



MIXED MIGRATION TREND REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 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.

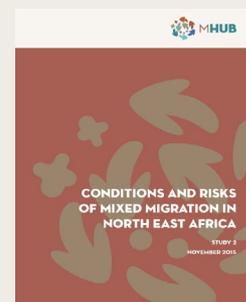
Terminology: Throughout this bulletin the terms migrant, refugee and asylum seeker are used together to cover all those comprising the mixed migration flows (included in these complex population movements are refugees, asylum seekers, migrants workers and other migrants such as unaccompanied minors,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

Policy

- According to German government data, the country received [1,600 arrivals](#) traveling from Algeria during the month of January. This is an overall decrease from previous months, as North African arrivals had jumped in late 2015. The German government has requested that North

African countries repatriate rejected asylum seekers. According to the German Interior Minister, many North African migrants, refugees and asylum seekers lack travel documents or give false names, making it difficult to return them to their countries of origin.

EGYPT

Migrant Vulnerability

- According to a regional news source, only a few members of the [displaced Yemeni community](#) in Egypt - of which there are an estimated 5,000 - have applied for refugee status. According to some members of the Yemeni community, there has been limited support offered and people continue to struggle to find employment.
- According to data collected by the [Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat's \(RMMS\) Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism Initiative \(4mi\)](#), migrants, refugees and asylum seekers from the Horn of Africa face numerous protection risks while in Egypt- including physical and sexual abuse, kidnapping and lack of food and water.

Policy

- Although Egypt's [current policy](#) does not require Yemeni nationals under 18 or over 45 to acquire visas, a news report claims that only a few wealthy individuals are able to enter.

Smuggling and Trafficking

- EU officials expressed their concerns that networks of migrant smugglers are [reviving a route](#) through Egypt. Due to the worsening security situation in Libya, authorities say that more smugglers are choosing to bring migrants, refugees and asylum seekers from Africa and the Middle East to the Egypt coast. One of the major concerns is that many of the smugglers are militants from the Sinai Peninsula affiliated to Al-Qaeda or ISIS.

LIBYA

Migrant Vulnerability

- In light of the growing number of migrant, refugee and asylum seeker [deaths in the Mediterranean](#), IOM is supporting the Libyan Red Crescent by providing body bags in order to ensure dignified burials for those drowned

at sea. The body bags were delivered as a part of the EU-funded START project, "Stabilizing at-risk communities and enhancing migration management to enable smooth transitions in Egypt, Tunisia and Libya."

- On 25 February, the IOM mission in Libya [repatriated](#) 117 stranded Burkinabe migrants - including five women and two children - to Burkina Faso. IOM provided them with transportation grants so that they were able to travel to their final destinations. The 20 most vulnerable cases were also given reintegration grants.

Refugees/Asylum Seekers

- Based on data collected in February for IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), [145,002 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers](#) have been identified as residing in Libya. Four per cent of this number are reportedly being held in detention centres.

Smuggling and Trafficking

- Reports state that Libyan militants hold migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in [detention camps](#) until they receive payment for their release,

either by the victim or their families abroad. The price can range anywhere from USD\$1,200 to USD\$3,400.

- According to Reuters, people smuggling has been an [established trade](#) in Libya since before the fall of former leader Muammar Gaddafi in 2011. An Italian police investigation from the mid-2000s determined that five clans dominated the trade from bases in Tripoli and Zuwara. Some smugglers were former Libyan secret service agents and most used farms as holding cells for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers before their departure to Europe.
- According to a media report, Libyan officials have begun efforts to [dismantle illegal networks of smugglers](#) as they are now seen as an integral part of the growth of ISIS in Libya. In recent months, officials have discovered the depth of ties between migrant smuggling networks and illicit weapon and drug trades.

MALI

Refugees/Asylum Seekers

- As of 29 February, there are [144,675 Malian refugees](#), marking a 1.1 per cent increase from the previous month. The breakdown of this number by country of asylum is as follows: 59,965 in Niger (41.4 per cent, increase of 1,222 from previous month); 50,551 in Mauritania (34.5 per cent, increase of 132 from previous month); 33,844 in Burkina Faso (23.4 per cent, increase of 270 from previous month); 169 in Togo (0.12 per cent); 119 in Algeria (0.08 per cent); and 27 in Guinea (0.02 per cent).

The numbers for Togo, Algeria and Guinea have remained the same since January.

- Of the [59,965 Malian refugees currently in Niger](#), 17,568 are residing in Intikane (29.3 per cent); 14,046 in Abala (23.4 per cent); 10,654 in Tabarey Barey (17.8 per cent); 8,430 in Mangaize (14.1 per cent); 4,718 in Niamey (7.9 per cent); 3,861 in Tazalite (6.4 per cent); and 688 in Ayourou Ville (1.1 per cent).
- As of 24 February, UNHCR reports that there are 52,163 [internally displaced](#) in Mali. This is a 4.5 per cent increase from the previous month.

MOROCCO

Policy

- According to the German government, the country received [1,600 arrivals](#) from Morocco during the month of January. This is an overall decrease from previous months, as North African arrivals had risen in late 2015. The German government has requested that North African

countries repatriate rejected asylum seekers. According to the German Interior Minister, many North African migrants, refugees and asylum seekers lack travel documents or give false names, making it difficult to return them to their countries of origin.

- On 3 March, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon announced that he would aim to [restart negotiations](#) between Western Sahara's Polisario Front and the Moroccan government in order

to allow for the return of Sahrawi refugees. The Secretary-General visited refugee camps in the Tindouf region of Algeria, Polisario's base, on the weekend of 4 March.

NIGER

Migrant Vulnerability

- According to Reuters, migrant, refugee and asylum seeker [deaths in the Sahara](#) are not being tracked. Humanitarian workers say that this makes it easier for policymakers to ignore lost lives.

Refugees/Asylum Seekers

- Between 1 and 25 February, [831 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers](#) were registered at transit centres. Of these, 760 were returning Nigerien nationals from Algeria (91.5 per cent) and 71 were third-country nationals (8.5 per cent). Transport assistance was provided by IOM to the 760 returnees to reach their final destinations. 15 third-country nationals were also provided with transport to their home country: one to Burkina Faso; eight to Cameroon; one to Guinea Bissau; and five to Senegal.
- Based on IOM data collected at [Flow Monitoring Points \(FMP\)](#) in Niger, the total number of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers leaving Niger from 1 to 23 February was at 3,690 while the number of those entering was 1,176.
- During the week of 15 to 23 February, the total number of outgoing migrants, refugees and asylum seekers was [2,100](#), in comparison to 988 during the previous week. The main nationalities present on the departing convoys were Nigeriens, Nigerians and Senegalese.
- The total number [incoming migrants, refugees and asylum seekers](#) during the week of 15 to 23 February was 196, a stark decrease from 564 during the week prior. Most were Nigerien

nationals; two of the convoys were repatriated Nigeriens coming from Algeria.

- According to UNHCR estimates, [1,213 Malian refugees](#) arrived in Niger between January and February. 186 Malian children received birth certificates throughout February.
- UNHCR and its partners conducted [registrations of refugees and returnees](#) in the Diffa region of Niger. Sayam Forage camp currently hosts 1,614 refugees and 112 returnees, while Kablewa camp hosts 4,624 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 3,157 returnees. The Regional Directorate of Civil Status and Refugees (DREC-R) and the National Refugee Commission (CNE) registered 69,421 individuals across the 20 sites located on Route Nationale 1.
- As of 8 March, there were [138,321 displaced persons](#) from Nigeria in Niger. This includes 68,321 Nigerian self-declared refugees and 70,000 who claim to be Niger citizens. UNHCR is concerned that the lack of proper documentation for both refugees and Niger returnees may lead to increased risk of having stateless persons in the region.
- As of 8 March, there are an estimated [137,000](#) internally displaced Niger nationals in the Diffa region.
- UNHCR reports that both [Niger IDPs and Nigerian refugees](#) have chosen to settle along Route Nationale 1 due to increased sense of security and efficient service and supply delivery. According to observers, there are more internal population movements than across international borders at this time.

Migrant Vulnerability

- As a part of a Norwegian government-funded project, "Enhancing Protection and Improving Knowledge on the Risks of Irregular Migration in Sudan," IOM helped facilitate the [voluntary return](#) of 42 Nigerian migrants, refugees and asylum seekers- including 31 women and 19 children- who were stranded in Sudan. Most members of the group were reported to have been surviving on the streets of Khartoum through casual work and begging.
- [Escalating attacks](#) on rebel groups by the Khartoum government has pushed migrants to camps in North Darfur, according to Reuters. War and long years spent in camps has taken a toll on Darfuris, who have lost their livelihoods and hopes of returning home. Difficult conditions have left people with no choice but to leave. Many youth have fled to nearby countries in order to find employment in gold mines, with hopes of earning enough to pay off human traffickers and make their way to Europe via Libya.

Refugees/Asylum Seekers

- On 8 February, the [United Nations- African Union Mission in Darfur \(UNAMID\)](#) announced that the number of civilians fleeing from the ongoing violence in Jebel Marra had doubled during the preceding two weeks.
- As of 6 February, [23,219 displaced people](#) had sought refuge from air raids and attacks in the outskirts of Jebel Marra. UNAMID reported that they included 14,403 children, 6,391 women and 2,325 men. A humanitarian convoy departed the same day to Sortony to deliver food and nonfood items, as well as emergency shelters.
- According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), by 21 February over [90,000 people](#) were estimated to have been displaced due to fighting in Darfur's

Jebel Marra area between government forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Army led by Abdelwahid El (SLA-AW). Included in this number are 87,500 newly displaced persons (IDPs) in North Darfur and 2,750 IDPs in Central Darfur, according to aid organisations and the government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), respectively.

- [63,223 sought protection](#) in Sortony and 22,261 arrived in Tawila. An additional 2,018 IDPs were reported to have arrived in Kebkabiya.
- By 21 February, the World Food Programme (WFP) reached an estimated 50,000 people in North Darfur with emergency [food and nutrition assistance](#).
- Between January and February, an estimated [5,000 South Sudanese](#) arrived in East Darfur's Khor Omer camp and more are expected to arrive. An estimated 250 people are residing in the community centre. Both old and new refugees, migrants and asylum seekers are in need of emergency shelter and household supplies.

Policy

- In light of escalating violence and resource shortages, the government of South Sudan and various humanitarian partners have begun efforts to persuade thousands of Sudanese refugees residing in Yida to [relocate](#) to an official camp in Unity State. All refugees are expected to have relocated from Yida - which hosts more than 70,000 Sudanese refugees - to Ajuong Thonk camp by July 2016.
- On 23 February, the Coordination Committee of the displaced in Central Darfur made an [urgent appeal](#) to the United Nations Security Council and the international community to pressure Khartoum into allowing humanitarian organisations access to the newly displaced from Jebel Marra.

TUNISIA

Policy

- On 12 February, the Tunisian government announced that it had requested its regional authorities to develop a plan to cope with the expected influx of refugees in the event of a foreign intervention against ISIS in Libya. The health ministry had already begun to discuss an [emergency plan](#) for its sector to prepare for migrants and refugees fleeing air strikes.
- According to German government data, the country received [170 arrivals from Tunisia](#) during the month of January. This is an overall decrease from previous months, as North African arrivals had jumped in late 2015. The German government has requested that North African countries repatriate rejected asylum seekers. According to the German Interior Minister, many North African migrants, refugees and asylum seekers lack travel documents or give false names, making it difficult to return them to their countries of origin.
- From 11 to 13 February, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Ministry of Social Affairs held a joint seminar on the theme, “Protecting the rights of migrant workers: towards the revision and harmonization of Tunisian laws and regulations in accordance with international standards.” The event presented an opportunity to urge the government to ratify ILO and UN conventions and instruments to protect the rights of migrant workers and their families.
- Two Tunisian ministers and the EU Ambassador to Tunisia participated in a seminar under the EU “Jean Monnet Activities” programme, which took place from 22 to 23 February in Tunis. The seminar aimed to bring together academics and politicians from various disciplinary backgrounds to discuss the issue of [migration to the EU](#).

GREECE / BALKAN ROUTE

Boat Departures/Arrivals/Rescues

- According to UNHCR estimates, [57,066](#) refugees, migrants and asylum seekers arrived by sea to Greece in February. By comparison, there were 2,873 sea arrivals in the same month last year, marking 1,886 per cent increase.
- Of these, [52 per cent](#) came from Syria; 25 per cent from Afghanistan; 16 per cent Iraq; 3 per cent from Pakistan; and 0.1 per cent from Morocco. 40 per cent of the arrivals were children, while 38 per cent were men and 22 per cent were women.
- UNHCR recorded [1,470 asylum applications](#) in Greece during February, indicating a 45.7 per cent increase from the 1,009 applications during the same month last year.
- IOM reports that 49 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers [died at sea](#) en route to Greece in February. By comparison, 272 people died on the Eastern Mediterranean route in January - an 82 per cent decrease.
- On 8 February the Turkish Coast Guard reported that 27 refugees, migrants and asylum seekers - including 11 children - [drowned](#) when their boat capsized in the Bay of Edremit near the Greek island of Lesbos. Three passengers were rescued by the Coast Guard, while a fourth was rescued by a fisherman.
- On 18 February, the EU border agency FRONTEX announced that an estimated 900 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers had been [rescued](#) near the Greek island of Lesbos. They were taken aboard a Bulgarian ship on patrol between Lesbos and the Turkish coast.
- On 6 March, [25 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers](#) were reported to have drowned off the coast of Didim, Turkey on their journey to Greece. At least 15 people were rescued and brought to shore.

Migrant Vulnerability

- According to Médecins Sans Frontières, hundreds of children in crowded camps along the Greece-Macedonia border are now suffering from [respiratory infections](#) due to poor weather conditions and lack of hygiene.

- IOM Athens reported that a boy, aged one, had passed away from [respiratory problems](#) in Lesvos island on 3 March. He and his family had arrived to the island earlier the same day.
- On 25 February, two refugee men, allegedly from Pakistan, attempted to [commit suicide](#) by hanging themselves from a tree in Athens. Ambulances arrived at the scene after the men were seen forcing themselves into makeshift nooses in the capital's Victoria Square. They were released from the hospital later the same day, reportedly in good condition. The two men were among the thousands of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers stranded in Greece due to blockages preventing them from continuing their journeys.

Refugees/Asylum Seekers

- Between 1 and 24 February, IOM provided [humanitarian services](#) to 295 refugees in Greece who were relocated to other EU Member States as a part of the EU relocation programme.
- Between 1 and 22 February, IOM helped 974 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in Greece [return](#) to their country of origin. Of this number, 725 were from Morocco (74.4 per cent) and 89 were from Iran (9.1 per cent).
- Between 1 and 22 February, IOM escorted 15 [unaccompanied minors](#)- most of whom were Iranian nationals- return to their country of origin from Greece.

Policy

- In light of increasing child deaths, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) issued a [joint statement](#) calling for greater protection for migrants and refugees. According to the agencies, an average of two children have drowned every day since September 2015 crossing the eastern Mediterranean.
- On 19 February, the European Council issued a press release on its [conclusions on migration](#). It welcomed NATO's intervention in the Aegean Sea aimed at monitoring and surveilling illegal

crossings and called for the cooperation of the EU border agency FRONTEX.

- The European Council concluded that the numbers of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers arriving in Greece from Turkey are too high and called for the speedy implementation of the [EU-Turkey Action Plan](#) aimed at stemming migration flows and combatting smuggling and trafficking.
- Expressing concern over the humanitarian conditions of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers along the western Balkans route, the European Council called for concrete proposals to provide [internal humanitarian assistance](#), in cooperation with UNHCR and other organisations in order to support countries absorbing large numbers of people on the move.
- On 18 February, Serbia, Slovenia, Austria, Croatia and Macedonia signed a joint statement announcing [tighter restrictions](#) on migrants, refugees and asylum seekers passing through their borders. The restrictions have created a bottleneck as thousands intending to move north are stuck in countries with temporary border closings.
- During the weekend of 19 February, Macedonian authorities announced that [Afghans](#) would be classified as economic migrants, effectively preventing them from seeking political asylum. The policy shift sparked protests among Afghan migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in Idomeni, Greece and led to clashes with police.

Smuggling and Trafficking

- On 22 February, Europol, the European law enforcement agency, launched the [European Migrant Smuggling Centre \(EMSC\)](#) aimed at assisting member states dismantle criminal networks. The EMSC plans to have a team of migration and crime specialists concentrate focus on two regional hotspots- one of which is Piraeus, Greece- in order to assist national authorities with in the identification, investigation and prosecution of migrant smuggling networks.

ITALY / MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

Boat Departures/Rescues/Arrivals

- According to UNHCR estimates, [3,828 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers](#) arrived by sea to Italy in February, indicating a 31.8 per cent decrease in numbers from last month. By comparison, there were 4,354 sea arrivals in the same month last year, marking a 12 per cent decrease.
- According to IOM, of these 3,828 sea arrivals, 713 came from Nigeria (18.6 per cent); 726 from Gambia (19 per cent); 406 from Senegal (10.6 per cent); 400 from Mali (10.4 per cent); 259 from Guinea (6.8 per cent); 402 from Ivory Coast (10.5 per cent); 11 from Morocco (0.29 per cent); and 170 from Somalia (4.4 per cent). The remaining 19.4 per cent came from other countries. The most noticeable shift in numbers comes from Morocco, as sea arrivals dipped from 483 in January to 11 in February, marking a 97.7 per cent decrease.
- When comparing figures from this month to February 2015, there is a notable increase of arrivals of Nigerians (76.5 per cent); Guineans (250 per cent); and Cote d'Ivoireans (166.2 per cent). However, sea arrivals from Somalia and Mali have decreased by 75 and 38.4 per cent, respectively.
- IOM reports that one individual [died at sea](#) en route to Italy in February. By comparison, 96 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers lost their lives on the Mediterranean route last month.
- Between 24 and 26 February, 1,085 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers were [rescued at sea](#) off the coasts of Italy. 531 of this number were brought to Pozzallo, while 554 were transferred to Augusta. The bodies of three women and two men from Sub-Saharan Africa were also brought to Augusta. According to IOM staff, the cause of death was likely asphyxiation due to overcrowding on boats.
- Between 1 January and 23 February, IOM and its partners assisted with more than 25 [boat landings](#) in Sicily, Calabria and Apulia. Legal counselling was provided to an estimated 95% of migrants arriving to the country by sea.
- On 17 February, there were two boat landings off the coast of Sicily. [363 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers](#) were rescued in Pozzallo while 101 were rescued in Lampedusa.
- On 22 February, multiple boat landings in Messina, Augusta and Lampedusa resulted in the rescue of a total [940](#) migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. Of these, two individuals indicated that they had departed two days prior from Khoms, Libya.
- On 23 February, 207 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers were [rescued](#) in Pozzallo.
- On 19 February, the Italian Coast Guard announced that [two migrants drowned](#) off the coast of Sicily, Italy. A Coast Guard helicopter had been sent out after around 40 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers allegedly from Libya and Tunisia were stopped by police after reaching shore in a wooden boat when it saw the two bodies in the sea.
- On 23 February, the Italian Navy rescued [more than 700](#) migrants, refugees and asylum seekers from six boats in the Mediterranean Sea between Tunisia and the Italian island of Sicily. The Italian Navy reported that one of its ships recovered 403 survivors and four bodies from three boats. Another ship rescued 219 people from two boats while a third rescued 105 from their sinking boat.
- On 7 March, IOM Rome reported that over 200 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers were [rescued at sea](#). Of those, 87 were transferred to Lampedusa and 121 were taken to Augusta. According to IOM staff, many of those rescued were reported to have been forced onto the rubber dinghy. Those who refused were assaulted by smugglers.

Policy

- On 22 February, Italy announced that a common EU policy to manage external borders and mitigate the refugee crisis should be funded with common resources such as [bonds](#). The announcement comes in light of the country's dispute with the European Commission over its 2016 budget. The Commission's plans to step up the issuance of bonds to provide emergency funds to countries in stress have repeatedly failed in the past.
- Italy and Germany's interior ministers wrote to the European Commission calling for an EU-wide [migrant registration system](#) that includes security checks. Among other demands, the ministers suggested that people in need of protection needed to be identified within their countries of origin or in transit countries before arriving in Europe. They also called for a robust repatriation mechanism to send irregular labor migrants back to their countries of origin.

- From 7 to 9 March, the IOM and UNHCR organised a workshop on “Rescue of Refugees and Migrants in the Mediterranean: Practitioners’ Perspectives”. The event was attended by representatives from a number of countries, including Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Lebanon, Turkey, the UK and Italy.
 - From 14 to 15 March, the Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative (MICIC) held Middle East and North Africa (MENA) [regional consultations](#) in La Valletta, Malta. Representatives of more than 15 countries from the region were present, with the aim of sharing lessons learnt and drafting guidelines for situations dealing with migration in times of crisis.
- Smuggling and Trafficking**
- There are currently two IOM anti-trafficking teams in Sicily and Apulia with the aim of detecting and identifying victims of trafficking (VoTs). Vulnerable cases- which include unaccompanied children mistakenly identified as adults, migrants in need of psychosocial services, and the elderly- are identified and referred to relevant authorities for [further help](#).
 - On 22 February, Europol, the European law enforcement agency, launched the European Migrant Smuggling Centre (EMSC) aimed at assisting member states to [dismantle criminal networks](#). The EMSC plans to have a team of migration and crime specialists concentrate their focus on two regional hotspots- one of which is Catania, Italy- in order to assist national authorities with the identification, investigation and prosecution of migrant smuggling networks.

RESEARCH OF INTEREST

Getting the Balance Right: Strengthening Asylum Reception Capacity at National and EU Levels - Migration Policy Institute

This report reflects on different national approaches to asylum reception in the European Union and develops alternative ways to strengthen the quality, flexibility and cost efficiency of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS).

Reaching a “Fair Deal” on Talent: Emigration, Circulation, and Human Capital in Countries of Origin - Migration Policy Institute

This report provides an overview of policy measures and initiatives on the subject of skilled emigration and its impacts on countries of origin. More specifically, it focuses on projects that involve the development of skills and human capital, with the understanding that these needs exist both among migrants on the move and those wishing to return.

Journeys to Europe: the Role of Policy in Migrant Decision-Making - Overseas Development Institute (ODI)

Over 50 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers were interviewed for this report, which explores the driving factors of migration and the capacity of destination country policies to influence decision-making. Its findings inform the accompanying policy brief, which aims to encourage the development of better responses to the migration crisis in Europe.

Understanding Women and Migration: A Literature Review - Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD)

With the understanding that better knowledge on the intricacies of gender and migration can decrease the economic and social costs for female migrants, this paper provides a comprehensive overview of literature on the topic.

Preliminary Findings: Counter-Trafficking Survey - IOM

As the trafficking and exploitation of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers has become an increasing concern along the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Balkan routes, IOM has begun collecting baseline data by building upon its flow monitoring surveys in the region. This report presents the preliminary findings of data collected from 7 December 2015 to 22 February 2016 from a sample of 1,042 individuals.

Analysis: Flow Monitoring Surveys - IOM

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)'s surveys have captured data on the sex, age, origin country, education levels and intentions of people on the move. This report contains the findings of surveys conducted between 8 October 2015 and 29 February 2016 amongst migrants, refugees and asylum seekers transiting from Greece through the Western Balkan route.

MULTI-MEDIA OF INTEREST

Instagram: Ai Weiwei - Ai Weiwei

Chinese dissident artist Ai Weiwei has placed himself at the centre of Europe's migrant and refugee crisis, turning his Instagram into a live feed of photographs and videos.

Migration Through Marriage: Analysing Struggles Around Mobility and its Control in the European Border Regime - International Migration Institute, University of Oxford

In this podcast, a scholar discusses the research she conducted in Morocco and Germany on the practices of individuals who attempt to use marriage as a legal opportunity for migration. The ethnographic border regime analysis shows that marriage is an important strategy for mobility through which migrants exercise agency.

Fuocoammare ("Fire at Sea") - Gianfranco Rosi

Italian director Gianfranco Rosi won the top prize at this year's Berlin International Film Festival for this documentary, which follows ordinary residents on the Italian island of Lampedusa as they witness the unfolding of the migration crisis.

Global Migration: From Crisis to Opportunity - Overseas Development Institute (ODI)

Peter Sutherland, the UN Special Representative for Migration, participates in a panel at Overseas Development Institute (ODI) with other experts as they discuss how migration can be recognised as an opportunity rather than a threat.

IDP Laws and Policies: A Mapping Tool - Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)

This new interactive platform focuses on mapping national laws and policies on internal displacement, focusing on normative instruments that have emerged or are being developed in the context of policy-making in countries affected by conflict.

The Migration Machine - Reuters

In this new visual investigative project, Reuters explores the stories and networks behind Europe's migrant crisis and the continent's struggle to cope.

The Greek Island Helping Syrian Refugees - Al Jazeera

Al Jazeera's interactive article showcases the Greek fishermen of Lesbos island who are saving the lives of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers crossing the sea into Europe.

The Bigger Picture - World Press Photo Foundation & the Centre for Innovation, Leiden University

This new visual analytics platform transports the viewer beyond the frame to interpret data on migration.

Cross Border Migration as the Transnational Social Question - International Migration Institute, University of Oxford

This lecture looks at cross-border migration and demonstrates how the 'transnational social question' relates to conflicts around the inequalities related to cross-border migration in immigration and emigration contexts.