

Q3 2018





QUARTERLY REGIONAL REPORT

DTM Europe

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

July – September 2018

 displacement.iom.int & flow.iom.int

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International Organization for Migration

October 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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This report is produced by DTM
Regional Support team for Europe
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Cover Photo: Workshop with migrant children in Greece, IOM/2017

POPULATION MOBILITY OVERVIEW

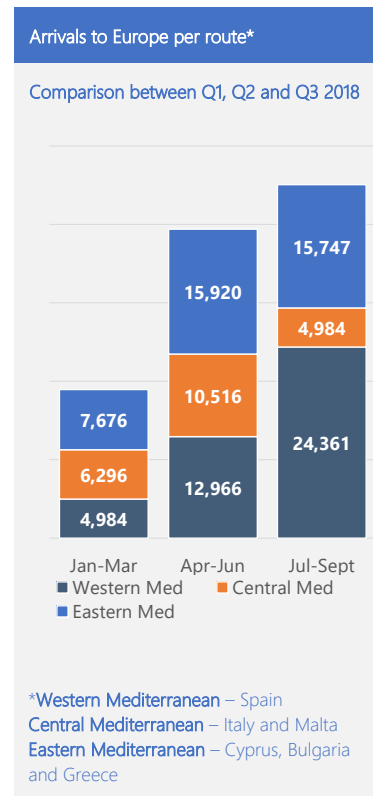
MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS TO EUROPE

Between July and September 2018, a total of 45,092 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe, 14 per cent more than the 39,402 registered in the second quarter and two and a half times the 18,956 registered in the first three months of the year. More than a half (53%) of arrivals were registered as land and sea arrivals to Spain (24,361). Greece has received the second largest case-load of arrivals (14,226), three times more than 4,447 arrivals registered in Italy during this reporting period (July – September 2018).

Available data shows that an increase is observed in arrivals to Spain, Malta, Cyprus and Bulgaria, while Italy and Greece have seen a decrease in arrivals between the second and third quarter of the year. In Spain, authorities registered 24,361 arrivals, double the 12,966 registered in the previous quarter. Maltese authorities registered 537 migrants and refugees, more than double the 235 registered between April and June while and in Cyprus, arrivals increased six times, from 61 reported in the second quarter to 431 registered between July and September. Further on, land arrivals to Bulgaria tripled in the third quarter of the year, from 354 registered between April and June to 1,090 registered between July and September 2018. In contrast to that, arrivals in Italy halved between the two periods (10,281 in Q2 to 4,447 in Q3) while arrivals in Greece slightly decreased (15,556 in Q2 vs. 14,226 in Q3).

Overall arrivals in the third quarter this year represent 5 per cent

increase in comparison to the 43,128 registered in the same period 2017 and are almost half the 81,534 reported in the same period in 2016 and just 1/9 of the 382,621 registered between July and September 2015.



Since the beginning of 2018, a total of 103,450 migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Europe through different land and sea routes. Some 40 per cent of the overall arrivals were registered in Spain where between January and September authorities reported arrival of a total of 42,311 migrants and refugees, predominantly from Sub-Saharan Africa (30%), Morocco (23%) and Guinea Conakry (15%). Greece is second to follow with a total of 37,125 arrivals this year, exceeding at this point the 35,052 arrivals registered in the whole of 2017 (23,333 at the end of Q3 2017). Similarly, as in previous years, migrants from the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq and

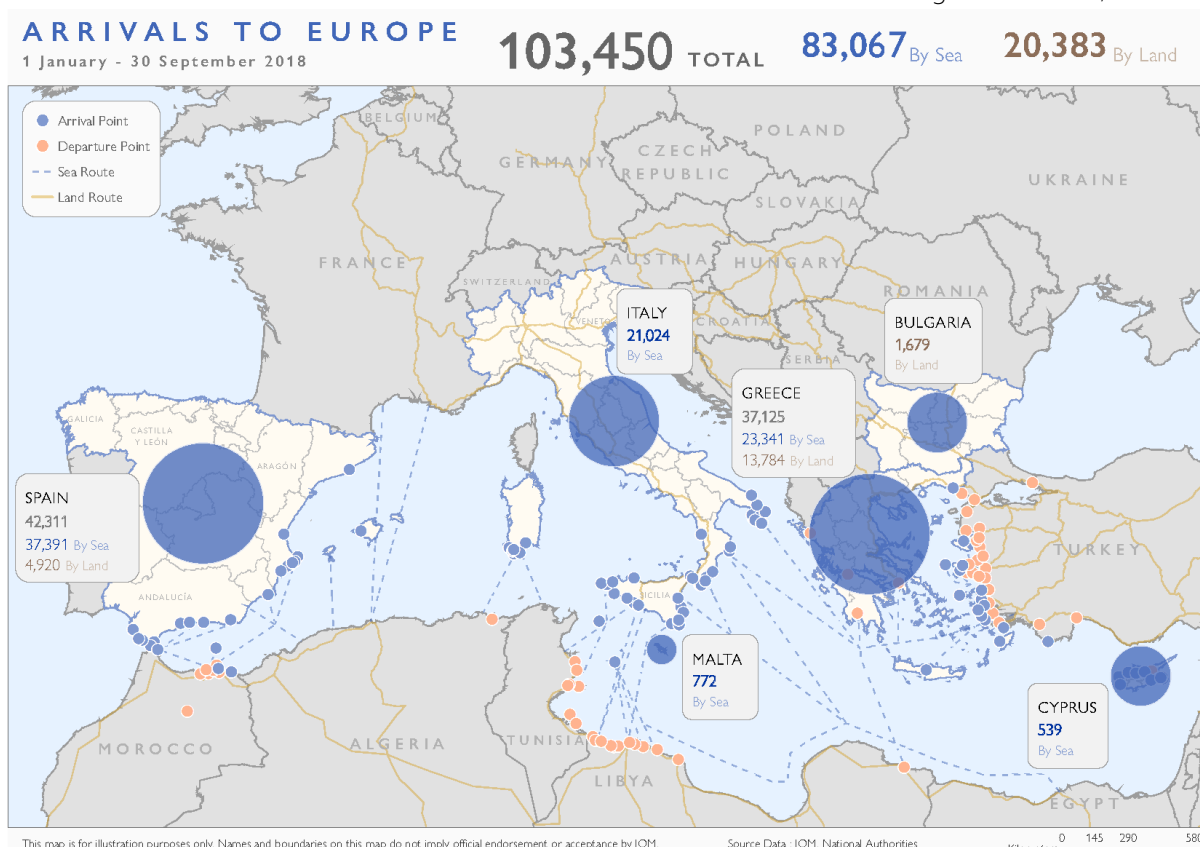
Afghanistan¹ are the most common nationalities declared by migrants registered in Greece (28%, 24% and 20% respectively). Despite the observed increase this year, overall arrivals in Greece at the end of the third quarter this year are only 1/5 of the 169,207 reported in the same period in 2016 and a small fraction of 384,093 registered in the same period 2015. However, 13,784 land arrivals from Turkey to Greece registered between January and September 2018, represent the highest number of land arrivals for the respective period but also when looking into the overall yearly land arrivals since 2015. Italian authorities registered arrival of 21,024 migrants and refu-

gees this year, mainly from Tunisia (21%), Eritrea² (14%) and Sudan (8%). The structure of arrivals has changed in comparison to the same period last year when Nigeria (16%), Guinea Conakry (10%), Bangladesh (10%) and Côte d'Ivoire (9%) were the most commonly reported origin countries (see [here](#)). 21,024 arrivals in Italy this year represent 80 per cent decrease compared to the 105,409 registered in the same period in 2017; 84 per cent decreased to 132,043 reported in 2016 and only 1/14 of the 302,171 registered in 2015. In Bulgaria, authorities registered 1,679 irregular migrants, a 16 per cent decrease compared to the 2,081 registered last year and 87 per cent less than the 13,438 registered in 2016. Available data for

Cyprus shows that 539 migrants and refugees arrived this year, 60 per cent less than 819 reported in the same period last year and five times more than the 106 reported in 2016.

In contrast to that, authorities in Malta. Maltese authorities registered 772 new migrants and refugees this year, significantly higher than the 20 registered last year and the highest figure reported since 2013 when 2,008 migrants and refugees arrived.

Intensified transit through the Western Balkans continued during this reporting period when a total of 9,577 migrants and refugees were registered in Albania (247), Montenegro (1,406) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (7,924) reaching a total of 20,852 since



¹ See here: [Q2 Overview for 2017](#), [Q2 Overview for 2016](#).

² The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality breakdown declared by migrants as reported by the Italian Ministry of Interior.

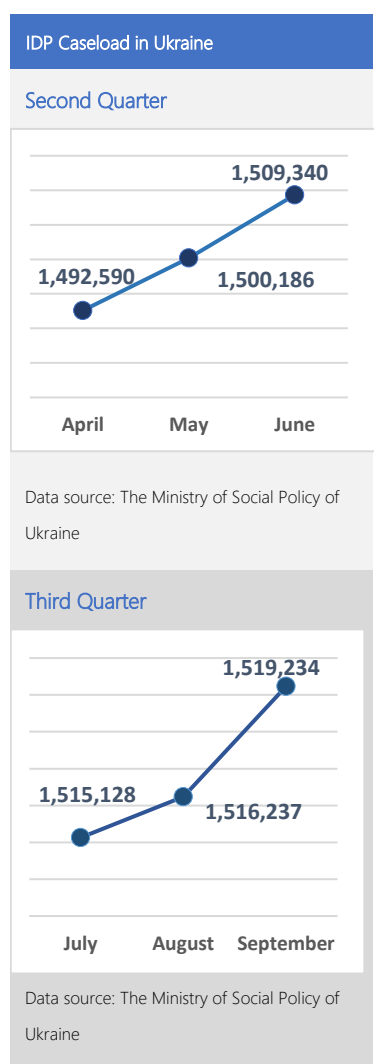
the beginning of the year. Overall registered irregular migrants in the region represent 13 times increase compared to the 1,521 registered between January and September 2017. Majority of migrants arrived from Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq. Estimated 69,393 migrants and refugees were registered residing in different reception facilities in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Cyprus and Romania at the end of September 2018. This represents a slight (3%) increase compared to 67,289 reported at the end of the second quarter. In contrast to that, a snapshot of occupancy in the past two years, shows that this year there are slightly less migrants in the countries concerned. Some 70,372 were residing in the reception centers in the region at the end of September 2017 and 73,286 were reported at the end of September 2016. In addition to that, some 155,619 migrants and refugees were registered residing in different reception facilities in Italy³.

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN UKRAINE

At the end of September⁴ there were 1,519,234 internally displaced persons (IDPs) registered in Ukraine according to the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MoSP) in the Government Con-

trolled Areas (GCA), including returnees and commuters due to the fact that entitlement to a pension for population residing in the Non-Government Controlled Areas (NGCA) is linked to the IDP status.

Number of IDPs at the end of September is slightly higher than the 1,515,128 registered at the end of the second quarter of 2018. However, number of registered IDPs decreased by 5 per cent compared to September 2017 when 1,592,982 IDPs were recorded and 10 per cent decrease compared to 1,701,571 registered at the end of September 2016.



MIGRANTS PRESENCE IN TURKEY

At the end of September 2018, there were estimated 3,9 million foreign nationals present in Turkey seeking international protection⁵. Majority of them are Syrians under temporary protection (3,567,658). The second largest group are 361,693 asylum seekers and refugees from countries including Iraq, Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Somalia. Further on, according to DGMM 69,833 irregular migrants of different nationalities were apprehended in Turkey at the end of the third quarter., 15 per cent increase from the 60,727 apprehended between April and June 2018. Since the beginning of the year, authorities intercepted a total of 190,944 irregular migrants of different nationalities. Majority of irregular migrants entered Turkey from the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq and transited or resided in Turkey before attempting to cross the Aegean Sea towards Greece. In addition to that, authorities arrested 3,942 migrant smugglers. The Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) apprehended 6,976 irregular migrants at sea and registered 37 fatalities in the third quarter of 2018. In the third quarter of the year, there has been a decrease of 881 apprehended persons on sea by TCG compared to previous reporting period (7,857 vs. 6,976).

³ Data as of 31 August 2018.

⁴ Data as of 1 October 2018. According to the available sources, this data was the closest for this reporting period (1 – 30 September 2018).

⁵ Data source: Turkish Directorate for Migration Management (DGMM), the main Government agency for all migration related issues.

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS

FIRST ARRIVAL COUNTRIES

Arrivals to Europe – as of 30 September 2018	
Sea arrivals	
Spain	37,391
Greece	23,341
Italy	21,024
Malta	772
Cyprus	539
Land arrivals	
Greece	13,784
Spain	4,920
Bulgaria	1,679

SPAIN

Between January and September 2018, authorities in Spain registered arrival of 42,311 migrants and refugees, two and a half more than the 16,677 registered in the same period last year. 88 per cent of the registered migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by using the sea routes (37,391) while the remaining 12 per cent reached the country did so by crossing the land border between Morocco and two Spanish enclaves, Ceuta and Melilla (a total of 4,920).

More than a half (57%) of all arrivals in Spain were registered in the third quarter, a total of 24,361. This is three times more

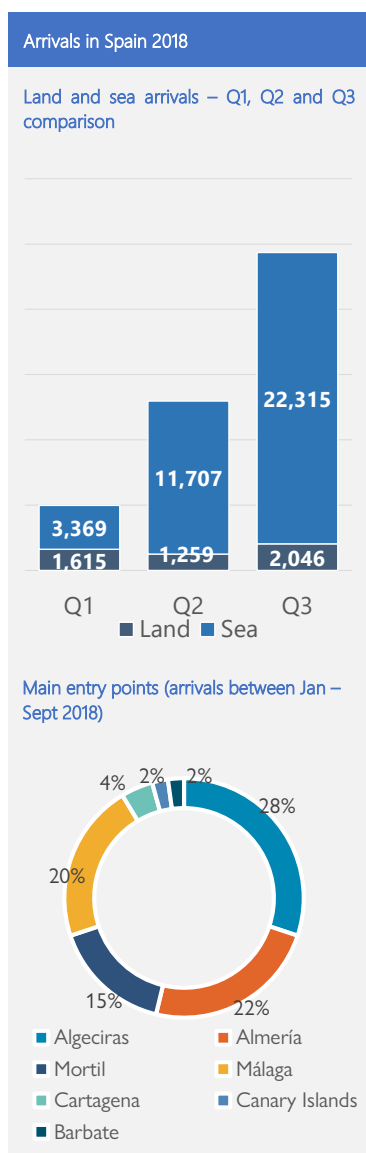
than the 7,276 registered in the same period last year and almost ten times the 2,640 registered in between July and September 2016.

Further on, sea and land arrivals in Spain were increasing throughout the year. During this reporting period (Jul – Sept 2018) sea arrivals in Spain doubled when compared to the previous quarters – 24,361 versus 12,699 registered in Q2 and quintupled compared to only 4,984 registered in Q1.

In all three quarters of the year, migrants and refugees were predominantly using sea routes to reach the country. The proportion of sea arrivals was gradually increasing from 67% in the first quarter, to 88% of the overall arrivals in the second quarter to 91% of the all registered arrivals between July and September (22,315 out of 24,361).

Migrants and refugees who arrived by sea or are rescued and brought to the mainland, are mainly disembarked in the eastern Andalusian coast around Algeciras, Almeria, Màlaga and Motril. Based on the available DTM flow monitoring data, around 50 per cent of arrivals in all three quarters were registered arriving there. In the third quarter, almost a quarter of all sea arrivals were registered in Algeciras, followed by Almeria (18%), Motril (14%) and Màlaga (10%), while in the second and first quarter of the year, Almeria was the first entry point for migrants and refugees arriving by sea (20% of the sea arrivals in Q2 and 25% in Q3 were registered there).

The list of the top nationality groups registered in Spain remained the same in all three quarters of the year, however,



with some significant proportional changes. Sub-Saharan Nationals comprise 43 per cent of the overall arrivals registered between July and September, followed by those from Morocco (24%), Guinea Conakry (9%) and Mali (9%). Contrary to that, in the second and first quarter of the year, Guinea Conakry was the most commonly reported origin country declared by 22% and 21% respectively, followed by Morocco (18%) and Mali (18%) while Sub-Saharan nationals comprised only 14 per cent of the

arrivals registered in the second quarter.

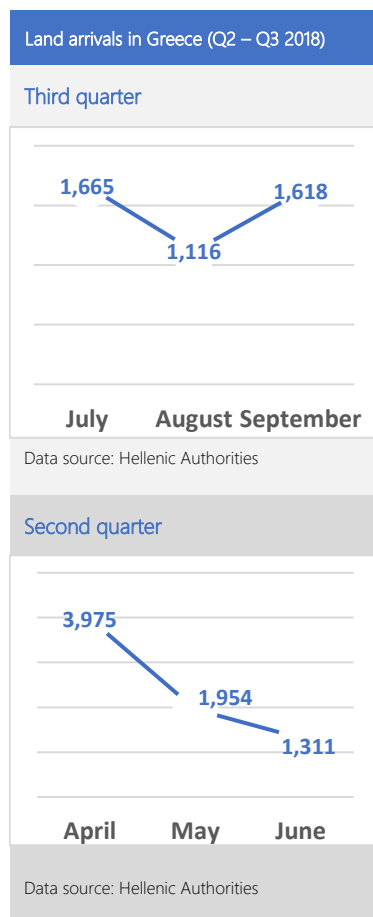
GREECE

In the third quarter of 2018, Hellenic Authorities reported arrival of 14,226 new migrants and refugees from Turkey. 69 per cent of migrants used the sea routes to reach Greece (9,827) and the remaining 31 per cent (4,339) crossed into the country by land from Edirne province in Turkey to the Evros region in Greece. The latter route is notably more popular this year when compared to the previous years. Some 38% of the overall 37,125

September, did so by crossing the land border between two countries. The 13,784 land arrivals reported this year is the highest number registered since 2014.

Almost half of the land arrivals were registered in the second quarter of the year when 7,240 migrants and refugees arrived into the country using available land routes. Just in the second quarter of 2018, more migrants arrived in Greece by land than the yearly totals registered since 2014. Although still above the average, in the third quarter number of land arrivals decreased to 4,399, still comprising almost a third of the overall arrivals in that period (14,226).

Profile of migrants who travel through the Eastern Mediterranean route is more or less stable since 2015. The population is mainly comprised of individuals from Middle East and South Asia. The Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq and Afghanistan are the main origin country comprising 72 per cent of the sea arrivals⁶ registered this year.



migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece since the beginning of 2018 up to the end of

ITALY

During this reporting period (Jul – Sept 2018), Italian authorities registered 4,447 new sea arrivals, 56 per cent less than the 10,281 registered in the previous quarter and 30 per cent less than the 6,296 recorded between January and March 2018.

Arrivals in the third quarter of the year are the lowest recorded since 2014. Between July and September this year, authorities in Italy registered five time less

⁶ Nationality breakdown of land arrivals to Greece is not available.

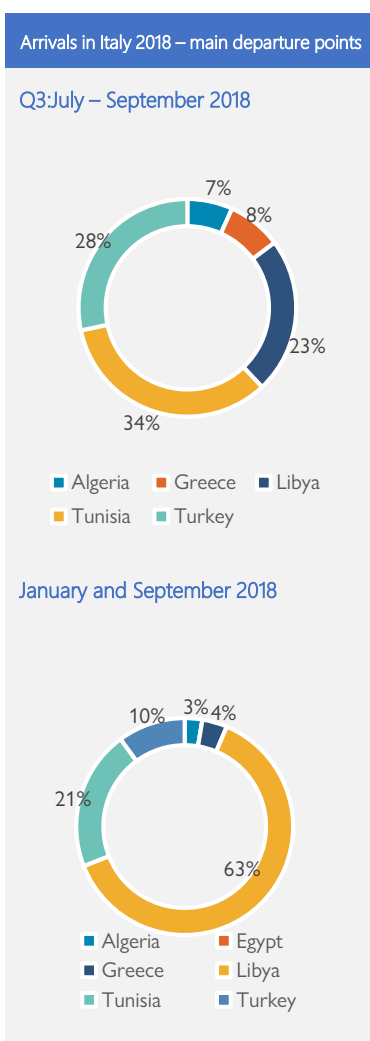
migrants and refugees than in 2017 when 21,657 arrivals were reported. Further on, it is 13 times less than the 61,821 reported in Q3 2016, 14 times less than the 61,717 registered in Q3 2016 and 17 times less than the 74,912 recorded in Q3 2015.

According to available information, 21 per cent of migrants and refugees who arrived in Italy declared Tunisian nationality, followed by those who declared Eritrean⁷ (14%) and Sudanese (8%) nationality. Sudan (8%), Pakistan (6%), Iraq (6%) and Nigeria (6%) are the remaining origin countries listed among the top six in the available cumulative nationality breakdown.

Nationality breakdown: Arrivals in Italy (Jan - September 2018)	
Tunisia	4,487
Eritrea	3,047
Sudan	1,595
Pakistan	1,353
Iraq	1,353
Nigeria	1,248
Côte d'Ivoire	1,047
Algeria	976
Mali	875
Guinea	809

Looking at the absolute numbers on nationality breakdown of arrivals between the second and third quarter, an increase can be observed in the presence of Pakistani nationals. Some 633 migrants and refugees who arrived between July and September reported Pakistani origin, close to the total of 720 reported in the first two quarters of the year.

Further on, increase in arrivals of Algerian nationals is also observed. During the third quarter 406 migrants and refugees declared Algerian nationality, close to 570 registered between January and June 2018.



Different policies implemented by the EU countries and Italy to reduce irregular migration through the Central Mediterranean route, specifically from Libya, affected the changes in the main departure countries for

migrants who arrived in Italy. According to the data from DTM Flow Monitoring Registry, between July and September, the volume of migrants who reported departing from Tunisia and Turkey surpassed the number of those who departed from Libya. However, the cumulative data since the beginning of 2018, still indicates Libya as the main entry point as 63 per cent of migrants and refugees who were registered in Italy reported departing from Libya, 21 per cent departed from Tunisia and 10 per cent from Turkey.

OTHER FIRST ARRIVAL COUNTRIES – Malta, Cyprus and Bulgaria

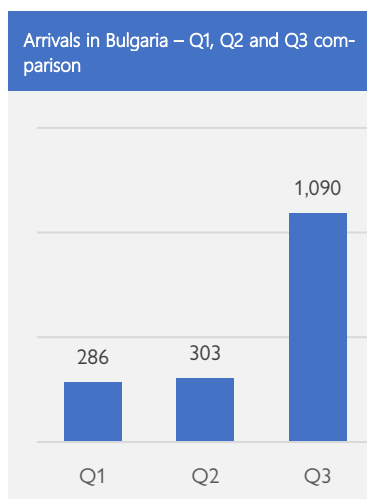
Since 27 June when first arrivals in Malta were registered, a total of 772 migrants and refugees disembarked in the country. 69 per cent of migrants and refugees arrived during this reporting period, while only one landing with 235 was reported previously. Majority of migrants and refugees declared Syrian nationality. Some 60 per cent were adult male, 14 per cent adult female, 15 per cent were minors and 12 per cent are registered as unaccompanied minors⁸.

Overall arrivals in 2018 are the highest recorded since 2013 when a total of 2,008 migrants arrived.

Between July and September 2018, authorities in Cyprus registered arrival of 405 migrants and asylum seekers, seven times more than the 61 reported in the

⁷ 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.

⁸ Breakdown based on available information for 569 registered arrivals. Source: IOM estimates and Media.



previous quarter and nine times more than the 47 registered between January and March 2018. Despite the increase observed between Q1, Q2 and Q3 this year, a total of 513 sea arrivals since January 2018 are 25 per cent lower than the 819 registered in the same period last year. Further on, arrivals in this reporting period (Jul – Sept) decreased by 26 per cent when compared to the 546 reported in the third quarter of 2017.

According to the available nationality breakdown, majority of migrants who arrived in Cyprus were Syrian nationals (see more here and [here](#)).

By the end of September 2018, a total of 1,679 irregular migrants were registered in Bulgaria while attempting to enter, exit and reside in the country without valid documents. This represents a 20 per cent decrease compared to the 2,087 registered at the end of September 2018.

More than a half (54%) of the overall registered migrants were detected in the third quarter of 2018, a total of 1,090, four times more than the 303 registered in the second quarter and 286 registered in the first quarter of the year.

