

Q4 2018



**QUARTERLY REGIONAL REPORT**

# DTM Europe

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

October – December 2018



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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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Cover Photo: Khadire from Afghanistan staying in open accommodation site in Malakasa. IOM Greece (2017)

# POPULATION MOBILITY OVERVIEW

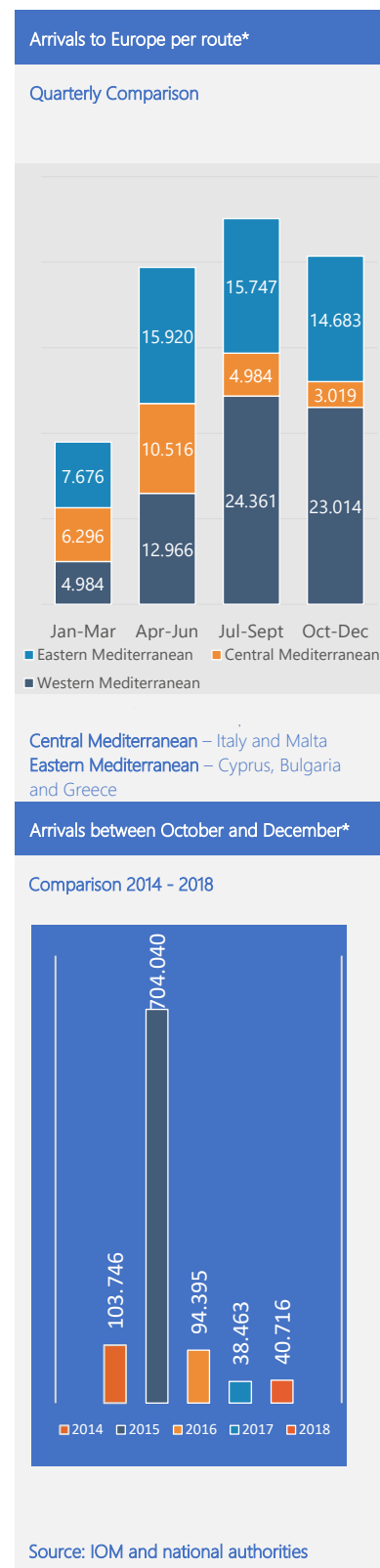
## MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS TO EUROPE

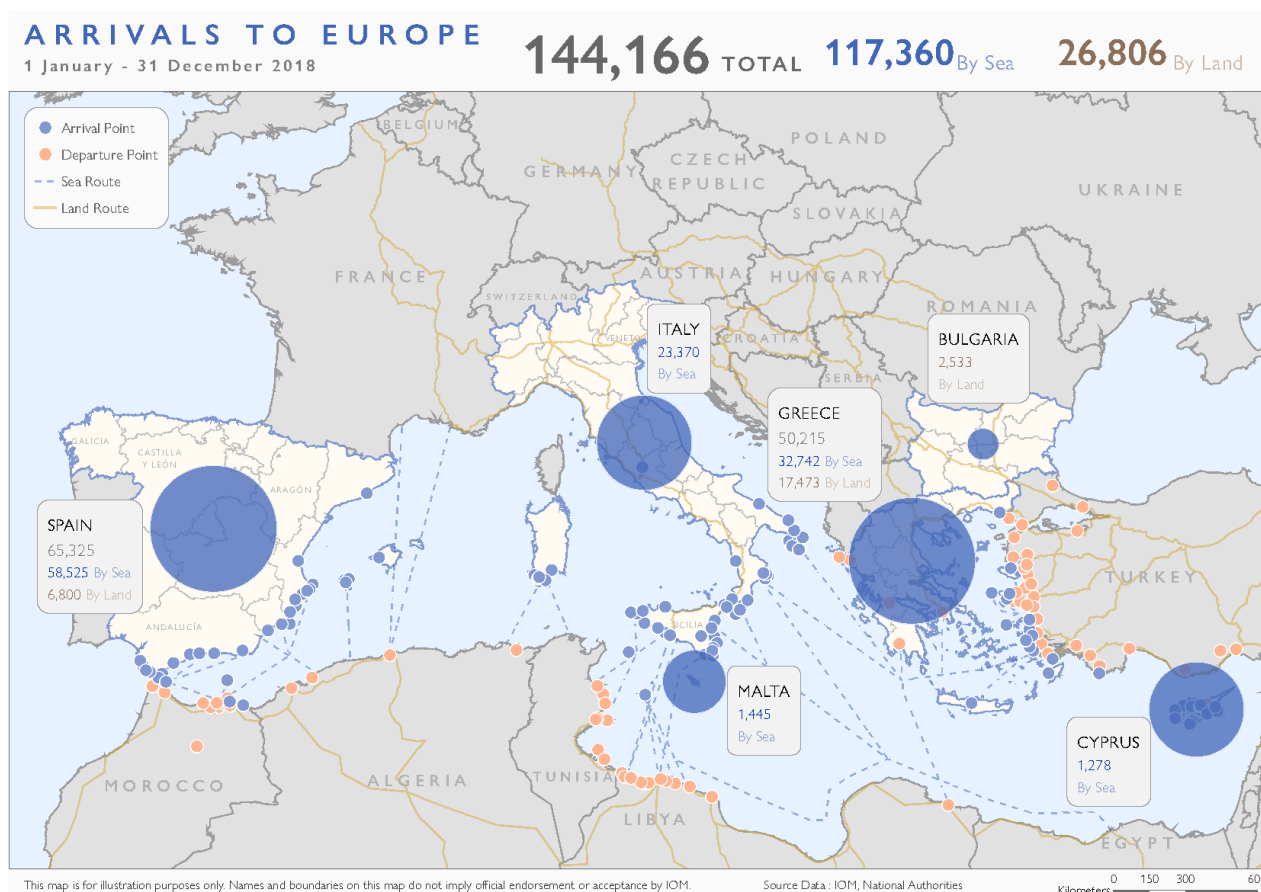
Between January and December 2018, a total of 144,166 migrants and refugees arrived in Europe using different land and sea routes. Estimated 28 per cent of the overall arrivals in 2018 were recorded in the last quarter of the year (40,716). This represents 10 per cent decrease compared to 45,092 registered in the previous quarter and a slight (5%) increase compared to 38,463 reported in the same period in 2017.

More than a half of all arrivals in the last quarter of the year were recorded in Spain, where between October and December authorities registered 23,014 migrants and refugees. Similar breakdown is noticed for the third quarter while in the first two quarters of the year, the Eastern Mediterranean route was the most commonly used transit area for migrants from Middle East and South Asia to Europe (40% of all arrivals in Q1 and Q2). However, the overall arrivals data shows that the Western Mediterranean route leading to Spain was the most active route used this year as 45 per cent of the migrants and refugees who reached Europe, followed by the Eastern Mediterranean (Greece, Bulgaria and Cyprus registered 37 per cent of the overall) and Central Mediterranean (Italy and Malta registered 17 per cent of the total).

Arrivals in the last quarter of the year in 2018 and 2017 are the lowest reported since 2014 and for the first time since 2014, the Western Mediterranean route took a lead as a most active route. The dynamic in arrivals can be partially associated with the policy and operational changes related to the migration flows across the

Mediterranean. Before the surge in arrivals to Greece from Turkey in early 2015, mainly caused by conflicts in Middle East (Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq), Italy was the main entry point for migrants and refugees bound to Europe. In the upcoming period up until the end





of 2017 Italy was the main entry point, that got again replaced by Greece, Bulgaria and Cyprus in the first two quarters of 2018 and Spain in the last two quarters of the year. Among the countries of first arrival (see map below), only Cyprus and Malta have noted an increase in arrivals registered in the last quarter of the year. Between October and December 2018, authorities in Cyprus registered a total of 739 new migrants and refugees, almost twice the 431 reported in the previous quarter and in Malta, arrivals increased by 25 per cent (537 in Q3 vs. 673 in Q4).

Despite the overall decrease in arrivals in the last three months of the year, arrivals in this period are slightly higher than in the Q4 2017 (38,463), but only little bit more than a half of 70,216 registered in Q4 2016 and far behind the 531,755 reported in the same period 2015.

In terms of registered nationalities, the demographic breakdown of migrants travelling along the three Mediterranean routes is very different. In 2018, Tunisia was the first nationality group reported by almost a quarter of the overall registered migrants in Italy. Nigeria; the most commonly reported country of origin in 2017 (15% of the total) is the last group among the top five. Unlike 2017 when main nationalities were predominantly from Western and Central Africa, number of migrants and refugees from Middle East and South Asia arriving in Italy increased in 2018 (read more [here](#)).

In Spain, a shift in nationalities in 2018, is mainly related to an increase in arrivals of migrants and refugees from Sub-Saharan Africa (31% in 2018 vs- 2% in 2017) and a 10 percentage points decrease in the presence of Algerian nationals

(from 18% in 2017 to 8% in 2018, read more [here](#)).

For the first time in the last 5 years, a shift had happened in the nationality breakdown of arrivals registered in Greece. At the end of Q4 2018 Afghanistan replaced Syrian Arab Republic as a leading nationality group. In both period Iraq is the second most commonly reported origin country (read more [here](#)).

Previously reported increased transit of migrants and refugees in **Western Balkans** was a landmark of population mobility in 2018 in the region. Unlike 2015 and 2016 when the main transit route in the region led from Greece to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia towards Croatia, Hungary and Slovenia, increased number of apprehensions in Albania, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina indicate a shift in routes taken. Nevertheless, the

type of movements in the region this year were much more diversified making it difficult to portray a simplified illustration of the routes taken (read more [here](#)).

## INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN UKRAINE

Protracted crisis in Ukraine left 1,512,042 individuals registered as internally displaced (IDPs) at the end of 2018. Available data from the Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP) of Ukraine shows that the number of IDPs decreased in the last quarter of the year from 1,519,234 reported in October to 1,512,042 registered at the end of this reporting period. 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. Looking at historical data, number of IDPs at the end of December 2018 is 2 per cent higher (19,917 more individuals) when compared to 1,492,125 reported at the end of 2017 and is 8 per cent (145,032) lower than the 1,657,076 reported at the end of the last quarter of 2017.

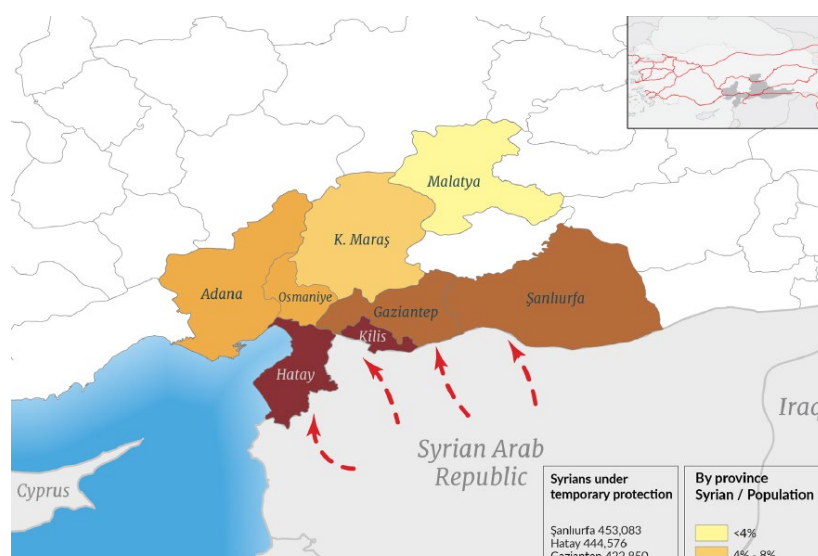
## MIGRANTS PRESENCE MONITORING - TURKEY

According to the Turkish Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM), at the end of December 2018, there were estimated 3,9 million foreign nationals present in Turkey seeking international protection. Majority of them are Syrians under temporary protection (TP) (3,622,366). The second largest group are 368,230 asylum seekers and refugees from countries including Iraq, Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Somalia. Further on, according to DGMM 71,123 irregular migrants of different nationalities were apprehended in Turkey in the last quarter of the year, a slight

(2%) increase from the 69,833 apprehended between July and September 2018.

Estimated 96 per cent of population under temporary protection in Turkey are accommodated in urban areas and the remaining, 145,452 reside in 13 Temporary Accommodation Centres for persons under TP mainly located in the south-eastern part of the country.

According to the data from Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) a total of 42,757 irregular migrants were apprehended on entry to Turkey, mainly from Syrian Arab Republic (86%), Greece (11%) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (3%). This is a 33 per cent decrease when compared to the 64,037 apprehended in the previous reporting period. The Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) apprehended 6,994 irregular migrants at sea (slightly less than the 6,975 reported in Q3). TCG reported 19 fatalities in the fourth quarter of 2018, half the 39 reported in the previous quarter.



Map 1 Accommodation Capacity and Services for Hosting population under Temporary Protection in Turkey

# MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS

## FIRST ARRIVAL COUNTRIES

Arrivals to Europe – as of 31 December 2018	
<b>Sea arrivals</b>	
<b>Spain</b>	58,525
<b>Greece</b>	32,742
<b>Italy</b>	23,370
<b>Malta</b>	1,445
<b>Cyprus</b>	1,278
<b>Land arrivals</b>	
<b>Greece</b>	17,473
<b>Spain</b>	6,800
<b>Bulgaria</b>	2,533

### SPAIN

Between January and December 2018, authorities in Spain registered arrival of 65,325 migrants and refugees. According to available data, this is the highest number of arrivals reported since 1999 (oldest historical data available). 90 per cent of the registered migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by using sea routes (58,525) while and the remaining 10 per cent reached the country after crossing the land border between Morocco and two Spanish enclaves, Ceuta and Melilla (a total of 6,800).

One third (35%) of all to Spain were registered in the last quarter of the year, a total of 23,014. This is 6 per cent less than the 24,361 reported in the previous quarter and almost double the 12,030 registered in last quarter of 2017 and

two and a half times more than the 9,112 reported in Q4 2016.

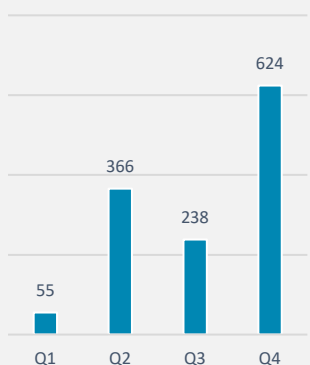
Dynamic in arrivals in 2018 significantly changed between the first and second part of the year. Only 16 per cent of migrants and refugees registered arrived in the country between January and June, and the remaining majority in the second half of the year (a total of 54,690, more than the total arrivals recorded since 1999).

In all three quarters of the year, migrants and refugees were predominantly using sea routes to reach the country. The proportion of sea arrivals was gradually increasing from 67% in the first quarter, to 88% of the overall arrivals in the second quarter to 91% of the all registered arrivals between July and September (22,315 out of 24,361) and October and December (21,134 out of 23,014).

Migrants and refugees who arrived by sea or are rescued and brought to the mainland, are mainly disembarked in the eastern Andalusian coast around Málaga, Almería, Motril and Algeciras. Based on the available DTM flow monitoring data, one third of arrivals in 2018 were registered arriving in that region.

The most interesting change when looking at the distribution of arrivals in 2018 and 2017, is an increase in arrivals to Canary Islands. Between January and December 2018, authorities in Spain registered a total of 1,283 arrivals in Canary Islands. Increase in arrivals to the islands happened in the last quarter of the year when nearly half (49%) of all registered migrants and refugees (a total of 624 individuals).

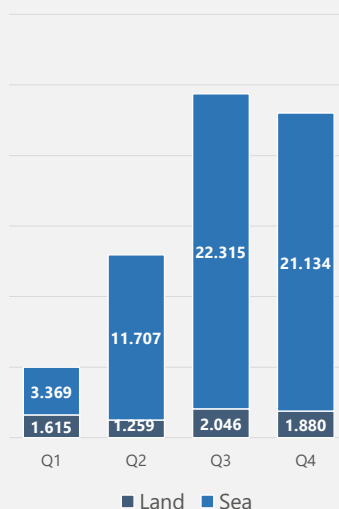
Arrivals in Canary Islands in 2018 – Quarterly Comparison



There were no major differences in the nationalities registered between the last two quarters of the year. In both period Sub-Saharan nationals were the first reported nationality group (43% in Q3 and 53% in Q4) followed by Moroccan (25%), Algerian (15%) and Malian (3%) nationals. Among the specific nationality groups, Morocco and Algeria are the most commonly reported origin country in 2017 and 2018 (21% vs 25% respectively for Moroccan nationals and 20% vs. 15% for Algerian nationals).

Arrivals in Spain 2018

Land and sea arrivals – Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 comparison



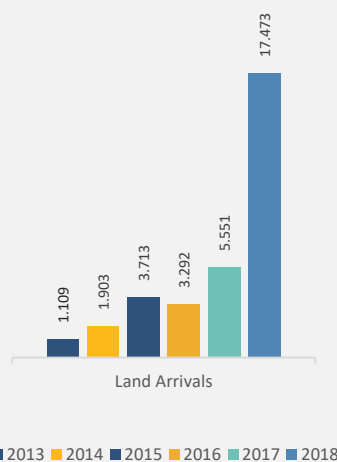
Contrary to that, in the second and first quarters of 2018, Guinea Conakry was the most commonly reported origin country declared by 22% and 26% respectively, followed by Morocco (19% vs. 20%) and Mali (17% vs. 20%).

### GREECE

In the last quarter of 2018, Hellenic Authorities reported arrival of 13,090 new migrants, a 7 per cent decrease compared to 14,226 new migrants and refugees from Turkey. 71 per cent of migrants used the sea routes to reach Greece (9,401) and the remaining 29 per cent (3,689) reached the country by crossing the land from Edirne province in Turkey to the Evros region in Greece. The latter route is notably more popular this year when compared to previous years. One third of the overall 50,215 migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece in 2018, did so by crossing the land border between the two countries. The 17,473 land arrivals reported this year is the highest number registered since 2014.

Almost half of the land arrivals were registered in the second quarter of the year when 7,240 migrants and refugees arrived into the country using available land

Land arrivals comparison 2013 - 2018



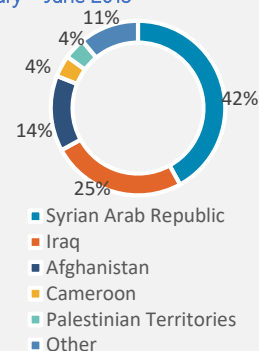
Data source: Hellenic Authorities

routes. Just in the second quarter of 2018, more migrants arrived in Greece by land than the yearly totals registered since 2014. Although still above the average, land arrivals decreased in the last two quarters of the year reaching a total of 3,689 between October and December 2018, 16 per cent decrease from 4,399 registered in the previous reporting period (July – September 2018).

