



Regional mixed migration summary for October 2014 covering mixed migration events, trends and data for Djibouti, Eritrea, Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Puntland, Somalia, Somaliland and Yemen.

Terminology: Throughout this report the term migrant/refugee is used to cover all those involved in the mixed migration flows (including asylum seekers, trafficked persons, smuggled economic migrants, and refugees). If the case load mentioned refers only to refugees, asylum seekers or trafficked persons, it will be clearly stated.

Country	Events / trends / data / analysis
Movement: Migrants/refugees move from the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia and Somalia) to Yemen and Saudi Arabia	
Yemen	<p>New arrivals: In October 2014, 10,403 migrants/refugees crossed into Yemen via the Red Sea (Djibouti) and the Arabian Sea (Somaliland/Puntland), an 18% decrease compared with the number of migrants/refugees that reached Yemen in September 2014, and a 119% increase compared to the number of migrants/refugees that arrived in October 2013. Approximately 75% of the migrants who reached Yemen in October were of Ethiopian origin while the rest were Somali, maintaining the approximate arrival ratio between the two groups that has existed for the last 3 years.</p> <p>An estimated 71,627 migrants/refugees had arrived in Yemen by October 2014 (since January 2014). The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) protection monitoring team interviewed over 50 migrants/refugees (mainly Ethiopian) who were re-attempting their journeys following deportation from Saudi Arabia in 2014. In addition, UNHCR encountered 7,658 new arrivals in October, 14% of them were re-attempting their journeys. Ethiopian migrants/refugees have in mind Saudi Arabia as their final destination while Somalis mostly take the option of seeking asylum in Yemen because they are accorded <i>prima facie</i> recognition – even if they do not remain in Kharaz refugee camp near Aden.</p> <p>Refugees and asylum seekers: Yemen is currently host to 246,000 refugees, 236,000 of them from Somalia while the rest are from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Iraq and Syria. Latest records indicate 22,000 refugees reside in the Al Kharaz refugee camp near Aden - almost all (over 96%) are of Somali origin.</p> <p>Boats & passengers: A total of 166 migrant boat trips arrived on the coast of Yemen in October 2014. The average number of passengers on each boat was 62 per trip (not including smugglers/crew).</p> <p>Migrant vulnerability: The DRC protection monitoring team reported the arrest and detention of 39 Ethiopian migrants/refugees in October, 37 of them were released because the Taiz prison is at full capacity while 2 of them were directed to asylum channels. Ethiopian migrants/refugees continue to be targeted by criminal groups on the coast who kidnap them and hold them for ransom on arrival in Yemen.</p> <p>Deaths at sea: In October, 5 Ethiopians are reported to have drowned off the coast of Yemen.</p> <p>Authorities respond to trafficking and smuggling: Check points along the Red Sea coast in Yemen are reported to have been handed over to the local police by the military. The local police are now responsible for monitoring irregular flows, apprehending smugglers and traffickers and directing migrants/refugees to available services once they arrive on the coast of Yemen.</p> <p>Returns from Saudi Arabia: Nearly 1,000 Yemeni migrant workers are reported to be returning to Yemen from Saudi Arabia every day via the Al Tuwal border crossing 10km north of Haradh, Hajjah governorate. In September/October an estimated 31,446 workers from Yemen are reported to have returned. IOM is providing assistance to returning migrants in the form of food and non-food items, transport and medical assistance to the most vulnerable migrants. Mass expulsions and departures of Yemeni and other migrant workers in Saudi Arabia begun in mid-2013 prompted by the implementation of the “Nitaqat” system aimed at better regulating the foreign labour market in the country.</p>

