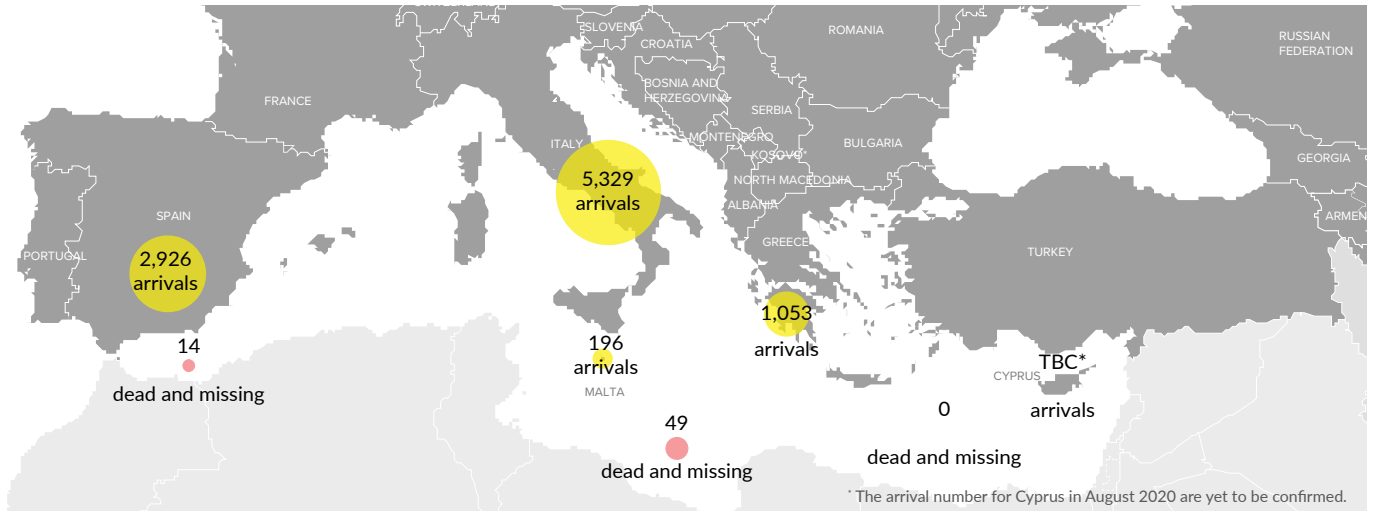


# EUROPE SITUATIONS: DATA AND TRENDS

## ARRIVALS AND DISPLACED POPULATIONS

### FIGURES as of 31 AUGUST 2020



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.

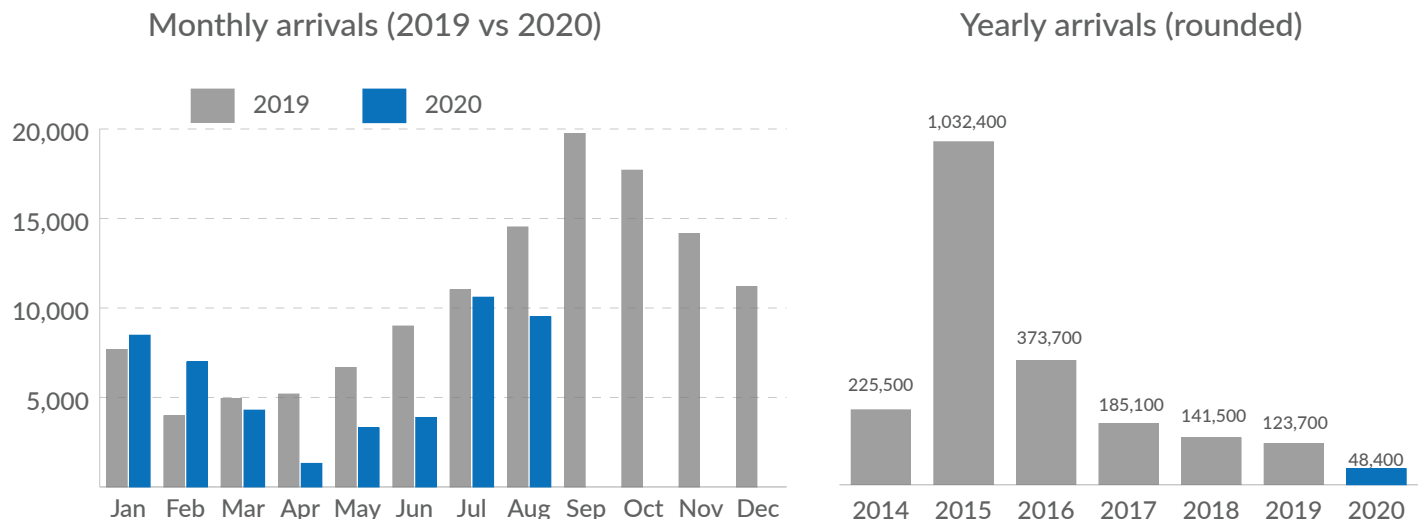
### CUMULATIVE FIGURES (1 JANUARY - 31 AUGUST 2020)

**48,356** estimated arrivals

**483** estimated dead and missing<sup>1</sup>

WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN AND ATLANTIC ROUTES <sup>2</sup>	CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE <sup>3</sup>	EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE <sup>4</sup>
<b>14,091</b> arrivals, of which <b>1,391</b> by land	<b>21,504</b> arrivals No arrivals by land	<b>12,761</b> arrivals, of which <b>3,179</b> by land
<b>86</b> dead and missing <sup>5</sup>	<b>321</b> dead and missing	<b>76</b> dead and missing

### ARRIVAL TRENDS (SINCE 2014)



<sup>1</sup> Figures included in the dead and missing file are compiled from a variety of sources, the quality and reliability of which can vary. Every effort has been made to ensure that all statistical information is verified, and figures on dead and missing at sea represent conservative estimates of a number that could possibly be higher than reported.

<sup>2</sup> Includes sea and land arrivals in Spain. Sea arrivals to Spain includes both the Western Mediterranean route and the Atlantic route (to the Canary Islands).

<sup>3</sup> Includes sea arrivals in Italy and Malta.

<sup>4</sup> Includes sea and land arrivals in Greece and sea arrivals in Cyprus.

<sup>5</sup> Only the incidents occurring in the Mediterranean have been taken into consideration.

## ARRIVALS TO EUROPE

# 33%

Estimated **decrease** in the number of arrivals via the **Mediterranean routes** in August 2020 compared to August 2019

In August, some 9,500 refugees and migrants arrived in Europe via the three Mediterranean routes, a decrease of approximately 10% compared to July 2020, and a 33% decrease from the arrivals in August 2019.

As in July, more than half of all arrivals were to Italy, which has seen a significant increase in arrivals by sea since May. In August, most arrivals to Italy departed from Tunisia and Libya (40% each), along with some 16% from Turkey. Arrivals to Italy from Tunisia halved in August compared to July, while there was a slight increase in arrivals from Libya. Most of those disembarked in Italy from Libya were rescued by Italian authorities around Lampedusa. Nearly 1,500 people have arrived in Italy from Turkey by sea in the last two months, far more than sea arrivals in Greece from Turkey in the same period (770 persons). In August, just under 200 people arrived in Malta from Libya.

In Spain, land and sea arrivals in August increased by 15% compared to July and by 3% when compared to the arrivals in August 2019. Most arrivals to Spain continue to be from Algeria, Morocco, and Mali. Almost 800 people used the Atlantic route to the Canary Islands, nearly double the number of arrivals there in July. From January to August 2020, 40% of those using this route are estimated to be from Mali.

In August, arrivals to Greece increased by 84% compared to July 2020 which still represents an 89% decrease compared to August 2019. More than half of arrivals entered via the land border. With continued reports of push-backs after reaching Greek soil or territorial waters, UNHCR issued a further [press statement](#) calling on Greece to refrain from such practices and investigate such reports.

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

## SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE<sup>6</sup>

As part of mixed movements, in August, arrivals in South Eastern Europe (S.E.E) decreased by 9% compared to July, but increased by 28% compared to August 2019, with some 6,900 persons estimated to have entered, mainly through North Macedonia. In total, an estimated 36,000 people arrived and/or transited in South Eastern Europe between 1 January and 31 August 2020. In August, 99 persons submitted an asylum application across all countries in the subregion, which represents a decrease of 43% compared to July 2020. From 1 January to 31 August 2020, Syrians were the largest nationality applying for asylum (34.1%, 1,339), followed by Moroccans (16.3%, 640) and Iraqis (13%, 511).

**i** For more information please visit <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/westbalkans>

## OTHER SITUATIONS

### Turkey

Refugees <sup>7</sup>	3.6 million
Asylum-seekers <sup>7</sup>	328,000

% of Syrian among the refugees	92%
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**i** For more information please look at [UNHCR Turkey Operational Update August 2020](#)

### Ukraine

Internally displaced persons <sup>8</sup>	734,000
Refugees <sup>9</sup>	2,200
Asylum-seekers <sup>10</sup>	2,400
Stateless persons <sup>11</sup>	35,600
Other persons of concern <sup>12</sup>	1.7 million

**i** For more information please look at [UNHCR Ukraine Operational Update August 2020](#)

<sup>6</sup> Includes Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 [1999]).

<sup>7</sup> UNHCR - [Global Report 2019](#).

<sup>8</sup> Residing more permanently in government-controlled areas (GCA). OCHA - [2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview - Ukraine](#), January 2020.

<sup>9</sup> Refugees, including persons with complementary protection, UNHCR, State Migration Service of Ukraine as of 31 December 2019.

<sup>10</sup> UNHCR as of 31 December 2019.

<sup>11</sup> UNHCR, State Migration Service of Ukraine as of 31 December 2019.

<sup>12</sup> Estimated number of vulnerable, conflict-affected persons living along the 'contact line' in government-controlled areas (GCA) and non-government controlled areas (NGCA), Protection Cluster, UNHCR - 2020.