


Q2 2018



QUARTERLY REGIONAL REPORT

DTM Europe

**Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)
Flow Monitoring
April – June 2018**

 displacement.iom.int & flow.iom.int
 dtmsupport@iom.int

International Organization for Migration

September 2018

DTM Quarterly Regional Report is produced and published every 3 months to consolidate

and present summary updates and highlights of regional population mobility situation..

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For feedback, please contact
✉ dtmmediterranean@iom.int

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IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration, advance understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration, and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

Cover Photo: Migrants transiting from Velika Kladusa, Trnovo. IOM/2018

POPULATION MOBILITY OVERVIEW

DTM Operations in Europe in addition to the migration flows offer an overview of the migrants and asylum seekers present in the countries along the Mediterranean Route. In addition to that, a standalone exercise in Ukraine regularly provides information on needs of internally displaced persons.

Available DTM data, from national authorities and IOM offices in Europe, shows that by the end of June 2018, a total of 58,357 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe using different land and sea routes. Two thirds of arrivals were registered in the second quarter of the year, a total of 39,402, double the 18,956 registered in the first quarter of the year. Despite the increase in arrivals between April and June 2018, it is noted that the arrivals this year are the lowest since 2016 when the migration flows were at its peak. The decrease came along as an aftermath of different policies implemented in different countries on the main sea routes: Greece for the Eastern Mediterranean and Italy for the Central Mediterranean route. Implementation of the [EU-Turkey Statement](#) in mid-March 2016, effectively induced a drastic decrease in arrivals through the Eastern Mediterranean Route immediately upon the implementation. For comparison, in the first quarter of the year, prior to the Statement, a total of 152,617 migrants and refugees arrived in Greece. In the following quarter this figure dropped to only 7,498. However, despite the drop in arrivals, movements through the Western Balkans continued in a much smaller scale, still sufficiently to be reflected in the rise of the figures

related to the migrants presence (read more here).[here](#)).

Between January and June 2018, a total of 58,357 migrants and refugees had reached Europe through different sea and land routes. More than 75 per cent of the overall population crossed the Mediterranean Sea, mainly using the Central Mediterranean route that leads to Italy. 16,577 new sea arrivals were registered in Italy between January and June 2018. Despite receiving the highest proportion of the sea arrivals reported this year, in terms of overall arrivals (land and sea), Italy was surpassed by both Spain and Greece in the second quarter of the year. A total of 22,899 land and sea arrivals were registered by the Hellenic Authorities since the beginning of the year out of which, 67% arrived between April and June 2018. Spanish authorities reported arrival of 17,950 new migrants and refugees, predominantly in the second quarter of the year; a total of 12,966 are registered between April and June 2018.

Looking at the profile of migrants who arrived in the main countries of first arrival, a change is observed between first and second quarter. An increase in the presence of Tunisian and Sudanese nationals is noticed in Italy. At the end of June, Tunisia took over the leading place on the list of the top 10 nationalities registered in **Italy**, until then occupied

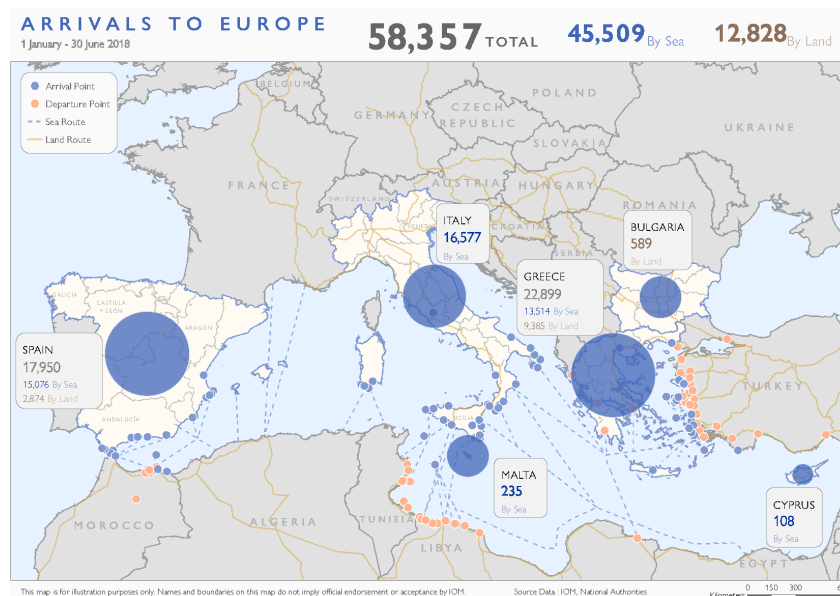
by Eritrea¹. At the end of June, Tunisia took over the leading place on the list of the top 10 nationalities registered in **Italy**, until then occupied by Eritrea. Increase is also noted for Sudanese nationals, who are the third nationality group registered at the end of June, in contrast to being 7th at the end of March. Further on, the presence of Pakistani nationals decreased. Pakistan was the third most commonly declared origin country for sear arrivals at the end of March, while in June it got to the 7th place on the list of all registered nationalities.

