



Regional mixed migration summary for July 2016 covering mixed migration events, incidents, trends and data for the West Africa region (in particular Niger, Mali, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Senegal and Liberia).

In this report the term migrant/refugee is used to cover all those involved in mixed migration flows (including asylum seekers, trafficked persons, 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>Niger</p>	<p>Departures from Niger: According to IOM, an estimated 222,537 migrants and refugees moved from Niger to North Africa between February 1st and the 8th of August 2016, with some 34,000 of them leaving Niger in July. The vast majority of refugees and migrants leaving Niger in July moved to Libya (93%), while a small proportion of them crossed the Algerian border (7%).</p> <p>Between February 1st and the 8th of August 2016 Nigeriens made up a substantial number of those leaving Niger, accounting for 18% of those going to Libya through Séguédine and 23% of those going to Algeria through Arlit. While some remain in Libya and Algeria for work related reasons, others, following a well-established circular economic migration pattern between these countries, engage in trade and commercial activities and regularly cross the borders in both ways.</p> <p>Although the proportion of Nigeriens who may attempt to move onwards to Europe <i>via</i> the Central Mediterranean Route is not known, according to the first round of findings from the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Libya, a majority of Nigerien migrants and refugees recorded in Libya reported France as their destination country.</p> <p>Arrivals to Niger: A total of 73,437 people arrived in Niger from Libya and Algeria between February 1st and the 8th of August 2016. Of these arrivals, 59,125 transited through Libya and 14,312 transited through Algeria. Nigeriens returning to their place of origin represented around 81% of the arrivals from Libya during this period, compared with 23% of the arrivals from Algeria. According to IOM, many of those who were working in Libya may have decided to return due to the current situation in Libya.</p> <p>Refugees in Niger: As of July 2016, there were still some 143,000 refugees in Niger, including 82,524 refugees from Nigeria and 60,818 refugees from Mali, the highest number of Malian refugees in Niger recorded since 2012.</p> <p>Forced Displacement in Diffa Region: Attacks related to Boko Haram continued over the month of July. At the end of July 2016, there were an estimated 241,000 people displaced in Diffa region, including 82,524 (self-declared) Nigerian refugees and 31,524 returnees from Niger (i.e. persons who claim to be Niger citizens). However, the lack of documentation for both refugees and Nigerien returnees makes it difficult to verify their status and nationality. Figures in Diffa region also include 127'208 IDPs in Niger.</p> <p>In addition, UNHCR recorded 69,674 new displacements in Diffa region in June. However, as some of the people concerned were already displaced these new displacements were not included in the above figures.</p>
<p>Mali</p>	<p>Malian Arrivals in Europe: In July 2016, 992 Malian migrants and refugees arrived in Italy by way of the Central Mediterranean Route. A total of 5,022 Malian migrants and refugees arrived in Italy between January and July 2016, representing a 44% increase from the 3,473 arrivals in Italy during the same period in 2015. As of 31th of July 2016, Malians make up approximately 5% of the 93,774 migrants and refugees who have arrived in Italy between January and July 2016.</p> <p>In Spain between January and June 2016, 38 arrivals of Malian migrants and refugees were recorded, with no additional arrivals recorded in July. However, Malians count amongst the top 10</p>

	<p>nationalities apprehended/rescued in the Aegean Sea between January and July 2016.</p> <p>Malian Refugees in Neighbouring Countries: According to UNHCR, as of July 31st, there were 134,336 registered Malian refugees in neighbouring countries in the region. The majority of refugees are hosted in Niger (45,2%), Mauritania (30,8%) and Burkina Faso (24%).</p> <p>Voluntary Repatriation from Niger: A tripartite agreement between UNHCR and the governments of Niger and Mali, signed in 2014, provides a legal framework for voluntary returns in respect of international standards. For the time being, the parties consider that the conditions in parts of northern Mali are not yet conducive to safe and dignified returns. As a consequence, voluntary repatriation is currently not promoted by UNHCR and persons that nevertheless wish to return to Mali do so under their own responsibility. They are counselled on the prevailing situation, sign Voluntary Repatriation forms and receive a one-time cash assistance to pay for their transport. In July 2016, UNHCR facilitated the voluntary return from Niger of 325 refugees, bringing the total number of Malian refugees whose return from Niger was facilitated by UNHCR to 1,558.</p> <p>Voluntary Repatriation from Mauritania: On 16 June 2016, Mauritania, Mali and UNHCR signed a Tripartite Agreement to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Malian refugees. However, despite the signing of a peace agreement in Mali in June 2015 and the facilitation of some 1,843 returns to Mali between January and July 2016, the security conditions in northern Mali remain unstable and a large-scale return of refugees is not yet envisaged.</p> <p>Internal Displacement: At the end of July 2016, IOM recorded 39,182 IDPs in Mali. Most of them are located in Timbuktu (44%) and Gao (27%), while others are reportedly located in the regions of Bamako, Koulikoro and Ségou.</p> <p>On the 29th of June, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 2295 renewing the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) for one year. The mission was authorized to adopt a more “proactive and robust posture” in the protection of civilians against asymmetric threats and is expected to increase its troop levels. This renewal takes place in the context of ongoing challenges in the implementation of the peace agreement.</p>
<p>Nigeria</p>	<p>Arrivals of Nigerians in Europe: In July 2016, 6,424 Nigerians arrived in Italy by sea by way of the Central Mediterranean Route. Between January and July 2016, a total of 18,587 Nigerian migrants and refugees arrived in Italy, a 56% increase compared with the 11,899 arrivals recorded during the same period in 2015. As of the 31st of July, Nigerians made up 20% of arrivals in Italy via the Central Mediterranean route and, ranked by nationality, represented the highest percentage of arrivals. Only 17 arrivals of Nigerian migrants and refugees were recorded in Spain between January and July 2016, with no arrivals in July.</p> <p>Refugees in Neighbouring Countries: As of the 31st of July there were 187,000 Nigerian refugees in neighbouring countries, mainly hosted in Niger (114,048 people, including 31,524 Nigeriens returnees) and Cameroon (65,620 people), with the rest hosted in Chad (7,332).</p> <p>Internal Displacement: As of August 2016, there were 2,093,030 IDPs recorded in Nigeria. According to IOM, 1,878,205 persons (89.74% of the total IDP population) have been displaced by the insurgency, with other displacements caused by community clashes. Most of the IDPs are located in the states of Borno (69%), Adamawa (8%) and Yobe (6%) in the Northeastern part of the country.</p>
<p>Burkina Faso</p>	<p>Arrivals of migrants and refugees from Burkina Faso in Europe: The number of migrants and refugees from Burkina Faso attempting to reach Europe remains low, with 93 people arriving in Italy in July 2016 (517 between January and July 2016) and 29 in Spain (121 between January and July).</p> <p>Refugees in Burkina Faso: As of July 31st there were 32,109 Malian refugees in Burkina Faso. 21,700 refugees (67%) were living in camps, 8,800 (27%) in local communities, and the rest in urban settings.</p>

Cote d'Ivoire	<p>Arrivals of Ivoirians in Europe: In July 2016, 1,426 Ivoirians arrived in Italy by sea by way of the Central Mediterranean Route. Between January and July, 6,670 Ivoirians arrived in Italy by sea, making up 7% of the total arrivals in Italy in 2016.</p> <p>Refugees in Neighboring Countries: As of July 26th 2016, there were 39,868 Ivoirian refugees registered in neighboring countries. They were displaced as a result of the political crisis in Cote d'Ivoire in 2010-2011 and were mainly hosted in Liberia (50%), Ghana (28%), Guinea (10%) and Togo (6%).</p> <p>Voluntary repatriation: As of June 30th, more than 257,161 refugees from the 2010-11 crises had returned home, with 16,859 of them returning in 2016.</p> <p>UNHCR organized a meeting in Abidjan from 12-14 July with some 120 participants, including governments, to discuss durable solutions for the rest of the Ivorian refugees from the 2010-11 post-electoral crisis. At the meeting, UNHCR, the Ivorian authorities and host governments in West Africa committed to strengthening their efforts to achieve durable solutions for the Ivorian refugees remaining the region as well as the sustainable reintegration of returnees in Côte d'Ivoire.</p>
Liberia	<p>Ivoirian Refugees in Liberia: As of June 26th 2016, there were 19,923 registered Ivoirian refugees in Liberia. Liberia hosts approximately 50% of the Ivorian refugees in the region.</p>
Guinea	<p>Arrivals of Guineans in Europe: In 2016, there has been a significant increase in numbers of migrants and refugees from Guinea arriving in Italy by way of the Central Mediterranean Route, with Guineans now making up 7% of sea arrivals in Italy. In July, an estimated 1,193 Guineans arrived in Italy by sea, raising the total number of Guinean arrivals in Italy to 6,318 since January 2016.</p> <p>Refugees in Guinea: As of July 31st, there were 3,991 Ivoirian refugees in Guinea.</p>
Senegal	<p>Arrivals of Senegalese in Europe: In July 2016, 951 migrants and refugees from Senegal reportedly arrived in Italy by way of the Central Mediterranean Route. With 4,998 arrivals recorded between January and July 2016, Senegalese made up 5% of arrivals in Italy by sea during this period.</p>
Other Regional Information	<p>At the end of July, IOM estimated that 3,127 people have died or gone missing while trying to cross the Mediterranean Sea since January 2016, with 226 victims in July.</p>
New articles, reports and books	<p>DRC, Stranded at the Border: Policy Changes and Migration Realities. Summary of Regional Migration Trends. Middle East. June/July 2016, August 2016.</p> <p>Frontex, FRAN Quarterly, Quarter 1, January-March 2016, August 2016.</p> <p>IOM, IOM contributions to progressively resolve displacement situations. Compendium of activities and good practice, 2016.</p> <p>IOM, Migration au Togo. Profil National 2015, 2016.</p> <p>RMMS Horn of Africa and Yemen, RMMS Briefing Paper 2: Getting to Europe the "WhatsApp" Way, June 2016.</p>

UNICEF, <i>Children on the move, children left behind. Uprooted or trapped by Boko Haram</i> , August 2016.

This information sheet is distributed to over 200 agencies, academic institutions, donors, embassies, journalists, government officials / departments, international and multinational 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.