

# Regional Mixed Migration Trends in the East and Horn of Africa Region

IOM Regional Office in the East and Horn of Africa

Regional Data Hub

August, 2018

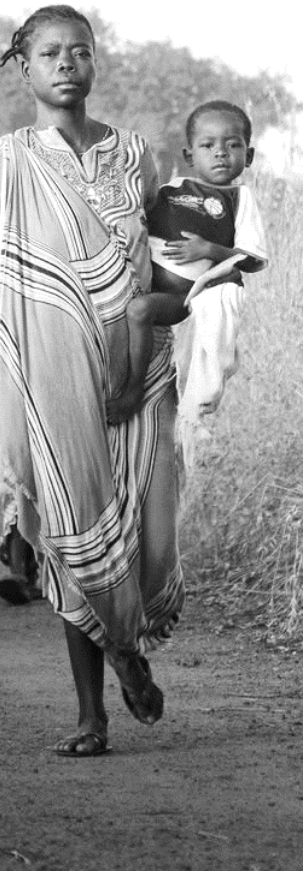


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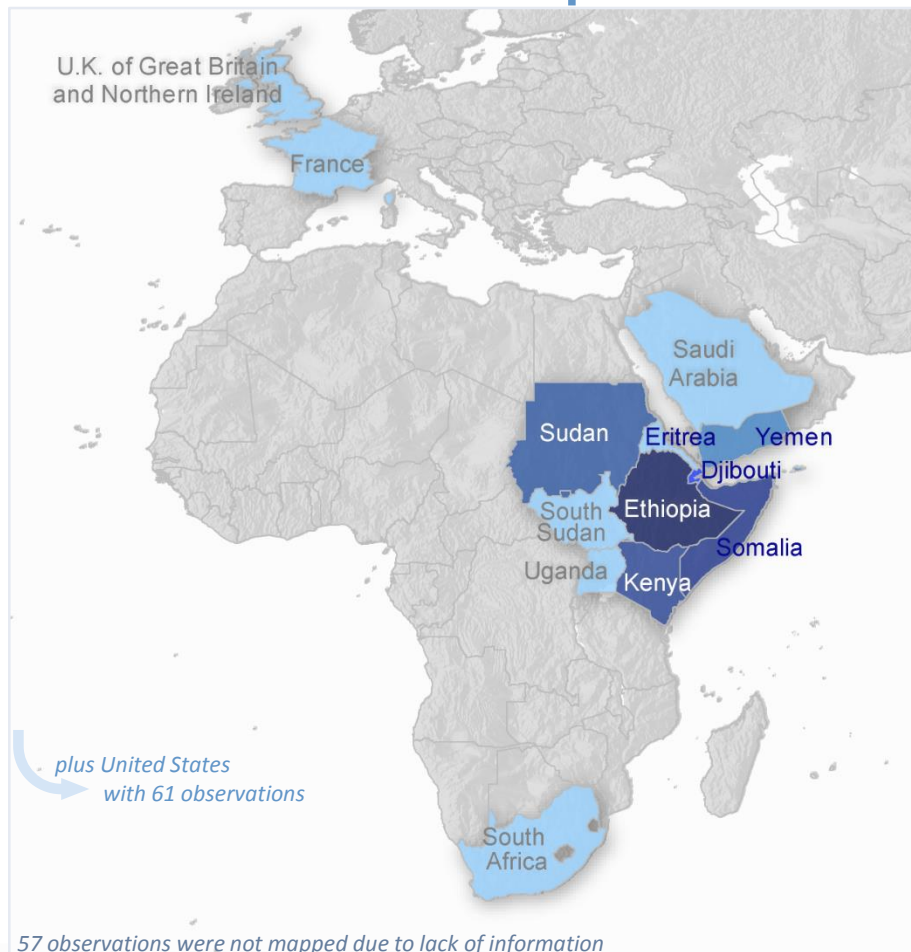
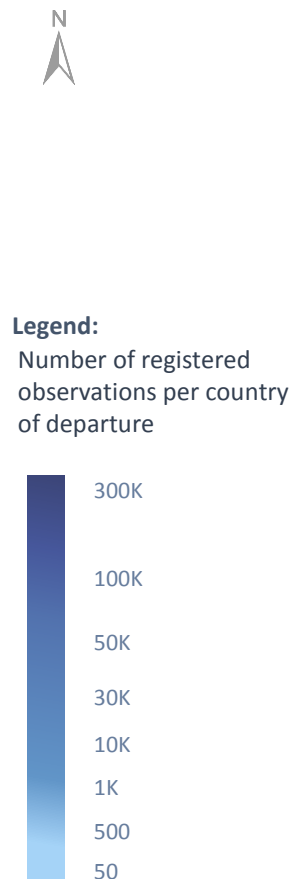
# Countries of Departure

FM Registry (JAN-JUN 2018) and MRC (JAN-JUN 2018) \*observations

387,968 observations

5,292 observations

## Countries of Departure



57 observations were not mapped due to lack of information

## Overview of FM Registry Data

### Categorized by Type of Flow

Average of around 65,000 migrants per month



**79%** Exiting migration



**19%** Returning migration



**2%** Internal migration

0 1,500 3,000 Km

Source: Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) and Migration Response Center (MRC) Data

Basemap: Airbus, USGS, NGA, NSA, CGIAR, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, GSA, GSI and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, Garmin, OSM contributors, and the GIS user community Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



# Countries of Departure and Destination

FMR (JAN-JUN 2018) and MRC (JAN-JUN 2018) \*observations

387,968 observations

5,292 observations

\*Intended Destination

## Destination Countries



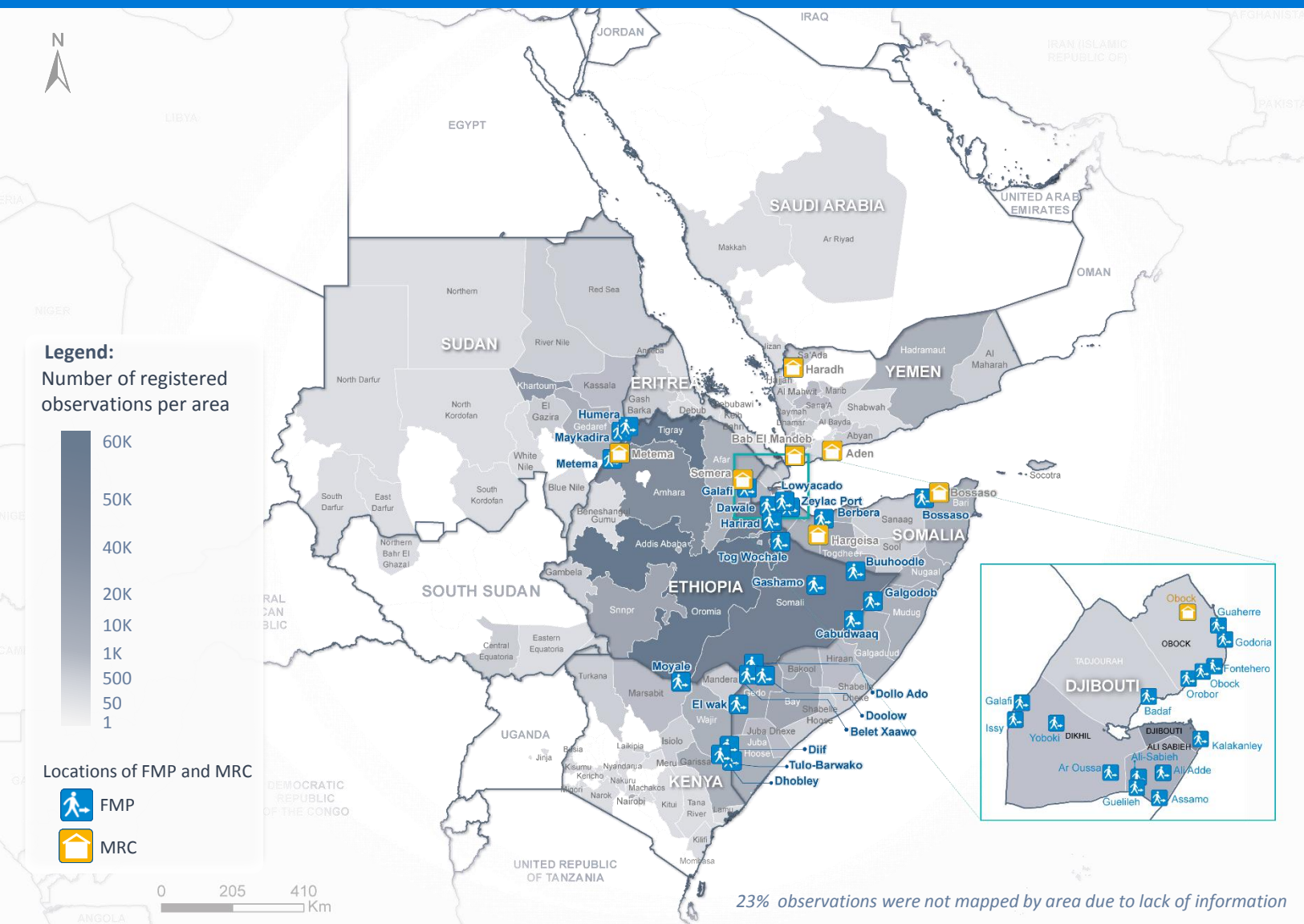
## FM Survey for Ethiopia and Somalia (sample based - FMS)

- Most people **chose their intended country of destination** because they perceived better job opportunities, followed by the presence of friends or relatives in the country
- Most people used savings to pay for their journey**, followed by getting assistance from friends or family in country, or abroad (*anecdotal evidence indicates that migrants usually travel using loans or family money or selling assets*).
- In **Ethiopia**, 32.5% migrants were traveling alone, while 67.5% were traveling with family or group. In **Somalia**, only 21% migrants were travelling alone, while 79% were travelling with family.



