Towards Egypt: Eritreans, Somalis and Ethiopians (and other migrants) use the ‘northern’ route into Egypt. Cairo is a destination or a transit point into the Sinai region and onto Israel. Libya is also a popular transit country for migrants as they try to flee from the Dzaleka refugee camp in the central district of Dowa.

Departing from Obock: In December 2012, an estimated 5,718 people, mainly Eritrean used Djibouti’s Obock port 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. Overall in 2012, 60,465 individuals used Djibouti’s Obock port as a departure point enroute to Yemen.

Refugees in Ethiopia: There are currently (end of December) 227,694 Somali refugees in Ethiopia (mostly in Dollo Ado camp). During this month a notable increase in Somali new arrivals was witnessed. South Sudanese refugee population in Ethiopia currently stands at 68,896 individuals. Recent ethnic conflict in South Sudan has seen an influx of more than 15,000 refugees into Gambela region Western Ethiopia.

Refugees in Kenya: As of December there were 523,615 Somali refugees registered in Kenya with 17,494 having been registered in 2012.

Sudanese influx: Large numbers of Congolese continue to enter Uganda. The total number of 58,104 since the start of 2012. The World Food Programme has a contingency plan for 190,000 feeding renewed fighting in Eastern DRC.

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

Traffic of women: Human trafficking networks with international reach are expanding into Yemen. Sexually exploited women are the most vulnerable victims.

Refugees: The refugee population in Yemen as of 31st December 2012 was 237,166 with the majority being Somali (92,849) followed by Ethiopian (5,135).

Abuse: Most of the Ethiopians arriving in Yemen are smuggled into Saudi Arabia. They normally travel along the eastern side with smugglers (beige or violent) up to Haradh area in order to cross into KSA. The incidence of kidnapping, torture, rape and extortion of new arrivals is very high. Ethiopians and Christians face persecution for openly or privately exercising their faith.

Haradh: During the month of December 2012 IOM returned 200 Ethiopian migrants back to their country. It has so far returned 5,200 since the year 2010 and 118 are during the year 2012.

Snatched in the desert: Eritreans are being snatched in the desert at an estimated rate of 200-300 per month. Some are kidnapped by tribesmen in the desert and sold to trafficking / exploitation gangs in the Sanaa region, Yemen. On December 02, 2012, an entire football team (18 in number) sought asylum in Ethiopia for fear of persecution upon return.

Towards Egypt: refurbishment of the Dzaleka refugee camp in the central district of Dowa.

EU Programmes: The EU Programme has a total number to 58,104 since the start of 2012. The World Food Programme has a contingency plan for 190,000 feeding renewed fighting in Eastern DRC.

Funding: The RMMS is primarily funded through the EU Commission Programme has a total number to 58,104 since the start of 2012. The World Food Programme has a contingency plan for 190,000 feeding renewed fighting in Eastern DRC.

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Sudanese refugees: New refugees fleeing tribal conflict in the Blue Nile Area in South Sudan are entering Kenya to join older case-loads of Sudanese refugees in Kakuma refugee camp. The South Sudanese refugee total influx for 2012 stands at 82,737 south Sudanese,4702 (north) Sudanese.

Returns: After the month of November, former migrants deported from Israel visited the Vice President and requested economic support to help them cope back home.

Somali IDPs: The UNHCR reports that in 2012, the number of IDPs in Somalia is estimated to be between 1.1 and 1.36 million most of whom fled Mogadishu in 2007 and 2008, due to increased military activities between pro and anti-government forces. Up to 120,000 of them now live in makeshift shelters along the road linking Mogadishu to Afgoye, some few kilometers to the west of the capital.

Vigilance: Some migrants go through the Gulf into the Middle East and Europe, working along the way. During the month of November a migrant ship carrying 100 people capsized off the coast of Italy. 10 migrants died while the rest were rescued by Italian coast guards.

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