<p>Djibouti</p>	<p>Departing from Djibouti: In October 2014, an estimated 3,059 migrants/refugees arrived on Yemen's shores via Djibouti, a 43% decrease compared to the number of migrants that arrived in September 2014. Red Sea arrivals in October 2014 were 11% higher than those recorded in October 2013. Approximately 29% of the migrants/refugees reaching Yemen in October 2014 utilised the Red Sea crossing from Obock, Djibouti indicating a shift in trend. Since the beginning of 2009, an estimated 60 to 75% of the migrants arriving on the coast of Yemen utilised the Red Sea crossing.</p> <p>The shift in trend may be attributed to awareness of the risk of kidnapping for ransom by criminal gangs on arrival at Red Sea coast. In addition, stricter border controls and monitoring of departure points to curtail smuggling activities by Djiboutian authorities have been reported, while the presence of smuggling networks is reported to have increased in Bossaso. However, it is still too early to definitively draw causal links to the rise in the number of migrants/refugees utilising the Arabian Sea crossing.</p> <p>Boats: A total of 82 vessels left via the Red Sea for Yemen carrying an average of 37 passengers per trip. The sea voyage took between 5 and 8 hours to reach Yemen.</p> <p>Migrant vulnerability: Tighter controls by Djibouti border authorities and the interception and deportation of Ethiopian migrants/refugees was reported in October. A number of migrants/refugees remain stranded in Obock and report difficulty in accessing food, water and shelter. Some migrants reported being robbed and abandoned by their smugglers after paying the smuggling fee. IOM reported in September that at least 50 migrants/refugees were abandoned in the desert and died of exhaustion and dehydration. Another 15 migrants were found dead in the Lake Assal area in August 2014.</p> <p>Deaths at sea: IOM reported a deadly ship wreck on 20th October 2014 that claimed the lives of 26 migrants/refugees. IOM provided assistance to 8 survivors of the tragedy, 5 of whom decided to return home to Ethiopia while the remaining 3 made the informed decision to continue with their journey to Yemen and Saudi Arabia despite the risk. The boat carrying 34 migrants/refugees originating from Ethiopia's Kamisseh region, capsized 2km from the beach of Guehery, 39 km north of Obock, Djibouti. At least 241 migrants/refugees have died since January 2014 trying to reach Yemen from Djibouti.</p> <p>Refugees and asylum seekers: Djibouti is host to 24,425 refugees and asylum seekers mainly from Somalia (19,807), Ethiopia (3,300), and Eritrea (1,249).</p>
<p>Puntland</p>	<p>Arabian Sea arrivals in Yemen: In October 2014, 7,344 migrants/refugees crossed the Arabian Sea to Yemen from Bossaso and other coastal areas of Puntland, compared to the 7,365 migrants/refugees that made the crossing in September 2014. The October 2014 Arabian Sea arrival figures were 265% higher than those recorded for the crossing in October 2013. Since August 2014, the Arabian Sea arrivals to Yemen have been higher than the Red Sea arrivals (between 57% and 70%) a trend last witnessed at the beginning of 2009. In October, 70% of the migrants arriving on the coast of Yemen utilized the Arabian Sea crossing.</p>
<p>Somaliland</p>	<p>Youth Exodus: An estimated 400 to 700 Somaliland youth join irregular flows to Libya through Ethiopia and Sudan every month. Authorities in Ethiopia are reported to be intercepting and returning an average of 200 migrants/refugees to Somaliland every month. Ethiopians from the Somali Region of Ethiopia also transit through Somaliland <i>en route</i> to the coastal areas of Bossaso, Puntland in the hope of making the Gulf of Aden/Arabian Sea crossing to Yemen. Migrants/refugees are likely to be kidnapped and held for ransom by smugglers and criminal gangs on arrival in Libya and the Red Sea coast of Yemen.</p>
<p>Somalia</p>	<p>Somali movements to Yemen: An estimated 2,508 Somalis arrived on the coast of Yemen in October 2014, a 24% decrease from the September 2014 arrivals. The October 2014 arrivals were 253% higher than the Somali arrival figures for October 2013.</p>

The majority of Somalis arriving in Yemen are from South Central Somalia. A few Somalis hail from Woqooyi Galbeed, Awdal and Togdheer. Their main motivations for migrating are economic reasons (search for livelihood and job opportunities), lack of freedom of movement, arbitrary detention and fear of persecution based on perceived affiliation to Al Shabaab. Clashes between different clans were also reported by some new arrivals as their reason for flight.

