

**MMC North Africa**

**QUARTER 3 2020**

A photograph of two men on a boat. The man in the foreground is wearing a white t-shirt and has his hand covering his face, appearing distressed. The man in the background is also wearing a white t-shirt and is looking out at the sea with his hands clasped near his face. The background shows a vast blue sea 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 seven 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](https://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:**

Taha Jawashi (2017)

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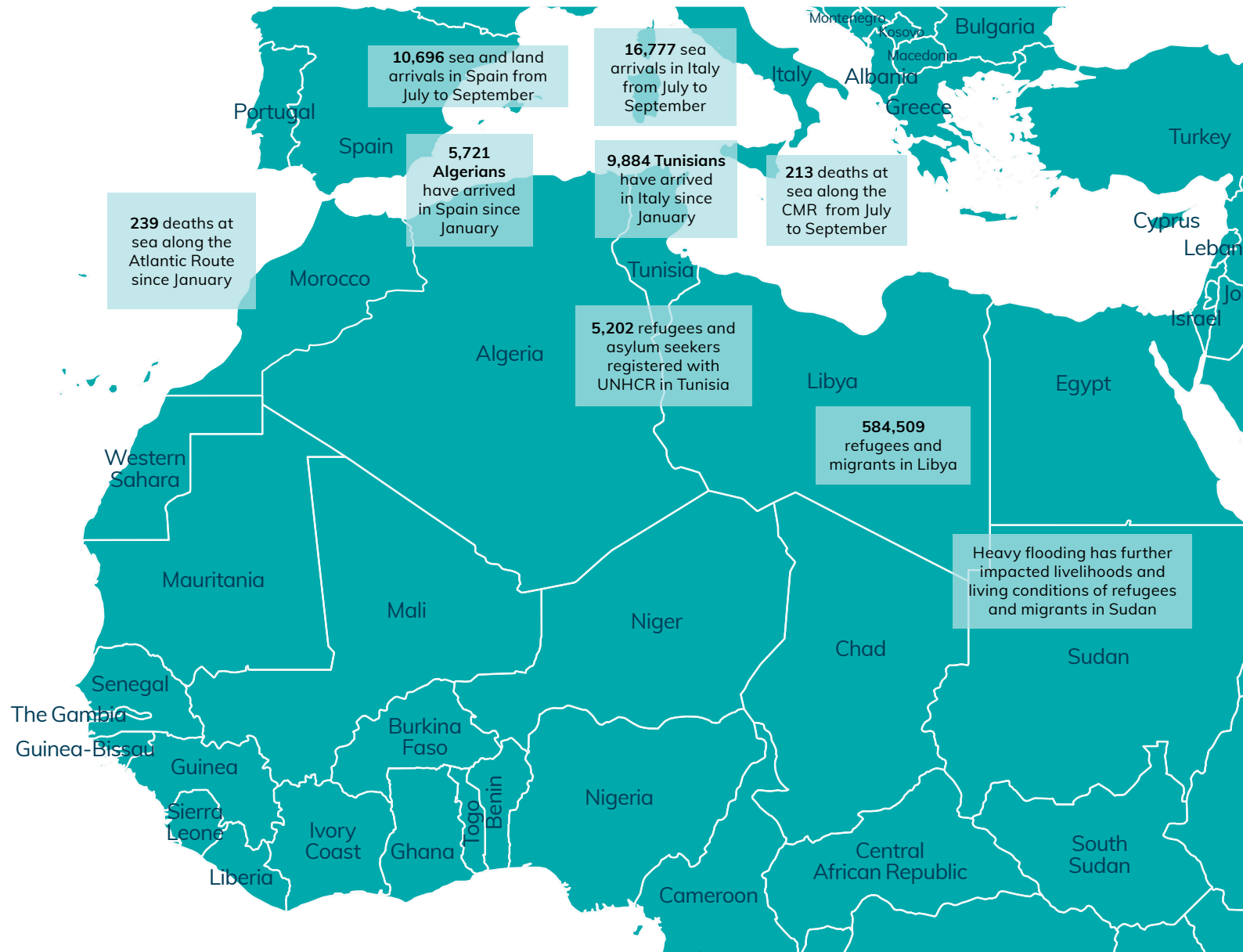
# Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: North Africa

## Quarter 3 - 2020

### Key Updates

- With many COVID-19 border restrictions still in place in North Africa, **land and sea arrivals to Europe via the Mediterranean routes have [decreased overall by 29%](#)** compared to Q3 2019.
- Despite a decrease in movements along the Western Mediterranean Route (WMR) to Spain when comparing January to August 2020 to the same period in 2019, **the number of Algerians arriving in Spain [increased](#)**, representing a multi-year peak.
- On the Central Mediterranean Route (CMR), **the number of Tunisians arriving in Italy increased to [9,884](#)** since January. This represents the **[highest number](#) of arrivals from Tunisia since 2011**.
- [The governments of Tunisia and Italy convened two bilateral meetings in Q3](#), focusing on reducing irregular migration and providing additional European political and economic support to Tunisia to encourage investments and employment. A [bilateral Morocco-Portugal meeting](#) on irregular migration also took place this quarter, which included discussions on exploring **pathways for legal migration to Portugal**.
- IOM reported a **decrease in the estimated number of migrants, including refugees, present in Libya** (down to [584,509](#)), likely due to COVID-19 border restrictions discouraging people on the move and impeding mobility.
- The number of refugees and migrants **intercepted at sea and returned to Libya [increased by 12%](#) compared to Q3 2019**. At the same time, [IOM](#) sources report **an increase in the disappearance of refugees and migrants upon return and disembarkation in Libya**.
- [From mid-July](#), **torrential rains caused the worst flooding in decades in large parts of Sudan**. [OCHA](#) identified an estimated **830,000 individuals in need of assistance**, citing refugees and migrants among those who are particularly vulnerable.

## 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

With the COVID-19 pandemic continuing to constrain mobility over 2020's summer months, the International Organization for Migration ([IOM](#)) reports that 28,600 refugees and migrants entered Southern Europe (Spain, Italy, Greece and Cyprus) by sea and land from July 1<sup>st</sup> – September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2020, representing a 29% decrease when compared to the same period last year. This represents a continued trend, although to a lesser degree, from [the previous quarter](#), when arrivals had decreased by 64%. The majority of the decline this quarter has taken place on the Eastern Mediterranean Route (EMR).

On the Western Mediterranean Route (WMR) (to [Spain](#)<sup>1</sup>), an initial drop in arrivals was observed in July compared to 2019, while arrivals in August and September increased compared to those same months in 2019, leading to an overall increase of 4% compared to Q3 in 2019. Algerians (1st; 3,086) and Moroccans (2nd; 1,074) were the most common nationalities to arrive in Spain in [July and August](#). From January – August 2020, Moroccans (1st, 75%) and Algerians (2nd, 18%) remained the most common nationalities to arrive in Ceuta, whereas Tunisians (2nd, 15%) were the second most common in Melilla. Compared to the same period in 2019, arrivals in Ceuta and Melilla decreased by 63%.

Along the Central Mediterranean Route (CMR), continuing a trend observed in Q2, [Italy](#) saw an increase in arrivals, with UNHCR reporting 16,777 arrivals from July – September 2020, up from 4,854 arrivals reported over the same period last year. North Africa remained a top region of origin of people on the move along the CMR, with Tunisians (the most common nationality to arrive in Italy) representing 42% of arrivals, followed by Algerians (3rd; 5%), Sudanese (6th; 3%), Moroccans (7th; 3%) and Egyptians (9th; 3%) from January - September 2020. The number of Tunisian arrivals in Italy from January – August 2020 went up to 9,884 from 730 in 2019, representing the highest number of arrivals from the country since 2011.<sup>2</sup>

In response to the increasing number of Tunisian arrivals in Italy, with this year's [figures](#) reaching a 9-year peak, several bilateral discussions between Tunis and Rome have taken place over the course of July and August. [Italy's Minister of Foreign Affairs](#) voiced in a meeting on August 17<sup>th</sup> that Italy would no longer take in any migrants that would reach the Italian shores “illegally”, while offering Tunisia “all the support it would need to combat clandestine immigration.” Linked to this, from August 10<sup>th</sup>, [Italy started to repatriate Tunisians](#) that had entered the country irregularly by a number of 80 individuals per week. Furthermore, a broader delegation of Italian and European Union representatives announced political and economic support to Tunisia, reinforcing national structures and efforts through encouraging investments and creating jobs, especially in Tunisia's interior regions. The Tunisian president Kaïs Saïed affirmed that “security solutions alone will not be sufficient to combat non-organised immigration.”

1 This number also includes arrivals to the Canary Islands and the enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla.

2 Foroudi, L. (2020, September 1st). [COVID-19 fallout drives Tunisians to Italy despite deportations](#). The New Humanitarian.

## 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 Q3 (for the months of July and August) had departed from Tunisia (51%), followed in the region by Libya (34%) and Algeria (3%). Compared to the previous quarter, the share of departures from Tunisia increased from 47% to 51%, while departures from Libya decreased from 50% to 34%. Key points of departure in Tunisia include Sfax, Mahdia and Zarzis, and key disembarkation points in Libya include Tripoli, Alkhums and Azzawya.

Along the Atlantic Route, [IOM](#) reported an increase in disembarkations from Morocco (as well as from Mauritania, Senegal and The Gambia) toward the Canary Islands. This may be linked to tightening security controls along Morocco's northern coastline to prevent irregular migration to the Spanish mainland, prompting a shift in movements away from the Western Mediterranean Route toward a [riskier Atlantic Route](#). Indeed, [according to the Spanish Ministry of Interior](#), the number of arrivals in the Canary Islands in 2020 so far has increased six-fold (to [4,015](#)) compared to the same period in 2019. Being considered a far more dangerous route than the Mediterranean Routes, as local Canarian CSO Entre Mares [underlines](#), such a development will likely lead to more refugee and migrant deaths.

Similarly, a new Atlantic route was [reported](#) by Portuguese media to have emerged between Morocco and Portugal, with 69 North African migrants arriving in the southern Algarve region since December 2019. In August, Moroccan and Portuguese delegations met to discuss how the two countries could cooperate to combat human trafficking and irregular migration. They also discussed potential pathways for legal migration from Morocco to Portugal, which was identified as of interest by both countries.

As departures rose over the summer months, so too did shipwrecks. In the last week of July, [three shipwrecks were reported](#) and [on September 19<sup>th</sup>](#), Tunisian authorities rescued 37 Algerians off the coast of Bizerte. Additionally, a boat in distress coming from Libya was rescued [on September 28<sup>th</sup>](#) off the coast of Ben Guerdane in Tunisia.

## Interceptions in the Mediterranean and Atlantic

Between [June 27<sup>th</sup>](#) and [September 30<sup>th</sup>](#), 3,849 refugees and migrants were intercepted by the Libyan Coast Guard (LCG) and returned to Libya. This represents an increase of 12% compared to roughly the same period in 2019.<sup>3</sup> UNHCR reports that this rise could potentially relate to favorable calm weather conditions in September, with 9 recorded operations taking place in that month. The main points of interception of individuals for the months of June, July and August were reportedly Tripoli (2,554), Alkhums (662) and Zwara (372).

In August, the local security apparatus in Zwara ('Security Directorate Zuwara') reported dismantling a smuggling operation on [social media](#). Authorities arrested a Libyan smuggler as he was allegedly bringing large amounts of food to an apartment, housing 66 individuals of Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin planning to cross the Mediterranean. The migrants were brought to a detention centre while awaiting the outcome

3 Compared with data between [June 28<sup>th</sup>, 2019](#) and [September 27<sup>th</sup>, 2019](#).

of investigations of the smuggling network. [In another occasion in August](#), a house allegedly carrying out smuggling operations was identified and 44 migrants of 5 different nationalities were held for investigation. Finally, [on August 28<sup>th</sup>](#), a boat was held while preparing the departure of a group of Libyan and Egyptian migrants, who were subsequently taken into custody.

In Algeria, as reported by the Ministry of Defense, the Algerian Naval Forces intercepted [82 migrants](#) from August 21<sup>st</sup> - 23<sup>rd</sup>, [485](#) from September 15<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup>, and [755](#) during a number of operations off the coasts of Oran and Mostaganem from September 20<sup>th</sup> - 25<sup>th</sup>.

In Morocco, on August 3<sup>rd</sup>, [authorities announced](#) the interception of 40 migrants on their way to the Canary Islands, after having disembarked from the port of Tarfaya. At Morocco's Mediterranean coastline, an announcement on the interception of more than 100 individuals off the coasts of Tangiers and Nador was [shared](#) on July 20<sup>th</sup>, and [168 were intercepted](#) on September 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup>, with some individuals allegedly aiming to cross the Mediterranean on jet skis and kayaks.

## Dead or missing refugees and migrants

From July – September 2020, 285 refugees and migrants were [reported](#) dead or missing, of which 213 were along the CMR and 47 along the WMR. The number of reported dead or missing refugees and migrants decreased from 616 in Q3 of 2019 to 285 in 2020. Moreover, [IOM](#) reports that the proportion of deaths as a share of attempted crossings along the Mediterranean for 2020 so far is 1.5%, compared to 4.3% in 2019. In August, [at least 45 migrants](#) perished in what has been recorded as the largest shipwreck off the Libyan coast in 2020 so far. The interception operations in Algeria and Morocco also included the discovery of a number of drowned bodies.<sup>4</sup> Between January 1st and August 19th, 239 individuals have died trying to reach the Canary Islands ([IOM](#)), constituting 5.6%<sup>5</sup> of arrivals ([IOM](#)).

## Mixed migration in Libya

### Latest figures on refugees and migrants in Libya

As of September 23<sup>rd</sup>, [IOM](#) estimates that there are at least 584,509 migrants in Libya, with 50% located in the West, 29% in the East, and 21% in the South. This represents a decline of 7% compared to the total number reported in the previous [QMMU](#). According to [IOM](#), the sustained decline, which started taking place in March – April, at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, likely finds its origin in the socio-economic impact and mobility restrictions associated with the pandemic. Similar to Q2, [IOM](#) identifies the main migrant nationalities in Libya in Q3 to be Nigerian (20%), Egyptian (17%), Chadian (16%), Sudanese (14%) and Nigerian (7%). The top three mantikas with the largest migrant populations are [Tripoli, Ejdabia and Azzawya](#).

[UNHCR](#) estimates that, as of October 2<sup>nd</sup>, there are 46,247 refugees and asylum seekers in Libya. This represents a decrease from the previous quarter (48,834). As of September 18<sup>th</sup>, UNHCR estimates that

<sup>4</sup> See section under 'Departures on the CMR and WMR and Atlantic Route' for relevant sources.

<sup>5</sup> Calculation of reported deaths out of total number reported by Spanish Ministry of Interior (number of arrivals plus reported deaths).

there are more than 2,400 refugees and migrants in detention centres across the country, representing an increase from the estimated number reported in the previous [QMMU](#) (2,043). However, [as reported in the media](#), UNHCR has been unable to access to multiple detention centres since the outbreak of COVID-19, and testimonials from refugees and migrants indicate a deteriorated situation inside the centres. In terms of deportations, [Amnesty International](#) detailed that in the period January – September 2020, more than 5,000 migrants have been expelled from Eastern Libya. Moreover, throughout Q3, there were [reports](#) of refugees and migrants in the desert close to the Libyan-Nigerien border, who had been abandoned by their smugglers.

## Discrimination against refugees and migrants

A report by [Amnesty International](#) reveals the discriminatory language used by Libyan authorities, including the General Administration for Coastal Security (GACS) and the Directorate for Combating Illegal Migration (DCIM). Examining the content of the social media pages from these administrations showed detained refugees and migrants referred to as “beggars”, and more often as bringing COVID-19 and spreading it across Libya, equating the fight against COVID-19 with the fight against “illegal migration.” Posts with such discriminatory text were often accompanied with photos of detained individuals (including children), warning that “they might be carriers of the virus.” Additionally, a message appeared on a [Facebook page](#) related to a Tripolitanian community in July, stating that host communities would undertake actions if landlords would not evict “illegal migrants” from their properties within a timespan of ten days, as they would be “carriers of diseases and not complying with the curfew and protective measures established by the Ministry of Interior.” It should be noted that no confirmed reports exist of evictions taking place.

## Migrants missing after forced returns to Libya

On July 28<sup>th</sup>, three Sudanese migrants who were forcefully returned to Libya were [reportedly](#) shot dead by a militia linked to the Libyan Coast Guard, while trying to flee from arbitrary detention. Following this incident, a study by [The New Humanitarian](#) revealed a system of extortion in Libya, in which returned refugees and migrants are passed between different militias, with some being arbitrarily detained in unofficial detention centres (called “data collection and investigation centres”), before disappearing entirely. According to [IOM](#), more than half of the 6,200 people who have been forcibly returned in Libya have gone unaccounted for. The scale of disappearances following forced returns remains unknown. The 2020 UNHCR-MMC report [On this journey, no one cares if you live or die](#), maintains that the lack of a national registration system for refugees and migrants, including those who are disembarked after being intercepted at sea, leaves people vulnerable to going missing once disembarked or detained.

## Mixed migration in Tunisia

### Latest figures on refugees and migrants in Tunisia

As of August 31<sup>st</sup>, [UNHCR](#) has registered 5,202 refugees and asylum seekers in Tunisia, of which the top nationalities are Syrian (37%), Ivorian (30%), Sudanese (5%), Eritrean (5%) and Libyan (4%). Compared to the last quarter (dated on May 31<sup>st</sup>), this marks a 17% increase. While there was an increase in registrations



in Q3, the majority of those registered had arrived in country prior to Q3. Just six individuals (of which five Syrians and one Ivorian national) were reported to have arrived between July and September, highlighting the movement constraints that refugees and migrants experience linked to COVID-19 restrictions. The cities of Tunis (2,247), Sfax (935) and Médenine (913) continue to host the largest refugee and asylum seeker populations. In particular, this quarter saw an increase in registered refugees and asylum seekers in Greater Tunis, up to 2,247, from 1,065 in Q2.

## Migrants released from arbitrary detention in Tunis

On July 16<sup>th</sup>, as [announced](#) by a number of NGOs and CSOs operating in Tunisia, the Administrative Court of Tunis ordered the liberation of 22 detained sub-Saharan migrants held arbitrarily in the El Ouardia reception centre, located in the city's southern suburbs. As reported, this constituted a judicial decision "without precedent in Tunisia." As per the Court's decision, the detention centre "trampled fundamental human rights". According to NGOs, El Ouardia, officially registered as a centre of "accommodation and orientation", had increasingly been operating as an illicit detention centre, arbitrarily depriving refugees and migrants of their freedom.

## Mixed migration in Sudan

### Latest figures on refugees and migrants in Sudan

Estimated figures for refugee and asylum seeker populations present in Sudan were not updated in Q3, with the last UNHCR update from May 31<sup>st</sup>, as reported in the previous [QMMU](#), estimating that Sudan hosted 1,088,898 refugees and asylum seekers. Released in early July, an [Integrated Food Security Phase Classification \(IPC\) snapshot](#) mapped the current food insecurity situation, impacted by the COVID-19 crisis. Large parts of the country were classified as (partly) in a crisis phase (level 3), with a smaller number identified as an emergency context (level 4). Refugees and migrants (especially South Sudanese refugees living in camps) were identified among the most vulnerable groups, being more likely to experience acute food insecurity.

### Refugees and migrants impacted by floods

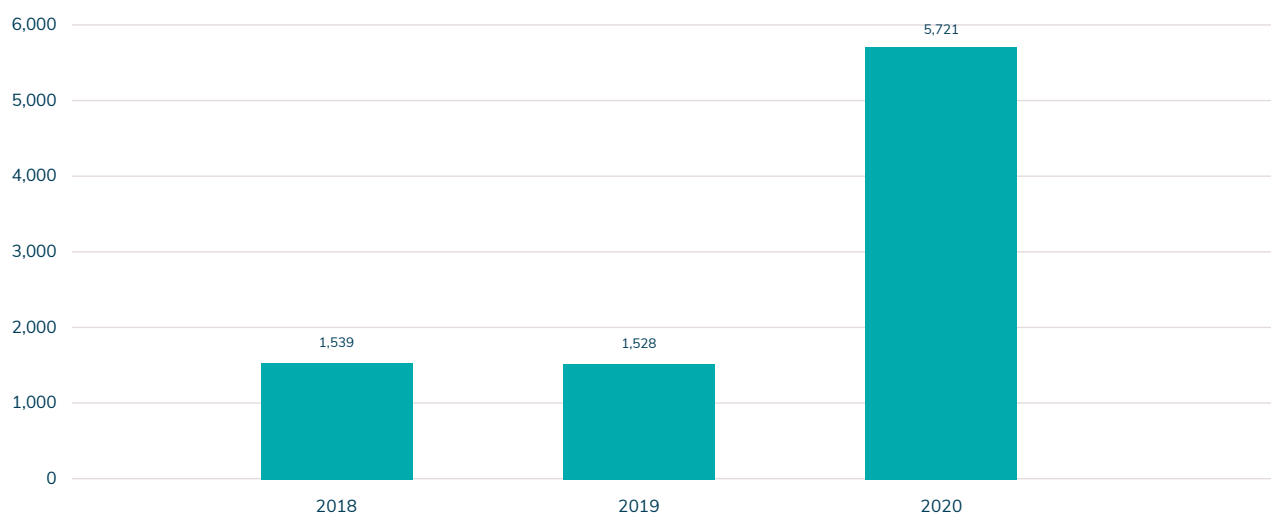
Starting in mid-July, heavy torrential rains caused the worst flooding in decades in large parts of Sudan, with [UNHCR](#) reporting West, South and North Kordofan, Sennar, Darfur, Eastern Sudan and Khartoum to be the most affected. As many houses and critical WASH installations across the country have been destroyed, vulnerable refugee, IDP and local communities were reportedly the hardest hit. 2,000 South Sudanese refugees residing in Al Droshab, an area of Greater Khartoum, were identified as in need of immediate humanitarian assistance. On September 25<sup>th</sup>, [OCHA](#) identified an estimated 830,000 individuals being in need of assistance, citing the particular risk of disease outbreaks on top of the COVID-19 pandemic, including malaria, dengue and cholera. Earlier in September, the Sudanese authorities declared a three-month state of emergency, as [reported](#), to deal with the effects of the catastrophic floods.

# Thematic Focus: Algerian migration to Europe: An increasing trend?

## Recent figures

Overall, [UNHCR](#) data on the WMR to Spain show a decline in land and sea arrivals, with a 28% decrease from January – August 2020 compared to the same period in 2019. That said, one group arrived in much larger numbers on the Spanish territory in 2020: Algerians. While Algerians constituted the fifth-most common nationality (8%) to arrive in Spain from January – August 2019, they were the most common nationality over the same period in 2020 (41%), with an increase from 1,528 to 5,721. Moreover, for the first time since 2016, Algerian migrants outnumbered their Moroccan counterparts, as [Spanish media reported](#) earlier this year. Indeed, in a reversal of trends, Moroccan arrivals to Spain decreased to 2,284 compared to 5,666 in January – August 2019.

**Figure 1: Algerian land and sea arrivals in Spain between January 1st and August 31st in [2018](#), [2019](#) and [2020](#).**



While Algerian disembarkations have been increasing since the start of this year, the months of August and September experienced a marked increase. [Algerian media reported](#) a peak in interceptions carried out by the Algerian Coast Guard, with 42 operations and [485 individuals](#) intercepted between September 15<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>, and [755 individuals](#) intercepted between September 20<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup>. At the time of writing, data from UNHCR or the Spanish government on interceptions in September are not available. While details on such operations are also not available, additional operations on the ground by the Algerian security services and National Gendarmerie [would have also been increased](#) with the aim to cut irregular migration journeys short before reaching disembarkation points along the coast.

[Local](#) and [regional media](#) have provided some insight into numbers of deaths at sea of Algerian migrants, with most interception operations in the last quarter also including recovering bodies. In the aforementioned two weeks of interceptions in September, at least 13 bodies were found. On September 19th, Tunisian authorities rescued 37 Algerians from a shipwreck off the coast of Bizerte who had been en route to Sardinia.

## Departure points and smuggling networks

While complete data on departures are not available, reported [disembarkations and interceptions](#) in the last quarter have largely taken place in the western coastal area, from Aïn Temouchent to Oran and Mostaganem, which are geographically closest to Spain's southeastern coast. A less popular sea route runs from Algeria's coastal border area with Tunisia (around Annaba and El Tarf) with the aim to reach the southern coasts of Sardinia.

In May 2020, the [Spanish authorities announced](#) the dismantling of a smuggling network operating between Oran and Almería, after 126 Algerians had arrived on Spanish soil on the southeastern beaches of Cabo de Gata. Exposing the presence of such networks both at origin and destination, 11 individuals linked to the smuggling network were arrested in Spain. Another operation in 2019 reportedly led to the discovery of a similar network based in Almería, which was also tasked with smuggling newly arrived Algerians from the beaches to inland Spain and onward towards other European countries. Moreover, [local Spanish Civil Guards representing the case in Almería highlighted](#) the profit motive of the network, which actively recruited Algerians for the journey, including not only men, but also minors, pregnant women and persons with disabilities. [Local Spanish media reported](#) the use of boats with a motor of a higher capacity than usual, making the irregular migration business more lucrative. Dubbed *migración exprés*, this new type of smuggler business with better boats would allow the owner to go back and forth between Oran and Almería in shorter periods of time. "Operación Sidecar" managed by the Spanish Civil Guards in Almería, detected such boats on their way back to Algeria.

In Algeria, local media likewise reported on dismantling smuggling networks in and around [Oran](#) and [Mostaganem](#), as well as stopping individuals on the beaches before embarking on the sea journey. Moreover, the well-organised manner in which the recently discovered smuggling networks operate in Algeria present a challenge to institutions tasked with stopping them, as [Algerian media reported](#).

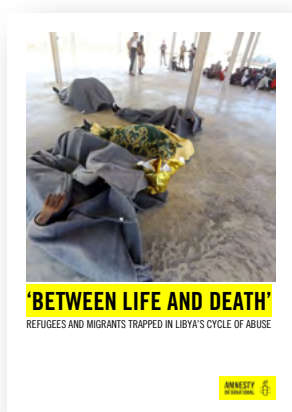
# Highlighted New Research and Reports



## [Migration in West and North Africa and across the Mediterranean](#)

### **IOM et al | September 2020**

Providing a bird's eye view on migration across and through multiple regions, this edited volume containing 38 chapters compiles evidence and knowledge from IOM, other UN agencies, NGOs and academia. Moreover, it features three chapters on MMC research. The volume argues that timely, reliable and properly disaggregated data, as well as contextual, qualitative, information related to people on the move, are imperative for policy-making that is well-informed, well-managed, nuanced and humane.



## ['Between Life and Death.' Refugees and Migrants trapped in Libya's cycle of abuse](#)

### **Amnesty International | September 2020**

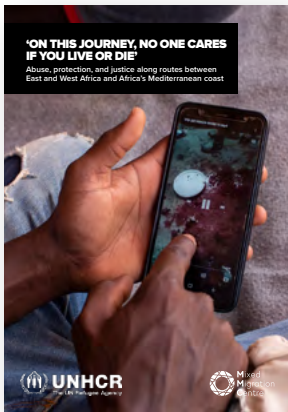
While revelations on human rights violations and abuses experienced by refugees and migrants in Libya are not new, this report gives an indication of the wide scope of the catalogue of abuses and their cruelty. Refugees' and migrants' vulnerability to abuses cycle of abuse has been further compounded by the COVID-19 restrictions, leaving a multitude of men, women and children stranded in severe conditions of arbitrary detention. This report is based on their testimonials.



## [Libya's Migrant Report – Round 32](#)

### **Displacement Tracking Matrix – IOM | September 2020**

This report presents the findings of DTM Round 32 (July – August 2020) in Libya. At least 584,509 migrants from over 47 countries were identified. This number is slightly lower than in the last rounds. The compounding impacts of the COVID-19 crisis, leading to a significant unemployment rate, constrained access to livelihoods opportunities for migrant workers, tightened security controls and mobility restrictions are likely among the factors that contribute to the decrease in identified migrants in the country.

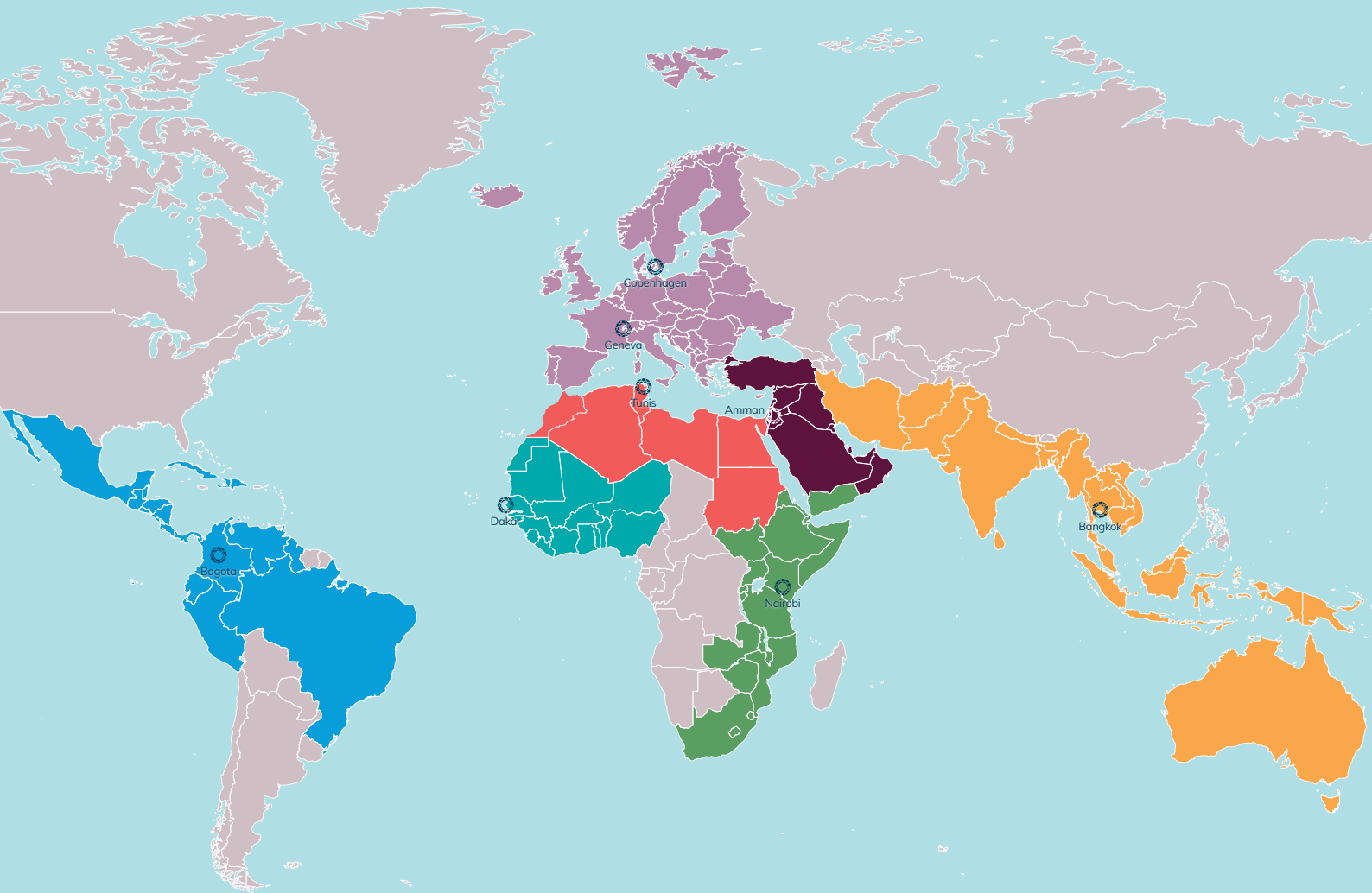


## 'On this journey, no one cares if you live or die'

### **UNHCR – Mixed Migration Centre | July 2020**

As refugees and migrants travel along the Central Mediterranean route to Libya, many continue to be subjected to horrific violence at multiple points along the way. This study focuses on protection risks along the route, drawing on data collected by MMC in 2018 and 2019, mapping the places where refugees most often reported deaths, sexual and gender-based violence, physical violence, and kidnappings. Furthermore, UNHCR and MMC included recommendations for a wide range of migration stakeholders to improve the protection of people on the move.





The MMC is a global network consisting of seven 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 Amman, Copenhagen, Dakar, Geneva, Nairobi, Tunis, Bogota and Bangkok.

**For more information visit:**

[mixedmigration.org](https://mixedmigration.org) and follow us at [@Mixed\\_Migration](https://twitter.com/Mixed_Migration)

