

Demographic study of international migration trends in conjunction with the outbreak of the Corona epidemic

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Abstract: This research delineates the recent advancements and demographic shifts in international migration coinciding with the COVID-19 pandemic's proliferation, which resulted in a downturn in migration trends. It sheds light on the myriad challenges confronted by refugees and migrants, particularly the economic, social, and health repercussions instigated by COVID-19. Furthermore, the study examines the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) response strategies, including preventative actions and movement restrictions through the closure of international borders to mitigate virus transmission.

The repercussions of this pandemic have emerged for migrants who depend on work outside their countries to support themselves, their families and their communities. Many of those who are at greater risk of contracting this virus than others, and so far the unprecedented challenges facing migrants and refugees have not been addressed except in a few cases.

Keywords: migration, migrants, refugees, pandemic, COVID-19.

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1. Introduction :

International migration represents a dynamic and unpredictable aspect of population change. Historical data concerning migration trends is often fragmented or scarce. The cross-border movement of people typically reacts to swiftly evolving economic, social, political, and environmental circumstances, rendering it a sporadic and volatile process. Occasionally, the frequency and direction of migration shifts markedly over brief intervals. Consequently, certain nations have emerged as more appealing to international migrants. Predicting future migration trends is thus exceedingly challenging.

Since 2020, the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic has profoundly impacted all dimensions of human mobility, including international migration. The enforcement of national border closures and significant interruptions in international transit across land, air, and sea have compelled many individuals to postpone or cancel their travel plans.

Following these events, job opportunities sharply declined, educational facilities were closed, and widespread measures of social distancing were enacted. This study seeks to uncover significant data and trends relevant to global migration, aiming to deepen the comprehension of the migration panorama by scrutinizing essential contemporary data concerning migrants and refugees, particularly in the context of the current global health emergency.

Drawing on the data and insights from key global reports, notably those from the International Organization for Migration, and based on the discussions previously outlined, we pose the following inquiries:

What are the latest demographic shifts in global migration and the circulation of migrants worldwide?

What are the economic, social, and health ramifications of the COVID-19 pandemic on migrants and refugees? How has the IOM addressed this crisis?

Study Objectives

- Analyzing migration and knowing its global trends, through the data and data provided by various international reports, especially those issued by the International Organization for Migration.
- Examine the conditions, challenges, and risks faced by international migrants and refugees during their journeys, with a focus on those who are most vulnerable.
- Uncover the plight and adversities faced by international migrants and refugees during their journeys, particularly those most susceptible to harm.
- Explore and clarify the economic, social, and health repercussions of COVID-19 on international migrants and refugees.

Study Importance

This study aims to provide an updated perspective on international migration by showcasing the most recent statistics derived from secondary data sources. It examines the national policies tailored to accommodate the COVID-19 pandemic's effects on migrant populations in regions severely impacted in the early phases of the outbreak, including instances of international organizations' interventions during the pandemic. Furthermore, this research emphasizes the

necessity to examine the challenges faced by migrants and refugees, exacerbated by international travel restrictions during the COVID-19 crisis.

First: Study Methodology

We employed the descriptive analytical approach by analyzing the most important data on the phenomenon of international migration in order to provide a systematic scientific explanation that depicts the phenomenon by describing its trends and developments over time.

For this purpose, we collected accurate detailed data and information issued by official international organizations and bodies. It highlights how the pandemic has altered the trends of international migration and its profound effects on the migrant and refugee populations.

Second: Search Terms

- 1. Migration:** The process whereby individuals move from their typical residence, occurring both within national boundaries and across them.
- 2. Departing migration:** The act of exiting one's country of origin or regular residence to establish oneself in a different nation, thereby making the latter the new home.
- 3. Immigration:** Immigration involves the movement of individuals from their home country or place of usual residence to another nation where they establish a new residence.
- 4. Refugee:** An individual who, due to legitimate fears of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, belonging to a particular social group, or political opinion, resides outside their country of origin and is unable or unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country.
- 5. Displacement:** : This pertains to the compulsory evacuation of individuals who must abandon their dwellings or customary living areas to evade the repercussions of armed conflicts, prevalent violence, breaches of human rights, or natural calamities (IOM, 2021).
- 6. Coronaviruses:** This broad family of viruses is known to cause diseases in both animals and humans. Several coronaviruses are noted for inducing respiratory disorders in humans, ranging from mild conditions such as the common cold to more severe diseases.
- 7. COVID-19:** This is an infectious ailment instigated by the newly recognized coronavirus. Prior to December 2019, there was no detection of this virus and the associated disease in Wuhan, China (World Health Organization, 2019).

II– Methods and Materials:

1-Data sources

Our study leveraged the latest statistical data from esteemed global organizations such as the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the International Organization for Migration, and the World Bank. We analyzed migration trends and their effects on migrants during the COVID-19 pandemic, focusing on socio-economic and health challenges. The research was enhanced by key reports from these entities.

A-World Migration Report 2020 (issued by the International Organization for Migration)

The primary Global Migration Report is produced following IOM's Environmental Policy and is exclusively available in digital format to reduce the environmental effects related to paper consumption, printing, and distribution. This report is freely accessible and downloadable from:

www.iom.int/wmr. The views presented in this report are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect those of the IOM.

This report does not represent any stance by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on the legal status of countries, territories, cities, areas, their authorities, or the demarcation of their borders. It is the result of extensive collaboration involving many partners and managed by the editorial team. The World Migration Report 2020 process started in May 2018 and concluded with its publication in November 2019 by the Director-General during the IOM's 110th Council session. Although accuracy efforts were rigorous, the IOM acknowledges potential inaccuracies in the data, noting that it does not include events or data post-June 2019 (IOM, 2020).

B-State of International Migration Report 2019 (published by ESCWA)

The third edition of the State of International Migration in the Arab Region offers comprehensive analyses and detailed overviews of migration dynamics across Arab territories. It examines migration statistics, trends, and drivers both within and between Arab states, and discusses the migration policies developed by these nations. The report also covers the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration, a detailed and forward-thinking agreement that establishes a global framework for managing international migration based on shared values, principles, and methods.

The Global Compact for Migration sets forth 23 objectives aimed at implementing diverse, integrated, and practical actions to foster a holistic approach that guarantees safe, orderly, and regular migration. This report adeptly evaluates the impact of the policies outlined in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration. It explores the governance of migration in Arab nations across three key areas and elaborates on the policies and initiatives enacted throughout the region to regulate migration. Furthermore, it offers recommendations for administering migration in a holistic and integrated manner (ESCWA, 2020, p. 3).

C-World Migration Projections Report 2020

The United Nations Secretariat's Department of Economic and Social Affairs is crucial nexus for global policy-making in the economic, social, environmental, and national domains. This department operates in three fundamental interconnected areas:

- It amasses, produces, and scrutinizes a broad array of economic, social, and environmental statistics and insights, which are utilized by UN Member States to address shared challenges and evaluate potential policies.
- It aids in mediating discussions among Member States within various intergovernmental groups, fostering collective strategies to manage ongoing or newly arising global dilemmas.
- The guide provides strategies to governments on how to effectively translate policy frameworks from UN conferences and summits into national programs, and it bolsters national capacities through technical assistance.

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) supplies the global community with current, accessible demographic data, and conducts analyses on population trends and their implications for development across all countries and regions. This includes studies on population size, characteristics, and the three main factors influencing demographic change: fertility, mortality, and migration.

Established in 1946, the Population Division offers substantial support to the United Nations General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the Commission on Population and Development regarding population and development issues. Additionally, it engages in several

inter-agency coordination initiatives within the United Nations framework and aids in enhancing the demographic monitoring capacities of Member States (United Nations, 2020, pp. 25-28).

2-Demographics of international migrants

A-Gender

Regarding gender distribution, nearly half of international migrants are females. The migration of women plays a significant role in initiating changes. It influences social, cultural, and political standards and fosters beneficial societal transformations within families and communities. As migrants, women boost the economic growth of both their home and host countries. Migration provides them opportunities for employment, thereby enhancing their financial contributions within households.

This initiative promotes gender equality and the socioeconomic empowerment of women in both their home and host countries. Despite the benefits of international migration, female migrants face significant challenges, including barriers to full societal integration, lower employment rates, and wage disparities compared to native women and male migrants.

B-Average age of international migrants

In North America, the median age of migrants is highest at 44.3 years, followed by Europe at 43.4 years, and Oceania at 41.9 years, with females generally older than males. In contrast, in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and North Africa and Western Asia, the median ages are 31.0, 31.2, and 34.2 years respectively, with male migrants typically older than female migrants as of 2020.

In 2020, about 73% of all international migrants fell within the working-age group of 20 to 64 years, closely mirroring the age distribution in their respective destination countries or regions. This compares to 57% of the general population. Additionally, the proportion of children and adolescents among international migrants was significantly low. Globally, the proportion of international migrants younger than 20 was around 15%, against 33% in the overall population. Meanwhile, the proportion of older individuals, aged 65 years and above, among international migrants was estimated at 12% worldwide, higher than the 9% observed in the total population (United Nations, 2020, pp. 25-28).

3-General data on international migration trends

Over the last fifty years, the population of international migrants has shown significant growth. It is estimated that the total population residing in a country other than their birthplace is 272 million, marking an increase of 119 million from the 153 million recorded in 1990, and more than tripling the 84 million estimated in 1970. Despite an increase in the percentage of international migrants globally during this period, it is clear that the vast majority of people still remain in their countries of origin (International Organization for Migration, 2020, pp. 25-26).

When examining the geographical distribution of migrants, Europe emerges as the region hosting the largest international migrant population, estimated at 87 million in 2020. Following closely is North America with 59 million, and North Africa and West Asia with nearly 50 million. Other regions host significantly fewer migrants.

From 2000 to 2020, the migrant populations in Europe, North Africa, and West Asia grew by about 30 and 29 million, respectively, while North America experienced an increase of approximately 18 million migrants. During this timeframe, of the 29 million migrants present in North Africa and West Asia, about 9 million were refugees or asylum seekers. Should these trends continue, North Africa and West Asia are expected to surpass North America as the region with the second-largest migrant population in the coming years.

This shift, which was unpredictable two decades ago, illustrates the growing variety of economic opportunities available to migrants and signals the intense competition that host countries may face in the future to attract highly skilled and specialized migrants (United Nations, 2020, pp. 8-9).

The escalation of international migration in certain regions has influenced demographic transformations. Europe has consistently been a prime destination for international migrants, yet it has experienced the most modest population growth during this period, barely exceeding 1%. Without the influx of international migrants, who have helped counteract the decline in some European populations due to low fertility rates, the growth rate would likely be even lower. For instance, an analysis was conducted on the predominant countries and territories from which migrants originate. In 2019, more than 40% of all international migrants globally were born in Asia.

Significantly, approximately 112 million migrants hail from India, positioning it as the primary country of origin, followed by China and other South Asian countries such as Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Afghanistan. Mexico is the second-largest country of origin, with the Russian Federation ranking fourth. The list also includes various European countries, such as Ukraine, Poland, the United Kingdom, and Germany (International Organization for

Since early 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted global migration, with ongoing challenges for migrants. As of now, complete and accurate data regarding international migration, along with infection and mortality rates among migrants, have not been fully reported by the International Organization for Migration.

An analysis from the International Migration Data Portal reveals that in 12 out of the 20 countries with the highest COVID-19 cases, the percentage of international migrants aged 65 and older is below their share in the general population. This trend is seen in countries such as India, Brazil, the UK, France, Germany, Argentina, Poland, and Ukraine.

Additionally, in 15 of these 20 countries, about 61% to 88% of migrants are of working age (20 to 64 years), indicating that the majority are either young or working-age adults who are at a greater risk of COVID-19 exposure, particularly those in essential sectors where remote work is not feasible (IOM, 2021).

4-Report on International Migration in the Arab Region

The Arab region has experienced a marked increase in international migration. In 2017, it welcomed over 38 million migrants and refugees, making up about 15% of the total 258 million international migrants worldwide. Within these figures, migrant workers form a substantial portion, particularly in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries.

