



**MIXED MIGRATION
MONTHLY SUMMARY**

**SEPTEMBER
2017**

MIDDLE EAST

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: Photo courtesy of Refugees Deeply/Abby Sewell

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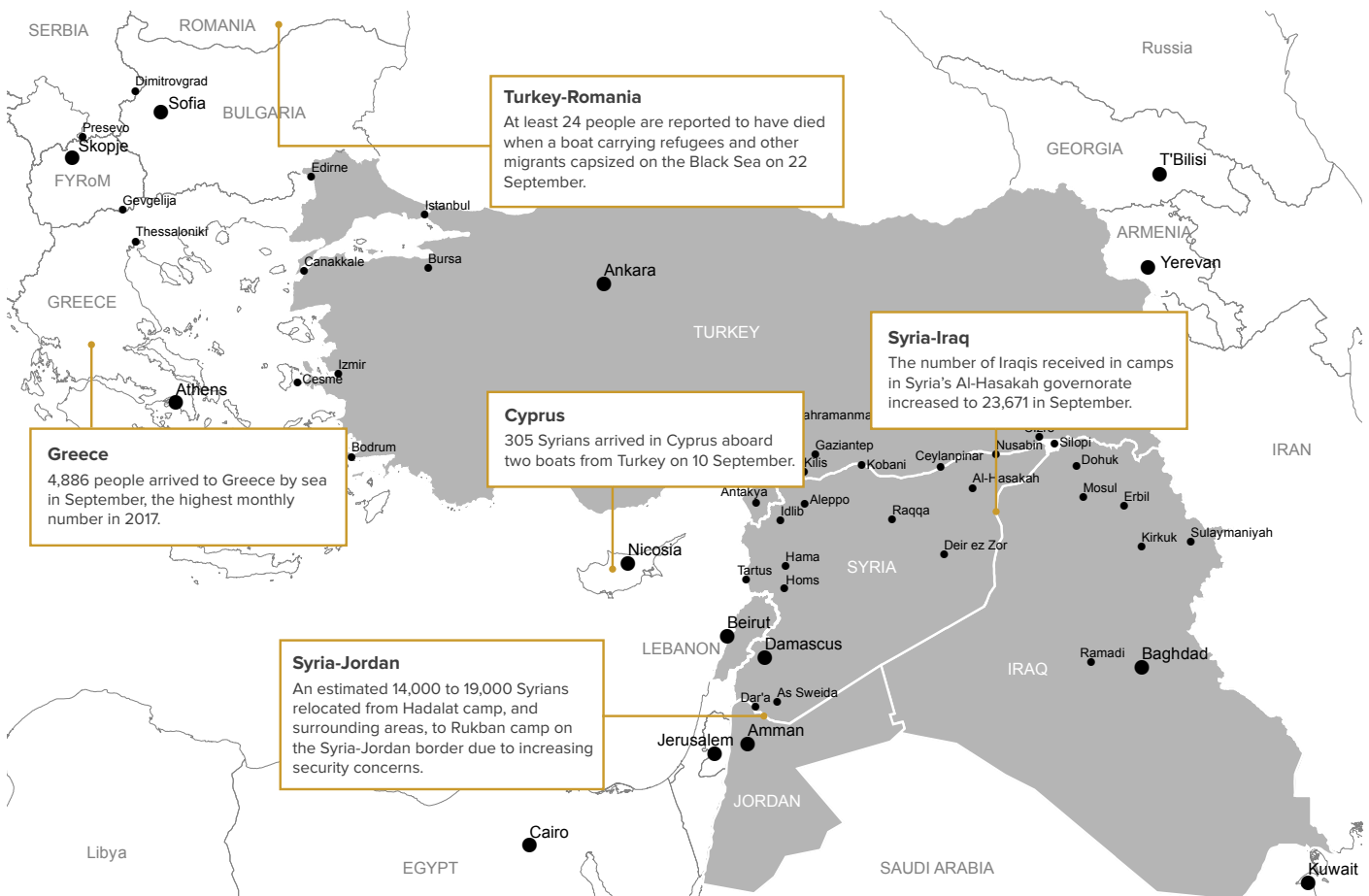
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OVERVIEW

In September, nearly 5,000 refugees and other migrants arrived by sea to Greece, the highest monthly total in 2017 and part of an increase in use of the eastern Mediterranean route in recent months. Other sea routes out of Turkey also saw a resurgence in September, with more than 300 Syrians arriving by boat to Cyprus, and at least 1,300 people attempting the Black Sea route to Romania between mid-August and mid-September. Ongoing violence around the city of Hawiga and in western Anbar province in Iraq led to thousands of new internal displacements in September, and an increase of more than 1,100 Iraqis in camps in Syria's Al-Hasakah governorate. Internal displacement continued in Syria as well, with 36,700 new displacements in northern Syria, though none were reported in the South. At the Jordanian border, increased security concerns linked to nearby airstrikes caused thousands of Syrians to relocate

from informal settlements at Hadalat camp to the nearby Rukban camp at the 'berm' area of the border. Human rights groups reported in September that in the first five months of 2017 roughly 400 Syrians were deported on a monthly basis. While no Syrian returns from Lebanon were reported in September (unlike the thousands recorded in August), the Lebanese president called on Syrians to leave the country, stating that the country did not want to wait for their voluntary return.

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 (September 2017)

IRAQ

Arrivals: The number of new arrivals to the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) was not updated in September. On average, around 4,000 Syrians have arrived per month in 2017, although numbers vary and data is not published each month. People re-entering KR-I after temporarily returning to Syria account for most of these arrivals.

Departures: The number of Iraqis received in camps in Syria's Al-Hasakah governorate continued to increase in September, to 23,671 by the end of the month. This marked an increase of 1,136 (5%) since the end of August. In September, 56 people were apprehended on entry to Turkey from Iraq, compared to 128 people in August, according to the Turkish Land Forces.

As of 29 September, 262,758 Iraqi refugees were hosted in countries in the region. Compared to April, when the number was last updated, this marks an increase of 5,282 (2.1%).

The number of Iraqi 'Persons of Concern' reported by UNHCR in Jordan increased by 277 (0.4%) to 64,535 as of 30 September. Some 28,268 Iraqi refugees are reportedly registered in Iran, and 24,970 in Syria, but both data sources are outdated and current figures likely differ.

1,328 Iraqis arrived by sea to Europe in September, bringing the total number of Iraqi arrivals to 5,222 in 2017. By the end of September, Iraqis were eleventh on the list of the most common nationalities arriving by sea to Europe in 2017. All 1,328 Iraqis arrived on Greek shores in September, although in previous months Iraqis have used other sea routes, including to Italy. 3,891 Iraqis have arrived to Greece by sea in 2017.

The return of Syrian refugees from Iraq has been reported in 2017, though new numbers have not been available since May.

Refugees and Other Migrants in Iraq: The number of Syrian refugees registered in Iraq was not updated in September. In August, it decreased slightly, from 244,605 to 244,235, reversing a trend of steadily growing registrations since September 2016.

The number of other refugees in Iraq, not including Syrians, decreased by 12.5% from 45,968 in August to 40,227 in September. No explanation was reported for the decrease. The number of stateless people in Iraq is not regularly reported and remained constant in September at 48,500.

Internal Displacement: New displacement in Iraq continued in September. Military operations to retake Hawiga, one of the last remaining cities in Iraq controlled by the so-called Islamic State, began on 19 September and had displaced over 7,000 people by the end of the month. Displacement also spiked in western Anbar province, ahead of military operations there which began in late September. The number of people internally displaced due to conflict in and around Mosul decreased by 2.1% in September, but remains extremely high. As of 28 September, 816,738 internally displaced persons (IDPs) remained displaced from Mosul, according to IOM figures. Meanwhile, the number of people returning to Mosul following internal displacement increased by 9%, from 257,238 on 31 August to 280,272 on 28 September.

The total number of IDPs in Iraq was 3,203,124 at the end of September. This marks a decrease of 56,748 (1.7%) since August, in line with a steadily decreasing trend since June. As of 30 September, there were 2,282,370 IDP returnees in Iraq, an increase of 111,336 (5.1%) since August.

Vulnerability and Protection: After decreasing for two consecutive months, the number of civilian casualties across Iraq was 592 in September, the highest monthly total since June. Routes to safety continue to be treacherous for civilians. Many of those leaving Hawiga in September had to walk for over 12 hours. IDPs fleeing Hawiga towards Kirkuk face high risks of improvised explosive devices and encountering so-called Islamic State militants. Some IDPs have paid smugglers to escape, but this leaves the most vulnerable exposed to debt and potential exploitation. Civilians fleeing western Anbar province also face long and dangerous journeys and expensive smuggling fees. Families of so-called Islamic State fighters are held in separate camps to other IDPs and tensions between the two populations are reportedly high.

JORDAN

Arrivals: Movement of an estimated 4,000 people out of Hadalat camp and 10,000 to 15,000 from the surrounding area to Rukban camp, both located at “the berm”,¹ was reported at the beginning of September. Syrian opposition activists and UNHCR cited increased security concerns, including nearby airstrikes, as the cause for the sudden emptying of the informal camp. This movement increased the estimated total number of people at Rukban camp from approximately 50,000 in mid-August to roughly 60,000 in early September. Estimates of the total number of displaced persons residing at the camp prior to the influx from Hadalat camp have ranged from 45,000 to as many as 80,000 earlier in the year. Discussions concerning the potential closure of Rukban camp over the next few months are ongoing.


Departures: Based on satellite imagery collected at the Hadalat border crossing of the berm, the number of visible shelters decreased from an estimated 1,656 in July to 189 on 16 September. Conversely, on 21 September, satellite analysis at the Rukban border crossing area indicate a 6.6% increase in visible shelters from 26 June; a total of 9,777 shelters were identified at the site (due to the small size of the shelters, UNOSAT notes it is possible some shelters may have been missed or included erroneously). Syria Direct reported that roughly 6,500 Syrians have

returned to the southern Syrian province of Daraa from Jordan since July, under the hope that the Russian-backed ceasefire agreement covering Daraa, Quneitra and Suwayda provinces will hold.

Refugees and Other Migrants in Jordan: At the end of September, 733,607 refugees were registered in Jordan, a decrease of 4,402 from the previous month. This figure includes 654,213 Syrians registered with UNHCR, a decrease of 4,688 from August. The number of Iraqi refugees increased by 277 to 64,535 from 31 August to 30 September, while the number of Yemenis decreased slightly from 8,512 in August to 8,464 in September. An increase of 37 Sudanese refugees was also reported from August, bringing the total to 3,905. The number of Somalis decreased by four to 803, while the number of refugees registered by UNHCR as ‘other’ decreased to 1,505 in September compared to 1,663 in August.

Vulnerability and Protection: A report recently published by Human Rights Watch detailed that an estimated 400 Syrians were deported to Syria; 300 unregistered refugees per month were reported to have ‘voluntarily’ returned; and a further 500 to have returned with scarce knowledge of the conditions in Syria following re-entry each month during the first five months of 2017.

Refugees and other migrants in Jordan

	Syrians	Iraqis	Yemenis	Sudanese	Somali	Other
 Population of concern (as of September)	654,213	64,535	8,464	3,905	803	1,505

Refugees and other migrants in Jordan (source: UNHCR)

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

LEBANON

Arrivals: In January 2015, the Lebanese government introduced new [visa restrictions](#) which suspended the registration of new refugees. These restrictions remain in force and information about arrivals has consequently been limited. While no new information regarding arrivals was conveyed in September, the Oxford Monitor of Forced Migration revealed that [smuggling](#) of Syrians into Lebanon is on the rise.

Departures: Despite no official news on returns to Syria in September, reports point to [ongoing](#) unofficial returns.

Following widespread deportations in August, in which over [10,000](#) individuals were returned to Syria, no returns were reported on in September. In September, however, Syrians living in the town of Aarsal close to the Syrian border continued to experience [pressure](#) to return.

Refugees and Other Migrants in Lebanon: In September, UNHCR continued to report the presence of [1,001,051](#) Syrian refugees and 231,530 Syrian households in Lebanon. These figures have not been updated since June. Lebanon's Crisis Response Plan indicated that there were [277,985](#) registered Palestinian refugees and 31,502 Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) in Lebanon as of January 2017. No newer figures currently exist. In May, UNHCR reported [6,000](#) Iraqi nationals in Lebanon, though the figure has not been updated since.

In August, an estimated [250,000](#) female migrants were registered in Lebanon as domestic workers. As many domestic workers remain unregistered in Lebanon, the actual number of migrants working as domestic workers is likely to be much higher.

Vulnerability and Protection: In September, Lebanese President [Michel Aoun](#) addressed the UN General Assembly, and requested its help in coordinating the return of Syrians. During a later visit to Paris, the president called on Syrians to leave Lebanon and return to Syria, and relayed that Lebanon did not want to wait for their [voluntary return](#).

The president's remarks came amid increasing pressure on refugees in eastern border towns to [return](#) to Syria. Many Syrians fear that the seemingly random arrests by the Lebanese military during army raids on refugee settlements could result in forcible returns to Syria.

These fears have been further exacerbated by ongoing [evictions](#) in and around the Lebanese Armed Forces' (LAF) Riyak military airbase. An article from Refugees Deeply documents how more than [12,000](#) Syrians, who lived near the Riyak airbase, have faced ongoing evictions since late March. Evictions dissipated during May, but have since resumed.² Many of the affected Syrian families reported having been [displaced](#) more than once; on average, families reported having been evicted three times.

In September, the [murder](#) of a Lebanese woman, apparently at the hands of a Syrian man in a majority-Christian Lebanese town, further galvanised existing anti-Syrian sentiment in the country. Syrian families living in the young woman's hometown of [Miziara](#) were woken up in the early morning and told to leave immediately. [Reuters](#) reports that Miziara and another nearby municipalities have used Facebook to encourage landlords to only rent to Syrians with residency permits and evict those without.

While school enrolment figures are rising, aid workers report that some Syrian refugee [children](#) continue to work to support their families.

Many Syrian refugees in Lebanon face inadequate access to potable water. A media report from [September](#) indicates that as 71% of the Syrian population in Lebanon lives below the poverty line, many of the poorest individuals resort to siphoning water from their neighbours or drinking from contaminated sources. In some of the most extreme cases, Syrian refugees have only been able to access [one litre](#) of water a day.

2 The evictions highlight the larger issue of legal residency for Syrians in Lebanon, the conditions of which were modified in 2015, stripping [more than 70%](#) of Syrians living in Lebanon of their legal residence papers.



The dismantling of the settlement on Nawfal Ahmed Saad's land outside Dalhamiye, Lebanon in May. Photo courtesy of Refugees Deeply/Abby Sewell

SYRIA

Arrivals: By the end of September, **23,671** Iraqis had been received in camps in Syria's Al-Hasakah governorate since 17 October 2016, an increase of 1,136 (5%) since **31 August**.

Pressure on refugees in Lebanon's Aarsal district to move back to Syria continued in September, although no population movements were reported. This is in stark contrast to August, when over **10,000** people returned to Syria. Local officials in Daraa claimed that some **6,500** Syrians had returned from Jordan between July and September, as a ceasefire there continued to hold. The 'voluntariness' of returns from Jordan to Syria, however, has been **seriously challenged** by human rights advocates.

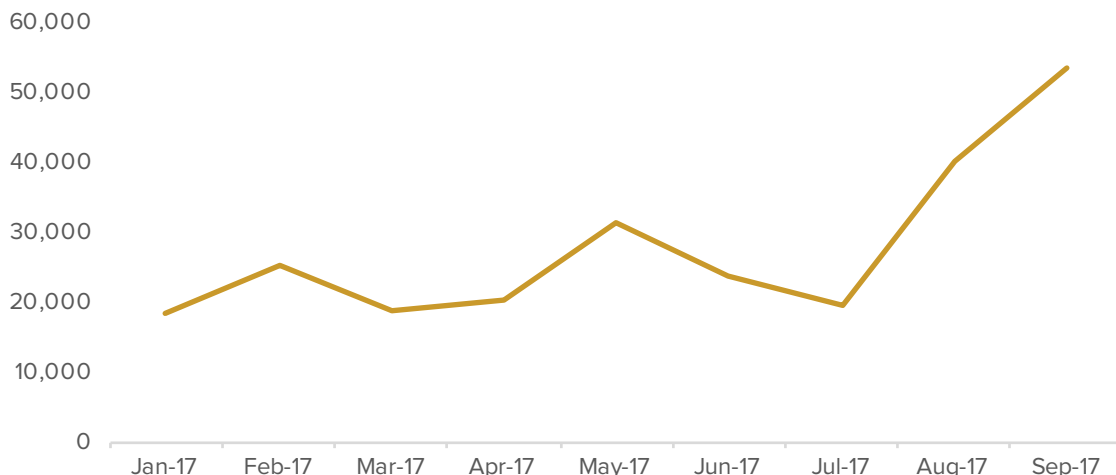
Departures: As of 28 September, there were **5,236,775** Syrian refugees registered in neighbouring countries and North Africa. Although this number decreased marginally in August, it increased again in September by 71,828 (1.4%). In Turkey, the number of Syrian refugees increased by 39,374 (1.2%): from **3,168,757** on 7 September to **3,208,131** on 29 September, after efforts to **clear a backlog** of registration applications (see Turkey section). Between 6 and 18 September, the number of Syrian refugees registered in Jordan decreased by 4,543 (0.7%) to **654,582**. In the previous month, it decreased by 1,457. In Iraq, the number of Syrian refugees remained at **244,235** in September, with no updates since August. The number of Syrian refugees

