2020.

## MIGRANT FLOWS AND MONITORING IN TURKEY

According to the latest available data from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently over 4.7 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most of them (76%) are Syrian nationals, followed by asylum seekers and refugees from Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq.

According to the data from Turkish Armed Forces (TAF), a total of 46,315 irregular migrants were apprehended on entry by land to Turkey in the first quarter of 2020, mainly from the Syrian Arab Republic (96%), Greece (3%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (56 individuals) and Iraq (6 individuals). This is a 32 per cent increase in comparison to Q4 of 2019 (34,977). It is also a 14 per cent decrease from the 40,604 reported in Q1 2019, and almost half of the 89,284 apprehended in the same reporting period in 2018.

Apprehensions by the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG), 2017–2020



<sup>1</sup> Nationalities are self-declared and are as reported by official authorities.

<sup>2</sup> Registrations in the Western Balkans are not included in arrivals in Europe to avoid

double counting of those registered at arrival in Greece.

Additionally, the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) apprehended 9,053 irregular migrants on the Aegean Sea in Q1 2020, around 60 per cent less than the 22,472 reported in the previous quarter, that is more than two times the 4,177 apprehensions in the same quarter last year (Q1 2019). The total number of rescued irregular migrants by the TCG on the Aegean Sea in 2019 was 60,819, over twice the total for 2018 (26,678) and almost three times the total for 2017 (21,937). At the end of February 2020, groups of migrants have been reported to have moved from various locations in Turkey towards the country's borders with the European Union, to try to cross from

Turkey into Greece. IOM and its partners have mobilized resources to offer support and assistance to these thousands of migrants as early assessments indicate that many are very vulnerable, with a high proportion of women, children and families amongst them.<sup>3</sup>

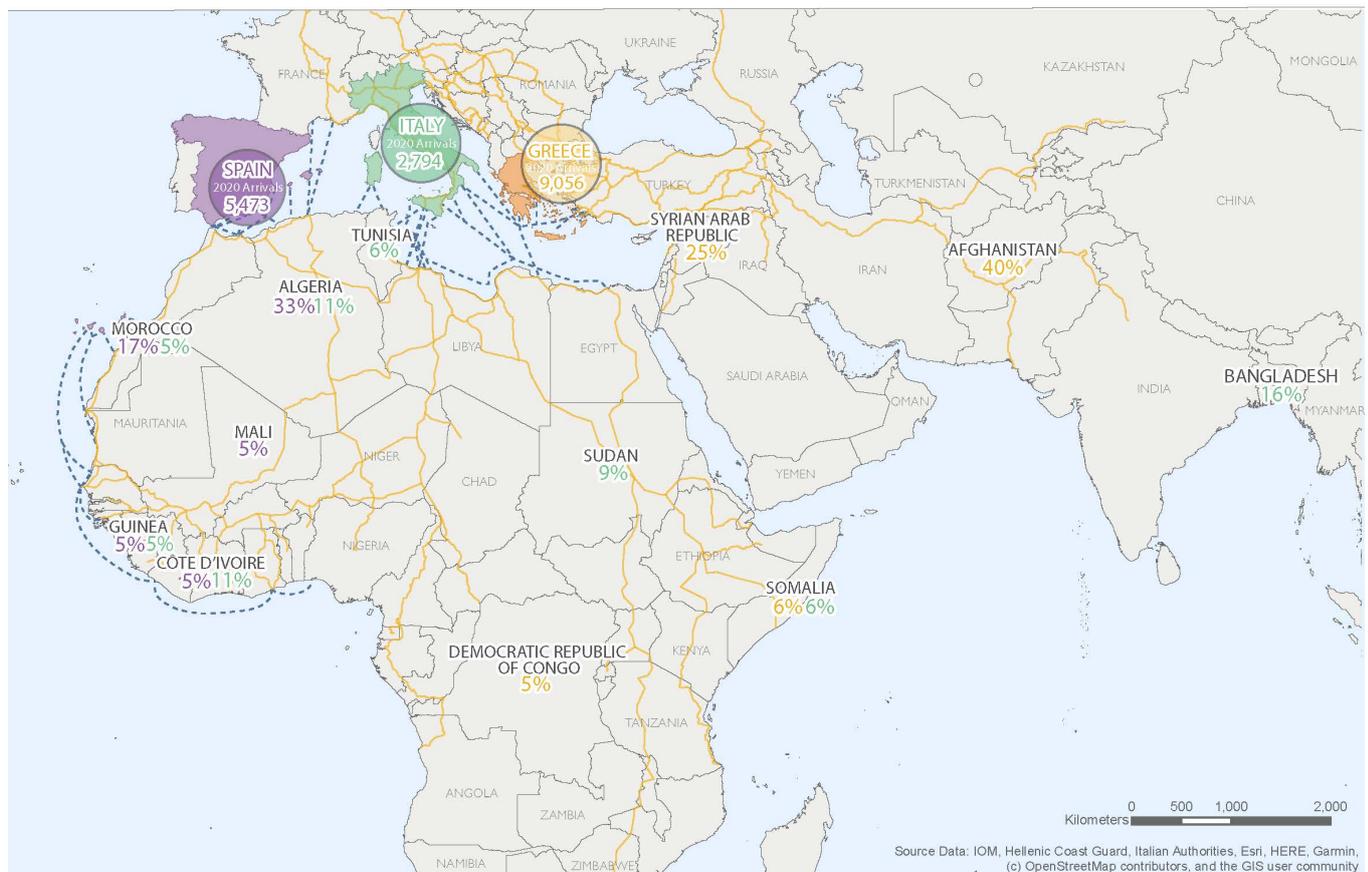
quarter 2019 (last available update). The total at the end of this reporting period is 5 per cent less of the 1,512,042 reported in the same period of 2018 and 4 per cent less of the 1,492,125 reported in the same period of 2017. Data from the authorities includes returnees and commuters, as the entitlement to a pension for those residing in the Non-Government Controlled Areas (NGCA) is linked to the IDP status.

## INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN UKRAINE

According to the information from the Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP) of Ukraine there were 1,432,290 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ukraine at the end of the fourth

## OVERVIEW: COUNTRIES OR AREAS OF ORIGIN

Arrivals to Greece, Italy and Spain according to available data from 01 January to 31 March 2020



<sup>3</sup> Please see IOM full statement at <https://www.iom.int/news/iom-urges-restraint-callshumane-response-eu-turkey-border>

# MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS

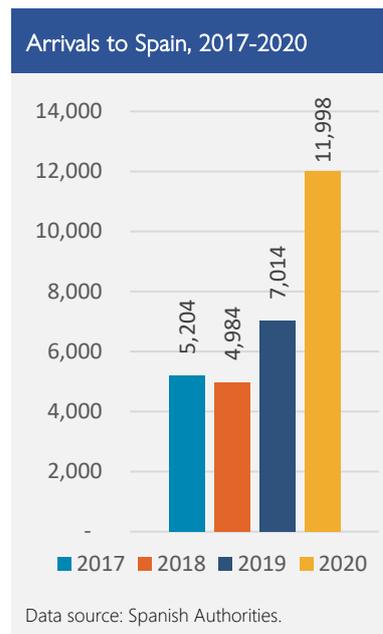
## FIRST ARRIVAL COUNTRIES

Arrivals in Europe, January–March 2020		
	Sea	Land
Greece	7,318	1,738
Bulgaria		183
Cyprus		
Italy*	2,794	
Malta	1,135	
Spain	4,333	1,140

\* Data on land arrivals in Italy is not available.

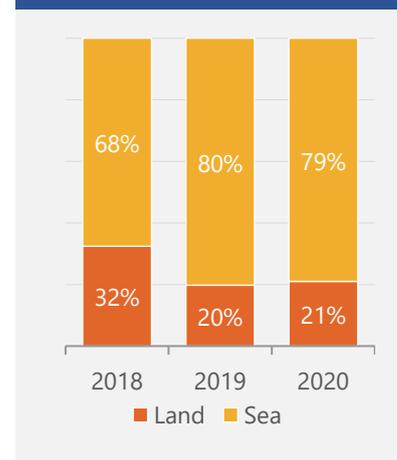
About 79 per cent of registered migrants and refugees during the reporting period arrived by sea, landing in many locations within Andalucía (including Algeciras, Motril and Almería), Islas Baleares and Canarias. The remaining 21 per cent of arrivals in Q1 of 2020 were registered as land arrivals to the Spanish cities Ceuta (12%) and Melilla (88%). Land arrivals during this reporting period (1,140) have slightly decreased when compared to the previous quarter when 2,044 migrants and refugees arrived by land to Spain.

## SPAIN

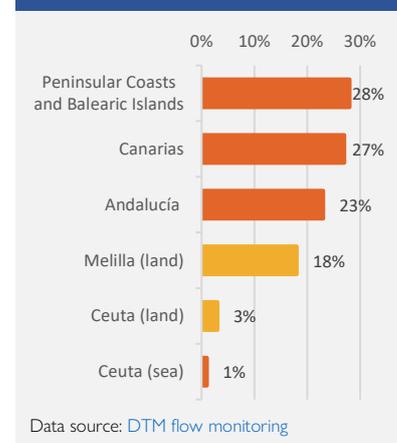


In Q1 of 2020, authorities in Spain registered a total of 5,473 sea and land arrivals, a significant decrease compared to the 9,621 registered in the previous quarter (October–December 2019). At the same time, arrivals in the first quarter of 2020 are 22 per cent less than the 7,014 arrivals reported in the same period last year, and 10 per cent less than the 4,984 registered in Q1 of 2018.

## Land and sea arrivals (%) in Spain in Q1, 2018 – 2020



## Arrivals in Spain Q1 2020 – Main entry points



In terms of overall arrivals, in the previous year Spanish authorities registered 32,513 migrants and

refugees, of which 20 per cent were land arrivals and 80 per cent were sea arrivals.

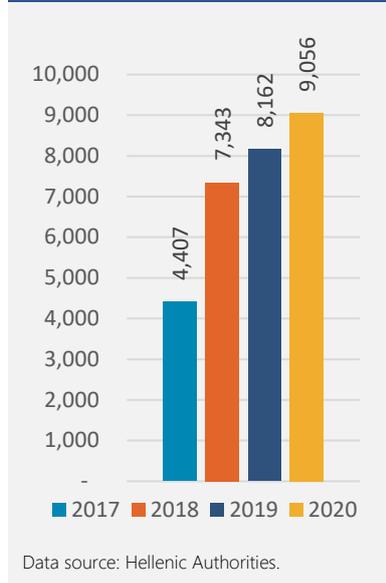
Between January and February 2020,<sup>4</sup> Algeria is the first reported country of origin (33%), followed by Morocco (17%), Guinea (5%), Côte d'Ivoire (4%) and many other non-specified sub-Saharan countries. This is a different trend compared to the top nationalities registered during the same period of 2019, with a relative increase of Algerian nationals (only 2% between January – February 2019) and a relative decrease of Guineans (23% between January – February 2019).

same period (January – March 2019) last year. Q3 of 2019 remains the quarter with the highest number of registered arrivals to Greece since Q1 of 2016.

