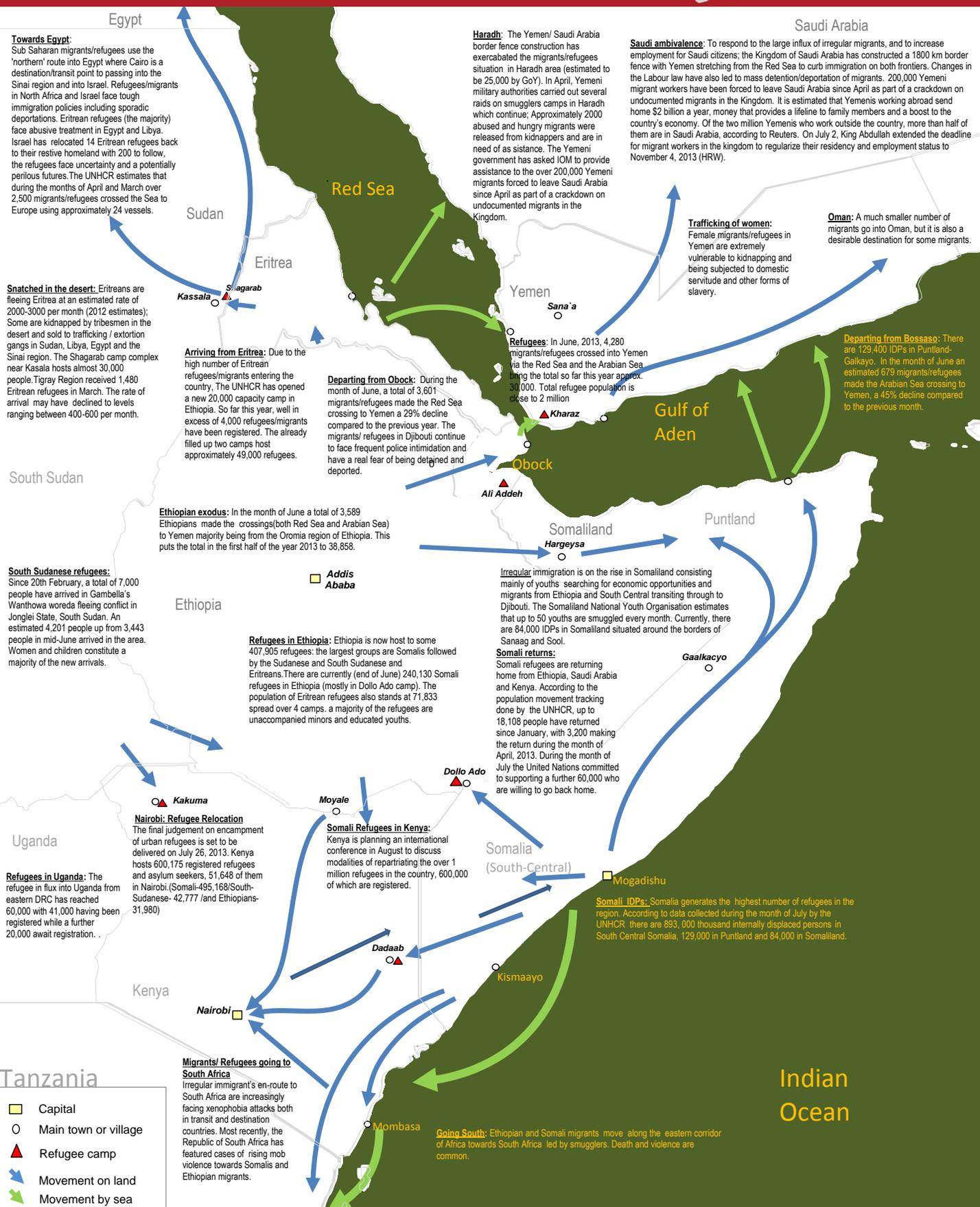


MIXED MIGRATION IN HORN OF AFRICA AND YEMEN

June 2013



Towards Egypt: Sub Saharan migrants/refugees use the 'northern' route into Egypt where Cairo is a destination/transit point to passing into the Sinai region and into Israel. Refugees/migrants in North Africa and Israel face tough immigration policies including sporadic deportations. Eritrean refugees (the majority) face abusive treatment in Egypt and Libya. Israel has relocated 14 Eritrean refugees back to their restive homeland with 200 to follow, the refugees face uncertainty and a potentially perilous futures. The UNHCR estimates that during the months of April and March over 2,500 migrants/refugees crossed the Sea to Europe using approximately 24 vessels.

Snatched in the desert: Eritreans are fleeing Eritrea at an estimated rate of 2000-3000 per month (2012 estimates); 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 almost 30,000 people. Tigray Region received 1,480 Eritrean refugees in March. The rate of arrival may have declined to levels ranging between 400-600 per month.

Arriving from Eritrea: Due to the high number of Eritrean refugees/migrants entering the country, The UNHCR has opened a new 20,000 capacity camp in Ethiopia. So far this year, well in excess of 4,000 refugees/migrants have been registered. The already filled up two camps host approximately 49,000 refugees.

Departing from Obock: During the month of June, a total of 3,601 migrants/refugees made the Red Sea crossing to Yemen a 29% decline compared to the previous year. The migrants/ refugees in Djibouti continue to face frequent police intimidation and have a real fear of being detained and deported.

Ethiopian exodus: In the month of June a total of 3,589 Ethiopians made the crossings (both Red Sea and Arabian Sea) to Yemen majority being from the Oromia region of Ethiopia. This puts the total in the first half of the year 2013 to 38,858.

South Sudanese refugees: Since 20th February, a total of 7,000 people have arrived in Gambella's Wanthowa woreda fleeing conflict in Jonglei State, South Sudan. An estimated 4,201 people up from 3,443 people in mid-June arrived in the area. Women and children constitute a majority of the new arrivals.

Refugees in Ethiopia: Ethiopia is now host to some 407,905 refugees: the largest groups are Somalis followed by the Sudanese and South Sudanese and Eritreans. There are currently (end of June) 240,130 Somali refugees in Ethiopia (mostly in Dollo Ado camp). The population of Eritrean refugees also stands at 71,833 spread over 4 camps, a majority of the refugees are unaccompanied minors and educated youths.

Nairobi: Refugee Relocation The final judgement on encampment of urban refugees is set to be delivered on July 26, 2013. Kenya hosts 600,175 registered refugees and asylum seekers, 51,648 of them in Nairobi. (Somali-495,168/South-Sudanese- 42,777 /and Ethiopians- 31,980)

Refugees in Uganda: The refugee in flux into Uganda from eastern DRC has reached 60,000 with 41,000 having been registered while a further 20,000 await registration.

Somali Refugees in Kenya: Kenya is planning an international conference in August to discuss modalities of repatriating the over 1 million refugees in the country, 600,000 of which are registered.

Haradh: The Yemen/ Saudi Arabia border fence construction has exacerbated the migrants/refugees situation in Haradh area (estimated to be 25,000 by GoY). In April, Yemeni military authorities carried out several raids on smugglers camps in Haradh which continue. Approximately 2000 abused and hungry migrants were released from kidnapers and are in need of assistance. The Yemeni government has asked IOM to provide assistance to the over 200,000 Yemeni migrants forced to leave Saudi Arabia since April as part of a crackdown on undocumented migrants in the Kingdom.

Saudi ambivalence: To respond to the large influx of irregular migrants, and to increase employment for Saudi citizens; the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has constructed a 1800 km border fence with Yemen stretching from the Red Sea to curb immigration on both frontiers. Changes in the Labour law have also led to mass detention/deportation of migrants. 200,000 Yemeni migrant workers have been forced to leave Saudi Arabia since April as part of a crackdown on undocumented migrants in the Kingdom. It is estimated that Yemenis working abroad send home \$2 billion a year, money that provides a lifeline to family members and a boost to the country's economy. Of the two million Yemenis who work outside the country, more than half of them are in Saudi Arabia, according to Reuters. On July 2, King Abdullah extended the deadline for migrant workers in the kingdom to regularize their residency and employment status to November 4, 2013 (HRW).

Trafficking of women: Female migrants/refugees in Yemen are extremely vulnerable to kidnapping and being subjected to domestic servitude and other forms of slavery.

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

Departing from Bossaso: There are 129,400 IDPs in Puntland-Galkayo. In the month of June an estimated 679 migrants/refugees made the Arabian Sea crossing to Yemen, a 45% decline compared to the previous month.

Irregular immigration is on the rise in Somaliland consisting mainly of youths searching for economic opportunities and migrants from Ethiopia and South Central transiting through to Djibouti. The Somaliland National Youth Organisation estimates that up to 50 youths are smuggled every month. Currently, there are 84,000 IDPs in Somaliland situated around the borders of Sanaag and Sool.

Somali returns: Somali refugees are returning home from Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia and Kenya. According to the population movement tracking done by the UNHCR, up to 18,108 people have returned since January, with 3,200 making the return during the month of April, 2013. During the month of July the United Nations committed to supporting a further 60,000 who are willing to go back home.

Somali IDPs: Somalia generates the highest number of refugees in the region. According to data collected during the month of July by the UNHCR there are 893,000 thousand internally displaced persons in South Central Somalia, 129,000 in Puntland and 84,000 in Somaliland.

Migrants/ Refugees going to South Africa Irregular immigrant's en-route to South Africa are increasingly facing xenophobia attacks both in transit and destination countries. Most recently, the Republic of South Africa has featured cases of rising mob violence towards Somalis and Ethiopian migrants.

Going South: Ethiopian and Somali migrants move along the eastern corridor of Africa towards South Africa led by smugglers. Death and violence are common.

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

