

## Monthly Migration Movements Assistance en route November 2018

### Introduction

This paper uses 4Mi data from 1,002 Afghan respondents to understand what kind of assistance Afghans access on migration routes, by who and what their reported needs are. Findings reveal that the most common form of assistance received is provisions for basic needs of survival. The predominant provider of such assistance is smugglers while family, friends and the diaspora in country of origin and/or destination are assisting with money transfers, cash, and legal assistance.

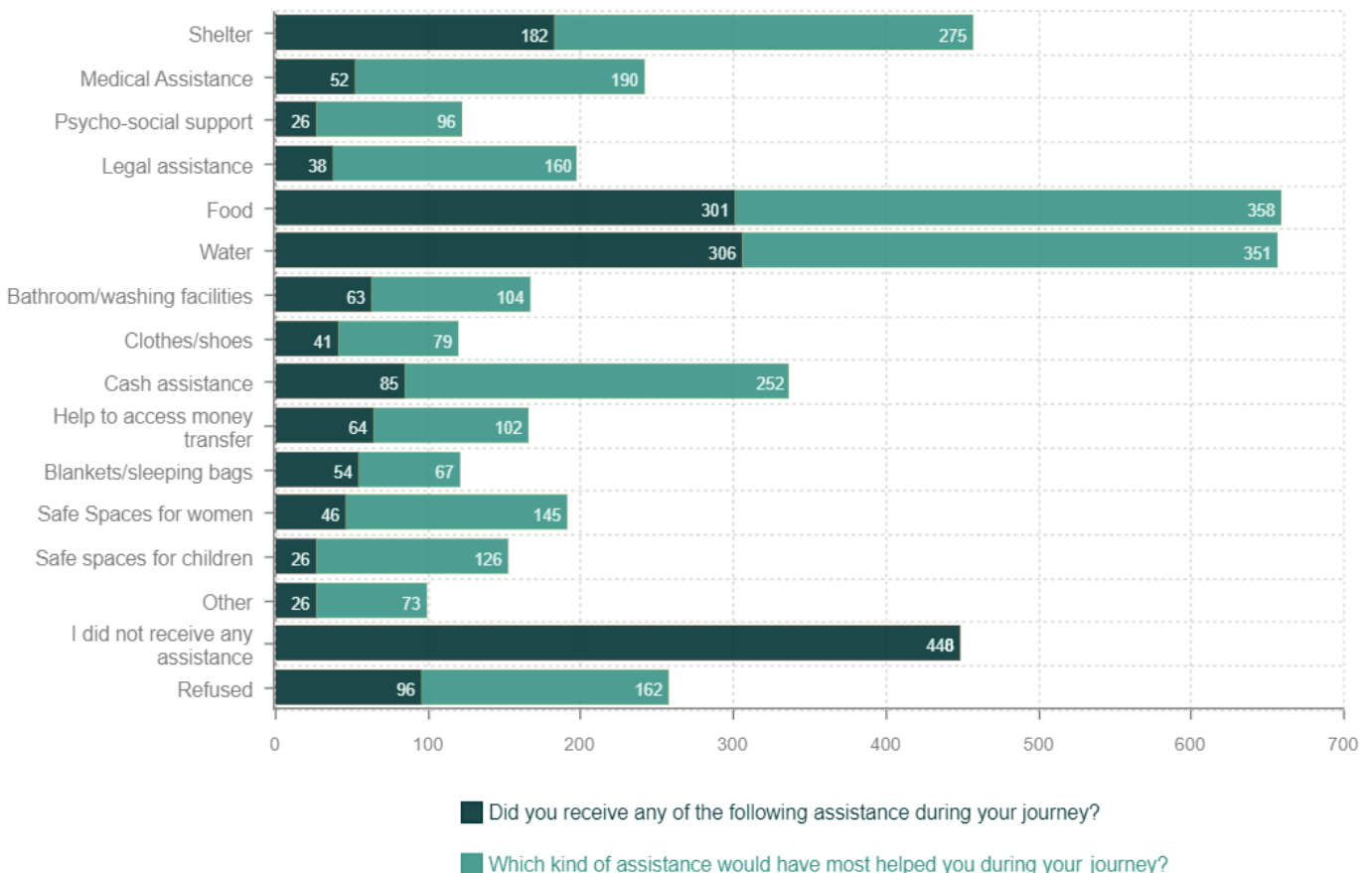
### Types of assistance received

Findings show that half of the 4Mi respondents interviewed in transit or upon destination did not have access to any kind of assistance en route.

The proportion of those not receiving assistance is higher among Afghans travelling along the eastern route towards India, Malaysia and Indonesia likely explained by the fact that part of this route is often completed via air travel. On the western route towards Turkey or Europe approximately two third of the respondents reported that they had received assistance while travelling.

Among those who received assistance, the most common form was related to provisions for basic needs of survival - water, food and shelter. When respondents were asked what kind of assistance would have helped them en route, the same basic provisions were reported in addition to cash assistance, medical assistance and legal assistance. Graph 1 illustrates assistance received and assistance needed.

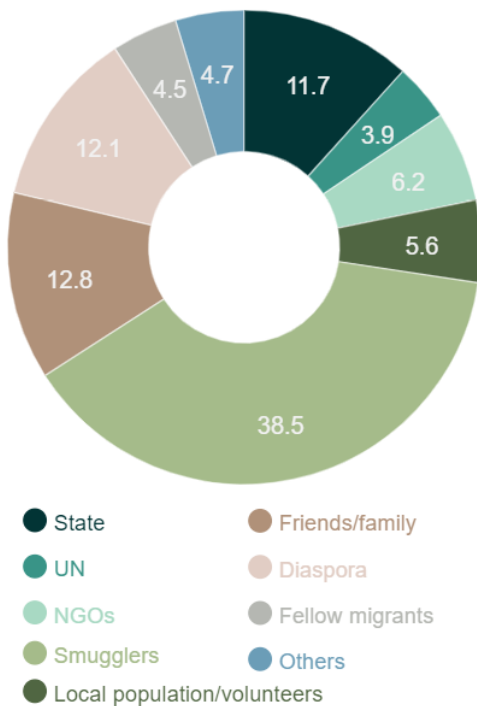
Graph 1. Assistance received and needed on route reported by 4Mi respondents (n= 1002)



### Providers of assistance

Based on the 4Mi data, smugglers are reported as the most prevalent providers of assistance to migrants and refugees (illustrated in graph 2). Friends, family and the Diaspora are other important players that have a major role in providing assistances to those en route. 4Mi monitors explain that smugglers are mainly providing basic needs such as food, water and shelter (as part of a transportation agreement), while family and friends in the countries of origin and/or destination are primarily involved in providing cash assistance, money transfers, and legal assistance. Only 10% of the respondents mentioned NGOs or the UN as assistance providers.

**Graph 2. The main providers of assistance on route % (n=1002)**



### Introduction to 4Mi Asia

The Mixed Migration Monitoring Initiative (4Mi) in Asia region aims at gathering data on regional mixed migration flows. Data is currently collected in Afghanistan as well as with Afghans on the move toward the East and West and analysis are produced monthly. 4Mi is expanding to include data collection of the onward movements of Rohingya and other migrant and refugee groups in South East Asia. The purpose is to increase knowledge about drivers of movement and protection risks faced by migrants and refugees on the move.

### Introduction to the Mixed Migration Centre

4Mi is a core activity for the Mixed Migration Centre (MMC), which has been established in February 2018. It brings together various existing regional initiatives – hosted or led by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) – engaged in data collection, research, analysis and policy development on mixed migration issues into a new global network of mixed migration expertise. The MMC focuses on five core regions: Eastern Africa & Yemen, North Africa & Southern Mediterranean, West Africa, Middle East & Eastern Mediterranean and Asia. The 30 staff members of MMC are based in Geneva and Copenhagen and in its regional hubs Amman, Dakar, Nairobi, Tunis and Kabul, where it works in close cooperation with regional partners, stakeholders and donors. To read more about MMC visit the homepage:

<http://www.mixedmigration.org/> and to read about MMC's global work please see the Mixed Migration Review 2018:

<http://www.mixedmigration.org/resource/mixed-migration-review-2018/>