



# Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: West Africa



This Quarterly Mixed Migration Update (QMMU) covers the West Africa (WA) region. The core countries of focus for this region are Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso and Nigeria. Depending on the quarterly trends and migration-related updates, more attention may be given to any 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.

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 (DRC) regional offices in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Latin America, and a global team based across Copenhagen, Geneva and Brussels. For more information on 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**

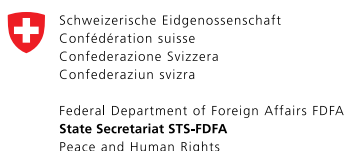
"Mixed migration" refers to cross-border movements of people, including refugees fleeing persecution and conflict, victims of trafficking, and people seeking better lives and opportunities. Motivated to move by a multiplicity of factors, people in mixed flows have a range of legal statuses as well as 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:**

Jean-Baptiste Joire (2017)

Women watching boats in Joal-Fadiout, Senegal, February 2017.

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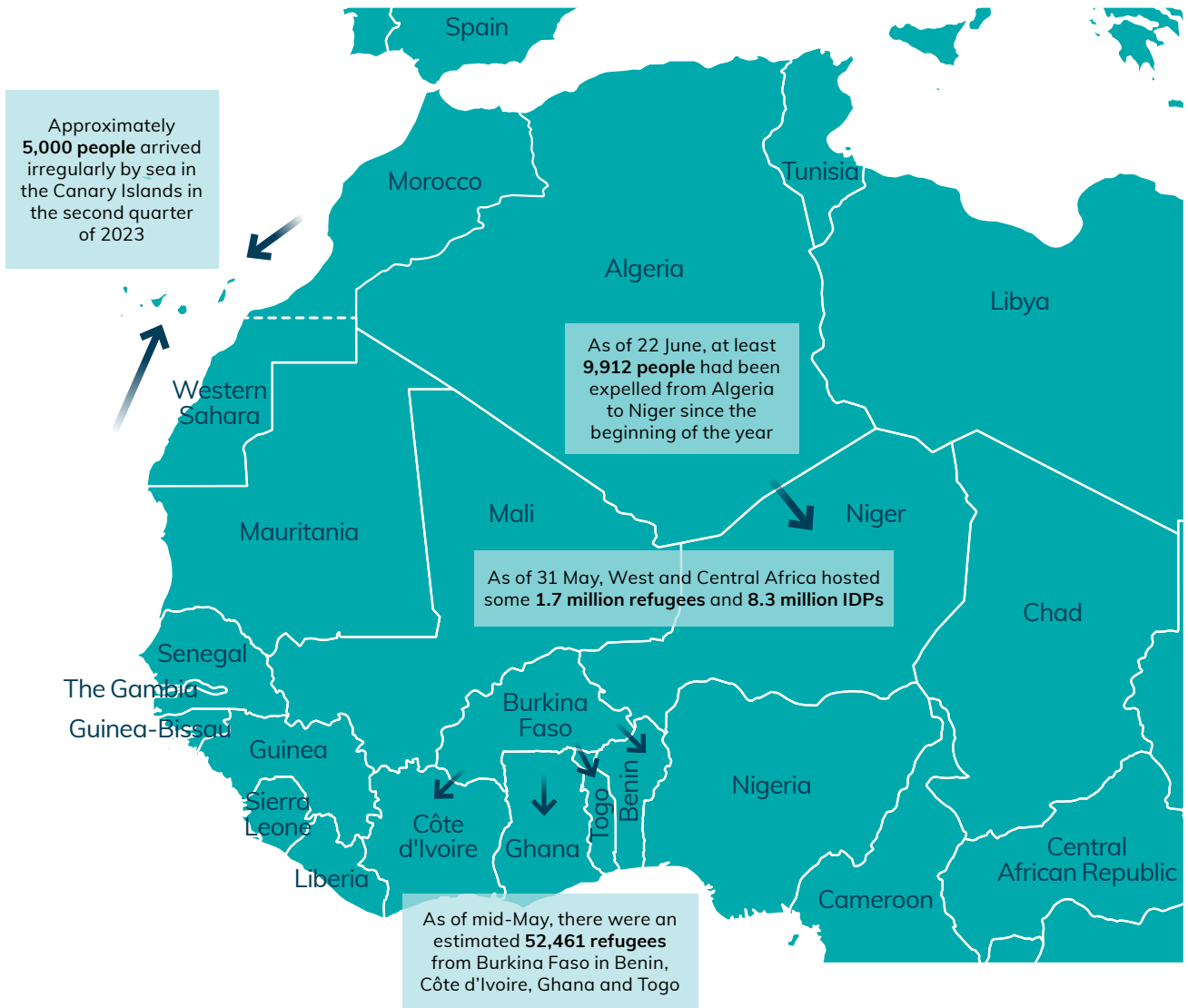
# Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: West Africa

## Quarter 2 - 2023

### Key Updates

- **New Action Plan for the Western Mediterranean and Atlantic Route:** On 6 June, the European Commission shared its new [Action Plan](#) to strengthen its partnership with key countries of origin and transit along the Western Mediterranean and Atlantic Routes. Among other things, the plan foresees enhanced cooperation between Frontex and Morocco, Mauritania, and Senegal. It also aims to increase border management capacity of these three countries as well as the Gambia, and calls for assessment of surveillance needs and the possibility of joint operations along the route.
- **Relative increase in arrivals on the Atlantic Route:** The overall number of arrivals to the Canary Islands more than doubled from the first quarter to the second quarter, with UNHCR reporting [5,000](#) between April and June. While arrivals are still [down 19%](#) in the first half of the year as compared to 2022, this is a much smaller year-to-date decline than was seen at the end of the [first quarter](#) (64%).
- **Spanish Ombudsman launches inquiry into failed search and rescue:** On 23 June the [Spanish Ombudsman](#) announced the launch of an investigation into the rescue coordination of a boat carrying [West Africans](#) that sank on 21 June. Following distress calls that were picked up by the Spanish [Salvamento Marítimo](#) in Las Palmas, the boat waited nearly [12 hours](#) for assistance from Morocco, at which time 34 people were missing and two bodies were recovered, including that of a five-year-old girl.
- **Humanitarian emergency continues for stranded migrants in Niger:** A variety of [local](#) and [international](#) aid organizations have been expressing deep concern over the humanitarian situation of expelled migrants in northern Niger. A spike in expulsions from Algeria early in the year [overwhelmed](#) humanitarian infrastructure to receive these migrants in the northern Nigerien desert town of Assamaka. While local and international actors have worked to ramp up [assistance](#), according to an IOM/OCHA [report](#), it is still necessary to “improve and broaden the response.”
- **Proportion of West Africans on Central Mediterranean Route rises:** Of the [64,846 irregular arrivals by sea](#) to Italy in the first half of 2023, at least 38% came from West and Central African nations, a substantial [increase](#) over the approximately 10% seen in 2022.

## Regional Overview\*



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

# Mixed Migration Regional Updates

## West Africa region

As of 31 May, [West and Central Africa](#) hosted some 1.7 million refugees and asylum seekers and 8.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) according to UNHCR.

## Forced displacement from Burkina Faso

Cross-border movements from **Burkina Faso** to coastal countries continued to be seen this quarter, with [UNHCR](#) reporting an estimated 52,461 refugees and asylum seekers from Burkina Faso in the West African coastal countries of **Côte d'Ivoire**, **Ghana**, **Togo** and **Benin** as of mid-May. Of these refugees and asylum seekers, 56% were female and 44% were male, and 13,660 of the total were school-aged children. Arrivals observed in April (1,170) showed a substantial decline as compared to March (11,289) but increased again in May with 3,548 in the first half of the month alone. Côte d'Ivoire and Togo hosted most of these refugees, with 21,792 in Côte d'Ivoire (including at least 175 people who had entered from Burkina Faso but are from Mali or Niger) and 20,000 in Togo.

As of 31 March, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Burkina Faso stood at [2,062,534](#), a [3% increase](#) over the previous month. In March and April, 2,280 IDPs were identified in mixed migration flows to a variety of countries in the sub-region.

## Policy, diplomacy and legal updates

### New Action Plan for the Western Mediterranean and Atlantic routes

On 6 June, the European Commission presented its new [Action Plan for the Western Mediterranean and Atlantic Routes](#), which seeks to “address migratory challenges, prevent irregular migration and save lives along all migratory routes...” The plan explicitly refers to the increase seen in irregular arrivals to the Canary Islands in 2020 and 2021, and appears to consolidate a variety of [measures](#) that the EU had previously been pursuing with key countries along the Atlantic Route in its efforts to deter departures to the Canary Islands. It seeks to build upon this partnership model to which it attributes a reduction in Canary Islands arrivals in 2022. According to the [plan](#):

*Measures undertaken by the EU, Member States and the EU's partners have contributed to the important decrease of irregular arrivals. Nonetheless, migratory flows remain sustained. This calls for continuous vigilance and concrete operational responses, anchored on the current effective cooperation.*

The [plan](#) consists of two pillars. The first pillar aims to strengthen commitments and cooperation with partner countries in relation to combatting smuggling and trafficking; strengthen border management; enhance return, readmission and reintegration; promote protection and legal pathways; and further advance and explore [Talent Partnerships](#) (including with Senegal and Nigeria). The EU intends to build

the border management capacity of The Gambia, [Senegal](#), [Mauritania](#) and [Morocco](#), with increased cooperation between the latter three countries and Frontex noted as a specific objective of the plan.

The [plan's second pillar](#) seeks to strengthen operational measures on border management, search and rescue, return procedures, and voluntary solidarity. Among other elements, it calls for an assessment carried out by Frontex in conjunction with concerned Member States to identify needs for surveillance and possible joint operations along the route, an enhancement of returns from EU member states to partner countries, as well as exploring linkages between voluntary returnees and European investments in countries of origin and transit.

At the 6 June [press conference](#) on the Action Plan, the European Commissioner for Home Affairs thanked Morocco for its commitment to managing migration and combating migrant smuggling, and reiterated the financial support Europe is ready to provide. In the words of the Commissioner:

**“Now the situation is largely under control with a considerable decrease. We saw, for example, this year a decrease of 50% compared to the previous year on the Atlantic Route. This is thanks to the intensive efforts from the EU, from the Commission but especially I would like to mention the Spanish government and our key partner, mainly Morocco, which is a very important partner for us to manage migration together.”**

## Deportations to and from Senegal

On 3 May, 13 Senegalese were deported from Germany in conditions deemed abusive by the [NGO Boza Fii](#). Each deportee was reportedly handcuffed and accompanied by four police officers, bringing the total number of German police officers to 52 on board the flight. According to the NGO's report, many of the deportees were arrested the day before the flight and had no opportunity to prepare for departure. Reportedly, the Senegalese embassy in Berlin had issued the deported individuals travel documents without their knowledge or request. Once in Senegal, the Boza Fii [report](#) denounces a lack of reception and care, stating that deportees were left without necessities like water, food, money for transportation, telephone cards, or the means to reach or notify their relatives. According to a [local media](#) outlet, a Member of Parliament has raised questions to the Senegalese administration about why these deportations occurred, as well as the manner in which they were carried out.

In early June, violent demonstrations took place in Senegal, resulting in extensive material damage and the death of 23 people, according to [Amnesty International](#). The authorities arrested around [500 people](#), including non-Senegalese, with certain Senegalese politicians directing blame for the unrest towards foreigners. It was against this backdrop that the [79 Guineans](#) arrested during the demonstrations were expelled from the country. They included 37 men, 30 women and 12 children. Reacting to the expulsions, Guinea's [Prime Minister](#) expressed distress and called for dialogue as the appropriate course of action in such situations.

# Mixed migration from West Africa towards North Africa and Europe

## Western Mediterranean and Atlantic Route

In line with what was observed in the [first quarter](#), irregular arrivals to Spain by sea or land remain down on last year. According to [UNHCR](#), a decrease of 12% has been noted from January 1 to July 2, 2023, compared with the same period in 2022. This is a much smaller year-to-date decline than was seen at the end of the [first quarter](#) (51%).

### Western Mediterranean Route

According to [UNHCR](#) figures, during the second quarter of the year 3,403 people arrived irregularly to Spain by land or sea along the Western Mediterranean Route, an increase of 58% from the [first quarter](#). As of 2 July, arrivals along this route in the first two quarters of the year were [on par](#) with the same period in 2022.

### Atlantic route

Irregular sea arrivals to the Canary Islands tallied [5,000](#) during the second quarter, as reported by UNHCR, more than doubling the total of the [first quarter](#). As of 2 July, this route showed a [19% decrease](#) in arrivals as compared to 2022; a much smaller year-to-date decline than was seen at the end of the [first quarter](#) (64%).

Whereas the 6 June remarks of the [EU Commissioner for Home Affairs](#) (see p. 6) touted a 50% reduction in Canary Islands arrivals in 2023 which she attributed to cooperation between Spain and Morocco in particular, as mentioned above, by the end of the June the [percentage reduction](#) stood at 19%. Nonetheless, civil society groups have also noted an impact of European policy on the Atlantic Route and a reduction in the number of new arrivals. In remarks made on 19 June, and as reported by [europapress](#), the Coordinator of the Comisión Española de Ayuda al Refugiado (CEAR) stated:

**“In the Canary Islands we have noticed the impact of geopolitics, not only in the Canary route and in the system of reception of asylum seekers, but also in the relations between Spain and Morocco. The agreements signed by the European Union with countries such as Senegal, Mauritania or Niger for migratory control have meant that, although the situation of violation of rights on the African continent has not diminished, the number of people arriving in the Canary Islands has been reduced.”**

According to [Frontex](#), between January and May the top countries of origin for people arriving in the Canary Islands were Morocco, Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire. However, the end of the first quarter also saw at least two [boat departures](#) from the Gambia – around [1,000 kilometers](#) from the Canary Islands – with more than 250 people – primarily Gambians – intercepted by the Moroccan coast guard on 31 March and 1 April.

The Atlantic Route remains extremely deadly. According to the NGO [Caminando Fronteras](#), in the first half of the year, at least 778 people have died en route to the Canary Islands. This figure is [on par](#) with the same period in 2022, despite the fact that overall arrivals have declined. A total of 28 shipwrecks were reported in the first half of the year, and on 23 June the [Spanish Ombudsman](#) announced the launch of an investigation into the sinking of a boat carrying [West Africans](#) (primarily Senegalese and Gambians, as well as several Guineans and Ivorians) that had occurred two days prior. Following distress calls that were picked up by the Spanish [Salvamento Marítimo](#) in Las Palmas, the boat waited nearly [12 hours](#) for assistance from Morocco, at which time 34 people were missing and two bodies were recovered, including that of a five-year-old girl. Local [media](#) and [civil society](#) have raised questions about the coordination between Spanish and Moroccan rescue units, with the spokesperson of Caminando Fronteras, as quoted in [ElDiario](#), stating:

**“It is common for Morocco to be pressured to go to the rescue. Morocco goes, because it has interests in the waters and assumes the coordination, but it is delayed because it does not have sufficient means.”**

On 12 June, the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Being (GRETA) [published](#) its third [report](#) evaluating access to justice and effective remedies for victims of trafficking in human beings. The report specifically highlighted the Canary Islands, along with Ceuta and Melilla, as locations where insufficient information was being given to presumed victims of trafficking among asylum seekers.<sup>1</sup> A recommendation of the report was also to strengthen proactive detection systems for victims of trafficking in these locations, including among people in immigration detention.

## Central Mediterranean Route

Of the [64,846 irregular arrivals by sea](#) to Italy in the first half of 2023 (an increase of 130% over the first half of 2022), at least 38% came from West and Central African nations, a substantial [increase](#) over the approximately 10% seen in 2022. Five of the top ten countries of origin of arrivals from [January to May 2023](#) were in West and Central Africa, and Côte d'Ivoire was first, at 15%. The other regional countries in the top ten were Guinea (12%), Burkina Faso (4%), Cameroon (4%) and Mali (3%). This marks a shift from [2022](#), when there were only two West and Central African nations among the top ten countries of origin for irregular sea arrivals to Italy: Côte d'Ivoire (5%) and Guinea (5%).

<sup>1</sup> According to [CEAR](#), Senegal, Mali and Côte d'Ivoire are among the top countries of origin of people seeking asylum in the Canary Islands (along with Venezuela, Colombia and Morocco), of whom there were 6,446 in 2022.



## Southbound mixed migration

### Returns and evacuations within and to the West Africa region<sup>2</sup>

#### Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM)

According to figures available as of 30 May, since its inception, [3,773 people](#) had been evacuated from Libya to Niger under UNHCR's Emergency Transit Mechanism and since resettled in third countries. Around 579 evacuees from Libya still reside in Niger.

#### Assisted Voluntary Returns (AVR)

Between April and June, at least 808 Malian migrants took part in IOM's Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) program. In April, [282 Malians](#) were assisted to return from Niger (148), Libya (127), Algeria (5) and Egypt (2). In May, [596 Malians](#) returned from Libya (313), Niger (148), Algeria (119), Chad (15) and Italy (1). In June, [467 Malians](#) returned from Niger (298), Libya (104), Algeria (36), Mauritania (27) and Tunisia (2).

Other AVR operations occurring during the quarter included the return of [23 Gambians](#) from Niger in April and [102 Nigerians](#) from Libya in June.

### Humanitarian emergency continues for stranded migrants in northern Niger

While expulsions from Algeria to northern Niger have occurred [consistently](#) in recent years (with known figures averaging around 25,000 Nigeriens and non-Nigeriens annually)<sup>3</sup> according to figures from local CSO Alarme Phone Sahara, a variety of [local](#) and [international](#) aid organizations have been expressing deep concern over the humanitarian situation of expelled refugees and migrants in northern Niger since the beginning of the year, as increasing numbers [overwhelmed](#) humanitarian infrastructure in the desert town of Assamaka.

MSF has called the situation '[unprecedented](#),' and testimonies of migrants captured by [journalists](#) and [CSOs](#) underscore the extremely challenging conditions they face, including insufficient food and water, scarce shelter, and lack of clothing and shoes, all within conditions of extreme heat. A joint [report](#) by IOM and OCHA, dated 22 June, indicates that since the beginning of the year, some 9,192 migrants were stranded and in a vulnerable situation in Assamaka. Despite the ongoing AVR operations that have assisted 3,320 people to return during the second quarter, some 2,000 migrants remain stranded outside of IOM's transit center as of early June. While local and international actors have worked to ramp up [assistance](#), according to the IOM/OCHA [report](#), it is still deemed necessary to "improve and broaden the response."

According to [UNHCR](#), from 17-20 June some 500 Malians were expelled from Algeria. They had originally been displaced from Mali's Menaka region by violence on the part of non-state armed groups. They were expelled by Algerian authorities after being found occupying the homes of local herders in their absence.

<sup>2</sup> This overview highlights the main trends regarding returns and evacuations within and to the West Africa region during the quarter. However, it does not necessarily capture all return activity within the region.

<sup>3</sup> [25,396 in 2021](#) according to Alarm Phone Sahara post of 17 January 2022; and [25,300 in 2022](#) is based on MMC calculations based on Alarm Phone Sahara figures available in the Quarter 4 2022 QMMU.

# Thematic Focus: Social media usage among Nigerians on the move

As part of a [study](#) funded by the UK Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office examining social media usage as a factor of risk or protection among Nigerians on the move, the MMC conducted surveys with 423 Nigerian refugees and migrants in West and North Africa who had used social media during their migration journey. Data collection occurred in February and March 2023 in Burkina Faso (n=109), Mali (n=106), Niger (n=106) and Tunisia (n=102). In addition to MMC's core [4Mi survey](#), these respondents also completed a targeted module answering questions about their use of social media.

This thematic focus examines an open-ended question posed to respondents: "In your opinion, what is social media most useful for during your migration journey?" Many of the qualitative answers spoke to social media's importance for staying in touch with family and friends, as well as accessing information about the journey and destination. This reflected answers to the close-ended question asked earlier in the survey "for what reason did you use social media," where 86% of respondents cited staying in touch with family and friends and 73% accessing information about their journey/destination.<sup>4</sup>

**“There’s no end to the usefulness of social media in a migrant’s journey. Without a connection, I feel lost.”**

**30-year-old male from Bauchi State**

**Figure 1. Word cloud**



<sup>4</sup> Overall responses to the close-ended, multi-select question "for what reasons did you use social media" were as follows: staying in touch with family and friends – 86%; accessing information about the journey/destination – 73%; being in touch with smugglers or travel facilitators – 38%; sharing my location along the route with others – 37%; looking for work/finding opportunities to make an income – 35%; entertainment – 26%; making new contacts in transit or destination locations – 22%; sharing info about route/journey with others – 19%; news – 15%; making contact with organizations that provide support to migrants – 11%; content creation – 4%.

## Maintaining or making social contact

One of the most cited reasons for using social media in response to the open-ended question is to maintain contact with family and friends. As is clear from the word cloud, "family" (86) and "friends" (50) were the words most mentioned by participants. While communication with relatives appears crucial for several reasons, one aspect that stands out prominently is the social and emotional support provided by maintaining contact with loved ones, with several respondents stating specifically that this helped them reduce feelings of stress and loneliness.

**“The networks have helped me a lot not to get depressed. Getting news from my family and friends from time to time has helped me to keep my spirits up.”**

**26-year-old male from Ebonyi State**

This contact with loved ones can have benefits not just for the person on the move, but also for friends and family who may be worried about them far from home on often dangerous journeys. Multiple respondents spoke of sharing their locations with friends and family; some respondents spoke specifically of communicating to reassure their loved ones that they were alright.

Some also spoke of social media as a platform for forming new connections or reuniting with old ones while on the move. While one respondent spoke of finding a colleague he hadn't seen for 10 years, several others said they were able to "meet new people" during the migration journey. This seems to be important both for social contact and for seeking assistance: "It also lets us post things to get help from people we know and those we don't." – 23-year-old female from Abuja Federal Capital Territory

## Ensuring safety and obtaining information

Seeking to improve security during the journey was a frequently cited reason for the use of social media. In this respect, contact with loved ones can also play an important role. Multiple participants mentioned sending regular updates at each stage of their journeys, sharing their location with relatives, requesting financial support, or requesting advice or assistance.

**“It keeps you connected to friends or family. If you want your family or friends to assist you, if they can help with anything, you need to stay in touch with them. It's not affordable to call them on regular call, so you need to use social media.”**

**25-year-old female from Borno State**

Using social media to get information about the journey was frequently mentioned, which may also serve as a means of mitigating risks during the migration experience. Some people interviewed said they used social media to obtain information on transit countries, with others seeing benefit in having "real-time information" on their journey. Some have adapted their plans based on the information obtained.

*“Through research on social media, I realized that going to Tunisia is better than staying in Algeria.”*

**25-year-old male from Enugu State**

Broadly speaking, social media was seen as a means of facilitating access to news and information from a variety of sources, providing insight into both the journey and the destination.

## Other uses

Among those interviewed the use of social media is mainly linked to keeping in touch with loved ones, staying aware and making one's journey as safe as possible. However, other reasons were also cited, underscoring the importance of social media in the daily lives of the migrants and refugees interviewed, and in their planning for the future.

Multiple respondents cited social media as a means for obtaining money. As mentioned above, refugees and migrants sometimes rely on social media to facilitate money transfers from relatives. However, it is also used to find work or do business in both transit and destination countries.

*“There are also community groups in each country on WhatsApp that allow us to find out about current events and find jobs for migrants who don't work.”*

**27-year-old male from Enugu State**

Social media has also enabled some to make contact with a smuggler.

*“It is a means of getting the necessary resources in the journey. If there's no social media, I wouldn't have been able to get the money my family sent me on the journey. Also, getting in touch with the smugglers who facilitated my journey wouldn't be possible without it.”*

**32-year-old male from Oyo State**

And, while not mentioned extremely frequently, the entertainment aspect of social media should not be overlooked. During an often difficult journey, social media can help pass the time. According to a 38-year-old woman from Edo State, "When I'm not connected my days seem to be longer and I do a lot of thinking."

## Social media, an accessible and integral part of migration journeys

Finally, it is important to underscore the aspect of convenience and relative affordability of communication using social media, allowing people to quickly and easily be in contact with others (particularly in other countries), and more cheaply than via a standard phone call.

*“Without social networks, migrants feel lost. It’s the only cheaper means of communication that links us with our families. We don’t have the means to call our families with a normal phone call. Through WhatsApp, Messenger, we can easily chat with our friends and relatives.”*

**27-year-old male from Enugu State**

While a few respondents did speak of bad experiences using social media or acknowledged its disadvantages, the overwhelming majority were able to cite positive benefits.

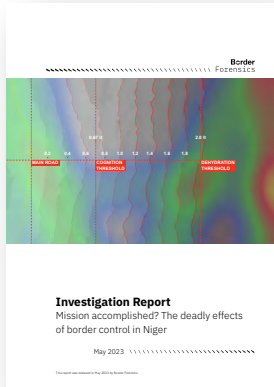
*“Social media is very useful while traveling, you can look for opportunities, you can advertise, you can take nice videos and photos, you can also save content and messages to use afterwards.”*

**28-year-old male from Bauchi State**

*“It [social media] is as important as other facilitators in the journey i.e smugglers, money. For instance, you can’t do anything without having money on the journey. Similarly, you can’t do anything without social media which is the main source/means of getting information.”*

**42-year-old male from Abia State**

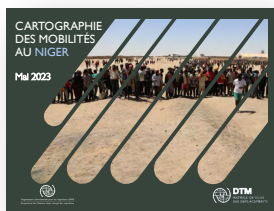
# Highlighted New Research and Reports



## [Investigation Report – Mission accomplished? The deadly effects of border control in Niger](#)

### **Borders Forensics | May 2023**

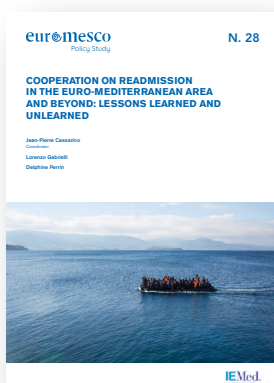
In 2015, Niger adopted Law N°2015-36 on the illegal trafficking of migrants, leading to a more securitized approach to mobility in the country and a corresponding usage of more remote and dangerous routes for migration. In this report, Borders Forensics seeks to better measure this law's effects and make the increased risks more visible through its geo-spatial analysis. This multi-sited case study shows the correlation between the level of invisibility of alternative routes used by migrants to avoid border control and the level of potential danger encountered along these routes.



## [Cartographie des mobilités au Niger](#)

### **International Organization for Migration (IOM) | May 2023**

Based on data the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) project, and drawing on additional secondary sources, this report provides a graphic overview of a variety of types of mobility in Niger. It addresses migration routes and flows, as well as other migration-related themes such as labor migration, environmental migration and climate change, transhumance, regional crises and forced displacement. Among other things it provides information on Nigeriens in Libya, Assisted Voluntary Return from Niger and on expulsions of migrants from Algeria to Niger.



## [Cooperation on Readmission in the Euro-Mediterranean Area and Beyond: Lessons Learned and Unlearned](#)

### **European Institute of the Mediterranean | May 2023**

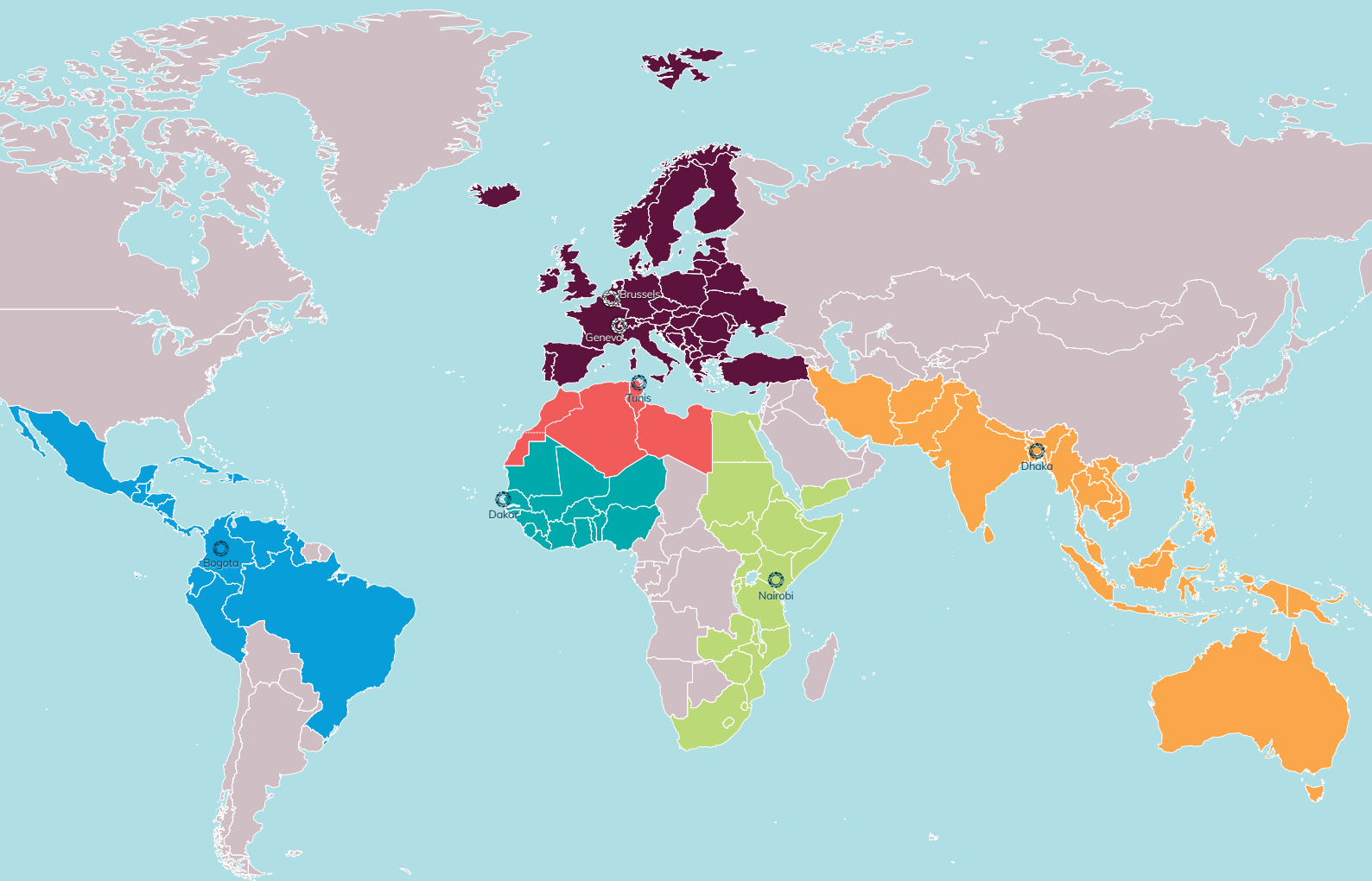
The study examines how the EU readmission system impacts interstate cooperation and respect for migrants' rights. The report focuses on the impact of these readmission policies in both Mediterranean and sub-Saharan African contexts, examining both the Western and Central Mediterranean Routes. Each chapter makes policy recommendations targeting a variety of actors.



## Etude sur les besoins relatifs aux migrants disparus et leurs familles au Sénégal

### **IOM | June 2023**

This study aims to assess and identify the needs of missing migrants and their families. It is based on qualitative interviews conducted with 54 families in various locations in Senegal. The analysis focuses how families are affected by the absence of news of the departed, and examines both the psychological and social impacts as well as the material and financial difficulties caused by the person's absence. A series of recommendations are addressed to transit countries, the Senegalese government, and humanitarian organizations.



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 Copenhagen, 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).

For more information visit:  
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