

Q4 2021



QUARTERLY REGIONAL REPORT

DTM

Europe

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

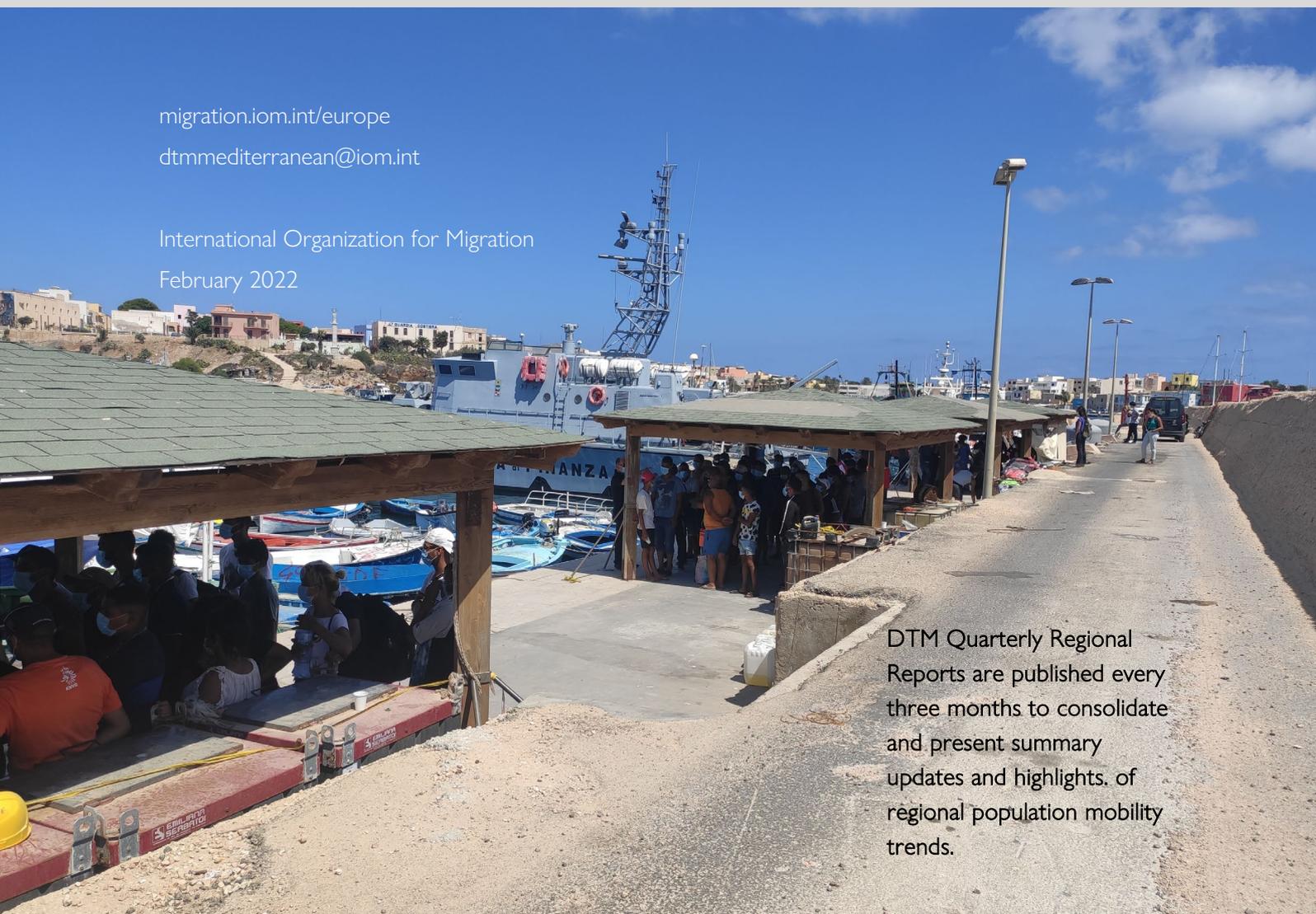
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DTM Quarterly Regional Reports are published every three months to consolidate and present summary updates and highlights of regional population mobility trends.

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Cover Photo: migrants on the quay of the port of Lampedusa, Sicily, Italy. © IOM August 2021.

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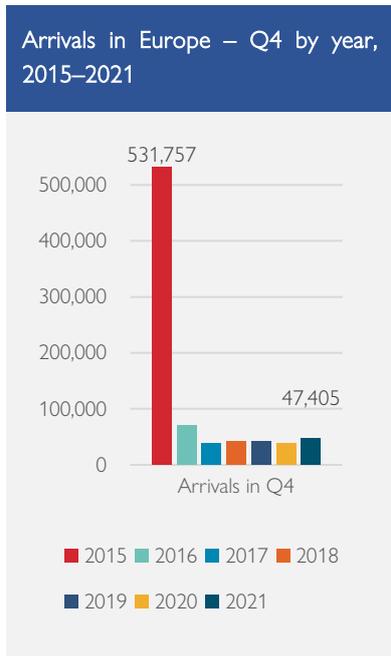
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IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS TO EUROPE

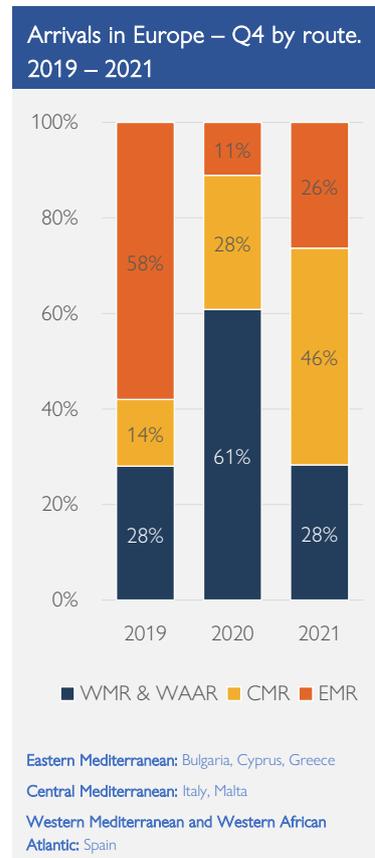


In Quarter 4 (Q4) of 2021, a total of 47,405 of migrants and refugees were registered arriving through the three Mediterranean routes and the Western African Atlantic route to Europe, which is 26 per cent higher than the 37,514 arrivals registered in the same period in 2020, and 11 per cent more than the 42,628 registered in Q4 of 2019. Arrivals in Q4 of 2021 are six per cent less compared to the previous reporting period (50,203 in Q3 2021).

About 46 per cent of all registered individuals in Q4 2021 arrived in Europe via the Central Mediterranean route to Italy and Malta (21,516). Around 28 per cent of arrivals were registered in Spain, through the Western Mediterranean and Western African Atlantic routes (13,403). The remaining 26 per cent travelled through the Eastern Mediterranean

route to Greece, Cyprus and Bulgaria (12,486).

Compared to Q4 of last year, arrivals have doubled along the Central Mediterranean route (CMR, +104% compared to 10,547 in Q4 2020) and were three times higher along the Eastern Mediterranean route (EMR), while they have decreased by 41 per cent along the Western Mediterranean (WMR) and Western African Atlantic routes (WAAR) combined.



According to available data from national authorities so far, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Afghanistan, Egypt and Bangladesh are the most frequently reported countries of origin among all registered arrivals to Europe, followed by many other countries in sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa and Asia.

Arrivals registered on the CMR in the fourth quarter of 2021 by sea

were 21,516, which is 17 per cent less than the 26,017 arrivals of the previous quarter (Q3 2021), but the double of the 10,547 arrivals in Q4 of 2020, and almost five times the arrivals registered in Q4 of 2019 (4,490). Main nationalities at arrival in Q4 2021 were Egypt, Tunisia, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan. Additionally, during the fourth quarter of 2021, 6,697 migrants were returned to Libya,¹ which is 33 per cent less than the 10,094 returned in Q3 of 2021, but almost three times the interceptions registered in Q4 2020 (2,443). Overall in 2021, at least 32,425 migrants were returned to Libya and another 24,116 were intercepted and disembarked in Tunisia by the Tunisian Coast Guard.² Additionally, at least 1,553 migrants perished while crossing the CMR in 2021.³

Arrivals to Spain were 13,403 in Q4 2021, which is 41 per cent less than the arrivals registered in Q4 of 2020 (28,816). Arrivals in the fourth quarter of 2021 are 11 per cent less than those in Q3 of 2021 (15,130). More than two thirds (69%) of the arrivals registered in Spain in this quarter was registered via sea through the WAAR to the Canary Islands. Overall in 2021, 44 per cent of arrivals were registered through the WAAR to the Canary Islands, and 35 per cent were through the WMR to mainland

Spain and the Balearic Islands, and 21 per cent by land to the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla. Main nationalities reported at arrival in Spain are Algeria, Morocco, Mali, Sudan, and Guinea. In 2021, at least 1,560 persons perished or disappeared at sea while on their way to Spain. Of these, 1,176 died in the Atlantic Ocean while trying to reach the Canary Islands.

Arrivals through the EMR continue to be the lowest compared with other routes in the region in the fourth quarter of 2021, with 12,486 migrants and refugees registered at arrival in Greece, Cyprus and Bulgaria. Yet, this is three times of the arrivals registered in the same period of 2020 (4,151), and 38 per cent more than the arrivals in Q3 of 2021 (9,056). Afghanistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Somalia and Iraq are the top nationalities reported at arrivals in Greece and Bulgaria⁴ since the beginning of the year.

On the same route, the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) reported to have apprehended 8,832 persons in the fourth quarter of the year, while trying to cross the sea between Turkey and Greece irregularly. Interceptions by the TCG were 12 per cent higher than those in Q3 2021 (7,862). Total apprehensions in the Aegean in 2021 in total were 23,676, which is

16 per cent higher than the 20,380 registered in 2020.

Registrations of migrants intercepted by national authorities in the Western Balkans, in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Croatia, Slovenia, Romania and Kosovo* were 43,872 in Q4 of 2021, representing a slight decrease of less than one per cent when compared with the previous quarter (44,161 in Q3 2021), and nine per cent more than the transits and apprehensions registered in the same period last year (40,209). Afghanistan, Pakistan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Bangladesh were the most frequently reported countries of origin of migrants travelling through the Western Balkans in 2021.

¹ Source: IOM Libya Monthly updates.

² Source: FTDES Observatory as of November 2021: <https://ftdes.net/en/observatoire/>

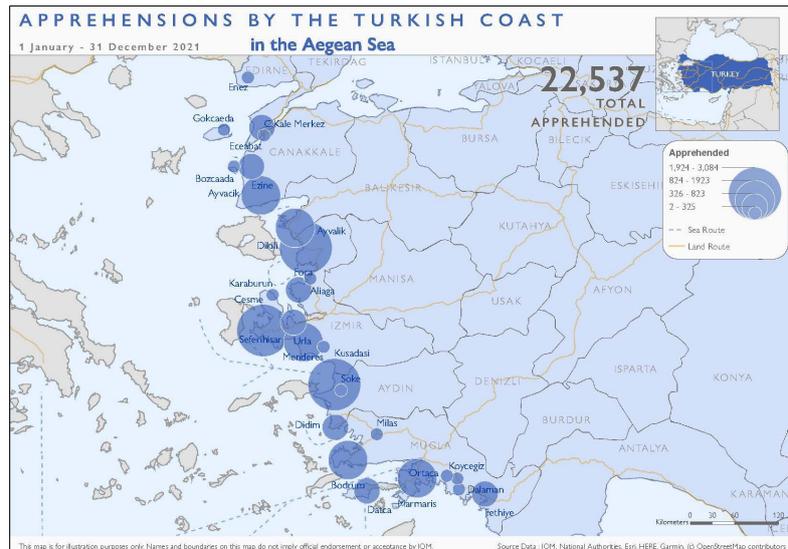
³ Source: IOM's Missing Migrant Project: missingmigrants.iom.int

⁴ Data on nationalities are not available for Cyprus, are sourced from Frontex for Spain.

MIGRANT FLOWS MONITORING IN TURKEY

In the fourth quarter of 2021, a total of 8,832 irregular migrants were apprehended in the Aegean region by the TCG. This is an increase by 12 per cent in comparison with the previous period (7,862 in Q3 2021) and by 124 per cent in comparison with the fourth quarter of 2020 (3,949). A total of 23,676 irregular migrants were rescued by the TCG in 2021, which is about 16 per cent more than the 20,380 rescued during 2020, and 61 per cent less than those rescued in 2019 (60,202). Ninety-five per cent (22,537) of all apprehensions in 2021 took place in the Aegean Sea. The top ten nationalities of apprehended/rescued persons in the Aegean Sea were Afghanistan, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Palestinian Territories, Democratic Republic of Congo, Pakistan.

According to the data from Turkish Armed Forces (TAF), a total of 1,021 irregular migrants were intercepted on entry by land to Turkey in the fourth quarter of



2021, mainly from the Syrian Arab Republic (49%), Greece (24%) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (23%). This is 25 times less than the number of apprehensions registered in Q3 of 2021 (25,508).

Overall, 74,146 persons were intercepted in 2021 while trying to enter Turkey, which is three per cent less than those apprehended in 2020 (76,726). Most interceptions by TAF attempting to enter Turkey were at the border with the Syrian Arab Republic (96%). Additionally, 2,669 persons were intercepted attempting to cross the border at exit from Turkey to Greece during 2021.

