

Q3 2019





QUARTERLY REGIONAL REPORT

DTM Europe

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

July–September 2019

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Cover Photo: Migrants in a the Miral transit and reception camp in Bosnia and Herzegovina. IOM/ September 2019.

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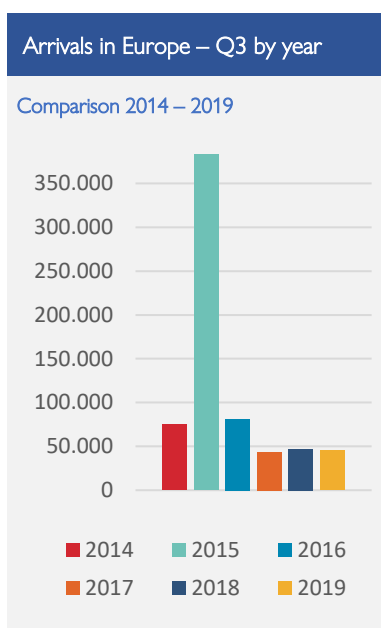


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MOBILITY OVERVIEW

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS TO EUROPE

According to available data, collated in coordination with national authorities and IOM field offices, a total of 85,841 migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Europe from the beginning of 2019 to the end of the third quarter, 17 per cent less than the 103,523 registered in the same period of 2018 and 42 per cent less than the 148,325 registered in the same period of 2017. Fifty-three per cent (45,326) of all arrivals in 2019 were recorded during the third quarter, which is double the 22,626 of the second quarter and 2.5 times the arrival of 17,889 in Q1 2019. The 45,326 arrivals in the third quarter of 2019 are almost equivalent to those in the third quarter of 2018 (45,175), and 9 per cent higher than the 41,587 registered in Q3 2017.



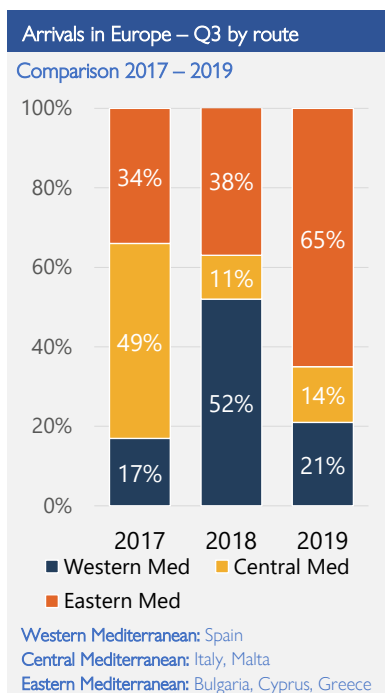
Arrivals through the **Eastern Mediterranean route**, which started to increase again in 2018, became the highest among the three Mediterranean migration routes in the three quarters of 2019. 65 per cent of arrivals in the third quarter of 2019 were registered along the Eastern Mediterranean route (a total of 29,366 arrivals). On a country level, Greece is the leading country in the number of newly registered

migrants and refugees in the first three quarters of the year: 45,300 or 53 per cent of all arrivals. This is 22 per cent more than the 37,125 registered at the end of Q3 of 2018 and almost twice the 23,333 at the end of Q3 of 2017.

Increase in mobility across the Eastern Mediterranean route is reflected also in the activities reported by the Turkish Coast guard (TCG). In the third quarter of the year, 25,512 persons were apprehended while trying to cross the sea between Turkey and Greece irregularly, three times more than the 8,639 reported in the previous reporting period (April–June 2019). Further on, it is also the highest number of registered apprehensions in a single quarter in the Aegean seas by the TCG since 2016.

More than a quarter of all arrivals between January and September 2019 (27% or 22,892) were registered on the **Western Mediterranean route**, which is 46 per cent less than arrivals registered on this route by the end of Q3 in 2018 yet 37 per cent more than the same period of 2017. Nevertheless, arrivals registered in Q3 of 2019 in Spain are 54 per cent more than in Q2 and 37 per cent more than in Q1 of the same year.

Arrivals through the **Central Mediterranean route** continue to be at a relative minimum compared to previous periods (10,386 since January, less than half of the total for Jan–Sep 2018) and to other Mediterranean routes, mainly because of policy developments related to search and rescue operations in the Central Mediterranean and to the situation and conditions in Libya. The decrease in arrivals via the Central Mediterranean Route is due to the drop in arrivals to Italy, while arrivals in Malta at the end of Q3 2019 (2,753) are over three times the arrivals in the same period last year (772).



According to available data from national authorities, Afghanistan is the most commonly reported origin country (in absolute numbers) among migrants and refugees registered arriving to Europe (counting countries of first arrival only) between Q1–Q3 2019. Apart from a few (58) individuals registered in Italy and 1 in Spain, 99 per cent of Afghan nationals have arrived in Europe through the Eastern Mediterranean route (16,508). Syrian Arab Republic is the second most commonly reported country of origin (99% registered in Greece), followed by Morocco (97% of them were registered in Spain) and Algeria (72% arrived in Spain, 27% in Italy and 1% in Greece).

Intensified movements in the **Western Balkans** observed throughout 2018 continued this year. Between January and September 2019, authorities in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Kosovo¹ registered a total of 30,789

new migrants since January 2019,² out of which just under half were registered during Q3 (14,573). Seventy-five per cent of all irregular migrants apprehended in this region between July and September were registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina (a total of 10,930), some 17 per cent are registered in Montenegro (a total of 2,414), 5 per cent in Albania (741) and the remaining 3 per cent were registered in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244) (488). Pakistan, Afghanistan and Morocco are the top countries of origin in the region this quarter.

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN UKRAINE



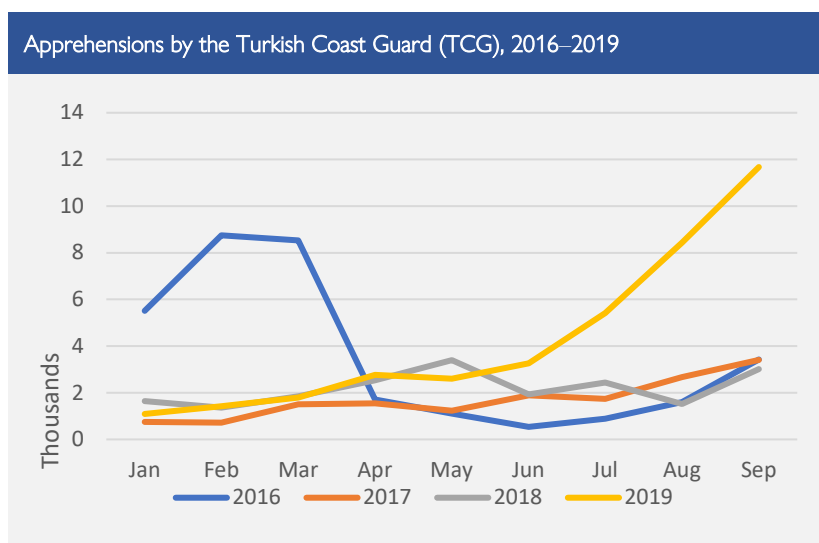
According to the information from the Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP) of Ukraine there were 1,410,511

internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ukraine at the end of the third quarter 2019. The total at the end of this reporting period is 7 per cent less of the 1,518,937 reported in the same period of 2018 and 11 per cent less of the 1,592,982 reported in the same period of 2017.

Data from the authorities includes returnees and commuters, because the entitlement to a pension for those residing in the Non-Government Controlled Areas (NGCA) is linked to the IDP status.

MIGRANT FLOWS AND MONITORING IN TURKEY

According to the latest available data from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently over 4 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 (3,667,435) 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).



¹ References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

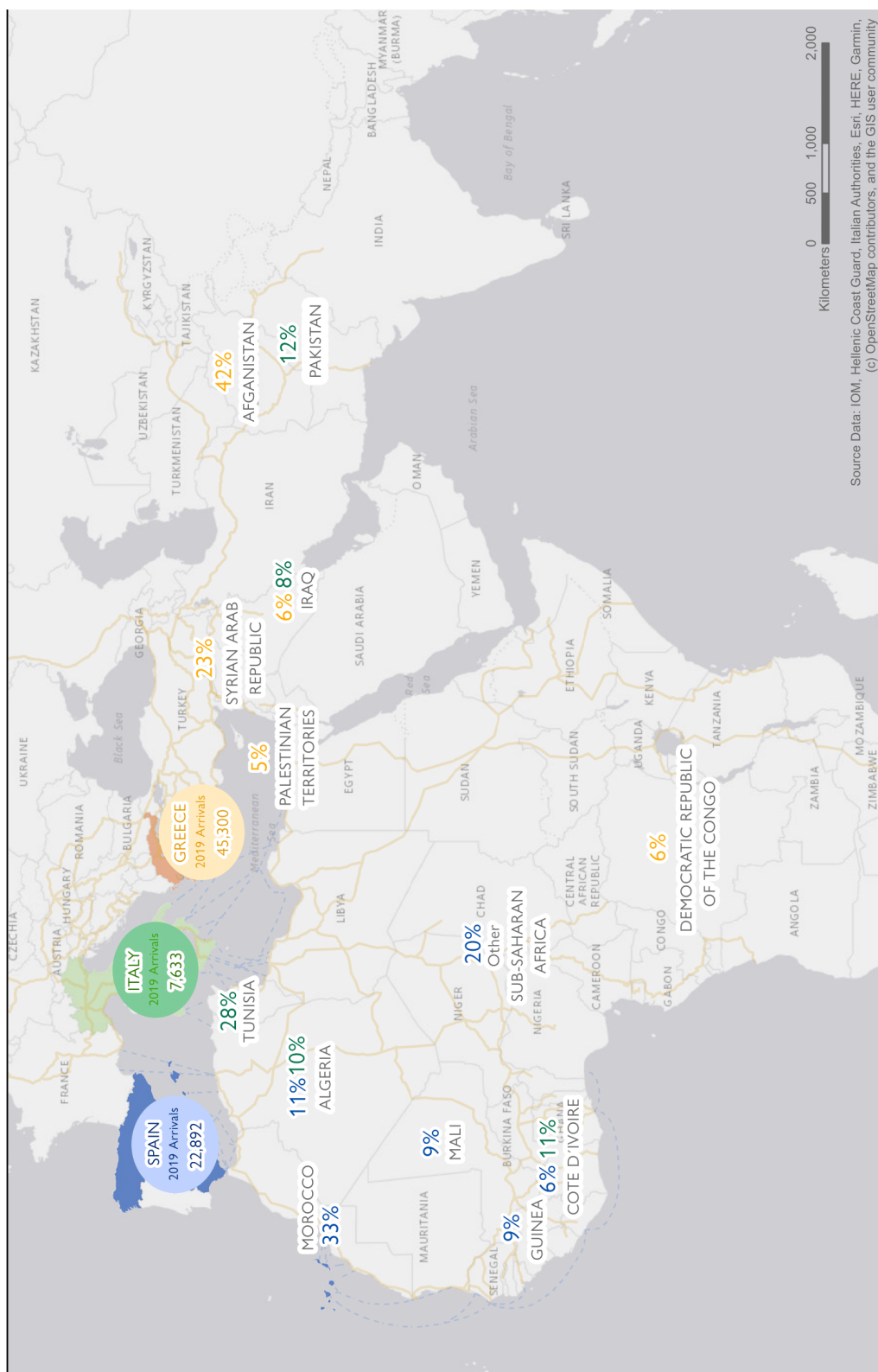
² Registrations in the Western Balkans are not included in arrivals in Europe to avoid double counting of those registered at arrival in Greece.

According to the data from Turkish Armed Forces (TAF), a total of 67,535 irregular migrants were apprehended on entry to Turkey, mainly from the Syrian Arab Republic (73%), Greece (26%) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (1%). This is an 8 per cent decrease in comparison to Q2 2019. It is also a 5 per cent increase

from the 64,037 reported in Q3 2018 and 44 per cent less than the 121,764 apprehended in the same period of 2017. The Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) apprehended 25,512 irregular migrants at sea, almost triple the 8,639 reported in the previous quarter, and almost six times more than the 4,316 reported in the first

quarter. Number of rescued irregular migrants at sea between July and September 2019 is almost four times more the 6,976 registered in the same period last year and three times more the 7,819 registered in the third quarter of 2017.

OVERVIEW: COUNTRIES OR AREAS OF ORIGIN
 Arrivals to Greece, Italy and Spain according to available data from 01 January to 30 September 2019



MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS

FIRST ARRIVAL COUNTRIES

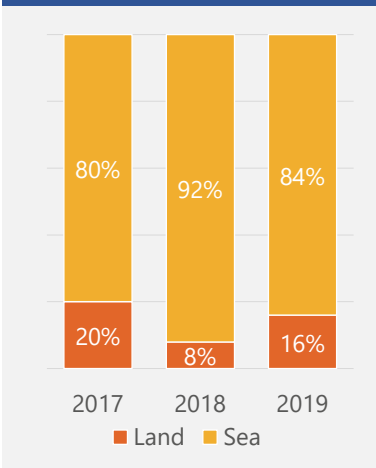
Arrivals in Europe, January–September 2019		
	Sea	Land
Greece	38,580	6,720
Bulgaria		1,688
Cyprus	81	5,494
Italy*	7,633	
Malta	2,753	
Spain	18,591	4,301

*Data on land arrivals in Italy is not available.

SPAIN

In Q3 of 2019, authorities in Spain registered a total of 9,629 sea and land arrivals, 54 per cent more than the 6,249 registered in the previous quarter (April–June 2019). Arrivals in the third quarter of 2019 are 60 per cent less than the 24,361 arrivals reported in the same period last year and 32 per cent more than the 7,276 registered in Q3 of 2017.

Land and sea arrivals (%) in Spain in Q3, 2017 – 2019

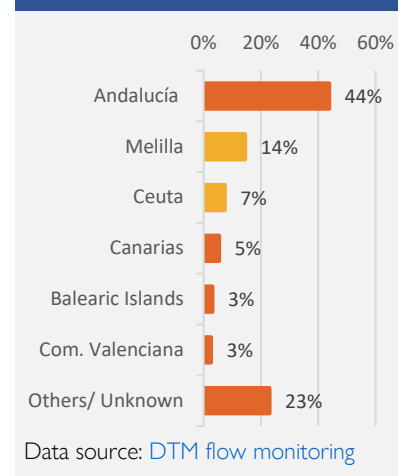


About 84 per cent of registered migrants and refugees during the reporting period arrived by sea, landing in many locations within Andalucía (Algeciras, Motril and Almería), Islas Baleares and Canarias. The remaining 16 per cent of arrivals in Q3 of 2019 were registered as land arrivals to the Spanish cities

Ceuta (33%) and Melilla (67%). Land arrivals during this reporting period (1,513) have slightly increased when compared to the previous quarter when 1,402 migrants and refugees arrived by land to Spain.

In terms of overall arrivals this year (as of September 2019), Spanish authorities registered 22,892 migrants and refugees, of which 19 per cent were land arrivals and 81 per cent were sea arrivals. Overall arrivals this year are 46 per cent lower than the 42,311 recorded between January and September 2018.

Arrivals in Spain Q3 2019 – Main entry points

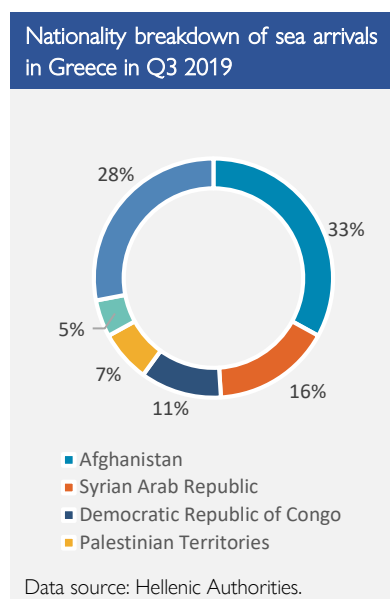
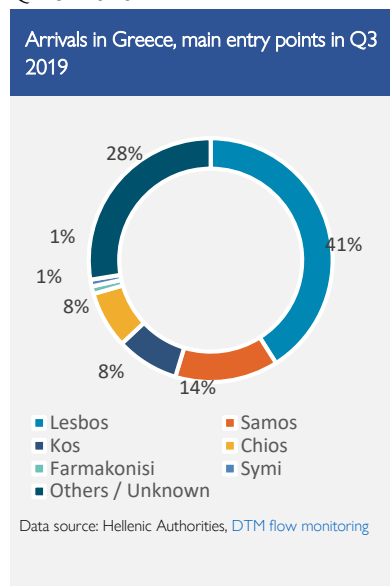


