



## The Mixed Migration Centre in 2022

Annual catalogue of research  
& publications

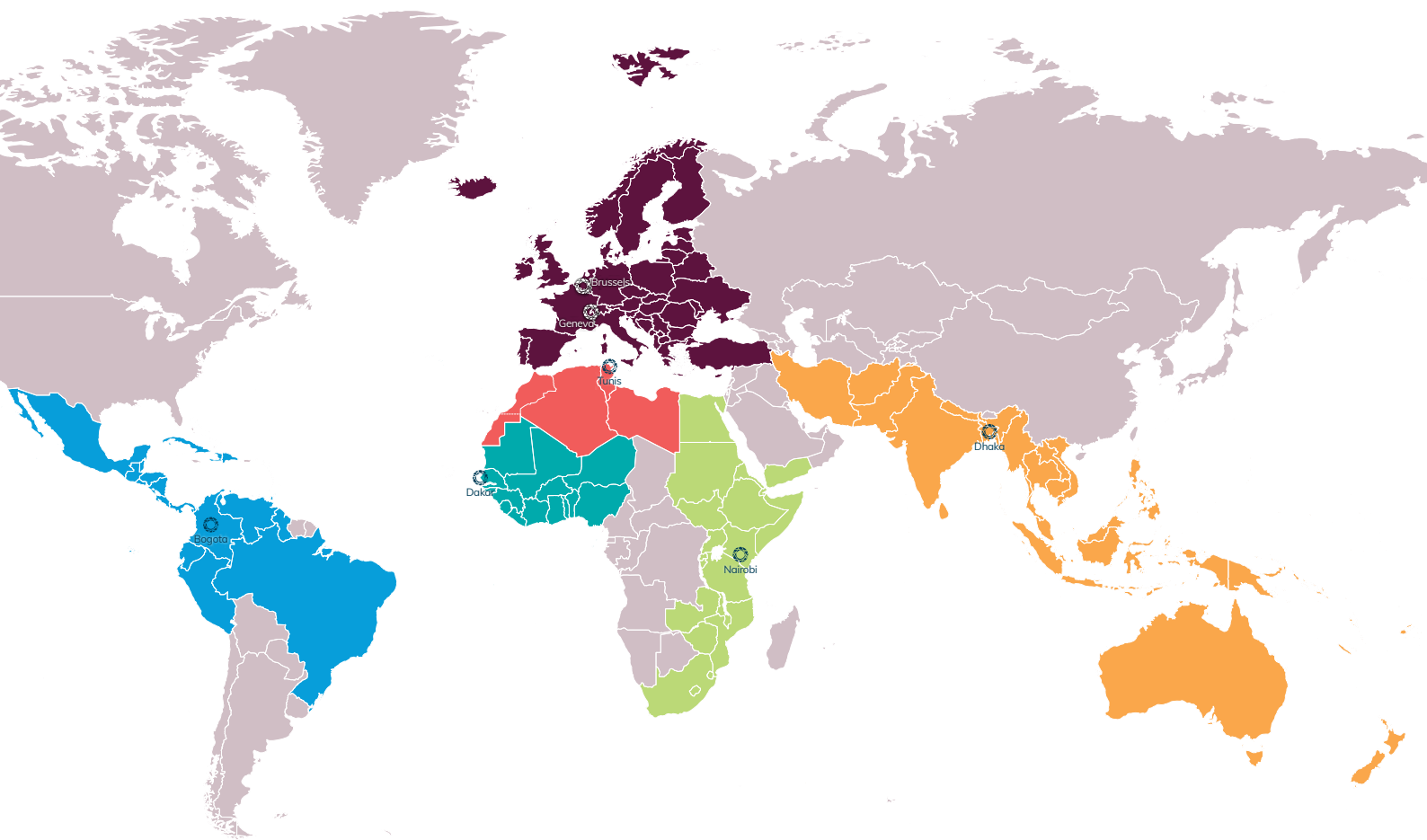
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MMC's work in 2022 was made possible through the generous support and close cooperation with various partners, including:

Columbia University, DANIDA, the European Commission, ECHO, Ford Foundation, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Heinrich Böll-Stiftung, ICMPD, IOM, Mayors Migration Council, META, the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, OHCHR, Open Society Foundation, Porticus Foundation, Robert Bosch Stiftung, the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Save the Children, the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation, the United Kingdom Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), UNFPA, UNHCR, UNODC, University of Edinburgh, US Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM), and the World Bank.





For a detailed introduction to the work of MMC, including our mission, vision, objectives, key achievements, partner testimonials and much more, refer to our brochure '[Evidence and Insights on Mixed Migration](#)'. For a detailed introduction to our 4Mi data collection programme, [click here](#).

**This annual catalogue offers a compilation of publications and contributions to media articles by the Mixed Migration Centre in 2022.**

MMC is a global network engaged in data collection, research, analysis, and policy and programmatic development on mixed migration, with regional hubs hosted in Danish Refugee Council regional offices in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Latin America, and a global team based across Geneva and Brussels. 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 the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). While its institutional link to DRC ensures MMC's work is grounded in operational reality, it acts as an independent source of data, research, analysis and policy development on mixed migration for policy makers, practitioners, journalists, and the broader humanitarian sector.

**For more information visit:** [www.mixedmigration.org](http://www.mixedmigration.org) and follow us at [@Mixed\\_Migration](https://twitter.com/Mixed_Migration)



# Foreword

The foreword of our 2021 annual catalogue ended saying “Undoubtedly, 2022 will again present many new, and unexpected developments, affecting the lives of refugees and migrants around the world.” Even so, little did we know. Not many had predicted Russia’s invasion of Ukraine on the 24th of February, causing the displacement of millions within Ukraine and the arrival of millions of Ukrainian refugees across Europe. The [impact of the war](#) extends far beyond Europe, contributing to food shortages and rising food and energy prices, as well as a shift in focus and funding away from the many other crises around the world, affecting the lives of refugees and migrants elsewhere and migration and displacement dynamics in general.

One key example is the most severe drought in recent history in the Horn of Africa, with millions at risk of starvation in Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya, and the response critically underfunded. While in terms of mobility, the drought primarily leads to short-distance ‘survival-migration’, it does have an impact on cross-border migration decision-making too, a topic MMC Eastern and Southern Africa [has been collecting data on](#), in partnership with IOM, to inform humanitarian and development programming in the region.

Climate change and environmental stressors have remained a core focus of MMC. Throughout 2022, primarily as part of our partnership under the Africa Climate Mobility Initiative (ACMI), MMC presented the findings from field research in Angola, Egypt, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal and Uganda on individual and household aspirations and decision-making around mobility in areas impacted by climate-related events during a range of consultations, as well as during an event MMC organised at COP-27 in Egypt. The results feature in the [ACMI ‘Africa Shifts’ report](#), alongside a modelling exercise conducted by Columbia University, and will be published in 7 separate case study reports in early 2023. Based on years of data collection and research on the topic, in late 2022 we brought together our accumulated knowledge [in a short paper](#) with 7 key messages on climate change, environmental stressors and migration, the third in our series of state-of-play knowledge papers.

Going back to Europe and Ukraine, we have witnessed a remarkable difference in the response to refugees from Ukraine, compared to the reception of and response to refugees and migrants from further away. The support to Ukrainian refugees is admirable, and has taught us important lessons in the search for solutions to the challenges of mixed migration and displacement. It has shown us what is possible, if there is political will. Where

there is political will, solutions to funding, hosting, and integrating refugees are all found.

