

Q2 2019





**QUARTERLY REGIONAL REPORT**

# DTM Europe

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

April – June 2019

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**International Organization for Migration**  
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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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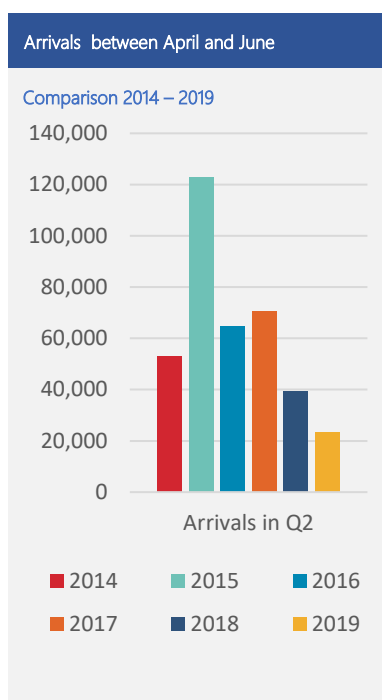
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Cover Photo: A beneficiary receives an e-voucher card which comes pre-loaded with money for her and her family to use to buy essentials at selected market places in town, Hatay, Turkey. IOM/Muse Mohammed 2016.

# MOBILITY OVERVIEW

## MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS TO EUROPE

According to available flow monitoring data, collated in coordination with national authorities and IOM field offices, a total of 40,537 migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Europe at the end of the second quarter of 2019, 32 per cent less than the 59,446 registered in the same period of 2018. More than a half (56%) of all arrivals in 2019 were recorded during the second quarter of the year, a total of 22,648 which is 27 per cent increase compared to the 17,889 registered in the first quarter of the year and the lowest number of arrivals reported between April and June since 2014. More precisely, arrivals in the second quarter of 2019 are 43 per cent lower than the 39,402 registered in the second quarter of 2018 and 68 per cent lower than the 70,686 registered in Q2 2017.



In terms of the dynamic between the routes, arrivals through the Eastern Mediterranean route were gradually increasing in the first two quarters of the past year leading to

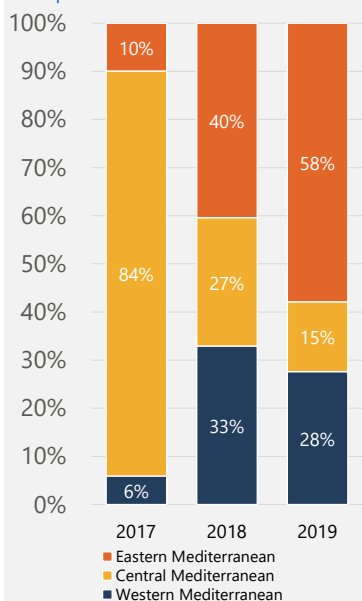
it becoming the main entry route in 2019 so far (a total of 23,219 arrivals). In contrast to that, a significant decrease is observed in arrivals through the Central Mediterranean, mainly affected by the policy changes related to search and rescue operations in the area that brought the arrivals to Italy to a relative minimum. More precisely, arrivals to Italy decreased by 78 per cent from 10,281 reported in the Q2 in 2018 to 2,255 registered in the same period this year (April – June 2019). In contrast to a five-fold decrease in arrivals to Italy in Q2 2018 and 2019, arrivals in the second country on the route – Malta have increased four times – from 235 registered between April and June 2018 (one disembarkation end of June) to 1,039 registered in the second quarter of 2019.

On a country level, Greece and Spain have received 78 per cent of the overall newly arrived migrants to Europe this year. Greece is the leading country in the number of newly registered migrants and refugees in the first two quarters of the year. Unlike Spain, where arrivals in the second quarter decreased by 11 per cent when compared to the first quarter of the year, arrivals to Greece increased by 26 per cent between the two periods.

In Greece, Hellenic authorities registered a total of 10,286 sea and land arrivals between April and June 2019, 26 per cent more than the 8,162 registered in the first quarter of the year. However, despite the increase in the last two quarters, arrivals between April and June this year are 33 per cent lower than the 15,556 registered in the same period last year, yet it is 64 per cent more than the 6,272 registered in Q2 2017 and 37 per cent more than the 7,498 registered in Q2 2016.

Arrivals to Europe in the second quarter of 2019\*

Comparison 2017 – 2019



Source: IOM and national authorities

\*Western Mediterranean: Spain

Central Mediterranean: Italy, Malta

Eastern Mediterranean: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece

Increase in mobility across the Eastern Mediterranean route is reflected also in the activities reported by the Turkish Coast guard (TCG). In the second quarter of the year, 8,528 persons were apprehended while trying to cross the sea between Turkey and Greece irregularly, doubling the 4,225 reported in the previous reporting period (January - March 2019). Further on, it is also the highest number of registered apprehensions in the second quarter in the Aegean seas by the TCG since 2016 (2,901 apprehensions in Q2 2016, 4,494 in Q2 2017, 7,660 in Q2 2018).

According to available data from national authorities, Afghanistan is the most commonly reported specific origin country (in absolute numbers) by the migrants and refugees registered arriving to Europe (counted only countries of first arrival). Apart from few (35) individuals registered in Italy, 99 per cent of Afghan nationals have

arrived in Europe through the Eastern Mediterranean route. Morocco is the second most commonly reported origin country (98% of Moroccan nationals were registered in Spain) followed by Guinea Conakry (98% arrived in Spain) and Mali (96% arrived in Spain).

Importantly, the profile of individuals differs between the main three routes. Moroccan nationals comprised one third of arrivals to Spain this year (33%), followed by Guinea (13%), Mali (13%), Côte d'Ivoire (8%) and Senegal (8%). 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 (21% of all arrivals), Pakistan (15%), Algeria (10%), Iraq (9%) and Côte d'Ivoire (8%).

Profile of migrants and refugees travelling along the three routes has slightly changed between the first two quarters of 2019. Tunisia was most commonly reported origin country by migrants and refugees registered in both quarters this year. Among the other nationalities registered in Italy, an increase is observed in the arrival of

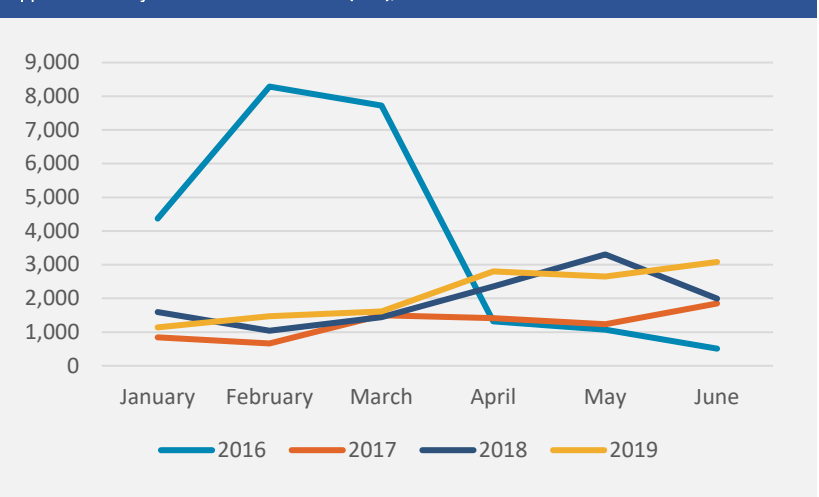
migrants from Pakistan (<1% in Q1 to 19% in Q2) and Côte d'Ivoire (<1% in Q1 to 8% in Q2).

Origin countries reported by migrants and refugees registered in Spain in the first and second quarter are very similar (Morocco is the 1<sup>st</sup> reported nationality in both periods). However, an increase is observed in the number of Algerian nationals who comprised 3 per cent of arrivals in the first quarter and 7 per cent in the second quarter.

In Greece, according to the Hellenic Police and Coast Guard, one third of migrants and refugees registered in the second quarter were of Afghan origin, a 27 percentage points decrease compared to the first quarter when they comprised 50 per cent of all arrivals. Contrary to that, increase is noted in the number of migrants and refugees from Syrian Arab Republic (11% in Q1 and 16% in Q2) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (4% in Q1 and 11% in Q2).

Intensified movements in the Western Balkans observed throughout 2018 continued this year. Between January and June 2019, authorities in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Kosovo (UNSCR 1244) registered a total of 16,045 new migrants. Sixty-three per cent of

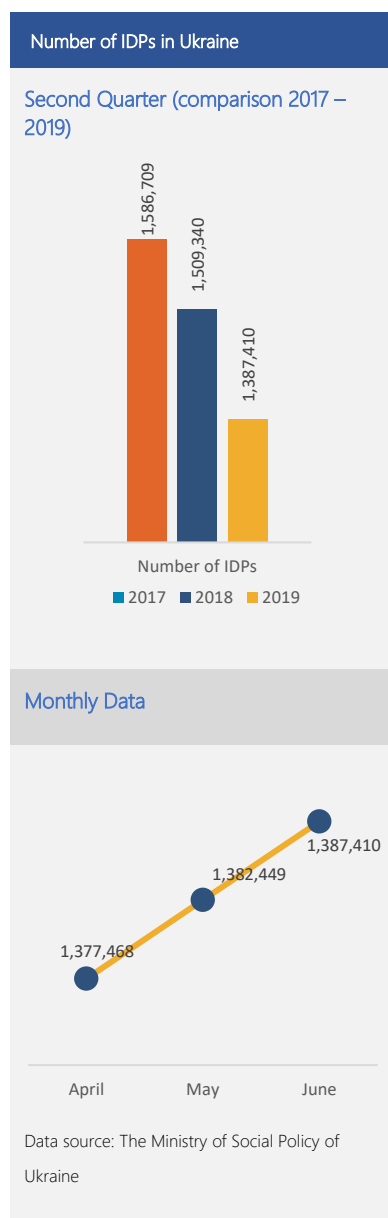
Apprehensions by the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG), 2016 – 2018





them were registered during this reporting period, a total of 10,037 were registered, sixty-seven per cent increase compared to the 6,008 registered in the first quarter of the year. Seventy-three per cent of all irregular migrants apprehended between April and June were registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina (a total of 7,330), some 18 per cent are registered in Montenegro (a total of 1,828) and the remaining 9 per cent are registered in Kosovo UNSCR 1244 (232) and Albania (647).

## INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN UKRAINE



According to the information from the Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP) of Ukraine there were 1,387,410 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ukraine at the end of the second quarter of 2019. Number of IDPs has decreased by 13 per cent in the past three years. The total at the end of this reporting period is 199,299 less than the 1,586,809 reported in the same period in 2017 and estimated 121,930 less than the 1,509,340 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 over 3,9 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Ninety-three per cent of foreign national are Syrian nationals with granted temporary protection status (3,622,748) and the remaining 7 per cent are asylum seekers and refugees mainly from Iraq, Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Somalia (a total of 368,230).

Estimated 97 per cent of population under Temporary Protection (TP) in Turkey are accommodated in urban areas and the remaining, 108,732 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 under Temporary Protection increased by 2 per cent when compared to June 2018 (3,562,523) and by 18 per cent when compared to June 2017 (3,069,963).

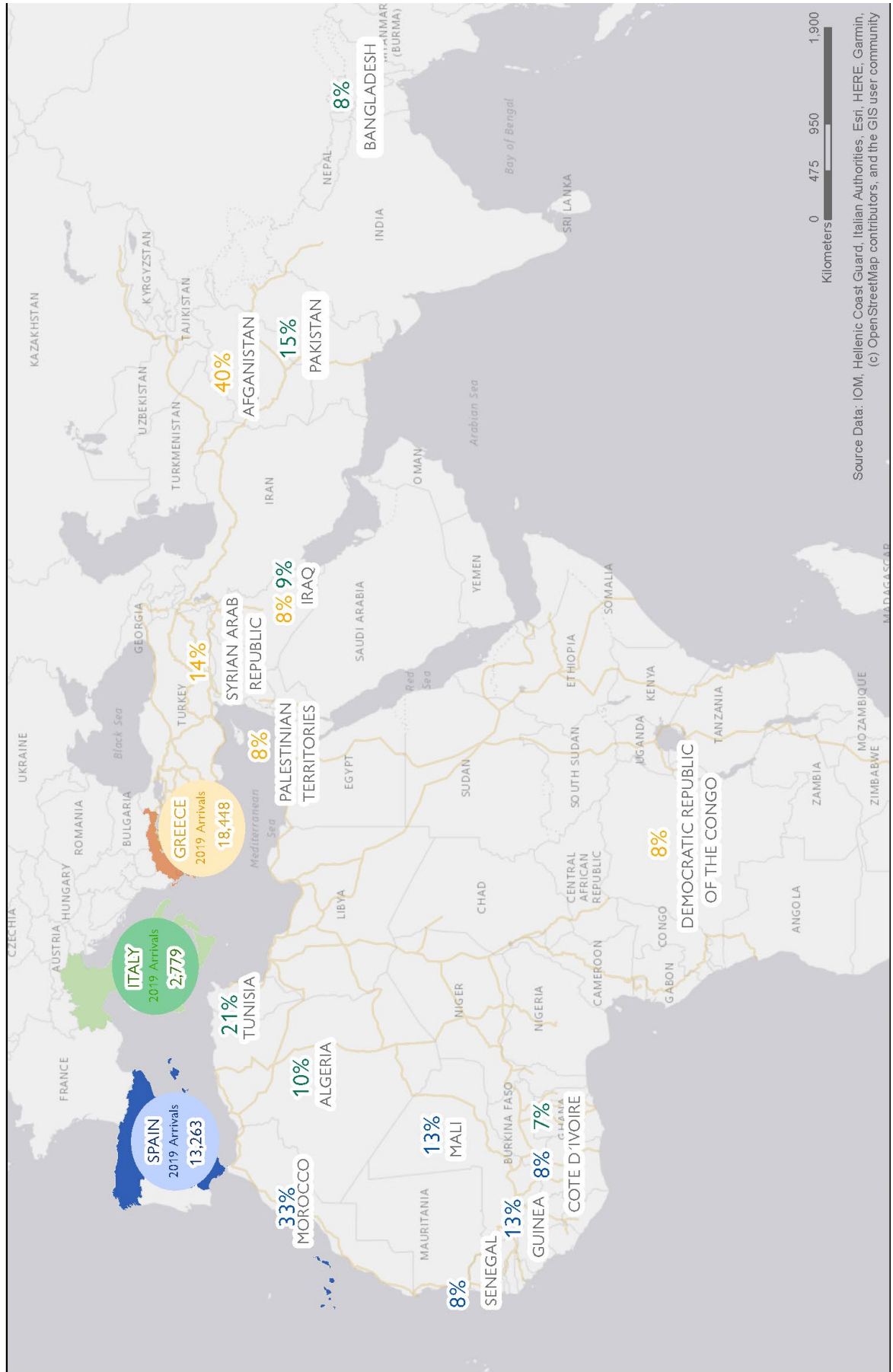
Nevertheless, number of Syrian nationals under Temporary Protection in the Government camps halved when compared to June 2018 when 214,618 were residing in 19 official Government camps.

According to the data from Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) a total of 73,644 irregular migrants were apprehended on entry to Turkey, mainly from Syrian Arab Republic (82%), Greece (16%) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (3%). This is an 81 per cent increase when compared to the 40,604 apprehended in the previous reporting period (January – March 2019). Further on, it is a 15 per cent increase from the 64,264 reported in the second quarter of 2018 and 5 per cent decrease compared to the 77,877 apprehended in the same period in 2017.

The Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) apprehended 8,528 irregular migrants at sea, double the 4,225 reported in the previous quarter. Number of rescued irregular migrants at sea between April and June 2019 is 11 per cent less than the 7,660 registered in the same period last year and is 90 per cent more than the 4,494 registered in the second quarter of 2017.

# OVERVIEW: COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN - ARRIVALS TO GREECE, ITALY AND SPAIN

From 01 January to 30 June 2019



# MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS

## FIRST ARRIVAL COUNTRIES

Arrivals to Europe between January and June 2019	
<b>Sea arrivals</b>	
<b>Spain</b>	10,475
<b>Greece</b>	14,407
<b>Italy</b>	2,779
<b>Malta</b>	1,276
<b>Land arrivals*</b>	
<b>Greece</b>	4,041
<b>Spain</b>	2,788
<b>Bulgaria</b>	836
*Data on land arrivals to Italy is not available.	
<b>Cyprus**</b>	3,935
**Exact sea/land breakdown for Cyprus was not available at the time of the closure of this report.	

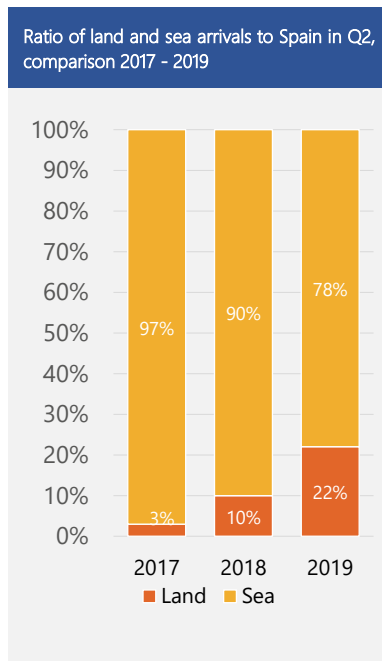
### SPAIN

In the second quarter of 2019, authorities in Spain registered a total of 6,249 sea and land arrivals, 12 per cent decrease compared to the 7,014 registered in the previous quarter (January – March 2019). Further on, reported arrivals in the second quarter of 2019 are only half of the 12,966 reported in the same period last year and 49 per cent more than the 4,197 registered between April and June 2017. Estimated 78 per cent of migrants and refugees registered during the reporting period arrived in Spain by sea, mainly (46%) to different

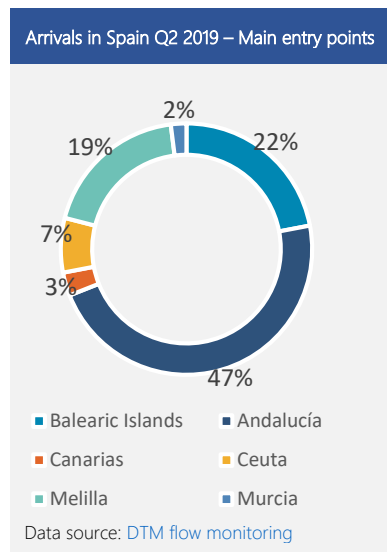
landing points in Andalucía (Algeciras, Motril and Almería). Apart from an increase in arrivals to Balearic Islands (2% of the total in Q2 2018 to 22% in Q2 2019), geographical distribution of sea arrivals this year resembles the distribution in the same period last year. The remaining 22 per cent of the overall arrivals in the second quarter of 2019 were registered as land arrivals to Spanish cities Ceuta (25%) and Melilla (75%). Overall land arrivals during this reporting period have slightly increased when compared to the previous quarter when 1,386 migrants and refugees arrived by land comprising the 18 per cent of the total and to the 1,256 registered in Q2 2018 comprising 18 per cent the total arrivals for the period.

In terms of overall arrivals this year (as of June 2019), Spanish authorities registered 13,263 migrants and refugees, 21 per cent were land arrivals and 78 per cent arrived by sea. Overall arrivals this year are 26 per cent lower than the 17,950 recorded between January and June 2018.

According to available data, 46% of individuals who arrived between April and June 2019 were Moroccan nationals, followed by those



from Mali (7%), Algeria (7%), Guinea (5%) and Côte d'Ivoire (4%) List of top nationalities registered in the second quarter, resembles the one from the previous quarter, with an exception of decreased presence of migrants from Côte d'Ivoire (12% in Q1 and 4% in Q2 2019) and increase in the presence of Algerian nationals (3% of the total in Q1 and 7% of the total in Q2 2019).



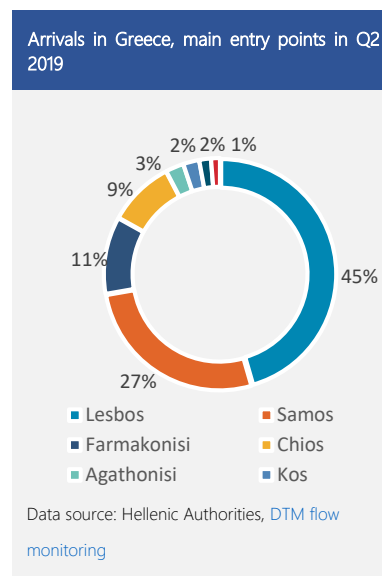
## GREECE

Between April and June 2019, Hellenic Authorities registered a total of 10,286 migrants and refugees in the country, 26 per cent increase compared to the 8,162 registered between January and March 2019. Nevertheless, sea and land arrivals registered during this reporting period are 33 per cent lower than the 15,556 recorded in the same period last year. Still, it is higher than the 6,272 registered in Q2 of 2017 and 7,498 from Q2 2016. Since the beginning of the year, Hellenic Coast Guard and Police registered arrival of 18,448 individuals, 19 per cent less than in the 22,899 reported in the same period (January – June) last year. Twenty-two per cent of migrants and refugees arrived by crossing the land border between Turkey and Greece and the remaining 78

per cent crossed the Aegean Sea between the two countries.

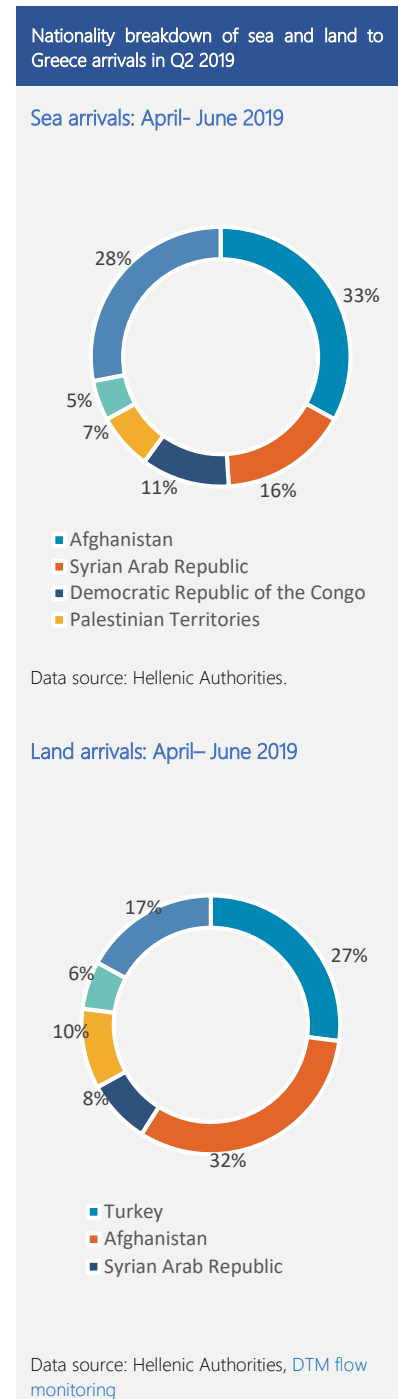
According to available information, 76 per cent of all sea arrivals were registered in the North Aegean (Lesbos 49%, Samos 32% and 13% to Chios). Among the arrivals to the South Aegean, 57 per cent were registered in Kos and 20 per cent in Farmakonisi.

One third of migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece by sea in the second quarter were of Afghan origin (33%), followed by those from Syrian Arab Republic (16%), Democratic Republic of the Congo (11%), Palestinian Territories (7%) and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Presence of Afghan nationals has decreased between the first two quarters in 2019, in favour of increased presence of migrants and refugees from Syrian Arab Republic and the Democratic Republic of Congo. More precisely, Afghanistan was declared as origin country by a half of individuals who arrived in the first quarter of the year, while only a third reported the same in the second quarter. In contrast, number of individuals from the Syrian Arab Republic increased by 5 percentage points (11% in Q1 and 16% in Q2) while 11 per cent of the total individuals who arrived in Q2 reported Democratic Republic of the Congo



as an origin country, 7 percentage points more than the 4 per cent calculated for the first quarter of the year.

According to the data obtained through DTM flow monitoring in the Evros region, estimated 68 per cent of individuals tracked in the region during this reporting period were adult males, 27 per cent adult female and 5 per cent were children. Available data on nationalities shows that Afghanistan is the most commonly reported origin





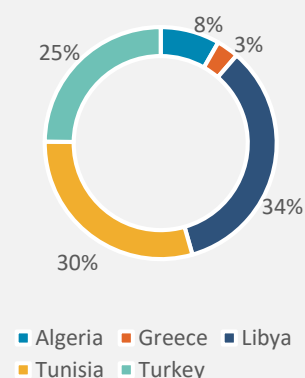
country among the arrivals tracked in the region (32%), followed by Turkey (27%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (10%), Syrian Arab Republic (8%) and Pakistan (6%).

### ITALY

In the second quarter of the year, Italian authorities registered a total of 2,255 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

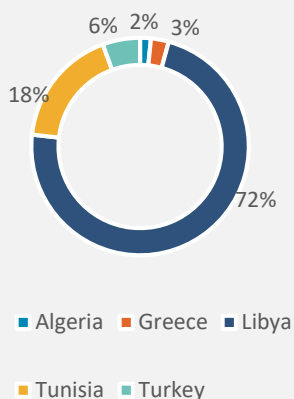
Arrivals in Italy at the end of the second quarter 2018 and 2019 – main departure points

January – June 2019



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

January – June 2018

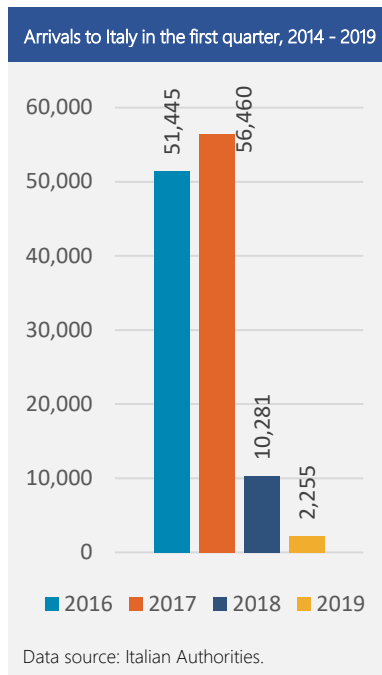


Data source: Italian Authorities, [DTM flow monitoring](#)

years, however, it is more than

three times more than the 524 registered in the first quarter of the year.

Arrivals in the second quarter of the year are about a quarter of the 10,281 registered in the same period last year, and only a fragment of 59,460 registered between April and June 2017 and 51,445 regis-



tered in 2016.

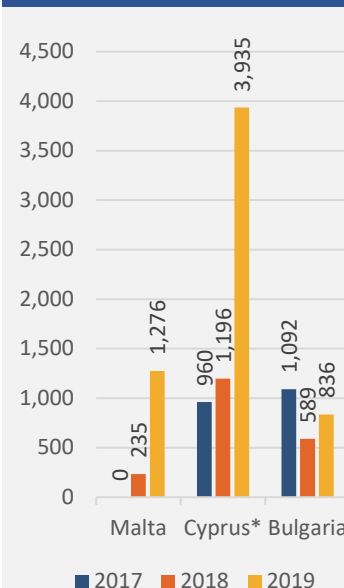
According to available data from the Italian Ministry of Interior, Tunisia is still the most commonly reported origin country, declared by 20 per cent of the registered migrants and refugees, just before Pakistan which was declared as the origin country by 19 per cent of individuals who arrived in the second quarter of the year, while in the first quarter Pakistan was not even among the top ten origin countries listed.

Increased arrivals of migrants and refugees from Middle East and North Africa in Italy can be related to the changes in the main departure points this year when compared to the previous year. Between January and June 2018 more than 70 per cent of registered migrants and refugees reported departing from Libya, while this year those who departed from Libya comprised only a third of the

overall arrivals while another 30 per cent departed from Tunisia and a quarter departed from Turkey.

### OTHER COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL– Malta, Cyprus and Bulgaria

Arrivals to Bulgaria, Cyprus and Malta between January and June, 2017 - 2019



\*Data on arrivals to Cyprus for 2017 and 2016 represents cumulative arrivals up to end of May.

More than 6,000 migrants and refugees have been registered in other countries of first arrival in the Mediterranean. Two thirds of arrivals were recorded in Cyprus, 21 per cent in Malta and the remaining 14 per cent in Bulgaria.

According to the data from **Bulgarian** Ministry of Interior, 545 migrants were apprehended on entry, inside and on exit from the country in the second quarter of 2019, almost double the 291 reported in the previous quarter and 80 per cent increase from the 303 registered in the second quarter of 2018. In addition to that, 49 migrants and refugees were apprehended on entry from Greece during this reporting period, slightly more than the 40 registered in the previous quarter and close to 52 reported in the second quarter of

2018. 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.

Due to a rather slow dynamic in arrivals, there were no major changes in the nationalities among migrants and refugees registered in the first and second quarter. A quarter of the apprehended migrants reported Afghanistan as their origin country, 21 per cent were registered as Iraqi nationals, 10 per cent as Iranian and 9 per cent as Syrian nationals. Available data from the same period last year shows an increase in the presence of Afghan nationals, as at the end of June 2018, more than a third of the overall population were Syrian nationals, and only 12 per cent of registered individuals reported coming from Afghanistan.

During this reporting period (April - June 2019) authorities in **Cyprus** registered a total of 2,274 new irregular arrivals, more than three times increase compared to the 1,661 recorded in the first quarter, reaching a total of 3,935 arrivals between January and June 2019. According to available data, Syrian nationals represent 40 per cent of irregular migrant and refugee arrivals in this period. The remaining 60 per cent is distributed among 49 different nationality groups. Cameroon represented the second largest nationality group (13%), followed by Bangladesh (10%), Pakistan (10%) and Georgia (6%).

In the second quarter of the year, estimated 1,039 migrants and refugees were rescued in the Central Mediterranean and brought to **Malta**. It is almost five times more than the 237 registered in the first quarter and the 235 registered between January and June 2019.

Arrivals to Malta so far (June 2019), are very close to 1,445 – the yearly total reported for 2018. According to available data on nationalities, Sudan is the first reported nationality on arrival, declared by 37 per cent of migrants and refugees, followed by Eritrea (12%) and Nigeria (8%).

## 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 throughout the first two quarters of 2019. Apart from Romania and Albania, where there was a decrease in the number of arrivals in 2018 when compared to the previous year, 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.

Available data on irregular entries shows that the biggest increases in arrivals have been noticed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia.

Pakistan, Afghanistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Algeria, Iraq and Bangladesh are the most commonly reported origin countries (in absolute numbers) in the region.

### Country specific overview

Authorities in **Albania** registered a total of 647 migrants and refugees on entry to and exit from the country in the second quarter of the year, 14 per cent increase compared to the 563 recorded in the first quarter and 31 per cent less than the 946 reported between April and June 2018.

Since the beginning of the year, Albania authorities registered arrival of 1,210 migrants and refugees, 33 per cent less than the total of 1,831 registered between January and June 2018.

More than a half of all migrants and refugees were nationals of Iraq (33%) and Syrian Arab Republic (27%). The remaining nationality groups reported were Pakistan (11%), Algeria (7%), Morocco (5%) and 16 different nationality groups. This is a shift when compared to the same period last year when Syrian nationals comprised 57% per cent of overall arrivals at the end of June (2018), followed by Pakistani (10%), Iraqi (8%), Algerian (6%) and Moroccan (5%) nationals. Between April and June 2019, authorities in **Bosnia and Herzegovina** registered a total of 7,330 migrants, two times more than the 3,711 reported in the previous quarter and 17 percent more than the 6,262 recorded in the second quarter of 2018.

Between January and June this year, a total of 11,041 irregular migrants arrived in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 45 per cent more than the 7,576 registered in the same period last year and 35 per cent more than the 316 recorded in the first two quarters of 2017. Looking at the overall arrivals this year, Pakistan is the most commonly reported origin country. A quarter of migrants registered in the first quarter declared Pakistani origin, while the share of those who declared arriving from Pakistan increased to 44 per cent among those who arrived in the second quarter. Among other nationality groups, an increase is observed in the arrival of migrants and refugees from Bangladesh. In the first three months of the year, only 118 Bangladeshi nationals arrived while in the second quarter this number increased 6 times

reaching a total of 770 (10% of all arrivals in Q2).

Twenty-four per cent increase in arrivals is observed in **Montenegro** between the first and second quarter of the year - from 1,470 registered in Q1 to 1,828 in Q2 2019. Arrivals during the second quarter this year are 14 per cent higher than the 1,610 registered in the same period last year and they comprise 55 per cent of the overall 3,298 arrivals reported this year so far (Jan – Jun 2019).

Arrivals registered since the beginning of the year – a total of 3,298 - are 39 per cent higher than the 2,006 reported at the end of June 2018 and 18 times higher than the 187 registered in 2017.

The composition of arrivals to Montenegro is consistent this year. A third of registered migrants were of Syrian origin (32%) followed by Iraqi (14%), Algerian (14%), Moroccan (13%) and Palestinian (5%) nationals. Similar nationality group were registered among the top five between January and June 2018, with an exception of Pakistan, origin country reported by the 17 per cent of migrants registered last year and only 5 per cent of those registered this year.

Authorities in **Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)** registered a total of 232 migrants between April and June 2019, slightly less than the 264 registered in the first quarter and four times more than the 60 registered in the second quarter of 2018.

Since the beginning of the year a total of 496 irregular migrants entered the country, four times the 108 registered between January and June 2018 and six times more than the 84 arrivals recorded in the same period in 2017.

Forty per cent of registered migrants and refugees in Kosovo

(UNSCR 1244) were of Syrian origin, followed by 18 per cent of Iraqi, 15 per cent Algerian, 7 per cent Moroccan and 7 per cent Palestinian nationals. Apart from a slight increase in arrivals of Iraqi nationals in the second quarter when compared to the first quarter (13 individuals in Q1 to 78 in May and June Q2) demographic structure of arrivals is rather consistent this year.

In the second quarter of 2019, authorities in **North Macedonia** registered a total of 398 migrants who arrived in the country, 21 per cent more than the 327 registered in the same period last year and half the 800 registered in the second quarter of 2018.

According to available data from the authorities, a total of 725 migrants and refugees arrived in the country this year (as of June 2019), 51 per cent less than the 1,098 registered between January and June 2018 and seven times more than the 122 registered in the same period two years back (2017).

A quarter of migrants registered this year were from Afghanistan (28%), followed by Pakistan (24%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (11%), Algeria (8%) and Iraq (7%). Profiles are consistent over the first two quarters this year, but different compared to the same period last year when the Islamic Republic of Iran was the most commonly reported origin country declared by 38 per cent of migrants and refugees followed by 16 per cent who declared Afghan nationality.

Based on the available data from the Red Cross mobile teams operating in the areas close to the border with Serbia, estimated 5,735 migrants and refugees were detected in the area and provided with the assistance. This is almost

68 per cent more than the 3,422 counted in the previous quarter. Since the beginning of the year mobile teams assisted a total of 9,157 migrants and refugees, three times more than the 3,092 assisted between January and June 2018 and nine teams more than the 1,217 registered in the last two quarters of the 2017<sup>1</sup>.

According to available data, estimated 3,496 new migrants were registered in the reception centres across **Serbia**<sup>2</sup>, two times more than the 1,829 registered in the previous quarter and the 1,935 registered in the second quarter of 2018.

Since the beginning of the year, 5,564 new migrants and refugees were registered in the reception centres across the country, twice the 2,825 registered in the same period last year and some 2,475 registered between January and June 2017.

Profile of migrants and refugees is consistent in the first two quarters of the year. Out of the total arrivals, 42 per cent of migrants and refugees registered in Serbia declared Pakistan as their origin country. Another 28 per cent were Afghan, 14 per cent Bangladeshi, 3 per cent Iraqi and 2 per cent Syrian nationals. Pakistan was also most commonly reported origin country among the 2,825 migrants and refugees registered in the country at the end of June 2018.

A total of 4,411 migrants were apprehended in **Croatia** in the second quarter of 2019, almost two times more than the 2,742 registered in Q1 and four times the 1,205 registered in Q2 2018.

As of June 2019, Croatian authorities apprehended a total of 7,153 irregular migrants, three times the 2,552 registered in the same

<sup>1</sup> Data for the first quarters of 2017 is not available.

<sup>2</sup> This used as a proxy indicator for the overall number of new arrivals in the country.

period last year and seven times more than the 1,297 registered between January and June 2017.

Available information on the areas of apprehensions indicate that most migrants are detected in Vukovarsko-Srijemska county, in the far East of the country bordering Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and in Karlovačka county bordering Bosnia and Herzegovina and Slovenia. This may indicate that the increase in arrivals to Croatia is related to the increased presence of migrants and refugees in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As reported, a total of 11,041 migrants were registered arriving to Bosnia and Herzegovina, while only estimated 7,145 migrants and refugees were present in the country at the end of June 2018, mainly in the Una-Sana Canton on the border with Croatia (Karlovačka county).

Profile of apprehended migrants did not change significantly between the first two quarters of the year. Afghanistan is continuously the most commonly reported origin country declared by 21 per cent of the overall apprehended individuals, followed by 17 per cent of those who declared Pakistani origin, 10 per cent of those from Turkey, 9 per cent of Algerian and 6 per cent of Iraqi nationals. Apart from increase presence of migrants from Kosovo (UNSCR 1244) who comprised 11 per cent of all arrivals between January and June 2018, there were no major differences in the profiles when compared to the same period this year.

**Slovenian** authorities apprehended a total of 3,496 migrants during this reporting period, two times more than the 1,591 registered in the first quarter of the year and 34 per cent more than the 2,614 registered in the second quarter of 2018.

Since the beginning of the year, authorities in Slovenia

apprehended a total of 5,087 migrants and refugees, 56 per cent more than the 3,266 registered between January and June 2018 and seven times more than the 748 apprehended in the same period in 2017.

Structure of arrivals remained the same in the first two quarters of the year. According to cumulative data as of end of June 2019, Pakistan was the first reported origin country (22%), followed by Algeria (17%), Afghanistan (9%), Morocco (9%) and Bangladesh (5%). Apart from an increase in the presence of Syrian nationals (8% of the totals between January and June 2018 and only 4% in the same period 2019) [list of nationalities registered between January and June 2018](#), resembles the structure of the flows this year.

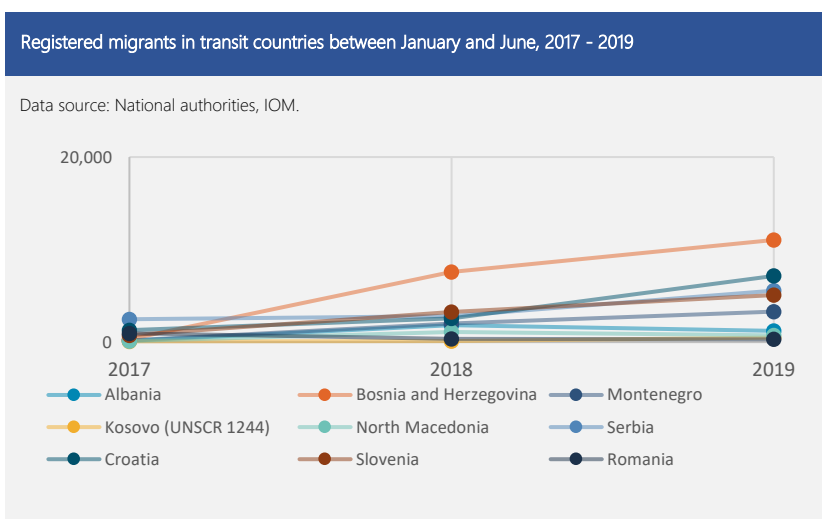
During this reporting period, authorities in **Romania** registered a total of 168 migrants on entry to and exit from the country, slightly higher than the 135 reported in Q1 this year and 28 per cent less than the 232 reported in the second quarter of 2018.

In the period between January and June 2019, Romanian authorities apprehended a total of 303 migrants and refugees who tried to enter or leave the country irregularly, this is close to 367 registered in the same period last year and

only a third of the 959 reported at the end of June 2017.

More than a half of all migrants were registered on exit in Arad County, and 27 per cent of arrivals were registered on entry to the country mainly in Caras-Severin, Giurgiu and Dolj County.

[As in the previous quarter and in 2018](#), Iraqi is continuously the most commonly reported origin country by migrants and refugees registered in Romania. At the end of June 2019, more than a half (52%) of registered migrants were from Iraq, followed by 17 per cent from Syrian Arab Republic, 7 per cent from Bangladesh, 4 per cent from Vietnam and 3 per cent from the Islamic Republic of Iran.





## MIGRANTS PRESENCE IN EUROPE

At the end of the second quarter of 2019 more than 81,800 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. Slightly more than the 80,300 reported at the end of March this year, 25 per cent more than estimated 65,440 recorded at the end of June 2018 and 14 per cent more than the 71,589 recorded at the end of June 2017.

As in previous periods, the largest share (84%) of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers is accommodated in different reception facilities in Greece, 25 per cent on the islands and 75 in the facilities on the mainland. Another 8 per cent

of the population is in Bosnia and Herzegovina (7,145) and 4 per cent were staying in reception centers and unofficial sites in Serbia (mainly in border areas with Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina). The remaining 4 per cent is scattered between other countries with an average occupancy of 270 ranging from 104 in the Republic of North Macedonia to 531 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 days. However, far the largest contingent of migrants and refugees in the reception facilities is registered in Italy. At the end of March 2019, 108,924 persons were registered

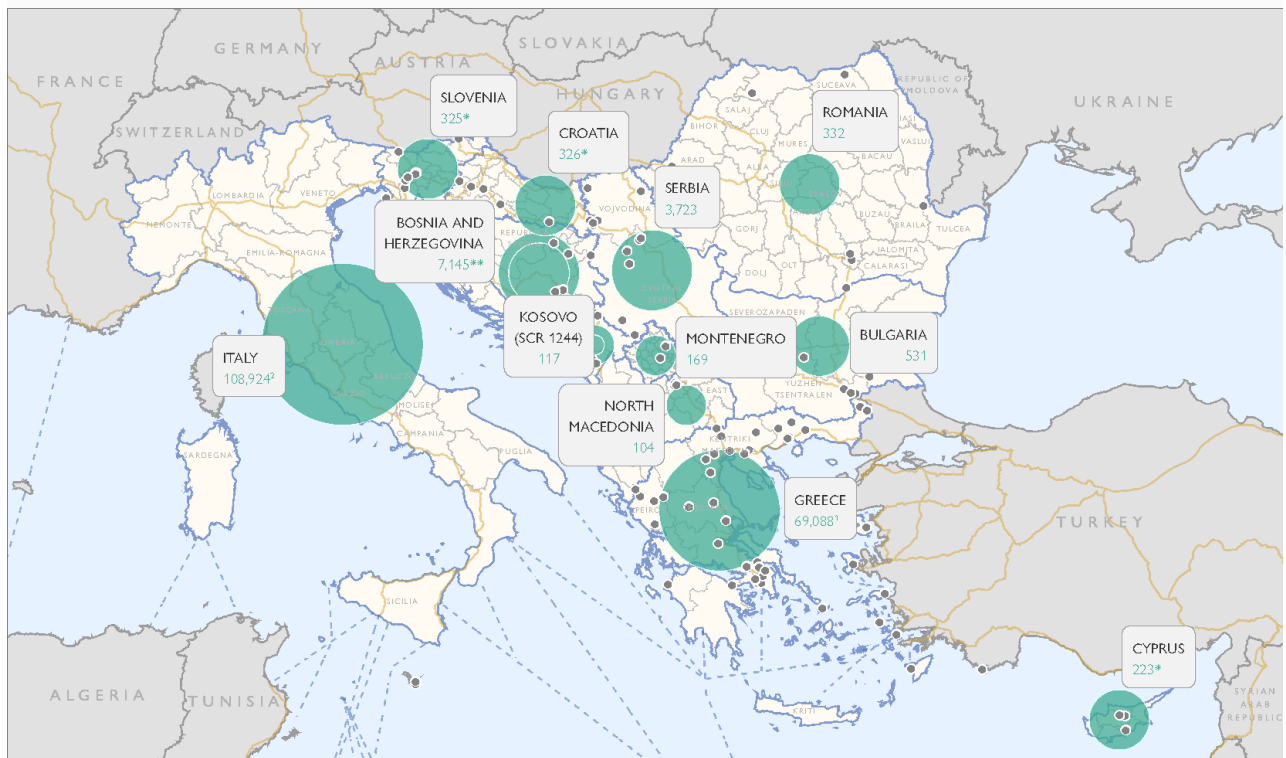
residing in the state supported reception facilities. Taking all into consideration, there were more than 190,000 migrants and refugees accommodated in transit countries in Western Balkans, and countries of first arrival (Greece, Italy) at the end of this reporting period.

## MIGRANT PRESENCE

June 2019

est. **191,007** TOTAL\*

● Migrant Presence Location    - - - Sea Route    — Land Route  
 \* Based on available data on locations where migrants and refugees are accommodated as of end of the month.



\* Number of accommodated asylum seekers. <sup>1</sup> Estimated number based on available data as of end of month for different types of accommodation facilities excluding the number of self-settled migrants. Source Data : IOM, National Authorities  
 \*\* Number of accommodated asylum seekers and present migrants. <sup>2</sup> Does not include migrants in centres for repatriation/expulsion.  
 This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by 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. Ninety-one per cent of individuals are registered as Syrian nationals with granted temporary protection a total of 3,622,748, estimated 18,596 more than the 3,641,344 reported at the end of March 2019 and 274,843 more than the 3,347,905 registered at the end of June 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 2018.

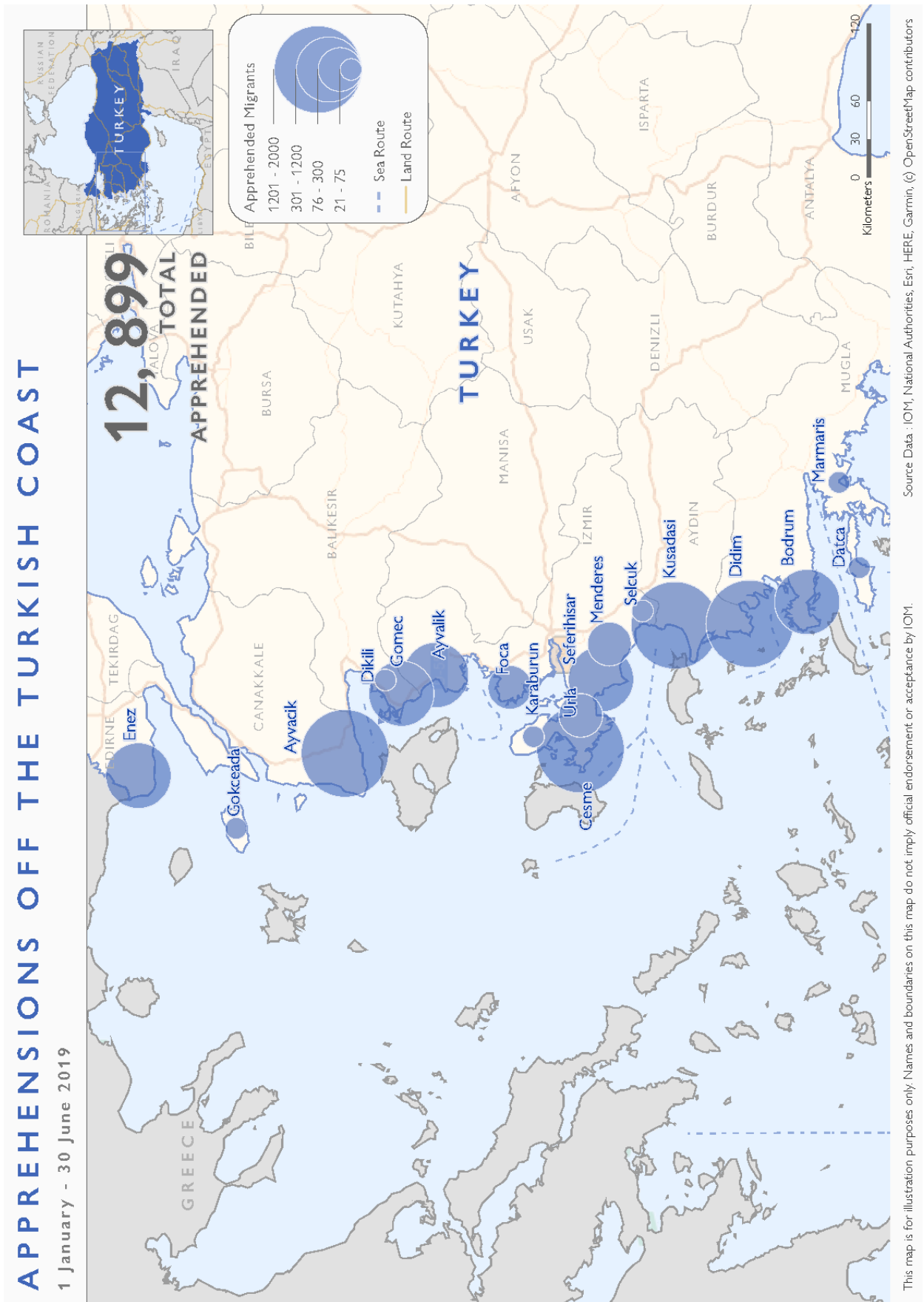
Available data from the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), there are 13 Temporary Accommodation Centres for persons under temporary protection (Syrian nationals mainly) located in eight cities in Turkey – Sanliurfa, Gaziantep, Kilis, Hatay, Osmaniye, K. Maras, Adana and Malatya, hosting 4 per cent of persons under temporary protection. A total population of 108,732 (mainly in Sanliurfa and Adana) persons were residing in the centres at the end of June 2019, some 32,000 less 140,078 reported at the end of the previous quarter in March 2019 and almost half the 214,618 registered at the end of June 2019. 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 8,528 irregular migrants apprehended at the sea between April and June 2019, double the 4,225 registered in the previous quarter (Jan – Mar 2019) and a 12 per cent increase compared to 7,660 at the end of the second quarter of 2018. Apprehensions in the second quarter of 2019, are the highest reported in this period since 2016.

Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) reported that some 86,936 persons were apprehended along the Turkish land borders on entry to and exit from the country, almost double the 46,688 apprehended at the end of the first quarter of 2019 (March) and 15 per cent more than the 75,868 apprehended between April and June 2018. Eighty-five per cent of apprehensions happened on entry, mainly from Syrian Arab Republic (81%) and Greece (15%). The remaining 15 per cent are apprehensions on exit. Among more than 13,200 apprehensions on exit, 97 per cent were

registered in Edirne province on the border with Greece.



# NATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM REPORT - UKRAINE

## NEEDS MONITORING – UKRAINE

According to the official data by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MoSP) there were 1,387,410 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Government Controlled Areas (GCA) at the end of the second quarter of 2019, a slight decrease from 1,369,787 reported at the end of the previous quarter (March 2019) and 8 per cent decrease compared to the 1,509,340 reported at the end of June 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) in the first quarter of the year (last available data) shows that the well-being of IDPs slightly improved compared to the previous round (December 2018).

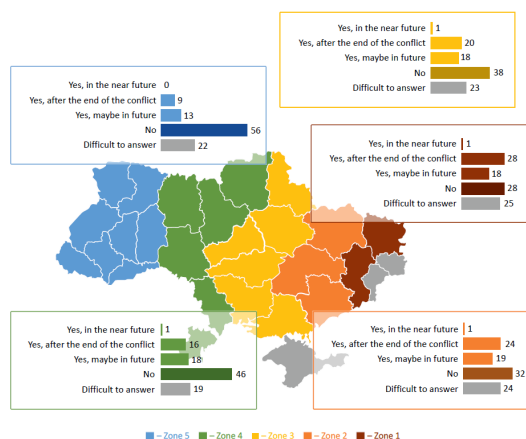
Average income per household increased by 10 per cent and percentage of those who reported being employed increased by 4 percentage points between the end of 2018 and first quarter of 2019 (from 44% in Q4 2018 to 48% in Q1 2019). Nevertheless, the data shows a generic economic insecurity of IDP households, as the average monthly income per one IDP

household is considerably lower compared to the national Ukrainian household (UAH 2,667 and UAH 4,969).

The most problematic issue identified by IDPs is the lack of own housing (37%), as most of IDPs still live in rented housing (49% in rented apartments, 9 in rented houses, 4% in rented rooms). Seventy-three per cent of IDPs reported that they have been staying in the current place of residence for over three years. Results from the 13<sup>th</sup> round of survey showed the lowest score on the intention to return question. Only 23 per cent of respondents expressed intention to return to their place of residence before the displacement at the end of conflict (lowest since September 2017).

The intention not to return was higher among IDPs who resided further away from the NGCA. These results remained consistent across all NMS rounds. In addition, data showed that over half (51%) of IDPs had close family members who were currently residing in the NGCA. IDPs who had close family member residing in the NGCA more frequently expressed their intention to return (47%) than those IDPs who had no close family there (39%).

Intentions to move, by geographic zones (values shown in percentages) (read more [here](#))



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)





A volunteer at a sensitization activity in Kolda, Senegal.  
IOM/Tijs Magagi Hoornaert 2017

For more updates on arrivals to Europe  
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International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency