



MMC Middle East
QUARTER 2 2020



Quarterly Mixed
Migration Update:
Middle East

This Quarterly Mixed Migration Update (QMMU) covers the Middle East region (ME). The core countries of focus for this region are Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Israel and Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT), the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, and Turkey. Depending on the quarterly trends and migration-related updates, more attention may be given to some countries over the rest.

The QMMUs offer a quarterly update on new trends and dynamics related to mixed migration and relevant policy developments in the region. These updates are based on compilation of a wide range of secondary (data) sources, brought together within a regional framework and applying a mixed migration analytical lens. Similar QMMUs are available for all MMC regions.

The Mixed Migration Centre is a global network consisting of seven regional hubs and a central unit in Geneva engaged in data collection, research, analysis and policy development on mixed migration.

For more information on the MMC, the QMMUs from other regions and contact details of regional MMC teams, visit mixedmigration.org and follow us at [@Mixed_Migration](https://twitter.com/Mixed_Migration)

MMC's understanding of mixed migration

"Mixed migration" refers to cross-border movements of people, including refugees fleeing persecution and conflict, victims of trafficking, and people seeking better lives and opportunities. Motivated to move by a multiplicity of factors, people in mixed flows have a range of legal statuses as well as a variety of vulnerabilities. Although entitled to protection under international human rights law, they are exposed to multiple rights violations along their journey. Those in mixed migration flows travel along similar routes, using similar means of travel - often travelling irregularly, and wholly, or partially, assisted by migrant smugglers.

Front cover photo credit:

Dara Al-Masri / DRC (2017)

A girl walks in an Informal Settlement in Zahle, Lebanon. January 2017.

SUPPORTED BY:



Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: Middle East

Quarter 2 - 2020

Key Updates

- COVID-19:** Despite an ease of COVID-19 government restrictions in most countries in the region, the COVID-19 outbreak and economic downturn is impacting the entire region. Protection concerns around refugees' and migrants' access to healthcare and employment remain. In Lebanon, Ethiopian domestic workers were '[dumped](#) onto the street' by their employment sponsor, reportedly because of the sponsor's inability to care for them.
- Repatriation of migrant workers:** COVID-19 reportedly prompted [several](#) GCC countries and countries of origin to organise [mass repatriations](#) of migrant workers. The COVID-19 pandemic is allegedly also used as an [excuse](#) by employers to terminate contracts, [withhold salary pay](#) and [deport](#) or [force](#) migrant workers back to their home countries.
- Arrivals in Greece:** Compared to the previous quarter, there has been a decrease in new arrivals in Greece via sea ([-7,022](#) or 93% decrease) and land ([-1,819](#) or 89% decrease). The quarterly trend is downward, but the monthly trend is upward. The sea arrivals increased in May (+189 or 485% increase) and June (+35 or 15% increase), as did the land arrivals in May (+21 or 54% increase) and June (+73 or 122% increase).
- Arrivals in Turkey:** A total of [17,377](#) arrivals in Turkey were recorded during this quarter, which is a 62% decrease from the previous quarter when [46,183](#) arrivals were recorded (-28,806). The majority of arrivals are [from](#) Afghanistan (40%) and Syria (17%).
- People apprehended/rescued in seas around Turkey:** [2,674](#) people were [apprehended/rescued](#) in the seas surrounding Turkey, whereas the total of the previous quarter was [9,053](#) (-6,379 or 70% decrease). In light of the COVID-19 outbreak, it is interesting to observe an upward trend for the number of apprehensions in the months of April, May and June (253, 605, and 1,816 respectively).
- Missing refugees and migrants:** [134](#) people were reported to have gone missing or died while crossing the Mediterranean Sea. 4 people were recorded missing or dead in the Eastern Mediterranean, which is a very stark decrease when comparing it with the 67 people who went missing or died in the previous quarter, but exactly the same as the number of Q4 2019. Around the same time last year, from Q1 2019 to Q2 2019, we saw an increase (+23 or 164% increase).

Regional Overview

Figure 1. Overview of arrivals in Europe and Turkey this quarter (April – June 2020)*



*Information on the map relates to selected updates and does not represent all mixed migration flows within and out the Middle East.

Mixed Migration Regional Updates

Middle East

Brussels conference on supporting the future of Syria and the region

With the conflict in Syria entering its 10th year, the situation in Syria and the region is still critical. There is a [dire humanitarian situation](#), with millions of Syrians being displaced in Syria and its neighbouring countries. 80 countries, international organisations, the EU and UN agencies came together to [discuss supporting the future of Syria and the region](#) during an online international conference on 30 June. The conference was complemented with various [side-events](#) and 'Days of Dialogue'. The conference raised US\$ 7.7 billion for 2020 and beyond. Reportedly, the pledges are [not enough](#) to meet the estimated US\$ 10 billion humanitarian and resilience needs.

Economic downturn impacting refugees in the Middle East

The economic downturn prompted by the COVID-19 pandemic has [pushed](#) hundreds of thousands of [Syrian refugees](#) in the Middle East into an ever more desperate situation with increased humanitarian needs. Hosting communities in Syria's [neighbouring](#) countries face [similar hardships](#). Households are reportedly applying negative coping mechanisms by taking on additional debts which also increases risks of child labour, gender-based violence, early marriage, and other forms of exploitation. The [impact](#) is not limited to [Syrian refugees](#), as [host populations](#) and those with [other nationalities](#) face [similar challenges](#).

Israel's High Court amends law requiring asylum seekers to deposit 20% of salaries

The Deposit Law has been in effect for over two years and was reportedly meant to encourage asylum seekers to leave. Asylum seekers were required to deposit 20 percent of their monthly salary into a locked account until [leaving the country](#). However, the High Court ruled that the law is unconstitutional. The ruling was welcomed by various human rights organisations as the law has [significantly impacted](#) asylum seekers' lives and 'relinquished their rights and asylum claims'. Meanwhile, asylum seekers, refugees and [migrants](#) face [additional hardship](#) over the coronavirus pandemic, rendering the access to any money earned imperative.

