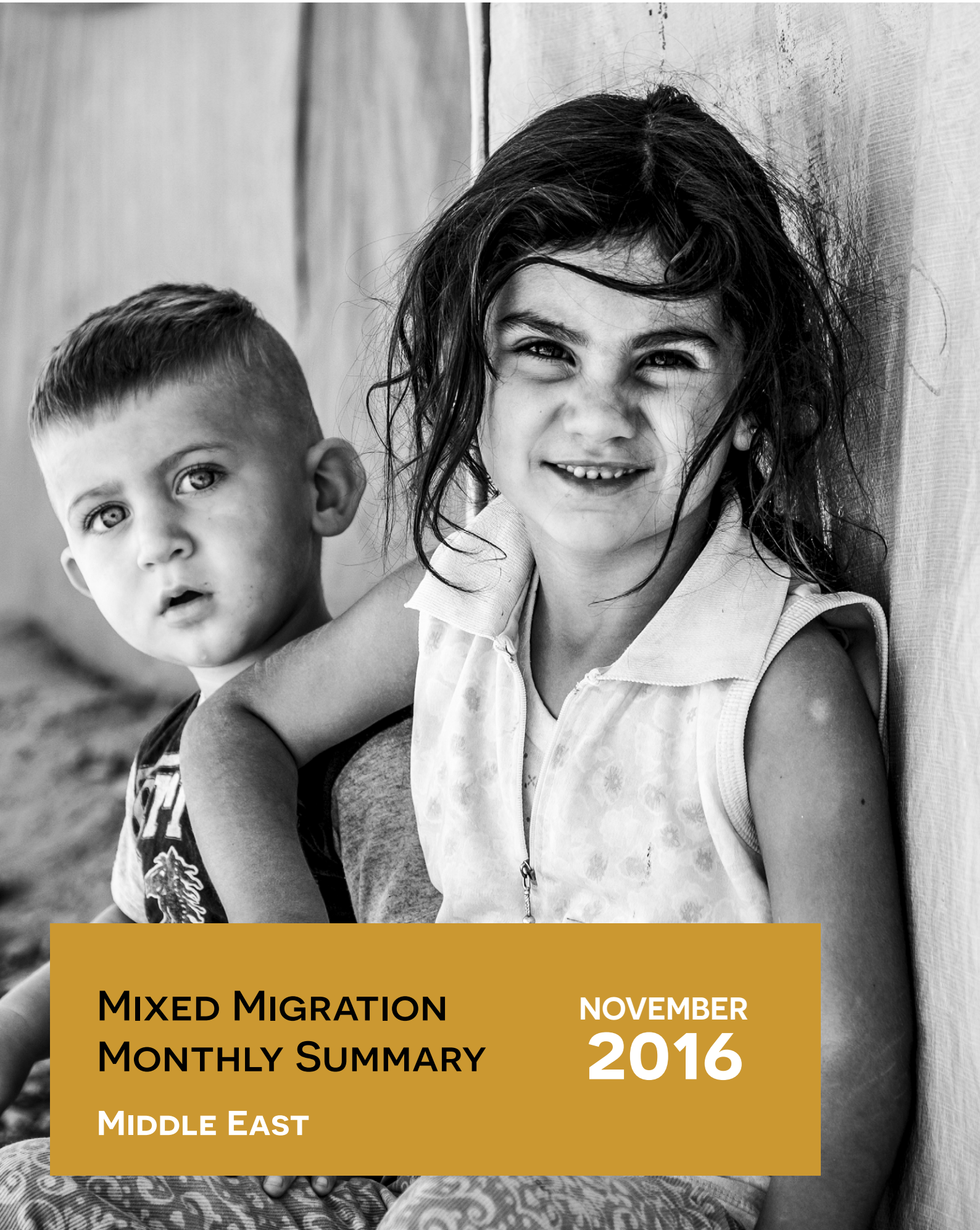




MIXED
MIGRATION
PLATFORM



**MIXED MIGRATION
MONTHLY SUMMARY**

MIDDLE EAST

**NOVEMBER
2016**

This summary is produced by the Mixed Migration Platform (MMP) and covers inter- and intra-regional displacement and displacement-induced mobility, drawing widely from available sources. Given the complexity of current migration trends in the Middle East, this summary gives a consolidated snapshot of mixed migration in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey. Current mixed migration issues in Israel/oPt fall within the remit of the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS).

A note on terminology: Throughout the report the term 'refugees and other migrants' is used to include all persons in mixed migration flows (this may include asylum seekers, trafficked persons, refugees, migrants, and other people on the move). Any reference to specific groups is consistent with the original source.

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INTRODUCTION

November saw major escalations in conflict in the Middle East, particularly in Aleppo, Syria and Mosul, Iraq, where armed violence intensified, causing significant new displacement. As winter sets in, people on the move face deepening vulnerabilities, particularly those attempting to cross ever-tightening borders both into and out of Syria, such as at Rajm Slebi, where deaths due to exposure to the cold were reported, and the Jordanian-Syrian berm, where cases of hypothermia are expected to increase. Violence also affected Syrian, Afghan and Iraqi refugees and other migrants seeking safety in Europe, with a number of incidents reported in November, including a violent protests at Harmanli camp in Bulgaria, and a fire at Moria camp on Lesbos.

As conditions in Europe worsen for many refugees and other migrants, both voluntary and forced returns to the Middle East continued to increase in November. IOM reported major growth in the number of assisted returns in November, while over 1,100 people have been deported under the EU-Turkey Agreement since April, a 25% increase on October figures.

The following sections of this report describe monthly developments related to mixed migration by country, including reported arrivals, departures, internal displacement relevant to cross-border movement and discussion of relevant policy changes.

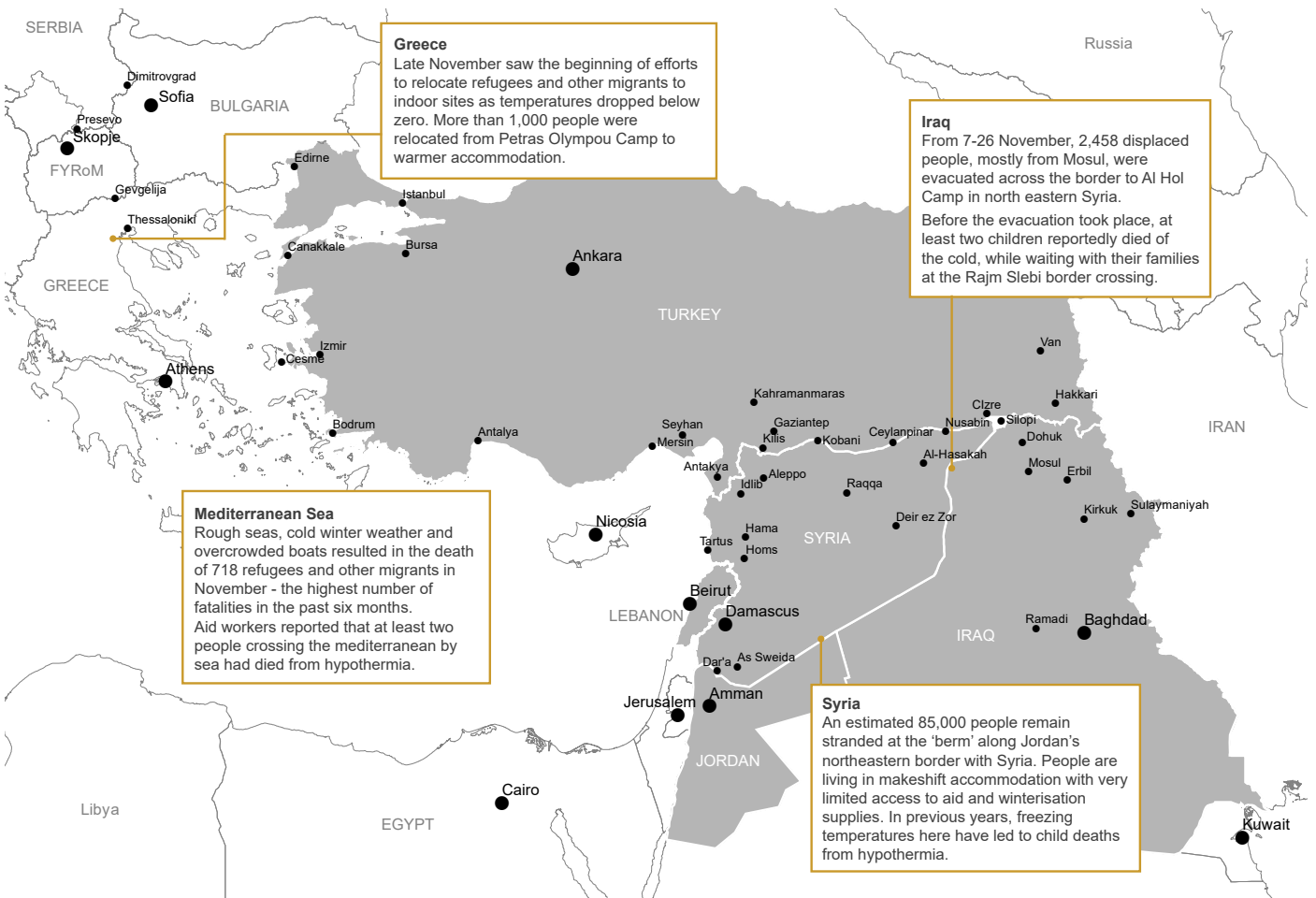


Figure 1: Dropping temperatures in November affected people on the move across the Middle East

IRAQ

Arrivals: As in October, no figures were available on the number of new arrivals to Iraq from other countries in November. However, recent months have seen **growing** numbers of Iraqis **voluntarily returning** from Europe. Between January 2015 and June 2016, IOM alone assisted a total of **10,694** people return home, in addition to the many Iraqis reportedly returning home unassisted. Returns from Europe have subsequently further increased. As of end October, **19%** of all assisted returns from Europe were to Iraq.