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN UKRAINE

According to the information from the Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP) of Ukraine, in July 2021 (latest available data) there were 1,473,650 internally displaced persons (IDPs). This represents a slight increase compared to the 1,464,628 reported in the previous reporting period (April 2021) and to the same period last year (1,446,881 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 out of the NGCA included the city of Kyiv (166,309) and Kyiv Oblast (67,663), Kharkiv Oblast (136,816), Dnipropetrovsk Oblast (71,744) and Zaporizhya Oblast (56,660).

Apprehensions by the Turkish Coast Guard, all regions, 2017–2021



MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS

FIRST ARRIVAL COUNTRIES

Arrivals in Europe, October – December, Q4 2021		
	Sea	Land
Greece	1,824	877
Bulgaria		4,329
Cyprus	602	4,944
Italy*	21,148	
Malta	368	
Spain	12,964	439
of which WAAR	9,198	

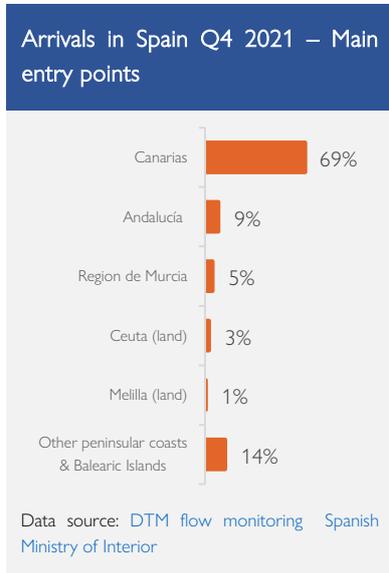
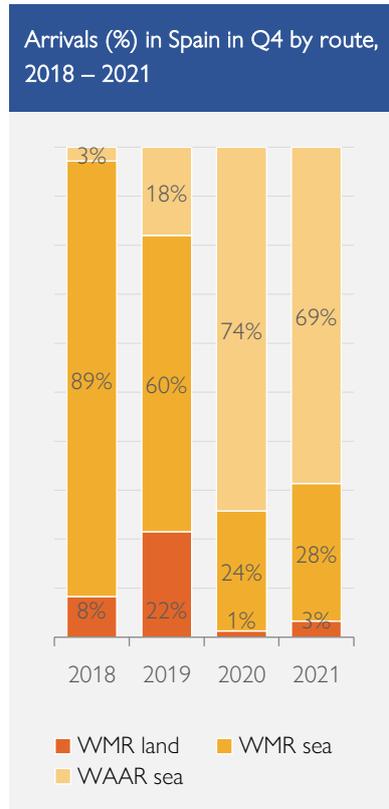
* Data on land arrivals to Italy are not available.

SPAIN

In Q4 of 2021, authorities in Spain registered a total of 13,403, sea and land arrivals, which is 11 per cent less than the 15,130 registered in the previous quarter (Q3 2021). Arrivals in the fourth quarter of 2021 are 41 per cent lower than the 22,816 arrivals reported in the



same period in 2020, and 41 per cent more than the 9,495 registered in Q4 of 2019.



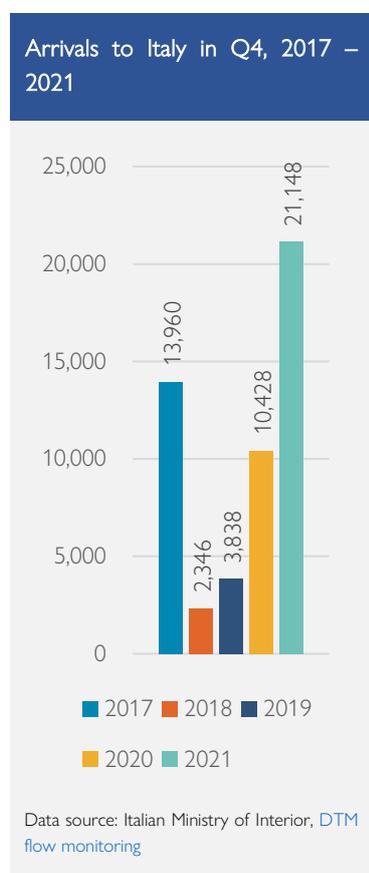
Most (69%) arrivals registered during the reporting period arrived by sea through the WAAR to the Canary Islands, followed by arrivals by sea through the WMR and in particular to Andalucía (9% of all arrivals) and in Mediterranean

regions of Murcia and Valencia and the Balearic Islands. The remaining 4 per cent of arrivals were registered by land in the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla (4%).

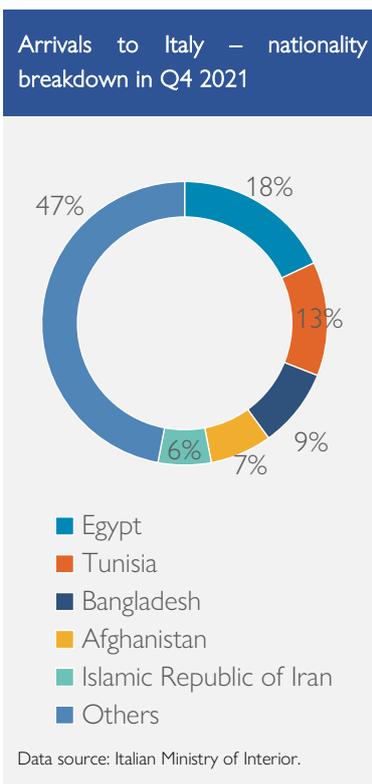
Land arrivals during this reporting period (439) were 29 per cent lower than those registered in the third quarter of 2021 (616), and 53 per cent higher than those registered in the same quarter of 2020 (286).

According to Frontex data, Morocco (32%) and Algeria (29%) are the two main countries of origin of arrivals by sea to Spain, followed by Mali, Sudan and Guinea. It is worth noting that 37 per cent of all arrivals are from unspecified sub-Saharan countries.

ITALY

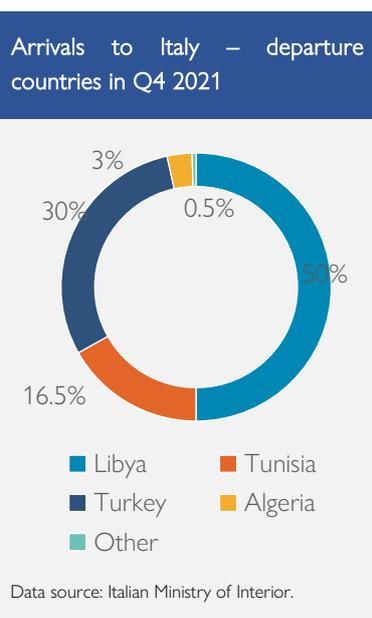


Italian authorities registered a total of 21,148 migrants and refugees arriving by sea in the country during the fourth quarter of 2021. This is 18 per cent less than the 25,797 registered in Q3 2021, two times the 10,428 registered in Q4 2020, and 5.5 times more than the 3,838 registered in Q4 2019.



According to available data from the Italian Ministry of Interior, main nationalities reported at arrival during Q4 2021 were Egypt, Tunisia, Bangladesh, Afghanistan. Tunisia is the most reported country of origin of arrivals during 2021 overall (23%), followed by Egypt (13%), Bangladesh (12%), Islamic Republic of Iran (6%), Côte d'Ivoire (6%).

In the fourth quarter of 2021, half of the arrivals were reported to have departed from Libya. Since the beginning of the year, most departures were reported from Libya (47%), followed by Tunisia (30%), Turkey (19%) and small shares of departures from Algeria, Greece, Egypt, Albania and Montenegro (between 1 and 2% each). This marks a difference with 2020 when Tunisia was the most frequently reported country of departure by migrants landing to Italy with about 43 per cent of all arrivals, followed by arrivals from Libya (38%) and from Turkey (12%).



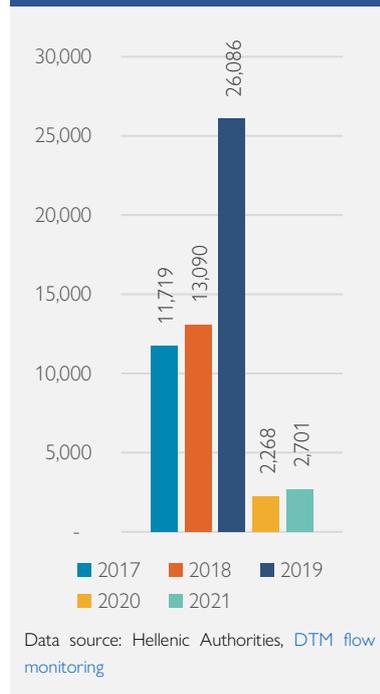
GREECE

In the fourth quarter of 2021, Hellenic Authorities registered a total of 2,701 migrants and refugees arriving to the country, which is five per cent higher than what registered in the previous Q3 2021 (2,571). Arrivals in Q4 2021 are 19 per cent higher than the 2,268 registered in the same quarter last year (Q4 2020), but almost one tenth of the 26,086 reported in the same period of 2019.

According to the Hellenic Coast Guard and Police, in Q4 of 2021 32 per cent of arrivals were registered

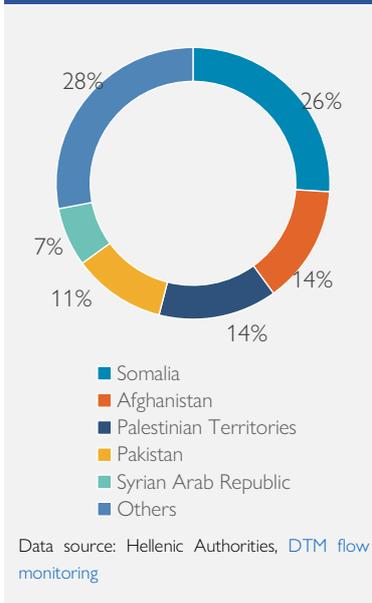
as land crossing from Turkey in the region of Evros. The rest of migrants and refugees were reported to have landed on several Greek islands (Kos, Lesbos, Chios among them).

Arrivals to Greece in Q4, 2017 – 2021

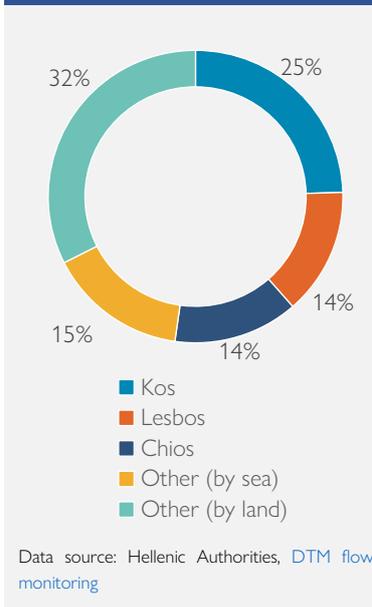


Somalia, Afghanistan and Palestinian Territories were the top three nationalities registered at arrival by sea in the quarter. In 2021 overall, main reported nationalities were Afghanistan (26%), Somalia (20%), Iraq (8%), Palestinian Territories (7%), and Syrian Arab Republic (6%).

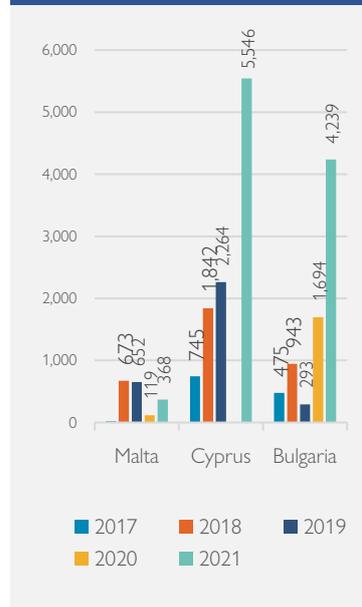
Arrivals by sea to Greece – nationality breakdown in Q4 2021



Arrivals to Greece – main entry points in Q4 2021



Arrivals to Bulgaria, Cyprus and Malta in Q4, 2017–2021



OTHER COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL

Malta, Bulgaria and Cyprus

A total of 10,153 migrants and refugees have been registered in other countries of first arrival in the Mediterranean region during the fourth quarter of 2021, 64 per cent more than the 6,202 registered in Q3 2021. Most of these arrivals were recorded in Bulgaria and Cyprus, and only about four per cent in Malta.

According to the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior, 4,239 new migrants were apprehended on entry, inside and on exit from the country in Q4 of 2021,⁵ which is almost the same as the 4,282 registered in the previous quarter but 2.5 times

⁵ Data for Bulgaria include entries from Greece, North Macedonia, Serbia, Romania,

air and maritime borders with no previous registration in another EU country.

more than the 1,694 apprehended in Q4 2020. Main reported nationalities registered in 2021 are Afghanistan (64%), Syrian Arab Republic (28%), Iraq (4%), Morocco (2%) and Turkey (1%).

According to the NGO CODECA, 5,546 new arrivals to Cyprus were reported in Q4 2021, either by sea or by crossing the green border with the northern part of the island. This is 2.5 times the 2,203 arrivals registered in the previous quarter. Republic of Congo, Nigeria, Syrian Arab Republic, Somalia, Pakistan are the most represented nationalities reported to be in reception at the end of December 2021.

In Malta, 368 migrants and refugees arrived by sea in Q4 2021. This is 67 per cent more than the 220

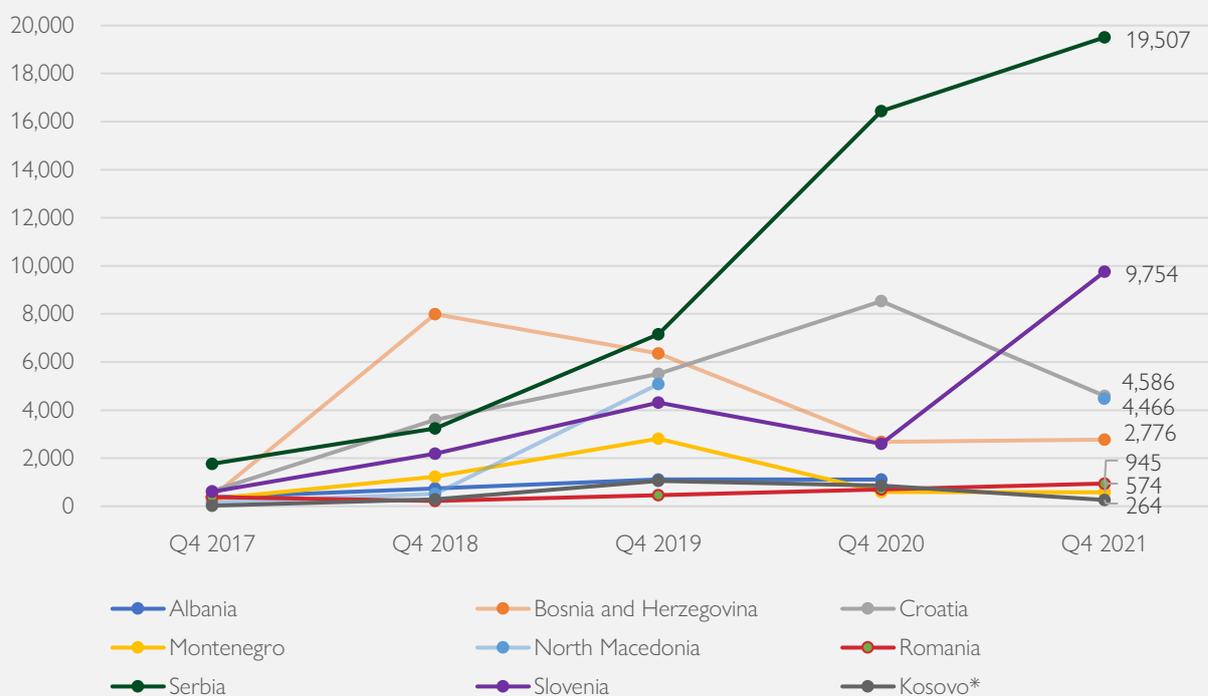
migrants of the previous quarter (Q3 2021), and three times the 119 arrivals registered in the same quarter last year. According to available data for 2021, Eritrea,⁶ the Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, Egypt and Côte d'Ivoire were the most frequently reported nationalities at arrival in Malta.

WESTERN BALKANS

In Serbia, 19,507 new migrants and refugees have been registered in the reception centres across the country⁷ during the Q4 of 2021. This is 12 per cent less than the 22,155 arrivals registered in the previous quarter (Q3 2021), and 19 per cent higher than the 16,438 registered in the same period last year (Q4 2020).

In 2021, 63,535 migrants and refugees have been registered by the authorities in total, which is 60 per cent higher than the total 39,648 reported in the whole 2020, and 3.6 times the 17,611 reported in the whole 2019. Disaggregated data by nationality are not available for the period January to July 2021 and only partial from August onwards (39% of registrations are with unknown nationality). Main nationalities reported are Afghanistan, Pakistan and Syrian Arab Republic.

Registered migrants in transit countries between October and December, 2017–2021



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

⁶ Data on nationalities are as self-reported by migrants and refugees to national authorities.

⁷ This is used as a proxy indicator for the overall number of new registrations in Serbia.

Authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina registered 2,776 migrants arrived in Q4 2021, which is 47 per cent lower than the 5,316 reported in Q3 of 2021, and 4 per cent more than 2,680 recorded in the fourth quarter of 2020. In 2021, 15,740 migrants and refugees have been registered in total, which is two per cent less than the 16,150 reported in 2020, and 46 per cent less than the 29,337 reported in 2019. In 2021, Afghanistan was the most frequently reported nationality at arrival (34% of the total), followed by Pakistan (27%), Bangladesh (15%), Islamic Republic of Iran (4%), Turkey (2%), and others.

In the fourth quarter of 2021, 4,466 migrants and refugees have been officially registered at entry or exit in North Macedonia. This is 10 per cent less than the 4,993 arrivals registered in the country in Q3 of 2021. No officially reported data on registrations is available for the Q4 of 2020. In 2021, 17,919 migrants and refugees have been registered in total. 5,375 migrants and refugees were registered in the first half of 2020, but official figures for the second part of the year were not available. Registrations in 2021 were 10 times higher than those in 2019 (1,744). Pakistan is first country of nationality reported (37% of all registered migrants and refugees in 2021), followed by Afghanistan (22%), Syrian Arab Republic (12%), India (8%), Bangladesh (5%), and others.

Reported arrivals in Croatia in the fourth quarter of 2021 were 4,586, which is 15 per cent less than the 5,384 in Q3 2021, and more than 46 per cent less than the 8,533 reported in Q4 2020. In 2021, 17,404 migrants and refugees have been apprehended in total, which is 40 per cent less than those registered in the whole 2020 (29,110), and 10 per cent less than in 2019 (19,238). In 2021, the most frequently reported nationalities of origin for arrivals in the country were Afghanistan (28%), Pakistan (19%), Turkey (14%), Bangladesh (11%), and others.

According to data from the national authorities, 9,754 migrants and refugees were apprehended in Slovenia during the fourth quarter of 2021, which is 2.8 times more than the 3,477 apprehensions registered in Q3 2021, and 3.8 times more than those registered in Q4 2020 (2,593). In 2021 overall, a total of 16,489 apprehensions have been reported in Slovenia, and almost half of them in the month of October only. This is 17 higher than the total apprehensions in 2020 (14,117), and two per cent more than in the total of 2019 (16,099). In 2021, Afghanistan was the first reported nationality (29%) of those apprehended, followed by Pakistan (16%), Bangladesh (11%), and Turkey (7%). The nationality is unknown for 12 per cent of all arrivals in 2021.

In Q4 2021, 574 irregular migrants were registered in Montenegro, which is 52 per cent less than the 1,119 migrants registered in Q3 of 2021, and almost three per cent less than the 596 migrants registered in Q4 of 2020. In 2021 overall, a total of 3,335 arrivals have been recorded, which is 21 per cent more than the total of 2020 (2,754), but 59 per cent less than those registered in 2019 (8,078). In 2021, the most frequently reported nationality of arrivals was Afghanistan (58%), followed by Morocco (13%), Bangladesh (9%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (9%), and others.

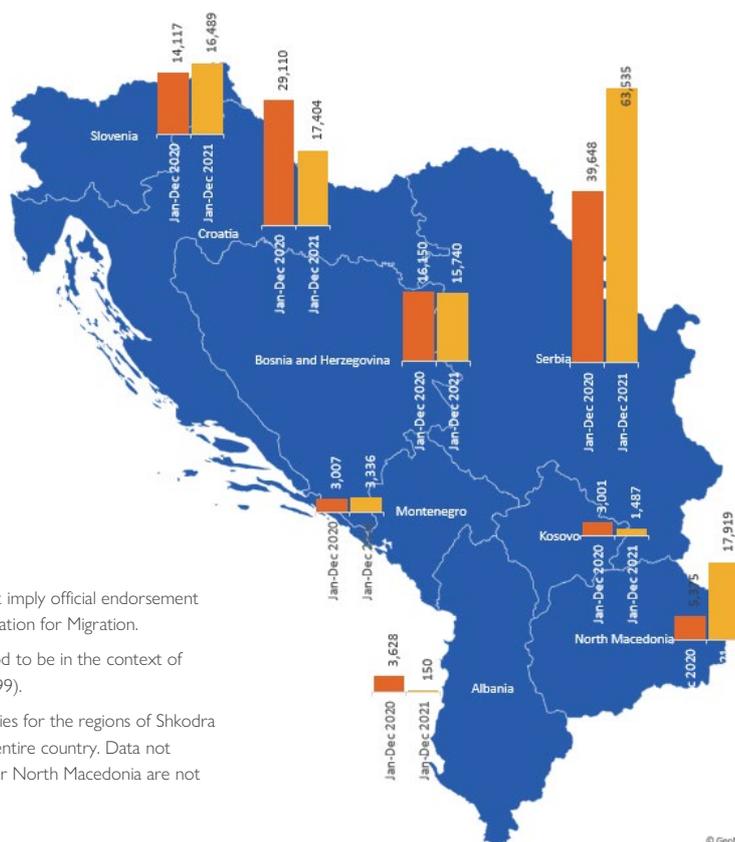
According to data provided by authorities in Romania, 945 migrants and refugees were apprehended on entry to, and exit from, the country in Q4 of 2021, which is about the double of the 461 registered in Q3 2021, and 34 per cent more than the 704 reported in Q4 2020. In 2021, a total of 2,816 migrants and refugees were registered at entry or exit from Romania, which is 36 per cent higher those registered in 2020 (2,070) and 3 times those registered in 2019 (946). Afghanistan is the most frequently reported nationality (50%), followed by Syrian Arab Republic (14%), Iraq (8%), India (7%), Pakistan (6%) and others.

In Albania, 150 migrants and refugees were registered on entry to the country in the Gjirokastra region or on exit in the Shkodra region in January 2021,⁸ which is more than four times less than the 702 registered in Q1 2020. There were 1,086 migrants and refugees registered on entry to Albania and 2,542 on exit from Albania in total in 2020. No official data is available for Albania after January 2021.

Authorities in Kosovo* registered a total of 264 migrants in the fourth quarter of 2021, which is 2.8 times lower than the 750 reported arrivals in Q3 2021 and 3.3 times less than the reported arrivals in Q4 2020 (863).

In 2021, a total of 1,487 migrants and refugees were registered, which is 50 per cent less when compared with the total registered in 2020 (3,001), and 28 per cent less than the total registered in 2019 (2,060). The most frequently reported nationality of arrivals in 2021 is the Syrian Arab Republic (48%), followed by Morocco (15%), Bangladesh (8%), Afghanistan (6%), Algeria (6%), and others.

Registered arrivals/transits in the Western Balkans in Jan-Dec 2020 and 2021



Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

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

** Data for Albania refers to official registries for the regions of Shkodra and Gjirokastra and do not represent the entire country. Data not available after January 2021. Official data for North Macedonia are not available from May to Dec 2020.

⁸ As of January 2021, IOM collected data from two major Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Albania, one in the Gjirokastra region and one in the Shkodra region.

Information on entries after January 2021 is not available.

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

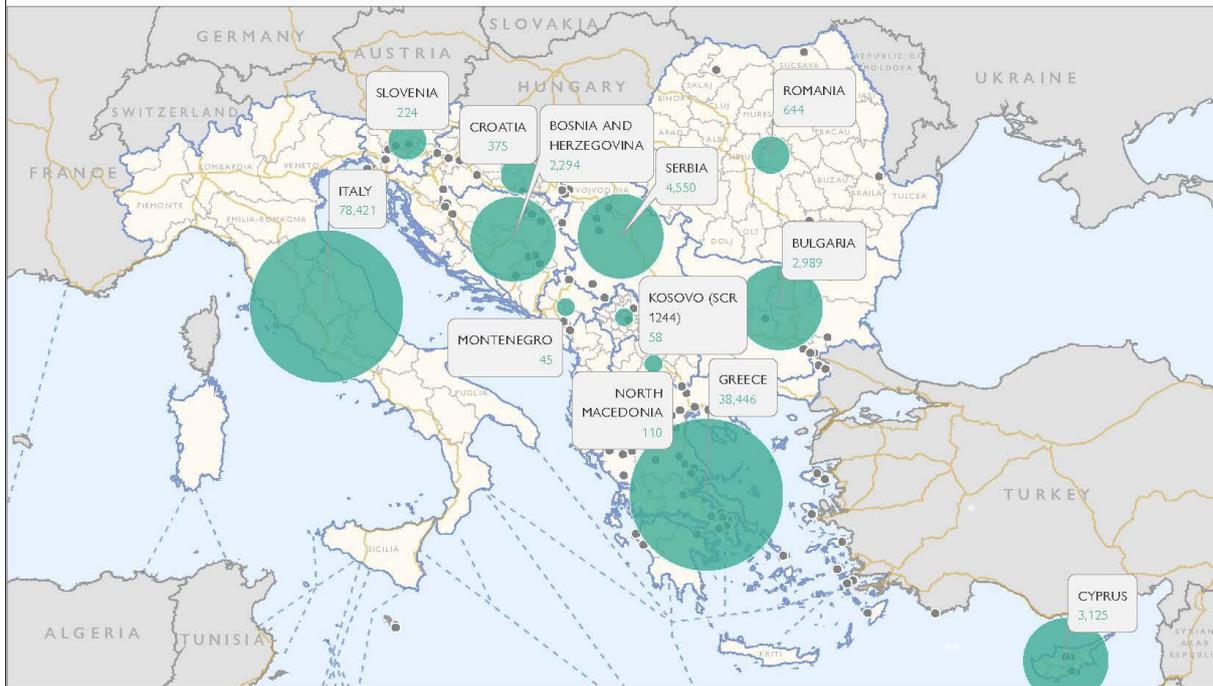
MIGRANT PRESENCE

December 2021

est. **131,281** TOTAL*

● Migrant Presence Location - - - Sea Route — Land Route

* Based on available data on locations where migrants and refugees are accommodated as of end of the month



Data for Greece excludes self-settled migrants and asylum seekers.
 Data for Slovenia and Croatia includes number of asylum seekers only.
 Data for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2021 only includes migrants in transit reception centers managed by IOM.

Source Data : IOM, National Authorities

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

0 75 150 300
Kilometers

MIGRANTS' PRESENCE IN EUROPE

MIGRANTS PRESENCE IN EUROPE

At the end of Q4 2021 an estimated 131,281 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers were residing in different facilities in Italy, Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Romania, Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Kosovo*. Among countries covered by DTM Europe, no data is available on migrants' reception in Spain, Malta and Albania. The migrant presence estimated at the end of Q4 2021 is nine per cent lower than the 144,267 reported at the end of Q3 2021, and 27 per cent lower than the 181,036 recorded at the end of Q4 2020. Italy and Greece report the largest shares of migrant presence overall (60% and 29% of the total, respectively).

The number of accommodated migrants and refugees in Greece decreased from an estimated 45,914 in Q3 2021 to 38,446 in Q4 2021 (-16%). Some 91 per cent were accommodated in various types of facilities on the mainland, while the remaining nine per cent was accommodated on the islands.

In Italy, the number of accommodated migrants and refugees has increased by six per cent between Q2 and Q3 of 2021 (from 76,152 to 80,408), to

decrease again by two per cent to 78,421 in Q4 of 2021. This is just two per cent less than the total number of persons in reception reported at the end of 2020 (79,938).

In Serbia, 4,550 migrants were staying in reception centres and unofficial sites as of the end of December 2021. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2,294 migrants were reported to be accommodated in five provisional and temporary reception centers at the end of Q4 2021, while another 406 were estimated by IOM to be outside¹¹ reception in the country on 9 December 2021. Main nationalities reported to be in reception were Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The remaining migrant presence in the region is scattered among many other locations of arrival and transit, ranging from the 3,124 in Cyprus and the 2,989 in Bulgaria to the 45 in Montenegro.

Figures on occupancy of reception centers of any kind fluctuate daily, especially in countries considered by migrants as transit stops on their way to Western and Northern Europe.

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

¹¹ IOM BIH, [Migrant presence outside temporary reception centers, Round 08](#) (December 2021).

MIGRANTS PRESENCE & FLOW MONITORING IN TURKEY

MIGRANTS PRESENCE IN TURKEY

According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), there were more than 5* million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory at the end of 2021, 3.7* million of whom are seeking international protection (IOM Turkey, [Q4 2021 Monitoring Report](#)). This is an increase from the 4.9 million foreign national reported in Q3 2021.

Most were Syrians (3,736,799* individuals) who are granted the temporary protection status in Turkey. In addition, international protection applicants are most frequently nationals of Afghanistan, followed by those from the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq.

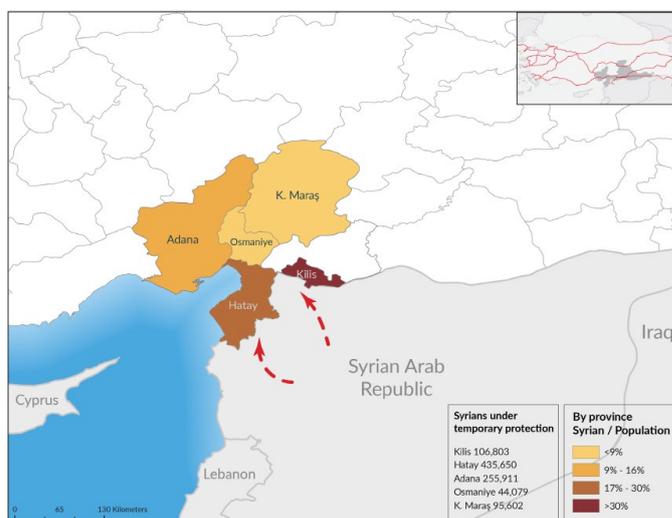
According to DGMM, there were 31,334* international protection applicants present in Turkey in 2020. Moreover, according to UNHCR**, there are close to 330,000 international protection status holders and asylum seekers.

In addition, there are 1,311,633* foreign nationals under residence permit holder status; this number

includes humanitarian residence holders.

Most individuals under the Temporary Protection regime live outside camps, mainly spread across cities at the Turkish border provinces of Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay and Kilis as well as other major cities in Turkey. 51,471* Syrians live in seven Temporary Accommodation Centers (TACs) that are also located in the provinces close to the Syrian border, as well as in other major cities such as Hatay, Kilis, Osmaniye, Adana and Kahramanmaraş.

According to the TAF, in the fourth quarter of 2021 1,021* persons were intercepted trying to enter Turkey irregularly while 1,126* were intercepted trying to exit Turkey from different borders. This represents a decrease of 24,487 apprehensions compared to the previous reporting period (Q3) of 2021.



* Data source DGMM, 30.12.2021.

** Data source UNHCR, October 2021.

NATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM IN UKRAINE

NEEDS MONITORING IN UKRAINE

According to the information from the Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP) of Ukraine, in July 2021 ([latest available data](#)) there were 1,473,650 internally displaced persons (IDPs), that is individuals who have left their homes and moved to a different area and/or region of Ukraine. This represents a slight increase compared to the 1,464,628 reported in the previous reporting period (April 2021) and to the same period last year (1,446,881 at the end of April 2020).

The IOM's National Monitoring System Report (NMS) conducted the 19th Round of data collection between December 2020 and March 2021. Due to COVID-19 preventive measures in place, the fieldwork was carried out via phone: 2,403 IDPs were interviewed via telephone in 300 randomly selected territorial units in the country; 3,753 IDPs and NGCA returnees were surveyed using the telephone-based survey tool; five online focus groups' discussions were held with key informants, IDPs and NGCA returnees.

According to the collected data and despite the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the share of surveyed IDPs employed was 49 per cent, which is slightly higher than the employment rate estimated for the period March-July 2020 (46%). However, at the end of 2020, the employment rate of IDPs was still lower than that of the general population of the same age group (65%).

The data gathered in the first quarter of 2021 shows a deterioration of IDP households' financial situation (self-assessed). Half of the IDPs (50%) assessed their financial situation as "enough money only for food" or "have to limit even food expenses", which is 3 per cent higher compared to the first quarter of 2020 (47%).

In March 2021, the average monthly income per IDP household member amounted to UAH 3,651. The data gathered in the last to rounds of the NMS shows the return of the average monthly income per IDP household member to the pre-pandemic period (UAH 3,631 in September 2019).

The most problematic issue identified by IDPs is the lack of own housing, reported by 31 per cent in Round 19. Also, utility payments and the risk of COVID-19 were reported as the major issues compared to the previous rounds.

In December 2020–March 2021, 87 per cent of the interviewed IDPs reported that they had been staying in their current place of displacement for over three years.

As the findings demonstrate, IDPs generally continue to stay in their place of residence and do not move further.

Only 18 per cent reported the intention to return to their place of origin 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.

HUMAN MOBILITY AND PRESENCE – AFGHAN NATIONALS IN EUROPE

AFGHAN NATIONALS IN EUROPE

In Greece, 1,082 Afghan nationals arrived by sea in 2021, representing the first registered nationality with about 26 per cent of all arrivals according to the Hellenic Coast Guard. This is 67 per cent less than the number of Afghans arrived in 2020 (3,301, or 36% of the total).

Afghanistan is the first nationality of migrants and refugees in reception in Greece: 7,317 (46% of total registered) Afghans were registered in the National Reception System for Asylum Seekers and Vulnerable Migrants (SMS) in the open reception centres in mainland (SMS Factsheet) in December 2021. This is 39 per cent less than the 12,028 Afghans registered in the SMS in December 2020. Moreover, 556 Afghan unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were in reception as of 31 December 2021, representing 25 per cent of UASC in reception according to EKKA, the National Center for Social Solidarity (EKKA Monthly report). Afghans are also reported to be the first nationality of migrants hosted in the scheme on the mainland according to the Ministry of Migration & Asylum Accommodation formerly known as ESTIA (Emergency Support to Integration and Accommodation).

In Italy, 2,183 Afghan nationals arrived by sea from Turkey or Greece between January and December 2021 (3% of total arrivals); 445 of them were registered as UASC upon arrival. In absolute terms, this is more than

the double of the 1,009 Afghan arrived in 2020 by sea. No official data provided by authorities on arrivals by land / interceptions and registrations at the border with Slovenia. No data on nationalities on migrants in reception centers is available on a monthly basis, except for UASC: 446 Afghan UASC were reported to be in reception at the end of December 2021; this is 3.6 per cent of total UASC in reception (12,284) and 2.5 times the number of Afghan UASC in reception at the end of 2020 (178) (Ministry of Labour and Social Policy 2021 and 2020). Approximately 5,000 Afghans were evacuated from Afghanistan to Italy in 2021 by Italian authorities.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, 5,364 Afghans were registered at entry in 2021, which is 18 per cent more than those registered in 2020 (4,533). 614 Afghans were in transit reception centres as of the end of December, representing 31% of the total migrants in official reception. Other 124 Afghans were estimated to be outside reception on 9 December 2021 (DTM BIH, Round 8).

In Serbia, nationality disaggregated data are not available for the period January-July 2021 and are partial from August onwards. According to these data, 4,633 Afghan nationals were registered since the end of July. About 1,540 Afghans were in reception at the end of December, representing 36 per cent of the total migrants in reception in the country.

In North Macedonia, 3,882 Afghan nationals were registered at entry in 2021, which is 71 per cent more than those registered in 2020. 149 Afghans were evacuated to North Macedonia in August 2021.

Other transit countries which registered arrivals of Afghan nationals in 2021 were: Croatia (4,834), Slovenia (4,763), Montenegro (1,933), Romania (1,395), and Kosovo* (85).

Additionally, 644 Afghan nationals were evacuated to Albania, and another 361 were evacuated to Kosovo* during the month of August 2021.

Trends in Transits of Afghan nationals in the Western Balkans, 2017-2021

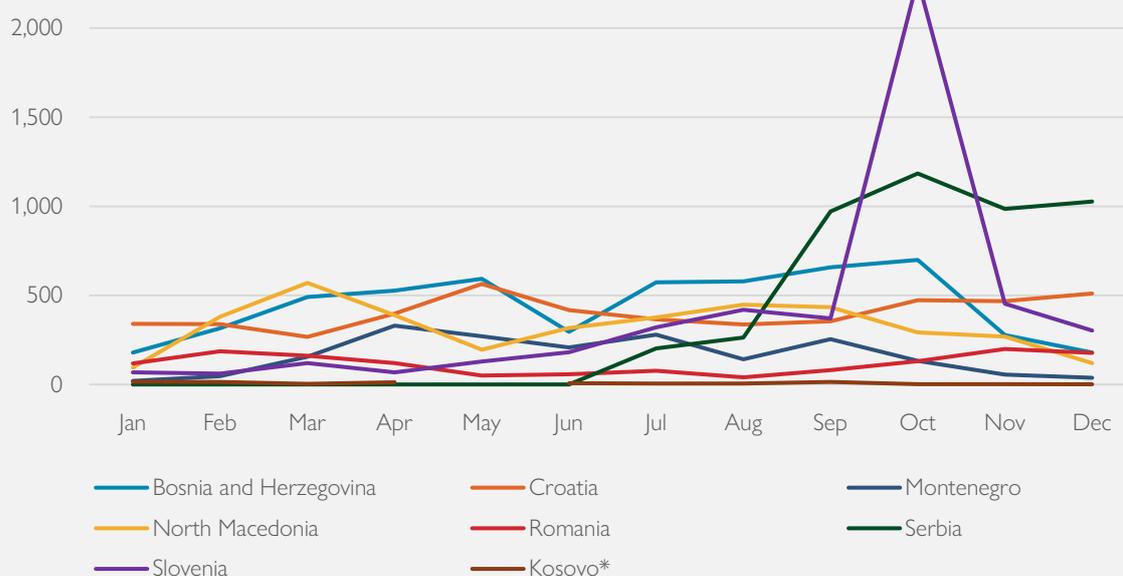
Transit countries	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Δ% 2021/ 2020*
Albania	na	59	301	544	na	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	85	2,764	4,119	4,533	5,364	18%
Croatia	905	1,633	3,298	8,455	4,834	-43%
Montenegro	43	50	371	883	1,933	119%
North Macedonia	na	327	585	2,276	3,882	71%
Romania	na	na	97	293	1,395	376%
Serbia	na	1,640	6,245	5,187	4,633	-11%
Slovenia	431	892	1,660	2,893	4,763	65%
Kosovo (SCR 1244)*	43	4	49	88	85	-3%

Data source: National authorities, IOM.

No officially registered data is available between April and December 2020 for North Macedonia.

No data disaggregated by nationalities is available for the period Jan-Jul 2021 in Serbia.

Monthly arrivals/apprehensions of Afghan nationals in transit countries, January and December 2021



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



IOM's DTM staff visiting an old, abandoned factory used by some migrants as shelter, Una Sana Canton, Bosnia and Herzegovina.