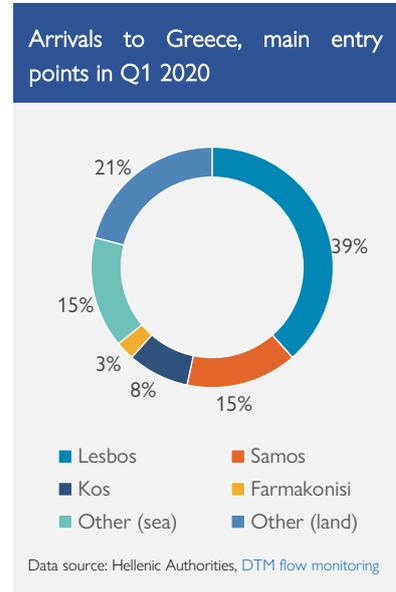
has slightly decreased in comparison to the previous reporting period (46% between October – December 2019)

## GREECE

Arrivals to Greece in Q1, 2017 – 2020



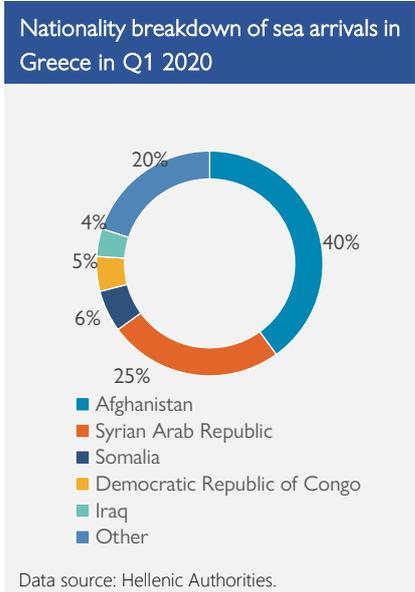
Between January and March 2020, Hellenic Authorities registered a total of 9,056 migrants and refugees in the country, 65 per cent less than the 26,086 registered between October – December 2019, and 11 per cent more than the 8,162 reported in the



According to the Hellenic Coast Guard and Police, in Q1 2020 almost 19 per cent of migrants and refugees crossed the land border between Turkey and Greece, and the remaining 81 per cent crossed the Aegean Sea between the two countries.

According to available information, 54 per cent of all arrivals were registered in the North Aegean islands (39% in Lesbos and Samos 15%), followed by islands in the South Aegean Sea and land border locations.

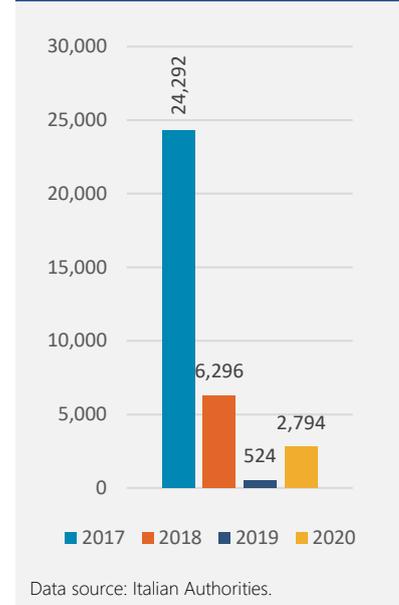
Forty per cent of migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece by sea in the first quarter were of Afghan origin, followed by those from Syrian Arab Republic (25%), Somalia (6%), Democratic Republic of Congo (5%), and others. The relative number of Afghan nationals



## ITALY

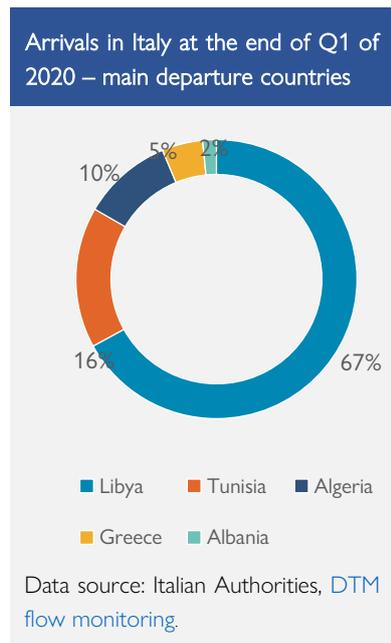
Italian authorities registered a total of 2,794 migrants and refugees arriving by sea in the country during the first quarter of the year. This is one of the

Arrivals to Italy in Q1, 2017 – 2020

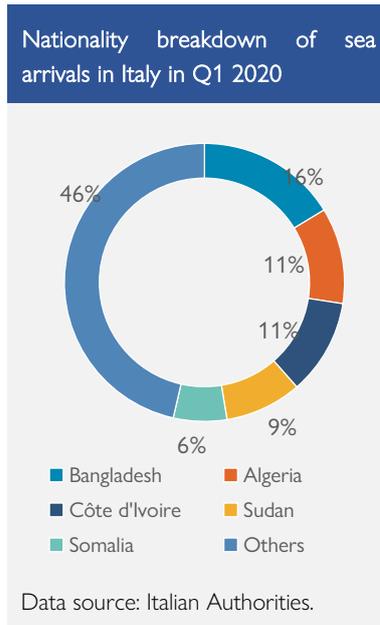


<sup>4</sup> Data on nationalities at arrival in Spain for March are not available yet.

lowest number of arrivals registered



in the last reporting periods, and it is 27 per cent less than the 3,838 registered in Q4 2019, more than four times the 524 registered in Q1 2019 and 56 per cent less than the 6,296 registered in the first quarter of 2018.

