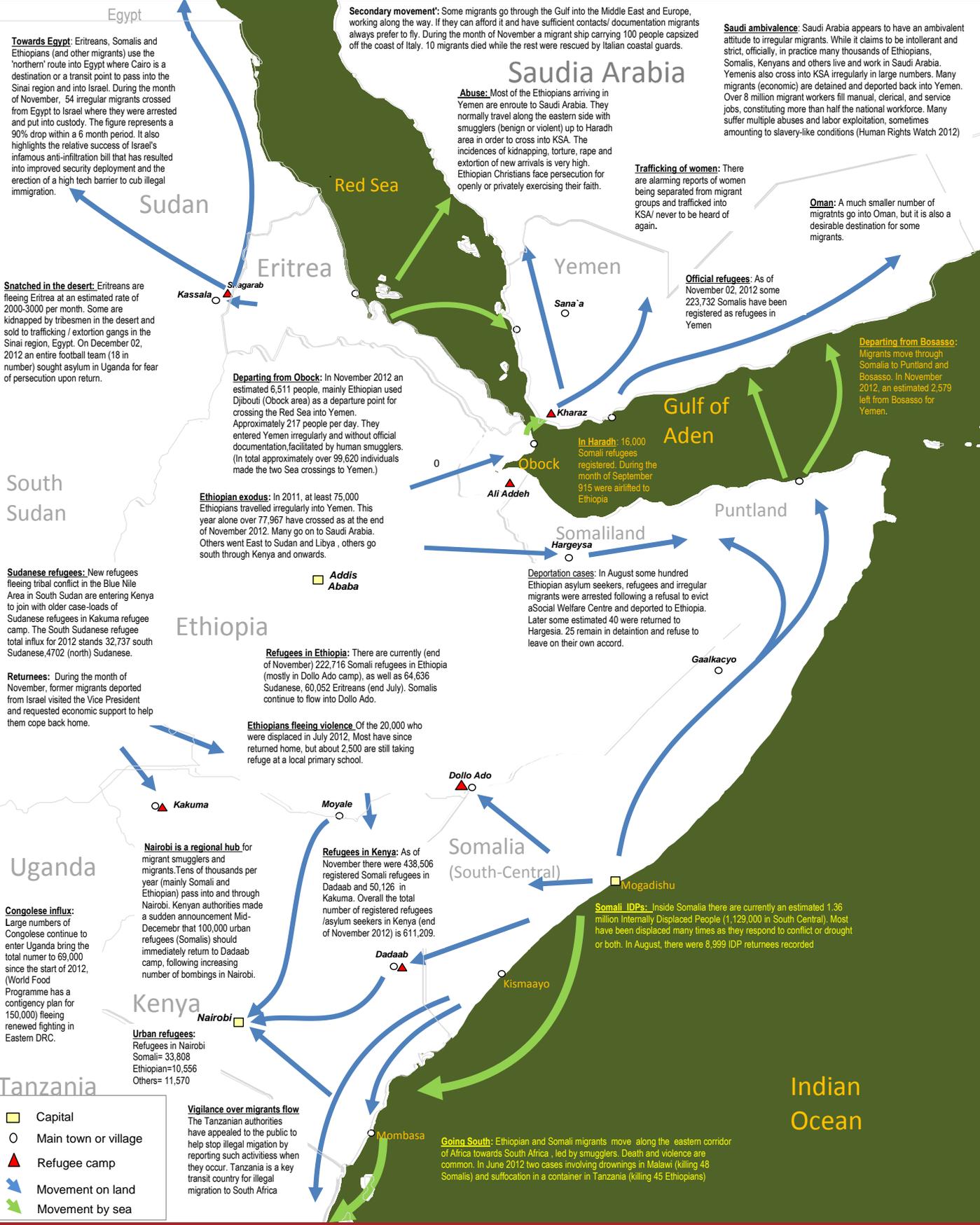


# MIXED MIGRATION IN HORN OF AFRICA AND YEMEN

November 2012



**Towards Egypt:** Eritreans, Somalis and Ethiopians (and other migrants) use the 'northern' route into Egypt where Cairo is a destination or a transit point to pass into the Sinai region and into Israel. During the month of November, 54 irregular migrants crossed from Egypt to Israel where they were arrested and put into custody. The figure represents a 90% drop within a 6 month period. It also highlights the relative success of Israel's infamous anti-infiltration bill that has resulted into improved security deployment and the erection of a high tech barrier to curb illegal immigration.

**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 the Sinai region, Egypt. On December 02, 2012 an entire football team (18 in number) sought asylum in Uganda for fear of persecution upon return.

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

**Returns:** During the month of November, former migrants deported from Israel visited the Vice President and requested economic support to help them cope back home.

**Congolese influx:** Large numbers of Congolese continue to enter Uganda bring the total number to 69,000 since the start of 2012. (World Food Programme has a contingency plan for 150,000 fleeing renewed fighting in Eastern DRC.)

**Urban refugees:** Refugees in Nairobi  
 Somali= 33,808  
 Ethiopian=10,556  
 Others= 11,570

**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 fly. During the month of November a migrant ship carrying 100 people capsized off the coast of Italy. 10 migrants died while the rest were rescued by Italian coastal guards.

**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 extortion of new arrivals is very high. Ethiopian Christians face persecution for openly or privately exercising their faith.

**Trafficking of women:** There are alarming reports of women being separated from migrant groups and trafficked into KSA/ never to be heard of again.

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

**Official refugees:** As of November 02, 2012 some 223,732 Somalis have been registered as refugees in Yemen

**Departing from Bosasso:** Migrants move through Somalia to Puntland and Bosasso. In November 2012, an estimated 2,579 left from Bosasso for Yemen.

**In Haradh:** 16,000 Somali refugees registered. During the month of September 915 were airlifted to Ethiopia

**Deportation cases:** In August some hundred Ethiopian asylum seekers, refugees and irregular migrants were arrested following a refusal to evict a Social Welfare Centre and deported to Ethiopia. Later some estimated 40 were returned to Hargeisa. 25 remain in detention and refuse to leave on their own accord.

**Refugees in Ethiopia:** There are currently (end of November) 222,716 Somali refugees in Ethiopia (mostly in Dollo Ado camp), as well as 64,636 Sudanese, 60,052 Eritreans (end July). Somalis continue to flow into Dollo Ado.

**Ethiopians fleeing violence:** Of the 20,000 who were displaced in July 2012. Most have since returned home, but about 2,500 are still taking refuge at a local primary school.

**Refugees in Kenya:** As of November there were 438,506 registered Somali refugees in Dadaab and 50,126 in Kakuma. Overall the total number of registered refugees /asylum seekers in Kenya (end of November 2012) is 611,209.

**Nairobi is a regional hub** for migrant smugglers and migrants. Tens of thousands per year (mainly Somali and Ethiopian) pass into and through Nairobi. Kenyan authorities made a sudden announcement Mid-December that 100,000 urban refugees (Somalis) should immediately return to Dadaab camp, following increasing number of bombings in Nairobi.

**Vigilance over migrants flow:** The Tanzanian authorities have appealed to the public to help stop illegal migration by reporting such activities 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 June 2012 two cases involving drownings in Malawi (killing 48 Somalis) and suffocation in a container in Tanzania (killing 45 Ethiopians)

**Saudi Arabia**

**Yemen**

**Gulf of Aden**

**Puntland**

**Somaliland**

**Somalia (South-Central)**

**Kenya**

**Somalia**

**Ethiopia**

**Sudan**

**Egypt**

**South Sudan**

**Uganda**

**Tanzania**

**Indian Ocean**