More noticeable change can be reported for **Spain** where, according to the available data, in the first quarter of the year, there were no arrivals of nationals categorized as arriving by sea from Sub-Saharan Africa . In contrast to that, in the second quarter, to be precise in May and June, a to-

tal of 1,569 migrants were registered under this category. Nevertheless, Moroccan nationals were the first nationality group registered in both periods, followed by migrants and refugees from Guinea Conakry and Mali. As in previous quarters, migrants and refugees from Middle East comprise most of the sea arrivals to Greece². At the end of June 2018, 59 per cent of the overall caseload were migrants from the Syrian Arab Republic (37%) and Iraq (22%), similarly as at the end of the first quarter when these two nationality groups comprised 64 per cent of the overall arrivals.

During this reporting period, Malta reported first arrivals this year. On 27 June authorities registered a group of 235 migrants and refugees mainly from Sudan (151) and a variety of other countries from Eastern, Western and Central Africa.

Increased movements through the Western Balkans continued with an intensified pace during the second quarter. At the end of June, a total of 11,272 irregular entries were registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and Montenegro, seventeen times the 649 reported in the same period last year. Further on, 78 per cent of all registered apprehensions happened in the second quarter of the year (8,803), mainly in Bosnia and Herzegovina – a total of 6,720. With some proportional differences between all three countries, Pakistani, Syrian, Iranian and Afghan nationals are the main nationality groups. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, Pakistan is the most commonly reported nationality group, while the Syrian Arab Republic figures as the first nationality declared by migrants registered in Albania and Montenegro.



INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT – NATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM UKRAINE

The security situation in Ukraine continued to deteriorate. In June only, UNHCR partners recorded damage to at least 186 new houses³. There are no reliable sources on the potential new displacements caused by the ongoing conflict. According to OCHA and

¹ The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Italian Ministry of Interior.

² Nationality breakdown is available only for sea arrivals in Greece.

³ Read more here: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/65078>

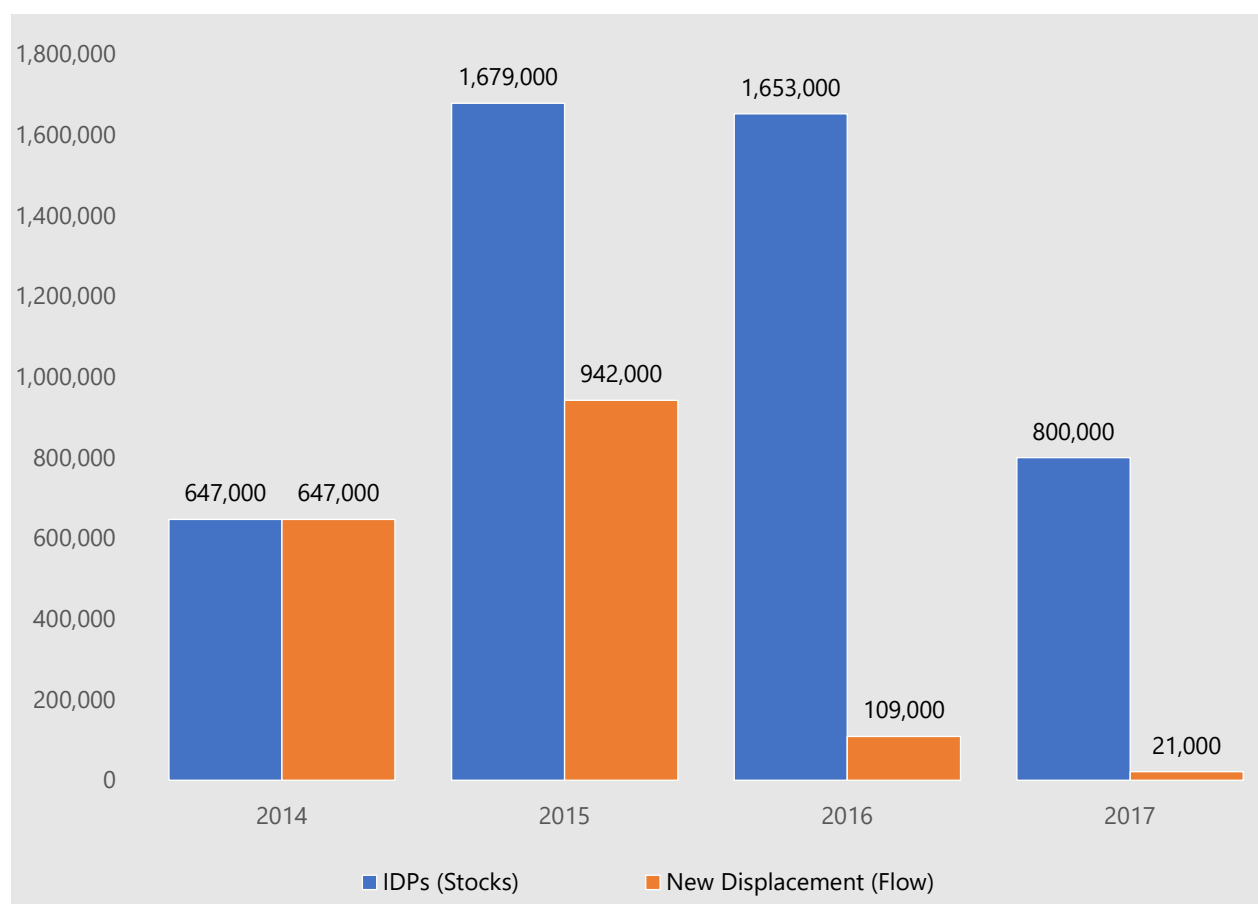
IDMC⁴, more than 21,000 new displacements were recorded in Ukraine’s government-controlled areas in 2017. The data for Non-Government-Controlled Areas (NGCA) in the Crimean Peninsula is currently unknown. This is the lowest number of new displacement recorded since the beginning of the conflict in 2014. In the first year of the conflict 647,000 were displaced, and the number continued to rise in the following year reaching a total of 924,000 newly displaced persons that increased the total caseload of IDPs in the country to 1,676,900 at the end of 2015. Despite the registered 109,000 newly displaced persons over the

course of 2016, the total number of displaced persons at the end of the year decreased by some 56,000 giving the total of 1,653,000 as of December 2016. The downward trend continued throughout the 2017. By the end of 2017 the total IDP caseload halved to 800,000 with some 2 per cent of them being displaced during the same year.

The protracted nature of the crisis shapes the needs of the affected populations and requires more long-term solutions and monitoring. In 2014, IOM Ukraine started implementing the National Monitoring System⁵ aiming to support the Government

of Ukraine in collecting and analysing information on the socio-economic characteristics of internally displaced persons and IDP households, pointing out also the challenges they face in their host communities and areas of origin. By the end of June 2018, the team conducted 10 rounds of the data collection and analysis. In the last round, information is collected through interviews with more than 7,600 IDPs and 605 key informants from relevant NGOs and institutions for social protection.

Figure 1 Annual conflict displacement figures in Ukraine



⁴ See here: <http://www.internal-displacement.org/sites/default/files/2018-05/GRID%202018%20-%20Figure%20Analysis%20-%20UKRAINE.PDF>

⁵ Information system specifically tailored for needs monitoring in the context of the Ukraine based on the DTM methodology.

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS

FIRST ARRIVAL COUNTRIES

Arrivals to Europe – as of 30 June 2018	
Sea arrivals	
Italy	16,577
Spain	15,076
Greece	13,514
Malta	235
Cyprus	108
Land arrivals	
Greece	9,385
Spain	2,874
Bulgaria	589

ITALY

In the second quarter of 2018, Italian authorities registered a total of 10,281 new arrivals which is the lowest figure for this period reported since 2014. Nevertheless, this figure is still almost double the 6,296 registered in the first quarter of the year. Considering that this figure includes only sea arrivals, the increase can be partially explained by the improvement of weather conditions which traditionally induces a rise in the sea arrivals. Nevertheless, when looking at the arrivals dynamic in the second quarter of 2017, a six times decrease is observed (59,460 vs. 10,281 respectively). The overall drop in

arrivals this year, that is a continuation of the trends observed since August 2017, is a result of multiple policies implemented by the Italian Government and EU towards Libya (the main departure points for arrivals to Italy) that brought stricter controls of NGO ships operating in the Mediterranean and EU/Italian capacity building support provided to the Libyan Coast Guard. Following that, the available DTM flow monitoring data showed that departures from Libya decreased by 86% per cent compared to the same period last year. However, Libya is still the number one departure country as around 70 per cent of registered arrivals to Italy were from Libya, followed by those from Tunisia, Greece and Turkey. Ports in the South are the main entry points for migrants who were rescued on the sea, mainly Pozzallo, Augusta, Catania, Trapani, and Lampedusa. In addition to that, there were also some autonomous landings from Tunisia to Sicily and from Algeria to Sardinia. However, these slowed down in June. At the end of June 2018, Tunisia was the first declared nationality group by migrants who were

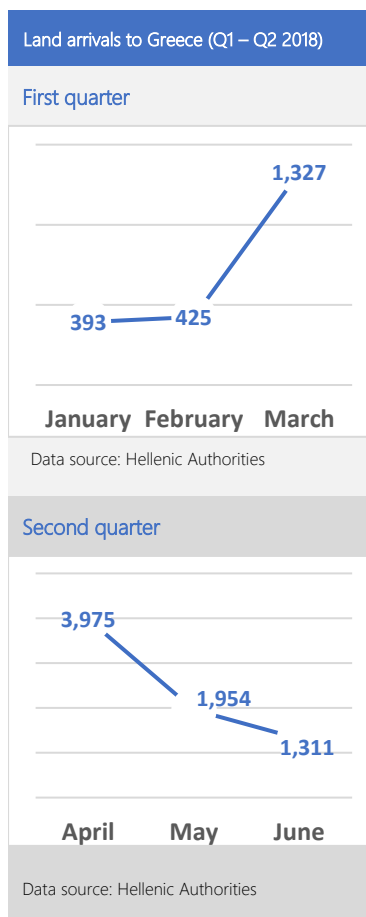
Nationality breakdown: Arrivals in Italy (Jan - June 2018)

Tunisia	3,002
Eritrea	2,555
Sudan	1,488
Nigeria	1,229
Côte d'Ivoire	1,026
Mali	875
Guinea	808
Pakistan	720
Iraq	605
Algeria	570

registered this year, replacing Eritrea⁶ as the first declared origin country in the first quarter of the year.

GREECE

Between April and June 2018, authorities in Greece registered a total of 15,556 land and sea arrivals; twice the 7,343 reported in the first quarter of the year and 6,272 reported in the same period in 2017. The most significant increase is noted in terms of land arrivals. By the end of June 2018, Hellenic authorities registered some 9,385 land arrivals which is the highest number reported for this period since 2015 when DTM



started the flow monitoring activities. Interestingly, 77 per cent of land arrivals were registered in the second quarter, a total of 7,240 vs. 2,150 registered between January and March. As in previous periods⁷ more than a third of migrants and refugees who arrived by sea are of Syrian origin (37%), followed by those who arrived from Iraq (19%), Afghanistan (13%), Cameroon (5%) and more than 40 different nationality groups.

SPAIN

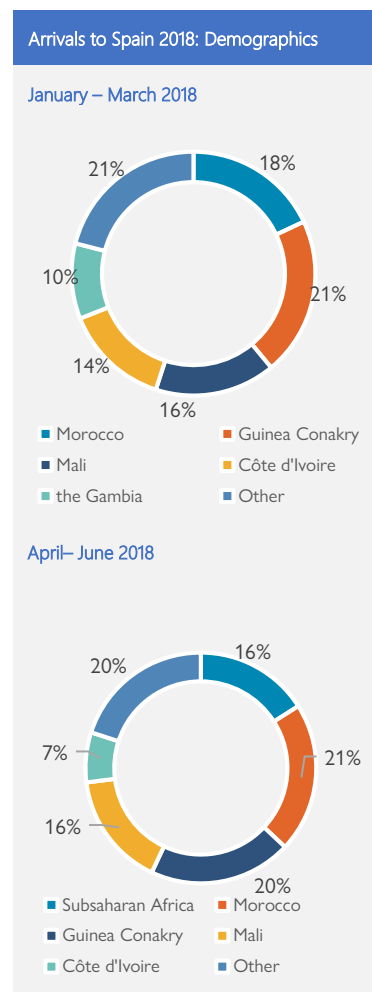
During this reporting period (April – June 2018) Spanish authorities registered a total of 12,966 new arrivals, 72 per cent of the total of 17,950 registered since the beginning of the year. Arrivals during the second quarter doubled this year when compared to 2017 when between April and June authorities registered 6,272 and is 73 per cent more compared to the 7,498 registered in the same period 2016.

90 per cent of migrants and refugees who arrived in the second quarter, did so via sea routes, a total of 11,707 while the remaining 10 per cent/1,259 crossed the land border between Morocco and two Spanish enclaves, Ceuta and Melilla.

Looking at the profile of migrants, an increase is observed in the presence of migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa. Based on the available data, 16 per cent of migrants who arrived in the sec-

ond quarter were from Sub-Saharan Africa making it the third largest nationality group just after Morocco (21%) and Mali (20%).

In terms of the landing points, Tarifa, Almeria, Motril, Valencia, Malaga and Barbate are the main entry points registered based on the available information from the DTM flow monitoring.



OTHER FIRST ARRIVAL COUNTRIES

In addition to the sea and land

⁶ The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Italian Ministry of Interior.

⁷ See DTM Mediterranean Flows Compilation Report, March 2018: http://migration.iom.int/docs/Flows_Compilation_Report_March_2018.pdf

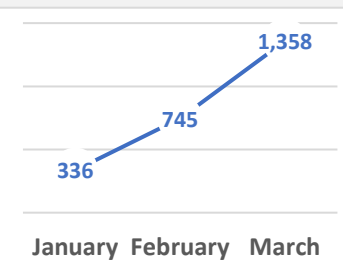
arrivals registered in the main entry points to Europe – Italy, Spain and Greece – another 599 arrivals were registered in Cyprus (61), Malta (235) and Bulgaria (303) in the second quarter of the year. Apart from 5 Iraqi nationals, almost all migrants who arrived in Cyprus were of Syrian origin (53 males, 1 female and 7 children – all boys). Majority (151) of migrants who arrived in Malta were Sudanese nationals. All 235 migrants disembarked on a same day, 27 June, from MV Life-line making it the first reported arrivals to the country this year. Following the redistribution arrangement agreed upon by Malta and a number of EU Member States, majority of migrants who arrived in these countries were relocated to different EU Member States⁸. Arrivals in Bulgaria are continuing the downward trend that started beginning of the last year. By the end of June 2018, authorities registered a total of 589 irregular migrants which is half the 1,092 registered in the same period last year and ten times less than 5,535 registered in the same period 2016. More than half of migrants and refugees are from Afghanistan (51%), followed by those from Iraq (13%) and the Syrian Arab Republic. While no significant changes were observed when comparing first and second quarter of 2018, a 36-percentage points increase is noted in regards to the presence of Afghan nationals when comparing with the data for 2017 (15% in 2017 to 51% in 2018).

WESTERN BALKANS

During this reporting period (Apr-Jun 2018), an increased movement through the Western Balkans is observed, particularly in Albania, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina. In

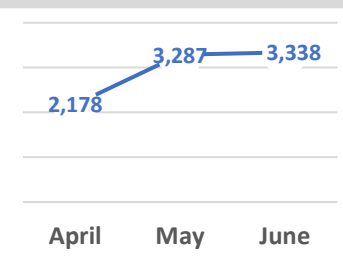
Summary figures 2018: Western Balkans (Albania, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina combined)

Irregular entries in the first quarter



Data source: DTM flow monitoring

Irregular entries in the second quarter



Data source: DTM flow monitoring

countries listed, authorities registered a total of 11,272 irregular migrants on entry to the country. This is seventeen times increase compared to only 649 registered in the same period last year and four times the annual cumulative combined which at the end of 2017 was 2,725 for all three countries.

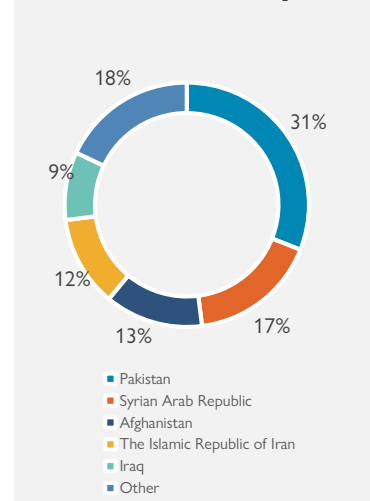
78 per cent of irregular apprehensions were registered in the

second quarter, a total of 8,803, predominantly in Bosnia and Herzegovina (6,720).

Available information from field colleagues and from the Flow Monitoring Surveys indicate that the arrivals to Bosnia and Herzegovina are composed of newly arrived migrants but also of those who were residing in other countries along the route for some time (Serbia, Greece) and decided to continue their journey to Western Europe. Out of 277 migrants surveyed only 3 per cent of them reported an intention to stay in Bosnia and Herzegovina, i.e. they reported BiH as their intended destination country at the time of the interview. More than third of interviewed individuals said they intend to reach Germany (15% France, 15 Italy, etc. read more [here](#)).

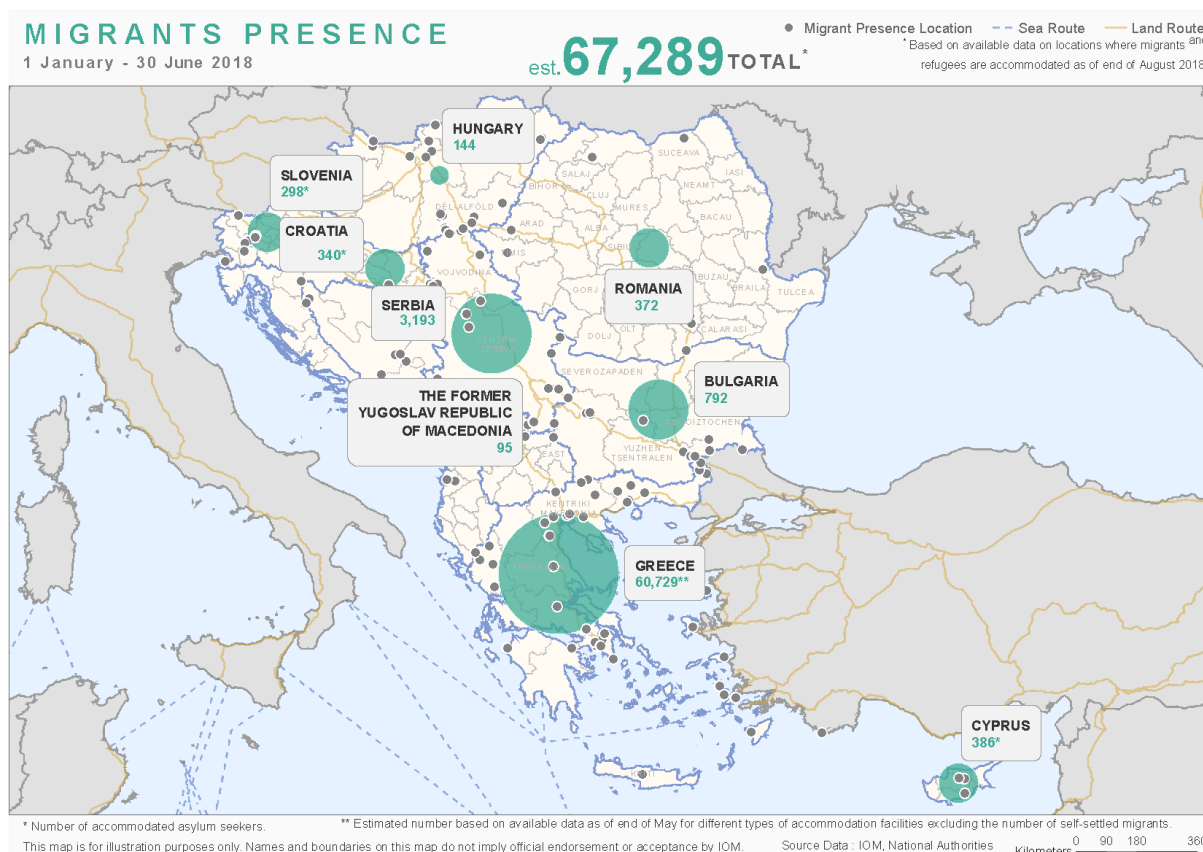
Summary figures 2018: Nationality breakdown of migrants registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Data source: DTM flow monitoring



Due to the strict border controls in the surrounding countries, especially Croatia and Slovenia, migrants have difficulties in continuing their journey, and it is not

⁸ At least 56 migrants and refugees from Malta were relocated to Belgium (6), the Netherlands (20) and Portugal (30). Source: RO Brussels Relocation and Resettlement Update 158, 2018.



rare that same person is returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina multiple times. Difficulties in crossing the borders resulted in an increase presence of migrants, especially in the North-Western part of the country, in Una-Sana Canton. Based on the information from field colleagues, there are estimated 3,500 migrants present in the country at the end of June 2018.

In Albania authorities reported that at the end of June 504 migrants were residing in the Asylum Center Babrru and that the majority absconded. In Montenegro, some 120 migrants and asylum seekers were residing in available, official reception centers on 30 June 2018. In order to better monitor the flows in the region, in March 2018, DTM activated a new flow monitoring point in the north of Albania, Shokdra region, as to capture

outgoing flows towards Montenegro. Between 15 March and 30 June 2018, the team registered a total of 590 migrants who aimed to cross from Albania to Montenegro, mainly Syrian (271) and Pakistani (172) nationals. This is almost half of the overall arrivals in the country between January and June 2018 (1,241). Shortly after the arrivals dropped, countries along the Western Balkans route (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary (even earlier in October 2015), Croatia, Slovenia and Austria) re-activated the regular border controls disabling the massive crossings between the countries on the route. Relatively sudden closure of the route, left thousands of migrants stranded in the countries on the route. Beginning of April 2016, around 50,311 migrants and refugees remained in Greece, 2,276 in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

932 in Serbia, 62 in Croatia and 111 in Slovenia.

MIGRANTS PRESENCE IN THE REGION – CHANGES OVER TIME

Despite the drastic decrease in arrivals in second quarter 2016, the data on migrants' presence in some countries indicated the continuation of tacit flows through the region. This was especially the case in Serbia, Hungary and Croatia. As pointed out, beginning of April 932 migrants were residing in the official reception centres across the country. The numbers started gradually increasing reaching a total of 5,994 at the end of the year. In Hungary, increase happened during the second quarter. Beginning of April authorities registered some 1,218 migrants and refugees in the reception cen-

tres, less than a half of 2,314 reported at the end of the second quarter. Similarly, as in Serbia, stock of asylum seekers in Croatia did not change rapidly but progressively towards the end of the year when there were 620 asylum seekers in the official reception facilities. During first two quarters of 2017, presence of migrants and asylum seekers stabilized in countries concerned, Serbia, Hungary and Croatia around an average of 6,340, 353 and 581 respectively. Beginning of 2018, number of migrants and asylum seekers in all three countries halved. At the end of June, there were 340 asylum seekers in Croatia, 144 migrants and asylum seekers in Hungary and 3,193 migrants and asylum seekers in Serbia (still the highest number

among the countries in the region, after Greece).

TRANSIT COUNTRIES

Increase in movements is observed in almost all transit countries in South-Eastern Europe. According to the data from national authorities, collated through the network of DTM focal points, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia registered an increase in arrivals, while a systematic decrease is noted for Hungary and Romania.

In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia authorities registered a total of 1,098 irregular entries. 72 per cent of arrivals happened in the second quarter, 800 versus only 298 between January and March 2018. Further

on, arrivals during this reporting period are 16 times the 50 reported in the same period last year. Similarly, to the first quarter, more than a third of all migrants were from the Islamic Republic of Iran, followed by those from Afghanistan (15%), Iraq (13%) and Pakistan (11%). Despite the increase in arrivals, the number of migrants accommodated in the reception facilities is rather low. Weekly average in the second quarter was 64, ranging from 36 reported on 6 June to 95 registered at the end of June. 2018.

Between April and June 2018, Serbian authorities registered

WESTERN BALKANS- TRANSIT ROUTES AND INCIDENTS



1,935 new migrants in the reception centres⁹ across the country, twice the 890 registered in the first quarter of the year and double the 814 reported in the second quarter of 2017 (a total of 2,475 migrants between January and June 2017). Available nationality breakdown shows that Pakistan (68%), Afghanistan (15%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (5%) are the three most commonly reported nationalities¹⁰ Estimated 70 per cent of migrants arrived in Serbia from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia while the remaining 30 per cent came from Bulgaria.

Irregular entries to Croatia decreased during this reporting period, from 1,347 reported in the first quarter to 1,205 registered between April and June 2018. Despite the slight decrease in between two reporting periods, a total number of apprehensions this year surpassed apprehensions in the same period last year by two times – 1,297 interceptions between January and June 2017 vs. 2,552 this year. No major changes are observed in terms of the nationalities registered. Around third of the overall caseload were migrants from Afghanistan (32% in Q1 and 23% in Q2) followed by those from Turkey (9% in Q1 and 13% in Q2), Pakistan (9% in Q1 and 8% in Q2) and the Syrian Arab Republic (5% in Q1 and 8% in Q2). At the end of June 2018, a total of 3,266 arrivals were registered

in Slovenia, almost double the 1,930 which is the total reported for the whole of 2017. 80 per cent of migrants and refugees who were registered in Slovenia arrived between April and June 2018, a total of 2,614 – four times the 652 apprehended in the first quarter and five times increase compared to 546 registered in the second quarter of 2017. In both quarters, Pakistan was the most commonly declared country of origin (25%). Algeria (15%), the Syrian Arab Republic (8%), Afghanistan (8%) and Morocco (5%) are the remaining four countries among the top listed origin countries.

Intensified movements in the Western Balkans increased the pressure on Croatian and Slovenian border. The media reported casualties in Croatia and on the border between two countries. Between April and June, at least five migrants drowned in Kupa/Kolpa river in the border areas. Further on, smuggling operations were also intensified. Slovenian and Croatian police arrested at least 15 individuals who were involved in human smuggling (see the map on page 4).

While Slovenia and Croatia are still seen as a potential gate to Western Europe, strict border controls and policies brought arrivals to Hungary to a minimum. In the first two quarters of 2018, there were only 261 arrivals to

Hungary – 160 during this reporting period. Authorities in Hungary prevented another 165 individuals who aimed to cross in the country (124 were returned to Serbia and Romania).

Romania has seen an increase in apprehensions on entry and exit during this reporting period, from 135 reported between January and March 2018 to 232 registered between April and June 2018. However, total arrivals this year are only a third of the 959 reported in the second quarter of 2017¹¹. Interestingly, since the beginning of flow monitoring activities in April 2017, Iraq is the first declared country by migrants registered in Romania (44%) followed by the Islamic Republic of Iran (20%), Afghanistan (10%) and the Syrian Arab Republic (9%).

TURKEY

At the end of June 2018¹², there were 3,9 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Majority, 3,5 mil are Syrian nationals. The remaining 356,843 foreign nationals are asylum seekers and refugees from Iraq, Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Somalia. Further on, according to the Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) 72,369 irregular migrants were apprehended in Turkey during

⁹ Data on newly registered migrants in the reception centers in Serbia is used as a proxy estimation of the overall arrivals in the country.

¹⁰ Based on the nationality breakdown available for June 2018 when flow monitoring activities were scaled up in order to better track the flows in the country.

¹¹ Data for Romania is available only as of April 2017 when DTM started flow monitoring activities.

¹² Main source for the data relevant for Turkey is the Turkish Directorate General for Migration Management, the main Government agency for all migration related issues.

this reporting period, almost twice the 47,198 reported at the end of March 2018 and close to the 175,172 reported for the whole of 2017. Majority of irregular migrants entered Turkey from war-torn Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq. Most of the apprehended migrants tried to transit through the country or were residing in the country for a certain period of time before attempting to cross the Aegean Sea to Europe. Further on, between April and June 2018, Turkish Coast Guard registered 7,464 irregular migrants who tried to sail across the Aegean Sea, almost double the 4,214 apprehended in the first quarter and the 4,675 reported in the same period last year.

Apprehension points on the coast of Turkey, Source: Turkish Coast Guard



EU Relocation scheme October 2015 – April 2018

Based on the Commission's proposals, the Justice and Home Affairs Council adopted two decisions in September 2015 to relocate asylum seekers from frontline Member States to assist them in dealing with the pressures of the refugee crisis. Under the emergency relocation scheme, up to 106,000 persons in need of international protection with a high chance of having their applications successfully processed (an EU average recognition rate of over 75%) were to be relocated from Greece and Italy, where they had arrived, to other Member States where they would have their asylum applications processed. Upon successful application, the beneficiaries would be granted refugee status with the right to reside in the Member State to which they are relocated.

IOM data shows that 34,694 persons have benefitted from the EU relocation scheme, of which 22,005 were relocated from Greece and 12,689 from Italy. A majority of the beneficiaries were male (63%) and adults (68%). 585 unaccompanied or separated migrant children were relocated – 391 from Greece and 194 from Italy. Most beneficiaries were of Syrian (52%), Eritrean (35%) and Iraqi (11%) nationality.

A total of 25 EU Member States and Associated States welcomed beneficiaries of the scheme as an expression of internal EU solidarity, namely Austria (43), Belgium (1,171), Bulgaria (60), Croatia (82), Cyprus (143), Czech Republic (12), Estonia (147), Finland (1,980), France (5,035), Germany (10,825), Ireland (1,022), Latvia (328), Liechtenstein (10), Lithuania (384), Luxembourg (549), Malta (168), the Netherlands (2,775), Norway (1,508), Portugal (1,548), Romania (728), Slovakia (16), Slovenia (253), Spain (1,359), Sweden (3,048), and Switzerland (1,500).

IOM has continued to call for full participation in the scheme and believes that the lack of full solidarity and responsibility sharing among Member States has weakened the credibility and trust in the relocation system. You can refer [here](#) for more information. Overview of the relocations can be found on DTM flow.iom.int Geoportals.

NATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM REPORT - UKRAINE

NEEDS MONITORING – UKRAINE

The 10th National Monitoring System Report on the Situation of Internally Displaced Persons in Ukraine, showed a slight decrease in the quality of life of the assessed IDP population. Results showed a decrease in the share of employed IDPs, from 48 per cent reported in at the end of March (Round 9) to 42 per cent during this round. The vast majority, 89 per cent of IDPs reported facing difficulties when looking for a job, mainly due to proposed low wages and lack of vacancies. Almost half of the interviewed IDPs can be categorized as economically inactive population (49%), with the largest portion of retired persons or pensioners (19%) and persons who are doing housework (17%). Further on, the data shows general economic insecurity of IDP households as the average monthly income per IDP household member is considerably lower than the Ukrainian average – 2,090UAH/est. 74USD versus 3,327UAH/est. 117USD. Based on the results, the most problematic issue was lack of owning a house (28%) and lack of money (18%) (48% of IDPs live in rented apartments).

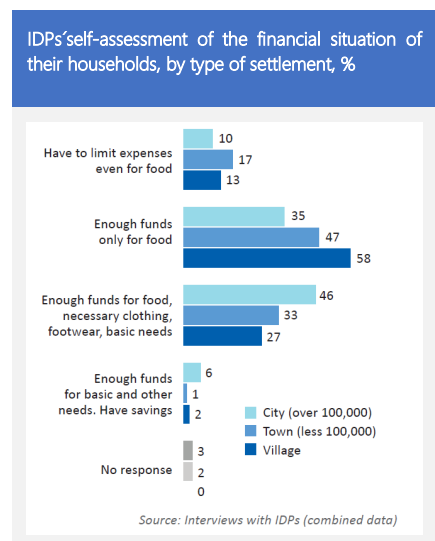
In June, 62% of interviewed IDPs reported that they have been staying in their current place of residence for over three years. Some 28% said they intend to return to their place of origin after the end of the conflict. However, slightly more, 38%, reported they are not planning to return, even upon the end of the conflict. Despite the economic insecurity, only 1% of IDPs reported that they already found a job abroad or were about to move, and 4%

expressed the intention to find a job abroad soon.

More than a half of interviewed IDPs reported that they had visited their place of residence after the displacement, mainly to pay a visit to the family member and friends and to maintain housing.

47 per cent of IDPs reported that they had integrated in to the local, host community and 35% that the integrated only partially. Still, perception of discrimination or unfair treatment noted by IDPs is mainly related to housing (34%), employment (32%), healthcare (29%) and overall interaction with the local population (24%).

The survey included also returnees to the Non-Government Controlled Areas (NGCA). 78 per cent of those who returned did so to maintain their private properties, i.e. not having to pay rent in the host community. In general, the surveyed returnee population was older than the IDP population (av. Age 53.5 vs. 36.2). Only 43 per cent of those who returned said they feel safe in the NGCA, compared to 77 per cent IDPs in Government Controlled Area (GCA).



OUTLOOK ON POPULATION MOBILITY

DTM Europe team will continue monitoring the mixed migration flows across the Mediterranean and the developments in the transit countries located in the South-Eastern Europe.

Based on available data and information, it can be expected that the arrivals to Italy, Greece and Spain will continue with the same dynamic as outlined in the paper above. More precisely, increase in arrivals might continue in Greece and Spain and the opposite trends in Italy. There are also prospects of the increase in autonomous landings to Cyprus and Malta. The land arrivals to Greece are expected to stabilize and remain at the scale seen in the first quarter of the year.

The situation in the Western Balkans will be closely monitored as to timely report on any potential changes. At this point, it is foreseen that the observed trends will continue throughout the third quarter of the year.

In terms of the DTM activities, expansion of the Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) program is envisaged. More qualitative and quantitative data on migrants profiles, transit routes, costs of the journey vulnerabilities will be collected in Spain, Greece, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Albania.

DTM programming in Turkey – Migrants Presence Monitoring (MPM) – will also continue and it is envisaged that the existing scale will be complemented with the inclusion of the new provinces (e.g. Istanbul).



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Pozzallo reception center. IOM Italy/Elda
Goci, 2016