



**MIXED MIGRATION  
MONTHLY SUMMARY**

**MIDDLE EAST**

**JULY  
2017**

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.*

*Cover photo: Mais Salman/DRC*

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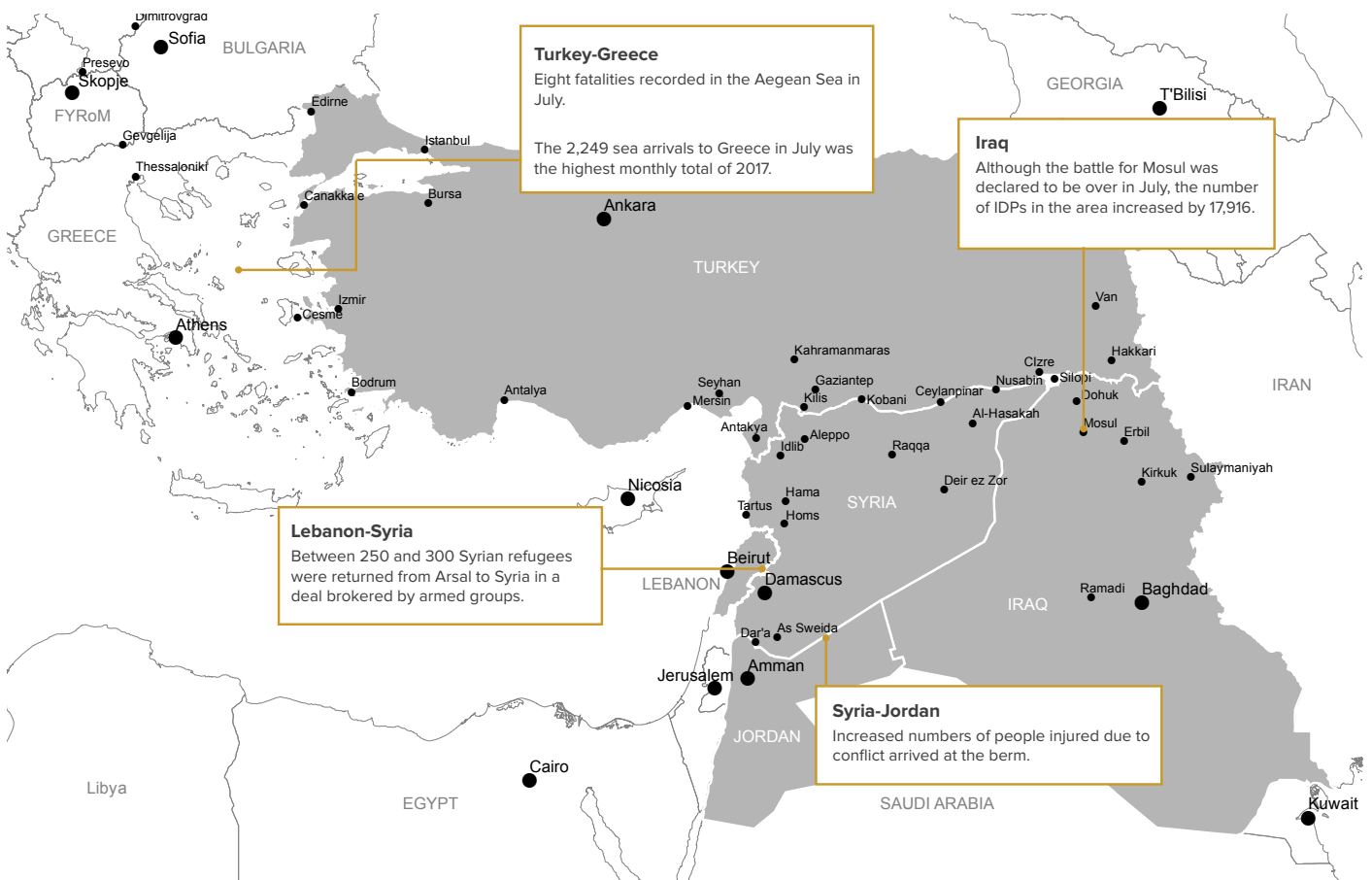
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# OVERVIEW

Although conflict in Mosul subsided and the downward trend in civilian casualties continued in Iraq, vulnerable populations remain stranded in multiple locations and displacement remains high. The number of IDPs from Mosul increased by 17,916 in July, and over 3.2 million Iraqis remain internally displaced across the country. Along the Syrian-Jordanian border, increased numbers of people injured due to conflict were reported to be arriving at the berm in July, due to increased military activity in southern Syria. Between 250 and 300 Syrian refugees were returned to Syria from Aarsal

in Lebanon following negotiations between armed actors. Movement from Turkey to Greece continued in July at low but dangerous levels: eight fatalities were reported in sea crossings in the Aegean, for the first time since April.

**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.**



Overview of key developments across the Middle East (July 2017)

# IRAQ

**Arrivals:** Although updates for July were not available at the time of reporting, 2,168 Syrian arrivals to the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) were reported in June, 50% less than in May. 744 people were admitted on 15-day entry visas, but most arrivals were Syrians re-entering KR-I after temporarily returning home.

IOM updated its Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) figures for Iraq in July. In the first half of 2017, 4,006 Iraqis returned with the assistance of IOM, compared to 7,087 in the first half of 2016. Some Iraqis in Jordan are also beginning to indicate intentions of return, if conditions permit.

**Departures:** Iraq's Prime Minister announced victory over the so-called Islamic State in Mosul on 9 July. However, with ongoing insecurity, displacement to neighbouring Syria continued, albeit at a significantly slower rate than that reported in June. As of 30 July, 21,503 Iraqis had been received in camps in Syria's Al-Hasakah governorate, including Al-Hol camp. This represents a much smaller increase of 483 (2.3%) in July, compared to a 21% increase in June.

Updates to the number of Syrian refugees returning from Iraq were not available in July. According to the latest estimates, 1,884 spontaneous returns of Syrians from Iraq occurred between January and May 2017.

47 people were apprehended on entry to Turkey from Iraq in July, compared to 61 in June, according to the Turkish Land Forces. Figures have varied significantly in recent months: 1,021 in May, 87 in April, 1,355 in March, 1,577 in February and 234 in January. The reasons for such variation are not clearly reported.

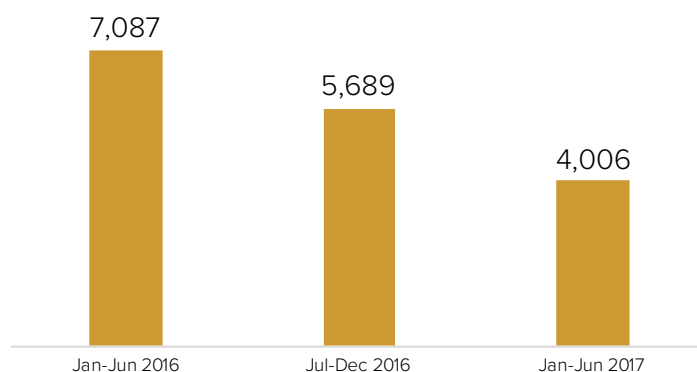
The number of Iraqi refugees reported to be hosted in countries in the region remains at 257,476 in July, the same number reported in June. This represents a 1.4% increase compared to last time the number was updated in April, when it stood at 253,992. There was also no change reported in the number of Iraqi refugees and asylum seekers in Turkey in July. Between March and July, the number has only increased slightly, from 133,632 to 133,815.

As of 30 June, the number of Iraqis registered in Jordan was reported to be 63,417. There were no updates available in July. 28,268 Iraqi refugees were registered in Iran as of July 2017, although the data reported is from May 2015. 24,970 Iraqi refugees are estimated to be in Syria, according to the Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview last updated in December 2016, but this does not include more recent arrivals to Al-Hasakah in 2017.