According to available data, more than half of arrivals in Q3 of 2019 were either Moroccan or Algerian nationals (52% together). Since the beginning of the year, Morocco is the first reported country of origin (33%), followed by Algeria (11%), Mali (9%), Guinea (9%) and many other sub-Saharan countries. This is similar to the top nationalities registered at the end of Q3 last year, with a relative increase of Algerian nationals (4% in Q3 of 2018) and a relative decrease of Guineans (15% in Q3 of 2018).

GREECE

Between July and September 2019, Hellenic Authorities registered a total of 26,852 migrants and refugees in the country, over 2.5 times the 10,286 registered between April and June 2019. Q3 of 2019 is the quarter

with the highest number of registered arrivals to Greece since Q1 of 2016.



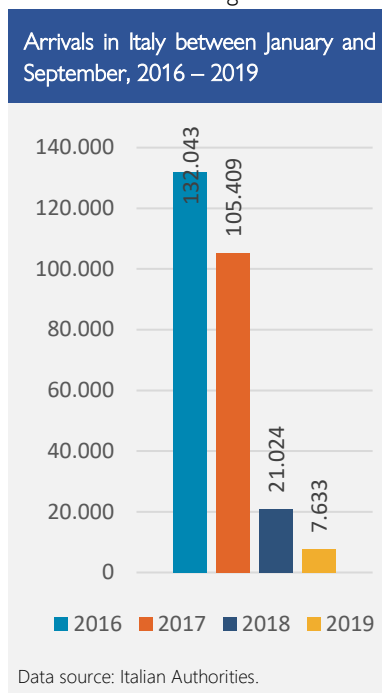
Since the beginning of the year, Hellenic Coast Guard and Police registered arrival of 45,300 individuals, 22 per cent more than in the 37,125 reported in the same period last year. Almost 15 per cent of migrants and refugees crossed the land border between Turkey and Greece and the remaining 85 per cent crossed the Aegean Sea between the two countries. According to available information, 63 per cent of all arrivals were registered in the North Aegean islands (Lesbos 41%, Samos 14%, Chios 8%), followed by islands in the

South Aegean Sea and land border locations.

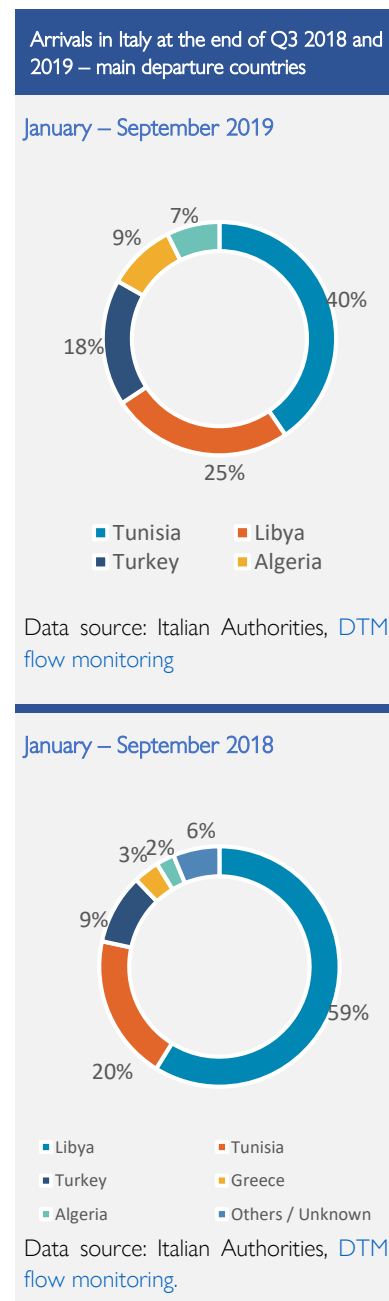
Forty-three per cent of migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece by sea in the third quarter were of Afghan origin, followed by those from Syrian Arab Republic (28%), Somalia (4%), Democratic Republic of the Congo (4%) and others. The relative number of Afghan nationals has increased in comparison to the previous two quarters of the year. According to the data obtained from the Evros region, estimated 68 per cent of individuals registered in this region during this reporting period were adult males, 27 per cent adult females and 5 per cent were children. Overall, since the beginning of the year, Afghanistan was declared as the country or area of origin by 42 per cent of migrants and refugees that arrived by sea, followed by the Syrian Arab Republic (23%), Iraq (6%) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (6%) and Palestinian Territories (5%).

ITALY

Italian authorities registered a total of 4,854 migrants and refugees arriving by sea in the country during the third quarter of the year, with 7,633 registered this year so far (January–September 2019). This is the lowest number of arrivals registered in this



period in the past five years, however, it is more than double the 2,255 registered in the second quarter of 2019, and almost ten times the 524 registered in the first quarter of the year.



Arrivals in the third quarter of the year are 9 per cent more than the 4,447 registered in the same period of 2018, and less than a quarter of the 21,657 registered between July and September 2017.