registered in Lebanon has not been updated since 30 June and remained at **1,001,051**. In Egypt, the number of registered Syrian refugees increased by 2,331 (1.9%) from **122,203** on 31 July to **124,534** on 30 September. The number of Syrian refugees in other North African countries has not been updated since April and continues to be reported as **30,014**.

53,511 people were apprehended while attempting to irregularly enter Turkey from Syria in September, compared to around 40,000 in August and 20,000 in July.

In September, Syrians moved from the third most common nationality arriving in Europe by sea in 2017 to the second most common. As of 30 September, **11,733** Syrians had arrived by sea, some 9.3% of the total arrivals. Of these, **8,160** Syrians had arrived by sea to Greece in 2017 (as of 30 September) making them the most common nationality on the eastern Mediterranean route. This marks an increase of 2,057 (33%) compared to the end of August. September was the second consecutive month that the number of Syrians arriving by sea to Greece had increased by over one third compared to the previous month. Syrians account for over 41% of all sea arrivals to Greece in 2017. 79 Syrians arrived in Italy by sea in September, bringing the total arrivals on the central Mediterranean route for the year to **2,066**. 2017 sea arrival figures for Spain date to May, at which time **681** Syrians had arrived.

Apprehensions on Entry to Turkey from Syria



Refugees and Other Migrants in Syria: The number of registered refugees and asylum seekers in Syria remained unchanged in September at **58,792**. Most are from Iraq, but there are also people from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Somalia and Sudan. There are also some **438,000** long-term Palestinian refugees remaining in Syria. Some Palestinians who had been displaced from the **Sbeineh refugee camp** near Damascus were able to return to the camp in September, four years after it had been damaged and closed.

Internal Displacement: Although parties to the **talks in Astana** reached further agreement of de-escalation zones in mid-September, internal displacement continued across Syria during the month. There were **36,700** new displacements reported in northern Syria in September, with over half in Hama governorate. Large-scale displacement was **reported** around Deir-

ez-Zor in September, as both Syrian government forces and Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) advanced on the town from the east and north respectively. By the end of the month, an estimated **35,000** people had been displaced from and within the governorate since July.

New displacements were not reported in southwest Syria in September, but there had been **37,528** displacements over the previous 12 months, including **380** in August. Low levels of new displacement in recent months are related to the **ceasefire in Daraa**, which has held since July. However, outside the ceasefire zone, displaced populations at Hadalat camp along Syria’s border with Jordan began to flee in August due to military operations in the area, and by early September the camp had been largely emptied. Most residents moved to Rukban, a bigger camp further along the border (see Jordan section).

TURKEY

Arrivals: In September, Turkish Land Forces reported the apprehension of **55,086** people attempting to enter the country, with the majority trying to do so at the Syrian border (53,551). This marks an increase of 13,442 (32.3%) from **August** figures, though the cause of the increase remains unclear. The number of people apprehended entering Turkey from Greece, however, decreased slightly with **1,312** reported in September compared to **1,400** in August. An additional **100** people were apprehended trying to

enter Turkey at the border with Iran, 56 at the border with Iraq, 35 at the border with Nakhichevan province in Azerbaijan and 32 at the border with Bulgaria.

Movement across the Turkey-Syria border has been **limited** since 2015, and further **restricted** since September 2016 when a 900 kilometre wall project was launched. Human Rights Watch estimates that roughly **one million** internally displaced Syrians are trapped at the Turkish border with Idlib province, prevented from



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

exiting Turkey by both the wall and border security, though people are reportedly still able to cross the border by paying smugglers or bribing authorities.

29 people were returned from Greece to Turkey under the EU-Turkey Statement in September, bringing the total number of returns to 1,336 since 4 April 2016. 26 of the individuals returned in October had had their asylum claims rejected. The majority of people returned under the Statement so far are from Pakistan, followed by Syria, Algeria, Bangladesh and Afghanistan, among other smaller groups of particular nationalities.

Despite increasing arrivals to Greece, the EU maintains that the EU-Turkey Statement is “holding”. On 22 September, the appeals of two Syrian men contesting their deportation to Turkey were rejected by the Greek Council of State, ruling that returned asylum seekers are not at risk of torture, violence or degrading treatment in Turkey, and as such Turkey can be considered a ‘safe third country’. Amnesty International condemned the ruling, claiming that it paves the way for forcible returns of asylum seekers to Turkey. In another report, the human rights group argued that refugees in Turkey are at a heightened risk of refoulement. The ruling is expected to affect more than 750 Syrians in Greece.

Departures: The Turkish Coast Guard reported that 3,408 ‘irregular migrants’ were involved in 75 ‘irregular migration incidents’ throughout September,

in the seas surrounding Turkey. This marks an increase from the 2,668 people in 57 incidents reported in July. The majority of incidents reported (66) occurred on the Aegean Sea, though the Black Sea route saw increasing use in September (see below). According to the Turkish Coast Guard, in September the top ten nationalities included, in descending order: Syria, Afghanistan, Congo, Iraq, Eritrea, Cameroon, Iran, Pakistan, Mali and Gambia, though individual figures for each group were unavailable.

The total number of people arriving by sea to Greece from Turkey increased to 4,886 in September, the highest monthly total in 2017, and 1,302 more than the total arrivals in August. This figure is consistent with a trend of increasing arrivals in recent months. Arrivals to Greece between July and September (10,719) are higher than the total (9,286) for the first six months of 2017. In 2017, the majority of arrivals to Greece have been from Syria (40.8%) followed by people from Iraq (19.5%), Afghanistan (10.2%), Democratic Republic of the Congo (3.5%), Algeria (3.2%), State of Palestine (3.1%), stateless individuals (2.6%), Iran (2.5%), Pakistan (2.5%) and Kuwait (1.2%), as well as those from undisclosed ‘other’ countries (10.8%).

Following initial reports in August that the Black Sea route from Turkey to Romania was re-emerging, September saw continued usage of the dangerous passage by Syrians, Iraqis and Iranians. From

mid-August to mid-September nearly 500 refugees and other migrants arrived by sea to Romania, while 834 people were caught attempting the journey. The Black Sea route is reportedly longer and riskier than the sea journey from Turkey to Greece and is characterised by rough weather conditions. At least 24 fatalities were recorded on 22 September, when a boat carrying refugees and other migrants capsized on the Black Sea. Prior to August, the route had not been used since 2015 when only 68 people arrived on a single boat.

According to various news outlets, 12 North Africans (some from Morocco and Algeria) have spent seven weeks locked on a Danish ferry between Turkey and Ukraine. The group embarked in Turkey hoping to reach Romania, but mistakenly hid on a ferry to Ukraine. Neither Turkey nor Ukraine will admit them. As the situation becomes more desperate, threats of violence, aggression and plans to jump overboard have resulted in the Danish ferry operator locking the passengers inside cabins.

On 10 September, 305 Syrians arrived in Cyprus aboard two boats from Turkey in the largest 'mass landings' since September 2014. This was the only recorded arrival in September, but marked a notable increase from the 12 individuals who arrived in Cyprus in August. As of 30 September, some 840 refugees and other migrants have travelled from Turkey to Cyprus in 2017. While no updated figures were available in September, between 9 June and 3 September

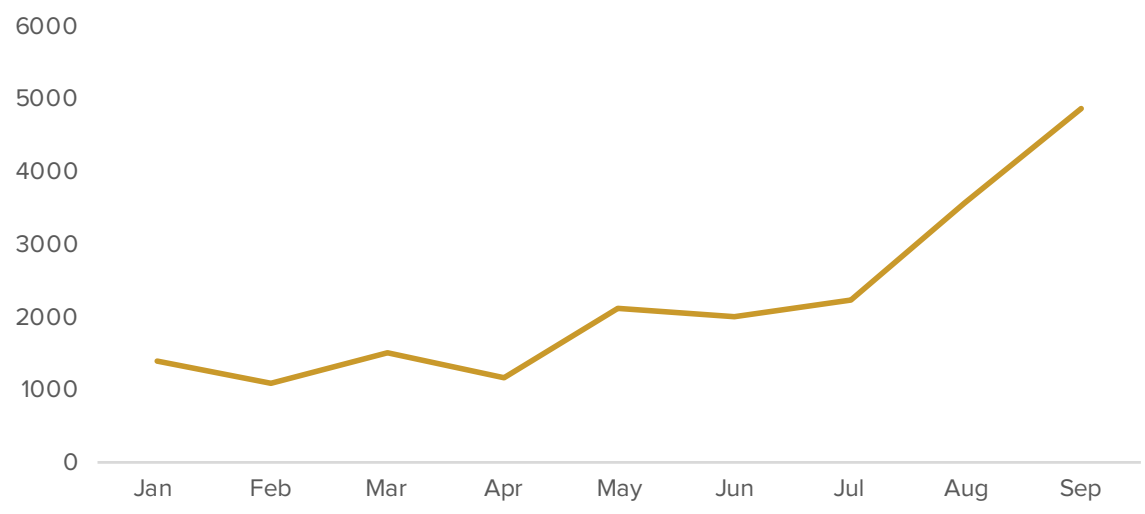
at least 1,363 refugees and other migrants arrived by sea in Italy from Turkey.

Since the attempted coup in July 2016, more than 8,700 Turks have claimed asylum in Germany in 2016 and 2017. Despite this, Germany has rejected more than 5,000 Turkish asylum applications in 2017. In the first eight months of 2017, 12 Turkish citizens applied for asylum in Bulgaria, and all were rejected. Local newspapers reported that, as of 10 September, nearly 1,000 Turks had requested asylum in Greece following the attempted coup.

Turkish Land Forces apprehended 3,583 people attempting to exit Turkey via its land borders in September, compared to the 4,200 reported in August. The majority (3,117) were apprehended at the Greek border where people typically swim or use boats to cross the Evros river separating Turkey and Greece. People were also apprehended at the border with Bulgaria (283), Syria (159) and Iran (24). According to IOM, 1,195 land arrivals were registered in Greece in September, compared to 575 in August, though no explanations for the increase were given. The European Commission estimates that an average of two people arrive in Bulgaria each day.

Though no figures were available for September, as of August an estimated 70,000 Syrians had already returned to northern Syrian provinces from Turkey in 2017. An additional 100,000 people are predicted to return before the end of the year.

Monthly Sea Arrivals from Turkey to Greece in 2017



Refugees and Other Migrants in Turkey: With more than 3.5 million ‘foreign nationals’ seeking international protection in the country, Turkey remains the host of the world’s largest number of refugees. As of 30 September, the majority of this group is made up of 3,208,131 Syrians under ‘temporary protection’, an increase of 39,374 from the total reported on 7 September. UNICEF reports that monthly increases in registration of Syrian refugees and other migrants are due to a Government of Turkey and UNHCR campaign to clear backlogged applications and re-verify statuses. Turkey also hosts 324,115 ‘asylum seekers and refugees’, among them 145,409 Afghans, 140,168 Iraqis, 32,345 Iranians and roughly 4,000 Somalis. Additionally, a state-run news agency reported in September that Turkey is processing the citizenship applications of 50,000 Syrians. Those who would be granted citizenship were reportedly selected according to certain skills criteria.

Vulnerability and Protection: According to IOM’s Missing Migrants project, one death was reported on the eastern Mediterranean route in September,

increasing the total number of deaths on this route in 2017 to 46. On 28 September, a shipwreck off the island of Kastelorizo resulted in the death of a nine year-old Syrian girl and the rescue of 25 others.

Additionally, at least 24 people died while attempting to cross the Black Sea from Turkey to Romania on 22 September. The Turkish Coast Guard rescued roughly 40 people, mainly Iraqi, while 14 others remain missing. IOM also reported the deaths of two Syrian children attempting to cross into Turkey from Syria.

Internal Displacement: In September, no new estimates were available for internal displacement in Turkey. Estimates for the number of people displaced since December 2015 due to security operations in Turkey’s predominantly Kurdish Southeast remains between 355,000 and 500,000.

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

OTHER NEWS

Worsening Conditions in Greece: Recent increases in arrivals of refugees and other migrants to Greece are **exacerbating** dire living conditions in camps on the islands. Even before the increase in arrivals, asylum centres in Greece were beyond capacity and experienced frequent riots and violence due to overcrowding and poor conditions.

Boats from Tunisia: September saw a surge in the number of boats arriving in Italy from **Tunisia**. Some 3,000 people have arrived on Sicilian beaches from Tunisia in the past two months, accompanying a significant decrease in departures from Libya.

Deportations from Germany: Germany has resumed **deportations** of Afghans following a halt in the practice since 31 May. Eight rejected asylum seekers were deported to Kabul in mid-September with German authorities stating that all had committed serious criminal offences.

Greek Asylum Workers Strike: In early September, Greek asylum service workers went on **strike** after months of unpaid wages and contract delays. Greek authorities blamed the delays on ‘technical bureaucratic difficulties’.

Internal Displacement in Yemen: According to UNHCR, as of September, some two million people were **internally displaced** by the war in Yemen. There are also nearly 300,000 refugees and asylum seekers from Somalia and Ethiopia in the country.

Japan Accepts Few Refugees: New reports indicate that **Japan** has accepted only three refugees in the first half of 2017, despite more than 8,500 new applications. Officials claim that this is due to an increase in applicants ‘abusing’ the country’s asylum process. Only four refugees were accepted in the first half of 2016.

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

NEW RESEARCH AND REPORTS

Throughout September, **MMP** and its partners have published a variety of research and reports including the results of an **ACAPS scenario building workshop** looking at potential movement of refugees back to Syria; a **REACH** and **MHub** rapid assessment **report** on youth on the move to Italy; two **Translators Without Borders (TWB)** reports looking at **language support** and **information access** in Europe; a **guest authored paper** exploring the politics of labelling when it comes to refugees and other migrants in the UK; and a **policy brief** on the global refugee compacts.

A new **report** from **INTERSOS** and **MMP** uses research conducted with refugee and other migrant children in Jordan, Lebanon and Greece to highlight the challenges faced by unaccompanied and separated children on the move. The report finds that, despite efforts towards improved service provision for this group, the best interests of the child

are consistently sidelined in all three countries. The executive summary is accessible [here](#).

The **Danish Refugee Council**, in collaboration with **MMP**, has produced a **new report** examining the consequences of thwarted mobility for refugees and other migrants stranded in Serbia. The report draws on 60 interviews with people stuck in Serbia, and highlights the psychological strain of being ‘in limbo’, as well as the coping strategies and growing indebtedness of refugees and other migrants in the country.

MMP partner, **TWB** has contributed an **article** to **Refugees Deeply** arguing that a limited supply of humanitarian interpreters is undermining effective refugee response in countries like Greece. **TWB** is launching a new platform to link interpreters with non-profit organisations.

In its report, '**Games of Violence**', **Médicines Sans Frontières** highlights the violence faced by children and young people at Serbia's borders with Hungary, Bulgaria and Croatia as they attempt to leave Serbia and enter the EU.

In an **article** taking stock of the New York Declaration and its impacts one year after its agreement, **Refugees Deeply** asked a delegation of refugees for their thoughts on the impacts and shortcomings of the declaration.

A new **report** from the **Migration Policy Institute (MPI)** looks at the channels used by refugees to seek protection in Europe and argues that it is nearly impossible to get a clear picture of the legal channels available to 'protection seekers'.

Save the Children's 'Losing Out on Learning' **report** assesses the progress of educational commitments made in the 2016 New York Declaration and calls on countries to keep their promises and ensure that all refugee children can return to school. **Human Rights Watch** published a similar **piece** highlighting the hundreds of asylum-seeking children who are out of school in Greece and calling for Greece's Education Ministry to quickly implement new plans.

A **feature** in **Al Jazeera**, examines the effects of water scarcity in the Middle East on Syrians who have fled to neighbouring Jordan and Lebanon.

In a large-scale **study** of 17 countries in the Euro-Mediterranean region, **the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)** analyses media coverage on migration in 2015 and 2016. The study, conducted by journalists, finds that the media in many countries is underequipped to cover migration.

In a new **feature article**, **InfoMigrants** examines the impact that family separation is having on refugees in Germany. The article draws upon **research** conducted by **MMP** and **REACH** looking at separated families.

In an **occasional paper** from the **Henry J. Leir Institute for Human Security**, evidence from Greece, Jordan and Turkey is used to better understand what money and financial transactions can reveal about the experiences of people on the move.

In a **briefing paper** jointly produced by **RMMS West Africa** and the **Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism Initiative (4Mi) Libya**, insights from 4Mi data collected in Libya, Mali and Niger are used to highlight the experiences of women on the move in Libya.

RMMS monthly summaries of mixed migration issues and news in East 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



