

**MMC Asia and the Pacific**

**QUARTER 3 2023**



# Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: Asia and the Pacific

This Quarterly Mixed Migration Update (QMMU) covers Asia and the Pacific. The core countries of focus for this region are Türkiye, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand. 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 engaged in mixed migration 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. Mixed migration describes refugees and migrants traveling along similar routes, using similar means of travel – often traveling irregularly, and wholly or partially, assisted by migrant smugglers.

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# Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: Asia and the Pacific

## Quarter 3 - 2023

### Key Updates

- **Pilot repatriation program for Rohingya to return to Myanmar advances:** Despite [calls for suspension by the UN given concerns over conditions](#) in Myanmar, Bangladesh and Myanmar move forward with plans to repatriate [3,000 Rohingya by the end of 2023](#).
- **Thailand's new National Screening Mechanism (NSM) officially launched in September:** While the mechanism could address existing gaps in refugee protection, rights groups express concerns regarding its [implementation](#) as well as certain provisions that [exclude migrant workers from neighbouring countries](#) from accessing protection.
- **Deteriorating conditions for Afghans in Iran and Pakistan:** Afghans in [Iran](#) and [Pakistan](#) experience worsening conditions following increased crackdowns, with slow progress in resettlement to [France](#), [Italy](#), and the [United States](#).
- **Türkiye increases EU and UK-backed measures to prevent irregular migration:** [New deal](#) progresses between Türkiye and the UK for the prevention of irregular migration, alongside substantial funding from the EU and creation of a new dialogue on irregular migration - the '[Rome Process](#)'.
- **New Zealand offers new pathways for refugee settlement:** Some Afghans in New Zealand eligible for reunification with family members under the [refugee family support category](#) and a [new investor visa scheme](#) is proposed to fund the resettlement of climate refugees from the Pacific.

## Regional Overview\*



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



# Mixed Migration Regional Updates

## Rohingya refugees demand citizenship rights should repatriation to Myanmar materialise

This quarter on 26 August marked six years since renewed violence broke out in Myanmar's Rakhine State, triggering more than [742,000 people](#) – half of them children - to seek refuge in neighbouring Bangladesh. Marking the occasion [thousands of Rohingya refugees rallied in Cox's Bazaar](#) demanding justice for the crimes committed against their people, worsening conditions in the camps, and [guaranteed citizenship rights](#) ahead of plans to commence [repatriation to Rakhine State, Myanmar](#).

The situation in [Bangladesh continues to become increasingly unsafe for Rohingya](#) with rising instances of arson, [gang violence, drug trafficking, and abductions](#) in the camps. [Rohingya women and girls](#) are particularly vulnerable to gender-based violence, including forced marriage and sexual assault in the camps. However, conditions in Myanmar remain far from conducive to safe return as many Rohingya continue to flee from the Rakhine state to escape rights violations. In August, a [boat carrying 55 Rohingya refugees tragically capsized in the Bay of Bengal](#) near Sittwe, leaving 17 dead and around 30 missing.

While the situation for Rohingya in Bangladesh becomes increasingly untenable, without the guarantee of full citizenship rights upon return, Rohingya [risk having to live in internment camps and face ongoing human rights violations](#) under de facto authorities in Myanmar. [UN bodies continue to express concerns as 3,000 Rohingya are expected to be repatriated](#) from Bangladesh to Myanmar next quarter as part of a total of 7,000 listed under the controversial China-mediated repatriation program.

## Concerns new regulations for Myanmar workers abroad may incentivise irregular migration

On 1 September, de facto authorities announced that [regular migrant workers from Myanmar must remit 25 percent of their earnings back into the country through official channels](#), for example to an account regulated by the Central Bank of Myanmar. While de facto authorities aim to stabilise dwindling cash reserves through this measure, workers will suffer as 25 percent of their remittances will be converted at the official exchange rate, instead of at the market rate which is far higher. Recruitment agencies are tasked with ensuring that migrant workers adhere to the new regulation with failure to comply resulting in workers being barred from working overseas for three years after their current work permit expires. Many migrant workers from Myanmar are concerned that the new regulations will significantly decrease their earnings and further undermine their rights and protections. It may also incentivise those seeking employment abroad to preference irregular means of leaving Myanmar to avoid the new regulations.

