



31.3.2018

MAAHANMUUTTOVIRASTO

MIGRATIONSVERKET

FINNISH IMMIGRATION SERVICE

## **INTERNETISTÄ LÖYTYVIÄ JULKAISUJA:**

**Jos linkit eivät aukea, nettiosoite kannattaa kopioida selaimen osoitekenttään tai syöttää nimeke hakuohjelmaan.**

### **EASO interactive portal**

#### EASO

A recently-launched EASO interactive portal, which will shortly be updated with data from January 2018, allows users to visualise data on asylum applications, as well as on decisions and the number of pending cases in the EU+

[www.easo.europa.eu/latest-asylum-trends](http://www.easo.europa.eu/latest-asylum-trends)

### **Periodic data collection on the migration situation in the EU - March 2018 highlights**

FRA, March 2018, 22 pp.

In view of the increasing numbers of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants entering the EU, the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights has been collecting relevant data since November 2015. These focus on the fundamental rights situation of people arriving in Member States particularly affected by large migration movements. The countries covered are: Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain and Sweden.

This report addresses fundamental rights concerns between 1-28 February 2018.

[http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra\\_uploads/fra-2018-march-periodic-migration-report-highlights\\_en.pdf](http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2018-march-periodic-migration-report-highlights_en.pdf)

### **Periodic data collection on the migration situation in the EU - February 2018 Highlights**

FRA, February 2018, 24 pp.

This report addresses fundamental rights concerns between 1 December 2017 and 31 January 2018.

[http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra\\_uploads/fra-2018-february-periodic-migration-report-highlights\\_en.pdf](http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2018-february-periodic-migration-report-highlights_en.pdf)

<http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2018/migration-overviews-february-2018>

### **Migration to the EU: five persistent challenges**



FRA, February 2018, 24 pp.

EU Member States' legal and practical responses to migrants and refugees implicate several of their fundamental rights, as enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (EU). The EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) has regularly reported on these issues since September 2015. This report highlights key trends and persistent concerns between October 2016 and December 2017. It focuses on five areas: access to territory, reception conditions, asylum procedures, unaccompanied children and immigration detention.

[http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra\\_uploads/fra-2018-february-migration-report-focus-five-challenges\\_en.pdf](http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2018-february-migration-report-focus-five-challenges_en.pdf)

<http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2018/five-persistent-migration-challenges>

### **Current migration situation in the EU: Impact on local communities (update)**

FRA, February 2018, 25 pp.

This focus report assesses how the presence of large numbers of persons in need of international protection affects local communities in terms of housing, education, the local economy and social responses.

[http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra\\_uploads/fra-2018-february-monthly-migration-report-focus-local-communities-update\\_en.pdf](http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2018-february-monthly-migration-report-focus-local-communities-update_en.pdf)

<http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2018/current-migration-situation-local-communities-update>

### **Annual Report 2017/18 : State of the World's Human Rights**

Amnesty International, Feb. 2018, 409 pp.

The Report documents the state of the world's human rights in 159 countries and territories during 2017. Conflict, austerity measures and natural disasters pushed many into deeper poverty and insecurity; millions were forced to flee their homes and seek refuge elsewhere in their own countries or across international borders. Discrimination remained rife in all regions of the world, and at times had deadly consequences for the victims. Governments of all persuasions continued to crack down on the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly.

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/POL10/6700/2018/En/>

<https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/POL1067002018ENGLISH.PDF>

### **Conflict Barometer 2017**

The Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIIC), March 2018, 213 pp.



<https://hiik.de/conflict-barometer/current-version/?lang=en>

**Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council: Progress Report on the Implementation of the European Agenda on Migration**

European Commission, March 2018, 22 pp.

[https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20180314\\_progress-report-progress-report-european-agenda-migration\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20180314_progress-report-progress-report-european-agenda-migration_en.pdf)

**The War on Children : Time to end grave violations against children in conflict**

Save the Children, 2018, 44 pp.

The number of children living in a conflict zone has increased by more than 75 per cent from the early 1990s when it was around 200 million, to more than 357 million children in 2016.

[http://www.savethechildren.org/atf/cf/%7B9def2ebe-10ae-432c-9bd0-df91d2eba74a%7D/WAR\\_ON\\_CHILDREN\\_ENG\\_US.PDF](http://www.savethechildren.org/atf/cf/%7B9def2ebe-10ae-432c-9bd0-df91d2eba74a%7D/WAR_ON_CHILDREN_ENG_US.PDF)

**EASO Practical Guide on Age Assessment (second edition)**

EASO, March 2018, 116 pp.

Following the first edition in 2013, a new EASO Practical Guide provides updated guidance, key recommendations and tools on the implementation of the best interests of the child when assessing the age of a person from a multidisciplinary and holistic approach. It also provides up-to-date information on the methods conducted by EU+ states and on new methods to be explored.

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/easo-practical-guide-on-age-assesment-v3-2018.pdf>

**Rights Denied: Violations against ethnic and religious minorities in Iran**

Minority Rights Group International (MRG), 2018, 48 pp.

Despite some limited gestures of conciliation since the election of Hassan Rouhani in 2013, Iran's ethnic and religious minorities are vilified, arrested and even executed on account of their beliefs or identity, says a group of human rights organisations in a new report.



The report finds that Iran's ethnic and religious minorities are frequently subjected to hate speech and police intimidation, and routinely denied fundamental rights and opportunities.

<http://minorityrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Rights-Denied-Violations-against-ethnic-and-religious-minorities-in-Iran.pdf>

### **“Movement restricted”: new policy paper on Congolese refugees in Angola**

IRRI, March 2018, 11 pp. (Rights in Exile Policy Paper)

This policy paper - based on interviews in October 2017 with 45 Congolese refugees in Lunda Norte province in Angola - describes how unregistered refugees in Angola are living with serious restrictions on their freedom of movement, the ongoing threat of premature return and the risk of harassment, corruption and arbitrary detention.

<http://refugee-rights.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Angola-DRC-paper-final.pdf>

### **Political Pressure to Return: Putting Northeast Nigeria's Displaced Citizens at Risk / Alexandra Lamarche and Mark Yarnell**

Refugees International, March 2018, 20 pp. (Field Report)

As Nigeria approaches its national elections in early 2019, political priorities are accelerating plans to return displaced civilians to areas in Northeast Nigerian once held by the extremist group Boko Haram. Refugees International (RI) details the current conditions in this report.

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/506c8ea1e4b01d9450dd53f5/t/5aaa96c90d9297e80ca15047/1521129169564/RI+Nigeria+Field+Report.pdf>

### **Myanmar: Remaking Rakhine State**

Amnesty International, 12 March 2018, 26 pp.

Six months after the start of a brutal military campaign which forced hundreds of thousands of Rohingya women, men and children from their homes and left hundreds of Rohingya villages burned the ground, Myanmar's authorities are remaking northern Rakhine State in their absence. Based on in-depth analysis of satellite imagery; a review of recent photographs and videos showing destruction in specific Rohingya villages; and interviews with Rohingya in northern Rakhine State and across the border in Bangladesh, as well as with activists and other experts, this briefing sheds light on the ongoing efforts to rebuild and reshape northern Rakhine State.

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa16/8018/2018/en/>



### **“You Can't See Them, but They're Always There” : Censorship and Freedom of the Media in Uzbekistan**

HRW, March 28, 2018, 40 pp.

This report examines the situation for journalists, media outlets, and the exercise of free speech since Mirziyoyev assumed the presidency in September 2016. Human Rights Watch found that despite positive moves such as easing certain restrictions on free expression, censorship remains a potent force and the authorities selectively prosecute journalists, writers, and ordinary citizens expressing critical views.

<https://www.hrw.org/report/2018/03/28/you-cant-see-them-theyre-always-there/censorship-and-freedom-media-uzbekistan>

[https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report\\_pdf/uzbekistan0318\\_web2.pdf](https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/uzbekistan0318_web2.pdf)

### **Amazonians on Trial : Judicial Harassment of Indigenous Leaders and Environmentalists in Ecuador**

HRW, March 26, 2018, 36 pp.

This report shows that prosecutors in three prominent cases failed to produce sufficient evidence to support serious charges or justify the years-long continuation of a criminal investigation. On March 28, 2018, a trial court in Morona Santiago will rule on the case of a Shuar indigenous leader, Agustín Wachapá, for allegedly inciting violence through a Facebook post. On March 16, a court ordered the arrest of Pepe Acacho, another Shuar indigenous leader, to serve a prison sentence over a charge he never had an opportunity to defend himself at trial.

<https://www.hrw.org/report/2018/03/26/amazonians-trial/judicial-harassment-indigenous-leaders-and-environmentalists>

[https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report\\_pdf/ecuador0318\\_web.pdf](https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/ecuador0318_web.pdf)

### **“I Would Like to Go to School” : Barriers to Education for Children with Disabilities in Lebanon**

HRW, March 22, 2018, 81 pp.

This report finds that although Lebanese law bars schools from discriminating against children with disabilities, public and private schools exclude many children with disabilities. For those allowed to enroll, schools often lack reasonable accommodations, such as modifications to the classroom environment and curricula or teaching methods to address children's needs. Schools also require the families of



children with disabilities to pay extra fees and expenses that in effect are discriminatory.

<https://www.hrw.org/report/2018/03/22/i-would-go-school/barriers-education-children-disabilities-lebanon>

[https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report\\_pdf/lebanon0318\\_web.pdf](https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/lebanon0318_web.pdf)

### **“I Have to Leave to Be Me” : Discriminatory Laws against LGBT People in the Eastern Caribbean**

HRW, March 21, 2018, 117 pp.

This report covers seven countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. All seven countries have versions of buggery and gross indecency laws, relics of British colonialism, that prohibit same-sex conduct between consenting persons. The laws have broad latitude, are vaguely worded, and serve to legitimize discrimination and hostility toward LGBT people.

<https://www.hrw.org/report/2018/03/21/i-have-leave-be-me/discriminatory-laws-against-lgbt-people-eastern-caribbean>

[https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report\\_pdf/eastemcaribbean0318\\_web\\_0.pdf](https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/eastemcaribbean0318_web_0.pdf)

### **“Caught in a Web” : Treatment of Pakistanis in the Saudi Criminal Justice System**

HRW, March 7, 2018, 35 pp.

This report documents the Saudi criminal justice system and Saudi courts' rampant due process violations in criminal cases involving Pakistanis. The violations include long periods of detention without charge or trial, lack of access to legal assistance, pressure on detainees to sign confessions and accept predetermined prison sentences to avoid prolonged arbitrary detention, and ineffective translation services. Some defendants reported ill-treatment and poor prison conditions.

<https://www.hrw.org/report/2018/03/07/caught-web/treatment-pakistanis-saudi-criminal-justice-system>

[https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report\\_pdf/saudiarabia0318\\_web.pdf](https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/saudiarabia0318_web.pdf)

### **In the Freezer : Abusive Conditions for Women and Children in US Immigration Holding Cells**

HRW, February 28, 2018, 50 pp.

This report is based on interviews with 110 women and children. Human Rights Watch found that US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) agents routinely sepa-



rate adult men and teenage boys from other family members. The practice runs counter to agency policy that families should be kept together whenever possible while in holding cells. After the initial period of detention in the freezing holding cells, sometimes for days, men usually remain separated from the rest of their family upon transfer to longer-term detention facilities.

<https://www.hrw.org/report/2018/02/28/freezer/abusive-conditions-women-and-children-us-immigration-holding-cells>

[https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report\\_pdf/uscrd0218\\_web.pdf](https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/uscrd0218_web.pdf)

### **Country Policy and Information Note, China: Background information, including actors of protection**

UK Home Office, 6 March 2018, 49 pp.

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/686072/China\\_-\\_Background\\_-\\_CPIN\\_-\\_v2.0\\_March\\_2018\\_.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/686072/China_-_Background_-_CPIN_-_v2.0_March_2018_.pdf)

### **Country Policy and Information Note, Iran: Christians and Christian converts**

UK Home Office, 6 March 2018, 33 pp.

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/686067/iran-christians-cpin.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/686067/iran-christians-cpin.pdf)

### **UK Home Office, Country Policy and Information Note, Jamaica: Background information, including actors of protection, and internal relocation**

UK Home Office, 5 March 2018, 37 pp.

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/685577/Jamaica\\_-\\_Background\\_-\\_CPIN\\_-\\_v2.0\\_March\\_2018\\_.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/685577/Jamaica_-_Background_-_CPIN_-_v2.0_March_2018_.pdf)

### **Rivals for Authority in Tajikistan's Gorno-Badakhshan**

International Crisis Group, 14 March 2018, 12 pp. (Briefing 87)

The prevailing calm in Gorno-Badakhshan in Tajikistan's remote east does not rule out the prospect of a clash between local powerbrokers and Dushanbe authorities. To mitigate the risks of a local flare-up and regional power rivalry, China and Russia should communicate with each other and nudge President Rahmon toward a smooth transition of power.

<https://d2071andvip0wj.cloudfront.net/b087-rivals-for-authority-in-tajikistan.pdf>



### **Countering Jihadist Militancy in Bangladesh**

International Crisis Group, 28 Feb. 2018, 34 pp. (Report 295)

With political polarisation reaching historic highs and local jihadist groups forging links with transnational movements, new forms of militancy threaten security and religious tolerance in Bangladesh. The government should reinforce the capability of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary, and build political consensus on tackling the menace.

<https://d2071andvip0wj.cloudfront.net/295-countering-jihadist-militancy-in-bangladesh.pdf>

### **After Kenya's Leaders Reconcile, a Tough Path Ahead**

International Crisis Group, 13 March 2018, 8 pp. (Report 136)

The meeting between President Uhuru Kenyatta and opposition leader Raila Odinga was an important step toward ending the protracted crisis over last year's disputed election. To build on the progress, consensus is required on concrete steps that can help safeguard against future polarisation and violence.

<https://d2071andvip0wj.cloudfront.net/b136-after-kenyas-leaders-reconcile.pdf>

### **Winning the Post-ISIS Battle for Iraq in Sinjar**

International Crisis Group, 20 Feb. 2018, 34 pp. (Report 183)

Though the Islamic State (ISIS) is beaten in Iraq, the battle for the country's political soul is not over. Baghdad should act to restore local governance in Sinjar, where ISIS terrorised the local community, and encourage the district's displaced people to return home.

[https://d2071andvip0wj.cloudfront.net/183-winning-the-post-isis-battle-for-iraq-in-sinjar\\_0.pdf](https://d2071andvip0wj.cloudfront.net/183-winning-the-post-isis-battle-for-iraq-in-sinjar_0.pdf)

### **The Effectiveness of Return in EU Member States : Challenges and Good Practices Linked to EU Rules and Standards**

EMN, Feb. 2018, 104 pp.

The return of illegally-staying third-country nationals is one of the main pillars of the EU's policy on migration and asylum. However, recent Eurostat data show that return rates at EU level have not improved despite the important increase in the number of rejected asylum applications and in the number of return decisions issued since 2014. In its 2015 EU Action Plan on Return and subsequently in its 2017 Communication on a more effective return policy and the accompanying Recom-





mentation, the Commission emphasised the need for a stronger enforcement of EU rules on return in order to increase the overall effectiveness of the EU's return policy. The EMN conducted this study with the purpose of investigating good practices and challenges in Member States' application of EU rules on return and equivalent standards.

[http://www.emn.fi/files/1788/00\\_eu\\_synthesis\\_report\\_return\\_study\\_final\\_light\\_en.pdf](http://www.emn.fi/files/1788/00_eu_synthesis_report_return_study_final_light_en.pdf)

### **EASO's Operation on the Greek Hotspots : An overlooked consequence of the EU-Turkey Deal**

HIAS Greece, March 2018, 15 pp.

The report argues that the multifaceted and extensive involvement of EASO in the asylum procedure in Greece is not provided in the EASO's current mandate and raises concerns about the quality of its overall operation in the hotspots.

[https://www.hias.org/sites/default/files/hias\\_greece\\_report\\_easo.pdf](https://www.hias.org/sites/default/files/hias_greece_report_easo.pdf)

### **A Mapping Study: Institutional Mechanisms to Tackle Trafficking in Persons in Afghanistan**

AREU, 5 March 2018, 6 pp. (Policy paper)

This policy note summarizes the findings of a Mapping Study conducted by the Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) and the Security Governance Group (SGG) in 2015 and 2016. It presents recommendations for the Afghan government as well as for the international community to take the necessary measures to build the capacity of the Afghan government and equip it with the required tools to make the response robust and comprehensive.

<https://areu.org.af/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/1803E-Mapping-Study-Institutional-Mechanisms-to-Tackle-Trafficking-in-Persons-in-Afghanistan.pdf>

### **Institutional Mechanism to Track Trafficking in Persons in Afghanistan**

AREU, 18 March 2018, 94 pp. (SGG Working papers)

The international community, in partnership with the Afghan government, has devoted significant resources to combatting human trafficking in Afghanistan. This funding and attention has generated some significant gains, including the passing of new anti-trafficking legislation, the launch of awareness-raising campaigns, the provision of specialized training for government officials and the expansion of support services



for victims. However, it has become clear in recent years that these projects will produce little meaningful change unless they are complemented by efforts to greatly improve the performance of key Afghan government institutions, such as the Ministry of Interior Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court and Afghan Border Police. While some internationally funded initiatives, such as one program of the International Organization of Migration, have dedicated some attention to security and rule of law institutions, massive shortfalls in capacity persist.

<https://areu.org.af/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/1804E-A-Mapping-Study-Institutional-Mechanisms-to-Tackle-Trafficking-in-Persons-in-Afghanistan.pdf>

### **Annual Trends and Analysis Summary 2017 : East Africa and Yemen**

RMMS, Feb. 2018, 10 pp.

The summary and map of mixed migration trends in the East Africa and Yemen region from January to December 2017.

<http://regionalmms.org/trends/RMMS%20Mixed%20Migration%20Annual%20Summary%202017.pdf>

### **Mixed Migration in EAY | 4Mi Survey Snapshot | Gender Focus**

RMMS, Feb. 2018, 1 pp.

RMMS launched Phase 2 of the Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism Initiative (4Mi) in June 2017. This snapshot presents an overview of findings from June through December 2017, focussing on how gender influences migration experiences.

This snapshot examines what 4Mi Phase 2 data reveals about why and how women migrate and how gender impacts on conditions along the route. The data draws on interviews with 165 women and 340 men on the move from Horn of Africa.

<http://regionalmms.org/images/4Mi%20Snapshot%20February%202018.pdf>

### **Mixed Migration Monthly Summary : East Africa and Yemen**

RMMS, January 2018, 6 pp.

Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS) summary for January 2018 covering mixed migration events, trends and data for Djibouti, Eritrea, South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia / Somaliland and Yemen.

<http://regionalmms.org/monthlysummary/RMMS%20Mixed%20Migration%20Monthly%20Summary%20January%202018.pdf>



### **Islamic State's English-language Magazines, 2014-2017: Trends & Implications for CT-CVE Strategic Communications**

ICCT, 12 March 2018, 48 pp. (Research Paper)

In this Research Paper, Haroro Ingram provides a reference guide to IS's English-language magazines released between June 2014 and September 2017, examining key themes and propaganda strategies deployed across three issues of IS News, four issues of IS Report, fifteen issues of Dabiq and thirteen issues of Rumiyah. It concludes by highlighting four trends and their implications for CT-CVE strategic communications practitioners.

<https://icct.nl/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ICCT-Ingram-Islamic-State-English-Language-Magazines-March2018-1.pdf>

### **Terrorism, Diplomacy and State Communications**

ICCT, 22 March 2018, 21 pp. (Research Paper)

In this Research Paper, Professor William Maley addresses the challenges faced by states in countering the communications of terrorist organisations. While effective messaging can be of great psychological value, helping to trigger 'cascades' than can undermine even ruthless enemies, Maley argues that state communications often fail in their need to be integrated, multidimensional and persuasive.

<https://icct.nl/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ICCT-Maley-Terrorism-Diplomacy-and-State-Communications-March2018.pdf>

### **ISIS Child Soldiers in Syria: The Structural and Predatory Recruitment, Enlistment, Pre-Training Indoctrination, Training, and Deployment**

ICCT, 19 February 2018, 29 pp. (Research Paper)

In this Research Paper, Asaad Almohammad uses unique first-hand data from ISIS-held territories in Syria to explore the process of child recruitment and deployment. The Paper's aim is to put forward a more detailed and nuanced portrait of the recruitment and deployment of children by ISIS.

<https://icct.nl/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/ICCT-Almohammad-ISIS-Child-Soldiers-In-Syria-Feb2018.pdf>

### **Jihadists' Grievance Narratives against France**

ICCT, 26 February 2018, 24 pp. (Policy Brief)

Laurence Bindner analyses the perceived grievances of French jihadists', with a view to identify avenues of further development for the French counter-terrorism strategic communication strategy.



<https://icct.nl/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Bindner-Jihadists-Grievance-Narratives-Against-France-February2018.pdf>

### **Breaking the Silence: Gilgit Baltistan and the Human Rights Cost of CPEC**

UNPO, Feb. 2018, 40 pp.

The report focuses on the plight of the people of Gilgit-Baltistan under the ongoing occupation of Pakistan. Discussing the issue within the context of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, the report highlights the strategic location of Gilgit-Baltistan as an entry point into Pakistan, as well as Islamabad's lack of consultation and complete disregard for the local indigenous population.

This report aims at raising awareness of the dire human rights situation ethnic minorities and indigenous people find themselves in within Pakistan, as well as of the complexities regarding the human rights dimension of the implementation of CPEC and its affiliated projects within Pakistan.

<http://unpo.org/downloads/2373.pdf>

### **Immigration Detention in Lebanon: Deprivation of Liberty at the Borders of Global Conflict**

Global Detention Project, February 2018, 35 pp.

Faced with extremely complex regional mobility dynamics and buffeted by the competing strategic goals of numerous global powers involved in the war in neighbouring Syria, Lebanon has adopted an increasingly restrictive regime for controlling the movement of migrants and refugees. Vulnerable to arrest and detention, non-citizens are regularly charged with violations of Lebanese law on account of their legal status. At times, foreigners outnumber Lebanese nationals held in prisons. Although the country recently replaced a controversial dedicated immigration detention centre located in a former parking lot under a highway, rights observers continue to express concern at the conditions in which detainees are kept. Detainees are forced into overcrowded prisons with insufficient food, medical treatment, and legal aid, and harsh migrant labour laws have resulted in Lebanon-born children being detained and deported with their parents who had worked as domestic labourers.

<https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/GDP-Immigration-Detention-Report-Lebanon-2018-1.pdf>

### **Immigration Detention in Norway: Fewer Asylum Seekers but More Deportees**

Global Detention Project, February 2018, 22 pp.

While asylum applications are decreasing in Norway, the number of deportations is rising and authorities have increased the country's detention capacity. Since 2012, when amendments to the Immigration Act were introduced extending the list of



grounds for detention, detention has increasingly been used in order to make return policies more efficient. Norway also continues to operate its sole detention centre in a militarised fashion. Scene to several riots and attempted suicides, the facility is run by uniformed police and has a prison-like regime that has included intrusive body searches and the use of security cells and solitary confinement. Rights observers have expressed concern that the centre's excessive control and security measures are detrimental to detainees' wellbeing.

<https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/GDP-Immigration-Detention-Norway-2018-2.pdf>

### **At Least a Million Sub-Saharan Africans Moved to Europe Since 2010**

Pew Research Center, March 2018, 24 pp.

<http://assets.pewresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2018/03/22135249/Africa-Migration-March-22-FULL-REPORT.pdf>

### **Hmong Newsletter**

UNPO, March 2018 (nr. 5), 6 pp.

<http://unpo.org/downloads/2383.pdf>