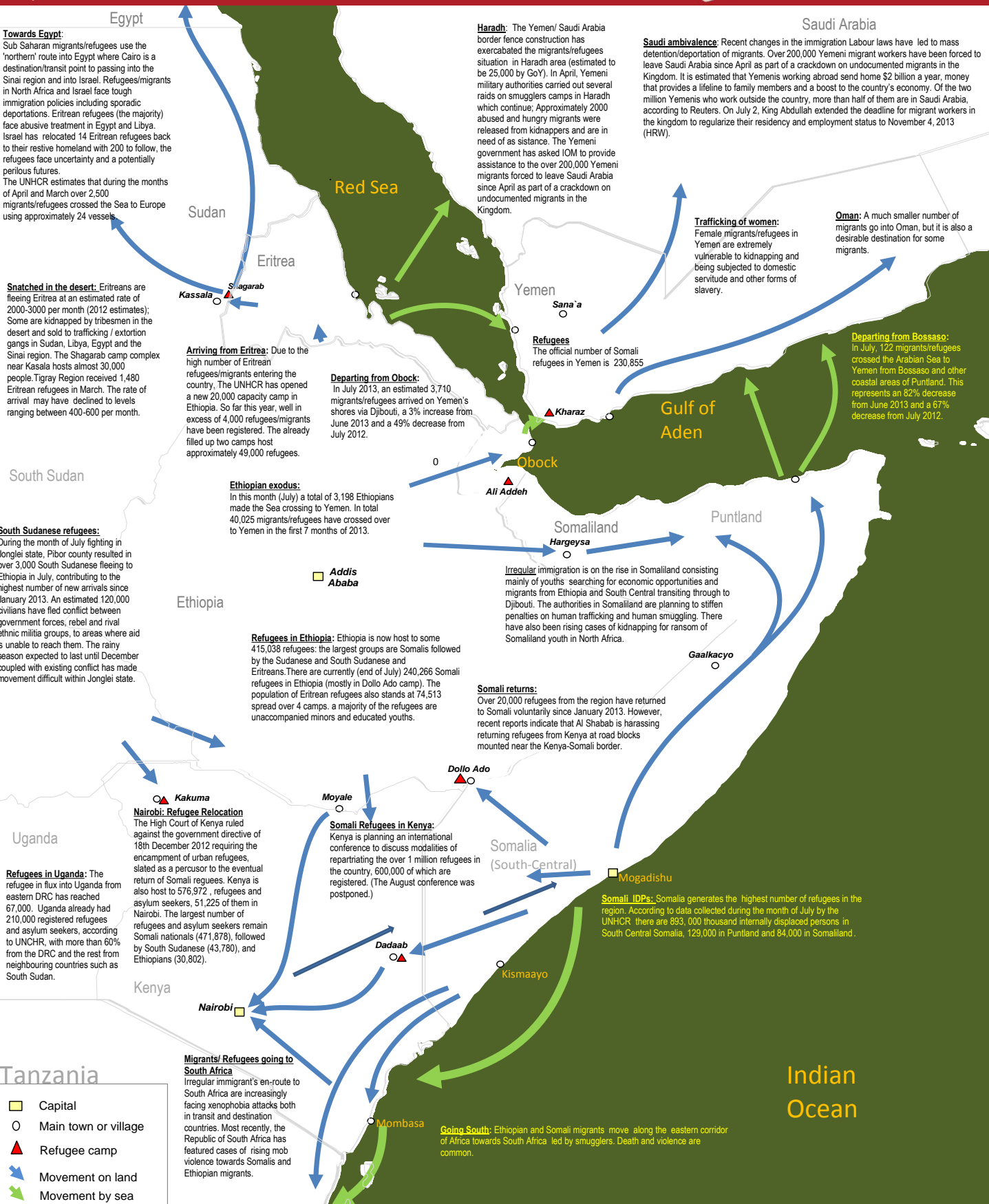


MIXED MIGRATION IN HORN OF AFRICA AND YEMEN

July 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 Kassala 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.

South Sudanese refugees: During the month of July fighting in Jonglei state, Pibor county resulted in over 3,000 South Sudanese fleeing to Ethiopia in July, contributing to the highest number of new arrivals since January 2013. An estimated 120,000 civilians have fled conflict between government forces, rebel and rival ethnic militia groups, to areas where aid is unable to reach them. The rainy season expected to last until December coupled with existing conflict has made movement difficult within Jonglei state.

Refugees in Uganda: The refugee in flux into Uganda from eastern DRC has reached 67,000. Uganda already had 210,000 registered refugees and asylum seekers, according to UNCHR, with more than 60% from the DRC and the rest from neighbouring countries such as South Sudan.

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: In July 2013, an estimated 3,710 migrants/refugees arrived on Yemen's shores via Djibouti, a 3% increase from June 2013 and a 49% decrease from July 2012.

Ethiopian exodus: In this month (July) a total of 3,198 Ethiopians made the Sea crossing to Yemen. In total 40,025 migrants/refugees have crossed over to Yemen in the first 7 months of 2013.

Refugees in Ethiopia: Ethiopia is now host to some 415,038 refugees; the largest groups are Somalis followed by the Sudanese and South Sudanese and Eritreans. There are currently (end of July) 240,266 Somali refugees in Ethiopia (mostly in Dollo Ado camp). The population of Eritrean refugees also stands at 74,513 spread over 4 camps. A majority of the refugees are unaccompanied minors and educated youths.

Nairobi: Refugee Relocation The High Court of Kenya ruled against the government directive of 18th December 2012 requiring the encampment of urban refugees, slated as a precursor to the eventual return of Somali refugees. Kenya is also host to 576,972 refugees and asylum seekers, 51,225 of them in Nairobi. The largest number of refugees and asylum seekers remain Somali nationals (471,878), followed by South Sudanese (43,780), and Ethiopians (30,802).

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

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.

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 kidnappers 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: Recent changes in the immigration Labour laws have led to mass detention/deportation of migrants. Over 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: In July, 122 migrants/refugees crossed the Arabian Sea to Yemen from Bossaso and other coastal areas of Puntland. This represents an 82% decrease from June 2013 and a 67% decrease from July 2012.

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 authorities in Somaliland are planning to stiffen penalties on human trafficking and human smuggling. There have also been rising cases of kidnapping for ransom of Somaliland youth in North Africa.

Somali returns: Over 20,000 refugees from the region have returned to Somali voluntarily since January 2013. However, recent reports indicate that Al Shabab is harassing returning refugees from Kenya at road blocks mounted near the Kenya-Somali border.

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.

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