Departures: Displacement from Mosul **escalated**, and although **most departures remain internal** (see below section – Internal Displacement), there have been growing numbers moving internationally. An operation to evacuate Iraqi refugees and Syrian IDPs from the Rajm Slebi border crossing to Al Hol camp in

Hasakeh Governorate, Syria, began on 8 November and was completed by 26 November. **2,031 Iraqis and 427 Syrians** were evacuated from Rajm Slebi after local media reported **at least two children** had died of the cold while waiting at the border checkpoint. As of 2 December, **3,321** Iraqi refugees had reportedly reached Al Hol camp since 17 October, bringing the camp population to almost **9,200** people. **UNHCR** reports the camp has capacity for 15,000 people, extendable to 50,000.

As of 30 November, UNHCR figures indicate that neighbouring countries in the region host some **240,000** Iraqi refugees, similar to the previous month. **60,647** Iraqi refugees were registered by UNHCR in Jordan, an increase of almost 580 people from **31 October**. Turkish Land Forces reported the

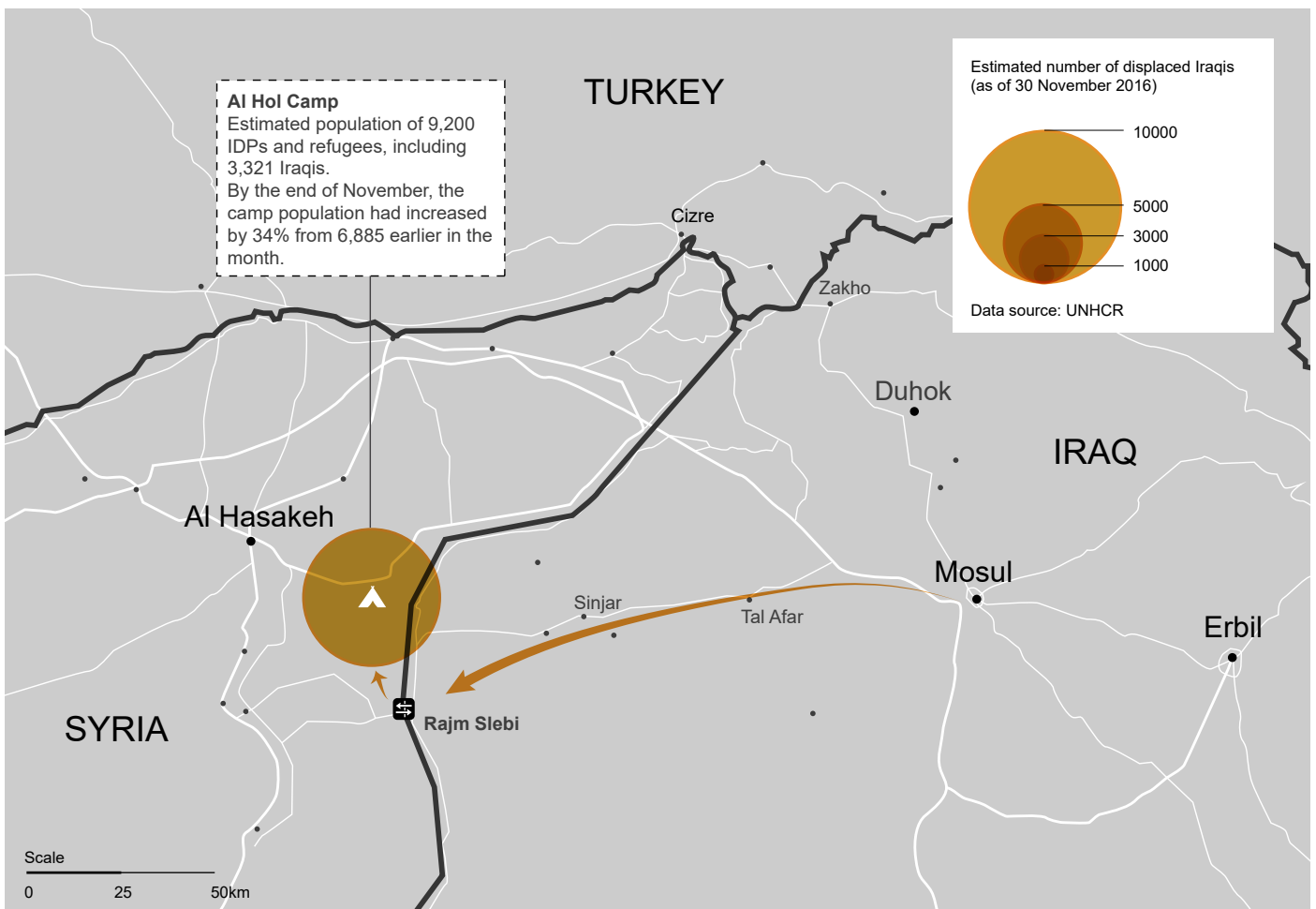


Figure 2: Displacement from Mosul to Al Hol Camp in Hasakeh Governorate, Syria


apprehension of **1,006 Iraqis** entering Turkey by land in October. Data on border apprehensions was not yet available for November. The most recent available figures indicate that there were **125,593** Iraqi ‘persons of concern’ registered in Turkey on 30 September. Of these, 97,299 were registered as asylum seekers and 28,294 as refugees. As of 30 June, UNHCR reported the presence of **24,027** Iraqi asylum seekers and refugees in Syria. **28,260** Iraqi refugees were registered in Iran as of early 2016.

In November, UNHCR documented the arrival by sea of some **1,991** refugees and other migrants to Greece. Iraqis comprise **15%** of all sea arrivals to Greece so far in 2016, the third largest group. Recent reports from **IOM** and **MEDMIG** reveal that the key drivers for

refugees leaving Iraq include security concerns, lack of social justice, political and economic instability, the threat of the so-called Islamic State, and the risk of kidnapping by both state and non-state actors.

Refugees and other Migrants in Iraq: As of 30 November, UNHCR figures indicate **228,894** Syrian refugees in Iraq, almost 1,000 more than in October. Despite this month-to-month increase, the registered Syrian refugee population in Iraq remains lower than at its June 2016 peak of **249,395**. The number of non-Syrian refugees in Iraq stood at **47,431** people in September, although nationalities were not disclosed. **48,500** stateless people were reported as of end November.

Refugees and other migrants in Iraq

	Syrians	Others	Stateless
 Population of concern (as of 30 November)	228,894	47,431	48,500
% change since Oct.	▲ 1.5%	none	none

Source: UNHCR

Internal Displacement: Since the **start** of intensified violence in the Mosul area on **17 October**, IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix reports that **76,464** Iraqis have been newly displaced (as of 30 November), more than four times the 17,000 IDPs reported at the end of October. 75% of the displaced are in **Al Hamdaniya district**, Ninewa governorate. Estimates predict that in the ‘**worst case scenario**’ the Mosul offensive could displace as many as **one million** people and push up to 100,000 to seek safety in Syria, although so far displacement has been less than expected, with many civilians deciding to **stay at home** rather than leave.

In Iraq as a whole, **3,113,958** people have been

internally displaced between January 2014 and November 2016 as a result of ongoing violence. However, the number of IDPs reported by IOM has been decreasing since July 2016. IOM data also showed an increase in the number of reported **returnees** from other parts of the country: 1,116,658 in November compared to 1,004,724 in October. According to UN figures, **1,856** Iraqi civilians were killed by violence, armed conflict, and acts of terrorism in Iraq in November, the second highest monthly total for 2016 (after October figures). It is likely that the rise coincides with the escalation of armed violence in heavily populated areas, particularly Mosul.

JORDAN

Arrivals: Numbers are difficult to verify due to restricted access, but current arrivals are expected to be limited. Since 21 June, the country’s northern

and northeastern borders with Syria and **Iraq** have remained **closed militarized zones**, following a **suicide bombing** at the border near Rukban. The latest

population estimates are from October, when 85,000 displaced Syrians were estimated to be stranded at the berm, living in 7,116 makeshift shelters near the Rukban crossing and 1,428 at the Hadalat crossing. Conditions for the displaced persons stranded there worsened in November, particularly because of the arrival of winter conditions. MSF received 140 unconfirmed reports of malnutrition cases among Syrians at the berm in the week before 21 November, and expects hypothermia among young children to increase as temperatures drop below freezing levels. As of November 2016, the border remained closed.


Following months of negotiations, the Jordanian government, UN and aid agencies reportedly reached a deal in November, which, if maintained, would allow relief to be channeled through a distribution and service point, outside of the Rukban camp. In mid-November, aid agencies reportedly distributed food, winter clothing, blankets and

hygiene kits, their first distribution since 5 August, when they used a crane to deliver supplies.

Departures: Information on departures from Jordan is limited; however, they are likely to be informally. Zaatari camp’s population has dropped below 79,000 and media reports suggest the camp’s informal economy has slowed, partly due to the absence of arrivals (who are now sent to Azraq) and partly due to formal and informal departures.

Refugees and other Migrants in Jordan: Jordan hosts refugees from some 44 countries with an estimated 87 refugees per 1000 inhabitants, the second highest number in the world. The number of Syrians registered by UNHCR in Jordan stood at 655,314 individuals on 30 November, a decrease of 402 people since 31 October. Jordanian leadership and the 2015 Population Census, however, indicate that roughly 1.3 million Syrians reside in the country.

Refugees and other migrants in Jordan

	Syrians	Iraqis	Yemenis	Sudanese	Others
 Population of concern (as of 30 November)	655,314	60,647	5,218	3,259	2,147
% change since Oct.	▼ 0.1%	▲ 0.96%	▲ 2.34%	▲ 1.14%	▼ 0.14%

Source: UNHCR

As of 30 November, UNHCR had registered 60,647 Iraqi refugees in Jordan, an increase of 580 individuals from 31 October. Additionally, UNHCR reported 5,218 Yemenis in Jordan on 30 November, an increase of 122 since the figures from October, and an overall increase of more than 45% since the start of 2016. Some 3,259 Sudanese ‘persons of

concern’ were also reported in November, slightly above October figures. At the end of 2015, more than 2.1 million Palestinian refugees were registered by UNRWA in Jordan. Some 636,000 Egyptians, 22,700 Libyans and 197,000 other nationalities are also reported to be living in Jordan.

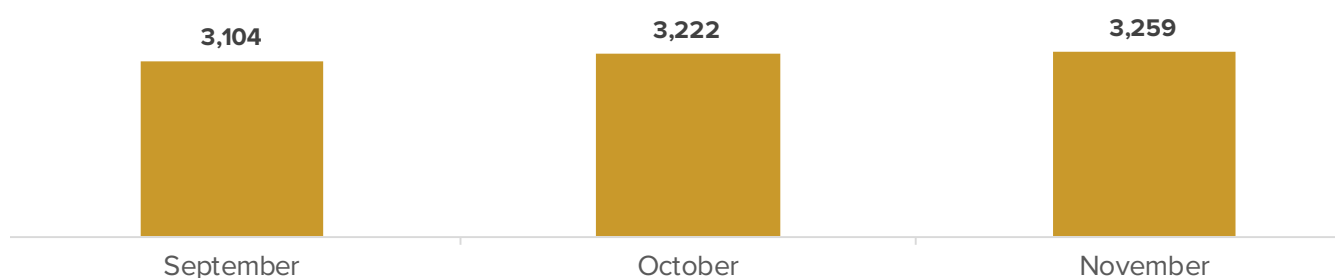


Figure 3: Registered Yemenis in Jordan (September – November 2016)

LEBANON

Arrivals have been limited since Lebanon effectively closed its borders and ended its 'open door policy' to Syrian refugees in January 2015, when it introduced more restrictive visa entry requirements. According to the Lebanese Social Affairs Minister, the country is, in effect, no longer receiving refugees, though occasional reports indicate that some Syrians are crossing the border irregularly, most recently in October.

Departures: Before January 2016, thousands of Syrians and other refugees and migrants transited through Lebanon each week, moving to Turkey by boat (via Tripoli) or plane and, in many cases, onwards to Europe. This route was effectively closed in January when visa requirements for Syrians entering Turkey from a third country by air or sea came into effect. In recent months, there has been little information available on departures from Lebanon.

Refugees and other Migrants in Lebanon: As of 30 September, UNHCR had registered a total of 1,017,433 Syrian persons of concern in Lebanon. The government of Lebanon does not recognise people fleeing Syria as refugees. OCHA estimates that the total number of Syrians in the country is closer to 1.5 million, making Lebanon the country with the highest concentration of refugees in proportion

to its population in the world: approximately every third person in Lebanon is a refugee. The number of Syrians registered in Lebanon has declined from 2015 peaks as a result of the ongoing deactivation of refugee registration in Lebanon's national refugee database and the government ordered suspension of new registrations on 6 May 2015. Prohibitive residency renewal fees have driven many Syrians into becoming undocumented, or moving onwards to third countries. Despite reports that the humanitarian situation remained stable in November, people in protracted refugee situations faced steadily worsening conditions. Food security worsened in 2016, according to WFP's November vulnerability assessment, which found that 93% of refugee households in Lebanon face some form of food insecurity, 4% more than in 2015.

As of 30 November, OCHA reports indicated that 277,985 Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon (PRL) were in the country. Revised figures, following a recent headcount exercise, estimated the number of Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS) in Lebanon to be 31,500. Previously, estimates were above 40,000. In mid-November, work began on the construction of a security wall around Ain al Hilweh camp, home to some 120,000 Palestinian and Syrian refugees.



Family upgraded to permanent settlement. Kawergosk Refugee camp, Erbil, Iraq October 2016

SYRIA

Arrivals: Displacement from Mosul escalated in November, and although most displacement remains internal, 3,321 Iraqi refugees have reportedly reached Al Hol camp in Syria since 17 October, bringing the camp population to almost 9,200 people (see Iraq section).

As of November, UNHCR reported 43,071 refugees and asylum seekers in Syria. Most are Iraqi, but Afghan, Sudanese, Somali, Pakistani and other nationalities are included in this population. An estimated 450,000 Palestinian refugees also remain in Syria.

Departures: With conflict in Syria now in its sixth year, millions of Syrians continue to be displaced, both within and outside of the country. UNHCR figures from 19 December indicate that some 4,837,248 Syrian refugees are registered in countries neighbouring Syria and in North Africa. This marks an increase in registered Syrians in these countries of almost 30,000 individuals compared the beginning of November (4,809,748).

The most recent available figures indicate 228,894 registered Syrian refugees in Iraq, as of 30 November. 655,314 Syrians had been registered by UNHCR in Jordan by the end of October, while the number of registered Syrians in Lebanon stood at 1,017,433 as of 30 September. Figures from 26 October indicate that 2,758,409 Syrians were granted temporary protection in Turkey. As of 31 October, some 115,204 Syrians were registered by UNHCR in Egypt. Estimates for the number of Syrian refugees in Sudan range from 5,515 registered as of August, to unofficial estimates of up to 250,000.

Aleppo Escalation: Armed violence escalated in Eastern Aleppo from 15 November. Between 24 November and the end of the month, some 31,500 people were displaced within Aleppo city following an escalation of hostilities, including some who had crossed from Eastern Aleppo to government-held areas. Most people were initially displaced within the city, although evacuations to Idlib province have since begun. Some small-scale movements towards the Cilvegözü border gate with Turkey were reported, but most displacement from Aleppo remains internal

within Syria.

Very few legal routes allowing people to leave the country remain, due to growing restrictions on borders surrounding Syria. Their situation is one of tightly controlled land borders, strict visa requirements to enter Lebanon, a closed Jordanian border, visa requirements for entry to Turkey by sea or air, and the construction of a border fence along the Turkey-Syria border. Recent reports estimate that some 100,000 people have become stranded on the Syrian side of the border with Turkey, and at least 85,000 displaced Syrians remained stranded at the militarized zone, known as the berm, at Jordan's northeastern border with Syria.

En Route to Europe: UNHCR reported 1,991 sea arrivals to Greece in November, almost 1,000 less than in October. Almost half of all sea arrivals to Greece in 2016 have been Syrian, although breakdown by nationality was not available for November at the time of reporting. Syrians are also attempting to enter Greece by land via the northern border with Turkey. By the end of November, 946 people had reportedly been detained in the past two months attempting to cross the Evros River and enter Greece from Turkey. An attempt involving 70 Syrians was reported in November. Unknown numbers are understood to continue to arrive undetected.

Syrians make up the second largest group of the 6,454 refugees and other migrants in Bulgarian reception centres as of 24 November.

Internal Displacement: As of 28 November, OCHA estimates show roughly 6.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Syria. Ongoing violence in Aleppo and other governorates, has led to the displacement of some 464,767 people in Northern Syria since 1 February. As of 30 November, UNHCR reports that 271,691 people are displaced in Aleppo, 91,645 in Hama, 76,005 in Idlib, 15,394 in Ar Raqqa, 7,346 in Homs, 1,413 in Deir Ez-Zor, and 1,273 in Latakia. Additionally, as of 12 December, fighting in northeastern Syria has displaced 69,582 people in Al Hasakeh governorate since September 2016.

TURKEY

Arrivals: In November, Turkish Armed Forces reported the apprehension of **28,223 people** irregularly crossing the Turkish land border, a significant reduction compared to October (**42,342**)

and September (**54,610**) figures. Of the November apprehensions, 27,718 were recorded at the Syrian border, 373 at the Iraqi border, and 131 at the Iranian border.

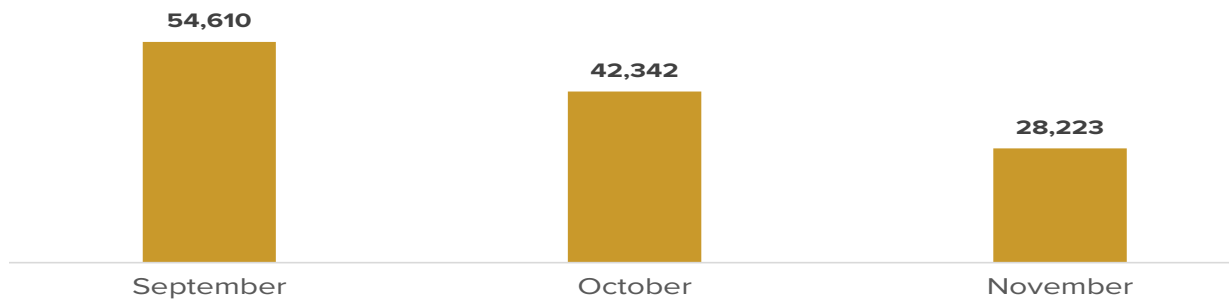



Figure 5: Individuals apprehended by Turkish authorities from September - November 2016

According to Turkey’s Director General of Migration Management, the number of Syrians granted temporary protection in Turkey stood at **2,783,617** individuals as of 1 December, an increase of 25,208 people (0.9%) from the **2,758,409** recorded by the same source on 26 October. Turkey remains host to the **highest** number of Syrian refugees in the world.

In November, UNHCR also reported the presence of **128,110** Iraqi refugees and asylum seekers in Turkey (an increase of 2,517 individuals since October), and **122,386** Afghan refugees and asylum seekers (an increase of 3,117 individuals). By the end of November, Turkey was **hosting** 30,762 people from Iran; 3,491 from Somalia; and 7,887 from various other countries.

Refugees and other migrants in Turkey

	Syrians	Iraqis	Afghans	Iranians	Somalis	Others
 Population of concern (as of 30 November)	2,783,617	128,110	122,386	30,762	3,491	7,887
% change since Oct.	▲ 0.9%	▲ 1.1%	▲ 4.9%	▲ 4.1%	▼ 12.3%	▼ 6.8%

Source: DGMM / IOM

Informal returns have continued from Greece to Turkey, particularly across the **Evros River**. Several **reports** indicate that small numbers of Syrians have are paying **smugglers** to help them cross back to Turkey from Greece, while some are simply **swimming** or wading across. IOM and UNHCR are aware that people are returning from Greece to Turkey, though **no concrete** numbers were available in November.

Prior to the attempted coup in July 2016, roughly **100** people were reportedly arriving at the border with Turkey each day, although the numbers have since decreased.

Departures: In November, the **Turkish Coast Guard** reported 34 ‘irregular migration incidents’ in the seas surrounding Turkey involving 1,856 ‘irregular migrants’,

almost half the 61 incidents recorded in October, involving 621 fewer individuals. This reflects the lower number of recorded arrivals by sea in Greece from Turkey (the Eastern Mediterranean Route), recorded by UNHCR (1,991) in November. UNHCR figures indicate that on average 66 people arrived by sea in Greece each day in November, down from an average 96 arrivals per day in October. While these figures represent a dramatic decrease from the thousands of refugees and other migrants arriving in Greece daily prior to the closing of the Balkan Route and the implementation of the EU-Turkey Agreement on 20 March, they are also in line with seasonal changes, when colder weather and rougher seas make crossing more dangerous.

New reports indicate an increase in the number of Turkish citizens applying for asylum in Germany since the failed Turkish coup in July. Between January and October, Germany received 4,437 asylum applications from Turkish citizens, and November estimates put the current figure at over 5,000. Only 1,767 applications were received in 2015.

Following the implementation of the EU-Turkey Agreement in March, Bulgaria has experienced an increase in arrivals of refugees and migrants by land from Turkey. Most refugees and other migrants enter Bulgaria on foot through the country's 'green border' with Turkey, though some cross at regular checkpoints by hiding in vehicles. Some 6,454 refugees and other migrants were reportedly stranded in Bulgaria as of 16 November. According to the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior, 17,717 migrants have been apprehended entering, exiting, or residing in the country in 2016, but only 443 were apprehended in November, 24% less than the previous month.

EU-Turkey Agreement: As of early December, 1,187 people had been returned under the Agreement. Among those returned to Turkey have been citizens of Iraq, Afghanistan, Algeria, Pakistan, Morocco, Sri Lanka, and oPt as well as three Turkish nationals who had not applied for asylum. According to the European Commission, the pace of returns remains slower than expected, as does the rate of relocations from Greece and Italy to other countries. As of 19 December, only 7,006 refugees had been relocated from Greece to other member states out of an expected 66,400.

Vulnerability and Protection: IOM reported 14 deaths along the Eastern Mediterranean Route (from Turkey to Greece) in November, up from the two deaths reported in October.

Reports of violence at the Turkey-Syria border are common, though Turkish authorities deny accusations against them. As of November, news reports and human rights organisations claim 163 Syrians have been shot dead at the border, including 30 children. The Turkish government maintains that the claims "do not reflect the reality." A recent IOM report highlights "reports of consistent abuse and violence towards people who have approached the border."

In November, Bulgaria's defence minister announced that the country aims to complete the border fence with Turkey by the end of 2016. Violent 'pushbacks' and corruption have also been reported at the Turkish-Bulgarian border where some informants from the border police indicate there is an order "not to let anyone through." A media report indicates that Bulgarian authorities have admitted to the use of dogs and violent beatings against refugees and migrants at the 'green border' with Turkey, as well as a policy of sending people back to Turkey at unofficial border crossings. The UN has expressed concern over Bulgaria's detention regime as 'virtually all' people entering the country irregularly are subjected to detention. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights described the situation as "inhumane and unacceptable". He also cited concern over the rising xenophobia, reported 'pushbacks', and violence along this border.

Turkish Borders: Despite claims by Turkish officials that Turkey maintains an 'open door' policy for emergency situations, border closures in March 2015, and the introduction of strict visa requirements for Syrians entering by air or sea, have made the border very difficult, if not impossible, to legally cross. NGOs working along the Turkey-Syria border have reported that with only two of Turkey's 19 official border crossings with Syria open, only critical medical cases are being legally allowed into Turkey, with at most only 200 people entering per day. Media reports indicate that some 100,000 people have become stuck on the Syrian side of the border in the past year. A concrete border wall is currently being constructed along Turkey's 900-kilometre border with Syria, and is meant to be completed by the end of February 2017. Construction of this wall began in 2014 to combat smuggling and irregular migration, and a 200-kilometre stretch has already been completed.

ISRAEL/OPT

Please see the [RMMS Horn of Africa and Yemen – Monthly Summary](#) for more information on migration trends in Israel/oPt.

OTHER REGIONAL NEWS

EU-Afghanistan Deal: In early October, the EU formally signed an [agreement](#) with the Government of Afghanistan allowing EU member states to deport an unlimited number of Afghan asylum seekers to Afghanistan. Prior to this, a leaked memo indicated that aid to Afghanistan may become contingent on cooperation under the agreement. The EU [will pay](#) for the return of any Afghans not granted asylum in Europe.

Afghan Refugees Return from Pakistan: Since mid-July, entire communities of [Afghan refugees](#), who fled to Pakistan in the late 1970s, have been returning to [Afghanistan](#) amid increased political tensions between the countries, heightened police harassment, [arrests](#), and detention. Some [330,000](#) people have already [returned](#) to Afghanistan from Pakistan since July, and estimates predict that 800,000 people could return by the end of the year, deepening the [humanitarian crisis](#) in Afghanistan.

Exploitation on the Mediterranean Routes: To mark [Anti-Slavery Day](#) on 18 October, IOM released findings that showed some [71% of refugees](#) and other migrants who have taken the Central Mediterranean route from North Africa to Europe have faced exploitation and/or human trafficking. The findings are based on 9,000 surveys conducted over the past 10 months with people on the Central and Eastern Mediterranean Routes to Europe.

Middle East Migration Doubles: An October report from the [Pew Research Centre](#) claims that between 2005 and 2015 the number of migrants

living in the Middle East has more than doubled. The majority of the migration surge was a result of armed conflict and forced displacement, primarily since 2011. The number of migrants in the Middle East has increased from around 25 million people in 2005 to around 54 million in 2015.

Refugees Sue Germany: According to the [Suddeutsche Zeitung](#) newspaper some [17,000](#) [asylum seekers](#), mostly Syrians, have successfully sued the German government for providing them “subsidiary protection” instead of refugee status. Their claim to refugee status was supported by the courts in 90% of cases.

Rescue Off Libyan Coast: On 3 October a rescue operation organized by Italian authorities rescued [6,055](#) people off the coast of Libya, and recovered nine bodies, in a 24-hour period. Most of the vessels were inflatable dinghies and some 200 children were rescued from one boat.

See also MHub Monthly Trend Bulletins ([accessible here](#)).

NEW RESEARCH AND REPORTS

UNHCR recently updated its ‘10-Point Plan of Action’ (accessible [here](#)), first published in 2007.

Eurostat released its ‘Asylum Quarterly Report’ (accessible [here](#)). Among the main findings was a 15% decrease in the number of first-time asylum seekers in the EU-28, compared to the third quarter in 2015. Asylum applications from Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq remain the most common, but notable increases from Lebanon, Turkey and Morocco were reported.

A new **ACAPS** [briefing note](#) on mixed migration from the Horn of Africa to Europe analyses existing secondary data to identify protection, livelihoods and health as the priority areas in need of further humanitarian support.

The occasion of COP22 – the UN’s Climate Change Summit held in Marrakech in November – saw the publication of a number of important resources on the relationship between climate change and migration. IOM, for example, published ‘The Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Training Manual,’ while **UNHCR** outlined a [set of FAQs](#) on climate change and disaster displacement that pointed out that on average, some 21.5 million people are forcibly displaced by weather-related sudden onset hazards each year. Highlighting the case of Syria, where civil war was preceded by five years of drought, **UNHCR** further argues that in addition to sowing seeds for conflict, climate change exacerbates the impact of displacement when it happens. Moreover, a [recent paper](#) by researchers of the **Climate and Migration Coalition** explored how climate not only can induce displacement, but also trap populations in areas where they are vulnerable.

IOM published the first global [review](#) of the evidence base on migrant smuggling in a new report that identifies the existing data and research on smuggling, as well as the significant knowledge gaps. In particular, the report points out the need for further research and data on the impact of migrant smuggling on the vulnerability and exploitation of migrants, as well as on the scale, diversity and changes in irregular migration flows.

Among other reports recently featured by **IOM’s**

Global Migration Data and Analysis Centre was a [paper](#) that explores the data, policy and evidence on a previously under researched topic: ‘Disability and Unsafe Migration’.

MEDMIG, an Economic and Social Research Council and DFID funded project (‘Unravelling the Mediterranean Migration Crisis’) published its [final report](#) entitled, ‘Destination Europe? Understanding the dynamics and drivers of Mediterranean migration in 2015.’ Its five sections outline the European perspectives on migration, the complex journey to Europe, decision making along the route, the role of smugglers, and the implications for EU migration policy.

November saw the launch of an annual global campaign, coordinated by the **Centre for Women’s Global Leadership**, called ‘16 Days of Activism against Gender Based Violence’. **Amnesty International** used the occasion to [highlight](#) refugees’ urgent need of protection from sexual and gender-based violence, drawing attention to threats faced by a group of Yazidi women from northern Iraq in Greece.

Research by the **McKinsey Global Institute** identifies risks associated with rapid influx of refugees and asylum seekers, and outlines a [roadmap](#) for integration that manages risks and leverages the economic potential of migration to Europe.

RMMS monthly summaries of mixed migration issues and news in the Horn of Africa and Yemen region are accessible [here](#). Summaries from **West Africa** are available [here](#).

The Mixed Migration Platform (MMP) is a joint-NGO initiative providing quality mixed migration-related information for policy, programming and advocacy work, as well as critical information for people on the move. The platform was established by seven partners—ACAPS, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Ground Truth Solutions, Internews, INTERSOS, REACH & Translators Without Borders — and acts as a hub for the Middle East Region. For more information visit: mixedmigrationplatform.org



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