



MIXED MIGRATION TREND REPORT FOR JANUARY 2016 COVERING MIXED MIGRATION EVENTS IN: ALGERIA, EGYPT, LIBYA, MALI, MOROCCO, NIGER, SUDAN, TUNISIA, GREECE AND ITALY.

MHub works on behalf of the North Africa Mixed Migration Task Force consisting of DRC, IOM, OHCHR, RMMS, Save the Children, 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 to, through and from North Africa for use by policy makers, agencies, donors, public and academia, with a view to inform advocacy, policy and program development.

MHub fosters collaborative approaches among key stakeholders. Specifically, it serves as the secretariat of the North Africa Mixed Migration Task Force.

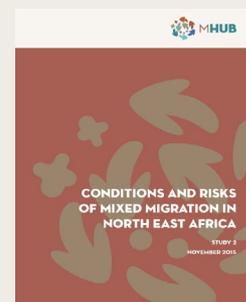
Terminology: Throughout this bulletin the terms migrant, refugee and asylum seeker are used together to cover all those comprising the mixed migration flows (included in these complex population movements are refugees, asylum seekers, migrants workers and other migrants such as unaccompanied minors, 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

CONDITIONS AND RISKS OF MIXED MIGRATION IN NORTH EAST AFRICA



CONTACT

info@mixedmigrationhub.org

NORTH AFRICA ALGERIA

Refugees/Asylum Seekers

- On 23 January, a youth association organized a [solidarity caravan](#) to provide aid to Sahrawis at a rest centre in Tamentfoust, Algiers. Blankets, food, clothes, shoes and medicine were among the items provided.

Policy

- Germany announced that it would add Algeria to its list of [“safe countries of origin”](#) in efforts to curb migrant flows from the region. This designation will make it difficult

for Algerian nationals to seek asylum in Germany.

- On 3 February, members of the European Parliament called on the European Commission to grant [emergency funds](#) to Sahrawi refugees residing in the region of Tindouf in southwest Algeria. Camps in Tindouf were severely damaged after heavy rains and floods hit the area in October 2015. 18,000 homes were destroyed in the latest bout of flooding alone.

EGYPT

New Arrivals

- On 24 January, [352 Egyptians](#) returned from Libya via the Salloum border crossing. With the inclusion of this number, Egyptian authorities say 125,656 nationals have returned from Libya by way of the Salloum crossing since the abduction and killing of 20 Egyptian Coptic Christians by ISIS in February 2015.
- On 25 January Egypt’s border control announced that it had stopped [74 people](#), including four Sudanese citizens, from crossing into Libya near Salloum.
- In cooperation with IOM, the Egyptian diplomatic mission in Damascus finalized arrangements to [repatriate 14 Egyptian citizens](#). According to the representative of the Egyptian mission, the nationals had requested assistance to be returned to Egypt due to the deteriorating circumstances in Syria. Ten individuals of the group were reportedly residing in Madaya, the besieged city in the southwest area of the country. Along with their families, the nationals were

scheduled to return to Cairo on 9 February 2016.

- According to a local media report, on 3 February, 35 Egyptian migrant workers, including eight women and two children, were [released from immigration detention centres](#) in Libya after having been held on charges of illegal immigration. The detainees departed from the city of Garabulli to Tunisia before being repatriated to Egypt.

Migrant Vulnerability

- According to local media, Egyptian authorities have been [arresting Syrians](#) without residency cards while an increasing number of Iraqis are leaving Egypt due to the lack of employment and basic services.

Refugees/Asylum Seekers

- Campaigners are calling for the immediate release of a 17 year-old Somali refugee named Youssef Aden who has been [held in Egypt](#) for more than six months. Since the arrest on 6 July 2015, reports say that Aden has been subjected to numerous punitive measures in detention centres. Because he lacks proper identification documents and is not registered with UNHCR, authorities have thus far been unable to deport him.
- Of the 50 documented refugees currently detained in Egypt, UNICEF has identified 25 as [children](#).

Policy

- With IOM support, Egypt's Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS) released its [Household International Migration Survey](#) (EGYPT-HIMS) on 18 January. The intended purpose of the survey—which was conducted in 2013—is to provide the government and agencies dealing with migration in Egypt with ways to evaluate and implement programmes and policies in a cost-effective manner.
- Findings show that 87 per cent of nationals interviewed emigrate for [economic reasons](#). Most prefer to go to other Arab countries (67 per cent) while Europe is the target destination for only 11 per cent of migrants.

Few Egyptians have intentions to return, as a reported 61 per cent intend to stay in the country where they have settled. The majority (80 per cent) continue to send remittances from abroad in order to support their families.

- On 15 January, Egypt's Inter-Ministerial National Coordinating Committee to Combat and Prevent Illegal Migration (NCCPIM) launched its first [Annual Report](#). The report addressed the challenges and achievements of the previous year's NCCPIM National Action Plan, with a view to develop a National Strategy for 2016-2018. The Action Plan is based on four pillars: legislative activities, documentation, awareness-raising and regional and international cooperation.
- IOM has partnered with the creators of Clickfunding, an online social engagement platform in order to launch the ["It's a Match"](#) campaign. Supported by the US Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM), the campaign is meant to promote diversity and social cohesion in Egypt.

LIBYA

New Arrivals

- Between 1 and 28 January, 400 non-food items and hygiene kits were delivered by IOM to newly [arrived migrants](#) in the Abu Salim detention centre in Tripoli.

Boat Arrivals/Departures/Rescues

- On 26 January there were several incidents off the coast of Libya that required search and rescue missions. The Italian Coast Guard coordinated the rescue of [1,271 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers](#) throughout the day as part of the European operation EUNAVFOR Med.

Refugees/Asylum Seekers

- Al-Monitor reports that thousands of [Libyans displaced](#) by the 2011 civil war continue to live in poor conditions in camps surrounding Tripoli. The largest of the three camps is home to more than 1,800 people— a third of whom are children. Camp residents lack basic services and struggle to send their children to school. Militants reportedly kidnapped 30 refugees in 2012 and 2013, some of whom have yet to be released.

- On 26 January, IOM Libya released its first Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) [report](#) after having completed assessments of 91 out of 104 migrant, refugee and asylum seeker-hosting areas. The analysis of the data included information on movement patterns and areas hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and migrants.
- According to the report, [268,943 IDPs](#) have been identified in 88 different host areas. Most originate from Beghazi, Tawergha, Derna, Sirte, Awbari and Kikla. The majority of identified IDPs are currently residing in Adjabiya, Al Bayda, Abu Salim, Tobruk, Bani Waled and Tukra.
- The results show that 71 per cent of the identified [returnee population](#) arrived from other areas within Libya, while 12 per cent arrived from outside the country. Most return movements took place in 2014 and 2015.
- DTM identified [114,770 migrants](#) in 50 different host areas within Libya, four per cent of whom are estimated to be held in detention centres.
- The team also identified 28 migrant [transit points](#) throughout the country, the largest of which are the coastal areas of Adjabiya, Tajoura, Bani Waled, Garaboli, Tobruk and Southern Sabha.
- Between 6 and 7 January, IOM assisted 154 Senegalese and 133 Burkinabe nationals to [return](#) to their respective countries. The 287 migrants were stranded in Libya and many had spent months in immigration detention centres. Almost all had entered the country irregularly via Algeria and Niger, paying up to 1,500 USD to be transferred by smugglers. Many reported having faced difficult conditions during their stay in Libya due to widespread insecurity and crime. All received food, hygiene kits and clothes before departure and were given transportation grants upon arrival in order to reach their final destinations.

MALI

New Arrivals

- During the first week of February, IOM provided a group of 174 Malian migrants stranded in Libya with exit visas and transportation back to Mali as a part of its humanitarian [repatriation assistance](#) programme.
- While most of the [174 migrants](#) went to Libya in search for work, several were transiting through the country on their way to Europe. Almost all entered the country irregularly; either through Burkina Faso, Niger or Algeria.
- IOM reports that many in the group faced difficulties during their stay in Libya due to the high risk of [insecurity and crime](#). The returnees were provided with monetary assistance by IOM upon arrival in Mali in order to reach their final destinations.
- IOM will continue to arrange [repatriation flights](#) to Burkina Faso, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal in the coming months.

Refugees/Asylum Seekers

- IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reports that internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mali are continuing to return to the northern part of the country, effectively [decreasing IDP numbers](#).
- As of 2 February, Mali's IDP population is 49,883- a [19 per cent decrease](#) from the number recorded in November 2015 (61,920). The trend can be attributed to the signing of the peace agreement in June 2015 and the improvement of the security situation in the country's northern regions.

- As of 31 January there are 143,051 [Malian refugees](#). The breakdown of this number by country of asylum is as follows: 58,743 in Niger (41.1 per cent); 50,419 in Mauritania (35.3 per cent); 33,574 in Burkina Faso (23.5 per cent); 169 in Togo (0.12 per cent) 119 in Algeria (.08 per cent); and 27 in Guinea (0.02 per cent).
- As of 31 January, UNHCR reports that there are 49,883 [internally displaced](#) in Mali.

MOROCCO

Policy

- According to Human Rights Watch, the Moroccan government continues to implement a 2013 plan to overhaul national policies toward [migrants and asylum seekers](#). The national refugee agency granted one-year renewable residency permits to more than 500 UNHCR-recognized refugees. However, Morocco has yet to determine the status it will grant to more than 1,700 Syrians who UNHCR recognizes as prima facie refugees.
- Germany announced that it would add Morocco to its list of “safe countries of origin” in efforts to [curb migrant flows](#) from the region. This designation will make it difficult for Moroccan nationals to seek asylum in Germany.

NIGER

New Arrivals

- Between 1 and 28 January, [108 migrants](#) were welcomed in the four IOM transit centres throughout the country. 58 persons were registered in Niamey, 26 in Agadez, four in Dirkou and 20 in Arlit. IOM also provided accommodation, food and medical care to the 132 migrants in the aforementioned transit centres.
- IOM provided [transport assistance](#) to a number of migrants and refugees between 1 and 28 January: four Nigeriens and one Chadian from Dirkou to Agadez; 20 third country nationals (TCNs) from Arlit to Agadez; and 26 TCNs from Agadez to Niamey.
- IOM also provided transport to a total of [75 migrants](#) on their journey to their country of origin: 35 to Senegal; five to Cameroon; four to Gambia; nine to Guinea Bissau; nine to Guinea Conakry; two to Ghana; three to Burkina Faso; six to Mali; and two to Ivory Coast.

Migrant Vulnerability

- IOM continues to organise [reintegration and psychosocial activities](#) in Zinder, where women returning from Algeria are being supported with socio-economic reintegration packages.

Refugees/Asylum Seekers

- An estimated 100,000 have been [displaced](#) in Niger due to attacks launched by Boko Haram, a Nigerian insurgency group. Nigerian refugees staying with host families were also affected by the violence, leaving some 170 villages in the area empty.

Smuggling and Trafficking

- On 29 and 30 January, IOM organised a [workshop](#) in the city of Dosso in southwest Niger to begin the revision process for a treaty to combat human trafficking. A small committee of local authorities and IOM examined a prototype referral mechanism and standard operating procedures to protect victims.

SUDAN

New Arrivals

- From 13 January to 1 February, 4,720 new South Sudanese [arrivals](#) were identified by UNHCR countrywide.
- UNHCR has completed individual bio-metric [registration](#) exercises in five state sites. As of 31 January, 62,108 arrivals have been individually registered.

Migrant Vulnerability

- In a newly launched IOM [project](#), 250 men and women from three IDP camps in North Darfur will receive on-the-job training in order to learn how to produce emergency shelters. The aim of the project is to provide life-saving shelter assistance while simultaneously supporting the socioeconomic development of vulnerable IDP households.

Refugees/Asylum Seekers

- As of 1 February, there are 199,608 South Sudanese [refugees and asylum seekers in Sudan](#). The breakdown of this number by settlement is as follows: 34,487 in Khartoum (17.3 per cent); 26,671 in Al Redis 2 (13.4 per cent); 23,117 in South Kordofan settlements (11.6 per cent); 20,214 in West Kordofan (10.1 per cent); 18,706 in Al Redis (9.4 per cent); 17,998 in White

Nile settlements (9 per cent); 17,850 in Al Alagaya (8.9 per cent); 16,319 in El Kashafa (8.2 per cent); 11,242 in Jouri (5.6 per cent); 6,365 in Um Sangor (3.2 per cent); 3,661 in Blue Nile (1.8 per cent); 2,440 in Dabat Bosin (1.2 per cent); 374 in El Obeid (0.2 per cent); and 164 in East Darfur (0.1 per cent).

- The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) reports that an estimated [44,700 people](#) have been displaced by renewed fighting in the Jabel Marra area of Central Darfur. Those who have fled have sought refuge in Kebkabiya and Tawilla in North Darfur and Nertiti and Thur in Central Darfur.

Policy

- According to a local media report, on 2 February, a senior police officer told a British newspaper that the Libyan chapter of the Islamic State is [recruiting migrants](#) from Sudan, Chad and Mali.
- On 4 February it was announced that Libya’s government based in Tobruk would [stop air flights](#) with Sudan for security reasons. The flight ban would take effect on 28 February. Sudan has been accused of supporting Libyan Islamists, based on reports that suggest that fighters from Sudan are joining ISIS.

TUNISIA

Policy

- On 7 February, the Tunisian government announced that it had completed the construction of the first part of a 200km [barrier](#) along its Libyan border. The barrier, which is made of sand banks and water trenches, is designed to deter terrorism. Security forces noted that the defences have helped reduce smuggling.

- Germany announced that it would add Tunisia to its list of “safe countries of origin” in efforts to [curb migrant flows](#) from the region. This designation will make it difficult for Tunisian nationals to seek asylum in Germany.

GREECE / BALKAN ROUTE

Boat Departures/Arrivals/Rescues

- According to IOM, 70,623 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers arrived by sea to Greece in January. By comparison, Greece recorded a total 1,472 arrivals in the same month last year, a 4,698 per cent increase.
- Of these 70,623, 30,979 came from Syria (43.9 per cent); 18,983 from Afghanistan (26.9 per cent); 12,335 from Iraq (17.5 per cent); 2,532 from Pakistan (3.6 per cent); and 2,304 from Iran (3.3 per cent).
- IOM reports that 272 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers [died at sea](#) en route to Greece during the month of January.
- On 22 January, the Coast Guard [recovered](#) 34 bodies and rescued 26 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers who were making their way to Europe from Turkey. Between 70 and 100 people were thought to be on board the wooden sailboat before it sank off the coast of Kalolymnos, Greece.
- On 22 January, a wooden boat carrying [49 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers](#) sank off the coast of Farmakonisi en route from Turkey to Kalolymnos. Forty people swam to shore and one girl was rescued, but six children and two women died.
- On 31 January, at least 37 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers- ten of them children- [drowned](#) in the Aegean Sea on their journey from Ayvacik district in Turkey to the Greek island of Lesbos. Their boat capsized shortly after it left the Turkish coast.
- 75 others were [rescued](#) by the Turkish Coast Guard on 30 January. Survivors were identified as natives of Afghanistan, Syria and Myanmar.
- Between 1 and 28 January, the Turkish Coast Guard in Kucukkuyu [rescued and assisted](#) 400 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. IOM supported the Coast Guard by distributing food, water and non-food items to all rescued individuals.
- On 25 January the Hellenic Coast Guard (HCG) rescued a total of 185 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers and [transferred](#) them to the port of Lesbos.
- On 26 January, the HCG rescued 377 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers off the coasts of Lesbos, Chios and Kos.
- On 28 January the Greek Coast Guard announced that [12 migrants drowned](#) when their boat sank off the coast of Samos, Greece. The boat is reported to have carried 40 to 45 people. Frontex and Coast Guard vessels rescued nine individuals.
- On 31 January at least three Syrian migrants, including two children, drowned off the coast of Didim, Turkey. The Turkish Coast Guard [rescued and transferred](#) 12 others to the Didim District Coast Guard Command. The boat capsized early on January 31 en route to the Greek island of Farmakonisi.
- On 2 February, the Turkish Coast Guard found the bodies of nine people, including two babies, who [drowned](#) off the coast of Seferihisar, Turkey. The fiberglass boat carrying people to Greece had partially capsized. Two people swimming to shore were rescued.

Migrant Vulnerability

- As of 28 January, IOM, in coordination with the First Reception Service has been operating a reception centre in Athens to accommodate [vulnerable migrants](#) who wished to return to their country of origin. According to the latest report, the centre is currently hosting 80 migrants, mainly from Morocco.
- IOM continues to work with the Prosecutor for Minors in order to ensure the protection of [unaccompanied and separated](#) children arriving to the Greek islands.
- According to UNICEF, there are more [women and children](#) migrating than adult males since the start of the European refugee crisis. Women and children account for 60 per cent of those crossing from Greece to Macedonia, while 36 per cent of those crossing the sea between Greece and Turkey are children.
- IOM Greece assisted nearly 400 stranded migrant workers- most of whom were from Morocco, Iran and Georgia- to return home as a part of its Assisted Voluntary Return programme.

Policy

- European governments are putting [political pressure](#) on Greece to halt the influx of refugees from Turkey. Austria, Germany and Sweden- which have collectively taken in 90 per cent of refugees, migrants and asylum seekers in 2015- are concerned that the passport-free Schengen zone will dissolve under the weight of the refugee crisis.
- On 30 January, the Greek government announced that it would accelerate the completion of five migrant [registration centres](#) and two relocation camps after fierce criticism from the European Union for failing to control the flow of refugees and migrants. The registration centres will be completed on the islands of Samos, Lesbos, Chios, Kos and Leros along the Turkish coast. The two relocation camps will be located on mainland Greece.
- On 7 February, mayor of Greek island Kos called on the government to halt the completion of a migrant registration centre in light of [local protests](#). Riot police were sent to the island one week prior in order to quell the protests, a move which the mayor believed escalated tensions further.
- Kos authorities have been [opposed to the construction](#) of the registration centre on the grounds that the presence of migrants will undermine the tourism industry.
- On 2 February the European Commission endorsed a [report](#) on Greece's border controls and concluded that the country was neglecting its obligations to protect the European Union's external border. The Commission warned that Greece would face border controls if it failed to act within three months.
- Between 1 and 28 January, 157 refugees were relocated to other EU Member States as a part the [EU relocation programme](#). 44 of these refugees were relocated to Finland (28 per cent), 43 to France (27.4 per cent), 10 to Germany (6.4 per cent), 10 to Ireland (6.4 per cent), four to Lithuania (2.5 per cent), 30 to Luxembourg (19.1 per cent) and 16 to Portugal (10.1 per cent).

ITALY / MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

Boat Departures/Rescues/Arrivals

- During the month of January, IOM estimates that 5,273 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers arrived by sea to Italy. By comparison, Italy recorded a total 3,528 sea arrivals in the same month last year, a 49.5 per cent increase.
- Of the 5,273 arrivals, 905 came from Nigeria (17.2 per cent); 676 from Gambia (12.8 per cent); 504 from Guinea (9.6 per cent); 493 from Senegal (9.3 per cent); 483 from Morocco (9.2 per cent); 393 from Mali (7.5 per cent); 332 from Ivory Coast (6.3 per cent); and 274 from Somalia (5.2 per cent). The remaining 22.9 per cent came from other countries.
- IOM estimates that 96 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers [died at sea](#) en route to Italy during the month of January.
- On 30 January, 300 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers were [rescued](#) in the Italian port city of Taranto, including 69 women (four of whom were pregnant) and 38 unaccompanied minors.
- On 31 January, 91 migrants were [rescued and transferred](#) to the reception centres of Zagara, Oasi Don Bosco and Umberto Primo. At the time of reporting some rescued migrants had yet to be brought ashore and registered.
- On 24 January, 723 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers were [rescued at sea](#) and brought to the Italian port of Trapani. One body was also brought to shore.

Migrant Vulnerability

- On 4 February a 7-year-old Syrian refugee girl suffering from eye cancer was airlifted into Rome from Lebanon as part of a pilot project launched by the Catholic Sant'Egidio Community and the Federation of Protestant Churches aimed at resettling particularly [vulnerable refugees](#) in camps across Lebanon, Morocco and Ethiopia. The two organizations lobbied the Italian government to grant 1,000 humanitarian visas and allocated an estimated 1.3 million EUR to provide transportation and resettlement services for vulnerable

refugees while their asylum applications are processed.

Policy

- On 1 February, Prime Minister Matteo Renzi announced that Italy will contribute to a 3 billion EUR European Union fund to help Turkey mitigate the migration crisis. Italy's [contribution](#) is estimated to be 224.9 million EUR. Under a deal that was struck last November, the Turkish government is to stem the flow of refugees and migrants in exchange for aid.

RESEARCH OF INTEREST

[Too important to fail - addressing the humanitarian financing gap](#) - High-Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing

A panel of nine United Nations Secretary-General appointed experts released their report on the humanitarian financing gap. Three aspects of the humanitarian financing challenge were examined: needs-reduction, mobilization of additional funds through either traditional or innovative methods, and the improvement of the efficiency of humanitarian assistance. The panel's work aims to shape the objectives of the World Humanitarian Summit, to take place in May 2016.

[Obstacle Course to Europe: A Policy-Made Humanitarian Crisis at EU Borders](#) - Médecins Sans Frontières

This report is a collection of testimonies of Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) staff and patients, detailing the humanitarian consequences of Europe's migration policies. It describes how Europe's actions forced MSF and other organisations to scale up activities and created barriers-both physical and bureaucratic- in the way of more than one million people fleeing conflicts. MSF collected more than 100,000 medical and health consultations documenting the consequences of these obstacles on people's physical and mental health.

[Migration, asylum and refugees in Germany: Understanding the data](#) - Global Migration Data Analysis Centre

This report provides an overview of new arrivals and asylum applicants in Germany during 2015, providing information on country of origin, relocations, children, integration and economic impacts. The briefing discusses the rising numbers of arrivals and explores differences in the data, with hopes that the EU and Germany will use this information to develop appropriate labour and integration policies.

[African migration: trends, patterns, drivers](#) - International Migration Institute

This paper draws on the migration and visa databases from the Determinants of International Migration (DEMIG) project and the Global Bilateral Migration Database (GBMD) and explores the evolution and drivers of post-colonial migration within, towards and from Africa.

Female refugees face physical assault, exploitation and sexual harassment on their journey through Europe - Amnesty International

Through interviews with over 40 participants in Northern Europe, Amnesty International found that women and girl refugees face assault, violence, sexual harassment and exploitation both on their journeys to and arrival in Europe. Many of those interviewed said that they experienced financial exploitation and physical abuse in almost all transit countries. All described feeling threatened and unsafe during the journey.

Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond: Compilation Overview 2015 - IOM

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has allowed for the effective tracking and analysis of human mobility in different displacement contexts. Flow monitoring surveys have captured data on the sex, age, origin country, education levels and intentions of people on the move. This report is a compilation of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) flow monitoring surveys collected over 2015 along the Mediterranean route.

Initial Assessment Report: Protection Risks for Women and Girls in the European Refugee and Migrant Crisis - UNHCR, UNFPA and the Women's Refugee Commission

With the recognition that women and girl refugees face high levels of extortion, exploitation and violence on their migration journeys, the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Women's Refugee Commission undertook a joint seven-day assessment mission to Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This report presents the assessment's findings, which concluded that women and girl refugees and migrants face serious protection risks and that governments, humanitarian actors and EU institutions need to scale up response efforts.

Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan for Europe: Eastern Mediterranean and Western Balkans Route - UNHCR

In light of the unprecedented refugee and migrant crisis in Europe, the regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) presents a framework for an inter-agency response for the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Balkans route. It addresses the needs of an integrated emergency response in Europe for 2016, presenting an overall strategic direction at the regional level while also building upon specific country chapters.

Outlook for Migration in the Global South in 2016 - Migration Policy Practice

This special issue of *Migration Policy Practice* focuses on expected migration trends in the Global South. Some of the world's leading experts on the issue assess how migration and migration policy are likely to change in the various regions of the world in 2016.

MULTI-MEDIA OF INTEREST

The Waypoint - The Washington Post

The Washington Post follows refugees, migrants and asylum seekers on their journey across the Aegean Sea and through the Port of Lesvos into Europe.

Telling the Real Story - UNHCR

On 27 January, UNHCR launched *Telling the Real Story*, an interactive platform that aims to collect testimonies of Eritrean and Somali refugees and migrants on their journeys to Europe.

Photographer Documents Harrowing Journey From North Africa Into Spanish Enclaves - The World Post

For more than ten years, photojournalist Sergi Camara has documented the attempts of migrants and refugees to cross into Europe via the Spanish enclaves Ceuta and Melilla. Through his photographs, Camara is on a mission to expose the human rights violations taking place in the border region.