FMR (JAN-JUN 2018) and MRC (JAN-JUN 2018) \* *observations*

5,292 observations



Country	Area	No. of Observations
Ethiopia	Tigray	56,242
Ethiopia	Oromia	56,012
Ethiopia	Somali	44,960
Ethiopia	Amhara	19,846
Djibouti	Djibouti	16,544
Sudan	Khartoum	11,832
Ethiopia	Dire Dawa	9,699
Somalia	Gedo	8,365
Somalia	Banadir	8,264
Somalia	Togdheer	6,496

23% observations were not mapped by area due to lack of information

Source: Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) and Migration Response Center (MRC) Data. Basemap: Airbus, USGS, NGA, NSA, CGIAR, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, GSA, GSI and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, Garmin, OSM contributors, and the GIS user community Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

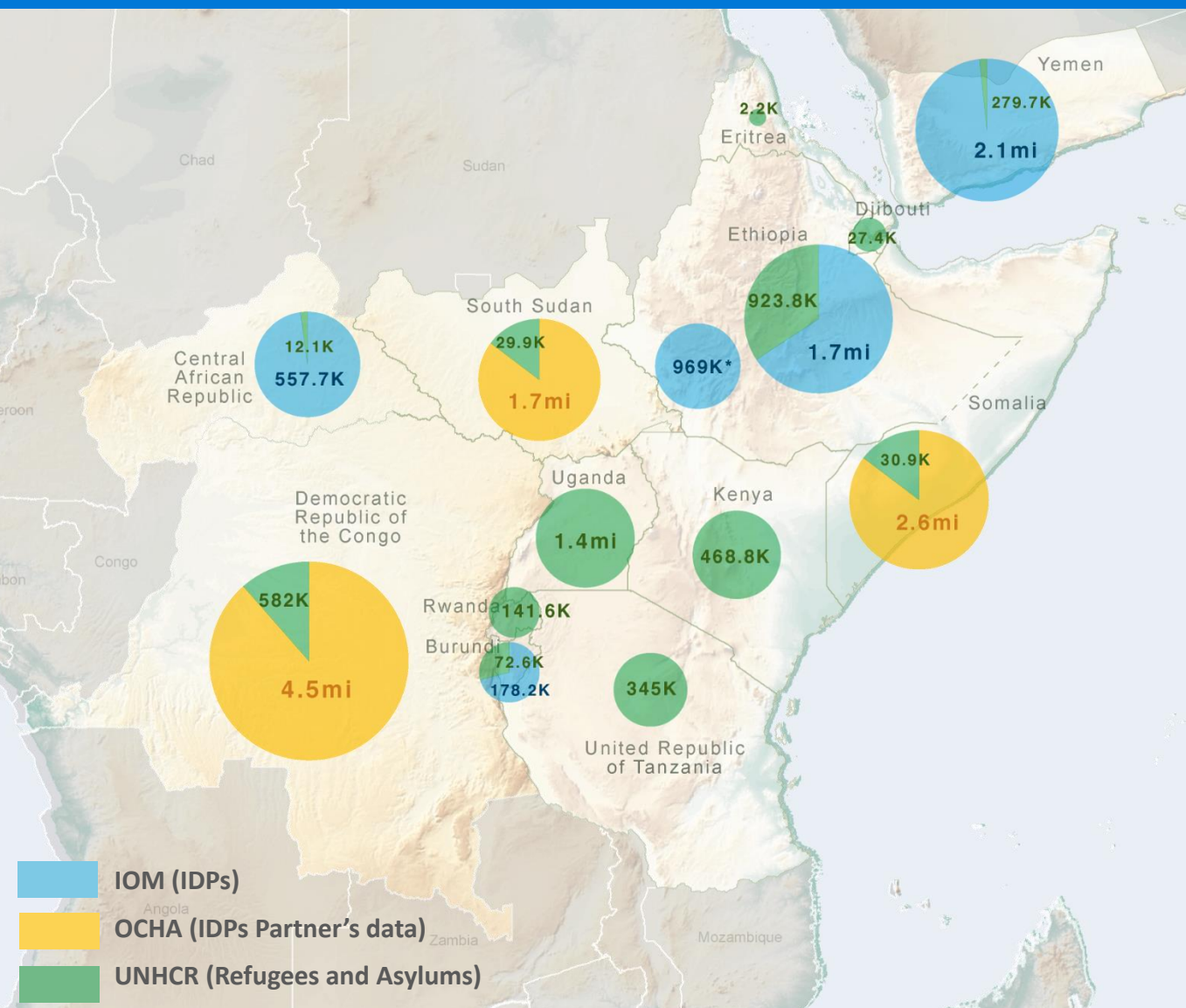




# IDPs and Refugees

IOM (IDPs), OCHA (IDPs) and UNHCR (Refugees and Asylums)

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Countries	IOM	OCHA	UNHCR
DRC		4.500,000 <sup>2</sup>	582,000
Ethiopia	1.776,685		923,863
Somalia		2.600,000	30,959
Yemen	2.150,000 <sup>1</sup>		279,722
South Sudan		1.740,000	299,357
Uganda			1.470,000
Central African Repubic	557,723		12,137
Kenya			468,835
United Republic of Tanzania			345,477
Burundi	178,267		72,609
Rwanda			141,674
Djibouti			27,431
Eritrea			2,215

**13.502,675**  
estimated IDPs

**4.656,279**  
estimated Refugees  
and Asylums

Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: Base map (Esri, USGS, NOAA); Data (IOM, TFPM, OCHA, UNHCR)

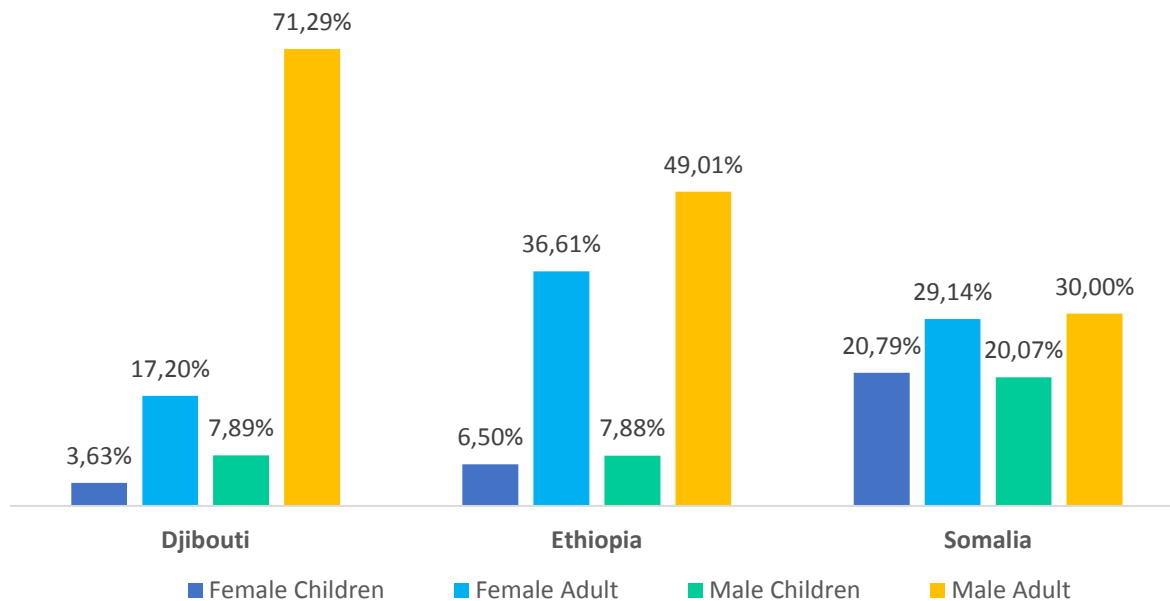
UNHCR data: June 2018. DRC Oct 2017 | IOM data : Burundi, Ethiopia, CAR - June 2018. Ethiopia (Oromia/SNNPR Crisis) – (Site Assessment) July 2018 | <sup>1</sup>TFPM data: Yemen - Oct 2017 | OCHA data: South Sudan – April 2018. Somalia – June 2018. <sup>2</sup>IDMC –Dec 2017



# Profile of Migrants

FMR (Djibouti, Ethiopia, & Somalia, JAN-JUN 2018) &  
FMS (Ethiopia & Somalia, JAN-JUN 2018) \*observations

## Sex and Age Disaggregation (FMR)



Most respondents in Ethiopia and Somalia had some level of education, although women (31%) were more likely than men (15.5%) to have no education, and men (40.5%) were more likely than women (17%) to have secondary or higher level of education. (FMS)

- Over one third of the respondents in Somalia and Ethiopia were employed in some way before migrating. More women were unemployed and NOT looking for a job (30%) as compared to men (9%), while more men were self-employed (34.5%) as compared to women (21%). (FMS)
- Proportionately more females were employed in unskilled manual labor, and more males were employed in skilled manual labor, while men tended to have professional jobs more often than women. (FMS)



