

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

Bilagsnr.:	938
Land:	Myanmar
Kilde:	Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF)
Titel:	Brief updates on recent developments (security, politics, economy) in selected countries
Udgivet:	2. februar 2026
Optaget på baggrundsmaterialet:	31. august 2026



Briefing Notes

Group 62 – Information Centre for Asylum and Migration

Disclaimer

This document was originally written in German and has been translated into English with an automatic translation tool. It is possible that translation errors may still be found. You can access the original German version here: https://milo.bamf.de/otcs/cs.exe/app/search/query_id/24179136.

2 February 2026

Afghanistan

Conflicting reports on the significance of the new code of criminal procedure for courts

On 4 January 2026, Taliban leader Hibatullah Akhundzada issued a new code of criminal procedure for courts (De Mahakumu Jazaai Osulnama), according to media reports. This was sent to provincial courts throughout Afghanistan for implementation. The code of criminal procedure is divided into three sections, ten chapters and 119 articles. The NGO Rawadari has published a copy of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which is currently only available in Pashto. Its analysis and other reports mention, among other things, the reintroduction of slavery and the introduction of a caste-based penal system. In addition, members of religious communities other than the Muslim Hanafi school of law are declared infidels. According to Rawadari, Article 2(11) defines a so-called Baghi (rebel) as someone who "seeks to spread corruption". It further states that "the harm they cause is public, i.e. general, and they cannot be reformed without being killed". According to Radawari's assessment, this definition grants the judicial authorities and other branches of the Taliban government far-reaching powers to kill opponents, critics and human rights activists without granting them the right to defence and a fair trial.

An analysis by a foreign news magazine on 30 January 2026 contradicts these claims. First, many recent reports mistakenly refer to a new Penal Code that is supposed to introduce a number of new penalties. However, this is not the case, and slavery is not being reintroduced; other religions or beliefs within Islam will continue to be recognised. According to the news magazine, all these points merely reflect long-standing teachings within classical Hanafi jurisprudence that existed before the Taliban.¹

Algeria / Tunisia

AI: Return of a government critic to Tunisia

According to a report by Amnesty International (AI), on 18 January 2026, the Algerian authorities returned former member of parliament and government critic Seifeddine Makhoulf to his home country of Tunisia against his will and handed him over to the authorities there.

Makhlouf had been in administrative detention in Algeria since July 2024, after being arrested for irregular entry into the country that same month and applying for asylum with the UNHCR in Algeria. During this time, he was denied participation in planned meetings with the UNHCR to review his asylum application. In Tunisia, Makhlouf is considered a critic of Tunisian President Kais Saied and had been imprisoned and prosecuted before his escape. On 13 January 2026, he was also sentenced in absentia to five years in prison for "conspiracy against state security".

According to AI, Algeria's forced return of Makhlouf violates the principle of non-refoulement, as the Algerian authorities handed him over to the Tunisian authorities without hearing or examining the risks to which the government critic is exposed in his home country.²

Azerbaijan

Tightening of the law on administrative offences and detentions for comments on the internet

According to media reports, amendments to the law on administrative offences came into force on 26 January 2026, according to which the dissemination of "immoral statements" and body images that "violate national and moral values" on social media is punishable by law. The possible penalties for violations range from fines of between 500 and 1,000 AZN (approx. 247-493 EUR as of 2 February 2026) to administrative detention of up to 30 days. For a second offence within a year, the penalty increases to a fine of 1000-2000 AZN (approx. 493-987 EUR, as of 02.02.26) or an administrative detention of one to two months. Lawyers criticise that this law could be used to prosecute activists not only for "inappropriate language in public" but also for status updates and comments on social networks, as the concept of morality is not legally defined. A representative of the People's Front Party (APFP) described the legislative changes as "a serious administrative measure to suppress voices in the country".

According to media reports, three administrative arrests were made in January 2026, even before the law was introduced, on the basis of comments made on social media. Two members of the APFP and one activist were reportedly affected. Those affected were sentenced to administrative detention of between ten and 20 days. The administrative basis for the administrative detention sentences is not known.³

Belarus / Poland

Situation at the Polish-Belarusian border

In December 2025, Polish Deputy Interior Minister Czesław Mroczek stated that, according to available information, "specialists from the Middle East" were involved in the construction of tunnels under the Polish-Belarusian border. When asked further questions, he specifically referred to "Syrian citizens", but under the leadership of the Belarusian authorities. Mroczek explained that the Polish authorities were now working to optimise existing "electronic tracking systems" (see BN of 27 October 2025) in order to detect events such as underground vibrations. AI was also to be used for this purpose. According to media reports, the most recent tunnel was discovered in December 2025, through which approximately 180 migrants entered Poland on 11 December 2025. In total, the authorities discovered four tunnels in 2025 (see BN of 15 December 2025).

In a report published in October 2025 by the NGOs We Are Monitoring and Grupa Granica on the migration situation at the Polish-Belarusian border, those affected who had been staying in the forest on the Belarusian side for a long time reported on the poor basic medical care available there and on cases of violence by Belarusian authorities (see BN of 3 November 2025).⁴

Linguistic discrimination against Belarusian

On 28 January 2026, the International Association of Belarusian Writers published its latest report on discrimination and marginalisation of the Belarusian language in Belarus. The report documents 34 incidents during the second half of 2025 that the association considers to be cases of linguistic discrimination. According to the report, although Belarusian is one of the official languages under the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, it is systematically discriminated against and suppressed in favour of

Russian. The report cites cases of administrative discrimination as well as incidents in public spaces and on social media. However, it is not always clear in all of the cases mentioned whether the language itself or political content is at the heart of the discrimination. It is also not always clear whether the cases described involve discrimination on the part of the state or private individuals who prefer Russian to Belarusian. However, the report also describes cases of judicial violence in Belarusian prisons. According to the report, prisoners were systematically oppressed for using the Belarusian language. Physical violence is also said to have been used. The judicial measures mentioned include registration, identification and solitary confinement for Belarusian-speaking individuals. Video calls to relatives conducted in Belarusian are said to have been blocked.⁵

Burkina Faso

Military junta dissolves political parties

On 29 January 2026, the Council of Ministers of the Burkinabe military government led by Ibrahim Traoré issued a decree dissolving all political parties. According to the Minister of the Interior, the reason for the dissolution is that the proliferation of political parties has led to abuse, caused divisions within society and weakened social cohesion. The decision is part of an effort to "rebuild the state". Until now, political parties were no longer allowed to carry out public activities, but could continue to operate within their inner circles. All assets of the dissolved parties are to be transferred to the state. Before the military coup in 2022, there were over 100 registered political parties in the country, 15 of which were represented in parliament after the 2020 parliamentary elections.⁶

Plot against Traoré foiled

On 3 January 2026, according to the Burkinabe military government, security forces foiled a plot to assassinate Burkinabe military chief Ibrahim Traoré. According to the Minister of Security, the plot was planned by Lieutenant Colonel Paul Henri Damiba, who was overthrown by Traoré in September 2022, and financed from Côte d'Ivoire. Traoré has already announced several coup attempts since he took power (see BN dated 22 January 2024 and 28 April 2025). According to the Togolese Ministry of Justice, Damiba was arrested in Togo on 17 January 2026 and extradited to Burkina Faso.⁷

Colombia

Security situation

According to media reports, 26 people were found dead on a country road in El Retorno in the department of Guaviare on 16 January 2026. According to the authorities, the killings were the result of clashes between Iván Mordisco's Estado Mayor Central (EMC) and Calarcá Córdoba's Estado Mayor de Bloques y Frente (EMBF). The majority of the victims were themselves members of armed groups. However, the victims also included four minors and one man and three women from the Cauca department. Forensic investigations revealed that the killings must have been carried out at close range, which is why the investigation is now focusing on targeted killings. According to Indepaz, this is the "massacre" with the highest number of victims in the last six years. As a result of these events, the Colombian Public Prosecutor's Office has revoked the special status granted to several EMBF leaders in terms of protection from prosecution, which had been granted to them as part of the government's peace policy.⁸

Djibouti

Action against female genital mutilation/cutting

According to media reports, on 25 January 2026 the Djibouti government reaffirmed its intention to continue its efforts to combat female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) in the country. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Women and Family Affairs, synergies between government agencies, non-governmental organisations and other local and international partners were consolidated at a meeting held

for this purpose. Existing programmes for prevention, education and awareness-raising among the population are to be continued and, where necessary, expanded.

In Djibouti, it is estimated that just over 70 % of women and girls are affected by FGM/C. The government enacted laws against FGM/C as early as 1995. In particular, Article 333 of the Penal Code (Code pénale) should be mentioned. On this basis, the practice of FGM/C can be punished with prison sentences of between three months and one year and fines of between 50,000 and 100,000 DJF, which currently corresponds to approximately 235-470 EUR. The social rethinking that is also necessary for implementation is slowly taking place. Estimates from 2001 assumed that 90-98 % of Djiboutian women and girls had undergone some form of FGM/C; in 2012, the percentage of girls aged between 0 and 14 who had been circumcised was 43 %, and in 2019 it was 31 %.⁹

Ecuador

Security and humanitarian situation in detention centres

According to media reports, five human heads were found on a beach in Puerto Lopez on the Pacific coast on 11 January 2026. Next to them was a wooden sign with the message "The city belongs to us". In December 2025, at least nine other people, including an infant, were killed in violent attacks on the same beach. The authorities attribute the killings to clashes between local gangs. Last year, the national police documented at least 78 massacres in public spaces, in which 415 people were killed within ten months. This averages out to two massacres per week. A total of around 9,000 people were killed within twelve months, the highest number of deaths in Ecuadorian history. According to the UN Human Rights Council, at least 600 of these deaths occurred in detention centres, including as a result of deliberate violence and internal disputes. According to the CIDH, some of the deaths are also attributable to the humanitarian situation in detention centres due to overcrowding, malnutrition and the spread of infectious diseases.

The security situation and the increase in criminal violence in the country have already led some judicial officials to leave the country.

According to reports, the murder rate in Ecuador has risen by 30.48 % compared to the previous year and currently stands at 52 per 100,000 inhabitants, which equates to one person killed every two hours.¹⁰

Ethiopia

Combat operations in Tigray

According to reports, drone strikes on two vehicles in the Enticho and Gendebta areas (Maekelay Zone, North Tigray) took place on 31 January 2026, killing at least one person. The government is suspected of being behind the attack, but there has been no official confirmation as yet. Previously, on 28 January 2026, there were reports of fighting between the Ethiopian National Defence Force (ENDF) and armed Tigrayan troops in Mai Degusha, Tselemt District (Western Tigray). The ENDF was reportedly supported by Amharic militias that have been stationed in Western Tigray since the end of the Tigray conflict in 2022 (see, among others, BN of 7 November 2022).

Ethiopian Airlines has confirmed that flights to Mekelle, Axum, Shire and Humera will be suspended indefinitely. The suspension of air traffic is further straining the already difficult supply situation in the region. Military movements have also been spotted in southern Tigray. Numerous young Tigrayans are said to be fleeing for fear of being drafted into the military. Meanwhile, the organisation Human Rights First Ethiopia has expressed growing concern about the human rights situation in Tigray. Reports of arbitrary detentions and disappearances of political activists are said to be mounting. So far, no party to the conflict has officially commented on the fighting.

The administration of Western Tigray and the stationing of Amharic and Eritrean troops in the region have been controversial for years. The government's plans to decide on Western Tigray's affiliation in a referendum have not yet been implemented. The humanitarian situation in Tigray remains precarious. According to aid organisations, 80 % of the Tigrayan population is dependent on humanitarian aid. Access to basic services is restricted for almost 800,000 internally displaced persons, which is also considered to be due

to the massive reduction in US aid. The two-year Tigray conflict between government troops and the Tigray People's Liberation Front, which ended in November 2022 with a peace agreement, claimed the lives of at least 600,000 people and displaced over two million.¹¹

Guatemala

Further arrest of an indigenous leader

According to media reports, Basilio Puac, former vice-president of the 48 cantons of indigenous communities, was arrested on 14 January 2026 in Patzicía in the department of Chimaltenango while working at a weekly market. The arrest is one of a series of arrests of indigenous leaders who participated in the protests against the "Pact of the Corrupt" in 2023 (see BN of 1 September 2025). While the other indigenous leaders remain in custody, Puac was released from prison on 16 January 2026. Unlike the others who are still in custody, he faces four charges – but not terrorism. The acting Guatemalan president, Arévalo, speaks of an attack on democracy and indigenous communities by the remaining criminal elites in the public prosecutor's office.¹²

Security situation

According to media reports, ten police officers were killed and eight others injured by the "Barrio 18" gang on 18 January 2026. The day before, inmates at three prisons took 46 prison employees hostage. In response, acting President Bernardo Arévalo declared a 30-day state of emergency and the temporary closure of educational institutions. The state of emergency includes restrictions on freedom of movement, assembly and demonstration, and allows police officers and armed forces to arrest anyone without a court order. The construction of high-security prisons was also announced. According to official figures, prisons in Guatemala are 340 % overcrowded. According to the Guatemalan Minister of the Interior, they are therefore like a "ticking time bomb".¹³

Iran

Ongoing arrests of protest participants

According to media reports from 29 and 30 January 2026, people in Iran continue to be subject to internet restrictions following the nationwide protests (see BN of 12, 19 and 26 January 2026), which means that the independent verifiability of information remains severely limited.

According to a report by a human rights organisation based in Norway on 29 January 2026, detained demonstrators have been denied access to lawyers of their choice and many of them are being held in unknown locations. Regarding the charges, a lawyer representing approximately 17 cases, stated on 31 January 2026 that the charges mainly relate to "disturbing public order and peace" and "gathering and conspiring against the internal and external security of the country". In addition, she said that most of the sentences imposed so far had been prison terms, with the shortest sentence being seven months and the longest five years.

Furthermore, according to the human rights organisation's report, state media had confirmed the arrest of approximately 3,000 protest participants. The human rights organisation, however, estimates that approximately 40,000 people, including children, had been arrested. Checkpoints were reportedly set up and house searches carried out in several Iranian cities to arrest former protesters. The state is also reported to be continuing its crackdown on protesters. According to reports from an Iranian human rights organisation based in the USA, between 30 January and 1 February 2026, state authorities reported around 85 arrests in Zanjan province, 43 in Yazd province and a further 158 arrests in Qazvin. According to a report by a human rights organisation dated 1 February 2026, students, lawyers and doctors are also among those arrested. According to various media reports, security forces raided certain medical facilities in several locations, including the cities of Tehran and Ilam and the province of Fars. For example, a report by a Kurdish human rights organisation based in Norway on 27 January 2026 stated that a surgeon from the northern Iranian city of Qazvin had been arrested for providing medical assistance to injured demonstrators. He is charged with

"moharebeh" (enmity against God), which is punishable by death. The public prosecutor's office in Tehran is also said to have announced that several people arrested during the protests had been officially charged with "moharebeh" and transferred to prison.

However, according to press reports and his lawyer, a 26-year-old Iranian man who was reportedly sentenced to death in connection with the protests was released on bail on 31 January 2026. The man had been arrested on 8 January 2026 in the city of Fardis near Tehran. The judiciary denied that he had been executed and stated that he had been sentenced to prison on security-related charges.

Meanwhile, an Iranian human rights organisation based in the US reported that at least 6,842 people had been killed by 1 February 2026. It said that 6,425 of those killed were demonstrators and 214 were members of the security forces. It also stated that it was investigating a further 11,280 deaths.¹⁴

European Union: Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps on terror list

According to media reports, the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) was designated a terrorist organisation by the EU on 29 January 2026 in response to its actions during the protests in Iran.

In addition, sanctions were imposed on 15 individuals, including Interior Minister Eskandar Momeni, Iran's Attorney General and senior police officials, who are accused of participating in the violent suppression of protests and arbitrary arrests. The Islamic Republic criticised this move and, on 1 February 2026, classified the armed forces of EU member states as terrorist groups.¹⁵

Iraq

Transfer of several hundred IS supporters from Syria

According to reports from Iraqi security circles and the US Central Command (CENTCOM), a total of 475 prisoners with links to IS were transferred from north-eastern Syria to Iraq on 27 January 2026. The majority of the detainees are Syrian nationals, and high-ranking IS members are also said to be among them.

On 21 January 2026, CENTCOM had already announced that 150 detainees had been transferred from north-eastern Syria to Iraq. A total of around 7,000 such prisoners could be transferred to Iraq in the coming weeks and months.¹⁶

Suspected IS attacks in Anbar and Salah al-Din foiled

According to media reports, a suspected IS supporter was arrested in Ramadi (Anbar province) on 27 January 2026 as he approached a restaurant. The accused is said to have been wearing an explosive belt. No injuries or damage to property were reported.

On 30 January 2026, Peshmerga fighters said they had prevented an advance by IS fighters in the district of Tuz Khurmatu (Salah al-Din province) on Peshmerga positions. According to media reports, there was an exchange of fire, but no information is available on injuries or damage to property.¹⁷

Lebanon

Security situation in the border area and the Bekaa Valley

Israeli air strikes continue to occur on a regular basis. On 30 January 2026 alone, there were 17 air strikes on targets in Lebanon, which, according to Israeli sources, were aimed at Hezbollah infrastructure south of the Litani River. As part of parallel ground operations, the Israeli army reported that, among other things, an arms depot and a warehouse for anti-tank weapons had been destroyed. Prior to this, the Lebanese army had declared that it had disarmed Hezbollah south of the Litani River.

According to Israeli sources, a Hezbollah officer was killed in an air strike on a car on 31 January 2026. Since the ceasefire was announced on 27 November 2004, at least 330 people have been killed in Israeli military strikes, according to Lebanese sources.¹⁸

Prisoner handover to Syria agreed

After lengthy negotiations, an agreement was reached between Lebanon and Syria on 30 January 2026 providing for the repatriation of around 300 Syrian prisoners held in Lebanese prisons. Around 2,000 Syrian

nationals are currently imprisoned in Lebanon, often on unclear charges or in pre-trial detention that far exceeds the legal time limit.

According to reports, the fate of prisoners from both nations in each other's countries raises a fundamental question in the realignment of bilateral relations, especially since the fate of many Lebanese prisoners in Syrian prisons remains unclear.¹⁹

Mozambique

Flooding

According to media reports, the Mozambican government has taken stock of the current flooding, which is still affecting many parts of the country (see BN of 26 January 2026). According to the report, 3,447 homes have been damaged, 711 destroyed and 154,797 flooded; the damage to infrastructure amounts to approximately USD 644 million. The number of people who have died in the floods since October 2025 has risen to 137, with a further 148 injured. A total of 812,335 people out of a total population of approximately 36.2 million have been affected. The highest water levels are in the provinces of Gaza and Maputo. Neighbouring countries as well as the EU, the USA, Portugal, Norway and others have pledged aid.²⁰

Security situation in northern Mozambique

According to various reports, the conflict between militant Islamist groups, often referred to as "Islamic State Mozambique (ISM)", and Mozambican and allied Rwandan security forces in the north of the country continues (see BN of 22 December 2025). At the end of December 2025, ISM killed five Rwandan soldiers in Cabo Delgado province, attacked a military vehicle with an explosive device in early January, and on 18 January 2026 and 19 January 2026, the group again attacked Rwandan military posts with mortars. The latter attack is believed to have killed one civilian. In December 2025 alone, the group's activities led to the displacement of approximately 4,000 people in the affected districts.²¹

Myanmar

Results of the military junta's parliamentary elections

On 29 and 30 January 2026, state media published the results of the military junta's three-phase parliamentary elections. According to the information provided, the military-backed Union Solidarity and Development Party secured a total of 232 of the 263 seats in the lower house (Pyithu Hluttaw) and 109 of the 157 seats in the upper house (Amyotha Hluttaw) announced so far by the . A quarter of the representatives in parliament (110 seats in the lower house and 56 seats in the upper house) are appointed by the armed forces in accordance with the military regime's 2008 constitution. Sixty-seven seats in the lower house and eleven seats in the upper house were not up for election because they represent areas controlled or contested by resistance groups.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) does not recognise the elections at this stage and continues to refuse to recognise the military regime that seized power on 1 February 2021 by overthrowing an elected government. According to the UN, large sections of the population were excluded from the election, including the Rohingya, who are denied Myanmar citizenship. The main opposition party, the National League for Democracy (NLD), was not allowed to field candidates, nor were dozens of other parties that had spoken out against military rule. Voter turnout in all three phases was around 55 %, which was approximately 15 percentage points lower than in 2015 (approx. 70 %) and 2020 (approx. 72 %), when the NLD won the elections.

At least 170 civilians were killed during the month-long election period in 408 documented air strikes by the junta, and over 400 people were arrested in connection with the elections (see BN of 26 January 2026).

According to junta spokesman Zaw Min Tun, parliament is expected to convene in March 2026 to elect a new president. The new government is scheduled to take office in April 2026.²²

Niger

Deutsche Welle journalist arrested

According to media reports, a correspondent for Deutsche Welle was arrested in the capital Niamey on 23 January 2026. The arrested man is a Nigerien who has been reporting in the Hausa language for a long time and came to the attention of the authorities because of a report on internally displaced persons living in precarious conditions in Niamey. He is accused of disturbing public order. Deutsche Welle is in contact with his relatives, a local lawyer and the local authorities. Niger has been ruled by a military junta since a coup d'état in 2023. According to human rights groups, censorship is evident. Several critical media professionals have already been imprisoned. Self-censorship is taking place due to fear of reprisals.²³

Nigeria

Lagos: Dispersal of demonstrators

On 28 January 2026, Nigerian police used tear gas to disperse more than 1,000 demonstrators who were demanding compensation following mass evictions by the Lagos state government. The demonstrators, including dozens of displaced residents of the Makoko slum, gathered in front of the parliament building in Lagos and accused the authorities of demolishing their homes – mostly wooden huts on stilts above the water – without adequate notice, compensation or resettlement plans. According to state authorities, these had been built illegally near high-voltage power lines. The demolitions were part of efforts to reduce environmental risks and prevent flooding in high-risk areas. Makoko was founded more than 100 years ago as a fishing village. According to estimates by NGOs, up to 200,000 people live there.²⁴

Borno State: Deadly ISWAP drone attack on military base

On 29 January 2026, members of the Islamist group Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP) used armed drones to attack the military base in Sabon-Gari, in the north-eastern state of Borno, killing dozens of people, including at least nine military personnel. According to media reports, members of the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) were also among the dead. Around 16, , more people were injured. The ISWAP drone attacks also destroyed several military vehicles. The use of drones by ISWAP members is said to have led to an escalation of violence in the region. The Islamist groups Boko Haram and ISWAP continue to carry out large-scale attacks. They benefit from the difficult terrain, porous borders and weak presence of the Nigerian state in parts of the northeast. The activities of Boko Haram and ISWAP are the cause of the precarious humanitarian situation that has existed in northeastern Nigeria for years. Tens of thousands of people have been killed and millions displaced. Security forces have so far been unable to end the threat in the region (see BN of 24 February, 26 May and 16 June 25).²⁵

Pakistan

Ahmadi sentenced to life imprisonment under blasphemy laws

On 27 December 2025, the London-based human rights organisation International Human Rights Committee criticised the sentencing of an Ahmadi to life imprisonment under Pakistan's blasphemy laws. The convicted man had memorised the Koran and called himself a "Hafiz". The court in Lalian near Rabwah (Chanab Nagar) in the Chiniot district of Punjab province considered this alone to be a defamation of the Koran, even though no physical desecration had taken place. The man had previously been released on bail in February 2024 after being sentenced to three years in prison. Under pressure from religious parties such as Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (JUI-F) and Tehreek-e-Labbaik Pakistan (TLP), the court now considered his religious expression alone to be a criminal offence.²⁶

Court imposes long prison sentence for "anti-state" posts on social media

On 24 January 2026, a Pakistani court sentenced a human rights activist and her husband to a total of 17 years in prison for allegedly "anti-state" posts on social media. The allegations relate to posts made between

2021 and 2025, which the court deemed to support "anti-state militias" and associate the Pakistani military with terrorism.²⁷

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: Mass evacuation in the Tirah Valley

The Pakistani army has given the approximately 150,000 inhabitants of the Tirah Valley in the Orakzai district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province until 25 January 2026 to leave the area near the Afghan border. The region is considered a stronghold of Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP). According to reports, the evacuation was chaotic. The journey to Peshawar, which normally takes less than three hours, took several days due to additional security checks. Many people suffered from freezing temperatures and did not have enough food, water or sanitary facilities. Tragic incidents such as the death of children due to the harsh conditions and accidents were reported. After registering in Bara, a town outside Peshawar, those affected received approximately PKR 250,000 (around USD 900) in support for the expected two-month duration of the military operation, which is set to begin in the coming days. A similar military operation took place in 2010. The residents who were evacuated at that time did not return to the Tirah Valley until 2019.²⁸

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: Attack on wedding celebration

Following a suicide attack on a wedding celebration in the district of D. I. Khan near the Afghan border in KP, the death toll rose to seven on 24 January 2026. The attack took place in a building where members of a local peace committee, consisting of villagers and elders and supported by the government to combat Islamist militias, were attending the celebration. In addition to the seven dead, there were nearly a dozen injured, four of whom later died in hospital. No group has yet claimed responsibility for the attack. The TTP, which is active in the region and operates in both Pakistan and Afghanistan, considers members of the peace committees to be "traitors".²⁹

Heavy fighting in Balochistan

Over the weekend, the province of Balochistan saw the most serious escalation of violence in recent years. Nearly 50 people died in a series of coordinated attacks by armed fighters believed to be members of the Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA). The attacks targeted security agency facilities, including the headquarters of the Frontier Corps. Attackers disguised as civilians also entered hospitals, schools, banks and markets and fired indiscriminately at those present. According to authorities, the attacks were launched almost simultaneously in the districts of Quetta, Gwadar, Mastung and Noshki.

The banned separatist BLA claimed responsibility for the attacks, describing them as Operation "Herof" ("Black Storm") against security forces. The BLA claims to have killed 84 security personnel and captured 18 others. The military did not initially comment on the claim.

In response, the security forces launched a 40-hour counteroffensive, killing 145 armed fighters, according to official figures. According to Provincial Minister Sarfraz Bugti, 17 security forces and 31 civilians were also killed. Pakistan's Defence Minister Khawaja Asif said that two of the attacks were carried out by female assassins. He added that militias were increasingly targeting low-income civilians.

The latest events mark a significant escalation of the conflict in the resource-rich but unstable border region with Iran and Afghanistan, where separatist groups are fighting for the independence of Balochistan.

Pakistan accuses India of supporting these groups.³⁰

Palestinian Autonomous Territories / Israel

Gaza: Fragile ceasefire; repatriation of the last hostage

On 26 January 2026, the remains of the last Israeli hostage were brought from the Gaza Strip to Israel. This completes the return of all hostages to Israel, and for the first time since 2014, there are no Israeli hostages left in the Gaza Strip. The second phase of the ceasefire is now set to come into effect.

However, the ceasefire in the Gaza Strip remains fragile. According to Palestinian sources, four people were killed in an Israeli air strike in the eastern district of Tuffah in Gaza City on 27 January 2026. On 28 January 2026, a Palestinian was killed by Israeli forces after allegedly crossing the ceasefire line in the south of the Gaza Strip (known as the yellow line), according to Israeli sources. According to local Hamas-led health

authorities, at least 30 people, including several children, were killed in a series of air strikes on the Gaza Strip on 31 January 2026. According to the Israeli military, the attacks were directed against commanders and fighters of Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ). This was reportedly in response to activities by fighters who had previously entered through the Rafah tunnel system. According to local health authorities, more than 500 people have been killed in the Gaza Strip since the ceasefire came into effect, as reported by the media on 31 January 2026. The figures provided by the Hamas-controlled authorities do not distinguish between combatants and civilians.

On 30 January 2026, the Israeli military confirmed previous estimates that around 70,000 Palestinians had been killed in the Gaza war, as reported by Israeli media citing senior military officials. This largely corresponds to the current figures provided by the Hamas-led health authorities, after the Israeli army had repeatedly expressed doubts about the reported death toll.

Almost the entire population of the Gaza Strip is currently living in tents and makeshift shelters. While food prices are slowly falling due to increased food imports, healthcare continues to be only partially functional. Around 60 % of health centres are not functioning at all. According to Palestinian sources, eleven infants and children have already died of hypothermia this winter as a result of the winter weather conditions and inadequate accommodation and care facilities.

Due to a significant financial shortfall in its 2026 annual budget, UNRWA announced that it had to lay off 600 employees and cut the salaries of the remaining staff by 20 % and reduce their working hours.³¹

Gaza: Opening of the Rafah border crossing

The limited opening of the Rafah border crossing between the Gaza Strip and Egypt, which was taken by Israeli troops in May 2024 and has remained largely closed since then, was tested on 1 February 2026. It actually opened on the morning of 2 February 2026, as confirmed by Egyptian television and Israeli security circles.

For the time being, border crossings in both directions will be limited to passenger traffic and only for pedestrians. The majority of those authorised to leave will initially be allowed to do so for medical treatment; according to the UN, around 18,500 patients, including around 4,000 children, are currently waiting for medical evacuation. Those affected are usually accompanied by at least one relative or caregiver. According to Israeli sources, the number of people entering from Egypt will initially be limited to around 50 per day and will only be permitted for those who left the Gaza Strip during the war since 2023 and have undergone security checks. The Egyptian authorities will continue to control the border crossing on their side. The names of those who wish to return to the Gaza Strip will first be approved by Egypt and then by Israel 24 hours in advance.

Israeli security forces will not be present directly at the border crossing, but will operate a security checkpoint in another area of the Gaza Strip, where those entering will be subjected to a physical search and identity check. For Palestinians wishing to leave the Gaza Strip, the process will be handled by European Union officials together with Palestinian officials. Palestinians travelling abroad will require a travel permit, which, according to Israeli sources, will be issued by the Palestinian Authority.³²

East Jerusalem: Eviction orders for Palestinians

According to a report by an international news agency on 28 January 2026, several Palestinians from the Silwan neighbourhood, south of the Old City, received eviction notices. Numerous houses in the neighbourhood have already been purchased by Israeli settlers or settler associations, or awarded to them in legal disputes. The Israeli Supreme Court has now ordered 32 more families to leave their homes by mid-March 2026.³³

Israel: Protests against violence in Arab communities

On the evening of 31 January 2026, tens of thousands of people demonstrated in Tel Aviv against the neglect of Arab-Israeli communities by state security services. The demonstrations were led by both Arab and Jewish protesters. Participants accused the government of ignoring increasing gang crime and family feuds among Arab sections of the population.

In 2025, 252 Arab people are said to have been killed in connection with crimes. This made 2025 the deadliest year since records began. The homicide rate is thus 22 times higher than in Jewish communities, while at the

same time the arrest and conviction rates for such crimes are significantly lower. According to critics, this is a sign of discrimination and neglect. While charges were brought against suspects in 8 % of killings of Arab individuals in 2025, the figure was 55 % in Jewish communities.³⁴

Russian Federation

Physicist convicted for anti-war statements

On 30 January 2026, a court in Gatchina (Leningrad region) found an employee of the St Petersburg Institute of Nuclear Physics guilty of spreading alleged false information about the Russian armed forces and sentenced him to seven years' imprisonment. According to media reports, the man was accused of posting more than 100 critical comments about the war in Ukraine on the internet between March and June 2023, including statements such as "Russia worships murderers and rapists" and "How many thousands of lives does Putin already have on his conscience in Ukraine?" He is also said to have shared a Deutsche Welle video about Russian war crimes in the Ukrainian city of Pavlohrad. According to the independent news outlet Sotavision, citing the convicted man, all of the posts were made in a private discussion (thread) on the IT forum ixbt.com, which only twelve people had access to, including some who supported the war. Several people who had attended the court hearings to report on or support the physicist received online threats after their names were published by the state news agency TASS and their contact details were published by a pro-government Telegram channel.

According to OVD-Info, the total number of new criminal proceedings initiated in 2025 in connection with anti-war statements fell to 142 cases, the lowest level since the start of the war. The civil rights portal attributes this to increasing self-censorship in Russian society due to the often harsh sentencing in such cases. According to the report, proceedings are particularly often initiated on the grounds of spreading false information (Art. 207.3 of the Criminal Code) and terrorist propaganda (Art. 205.2 of the Criminal Code).³⁵

Somalia

Security situation

According to media and government reports, state and allied international security forces continue to take action against the militant Islamist group al-Shabaab in Somalia (see BN of 26 January 2026). Four al-Shabaab members were reportedly killed in Lower Shabelle on 29 January 2026; and on the same day, an unknown number of members of the group were killed and several hideouts were raided in Middle Shabelle. On 1 February 2026, the local intelligence service NISA killed 13 al-Shabaab members, including several commanders, in Middle Shabelle and injured eight others.³⁶

Syria

Northeast Syria: Renewed agreement on the integration of the SDF and DAANES into the structures of the central government

Following the extensive military advance by the Syrian army and allied militias into areas previously controlled by the Kurdish-led Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) and after a ceasefire agreement came into force on 20 January 2026 (see BN of 26 January 2026), the Syrian transitional government and the SDF announced on 30 January 2026 the signing of another comprehensive agreement.

According to media reports, the agreement concluded the previous evening includes the following points: The withdrawal of both troops from the front lines, particularly in the region around Kobane (Aleppo Governorate) and Hasaka City (Hasaka Governorate); the deployment of security forces from the Ministry of the Interior to the cities of Hasaka and Qamishli, which were previously held by the SDF; the formation of a division in the Hasaka Governorate, which, after undergoing a security check, will be subordinate to three brigades from the SDF armed forces; in addition, the formation of another brigade of SDF armed forces in Kobane, which will be affiliated with a division in the Aleppo Governorate; the integration of the administrative structures of the Kurdish Democratic Administration of North-East Syria (DAANES) with the

transfer of existing employment relationships to the central government's state apparatus; the safeguarding of the civil rights of the Kurdish population, including in the education sector; and, finally, guarantees of return for all internally displaced persons.

In a statement on further details of the agreement, Mazloum Abdi, the SDF commander-in-chief, announced on 30 January 2026 that the Asayish, the internal security forces of the DAANES, would remain responsible for security in the predominantly Kurdish-inhabited cities and retain special status. The practical implementation of the agreement is to begin on 2 February 2026.

According to media reports, the future treatment of the Kurdish women's fighting forces was not clarified in detail when the agreement was signed. Details regarding the degree of autonomy of the new Kurdish brigades also remain open.

According to media reports citing information from the Syrian transitional government on 30 January 2026, the government plans to close the al-Hol and Roj prison camps, where mainly family members and individuals with links to IS fighters are detained, within a year. According to the UN, there are more than 28,000 people there, primarily Syrians and Iraqis, but also several thousand people from other countries. Syrian forces had taken control of the al-Hol camp during their recent territorial conquests in the northeast (see BN dated 26 January 2026). The SDF currently still holds the Roj camp.

According to IOM estimates, the fighting in recent weeks has led to around 173,000 internally displaced persons. According to the UNHCR, large-scale returns have already taken place, particularly in the governorate of Aleppo. Despite the ceasefire agreed on 20 January 2026 and extended by 15 days on 24 January 2026, there have been repeated violations in the following days, resulting in civilian deaths and injuries, including in the areas surrounding Kobane and Hasaka city.³⁷

Implementation of the decree to strengthen the rights of the Kurdish minority

On 28 January 2026, the Syrian Minister of the Interior announced that he would begin implementing the decree issued by President Ahmed al-Sharaa on 16 January 2026 to strengthen the rights of the Kurdish minority. Among other things, the decree grants Syrian citizenship to stateless Kurds (see BN dated 19 January 2026).

According to media reports, the ministry set 5 February 2026 as the deadline for finalising the necessary measures. The relevant authorities were asked to immediately draft guidelines and instructions for implementing the decree; among other things, the Ministry of Education commissioned the development of curricula for Kurdish pupils for the 2026/2027 school year.³⁸

Türkiye

ECHR Annual Report 2025: Türkiye tops the list of complaints

According to the annual report of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) published on 29 January 2026, Türkiye was the Council of Europe member state against which the most complaints were lodged with the Court in 2025.

A total of 6,743 new individual complaints were received against Türkiye. At the end of the year, 18,464 cases were pending against Türkiye, the highest number among all states parties to the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). In 2025, the ECHR ruled on 74 cases relating to Türkiye and found at least one violation of the ECHR in 66 cases. The most common violations concerned the right to a fair trial (Art. 6 ECHR) and the right to liberty and security (Art. 5 ECHR). A significant proportion of the complaints continued to relate to state measures following the failed coup attempt in July 2016.³⁹

Tunisia

State of emergency extended again

According to media reports, President Kais Saied extended the state of emergency, which has been in place since 2015, until 31 December 2026. The state of emergency was first imposed after a series of terrorist

attacks in 2015. Human rights organisations criticise the emergency legislation for granting the authorities far-reaching powers and thus allowing them to interfere with fundamental rights.⁴⁰

Uganda

Action against non-governmental organisations

According to various reports, on 9 January 2026, six days before the general elections, the Ugandan government suspended the licences of ten non-governmental organisations (NGOs) with immediate effect for an indefinite period. The National Bureau for Non-Governmental Organisations, which is responsible for this matter, cited information from intelligence services that justified the suspension on the basis of an alleged violation of Section 42(d) of the Non-Governmental Organisations Act. The organisations are thus suspected of carrying out or having carried out actions that are detrimental to the security and laws of Uganda. Those affected include the Centre for Constitutional Governance, which promotes democracy, among other things, and Chapter Four, which is known as an LGBTIQ rights organisation. Observers are discussing whether the measure was aimed at silencing opinions that did not reflect those of the government ahead of the controversial elections (see BN of 26 January 2026). The previously detained head of the former organisation, Sarah Bireete (cf. *ibid.*), has since been released on bail, but her passport has been retained.⁴¹

Ukraine

Efforts to achieve a ceasefire

After President Zelensky announced an imminent agreement with the US on security guarantees (see BN of 26 January 2026), media reports on 27 January 2026 stated that the Trump administration had signalled to Ukraine that the security guarantees would likely depend on the cession of Donbas. It was also suggested that further weapons to strengthen the Ukrainian army in peacetime would be offered if the Ukrainian leadership withdrew troops from the areas of eastern Ukraine under its control.

After US President Trump stated on 30 January 2026 that President Putin had agreed to a week-long ceasefire following his appeal against the backdrop of the current cold spell, the Russian Federation (RF) promised to suspend attacks on energy infrastructure until 1 February 2026 in order to create favourable conditions for further negotiations in Abu Dhabi. According to Zelensky, there were "in fact no attacks on energy facilities in any region from Thursday evening to Friday." Ukraine also ceased its attacks. However, on the night of 31 January 2026, there were reports of mutual attacks again. Now, transport infrastructure is increasingly becoming the focus of Russian attacks. Meanwhile, according to a statement by Zelensky, the next round of talks has been postponed to 4 and 5 February 2026.⁴²

Civilian casualties

According to media reports, Russian attacks between 26 January and 1 February 2026 claimed several civilian lives in the following Ukrainian regions: 27 January (Donetsk: 6, Kharkiv: 6, Odessa: 3, Kherson: 1, Zaporizhzhia: 1), 28 January (Kyiv region: 2, Dnipropetrovsk: 1), 29 January (Zaporizhzhia: 3, Kherson: 3, Donetsk: 1, Dnipropetrovsk: 1), 30 January (Kherson: 2, Donetsk: 2, Sumy: 1), 31 January (Donetsk: 2, Dnipropetrovsk: 18, including 16 in a drone attack on a bus carrying miners). According to media reports on 1 February 2026, at least six people were injured in a Russian drone attack on a maternity hospital in Zaporizhzhia. Citing UN figures, the number of confirmed Ukrainian civilian casualties since 2022 was reported to be just under 15,000.⁴³

War events

The Institute for the Study of War had reportedly reported on the use of Starlink to guide Russian drone attacks on Ukraine. The RF had obtained the Starlink terminals via third countries. Starlink systems had been discovered on Russian long-range drones. According to the Ukrainian Ministry of Defence, they are now working with Elon Musk's SpaceX to prevent the RF from controlling drones using Starlink. According to media reports from 28 January 2026, the Russian army is still actively trying to infiltrate attack groups, mainly disguised as civilians. However, this is being systematically thwarted by the Ukrainian side.⁴⁴

Energy infrastructure

As a result of Russian air strikes, 80 % of the power supply in Kharkiv was interrupted on 26 January 2026, according to reports. An energy plant in Odessa was also damaged. According to a statement by Energy Minister Denys Shmyhal on 28 January 2026, 710,000 households in Kyiv were still without power at that time following various air strikes in January 2026. Since then, electricity has had to be imported via high-voltage lines, which have also been targeted. Until Kyiv's own power generation capacities are rebuilt, emergency power cuts will be in effect on an hourly basis. On 30 January 2026, 378 residential buildings in the capital were still without heating and the hot water supply in some residential buildings was temporarily restricted. On 31 January 2026, the Ministry of Energy announced that the power supply to critical infrastructure in the capital and in the Kyiv and Dnipropetrovsk regions had been restored. Following a blackout on 31 January 2026 caused by a power line failure, which reportedly affected several cities in Ukraine and also in neighbouring Moldova, and with a new cold spell imminent, Ukrainian grid operator Ukrenerho announced planned power cuts for the whole country on 31 January 2026 in view of the damaged power grid.

As part of Germany's winter aid programme, Ukraine received aid worth EUR 120 million on 28 January 2026, including 41 combined heat and power plants, 300 solar stations, 15 generators, modular boiler systems, 10 pellet heating systems and 375 battery systems. According to President Zelensky, the Ukrainian energy company Naftogaz is now importing 50 % more electricity.⁴⁵

Occupied territories

According to media reports on 26 January 2026, the Russian Federation has tightened passport regulations for children in the Russian-occupied territories of Ukraine. A Russian law that came into force on 20 January 2026 requires Ukrainian children under the age of 14 to apply for Russian passports in order to travel abroad. This would make it more difficult to flee the occupied territories.⁴⁶

Venezuela

Human rights situation remains tense

According to media reports, a total of 344 people have been released from prison since the announcement of the release of political prisoners (see BN of 19 January and 12 January 2026) up to 1 February 2026. Among those released was human rights activist Javier Tarazona, who had been imprisoned in the "El Helicoide" prison since 2021 (see BN of 5 July 2021 and 3 January 2022). Previously, on 30 January 2026, interim President Rodríguez had announced a general amnesty for political prisoners and called for the bill to be passed by parliament. In addition, El Helicoide, which is considered the centre of the state's repressive apparatus, is to be closed and converted into a cultural and sports centre for police officers. Human rights organisations and opposition figures reacted cautiously to the announcements, arguing that they were mainly intended as a signal to Washington. They also criticised the fact that those released from prison would remain under state supervision and would not be allowed to speak publicly. Furthermore, they said, the officially published figures on the releases were questionable. The government's interests were primarily economic in nature and not aimed at democratic opening. This was evident, among other things, in the reform of the Hydrocarbons Act passed by the National Assembly on 29 January 2026, which was intended to open up the oil sector to private investment.⁴⁷

-
- 1 The Diplomat, What the Taliban's New Criminal Procedure Code Does and Does Not Say, last update 30.01.2026; Rawadari, Press Release Regarding the Implications of the "The Criminal Procedure Code for Courts" Issued by the Taliban, 21.01.2026; AFG Int, Taliban Minister Defends Panel Code, Says No One Can Block Rule, last update 01.02.2026; ZanTimes, The Taliban's penal code: A testament to the failure of theocratic rule, last update 26.01.2026; KabulNow, Taliban Criminal Code Formalizes Discrimination Against Religious Minorities, Rights Group Says, last update 26.01.2026.
 - 2 Amnesty International, Algeria/Tunisia: Forced return of asylum seeker and political dissident a violation of international law, last update 26.01.2026; Arab News, Amnesty says Algeria unlawfully returned Tunisia asylum seeker, last update 27.01.2026; The New Arab, Amnesty says Algeria unlawfully returned Tunisia asylum seeker, last update 26.01.2026.
 - 3 Kaukasischer Knoten, Азербайджанские аналитики раскритиковали поправки в законодательство об информации, [Aserbaidzschische Analysten kritisierten die Änderungen des Informationsgesetzes], last update 26.01.2026; Kaukasischer Knoten, ПНФА заявила об аресте двух активистов за комментарии в соцсетях, [Die Volksfrontpartei (APFP) gab die Verhaftung zweier Aktivisten wegen Kommentaren in den sozialen Medien bekannt], last update 24.01.2026; Kaukasischer Knoten, Азербайджанская активистка отправлена под арест из-за комментариев в соцсети, [Eine aserbaidzschische Aktivistin wurde wegen ihrer Kommentare in den sozialen Medien verhaftet], last update 23.01.2026; Toplum Media, "Əxlaqsız ifadələr" və "milli-mənəvi dəyərlər" nədir?, [Was sind „unmoralische Äußerungen“ und „nationale moralische Werte“?], last update 27.01.2026.
 - 4 NFP Notes from Poland, Poland says "specialists from Middle East" digging migrant tunnels under Belarus border, last update 16.12.2025; Reformnews, "We Now Have Specialists in Digging Tunnels": Poland's Deputy Interior Minister on the Situation at the Belarus Border, last update 15.12.2025; TVP World: Middle East experts helped migrants build Belarus border tunnel, says Poland, last update 15.12.2025.
 - 5 Viasna, New report exposes language rights violations in Belarus, letzte Aktualisierung 28.01.2026.
 - 6 DW, Burkina Faso junta dissolves all political parties, last update 30.01.2026; Reuters, Burkina Faso military government dissolves political parties, last update 29.01.2026; Al Jazeera, Burkina Faso's military government dissolves political parties, last update 29.01.2026; RFI, Burkina Faso: les partis politiques dissous au nom de la «refondation de l'État», last update 29.01.2026; Africa News, Burkina Faso military government dissolves 100 political parties, last update 30.01.2026.
 - 7 Jeune Afrique, Tentative de coup d'État et aveux télévisés : au Burkina Faso, la nouvelle stratégie d'Ibrahim Traoré, last update 13.01.2026; BBC News, Plot to kill Burkina Faso leader foiled, says junta, last update 07.01.2026; BBC News, Ex-president accused of murder plot expelled from Togo to Burkina Faso, last update 20.01.2026; Reuters, Togo expels ex-Burkina Faso leader after coup plot claim, sources say, letzte Aktualisierung 20.01.2026; RFI, Le Burkina Faso accuse l'ex-président de la Transition d'avoir mené la tentative de putsch, last update 07.01.2026.
 - 8 Amerika21, 26 Tote in Guaviare: Kolumbien prüft Hinweise auf Exekutionen, last update 18.01.2026; EL PAÍS, La Fiscalía halla indicios de asesinato en la muerte de 26 disidentes en Guaviare, last update 23.01.2026; La Silla Vacía, Ejército confirma que muertos en Guaviare eran de disidencias de "Mordisco", last update 19.01.2026.
 - 9 Dawan Africa, Djibouti Renews Fight Against Female Genital Mutilation, Dawan Africa, last update 25.01.2026; eJO, Décret n° 2009-0245/PR/MPFBB portant modalité d'application de la loi n° 55/AN/09/6ème L du 19 juillet 2009 relative à la violence contre les femmes notamment les Mutilations Génitales Féminines, last update 27.10.2009; La Nation, Le ministère de la Femme et de la Famille renforce la coordination nationale dans la lutte contre les mutilations génitales féminines, La Nation, last update 26.01.2026; RefWorld, Djibouti: Report on Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) or Female Genital Cutting (FGC), RefWorld, last update 01.06.2001; UN News, 'The new generation is different': In Djibouti, activists lobby to end female genital mutilation, UN News, last update 05.02.2025; UNICEF, Visite de haut niveau pour évaluer les progrès contre les MGF à Djibouti, UN International Children's Emergency Fund, last update 30.09.2024.
 - 10 CNN, El año más violento en Ecuador: el país cerró el 2025 con más de 9.000 homicidios, la mayor cifra de su historia, last update 21.01.2026; Infobae, CIDH ortogó medidas cautelares por crisis sanitaria en la Penitenciaría mas violenta de Ecuador, last update 06.01.2026; Primicias, Las masacres volvieron a las cárceles en un año de violencia récord en Ecuador, last update 26.12.2025; Primicias, El año más violento de Ecuador: 9.216 homicidios en 2025, last update 22.01.2026; Spiegel, Polizei findet menschliche Köpfe an Strand in Ecuador, last update 12.01.2026; EL PAÍS, El exilio de un juez anticorrupción destapa la crisis judicial en Ecuador, last update 20.01.2026.
 - 11 UNHCR, Ethiopia Situation (Tigray region) #21, last update 06.09.2021; International Rescue Committee, Ethiopia crisis: Why millions need support—and how you can help, last update 22.01.2026; Al Jazeera, Hunger, death, devastation: No respite in Tigray a year after US aid cuts, last update 23.01.2026; Human Rights First Ethiopia, Ethiopia _ Tigray region Human Rights concern, last update 24.01.2026; Al Jazeera, Clashes between government troops and Tigrayan forces erupt in Ethiopia, last update 29.01.2026; BBC, Flights to northern Ethiopia cancelled as fears mount of renewed conflict, last update 29.01.2026; The Africa Report, Fears of renewed civil war as clashes erupt in western Tigray, last update 29.01.2026; Europe External programme with Africa, Situation report, Horn of Africa, No. 699, last update 29.01.2026; Reuters, Drone strikes in Ethiopia's Tigray region kill one, injure another, last update 31.01.2026.
 - 12 amerika21, Ehemaliger Vizepräsident indigener Gemeinschaften in Guatemala verhaftet, last update 15.01.2026; La Voz de Xela, Arévalo denuncia ataque a la democracia tras captura de Basilio Puac, letzte 15.01.2026; Prensa Libre, Basilio Puac, exvicepresidente de los 48 Cantones, enfrentará proceso penal por cuatro delitos, last update 16.01.2026.

- 13 BBC, La lucha de poder en Guatemala que revala la reciente ola de violencia de la pandilla Barrio 18, last update 28.01.2026; Spiegel, Aufstände in mehreren Gefängnissen – Regierung verhängt Ausnahmezustand, last update 19.01.2026; amerika21, Nach einer Woche Ausnahmezustand ringt Guatemala um Kurs, last update 24.01.2026; CNN, Presidente de Guatemala declara el estado de sitio tras ola de violencia de las pandillas, last update 19.01.2026; Infobae, El gobierno de Guatemala anuncia construcción de cárceles de alta seguridad, last update 25.01.2026.
- 14 BBC News, Iranian protester Erfan Soltani released on bail, reports say, British Broadcasting Corporation, last update 01.02.2026; Zeit, Iranischer Demonstrant Soltani ist freigelassen, last update 01.02.2026; IHRNGO, Iran Protests: Arrests, Incommunicado Detention and Unknown Fate of Disappeared, Iran Human Rights, last update 29.01.2026; NetBlocks, Update Iran, last update 30.01.2026; BBC News Farsi, دفتر رئیس‌جمهور ایران مشخصات ۲۹۸۶ نفر از کشته‌شدگان اعتراضات دی‌ماه را منتشر کرد [The Office of the President of Iran released the details of 2,986 people killed in the December protests], British Broadcasting Corporation, last update 01.02.2026; HRANA, Day 35 of the Protests: Pressure on Medical Staff and Lawyers, Continued Arrests, Human Rights Activists News Agency, last update 31.01.2026; Hengaw, Iran arrests Dr. Alireza Golchini for treating injured protesters, charges him with “waging war against God”, Hengaw Organization for Human Rights, last update 27.01.2026; HRANA, Day Thirty-Six of the Protests; Government Releases List of Names and State TV Insults Those Killed, Human Rights Activists News Agency, last update 01.02.2026; Center for Human Rights in Iran, Statement From Physicians in Iran: ‘Being a Doctor Is Not a Crime’, last update 29.01.2026; Iran International, Iran arrests doctors for treating wounded protesters, source says, last update 27.01.2026; Iranwire, Medical Council of Iran Confirms Arrest of Doctors Following Protests, last update 30.01.2026; France 24, ‘He probably would’ve survived’: Iran targeting hospitals in crackdown, last update 30.01.2026; BBC News Farsi, اینترنت ایران در حال بازگشت است [Iran’s internet is coming back, but not for everyone], British Broadcasting Corporation, last update 30.01.2026; HRANA, Nationwide Protests: 140 Protesters Arrested in Various Cities, Human Rights News Agency, last update 30.01.2026; Reuters, Iran detaining protesters being treated in hospitals as part of crackdown, says UN expert, last update 26.01.2026; The Guardian, Iran accused of ‘campaign of revenge’ as doctors arrested for treating protesters, last update 29.01.2026.
- 15 DW, EU designates Iran’s Revolutionary Guard a terror group, Deutsche Welle, last update 29.01.2026; Zeit, Iran stuft Streitkräfte von EU-Ländern als terroristische Gruppen ein, last update 01.02.2026; Tagesschau, Das Töten im Iran führte zum Umdenken, last update 29.01.2026; BBC News, EU adds Iran’s Revolutionary Guards to terrorist list, British Broadcasting Corporation, last update 29.01.2026.
- 16 Rudaw: US transfers 150 ISIS militants from Syria to Iraq, plans to increase number to 7,000, last updated 21.01.2026; Rudaw: <https://www.rudaw.net/english/middleeast/iraq/280120262>, last updated 29.01.2026.
- 17 Rudaw: Iraqi forces arrest suicide-bomber near Kurdish-owned restaurant in Anbar, last updated 28.01.2026; Rudaw: Peshmerga forces thwart ISIS attack in Tuz Khurmatu, last updated 30.01.2026.
- 18 Al Jazeera: Wave of Israeli air strikes hit southern Lebanon despite ceasefire, last update: 31.01.2026; L’Orient Today: Israeli strikes kill one, injure several, including young girl, last update: 31.01.2026; The Times of Israel: IDF: Ground troops demolished Hezbollah weapons depot, anti-tank missile storage facility in south Lebanon, last update: 01.02.2026.
- 19 Naharnet: Government approves deal to transfer Syrian prisoners back to Syria, last update: 31.01.2026.
- 20 Club of Mozambique, Mozambique estimates US\$644 million in flood-damaged infrastructure, Club of Mozambique, last update 28.01.2026; Club of Mozambique, Zimbabwe’s Acting President Mohadi hands over aid to Mozambique, Club of Mozambique, last update 28.01.2026; Relief Web, Mozambique: Floods – Posto (ADM3) intersecting flood extent, Gaza Province, Maputo Province, Maputo City (27 Jan 2026), Relief Web, last update 28.01.2026; UNICEF, UNICEF and the European Union strengthen flood response with the arrival of a humanitarian aircraft in Mozambique, UN International Children’s Emergency Fund, last update 27.01.2026.
- 21 ACLED, Mozambique Conflict Monitor Update: 14 January 2026, Armed Conflict Location and Event Data, last update 14.01.2026; ACLED, Mozambique Conflict Monitor Update: 28 January 2026, Armed Conflict Location and Event Data, last update 28.01.2026; Relief Web, Mozambique: Cabo Delgado, Nampula & Niassa Provinces Humanitarian Snapshot, Relief Web, last update 16.01.2026.
- 22 The Global New Light of Myanmar, Republic of the Union of Myanmar Union Election Commission Announcement 24/2026, last update 29.01.2026; The Global New Light of Myanmar, Republic of the Union of Myanmar Union Election Commission Announcement 25/2026, last update 30.01.2026; Frontier Myanmar, Frontier Fridays, last update 30.01.2026; Al Jazeera, Myanmar election delivers walkover win for military-backed political party, last update 31.01.2026; The Irrawaddy, ASEAN Does Not Recognize Myanmar Junta’s Election ‘As of Now’, last update 30.01.2026; UN News, Myanmar crisis deepens five years after coup, as military ballot entrenches repression, last update 30.01.2026; Reuters, Myanmar election delivers victory for military-backed party amid civil war, last update 30.01.2026.
- 23 Deutsche Welle, DW correspondent arrested in Niger, last update 24.01.2026; Die ZEIT, Journalist der Deutschen Welle in Niger festgenommen, last update 24.01.2026; Seneweb, Niger – German radio correspondent Deutsche Welle jailed in Niamey, last update 24.01.2026; CPJ, Niger arrests DW correspondent over report on Nigerian refugees, last update 26.01.2026; SWI swissinfo.ch, Comité de Protección de prensa denuncia arresto de periodista nigerino de canal alemán DW, last update 27.01.2026.
- 24 Africa News, Police disperse protesters demanding compensation following mass eviction, last update 29.01.2026; Reuters, Nigerian police fire tear gas, protester injured in Lagos floating slum protests, last update 29.01.2026; Business Day Nigeria, Lagos Police deny shooting during demolition protest, attribute injuries to teargas, last update 29.01.2026.
- 25 Reuters, Drone-backed militants attack Nigerian army base, several soldiers dead, last update 29.01.2026; France 24, Deadly jihadist attack kills dozens in northeast Nigeria, including soldiers, last update 29.01.2026.

-
- 26 IHRC, Pakistan Criminalises Qur'anic Memorisation: Ahmadi Muslim Sentenced to Life Imprisonment, last update 27.12.2025; Atalayar, Concern about the situation of fundamental rights in Pakistan, last update 28.12.2025; Voicepk, Mubarak Sani Case: SC upholds rights of Ahmadis with conditions, rejects bail annulment, last update 27.07.2024.
- 27 Reuters, Pakistan sentences human rights activist to 17 years over anti-state posts, last update 24.01.2026.
- 28 Rferl, Anger And Chaos As Thousands Displaced Ahead Of Pakistani Military Operation, (Radio Free Europe/ Radio Liberty), last update 23.01.2026.
- 29 Al Jazeera, Suicide bombing at wedding in northwest Pakistan kills seven, last update 24.01.2026; Reuters, Suicide bombing at Pakistan wedding kills 7, police say, last update 24.01.2026.
- 30 BBC, Deadly gun and bomb attacks hit Pakistan's Balochistan province, last update 01.02.2026; Deutsche Welle, Pakistan: 145 militants killed after suicide and gun attacks, last update 01.02.2026; Euronews, Pakistan says it has killed 145 'Indian-backed terrorists' in Balochistan after deadly attacks, last update 02.02.2026; Al Jazeera, Pakistani forces kill 145 fighters in Balochistan after deadly attacks, last update 02.02.2026; Associated Press, Pakistan says it has killed 145 'Indian-backed terrorists' in Balochistan after deadly attacks, last update 01.02.2026; Reuters, Pakistan forces kill 145 militants in two-day battle after wave of attacks, last update 01.02.2026.
- 31 The New York Times, Israel Launches Deadly Strikes in Gaza, as Rafah Border Is Set to Reopen, last update 31.01.2026; The Times of Israel, 4 said killed in IDF strike near Gaza cemetery where hostage's body was found, last update 27.01.2026; The Times of Israel, IDF says Palestinian operative who crossed Gaza's Yellow Line killed in strike, last update 28.01.2026; Reuters, Israel releases 15 Palestinian bodies as truce deal shifts to next phase, last update 29.01.2026; Reuters, Israeli strikes on Gaza kill more than 30, Palestinian health officials say, last update 31.01.2026; Associated Press, Israel recovers remains of the last hostage in Gaza. Ceasefire moves into tricky new phase, last update 26.01.2026; UN OCHA oPt, Humanitarian Situation Update #355 | Gaza Strip, last update 29.01.2026; Associated Press, Israeli strikes kill 30 Palestinians, including children, as Gaza ceasefire inches forward, last update 31.01.2026; Reuters, Israel military reported to accept death toll of around 70,000 in Gaza, last update 30.01.2026; Aljazeera, UNRWA staff cuts deepen in Gaza as Israel restricts critical aid access, last update 30.01.2026.
- 32 The New York Times, What to Know About the Rafah Border Crossing in Gaza, last update 01.02.2026; Reuters, Gaza's Rafah crossing with Egypt to reopen on Sunday, Israel says, last update 30.01.2026; Reuters, Reopening of Gaza's Rafah crossing expected Monday, officials say, last update 01.02.2026; Associated Press, Gaza's crucial Rafah crossing prepares for limited travel to resume Monday, last update 01.02.2026; DW, Gaza: Rafah border crossing partially reopens, last update 02.02.2026.
- 33 Reuters, Israel steps up evictions of Palestinians from East Jerusalem, last update 28.01.2026.
- 34 The Times of Israel, Arab, Jewish protesters turn out in record numbers for Tel Aviv anti-crime demonstration, last update 01.02.2026; Arab News, Palestinian citizens in Israel demand more security from violence, last update 01.02.2026; Associated Press, Besieged by gang violence, Palestinian citizens in Israel demand more security, last update 01.02.2026.
- 35 Mediazona, Сотруднику Курчатовского института в Петербурге назначили 7 лет колонии по делу о военных «фейках» [An employee of the Kurchatov Institute in St. Petersburg was sentenced to seven years in prison for spreading military "fake news"], last update 30.01.2026; OVD-Info, Физика из Ленинградской области осудили на 7 лет колонии по делу об антивоенных комментариях [A physicist from the Leningrad region was sentenced to seven years in prison for anti-war comments], last update 30.01.2026; Memorial PZK, Богмут Дмитрий Игоревич [Bogmut Dmitry Igorevich], ohne Datum; Sotavision, @sotavisionmedia (Telegram), Beitrag um 14:44, last update 30.01.2026; Sotavision, @sotavisionmedia (Telegram), Beitrag um 15:26, last update 17.09.2025; Mediazona, Слушатели дела о военных «фейках» против физика Дмитрия Богмута рассказали об угрозах после публикации их имен на сайте ТАСС [Those involved in the case of military "fakes" against physicist Dmitry Bogmut spoke about threats after their names were published on the TASS website], last update 17.07.2025; Novaya Gazeta, Петербургского физика-ядерщика приговорили к 7 годам колонии за антивоенные посты. На его заседаниях в суде люди в камуфляже занимали все места вместо слушателей [A physicist and nuclear scientist from St. Petersburg was sentenced to seven years in prison for anti-war posts. At his court hearings, people in camouflage occupied all the seats instead of the audience], last update 30.01.2026; OVD-Info, Репрессии в России в 2025 году. Обзор ОВД-Инфо [Repression in Russia in 2025. Overview by OVD-Info], last update 30.01.2026; OVD-Info, Призывы к терроризму и организация экстремистской деятельности вместо «фейков». За что преследуют в России в 2025 году [Calls for terrorism and organizing extremist activities instead of "fake news". What will be prosecuted in Russia in 2025?], last update 01.07.2025.
- 36 Dawan Africa, Somali Forces Kill 4 Al-Shabaab Fighters in Lower Shabelle, Dawan Africa, last update 29.01.2026; Dawan Africa, Somali Spy Agency Kills 13 Al-Shabaab Militants in Middle Shabelle Raids, Dawan Africa, last update 02.02.2026; SONNA, NISA eliminates 13 Al-Shabaab militants including 5 senior commanders, Somali National News Agency, last update 01.02.2026; SONNA, SNA Special Forces Dismantle Khawarij Hideouts in Middle Shabelle, Somali National News Agency, last update 29.01.2026.
- 37 Reuters, Syrian government, Kurds agree integration deal, US hails 'historic milestone', last update 30.01.2026; Aljazeera, Kurdish-led SDF agrees integration with Syrian government forces, last update 30.01.2026; AP, Syria's Kurdish-led force and the Damascus government reach a new agreement to stabilize ceasefire, last update 30.01.2026; Enab Baladi, Comprehensive ceasefire agreement reached between Syrian government and SDF, last update 30.01.2026; The New York Times, Syrian Government and Kurdish-Led Militia Seal a Deal to Merge Forces, last update 30.01.2026; Enab Baladi, Abdi reveals deal details with Damascus, says he will not take office, last update 31.01.2026; AP, A ceasefire holds in Syria but civilians live with fear and resentment, last update 27.01.2026; Reuters, Syria to close camps housing thousands linked to Islamic State, last update 30.01.2026; Enab Baladi, Tens of thousands displaced in northeastern Syria as 100,000 return in Aleppo, last update 27.01.2026; North Press Agency, Six killed, eight wounded in government escalation near Kobani, last update 26.01.2026.
- 38 Aljazeera, Syria grants immediate citizenship to Kurds in wake of gains against SDF, last update 29.01.2026; Charles Lister, 17 Integration or conflict in northeastern Syria? Ten key points to consider, Middle East Institute, last update 29.01.2026.

-
- 39 ECHR, The Court publishes its 2025 Annual report and an Overview of its case-law, European Court of Human Rights, last update 29.01.2026; DW, AİHM'ye en çok hak ihlali başvurusu Türkiye'den geldi [The highest number of human rights violation applications to the European Court of Human Rights came from Türkiye.], Deutsche Welle Türkiye, last update 29.01.2026; Anka, Most rights violation applications to ECHR in 2025 filed against Türkiye, Anka Haber Ajansı, last update 29.01.2026.
- 40 Reuters, Tunisia extends state of emergency by 11 months until Dec 31, last update 30.01.2026; Africanews, Tunisian president extends state of emergency for another 11 months, last update 31.01.2026; International Center for Not-for-Profit Law, Civic Freedom Monitor: Tunisia, last update 06.01.2026.
- 41 Chapter Four, Statement on the suspension of Chapter Four Uganda's NGO Permit, Chapter Four, last update 13.01.2026; FIDH, Uganda: Suspension of at least seven human rights NGOs ahead of general elections, Fédération internationale pour les droits humains, last update 14.01.2026; Lavender, Uganda Orders LGBTQ Rights Organization To Shut Down, Lavender, last update 27.01.2026; TRT World, 'Deeply worrying': UN slams Uganda's internet shutdown, NGO crackdown ahead of election, Türkiye Radyo ve Televizyon Kurumu World, last update 28.01.2026; ULII, Non-Governmental Organisations Act, Chapter 109, Uganda Legal Information Institute, last update 31.12.2023.
- 42 The Guardian, Ukraine war briefing: Nato chief warns of 'harshes winter' in a decade as Russian attacks cut power in Kharkiv, last update 27.01.2026; The Guardian, Ukraine war briefing: Zelenskyy and Merz welcome Trump truce claim and condemn Russia attacks, last update 30.01.2026; The Guardian, Ukraine war briefing: Zelenskyy fears rising US-Iran tensions will scupper key peace talks in UAE, last update 31.01.2026; RFE/RL, Trump Says Putin 'Agreed' To Halt Air Strikes For A Week As Freezing Weather Hits Ukraine, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, last update 29.01.2026; Tagesschau, Kreml stimmt begrenzter Feuerpause in der Ukraine zu, last update 30.01.2026; The Kyiv Independent, Confusion reigns as Russia says it was only asked to stop attacking Kyiv until Sunday, last update 30.01.2026; Tagesschau, Russland und Ukraine melden gegenseitige Angriffe, last update 31.01.2026; Tagesschau, Ukraine-Friedensgespräche auf Mittwoch verschoben, last update 01.02.2026; The Guardian, Ukraine war briefing: Kyiv reschedules peace talks as battered power grid strains in -15C, last update 02.02.2026.
- 43 Ukrinform, Russische Truppen greifen Slowjansk mit Gleitbomben an – zwei Tote, ein Verletzter, last update 27.01.2026; Ukrinform, In Region Cherson ein Zivilist getötet, drei verletzt, 36 Ortschaften beschossen, last update 28.01.2026; Ukrinform, Russen töten vier und verletzen vier Zivilisten in Region Donezk, last update 28.01.2026; Ukrinform, Drohnenangriff auf Region Kyjiw: Zwei Menschen getötet, vier Verletzte, darunter Kinder, last update 28.01.2026; Ukrinform, Drei Tote, drei Verletzte nach russischem Angriff auf Region Saporischschja, last update 29.01.2026; Ukrinform, In Region Cherson drei Zivilisten getötet, zehn verletzt, 36 Ortschaften beschossen, last update 30.01.2026; Ukrinform, Russen töten einen und verletzen einen Zivilisten in Region Donezk, last update 30.01.2026; Ukrinform, Region Cherson unter massivem Angriff: Zwei Tote, zehn Verletzte, last update 31.01.2026; Ukrinform, Russen töten zwei Zivilisten in Region Donezk, drei weitere verletzt, last update 31.01.2026; The Kyiv Independent, 'Colossal destruction' – Russian drone strike on Odesa kills 3, injures 35, more may be under rubble, last update 27.01.2026; The Kyiv Independent, Ukraine war latest: Russian drones strike passenger train in Kharkiv Oblast, 6 killed, 2 injured, last update 27.01.2026; The Kyiv Independent, At least 5 killed, 19 injured in Russian attacks over past day, last update 31.01.2026; Tagesschau, Mehrere Tote durch russische Angriffe in der Ukraine, last update 27.01.2026; Tagesschau, Erneut Tote nach russischen Drohnenangriffen, last update 28.01.2026; The Guardian, Ukraine war briefing: Zelenskyy and Merz welcome Trump truce claim and condemn Russia attacks, last update 30.01.2026; The Kyiv Independent, Russian attacks against Ukraine kill 4, injure 21, including children, over past day, last update 01.02.2026; Ukrinform, Russische Drohne trifft Entbindungsklinik in Saporischschja – sechs Verletzte, last update 01.02.2026; RFE/RL, Russia Hits Maternity Hospital In Ukraine's Zaporizhzhya, Kills 16 Miners In Dnipropetrovsk, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, last update 01.02.2026; The Guardian, Ukraine war briefing: Nearly 2 million military casualties to date, study finds, with Russia bearing brunt of losses, last update 28.01.2026; NYT, Troop Casualties in War Nearing 2 Million Mark, The New York Times, last update 28.01.2026.
- 44 The Guardian, Ukraine war briefing: Zelenskyy and Merz welcome Trump truce claim and condemn Russia attacks, last update 30.01.2026; Ukrinform, Russland setzt aktiv auf Infiltration von Angriffsgruppen an der Ostfront, last update 28.01.2026.
- 45 The Guardian, Ukraine war briefing: Nato chief warns of 'harshes winter' in a decade as Russian attacks cut power in Kharkiv, last update 27.01.2026; RFE/RL, New Round Of Russian Strikes Kills 9, Knocks Out Power In Several Areas Of Ukraine, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, last update 27.01.2026; Tagesschau, Erneut Tote nach russischen Drohnenangriffen, last update 28.01.2026; Tagesschau, Kritik an Bürgermeister Klitschko – auch von Selenskyj, last update 30.01.2026; Ukrinform, In Kyjiw 613 Hochhäuser ohne Heizung, last update 29.01.2026; Ukrinform, Durch russische Angriffe verliert Kyjiw eigene Stromerzeugungskapazitäten, last update 29.01.2026; Ukrinform, Selenskyj: Ukraine importiert genügend Gas trotz aller Herausforderungen, last update 29.01.2026; Ukrinform, 378 Hochhäuser in Kyjiw weiter ohne Heizung, last update 30.01.2026; Ukrinform, Stromversorgung der kritischen Infrastruktur in den Regionen Kyjiw und Dnipropetrowsk wiederhergestellt, U-Bahn fährt wieder, last update 31.01.2026; RFE/RL, Massive Power Outages Hit Moldova After Ukrainian Grid Failure, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, last update 31.01.2026; The Guardian, Ukraine war briefing: Kyiv reschedules peace talks as battered power grid strains in -15C, last update 02.02.2026.
- 46 The Kyiv Independent, Russia tightens passport rules for children in occupied Ukraine, complicating escape, activists say, last update 26.01.2026.

47 Swissinfo, La ONG Foro Penal contabiliza en Venezuela 344 excarcelaciones en las últimas tres semanas, last update 02.02.2026; Deutsche Welle, Activista venezolano liberado tras más de 4 años en prisión, last update 01.02.2026; Deutsche Welle, La libertad vigilada y con cuentagotas del postmadurismo, last update 30.01.2026; El País, Delcy Rodríguez anuncia una amnistía general para los presos políticos en Venezuela, last update 30.01.2026; Deutsche Welle, Venezuela kündigt Amnestie für politische Häftlinge an, last update 31.01.2026; Tagesschau, Venezuela öffnet Ölsektor für Privatisierungen, last update 30.01.2026; BBC, Qué cambia en Venezuela con la nueva Ley de Hidrocarburos y por qué es una ruptura radical con 50 años de modelo petrolero, last update 30.01.2026; The Economist, How to tell if Venezuela is heading for democracy, last update 27.01.2026; Deutsche Welle, Venezuela: claves de las excarcelaciones de presos políticos, last update 27.01.2026; Deutsche Welle, Foro Penal cuestiona cifra de excarcelados en Venezuela, last update 27.01.2026; The Guardian, 'It's a farce': families of Venezuela political prisoners still await their release, last update 26.01.2026; The New York Times, In Venezuela, Freeing the Economy, but Nothing Else, last update 26.01.2026; El País, La causa de los presos políticos reactiva las protestas en Venezuela: "De aquí no nos vamos hasta que sean libres", last update 26.01.2026; The New York Times, How a Water Balloon Fight in Venezuela Ended in Charges of Treason, last update 24.01.2026; The New York Times, What Is El Helicoide, the Infamous Torture Prison in Venezuela?, last update 09.01.2026.

Imprint

Published by

Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge
90461 Nürnberg

ISSN

2943-0690

Valid as of

CW 06/2026

Printed by

Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge

Design

Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge

Reference source

Publikationsstelle Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge

www.bamf.de/publikationen

You can also download this publication as an accessible PDF document.

This publication is issued by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees as part of its public relations work. The publication is distributed free of charge and is not intended for sale. It may not be used by political parties or by election campaigners or election workers during an election campaign for the purpose of election advertising. This applies to federal, state and local elections as well as to elections to the European Parliament.

This document is public.

www.bamf.de