Refugees and asylum seekers: In October 2014, there were 965,147 Somali refugees in the region hosted mainly in Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen, Eritrea, Djibouti and Uganda. Somalia had 2,567 registered refugees and 9,497 registered asylum seekers hosted mainly in the Northern region.

Modalities of Travel: Interviews with new arrivals indicated that they travelled from Galckayo, Burao and Hargeysa to Loya Ade and crossed the border to Djibouti with the assistance of a broker, who arranged their whole journey, including the sea crossing at a cost of between USD 300 and 350. Migrants/refugees may also travel by air from Mogadishu to Hargeysa then proceed to the Obock, Djibouti departure point at a cost of USD 300 including the sea crossing from Djibouti to Yemen.

Returns and movement in South Central Somalia: Since January 2014, more than 34,000 individuals have been forcibly evicted in the Somali capital Mogadishu. A reported 1,600 civilians were displaced in Lower Shabelle as a result of an ongoing military offensive while over 9,000 were displaced as a result of insecurity largely attributed to clan fighting in the Shabelles, Hiraan, Juba and Galgaduud. In addition nearly 6,000 IDPs were forcibly evicted from Hodan district according to UNHCR. Forced returns and deportation of Somalis to Mogadishu (over 800) mainly from Saudi Arabia continued in October. There are 1.1 million internally displaced persons in Somalia.

Awareness raising campaign targeting irregular migrants: IOM in coordination with Somali regional authorities are reported to have launched a campaign targeting potential migrants in Mogadishu. More than 2,800 youth in primary schools, high schools, technical schools and universities around Mogadishu were reached through various media including radio, television, text messaging, billboards and community outreach activities. The campaign intends to reach 5 million potential migrants over the next 6 months throughout the various regions of Somalia. The messaging of the campaign is tailored to assist potential migrants make informed decisions.



Israel

Mixed migration flows effectively curtailed to Israel: Since the closure of Israel's border with Egypt in early 2013 the flow of mixed migration into Israel has effectively ended. Previously thousands were irregularly entering Israel (mainly Eritreans) every month.

High Court orders closure of Holot Facility: The High Court of Israel ordered the State to close the Holot detention centre in September and disallowed the incarceration of migrants and asylum seekers without trial introduced via an amendment to the 1954 infiltration law in December 2013. A similar provision was struck down by the same panel of judges in September 2013. Detractors of the law argued that it contravened Israel's Basic Law on Human Dignity and Liberty, placed conditions on asylum seekers that forced them to return to countries where they risk persecution, and the Holot facility was not an open center but an isolated facility run like a prison under the Israeli prison authority. Following the ruling Israel is set to release 138 Eritrean and Sudanese asylum seekers held at the Holot detention centre since December 2013. The released migrants and asylum seekers will be issued with temporary residence permits. An estimated 2,000 asylum seekers and migrants from Eritrea and Sudan held at the Holot detention centre were required to present themselves for a head count three times a day between 10pm and 6am and were prevented from working. The Holot facility was ordered closed within 90 days (by 22nd December 2014) and until then, residents will be required to report for 2 counts instead of 3 per day. Recent months estimates indicate that there are approximately 50,000 migrants/asylum seekers in Israel, 36,000 of them Eritrean.

Attorney General's Office Opposed to Re-introducing Abrogated Provisions: The Knesset Internal Affairs and Environment Committee is reported to have met in October to deliberate the September court ruling ordering the closure of the Holot Detention centre by 22nd December 2014, and declaring the detention of migrants and asylum seekers for one year without trial unconstitutional. The Committee met to discuss the possibility of a new law dealing with migration based on the fact that every country has a right to guard its borders and legislation was required to ensure that illegal migrants continued to leave Israel voluntarily. Imposition of a jail term as well as keeping the Holot detention facility open were mentioned as integral to any new policy. An amendment to the Basic Law was also proposed to allow the Knesset to re-pass bills that were cancelled by the High Court. The Attorney General's Office is reported to have stated that it would not participate in undermining the power of the High Court and

