



Regional mixed migration summary for February 2016 covering mixed migration events, trends and data for Djibouti, Eritrea, South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Puntland, Somalia, Somaliland and Yemen.

Terminology: Throughout this report the term migrant/refugee is used to cover all those involved in the mixed migration flows (including asylum seekers, trafficked persons, smuggled economic migrants, refugees). If the caseload mentioned refers only to refugees or asylum seekers or trafficked persons it will be clearly stated.

Country	Events /trends /data /analysis
<p>Yemen</p>	<p><i>The conflict in Yemen entered its eleventh month with escalation of shelling and fighting putting civilians at risk. As previously reported, due to the conflict, monitoring and data collection activities along the Red Sea and Arabian sea coasts continued to be affected, with a majority of monitoring exercises suspended. The data presented in this report on arrivals in Yemen is therefore not conclusive of the actual number of arrivals during this period.</i></p> <p>Internal displacement: As the Yemen crisis nears its first year, widespread and unrelenting conflict continues to displace populations within the country and the region. As of 17th February 2016, the Yemen Taskforce on Population Movement confirmed that there were 2,430,178 persons internally displaced across the country. The decrease in the displaced population from 2.5 million reported in January is attributed to an improved data collection methodology and the return of some displaced persons in the south of the country to their homes. With no political solution in sight, the situation is likely to continue deteriorating.</p> <p>Continued arrivals from the Horn of Africa: A total of 7,705 migrants and asylum seekers (85% Ethiopians and 15% Somalis) (85% male, 15% female) arrived from the Horn of Africa to Yemen via the Red Sea, Arabian Sea and Gulf of Aden aboard 88 boats in February 2016. This represents a 27% reduction from arrivals recorded in January 2016.</p> <p>An estimated number of 1,336 (1,309 Ethiopians and 27 Somalis) migrants and asylum seekers were recorded to have arrived on the Red Sea coast of Yemen in February 2016, representing a 32% decrease from arrivals in January. New arrivals reported a tightening of the Djiboutian border at crossing points from Somalia and Ethiopia, which in part may account for the reduction of numbers. The migrants arrived aboard 28 boats which departed from Obock, Djibouti landing in the towns of Al-Ara, Al-Batin, Al-Jadid, Al-Soqaya, Al-Uzaf, Al-Watia, Beer Issa, Dubab, Wadi Koha and Wadi Makhaba in Ta'iz and Lahj governorates. 98% of Ethiopian migrants encountered cited drought and poor harvests as a reason for migration. Migrants reported paying between USD 100-200 for the journey across the Red Sea. Due to the reduction of monitoring missions along Yemen's coast, it is likely that actual number of arrivals from the Horn of Africa to Yemen was higher during the period.</p> <p>An additional 6,369 migrants and asylum seekers (5,260 Ethiopians and 1,109 Somalis) arrived on Arabian Sea coasts of Yemen in February 2016.</p> <p>Migrant vulnerability: In February 2016, 475 migrants and asylum seekers encountered by monitoring mission teams on the Red Sea coasts reported witnessing or being victim to numerous violations. In one incident smugglers forced new arrivals to disembark from the boat in deep water and swim to shore, in an attempt to avoid being spotted by forces on the Yemeni coast. Reportedly, only 34 of the 54 aboard the boat reached the shore, with the remaining 20 believed to have drowned. 76 new arrivals reported being abducted on arrival in Yemen. Other migrants reported instances of physical assault, robbery, interception and detention.</p> <p>Refugees in Yemen: As of 29th February 2016, there were 253,547 Somali refugees in Yemen.</p> <p>Departures from Yemen: As of 11th March 2016, the number of people fleeing Yemen to the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan) had totalled 82,350 persons (33,243 in Djibouti, 31,508 in Somalia, 11,482 in Ethiopia, and 6,117 in Sudan). Yemenis and Somalis represent the largest proportion of people moving out of Yemen, accounting for 30% and 37% of movements respectively. Djibouti remained as the primary destination for Yemeni nationals, with 76% of those moving opting to travel to Djibouti. According to UNHCR, border monitoring missions at the ports of Djibouti indicate a decrease in new arrivals from Yemen.</p>

	<p>The latest statistics and overview of the displacement situation arising out of the Yemen crisis can be found on the UNHCR data sharing and information portal.</p>
Djibouti	<p>Departures to Yemen: Data from monitoring teams along the Red Sea coasts indicate that at least 1,336 (1,309 Ethiopians and 27 Somalis) migrants and asylum seekers departed from Obock and arrived in coastal towns in Yemen. This is a 32% decrease from arrivals in January and may be attributed to a tightening of border crossing points between Somalia, Ethiopia and Djibouti. Migrants and asylum seekers reported paying between USD 100-200 to make the boat crossing to Yemen. New arrivals in Yemen reported that 80 Ethiopians were deported from Djibouti during the reporting period.</p> <p>Arrivals from Yemen: As of 11th March 2016, a total of 33,243 persons had arrived in Djibouti from Yemen since the outbreak of the conflict in March 2015. Djibouti is the primary destination for Yemeni nationals who account for 57% of the arrivals so far. Third Country Nationals make up 36% and Djiboutian returnees account for 6%.</p> <p>Refugee arrivals from Yemen: As of 16th February 2016, UNHCR and ONARS (the government refugee agency) had registered 6,697 refugees of which 6,472 are Yemeni nationals, 160 are Somali, and 40 are Eritrean. 3,225 refugees reside in Markazi refugee camp, with the remaining refugees residing in Obock and Djibouti city. According to UNHCR, border monitoring missions at the ports of Djibouti indicate a decrease in new arrivals from Yemen.</p>
Somaliland	<p>Arrivals from Yemen: As of 7th March 2016, a total of 9,863 migrants/refugees/returnees (80% Somali, 19% Yemeni) had arrived in Somaliland since the outbreak of conflict in Yemen in March 2015. New arrivals docked in the towns of Berbera, Hargeisa, Lughaya, Maydh and Zeila. 193 persons arrived during February, with 13 new arrivals registered in March so far.</p> <p>Returning refugees and asylum seekers in Somaliland: Of the 7,856 Somalis that have arrived in Somaliland since the beginning of the conflict 43% (3,363) had previously acquired refugee status or sought asylum in Yemen.</p> <p>Deportation of undocumented foreigners: The Government of Somaliland continues to reiterate its intention to deport citizens from other countries who are in Somaliland without valid residence or approval permits. A reprieve period announced by the Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (MRR&R) lapsed on the 25th February 2016. There is no information to date about the government effecting any deportations after this date. According to UNHCR, the Somaliland government also views persons displaced from Central and Southern Somalia as foreigners and expects them to regularise their status, or face deportation. Somaliland regards itself as an independent state.</p>
Puntland	<p>Arrivals from Yemen: As of 7th March 2016, a total of 21,278 migrants/refugees/returnees (91% Somali, 8% Yemeni) had arrived in Puntland since the beginning of the Yemen conflict. Arrivals have been recorded through the towns of Alula, Bargal, Bosasso, Elayo and Qandala. 532 persons arrived during February, with 42 new arrivals registered in March so far.</p> <p>Returning refugees and asylum seekers in Puntland: Of the 19,276 Somalis that have returned from Yemen to Puntland since the conflict, 6,324 (33%) people had previously acquired refugee status or sought asylum in Yemen.</p>
Somalia (South Central)	<p>Arrivals from Yemen: No new arrivals from Yemen were registered in South Central Somalia in the reporting period. The number of persons having fled from Yemen directly to South Central Somalia remains at 367. However, consistent with data from previous months, a significant number (52%) of those arriving in Somaliland and Puntland indicate an intention to return to Mogadishu specifically.</p> <p>Internal Displacement: According to UNHCR figures, there are 1.1 million internally displaced persons across the</p>

	<p>whole of Somalia (Somaliland, Puntland and South Central Somalia).</p> <p>Refugees in the neighbouring countries: According to UNHCR figures, there are currently 979,869 registered Somali refugees and asylum seekers displaced in neighbouring countries in the region. The majority of the refugees are hosted in Kenya (43%), Ethiopia (26%) and Yemen (26%).</p>
<p>South Sudan</p>	<p>Regional displacement: Continued conflict continues to displace South Sudanese nationals into neighbouring countries. As of 11th March 2016 a total of 644,614 South Sudanese asylum seekers and refugees had sought refuge in the region since the start of the conflict in December 2013. The majority of those displaced are hosted in Ethiopia (228,439), followed by Uganda (190,181), Sudan (173,834), and Kenya (52,160). An additional 122,836 who were displaced before the December 2013 conflict are also hosted in the region.</p> <p>Internal Displacement: There are approximately 1.7 million persons internally displaced in South Sudan.</p> <p>Refugees in South Sudan: South Sudan continues to host refugees from neighbouring countries. As of 29th February 2016, there were 268,352 refugees in the country.</p> <p>Cautious celebration of rebel leader's reappointment: On 11th February 2016, South Sudan's president Salva Kiir named his rival Riek Machar as vice-president in the country's transitional government of national unity. The reappointment was a key condition of a peace deal signed between parties in August 2015. However, rebel leaders aligned to Machar expect the government to show more commitment on what they consider to be outstanding issues. These include Kiir's decision to expand the number of states in South Sudan from 10 to 28, recent amendments to the constitution that expanded the president's powers, and the implementation of security arrangements.</p> <p>It remains unclear whether Machar will take up the vice-presidency. "If I get the support needed for the implementation of security arrangements, I think within a few weeks I will be able to take up my position," he told news agencies.</p> <p>Observers are sceptical about the impact that this appointment will have on the situation. A recent African Union report by the body's Peace and Security Council presents a worsening situation in the country, stating in part that the peace agreement "risks becoming ineffectual in restoring long-term peace and stability to South Sudan".</p>
<p>Sudan</p>	<p>Internal Displacement: UN figures estimate that there are 3.1 million Sudanese internally displaced persons in the country as of the end of February 2016. Fighting between government forces and armed movements and inter-tribal tensions and conflict in the Darfur region continue to cause mass displacement. The number of persons internally displaced in Darfur now stands at approximately 2.6 million people.</p> <p>Refugees in Sudan: As of 30th November 2015, Sudan hosted a total 375,729 refugees in the country, including 198,314 South Sudanese and 168,694 refugees from other countries.</p> <p>Evidence of Syrians transiting to Sudan: Egyptian border officials reportedly stopped 45 Syrian nationals who planned to cross the border to Sudan after being abandoned by smugglers in the desert. According to Sudanese government statistics, the Syrian community in Sudan totals more than 150,000 people.</p> <p>EU Trust Fund supports Sudan with a EUR 100 million package: In February 2016, the European Commission announced a EUR 100 million package to help Sudan in tackling the root causes of irregular migration. The funds will be made available through the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa that was approved at the Valletta Summit in November 2015.</p> <p>Sudanese nationals crossing into Europe: UNHCR figures show that in February 2016, Sudanese nationals account for 2% of sea arrivals to Italy along the Central Mediterranean route. This is a drop from figures recorded in the whole of 2015, where Sudanese arrivals accounted for approximately 6% of the crossings into Europe made via Italy.</p>

<p>Eritrea</p>	<p>IGAD report puts Eritrean nationals at the centre of human smuggling networks : An IGAD-commissioned report published in February 2016 claims that the sophisticated international networks that derive massive profits from the mass movement of migrants and refugees across the Mediterranean into Europe are predominantly run by Eritrean nationals, with the collaboration of Ethiopian, Somalia and Sudanese officials. The report also claims that the criminal groups leverage on their strong political connections to navigate the movement of people through borders with ease.</p> <p>Eritrea will not shorten national service despite fears: The Eritrean government is not prepared to reduce the prescribed period for compulsory military conscription for its nationals, despite concerns raised about its role in contributing to the outflow of Eritrean citizens from the country. In an oral update to the Human Rights Council on 14th March 2016, the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea reiterated her continuing deep concern about the overall human right situation in the country. Speaking on the country’s mandatory national service, Ms. Keetharuth states that “conscripts cannot look forward to a life out of indefinite national service and forced labour in the near future”.</p> <p>According to media reports, the government insists that conscription is vital for national security. “Demobilisation is predicated on removal of the main threat...continued belligerence by Ethiopia,” the country’s Information Minister is reported as saying. On paper, Eritreans between the ages of 18 and 40 must complete 18 months of service, but reports indicate that this can stretch almost indefinitely. A 2015 Amnesty International report examined the impact of indefinite service on the flight of Eritrean nationals abroad.</p> <p>UN concern over the number of unaccompanied children leaving Eritrea: In the same update to the Human Rights Council, the Special Rapporteur also expressed concern on the numbers of young unaccompanied children crossing into neighbouring countries. According to her update, Eritrean children constituted the single largest group of unaccompanied children arriving in Italy in 2015, accounting for 3,092 (25%) of 12,360 arrivals. Widespread human rights violations, fear of indefinite forced military conscription, fear of arbitrary arrest, detention and torture, and better opportunities were cited amongst the push and pull factors contributing to the movement of children from Eritrea.</p> <p>Eritrean arrivals in Europe: UNHCR figures show that in February 2016, Eritrean nationals accounted for 2% of sea arrivals to Italy along the Central Mediterranean route. This is a significant drop from figures reported in 2015, which indicated that Eritreans made up roughly 25% of those crossing into Europe via Italy. According to UNHCR, there has been a significant proportional increase of arrivals from other African countries (e.g. Nigeria, Guinea, Morocco), who have constituted the main nationality of sea arrivals in the last four months.</p>
<p>Ethiopia</p>	<p>Arrivals from Yemen: As of 11th March 2016, there were 11,482 arrivals into Ethiopia from Yemen since the outbreak of violence in March 2015. The majority (66%) of those arriving are returning Ethiopian nationals, with Yemeni nationals accounting for 11% of arrivals. Ethiopia grants prima facie refugee status to Yemenis and also recognises Somali refugees who received refugee recognition in Yemen as prima facie refugees in Ethiopia. Other nationalities undergo individual Refugee Status Determination.</p> <p>Refugees in Ethiopia: As of 29th February 2016, there were 732,709 registered asylum seekers and refugees registered in Ethiopia. The largest groups of refugees are South Sudanese (283,007), Somalis (210,049) and Eritreans (153,531).</p> <p>Refugees and asylum seekers are generally expected to reside in camps, although a number are permitted to reside in urban areas for medical, security or humanitarian reasons. 8,438 such refugees (largely Eritrean (4,813) and Yemeni (1,409) nationals) reside in Addis Ababa. Eritrean refugees who are able to show that they can sustain themselves are allowed to reside out of the camps in an “out-of-camp” policy.</p> <p>Over 3,000 smuggled migrants intercepted: Ethiopia’s National Council on Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking confirmed that it had intercepted 3,800 individuals attempting to enter the country illegally. The nationalities of the individuals is unclear. According to media reports, 86 suspected human smugglers were arrested and charged in the reporting period.</p>

<p>Kenya</p>	<p>Refugees in Kenya: As of 29th February 2016, there were 596,045 registered refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya. Somali refugees and asylum seekers are still the most populous group in the country (70%), followed by refugees and asylum seekers from South Sudan (16%) and Ethiopia (5%). The majority of refugees, numbering 534,069 persons (90%), are encamped in Dadaab, Alinjugur and Kakuma camps, with the remaining 63,221 (10%) residing in Nairobi.</p> <p>Voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees: Refugees in Dadaab continue to show interest in voluntarily repatriating to Somalia. As of 29th February 2016, a total of 10,420 Somali refugees had been supported to return to Somalia since UNHCR began supporting the exercise in 2014. 4,319 refugees have repatriated in 2016 so far, which almost tops the total repatriation figure for 2015 (5,616), and indicates an increase in the pace of repatriation movements. 1,902 refugees repatriated in January alone and 2,417 moved in February, representing a 27% month on month increase this year.</p> <p>Ethiopian migrants fined for being in Kenya illegally: Local media reports covered the arrest of nine Ethiopian nationals who were charged with being in the country illegally. Each migrant was fined 100,000 Kenya Shillings (approximately USD 1,000), in default of which they will have to serve a one year jail term.</p> <p>Eritrean nationals arraigned for unlawful presence in Kenya: In the same report, two Eritrean nationals were arraigned in court for being in the country unlawfully. The court later ordered their transfer to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees for determination of their refugee status after they made an asylum plea.</p>
<p>Israel</p>	<p>Rwanda admits negotiations with Israel on voluntary departure program: Rwanda’s Minister of Foreign Affairs announced in February 2016 that Rwanda has been in negotiations with Israel over the terms of its voluntary departure program for African asylum seekers and migrants. “We were approached by Israel on the resettlement of some refugees, so were a number of other countries, not just Rwanda. This happened about two or one and a half years ago...We haven’t been able to finalise [the deal]...[we] have been discussing the resettlement package in terms of where the refugees should settle in Rwanda, what kind of flexibility they would have and the medium-to-long-term status,” he is reported as saying.</p> <p>This position is contrary to reports that asylum seekers from Eritrea and Sudan had already been admitted to Rwanda as part of the deal, under less than voluntary conditions and with limited to non-existent protections upon arriving. Further, according to statistics made available by Israel’s Population, Immigration and Border Authority, 8,355 Eritrean and Sudanese asylum seekers returned from Israel between January 2013 and July 2015, 2,688 of whom had been sent back to other “safe” third countries (not formally acknowledged but widely understood to be Uganda and Rwanda) on the African continent.</p> <p>Israel is home to an estimated 45,000 asylum seekers of which 92% are from Eritrea and Sudan.</p>
<p>Other regional news and news from other regions</p>	<p>Rise in migrant departures from Egypt to Europe: According to media reports, the European Union fears that human smuggling networks are reviving a migratory route from Egypt into the continent. EU officials suspect that the deteriorating security situation in Libya has resulted in more smugglers opting to use the Egyptian coast as a departure point into Europe. While there is concern about the rise in smugglers using this route, Brussels is reportedly reluctant to use aid and trade ties to pressure Cairo to do more, when Egypt remains an important ally in an increasingly troubled region.</p> <p>Data from RMMS’ Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism Initiative (4Mi) reveals that while in Egypt, migrants from the Horn of Africa (Ethiopians, Eritreans and Somalis) face numerous protection risks. These include physical and sexual abuse, a lack of food and water, kidnap, and the risk of going missing or dying.</p> <p>Contested EU-Turkey ‘one-in-one-out’ refugee deal: EU leaders are hoping to conclude a deal with Turkey to ease refugee and migrant arrivals in the 28-member bloc. In the deal, one Syrian refugee on Greek islands will be returned to Turkey, and in exchange a Syrian asylum seeker in Turkey will be resettled in a European country. In return for agreeing to this deal, the EU is prepared to offer visa-free travel to Europe for Turkish citizens from June 2016, speed up in releasing promised financial aid, and reinvigorate talks on Turkey’s membership of the EU.</p> <p>The full details of the agreement are yet to be fleshed out – leaders are meeting on the 17th and 18th of March - but</p>

there is already [scepticism](#) over the obstacles that the plan faces. The UN refugee agency has already warned that mass returns would be in contravention with the 1951 Refugee Convention, which requires that all asylum seekers undergo individual determination and prohibits return of refugees to countries that are unable to guarantee their rights. Moreover, there is concern that there may be political resistance to the visa-free travel deal, and opposition from Cyprus to Turkey's membership of the bloc, which Turkey does not recognise.

Germany accused of paying African countries to take back asylum seekers: In a move reminiscent of Israel's alleged [third country relocation schemes](#), the German government has been accused of paying African countries to take back rejected asylum seekers. According to a [local media report](#), German refugee rights organisation Pro Asyl (For Asylum) alleges that where German authorities are unable to deport a rejected asylum seekers due to a lack sufficient information to confirm their country of origin, "they address a third nation's embassy and pay for documentation to be issued 'confirming' such a person's nationality as their citizen" to facilitate the deportation of the asylum seeker to that country. It is further alleged that Germany pays the embassies for hearings with the asylum seekers and gives the embassies additional information if they subsequently issue relevant documentation, which allow German authorities to deport a person within days. The validity of these accusations is not clear and no data is available on how many people have been deported under these agreements.

Mediterranean sea arrivals continue to top 2015 arrivals: In February 2016, 60,893 refugees and migrant arrived in Europe by sea, marking a 737% increase on arrivals recorded in February 2015. As of 13th March 2016, a total of 153,158 people had arrived in Europe, with 143,205 arriving in Greece and 9,495 and 458 arriving in Italy and Spain respectively. Some projections indicate that Europe can expect to receive [three million migrants and refugees by the end of 2016](#), if the pace of arrivals remain constant.

In an apparent change in trends witnessed in 2015, numbers of Eritrean and Sudanese nationals arriving via the Central Mediterranean route to Italy have reduced significantly, accounting only for 6% and 2% respectively. It remains to be seen whether this trend will continue into 2016.

Deaths at sea: As of 15th March 2016, there were 456 recorded migrant and refugee deaths in the Mediterranean out of 626 reported worldwide. 36 of these deaths were recorded in the [Horn of Africa](#), where a boat ferrying Somali migrants capsized off the coast of Somaliland in January 2016.

A top European naval general [said](#) that the EU's naval mission to combat human smuggling networks in the Mediterranean has driven smugglers to increasingly use cheaper, smaller and less seaworthy rubber boats, as they represent less of a financial loss if sunk. The mission, launched in October 2015, authorises European naval vessels to intercept, board, search, seize and divert vessels suspected of being used for smuggling and trafficking operations.

Burundi refugees in neighbouring countries: As of 11th March 2016, there were 250,212 Burundian refugees and asylum seekers in countries in the region since the outbreak of political violence in 2015. According to experts, Burundi is on the real brink of a civil war, after the government rejected an invitation to participate in peace talks with the opposition.

On 14th March 2016, the European Council [suspended](#) direct financial support to the Burundian government, following unsuccessful consultations under article 96 of the Cotonou Agreement. The European Union had earlier announced that it was prepared to strengthen economic sanctions on Burundi, following the failure of talks to end the political crisis in the Central African state. The EU imposed asset freezes and travel bans on four officials close to President Nkurunziza, who are accused of using excessive force in the run-up to the election.

**New
Research,
reports or
documents**

[Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism Initiative \(4Mi\):](#) In March 2016, the RMMS launched the results of its Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism Initiative (4Mi) project. 4Mi is an innovative, low-cost approach to collect and analyse data on mixed migration flows, initially out of the Horn of Africa. Through a network of thirty locally-recruited monitors in strategic migration hubs in Northern, Eastern, and Southern Africa, Southern and Eastern Europe, and the Middle East, the 4Mi project tracks Eritrean, Ethiopian, Djiboutian and Somali people on the move. The 4Mi project aims to: inform policy, debate and programmatic response; identify protection gaps; and establish deeper knowledge of the powerful and growing political economy of migrant smuggling.

[Between a wall and a hard place: Examining Israel's voluntary departure policy for African asylum seekers:](#) This new feature article by RMMS reviews recent literature on the situation for Eritrean and Sudanese asylum seekers in Israel. The literature reveals that Israel is entangled in a less than voluntary departure policy that sees

Eritrean and Sudanese asylum seekers deported to third countries in Africa where they receive little to no protection. It concludes that Israel is undertaking a series of actions aimed to make the country an undesirable destination for asylum seekers and migrants.

Human Trafficking and Smuggling on the Horn of Africa-Central Mediterranean Route: This report commissioned by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) examines the working operations of criminal networks moving migrants and refugees along the westward migratory route through the Horn of Africa to Italy, via the Mediterranean. It concludes that Eritrean nationals are at the forefront of these movements, with the support of Ethiopian, Somali and Sudanese nationals, and are safeguarded by leveraging on powerful political connections. The report also covers efforts by IGAD member states to tackle these networks.

Migrant smuggling in the EU: This study report by EUROPOL investigates the infrastructure of migrant smuggling to and within the EU. Key findings from the report include: 1) more than 90% of the irregular migrants arriving in Europe were facilitated at some point during their journey by migrant smuggling networks; 2) smuggling hotspots are located along the main migration routes in and outside EU and attract both smuggling networks and migrants; 3) more than 40,000 individuals are suspected of being involved in migrant smuggling; 4) migrant smuggling is also linked to other crimes such as drug trafficking, document forgery, terrorism and violent extremism, property crime and human trafficking; and 5) The estimated criminal turnover associated with migrant smuggling to and within EU is between 3-6 billion Euros for 2015 alone.

Making integration work: Refugees and others in need of protection: This publication by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is the first in a series that summarises lessons from OECD's work on integration policies. This issue takes stock of the experience of OECD countries in the integration of refugees and other groups in need of protection, providing a comprehensive comparison of the policy frameworks.

Situation of Migrants in Transit: In a new report by the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, submitted to the Human Rights Council, the situation of migrants in transit, including that of unaccompanied children and adolescents, as well as women and girls is reviewed. The report seeks to analyse the human rights situation of migrants in transit, highlighting human rights concerns, and giving recommendations aimed at addressing critical protection gaps.

This information sheet is distributed to over 1,200 agencies, academic institutions, donors, embassies, journalists, government officials / departments, international and multi-national organisations and related non-government organisations. Sources: Data is sourced from a wide variety of collaborators, partners, international and local organisations, media outlets and individuals in the region. The key refugee agency – UNHCR – and migration agency – IOM – are frequently the origin of specific refugee or migrant return-related data. RMMS is a unit/project within the Danish Refugee Council and also uses data and information generated by DRC activities. RMMS makes its own independent editorial decisions as to what sections and what data is included in this monthly update.