

A REGION ON THE MOVE



**2018 Mobility Overview in
the Horn of Africa and the
Arab Peninsula**

IOM Regional Office for the East and Horn of Africa



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Please Contact:

Regional Office for the East and Horn of Africa

Postal Address: P.O. Box 55040-00200,

Nairobi, Kenya Visiting Address: Sri Aurobindo Avenue off Mzima Spring Road, Lavington, Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: +254 020 422 1000

Email: Regional Data Hub (RDH) rdhronairobi@iom.int | RO Nairobi DTM Team dtmronairobi@iom.int

For more information, please visit <https://ronairobi.iom.int/> | <http://displacement.iom.int/>

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IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration, advance understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration, and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

Cover photo: Displaced children play football in the IDP Camp in Doolow. © Muse Mohammed / IOM

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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

AA:	Adjacent Area
ASR:	Assisted Spontaneous Return
AVR:	Assisted Voluntary Return
AVR/R:	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration
DRC:	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DTM:	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EHoA:	East and Horn of Africa
EVD:	Ebola Virus Disease
FM:	Flow Monitoring
FMP:	Flow Monitoring Point
FMR:	Flow Monitoring Registry
FMS:	Flow Monitoring Survey
GCC:	Gulf Cooperation Council
GoKSA:	Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
HoA:	Horn of Africa
HNO:	Humanitarian Needs Overview
IDMC:	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDP:	Internally Displaced Persons
IPNA:	Immigration Passport and Naturalization Authority
IOM:	International Organization for Migration – UN
KSA:	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
MENA:	Middle East and North Africa
MT:	Mobility Tracking
MRC:	Migration Response Centre
MRP:	Migrant Response Point
ND:	Natural Disaster
NDRMC:	National Disaster Risk Management Commission (Ethiopia)
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA:	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs - UN
POC:	Protection of Civilians
R-ARCSS:	Revitalization Agreement of the Resoluuiou of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan
RDH:	Regional Data Hub
SADD:	Sex/Age Disaggregated Data
SNNPR:	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (Ethiopia)
SQ KM:	Square Kilometre
UAE:	United Arab Emirates
UMC:	Unaccompanied Migrant Children
UNHCR:	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNK:	Unknown
USD:	United States Dollar
VHR:	Voluntary Humanitarian Return
WCA:	West and Central Africa.



IOM, in partnerships with key stakeholders, implements various humanitarian projects in Somalia serving vulnerable migrants and host communities annually throughout the country, and Kismayo is one of the strategic locations for IOM's response and preparedness to emergencies. Photo: IOM/Mary-Sanyu Osire



Mother beckoning her child to enter their shelter made of wood and plastic sheeting in Airstrip Area Displacement Site, Dolo Ado, Somali Region Photo: Rikka Tupaz / IOM

01. HIGHLIGHTS

FORCED DISPLACEMENT

- **Regional Overview:** In 2018, East and the Horn of Africa recorded 8 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 3.3 million refugees.
- **Ethiopia:** Forced displacement reached 2.8 million IDPs (source: IOM) and 900,000 refugees (source: UNHCR).
- **South Sudan:** Internal displacement was estimated at 1.9 million (source: OCHA), while around 2.3 million South Sudanese refugees were recorded in neighbouring countries (source: UNHCR). As of December 2018, 860,000 returnees both from within the country and from outside were identified, a third of whom had arrived in 2018 (source: IOM).
- **Burundi:** Internal displacement decreased by around twenty per cent from 175,936 IDPs recorded in January to 139,634 recorded in December 2018 (source: IOM).
- **Somalia:** 2.6 million people were estimated to be displaced, while Somali refugees and asylum seekers stood at 802,400 (source: UNHCR). Moreover, flooding affected 772,000 people, 230,000 of whom were displaced in May and evictions accounted for 191,000 new displacements (source: IDMC).
- **DRC-Uganda:** A new outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) affected the Democratic Republic of the Congo. By the end of December there were 591 EVD deaths, making this the second largest Ebola outbreak since the 2013-2016 West Africa epidemic.

REGIONAL MIXED MIGRATION TRENDS

Migration Movements:

- **832,989** movements tracked through IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in East and the Horn of Africa (EHoA) in 2018.

