



Mixed
Migration
Centre

MMC East Africa &
Yemen

JULY 2018



Monthly Trends Analysis

The following trends analysis is put together on the basis of available secondary data at the time of publication. It is representative of the available information and therefore indicative of mixed migratory trends in East Africa & Yemen.

Previously known as the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS), the Mixed Migration Centre (MMC) is a leading source for independent and high quality data, information, research and analysis on mixed migration. The MMC was established in February 2018. It brings together various existing regional initiatives – hosted or led by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) – engaged in data collection, research, analysis and policy development on mixed migration issues into a new global network of mixed migration expertise.¹

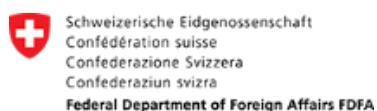
The Mixed Migration Centre - East Africa & Yemen, provides quality mixed migration-related information for policy, programming and advocacy from a regional perspective. Our core countries of focus are Yemen, Eritrea, South Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania Sudan, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Somalia.

For more information visit: mixedmigration.org

¹ This includes RMMS Middle East, RMMS West Africa, the Mixed Migration Platform (MMP) in the Middle East, the Global Mixed Migration Secretariat (GMMS) in Geneva and different programmes of the Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism Initiative (4Mi).

Cover photo: A woman walks with her child on her back through an IDP camp near the Somali town of Dollow on 26 March 2017.
DRC Photo / Tobin Jones

SUPPORTED BY:



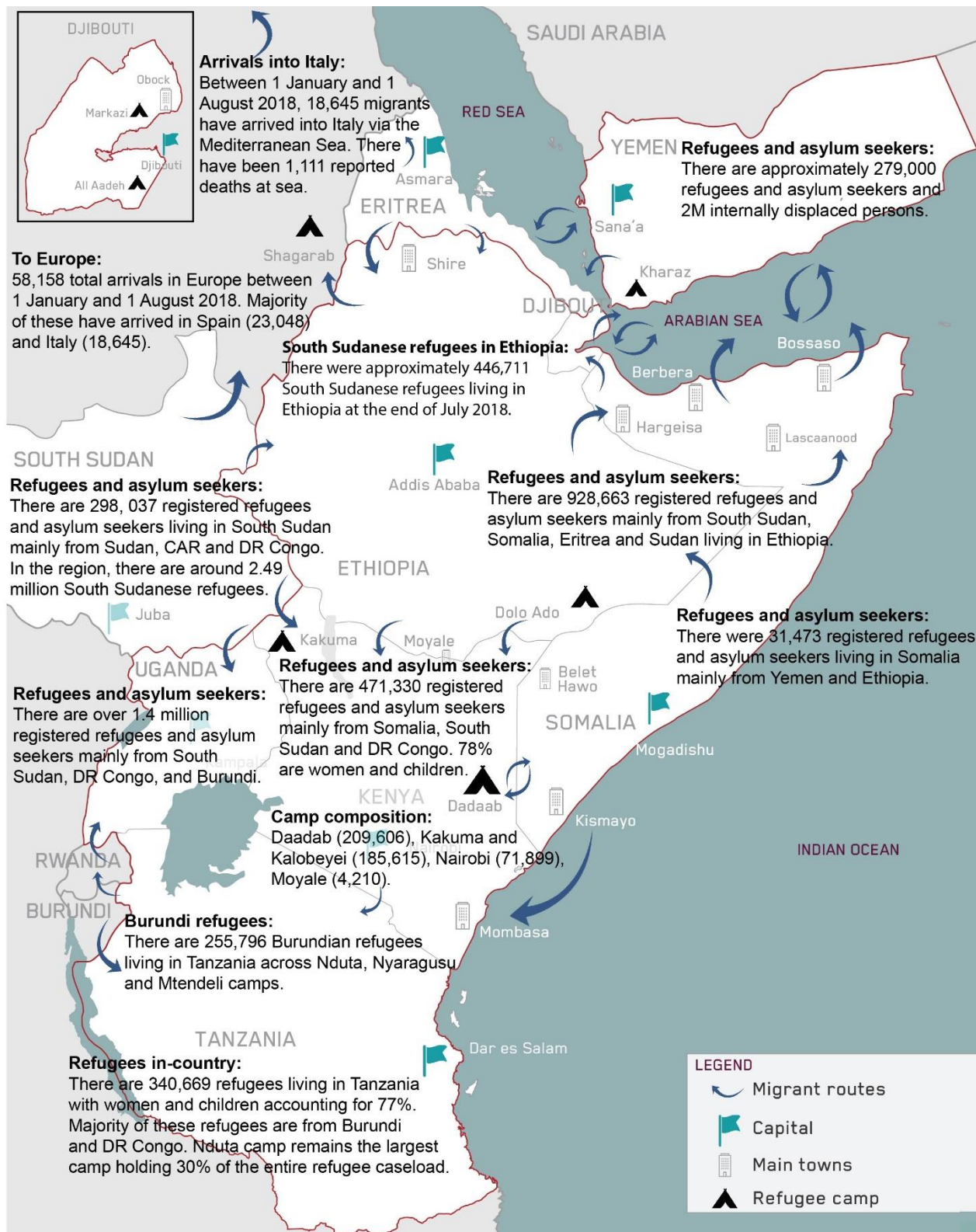
Displacement Snapshot¹

Country	Refugees and asylum seekers	Internally displaced people (IDP)	In need of humanitarian assistance / food aid
Djibouti	27,431	-	-
Ethiopia	928,663	1.1m	7.88m
Eritrea	2, 258 (Somali & other nationalities)	-	-
Kenya	471,330	-	-
Somalia	31,473	2.6m	5.4m
South Sudan	298,037	1.84m	7m
Sudan	919,684	-	5.5m
Yemen	279,264	2m	22.2m
Uganda	1,470,981	-	2.3m
Democratic Republic of Congo ²	538,667	4.5m	13.1m

¹ The sources of data for this map are as follows: OCHA, IOM, UNHCR, Government sources

² Democratic Republic of Congo is a new country of coverage for the Danish Refugee Council's Regional Office

Flows within the Horn of Africa and Yemen¹



¹ Source of data for this map is IOM and UNHCR

Djibouti



Population

971,759



Refugees and Asylum seekers

27,431 total refugees and asylum seekers in Djibouti (according to [UNHCR July 2018](#)). These include refugees and asylum seekers from Somalia, Yemen, Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Male: 51% | Female: 49%

Main countries of origin (July 2018)

12,166 Somalia | 10,078 Ethiopia
4,290 Yemen | 834 Eritrea
63 Others

Where are they?

All Addeh – 15,010
Djibouti – 4,851
Holl Holl – 5,535
Obock – 2,035

Djibouti-China relations: On 5th July, Djibouti opened the first phase of its [International Free Trade Zone](#) finance by the Chinese government. This Free Trade Zone will enable users to operate without paying income, property or value-added taxes, hence positioning the country as a strategic trade hub in the region. It is estimated that this project cost US\$ 3.5 billion and will be jointly run by Djibouti's Ports and Free Zones Authority and China's Merchants Holdings Company. The Zone is said to consist of four main [industrial clusters](#): export processing, trade and logistics, manufacturing and duty-free merchandise retail, and business and financial support services.

Regional Politics: Following the recent talks between Ethiopia and Eritrea and the restored peace deal between the two countries, the United Nations proposed to lift sanctions on Eritrea. While this move was welcomed by various regional allies, including the Somali Federal Government, Djibouti authorities were instead alarmed. Prior to the Ethiopia-Eritrea talks, Djibouti remained the main port of import and export for Ethiopia which is landlocked. However, critics argue that the rekindling of the Eritrea-Ethiopia relationship will leave Djibouti 'out in the cold' as Ethiopia could potentially shift their import and export business through Eritrea's ports. Given the heavy investment in Djibouti's infrastructure by the Chinese government, Mohamed Siad Doualeh, Djibouti's Ambassador to the UN wrote an open letter to the UN Security Council stating that Eritrea was still occupying Djibouti's territory and that there is threat of force from the Eritrean counterparts. Further to this, a 2017 UN Somalia-Eritrea Monitoring Group report showed that Eritrea was still supporting the Front for Restoration of Unity and Democracy, an armed group that seeks to destabilize Djibouti.

Policy dialogue: On 17th July, a meeting was held in Ethiopia to discuss the implementation of the [Djibouti Declaration and Action Plan on Refugee Education](#) in the IGAD region adopted in December 2017. During this meeting, a joint operational plan/roadmap for the implementation of this action plan was discussed as well as relevant monitoring and evaluation tools. This meeting was attended by various stakeholders including the EU, IGAD representatives, UNESCO, UNHCR among others.

Ethiopia

Population



107,598,395



Refugees and Asylum seekers in-country and in the region

928, 663 registered refugees in Ethiopia. These are mainly from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan and Yemen (UNHCR July 2018). Of these, 59% (app. 547,911) are below the age of 18. In 2018 alone however, there were 34,509 new arrivals with 5,298 having arrived in June and July alone. Majority of the new arrivals in 2018 have settled in Gambella (50.8%) and Shire (34.5%). The remaining 14.7% have settled in Assosa, Afar, Addis and Melkadida.