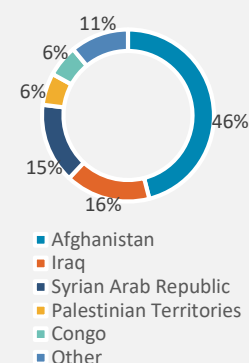
Available data on demographics of registered sea arrivals in 2018 shows an increased presence of Afghan nationals in the second half of the year. In the first two quarters, Syrian nationals were the main nationality groups similarly to previous years (since 2014) comprising 42% of the overall registered sea arrivals between January and June 2018. In contrast to that, number of Afghan nationals

Nationality breakdown of sea arrivals in Greece

January – June 2018



July – December 2018

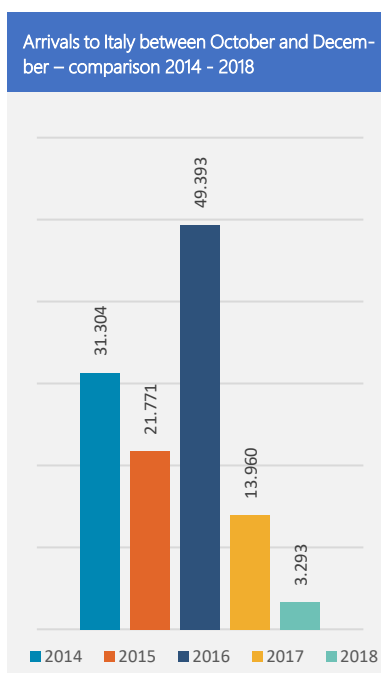


increased during summer months, and the percentage of Afghan nationals changed for 32 percentage points, from only 14 per cent among migrants registered in the first part of the year to almost half (46%) in the second half. Consequently, number of Syrian nationals decreased by 27 per cent, from 42 per cent in the first part of the year to only 15 per cent in the second part. Iraqi nationals are the second most commonly reported nationality group in all quarters ranging from 30% in Q1 to 14% reported in Q4.

In November 2018, following the increase in land arrivals to Greece, DTM established a flow monitoring point in Evros region. In the last two months of the year DTM tracked 1,573 migrants and refugees (85% of the total 1,841 land arrivals registered in the same period). Estimated 58 per cent of individuals were adult male, 22 per cent adult female and 20 per cent were minors. In terms of nationalities, one third of all individuals were of Turkish origin, followed by migrants and refugees from Pakistan (18%), Afghanistan (17%) and Iraq (16%)

### ITALY

During this reporting period (October – December 2018), Italian authorities registered a total of 3,293 sea arrivals; 25 per cent decrease compared 4,447 registered in the previous quarter and 76 per cent less than the 13,960 reported in the last quarter of 2017. Further on it is the lowest number reported in this period since 2014.



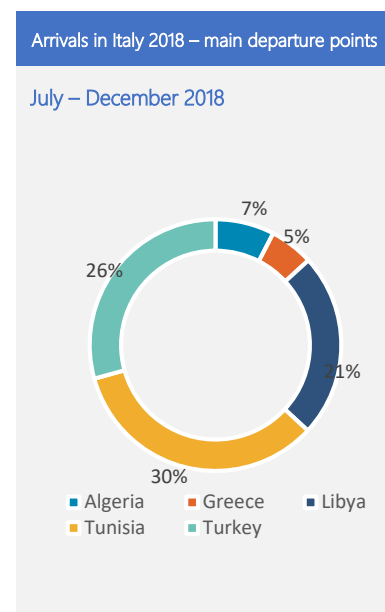
Between January and December, authorities in Italy registered 23,370 arrivals five times less migrants and refugees than 119,369 registered in 2017 and seven times less than the 181,436 registered in 2016. Similarly, as with the arrivals in the last quarter of the year, recorded number of migrants and refugees who reached Italy in 2018 is the lowest since 2014.

According to available information, 22 per cent of migrants and refugees who arrived in Italy in 2018 declared Tunisian nationality, followed by those who declared Eritrean<sup>1</sup> (14%), Sudanese (7%), Iraqi (7%) and Pakistani (7%) nationality. None of the top five registered nationality groups was on the same list in 2017 when Nigeria (15%) was the most commonly reported nationality group followed by Guinea (8%), Côte d'Ivoire (8%), Bangladesh (8%) and Mali (6%).

Shift in the nationalities registered in Italy can be partially explained with the reduction in departures

from Libya in favour of the increase in departures from Tunisia, Turkey and Greece. DTM flow monitoring data for 2018 shows that 55 per cent of migrants and refugees who arrived in Italy this year departed from Libya, 26 percentage points less than the 88 per cent calculated in 2018. In terms of absolute number of departures from Libya, there was a decrease of 88 per cent between est. 115,801 migrants and refugees who departed from there and reached Italy in 2017 and only (est.) 12,907 in 2018.

Departures from Libya decreased especially in the second part of the year. Available information for the period between July and December 2018 shows that 30 per cent of migrants and refugees departed from Tunisia, 26% from Turkey, 7% from Algeria and only 21% from Libya. Hence, this can explain the distribution of main nationalities registered as Tunisian nationals mainly depart from Tunisia while those from Pakistan and Iraq traditionally use Turkey and Greece as their main transit points.



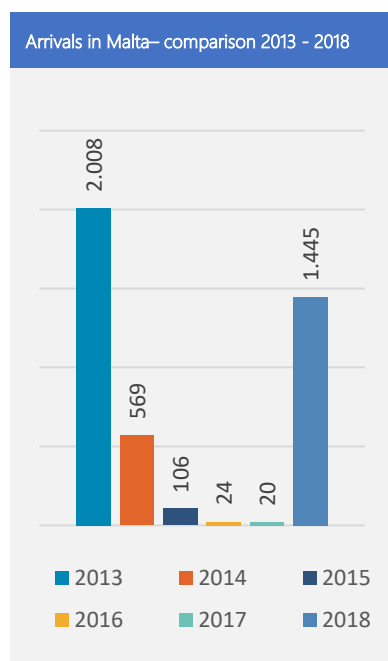
<sup>1</sup> The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on

the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Italian Ministry of Interior.



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

Since 27 June when first arrivals in **Malta** were registered, a total of 1,445 migrants and refugees disembarked in the country. 46 per cent of migrants and refugees arrived during this reporting period, Majority of migrants and refugees declared Syrian nationality. Some 62 per cent were adult male, 15 per cent adult female, 13 per cent were minors and 10 per cent are registered as unaccompanied minors<sup>2</sup>. Overall arrivals in 2018 are the highest recorded since 2013 when a total of 2,008 migrants arrived.



In 2018, authorities in **Cyprus** registered arrival of 1,278 migrants and asylum seekers, 19 per cent more than the 1,078 registered in 2017. More than a half of all migrants and asylum seekers were registered in the last quarter of the year, a total of 739 – three times more than the 239 reported in the same period in 2017 and five times

the 154 reported in the last quarter of 2016.