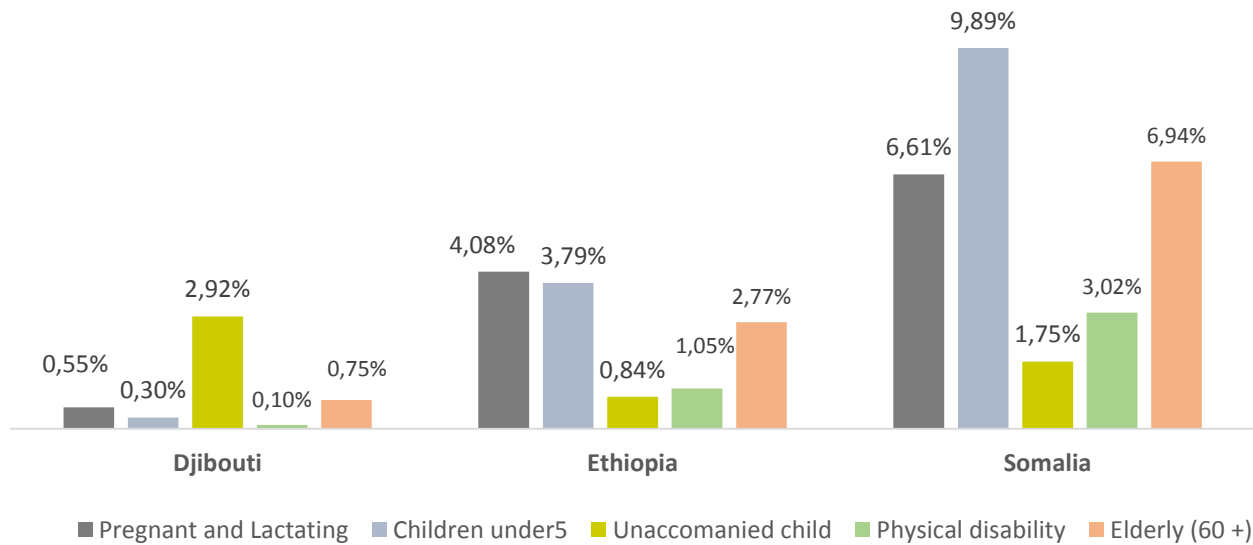
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# Migrant Vulnerabilities Profiling

FMR (Djibouti, Ethiopia, & Somalia, JAN-JUN 2018) &

FMS (Ethiopia & Somalia, JAN-JUN 2018) \*observations

## Vulnerabilities tracked (FMR)



- In terms of vulnerabilities, the highest instance was of **Pregnant and Lactating women (4%)** followed by **Elderly persons (4%)**, the highest of which were tracked in **Somalia**, followed by **Ethiopia**. **Djibouti** had the highest proportion of **UMCs (3%)**. (FMS)

- In terms of difficulties faced during the journey, most instances were of migrants facing **hunger/thirst (75%)**, followed by **sickness (62%)**, and **shelter issues (43%)**. (FMS)





# Drivers of Migration

FMR (Djibouti, Ethiopia, & Somalia, JAN-JUN 2018) &

FMS (Ethiopia & Somalia, JAN-JUN 2018) \**observations*

- Of those migrants who reported to be traveling for **economic reasons**, most were traveling to access better **job opportunities**. (FMS)
- Of those migrants who reported to be traveling for better **access to services** (around 1/4th as compared to those traveling for economic reasons), most were traveling to access better **health services**. (FMS)

Reasons for Migration (FMR)	Ranking		
	Somalia	Ethiopia	Djibouti
Seasonal Migration	<b>1 (highest)</b>	6	5
Forced Movement due to Natural Disasters	2	4	3
Forced Movement due to Conflict	5	5	2
Economic Migration	4	<b>1 (highest)</b>	<b>1 (highest)</b>
Short term local movement	3	2	4
Tourism	6	7 (lowest)	6
Don't know	7 (lowest)	3	7 (lowest)



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# History and Plans

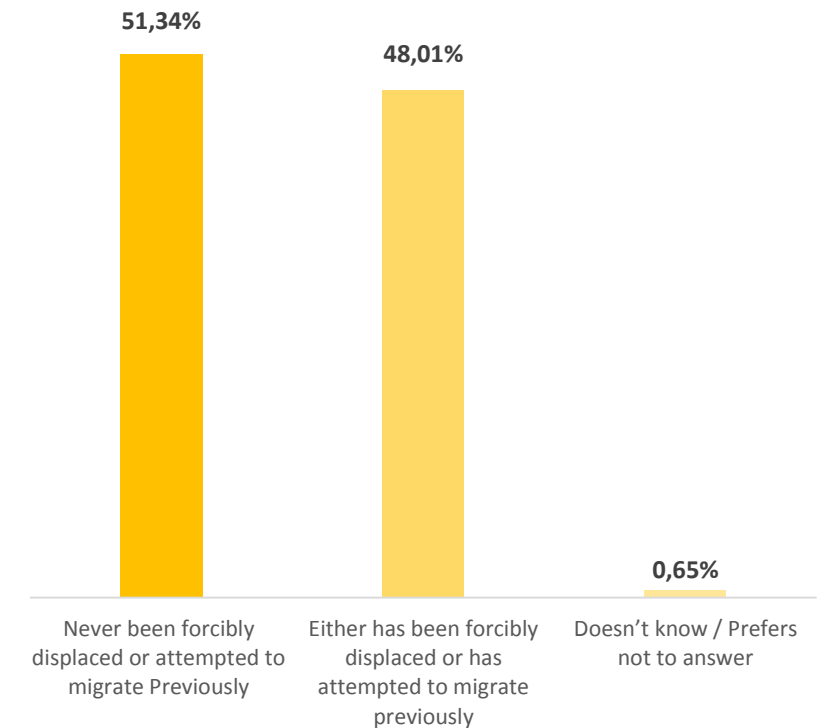
FMR (Djibouti, Ethiopia, & Somalia, JAN-JUN 2018) &

FMS (Ethiopia & Somalia, JAN-JUN 2018) \**observations*

**48% of the migrants said they had attempted to migrate before, or had been displaced before.** 52% claimed to not have attempted migration before, or to have been displaced before. (FMS)

*It can be inferred that the decision to migrate stems from a plurality of conditions, and multiple factors should be considered when interpreting mobility patterns in the region.*

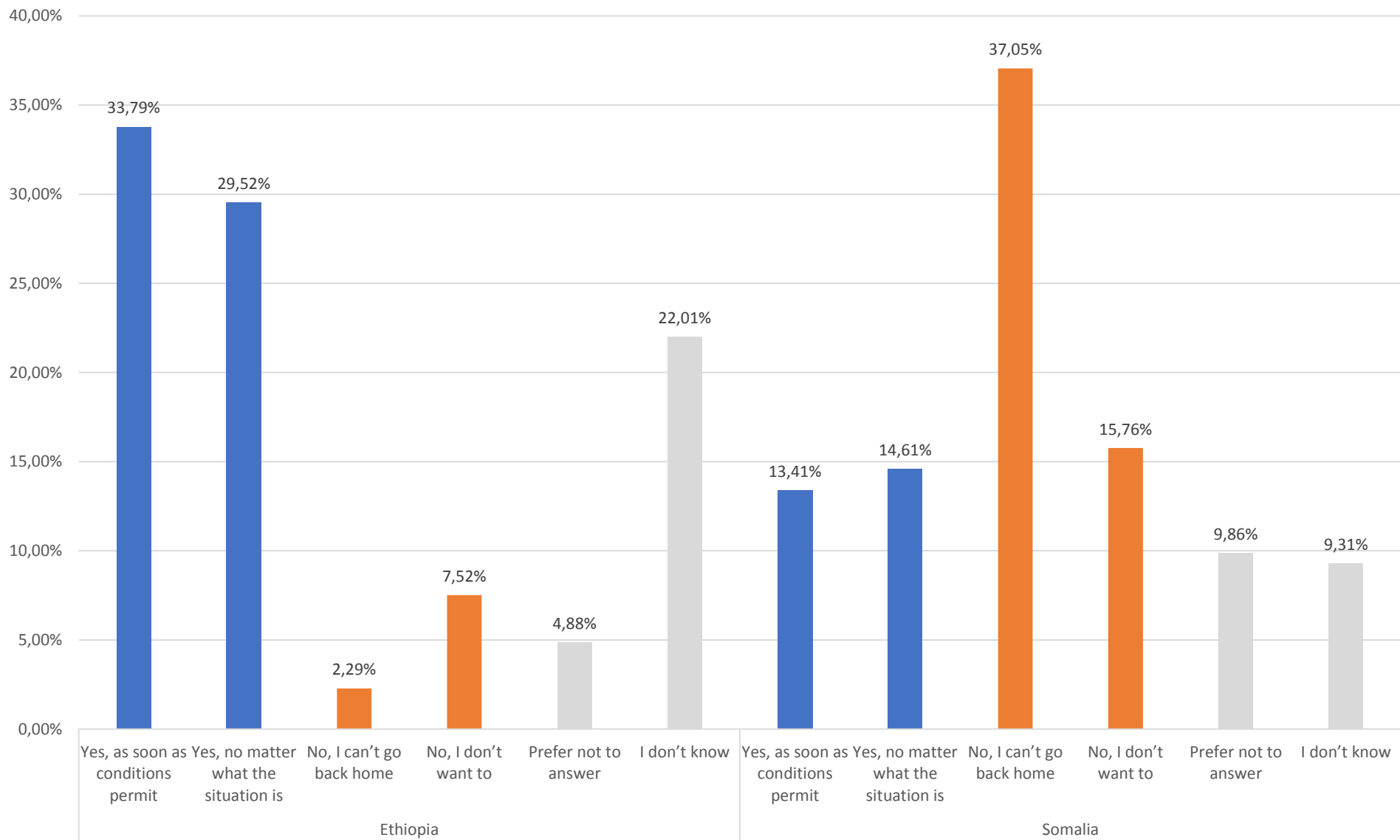
## Displacement and Migration History FMS Jan – Jun 2018





