

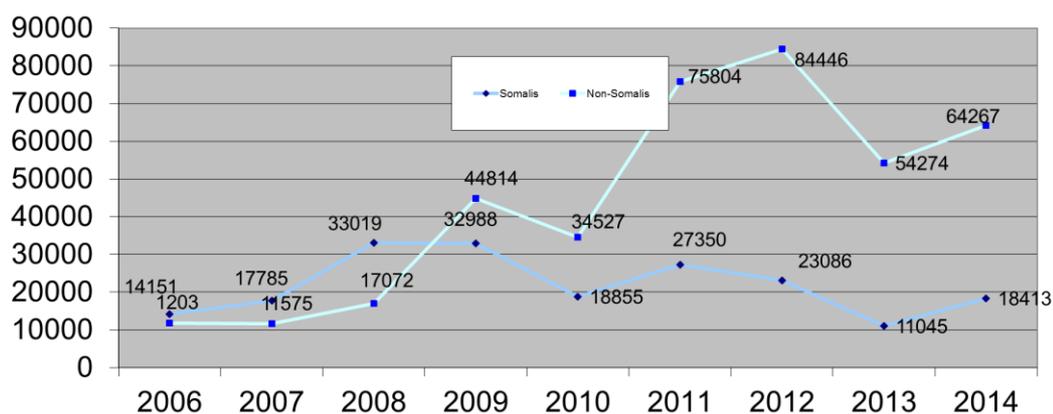


Regional mixed migration summary for November 2014 covering mixed migration events, trends and data for Djibouti, Eritrea, Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Puntland, Somalia, Somaliland and Yemen.

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, and refugees). If the case load mentioned refers only to refugees, asylum seekers or trafficked persons, it will be clearly stated.

Country	Events / trends / data / analysis
Movement: Migrants/refugees move from the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia and Somalia) to Yemen and Saudi Arabia	
Yemen	<p>New arrivals: In November 2014, 11,053 migrants/refugees crossed into Yemen via the Red Sea (Djibouti) and the Arabian Sea (Somaliland/Puntland), a 6% increase compared with the number of migrants/refugees that reached Yemen in October 2014, and a 447% increase compared to the number of migrants/refugees that arrived in November 2013. Approximately 85% of the migrants who reached Yemen in October were of Ethiopian origin while the rest were Somali, maintaining the approximate arrival ratio between the two groups that has existed for the last 3 years.</p> <p>An estimated 82,680 migrants/refugees arrived in Yemen between January and November (inclusive). Ethiopian migrants/refugees mostly intend to travel to Saudi Arabia, which they view as their final destination. While Somalis mostly seek asylum in Yemen - as they are accorded <i>prima facie</i> recognition – even if they do not remain in AL Kharaz refugee camp (situated near Aden in the South).</p> <p>Refugees and asylum seekers: Yemen is currently host to 248,000 registered refugees, 236,803 of them from Somalia while the rest are from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Iraq and Syria. Government officials have always claimed the actual number of Somalis in Yemen (many unrecorded) is much higher. Latest records indicate 22,000 refugees reside in the Al Kharaz refugee camp - almost all (over 96%) are of Somali origin.</p> <p>Boats & passengers: A total of 175 migrant boat trips arrived on the coast of Yemen in November 2014. The average number of passengers on each boat was 63 per trip (not including smugglers/crew).</p> <p>Migrant vulnerability: Reports from monitoring teams in Yemen indicate that at least 2,440 migrants/refugees were kidnapped for ransom in November upon arrival on the Red Sea coast of Yemen, including an estimated 515 women, 71% of the total number of women that arrived on the Red Sea coast. Most are released once payment is made and continue north towards Saudi Arabia.</p> <p>Deaths at sea: Reports indicate that a boat carrying 70 Ethiopian migrants/refugees capsized off the southern coastal city of Al Mukha, Yemen in the first week of December. UNHCR reported that 24 bodies were recovered from the tragedy. The remaining number are reported as missing, presumed dead. In 2014, between the months of January and early December an estimated 242 migrants/refugees died or were lost at sea in 8 separate boat incidences off the coast of Yemen.</p> <p>Follow up on the Sanaa Declaration: IOM and UNHCR co-organized a workshop hosted by the Yemeni Ministry of Foreign Affairs in November 2014. The workshop was intended to build on the November 2013 Sanaa Declaration, and previous UNHCR/IOM asylum and migration initiatives. The conference held in Aden, brought together IOM and UNHCR experts on migration and asylum as well as Yemeni government representatives. The need to strengthen national and regional efforts to combat human trafficking and smuggling was recognized. Outcomes from the workshop contributed to a policy framework leading up to the UNHCRs Dialogue on Protection at Sea held in Geneva on 10th and 11th December, 2014.</p> <p>The following graphic is compiled by UNHCR Yemen:</p>

New Arrivals at Coast 2006-2014



Djibouti

Departing from Djibouti: In November 2014, an estimated, 3,878 migrants/refugees arrived on Yemen’s shores via Djibouti, a 26% increase compared to the number of migrants that arrived in October 2014. Red Sea arrivals in November 2014 were 174% higher than those recorded in November 2013. Approximately 35% of the migrants/refugees reaching Yemen in November 2014 utilised the Red Sea crossing from Obock, Djibouti indicating a shift in a trend first noted in August 2014. Since the beginning of 2009, an estimated 60 to 75% of the migrants arriving on the coast of Yemen utilised the Red Sea crossing.

The shift in trend may be attributed to reports of higher smuggling fees for those departing from Djibouti to cross the Red Sea coast compared to the Bossaso coast crossing; the higher risk of kidnapping for ransom by criminal gangs on arrival at Red Sea coast; stricter border controls and monitoring of departure points to curtail smuggling activities by authorities in Djibouti and the increased presence of smuggling networks in Bossaso.

Boats: A total of 97 vessels left via the Red Sea for Yemen carrying an average of 39 passengers per trip. The sea voyage took between 4 and 7 hours to reach Yemen.

Migrant vulnerability: Authorities in Djibouti are reported to have tightened border controls along the border with Ethiopia and the coastline in Djibouti. As a result, migrants/refugees report an increased risk of detection and deportation to their countries of origin. Migrants/refugees arriving in Yemen reported being intercepted and robbed by criminal gangs stationed in Djibouti. They also reported being abandoned by smugglers resulting in the stranding of a number of migrants/refugees in Obock, Djibouti who are experiencing difficulty in accessing food, water and shelter. Reports indicate that migrants transiting through Djibouti arrive in poor conditions and in need of medical attention. Health service providers particularly along the migratory corridors of Dikhil, Tadjoura and Obock say they are in need of additional financial and technical support to respond to the medical needs of migrants/refugees. In November, IOM is reported to have assisted 43 Ethiopian migrants stranded in Djibouti to return to their places of origin in Ethiopia.

Refugees and asylum seekers: Djibouti is host to 24,425 refugees and asylum seekers mainly from Somalia (19,745), Ethiopia (3,300), and Eritrea (1,249). Most are registered and reside at the Ali Addeh refugee camp in Southern Djibouti

Puntland

Arabian Sea arrivals in Yemen: In November 2014, 7,175 migrants/refugees crossed the Arabian Sea to Yemen from Bossaso and other coastal areas of Puntland, compared to the 7,344 migrants/refugees that made the crossing in October 2014. The November 2014 Arabian Sea arrival figures were 1,083% higher than those recorded for the crossing in November 2013. Since August 2014, the Arabian Sea arrivals to Yemen have been higher than the Red Sea arrivals (between 57% and 70%) a trend last witnessed at the beginning of 2009. In November, 64% of the migrants arriving on the coast of Yemen utilized the Arabian Sea crossing.

<p>Somaliland</p>	<p>Youth Exodus: As previously reported, an estimated 400 to 700 Somaliland youth join irregular flows to Libya through Ethiopia and Sudan every month. Authorities in Ethiopia are reported to be intercepting and returning an average of 200 migrants/refugees to Somaliland every month. Ethiopians from the Somali region of Ethiopia also transit through Somaliland <i>en route</i> to the coastal areas of Bossaso, Puntland in the hope of making the Gulf of Aden/Arabian Sea crossing to Yemen. Migrants/refugees are likely to be kidnapped and held for ransom by smugglers and criminal gangs on arrival in Libya and the Red Sea coast of Yemen.</p>
<p>Somalia</p>	<p>Somali movements to Yemen: An estimated 1,633 Somalis arrived on the coast of Yemen in November 2014, a 34% decrease from the October 2014 arrivals. The November 2014 arrivals were 400% higher than the Somali arrival figures for November 2013.</p> <p>Migrants/refugees that arrived on the shores of Yemen in November mainly hailed from South Central Somalia, Somaliland (Woqoyi Galbeed, Adwal, Togheer) and Puntland. Their primary motivations for migration include the search for economic opportunities, insecurity and arbitrary detention for perceived affiliation to Al Shabab. A majority of the Somalis that arrived in Yemen were illiterate and engaged in herding and petty trade prior to migrating to Yemen. A majority of the Somalis arriving in Yemen intend to seek asylum.</p> <p>Refugees and asylum seekers: In November 2014, there were 965,147 Somali refugees in the region hosted mainly in Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen, Eritrea, Djibouti and Uganda. Somalia had 2,567 registered refugees and 9,497 registered asylum seekers hosted mainly in the Northern region.</p> <p>Returns and movement in South Central Somalia: Since January 2014, more than 34,000 individuals have been forcibly evicted in the Somali capital Mogadishu, while over 6,000 are reported to be at risk of eviction. An estimated 15,642 people were displaced in Kismayo between January and November 2014. There are 1.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia. An estimated 10,917 cross border movements of Somalis from Kenya and Ethiopia were recorded in the first 11 months of 2014. A smaller, but unrecorded number of Somalis are independently returning from Yemen to Somalia every month using commercial (not smuggler) vessels/ ferries.</p>
<p>Ethiopia</p>	<p>New arrivals in Yemen: An estimated 9,420 Ethiopians made their way to Yemen in November 2014, 19% higher than arrivals in October 2014, and 366% higher than the number of Ethiopians that arrived in November 2013. An estimated 64,267 Ethiopians arrived on the shores of Yemen in the first 11 months of 2014 an 18% increase compared to the number of Ethiopians that arrived in the first 11 months of 2013.</p> <p>Ethiopian migrants/refugees arriving in Yemen were predominantly from Afar, Oromia and Tigray regions. Their main motivations for migrating to Yemen were the search for economic opportunities, and the fear of persecution by authorities for their political or religious affiliation. A majority of the Ethiopians arriving in Yemen were farmers and herders prior to migrating and possessed little or no primary school education. A majority of the Ethiopians arriving in Yemen intend to continue their journey to Saudi Arabia to find work.</p> <p>Modalities of Travel: New arrivals mainly traveled from East/West Hararge and Dire Dawa. They entered Djibouti through Dawalle and Tadjoura and proceeded to Obock, Djibouti. They reported paying between USD 300 and 420 for the entire journey including the sea crossing.</p> <p>Refugees and asylum seekers: By the end of November 2014, Ethiopia was host to over 650,000 refugees from South Sudan (257,465), Somalia (245,853) and Eritrea (107,000) among other nationalities. In the first week of November, 1,200 Eritreans are reported to have arrived in Ethiopia, 78 of them children. Ethiopia is currently the largest refugee hosting nation in Africa, having over taken Kenya in July 2014.</p> <p>Regional Consultative Process on Migration: IGAD convened its 4th meeting on the Regional Consultative Process (RCP) on migration in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia at the end of November 2014. The Dialogue was aimed at crafting creative solutions for contemporary migration challenges in the region including refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, IDPs and labour migrants guided by the IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework. Participants at the two day Dialogue included representatives from member states, civil society organizations and development</p>

	<p>partners. A related process led by IOM, the Regional Committee on Mixed Migration held its 4th meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia at the end of October.</p> <p>Assisted Voluntary Return: In November, IOM reported assisting 253 Ethiopians return to Addis Ababa from Tanzanian prisons. The group which included 39 children were provided with re-integration assistance to help them settle back into their communities. They had been detained in Tanzania for immigration infractions. The return followed a verification exercise conducted by IOM in coordination with Tanzanian authorities to address the plight of over 450 Ethiopians identified in various Tanzanian prisons. Ethiopian migrants are reported to be paying up to USD 4,000 to reach South Africa, with Tanzania as a major transit destination.</p>
<p>Eritrea</p>	<p>Eritrean Exodus: UHNCR reported in November that close to 37,000 Eritrean asylum seekers arrived in 38 European countries via Sudan (10,000) and Ethiopia between January and October 2014, a three fold increase compared to a similar period in 2013.</p> <p>Sudan has an estimated 110,000 Eritrean refugees arriving at the rate of 1,000 per month since January 2014. UNHCR has indicated over the past few months that there have been increasing numbers of Eritrean refugee and asylum seeking youth in Sudan and Ethiopia. Many of them despondent about the lack of prospects in Sudan and Ethiopia risk their lives by crossing the Mediterranean Sea to Europe in unseaworthy vessels. In some cases the Eritrean youth are encouraged to make the crossing by human smugglers. A majority of Eritrean asylum applications in Europe were presented in Sweden (9,531), Germany, (9,362) Switzerland (5,652) and the Netherlands (4,113).</p> <p>Denmark re-evaluates criteria for granting asylum to Eritrean nationals: The Danish Immigration Service, County of Origin Information unit carried out a fact finding mission to Ethiopia in August and Eritrea in October 2014. The mission was prompted by a surge of Eritrean asylum seekers in Denmark in the summer months. In the first quarter of 2014, 10 Eritrean asylum claims are reported to have been made in Denmark which increased to 510 in July. The mission report was published in November and handed over to the Justice Ministry. Following the report's findings, Eritrean asylum seekers in Denmark may now face tougher criteria for determination of their asylum claims based on individual persecution irrespective of the level of authoritarian rule and compulsory military service that exists in Eritrea and that assisted asylum applicants previously. The report echoes recent sentiments by the Eritrean Foreign Minister that European migration policies towards Eritreans are based on incorrect information. The report has been criticized by human rights activities for indicating, contrary to its findings, that the human rights situation in Eritrea has improved. It has also been disputed by one of its contributors, a London based academic Professor Gaim Kibreab. Read the report here.</p> <p>Commission of Inquiry: In June 2014, the Human Rights Council via resolution A/HRC/26/L.6 established a commission of inquiry to look into all alleged human rights violations in Eritrea. The commission consists of the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in Eritrea Sheila B Keetharuth, and two other members appointed by the President of the Human Rights Council (HRC). The commission met in Geneva for the first time in November and called for witnesses to come forward with information that may be useful for their investigation. Eritrea has yet to grant access into the country to the Special Rapporteur and commissioners. It also disputes widespread human rights abuses documented in numerous reports as politically motivated. Reports indicate that the commissioners will consider gathering information from refugees and asylum seekers in surrounding countries such as Sudan and Ethiopia if they denied access to Eritrea. The commission is scheduled to produce its final report in June 2015.</p> <p>Migrant smugglers arrested in Italy and Germany. Ten smugglers, all Eritrean nationals, suspected of smuggling migrants /refugees across the Mediterranean Sea were arrested in Italy and Germany in early December. The smugglers are suspected of arranging at least 20 trips between the North African coast and Europe including a trip that resulted in the death of an estimated 244 migrants/refugees off the coast of Libya in June. They were charged with conspiracy and aiding illegal migration. Read the article here.</p>
<p>Israel</p>	<p>Mixed migration flows effectively curtailed to Israel: As previously reported, mixed migration flows into Israel have essentially ended following the closure of Israel's border with Egypt in early 2013. In the past, thousands (mainly Eritreans) were irregularly entering Israel every month.</p> <p>Knesset passes new anti-infiltration law: A third amendment to the Infiltration law allowing the detention of migrants and asylum seekers in Israel for up to 20 months at the Holot detention center was passed in early</p>

	<p>December. According to the ammendment, newly arrived migrants/asylum seekers may be held for upto 3 months at the Saharonim Prison, down from 1 year. The new amendment also limits the head count for persons held at the Holot detention facility to once a day, down from 3 times a day. The law also outlines stiff penalties for persons who employ irregular migrants. The first and second amendments, both overturned by the High Court in September 2013 and 2014, provided for the detention of migrants for a maximum of 3 years and 1 year respectively. Human rights advocates have criticized the amendments as violating constitutional principles by detaining migrants/asylum seekers who cannot be deported without trial in a prison like facility. In addition, the Israel is reported to have delayed the determination of 80% of an estimated 2,000 asylum claims submitted by Eritreans and Sudanese asylum seekers. In September 2014, the High Court ordered the Holot detention centre closed by 22nd December, 2014. An estimated 2,300 migrants/asylum seekers are held in detention in Israel out of a population of approximately 50,000, (consisting of 36,000 Ertireans and 14,000 Sudanese nationals). Read the Knesset press release here.</p>
<p>South Sudan</p>	<p>South Sudanese flee for safety: One year has passed since fighting broke out in South Sudan resulting in a crisis that has led to the mass displacement of civilians. The security situation is reported to be relatively calm in most parts of the country but heavy fighting continues to be reported in some regions. A political solution to the crisis has yet to be realised under the auspices of the Inter-governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) which has led peace talks from the beginning of 2014. A Cessation of Hostilities agreement signed on 23rd January 2014 and renewed numerous times has been repeatedly violated.</p> <p>Mass displacement: Over all, 1.91 million people have been displaced from the current crisis including over 1.4 million internally displaced persons. Over 487,594 South Sudanese have fled since mid-December 2013 to Uganda (130,204), Sudan (110,948), Kenya (44,282) and Ethiopia (193,938).</p>
<p>Sudan</p>	<p>The Khartoum Process: The EU and AU commissioners in charge of migration and development including ministers from 28 EU countries and several African countries launched the EU Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative also known as the Khartoum Process on 28th November 2014 in Rome, Italy. The Khartoum Process aims to address human trafficking and smuggling of migrants between the Horn of Africa and Europe. Specific areas of cooperation will include establishment and management of reception centers, cooperation in identifying and prosecuting perpetrators, provision of assistance to victims, protecting the human rights of smuggled migrants, and addressing root causes of irregular migration.</p> <p>The Khartoum Process follows the Khartoum Declaration adopted at a Regional Conference on Trafficking and Smuggling in the Horn of Africa held between 13th and 16th October 2014 in Khartoum. The Declaration aims to promote a common understanding and enhance cooperation among member states on human trafficking and smuggling and related issues.</p>
<p>Kenya</p>	<p>Refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya: Kenya is host to 586,095 refugees and asylum seekers, 51,286 of them in Nairobi (urban refugees). The largest number of refugees and asylum seekers remain Somali nationals (428,800), followed by South Sudanese (88,799), and Ethiopians (30,590). Tens of thousands of undocumented migrants from neighbouring countries and further afield continue to reside in Kenya, predominantly in urban areas.</p> <p>Security Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2014: The law proposed to address rising insecurity and terrorist attacks in Kenya seeks to amend the Kenya Refugee Act, the Citizenship and Immigration Act and the Labour Institutions Act amongst others. With regard to refugees, the amendments proposed seek to remove a 30 day period within which asylum seekers are allowed to register with the authorities following their entry into Kenya. The proposed amendments also require asylum seekers to remain in camps during the refugee status determination process and thereafter unless granted leave by a refugee camp officer. A cap on the number of refugees/asylum-seekers allowed to reside in Kenya at any one time is proposed and is placed at 150,000. The National Assembly has the authority to vary the quota from time to time. If the amendment is adopted, it is not clear how the Government will implement the rule without breaching the principle of non-<i>refoulement</i>. In response to the Bill, Kenya's Urban Refugee Protection Network (a coordination forum composed of humanitarian agencies) has urged the Security and Administrative Committee of the National Assembly: to reject the refugee quota; to re-establish an immigration</p>

presence at all entry points for security screening of asylum-seekers/refugees; to resume the registration of all refugees/asylum-seekers for systematic data collection; and to adopt a clear exemption policy to encampment, which identifies categories of those entitled to reside outside designated areas. A more detailed brief on the implications of the Bill is available [here](#).

The same Bill seeks to amend the Labour Institutions Act as well. It proposes the creation of an inter-ministerial committee to oversee the operation of private employment agencies. Some private employment agencies in Kenya have been accused of facilitating the trafficking of women to countries in the Middle East, particularly Saudi Arabia. Numerous amendments have also been made to the Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act. Read the proposed amendments [here](#). The Bill passed its second reading in mid-December and despite mounting criticism may become law before the end of 2014. A moratorium was also issued against inter-country adoptions as a means of curtailing the trafficking of children at a cabinet meeting in November.

Progress on the Tripartite Agreement: The [Tripartite Agreement](#) was signed on 10th November 2013. All 12 representatives from Kenya, Somalia and UNHCR were nominated to sit on the Tripartite commission in the first quarter of 2014. The commission is tasked with advancing voluntary and organized repatriation of refugees as well as the reintegration of returnees in Somalia. The pilot project on repatriation of Somali refugees begun on 5th November 2014 from the Daadab refugee camp. An estimated 3,200 Somali refugees have registered their intention to return with UNHCR. Identified areas of return for the pilot exercise are Luuq, Baidoa and Kismayo. UNHCR has indicated that the current security situation in Somalia is not conducive for large scale returns. However, UNHCR will provide assistance to refugees that decide to voluntarily return to Somalia. The status and future of the Tripartite Agreement/voluntary returns process will be uncertain, and possibly jeopardized, if the Security Laws (Amendment) Bill is enacted.

IOM assists returnees under UNHCR pilot project: In early December IOM in coordination with UNHCR the Federal Government of Somalia and the Interim Jubaland (Somalia) authority assisted the first spontaneous Somali refugee returnees from Kenya. The 94 returnees passed through Doble, Afmadow district where IOM has established a way station and were provided with food, accommodation, medical assistance, and water amongst other services. See IOMs press briefing note [here](#). UNHCR indicated that the pilot return exercise will continue until mid-2015. The project targets 10,000 Somali returnees from Kenya and will begin with the initial support of 400 Somalis in December 2014. The 94 Somalis were the first assisted returnees from Kenya in over 23 years since conflict and famine resulted in mass displacement from Somalia.

Other Regional news

Movement across the Mediterranean: According to UNHCR, atleast 207,000 migrants/refugees had crossed the Mediterranean Sea to reach the shores of Italy while 3,419 had died attempting the crossing by early December. IOM reported that at the end of November 2014, Italy had rescued 163,648 migrants at sea, 9,923 in November, including 3,000 Syrians and 300 Eritreans. In one of the latest boat tragedies 17 bodies were reported to have been discovered in the Strait of Sicily in early December. Nearly 8,000 migrants/refugees arrived on the shores of Italy in November alone.

Frontex, the EU border agency, commenced operation Triton in November. Triton will focus on border control and only carry out search and rescue missions where necessary. Although it was reported that Italy's rescue at sea operation, *Mare Nostrum*, ended on the 31 October 2014, the Italian Government announced its rescue operations (now renamed Surveillance and Sea Security Mechanism) will continue until the end of 2014. *Mare Nostrum* began in October 2013. The UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants, François Crépeau, advised Malta to prepare for the possible increase of migrants arriving following the end of *Mare Nostrum*.

Trafficking concerns: In November, *The Guardian* reported that children are being used to steer vessels ferrying migrants/refugees across the Mediterranean Sea. The children are deceived, kidnapped or threatened by smugglers in Libya so that they can avoid prosecution by Italian authorities. Read the article [here](#).

UNHCR High Commissioner Dialogue on Protection at Sea: The Dialogue opened in Geneva on 10th December 2014 amid claims that governments were more interested in keeping migrants out of their territories as opposed to upholding asylum obligations. A record 348,000 migrants and asylum seekers have risked their lives in 2014 making dangerous sea crossings worldwide. More than 207,000 are reported to have crossed the Mediterranean Sea in 2014 surpassing by 3 times the previous high of 70,000 in 2011. Syrians and Eritreans are reported to make up nearly 50% of the migrants/asylum seekers that have made the Mediterranean Sea crossing in 2014. Other major sea routes include the Red Sea/Gulf of Aden where 82,680 have crossed in the first 11 months of 2014, while in

	<p>South East Asia 54,000 have undertaken sea crossings so far in 2014. Atleast 4,775 have undertaken such journeys between January and November 2014 in the Caribbean in search of asylum and a better life. Smugglers and unscrupulous transnational criminal networks profit from peoples desperation to reach safety. One of the messages repeated by delegates at the Dialogue was that people who are part of sea crossings are not criminals. Governments, non-governmental actors, and academics were represented at the 2014 Dialogue which closed on the 11th December 2014.</p>
<p>New Research, reports or documents</p>	<p>Ending the Era of Injustice: Advancing Prosecutions for Serious Crimes Committed in South Sudan (December 2014): The Human Rights Watch (HRW) report focuses on the criminal liability for crimes committed during the course of South Sudan’s current conflict. It draws from research conducted in Nairobi and Juba between 6th and 10th October 2014. Read the report here.</p> <p>Horn of Africa: the linkages between food insecurity, migration and conflict (November 2014): The article by Kisuke Ndiku explores the causes of food insecurity, migration and conflict in the Horn of Africa and the consequences for local communities. Read the article here.</p> <p>Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2014 (November 2014): The UNODC report covers 128 countries. It provides a global overview of patterns and flows of trafficking in persons, an extensive overview of the role of organized criminal elements, and responses to the crime from a regional perspective. Read the Report here.</p> <p>The Global Slavery Index 2014 (November 2014): The Index produced by the Walk Free Foundation estimates the number of people in trafficking situations in 167 countries, highlights governments responses to human trafficking and discusses factors that may make people vulnerable to human trafficking. Read the Index here.</p>

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.