



## The Mixed Migration Centre in 2019

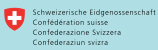
Annual catalogue of research  
& publications

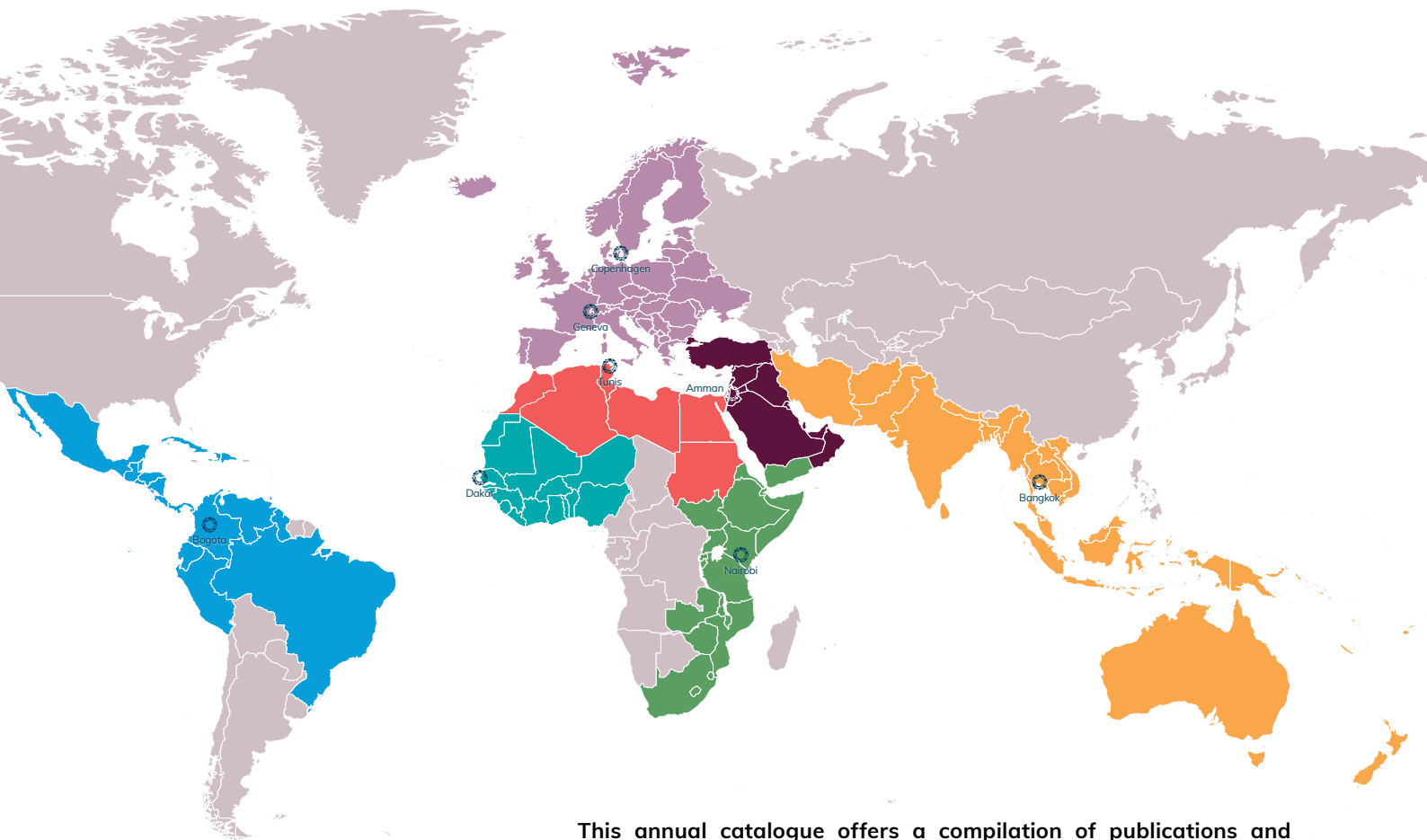
# The Mixed Migration Centre in 2019

Annual catalogue of research  
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The MMC's work in 2019 was made possible through the generous support and close cooperation with various partners, including:

DANIDA, the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Commission, GIZ, IGAD, the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), UNFPA, UNHCR, and UNICEF





**This annual catalogue offers a compilation of publications and contributions to media articles by the Mixed Migration Centre network in 2019.**

The Mixed Migration Centre (MMC) is a global network consisting of seven regional hubs (Asia, East Africa & Yemen, Europe, Middle East, North Africa, West Africa and Latin America & the Caribbean) and a central unit in Geneva. 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). While its institutional link to DRC ensures MMC's work is grounded in operational reality, it acts as an independent source of data, research, analysis and policy development on mixed migration for policy makers, practitioners, journalists, and the broader humanitarian sector. The position of the MMC does not necessarily reflect the position of DRC.

**For more information on MMC visit our website:**

[www.mixedmigration.org](http://www.mixedmigration.org)



# Foreword

This first annual catalogue of the Mixed Migration Centre offers a full overview of the MMC publications in 2019. In our second year after MMC was established, we again covered a wide range of themes, including migrant smuggling, detention, protection, returns, diaspora influences, migration drivers, migration policies, and much more. The geographical scope of our research included South East Asia, the Middle East, South America, Europe as well as Africa. In Africa, where we started our work on mixed migration in 2011 (through one of the predecessors of the MMC) we still have our largest presence, with teams in Dakar, Nairobi and Tunis collecting data, researching and analysing migration dynamics along all the major mixed migration routes on the continent. Increasingly, MMC regional teams are adopting a cross-regional and route-based approach to understanding mixed migration and providing the evidence to inform the operations of humanitarian actors on the ground, including the programmes of our hosting organization the Danish Refugee Council (DRC).

This first annual report comes at the end of a decade in which DRC and partners have extensively covered – through data collection, research, analysis and policy engagement – the topic of mixed migration, back then still a relatively new concept. It started at the beginning of the decade, when a small regional unit was established in Nairobi (the RMMS), hosted by DRC, to increase the understanding of mixed migration dynamics between the Horn of Africa and Yemen. Ten years later this has developed into a global network – the Mixed Migration Centre – with 7 regional hubs, 40 staff members around the world and a central unit in Geneva, a development visually presented in the timeline below. Also, as part of its flagship data collection initiative, the [4Mi](#), regional hubs currently deploy more than 100 monitors interviewing refugees and migrants on a daily basis. In 2019, MMC through the 4Mi programme conducted almost 15,000 interviews with refugees and migrants, bringing the total number of interviews to 35,500 since we started with 4Mi in 2014. In 2019, 4Mi's geographical scope expanded with new countries of operation including Colombia, Greece, Italy, Tunisia and Venezuela and an increasing number of locations covered in various already existing countries of operation such as Libya and Somaliland.

2019 was another productive year for MMC, with 12 research reports and papers, 9 4Mi snapshots, 14 regional Quarterly Mixed Migration Updates and 8 articles. Links to these publications including short abstracts are included in this catalogue. It was also a successful year, in which new partnerships were established, the number of staff grew from 30 to 40, extensive media coverage and increasing uptake and

recognition of MMC's understanding and definition of mixed migration by other organisations. The North Africa and Asia hubs grew significantly in 2019 and have their teams now fully up and running. For the first time, MMC focused on mixed migration in the western hemisphere, with several articles on Venezuela and Central America, a research report on mixed migration from Venezuela, the start of 4Mi data collection in Colombia and Peru and the establishment of our 7th regional hub, MMC Latin America and Caribbean.

Also in 2019 and as part of our mission to be the global go-to resource on mixed migration, we made a shift from the monthly summaries that were published by some of our regional hubs, to Quarterly Mixed Migration Updates, published on the same day for all regions, offering an up-to-date overview of mixed migration trends and dynamics around the world. For the second time, we launched our flagship global report on mixed migration, the Mixed Migration Review 2019, focusing on the future of mixed migration and including new features such as individual migrant stories. Throughout 2019 we have worked on further refining and improving the 4Mi programme, by revising and standardizing the survey across all operations, improving our methodology and sampling strategy, new approaches for quality assurance and expanding to new countries of operation. Across regions, but particularly as part of a DFID funded NGO consortium responding to the needs of refugees and migrants on the move along the West African and Central Mediterranean Route, MMC has continued to explore new ways to effectively contribute to evidence-based protection and assistance programming, within DRC and beyond. Examples include authoring of internal papers (not listed in this catalogue), contributing research to program assessments and scoping activities, engaging in bilateral meetings and roundtables with frontline protection staff and carrying out additional and targeted data collection. Finally, 2019 was the first year after the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and at the end of the year, MMC offered the first global stocktaking of what has happened in terms of implementation so far, in a publication titled 'Wheels in Motion'.

This annual catalogue focuses on MMC as an organization and bundles our publications in 2019. From that perspective, 2019 was a good year. Though this annual catalogue does not aim to offer substantive content-related analysis, we should end this foreword with expressing strong concerns. 2019 was not a good year for many migrants and refugees. Around the world, people on the move in mixed migration flows are under pressure: their vulnerability is increasing while their



rights are often curtailed or disregarded. Movements are increasingly restricted, including through the construction of border walls, people are sent back to places where their lives are in danger and we increasingly witness policies and actions that would have been considered rather extreme only a decade ago.

In the years ahead, MMC will continue to provide credible evidence and analysis starting in 2020 with more extensively covering new themes such as urban migration, climate change and migration and involuntary immobility. In doing so, we hope to contribute to significant positive changes, towards a more nuanced understanding of mixed migration, more effective and evidence-based responses to help people on the move and to more rational and humane migration policies, placing human rights and protection of all people on the move at the centre.

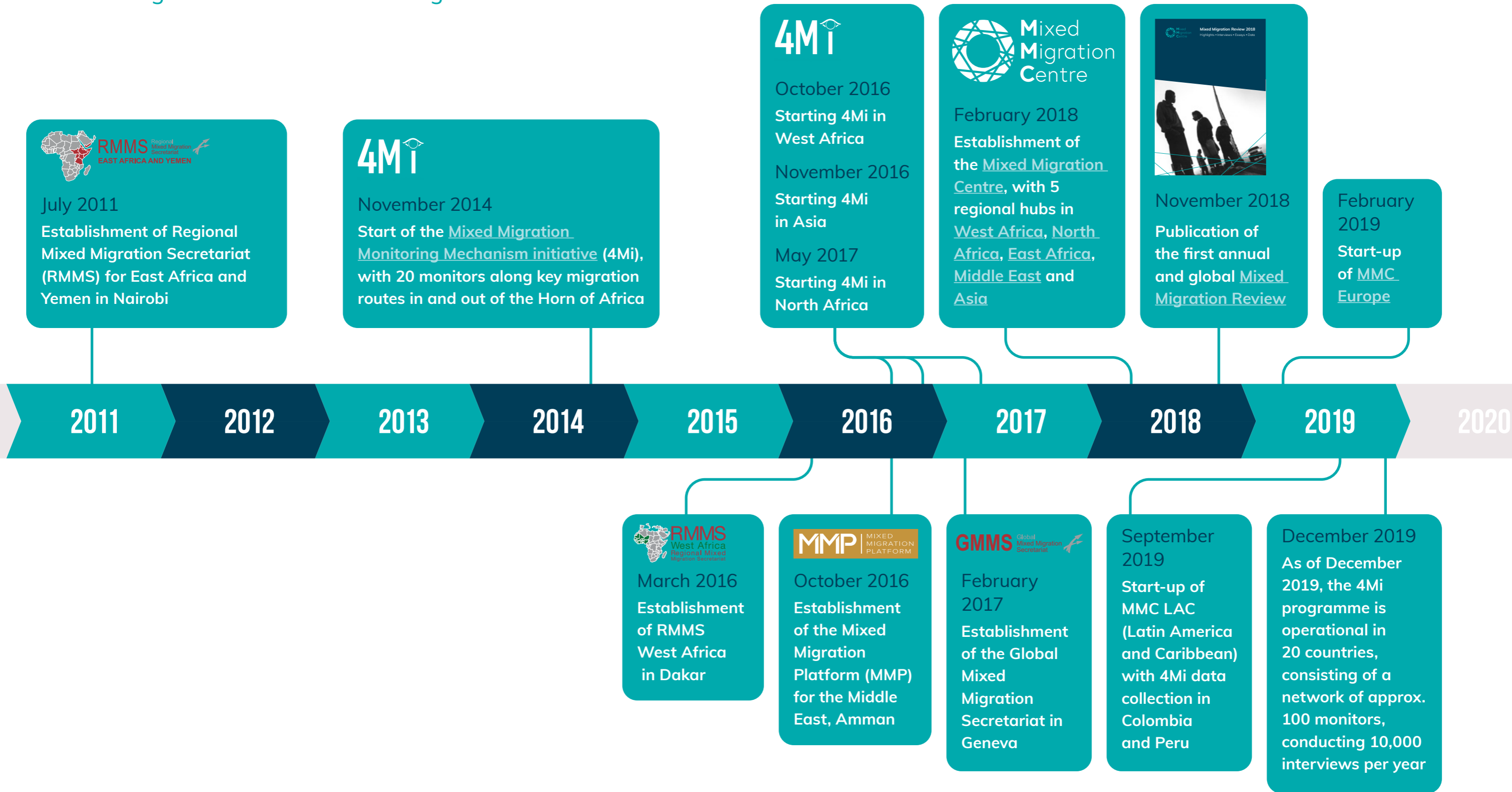
On behalf of the entire MMC team,



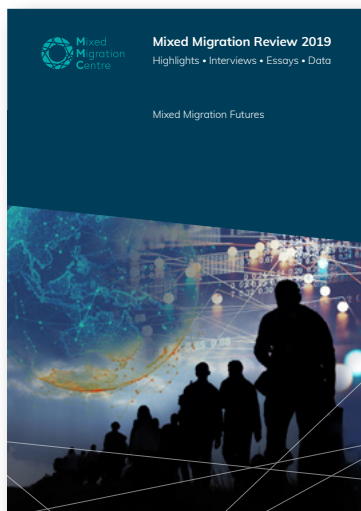
**Bram Frouws,**  
Head of MMC, Geneva

# Development of the MMC network:

from one regional hub in Nairobi to a global network



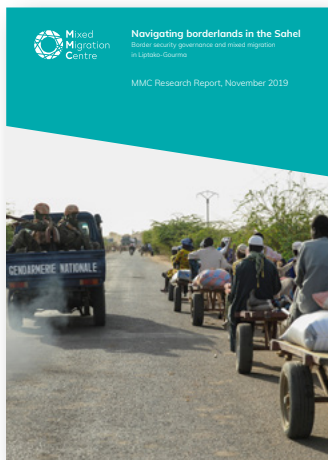
# Mixed Migration Review 2019



## **Mixed Migration Review 2019.** **Highlights. Interviews. Essays. Data.**

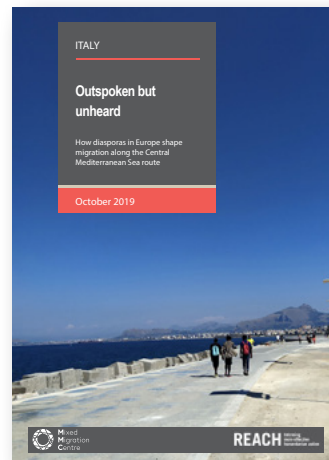
The second publication of the annual Mixed Migration Review offers updates on global mixed migration trends and policy events while examining future trends and expectations in a wide range of sectors and their impact on mixed migration. The Keeping track and Managing flows sections respectively set out the year's key mixed migration trends across the globe and summarise selected policy and legislative developments. A series of essays explore the potential effects of change within a broad range of areas, such as demography, climate, securitisation, multilateralism, artificial intelligence (AI), economics and the labour market. The report also includes a series of interviews with migration experts, policy makers and academics. The report is based on a wide range of research as well as exclusive access to 4Mi data from over 10,000 interviews with refugees and migrants in over fifteen countries. New sections include individual migration stories selected from thousands of 4Mi interviews conducted around the globe, an overview of the normalisation of extreme migration policies and actions and a briefing on the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM).

# Research reports and papers



## **Navigating borderlands in the Sahel: Border security governance and mixed migration in Liptako-Gourma – December 2019**

This research report explores the intersections between border security and cross-border mobility in the area known as Liptako-Gourma straddling three fragile states – Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso. The first part of the study maps, compares and contrasts border security and migration governance measures put in place in Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso, as well as in their respective regions in Liptako-Gourma. Building on this analysis, the second part aims to shed light on the mutual relationships between border management, security governance and mixed migration in Liptako-Gourma, addressing a variety of interrelated questions relevant to policy-makers, humanitarian actors and scholars.



## **Outspoken but Unheard. How diasporas in Europe shape migration along the Central Mediterranean Sea route – October 2019**

There is limited understanding on the relationship between diaspora in Europe and refugees and migrants in mixed migration flows along the Central Mediterranean Sea route (CMR). Hence, this new research report explores the relationship by looking at the way diaspora in Europe shape the decision making of refugees and migrants from Mali, Eritrea and Bangladesh. The research was conducted by REACH in collaboration with the Mixed Migration Centre and is based on semi-structured interviews with 30 refugees and migrants, 45 diaspora members and 7 informant interviews in Italy.



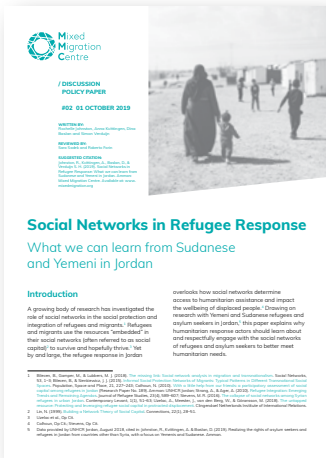
## **What makes refugees and migrants vulnerable to detention in Libya? A microlevel study of the determinants of detention – December 2019**

This report examines the social, economic, and demographic determinants of detention of refugees and migrants in Libya. Drawing on surveys of 5,144 refugees, migrants, and asylum-seekers, it compares the profiles and characteristics of those who reported being detained and those who did not, in order to identify what factors make people on the move more likely to end up in detention. While the report focuses on the Libyan context, its findings have implications for understanding the drivers, dynamics, and consequences of migrant detention elsewhere.



## **Wheels in Motion: Who's done what since the Global Compact for Migration was adopted (and what should happen next) – October 2019**

This report discusses the implementation and follow-up on specific commitments and objectives of the GCM since its adoption in December 2018. The report takes stock of implementation, and particularly looks at the issue of mixed migration. It provides an overview of major processes initiated at the global level, as well as concrete steps taken towards implementation at regional level and in a number of selected countries. It also provides practical and feasible recommendations for engagement and monitoring of implementation going forward.



**Social Networks in Refugee Response: What we can learn from Sudanese and Yemeni in Jordan – October 2019**

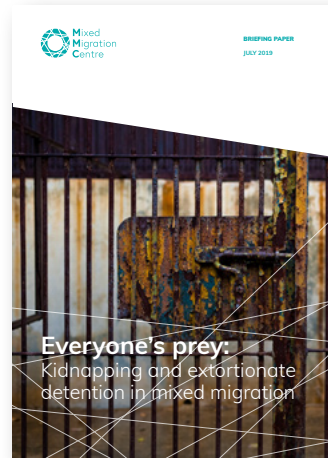
Drawing on research with Yemeni and Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers in Jordan, this paper explains why humanitarian response actors should learn about and respectfully engage with the social networks of refugees and asylum seekers to better meet humanitarian needs.



**Waning welcome: The growing challenges facing mixed migration flows from Venezuela – September 2019**

This report describes the findings of a field assessment of mixed migration out of Venezuela towards Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, with the aim of identifying risks and current gaps in the protection of Venezuelan refugees and migrants, and to inform more effective protection-based programming in the region.

The report firstly assesses the situation in Venezuela and the elements that are triggering the exodus of refugees and migrants out of the country, before developing an overview of the response provided to the Venezuelan migration crisis at the international, regional, and national levels. The report then describes the main characteristics of Venezuelan mixed migration flows, and the dynamics of their movement in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, highlighting the protection risks they face. The report concludes by identifying knowledge gaps and outlining potential areas for further research.



**Everyone's prey: Kidnapping and extortionate detention in mixed migration – July 2019**

The Mixed Migration Centre's 4Mi data indicates that kidnapping and extortionate detention have become a normalised part of the criminal exploitation of refugees and migrants on the move. This Briefing Paper draws on published research and 4Mi primary data to deliver, in the first section, some general and global observations and case studies. The second part of the paper offers a deeper exploration of experiences from the Horn of Africa, using interviews with and surveys of refugees and migrants from Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia to illustrate the role of kidnapping and extortionate detention in mixed migration flows along three routes out of the region.



**Players of many parts: The evolving role of smugglers in West Africa's migration economy – June 2019**

This briefing paper focuses on the evolving role of smugglers in West Africa's migration economy, as well as migration and smuggling patterns in West Africa and between West and North Africa. The Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism Initiative (4Mi) carried out a total of 153 interviews with smugglers and 3,406 interviews with refugees and migrants in Mali and Niger between August 2017 and August 2018. The surveys provide unique insight into the role of smugglers and their interaction with refugees and migrants. 4Mi survey data was complemented by semi-structured interviews and focus groups, and a literature review.

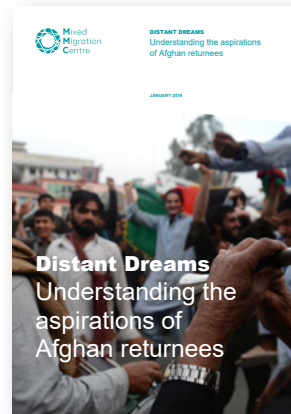




**The policy tap fallacy: Lessons from the Central Mediterranean Route – June 2019**

This policy paper provides a critical analysis of the use of restrictive entry and asylum regulation as a migration

management tool, using Italy as a case study. It proposes that such restrictions, rather than deterring irregular migration, tend to push more people into irregularity. While the outsourcing, or “externalization” of border controls, coupled with cooperation with third countries such as Libya, may have contributed to the recent drop in sea arrivals, migration literature and evidence from the Central Mediterranean Route suggest that reducing access to legal pathways will likely have no significant effect on the number of migrants that reach Italian shores.



**Distant Dreams: Understanding the aspirations of Afghan returnees – March 2019**

This report is based on 56 in-depth interviews with former Afghan migrants and refugees who have returned from Iran, Pakistan and Europe. The research

reveals returnees’ aspirations and hopes for their future, including psychosocial challenges when reintegrating and how those suffering from more severe psychosocial conditions after return have also considered re-migration as a solution. The report provides recommendations to humanitarian and development actors, such as prioritising psychosocial assistance in reintegration programming, allowing returnees to function in their environment by restoring a sense of agency, and rethinking categorical approaches to reintegration aid.



**Rohingya migration to India: Patterns, drivers and experiences – April 2019**

This briefing paper focuses on Rohingya migration to India; examining the drivers, the protection risks the Rohingya face on their journeys,

and the conditions these refugees have in Indian cities. This study was carried out by the Development and Justice Initiative (DAJI), commissioned by MMC Asia. This briefing paper has been developed by MMC Geneva and is a shortened version of the original research report which was written by DAJI.

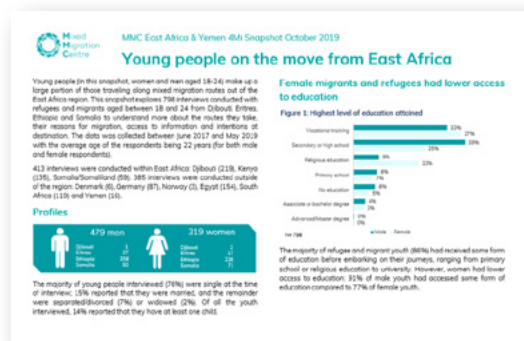
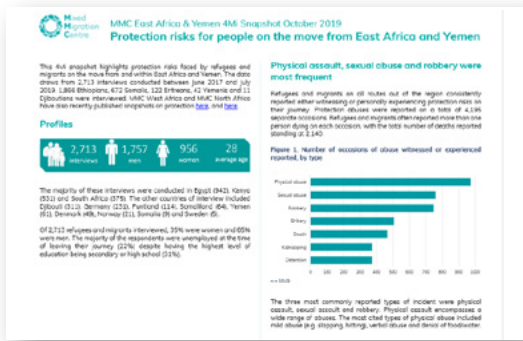


**Comparing and contrasting the war on drugs and the emerging war on migrant smugglers – February 2019**

There are those who seek to apply the experience of the war on drugs to the emerging war on migrant smugglers to warn that

such a confrontation carries high costs, low chances of success and would likely lead to an escalation of violence against the migrants themselves. Such arguments suggest we should learn from the war on drugs’ failures, and design different policy and criminal justice responses to irregular migration and human smugglers so as not to repeat past and ongoing failures. This research report examines this hypothesis; that the war on drugs is analogous to the war on migrant smuggling and that the lessons derived from the war on drugs are applicable to current policy makers around migration. Using a compare-and-contrast analysis it looks at the intrinsic aspects of the commodities themselves (substances vs migrants), the dynamics and modalities of the respective illicit economies, the lessons learnt from the war on drugs, the policy environment and implications of using alternative approaches, namely ‘legalising’ drugs and/or new approaches, inter alia, towards decriminalizing irregular migration.

# 4Mi snapshots

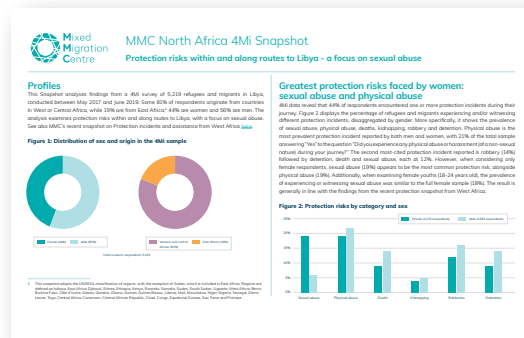
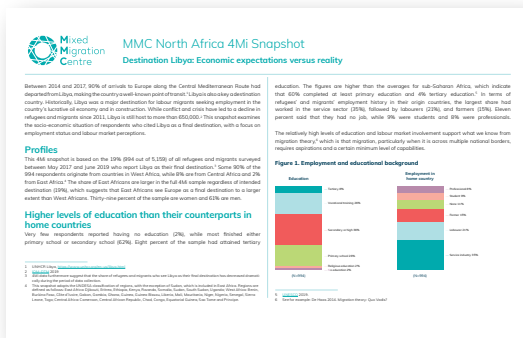


## Protection risks for people on the move from East Africa and Yemen East Africa and Yemen (October 2019)

This 4Mi snapshot highlights protection risks faced by refugees and migrants on the move from and within East Africa and Yemen.

## Young people on the move from East Africa (October 2019)

A focus on refugees and migrants aged between 18 and 24 to understand more about the routes they take, their reasons for migration, access to information and intentions at destination.

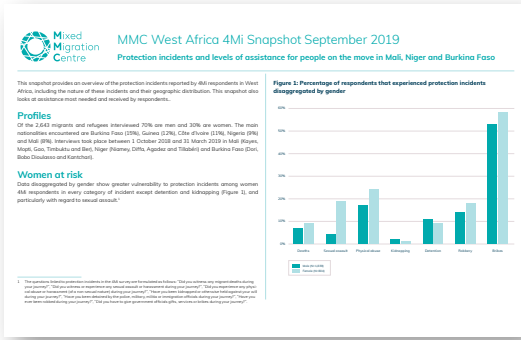


## Destination Libya: Economic expectations versus reality (October 2019)

This snapshot examines the socio-economic situation of respondents who cited Libya as a final destination, with a focus on employment status and labour market perceptions.

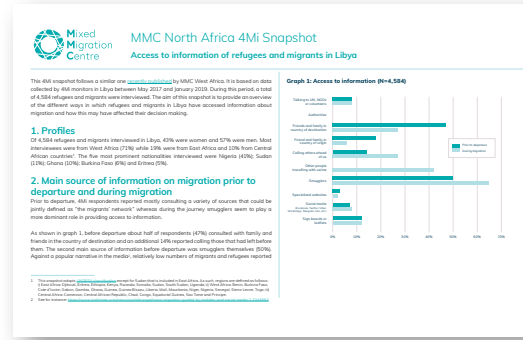
## Protection risks within and along routes to Libya - a focus on sexual abuse (September 2019)

This snapshot examines protection risks within and along routes to Libya, with a focus on sexual abuse. This snapshot analyses findings from a 4Mi conducted between May 2017 and June 2019 with 81% of respondents originating from countries in West and Central Africa.



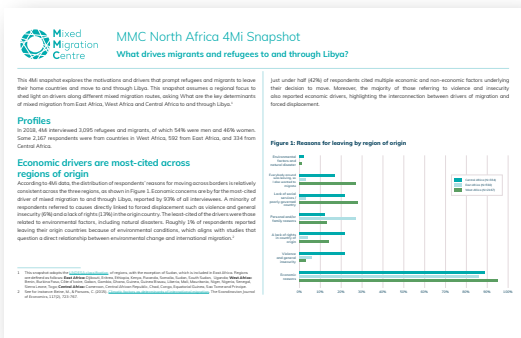
## Protection incidents and levels of assistance in West Africa (September 2019)

This snapshot focuses on protection incidents (including the nature of these incidents and their geographic distribution) and levels of assistance (received and most needed) for people on the move in Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso.



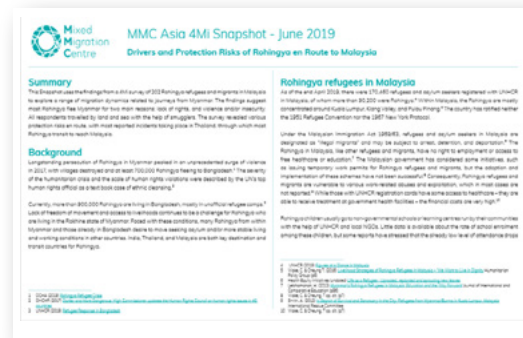
## Access to information in North Africa (July 2019)

The aim of this snapshot is to provide an overview of the different ways in which refugees and migrants in Libya have accessed information about migration and how this may have affected their decision making.



## What drives migrants and refugees to and through Libya? (August 2019)

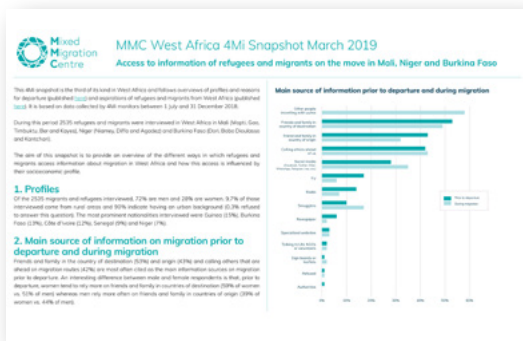
This 4Mi snapshot explores the motivations and drivers that prompt refugees and migrants to leave their home countries and move to and through Libya. This snapshot assumes a regional focus to shed light on drivers along different mixed migration routes, asking what are the key determinants of mixed migration from East Africa, West Africa and Central Africa to and through Libya.



## Drivers and protection risks of Rohingya en route to Malaysia (June 2019)

This Snapshot uses the findings from a 4Mi survey of 202 Rohingya refugees and migrants in Malaysia to explore a range of migration dynamics related to journeys from Myanmar. The findings suggest most Rohingya flee Myanmar for two main reasons: lack of rights, and violence and/or insecurity. All respondents travelled by land and sea with the help of smugglers. The survey revealed various protection risks en route, with most reported incidents taking place in Thailand, through which most Rohingya transit to reach Malaysia.





## Access to information in West Africa (March 2019)

Overview of the different ways in which refugees and migrants in Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso access information about migration and how this access is influenced by their socioeconomic profile.

# Quarterly Mixed Migration Updates

As of 2019, MMC switched from the previous regional monthly mixed migration summaries to regional Quarterly Mixed Migration Updates (QMMUs). The regional Quarterly Updates are published on the same day across the MMC Network.

## Middle East



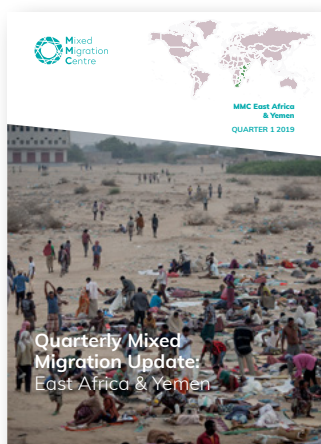
[Quarterly Update Middle East, Q1](#)

[Quarterly Update Middle East, Q2](#)

[Quarterly Update Middle East, Q3](#)

[Quarterly Update Middle East, Q4](#)

## East Africa & Yemen



[Quarterly Update East Africa & Yemen, Q1](#)

[Quarterly Update East Africa & Yemen, Q2](#)

[Quarterly Update East Africa & Yemen, Q3](#)

[Quarterly Update East Africa & Yemen, Q4](#)

## West Africa



[Quarterly Update West Africa, Q1](#)

[Quarterly Update West Africa, Q2](#)

[Quarterly Update West Africa, Q3](#)

[Quarterly Update West Africa, Q4](#)

## North Africa



[Quarterly Update North Africa, Q2](#)

[Quarterly Update North Africa, Q3](#)

[Quarterly Update North Africa, Q4](#)

## Asia



[Quarterly Update Asia, Q1](#)

[Quarterly Update Asia, Q2](#)

[Quarterly Update Asia, Q3](#)

[Quarterly Update Asia, Q4](#)

# Articles



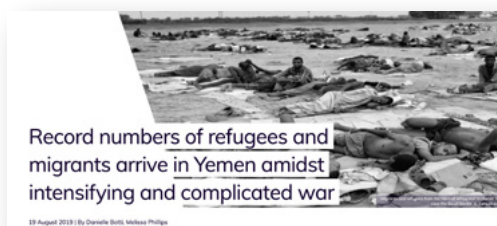
## [Caught in the middle: West African migration through the Americas \(October 2019\)](#)

This article discusses West African migration through the Americas. Recently there has been a surge in inter-continental migration of West Africans gaining attention. West Africans – and Africans more broadly – have been traveling to South America by plane or boat and journeying northward, generally seeking to enter the US. While the numbers making the journey are small compared to other routes, and small compared to the numbers of Central Americans trying to make new lives in the US, it is nonetheless an important phenomenon. While policies focusing on the southern US border have generally been crafted with Central Americans in mind, what do they mean for the (West) Africans who find themselves subject to their vagaries? And what should we make of the growing trend of West Africans embarking on this long, arduous, expensive journey?



## [A new normal: Evacuations from Libya to Niger and Rwanda \(September 2019\)](#)

This article discusses evacuations from Libya to Niger and Rwanda. On 10 September UNHCR announced in a joint statement with the African Union (AU) and the Government of Rwanda that an agreement had been reached for the evacuation of refugees and asylum seekers currently held in detention centres in Libya. This article discusses existing evacuation mechanisms, the lack of details provided about the new deal's practical implementation and Rwanda's history of hosting refugees and asylum-seekers.



## [Record numbers of refugees and migrants arrive in Yemen amidst intensifying and complicated war \(August 2019\)](#)

Despite the ongoing war and escalating humanitarian crisis in Yemen, 2019 has seen a spike in the number of arrivals of East African refugees and migrants. This article explores the dynamics around this mixed migration route out of the Horn of Africa and the related risks refugees and migrants face on this route.



## [Germany's new migration and asylum legislation: extraordinary opening, shrinking protection space, or both? \(August 2019\)](#)

This article examines why the German government pushed forward this new legislative package, how the demand-driven approach towards migration that's reflected in this legislation may impact migration to Germany, and whether the new measures shrink the space available for foreigners in need of protection.



**A persistent reality: The role of corruption in mixed migration (June 2019)**

Corruption the abuse of entrusted power for private gain, involves illicit activities such as bribery, embezzlement, fraud, extortion, or nepotism. These activities take place in secrecy and therefore their influence is difficult to measure. However, MMC’s 4Mi interviews with people on the move in mixed migration flows provide valuable insights. They show how corruption impacts both people’s motivation to leave their homeland and their ability to reach their destination.



**Op-Ed: Collateral damage? The high price to pay for halting mixed migration (February 2019)**

Despite the predictions that mixed and irregular migration was unstoppable and inevitable and part of the new global reality brought on by the inequality of the world economic and political order, the last 4 years have seen dramatic reductions in flows into Europe. This has been achieved by a combination of policies and strategies that are not only questionable from an ethical, legal and practical perspective and do nothing to change the prevailing conditions that compel or tempt people to move, but, they also cause additional harm to some of the most vulnerable and victimized people on the planet.



**Italy’s New Asylum Legislation: toward a better migration management? (February 2019)**

In late 2018, the Italian government began implementing a new legislation that restricts access to protection for refugees and migrants in the country and hardens border security to deter incoming irregular migration. A main goal of the new law is to send home hundreds of thousands of undocumented migrants. But this goal is impossible to achieve because Italy lacks readmission agreements with most countries of origin of the migrants it wants to send home. At the same time, the Italian agriculture sector’s growing reliance on undocumented foreign workers incentivizes migrants to come or stay in Italy, exposes them to dangers, and hinders the country’s economy.



**Hype or hope? Evidence on use of smartphones & social media in mixed migration (January 2019)**

The number of smartphone users worldwide, which has been sharply growing for over a decade, is expected to pass the five billion mark in 2019, and use of social media platforms has also skyrocketed. Supported by all the images and reports on refugees and migrants navigating their way through Europe in 2015/2016 by using Facebook and Google Maps on their smartphones, this has created a public impression that almost all people on the move are in possession of a smartphone and using apps. To what extent is this supported by empirical evidence?

# MMC in the media in 2019

(selection of articles)

## **“Europa kritiseres for »irrationel og ineffektiv« kamp mod illegal migration”**

(Jyllands-Posten, coverage in Danish media of the Mixed Migration Review 2019)

## **“Vi har zoomet ud. Sådan står det til med flygtninge og migranter lige nu”**

(Zetland, extensive coverage of the Mixed Migration Review 2019 in Danish media, November 2019)

## **“Évacués au Rwanda, les réfugiés de Libye continuent de rêver d’Europe”**

(RFI Afrique, interview with MMC about evacuations from Libya to Rwanda, November 2019)

## **“Migranter vej til Europa er mere opfindsom, men også dødsensfarlig”**

(Jyllands-Posten, interview in Danish media about refugees and migrants found in refrigerated lorry in the UK, October 2019)

## **“Immigranter bliver smuglet over grænsen ved minus 25 grader”**

(TV2, interview in Danish media about refugees and migrants found in refrigerated lorry in the UK, October 2019)

## **“Briefing: Behind the new refugee surge to the Greek islands”**

(The New Humanitarian, September 2019)

## **“Ethiopians face beatings and bullets as Saudi ‘deportation machine’ cranks up”**

(The Guardian, August 2019)

## **“Secuestro de migrantes es ‘epidemia’ en Mexico”**

(El Universal, coverage of MMC research on kidnapping and detention in Mexican media, July 2019)

## **“Det er netop mænd som disse, jeg flygtede fra”**

(Politiken, interview in Danish media about EU cooperation on migration with Sudan, May 2019)

## **“Report: Repatriation to Afghanistan leads to depression among migrants”**

(InfoMigrants, March 2019)

## **“No choice: Migrants kidnapped for ransom”**

(InfoMigrants, February 2019)

## **“Global måling: 750 millioner mennesker ønsker at emigrere”**

(Berlingske, interview in Danish media about Gallup World Poll number of people intending to migrate, January 2019)

## **“Refugees at high risk of kidnapping in Horn of Africa, research reveal”**

(the Guardian, January 2019)

## **“Minder migranten, maar meer ontvoeringen”**

(VPRO Bureau Buitenland, live interview on Dutch radio about the kidnapping of refugees and migrants on the move, January 2019))





**Photo credit:**

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Millions of Mexicans and Central Americans in mixed flows have entered the US using irregular channels although often in plain sight. Here, a freight train dubbed “la bestia” (the beast) travelling from Mexico to the US is loaded with “illegals”, many facilitated by human smugglers. In 2019, the level of border apprehensions by the US immigration authorities hugely increased, eclipsed only by the sudden rise in refugee applications made in Mexico.

The Mixed Migration Centre (MMC) is a global network consisting of seven regional hubs (Asia, East Africa & Yemen, Europe, Middle East, North Africa, West Africa and Latin America & the Caribbean) and a central unit in Geneva. 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). While its institutional link to DRC ensures MMC’s work is grounded in operational reality, it acts as an independent source of data, research, analysis and policy development on mixed migration for policy makers, practitioners, journalists, and the broader humanitarian sector. The position of the MMC does not necessarily reflect the position of DRC.

**For more information visit:**  
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