We dedicated the [2022 anniversary edition of the Mixed Migration Review \(MMR\)](#) – the fifth in our series of annual flagship reports – to this topic of solutions and alternative ideas, as we feel a strong sense of responsibility to go beyond research and analysis, and increasingly come up with concrete ideas for better and different migration policies. On the occasion of the launch of the MMR on 6th December – attended by 200 people from around the world – we published an [Op-Ed with 5 ‘solutions’ for better European migration policies](#), offering additional concrete ideas to break the policy impasse. The ideas are there, but as mentioned above, convincing political leaders and ensuring that they are truly willing to come up with more comprehensive, rational and, crucially, more humane approaches to mixed migration is a crucial part of the solution. It is possible, as we have witnessed in the response to Ukraine.

Another anniversary is coming up in February 2023, when MMC marks 5 years since it was founded in 2018. Adding to an ever-growing portfolio since then, 2022 has been another productive year: we published 18 research reports and papers covering a wide variety of topics and regions, 28 4Mi data snapshots and infographics, 15 Quarterly Mixed Migration Updates and 19 website articles. Links to all publications and short abstracts are included in this annual catalogue. We also presented our analysis at dozens of external events, including a presentation on transit migration at the OECD Policy Dialogue on Migration and Development in Paris, a presentation at Roundtable 4 at the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) in New York, taking stock of the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) and a presentation of our work on migration and cities at the 9th [Africities Summit](#) in Kisumu. The number of website visitors reached nearly 58,000, the number of page views reached 168,000, and we gained thousands of new followers on our [Linkedin](#) account (78% increase), and on [Twitter](#) (15% increase).

Key developments within the organisation in 2022 include MMC’s new [2025 Strategy](#), the launch of a revamped [MMC website](#) and, most notably, a merger of MMC West and North Africa (though with staff remaining in both regions), leading to two big regional hubs in Africa, focusing on Eastern and Southern Africa (including Egypt and Sudan, as well as Yemen) and West and North Africa, to ensure a stronger route-based perspective.

Throughout the year, 4Mi, MMC’s flagship data collection programme, continued to expand and adapt, with new



4Mi operations in Senegal, Morocco, Guinea, South Africa and Costa Rica, and expansion of data collection in Djibouti, Somalia, Sudan and Ethiopia, covering multiple key migration routes within and out of East Africa. Key examples of 4Mi's adaptability in 2022, were the rapid addition of a module to the 4Mi survey in Sudan and Somalia to assess the [impact of the Tigray conflict on migration drivers and aspiration of Ethiopians](#), the development of a new globally comparable returns survey, to be piloted in 2023 in Senegal and Ethiopia, new modules on the drought in East Africa and on trafficking, and a new survey (to be implemented from early 2023) for people who have fled war in Ukraine, to be conducted in three European cities, to better understand vulnerability to trafficking and exploitation, as well return and onward movement intentions.

While keeping a strong focus on data collection and analysis we also continued documenting and disseminating the individual stories of refugees and migrants and their families. In December we published [the third and last episode of the stories of five Afghans asylum seekers we have been following in Italy and Germany](#) since August 2021, when they were evacuated from Kabul following the Taliban take-over. Also, to offer a different, often neglected but very important perspective on migration, this year we included in the MMR a series of [in-depth interviews with refugee and migrants' family members who stayed behind](#), describing their stories of success and failure, their concerns, the dangers of migration and the mixed emotions that accompany the departure of their loved ones.

In 2022, we prepared the ground for a full comeback of MMC Europe in 2023, with several new data collection and research projects starting. In addition to the project on people who left Ukraine, this includes a new project on impact of irregularity on migrants across Europe and one on migrant decision making, as part of two new EU Horizon funded programmes; a study on access to housing for people with a migratory background in Italy, Malta and Greece and studies on migration in the Western Balkans as well as Northern France and Belgium.

MMC in Latin America in 2022 focused on mixed migration through Central America more than in previous years, with a particular focus on the [Darién Gap](#) based on interviews in Costa Rica, as well as on the new phenomenon of [returning Venezuelans](#).

Our team in Asia continued to publish many timely articles on emerging migration dynamics, such as the relocation of refugees in Bangladesh to [Basan Char](#), the resuming [Andaman Sea movements](#) and [involuntary immobility in Afghanistan](#) after the 2021 Taliban take-over. This remains a key aspect of MMC's ambition to offer timely commentary and expert analysis on migration developments around the world, through short articles, which in addition to the

above in 2022 also included articles on [shifting trends in the Central Mediterranean](#), the broader consequences of the [war in Ukraine](#), how Europe should respond to [Russian refugees](#) fleeing the mobilisation, the [Dutch asylum reception crisis](#), the [Los Angeles Declaration](#), the [worsening Sahel crisis](#), the [France-Italy migration dispute](#) and the [World Cup in Qatar](#).

As in previous years, partnerships also remain key to MMC's strategy. In 2022, we started a partnership with the OECD, UNDP and the World Bank under the umbrella of KNOMAD, conducting a 10-month long research project on the development and social impact of transit migration, with fieldwork in four locations across three continents, to be published early 2023. On the same topic of transit migration, MMC in East Africa partnered with IOM to collect data on interactions between migrants and host communities in the Somaliland region and Djibouti. Our ongoing partnership with UNODC, as part of which MMC collects data on human smuggling expanded from West and North Africa to Asia, where our MMC Asia team now collects data in Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia for UNODC's Observatory on Migrant Smuggling. Throughout 2022, MMC continued to work closely with UNHCR in Africa, a partnership that is set to continue in 2023, and we published 6 city reports based on our partnership with the Mayors Migration Council, a project in which we worked together with city authorities in Arua, Kampala, Nairobi, Barranquilla, Medellín and Mexico City and where we have seen a strong uptake of our findings in the development of urban migration policies.

Yet, while we in MMC are proud of these achievements and our upcoming 5-year anniversary in February 2023, and while we are confident that through our research and analysis we can continue to make a modest contribution to better migration policies and responses for all refugees and migrants, there is no reason, let alone time, for celebration.

Refugees and migrants continue to face extreme violence along mixed migration routes all over the world. People are continuing to drown at sea and to face terrible dangers on land routes through the Sahara, through Yemen or through the Darién gap in Central America. We see disputes between countries over the disembarkation of people rescued at sea, and we see cynical forms of migration diplomacy between countries, using refugees and migrants in diplomatic disputes, as happened between Belarus and the EU, and Spain and Morocco. Refugees and migrants from Syria, Afghanistan, Yemen, Iraq and other countries, continue to be pushed back along the borders of the EU. These examples, and sadly many more, feature in the MMR in our now annual list 'Normalising the Extreme', an annual compilation of harsh policies and actions towards refugees and migrants, unimaginable some years ago, but increasingly being normalised.

No time for celebration. But time for action, and time for solutions.

To close, what is on the horizon for 2023? Several studies and reports are already in the making. This includes an in-depth study on the unacceptable abuse, exploitation and commodification that is taking place at every step of the way on the route between Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia; a study on the Southern Route from East Africa; several publications on children and youth on the move, as part of MMC's work in large-scale consortia in both East, West and North Africa; and studies in Europe on the Western Balkans and on the France-UK migration dynamics. In 2023 we also expect to continue our work on climate change and migration, to present results from our new 4Mi data collection on returns in Senegal and Ethiopia and on Ukrainians in Europe, and to further expand our work on access to information and use and impact of social media on refugees and migrants.

In short, we expect 2023 to become another busy year for MMC, in which we aim to continue and, in fact, strengthen the impact of our work on migration policy and programming, nationally, regionally and globally, to ultimately contribute to a better environment for refugees and migrants around the world.

