



Regional mixed migration summary for November 2012 covering mixed migration events, trends and data for Djibouti, Eritrea/Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Puntland, Somalia, Somaliland and Yemen.



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Country	Events /trends/ data / analysis
<p>Djibouti</p>	<p>New Arrivals: In November, 2012, an estimated 9,090 persons arrived on Yemen's shores, migrant arrivals from Djibouti accounted for 71 per cent of these arrivals. Total arrivals from the Red Sea in November were 6,511 persons which were 8 per cent lower than the previous month. However, in comparison to migrant departures from Djibouti at the same time last year, there was a very small decrease</p> <p>The major departure points of the migrants from Djibouti, was Obock and different coastal departure points 30-40 km north of Obock. During the month, there were a total of 105 boats that crossed from Djibouti. The last few months have seen an increase in the number of boats ferrying persons across the Red Sea.</p> <p>An average of 217 persons left from Obock to Yemen each day in October. Previous report suggest around \$150 USD are paid by those smuggled, representing a daily trade of 32,500 USD (almost 1 million USD per month).</p> <p>Protection Risks: In the month of November, 10 young women reported to the Red Sea Protection team that they had been held hostage in Tadjora and Obock by Affari Smugglers before being allowed to make the crossing to Yemen. Cases of women being held hostage and raped in Djibouti have been on the increase in recent months.</p> <p>Djibouti government step up efforts to curb smuggling: The Djibouti security forces mounted a campaign against migrant smuggling in November. On 20th November, security agents arrested 300 illegal migrants around the port area and transported them to Djibouti town for possible repatriation. Somali migrants arriving in Yemen often report being arrested as they journey through Djibouti (Djibouti town, Ali Sabeeh and Tadjora).</p> <p>Rising food insecurity fueling migration of Djiboutians: High food prices and unemployment are major drivers of internal migration within Djibouti. An IRIN study shows that migrant families from Ali Sabieh are moving closer to the Ali Addeh refugee camp, hoping to obtain some of the assistance meant for the camp's 16,778 refugees. Over, 70,000 persons are considered food insecure. Some of the areas with the greatest food insecurity include, Obock, Balbala and Dikhil. Another feature of internal migration in Djibouti shows that the urban poor unable to find work and survive in cities move to peri-urban areas such as Balbala where rents are cheaper. It remains unusual to see Djiboutians crossing over to Yemen.</p>
<p>Ethiopia</p>	<p>New Arrivals: An estimated 7,246 Ethiopians made their way to Yemen representing 80% of the total new arrivals to Yemen. As seen in the past, the Oromo new arrivals continued to form the majority of Ethiopian new arrivals. The other regions are Ogadenis, Amharas and Tigrays.</p> <p>Returns: IOM-chartered flights of destitute Ethiopians living in the open in and around Yemen's north western town of Haradh continues. In early December, 210 migrants were returned with funding received by IOM from the Netherlands government to assist the destitute Ethiopians. The Switzerland Development Agency has also given a US 250,000 dollar donation to repatriate more of the very vulnerable migrants. IOM's limited funding means that only the most vulnerable women, children, the elderly and unaccompanied minors, are given priority on the flights back to Ethiopia. Many migrants die in and around the Haradh area and the Haradh mortuary was reported full in November given the significant number of unclaimed migrant bodies.</p>

	<p>The Environmental cost of refugee hosting: A senior officer with the Ethiopian Department of Refugee and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) decried the cost to the environment of refugee resettlement in Ethiopia. Over the years, Ethiopia has hosted over one million refugees and hosting the large number of migrants has had a strain on the environment. The report carried by IRIN on the environmental cost of refugee resettlement and encampment details how previously pristine wooded areas have been depleted for firewood living many areas close to refugee camps with irreversible environmental damage as barren wastelands.</p>
<p>Kenya</p>	<p>Breaking News: The Kenyan Government decides to take a strict encampment policy for all urban refugees.</p> <p>The Acting Commissioner for Refugees Sora Katelo issued the directive on Thursday 13th December that all refugees living in urban areas should return to refugee camps with immediate effect. Somali refugees are asked to return to Daadab Refugee Camp whereas all other refugee nationalities asked to report to Kakuma Refugee camp with immediate effect. Mr Katelo said the decision has been informed by rising insecurity where in some cases refugees have been implicated. Katelo said the government has further stopped registration of asylum seekers and closed all registration centers. UNHCR and all other agencies that offer humanitarian assistance have also been advised to stop offering their services to refugees living in urban areas and instead transfer their assistance to the refugee camps. According to Katelo, there are over 100,000 refugees in urban areas, 60 percent of them living in Nairobi.</p> <p>Growing Insecurity: In November, there were a number of significant security events in Kenya that triggered the government directive on urban refugees.</p> <p>Since January, 2012, there have been 24 deadly attacks involving grenades and explosive devises targeting North Eastern Province, Nairobi and Mombasa. In November, there were a series of deadly attacks in a Nairobi suburb, Eastleigh a neighbourhood largely inhabited by Somali refugees and immigrants. An attack on a passenger vehicle killing 10 persons and injuring 25 others led to serious clashes that pitted local community and persons of Somali origin. The riots led to widespread looting of shops and businesses in the area. The local community used the excuse that the migrant community were hiding and abetting Al Shabaab militants and sympathisers who are behind the deadly attacks.</p> <p>Arrests: In early December, the deadly attacks continued, and an improvised bomb went off on the roadside killing one person and in another attack, five people were killed when a grenade was hurled at group of persons including a Local Member of Parliament as they stood outside a mosque. Following these attacks, the Kenyan police have conducted massive police operations detaining and targeting illegal migrants. As a result, a report estimates that close to 5,000 migrants had left Nairobi and returned to Daadab or crossed the border into Somalia following the insecurity and police dragnets. Close to 600 migrants have been arrested and charged in November and early December in relation to the terrorist attacks. Other newspaper reports show that in Garissa six Somali migrants were arrested on illegal firearm charges, whereas in another town, 3 Ethiopian Migrants were arrested and charged with being in the country illegally. In Kenya the link between mixed migration and security risks appears to have never been stronger.</p> <p>Refugees lose livelihoods in Garissa: In November, the military and civilians many of whom are refugees clashed in Garrisa town resulting in the military destroying a major market that was the source of livelihood for over 40,000 persons living in Garrisa. The incident occurred after two army officers were killed in Garrisa Town by suspected Al-Shabaab militants causing the military to a revenge attack. This incident comes in the wake of a number of security threats including grenade and bomb attacks in the town. In October, RMMS reported that close to 50,000 refugees living in Garissa were threatened with relocation to Daadab Refugee Camp by the provincial administration because of heightened insecurity in the region.</p> <p>Police officers killed by cattle rustlers, residents flee area in fear of police/military reprisals: In Baragoi, the murder of 42 police officers who were following cattle rustlers led to the army being deployed to the area, leading to the displacement of approximately 11,000 residents fearing the military crackdown. According to UN office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, efforts to give humanitarian assistance to the 8,400 persons displaced in Baragoi have been hampered by poor infrastructure</p> <p>Dadaab: The population of Daadab Refugee Camp in November, 2012 was 454,098. The largest community in the refugee camp the Somali's form 96.1% of total. The other major group of refugees in Dadaab are the Ethiopians who at 17,265 persons form 3.8 % of the camp population</p>

	<p>Kakuma: According to UNHCR, there were 105,576 individuals registered in Kakuma refugee camp as at the end of November, 2012. This marks a two per cent increase in registration of migrants as compared to last month. The Somali community now comprise 47.5% of the camp population. South Sudanese and Sudanese collectively comprise 31.8% of the total camp population. The current total population has surpassed the camps original capacity of 100,000 and there are on-going talks between UNHCR and the government to establish a second camp near the original camp.</p>
<p>Puntland</p>	<p>Arabian Sea arrivals in Yemen: In the reporting period, an estimated 2579 individuals crossed the Arabian Sea to Yemen representing 28 per cent of the total new arrivals in Yemen.</p> <p>Somali Returnees: On 1st of December, 2012, a boat carrying 134 Somali migrants returned migrants from Yemen. The Somali migrants who returned to the Port of Bossaso were returning because of severity of living conditions in Yemen. Somali migrants are often accorded prima facie refugee status in Yemen although some opt not to apply for the status or remain in the refugee camps.</p>
<p>Somalia (S-C)</p>	<p>Somali (SC) movements to Yemen: During the month of November 2012, 1,844 Somalis arrived on the shores of Yemen which is a 27 per cent decrease of migrant crossings as compared to the previous month. There has been a steady decline of migrants from Somalia travelling to Yemen in recent months perhaps reflecting the difficult conditions the Somali's face on route to Yemen and the growing economic difficulty within Yemen deterring migrants movement. The number of new arrivals during November last year was 2,447 representing a 33 per cent drop in migrant numbers.</p> <p>Insecurity hampers humanitarian access in Somalia, forcing thousands to be displaced. Insecurity continues to negatively impact on humanitarian access in areas within South Central Somalia. The continuing battle between Somali National Forces and their Kenyan and Ethiopian partners to capture districts under Al-Shaabab have made many towns inaccessible. There is also an increased price of commodities especially food prices forcing persons to flee to border towns with Kenya and Ethiopia in order to get daily food items.</p> <p><i>This document does not seek to extensively detail conditions and event in Somalia (including displacements) as the subject is dealt with in great detail by various dedicated agencies.</i></p>
<p>Somaliland</p>	<p>Somaliland migrants migrate to Europe using the 'Western route': A report by IRIN shows that young, unemployed migrants from Somaliland are travelling to Europe on what is termed as the 'Western migration Route' through Ethiopia, Sudan across the Sahara Desert and to Libya and then across the Mediterranean Sea. A migrant who had successfully arrived in Norway explained how he made the trip through Ethiopia, Sudan and Libya at a cost of US \$ 5000 paid to migrant smugglers for the whole journey. The smuggler network has many players for example, the Mediterranean Sea crossing costing \$800 from the Libya town of Sabah, where Libyan smuggler, not only take the migrants money but also beat and torture the migrants before the migrants were taken by a Land Cruiser to Tripoli and from then they were picked up by Somali –Arab brokers who rent the boats to Europe.</p> <p>Many of the migrants who try and get to Europe through the Western Route are arrested and repatriated. Official figure suggest that about 150 Somaliland youths were repatriated from the Ethiopian – Sudan border in 2011. Whereas in 2012, a total of 200 youths have been returned to the Somaliland – Ethiopian border at Tog – Wajale. The real numbers making the journey are not known but much higher than the number being returned.</p> <p>New Arrivals in Yemen from Somaliland: A small number of Somali new arrivals in Yemen originate from Somaliland. Most belong to the majority clans of Dir, Darood, Hawiye, with few indicating that they belong to the minority clans of Digil Mirifle and Jareer.</p> <p>The Registration of Asylum Seekers As reported in last month's summary, the fixing of new asylum seekers interviews commenced on the 7th Oct 2012. A total of 2500 appointments were given out. As of 30th Oct 2012, a</p>

total of 440 families, 1376 individuals had been fixed .

Yemen

New Arrivals: The total number of new arrivals recorded in November was 9090 individuals, 6513 arrivals (71 per cent) crossed the Red Sea (from Djibouti) while 2,579 crossed the Arabian Sea (from Somaliland / Puntland). Between January 2012 and December 2012 a total of 99,620 persons have crossed into Yemen.

Main Drivers/push factors: Lack of economic opportunities and insecurity continues to be cited as the main reasons for flight by new arrivals to Yemen. The majority of those Somalis citing insecurity were fleeing from S-C Somalia. The majority of non-Somalis making their way to Yemen via the Red Sea were from Oromia State. There were also Ethiopians hailing from Ogaden, Amhara, Tigray, Silte and Affar regions.

Boats & passengers: Over the reporting period the total number of boats arriving on the Yemeni coast with migrants was 148. The average number of passengers on each boat was 62 people per trip (not including smugglers/crew).

Migrant vulnerability: New arrivals continue to report that they are forcefully transported and held hostage on arrival in Yemen. Whilst earlier hostage taking was carried out by criminal gangs engaged in the Red Sea/Gulf of Aden coasts, ordinary members of local coastal communities are also increasingly getting involved in migrant kidnapping. The local community do not restrict kidnapping to the beaches but migrants hiking along main roads are also reporting being kidnapped by ordinary members of the public. Ransom demands have also gone up from USD 300 to USD 600 suggesting an alarming new trend.

In November, one Ethiopian male was known to have been tortured and died at the hands of smugglers, whereas a second man was shot in the leg by his captor.

Women also continue to face sexual and gender based violence during the sea journey to Yemen. In November, 2012; there were 58 cases of women reporting rape, attempted rape or sexual harassment during the sea journey to Yemen by Yemeni crew. This is an 82 percent rise in reporting of rape cases as compared to previous months. The Red Sea Protection teams also got information that young Somali and Ethiopian females had been gang raped by criminal gangs (Yemeni and Ethiopian nationals) and were being held hostage in dens located along the Red Sea Coast.

Deaths at Sea: In line with the trend observed throughout 2012, there were no confirmed reported deaths at sea from those crossing to Yemen in October

Government crackdown on smuggling and criminal gangs: The Yemeni government has been increasing its target of smuggling gangs in Taiz and Lahj governorates, however in one tragic incident, 3 Ethiopian migrants were killed and one injured during a shootout between the military and a criminal gang that was transporting 24 Ethiopian migrants who had been abducted in Mokha, Taiz Governate

IDP's return home to Southern Yemen: An estimated 80,000 internally displaced persons who were in Northern Yemen have returned home to the South in the last four months. A [UNHCR report](#) documents that there continues to be significant migrant returns as security improves in Yemen. Most of the IDP's returns have taken place in Aden where 23,000 IDP'S out of the 25,000 who were living in schools and public buildings have returned to Abyan Govern ate.

As earlier reported, the most up-to-date figure of IDP's in Yemen (30th June – UNHCR/GoY) available is that there are a total of **545,318 registered internally displaced people**. Of this figure, 335,415 are said to be in the North, of which 36% are in the Hajjah governorate and 32% in Sa'ada governorate. 209,895 are in the South of which 72% are in Aden, the largest group of IDPs overall.

Insecurity for AID workers in Yemen: Insecurity continues to be a major issue in Yemen. The risk of foreigners and aid workers being kidnapped is extremely high. A new report by [IRIN](#) explains that although insecurity and kidnappings targetted towards foreigners are not a new phenomena, earlier it was possible to determine the tribal groups involved in kidnappings, and seldom were threats directed towards aid agencies but often the motives were social demands directed to government. However, now the lines are less clear with kidnappings ordered by tribal groups, criminal groups such as Al Queda as well as political actors, making it more dangerous.

Ethiopians stranded in North Yemen: As previously reported, for many months there have been around 4000

	<p><u>Ethiopian migrants stranded in North Yemen</u> around the city of Haradh– close to the border with Saudi Arabia. Repatriation of these migrants back to Ethiopia from Yemen, continues with assistance of IOM chartered flights.</p> <p>Caveat: <i>Despite the network of local partners collecting data along parts of the Arabian and Red Sea coasts it cannot be assumed that this data captures all new arrivals. Particularly, there may be those that arrive along the northern stretches of the Red Sea coast, beyond the data networks. Consequently the actual numbers of new arrivals in Yemen may be higher. Yemen Red Crescent and the Danish Refugee Council are planning to extend the patrol area further north along the Red Sea coast.</i></p>
<p>Other Regional news</p>	<p>Democratic Republic of Congo: On November 20th, a rebel group of the Congolese Army, called M23 took hold of the town of Goma, in a siege that lasted 10 days. During the siege over 140,000 were displaced. However following the intervention of delegations from neighboring countries the rebel groups retreated and normalcy is slowly continuing in the region.</p> <p>Deportation of Burundians: Following a screening exercise of some <u>38,000 Burundians living in the Mtabila refugee camp</u> in the Kigoma region, the Tanzania authorities have set a deadline for repatriation by 31st December 2012. However, this has led to a tense and uncertain atmosphere within the camps resulting in many refugees moving to other countries such as Mozambique. A report by IRIN details the challenges that Burundians face in settling back into their home country, some families left Burundi more than 40 years ago and reintegrating them into Burundi will be a challenge.</p> <p>Uganda: There has been an increased refugee influx to Uganda from the Democratic Republic of Congo and an estimated 47,600 new DRC refugees have migrated between January and 3rd October, 2012. These refugees add to the already 81,000 refugees in the country.</p>

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