



**Regional mixed migration summary for June 2014 covering mixed migration events, trends and data for Djibouti, Eritrea, Sudan/South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Puntland, Somalia, Somaliland and Yemen.**

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

Country	Events / trends / data / analysis
<b>Movement: Migrants/refugees move from the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia and Somalia) to Yemen and Saudi Arabia</b>	
<p><b>Yemen</b></p>	<p><b>New arrivals:</b> In June 2014, 6,225 migrants/refugees crossed into Yemen via the Red Sea (Djibouti) and the Arabian Sea (Somaliland/Puntland), a 28% decrease from the migrants/refugees that reached Yemen in May 2014 and a 45% increase compared to the number of migrants that arrived in June 2013.</p> <p>An estimated 31,435 migrants/refugees have arrived on the shores of Yemen since the beginning of 2014. Unfavorable weather conditions, a westward shift of movements to Libya, change in the Saudi labour migrant policies resulting in the expulsion of over 160,000 Ethiopians in late 2013 and early 2014, and a deteriorating security situation in Yemen, has and may continue to influence the rate of new arrival figures to Yemen in the coming months.</p> <p><b>Boats &amp; passengers:</b> A total of 110 migrant boat trips arrived on the Yemeni coast in June 2014. The average number of passengers on each boat was 56 per trip (not including smugglers/crew). Yemeni authorities are reported to have arrested numerous smugglers, seized and burnt their vessels during the month of June.</p> <p><b>Migrant vulnerability:</b> Yemeni authorities are reported to have seized a vessel carrying 42 migrants in Yemeni territorial waters off the Gulf of Aden. The owner of the vessel and 3 crew members were arrested. The migrants/refugees were reportedly handed over to UHNCR. New arrivals were vulnerable to arrest upon disembarkation on the Red sea coast and main road. The increasing presence of criminal groups along the coast and lack of adequate services to address the needs of people in mixed movements, particularly women and children, remain a cause for concern in southern Yemen. Collusion between authorities and criminal groups resulting in transfer of migrants/refugees to criminal groups continues to be reported. Yemeni authorities continue to dispute the legitimacy of Ethiopian asylum seekers stemming from the widely held perception that Ethiopians motivations for migrating are economic.</p> <p>The kidnapping for ransom of migrants/refugees on arrival in Yemen continues. Ethiopians bear the brunt of this abuse which partly stems from the perception that they can readily pay ransoms as opposed to their Somali counterparts. New arrivals reported an increase in boat fees for the Red sea crossing from approximately USD 150 to USD 250 in June.</p>
<p><b>Djibouti</b></p>	<p><b>Departing from Djibouti:</b> In June 2014, an estimated 2,946 migrants/refugees arrived on Yemen's shores via Djibouti, a 39% decrease from the migrants that arrived in May 2014. Red sea arrivals in June 2014 were 18% lower than those recorded in June 2013. Approximately 47% of the migrants/refugees reaching Yemen in June 2014 used the Red sea crossing from Obock, Djibouti.</p> <p><b>Boats:</b> A total of 68 vessels left via the Red Sea for Yemen carrying an average of 43 passengers per trip.</p> <p><b>Migrant vulnerability:</b> Monitoring teams in June reported the arrest, detention and deportation of 200 migrants/refugees in Djibouti. Joint military operations between Djibouti and Ethiopia were conducted in June to address irregular movement. Migrants/refugees transiting through Obock continue to report the scarcity of food and water as they wait for an opportunity to embark on the sea crossing.</p>

<b>Puntland</b>	<p><b>Arabian sea arrivals in Yemen:</b> In June 2014, 3,279 migrants/refugees crossed the Arabian Sea to Yemen from Bossaso and other coastal areas of Puntland, a 15% decrease from the migrants/refugees that made the crossing in May 2014. The June 2014 Arabian Sea arrival figures were 382% higher than those recorded for the crossing in June 2013.</p>
<b>Somaliland</b>	<p><b>Irregular movement to Libya:</b> An estimated average departure rate from Somaliland of 550 migrants/refugees per month heading west to Libya has been reported by local organizations. Ethiopians and Somalis continue to be intercepted in Somaliland <i>en route</i> to the coastal areas of Puntland and on the initial stages of their journey west through Ethiopia, Sudan and eventually Libya.</p>
<b>Israel</b>	<p><b>Issuance of summons to detention challenged:</b> A Central District Court is reported to have suspended orders requiring 13 Eritrean and Sudanese asylum seekers to report to the Holot detention facility until their asylum claims are adjudicated. The criteria established for persons to be detained at the Holot centre is based on an asylum seekers arrival date in Israel (Sudanese who arrived before 2010 and Eritreans who arrived before 2008). This criteria was challenged by the court as targeting asylum seekers who have been residing in Israel for long periods with permission and are already settled. Detention without hearing was also challenged by the court as contravening the principles of natural justice particularly in situations that may curtail fundamental freedoms. Lastly the court noted that detention orders should bear an explanation.</p> <p>Following the recommendation of the High Court, the Population and Immigration Authority in a separate case launched a pilot programme to conduct preliminary enquiries into the asylum claims of individuals and only issue detention orders in circumstances where a claim to asylum has failed. An estimated 2,300 migrants/asylum seekers are currently resident at the Holot detention center, 70 % of them Sudanese nationals, while the rest are Eritrean. Towards the end of June nearly 1,000 migrants/asylum seekers staged a protest march and sit in, near Israel's southern border with Egypt demanding Israeli authorities uphold their rights and release them from detention. Israel has an estimated population of 50,000 (36,000 Eritreans and 14,000 Sudanese) migrants/asylum seekers. Fewer than 200 asylum seekers are reported to have been granted refugee protection since 1954 when Israel ratified the Refugee Convention.</p>
<b>Sudan/ South Sudan</b>	<p><b>South Sudanese flee for safety:</b> The South Sudanese civil war, displacement and food insecurity crisis continues. The onset of the rainy season is reported to be complicating logistical arrangements and presenting sanitation challenges compounded by a cholera outbreak. Overall, over 1.5 million people have been displaced from the current crisis including over 1.1 million internally displaced persons. Over 400,000 South Sudanese have fled to Uganda (118,423), Sudan (85,972), Kenya (39,919), and Ethiopia (158,164). Peace talks between the government and rebels are reported to have stalled in June with no progress on the formation of an interim government or implementation of a ceasefire agreement signed in May. Aid agencies are warning of an imminent wide spread famine in South Sudan.</p>
<b>Eritrea</b>	<p><b>Asylum seekers forcibly returned from Sudan:</b> A statement from UNHCR indicates that 74 Eritrean asylum seekers were returned to Eritrea through the Laffa border crossing point at the end of June. The Eritreans were charged with national immigration violations relating to irregular entry followed by forced return without being directed to a competent authority to adjudicate their asylum claims. Read the statement <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p><b>Interactive dialogue on the human rights situation in Eritrea:</b> The Special Rapporteur (Sheila B Keetharuth) on the situation of human rights in Eritrea, in a report presented to the Human Rights Council (HRC) in June, called on the HRC and the international community to address the cycle of impunity and human rights violations in Eritrea. The Rapporteur specifically highlighted indefinite national service, militarization of secondary schools and the existence of secret detention facilities as issues of concern. Eritrea in response acknowledged that it faced human rights concerns but had made efforts to address trafficking and smuggling and was committed to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process. Other actors participating in the UPR process expressed alarm at the monthly exodus of Eritreans fleeing persistent human rights violations. In June the Special Rapporteur claimed that 4,000 Eritreans were leaving Eritrea irregularly every month. The HRC in response adopted a resolution condemning the</p>

