



Q4 2019



QUARTERLY REGIONAL REPORT

# DTM Europe

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)  
October - December 2019

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 [dtmmediterranean@iom.int](mailto:dtmmediterranean@iom.int)

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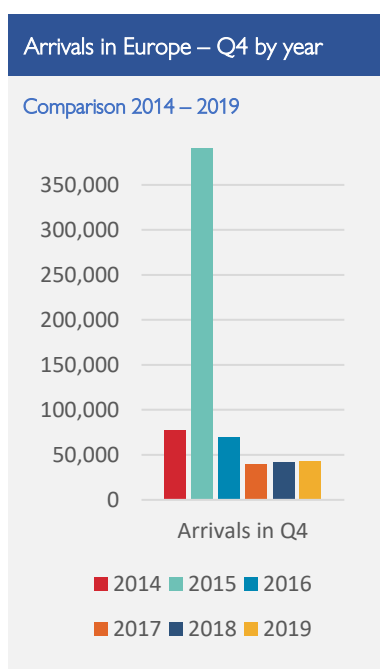
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Cover Photo: Migrants in a transit and reception camp in Bira, Bosnia and Herzegovina. IOM/ September 2019.

# MOBILITY OVERVIEW

## MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS TO EUROPE

According to available data, collated in coordination with national authorities and IOM field offices, a total of 128,536 migrants and refugees were registered arriving in Europe in 2019, 13 per cent less than the 147,683 registered in 2018 and 32 per cent less than the 188,372 registered in 2017.<sup>1</sup> Thirty-three per cent (42,713) of all arrivals in 2019 were recorded during the fourth quarter, a 6 per cent decrease from the 45,308 in Q3 yet almost two times the arrivals in Q2 (22,675), and 2.3 times the 17,929 arrivals registered in Q1. Arrivals in Q4 of 2019 were slightly more than the 41,819 registered in Q4 of 2018, and 10 per cent more of the 38,949 registered in Q4 of 2017.



Arrivals through the **Eastern Mediterranean route**, which started to increase again in 2018, became the highest among the three Mediterranean migration routes in all quarters of 2019. In the fourth quarter, 67 per cent of arrivals were registered along the Eastern

Mediterranean route (28,602). On a country level, Greece is the leading country in the number of newly registered migrants and refugees in Europe in 2019 with 71,386 or 56 per cent of all arrivals. This is 42 per cent more than the 50,215 registered at the end of 2018 and almost twice the 35,052 at the end 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 fourth quarter of the year, 22,472 persons were apprehended while trying to cross the sea between Turkey and Greece irregularly, and 25,448 were also reported in the previous reporting period (July-September 2019), the highest number of registered apprehensions in the Aegean Sea in one quarter by the TCG since 2016.

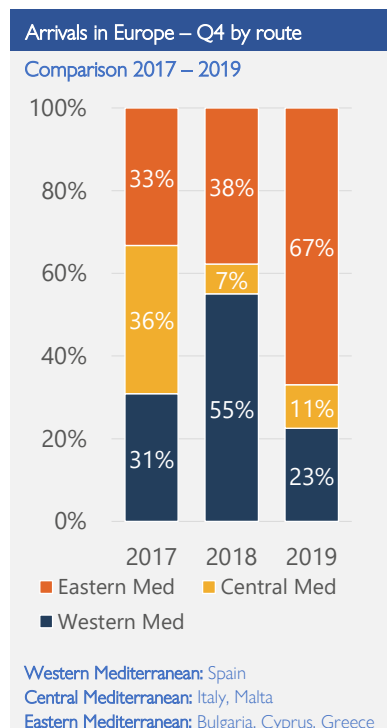
Almost a quarter of all arrivals between October and December 2019 (23%, 9,621) were registered on the **Western Mediterranean route**, which is 58 per cent less than the arrivals registered on this route in Q4 of 2018 (23,014), and 20 per cent less than the arrivals registered in Q4 of 2017 (12,030). Nevertheless, arrivals registered in Q4 of 2019 in Spain (9,621) are almost the same as in Q3 (9,629), 54 per cent more than in Q2 (6,249) and 37 per cent more than Q1 of the same year (7,014).

Arrivals through the **Central Mediterranean route** via Italy and Malta continue to be at a relative minimum compared to previous periods (4,490 in Q4, 6,331 in Q3) and to other Mediterranean routes, representing 11 per cent of arrivals registered in the region between October and December 2019. The decrease in arrivals via the Central Mediterranean Route is due to the

<sup>1</sup> The reported number of arrivals to Europe in 2017 and 2018 has increased

since previous reports due to recent updates from data sources.

drop in the arrivals to Italy (11,471 in 2019, 23,370 in 2018), while arrivals in Malta at the end of 2019 (3,405) are over two times the arrivals at the end of 2018 (1,445).

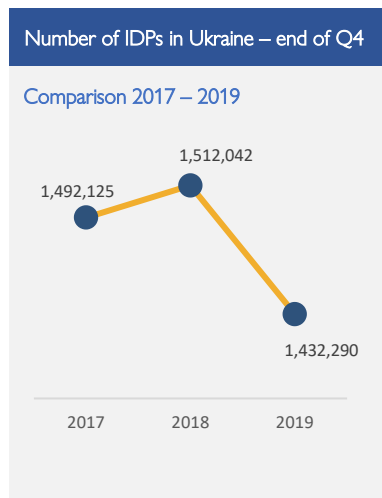


According to available data from national authorities, Afghanistan is the most commonly reported origin country (28,328) among migrants and refugees registered arriving to countries of first arrival in Europe during 2019. Apart from 71 individuals registered in Italy and 1 in Spain, all other Afghan nationals have arrived in Europe through the Eastern Mediterranean route (28,256). The Syrian Arab Republic is the second most commonly reported country of origin (18,520 also primarily via the Eastern Mediterranean route), followed by Morocco (7,474, primarily via Spain) and Algeria (4,563, of which 3,481 arrived via Spain).<sup>2</sup>

