

**MMC East and
Southern Africa**

QUARTER 2 2022



Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: East and Southern Africa

This Quarterly Mixed Migration Update (QMMU) covers the East and Southern Africa region (ESA). The core areas of focus include the Eastern route, from East and the Horn of Africa towards the Gulf; the Southern route from East Africa and the Great Lakes towards South Africa; and the Central Mediterranean Route (also called the Northern Route) from East and the Horn of Africa towards North Africa. 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.

MMC is a global network engaged in data collection, research, analysis, and policy and programmatic development on mixed migration, with regional hubs hosted in DRC regional offices in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America, and a small global team in Geneva. For more information on 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.

SUPPORTED BY:



**MINISTRY OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF DENMARK**
Danida

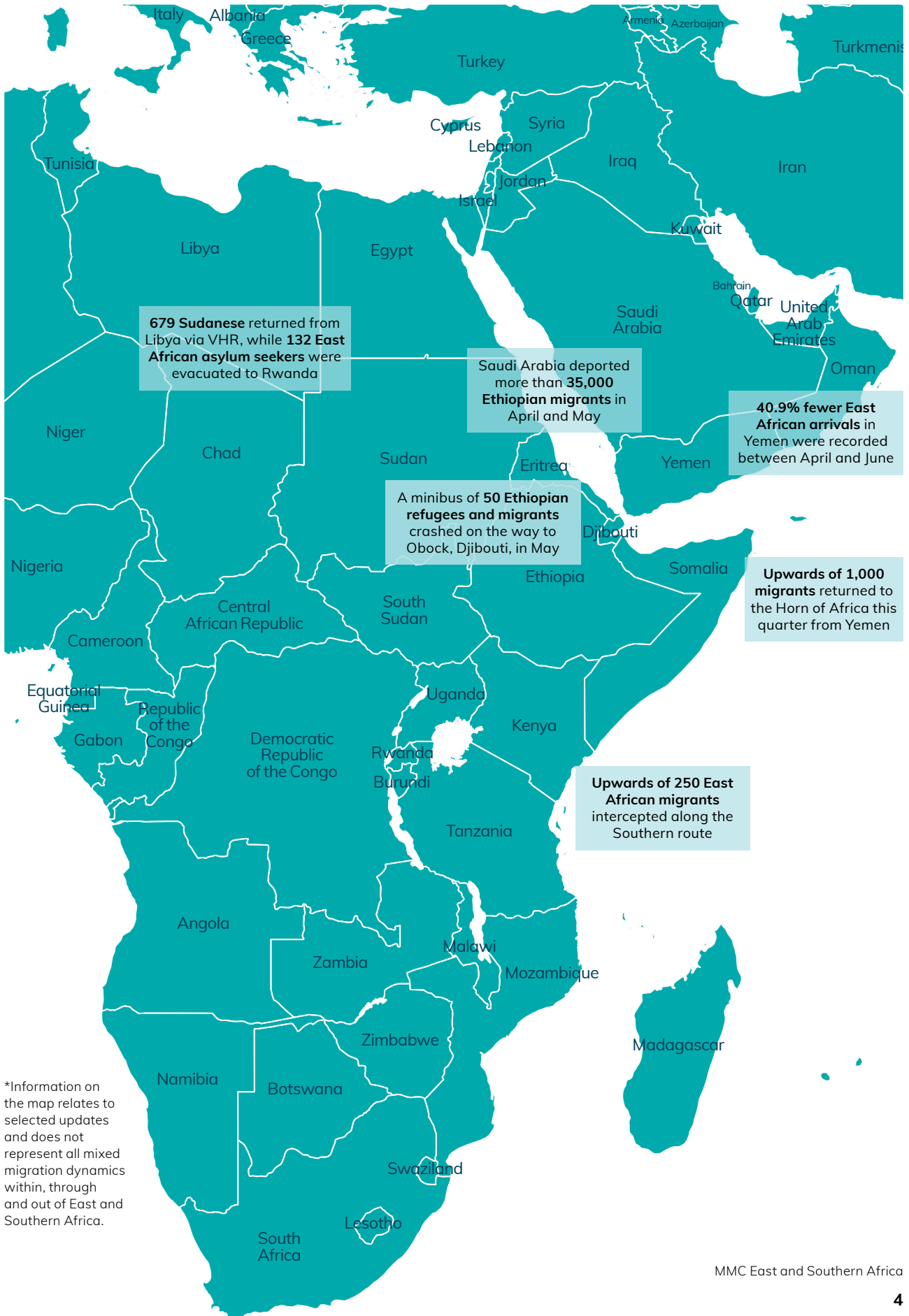
Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: East and Southern Africa

Quarter 2 - 2022

Key Updates

- **The Horn of Africa faces sustained drought conditions:** Ongoing drought conditions threaten the livelihood and health of individuals living in East Africa, driving immobility as well as intra- and extra-regional migration and leaving 18 million people across the region both food insecure and without access to clean water.
- **The Ethiopian federal government to discuss a peace deal with the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF):** More than 2.6 million people have been internally displaced by the Tigray conflict since its outbreak in November 2020.
- **UK Court injunction halts the deportation of asylum seekers to Rwanda:** The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) grounded the first flight carrying migrants designated for deportation to Rwanda, scheduled to depart from the UK on June 14th. Preparations for a second flight remain ongoing.
- **Decrease in East African arrivals in Yemen:** 40.9% fewer arrivals were recorded between April and June 2022 as compared to the first quarter of this year. Poor seasonal conditions and high tides are thought to have contributed to this decline.
- **Increase in voluntary returns from Yemen to Ethiopia:** Upwards of 1,000 migrants returned to the Horn of Africa this quarter—either spontaneously or through return programs—as a result of the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Yemen.
- **Saudi Arabia deported more than 35,000 Ethiopian migrants in April and May:** 100,000 Ethiopian migrants will be repatriated in 2022 per an agreement between the countries that took effect on March 30th.
- **The percentage of Eritreans arriving in Europe has declined to 3% of all arrivals, from 7% over the same period in 2021.** The percentage of Sudanese has also declined to 2% of all arrivals to Italy, from 6% over the same period in 2021.
- **This quarter, 679 Sudanese migrants participated in IOM's voluntary humanitarian return initiative, while UNHCR evacuated 132 East African asylum seekers from Libya to Rwanda via the Emergency Transit Mechanism.**
- **The majority of the 65 refugees and migrants detained by Moroccan authorities following the Melilla tragedy are Darfuri Sudanese.**
- **Upwards of 250 East African migrants intercepted along the Southern route:** Local authorities in various transit communities continue to report interceptions along the route leading to South Africa.

Regional Overview*



Mixed Migration Regional Updates

Mixed migration within East Africa

Movements linked to the Tigray conflict

[April](#) and [May](#) saw 1,864 new arrivals of Ethiopians in Sudan, with 1,785 arriving in Blue Nile State and 79 arriving in East Sudan (Kassala and Gedaref). This puts the total number of displaced between May 2022 and November 2020 at 71,135, which is [almost a doubling](#) of the number of displaced Ethiopians since the outbreak of conflict. At the time of writing, figures are not yet available for June. Sudan is the largest host of Ethiopian refugees and asylum seekers, followed by Kenya, Somalia, Djibouti, South Sudan, and Eritrea. In [April](#) and [May](#), 251 Ethiopians arrived in Kenya and 559 in Somalia.

Within Ethiopia, as of June 18th, at least [4,800](#) people are displaced in the Oromia Region. Reports indicate that the situation continues to deteriorate, as the impacts of violent conflict, drought, and recent floods drive migration across the country. IDPs who attempt to return to their areas of origin [reportedly](#) face security risks and a lack of access to necessary services. Despite these risks, individuals from the region often choose to return voluntarily; throughout June, more than [13,000](#) internally displaced individuals returned voluntarily to their respective locations of origin in Tigray. This may be the result of an overall decrease in fighting in Ethiopia seen in late 2021 and early 2022, as well as [March's](#) truce. Should the truce hold, this trend of increased returns could continue into the upcoming quarter.

Committee formed to discuss peace talks between TPFL and federal government

In June, Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed announced the [formation of a committee](#) by the federal government to discuss a peace deal with the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF). In his address to parliament, he [indicated the adverse effects](#) of the prolonged war including on the country's development. The Deputy Prime Minister Demeke Mekonnen will take the [lead](#) on the committee with '10 to 15 days to work on the finer details of what will be negotiated.' TPLF leader Debretsion Gebremichael affirmatively [responded](#) stating "we stand ready to a credible impartial and principled peace process that engages with the parties to the conflict in Ethiopia in a serious, inclusive and considered manner." Both sides [proposed](#) the talks be convened in either Kenya or Tanzania, however, there [remains disagreement](#) over which parties are to mediate the peace talks.

Prior to the announcement, [Eritrean troops and TPLF forces clashed](#) in Shiraro, close to the Eritrea-Ethiopia border with eighteen civilians injured and one killed. TPLF claimed the move was an attempt to further escalate tensions. Further, the rebel forces were [reported](#) to be forcefully conscripting young people in the fight against the federal government. [Captured fighters](#) indicated being threatened and their relatives imprisoned to ensure their cooperation.

Dire humanitarian needs in Tigray and Afar

Over [90% of Tigray's population](#) is in dire need of humanitarian assistance. The prolonged war has ravaged the healthcare system in Mekelle with hospitals lacking medical supplies and equipment. Additionally, fuel shortages and power outages have forced the [only operational referral hospital](#) in the Tigray region to [suspend its services](#). At the time of writing, since the [humanitarian truce](#) in March, just [one convoy of 20 aid trucks had been delivered with one fuel tanker](#), in a region that requires up to 100 trucks daily. The situation has been exacerbated by the [involvement of Eritrean forces in creating blockades](#) from Sudan to Tigray. Close to [30,000](#) displaced Ethiopians are in [need of food, healthcare and water](#) in the Afar region.

Local Amhara community calls for relocation following attack in Oromia

[338](#) Amhara villagers were killed during an ethnically motivated attack in the Oromia region of Ethiopia on June 18th. The federal government has attributed the attack to the Oromo Liberation Army, though the group has declined involvement; at present, there appear to be no links to TPLF forces. As a result of this attack, members of the local Amhara community have called to be relocated [“before another round of mass killings happen.”](#) noting that a lack of protection from the federal government leaves the population at [continued risk](#) of assault, and may force members of the community to migrate out of the area.

United Kingdom Court injunction halts deportation of asylum seekers to Rwanda

The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) [ruled against](#) the first deportation flight, set to depart from the United Kingdom (UK) on Tuesday 14th June 2022 carrying some [37](#) individuals scheduled for removal. In April, a [120 million pound deal](#) was brokered stipulating the deportation of migrants who irregularly arrived in the UK to Rwanda for processing. The court found an [inaccessibility to ‘fair and efficient procedures’](#) required for determination once the asylum seekers leave the United Kingdom. A court hearing on the legality of the policy is set to be held in July.

UK Home Secretary Priti Patel [expressed her disappointment](#) following the court's decision but affirmed the government's commitment to follow through with the deportation plans, indicating that preparation for a second flight was underway despite the court's ruling. Further, the Prime Minister threatened [to review the UK's membership to the ECHR as well as its contributions of funds](#) to the United Nations (UN). The Rwandan government responded to the decision by [reiterating its commitment](#) to offer a safe haven to asylum seekers and be [“part of a solution to a failing global asylum system.”](#)

The Eastern route from East Africa to Yemen

Decrease in refugee and migrant arrivals in Yemen

A total of 11,614 migrants arrived in Yemen this quarter ([5,212](#) in April, [3,228](#) in May, and [3,174](#) in June). [Arrivals](#) were mainly men and individuals of Ethiopian nationality traveling toward Saudi Arabia. These figures are notably lower than in the [previous quarter](#) when 19,652 migrants arrived in Yemen. Poor seasonal conditions and high tides are thought to have contributed to this [downward trend](#). Additional factors include continued tightened security measures on the borders of Djibouti and Yemen. Despite the overall decrease in arrivals, a slight [increase](#) in arrivals to Shabwah was observed this June compared to May. This deviation is likely a result of the upcoming windy season, which will soon make travel between Somalia and Yemen more challenging.

Movement towards Yemen poses continued risk

Irregular migration along the Eastern Route continues to pose a high risk. [In May](#), an overcrowded minibus carrying 50 Ethiopian refugees and migrants crashed while on the way to Obock, Djibouti, leading to the deaths of at least 3 people and leaving several injured. Reports indicate the bus was traveling at high speeds to evade police checks and that survivors were abandoned by their smugglers to travel on foot.

In terms of risks associated with the sea crossing to Yemen, at least 1 migrant of Ethiopian origin [drowned](#) this quarter while attempting the journey in May.

In Yemen, an estimated 40,000 migrants are currently stranded, neither able to move onward to their intended destination nor return home, due to challenges associated with COVID-19 movement restrictions, protracted violent conflict, and the threat of detention. Migrants risk exposure to human rights violations in the country, with [reports highlighting](#) gender-based violence, detention, and exploitation as key concerns.

Increase in voluntary returns from Yemen to Ethiopia

As a result of the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Yemen, some migrants are returning to the Horn of Africa, either by their own means (spontaneously) or through return programs. Data from IOM monitoring teams in Djibouti indicate that [496](#) migrants (489 Ethiopian and 7 Somali nationals) risked the dangerous boat crossing from Yemen to return to their home countries in May 2022, following [559](#) migrants who chose to do so in April. Returns continued through [June](#), though exact numbers have not been released at the time of this communication. Additionally, more than 600 Ethiopian migrants—including 60 unaccompanied migrant children—were [relocated](#) from Yemen to Ethiopia in May via IOM's Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) program. This number is expected to increase, with IOM setting a target of at least 6,750 migrants participating in the program. Additional voluntary relocation efforts included the return of [150](#) Ethiopian migrants on June 9th to Addis Ababa on the first ever VHR flights from Yemen's Ma'rib Governorate. An estimated 4,500 migrants are currently stranded in the area, which remains a hotspot for Yemen's ongoing conflict.

Saudi Arabia deports over 35,000 Ethiopian migrants

Saudi Arabia deported more than [35,000](#) Ethiopian migrants this quarter, with 65,000 more expected to be returned in the coming months per an [agreement between the countries' governments](#) that came into effect on [March 30](#). Of ongoing concern are frequent reports of [poor detention conditions](#) for migrants being held in Saudi Arabia, with an emphasis on insufficient health care provision and overcrowded holding cells. Migrants returned under this agreement will receive health and protection support via humanitarian partners working in the region.

Routes towards the Mediterranean

East African arrivals in Europe along the Mediterranean routes

Between 3 April and 3 July, [31,544 refugees and migrants](#) arrived in Europe via land and sea Mediterranean routes: 5,599 arrived in Spain, 20,923 in Italy, 3,590 in Greece, and 1,383 in Cyprus. This is a significant increase over the same period in 2021, which recorded [23,061 arrivals](#). 574 Eritreans [have arrived](#) in Italy, as well as 440 Sudanese, 145 Ethiopians, and 78 Somalis, since the start of 2022. The [percentage of Eritreans](#) arriving in Europe has declined to 3% of all arrivals, from 7% over the same period in 2021. The percentage of Sudanese has also declined to 2% of all arrivals to Italy, from 6% over the same period in 2021. In contrast, the percentage of Sudanese has declined to 3% of all arrivals to Italy, from 6% over the same period in 2021. As of 30 April, 130 Somalis [comprised](#) 8.5% of all arrivals in Greece since the start of 2022.

East African rescues in the Mediterranean continue

Not all East African refugees and migrants successfully make the sea crossing; some get shipwrecked and require rescuing at sea while others perish during the crossing. Private vessels, part of the German organization Sea-Eye, are increasingly taking the lead in rescuing stranded or imperiled boats, which frequently do not make it far from the Libyan or Tunisian coasts. In [early April](#), a Sea-Eye vessel performed three rescues in twenty-four hours, including of Sudanese and South Sudanese refugees and migrants.

On 15 June, the ship Sea-Eye 4 [rescued](#) more than four hundred people across three separate incidents, which also included Sudanese refugees and migrants. Many were suffering from dehydration, hypothermia, and severe fatigue. [Between April and June](#), an estimated 462 refugees and migrants are dead or missing attempting the Mediterranean crossing by both land and sea.

East African refugees and migrants in Libya and Tunisia

In Libya, a total of [25,579 East Africans](#) (18,458 Sudanese, 4,453 Eritreans, 1,418 Ethiopians, 893 Somalis, and 357 South Sudanese) are registered as refugees as of 1 July 2022. By the same date, the number of registered East African refugees in Tunisia stands at [978](#) (541 Sudanese, 304 Eritreans, and 133 Somalis). These figures are relatively unchanged from the previous quarter, in which 970 East Africans were registered refugees in Tunisia and 7,245 East African refugees (not including Sudanese) were in Libya. Statistics on East Africans within the authorized or unauthorized migrant population are not available.

More than 800 East Africans returned or evacuated from Libya

The return of migrants from Libya to their origin countries continued this quarter. In late April, [131 Sudanese migrants](#) were flown from Libya to Khartoum under a joint, voluntary humanitarian return (VHR) initiative between the European Union and the IOM; at least 548 returned in June via the same process.

On May 31, UNHCR evacuated [132 vulnerable asylum seekers](#) out of Libya to Rwanda, which included men, women, and children from Eritrea, Sudan, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Somalia. Most had been living in urban areas of Tripoli. This is the second flight this year to Rwanda under the Emergency Transit Mechanism program.

Sudanese from Darfur comprise a significant share of those detained by Moroccan authorities following the Melilla tragedy

On Friday, June 24th, the government of Morocco reported that [23 refugees and migrants](#) were killed during a large-scale attempt of approximately 2,000 mostly Sub-Saharan African refugees and migrants to cross the fence into the Spanish enclave of Melilla from Morocco. The [Spanish Commission for Refugees](#) stated that a significant portion of those attempting the crossing were Sudanese asylum seekers. Moreover, 65 persons are currently being held by Moroccan authorities and shall be charged with different offenses related to migrant smuggling, illegal entry into Morocco, and/or violence against law enforcement. The [majority of these 65 individuals are Darfuri Sudanese](#) and it is not clear whether they received individualized status determination. Darfur has been experiencing a renewed increase in inter-communal conflict and displacement since 2020, on top of chronic resource scarcity linked to the impacts of climate change and a lack of natural resource management, and a lack of basic health and education services. In April 2022 alone, in West Darfur, [OCHA](#) reports that up to 115,000 have been displaced. The events in Melilla have caused an international outcry, with leaders at the [African Union and United Nations](#) calling for an investigation and denouncing the violence against refugees and migrants.

The Southern route towards South Africa

Over 250 East Africans intercepted along the Southern route

Continued interceptions by local authorities in various transit countries inform movement towards South Africa. In April, Kenyan authorities arrested [6 Ethiopians](#) following a road accident in Kirinyaga county, indicating that the individuals had no legal documentation authorizing their stay in the country. Another [21 Ethiopians](#) were arrested in Nairobi in May.

The United Republic of Tanzania is used by refugees and migrants as an entry point to Mozambique, Malawi and Zambia. Authorities arrested [68 Ethiopians](#) in Mwanza region believed to be on their way to South Africa in April. Another [5 Ethiopians](#) were arrested in Dodoma and charged with illegal entry into the country and held at the Mtera detention centre. Similarly, authorities in Malawi arrested 2 nationals involved in the smuggling of migrants including [133 Ethiopians](#) from Karonga to the capital, Lilongwe. Both parties

are facing charges for '[aiding and abetting illegal migrants](#)' and [illegal entry](#) into Malawi respectively. In a separate incident, a member of the immigration department and a Malawi Defense Force (MDF) soldier were arrested for aiding the illegal entrance of [5 undocumented Ethiopians](#). Another group of [21 Ethiopians](#) arrested at the Mozambique-Malawi border were repatriated by the Mozambican National Immigration Service (SENAMI). Aged between 21 and 28, the 21 were en route to South Africa prior to their arrest.

90 victims of trafficking in persons rescued at Dzaleka camp in Malawi

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Malawi Police [rescued 90 victims of trafficking in persons at the Dzaleka refugee camp](#). Staff training and implementation of new anti-trafficking procedures led to the discovery of trafficking networks in the camp that hosts an estimated [52,678¹ refugees, asylum seekers and other people of concern](#). Notably, the [majority of the victims were Ethiopian men](#) aged between 18 and 30. [Women and girls](#) between the ages of 12 and 24 from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia and Burundi are also among those rescued. Traffickers were from countries including Ethiopia, Burundi, Malawi and Rwanda and deceive their victims with employment opportunities in South Africa. Victims are subjected to various forms of exploitation including sexual exploitation, forced labour, and domestic work within and/or outside the camps as well as in other countries in Southern Africa.

1 As of December 2021

Thematic Focus:

Climate change, food shortages and links to mixed migration

Horn of Africa faces famine as drought continues

Drought continues to plague the Horn of Africa, leaving [18 million](#) people both food insecure and without access to clean water across Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Somaliland. Rainfall throughout this past quarter was the lowest in over 70 years, and marked the [fourth](#) successive season of very low precipitation and high temperatures as well as widespread loss of pasture and vegetation. The severity and enduring nature of this drought are very likely a result of climate change, and forecasts for the upcoming year anticipate another season of below-average rainfall. Those most severely impacted by such conditions are pastoralists and farmers, who are seeing their resources continuously diminished from the drought; without a successful rainy season, impacted workers remain unable to recover financially from such losses. Additionally, deaths from malnutrition as a result of drought are increasing: there have been at least [448](#) deaths this year at local malnutrition treatment centers in Somalia, and nearly half of all children in Somalia are acutely malnourished.

Aggravating these conditions, food prices [drastically increased](#) as a result of the war in Ukraine last quarter, as almost all wheat sold in the region comes from Ukraine and Russia. Exports from the region through the Black Sea have been halted since the beginning of the war in February 2022, and the African Development Bank is already reporting a [60%](#) increase in wheat prices on the African continent.

Implications for mixed migration

It remains to be seen how a sustained lack of both rainfall and access to adequate food supplies will impact mixed migration throughout the region, though current trends and [poor climate outlooks](#) suggest intra- and extra-regional movements, as well as involuntary immobility for those too constrained to move, will not decrease in the coming season. As humanitarian assistance continues to be directed toward COVID-19 aid, many response plans remain underfunded and inadequately supported.

In Somalia, in addition to the longer-term socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the challenges to livelihoods brought about by the drought are combined with existing conflict dynamics to further drive internal displacement and, for those with a higher level of resources and aspirations, migration farther afield. The UN [estimates](#) that more than 7.1 million people in-country currently face the threat of famine as a result of the drought—up from 6.1 million in May. Over 805,00 people are [displaced](#), at least half a million of them in the first four months of this year; many [report](#) that they do not believe they will be able to return home under current conditions. Humanitarian volunteers in-country have noted an [increase](#) in the creation of camps—some informal and unknown to any agency—as more displaced families seek aid. Admissions to one camp located outside of Mogadishu [more than doubled](#) this quarter alone, suggesting that food insecurity is progressively driving people from their homes.

Lack of economic opportunities, increase in violent conflict, and continued drought will likely have inter-generational implications for regional migration as well. A [recent survey of African youth](#) revealed that many are unhappy with current conditions in their home countries, and that 52% of youth on the continent would consider migrating at least temporarily. At least 40% of respondents in all East African countries surveyed believe their nations are “going in the wrong direction.” Within the African continent, South Africa and Kenya polled as highly appealing destinations for youth looking to emigrate, while Europe was polled as the most appealing destination outside of the continent.

EU response to increased migration

The European Union [responded](#) to the crisis in May amid reports of increased migration, highlighting the difficulties of managing refugees fleeing famine and conflict both from Africa as well as Ukraine. European Commission Vice President Margaritis Schinas has highlighted the possibility of unblocking the ports in Ukraine—where 20 million tons of wheat are stuck—as one response measure. Interior ministers from Italy, Cyprus, Greece, Malta and Spain also [spent the first weekend in June](#) addressing public fears of significant increases in refugees to Europe while highlighting that increases in emergency aid may not be enough.

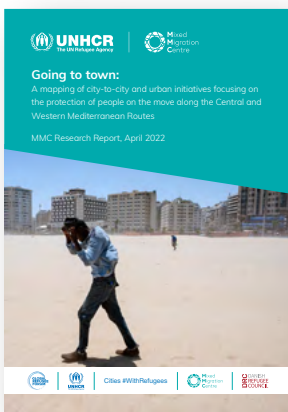
Highlighted New Research and Reports



[Longitudinal Research with People on the Move: Methodological Report on Piloting Repeated Interviews with Refugees and Migrants](#)

MMC & University of Edinburgh | June 2022

This report presents the methodological innovations of a new longitudinal extension to the core 4Mi survey. The method was devised to understand how migration drivers, experiences, decisions and aspirations of refugees and migrants develop over time. This longitudinal research was piloted with refugees and migrants in North and East Africa by the Mixed Migration Centre in 2021, in collaboration with researchers from the University of Edinburgh.

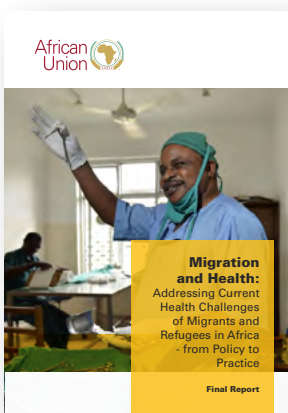


[Going to town: A Mapping of City-to-City and Urban Initiatives Focusing on the Protection of People on the Move Along the Central and Western Mediterranean Routes](#)

MMC & UNHCR | April 2022

In order to develop a better understanding on city-to city and urban protection initiatives, this study seeks to provide a broad mapping and examination of city- level and urban initiatives aimed at making authorities better capacitated and resourced to improve the protection of people on the move present in their

territories, along the Central and Western Mediterranean routes. Further, it provides recommendations for actions to be considered within various frameworks.



[Migration and Health: Addressing Current Health Challenges of Migrants and Refugees in Africa- from Policy to Practice](#)

African Union | May 2022

A study commissioned by the African Union Commission (AUC) on migration and health in Africa, this report presents primary and secondary data relevant to understanding migrants' health better in different African contexts and the migration and health nexus more broadly. This study aimed to address some of these gaps by surveying migration and health policy and practice at the continental, regional, and national levels. This was complemented and enriched

by primary data collection in Kenya, Nigeria, and South Africa from migrants and refugees, health workers, as well as AU, regional, and national officials and UN agency staff.



[Migrating in Search of the Southern Dream: The Experiences of Ethiopian Migrants Moving along the Southern Route](#)

IOM | May 2022

For over a decade, the United Republic of Tanzania has seen a substantial number of irregular migrants transiting through its territory along the Southern Route, which runs from the Horn of Africa towards the southern countries in the continent - and specifically towards the Republic of South Africa. This report builds on a round of verification visits conducted from 6 August to 4 September 2021. Identity verification missions and data collection were conducted with

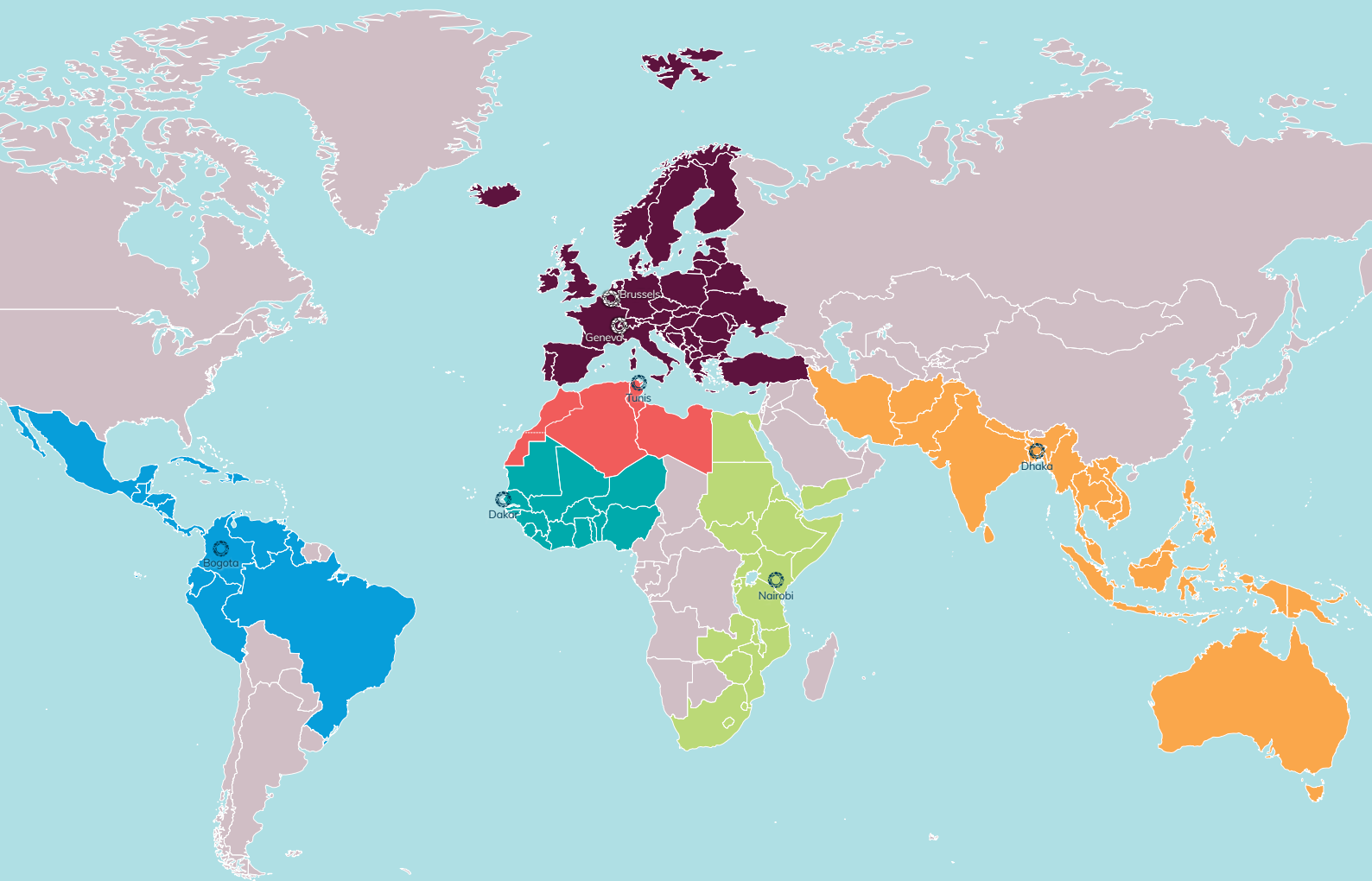
Ethiopian migrants in detention across nine different prisons in the three regions of Mbeya, Morogoro and Tanga. Additionally, migrants who were staying at the Salvation Army shelter in Dar es Salaam while awaiting AVRRT travel were also included. Overall, 793 Ethiopian migrants were identified, of whom 382 were interviewed.



[IGAD Migration Statistics report \(October 2021\)](#)

IGAD | April 2022

This report provides summary migration statistics of IGAD Member States from 2010 to 2019. The data used to generate the report was collected from the Member States as part of two initiatives: the Joint Labour Migration Program (JLMP) and the African Union - International Organization for Migration (AUIOM) Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling.



MMC is a global network engaged in data collection, research, analysis, and policy and programmatic development on mixed migration, with regional hubs hosted in DRC regional offices in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America, and a small global team in Geneva.

MMC is a leading source for independent and high-quality data, research, analysis and expertise. 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. MMC's overarching focus is on human rights and protection for all people on the move.

MMC is part of and governed by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). Global and regional MMC teams are based in Brussels, Geneva, Dakar, Nairobi, Tunis, Bogota and Dhaka.

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

