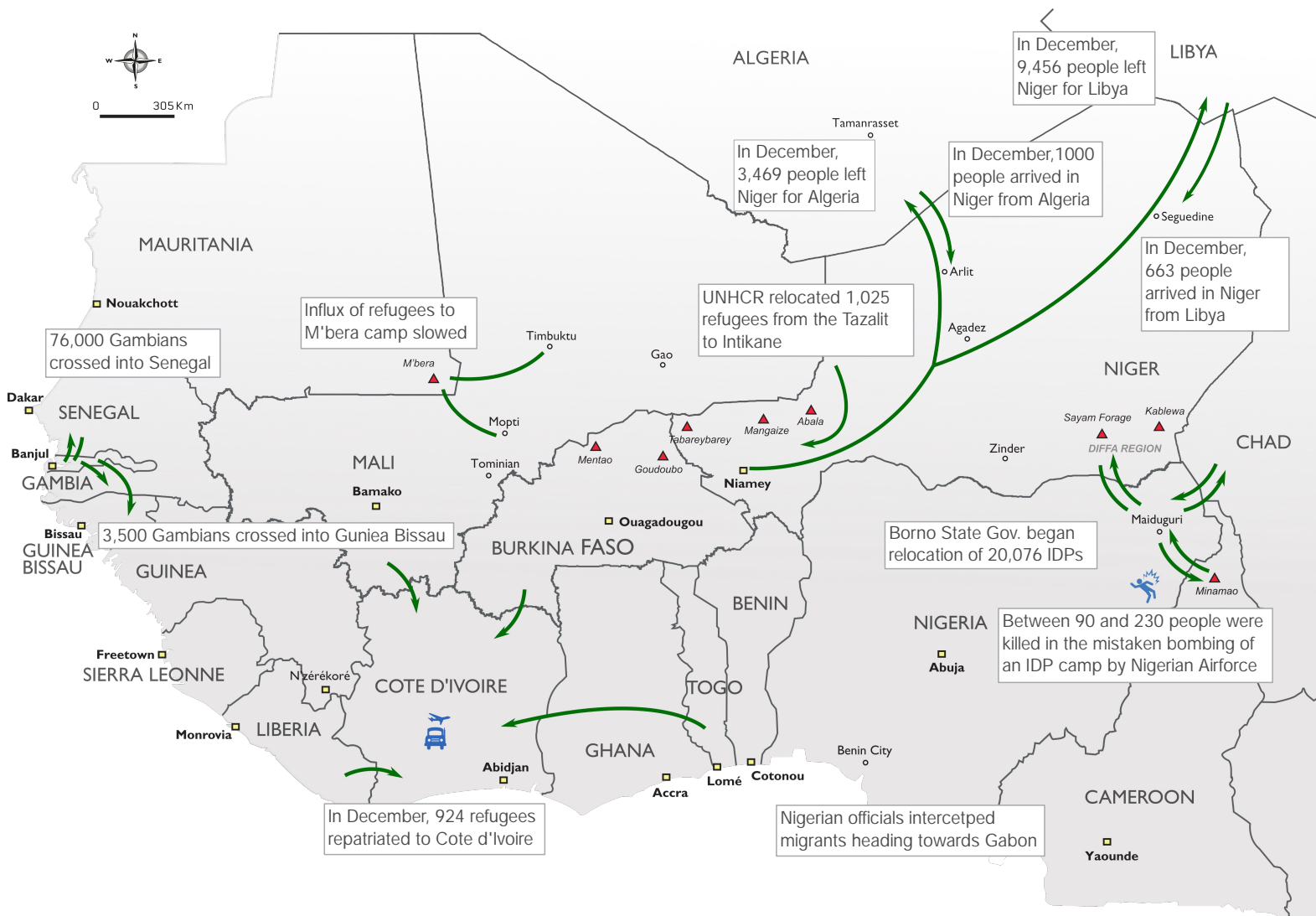


West Africa Monthly Mixed Migration Summary

Covering mixed migration events, incidents, trends and data for the West Africa region.
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Highlights in January

- IOM released corrected figures concerning the number of migrants and refugees traveling from Niger to North Africa in November, after they uncovered a technical problem with a database. The new figures show that IOM recorded 11,457 migrants and refugees leaving Niger in November, as opposed to the 1,525 previously reported.

The EU, which has widely quoted the initial figure to demonstrate the effectiveness of the Migration Partnership Framework with Niger, indicated that while the use of the incorrect figure was regrettable, and despite the less significant fall in numbers, the Partnership Framework is yielding positive results.

- A Nigerian Air Force jet mistakenly bombed an IDP settlement in Rann, a locality in the far northeast of Nigeria, killing between 90 and 230 people, including Nigerian Red Cross and MSF staff who were delivering assistance to camp at the time of the bombing.
- Over 76,000 Gambians crossed into Senegal during the month of January due to the tense political situation in Gambia. In addition, more than 160,000 people fled the capital, Banjul, to their home villages. At the end of January, with the end of the political standoff, Gambians began returning with the assistance of the Gambian government and the Red Cross.

Burkina Faso

Arrivals of migrants and refugees* from Burkina Faso in Europe: The numbers of migrants and refugees from [Burkina Faso](#) arriving in Europe remains comparatively low. According to the latest available figures, between January and December 2016, 254 migrants and refugees from Burkina Faso arrived in Spain, a 50% increase from the same period in 2015. In December 2016, 13 migrants and refugees from Burkina Faso arrived in Spain.

Refugees in Burkina Faso: As of 31 December, there were [32,552](#) refugees in Burkina Faso, including 32,017 Malian refugees, with the majority located in Mentao (12,283) and Goudoubo (9,556). There were also 228 refugees from the Central Africa Republic and 116 refugees from Chad.

Cote d'Ivoire

Arrivals of Ivoirians in Europe: In January 2017, [839](#) migrants and refugees from Cote d'Ivoire arrived in Italy by sea via the central Mediterranean route. This represents an increase of 66% from the 504 who arrived in January in 2016. The number of migrants and refugees from Cote d'Ivoire arriving in Italy by sea has grown significantly since 2014, and in January, Ivoirians represented the highest number of arrivals to Italy.

Between January and December 2016, 1,547 Ivoirian refugees and migrants arrived in Spain by sea, representing 21% of the total sea arrivals to Spain, with 99 arriving in December. Ranked by nationality, Ivoirians represent the second highest number of arrivals in Spain. The number of Ivoirians arriving in Spain increased throughout 2016, after remaining relatively stable in 2015.

Humanitarian Repatriation: On 23 January, [IOM assisted](#) a mother and her six-year-old child to return to Cote d'Ivoire from Libya.

Assistance Centre for Refugees in Abidjan: In January, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNHCR opened a ['one stop' assistance centre](#) for refugees and stateless persons in Cote d'Ivoire. The centre centralises all the services and information for the benefit of refugees and stateless people living in Cote d'Ivoire and is located in Abidjan.

Final progress report of the UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire: On 31 January, the UN published the [final report](#) of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire. The report presents the major developments in Cote d'Ivoire over the past six months and updates on the draw-down and transition of UNOCI, the mandate of which is valid until 30 June 2017. The report notes increasing tensions over land disputes that have occurred in the western regions of Cote d'Ivoire since the resumption of the repatriation of refugees from Liberia.

IDPs in Cote d'Ivoire: In January, WFP released [rapid assessment](#) of the food security situation of displaced people in Mount Peko, Cote d'Ivoire. According to an evaluation conducted in August 2016, there are some 25,000 internally displaced living around Mount Peko, after the government moved them from their settlements in the Mont Peko national park. The WFP assessment shows that many of the displaced have resorted to precarious economic activities to meet their basic needs. Prior to displacement 93% of households relied on food crops and market gardens as a primary source of income, however, post-displacement, only 9% of families are primarily reliant on this income source. The majority of those affected are Burkinabe, and [the government](#), supported by IOM, is exploring options to repatriate them.

Refugees in Neighboring Countries: According to the latest available [information](#), as of 31 December there were 49,588 Ivorian refugees in countries around the world, with the majority hosted in countries neighboring Cote d'Ivoire. At the end of December, there were 18,157 Ivorian refugees in Liberia, 10,957 in Ghana, 3,782 in Guinea and 2,529 in Togo. Outside of Africa, countries hosting Ivorian refugees include, Italy (5,079), France (2,654) and USA (1,574).

Voluntary Repatriation: In December 2016, [UNHCR facilitated](#) the return of 816 Ivorian refugees from Liberia. Other returns included 93 Ivoirian refugees from Mali, 10 from Togo, 4 from Gambia and 1 from Niger, totalling 924 returns during the month of December. Upon return UNHCR provides repatriates with cash and other essential items. From December 2015 to 15 January 2017, [UNHCR facilitated](#) the return of 19,150 [Ivoirian refugees](#), the majority from Liberia.

Guinea

Arrivals of Guineans in Europe: In January 2017, [796 Guineans](#) arrived in Italy by way of the central Mediterranean route, an increase of 60% from the 504 arrivals recorded in January 2016. The number of Guinean migrants and refugees arriving in Italy by way of the central Mediterranean route has steadily increased since 2015. In 2016, 13,345 Guineans arrived in Italy by sea.

Between January and December 2016, [843 Guineans](#) arrived in Italy by sea, with 62 arrivals in December. According to UNHCR, in 2016 the majority of Guinean migrants and refugees arrived in Spain by land, often by climbing the fences separating Ceuta and Melilla from Morocco.

Refugees in Guinea: As of 31 December, there were [3,782 Ivorian refugees](#) in Guinea. While no returns were recorded in December 2016, 245 people repatriated from Guinea in 2016, the highest number of repatriations after Liberia.

Liberia

Refugees in Liberia: Liberia hosts approximately 80% of Ivorian refugees, with [18,157 registered](#) by UNHCR as of 31 December. In December, UNHCR assisted 816 Ivorian refugees to repatriate from Liberia, bringing the total number of Ivorian refugees repatriated by UNHCR to 18,699 in 2016. The repatriation of Ivoirian refugees will continue throughout 2017 and [WFP expects](#) that by June the population will be reduced to 7,000-12,000, when reintegration options will be considered for the remaining refugees.

Mali

Context: On 18 January 2017, [an attack](#) on a military camp killed around 61 soldiers and armed group members. The EU extended EUCAP Sahel Mali until Jan 2019 and Germany announced the addition of 350 soldiers and 8 helicopters to its 650 troops in MINUSMA. Ongoing attacks against national and international NGOs [continues to reduce](#) humanitarian access in the north and centre of Mali.

Malian Arrivals in Europe: In January 2017, [282 Malians](#) arrived in Italy by sea via the central Mediterranean route, a decrease of 30% compared with the 393 arrivals in January 2016. In total in 2016, 10,010 Malians arrived in Italy by sea.

Refugees in Mali: As of 31 December, there were [17,512 refugees](#) in Mali, including 15,298 from Mauritania, 986 from Central African Republic, 923 from Cote d'Ivoire, and 204 from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The majority of refugees are located in Kayes in the South West of Mali on the border with Mauritania (87%).

Malian Refugees in Neighbouring Countries: As of 31 December, there were [138,811 Malian refugees](#) in countries neighbouring Mali, with 60,154 refugees in Niger (43%), 47,624 refugees in Mauritania (34%) and 32,017 refugees in Burkina Faso (23%).

The influx on [Malian refugees](#) into the Mbera camp in Mauritania slowed during January. Since the end of September 2016, more than 5,000 people have crossed the Mali-Mauritania border, the largest influx of refugees since 2013. Most families arriving in Mauritania indicated that they were coming from the regions of Timbuktu, Gundam, Mopti and Segou, and fleeing insecurity and armed groups.

Internal Displacement: According to the latest available figures, as of 31 October there were [36,690 IDPs in Mali](#). The majority of IDPs are located in Timbuktu (37%), Gao (30%) and in the south of Mali near Bamako (12%).

Niger

Corrected figures on departures from Niger in November: In January 2016, [IOM released](#) corrected figures concerning the number of migrants and refugees traveling from Niger to North Africa in November, after they uncovered a [technical problem](#) with a database.

Initially IOM reported that it had recorded 1,525 migrants and refugees travelling to North Africa from Niger in November. The new figures released in January show that IOM recorded 11,457 migrants and refugees leaving Niger in November, a number more consistent with the 12,654 recorded in October.

The EU has widely quoted the initial figure to demonstrate the effectiveness of the Migration Partnership Framework with Niger in reducing the flow of migrants and refugees to Europe. In response to the updated figure, the EU has indicated that while the use of the incorrect figure was regrettable, and despite the less significant fall in numbers, the Partnership Framework is yielding results and can affect the movements of people towards the central Mediterranean.

Departures from Niger: In December, IOM recorded [12,923 refugees and migrants](#) travelling from Niger to North Africa, consistent with those recorded in October (12,654) and November (11,457), but significantly less than the 32,784 recorded in September.

Since late August, the government of Niger has been implementing a stronger policy towards smugglers transporting migrants and refugees from Agadez to Libya and Algeria, confiscating cars and making arrests. According to IOM, there have been recent reports of it being more difficult for migrants and refugees wishing to travel towards Libya or Algeria to find available transporters, and a considerable increase in transportation fares.

In Séguédine, the main transit point for those traveling to Libya, IOM recorded 9,454 refugees and migrants in December, an increase from the 6,961 recorded in November.

In Arlit, the main transit point for those traveling to Algeria, IOM recorded 3,469 refugees and migrants in December, a decrease from the 4,725 recorded in November.

Arrivals in Niger: In December, IOM recorded [1,663 migrants and refugees](#) arriving in Niger from North Africa, with 663 arriving via Séguédine from Libya and 1000 arriving via Arlit from Algeria. This represents a 52% decrease compared with the total number of arrivals recorded in November, with the largest decrease in the number arriving from Libya (-57%). Since September, the numbers of migrants and refugees arriving in Niger from has fallen significantly, from 10,163 in September to 1,663 in December.

Refugees in Niger: As of 31 December, there were [60,154 Malian refugees](#) and 105,491 Nigerian refugees in Niger.

On 31 January, [UNHCR completed](#) a ten-day operation to relocate 1,025 of the 3,600 targeted refugees from the Tazalit camp in the country's western Tahoua region to the refugee hosting area of Intikane, located further south. The move comes after assailants attacked the Tazalit IDP camp in October 2016, and killed 22 Nigerien military officers. Intikane already hosts a population of 18,000 refugees.

Forced Displacement in Diffa Region: Despite ongoing insecurity in the Diffa region, with attacks again recorded in January, the [Governor of Diffa](#) has eased some of the security restrictions and cross border movements have resumed, with 312 households arriving in Garin Wazam from Nigeria. Population movements across the border in Diffa have not been recorded in recent months due to military operations. In January, the cross border trade in pepper (an important livelihood in the region) resumed and there were reports of people crossing into Nigeria to see their villages before returning. The [2017 Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\)](#) for Niger identifies nutrition assistance as the most urgent need among conflict-affected people in the region for 2017.

As of 31 December, there were [241,560 displaced persons](#) in the Diffa region, with 105,491 Nigerian refugees, 14,678 Nigerien returnees (i.e. people returned to the Diffa region from Nigeria) and 121,391 IDPs. According [to UNICEF](#) children represent over half of the IDP population in the Diffa region. As of the 31 November, there was an estimated 80,774 internally displaced children in the region, 66% of the 121,391 IDPs at the time. Children also represent around 66% of refugees in the region, some 70,194.

Nigeria

Arrivals of Nigerians in Europe: In January 2017, [483 Nigerians](#) arrived in Italy by sea, almost half of the number who arrived in January 2016. In 2016, 37,551 Nigerians arrived in Italy by sea, accounting for some 22% of arrivals in Italy by sea.

Migrants detained in Nigeria: In January, [police and border patrol officials](#) intercepted migrants from Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire and Niger in the town of Badagry. The migrants claimed to be heading towards Gabon, and appeared surprised that they had been intercepted in Nigeria, as they had been told by the organisers of the journey they would be leaving by boat from Benin.

Refugees in Neighbouring Countries: As of 31 December, there were [201,440 Nigerian refugees](#) in neighbouring countries, with 105,491 in Niger, 86,900 in Cameroon, and 9,049 in Chad.

Security context: In January 2017, [according to UNDSS](#), 84 conflict-related incidents were reported in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states and the neighbouring districts in Cameroon and Niger, compared with 70 incidents in December and 60 in November. In Lake Chad,

military [operations are ongoing](#) to remove insurgents from islands in the lake. UNHCR expects these operations to cause additional internal displacement before people are able to return.

Internal Displacement: As of 25 January, [IOM estimated](#) that the number of IDPs in the six northeastern states in Nigeria had increased by 7% to 1,899,830 since December. This increase is due primarily to an increase in the numbers of people IOM was able to register due to improved security conditions in some areas. Over 1.5 million or 79% of the IDP population are located in Borno state and 97% of the total displacements were caused by the Boko Haram insurgency.

In January, [government authorities](#) in Adamawa and Borno announced their intention to close all IDP camps in their regions by March and May 2017 respectively. UNHCR has requested that ongoing protection activities continue to take place.

On 26 January, Borno state government started relocation [20,076 IDPs](#) from various camps in Maiduguri to their home local government areas in Mafo, Monguno, Damboa, Ngala, Nganzai and Kukawa.

IDP Vulnerability: On 17 January, a Nigerian Air Force jet [mistakenly bombed](#) an IDP settlement in Rann, a locality in the far northeast of Nigeria on the border of Cameroon. Between [90 and 230 people](#) were killed in the incident, including Nigerian Red Cross and MSF staff, who were [delivering assistance](#) to camp at the time of the bombing. 98 people were [evacuated to hospitals](#) in Maiduguri and in Rann, 319 people were treated in situ by aid teams.

The incident has once more highlighted the vulnerability of IDPs living in Nigeria's Northeast and raised questions about the safety and security implications of establishing humanitarian hubs outside of Maiduguri. [UNHCR has called](#) for investigation to identify the failures leading to the attack and aid groups have [expressed shock](#) and called for better civilian protection and respect of humanitarian space.

Several days after the bombing, [media reported](#) that Boko Haram attacked the same camp in Rann but that Nigerian forces successfully repelled them.

In another incident on 8 January, [Government troops](#) mistakenly killed at least 16 IDPs who were collecting firewood, believing them to be insurgents.

According to the [Famine Early Warning Systems Network](#), the risk of starvation (IPC Phase 5) remains high in Borno State, Nigeria. Humanitarian assistance is preventing a severe food situation in IDP camps, but remains insufficient to meet the enormous needs in Borno state and newly liberated areas. The risk of starvation will remain high in inaccessible areas in Borno state in 2017.

Funding for the Lake Chad Basin: In January, [the UN allocated](#) US \$42 million from the [Central Emergency Response Fund](#) to support people in Nigeria (\$22 million), Cameroon (\$10 million) and Niger (\$10 million). In Nigeria, the money will provide humanitarian support including, health care, food assistance and shelter. The UN aims to reach more than 3.1 million people across the three countries through the CERF funding. According to UNOCHA, as of the end of January, the funding gap for the situation in Nigeria is US \$1 billion.

On January 25, the [Government of Nigeria](#) announced more than 4.3 billion Naira (approximately US \$14 million) to support a six-month emergency health and nutrition initiative in Borno. In addition the Government plans to deploy more than 300 volunteer

health workers trained by the ministry of health to 25 of the 27 accessible Local Government Areas in Borno.

Senegal

Arrivals of Senegalese in Europe: In January 2016, [431 Senegalese](#) migrants and refugees arrived in Italy by sea via the central Mediterranean route, largely consistent with the 493 who arrived in Jan 2015. In 2016, 10,327 Senegalese arrived in Italy by sea, a significant increase from the 5,981 who arrived in 2015.

Arrival of Gambians in Senegal: [According to UNHCR](#) (quoting Gov figures) over 76,000 Gambians [crossed into Senegal](#) during the month of January due to the tense political situation in Gambia. The displacements continued until around 20 January after which point President Jammeh, who had lost the recent election, [confirmed that he would](#) step down and movement across the border 'virtually ceased'. Between 14 and 24 January, UNHCR estimated that 3,500 Gambians had also sought refuge in Guinea-Bissau. With the end of the political standoff, Gambians began returning, as of 23 January an estimated [8000 people had returned](#). As of 24 January, there were 50,000 Gambians in Senegal. [Senegalese authorities](#) have delivered food and other essential aid. In addition to cross border movements, more than [160,000 people](#) fled the capital, Banjul, for their home villages, fearing violence. The Gambian government and Red Cross are assisting those who would like to return.

Other Regional Information

IDPs in Cameroon: The number of IDPs in Cameroon has more than [doubled since 2015](#), reaching 191,908 in the Far North in January. In January, UNOCHA reported multiple security incidents in the area, including multiple suicide bombings and an attack against a [UN Technical Monitoring Team](#). Boko Haram fighters, dispersed by the Nigerian military, now carry out isolated actions in the area.

Franco-African Summit: The [27th Africa-France summit](#) took place on the 14-15 January in Bamako, with the participation of more than 30 African and French leaders. The theme of this year's summit, which aims to strengthen ties between France and African countries, was '[Partnerships, Peace and Emergence](#)'. Leaders renewed their commitments to fight terrorism and illicit trafficking. In particular, [France pledged](#) to continue to support Mali 'until the peace process is completed' and the 'Malian state can have its authority respected throughout Malian territory'.

Multi-National force to combat insecurity: On 25 January, Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger announced the creation of the '[Liptako-Gourma Multinational Security Force](#)'. The force, announced at the summit of the Liptako-Gourma Authority (ALG) in Niamey, will combat insecurity in the Liptako-Gourma area, straddling the three borders of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger.

Funding for the Lake Chad Basin: In January, the [UN Central Emergency Response Fund](#) released US \$42 million to support people in Nigeria (\$22 million), Cameroon (\$10 million) and Niger (\$10 million). In Niger, the money will provide humanitarian support for people affected by Boko Haram in the Diffa region.

Survey of migrants and refugees in Italy: According to the [results of a survey](#) undertaken with 341 recently arrived migrants and refugees from Italy between March and December

2016, 90% of respondents from West Africa indicated that they had begun their migration journey without being fully aware of the risks and conditions along their chosen route. Amongst those from Nigeria and Senegal, 96% of those interviewed indicated they did not have enough information on their chosen routes before they left. On the journey to Italy, the majority of abuse reportedly occurred in Libya.

Arrivals of Children in Italy in 2016: Between January and December 2016, [28,223 children](#) arrived in Italy by sea. Over 91% of these children were unaccompanied (25,846). Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) accounted for 14% of sea arrivals to Italy in 2016, an increase of 109% from 2015. UASC were most commonly from Eritrea (3,714), Nigeria (2,932) and Gambia (3,119), with UASC making up 27% of Gambian arrivals in 2016.

Italian Fund for Africa: In January, [Italy launched](#) a new [200 million euro](#) fund to help 'cooperate in the fight against irregular immigration, to stop departures and suppress the trafficking of human beings' and assist countries in Africa to control their external borders and to stop departures. In January, [Italy reopened](#) its embassy in Libya after two years, becoming the only European nation with a diplomatic presence in the country. [Italy indicated](#) its embassy will promote cooperation on trade links and investment, as well as reinforcing cooperation on security, the fight against terrorism and human trafficking.

11th Session of Community of Sahel-Saharan States: On 18 January, the Ministers of the Interior of the [Community of Sahel-Saharan States \(CEN-SAD\)](#) met at the 11th session of CEN-SAD in Niamey. At the end of the session, the participants adopted the 'Niamey Declaration on Irregular Migration and Security Issues in the Sahel-Saharan Space'. The Declaration reaffirms the need for a strong response by CEN-SAD member states towards irregular migration, smuggling, trafficking and cross-border crime, while taking into account the potential of diasporas for the development of the community.

Arrivals to Spain: Between January and December 2016, a [total of 7,490](#) refugees and migrants arrived in Spain. Sea arrivals in Spain increased steadily throughout 2016.

Arrivals to Europe: In January 2017, [4,208 migrants and refugees](#) arrived in Italy by sea via the central Mediterranean route, almost half the 8,068 who arrived in December, but similar to the 4,848 that arrived in January 2016. The total number of arrivals by sea in Italy was 181,436 in 2016, more than the 153,946 arrivals in 2015 and the 170,760 arrivals in 2014. The average EU protection rate of the top nationalities arriving by sea in Italy in 2016 was 45%.

In January 2017, 3,314 migrants and refugees from West Africa arrived in Italy, representing almost 80% of January arrivals to Italy by sea. Migrants and refugees from West Africa represented the top 6 nationalities among arrivals to Italy in January with Cote d'Ivoire (839), Guinea (796), and Nigeria (483) the top three.

Deaths at Sea: In January 2017, [256 migrants and refugees](#) lost their lives or went missing in the Mediterranean sea and [808 were rescued](#) off the coast of Libya. While the number of those who died or went missing is slightly less than the 370 recorded in January 2016, it is significantly higher than those recorded in Jan 2015 and 2014 (82 and 12 respectively).

News, Reports, Books

Samuel Hall Consulting (January 2017) [Selling Sand in the Desert: The Economic Impact of Migration in Agadez](#)' EU funded Research Report

While primarily focused around the economic interactions between migrants and the host community in the town of Agadez in Niger, this report offers a broad examination of the economics of migration through Agadez. It explores the experience of migrants, the drivers of migration through Agadez and the potential actions of international actors and other stakeholders to support both the host community members and migrants. The report calls for a cross-border and trans-Saharan approach to transformative economic interventions with a clear development agenda, and provides practical recommendations for actors and stakeholders working in the region and beyond.

Jair van der Lijn (January 2017) ['For the long run: A mapping of migration-related activities in the wider Sahel region'](#) Clingendael Report.

This report provides an overview of the crisis management and peace operations, as well as the relevant international organisations and regional actors, dealing with irregular migration related issues in the Sahel-Lake Chad-Libya region.

ICRC (December 2016) ['Internal Displacement in North East Nigeria: Operationalising the Kampala Convention in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states'](#) Report

This report assesses the situation of IDPs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states through the framework of the Kampala convention in order to highlight the current gaps in meeting the needs of IDPs and provide concrete recommendations to improve protection and durable solutions for them. Based on research carried out between September 2015 and September 2016, the report aims to act as a policy tool for the Nigerian Government, ultimately achieving better protection and assistance for IDPs through the operationalisation of the Kampala Convention.

Jean-Herve Jezequel and Vincent Foucher (January 2017) ['Forced out of Towns in the Sahel, Africa's Jihadists Go Rural'](#) Commentary

This article traces the emergence of a new strategy of armed jihadist groups in the region, namely, that having been forced out of towns, they are now using bases in the countryside to strike at provincial and district centers which governments have little capacity to defend, forcing them to concede immense rural areas to jihadist control. The article argues that increasing international support has inadvertently reinforced the historical tendency of governments in Sahel countries to focus relatively more on the political center at the expense of the vast territorial hinterlands, a trend which will work against the fight against violent extremism in the region.

Human Rights Watch (2017) ['World Report: Events of 2016'](#)

This is Human Rights Watch's 27th annual review of human rights practices around the world. It summarises key human rights issues in more than 90 countries around the world, covering events from late 2015 to November 2016, and includes essays on key human rights themes for 2016.

Natascha Zaun (2017) [‘EU Asylum Policies: The Power of Strong Regulating States’](#)
Palgrave Macmillan/Springer

This book analyses the dynamics of the last 15 years of the European Union's Asylum Policy and examines why, despite cooperation leading to enhanced refugee protection on paper, it has failed to deliver protection in practice.

The Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS) West Africa is an independent unit hosted by the Danish Refugee Council which aims to enhance the protection of people on the move in mixed migration flows in West Africa, including refugees, asylum seekers and migrants. 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. RMMS West Africa makes independent editorial decisions as to what sections and what data is included in this summary.

If you would like more information about RMMS West Africa please [click here](#).

*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.