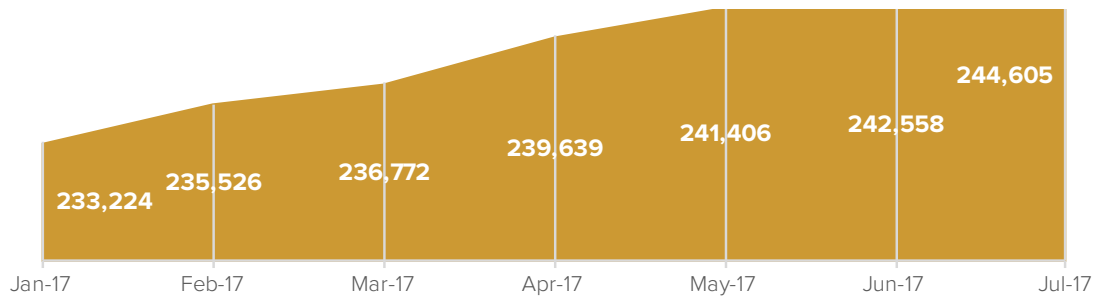
Iraqis are fifteenth on the list of nationalities arriving by sea in Europe in 2017, with 2,677 arrivals this year as of 31 July. Most Iraqis arrive in Greece. The number of Iraqis arriving by sea in Greece increased by 13% from 312 in June to 353 in July. 1,601 Iraqis, 14% of the total, have arrived by sea to Greece in 2017.

**Refugees and Other Migrants in Iraq:** As of 31 July, 244,605 Syrian refugees were registered in Iraq. The increase of 2,047 (0.8%) in July, compared to June figures, follows a steadily growing trend of registrations since September 2016, but remains below the peak of 251,690 recorded in July 2015.

**Iraqis Assisted by IOM AVRR**



### Total Registered Syrians In Iraq (2017)



Source: UNHCR, 31 July 2017.

UNHCR’s [database](#) records information on persons of concern in Iraq from 30 countries. Updated figures for the total number of refugees in Iraq, excluding Syrian refugees, were not reported in July. Between [May](#) and June, the number increased by 190 (0.4%) to [43,528](#). The number of stateless people reported in Iraq remained constant at 48,500.

**Internal Displacement:** Since more than doubling in June due to a change in methodology, the number of IDPs IOM reported to be displaced due to conflict in and around Mosul remained relatively steady in July. The number increased by 17,916 (2.2%) to [837,450](#) from 29 June to 30 July. Whereas IOM’s estimates provide a snapshot of current displacement and account for IDPs who have already returned, OCHA and the Government of Iraq estimate the cumulative total number of people displaced from Mosul (including western Ninewa) to be [963,829](#) as of 26 July. OCHA estimated the cumulative number of IDP returnees to West and East Mosul at [244,980](#) as of 25 July, while IOM estimated the number of IDP returnees at [234,594](#) as of 27 July.

The total number of IDPs in Iraq decreased by 55,530 (1.7%) in July to [3,295,602](#). Although decreasing,

the number of IDPs remains at its highest since September 2016. The overall number of IDP returnees continues to increase and surpassed two million by July 2017. As of 30 July, there were [2,071,980](#) returnees compared to [1,952,868](#) on 30 June, an increase of 119,112 (6.1%).

**Vulnerability and Protection:** Although conflict in Mosul subsided in July, and populations previously stranded in the city gained improved access to safety, displaced populations and civilians face elevated post-conflict risks. In July, [OCHA](#) highlighted contamination from explosive remnants of war, continuing insecurity and fear of retribution as key protection risks and barriers to return and reintegration. There are concerns that [insufficient services and protection](#) in camps are encouraging IDPs to return to areas of origin prematurely, particularly as hot summer weather worsens camp conditions.

Civilian casualties in Iraq have steadily decreased since March 2017. [518](#) civilian casualties were reported in July (data reported from 30 June), including 241 killed and 277 injured, compared to 715 casualties in June.

## JORDAN

**Arrivals:** UNHCR reported increased arrivals to Jordan via “the berm”<sup>1</sup> in July, including of people injured due to conflict. This is attributable to increased military activity along the southern Syrian border with

Jordan. Due to constraints created by [security issues](#), however, healthcare access remains problematic for populations stranded at the country’s border. Donors have been hesitant to fund further aid due to [reports](#)

1 This area covers the entirety of the Northern Jordanian border with Syria, occupying the space between the Jordanian border wall and Syrian territory, dubbed by Amnesty International as “no man’s land” in 2016.

that deliveries fall into the hands of local tribal militias governing the camp areas, and do not necessarily reach those most in need of assistance.

