

ARRIVALS AND DISPLACED POPULATIONS: KEY FIGURES AND TRENDS

▶ APRIL FIGURES

54,800 estimated arrivals via the Mediterranean and Northwest African maritime routes

1,107 estimated dead or missing at sea

(Cumulative figures¹ from 1 January to 30 April 2023)

UKRAINE

5.9 million refugees from Ukraine recorded across Europe, as of 4 July 2023⁸, while some **5.4 million** people were displaced within the country at the end of January.

TÜRKİYE

Syrians under temporary protection **3.6 million**

Refugees and asylum-seekers under international protection **318,000**

For more information, please see [UNHCR Türkiye factsheet February 2023](#)

NORTHWEST AFRICAN MARITIME ROUTE²

3,415 sea arrivals, no arrivals by land
88 dead or missing

WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE³

3,489 arrivals, of which **183** by land
48 dead or missing

CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE⁴

42,201 sea arrivals, no arrivals by land
946 dead or missing

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE⁵

5,607 arrivals, of which **641** by land
25 dead or missing

SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE⁶

1,700 people arrived in or transited through the subregion

Includes Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 [1999]). The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

UKRAINE SITUATION

The war in Ukraine triggered a major increase in humanitarian needs due to mass internal displacement and refugee outflows. As of 4 July 2023, 5,967,100 refugees from Ukraine were recorded across Europe, with 5,076,110 registered for Asylum, Temporary Protection or similar national protection schemes. Within Ukraine, 5.4 million people were internally displaced as of end of January.⁷

▶ Ukraine situation key figures as of 4 July 2023⁸

5,976,100

Refugees from Ukraine recorded in Europe

364,000

Refugees from Ukraine recorded beyond Europe

6,331,100

Refugees from Ukraine recorded globally

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

During April 2023, UNHCR published its [Regional Protection Analysis Report #2](#), based on interviews with over 17,700 refugees in countries neighbouring Ukraine, including Hungary, the Republic of Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia. Main findings include: 22 per cent of households include a member with a specific need, and these families face much greater difficulty meeting their basic needs; only 27 per cent of respondents were employed, many are in low-paying / informal jobs; 25 per cent of refugee households lack at least one civil status or identity document; and 10 per cent of respondents will need to find new accommodation in less than three months.

ARRIVALS IN EUROPE VIA

In April, 18,500 refugees and migrants arrived in Europe via the Mediterranean and Northwest African maritime routes. This amounted to a 16 per cent increase compared to the previous month, and a 165 per cent increase compared to the same period in 2022.

Total arrivals in Italy increased by 9 per cent in April, compared to the previous month, and nearly three-fold compared to the same period in 2022. Of the 14,500 refugees and migrants who arrived in Italy, 57 per cent departed from Tunisia and 41 per cent from Libya. Arrivals in Italy from Libya increased by 4 per cent and 10 per cent from Tunisia compared to the previous month. UNHCR also noted 294 arrivals from Türkiye in April.

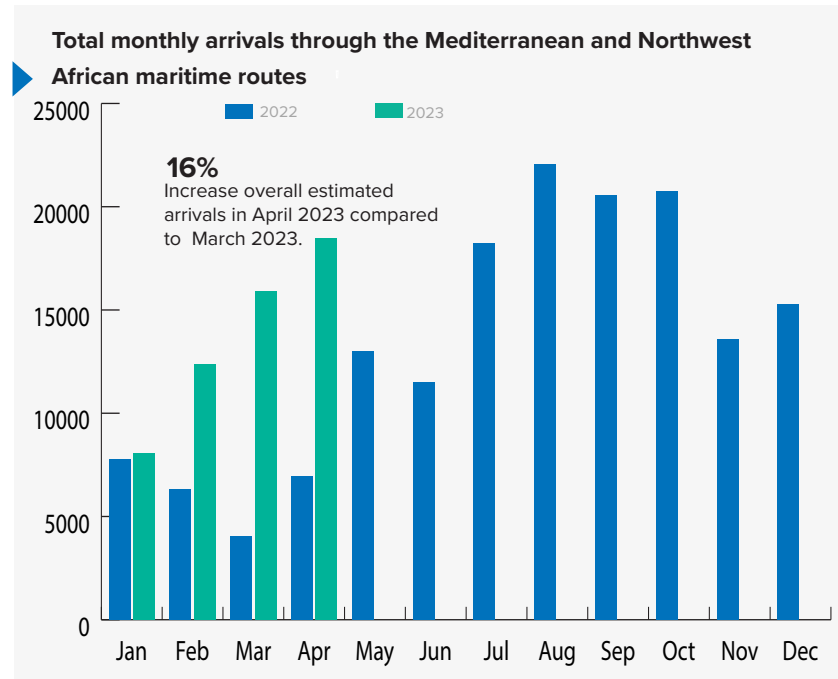
In April, 800 refugees and migrants who departed from Libya were intercepted or rescued and disembarked in Libya by Libyan authorities⁹. This amounted to a 19 per cent decrease compared to the previous month.

According to available data, most people departing from Libya in April were from Bangladesh, Sudan and Nigeria.

In Spain, 2,500 refugees and migrants arrived throughout April. This amounted to a 118 per cent increase compared to the previous month. Nearly half of all arrivals in Spain landed in the Canary Islands. Arrivals in April increased by 265 per cent through the Northwest African maritime route and by 59 per cent through the Western Mediterranean route compared to the previous month.

In Greece, 950 refugees and migrants arrived by land and sea in April, a 20 per cent decrease compared to the previous month and a 27 per cent decrease compared to the same period in 2022. Turkish authorities reported rescuing or intercepting 2,800 refugees and migrants at sea in April, almost the same as the previous month. Further, 380 refugees and migrants arrived in Cyprus by sea in April, resulting in a 45 per cent increase compared to the previous month.

¹ For more information, please visit <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean>



SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE¹⁰

Some 1,700 persons arrived in, or transited through, the subregion as part of mixed refugee and migrant movements in April 2023. This resulted in a 13 per cent decrease from the previous month and 20 per cent lower than in April 2022. From January through April 2023, 5,700 people arrived in, or transited through, the subregion, similar as compared to the same period in 2022. Out of all arrivals to date in 2023, UNHCR noted a 45 per cent increase in Afghan arrivals compared to the same period last year, totaling 1,130 so far.

In April 2023, 91 people submitted asylum applications, resulting in a 11 per cent decrease from the previous month. In total, 14 positive first-instance decisions were issued in April, four of which were for subsidiary protection status and 10 for refugee status. Meanwhile, 11 applications were rejected and 41 were closed as applicants were no longer present in the country of application.

By the end of April, 491 asylum applications were pending decision across the subregion. To date in 2023, 69 positive first-instance decisions were issued across the subregion, 26 of which were for refugee status and 43 for subsidiary protection status. Meanwhile, 68 asylum applications were rejected and 214 asylum applications were closed after applicants absconded from the asylum procedure.

¹ 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 [Ukraine Internal Displacement Report](#), IOM, 23 January 2023.

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 was undertaken (for details please refer to [Ukraine Refugee Situation - Data Explanatory Note](#)), therefore figures reported in this April factsheet have been retroactively updated.

⁹ <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/dataviz/211?sv=0&geo=0>.

¹⁰ Includes Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 [1999]).