Intensified movements in the Western Balkans observed

throughout 2018 continued also throughout 2019. Between January and December 2019, authorities in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Kosovo<sup>3</sup> registered a total of 43,137 new migrants since January 2019,<sup>4</sup> most of which were recorded during the second half of the year (26,921). Between October and December 2019, 6,361 were registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2,812 were registered in Montenegro, 1,116 in Albania, and 1,054 in Kosovo.<sup>3</sup> Pakistan (10,502), the Syrian Arab Republic (5,688) and Morocco (5,430) were the most frequently registered countries of origin transiting through the Western Balkans in 2019.

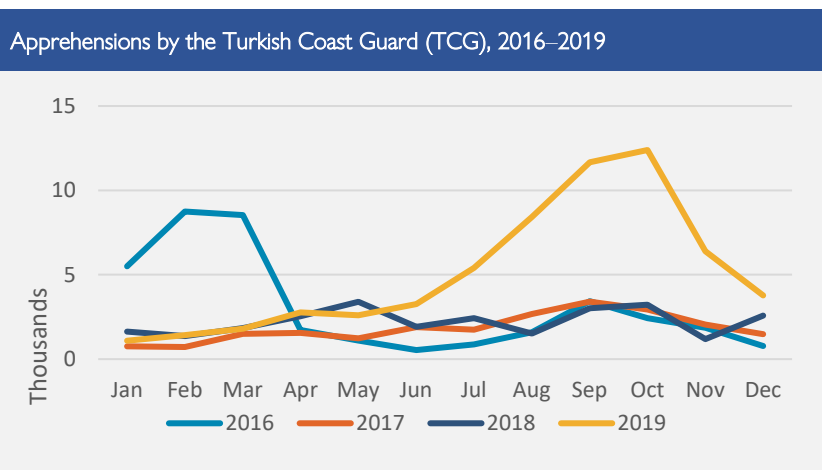
### INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN UKRAINE



According to the information from the Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP) of Ukraine there were 1,432,290 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ukraine at the end of the fourth quarter 2019. The total at the end of this reporting period is 5 per cent less of the 1,512,042 reported in the same period of 2018 and 4 per cent less of the 1,492,125 reported in the same period of 2017. Data from the authorities includes returnees and commuters, as 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 3.9 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Of these, 3,576,370 are Syrian nationals with granted temporary protection status, with another significant group of foreign nationals being asylum seekers and refugees from Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, and Somalia (a total of 368,230).



<sup>2</sup> Nationalities are self-declared and are as reported by official authorities.  
<sup>3</sup> References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of

United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).  
<sup>4</sup> Registrations in the Western Balkans are not included in arrivals in Europe to avoid

double counting of those registered at arrival in Greece.

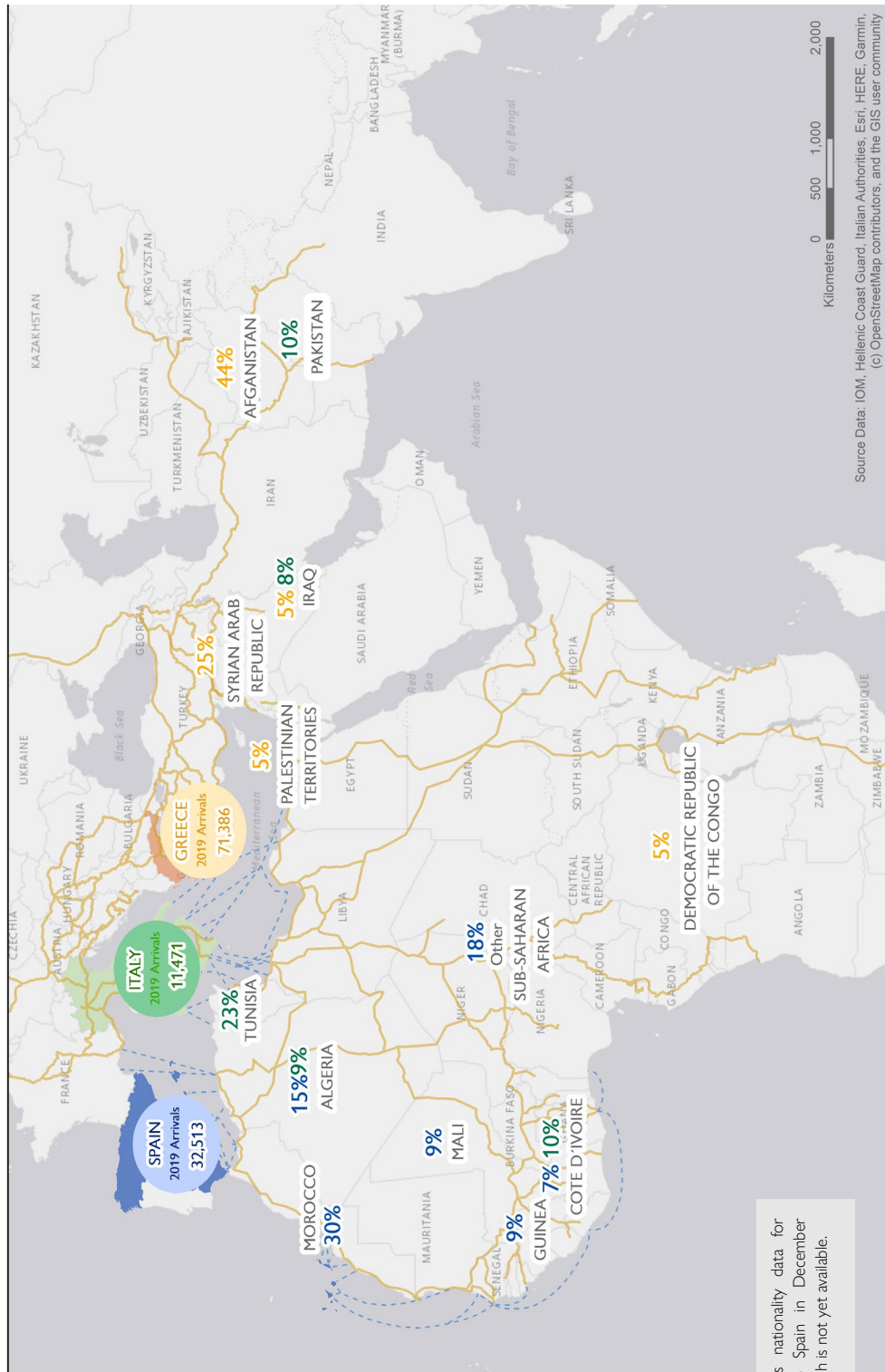
According to the data from Turkish Armed Forces (TAF), a total of 34,977 irregular migrants were apprehended on entry by land to Turkey in the fourth quarter of 2019, mainly from the Syrian Arab Republic (79%) and Greece (21%). This is a 48 per cent decrease in comparison to Q3 of 2019 (67,535). It is also an 18

per cent decrease from the 42,757 reported in Q4 2018 and a 76 per cent decrease from the 145,221 apprehended in the same period of 2017. Additionally, the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) apprehended 22,472 irregular migrants on the Aegean Sea in Q4 2019, 12 per cent less than the 25,448 reported in the previous

quarter, yet more than three times the 6,814 apprehensions in the same quarter last year (Q4 2018). The total number of rescued irregular migrants by the TCG on the Aegean Sea in 2019 is 60,819, over twice the total for 2018 (26,678) and almost three times the total for 2017 (21,937).

## OVERVIEW: COUNTRIES OR AREAS OF ORIGIN

Arrivals to Greece, Italy and Spain according to available data from 01 January to 31 December 2019\*



\* Excludes nationality data for arrivals to Spain in December 2019, which is not yet available.

# MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS

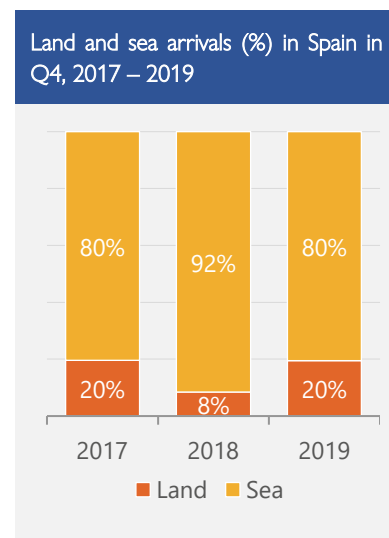
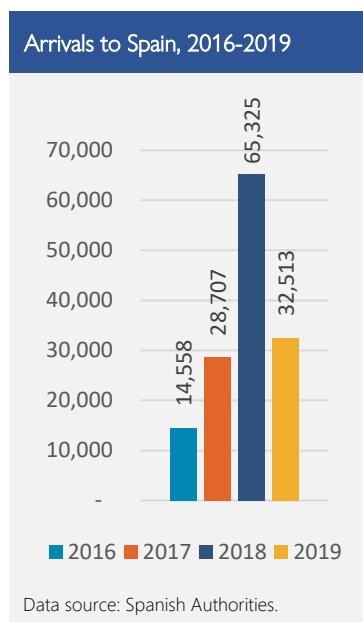
## FIRST ARRIVAL COUNTRIES

Arrivals in Europe, January–December 2019		
	Sea	Land
Greece	62,445	8,941
Bulgaria		1,940
Cyprus	412	7,409
Italy*	11,471	
Malta	3,405	
Spain	26,168	6,345

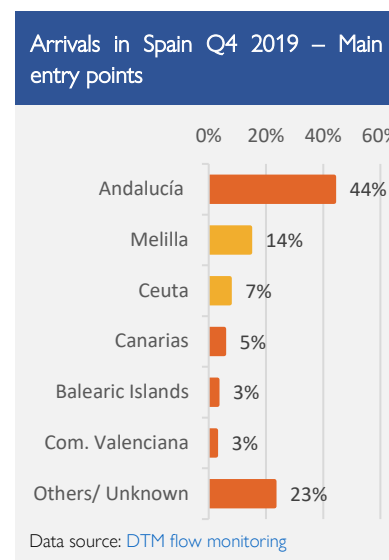
\*Data on land arrivals in Italy is not available.

and Almería), Islas Baleares and Canarias. The remaining 21 per cent of arrivals in Q4 of 2019 were registered as land arrivals to the Spanish cities Ceuta (17%) and Melilla (83%). Land arrivals during this reporting period (2,044) have slightly increased when compared to the previous quarter when 1,513 migrants and refugees arrived by land to Spain.

## SPAIN



In Q4 of 2019, authorities in Spain registered a total of 9,621 sea and land arrivals, maintaining almost the same level of the 9,629 registered in the previous quarter (July–September 2019). Arrivals in the fourth quarter of 2019 are 58 per cent less than the 23,014 arrivals reported in the same period last year and 20 per cent less than the 12,030 registered in Q4 of 2017. About 79 per cent of registered migrants and refugees during the reporting period arrived by sea, landing in many locations within Andalucía (including Algeciras, Motril



In terms of overall arrivals this year, Spanish authorities registered 32,513 migrants and refugees, of which 20 per cent were land arrivals and 80 per cent were sea arrivals. Arrivals this year are 50 per cent lower than the 65,325 recorded at the end of 2018.

Between January and November 2019,<sup>5</sup> Morocco is the first reported country of origin (30%), followed by Algeria (15%), Mali (9%), Guinea (9%) and many other sub-Saharan countries. This is similar to the top nationalities registered during the same period of 2018, with a relative increase of Algerian nationals (7% between Jan–Dec 2018) and a relative decrease of Guineans (12% between Jan–Dec 2018).

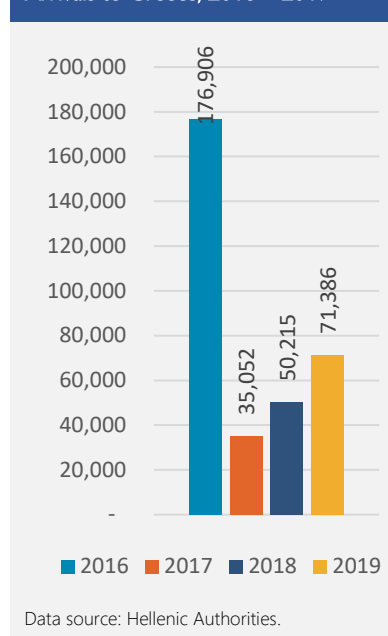
migrants and refugees crossed the land border between Turkey and Greece and the remaining 87 per cent crossed the Aegean Sea between the two countries.

According to available information, 61 per cent of all arrivals were registered in the North Aegean islands (Lesbos 38%, Samos 14%, Chios 9%), followed by islands in the South Aegean Sea and land border locations.

country or area of origin by 44 per cent of migrants and refugees that arrived by sea, followed by the Syrian Arab Republic (25%), Iraq (5%) and Palestinian Territories (5%) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (5%).

## GREECE

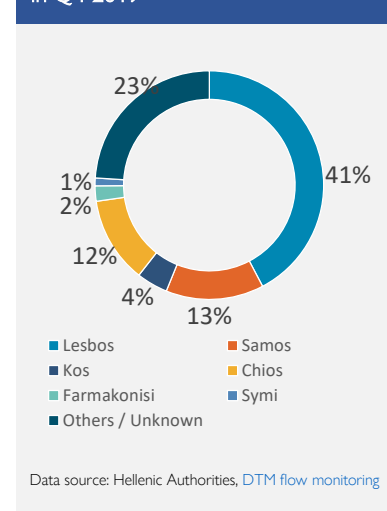
Arrivals to Greece, 2016 – 2019



Between October and December 2019, Hellenic Authorities registered a total of 26,086 migrants and refugees in the country, over 700 arrivals less than the 26,852 registered between July and September 2019. Q3 of 2019 remains 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 the arrival of 71,386 individuals, 42 per cent more than the 50,215 reported in the same period last year. Almost 13 per cent of

Arrivals to Greece, main entry points in Q4 2019

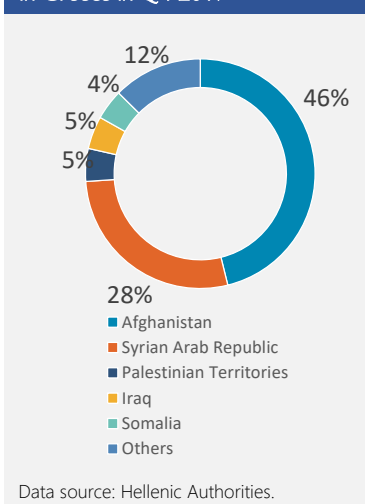


Forty-six per cent of migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece by sea in the fourth quarter were of Afghan origin, followed by those from Syrian Arab Republic (28%), Palestinian Territories (5%), Iraq (5%), and others. The relative number of Afghan nationals has increased in comparison to the previous three 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.

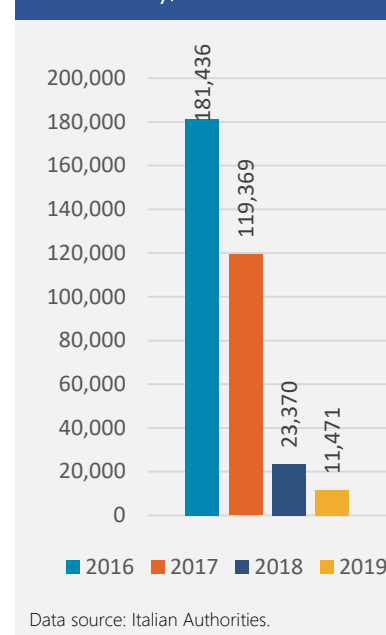
Overall, since the beginning of the year, Afghanistan was declared as the

Nationality breakdown of sea arrivals in Greece in Q4 2019



## ITALY

Arrivals to Italy, 2016 – 2019

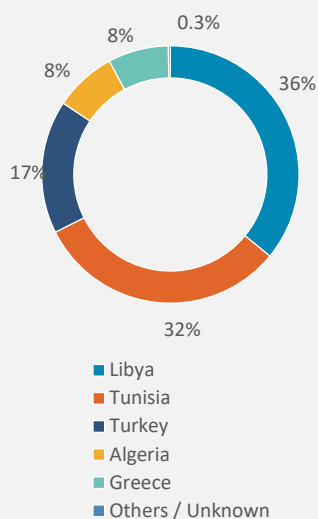


Italian authorities registered a total of 3,838 migrants and refugees arriving by sea in the country during the

<sup>5</sup> Data on arrivals' nationalities in Spain for December are not yet available.

