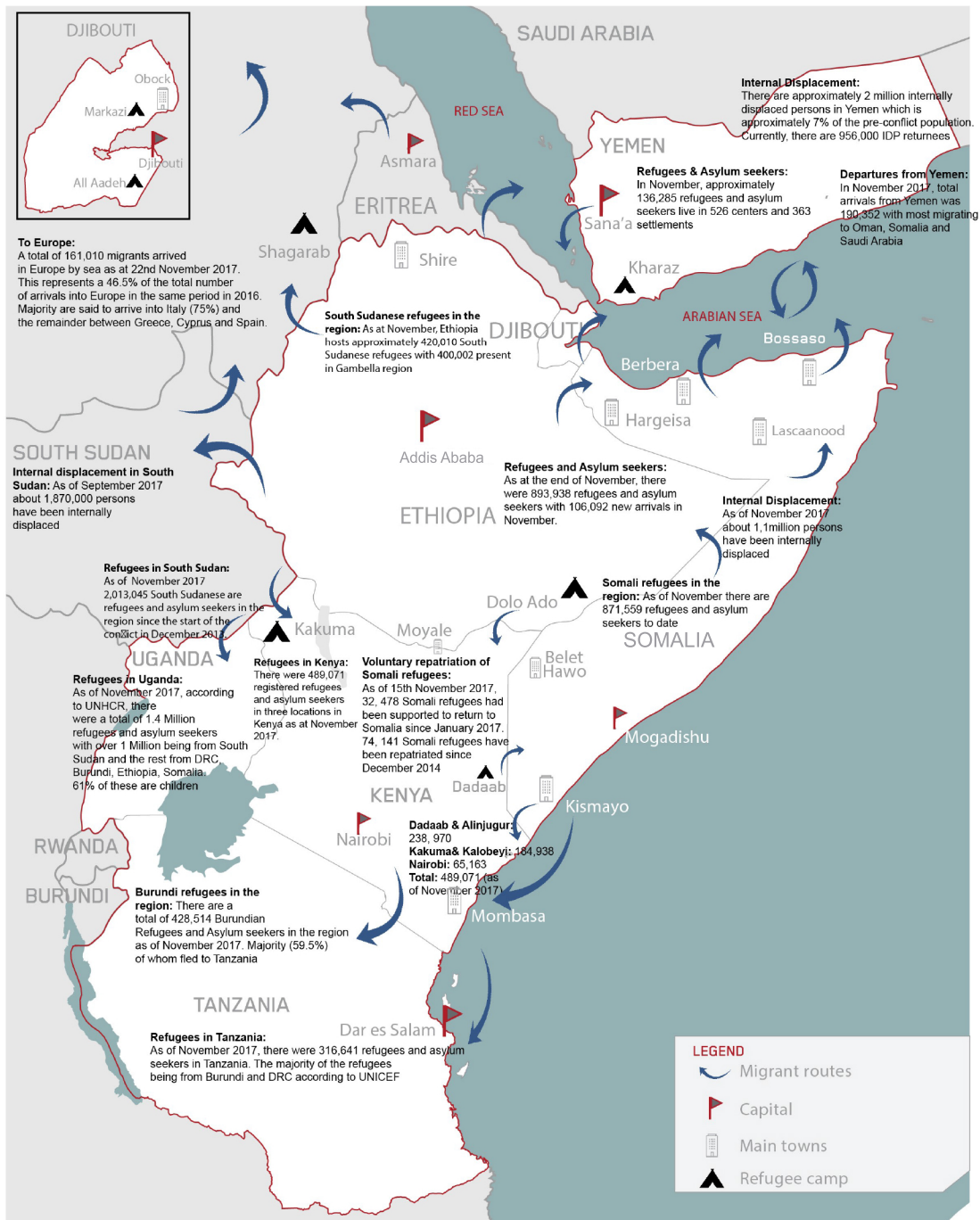




RMMS Mixed Migration Monthly Summary

November 2017 East Africa and Yemen

Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS) summary for November 2017 covering mixed migration events, trends and data for Djibouti, Eritrea, South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia / Somaliland and Yemen.



Displacement Snapshot

	Somalia/ Somaliland	Yemen	South Sudan	Ethiopia	Eritrea	Djibouti	Kenya	Uganda
Refugees	14,248	190,352	281,642	893,938	2,246 (Somali)	Approx. 53,077	432, 596	1.4 mil
Asylum seekers	14,515		7,904				56,475	
Internally dis- placed people (IDP)	1.1mil (since 2016 - 32,000 in November 2017)	2 mil	1.86 mil	1.3 mil				
In need of humanitarian assistance / food aid	6.2 mil	20.7 mil	7.6 mil	8.5 mil			3.5 mil	2.4 mil

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, refugees). If the caseload mentioned refers only to refugees or asylum seekers or trafficked persons it will be clearly stated.

Country Profiles

Djibouti

Refugees: As of 30 November 2017, Djibouti hosts [13,077 refugees](#) from Somalia according to UNHCR, in addition to over [40,000 Yemenis](#) that have fled the war in Yemen.

Somalia/Somaliland

Refugees, asylum seekers and returnees: By the end of November 2017, there were 10,519 Yemeni refugees living in Somalia (mainly in Bari and Banadir) and Somaliland (Woqooyi Galbeed) and 34,085 Somali refugee returnees from Yemen since 2017. However, in November only 156 Somali refugee returnees reportedly arrived from Yemen (according to [UNHCR](#)) which marks a decrease of Somali refugee returnees from Yemen compared to previous months. In total, there are 28,763 registered refugees, asylum seekers and returnees in Somalia from Ethiopia, Yemen and other countries.

The total number of Somali refugee returnees from the region is 109,317 and 74,606 from Kenya since 2014 (663 from Kenya in November 2017 alone). Women and children comprise 70% of the 28,763 registered individuals in November. Of these [28,763 registered individuals](#), 14,248 are refugees and 14,515 are asylum seekers—of the refugees 73.3% are from Yemen (10,449), 24.9% from Ethiopia (3,547), 1.2% from Syria (170) and 0.6% from Eritrea and other countries (82). Of the 14,515 registered asylum seekers, 98.3% are from Ethiopia (14,268) and the remaining 1.7% from Yemen, Tanzania, Eritrea and other countries.

Repatriation of refugees: As of 15 November 2017, [71,792 people](#) had voluntarily returned to Somalia from Dadaab ac-

ording to UNHCR since the beginning of the repatriation process. In 2017 alone, 32,478 returnees have been supported from Dadaab, Kakuma and Nairobi.

Humanitarian situation: As of November 2017, [6.2 million](#) people were in need of humanitarian assistance — 3.3 million of these in need of emergency support. The ongoing drought has further exacerbated the ongoing humanitarian crisis and despite the late-onset *Deyr* rains, livelihoods are yet to be restored. FSNAU estimates that increasing number of households face malnutrition due to poor agricultural production that has resulted in limited food availability thereby increasing food insecurity.

Internal displacement: The total number of [internally displaced](#) people in November 2017 is 32,000 — mainly as a result of drought, conflict, and riverine flooding. However, a spike in conflict driven displacements was noted in several regions including Middle and Lower Shabelle and Galmudug due to military operations and clan militia skirmishes. Delayed *Deyr* rains have triggered IDP returns (approximately 6000 IDPs). Between January and November 2017, 874,000 people were displaced due to drought, 188,000 due to conflict and insecurity, 7000 due to floods and 27,000 due to other reasons including [lack of access to humanitarian assistance](#).

Eritrea

Refugees and asylum seekers: According to UNHCR, Eritrea hosts 2,246 Somali [refugees](#) in the country as of 30 November 2017. However, in [Libya](#), Eritrean refugees and asylum seekers constitute among the highest number of people with 463 refugees and 4,261 asylum seekers in the North African country.

Kenya

Humanitarian situation: According to [FEWSNET](#), the short rains were above average across most of the country. However, it is likely that there will be some rainfall deficits that could impact agricultural production and pastoral conditions. Currently, staple food prices still remain high in urban markets affecting poor households. However, to ensure households access to food supply, the Government of Kenya extended the maize subsidy program until the end of 2017. It is expected that food security outcomes will improve through the first half of 2018.

Disease outbreak: From January to November 2017, a total of 3,967 cases and 76 deaths were reported according to the World Health Organization (WHO). The main affected counties include Embu, Garissa, Kirinyaga, Mombasa, Nairobi, Turkana and Wajir with continuous transmission within affected communities accounting for around 70% of the total caseload. There have also been reported cases of cholera outbreaks in camp settings in Garissa and Turkana.

Refugees and asylum seekers: Kenya currently hosts [489,071 refugees and asylum seekers](#) across Dadaab, Kakuma and Nairobi of whom 285,705 are Somali refugees according to [UNHCR](#). Most of these are from Somalia, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo and Ethiopia. Host locations in Kenya include Dadaab (49%), Kakuma (38%) and urban areas (13%). Women and children comprise 79% of the entire refugee and asylum seeker population in Kenya.

Policy dialogue: In November 2017, a series of consultative workshops organized by IOM brought together various stakeholders at the Coast Region of Kenya to assess the impact of human trafficking in the region as it had been identified as a major trafficking zone.

Uganda

Refugees and asylum seekers: According to UNHCR, [Uganda](#) currently hosts 1,400,218 refugees and asylum seekers with only 21,866 of these being registered refugees. The main countries of origin are South Sudan (1,057,809) and Democratic Republic of Congo (230,358). Other countries include Burundi, Somalia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Sudan. Of the entire refugee and asylum seeker population, 61% are children and 52% are women and girls. Similarly, the majority of these reside in North-Eastern Uganda.

Disease outbreak: There have been reported cases of Cholera spreading to other areas that were not initially affected. Similarly, the [Marburg Virus Disease](#) has resulted in three fatalities in early November 2017 according to the Ugandan Ministry of Health. However, disease surveillance is ongoing in Kween and Kapchorwa districts by both Ugandan and Kenyan health authorities.

Sudan

Refugees and asylum seekers: At the end of November 2017, Sudan received 5,859 South Sudanese refugees into the country bringing the total number of arrivals into Sudan in 2017 to 191,861 and 812,594 since December 2013 when conflict broke out in South Sudan. While Khartoum hosted majority of South Sudanese refugees pre-December 2013, [White Nile](#) is currently the biggest host state with 168,448 South Sudanese refugees since post - December 2013 and 60,195 in 2017 alone. However in November 2017, South Darfur hosts the biggest number of South Sudanese refugees at 4,645. 79% of these refugees live outside of camps while 46% remain unregistered. While 20% of the refugees are adults between 18-59 years, 70% of households are female headed households.

Humanitarian situation: Currently 4.8 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance in Sudan, including 2.3 million children according to [UNICEF](#). In addition, 2.3 million have been displaced including 1.1 million children.

Policy dialogue: In November, the Republic of Sudan and the Government of Norway cohosted the Khartoum Process Thematic Meeting on the development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement. The meeting, focused on the factors behind irregular migratory movements on both national and regional levels, with the aim of better understanding the drivers of irregular migration in the specific context of Khartoum Process countries. The meeting encouraged partner countries to target strategies and policies in country, where gaps were identified and best practices shared.

Ethiopia

Refugees and asylum seekers: By the end of November 2017, Ethiopia was hosting 893,938 refugees and asylum seekers, 58% of whom were refugees below the age of 18. This also includes 106,092 new arrivals registered so far in Ethiopia in 2017. The highest number of refugees living in Ethiopia are South Sudanese (420,010), followed by Somalis (253,393) and Eritreans (168,815). Other nationalities include Sudanese and Yemeni refugees. [Women and girls account](#) for 50.4% of the entire refugee and asylum seeker population while adults between 18 and 59 years account for 18.7%.

Policy dialogues: On 28 November 2017, the Government of Ethiopia launched the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework where the country seeks to promote refugees' [self-reliance and inclusion](#) into national development plans. The government reconfirmed its commitment to a shift in the way it responds to the needs of refugees, including transition of these refugees from camps to integration within the host com-

munities. Similarly on 29th November 2017, [IGAD](#) convened its 7th Regional Migration Coordination Committee in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The aim of this meeting was to take stock of major achievements, best practices and lessons learned of the current IGAD migration governance architecture, including identifying areas of improvement, as well as assessing the Migration Action Plan and its relevance in the regional and global migration dynamics. Representatives from Immigration Departments within the IGAD Member States, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction were present during the meeting.

South Sudan

IDPs, refugees and asylum seekers: According to UNHCR, [South Sudan](#) currently hosts 1.86 million internally displaced people, 281,642 refugees and 7,904 asylum seekers as of 30 November 2017. The main countries of origin for refugees are Sudan (92%), the Democratic Republic of Congo (5%), Ethiopia (2%), and Central African Republic (1%). A majority of these refugees (99%) live in camps and settlements while 1% live in urban areas. Similarly, women and children account for 82% of the entire refugee population living in South Sudan. However, the entire caseload of South Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers in the region currently stands at 2,013, 045 since [December 2013](#).

Insecurity and armed violence: In November, fighting was reported in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Western Equatoria, Jonglei and Unity which resulted in massive displacements of civilians to other parts of Central Equatoria and Uganda. UNOCHA reports that approximately [103 incidents](#) were reported in November only with 37% of these being incidents involving violence against humanitarian personnel and assets. As a result, many aid agencies temporarily suspended work or were forced to relocate. Following these attacks, the US government issued stern warning to the South Sudanese government to cease violence, harassment and suffering of aid workers and South Sudanese civilians.

Yemen

Humanitarian situation and access: In November 2017, 17 million people were in need of food assistance with food insecurity expected to deteriorate especially following air, sea and land blockades that continue to hinder access. In addition, food & fuel prices remain high and volatile and water scarcity remains a challenge following poor and late-onset rainfall in the country. 20.7 million people are still in need of humanitarian assistance.

In November, Saudi Arabia enforced a three-day [blockade](#) of entry points to Yemen after a missile was fired by the Houthi rebel group that has been fighting with a Saudi-led military coalition. This blockade halted all humanitarian deliveries into the country. On 12 November, seaports and airports in areas under the control of the Government of Yemen reopened to allow humanitarian supplies to be delivered. However, there have been reports that these ports [lack the capacity](#) to handle the amounts of cargo previously handled by the Al Hudaydah and Saleef ports.

Disease outbreak: Between August and November 2017, 189 suspected cases of [diphtheria](#) including 20 deaths had been reported in 13 governorates in Yemen according to WHO. This marks a significant increase from the 27 cases reported in 2016. Similarly, between April and November 2017, a total 959,810 suspected [cholera](#) cases and 2,219 associated deaths have been reported across the country.

IDPS, returnees and refugees: By the end of [October 2017](#), there were a total of 190,352 Yemeni refugees in the region with 51,000 in Oman, 40,044 in Somalia, 39,880 in Saudi Arabia, 37,428 in Djibouti, 14,602 in Ethiopia, and 7,398 in Sudan. According to Yemen's Shelter & Camp Coordination and Camp Management [clusters](#), 58,757 individuals in 526 centers and 77,528 individuals in 363 settlements have been internally displaced (136,285 in November alone). However, since June 2017, there have been more than [2 million IDPs](#) and 956,000 IDP returnees in Yemen.

Other News

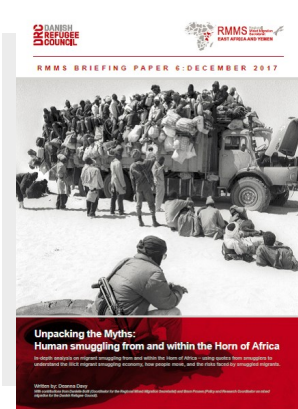
Israel's deportations: Israel, currently hosting approximately 27,500 Eritreans and 7800 Sudanese asylum seekers, plans to deport thousands of asylum seekers under threat of [indefinite detention](#). The Israel Cabinet approved a proposal in November 2017 to close down the Holot detention center that currently houses over 1,000 African asylum seekers. Should this be approved, the Holot detention center will shut down by Mid-March 2018 and asylum seekers will either suffer detention in an Israeli prison or be deported to a third country in Africa. Local Israeli media reports that Israel plans to pay Rwanda USD 5,000 for each asylum seeker it takes in while also paying each asylum seeker USD 3,500 for their flight out of Israel.

Arrivals to Europe: According to IOM's latest report, [161,010](#) migrants and refugees have entered Europe between January and 22 November 2017 with 75% arriving into Italy

and 25% divided between Greece, Spain and Cyprus. This marks a decrease from the 345,831 arrivals into Europe in the same period in 2016. However within the 2017 period, 2,772 deaths were reported on the Central Mediterranean route, 60 in the Eastern Mediterranean route, and 161 in the Western Mediterranean route. The primary countries of origin for immigrants in Italy are Nigeria, Guinea, Bangladesh, Mali and Ivory Coast.

Eritrean Diaspora Protests: On 17 November, Eritreans living in Sweden gathered outside the Eritrean Embassy in Stockholm protesting the arrest of teachers and directors of Al Diaa Islamic School and showing solidarity to similar protests in Asmara.

New Research / Reports



RMMS Briefing Paper 6: Unpacking the Myths is now available. In-depth analysis on migrant smuggling from and within the Horn of Africa – using quotes from smugglers to understand the illicit migrant smuggling economy, how people move, and the risks faced by smuggled migrants.

Overseas Development Institute (ODI) have published a report titled [“Climate Change, migration and displacement: The need for a risk-informed and coherent approach”](#) that looks at the challenges of linking human mobility to climate change, opportunities and challenges for human mobility, and addressing climate change and human mobility at the global level (including looking at current regimes).

The Migration Policy Institute (MPI) have launched a report titled [“Beyond Transactional Deals: Building Lasting Migration Partnerships in the Mediterranean”](#) that was informed by heightened migration to Europe by asylum seekers and migrants. It looks at case studies of current bilateral cooperation on migration management and provides an analysis on what can be achieved and what the limitations are for such agreements.

CARE, International Rescue Committee and the George Washington University through their 'What Works to Prevent Violence against Women and Girls Consortium' has published a report titled [“No safe place: A lifetime of violence for conflict-affected women and girls in South Sudan”](#). This report sheds light on sexual and gender based violence that women and girls face in South Sudan, both at home and at the hands of armed actors.

Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS) is to support agencies, institutions and forums in the Horn of Africa and Yemen sub-region to improve the management of protection and assistance response to people in mixed migration flows within and beyond the Horn of Africa and across the Gulf of Aden or Red Sea in Yemen. www.regionalmms.org.

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