On behalf of the entire MMC team,



**Bram Frouws**

Director of the Mixed Migration  
Centre

# MMC Strategy 2025 at a glance

During 2022, MMC developed its new strategy for the period up to 2025. The full strategy is available [here](#). The following pages present the MMC 2025 strategy at a glance



## Objectives

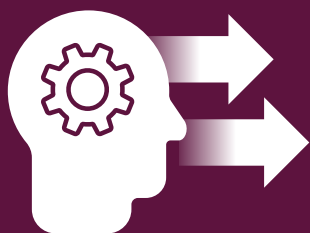
- To contribute to a better, more nuanced and balanced understanding of mixed migration (knowledge)
- To contribute to evidence-based and better-informed migration policies and debates (policy)
- To contribute to effective evidence-based protection responses for people on the move (programming)



## Core activities

**MMC focuses on the full cycle of research as well as evidence uptake, including:**

- Methodological development and innovation
- Quantitative and qualitative data collection
- Analysis and public dissemination
- Policy engagement
- Programmatic engagement



## MMC Identity

**The identity of MMC is defined by the following core characteristics:**

- A research centre, grounded in the operational reality of the Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- An honest broker
- An innovative, forward-thinking network
- A provider of unique primary data based on interviews with people on the move
- A field-based network of enumerators
- An independent actor and convener
- A collaborator, working in partnerships
- An agile and adaptive actor

# MMC Strategy 2025 at a glance



## Core principles

- Focus on mixed migration
- High quality data and research
- Independent thinking and intellectual freedom
- Partnership and convening power



## Key Priorities

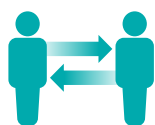
- Continue to consolidate and build an agile and professional global MMC, well-positioned to efficiently deliver high-quality and impactful research in a timely manner
- Invest in establishing MMC's impact on policies and programmes
- Continue to attract longer-term and core funding at all levels
- Continue to build the reputation of MMC as a centre of excellence and a go-to resource for data, analysis and research on mixed migration
- Maintain and improve the highest quality standard of all MMC knowledge products
- Further develop MMC's mixed-methods approach and continue to invest in methodological innovation
- Continue to expand and improve 4Mi Interactive, ensuring free and easy access to high-quality disaggregated data on mixed migration
- Strengthen the convening power of MMC as a platform to bring together organisations and stakeholders working on mixed migration at all levels
- Establish stronger and new partnerships with International Organisations, NGOs and Civil Society Organisations, academia private sector and philanthropy. Invest in local partnerships
- Strengthen MMC's (bilateral) engagement with relevant governments and agencies and with local (city) governments, to strengthen the policy impact and uptake of MMC research and analysis.

# MMC Strategy 2025 at a glance



## MMC focus and themes

MMC is uniquely positioned to focus on the full cycle of migratory journeys, from origin to potential return. Key topics include:



### Before migration:

- The profiles of people engaging in mixed migration.
- Why people migrate
- Why people don't migrate
- The links between climate change and environmental factors and different mobility outcomes.



### During migration and in transit

- The means and conditions of movement, the risks and vulnerability of people on the move
- Migrant smuggling
- Migrants and refugees stranded
- Conditions of stay in transit countries and determinants of onward movement.



### In (temporary) destination:

- Migrants and refugees in cities and urban migration policies
- Conditions of stay in destination countries and access to services



### Return and reintegration

- The risks and vulnerability faced by migrants and refugees voluntarily or forcibly returning



### Crossing cutting themes and approaches

- The impact of migration governance policies on the situation of refugees and migrants
- The role of cities
- The role and perceptions of local/host communities
- The two-way relation between migration and development
- Intraregional and south-south migration
- Inclusion of the voices of refugees and migrants
- The link between internal mobility and cross-border movements
- Migration futures

# Mixed Migration Review 2022



## Mixed Migration Review 2022

The Mixed Migration Review 2022, the Mixed Migration Centre's flagship annual report, reflects on recent events and emerging trends affecting refugees and migrants globally, attempting to document, analyse, and suggest solutions for alternative approaches to current migration policies. The report includes a global overview of mixed migration in 5 regions, interviews with experts, short essays on alternative perspectives by young regional researchers and writers, "Normalising the Extreme" and "Resisting the Extreme" features highlighting restrictive acts and policies related to mixed migration as well as positive developments on mixed migration, in-depth interviews with family members of those who have migrated, unique findings from 4Mi data, thematic snapshots, photographs, graphics, maps, illustrations and infographics.

# Research reports and papers



## **Relationships in Transit: Local communities' interactions with transiting migrants along the Eastern Route in Djibouti and the Somaliland region**

This study focuses on the dynamics between local communities and migrants in key transit locations along the Eastern Route in Djibouti and the Somaliland region, from the Horn of Africa to the Arabian Peninsula. The objective is to inform programming and policy which is community and area-based, inclusive, and sustainable. The findings are based on primary quantitative and qualitative data collected in Obock, Tadjourah, and Hargeisa, in July and early August 2022. Through an in-depth examination of community dynamics, the study presents multiple perspectives on relations between local communities and migrants.



## **Returning to Venezuela: Drivers, expectations, and intentions**

There are reports from the borders between several Latin American states of the movement of Venezuelans returning to Venezuela. However, there is almost no information on the motivations and future migration intentions of the population willing to return to Venezuela. This briefing paper uses new 4Mi data to explore the profiles of Venezuelans heading back, the factors driving them to leave their host countries, and their motivations for returning. It also provides an analysis of the expectations of refugees and migrants about their return to Venezuela and their future migration intentions.

Available in Spanish [here](#).

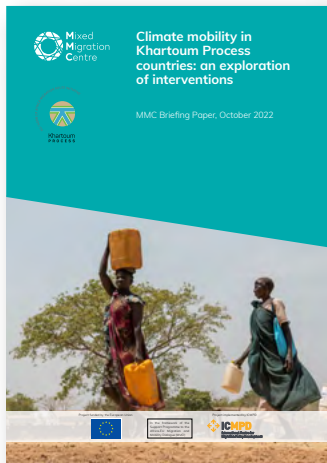


## **Climate change, environmental stressors, and mixed migration: Insights and key messages drawn from a decade of MMC research and 4Mi data collection**

Although most people who migrate do so for a complex combination of reasons, narratives on the links between climate change and migration have too often been overly simplistic and reductive, resulting in unreliable estimates of the numbers of people fleeing climate change.

The Mixed Migration Centre, with its particular expertise and approach and its specialisation on the drivers of migration, has developed a considerable body of knowledge on climate mobility. This paper presents seven key messages on climate change, environmental stressors, and mixed migration, drawn from years of MMC research and 4Mi data collection, in an effort to bridge the conversations taking place in different sectors.

This is the third in a series of state-of-play knowledge papers that address topical mixed migration issues and present key messages drawn from MMC's research, expert analysis, and 4Mi data. Previous key messages papers are available on [human smuggling](#) and [drivers and decision-making](#).



## Climate mobility in Khartoum Process countries an exploration of interventions

MMC undertook research on climate and mobility within the EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative (Khartoum Process) region with the aim to better understand not only the links between climate change and mobility in Khartoum Process countries, but also to gain an understanding of current activities relating to climate mobility. Through a literature review, this briefing paper aims to provide a clear state of play on climate mobility in Khartoum Process countries, in terms of knowledge, understanding, and future projections. It also records the results of 25 expert interviews, offering an exploratory mapping of activities to respond to climate mobility in Khartoum Process countries, in terms of both policy and programming. Finally, it considers gaps and challenges to interventions on climate mobility.

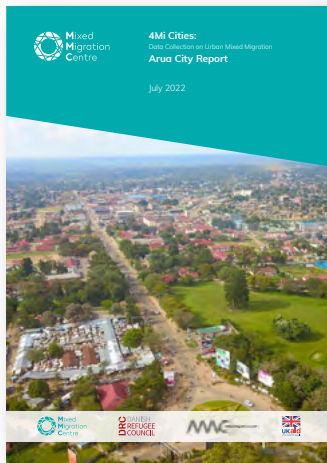
Available in French [here](#).



## Destination North Africa Syrians' displacement trajectories to Tunisia

This briefing paper provides an overview of Syrian refugees' diverse displacement trajectories to Tunisia after 2011, revealing differences between Syrian arrivals in terms of the timing of their travel, socioeconomic profiles, journeys, and settlement patterns in Tunisia, which in turn impact integration outcomes.





### **4Mi Cities: Data Collection on Urban Mixed Migration – Arua City Report**



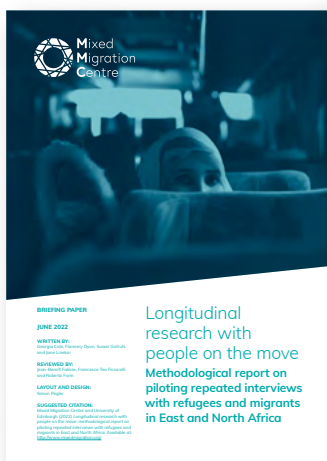
### **4Mi Cities: Data Collection on Urban Mixed Migration – Nairobi City Report**



### **4Mi Cities: Data Collection on Urban Mixed Migration – Kampala City Report**

These city reports present the work carried out by the Mixed Migration Centre and the Mayors Migration Council (the MMC<sup>2</sup> partnership) in Arua, Nairobi and Kampala, as part of the 4Mi Cities project.

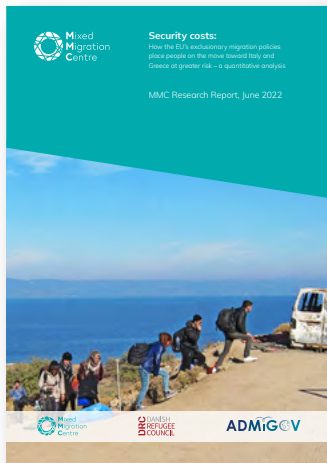
In close partnership with city governments at the frontline of refugee and migrant reception and inclusion, 4Mi Cities collected data on the needs, assets, and aspirations of urban refugees and migrants as they interact with local policies and services in three East African cities (Arua, Kampala and Nairobi). Data collected will be used by city governments involved in the project, as well as humanitarian and development actors, to improve their current migration policies and responses at city level.



### **Longitudinal research with people on the move Methodological report on piloting repeated interviews with refugees and migrants**

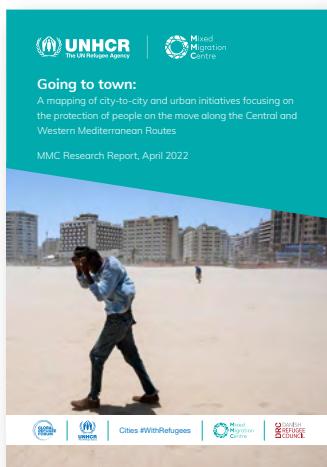
This report presents the methodological innovations of a new longitudinal extension to the core 4Mi survey. The method was devised to understand how migration drivers, experiences, decisions and aspirations of refugees and migrants develop over time, by interviewing (remotely) the same respondents multiple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

The accompanying 4Mi Snapshot [What changes over the course of the migration journey? Results from piloting longitudinal 4Mi](#), explores the findings of the longitudinal pilot, covering what had happened and how perceptions had changed among 75 4Mi respondents first interviewed in Libya, Somalia, and Tunisia.



## **Security costs How the EU's exclusionary migration policies place people on the move toward Italy and Greece at greater risk - a quantitative analysis**

This report focuses on the protection challenges for people on the move along three migration routes toward Europe: the Central Mediterranean Route (CMR), the Eastern Mediterranean Route (EMR) and the Western Balkans Route (WBR). After an initial review of the literature on migration, European Union (EU) policy, and protection risks on these routes, the study provides an analysis of 4Mi data collected in Italy and Greece between 2019 and 2022. This report, and the 4Mi surveys used for the analysis, were conducted as part of the EU Horizon 2020-funded project "Advancing Alternative Migration Governance" (ADMIGOV). A video on the main findings of the report can be viewed [here](#).



## **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 and UNHCR's 2021 [Roadmap for Advocacy, Policy Development and Programming](#) highlights the importance of linking cities across regions of origin, transit, and destination as a key approach toward strengthening protection for people on the move and for more effective asylum and migration governance along the Central and Western Mediterranean Routes (CMR and WMR).

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

along the CMR and WMR. The report identifies different types of activities implemented by initiatives, aimed at better understanding what drives these initiatives and what determines their success.



## **Why people migrate: Insights and key messages drawn from a decade of MMC research and 4Mi data collection**

Refugees and migrants embark on journeys along mixed migration routes for a myriad of reasons. Understanding why people leave their home countries or move onward, and what influences their decision-making, is essential to better understand mixed migration and inform evidence-based migration policies and protection responses.

The question of why people migrate — the drivers and decision-making processes their journeys entail — has therefore been a primary focus of MMC. This paper, based on a decade of extensive research and expert analysis, including more than 100,000 4Mi surveys of refugees and migrants, synthesizes our key insights and sets out five key messages.



### **4Mi Cities: Data Collection on Urban Mixed Migration – Barranquilla City Report**

Available in Spanish [here](#).



### **4Mi Cities: Data Collection on Urban Mixed Migration – Mexico City report**

Available in Spanish [here](#).

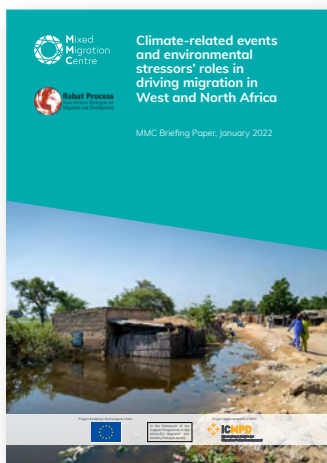


### **4Mi Cities: Data Collection on Urban Mixed Migration – Medellín City report**

Available in Spanish [here](#).

These city reports presents the work carried out by the Mixed Migration Centre and the Mayors Migration Council (a partnership shortened to MMC<sup>2</sup>) in Barranquilla, Mexico City and Medellín as part of a pilot of the 4Mi Cities project.

In close partnership with city governments at the frontline of migrant reception and inclusion, 4Mi Cities collected data on the needs, assets, and aspirations of urban migrants and refugees as they interact with local policies and services in three Latin American cities (Barranquilla, Medellín, and Mexico City). Data collected will be used by city governments involved in the project, as well as humanitarian and development actors, to improve their current migration policies and responses at city level.



### **Climate-related events and environmental stressors' roles in driving migration in West and North Africa**

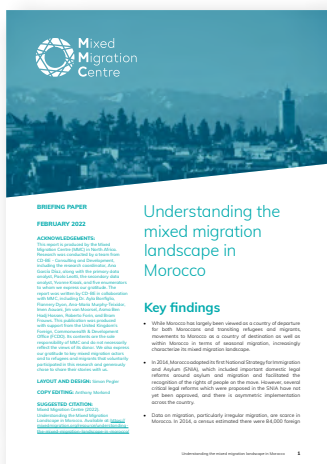
This paper starts with a brief literature review of the state-of-the-art on environmental change and migration outcomes. Secondary source analysis suggests that internal displacement and involuntary immobility, rather than cross-border movements, are the most likely migration outcomes resulting from the impact of climate change and environmental drivers. This paper uses data from MMC's flagship data collection project, 4Mi, to gain insight into how some people who cross international borders – those forcibly displaced and those undertaking more 'voluntary' forms of movement – perceive environmental factors as direct or indirect factors within their movement decision-making.

Available in French [here](#).



## **COVID-19 and social and economic rights of migrants in Mali: Analysis of 4Mi data collected in Mali between July 2020 and January 2021**

Produced with the support of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), this analysis specifically sets out the challenges faced by migrants with regard to economic and social rights in the COVID-19 context. This analysis will inform OHCHR's actions, and also serve as a basis for future activities of the PROMIS project, a UNODC-OHCHR joint initiative aimed at promoting a human rights-based response to smuggling of migrants and to effectively respond to human rights violations related to irregular migration in West Africa. It also aims to inform upcoming reviews of Mali within the UN system. The analysis is based on primary data collected in Mali through 4Mi, MMC's flagship primary data collection system.



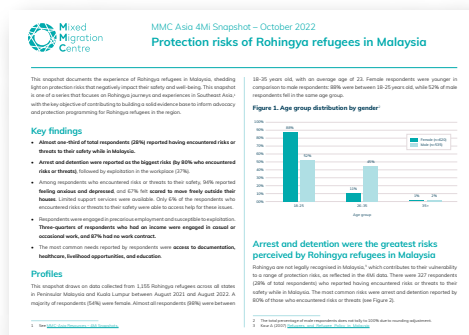
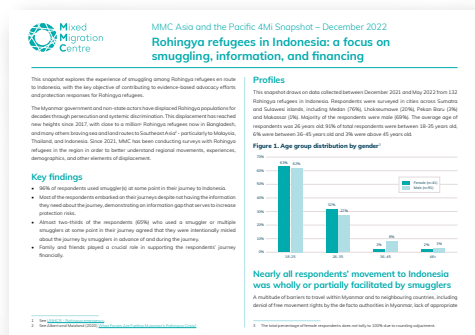
## **Understanding the mixed migration landscape in Morocco**

This paper provides an overview of the mixed migration context for people on the move in Morocco, with a focus on Morocco as a country of destination and transit for refugees and migrants travelling along the Western Mediterranean Route and the Atlantic Route. In so doing, it aims to help fill a gap in migration research, as data and research on issues of mixed migration in Morocco are still limited.

This paper first provides a general overview of the legal framework around migration in Morocco to set out the context shaping mixed migration dynamics. The main findings of the research focus on the profiles of refugees and migrants in Morocco, the drivers of their movement, protection issues, journey conditions, livelihoods, and obstacles to accessing basic services in Morocco. The impact of COVID-19 on Morocco's migration trends, refugee and migrant livelihoods, access to basic services and migration intentions is also explored.

# 4Mi snapshots

## Asia and the Pacific

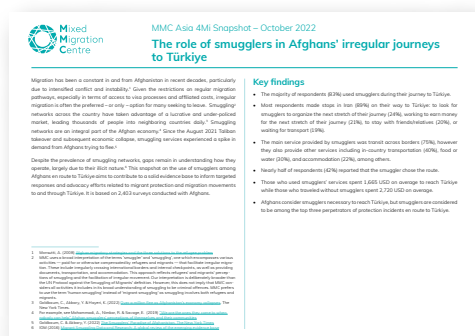


## Rohingya refugees in Indonesia: a focus on smuggling, information, and financing

This snapshot explores the experience of smuggling among Rohingya refugees en route to Indonesia, with the key objective of contributing to evidence-based advocacy efforts and protection responses for Rohingya refugees.

## Protection risks of Rohingya refugees in Malaysia

This snapshot documents the experience of Rohingya refugees in Malaysia, shedding light on protection risks that negatively impact their safety and well-being. This snapshot is one of a series that focuses on Rohingya journeys and experiences in Southeast Asia.



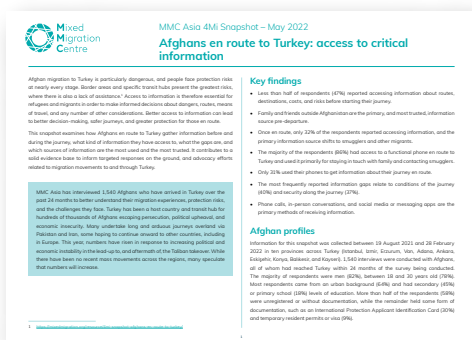
## The role of smugglers in Afghans' irregular journeys to Türkiye

Despite the prevalence of smuggling networks, gaps remain in understanding how they operate, largely due to their illicit nature. This snapshot focuses on the use of smugglers among Afghans en route to Türkiye.

## Journeys to Indonesia for Rohingya refugees Routes, risks, assistance and needs

This snapshot traces the journeys of Rohingya refugees traveling to Indonesia. It also presents the needs and risks reported by Rohingya while in Indonesia, as well as their intentions for onward movements.





## Afghans en route to Turkey: access to critical information

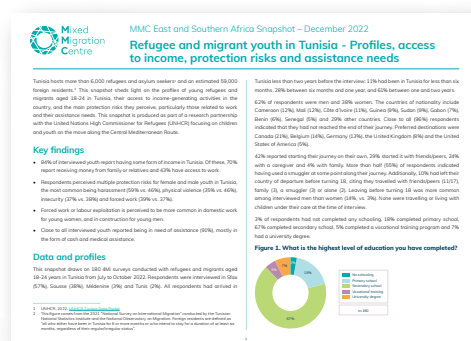
This snapshot examines how Afghans en route to Turkey gather information before and during the journey, what kind of information they have access to, what the gaps are, and which sources of information are the most used and the most trusted.



## Protection risks for Rohingya women and children: from departure country to arrival in Malaysia

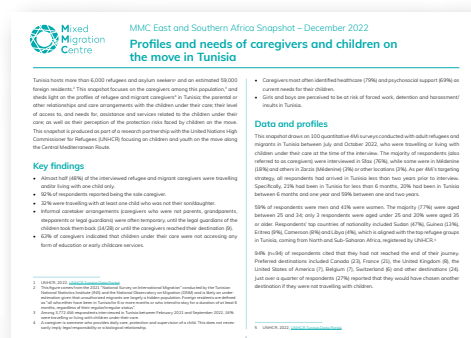
Despite high risks en route and upon arrival, Rohingya movement to Malaysia continues. This snapshot focuses on the specific risks facing Rohingya women and children before leaving Myanmar or Bangladesh, during their journey, and upon arrival in Malaysia.

## North Africa



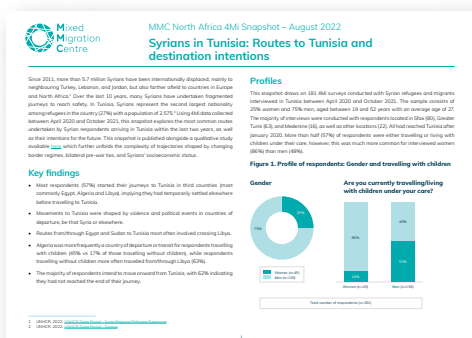
## Refugee and migrant youth in Tunisia – Profiles, access to income, protection risks and assistance needs

This snapshot sheds light on the profiles of young refugees and migrants aged 18-24 in Tunisia, their access to income-generating activities in the country, and the main protection risks they perceive, particularly those related to work and their assistance needs.



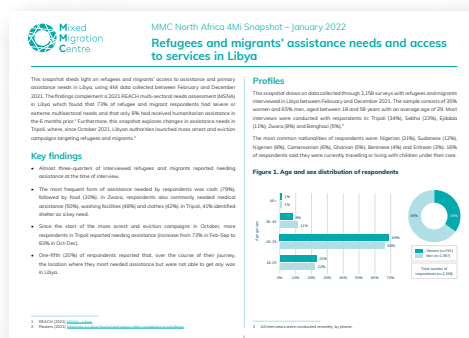
## Profiles and needs of caregivers and children on the move in Tunisia

This snapshot focuses on the caregivers among the refugee and migrants population in Tunisia, and sheds light on their profiles; the parental or other relationships and care arrangements with the children under their care; their level of access to, and needs for, assistance and services related to the children under their care; as well as their perception of the protection risks faced by children on the move.



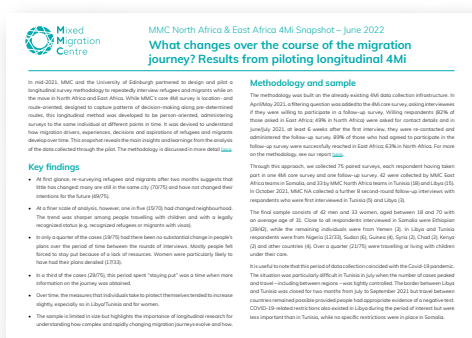
## Syrians in Tunisia: Routes to Tunisia and destination intentions

This snapshot explores the most common routes undertaken by Syrian respondents arriving in Tunisia within the last two years, as well as their intentions for the future. This snapshot is published alongside a qualitative study available [here](#) which further unfolds the complexity of trajectories shaped by changing border regimes, bilateral pre-war ties, and Syrians' socioeconomic status.



## Refugees and migrants' assistance needs and access to services in Libya

This snapshot sheds light on refugees and migrants' access to assistance and primary assistance needs in Libya, using 4Mi data collected between February and December 2021. The findings complement a 2021 REACH multi-sectoral needs assessment (MSNA) in Libya which found that 73% of refugee and migrant respondents had severe or extreme multi-sectoral needs and that only 8% had received humanitarian assistance in the 6 months prior.



## What changes over the course of the migration journey? Results from piloting longitudinal 4Mi

This snapshot reveals the main insights and learnings from the analysis of data collected through a pilot longitudinal survey methodology project in collaboration with the University of Edinburgh. This longitudinal method was devised to understand how migration drivers, experiences, decisions and aspirations of refugees and migrants develop over time. The snapshot covers what had happened and how perceptions had changed among 75 4Mi respondents first interviewed in Libya, Somalia, and Tunisia.

# West Africa



## Contact between smugglers and refugees and migrants in West and North Africa

This snapshot focuses on how smugglers and refugees and migrants make contact in West and North Africa. It draws on 3,602 surveys of refugees and migrants who had used a smuggler or smugglers, conducted in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Libya and Tunisia from February 2021 to March 2022. It also draws on 356 smuggler surveys conducted in the same countries over June-October 2021.



## Financing of human smuggling in West and North Africa

This snapshot focuses on the economics and financing of smuggling of people on the move in West and North Africa. It draws on 5,171 surveys with refugees and migrants conducted in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Libya and Tunisia from February to October 2021. It is also based on 356 surveys among smugglers conducted in the same countries during the same period.

# Eastern and Southern Africa



## Profiles and needs of caregivers and children on the move in Sudan

This snapshot sheds light on the profiles of refugee and migrant caregivers in Sudan; the parental or other relationships and care arrangements with the children under their care; their level of access to, and needs for, assistance and services related to the children under their care; as well as their perception of the protection risks faced by children on the move.



## Climate-related drivers of mixed migration in East and the Horn of Africa

This snapshot examines environmental drivers of international mobility and their interactions with other migration drivers in East and the Horn of Africa.





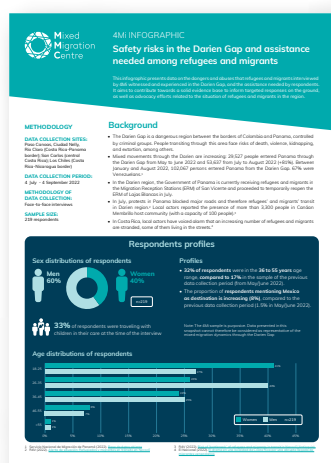
# Latin America and the Caribbean



## Access to information before and during the journey among refugees and migrants in Costa Rica. 4Mi Infographic

This infographic presents data on access to information among refugees and migrants heading north, interviewed in Costa Rica.

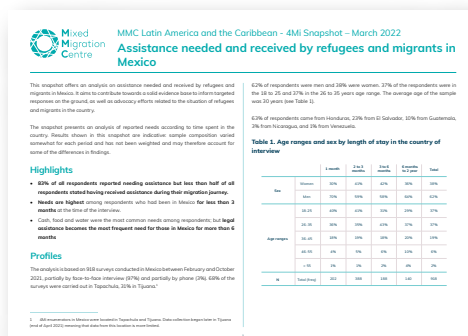
Available in Spanish [here](#).



## Safety risks in the Darién Gap and assistance needed among refugees and migrants 4Mi Infographic

This infographic presents data on the dangers and abuses that refugees and migrants interviewed by 4Mi witnessed and experienced in the Darién Gap between Colombia and Panama, and the assistance needed by respondents.

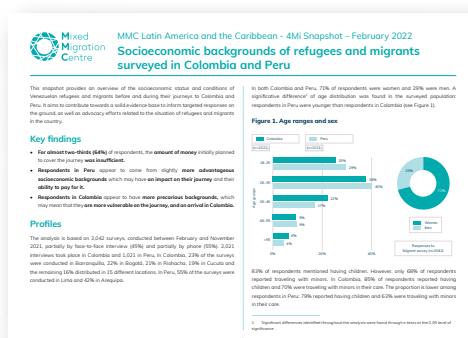
Available in Spanish [here](#).



## Assistance needed and received by refugees and migrants in Mexico

This snapshot offers an analysis on assistance needed and received by refugees and migrants in Mexico, based on 917 interviews in Mexico.

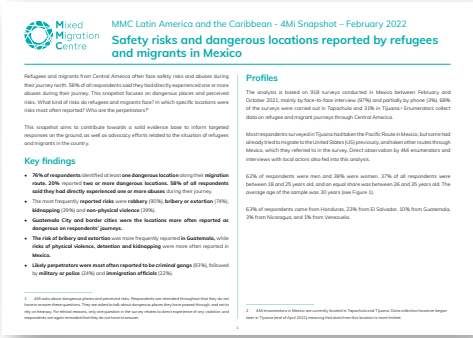
Available in Spanish [here](#).



## Socioeconomic backgrounds of refugees and migrants surveyed in Colombia and Peru

This snapshot, based on 3,042 interviews in Colombia and Peru provides an overview of the socioeconomic status and conditions of Venezuelan refugees and migrants before and during their journeys to Colombia and Peru.

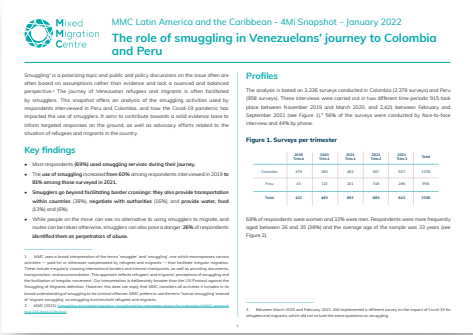
Available in Spanish [here](#).



## Safety risks and dangerous locations reported by refugees and migrants in Mexico

This snapshot, based on 918 interviews in Mexico, focuses on dangerous places and perceived risks. What kind of risks do refugees and migrants face? In which specific locations were risks most often reported? Who are the perpetrators?

Available in Spanish [here](#).

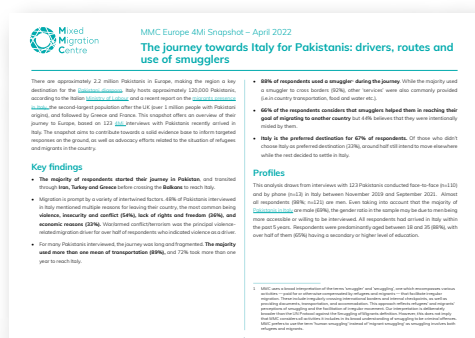


## The role of smuggling in Venezuelans' journey to Colombia and Peru Latin America and the Caribbean (en, sp)

This snapshot offers an analysis of the smuggling activities used by respondents interviewed in Peru and Colombia, and how the Covid-19 pandemic has impacted the use of smugglers, based on 3,336 surveys conducted in Colombia and Peru.

Available in Spanish [here](#).

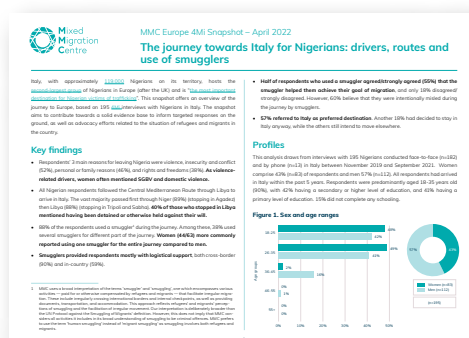
# Europe



## The journey towards Italy for Pakistanis: drivers, routes and use of smugglers Europe

This first snapshot focuses on drivers, routes and use of smugglers of Pakistanis, drawing from 123 interviews conducted with Pakistanis in Italy between November 2019 and September 2021.

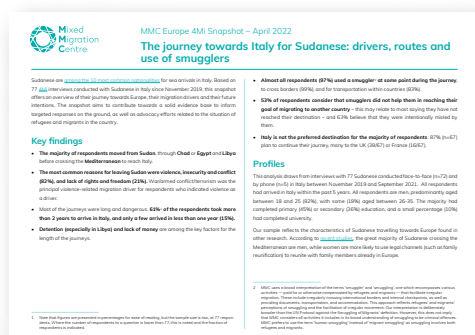
Available in Italian [here](#).



## The journey towards Italy for Nigerians: drivers, routes and use of smugglers Europe

This snapshot focuses on drivers, routes and use of smugglers of Nigerians, drawing from 195 interviews conducted with Nigerians in Italy between November 2019 and September 2021.

Available in Italian [here](#).



## The journey towards Italy for Sudanese: drivers, routes and use of smugglers Europe

This second snapshot focuses on drivers, routes and use of smugglers of Sudanese, drawing from 77 interviews conducted with Sudanese in Italy between November 2019 and September 2021.

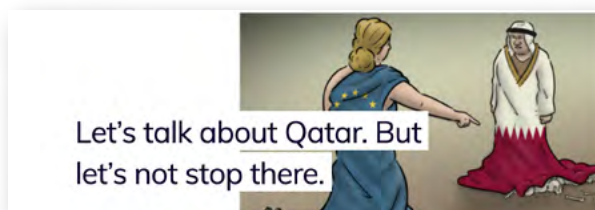
Available in Italian [here](#).

# Articles



## **Those who remained – Migrant stories**

This is a series of in-depth interviews with refugee and migrants' family members who stayed behind — the events from their perspectives and the emotions that migration evokes for them. Sharing the stories of a mother who remained in Venezuela, a father in Afghanistan, and brothers in Burkina Faso, Kenya, and Tunisia, their stories are of success and failure, their concerns, the dangers of migration and the mixed emotions that accompany the departure of their loved ones.



## **Let's talk about Qatar. But let's not stop there**

As we seek to be responsible consumers of Football World Cup global spectacle, it is worth remembering that although it is right and good to shine a light on the abuses that have occurred in Qatar, we really can't stop there. When it comes to countries taking problematic measures that dehumanize migrants, we are all throwing stones from glass houses.



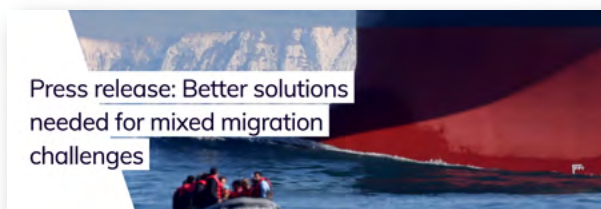
## **“We will find a way”: Stories of Afghan refugees in Europe**

The third and last episode of the stories of four Afghan women and men who the Mixed Migration Centre (MMC) has been following since their evacuation from Afghanistan to Italy in August 2021, following the Taliban takeover.



## **Five migration solutions for Europe for 2023**

European debates about migration are intractable, polarising, and broken, fuelling a downward spiral of ever more extreme policies aimed at keeping people out. To break this cycle, there's a desperate need to reframe the conversation to focus on achievable policy goals that will benefit both people on the move and the countries they aim to reach



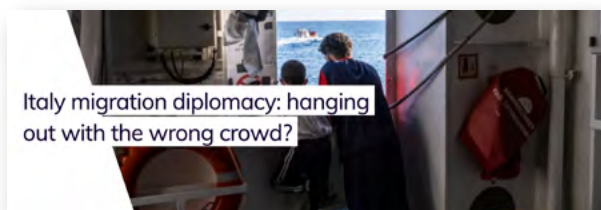
## **Press release: Better solutions needed for mixed migration challenges**

Better approaches and solutions are greatly needed to address today's mixed migration challenges and protect the rights of all people on the move, says the Mixed Migration Centre (MMC) of the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), in its latest edition of the Mixed Migration Review, its annual publication.



## **Stories of climate mobility: understanding the impacts, informing effective response**

After an introduction to [MMC](#), its work on mixed migration, and its [4Mi primary data collection programme](#) with refugees and migrants travelling in mixed migration routes, MMC presented some key findings from its [research on climate mobility](#) so far. These findings come from a number of stand-alone studies, 4Mi data, and MMC's field research for the [African Shifts report](#) for the Africa Climate Mobility Initiative.



## **Italy migration diplomacy: hanging out with the wrong crowd?**

While the challenges Italy faces in unequal sharing of refugee and migrant arrivals within the EU are very real, and the request for EU support only fair, the current approach of the Italian government seems to actually undermine the possibility of a constructive dialogue at the EU level, alienating potential allies, while sympathizing with those governments least likely to support a practical solution to responsibility sharing and solidarity.



## **Unable to Leave: The Afghans Stuck in Afghanistan**

Much has been written about Afghanistan over the past year. The speed of withdrawal by allied forces, the resurgence of non-inclusive governance, threats posed by al-Qaida and the Islamic State's local branch (ISK), and challenges in responding to humanitarian emergencies have all taken headline space. Less has been written about "involuntarily immobile" populations stuck in the country and the risks facing these groups. In order to comprehend Afghanistan today, and prepare for the future, it is essential to understand the situation facing those left behind as Western forces withdrew.





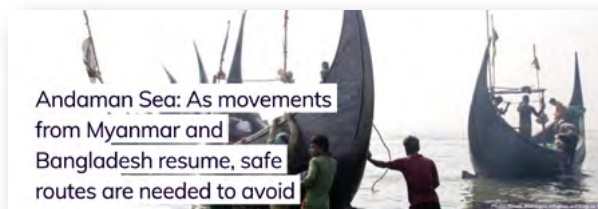
## **How should Europe respond to Russians fleeing the military mobilisation?**

Compared to the numbers in some of the Central Asian countries, the number of Russian refugees coming to Europe is still relatively low. But it does raise an important question for European countries: what about Russian refugees, how should Europe respond?



## **Article & Podcast: MMC Director Bram Frouws, about the asylum reception crisis in the Netherlands**

This podcast and article are based on an earlier interview between journalist Priyanka Shankar and MMC director Bram Frouws, for Deutsche Welle, on the asylum reception crisis in the Netherlands.



## **Andaman Sea: As movements from Myanmar and Bangladesh resume, safe routes are needed to avoid another crisis**

On 24 May 2022, at least 17 Rohingya refugees were killed after their boat capsized in bad weather off the Myanmar coast. Children drowned. The victims were among some 90 Rohingya on board who were attempting to leave Sittwe – the capital of Rakhine state in Myanmar – for Malaysia. The number of journeys had fallen significantly early in the COVID-19 pandemic but have resumed in recent months, and these deaths are a tragic justification of increasing concerns for those taking the sea journey to Malaysia.



## **African intermediary cities are key actors for partnerships on urban migration governance**

The Equal Partnerships project and the Mixed Migration Centre organized a migration workshop at the 9th Africities Summit, from 17th to 21st of May, in Kisumu, Kenya.

The discussions are vivid on the 18th of May in the Africities' tent number 14. "What made it possible for your city to start addressing questions of migration and displacement? How did you gain partners and funding? Which are the right city networks to join?" City representatives from Mali, Mauritania and Senegal have many questions for the Tunisian Vice-Mayors of Sfax and Sousse who have just shared their experiences on multi-stakeholder partnerships for urban migration governance.



## **Promising signals: Will the Los Angeles Declaration deliver on its game-changing rhetoric?**

On June 10th 2022, at the conclusion of the Summit of the Americas, the leaders of 21 states signed the Los Angeles Declaration on Migration and Protection. While groups of American states had taken part in regional mobility-related initiatives before, the Los Angeles Declaration represents the policy statement on migration with the broadest geographic participation in the Western hemisphere, with the US and Canada joining for the first time.

The declaration contains a clear recognition that migration across the Americas is here to stay and that any adequate response to population movements requires regional cooperation and long-term engagement.



## **Unwelcome Refugees: Afghans Continue to Face Pushback and Deportation**

As half a million Ukraine refugees move west into Europe, what happens to the solidarity the world once shared for Afghans?



## **The noose is tightening around refugees and migrants in West Africa**

While humanitarian projections for West Africa are extremely worrying in 2022, while forced displacements are the highest ever recorded in the region, and while aspirations for mobility will continue to be pressing, the migration of West African nationals is increasingly constrained. Yet it is an essential part of the solution.



## **"Don't forget about Afghanistan": Stories of Afghan refugees in Europe**

To keep a spotlight on Afghans, MMC has been following the paths of five Afghan asylum seekers who arrived in Italy after August 2021. The aim of this series is to better understand and share their individual stories, their experiences in accessing asylum or other forms of humanitarian protection, the perceptions, challenges, and opportunities in their socio-economic integration paths in countries of asylum, as well as their future aspirations and intentions.





## **4Mi Cities: Partnerships with City Governments Are Key To Better Data on Urban Mixed Migration**

Working in close partnership with three city governments (Medellín and Barranquilla in Colombia, and Mexico City in Mexico), MMC<sup>2</sup> designed and implemented a pilot data collection project to better survey refugees' and migrants' urban experience to cultivate improved policy and service provision at the city government level.



## **Bhasan Char one year on**

One year since Bangladesh began relocating thousands of Rohingya refugees from Cox's Bazar to Bhasan Char – a remote and cyclone-prone island in the Bay of Bengal, it's time to take stock. While the Bangladesh government reports the relocation is “imperative” to decongest the overcrowded camps in Cox's Bazar, it undermines long-term solutions and challenges refugees' access to basic rights. The case of Bhasan Char, and the concept of refugee “warehousing” – the practice of indefinitely keeping refugees in situations of restricted mobility – are increasingly in need of focus on the region, where Australia, Thailand, Malaysia, and others have engaged in challenging refugee reception practices.



## **When war hit Ukraine. Reflections on what it might mean for refugee, asylum and migration policies in Europe**

Beyond the initial and widely-covered emergency response, what are the potential broader consequences of the war in Ukraine for migration and asylum in the years to come? This article considers issues of legal status, non-Ukrainian refugees (including Russians), the differences compared to previous refugee response in Europe, onward movement, shifting power dynamics and response to future refugee and migrant arrivals, forgotten crises, 'root causes', the focus on numbers and IDPs.



## **What's new? Analysing the latest trends on the Central Mediterranean mixed migration route to Italy**

This article highlights shifts in mixed migration on the Central Mediterranean route towards Italy, in numbers, but mostly in terms of nationalities and routes, and tries to understand what these trends are telling us about the broader mixed migration dynamics currently ongoing in the Mediterranean region and beyond.

# Quarterly Mixed Migration Updates<sup>1</sup>

The QMMUs offer a quarterly update on new trends and dynamics related to mixed migration and relevant policy developments in the regions. 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.

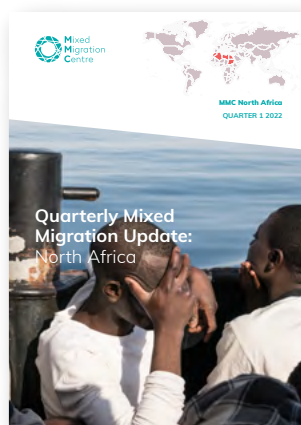


## Eastern and Southern Africa

[Quarterly Update Eastern and Southern Africa - Q1](#)

[Quarterly Update Eastern and Southern Africa - Q2](#)

[Quarterly Update Eastern and Southern Africa - Q3](#)



## North Africa

[Quarterly Update North Africa - Q1](#)

[Quarterly Update North Africa - Q2](#)

[Quarterly Update North Africa - Q3](#)



## Asia and the Pacific

[Quarterly Update Asia and the Pacific - Q1](#)

[Quarterly Update Asia and the Pacific - Q2](#)

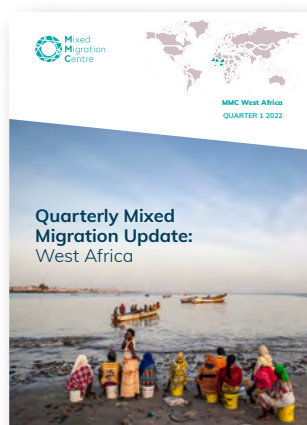
[Quarterly Update Asia and the Pacific - Q3](#)



## Latin America and the Caribbean

[Quarterly Update Latin America and the Caribbean - Q1](#)

[Quarterly Update Latin America and the Caribbean - Q2](#)



## West Africa

[Quarterly Update West Africa - Q1](#)

[Quarterly Update West Africa - Q2](#)

[Quarterly Update West Africa - Q3](#)

[Quarterly Update Latin America and the Caribbean - Q3](#)

<sup>1</sup> The Quarterly Updates Q4 2022 are published early February 2023, and as such are not included in this annual catalogue.

# MMC in the Media in 2022

*A selection of media articles for which MMC experts were interviewed*

[Political Instability, Water Scarcity in MENA Could Increase Migration in 2023](#)

(The Media Line, December 2022)

[»Et relativt nyt fænomen«, der kan koste migranter livet, breder sig ved græsk grænse](#)

(Politiken, December 2022, interview with Danish media outlet Politiken on pushbacks)

[Nombre record de migrants dans le monde, échec des réponses politiques](#)

(Radio-Canada, December 2022, interview with Canadian media outlet Radio-Canada, on global migration policies and the Mixed Migration Review 2022)

[Five migration solutions for Europe for 2023](#)

(The New Humanitarian, December 2022)

[EU interior ministers address migration challenges](#)

(Deutsche Welle, November 2022)

[Will more Ukrainians flee to the European Union as winter bites?](#)

(Al Jazeera, November 2022)

[Ethiopians found in Malawi mass grave thought to have suffocated](#)

(The Guardian, November 2022)

[Should Europe shelter Russians fleeing mobilisation?](#)

(Al Jazeera, October 2022)

[Housing crisis, politics behind Dutch asylum disaster](#)

(Deutsche Welle, August 2022)

[El Sudan, clau en la tragèdia de Melilla](#)

(ARA, July 2022)

[Making Peace with Migration](#)

(Peace Talks Radio, May 2022)

[EU's generosity to Ukrainian refugees should be a model for asylum](#)

(The New Statesman, May 2022)

[Does Ukraine solidarity hurt aid elsewhere?](#)

(Deutsche Welle, April 2022)





MMC is a global network engaged in data collection, research, analysis, and policy and programmatic development on mixed migration, with regional hubs hosted in Danish Refugee Council regional offices in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Latin America, and a global team based across Geneva and Brussels.

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 the Danish Refugee Council (DRC).

**Photo credit:**  
Jean-Baptiste Joire

**For more information visit:**

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

