

CORONA AND STATELESSNESS

Effects of fighting the pandemic on stateless people, from reports by aid organizations

Stateless persons who belong to minorities or who have migrated often do not receive **information** about the virus and its control in their language.

Stateless persons and migrants generally face high **risks of an outbreak** due to inadequate sanitation facilities, lack of running water and overcrowded shelters.

Stateless people who have no access to health-care cannot be **tested**.



Stateless elderly people, the chronically ill and the disabled are at risk of delayed **diagnosis** due to poor medical care.

With the pandemic there is a growing **fear** that hospitals will pass on data on unregistered stateless patients to the authorities.

Because stateless people are often poor, they have no money to pay for **care or medication** for follow-up treatment.

If borders are completely closed, normal opportunities for **escape and asylum** are lost.

Stateless persons are denied **entry** at borders on suspicion of corona – or this reason is presented as an excuse.

Many stateless persons work in the informal labour market and become **unemployed** when disease-control measures are introduced.

Those forced to continue to work may not be able to avoid crowded workplaces where **social distancing** is impossible.

Stateless women and girls with no other source of income as a result of the pandemic risk being forced into **prostitution and child marriage**.

Due to restrictions on going out, stateless women and girls are particularly vulnerable in accommodation that is known to be **unsafe**.

Authoritarian regimes may use the pandemic to increase **surveillance** of stateless persons.



If stateless persons are thought to be particularly vulnerable to infection, the risk of **xenophobia and discrimination** increases.

In many countries, including Jordan, Malaysia and Nepal, stateless persons are excluded from **government aid and economic support**.