**Mixed Migration 5 areas of work:**

1. **Direct Emergency Assistance to Migrants:**
The regional Mixed Migration team provides assistance to vulnerable migrants through operational support, medical referrals, and distribution of non-food items. In addition, the ‘assisted voluntary return’ (AVR) of qualified migrants is coordinated through the mixed migration program.

2. **Developing policy and programs:**
The regional Mixed Migration team works closely with national and local government authorities, members of civil society and other humanitarian actors to promote a rights-based approach for protecting migrants.

3. **Training**
IOM offers trainings to governments in the region, including civil servants, police and immigration officers, and coast guard officials on issues related to mixed migration. The aim is to build capacity and empower governments to have better skills for responding to the impact of mixed migration.

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**What is Mixed Migration?**

“The principal characteristics of mixed migration flows include the irregular nature of and the multiplicity of factors driving such movements, and the differentiated needs and profiles of the persons involved. Mixed flows have been defined as ‘complex population movements including refugees, asylum seekers, economic migrants and other migrants’. Unaccompanied minors, environmental migrants, smuggled persons, victims of trafficking and stranded migrants, among others, may also form part of a mixed flow.” (IOM’s Ninety-Sixth Session, Discussion Note: International Dialogue on Migration)

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**Coordination of the Regional Mixed Migration Program**

Mixed Migration is increasingly relevant to IOM’s global mandate of assisting migrants and supporting governments. The IOM Regional Office in Nairobi closely coordinates with the IOM country offices in Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somaliland, Puntland, and Yemen to implement this program.
5. Cooperation and Partnership
IOM supports the Regional Committee on Mixed Migration that has been in existence since 2010, and is composed of senior government delegations from Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somaliland, Puntland and Yemen who meet to discuss cross-border issues as they related to mixed migration. During the annual committee meetings, recommendations are agreed, which serve as a framework for responding to migrant needs.

Migration Response Centers (MRCs)
To respond to migrant needs MRCs have been established and are currently operational in Somaliland, Puntland, Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Yemen. The MRCs provide direct humanitarian assistance, conduct registration, and refer vulnerable migrants to appropriate services.

Mixed Migration Task Force (MMTF)
The MMTF for Somalia was established in 2007 under the auspices of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, is co-chaired by IOM and UNHCR and reports to the Protection Cluster. Since then, additional MMTFs have been established in all countries of operation, and they serve to coordinate activities and to streamline humanitarian response among the members of the Task Forces.

We Assist
• Irregular Migrants
• Smuggled Migrants
• Trafficked Persons
• Refugees

Mixed Migration: Looking Ahead?
IOM believes that “the future of migration is mixed,” meaning that the challenges of mixed migration as a phenomenon will increase. IOM’s 5-piller strategy for mixed migration in the Horn of Africa and Yemen is an effective way of responding to the negative consequences of irregular migration, promoting a rights-based approach, supporting governments, and striving to minimize violations against individuals in mixed migration flows.

MANAGING MIGRATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL
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