**Contribution to inform the UN Special Rapporteur’s forthcoming report on the impact of COVID-19 on the human rights of migrants, *for his report to the 76th session of the General Assembly.***

*Geneva, June 11, 2021*

**Introduction**

*Between March 2020 and February 2021, MMC developed and administered a new survey focusing on the impact of Covid-19 on refugees and migrants, collecting information on individual profiles and routes, but also capturing information on Covid-19 – awareness of the disease and access to health services, as well as the broader impact of the crisis. In July, MMC launched version 2 of the Covid-19 survey, looking in-depth at the impact of the crisis on needs, protection issues, migrant smuggling, and the drivers of migration. More than 23,000 interviews were conducted through the Mixed Migration Centre’s 4Mi programme, in five regions.[[1]](#footnote-1)*

*The following contribution aims to highlight some of the MMC global and regional findings obtained through various research projects as well as some specific examples of emerging practices. More information, including country specific data, is available on the* [*4Mi Interactive COVID-19 data*](https://mixedmigration.org/4mi/4mi-interactive/mixed-migration-during-covid-19/) *platform* (where you can find the data for all questions, and filter for nationality, region, age and gender) and *the* [*MMC resources*](https://mixedmigration.org/resource-type/covid-19/) *(see annex 1 for key materials).*

**Access to healthcare for migrants and refugees during COVID-19**

Since the beginning of the public health crisis there have been concerns around whether refugees and migrants can adhere to recommended measures to help prevent transmission of the virus, as many along various stages of their journey may find themselves residing in camps, shelters, or detention centres, and facing overcrowded and insanitary conditions. Overall, the **vast majority of refugees and migrants interviewed by MMC in Africa, Latin America and Asia have reported that they are taking some measures to protect themselves against the virus,** including frequent hand washing, wearing a mask and staying at home, with the type of measures taken varying across regions[[2]](#footnote-2). The percentage of respondents not taking any protective measures remained low[[3]](#footnote-3) and decreased over time in West Africa while it increased in East Africa (seemingly due to lack of availability of protective gear[[4]](#footnote-4)). Further, slightly more than half of all respondents surveyed stated that they were able to practice social distancing[[5]](#footnote-5), with higher percentages observed in Asia and Latin America, over East Africa, North Africa and West Africa. Surveyed refugees and migrants have consistently reported that they know how to protect themselves from the virus yet worry about catching the virus has remained high[[6]](#footnote-6).

**Across regions, about a third of 4Mi interviewees consistently reported being unable to access health services[[7]](#footnote-7),** with the exception of Asia and Latin America where, over time, more respondents cited being able to access healthcare. The biggest perceived barriers to health services cited by surveyed refugees and migrants differ between regions[[8]](#footnote-8) but overall relate to lack of funds, not knowing where to go, and discrimination against foreigners. Another barrier, particularly reported in Latin America, was lack of documentation. [[9]](#footnote-9)

For example, **in Peru only foreigners with a regular status could access public health services**, while those in an irregular situation would have to pay high prices to access private health services. According to local actors, access to healthcare for asylum seekers and refugees is also limited: despite their regular status, they can only access emergency health services[[10]](#footnote-10). **Exceptions to this are granted for pregnant women (extended for 45 days after childbirth), for children under 5, people with HIV, and confirmed COVID-19 cases**. In Colombia, the President announced last year that only Venezuelans with a regular status in the country would be included in the COVID-19 vaccine rollout, while in January the Ministry of Health assured the government was working on a plan to include all Venezuelans in the immunization effort but needed further international cooperation to reach that aim.

One of the main concerns currently, is the very unequal access to vaccination, between countries and between citizens and refugees and migrants within countries. There is a need for clear firewalls between vaccination provision and immigration control, so that refugees and migrants feel safe to get a vaccine, even if they have an irregular status. We need be careful that having access to vaccination or not, will not become a measure of de facto immigration control, where the limited access to vaccination for refugees and migrants will be used as a way to limit their mobility and freedom of movement.

**Surge of discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance towards migrants and refugees**

The difficulties faced by refugees and migrants since the onset of the pandemic are compounded by increasing reports of racism and xenophobia, fuelled by negative rhetoric portraying refugees and migrants as carriers of COVID-19. **The number of respondents to the 4Mi survey citing increased racism and xenophobia due to the pandemic were initially** [**more notable in some regions over others**](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/111_Covid_Snapshot_Global_4.pdf)[[11]](#footnote-11)**,** with higher than average percentages noted in  Tunisia (35%), Malaysia (30%), and Somaliland (23%). Increased racism and xenophobia[[12]](#footnote-12) as an impact of the pandemic on daily lives has also been cited by respondents across regions as a barrier to accessing health services[[13]](#footnote-13).

**In Malaysia, under the economic impact of COVID-19, employers have prioritized the dismissal of migrant workers ahead of Malaysians.** This, along with the temporary closure of many “migrant” industries during COVID-19 has resulted in widespread job loss and destitution among refugees and migrants in Kuala Lumpur. According to 4Mi data, 82 out of 101 respondents cited reduced access to work as the biggest impact of COVID-19[[14]](#footnote-14).

**As a result of rising cases among migrant workers, refugees and migrants in Malaysia continued to be seen and targeted as a source of virus transmission.** A survey conducted by the Emir Research in November found that eight out of ten Malaysian respondents viewed migrants suspected of traveling without valid documents as a source of COVID-19 infection[[15]](#footnote-15). **Some Malaysian employers have even made their foreign workers wear wristbands to identify them in public, leading to further stigmatization of refugees and migrants in the country[[16]](#footnote-16).** Meanwhile, discrimination targeting Rohingya refugees in Malaysia continued this quarter, with xenophobic hate speech circulating on various social media platforms in Malaysia.

**Increased risk immigration arrest and detention**

According to respondents, the risk of abuse or rights violation has increased overall since the pandemic began, supporting the argument that the COVID-19 crisis is a threat multiplier. **In three out of five regions, a majority of respondents perceived an increase in arrest and detention, pushback/denial of entry, theft, and bribery and extortion**. The perception that the risk of arrest or arbitrary detention has increased is strongest in East Africa, with 65% of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement (with a higher percentage of people agreeing in Kenya than in Djibouti). More than half of respondents also agree with the statement in West Africa (58%) and Latin America (55%)[[17]](#footnote-17). In Asia, the level of agreement overall is relatively low (33%), due to a wide range of responses across countries, from just 3% agreeing in India up to 82% in Malaysia perceiving an increased risk of arrest or arbitrary detention.

This finding in Malaysia is in line with reports of migrants being rounded up and detained during the pandemic[[18]](#footnote-18), where **COVID-19 has been used to justify crackdowns targeting refugees and undocumented migrants and is an important factor that has led to rapid changes in the migration policy and response in Malaysia and Kuala Lumpur**. At the beginning of the pandemic, the government implemented several **positive measures, including providing free COVID-19 testing for refugees in Selayang and encouraging refugees and migrants to come forward for testing without fear of arrest.**

However, since May 2020, **the situation has deteriorated with a series of police raids, arrests, detention, and deportation carried out by Malaysian authorities, affecting thousands of undocumented migrants and refugees all over the country**[[19]](#footnote-19).The government has justified these arrests as a move to contain the virus. Most of the respondents in the 4Mi survey agree that COVID-19 has increased their risk of arbitrary arrest, detention, and deportation. Specifically, **concerns about the increased risk of arbitrary arrest and detention were reportedly higher among Rohingya respondents (85%) than Bangladeshi respondents (58%)**[[20]](#footnote-20)**.** Meanwhile, the increased risk of deportation was reported more by Bangladeshi respondents (83%) compared with Rohingya respondents (56%)[[21]](#footnote-21).

