MIXED MIGRATION
IN HORN OF AFRICA AND YEMEN
May 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, amongst other recomendations. A joint Sudanese and Egyptian border unit is reportedly under discussion among relevant authorities and will be aimed at addressing cross border crime including human trafficking and smuggling along the common boundary of both countries. A Regional Dialogue on human trafficking and smuggling is scheduled for later this year.

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

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 undcoumented labour migrants resulted in the expulsion and return of over 550,000 Yemeni labour migrants via the Al Tuwal border, 10km north of Haradh in Hajjah Governorate. Almost 160,000 Ethiopian labour migrants have also been expelled. Reports also indicate that over 33,000 Somalis have been deported to Mogadishu with thousands 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.

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

Trafficking of women:
Female migrants/refugees in Yemen are vulnerable to harrassment,kidnapping,domestic servitude and other forms of slavery.Data **soon to be published in an upcoming RMMS report** suggests there is an unexplained 'disappearance' of migrant women following their arrival in Yemen.

Snatched in the desert: Eritreans are fleeing Eritrea at an estimated rate of at least 400-700 per month. Some estimates suggest the flow is much higher **(between 1,500 - 2,000)**. 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. UNHCR claims that number of reported kidnappings of refugees and migrants have reduced in recent months due to specific police and military action (with international support).

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

Refugees
As of May 2014, Yemen was host to over 200,000 refugees and asylum seekers from Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Syria & Iraq.

Departing from Obock:
In May 2014,4,847 migrants/refugees arrived on Yemen's shores via Djibouti, a little under the 4,864 that arrived in April 2014. Red sea arrivals in May 2014 were 5% lower than those recorded in May 2013.

Departing from Bossaso:
In May, an estimated 3,859 migrants/refugees departed from Bossaso , a 10% increase from April 2014. and a 229% increase to the numbers recorded in May 2013.

Ethiopian exodus :
An estimated 6,820 Ethiopians made their way to Yemen in May 2014, slightly less than the 6,865 that arrived in April 2014, and a 31% increase from the Ethiopians that arrived in May 2013. New arrivals were from the Oromia, Tigray, Amhara, Harar, and Ogaden regions, travelled for economic reasons and to escape persecution, and hoped for a better life in Saudi Arabia

South Sudanese refugees:
Over 1.3 million are displaced following an outbreak of violence in South Sudan in mid-December 2013. Over 367,000 South Sudanese have **sought refuge** in neighbouring countries mainly Uganda ,Kenya and Ethiopia.

Irregular movment: 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.

Refugees in Ethiopia: At the end of May Ethiopia was host to 569,286 from 13 countries. The majority Somali (242,765) followed by South Sudanese (193,389), Eritreans (94,492) and Sudanese (34,331).

Somali returns:
Over 34,000 Somali refugee returns were recorded in 2013 mainly from Kenya. Following the April 2014 crack down on urban refugees in Kenya, 359 Somalis have been deported to Mogadishu while an estimated 7,000 are reported to have fled.

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 112,000 South Sudanese asylum seekers.

Nairobi: Refugee Relocation
Kenya, Somalia and UNHCR nominated 12 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 3,200 somali refugees have indicated their willingness to voluntarily return to Kismayo , Baidoa and Luuq from Kenya. A triparte commission established under the Tripartite agreement signed in November 2013 is scheduled to operationalized in the coming months

Expulsions from Saudi Arabia:
Since December 2013, over 33,000 Somalis have reportedly been expelled / deported from Saudi Arabia, with thousands 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 by UNHCR there are over 1.1 million internally displaced persons in Somalia. Mogadishu is host to approximately 370,000 IDPs.

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

Going South: Ethiopian and Somali migrants move along the eastern corridor of Africa towards South Africa led by smugglers. Death and violence are common. Numbers are unknown but in 2009 it was estimated that approximately 20,000 took this route every year.

Egypt
Saudi Arabia
Red Sea
Sudan
Eritrea
Yemen
Sana`a
Kassala
Shagarab
Kharaz
Gulf of Aden
Obock
Ali Addeh
South Sudan
Somaliland
Puntland
Hargeysa
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia
Gaalkacyo
Dollo Ado
Kakuma
Moyale
Uganda
Somalia (South-Central)
Mogadishu
Dadaab
Kismaayo
Kenya
Nairobi
Tanzania
Mombasa
Indian Ocean

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

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