



MIXED MIGRATION TREND REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 2015 COVERING MIXED MIGRATION EVENTS IN: ALGERIA, EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, LIBYA, MALI, MOROCCO, NIGER, SUDAN, TUNISIA, ITALY AND GREECE.

MHUB works on behalf of the North Africa Mixed Migration Task Force consisting of DRC, IOM, OHCHR, RMMS, UNHCR, and UNODC. It promotes a human rights-based approach to ensuring the protection of people moving in mixed and complex flows to, through and from North Africa.

MHUB produces knowledge on the human rights protection issues faced by people on the move in North Africa for use by policy makers agencies, donors, public and academia, with a view to inform advocacy, policy and program development.

It fosters collaborative approaches among key stakeholders. Specifically, it holds the secretariat of the North Africa Mixed Migration Task Force.

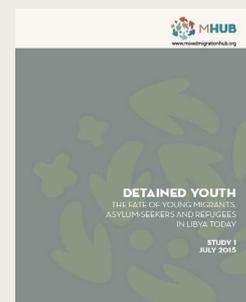
Terminology: Throughout this bulletin the terms migrant, refugee and asylum seeker are used together to cover all those comprising the mixed migration flows (included in these complex population movements are refugees, asylum seekers, economic migrants and other migrants such as unaccompanied minors, environmental migrants, smuggled persons, victims of trafficking and stranded migrants, among others). This will be how mixed flows are referenced unless the source specifies the person(s) referenced is/

are of a specific category, in which case the relevant term will be clearly used.

Sources: Data is sourced from a wide variety of collaborators, partners, international and local organisations, media outlets and individuals in the region. The refugee agency – UNHCR – and migration agency – IOM are frequently the origin of specific refugee or migrant related data. MHUB makes its own independent editorial decisions as to what sections and what data is included in this monthly update.

LAUNCH OF MHUB STUDY

DETAINED YOUTH: THE FATE OF YOUNG MIGRANTS, ASYLUM SEEKERS AND REFUGEES IN LIBYA TODAY



CONTACT

audrey.metcalfe@mixedmigrationhub.org
rita.maniaci@mixedmigrationhub.org



NORTH AFRICA ALGERIA

Policy

- On October 1st, foreign Minister Ramtane Lamamra of Algeria addressed the [general debate](#) of the UN General Assembly's seventieth session stating that it is necessary to reaffirm the role of the General Assembly as the main forum for international cooperation, while also reforming the Security Council which no longer reflected the composition of the international community, particularly the African continent.

Refugees/Asylum seekers

- There are 96,188 people of concern in Algeria, 90,000 are identified as vulnerable Sahrawi refugees living in five camps near Tindouf as of August 2015. ([UNHCR](#))
- [6,188 refugees](#) were registered in August by UNHCR in Algiers, 5,405 from Syria, 315 from Palestine, 468 from other countries.

EGYPT

Departures/Arrivals/Rescues

- [Local media reports](#) that on the 6th of September, the Egyptian navy prevented the irregular migration by sea of 228 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers from various countries of origin.
- On Yom Kippur, September 23rd, 29 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers [crossed from Egypt to Israel](#). [The group](#) is the largest to cross into Israel in the last year and a half and brings the total this year to 141, with officials warning that the number is rising due to lack of effective legal measures.
- On the 26th of September, [Egyptian authorities rescued](#) 174 mostly Sudanese migrants, refugees and asylum seekers 47 nautical miles northwest of Mersa Matruh as they were heading to Europe on a boat.

Migrant Vulnerability

- According to a recent statement by the IOM, Egypt has an alarmingly high percentage of minors irregularly migrating to Europe. Italy alone received 4,000 Egyptian migrants in 2014, 2,000 of whom were minors without their parents or relatives. This percentage slightly increased during the first six months of 2015, with the number of irregular minor migrants [rising to 62 per cent](#).

Smuggling and Trafficking

- In Alexandria, an interview with one migrant explained how he cannot afford to pay [2,500 USD](#) to cross irregularly into Europe, he therefore plans on finding 10 people willing to pay to go on the trip to get a free passage. Another migrant interviewed in Alexandria reports he paid 4,000 USD for the trip to Europe. He indicated that making contact with people smugglers was easy, that all the migrants, refugees and asylum seekers know them and share contacts.

Policy

- [45 Egyptian](#) government officials and media representatives attended a workshop on the 29th and 30th of September to discuss national and international legal frameworks for the protection of unaccompanied migrant children (UMCs).
- The aforementioned [workshop](#) provided concrete examples of State obligations to protect, assist and respond to the needs of UMCs, and will enable the Egyptian government to develop standard operating procedures for UMCs in Egypt, in accordance with international standards and best practices.

ETHIOPIA

New Arrivals

- As of October 2nd, there were 289,071 South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia and the daily average arrival rate of refugees through the Pagak, Akobo and Burbiey entry points was 29 people, where registration and border monitoring continues. ([UNHCR South Sudan Update 76](#))
- New arrivals continue to be transferred to camps with support from IOM for transport to avoid congestion at the border entry points. ([UNHCR Ethiopia: South Sudan Situation Operational Update](#))

Refugees/Asylum Seekers

- As of the 30th of September, there were [733,312 refugees](#) in Ethiopia, a 5,242 (0.7 per cent) increase from August.
- Of the current total of refugees, 36,939 (5 per cent) are [unaccompanied minors](#) and separated children, around 386,455 (52.7 per cent) are women and girls, and around 437,054 (59.6 per cent) are minors (male and female).
- The main [countries of origin](#) of the identified refugees are from South Sudan with 289,188 (39.43 per cent), Somalia with 250,415 (34.15 per cent), Eritrea with 149,823 (20.43 per cent), Sudan with 37,383 (5.09 per cent), and other nationalities make up the remaining 6,503 (0.9 per cent).
- There are around 7,002 refugees in Addis Ababa. ([UNHCR](#))

Migrants Vulnerability

- As of October 2nd, of the refugee population in Gambella, 67 per cent are minors and 71

per cent are female. ([UNHCR South Sudan Situation Regional Update 76](#))

Smuggling and Trafficking

- Ethiopia's government has intensified its crackdown on smugglers. The government says it has arrested more than [200 smugglers](#) operating along its 700km (435-mile) border with Sudan this year.
- More than [100 traffickers](#) have been arrested in Metema, which also attracts migrants, refugees and asylum seekers from neighbouring South Sudan and Somalia.

Policy

- The Ethiopian State Minister Ambassador Berhane met a visiting delegation from the EU. The discussion covered the need for a [comprehensive response](#) by the European countries to the current situation of Eritrean migration and refugees, and the importance of enhancing cooperation with Ethiopia, with Horn of Africa countries and with the whole of the African continent.
- The Minister Ambassador emphasized that [Migration and mobility](#) of people would continue, and addressing the issue was an opportunity as well as a challenge for strengthening bilateral ties with EU countries.
- The Justice Ministry has presented parliament with a bill that could see convicted [smugglers](#) facing the death penalty.
- The Justice Ministry has also embarked on a massive [awareness campaign](#) to dissuade young people from making the journey across the deserts and the Mediterranean.

LIBYA

Boat Departures/Arrivals/Rescues

- By October 5th, [95 bodies](#) had been found over the previous five days on Libyan shores, 85 of which near the Libyan capital, Tripoli, and another 10 near the Libyan coastal city of Sabartha. (Libyan Red Crescent)
- The Libyan Coast Guard [rescued 212](#) migrants, refugees and asylum seekers from two overloaded rubber dinghies off the Libyan coast, among the rescued 22 were women of different nationalities including many Senegalese and Sudanese. (Libyan Red Crescent)
- On September 18th, it was reported that Libyan authorities [arrested 124 migrants](#), refugees and asylum seekers, including eight women near Tripoli as they were preparing to cross the Mediterranean to Europe. Those detained were reportedly taken by bus to a shelter for migrants in the Tripoli's Souq al-Ahad neighbourhood.
- On the 29th of September, the Italian Coast Guard coordinated the [rescue of 1,151](#) migrants in 11 operations off the Libyan coast. Separately, the ship "Dignity 1" of Doctors without Borders rescued 373 people, including 62 women and 10 minors.
- On September 29th, the Libyan Coast Guard rescued [346 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers](#) packed onto three rubber boats and stranded off the Libyan coast. The boats were intercepted around 10 nautical miles off Garabulli and Ghot el Rommane, east of Tripoli. 34 women and four minors were among 230 in two of the boats, while the third was carrying 116 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, among them 54 women and two minors.

MALI

New Arrivals

- On the 6th of September, 36 Syrian migrants, refugees and asylum seekers were identified by Malian forces in the Region of Gao. They were transiting in this northern region of the country headed for Algeria and had arrived in Mali via Mauritania. The group was made up of mostly men, with 17 minors and nine women. In coordination with the National Directorate of Social Development (DNDS) under the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Social Action and the Reconstruction of the North, IOM Mali provided them with food assistance while the DNDS provided non-food relief items, including sleeping mats and covers. ([IOM](#))

Refugees/Asylum Seekers

- As of September 30th, 137,483 refugees are registered in Mali, 3,758 less than September 2014. ([UNHCR](#))
- Of the registered refugees currently in Mali, 16,614 are Malian refugee returnees, an increase of 3,662 when compared to September 2014. ([UNHCR](#))
- As of September 30th, these are the Malian refugees numbers by country of asylum: 52,879 in Niger, 50,266 in Mauritania, 34,023 in Burkina Faso, 169 in Togo, 119 in Algeria, and 27 in Guinea. ([UNHCR](#))

MOROCCO

Boat Departures/Arrivals/Rescues

- On August 31st, two migrants, refugees or asylum seekers were discovered by Spanish police while hidden in a parked car at the border in Ceuta, the Spanish enclave in Morocco. [One from Guinea](#) was found hidden near the engine block and the radiator of the vehicle and another was found under a seat of the vehicle. The two Moroccan drivers of this Mercedes 300 were immediately arrested by the Guardia Civil.
- On the 24th of September, the Spanish Civil Guard found a young boy from Guinea hidden in the [dashboard of a car](#) trying to reach the Spanish enclave Melilla. He was transported by two young men suspected of smuggling. They were intercepted during a check at the border between Morocco and Melilla. The 19 year old was hospitalized in bad physical condition.
- On October 3rd, [maritime rescue](#) services picked up 188 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers from seven vessels. 103 Algerians, [half of them minors](#), were aboard five vessels off the southern port of Almeria. Two other vessels [carried 85](#) Sub Saharan Africans. In this latter group, one vessel was intercepted off Spain's Alboran island and the other off the Andalusian coast, opposite the northern Moroccan port city of Al-Hoceima. Four of the Sub Saharan migrants were hospitalised, two of them pregnant women.

Refugees/Asylum Seekers

- As of September, there were 4,553 identified people of concern in Morocco, including 782 refugees and 3,771 asylum seekers. Of the 782 refugees, 272 (34.8 per cent) come from Ivory Coast, 142 (18.2 per cent) from Congo, 116 (14.8 per cent) from Iraq, 41 (5.2 per cent) from Cameroon, 40 (5.1 per cent) from Palestine, 10 (1.3 per cent) from Yemen, 161 (20.6 per cent) from other countries. [\(UNHCR\)](#)
- Of the 3,771 asylum seekers, 1,761 (46.7 per cent) come from Syria, 599 (15.9 per cent) from Ivory Coast, 419 (11 per cent) from Congo, 394 (10.4 per cent) from Yemen, 190 (5 per cent) from Cameroon, 136 (3.6 per cent) from Mali, and 272 (7.2 per cent) from others countries. [\(UNHCR\)](#)

NIGER

Refugees/Asylum Seekers

- The Government of Niger has estimated that the insurgency-related population of Nigerian refugees and Niger nationals who had been living in Nigeria (Niger returnees) has reached 100,000. It also estimates the internally displaced population to be around 50,000. [\(UNHCR\)](#)

Migrants Vulnerability

- In Niger's Diffa region, military authorities have expressed concerns over the large number of displaced people settled along the Komadougou river, in the Bosso department, near military positions. The Niger Defence and Security Forces have advocated that national authorities relocate the displaced to camps, far from military operations, to ensure their safety. [\(UNHCR\)](#)

SUDAN

New Arrivals

- As of October 1st, 193,049 South Sudanese had arrived in Sudan since December 2013, 3,583 arrived in September, an increase of almost 17 per cent from the 2,979 arrivals in August ([UNHCR Response update for South Sudan](#)). 768 of those that arrived between the 18th of September and 1st of October have settled in White Nile State. They were received through the Joda reception centre: 404 settled in Um Sangor, 113 in Jouri, 99 in El Redis II, 89 in El Redis I, and 63 Al Alagaya. ([UNHCR Regional update 76](#))

Refugees/Asylum Seekers

- The [Humanitarian Aid Commission](#) reported the current number of South Sudanese refugees in Kharasana through the 20th of September was 9,000, including 4,819 new arrivals.
- A constant influx is reported to be arriving in Elleri (South Kordofan State). Some 5,200 individuals have arrived in September however, due to poor road conditions, UNHCR has yet to verify the number. ([UNHCR Regional update 76](#))

TUNISIA

Boat Departure/Arrivals/Rescues

- On the 15th of September, 16 migrants from a group of 131 that had been rescued at sea by Tunisian authorities on the 23rd of August were returned to their country of origin with IOM's assistance. Another nine migrants from the same group sought IOM assistance and were returned to their country of origin by the end of that same week. ([IOM](#))
- On the 11th of September, seven women from Nigeria and one person from Ghana were also assisted through [IOM's Assisted Voluntary Return program](#).
- [938 migrants](#), refugees and asylum seekers were rescued at sea during 2015 (reported on September 15th), either by Tunisian authorities or by Tunisian fishermen.
- 758 of those rescued at sea have been assisted by [IOM in Tunisia](#).

Smuggling and Trafficking

- Local media reports that on the 28th of September, a boat with [35 Tunisian](#) passengers on board was intercepted by the National Coast Guard in Bekalta, Monastir. The owner of the boat, who tried to flee, was [arrested](#) along with the passengers.

Policy

- On the 17th and 18th of September, the [International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies \(IFRC\)](#) and the Government of Tunisia hosted an IFRC Partner's Forum in Tunis to address the humanitarian needs of vulnerable migrants. Participants included the Secretary General of the IFRC, Red Cross and Red Crescent national societies on both sides of the Mediterranean, in Europe, the Gulf states and more, plus IOM, UNHCR, ICRC, DRC, MSF and others.
- The response plan has been developed by an internal consultative process within the IFRC movement which aims to help migrants in [25 countries of origin](#), transit and destination throughout Africa, the Middle East and North Africa as well as Europe was launched at the event. It is centred around assistance for, and protection of, people on the move, as well as promoting public awareness.
- The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is urging governments and partners to support funding for the implementation of its [migration response plan](#) so it can continue to protect and assist migrants along the migratory trail, from countries of origin, to transit and destination.

- Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers currently find themselves restricted by the absence of legislation recognizing migrants' right to residence, work and political asylum.

To address this among other topics in migration, efforts are being made to [develop a legislative framework](#) enshrining the rights of migrants by enabling their integration in

GREECE / BALKAN ROUTE

New Arrivals

- Approximately [73,000 people](#) arrived between 1st and 16th of September, 70 per cent (around 51,100) coming from Syria, 19 per cent (around 13,870) from Afghanistan and four per cent (around 2,920) from Iraq.
- IOM estimates that from the 1st of January to the 29th of September, 397,251 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers have arrived in Greece.
- IOM estimates that over 15,000 arrivals have been registered in Greece between the 25th and 27th of September.
- IOM estimates approximately 5,121 arrivals have been registered on the 29th of September. The main countries of origin are Syria and Afghanistan, and the main departure country is Turkey.

Boat Departures/Arrivals/Rescues

- On the 13th of September at least [34 people](#), including 15 minors (four babies and 11 young children, six boys and five girls), drowned when their overcrowded wooden boat capsized in high winds off the Aegean island of Farmakonisi, 68 were rescued from the sea and a further 30 managed to swim to a beach on the island.
- On the 13th of September, 8,600 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers crossed the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia into Greece. The average number of crossing in the first two weeks of September was 5,800. ([UNHCR](#))
- On 12th and 13th of September, [two shipwrecks](#) took place near the coast of Greek islands, 123 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers were rescued and another 38 are reported to have died.

Refugees/Asylum Seekers

- With more than 20,000 refugees present on Lesbos, (counting for a quarter of the population of the islands) the government felt that the situation became dire resulting in the implementation of accelerated pre-registration for Syrians. This started to lower the number of those on Lesbos, where in only three days around 17,000 left the island for the mainland. ([UNHCR](#))
- Tensions with the police between different groups of refugees and migrants as well as with the local population were reported, mainly on Lesbos, Kos and Leros, as a result of the congestion on the islands, backlog on registration, changing registration policies and lack of dedicated sites. ([UNHCR](#))

Migrants Vulnerability

- According to IOM estimates, 246 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers have lost their life this year on the Eastern Mediterranean route trying to reach the Greek shores.
- On the 27th of September, 17 Syrian refugees, including five minors, drowned when their boat sank in Turkish waters on its way to Greece. Another 20 who were on the boat survived and swam back to the Turkish coast.

ITALY / CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

New Arrivals

- IOM estimates 15,922 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers arrived by sea in September alone.
- IOM estimates that there has been some 132,071 new arrivals by sea between January and September 2015, a decrease of 6,725 for the same period last year. The main countries of origin include 27 per cent from Eritrea (35,938), around 14 per cent from Nigeria (17,886), eight per cent from Somalia (10,050), six per cent from Sudan (8,370), five per cent from Syria (7,072) five per cent from Gambia (6,315) and about four per cent from Bangladesh (5,037).

Boat Departure/Arrivals/Rescues

- IOM's [Missing Migrants Project](#) recorded 239 deaths in the Mediterranean in September 2015, in comparison to 813 deaths in the Mediterranean in September 2014 .
- There were [58 deaths](#) at sea between the 4th and 9th of September. One was of an infant in Greek waters; two other deaths were reported in the Western Mediterranean near the Straits of Gibraltar, and the remainder between North Africa and Sicily off the coast of Libya.
- On September 6th, [107 migrants](#), refugees and asylum seekers were brought to Lampedusa on two Italian Coast Guard ships. Of the 107 rescued, almost all came from Sub Saharan Africa, including 41 women from Nigeria.
- On September 6th, [an additional 14 migrants](#), refugees and asylum seekers were intercepted in the Strait of Gibraltar, while another eight were found drifting on a raft. A civilian ferry on the route between Ceuta and Algeciras (Cádiz) rescued six more – five from Chad, the other from Gabon – also adrift on a raft.
- On the 5th of September, a [newborn Syrian baby](#) was found dead after his parents reached the Greek shores of Agathonisi in a boat from Turkey. Due to the weather conditions, the boat crashed onto the rocks and overturned. The survivors were transferred to Agathonisi island, while the infant's family was moved to Samos for medical treatment.
- In the early morning of the 19th of September, around [4,451 migrants](#), refugees and asylum seekers were rescued in the Channel of Sicily around 48–64 kilometers (30–40 miles) off the Libyan coast while aboard boats and rubber dinghies headed towards the Italian coast. This was accomplished in twenty operations coordinated by the Coast Guard with the use of a dozen ships.
- Of those 4,451, [767 were brought to Palermo](#) from a German military unit, including nine pregnant women and 65 minors. Aboard a boat was also recovered the body of a woman.
- On the 21st of September, [271 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers](#) were taken to the port of Messina on board the Irish naval vessel Le Niamh. The group, of which numerous were women and minors, including some babies, had been rescued off the coast of Libya.
- On the 27th of September [a boat wrecked off](#) the coast of Bodrum in Turkey after leaving the Turkish port of Gumusluk. 17 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers died. The eight-meter boat was carrying 37 people, mostly Syrian.
- 77 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers were rescued from a rubber dinghy by a Maltese Coast Guard in the Sicilian Channel. They landed in the [port of Pozzallo](#) on the 27th of September, three of them needed hospitalization: two pregnant women and a man who reported wounds to his hand and arm. Others were transferred to the reception center in Pozzallo.
- On the 5th of October a total of 1,830 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers were rescued from [six vessels](#) found adrift in the Mediterranean off the coast of Libya. They were brought ashore in six different operations to save passengers in four boats and two rubber dinghies. Three Italian vessels and one ship each from Britain and Ireland, which are taking part in the EU Navfor Med mission, were involved in the rescue effort.

- On the 6th of October almost [900 migrants](#), refugees and asylum seekers from Sub Saharan Africa were brought to Southern Italy after being rescued in the Mediterranean by European naval forces. Of these, 240 mostly Eritrean were brought by the Norwegian ship “Siem Pilot” to the port of Messina in Sicily, and the British Navy ship Enterprise brought more than 650, also mostly Eritrean and mostly men to Catania harbor in Sicily.

Refugees/Asylum Seekers

- As of October 7th, there has been a total of 350 Syrians confirmed as resettled in Italy. ([UNHCR](#))

Smuggling and Trafficking

- On the 6th of September, the Dattilo Coast Guard ship rescued 107 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers from a rubber dinghy with the assistance of the Sea Watch Unit. [The rescued migrants](#) were transferred to two Coast Guard boats and transported to Lampedusa.
- On the 6th of September, three smugglers suspected of transporting [327 migrants](#), refugees and asylum seekers were apprehended, one of whom had with him his 10 year old son.
- [Five suspected smugglers](#) from Egypt were stopped by the police of Catania for their suspected involvement in the movement of 344 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers that arrived in the port of Etna on the 5th of September after being rescued.
- [Two Senegalese](#) have been arrested by the police in Pozzallo as the suspected smugglers of two dinghies travelling from Libya carrying 100 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers rescued on the 19th of September by the ship Vega. One confessed to having driven a dinghy. Those on board the dinghy came from various countries, some of which were hosted in the First Aid Centre and reception of Pozzallo, others were transferred to reception centres in the peninsula.

- On the 22nd of September, [355 migrants](#), refugees and asylum seekers left Egypt passing by Greece before landing in Pozzallo. From the 355 onboard, four Egyptians were arrested for smuggling. The migrants, refugees and asylum seekers coming from Egypt paid an average of 2,500 USD per person.
- On the 28th of September, [two Gambians were arrested](#) by the police in Pozzallo for smuggling 124 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, including 44 women and one minor. They came from Gambia, Libya, Nigeria, Senegal, Morocco and Algeria. They were rescued by the ship “Corsi” and disembarked in Pozzallo together with others saved from three other rescue operations.
- On the 29th of October, [460 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers](#) were assisted to land in Pozzallo, 120 remained at the First Aid and Reception Centre while the others were immediately transferred to other centers.

Policy

- As of October 7th, [ships operating](#) under the backing of EU Navfor Med will have new authority to tackle people smugglers, with the right to board, search, seize and divert vessels found in international waters that are suspected of being used for smuggling.

RESEARCH OF INTEREST

[There are Alternatives – A handbook for preventing unnecessary immigration detention \(revised edition\)](#) – By the International Detention Coalition (IDC)

Over the past five years, the International Detention Coalition (IDC) has undertaken a program of research to identify and describe a number of positive alternatives to immigration detention (alternatives) that respect fundamental rights, are less expensive and are equally or more effective than traditional border controls. This research provides readers with the guidance needed to successfully avoid unnecessary detention and to ensure community options are as effective as possible.

[Exploring new avenues for legislation for labor migration to the European Union](#) – By the Policy Department of the European Parliament

The paradox between the need for international labour migration to counter the impending demographic crisis in Europe and the lack of commensurate policy instruments to attract and integrate labour migration from third countries into the EU is one of the key strategic issues for Europe. Upon request by the Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) committee, this research paper reviews the social and economic context of EU international labour migration policy, the status of relevant EU legislation and the available policy options from a comprehensive labour market perspective, as well as their feasibility.

[Migration Policy Debates No.7 – Is this humanitarian migration crisis different?](#) – By the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

This issue of Migration Policy Debates looks at the most recent developments in the humanitarian migration crisis and what makes this crisis different from previous ones.

[How the World Views Migration](#) – By the International Organization for Migration (IOM)

How the World Views Migration provides, for the first time, an insight into public attitudes towards immigration worldwide. The findings presented in the report – based on interviews with over 183,000 adults across more than 140 countries between 2012 and 2014 – represent the first steps towards understanding the lenses through which people view immigration at a global level.

MULTI-MEDIA OF INTEREST

[Global Thinkers: Is the World Losing a Generation of Syrians to Trauma?](#) – Seyward Darby

In this Global Thinkers podcast, journalist and FP columnist Lauren Wolfe joins 2014 Global Thinker Wendy Young to explore the commonalities of refugee crises, no matter where they occur.

[Life on Hold](#) – Al Jazeera

Al Jazeera's immersive, interactive video experience Life on Hold takes you to Lebanon for a close and personal look at the lives of Syrian refugees. Five years of unrelenting violence across Syria has claimed close to 200,000 lives.

[AP PHOTOS: Children find simple joys along migrant trail](#) - Associated Press

Among the hundreds of thousands of people making their way across Europe, fleeing conflict and poverty in places like Syria and Iraq, there are many families whose young children find things to smile about even after harrowing experiences and long journeys. Their parents often carry everything they own in a backpack or two, making dolls and Legos an impossible luxury, but children are resourceful and find joy and distraction for hours in simple things - an empty can to kick around, cardboard boxes to build a fort, or a cemetery transformed into a hide-and-seek labyrinth. Here is a gallery of photos taken by Associated Press photographers around Europe showing children on the migrant trail.

[The European Refugee Crisis and Syria Explained](#) - Vagabomb, Arushi Kapoor

This video, by in a Nutshell, speaks about how the Syrian crisis is an international issue, and how it all started with countrywide unrest and the civil war in Syria. Apart from the succinct explanation of the overarching issue, the video also explains the role of the neighbouring countries in aiding and giving asylum to refugees in their greatest hour of need.

[Dossier Spécial - Le réfugiés et moi](#) - Belgium's Radio Télévision Belge Francophone

Belgium's Radio Télévision Belge Francophone (RTBF) organized a debate on the occasion of a special evening dedicated to 'refugees'. The 2-hour long debate featured IOM's Pascal Reyntjens as one of the guest speakers. (In French)

[Detained by Militias: Libya's Migrant Trade \(Part 1\)](#) - Vice News

VICE News secured exclusive access to a camp outside Tripoli, run by a militia that has seized hundreds of migrants. Food is scarce, dehydration and disease is rife, and control comes in the form of whips and warning shots. The militia claims to have the migrants' interests at heart, but what emerges is a very different story. In part one of a two-part series, VICE News examines how Libya is struggling with the Mediterranean migrant crisis, where state-run detention centers are overcrowded and violent, and how government immigration controls are outsourced to militias, where they detain migrants en masse.

[Kidnapped and Sold: Libya's Migrant Trade \(Part 2\)](#) - Vice News

In part two of a two-part series, VICE News speaks to migrants and refugees rounded up by a militia in Tripoli, before returning to another militia camp to speak to a young Eritrean migrant who calls upon the United Nations for help.

[Humans of Syria](#) - Imogen Wall, IRIN aid policy editor

Objects of pity or attractive prospective employees? The Syrians landing on the beaches on the Greek island of Lesbos have some serious CVs. IRIN aid policy editor Imogen Wall spoke to some about the professional skills they have to offer Europe, and their career ambitions.

[Libya's Migrant Trade: Europe or Die](#) - Vice News

In a desperate bid to seek a better life in Europe, thousands of refugees and migrants leave the shores of Libya and cross the perilous Mediterranean Sea every month. Over 2,000 people have died making the journey in 2015 alone. This video is a gripping piece on the commodification of migrants and refugees in Libya. Held by militia groups in desert prisons, the migrants and refugees are used as pawn in the fighters' quest for power.

[More neighbours make more fences](#) - The Economist

Europe will soon have more physical barriers on its national borders. All the migration movements combined with Ukraine's ongoing conflict with Russia, has seen governments plan and construct border walls and security fences across Mediterranean and Eastern Europe.

[Why the Migrant Crisis is a 'Mega Trend' - The Take Away, T.J. Raphael](#)

An interview with William Swing, Director General of the International Organization for Migration on migration as a 'Mega Trend'.

[Resettled Syrian Says She's A Migrant, Not A Refugee - National Public Radio \(NPR\)](#)

NPR recently showcased IOM's new "I am a Migrant" social media campaign. The program interviewed Syrian Tala Deiry - who prefers to describe herself as a migrant rather than a refugee as well as IOM's Leonard Doyle, on the distinction between migrant and refugee and the importance of the individual person's right to define themselves.

[Morocco's Legal Migration Policy. Inside Story - Migration In Morocco: Residency Granted - Al Jazeera, Hashem Ahelbarra](#)

Morocco, like its North African neighbours, has become a major transit point for people searching for a better life in Europe. Unlike other neighbouring countries, however, Morocco is the first to develop a legal migration policy, offering people the chance to stay with permanent residency. The policy was widely praised when it began last year. But critics say migrants in Morocco continue to face abuse, as well as camp closures and relocation. So will they stay and call Morocco home? Or will they fulfil their dreams and continue on to Europe?