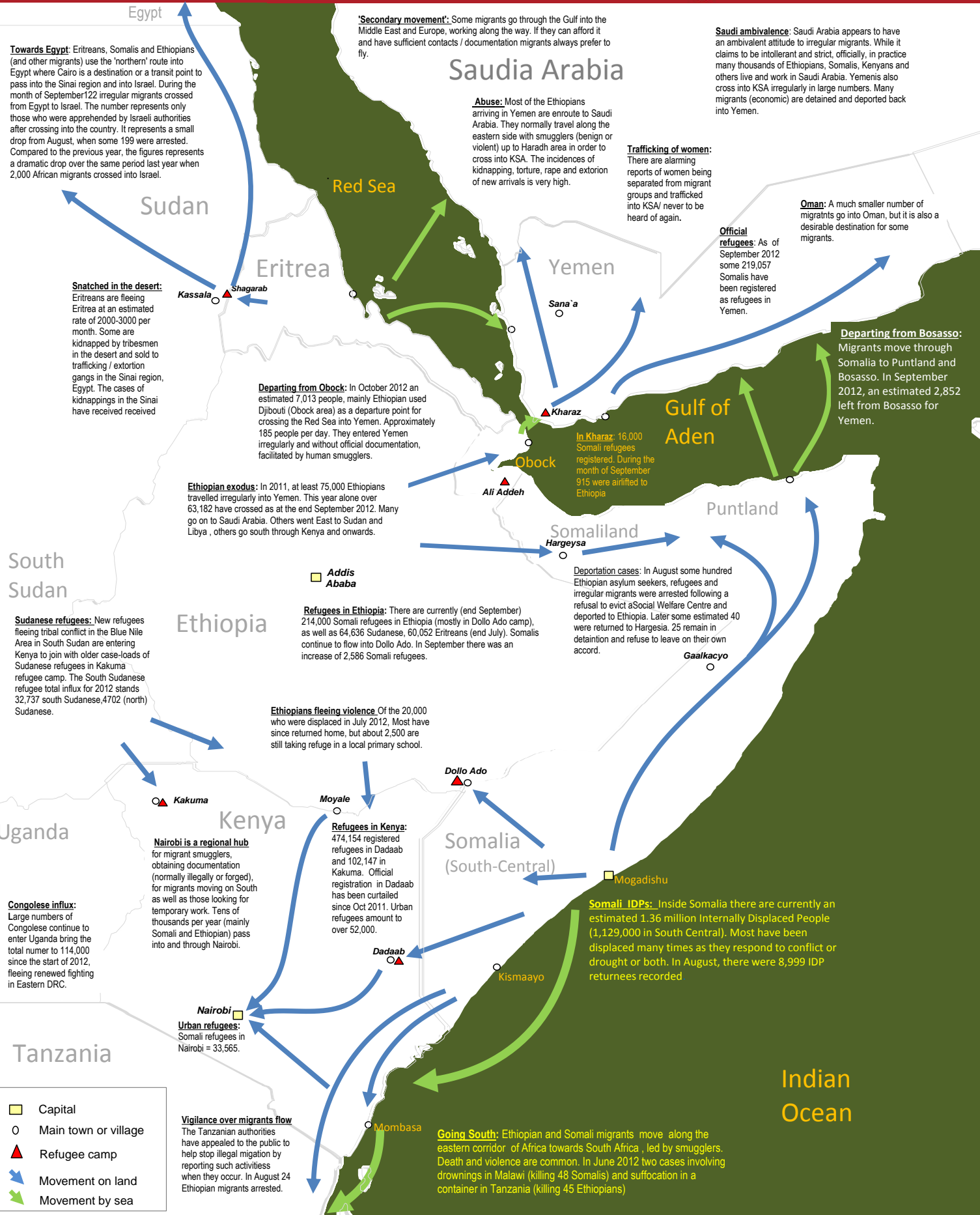


MIXED MIGRATION IN HORN OF AFRICA AND YEMEN

October 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 September 122 irregular migrants crossed from Egypt to Israel. The number represents only those who were apprehended by Israeli authorities after crossing into the country. It represents a small drop from August, when some 199 were arrested. Compared to the previous year, the figures represents a dramatic drop over the same period last year when 2,000 African migrants crossed into Israel.

'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.

Saudia 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 extortion of new arrivals is very high.

Saudi ambivalence: Saudi Arabia appears to have an ambivalent attitude to irregular migrants. While it claims to be intolerant 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.

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 September 2012 some 219,057 Somalis have been registered as refugees in Yemen.

Departing from Bosasso: Migrants move through Somalia to Puntland and Bosasso. In September 2012, an estimated 2,852 left from Bosasso for Yemen.

Departing from Obock: In October 2012 an estimated 7,013 people, mainly Ethiopian used Djibouti (Obock area) as a departure point for crossing the Red Sea into Yemen. Approximately 185 people per day. They entered Yemen irregularly and without official documentation, facilitated by human smugglers.

Ethiopian exodus: In 2011, at least 75,000 Ethiopians travelled irregularly into Yemen. This year alone over 63,182 have crossed as at the end September 2012. Many go on to Saudi Arabia. Others went East to Sudan and Libya, others go south through Kenya and onwards.

In Kharaz: 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 September) 214,000 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. In September there was an increase of 2,586 Somali refugees.

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 in a local primary school.

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.

Nairobi is a regional hub for migrant smugglers, obtaining documentation (normally illegally or forged), for migrants moving on South as well as those looking for temporary work. Tens of thousands per year (mainly Somali and Ethiopian) pass into and through Nairobi.

Refugees in Kenya: 474,154 registered refugees in Dadaab and 102,147 in Kakuma. Official registration in Dadaab has been curtailed since Oct 2011. Urban refugees amount to over 52,000.

Somali IDPs: Inside Somalia there are currently an estimated 1.36 million Internally Displaced People (1,129,000 in South Central). Most have been displaced many times as they respond to conflict or drought or both. In August, there were 8,999 IDP returnees recorded

Congolese influx: Large numbers of Congolese continue to enter Uganda bring the total number to 114,000 since the start of 2012, fleeing renewed fighting in Eastern DRC.

Urban refugees: Somali refugees in Nairobi = 33,565.

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)

Vigilance over migrants flow The Tanzanian authorities have appealed to the public to help stop illegal migration by reporting such activities when they occur. In August 24 Ethiopian migrants arrested.

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