The region is home to approximately 9 million individuals seeking asylum. This includes 3.7 million refugees registered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and an additional 5.4 million Palestinian refugees documented by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East “UNRWA”. Additionally, the area has experienced significant internal displacement, with over 15 million people displaced due to conflicts and environmental challenges, particularly in countries such as Syria, Sudan, Somalia, Iraq, and Yemen.

Since 2018, there has been a notable rise in emigration from the Arab region, with approximately 8.7 million refugees leaving, out of a global total of 20.2 million, according to data from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (ESCWA, 2020, p. 3). Additionally, migrant laborers play a vital role in the regional economy, comprising 12% of the global migrant workforce. Their contribution is pivotal in fostering the economic growth of their host countries.

Arab migrants play a role in development by stimulating investments and remittances in addition to consolidating cultural, commercial and social relations between countries. In this regard, the results of sustainable development are increasingly recognized internationally and regionally, as a framework for cooperation related to international migration has been developed since 2016, for regular migration that benefits countries and migrants. A global agreement has also been concluded in New York to ensure safe and regular migration and another global agreement on refugees, where Arab countries have been able to prove their role in effectively drafting these two conventions (ESCWA and the IOM, 2018, p. 3).

5-Recent change in international migration: the outbreak of the Corona pandemic and its repercussions on migrants and refugees

A-Migrants, refugees and COVID-19 outbreak areas

The transmission of the coronavirus initially manifested and proliferated along heavily trafficked commercial and tourist routes, impacting countries adjacent to China before spreading to the United States and Europe. Subsequently, the virus extended from these locales to other parts of the world. This expansion resulted in numerous affluent and developed nations grappling with the initial severe health impacts of the pandemic. Factors such as geographical positioning.

As a result, migrants form a substantial portion of the population in these impacted regions. Areas within these countries, such as Lombardy in Italy, New York in the USA, Madrid in Spain, Paris in France, and the Geneva/Vaud region in Switzerland, are not only centers of global economic and trade significance but also focal points of political and cultural interaction, hosting large migrant populations (Guadagno, 2020, p. 3)

In some instances, the density of populations and housing in refugee and displaced person settlements significantly exceeds that of the surrounding host communities. In northwest Syria, it is common for between 6 and 11 individuals to share a single tent or one-room shelters in both formal and informal settlements multiple times. Most families share sanitary facilities with other households, often facing long queues of up to 30 minutes and experiencing difficulties in accessing basic hygiene supplies like soap. Epidemiological models predict that the infection rate of coronavirus could double every 2.3 days, potentially infecting 20% of the displaced population within the initial six weeks, which would equate to approximately 240,000 cases and 14,823 fatalities (Duclos and Palmer, 2020, p. 4).

B-Economic, social and health impacts of the Corona pandemic on migrants and refugees

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has triggered a multitude of economic, social, and health challenges for migrants and refugees, including:

- Widespread xenophobia and discrimination have been directed towards migrants, who are often unfairly blamed for accelerating the spread of COVID-19. Migrant families are likely to experience financial losses due to a reduction in remittances. Additionally, the movement restrictions implemented by various nations to curb virus transmission have made it challenging

for migrants and refugees in host countries to secure food and shelter. These restrictions also prevent them from returning to their home countries (ESCWA, 2020, p. 5).

- Due to restrictions on mobility and economic activities, there is a significant reduction in employment and income among migrant workers who suddenly find themselves unable to support their families and are dependent on aid.
- Possibility of continued economic impacts in the following months for refugees not living in camps (mostly in urban areas), who are largely dependent on the informal sector. In Jordan, UNHCR estimated on 11 May 2020 that about 40% of refugees were dependent on the informal sector and that one third of them could not get any work and had difficulty feeding themselves.
- Mobility restrictions have implications for inventories and supply chains, particularly in agriculture, food and other production sectors, as some sectors that rely more on migrant workers such as construction, agriculture and trade have been significantly affected (URD, 2020, pp 9-10).
- The educational pursuits of refugee children and adolescents have been severely disrupted by the pandemic following the shutdown of educational institutions and training centers, leading to a potential increase in dropout rates among this vulnerable group due to the socioeconomic impacts on these young individuals.
- Many low-income migrants and refugees, who were employed in temporary and insecure positions within the Arab region, have found themselves jobless due to the pandemic. With the absence of social safety nets, and given the current economic downturn triggered by COVID-19, these individuals are at a heightened risk of facing significant employment challenges and are susceptible to various forms of exploitation, including sexual exploitation and abuse (ESCWA, 2020, p. 9).
- Preventive measures such as frequent handwashing, maintaining distancing, and isolation at home are difficult in camps and settlements in the case of infectious diseases such as coronavirus, yet the restrictions they face cannot be underestimated (Hariri, Obaid, & Rihawi, 2020).
- Migrant and refugee women working in the home have been significantly affected by the Corona virus, as they are increasingly exposed to violence by employers, due to closures and restrictions on movement with limited access to health services (ESCWA, 2020, pp. 11-12).

6-IOM in the face of the Corona pandemic

A-IOM Statement on COVID-19

IOM initiated several projects aimed at mitigating the health and socio-economic challenges migrants face. One significant effort, spearheaded by the Migration Research Division as of March 2020, involved the publication of a weekly series of analytical briefs concerning COVID-19. These briefs were intended to provide up-to-date insights and analyses within a rapidly evolving context, each spanning two to three pages. They gathered essential data from external research and various studies concerning the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the migrant community.

These insights were continually updated as new research emerged. The IOM's declaration regarding COVID-19 and mobility underscores the urgent necessity to support migrants, especially as the COVID-19 crisis continues. In the hardest-hit countries, migrants often face more severe challenges compared to others.

Drawing from the organization's past experiences with crises, the international body has formulated a global strategic plan aimed at preparing for and managing the COVID-19 crisis, as

well as aiding nations that require financial, technical, and resource assistance. The organization focuses on the following areas:

- Communicating risks and engaging with local communities.
- Coordinating crisis response and facilitating cross-border cooperation.
- CIVIL SERVANTS TRAINING
- Population mobility mapping
- Strengthening monitoring and water, sanitation and hygiene services.

B-Restrictions on Movement and Travel

Travel restrictions have been imposed to understand how COVID-19 affects movement around the world. The organization has developed a map showing the various disturbances and restrictions on travel. The basic assessment of entry points shows the number and type of restrictions imposed at 1221 points.

The population groups most affected by these measures are reported. It has also created online dashboards that allow health institutions, researchers, and the general public to follow the latest developments about Corona at its various stages. These dashboards show the number of confirmed infections, deaths, and recoveries from COVID-19, in addition to changes in cases over time. The most prominent of these dashboards are those issued by Johns Hopkins University, nCov-2019, and the who dashboard on COVID-19 cases.

IOM has dedicated several sites to address any developments around international mobility, including:

- The webpage dedicated to the COVID-19 response where it is published about the organization's work towards vulnerable migrants.
- IOM's page follows travel policies about the restrictions countries are pursuing.
- A page of the International Civil Aviation Organization "ICAO", a United Nations agency related to civil air transport, containing papers that are questions and answers addressed to States, air transport personnel and the general public.
 - Statistical Overview on the Effects of COVID-19 on Air Travel (UN Migration Agency, 2020, pp. 1-7).

III- Results and discussion :

Through all the data and information we have provided in this research on international migration, through which we have analyzed the dire social, economic and health conditions experienced by migrants and refugees, while highlighting the role played by the International Organization for Migration to confront the emerging Corona pandemic, we have reached the following results:

– It is difficult to know the migration trends during 2020 accurately. In practice, there are no data on international migration flows except for a few countries.

– In this regard, international migration has been quantified in the 2019 revision and earlier reviews solely in terms of net migration. Net migration measures the balance between immigrants and emigrants over a certain period (reflecting the net effect of international migration on both the population size and demographic composition of the origin and destination countries). However, the enforcement of policies to shut international borders and limit mobility indicates a downward trend. It is still too early to definitively gauge the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on migration trends. Initial evaluations from UN reports indicate that disruptions caused by the pandemic could have

- decreased the number of international migrants globally by about two million by mid-2020, representing a 27% decrease from the expected growth from July 2019 to June 2020.
- _ Detailed insights into these trends will be elaborated in future reports from the International Organization for Migration over the ensuing years.
 - _ Owing to the rapid transmission of the novel coronavirus among human populations, restrictions on movement have been enforced.
 - _ This has led to social and economic effects on migrants and refugees, as it was found through the study that there is a significant decrease in employment and income among migrant workers who find themselves unable to support their families due to poor remittances. There are also difficulties in finding a job that they face because of their dependence on employment in informal sectors. It should be noted that they lose their work and become unemployed requesting assistance. This is in the event that the type of work is temporary and unstable in addition to the social impact that has appeared in racial discrimination by foreigners against these migrants and refugees, as they have become accused of spreading the novel coronavirus, as well as the various risks they are exposed to, such as sexual exploitation, violence in some of their jobs and school dropouts due to the closure of schools and training centers. We also do not miss the health effects such as their rapid infection with various infectious diseases, especially COVID-19, which refugee camps find a suitable place for spread.
 - _ The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the vulnerability and instability of refugees and displaced populations. In the face of infectious diseases like COVID-19, the application of basic preventive measures—such as consistent handwashing with soap, maintaining social distance, and self-isolating when symptoms appear—is notably difficult.
 - _ This is especially true in camp and settlement environments, which are often densely populated. The risks posed by venturing outside these living spaces are considered less severe compared to the threats of the virus spreading under the poor living and health conditions prevalent in these areas. COVID-19 presents considerable health threats to the elderly and individuals with pre-existing conditions like cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, chronic respiratory disorders, and cancer, which can lead to severe outcomes and fatalities. 2020. Additionally, even younger individuals face heightened risks from the virus, particularly as it interacts with other prevalent diseases exacerbated by their living conditions.

IV- Conclusion:

The experiences of migrants during the pandemic will significantly influence demographic social, and economic trends. Their inability to remit money due to unemployment and the consequent loss of monthly income will profoundly impact the welfare of their families and communities. This, in turn, will affect the developmental trajectories of their home countries. Limited access to services and employment opportunities will constitute a movement of migrants outside the areas affected by COVID-19 and thus will result in a future outbreak of the virus in other regions. Conversely, the inability of migrants to relocate freely will exacerbate social and environmental strains and escalate tensions within communities.

Recommendations

- _ Improve educational efforts aimed at migrants and refugees to emphasize the significance of health preservation and adherence to preventive measures, and enhance communication strategies to facilitate their access to protective services and support.

- _ Ensure international protection for refugees who are in dire need by consistently applying health and safety protocols.
- _ Incorporate migrants and refugees in national and local frameworks designed to prepare for and manage COVID-19 infections.
- _ Offer training to healthcare providers, community health aides, and other relevant staff on addressing the unique health needs of migrants and refugees.
- _ Offer psychosocial assistance to women subjected to gender-based violence through the provision of services from trained professionals.
- _ Assist in the safe, dignified, and voluntary return of migrants affected by travel restrictions, ensuring they have access to healthcare services, including COVID-19 testing, as well as adequate housing, water, food, and financial support throughout the repatriation process.
- _ Amplify direct financial aid to organizations working within refugee and displaced populations to sustain humanitarian efforts and reevaluate the rights of undocumented individuals to facilitate their employment and fulfill their needs.

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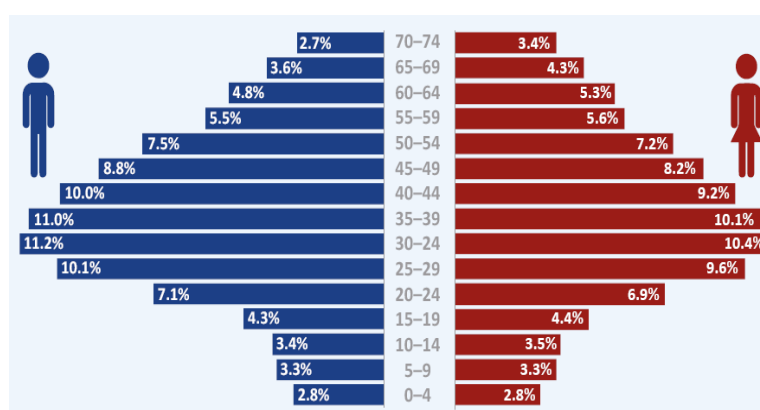
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- Appendices:

Figure 1: Distribution of Migrants by Gender and Age Categories during 2019



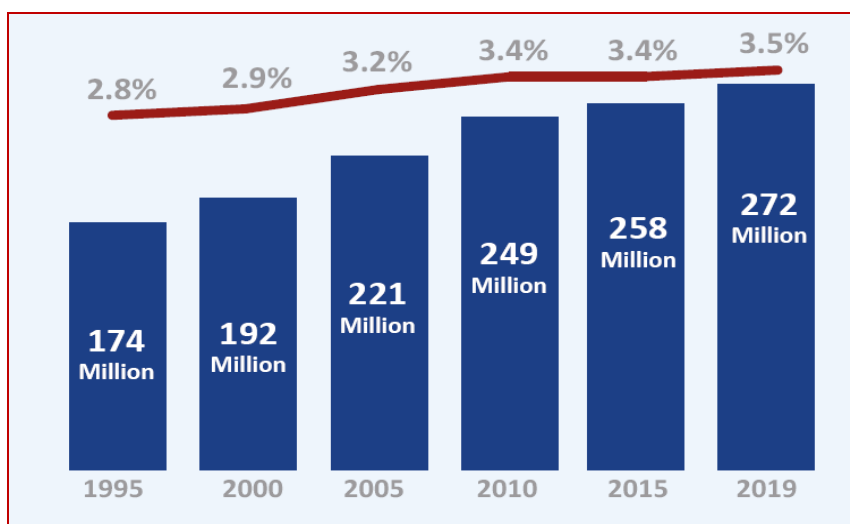
Source: IOM, 2020, p.22

Table 1: International Migrant Statistics 1970-2019

Year	Number of migrants	Percentage of migrants in the world population%
1980	101 983 149	2.3
1985	113 206 691	2.3
1990	153 011 473	2.9
1995	161 316 895	2.8
2000	173 588 441	2.8
2005	191 615 574	2.9
2010	220 781 909	3.2
2015	248 861 296	3.4
2019	271 642 105	3.5

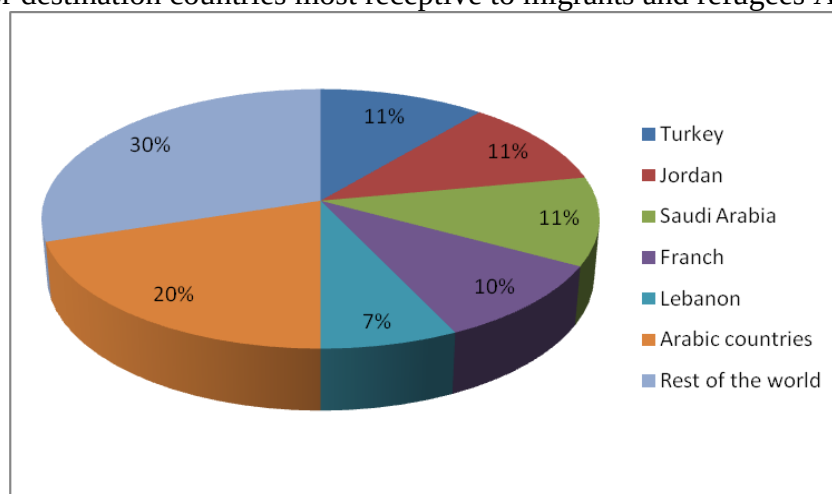
Source: IOM, 2020, p 21

Figure 2: Evolution of the numbers and proportions of international migrants by world population Between 1995-2019



Source: IOM, 2020, p 22

Figure 3: Major destination countries most receptive to migrants and refugees Arabs during 2017



Source: ESCWA, 2020, p 6