Further, in Malaysian detention centers the number of COVID-19 cases have been rising amid a concerning increase in arrests and detention, **From October to December, Malaysian police conducted raids arresting more than 2,000 undocumented refugees and migrants, claiming the move was to stop the spread of COVID-19. However, instead, it has served to further the spread of the virus through the overcrowded facilities and has been met by widespread international concern**.

**Legislation or policy adopted during the pandemic regarding the regularization of migrants**

**Actions to contain the spread of COVID-19 are having a significant impact on human mobility, with travel restrictions, border closures and lockdowns.** While a global pandemic undoubtedly calls for extraordinary measures, many governments’ COVID-19 related decisions regarding refugees and migrants follow previous policies of securitization largely fuelled by rising populism and nationalism around the world. In light of these overwhelmingly negative policy developments, a range of publications has discussed how the novel coronavirus will disproportionately impact refugees and migrants. Certainly, the bulk of the measures implemented so far, expected measures to come, and the nature of the pandemic itself will have wide-ranging consequences for refugees and migrants[[22]](#footnote-22).

**4Mi data shows that over the past year the Covid-19 pandemic has plunged many already vulnerable refugees and migrants into grater precarity**. Inclusive Covid-19 response frameworks are needed, that protect the rights and needs of refugees and migrants, as well as increased support for those on the move[[23]](#footnote-23).

**With the pandemic shedding light on the contributions of migrant workers to the global economy and Covid-19 response as ‘essential workers’ few countries have implemented positive initiatives for refugees and migrants, to ensure they have access to health care. Among those, temporary regularization pathways offered by Portugal and Colombia remain the exception and not the rule.**

In Colombia, immigration authorities estimated that as many as 2.5 million Venezuelans could benefit from this regularization measure, including some 770,000 projected to arrive over the next two years[[24]](#footnote-24). Although other countries were expected to follow, none in the region has acted accordingly yet. Despite an overall deterioration in migrants’ rights compliance and lack of regularisation legislation or policy, MMC’s research on the Global Compact for Migration and COVID-19 does include a range of examples of positive measures taken by governments in response to the pandemic, in many cases actions and measures in line with the objectives of the GCM.[[25]](#footnote-25)

**Right to housing**

MMC findings show that the majority of refugees and migrants interviewed across Africa, Asia and Latin America between April 2020 and January 2021 cited **lost income as an impact of the pandemic – the most frequently cited impact on daily life**. That loss of income has led to an inability to afford basic goods (reported by 64% of respondents who lost income), experiencing increased worry and anxiety (52%), increasing debt (31%), using up savings (29%), paying less remittances, involuntary immobility and loss of housing[[26]](#footnote-26). In addition, in many countries the preventive measures and policies implemented by the authorities amid the pandemic increased the risk the risk of evictions for refugees and migrants.

In Colombia, at the beginning of the pandemic, orders were issued at a national and local level to suspend evictions. However, 4Mi data highlighted the limits of the moratorium, as 42% of respondents interviewed between April and June reported having lost their housing. Once the order expired on June 30th, the situation reportedly worsened: the total number of evictions reported during the month of July rose to more than 1.000.

In Guatemala, like in many countries, the first preventive measure implemented by the authorities amid the pandemic was mandatory self-isolation, to reduce transmission of the virus. Data showed that most respondents did not live in adequate housing conditions, making it impossible to meet self-isolation and physical distancing guidelines, with those in irregular status and/or recently arrived in the country facing more precarious conditions[[27]](#footnote-27).

In Kuala Lumpur, the COVID-19 crisis led to a spike in homelessness for refugees and migrants Section 55E of the Immigration Act 1959/63 (amendment 2002) makes it an offense if landlords rent to people considered “illegal immigrants”. While the law has long been in place without widespread enforcement, the newly formed government in May 2020 used COVID-19 transmission fears as a justification for its widespread implementation[[28]](#footnote-28). Malaysian law does not distinguish between refugees and undocumented migrants, and as a result, homeowners were forced to evict tenants without documentation. Additionally, interviews showed that even without forced eviction many refugees and migrants have been unable to pay rent for months due to COVID-19 induced job loss. As a result, hundreds of refugees and migrants have lost their housing. This is confirmed by 4Mi data where 40% of respondents cited loss of housing as one of the major impacts of income loss under COVID-19.

