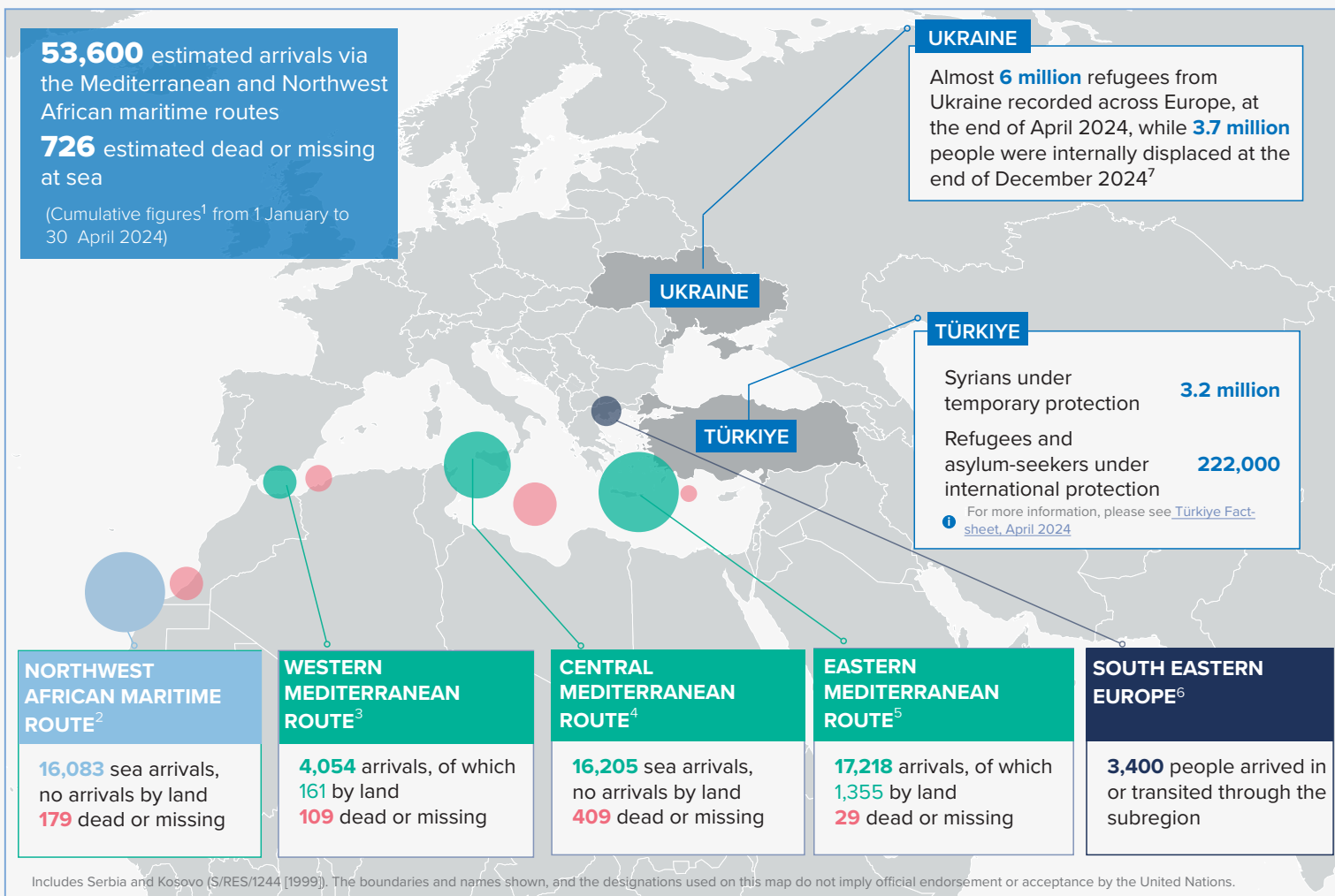


ARRIVALS AND DISPLACED POPULATIONS: KEY FIGURES AND TRENDS

► APRIL 2024



UKRAINE SITUATION

The war in Ukraine triggered a major increase in humanitarian needs due to both the mass internal displacement within Ukraine as well as refugee outflows. By the end of April 2024, 5,942,300 refugees from Ukraine were recorded across Europe, with 5,682,300 registered for asylum, temporary protection or similar national protection schemes. As of the end of December 2023, 3.7 million people were displaced internally within Ukraine.⁷

UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, UNWOMEN and IOM recently published a report titled “[NAVIGATING HEALTH AND WELL-BEING CHALLENGES FOR REFUGEES FROM UKRAINE](#)”, an Inter-Agency analysis based on the Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNA) conducted in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, and Slovakia. The report revealed that while healthcare is a top priority for refugees, most Ukrainian refugees report being able to access health services, marking a significant achievement.

However, barriers remain for 1 in 10 refugees, with healthcare costs posing a substantial burden. This is especially true for families with members who have disabilities or chronic diseases. Additionally, 1 in 5 refugees from Ukraine reported mental health-related problems, yet of those who requested support, only 45% were successfully able to access services.

Ukraine situation key figures as of 30 April

5,942,300

Refugees from Ukraine recorded in Europe

541,200

Refugees from Ukraine recorded beyond Europe

6,483,500

Refugees from Ukraine recorded globally

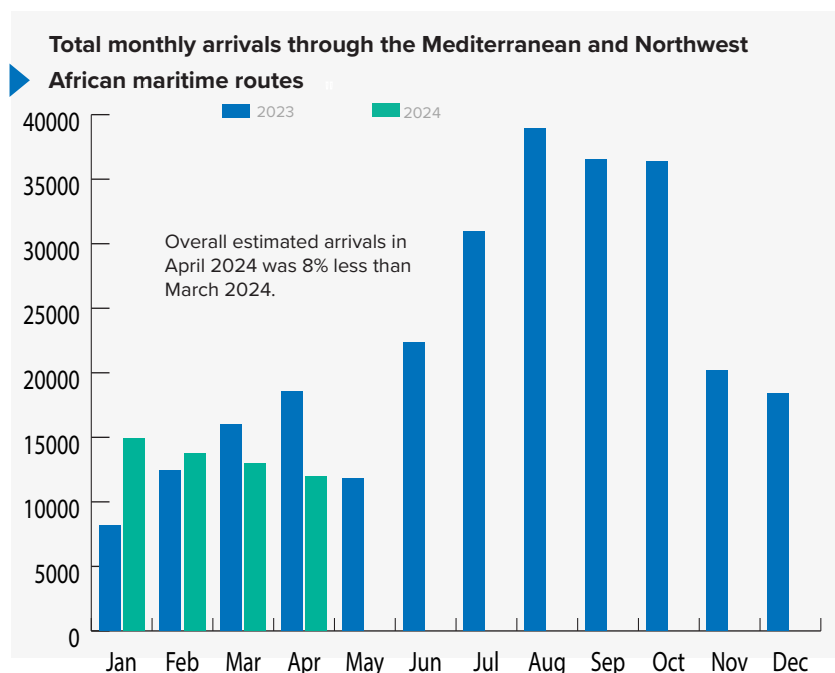
For more information, please visit the [Operational Data Portal for the Ukraine Refugee Situation](#)

ARRIVALS IN EUROPE VIA THE MEDITERRANEAN AND NORTHWEST AFRICAN MARITIME ROUTES

In April 2024, 11,900 refugees and migrants arrived in Europe through the Mediterranean and Northwest African maritime route. This amounted to an 8 per cent decrease compared to last month, and a 36 per cent decrease compared to April 2023.

In April, arrivals to Italy decreased by 31 per cent compared to the previous month and by 67 per cent compared to April 2023. Out of 4,700 refugees and migrants who arrived in Italy in April, 72 per cent departed from Tunisia and 28 per cent from Libya. Most refugees and migrants originated from Bangladesh, Guinea and Tunisia.

In April 2024, 1,000 refugees and migrants who departed from Libya were intercepted, or rescued, by Libyan authorities and disembarked in Libya. This amounted to a 59 per cent decrease compared to the prior month. Most people departing from Libya in April were from Bangladesh, Eritrea and the Syrian Arab Republic.



In Spain, 3,600 refugees and migrants arrived over April 2024, a 57 per cent increase compared to the previous month and a 41 per cent increase compared to April 2023. Of all arrivals in April, 78 per cent landed in the Canary Islands. In April, arrivals in Spain through the Northwest African maritime route increased by 144 per cent but decreased by 31 per cent through the Western Mediterranean route compared to last month.

In April 2,500 refugees and migrants arrived in Greece by land and sea, a 3 per cent decrease compared to last month, but a 142 per cent increase compared to April 2023. Turkish authorities reported rescuing or intercepting 2,400 refugees and migrants at sea in April a 21 per cent decrease compared to the previous month. Further, 1,100 refugees and migrants arrived in Cyprus in April, a 7 per cent decrease compared to the previous month and a 196 per cent increase, when compared to April 2023.

For more information, please visit <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean>

SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE⁹

In April 2024, 550 people arrived in, or transited through, the subregion as part of mixed refugee and migrant movements. As such, movements in April were 28 per cent fewer than the previous month and 71 per cent fewer compared to the same period in 2023.

Approximately 2,500 forcibly displaced and stateless people were present in the Western Balkans as of end April 2024, including 116 unaccompanied and separated children.

In April 2024, 71 people submitted asylum applications, a 45 per cent decrease compared to the previous month (128). Meanwhile, 86 first-instance decisions were issued in April, two refugee status and 14 subsidiary protection status were granted, while 20 applications were rejected and 50 were closed.

As of the end of March, 584 asylum applications were still pending a decision across the subregion.

For more information, please visit <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/southeasterneurope>

¹ Dead and missing figures refer to the Mediterranean and Northwest African maritime routes. Information is compiled from a variety of sources, the quality and reliability of which can vary. While every effort has been made to ensure that all statistical information is verified, figures on some arrivals, as well as dead and missing at sea, represent an estimate. Triangulation of information and sources is performed on a continuous basis. Therefore, amendments in figures may occur, including retroactively.

² Includes sea arrivals in the Canary Islands (Spain) via the Atlantic Ocean.

³ Includes sea and land arrivals in Spain via the Western Mediterranean route.

⁴ Includes sea arrivals in Italy and Malta.

⁵ Includes sea and land arrivals in Greece and sea arrivals in Cyprus.

⁶ Majority of the persons arriving in the Western Balkan region are part of the secondary movement, those who have already arrived in Greece or Bulgaria and then transited through the region with the intention to move onward to other EU countries.

⁷ IOM General Population Survey, December 2024.

⁸ In preparation for UNHCR's Annual Statistical Review 2023, and publication of our Global Trends Report in June 2023, a thorough review of all statistics related to refugees from Ukraine is being undertaken (for details please refer to [Ukraine Refugee Situation - Data Explanatory Note](#)).

⁹ Includes Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)).