



MONTHLY TREND REPORT

COVERING MIXED MIGRATION TO, THROUGH & FROM NORTH AFRICA

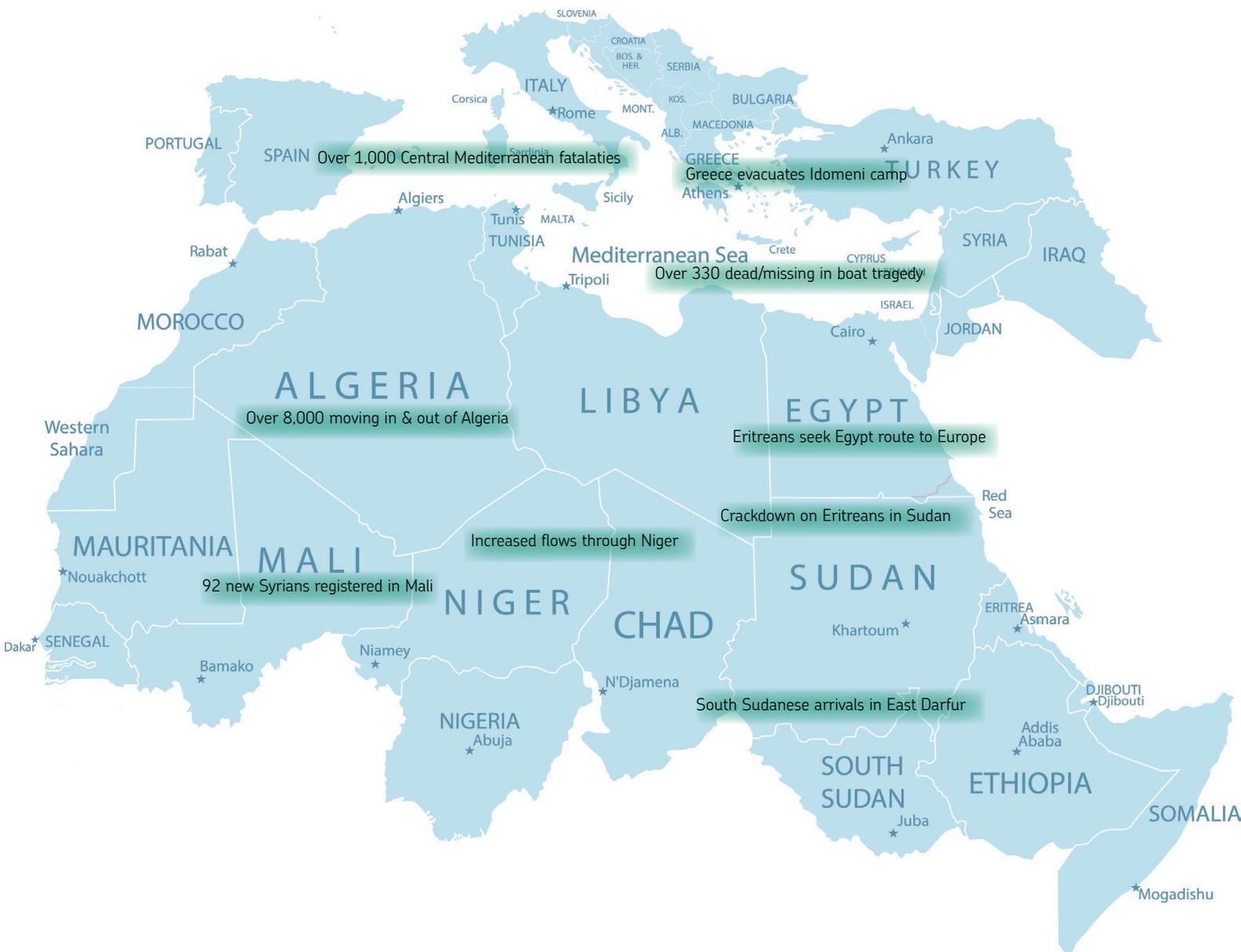
About: MHUB is the regional knowledge hub and secretariat for the North Africa Mixed Migration Task Force, comprising of DRC, IOM, OHCHR, RMMS, Save the Children, UNHCR and UNODC. It promotes a human rights-based approach to ensure the protection of people moving in mixed and complex flows to, through and from North Africa.

Scope: This bulletin covers mixed migration trends in Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia, Greece and Italy.

Terminology: Throughout this bulletin the terms migrant, refugee and asylum seeker are used together to cover all those comprising mixed migration flows. If the original source specifies a particular category, the relevant term will be used.

Sources: Data is drawn from a wide variety of sources, including government, civil society and media.

HIGHLIGHTS



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For updates on the Horn of Africa, visit [RMMS](#)

REGIONAL

Slow implementation of beleaguered EU-Turkey deal

- According to the latest figures provided by the European Commission, only [511 Syrians](#) have been resettled from Turkey under the deal's "one for one" mechanism. These resettlements are taking place in eight European countries, including Finland, Germany, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Sweden – and most recently Italy, Luxembourg and Portugal. As of mid-May, however, fewer than 400 people had been [returned to Turkey](#) and [7,000](#) individuals on the Greek islands were still waiting for initial interviews, creating a bottleneck in Greece. The deal was further undermined after an independent appeals committee ruled against sending a Syrian refugee back to Turkey on the grounds that Turkey is [unsafe](#), potentially setting a precedent for similar cases. This comes amid reports that Turkish border guards [shot and beat](#) Syrian asylum seekers trying to reach Turkey. Amnesty International later urged the EU to halt returns from Greece, citing Turkey's [failure to protect](#) refugees and asylum seekers as the primary reason.

Libya seeks help from EU to stem migration flows

- On 22 May, Libya issued a [formal request](#) soliciting help from the EU to train its security services, naval forces and coast guard. It also engaged in discussions with Italy on renewing a [2008 accord](#) under which Italy pledged billions in investments in return for energy contracts and stemming irregular migration flows from Libya. However, critics say that the EU's offer of support fails to address the fate of those who are caught and [returned to Libya](#), where many are immediately incarcerated.

Strengthening naval presence in the Mediterranean

- Policymakers have also taken steps to exercise more control over the Mediterranean sea route. On 19 May, NATO agreed to [broaden its activities](#) in the Mediterranean in order to support the EU's efforts in combating migrant trafficking and smuggling. In the days that followed, EU foreign ministers agreed to [extend](#) the bloc's naval mission, Operation Sophia, for one year. While Britain's Prime Minister announced that his country was prepared to send a Royal Navy [warship to the Mediterranean](#) to support anti-trafficking efforts, a British parliamentary committee stated that Operation Sophia is [failing to achieve its aims](#) to curb smuggling. A Libyan Navy spokesman suggested that the mission may even be contributing to the growing number of crossing attempts, as the presence of rescue ships enables faster rescues.

Regional events

- The inaugural [World Humanitarian Summit](#) took place in Istanbul from 21–23 May, with the aim of tackling the global humanitarian aid crisis. Two major thematic meetings were held later in the month. The first thematic meeting under the [Khartoum Process](#) took place to discuss the issue of irregular migration and people smuggling. The Rabat Process Thematic Meeting on Return, Readmission and Reintegration in Brussels was convened in order to strengthen cooperation mechanisms and establish technical dialogue in the field.

ALGERIA

Flows to and from Algeria

- According to IOM estimates, between 3 May and 6 June, 4,552 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers were recorded to be moving from Niger onward to Algeria through Arlit, while 4,168 were on the same route returning. These numbers indicate that flows to and from Algeria consisted of approximately 8.6% of all incoming and outgoing flows through Niger during that period, while the rest consists of

movements to and from Libya.

National workshop on human trafficking

- From 9–12 May, UNODC held a [national workshop](#) in Algiers for law enforcement officers and members of the Inter-ministerial Committee against Trafficking in Persons. The workshop shared good practices on investigating trafficking in persons cases and protecting victims.

EGYPT

Spike in Egyptian unaccompanied minor arrivals in Italy

- It was reported by IOM that the total number of Egyptian [unaccompanied migrant children](#) (UMCs) arriving in Italy between January and April 2016 was 638, compared to just 18 during the same period last year. In light of this drastic increase, IOM highlighted the significance of irregular migration of [children from Egypt](#) at the Third Arab Parliamentarians Conference on Arab Childhood. In local press, Egypt's Immigration Minister was cited as saying that [2,500](#) Egyptian children are now living 'illegally' in Italy.

departing from Alexandria capsized in the sea on 5 June. 222 of the estimated 650 passengers were rescued and taken to Italy while almost 100 were transferred to Egypt. The boat had departed from Alexandria.

