

MMC North Africa

QUARTER 3 2021

A photograph of two men on a boat. The man in the foreground is wearing a white t-shirt and has his hand to his face, looking distressed. The man behind him is also in a white t-shirt and has his hands clasped near his face, looking out at the sea. The background shows a vast blue ocean under a clear sky.

Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: North Africa

This Quarterly Mixed Migration Update (QMMU) covers the North Africa (NA) region. The core countries of focus for this region are Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia. Depending on the quarterly trends and migration-related updates, more attention may be given to some 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.

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Taha Jawashi (2017)

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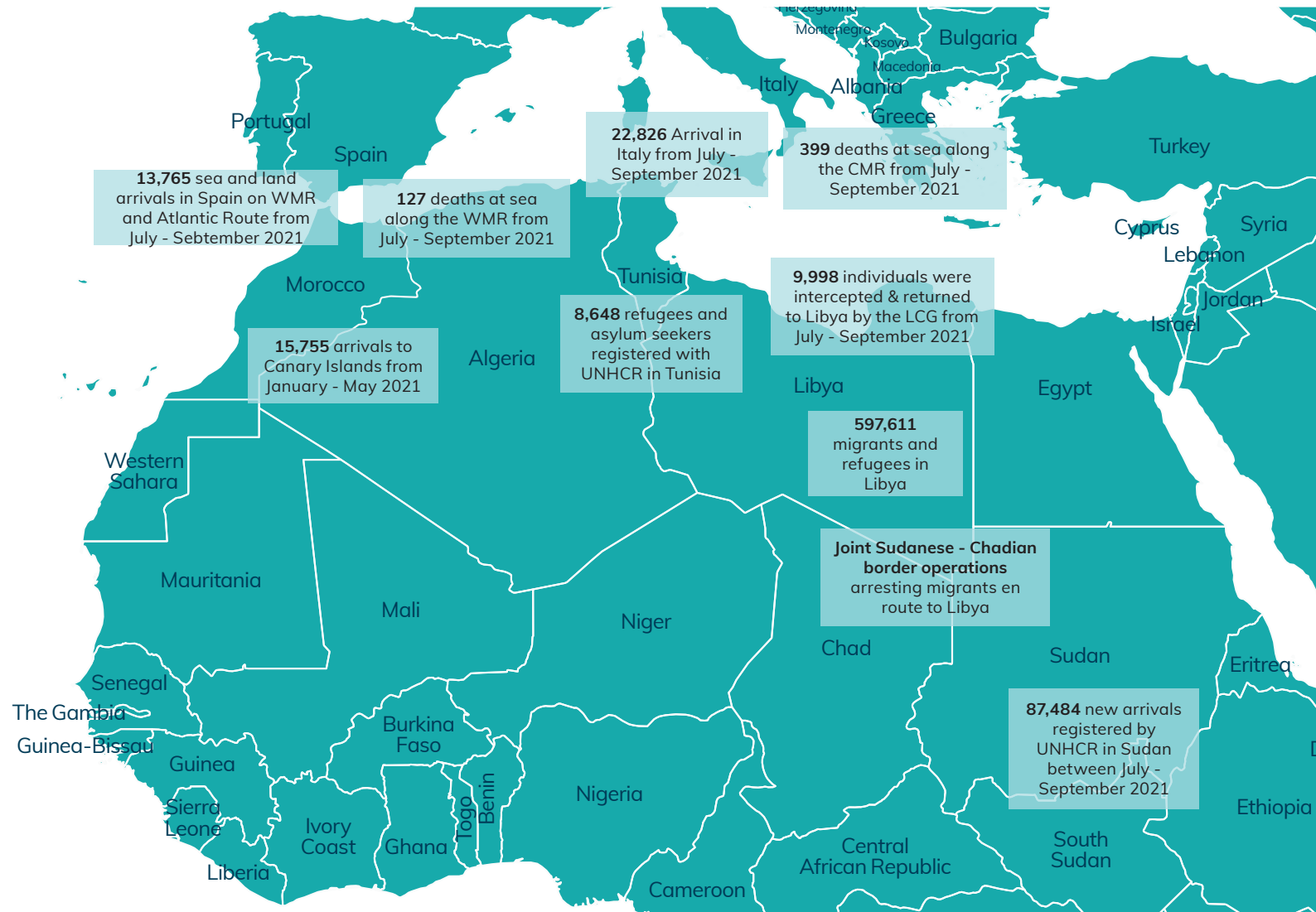
Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: North Africa

Quarter 3 - 2021

Key Updates

- **Land and sea arrivals to Italy and Spain from North Africa** through the Central (CMR) and Western Mediterranean Routes (WMR) **increased by 32%** compared to the same period in 2020.
- **9,998 refugees and migrants were intercepted at sea by the Libyan Coast Guard** in Q3, representing a 159% increase compared to roughly the same period in 2020.
- **526 refugees and migrants were reported dead or missing**, of which 399 were along the CMR and 127 along the WMR, from July – September 2021. This marks an increase from 285 fatalities in the same period in 2020.
- **In Q3, Tunisians continued to represent the top nationality to arrive in Italy** via the CMR between July – September 2021, representing **28% of arrivals**.
- **The Libyan authorities continued to deport refugees and migrants**, including **120 Tunisians** from Libya to Tunisia, after being released from detention, as well as **140 Egyptians** back to Egypt.
- Eastern Sudan continues to receive refugees impacted by the Tigray crisis. From November 2020 up until September 2021, an **estimated 55,785 Ethiopian refugees from Tigray arrived in the eastern states** of Kassala, Gedaref and Blue Nile.

Regional Overview*



*Information on the map relates to selected updates and does not represent all mixed migration patterns within and out of North Africa.

Mixed Migration Regional Updates

Mixed migration from North Africa to Europe

North African arrivals in Europe

From July – September 2021, the International Organization for Migration ([IOM](#)) reported that 38,032 refugees and migrants entered Italy (by sea) and Spain (by sea or land) through the Central and Western Mediterranean Routes (CMR and WMR), respectively, representing an increase of 32% compared to the number of arrivals in Q3 last year ([28,600](#)).

Arrivals in Italy through the CMR in Q3 increased compared to the same period last year. [UNHCR](#) identified 22,826 arrivals from July 1st – September 26th, 2021 compared to 16,777 arrivals from July – September 2020 as reported by [MMC](#). A particular increase in arrivals [was noted](#) in August 2021, with 10,286 arrivals, compared to 5,326 (+93%) in August 2020 and 1,268 (+711%) in August 2019.

North Africa remained a top region of origin of people on the move along the CMR to Italy, with Tunisians (the most common nationality) representing 28% of arrivals, followed by Egyptians (3rd, 9%), Moroccans (8th, 4%) and Sudanese (9th, 4%). In [August](#), Egyptian nationals constituted the second largest nationality of arrivals, accounting for 13% of total arrivals.

On the Western Mediterranean and Atlantic Routes to Spain, [UNHCR](#) identified a 28% increase in arrivals in Q3 (up until September 26th) compared to the same period in 2020 (from 10,733 to 13,765). Since the start of 2021 until the end of September, 23,834 arrivals were recorded, of which 96% constituted sea arrivals and the remainder constituted land arrivals through the enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla. Moreover, according to the [Spanish authorities](#), 73% of arrivals at the Iberian Peninsula and the Balearic Islands during the first half of 2021 account for Algerians.

Departures on the CMR, WMR and Atlantic Route

[UNHCR](#) finds that the largest share of refugees and migrants crossing the CMR and arriving in Italy in July – August 2021 had departed from Libya (46%, compared to 40% in Q3 of 2020), followed in the region by Tunisia (37%, down from 45% in Q2 in 2020) and Algeria (2%, down from 4%). The majority of persons departing from Libya in Q3 originated from Bangladesh and Egypt, while the majority of those departing from Tunisia originated from Tunisia.

In July, Algerian local media reported that according to investigations by the Spanish security services, with the support of Frontex, smuggling networks operating out of Algeria organize journeys mainly from the coasts of Western Algeria, particularly from the area of Ain Turk (Oran), to Andalusia by boat, charging between 3,000 and 6,000 euros. According to the Spanish NGO [Heroes del Mar](#), Algerians constituted 95% of arrivals in the southern autonomous region of Andalusia.

Interceptions and rescue operations in the Mediterranean

Between [July 1st](#) and [September 25th](#), 9,998 refugees and migrants were intercepted by the Libyan Coast Guard (LCG) and returned to Libya. This marks an increase of 159% compared to roughly the same period in 2020 (from 3,849 to 9,998). The main nationalities intercepted were Sudanese, Malian and Bangladeshi. The departure points for those intercepted were Tripoli Naval Base and Tripoli Commercial Port. The [International Rescue Committee \(IRC\)](#) reported that in the past eight months, 23,000 refugees and migrants have been intercepted at sea and returned to Libya after their departure on the CMR towards Europe - almost double the total for the whole of 2020 and the highest number on record since interceptions by the LCG began in 2017. IRC's Country Director in Libya, Thomas Garofalo, explained that: "A decade of violence and unrest, a struggling economy and the COVID-19 pandemic have exacerbated the challenges faced by all those living in the country." The rise in departures "highlights the ongoing severity of the situation." Additionally, in Libya, in [August](#), following an increase in departures of Egyptian nationals, the LCG intercepted and returned 53 Egyptians who had tried to reach Europe by boat.

In Algeria, [national media](#) reported on interceptions carried out by the Algerian Naval Forces in Q3, including 292 refugees and migrants between the end of August and early September, and another 330 intercepted from September 15th - 21st.

Multiple rescue and interception operations were carried out by the Tunisian Coast Guard over the course of Q3. Notably, on the night of [September 19th](#) extending into the early hours of the 20th, the Tunisian Maritime National Guard thwarted 19 departure attempts, intercepting 246 migrants, mostly Tunisians. On August 19th, [the authorities](#) reported that 17 individuals of different nationalities, including 9 children, were intercepted and brought to Tunisia, after departing from Sabratha (Libya) towards Europe.

In Morocco, from July 20th – 23rd, [authorities](#) announced the interception/rescue of 368 refugees and migrants, largely from Sub-Saharan African countries, who were equipped with 22 inflatable dinghies, 30 kayaks and 5 lifebuoys. The following month, on August 19th, [Moroccan media](#) shared authorities had intercepted 58 Sub-Saharan African refugees and migrants off the coast on their way to the Canary Islands, after having disembarked from Laâyoune.¹

Dead or missing refugees and migrants

From July – September 2021, 526 refugees and migrants were reported dead or missing, of which 399 were along the CMR and 127 along the WMR ([IOM](#)). This marks an increase of 54% from the same period in 2020 when 285 were identified as dead or missing. Several shipwrecks continued to be reported around the region, including off the Tunisian coast of Zarzis with 43 fatalities on [July 3rd](#). At the [end of July](#), 57 fatalities, including 20 women and two children, were reported after a migrant boat capsized off the Libyan coast.

¹ Laâyoune is located in the disputed territory of the Western Sahara. Morocco's claim of sovereignty over Western Sahara, 80% of which it occupies and administers, enjoys limited international recognition and is the subject of a protracted dispute.

Political migration dialogues

In [September](#), Gabriel Attal, the spokesperson of the French government, announced France would sharply reduce by half the number of visas available to Moroccans and Algerians, and reduce by a third visas available to Tunisians, accusing the Maghreb countries of failing to cooperate over the return of their nationals' who were not legally residing in the French territory. While Tunisian authorities have not yet reacted, [Morocco's](#) Foreign Minister Nasser Bourita called the decision "unjustified". [Algeria](#) summoned the French ambassador to "formally protest" against the move.

Mixed migration in Libya

Latest figures on refugees and migrants in Libya

As of August 16th, [IOM](#) estimates that there are at least 597,611 migrants in Libya, with 53% located in the West, 29% in the East and 18% in the South. This marks a small increase compared to the number reported in the last quarter (591,415). Similar to Q2 in 2021, IOM identifies the main migrant nationalities in Q3 to be Nigerien (21%), Egyptian (18%), Sudanese (16%), Chadian (14%) and Nigerian (6%). The top three mantikas with the largest migrant populations are Tripoli, Ejdabia and Misrata, which remained consistent with the numbers reported throughout 2020 and the first half of 2021. [UNHCR](#) estimates that, as of September 24th, 2021, 41,897 refugees and asylum seekers are registered in Libya. Compared to reporting in Q2 of 2021, this represents a slightly decreasing trend (42,458).

Arrest of two suspected human traffickers and conflict between smugglers

In September, police in Libya [reported](#) having arrested two men suspected of human trafficking. Libya's Chief Prosecutor's Office reported that an alleged human smuggler, known on social media as Haj Hakeem, was arrested and charged with the kidnapping and torturing of Egyptian migrants. Another man, known as Hassan Qeidi, a Somali national, was also arrested in Libya on suspicion of human trafficking. On the other hand, following an intense dispute between two smugglers in Western Libya, a boat manufacturing location in Sabratha was bombed, as [reported](#) in early September according to a local security source.

Syrians and Moroccans in detention in Libya

A local news source [indicated](#) that around 800 Syrian youth are in detention in Libyan detention centres as of August 6th. Moreover, [another news report](#) has included interviews with some Syrians who were rescued from the Mediterranean by the Ocean Viking vessel, and they reported the key reason for travelling through Libya towards Europe is the relative cheap cost of the sea crossing of around 2,000 USD, compared to 4,000 USD to cross the Eastern Mediterranean route from Turkey. Another informant added that the flights from Damascus to Tripoli have resumed, with a cost of 1,700 USD per ticket.

In September, the [Euro-Mediterranean Observatory](#) for Human Rights reported on the situation of Moroccans detained in Libya. The study carried out by Euro-Med Monitor, which collected testimonies from

more than 80 families of the migrants in Morocco, indicates that hundreds are held in several detention centres in Western Libya, including Al-Daraj (Ghadames) and Ain Zara and Ghout al-Shaal (Tripoli). Reports mention difficult humanitarian conditions, particularly in Al-Daraj, where many were reportedly contracting COVID-19. On September 6th, a source in the Moroccan Foreign Ministry stated: “the Moroccan authorities are working in coordination with their Libyan counterparts to return 195 Moroccans detained in Libya, noting that there is coordination at the highest level to ensure the return of Moroccans detained in Libya.”

Mixed Migration in Tunisia

Latest figures on refugees and migrants in Tunisia

As of August 31st, 2021, [UNHCR](#) has registered 8,648 refugees and asylum seekers in Tunisia, of which the top nationalities are Ivorian (41%), Syrian (26%), Guinean (6%), Cameroonian (5%) and Sudanese (4%). This represents a 19% increase compared to the last quarter. Greater Tunis (4,346), Sfax (1,854) and Médenine (1019) continue to host the largest refugee and asylum seeker populations.

Sit-in of families of refugees and migrants missing at sea

On September 6th, [Families](#) of missing migrants convened a sit-in in Tunis to claim their right to know the fate of their children who have gone missing since 2011 in the Mediterranean Sea. The president of the Association of Mothers of Missing Migrants, Fatma Kesraoui, in a statement to the official Tunisian news agency (TAP), called on the President of the Republic, Kais Saied, to open the file of missing migrants. She said that this sit-in coincides with the commemoration of the disappearance of 79 young people on September 6th, 2020, and whose fate is unknown until now.

Mixed Migration in Sudan

Latest figures on refugees and migrants in Sudan

As of August 31st, [UNHCR](#) reports that Sudan hosted 1,108,153 refugees and asylum-seekers, of which 70% are self-settled in urban and rural settings, and 30% live in camps. The main countries of origin are South Sudan (784,860), Eritrea (125,761), Syria (93,489), Ethiopia (69,533) and the Central African Republic (27,356). The main hosting states are Khartoum State (306,485), White Nile State (275,178) and Kassala State (110,181). [UNHCR](#) registered 87,484 new arrivals in the first 8 months of 2021. From November 2020 - September 2021, an estimated 55,785 [Ethiopian refugees from Tigray](#) arrived in the eastern states of Kassala, Gedaref and Blue Nile.

Human smuggling networks operating around Umrakuba camp

[Aljazeera](#) has reported on active human smuggling networks operating around Umrakuba camp in Gedaref State, hosting refugees impacted by the Tigray crisis. The report indicated that such networks mostly target young, educated refugees, especially those coming from Ethiopia's Tigray region, and mostly provide

onward movement connections to Libya. The report also indicated that a small number of refugees have already made it to Libya this way, and intend to cross the sea to Europe.

Joint Sudanese-Chadian operation arrests refugees and migrants

[Local news media](#) reported in early September that a joint Sudanese-Chadian force arrested 30 refugees and migrants near Umm Djerres in Chad, while on their way to Libya. Those arrested included 22 Sudanese, 3 South Sudanese and 5 Ethiopians. The source confirmed they were later deported back to their countries, in coordination with the governor of West Darfur.

Mixed Migration in Egypt

Egyptian departures on the CMR

Local [Egyptian](#) as well as [Libyan media](#) reported on the attempts of the Egyptian authorities to counter Egyptian youth departing towards Libya and Europe. The campaigns particularly target remote villages, where some youth have been engaging in migration as a coping mechanism to overcome socio-economic challenges. At the same time, [UNHCR](#) figures showed a recent increase in Egyptians crossing the Mediterranean, constituting the second-largest nationality group arriving in Italy. Moreover, Egyptians crossing the Mediterranean have recently been involved in shipwrecks, including [an incident in late August](#) of a boat carrying 70 Egyptians with 11 fatalities.

A few weeks later, another group of [30 Egyptians](#), all from the village of Al-Abasa, departed from Libya and crossed the sea to Italy. The incident of the shipwreck carrying 70 Egyptians has reportedly moved public opinion in Egypt, with families calling on the authorities to act and provide information on the fate of their children. In early September, Libyan authorities [arrested the main suspect](#) involved in the shipwreck.

Mixed Migration in Morocco

Latest figures on refugees and migrants in Morocco

As of September 2021, [UNHCR](#) has registered 8,853 refugees and 6,902 asylum seekers in Morocco, totaling 15,755 people of concern from more than 48 countries of origin. The top nationalities are Syrian (4,914), Guinean (2,134), Ivorian (1,297), Cameroonian (1,166) and Yemeni (1,076).

Arrival of Sudanese in Oujda

From [August 1st – 21st](#), more than 300 Sudanese arrived in Oujda, after crossing the eastern land border between Morocco and Algeria. According to a [member](#) of the Association of Aid to Migrants in Difficult Situations (AMSV) in Oujda, the majority of them arrived from Libya, where they had been held in detention in Zwara, Azzawya, Abu Salim (Tripoli) and Bani Walid, with estimates varying between 4 months and 3 years. Aged 16 - 26 years, most originated from Khartoum, Omdurman, al-Fashir and Darfur. The Moroccan Association for Human Rights (AMDH) shared a [video](#) on its social network channels in which a

Sudanese migrant describes his difficult living conditions in Oujda, including the risks of physical violence and detention.

Study finds persistent stigmatization and stereotypes against migrants

In Morocco, migrants continue to face stigmatization and persistent clichés, according to the outcomes of [the study](#) “Perception of migration in the cities of Oujda, Fnideq and Al Hoceima”, carried out online with 2,737 young people from these three cities aged 18 to 26. The study was conducted within the framework of the campaign “Migration without clichés” by the Federation of Local Authorities of Northern Morocco and Andalusia (ANMAR) and the Andalusian Fund of Municipalities for International Solidarity (FAMSI). The study found that in these cities, migrants continue to be stereotyped in ways that often impede their integration.

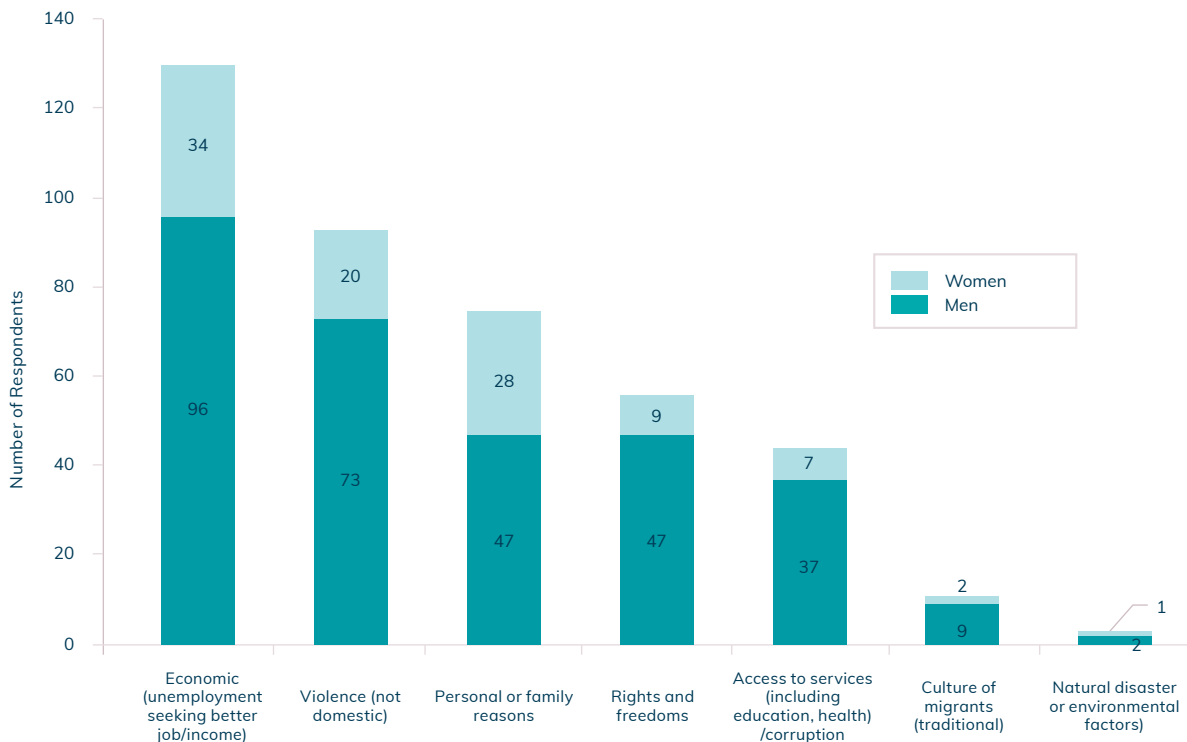
Thematic Focus: Chadians in Sudan

The following thematic focus delves into the movements, destination intentions and aspirations of Chadians in Sudan. MMC 4Mi data collected in-country,² in locations including Greater Khartoum,³ Nyala, El Fasher and Atbara, highlight the different migration journeys that Chadians undertake as compared to refugees and migrants of other nationalities, as shown in a recent [MMC snapshot](#). These data are complimented by two semi-structured interviews with Chadian migrants, aged 41 and 51 years old, in Khartoum in October 2021.

Migration drivers

In the 4Mi survey, respondents are asked to highlight their various reasons for leaving their country of origin, in a multi-select question. Chadian respondents in Sudan most often cited economic reasons as the main driver with 88% of respondents citing it as a reason for leaving Chad (130/147). Violence, insecurity and conflict was cited by 63% (93/147) of those surveyed, followed by personal and family reasons (51%; 75/147), reasons relating to rights and freedoms (38%; 56/147), access to services/corruption (30%; 44/147), a culture of migration (7%; 11/147), and natural disaster or environmental factors (3/147). Disaggregating the data by gender does not reveal considerable differences, given the low sample size, except with respect to personal or family reasons, which was the second-most cited factor by women versus the third-most cited factor by men, also tied with rights and freedoms (Figure 1).

Figure 1. For what reasons did you leave Chad?



2 From August 2020 - September 2021, MMC interviewed 147 Chadian respondents in Sudan, in Greater Khartoum (66), Nyala (16), Atbara (13), El Fasher (12), Kosti (9), El Geneina (8), El Obeid (7) and Dongola (6), among others.
 3 Greater Khartoum includes Khartoum, Omdurman and Khartoum North.

Overall, the 147 respondents expressed a total of 412 factors impacting their movement, underscoring the complex and mixed nature of movements. Experiences shared by the two Chadian men interviewed in Khartoum similarly reflect the complexity within 4Mi data. The 51-year-old respondent explains that both increasing insecurity and conflict as well as a lack of economic opportunities were key drivers to leave Chad:

“I have left from Southern Chad, where there are big security issues. As you might know, Lake Chad is very unsafe with an insurgency from Boko Haram happening there. There was no social security for me to stay there and also all jobs disappeared due to this conflict, so I decided to leave. I wanted to move forward economically and find opportunities elsewhere.”

The 41-year-old respondent cited a lack of rights and access to services and jobs as key reasons for leaving, explaining that he belongs to an ethnic minority tribe from Eastern Chad (the Tama), and faced discrimination, no work opportunities, no access to social security, and an overall lack of integration in society in his country. Both interviewees emphasized several inter-related migration drivers linked to ethnic divisions, which heavily influenced their perceived and experienced levels of (in)security as well as economic opportunities.

Entry into Sudan

The routes that Chadian respondents take into Sudan depend on their access to documentation and the legal pathways used to enter the country. For those who arrive with a Chadian passport, an entry visa (valid for 60 days) acquired at the border allows them to move freely about and use public transportation. For those who arrive without Chadian documents and are in an irregular situation, they often report using a smuggler to move onwards from the El Geneina border area. For those who are able to secure a visa, renewing it can prove challenging, explains the 51-year-old respondent in Khartoum, which can lead one to becoming irregular. He states:

“Getting the visa for the first time is ok, but it is difficult and a struggle to get it renewed after having spent 3 months in-country. You can easily become irregular because processes take so long here and are arbitrary. They might ask you to pay a lot more and you don’t have that money. In general, travelling through Sudan is feasible but you need to have patience and stay some time in those places to find transport or a smuggler to help you.”

Intended destinations

More than 77% of Chadian respondents in Sudan highlighted that they had not yet reached the end of their journey (113/147). 20% (29/147) expressed they were willing to stay where they were at the time of interview. 4 respondents didn’t know yet and 1 refused to answer. Disaggregating 4Mi data by location shows that Chadian respondents interviewed in Darfur, particularly in El Geneina (5 out of 8), followed by

Nyala (5 out of 16), more often reported that they reached the end of their journey relative to other locations. Given the relative proximity to the Chadian border, this could indicate a certain thinking or preference to eventually return to Chad.

57% (81/147) of respondents noted that their intended destination was in the Gulf, in particular Saudi Arabia (55), Yemen (24), the United Arab Emirates (UAE) (3) and Qatar (2). Saudi Arabia was reported to be particularly a destination for economic opportunities and to go on pilgrimage, while Yemen, although mostly cited as a transit location, is a final destination for those fighting as mercenaries in the war. According to the 41-year-old Chadian respondent in Khartoum, European countries are more often intended destinations for Chadians interested in enrolling in education and long-term job opportunities.

Routes of onward movements towards the Gulf

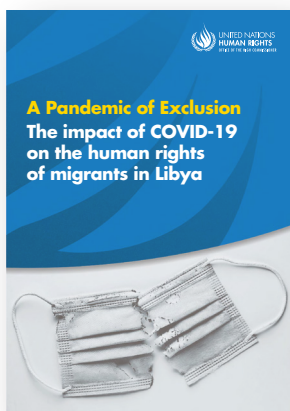
While most Chadian respondents reported having onward movement intentions, some may not be able to fulfill these intentions, as was the case for the 41-year-old respondent in Khartoum. He explained that without support from organizations or the state, he had to spend all his income on rent, food and other basic needs. At the same time, he felt return home to Chad was not possible, alluding to debt with smugglers, and losing touch with family members during and/or following conflict. Unable to move onwards or return, he perceived remaining in Sudan as his only option.

Turning to the experience of the 51-year-old interviewee in Khartoum, when asked about which route he planned to take to the Gulf, the interviewee explained that with money and the right contacts, a regular pathway is possible:

“You can go north to Egypt, if you get an entry visa through Egypt, in case you have a visa in Sudan or you go irregularly, and then maybe you fly, or through Jordan. People go from Port Sudan to Shalatein, or from Wadi Halfa. Getting a visa takes a lot of time and money though. You need to know the right person, this is a business. If you know a handler, you pay him and he will go for lunch or for dinner with someone from the Egyptian consulate. He will then pay the Egyptian extra and mentioning your name. Hopefully you then get the visa. You really have to slip through the system with the right contacts.”

A second route to the Gulf goes southwards from Sudan, and is often chosen by those without documents, as Egyptian border and movement controls are considered to be stricter. The 51-year-old interviewee explained that Chadians, in this case, can take a route from Sudan through Ethiopia and Somalia towards Yemen, before reaching Saudi Arabia. This route is in general considered to be much more insecure, and not preferred. The crossing of the Red Sea and/or Gulf of Aden is considered to be the most feasible from Somalia, with less coast guard patrolling than in Djibouti and Port Sudan.

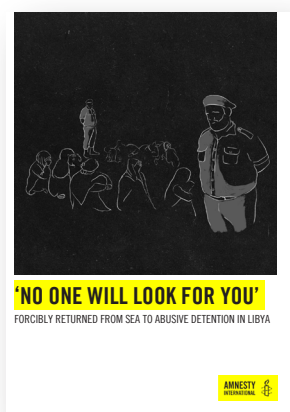
Highlighted New Research and Reports



[A Pandemic of Exclusion: The Impact of COVID-19 on the human rights of migrants in Libya](#)

OHCHR | August 2021

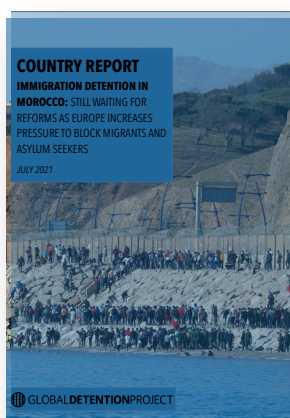
This report looks at the main impacts on human rights faced by migrants in Libya as a result of the COVID-19 health crisis. It finds that in five key areas migrants experienced an increased risk of human rights violations: access to health services, risks of detention, access to decent work, livelihoods and social protection, border and mobility restrictions, and discrimination and xenophobia.



['No One Will Look for You'. Forcibly Returned from Sea to Abusive Detention in Libya.](#)

Amnesty International | July 2021

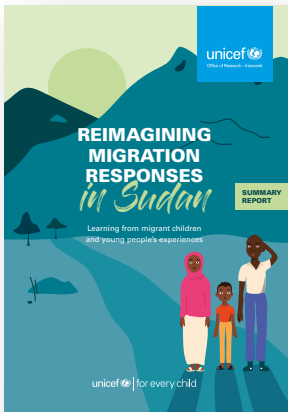
This study continues to shed light on the functioning of migrant detention centres (DCs) in Libya as a continuous space of arbitrary detention and human rights violations and abuses up until 2021. New evidence through data collection by Amnesty International finds that women detainees are subject to survival sex with guards in exchange for food or liberation. With these key findings, AI calls upon European states and the Libyan authorities to close the DCs.



[Immigration Detention in Morocco: Still Waiting for Reforms as Europe Increases Pressure to Block Migrants and Asylum Seekers](#)

Global Detention Project | July 2021

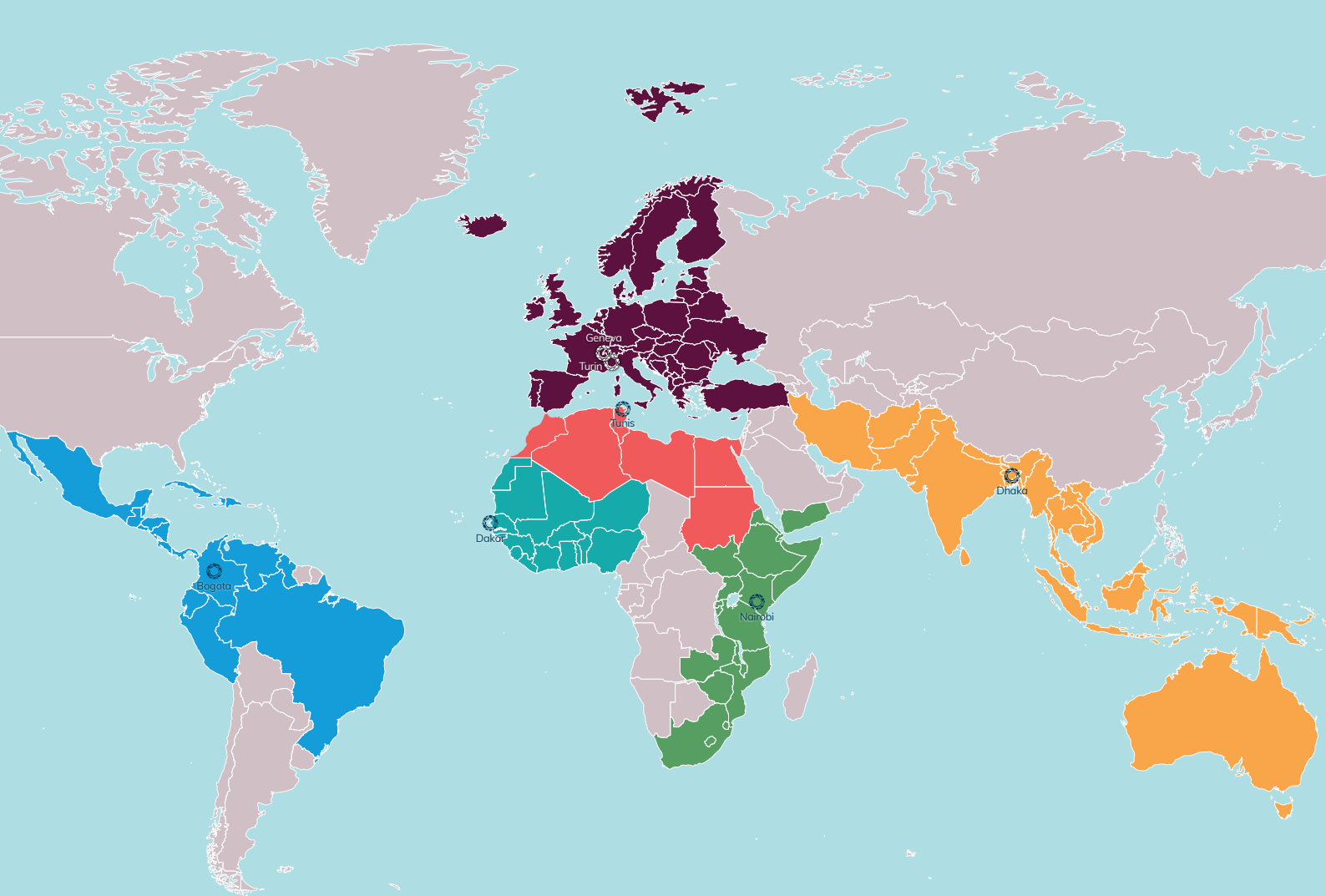
Focusing on protection risks faced by migrants and asylum seekers residing and transiting Morocco, this report highlights key findings noting a lack of access to asylum procedures both at airports and land borders, cases of detention of vulnerable people, and a lack of transparency in the application of immigration measures, including no available statistics on detention and information on the facilities being used to detain migrants and asylum seekers.



Reimagining migration responses in Sudan

Unicef Innocenti | July 2021

Children and young people on the move make up a significant portion of the total number of refugees and migrants in Sudan. However, there remains to be limited understanding on how children might view migration, or the opportunities and risks linked to it. This study draws on more than 400 quantitative surveys conducted with children and youth in Sudan, suggesting a number of concrete action points and principles to create a more protective environment for children and young people on their migration journeys through Sudan.



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). Global and regional MMC teams are based in Geneva, Turin, Dakar, Nairobi, Tunis, Bogota and Dhaka.

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

