MIXED MIGRATION
IN HORN OF AFRICA AND YEMEN

January 2014

RMMS Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat

Towards Egypt:
'I wanted to lie down and die'. A new report released by human rights watch chronicles the kinap for ransom, abuse and torture including the rape of women by criminal gangs in Sudan and the Sinai. Both Sudanese and Egyptian authorities stand accused as co-conspirators in the kidnap and abuse of migrants/refugees and are bemoaned for failing to prosecute perpetrators.

Haradh: The number of migrants in Haradh is reported to have scaled down from the 25,000 recorded at the begining of 2013 to just over 100 in Januray 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 of undcoumented 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 12,000 Somalis have been returned 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 harrassment,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

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. 1,338 Eritreans entered Ethiopia in January 2014. Unaccompanied Eritrean minors remain a vulnerable group of concern in Ethiopian camps.

Departing from Obock:
In January, 405 migrants/refugees arrived on Yemen's shores via Djibouti, a 39 % increase from December 2013 and a 94% decrease from January 2013 and 2012.

Refugees
As of November 2013, Yemen was host to 243,220 refugees from Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, & Iraq.

Departing from Bossaso:
An estimated 406 Somalis arrived on the Yemeni shores in January 2014, a 49% increase from December 2013 arrivals. New arrivals originate fom south and central regions including Bay, Banadir, Juba and the Shabelles.

Ethiopian exodus :
An estimated 403 Ethiopians made their way to Yemen in January 2014 a 32% increase from December 2013. New arrivals predominantly orginate 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 Sudanese refugees:
Over 723,000 are displaced following an outbreak of violence in South Sudan in mid-December 2013. Over 145,000 South Sudanese sought refugee in neighbouring countries mainly Uganda (66,000),Kenya (9,000) and Ethiopia (23,000) by the end of January 2014.

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 January 2014, Ethiopia was host to 453,836 refugees and asylum seekers. The largest group are Somalis followed by Sudanese, South Sudanese and Eritreans.There are currently nearly 236,000 Somali refugees in Ethiopia (mostly in Dollo Ado camp). The population of Eritrean refugees also stands at over 81,000 spread over 4 camps.

Somali returns:
OVer 28,500 Somali refugee returns have been 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 a 'go and see' mission.

Nairobi: Refugee Relocation
A joint parliamentary committee on the Westgate and other terrorist attacks in Kenya has recommended the closure of the Daadab refugee complex and repeal of the 2006 Refugee Act. The report findings and recommednations are scheduled for debate in February 2014.

Somali Refugees in Kenya:
An estimated 1830 somali refugees have indicated their willingness to voluntarily return to Kismayo (1000), Baidoa (660) and Luuq 170 from Kenya. A triparte commission established under the Tripartite agreement signed in November 2013 is yet to be fully operationalized.

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 66,000 South Sudanese asylum seekers.

Expulsions from Saudi Arabia:
In recent weeks over 12,000 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 January by the UNHCR there are 964,718 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.

Egypt
Sudan
Eritrea
Red Sea
Yemen
Saudi Arabia
Gulf of Aden
Obock
Kharaz
Ali Addeh
Sana`a
Kassala
Shagarab
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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