**Right to a safe and dignified return**

Owing to the overall socioeconomic impact of the pandemic, many migrants have sought to return to their countries of origin. Return movements because of economic difficulties have been observed from Spain to Morocco and across South East Asia. While the overall **share of respondents in our dataset who indicated that they** [**planned to return home**](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/111_Covid_Snapshot_Global_4.pdf) **was around 7%, this share was greater among Venezuelans** interviewed in Peru (24%) and in Colombia (14%).[[29]](#footnote-29).

Returns are most likely linked to income losses and related deterioration of living conditions; as observed in our data, the share of Venezuelan refugees and migrants in Peru and in Colombia who reported losing income due to the pandemic has remained around 90%, which is much higher than in other regions[[30]](#footnote-30). Yet, those making the return to Venezuela have also faced difficulties, such as being stuck on the way, stranded at the border, or facing precarious quarantine conditions upon return.

Afghan returnees interviewed by MMC noted the second highest loss of income due to the coronavirus pandemic after respondents in Latin America, and loss of income was also reported as a driver of return in some cases[[31]](#footnote-31). Afghan returnees also cited a number of challenges along their return journeys[[32]](#footnote-32), including challenges moving across borders and within countries, as well as increased risk of detention and deportation during the journey. Additionally, many Afghan returnees were unable to find work upon return to Afghanistan, as lockdown measures and previous crises persisted[[33]](#footnote-33).

**Annex 1**

**4Mi COVID-19 Interactive platform**

**https://mixedmigration.org/4mi/4mi-interactive/mixed-migration-during-covid-19/**

**COVID-19 Global Updates**

The following global updates on the situation for refugees and migrants on mixed migration routes around the world in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, are based on data collected by MMC in Asia, East Africa, Latin America, North Africa and West Africa since April 2020.

MMC (2020) [COVID-19 global update #1 27 April 2020 – Impact of COVID-19 on refugees and migrants](https://mixedmigration.org/resource/covid-19-global-update-1/)

MMC (2020) [COVID-19 global update #2 12 May 2020 – Impact of COVID-19 on refugees and migrants](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/100_Covid_Snapshot_Global_2.pdf)

MMC (2020) [COVID-19 global update #3 27 May 2020 – Impact of COVID-19 on refugees and migrants](https://drc.ngo/media/gpabsaqc/covid-19-gu-03.pdf)

MMC (2020) [COVID-19 global update #4 11 June 2020 – Impact of COVID-19 on refugees and migrants](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/111_Covid_Snapshot_Global_4.pdf)

MMC (2020) [COVID-19 global update #5-30 June 2020 – Impact of COVID-19 on refugees and migrants](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/118_Covid_Snapshot_Global_5.pdf)

**COVID-19 Global Thematic Updates**

The following thematic global updates further zoom in on the impact of the pandemic on mixed migration, including migrant smuggling, drivers of mixed migration and movement decision-making, and protection in Asia, East Africa, Latin America, North Africa and West Africa, based on data collected since July 2020.

MMC (2020) [COVID-19 Global Thematic Update#1 1 September 2020- Impact of COVID-19 on migrant smuggling](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/131_covid_thematic_update_smuggling.pdf)

MMC (2020) [COVID-19 Global Thematic Update#2 2 October 2020- Impact of COVID-19 on protection risks for refugees and migrants](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/136_covid_thematic_update_protection.pdf)

MMC (2020) [COVID-19 Global Thematic Update#3 November 2020- Impact of COVID-19 on refugees and migrants with children](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/151_covid_thematic_update_refugees_and_migrants_with_children_.pdf)

MMC (2020) [COVID-19 Global Thematic Update#4 10 December 2020- Impact of COVID-19 on the decision to migrate](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/154_covid_thematic_update_drivers_and_outlook.pdf)