According to available data from the Italian Ministry of Interior, Tunisia is the most commonly reported country of origin this quarter, declared by 33 per cent of the registered migrants and refugees,

followed by Côte d'Ivoire (13%), Algeria (10%) and Pakistan (10%). In the first quarter of 2019 Pakistan was not among the top ten origin countries of arrivals to Italy.

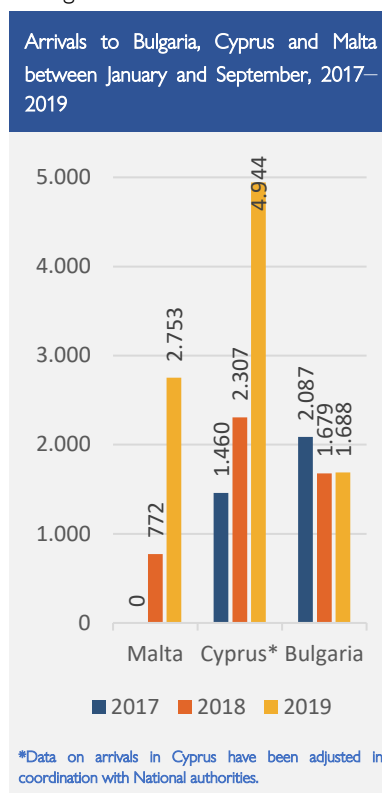
The relative increase in arrivals of migrants and refugees from Middle East and Asia (e.g. Pakistan, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran) and North Africa (e.g. Tunisia and Algeria) in Italy can be related to the changes in the main departure points this year when compared to the previous year. While last year, between January and September, almost 60 per cent of registered migrants and refugees reported to have departed from Libya, this year those who departed from Libya are one quarter of all arrivals by sea. The remaining migrants and refugees reported to have departed from Tunisia, Turkey, Algeria and Greece.

OTHER COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL

Malta, Cyprus and Bulgaria

Almost 4,000 migrants and refugees have been registered in other countries of first arrival in the Mediterranean region during the third quarter of 2019. Forty-two per cent of these arrivals were recorded in Cyprus, 37 per cent in Malta and the remaining 21 per cent in Bulgaria. According to the data from **Bulgarian** Ministry of Interior, 852 migrants were apprehended on entry, inside and on exit from the country in the third quarter of 2019, 56 per cent more than the 545 reported in the previous quarter but 22 per cent less than the 1,090 registered in Q3 of 2018. Total arrivals in Bulgaria since the beginning of the year is 1,688, which is almost the same as the arrivals registered at the end of Q3 2018 (1,679).

Due to a rather slow dynamic in arrivals to Bulgaria, there were no major changes in the nationalities among migrants and refugees registered on entry during 2019: the top five reported countries of nationalities are Afghanistan (32%), Iraq (18%), Turkey (11%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (8%) and Syrian Arab Republic (7%). Available data from the same period last year shows that this year there is an increase in the proportion of Afghan nationals arriving in Bulgaria, as at the end of September 2018, just 18 per cent reported Afghanistan as the country of origin.



According to authorities in **Cyprus**, 1,662 irregular arrivals were registered during the reporting period (July–September 2019), which is 26 per cent less than the 2,252 registered in the previous quarter. Total arrivals in the country since the beginning of the year reached 5,575, nine times the 612 arrivals registered

between January and September 2018. According to available data, Syrian nationals represent 33 per cent of all arrivals to Cyprus in Q3, followed by nationals of Cameroon (14%), Pakistan (12%), Bangladesh (11%) and Georgia (5%).

In the third quarter of the year, an estimated 1,477 migrants and refugees were rescued in the Central Mediterranean and brought to **Malta**. This represents 42 per cent increase compared to the 1,039 registered in the second quarter of 2019 and six times the 237 registered in the first quarter of the year. Arrivals to Malta so far this year are 2,753, almost double the yearly total reported for 2018 (1,445). According to available data on nationalities, Sudan is the most reported nationality on arrival, declared by 42 per cent of migrants and refugees, followed by Eritrea³ (7%) and Nigeria (5%).

WESTERN BALKANS

Authorities in **Albania** registered a total of 741 migrants and refugees on entry to and exit from the country in the third quarter of the year, a 15 per cent increase compared to the 647 recorded in the second quarter and 11 per cent less than the 831 reported between July and September 2018. Since the beginning of the year, Albanian authorities registered the arrival of 1,951 migrants and refugees, 27 per cent less than the those registered between January and September 2018 (2,662) and 5 times more than those registered in the same period of 2017 (382).

Top reported nationalities of origin in Albania between January and September 2019 are Iraq (31%), Syrian Arab Republic (25%), Pakistan (14%), Morocco (7%), Algeria (7%), and another 16 different nationality

³ The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by

migrants as reported by the Maltese authorities.

groups. This is a shift when compared to the same period last year when Syrian nationals comprised 53% per cent of all arrivals, followed by Pakistani (12%), Iraqi (9%), Algerian (6%) and Moroccan (5%) nationals.

Between July and September 2019, authorities in **Bosnia and Herzegovina** registered a total of 10,930 migrants, a 49 per cent increase compared to the 7,330 reported in the previous quarter and 29 percent more than the 8,493 recorded in the third quarter of 2018.

Since the beginning of 2019, a total of 21,971 irregular arrivals were registered, 37 per cent more than the 16,069 registered in the same period last year and 37 times the 587 recorded at the end of Q3 of 2017. Between January and September 2019, Pakistan was the top reported nationality at arrival (40), followed Afghanistan (11%), Bangladesh (9%), Iraq (8%) and others (32%). Pakistan was the most commonly reported origin country also at the end of Q3 last year with 34 per cent of all arrivals. It is significant to also note that at the end of Q3 last year, the shares of Iranians and Syrian nationals were higher (15% and 13% respectively), while Bangladeshi nationals were only 1% of all reported arrivals.

In the third quarter of 2019, 2,414 arrivals were registered in **Montenegro**, 21 per cent more than those registered in the previous quarter (1,999). This continues the upward trend in arrivals in the country noted since Q1 of 2018. This year so far (Jan–Sep 2019), a total of 5,883 arrivals have been recorded by Montenegrin authorities which represents a 72 per cent increase on the 3,412 reported in the same period of 2018 and almost 12 times

the total in the same period of 2017 (502).

This year so far (Jan–Sep 2019), reported nationalities of arrivals in Montenegro are Syrian (25%), Moroccan (24%), Algerian (18%), Iraqi (9%) and others. This contrasts with the same period last year (Jan–Sep 2018) where registered migrants and refugees were of Syrian (43%), Pakistani (19%), Algerian (8%) and other nationalities. In this quarter, a notable increase in the proportion of registered Algerian nationals (15% in Q2, 24% in Q3) and a decrease in the proportion of registered Syrian nationals (29% in Q2, 14% in Q3) is observed.

Authorities in **Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)** registered a total of 488 migrants in the third quarter of 2019, two times the reported arrivals in Q2 (232) and nearly two times the reported arrivals in Q1 (264). Since the beginning of 2019, a total of 984 irregular migrants and refugees were registered entering the country, whereas 302 were registered in the same period of 2018 and 126 were registered as of September 2017.

The Syrian Arab Republic (40%) is the most commonly reported country of nationality of arrivals in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244) in 2019 as of the end of the third quarter, followed by Iraq (32%), Algeria (8%) and others. When comparing reported countries or areas of origin between January and September 2019 with the same period of 2018, an increase in the proportion of nationals of Algeria and Iraq is observed. Similarly, a decrease is observed in the proportion of those from the Palestinian Territories and Turkey.

In the third quarter of 2019, authorities in **North Macedonia** registered a total of 451 migrants and refugees, an increase to the 398

registered in Q2 and the 327 registered in Q1. This year so far (Jan–Sep 2019) 1,176 migrants and refugees have been registered, less than half of the reported 2,616 in the same period of 2018 yet over three times the reported 383 in the same period of 2017.

Between January and September 2019, Afghanistan and Pakistan were the two most frequently reported nationalities registered in North Macedonia (27% and 26% respectively), followed by Algeria (8%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (7%) and others (32%). The proportion of Iranian nationals reported in the same period of 2018 was much larger (56%).

While official number remain very low, based on the available data from the Red Cross mobile teams operating in the areas close to the border with Serbia, an estimated 3,486 migrants and refugees were detected in the area and provided with assistance this quarter, less than the 5,735 reported in Q2 and the 5,053 reported in Q1.

Since the beginning of the year, Red Cross mobile teams assisted a total of 22,128 migrants and refugees, more than two and a half times the 8,158 assisted between January and September 2018.

Arrivals to **Serbia** continue to increase in the third quarter of 2019 with an estimated 4,889 new migrants and refugees registered in the reception centres across the country.⁴ This is a 31 per cent increase from the 3,735 registered in Q2 and a 77 per cent increase from the 2,768 in Q3 2018. Between January and September 2019, 10,453 migrants and refugees have been registered by the authorities which is almost double the 5,593 reported in the same period of 2018 and almost

⁴ This used as a proxy indicator for the overall number of new arrivals in the country.

three times the 3,668 reported in the same period of 2017.

Between January and September 2019, Pakistan is the most frequently recorded country of nationality (40%), followed by Afghanistan (27%), Bangladesh (17%), Iraq (4%) and others (12%).

Reported arrivals in **Croatia** continue to increase in the third quarter of 2019 with 7,018 migrants and refugees apprehended, 59 per cent more than the 4,411 apprehended in Q2, and more than three times the 1,941 reported in Q3 of 2018. In 2019 so far (January–September 2019), 14,171 apprehensions have been reported, more than three times the 4,493 reported in the same period of 2018 and more than seven times the 1,847 reported in the same period of 2017.

Available information on the areas of apprehensions in 2019 so far indicate that migrants are detected most frequently in Primorsko-Goranska county on the way to the Slovenian border, followed by Vukovarsko-Srijemska county in the far east of the country bordering Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and Karlovačka county bordering Bosnia and Herzegovina and Slovenia.

Between January and September 2019, the most frequently reported countries of nationalities were

Pakistan (21%), Afghanistan (20%), Turkey (8%), Iraq (7%), and Algeria (7%).

A notable increase in the share of nationals from Pakistan is observed in comparison with 2018 (10% at the end of Q3 of 2018 to 21% at the end of Q3 of 2019).

According to national authorities, the 6,015 migrants and refugees were apprehended in **Slovenia** during this reporting period. This is 72 per cent more than the reported apprehensions in Q2 (3,496) and almost four times those reported in Q1 (1,591). Between January and September 2019, 11,102 apprehensions have been reported which is 77 per cent more than the 6,288 reported in the same period of 2018 and more than eight times the 1,330 reported in the same period of 2017, confirming an increasing trend ever since.

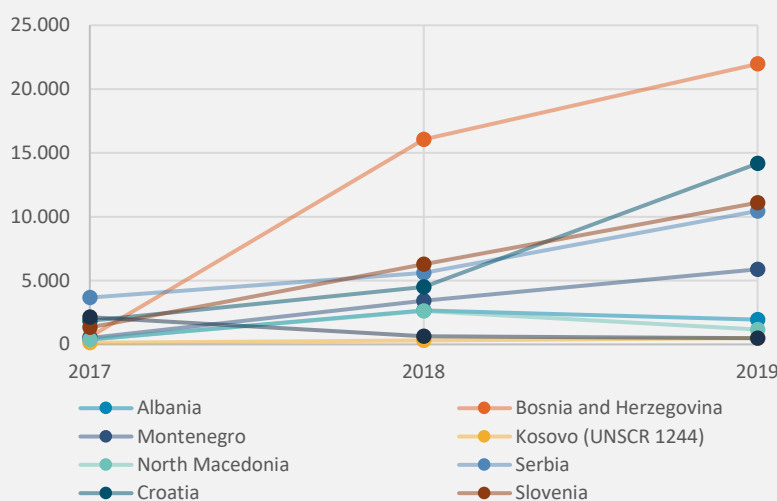
As of the end of September 2019, Pakistan was the most frequently reported nationality (26%) of arrivals to Slovenia, followed by Algeria (13%), Afghanistan (11%), Morocco (8%), Bangladesh (8%) and others (34%). This is similar to the profile of those apprehended in the same period of 2018, although a decrease in the proportion of Syrian nationals is observed this year (8% in January–

September 2018, 4% in January–September 2019).

According to data provided by authorities in **Romania**, 184 migrants and refugees were apprehended on entry to, and exit from, the country during this reporting period, slightly more than the 168 reported during the previous quarter, but 34 per cent less than the 277 reported in Q3 2018.

According to the available data for January–September 2019, Iraq continues to be the most frequently reported nationality (48%), followed by those from the Syrian Arab Republic (14%), Afghanistan (11%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (8%), Turkey (7%), and others (12%).

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



Data source: National authorities, IOM.

MIGRANTS PRESENCE IN EUROPE

MIGRANTS PRESENCE IN EUROPE

At the end of the third quarter of 2019 almost 204,000 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, Cyprus, Kosovo (UNSCR 1244) and Italy. No data is available on migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in reception in Spain.

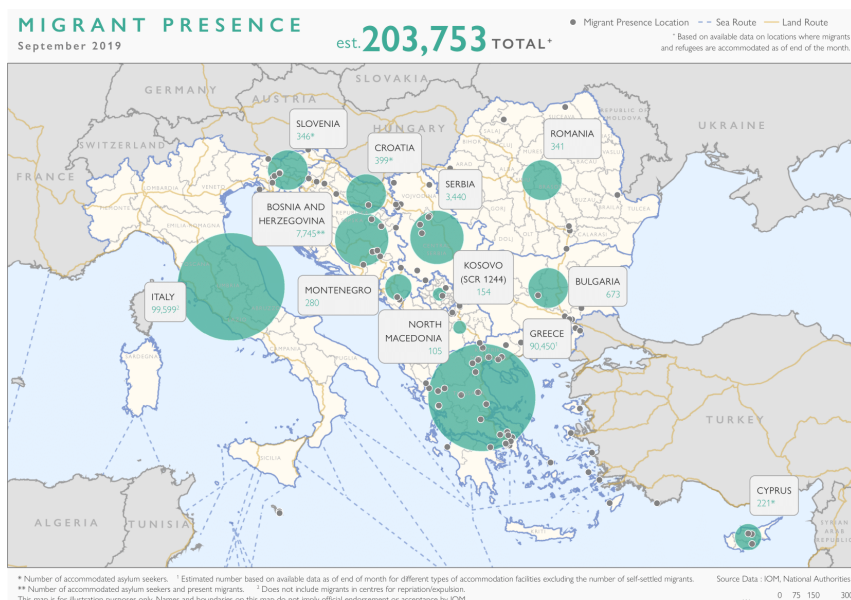
The total estimated number at the end of this quarter is 7 per cent more than the 191,007 reported at the end of the previous quarter (June 2019) and 10 per cent less than the 225,217 recorded at the end of September 2018.

As in previous periods, Italy and Greece report the largest shares of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers accommodated in different reception facilities (49% and 44% of the total respectively). In Italy, the number of accommodated migrants and refugees has decreased by 9 per cent between the second and the third quarter of 2019 (from 108,924 to 99,599). In Greece, the number of accommodated migrants and refugees is increasing from an estimated 69,088 to 90,450 between the second and third quarter of this year (a 31% increase). About 34 per

cent of all registered migrants and refugees are on the islands, while the remaining 66 per cent are accommodated in facilities on the mainland.

Another 4 per cent of the migrant population is reported in Bosnia and Herzegovina (7,745), while another 2 per cent (3,440) are staying in reception centres and unofficial sites in Serbia (mainly in border areas with Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina). The remaining reported migrant presence is scattered among many other countries of arrival and transit, ranging from the 105 in the Republic of North Macedonia to 673 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 most of the reported migrants and refugees see these countries as transit stops on their way to Western Europe and therefore leave the premises of reception facilities after few days of stay and rest to try to continue their journey.



MIGRANTS PRESENCE MONITORING IN TURKEY

MIGRANTS PRESENCE IN TURKEY

According to available data from the Turkish Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) over 4 million foreign nationals were present on Turkish territory seeking international protection. Ninety-three per cent (3,667,435) are Syrian nationals with granted temporary protection, which is 44,687 more than the 3,622,748 at the end of June 2019 and 99,777 more than the 3,567,658 registered at the end of September 2018.

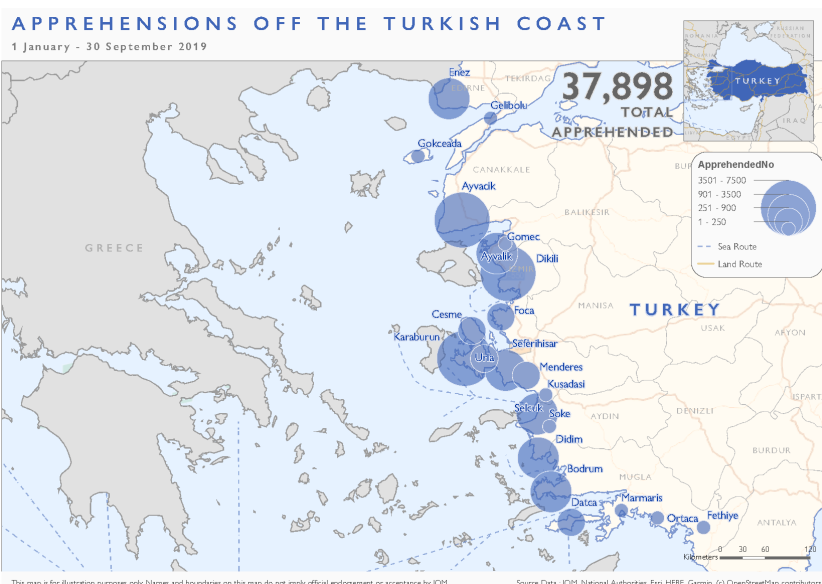
According to available data from UNHCR, the remaining 7 per cent (368,230) of asylum seekers and refugees registered in Turkey at the end of the third quarter of 2019 were coming from countries including Iraq, Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Somalia. The number of Syrians residing in camps has decreased by 46,079 between June and September 2019.

Available data from the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), there are 7 Temporary Accommodation Centres for persons under temporary protection (Syrian nationals mainly) located in five cities in Turkey – Kilis, Kahramanmaraş Hatay, Osmaniye, and Adana. According to the DGMM

statistics, a total population of 62,653 were residing in the Temporary Accommodation Centers at the end of September 2019, which is 46,079 less than the 108,732 reported at the end of the previous quarter (June 2019) and almost one third of the 180,869 reported at the end of September 2018.

According to the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG), there were 25,201 apprehensions of irregular migrants at the sea between July and September 2019, which is almost triple the 8,520 registered in the previous quarter (April–July 2019) and almost four times the 6,788 registered during the third quarter of 2018. Apprehensions in the third quarter of 2019 are the highest reported in this period since 2016.

Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) reported that some 67,535 persons were apprehended along the Turkish land borders on entry from the country, mainly from Syrian Arab Republic (74%) and Greece (26%). Also, 16,442 apprehensions were registered on exit from Turkey, mostly in Edirne province on the border with Greece (96% of apprehension on exit, or 15,855).



NATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM REPORT UKRAINE

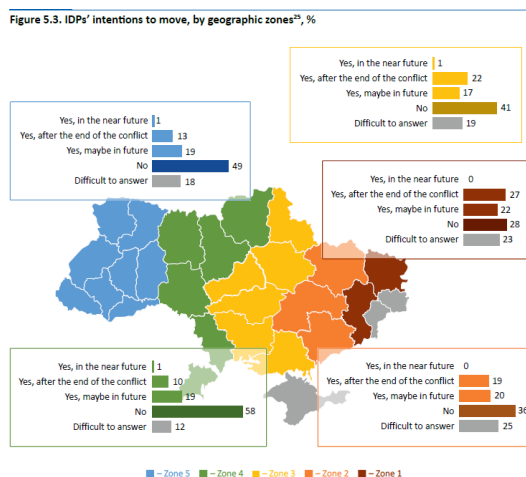
NEEDS MONITORING IN UKRAINE

According to the official data by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MoSP) there were 1,410,511 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Government Controlled Areas (GCA) at the end the third quarter of 2019, a slight increase from 1,387,410 reported at the end of the previous quarter (June 2019) and 7 per cent decrease compared to the 1,518,937 reported at the end of September 2018. The most IDPs (60%) are located in Donetsk Oblast, Luhansk Oblast, Kyiv city.

a generic economic insecurity of IDP households, as the average monthly income per one IDP household is considerably lower compared to the national Ukrainian household (UAH 3,039 and UAH 4,895).

The most problematic issue identified by IDPs is the lack of own housing (41%), as most of IDPs still live in rented housing (49% in rented apartments, 10 in rented houses, 5% in rented rooms). Thirty-six (36%) per cent of IDPs reported having changed accommodation at least once within the current settlement. Results showed the lowest score on the intention to return question. Only 22 per cent of respondents

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



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

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 second quarter of the year (last available data) shows that the well-being of IDPs slightly improved compared to the previous round (March 2019).

Average income per household increased by 14 per cent, ranking as highest average monthly income level since June 2017, and percentage of those who reported being employed decreased by 2 percentage points between the first quarter of 2019 and second quarter of 2019 (from 48% in Q1 of 2019 to 46% in Q2 of 2019). Nevertheless, the data shows

expressed intention to return to their place of residence before the displacement at the end of conflict (lowest since September 2017), and it is almost the same as the previous round. 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 almost half (47%) of IDPs had close family members who were currently residing in the NGCA. IDPs who had close family member residing in the NGCA slightly more frequently expressed their intention to return (46%) than those IDPs who had no close family there (42%).



Canteen area of a migrant reception centre in the town of Ventimiglia, Italy. IOM/ September 2019



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency