

# Mixed Migration in East Africa and Yemen | 4Mi Survey Snapshot

Phase 2 | October 2017

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

RMMS launched **Phase 2** of the Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism Initiative (4Mi) in June 2017. This snapshot presents an overview of findings from June 2017 through September 2017.

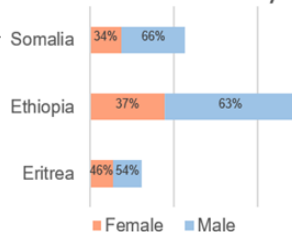
## Profiles *Who is on the move?*

Snapshot	
Number of interviews	153 migrants interviewed
Average age	29
Sex	Male 65 %   Female 35%
Countries of interviews	Egypt, Djibouti, Kenya, South Africa, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Germany
Legal Status	76% of respondents reported to be a registered refugee or asylum seeker

4Mi findings are based on 153 interviews with people on the move along common migration routes from Horn of Africa. 47% were interviewed in common destination countries in Europe and South Africa, and 53% were interviewed in common transit countries (incl Egypt, Djibouti, and Kenya).

76% of respondents reported that they are a registered refugee or asylum seeker, indicating that the majority of people on the move in or from the Horn of Africa may be entitled to legal protection under refugee law.

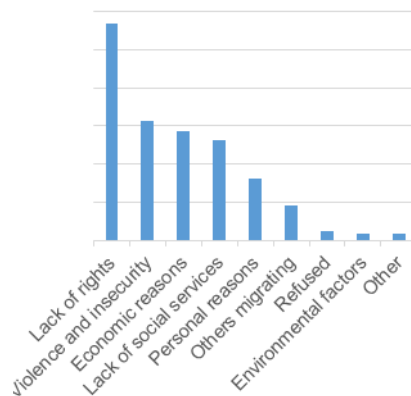
### Sex and Nationality



## Drivers *Why are people moving?*

Migrants cite various and multiple factors in their decision to leave their country of origin.

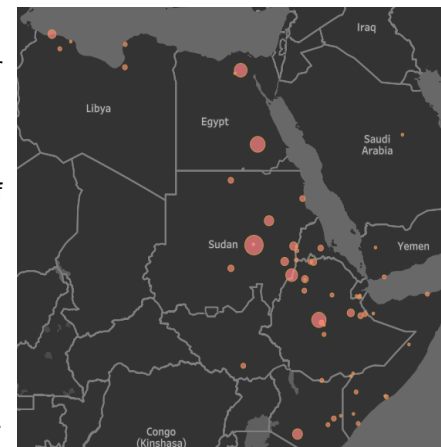
- 57% of respondents cite a lack of rights in the country of origin
- 31% cite violence and/or general insecurity
- 29% said that economic factors also played a role
- 26% cite poor governance as a driver (mostly specifying police and government corruption in particular)



## Journey *What happens along the way?*

Smugglers and the smuggling economy appear to play a major role in the routes migrants take, their means of travel, and stops they make along the way.

- On average, migrants reported that 73% of the money they spent on their migration journey went directly to smugglers.
- When asked how they chose their route, the most common response by migrants was that the route was chosen by their smuggler.
- 75% of respondents reported using a smuggler at some point during the journey.
- Of those who used a smuggler, 83% said that their smuggler misled them about either routes, costs, or safety conditions.



88% of respondents made stops (several days or weeks) while travelling to their destination. They most commonly stopped to find smugglers to organize the next stretch of their journey. Size of the red circle relates to the frequency of a given location.

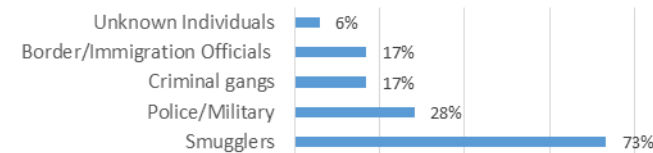
## Protection *What risks do migrants face?*

Human rights abuses for migrants in mixed migration flows are wide-spread and protections extremely limited.

- 20% of respondents reported witnessing deaths of other migrants along their route.
- 48% experienced physical or sexual abuse or witnessed it against migrants
- Nearly half of respondents (48%) reported that they did not receive any assistance during their journey.

⇒ Interestingly, of those who did receive assistance, 52% said assistance was provided by smugglers themselves, pointing to the dual role of smugglers as both abusers and protectors.

### Perpetrators of Abuses



\* For survey questions that allow respondents to select more than one response, percentages represent the response chosen in relation to the number of respondents, rather than a proportion between responses