

— QUARTERLY REGIONAL REPORT

DTM Europe

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

— January – March 2023 —

<https://dtm.iom.int/europe/arrivals>

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GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE
DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

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1. INTRODUCTION

Migration routes from countries of the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and Africa regions through the Mediterranean Sea and to Europe have been used more actively since 2011. 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 and methodologies.

Since September 2015, DTM Europe gathers, validates and disseminates information on migrants and refugees travelling through the Mediterranean, Western African Atlantic, and Western Balkan routes to Europe. DTM monitors data from First arrival countries at the south-eastern borders of the European Union, with migrants travelling through four main routes:

- 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

Moreover, DTM Europe also monitors data on migrants registered in Transit countries in the Western Balkans 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 along the Western Balkan route.

This report presents the latest available data and trends, focusing on the first quarter of 2023 (Q1), as well as presenting a comparison with the previous quarter (Q4 of 2022) and other relevant periods.

Arrivals in Europe, First arrival countries, January – March, Q1 2023

	Sea	Land
Greece	6,042	1,309
Bulgaria	17	4,010
Cyprus	507	3,303
Italy*	33,341	
Malta	150	
Spain	7,702	320
of which WAAR	3,176	

* Data on land arrivals to Italy are not available.

Arrivals in Europe, Transit countries, January – March, Q1 2023

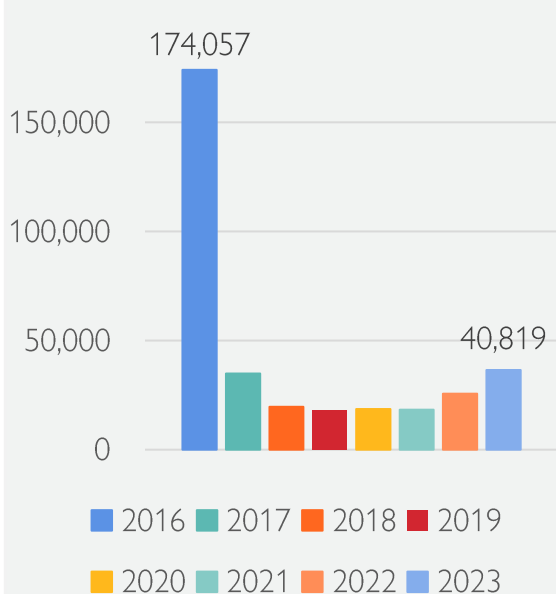
	Land
Albania	921
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,485
Croatia	10,272
Montenegro	871
North Macedonia	1,585
Romania	988
Serbia	17,473
Slovenia	8,138
Kosovo*	238

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

2. MOBILITY OVERVIEW

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS TO EUROPE

Arrivals in Europe – Q1 by year, 2015-2023



In Q1 of 2023, a total of 40,819 migrants and refugees were registered arriving through the three Mediterranean routes and the Western African Atlantic route to Europe, which is 59 per cent higher than the 25,630 arrivals registered in the same period in 2022, and 123 per cent per cent higher than the 18,265 registered in Q4 of 2021. However, in line with trends from previous years, arrivals in Q1 of 2023 are lower than the previous reporting period, registering a decrease of 28 per cent compared to Q4 2022 (which recorded 56,701 arrivals).

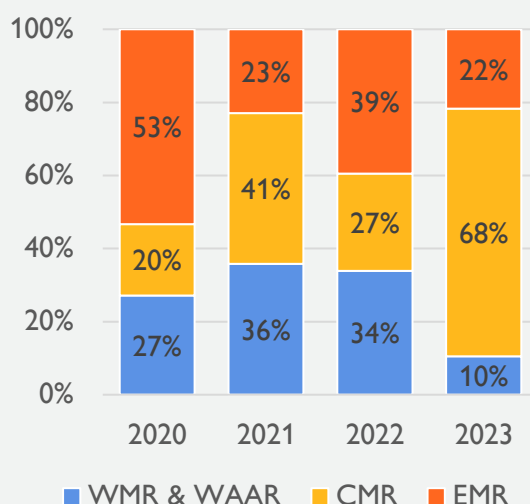
Almost 68 per cent of all registered individuals in Q1 2023 arrived in Europe via the Central Mediterranean route (CMR) to Italy and Malta (27,691 arrivals, with the vast majority was registered in Italy). Around 22 per cent of arrivals travelled through the Eastern Mediterranean

route (EMR) to Greece, Cyprus and Bulgaria (8,841). The remaining 10 per cent were registered in Spain (4,287), through the Western Mediterranean (WMR) and Western African Atlantic routes (WAAR).

Compared to Q1 of last year, arrivals have increased by 305 per cent along the CMR, while they decreased along both the EMR (registering a decrease of 13%) and the WMR and WAAR combined (-51%).

According to available data from national authorities, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic and Egypt are the most frequently reported countries of origin among all registered arrivals to Europe in Q1 of 2023, followed by many other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa and Asia.

Arrivals in Europe – Q1 by route, 2020 – 2023



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

Arrivals registered on the CMR by sea in the first quarter of 2023 were 27,691 which is 17 per cent lower than the 33,491 arrivals of the previous quarter (Q4 2022). Main nationalities at arrival through CMR in Q1 2023 were Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Pakistan, Egypt and Bangladesh.

In Q1 of 2023, 4,045 migrants and refugees were also returned to Libya,¹ which is 44 per cent less than the 7,992 returned in Q4 of 2022, but 17 per cent more than the interceptions registered in Q1 2022 (3,437).

Additionally, it is estimated that at least 434 migrants perished while crossing the CMR in the first quarter of 2023, which is 71 per cent higher than the 254 in the fourth quarter of 2022 and 30 per cent higher than the 334 registered in Q1 of 2022.²

Arrivals to Spain were 4,287 in Q1 2023, which is half of the arrivals registered in Q1 of 2022 (8,707). Arrivals in the first quarter of 2023 are 47 per cent less than those in Q4 of 2022 (8,022). More than a half (51%) of the arrivals in Spain in this quarter was registered via sea through the WAAR to the Canary Islands; 43 per cent of arrivals were registered via sea through the WMR to mainland Spain and the Balearic Islands, and 6 per cent by land to the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

The main nationalities reported at arrival in Q1 2023 in Spain were Morocco, Algeria, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea.³ In the first quarter of 2023, at least 97 persons perished or disappeared at sea while on their way to Spain. Of these, 57 died in the Atlantic Ocean while trying to reach the Canary Islands. The number of dead and missing on their way to Spain in Q1 decreased by 76 per cent compared to Q4 2022 and is 39 per cent lower if compared to Q1 of 2022.⁴

The EMR route represented the second largest route by number of arrivals in the first quarter of 2023, with 8,841 migrants and refugees registered at arrival in Greece, Cyprus, and Bulgaria. This is 13 per cent lower compared to the arrivals registered on this route in the same period of 2022 (10,136), and 42 per cent less than the arrivals in Q4 of 2022 (15,188). Afghanistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Nigeria, Morocco and Cameroon were the top nationalities reported at arrivals along the EMR in the first quarter of 2023.⁵

Along the EMR, 36 migrants disappeared or died in Q1 of 2023, which represents a decrease of 70 per cent compared to the previous quarter, but an increase of 25 people compared to Q1 of 2022.⁶

On the same route, the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) reported to have apprehended 7,417 persons in the first quarter of the year, while trying to cross the sea between the Republic of Türkiye and Greece. Interceptions by the TCG were 1 per cent higher than those reported in Q1 of 2022 (7,369), and in 40 per cent lower than Q4 2022 (12,431).

Registrations of migrants apprehended by national authorities in the **Western Balkan region** – in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia, Romania, and Kosovo* – were 44,971 in Q1 of 2023. This represents a decrease by almost 70 per cent compared to the previous quarter (104,420 in Q4 of 2022), but have more than doubled compared to Q1 of 2022 (22,264). Afghanistan, Morocco, Cuba, Republic of Türkiye and Pakistan were the most frequently reported countries of origin of migrants travelling through the Western Balkans in the first quarter of 2023.

¹ Source: IOM Libya maritime updates.

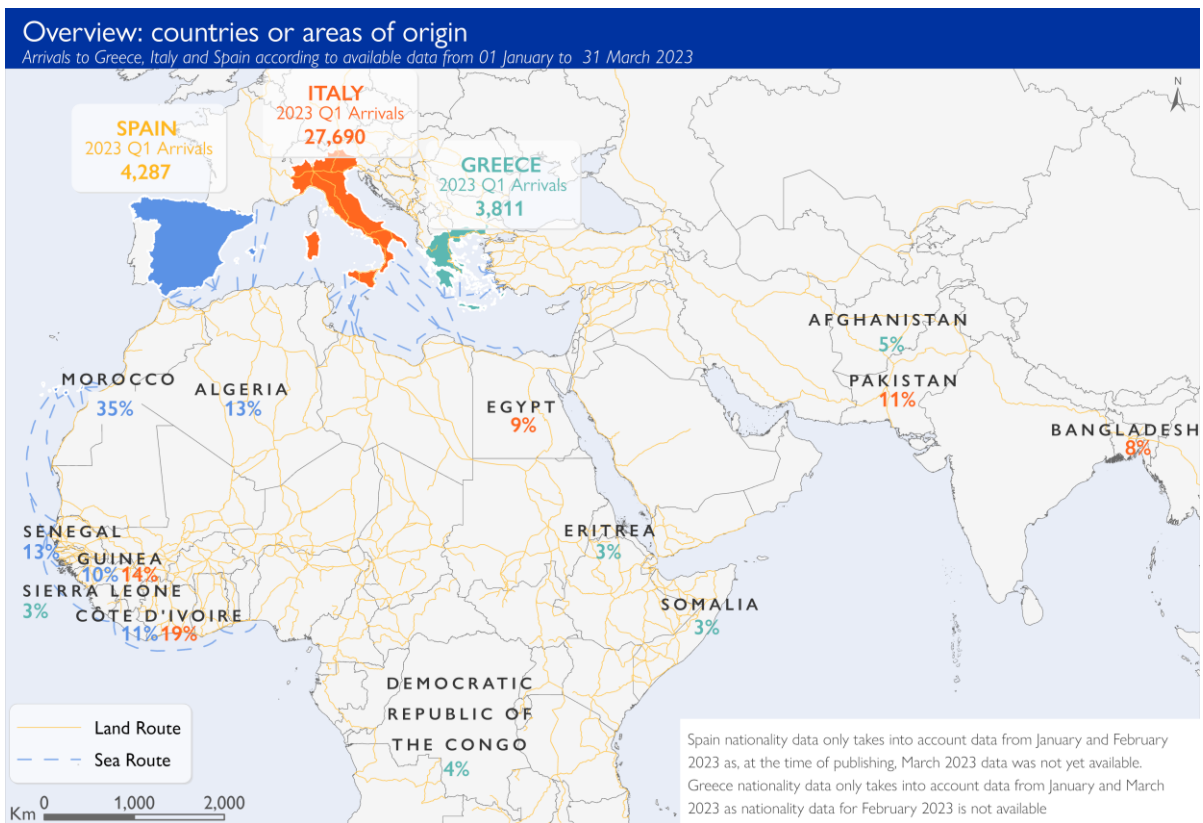
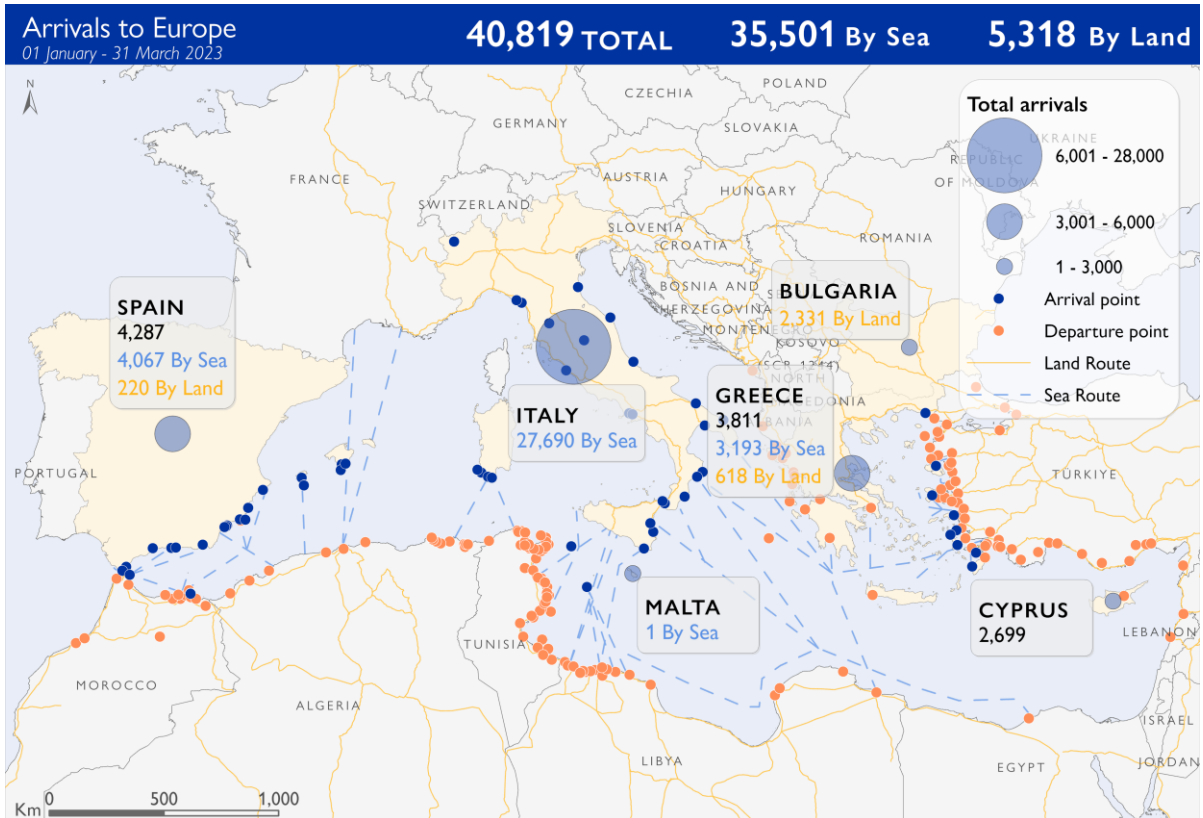
² Source: IOM's Missing Migrant Project: missingmigrants.iom.int

³ Data on nationalities are sourced from [Frontex](https://frontex.europa.eu) for Spain. Note this only takes into account data from January and February 2023 as, at the time of publishing, March 2023 data was not yet available.

⁴ Source: IOM's Missing Migrant Project: missingmigrants.iom.int

⁵ Nationality data for arrivals to Greece is not available in February 2023.

⁶ Source: IOM's Missing Migrant Project: missingmigrants.iom.int

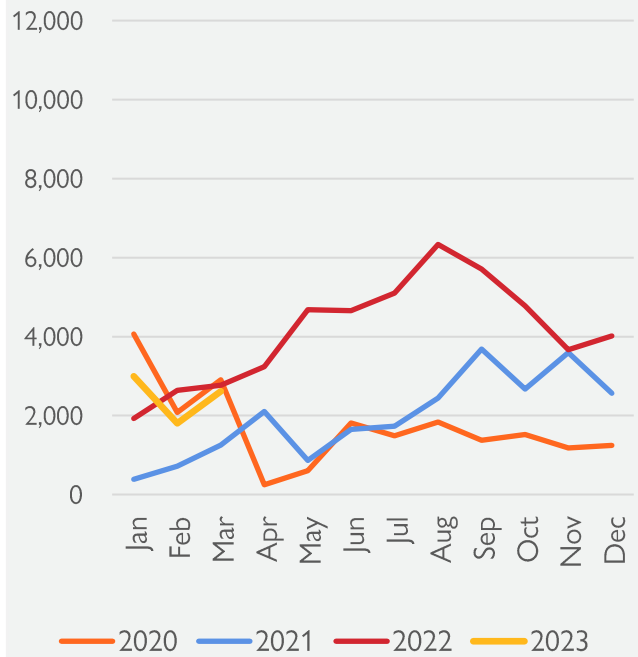


MIGRANT FLOWS MONITORING IN THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKIYE

In the first quarter of 2023, a total of 7,417 migrants were apprehended by the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) at sea, while trying to reach Greece or other EU countries. This is a decrease by 40 per cent in comparison with the previous period (12,431 in Q4 2022), but an increase of 1 per cent in comparison with the first quarter of 2022 (7,369). The top nationalities of apprehended persons were Afghanistan, Palestinian Territories, Congo, Liberia, and Yemen. According to the TCG, 11 migrants died at sea in 2023 so far.

Additionally, according to the Turkish Presidency of Migration management (PMM), 7,441 migrants in irregular situation were apprehended on various locations inside Türkiye in the first quarter of 2023. In Q1 of 2023, migrants found to be in an irregular situation were 7,335. The top three nationalities in 2023 were Afghanistan, Syrian Arab Republic and Palestinian Territories.

Apprehensions by the TCG, all maritime regions, 2018–2023



Apprehensions by the Turkish coast
01 January - 31 March 2023

7,417 TOTAL Apprehended



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

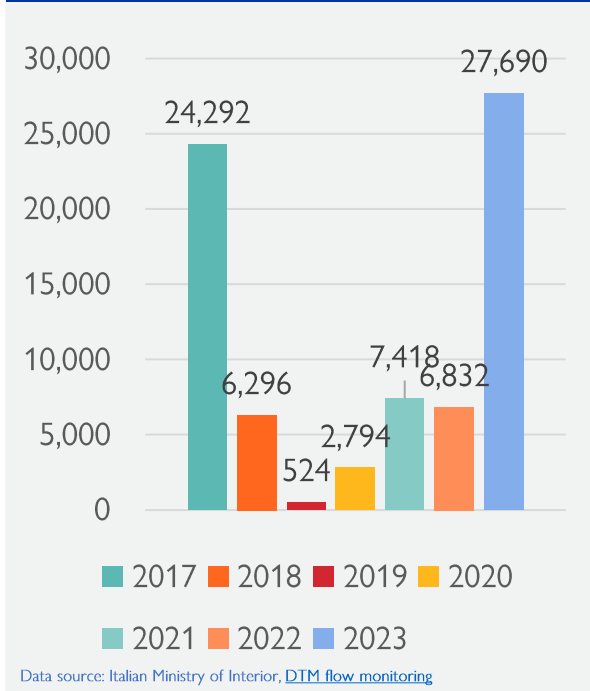
Source Data : IOM, National Authorities

3. MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS

FIRST ARRIVAL COUNTRIES

ITALY

Arrivals to Italy in Q1 2017–2023



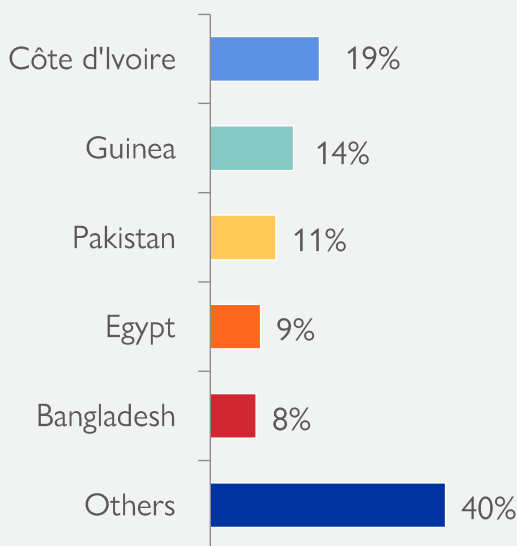
Italian authorities registered a total of 27,690 migrants and refugees arriving by sea in the country during the first quarter of 2023. This is 16 per cent lower than the registered arrivals in Q4 of 2022 (33,341), it is however 4 times higher than the arrivals registered in Q1 of 2022 (6,832) and 3.7 times higher than those registered in Q1 of 2021 (7,481).

In Q1 of 2023, over half (58%) per cent of the arrivals were reported to have departed from Tunisia, followed by departures from Libya (38%), Republic of Türkiye (3%) and Algeria (1%). In the whole 2022, most departures were reported from Libya (51%), followed by Tunisia (31%), Republic of Türkiye (15%) and small shares of departures from Lebanon, Algeria, Syrian Arab Republic, Greece, and Cyprus (between 1 and 2% each).

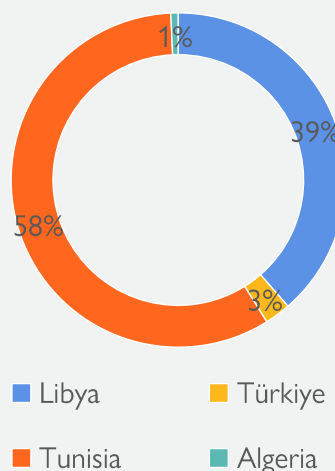
In Q1 of 2023, Côte d'Ivoire was the most

frequently reported nationality at arrival (19% of the total), followed by Guinea (14%), Pakistan (11%), Egypt (9%), Bangladesh (8%), and others.

Arrivals to Italy – nationality breakdown in Q1 2023 (%)



Arrivals to Italy – departure countries in Q1 2023



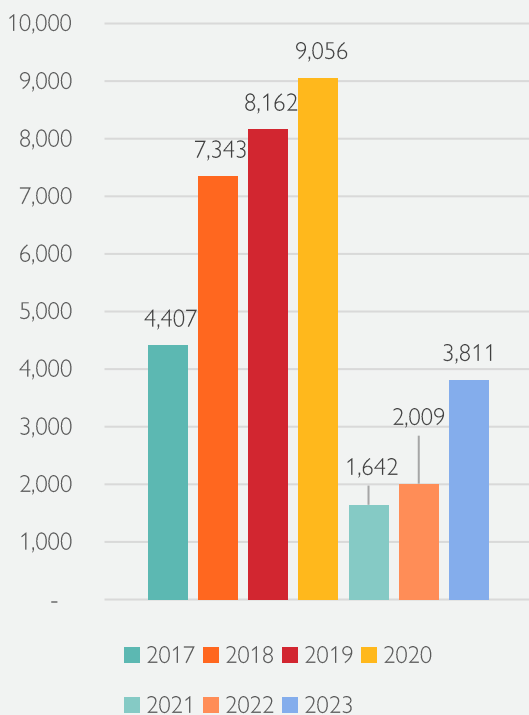
GREECE

In the first quarter of 2023, Hellenic authorities registered a total of 3,811 migrants and refugees arriving by land and by sea to the country, which represented a decrease of 48 per cent compared to the previous Q4 2022 (7,351). However, arrivals in Q1 2023 are 89 per cent higher than the 2,009 registered in the same quarter last year (Q1 2022), and even 132 per cent higher than arrivals reported in Q1 of 2021 (1,642).

According to the Hellenic Coast Guard and Police, in Q1 of 2023 over 16 per cent of arrivals were registered as land crossing from Türkiye in the region of Evros. The rest of migrants and refugees (84%) were reported to have landed on several Greek islands (Lesbos, Samos, Kos among them).

at arrival by sea in the first quarter of 2023. The nationality is not known for about 63 per cent of all arrivals.

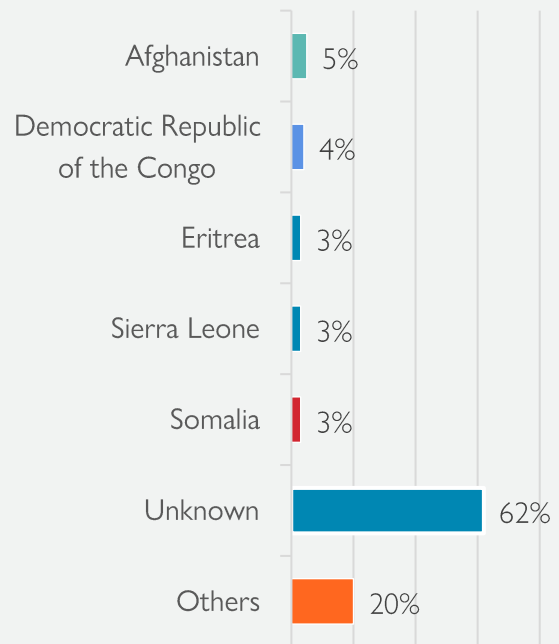
Arrivals by land and by sea to Greece in Q1, 2017–2023



Data source: Hellenic Authorities, DTM flow monitoring

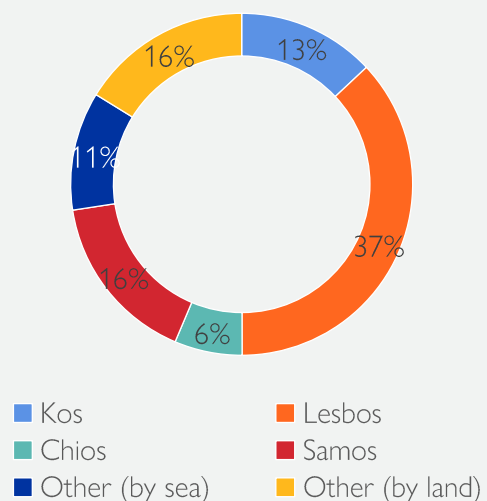
Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo and Eritrea were the top three nationalities registered

Arrivals by sea to Greece – nationality breakdown in Q1 2023



Data source: Hellenic Authorities.

Arrivals to Greece – main entry points in Q1 2023



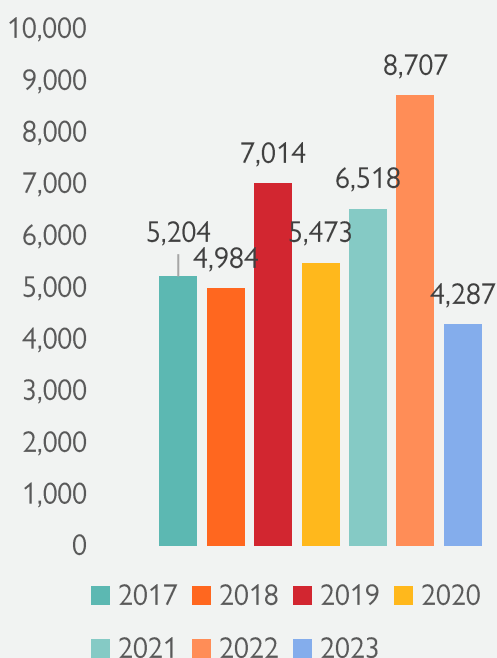
Data source: Hellenic Authorities.

SPAIN

In Q1 of 2023, authorities in Spain registered a total of 4,287 arrivals, of which 4,067 by sea and 320 by land. This is 46 per cent less than the 8,022 registered in the previous quarter (Q4 2022). Arrivals in the first quarter of 2023 are 50 per cent lower than the 8,707 arrivals reported in the same period in 2022, and 34 per cent less than the 6,496 registered in Q1 of 2021.

Sea arrivals (4,067) in Q1 2023 were 46 per cent lower than in Q1 2022 and 47 per cent lower than Q4 of 2022 (7,702). Additionally, land arrivals during the reporting period (1,118) were 80 per cent lower than those registered in the first quarter of 2022 (220) and 31 per cent less than in Q4 of 2022 (320). According to Frontex data, Morocco (36%) and Algeria (17%) are the two main countries of origin of arrivals to Spain in Q1, followed by Senegal and Guinea.⁷

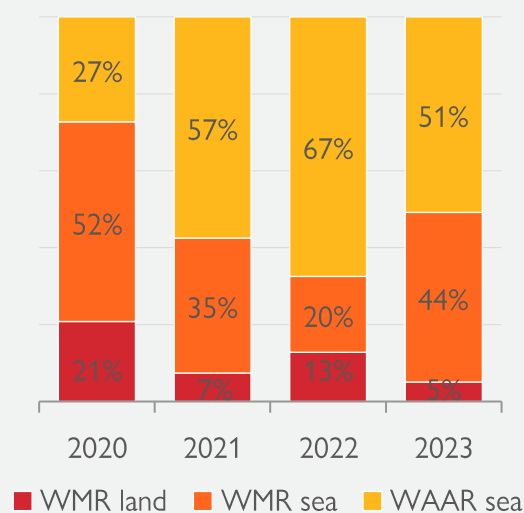
Arrivals to Spain in Q1 2017–2023



Data source: Spanish Ministry of Interior, DTM flow monitoring

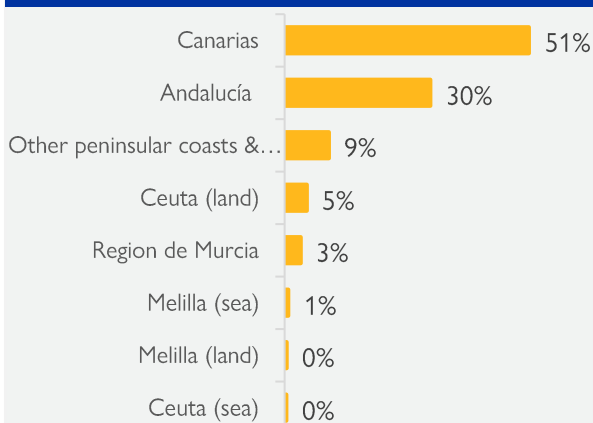
Most (51%) arrivals registered during the reporting period arrived by sea through the WAAR to the Canary Islands. Another 43 per cent of migrants arrived by sea through the WMR. The remaining 5 per cent of arrivals were registered by land in the autonomous city of Ceuta, and only 53 arrivals were registered in the autonomous city of Melilla, representing less than 1 per cent of the total arrivals to Spain in Q1 of 2023. Within the WMR, most arrivals were reported in Andalucía, followed by the Balearic Islands, and the regions of Murcia and Valencia.

Arrivals (%) in Spain in Q4 by route, 2019–2022



Data source: Spanish Ministry of Interior,

Arrivals in Spain Q1 2023 – Main entry points



Data source: Spanish Ministry of Interior,

⁷ Data on nationalities are sourced from Frontex for Spain. Note this only takes into account data from January and February 2023 as, as the time of publishing, March 2023 data was not yet available.

OTHER COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL

BULGARIA, CYPRUS AND MALTA

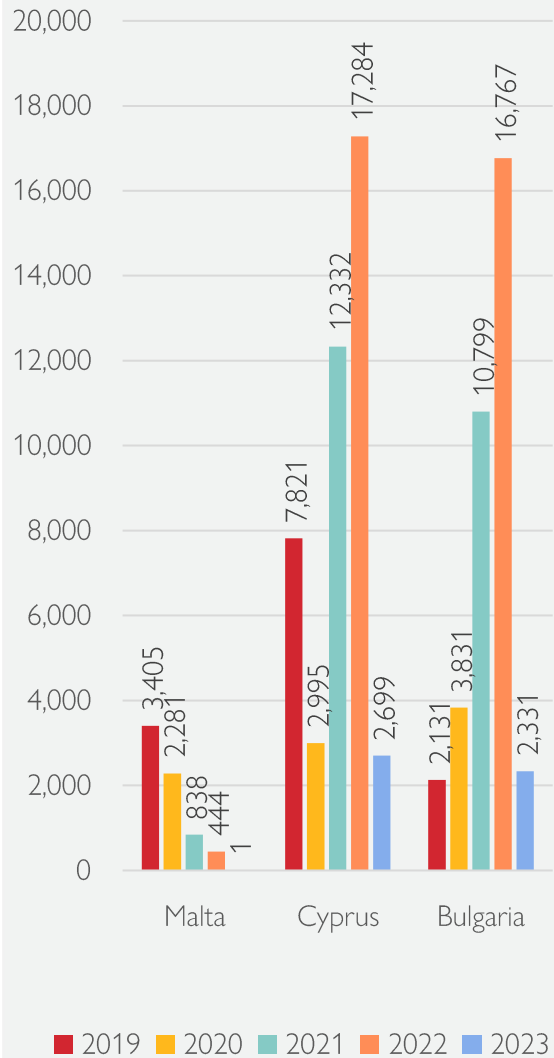
A total of 5,031 migrants and refugees have been registered in other countries of first arrival in the Mediterranean region during the first quarter of 2023, 37 per cent less than the 7,987 registered in Q4 of 2022 and almost 38 per cent less than the arrivals registered in Q1 of 2021 (8,082). Most of these arrivals were recorded in Cyprus (54%) and Bulgaria (46%), and only one arrival was registered in Malta.

According to the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior, 2,331 new migrants were apprehended on entry, inside and on exit from the country in Q1 of 2023, which is 42 per cent less than the 4,027 registered in the previous quarter and 36 per cent less than the number of arrivals of Q1 of 2022 (3,663). Main reported nationalities registered in Q1 2023 in Bulgaria were Afghanistan (52%), Syrian Arab Republic (30%), Morocco (15%) and Republic of Türkiye (1%).⁸

According to the NGO CODECA, 2,699 new arrivals to Cyprus were reported in Q1 2023, either by sea or by crossing the green border with the northern part of the island. This is 29 per cent lower than the arrivals registered in the previous quarter (3,810) and 39 per cent lower than the arrivals registered in Q1 of 2022 (4,419). Main nationalities registered in Q1 2023 in Cyprus were Syrian Arab Republic (25%), Nigeria (17%), Afghanistan (15%), Cameroon (10%), and Democratic Republic of Congo (8%).

In Malta, 1 migrant or refugee arrived by sea in Q1 2023, an increase from Q1 of 2022 which registered no arrivals, but a decrease from the 150 arrivals registered in Q4 2022. According to available data the only migrant reported at arrival in Malta was of unknown nationality.

Arrivals to Malta, Cyprus and Bulgaria in Q1 2018 – 2023



Data source: National authorities, DTM flow monitoring

⁸ Data for Bulgaria include entries from Greece, North Macedonia, Serbia, Romania, air and maritime borders with no previous registration in another EU country.

TRANSIT THROUGH THE WESTERN BALKAN REGION

In Serbia, 17,473 new migrants and refugees have been registered in the reception centres across the country⁹ during the Q1 of 2023. This is less than half the 39,154 transits registered in the previous quarter (Q4 2022), and almost double the amount registered in the same period last year (74.7% more than the 10,000 in Q1 2022). Disaggregated data by nationality for Serbia is not available for Q1 2023.

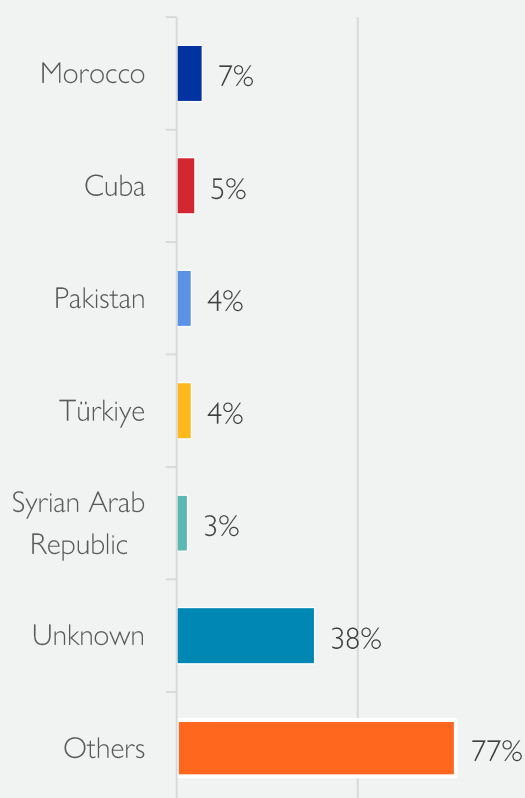
Reported arrivals in Croatia in the first quarter of 2023 were 10,272, which is over 60 per cent lower than the 26,667 in Q4 2022, but almost three times more than the 3,433 reported in Q1 of 2022. In the first quarter of 2023, the most frequently reported nationalities of origin for arrivals in the country were Afghanistan (37%), Republic of Türkiye (13%), Cuba (8%), Pakistan (6%), Morocco (6%) and others.

According to data from national authorities, 8,138 migrants and refugees were apprehended in Slovenia during the first quarter of 2023, which is 47 per cent lower than the number of arrivals in Q4 of 2022 (15,508) and four times the registrations in Q1 of 2022 (2,039). In the first quarter of 2023, Afghanistan was the first reported nationality (19%) of those apprehended, followed by Morocco (13%), Russian Federation (11%) and Cuba (10%), India (6%) and others.

Authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina registered 4,485 arrivals in Q1 2023, which is a decrease of 60 per cent compared to 11,415 arrivals reported in Q3 of 2022, but an increase of 134 per cent compared to the arrivals recorded in the first quarter of 2022 (1,914). Afghanistan was the most frequently reported nationality at arrival (46% of the total), followed by Morocco (14%), Cuba (10%), Republic of Türkiye (4%), Democratic Republic of Congo (4%), and others.

In the first quarter of 2023, 1,585 migrants and refugees have been officially registered at entry or exit in North Macedonia. This is a 66 per cent decrease compared to the arrivals registered in the country in Q4 of 2022 (4,710), and a decrease of 18 per cent if compared to the arrivals of the same quarter in the previous year (Q1 2022, 1,941). Syrian Arab Republic is first country of nationality reported in the first quarter of 2023 (32% of all registered migrants and refugees), followed by Morocco (20%), Democratic Republic of Congo (13%), Afghanistan (10%), Pakistan (9%), and others.

Arrivals to Transits in the WB region – nationality breakdown in Q1 2017–2023



Data source: National authorities, DTM flow monitoring

⁹ This is used as a proxy indicator for the overall number of new registrations in Serbia.

According to data provided by authorities in Romania, 988 migrants and refugees were apprehended on entry to, and exit from, the country in Q1 of 2023, which is about 92 per cent more than the 514 registered arrivals in Q4 of 2022, and more than double the 483 reported in Q1 2022. Bangladesh is the most frequently reported nationality in Q1 of 2023 (45%), followed by Syrian Arab Republic (11%), India (11%), Pakistan (8%), and others.

In Q1 of 2023, 871 irregular migrants were registered in Montenegro, which is almost 70 per cent lower than the 2,816 migrants registered in Q4 of 2022, and almost three times as high than the 325 migrants registered in Q1 of 2022. In the first quarter of 2023, the most frequently reported nationality of arrivals was Afghanistan (75%), followed by the Islamic Republic of Iran (9%), Morocco (6%), Pakistan (2%) and others.

According to data provided by the Border Police in Albania, 921 migrants and refugees were apprehended on entry to, and exit from, the country in Q1 of 2023, which is about 15 per cent less than the 3,345 registered arrivals in Q4 of 2022, and 43 per cent less than the 1,625 reported in Q1 2022.

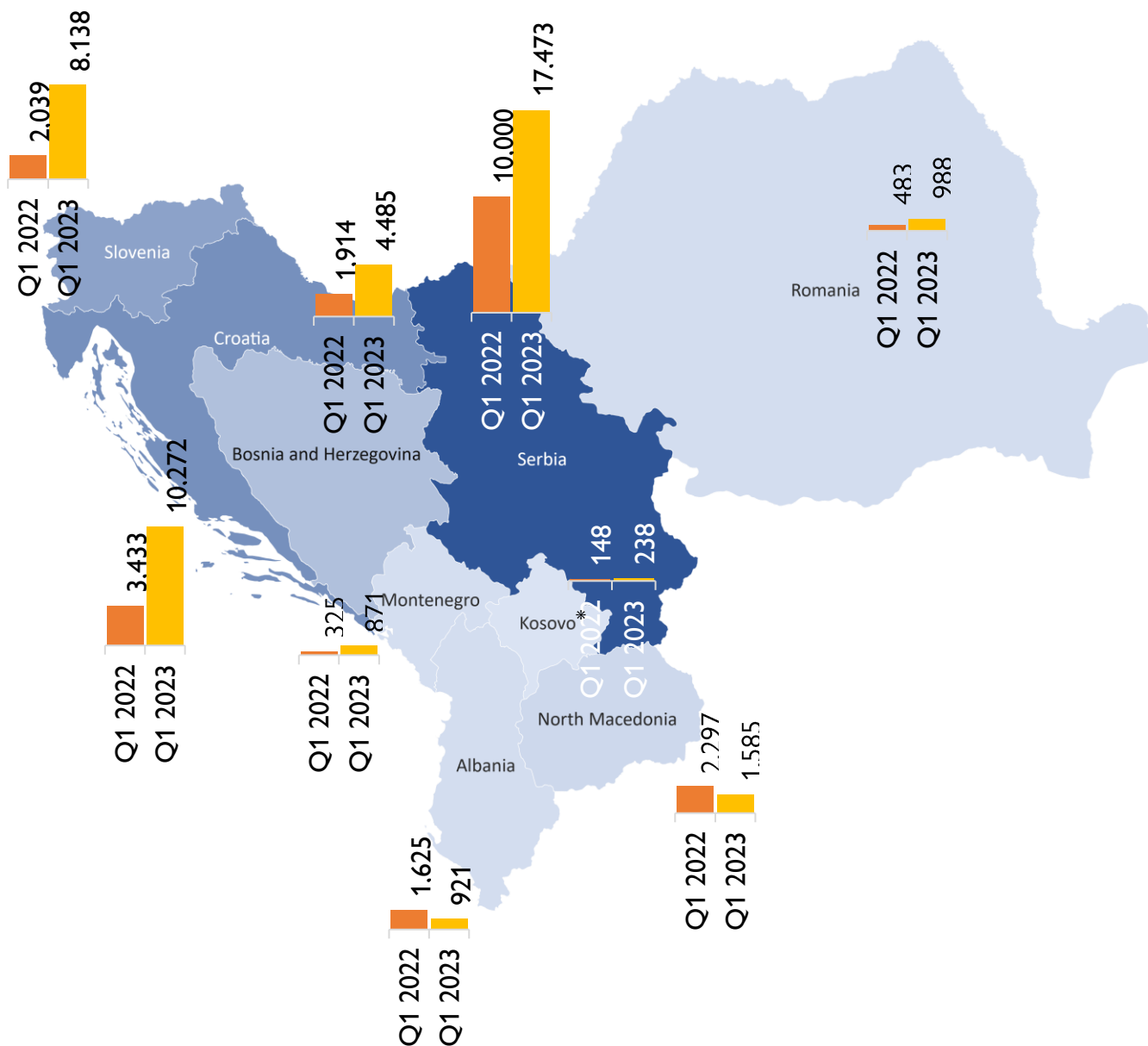
Authorities in Kosovo* registered a total of 238 migrants in the first quarter of 2023, which is 19 per cent less than the 297 reported arrivals in Q4 of 2022 and 60 per cent more than the reported arrivals in Q1 2022 (148). The most frequently reported nationality of arrivals in the first quarter of 2023 is Morocco (44%) Syrian Arab Republic (18%), followed by Somalia (12%), Republic of Türkiye (5%), and others.

Afghanistan is the most frequently reported nationality in Q1 of 2023 (43%), followed by Syrian Arab Republic (17%), Somalia (11%), Bangladesh (6%), and others.



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

Registered transits in the Western Balkan region – Q1 2022 and Q1 2023



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).

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4. MIGRANTS' PRESENCE

MIGRANTS' PRESENCE IN EUROPE

At the end of Q1 2023 an estimated 136,806 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers were residing in different facilities in Italy, Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Romania, Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Albania, North Macedonia, and Kosovo*. Among countries covered by DTM Europe, no data is available on migrants' reception in Spain and Malta. The migrant presence estimated at the end of Q1 2023 is almost 3 per cent lower than the 140,637 reported at the end of Q4 in 2022, and 8 per cent higher than the 126,169 recorded at the end of the first quarter of 2022. Italy and Greece report the largest shares of migrant presence overall (80% and 13% of the total, respectively). In Italy, the number of accommodated migrants and refugees has increased by 2 per cent between Q4 2022 and Q1 of 2023 (from 107,268 to 109,264). The number of migrants and refugees in reception increased by 37 per cent compared to Q1 of 2022 (79,685).

The number of accommodated migrants and refugees in Greece decreased from an estimated 21,126 in Q4 2022 to 18,084 (-14%) in Q1 2023.

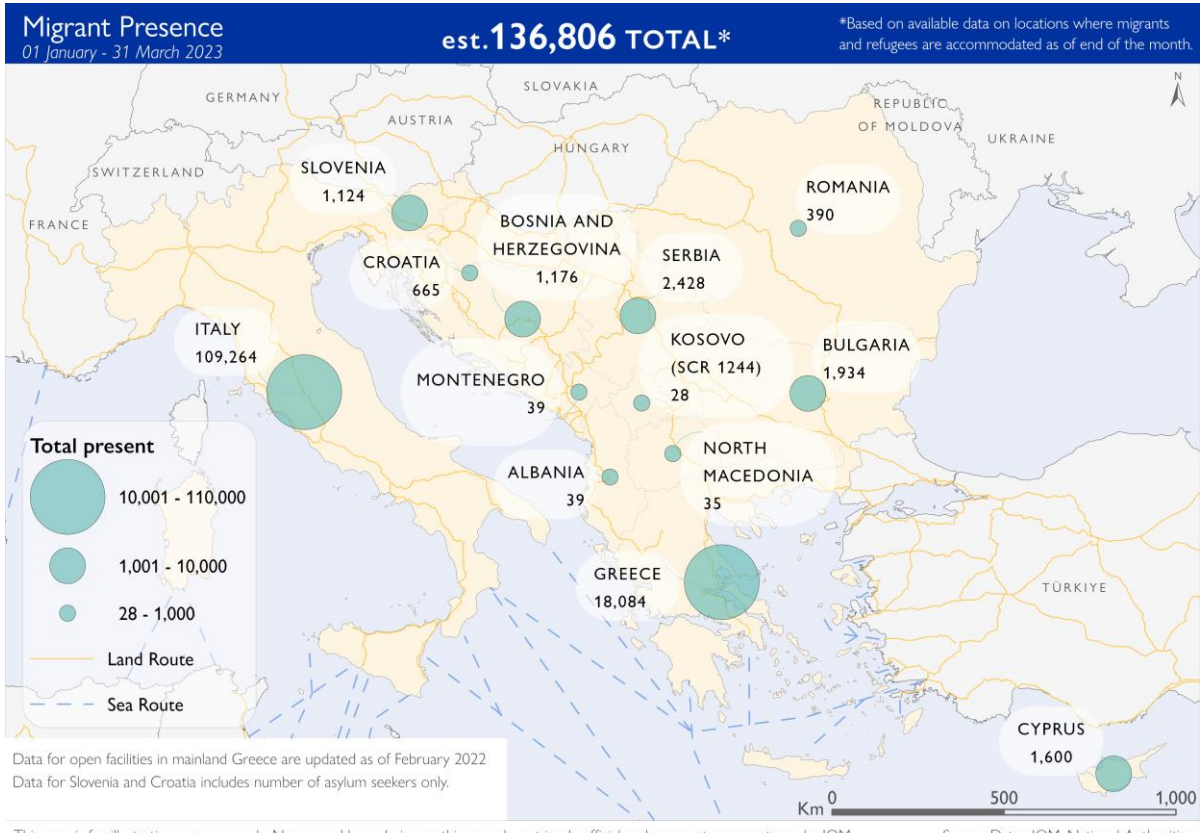
It also decreased by 43 per cent compared to the same period in 2022 (32,287 in Q1 2022).

In Serbia, 2,428 migrants were staying in reception centres and unofficial sites as of the end of Q1 2023. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1,176 migrants were reported to be accommodated at the end of Q1 2023. Main nationalities reported to be in reception were Morocco, Afghanistan and Bangladesh. Additionally, IOM estimated 137 migrants were estimated to be outside reception by field teams of enumerators across the country as of the end of March 2023. Among them, the main nationalities were Morocco, Afghanistan, and Cuba.¹⁰

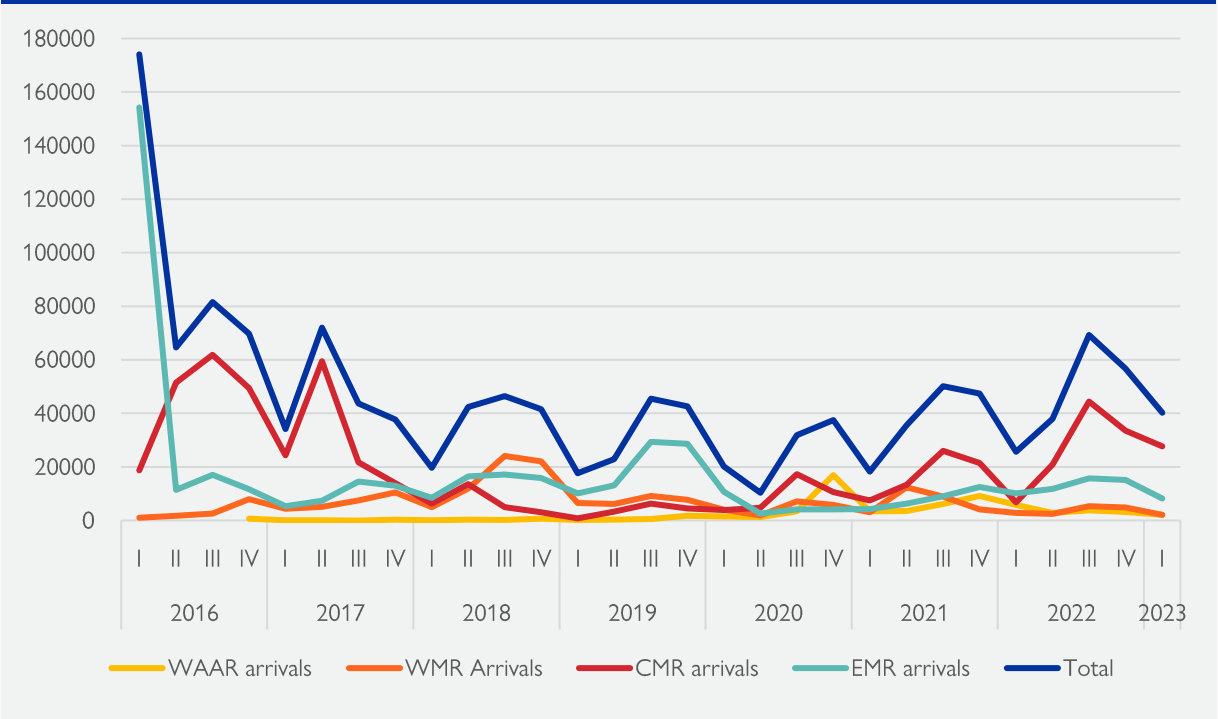
The remaining migrant presence in the region is scattered among many other locations of arrival and transit, ranging from the 1,934 in Bulgaria, 1,600 in Cyprus, 1,124 in Slovenia to the 35 in North Macedonia. Figures on occupancy of reception centers of any kind fluctuate daily, especially in countries 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).

¹⁰ IOM BIH, [Migrant presence outside temporary reception centers, Round 20](#) (April 2023).



First arrivals to Europe, by route and by quarter, 2016-2023



MIGRANTS' PRESENCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKIYE

According to the latest available figures from the Turkish PMM, there are more than 5.1* million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory at the end of Q4 2022, 3.9* millions of whom are seeking international protection. (IOM Türkiye, [March 2023 Migrant Presence Monitoring](#)). This is a small decrease from the 5.2 million foreign national reported in Q4 2022.

Most are Syrians (3,435,298* individuals) who are granted temporary protection status. In addition, international protection applicants from countries including Iraq, Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran constitute another group of foreign nationals.

According to PMM, there were 33,246* international protection applicants present in Türkiye in 2022 (published annually). Moreover, according to UNHCR**, there are close to 318,903 international protection status holders and asylum-seekers.

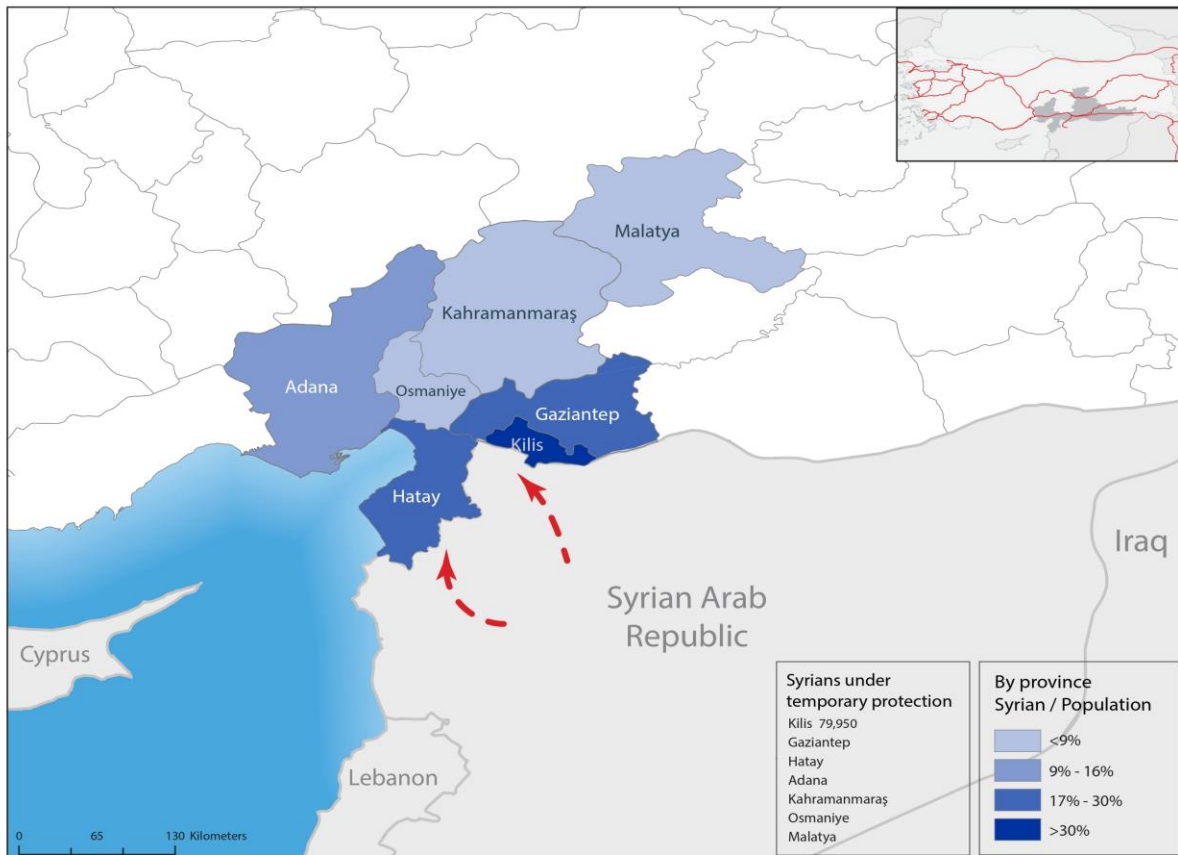
In addition, there are 1,334,150* foreign nationals present in Türkiye holding residency permits including humanitarian residence holders.

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.

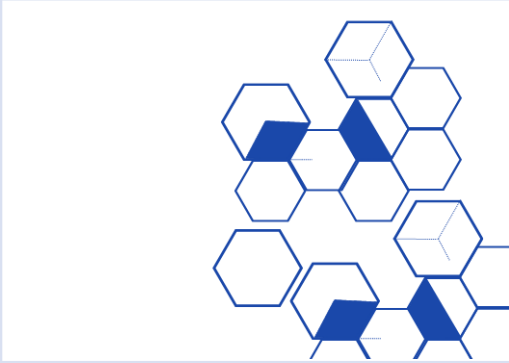
65,658* Syrians live in seven Temporary Accommodation Centers (TACs) that are also located in the provinces close to the Syrian border, as well as in other major cities such as Hatay, Kilis, Osmaniye, Adana and Kahramanmaraş.

*Data source PMM, March 2023

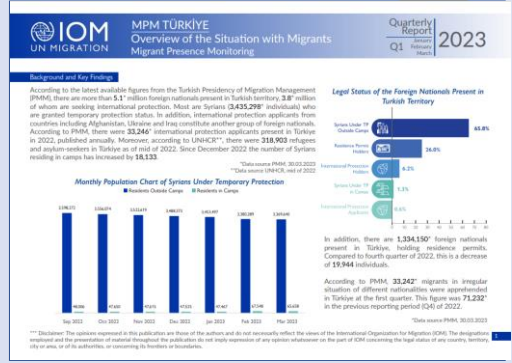
**Data source UNHCR, March 2023



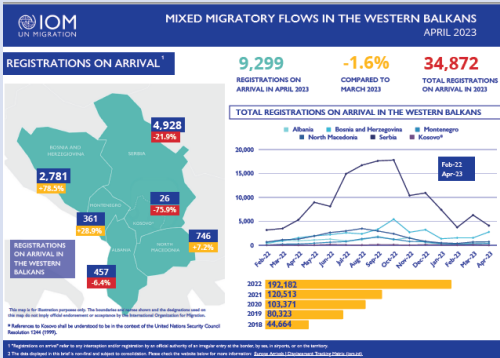
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Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility.

Since September 2015, DTM Europe gathers and disseminates information on migrants and refugees travelling through the Mediterranean, Western African Atlantic, and Western Balkan routes to Europe. Data by country, with nationality and sex/age disaggregated data where possible, are collated by IOM through consultations with ministries of interior, coast guards, police forces, and other relevant national authorities, and published after consolidation on the [Migration Flows to Europe page](#).

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>

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