Migration Routes:

- **Thirty-eight per cent** of the movements were tracked along the Eastern Route, **fifty-two per cent** along the Horn of Africa Route, **four per cent** along the Northern Route and **six per cent** along the Southern Route.
- **Thirty per cent** intended to travel to Somalia, **thirty per cent** were migrating towards KSA, **fifteen per cent** were headed to Ethiopia, **eight per cent** to Yemen and **seven per cent** to Djibouti.
- With regards to the Northern/Sinai Route, 52,441 refugees and asylum seekers from EHoA countries were registered in Egypt as of December 2018 – **Ethiopian (30%), Eritrean (29%), South Sudanese (27%),** and **Somali (14%)**.
- An estimated **230,000 Ethiopians** returned from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) to Ethiopia since April 2017 to December 2018. Out of the **188,284** registered upon arrival, **eighty-six per cent** reported that they were returning involuntarily and **fourteen per cent** were voluntary returns (source: IOM).
- In 2018, IOM facilitated the Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) of **615 Ethiopians** by boat from Yemen to Djibouti.
- During 2018, an estimated **160,000 migrants** crossed from the Horn of Africa to Yemen and the Arab Peninsula.
- The number of arrivals of EHoA migrants by sea to Italy decreased by **sixty-five per cent** compared to 2017 (from 10,710 to 3,764).

Migration Profiles:

- The **two** main nationalities of migrants tracked were **Ethiopian (60%)** and **Somali (27%)**.
- **Forty-eight per cent** were adult males, **twenty-eight per cent** were adult females and **twenty-four per cent** were children.
- Of the total population tracked, **four per cent** were pregnant or lactating women, **six per cent** were children under the age of 5 years, **three per cent** were Unaccompanied migrant children (UMCs), **two per cent** were physically disabled, and **four per cent** were elderly (over the age of 60).

Migration Reasons:

- **Forty-six per cent** were traveling for economic reasons, **seventeen per cent** to escape conflict, **sixteen per cent** due to seasonal reasons, **nine per cent** was short-term local movement, and **six per cent** due to natural disaster.

Missing Migrants:

- In 2018, IOM's Missing Migrants Project recorded **256** migrants as dead and another 18 as missing in the EHoA Region.

Migration Response Centres (MRCs):

- **9,004** migrants registered across the region in 2018.



A member of the displaced community greets an IOM shelter expert. Photo: © Olivia Headon/IOM

02. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the main population movement trends that affected the East and Horn of Africa in 2018¹. The region continues to exhibit high mobility patterns, both internally within countries and across national boundaries. Migration is triggered by a complex mix of protracted crises, emerging internal conflicts, socio-economic drivers, emerging health crises and more traditional seasonal and livelihood factors. The population trends in the EHoA are mixed in nature, multi-directional, and intra- and extra-regional in scope, thus requiring a multi-layered set of tools to investigate them.

The region is home to an estimated population of 311 million, 6.3 million documented migrants (UNDESA, 2017), 3.3 million refugees and asylum seekers and nearly 8 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).² In 2018 it continued to witness two of the world's largest protracted humanitarian crises, South Sudan and Somalia, and new waves of forced displacement, particularly in Ethiopia. This year was also marked by key political events that raised hopes and brought about substantial, political change. These include the signing of a declaration of peace between Ethiopia and Eritrea in July 2018 which ended two decades of hostility between the two countries, as well as the establishment of yet another peace agreement in South Sudan in August, which remained in force and paved the way to a substantial number of return movements of IDPs and refugees who had been residing in neighbouring countries.

This report also highlights key elements of the complex humanitarian situation in Somalia which continues to be marked by natural disaster and conflict, the positive yet challenging transition to peace and stability in Burundi, and the impact of the recent outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in the bordering Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Migration within the region occurs along four migration routes where economic reasons, such as a lack of economic opportunity and the expectation to find better livelihood opportunities elsewhere, constitute two of the major push and pull factors. Most migration happens between countries within the region, the Horn of Africa Route, and towards the Arab Peninsula, the Eastern Route.

These migratory movements are composed of different nationality, sex and age breakdowns, and pushed by significantly different drivers. All these trends are analyzed in detail throughout the Regional Mixed Migration section. Large movements were observed along the Eastern Route in 2018, where an estimated 160,000 migrants crossed over to Yemen from the Horn of Africa, while around 114,600 migrants were simultaneously returned from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to Ethiopia. Smaller movements were also captured along the Southern and Northern Routes, where the number of arrivals of EHoA migrants by sea to Italy decreased by sixty-five per cent compared to 2017 (from 10,710 to 3,764).

