

MIXED MIGRATION

in West Africa

October 2016



RMMS
WEST AFRICA

Regional
Mixed Migration
Secretariat



In September, 9,669 migrants and refugees from West Africa arrived in Italy by sea via the central Mediterranean route, including 4,843 from Nigeria, 1,245 from Cote d'Ivoire, 1,039 from Gambia and 1,001 from Mali.

In October, an estimated 424 people died or went missing while trying to cross the Mediterranean Sea. By 31 October, 3,949 people had died or gone missing in 2016 while crossing the Mediterranean, surpassing the 3,771 people who lost their lives in the whole of 2015.



Monthly regional mixed migration summary for October 2016 covering mixed migration events, incidents, trends and data for the West Africa region.

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Country	Events / trends / data / analysis
<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. In September, 11 migrants and refugees arrived in Italy by sea, bringing the total number of migrants and refugees arriving in Italy to 741 since January 2016. Between January and 30 September, 202 migrants and refugees from Burkina Faso arrived in Spain, with 55 arriving in September.</p> <p>Humanitarian repatriation: In October, IOM facilitated the repatriation of 142 migrants via a chartered flight from Libya to Burkina Faso. Migrants were provided cash grants upon their arrival for onward travel, and IOM assisted the most vulnerable.</p> <p>Readmission workshop: In October, Burkina Faso's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Burkinabe Abroad (MFACBA) hosted a capacity-building workshop on readmission procedures for Burkinabe returnees. According to the Ministry of Social Action, Burkina Faso now hosts some 1,200 migrants returned from Europe and Africa. The workshop was organised by IOM with the support of the EU.</p> <p>Migration Data: In October, the Government of Burkina Faso launched a Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MISAS). The system, installed by IOM and funded by the Government of Japan, will allow the Government of Burkina Faso to electronically monitor migration flows at border crossing with Ghana, Mali and Cote d'Ivoire for the first time and will improve the collection and management of data on migration flows in Burkina Faso and the region.</p> <p>Refugees in Burkina Faso: As of 31 October there were 32,295 Malian refugees in Burkina Faso, with 68% living in camps, 27% living in rural areas, and 5% in urban settings</p>
<p>Cote d'Ivoire</p>	<p>Arrivals of Ivoirians in Europe: According to UNHCR, in September 1,245 Ivoirian migrants and refugees arrived in Italy by sea, an almost fivefold increase compared with the number of arrivals in September 2015. Between January and September 2016 the number of refugees and migrants arriving in Italy (8,713) was almost three times that of the same period in 2015 (2,882).</p> <p>In September, 193 migrants and refugees from Cote d'Ivoire arrived in Spain, bringing the total number of refugees and migrants arriving in Spain between January and September 2016 to 1,061. Between January and September, Ivoirians represented 21% of the arrivals to Spain, and, ranked by nationality, represented the highest numbers of arrivals in Spain.</p> <p>Refugees in Neighboring Countries: UNHCR estimates that there are some 50,000 Ivorian refugees in countries around the world, with 38,939 hosted in countries neighboring Cote d'Ivoire. At the end of September there were 19,086 Ivorian refugees in Liberia, 10,966 in Ghana, and 3,864 in Guinea.</p> <p>Voluntary Repatriation: UNHCR has reported that due to the re-opening of the border between Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea, 128 refugees returned from Guinea to Cote d'Ivoire in September. Additionally, in September 19 refugees returned to Cote d'Ivoire from Togo and Ghana. Since repatriation resumed in December 2015, 19,238 Ivorian refugees have returned home to Cote d'Ivoire.</p> <p>Halted repatriation of Ivorian Refugees from Liberia: The repatriation of Ivorian refugees has largely halted because of bad road conditions in the rainy season, but is expected to resume in November as conditions improve. WFP predicts that the current population will reduce to 12,000 by</p>

	<p>the end of the year, and 5,000 by the end of 2017.</p> <p>Child Trafficking: In early November, Cote d'Ivoire signed a Bilateral Co-operation Agreement with the Republic of Ghana in Accra. The agreement aims to establish a formal basis of co-operation between Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire in combating the trafficking of children and the worst forms of child labour, and commits the two countries to common actions in the fight against cross border trafficking in children.</p>
<p>Guinea</p>	<p>Arrivals of Guineans in Europe: In 2016, there has been a significant increase in number of migrants and refugees from Guinea arriving in Italy by way of the Central Mediterranean Route, with Guineans making up 6% of the total sea arrivals in Italy. In September, 484 migrants and refugees from Guinea arrived in Italy by sea, a significant increase from the 269 who arrived in September 2015. Between January and September, 8,550 migrants and refugees from Guinea have arrived in Italy by way of the Central Mediterranean Route, almost five times the number of arrivals in the same period in 2015.</p> <p>Refugees in Guinea: As of 30 September, there were 3,864 Ivorian refugees in Guinea.</p> <p>Migrant repatriation: In October, the Government of Guinea-Bissau returned a group of 38 irregular migrants to Guinea after the boat they were traveling in was stranded on a sandbar in the Bissagos archipelago in Guinea-Bissau. The migrants returned to Guinea-Bissau mainland before they were transferred to Guinea in a bus chartered by IOM.</p>
<p>Liberia</p>	<p>Ivorian Refugees in Liberia: As of September 2016, there were 19,086 Ivorian refugees in Liberia. Liberia hosts approximately 50% of the Ivorian refugees in the region.</p> <p>Local Media reported in October that Ivorian refugees in PTP camp in Grand Gedeh County had refused food rations to protest the reduction in food assistance they were receiving. A statement released by WFP in response acknowledged the reduction in food assistance and cited limited availability of financial resources to continue the normal supply of food to refugees in Liberia. WFP has planned to phase out food assistance in July but extended it to the end of 2016 after consultations with refugees.</p> <p>Migrant Fatalities: In October, UNICEF reported that three Liberian nationals had drowned while crossing the Mediterranean to Italy. A young Liberian woman who survived the trip, reported that she had paid \$2,400 for her family to make the trip from Libya to Italy, but had refused to make the crossing when they had seen the unseaworthy state of the boat. However, the smugglers shot at them and forced them to board the boat. Many people drowned when the boat capsized just 12km from the Libyan shore. The Liberian woman lost both her children and her brother in the incident.</p> <p>Naturalisation of Liberian Refugees in Ghana: In September, the Ghana Refugees Board (GRB) announced that it was initiating a process to naturalise 3,500 Liberian refugees who expressed interest in integrating into Ghanaian society. GRB announced that the 3,500 Liberian refugees had opted to remain in Ghana when the voluntary repatriation was organised for the 40,000 Liberian refugees in Ghana in 2012.</p> <p>Liberian Citizenship in Liberian and Abroad: The Centre for Migration and Diaspora Studies at the University of London organised a seminar on the Liberia diaspora and the construction of citizenship in Liberia and abroad. The seminar, entitled 'Birthplace, Bloodline and Beyond: How 'Liberian Citizenship' Is Currently Constructed in Liberia and Abroad' was presented by Dr Robtel Pailey based upon her recent research in Liberia. A full recording of Dr Pailey's presentation is available on the webpage.</p>

<p>Mali</p>	<p>Context: In October, the UN Security Council issued a Presidential Statement condemning the repeated ceasefire violations by armed groups in Mali. Citing the expansion of terrorism, intercommunal violence and other criminal activities the Security Council called upon those signatory to the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali to cease hostilities and adhere to the ceasefire arrangements.</p> <p>Malian Arrivals in Europe: According to the latest figures from UNHCR, in September 2016 some 1001 refugees and migrants arrived in Italy via the central Mediterranean route, almost double the 567 refugees and migrants who arrived in Italy in September 2015. Between 1 January and 30 September, 6,885 migrants and refugees arrived in Italy by sea via the central Mediterranean route, an increase of 45% from the number of refugees and migrants arriving during the same time period in 2015.</p> <p>Mali is one of the priority countries under the EU's Migration Partnership Framework, and is one of the most important recipients of projects funded by the EU Trust Fund for Africa, with six projects already funded, including on border management.</p> <p>Malian Refugees in Neighbouring Countries: As of 31 October, there were 135,985 Malian refugees in neighbouring countries in the region. The numbers of refugees in Mauritania increased to 42,827, slightly increased in Burkina Faso to 32,295 and slightly increased in Niger to 60,823.</p> <p>In October, more than 3000 people crossed into Mauritania to seek refuge in and around the Mbera camp. This is the largest influx of refugees into Mauritania from Mali since 2013.</p> <p>Voluntary Repatriation to Mali: Between January and September 2016, UNHCR supported almost 6,560 Malian refugees to voluntarily return home from Burkina Faso, Niger and Mauritania.</p> <p>Refugees in Mali: As of 30 September, there were 17,858 refugees in Mali, including 15,287 from Mauritania, 1,175 from Central African Republic, 997 from Cote d'Ivoire and 399 others.</p> <p>Internal Displacement: As of 30 September there were 36,690 IDPs in Mali. The majority of IDPs are located in Timbuctu (37%), Gao (30%) and in the south of Mali near Bamako (12%).</p>
<p>Niger</p>	<p>Since late August the Government of Niger has implemented stricter border control measures in the region of Agadez in order to control the movement of migrants without valid documentation into Libya and Algeria. Control operations have been in place in the region with security forces seizing vehicles and taking punitive action against smugglers. Between August and October 63 vehicles were confiscated and 47 drivers and couriers were arrested.</p> <p>Departures from Niger: According to IOM, 12,654 refugees and migrants travelled from Niger to North Africa in October, less than half of the 32,861 refugees and migrants recorded traveling in September, and less than a third of those recorded traveling in August.</p> <p>In Séguédine, the main transit point for those traveling to Libya, 6,727 refugees and migrants were recorded in October. This is over four times lower the 30,263 recorded in September and almost six times lower than the 39,361 recorded in August.</p> <p>In Arlit, the main transit point for those traveling to Algeria, 5,927 refugees and migrants were recorded during October, a significant increase from the 2,598 recorded in September.</p> <p>While the EU has reported that the decrease in the outgoing flows from Niger may be related to the increased co-operation between the Government of Niger and the EU under the EU's Migration Partnership Framework, IOM has indicated that it is too early to predict if the border control measures will prove durable. IOM cautions that current research on smuggling suggests that measures restricting migrants and smugglers routes will prompt them to take routes that are more dangerous in the short term in order to avoid security and border checks.</p> <p>In total, between 1 February and 31 October, 311,036 migrants and refugees moved from Niger to North Africa. In October, the main outgoing nationality from Niger was Malian and women made up</p>

9% of the outgoing flow, while men accounted for 91%

Arrivals to Niger: In October, the number of migrants and refugees [arriving in Niger](#) from North Africa also declined significantly, from 10,286 in September to 1,290 in October.

The number of refugees and migrants arriving in Niger from Libya declined from 5,524 in September to 317 in October. The number of incoming migrants and refugees from Algeria also declined from 3,762 in September to 973 in October.

Given that between February and September 2016, [the majority \(67%\)](#) of migrants arriving in Niger from North Africa were Nigeriens returning to Niger, and that, on average, [81% of incoming flows](#) from Libya are Nigerien returnees, the increased border restrictions for incoming migrants are likely to disproportionately affect returning Nigerien nationals. Indeed, in October, Nigerians made up the majority of incoming migrants from both Libya and Algeria, followed by refugees and migrants from Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea and Cameroon.

Humanitarian Repatriation from Libya: On 1 November, [IOM assisted](#) 167 stranded Nigerien migrants to return home to Niger from Southern Libya. The 48 women, 4 children and 79 men were flown from Tminhint airport, 30 kms from Sabha, to Niamey airport in Niger. This was IOM's second humanitarian repatriation flight from southern Libya.

Humanitarian Repatriation from Niger: Since [August 2016](#), IOM has assisted more than 1000 migrants to return home from Niger to their countries of origin in West Africa. In late October, a convoy of three buses transporting 137 migrants left from Niamey, Niger, and travelled over 2,985 km to Dakar, Senegal. The migrants were from Senegal, Mali, Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Gambia and Guinea Bissau. Migrants from Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia and Guinea Bissau continued their journey's home from Senegal. Earlier in October, an IOM convey transported 250 migrants from Agadez to Niamey, Niger, before they proceeded to their countries of origin.

Refugees in Niger: As of 31 October, the number of [refugees hosted](#) in Niger had increased to 157,732, including 96,940 Nigerian refugees in the Diffa region, and [60,823 Malian refugees](#).

Attack on a Malian Refugee Hosting Area: [On 7 October](#) a military position in the refugee hosting area of Tazalit on the border with Mali was attacked by unknown armed assailants. 22 Nigerien military officers were killed in the attack and five others were injured. Almost 4000 refugees are hosted in the area, however none were harmed during the attack.

Coordination Platform on Migration: The Minister of Interior and Head of the EU Delegation in Niger co-chaired the [first meeting of the local coordination platform on migration](#) ('Cadre de Concertation'). [The meeting](#), which took place in Niamey with the participation of senior officials from the Government of Niger and EU Member States, as well as representatives of national and international organisations, sought to explore new ways of working to achieve better management of migration flows across Niger. The meeting takes place in the context of the EUs expanding cooperation with the Government of Niger in relation to managing migration. The EU has set up a [permanent field office](#) in Agadez, which aims to provide assistance, training and advice.

Visit from the German Chancellor: On [10 October](#), President Issoufou Mahamadou hosted meetings with Chancellor Angela Merkel focused on Niger's migration policy and the planned migration partnership with the EU. During the meetings, Chancellor Merkel announced additional support to Niger from Germany, including 10 million euros to help combat drugs smuggling, illicit arms trade and human trafficking and 77 million euros to support Niger in developing and providing educational and vocational opportunities in Agadez region, creating a transition away from a migration based economy.

Forced Displacement in Diffa Region: Humanitarian needs [continue to increase](#) in the Diffa region due to a [deteriorating security situation](#). As of 31 October, there were 221,790 displaced persons in the [Diffa region](#) with 96,940 [Nigerian refugees](#), 15,852 Nigerien returnees (i.e. people who claim to be Niger citizens) and 108,998 IDPs. A great number of displaced people in Niger [lack proper documentation](#) making it difficult to verify the status and nationality of the population. In October, the Government of Niger carried out the identification of beneficiaries living outside of camps in order to inform humanitarian response and provide a foundation for a planned registration exercise.

According to the [preliminary results](#) of a survey undertaken by REACH in the Diffa region of Niger, 70% of shelter for the displaced population is in 'bad' or 'severe' condition, exposing people to weather related hazards and increased protection risks, such as theft and violence. The results of the survey also indicated that the vast majority of displaced people intend to remain in their current

	<p>locations for at least the next three months.</p>
<p>Nigeria</p>	<p>Context in North-Eastern Nigeria: <i>As the rainy season ends and road conditions improve in the North-East, the number and frequency of violent attacks is increasing, with three attacks in Maiduguri during the month of October. The most recent attacks occurred on Saturday 29 October, in which the Bakassi IDP camp was targeted.</i></p> <p>Arrivals of Nigerians in Europe: According to the latest figures from UNHCR, in September 4,843 migrants and refugees from Nigeria arrived by sea in Italy via the central Mediterranean route, a 75% increase from the 2,773 Nigerian refugees and migrants who arrived in Italy in September 2015. Between January and 30 September, the number of migrants and refugees from Nigeria arriving in Italy has increased by 52% when compared with the same period in 2015, from 17,886 to 27,172.</p> <p>Nigerian Child Victims of Trafficking and Exploitation in Italy: The number of Nigerian girls and young women brought into Italy for the purpose of sexual exploitation is rising, according to a report published by Save the Children. The number of Nigerian women arriving in Italy by sea has increased by 300% between 2014 and 2015, and so far, data from 2016 indicates a continuation of this trend. Nigerian girls arriving in Italy are mostly between 15 to 17 years, with a growing number of 13-year-olds. Almost all are from Benin City or surrounding areas and travel to Europe along the central Mediterranean route via Niger and Libya, where they are often subjected to sexual and physical abuse. The girls are often solicited for trafficking through acquaintances, neighbours or school friends and take an oath through a juju or voodoo ritual to repay their debts to those exploiting them, ranging from 20,000 to 50,000 euros.</p> <p>Refugees in Neighbouring Countries: As of 31 October, there were 178,602 Nigerian refugees in neighbouring countries with 96,940 hosted in Niger, 73,745 in Cameroon and 7,917 in Chad.</p> <p>Nigerian Returnees: As of 31 October, 159,236 Nigerian nationals, including refugees, had returned to Nigeria from Niger, Cameroon and Chad. However, two surveys undertaken by UNHCR in Minawo Camp in Cameroon in April and September 2016, demonstrates that the intention to return among the camps' residents has fallen five per-cent. There was also a 33% increase in the numbers of refugees under the age of 18 who were unfavourable to return, perhaps indicative of the perceived lack of opportunities at home amongst youth.</p> <p>Humanitarian Repatriation: In early October, IOM assisted 154 Nigerian nationals to return home from Libya. The vast majority of the group had spent several months in Al Fallah or Abu Saleem immigration detention centres in Libya.</p> <p>Internal Displacement: According to IOM, as of 31 October there were 1,822,541 IDPs in the states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe in the North-East of Nigeria. This represents a decline of 61,173 from the number of IDPs previously recorded in these states largely due to the return of IDPs to their place of origin. The vast majority of the remaining IDPs are located in Borno state (76%), all of whom have been displaced due to the insurgency. In other states reasons for displacement include communal clashes. According to IOM most of the displaced people are staying within their state of origin, with 84% of IDPs displaced in Borno originating from Borno. Women account for 53.6% of the IDP population and 55% of the population are children under the age of 18, with 48% of them under the age of five.</p> <p>IDP Returnees: In October, IOM undertook a 'Return Intention Survey' with IDPs in Maiduguri, the capital of Nigeria's north-eastern state of Borno. The results indicated that 98.5% of IDPs surveyed would like to return home to their place of origin/residence, with 76% of them indicating that security is a pre-condition for their return. Other concerns included the economic situation and livelihood opportunities.</p> <p>IDP Vulnerability: In October, Human Rights Watch claimed that government officials and other authorities in Nigeria have raped and sexually exploited women and girls displaced by the conflict with Boko Haram. Calling on the government to do more to protect displaced women and girls and ensure their access to basic rights, services and the ability to sanction abusers, Human Rights Watch documented the sexual abuse, including rape and exploitation, of 42 women and girls living in seven IDP camps in Borno State by government officials and other authorities. According to the results of a survey undertaken by NIOPolls, 7% of the IDP population surveyed know of someone</p>

	<p>who had been sexually abused in the camp, with 66% of abuse reportedly perpetrated by camp officials. The President of Nigeria, Muhammadu Buhari ordered an investigation into the allegations to be undertaken.</p>
<p>Senegal</p>	<p>Arrivals of Senegalese in Europe: According to the latest figures from UNHCR, in September, 197 migrants and refugees from Senegal arrived in Italy by sea via the central Mediterranean route. This represents the lowest number of Senegalese migrants and refugees arriving in Italy for any month this year and is a significant decline from August, when over 900 Senegalese migrants and refugees arrived in Italy. Between January and September 2016, 6,222 refugees and migrants from Senegal arrived in Italy by way of the central Mediterranean Route, 30% more than during the same period in 2015.</p> <p>Conference ‘Migration, Governance and Development in West Africa: The Time for Action’: The President of Senegal, Mr Macky Sall, chaired an international high-level conference in Dakar on 25-27 October. The conference, organised by the Coalition for Dialogue on Africa (CODA) and the African Governance Institute (IAG) in partnership with the State of Senegal, aimed to address the need for a West Africa led forum for dialogue promoting the active and coherent governance of migration in West African. In his opening statement, President Sall rejected key elements of “western” migratory policy towards Africa such as the selective admission of well-educated African nationals and called for reinforcement of development efforts in rural areas of Senegal. A pre-conference was also organised on the 20th of October, to allow youth to share their perspectives on the challenges and issues of migration and bring a youth perspective to future proposals and recommendations.</p> <p>EU Trust Fund for Africa: In October, the EU announced new support to tackle the root causes of migration in Senegal. The EU Commission and Senegal signed four new projects aiming to develop the local economies in areas at the source of migration, improve living conditions in rural areas, support food security and agricultural development and strengthen the rule of law. The projects, worth a total of 90 million Euros, will be financed under the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa and the 11th European Development Fund.</p>
<p>Other Regional Information</p>	<p>UN Conference “Habitat III”: The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) took place from 17 to 20 October in Quito, Ecuador and was successfully concluded with adoption of the New Urban Agenda by the 193 participating UN Member States. According to IOM, the Agenda, which sets global standards of achievement in sustainable urban development, is notable in being the first intergovernmental agreement to commit to action for migrants regardless of their migratory status. The Agenda also recognises that, although the movement of large populations into town and cities poses a variety of challenges, it can bring significant social, economic and cultural contributions to urban life.</p> <p>EU Migration Framework Progress Report: In October, the EU released its first Progress Report on the Partnership Framework with Third Countries under the European Agenda on Migration. The report highlights the progress made in the implementation of the Partnership Framework, particularly in relation to the priority countries; Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Mali, Ethiopia, Jordan and Lebanon. While acknowledging the need for a comprehensive, coherent and joint response to global displacements and migration, some organisations have expressed concern that the approach represents a shift of focus from protection toward deterrence and border management and have called on the EU to ensure that protection is central to the partnership framework with third countries.</p> <p>Female Migrants in Libya: In October, IOM released a brief report focusing on female migrants in Libya. Of the 2,988 migrants surveyed between July and September in Libya by IOM, 5%, or 145, were women. The majority of these women were from Ghana (17%), Egypt (14%), Sudan (10%), Niger (8%). 83% of them reported that they were unemployed in their countries of origin before they began their journeys and 81% reported coming to Libya for economic reasons. Of the women, 7% indicated they has made the journey because of lack of basic services and 4% were fleeing conflict or war.</p> <p>Anti-Slavery Day: To mark Anti-Slavery Day on 18 October 2016, IOM reiterated findings from surveys undertaken with migrants and refugees who have travelled along the central Mediterranean</p>

	<p>routes to Europe which show that 71% of migrants and refugees have experienced some form of trafficking or forced labour while traveling this route to Europe.</p> <p>Arrivals to Europe: In October 2016, over 27,000 migrants and refugees arrived in Italy by sea, representing an increase from the 17,000 persons who arrived in September 2016. Between 1 January and 31 October 2016, 159,315 refugees and migrants arrived in Italy by sea, representing an increase from the same period in 2015 by which time 140,987 people had arrived in Italy. The top countries of origin among arrivals include Nigeria, Eritrea, Gambia, and Sudan.</p> <p>Deaths at Sea: At the end of October 2016, IOM estimated that 3,949 people had died or gone missing while trying to cross the Mediterranean Sea since January, surpassing the 3,771 reported deaths in the Mediterranean sea for the whole of 2015. In October 2016, 424 people lost their lives crossing the Mediterranean Sea.</p>
<p>New articles, reports and books</p>	<p>Rahel Dette et al. (2016) ‘Technologies for Monitoring in Insecure Environments’ Toolkit Global Public Policy Institute This toolkit provides an overview of existing technological tools for monitoring in insecure settings based on lessons from existing and pilot projects. The toolkit reviews in detail the use of mobile phones, tablets and smartphones, remote sensing and aerial imagery with satellites, location tracking, radio programmes, and online communication platforms in insecure environments including Afghanistan, Somalia, South Sudan and Syria.</p> <p>Sherine El Taraboulsi (October 2016) ‘Migrants and Refugees in Detention Centres: the Humanitarian Consequences of Libya’s governance breakdown’ Overseas Development Institute Article In the context of increasingly restrictive EU migration policies, this article draws attention to the dire conditions suffered by migrants and refugees held in Libya’s detention centres, where people face long periods of detention without trial and are subject to disease, malnutrition and physical and sexual violence. Based on interviews with humanitarian workers in Libya, the article calls for urgent and concerted action to address this humanitarian and human rights crisis.</p> <p>Amnesty International (November 2016) ‘Hotspot Italy: How EU’s Flagship Approach leads to violations of the refugee and migrants rights’ Report Amnesty International examines the consequences of the ‘hot-spot approach’ conceived of by the EU and implemented in Italy in 2015. Amnesty argues that the approach has not lead to the planned level of responsibility sharing, with only 1,196 people resettled in other European countries as of September 2016 despite over 131,000 arrivals in Italy this year. Rather, the approach has placed enormous pressure on the protection and asylum system in Italy, and this is resulting in the violation of the rights of refugees and migrants across a range of areas.</p> <p>Rachel Landry (October 2016) ‘The ‘humanitarian smuggling’ of refugees: Criminal offence or moral obligation?’ Refugees Studies Centre, University of Oxford, Working Paper Series No. 119. Rachel Landry offers a detailed legal and moral exploration of the normative questions underpinning an effective and fair response to human smuggling. She develops a framework for understanding the moral and legal distinctions between criminal smuggling and ‘humanitarian smuggling’, acts that can be ethically defensible, and offers practical recommendations towards achieving this distinction in law and policy.</p> <p>Paolo Duunwald et al (eds) (2016) ‘EurAfrican Borders and Migration Management: Political Cultures, Contested Space, and Ordinary Lives’ Palgrave Macmillan This edited collection traces the ramifications of the ‘offshoring’ of Europe’s southern border on African countries and migrants. By highlighting case studies from a range of scholarly disciplines, this volume describes the multiple actors, state agents, migrants, smuggles and activists that construct, cross and contest these borders, situating these encounters within the history of uneven exchanges between Europe and Africa.</p> <p>Kathleen Newland et al (October 2016) ‘All at Sea: The Policy Challenges of Rescue, Interception, and Long-Term Response to Maritime Migration’ Migration Policy Institute This Migration Policy Institute volume reviews policy responses to irregular maritime arrivals at regional, national and international levels. It examines the current central policy dilemma facing</p>

states between the need to reconcile border protection, national security and organised crime, with international legal obligations and regional or global burden-sharing in the context of maritime migration flows.

Kathleen Newland (2016) [‘New Approaches to Refugee Crisis in the 21st Century: The Role of the International Community’](#) Transatlantic Council on Migration, Policy Brief

The unprecedented number of international conferences and summits on migration and displacement in 2016 has prompted a broader re-thinking of the relationship between development, mobility and protection. International conferences convened in 2016 have committed to practical solutions in the form of responsibility sharing, protection of refugees and safe and orderly migration, however, these commitments present significant challenges in their implementation. This policy brief explores the potential of these international processes to elevate or even transform existing interventions and opportunities for cooperation.

RMMS West Africa distributes this summary to agencies, academic institutions, donors, embassies, journalists, government officials, international and multinational organisations and related non-government organisations. Data is sourced from a wide variety of collaborators, partners, international and local organisations, media outlets and individuals in the region. The UN refugee agency, UNHCR, and migration agency, IOM, are frequently the origin of data. RMMS West Africa is an independent unit aiming to enhance the protection of people on the move in mixed migration flows in West Africa. RMMS West Africa makes independent editorial decisions as to what sections and what data is included in this summary.

**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.*