Ethiopian domestic workers in Lebanon 'dumped onto the street'

The COVID-19 crisis and Lebanon's bankruptcy are affecting everyone in Lebanon, including refugees and migrants. There have been [various](#) reports of thousands of Ethiopian workers who were '[dumped](#) onto the [street](#) by once wealthy Lebanese families who can no longer afford servants'. [Dozens of Ethiopian workers](#) gathered outside their embassy waiting for support. Some are seeking repatriation, but the inflated ticket price and requirement to pay for mandatory quarantine costs is holding people back. Most domestic workers have an average salary of around \$150 a month, while a return to Ethiopia would require at least a [one year salary](#), provided that they indeed received the salary and can access their accounts. [Civil society](#)

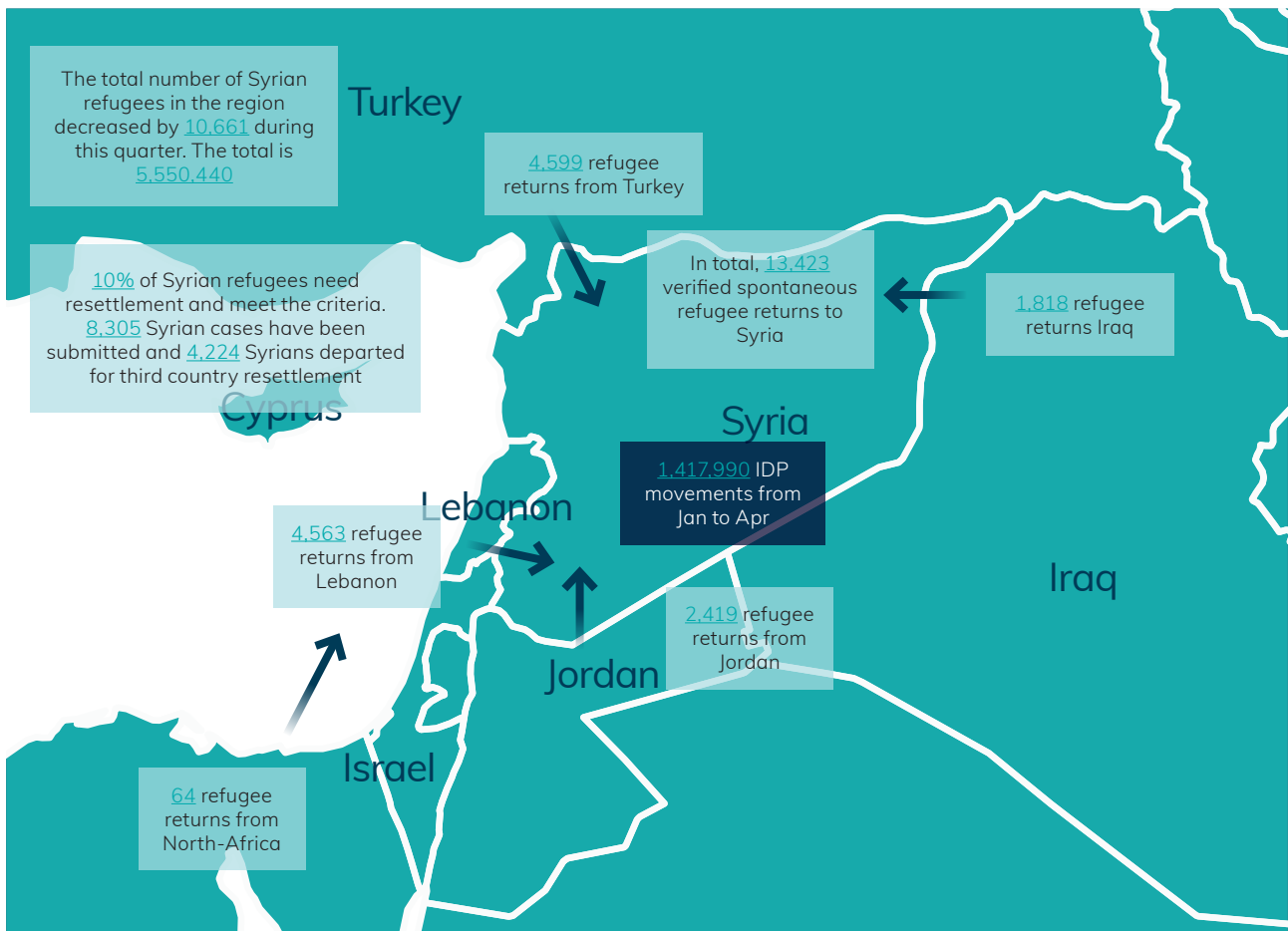
is trying to find shelter for the stranded women and support them with their basic needs. It is also [urging](#) the authorities to do more to protect the migrant domestic workers.

In 2008, the Ethiopian government imposed a work travel ban because of the treatment [and reported weekly](#) deaths of its workers in Lebanon. However, the ban has never been enforced and since 2020 there are an estimated 150,000 Ethiopian workers in Lebanon. Ethiopians make up two-thirds of all migrant workers in Lebanon.

Massive drop in applications for international protection in the EU+ due to COVID-19

In April 2020, as reported by the European Asylum Support Office (EASO), [EU+ countries recorded](#) a massive drop in asylum applications (-87% from January). Most applications were lodged by Syrians (1,685), Afghans (780), Iraqis (701) and Turks (483). Ninety percent of the Syrian applicants were granted some form of international protection, which is an increase from the pre-COVID period and the highest for all nationals. The recognition rates for Afghans (49%), Iraqis (40%), and Turks (36%) were much lower.