According to satellite images collected on 18 July 2017, an estimated 1,656 shelters were visible at the Hadalat border crossing of the berm. This indicates a negligible decrease of one shelter compared to the last report of 27 June. The latest data on the number of estimated shelters at the Rukban border crossing is from 26 June 2017 and was not updated in July.

**Departures:** There was no available data for the month of July regarding departures from Jordan.

**Refugees and Other Migrants in Jordan:** According to UNHCR, the total number of ‘active registered’ Syrians was reported at 660,440 on 31 July, a decrease of 396 from 30 June. The number of registered Iraqis in the country increased by 434 from June to July. The latest available data on the

Yemeni population registered with UNHCR in Jordan puts the total at 8,155 as of 6 July, up by 239 from the figure reported on during June. The number of registered Sudanese refugees increased by 201 in the same time period, bringing the total number to 3,768. The number of Somalis registered increased by four to 803, while the number of people of ‘Other’ nationalities increased by 43.

**Vulnerability and Protection:** The General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions (GFJTU) began issuing ‘non-employer’, ‘non-position-specific’ work permits within the construction sector in July, following an agreement in June. This marks a change from traditional labour mobility schemes in the region, which have been based on the *Kefala* sponsorship system.<sup>2</sup> However, work permits issued to refugees in Jordan have been criticised on multiple grounds, including gender. Of the 50,909 permits issued to Syrian refugees under the *Jordan Compact Scheme* until May 2017, only 5% had been issued to women.

## LEBANON

**Arrivals:** No new information was available on arrivals in July. Information has been limited since January 2015 when the Lebanese government introduced new *visa restrictions* that suspended the registration of new refugees.

**Departures:** On 12 July, between 250 and 300 Syrian refugees returned from northeast Lebanon to Asal al-Ward. This brings the total number of returns from Lebanon’s Aarsal region up to 700, according to *local media*, under deals negotiated between Hezbollah and Syrian non-state armed groups.

During the month of July, Syrian families continued to arrive in Italy from Lebanon as part of the *humanitarian corridors project*, led by Italy’s Sant’Egidio Catholic Community. Between February 2016 and July 2017, some 850 Syrian refugees have been brought to Italy through the project, 52 of whom arrived in Rome during the month of July.

**Refugees and Other Migrants in Lebanon:** As of 30 June, 1,001,051 Syrian refugees were registered in

Lebanon. This number, officially, remained the same in July.

In January, Lebanon’s Crisis Response Plan showed there to be 277,985 registered Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, as well as 31,502 Palestinian refugees from Syria. These numbers continue to be the most up-to-date. Meanwhile, the most recently available figures show that as of March 2017, there are 6,000 Iraqi nationals registered with UNHCR.

**Vulnerability and Protection:** On 2 July, there was a fire in an informal refugee camp in the Bekaa Valley. Six people were injured, 100 tents were destroyed and 102 families living in the camp were affected.

At the beginning of July, reports circulated of violent army raids on Syrians living in Aarsal camps. Four Syrian men reportedly died in custody due to beatings and torture, according to activists. According to the army, however, the cause of death was chronic illness.

2 The *Kefala system* necessitates that the migrant receives explicit sponsorship from their employer in order to obtain entry in the form of work visas into Lebanon. Also in place in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, this *sponsorship system* places domestic workers and labour migrants in situations of significant vulnerability given that their employers are responsible for their regular migratory status and livelihoods.



A boy plays hide and seek in an ITS in Baalbeck, Lebanon. June 2017. Photo by: Mais Salman/DRC

## SYRIA

**Arrivals:** As of 30 July, 21,503 Iraqis had been received in camps in Al-Hasakah governorate, including Al-Hol camp, since 17 October 2016. The camp population increased by 21% in June and then increased by only 2.3% in July (see Iraq section).

In mid-July, around 250 to 300 Syrians returned from Lebanon to Asal al-Ward. This return movement was the second of its kind since the beginning of June. These developments follow an agreement reached between Lebanon's Hezbollah and Syrian armed groups, which resulted in the creation of a so-called 'safe zone' and the transportation of fighters and their families across the border. At the end of July, a ceasefire agreement was reached between Hezbollah and Syrian armed groups, which could lead to more population movement to Syria.

7% of the 603,000 Syrian returnees reported by IOM between January and July 2017 returned from neighbouring countries.

**Departures:** As of 31 July, there were 5,166,009 registered Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries and North Africa. In July, the number of registered Syrian refugees increased by 29,949, compared to June, when it increased by 78,983 on the previous month. Between 6 July and 27 July, 27,018 Syrian

refugees were registered in Turkey, bringing the total number to 3,106,932. This marks a decrease in the number of registered refugees on the previous months. While the border remains officially closed, irregular arrivals into Turkey continue to occur. In Jordan, there were 660,440 registered Syrian refugees as of 31 July, 21% of whom live in camps. This is an increase of 396 from 30 June, in comparison to 960 newly registered refugees in June, and 1,065 in May.

In Iraq, the number of registered Syrian refugees increased by 2,047 in July, bringing the total number to 244,605. This represents a slight increase compared to the 1,152 Syrians who were registered in June. As of 30 June, 1,001,051 Syrian refugees were registered in Lebanon, a decrease of 10,315 since figures were last made available at the end of 2016. In the North African countries of Egypt, Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia, there were 152,332 registered Syrian refugees as of 30 April, according to the most recently available UNHCR figures. Of the total number of Syrians registered in North Africa, 80% were in Egypt.

The number of Syrian arrivals to Greece has been increasing over the summer months. 1,168 Syrians arrived by sea in July. This compares to 722 in June,

694 in May and 447 in April. As of 31 July, a total of 4,559 Syrians have arrived in Greece in 2017, comprising 40% of all arrivals this year. They remain the most common nationality arriving in Greece. As of 31 July, 1,939 Syrians arrived in Italy by sea, comprising 2.2% of all refugee arrivals to Italy in 2017. The most recent data shows that as of 31 May, 681 Syrians arrived in Spain, comprising 10% of all arrivals to Spain in 2017.

**Refugees and Other Migrants in Syria:** As of July 2017, there are 58,735 registered refugees and asylum seekers in Syria. Iraqi refugees comprise the largest group, with roughly 25,000 living in Syria. This includes the 21,503 Iraqis that have been received in camps in Al-Hasakah governorate as of 30 July. There are likely more Iraqis in the governorate who are **unregistered**. Other refugees in Syria are primarily from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Somalia and Sudan. Additionally, there are around 438,000 long-term Palestinian refugees that remain in need of assistance.

**Internal Displacement:** In July, internal displacement was significantly lower than in June. In northern Syria 38,396 people were reported newly displaced as of

25 July, compared to 73,400 in June. The majority of the displaced over the past months have been in the Al-Raqqa governorate due to the government offensive that intensified in the area in June. In July, the population of Al-Raqqa city was estimated to be between 10,000 and 25,000, compared to June when the population was estimated at 50,000. As of the end of July, 14 of the city's 24 neighbourhoods were either **abandoned** or almost abandoned.

In the conflict-affected areas of Damascus, Rural Damascus, Sweida and Dar'a in southwest Syria, 545 people were newly displaced in July, compared to around 3,500 in June. This reduction in displacement in the south is likely due to the **ceasefire** that came into effect on 9 July and remained in place throughout the month.

According to reports from IOM, between January and July 2017, almost 603,000 displaced Syrians returned home. 93% had been displaced internally, while 7% were refugees returning from neighbouring countries. 67% of returns went back to Aleppo governorate, while the rest mostly returned to Idleb Governorate, Hama Governorate, Al-Raqqa Governorate and Rural Damascus.

## TURKEY

**Arrivals:** In July, Turkish Land Forces reported 20,566 apprehensions on entry to Turkey, almost all of them at the Syrian border. The number of apprehensions on entry to Turkey has decreased significantly in recent months, from 24,381 in June and 32,693 in May. However, the number of people apprehended trying to enter Turkey from Greece has increased, from 310 people in June to 810 people in July. An additional 47 people were apprehended trying to enter Turkey at the Iraqi border, 42 at the Iranian border, and one at the Armenian border.

Movement across the Turkey-Syria border has been **limited** since 2015, and further **tightened** since September 2016 when a 900km wall project was launched spanning the provinces of Hatay, Sanliurfa, Kilis, Gaziantep, Mardin and Sirnak. Despite the constraints, refugees, fighters, and people conducting business as well as supplies, are reportedly **able to cross** by paying smugglers or bribing authorities, but this is dangerous and expensive. The wall and border security operations have impacted negatively on

livelihoods of civilians in border zones, yet plans are underway for **additional walls** along Turkey's borders with Iran and Iraq. Construction of the wall with Iraq will reportedly commence in October 2017.

According to the Turkish Directorate of Migration Management (DGMM), 1,289 refugees and migrants have been readmitted from Greece to Turkey between 4 April 2016 and 27 July 2017. 574 of those returned during this period were Pakistani, 212 Syrian, 151 Algerian, 90 Bangladeshi and 77 Afghan.

No progress report on the EU-Turkey Agreement was published in July, but European and Turkish officials continue to uphold the deal. However, deaths in the Aegean sea continue, including eight in July, bringing into question the European Commission's **claims** that the Agreement has ensured 'effective management' of migratory flows, and reduced the number of lives lost at sea. In addition, a spike in arrivals in mid-July on Lesbos coincided with a **rise** in tensions inside overcrowded camps.





Apprehensions on arrival at Turkey's land borders, by country

**Departures:** According to the Turkish Coast Guard, 1,743 'irregular migrants' involved in 41 'irregular migration incidents' were reported in July, compared to 1,888 in 46 incidents in June. The total number for June and July 2017 (3,631) is more than double that reported in the same months of 2016 (1,419). The top ten countries of origin of people 'apprehended/rescued' by the Coast Guard in July included, in descending order: "Syria, Congo, Afghanistan, Eritrea, Pakistan, 'unknown', Iraq, Iran, Gambia, Somalia."

In total, 2,249 people arrived by sea in Greece from Turkey in July, the highest monthly total of 2017. 1,168 of the arrivals in July were Syrian, 353 Iraqi, 251 Afghan, and 50 Algerian. 12,440 people have arrived by sea in Greece between January and the beginning of August 2017. According to UNHCR data, Syrians remain the most represented nationality among sea arrivals from Turkey to Greece, accounting for almost 39.5% of all arrivals in 2017. Iraqis account for 13.9%, while people of 'other' nationalities constitute 13.3%. Between 4% and 7% of arrivals are nationals of Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Algeria and Pakistan.

In recent months, the European Commission reported that at least 1,389 people arrived in Italy from Turkey, while two boats arrived in Cyprus carrying 116 people, all of whom were Syrian. Updates were not available in July.

One year since an attempted coup in July 2016, media reports citing the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, reported that more than 3,000 Turkish citizens, including 414 diplomats and state officials, had applied for asylum in the first half of 2017. In 2016, 5,742 Turkish citizens filed asylum applications, including 4,400 Turkish Kurds.

In July, Turkish Land Forces reported apprehending 2,060 attempting to exit Turkey, compared to 3,240 in June. Most (1,627) were apprehended at the Greek border. Smaller numbers were apprehended at the borders with Bulgaria (295), Syria (137) and Iran (1). As of 31 July, 1,889 people had arrived to Greece via land in 2017, while 440 had arrived to Bulgaria via land. Arrivals in Greece and Bulgaria come from Turkey, but there is also movement between Greece and Bulgaria. According to the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior, 440 people had been intercepted at the border with Turkey, and 47 at the border with Greece, between January and July 2017.

The return movement of Syrian refugees from Turkey remained dynamic in July, although the latest UNHCR figures now date from May, when at least 20,314 Syrians had reportedly spontaneously returned from Turkey in 2017. Estimates, however, can vary. Media reported in July that some 50,000 Syrians have returned from Turkey since January 2015, including 44,000 to Jarablus.

**Refugees and Other Migrants in Turkey:** In July, Turkey’s DGMM maintained its estimate that Turkey is hosting **3.4 million** ‘foreign nationals’ seeking international protection. Most of this population is made up of Syrians under temporary protection, who, as of 27 July, total **3,106,932**, an increase of 36,969 (1.2%) compared with **June**. In addition, Turkey hosts **315,643** other asylum seekers and refugees: including 136,763 Afghans, 133,815 Iraqis, 32,278 Iranians, 3,842 Somalis, and 8,945 people of other nationalities. These figures, reported in July, were unchanged from June.

**Vulnerability and Protection:** **Eight deaths** were recorded on the eastern Mediterranean route in July, the first fatalities recorded since April. There have been 45 deaths recorded on the route in 2017.

In July, **human rights groups** continued to raise concerns about reported push-backs along the Turkey border, both on entry and exit. The push-back of Turkish nationals trying to enter Greece at the

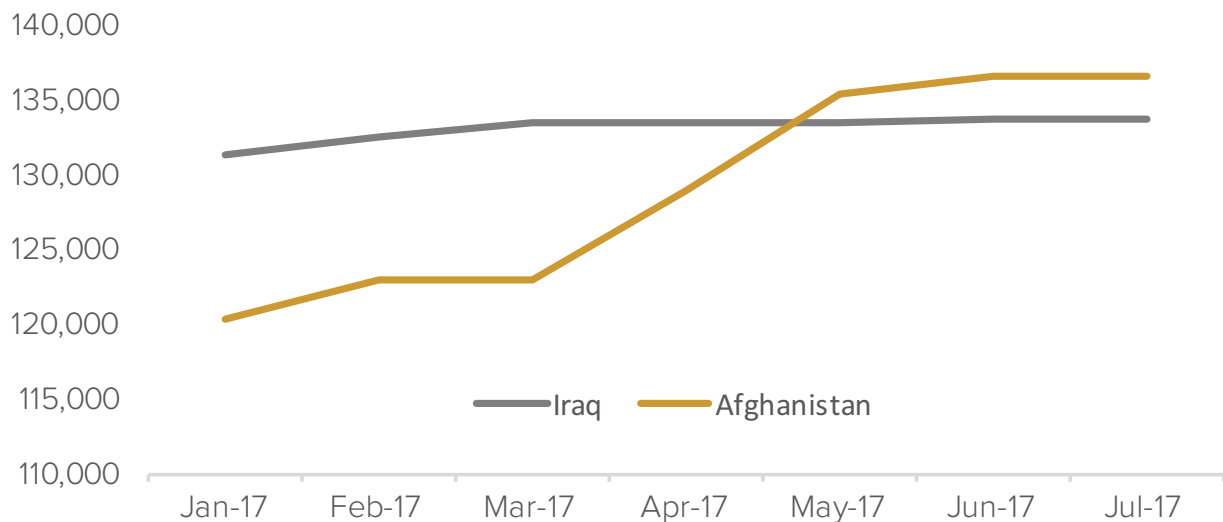
Evros river continued to generate **media interest** and concern in July.

A **series of incidents** across Turkey inflamed tensions between Syrian refugees and Turkish host communities in early July, with stabbings reported in Ankara and riot police deployed in Hatay. However, the government urged for restraint and emphasised that such incidents do not exclusively involve Syrian refugees.

**Internal Displacement:** New **estimates** of the number of people displaced since December 2015 due to security operations in Turkey’s predominantly Kurdish southeast were not available in July, and remain between **355,000** and **500,000**.

For an infographic update on mixed migration trends in June please see this **report** from DRC Turkey.

### Iraqi and Afghan Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Turkey



# OTHER NEWS

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**Pushbacks and hotspots in Libya:** European states undertook a series of unilateral measures to stem migration from Libya in July. Italian political leaders first said that the country would offer asylum seekers arriving from Libya with **temporary protection visas** to move onwards into other European countries, unless it received more support. Later, Italy **announced** it would begin deploying its own naval ships in Libyan waters to return boats to Libya. France **announced** it would create ‘hotspots’ in Libya to process asylum claims. Meanwhile, the European Union **extended the mandate** for Operation Sophia, its joint naval mission to combat trafficking and smuggling in the Mediterranean, until December 2018.

**Activists at sea:** European far-right, anti-immigration group Defend Europe **launched a boat** in the Mediterranean to confront smugglers and migrants at sea. Some European ports have **blocked** the ship from docking due to concern over its approach.

**Evictions in Paris, shelters in Calais:** French police **evicted** around 2,000 refugees and other migrants who had been living in the Porte de la Chapelle area of Paris, but new arrivals continue to put strain on local authorities. At the end of July, the French

government announced it would open **new shelters in Calais** for refugees and other migrants sleeping rough, after having **dismantled** the Calais ‘Jungle’ camp nine months ago.

**Closing Australia’s detention centres:** Australia’s Immigration Minister announced that its offshore detention centre on Papua New Guinea’s Manus Island would be **closed by October**. Refugees reported basic services in the centre being shut off, even as people were still living on site. Refugees on the island are **expected to be resettled** to the United States under a transfer deal. The policy has been **criticised by UNHCR**.

**Deteriorating conditions of Afghanistan-Pakistan border:** Although 600,000 Afghans were forcibly returned from Pakistan in 2016, some 1.3 million remain. According to **media reports**, the situation at the border has been deteriorating and tension between Pakistani host communities and Afghan refugees is reportedly on the rise.

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

# NEW RESEARCH AND REPORTS

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**The Mixed Migration Platform (MMP)** and its partners released **four new reports** in July. The joint analysis unit published a briefing paper on refugees and other migrants’ access to housing in Jordan, Greece and Lebanon. MMP partner **Ground Truth Solutions** published summaries of its latest focus group discussions in northern Iraq and Lebanon, as well as a report analysing the perceptions of unaccompanied and separated children in Greece.

An **article** in **Refugees Deeply** pointed out the continuing consequences of inadequate data management practices in 2015-2016, which have led to at least 10,000 child refugees and migrants to become unaccounted for.

Organisations including the **European Council of Refugees and Exiles (ECRE)** have published a **series of updates** on the situation in refugee hotspots in Italy and Greece, highlighting continuing humanitarian and human rights concerns in both countries.

**Save the Children** and **Altai Consulting** released a **study** reviewing the drivers, routes and conditions of Syrians’ journeys to Europe, with a particular focus on the risks and vulnerabilities faced by children and their families.

**Charts** published by **The Economist** argue that without more migrants, Europe’s population will shrink by 2050 in all countries except Ireland,

France, Norway and Britain. Some countries, such as Germany and Italy, could see their populations fall by 18% and 16% respectively.

**The European Asylum Support Office (EASO)**

published its [annual report](#), outlining key statistics and trends in the asylum and protection situation in Europe over the past year.

**Recent research** from the **Refugee Rights Data**

**Project** adds to the evidence base highlighting the inadequate humanitarian conditions on the Greek Islands. The report, focused on Chios, emphasises overcrowding, insecurity, lack of sanitation, medical services and information as being among the key issues faced by refugees and other migrants on the island. In a similar vein, **Médecins Sans Frontières** released a [report](#) documenting the dramatic deterioration in conditions for asylum seekers on Lesbos.

The **International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)**

developed a [paper](#) outlining NGO ideas and approaches to inform the process of forming a Global Compact on Refugees (GCR). The paper highlights the standards and principles that should underpin the GCR, limitations and omissions in the current Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), and a Programme of Action.

A **Refugee Studies Centre** [working paper](#) outlined the history of global migration governance, tracing

the evolution of migration institutions over the last 100 years.

**Oxford Research Group's** latest [piece](#) on Climate Change, Migration and Security argues that in addition to conflict, economic marginalisation and climate are near to certain to influence future migration patterns, and that responses need to take note of this fact.

**Translators Without Borders's** [recent study](#) analyses the impact of language barriers on refugee and migrant children in Greece. Research was based on activities with children and interviews with relief workers, parents and teachers in Arabic, Kurmanji, Sorani, Farsi, Greek and English.

**UNHCR, Impact Initiatives and Altai Consulting** released a comprehensive [report](#) on mixed migration trends in Libya, analysing changing migration dynamics and protection challenges. The report highlights in particular the evolution of routes and the situation faced by refugees and migrants in southern Libya.

**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](#), and 4mi (Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism Initiative) reports from the **Central Asia and Southwest Asia** region 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 (TWB) - and acts as an information hub on mixed migration in the region. For more information visit: [mixedmigrationplatform.org](http://mixedmigrationplatform.org)



