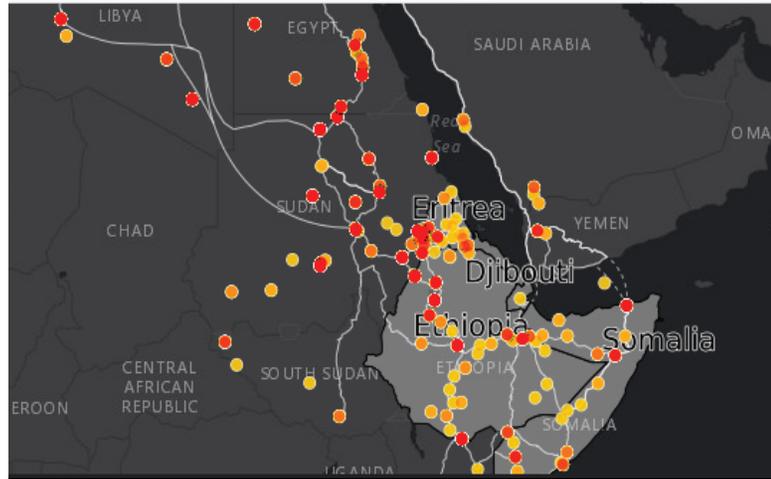
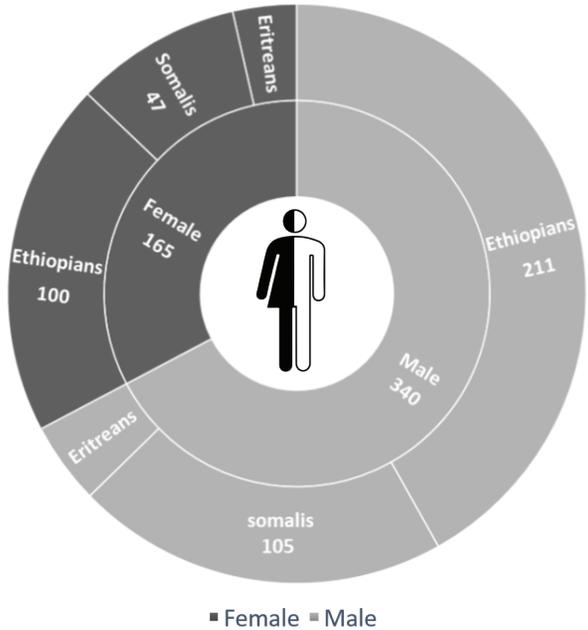
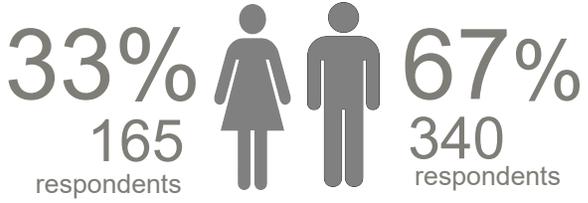


Phase 2 | February 2018

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.



Spatial distribution of incidents reported by migrants and refugees from the Horn of Africa from March 2015 through December 2017. The dark red dots represent locations where incidents have repeatedly occurred, whereas the light yellow dots represent locations where incidents have occurred less frequently. Click [here](#) for interactive map

Why Women Migrate

Women and men cite the same common factors driving migration, including insecurity, lack of rights, and limited economic opportunity. However, women were more likely to also indicate family reasons as a driver, with 14% of women reporting that they left their country of origin in order to join family abroad, compared to 5% of men.

Smuggling and Trafficking

Women and men report using smugglers at similar rates and also report being misled by their smugglers about costs, routes, or security with the same frequency. Smugglers also were found to play a key role in determining migration routes for both men and women.

Women were more likely than men to have borrowed money in order to finance their migration journey and were more likely to work along the route, possibly indicating a position of greater vulnerability and reliance towards brokers, employers, or the sponsors of their migration journey.

“ We are all in the hands of smugglers. They can do whatever they want with us, and women are especially vulnerable to sexual abuse.”

- 28 year old Ethiopian female migrant
January 26, 2018

Abuses on the Route

Men were more likely than women to **report** incidents of abuse: 63% of men interviewed as part of Phase 2 reported experiencing or witnessing protection incidents along the route, compared to 48% of women.

In particular:

- 39% of men and 23% of women reported being kidnapped or held against their will by non-government entities.
- 56% of men and 39% of women experienced physical abuse.
- 28% of men and 29% of women either experienced or witnessed incidents of sexual abuse.

The lower rates of reporting among female respondents may be related to greater community protection for women in some contexts, and women reported receiving assistance at higher rates than men. However, it's likely that reporting bias also plays a role as women on the move may be less likely to disclose incidents of abuse, particularly to particularly male monitors.

The Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS) launched the Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism Initiative (4Mi) in 2014. This innovative tool aims to address the need for better data in a context where irregular movements are changing rapidly and where people and smugglers move in increasingly clandestine ways.

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