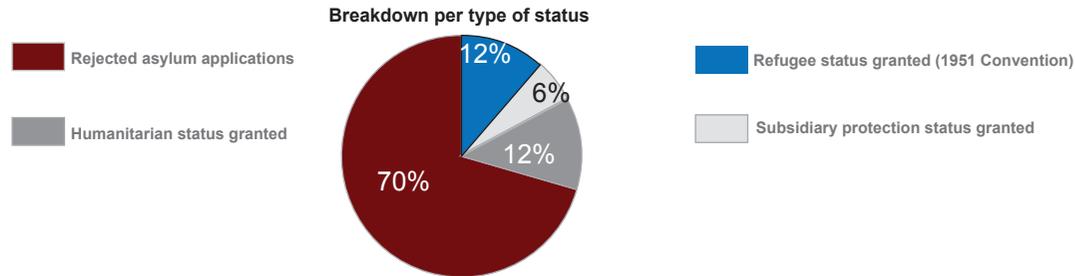


The statistics on asylum applications from citizens of sub-Saharan African countries, which were decided in first instance in 2016, show that migration flows from Sub-Saharan Africa to the EU are mixed: approximately 30% of applicants have received an international protection status. The analysis of the countries of origin of persons granted refugee status or subsidiary protection status indicates that persons in need of international protection also use the migration routes through Niger (notably from Mali, Nigeria, the Gambia, Senegal, and parts of the Central African Republic and the two Congo).

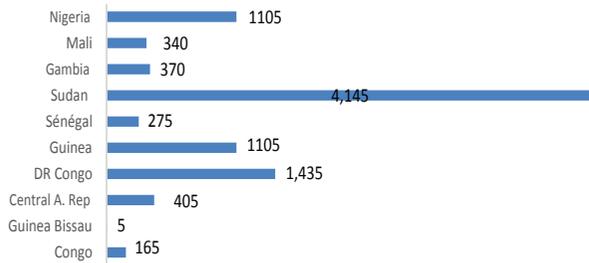


81,210
Asylum applications examined in first instance

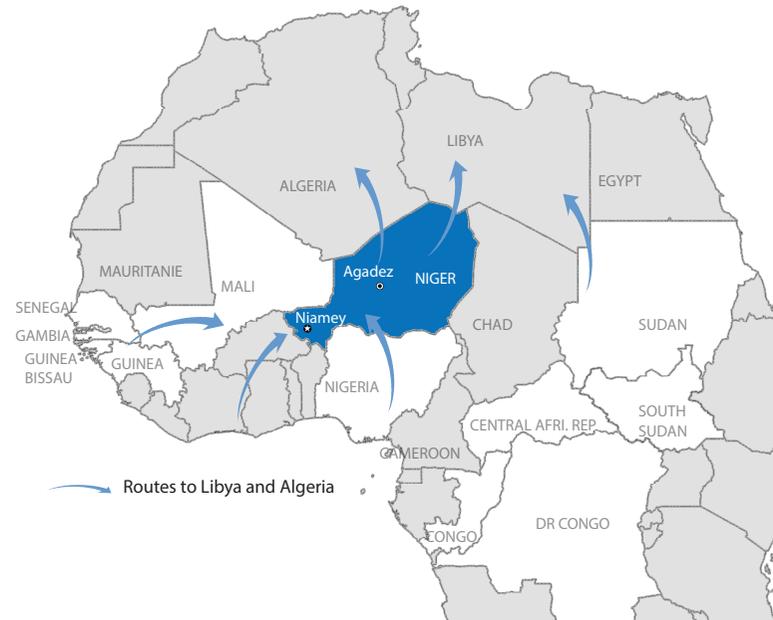


69%
of examined asylum applications are from Nigeria, Mali, the Gambia and Sudan

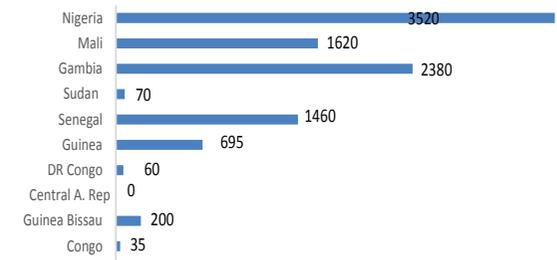
Refugee status granted (*)



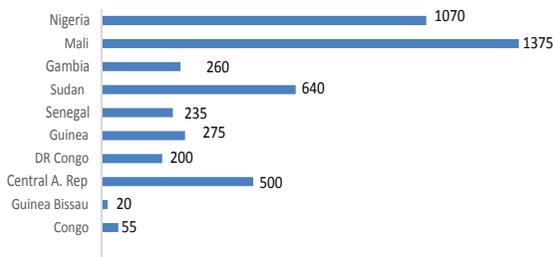
Sub-saharan Africa: Asylum requests examined in the EU



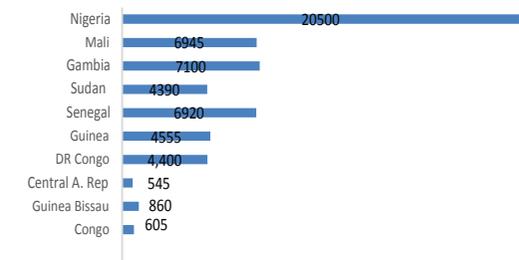
Humanitarian status granted (*)**



Subsidiary protection status granted ()**



Rejected asylum applications



Total number of examined asylum applications in first instance per country of origin



* A third country national who has a well-founded fear of return based on persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group.

** A third country national who does not qualify as a refugee but would face a real risk of suffering serious harm in his country of origin

*** A third country national who received an administrative or juridical authorization to remain for humanitarian reasons in a EU member state