Eritreans seek Egypt route to Europe

- According to a news report, local activists say that [new arrivals of Eritreans in Egypt](#) have soared over the past year, with Egypt becoming potentially both a transit country en route to Europe and an alternative medium-long term destination country for those seeking to avoid dangers in Libya and the [recent crackdown](#) on Eritreans in Sudan.

Tragedy in the Central Mediterranean

- Amidst tragedies unfolding in the Mediterranean, IOM estimated that 330 people were missing or dead after a boat

Egyptians deported from Italy

- In the wake of increased departures from Egyptian shores, Italy has continued to deport greater numbers of Egyptian nationals: [50 Egyptians](#) arrived at Cairo International Airport

on 17 May, followed by [46](#) on 26 May and [33](#) on 10 June. In two of the three incidents, the deportees had originally embarked from Alexandria on fishing boats, while in the third incident, the deportees had arrived from Egypt and/or Libya.

LIBYA

Maritime incidents

- Among those departing Libya and Egypt this month, there were an estimated 1,130 deaths recorded along the Central Mediterranean route. In addition, 2,367 people were rescued off the coast of Libya between 24 May and 7 June in eight separate incidents. Both the Italian and Libyan Coast Guards have indicated that people are increasingly using [poorly constructed boats](#) to make the crossing into Europe, and a number of recent incidents have involved rubber dinghies. The poor quality of vessels may be a factor exacerbating the death toll. As of 25 May, around [41,000](#) people had been rescued in off the coast of Libya in 2016, nearly equivalent to the figure recorded during the same period last year.
- Reports have suggested that increasing boat departures may have less to do with “pull” factors in Europe than [“push” factors](#) such as detention and abuse at home and in Libya,

drawing attention to the fate of detained migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. In early May, eight West African embassy representatives visited two detention centres, where [572 of 765](#) West African nationals expressed interest in being voluntarily repatriated. On 19 May, 171 Senegalese were [repatriated](#) from Libya to Senegal – the majority of whom had spent months in detention.

Grassroots organisations participate in migration forum

- On 3 June, a delegation of Libyan grassroots activists and representatives from local administration and government institutions gathered in Tunis to participate in the Mediterranean Migration Forum. The event provided participants with the opportunity to discuss challenges and strategies in the field of migration and human trafficking.

MALI

Malian refugees and IDPs

- As of 31 May, there are 134,262 [Malian refugees](#) – 60,473 of whom are residing in Niger (45%); 41,560 in Mauritania (31%); and 32,229 in Burkina Faso (24%). Additionally, there were 22,564 Malian refugee returnees in May, indicating an increase of 6% from last month.

Returns and repatriations

- Current estimates reveal that a total of 468,467 internally displaced persons (IDPs) have [returned](#) to their communities in the three years after Mali’s civil conflict, while 36,762 remain displaced. Furthermore, 910 Malian refugees in Niger

were [voluntarily repatriated](#) to Mali throughout May with the assistance of UNHCR, and an additional 5,000 expressed interest in doing the same.

Syrians in Mali

- Due to route closures in Europe and dangers along the Mediterranean route, greater numbers of Syrians are reported to be settling in Mali. Unconfirmed reports from the northern part of the country indicate that up to 2,000 Syrians have moved to Mali since October 2015. According to UNHCR, [92 Syrians](#) were registered in Bamako in May and all but ten were granted refugee status.

MOROCCO

Germany to decide whether to classify Morocco as “safe”

- On 17 June, the German Federal Assembly will vote on whether to categorise Morocco as a “safe country of origin” in an effort to curb migrant flows from North Africa. If passed,

it will make it difficult for Moroccan nationals to seek asylum in Germany. A [factsheet](#) was released by the Bertelsmann Foundation ahead of the vote, outlining the migration situation in Morocco.

NIGER

Increased flows through Niger

- Numbers of incoming and outgoing migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in Niger continue to increase. According to IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix, outgoing figures grew by 127% from last month, reaching 71,577 while incoming numbers have increased by 139% to 21,636. The majority of those leaving Niger towards Algeria and Libya were of Nigerian, Nigerien, Senegalese and Gambian nationality. The outgoing route to and from Agadez through Séguédine and onto Gatroun, Libya had the most traffic in May.

People of concern

- UNHCR had a total of 302,223 [people of concern](#) registered as of May – 60,473 of whom were from Mali (20%); 114,048 from Nigeria (37.7%); 127,208 internally displaced (42%); and 494 others.

Niger: Outgoing and Incoming Flows



SUDAN

Arrests of Eritreans

- According to [Human Rights Watch](#), 313 Eritreans and 64 Ethiopians were arrested by Sudanese authorities and convicted of illegal entry in early May near the border town of Dongola, Sudan. The Eritreans – among them six registered refugees – were deported to Eritrea, bringing the monthly total of Eritrean deportees to [442](#). These reports arise amid concerns that the EU is seeking to increase cooperation with Sudan and Eritrea in order to stem migration to Europe. Last month, the European Commission announced that it would contribute a EUR 100 million [aid package](#) to Sudan in order to tackle irregular migration and forced displacement in key conflict-affected areas.

Surge in arrivals of South Sudanese in East Darfur

- Estimates indicate that more than 69,000 South Sudanese have fled to Sudan since late January – [45,500](#) of whom are now being hosted in East Darfur. According to OCHA, the majority of [recent arrivals](#) are coming from Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap states due to food insecurity and ongoing conflict.

Crisis in Darfur camps

- As of 30 May, internally displaced communities residing in Sortony, North Darfur, remained without access to transport for several consecutive weeks due to [road blockages](#) established by militiamen. As a result, monthly food rations for April and May – along with plastic sheets and tents – did not reach the site. Earlier in the month, six people (including two

children) were [killed in attacks](#) in Sortony. Meanwhile, in South Darfur, residents of El Salam camp met with representatives of the Sudanese government and the United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) in order to draw attention to the [lack of security](#) and basic provisions. Camp residents voiced their concerns over the projected withdrawal of UNAMID, urging that the peacekeeping mission remain in Sudan to protect the displaced.

Worsening conditions in South Sudan camps

- A number of Sudanese children and elderly from Blue Nile state died in Yusuf Batil, a refugee camp in South Sudan, due to [severe food shortages](#). Meanwhile the [lack of aid](#) has severely impacted refugees residing in Yida camp, who have not received plastic sheets or proper shelter to shield them during the rainy season. UNHCR has begun relocating some South Sudanese from Yida to camps in Upper Nile state.

Sudanese in Chad in dire need

- Sudanese refugees residing in Goz Amer camp in eastern Chad are reportedly suffering from [shortages](#) of food, water and health services. Despite the fact that UNHCR and the governments of Chad and Sudan had announced the signing of a tripartite agreement to repatriate Sudanese and Chadian refugees to their respective countries last September, leaders in the refugee community rejected the programme on the grounds that the situation in Sudan remains far too insecure.

TUNISIA

Report on displaced Libyans in Tunisia

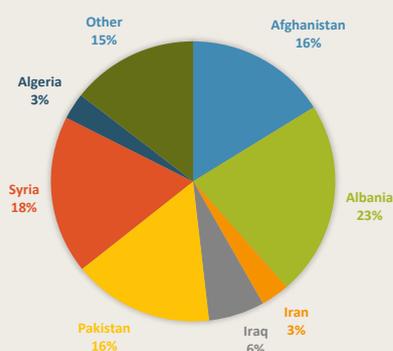
- A recently published [study](#) reveals that the Libyan population in Tunisia is relatively young and struggling to access the labour market and schools. The project was conducted by the Tunisian National Observatory on Migration (ONM) and IOM Tunisia in order to better assess the situation of those who fled the Libyan crisis that broke out five years ago. Government representatives and members of UN agencies, NGOs, civil society and media attended the launch event of the study in late May.

Workshop on psychosocial support

- During the first week of May, IOM Tunisia held a [workshop](#) in order to raise awareness among civil society and the public sector on the importance of psychosocial assistance to support vulnerable migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in Tunisia. The event also coincided with the publication of a study addressing migrants' access to health services in the country.

GREECE

Newly Detected* Migrants, Refugees & Asylum Seekers, Main Countries of Origin, May 2016



*Includes new arrivals and those that have been recently identified by Hellenic Police.

arrivals from last month. Of the newly detected* arrivals, the majority were from Albania (23%); Syria (18%); Afghanistan (16%); Pakistan (16%); Iraq (6%); Iran (3%); and Algeria (3%). While there were some crossing attempts, [no deaths](#) were recorded along the Eastern Mediterranean route this month. On 27 May, the Greek Coast Guard rescued [64 people](#) who had departed from Turkey south of Crete. The majority were of Iraqi, Iranian and Afghani nationalities and included two women and a nine-month old baby.

Poor camp conditions

- Tensions continue to rise as thousands of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers remain stranded in Greece due to border closures. Clashes between ethnic groups have broken out at hotspots in [Samos](#) and [Lesvos](#), where residents complained that Greek authorities were failing to protect them from frequent incidents of inter-ethnic violence.

Decrease in arrivals and deaths

- May saw the arrival of 1,721 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers by sea to Greece, representing a 52.8% decrease in

Attention was drawn by rights organisations to [unsafe and unsanitary conditions](#), as well as incarcerations at various [hotspots](#) on the islands. To improve conditions for refugees, migrants and asylum seekers in Greece, the European Commission announced on 20 May that it had approved EUR 56 million in [emergency funding](#).

- Many migrants, refugees and asylum seekers have [grown despondent](#) in the face of circumstances in Greece. On 11 May, it was reported that six people - including four Iraqis - attempted to [swim back to Turkey](#) from Chios. Meanwhile, [entrepreneurship](#) has taken root in camps across Greece as refugees recognise they may remain displaced for longer than expected.

Evacuation of Idomeni

- On 26 May, Greek authorities finished the [evacuation](#) of the makeshift Idomeni camp along the Greece-Macedonia border, which at its peak had hosted up to 14,000 people. The closure drew [concerns](#) from human rights groups, as the new accommodation facilities to which former Idomeni residents have been moved were described as lacking in basic amenities such as running water and electricity.

Returns from Greece

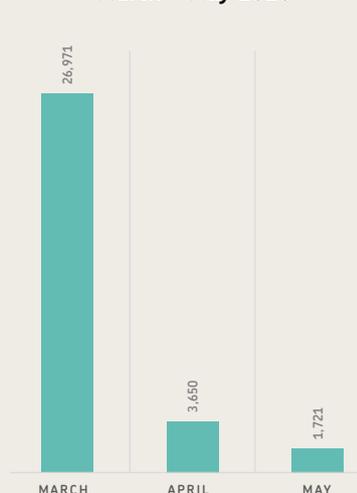
- Between January and 18 May, [2,156 people](#) - the majority of Moroccan, Iranian, Iraqi and Afghani nationality - were provided with assistance to voluntarily return to their home countries from Greece. IOM Greece signed an [agreement](#) with the Greek government in order to implement a three-

year assisted voluntary return and reintegration programme, effective as of 1 June.

Vulnerable child refugees, migrants and asylum seekers

- The Council of Europe (COE) has expressed concern about the [treatment and detention](#) of refugee and migrant children in Greece, following the release of a fact-finding mission report on migratory flows in Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM). The COE also asked Greek authorities to address the issue of education; Save the Children has reported that refugee children in Greece have been [out of the classroom](#) for an average one and a half years.

Arrivals by Sea, Greece
March - May 2016



ITALY

Spike in deaths along Central Mediterranean Route

- 19,925 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers arrived by sea to Italy in May compared with 9,149 in April, marking a 117.7% increase in arrivals. Unfortunately this was accompanied by an 85% spike in deaths - with around [1,130](#) migrants, refugees and asylum seekers drowning in the Central Mediterranean this month. The week of 22-29 May was the deadliest, with over 1,000 dead and an estimated [13,800](#) rescued in nearly 90 search and rescue missions involving vessels that had departed from both Libya and Egypt. According to IOM, most passengers were sub-Saharan Africans, predominately from West Africa including over 1,000 women and 800 unaccompanied minors.

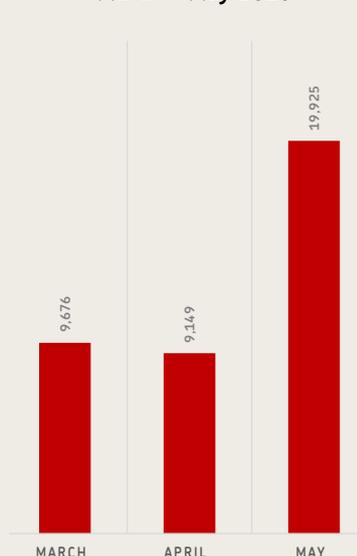
Deaths cast doubt on Operation Sophia

- The large number of maritime fatalities has raised questions surrounding the impact of Operation Sophia, the EU's anti-smuggling mission. A news report suggests that by destroying smugglers' abandoned fishing boats, the mission has inadvertently created a [reliance](#) on inflatable dinghies, the less safe option. [Rights groups](#) have urged the EU to do more to protect migrants and refugees.

Arrivals by Sea to Italy, Main Countries of Origin
January-May



Arrivals by Sea, Italy
March - May 2016



RESEARCH OF INTEREST

Global Report on Internal Displacement 2016 - Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre

Findings of this report reveal that 27.8 million people were internally displaced due to conflict, violence and disasters in 2015.

Libya DTM Round 3 Report - IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix

This report captures the comprehensive baseline of Libya's internally displaced and migrant populations based on data gathered in March and April 2016.

Female Refugees Face 'Cycle' of Sexual Violence - News Deeply

The first installment in a three-part series focusing on threats faced by female refugees on their journeys to Europe.

Measuring Well-Governed Migration: The 2016 Migration Governance Index - The Economist Intelligence Unit

This report outlines the findings of a policy-benchmarking framework that assesses national migration policies and institutions.

It Could Be You, New World - UNA-UK

The latest issue of this publication seeks to look beyond the politicised terminology and myths that have skewed public perceptions of the refugee and migrant crisis.

Migrant Smuggling Networks - Europol & INTERPOL

This Europol-INTERPOL joint report provides insight into the activities, structures and geographical 'hotspots' of smugglers.

Refugees Work: A Humanitarian Investment that Yields Economic Dividends - Philippe Legrain

A study on how accepting refugees and migrants is good for economic growth.

Defining Human Smuggling in Migration Research: An Appraisal and Critique - Theodore Baird

This article demonstrates that the current definition of human smuggling has been applied uncritically in the formulation and implementation of research designs.

The Middle East and North Africa: Annual Report 2015 - IOM

In addition to outlining IOM's activities in the region, this annual report focuses on movements to, through and from the Middle East and North Africa across the Mediterranean.

Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster - Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative (MICIC)

Derived from the inputs of States, civil society and international organisations, these guidelines are targeted suggestions that identify actions needed to better protect migrants in countries experiencing crises.

Niger Flow Monitoring Quarterly Report - IOM Niger

Presents the findings of data collected at two key migrant transit points in Niger between February and April 2016.

Addressing the Needs of Unaccompanied Minors in Greece - IOM Greece

IOM shares its experience in implementing a programme for unaccompanied minors in Greece between February 2013 to October 2014.

International Migration in Africa: Framing the Issues - UNECA

This paper analyses the nature and drivers of migration in Africa, emphasising that intra-African migration dominates the flow of African migrants.

Findings: Counter-Trafficking Survey - IOM

This report presents the findings of surveys conducted with 4,025 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers between 7 December 2015 and 31 May 2016 along the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Balkan routes.

Time to Look at Girls: Adolescent Girls' Migration in the South - Katarzyna Grabska, Nicoletta Del Franco, Marina de Regt

A comparative report that explores the linkages between development and migration of adolescent girls in the Global South.

Sin Protección en la Frontera - Servicio Jesuita a Migrantes y Comillas ICAI-ICADE

A report looking into human rights violations faced by migrants, refugees and asylum seekers along the southern border of Spain.

MULTI-MEDIA OF INTEREST

[Refugees and the European Union: Politics Weekly Podcast - The Guardian](#)

In this episode, correspondents discuss the EU-Turkey deal, the future of Europe's asylum system, as well as the continent's response to the refugee and migrant crisis on its southern shores.

[‘To Have and Have Not’: International Migration, Poverty and Inequality in Algeria - International Migration Institute](#)

Drawing on an original survey, this seminar considers the effects of emigration on poverty and inequality in Algeria.

[Libya: Damned for Trying - MSNBC](#)

Interactive that explores how Libya became the major gateway to Europe.

[Better off in Turkey? - Monday Morning Meetings on Migration](#)

In this podcast, a researcher discusses why temporary protection measures in Turkey have had little effect.

[MyDestination App - Child Protection Hub for South East Europe](#)

This webinar presents the MyDestination App, a user-friendly tool that enables children on the move to visualize their stories on a map.