## Myanmar's crisis increases pressure on Thai border provinces as refugees grapple with ongoing protection and resettlement challenges

With air strikes in Myanmar resuming at the end of July, refugee shelters in the northern Thai provinces of Mae Sariang, Khun Yuam and Muang [housing around 9,000 refugees from Myanmar](#), reported reaching full capacity. Refugees from Myanmar face [numerous challenges in Thailand](#) –including hostility from locals and the constant [fear of deportation](#) back to Myanmar. In Mae Sot, refugees from Myanmar reportedly have to pay intermediaries on a monthly basis to [secure work permits or 'police cards'](#) from the local police to exempt them from detention and deportation. Additionally, many refugees from Myanmar remain stuck in Mae Sot despite being accepted for resettlement in the US and Australia due to the [Thai government's failure to grant exit](#) visas.

## Scepticism mounts over Thailand's new National Screening Mechanism

The long-awaited [National Screening Mechanism \(NSM\) approved by the Thai Cabinet in December 2019 was officially launched this quarter in September](#). While Thailand is not a signatory of the UN Refugee Convention, the NSM was devised as a mechanism to identify and protect individuals unable to return to their countries of origin “due to a well-founded fear of persecution”. However, there are serious concerns that with the Thai police heading the screening committees, the mechanism will be used to “screen-out” rather than “screen-in” people in need of protection due to very broad and undefined exemptions connected to national security. As a result, many asylum seekers have concerns about accessing the program out of fears of arbitrary rejection, detention and deportation. In addition, the mechanism [disqualifies migrant workers from Cambodia, Vietnam, Myanmar and Lao PDR](#) from applying for protection, regardless of whether they face persecution in their country of origin. It will be crucial to closely monitor the implications of the NSM in the months to come, to ensure the rights of asylum seekers and refugees in Thailand are upheld.

## Crackdown on smuggling of migrants in Malaysia continues, as government criticised for detaining children

Following reports of unscrupulous recruitment practices in the [previous quarter](#), Malaysia has continued to take measures to counter the trafficking and smuggling of migrants. In August 2023, [immigration authorities conducted a raid resulting in the detention of 425 migrants](#) without documentation. [More than half of those detained in this raid were from Bangladesh](#), with others from Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Cambodia and the Philippines. The government faces [criticism from rights groups and NGOs for detaining children](#) as young as eight years old in this raid, contravening the stipulations of the ASEAN Declaration on the Rights of Children in the Context of Migration and contradicting the [government's commitment to ending child immigration detention](#). Further [nearly 100 Chin from Myanmar](#) were detained as part of this and other subsequent raids, including many who were in the process of applying for refugee status with the UNHCR.

In a crackdown on smugglers, during this quarter immigration authorities in Kelantan, northeastern Malaysia, arrested [members of a network responsible for smuggling Pakistani nationals into Malaysia](#) from Thailand. In July, the Malaysian Armed Forces also established additional [control posts along](#) the border with Indonesia as part of efforts to prevent irregular migration.

## Pakistanis detained by smugglers in Libya released as the EU continues its focus on curbing irregular migration from Pakistan

[Last quarter](#), 350 Pakistani migrants and refugees were reported dead or missing after a boat departing from Libya capsized in the Mediterranean. The tragedy brought to the forefront the dire situation facing Pakistani migrants and refugees transiting through the United Arab Emirates, Türkiye, Egypt, and Libya to reach European countries. Risks en route are well documented and numerous [including detention and extortion](#). In August this quarter, [385 Pakistanis, including children, were released from a warehouse in Libya](#) where they had been detained by smugglers for ransom.

The issue of smuggling and trafficking of Pakistani migrants and refugees through Libya continues to remain in the spotlight and at the forefront of the EU's agenda. In September, the [EU opened a new migrant resource centre in Peshawar](#), in addition to two existing centres in Islamabad and Lahore, in Pakistan. The primary objective of these centres is to raise awareness about regular migration pathways. The initiative is part of a [broader three-year project](#) encompassing Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, all aimed at preventing irregular migration, human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.

## Arrests of Afghans in Pakistan continue along with deportations from Iran

Conditions for Afghan refugees in Pakistan continued to deteriorate this quarter. [Pakistan has failed to renew Proof of Registration \(PoR\) cards](#) for over a million Afghan refugees since their expiration on 30 June 2023. This has left many Afghan refugees in Pakistan, including those awaiting [resettlement to the US and the UK](#), in constant fear of deportation due to their undocumented status. In September, the [government of Pakistan initiated a renewed crackdown](#), resulting in the [arrest of over 250 undocumented Afghans](#) in Karachi. Facing mounting hostility, around [100 Afghan refugees reportedly returned to Afghanistan after being released from prisons in Pakistan](#).

Similarly, the situation of Afghan refugees in Iran remains dire. Many Afghans who fled to Iran following the Taliban takeover continue to [live in squalid camps in border regions, lacking access to essential resources like water, food or healthcare services](#). Iran has continued large-scale deportations of Afghan refugees, with around [43,000 deportations to Afghanistan in August, along with 46,000 reported 'voluntary returns'](#). Reports of dozens of [unaccompanied Afghan minors deported via the Nimroz province](#) on a daily basis have also surfaced. These challenging circumstances in Pakistan and Iran highlight the persistent need for international attention and support for the growing number of displaced Afghans throughout the region.

## Afghans evicted from temporary hotel accommodation in UK, while resettlement to Italy and France shows slow progress

Afghan refugees continue to face vulnerabilities in host countries outside of the South Asian region. This quarter, Afghans in the UK were at risk of homelessness after being evicted from temporary hotel accommodation in [Essex](#) and [Northampton](#). Discussions commenced about the possibility of the UK [launching a Home for Afghans scheme](#), encouraging British citizens to house Afghan families, similar to the Homes for Ukraine scheme. However, despite the high number of Afghan refugees facing immediate homelessness, viable housing solutions are yet to materialise.

In Europe, resettlement pathways for Afghan refugees show slow progress. During this quarter, Italy only resettled [22 Afghan refugees](#) through the Humanitarian Corridors project after they spent two years in Pakistan awaiting resettlement. In France, only four women and three children were resettled from Afghanistan in September. [NGOs and activists in France have urged their government to follow the lead of Sweden, Denmark and Finland and grant asylum to all Afghan women and girls](#), due to the persecution they face under Taliban rule.

In July, positive developments saw Switzerland declare through a court ruling that [Afghans could be considered stateless](#) since obtaining documents from Afghanistan under the current regime is nearly impossible, making it challenging to renew permits. Consequently, Switzerland has announced that [Afghans whose settlement or residence permits have expired will be eligible for a special Swiss passport](#).

## Türkiye participates in ‘Rome Process’ discussions while receiving support from UK and EU to prevent irregular migration

[Last quarter](#) the UK continued its strong support for Türkiye in preventing irregular migration along the Aegean Sea, towards its borders. The UK-Türkiye partnership encompasses various measures, including setting up a [UK-backed ‘centre of excellence’](#) to dismantle networks involved in facilitating irregular migration, the deployment of more police officers along migration routes through Türkiye, and the [exchange of intelligence](#) between the two countries. However, the deal [remains silent on any agreement to return rejected Turkish asylum seekers](#) from the UK to Türkiye.

This quarter Türkiye received considerable funding amounting to [EUR 781 million from the European Commission](#) to support the country to continue hosting large numbers of refugees from the region. However, the provision of financial support to third countries like Türkiye, has raised ongoing concerns from critics about the EU’s continued use of externalisation measures.

