

MIXED MIGRATION IN HORN OF AFRICA AND YEMEN

February 2014



RMMS Regional
Mixed Migration
Secretariat

Towards Egypt:

EU parliament adopted a resolution on security and human trafficking in the Sinai. The resolution calls for regional coordinated action to address trafficking in the Sinai, the improvement of the social and economic condition of the Bedouin tribes involved in smuggling and trafficking, urges Egypt to respect its anti-trafficking laws and stresses the importance of identification and assistance to victims amongst other measures. The adopted resolution will be published and forwarded to concerned governments and authorities

Egypt

Sudan

Eritrea

Snatched in the desert: Eritreans are fleeing Eritrea at an estimated rate of 400-700 per month. Some are kidnapped by tribesmen in the desert and sold to trafficking / extortion gangs in Sudan, Libya, Egypt and the Sinai region. The Shagarab camp complex near Kasala hosts approximately 29,000 people.

Arriving from Eritrea: According to some sources Eritrean refugees have been entering Ethiopia at the rate of 1,500 to 2,000 every month. 1,704 Eritreans entered Ethiopia in February 2014. Unaccompanied Eritrean minors remain a vulnerable group of concern in Ethiopian camps.

Departing from Obock: In February, 1,054 migrants/refugees arrived on Yemen's shores via Djibouti, a 61% increase from January 2014 arrivals and a 88% average decrease from February 2012 and 2013.

Ethiopian exodus:

An estimated 1,408 Ethiopians made their way to Yemen in February 2014 a 71% increase from January 2014. New arrivals predominantly originate from Oromia, Amhara, Harar, Tigray, the Somali region and Addis Ababa. An unspecified and potentially far larger number travel out of Ethiopia towards South Africa, Libya and Europe

South Sudan

South Sudanese refugees: Over 705,800 are displaced following an outbreak of violence in South Sudan in mid-December 2013. Over 226,000 South Sudanese have sought refuge in neighbouring countries mainly Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia.

Ethiopia

Addis Ababa

Refugees in Ethiopia: At the end of February 2014, Ethiopia was host to 500,143 refugees and asylum seekers. The largest group are Somalis (47%) followed by South Sudanese (27%) and Eritreans (17%). 31,591 new arrivals were recorded in February; 29,399 South Sudanese, 1,704 Eritreans, 400 Somalis and 83 Sudanese

Uganda

Refugees in Uganda: Uganda hosts over 200,000 refugees from DRC, Burundi, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Rwanda, Somalia and South Sudan. The ongoing crisis in South Sudan has resulted in the arrival over 74,000 South Sudanese asylum seekers.

Kenya

Nairobi: Refugee Relocation Kenya and UNHCR nominated officials to sit in the Tripartite commission tasked with advancing voluntary and organized repatriation of refugees and reintegration of returnees. IOM and UNHCR launched a 4 month returns intention survey targeting Dadaab based Somali refugees in February 2014.

Somali Refugees in Kenya: An estimated 2,624 Somali refugees have indicated their willingness to voluntarily return to Kismayo, Baidoa and Luuq from Kenya. A tripartite commission established under the Tripartite agreement signed in November 2013 is yet to be fully operationalized.

Dadaab

Nairobi

Migrants/ Refugees going to South Africa Irregular immigrant's en-route to South Africa face xenophobic attacks both in transit and destination countries. see OCHA South-East Africa migration flows map. http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Pages%20from%20OCHA_ROSA_Humanitarian_Bulletin_Jan_2014.pdf

Moyale

Dollo Ado

Somalia (South-Central)

Mogadishu

Kismaayo

Mombasa

Going South: Ethiopian and Somali migrants move along the eastern corridor of Africa towards South Africa, led by smugglers. Death and violence are common.

Haradh: The number of migrants in Haradh is reported to have scaled down from the 25,000 recorded at the beginning of 2013 to just over 100 at the beginning of 2014 following the closure of the Yemen/Saudi border.

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia - Legal and Policy Changes: Efforts to restructure the domestic labour market in Saudi Arabia, led to changes in the Nitaqat system in March 2013. As a result the King issued an amnesty for undocumented labour migrants to correct their status by November 2013. The expiry of the amnesty and a subsequent crackdown on undocumented labour migrants resulted in the expulsion and return of over 222,000 Yemeni labour migrants via the Al Tuwal border, 10km north of Haradh in Hajjah Governorate. Over 158,000 Ethiopian labour migrants have also been expelled. Reports also indicate that over 22,000 Somalis have been deported to Mogadishu with 30,000 more expulsions expected. Collectively, 1 million of the estimated 9 million labour migrant work force has been deported or willingly left the Saudi kingdom with the number expected to reach 2 million in the coming months.

Trafficking of women: Female migrants/refugees in Yemen are vulnerable to harassment, kidnapping, domestic servitude and other forms of slavery.

Oman: A crackdown on labour migrants in Saudi Arabia may result in higher migrant movement east of Yemen to Oman

Departing from Bossaso: An estimated 852 Somalis arrived on the Yemeni shores in February 2014, a 52% increase from January 2014 arrivals. New arrivals originate from south and central regions including Bay, Banadir, Juba and the Shabelle.

Irregular movement: An estimated 600-900 migrants/refugees leave Somaliland every month. An estimated 200 migrants/refugees are intercepted by Ethiopian authorities and returned. A majority of the departing migrants are destined for Libya.

Somali returns: Over 34,000 Somali refugee returns were recorded in 2013 mainly from Kenya. An average of 2,000 Somali refugees are reported to be returning from Kenya every month. However, many of the returns may be a 'go and see' mission.

Expulsions from Saudi Arabia: Since December 2013, over 22,000 Somalis have reportedly been expelled / deported from Saudi Arabia, with 30,000 more expected as part of the Saudi 'purge' on irregular migration.

Somali IDPs: Somalia generates the highest number of refugees in the region. According to data collected and posted in February by the UNHCR there are over 1.1 million internally displaced persons in Somalia. Mogadishu is host to approximately 370,000 IDPs.

Tanzania

- Capital
- Main town or village
- ▲ Refugee camp
- Movement on land
- Movement by sea

Indian Ocean

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