

Q2 2022



QUARTERLY REGIONAL REPORT

# DTM

# Europe

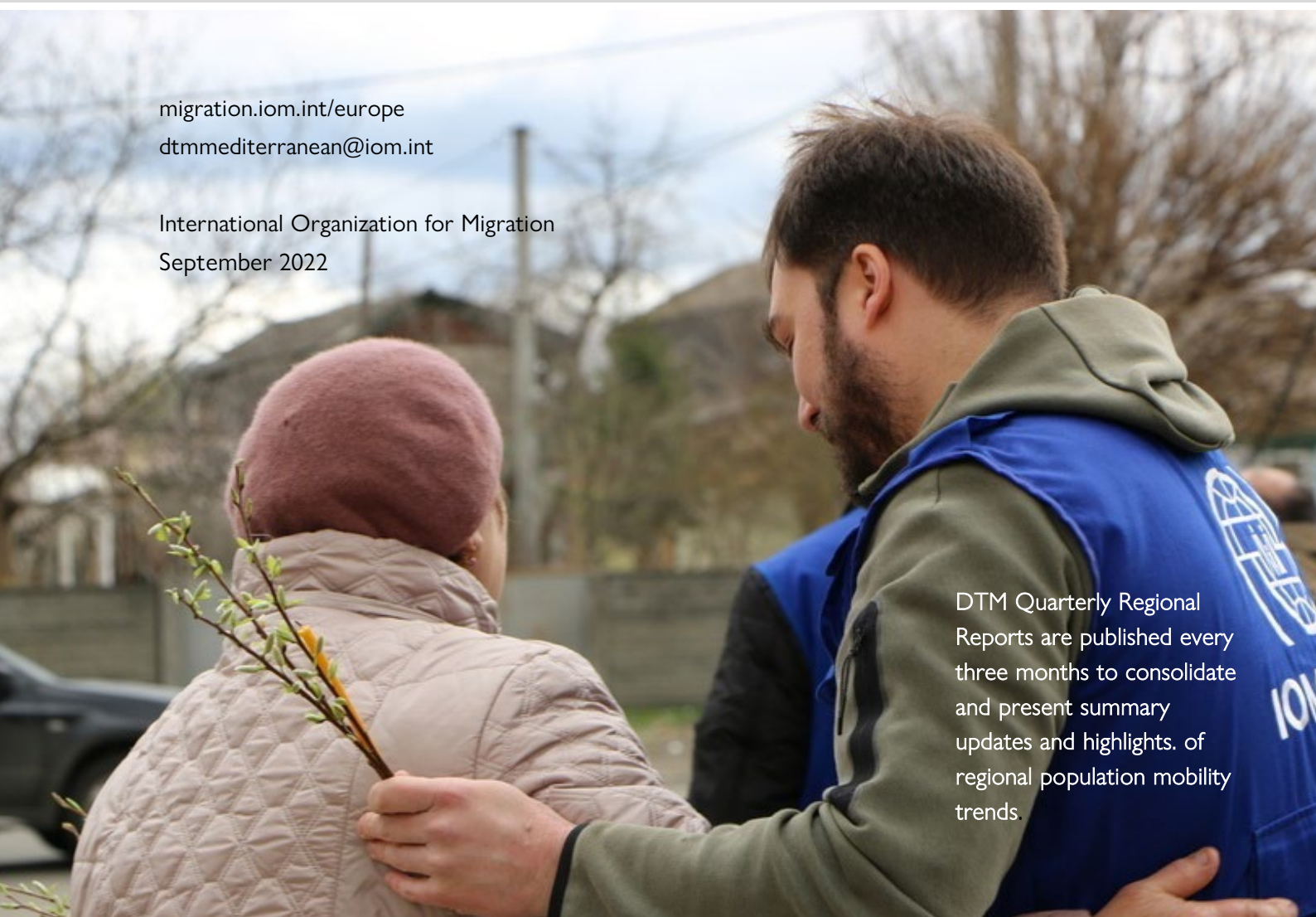
Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

April – June 2022

[migration.iom.int/europe](https://migration.iom.int/europe)  
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International Organization for Migration  
September 2022

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: IOM staff conducted a monitoring visit to Hostomel, Ukraine to view the extent of the destruction © IOM April 2022.

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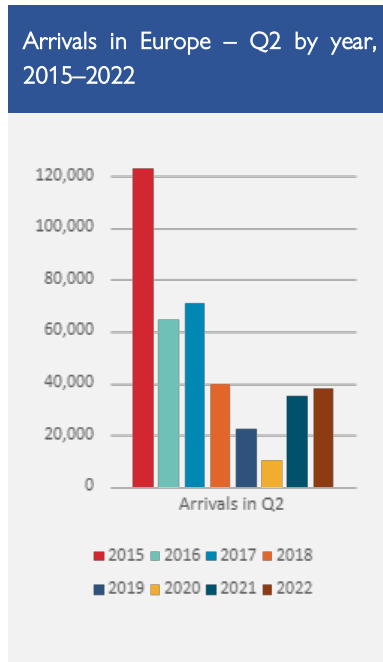
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MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS TO EUROPE

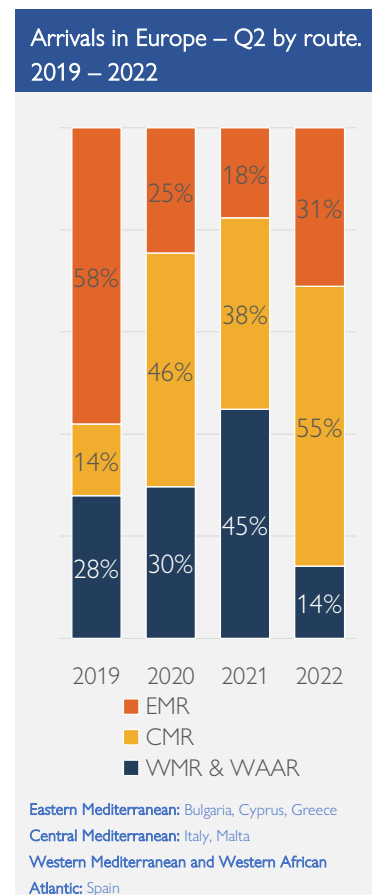


In Quarter 2 (Q2) of 2022, a total of 38,008 migrants and refugees were registered arriving through the three Mediterranean routes and the Western African Atlantic route to Europe, which is 8 per cent higher than the 37,306 arrivals registered in the same period in 2021, and almost 4 times the 10,334 registered in Q2 of 2020. Arrivals in Q2 of 2022 are 48 per cent higher compared to the previous reporting period (25,675 in Q1 2022).

About 55 per cent of all registered individuals in Q2 2022 arrived in Europe via the Central Mediterranean route to Italy and Malta (20,835). Around 14 per cent of arrivals were registered in Spain, through the Western Mediterranean and Western African Atlantic routes (5,364). The remaining 31 per cent travelled through the Eastern Mediterranean

route to Greece, Cyprus and Bulgaria (11,809).

Compared to Q2 of last year, arrivals have increased by 57 per cent along the Central Mediterranean route (CMR, compared to 13,299 in Q2 2021) and increased by 89 per cent along the Eastern Mediterranean route (EMR), while they have decreased by 66 per cent along the Western Mediterranean (WMR) and Western African Atlantic routes (WAAR) combined.



According to available data from national authorities so far in 2022, Afghanistan, Morocco, Bangladesh, Egypt and Syrian Arab Republic 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 second quarter of 2022 by sea were 20,835 which is 3 times the 6,832 arrivals of the previous quarter (Q1 2022). Main nationalities at arrival through CMR in Q2 2022 were Bangladesh, Egypt, Tunisia, and Afghanistan.

Additionally, during the second quarter of 2022, 6,440 migrants were returned to Libya,<sup>1</sup> which is 88 per cent more than the 3,423 returned in Q1 of 2022, but 32 per cent less the interceptions registered in Q2 2021 (9,430). Additionally, at least 432 migrants perished while crossing the CMR in the second quarter of 2022, which is 31 per cent more than the 331 in the first quarter of 2022.<sup>2</sup>

Arrivals to Spain were 5,364 in Q2 2022, which is one third of the arrivals registered in Q2 of 2021 (15,948). Arrivals in the second quarter of 2022 are 38 per cent less than those in Q1 of 2022 (8,676). More than a half (54%) of the arrivals in Spain in this quarter was registered via sea through the WAAR to the Canary Islands. 37 per cent of arrivals were registered through the WMR to mainland Spain and the Balearic Islands, and 9 per cent by land to the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla. Main nationalities reported at arrival in Spain are Morocco, Algeria, Guinea, Senegal, and Sudan. In the second quarter of 2022, at

least 193 persons perished or disappeared at sea while on their way to Spain. Of these, 136 died in the Atlantic Ocean while trying to reach the Canary Islands.

The EMR route represented the second largest number of arrivals in the second quarter of 2022, with 11,809 migrants and refugees registered at arrival in Greece, Cyprus and Bulgaria. This is 89 per cent more arrivals registered on this route in the same period of 2021 (6,240), and 17 per cent more than the arrivals in Q1 of 2022 (10,1360). Afghanistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Morocco and Iraq are the top nationalities reported at arrivals in Greece and Bulgaria<sup>3</sup> in the second quarter of 2022.

On the same route, the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) reported to have apprehended 12,580 persons in the second quarter of the year, while trying to cross the sea between Türkiye and Greece. Interceptions by the TCG were 72 per cent higher than those in Q1 2022 (7,335) and almost three times higher than interceptions in the same period in 2021 (4,617).

Registrations of migrants apprehended by national authorities in the Western Balkans – in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Croatia, Slovenia, Romania and Kosovo\* – were 46,609 in Q2 of 2022. The number more than doubled compared to

the previous quarter (20,638 in Q1 of 2022) and increased by 47 per cent compared to Q2 of 2021 (31,690). Pakistan, Afghanistan, Syrian Arab Republic, and Bangladesh were the most frequently reported countries of origin of migrants travelling through the Western Balkans in the second quarter of 2022.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: IOM Libya maritime updates.

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

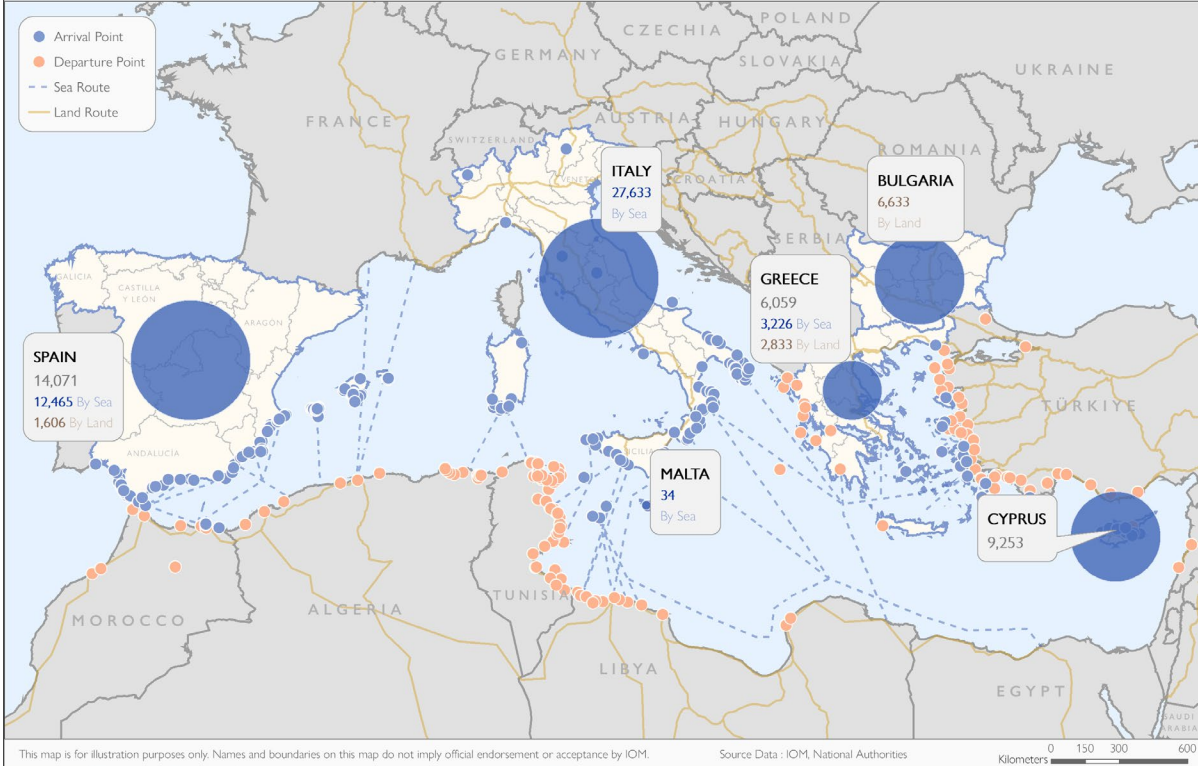
<sup>3</sup> Data on nationalities are not available for Cyprus, are sourced from Frontex for Spain.



# ARRIVALS TO EUROPE

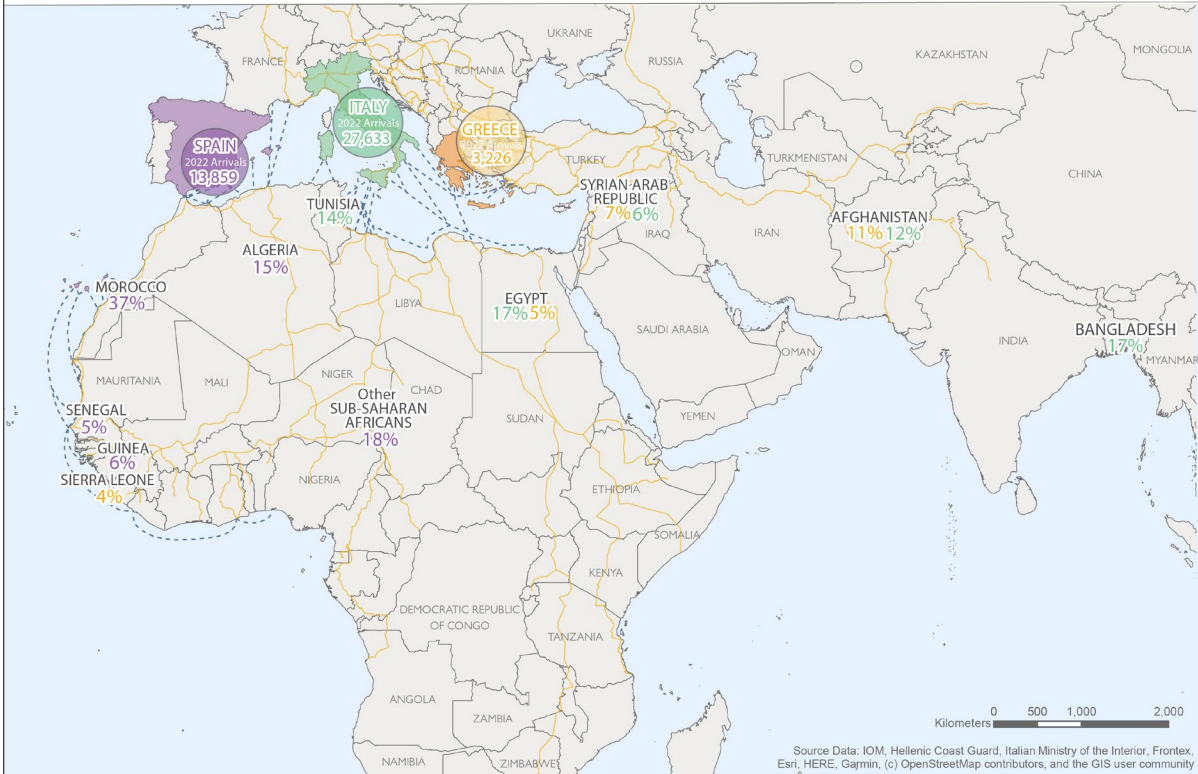
1 January - 30 June 2022

**63,683** TOTAL **52,611** By Sea **11,072** By Land



## OVERVIEW: COUNTRIES OR AREAS OF ORIGIN

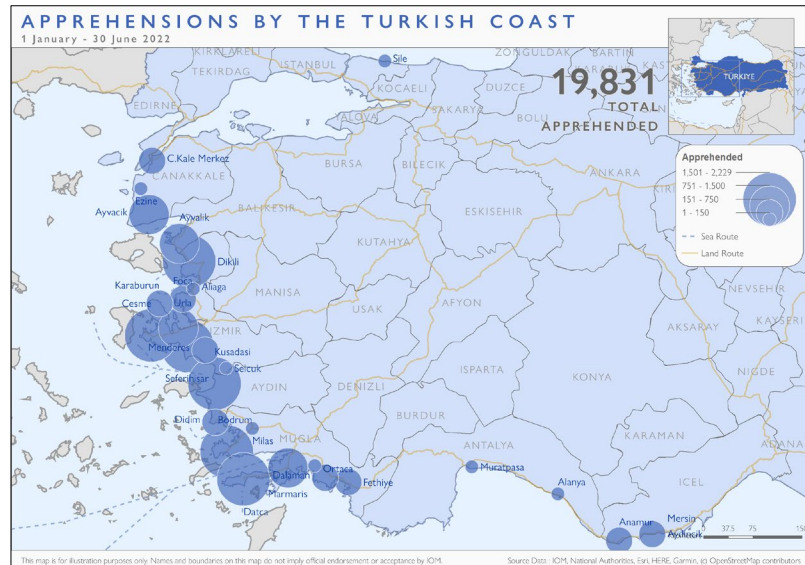
Reported nationalities of arrivals by sea to Greece and Italy, of total arrivals to Spain, according to available data from 01 January to 30 June 2022



## MIGRANT FLOWS MONITORING IN TÜRKIYE

In the second quarter of 2022, a total of 12,580 irregular migrants were apprehended in the Aegean region by the TCG. This is an increase by 72 per cent in comparison with the previous period (7,335 in Q1 2022) and by 172 per cent in comparison with the second quarter of 2021 (4,617). A total of 19,915 irregular migrants were rescued by the TCG in the first half of 2022, which is almost three times higher than the 6,982 rescued during the first half of 2021, and 70 per cent more than those rescued in the first half of 2020 (11,727). The top five nationalities of apprehended/rescued persons in the Aegean Sea were Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen, Afghanistan, Liberia, and Egypt.

According to the data from Turkish Armed Forces (TAF), a total of 677 migrants were intercepted on entry by land to Türkiye in the second quarter of 2022, mainly from the Islamic Republic of Iran, Syrian Arab Republic, Bulgaria, Greece, and Iraq.



There is an increase of 77 apprehensions of persons trying to enter Türkiye in comparison to the previous reporting period (Q1) of 2022.

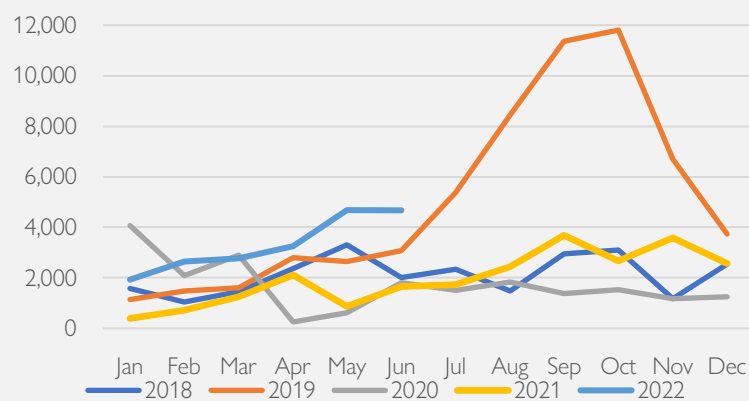
Additionally, 1,105 persons were intercepted attempting to cross the border at exit from Türkiye mainly to the Islamic Republic of Iran (409), to Greece (365) and to the Syrian Arab Republic (272) in the second quarter of 2022.

## INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN UKRAINE

Starting on 24 February 2022, the war in Ukraine triggered an unprecedented humanitarian crisis across all of the country's sub regional divisions (oblasts). Between 17 and 23 August 2022 IOM conducted the [eight round of a rapid representative assessment of the general population in Ukraine](#) to gather insights into internal displacement and mobility flows, and to assess local needs

Results of the general population survey show that, as of 23 August 2022, 16 per cent of the general population were internally displaced within Ukraine, equivalent to over 6.97 million individuals. This represents an increase of almost 330 thousand IDPs since the previous round (23 July).

Apprehensions by the Turkish Coast Guard, all regions, 2017–2022



# MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS

## FIRST ARRIVAL COUNTRIES

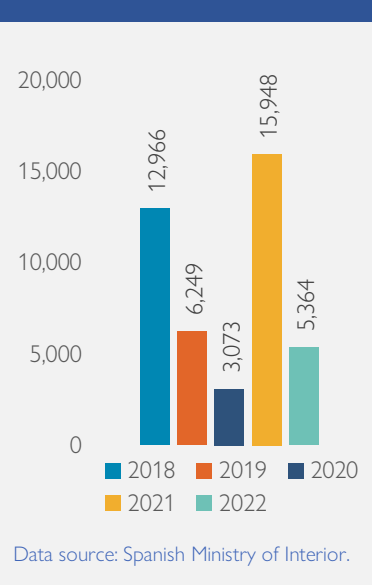
Arrivals in Europe, April – June, Q2 2022		
	Sea	Land
Greece	2,180	1,870
Bulgaria		2,970
Cyprus	1,001	3,788
Italy*	20,801	
Malta		34
Spain	4,876	488
of which WAAR	2,870	

\* Data on land arrivals to Italy are not available.

## SPAIN

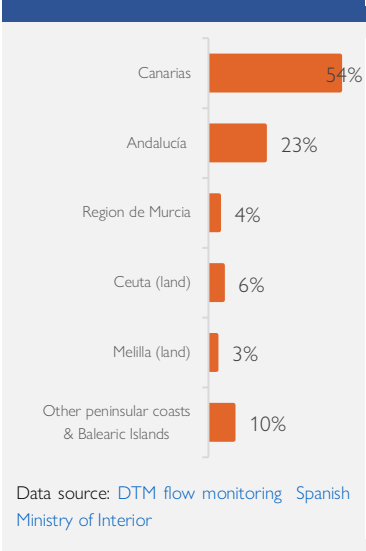
In Q2 of 2022, authorities in Spain registered a total of 4,876 sea and 488 land arrivals, which is 38 per cent less than the 8,676 registered in the previous quarter (Q1 2022). Arrivals in the second quarter of 2022 are 66 per cent lower than the 15,916 arrivals reported in the same period in 2021, and 57 per cent more than the 3,073 registered in Q2 of 2020.

Arrivals to Spain, Q2 2018–2022



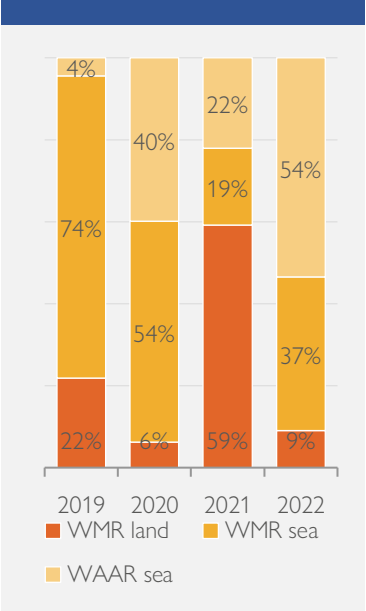
Most (54%) arrivals registered during the reporting period arrived by sea through the WAAR to the Canary Islands, followed by arrivals by sea through the WMR and in particular to Andalucía (23% of all arrivals) and in Mediterranean regions of Murcia and Valencia and the Balearic Islands. The remaining 9 per cent of arrivals were registered by land in the autonomous cities of Ceuta (6%) and Melilla (3%).

Arrivals in Spain Q2 2022 – Main entry points



Land arrivals during this reporting period (488) were 56 per cent lower than those registered in the

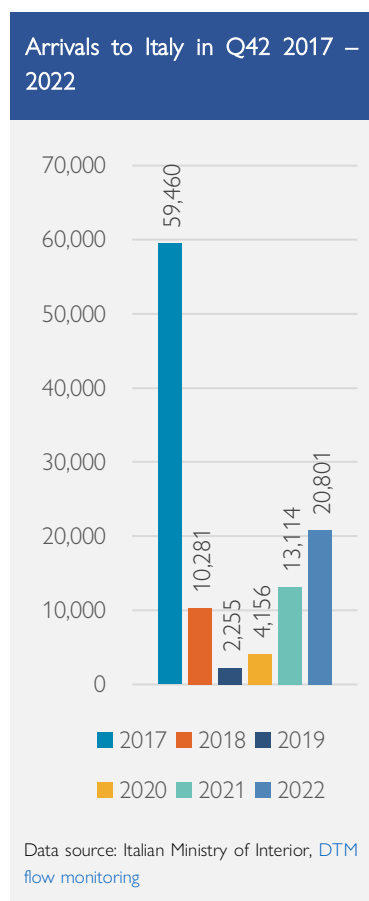
Arrivals (%) in Spain in Q2 by route, 2019 – 2022



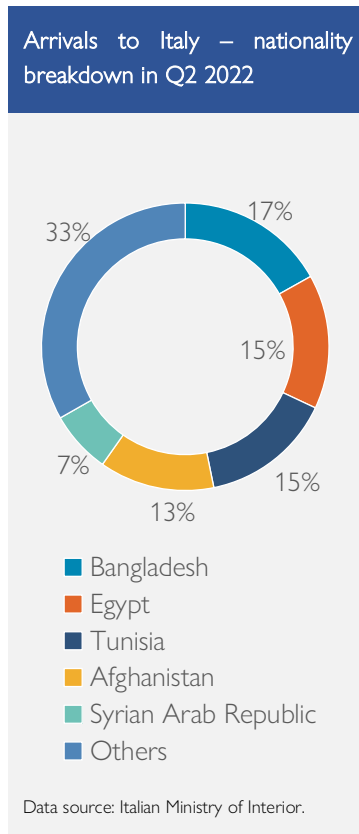
first quarter of 2022 (1,118), and 95 per cent lower than those registered in the second quarter of 2021 (9,416).

According to Frontex data, Morocco (29%) and Algeria (19%) are the two main countries of origin of arrivals by sea to Spain, followed by Guinea, Senegal, and Sudan. It is worth noting that 27 per cent of all arrivals are from unspecified sub-Saharan countries.

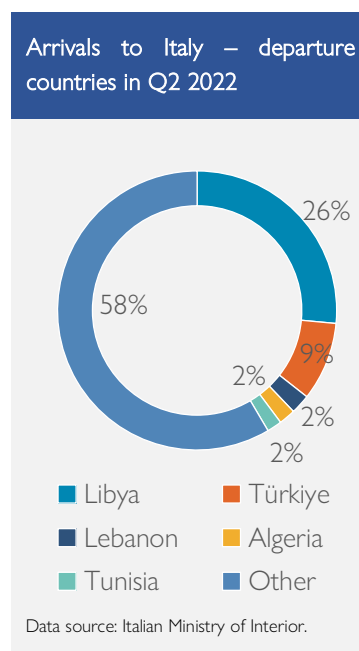
## ITALY



Italian authorities registered a total of 20,801 migrants and refugees arriving by sea in the country during the second quarter of 2022. This is more than three times the registered arrivals of Q1 of 2022 (6,832) and a 59 per cent increase compared to Q2 of 2021 (13,114).



According to available data from the Italian Ministry of Interior, main nationalities reported at arrival during Q2 2022 were Bangladesh,



Egypt, Tunisia, and Afghanistan.

In the second quarter of 2022, a quarter of the arrivals were reported to have departed from

Libya. The same percentage has been reported for departures from Libya in Q1 of 2022. In overall 2021, most departures were reported from Libya (47%), followed by Tunisia (30%), Türkiye (19%) and small shares of departures from Algeria, Greece, Egypt, Albania and Montenegro (between 1 and 2% each). In 2020 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 Türkiye (12%).

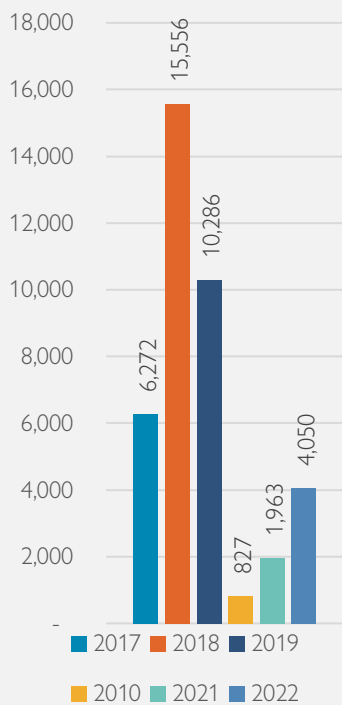
## GREECE

In the second quarter of 2022, Hellenic Authorities registered a total of 4.050 migrants and refugees arriving to the country, which is more than twice of arrivals registered in the previous Q1 2022 (2,009). Arrivals in Q2 2022 are 106 per cent higher than the 1,963 registered in the same quarter last year (Q2 2021), and even 390 per cent higher than arrivals reported in Q2 of 2020 (827).

According to the Hellenic Coast Guard and Police, in Q2 of 2022 46 per cent of arrivals were registered as land crossing from Türkiye in the region of Evros. The rest of migrants and refugees were reported to have landed on several Greek islands (Lesbos, Samos, Kos among them).



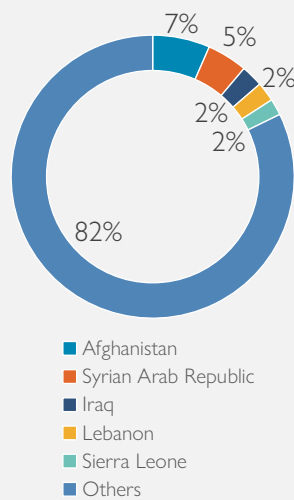
### Arrivals to Greece in Q2, 2017 – 2022



Data source: Hellenic Authorities, DTM flow monitoring

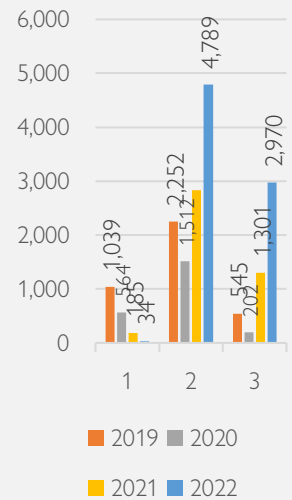
Afghanistan, Syrian Arab Republic, and Iraq were the top three nationalities registered at arrival by sea in the quarter.

### Arrivals by sea to Greece – nationality breakdown in Q2 2022



Data source: Hellenic Authorities, DTM flow monitoring

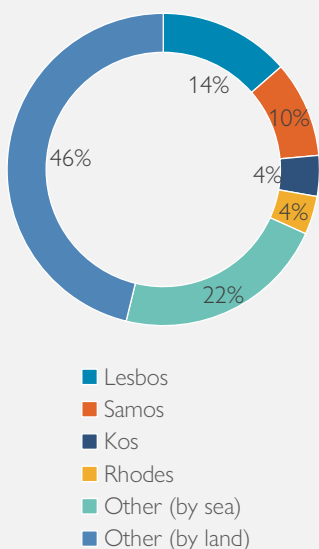
### Arrivals to Malta, Cyprus and Bulgaria in Q2 2019 - 2022



Data source: Hellenic Authorities, DTM flow monitoring

According to the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior, 2,970 new migrants were apprehended on entry, inside and on exit from the country in Q2 of 2022, which is 19% less than 3,663 registered in the previous quarter but more than twice the number of arrivals of Q2 of 2021 (1,301). Main reported nationalities registered in Q2 2022 in Bulgaria are Afghanistan (56%), Syrian Arab

### Arrivals to Greece – main entry points in Q2 2022



Data source: Hellenic Authorities, DTM flow monitoring

## OTHER COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL

### Malta, Bulgaria and Cyprus

A total of 7,793 migrants and refugees have been registered in other countries of first arrival in the Mediterranean region during the second quarter of 2022, 4 per cent less than the 8,127 registered in Q1 2022. Most of these arrivals were recorded in Bulgaria and Cyprus, and only less than one per cent in Malta.

Republic (31%), Morocco (9%) and Türkiye (1%).<sup>4</sup>

According to the NGO CODECA, 4,789 new arrivals to Cyprus were reported in Q2 2022, either by sea or by crossing the green border with the northern part of the island. This is 7 per cent higher than the arrivals registered in the previous quarter (4464).

In Malta, 34 migrants and refugees arrived by sea in Q2 2022. There were no registered arrivals reported for Q1 2022. Arrivals in Q2 2022 were 82 per cent less than arrivals in the same quarter of the previous year (185). According to available data for Q2 2022, Bangladesh (91%), Cameroon (6%) and Nigeria (3%) were the

reported nationalities at arrival in Malta.

## WESTERN BALKANS

In Serbia, 22,443 new migrants and refugees have been registered in the reception centres across the country<sup>5</sup> during the Q2 of 2022. This is 124 per cent more than the 10,000 arrivals registered in the previous quarter (Q1 2022), and 75 per cent higher than the 12,839 registered in the same period last year (Q2 2021).

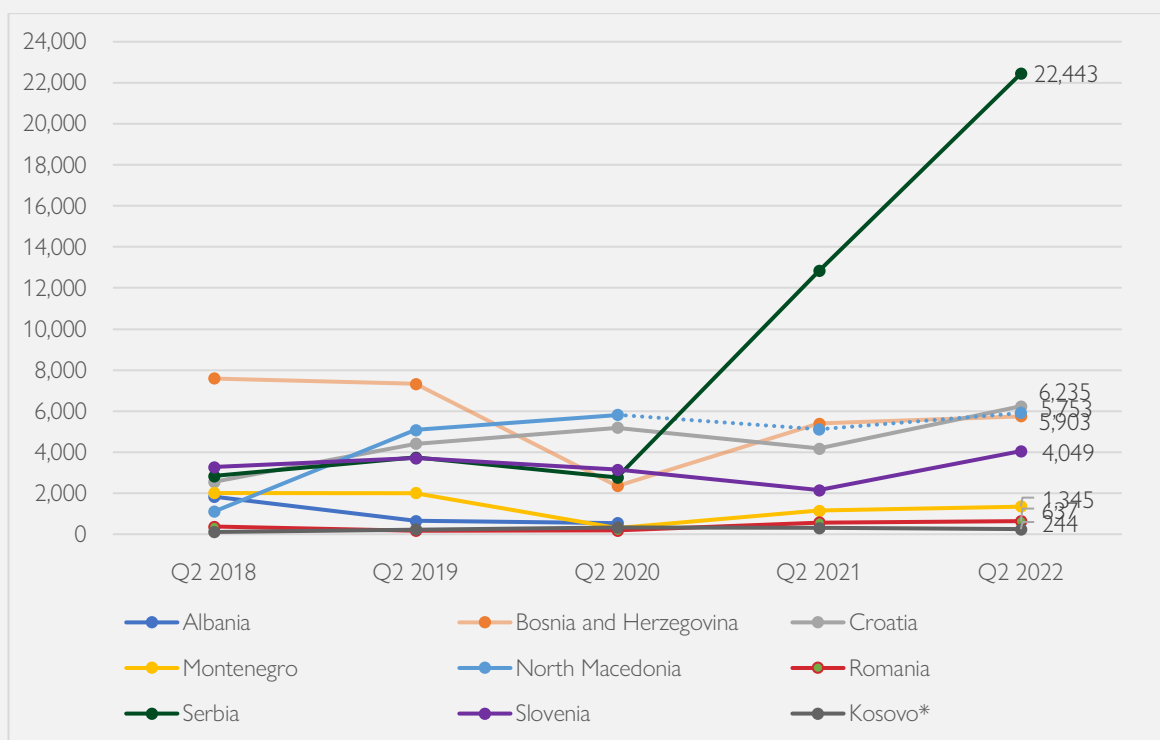
Main nationalities reported are Afghanistan, Pakistan and Syrian Arab Republic. Disaggregated data by nationality are not available for the June 2022. It is worth to note

that 84 per cent of registrations are with unknown nationality.

Authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina registered 5,753 arrivals in Q2 2022, which is three times higher than the 1,914 arrivals reported in Q1 of 2022, and 7 per cent more than arrivals recorded in the second quarter of 2021 (5,387). In the second quarter of 2022, Bangladesh was the most frequently reported nationality at arrival (21% of the total), followed by Afghanistan (20%), Pakistan (17%), and others.

In the second quarter of 2022, 5,903 migrants and refugees have been officially registered at entry or exit in North Macedonia. This is 2,5

Registered migrants in transit countries between April and June, 2018–2022



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

<sup>4</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>5</sup> This is used as a proxy indicator for the overall number of new registrations in Serbia.

times as high as arrivals registered in the country in Q1 of 2022 (2,297) and 15% higher than arrivals of the same quarter in the previous year (Q2 2021, 5,115). Pakistan is first country of nationality reported in the second quarter of 2022 (35% of all registered migrants and refugees), followed by Syrian Arab Republic (32%), Afghanistan (9%), and others.

Reported arrivals in Croatia in the second quarter of 2022 were 6,235, which is 82 per cent more than the 3,433 in Q1 2022, and 50 per cent more than the 4,167 reported in Q2 of 2021. In the second quarter of 2022, the most frequently reported nationalities of origin for arrivals in the country were Afghanistan (18%), Pakistan (17%), Türkiye (12%), Bangladesh (9%), and others.

According to data from the national authorities, 4,049 migrants and refugees were apprehended in Slovenia during the second quarter of 2022, which is almost twice as high as the number of arrivals in Q1 of 2022 (2,039) and also 88 per cent higher than registrations in Q2 of 2021 (2,151). In the second quarter of 2022, Afghanistan was the first reported nationality (17%) of those apprehended, followed by Pakistan (15%), India (9%) and Bangladesh (9%), and others.

In Q2 of 2022, 1,345 irregular migrants were registered in Montenegro, which is four times higher than the 324 migrants registered in Q1 of 2022, and 17 per cent higher than the 1,145 migrants registered in Q2 of 2021. In the second quarter of 2022, the most frequently reported nationality of arrivals was Afghanistan (44%), followed by the Islamic Republic of Iran (15%), Pakistan (13%), Bangladesh (11%), and others.

According to data provided by authorities in Romania, 637 migrants and refugees were apprehended on entry to, and exit from, the country in Q2 of 2022, which is about 32 per cent more than the 483 registered arrivals in Q1 of 2022, and 11 per cent more than the 574 reported in Q2 2021. Türkiye is the most frequently reported nationality in Q2 of 2022 (18%), followed by Bangladesh (17%), India (17%), Pakistan (12%), and others.

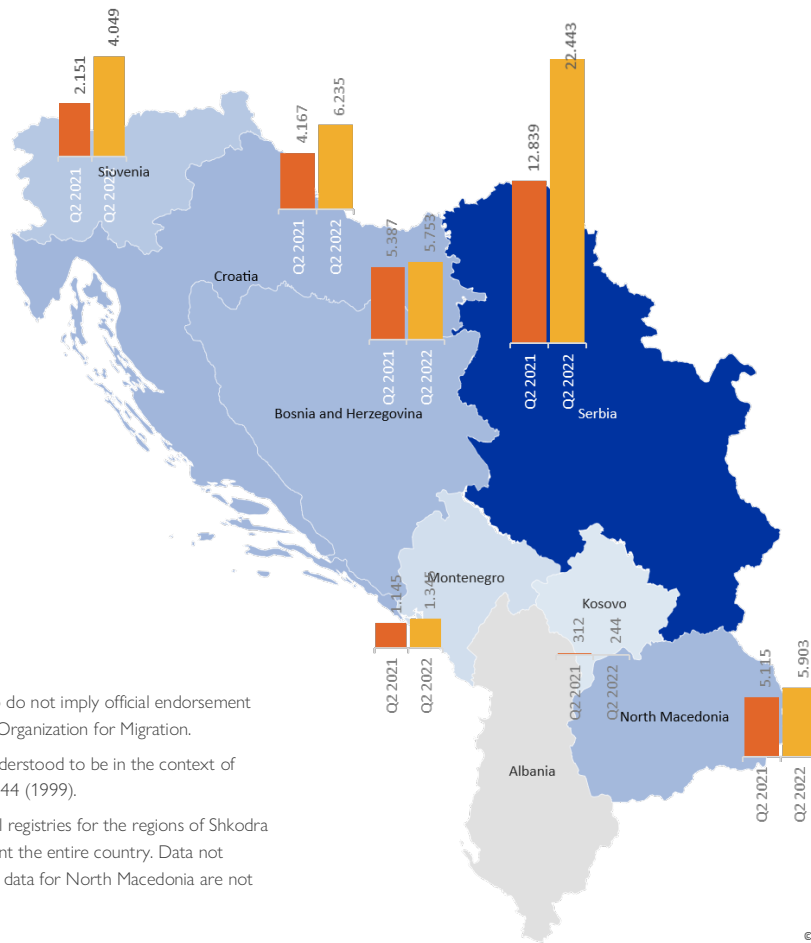
Authorities in Kosovo\* registered a total of 244 migrants in the second quarter of 2022, which is 65 per cent higher than the 148 reported arrivals in Q1 of 2022 and 22 per cent less than the reported arrivals in Q2 2021 (312). The most frequently reported nationality of arrivals in the second quarter of 2022 is the Syrian Arab Republic

(46%), followed by Morocco (31%), Egypt (5%), and others.

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

## Registered arrivals/transits in the Western Balkans in April-June 2021 and 2022

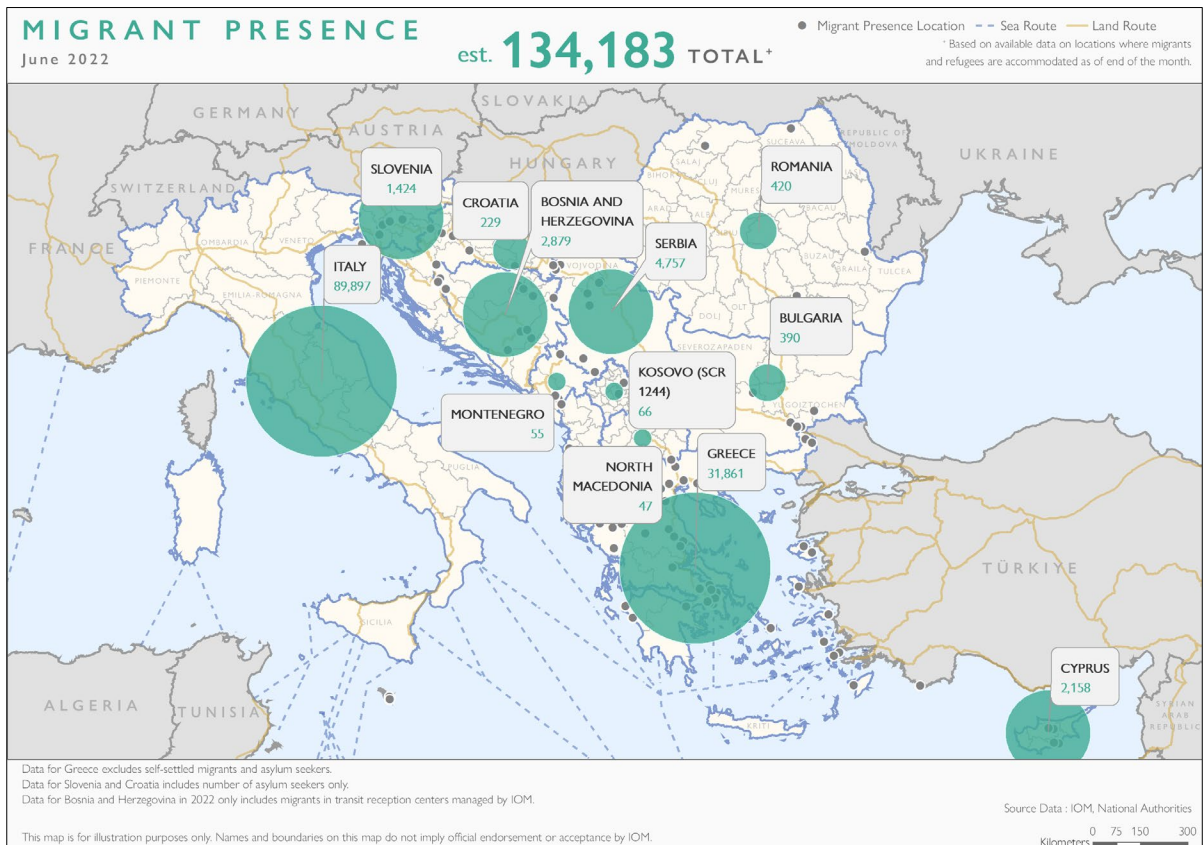


Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

\* 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 Shkoder 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.

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# MIGRANTS' PRESENCE IN EUROPE

## MIGRANTS PRESENCE IN EUROPE

At the end of Q2 2022 an estimated 134,183 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 Q2 2022 is 2 per cent higher than the 131,281 reported at the end of Q4 2021, and 6 per cent higher than the 127,053 recorded at the end of Q1 2021. Italy and Greece report the largest shares of migrant presence overall (67% and 24% of the total, respectively).

The number of accommodated migrants and refugees in Greece decreased from an estimated 32,287 in Q1 2022 to 31,861 in Q2 2022 (-1%). The number decreased by 42 per cent compared to the same period in 2021 (54,866 in Q2 2021). Some 92 per cent were accommodated in various types of facilities on the mainland, while the remaining eight per cent was accommodated on the islands.

In Italy, the number of accommodated migrants and

refugees has increased by 13 per cent between Q1 and Q2 of 2022 (from 79,685 to 89,897). The number increased by 18 per cent compared to Q2 of 2021 (76,152).

In Serbia, 4,757 migrants were staying in reception centres and unofficial sites as of the end of Q2 2022. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2,879 migrants were reported to be accommodated at the end of Q2 2022 (2,777 in provisional and temporary reception centers and 102 were estimated by IOM to be outside<sup>11</sup> reception). Main nationalities reported to be in reception were Afghanistan and Bangladesh.

The remaining migrant presence in the region is scattered among many other locations of arrival and transit, ranging from the 2,158 in Cyprus and the 1,424 in Slovenia to the 47 in North Macedonia.

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).

<sup>11</sup> IOM BIH, [Migrant presence outside temporary reception centers, Round 08](#) (April 2022).



# MIGRANTS PRESENCE & FLOW MONITORING IN TÜRKIYE

## MIGRANTS PRESENCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKIYE

According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), there are more than 5.1\* million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory at the end of Q2 2022, 3.6\* millions of whom are seeking international protection. (IOM Türkiye, [Q2 2022 Migrant Presence Monitoring](#).) This is a small increase from the 5 million foreign national reported in Q1 2022.

Most are Syrians (3,648,983\* individuals) who are granted temporary protection status. In addition, international protection applicants from countries including Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq constitute another group of foreign nationals.

According to PMM, there were 29,256\* international protection applicants present in Türkiye in 2021 (published annually). Moreover, according to UNHCR\*\*, there are close to 330,000 international protection status holders and asylum-seekers.

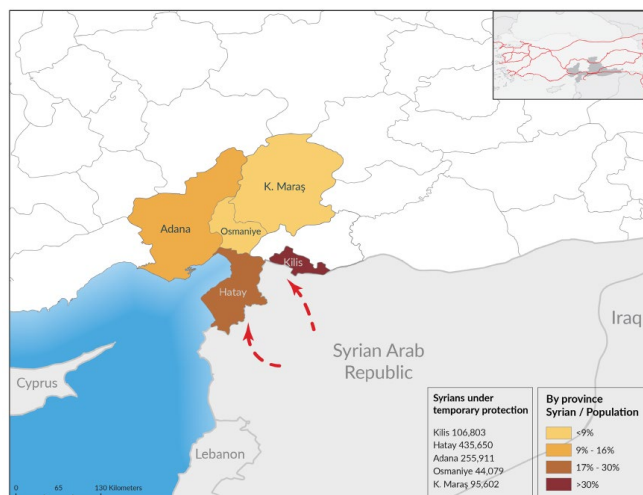
Since March 2022 the number of Syrians residing in camps has decreased by 1,386.

In addition, there are 1,427,076\* foreign nationals present in Türkiye holding residency permits including 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 Türkiye.

49,398\* 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 Turkish Armed Forces' (TAF) daily reports between the reporting period 01.04.2022 and 30.06.2022, in total 677\* persons were intercepted trying to enter Türkiye irregularly while 1,105\* were intercepted trying to exit Türkiye from different borders by TAF and handed over to Turkish law enforcement forces.



\*Data source PMM, 30.06.2022

\*\*Data source UNHCR, December 2021

# UKRAINE GENERAL POPULATION SURVEY

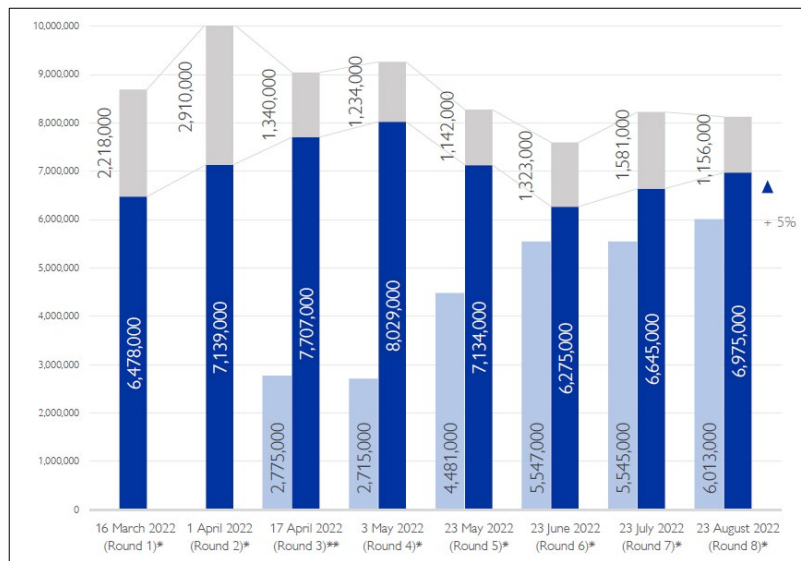
## UKRAINE CRISIS

[Six months into the full-scale war](#), it is now estimated that 6.6 million Ukrainians have fled the country, and additional 9.97 million are internally displaced within the country. This represents a displacement of nearly one-third of the country’s population, making it one of the largest human displacement crises in the world today. As of 15 August, the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine has verified over 13,000 civilian casualties (5,514 people killed and 7,698 injured) since the start of the war, with the actual number believed to be significantly higher. The majority of casualties have occurred in eastern Ukraine, specifically Donetsk and Luhansk regions, which have faced some of the most intense shelling and fighting of the war.

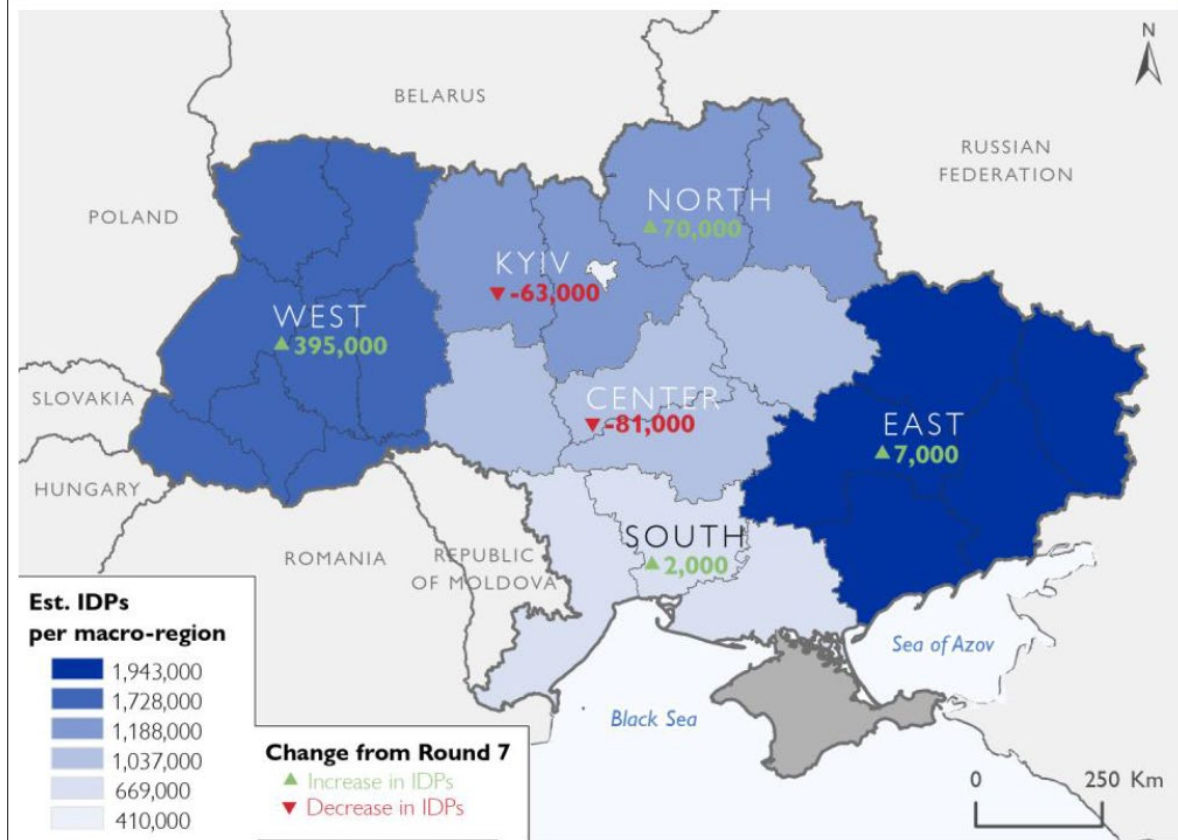
Since early March 2022, IOM conducts regular rounds of a rapid representative assessment of the general population in Ukraine to

gather insights into internal displacement and mobility flows, and to assess local needs. This serves as a preliminary source to identify areas with high humanitarian needs and to inform the targeting of response aiming to assist the war-affected population.

The geographical scope of the assessment covers the entire territory of Ukraine, all five macro regions (West, East, North, Centre, South and the city of Kyiv) with the exception of the Crimean peninsula. The general population survey is constructed through a random-digit-dial (RDD) approach, and 2,001 unique anonymous respondents aged 18 and over were interviewed using the computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) method. The estimates rely on UNFPA population data for Ukraine, agreed upon as the common population baseline by the humanitarian community.



## ESTIMATED CURRENT LOCATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS BY MACRO-REGION\*



Results of [Round 8 of IOM's general population survey](#) show that, as of 23 August 2022, 16 per cent of the general population, equivalent to over 6.97 million individuals, are internally displaced within Ukraine. This represents an increase of almost 330 000 IDPs (5%) since the previous round (July 23).

The increase in IDP stock observed in Round 8 was foreshadowed in Round 7 by an increase in the share of non-displaced population considering leaving their habitual residence due to war. Moreover, 6 million individuals are estimated to have returned since the start of the war, including returns of former IDPs from other locations within Ukraine, as well as self-reported returns from abroad (15%).

In Round 8 of the survey, IDPs were asked to report the number of days elapsed since their initial displacement. The distribution is heavily skewed towards a longer duration of displacement over 63 per cent of current IDPs in Ukraine have been displaced for three months or longer.

Over a third (34%) of the IDPs respondents reported to have visited their home since the start of the war. These visits are not considered returns.

According to IOM's data, cash (financial assistance), medicine and health services, and building or reconstruction materials continue to be the most pressing needs identified among all respondents.

Some 74 per cent of IDPs list cash as a top priority need, compared to only 49 per cent six months ago.

Cash was also mentioned by 65 per cent of non-IDPs (including returnees) and by 67 per cent of returnees as the top priority need.

# AFGHAN NATIONALS IN EUROPE

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In Greece, 365 Afghan nationals arrived by sea between January and June 2022, representing the first registered nationality (after unidentified nationalities) with about 11 per cent of all arrivals according to the Hellenic Coast Guard. This is 51 per cent less than the number of Afghans arrived in the same period in 2021 (731, or 52% of the total). Afghanistan is the first nationality of migrants and refugees in reception in Greece: 5,023 (41% 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 in the first half of 2022 (according to the latest available [SMS factsheet](#) March 2022). Moreover, 457 Afghan unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were in reception, (representing 22 per cent of UASC in reception) according to the latest EKKA report, the National Center for Social Solidarity, in March 2022 ([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, 3,280 Afghan nationals arrived by sea from Türkiye or Greece between January and June 2022 (12% of total arrivals); This represents an increase by 706% compared to the arrivals of Afghan

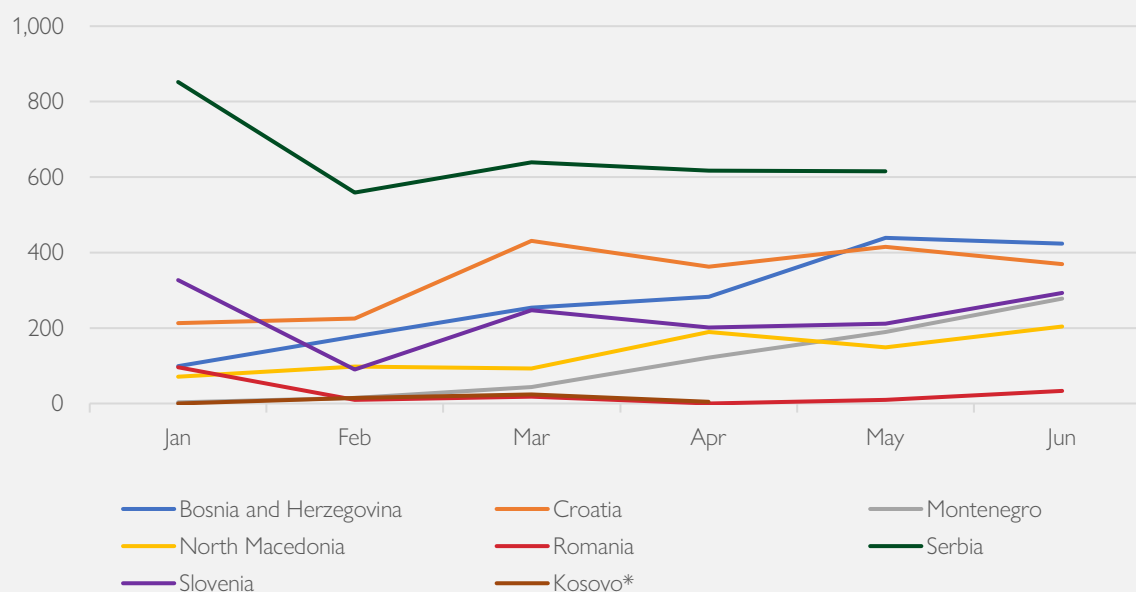
nationals in the first half of 2021 (407). No official data provided by authorities on arrivals by land and interceptions and registrations at the border with Slovenia. No data on nationalities on migrants in reception centers is available on a monthly basis, except for UASC: 422 Afghan UASC were reported to be in reception at the end of June 2022; this is 2.7 per cent of total UASC in reception (15,595) and more than double the number of Afghan UASC in reception at the end of June 2021 (203) ([Ministry of Labour and Social Policy June 2022 and June 2021](#))

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1,676 Afghans were registered at entry between January and June 2022, which is 31 per cent less than those registered in the same period in 2021 (2,435). 605 Afghans were in transit reception centres as of the end of June 2022, representing 21% of the total migrants in official reception. Other 83 Afghans were estimated to be outside reception in March 2022 ([DTM BIH, Round 11](#)).

In Serbia 3,282 Afghan nationals were registered between January and May 2022 (nationality disaggregated data are not available for the June 2022). About 1,679 Afghans were in reception at the end of June 2022, representing 34 per cent of the total migrants in reception in the country.

In North Macedonia, 803 Afghan national were registered at entry between January and June 2022, which is 49 per cent more than

## Monthly arrivals/apprehensions of Afghan nationals in transit countries, January – June 2022



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

### Trends in Transits of Afghan nationals in the Western Balkans, 2019-2022

Transit countries	2019	2020	2021	Jan – Jun 2022	Jan – Jun 2021	Δ% Jan – Jun 2021/ 2022*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,119	4,533	5,364	1,676	2,435	-31%
Croatia	3,298	8,455	4,834	2,016	2,325	-13%
Montenegro	371	883	1,933	648	1,032	-37%
North Macedonia	585	2,276	3,882	803	538	49%
Romania	97	293	1,395	167	691	-76%
Serbia	6,245	5,187	4,633	3,282	n/a	
Slovenia	1,660	2,893	4,763	1,371	625	119%
Kosovo (SCR 1244)*	49	88	85	43	53	-19%

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.

those registered in the first half of 2021 (538). Other transit countries which registered arrivals of Afghan nationals in the first half of 2022 were: Croatia (2,016), Slovenia (1,371), Montenegro (648), Romania (167), and Kosovo\* (43).

The political transition in Afghanistan in August 2021 did not have major effects on mobility dynamics across the Mediterranean Sea so far. Although the number of arrivals of Afghan nationals by sea and land to Europe via the Eastern and Central Mediterranean routes (Italy, Greece, and Bulgaria)

in the first half of 2022 (8,623 individuals) is 3.5 times higher than in the same period of 2021 (2,462 individuals), they are much lower than the number recorded in 2015 (205,975 individuals) and 2016 (41,806) ([Afghanistan Mobility Dynamics Report](#)).





Migrants on the quay of the port of Lampedusa, Sicily, Italy. © IOM August 2021.