1. Please refer to the methodology section for details on the geographical definition of the EHoA, and population categories considered (IDPs, returnees, and migrants).

2. IOM, OCHA, and UNHCR estimates

“

Migration within the region occurs along four migration routes where economic reasons, such as a lack of economic opportunity and the expectation to find better livelihood opportunities elsewhere, constitute two of the major push and pull factors.

The analysis builds on multiple data sources, most of them directly managed and collected by IOM, with external sources used to further complement the mobility picture and provide a holistic understanding of such population movement dynamics. The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) constitutes the main methodology used to track and monitor displacement and population mobility, as it maps migration flows and the characteristics of the population on the move.³ IOM collects further migrant data through modules targeting specific sub-groups of this population at different stages of their migration journey. At the regional level, a Regional Data Hub (RDH) was established to enhance coordination, harmonize the different data sources and foster a multi-layered analysis of regional migration data.⁴



South Sudanese carrying a sack on top of his head crossing Pagak border. Photo: © IOM

3. For more information about the DTM methodology, please consult: <https://displacement.iom.int/> and <https://migration.iom.int/europe>. Please also refer to Methodological Framework used in Displacement Tracking Matrix Operations for Quantifying Displacement and Mobility.

4. For more information about the RDH, please consult: <https://ronairobi.iom.int/regional-data-hub-rdh>

03. FORCED DISPLACEMENT

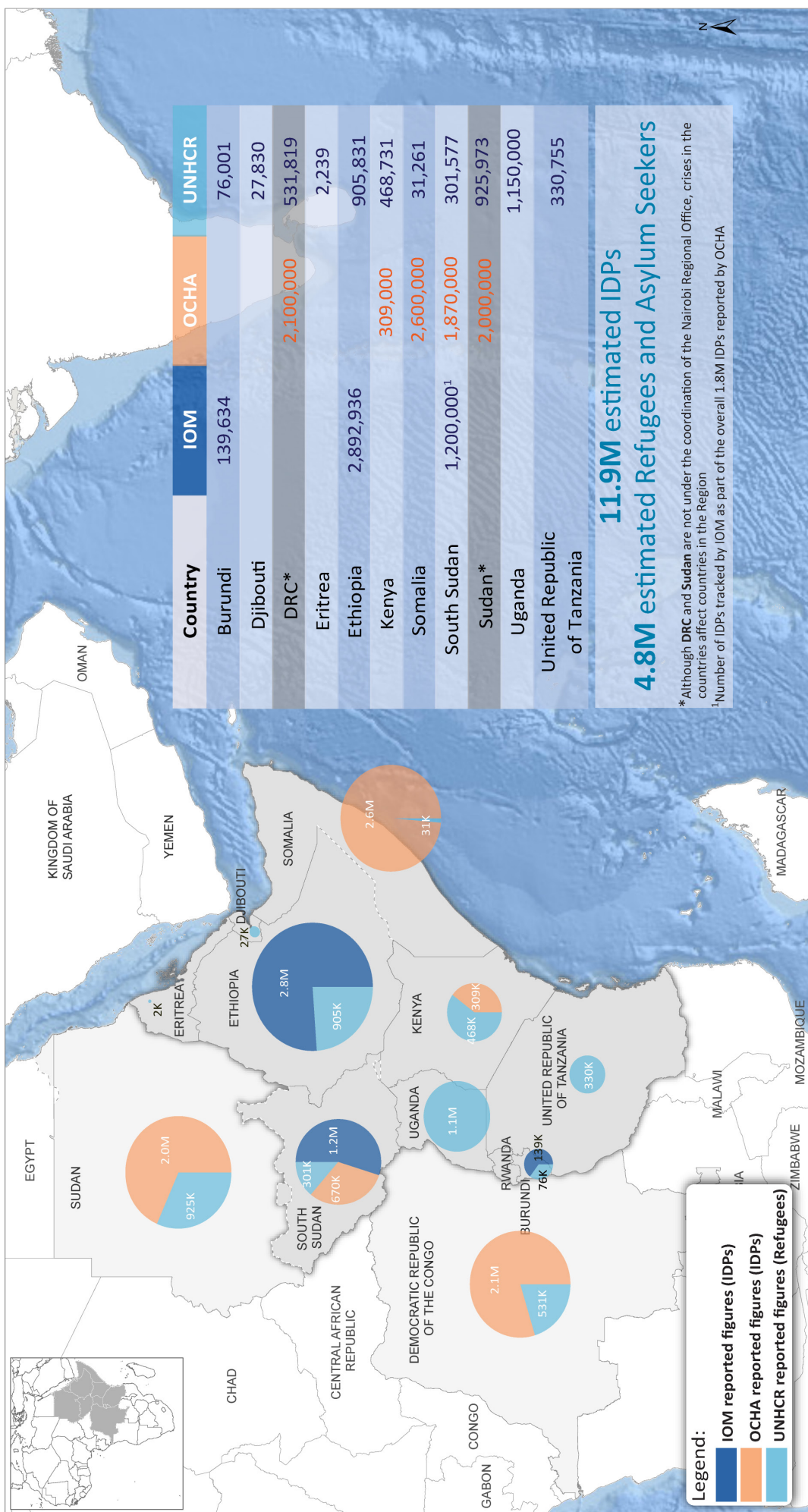


Yereye is among several people who have been recently displaced by seasonal floodings in their village near Kalafo, Ethiopia. In recent years, recalls her village being flooded and displaced three times, with each time having to return to the same area until water levels go down and they can return to rebuild their homes. Yereye also has no hands, having lost them as a child when she was playing with an unexploded bomb she found as a child. Photo: Muse Mohammed / IOM

With almost 8 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 3.3 million refugees in 2018, the East and the Horn of Africa⁵ was a region of worsening humanitarian needs, but also a place where policy changes bore significant potential.