Main countries of origin

446, 711 South Sudan
256, 929 Somalia
172,798 Eritrea
44, 414 Sudan
1,872 Yemen
5,939 'Others'
(31st July 2018)

Male 49.8% | Female 50.2%

Where are they?

Gambela – 426,550
Melkadida- 218,929
Assosa- 61,790
Jijiga- 36,916
Shire- 42,944
Afar- 38,943
Addis Ababa- 22,802
SSNP- 2,787
Borena- 3,924

Humanitarian Situation: According to FEWSNET, [food insecurity](#) is still high in the country but is expected to slightly improve later on in the year following the rainy season that ends in September. Further exacerbating the food availability and access issue is the ongoing conflict in some regions of Ethiopia that have led to massive displacements of households. As a result of this crisis, aid agencies have made an [urgent appeal](#) to donors calling for critical and urgent assistance to displaced communities. The agencies have also called upon the Government of Ethiopia to continue encouraging peace and reconciliation efforts towards the ongoing conflict so as to prevent a further deterioration in the country's humanitarian situation.

Internal displacement: According to UNOCHA, Gedeo and West Guji zones in Ethiopia are currently facing an [IDP crisis](#). In Gedeo Zone, IOM approximates that over 822,000 people have been internally displaced since June and an additional [147,000](#) in West Guji. To this end, the Federal Government of Ethiopia and the SNNP and Oromia regional authorities are working together to find a solution to the internal displacement situation whereby traditional leaders from both zones have convened several [peace and reconciliation conferences](#). The aim of these conferences, initially launched in late July 2018, was to discuss voluntary return of IDPs to their places of origin. IDPs in Ethiopia are currently fully reliant on humanitarian assistance from aid agencies on the ground.

Political relations with Eritrea: Following the recent renewed talks and friendship with Eritrea, Ethiopia opened its [first commercial passenger flight](#) to Asmara, Eritrea in July 2018 courtesy of Ethiopian Airlines. Eritrea's Foreign Minister Osman Saleh received the passengers in Asmara stating that this was the first step to reform between the two countries. Similarly, direct telephone connections were restored after two decades. Ethiopian Prime Minister, Abiy Ahmed, visited Eritrea in July and held meetings with Eritrea's President Isaias Afwerki where Prime Minister Abiy said that the country would [start using the port of Eritrea](#), a move that was welcomed by the Eritrean counterparts. Since taking office, reports indicate that PM Abiy has undertaken various reforms in the country including releasing opposition figures and journalists who had been previously detained/imprisoned and opening up the economy to foreign investments.

Eritrea



Population

- * **3,600,000** (2015 Eritrean government [estimate](#))
- * **5,069,000** (2017 [UN estimate](#))



Refugees & Asylum seekers in the region

There are approximately [14,592](#) Eritrean refugees and asylum seekers in Uganda by end of July 2018, [90](#) in Somalia, [1,460](#) in Kenya and 172,798 in Ethiopia. In-country however, there are approximately 2,153 Somali refugees and asylum seekers and 105 from other nationalities as at end of May 2018 ([2,258](#) in total). In Egypt, there were approximately [13,665](#) Eritrean refugees and asylum seekers by the end of June 2018.

Main countries of origin

[2,153](#) Somalia (31 May 2018)
[105](#) Other nationalities

Male [64%](#) | Female [36%](#)

Political relations with Ethiopia & Somalia: In early July 2018, Eritrea [reopened its embassy](#) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. This ceremony was officiated by both Prime Minister Abiy and President Afwerki. Similarly, Somalia President Mohamed Abdullahi visited Eritrea for the first time in 15 years in July 2018. This visit was cited to be part of Somalia's willingness and readiness to [restart relations with Eritrea](#). According to Eritrea's Information Ministry, economic and security issues were top on the agenda of this meeting as well as other regional issues of interest to both countries.

Migrants in Libya: UNHCR reports that there are 499 Eritrean refugees and [6,084](#) Eritrean asylum seekers in Libya by the end of July 2018. Eritreans constitute the second highest group of refugees and asylum seekers in Libya from the Horn of Africa after Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers. UNHCR reports that there were 1,409 Eritreans [intercepted at sea](#) by the Libyan Coast Guard in 2018 so far.

Arrivals into Italy: UNHCR reports that Eritreans constitute 15% of all sea arrivals into Italy between January and July 2018. However, the number of Eritreans and Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers is said to [significantly lower](#) in 2018 so far in comparison to the same period in 2017, that is, 2,859 Eritreans and 1,595 Sudanese in 2018 compared to 5,325 Eritreans and 4,882 Sudanese in the same period in 2017.