In July, Türkiye, along with European countries and international organisations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, participated in discussions leading to the launch of the [‘Rome Process’](#). The initiative is geared towards addressing the smuggling of migrants and the root causes of irregular migration across the broader Mediterranean region, the Middle East and Africa, including [conflict, climate change, and economic factors](#). It emphasises multilateral efforts to combat smuggling networks, promote economic development, and encourage investment in green energy.



This quarter Türkiye also continued its crackdown on the smuggling of migrants. Official reports indicate that between June and July 2023, Türkiye apprehended [1,385 smugglers and 36,000 migrants and refugees](#) with 17,000 deported to their respective countries of origin. Concurrently, Turkish authorities also conducted rescue operations for migrants and refugees who have been pushed back by Greek authorities in the Aegean Sea near provinces of [Canakkale, Izmir, Mugla and Aydin](#).

## Australia increases refugee intake, however, continues evading responsibility for refugees exiled offshore

In August, Australia increased its refugee intake under the 2023-24 humanitarian program [to 20,000, up from 17,875](#). However, despite this positive step, no additional funding has been allocated in the federal budget to support this expansion as reported in the [previous quarter](#). [Dwindling financial support](#) coupled by a cost of living crisis has resulted in charities and NGOs reporting [struggles to assist new arrivals](#) and those already in Australia to meet their basic needs and secure affordable housing.

This quarter Australia has also reiterated it is no longer responsible for the welfare of 70 refugees formerly detained on Manus Island and now residing in Papua New Guinea (PNG). As a result, [18 refugees are facing imminent eviction](#) from their accommodation while others have had their electricity and television cut off because of mounting unpaid bills. While Australia claims to have transferred all management responsibilities to the PNG government in 2021, they continue [providing undisclosed financial support to PNG to host refugees exiled offshore](#).

## Positive steps as New Zealand proposes family reunification for Afghans and an innovative approach to resettling climate refugees

Starting in September, Afghan refugees who sought refuge in New Zealand following the Taliban takeover in 2021 will have the opportunity to bring their family members to New Zealand following the [inclusion of Afghans under the country's refugee family support category](#). However, the number of spots available under this pathway is limited - capped at 600 per year.

In addition, New Zealand is considering a groundbreaking visa investor scheme. Under this scheme, individuals making an investment of NZD 3 million would secure a pathway to residency. What makes this proposal unique is that the [investment will be directed to fund the resettlement of climate refugees from the Pacific](#) in New Zealand. The innovative approach has been heralded as showcasing New Zealand's commitment to addressing challenges associated with climate-induced displacement.

# Thematic Focus:

## As is in Mizoram, not Manipur: India needs to prioritise refugee protection

India is grappling with the consequences of an escalating crisis in Myanmar, with growing numbers of people seeking refuge in northeastern states from across the border. Since the military's seizure of power in Myanmar in 2021, India has become the primary country of asylum for people fleeing Myanmar. However, they lack considerable legal protections in India and face criminalisation under the country's existing legal framework. Furthermore, responses to refugees from Myanmar vary widely within India - from one state protecting and supporting the rights of refugees, to another employing pushback measures and stringent restrictions curbing freedom of movement.

This thematic focus explores these complex contradictions, as well as the multifaceted issues facing refugees from Myanmar in India including the pressing need for increased humanitarian assistance and the development of coherent policy protections.

### Context: Refugees from Myanmar in India

Since the military's seizure of power in February 2021, [106,303](#) people have fled Myanmar to neighbouring countries [amid escalating political and civil unrest](#), airstrikes targeting civilians, threats to personal rights and freedoms, loss of employment, and systemic persecution and discrimination against ethnic minorities such as the Rohingya. While Bangladesh hosts the largest number of refugees from Myanmar in the region, since February 2021, [India's intake has been the highest across the region](#), followed by Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. This increase is possibly tied to the growing [concentration of violence](#) in states close to the India-Myanmar border. The refugee population from Myanmar in India currently sits at 78,731 with the majority (70% or [55,297](#)), having arrived since February 2021.