Similarly, as in the previous months and years, Afghanistan,

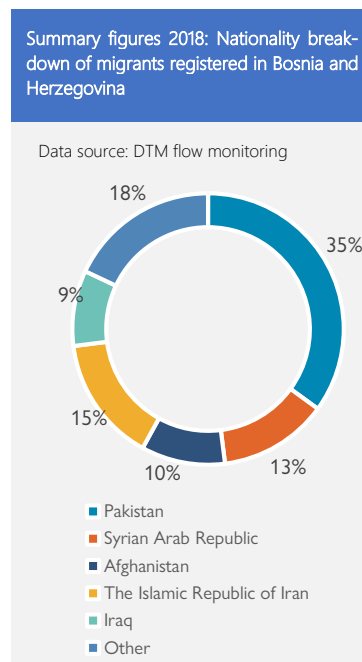
the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq are the most commonly reported nationalities by the migrants (see [here](#) and [here](#)).

WESTERN BALKANS

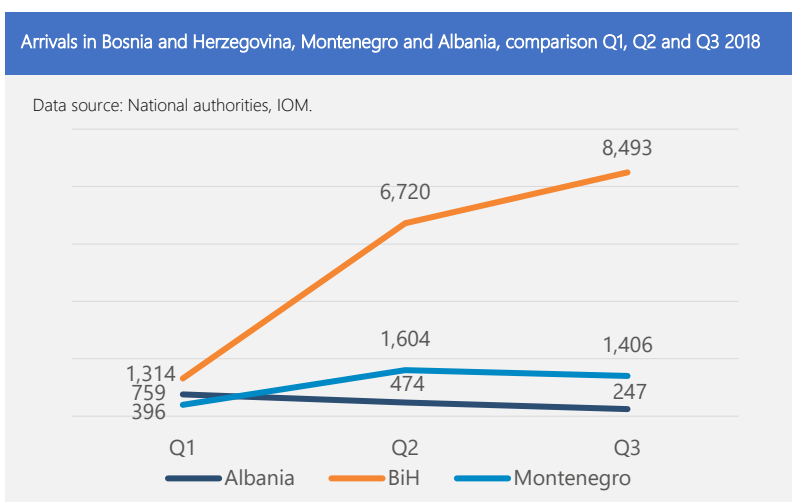
During this reporting period a total of 10,146 migrants and refugees were registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and Montenegro, 15 times increase compared to the second quarter of the year when 8,798 arrived in the listed countries and four times the 2,469 registered between January and March this year. Further on, it is four times more than the overall yearly totals recorded at the end of 2017 (2,725).

83 per cent of the migrants and refugees registered between July and September were intercepted in Bosnia and Herzegovina – a total of 8,493. This is 25 per cent increase compared to the 6,720 registered in the second quarter of the year, and six times more than the 1,314 registered between January and March this year (surpassing the overall

yearly total of 1,166 registered in 2017).



More than a third (35%) of migrants and refugees who arrived in Bosnia this year were Pakistani nationals, followed by migrants from the Islamic Republic of Iran (15%), the Syrian Arab Republic (13%), Afghanistan (10%) and Iraq (9%). All listed nationalities have been the among the top five registered nationality groups since the beginning of 2018. However, the presence of Paki-



stani and Iranian nationals increased in the last two quarters of the year.

In Q1 only 12 per cent of the registered population declared Pakistani origin, and the presence tripled over the upcoming months reaching 35 per cent of the overall caseload. Only 4 per cent of arrivals between January and March this year were Iranian nationals and the figure increased to 13 per cent at the end of Q2 and further on up to 19 per cent over the third quarter of the year. In contrast to that, presence of Syrian nationals decreased from 29 per cent in the Q1, to 15 per cent in Q2 and to 10 per cent in the Q3.

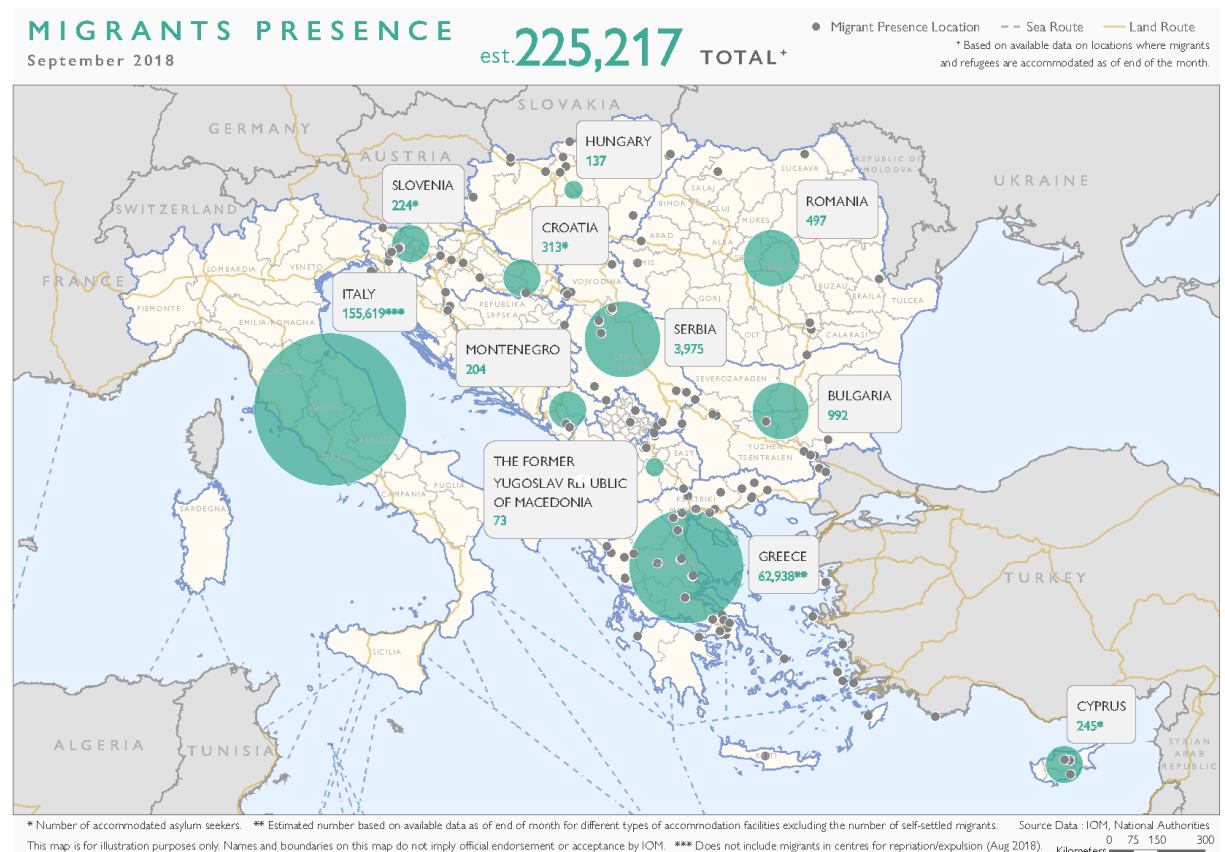
Available flow monitoring data compiled based on information received from the authorities and

field colleagues, indicate a decrease in movements through Albania and Montenegro between the second and third quarter of 2018. In the third quarter a total of 247 arrivals were reported in Albania, almost half the 474 reported in the previous quarter and three times less than the 759 registered between January and March 2018. However, the data on outgoing flows from Albania and Montenegro shows an increase. Some 464 irregular migrants were apprehended on exit from Albania in the second quarter and 23 per cent more attempted to cross irregularly to Montenegro during this reporting period⁹.

In Montenegro authorities registered 1,406 migrants and refugees from Middle East and South

Asia between July and September 2018, 12 per cent less than the 1,604 reported in the second quarter of the year and four times more than the 396 registered between January and March 2018. However, the total of 3,406 migrants and refugees who arrived in Montenegro since the beginning of the year represent fourfold increase compared to the 807 registered in the whole of 2017 and eight times the 502 recorded between January and September same year. Further on, it is ten times more than the overall 308 arrivals reported in 2016 and 20 times the 502 registered by the end of the third quarter of 2016.

Migrants and refugees who arrived in Montenegro are predominantly nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic, Pakistan and



⁹ Data on outgoing flows is available only since mid-March 2018 when DTM started flow monitoring activities in the north of Albania.

Algeria. In the first quarter of the year, Syrian (30%) and Algerian (25%) comprised more than half of the overall arrivals. In the upcoming two quarters, Syrian nationals remained the most commonly reported origin country (47% in Q2 and 43% in Q3) while Pakistani nationals took over the second place on the list, comprising 18 per cent of arrivals registered in the Q2 and 21 per cent of the arrivals in the third quarter of the year.

MIGRANTS PRESENCE IN THE REGION

At the end of the third quarter of 2018, estimated 69,393 migrants and refugees were residing in different reception facilities in Greece, Cyprus, Bulgaria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Croatia, Hungary and Slovenia. This is a slight (3%) increase compared to the 67,289 reported at the end of the second quarter and 1 per cent decrease compared to 70,372 reported at the end of September 2017. Further on, it is 3 per cent less than the 73,286 reported at the end of September 2016.

Increase in the presence of the migrants between the second and third quarter of the year can be explained by slight increase on a country level, more specifically in Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and Romania. At the end of September there were 62,938 migrants and refugees in the reception centres on the islands

and Greek mainland, 2,209 more than the 60,729 reported at the end of June 2018. In Serbia; the occupancy of the reception centres increased from 3,193 reported at the end of June to 3,975 at the end of September 2018. Occupancy of the centres in Bulgaria increased from 792 at the end of Q2 to 992 at the end of Q3, and in Romania 497 migrants and refugees were residing in the reception centres, some 100 more than the 386 reported at the end of June 2018. It is to be noted that these figures are just a snapshot of the migrants' presence at the end of each reporting period. Apart from Greece, where migrants might stay in the reception facilities for a longer period, in other countries figures on occupancy fluctuate on a daily basis as majority of residents see these countries as transit stops on their way to the Western Europe and therefore leave the premises of reception facilities within few days¹⁰.

TRANSIT COUNTRIES

Increased transit of migrants and refugees from Middle East and South Asia, is observed also in other countries in the South-Eastern Europe. In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Romania, there were more arrivals in the third quarter of the year than in the previous quarter, while the downward trend continued for Hungary. However,

when comparing with the previous year, Romania and Hungary have seen a decrease in arrivals while the remaining countries registered the increase.

In the former **Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**, authorities registered 1,310 irregular entries (63% increase compared to 800 in Q2) giving the total of 2,846 since the beginning of the year – five times more than 547 reported between January and September 2018.

As in the previous reporting period, Iranian nationals are the most commonly reported nationality by migrants registered in the country – more than a half of the overall registered migrants were nationals of the Islamic Republic of Iran, followed by those from Afghanistan (11%), Pakistan (10%), Iraq (6%) and Libya (5%). In **Serbia**, 2,768 migrants and refugees were registered in the reception facilities across the country¹¹, 43 percent more than the 1,935 registered in the previous quarter. Between January and September 2018, a total of 5,593 arrivals were reported in Serbia, 52 per cent more than the 3,668 registered in the same period 2017. Afghanistan is the most commonly reported origin country (32%), followed by the Islamic Republic of Iran (29%), Pakistan (21%), Iraq (7%) and Bangladesh (5%).

During the third quarter of the year (July – September 2018) authorities in **Slovenia** registered 3,021 irregular entries into the country, a 15 per cent increase

¹⁰ More information about the trends over time, especially as an aftermath of implemented policies related to the stricter controls for irregular migration can be read in [DTM Europe – Quarterly report, April – June 2018](#).

¹¹ Data on newly registered migrants in the reception centers in Serbia is used as a proxy estimation of the overall arrivals in the country.

compared to 2,614 registered in the second quarter of the year and almost double the 1,927 registered in the whole of 2017.

Profile of migrants registered between July and September corresponds with the nationality breakdown of the overall arrivals this year. Pakistan is the most commonly reported origin country declared by 23% of the migrants and refugees, followed by those from Afghanistan (10%), Algeria (11%) and the Syrian Arab Republic (8%).

Between July and September 2018, authorities in **Croatia** registered a total of 1,941 irregular entries, 61 per cent increase compared to 1,205 registered in the previous quarter and 44 per cent increase compared to 1,347 registered in the first quarter of the year. Since the beginning of the year up to the end of September authorities recorded 4,493 irregular entries to the country, almost three times more than the 1,847 reported in the same period last year and two times the 2,479 registered in the whole of 2017.

Since the beginning of the year, Afghan nationals are the most commonly declared nationality

by migrants apprehended comprising some 20 per cent of the overall arrivals this year. However, the presence of Afghan nationals between the three quarters changed. Almost third of all migrants registered in the first quarter were of Afghan origin. This decreased to only 15 per cent in the Q2 and slightly increased to 17 per cent during the Q3 quarter. The change is mainly related to the increased presence of Pakistani and Iranian nationals. In the first quarter only 5 per cent of migrants declared Iranian origin and in the Q2 it increased to 11% and further in the year to 13 per cent of the irregular entries registered in the third quarter. Pakistani nationals comprised 9 per cent of registered migrants in the first quarter, 6 per cent in the second quarter and 14 per cent in the third quarter of the year.

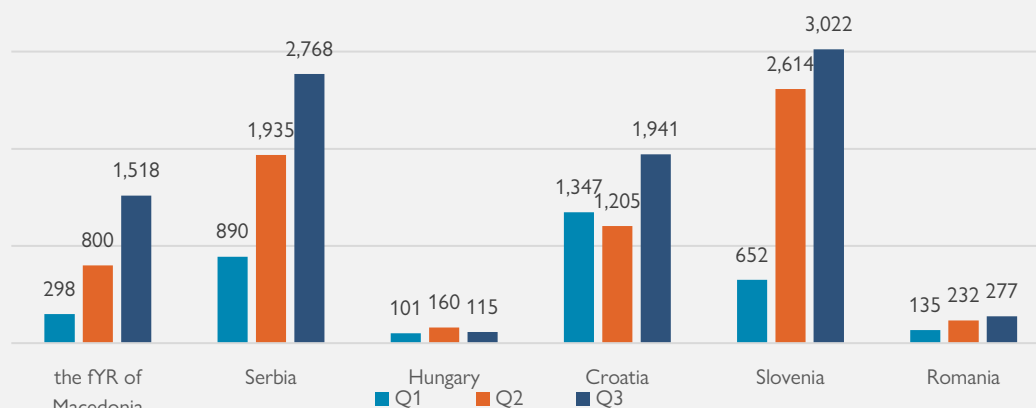
Romanian authorities reported arrival of 644 new migrants and refugees since the beginning of the year. 43 per cent of the arrivals, a total of 277, were registered in the third quarter of the year which is a 19 per cent increase compared to the previous

quarter. Despite the slight increase between two quarters this year, overall arrivals this year are only one third of the 2,133 reported between January and September 2017. Further on, arrivals in the third quarter of 2018 are only a quarter of the 1,174 registered between July and September 2017.

During this reporting period, a total of 115 irregular migrants were registered in **Hungary**, slightly less than the 160 reported in the previous quarter and seven times less than the 780 reported in the same period last year. Since the beginning of the year a total of 376 irregular entries were recorded in Hungary, four times less than the 1,324 between January and September 2017. Further on, it is only a fraction of the 18,601 reported in the same period 2016 and far from the 390,864 recorded in 2016.

Arrivals in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia and Romania – Q1, Q2 and Q3 2018 comparison

Data source: National authorities, IOM.



MIGRANTS PRESENCE MONITORING IN TURKEY

MIGRANTS PRESENCE MONITORING IN TURKEY

According to available data from the Turkish Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) some 3,9 million foreign nationals were present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. 91 per cent of individuals are registered as Syrian nationals with granted temporary protection a total of 3,567,658, some 5,135 more than the 3,562,523 reported at the end of the second quarter of 2018 and some 359,527 more than the 3,208,131 reported at the end of September 2017. The remaining 361,693 individuals who were residing in Turkey at the end of September this year are asylum seekers and refugees from countries including Iraq, Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Somalia. This represents a slight decrease (1,250 persons) compared to 362,943 reported at the end of June 2018 and 37,578 more than the 324,115 reported at the end of September 2017.

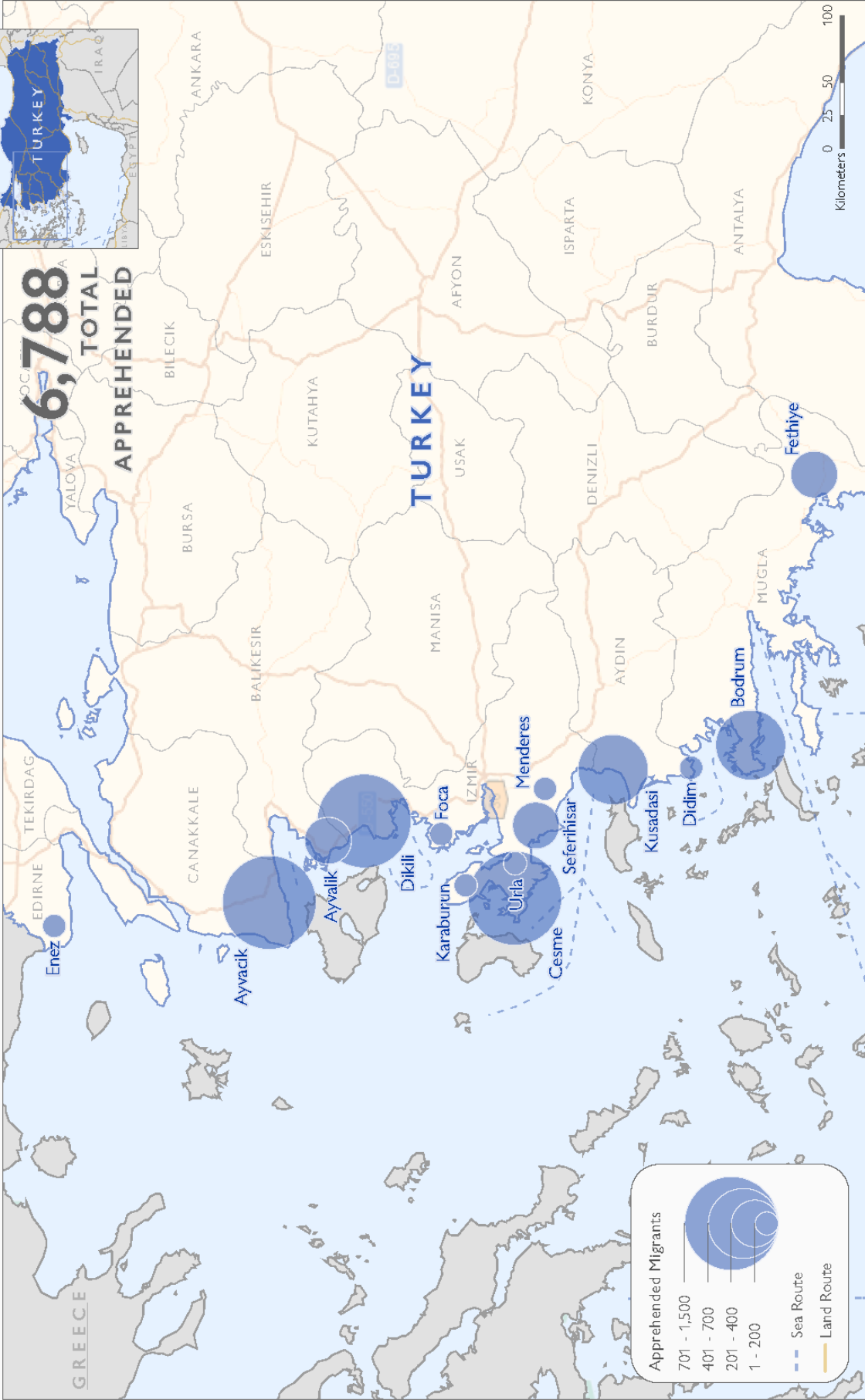
Available data from the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), there are 14 Temporary Accommodation Centres for persons under temporary protection (Syrian nationals mainly) located in eight cities in Turkey – Sanliurfa, Gaziantep, Kilis, Kahramanmaraş, Hatay, Adana, Osmaniye and Malatya. A total population of 180,869 individuals were residing in the centres at the end of the third quarter of 2018, an 18 per cent decrease from 219,721 reported at the end of June 2018. In both periods, more than 95 per cent of persons under temporary protection were residing in urban areas, outside of the Temporary Accommodation Centres.

Compilation of data from daily reports of the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG), there were 6,979 irregular migrants apprehended at the sea during the third quarter of the year with reported 37 fatalities. Overall number of apprehensions decreased by 11 per cent when compared to 7,858 reported in the second quarter of the year. Further on it is a 44 per cent increase compared to the 4,852 reported between January and March this year and 11 per cent decrease compared to 7,819 registered in the third quarter of 2017. Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) reported that some 64,038 persons were apprehended trying to enter Turkey irregularly while 16,616 were apprehended while trying to exit the country using different land borders (with Greece, Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic and Georgia). Total number of interceptions on entry during this period is slightly lower than the 64,264 registered in the previous quarter and close to half of the 121,764 registered in the third quarter of 2017.

87 per cent of migrants apprehended on entry were detected between Turkish and Syrian border. This is 7 percentage points less than in the previous quarter (94%), in favour of the increase of apprehensions on the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran (2 per cent in Q2 2018 vs. 6 per cent in Q3 2018). In terms of the apprehensions on exit, vast majority (92%) of migrants were apprehended on exit from Turkey to Greece, similarly as in previous periods (94% in Q2 and slightly more than 82% in Q3 2017).

APPREHENSIONS OFF THE TURKISH COAST

1 January - 30 September 2018



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

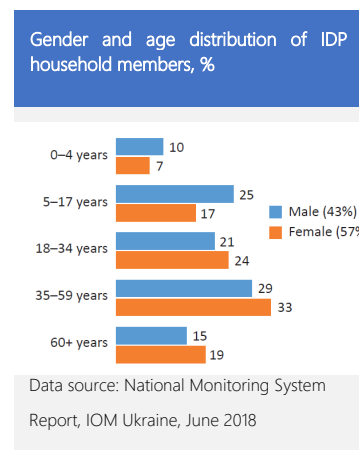
NATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM REPORT - UKRAINE

NEEDS MONITORING – UKRAINE

According to the official information from the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MoSP) by the end of the third quarter of the year a total of 1,519,234 IDPs were registered in Ukraine; some 10,000 more than at the end of the previous quarter when 1,509,340 were reported. The number of IDPs in the Government Controlled Areas (GCA) increased by 2 per cent from 1,492,100 reported beginning of January 2018. However, the number of IDPs registered at the end of this reporting period is the highest recorded since the beginning of the year. Number of IDPs changed over the year between. Between the first and the second quarter number of IDPs increased by 490. In the period between April and the end of June 22,538 more IDPs were registered and the pace slowed down again in the third quarter when 4,109 new IDPs were registered.

The main limitation of the official data provided by the MoSP stems from the fact that it includes returnees and commuters, as receiving pensions for population residing in Non-Government Controlled Areas (NGCA) is linked to the IDP registration. Based on the survey conducted with more than 7,600 IDPs¹² the average household size was identified as 2.62 persons, which is slightly higher than

the average of the total population of Ukraine (2.58), according to 2017 data¹³. 21 per cent of surveyed IDP households consist of one person, which is the same as among the total population of Ukraine (20%)¹⁴. Households with children made up 46 per cent of all surveyed households; slightly higher than the average Ukrainian household (38%). Women represented 57 per cent of surveyed IDP household members, which is slightly higher than the proportion of women in an average Ukrainian household (54% as of 1 January 2018)¹⁵. Among these, 19 were women aged over 60 years, slightly higher than the share of IDP men of the same age (15%). It is the case of Ukraine in general, as of January 2018, the share of women aged over 60 years amounted to 27 per cent while the share of men of the same age was 18 per cent. The larger share of women among IDPs was observed in all age groups 18 years and older and was consistent with the result of previous NMS rounds.



¹² National Monitoring System Report on the Situation of Internally Displaced Persons, IOM Ukraine, June 2018

¹³ Social and Demographics Characteristics of Households of Ukraine. Statistical Bulletin. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K. 2017.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Distribution of the permanent population of Ukraine by gender and age as of 1 January 2018. Express Issue 21.06.2018. State Statistics Service of Ukraine – K, 2018.

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. Further on, a new round of the assessment on the situation of the internally displaced persons is expected to be released in November 2018.

Currently available data may indicate that the pace of arrivals in Europe outlined in this report will continue throughout the last quarter of the year. Potential changes might be induced also with the weather changes expected in the upcoming months. This might also lead to the lower dynamic in transit over the Western Balkans

In order to complete the assessment of the profile of migrants arriving through Central, Western and Eastern Mediterranean route, DTM Mediterranean will start the Flow Monitoring Surveys in three locations in Greece – on Lesbos island, in the North Western part of the country (border areas with Albania) and in Evros region in Greece near the border with Turkey. This will provide more qualitative and quantitative information about the migration flows to Greece, currently the second most active route in the Mediterranean.



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

IOM Assisting migrants in an unofficial site near Velika Kladuša and Trnovo, 2IOM/2018