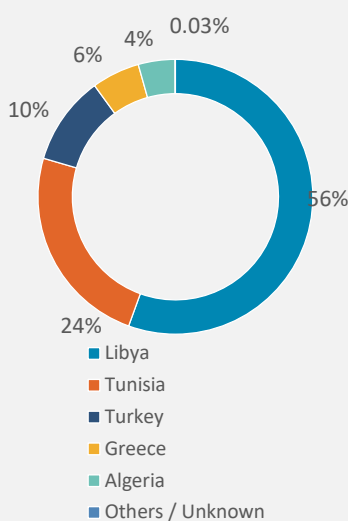
Arrivals in Italy at the end of Q4 of 2018 and 2019 – main departure countries

January – December 2019



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

January – December 2018



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

fourth quarter of the year, and 11,471 in total in 2019. This is the lowest number of arrivals registered in the fourth quarter in the past five years, however, it is 21 per cent more than the 4,854 registered in Q3, 70 per cent more than the 2,255 registered in the Q2, and more than

seven times the 524 registered in the first quarter of the year.

According to available data from the Italian Ministry of Interior, Tunisia is the most commonly reported country of origin this quarter, declared by 12 per cent of the registered migrants and refugees, followed by Iraq (10%), Bangladesh (9%) and Iran (8%). In the first quarter of 2019 Iran was just eighth in 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 December, almost 60 per cent of registered migrants and refugees reported to have departed from Libya, this year those who departed from Libya are slightly more than one third 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

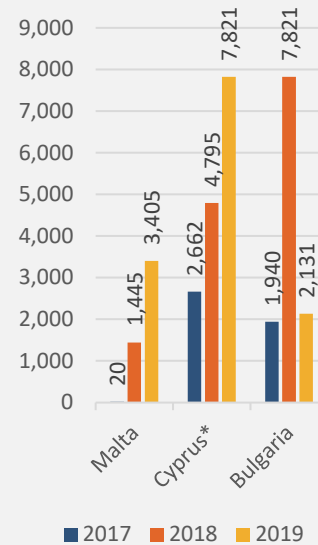
### Malta, Cyprus and Bulgaria

Almost 3,168 migrants and refugees have been registered in other countries of first arrival in the Mediterranean region during the fourth quarter of 2019. Seventy-one per cent of these arrivals were recorded in Cyprus, 21 per cent in Malta and the remaining 8 per cent in Bulgaria.

According to the data from **Bulgarian** Ministry of Interior, 252 new migrants were apprehended on entry, inside and on exit from the

country in the fourth quarter of 2019<sup>6</sup>, 70 per cent less than both the 852 reported in the previous quarter and the 854 apprehended in Q4 2018. The total arrivals<sup>4</sup> in Bulgaria during 2019 is 1,940, which is 23 per cent less than the total arrivals registered during 2018 (2,533).

Arrivals to Bulgaria, Cyprus and Malta between January and December, 2017–2019



\*Data on arrivals in Cyprus have been adjusted from previous reports in coordination with National authorities.

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 registered on entry to Bulgaria are Afghanistan (30%), Iraq (19%), Turkey (11%), the Syrian Arab Republic (9%) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (7%).

According to authorities in **Cyprus**, 2,264 irregular arrivals were registered during the reporting period (October–December 2019), which is 38 per cent more than the 1,644 registered in the previous quarter. Total arrivals in the country since the beginning of the year

<sup>6</sup> Excluding arrivals on the border with Greece to avoid double counting arrivals to Europe.



reached 7,821, three times the 2,662 arrivals registered during 2018. According to available data, Syrian nationals represent 25 per cent of all arrivals to Cyprus in Q4, followed by nationals of Cameroon (16%), Bangladesh (14%), Pakistan (13%) and Nigeria (6%).

In the fourth quarter of the year, an estimated 652 migrants and refugees were rescued in the Central Mediterranean and brought to **Malta**. This represents 56 per cent decreased compared to the 1,477 registered in the third quarter of 2019, 37 per cent less the 1,039 registered in Q2 and almost three times the 237 registered in the first quarter of the year. Arrivals to Malta this year are 3,405, 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 25 per cent of migrants and refugees, followed by Eritrea<sup>7</sup> (7%) and Nigeria (7%).

## WESTERN BALKANS

Arrivals to **Serbia** continue to increase in the fourth quarter of 2019 with an estimated 7,158 new migrants and refugees registered in the reception centres across the country.<sup>8</sup> This is a 46 per cent increase from the 4,889 registered in Q3 and more than double the 3,234 in Q4 2018. In 2019, 17,611 migrants and refugees have been registered by the authorities in total which is two times the 8,827 reported in 2018 and over three times the 5,435 reported in 2017.

Afghanistan is the most frequently recorded country of nationality in 2019 (35%), followed by Pakistan (27%), Bangladesh (11%), the Syrian Arab Republic (11%) and others.

Between October and December 2019, authorities in **Bosnia and Herzegovina** registered a total of 6,361 irregular migrants, a 47 per cent decrease compared to the 11,935 reported in the previous quarter and 18 percent less than the 7,782 recorded in the fourth quarter of 2018.

Since the beginning of 2019, a total of 29,196 irregular arrivals were registered, 22 per cent more than the 23,859 registered in 2018 and significantly more than the 755 recorded in 2017.