According to the available nationality breakdown, majority of migrants who arrived in Cyprus were Syrian nationals and some 7 per cent of the caseload were from Somalia and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

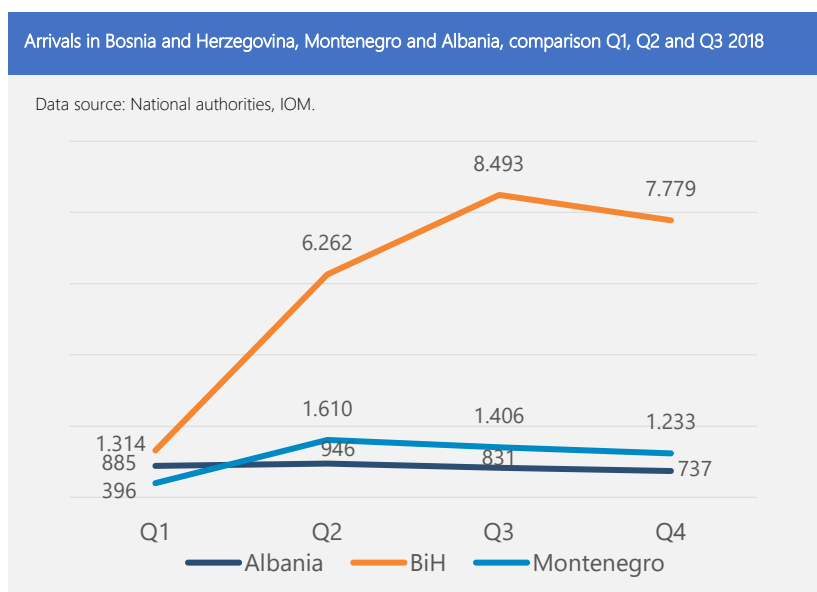
By the end of 2018, a total of 2,533 irregular migrants were registered in **Bulgaria** while attempting to enter, exit and reside in the country without valid documents, slightly less than the 2,562 reported in 2017. More than a third of all migrants were detected in the last quarter of the year, a total of 943 which is only half the 475 registered in the same period 2017.

Similarly, as in the previous months and years, Afghanistan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq are the most commonly reported nationalities by the migrants.

### WESTERN BALKANS

During this reporting period a total of 9,749 migrants and refugees were registered in **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and Montenegro**. This is 4 per cent less than the 10,730 registered between July and September and eight times more than 1,204 reported in the same period in 2017 and four times the 2,675, cumulative total for all countries in 2017.

80 per cent of the migrants and refugees registered between October and December were intercepted in Bosnia and Herzegovina – a total of 7,779. This is 8 per cent decrease compared to the 8,493 registered in the third quarter of the year, and slightly more than the 7,576 registered in the first part of the year (January – June 2018). Number of registered migrants this year surpassed the 1,116 registered in the whole of 2017 at the end of the first quarter of the year (1,314 registered arrivals in Bosnia and Herzegovina in Q1) overall



<sup>2</sup> Breakdown based on available information for 666 registered arrivals. Source: IOM estimates and Media.

yearly total of 1,166 registered in 2017).

More than a third (34%) of migrants and refugees who arrived in Bosnia this year were Pakistani nationals, followed by migrants from the Islamic Republic of Iran (16%), the Syrian Arab Republic (12%), Afghanistan (12%) and Iraq (9%).

All listed nationalities have been among the top five registered nationality groups since the beginning of 2018. However, the presence of Pakistani and Iranian nationals increased in the last two quarters of the year. Presence of Iranian nationals was mainly related to the implementation of visa free regime between Islamic Republic of Iran and Serbia. The regime was abolished in the last quarter of the year causing an increase in the number of registered Iranian nationals in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 20 per cent of the total in the third quarter to 17 per cent of arrivals recorded between October and December 2018.

Available flow monitoring data compiled based on information received from the authorities and field colleagues, indicate a decrease in movements through Albania and Montenegro between the last two quarters of the year.

In the last quarter for the year, a total of 737 migrants and refugees were registered on entry and exit from **Albania**, 11 per cent less than the 831 reported between July and September. Looking at the breakdown of outgoing and incoming flows, outgoing flows have started exceeding incoming flows in the

second part of the year reaching a total of 1,380 individuals who attempted to leave Albania, four times the 396 registered on entry to the country<sup>3</sup>.

In **Montenegro** authorities registered 1,233 migrants and refugees from Middle East and South Asia between October and December 2018, 12 per cent less than the 1,406 reported in the third quarter of the year and four times more than the 305 registered in the last quarter of 2018. However, the total of 4,645 migrants and refugees who arrived in Montenegro in 2018 represent six times increase compared to the 807 registered in 2017. Further on, it is fifteen times more than the overall 308 arrivals reported in 2016 and 10 times the 502 registered by the end of the third quarter of 2016.

Almost half of the overall caseload declared Syrian origin (45%) followed by Pakistani (16%), Algerian

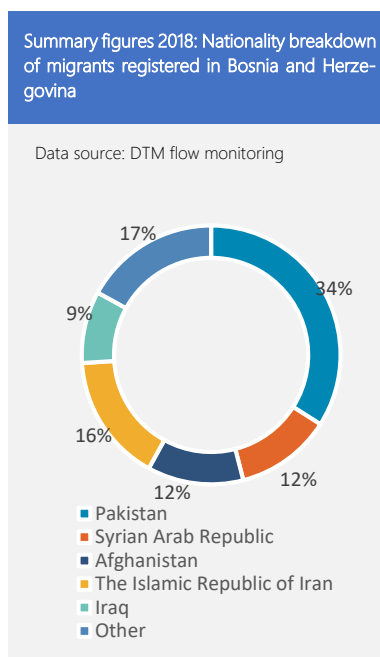
(8%) and Iraqi (8%) nationals (read more [here](#)).

## MIGRANTS PRESENCE IN EUROPE

At the end of the fourth quarter of 2018, estimated 70,418 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers were residing in different reception facilities in Greece, the former Yugo-slav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Romania, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is a slight (2%) increase compared to the 69,393 reported at the end of September, 13 per cent increase compared to the 61,964 registered at the end of December 2017 and 6 per cent less than the 75,442 registered at the end of 2016.

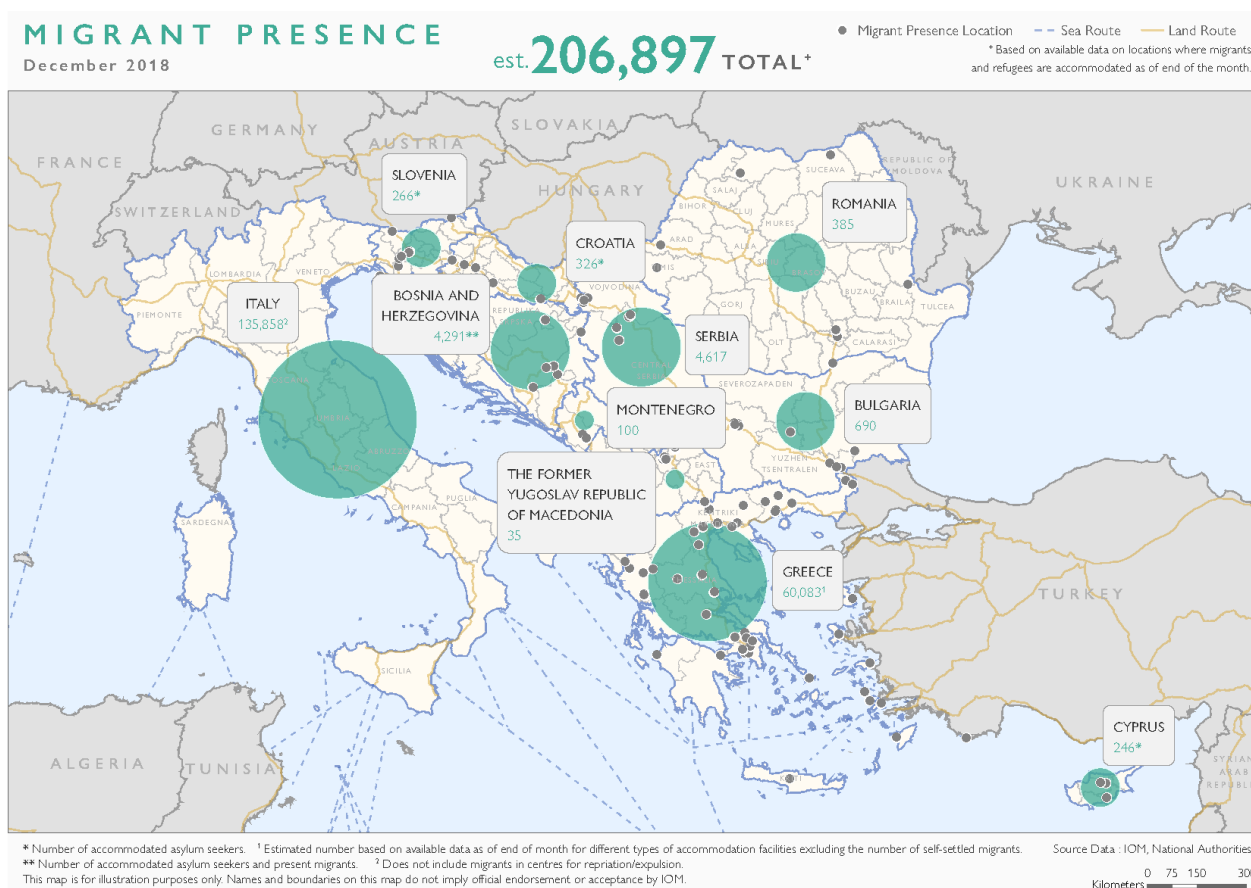
As in previous [periods](#), the largest share (85%) of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers is accommodated in different reception facilities in Greece, 24 per cent on the islands and 76 in the facilities on the mainland. Another 12 per cent of the population is in Serbia (4,617) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (4,291) and the remaining 3 per cent is scattered between remaining countries with an average occupancy of 300 ranging from only 35 in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to 690 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



<sup>3</sup> Data on outgoing flows is available only since mid-March 2018 when DTM started

flow monitoring activities in the north of Albania.



therefore leave the premises of reception facilities within few days<sup>4</sup>. However, far the largest contingent of migrants and refugees in the reception facilities is registered in Italy. At the end of December 2018, 135,858 persons were registered residing in the state supported reception facilities, mainly in Lombardia, Lazio, Campania, Sicilia and Emilia Romagna that host 48 per cent of the population. Occupancy at the end of 2018 is 26 per cent lower than the 183,681 reported at the end of 2017 which was the highest number recorded since 2013 when only 22,118 migrants and refugees were residing in the reception facilities.

### TRANSIT COUNTRIES

Increased transit of migrants and refugees from Middle East and South Asia, is observed also in other countries in the South-Eastern Europe. All transit countries, apart from Romania, observed an increase in registered migrants and refugees in 2018 when compared to 2017.

In the former **Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**, authorities registered 516<sup>5</sup> irregular entries in the last quarter of the year, three times less than the 1,518 reported in the previous quarter and five times the 164 registered between October

and December 2017. However, still far behind the 285,480 recorded in the last quarter of 2015.

As in the previous reporting period, Iranian nationals are the most commonly reported nationality by migrants registered in the country – more than a half of the overall registered migrants were nationals of the Islamic Republic of Iran (54%), followed by those from Afghanistan (10%), Pakistan (9%), Iraq (7%) and Libya (3%).

In **Serbia**, 3,234 migrants and refugees were registered in the reception facilities across the country<sup>6</sup> in the last quarter of the year, 16 per cent more than the 2,768

<sup>4</sup> 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](#).

<sup>5</sup> This is the official number of arrivals in the country, however, based on information from the field it is estimated that the number of migrants who transited through the country is higher.

<sup>6</sup> Data on newly registered migrants in the reception centers in Serbia is used as a proxy estimation of the overall arrivals in the country.

registered between July and September. In 2018, a total of 8,827 arrivals were reported in Serbia, 62 per cent more than the 5,435 registered in 2017. Pakistan was most commonly declared origin country by migrants and refugees registered in Serbia (39%), followed by those from Afghanistan (19%), Islamic Republic of Iran (8%), Bangladesh (5%) and Iraq (4%).

During this reporting period (October – December 2018) authorities in **Slovenia** registered a total of 2,189 irregular entries into the country, a 28 per cent increase compared to 3,021 registered in the previous quarter and four times the 604 registered in the same period 2017. Overall arrivals in Slovenia in 2018 (total 8,827) are five times the 1,934 reported in the whole of 2017.

