



Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: East Africa & Yemen

This Quarterly Mixed Migration Update (QMMU) covers the East Africa and Yemen region (EAY). The core countries of focus for this region are Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Yemen. Depending on the quarterly trends and migration-related updates, more attention may be given to any of the countries over the rest.

The QMMUs offer a quarterly update on new trends and dynamics related to mixed migration and relevant policy developments in the region. These updates are based on a compilation of a wide range of secondary (data) sources, brought together within a regional framework and applying a mixed migration analytical lens. Similar QMMUs are available for all MMC regions.

The Mixed Migration Centre is a global network consisting of six regional hubs and a central unit in Geneva engaged in data collection, research, analysis and policy development on mixed migration.

For more information on the MMC, the QMMUs from other regions and contact details of regional MMC teams, visit mixedmigration.org and follow us at [@Mixed_Migration](https://twitter.com/Mixed_Migration)

MMC's understanding of mixed migration

"Mixed migration" refers to cross-border movements of people, including refugees fleeing persecution and conflict, victims of trafficking, and people seeking better lives and opportunities. Motivated to move by a multiplicity of factors, people in mixed flows have a range of legal statuses as well as a variety of vulnerabilities. Although entitled to protection under international human rights law, they are exposed to multiple rights violations along their journey. Those in mixed migration flows travel along similar routes, using similar means of travel — often travelling irregularly, and wholly, or partially, assisted by migrant smugglers.

Front cover photo credit:

Michael Kirby Smith (2013)

Ethiopian migrants outside the Migrant Response Centre in Haradh, Yemen, May 2013.

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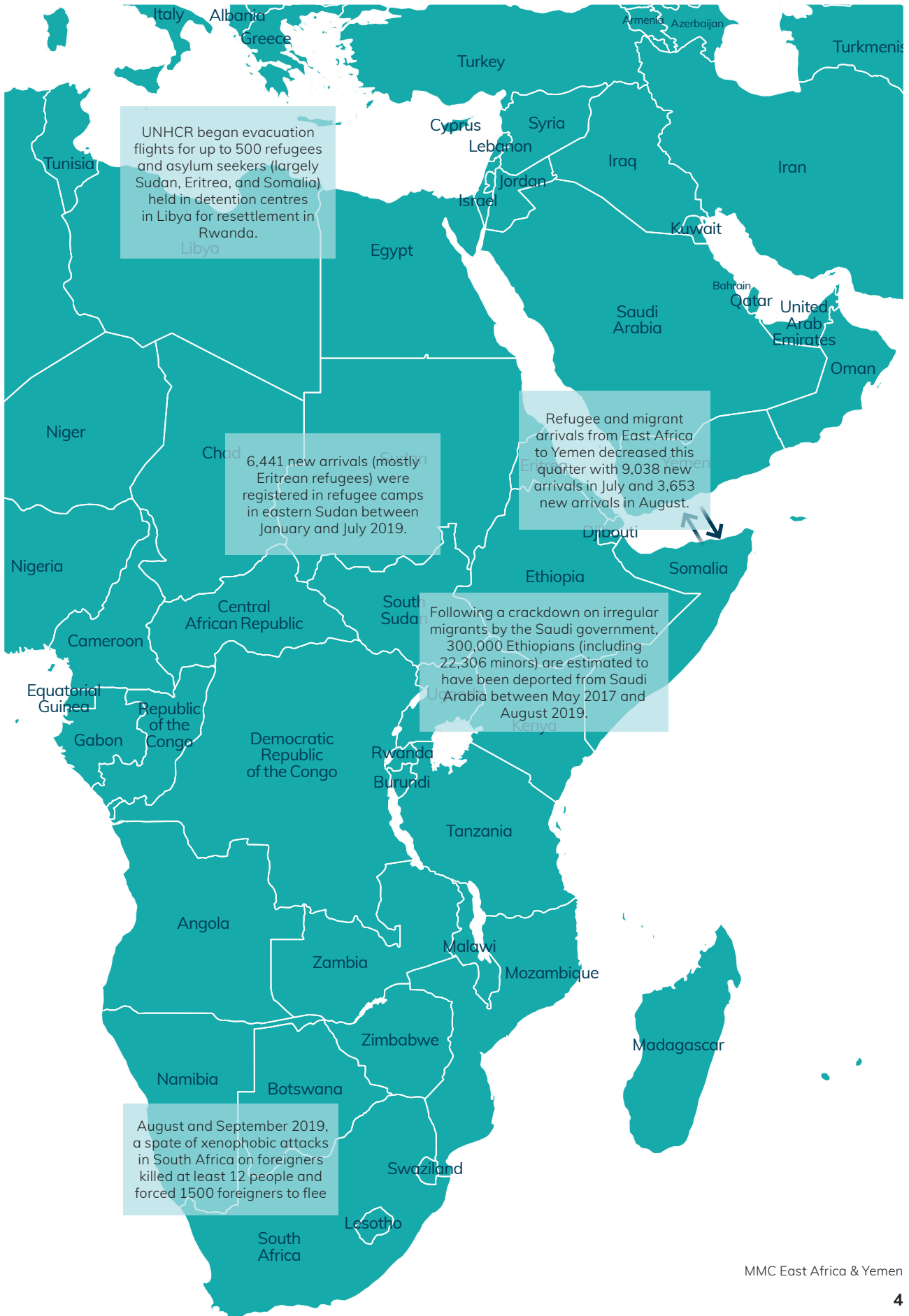
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Quarter 3 2019

Key Updates

- **EU suspends funding for migration projects in Sudan:** The European Union [announced in July](#) that it had suspended funding for ongoing migration control projects in Sudan. The move comes amid concerns that the funding may have been inadvertently used to support a crackdown on protesters during 2019.
- **Sudan closes borders with Libya and Central African Republic:** On 26 September 2019, Sudan [closed its borders](#) to Libya and Central African Republic due to unspecified security concerns. The closing of the border presents a potentially dangerous situation for the migrants and refugees from the Horn of Africa who travel through Sudan every month hoping to get to North Africa.
- **Rwanda to take in 500 refugees and asylum seekers from East Africa:** On 10 September, in a [joint statement](#) with the African Union (AU) and the Government of Rwanda, UNHCR announced an agreement for the evacuation of refugees and asylum seekers held in detention centres across Libya. Evacuation flights started on [26 September](#) for the initial resettlement group, which includes mostly refugees and asylum seekers from Sudan, Eritrea, and Somalia.
- **Congolese refugees and migrants part of increasing mixed migration flows to Greece:** Between January and September 2019, [38,123 refugees and migrants](#) arrived into Greece by sea. While most were from Afghanistan and Syria, 2,819 refugees and migrants from the Democratic Republic of Congo arrived in Greece - around 8% of total arrivals for the year.
- **Decreasing refugee and migrant arrivals in Yemen this quarter:** Despite the high numbers of arrivals during the second quarter of 2019, arrival figures dropped in July and August - 9,038 refugees and migrants [arrived in July](#) and only 3,653 arrived [in August](#) - bringing the total number of arrivals from the Horn of Africa to Yemen to 97,069 between from January to August 2019.
- **Children on the move to Yemen:** More than 13% of this quarter's arrivals to Yemen were children (1,648 boys and girls in total) and [66% were unaccompanied](#). This is slight increase from earlier this year, when children made up less than [10% of arrivals](#).
- **East Africans in Tunisia:** According to UNHCR, East Africans make up 17% of the 2,487 refugees and asylum seekers [registered in Tunisia](#) ([235 Eritreans and 179 Somalis](#)). .

Regional Overview*



Mixed Migration Regional Updates

Mixed Migration within East Africa

Displacement Dynamics in Ethiopia

According to the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), 3.2 million Ethiopians were internally displaced [in April 2019](#). Following an attempted [regional government coup](#) in Amhara in June 2019 and rise in insecurity in Gambella and South-West Oromia, the Ethiopian government undertook a massive [government-led returns process for some of these internally displaced people](#). Between May and July of 2019, the Ethiopian government reportedly [returned 1.8 million IDPs](#) to their areas of origin. However, there are reports of involuntary returns, protection risks for returning IDPs and [tensions with host communities](#).

Ethiopia currently hosts [680,861](#) refugees from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan, and Yemen. Although initial projections showed the possibility of the Eritrean refugee caseload going down to [123,841 by the end of 2019](#) (from 173,879 at the end of 2018), as of the end of September the total number of Eritrean refugees was [146,690](#). This is a notable decrease, though there is not a clear picture from humanitarian partners where these refugees are going. While some Eritrean refugees move on to urban centres in Ethiopia, many are thought to [leave the country](#). Borders with Eritrea [were closed](#) in April 2019, making movement between the two countries restricted though there are reports of Eritreans continuing to [cross the borders](#) into Ethiopia.

Policy Discussions

African Union Forum

From 14 -16 September, the African Union held the [5th Pan-African Forum on Migration](#) in Cairo, with a focus on strengthening migration data and research for evidence-based policy development and implementation towards effective migration governance in Africa. This meeting culminated in pledges by the AU Commission towards providing technical support to Member States in ensuring that national consultation mechanisms are established.

Policy discussion on the Global Compact for Migration in Nairobi

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) hosted a regional consultation on the Global Compact for Migration on 23 and 24 September (with support from the European Union, the [Better Migration Management](#) and GIZ). The first day was focused on engagement with civil society, private sector partners, academia, researchers, faith-based organizations, political activists. The second day was dedicated to government stakeholders, UN Country Team members and the UN Migration Network Secretariat.

Khartoum Process meeting on ‘Legal Frameworks and Policy Development: Optimising the Benefits of Organised Labour Migration’

In September, a meeting [on legal migration](#) was organised under the framework of the Khartoum Process. This Thematic Meeting brought together stakeholders on issues around labour migration in the region, and

to explore the operational side of existing policies and legal arrangements. The meeting created a dialogue between African and the European partners and helped partners identify and share support mechanisms for national strategies around legal migration.

Better Migration Management Anti-Labour Trafficking Conference

On 6-7 August 2019, the [Better Migration Management](#) Programme (supported by the European Union and Germany) organised the anti-labour trafficking conference in Nairobi. The conference focused on the interface of labour migration and human trafficking along the migration route from the Horn of Africa region to the Gulf countries – the 'Eastern route'. MMC presented on protection risks and changing migration and displacement dynamics along this route.

The Eastern route from the Horn of Africa to Yemen

The Eastern Route refers to movement of refugees and migrants from the Horn of Africa towards Yemen and the Gulf countries. The main profile of people on this route are Ethiopians and Somalis. Nearly [90% of people interviewed](#) along this route say that Saudi Arabia is their intended destination.

This quarter has seen ongoing Ethiopian deportations from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and while there has been a decrease in the volume of mixed migration from the Horn towards Yemen and Saudi Arabia compared from the high numbers recorded last quarter, protection risks and human rights abuses against migrants and refugees remain a concern.

Decreasing refugee and migrant arrivals in Yemen this quarter

Despite the all high numbers of arrivals into Yemen [last quarter](#), figures dropped in July and August - 9,038 refugees and migrants [arrived in July](#) and only 3,653 arrived [in August](#) - bringing the total number of arrivals to Yemen to 97,069 between from January to August 2019. Refugees and migrants departed the Horn of Africa from points in Djibouti (52% used this route) and Somalia (48% used this route). During this quarter, there was a slight rise in the representation of Ethiopians along this route to around 94%. Somalis make up the majority of the remaining 6% of arrivals into Yemen.

Regular fluctuations in arrival numbers to Yemen are common, and can be dependent on conditions at points of departure, access to transport and smugglers, and other local dynamics. During the [same period in 2018](#), arrivals sharply decreased from over 10,000 arrivals in July 2018 to less than 4,000 in September 2018. However, the high number of [deportations from Saudi Arabia](#) and the [dangerous conditions for migrants](#) in Yemen could also have an impact on the decisions refugees and migrants make about migration to Yemen.

In addition to the arrivals via the sea routes to Yemen, in July and August, 5,934 Yemenis returned to Yemen from Saudi Arabia, bringing the number of Yemeni returnees to 35,353 for the period of January through August 2019.

Unaccompanied minors in mixed migration flows to Yemen

Though the total numbers of arrivals into Yemen were lower this quarter, the proportion of children among these arrivals slightly increased. Of the 12,691 migrants and refugees who arrived in Yemen in July and August 2019 more than 13% were children (1,648) and [66% were unaccompanied](#), a slight increase from January to June of this year, when children made up less than [10% of arrivals](#). Though children have long been migrating within and from the region, there is [growing concern](#) about the [protection risks](#) they face.

Ethiopian returnees from Saudi Arabia face growing protection concerns

IOM estimates that between May 2017 and August 2019, 300,000 Ethiopians (including [22,306 minors](#)) have returned from Saudi Arabia following a crackdown on undocumented migrants. Of these 300,000, IOM has registered 264,962 (78% male and 22% female). Up to 90% of these returnees report returning involuntarily and as a result of the expulsions by the Saudi government. Ethiopians report facing [extreme risks and serious violations](#) while in Saudi Arabia during the detention and deportation process, including torture, extortion, and physical abuse.

While many Ethiopians travel to Saudi Arabia in search of better economic opportunities, approximately 37% of registered returnees reported [being unemployed](#) while in Saudi Arabia – nearly half of men (46%) reported being unemployed and 17% of women. Those who were employed (63% of people interviewed) reported working in unskilled work, manual labour and domestic work (78% of women were engaged in domestic work). These high levels of unemployment further exacerbate the vulnerabilities of Ethiopians in Saudi Arabia, and upon return to Ethiopia. Many returnees return empty handed, having sent home any money they earned. Assistance for returnees once they arrive back in Ethiopia remains limited, with little to no assistance after they reach Ethiopia.

Many of these [returnees suffer](#) from severe physical and mental health challenges from experiences along their migration journeys, detention in Saudi Arabia, and deportation. According to aid organizations, up to 95% of returnees report witnessing or experiencing violence or abuse during their journey to Saudi Arabia.

Deaths at sea

In July, [15 Ethiopians died](#) after a boat off the coast of Yemen broke down and left them stranded at sea. Survivors reported that some migrants died of hunger and thirst, while others drowned. Further [reports](#) indicate that the boat was initially carrying 90 Ethiopians, though the condition of the survivors was unknown.

This tragic event highlights continued concerns about migrant deaths at sea. Deaths along [this sea route remain](#) a concern, but limitations in data collection and access issues mean the number of those who go missing are still unknown. According to sources, 87 people are [reported](#) to have died along this route in 2019, but the numbers are likely much higher.

The Northern Route towards North Africa & Europe

Eritreans and Ethiopian refugees and migrants in Sudan

Eritreans continue to cross into Sudan. In August, UNHCR figures showed that most of the 6,441 [new arrivals](#) registered in camps in eastern Sudan between January and July were Eritrean refugees. The [reports](#) of Eritrean arrivals come after the opening of the border between Eritrea and Sudan in January of this year, [announced](#) by Sudan's then-President Omar al-Bashir. The border had been closed in 2018 as part of government efforts to allegedly disarm smuggling gangs moving arms and migrants from the Horn of Africa towards Europe.

Contrary to some anticipation, following the [peace agreement with](#) Ethiopia in July 2018, Eritreans fleeing harsh conditions in their country have seen little improvement in the situation in Eritrea. The agreement provided the possibility to ease Eritrea's policy for forced indefinite conscription, which is a main driving factor for Eritreans, however it [is still intact](#). By August 2019, Eritreans comprised the second largest group of refugees and asylum seekers in Sudan [at 123,413](#), including new arrivals in 2019 – with a high caseload of unaccompanied and separated children. Sudan also hosts [14,201](#) Ethiopian refugees and asylum seekers, largely in camps in Kassala and Gedaref States in the East.

UNHCR reports that an estimated 50% of all new arrivals to Sudan [intend to migrate onwards, which could put them at further risk of abuse on the notoriously dangerous migration routes through Sudan.](#)

EU suspends funding for migration programming in Sudan

The European Union (EU) [announced in July](#) that it had suspended funding for ongoing migration control projects in Sudan. The move comes amid concerns that the funding may have been diverted towards a crackdown on protesters during 2019.

In April 2019, protests led to the ouster of [Sudanese president Omar Al Bashir](#). The Transitional Military Council (TMC) took control of the country, and with the support of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), mounted a [deadly](#) crackdown against protesters. The EU says they did not provide funding to the RSF, however the materials and funding provided [are feared](#) to have been misused or diverted to strengthen the violence and repression towards protesters.

Sudan closes borders to Libya and Central African Republic

On 26 September, Sudan reportedly [closed its borders](#) to Libya and Central African Republic due to unspecified security concerns. Sudan has previously raised concerns about arms and people smuggling through its porous borders. Earlier in September, Sudan's Rapid Support Forces detained [138 people trying](#) to cross into Libya, including Sudanese, Chadians and Ethiopians. The closing of the border presents a potentially dangerous situation for the migrants and refugees from the Horn of Africa who travel through Sudan every month hoping to get to North Africa.

Protection concerns for Eritreans in Egypt

In July, [Eritrean refugees were detained in Egypt](#) when Egyptian police violently dispersed a group of 500 Eritrean refugees that were holding peaceful demonstrations in July. Police allegedly confiscated some of the refugees' papers and at least 5 reportedly remained in detention for [several days](#). This latest incident [sparked attention](#) about longstanding [concerns](#) about the harsh treatment of Eritreans in Egypt, who make up 30% of the total 56,727 East African [refugees and asylum seekers](#) in Egypt (16,930 Eritreans, 15,969 Ethiopians, 17,197 South Sudanese, and 6,631 Somalis).

Rwanda resettlement plan for refugees and asylum seekers

On 10 September, in a [joint statement](#) with the African Union (AU) and the Government of Rwanda, UNHCR announced an agreement for the evacuation of refugees and asylum seekers held in detention centres across Libya. The deal outlined plans for 500 refugees and asylum seekers, mostly from the Horn of Africa, to be voluntarily transferred to Rwanda. UNHCR says that some refugees and asylum seekers might be granted the option to resettle to a third country or could return their home countries if conditions allowed. Evacuation flights started on [26 September](#) for the initial resettlement group, which includes mostly refugees and asylum seekers from Sudan, Eritrea, and Somalia.

The deal was received with [criticism](#) about Rwanda's [human rights record](#) with resettled refugees and migrants, the feasibility of long-term solutions provided by [the resettlement](#) plan, and the involvement of the EU. UNHCR confirmed [that much of the funding](#) for the resettlements would come from the EU, and critics see this as an [extension of EU aims](#) to push Libya's migrant and refugee crisis further from Europe's shores.

East Africans increasingly reported in Tunisia

According to UNHCR, by the end of September East Africans made up 17% of the 2,487 refugees and asylum seekers [registered in](#) Tunisia (235 [Eritreans and](#) 179 [Somalis](#)). This is an increase from the [end of 2018](#), when only 43 Eritreans were registered as persons of concern in Tunisia and Somalis were not specifically reported. Recent media reports have highlighted [East Africans in](#) or [attempting](#) to enter Tunisia. During the last quarter UNHCR reported that [195 people](#), mainly Sudanese and Somalis, entered Tunisia from Libya to claim asylum. Though the numbers are relatively small for now, the increasingly dangerous conditions for migrants and refugees in Libya may force refugees and migrants [towards Tunisia](#) to find safety. Further, [reports of boats](#) leaving Tunisia's coast could draw East Africans looking to reach Europe.

Congolese refugees and migrants in mixed migration flows

Between January and September 2019, [38,123 refugees and migrants](#) arrived into Greece by sea. While most were from Afghanistan and Syria, there has been a shift to an increasing number of African refugees and migrants arriving to Greece. By September 2019, 2,819 [refugees and migrants from](#) the Democratic Republic of Congo ([DRC](#)) arrived across the Aegean Islands¹ - around 8% of total arrivals for the year.

1 This refers to Lesbos, Dodecanese Islands, Chios, and Samos

Congolese arrivals so far in 2019 are 135% higher than for the whole of last year (only [1,800 Congolese](#) recorded during 2018). After Afghans and Syrians, Congolese are the [third largest group](#) of refugee and migrants reported arriving into Greece via mixed migration routes.

Congolese migrants and refugees have been part of mixed migration flows since at least [2016](#), and by 2017 around [900 Congolese refugees and migrants](#) were reported to have arrived in Greece. [Conflict and humanitarian](#) crisis in Congo have left 3 million Congolese [internally displaced](#) and continued [instability](#) could drive more Congolese to leave the country in search of security and opportunities.

The increase in Congolese migrants and refugees is part of a general resurgence of migrant and refugee [arrivals](#) to Greece in 2019. Tighter migration restrictions in Italy could play a part in the general shift to Mediterranean arrivals in Greece, and nearly all refugees and migrants arriving by sea into Greece leave from Turkey. The main entry point for Congolese refugees and migrants into Greece is Samos, an island in the eastern Aegean Sea and one of the closest to the Turkish coast. New arrivals to Samos are largely Afghans, Iraqis and Africans from countries including Congo and Cameroon. [Tensions are growing](#) as resources and housing in refugee and migrant hosting areas across Greece become more strained. In Samos, where many of the Congolese refugees and migrants are living, conditions are dire. There is growing [discontent and despair](#) among the migrant and refugee communities, who suffer from poor sanitation, chronic overcrowding, and lack [of access to basic needs](#).

Status of Eritreans and Sudanese asylum seekers in Israel

In July 2019, an Israeli special committee said that it would be [re-examining all requests from Eritrean asylum seekers](#), including 3000 cases that had initially been rejected. Also, this quarter the UN [pushed Israel](#) to explain its asylum rejections of African asylum seekers, in particular to see if its asylum policies and practice align with the Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of which Israel is a signatory.

The situation of African refugees and asylum seekers in Israel [remains uncertain](#). Only a handful of at least 30,000 asylum seekers are [recognized as refugees](#) in Israel. Though some have been resettled outside of Israel, most [notably in a widely criticised agreement to resettlement Sudanese and Eritreans to Rwanda](#), [little headway](#) has been made on long term, safe, viable solutions which would offer real protection for vulnerable people. Last year, a deal between Israel and the UN to resettle more than 15,000 African asylum seekers, mostly Sudanese and Eritreans, to Western countries [was suspended](#) by the Israeli Prime Minister after complaints that the deal could attract more migration.

The Southern Route towards South Africa

Anti-migrant sentiments deepen in South Africa

A spate of [xenophobic attacks](#) on foreigners have been reported in South Africa in August and September 2019. In the recent attacks, at least 12 people were killed and 1,000 foreign owned businesses targeted, and [1500 foreigners](#) (including refugees and asylum seekers) were forced to flee. These types of attacks are not uncommon in South Africa, and East Africans have been targeted before (particularly [Ethiopians](#) and [Somalis](#)).

Following these latest attacks, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia issues a statement condemning such acts and said that it was working with [members of the Ethiopian community in Pretoria](#) and with South African authorities to address the situation. During the World Economic Forum on Africa Summit in Cape Town, Ethiopian President Sahle-Work Zewde met with members of the Ethiopian community who reiterated the concerns on attacks against foreigners. The [President said she would meet with South African officials](#) to discuss and seek solutions to these problems. The Somali government also released a statement saying that they were watching and monitoring closely the violence in South Africa. The Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism called on the South African government to [protect and guarantee the safety of Somali citizens and their property](#). There are an estimated [30,000 Somali refugees and asylum seekers](#) living in South Africa.

Thematic Focus: East African refugees and migrants in Libya

There are an estimated [700,000 refugees](#) and migrants in Libya, and more than [115,000 of these people](#) are thought to be from East Africa.² According to interviews from MMC's [4Mi project](#), migrants and refugees from East Africa are driven to North Africa by economic reasons, violence and insecurity, and a lack of rights. Few options for legal pathways for migration and asylum in East Africa pushes many refugees and migrants [towards Libya](#) in hopes of [reaching Europe](#). However, East African arrivals (from North Africa) into Europe slowed in 2018, and in 2019 less than 200 people from East Africa have [arrived in Europe](#). Many refugees and migrants find it difficult to leave Libya and access to protection or legal pathways remains severely limited. Further, East African migrants and refugees are reported to suffer some of the worst human rights abuses along the route towards [North Africa](#) and in Libya.

Despite the sharp [decrease](#) in the number of East Africans crossing from Libya to Europe in 2018 and 2019, the journey to and through Libya has become increasingly unsafe. To reach Libya, East Africans must travel along exceedingly dangerous migration routes [through Sudan](#). [More than 15%](#) of refugees and migrants travelling north from East Africa were reportedly kidnapped last year, and [many report](#) witnessing or experiencing protection abuses particularly in Sudan. Nearly all migrants and refugees from East Africa move through Libya [with the assistance](#) of a smuggler.

² This figure represents refugees and migrants from Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, and Eritrea.

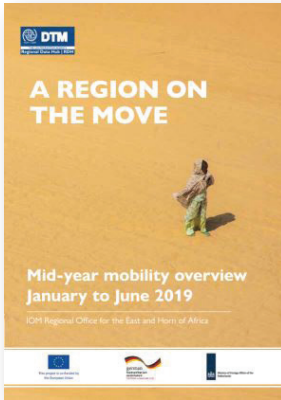
Once in Libya, there are limited options to leave the country, and many East Africans [experience repeated](#) violence at the hands of smuggling and trafficking rings, including kidnappings, robberies, forced labour, physical and sexual abuse and other severe human rights abuses. A [crackdown on smuggling in Libya](#) has pushed power into a few strong and consolidated smuggling networks. As East Africans rely heavily on smugglers this puts them even more at risk of abuse, exploitation and trafficking.

East Africans – Eritreans in particular – are also disproportionately represented in detention facilities in Libya, representing 98 per cent of the 3,930 refugees and asylum seekers officially reported by UNHCR in detention as last published in [June 2019](#) (this includes 3,898 East African refugees and asylum seekers, including 2,589 Eritreans, 614 Sudanese, 496 Somalis). By September 2019, there were at least 10,162 East Africans (6,388 Eritrean and 2561 Somali, 1009 Ethiopians and 204 South Sudanese) registered refugees and asylum seekers in Libya. East African refugees and asylum seekers are [known to face](#) harsh [conditions](#) in Libya even after receiving refugee status from UNHCR. They are often exposed to a lack of basic services, physical and psychological abuse, and detention that sometimes lasts for [over a year](#).

[Analysts](#) believe that East Africans are still joining mixed migration flows towards North Africa, though exact numbers are difficult to track. The [challenging political situations](#), chronic [insecurity](#), and continued economic uncertainty [will likely](#) continue to drive more refugees and migrants from East Africa to in search of security and jobs. Restrictions on [migration in Libya](#) and challenges in movement [along the route](#) may reduce the volume of people on the move from East Africa, but could increasingly impact the safety and human rights of migrants and refugees.

Protection agencies are trying to find solutions to the dire situation for migrants and refugees in Libya, including resettlement of thousands of refugees and asylum seekers to [Niger, Italy and Romania](#). In September 2019, UNHCR, the African Union and the government of Rwanda began evacuating the first of [500 refugees and asylum seekers](#) (mostly from the Horn of Africa) from detention centres in Libya to Rwanda. International agencies including IOM are also prioritizing voluntary humanitarian returns (VHR). As of August 2019, VHRs from Libya exceeded 40,000 including over [1,000 people to East Africa](#). These solutions often do not fit the needs of vulnerable people, nor account for the scale of those affected. Further, there are concerns about the voluntary nature, sustainability and safety of the [returns process](#).

Highlighted New Research and Reports



[A Region on the Move \(January to June 2019\).](#)

IOM | October 2019

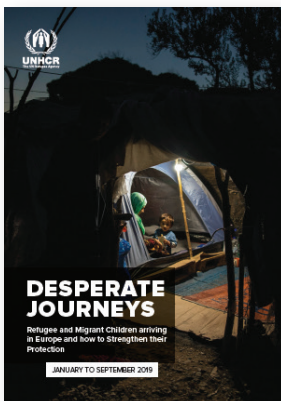
A mid-year overview of migration trends in the region, provides an outline of some of the main socio-political events that occurred between January and June 2019, as well as an overview of the main population movement trends in the region.



[Ethiopians Abused on Gulf Migration Route.](#)

Human Rights Watch | August 2019

An in-depth article detailing the exploitation and extreme abuses that Ethiopians face on the mixed migration route through Yemen.



[Desperate Journeys \(January to September 2019\).](#)

UNHCR | October 2019

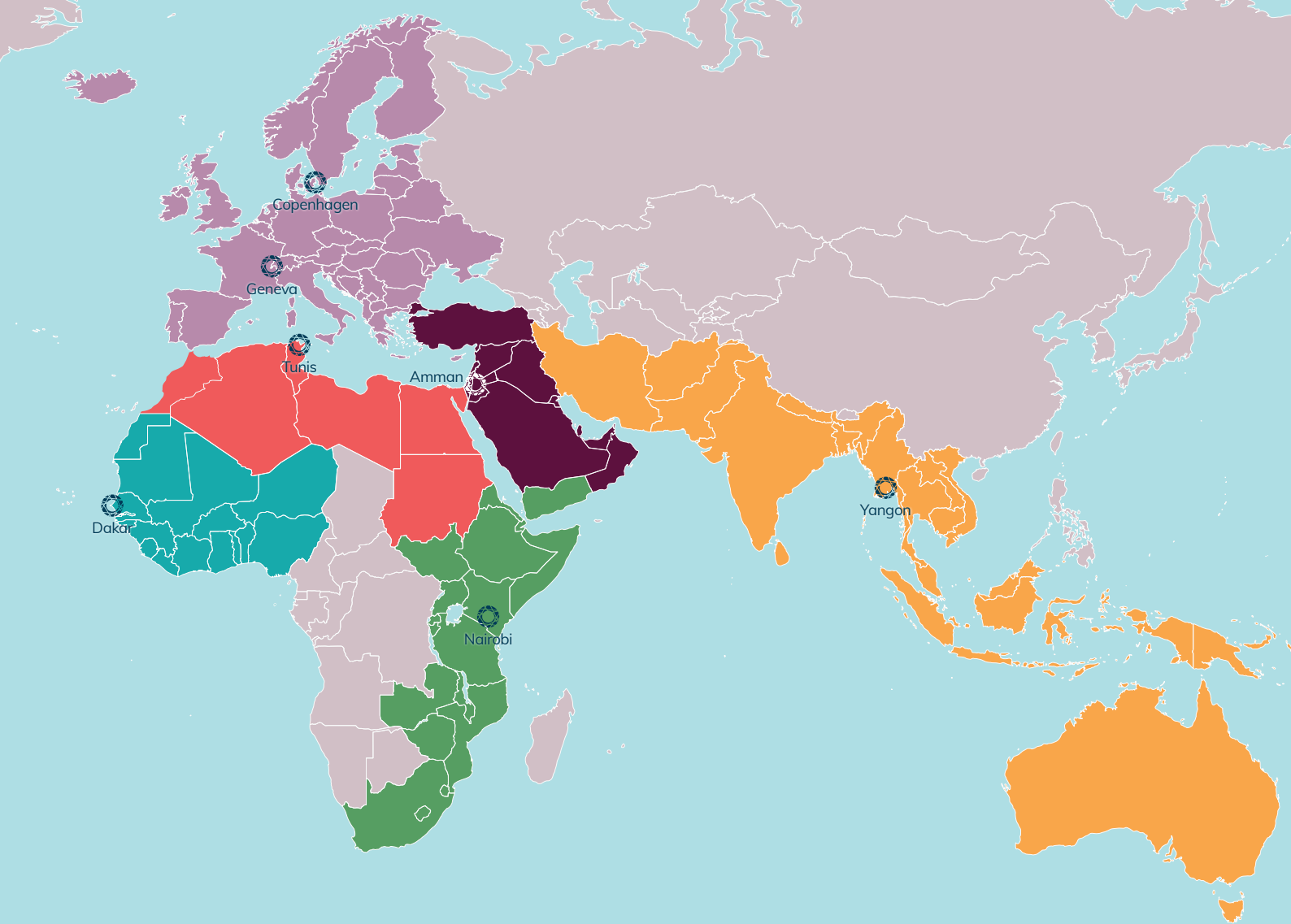
An overview of the situation of refugee and migrant children arriving in Europe, this report provides detailed information on the profiles of people on the move as well as changing trends.



[Hand to Hand – the Migratory Experience of East African refugees and migrants in Libya.](#)

UNHCR | April 2019

An assessment of the migration experiences, protection risks, and profiles of East African refugees and migrants as they travel from East Africa to Libya. The report is based on interviews with refugees and migrants.



The MMC is a global network consisting of six regional hubs and a central unit in Geneva engaged in data collection, research, analysis and policy development on mixed migration. The MMC is a leading source for independent and high-quality data, research, analysis and expertise on mixed migration. The MMC aims to increase understanding of mixed migration, to positively impact global and regional migration policies, to inform evidence-based protection responses for people on the move and to stimulate forward thinking in public and policy debates on mixed migration. The MMC's overarching focus is on human rights and protection for all people on the move.

The MMC is part of and governed by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and global and regional MMC teams are hosted by the DRC offices in Amman, Copenhagen, Dakar, Geneva, Nairobi, Tunis and Yangon.

For more information visit:

mixedmigration.org and follow us at [@Mixed_Migration](https://twitter.com/Mixed_Migration)

