



## The Mixed Migration Centre in 2024

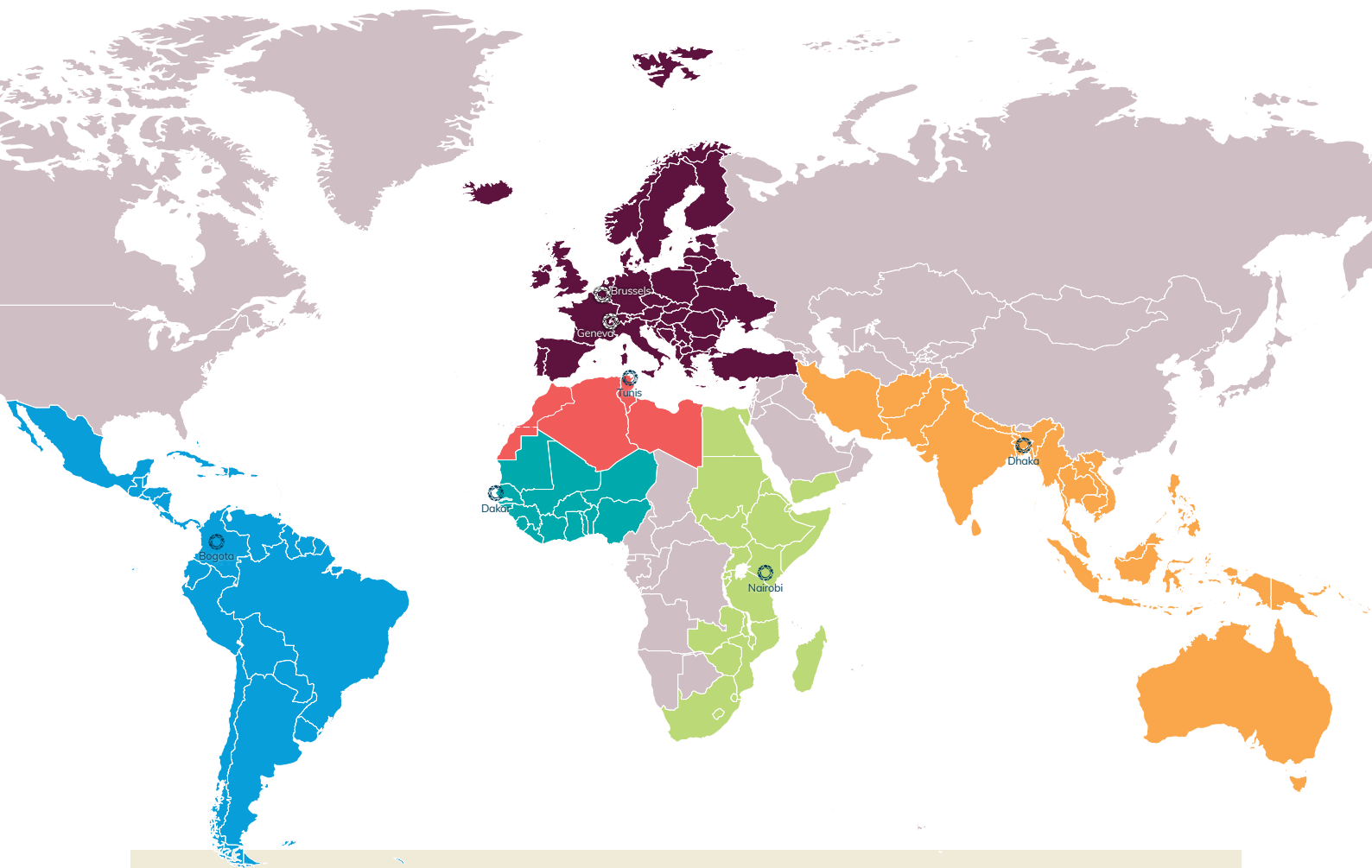
Annual catalogue of research  
& publications

# The Mixed Migration Centre in 2024

Annual catalogue of research  
& publications

MMC's work in 2024 was made possible through the generous support and close cooperation with various partners, including (between mid-2023 and December 2024): Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Commission, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA), Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO), Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung, Horizon Europe, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC), the Maghreb Action on Displacement and Rights (MADAR), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), United States Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM), Regional Support Office of the Bali Process (RSO), Robert Bosch Stiftung, Save the Children, Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC), the United Kingdom Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).





For a detailed introduction to the work of MMC, including our mission, vision, objectives, key achievements, partner testimonials and Strategy 2025 visit our website: [mixedmigration.org/about/](https://mixedmigration.org/about/). 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 2024.**

MMC is a global network engaged in data collection, research, analysis, and policy and programmatic development on mixed migration, with regional hubs 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 mixed migration 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](https://www.mixedmigration.org), to receive our latest reports [subscribe to our newsletter](#), and follow us on Bluesky: [@mixedmigration.org](https://bsky.app/profile/mixedmigration.org)  
X: [@Mixed\\_Migration](https://twitter.com/Mixed_Migration)  
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# Foreword

In 2024, the highest number of elections globally took place in recent history with almost half of the world going to the ballots. Migration continued to be a key issue on the agenda in politics and public and media debates, particularly in Europe and the United States, but also elsewhere. In line with our approach to dedicate our annual report to contemporary and topical mixed migration issues, **our [Mixed Migration Review this year focused on the role of migration in politics, the ways in which migration narratives are being shaped and how this affects elections and policy making.](#)**

Politicians, governments, and by extension policy makers, feel under constant pressure to address – or, better: reduce, prevent, stop – irregular migration. The result is more securitisation, deterrence measures, detention and questionable deals with third countries. Many examples of which, as every year, feature in the **‘Normalising the Extreme’** section of the MMR. A particularly grim example – which MMC [first uncovered](#) in 2023 – are the killings of Ethiopian migrants by Saudi security forces at the Saudi Arabia – Yemen border. In 2024, we [found](#) that these killings – despite global exposure and condemnation – are tragically continuing

However, there are promising initiatives too, for example in the area of legal pathways as many destination countries face severe labour shortages and would need migrants to keep their economies going, let alone growing. As always - to provide the necessary balance - the MMR also includes a section with promising examples, called **‘Resisting the Extreme’**.

But overall, we continue to see in too many contexts irrational, ineffective and inhumane migration policies, despite so much available evidence and knowledge. The big question remains **why then so little of it finds its way into policy.** The answer most likely brings us back to overarching theme of the MMR: politics. This forces us to continue to reflect what we can do better, do more of, to help re-direct or reframe political discussions on migration, something we started doing during the panel discussion organized at [the launch of the MMR](#) in December.

One way is to **tirelessly challenge persistent myths that continue to dominate media debates, political speech and even policy-making.** The MMR 2024 included data from 60,000 surveys with migrants conducted through MMC’s 4Mi programme, which clearly dispels some of these myths, for example on the role of smugglers in people’s decision to migrate or the extent to which a generous asylum system is a pull-factor. Another way – as we did in an [Op-Ed in the New Humanitarian](#) - is

to warn leaders and organisations to refrain from using fear-based narratives on migration, even when done with good intentions to attract funds and advocate for good causes.

## A productive 2024

In 2024, MMC [published](#) 25 reports and papers, 22 snapshots and infographics, 17 website articles and 24 Quarterly Mixed Migration Updates. Our flagship data collection programme [4Mi](#) remains the world’s largest globally comparable data collection system on migration: in 2024, we interviewed 18,675 refugees and migrants on the move, bringing the total up to over 150,000 since we started 4Mi in 2014. As always, data from all these surveys is quarterly uploaded to our [4Mi Interactive portal](#), ensuring open access to our data.

## Quick engagement with crisis and rapidly evolving mixed migration scenarios

Rapidly evolving situations all over the world in 2024 – such as the [fall of the Assad-regime](#), Israel’s full-scale attack on Hezbollah in [Lebanon](#), the [Ukrainian displacement](#) crisis, the continuing devastating war in [Sudan](#) or the tensions between [Russia and Finland](#), require **in-depth and often rapid analysis to better understand the migration and displacement consequences.** Through rapid articles as well as more in-depth research and the [Quarterly Mixed Migration Updates](#) covering all regions, MMC has continued to deliver on its mission to improve knowledge, policy, and programming in mixed migration contexts.

## Migration diplomacy and new initiatives

One result of the highly politicized nature of migration is that governments are increasingly prepared to push the boundaries to stop irregular migration, leading to questionable migration deals with third countries. In 2024, we [analysed various forms of such migration diplomacy deals](#), also exploring potential positive forms of migration diplomacy that we can draw hope from.



One particular example we concluded we can learn from are **the Safe Mobility Offices in the Americas**. In 2024, MMC published the first [in-depth research](#) on this new initiative, exploring how they function, how they influence mixed migration dynamics in the Americas and whether this initiative could be [replicated in the context of irregular migration towards Europe](#).

## More policy engagement

More than in previous years, in 2024 MMC engaged in many **direct conversations with policy makers**, bringing our evidence and insights to the policy tables through presentations at conferences, roundtables, closed-door meetings, migration dialogues and other discussion fora. The above-mentioned study on the SMOs sparked a lot of interest in policy making circles and brought us to events and discussions in Vienna, Geneva and Berlin.

MMC also joined the **Global Forum on Migration and Development**, as penholder for the background paper on rights and migration and moderator of the opening plenary panel on migration narratives at the Summit in Geneva. Finally, we continue focusing on the Global Compact for Migration, with a critical [think-piece](#) concluding it is time for a shake-up.

## Media engagement and contribution to public debate on mixed migration

To remain connected and **contribute with our evidence and expertise to the public debate on mixed migration** throughout the year we kept up a strong media presence (a select overview is included at the end of this annual catalogue). Media engagement peaked around the publication of a [joint report with UNHCR and IOM](#) on violations along migration routes through Africa towards Europe, based on a cooperation and exchange of data with these two key partners. Such partnerships – including with other existing and new partners, whether UN agencies, international NGOs or local civil society organisations, remain crucial to MMC to reach larger audiences and ensure our findings are grounded in and find their way to operational reality.

## Regional developments and priorities

Our team in **Latin America** continued to drive innovative projects and methodologies on new themes. In collaboration with the [DISORLAB laboratory](#) at the

University of Rosario, MMC has developed an innovative social media data collection protocol – including a robust ethical framework – that enhances traditional data collection methods by incorporating insights from information shared by migrants online. The project resulted in a [study](#) which can support governmental institutions and humanitarian organizations by addressing the information needs of migrants in the region, preventing and mitigating protection risks in digital environments, combating misinformation, and designing effective communication strategies tailored to migrant communities. MMC also – in close collaboration with reception centres for LGBTIQ+ migrants in Mexico – published a [study](#) on migration experiences, risks, and needs of LGBTIQ+ individuals in transit toward North America—an often-neglected population.

After closing our MMC hub in the **Middle East** in 2020, in the past year we strongly re-engaged in the region. For the first time since 2020, MMC has staff based in Amman again, and we provided rapid analysis on the migration and displacement consequences of the war in Lebanon and the fall of the Assad regime. Additionally, we are implementing field research on climate mobility in Syria, Iraq, Yemen and Saudi Arabia, following up from a desk research on the same topic [published](#) in April. Moreover, the 4Mi data collection initiative expanded to Yemen in 2024, with a particular focus on smuggling dynamics.

In **Asia**, MMC strongly focused on **localization**. Drawing on earlier findings from MMC in Malaysia under the 'Protecting Refugees in Asia (PRiA) project, which identified information gaps for Rohingya traveling to Malaysia regarding migration journeys, living conditions, and access to services, MMC commenced a collaboration with a refugee-led organisation (Penang Refugee Network) in Malaysia to disseminate information to Rohingya in the camps in Bangladesh and Myanmar, as well as in transit countries. In Afghanistan, MMC partnered with an Afghan refugee-led organisation to co-develop a tailored training programme aimed at enhancing the research and advocacy capacity of Afghan refugee-led organisations based in Pakistan, Iran, Türkiye, Sweden, Germany, Italy, and India.

In **West and North Africa**, MMC continued its work on migration routes for children and youth, producing evidence to support [education](#), [economic integration](#), and [protection](#) programming. In West Africa, MMC published on the [returns and reintegration](#) of migrants to Senegal, [examining the use of force in return and its detrimental impact on migrants' human rights during and after return to Senegal](#). MMC also focused on [climate change and human mobility in Senegal](#), examining how traditional migration patterns are shifting and looking at the immobility of women affected by climate change. Research and data collection in the Central Sahel continued, shedding light on continuous [assistance](#)

[needs of migrants](#) en route in West Africa as well as the Sahel smuggling dynamics.

In **Eastern and Southern Africa**, the MMC team maintained and expanded the 4Mi data collection architecture, now covering 5 migration routes, with 4Mi data collection in 2024 primarily focused on the mixed migration consequences of the Sudan war in Sudan, Chad and Egypt, the Eastern Route in Somalia and Yemen in addition to qualitative data collection along the Western Indian Ocean Route in Tanzania, The Comoros and Madagascar. On the occasion of 600 days of war in Sudan in December, MMC organized a largescale conference in Nairobi, while continuing to provide analysis on the Sudan situation at various roundtables, closed-door engagements and through a Sudan conflict dashboard. Finally, through a highly participatory approach, MMC is conducting research with people of diverse SOGIESC (LGBTQI+) on the move in Kenya overseen by a SOGIESC Steering Committee to validate and discuss each phase of the research

In **Europe**, MMC continued to expand its work on mixed migration dynamics within the region, with 4Mi data collection ongoing in Italy, Greece, and Spain. Beyond 4Mi, MMC Europe undertook several innovative quantitative and qualitative research projects addressing key issues affecting migrants in Europe such as vulnerabilities to trafficking among people displaced from Ukraine in Bern, Berlin, and Warsaw; return perceptions and intentions among undocumented migrants in France and Belgium; the impact of irregularity on access to essential services and employment for migrant workers; and decision-making processes during migration journeys to and within Europe. Among the most significant initiatives was a study on housing discrimination as part of the [Come Home project](#), focusing on migrants in Turin, Thessaloniki, and Valletta, which showed how systemic barriers and intersectional discrimination disproportionately affect migrants, including second-generation individuals.

## MMC priorities in 2025

**Looking ahead, MMC will embark on several new initiatives in 2025.** By starting up 4Mi data collection in both Mauritania and on the Canary Islands, for the first time we will extensively cover and contribute to a better understanding of the dynamics along the increasingly important and incredibly dangerous **Atlantic or Western African migration route** towards the Canary Islands. As part of the new Danish funded, 5-year Pathways-to-Protection **whole-of-route programme** starting in 2025, led by a consortium of the DRC, the Danish Red Cross and the International Detention Coalition, MMC will contribute to evidence-based programming through ongoing 4Mi data collection for 5 years along the Western, Central

and Eastern Mediterranean migration routes. The long duration of the programme enables a further expansion of **MMC's innovative 4Mi Longitudinal approach**, through which we plan to follow and repeatedly interview around 2,000 migrants over the course of their migration journeys for the full duration of the programme, to better understand people's migration decision making, challenges and needs. After a pause in activities, in 2025 MMC is also re-starting the 4Mi data collection in **Libya**, which remains a country of crucial importance in mixed migration dynamics between Africa and Europe, where the most severe human rights violations continue to take place. In 2025, in collaboration with the UNHCR, we will also re-establish whole-of-route data collection along the generally neglected **Southern Route**, from East and Central Africa towards South Africa, with planned 4Mi data collection in Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa, and we will deepen our work on **climate mobility in West Africa**.

We are living in uncertain times, with major crises all over the world – some severely forgotten - where millions are displaced, on the move or trapped in conflict and life-threatening situations. With the election of Donald Trump, there is even more uncertainty right around the corner, for example in relation to Ukraine or the Middle East, with possible consequences for migration and displacement. This means we need to think ahead and reflect on and prepare for multiple scenarios. While the politics in many countries may stand in the way of rational reflection, as MMC we nevertheless continue to provide such reflection. While we certainly do not have all the answers, we do have the necessary evidence on which sound migration policies and programmes should be based.

On behalf of the entire MMC team, we thank our donors, partners, our audience, our critics and supporters, but most of all, we thank the thousands of migrants all over the world who continue to share their stories of both horror and hope with us. Together, we will continue to address the complexities of mixed migration and strive for a world where migration is understood, respected, and governed with humanity.

On behalf of the entire MMC team,



**Bram Frouws**

Director, Mixed Migration Centre

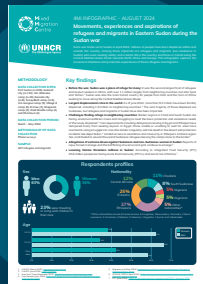
# 90 publications in 2024



16  
4Mi Snapshots

17  
articles

6  
infographics



13  
research reports

12  
papers

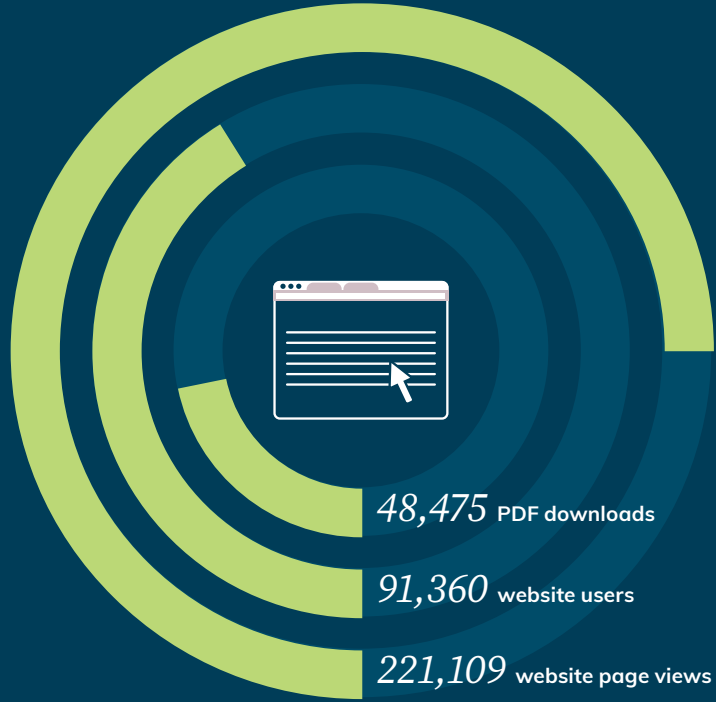
24  
Quarterly Mixed Migration Updates

1  
Mixed Migration Review



# Key stats

25  
media  
interviews

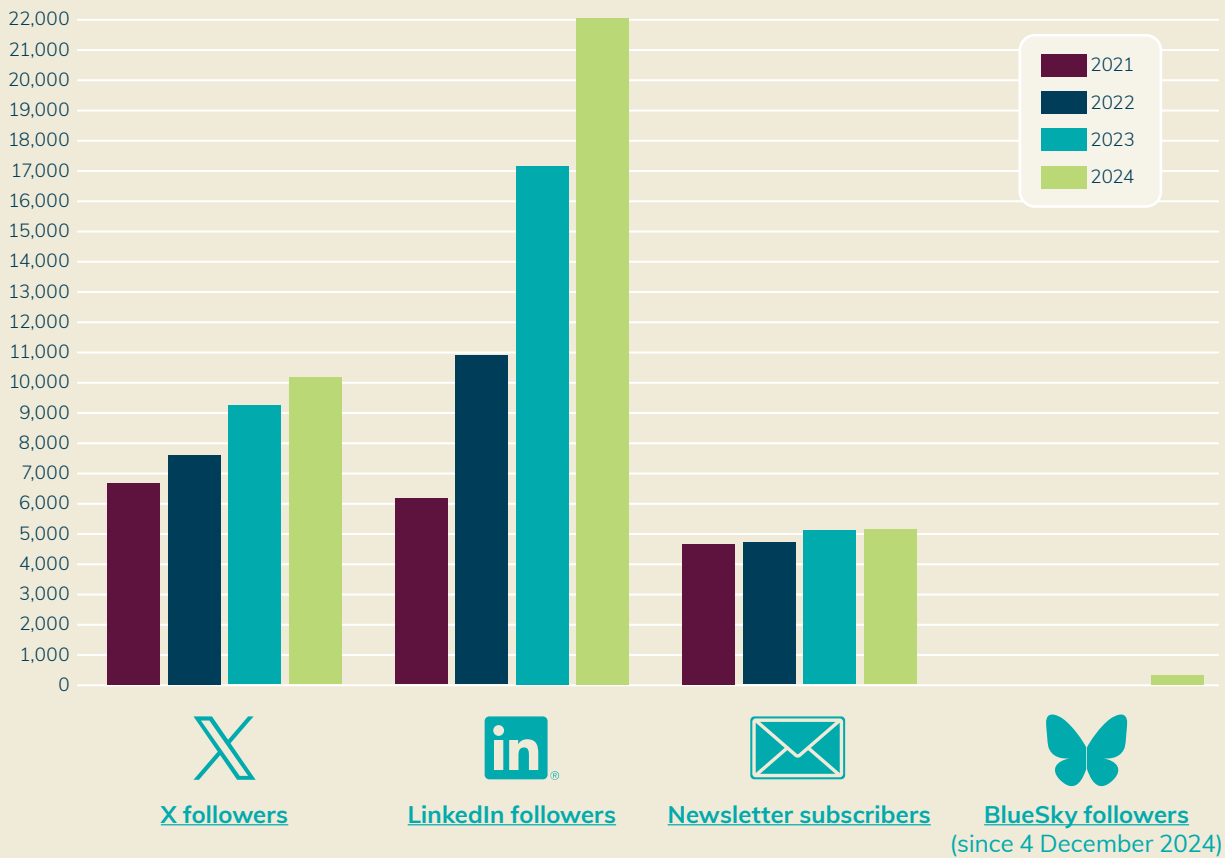


48,475 PDF downloads

91,360 website users

221,109 website page views

# Social stats



# 4Mi

MMC's *flagship* primary data collection system



18,675

interviews conducted in 2024 with refugees and migrants



120 field enumerators who speak 15+ languages



Read more about 4Mi [here](#).

# Main migration routes

## MMC's focus in 2024



# Mixed Migration Review 2024



## Mixed Migration Review 2024

This year's report examines how migration narratives are shaped by electoral agendas, populism, and media systems, often driving policy decisions that deviate from evidence-based solutions. Across many regions, migration is increasingly instrumentalized for political gain, with misperceptions and misinformation fuelling fear, xenophobia, and the adoption of inhumane policies. The report provides evidence-based counterfactuals to migration myths found commonly in media coverage and political discourse. Based on data from 60,000 surveys conducted through MMC's 4Mi programme, these counterfactuals challenge misconceptions about the role of smugglers in migration decisions, the perceived pull-factor of generous asylum systems, and the impact of climate change on international mobility. The report also looks at how certain politicians and populist parties exploit, benefit and sustain the perception of a constant migration crisis. The perception of a crisis linked to migration serves as a tool to gain legitimacy and secure votes, and deflects attention from viable and humane policies to better manage migration. The Mixed Migration Reviews 2024 features data, analysis, thematic essays, interviews with experts and stories from migrants, in four sections:

- 1. Regions on the move** provides an overview of noteworthy events and migration policies in 2024 in Africa, the Middle East, the Americas, Europe and Asia, and includes thematic articles for each region, and stories from migrants.
- 2. Alternative perspectives prize essays** features five essays from writers under thirty years old based in and from the Global South who won MMC's annual essay competition.
- 3. Policy and politics in a year of election explores** how migration is politicized and instrumentalized, with essays, expert interviews, and data from MMC's 4Mi surveys that challenge common myths about migration. The section also looks at alternative (local) governance approaches for migration management and integration
- 4. Resisting the extreme and normalising the extreme:** As each year, the MMR charts the positive and negative state-led interventions and policies that directly impact people on the move.



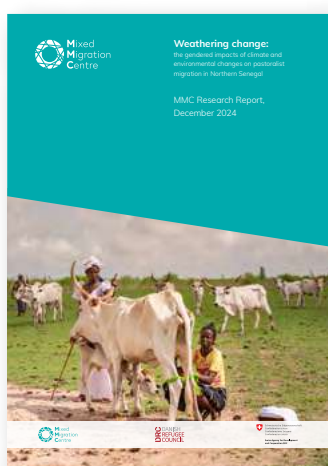
# Research reports and papers



## **A sharper lens on vulnerability: migrant youth in Sudan & Ethiopia - A statistical analysis**

**December 2024**

This report looks at the factors that impact the vulnerability of youth who are migrants in Sudan and Ethiopia. Sudan and Ethiopia are important migration crossroads in East Africa, and are characterised by a substantial risk of abuse. Research findings are based upon 1,588 surveys with migrant youth (aged 18-24) in Sudan and Ethiopia collected from November 2022 to December 2023. Thirteen characteristics (such as gender, nationality, smuggler use, etc.) were analysed as variables that might affect the risk of experiencing a range of abuses, such as robbery, detention, and sexual violence.



## **Weathering change: the gendered impacts of climate and environmental changes on pastoralist migration in Northern Senegal**

**December 2024**

The impacts of climate change in Senegal are increasingly affecting human activities in complex and varied ways. This case study explores internal migration decision-making among herders from northern Senegal within the context of climate and environmental changes. It focuses on herders from villages in the Ferlo Reserve, whose mobility to the southern Kédougou region is influenced by climate variability. It examines their migration aspirations, the climate risks faced, and adaptation strategies in both rural areas of origin and semi-urban migration destinations.



## **Understanding and combatting intersectional discrimination in housing for people with a migratory background - Synthesis of research findings**

**December 2024**

This report compares the experiences of people with a migratory background living in Turin, Thessaloniki and Malta regarding housing, including what obstacles they face, and how they try to overcome them. This research is part of the project “Understanding and combatting intersectional discrimination in housing for people with a migratory background” ([the Come HoMe project](#)), aiming at promoting equality in cities, with a focus on access to housing.

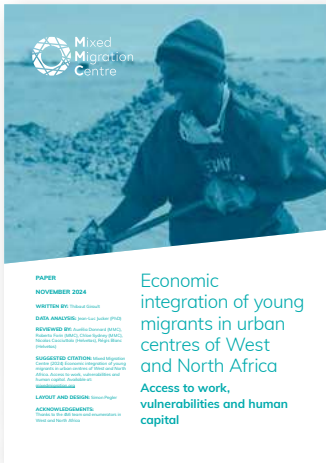




## Mixed migration in the Western Balkans: shifting policies, smuggling dynamics and risks

**November 2024**

This paper examines smuggling dynamics and the related protection risks faced by refugees and migrants in the Western Balkans in 2024. It provides an overview of EU migration policy developments in the Western Balkans, focusing on the implementation of anti-smuggling measures.



## Economic integration of young migrants in West & North Africa: access to work, vulnerabilities & human capital

**November 2024**

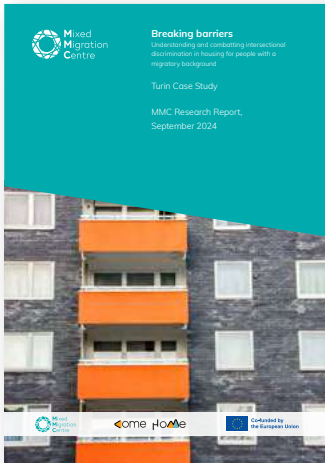
This paper examines the economic integration of young migrants in urban centres in West and North Africa. The study looks at the extent to which young people's migration paths contribute to improving their living conditions, and how the human capital they bring facilitates their economic integration.



## Mixed returns: return migration and reintegration dynamics

**October 2024**

This briefing paper outlines key messages from research MMC has carried out on the experience of returning migrants in Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, and Europe, since 2017. This is the fifth 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 message papers focused on [children and youth](#), [human smuggling](#), [drivers and decision-making](#), and [climate change and environmental stressors](#).



## **Breaking barriers: Understanding & overcoming migrants' housing discrimination in Europe - Turin case study**

**October 2024**

This study focuses on the experiences of people with a migratory background originally from Africa, Asia and Europe regarding access to decent and affordable housing in Turin. It examines the channels used to look for housing, the main obstacles faced, and the resilience strategies adopted to overcome such challenges. This research is part of the project "Understanding and combatting intersectional discrimination in housing for people with a migratory background" ([the Come HoMe project](#)).