Similarly, as in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, Pakistan is the most commonly reported origin country by migrants registered in Slovenia (28%) of the total. The remaining nationality groups in the top five are Afghanistan (12%), Algeria (11%), Islamic Republic of Iran (9%) and Syrian Arab Republic (8%).

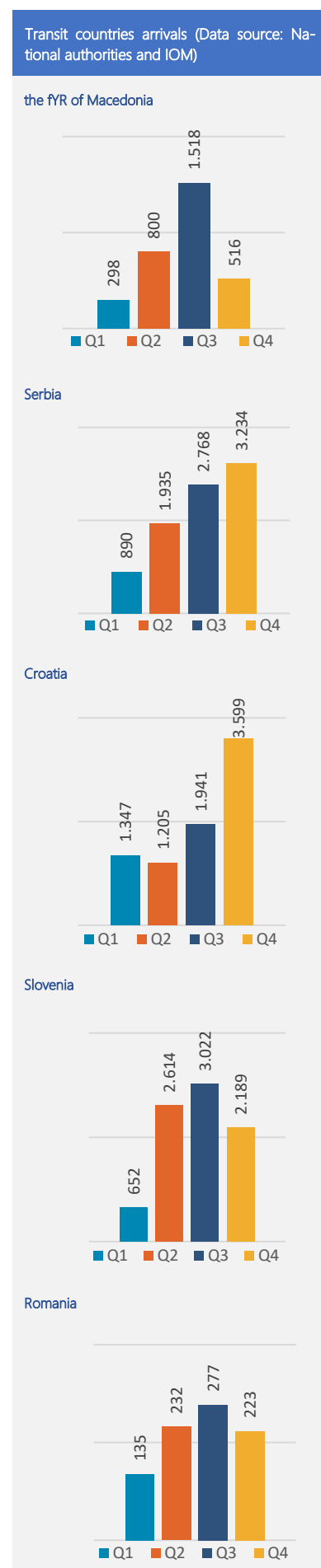
Between October and December 2018, authorities in **Croatia** registered a total of 3,599 irregular entries, 85 per cent increase compared to the 1,941 registered in the previous quarter, six times more than the 632 registered in the same period last year and 45 per cent more than the 2,479 – overall number of registered irregular migrants in 2017. In 2018, authorities in Croatia registered a total of 8,092 irregular migrants. Although three times more than the number reported for 2017, it is still far behind the 102,725 registered in 2016 and 556,830 reported in 2015.

Based on available data, Afghanistan was most commonly reported country of origin in 2017 and 2018. A quarter of irregular migrants apprehended in 2018 reported Afghan nationality, 19 percentage points less than the 45 per cent of the population registered in 2017. 17 per cent of persons apprehended in 2018 reported Pakistani nationality, 14 per cent Turkish, 13 per cent Iranian followed by a cumulative of 15 per cent for nationalities from the region (Albania 6% and Kosovo UNSCR 1244 75). Syrian nationals comprised another 6 per cent, Iraqi nationals 5 per cent and Algerian nationals 4 per cent of the registered caseload.

**Romanian** authorities reported of 867 new migrants and refugees since the beginning of the year. 223 individuals were apprehended on entry and exit between October and December 2018, 19 per cent less than the 277 registered in the previous quarter and 41 per cent less than 379 registered in the same period in 2017.

Overall arrivals this year are only a third of the 2,512 recorded in 2017. 60 per cent of migrants apprehended in 2018 were from Iraq, similarly to 2017 when 66% of the overall caseload declared same nationality.

The nationality structure in 2018 resembles the situation in 2017 with an increase in the presence of Iranian nationals (6% in 2017 vs. 13% in 2018) and decrease in the number of Syrian nationals (18% in 2017 vs. 11% in 2018). Further on, in 2018, 5 per cent of individuals were nationals of Kosovo (UNSCR 1244) and Turkey, nationalities that were not registered among the top five in 2017.



# MIGRANTS PRESENCE MONITORING IN TURKEY

## MIGRANTS PRESENCE MONITORING IN TURKEY

According to available data from the Turkish Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) some 3,9 million foreign nationals were present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. 91 per cent of individuals are registered as Syrian nationals with granted temporary protection a total of 3,622,366, some 54,708 more than the 3,567,658 reported at the end of September and almost 200,000 more than the 3,424,237 reported at the end of 2017.

The remaining 368,230 individuals who were residing in Turkey at the end of 2018 are asylum seekers and refugees from countries including Iraq, Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Somalia. The number of asylum seeker and refugees increased by 6,537 when compared to September 2018 and by 11,387 when compared to 356,843 registered at the end of December 2017.

Available data from the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), there are 14 Temporary Accommodation Centres for persons under temporary protection (Syrian nationals mainly) located in eight cities in Turkey – Sanliurfa, Gaziantep, Kilis, Kahramanmaras, Hatay, Adana, Osmaniye and Malatya. A total population of 180,869 individuals were residing in the centres at the end of 2018, same as at the end of September and 23 per cent less than the 235,076 reported at the end of December 2017. In 2017 and 2018, more than 95 per cent of persons under temporary protection were residing in urban areas, outside of the Temporary Accommodation Centres.

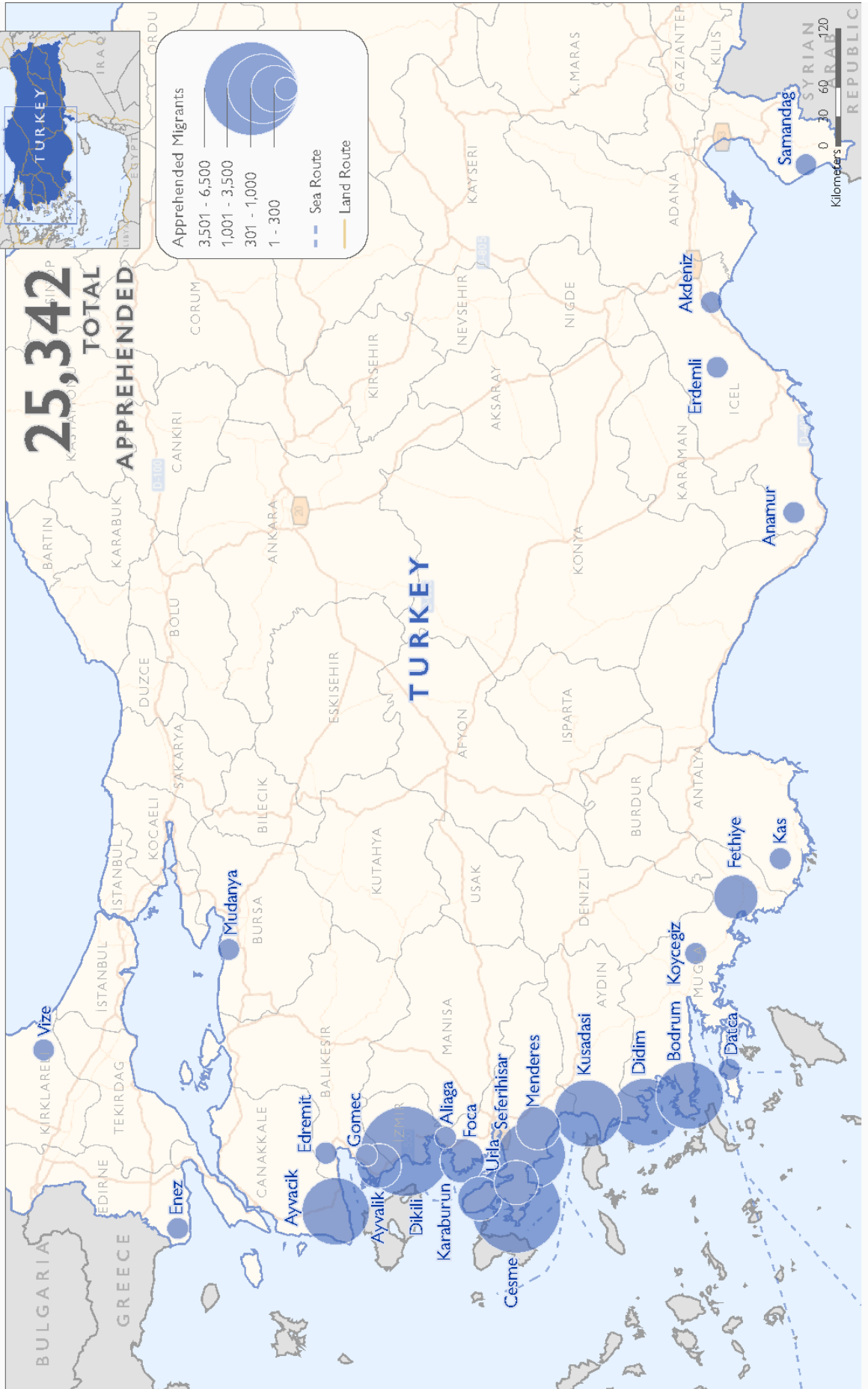
Compilation of data from daily reports of the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG), there were 6,994 irregular migrants apprehended at the sea between October and December 2018 with 19 fatalities reported (half the 39 fatalities reported in Q2). In total this year, TCG apprehended 26,678 irregular migrants who intended to cross the sea to Greece and total of 93 fatalities and 87 smugglers.

Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) reported that some 42,757 persons were apprehended trying to enter Turkey irregularly while 11,991 were apprehended while trying to exit the country using different land borders (with Greece, Bulgaria, Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Georgia). Total number of interceptions on entry during this period is 33 per cent lower than the 64,037 registered in the previous quarter. Between January and December 2018, TAF apprehended a total of 260,342 irregular migrants on entry, almost half the 417,070 apprehended in 2017.

92 per cent of migrants apprehended on entry were detected between Turkish and Syrian border and the remaining 8 per cent is scattered along the borders with Greece (12,712), Islamic Republic of Iran (7,035) and others. In regard to apprehensions on exit, 93 per cent of individuals were apprehended while trying to leave towards Greece, 4 per cent on the border with Bulgaria, 2 per cent on the border with Syrian Arab Republic and the remaining 1 per cent among other borders.

# APPREHENSIONS OFF THE TURKISH COAST

1 January - 31 December 2018



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Source Data : IOM, National Authorities, Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors

# NATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM REPORT - UKRAINE

## NEEDS MONITORING – UKRAINE

According to the official data by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine (MoSP) there were 1,512,042 IDPs registered in Ukraine at the end of 2018, a slight (<1%) increase from 1,519,132 reported at the end of the third quarter of the year which was the highest number reported between the quarters this year. Nevertheless, there were no significant oscillations throughout the year in the number of registered IDPs according to the MoSP records. Number of internally displaced persons registered in the Government Controlled Areas (GCA) increased by 1,5 per cent from 1,489,659 reported at the end of Q1 to 1,512,043 registered at the end of Q4 2018. In average, some 1,506,530 individuals held an IDP status at the end of each month and this is the lowest number reported since 2016 when at the end of the second quarter<sup>7</sup> 1,786,486 persons were displaced from Non-

Government Controlled Areas (NGCA).

Findings from IOM's National Monitoring System Report (NMS) on the Situation of internally displaced persons in Ukraine<sup>8</sup>. Based on more than 10,800 interviewed IDPs in the period between July and September 2018 show no major differences in profiles, livelihoods and integration aspects of the population. Employment situation of IDPs remained almost unchanged compared to the previous round. Less than half of the population reported being employed at the time of the interview (43% in Round 11 and 42% in Round 10), while 58% reported being employed before the displacement. Ten per cent of IDPs reported actively looking for a job, but majority (87%) said they have been facing difficulties when looking for a job, mainly because of the general shortage of vacancies and low pay for open vacancies. Noteworthy is to mention that 47 per cent of the overall sample falls in the category of economically inactive population, with majority of them being retired or pensioners (22%) or assuming household work (looking after children or other persons in the household).



<sup>7</sup> Last available data.

<sup>8</sup> Data from Round 11 is the latest available data at the time of

preparation of this report. All reports can be found [here](#).

# OUTLOOK ON POPULATION MOBILITY

## OUTLOOK FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2019

DTM Europe team will continue monitoring mixed migration flows across the Mediterranean and developments in the transit countries located in South-Eastern Europe in 2019. In terms of DTM mobility tracking exercises, final round of National Monitoring System Reports for Ukraine is expected in the first quarter of 2019 and a continuation of regular reporting on migrants presence in Turkey.

In terms of the arrivals in the first quarter of the year, it is likely that Western Mediterranean route will remain the most active route and that with the improved weather conditions in the Western Balkans, movements in the region might intensify.

In 2018, DTM Europe team finalized primary data collection through Flow Monitoring Surveys module in Spain, Italy, Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Albania, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The analysis of more than 5,300 surveys collected in Europe on profiles of new arrivals will be available [Flow Monitoring – Europe Geportal](#).





International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

DTM Data collector conducting a survey in  
Turkey. IOM DTM/2017