In 2019, Pakistan was the most frequently reported nationality at arrival (33%), followed Afghanistan (14%), Iraq (8%), Morocco (8%), and others. Pakistan was also the most commonly reported origin country also in 2018 (33%), yet the shares of Iranian and Syrian nationals were higher (15% and 12% respectively).

Reported arrivals in **Croatia** began to decrease in the fourth quarter of 2019 with 5,512 migrants and refugees apprehended, 21 per cent less than the 7,018 apprehended in Q3, yet a 53 per cent increase on the 3,599 reported in Q4 2018. In 2019, 19,683 total apprehensions have

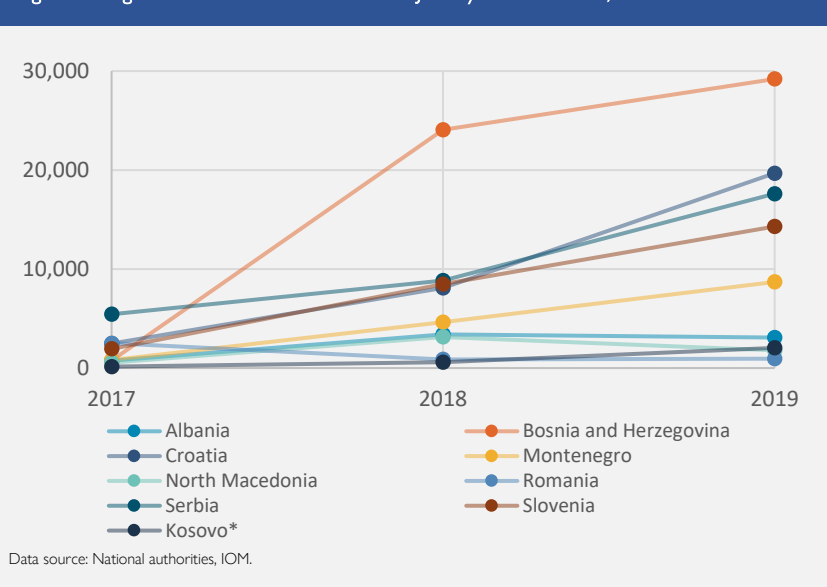
been reported, which is more than twice the 8,092 reported in 2018 and eight times the 2,479 reported in 2017.

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.

The most frequently reported countries of nationalities in 2019 were Pakistan (21%), Afghanistan (17%), Iraq (9%) and others. In 2018, Afghanistan was the most frequently reported country of nationality (20%), followed by Pakistan (14%) and Turkey (12%).

According to national authorities, 3,198 migrants and refugees were apprehended in **Slovenia** during the fourth quarter of 2019, 47 per cent less than the reported apprehensions in Q3 (6,015) yet 46 per cent more than in Q4 2018 (2,189). Since the beginning of 2019, 14,300 apprehensions have been reported in

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



<sup>7</sup> The information on nationality breakdown provided in this report is based on the

nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Maltese authorities.

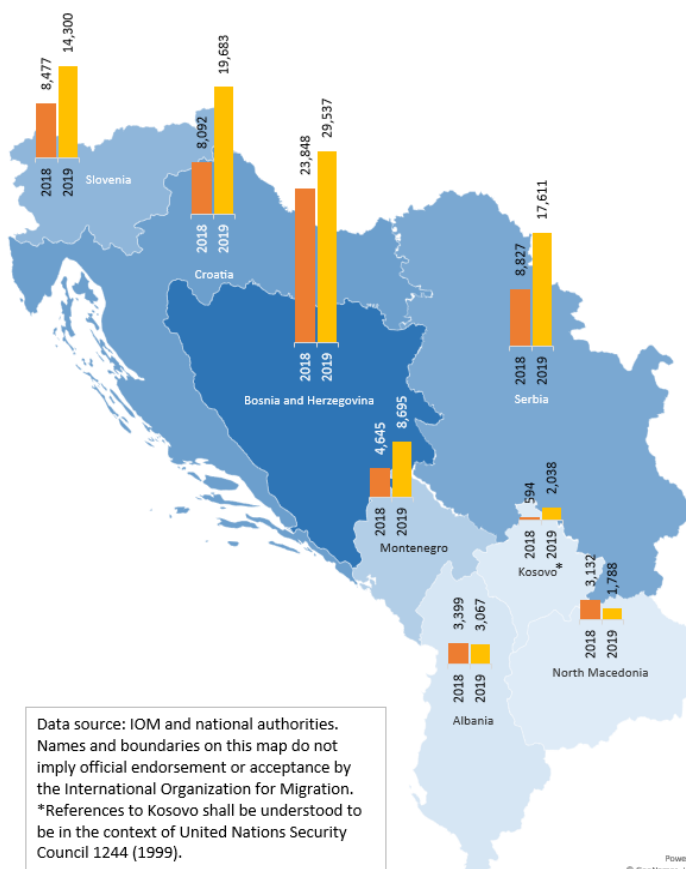
<sup>8</sup> This used as a proxy indicator for the overall number of new arrivals in the country.

Slovenia which is 69 per cent more than the 8,477 reported in 2018 and more than seven times the 1,934 reported in 2017, confirming an upward trend of apprehensions across these years. In 2019, Pakistan was the most frequently reported country of nationality (25%) of those apprehended, followed by Algeria (14%), Afghanistan (13%), and others. This is similar to the profile of those apprehended in the same period of 2018, although a decrease in the proportion of Iranian nationals is observed (9% in 2018, 5% in 2019) along with an increase in nationals of Bangladesh (3% in 2018, 10% in 2019).

In Q4 2019, 2,812 irregular migrants were registered in **Montenegro**, 16 per cent more than those registered in the previous quarter (2,414). This continues the upward trend in arrivals in the country since Q1 of 2018. In 2019, a total of 8,695 arrivals have been recorded by Montenegrin authorities which represents an 87 per cent increase on the 4,645 reported in the same period of 2018 and almost 11 times the total in the same period of 2017 (807).

In 2019, reported nationalities of arrivals in Montenegro were most frequently Moroccan (34%), Syrian (21%), Algerian (15%) and Iraqi (7%). This contrasts with 2018 where registered migrants and refugees were of Syrian (45%), Pakistani (16%), Algerian (8%), Iraqi (8%). In this quarter, a notable increase in the frequency of registered Moroccan nationals (818 in Q3, 1,403 in Q4) and a decrease in the frequency of registered Algerian nationals (552 in Q3, 218 in Q4) and Pakistani nationals (149 in Q3, 20 in Q4) is observed.

### Irregular Migrants Intercepted in the Western Balkans, 2018-2019



Authorities in **Albania**<sup>9</sup> registered a total of 664 migrants and refugees on entry to the country in the Gjirokastra region in the fourth quarter of 2019. Of these, 453 were registered in October alone, the most reported on entry to Albania in any given month since DTM activities began there in January 2016. In Q3 2019, 450 were registered and in the same quarter of the previous year, Q4 2018, 139 were registered. There were 1,735 migrants and refugees registered on entry to Albania in the Gjirokastra region in total during 2019.

Authorities also registered a total of 452 migrants and refugees on exit from Albania in the Shkodra region in

the fourth quarter of 2019, more than the 291 registered in Q3 yet less than the 598 registered in Q4 2018. There were a total of 1,332 registered migrants and refugees on exit from Albania in Shkodra in 2019. The most frequently reported countries of origin in Albania in 2019 were the Syrian Arab Republic (30%), Iraq (23%), Morocco (10%), Afghanistan (10%), Pakistan (9%), and others. 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 (5%), Moroccan (5%) nationals and others.

<sup>9</sup> IOM collects data from two major Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Albania, one in the Gjirokastra region and one in the

Shkodra region. Information on other entry points is not available.

In the fourth quarter of 2019, authorities in **North Macedonia** registered a total of 615 migrants and refugees, an increase to the 451 registered in Q3 and the 516 registered in Q4 2018. In 2019, 1,788 migrants and refugees have been registered in total, 43 per cent less than the 3,132 reported 2018 yet over three times the reported 547 in 2017.

Afghanistan and Pakistan were the two most frequently reported nationalities registered for migrants and refugees in North Macedonia in 2019 (34% and 22% respectively), followed by the Syrian Arab Republic (7%), Bangladesh (6%) and others. The proportion of Iranian nationals reported in 2018 was much larger (62%).

While the official number remains low, based on the available data from the Red Cross mobile teams operating in the areas close to the border with Serbia, an estimated 6,387 migrants and refugees were detected in the area and provided with assistance this quarter. Since the beginning of the 2019, Red Cross mobile teams assisted a total of 33,759 migrants and refugees in the country.

According to data provided by authorities in **Romania**, 459 migrants and refugees were apprehended on entry to, and exit from, the country during the fourth quarter of 2019, more than the 184 reported during the previous quarter and two times the 233 reported in Q3 2018.

According to the available data for 2019, Iraq continues to be the most frequently reported nationality (41%), followed by those from the Syrian Arab Republic (12%), Afghanistan (10%), and others.

Authorities in **Kosovo**<sup>3</sup> registered a total of 1,054 migrants in the fourth quarter of 2019, over two times the reported arrivals in Q3 (488) and over three times the reported arrivals in Q4 2018 (292). Since the beginning of 2019, a total of 2,038 irregular migrants and refugees were registered entering the country, whereas 594 were registered in 2018 and 150 were registered in 2017.

The Syrian Arab Republic is the most commonly reported country of nationality of arrivals in Kosovo<sup>3</sup> in 2019 (45%), followed by Iraq (28%), Morocco (8%) and others. When comparing reported countries or areas of origin in 2019 those reported in in 2018, an increase in the proportion of nationals of Iraq is observed. Similarly, a decrease is observed in the proportion of those from the Palestinian Territories and Turkey.

# MIGRANTS PRESENCE IN EUROPE

## MIGRANTS PRESENCE IN EUROPE

At the end of 2019 an estimated 211,732 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers were residing in different reception facilities in Italy, Greece, North Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Romania, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, and Kosovo.<sup>3</sup> No data is available on migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in reception in Spain.

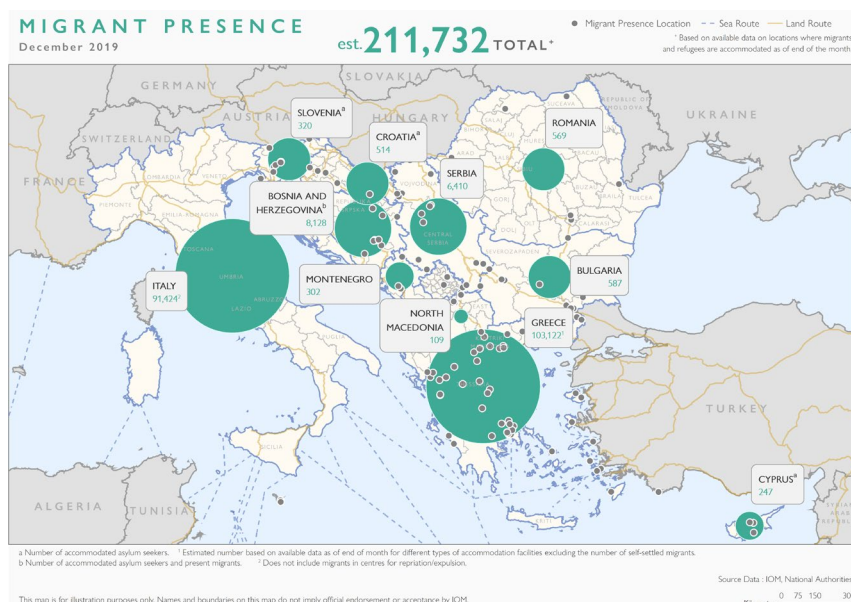
The total estimated number at the end of this quarter is 34 per cent more than the 203,753 reported at the end of the previous quarter (September 2019) and 4 per cent more than the 206,108 recorded at the end of 2018.

As in previous periods, Italy and Greece report the largest shares of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers accommodated in different reception facilities (43% and 49% of the total respectively), however as of November 2019 the share in Greece has surpassed that of Italy. In Italy, the number of accommodated migrants and refugees has decreased by 8 per

fourth quarter of this year (a 14% increase) and has been increasing each month since 60,083 were reported in December 2018. Some 59 per cent were accommodated in facilities on the mainland, while the remaining 41 per cent of all registered migrants and refugees were accommodated on the islands, as of the end of 2019.

Another estimated 8,128 migrants were reported to be accommodated in Bosnia and Herzegovina in reception centres and private accommodation, while another 6,410 were 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 109 in the Republic of North Macedonia to 587 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



cent between the third and fourth quarter of 2019 (from 99,599 to 91,424). Meanwhile in Greece, the number of accommodated migrants and refugees has increased from an estimated 90,450 to an estimated 103,122 between the third and

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.

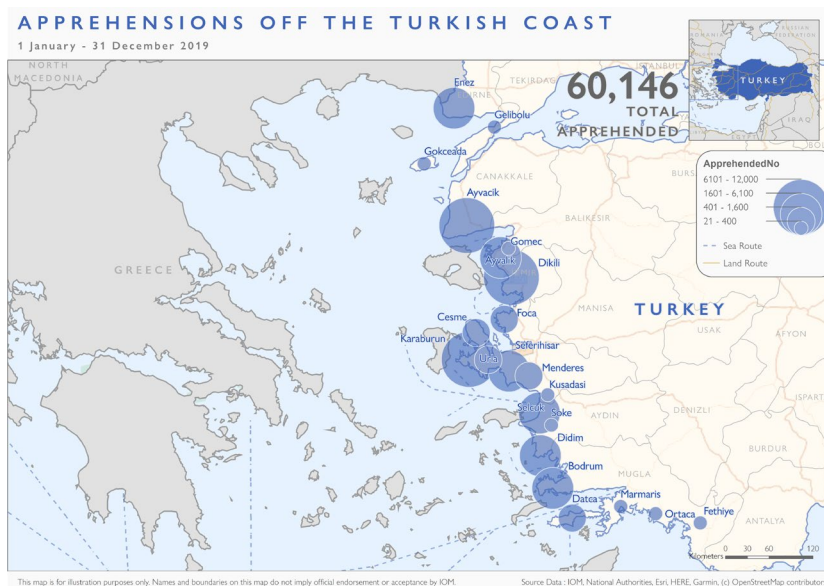
# MIGRANTS PRESENCE MONITORING IN TURKEY

## MIGRANTS PRESENCE IN TURKEY

According to 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. Of these, 3,576,370 are Syrian nationals with granted temporary protection status, with another significant group of foreign nationals being asylum seekers and refugees from Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, and Somalia. The number of Syrians residing in camps has decreased by 91,065 between October and December 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 63,443 were residing in the Temporary Accommodation Centers at the end of December 2019, which is a slight increase compared to the 62,653 registered at the end of the previous quarter (September 2019), 45,289

less than the 108,732 reported at the end of Q2 (June 2019) and almost one third of the 180,869 reported at the end of September 2018. According to the data from Turkish Armed Forces (TAF), a total of 34,977 irregular migrants were apprehended on entry to Turkey in the fourth quarter of 2019, mainly from the Syrian Arab Republic (77%) and Greece (21%). Also, 13,900 apprehensions were registered on exit from Turkey, mostly in Edirne province on the border with Greece (97% of apprehension on exit, or 13,502).



# 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 1,432,290 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Government Controlled Areas (GCA) at the end the fourth quarter of 2019, a slight increase from the 1,410,511 reported at the end of the previous quarter (September 2019) and 1,387,410 reported at the end of Q2 (June 2019). Finally, IDPs at the end of December 2019 are a 6 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.

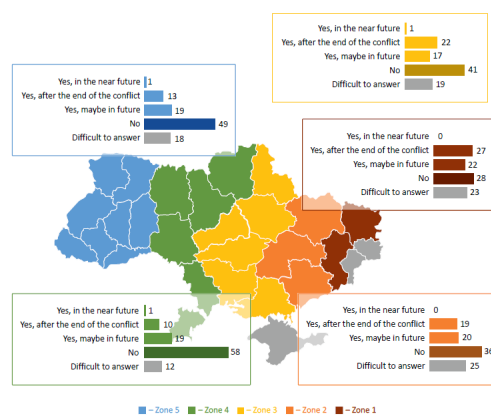
The data from more than 11,000 interviews conducted with key informants and IDPs as part of the IOM’s National Monitoring System

48% in Q1 of 2019 to 46% in Q2 of 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 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 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

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

Figure 5.3. IDPs’ intentions to move, by geographic zones<sup>25</sup>, %



Source: Interviews with IDPs (combined data)

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

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%).



External area of a migrant reception centre in the city of Bari, Italy. IOM/ July 2018



International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Migration Agency