Refugees from Myanmar are located across India. Most Rohingya refugees reside in informal settlements and detention camps scattered around [New Delhi, Jammu, and Haryana in northern India and Telangana in southern India](#). Other ethnic groups from Myanmar are largely concentrated in northeastern India, in [Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram](#). As of May 2023, [Mizoram hosted the greatest number of refugees from Myanmar in India](#), with an estimated 40,150 refugees, almost five times the number hosted in Manipur, which hosts around 8,250 refugees.

Despite the growing numbers of refugees from Myanmar in India, the country is not a signatory of the 1951 Refugee Convention. Even though people seeking refuge can be issued refugee cards by UNHCR, they [are not legally recognised as refugees in India](#), limiting their protections under the law and exposing them to numerous rights violations including forced repatriation and indefinite detention. Neither can refugees access cash or food assistance, public healthcare and education. Instead, they are treated as "[illegal immigrants](#)" under the Foreigners Act, the Indian Passport Act and the Citizenship Act (amended in 2019).

## Targeting of refugees in Manipur: Pushbacks, collection of biometric data and blame for ethnic clashes

India has had a historically open approach to hosting refugees. In recent years, however, the Modi government has targeted undocumented migrants and nurtured an increasingly hostile climate in northeast India for refugees from neighbouring countries. In 2019, the government of India implemented the [National Register of Citizens \(NRC\) in Assam](#) and passed the [Citizenship Amendment Act \(CAA\)](#) – which put [1.9 million people in Assam, including descendants of Muslim immigrants from Bangladesh, at risk of becoming stateless](#) and at risk of a suite of protection issues and rights violations, including indefinite detention. Back then, the government also announced its intent to implement the NRC across the country and [“identify and expel infiltrators” prior to the upcoming 2024 elections](#). Even though the country-wide implementation of the NRC did not materialise, it is telling of the Modi government’s approach toward undocumented migrants and refugees from neighbouring countries.

Following in the footsteps of the Modi government’s approach, the northeastern state of Manipur is adopting an exclusionary approach to refugees fleeing Myanmar. In July 2023, authorities in Manipur ordered the [pushback of 718 refugees from Myanmar, including 301 children](#). This was followed by Manipur being the first state to oblige with the government’s order to [collect the biometric data of those they deemed “illegal immigrants” from Myanmar](#). This is not the first time the government of India has issued this kind of response [with an order issued in 2018 to collect biometric data of Rohingya refugees](#) across the country. The biometric data collection of refugees from Myanmar in Manipur could jeopardize their safety as [there are concerns India might share this data with de facto authorities in Myanmar](#) and use it to assist with forceable repatriation.

Additionally this quarter, [Kuki refugees from Myanmar have been partially blamed](#) for [violent ethnic clashes between the Meitei and Kuki tribes](#) in Manipur. Damaging narratives have also accused refugees from Myanmar for being ‘illegal immigrants’, for the [illicit cultivation of poppies and for engaging in violence and narcoterrorism](#). Such targeting might have [prompted around 600 refugees to return to Myanmar](#) in August, despite the unsafe conditions in Myanmar.

India is also moving towards restricting the movement of refugees from Myanmar residing in the northeastern region. Earlier in March, authorities from Manipur and the central government declared their intent to [build camps for refugees](#) from Myanmar along India’s border with Myanmar. Not only would refugees be exposed to restricted movement within the camps, but the camps will be located dangerously close to the border with Myanmar, exposing refugees to attacks from de facto authorities in Myanmar.

## Mizoram’s positive response

While Manipur has adopted a securitised approach to the issue, refugee protection measures undertaken by authorities in neighbouring Mizoram could set an example for how India should respond to arrival of refugees as the [Myanmar crisis worsens](#). In 2021, when the [government of India issued a directive for northeastern states](#) to identify and deport refugees from Myanmar, Mizoram demanded the government of India [revoke the discriminatory directive](#). In June 2022, Mizoram issued [temporary identity documents](#) to around 30,299 refugees from Myanmar to facilitate identification of new arrivals and ensure safety of refugees in the state.

As of August 2023, according to the Department of Education in Mizoram, [6,366 refugee children](#) arriving from Myanmar are enrolled in public and private schools. The district administration, NGOs and faith based organisations and institutions have constructed [settlements with common kitchens, water supply and sanitation services](#) along border areas to rehabilitate refugees from Myanmar. Most recently, in October 2023, unlike in Manipur, authorities in [Mizoram again refused to comply with the government of India's order to collect biometric data](#) of refugees from Myanmar on the grounds that it is discriminatory. The state of Mizoram has been, and continues to, treat the cross-border movements of refugees from Myanmar into India as a humanitarian issue, setting an example for other Indian states.

## The lack of a national protective framework leaves refugees from Myanmar in precarity across India

India lacks a comprehensive national refugee policy framework, and decisions regarding refugee protection are made on an ad-hoc and arbitrary basis, resulting in wildly different responses across states. Adding to this complexity, India recognises the Tatmadaw-led government as the [legitimate governing authority in Myanmar and](#) continues to maintain strong [economic ties with Myanmar, supplying coastal surveillance and remote-controlled weapons systems](#) to the de facto authorities. This support is occurring all while northeastern states in India receive the greatest number of refugees from Myanmar across the Asia region. Despite the lack of a national framework, the state of Mizoram has carved out a path for creating a welcoming response to refugees from Myanmar. However, [resources are scarce](#), raising concerns about the sustainability of Mizoram's ability to continue its positive response and host refugee communities longer-term, particularly without strong support from the central government. It is therefore crucial that the protection of refugees be enshrined through national laws in India and good practices in Mizoram be replicated, alongside increased humanitarian aid and assistance for refugees across the country.

# Highlighted New Research and Reports



## [This Persecution is The Worst There is: Restrictions on Rohingya Freedom of Movement in Bangladesh](#)

**Youth Congress Rohingya | September 2023**

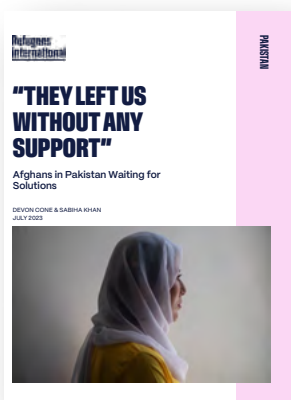
This study, initiated by Youth Congress Rohingya, a youth advocacy organisation, sheds light on existing restrictions on freedom of movement imposed in the refugee camps by the government authorities in Bangladesh. The research focuses on how restrictions are enforced and seeks to understand the impacts of these restrictions on Rohingya life, including their livelihoods, education, healthcare, and relationships. The study also explores Rohingya's perceptions of these restrictions.



## [Precarious pathways: Migration patterns and service needs of Lao migrant workers](#)

**International Labour Organization | August 2023**

While labour migration governance in the Lao People's Democratic Republic is becoming increasingly structured and formalised, challenges remain. Labour migration remains a risky proposition – with many experiencing exploitation and abuse. This study seeks to fill a key knowledge gap on the migration patterns and service needs of Laotian migrant workers. It presents findings and recommendations that can be applied to improve the existing policy frameworks and service systems – expanding the opportunities for safe migration in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.



## [They Left Us Without Any Support: Afghans in Pakistan Waiting for Solutions](#)

**Refugees International | July 2023**

This report focuses on Afghans who have fled to Pakistan since August 2021, especially women and girls who cannot return to Afghanistan but face risks and challenges in Pakistan. The report also highlights obstacles to processing P-1 and P-2 cases and potential solutions to alleviate them.

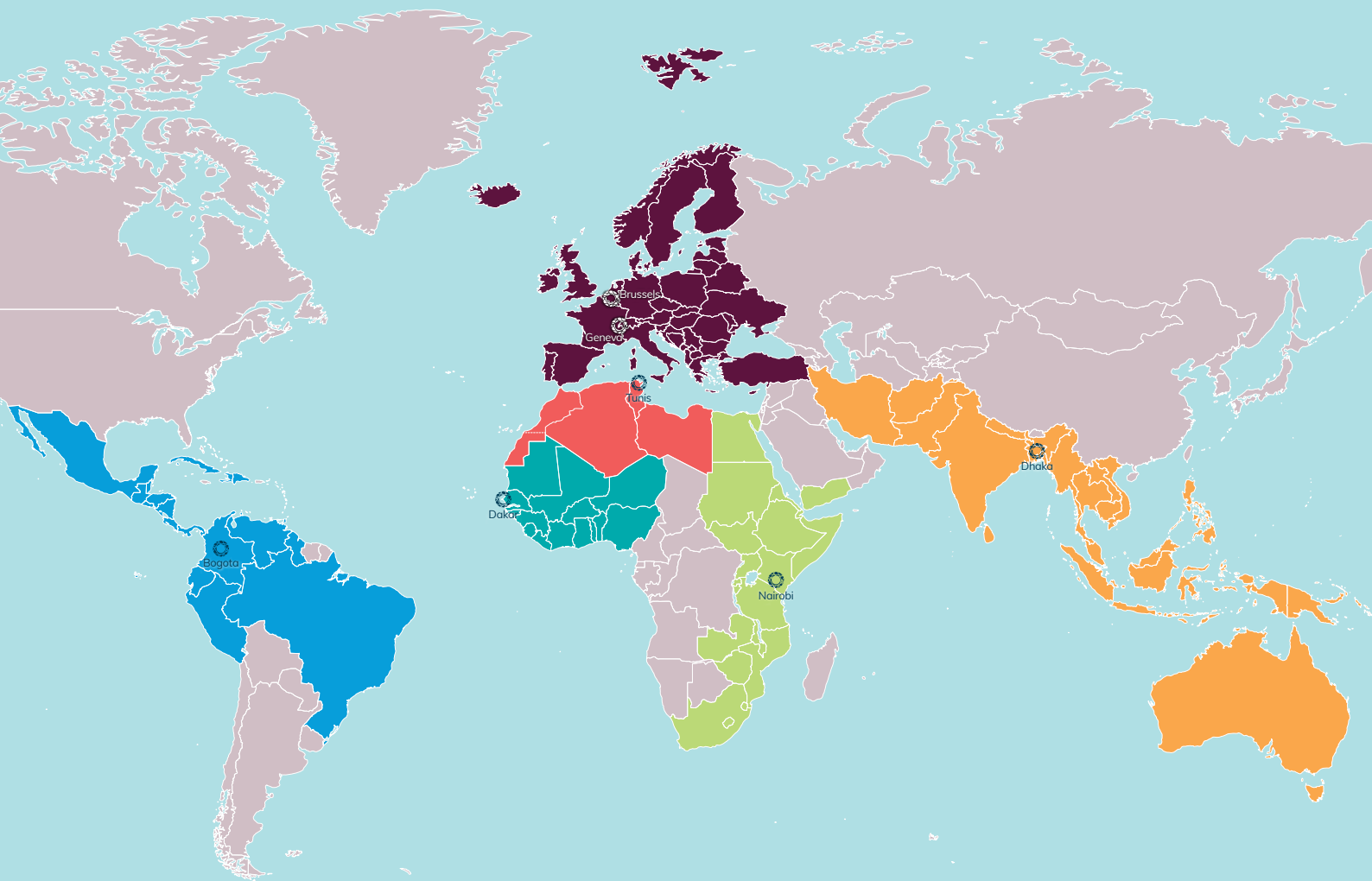




## [Climate-induced human mobility: How can anticipatory action play a role in Asia and the Pacific?](#)

### **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and International Organization for Migration | July 2023**

This paper examines opportunities to integrate a human mobility lens within anticipatory action. It offers anticipatory action actors an understanding of how to incorporate the human mobility lens, including both forced displacement and migration, into the anticipatory action approach. It will define anticipatory action and explore the possibilities of tailoring systems for human mobility contexts. It also explains how FAO and IOM will partner to build relevant knowledge, develop and launch innovative solutions in Asia and the Pacific.



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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