

QUARTERLY REGIONAL REPORT

# Mixed Migration Flows to Europe

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

April – June 2024



GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE  
DISPLACEMENT  
TRACKING MATRIX

The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of International Organization for Migration (IOM) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

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.

---

#### Publisher

International Organization for Migration  
**Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia**  
Dampfschiffstrasse 4 / 10-11, 1030 Vienna, Austria  
+43 1 581 22 22  
Website: <https://rovienna.iom.int/>  
Contact: [dtmmediterranean@iom.int](mailto:dtmmediterranean@iom.int)

Citation: International Organization for Migration (IOM), September 2024. DTM Europe — Mixed Migration Flows to Europe, Quarterly Regional Report (April - June 2024). IOM, Vienna.

For more information on terms and conditions of DTM reports and information products, please refer to: <https://dtm.iom.int/terms-and-conditions>

This report was issued without formal editing by IOM.

Release date: 10 September 2024



© IOM 2024

Some rights reserved. This work is made available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 3.0 IGO License \(CC BY-NC-ND 3.0 IGO\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/igo/legalcode).\*

For further specifications please see the [Copyright and Terms of Use](#).

This publication should not be used, published or redistributed for purposes primarily intended for or directed towards commercial advantage or monetary compensation, with the exception of educational purposes, e.g. to be included in textbooks.

Permissions: Requests for commercial use or further rights and licensing should be submitted to [dtmmediterranean@iom.int](mailto:dtmmediterranean@iom.int).

\* <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/igo/legalcode>

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	<a href="#">INTRODUCTION</a>	4
2.	<a href="#">MOBILITY OVERVIEW</a>	6
	<a href="#">MIGRANT FLOWS MONITORING IN THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKIYE</a>	7
3.	<a href="#">MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS</a>	9
	<a href="#">FIRST ARRIVAL COUNTRIES</a>	9
	<a href="#">ITALY</a>	9
	<a href="#">GREECE</a>	10
	<a href="#">SPAIN</a>	11
	<a href="#">OTHER COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL</a>	12
	<a href="#">BULGARIA, CYPRUS, AND MALTA</a>	12
	<a href="#">TRANSITS THROUGH THE WESTERN BALKAN REGION</a>	13
4.	<a href="#">MIGRANT'S' PRESENCE IN RECEPTION</a>	14
5.	<a href="#">LATEST PRODUCTS AND PUBLICATIONS</a>	15

# 1. INTRODUCTION

Migration routes from countries in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and Africa regions through the Mediterranean Sea and to Europe have been used actively since the early 2010s. In the wake of the large increase of mixed migration flows to Europe in 2015-2016, IOM rolled out a Flow Monitoring system to monitor Mixed Migration Flows by land and by sea to Europe, as part of its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tools.

DTM Europe gathers, validates and disseminates information on migrants and refugees travelling through the Mediterranean, Western African Atlantic, and Western Balkan routes to Europe. Key routes include:

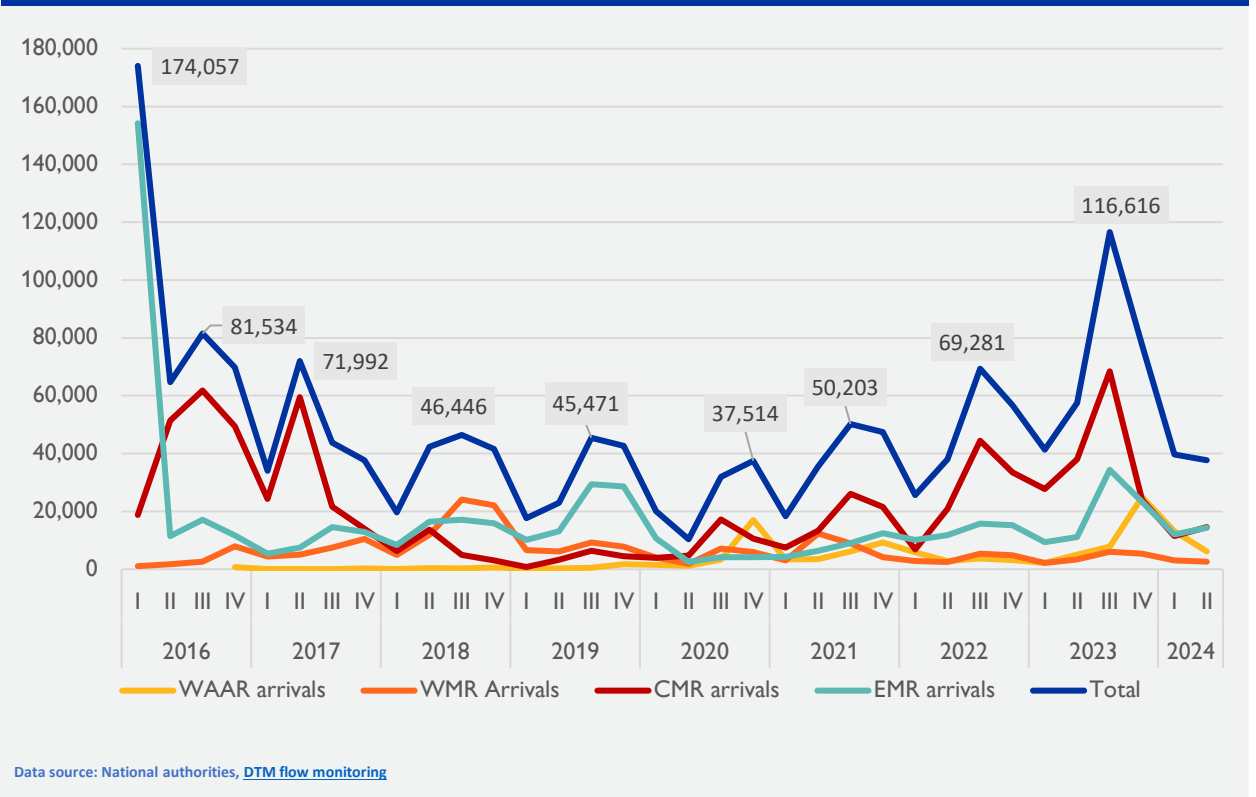
- **Eastern Mediterranean route (EMR):** Bulgaria, Cyprus and Greece
- **Central Mediterranean route (CMR):** Italy and Malta

- **Western Mediterranean route (WMR):** Peninsular Coasts of Spain, Balearic Islands, Ceuta and Melilla
- **Western African Atlantic route (WAAR):** Canary Islands of Spain

DTM also monitors data on migrants in transit through the **Western Balkans (WB)** region (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Slovenia, Romania, and Kosovo\*). These are considered separately to prevent to the extent possible the double counting of the same persons that cross multiple borders to reach Europe.

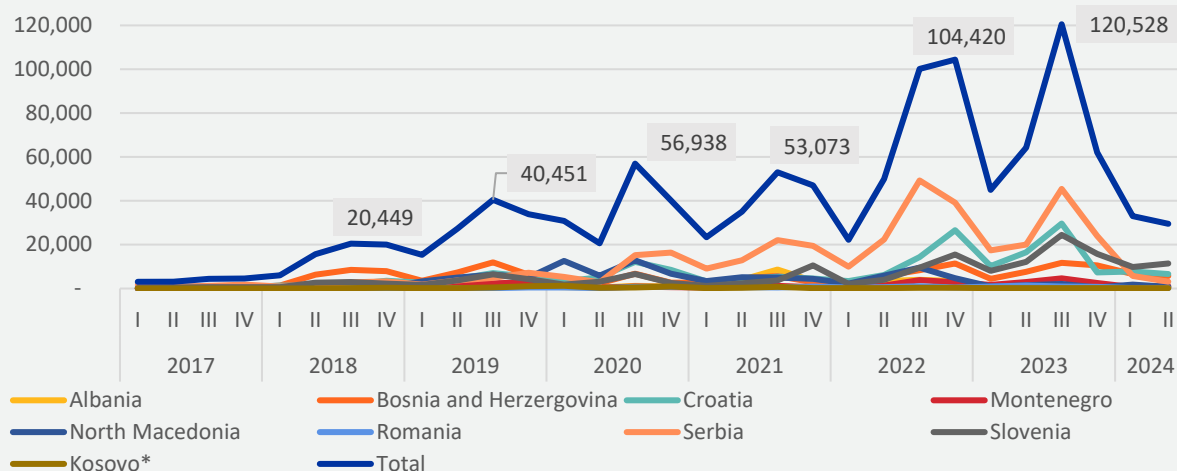
This report presents the latest available data and trends, focusing on the second quarter of 2024, comparing it with the same period in the previous year.

Figure 1: First arrivals to Europe, by route and by quarter, Q1 2016 – Q2 2024



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

Figure 2: Registered migrants in transit countries, by country and by quarter, Q1 2017 – Q2 2024



Data source: National authorities, DTM flow monitoring

Main developments in both trends and policies of mixed migration movement in the region:

- In the second quarter of 2024 (Q2 2024), 37,655 migrants arrived in Europe. In comparison to the same period in 2023, the reported arrivals decreased by 35 per cent. Arrivals on all routes saw a rise, except for those registered along the CMR which dropped by 62 per cent to 14,599.
- According to the Eurostat, EU+ countries<sup>1</sup> lodged over 180,595 new asylum applications in the second quarter of 2024. Germany continues to receive the most applications in absolute terms (53,445), followed by Italy and Spain, while Cyprus has the highest number relative to its population size (0.3%). Top nationalities of new asylum applications are Syrian Arab Republic, Afghanistan, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Bangladesh. An increase in applications by Palestinians was noted towards the end of 2023 (4,855 applications in Q4), followed by a decrease to about 3,000 applications in Q1 2024 and 2,245 in Q2.
- According to [IOM's MMP](#), 1,452 migrants died or went missing at sea while trying to reach Europe through the Mediterranean and Western African Atlantic routes in the first half of 2024. Of these, 845 perished on the Central Mediterranean, and 320 while trying to cross the Atlantic to reach the Canary Islands. In

2023, the total of dead and missing was 4,114.

- In April 2024, the European Parliament ratified the EU's [Pact on Migration and Asylum](#), following its adoption by the EU's Council. The Pact seeks to overhaul the EU's asylum system, mandate the screening of migrants at the border who tried to cross irregularly, create uniform procedures, and formalise the distribution of responsibilities among member states. National plans to implement the commitments are pending member state adoption due by the end of the year.
- Following an Italian-Albanian protocol signed in late 2023, two closed migrant reception and detention facilities are set to begin operations in autumn 2024. Under this agreement, Albania will host up to 3,000 migrants rescued in international waters, while their asylum claims will be processed in Italy.
- Recent reports indicate an increase in the ouster of migrants from North African countries into the Saharan desert. The IOM's MMP has documented over 6,000 fatalities and disappearances among migrants attempting to traverse the desert since 2014. The prevalent risks faced by these individuals include dehydration, illness, extreme temperatures, malnutrition, restricted access to healthcare, and significant environmental exposure.

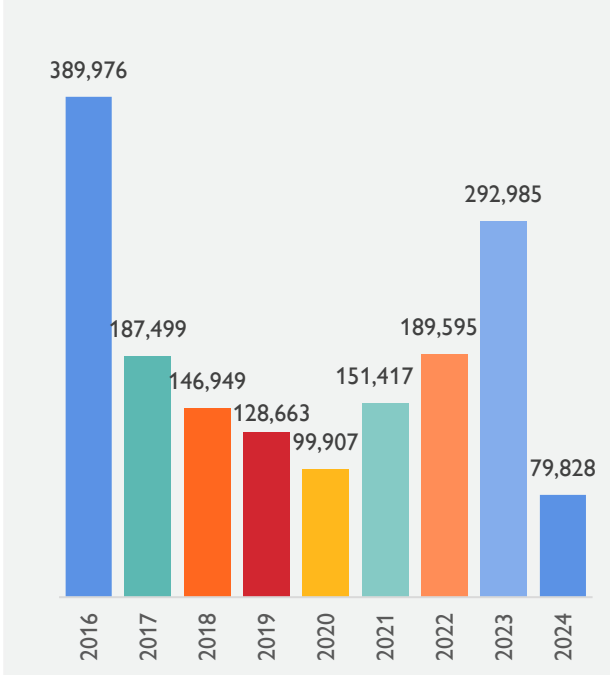
\*References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

<sup>1</sup> EU27+ countries include all 27 EU member states, Norway, Switzerland, Iceland and Liechtenstein. The dataset used is [migr\\_asyappctzm, Eurostat](#).

## 2. MOBILITY OVERVIEW

### MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS TO EUROPE

Figure 3: Arrivals in Europe through the Mediterranean and WAAR, total by year, Jan 2016 – Jun 2024



In the second quarter of 2024, a total of 37,655 migrants and refugees were registered arriving through the three Mediterranean routes and the WAAR to Europe, which is 35 per cent lower than the 57,490 arrivals registered in the second quarter of 2023, and 1 per cent lower than the 38,008 registered in the second quarter of 2022.

Following the trends of the previous years, Q2 is expected to remain the quarter with a rather lower number of arrivals. In 2023, arrivals reached a peak in Q3 (116,616), and then decreased again in Q4 (77,569 in 2023).

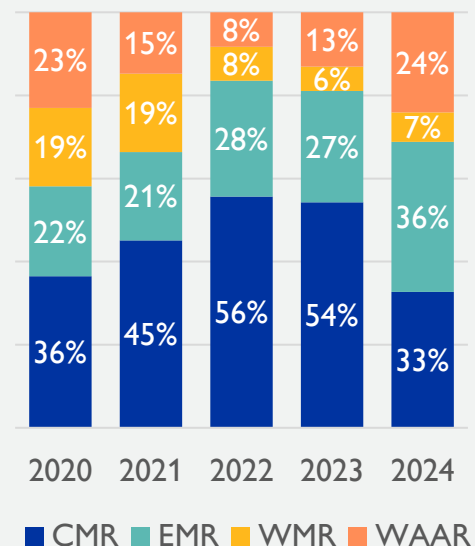
In Q2 2024, 39 per cent of all registered individuals arrived in Europe via the CMR to Italy and Malta (14,599 arrivals, almost all registered in Italy). Around 38 per cent of arrivals travelled through the EMR to Greece, Cyprus and Bulgaria

(14,314). The remaining 23 per cent were registered in Spain, 6,142 of which travelling via the WAAR and 2,600 via the WMR.

Compared to Q2 2023, arrivals in Q2 2024 have increased on all routes except for the CMR has registered a significant decrease of 62 per cent. The biggest increase is registered along the EMR, with 14,314 arrivals which is 29 per cent more than the 11,109 in Q2 2023. Arrivals through the WAAR have increased by 21 per cent between the second quarter of 2023 and 2024. This is a significant drop, considering that in Q1, 13,115 arrivals were registered on the WAAR, five times as many as in Q1 2023.

According to available data from national authorities, Syrian Arab Republic, Mali, Guinea, Senegal, Afghanistan, Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco and Bangladesh are the main countries of origin among all registered arrivals to Europe in the second quarter of 2024.

Figure 4: Arrivals in Europe through the Mediterranean and WAAR – total by route and by year, 2020 – Jan-Jun 2024



EMR: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece CMR: Italy, Malta; WMR and WAAR: Spain



## MIGRANT FLOWS MONITORING IN THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKIYE

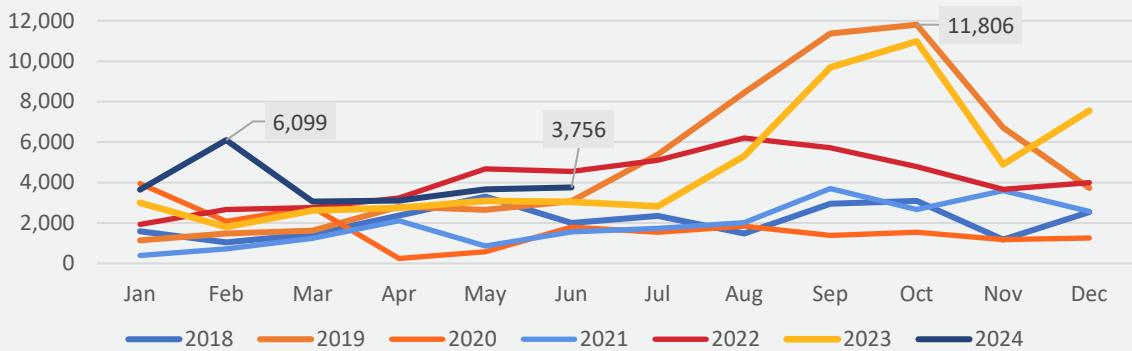
From April to the end of June of 2024, a total of 10,948 migrants were apprehended by the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) at sea, while trying to reach the EU (mostly Greece). This is a 23 per cent increase in comparison to the same period in 2023 (8,882).

The leading nationalities that were apprehended were Afghanistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Egypt, Yemen, Democratic Republic of Congo, and the Islamic

Republic of Iran. According to the TCG, four migrants died at sea in the second quarter of 2024.

Additionally, according to the Turkish Presidency of Migration management (PMM), 50,893 migrants in irregular situation were apprehended in various locations inside Türkiye throughout the first quarter of 2024 (-13% compared to Q1 2024).

Figure 5: Apprehensions by the TCG, all maritime regions, by month, 2018– Q2 2024



### Apprehensions by the Turkish coast

01 January - 30 June 2024

23,944 TOTAL Apprehended



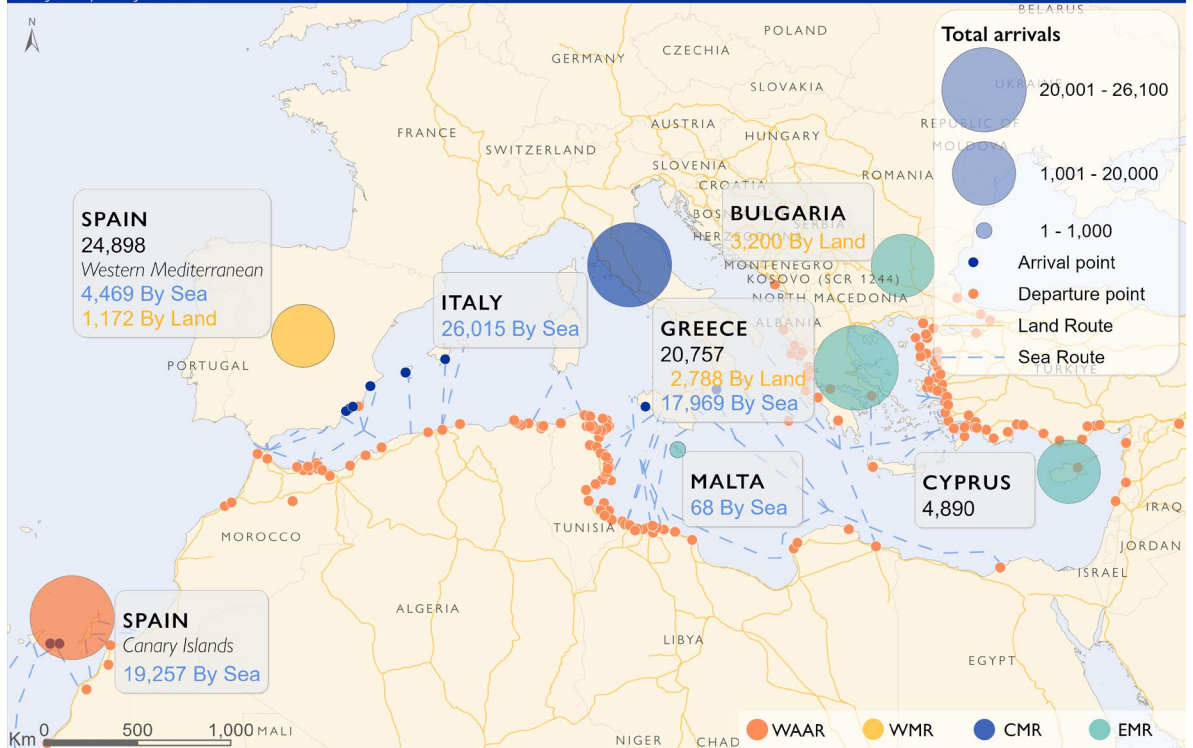
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Map 1: Apprehensions by the Turkish coast first half of 2024

Source Data : IOM, National Authorities

**Arrivals to Europe**  
01 January - 30 June 2024

**79,828 TOTAL**    **72,668 By Sea**    **7,160 By Land**



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.  
Map 2: Arrivals to Europe, first half of 2024

Source Data : IOM, National Authorities

**Overview: countries or areas of origin**

Arrivals to Greece, Italy and Spain according to available data from 01 January to 30 June 2024



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.  
Map 3: Overview: countries or areas of origin, first half of 2024

Source Data : IOM, National Authorities

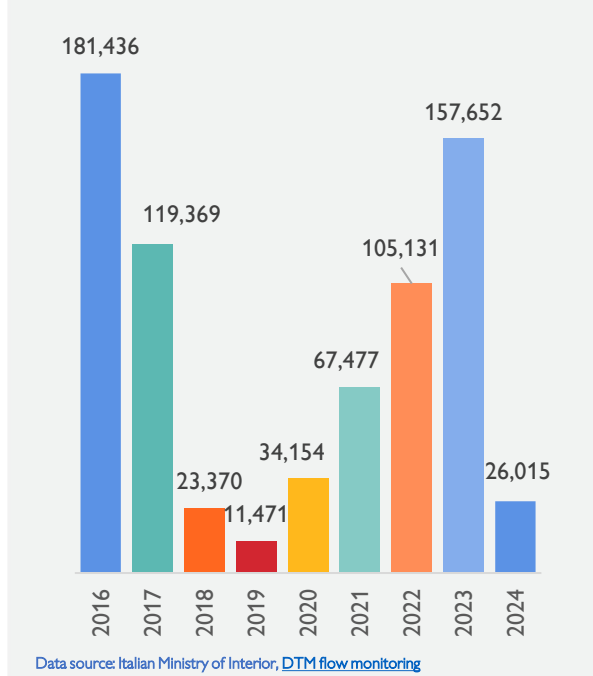


## 3. MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS

### FIRST ARRIVAL COUNTRIES

#### ITALY

Figure 6: Arrivals in Italy – total by year, Jan 2016 – Jun 2024



Italian authorities registered a total of 14,599 migrants and refugees arriving by sea in the country during the second quarter of 2024. This is 61 per cent lower than the registered arrivals during the same time frame in 2023 (37,824). In comparison to the first quarter of 2024, the number decreased by 28 per cent with Italy registering 14,599 arrivals.

In Q2 of 2024, 48 per cent of the arrivals were reported to have departed from Libya, followed by departures from Tunisia (44%). Another 6 per cent departed from Türkiye and 2 per cent from Algeria.

Main nationalities registered at arrival for the second quarter of 2024 were Bangladesh (21%), Tunisia (13%), Syrian Arab Republic (12%), followed by Guinea (8%) and Egypt (6%).

Figure 7: Arrivals in Italy – total by nationality, Q2 2024 (%)

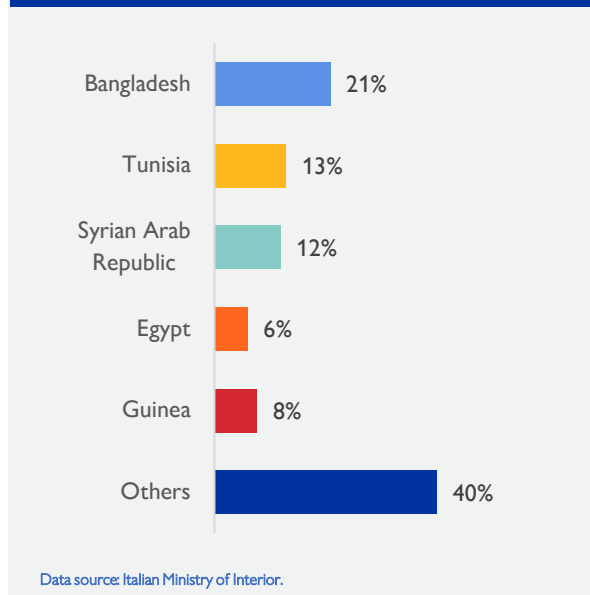
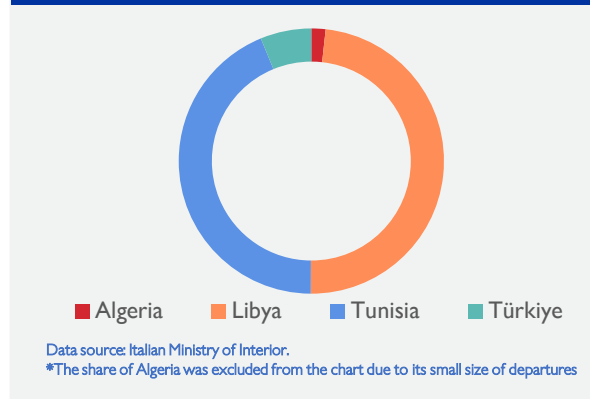


Figure 8: Arrivals in Italy – departure countries in Q2 2024\*



At least 481 migrants perished while crossing the CMR in the second quarter of 2024, compared to 1,382 in the same time frame of the previous year.<sup>2</sup> This is a 65 per cent decrease compared to Q2 in 2023, and a 25 per cent increase compared to Q1 in 2024 (384 individuals dead or missing).

<sup>2</sup> IOM's Missing Migrant Project: [missingmigrants.iom.int](https://missingmigrants.iom.int) [Accessed 21 August 2024].

GREECE

In the second quarter of 2024, the Hellenic authorities registered a total of 10,181 migrants and refugees arriving by sea to the country, which represents an increase of 108 per cent compared to the previous year’s Q2 (4,891).

Arrivals in Greece via sea significantly outnumber arrivals by land. Almost all migrants travel via Türkiye to reach Greece. Arrivals by sea in Q2 2024 were recorded at 8,486 (83%) while land crossings from Türkiye in the region of Evros only accounted for 1,695 (17%). This is a continuation of last year’s trend.

In 2024, an increasing number of boats has been reported to have departed from North African coasts to reach the southern islands of Crete and Gavdos of Greece. Specifically, in Q2 of 2024, 771 individuals were registered in Crete, all of which having departed from Libya.

Figure 9: Arrivals by land and by sea in Greece – total by year, Jan 2016 – Jun 2024

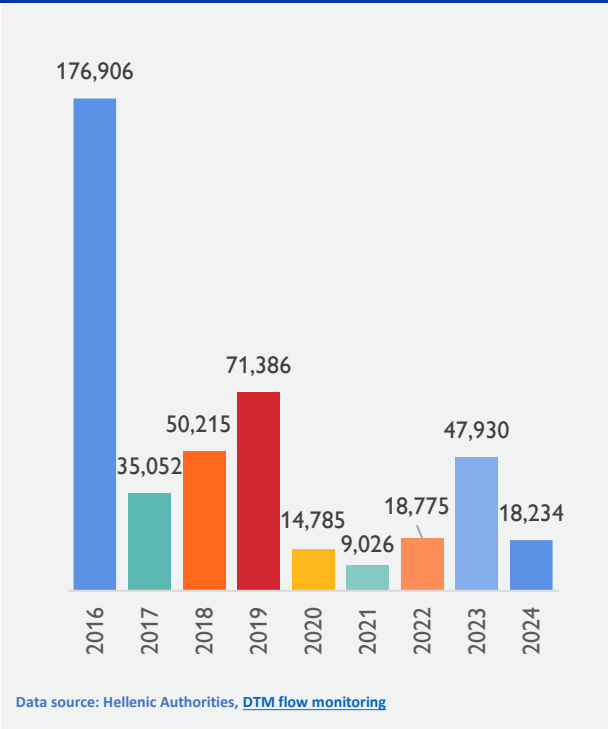


Figure 10: Arrivals in Greece – total by nationality, Q2 2024

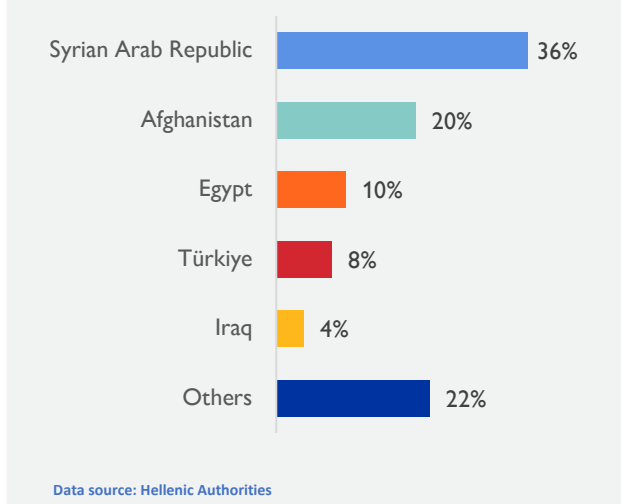
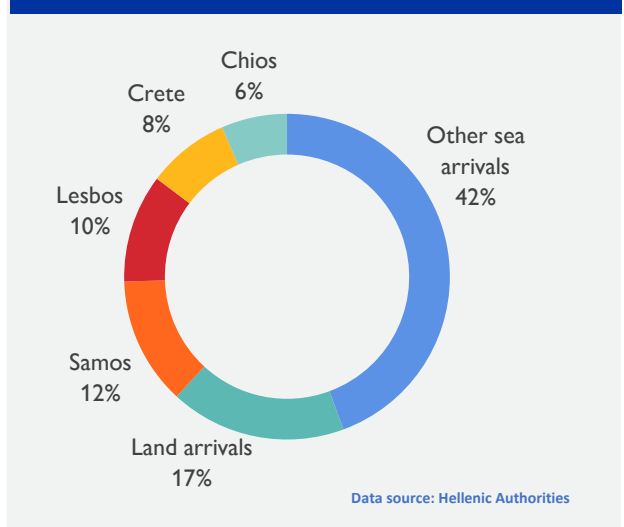


Figure 11: Arrivals to Greece – main entry points by sea in Q2 2024



The main nationalities reported in the first quarter of 2024 were Syrian Arab Republic (36%), Afghanistan (20%), Egypt (10%), Türkiye (8%) and Iraq (4%).

Along the EMR, at least 15 migrants disappeared or died in the second quarter of 2024, while in the same period in 2023, this figure amounted to 19 individuals.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> As additional data have been made available to IOM, this report includes data on non-Aegean sea arrivals to Greece. In the previous releases of the report, these were not available and not included. Consequently, comparisons over time should be made with caution.

<sup>3</sup> IOM’s Missing Migrant Project: [missingmigrants.iom.int](https://missingmigrants.iom.int) [Accessed 21 August 2024].

SPAIN

In the second quarter of 2024, authorities in Spain registered a total of 8,742 arrivals, of which 8,375 by sea and 367 by land. This is 46 per cent fewer than the 16,156 registered in the previous quarter. Similarly, to 2023, Q2 represents a quarter of fewer arrivals to Spain, both on WAAR and WMR, than other periods of the year.

and Senegalese migrants among arrivals is due to the increase in landings in the Canary Islands.

The total number of dead and missing migrants on their way to Spain was 36 along the WMR and 205 along the WAAR in Q2 of 2024. In Q2 2023, 120 individuals perished or went missing on the WAAR while the number recorded at the WMR was 144.<sup>5</sup>

Figure 12: Arrivals by land and by sea in Spain – total by year, Jan 2016 – Jun 2024

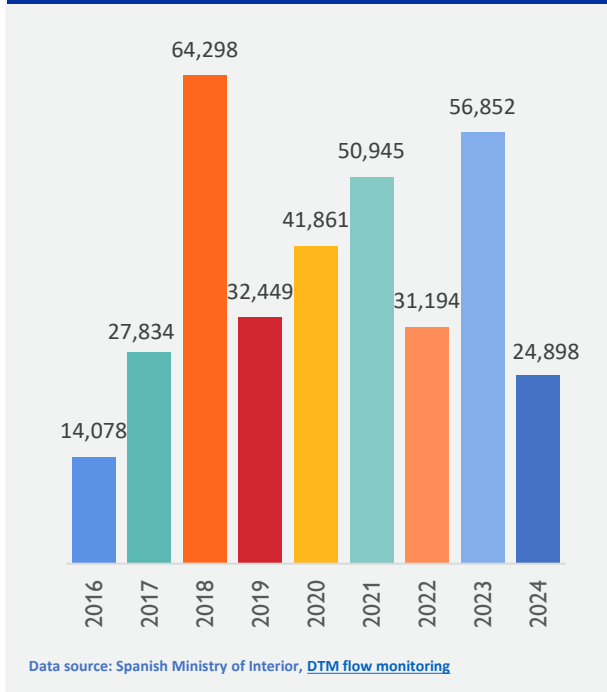
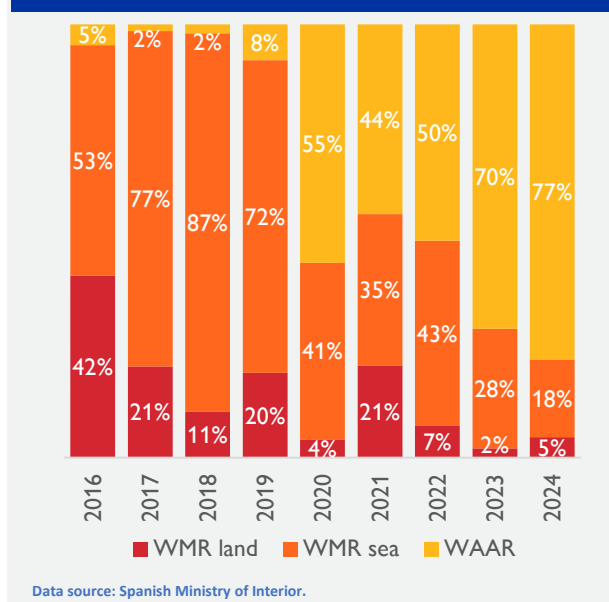
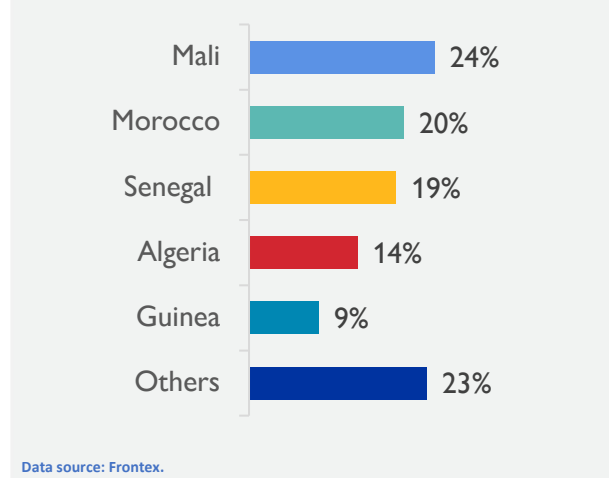


Figure 13: Arrivals in Spain – by route and by year, 2020 – Q2 2024



In the second quarter of 2024, arrivals to the Canary Islands represented 77 per cent of all arrivals in Spain, with most of the rest being represented by a variety of locations in Andalucía, the region of Murcia, the Comunidad Valenciana and the Balearic Islands (18%). Land arrivals only represented 5 per cent of the total, representing arrivals in Spanish autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

Figure 14: Arrivals in Spain – total by nationality, Q2 2024



According to Frontex, Mali (24%) is the main country of origin for arrivals in Spain in Q2 2024, which surpassed Morocco (20%), and Senegal (19%) compared to 2023.<sup>4</sup> The increase of Malians

<sup>4</sup> The data source for the nationalities of arrivals in Spain in Q2 2024 is [Frontex](#).

<sup>5</sup> IOM's Missing Migrant Project: [missingmigrants.iom.int](https://missingmigrants.iom.int) [Accessed 21 August 2024].

## OTHER COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL

### BULGARIA, CYPRUS, AND MALTA

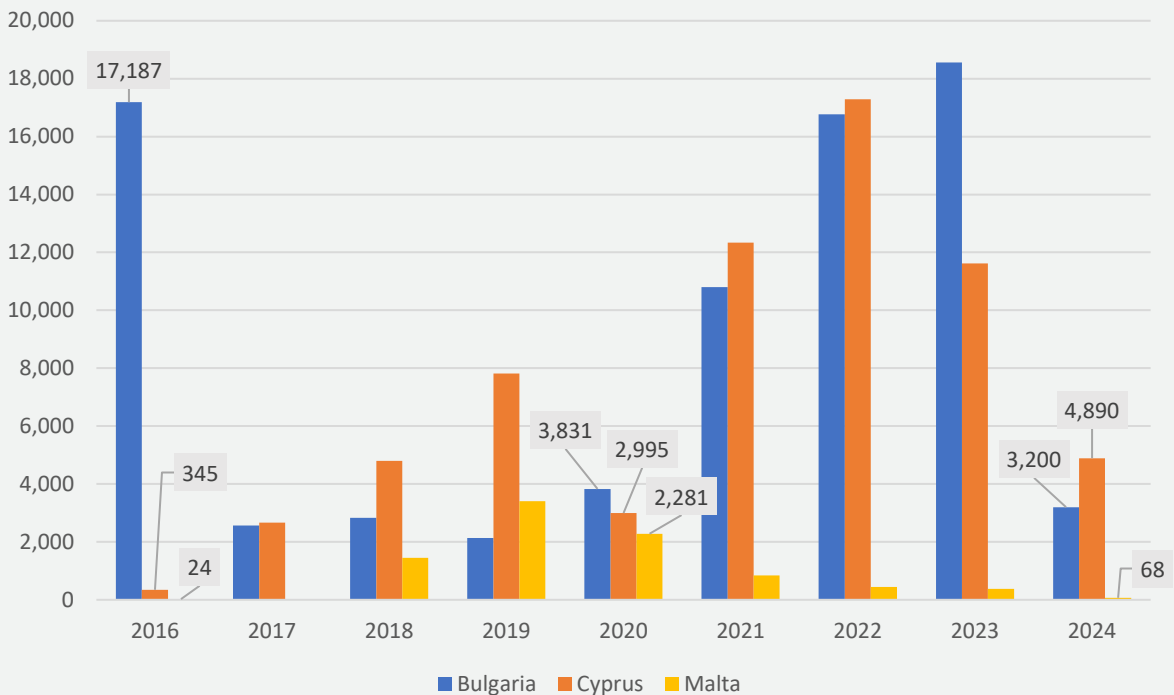
According to the **Bulgarian** Ministry of Interior, 2,158 migrants were apprehended on entry, inside and on exit from the country in the second quarter of 2024. This represents a decrease of 44 per cent compared to the same period of 2023. Main reported nationalities registered in Bulgaria in Q2 2024 were Syrian Arab Republic (55%), Afghanistan (24%), and Egypt (4%).<sup>6</sup>

According to authorities in **Cyprus**, 1,975 first time asylum applications were registered in Q2 of 2024.<sup>7</sup> No information is available to distinguish by sea or land crossings through the green border with the northern part of the island. The main

nationalities reported in the first quarter of 2024 were Syrian Arab Republic (73%), Islamic Republic of Iran (5%), Afghanistan (4%), and Somalia (4%).

In **Malta**, no migrants arrived by sea in Q2 of 2024, while in the first quarter of 2024 the Maltese authorities registered 68 individuals. Malta recorded the highest number of arrivals in 2019 (3,405), which is 9 times more than the total number of arrivals in 2023. According to available data in Q1 2024, the main nationality at arrival in Malta was Pakistan (32%), followed by Syrian Arab Republic (24%) and Bangladesh (21%). Migrants reportedly departed mostly from Libya.

Figure 15: Arrivals to Bulgaria, Cyprus, and Malta – total by year, 2016 – Q2 2024



Data source: National authorities, DTM flow monitoring

<sup>6</sup> Data for Bulgaria include entries from Greece, North Macedonia, Serbia, Romania, air and maritime borders with no previous registration in another EU country.

<sup>7</sup> Data for Cyprus are sourced from Eurostat. In previous reporting periods, data were sourced from the NGO CODECA which manages the main reception centre where registrations are recorded soon upon arrivals. Comparisons with previous period shall be made with caution.

## TRANSITS THROUGH THE WESTERN BALKAN REGION

Among the WB countries and territories,<sup>8</sup> **Bosnia and Herzegovina** has registered 5,790 migrants in Q2 of 2024, which is 25 per cent less than the 7,683 registered in Q2 of 2023. Main nationalities registered were Syrian Arab Republic (33%), Afghanistan (20%), and Morocco (8%).

**Serbia** is the country with the third highest number of transits reported in Q2 2024, with 3,071 new migrants and refugees registered in reception centres in the country.<sup>9</sup> This is a decrease of 85 per cent compared to the second quarter of 2023 (20,057). No data on nationalities of migrants registered is available for Serbia.

**Croatia** registered 6,680 entries from its external borders in Q2 of 2024, a decrease of 60 per cent compared to Q1 in 2023 (16,599). Türkiye is the most reported nationality (36%), followed by Syrian Arab Republic (26%) and Afghanistan (7%).

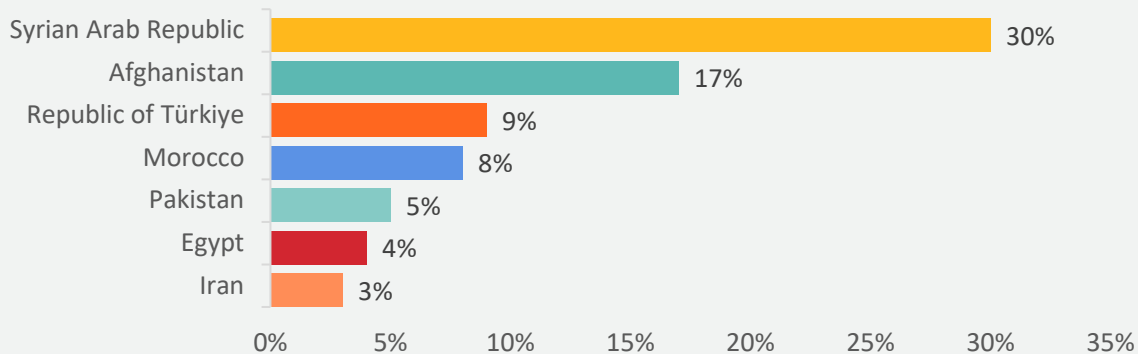
**Slovenia** registered 11,410 new migrants and refugees in the second quarter of 2024, registering a decrease of 6 per cent compared to the same period in 2023 (12,141). The main nationalities reported were Syrian Arab Republic (29%), Afghanistan (14%), and Türkiye (10%).

In the other countries and territories of Eastern Europe and the WB monitored (Albania,

Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, and Kosovo\*), a total of 2,567 migrants and refugees have been registered at entry or exit in Q2 of 2024, representing a decrease of 67 per cent compared to the 7,755 of the second quarter of 2023. The main nationalities reported so far in 2024 are Syrian Arab Republic (30%), Pakistan (11%), Morocco (8%) and Islamic Republic of Iran (7%). In second quarter of 2024, at least 13 individuals went missing or died while transiting the WB.

IOM's DTM carried out several assessments at key flow monitoring points within the WB.<sup>10</sup> In the second quarter of 2024, 3,195 surveys were carried out. According to the available evidence, most migrants travel through Türkiye before crossing into Greece (by land or sea) or Bulgaria. Migrants and refugees from Central and South Asia (Afghans, Bangladeshis, Iranians, Pakistanis) and the Middle East (Iraqis, nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic) tend to travel mostly by land, walking and use several land transportation means during their journey. In contrast, most migrants and refugees from the African continent start their journeys by plane either directly to the WB region or to the Republic of Türkiye before moving on via land.<sup>11</sup>

Figure 16: Transits in the WB region – nationality breakdown, shares in Q2 2024



Data source: National authorities of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Kosovo\*, [DTM flow monitoring](#)

<sup>8</sup> Transits through the WB region are considered separately to prevent, to the extent possible, the double counting of the same persons that cross multiple borders to reach other parts of Europe.

<sup>9</sup> This is used as a proxy indicator for the overall number of new registrations by national authorities in Serbia.

<sup>10</sup> IOM, Jul 30 2024. [DTM Western Balkans – Migrant Mobility Situation Report \(June 2024\)](#). IOM, Europe and Central Asia.

<sup>11</sup> IOM, Mar 14 2024. [DTM Serbia – Flow Monitoring Surveys with Migrants Travelling through Serbia \(June-August 2023\)](#). IOM, Serbia.

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



## 4. MIGRANTS' PRESENCE IN RECEPTION

### EUROPE AND THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKIYE

At the end of Q2 2024 an estimated 167,416 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers were present in different reception facilities in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, and Kosovo\*. No data is available on migrants in reception in Spain and Malta.

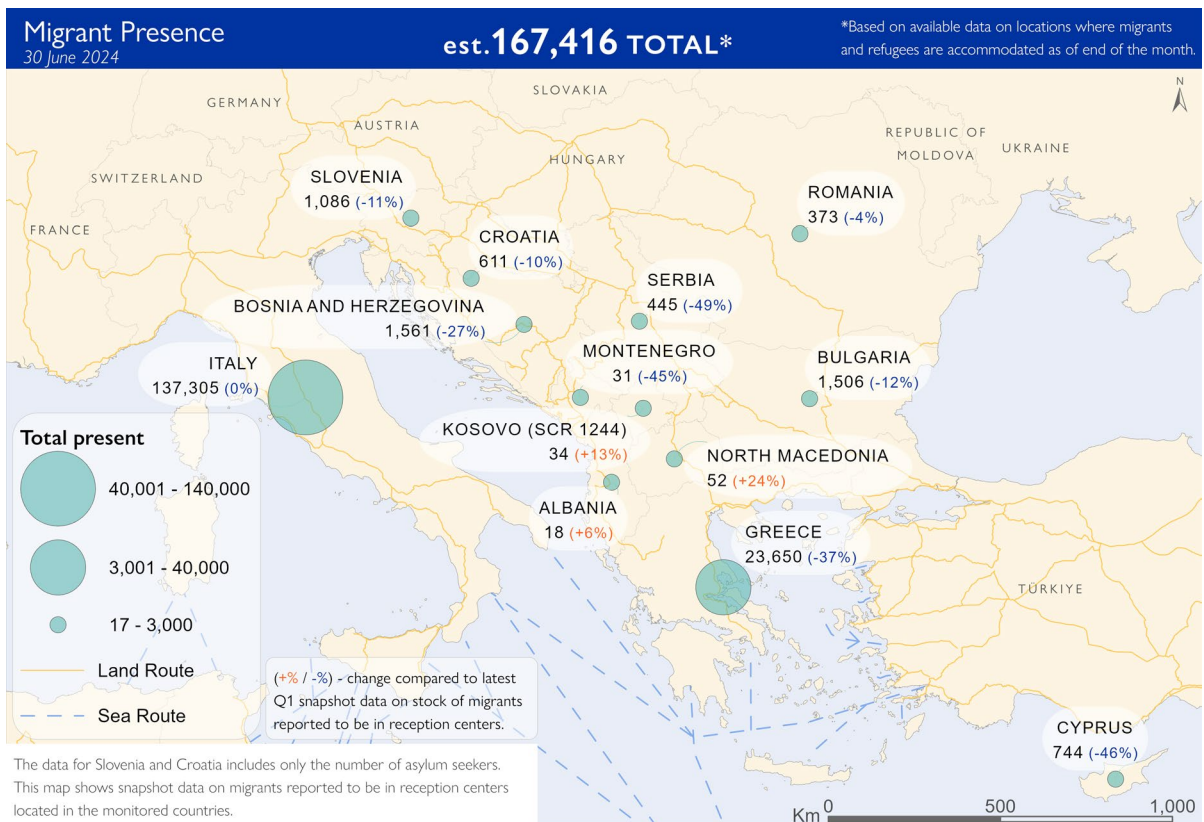
The estimated migrant presence at the end of Q2 2024 is 8 per cent lower than the 181,712 reported at the end of Q1 2024, and 15 per cent higher compared to the same quarter of 2023.

Italy and Greece report the largest shares of migrant presence overall (82% and 14% of the total, respectively), similarly to the previous reporting periods. The number of migrants in

reception in Italy remained stable between Q1 2024 and Q2 2024, reaching 137,305. In the second quarter of 2024, Greek reception centres registered 23,650 migrants in reception, which is 37 per cent lower than in Q1 2024 (37,750).

In the Western Balkans, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported the highest number of migrants in reception at the end of Q2 2024 (1,561) followed by Serbia (611). In the same period of 2023, Serbia has counted five times as many individuals in reception.

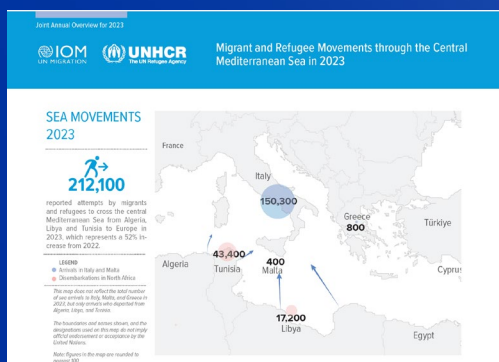
Additionally, according to the latest available data released by the Turkish PMM, there are more than 4.4 million foreign nationals present in Türkiye as of the end of Q2 2024, 3.4 million of whom are seeking international protection.<sup>12</sup>



Map 4: Migrant presence at the end of Q2

\* References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).  
<sup>12</sup> IOM, Jul 18 2024. [DTM Türkiye — Migrant Presence Monitoring — Situation Report \(June 2024\)](#). IOM, Republic of Türkiye.

# 5. LATEST PRODUCTS AND PUBLICATIONS



**Migrant and refugee movements through the Central Mediterranean sea - UNHCR and IOM Joint Overview 2023**



**Türkiye — Quarterly Migrant Presence Monitoring (Apr-Jun 2024)**



**Albania — Flow Monitoring Surveys with Migrants Travelling through Albania in (Jun – Sep 2023)**



**Europe — Migrants Travelling to Europe by Land and by Sea: Flow Monitoring Surveys Report 2023**

For more information, please refer to the DTM Europe Mixed Migration Flows to Europe [Methodological Note](#) and the page <https://dtm.iom.int/europe/arrivals> or contact us at [dtmmediterranean@iom.int](mailto:dtmmediterranean@iom.int)



GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE  
DISPLACEMENT  
TRACKING MATRIX