

Q4 2020



QUARTERLY REGIONAL REPORT

# DTM

# Europe

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

October – December 2020

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UN MIGRATION

DTM Quarterly Regional Reports are published every 3 months to consolidate and present summary updates and highlights of regional population mobility trends.

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Cover Photo: IOM staff and migrants in the Borici transit reception center, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Ervin Čaušević/ © IOM June 2020.

# MOBILITY OVERVIEW

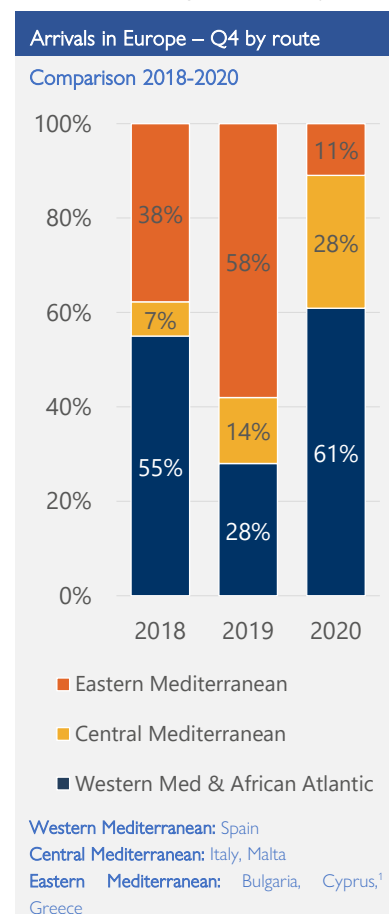
## MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS TO EUROPE

In the fourth quarter of 2020, a total of 37,454 migrants and refugees were registered arriving to Europe through the three Mediterranean routes, which is 12 per cent less than the 42,713 arrivals registered in the same period in 2019, and 10 per cent less than the 41,819 registered in 2018. Arrivals in the fourth quarter of 2020 increased by 19 per cent compared to the previous reporting period (31,563 in Q3 2020). This significant increase registered in arrivals somewhat coincides with the ease of travel and mobility restrictions previously imposed by authorities to curb the spread of the COVID-19 virus since late February-beginning of March 2020.

Around (61%) of all registered individuals in Q4 of 2020 arrived in Europe through the Western Mediterranean and Western African Atlantic route by reaching Spain (22,816). Another 28 per cent were registered in Italy (10,428), and Malta (119) and the remaining 8 per cent crossed the Eastern Mediterranean and disembarked in Greece (2,457) and Bulgaria (1,634).<sup>1</sup>

The **Western Mediterranean and the Western African Atlantic routes** via Spain became the main routes of arrivals to Europe by the fourth quarter of 2020, representing 61 per cent of all the registered arrivals to the region. A total of 22,816 arrivals were registered in between October and December (Q4 2020), which is 2 times more than the arrivals registered in the same period of 2019 (9,621), and 1

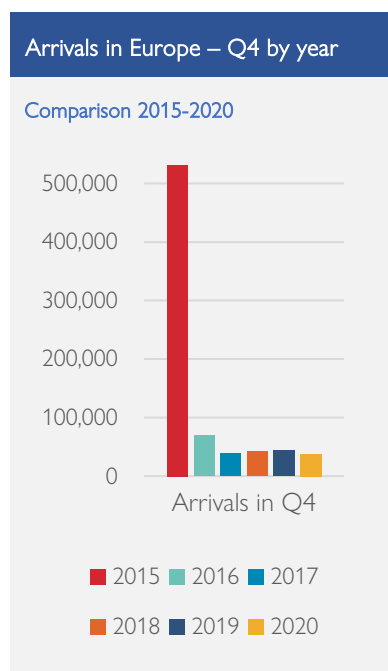
per cent less than the arrivals registered in Q4 of 2018 (23,014). While Spain recorded the largest share of all arrivals to Europe by the fourth quarter (October – December 2020), comparatively the **Central Mediterranean** Route via Italy and Malta was the most frequently used route in terms of arrivals to Europe in the second and third quarter of 2020, representing 54 and 55 per cent of all registered arrivals to the region in these periods.



According to available data from national authorities so far and without considering arrivals to Spain, Tunisia is the most reported country of origin among all registered arrivals to Europe (28%) in the fourth quarter of 2020, mainly through the Central Mediterranean route,

<sup>1</sup> Data on arrivals to Cyprus only available for the period of January – June 2020.

followed by Bangladesh (9%) and Côte d'Ivoire (8%), mainly through the Eastern and the Central Mediterranean route. Other main countries of origin are Egypt (6%, via Italy and Malta), Islamic Republic of Iran (6%, via Italy and Greece), and Afghanistan and Iraq (5%, via Italy and Greece, respectively).<sup>2</sup>



Arrivals to **Spain** between January and December 2020 (41,861) are 29 per cent higher than arrivals registered in the same reporting period in 2019 (32,513). Notably, arrivals to Spain doubled in the fourth quarter (22,816) when compared with the third quarter (10,499) in 2020. The shift may be explained by the increasing arrivals registered in Spain mainly through the **Western African Atlantic Route** to the Canary Islands. Between October and December 2020 alone (Q4), a total of 16,932 migrants and refugees crossed the Western African Atlantic

Route, which is 11 times higher than arrivals registered at the Canaries in the same reporting period in 2019 (1,582), and 5 times higher when compared with the third quarter of 2020 (July – September).

Spain therefore represents the leading country for arrivals registered in the whole of 2020 in Europe with 41,861 or 42 per cent of all arrivals. During Q4, 450 migrants perished or disappeared at sea while on their way to Spain (of which 349 died in the Atlantic Ocean, heading to the Canary Islands).<sup>3</sup>

Between October and December 2020, 10,547 arrivals were registered on the **Central Mediterranean route**, which is more than 2 times the arrivals registered on this route in Q4 of 2019 (4,490), and more than 3 times the arrivals registered in Q4 of 2018 (3,019). Arrivals registered in Q4 of 2020 in Italy and Malta are 39 per cent less than the arrivals registered in Q3 2020 (17,239). During the fourth quarter of 2020, 2,443 migrants disembarked back to Libya,<sup>4</sup> and at least 211 perished while crossing the Central Mediterranean.

Arrivals through the **Eastern Mediterranean route** were the highest among the three Mediterranean migration routes in all quarters of 2019 and the first quarter of 2020. However, a significant decrease in the number of arrivals through the Eastern Mediterranean route was observed from April 2020 and onwards, with the Eastern Mediterranean route registering 7 times less of the arrivals in Q4 2020

(4,091) than those registered in the fourth quarter of 2019 (28,602).

On the same route, the Turkish Coast guard (TCG) reported to have apprehended 3,775 persons in the fourth quarter of the year, while trying to cross the sea between Turkey and Greece irregularly. Interceptions by the TCG were 11 per cent lower than those in Q3 2020.

Intensified movements in the **Western Balkans** observed throughout 2019 continued also in 2020. After the slowdown during the second quarter of 2020, registrations of migrants intercepted by national authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Serbia started to increase again recording 19,711 during Q4 of 2020, representing a slight decrease of 11 per cent when compared with Q3 of 2020, where a total of 22,238 migrants were registered.<sup>5</sup> Afghanistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Pakistan, and Bangladesh were the most frequently reported countries of origin, although the information on nationality was not available for 20 per cent of all registered transits<sup>6</sup> through the Western Balkans between October and December 2020.

<sup>2</sup> Nationality breakdowns for Spain for Q4 2020 is not yet available. The overall nationality breakdown presented is therefore not final but can give an indication. Nationality data for Bulgaria is not available for 2020.

<sup>3</sup> Source: IOM's Missing Migrant Project, [missingmigrants.iom.int](https://missingmigrants.iom.int)

<sup>4</sup> Source: IOM Libya.

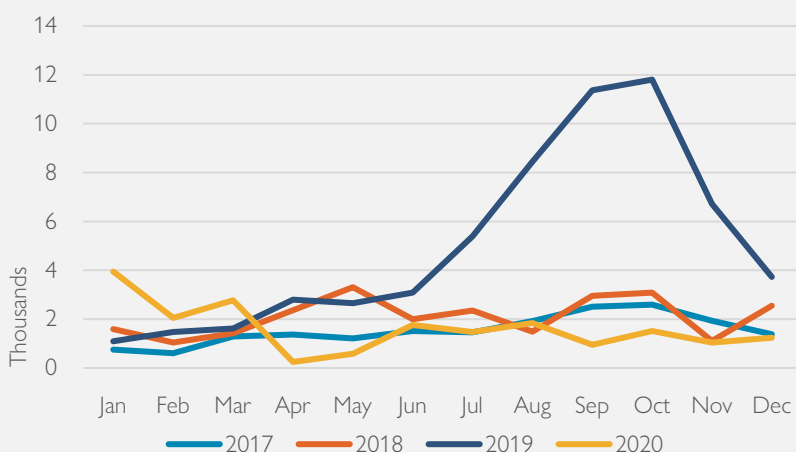
<sup>5</sup> Apprehensions in the Western Balkans are not included in arrivals in Europe to avoid

double counting of those registered at arrival in Greece and Bulgaria.

<sup>6</sup> Data on nationality is not available for 55 per cent of the migrants transiting through Serbia.



Apprehensions by the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG), 2017–2020



### 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 4.5 million foreign nationals present in Turkey seeking international protection. Most of them (3,643,769 or 81%) are Syrian nationals, followed by nationals of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Iraq. According to the data from Turkish Armed Forces (TAF), a total of 21,353 irregular migrants were intercepted on entry by land to Turkey in the fourth quarter of 2020, mainly from the Syrian Arab Republic (99%), Greece (274 individuals), the Islamic Republic of Iran (75 individuals), Iraq (50 individuals). This is more than 3 times the number of apprehensions registered in Q3 of 2020 (6,595), and similarly 3 times less than the 67,535 reported in Q3 2019.

Additionally, the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) apprehended 3,775 irregular migrants on the Aegean Sea in Q4 2020, around 11 per cent less than the 4,256 reported in the previous quarter, and 83 per cent less

than the 22,248 apprehensions in the same quarter in 2019.

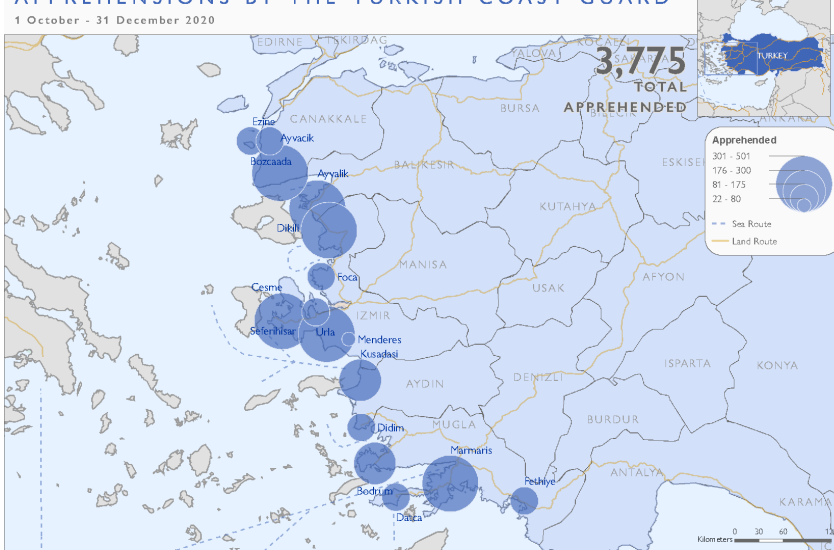
A total of 19,376 irregular migrants were rescued by the TCG on the Aegean Sea in between January and December 2020, which is about one quarter of the 60,404 rescued in the whole of 2019 and 27 per cent less than those rescued in 2018 (26,423). The top ten countries of origin of apprehended/rescued persons are Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Syrian Arab Republic, Somalia, Central African Republic, Pakistan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Palestinian Territories, Egypt, and Iraq.

### INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN UKRAINE

According to the information from the Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP) of Ukraine, in July 2020 (last available data) there were 1,448,615 internally displaced persons (IDPs), that is individuals who have left their homes and moved to a different area and/or region of Ukraine. The total at the end of this reporting period shows a slight increase compared to the 1,446,881 reported in the previous reporting period, at the end of April 2020. 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.

Areas with the highest shares of IDPs located further away from the mentioned oblasts included the city of Kyiv (160,036) and Kyiv Oblast (63,267), Kharkiv Oblast (134,335), Dnipropetrovsk Oblast (71,277) and Zaporizhia Oblast (56,107).

APPREHENSIONS BY THE TURKISH COAST GUARD



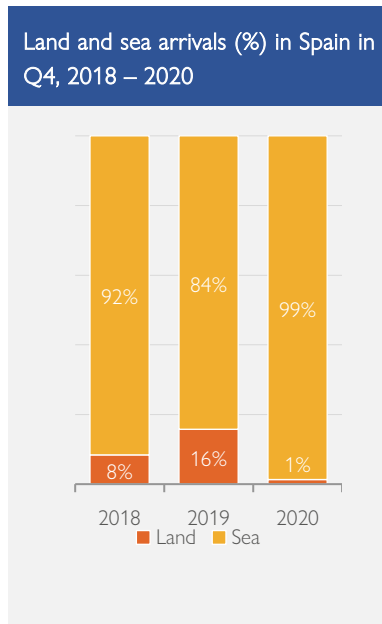


# MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS

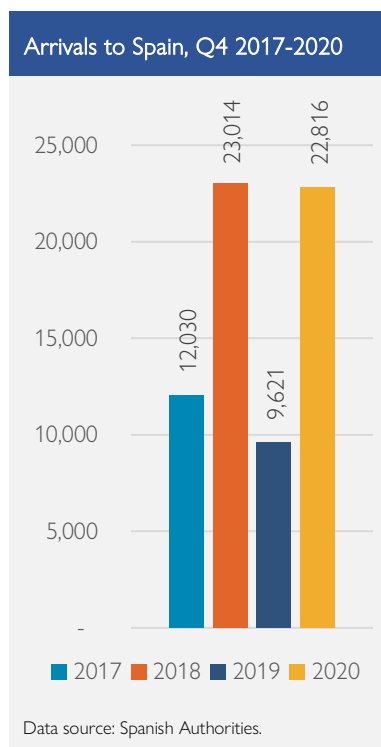
## FIRST ARRIVAL COUNTRIES

Arrivals in Europe, October – December 2020		
	Sea	Land
Greece*	521	1,936
Bulgaria		1,634
Cyprus*		
Italy*	10,428	
Malta	119	
Spain	22,530	286

\* Data for Cyprus are not available for July – December 2020. Data on land arrivals to Italy is not available.

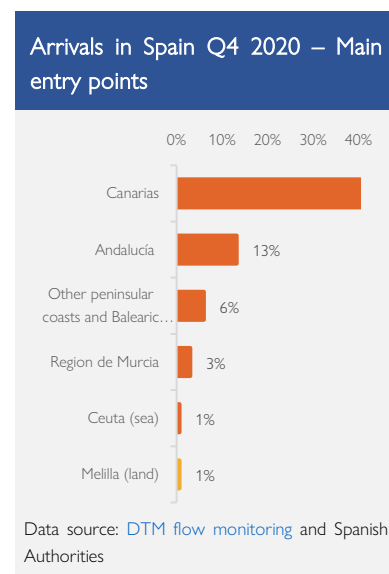


## SPAIN



In Q4 of 2020, authorities in Spain registered a total of 22,816 sea and land arrivals, which is more than double the 10,499 registered in the previous quarter (July – September 2020). At the same time, arrivals in the fourth quarter of 2020 are more than 2 times the 9,621 arrivals reported in the same period in 2019, and 1 per cent less than the 23,014 registered in Q4 of 2018.

Almost all (99%) arrivals registered during the reporting period arrived by sea, while the remaining 1 per cent of arrivals was registered to have arrived by land in the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla (286 individuals in total). Among the sea arrivals, most of the arrivals (74%) were registered along the Western African Atlantic route to the Canary Islands, followed by arrivals to Andalusia (13%), the Mediterranean regions of Murcia and Valencia and the Balearic Islands (10%), and arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla by sea (1%).

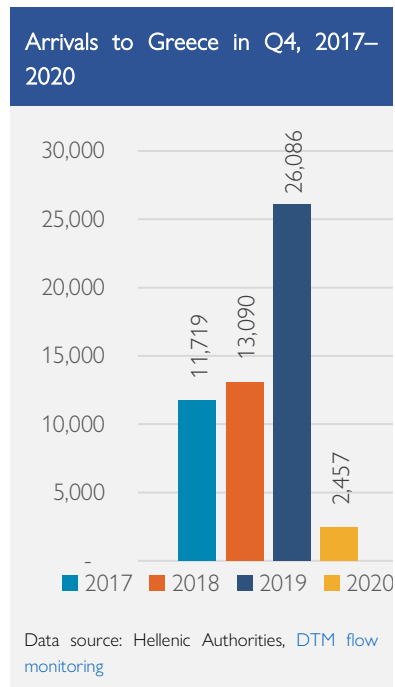


Land arrivals during this reporting period (286) have increased when compared to the Q3 (137) however,

they have decreased more significantly, compared to Q1 when 1,140 migrants and refugees arrived by land to Spain.

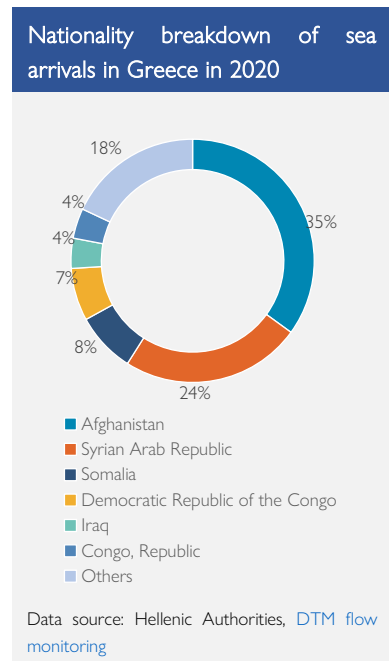
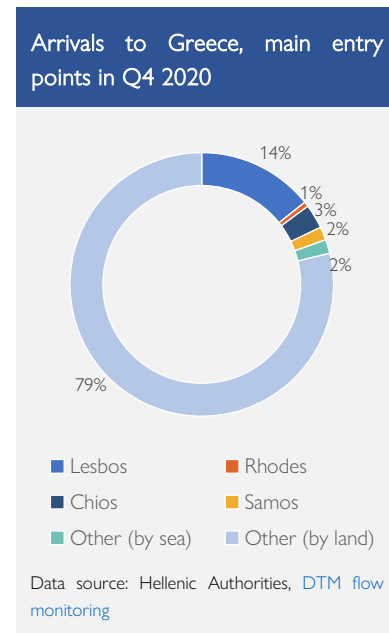
Between July and September (Q3 2020)<sup>7</sup> 2020, Algeria is the first reported country of origin of migrants that arrived in Spain (33%), followed by non-specified sub-Saharan countries (at least 18%), Morocco (17%), and others. This is different from arrivals during the same period of 2019, when the top three nationalities were Morocco (32%), followed non-specified sub-Saharan countries (23%) and Algeria (20%).