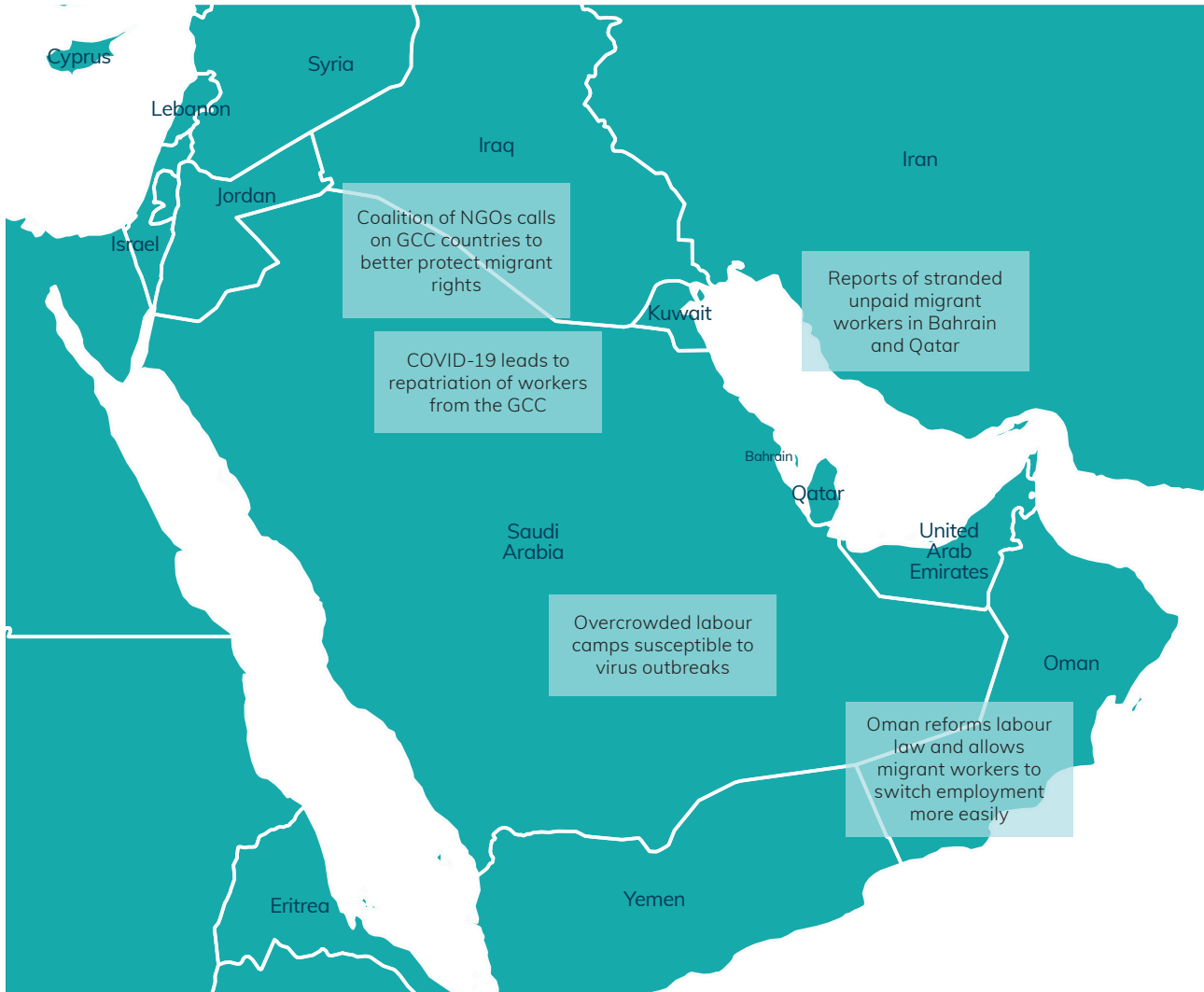
Figure 2. Syrian displacement, resettlement, and spontaneous return, as of May 2020*



*Information on the map relates to selected updates and does not represent all mixed migration flows within and out the Middle East.

Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Countries

Figure 3. Updates on Foreign Nationals in the GCC countries



Coalition of NGOs calls on GCC countries to better protect migrant rights

Following the COVID-19 outbreak in the so-called “industrial area”, a commercial hub outside Doha where many [migrant workers live](#), and concerns around the [conditions](#) in [jails](#) and [detention](#) centres, a coalition of NGOs has [urged](#) the Government of Qatar to take adequate steps to [protect migrant workers](#) amid the COVID-19 crisis. Among the recommendations are to ensure that all workers: are tested and provided with appropriate medical treatment without fear of detention if undocumented; have access to adequate housing facilities; continue to receive their full wages if they are unable to work, either due to preventive quarantine or due to testing positive for COVID-19; do not face discrimination or stigma in relation to the COVID-19 virus; have access to timely and adequate protective measures and healthcare and receive sick pay if they are unable to work due to illness. Similar letters were sent to other GCC countries, including [Bahrain](#), [Kuwait](#), [Saudi Arabia](#), the [UAE](#) and [Oman](#).

COVID-19 triggers repatriation of workers from the GCC

COVID-19 reportedly leads to [several](#) GCC states organising [mass repatriation](#) of migrant workers. For example, Kuwait provided an amnesty window from April 1 to April 30 to allow migrants who overstayed their visas or are otherwise undocumented to leave the country without paying a fine. Countries of origin, such as [India](#), Pakistan, [Philippines](#), reportedly also organised for the return of its migrant workers in the Middle East and there have been various [examples](#) of workers [returning](#) home. Unfortunately, the COVID-19 pandemic is allegedly also used as an [excuse](#) by employers to terminate contracts, [withhold salary pay](#) and [depart](#) or [force](#) migrant workers back to their home countries.