	<p>widespread human rights violations perpetrated by Eritrean authorities, as well as restrictions imposed on fundamental freedoms, and extended the mandate of the the Special Rapporteur for a year. The HRC also established a commission of inquiry comprising of 3 members to investigate alleged human rights violations, and urged the government to permit the Special Rapporteur and commission unrestricted access to the country. The international community was urged to enhance protection for fleeing Eritreans particularly unaccompanied minors.</p>
<p><b>Ethiopia</b></p>	<p><b>New arrivals in Yemen:</b> An estimated 4,468 Ethiopians made their way to Yemen in June 2014, 34% lower than those that arrived in May 2014, and a 7% increase from the Ethiopians that arrived in June 2013. New arrivals originated from Oromia, Tigray, Amhara, Harar, and Ogaden regions. Motivations for migrating include economic reasons and the fear of persecution on religious and political grounds. Ethiopian arrivals still harbour the hope of reaching Saudi Arabia.</p> <p><b>Refugees and asylum seekers:</b> Ethiopia was host to over 570,000 refugees, the majority of them are Somali (244,340) followed by South Sudanese (158,000), arriving at the rate of between 400 and 600 daily throughout June, but increasing to between 800 and 1,200 arrivals daily in the first week of July. In the Tigray region, an estimated 150 to 200 unaccompanied Eritrean minors arrive in Ethiopia every month. The Eritrean refugee population in Ethiopia stands at over 90,000.</p> <p><b>Modalities of travel:</b> Ethiopian migrants/refugees crossed into Djibouti at the Dawalle border point and proceeded to Obock via Tadjoura. They also moved from central and southern Ethiopia, crossed the border with Somalia, through Wajale/Borama and entered Djibouti via Loya Ade. They paid between USD 200 and USD 300 for the entire journey to Yemen.</p> <p><b>Irregular migrants arrested en route to South Africa:</b> Reports indicate that police arrested 37 migrants/refugees as they made their way to South Africa through an irregular border point along the Limpopo river. The group was charged with violating immigration regulations. Immigration officials in Zimbabwe continue to intercept Ethiopians, Somalis, Pakistanis and Congolese seeking to irregularly enter South Africa.</p> <p><b>Community Dialogue on Irregular Migration:</b> IOM in coordination with the Ethiopian government expanded its community dialogue facilitator training on irregular migration from the Amhara regional state to the Tigray region. The training will target over 800 community facilitators over a period of 2 months in 5 zonal administrations. The facilitators will lead community conversations aimed at prompting community led interventions to address irregular movement.</p>
<p><b>Kenya</b></p>	<p><b>Refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya:</b> Kenya is host to 569,453 refugees and asylum seekers, 50,092 of them in Nairobi (urban refugees). The largest number of refugees and asylum seekers remain Somali nationals (427,822), followed by South Sudanese (76,310), and Ethiopians (30,343). Between May and June the Somali refugee population increased by 1,432 individuals while the South Sudanese refugee population in Kenya increased by 6,061 individuals. Tens of thousands of undocumented migrants from neighbouring countries and further afield continue to reside in Kenya, predominantly in urban areas.</p> <p><b>Progress on the Tripartite Agreement:</b> The <a href="#">Tripartite Agreement</a> was signed on 10th November 2013. All 12 representatives from Kenya, Somalia and UNHCR were nominated to sit on the Tripartite commission in the first quarter of 2014. The commission is tasked with advancing voluntary and organized repatriation of refugees as well as the reintegration of returnees in Somalia. An official launch of the commission was scheduled for April in Mogadishu but was postponed to May in Nairobi. Somalia is reported to have pulled out of the May meeting. The Somali government expressed concern over the protection of the rights of Somali refugees in Kenya. Discussions on the re-launch of talks regarding voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees under the Tripartite agreement are reportedly underway. The number of Somali refugees who have registered their interest to return at the Dadaab return helpdesk remains 2,000. Currently, it has been reported that few individuals are willing to return to Somalia citing insecurity and poor access to basic services. UNHCR's <a href="#">position on returns</a> to southern and central Somalia issued in June discourages the forced return of Somalis to Mogadishu and surrounding areas and encourages the provision of accurate and timely information to spontaneous returnees seeking to return to south and central Somalia.</p>

	<p><b>Operation Usalama Watch:</b> At the end of March 2014, the Interior Ministry launched a security operation dubbed 'Usalama Watch' aimed at addressing rising terror attacks in Kenya. More than 4,000 individuals were arrested and detained. An estimated 200 arrests were recorded in Nairobi in June. Access for humanitarian actors to detention facilities was allowed with the exception of Kasarani. No deportations to Mogadishu were recorded in June but 5 cases of refugees forcibly returned to Mogadishu from Nairobi since April 2014 have been confirmed. An increase in flight bookings between Mogadiishu and Nairobi has been noted signaling spontaneous returns from Kenya. Secondary movement from Somalia to other East African countries such as Uganda and Rwanda is expected. An estimated 2,200 refugees have been sent to Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps while <u>359</u> Somalis have been deported to Mogadishu, Somalia by air since April. On July 14<sup>th</sup>, Kenya's Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA), which is mandated to hold the Police accountable to the public in the performance of its functions, released a <a href="#">monitoring report</a> on operation 'Usalama Watch'. Based on its inspection and monitoring exercise, the IPOA made a number of observations about the execution of the operation, namely: there was a lack of proper coordination/supervision of the operation; there was unethical conduct by some police officers; the detention facilities where migrants/asylum-seekers were detained were in 'very deplorable conditions'; and individuals caught in the operation's dragnet were subject to violations of their human rights, which are guaranteed in Kenya's Constitution.</p>
<p><b>Somalia (S-C)</b></p>	<p><b>Somali movements to Yemen:</b> An estimated 1,757 Somalis arrived on Yemeni shores in June 2014, a 6% increase from May 2014 arrivals. The June 2014 arrivals were 154% more than the Somali arrival figures for June 2013. The majority of new arrivals originate from south central Somalia and Somaliland, and pass through Loya Ade, Woqoyi Galbeed, Awdal and Togdheer. The motivation for migrating continues to be the search for economic opportunities and persecution based on perceived affiliation to Al Shabab. New arrivals expressed the intention of remaining in Yemen and seeking refuge at the Kharaz refugee camp.</p> <p><b>Refugees and asylum seekers:</b> In June 2014, there were 956,732 Somali refugees in the region hosted mainly in Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen, Eritrea, Djibouti and Uganda. Somalia is host to a total of 2,470 refugees including 64 Zanzibari refugees in Mogadishu, and 10, 506 registered asylum seekers, mainly from Ethiopia. The refugees are hosted in the Northern regions of Somaliland and Puntland.</p> <p><b>Modalities of travel:</b> Somalis travelled from Mogadishu and its surrounding environs by plane to Hargeysa paying USD 450 in advance to a broker for the entire journey to Yemen. They proceeded to Loya Ade and crossed the border on foot to Djibouti. They then travelled to Tadjoura and Obock. Others departed from Bossaso (Puntland). Some new arrivals traveled to Hargeysa overland from Mogadishu, through Galkcayo, and proceeded to Loya Ade at a cost of USD 150. At Loya Ade, Somalis paid USD 250 to a broker to assist them with the border crossing and for the Red sea crossing to Yemen.</p> <p><b>Deportation from Kenya and Saudi Arabia:</b> By mid-June a total of 36,104 Somalis had been deported from Saudi Arabia since December 2013. IOM has provided reception and other assistance to nearly 8,000 of the deportees, 1,825 of them women. A number of third country nationals (Ethiopians) have been mistakenly deported to Somalia due to a lack of documentation. Deportees of Somalis from Kenya since April 2014 remained at 359. No new cases of deportation from Kenya were recorded in June.</p>
<p><b>Other Regional news</b></p>	<p><b>Movement across the Mediterranean:</b> The half year mark has seen reports of 64,000 migrants/refugees arriving on the coast of Italy since the beginning of 2014, compared to 42,000 that arrived in 2013, and 63,000 that arrived in 2011 at the height of the Arab spring. Over 9,000 of the 2014 arrivals are reported to be minors, a third of them unaccompanied. More than 2000 migrants/refugees are reported to have entered the Spanish enclave Melilla since the beginning of 2014.</p> <p><b>Dead at sea:</b> The Libyan coast guard reported the death of 12 migrants, including a Syrian woman and her 2 children, 3 Eritreans and 6 other migrants/refugees of African nationality in early July. The migrants/refugees were on board a 200 capacity boat that capsized off the coast of Tripoli. The death toll in the mediteranean including data from the coast of Libya, Italy, Turkey and Greece, indicates the death of up to 500 migrants/refugees in 2014. An estimated 217 people are believed to have died off the Libyan coast since the beginning of 2014. Italian authorities at the end of June are reported to have found 30 bodies on board a cramped vessel carrying an estimated 600 migrants/refugees between the Libyan coast and Sicily. The deceased migrants/refugees may have died from asphyxiation. The European Commissioner for Home Affairs condemned the deaths and sent her condolences to</p>

the families of the deceased. IOM called on European nations to increase resources for rescue operations and a shift to tackle smuggling gangs facilitating and profiting from irregular movements across the Mediterranean.

**The European Council discusses migration and irregular movement:** The European Council's [conclusions](#) from its meeting held on the 26<sup>th</sup> and the 27<sup>th</sup> of June highlighted the need for a comprehensive approach to maximize the benefits of legal migration, to provide protection of migrants in need, and to tackle irregular migration resolutely. Addressing root causes of irregular movement in addition to enhancing the migration and border management capacities of countries of origin and transit in order to prevent irregular movement also formed part of the Council's conclusions. Linking migration policies to the EU's external and development policies while building on the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility, together with the full implementation of the actions proposed by the Task Force for the Mediterranean was also discussed. Further, the EU Economic and Social Council [called](#) on the EU to enhance financial support for the Italian led humanitarian operation "*Mare Nostrum*". Italy backed by Malta lobbied for the operation to be taken over by the EU border control agency Frontex. Some EU members have called for burden sharing and expanding support for North African states to address irregular movements across the Mediterranean.

**New  
Research,  
reports or  
documents**

**Going West: contemporary mixed migration trends from the Horn of Africa to Libya & Europe (June 2014):** This RMMS report contributes to a growing body of evidence highlighting the importance of the westward route of mixed migration from the Horn of Africa to Libya and Europe. Read the report [here](#).

**Blinded by Hope: Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Ethiopian migrants:** In the sector of mixed migration and irregular migration there are few if any studies of the knowledge, attitudes and practices of migrants. Focusing on Ethiopians, this report reveals new and surprising insights into the motivations, awareness and actions of the largest group of mixed migrants moving irregularly in the region. Read the report [here](#).

**Towards Durable Solutions: Achievements and challenges in supporting voluntary returns of IDPs in Somalia (June 2014):** The survey commissioned by the UNHCR led Somalia Return Consortium (SRC) seeks to determine the extent to which durable solutions have been achieved by returnees. The SRC, consisting of various humanitarian actors, has been assisting IDPs returning to Bay, Middle and Lower Shabelle, Hiraan and Bakool since August 2012. Read the survey [here](#).

**The Human Cost of Fortress Europe: Human Rights Violations against Migrants and Refugees at Europe's Borders (July 2014):** The Amnesty International report demonstrates how EU migration polices and border control mechanisms are preventing access to asylum and endangering the lives of asylum seekers. Read the report [here](#).

**Kenya Comprehensive Refugee Programme (2014):** The UNHCR report provides an overview of refugee related programmes implemented by various humanitarian and civil society actors. The report aims to bring together Kenya refugee programmes and activities in a coherent summary with combined requirements for priority interventions. Read the document [here](#).

**Kenya Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA) Monitoring report on operation sanitization Eastleigh publically known as 'Usalama Watch' (July 2014):** After widespread media reports and complaints from individuals, the IPOA set out to inspect and monitor all operations conducted by the National Police Service during operation 'Usalama Watch'. The report released on the 14<sup>th</sup> of July contains its findings and recommendations to the National Police Service. Read the report [here](#).

**From one prison to another: Holot detention facility (June 2014):** The Hotline for Refugees and Migrants report examines conditions at the Holot detention center where slightly over 2,300 migrants/asylum seekers mainly Eritreans and Sudanese are held. The report, a product of visits to the facility and telephone interviews with staff and detainees examines the policy framework that created the Holot facility and gaps in the implementation of Israel's asylum framework. Read the report [here](#).

**Refugee Economies: Rethinking Popular Assumptions (June 2014):** This publication from the University of Oxford's Refugee Studies Centre focuses on the economic life of refugees and draws on research carried out in Uganda in two refugee settlements and the capital city Kampala. Using Uganda as a positive case study, the main findings challenge common perceptions of refugee communities by documenting refugees as nationally and

transnationally integrated, economically diverse, contributors to national economies, technological innovators and consumers, and not necessarily uniformly dependent on humanitarian assistance. Read full report [here](#).

**UNHCR Global Trends 2013 (June 2014):** The report released by UNHCR on world refugee day shows that the number of forced migrants has exceeded 50 million for the first time since World War II. The majority are internally displaced, but there are over 16 million refugees and 1.1 million asylum applicants. Recent crisis in Syria, Central African Republic and South Sudan have contributed to increased displacement. Data from UNHCR, government, non-governmental actors and partners highlights that 51.2 million were displaced in 2013, 6 million more than 2012. Read the trends [here](#).

**Monitoring Immigration Detention Practical Manual (June 2014):** UNHCR, the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT) and the International Detention Coalition (IDC) published a practical manual to monitor immigration detention in response to the increasing tendency by governments to detain migrants and asylum seekers in prison or prison like facilities. Monitoring immigration detention is essential in maintaining human rights standards for detained migrants and the publication provides a guide for institutions or parties conducting immigration detention visits. Read the manual [here](#).

**Beyond Detention : A Global Strategy to support governments to end the detention of asylum-seekers and refugees (July 2014) :** The UNHCR strategy covering the period 2014 to 2019 calls for the end of child detention, the implementation of alternatives to detention, and for the conditions of detention, where it is effected as a last resort, to meet international human rights standards. The strategy envisions the development of national action plans including awareness raising, and capacity building, amongst others towards addressing issues and challenges surrounding detention policies and practice. Read the strategy [here](#).

**The evidence behind the picture: Irregular migration in ACP countries and the global South (2014):** The African Caribbean Pacific (ACP) Observatory background note provides a general overview of irregular migration patterns in ACP countries, emerging trends, good practices and recommendations tailored to the countries in the South. The background note examines mixed movements along northern, eastern, western and southern routes in Africa. Read the background note [here](#).

*Sources: Data is sourced from a wide variety of collaborators, partners, international and local organisations, media outlets and individuals in the region. The key refugee agency – UNHCR – and migration agency – IOM- are frequently the origin of specific refugee or migrant return-related data. RMMS is a unit/project within the Danish Refugee Council and also uses data and information generated by DRC activities. RMMS makes its own independent editorial decisions as to what sections and what data is included in this monthly update. A media press listing of mixed migration events for this month can be accessed on RMMS's website [here](#).*