## GREECE



Between October and December 2020, Hellenic Authorities registered a total of 2,457 migrants and refugees arriving to the country, which is 2 times more than the 1,119 arrivals registered in Q3, and 3 times more than the 827 arrivals registered in Q2

in 2020. Also, arrivals in Q4 2020 are 11 times less than the 26,086 reported in the same period last year.



According to the Hellenic Coast Guard and Police, in Q4 of 2020, 79 per cent of migrants and refugees crossed the land border between Turkey and Greece, and the remaining 21 per cent crossed the Aegean Sea between the two

countries. North Aegean islands, and specifically Lesbos received most of sea arrivals in Q4, with only 1 per cent of all arrivals registered in the South Aegean Sea (Rhodes). In Q4 a total of 1,936 migrants and refugees crossing the land border between Turkey and Greece were registered, which is 8 times more than the 257 land arrivals registered in Q3, thus marking a significant change.

Thirty-seven per cent of migrants and refugees who arrived in Greece by sea<sup>8</sup> between October and December 2020 were from Somalia, followed by those from Afghanistan (16%), the Syrian Arab Republic (12%), and Democratic Republic of the Congo (7%), and others. The main nationalities registered at arrivals during the same period of 2019 were Afghanistan (46%), the Syrian Arab Republic (28%), Palestinian Territories and Iraq (5%, respectively), and Somalia (4%).

## ITALY

Italian authorities registered a total of 10,428 migrants and refugees arriving by sea in the country during the fourth quarter of the year. This is 38 per cent less than the 16,776 registered in Q3 2020, almost 3 times more than the 3,838 registered in Q4 2019, and 5 times more than the 2,346 registered in the fourth quarter of 2018.

According to available data from the Italian Ministry of Interior, Tunisia is the most reported country of origin in Q4, declared by 30 per cent of the registered migrants and refugees, followed by Bangladesh and Côte d'Ivoire (9%, respectively), Egypt and

<sup>7</sup> Data on nationalities are not available for Spain between September and December

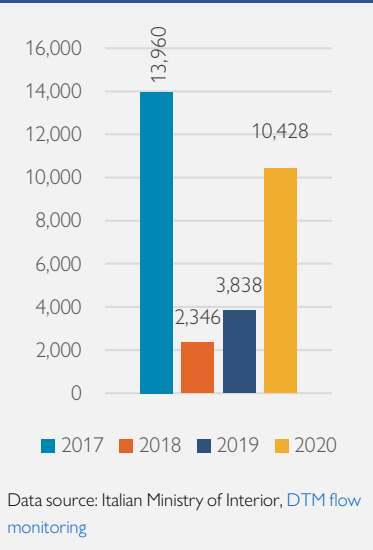
2020. The data presented is thus the latest available nationality breakdowns.

<sup>8</sup> Nationality data are not available for arrivals by land to Greece.



Islamic Republic of Iran (6%, respectively).

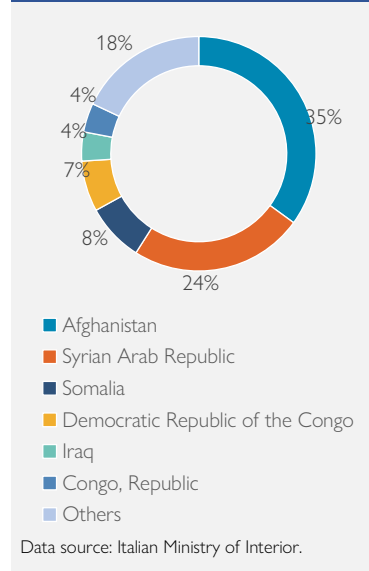
Arrivals to Italy in Q4, 2017 – 2020



The relative increase in arrivals of migrants and refugees from North Africa and especially from Tunisia is linked to the trends in the main departure points observed during the third and fourth quarters of 2020. In the fourth quarter of 2020, 38 per cent of all migrants reported to have

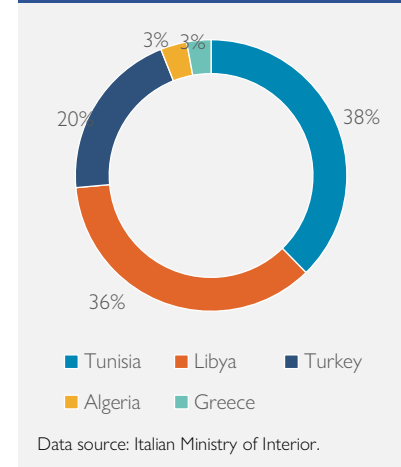
departed from Tunisia, followed by 36 per cent who departed from Libya, 20 per cent who departed from Turkey, 3 per cent from Algeria and 3 per cent from Greece.

Arrivals to Italy - nationality breakdown in Q4 2020



This shows a slight increase in the relative importance of Libya as a departure country in comparison with the third quarter of the year

