MIXED MIGRATION IN HORN OF AFRICA AND YEMEN RMMS Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat December 2013 Egypt Haradh: The number of migrants in Haradh may have scaled down from the 25,000 reported at the begining of 2013 following the closure of the Yemen-Saudi Arabia Towards Egypt: Israel reported that 36 iregular migrants had been intercepted trying to enter Israel from its southern border with Egypt in 2013 in 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 of undcoumented labour migrants resulted in the expulsion and return of over 222,000 Yemeni labour migrants via the Saudi border. A partner agency on the comparison to over 10 000 intercepted in 2012 ground reported that a migrant feeding programme had been scaled down from 17,000 in 2011 and nearly 15,000 in 2010. Al Tuwal border, 10km north of Haradh in Hajjah Governorate. Over 152,000 Ethiopian labour migrants have also been expelled. Reports also indicate that 9,500 Somalis have been Mass migrant/asylum seeker protests were reported in December 2013 and January 2014 3.000 migrants a day to approximately returned to Mogadishu. Collectively, 1 million of the estimated 9 million labour migrant work bemoaning a 1 year detention law and force has been deported or willingly left the Saudi kingdom with the number expected to reach agitating for the adjudication of asylum and 2 million in the coming months. protection claims by migrants/asylum seekers. **Red Sea** Sudan Oman: A crackdown on labour Trafficking of women migrants in Saudi Arabia may result in Female migrants/refugees in Yemen are vulnerable to higher migrant movement east of Yemen to Oman harrassment,kidnapping,domestic Eritrea servitude and other forms of Snatched in the desert: Eritreans are Yemen Kassala_O fleeing Eritrea at an estimated rate of 2000-3000 per month (2012 estimates) Some are kidnapped by tribesmen in the Arriving from Eritrea According to some sources Eritrean refugees have been entering Ethiopia at the rate of desert and sold to trafficking / extortion gangs in Sudan, Libya, Egypt and the As of November 2013, Yemen was Sinai region. The Shagarab camp complex host to 243,220 refugees from near Kasala hosts approximately 30,000 people. The rate of arrival may have 1,500 to 2,000 every month. New arrivals include malia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, & Irac Departing from Obock: declined to levels ranging between 400-600 per month.(2013 estimates) In December, 244 migrants/refugees arrived on Yemen's shores via Djibouti, an 82% decrease from November 2013 unaccompanied minors as young as 6 years old in need of Gulf of special protection. UNHCR has established various and a 96% decrease from December Aden programmes in camps to cater for UAMs. 2012 and 2011. Ethiopian exodus: South Sudan An estimated 272 Ethionians made their way Ali Addeh to Yemen in December 2013 an 84% decrease from November 2013. A majority of the new arrivals were Oromos followed by Puntland Ogadens, Tigrays and Amharas. An Somaliland South Sudanese refugees: Vearly 400,000 are feared displaced unspecified and potentially far larger number Hargeysa travel out of Ethiopia towards South Africa and Libya / Europe ollowing an outbreak of violence in South Sudan in mid-December 2013. Over 78,000 South Sudanese sought Irregular movment: An estimated 600-900 migrants/refugees leave Somaliland every month. An estimated 200 Addis Ababa efugee in neighbouring countries mainly migrants/refugees are intercepted by Ethiopian authorities and Jganda (42,654),Kenya (5,778) and Ethiopia (18,600) by mid-January 2014. ingiants/engees are intercepted by Europian autonomes and returned. A majority of the departing migrants are destined for Libya. In January 2014, a boat ferrying 233 migrants across the mediferanean was rescued off the coast of Bampedusa. Many of the migrants on board were said to be Somali and Eritrean Ethiopia Refugees in Ethiopia: At the end of November 2013, Ethiopia was host to 427,007 refugees and asylum seekers. The largest groups are Somalis followed by Sudanese, South Sudanese and Eritreans. There are currently (December) 244,613 Somali refugees in Ethiopia (mostly in Dollo Ado camp). The population of Eritrean Somali returns: OVer 28,500 Somali refugee returns have been recorded in 2013 mainly from Kenya. In October refugees also stands at over 77,000 spread over 4 camps 2.200 Somali refugees returned to Somalia. However, many of the returns may be a a 'go and see' mission. **⊘** Kakun Nairobi: Refugee Relocation A chorus of calls for closure of the Somali Refugees in Kenya: daadab refugee complex has created Following the signing of a tripartite agreement on voluntary Somali refugee Uganda a widely held perception that Somali refugee returns are imminent. Somalia Refugees in Uganda: Uganda hosts over 200,000 refugees from DRC, Burundi, returns on 10th November 2013 in Nairobi, UNHCR unveiled plans to pilot a (South-Central) Sections of the refugee population have cited their willingness to return but are anxious about the volatile voluntary return programme targeting Ethiopia, Eritrea, Rwanda, Somalia and South Sudan. The 10,000 voluntary Somali returnees nall IDPs: Somalia generates the highest number of refugees in the on. According to data collected and posted in December by the ICR there are 1.1 million internally displaced persons in Somalia. adishu is host to 370,000 IDPs. seeking to return to Luuq, Baidoa and Kisamayo in 2014. secuirty situation and lack of infastructure in Somalia ongoing crisis in South Sudan has resulted in the arrival of 1,000 asylum seekers daily at the Elegu reception centre in Amuru District, and a centre Dzaipi, Adjumani District designed for 400 is home to Kenya over 32,500. Nairobi 👝 Migrants/ Refugees going to Indian South Africa Irregular immigrant's en-route to Tanzania





Main town or village



Movement on land

Movement by sea

South Africa face xenophobic attacks both in transit and destination countries. Countries South of Africa have featured cases of rising mob violence towards immigrants mostly Somalis and Ethiopian migrants.

Ocean

unopian and Somaii migrants move along the eastern south Africa led by smugglers. Death and violence are