# Plans regarding returning to home country

## FMS (Ethiopia & Somalia, JAN-JUN 2018)



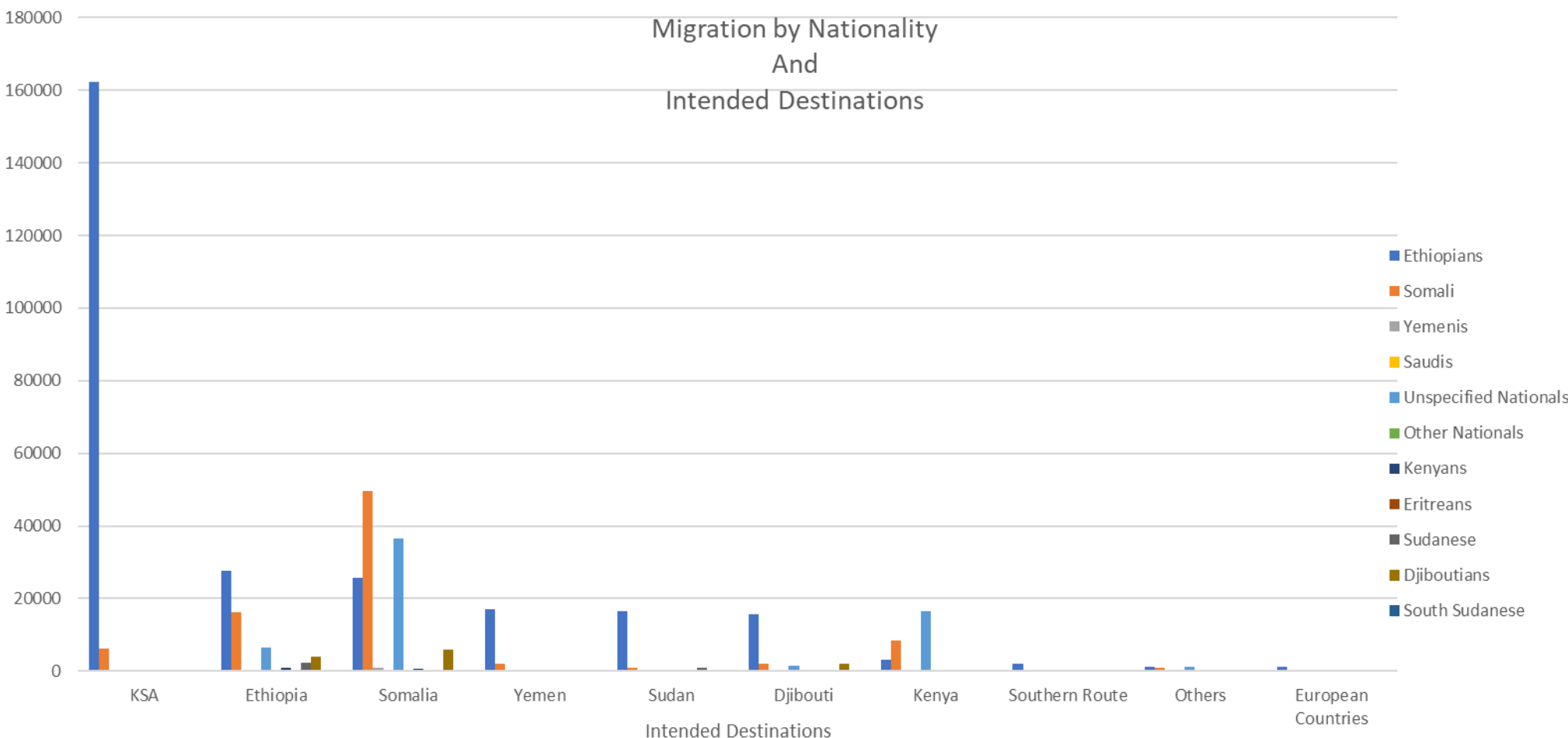




# Eastern Route to the Arab Peninsula

## Ethiopia, Somalia and Djibouti

Jan to June 2018 (FMR)



*Total Migration flows*  
observed in the  
region (Somalia,  
Ethiopia and Djibouti)  
– **394,151 individuals**

*Total Outgoing  
migration tracked*  
(leaving own country)  
– **311,511 (79%)  
individuals**

*Total Outgoing  
migration with  
KSA/Arab countries as  
intended destination*  
– **137,395 (44%)  
individuals**

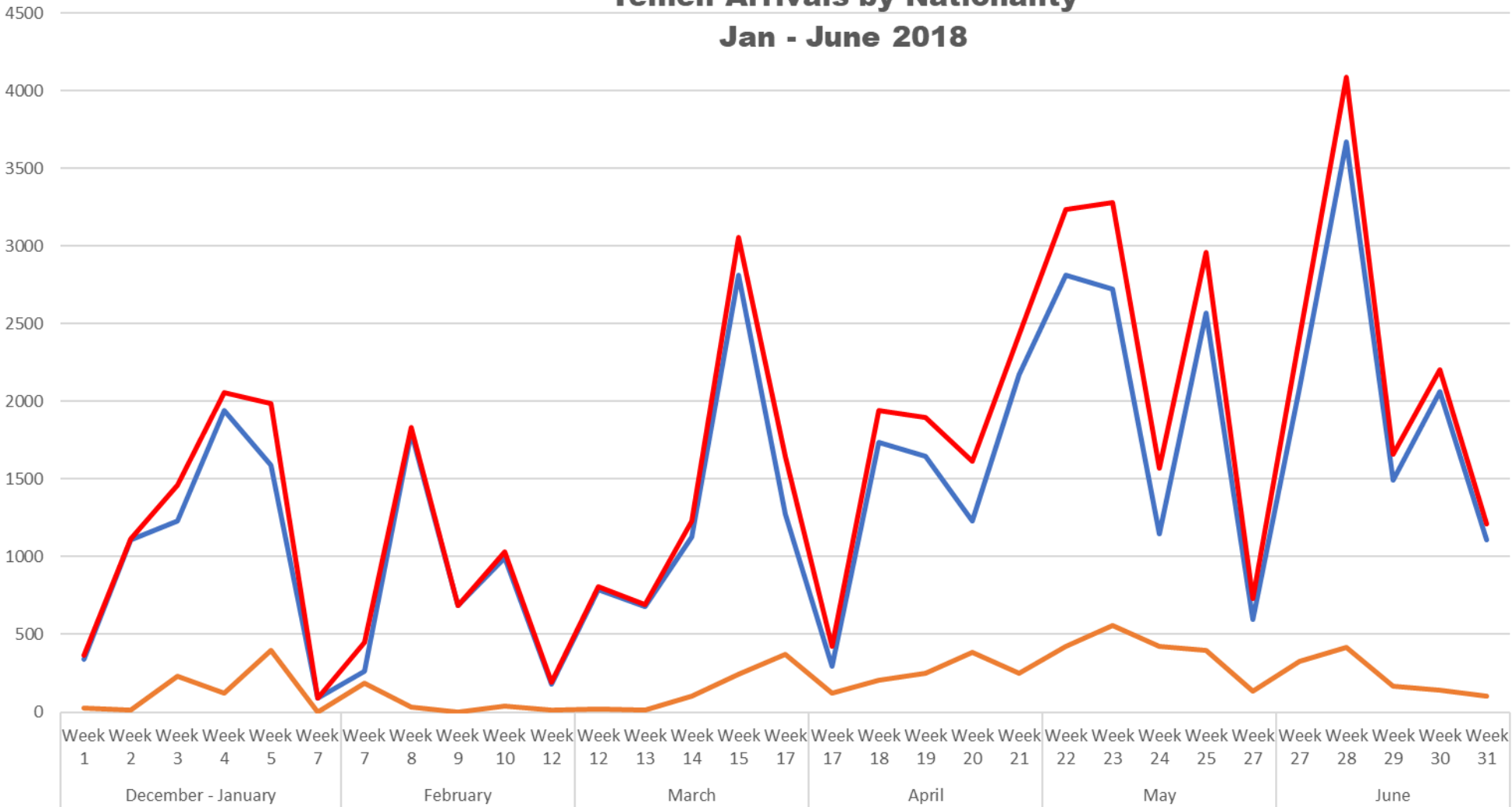


# Yemen Observed Arrivals\*

Jan to June 2018 (FMR)

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Yemen Arrivals by Nationality  
Jan - June 2018



**50,339 - Total Arrivals\***

**44,247 Ethiopians**

**6,092 Somalis**

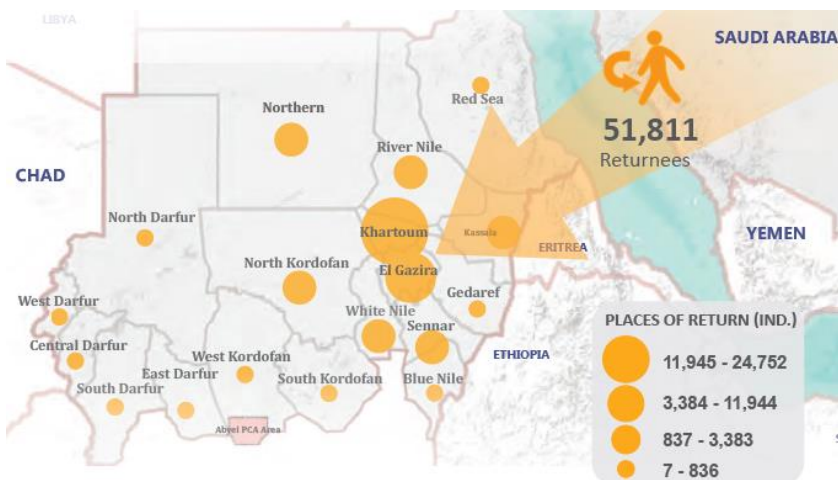
*\* Movement observed through 6 FMPs that track arriving migrants along the coast of Yemen. Due to the conflict and other constraints which limit operational presence on the ground, these findings should be considered as indicative of larger and more complex trends.*



# KSA Forced Return to Ethiopia and Sudan

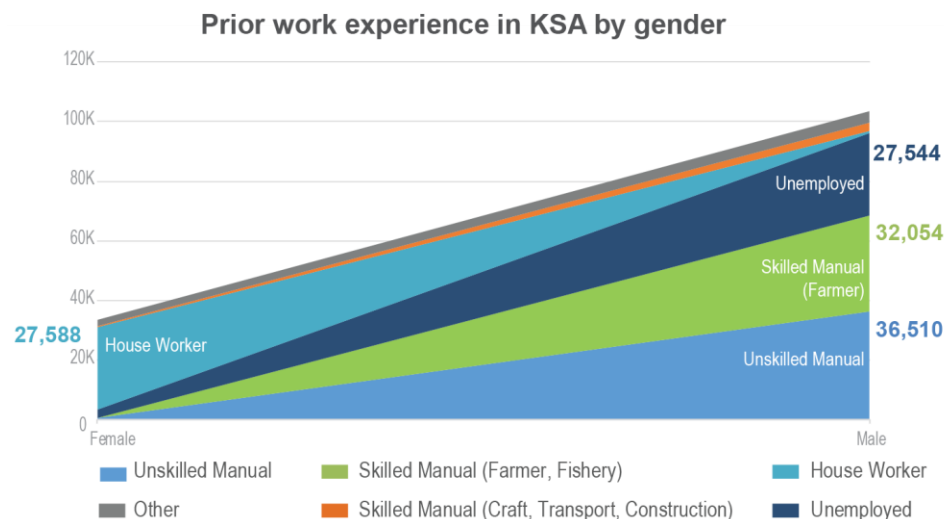
## Sudan

- As of 30 June 2018, a total of 18,528 HHs composed of **51,811** returnees were registered at Khartoum International Airport, Sudan.
- When asked about future plans, 59% of the of the responders stated that they are planning / willing to start their own small businesses.

