MIXED MIGRATION IN HORN OF AFRICA AND YEMEN

Sudan

Kassala A



January 2013



Snatched in the desert: Eritreans are fleeing Eritrea at an estimated rate of 2000-3000 per month. Some are kidnapped by tribesmen in the desert and sold to trafficking / extortion gangs in Sudan and the Sinai region, Egypt.

South Sudan

Sudanese refugees: New refugees leeing tribal conflict in the Blue Nile Area in South Sudan are entering Kenya and Ethiopia to join with older case-loads of Sudanese refugees in Kakuma and Dollo Ado refugee camp. The South Sudanese refugee total nflux for 2012 stands 32,737 south Sudanese,4702 (north) Sudanese in Kenya.

Secondary movement': Some migrants go through the Gulf into the Middle East and Europe, working along the way. If they can afford it and have sufficient contacts/ documentation migrants always prefer to board commercial planes.

Red Sea

Eritrea

Departing from Obock: In January 2013 an estimated 5,352 people, mainly Ethiopians used Djibouti (Obock area) as a departure point for crossing the Red Sea into Yemen.

Approximately 172 people per day. They

documentation, facilitated by human

In the year 2012, a total of 80,465 individuals used Djibouti's Obock port as a

departure point enroute to Yemen.

Ethiopian exodus: During the month of Janaury 2013

a total of 6,232 Ethiopians made the crossings to

Yemen majority of them being the Oromos. Many

proceeded further to Saudi Arabia because direct

smugglers.

asylum is only granted to Somalis.

Ethiopia

entered Yemen irregularly and without official

Addis
Ababa

Moyale

Refugees in Kenya:

As of December there

were 510,191 Somali

refugees registered in Kenya with 17,454 having

course of 2012.

being registered over the

The Government of Kenya

 \bigcirc

has stopped registering

refugees in urban areas

Refugees in Ethiopia: There are currently (end of January)

227,404 Somali refugees in Ethiopia (mostly in Dollo Ado camp). During this month, poor rains and an ongoing conflict in Somalia led many refugees into Dollo Ado. South Sudanese refugee population in Ethiopia currently stands at 68,896 individuals. Recent ethnic conflicts in South Sudan has seen an influx of

more than 15,000 refugees into Gambela region western Ethiopia

Saudi Arabia

Abuse: Most of the Ethiopians arriving in Yemen are enroute to Saudi Arabia. They normally travel along the eastern side with smugglers (benign or violent) up to Haradh area in order to cross into KSA. The incidences of kidnapping, torture, rape and extorion of new arrivals is very high. Ethiopian Christians face persecution for openly or privately exercising thier faith.

ambivalent attitude to irregular migrantion. While it claims to be intollerant and strict, officially, in practice many thousands of Ethiopians, Somalis, Kenyans and others live and work in Saudi Arabia. Yemenis also cross into KSA irregularly in large numbers. Many migrants (economic) are detained and deported back into Yemen. Over 8 million migrant workers fill manual, clerical, and service jobs, constituting more than half the national workforce. Many suffer multiple abuses and labor exploitation, sometimes amounting to slavery-like conditions (Human Rights Watch 2012)

Saudi ambivalence: Saudi Arabia appears to have an

<u>Trafficking of women:</u> Human trafficking networks with international reach are expanding into Yemen. Sexually exploited women are the most vulnerable victims.

Refugees: The refugee population in Yemen as of January 2013 was 237,168 with the majority being Somali(226,909) followed by Ethiopian (5,135).

Puntland

Oman: A much smaller number of migrants go into Oman, but it is also a desirable destination for some migrants.

Gulf of Kharaz Aden

Yemen

Sana`a

<u>Haradh</u>: During the month of December 2012 IOM returned 200 Ethiopian migrants back to their country. it has so far returned 9,500 since the year 2010 and 1186 during the year 2012.

Somaliland

Irregular immigration is on the rise in Somaliland consisting mainly of youths searching for economic opportunities. A majority of them travel through Ethiopia, Sudan and Libya on their way to Europe.

Gaalkacyo

Somali returns: During the month of January 2013 over 6,300 somalis returned home from neighboring countries mostly Kenya.

(South-Central)

smaayo

Dollo Ado

Ali Addeh

Somali IDPs: The UNHCR reports that in 2012, the number of IDPs in Somalia is estimated to be between 1.1 and 1.36 million most of whom fled Mogadishu in 2007 and 2008, due to increased military activities between pro and anti-govenment forces. Up to 120,000 of them now live in makeshift shelters along the road linking Mogadishu to Afgooye, some few kilometers to the west of the capital.

Uganda

Congolese influx: Large numbers of Congolese continue to enter Uganda bring the total numer to 58,104 since the start of 2012,

(World Food Programme has a contigency plan for 150,000) fleeing renewed fighting in Eastern DRC

Kenya

determination.

Kakuma

year (mainly Somali and

Nairobi. Kenyan authorities

urban refugees (Somalis)

should immediately return to

Dadaab camp the decision was

put on hold by the High Court of

Kenya in January pending full

Nairobi is a regional hub for migrant smugglers and migrants. Tens of thousands per

Ethiopian) pass into and through

made a sudden announcement Mid-Decemebr that 100,000

<u>Urban refugees</u>: Refugees in Nairobi Somali= 33,252; Ethiopian=10,513 Others= 11,603

Vigilance over migrants

Nairobi

The Tanzanian authorities have appealed to the public

to help stop illegal migation by reporting such activitiess when they occur. Tanzania is a key transit country for illegal migration to South Africa

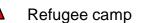
Going South: Ethiopian and Somali migrants move along the eastern corridor of Africa towards South Africa , led by smugglers. Death and violence are common. In December 2012, Police in Malawi arrested 42 Ethiopian migrants as they tried to flee from the Dzaleka refugee camp in the central District of Dowa. Malawi has tightened its border patrols and the police have become more vigilant. Refugees and migrants have resulted to using the vast Nyika national Park for safe passage

Indian Ocean

anzania









Movement on land Movement by sea

Contact: