

Q2 2021



QUARTERLY REGIONAL REPORT

# DTM

# Europe

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

April – June 2021

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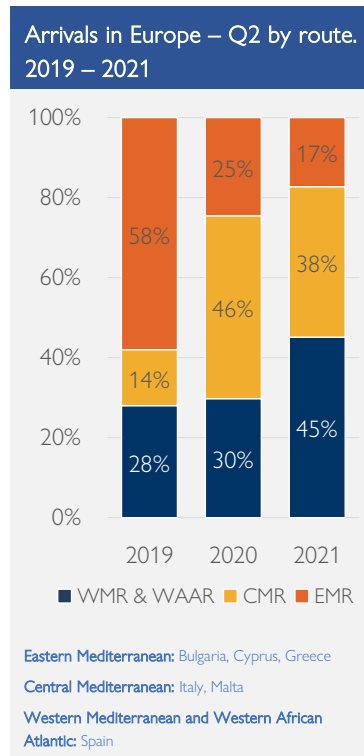
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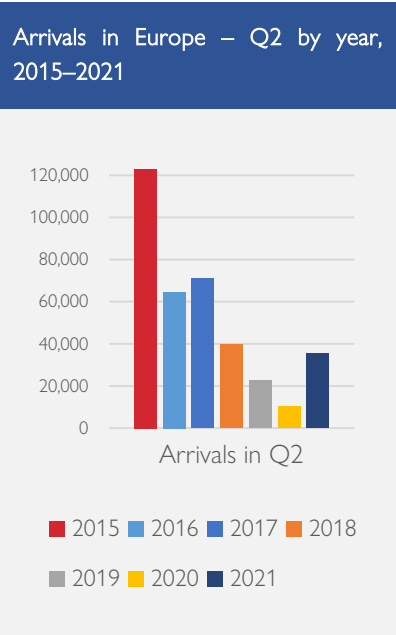
MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS TO EUROPE



In Q2 of 2021, a total of **35,338 of migrants and refugees** were registered arriving through the three Mediterranean routes and the Western African Atlantic route to Europe, which is more than 3 times higher than the 10,334 arrivals registered in the same period in 2020, and 56 per cent more than the 22,626 registered in Q2 of 2019. Arrivals in Q2 of 2021 almost doubled compared to the previous reporting period (18,137 in Q1 2021). This significant increase somewhat coincides with the end of winter conditions at sea during the first months of the year. Around (45%) of all registered individuals in Q2 of 2021 arrived in Europe through the Western Mediterranean and Western African Atlantic routes (15,948) to Spain. Another 38 per cent reached Italy and Malta through Central

Mediterranean route (13,299) and the remaining 17 per cent travelled through the Eastern Mediterranean route to Greece, Cyprus and Bulgaria (6,091).

Compared to Q2 of 2020, arrivals have increased in absolute numbers in all routes to Europe, but with important differences among them. The share of arrivals to Spain via the Western Mediterranean (WMR) and Western African Atlantic routes (WAAR) has increased from 30 to 45 per cent of all registered arrivals, while the share of arrivals via the Central Mediterranean route (CMR) decreased from 46 to 38 per cent of the total and the share of arrivals through the Eastern Mediterranean route (EMR) has plummeted from 25 to 17 per cent of arrivals between Q2 in 2020 and Q2 in 2021.



According to available data from national authorities so far, Morocco,

Algeria, Bangladesh, Tunisia and Côte d'Ivoire are the most frequently reported countries of

origin among all registered arrivals to Europe, followed by many others from sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa and Asia.

Arrivals to **Spain** – which was the leading country for arrivals registered by land and by sea also in 2020 (total of 41,861) – were **15,948 in Q2 2021**. This is five times higher than the arrivals registered in Q2 of 2020 (3,073). Arrivals in the second quarter of 2021 are also more than the double than those in Q1 of 2021 (6,496). More than half (58%) of the arrivals registered in Spain in this quarter was registered via land to Ceuta. Overall since the beginning of the year, 31 per cent of arrivals were registered through the **Western African Atlantic Route (WAAR)** to the Canary Islands, and the rest were through the Western Mediterranean route (WMR) to mainland Spain, the Balearic Islands and the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla. During Q2, at least **273 persons perished or disappeared at sea** while on their way to Spain (of which 207 died in the Atlantic Ocean). This is more than the double of those estimated to have died in Q1 2021 along the WMR and WAAR (124).<sup>1</sup>

Arrivals registered on the **Central Mediterranean route (CMR)** in the second quarter of 2021 by sea were 13,299, which is almost the double of the 7,484 arrivals of the previous quarter (Q1 2021), three times higher than the 4,720 arrivals in Q2 of 2020, and 4 times more than the arrivals registered in Q2 of 2019 (3,294). Main nationalities at arrival were Bangladesh, Tunisia, Côte d'Ivoire. During the second quarter of 2021, 9,430 migrants were returned to Libya,<sup>2</sup> and at least 454 perished while crossing the Central Mediterranean (+40% in comparison with the 323 estimated to have died at sea in Q1 2021).

Arrivals through the **Eastern Mediterranean route (EMR)** continue to be the lowest in the region in the second quarter of 2021, when 6,091 migrants and refugees were registered at arrival in Greece, Cyprus and Bulgaria. Yet, this is three times more than the 2,541 arrivals registered in the same period of 2020, and 47 per cent more than the arrivals in Q1 of 2021 (4,158). Afghanistan, Somalia and the Syrian Arab Republic are the top three nationalities reported at arrivals in Greece<sup>3</sup> since the beginning of the year.

On the same route, the **Turkish Coast guard (TCG)** reported to have apprehended 4,617 persons in the second quarter of the year, while trying to cross the sea between Turkey and Greece irregularly. Interceptions by the TCG were 95 per cent higher than those in Q1 2021 (2,365).

Registrations of migrants intercepted by national authorities in the **Western Balkans**, in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Croatia, Slovenia, Romania and Kosovo\* were 31,690 in Q2 of 2020, representing an increase of 51 per cent when compared with the previous quarter (21,038 in Q1 2021) and 54 per cent increase than the transits and apprehensions registered in the same period last year (20,613).

Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Bangladesh were the most frequently reported countries of origin through the Western Balkans between January and June 2021.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: IOM's Missing Migrant Project: [missingmigrants.iom.int](https://missingmigrants.iom.int)

<sup>2</sup> Source: IOM Libya, July 2021.

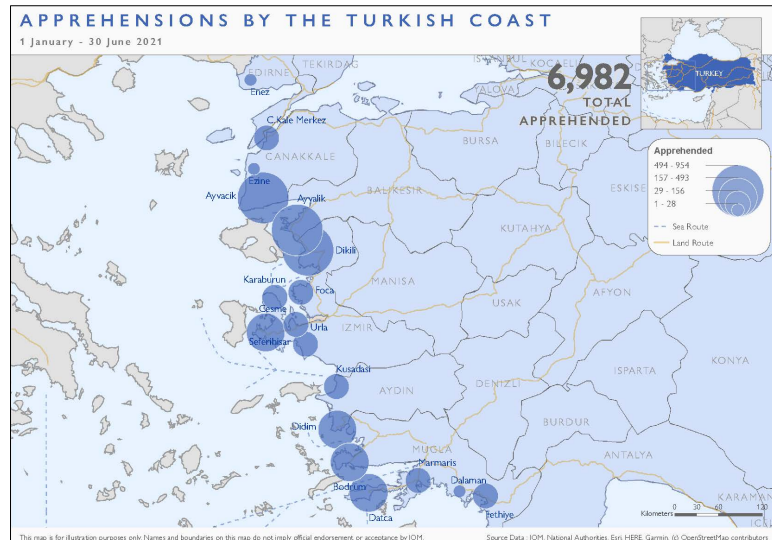
<sup>3</sup> Data on nationalities are not available for Bulgaria and Cyprus, are sourced from [Frontex](https://frontex.europa.eu/) for Spain.



## MIGRANT FLOWS AND MONITORING IN TURKEY

In the second quarter of 2021, a total of 4,617 irregular migrants were apprehended and registered by the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG). This is an increase by 95 per cent in comparison with the previous period (2,365 in Q1 2021) and by 74 per cent in comparison with the second quarter of 2020. A total of 6,982 irregular migrants were rescued by the TCG on the Aegean Sea in between January and June 2021, which is about 40 per cent less than the 11,727 rescued in the first half of 2020, and 45 per cent less than those rescued in the first half of 2019 (12,697). The top ten countries of origin of apprehended/rescued persons in 2021 so far are Afghanistan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Somalia, Republic of Congo, Pakistan, Palestinian Territories, Iraq, Yemen.

According to the data from Turkish Armed Forces (TAF), a total of 22,945 irregular migrants were intercepted on entry by land to Turkey in the second quarter of 2021, mainly from the Syrian Arab Republic (98%), Greece (252



individuals), the Islamic Republic of Iran (171 individuals), Iraq (13 individuals). This is 15 per cent more than the number of apprehensions registered in Q1 of 2021 (19,897), and more than 10 times more than the 2,306 reported in Q2 2020 (when the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic halted most cross border movements).

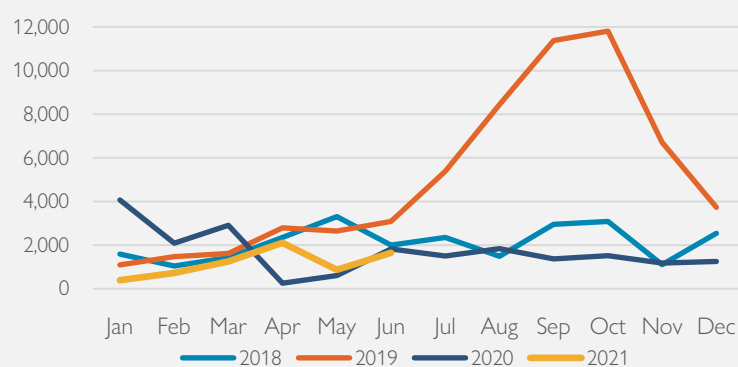
According to the latest available data from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there were over 4.8 million foreign nationals present in Turkey as of the end of June 2021, and 3.7 million of whom are seeking international protection. Most of them are Syrian nationals, followed by nationals of

Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Iraq.

## INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN UKRAINE

According to the information from the Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP) of Ukraine, in July 2021 ([last available data](#)) there were 1,473,650 internally displaced persons (IDPs), that is individuals who have left their homes and moved to a different area and/or region of Ukraine. This represents a slight increase compared to the 1,464,628 reported in the previous reporting period (April 2021) and to the same period last year (1,446,881 at the end of April 2020). Data from the authorities includes returnees and commuters, as the entitlement to a pension for those residing in the Non-Government Controlled Areas (NGCA) is linked to the IDP status. Areas with the highest shares of IDPs located out of the NGCA included the city of Kyiv (166,309) and Kyiv Oblast (67,663), Kharkiv Oblast (136,816), Dnipropetrovsk Oblast (71,744) and Zaporizhia Oblast (56,660).

Apprehensions by the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG), 2017–2021



# MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS

## FIRST ARRIVAL COUNTRIES

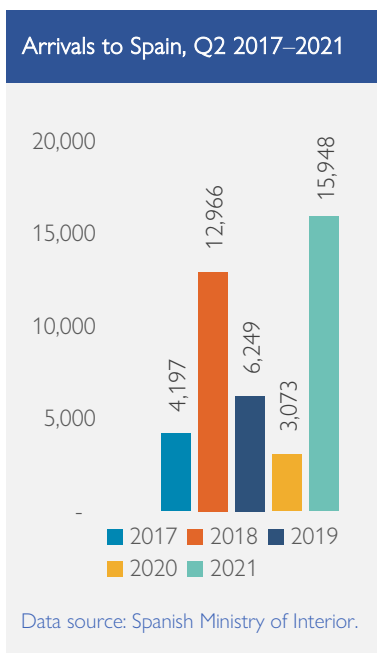
Arrivals in Europe, April – June 2021		
	Sea	Land
Greece	415	1,548
Bulgaria		1,301
Cyprus	498	2,329
Italy*	13,114	
Malta	185	
Spain	6,532	9,416

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

## SPAIN

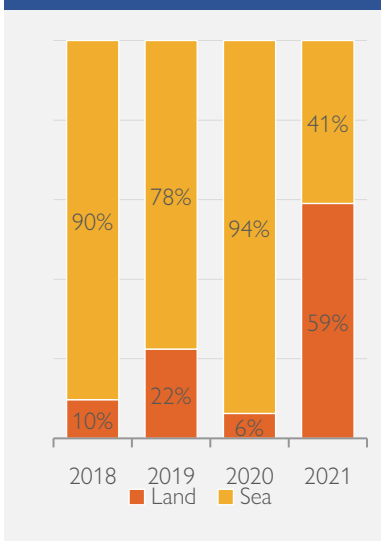
In Q2 of 2021, authorities in Spain registered a total of 15,948, sea and land arrivals, which is more than the double of the 6,518 registered in the previous quarter (Q1 2021).

Arrivals in the second quarter of



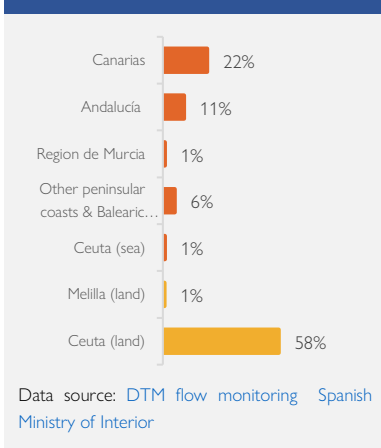
2021 are 5 times higher than the 3,073 arrivals reported in the same period in 2020, and 2.5 times the 6,249 registered in Q2 of 2019.

Land and sea arrivals (%) in Spain in Q2, 2018 – 2021



Most (59%) arrivals registered during the reporting period arrived by land in the autonomous cities of Ceuta (58%) and Melilla (1%), with the remaining 41 per cent arrived by sea either through the Western Mediterranean route (WMR) or the Western African Atlantic route (WAAR). Arrivals to the Canary Islands along the WAAR represented 22 per cent of arrivals during the quarter, followed by arrivals to Andalusia (11%), and to the Mediterranean regions of Murcia and Valencia and the Balearic Islands (7%), and arrivals to Ceuta and Melilla by sea (1%).

Arrivals in Spain Q2 2021 – Main entry points

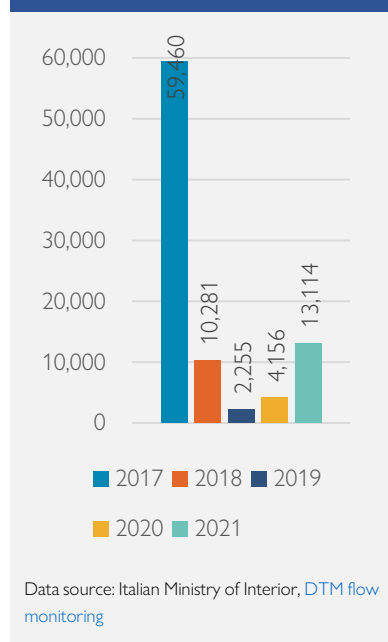


Land arrivals during this reporting period (9,416) have increased when compared to previous reporting periods; most of them have been reported in few days of the month of May and have not been confirmed by the Spanish Ministry of Interior.

According to Frontex data, Algeria (28%) and Morocco (28%) are the two main countries of origin of arrivals by sea to Spain according to Frontex, while 41 per cent of arrivals are from unspecified sub-Saharan countries.

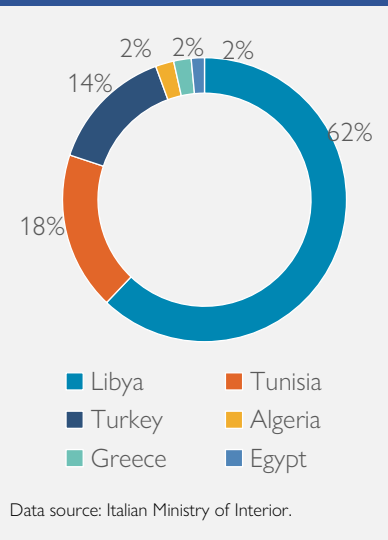
## ITALY

Arrivals to Italy in Q2, 2017 – 2021



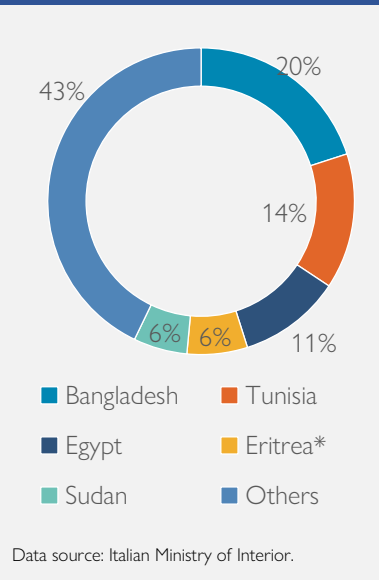
Italian authorities registered a total of 13,114 migrants and refugees arriving by sea in the country during the second quarter of 2021. This is 77 per cent more than the 7,419

Arrivals to Italy 2020 – departure countries in Q2 2021



registered in Q1 2021, and 3 times more than the 4,156 registered in Q2 2020, and almost 6 times more than the 2,255 registered in Q2 2019.

Arrivals to Italy – nationality breakdown in Q2 2021



According to available data from the Italian Ministry of Interior, Bangladesh is the most reported country of since the beginning of 2021, declared by 17 per cent of the registered migrants and refugees, followed by Tunisia (15%), Côte d'Ivoire (8%), Egypt (8%), Eritrea (6%).<sup>4</sup>

In the second quarter of 2021, most arrivals were reported to have departed from Libya (62%), followed by departures from Tunisia (18%), Turkey (14%) and small shares of departures from Algeria, Greece and Egypt (2% each). This confirms the trend observed in Q1, and marks a difference with 2020 when Tunisia was the most frequently reported country of departure by migrants landing to Italy with about 43 per cent of all arrivals.

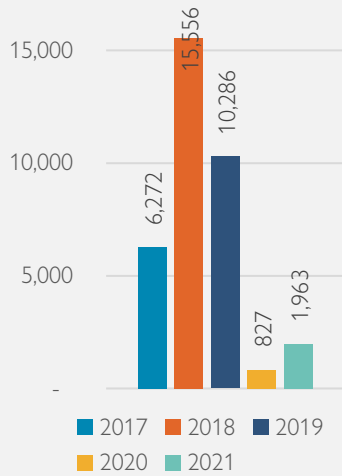
## GREECE

In the second quarter of 2021, Hellenic Authorities registered a total of 1,963 migrants and refugees arriving to the country, with a increase of 21 per cent compared to the 1,619 arrivals registered in Q1 2021. Arrivals in Q2 2021 are more than the double of the 827 registered in Q2 2020, but one fifth or then 10,286 reported in the same period of 2019.

<sup>4</sup> Data on nationalities are as self-reported by migrants and refugees to national authorities.



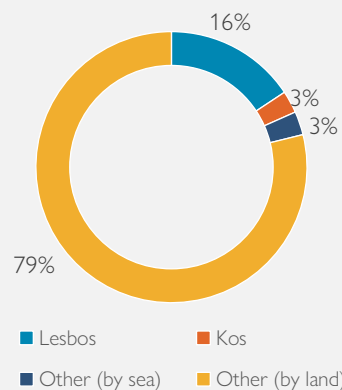
### Arrivals to Greece in Q1, 2017 – 2021



Data source: Hellenic Authorities, DTM flow monitoring

According to the Hellenic Coast Guard and Police, in Q2 of 2021 79 per cent of arrivals were registered by land crossing from Turkey in the region of Evros. The remaining 21 per cent of migrants and refugees were reported to have landed on several Greek islands (Lesbos, Kos, Rhodes, Samos among them).

### Arrivals to Greece – main entry points in Q2 2021

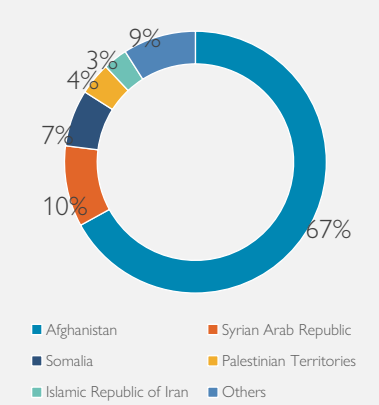


Data source: Hellenic Authorities, DTM flow monitoring

<sup>5</sup> Excluding arrivals on the border with Greece to avoid double counting arrivals to Europe.

Afghanistan is the top country of origin registered at arrival by sea in Q2 2021 (67%), followed by the Syrian Arab Republic and Somalia.

### Arrivals by sea to Greece – nationality breakdown in Q2 2021



Data source: Hellenic Authorities, DTM flow monitoring

## OTHER COUNTRIES OF FIRST ARRIVAL

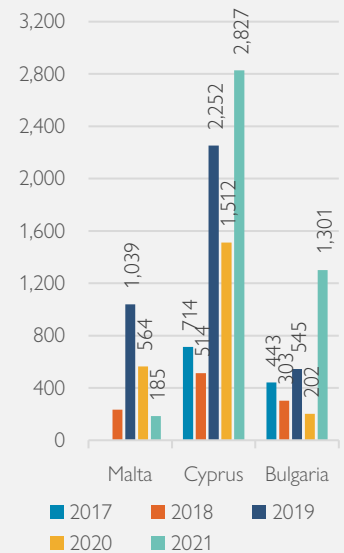
### Malta, Bulgaria and Cyprus

A total of 6,334 migrants and refugees have been registered in other countries of first arrival in the Mediterranean region during the second quarter of 2021, 2.5 times more than the 2,540 registered in Q1 2021. Most of these arrivals were recorded in Cyprus and Bulgaria, and only less than 1 per cent in Malta.

According to the **Bulgarian** Ministry of Interior, 1,301 new migrants were apprehended on entry, inside and on exit from the country in Q2 of 2021,<sup>5</sup> which is almost the double of the 719 registered in the previous quarter and it is 6 times more than the 202 apprehended in Q2 2020.

According to CODECA NGO, 2,827 arrivals to **Cyprus** in Q2 2021 either by sea or by crossing the green border with the northern

### Arrivals to Bulgaria, Cyprus and Malta in Q2, 2017–2021



part of the island. This is 61 per cent more than the 1,756 arrivals registered in the previous quarter and 87 per cent more than those reported in Q2 2020.

In Malta, 185 migrants and refugees arrived by sea in Q2 2021. This is almost triple than the 65 migrants

of the previous quarter (Q1 2021), but lower than the 564 arrivals registered in the same quarter last year. According to available data, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Egypt and Eritrea<sup>6</sup> are the four most frequently reported nationalities at arrival in Malta representing 77 per cent of all arrivals so far this year.

## WESTERN BALKANS

In **Serbia**, 12,839 new migrants and refugees have been registered in the reception centres across the country<sup>7</sup> during the Q2 of 2021. This is 42 per cent more than the 9,034 arrivals registered in Q1 2021, and more than 4 times higher than the 2,766 registered in Q2 2020. In 2021 so far, 21,873

migrants and refugees have been registered by the authorities in total, which is almost 3 times the 8,045 reported in the first half of 2020, and 4 times the 5,564 reported in the same period of 2019.

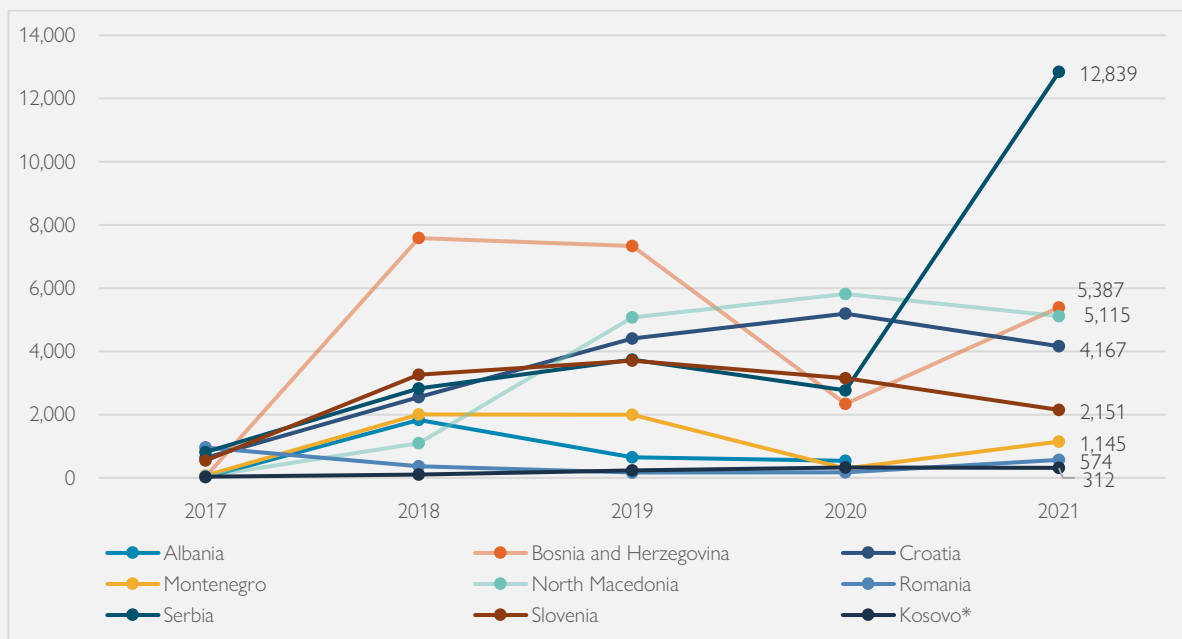
No information on nationalities of those registered in 2021 is available.

Authorities in **Bosnia and Herzegovina** registered 5,387 migrants' arrival in Q2 2021, which is 99 per cent more than the 2,712 reported in Q1 of 2021, and twice as much as the 2,346 recorded in the second quarter of 2020. In 2021 so far, 8,099 migrants and refugees have been registered in total, which is 20 per cent more than the 6,769 reported in the first

half of 2020, but 26 per cent less than the 10,900 reported in the same period of 2019. In 2021 so far, Afghanistan and Pakistan were the most frequently reported nationality at arrival (33% each), followed by Bangladesh (13%), Eritrea and Morocco (3% each), and others.

In the second quarter of 2021, 5,115 migrants and refugees have been officially registered at entry or exit in **North Macedonia**. This is 53 per cent more than the 3,345 arrivals registered in the country in Q1 of 2020 and 12 per cent less than the 5,818 registered in the same period last year. Pakistan is the country of origin of half (50%) of registered migrants and refugees

Registered migrants in transit countries between April and June, 2017–2021



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

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

<sup>7</sup> This used as a proxy indicator for the overall number of new arrivals in the country.

in 2021 so far, followed by Afghanistan (23%), Bangladesh (6%), India (5%), Somalia (3%) and others.

Reported arrivals in **Croatia** in the second quarter of 2021 were 4,167, which is 28 per cent more than the 3,267 in Q1 2021, and 20 per cent less than the 5,194 reported in Q2 2020. In 2020, 29,110 migrants and refugees have been apprehended in total, which is 48 per cent in 2019 (19,683), and almost 4 times more than in 2018 (8,695). In 2021 so far, the most frequently reported nationalities of origin for arrivals in Croatia were Afghanistan (31%), Pakistan (18%), Bangladesh (10%) and others, similarly as those reported last year.

According to national authorities, 2,151 migrants and refugees were apprehended in **Slovenia** during the second quarter of 2021, which is 94 per cent more than the 1,107 apprehensions registered in Q1 2021, and 32 per cent less than the apprehensions registered in Q2 2020 (3,148). In 2020, a total of 14,117 apprehensions have been reported in Slovenia, 12 per cent less than in 2019 (16,099), and almost double in 2018 (8,477). In 2021 so far, Afghanistan and Pakistan were the most frequently reported nationalities (19% each) of those apprehended, followed by Bangladesh (14%), Turkey (7%), however the nationality is unknown

for 17 per cent of all arrivals in 2021.

In Q2 2021, 1,145 irregular migrants were registered in **Montenegro**, which is 169 per cent more than the 426 migrants registered in Q1 of 2021, and almost 4 times more than the 300 migrants registered in Q2 of 2020. In 2020, a total of 2,898 arrivals have been recorded, which is 67 per cent less than in 2019 (8,695), and 38 per cent less than those registered in 2018 (4,645). In 2021 so far, the most frequently reported nationality of arrivals was Afghanistan (66%), Morocco (15%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (5%) and Bangladesh (5%), and others.

According to data provided by authorities in **Romania**, 574 migrants and refugees were apprehended on entry to, and exit from, the country in Q2 of 2021, which is 31 per cent less when compared with Q1 2021 (836), but triple than the 174 reported in Q2 2020.

In 2021 so far, Afghanistan is the most frequently reported nationality (49%), followed by Syrian Arab Republic (20%), Iraq (13%), Pakistan (6%) and others.

In **Albania**, 150 migrants and refugees were registered on entry to the country in the Gjirokastra region or on exit in the Shkodra

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

Authorities in **Kosovo**\* registered a total of 312 migrants in the second quarter of 2021, 94 per cent more than the reported arrivals in Q1 2021 (161) and 5 per cent less than reported arrivals in Q2 2020 (328). In 2020, a total of 3,001 migrants and refugees were registered, which is an increase of 47 per cent when compared with 2019 (2,038), and 5 times more than in 2018 (594).

The Syrian Arab Republic is the most frequently reported nationality of arrivals in 2021 so far (25%), followed by Bangladesh (19%), Afghanistan (11%), Morocco (11%), Libya (8%), and others.

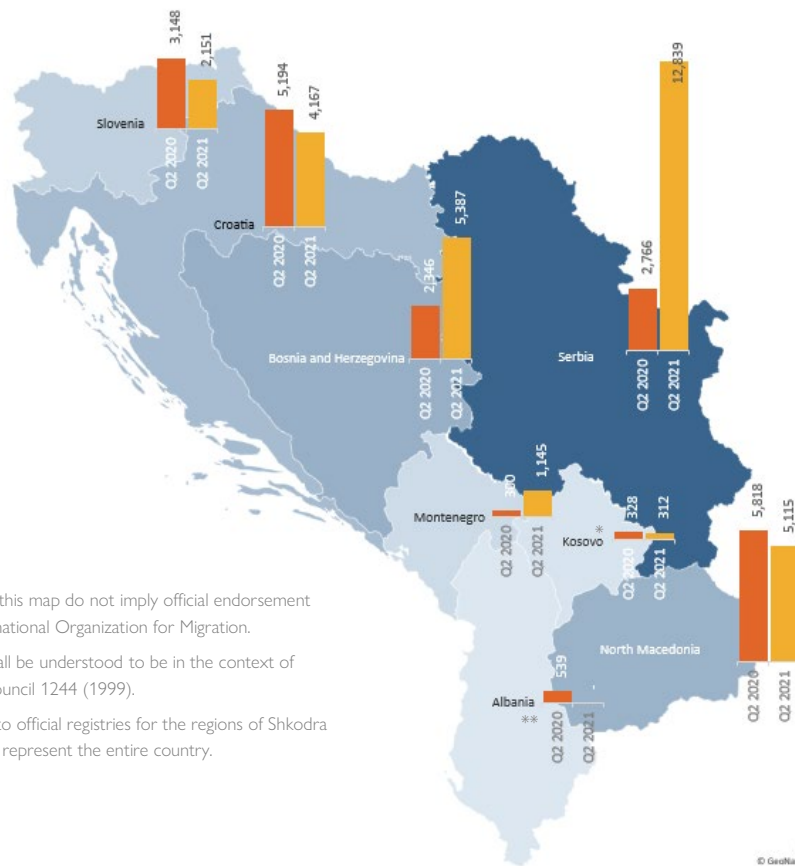
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<sup>8</sup> Since January 2021 included, IOM collected data from two major Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Albania, one in the Gjirokastra region and one in the Shkodra

region. Information on entries after January 2021 is not available.

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

## Registered arrivals/transits in the Western Balkans in Q2 2020 and 2021

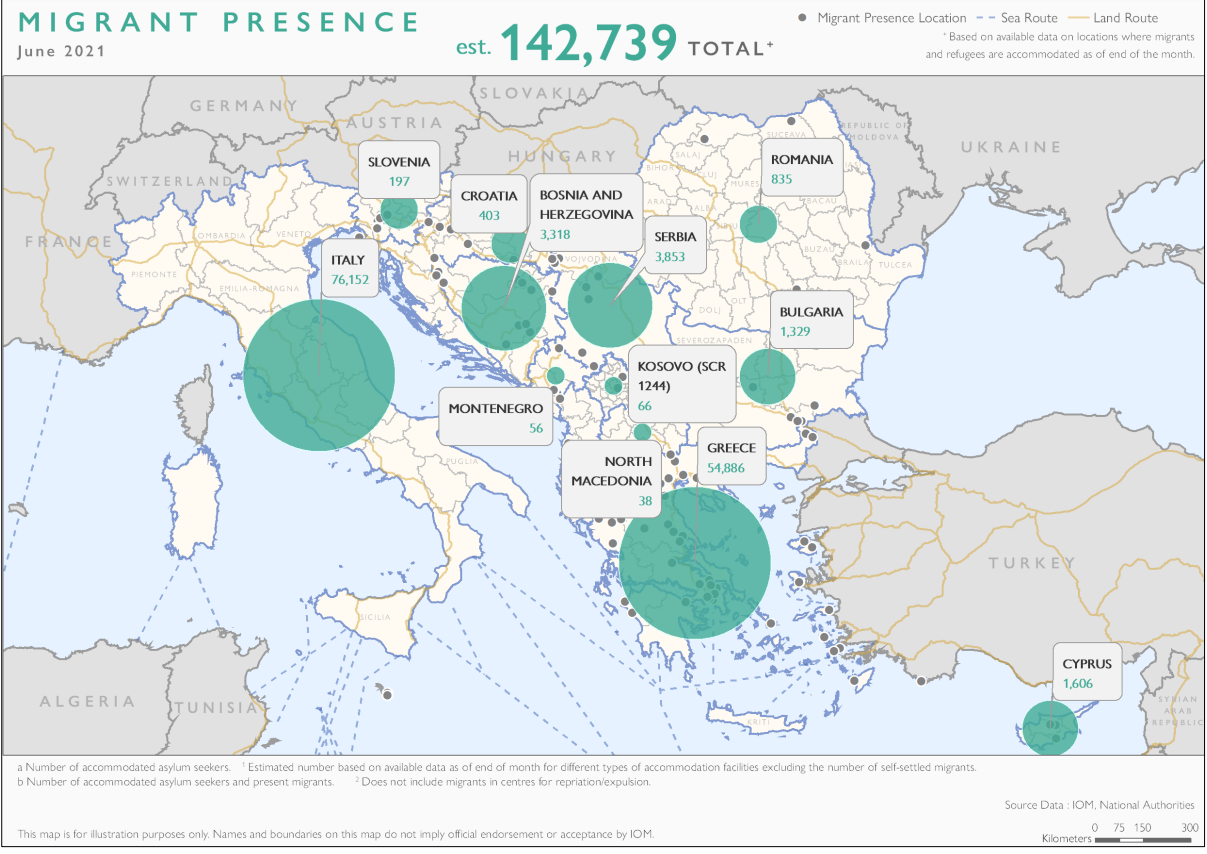


Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

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

\*\* Data for Albania refers to official registries for the regions of Shkoder and Gjirokastra and do not represent the entire country.

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# MIGRANTS PRESENCE IN EUROPE

## MIGRANTS PRESENCE IN EUROPE

At the end of Q1 2021 an estimated **142,739** migrants, refugees and asylum seekers were residing in different facilities in **Italy, Greece, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Kosovo.**\* No data is available on migrants' reception in Spain. The migrant presence estimated at the end of Q1 2021 is 11 per cent less than the **160,512** reported at the end of Q1 2021, and 29 per cent less than the 201,693 recorded at the end of Q2 2020. Italy and Greece report the largest shares of migrant presence overall (53% and 38% of the total, respectively).

The number of accommodated migrants and refugees in **Greece** decreased from an estimated 65,025 in Q1 of 2021 to an estimated 54,886 in Q2 of 2021 (-16%). Some 86 per cent were accommodated in various types of facilities on the mainland, while the remaining 14 per cent was accommodated on the islands. Also, the number of accommodated migrants and refugees in **Italy** has only slightly decreased by 1 per cent between Q1 and Q2 of 2021 (from 77,074 to **76,152**).

In **Serbia**, **3,853** migrants were staying in reception centres and unofficial sites as of the end of June 2021. In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, **3,318** migrants were reported to be accommodated in 6 provisional and temporary reception centers at the end of Q2 2021, while another **2,589** were *estimated by IOM to be outside*<sup>11</sup> reception in the country in mid-June 2021. Main nationalities reported were Afghanistan and Pakistan. The remaining migrant presence is scattered among many other locations of arrival and transit, ranging from the 1,606 in Cyprus to 38 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.

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\* 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, R 03 (June 2021): [https://migration.iom.int/reports/bosnia-and-herzegovina-%E2%80%94-migrant-](https://migration.iom.int/reports/bosnia-and-herzegovina-%E2%80%94-migrant-presence-outside-temporary-reception-centres-%E2%80%94-round-03-10?close=true)

[presence-outside-temporary-reception-centres-%E2%80%94-round-03-10?close=true](https://migration.iom.int/reports/bosnia-and-herzegovina-%E2%80%94-migrant-presence-outside-temporary-reception-centres-%E2%80%94-round-03-10?close=true)

# MIGRANTS PRESENCE MONITORING IN TURKEY

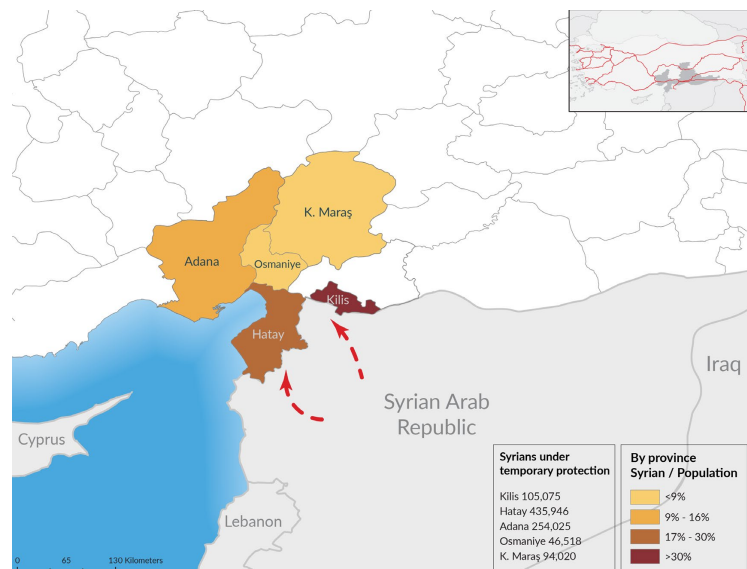
## MIGRANTS PRESENCE IN TURKEY

According to the latest available data from the **Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM)** there are more than **4.8 million** foreign nationals present in Turkish territory, 3.7 million of whom are seeking international protection.

Most are Syrians (3,685,839 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. Since March 2021 the number of Syrians residing in camps has decreased by 2,140 individuals.

In addition, there are 1,155,312 foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits including humanitarian residence holders. The exact number of the humanitarian residence holders is unknown, but it is estimated that there are a few thousand humanitarian resident holders.

Most individuals live outside camps, mainly spread across cities at the Turkish border provinces of Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay and Kilis as well as other major cities in Turkey. 55,362 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 data from Turkish Armed Forces (TAF), a total of 22,945 irregular migrants were intercepted on entry by land to Turkey in the second quarter of 2021, mainly from the Syrian Arab Republic (98%), Greece (252 individuals), the Islamic Republic of Iran (171 individuals), Iraq (13 individuals). This is 15 per cent more than the number of apprehensions registered in Q1 of 2021 (19,897), and more than 10 times more than the 2,306 reported in Q2 2020.



# NATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM REPORT UKRAINE

## NEEDS MONITORING IN UKRAINE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Only 18 per cent reported the intention to return to their place of origin after the end of the conflict. At the same time, 39 per cent of the respondents expressed their intention not to return, even after the end of the conflict.



IOM's DTM staff conducting a data collection exercise to estimate migrant presence in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. © IOM June 2021.