Overcrowded labour camps susceptible to virus outbreaks

There have been various reports of COVID-19 outbreaks in [overcrowded](#) labour camps [and other densely populated neighbourhoods](#) across the GCC. With already [overcrowded](#) accommodation, it is difficult if not impossible for migrant workers to abide by [health and safety standards](#). At the same time, proper and safe accommodation is the responsibility of the landlords and employers who are often found to not abide by the requirements. For example, in May, out of 420 accommodations [inspected](#) in the Muharraq Governorate of Bahrain, only three met the health and safety requirements. In Kuwait, there have been reports of some [23,500](#) migrant workers who “volunteered themselves to the Kuwaiti authorities during an amnesty for undocumented labourers” but were subsequently put into detention camps in the desert “in squalid and cramped facilities, unable to leave or practise coronavirus social distancing”.

Reports of stranded unpaid migrant workers in Bahrain and Qatar

In Bahrain, 150 workers have not been paid for three to six months. The workers, primarily from India and Bangladesh, are struggling to survive in the camp without food and income, and with limited help from their embassies and the government authorities. On top of that, three workers were recently tested positive for COVID-19. According to Migrant-Rights, the [abusive employer is pushing workers to suicide](#). The Ministry of Labour is currently negotiating with the company to resolve the issues, but settlements are likely to take a long time and often only provide a temporary resolution.

In Qatar, according to [reports](#) from Amnesty International, 100 stadium workers had not been paid for seven months. The workers originate from Ghana, Kenya, Nepal, and the Philippines, among other countries. Reportedly, after Amnesty’s efforts to raise awareness, some employees began to receive part of their salaries but [no one has received all dues](#). FIFA indicated it contacted Qatar’s Supreme Committee and is working ensure that outstanding salaries are paid.

Oman reforms labour law and allows migrant workers to switch employment more easily

As reported by [Business & Human Rights Resource Centre](#) and [Migrant-Rights](#), migrant workers in Oman can now transfer sponsorship without permission from their employer after completing at least a two-year contract. Previously, foreign workers were banned from re-entering the country for two years if they had left their employer without permission. Prior to this decision, Oman’s sponsorship transfer policy was the most restrictive in the GCC, but it is [unclear](#) if domestic workers are also included in the changed policy.

Mixed Migration to Europe and Turkey

Quarterly Eastern Mediterranean arrivals trend is downward, but the monthly trend is upward

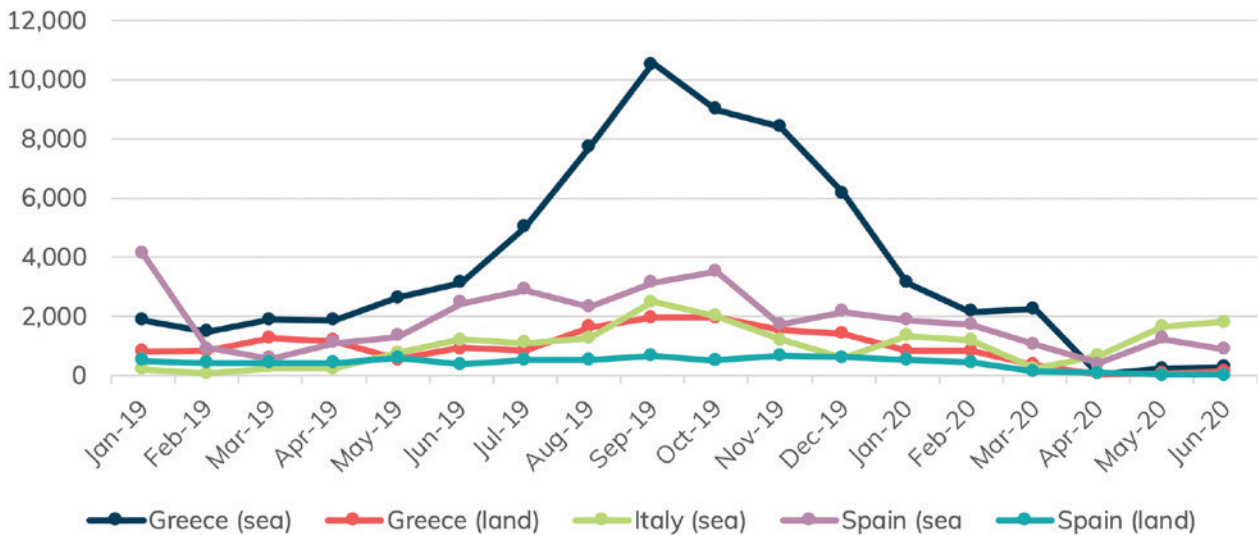
In Q2 2020, there have been [7,609](#) new irregular arrivals to Italy, Spain and Greece via land and the three Mediterranean Sea routes compared to [18,152](#) in the previous quarter (-10,543 or 58% decrease).

Looking at quarterly figures in Greece, the number of arrivals via sea (-7,022 or 93% decrease) and via land (-1,819 or 89% decrease) are lower than in the previous quarter. Around the same time last year, comparing Q1 2019 and Q2 2019, there were increases in numbers of sea arrivals (+2,388 or 46% increase), although the land arrivals (-238 or 8% decrease) were decreasing– though significantly less . The overall decrease is clearly caused by the COVID-19 outbreak and restrictions on freedom of movement.

Zooming in on the monthly figures, it is interesting to observe that there was a very stark decrease in the number of sea and land arrivals in April, but the numbers have increased since then. The sea arrivals increased in May (+189 or 485% increase) and June (+35 or 15% increase). The land arrivals also increased in May (+21 or 54% increase) and June (+73 or 122% increase).

While the overall quarterly downward trend on the Eastern route is less significant than the Western route, it is in stark contrast with the increase in the number of people crossing the Central Mediterranean route.¹

Figure 4. Number of arrivals by country



¹ The movement of refugees and migrants along the other routes are discussed in the Quarterly Mixed Migration Updates by MMC [Europe](#), [West Africa](#) and [North Africa](#).

Table 1. Mediterranean route arrivals

	2019 Q1	2019 Q2	2019 Q3	2019 Q4	2020 Q1	2020 Q2	Q1 and Q2 2020 difference	
Greece (sea)	5,241	7,629	23,271	23,585	7,552	530	-7,022	-93%
Greece (land)	2,886	2,648	4,435	4,918	2,051	232	-1,819	-89%
Italy (sea)	524	2,255	4,854	3,838	2,794	4,149	1,355	48%
Spain (sea)	5,609	4,866	8,328	7,365	4,615	2,551	-2,064	-45%
Spain (land)	1,364	1,424	1,754	1,803	1,140	147	-993	-87%
Total	15,624	18,822	42,642	41,509	18,152	7,609	-10,543	-58%

In 2020, with [data](#) up to 30 April, Afghans made up 40% and Syrians 25% of those arriving to Greece by sea. From the Middle East, there were reports of 99 people from Iraq and 42 people from Syria crossing the Central Mediterranean Sea ([data](#) up to 30 June) and 238 Syrians who crossed the Western Mediterranean ([data](#) up to 31 May).

Apprehensions/rescue operations in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea

Information on the fate of those who went missing, died or were apprehended/survived crossing the Eastern Mediterranean mainly comes from the [Turkish authorities](#). The above-mentioned stark decrease in arrivals to Greece by sea between Q1 2020 and Q2 2020 is also reflected in the number of people apprehended/rescued (see Table 2 below). [2,674](#) people were [apprehended/rescued](#) in all seas surrounding Turkey, whereas the total of the previous quarter was [9,053](#) (-6,379 or 70% decrease). The [2,674](#) people were recorded during a total of [89](#) operations, compared to [260](#) in the previous quarter (-171 or 66% decrease). [6](#) 'organisers' were apprehended at sea, which is the same number as in the previous quarter. This overall decrease is due to the COVID-19 outbreak and government measures to control the virus, such as restrictions on freedom of movement.

Around the same time last year, comparing Q1 2019 and Q2 2019, there were increases in numbers of apprehensions/rescues (+ 4,275 or 61% increase), number of operations (+141 or 74% increase) as well as number of 'organisers' apprehended (+6 or 23% increase).

In light of the COVID-19 outbreak, it is interesting to observe an upward trend of the number of apprehensions in the months of April, May and June (253, 605, and 1,816 respectively). With the slowing down of the outbreak and easing of government restrictions, the monthly trend is likely to increase.

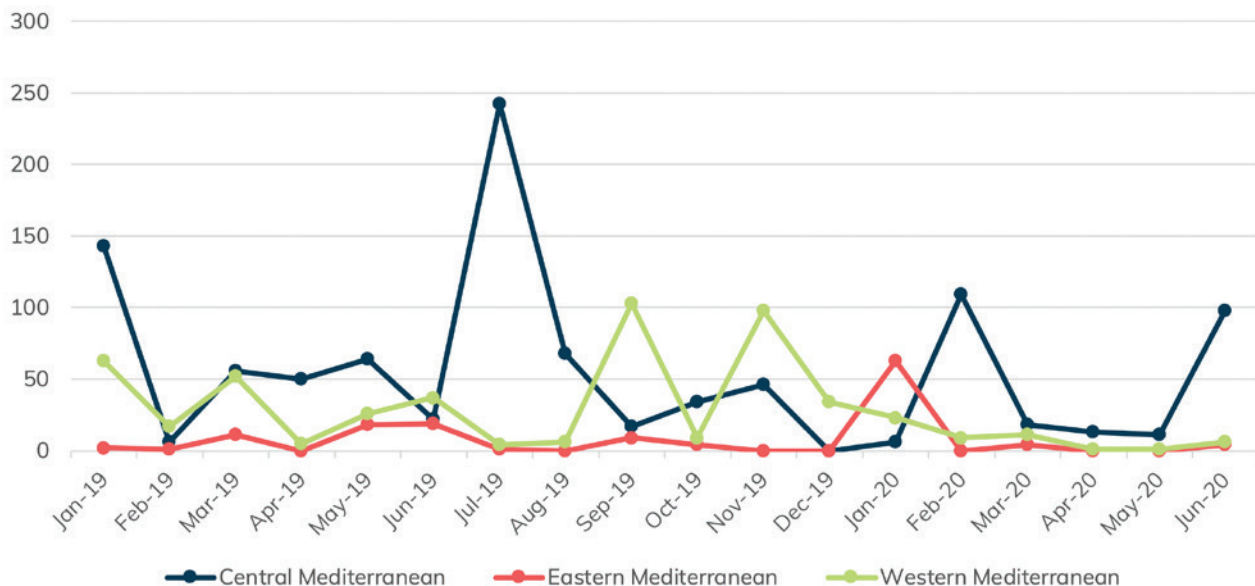
Table 2. Apprehensions in all seas surrounding Turkey

	2019 Q1	2019 Q2	2019 Q3	2019 Q4	2020 Q1	2019 Q1	Q1 and Q2 2020 difference	
Migrants apprehended	4,364	8,639	25,722	22,077	9,053	4,364	-6,379	-70%
Irregular migration incidents/operations	120	261	733	648	260	120	-171	-66%
‘Organisers’ apprehended	9	15	33	23	6	9	0	0%

Deaths in the Eastern Mediterranean on the rise

In Q2 2020, [134](#) people were reported to have gone missing or died while crossing the Mediterranean Sea. In the Eastern Mediterranean, [4](#) people were recorded missing or dead, which is a very stark decrease when comparing it with the 67 people who went missing or died in the previous quarter, but exactly the same as the number of Q4 2019 (see Figure 5 and Table 3). Around the same time last year, from Q1 2019 to Q2 2019, we saw an increase (+23 or 164% increase). The lower number of people who have gone missing or died is in line with the lower number of people who crossed the Eastern Mediterranean route. However, in all cases, the true number of fatalities is likely much higher.²

Figure 5. Number of dead and missing at sea



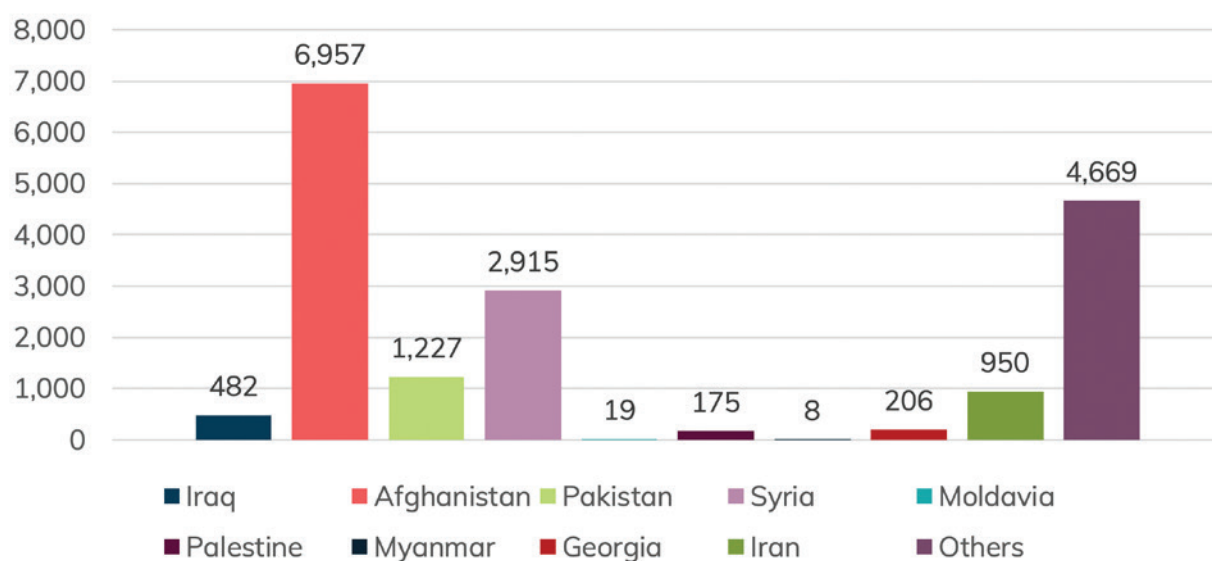
² Information on the fate of those who went missing, died or were apprehended/survived crossing the Eastern Mediterranean mainly comes from the [Turkish authorities](#).

Table 3: Dead and missing at sea

	2019 Q1	2019 Q2	2019 Q3	2019 Q4	2020 Q1	2020 Q2	Q1 and Q2 2020 difference	
Central Mediterranean	205	136	327	80	133	122	-11	-8%
Eastern Mediterranean	14	37	10	4	67	4	-63	-94%
Western Mediterranean	132	68	113	141	43	8	-35	-81%
Total:	351	241	450	225	243	134	-109	-45%

Arrivals in Turkey

A total of [17,377](#) arrivals in Turkey were recorded during this quarter, which is a decrease from the previous quarter when [46,183](#) arrivals were recorded (-28,806 or 62% decrease). In 2019, 454,664 arrivals in Turkey were recorded. There were 268,003 arrivals in 2018, 175,752 arrivals in 2017, and 146,485 in 2016. Due to restrictions on cross-border movements, it is anticipated that the year 2020 will have a much lower total number of irregular arrivals compared to the previous years. In Q2 2020, the majority of arrivals are [from](#) Afghanistan (40%), Syria (17%) (See Figure 6 with the absolute numbers).

Figure 6. Nationalities of people arriving by irregular means in Turkey in Q2 2020

Victims of human trafficking in Turkey

[19](#) victims of human trafficking have been identified in Q2. This brings the total to [64](#) in 2020. The total number of identified victims of human trafficking was [215](#) in 2019, 134 in 2018, 303 in 2017 and 181 in 2016.

Thematic Focus: Somali-Yemeni Refugees and Migrants Stranded and Struggling in Jordan's capital

Contribution together with Solenn Al Majali³

Jordan has been an important [migration hub](#) in the Middle East for decades. However, while it is perhaps most known for its reception of millions of Palestinians, Iraqis, and Syrians, there have also been [14,727](#) Yemenis and [746](#) Somali nationals who sought refuge in the Kingdom, and its capital Amman in particular. Marginalised at a national policy level with [limited access](#) to protection, rights and services, the Yemeni-Somali communities also face challenges in their daily social interactions with Jordanians, as well as those from their own country of origin.

In their daily interactions with Jordanians, the refugees and migrants are faced with racism and incidents of [xenophobia](#). Somalis are often called “Abu samra” (You black person), “Abed” (“Slave”), “Abu al-leila” (“The person who looks like the night”), and so on. These racist terms amplify already hierarchical interactions with Jordanians. This is also further reflected in the limited access to work that these communities have. For example, if sub-Saharan and Yemeni refugees and migrants have employment they can usually only work in socially devalued jobs in restaurants, cleaning agencies or hairdressing salons. Meanwhile, in January 2019, the [Cabinet decided](#) to suspend UNHCR registration and the issuance of documents to those who legally entered the country for medical treatment, study, tourism, or work. In effect, [this has barred non-Syrians](#) - including Yemenis and Somalis - from being recognized as refugees and leaving them without UNHCR documentation or access to services. Simply put, these minorities are regarded as “economic” migrants, and not refugees in search for international protection, while disregarding the [complexities around their mixed migration drivers, decisions, and movements](#).

The interaction with communities of their own nationality is not necessarily better than the interactions with Jordanians. For example, nationals from Yemen are composed of two main groups: those from the northern and southern governorates. But there are also those from the south who have a dual nationality and possess both a Yemeni and Somali passport. They are of mixed origin and often have a black skin. Other Yemenis often look down upon them because they are not “pure” Yemenis. Hence, they call the Yemeni-Somalis ‘[Muwalladin](#)’. *Muwalladin* is a term to describe Arabs with a mixed origin and often has negative denotations. As indicated by a Somali-Yemeni man: “Even though we’re in the same neighbourhood, we don’t live together. There are some problems in the neighbourhood, between the tribes. It started with the war and it has continued here.” Consequently, Somali-Yemeni refugees and migrants have [difficulties to develop a sense of belonging](#) and are constantly challenged and reminded of their mixed origin and dark skin colour. They do not feel part of the Yemeni, Somali, or Jordanian communities. All of this further strengthens their feeling of alienation from both Somalis and Yemenis and makes their inclusion in Jordan even more complicated.

3 Ph.D. Candidate in Anthropology / Aix-Marseille University France / French Institute of the Near East in Amman ([lfpo](#))

A critical question is whether – over time – the protracted displacement and prolonged cohabitation helps to reduce the tensions between these communities and to strengthen a sense of belonging for Somali-Yemeni refugees and migrants. While overcrowded and overstretched cities like Amman can provide [sanctuary](#) to those in transit and mixed migration flows, social dynamics between and within various communities must be understood and addressed to avoid exacerbating existing divides and tensions.

Highlighted New Research and Reports



[Facing Multiple Crises: Rapid assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable workers and small-scale enterprises in Lebanon](#)

ILO, Fafo, UNDP, IRC, DRC, Save the Children International, Mercy Corps, Oxfam, UN Women | June 2020

The [assessment](#) sheds light on some of the pressing issues and concerns that migrant workers are facing in Lebanon — in terms of employment, source of income, current economic conditions, and prospects for the immediate future. It also addresses the effects of the pandemic on small-scale businesses, as well as their coping and adaptation strategies.



Migration, Remittances and Possible Return of Ethiopian Domestic Workers in Lebanon

Dr. Karim El Mufti



December 2019

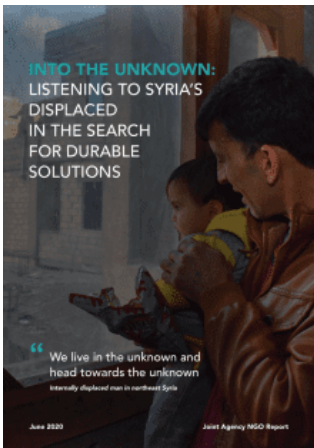
In the framework of the project
Securing Women Migration Cycle, Assistance, Protection and Return Program for Migrant Women in Lebanon, The Ethiopia Focus (AID 011 045)
 led by CESM and co-financed by the
 Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS)



[Migration, Remittances and Possible Return of Ethiopian Workers in Lebanon](#)

Karim El Mufti | 2020

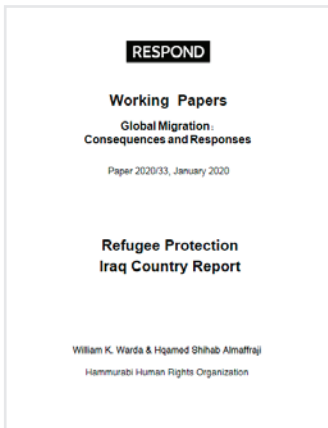
A [study](#) on the Lebanese national legal framework relevant to the labour migration of Ethiopian domestic workers, and the migration journey of these workers into and out of Lebanon. It also addresses the 'tenacity of the Kefala system', the workers 'entrapment process' through regular and irregular means, remittances, and the potential for return to Ethiopia.



[Into the unknown: Listening to Syria's displaced in the search for durable solutions](#)

Inter-agency | June 2020

Over 50 Syrian and international NGOs published a [report](#) calling for action to support people displaced in and from Syria. The research found that very few see themselves as holding a viable prospect for a durable solution – safe return and sustainable reintegration, local integration or resettlement – in the coming years.



[Reception and Integration policies in Turkey, Lebanon and Iraq](#)

Respond | June 2020

Respond has published various reports on refugee reception and integration. This report focuses on integration policies, practices and responses to refugee immigration in [Turkey](#) between 2011 and 2019. Another report provides a contextual analysis of the reception of asylum seekers in [Lebanon](#). Yet another report focuses on the same policies and practices in [Iraq](#).



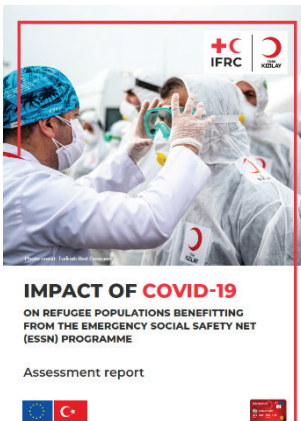
Religion and Social Justice for Refugees: Insights from Cameroon, Greece, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia and Mexico



[Religion and Social Justice for Refugees: With insights from Jordan and Lebanon](#)

Refugee Hosts, London's Global University | April 2020

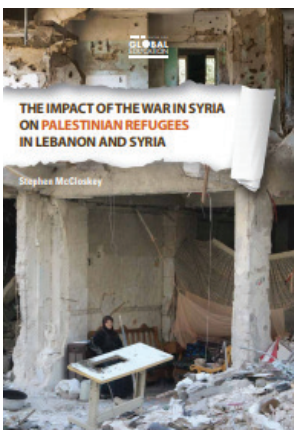
This [report](#) provides insights into the roles played by faith-based actors and local faith communities in contexts of displacement, including Jordan and Lebanon. The study addresses a disconnect “between what policy makers and practitioners assume that ‘refugees need’ and what different groups of refugees themselves consider to be essential requirements, as prerequisites to dignity and justice”. The researchers argue that engaging with these needs ensures that humanitarian interventions promote rather than undermine social justice.



[Impact of COVID-19 on Refugee Populations in Turkey](#)

International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Turkish Red Crescent | May 2020

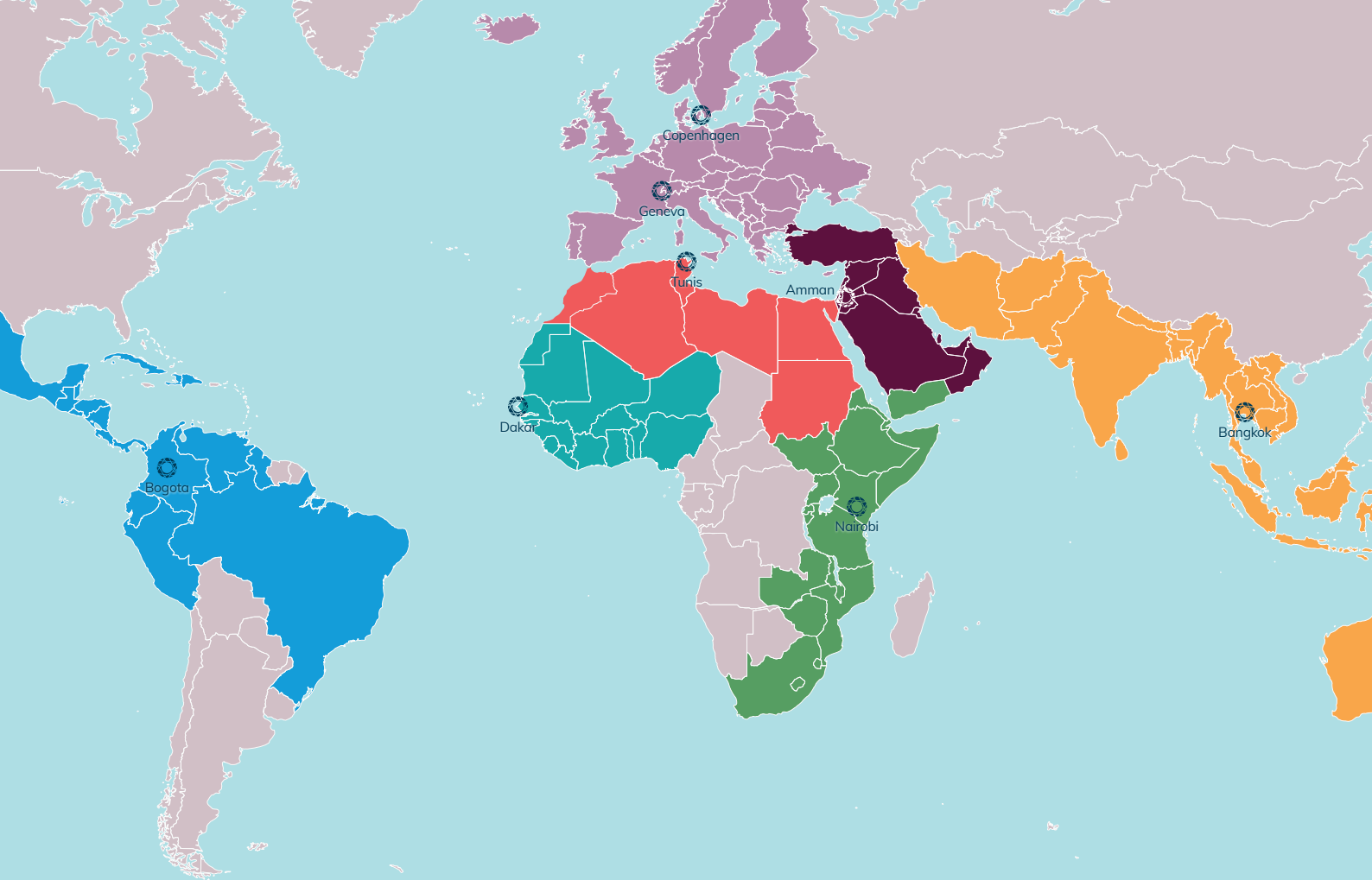
A [report](#) on the economic and social impact of COVID-19 on the lives of refugees in Turkey. The report underlines that refugee families surveyed are facing major losses to employment. This, combined with the increase in expenses, is a clear indication that there is an economic gap.



[The Impact of the War in Syria on Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon and Syria](#)

Stephen McCloskey, Centre for Global Education | April 2020

260,000 Palestinian refugees in Syria have been displaced at least once and have been in need of 'sustained humanitarian assistance' since 2011. Additionally, 29,000 Palestinian refugees have fled to neighbouring Lebanon where they endure a permanent 'foreigner' status without citizenship, property rights and access to many occupations. Among other things, the [report](#) examines the impact of the war in Syria and the economic upheaval in Lebanon on Palestinian refugees.



The MMC is a global network consisting of seven regional hubs and a central unit in Geneva engaged in data collection, research, analysis and policy development on mixed migration. The MMC is a leading source for independent and high-quality data, research, analysis and expertise on mixed migration. The MMC aims to increase understanding of mixed migration, to positively impact global and regional migration policies, to inform evidence-based protection responses for people on the move and to stimulate forward thinking in public and policy debates on mixed migration. The MMC's overarching focus is on human rights and protection for all people on the move.

The MMC is part of and governed by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). Global and regional MMC teams are based in Amman, Copenhagen, Dakar, Geneva, Nairobi, Tunis, Bogota and Bangkok.

For more information visit:

mixedmigration.org and follow us at [@Mixed_Migration](https://twitter.com/Mixed_Migration)