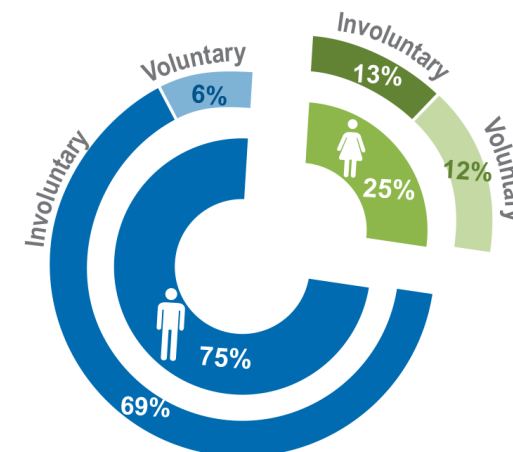


## Ethiopia

- IOM estimates that above **190,000** individuals were returned to Ethiopia from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) between May 2017 to the end July 2018, out of which **144,096** were registered and profiled upon arrival.
- The highest flow of people happened from Jizan (25%), Riyadh (28%), and Makkah (34%) in KSA, to Tigray (28%), Oromia (29%), and Amhara (33%), in Ethiopia. 75% have lived for more than one year in KSA.



## Gender profile and type of return







# The Southern Route

JANUARY - JUNE 2018 – Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) Data

**17,000 – 20,000** Somalis and Ethiopians have been estimated to migrate annually from the Horn of Africa to South Africa (IOM, 2009)



Recent estimates show that numbers may have decreased to **14,750 – 16,850** migrants, with **13,400 – 14,050** reaching South Africa annually (RMMS, 2017)

From **January – June 2018**, a total of **2,313** migrants intending to travel to South Africa were recorded at IOM Flow Monitoring Points:

- **91.4%** of groups were interviewed in Moyale, Ethiopia
- Individuals in **96.3%** of assessed groups migrated with the intention to stay in South Africa for 6+ months in search of work or better opportunities



*Group Country of Departure ( 2+ observations)*



*Migrant Sex and Age*



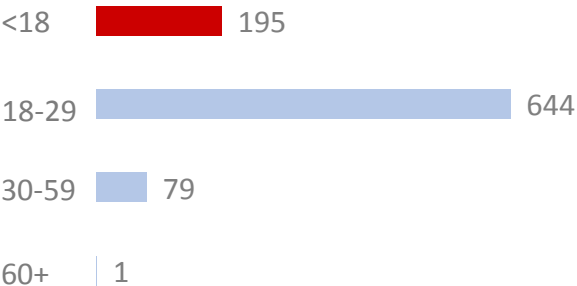
# Spotlight: Migrants in Detention (Southern Route)

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## Migrants in Detention Along the Southern Route

**3,011** migrants reported in detention (April 2018) across four countries  
Out of which **919** migrants registered by IOM in six prisons in Tanzania

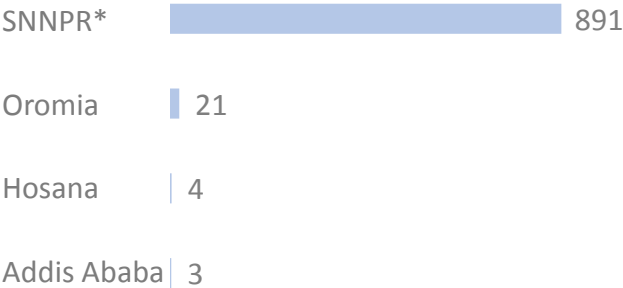
Migrant Age



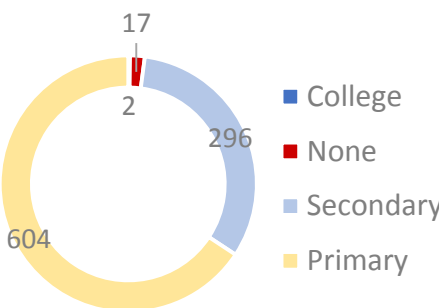
Migrant Sex



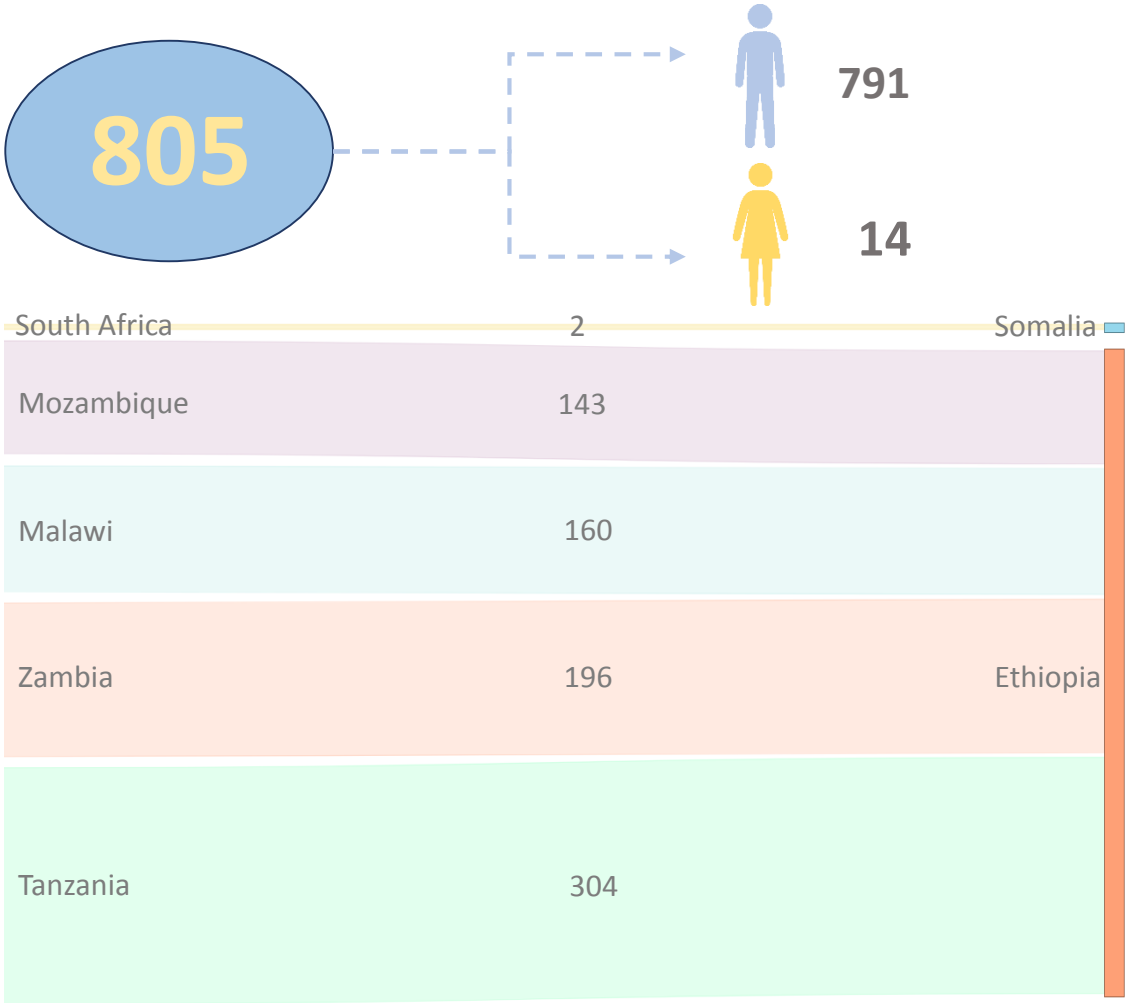
Regions of Origin



Migrant Education



## IOM Voluntary Humanitarian Return of Vulnerable Migrants



IOM Assisted Migrant Returns from Detention Centers Along the Southern Route

\* Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region





*Migrants with scabies, Bagamoyo Prison, Tanzania – November, 2017.*



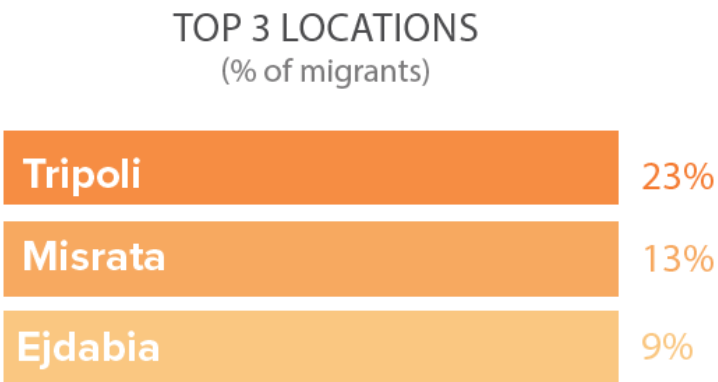


# North-Western Route to Libya

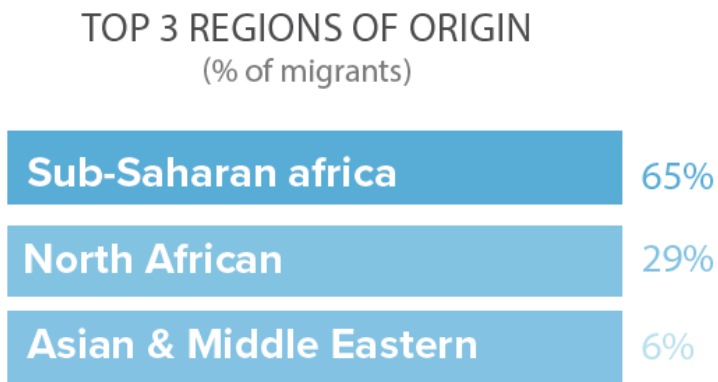
As of March 2018, DTM registered 662,248 migrants in Libya – however it is estimated that there might be between 800,000 to 1 M, migrants, refugees, and asylum seeker in the country.

Nationalities		
Nationality	#Migrants (IND)	% Migrants
Niger	120,174	17%
Egypt	115,184	17%
Chad	81,971	12%
<b>Sudan</b>	<b>69,451</b>	<b>10%</b>
Ghana	62,662	9%
Nigeria	56,798	8%
Mali	44,657	6%
Bangladesh	24,145	3%
<b>Somalia</b>	<b>23,401</b>	<b>3%</b>
Syria	12,482	2%
<b>Eritrea</b>	<b>9,504</b>	<b>1%</b>

Migrants demographics			
Adults		Minors	
91%		9%	
Males	Females	Accompanied minors	Unaccompanied minors
89%	11%	58%	<b>42%</b>



\*IOM DTM Libya



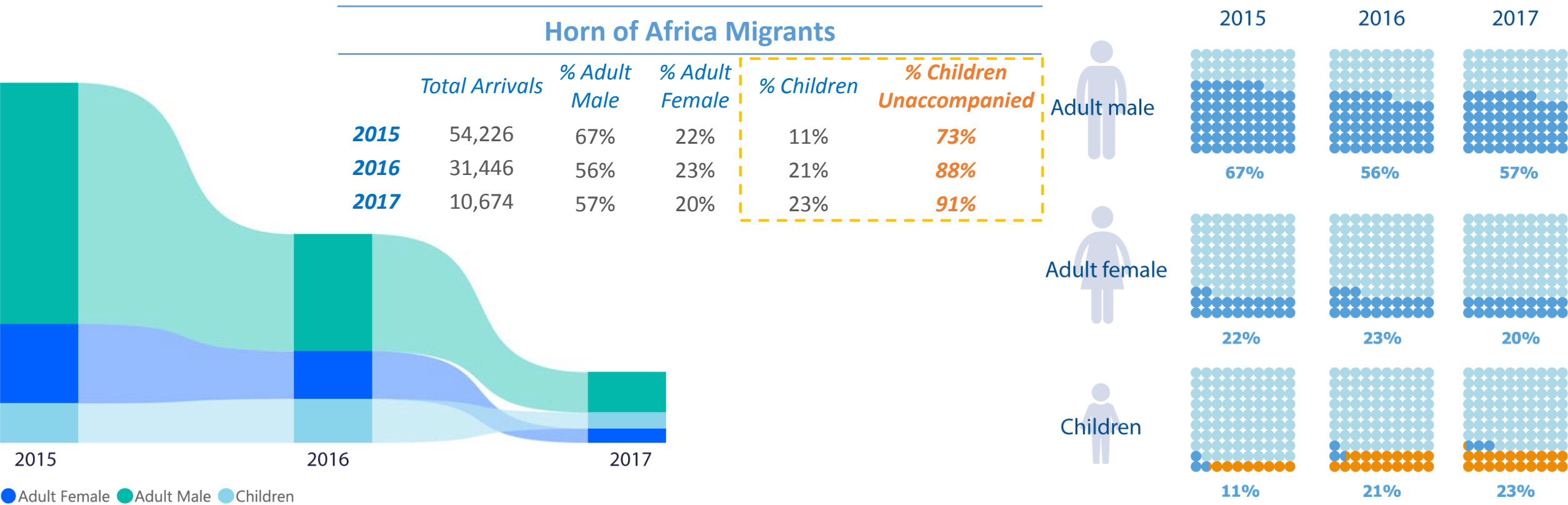
## IOM Libya’s Detention Centre Profiling (July 2018)

Detention Centre Profiles aim to provide in-depth snapshots of detention centres under the management of the Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM) in Libya. In July, a total of 4,574 migrants were present across 13 assessed detention centers, out of which 23% were reported as Eritrean, 16% Sudanese, and 12% Somali – total of 51%.



# North - Western Route to the Central Mediterranean Route

Source - Italian Ministry of Interior



Arrivals in Europe via various irregular routes fell sharply in 2017 when compared to previous years. At least 186,768 migrants arrived by sea and land, which marks the first time that numbers fell short of the 200,000 threshold last seen in 2013. In 2016, an estimated 390,432 migrants arrived compared to 1,007,492 in 2015. The latter year went on record as the highest migration flow to Europe since World War II.

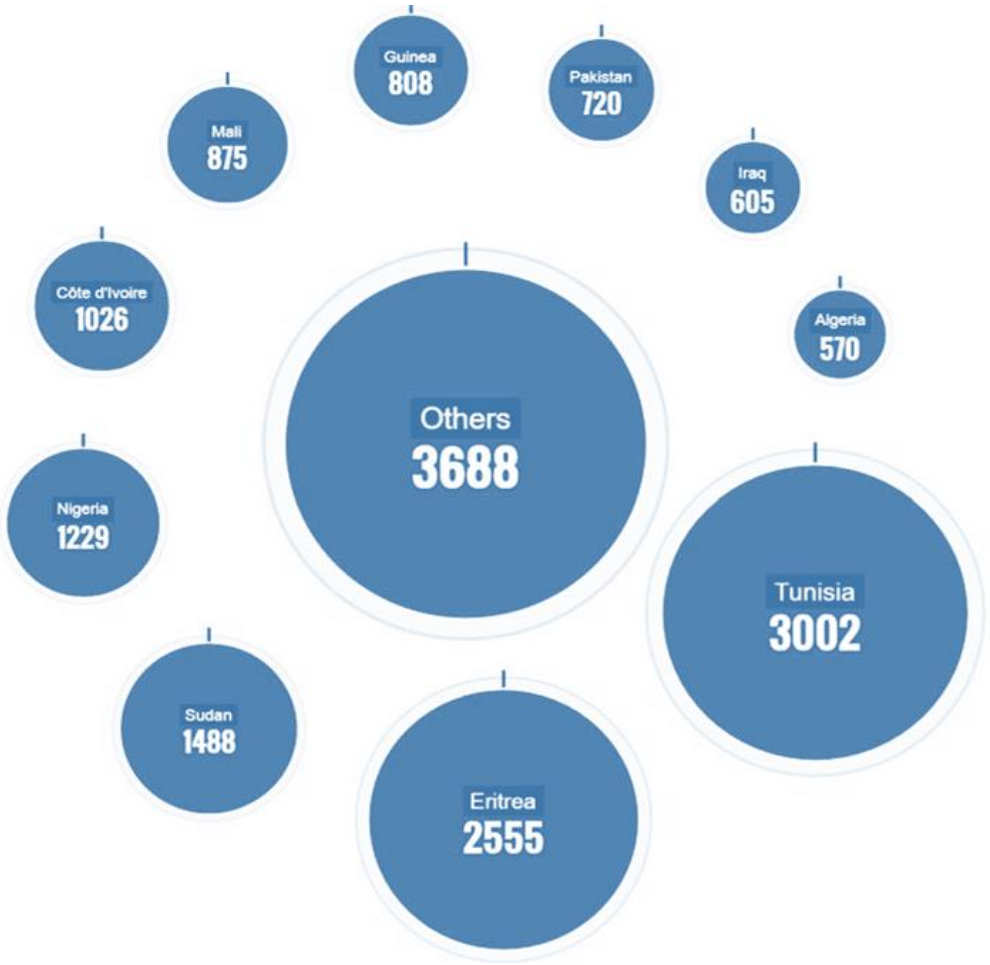


# Northern – Western Route to the Central Mediterranean Route

Source - Italian Ministry of Interior

Arrival to Italy by sea - breakdown by nationality  
(Jan to June 2018)

Declared Nationality	Total	%
Algeria	570	3%
Pakistan	720	4%
Iraq	605	4%
Mali	875	5%
Guinea	808	5%
Côte d'Ivoire	1,026	6%
Nigeria	1,229	7%
Sudan	1,488	9%
Eritrea	2,555	15%
Tunisia	3,002	18%
Others	3,688	22%
Total	16,566	100%





# KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ASYLUM PROCEDURES

Migrants before migration and in transit: the majority of respondents claimed to not know what an asylum procedure is.

*Asylum procedure is:*

*"A registration process through which authorities would provide a legal status and permission to stay"*

*"It was about asking the host government for (documents that provide the) permission to stay"*

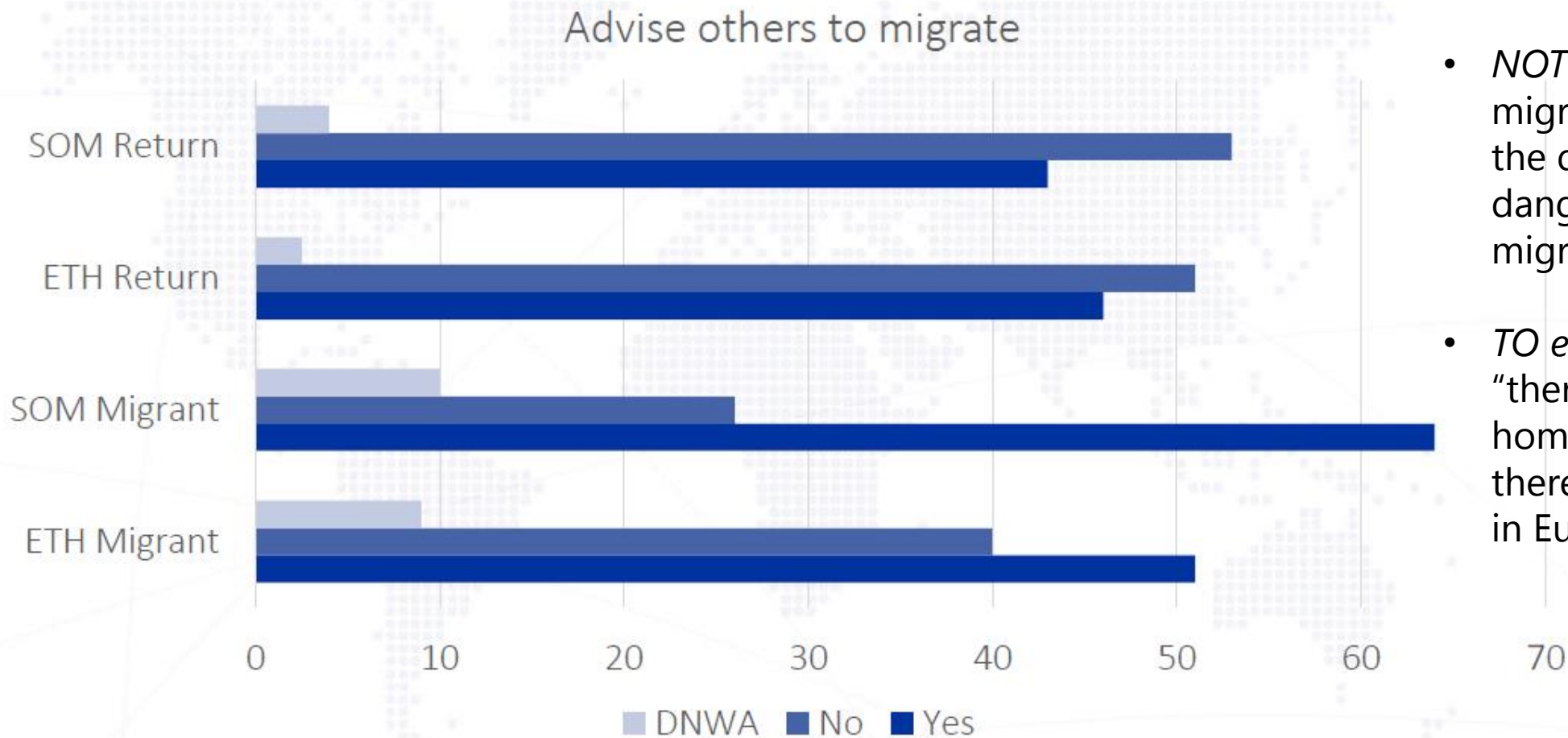
"Have the right to live in some place without fear of deportation"  
(Ethiopian national in Greece)

"I thought that I knew [what the asylum procedure is] but now the rules for asylum is too complex" (Somali national in Greece)

# MIGRATION ADVISE TO OTHERS

## Primary reason to:

- *NOT encourage* the migration of others is the difficulties and dangers along the migration route.
- *TO encourage* is "there is not future in home-country" and there are good jobs in Europe.





# Migrant Resource and Response Centre (MRRC)

International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Migration Agency

JANUARY - JUNE 2018

Number of contacts per MRRC (**5,292** in total)

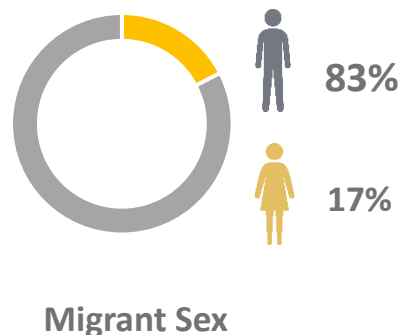
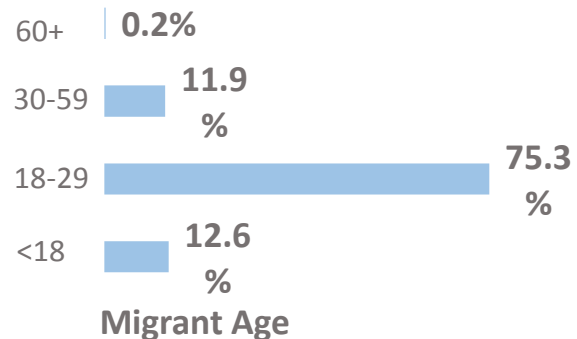


Of the **5,292** MRRC registrations...

**99.6%** were Ethiopians

**5.4%** were unaccompanied children

**54.8%** had not completed their primary school education



Data on services provided to migrants at the MRRCs

A total of **14,224** services were provided directly at the MRRC

Type of need	# of contacts reporting need*	# of contacts assisted	% of those in need assisted
Food and water	4,199	4,135	98%
Emergency shelter	3,907	3,866	99%
Psychological support	3,805	3,521	93%
Clothing and blankets	1,464	1,268	87%
Medical assistance	1,009	1,003	99%
Local integration	672	431	64%

MRRC Referral Mechanism

A total of **7,962** referrals were provided to internal and external services

- 4,336** referred to IOM Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) services
- 1,941** referred to specialized Medical Services
- 860** referred to IOM Reception Services
- 707** referred to IOM Emergency Relocation Services (Djibouti)
- 118** Referred to Family Tracing/ Reunification Services

\* Multiple needs possible





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# EU-IOM Joint Initiative

## Provision of Reintegration Services

Until 24<sup>th</sup> of July 2018

Funded by  
the European Union

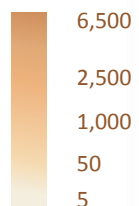


### Legend:

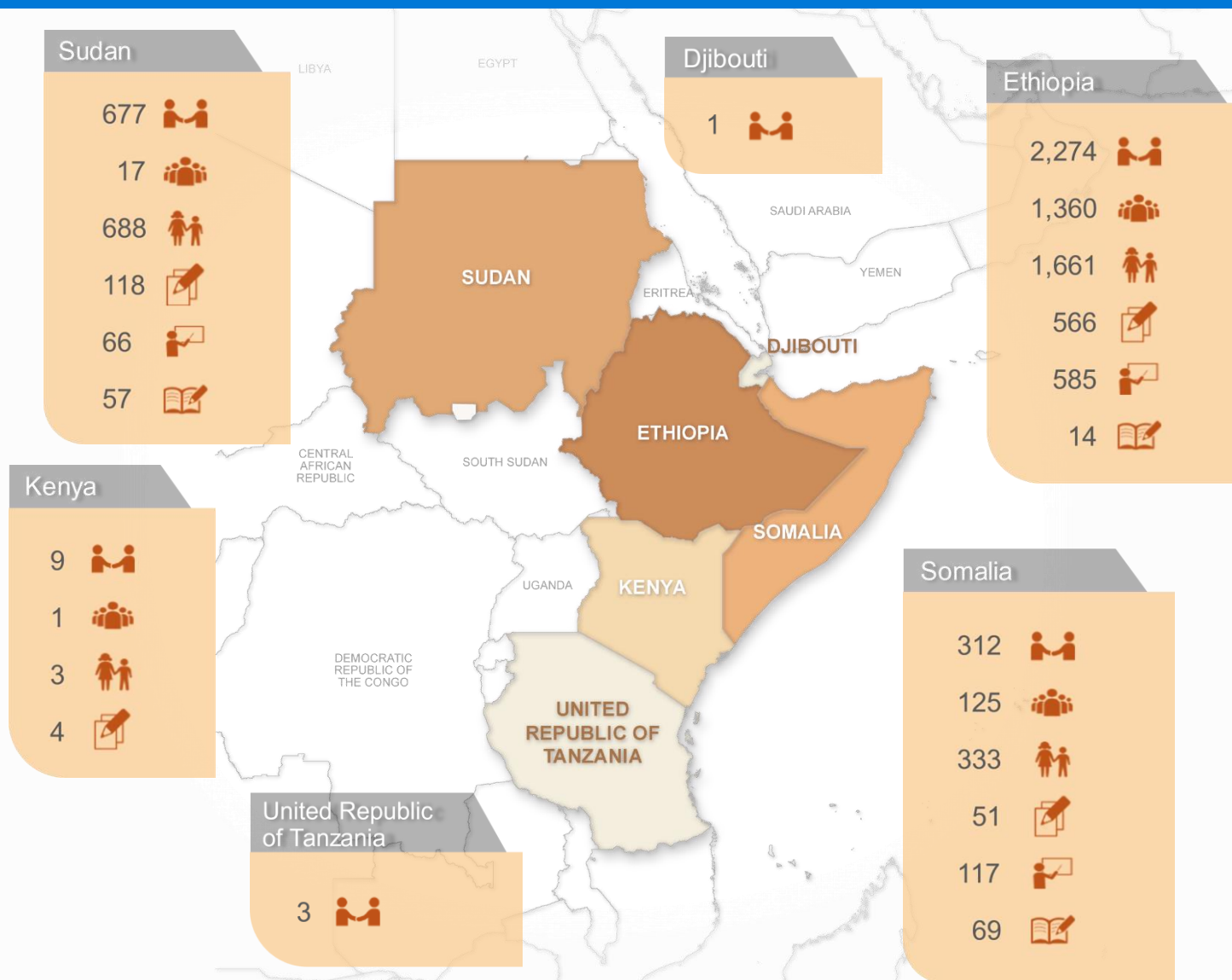
#### Assistance Categories:

- Post-arrival assistance
- Psychosocial support
- Screened for vulnerabilities
- Reintegration counselling
- Economic support
- social support

#### Number of provided assistance:



0 200 400 Km



A total of  
**3,277**  
migrants received  
assistance



91% 9%

**78%**  
of the  
Reintegration  
Target





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# EU-IOM Joint Initiative

## Voluntary Returns and Protection Assistance

Until 24<sup>th</sup> of July 2018

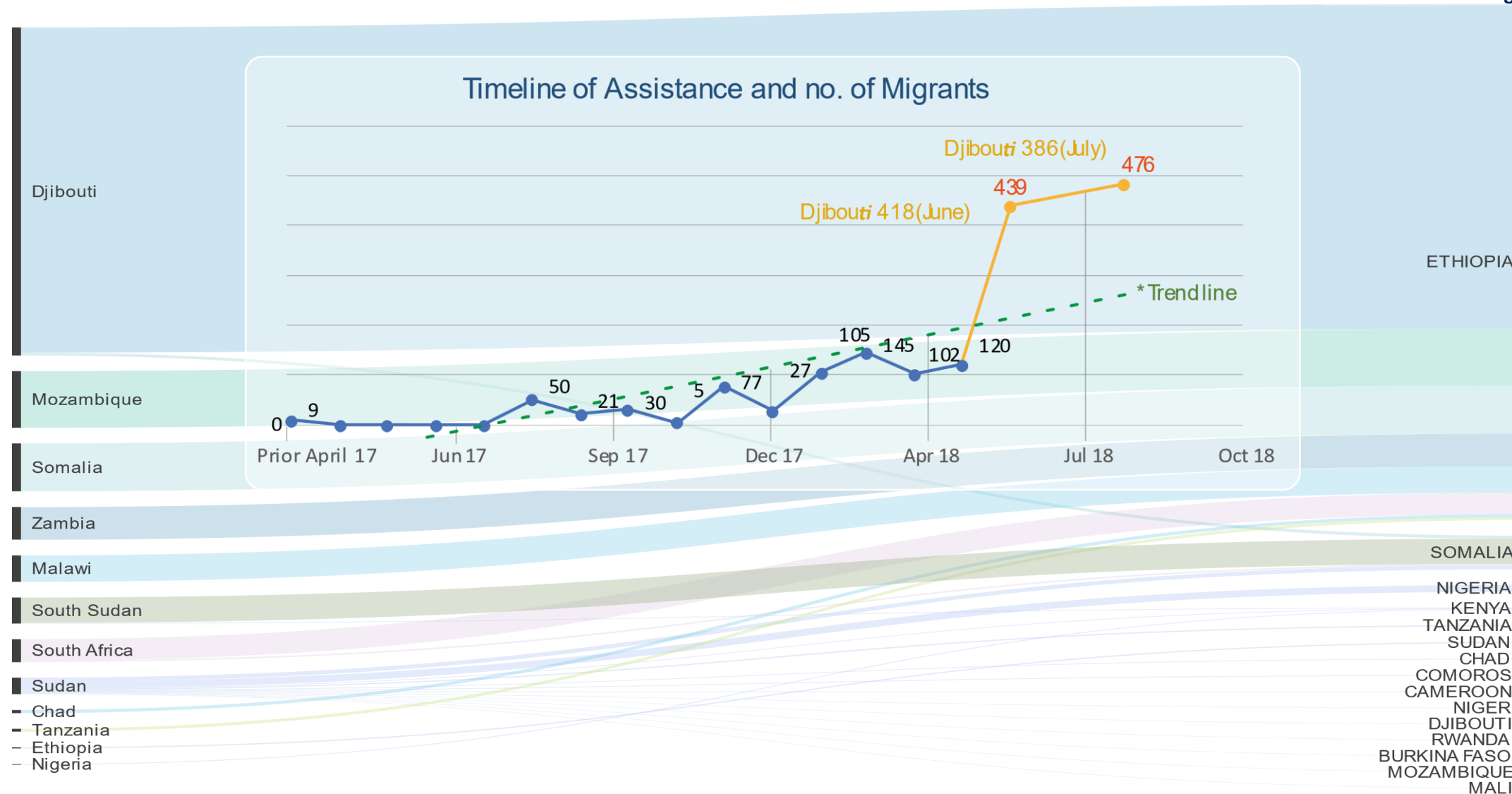
Funded by  
the European Union



Sending Countries

Voluntary Returns from Sending to Receiving Countries

Receiving Countries /  
Countries of Origin



1,606

Migrants  
Returned to  
the Country  
of Origin

42%

of the Project  
Target

## IOM activities in the East and Horn of Africa in 2017

## Protection

### Counter-Trafficking

**2,045**

No. of representatives of national and local government, community leaders, service providers, NGOs, civil society and other stakeholders received training and technical assistance to strengthen the protection of migrants in vulnerable situations.

**160**

Migrants in vulnerable situations

**29**

Victims of human trafficking (VOT)

Received protection and assistance, such as safe accommodation, medical and psychosocial support, legal aid and assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR).

**286,927**

Beneficiaries who were directly assisted with mental health and psychosocial support.

**79,099**

Beneficiaries who were directly assisted with prevention and response to child abuse, neglect and exploitation.

**25,396**

Beneficiaries who were directly assisted with prevention, mitigation and response to GBV.

In Tanzania, IOM established a shelter to assist victims of trafficking and other forms of violence against women and children.

### Reintegration Assistance

**2,131**

vulnerable migrants – including VOT, migrants with health needs, unaccompanied migrant children and others – received counselling and referral in host and transit countries.

**8,979**

Migrants – including VOT, migrants with health needs, unaccompanied migrant children, other vulnerable migrants, forcibly returned migrants and beneficiaries of AVRR and post-arrival and reintegration assistance (PARA) – received counselling and referral in countries of origin.

IOM received European Union Trust Fund (EUTF) funding for the regional project, Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in Support of the Khartoum Process, to support return and sustainable reintegration of migrants.

### Crisis Response

**6,557,083**

Out of 12,295,146 persons in need in the sectors IOM participates in, were reached with interventions from cluster partners including IOM.

**624,615**

Individuals (comprising 92,417 households) in seven countries were reached with IOM's S-NFI interventions, including S-NFI kits (78,617 households), shelter repair and upgrade (8,390 households) and shelter construction (9,809 households).

**531,500**

Individuals (comprising 91,109 households) or about in 407 sites in three countries benefited from IOM's CCCM operations.

**1,880,619**

Individuals in four countries benefited from IOM's WASH interventions, including provision of safe water (882,512), access to latrines (168,081), sanitation activities (713,591) and hygiene promotion (920,998).

**136,151**

Individuals (23,634 households) in two countries were reached with IOM cash transfers.

**4,454,161**

Individuals – including internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and other migrants – were tracked with IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in five countries.

### Transition and Recovery

**29,979** IDPs

**9,858** Refugees

Were repatriated to their place of origin in two countries

**4,738**

Refugees who were locally integrated in one country

**16**

Local communities in two countries who were supported by IOM with strengthened capacities to prevent/mitigate risk of disaster-induced displacement.

**16,193**

Former combatants who were assisted with reintegration support in two countries.

**3,553**

Individuals in five countries benefited from IOM livelihood assistance, including training in business development, vocational skills and life skills, as well as long- and short-term job opportunities.

In Tanzania, IOM assisted 13,102 Burundians who were in refugee camps to voluntarily return to Burundi.

### Labour Migration

**1,471**

No. of migrants directly benefited from financial inclusion and/or literacy support including vocational and other training, pre-departure orientation, other information and counselling, job placement and post-arrival orientation to improve their economic well-being; 75 businesses also benefited from IOM interventions.

**377**

Officials received technical support relating to safe and beneficial labour migration, for instance on policy and legislative development, research, data collection and so forth.

### Safe, Orderly and Dignified Migration

**4,322**

Beneficiaries who received assistance for temporary, long-term migration or specific family reunification visas in two countries.

**8,016**

Migrants who received assisted voluntary return (AVR) support in six countries.

IOM received funding from GIZ for the regional Better Migration Management (BMM) project to contribute to the harmonization of migration policies, build capacities, support protection and voluntary return of VOT and other vulnerable migrants.

IOM supported the Government of Kenya to complete a draft of the National Migration Policy.

### Migration Health

**102,511**

Migrants, including refugees, asylum seekers and visa applicants such as migrant workers and students, among others, received pre-departure health assessments.

**7,262**

Migrants who received pre-embarkation/fitness to travel checks.

**13,379**

Migrants who received medical escort during travel.

**2,139**

Migrants who benefited from post-arrival health assistance in four countries.

In Somalia, IOM provided 378,031 health consultations, implemented 19 static clinics and 33 rapid response health teams, and delivered health education to 244,236 individuals.



### Implementation Strategy

The Regional Data Hub aims to support evidence-based strategic and policy level discussion on migration in the region through:

**1. Strengthening the operationalization and expansion of data collection and analysis**

Expanding the DTM and supporting modules as well as other relevant systems of data and information on various aspects of population mobility.

**2. Harmonizing methodology, frameworks, and operational design while ensuring data interoperability**

Regional development, adaptation, and implementation of standard technical and operational guidance to capture mixed migration movements across the region in accordance with global standards.

**3. Integrating primary and secondary data from reliable sources to ensure comprehensive analysis**

Through regular research and analysis, convergence of various data layers will provide up-to-date and relevant trends analyses, in particular relating to vulnerabilities of the population on the move to contribute to national and regional migration policy dialogues.

**4. Engaging key stakeholders to ensure effective use of data and analysis for regional discussions on migration**

Regular events for information sharing and dissemination, awareness raising, dialogue and consultation around migration data will be organized to maintain continuous engagement with local, national, and regional authorities. Data portal and other regular information sharing platforms will be made available to access products in more useful and meaningful formats to contribute to policy and strategic level discussions on migration.

Questions?

IOM Regional Office for the East and Horn of Africa



International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Migration Agency