



Regional mixed migration summary for June 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 fifteenth 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: There are currently 2.8 million persons internally displaced within Yemen.</p> <p>Continued arrivals from the Horn of Africa: A total of at least 14,373 migrants and asylum seekers (84% Ethiopians and 16% Somalis) arrived from the Horn of Africa to Yemen via the Red Sea, Arabian Sea and Gulf of Aden in June 2016. This represents a 46% increase on arrivals reported in May, and is the highest monthly arrival figure registered in Yemen since records began in 2006. A possible reason for this increase is a perception amongst migrants and asylum seekers that the border crossing between Yemen and Saudi Arabia would be easier during the month of Ramadan.</p> <p>At least 2,091 (2,079 Ethiopians and 12 Somalis) migrants and asylum seekers were recorded to have arrived on the Red Sea coast of Yemen in June 2016, a 39% increase on arrivals in May. The migrants arrived aboard 25 boats which departed from Obock, Djibouti landing in various towns in Ta'iz and Lahj governorates. Due to the reduction of monitoring missions along Yemen's coast, it is likely that the actual number of arrivals from the Horn of Africa to Yemen was higher during the period.</p> <p>Some Somali migrants and refugees travelled from Mogadishu, traversing several towns north to Hargeisa and Loya-Ade before crossing into Djibouti with the support of brokers. Others originated from Hargeisa, travelling towards Djibouti. All Somalis paid an average fee of USD 400 for the journey, including the sea crossing to Yemen. Ethiopian migrants mainly travelled through Dawalle, Dikhil and Tadjoura before reaching Obock. Ethiopians paid an average of 5,000-11,000 Ethiopian Birr (approx. USD 230 – 500) for the entire journey to Yemen.</p> <p>In a continuing trend, 98% of Ethiopian arrivals cited difficult living conditions, drought and limited work opportunities as the main reasons for their migration, with Somali nationals citing a lack of livelihoods and general insecurity. In a return to normal patterns, 97% of Ethiopian nationals reported an intention to cross Yemen and travel to Saudi Arabia to look for work opportunities.</p> <p>An additional 12,228 migrants and asylum seekers (82% Ethiopian, 18% Somali) arrived on Arabian Sea coasts of Yemen in June 2016, representing a 47% increase on arrivals in May.</p> <p>Migrant vulnerability: Migrants, asylum seekers and refugees arriving in Yemen on the Red Sea coasts in June reported witnessing or being victim to numerous violations along their journeys and on arrival in Yemen. Violations ranged from physical abuse, robbery and interception. Specifically, new arrivals reported the detention and subsequent deportation of around 200 Ethiopian migrants by Djiboutian soldiers back to Ethiopia. In other reports, 10 male migrants were kidnapped by Afari brokers in Obock and are believed to have been sold to Yemeni groups who would transport them to Yemen before handing them over to trafficking gangs in Yemen. Migrants also frequently reported suffering from a lack of food and water during their stay in Obock. New arrivals reported witnessing one dead body in Obock, which they believe was cause by hunger and thirst.</p> <p>Upon arrival in Yemen on the Red Sea coast, migrants continued to face the risk of abduction by criminal networks and possible trafficking elements. New arrivals reported the abduction of 287 persons in June, a significant climb from the 27 abductions reported in May. Monthly figures on abductions vary from month to month, with similar high</p>

	<p>levels being reported in January (296) and March (218) this year. Some of the abducted migrants were reportedly later released after their families paid a ransom fee to secure their freedom.</p> <p>Departures from Yemen: As of 30th June 2016, the number of people fleeing Yemen to the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan) had totalled 87,417 persons (35,562 in Djibouti, 32,624 in Somalia, 12,808 in Ethiopia, and 6,420 in Sudan). Yemenis and Somalis represent the largest proportion of people moving out of Yemen, accounting for 30% and 35% of movements respectively. Djibouti remained as the primary destination for Yemeni nationals, with 75% of those moving opting to travel to Djibouti.</p> <p>N.B. The figures for Djibouti arrivals in May and June were not received in time to update this report. The figures for Djibouti therefore reflect arrivals at the end of April 2016.</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>
<p>Djibouti</p>	<p>Departures to Yemen: As of 30th June 2016, at least 2,091 (2,079 Ethiopians and 12 Somalis) migrants and asylum seekers departed from Obock and arrived in coastal towns in Yemen, representing a 39% increase on arrivals recorded in May. This is the highest number of arrivals recorded in Yemen along this route since March 2015, and may in part be attributed to a perception among migrants and asylum seekers that the border between Yemen and Saudi Arabia would be easier to penetrate during Ramadan. Somalis on the move reported paying USD 400 for the entire trip from Somalia, through Djibouti, to Yemen, and Ethiopian nationals paid between 5,000-11,000 Ethiopian Birr (approx. USD 230 – 500) for the journey from Ethiopia.</p> <p>New arrivals consistently reported instances of abuse and other violations along their entire journey to Yemen including, robbery, extortion and physical assault. In one account, new arrivals reported the detention and subsequent deportation of around 200 Ethiopian migrants by Djiboutian soldiers back to Ethiopia. Migrants also reported the abduction of 10 male migrants by Afari brokers in Obock, who are believed to have sold them to Yemeni groups who transported them to Yemen before handing them over to trafficking gangs in Yemen. During their stay in Obock, migrants reported suffering from a lack of food and water during their stay in Obock. New arrivals reported witnessing one dead body in Obock, which they believe was cause by hunger and thirst.</p> <p>Arrivals from Yemen: As of 30th April 2016, a total of 35,562 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 55% of the arrivals so far. Third Country Nationals make up 38% and Djiboutian returnees account for 6%.</p> <p>Refugee arrivals from Yemen: As of 20th June 2016, there were 3,523 refugees from Yemen registered in Djibouti, including 3,279 Yemeni nationals. Markazi camp hosts approximately 1,365 refugees. These figures will be subject to a forthcoming verification exercise by UNHCR.</p>
<p>Somaliland</p>	<p>Arrivals from Yemen: As of 30th June 2016, a total of 10,246 migrants/refugees/returnees (78% Somali, 21% 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. 63 persons arrived during June.</p> <p>Returning refugees and asylum seekers in Somaliland: Of the 7,980 Somalis that have arrived in Somaliland since the beginning of the conflict 43% (3,426) had previously acquired refugee status or sought asylum in Yemen.</p>
<p>Puntland</p>	<p>Arrivals from Yemen: As of 30th June 2016, a total of 22,006 migrants/refugees/returnees (90% Somali, 9% Yemeni) had arrived in Puntland since the beginning of the Yemen conflict. Arrivals have been recorded in the towns of Alula, Bargal, Bosasso, Elayo and Qandala. 149 persons arrived June.</p> <p>Returning refugees and asylum seekers in Puntland: Of the 19,836 Somalis that have returned from Yemen to Puntland since the conflict, 6,662 (34%) people had previously acquired refugee status or sought asylum in Yemen.</p>

	<p>Departures from Puntland to Yemen: An estimated 12,228 migrants and asylum seekers (82% Ethiopian and 18% Somali) departed from coastal towns near Bossaso via the Arabian Sea towards Yemen in June 2016. This is the highest monthly departure recorded since October 2015, and the second highest figure since records began in 2006. The spike in numbers may be in part attributable to a perception among migrants and asylum seekers that the border between Yemen and Saudi Arabia would be easier to breach during Ramadan.</p>
<p>Somalia (South Central)</p>	<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: There are approximately 1.1 million internally displaced persons across the whole of Somalia (Somaliland, Puntland and South Central Somalia).</p> <p>Refugees in the neighbouring countries: As of 30th June 2016, UNHCR figures show that there are currently 976,574 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>Somali arrivals in Europe: As of 30th June 2016, Somali nationals made up 6% of arrivals along the Central Mediterranean route to Europe in 2016. 4,103 Somalis have arrived in Europe using this route since the beginning of 2016, 653 of whom arrived in June, a 52% reduction on arrivals recorded in May.</p> <p>Somalia establishes task force to manage migration: The Prime Minister of the Federal Government of Somalia announced the establishment of several High Level and Technical Task Forces to better manage issues of migration in Somalia. A High Level Task Force on Migration Management will be responsible for setting up policies and relevant legislation on various aspects of migration in respect to international laws in this area, and negotiating partner countries with regard to legal methods of migration. A Technical Task Force on Human Trafficking and Smuggling will be responsible for setting up and implementing policies and legislation on migration, setting up programs on the prevention of irregular migration, managing border control, and taking measure on the investigation and prosecution of human traffickers and smugglers. A Technical Task Force on Return and Re-admission will also be formulated.</p>
<p>South Sudan</p>	<p>Conflict flare up resulting in further displacement: Days before South Sudan's fifth anniversary of independence, violent conflict erupted in the capital city of Juba as opposing factions (one loyal to the president and the other loyal to the first vice president) engaged in intense warfare. Preliminary estimates indicated that at least 36,000 people had been displaced by the fighting and were seeking shelter in the UN Mission South Sudan (UNMISS) civilian protection sites and many other locations in Juba. A ceasefire agreement was announced on 11th July, which UNMISS reported was "largely holding, barring sporadic gunfire". UNHCR has called for safe passage for people fleeing Juba.</p> <p>Regional displacement: As of 8th July 2016 a total of 721,487 South Sudanese asylum seekers and refugees had sought refuge in neighbouring countries in the region since the start of the conflict in December 2013. The majority of those displaced are hosted in Sudan (231,581), followed by Ethiopia (231,307), Uganda (208,776), and Kenya (49,823). An additional 114,228 who were displaced before the December 2013 conflict are also hosted in the region.</p> <p>South Sudanese troops were deployed to close the border with Uganda, leading to a significant decrease in the number of new arrivals entering Uganda. According to UNHCR as few as 36 people crossed the border on one day following the violence, compared to a daily average of 171 for June and 167 for July. UNHCR has called for the safe passage for people fleeing violence.</p> <p>Internal displacement: As of 30th June 2016, there were approximately 1.7 million persons internally displaced in South Sudan.</p> <p>Refugees in South Sudan: As of 30th June 2016, there were 264,204 refugees being hosted in South Sudan. The majority (92%) of refugees are from neighbouring Sudan. 82% of the entire refugee population are women and</p>

	<p>children.</p> <p>Refoulement of South Sudan refugees: UNHCR reported on the closure of the Kenya-South Sudan border by Kenyan immigration officials at the Nadapal crossing point, barring South Sudanese refugees from entering the country. Only persons who were able to pay a USD 50 visa fee were allowed entry into Kenya, leading to the refoulement of approximately 200 persons. A media report put this number at 300 persons, and suggested that a “verbal order” had been issued by Kenyan authorities to South Sudanese counterparts that asylum seekers could only enter on a ‘visitor’ permit. It is unclear how many people paid for a ‘visitor’ visa to facilitate their entry into Kenya, making them ineligible for asylum services thereafter in Kakuma camp, and rendering them vulnerable to deportation upon expiration of their visa.</p> <p>South Sudan accession to OAU refugee convention: On 12th May 2016, South Sudan deposited instruments with the African Union acceding to the 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa.</p>
<p>Sudan</p>	<p>Internal Displacement: UNHCR figures estimate that there are 3.2 million internally displaced persons in the country at the end of June 2016.</p> <p>Sudan arrests 300 migrants near Libyan border: Sudan’s pro-government militia Rapid Support Force (RSF) reportedly arrested over 300 irregular migrants, of undisclosed nationalities, travelling to Libya. The migrants were apprehended in the remote desert in the country’s Northern State. The RSF has reportedly been deployed to undertake “combing” operations in the desert and protect the country’s border with Libya.</p> <p>Sudanese nationals among 31 arrested migrating to Saudi Arabia: Saudi maritime officials have reportedly intercepted 31 migrants, mostly Sudanese, attempting to cross into Saudi Arabia via the Red Sea. According to reports the migrants were using a wooden boat and more than one-third of the group was women. The Saudi Press Agency has reported a surge of migrant interceptions in recent weeks and states that it has apprehended 308 irregular migrants, of undisclosed nationalities, since June.</p> <p>Arrivals from Yemen: As of 30th May 2016, a total of 6,420 persons had arrived into Sudan from Yemen since the outbreak of conflict in March 2015. The largest number of arrivals are returning Sudanese nationals (3,800). Yemeni arrivals number 1,275 persons.</p> <p>Sudanese arrivals in Europe: As of 30th June 2016, a total of 4,985 Sudanese nationals had arrived in Italy along the Central Mediterranean route, accounting for 7% of all arrivals. 2,332 migrants and asylum seekers arrived in June, a 103% increase on arrivals recorded in May.</p>
<p>Eritrea</p>	<p>UN Human Rights Council passes resolution on Eritrea: On the 1st July 2016, the UN Human Rights Council (HRC) adopted a resolution that endorsed finding and recommendations by the Commission of Inquiry on the situation of Human Rights in Eritrea, which alleged crimes against humanity and documented systemic human rights violations across the country. The Commission’s chairperson Mike Smith “welcome[d] this resolution which fully endorses the work the [Commission] has done over the past two years”. The Eritrean government rejected the findings of the commission terming the resolution unfair, unjust and deliberate attempt by the United States of America and Europe to “ratchet up harassment of Eritrea”.</p> <p>Eritrean arrivals in Europe: As of 30th June 2016, a total of 8,815 Eritrean nationals had arrived in Europe using the Central Mediterranean route into Europe since the beginning of 2016. 2,739 Eritreans arrived in June, a 29% decrease from arrivals recorded in May, and a 64% reduction on arrivals in the same period in 2015. It is unclear what the reduction in numbers is attributable to. In May 2016, Human Rights Watch reported on the deportation of 442 Eritrean nationals (including six registered refugees) from Sudan back to Eritrea, which may have had an impact on arrivals in Sudan and further onwards towards Europe. The reported deployment of Sudanese forces to the remote desert on the Sudan-Libya border may also have contributed to a reduction in Eritreans using this route this month. Eritreans currently make up 13% of arrivals along the route, second to Nigerian nationals whose numbers surged in June.</p>

<p>Ethiopia</p>	<p>Arrivals from Yemen: As of 30th June 2016, there were a total of 12,808 arrivals into Ethiopia from Yemen since the outbreak of violence in March 2015. The majority (68%) of those arriving continue to be 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 31st May 2016, there were 737,979 refugees and asylum seekers registered in Ethiopia. The majority of refugees are from South Sudan (285,657) Somalia (251,537) and Eritrea (155,862). 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. 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>Ethiopian arrivals in Europe: As of 30th June 2016, a total of 1,645 Ethiopians had arrived in Italy along the Central Mediterranean route, making up 2% of all arrivals in 2016. There were 633 arrivals recorded in June, a 97% increase on the 322 arrivals in May.</p>
<p>Kenya</p>	<p>Refugees in Kenya: As of 30th June 2016, there were 562,357 registered refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya, including refugees from Somalia (396,693), South Sudan (87,030) and Ethiopia (28,204). Dadaab refugee complex hosts 341,574 refugees and Kakuma camp is home to 156,923 refugees. An additional 63,860 refugees reside in the capital city of Nairobi. As with figures reported in May 2016, registration of Somali refugees across the country remained significantly low. A total of 65 Somali asylum seekers were registered in June, 55 of whom were registered in Nairobi, 15 in Kakuma, and none in Dadaab.</p> <p>The Government of Kenya remains committed to its pledge to close Dadaab refugee camp and repatriate Somali refugees back to Somalia. A Joint Communiqué by the Ministerial Tripartite Commission for the Voluntary Repatriation of Somali Refugees from Kenya to Somalia noted: “the prospect of the reduction of the population in the Dadaab camps by 150,000 individuals by the end of 2016, as a result of voluntary returns to Somalia, relocation of non-Somali refugees, the de-registration of Kenyan citizens who registered as refugees, and a population verification exercise”. The Commission committed to actively engage development partners to raise the necessary resources required to facilitate repatriation movements and restoration programmes in Somalia. According to a local report, a specific reference was made to the potential role of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in facilitating international development aid to Somalia and supporting regional approaches to the Somali refugee crisis.</p> <p>Voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees: The pace of voluntary return movements picked up significantly in June 2016. As of 30th June, a total of 10,899 Somali refugees had been supported to return to Somalia since the beginning of the year, 2,768 of whom returned in June. Repatriation movements came to a near standstill in May after the Kenyan government disbanded the Department of Refugee Affairs, which was responsible for facilitating return movements. Repatriations in June were the highest on record and represent a 39% increase on the average pace of movements between January and April this year. In order to achieve the repatriation of 150,000 persons by the end of 2016, an average of 25,000 persons would have to be returning to Somalia every month between July and December.</p>
<p>Israel</p>	<p>First Sudanese asylum seeker granted refugee status in Israel: In a landmark decision by the Advisory Committee on Refugees, Israel has granted refugee status to an asylum seeker of Sudanese origin for the first time ever. Mutasim Ali, an activist of Darfuri descent, arrived in Israel in 2009 and applied multiple times to submit an application for refugee status, finally succeeding to submit an application in 2012. Between 2009 and the beginning of 2015, figures from the government’s Population, Immigration and Borders Agency (PIBA) show that Israel had granted asylum to only 4 Eritrean nationals (out of 2,408) and none to Sudanese nationals (of 3,165 applications). Ali’s application is the first of its kind to be accepted by the government.</p> <p>Ali will be able to work legally, receive National Insurance coverage and will have a travel document that he can rely on as a passport. “I really hope it will be a turning point for African asylum seekers, I really think Israel can turn asylum seekers into a contribution to this country,” said Ali. A spokesperson for the Interior Ministry’s Population Immigration and Border Authority however said that Ali’s approval was a unique situation. “His request met the</p>

	<p>standards of international requirements for asylum seekers. This approval was given only due to his specific details, and does not mean anything about anyone else. This is not part of a mass effort, this is a single individual,” she is reported as saying.</p> <p>There are approximately 45,000 migrants and asylum seekers of Eritrean and Sudanese origin in Israel.</p>
<p>Other regional news and news from other regions</p>	<p>Egyptian military intercept migrant boats heading to Europe: According to local media reports, Egypt’s naval forces intercepted three boats attempting to transport irregular migrants from Egypt’s Alexandria port to Europe. A total of 331 migrants were apprehended by authorities in three separate instances. The groups included Sudanese, Eritrean, Somali, Ethiopian, and Egyptian nationals, amongst others. Departures from Egypt are reported to be on the increase.</p> <p>Libyan coast guard intercepts boats carrying over 500 migrants: According to a media report, Libya’s coast guard seized five boats carrying 550 African migrants, including 100 Sudanese, a significant number of whom were women, off the coast of Libya who were attempting to cross the Mediterranean to Europe. The group was transported to a holding area 15km west of Zawiyah. The warm weather conditions appear to have contributed to the increased number of departures from Libya in June. According to IOM, 2,531 migrants were rescued off the Libyan shore in June.</p> <p>Refugees and migrants ‘being sold for organs’: A human smuggler arrested and sentenced for his involvement in smuggling migrants into Italy recently told Italian police that migrants who were unable to pay for their journeys across the Mediterranean Sea “were sold for EUR 15,000 to groups, particularly Egyptians, who are equipped for harvesting organs. Nuredin Waharebi Atta, an Eritrean national, said he decided to collaborate with the police “because there have been too many deaths in the sea”.</p> <p>Eritreans and Ethiopians arrested in Italy as part of a human smuggling ring: 25 Eritreans, 12 Ethiopians and one Italian national were detained by Italian authorities for suspected involvement in human smuggling. Police seized EUR 526,000 and USD 25,000 in cash from a Rome cosmetics shop, believed to be operating as a base for illegal financial transactions related to smuggling activities. Allegedly, the ring also helped coordinate “convenience marriages” and to smuggle drugs into the country.</p> <p>NATO approves new Mediterranean Sea operation: NATO warships are set to begin supporting the EU in controlling migrant and refugee flows across the Mediterranean under a new operation known as “Sea Guardian”. The new mission will support the EU’s own Operation Sophia, which currently has the authority to intercept, board, search, seize and divert vessels suspected of being used for smuggling and trafficking operations in international waters between Libya and Europe. It remains unclear when the Sea Guardian would start work, what assets it would have, and exactly what it would do. Human Rights Watch have termed NATO’s involvement in migration control as a signal of a “dangerous shift toward militarisation of a humanitarian crisis” and stated that it risked “condemning migrants and asylum seekers to violent abuse at the hands of government officials, militias and criminal groups in Libya”. A new release by Amnesty International documents accounts of killings, sexual violence and torture in Libya.</p> <p>European Parliament proposes new border and coast guard agency: The European Union has approved a proposal to establish a European Border and Coast Guard agency that will assist countries in coping with high levels of migration. The force will consist of 1,500 guards who would be able to deploy to countries in the bloc even if a Member State did not ask for its support. Previous proposals to set up the agency had faced criticism for allowing intervention without a request from Member States. Under the new plan, the EU Commission would propose an intervention and it would be approved by the European Council. The proposal states that it is not intended to usurp States’ sovereignty, but rather is expected to work as a “safety net” for national border guards. The proposal will be sent to the European Council for final approval.</p> <p>Turkey announces plan to offer citizenship to Syrian refugees: Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan announced that the Turkish government is investigating the possibility of offering Turkish citizenship to Syrian refugees in the country. “I believe there are those who would like to obtain citizenship of the Turkish Republic. Our interior ministry is taking steps in that regard,” he is reported as stating.</p> <p>In an address to the country’s parliament in early July, Turkey’s Interior Minister Efkan Ala announced that Turkey would consider the applications for citizenship on a case-by-case basis: “Every citizen’s case will be considered</p>

along with their family and those who were not involved in crime, those who would not be considered a threat to Turkey, those whose citizenship would benefit both us and them, I mean, [those] who wouldn't constitute a problem for social integration".



Source: UNHCR

Mediterranean Sea arrivals: As of 30th June 2016, 230,417 refugees and migrants had arrived in Europe by sea since the beginning of the year, a 56% increase on arrivals recorded for the same period in 2015. 23,925 people arrived in June 2016, a 56% reduction on arrivals in 2015, but an overall 8% increase on arrivals in May 2016.

As with previous months, arrivals along the Eastern Mediterranean route from Turkey to Greece remained at low levels. 1,544 people were recorded to have arrived in Greece in June 2016, a 10% reduction on arrivals in May. Arrivals in June 2016 further represent a 95% drop from arrivals in June 2015.

Along the Central Mediterranean route to Italy, 22,371 people were reported to have arrived in June 2016, a slight 12% increase from arrivals in May. Arrivals from the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan) dipped 30% in June when compared to May. It is unclear what this is related to. Horn of Africa nationals continue however to account for 28% of all arrivals along this route in 2016.

Deaths at sea: According to [IOM's Missing Migrants Project](#), a total of 3,700 had lost their lives at sea globally as of 30th June 2016. 2,484 (67%) of these died in the Central Mediterranean Sea crossing between North Africa and Italy, 388 of whom died in June.

Data from RMMS' [4mi project](#) estimates that at least 1,245 deaths occurred on the overland route from the Horn of Africa to Libya between late-2014 and mid-2016. Reports from interviewed migrants and asylum seekers indicate that deaths occurred in Sudan (295), Egypt (80) and Libya (870). More information on these reports are included in a recent [feature article](#).

Burundi refugees in neighbouring countries: As of 10th July 2016, there were 271,578 Burundian refugees and asylum seekers in countries in the region since the outbreak of political violence in 2015. The majority of refugees are located in Tanzania (143,138) and Rwanda (79,057).

New Research, reports or documents

[Getting to Europe the 'WhatsApp' Way: The use of ICT in contemporary mixed migration flows to Europe:](#)

This RMMS briefing paper examines the use of ICT and social media as a key characteristic of mixed migration flows to Europe in 2015 and 2016. It concludes that migrants and refugees increasingly rely on ICT and social media before and during their irregular migration journeys, and as a central method to get information on routes and intended countries of destination, to foster contact with smugglers and brokers, or to reach out to others when distressed.

[At Any Cost? The outsourcing of Europe's border management:](#) This new feature article by RMMS discusses the EU's newest plans to reinforce cooperation with third countries to better manage migration under a New Migration partnership Framework. It examines some of Europe's past cooperation agreements and questions whether the bloc's search for solutions to the influx of refugees and migrants is being sought at the expense of human rights.

[Forgotten fatalities: The number of migrant deaths before reaching the Mediterranean:](#) While most focus is on the number of people who perish while crossing the Mediterranean Sea to Europe, little to no data is available on the number of migrant deaths before the sea. In this article, RMMS presents findings of its Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism Initiative (4mi) on the number of reported migrant deaths on land routes en route to Europe, concluding that the number of deaths overland in North Africa is not solely explained by a disparity in actual risk, but also through a disparity in reporting, and that the actual number of migrant deaths in North Africa could be

higher than the number of deaths at sea.

Global Migration Trends: 2015 Factsheet: This IOM factsheet provides an overview of key global migration trends for 2015, based on the latest available statistics. It summarises key facts and figures on a range of migration-related topics, including international migration, forced migration, irregular migration, forced and voluntary return, migrant deaths, remittances, and public opinion.

Trafficking in Persons Report 2016: This year's report by the US Department of State focuses on strategies to prevent human trafficking around the globe. In the Horn of Africa and Yemen region, countries ranked between Tier 2, indicating that countries were making significant efforts to combat human trafficking, and Tier 3 indicating that countries did not meet the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so. In the region, Kenya and Ethiopia ranked at Tier 2, Djibouti, Eritrea and Sudan ranked at Tier 3. Somalia and Yemen were considered as Special Cases.

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.