## **Vulnerability and resilience to exploitation and trafficking among people fleeing Ukraine, in Berlin, Bern and Warsaw**

**September 2024**

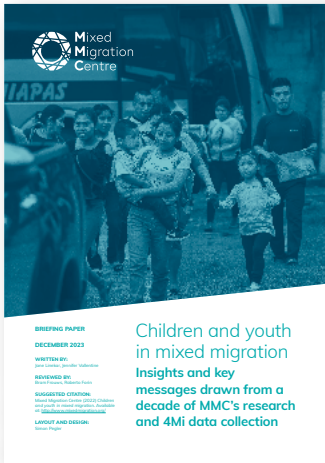
This report implemented in partnership with UNODC aims at better understanding risk factors for exploitation and trafficking in persons in the context of the journeys of both Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians fleeing Ukraine, covering the cities of Bern, Berlin and Warsaw. The study is based on desk research, quantitative data from 1,602 surveys collected with displaced Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians in 2023 and qualitative data from 57 key informant interviews (KII) conducted between 2023 and 2024. It also includes illustrative case studies.



## **The influence of Safe Mobility Offices (SMO) on mixed migration in Latin America**

**September 2024**

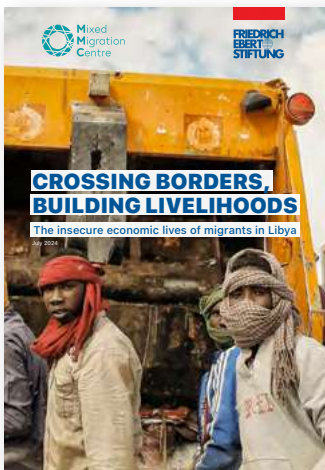
[Safe Mobility Offices \(SMO\)](#) were set-up by the United States administration in Latin America to offer safe alternatives to irregular migration. This study aimed to assess the objectives and functioning of SMOs, who can access them, how they influence migration decisions and dynamics, and whether the model is replicable in the context of mixed and irregular migration towards Europe.



## **Moving targets: experiences of LGBTIQ+ people on the move across the Americas**

**August 2024**

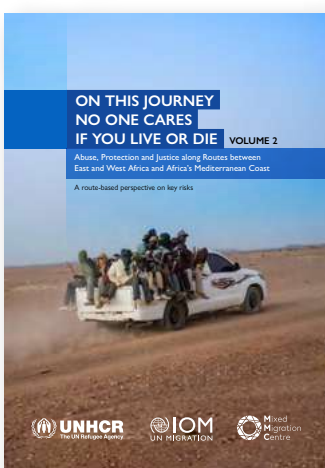
This paper explores the experiences of LGBTIQ+ individuals travelling towards the United States from Latin America and the Caribbean. Data was gathered in Tijuana, Monterrey and Mexico City (Mexico) through the [4Mi project](#) between September 2023 and March 2024. Findings are based on 474 in-person surveys, with 131 LGBTIQ+ individuals and 343 non-LGBTIQ+ individuals to compare their migration experiences, along with 15 interviews with LGBTIQ+ migrants and key informants.



## **Crossing borders, building livelihoods. The insecure economic lives of migrants in Libya**

**July 2024**

The Mixed Migration Centre (MMC) conducted research in collaboration with the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) to investigate the multifaceted economic realities of migrants in Libya. It aims to present findings regarding (i) the economic significance of Libya for migrants in their migration journey, (ii) the economic and financial conditions of migrants in Libya, and (iii) the opportunities and risks migrants face in the Libyan labour market.



## **“On this journey, no one cares if you live or die” Volume 2 Abuse, Protection and Justice along Routes between East and West Africa and Africa’s Mediterranean Coast**

**July 2024**

This second volume of the report ‘On This Journey, No One Cares if You Live or Die’ sheds light on the stark realities faced by refugees and migrants traversing the perilous Central Mediterranean Route (CMR) all the way from East and Horn of Africa and West Africa to the North African coast of the Mediterranean and across the sea. Jointly published by IOM, MMC, and UNHCR, this report delves into the protection risks faced by refugees and migrants during these journeys. This report is a new iteration of a joint [UNHCR and MMC report issued in 2020](#) covering the period 2018–2019.



## **Educational realities and needs of migrant children and youth in West and North Africa**

**June 2024**

This briefing paper provides information on the educational realities and needs of children and youth migrants in four capital cities in West and North Africa. It is based on surveys conducted with youth migrants aged 18-24 and people travelling with children in their care (caregivers), carried out between June 2022 and September 2023.



## **Online communities: How do people on the move to North America use social media? Overview of the information shared by migrant populations in public Facebook groups**

**June 2024**

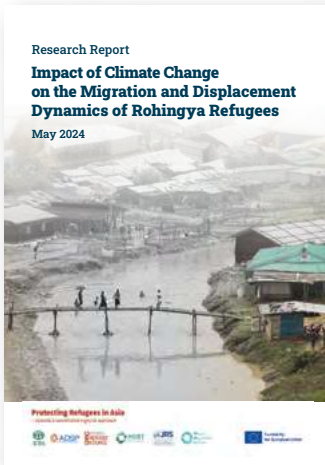
This research paper investigates how the Spanish-speaking Latin American and Caribbean population on the move northward use Facebook regarding their migration. It examines posts from 2022 and 2023 from eight public Facebook groups created to exchange information on northward migration in LAC. It analyses the most mentioned topics, the information shared about countries of transit and destination, and the issues with which migrants interacted the most.



## **Indifference and impunity 10 months on, Saudi border killings of migrants continue**

**June 2024**

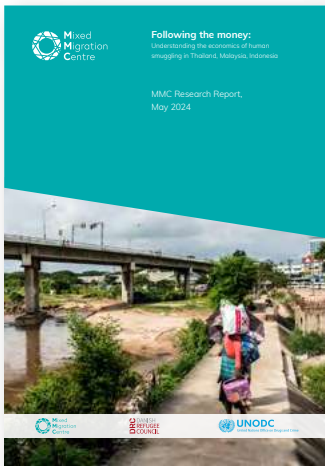
Almost 10 months after damning human rights reports exposed Saudi Arabian state-driven [border killings of migrants](#) - the deaths and injuries continue. New evidence appears to indicate that the Saudi border authorities at their southern border with Yemen are continuing to use live weapons to fire indiscriminately at Ethiopians and Yemenis crossing the border irregularly. This update report argues that while the crimes being committed are murderous and grievous, the level of inaction and impunity in the face of global exposure and condemnation should also disturb us all.



## **Impact of Climate Change on the Migration and Displacement Dynamics of Rohingya Refugees**

**May 2024**

Climate change introduces additional layers of challenges to the already dire situation of the Rohingya, particularly in Bangladesh and neighbouring countries, where they seek refuge. Drawing from extensive data, this report and briefing paper shed light on the intersection between climate change and (im)mobility for the Rohingya, aiming to provide evidence for better protection of Rohingya refugees in the context of climate change and conflict.



## **Following the money: Understanding the economics of human smuggling in Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia**

**May 2024**

This report explores the financial dimension of human smuggling across Southeast Asia, drawing insights from extensive 4Mi surveys conducted between December 2022 and August 2023. Focusing on the experiences of refugees and migrants from Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Somalia, and Myanmar who engaged smugglers during their journeys, the report sheds light on how refugees and migrants finance their smuggling journey.



## **Multiple and intersecting harms: the use of force in returns to Senegal**

**April 2024**

This paper focuses on the multiple intersecting harms (forced returns, expulsion, interception at sea, detention) migrants experience in Senegal during the return process. It pays particular attention to violations and abuses that are frequently reported in relation to such uses of force. The data shows that respondents often endured multiple instances of violations and abuse during their return journey to Senegal. This appeared to compound the challenges they encountered after their return to Senegal.





**Urban risks for young migrants in West and North Africa**  
**An analysis of caregiver and youth perceptions**

**April 2024**

This briefing paper aims to provide information on the perceived urban risks faced by youth migrants and child migrants in four capital cities in West and North Africa (Bamako, Conakry, Niamey and Greater Tunis). It is based on surveys conducted with youth migrants (aged 18-24) themselves and people travelling with children in their care (caregivers).



**Climate Change Impacts and Mobility in the Middle East: What do we know?**

**April 2024**

This report assesses the state of knowledge on climate change impacts on mobility in the Middle East (including Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates and Yemen) and provides a foundation for further research. It draws together current understanding of how climate change impacts are likely to influence the existing numbers and dynamics of internal and cross-border migration and explores what effect climate change impacts are having on existing migrant and displaced populations.



**Secondary Actors: the role of smugglers in mixed migration through the Americas**

**March 2024**

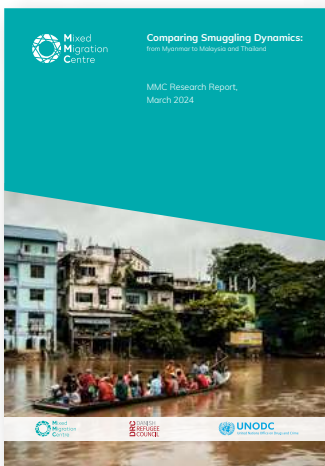
This paper explores the use of smugglers by Latin American and Caribbean migrants on their journeys to North America. It is based on responses to more than 3,000 4Mi surveys conducted in Costa Rica, Honduras and Mexico in 2022 and 2023 and includes findings on profiles of migrants who hired smugglers as well as information on the services they sought and their general perceptions of smugglers.



## Return and reintegration in the context of Senegal

**March 2024**

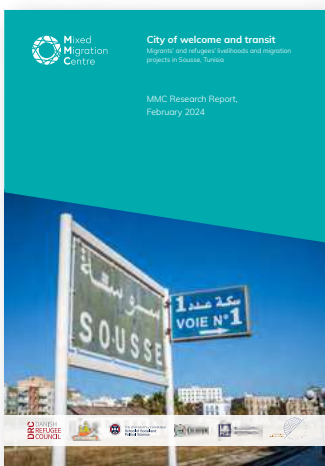
Between February and May 2023, the Mixed Migration Centre (MMC) conducted 616 survey interviews with migrants who returned to Senegal about their experience of return, their needs and reintegration challenges, as well as their re-migration intentions. This paper comes out of the “Strengthening the evidence base on return dynamics” project, funded by the Return and Reintegration Facility (RRF), and is based on a pilot study of returns to Senegal.



## Comparing Smuggling Dynamics from Myanmar to Malaysia and Thailand

**March 2024**

This report underscores the integral role of smugglers in facilitating migration from Myanmar to Malaysia and Thailand, influenced by a complex interplay of factors that result in considerable variation in the dynamics of smuggling among different population groups and on different routes. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for developing targeted interventions aimed at addressing the vulnerabilities and challenges faced by refugees and migrants in the region.



## City of welcome and transit: Migrants' and refugees' livelihoods and migration projects in Sousse, Tunisia

**February 2024**

Sousse, the third-largest city in Tunisia, is a sanctuary for migrants who have encountered violence and discrimination and is notable for its municipality's progressive stance on migration management. This research report seeks to fill a research gap on the experience of migrants and refugees in Sousse and provide an evidence base to better support these populations. It draws on surveys with 200 Sub-Saharan African migrants and refugees, and qualitative interviews and focus group discussions with Sub-Saharan African, Arab, and European refugees, migrants, and local key stakeholders.

# 4M snapshots and infographics

## Asia and the Pacific

### MMC Asia and the Pacific 4M Snapshot – December 2024

#### Afghans in Pakistan: drivers, risks and access to assistance

As of October 2024, Pakistan hosted approximately three million Afghans, including around 700,000 Afghan women. However, the journey to Pakistan and the conditions many Afghans face upon arrival on the flight with risks. Significant risk requirements particularly after August 2023 have forced many to travel irregularly and upon arrival, Afghans have limited prospects for employment, restricted access to protection services, and insufficient support to rebuild their lives. Pakistan's 'separation plan' has further exacerbated already precarious conditions and put at risk the children returning to Afghanistan, despite the continued risks resulting from its return. By November 2024, it was clear that the plan's implementation, which would have returned Afghans, including 30,000 who had been deported. This snapshot examines the drivers of Afghan migration to Pakistan, the risks faced en route, and assistance needs upon arrival.

**Key findings**

- **Visas, housing and arrival** were reported by the majority of respondents (72%) as the primary driver of their migration to Pakistan. This was followed by **economic reasons** (57%) of respondents.
- **Gender equality** is cited as the reason for leaving Afghanistan, with **women respondents more frequently identifying** lack of access to rights and economic opportunities (67%) and lack of access to justice (59%) as key drivers, than men (46% and 33%, and 37% respectively).

**Profiles**

- **More than half of the respondents (57%)** reported experiencing protection incidents along their journey to Pakistan, including, with **physical violence (47%), battery, extortion (33%), and injury or illness (25%)** being the most reported incidents.
- **A higher proportion of women** reported experiencing physical violence, battery, extortion, and sexual violence, while men more commonly reported detention, trafficking, exploitation, and robbery, underscoring the **need for targeted, gender-responsive interventions**.
- **Most respondents (78%)** highlighted economic needs in Pakistan, with **particularly for economic support (53%), access to work (49%), and resettlement assistance (37%)**.

## Afghans in Pakistan: drivers, risks and access to assistance

### December 2024

This snapshot examines the drivers of Afghan migration to Pakistan, the risks faced en route, and assistance needs upon arrival. The snapshot is based on 962 4M surveys conducted with Afghans in Quetta, Islamabad, Karachi, and Peshawar between November 2023 and June 2024.

### MMC Asia and the Pacific 4M Snapshot – June 2024

#### Understanding information sources and gaps among Afghan, Chin, and Rohingya refugees in India

This snapshot focuses on access to information about migration routes, destinations, costs, and risks among Afghan, Chin and Rohingya refugees in India, both prior to their departure and once en route. It provides insights on the role that information plays in migration decision-making, including the primary sources of information accessed, the means used to obtain information, and identified knowledge gaps. This snapshot follows MMC's previous research on the migration routes of Afghan, Chin and Rohingya refugees in Malaysia and Thailand.

**Key findings**

- **Over half of all respondents (52%)** did not access information prior to their migration, as well as after departure. This was particularly prevalent among Chin respondents (with 60% reporting not having accessed information prior to their migration, and 70% during).
- **Family and friends** remained not only as the most frequently mentioned sources of information, but also the most reliable.
- **Information gaps** were identified by the respondents, indicating that they had not had the necessary information for their migration.
- **Information gaps** varied between respondents from Myanmar and Rohingya, with Chin and Rohingya more information was required about their journey conditions, reflecting the complex, irregular, and often dangerous routes they take. For Afghans, more information was needed about their rights and access to services in destination.

**Profiles**

- **The potential impact of information on migration decision-making varied.** For respondents with better understanding of the journey, they were less likely to consider their decision to migrate (with 42% reporting they would have migrated knowing what they now knew).
- **In contrast, for Chin and Afghan respondents**, better access to information might still have been necessary to migrate with their family and 50%, respectively, reporting they would have felt differently knowing what they now knew.

## Understanding information sources and gaps among Afghan, Chin, and Rohingya refugees in India

### June 2024

This snapshot focuses on access to information about migration routes, destinations, costs, and risks among Afghan, Chin and Rohingya refugees in India, both prior to their departure and once en route. It provides insights on the role that information plays in migration decision-making, including the primary sources of information accessed, the means used to obtain information, and identified knowledge gaps.

### MMC Asia and the Pacific 4M Snapshot – April 2024

#### Migration decision-making, routes, and assistance needs among Iranians, Pakistanis, Somalis, and Syrians in Türkiye

Türkiye hosts the world's largest population of refugees and asylum seekers, including 3.6 million Syrians, along with over 300,000 other international. In recent years, including since the Taliban takeover in August 2021, Turkey has become a key destination for Afghans, particularly from Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, and increasingly Somalia. While Türkiye has traditionally provided protection to refugees, including Syrians, increasing reports of deportations reflect a growing hostility towards refugees and migrants in the country. This snapshot examines the migration routes of Iranian, Pakistani, Somali, and Syrian respondents in Türkiye, which affected 1.7 million Syrians in Türkiye. This snapshot sheds light on the migration experience of Iranians, Pakistanis, Somalis, and Syrians in Türkiye, including the drivers for leaving their countries of origin, and the various factors influencing their migration decisions. Additionally, it examines the existing assistance needs of respondents, both during their journey and in their country of destination.

**Key findings**

- **Primary drivers** for leaving countries of origin varied across groups: **deportation of rights and freedom (50%)** for Iranian, economic reasons (Pakistanis (74%) and Somalis (66%)), and economic, migration and conflict (Syrians (67%)). However, drivers were shared particularly by Pakistanis and Somalis, with violence, harassment and conflict as well as economic reasons among top reasons for migrating.
- **About half (48%) of the respondents** indicated they had been influenced in their decision to migrate, with friends or family being the primary influence, followed by parents, and sponsors, among significant risks. Contrary to widespread public and political narratives about migration being primarily driven by economic factors, respondents had almost all about an economic decision to migrate.

**Profiles**

- **71% of the respondents** reported that they had completed their journey of migration to Türkiye between January and October 2023, compared to 50% between October 2021 and October 2022. Overall, male respondents constituted the majority (60%), with a notable gender distribution gap among Pakistanis, Somali and Syrian respondents. The age distribution was similar across all nationalities, with 20% between 18 and 29 years old in terms of educational background, 40% of respondents had completed secondary school, nearly half of the respondents reported holding regular status in Türkiye, with 20% holding only legal documents and 11% possessing invalid or expired permits, notably, the majority of Pakistani respondents were temporary residents (70%) in Türkiye and had primary legal protection (70%), the highest across all groups. Only 1% reported incomplete schooling in their country of origin. This trend contradicted the narrative of being from school leavers in Pakistan, and ongoing political and economic challenges.

## Migration decision-making, routes, and assistance needs among Iranians, Pakistanis, Somalis, and Syrians in Türkiye

### May 2024

This snapshot sheds light on the migration experience of Iranians, Pakistanis, Somalis, and Syrians in Türkiye, including the drivers for leaving their countries of origin, and the various factors influencing their migration decisions. Additionally, it examines the evolving assistance needs of respondents, both during their journey and at the time of the interview.

### MMC Asia and the Pacific 4M Snapshot – April 2024

#### Implications of the Taliban takeover on Afghan women's migration to Türkiye

Since August 2021, Taliban rule in Afghanistan has severely restricted women's rights, impacting their freedom of movement, access to education and healthcare, and right to work. This has made life for women increasingly challenging, alongside increased food insecurity, and rising gender-based violence. Türkiye currently hosts 230,000 Afghan women and asylum seekers, 20% of whom are women and girls. This snapshot examines the effects of the Taliban takeover on migration dynamics among Afghan women, focusing on the drivers of migration, the routes taken to reach Türkiye, protection risks faced en route and access to assistance, in order to contribute to a risk reduction base that can inform targeted responses that enhance protection for Afghan women along mixed migration routes.