**Other COVID-19 related articles**

Cordaid (2020) [Bram Frouws about the root causes of migration, migration policy and the impact of COVID-19](https://mixedmigration.org/articles/bram-frouws-about-the-root-causes-of-migration-migration-policy-and-the-impact-of-covid-19/)

MMC (2020) [The impact of COVID-19 on refugees and migrants: data and observations from MMC’s 4Mi program](https://mixedmigration.org/articles/the-impact-of-covid-19-on-refugees-and-migrants-data-and-observations-from-mmcs-4mi-program/)

MMC (2020) [Normalisation of the extreme 2020](https://mixedmigration.org/articles/normalisation-of-the-extreme-2020/)

MMC (2020) [One year into the pandemic: COVID-19 a threat multiplier for people on the move](https://mixedmigration.org/articles/one-year-into-the-pandemic-covid-19-a-threat-multiplier-for-people-on-the-move/)

MMC (2020) [COVID-19 and the Global Compact for Migration Is a Compact born in a crisis born again in the whirlwinds of three global crises?](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/132_covid_and_the_global_compact_for_migration.pdf)

MMC (2020) [Urban Mixed Migration - Kuala Lumpur Case Study](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/149_urban_case_study_Kuala_Lumpur.pdf)

MMC (2020) [MMC Asia 4Mi Snapshot – May 2020: Understanding the impact of COVID-19 on Afghan returnees](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/102_covid_snapshot_asia.pdf)

MMC (2020) [MMC Asia 4Mi Snapshot – July 2020: The impacts of COVID-19 on Afghans in India and Indonesia: access to healthcare, livelihoods and support](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/122_covid_snapshot_Asia.pdf)

MMC (2020) [Q2 Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: Asia (see thematic focus: Weaponizing COVID-19 rising xenophobia in Malaysia)](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/qmmu-q4-2020-asia.pdf)

MMC (2020) [Urban Mixed Migration - Bogota Case Study](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/150_urban_case_study_Bogota.pdf)

MMC (2021) [Q2 Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: Latin America and the Caribbean](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/qmmu-q1-2021-lac.pdf)

MMC (2021) [Profiles and housing conditions of refugees and migrants in Guatemala during the COVID-19 pandemic](https://mixedmigration.org/resource/profiles-and-housing-conditions-of-refugees-and-migrants-in-guatemala-during-the-covid-19-pandemic/)

MMC (2021) [4Mi snapshot: Access to health services for Venezuelans in Colombian and Peru during the COVID-19 pandemic](https://mixedmigration.org/resource/4mi-snapshot-access-to-health-services-for-venezuelans-in-colombia-and-peru-during-the-covid-19-pandemic/)

MMC (2021) [The impact of COVID-19 on refugees and migrants on the move in North and West Africa](https://mixedmigration.org/resource/the-impact-of-covid-19-on-refugees-and-migrants-on-the-move-in-north-and-west-africa/)

MMC (2020) [Concerns and Confusion: Afghan refugees and migrants in Turkey face COVID-related challenges every day, Afghan voices from Turkey](https://mixedmigration.org/resource/afghan-refugees-and-migrants-in-turkey-face-covid-related-challenges/)

1. For more information on 4Mi and its methodology, see Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism Initiative Frequently Asked Questions. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. MMC (2020). [COVID-19 global update #2 12 May 2020 – Impact of COVID-19 on refugees and migrants](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/100_Covid_Snapshot_Global_2.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. MMC (2020). [COVID-19 global update #5-30 June 2020 – Impact of COVID-19 on refugees and migrants](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/118_Covid_Snapshot_Global_5.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. MMC (2020). [COVID-19 global update #4 11 June 2020 – Impact of COVID-19 on refugees and migrants](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/111_Covid_Snapshot_Global_4.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. MMC (2020). [COVID-19 global update #5 30 June 2020 – Impact of COVID-19 on refugees and migrants](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/118_Covid_Snapshot_Global_5.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. MMC (2020). [COVID-19 global update #2 12 May 2020 – Impact of COVID-19 on refugees and migrants](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/100_Covid_Snapshot_Global_2.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. MMC (2020). [The impact of COVID-19 on refugees and migrants: data and observations from MMC’s 4Mi program.](https://mixedmigration.org/articles/the-impact-of-covid-19-on-refugees-and-migrants-data-and-observations-from-mmcs-4mi-program/) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. MMC (2021). [4Mi snapshot: Access to health services for Venezuelans in Colombian and Peru during the COVID-19 pandemic.](https://mixedmigration.org/resource/4mi-snapshot-access-to-health-services-for-venezuelans-in-colombia-and-peru-during-the-covid-19-pandemic/) [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. MMC (2020). [COVID-19 global update #4 11 June 2020 – Impact of COVID-19 on refugees and migrants](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/111_Covid_Snapshot_Global_4.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. MMC (2020). [COVID-19 global update #5 30 June 2020 – Impact of COVID-19 on refugees and migrants](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/118_Covid_Snapshot_Global_5.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. MMC (2020). [Urban Mixed Migration - Kuala Lumpur Case Study.](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/149_urban_case_study_Kuala_Lumpur.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. MMC (2020). [Q2 Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: Asia.](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/qmmu-q4-2020-asia.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. MMC (2020). [COVID-19 Global Thematic Update #2 – 2 October 2020: Impact of COVID-19 on protection risks for refugees and migrants.](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/136_covid_thematic_update_protection.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. MMC (2021). [Q1: Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: Asia.](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/qmmu-q1-2021-asia.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. MMC (2020). [MMC adapts its 4Mi program to assess the impact of COVID-19 on refugees and migrants.](https://mixedmigration.org/articles/mmc-adapts-its-4mi-program-to-assess-the-impact-of-covid-19-on-refugees-and-migrants/) [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. MMC (2020). [One year into the pandemic: COVID-19 a threat multiplier for people on the move.](https://mixedmigration.org/articles/one-year-into-the-pandemic-covid-19-a-threat-multiplier-for-people-on-the-move/) [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. MMC (2020). [Urban Mixed Migration - Bogota Case Study.](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/150_urban_case_study_Bogota.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. MMC (2020): [COVID-19 and the Global Compact for Migration Is a Compact born in a crisis born again in the whirlwinds of three global crises?](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/132_covid_and_the_global_compact_for_migration.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. MMC (2020). [COVID-19 global update #3 27 May 2020 – Impact of COVID-19 on refugees and migrants](https://drc.ngo/media/gpabsaqc/covid-19-gu-03.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. MMC (2021). [Profiles and housing conditions of refugees and migrants in Guatemala during the COVID-19 pandemic.](https://mixedmigration.org/resource/profiles-and-housing-conditions-of-refugees-and-migrants-in-guatemala-during-the-covid-19-pandemic/) [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. MMC (2020). [Urban Mixed Migration - Kuala Lumpur Case Study.](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/149_urban_case_study_Kuala_Lumpur.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. MMC (2020). [The impact of COVID-19 on refugees and migrants: data and observations from MMC’s 4Mi program.](https://mixedmigration.org/articles/the-impact-of-covid-19-on-refugees-and-migrants-data-and-observations-from-mmcs-4mi-program/) [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. MMC (2020). [COVID-19 global update #5 30 June 2020 – Impact of COVID-19 on refugees and migrants](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/118_Covid_Snapshot_Global_5.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. MMC (2020). [COVID-19 global update #5-30 June 2020 – Impact of COVID-19 on refugees and migrants](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/118_Covid_Snapshot_Global_5.pdf) . [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. MMC (2020). [MMC Asia 4Mi Snapshot – May 2020: Understanding the impact of COVID-19 on Afghan returnees.](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/102_covid_snapshot_asia.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. MMC (2020). [MMC Asia 4Mi Snapshot – July 2020: The impacts of COVID-19 on Afghans in India and Indonesia: access to healthcare, livelihoods and support](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/122_covid_snapshot_Asia.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-33)