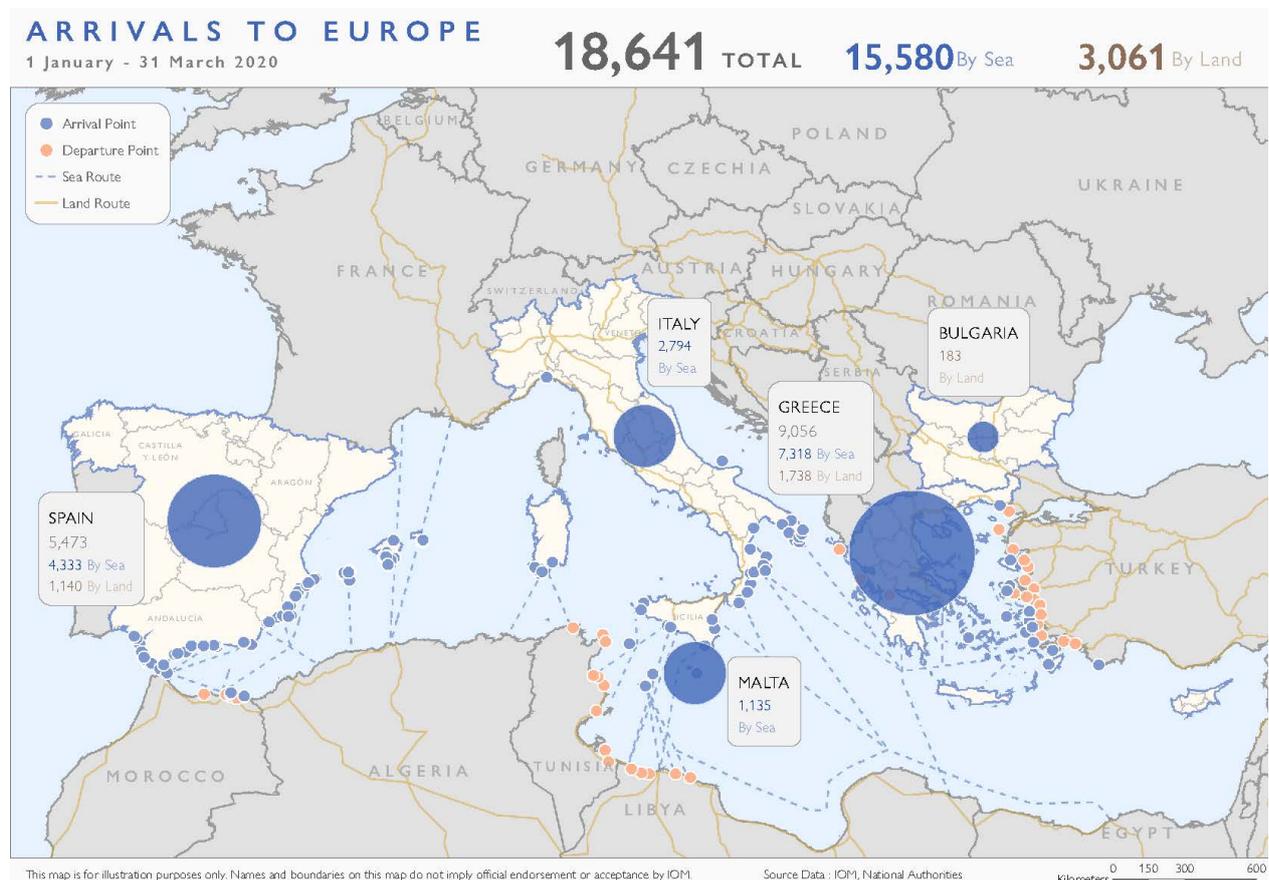


According to available data from the Italian Ministry of Interior, Bangladesh is the most commonly reported country of origin this quarter, declared by 16 per cent of the registered migrants and refugees, followed by Algeria (11%), Côte d'Ivoire (11%) and Sudan (9%).

While in the last quarter of 2019 (October – December) Tunisia was the first origin countries of arrivals to Italy, in Q1 of 2020 it represents only the country of origin of 6% of the registered migrants and refugees.

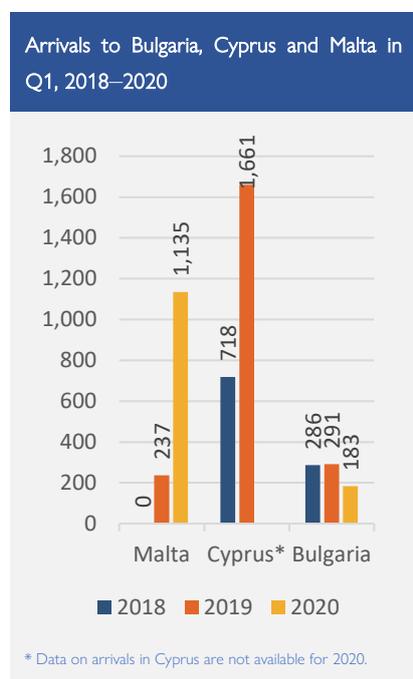
The relative increase in arrivals of migrants and refugees from Middle East and Asia (e.g. Pakistan, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran) and North Africa (e.g. Tunisia and Algeria) in Italy can be related to the changes in the main departure points this year when compared to the previous year.

While in 2019, between January and December, 35 per cent of registered migrants and refugees reported to have departed from Libya and other 32 per cent from Tunisia, in 2020 those who departed from Libya are 67 per cent of all arrivals by sea. The remaining migrants and refugees reported to have departed from Algeria (16%), Tunisia (10%), Greece and Albania.



## OTHER COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL

### Malta and Bulgaria



Almost 1,318 migrants and refugees have been registered in other countries of first arrival in the Mediterranean region during the first quarter of 2020. Eighty-six per cent of these arrivals were recorded in Malta and the remaining 14 per cent in Bulgaria.

According to the data from **Bulgarian** Ministry of Interior, 183 new migrants were apprehended on entry, inside and on exit from the country in the first quarter of 2020<sup>5</sup>, 27 per cent less than the 252 reported in the previous quarter (Q4, October – December 2019) and 27 per cent less than the 232 apprehended in Q1 2019.

In the first quarter of the year, an estimated 1,135 migrants and refugees were rescued in the Central Mediterranean and brought to **Malta**. This is about two times the 652

registered in the fourth quarter of 2019, and more than three times the 237 registered in the first quarter of the year. According to available data on nationalities, Sudan is the most reported nationality on arrival, declared by 29 per cent of migrants and refugees, followed by Bangladesh (18%) and Somalia (15%).

## WESTERN BALKANS

Arrivals to **Serbia** continue to increase in the first quarter of 2020 with an estimated 5,279 new migrants and refugees registered in the reception centres across the country.<sup>6</sup> This is a 26 per cent decrease from the 7,158 registered in Q4 2019, and around two times the 1,829 in Q1 2019. In 2019, 17,611 migrants and refugees have been registered by the authorities in total which is two times the 8,827 reported in 2018 and over three times the 5,435 reported in 2017. Afghanistan is the most frequently recorded country of nationality in the first quarter in 2020 (36%), followed by the Syrian Arab Republic (29%), Pakistan (8%), Bangladesh (5%) and others.

Between January and March 2020, authorities in **Bosnia and Herzegovina** registered a total of 4,423 irregular migrants, a 30 per cent decrease compared to the 6,361 reported in the previous quarter (Q4 2019) and 24 per cent more than the 3,570 recorded in the first quarter of 2019.

In 2019, a total of 29,196 irregular arrivals were registered, 22 per cent more than the 23,859 registered in

2018 and significantly more than the 755 recorded in 2017.

In 2020, Pakistan was the most frequently reported nationality at arrival (28%), followed Afghanistan (24%), Morocco (18%), Iraq (6%), and others. Pakistan was also the most commonly reported origin country also in 2019 (33%), yet the shares of Bangladeshi and Syrian nationals were higher (7% respectively).

Reported arrivals in **Croatia** began to decrease in the first quarter of 2020 with 3,196 migrants and refugees apprehended, 42 per cent less than the 5,512 apprehended in Q4 2019, and 17 per cent more than the 2,742 reported in Q1 2019. In 2019, 19,683 total apprehensions have been reported, which is more than twice the 8,092 reported in 2018 and eight times the 2,479 reported in 2017.

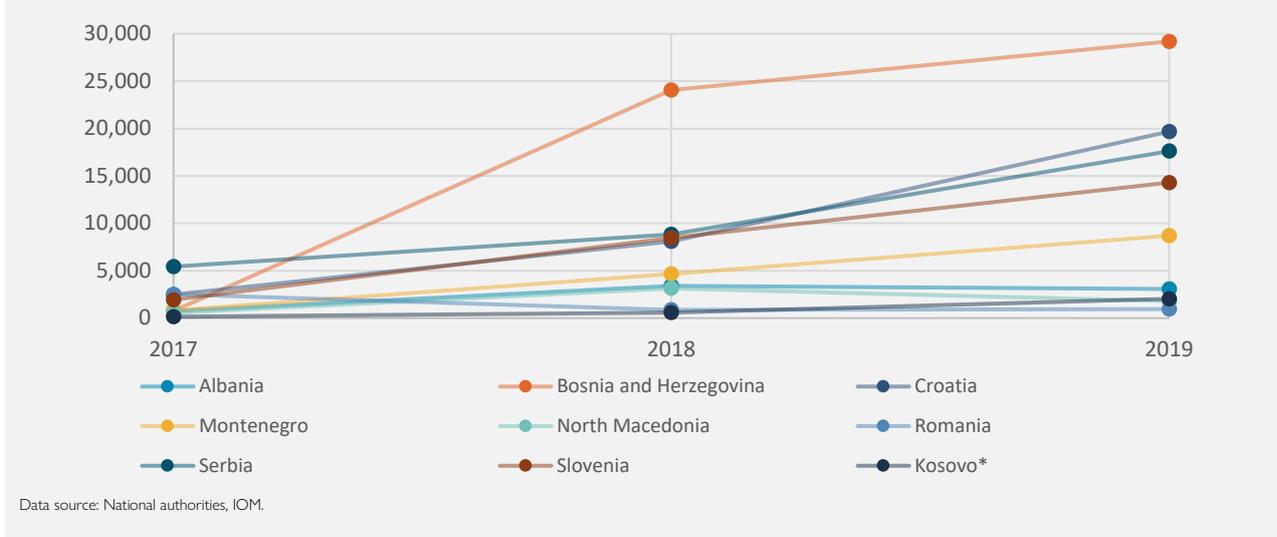
Available information on the areas of apprehensions in 2020 so far indicate that migrants are detected most frequently in Primorsko-Goranska county on the way to the Slovenian border, followed by Vukovarsko-Srijemska county in the far east of the country bordering Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and Karlovačka county bordering Bosnia and Herzegovina and Slovenia.

