The International Organization for Migration &
The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)
The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor the displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route.
DTM's Displacement Website

Tracking and monitoring the displacement and needs of over

22 Million IDPs

11 Million returnee IDPs

5 Million migrants

59 Countries with active DTM operations

*Based on the DTM Global Country Survey 2018
Migration Mapping Through

DTM's Four Components

Mobility Tracking
- Baseline Area Assessment
- Baseline Location Assessment
- Site Assessment
- Emergency Event Tracking

Flow Monitoring
- Baseline Assessment (Country Level)
- Baseline Assessment (Local Level)
- Flow Monitoring Registry

Registration
- Household Registration
- Individual Registration

Surveys
- Social and Demographic Survey
- Thematic Survey
- Migration Flow Survey
Since 24 February 2022, an increasing number of refugees and third country nationals fleeing from Ukraine to the neighbouring countries has been observed, as a result of the war in Ukraine.

This report is based on cumulative and daily registrations by the Polish Border Guard, providing counts of Ukrainian refugees, Polish nationals, European Union (EU) nationals, and third-country nationals (TCNs) entering from Ukraine to the territory of Poland through all 8 Border Crossing Points (BCPs) since 24 February 2022 (the start of the war).

To date at least 103,428 non-Ukrainian and non-Polish nationals of 182 different nationalities were evacuated to Poland from Ukraine (155,594 total TCN arrivals reported). Of those evacuated, 13% of TCNs were EU nationals, while the remaining 87% were nationals from other countries.

Among EU nationals, the top nationalities were Germany (29%), Latvia (12%), France (9%), Lithuania (7%) and Italy (7%).

Among non-EU TCNs, 156 different nationalities were reported. The top 5 nationalities were Uzbekistan (8%), Russian Federation (8%), India (7%), Belarus (5%), and United States of America (5%).

Three quarters of the evacuations of TCNs occurred before 10 March (75%), while just 25 per cent of all were reported after 10 March.

Ukrainian refugees represent 93.5 per cent of all individuals registered at entry from Ukraine to Poland, followed by 4.8 per cent EU nationals and TCNs, and 1.7 per cent Polish nationals. Disaggregated data by single nationality is only available for a sub-set of entries, that the Polish Border Police refers as persons evacuated from Ukraine to Poland. Generally, those crossing the border were asked if they were doing so due to the war, in which case they would classify as evacuated – as such these results present a lower bound for total TCNs arriving in Poland.
Since the start of the war, 1,214,351 crossings from Poland to Ukraine were reported. About 7 per cent of these crossings were of EU nationals and TCNs. These movements do not necessarily imply return to Ukraine and can include pendular movements of Ukrainians, EU nationals, and TCNs. As such, conclusions on definitive trends cannot yet be drawn.

Daily figures on exits from Poland to Ukraine (from 1st March to 27 April) show a more equal distribution over time than entries and evacuations from Ukraine to Poland.

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According to IOM’s surveys with TCNs arriving from Ukraine into Poland, most of them (67%) were travelling in a group, while the remaining 33 per cent was travelling alone. The average group size of respondents among TCNs was 3 individuals, and the group was mainly composed of family members, over half of whom were children.

Among TCN respondents arriving in Poland from Ukraine, most reported their need for information support and assistance with documentation and/or legal services. Accommodation, employment and transportation support were the second set of most reported needs, followed by personal safety and security, as well as psychological counselling. Support to return home and health services were not as prioritized by TCN respondents arriving in Poland from Ukraine.

When asked about their future intentions upon arrival in Poland, almost half (44%) of respondents said they would return to Ukraine once safe, while thirty-nine per cent expressed returning to their home country. Two respondents did not know, and one intended to stay in Poland. Out of the 20 respondents that indicated their final destination, the majority (37%) said Poland, the reasons for which are that it is the nearest country (42% of respondents), and that they have family and/or relatives there (33% of respondents). Four respondents indicated that they would travel to another country in Europe (2 Germany, 1 Czechia, and 1 the Netherlands), the reason for which being that they have relatives or friends there. Most of the respondents planned to stay less than two days in Poland (43%), and one respondent intends to stay for more than a month.
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