Policy dialogue: In early July 2018, the UN Special Envoy for the Somali refugee situation, Amb. Mohamed Abdi Afey, visited Eritrea accompanied by various dignitaries, including the Deputy Director of International Protection, Ms. Shahrzad Tadjbakhsh. The Special Envoy held successful talks with the Government of the State of Eritrea on the issue of [issuance of exit visas](#) to Somali refugees who had been voluntary repatriated and resettled in third countries.



Population

50,985,139

Refugees, Asylum seekers and IDPs



471,330 registered refugees and asylum seekers as of 31 July 2018. These are from Somalia, South Sudan, DR Congo, Ethiopia, and Burundi among others with Somalia and Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers constituting **78.7% of the entire caseload**. Of the entire caseload, 78% are women and children and adults between the ages of 18-59 constitute 42%, which is lower than the 56% of children aged between 0 and 17 years.

Main countries of origin

- 256,609 Somalia
 - 114,593 South Sudan
 - 39,284 DR Congo
 - 31,433 Ethiopia
 - 10,106 Sudan
 - 13,165 Burundi
 - 2,371 Uganda
 - 1,674 Rwanda
 - 1,460 Eritrea
 - 635 Other
- (31 July 2018)

Male 51% | Female 49%

Where are they?*

- Dadaab – 209, 606
- Kakuma & Kalobeyi – 185, 615
- Nairobi- 71,899
- Moyale- 4,210

*These figures are as at end of July 2018.

Policy Dialogue: On 17 July 2018, the Kenyan government through the National Coordination Mechanism convened a national consultation and validation meeting to review the draft of the [National Migration Policy](#). This meeting was attended by various stakeholders including government representatives, local media, academic institutions, and other international agencies. The current draft policy is informed by Kenya’s Vision 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals, the Global Compact for Migration, the Migration Governance Framework and IGAD’s regional migration policy framework. The draft policy covers issue of international mobility, border management, forced migration, migration and development, as well as other cross-cutting issues such as human rights and gender.

Human Trafficking: On 30 July 2018, IOM in partnership with the Kenyan government launched a report on [human trafficking in the coastal region of Kenya](#). This report was based on an assessment conducted in Mombasa, Kwale and Kilifi counties between November 2017 and February 2018 which showed that smuggling of migrants was a lucrative business in the coastal region. In addition, child trafficking, forced marriage, labor and sexual exploitation were also noted as being rampant. Similarly, the report showed that about 15,000 girls aged between 12 and 18 were engaged in prostitution in the coastal region. Some of the push and pull factors for trafficking included unemployment/employment in different regions, tourism, lack of livelihood opportunities, poverty, drug and substance abuse, and radicalization were also noted within the report.

Voluntary repatriation and resettlement: According to UNHCR, [6,276 refugees](#) have been voluntarily repatriated back to their country of origin. These refugees include those from Burundi (191) and Somalia (6,085) in 2018 alone. In total however, 82,455 refugees from Sudan, Burundi, Rwanda, Mozambique, Somalia, Congo, and Uganda have been voluntarily repatriated since 2009 to date with the number of Somali returnees currently standing at 81,451 since 2010. Similarly, there have been [33,185 resettlement cases](#) since 2011 with 596 in 2018 alone, a majority of whom have been Somali, Ethiopian and Congolese refugees. USA remains the top resettlement country followed by Canada, Australia, and the UK.

Somalia



Population
15,181,925



Refugees, Asylum seekers and IDPs

31,473 registered refugees & asylum seekers from Yemen, Ethiopia, Syria, Eritrea, Tanzania, amongst others. The number of refugees and asylum seekers in Somalia has increased by 14% since August 2017.

Refugees/ Asylum seekers by country of origin

Refugees:

11,604 Yemen
3,779 Ethiopia
190 Syria
50 Eritrea
50 Other
(31 July 2018)

Asylum- seekers:

15,534 Ethiopia
54 Yemen
98 Tanzania
40 Eritrea
74 Other
(31 July 2018)

Male: 54.3% | Female: 45.7%

Where are they?

Woqooyi Galbeed – 17,779
Bari – 8,148
Benadir – 3,079
Nugaal – 1,155
Mudug - 532
Togdheer - 374
Awdal - 196
Lower Shabelle - 106
Sanaag - 69
Middle Shabelle - 13
Sool - 8
Others -14

Somali refugees in the region & IDPs in-country: According to UNHCR, there are approximately **1,092,008** Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa. In Uganda, there are **37,193** Somali refugees and asylum seekers as at the end of July, **256,609** in Kenya, **256,929** in Ethiopia, **6,810** in Egypt, 2, 153 in Eritrea, 1,2166 in Djibouti, among others. The number of Somali refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya has reduced from **427,311 in 2014** to 256,609 in 2018 according to UNHCR. The Somalia Shelter Cluster also reports that **2.6 million** Somalis have been internally displaced.