The most frequently reported countries of nationalities in Croatia in Q1 2020 were Afghanistan (23%), Iraq (12%) and others. In 2019, Pakistan was the most frequently reported country of nationality (21%), followed by Afghanistan (17%) and Iraq (9%).

<sup>5</sup> Excluding arrivals on the border with Greece to avoid double counting arrivals to Europe.

<sup>6</sup> This used as a proxy indicator for the overall number of new arrivals in the country.

Registered migrants in transit countries between January and December, 2017–2019



According to national authorities, 2,324 migrants and refugees were apprehended in **Slovenia** during the first quarter of 2020, 46 per cent less than the reported apprehensions in Q4 2019 (4,313), and 42 per cent more than in Q1 2019 (1,639). In 2019, 16,099 apprehensions have been reported in Slovenia which is 90 per cent more than the 8,477 reported in 2018 and more than eight times the 1,934 reported in 2017, confirming an upward trend of apprehensions across these years. In 2020, Pakistan was the most frequently reported country of nationality (29%) of those apprehended, followed by Morocco (18%), Afghanistan (17%), and others. This is similar to the profile of those apprehended in 2019, although a decrease in the proportion of Algerian nationals is observed (11%, second country of origin reported in 2019) along with an increase in nationals of Bangladesh (8% in 2019).

In Q1 2020, 1,254 irregular migrants were registered in **Montenegro**, 55 per cent less than those registered in the previous quarter (Q4 2019, 2,812). And a slight decrease compared to the 1,470 irregular migrants registered in Q1 of 2019. In 2019, a total of 8,695 arrivals have been recorded by Montenegrin authorities which represents an 86 per cent increase on the 4,645 reported in 2018 and almost 11 times the total in 2017 (807).

In 2020, reported nationalities of arrivals in Montenegro were most frequently from Morocco (67%), Algerian (17%) and Pakistan (4%). This is in line with the trends registered in 2019 (Q4 2019), where the main countries of origin of irregular migrants registered were Morocco (56%), the Syrian Arab Republic (14%) and Afghanistan (11%). Accordingly, in this quarter a notable decrease in the frequency of migrants from the Syrian Arab Republic (360 in Q4 2019, 24 in Q1

2020) and Afghanistan (279 in Q4 2019, 33 in Q1 2020) is observed.

Authorities in **Albania**<sup>7</sup> registered a total of 166 migrants and refugees on entry to the country in the Gjirokastra region in the first quarter of 2020, 75 per cent less than the 664 registered in Q4 2019, and 48 per cent less than the 315 registered in the first quarter of the same year (Q1 2019). There were 1,735 migrants and refugees registered on entry to Albania in the Gjirokastra region in total during 2019.

Authorities also registered a total of 536 migrants and refugees on exit from Albania in the Shkodra region in the first quarter of 2020, more than the 452 registered in Q4 2019 and less than the 248 registered in the same reporting period in 2019 (January – March 2019). There were a total of 1,332 registered migrants and refugees on exit from Albania in Shkodra in 2019. The most frequently reported countries of origin in Albania in 2020 so far were Morocco (33%), the Syrian Arab

<sup>7</sup> IOM collects data from two major Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Albania, one in the Gjirokastra region and one in the

Shkodra region. Information on other entry points is not available.

Republic (16%), Afghanistan (13%), Pakistan (12%), Algeria (10%), and others. This is a shift when compared to the same period last year, when the main countries of origin were Iraq (37%) and the Syrian Arab Republic (33%), followed by Pakistan (8%), Algeria (7%), Iran (4%) and others.

In the first quarter of 2020, authorities in **North Macedonia** registered a total of 5372 migrants and refugees, a slight increase from the 5,072 registered in Q4 2019 and the 3,225 registered in the same reporting period (Q1, January – March) of the previous year. In 2019, 19,716 migrants and refugees have been registered in total in North Macedonia, which is one of the highest number of apprehensions registered in Western Balkans countries in 2019. Afghanistan and Pakistan were the two most frequently reported nationalities registered for migrants and refugees in North Macedonia in 2020 (43% and 25% respectively), followed by India (8%), the Syrian Arab Republic (6%), Bangladesh (5%) and others. This is a similar trend compared to 2019.

Based on the available data from the Red Cross mobile teams operating in the areas close to the border with Serbia, an estimated 4,397 migrants and refugees were detected in the area and provided with assistance this quarter. Since the beginning of the 2020, Red Cross mobile teams assisted a total of 10,775 migrants and refugees in the country.

According to data provided by authorities in **Romania**, 481 migrants and refugees were apprehended on entry to, and exit from, the country during the first quarter of 2020. Arrivals in Q1 2020 maintains a similar trend compared the previous quarter (459 in Q4 2019) and are more than three times the 135 reported in Q1 2019.

According to the available data for 2020, the Syrian Arab Republic is the most frequently reported nationality (38%), followed by those from Iraq (10%), India (7%), the Syrian Arab Republic (7%), Turkey (7%), and others.

Authorities in **Kosovo**<sup>3</sup> registered a total of 1,160 migrants in the first quarter of 2020, a slight increase from the reported arrivals in Q4 2019 (1,054) and about four times more than reported arrivals in Q1 2019 (264). In 2019, a total of 2,038 irregular migrants and refugees were registered entering the country, whereas 594 were registered in 2018 and 150 were registered in 2017.

The Syrian Arab Republic is the most commonly reported country of nationality of arrivals in Kosovo<sup>3</sup> in 2020 (47%), followed by Morocco (14%), the Palestinian Territories (13%), Iraq (11%) and others. When comparing reported countries or areas of origin in 2020 and those reported in 2019, a decrease in the proportion of nationals of Iraq (27% in 2019) is observed. Similarly, an increase in the proportion of those from the Palestinian Territories (4% in 2019) is observed.

# MIGRANTS PRESENCE IN EUROPE

## MIGRANTS PRESENCE IN EUROPE

At the end of the first quarter in 2020 an estimated 209,328 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers were residing in different reception facilities in Italy, Greece, North Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Romania, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Cyprus. No data is available on migrants reception in Spain and Kosovo.

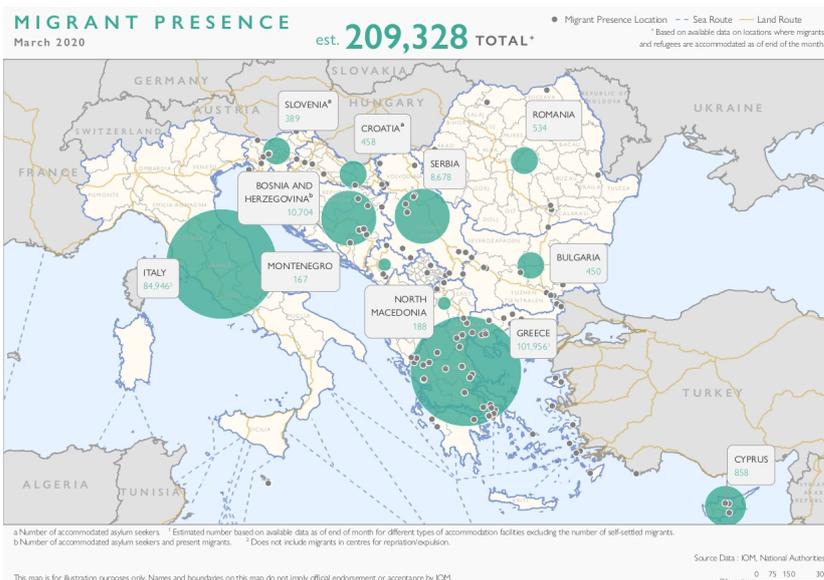
The total estimated number at the end of Q1 is slightly less than the 211,732 reported at the end of Q4 2019 and 3 per cent more than the 202,357 recorded at the end of Q1 2019.

As in previous periods, Italy and Greece report the largest shares of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers accommodated (41% and 49% of the total respectively). Greece has surpassed Italy since November 2019. In Italy, the number of accommodated migrants and refugees has decreased by 7 per cent between the fourth quarter of 2019 and first quarter of 2020 (from 91,424 to 84,946). At the same time, in Greece, the number of accommodated migrants and refugees has slightly decreased from an estimated 103,122 to an estimated

101,956 between Q4 of 2019 and Q1 of 2020 (a 1% decrease), while until February 2020 was increasing each month since December 2018. Some 61 per cent were accommodated in facilities on the mainland, while the remaining 39 per cent were accommodated on the islands, as of the end of March 2020.

Another estimated 10,704 migrants were reported to be accommodated in Bosnia and Herzegovina in reception centres and private accommodation, while 8,678 were staying in reception centres and unofficial sites in Serbia (mainly in border areas with Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina). The remaining reported migrant presence is scattered among many other countries of arrival and transit, ranging from the 188 in the Republic of North Macedonia to 450 in Bulgaria.

In many transit countries figures on occupancy fluctuate on a daily basis as most of the reported migrants and refugees see these countries as transit stops on their way to Western Europe and therefore leave the premises of reception facilities after few days of stay and rest to try to continue their journey.



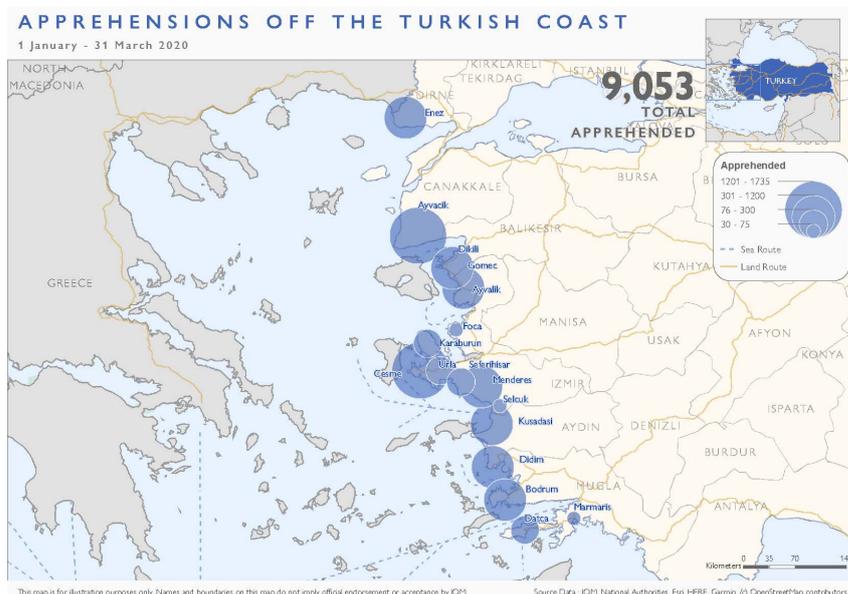
# MIGRANTS PRESENCE MONITORING IN TURKEY

## MIGRANTS PRESENCE IN TURKEY

According to the latest available data from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently over 4,7 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Of these, 3,587,578 are Syrian nationals with granted temporary protection status, with another significant group of foreign nationals being asylum seekers and refugees from Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, and Somalia. The number of Syrians residing in camps has increased by 184 since December 2019.

Available data from the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), denotes that there are 7 Temporary Accommodation Centres for persons under temporary protection (Syrian nationals mainly) located in five cities in Turkey – Kilis, Kahramanmaraş Hatay, Osmaniye, and Adana. According to the DGMM statistics, a total population of 63,627 were residing in the Temporary

Accommodation Centers at the end of March 2020, which is a slight increase compared to the 63,443 registered at the end of the previous quarter (December 2019), and almost the half of the 140,078 reported at the end of Q1 2019. According to the data from Turkish Armed Forces (TAF), a total of 46,315 irregular migrants were apprehended on entry to Turkey in the first quarter of 2020, mainly from the Syrian Arab Republic (96%) and Greece (3%). Also, 4,292 apprehensions were registered on exit from Turkey, mostly in Edirne province on the border with Greece (98% of apprehension on exit, or 4,206).



# NATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM REPORT UKRAINE

## NEEDS MONITORING IN UKRAINE

According to the official data by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MoSP) there were 1,432,290 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Government Controlled Areas (GCA) at the end the fourth quarter of 2019, a slight increase from the 1,410,511 reported at the end of the previous quarter (September 2019) and 1,387,410 reported at the end of Q2 (June 2019). The most IDPs (60%) are located in Donetsk Oblast, Luhansk Oblast, Kyiv city.

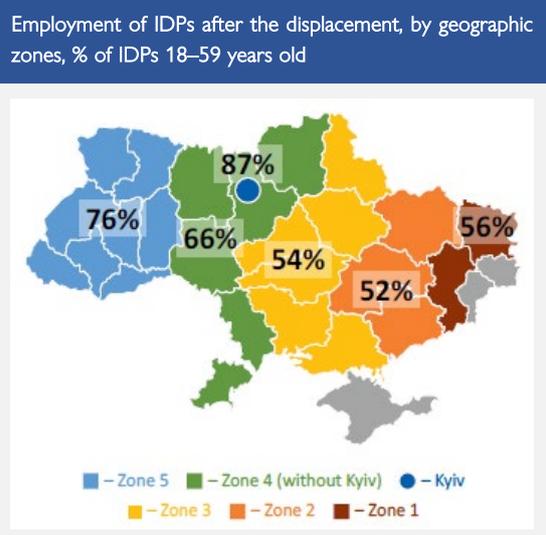
The IOM's National Monitoring System Report (NMS) conducted more than 7,600 face-to-face and telephone interviews conducted with IDPs and key informants as part of the IOM's National Monitoring System Report (NMS) as of September last year ([last available report](#)).

According to the collected data, the employment rate of IDPs slightly increased compared to the previous round. As of July–September 2019, the share of employed IDPs comprised 47 per cent. Among the total population of Ukraine, the level of employment also slightly increased

and as of the second quarter of 2019 was 59 per cent of the population aged 15–70 years. Also, the well-being of IDPs improved compared to the previous round, as shown by an increase in the average monthly income in the period July–September 2019. Nevertheless, the data shows a generic economic insecurity of IDP households, as the average monthly income per one IDP household is considerably lower compared to the national Ukrainian household (UAH 3,631 and UAH 5,398, respectively). The most problematic issue identified by IDPs is the lack of own housing (37%), as most of IDPs still live in rented housing (44% in rented apartments, 8% in rented houses, 5% in rented rooms).

In July–September 2019, 80 per cent of the interviewed IDPs reported that they had been staying in their current place of displacement for over three years. As the findings demonstrate, IDPs generally continue to stay in their place of residence and do not move further.

Only 21 per cent reported the intention to return to their place of origin after the end of the conflict. At the same time, 36 per cent of the respondents expressed their intention not to return, even after the end of the conflict, which is the same as in the previous round.





IOM staff deploying aid packages for the migrants stranded in between Turkey and Greece border. Emrah Özesen / IOM  
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International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency