

Q1 2019



QUARTERLY REGIONAL REPORT

DTM Europe

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

January – March 2019



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Cover Photo: IOM moving migrant and refugee families to renovated reception and transit centre Borići, Bihać. IOM Bosnia and Herzegovina/ January 2019.

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MOBILITY OVERVIEW

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS TO EUROPE

In the first quarter of 2019, a total of 16,526 migrants and refugees were registered arriving to Europe through the three Mediterranean routes. More than a half (53%) of all registered individuals arrived in Europe through the Eastern Mediterranean route by reaching Greece (8,162), Bulgaria (291) and Cyprus (291). Another 43 per cent were registered in Spain (7,014) and the remaining 4 per cent were rescued while travelling along the Central Mediterranean route and disembarked in Italy (524) and Malta (244).

Arrivals in the first quarter of 2019 decreased by 60 per cent when compared to the previous reporting period (40,716 between October – December 2018). The decrease in arrivals might also be related to the seasonal weather conditions deterioration.

Arrivals this year are 13 per cent lower than the 18,956 reported in the first quarter of 2018 and 52 per cent lower than the 34,551 registered in the same period 2017.

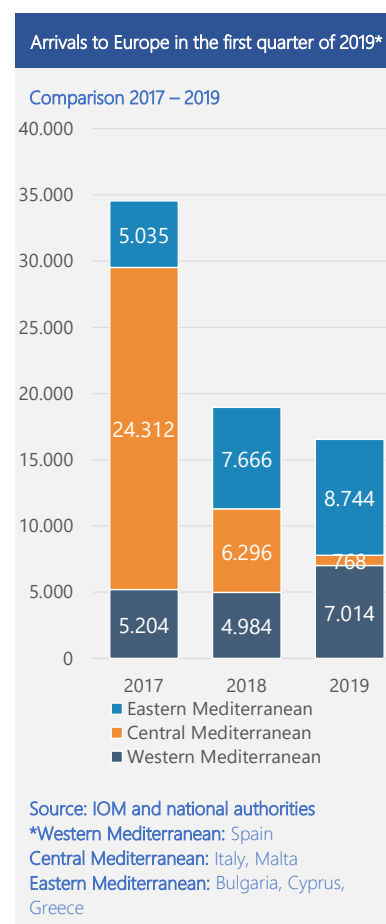
In terms of the dynamic between the routes, arrivals through the Eastern Mediterranean route were gradually increasing in the first quarters of the past three years leading to it becoming the main entry route in quarter one of 2019 (a total of 8,744). In contrast to that, a significant decrease is observed in arrivals through the Central Mediterranean, mainly affected by the policy changes related to search and rescue operations in the area that brought the arrivals to Italy to a relative minimum. More precisely, arrivals to Italy decreased by 90 per cent from 6,296 reported in the Q1 in 2018 to only 524 registered this year. However, arrivals in the second country on the route, Malta, increased

from none registered in the Q1 in 2017 to 244 this year.

Spain and Greece were the main countries of arrival receiving 93 per cent of the overall migrants and refugees registered so far in 2019. Spanish authorities registered a total of 7,014 land and sea arrivals, in the first quarter of the year, 40 per cent increase compared to the 4,984 reported in the same period last year and 33 per cent more than the 5,204 registered in Q1 2017.

In Greece, Hellenic authorities registered a total of 8,162 sea and land arrivals, 38 per cent decrease compared to the 13,090 registered in the previous quarter, 11 per cent more than the 7,343 reported in Q1 2018 and 85 per cent more than the 4,407 from the Q1 2017.

Decrease in mobility across the Eastern Mediterranean route is reflected also in the activities reported by the Turkish Coast guard (TCG). In the first quarter of the



year, 4,225 persons were apprehended while trying to cross the sea between Turkey and Greece irregularly, 38 per cent decrease compared to the 6,814 reported in the previous reporting period (October – December 2018). Nevertheless, it is an increase compared to the past two years (4,080 in Q1 2018 and 3,004 in Q1 2017), but still, only a quarter of the total of 20,383 registered in the first quarter of 2016.

According to available data from national authorities, Afghanistan is the most commonly reported specific origin country (in absolute numbers) by the migrants and refugees in the first quarter of the year. Afghan nationals have arrived in Europe through the Eastern Mediterranean route. Morocco is the second most commonly reported origin country followed by Iraq and Palestinian Territories.

Nonetheless, the profile of individuals differs between the

main three routes. Arrivals through the Western Mediterranean route are mainly composed of persons from Sub-Saharan Africa, Morocco (17%) Guinea Conakry (2%) and Algeria (2%). In contrast to that, the flows along the Eastern Mediterranean route are mainly composed of migrants and refugees from South Asia (Afghanistan) and Middle East (Iraq, Palestinian Territories).

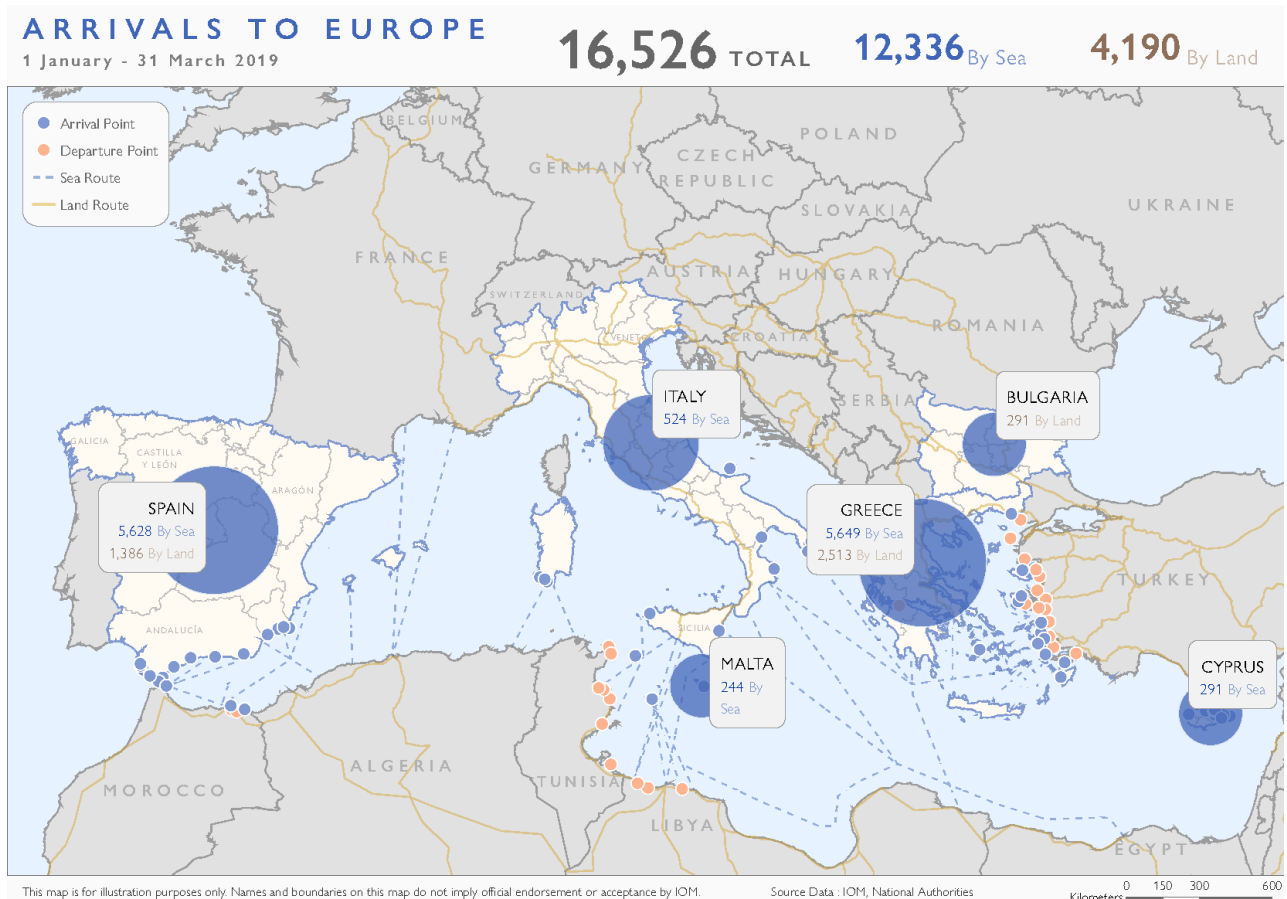
Composition of arrivals in Italy on the other hand, includes migrants from Tunisia (28% of all arrivals), Algeria (16%), Iraq (12%), Bangladesh (11%) and Guinea Conakry (7%) as the top five nationalities.

Profile of migrants and refugees travelling along the three routes did not change significantly in the past two quarters. However, the change is noted between the caseload registered in the first quarter of 2018 and this reporting period in Italy and countries on the

Eastern Mediterranean route. In Italy, Tunisian nationals who were the second most commonly reported nationality of origin in the first quarter of 2018 (21%) jumped to the first place comprising more than a quarter of all arrivals between January and March 2019.

On the Eastern Mediterranean route, for the first time since 2015, Afghanistan became the first reported origin country by migrants registered in Greece, replacing Syrian nationals that predominantly composed the arrivals registered in the first quarter of 2018 (41%) and preceding years.

Intensified movements in the Western Balkans observed throughout 2018 continued in the first quarter of 2019. Between January and March 2019, authorities in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Kosovo (UNSCR 1244) registered a total of 5,536 new migrants, twice the 2,643 reported in the same period last year

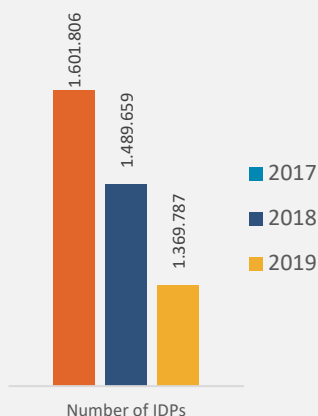


and eleven times more than the 473 registered in the first quarter of 2017. 70 per cent of migrants in 2019 were registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina (3,239) and the remaining 30 per cent were registered in other three countries, predominantly in Montenegro where a total of 1,470 migrants were registered between January and March 2019, four times the 396 reported in the same period last year and thirteen times the 116 reported in the first quarter of 2017.

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN UKRAINE

Number of IDPs in Ukraine

First Quarter (comparison 2017 – 2019)



Monthly Data



Data source: The Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine

According to the Information from the Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP) of Ukraine there were 1,369,787 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ukraine at the end of the first quarter of 2019. Number of IDPs has decreased by 15 per cent in the past three years. The total at the end of this reporting period is 232,019 less than the 1,601,806 reported in the same period in 2017 and estimated 119,872 less than the 1,489,659 reported in the same period last year. The data from authorities includes 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.

MIGRANTS PRESENCE MONITORING - TURKEY

According to the latest available data from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently 4 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. 91 per cent of foreign national are Syrian nationals with granted temporary protection status (3,641,344) and the remaining 9 per cent are asylum seekers and refugees mainly from Iraq, Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Somalia (a total of 368,230).

The total number of foreign nationals in Turkey increased by 25 per cent when compared to the same period in 2017 when some 3,2 million foreign nationals were present on Turkish territory seeking international protection and is 3 per cent more than the 3,9 million registered at the end of March 2018.

Estimated 88 per cent of population under Temporary Protection (TP) in Turkey are accommodated in urban areas and the remaining, 140,078 reside in 13 Temporary Accommodation Centres for persons

under TP mainly located in the south-eastern part of the country. The number of Syrian nationals increased by 22 per cent when compared to two years back (from 2,969,669 at the end of March 2017 to 3,641,344 recorded in 2019). Nevertheless, number of Syrian nationals under temporary protection in the Government camps decreased from a total of 225,557 reported at the end of March 2017 to 140,078 registered at the end of the first quarter of 2019.

According to the data from Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) a total of 40,604 irregular migrants were apprehended on entry to Turkey, mainly from Syrian Arab Republic (90%), Greece (12%) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (2%). This is a 5 per cent decrease when compared to the 42,757 apprehended in the previous reporting period (October – December 2018). Further on, it is 55 per cent decrease from 89,284 reported in the first quarter of 2018 and 44 per cent more than the 72,208 apprehended in the same period in 2017. The Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) apprehended 4,177 irregular migrants at sea, 40 per cent less than the 6,994 reported in the previous quarter. Number of rescued irregular migrants at sea decreased by 11 per cent when compared to Q1 2018 and increased by 40 per cent compared to the 2,976 apprehended in the same period 2017. TCG reported 5 fatalities in the first quarter of 2019, almost four times less than the 19 registered in the previous quarter and in the first quarter of 2018 and 60 per cent less than 12 reported in the first quarter of 2017.

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS

FIRST ARRIVAL COUNTRIES

Arrivals to Europe between January and March 2019	
Sea arrivals	
Spain	5,628
Greece	5,649
Italy	524
Malta	244
Cyprus	291
Land arrivals*	
Greece	2,513
Spain	1,386
Bulgaria	291

*Data on land arrivals to Italy is not available.

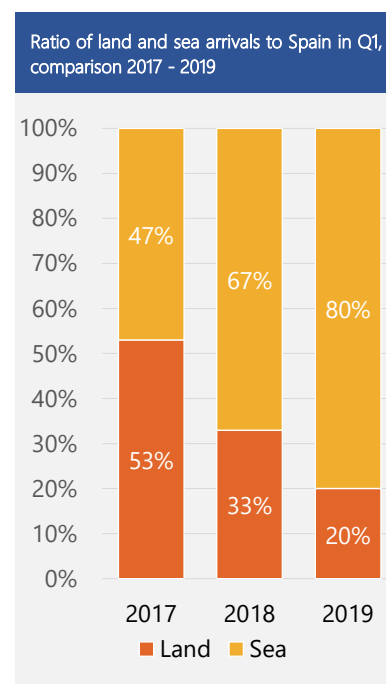
SPAIN

In the first quarter of 2019, authorities in Spain registered a total of 7,014 sea and land arrivals, three times decrease compared to the previous quarter (October - December 2018). However, reported arrivals this year are 40 per cent higher than the 4,984 reported in the same period last year and 35 per cent higher than the 5,204 registered in the same period in 2017.

Estimated 80 per cent of migrants and refugees registered this year arrived in Spain by sea, mainly (54%) to different landing points in Andalucía (Málaga, Almería and Motril). Apart from an increase in arrivals reported to Balearic Islands (5% of the total in Q1 2018 to 21% in Q1 2019) and decrease in land

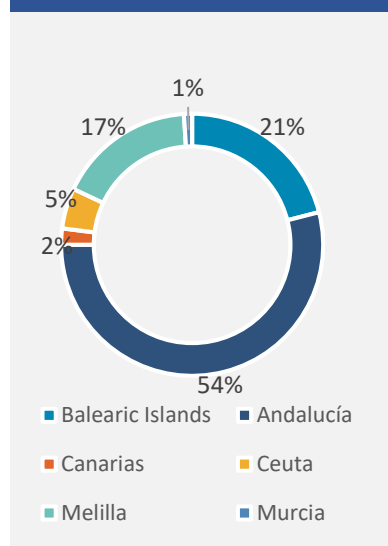
arrivals (Melilla and Ceuta), geographical distribution of sea arrivals this year resembles the distribution in the same period last year. The remaining 20 per cent of the overall arrivals in the first quarter of 2019 were registered as land arrivals to Spanish enclaves Ceuta (23%) and Melilla (77%). Overall land arrivals have decreased in 2019 when compared to Q1 2017 when 2,778 migrants and refugees arrived by land comprising the 53 per cent of the total and to the 1,615 registered in Q1 2018 comprising a third of the total arrivals during this period.

According to available data, 73 per cent of individuals were nationals of Sub-Saharan countries (Guinea



Conakry, Mali, Senegal¹). The remaining 27 per cent are distributed between more than 16 different nationalities, among which 76 per cent were Moroccan nationals (17 per cent of the total). Profile of migrants registered this year is similar to demographic breakdown registered in the same period last year. However, a decrease is noted in arrivals of nationals from Guinea Conakry (22% in Q1 2018 to 1,6% in Q1 2019), Mali (17% vs. 0,5% respectively) and Côte d'Ivoire (14% vs. 09%).

Arrivals in Spain Q1 2019 – Main entry points



GREECE

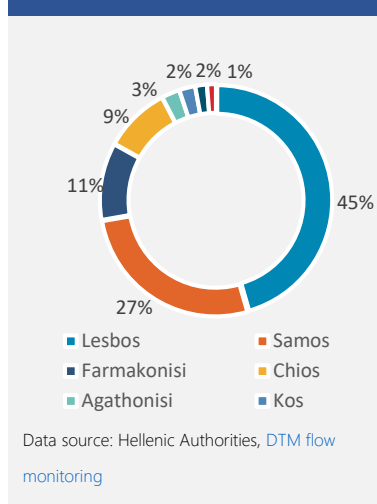
Between January and March 2019, Hellenic Authorities registered a total of 8,162 migrants and refugees in the country, 37 per cent decrease compared to the 13,090 registered in the last quarter of 2018. Nevertheless, sea and land arrivals registered between January and March 2019 are the highest reported since 2016 when 151,452 migrants and refugees crossed the Aegean sea between Turkey and Greece (another 1,165 were registered as land arrivals) just before the implementation of EU-Turkey

Statement that reduced the flows in the region by 95 per cent between the first and second quarter of the year (7,498 arrivals reported in Q2 2016).

Arrivals in the first quarter of the year are 11 per cent higher than the 7,343 reported in the same period last year and 85 per cent higher than the 4,407 registered in the first three months of 2017.

One quarter of all arrivals so far 2019 are recorded as land arrivals (a total of 2,513) and the remaining 5,649 are reported as sea arrivals. Commonality between the arrivals in this and the past year is an increase in land arrivals when compared to the previous periods (2014 – 2016). For example, 2,513 land arrivals recorded this year are higher than the yearly totals (1,903) reported for 2014, 67 per cent of the total of 3,713 land arrivals registered in 2015 and 76 per cent of the total of 3,292 reported in the whole of 2016.

Arrivals in Greece, main entry points in Q1 2019



Data source: Hellenic Authorities, [DTM flow monitoring](#)

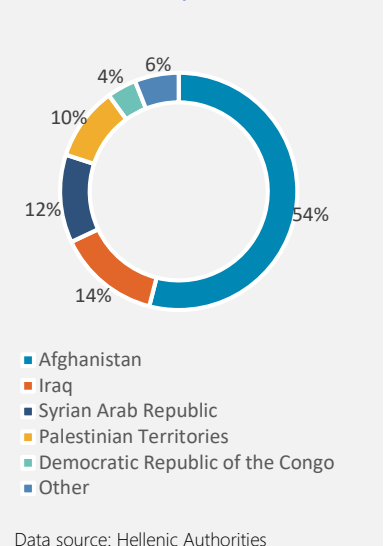
According to available information, 72 per cent of all sea arrivals were registered in the North Aegean (Lesbos - 45% of the total, Samos - 27% of the total). Among the arrivals to the South Aegean,

more than a half (62%) were registered in Farmakonisi.

More than a half of migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece by sea in 2019 were of Afghan origin (54%), followed by those from Iraq (14%), Syrian Arab Republic (12%) and Palestinian Territories (10%). Available data for the same period last year is showing a shift in the breakdown leading to Afghanistan replacing Syrian Arab Republic as the main origin country among

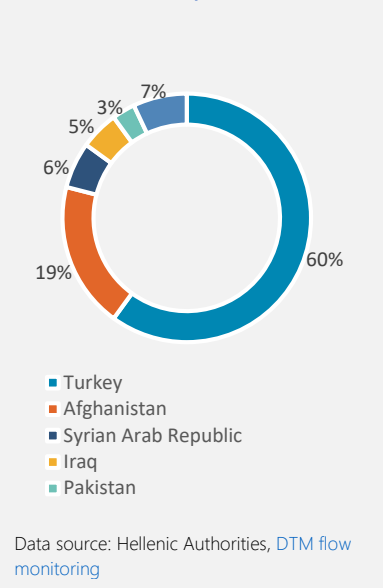
Nationality breakdown of sea and land to Greece arrivals in Q1 2019

Sea arrivals: January - March 2019



Data source: Hellenic Authorities

Land arrivals: January – March 2019



Data source: Hellenic Authorities, [DTM flow monitoring](#)

¹ Source: UNHCR.

migrants and refugees. The presence of Syrian nationals decreased by 29 percentage points, while the presence of Afghan nationals increased from 13 per cent recorded in the first quarter of 2018 to 54 per cent at the end of March 2019. This reflects the changes in the leading nationality groups observed in the second half of 2018. Namely, 82 per cent of migrants and refugees from Afghanistan were registered in the second half of the year.

As a response to an increase in land arrivals observed in the second half of 2018, DTM established the presence in Evros region to track the land arrivals and capture more information about the profile of migrants and refugees using this route to enter the country. Estimated 70 per cent of individuals tracked in the region were adult males, 27 per cent adult female and 3 per cent were children. Available data on nationalities shows that Turkey is the most commonly reported origin country among the arrivals tracked in the region (60%), followed by Afghanistan (19%), Syrian Arab Republic (6%), Iraq (5%) and Pakistan (3%).

ITALY

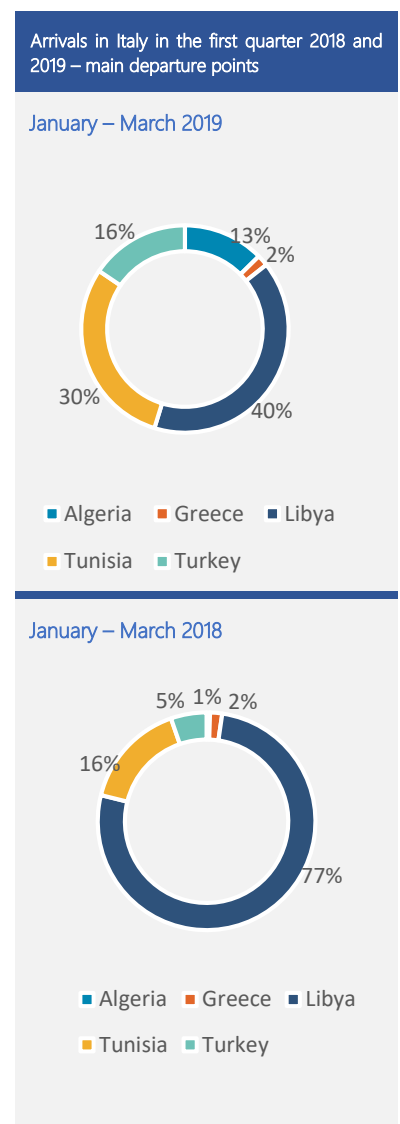
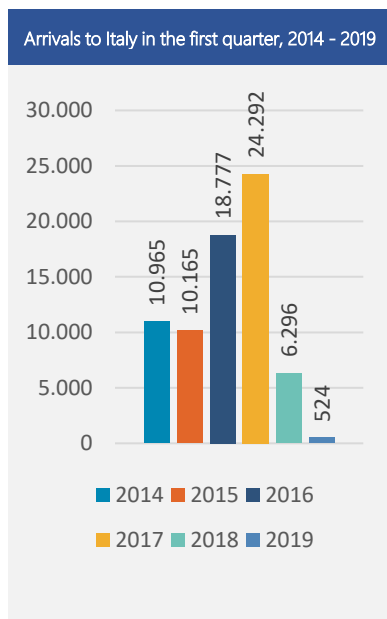
In the first quarter of the year, Italian authorities registered a total of 524 migrants and refugees who were rescued along the Central Mediterranean route and brought to the country. This is the lowest number of arrivals registered in this period in the past five years. Between January and March 2019, there were six times less arrivals than in the previous reporting period (October - December 2018). Moreover, it is twelve times lower than the 6,296 reported in the

same period last year and only a fragment of the 24,292 registered in the first quarter of 2017 and the 18,777 reported for the first quarter of 2016.

Differences in the nationalities can be associated with the changes in departure points of boats from North Africa. According to DTM flow monitoring data, in the first quarter of 2018, 77 per cent of migrants who arrived in Italy departed from Libya and 16 per cent from Tunisia while during this reporting period some 40 per cent of migrants reported departing from Libya against 30 per cent of those who reported Tunisia and 13 per cent who said they travelled from Turkey to Italy. Further on, change in departure points is more evident when looking at the total number of disembarkations. Migrants and refugees from only six out of 27 registered boats reported departing from Libya, however, they comprise 40 per cent of the overall caseload indicating that the boats departing from Libya usually carry more migrants while those departing from Tunisia are dinghies with less people that mainly land

independently in Lampedusa (71%) and Pantelleria (29%) port.

A quarter of migrants and refugees registered in Italy this year were from Tunisia (28%), followed by those who declared Algerian (16%), Iraqi (12%), Bangladeshi (11%) and Guinean (7%) nationality. Tunisia was the second most commonly reported nationality group declared by 21 per cent of the 6,296 migrants and refugees registered in the first quarter of 2018, just after Eritrea² (27%) and ahead of Nigeria (7%). However, by the end of the year, number of Tunisian nationals increased and



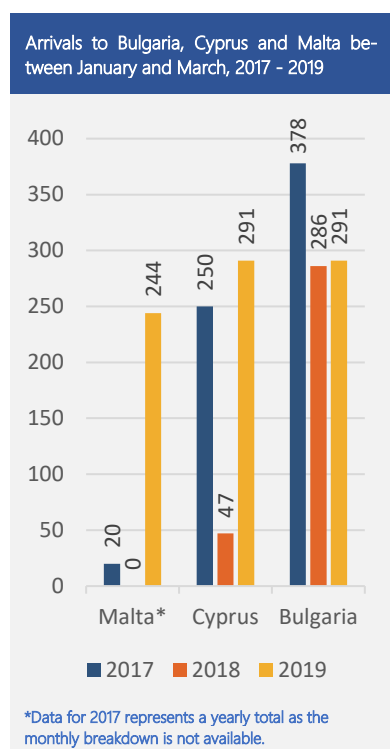
² The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality

breakdown declared by migrants as reported by the Italian authorities.

became the first nationality group among the overall registered migrants and refugees in 2018 and remained so in the first quarter of 2019.

OTHER COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL– Malta, Cyprus and Bulgaria

Estimated 826 migrants and refugees were registered in other three countries pertinent to the migration flows in the Mediterranean. According to the data from **Bulgarian** Ministry of Interior, 291 migrants were apprehended on entry, inside and on exit from the country in the first quarter of 2019 - 2 per cent increase from the 286 reported in the same period last year and 23 per cent decrease compared to the 378 registered in the same period in 2017. Further on, another 40 individuals were apprehended on entry from Greece to Bulgaria in 2019, 38 per cent decrease from 64 registered in the same period last year. These migrants are not included in the number of the overall new arrivals



for the reporting period, to avoid

potential double counting, assuming that these individuals might have been already counted as arrivals to Greece. Similarly, to changes observed in Greece, Afghanistan is the most commonly reported origin country by migrants registered on entry to Bulgaria (19%), closely followed by Iraq (18%) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (12%). In contrast to that, Syrian nationals were the main nationality group registered in the same period last year (44% of the total), followed by Iraq (22%) and Pakistan (8%).

During this reporting period (January - March 2019) authorities in **Cyprus** registered a total of 291 new arrivals, eight times more than the 37 registered in the same period last year and 16 per cent increase from the 250 registered in the same period of 2017. According to available data, majority of migrants and refugees that arrived this year in Cyprus were of Syrian origin, mixed with the nationals from West and Central Africa (Congo, Cameroon, Nigeria) that arrived in March. Syrian nationals were the main nationality group registered in the same period last year, and only few individuals declared Iraqi origin (5 in total).

In the first quarter of the year, estimated 244 migrants and refugees were rescued in the Central Mediterranean and brought to **Malta**. It is an absolute increase as first arrivals last year were registered at the end of June and twelve times more than the 20 reported in the whole of 2017 (monthly breakdown is not available)

OTHER TRANSIT COUNTRIES AND WESTERN BALKANS

Previously reported increase in the number of apprehended migrants in the transit countries along the

Western Balkans route in 2018, continued in the first quarter of 2019. Apart from Romania, where there was no change in the number of arrivals between the first quarter of 2019 and 2019, other countries in the South-Eastern Europe included in this report (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Kosovo UNSCR 1244, North Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia) observed a multiple increase in apprehensions of irregular migrants.

According to available data from national authorities, the most significant increase is recorded in **Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)** - from 48 reported in Q1 2018 to 264 reported in 2019, **Montenegro** (396 in Q1 2018 to 1,470 in Q1 2019), **Slovenia** (652 in Q1 2018 to 1,591 in Q 2019); **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (1,314 in Q1 2018 to 3,239 in Q1 2019) and **Croatia** (1,347 in Q1 2018 to 2,742 in Q 2019).

Iraq, Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Afghanistan were the most commonly reported origin countries by migrants registered in all countries included in this report. Overall, this is a change from the nationalities registered in the same period last year when Syrian nationals were among the most commonly reported nationality group.

Country specific overview

Authorities in **Albania** registered a total of 563 migrants and refugees on entry to and exit from the country. Since DTM started monitoring the outgoing flows in the north of the country in March 2018, the data for the same period last year is partially available, allowing only for the comparison of incoming flows for the first quarter of the year. Hence, apprehensions on entry to Albania decreased by 58 per cent from 759 reported in the first three months of 2018 to 315 registered in the same period this

year. In contrast to that, apprehensions on entry this year are almost three times higher than the 126 reported in the first quarter of 2017. As the both exercises were active in the last quarter of 2018, a decrease in apprehensions on entry and exit is observed between Q4 2018 when 737 individuals were observed on entry to (139) and exit from the country (598) and the 563 reported in the Q1 2019. Overall, in the last three quarters of 2018, apprehensions on exit from the country were in general higher than the ones registered on entry in Gjirokaster region leading to a total of 1,627 apprehensions on entry and 1,772 on exit for the year 2018. This continued in the first two months of 2019 and slightly changed during March 2019 as the number of individuals apprehended on entry exceeded the number of those registered on exit from the country (243 vs. 115). Estimated 39 per cent of registered migrants in the first quarter of the year were from Iraq, followed by those from Syrian Arab Republic (32%), Pakistan (8%), Algeria (6%), Palestinian Territories and the Islamic Republic of Iran (both 4%). The presence of Syrian nationals decreased by 20 percentage points when compared to the same period last year, in favour of the increase in arrivals of declared Iraqi nationals – 3 per cent in Q1 2018 to more than a third of the population registered in the first quarter of 2019. Between January and March 2019, authorities in **Bosnia and Herzegovina** registered a total of 3,239 migrants, two and a half times more than the 1,314 reported in the same period last year, eighteen times more than the 183 reported in the same period of 2017 and 58 per cent decrease compared to 7,779 registered in the previous quarter (October – December 2018). Pakistan was most

commonly reported country of origin declared by 27 per cent of registered migrants. Another 13 per cent were Syrian nationals, 12 per cent Iraqi, 10 per cent Algerian, while migrants from Morocco and Afghanistan comprised 9 per cent of the total each. Similarly, as in other countries, the presence of Syrian nationals decreased by 14 percentage points when comparing the first quarter of 2018 and 2019 (28% vs. 13% respectively). In contrast to that, an increased presence is noted among the migrants from Pakistan (11% in Q1 2018 to 27% in Q1 2019). Another significant change is observed in the presence of migrants from Libya who comprised 13 per cent of the arrivals registered in the first quarter of 2018 to only 3 per cent of the overall 3,239 registered in this reporting period.

Four times increase in arrivals in the first quarter of 2019 was recorded in **Montenegro**. Authorities there, registered a total of 1,470 newly arrived migrants in this reporting period, compared to 396 registered in the same period last year and only 116 registered in the first quarter of 2017. Further on, number of registered migrants between January and March this year increased by 20 per cent compared to the previous quarter (October – December 2018) when 1,233 were reported. Syrian nationals are the first declared nationality group (36%), followed by Iraq (20%), Morocco (14%), Algeria (12%) and Palestinian Territories (5%). Profile of migrants resembles the one analysed in the first quarter of 2018, with a difference in the presence of Pakistani (decrease from 16% in Q 2018 to 4% in Q1 2019) and Afghan (4% Q1 2018 and only 0,3% in Q1 2019).

Authorities in **Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)** registered a total of 264 migrants between January and March 2019, almost six times

increase compared to 48 reported in the same period in 2017 and 2018, and a slight decrease compared to the 292 registered during the previous reporting period. 45 per cent of migrants were of Syrian origin, followed by those from Algeria (19%), Palestinian Territories (10%), Morocco (9%) and Iraq (5%). Available data for the same period last year indicates similarities among the registered nationalities, with an exception of a slight decrease in the presence of Turkish nationals who in the first quarter of 2018 comprised 8 per cent of the total and 5 per cent in the same period this year.

In the first quarter of 2019, authorities in **North Macedonia** registered a total of 327 migrants who arrived in the country, 9 per cent less than the 298 registered in the same period last year and six times more than the 72 reported in the first quarter of 2017. In contrast to that, arrivals during this reporting period decreased by 37 per cent when compared to the previous quarter (October – December 2018) when authorities registered a total of 516 migrants.

Based on the available data from the Red Cross mobile teams operating in the areas close to the border with Serbia, estimated 5,053 migrants were detected in the area and provided with the assistance. This is almost four times more than the 1,435 reported by the Red Cross mobile teams in the first quarter of 2018 and 12 per cent decrease compared the 5,800 assisted in the previous quarter (October – December 2018).

Almost a quarter (24%) of migrants registered in 2019 so far were of Iranian origin, followed by those from Pakistan (20%), Afghanistan (19%), Iraq (11%) and Syrian Arab Republic (7%). It resembles the profile of migrants registered in the same period last year, apart from the decrease in the presence

of migrants from Libya (9% in Q1 2018 to only 2 individuals in Q1 2019).

According to available data, estimated 1,829 new migrants were registered in the reception centres across **Serbia**³, two times the 890 reported in the same period last year and 10 per cent decrease compared to the estimated 1,661 registered in the same period in 2017. In contrast to that, number of registered migrants decreased by 43 per cent when compared to the 3,234 registered in the previous quarter (October – December 2018).

One third of registered migrants were of Pakistani origin (36%) and another 35 per cent declared Afghan origin. Bangladeshi nationals comprise 7 per cent of the overall population, followed by Iranian (5%), Syrian (5%) and Algerian (4%) nationals. The nationality breakdown for the first quarter of 2018 is not available for the comparison. However, looking at the [overall nationality profile](#) of migrants registered in the whole of 2018, there were no major changes to the situation observed in the first quarter of 2019.

A total of 2,742 migrants were apprehended in **Croatia** in the first quarter of 2019, two times more than the 1,347 registered in the same period last year and four times the 666 registered in the first three months of 2017. Nevertheless, number of arrivals in the first three months of 2019 had decreased by 24 per cent when compared to the last quarter of 2018 when 3,599 individuals were apprehended.

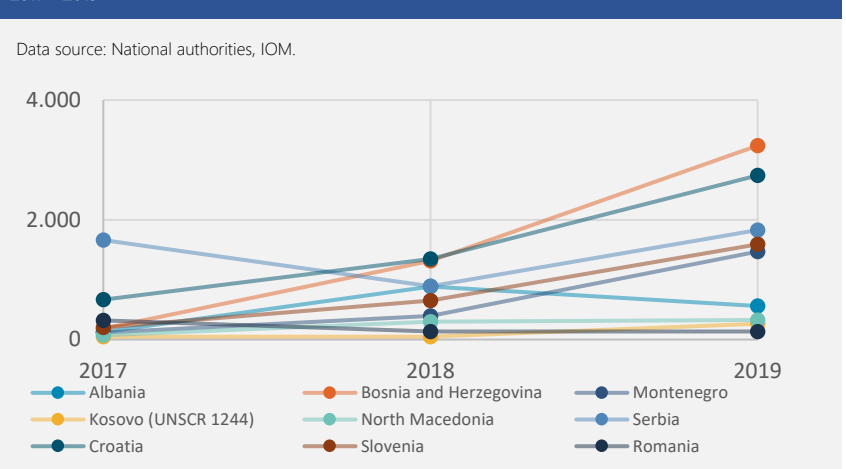
Available data on apprehensions by county shows changes in the main entry point to Croatia. Almost half of migrants registered in the first quarter of 2017 were registered in the Vukovarsko-Srijemska county on the border with Serbia and estimated 13 per cent were apprehended in Istarska, vicinity of the border with Slovenia and 9 per cent in Primorsko-Goranska county bordering Bosnia and Herzegovina. Vukovarsko-Srijemska county was the main region of apprehensions registered in the first quarter of the following year (2018) together with Primorsko-Goranska and Karlovačka. 30 per cent of apprehensions in 2019 were registered in Primorsko-Goranska county and another 29 per cent in Vukovarsko-Srijemska county, indicating the increased movements along the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially in the Una-Sana Canton where majority of migrants registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina were residing awaiting the opportunity to move onwards to Western Europe by crossing Croatia to reach the Schengen area (Slovenia). Afghanistan was the most commonly reported origin country

declared by a third of the overall migrants apprehended during this reporting period. Pakistan (13%), Algeria (12%), Turkey (10%) and Syrian Arab Republic (7%) where the remaining most commonly reported origin countries. The profile of migrants resembles the profiles registered in the same period last year, with a difference in the presence of migrants from the region (Kosovo UNSCR 1244, Albania) which decreased from estimated 20 per cent in 2018 to 10 per cent among the migrants apprehended in the first three months of 2019.

Slovenian authorities apprehended a total of 1,591 migrants during this reporting period, two times more than the 652 registered in the same period last year and eight times more than the 202 registered in between January and March 2017. Despite the overall increase when compared with the same reporting periods in the previous years, arrivals to Slovenia have decreased in the past two quarters, from 2,189 registered between October and December 2018 to 1,591 apprehended in during this reporting period.

Algeria was most commonly reported origin country by migrants

Registered migrants in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo (UNSCR 1244) and Montenegro in Q1, 2017 - 2019



³ This used as a proxy indicator for the overall number of new arrivals in the country.

apprehended in Slovenia during this reporting period (26%). Pakistan (15%), Morocco (14%), Afghanistan (6%) and Syrian Arab Republic (6%) were the remaining most commonly reported origin countries by migrants apprehended between January and March 2019, similarly to the [profile of migrants observed in the same period last year](#).

During this reporting period, authorities in **Romania** registered a total of 135 migrants on entry to and exit from the country same as in the first quarter of 2018 (135) and half the estimated 320 registered in the first quarter of 2017. Further on, number of apprehensions in the country decreased by 40 per cent between the last two quarters, from 223 registered between October and December 2018 to 135 registered at the end of March 2019.

Migrants were mainly registered while exiting the country towards Hungary (Arad, Timis and Satu Mare county). One third of migrants registered in 2019 so far were apprehended on entry and the remaining 70 per cent (94) were apprehended on exit.

Forty-three per cent of migrants registered in the first quarter of 2019 were of Iraqi origin, followed by those from Syrian Arab Republic (19%), Bangladesh (13%), Vietnam (8%) and Turkey (4%), resembling [the nationality breakdown of migrants registered in the first quarter last year](#).

MIGRANTS PRESENCE IN EUROPE

At the end of the first quarter of 2019 more than 80,300 migrants,

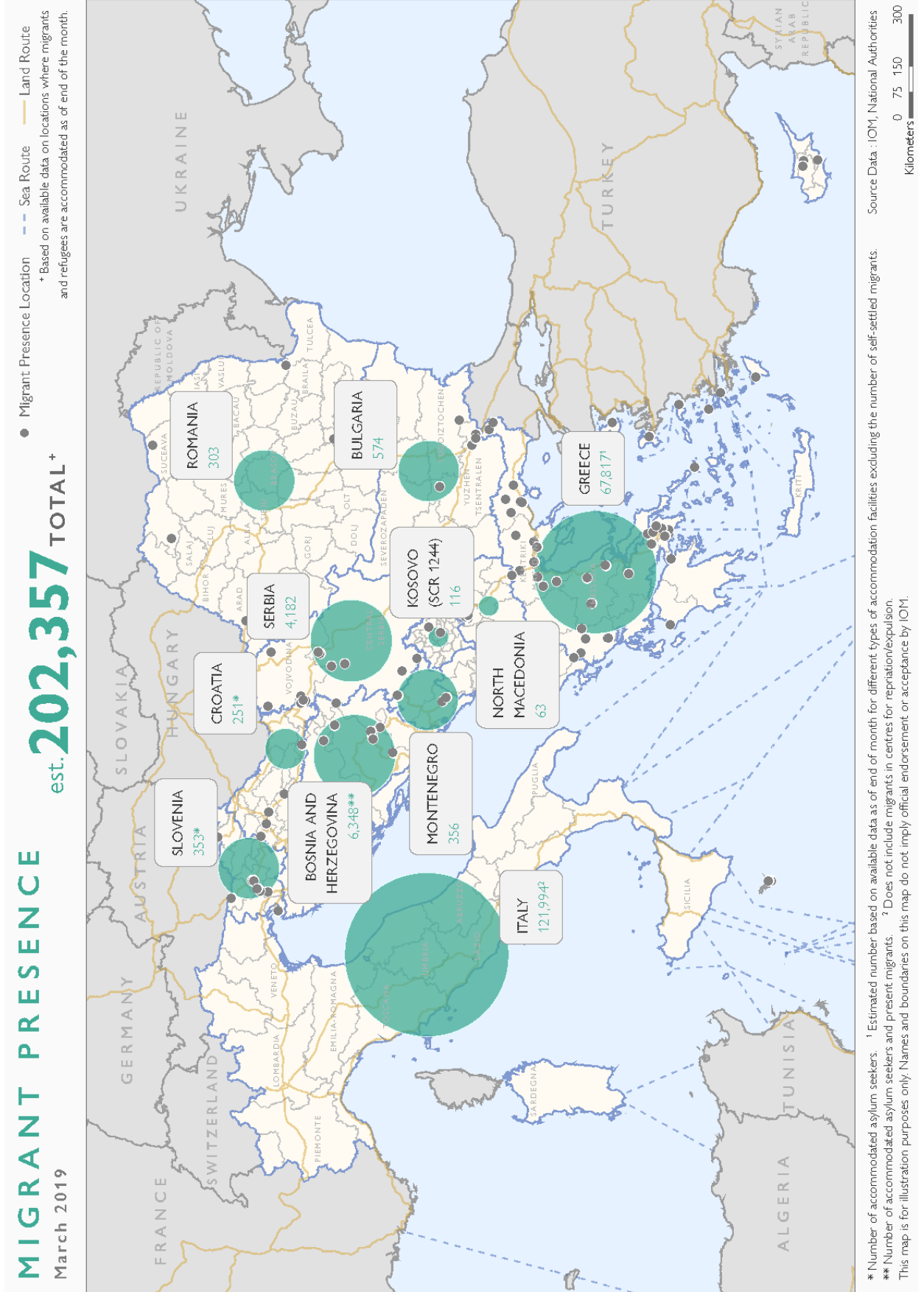
refugees and asylum seekers were residing in different reception facilities in Greece, the Republic of North Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Romania, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is 13 per cent increase compared to the 70,814 reported at the end of December 2018, 28 per cent increase compared to the 62,518 registered at the end of the first quarter 2018 and 10 per cent increase from the 72,995 registered at the end of March 2017.

As in previous [periods](#), the largest share (84%) of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers is accommodated in different reception facilities in Greece, 21 per cent on the islands and 79 in the facilities on the mainland. Another 13 per cent of the population is in Serbia (4,182) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (6,348) and the remaining 3 per cent is scattered between remaining countries with an average occupancy of 313 ranging from only 63 in the Republic of North Macedonia to 574 in Bulgaria.

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 days⁴. However, far the largest contingent of migrants and refugees in the reception facilities is registered in Italy. At the end of March 2019, 121,994 persons were registered residing in the state supported reception facilities.

⁴ 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](#).



MIGRANTS PRESENCE MONITORING IN TURKEY

MIGRANTS PRESENCE MONITORING IN TURKEY

According to available data from the Turkish Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) some 4 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 3,641,344, estimated 18,978 more than the 3,622,366 reported at the end of December 2018 and 74,214 more than the 3,567,130 reported at the end of the first quarter of 2018.

According to available data from UNHCR, 368,230 asylum seekers and refugees were registered in Turkey by mid-September from countries including Iraq, Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Somalia. The number of asylum seeker and refugees increased by 11,387 between the end of the first quarter of 2018 until the September 2018⁵.

Available data from the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), there are 13 Temporary Accommodation Centres for persons under temporary protection (Syrian nationals mainly) located in eight cities in Turkey – Sanliurfa, Gaziantep, Kilis, Hatay, Osmaniye, K. Maras, Adana and Malatya, hosting 4 per cent of persons under temporary protection. A total population of 140,078 (mainly in Sanliurfa and Adana) persons were residing in the centres at the end of the first quarter of 2019, 40,791 less than the 180,869 reported at the end of the previous quarter in December 2018. The remaining 96 per cent of

persons under temporary protection are residing in urban areas.

Compilation of data from daily reports of the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG), there were 4,225 irregular migrants apprehended at the sea between January and March 2019, 38 per cent decrease compared to 6,814 registered in the previous quarter and a slight increase (4%) compared to 4,080 at the end of the first quarter in 2018. Despite the slight increase, apprehensions during this reporting period are five times lower than the 20,383 registered in the first quarter of 2016.

Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) reported that some 46,688 persons were apprehended along the Turkish land borders on entry to and exit from the country. Eighty-five per cent of the 40,604 migrants apprehended on exit were detected on the border with Syrian Arab Republic while 96 per cent of 6,084 apprehensions on exit were recorded on the border with Greece. Total number of apprehensions during this reporting period is 15 per cent lower than the 54,758 registered in the previous quarter and only a half of the 96,178 registered in the first quarter of 2018.

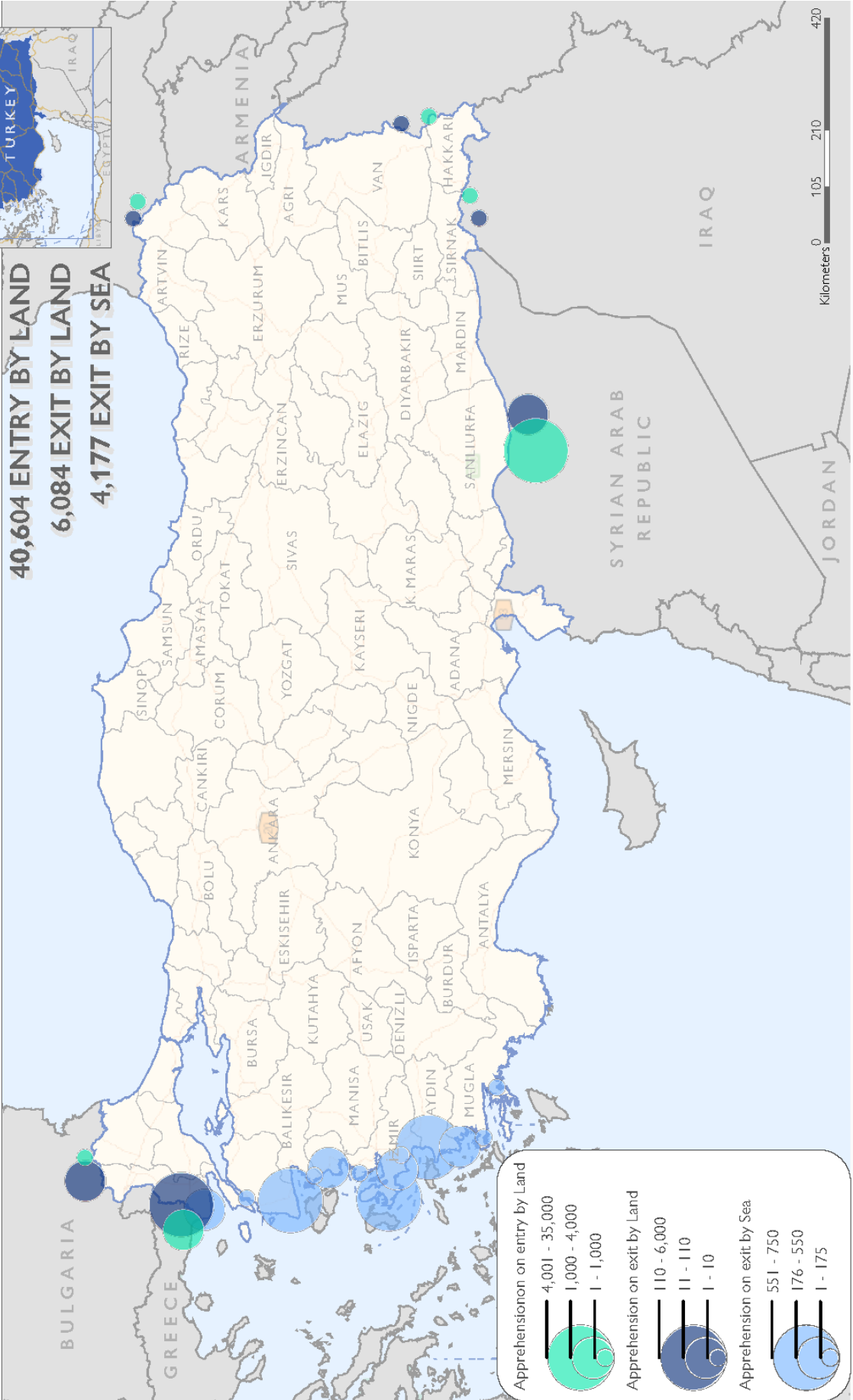
Overall, between January and March 2019, Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) registered a total of 53,872 irregular migrants, 25 per cent decrease compared to the 71,103 registered in the previous quarter and 8 per cent decrease compared to the 58,845 registered in the first quarter of 2018.

⁵ UNHCR ended registration process in Turkey on 10 September 2018. The data for the last

quarters was not available at time of the closure of this report.

TURKEY - APPREHENSIONS ON SEA AND LAND (Turkish Coast Guard, Turkish Land Forces)

1 January - 31 March 2019



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NATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM REPORT - UKRAINE

NEEDS MONITORING – UKRAINE

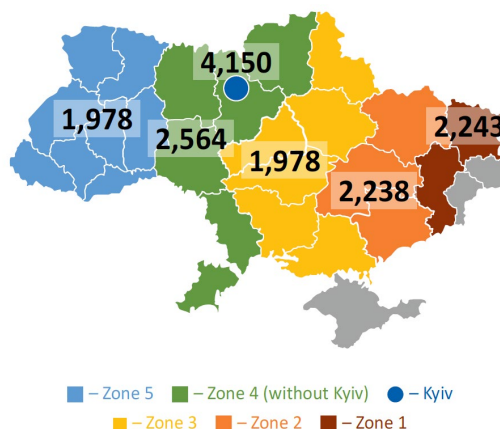
According to the official data by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MoSP) there were 1,369,787 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Government Controlled Areas (GCA) at the end of the first quarter of 2019, a 9 per cent decrease from 1,512,042 reported at the end of the previous quarter (December 2018) and 8 per cent decrease compared to the 1,489,659 reported at the end of March 2018.

The data from more than 11,000 interviews conducted with key informants and IDPs as part of the IOM’s National Monitoring System Report (NMS) reflects a general economic insecurity of IDP households. Almost half (44%) reported being unemployed, and majority of them faced difficulties when looking for a job (90%). In the absence of stable livelihoods, IDPs rely heavily on government support. Twelve per cent of respondents reported that their social payments have been suspended since the beginning of the conflict (69% of respondents were displaced for more than 3 years).

Majority of respondents live in rented housing (49% in apartments, 10% in rented houses and 4% in rented rooms) and 37 per cent of interviewed IDPs mentioned lack of housing as the most problematic issue for them and 19 per cent that the main concern is related to the lack of money. Only 28 per cent of respondents expressed the intention to return, mainly because of properties owned to avoid staying longer in rented housing. Economic instability and engagement in different coping strategies might lead to situations involving deceit on the part of the employer or forced labour. Three per cent of respondents reported working or performing activities without getting the expected payment, 2 per cent worked and performed activities in conditions that were significantly worse than promised and 1 per cent received an offer for employment that promised to cover expenses that would have to repay to the employer at a later stage. The percentages were higher (5%) among those were engaged in stress coping strategies, (6%) crisis and (8%) emergency coping strategies.

Average income per person (per month), by geographic zones (read more [here](#))

Data source: NMS Ukraine, *face to face* interviews with IDPs



OUTLOOK ON POPULATION MOBILITY

OUTLOOK FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2019

DTM Europe team will continue monitoring the mixed migration flows across the Mediterranean and the developments in the transit countries in the South-Eastern Europe in 2019. In terms of DTM mobility tracking exercises, Migrants Presence Monitoring team in Turkey will provide results of the Baseline (2) assessment done in Istanbul province.

Based on available data, Eastern and Western Mediterranean routes might remain the main entry points to Europe, unless affected by further changes in the migration policies applied.

The comparative analysis per route (Western, Central and Eastern Mediterranean) based on more than 5,300 surveys conducted in seven different countries in 2018, including reported vulnerabilities is available on [Flow Monitoring Europe Geoportal](#).

Specific analysis on profiles and reported vulnerabilities by migrants travelling along the Western Mediterranean route can be found [here](#).



For more updates on arrivals to Europe
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