Somali migrants abroad: The US government has reportedly allowed hundreds of Somalis to stay in the country until March 2020. This, according to the US homeland security department, will enable the nearly 500 Somalis who escaped the crisis back home to stay due to the ongoing armed conflict in the country. Through the **Temporary Protected Status (TPS) program**, migrants from countries such as Somalia, Yemen, South Sudan and Syria are able to work and access social protection in the United States and reports show that this status has been extended for over 8,000 migrants in the US from the war-torn countries.

Policy dialogue: On 16th and 17th July, the **Somalia Partnership Forum** meeting took place in Brussels. The key priorities for this meeting were: inclusive politics; security; economic recovery; resilience, recovery and humanitarian assistance; gender and human rights; and partnerships. This forum was organized by the European Union along with the Kingdom of Sweden and the Federal Government of Somalia. During this meeting, the EU pledged to provide an additional **200 Million Euros** to support Somalia's overall stabilization.

Regional Politics: Following the ongoing tensions between various Gulf states as reported in the previous MMC Monthly summary, the European Parliament has now **condemned** the United Arab Emirates (UAE) for retaliating against Somalia following Somalia's neutral position in the crisis. Such retaliatory attacks by the UAE include stopping budgetary support to Somalia which the EU said further weakens the government and fails to respect Somalia's sovereignty and territorial integrity. This follows **earlier warnings** issued by the Kenyan government in May 2018 about foreign powers seeking to undermine the Somali Federal Government.

Sudan



Population
41,511,526

Refugees in Sudan

UNOCHA estimates that there are approximately **919,684** refugees living in Sudan as at mid-June 2018. These include both South Sudanese refugees (766,064) and another 153,620 refugees and asylum seekers.

South Sudanese Refugees in Sudan (Host) by State

Khartoum - 285,705
White Nile - 174,825
East Darfur - 99,737
West Kordofan - 57,668
South Darfur - 39,389
South Kordofan-36,149
North Darfur - 15,065
Gedaref - 12,450
Red Sea - 10,000
North Kordofan - 8,563
Blue Nile - 7,660
Kassala - 7,600
Al Gezira - 2,500
Nile - 2,500
Northern - 2,500
Sennar - 2,500
Central Darfur - 1,435
West Darfur – 385

(UNHCR, 15 June 2018)

Refugees from South Sudan in Sudan

By mid-June 2018, Sudan was hosting approximately 766,064 South Sudanese refugees since the beginning of the refugee crisis. Seventy six percent of these refugees are reported to be **living out of camp** with 24% living camps. Similarly, women and girls between the ages of 13 and 49 comprise 20% of entire caseload while school-aged children between 6 and 17 years comprise 37% of the entire caseload. Women headed household accounted for 63% of the caseload while there was only 2% of child-headed households. No statistics have been provided for July 2018.

Sudanese refugees & migrants in the region: According to UNHCR, there are approximately 807 Sudanese refugees and 8,890 asylum seekers residing in Libya as at end of July 2018. These makes Sudanese asylum seekers the third largest group of refugees and the **largest from Sub-Saharan Africa** after Palestine and Iraq, and the second largest group of asylum seekers after Syrians, living in Libya as at end of July 2018. Similarly, there were **751 Sudanese migrants arriving into Italy by sea** in June 2018 which is an increase from the 201 migrants that arrived in Italy in May 2018. UNHCR further reports that 1,628 Sudanese migrants were **intercepted at sea** by the Libyan coast guard in 2018 so far. In Kenya there are approximately **10,106** Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers as at end of July 2018. In Egypt, there were **37,416 Sudanese migrants** as at end of June 2018 which is the second largest group of migrants after Syria and the largest from Sub-Saharan Africa. Similarly, there have been reports that Libya's anti-illegal immigration agency (AIIA) in July said that the Sudanese embassy in Tripoli had issued **temporary travel documents** to repatriate dozens of illegal migrants.

Transfer of South Sudanese refugees: In June 2018, the government of White Nile said it would transfer approximately **250,000 South Sudanese refugees** to a newly erected camp in Al-Salam locality. This was due to overcrowding in camps in Al-Waral Camp. Previously there had been riots at Khor Al-Waral Camp with tents set of fire and stores looted.

Policy discussions: Sudan's Vice President, Hassabo Mohamed Abdel-Rahman during a committee meeting which he chaired discussed legal frameworks on combatting human trafficking along with Sudan's Higher Committee to Combat Human Trafficking. This legal framework would form the basis of a **national anti-trafficking strategy** that would look into issues of illegal migration, asylum, human trafficking and smuggling. Sudan also hopes to launch partnerships with regional and international anti-trafficking organizations.

Sudanese Returnees & Displacement trends: According to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix, around **26,474** Sudanese have returned from Saudi Arabia through Port Sudan and Khartoum in 2018 alone bringing the total number of arrivals to 51,811 since July 2017. Of these, 96% were tracked and registered at Khartoum international airport. Females comprised 32% and 60% of all returnees were of working age. In addition, approximately **26,000** Sudanese were reported having crossed the border through Abyie into South Sudan and 13,365 more through Sawakin Port and Khartoum. In North Darfur, IOM reports that there were **13,365 Sudanese returnees** tracked returning from Chad and other areas within Darfur.

South Sudan



Population
12,919,053

Refugees, Asylum seekers and IDPs



298,037 refugees living in South Sudan as at 31 July 2018. Main countries of origin includes; Sudan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, amongst others. In the region however, there are approximately 2.49 million

South Sudanese refugees. In country, UNHCR reports that there are 1.84 million IDPs living in South Sudan, including over 190,000 living in Protection of civilian sites. In 2018 alone (between Jan and July) however, there have been 88,115 new South Sudanese refugee arrivals in the region.

99% (294,365) Living in camps and settlements.

82% Are Women and Children

1% (3,672)

Living in urban areas

Male: 48% | Female: 52%

Main countries of origin

276,481 Sudan

15,375 DR Congo

1,946 Central African Republic

4,144 Ethiopia

91 Other countries

(31 July 2018)

States hosting refugees

Upper Nile – 48%

Unity – 43%

Central Equatoria – 5%

Western Equatoria - 3%

Jonglei - 1%

Humanitarian Situation & Access:

According to UNOCHA, inter-communal fighting and hostilities remained present in July particularly in Western Bahr el Ghazal, Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria and Eastern Equatoria. The UN approximates that there are approximately 7 million people in need with only half of those currently receiving assistance. Given the ongoing security concerns in the country, humanitarian access also remains a challenge with various cases of violence affecting personnel and assets reported. In Maban for example, over 400 personnel were relocated due to extreme violence and humanitarian activities suspended. Of the 80 cases reported in July 2018 alone, 60% involved violence against humanitarian personnel or assets.

Policy discussions: On 13 July 2018, the UN Security Council adopted a resolution that would see all member states prevent arms and all forms of weaponry and ammunition from entering South Sudan. Members present during the discussions reiterated that preventing the flow of arms would protect civilians while those against the resolution stated that such a move would undermine the ongoing peace processes in the country. In addition, the Council also imposed a travel ban and an asset freeze to other suspects accused of violence while also renewing the South Sudan Sanctions regime until 31 May 2019.

Yemen



Population

28,915,284



Refugees, Asylum seekers and IDPs

According to UNHCR, there were **279,000** refugees and asylum seekers living in Yemen as at mid-July 2018. In addition there are 2M internally displaced people with approximately 956,000 being IDP returnees. In Kharaz Camp which UNHCR reports as being the only refugee camp in Yemen, the population is approximately 15,950 as at end of July 2016 with a vast majority of these being Somali refugees (98%) and Ethiopians (2%). Fifty one percent of the refugee population in this camp are female while **49% are male and 53% are adults between the ages of 18 and 59**, 23% between 5 and 11, 18% between 12 and 17 years, 4% between the ages of 0 and 4 and 2% above the age of 60. In the region however, UNHCR estimates that there are **over 177,000 Yemeni refugees** living in Somalia, Djibouti, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Sudan.

Yemeni migrants in the US: Reports show that the United States government has allowed **1,250 Yemenis** to remain in the US for another 18 months as part of the Temporary Protected Status program.

Yemen-Saudi Arabia relations: In early July 2018, the United Arab Emirates stated that it **had halted its military campaign** against the Houthis in the port city of Hodeida to allow the UN support political reconciliation in the country. Reports also indicate that at the time, the Houthis were willing to hand over management of Hodeida port to the UN as part of an overall ceasefire. However in late July, the Saudi Arabia government temporarily **suspended oil shipments** through the Al-Mandeb Strait after the Houthi rebels reportedly targeted Saudi oil tankers in the Strait. Similarly, a report released in late June 2018 showed that UAE officers tortured Yemeni detainees in **18 secret prisons** in Yemen. Cases of sexual abuse and humiliation were also reported.

Voluntary repatriation: IOM reports that in early July it had undertaken the voluntary **repatriation of 53 Ethiopian migrants** from Yemen. The 53 migrants were all male who were shipped out of Hodeida, Yemen to Djibouti due to the escalating violence. IOM had initially halted the voluntary repatriation process due to ongoing military operations around Hodeida. To date, over 483 Ethiopian and 1,205 Somali migrants have been voluntary repatriated from Yemen.

Humanitarian Access: According to UNOCHA, humanitarian access still remains a challenge in major parts in Yemen including 13 districts in Al Hudaydah. Incidents reports included military operations and ongoing hostilities, violence against humanitarian personnel and assets, interference in the implementation of humanitarian activities, and **restriction of movement** of goods into and within Yemen.

Yemeni returnees from Saudi Arabia: Approximately **5,256** Yemenis are reported to have returned from Saudi Arabia by end of June 2018. Ninety-five percent of these arrived into Yemen by bus and 5% by taxi or car. Eight four percent of the returnees were men and boys while 16% were women and girls. Similarly, 66% of all returnees **did not possess any legal travel documentation** while 34% possessed the documentation. The main governorates of return were Al Mahwit, Sanaa and Hadramaut. The number of Yemeni returnees from Saudi Arabia has **continuously decreased since March 2018**.

Uganda



Population

44,270,563



Refugees, Asylum seekers and IDPs

1,470,981 registered refugees and asylum seekers in Uganda as at end of June 2018.

1,470,981 refugees/asylum seekers from South Sudan, DRC, Burundi, Somalia, Rwanda, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan, amongst others¹. (UNHCR & Government of Uganda 30th June 2018).

Main countries of origin

Refugees:

1,065,094 South Sudan | 288,766 DRC
42,656 Burundi | 37,193 Somalia
15,517 Rwanda | 521,755 Others
(30th June 2018)

Refugees by district

Yumbe- 286, 859
Arua- 271,655
Adjumani- 240,905
Moyo- 156,992
Kampala- 103,694
Nakivale- 106,592
Rwamanja- 78,102
Kyangwali- 63,170
Kiryandongo- 57,639
Kyaka II- 55,913



Children under 18 years: 60%



Elderly: 3%



Women and girls: 51%



43% of all South Sudan refugees are in Uganda and constitute 72% of the total refugee population in Uganda



9,154

South Sudan, DRC and Burundi new arrivals in country (July 2018). This is an increase from the 8,729 in June 2018.



305

Daily average of new arrivals during July 2018. This is an increase from the 250 in June 2018.

Human trafficking: On 23 July 2018, 20 Ugandan girls were arrested at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport in Nairobi as they were about to board a flight to Oman using passports with forged Kenyan security stamps. The girls pleaded guilty to the charges and were later released by the court without punishment. The Ugandan High Commission requested the courts to allow the girls return back to Uganda as they were likely victims of human trafficking.

Deportations: Reports indicated that Uganda deported 72 Rwandan nationals early July for being in the country illegally. This included 41 men, 20 women and 11 children as they were travelling in buses heading through Rukiga district. This move along with other deportations within the East African Community have been said to undermine the free movement protocol within the Community.

¹ This includes refugees from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan and other countries of origin.

Democratic Republic of Congo



Population

84,004,989

Refugees, Asylum seekers and IDPs



535,730 refugees, 2,937 asylum seekers and 4.5M internally displaced people in DRC as at end of June 2018 according to [UNHCR](#). Approximately 74% of the total refugee population are living out of camps while the

remaining 25.6% live in camps and urban areas. The total number of Congolese refugees and asylum seekers in the region currently stands at [781,697](#) with 112,401 having arrived in 2018 and 8,032 having arrived in June 2018 alone.

Population of concern in host countries

Uganda- 288,766

Southern Africa- 73,213

Tanzania- 84,470

Rwanda- 82,358

Burundi- 71,255

South Sudan, Kenya, CAR, Chad- 58,721

Zambia- 41,407

Angola- 35,822

Republic of Congo- 15,537

Zimbabwe- 9,385

Malawi- 20,763

(30 June 2018)

Refugees and asylum-seekers by country of origin

Rwanda- 218,480

Central African Republic- 176,319

South Sudan- 93,087

Burundi- 46,500

Republic of Congo- 658

Angola-490

Sudan-146

Other-21

Uganda-15

Somalia-14

(30 June 2018)



Male: 49.9%



Female: 50.1%



Children: 54.5%



Adults: 42.9%



Elderly: 2.6%

Elections: The Presidential elections in the country have now been scheduled for [December 2018](#)- a delay from the initial November 2016 deadline. The delay is said to be as a result of the sitting President, Joseph Kabila, refusing to step down from office which resulted in a political standoff and subsequent violent clashes and protests in the country. The two main contenders for the Presidential seat are Joseph Kabila, the sitting President, and [Jean-Pierre Bemba](#) who was recently acquitted of war crimes at the Hague. Jean-Pierre Bemba is running on Movement for the Liberation of Congo (MLC) ticket. However, in late July, the US government urged Joseph Kabila to [step down](#) from the Presidential race and to abide by the country's Constitution that does not allow him to seek a third term. In addition, the Head of the UN Stabilization Mission in the DR Congo during a Security Council meeting highlighted the [high levels of distrust](#) in the electoral processes in the country with complaints made about voting machines and voter registration by various political parties. She further highlighted that there were arbitrary arrest of civil society actors and political opponents and media workers threatened.

Other News

Reports

Decent work for whom? Economic integration of refugees and other foreign nationals in the Middle East.

Report from our partners at MMC Middle East and Eastern Mediterranean

Human Rights Watch published the report, '[We are Like the Dead': Torture and other Human Rights Abuses in Jail Ogaden, Somali Regional State, Ethiopia](#)'.

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The Libya Situation

By July, UNHCR reports that there were approximately 372,022 IDP returns between 2016 and April 2018 as well as [54,100 registered refugees and asylum seekers](#) in the country. Similarly, 1,527 refugees and asylum seekers are reported to have been released from detention centers in 2018 and 1,858 evacuated since November 2017. In addition, 11,800 refugees and migrants at sea are said to have been intercepted by the Libyan coast guard so far in 2018 with 1,392 having been disembarked in July 2018 alone. However, a Spanish migrant aid group in July accused Libya's coast guard of [abandoning three people at sea to die](#) with Libyan authorities putting the blame on human traffickers. The migrant aid group further blamed the Italian government for cooperating with Libyan authorities in responding to the migrant crisis.

EU Migrant Centers in Africa

In June, the European Union announced a new migration plan that involved setting up refugee and asylum centers in Middle East and North Africa. In July, Egypt, Albania, Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria [refused to build](#) these reception centers with the Egyptian Speaker of the House of Representatives, Ali Abdel Aal, claiming that these facilities would violate the laws and constitution of Egypt. This follows previous moves by Egypt to not establish refugee camps stating that there was need to address root causes of illegal migration instead of setting up camps and reception centers. In fact, UNHCR reports that there were [233,045 refugees and asylum seekers living in Egypt](#) by the end of July 2018-80% of whom were asylum seekers and 20% refugees. Syrians,

Sudanese and Ethiopians are the highest numbers of asylum seekers living in Egypt while Sudanese, South Sudanese and Eritreans constitute the highest numbers of refugees.

Arrivals in Europe & Migrant Deaths

According to IOM, there were [58,158](#) migrant arrivals in Europe with close to 40% arriving in Spain. Arrivals into Italy between January and August 2018 was at 18,645 which is more than [three times lower](#) the arrivals within the same period in 2017 (95,217). The number of deaths at sea has also decreased from 2,418 in 2017 to 1,514 over the same period. In Spain, IOM estimates that an average of 54 African migrants are recorded heading for Spain.

Global Compact for Migration

The sixth and final round of negotiations on the GCM took place from 9 to 13 July in New York where delegations present deliberated on the third draft of the compact. Some delegates [voiced concern](#) over: child detention and the right to family re-unification; deletion of the text 'non-refoulement'; removal of sexual reproductive healthcare in the text among other issues. The Mixed Migration Center released a statement ahead of the final round of negotiations calling on the delegations to re-instate the explicit commitment to uphold the principle of non-refoulement, to add additional reference to the protection of migrants under objective 8 and 12, and to explicitly refer to 'mixed migration' in objectives 7,8, and 12.

Read more MMC policy statements [here](#).

Italy's Migration Policies

In June 2018, Italy refused to allow more than 600 migrants aboard a ship to disembark and the ship later diverted to disembark at a Spanish port. This was received with criticism from various migration actors as this would potentially leave migrants trapped in the hands of smugglers. Italy's Interior Minister Matteo Salvini during a news conference in July accused NGO rescue ships of [aiding human traffickers](#) to bring migrants to Europe. However, in late July, the country's Foreign Minister, Enzo Moavero, said that Italy would [continue accepting vessels](#) for the following five weeks as the EU renegotiated its existing migration policy.

IGAD Policy discussions

IGAD along with the European Union signed a grant agreement in July 2018 worth 1.3M Euros to support inclusive state formation, national reconciliation and political dialogue in Somalia. This grant will support the implementation of key Somali political and state building processes.

For more information visit:
mixedmigration.org