	<p>consequently the principle of separation of powers. Right wing members have long held the view that migrants and asylum seekers in Israel are there for economic reasons as opposed to the search for protection. Read the Knesset press release here.</p>
South Sudan	<p>South Sudanese flee for safety: Resumption of hostilities were reported in various parts of South Sudan with warring factions accused of continuing to pursue a military victory in the ongoing conflict. The Government of the Republic of South Sudan and the SPLM/A (In Opposition) met again in early November but failed to reach an agreement. The IGAD Heads of State and Government allowed them 15 days for further deliberation with their constituents accompanied by a renewed commitment to the cessation of hostilities and the possible imposition of sanctions for contravention of the cessation agreement. An Implementation Matrix of the Cessation of Hostilities (CoH) Agreement has been signed. The Implementation Matrix operationalizes the cessation of hostilities agreement of 23rd January 2014.</p> <p>Mass displacement: Over all 1.9 million people have been displaced from the current crisis including over 1.4 million internally displaced persons. Over 473,080 South Sudanese have fled since mid-December 2013 to Uganda (129,329), Sudan (105,112), Kenya (43,940) and Ethiopia (193,649).</p>
Sudan	<p>The Khartoum Declaration: A Regional Conference on Trafficking and Smuggling in the Horn of Africa was held from 13th to 16th October 2014 in Khartoum. The overall objective of the conference was to enhance cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination in addressing human trafficking and smuggling. A road map to guide the Member States in stronger cooperation was adopted including The Khartoum Declaration, Strategy and Plan of Action, and Terms of Reference for the AU Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants. Within the framework of the Khartoum Declaration, Member States agreed <i>inter alia</i> to take steps aimed at ratifying international and regional instruments relevant to human trafficking and smuggling, addressing factors that enhance vulnerability, mainstreaming prevention into broader policies, enhancing identification of victims of trafficking and providing direct assistance. In other developments, the European Commission and the Italian Presidency are reported to have put forward a new initiative for the Horn of Africa and Mediterranean transit countries in mid-October in Khartoum. The "Khartoum Process" will be signed at a Ministerial Meeting in Rome, Italy on 28th November, 2014.</p> <p>Anti-trafficking initiatives: UNHCR reported 8 cases of trafficking in Eastern Sudan and 10 cases in Khartoum in the first 8 months of 2014. The cases in Eastern Sudan are a 58% drop compared to reported incidences during the first 8 months of 2013. Two known trafficking cases are currently being prosecuted under the Sudanese Federal Trafficking Act 2014 and the Kassala State Smuggling and Kidnapping Act 2010. The Ministry of Interior is reported to have cited an increase in human trafficking in the country since the year 2007 particularly in the eastern States of Kassala, EL Gedaref, Red Sea and Darfur. Unconfirmed reports indicate that Sudanese authorities in October freed 17 Eritreans held by traffickers in Kassala, Eastern Sudan. The released Eritreans exhibited physical signs of torture. In addition, Sudanese authorities are reported to have released 6 Eritrean hostages found chained together in Kassala State, eastern Sudan in early November. The Eritreans were being held for ransom and the perpetrators are reported to have fled following a violent confrontation with authorities.</p>
Eritrea	<p>Unaccompanied minors flee Eritrea: The United Nations Special Rapporteur on Eritrea, Sheila B. Keetharuth, warned the UN General Assembly in October about a high number of unaccompanied minors fleeing Eritrea. Over 4,000 Eritrean minors are reported to have arrived in Italy by mid-October 2014 including 3,200 of them travelling without their parents. The Special Rapporteur noted that the number only reflects those who make it to Europe while those who perish along the way remain unknown. Eritrean minors may be escaping looming military conscription, seeking to join family members and pursuing protection across its borders.</p> <p>Rising exodus of Eritreans: A significant increase was also noted in the number of Eritreans crossing into Ethiopia in recent months (5,000 estimated in October) and accessing the borders of Europe (over 33,872) by October 2014. Read the Special Rapporteur's statement here. The Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations issued a statement in response to the Special Rapporteur's report on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights at the end of October available here.</p>

<p>Ethiopia</p>	<p>New arrivals in Yemen: An estimated 7,895 Ethiopians made their way to Yemen in October 2014, 16% lower than arrivals in September 2014, and 101% higher than the number of Ethiopians that arrived in October 2013. An estimated 54,847 Ethiopians had arrived on the shores of Yemen in the first 10 months of 2014 a 4% increase compared to the number of Ethiopians that arrived in the first 10 months of 2013.</p> <p>Ethiopian migrants were predominantly from Oromia (Dire Dawa, Jijiga, Harar) and Tigray regions. Economic factors continue to play a primary role in Ethiopians' migration to Yemen and Saudi Arabia. However, several Ethiopians have also mentioned land grabbing and the fear of persecution for their political and/or religious beliefs. In particular, some Ethiopians have reported cases of arbitrary detention and torture for supporting or being affiliated to opposition parties.</p> <p>Modalities of Travel: New arrivals mainly traveled from East/West Hararge and Dire Dawa. They entered Djibouti through Dawalle and Tadjoura and proceeded to Obock, Djibouti. They reported paying between USD 300 and 420 for the entire journey including the sea crossing.</p> <p>Refugees and asylum seekers: By the end of October 2014, Ethiopia was host to over 645,000 refugees from South Sudan (256,975), Somalia (245,853) and Eritrea (107,000) among other nationalities. A surge in Eritrean arrivals in Northern Ethiopia continued in October with 5,000 new arrivals recorded primarily from Asmara, while 400 had already arrived at the beginning of November. The number of South Sudanese arriving in Gambella remained low with 90 arrivals being recorded per week.</p> <p>Regional Committee on Mixed Migration: The 4th meeting of the Regional Committee on Mixed Migration was held at the end of October in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The meeting was hosted by the Government of Ethiopia in coordination with IOM, and was attended by the governments of Djibouti, Yemen, Puntland, Somaliland, Somalia and Kenya. IGAD, the African Union (AU), and officials from the embassies of Saudi Arabia, Sudan, South Sudan, and Egypt also attended as observers. The objectives of the meeting were to foster bi-lateral and multi-lateral relations between governments in the region; review progress made since the last meeting, and endorse recommendations in the thematic areas of migration data and analysis, migration health and environmental migration.</p>
<p>Kenya</p>	<p>Refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya: Kenya is host to 582,278 refugees and asylum seekers, 50,336 of them in Nairobi (urban refugees). The largest number of refugees and asylum seekers remain Somali nationals (427,634), followed by South Sudanese (88,281), and Ethiopians (30,390). Tens of thousands of undocumented migrants from neighbouring countries and further afield continue to reside in Kenya, predominantly in urban areas.</p> <p>Reports of arrest and detention of refugees and asylum seekers are reported to have decreased in recent weeks. Protection monitoring visits by UNHCR along border areas revealed an increase in the number of Burundians intercepted at border points. A further monitoring visit is scheduled for Mombasa to investigate the possible presence of Somali nationals in detention facilities. The security situation in Kakuma refugee camp is reported to have deteriorated at the end of October resulting in the death of 8 refugees following fighting among rival groups. See UNHCR Briefing note here.</p> <p>Progress on the Tripartite Agreement: The Tripartite Agreement was signed on 10th November 2013. All 12 representatives from Kenya, Somalia and UNHCR were nominated to sit on the Tripartite commission in the first quarter of 2014. The commission is tasked with advancing voluntary and organized repatriation of refugees as well as the reintegration of returnees in Somalia. The pilot project on repatriation of Somali refugees begun on 5th November 2014 from the Daadab refugee camp. An estimated 3,000 Somali refugees have registered their intention to return with UNHCR. Identified areas of return for the pilot exercise are Luuq, Baidoa and Kismayo. UNHCR has indicated that the current security situation in Somalia is not conducive for large scale returns. However, the UNHCR will provide assistance to refugees that decide to voluntarily return to Somalia.</p>
<p>Other Regional news</p>	<p>Movement across the Mediterranean: An estimated 154,000 to 165,000 migrants/refugees arrived in Italy in the first 10 months of 2014. In October, 15,279 migrants/refugees are reported to have landed on the Italian coast compared to 26,107 that landed in September. Syrians and Eritreans account for nearly 50% of the 2014 arrivals</p>

on the Italian coast while an estimated 3% of the arrivals are from Somalia. Nearly 17,000 female migrants/refugees have made the Mediterranean Sea crossing in 2014 a 119% increase compared to the women that made the crossing in 2013.

Trafficking concerns: IOM expressed concern that women may be in the trafficking process particularly Nigerian women who are arriving on the Italian coast in higher numbers than 2013. Egyptian, Eritrean and Somali children are also reported to be vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation in the agricultural sector in Italy because they provide cheap labour and easily disappear from the system (shelters and foster care). The UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against women adopted a new set of international guidelines in November calling for States to adopt gender sensitive approaches in dealing with women refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons.

Spanish reaction to migrants: Humanitarian actors have raised concern over plans by Spain to legalise automatic returns of persons breaching the Ceuta and Melilla fences in violation of International law. In recent years thousands of migrants have entered Spanish territory in Morocco, often by storming fences in large numbers, or attempting to swim into the territory.

Mediterranean deaths: An estimated 2,775 migrants died between 1st July and 30th September attempting the Mediterranean Sea crossing. Collectively 3,343 migrants/refugees have died or gone missing in 2014, attempting the Mediterranean Sea crossing according to information from UNHCR. One of the latest boat tragedies on the Mediterranean Sea involved the death of 24 migrants off the north coast of Italy. The EU Commissioner for Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship Dimitris Avramopoulos is reported to have identified cooperation with countries that serve as departure points for migrants as one of his top priorities since taking office in October. See IOMs latest report highlighting the dangers of the Mediterranean crossing [Fatal Journeys: Tracking Lives Lost during Migration](#).

Operation Triton launched: The EU launched a new rescue operation for migrants on the the Mediterranean Sea *Triton*, led by the EU border agency Frontex at the beginning of November. The operation is supported by 4 planes, a helicopter and 21 ships contributed by member states. *Mare Nostrum*, Italy's rescue at sea operation, closed at the end of October and was celebrated for 'rescuing' the lives of over 150,000 migrants/refugees since its launch in October 2013. *Triton's* jurisdiction or area of operation is reported to be limited to 30 miles off the Italian coast as opposed to *Mare Nostrum*, which went into the territorial waters of Malta and Libya. MOAS, a private migrant rescue mission, was also launched in recent months to assist migrants in distress at sea.

Migrants in Calais: A reported 2,500 migrants/refugees have congregated in Calais hoping to cross the English Channel to the UK, which is perceived to have a favourable asylum policy. The migrant/refugee numbers in Calais have nearly doubled since the beginning of August 2014. The rising migrant/refugee population are reported to be nationals of Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Syria, Egypt, Lebanon, Iran and Iraq. Their presence in Calais has been described as a testament to numerous crises engulfing various countries in the world. Calais has a population of 75, 000 according to the British Broadcasting Cooperation (BBC) meaning the migrant population is 3% of the total population. The migrants/refugees stay in Calais has been characterised by clashes with police and attempts to storm the ferry or stowaway on lorries destined for the United Kingdom.

Migration Dialogue: From the Horn to South Africa: At the beginning of November, senior representatives from the governments of Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia and South Africa met in Zanizbar together with officials from IOM and UNHCR to discuss migration flows emanating from the Horn of Africa and transiting through Kenya and Tanzania to South Africa. The meeting was a followup to the 2010 regional conference on refugee protection and international migration. See the Briefing note [here](#).

Including Migration in the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals agenda: IRIN reported in November that campaigners are calling for the inclusion of migrant workers protections in the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) expire in 2015. The position has been supported by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants François Crépeau. [Read more](#).



New Research, reports or documents	I Already Bought You: Abuse and Exploitation of Female Migrant Domestic Workers in the United Arab Emirates (October 2014): The Human Rights Watch (HRW) report documents how the UAE visa sponsorship system and inadequate labour laws expose migrant domestic workers to abuse through the creation of unequal
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power relations between the employer and employee. The Report also highlights labour sending countries deficits that may be exposing migrant workers to exploitation. Read it the report [here](#).

Migration: Towards a New Start (November 2014): The feature by an independent journalist is part of a series of features on projects funded by the EU to improve migration management and stabilize communities at risk. The feature highlights the START project that supports the governments of Libya, Egypt and Tunisia in their efforts to better manage migration and irregular flows. Read the feature [here](#).

Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders (November 2014): The Office of the High Commissioner for Human rights principles and guidelines derived from international human rights laws have been under consideration since 2012. The principles and guidelines require that States recognize the human rights of all persons at international borders as part of their border control, law enforcement and State objectives. Read the guidelines [here](#).

Strategy and Regional Plan of Action: Smuggling and Trafficking from the East and Horn of Africa, Progress Report (October 2014): The UNHCR Progress Report follows UNHCR's Strategy and Regional Plan of Action on Smuggling and Trafficking from the East and Horn of Africa developed in 2012. It highlights regional challenges in the search for protection for refugees and asylum seekers, and summarizes the regional context of mixed movements including Djibouti, Ethiopia, Egypt, Libya, Eritrea, Israel, Sudan, Yemen and Somalia. Read the report [here](#).

Forced Returns To South And Central Somalia, Including To Al Shabaab Areas: A Blatant Violation of International Law (October 2014): The Amnesty International briefing raises concern over the continued attempts by some European countries to effect forced returns of rejected Somali asylum seekers under certain circumstances to areas under the control of the Al Qaeda linked Islamist group Al Shabaab. Read the briefing [here](#).

Abused & Abducted: the plight of female migrants from the Horn of Africa in Yemen (October 2014). In recent years, there have been disturbing reports of high levels of sexual violence and abuse affecting female migrants from the Horn. Equally alarming are indications that many female migrants may be abducted and become victims of trafficking. In reviewing, compiling and analyzing existing information on the migration of female migrants from the Horn of Africa to Yemen, this new RMMS study provides insight into why women and girls from the Horn of Africa migrate; who they are and their experience during the journey and on arrival in Yemen. The study details particular risks that they face and the existing protection gaps. Read the study [here](#).

Les migrants et le Calais: quelle sortie de crise? (October 2014) According to the European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE), this report by France terre d'asile seeks to expose the situation of migrants and refugees in Calais, in northern France. It highlights many of the migrants and refugees are likely to be in need of international protection as they come from countries such as Eritrea, Sudan, and Syria. The report analyses why so many are determined to reach the UK and suggests a number of reasons – such as the English language, ties to family members or communities in the UK, as well as rumours circulating that it is easier to find work in the UK – are behind their decision to make the crossing. The report, which is in French, is available [here](#). However, ECRE has produced an in-depth article on the report in English available [here](#).

This information sheet is distributed to over 1,400 agencies, academic institutions, donors, embassies, journalists, government officials / departments, international and multi-national organisations and related non-government organisations.

Sources: Data is sourced from a wide variety of collaborators, partners, international and local organisations, media outlets and individuals in the region. The key refugee agency – UNHCR – and migration agency – IOM – are frequently the origin of specific refugee or migrant return-related data. RMMS is a unit/project within the Danish Refugee Council and also uses data and information generated by DRC activities. RMMS makes its own independent editorial decisions as to what sections and what data is included in this monthly update. A media press listing of mixed migration events for this month can be accessed on RMMS's website [here](#).