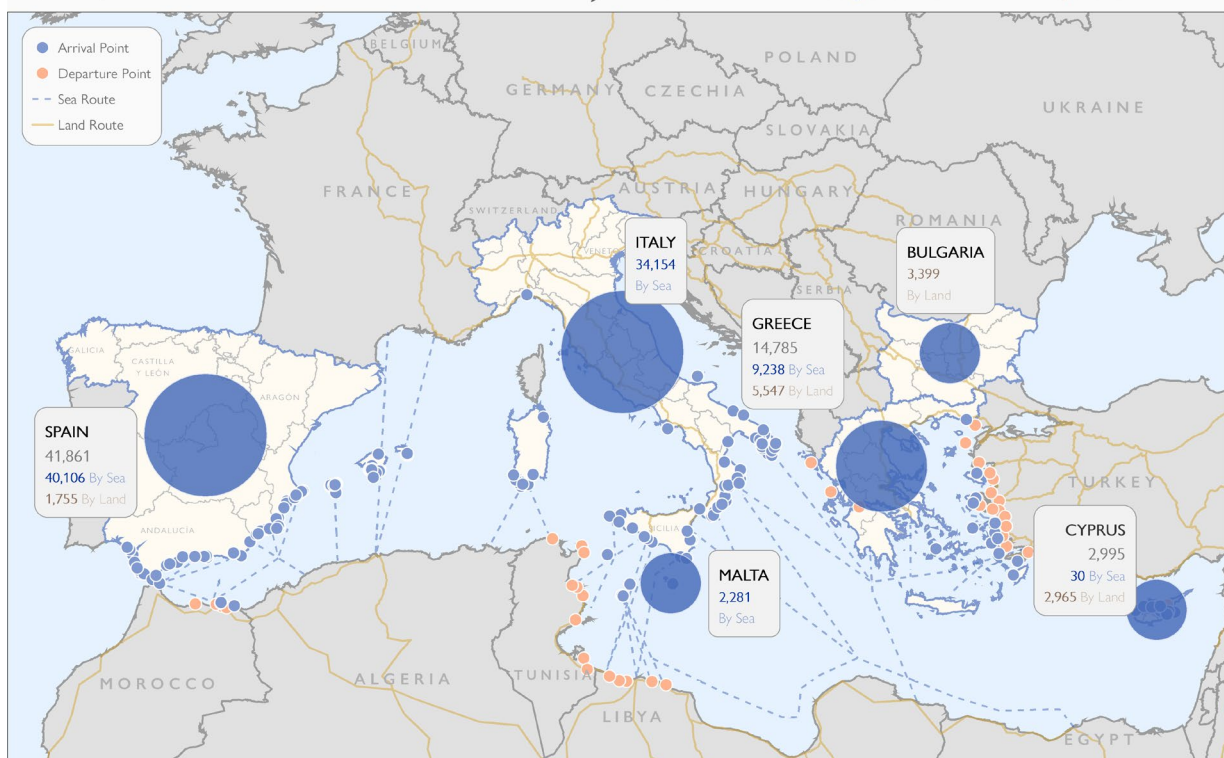
Arrivals to Italy 2020 – main departure countries in Q4 2020



(33% of arrivals in Q3 2020), and a stable trend compared to the previous year in total when 36 per cent of registered arrivals departed from Libya. In contrast, departures from Tunisia in Q4 (38% of the total) of 2020 decreased in comparison with Q3 (50%) and when compared to total arrivals last year (32%).

ARRIVALS TO EUROPE  
1 January - 31 December 2020

99,475 TOTAL 85,809 By Sea 13,666 By Land

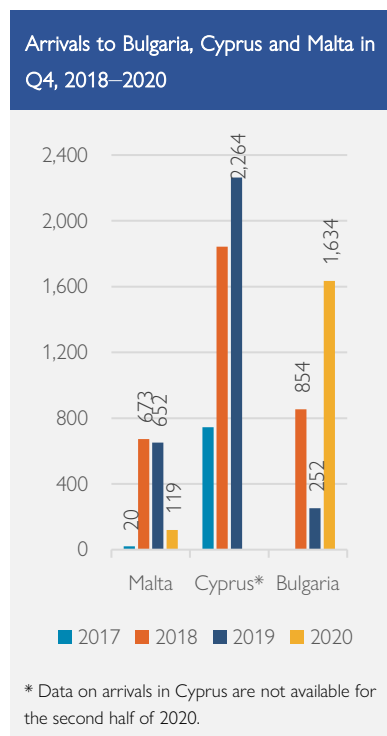


This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Source Data : IOM, National Authorities

## OTHER COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL

### Malta and Bulgaria



A total of 1,753 migrants and refugees have been registered in other countries of first arrival in the Mediterranean region during the fourth quarter of 2020. Ninety-three per cent of these arrivals were recorded in Bulgaria and the remaining 7 per cent in Malta.<sup>9</sup>

According to the data from the **Bulgarian** Ministry of Interior, 1,634 new migrants were apprehended on entry, inside and on exit from the country in the fourth quarter of 2020,<sup>10</sup> which represents an increase of 19 per cent when compared with the third quarter (1,375), and is almost 7 times more than the 252 apprehended in Q4 2019.

In the third quarter of the year, 119 migrants and refugees were rescued in the Central Mediterranean Sea and brought to **Malta**. This is 74 per cent

less than the 463 arrivals registered in the third quarter of 2020, and 82 per cent less than the 652 arrivals registered in the fourth quarter of 2019. According to available data on nationalities, Morocco was the most frequently reported nationality on arrival in this quarter, declared by 30 per cent of migrants and refugees, followed by Libya and Syrian Arab Republic (20%, respectively), and Sudan (12%).

## WESTERN BALKANS

In **Serbia**, 16,438 new migrants and refugees have been registered in the reception centres across the country<sup>11</sup> during the fourth quarter of 2020. This is a slight increase of 8 per cent when compared with the third quarter, where 15,165 arrivals were registered in Q3 2020, and 2 times more than the 7,158 registered in Q4 2019. In 2020, 39,648 migrants and refugees have been registered by the authorities in total, which is more than double the 17,611 reported in total in 2019, and almost 5 times more than the 8,727 reported in the same period of 2018.

Syrian Arab Republic is among the most frequently recorded country of nationality in the fourth quarter of 2020 (11%), followed by Afghanistan (6%), and Pakistan (1%). It is worth noting that the nationality is unknown for 80 per cent of all registered arrivals in the quarter.

Reported arrivals in **Croatia** in the fourth quarter of 2020 were 8,533, which is 30 per cent less than the 12,187 in Q3 2020, and 55 per cent more than the reported 5,512 in Q4 2019. In 2020, 29,110 migrants and refugees have been apprehended in

total, which is 48 per cent more than the 19,683 reported in 2019, and almost 4 times more than the 8,695 reported in 2018.

Available information on the areas of apprehensions in 2020 so far indicate that migrants are detected most frequently in Primorsko-Goranska county on the way to the Slovenian border, followed by the county of the capital Zagreb, the Karlovačka county bordering Bosnia and Herzegovina and Slovenia, and the Istarska county. The most frequently reported nationalities of origin for arriving migrants and refugees in Croatia in Q4 2020 were Afghanistan (34%), Pakistan (17%), Bangladesh (11%) and others. Also, in Q3 2020, Afghanistan was the most frequently reported country of nationality (28%), followed by Pakistan (22%) and Bangladesh (14%).

Between October and December 2020, authorities in **Bosnia and Herzegovina** registered a total of 2,680 irregular migrants, which is 57 per cent less than the 6,213 reported in the third quarter of 2020, and less than half of the 6,361 recorded in the fourth quarter of 2019.

In 2020, a total of 16,150 irregular arrivals were registered, 45 per cent less than the 29,196 registered in 2019, and 33 per cent less than the 24,067 recorded in 2018.

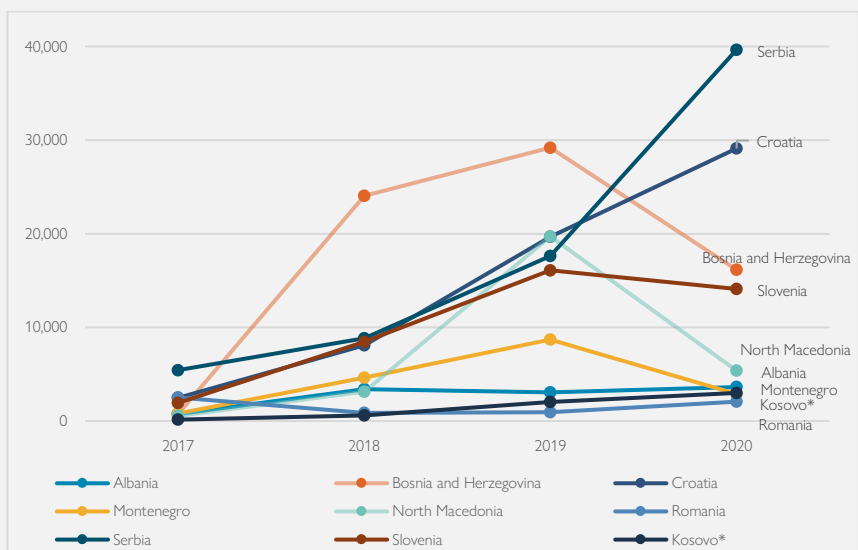
In Q4 2020, Pakistan was the most frequently reported nationality at arrival (29%), followed by Afghanistan (28%), Morocco (8%), Bangladesh (7%), and others.

<sup>9</sup> Data on arrivals to Cyprus are not available for the second half of 2020.

<sup>10</sup> Excluding arrivals on the border with Greece to avoid double counting arrivals to Europe.

<sup>11</sup> This used as a proxy indicator for the overall number of new arrivals in the country.

Registered migrants in transit countries between January and December 2017–2020



Data source: National authorities, IOM. \*References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

According to national authorities, 2,593 migrants and refugees were apprehended in **Slovenia** during the fourth quarter of 2020, which is 61 per cent less than the 6,621 apprehensions registered in Q3 2020, and 40 per cent less than the apprehensions registered in Q4 2019 (4,313). In 2020, a total of 14,117 apprehensions have been reported in Slovenia, which is 12 per cent less than the 16,099 reported in 2019, and almost double the 8,477 reported in 2018. In Q4 2020, Afghanistan was the most frequently reported nationality (30%) of those apprehended, followed by Pakistan (15%), Bangladesh (12%), however it should be noted that the nationality is unknown for 16 per cent of all arrivals in the quarter. This trend deviates slightly from the main nationalities of those apprehended in the third quarter of 2020, where Pakistan was the most frequently

reported country of origin (28%), followed by Afghanistan (21%), Morocco and Bangladesh (15%, respectively). A relatively significant decrease in the proportion of migrants from Morocco was observed in the fourth quarter of 2020 (1%).

Authorities in **Albania**<sup>12</sup> registered a total of 311 migrants and refugees on entry to the country in the Gjirokastra region in the fourth quarter of 2020, which is slightly less than the 333 registered in the previous quarter (Q3 2020), and half of the 664 registered in the fourth quarter of 2019. There were 1,086 migrants and refugees registered on entry to Albania in the Gjirokastra region in total in 2020.

Authorities also registered a total of 799 migrants and refugees on exit from Albania in the Shkodra region in the fourth quarter of 2020, less than 15 per cent of the 944 registered in

Q3 2020, and 2 times more than the 452 registered in the same reporting period in 2019 (Q4 2019). There were a total of 2,542 registered migrants and refugees on exit from Albania in Shkodra in 2020. The most frequently reported countries of origin in Albania in Q4 2020 were the Syrian Arab Republic (26%), Morocco (20%), Algeria (15%), Afghanistan (14%), and others. This is a slight shift when compared to the fourth quarter of 2019, when Iraq was one of the top five countries of origin (10%).

In 2020, 5,375 migrants and refugees have been officially registered in total in **North Macedonia**. Afghanistan and Pakistan were the two most frequently reported nationalities registered for migrants and refugees in North Macedonia in 2020 (42% and 25% respectively), followed by India (9%), the Syrian Arab Republic (6%), Bangladesh (5%), Morocco (4%), and others. This is a similar trend compared to 2019.

No official registrations of migrants took place during in the third and fourth quarters of 2020 in North Macedonia. However, IOM field observed about 6,695 migrants transiting through the transit camps in Vinojug and Tabanovce, and about 422 of them spent in those camps at least 24 hours in the fourth quarter of 2020. Also, based on the available data from the Red Cross mobile teams operating in the areas close to the borders with Serbia and Greece, during 2020 an estimated 20,269 migrants and refugees were detected

<sup>12</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 area and provided with assistance.

In Q4 2020, 593 irregular migrants were registered in **Montenegro**, which is 31 per cent less than the 860 migrants registered in the third of 2020, and 79 per cent less than the 2,812 migrants registered in Q4 of 2019. In 2020, a total of 2,898 arrivals have been recorded by Montenegrin authorities which is 67 per cent less than the 8,695 reported in 2019, and 38 per cent less than those registered in 2018 (4,645).

In Q4 2020, the most frequently reported nationalities of arrivals in Montenegro were from Morocco (40%), Afghanistan (31%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (7%) and Syrian Arab Republic (6%), and others. This represents a slightly different trend compared to the country of origin registered in the previous quarter (Q3 2020), where the main countries of origin of irregular migrants registered were Afghanistan (48%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (17%), and Morocco (5%). The number of migrants from Morocco and Algeria in particular, was higher at the beginning of the year than in the third and fourth quarter of 2020, while the number of migrants from Afghanistan was constantly increasing over the months, however, decreased slightly by the fourth quarter of 2020.

According to data provided by authorities in **Romania**, 704 migrants and refugees were apprehended on entry to, and exit from, the country during the fourth quarter of 2020. Arrivals in Q4 2020 increased by only 1 per cent when compared with the

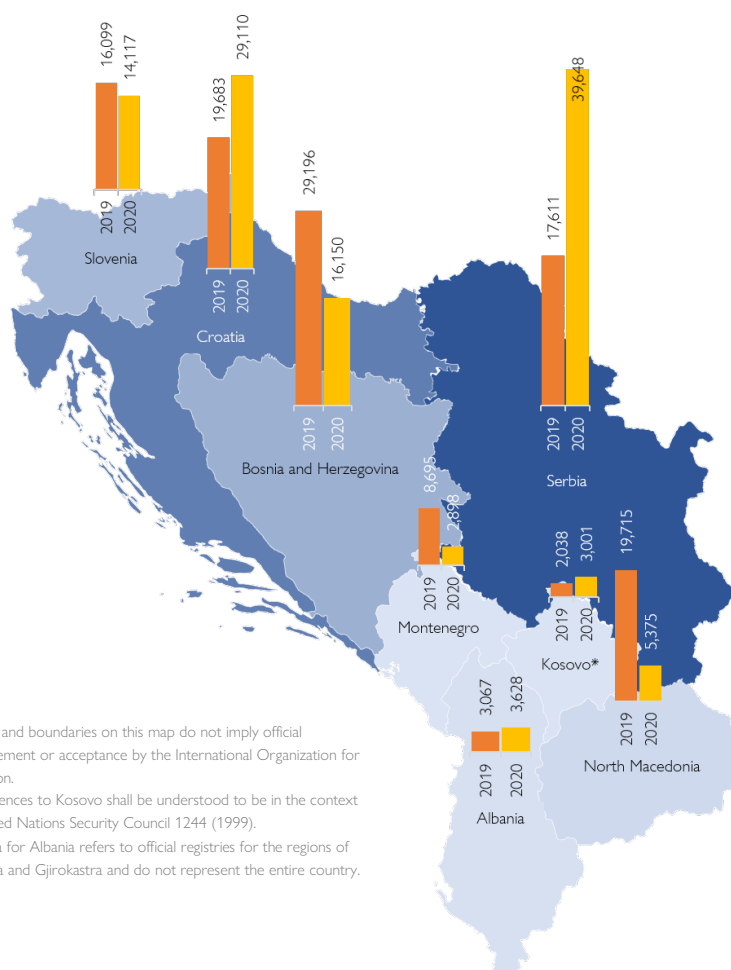
third quarter of 2020 (711) but was almost 3 times higher than the 459 reported in Q4 2019, and 3 times higher than the 897 reported in Q4 2018. According to the available data for Q4 2020, Afghanistan is the most frequently reported nationality (34%), followed by Syrian Arab Republic (25%) and Iraq (20%). This is significantly different from the previous quarter (Q3 2020), when Syrians represented 52 per cent of arrivals, followed by those from Turkey (20%) and Afghanistan (5%).

Authorities in **Kosovo**<sup>13</sup> registered a total of 863 migrants in the fourth quarter of 2020, 56 per cent more than the reported arrivals in Q3 2020 (554) and 18 per cent more than reported arrivals in Q4 2019 (1,054).

In 2020, a total of 3,001 migrants and refugees were registered entering the country, which is an increase of 47 per cent when compared with 2019 (2,038), and 5 times more than the 594 registered in 2018.

The Syrian Arab Republic is the most reported nationality of arrivals in the third quarter of 2020 (41%), followed by Morocco (16%), Libya (13%), while 12 per cent were unidentified nationalities. In the previous quarter (Q3 2020), the share of Syrians was higher (49%), while migrants from Iraq were 9 per cent of the total. Also, looking at the same reporting period last year (Q4 2019), migrants from both Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq represented 56 per cent, and 19 per cent, respectively, of all those registered.

Registered arrivals/transits in the Western Balkans in 2019 and 2020



<sup>13</sup> References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

# MIGRANTS PRESENCE IN EUROPE

## MIGRANTS PRESENCE IN EUROPE

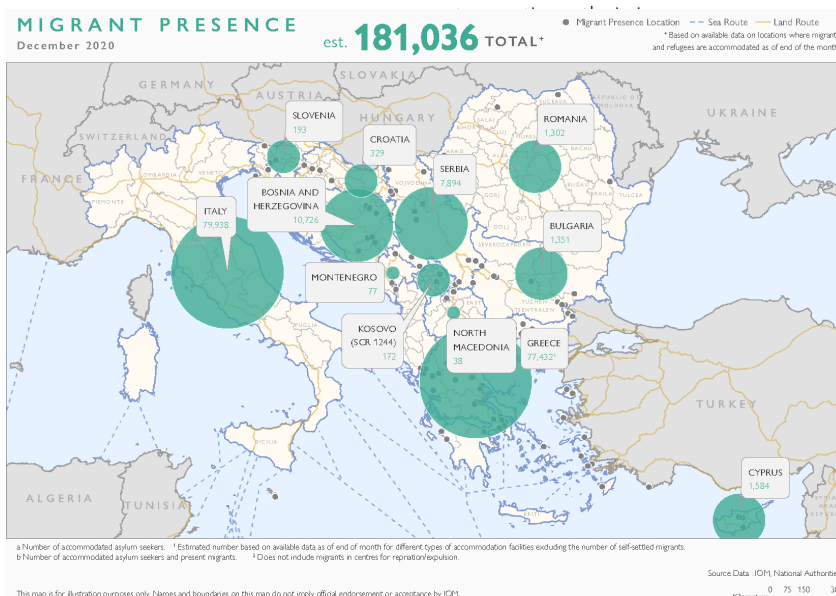
At the end of **Q4 2020** an estimated **181,036** migrants, refugees and asylum seekers were residing in different reception facilities in **Italy, Greece, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Romania, Montenegro, Kosovo,<sup>14</sup> and Cyprus.** No data is available on migrants' reception in Spain. The total estimated number at the end of Q4 is 4 per cent less than the **188,251** reported at the end of **Q3 2020**, and 15 per cent less than the 211,886 recorded at the end of Q4 2019.

Italy and Greece report the largest shares of accommodated migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers (44% and 43% of the total, respectively). Greece had the highest occupancy in Europe between November 2019 and September 2020. However, this changed slightly in the fourth quarter when Italy recorded the highest occupancy in Europe.

The number of accommodated migrants and refugees in **Greece** has decreased from an estimated 83,944 in Q3 to an estimated **77,432** in **Q4 of 2020** (-8%). Some 22 per cent were accommodated on the islands, while the rest on the mainland. At the same time, in **Italy** the number of accommodated migrants and refugees has decreased by 3 per cent between Q3 and **Q4 of 2020** (from 82,072 to **79,938**).

Another estimated **10,726** migrants were reported to be accommodated in **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, while **7,894** were staying in reception centres and unofficial sites in **Serbia** (in border areas with Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina). The remaining migrant presence is scattered among many other locations of arrival and transit, ranging from the 1,028 in Bulgaria to 38 in the Republic of North Macedonia.

In many transit countries figures on occupancy **fluctuate daily** as most of the reported migrants and refugees see these countries as transit stops on their way to Western Europe and therefore leave the reception facilities after few days of stay and rest to try



<sup>14</sup> References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).



# 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 **4,5 million foreign nationals** present in Turkish territory, 3,6 million of whom are seeking international protection.

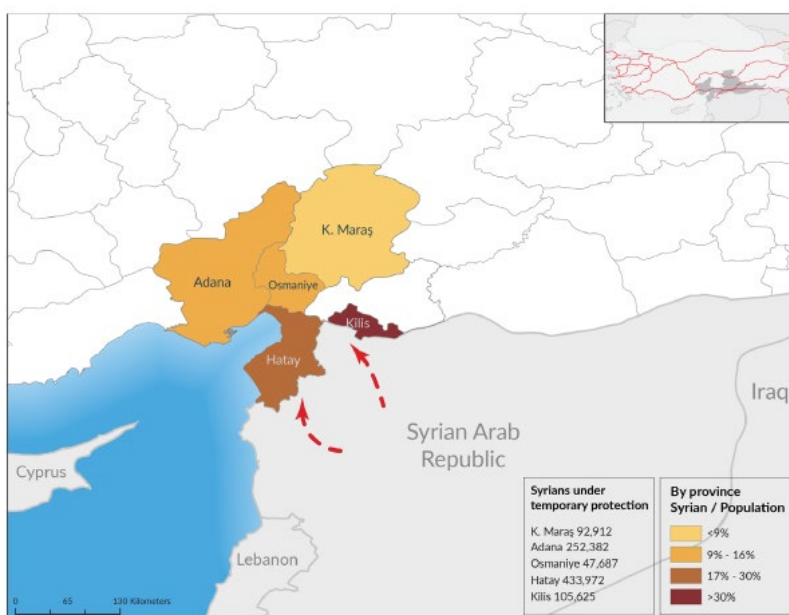
Of these, 3,643,379 are Syrian nationals who have been granted temporary protection status, with another significant group of foreign nationals being asylum seekers from Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq. The number of Syrians residing in camps has decreased by 761 since the end of the previous quarter (September 2020).

There are seven 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 DGMM statistics, run by Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) a total population of **58,752 are currently residing in the Temporary Accommodation Centers.**

The Temporary Accommodation Centers registered a slight decrease of 1 per cent in occupancy at the end of December 2020 when compared with the 59,543 registered at the end of the previous quarter (September 2020), and 7 per cent less than the 63,443 reported at the end of Q4 2019.

According to the data from the Turkish Armed Forces (TAF), a total of **21,353 persons were intercepted on entry to Turkey in the fourth quarter of 2020.** Also, 1,147 apprehensions were registered on exit from Turkey, mostly in Edirne province on the border with Greece. During the reporting period, there was an increase of 14,758 apprehensions of persons coming mainly from the Syrian Arab Republic in comparison to the previous reporting period (Q3) of 2020.



Data source: MPM Turkey Quarterly Report October – December 2020.

# 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 1,448,615 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Government Controlled Areas (GCA) in July 2020, a slight increase from the 1,446,881 reported in April 2020. Most IDPs are in the city of Kyiv (160,036) and Kyiv Oblast (63,267), Kharkiv Oblast (134,335), Dnipropetrovsk Oblast (71,277) and Zaporizhia Oblast (56,107).

The data collection process within IOM's National Monitoring System (NMS) Round 17 was carried out in April–June 2020 amid the COVID-19 outbreak. Due to the COVID-19 protective measures in Ukraine, it was not possible to carry out face-to-face interviews. Within this Round, 2,401 IDPs were surveyed via telephone in 300 randomly selected territorial units across the country and additional 3,708 including non-governmental controlled area (NGCA) returnees, who were surveyed with the IOM telephone-based tool. Five Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held with the key informants (KIs), IDPs and NGCA returnees ([last available report](#)).

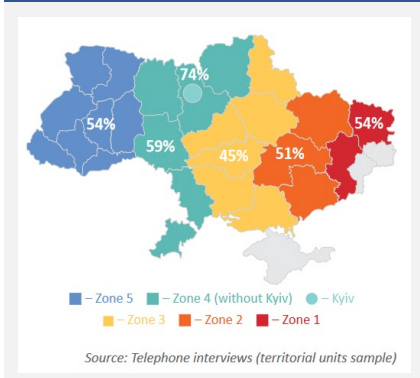
According to the collected data, the employment rate of IDPs did not change compared to the previous round. As of April–June 2020, the share of employed IDPs was 46 per cent. Twenty-four per cent of the respondents reported being placed on unpaid or partially paid leave during the COVID-19 quarantine. The average monthly income per one IDP house-hold member was UAH 3,350. However, it was still lower compared to September 2019.

The data shows a generic economic insecurity of IDP households, as the average monthly income per IDP household is considerably lower compared to the actual subsistence level calculated by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, which is set at UAH 3,974.

Twenty-seven per cent of the respondents living in rented housing confirmed facing the risk of being evicted due to the inability to pay the rent. IDPs continue to rely on government support, which is the second most frequently mentioned source of their income. Thirty-five per cent of IDPs receiving social payments reported facing payment access problems during the quarantine. The most common problem was the fear to leave home because of the risk of getting infected (28%).

Eighty-two per cent of the interviewed IDPs reported that they had been staying in their current settlement for over three years. Only 19 per cent reported the intention to return after the end of the conflict. At the same time, 39 per cent of the respondents expressed their intention not to return, even after the end of the conflict.

Employment of IDPs after the displacement, by geographic zones, % of IDPs 20-64 years old





A search and rescue vessel of the Spanish coast guard in Tenerife, Canary Islands. Ana Dodevska / © IOM November 2020.



International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Migration Agency