**Key findings**

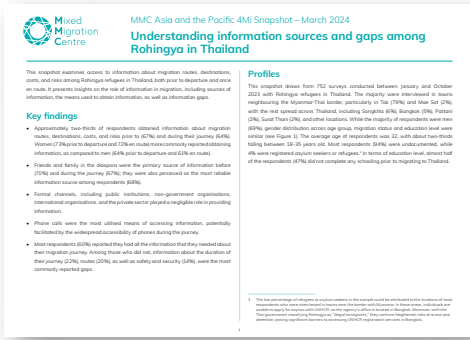
- **The majority of girls and females** were most commonly reported as a driver of migration among women who left Afghanistan after the Taliban takeover (41%, compared to 28% before).
- **Sexual discrimination**, in particular, was cited most commonly among respondents leaving after August 2021 (29% of those who reported leaving due to deprivation of rights and freedom, compared to 15% before).
- **Since the Taliban takeover**, women respondents reported an increased reliance on land routes as compared to before August 2021 (74% from August 2021 compared to 60% pre-August). This is likely due to the Taliban's prohibition on Afghan women from leaving rights unaccompanied by a male guardian.
- **Protection risks** were reported as high among those departing Afghanistan before and after August 2021. However, some risks were more commonly reported by respondents leaving post-August 2021, including detention (46%, compared to 23% before) and physical violence (44% compared to 29% before).

## Implications of the Taliban takeover on Afghan women's migration to Türkiye

### May 2024

This snapshot examines the implications of the Taliban takeover on migration dynamics among Afghan women, focusing on the drivers of migration, the routes taken to reach Türkiye, protection risks faced en route and access to assistance. It aims to contribute to inform targeted responses that enhance protection for Afghan women along mixed migration routes.



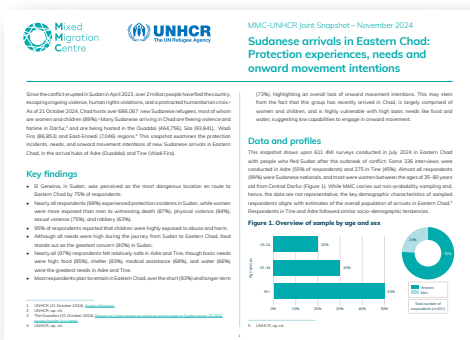


## Understanding information sources and gaps among Rohingya in Thailand

### March 2024

This snapshot examines access to information about migration routes, destinations, costs, and risks among Rohingya refugees in Thailand, both prior to departure and once en route. It presents insights on the role of information in migration, including sources of information, the means used to obtain information, as well as information gaps.

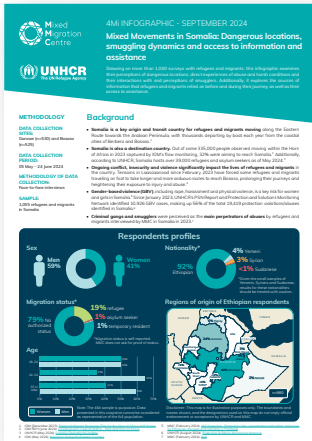
## Eastern and Southern Africa



## Sudanese arrivals in Eastern Chad: Protection experiences, needs and onward movement intentions

### November 2024

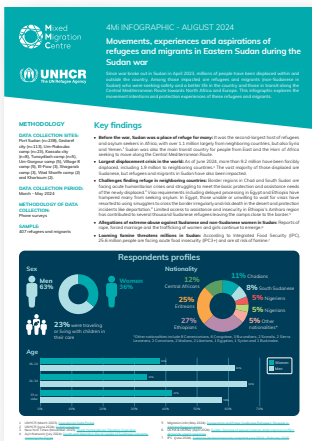
This joint UNHCR-MMC snapshot examines the protection incidents, needs, and onward movement intentions of new Sudanese arrivals in Eastern Chad, in the arrival hubs of Adre (Ouaddai) and Tine (Wadi Fira). The snapshot draws upon 611 4Mi surveys conducted in July 2024 in Eastern Chad with people who fled Sudan after the outbreak of conflict.



## Mixed Movements in Somalia: Dangerous locations, smuggling dynamics and access to information and assistance

### September 2024

Drawing on more than 1,000 surveys with refugees and migrants, this infographic examines their perceptions of dangerous locations, direct experiences of abuse and harsh conditions and their interactions with and perceptions of smugglers. Additionally, it explores the sources of information that refugees and migrants relied on before and during their journey, as well as their access to assistance.



## Movements, experiences and aspirations of refugees and migrants in Eastern Sudan during the Sudan War in 2024

### August 2024

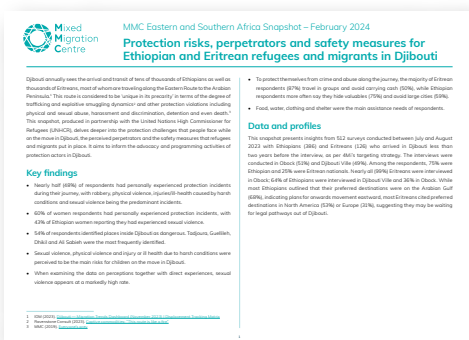
Since war broke out in Sudan in April 2023, millions of people have been displaced within and outside the country. Among those impacted are refugees and migrants (non-Sudanese nationals in Sudan) who were seeking safety and a better life in the country and those in transit along the Central Mediterranean Route towards North Africa and Europe. This joint UNHCR-MMC infographic explores the movement intentions and protection experiences of these refugees and migrants.



## Routes, protection incidents and future intentions of people displaced by the Sudan war

### May 2024

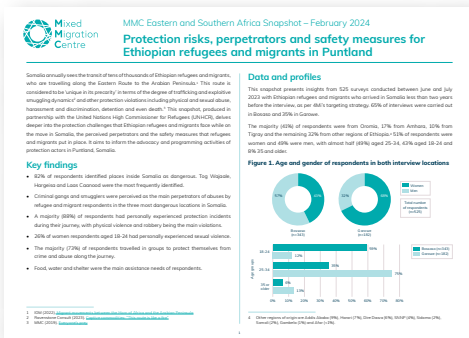
Since the outbreak of war in Sudan in April 2023, over 6.2 million people have been internally displaced, and over 1.8 million have crossed borders, including approximately 564,000 to South Sudan and 111,000 to Ethiopia as of 20 February 2024. This infographic examines the movements, experiences, protection abuses and future intentions of refugees and migrants still in Sudan, as well as those who have been displaced to South Sudan and Ethiopia. In adopting a comparative, multi-country approach, it aims to inform regional and routes-based programming.



## Protection risks, perpetrators and safety measures for Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees and migrants in Djibouti

### March 2024

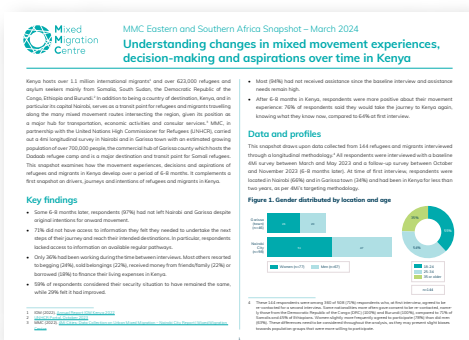
This snapshot, produced in partnership with UNHCR delves into the protection challenges that people face while on the move in Djibouti, the perceived perpetrators and the safety measures that refugees and migrants put in place. It aims to inform the advocacy and programming activities of protection actors in Djibouti.



## Protection risks, perpetrators and safety measures for Ethiopian refugees and migrants in Puntland

### March 2024

This snapshot, produced in partnership with UNHCR delves into the protection challenges that Ethiopian refugees and migrants face while on the move in Somalia, the perceived perpetrators and the safety measures that refugees and migrants put in place. It aims to inform the advocacy and programming activities of protection actors in Puntland, Somalia.



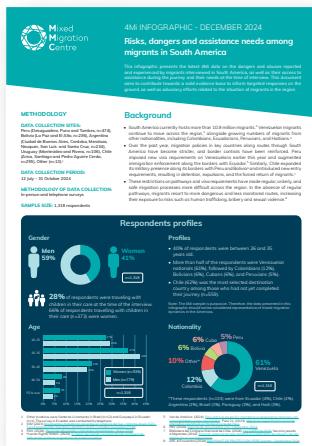
## Understanding changes in mixed movement experiences, decision-making and aspirations over time in Kenya

### March 2024

This snapshot produced with UNHCR examines how the movement experiences, decisions and aspirations of refugees and migrants in Kenya develop over a period of 6-8 months. A 4mi longitudinal survey was carried out in Nairobi and in Garissa. Garissa county hosts the Dadaab refugee camp and is a major destination and transit point for Somali refugees.



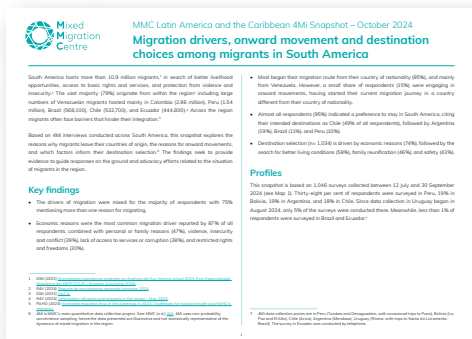
# Latin America and the Caribbean



## Risks, dangers and assistance needs among migrants in South America

### December 2024 (Available in Spanish and English)

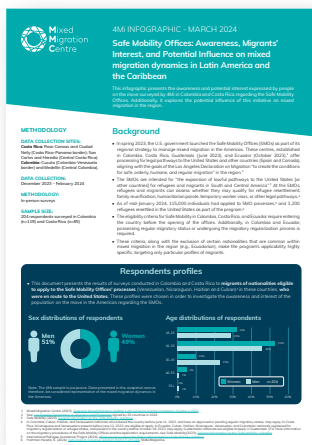
This infographic presents the 4Mi data collected from 12 July – 31 October 2024 on the risks and dangers reported and experienced by migrants interviewed in South America, as well as their access to assistance during the journey and their needs at the time of interview. This document aims to inform targeted responses on the ground and advocacy efforts related to the situation of migrants in the region.



## Migration drivers and onward movement among migrants in South America

### October 2024 (Available in Spanish and English)

This snapshot explores the reasons why migrants leave their countries of origin, the reasons for onward movements, and which factors inform their destination selection. The data was collected through 1,046 4Mi surveys between 12 July and 30 September 2024 across South America.



## Safe Mobility Offices: Awareness, Migrants' Interest, and Potential Influence on mixed migration dynamics in Latin America and the Caribbean

### March 2024 (Available in Spanish and English)

In spring 2023, the U.S. government launched the Safe Mobility Offices (SMOs) as part of its regional strategy to manage mixed migration in the Americas. This infographic presents the awareness and potential interest expressed by people on the move surveyed by 4Mi in Colombia and Costa Rica regarding the Safe Mobility Offices. It also explores the potential influence of SMOs on mixed migration in the region.

**Mixed Migration Centre**  
**MMC North and West Africa 4Mi Snapshot – June 2024**  
**Unpacking migrants' information access in the Central Sahel**

With the deterioration of the security situation in the Central Sahel region in 2023, the Alliance of Sahel States (AES) withdrew from ECOWAS, the situation for migrants in the region became precarious and ever-evolving. Access to trustworthy information is imperative in this context as their migrants can make well-informed decisions about their journey. Therefore, this infographic shows the information gaps experienced by people on the move in the Central Sahel and explains how information is accessed as well as the sources of information most used and trusted.

**Key findings**

- The majority of respondents (82%) experienced information gaps, either before and/or during their journey.
- Substantively (74%) and costs (74%)** were the most reported information gaps.
- Access to safety and security information was reported as a need (70%)**, either before or during the journey.
- Almost respondents who reported information gaps used a strategic, almost half (50%) indicated challenges in obtaining costs-related information.**
- Gender of information needs throughout the journey**
- Family and friends in another country are the most often cited source of information** for unmet migrants who obtained information before their journey (77%), whereas 58% cited this source of information during the journey.
- During their journey, unmet migrants obtain information from a diverse array of sources** such as other migrants (47%), local communities (37%), travel agents (37%), and NGOs (34%).
- Respondents mainly need to obtain and interpret messages of obtaining information, such as phone calls (82%) and in-person discussions (77%) before departing.

## Security risks in the Darien Gap and assistance needed among migrants

### February 2024 (Available in Spanish and English)

This infographic presents data from 4Mi interviews carried out between January 1 - December 31, 2023, on the dangers and abuses that migrants experienced in the Darien Gap, and the assistance needed. This document aims to contribute towards a solid evidence base to inform targeted responses on the ground, as well as advocacy efforts related to the situation of migrants in the region.

## West and North Africa

**Mixed Migration Centre**  
**4Mi INFOGRAPHIC - FEBRUARY 2024**  
**Security risks in the Darien Gap and assistance needed among migrants**

The infographic presents the latest 4Mi data on the dangers and abuses that migrants experienced in the Darien Gap and the assistance needed. The infographic is available in Spanish and English.

**METHODOLOGY**

**DATA COLLECTION PERIOD:** January 1 - December 31, 2023

**METHODOLOGY:** Interview

**DATA SOURCE:** 4Mi

**Background**

The Darien Gap is one of the most difficult and dangerous routes for migrants between Central and Western Africa. It is a heavily controlled border area with no roads, no services, and no infrastructure. Migrants are often forced to cross the gap on foot, facing extreme weather conditions, lack of food and water, and the risk of being caught by border guards. The gap is also a major source of human trafficking and exploitation.

**Respondents' profiles**

**Age:** 52%

**Gender:** 50%

**23%** of respondents are coming with family or friends on the side of the vehicle.

**Age distributions of respondents**

**Profile**

- 45% of respondents were aged 18 to 24 years.
- 50% of respondents were male.
- Most of the respondents were from Burkina Faso (54%), Mali (24%), and Niger (14%).

## Unpacking migrants' information access in the Central Sahel

### June 2024 (Available in French and English)

Amid the deteriorating security situation in the Central Sahel (Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger) and the withdrawal of the Alliance of Sahel States from ECOWAS, migrants in the region face precarious and ever-evolving conditions. Trustworthy information is critical for well-informed decisions. This snapshot explores the information gaps faced by people on the move in the Central Sahel, how they access information, and which sources they trust most.

**Mixed Migration Centre**  
**MMC North and West Africa 4Mi Snapshot – March 2024**  
**Protection risks and assistance needs of migrants in the Central Sahel**

At the beginning of 2024, the outlook for migrants in the Central Sahel region is mixed. In Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger, the security situation remains precarious and ever-evolving. Migrants in the region face precarious and ever-evolving conditions. Trustworthy information is critical for well-informed decisions. This snapshot explores the information gaps faced by people on the move in the Central Sahel, how they access information, and which sources they trust most.

**Key findings**

- Overall, half of the respondents (50%) reported that they had passed through dangerous places along their migration journey. All migrants interviewed in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger indicated that they had travelled along dangerous routes.
- Types of protection incidents reported by respondents underscore their physical vulnerability, with ill-treatment and robbery being the most frequently reported (83% and 67% respectively) among those who passed through dangerous places.
- 46% of all respondents received help on their journey.
- Only 10% of respondents who received help cited NGOs, and 2% cited civil societies, as assistance providers. Assistance was most often provided by family/friends (59%) and fellow migrants (18%).
- Assistance included primarily **material needs**, such as food (77%), water (66%) and shelter (50%). Only 27% received cash.
- 58% of all respondents noted that they needed assistance. Cash support was by far the most frequently cited need (58%).
- Cash was more frequently mentioned in Mali (50%), with particularly high rates in Burkina (66%) and Niger (54%).
- Respondents in Mali and Niger cited most assistance needs, such as shelter (58% and 57% respectively) and food (57% and 58% respectively), more often than in other locations.
- In Mali, women respondents in particular needed medical assistance (55%), compared to 32% among all respondents in Mali.

**Profile of respondents**

This infographic is based on 2,276 interviews with migrants carried out between September and December 2023 in Burkina Faso (n=864), Mali (n=703), and Niger (n=709). Surveys were conducted face-to-face in three different locations along the main migration routes in the Central Sahel (see Table 1). The median age of the respondents was 24 years, with ages ranging from 18 to 73. Out of all respondents, 58% (n=1,325) were men and 42% (n=951) were women.

## Protection risks and assistance needs of migrants in the Central Sahel

### March 2024 (Available in French and English)

This snapshot provides data on the protection risks and assistance needs of migrants in the Central Sahel region. It is based on 2,276 4Mi survey interviews conducted with migrants in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger in late 2023.



# Articles



## [How the collapse of Assad's regime will impact Syria's mixed migration dynamics](#)

December 2024

On 8 December 2024, the rebel group Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) seized the capital Damascus, prompting the sudden flight of former Syrian President Bashar al-Assad to Moscow and sealing the end of the notorious Assad dynasty. In Europe, states rushed – within 24 hours of the collapse of the regime – to announce suspending decisions on all pending Syrian asylum claims, with some countries, as well as certain politicians from across many countries, calling for the repatriation of all Syrian refugees. This article explores the potential short and long-term outcomes these dramatic, largely unexpected and sudden events on Syrian displacement and mixed migration dynamics.



## [Cyprus' migration dilemma: hardline measures, regional conflict and rising pressures](#)

October 2024

In the first four months of 2024, Cyprus saw increasing numbers of irregular sea arrivals from Lebanon, consisting mainly of Syrian nationals. Located just 170 kilometres away, Cyprus is seen as both a lifeline and a gateway to the European Union for many risking the perilous sea journey. This article explores the evolving hardline migration policies in Cyprus amid the increase of instability in the region.



## [The Global Compact for Migration Six Years On: Time for a Shake-up?](#)

October 2024

The adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) in 2018 was a widely celebrated, landmark moment in global migration governance. Six years down the line, this article critically explores where we are now with the GCM, why it seems to have lost its energy and is lacking meaningful implementation, and what we can do to revitalize it.



## [Lebanon's escalating conflict: what are the displacement and migration consequences?](#)

October 2024

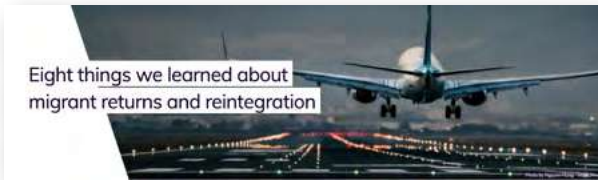
Since September 2024, intensified airstrikes by Israel on Lebanese territory have caused widespread destruction and loss of life. Against a backdrop of chronic economic collapse and political paralysis, Lebanon's fragile state is further deteriorating, with civilians bearing the brunt of the crisis. As Lebanon's crisis intensifies, addressing the immediate protection needs of vulnerable populations – including refugees, internally displaced people, and migrant workers—must be a priority.



## **Are 'Safe Mobility Offices' the solution for Europe's irregular migration challenges?**

**October 2024**

European countries continue to grapple with the challenges of irregular migration along land and sea routes towards the continent. This article looks at how the example of Safe Mobility Offices set-up by the United States administration in the Americas should inform the development of a similar initiative along migration routes towards Europe.



## **Eight things we learned about migrant returns and reintegration**

**October 2024**

The Mixed Migration Centre has carried out research on the experience of returning migrants in Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, and Europe, since 2017. This article looks at eight things we learned from this research.



## **Hard winds coming: Impacts of the EU elections for mixed migration**

**July 2024**

The EU elections that took place between 6 to 9 June 2024 did not bring the anticipated overwhelming win for the far-right. However, the overall success of right-wing parties was unprecedented. The EU's stance and discourse on migration have become much tougher, and several mainstream parties have adopted more restrictive immigration policies. The salience of immigration in national and EU-level politics is significant, rising and influencing outcomes. The accompanying politicisation of migration is arguably only matched by its divisiveness in politics. Overall, the right will now pack a heavier punch in the EU immigration debate.



## **Saudi border killings continue**

**June 2024**

Almost 10 months after damning human rights reports publicly exposed Saudi Arabian state-driven border killings of migrants - the deaths and injuries continue. New evidence appears to indicate that the Saudi border authorities at their southern border with Yemen are continuing to use live weapons to fire indiscriminately at Ethiopians and Yemenis crossing the border irregularly. While the crimes being committed are murderous and grievous, the level of inaction and impunity in the face of global exposure and condemnation should also disturb us all.



## **Russo-Finish border games – more serious than they look**

**May 2024**

Since November 2023, Finland has undertaken the closure of its borders with Russia in response to rising irregular arrivals, from a few dozen to hundreds within months. This article examines the situation at the Russo-Finnish border, laying out the timeline of events and looking into the related shifts in border management and approach to asylum in Finland. It argues that these developments, while situated in the specific context of the souring relationship between Russia and Finland, also reflect broader trends in European migration management and human rights discourse.



## **A conscious coupling: The EU-Egypt 'strategic and comprehensive partnership'**

**April 2024**

On 17 March, the European Union (EU) and Egypt entered into a new agreement to reduce irregular migration to Europe, increase stability in North Africa and support Egypt's struggling economy. This article examines the current mixed migration dynamics to and from Egypt which stand at the core of the strategic partnership as well as the situation of migrants in Egypt before zooming out to consider what can and should be expected from this new deal.



## **Power dynamics, arm twisting and migrant rights: the many (ugly) faces of migration diplomacy**

**April 2024**

Migration diplomacy comes in many shapes and forms. Discussions can be around existing migration dynamics and how to manage these, but migration can also be used as a tool for diplomatic leverage on a non-migration-related issue. This article reviews these various forms of migration diplomacy and aims to offer an overview as a tool to see the forest for the trees in the rapidly expanding world of migration diplomacy.



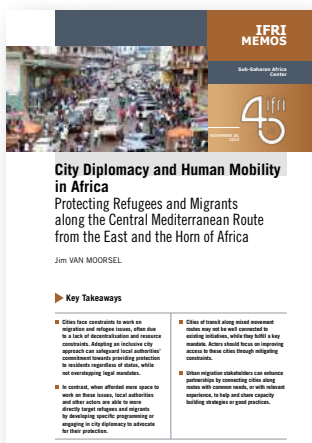
## **Uncertain Horizons: Russians in Exile**

**April 2024**

This article provides an overview of recent migration trends from Russia, looks at the profiles of Russian migrants abroad, their main destination countries, future prospects as well as the impact of this migration on transit and destination countries. It also briefly considers the likelihood of continued or onward migration by analysing ongoing changes in the political and economic landscape, both in Russia and abroad.



## Articles published on external media



### IFRI City Diplomacy and Human Mobility in Africa. Protecting Refugees and Migrants along the Central Mediterranean Route from the East and the Horn of Africa

November 2024

Cities face constraints to work on migration and refugee issues, often due to a lack of decentralisation and resource constraints. This paper written in collaboration with the Ifri - Institut français des relations internationales (the French Institute of International Relations) looks at how cities navigate migration and refugee challenges on the Central Mediterranean Route from the East and Horn of Africa.



### The New Humanitarian Humanitarians: Stop using fear of migration to drive fundraising and advocacy

October 2024

Rhetoric from politicians framing migration as a threat and refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants as dangerous

has become troublingly commonplace in recent years around the world. What is less talked about is the fact that humanitarian organisations are all-too-frequently guilty of using similar tropes in their public communications, even if their intentions are not malicious.



### The Diplomat Afghan Migrants Face Deepening Despair as Iran Intensifies Deportations

October 2024

In September, Iranian authorities unveiled a controversial plan to deport 2 million undocumented Afghan migrants over a six-month period. At risk of deportation are former officials from the previous Western-backed government and women and girls who face severe restrictions and marginalization, as well as a high risk of poverty, if returned.



**EU observer**

**Could America's 'Safe mobility offices' work for Europe's migration challenges?**

**September 2024**

European nations continue to struggle with irregular migration along land and sea routes. In 2023, the US introduced the concept of 'Safe Mobility Offices' (SMOs) as a way to address irregular migration, with the aim of offering legal pathways and protection from smugglers.

Could this model work in the European context?



**The Diplomat**

**Myanmar's New Taxation and Conscription Policies Are Likely to Increase Irregular Migration**

**April 2024**

The enforcement of conscription laws and the imposition of new taxation and remittance regulations have intensified pressures on the people of Myanmar, and will potentially drive more toward irregular migration. This article delves into the far-reaching consequences of these policies against the backdrop of the nation's protracted conflict, shedding light on their impacts on mixed migration.

# 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.



## Asia and the Pacific

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## Latin America and the Caribbean

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## Eastern and Southern Africa

[Quarterly Update Q4 2023](#)

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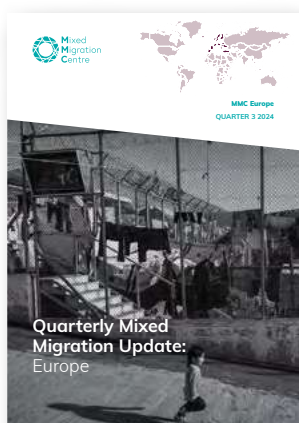
## West Africa

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## Europe

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## North Africa

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[Quarterly Update Q1 2024](#)

[Quarterly Update Q2 2024](#)

[Quarterly Update Q3 2024](#)

1 The Quarterly Updates Q4 2024 are published early February 2025, and as such are not included in this annual catalogue.

# MMC in the Media in 2024

A selection of media articles featuring interviews with MMC experts or coverage of MMC research.

[India's stateless babies: How lawless asylum rules leave refugees in limbo](#), Al Jazeera, January 5, 2024

[Vier Lehren aus dem "Flüchtlingsjahr" 2023](#), Mediendienst Integration, January 12, 2024

[D'une zone de conflit à l'autre](#), La Presse (Corne de l'Afrique), March 31, 2024

[Cruelles traversées](#), La Presse, March 31, 2024

["Saudi Arabia 'continuing mass killing' of Ethiopians and Yemenis at border"](#), Middle East Eye, June 5, 2024

[Human Rights Violations In Saudi Arabia: The Continued Mass Killing Of Ethiopians And Yemenis At The Border](#), Zehabesha, June 5, 2024

[49 migrants dead after boat sinks off Yemen coast, IOM says](#), The New Arab, June 11, 2024

[Risks multiply for Mediterranean-bound migrants, UN study shows](#), Reuters, July 5, 2024

[Land routes across Africa are twice as deadly for migrants as Mediterranean voyages, U.N. estimates](#), The Washington Times, July 5, 2024

[Refugees, migrants face horrors while crossing African continent](#), Voice of America, July 5, 2024

[UNHCR says migrants face dangerous risks and violent conditions on Africa routes](#), JURIST, July 6, 2024

[Violence, Rape, Thirst, Even Organ Theft: Migrants Face Lethal Risks in Africa](#), The New York Times, July 6, 2024

[Migrantes atravessam África em piores condições](#), VOA Portuguese, July 30, 2024

[Migrant workers sent \\$650bn overseas last year – what it means](#), Al Jazeera, August 10, 2024

[Lutte contre le trafic de migrants : "Les vrais passeurs ne montent pas à bord des bateaux"](#), InfoMigrants, August 15, 2024

[A long road to freedom: Despite risks of detention or death more women are finding ways to leave Afghanistan](#), CNN, August 19, 2024

[Real migrant smugglers don't board the boats'](#), InfoMigrants, August 22, 2024

[US 'Safe Mobility' resettlement programme is working but too narrow: Report](#), Al Jazeera, September 12, 2024

[Oorlog in Soedan, dus stromen nu de Soedanezen toe: 'Ik wil niet dood'](#), ad.nl September 21, 2024

[More than 100 people missing after being forced off boats in Djibouti](#), The Guardian, October 4, 2024

[Lebanon Casts Migrant Workers Out Onto the Streets as War Rages On](#), The Media Line, October 29,

[Klimabedingte Migration: Ungerechtigkeit und Verantwortung](#), W24.at, November 22, 2024.

[What are Safety Mobility Offices and will Trump's migrant crackdown scupper them?](#), The New Humanitarian, December 5, 2024

[Why is Europe pausing Syrian asylum claims after al-Assad's fall?](#), Al Jazeera, December 10, 2024

[Busting myths about migration to help create better policy](#), InfoMigrants, December 20, 2024





MMC is a global network engaged in data collection, research, analysis, and policy and programmatic development on mixed migration, with regional hubs 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 mixed migration 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:** [www.mixedmigration.org](http://www.mixedmigration.org)

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