



# Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: East Africa & Yemen

This Quarterly Mixed Migration Update (QMMU) covers the East Africa and Yemen region (EAY). The core countries of focus for this region are Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, Somalia, DR Congo, South Sudan and Yemen. Depending on the quarterly trends and migration-related updates, more attention may be given to any of the countries over the restest.

The QMMUs offer a quarterly update on new trends and dynamics related to mixed migration and relevant policy developments in the region. These updates are based on a compilation of a wide range of secondary (data) sources, brought together within a regional framework and applying a mixed migration analytical lens. Similar QMMUs are available for all MMC regions.

The Mixed Migration Centre is a global network consisting of seven regional hubs and a central unit in Geneva engaged in data collection, research, analysis and policy development on mixed migration. For more information on the MMC, the QMMUs from other regions and contact details of regional MMC teams, visit [mixedmigration.org](http://mixedmigration.org) and follow us at [@Mixed\\_Migration](https://twitter.com/Mixed_Migration)

### **MMC's understanding of mixed migration**

"Mixed migration" refers to cross-border movements of people, including refugees fleeing persecution and conflict, victims of trafficking, and people seeking better lives and opportunities. Motivated to move by a multiplicity of factors, people in mixed flows have a range of legal statuses as well as a variety of vulnerabilities. Although entitled to protection under international human rights law, they are exposed to multiple rights violations along their journey. Those in mixed migration flows travel along similar routes, using similar means of travel - often travelling irregularly, and wholly, or partially, assisted by migrant smugglers.

#### **Front cover photo credit:**

Michael Kirby Smith (2013)

Ethiopian migrants outside the Migrant Response Centre in Haradh, Yemen, May 2013.

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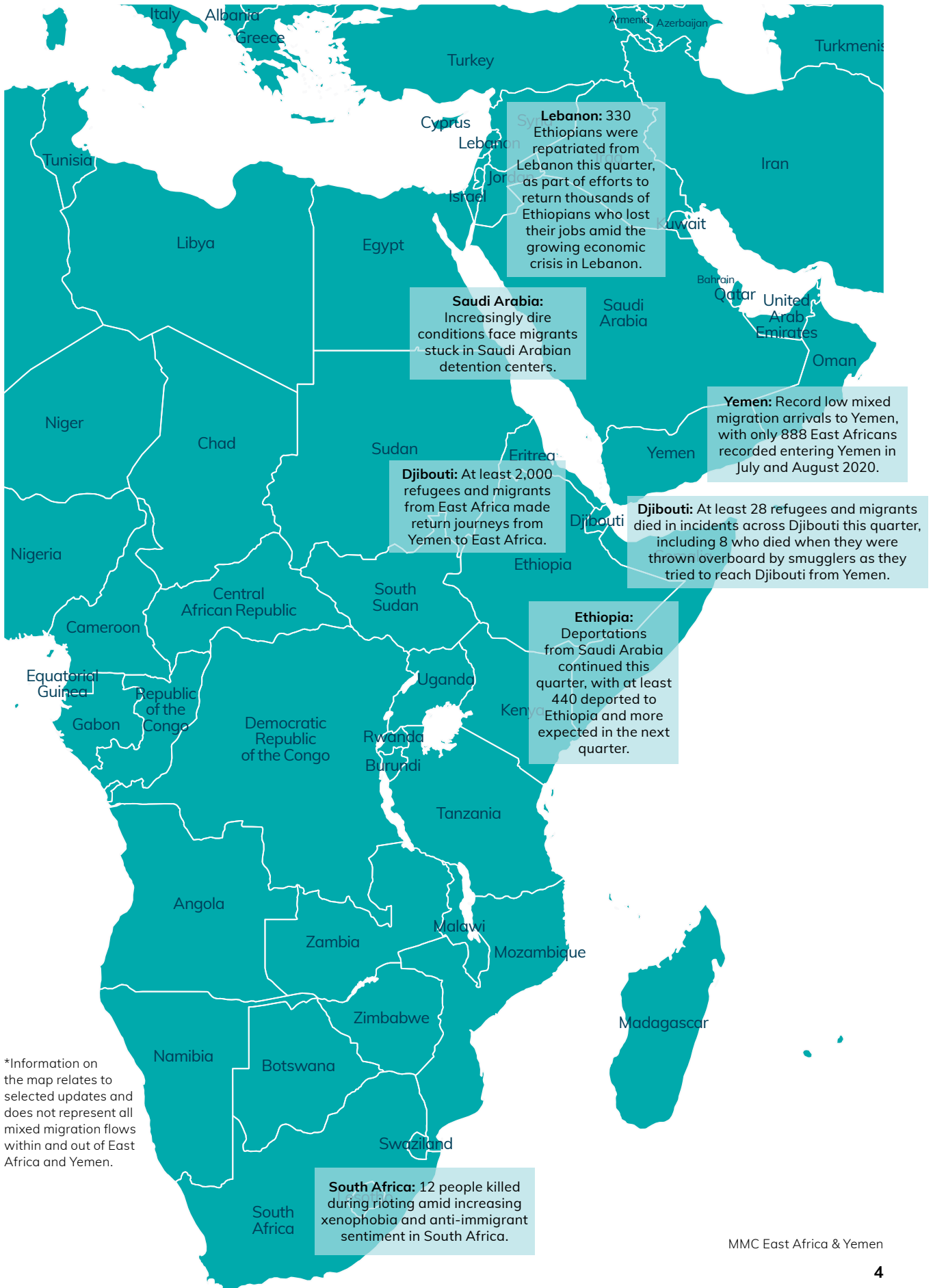
# Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: East Africa & Yemen

## Quarter 3 - 2020

### Key Updates

- **Movements along the Eastern Route remain limited:** Refugee and migrant arrivals from East Africa to Yemen decreased this quarter, reducing by 97% from the first quarter of 2020. Only 888 new arrivals were reported in [July and August 2020](#), compared to 27,948 arrivals who were recorded entering Yemen between [January and March 2020](#).
- **More refugees and migrants make return journeys from Yemen to East Africa:** There are increased reports of refugees and migrants using mixed migration routes to return to East Africa from Yemen. At least [2,000 people were reported](#) to have arrived in Djibouti from Yemen this quarter. Thousands of East Africans remain stranded in [Yemen](#) for reasons related to COVID-19 restrictions, and limited options are driving many to undertake dangerous maritime return journeys from Yemen to Djibouti and Somalia.
- **Dangerous mixed migration journeys:** In August, [20 migrants were reported dead or missing](#) in Djibouti and in early October, [8 Ethiopians died and 12 went missing](#) after they were forced from their boat by smugglers on the route from Yemen to Djibouti.
- **The number of deportations of Ethiopians from Saudi Arabia remained relatively low this quarter:** At least [440 Ethiopians were deported from Saudi Arabia](#) to Ethiopia in September. They are the first of 1,440 Ethiopians who are expected to arrive from Saudi Arabia by mid-October.
- **Abuse and exploitation of East Africans in Saudi detention centres:** Investigative report shows increasingly [dire conditions](#) facing migrants in Saudi Arabian detention centres. This is the latest report about the [deteriorating situation](#) for [Ethiopians detained](#) in and deported from Saudi Arabia, which has raised international [concern](#) and [condemnation](#).
- **Ethiopians stranded in Lebanon return home:** The Ethiopian government repatriated [330 Ethiopians in September](#), amid international attention to the [plight of stranded](#) Ethiopian workers in Lebanon. More than 2,300 Ethiopians have been repatriated from Lebanon this year and more are expected to return to Ethiopia in the next quarter.
- **Xenophobic violence on the rise in South Africa:** [12 people were killed](#) in South Africa during riots sparked by increasingly hostile conditions for foreigners, including refugees and migrants.

## Regional Overview\*



\*Information on the map relates to selected updates and does not represent all mixed migration flows within and out of East Africa and Yemen.

# Mixed Migration Regional Updates

## Mixed migration within East Africa

### Unrest in Ethiopia raises political tensions

On 30 June, the popular Oromo singer and activist, [Hachalu Hundessa](#) was killed in Addis Ababa. The killing sparked widespread demonstrations and unrest, which were met with crackdowns by security forces which [killed up to 239 people](#). The Ethiopian government imposed [strict crackdowns](#) on opposition politicians and protestors, and [since the killing](#) there have been arrests of activists and the leading opposition politician, Jawar Mohammed, of the Oromo Federalist Congress.

A majority of Ethiopians that undertake mixed migration journeys from the East Africa region are ethnically Oromo, who are the largest ethnic group in Ethiopia and have suffered a long history of oppression and [persecution](#). It is unclear what effect the current political climate will have on migration from Ethiopia but the continuing violence and arrest of political figures has [increased concerns](#) about the country's deepening political tension.

### Kenyan authorities continue to fight human trafficking

In July, the Institute for Security Studies [published an investigative report which](#) called attention to the serious issues related to human trafficking in Kenya. The report noted that the Kenya Directorate of Criminal Investigations intercepts human trafficking cases at least once per month – typically involving Ugandans, Burundians, Rwandans and Tanzanians headed for countries in the Gulf.

Human trafficking is a growing concern for many countries in East Africa, and was the focus of recent high level [dialogues](#) and [policy](#) discussions in the region. Kenya was identified in the US Trafficking in Persons Report [2019](#) as a source, destination and transit country for human trafficking. Crackdowns targeting the perpetrators and victims of human trafficking are becoming more common in Kenya, particularly in Nairobi as the prevalence of trafficking in Kenya increases. Throughout [2019](#) and [2020](#), Kenyan authorities increased efforts to crack down on human traffickers through investigations and prosecution of traffickers. In January 2020, Kenya signed a [regional agreement](#) aimed at making it harder for traffickers to abuse and exploit young people.

### Ethiopian migrants return home from Lebanon

In September, the Ethiopian government [announced](#) that 330 Ethiopians were repatriated from Lebanon in the latest round of returns to Ethiopia. These repatriations come on the heels of increased media attention about the plight of Ethiopian migrants who were stranded in Lebanon by COVID-19 travel restrictions and economic shutdowns. The Ethiopian government said that 2,300 Ethiopians have returned from Lebanon by September 2020, and 3,300 more Ethiopians are expected to return home in the [next round of repatriations](#).

[At least 100,000](#) Ethiopian migrants work in Lebanon, a majority of whom are women employed in the domestic sector. However due to the deterioration of the Lebanese economy and the crash of the Lebanese Pound, many [domestic workers](#) were laid off earlier this year and stranded in Lebanon, unable to return to Ethiopia because of border closures and they couldn't afford the high cost of flights to Ethiopia. Many Ethiopian workers in Lebanon were also impacted by the aftermath of a devastating explosion at Beirut's main port in August. Many Ethiopians [lost belongings or had housing destroyed](#) in the blast. with an increasing number of Ethiopians left homeless and with reduced access to assistance, Ethiopians in Lebanon are [more vulnerable](#).

## Humanitarian aid funding cuts hit East African refugee populations

This quarter, the World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) launched funding appeals to address the shortages to supplies and funding for cash transfers caused by the COVID-19 crisis. As a result of the COVID-19 funding gaps, over 2.7 million refugees throughout East Africa have had [food rations and cash transfer support cut by up to 30%](#). In August, WFP warned that unless there were stopgap measures and additional funds were secured, cuts to food and cash support for refugees across the region would be even deeper.

The WFP Regional Office for East Africa launched an additional funding appeal for [\\$323 million in order to address the shortfall](#). UNHCR warned that the shortages caused by the COVID-19 pandemic have also increased prices for basic commodities, and warned that the shortages in food and cash support to refugees could lead to [increased protection risks for refugees](#), with particular concern for women who face specific risks around sexual exploitation and abuse.

## Stranded migrants throughout the region

Tens of thousands of refugees and migrants [remain stranded](#) throughout the region due to COVID-19 related border closures and restrictions, including approximately [1,346 migrants](#) reportedly stranded in Djibouti for months. IOM [estimates](#) that thousands of migrants [remain stranded](#) in Ethiopia, Somalia and Djibouti and over 14,000 are stranded in [Yemen](#).

## Policy discussions

### Khartoum Process meeting on the impact of COVID-19 on human mobility

On 2 July, Khartoum Process partners held a [virtual meeting](#) to discuss the impacts of the global COVID-19 pandemic on people on the move in the countries involved in the Khartoum Process. East Africa migration experts, Dr. Laura Hammond and Dr. Mehari Maru, presented research on the impact of COVID-19 in the region and proposed key recommendations to support Khartoum Process partners planning for responses to the pandemic.

### IGAD commitment to promote inclusive response in the context of COVID-19

On 2 September, the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) [held a meeting](#) with ministers in charge of migration issues and international security to discuss the impact of COVID-19 on people on the move in the IGAD region. Strict travel restrictions and widespread border closures implemented to combat the COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted mixed migration dynamics throughout East Africa. Many were also affected by the [sharp economic downturn](#) in the region since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, the most vulnerable populations (particularly refugees and migrants) are finding it more [difficult to make ends meet](#). Over 77% of 4Mi respondents reported a reduction in access to work, 35% reported increased anxiety and 14% noted increased discrimination<sup>1</sup>.

In a [ministerial statement](#) released after the meeting, IGAD member states made several declarations, including to enhance cooperation and coordination with countries of destination and transit to guarantee the provision of humanitarian assistance, and to facilitate safe and urgent returns; to promote inclusive public health and socio-economic responses and recovery strategies for people on the move; and to enhance community-based approaches for addressing drivers and sustainable return.

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1 Unpublished 4Mi data from data collection between April and August 2020 in Kenya and Somalia.

## The Eastern Route from the Horn of Africa to Yemen

### East Africa arrivals to Yemen slow to historic lows

Mixed migration along the [Eastern Route](#) from East Africa to Yemen continued to decrease during this quarter. Only 888 refugees and migrants from East Africa arrived in Yemen between July and September 2020: 572 refugees and migrants arrived in [July](#), and 316 arrived in [August](#). This represents a 97% decrease of arrivals this quarter compared to the first quarter of 2020, when 27,948 migrant and refugee arrivals were recording arriving [in Yemen](#). In addition, this quarter's figures are a 77% reduction from the [3,669 arrivals](#) reported during the second quarter of 2020.

According to internal partner reports, a slow but steady number of boats with refugees and migrants are leaving from Puntland and headed towards Yemen. In August and September, roughly three boats per month were recorded. In addition, maritime movement from Djibouti has increased this quarter. Nearly no refugees and migrants were recorded leaving Djibouti during the last quarter. However, [in August](#), 41% of departures from East Africa to Yemen were from Djibouti and 59% were from departure points in Somalia.

Changes were also reported regarding the demographics of East African arrivals to Yemen. While Ethiopian refugees and migrants continued to make up the majority of those travelling on the route, the proportion of Somalis continued to increase this quarter (18% of arrivals in July and [17% in August](#) were Somali). This is an increase from [quarter 1 of 2020](#) when the proportion of Somalis along the route was 7% and [quarter 2](#) when 10% of new arrivals were Somali. This lower proportion of Ethiopians on the route could be due to the fact that Ethiopia's borders were closed for most of the quarter, making movement in and out of the country very difficult.

### Refugees and migrants return to East Africa from Yemen

Internal partner reports indicate that since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, many refugees and migrants stuck in Yemen requested assistance to return to East Africa. However, humanitarian flights and voluntary repatriation was suspended for much of the last six months and there have been few options for the nearly [14,500 refugees and migrants stranded in Yemen](#) to leave. As reported by key informants interviewed by MMC in May and June, there were steady reports of refugees and migrants making spontaneous returns back to the Horn of Africa. These returns increased during this quarter, with [many attempting](#) the journey to Djibouti via smuggling boats in an attempt to return to Ethiopia.

According to internal partner reports, Djiboutian authorities reported rescuing migrants at sea since June. [IOM reported](#) that hundreds of people leave Yemen every day to try to reach Djibouti in an attempt to leave the dire situation and extreme violence in Yemen. By the end of September, key informants noted that as many as 2 – 3 boats a day arrived in Djibouti and IOM estimated that over [2,000 East Africans \(including Ethiopians, Eritreans and Somalis\) arrived in Djibouti](#) from Yemen in September alone. With the support of UN agencies, returnees are registered and housed in designated quarantine sites to reduce the risk of spread of COVID-19.



The nature of the [dangerous maritime journeys](#) between Yemen and the Horn of Africa have been well documented. In August, [IOM reported](#) that at least 19 migrants drowned or disappeared in Djibouti, where they were abandoned by smugglers at sea or in the desert. On [4 October](#) 8 refugees and migrants reportedly lost their lives and an additional 12 people remain missing after they were forced from their boat by smugglers. According to accounts by survivors, all were thought to be Ethiopians returning to Djibouti from Yemen.

## Deportation of Ethiopians from Saudi Arabia continues in lower numbers

Since the [March 2017 crackdown on undocumented migrants](#) by Saudi authorities, an average of 10,000 Ethiopians were being deported [each month](#), with a [reported](#) 380,000 Ethiopians returned between March 2017 and April 2020. These returns slowed considerably during the COVID-19 period after [concerns were raised](#) about health and safety implications of returning Ethiopians, particularly around the spread of [COVID-19](#). A reported 10,000 Ethiopians were deported between [May and August 2020](#), averaging 2,000 deportations per month.

During September, these returns from Saudi Arabia continued and are expected to intensify in coming weeks and months. The Ethiopian government [announced](#) that 1,440 citizens would be repatriated between 8 September and 6 October. At least 440 of these returnees arrived in Ethiopia between [10 September and 16 September](#).

## Increasingly inhumane conditions for Ethiopians detained in Saudi Arabia

In August 2020, an investigation by the British newspaper The Sunday Telegraph revealed that a large number of East Africans were being held in [inhumane conditions](#) in detention centers in Saudi Arabia, allegedly locked away to stop the spread of COVID-19. According to photographs and geo-locations sent to journalists [16,000 Ethiopian migrants](#) are reportedly being held at two detention centers - in Jazan and in Al Shumaisi, . Personal testimony and photographic evidence that was smuggled out of the detention centers indicate rampant physical abuse by Saudi officials, as well as squalid conditions, and untreated diseases spreading among the detained migrants. At least [one case of suicide in detention facilities was reported](#).

Saudi Arabia has long been condemned by the international community and human rights groups for its treatment of migrants, most recently in its attempt to deport [thousands of Ethiopians during the COVID-19 pandemic in April 2020](#). A UN investigation has been launched into the matter and the [UK government has raised concern](#) about the conditions that the migrants are being kept in. The reports have increased tension between [Saudi Arabia and Ethiopia](#). Saudi Arabia claims that Ethiopia has refused to repatriate migrants, while Ethiopia has claimed it has not received any word of the conditions or the detainment of the migrants before the report was released.

## The Northern Route towards North Africa & Europe

### East African refugees and migrants in North Africa

As of the end of August, there were 46,247 persons of concern registered with [UNHCR in Libya](#). People from East Africa and Yemen comprise a sizable population, with 5,705 Eritreans, 2,573 Somalis, 1,196 Ethiopian, 271 South Sudanese and 61 Yemenis. The numbers of registered refugees and asylum seekers is only a portion of the total number of East Africans believed to be in Libya, though reports of migrants from East Africa in Libya also appear to be reducing. In August, [IOM Libya reported](#) that of the 584,509 total migrants present in Libya, 9,352 were Somali, with no other East Africans reported.<sup>2</sup> This presents a 29% reduction from [April](#), when 13,024 Somalis, 6,824 Eritrean and 5,457 Ethiopians were part of 625,628 'migrants' present in Libya.

Though movement restrictions are still in place across the North Africa region, there are indications that migration from East Africa towards North Africa is slowly restarting. In particular, internal partner reports indicate that up to 30 refugees and migrants per day are crossing from Ethiopia into Sudan from points near the Ethiopian border town of Metema. Refugees and migrants departing Ethiopia often travel through Sudan, transiting through Metema (and Himora) to enter Sudan where they look for work or continue their journey towards North Africa and sometimes Europe, Khartoum often acts as a transit point before refugees and migrants move north [into Libya](#).

### Arrivals to Europe on Mediterranean routes

By September 2020, 59,297 refugees and migrants [arrived in Europe](#) along Mediterranean Sea and land routes, which is nearly double the number of arrivals that were reported at the end of June (28,729). However, reports of East Africans arrivals continued to be low this quarter. By September, 772 refugees and migrants from East Africa (557 Somalis, 208 Eritreans, and only 7 Ethiopians) were reported arriving [into Europe along the Central Mediterranean Route through Italy and](#) 914 Congolese were reported arriving into Greece along the Eastern Mediterranean Route.

### Malta and Italy reject refugees and migrants rescued by cargo ship

In July, the governments of Italy and Malta initially rejected the requests from a Lebanese cargo ship with [52 rescued refugees and migrants on board](#) to dock. The refugees and migrants, predominately from Djibouti and Somalia, were rescued from a sinking dinghy in the Mediterranean. After rescuing the refugees and migrants, the Talia cargo ship redirected its course to travel to Lampedusa but Italian authorities denied the ship access and rerouted the ship to Malta.

Malta initially refused to take stranded refugees and migrants without agreements with the European Commission to redistribute refugees and migrants to member states and would only provide [humanitarian assistance to 2 of the 52](#) rescued refugees and migrants who were deemed in the worst condition. Malta

<sup>2</sup> Eritreans and Ethiopians were not recorded in 'IOM Libya's Migrant Report, Mobility Tracking Round 32' in August 2020.

has initiated the practice of using “quarantine ships”, moored offshore to prevent refugees and migrants from reaching European soil. Both Italy and Malta have also claimed that during the COVID-19 pandemic, the use of quarantine ship is necessary for keeping both [their citizens and the refugees and migrants safe during the pandemic](#).

A coalition of NGOs carrying out search and rescue operations in the Mediterranean issued a [joint statement](#) in October calling on European governments to stop blocking access to humanitarian rescue ships and to reactivate a mechanism to protect life at sea along the Central Mediterranean route. A [contentious](#) new EU-wide [New Pact on Migration and Asylum](#) has been [criticized](#) for not going far enough to address regulations of governments obstructing sea rescues.

## The Southern Route towards South Africa

### South Africa increases fortification of its borders to deter irregular migration

Over recent months, South Africa has embarked on a campaign to securitize and fortify its borders, specifically to dissuade irregular migration into the country. In May 2020, South Africa completed a [40km border wall on the border with Zimbabwe](#), as part of border security activities which will also introduce increased patrols along the border areas. And, in July South Africa passed [a new law which will create a new Border Management Agency](#) that will be responsible for border law enforcement along South Africa's borders. This move towards a centralized authority has been explained by the South African government as a necessary step to more effectively and efficiently manage migration and immigration; however, it is also evident that the law will lead to increased [militarization and securitization of the country's borders](#). Officers of new Border Management Agency will have search and seizure authority for any vehicle crossing the border as well as extensive law enforcement capabilities.

The new border law has also come [under criticism](#) for being at odds with South Africa's commitment to free movement within the Southern African Development Community (SADC), which have been stalled since 2017, and work towards progressive border agendas across the African continent. The erection of this border wall points to a [prioritization of securitized approaches](#) to border management governance in the region, and reflective of a pattern of [anti-migrant developments](#) in the country.

### Xenophobic violence on the rise in South Africa

In early September 2020, [12 people were killed and thousands displaced](#) in rioting targeting foreigners in various areas in [Johannesburg](#). In recent months, xenophobia and incidents of ethnic violence have been on the rise in South Africa, which is also reflected in the rise of the 'Put South Africa First' anti-immigrant movement which spread widely on social media platforms. The main targets of the xenophobic movement and violence tend to be Nigerians and Zimbabweans - ['Put South Africa First' mobilized marches to the embassies of Nigeria and Zimbabwe](#) to demand that immigrants return to their countries of origin. South Africa also hosts more than [260,000](#) refugees and asylum seekers, largely made up of East Africans from

Somalia, Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of Congo who are impacted by the xenophobia and violence.

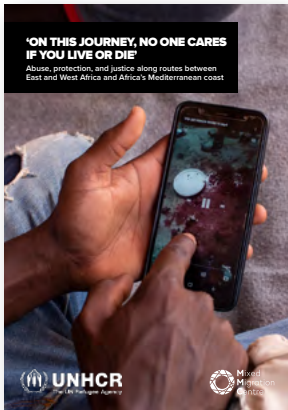
The increase in xenophobic violence is largely also viewed as a symptom of the economic crisis that has gripped South Africa in recent months due to the COVID-19 pandemic and heavy lockdown measures put in place which have plunged the country into recession. A [Human Rights Watch report](#) released in September indicates that government officials are often complicit, or stand aside as foreigners are targeted. In addition, due to an increase in documentation raids during the COVID-19 lockdown, refugees and migrants, particularly those without documentation, are less willing to engage with authorities and to seek help from the state.

## Claims of corruption within South Africa's asylum system

In September, the Lawyers for Human Rights, Corruption Watch and the Scalabrini Center released a [report on the level of corruption in the asylum system in South Africa](#). Based on surveys with asylum seekers from across South Africa, the report shows that corruption is present throughout the asylum application process, from bribes with border guards to payments for application or renewal documentation. In some cases, asylum seekers reported being offered refugee status documentation in exchange for payment. 10% of survey respondents reported they had paid bribes to border officials to enter the country, and 11% indicated that they were arrested when they presented themselves to the [Refugee Reception Office \(RRO\) and were forced to pay bribes to South African police](#). In addition, the report and subsequent media stories indicated that the backlog of cases due to the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent government shutdown could create a situation which allows for [increased levels of corruption](#).

Refugees and migrants in South Africa have previously raised concerns that they suffer physical and sexual abuse as well as [inefficient asylum processes](#) that exploit them. The recommendations outlined in the report put forward the case that there needs to be increased supervision, accountability and resources for the RRO to deal with the backlog from COVID-19, and that there are inadequate corruption reporting mechanisms that need to be strengthened.

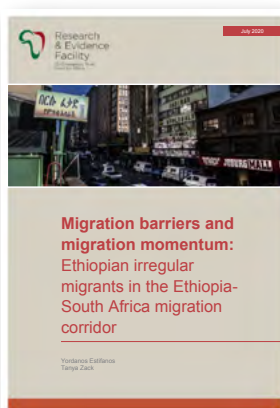
# Highlighted New Research and Reports



## ['On this Journey, No One Cares if you Live or Die': Abuse, Protection, and Justice along routes between East and West Africa and Africa's Mediterranean Coast](#)

**UNHCR/MMC | July 2020**

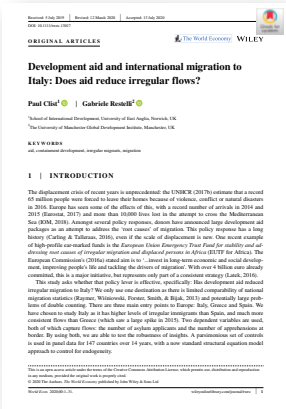
The joint report released by MMC and UNHCR highlights the protection risks of refugees and migrants as they make the journey from East and West Africa along the Northern Route towards Europe. The report highlights the high rates of death, as well as sexual abuse and violence suffered by people on the move. While many of the protection incidents take place in Libya, refugees and migrants experience violence, extortion, and abuse throughout their journeys, as is documented by MMC 4Mi data collection from 2018 to 2020.



## [Migration barriers and migration momentum: Ethiopian irregular migrants in the Ethiopia-South Africa migration corridor](#)

**Research and Evidence Facility | July 2020**

This paper considers the key factors driving a persistent aspiration among Ethiopians from Hosaena and Durame towns, in southern Ethiopia, to migrate to South Africa (mainly to Johannesburg), despite intensifying restrictions and hostility. It focuses on the motivations of people who have migrated to South Africa and established a foothold in the informal trading sector.



## [Development aid and international migration to Italy: Does aid reduce irregular flows?](#)

### **The World Economy | August 2020**

New research by Paul Clist at the University of East Anglia, and Gabriele Restelli at the University of Manchester indicates that contrary to conventional belief, increasing aid to countries of origin to combat irregular migration may in fact may contribute to irregular migration. The researchers looked at two dependent variables; asylum applications and detentions at borders along the routes to Europe and found robust evidence that irregular migration flows are impacted by conflict, poverty and the pre-existing migration stocks from that

country, and are not significantly deterred by aid interventions.



## [Protection Context for Migrants Passing through Yemen: A Baseline 2019](#)

### **Meraki Labs | August 2020**

A recent report by Meraki Labs shares a contextual analysis on migration and protection risks for migrants in Yemen. Key findings of the report include: migration is likely to increase in the coming years; migration from Ethiopia is driven by economic conditions; migrants are likely to not be aware of the protection risks posed by the conflict in Yemen; the reliance on smugglers are increasing protection risks; coping mechanisms in Yemen, and community assistance to migrants is deteriorating; and smuggling networks are far

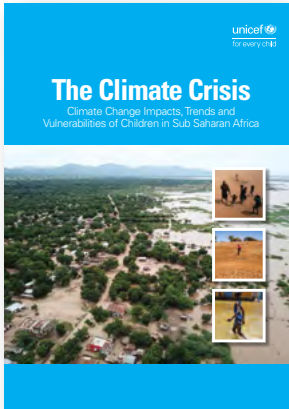
reaching and complex in nature, (and will be difficult to address).



## [The Desire to Thrive Regardless of the Risk: Risk perception, expectation, and migration experiences of young Ethiopians migrating along the Eastern Route towards the Arabian Peninsula](#)

### **International Organization for Migration (IOM) | August 2020**

This report from the IOM Regional Office for the East and Horn of Africa outlines the context, motivations, and experiences of Ethiopians moving along the Eastern Route. The report is based primarily on research conducted with migrants in Djibouti and Puntland.

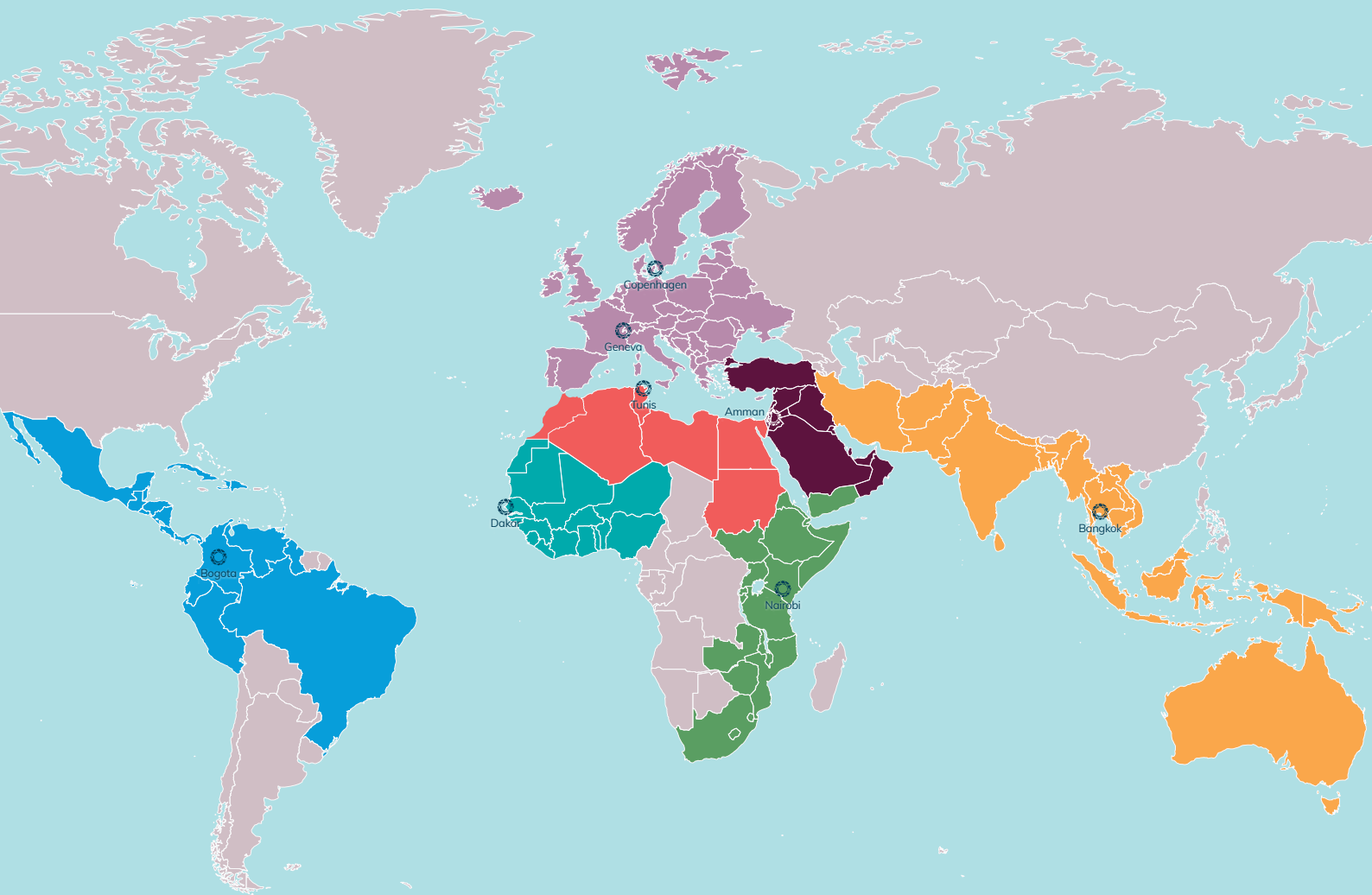


## The Climate Crisis: Climate Change Impacts, Trends and Vulnerabilities of Children in Sub-Saharan Africa

### **UNICEF | September 2020**

UNICEF released a report focused on the impact and challenges that climate change will present for children across Sub-Saharan Africa in the coming decades. While the report takes a view of possibilities and trends across Africa, it focuses on 12 countries, including 4 in East Africa (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Somalia). The report indicates that over 80 million people across Africa are at risk of displacement because of climate related emergencies, and this could

rise drastically in the coming years.



The MMC is a global network consisting of seven regional hubs and a central unit in Geneva engaged in data collection, research, analysis and policy development on mixed migration. The MMC is a leading source for independent and high-quality data, research, analysis and expertise on mixed migration. The MMC aims to increase understanding of mixed migration, to positively impact global and regional migration policies, to inform evidence-based protection responses for people on the move and to stimulate forward thinking in public and policy debates on mixed migration. The MMC's overarching focus is on human rights and protection for all people on the move.

The MMC is part of and governed by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). Global and regional MMC teams are based in Amman, Copenhagen, Dakar, Geneva, Nairobi, Tunis, Bogota and Bangkok.

**For more information visit:**

[mixedmigration.org](https://mixedmigration.org) and follow us at [@Mixed\\_Migration](https://twitter.com/Mixed_Migration)