In 2018, the region witnessed concrete initiatives of ‘detente’ in cross-border relations in Ethiopia, Eritrea and Djibouti and internal reconciliation in South Sudan. However, other events such as the Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, intercommunal violence in Ethiopia, flooding in Somalia, the expulsion of non-governmental organizations in Burundi and the Kenyan and United Republic of Tanzania governments’ push to return refugees to their countries of origin have also occurred during the past year.

⁵ Geographical denomination is that of IOM which includes Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.



DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Basemap: ESRI, Garmin, GEBCO, NOAA NGDC, and other contributors.

Figure 1: Displacement overview in the East and Horn of Africa of IDPs, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers as of December 2018



The improvement of relations between Ethiopia and Eritrea and the notable progress in terms of poverty reduction, investment in large infrastructure projects and in the manufacturing industry have all been encouraging signs of a new path for the country.

ETHIOPIA: BETWEEN PROMISING CHANGE AND INTERNAL DIVISION

Ethiopia has undergone radical political change in 2018. It has also been a year of significant conflict and displacement. In April, following anti-government protests and the resignation of Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn, Mr. Abiy Ahmed became Prime Minister leading the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front coalition and launching a comprehensive plan of political reform in country, as well as diplomatic bridge-building abroad.⁶

Domestically the plan focused on greater government transparency and civic reconciliation, while internationally it led to the signing of a peace agreement with Eritrean President Isaias Afwerki in July, restoring diplomatic and trade relations between the two countries. A 20-year long war ended with Ethiopia's acceptance of the outcome of a 2002 border commission ruling, which awarded disputed territories, including the town of Badme, to Eritrea. In September the two leaders ceremoniously opened the border at Bure, which is an important trade route, that had seen some of the fiercest fighting during the war.⁷

The improvement of relations between Ethiopia and Eritrea and the notable progress in terms of poverty reduction, investment in large infrastructure projects and in the manufacturing industry⁸ have all been encouraging signs of a new path for the country. Moreover, the country remained committed to maintaining open access to asylum procedures, which allowed more than 900,000 refugees from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan and Yemen to seek protection and assistance within Ethiopia.⁹

South Sudanese nationals represent over forty-six per cent of the refugee population in Ethiopia, which is mostly concentrated in the Gambela Region.

6. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-13351397>

7. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-46794296>

8. <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2018/05/ethiopia-africa-fastest-growing-economy/>

9. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/ethiopia>

Due to continued fighting in the Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity States, there were 17,554 new South Sudanese arrivals registered in Ethiopia in 2018.¹⁰

Somalis made up twenty-eight per cent of the refugee population and were predominantly hosted in the Somali Region, namely Jijiga (hosting three camps) and Melkadida (five camps). Eritrean refugees (19% of the total refugee population) were mainly hosted in four camps in the Tigray region. Since the reopening of the Eritrean-Ethiopian border in September, new arrivals have spiked from a daily average of 50 persons to almost 400 persons by the end of the year.¹¹

The Sudanese refugee population (5% of the total refugee population) were living in four camps in the Benishangul-Gumuz Region.

At the same time, the humanitarian crisis deteriorated significantly in 2018 with an overall estimated 2.8 million people internally displaced by the end of the year (DTM). Localized conflicts in the Gedeo and West Guji zones of the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR) and Oromia regions, caused the displacement of 958,175 people between April and July.

Of these, an estimated seventeen per cent were displaced in West Guji while the remaining eighty-five per cent were reportedly displaced in Gedeo.

At the end of November, due to governmental policies encouraging returns, the number of IDPs decreased to 560,000 in the area; this is in addition to the over 2.3 million IDPs already displaced in the rest of the country (mostly in Oromia and Somali regions).¹²

10. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/67744>

11. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/67744>, see page. 8

12. Internally displacement figures for Ethiopia are provided by the Displacement Matrix Program (DTM) of IOM in collaboration with the Government of Ethiopia. For more information: <https://displacement.iom.int/reports/ethiopia-%E2%80%94-gedeowest-guji-rapid-response-assessment-report-4-12-30-november2018?close=true> and <https://displacement.iom.int/reports/ethiopia-%E2%80%94-national-displacement-dashboard-15-january-february-2019?close=true>

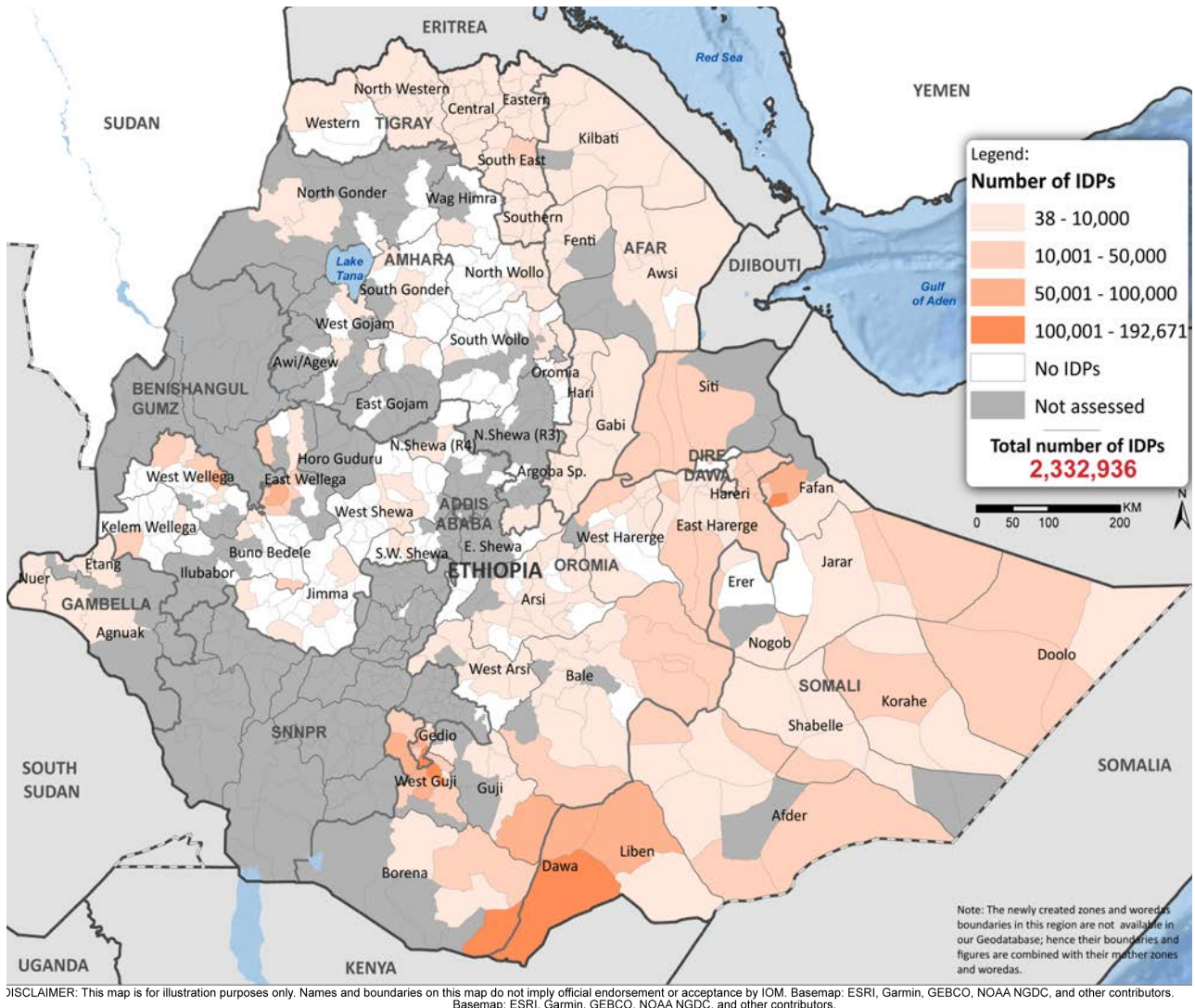


Figure 2: IDPs presence in Ethiopia by Woreda as of December 2018

In October 2018 the Prime Minister established a new Ministry of Peace to preside over Ethiopia's Federal Police Commission, the National Intelligence and Security Service and the Information Network Security Agency.¹³ The new Peace Ministry was also given oversight powers over the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), in charge among other matters of IDP and Refugee affairs. It is yet to be seen whether this political decision will affect Ethiopia's emergency response.

13. <https://af.reuters.com/article/africaTech/idAFL8N1VWV1M8>



Information on displacement in South Sudan is scarce as the infrastructure, communication network and insecurity have posed great challenges to the government and the international community.

SOUTH SUDAN: PREPARING TO RETURN?

August 2018 marked the cessation of hostilities between forces loyal to President Salva Kiir, and the rebel groups fighting them (including Riek Machar's coalition) in South Sudan.¹⁴ The peace deal reinstated Mr. Machar as Vice President, but confidence in the success of this agreement is fragile as twelve ceasefires have been signed since the outbreak of the humanitarian crisis in 2013, none of which have brought resolution or peace to the eight-year-old nation.¹⁵

The cumulative effects of five years of conflict have left more than 7 million people (two thirds of the country's population) in need of humanitarian assistance and protection, particularly in the Equatorias, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity.¹⁶

Information on displacement in South Sudan is scarce as the infrastructure, communication network and insecurity have posed great challenges to the government and the international community. In January 2018, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) relaunched its mobility tracking exercise in South Sudan, increasing its coverage systematically over the year to validate and update figures on IDPs and returnees.

It also established and reinforced flow monitoring points outside of Protection of Civilian Centres (PoCs) and at the border with Uganda and Sudan to better understand migration and displacement dynamics.

By December 2018, DTM had identified 1,200,000 IDPs of the estimated 1,868,899 IDPs country wide (source: OCHA). The States where IDPs were mostly concentrated were Unity (18%), Jonglei (17%), Upper Nile (17%), Western Bahr El Ghazal (10%), Western Equatoria (10%), followed by Eastern Equatoria (6%), Central Equatoria (4%) and Warrap (3%).

The impact of the crisis in South Sudan on its bordering countries remains significant, with 2,273,799 South Sudanese refugees being hosted in neighbouring countries including Sudan (37%), Uganda (35%), Ethiopia (19%), Kenya (5%), DRC (4%) and the Central Africa Republic (less than 1%) (source: UNHCR).¹⁷ The signing of the peace deal in 2018 has led to revived discussion of returns and related reintegration processes.

In December, IOM identified 860,000 returnees,¹⁸ both IDPs and refugee returns. Overall, the humanitarian community has characterized return trends as driven by 'cautious optimism' in some areas, while being more of a 'coping strategy' in other areas, where the difficult living conditions and reduced access to assistance in displacement sites prompted the returns.

14. <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2018/oct/31/south-sudan-celebrates-new-peace-acord-amid-joy-and-scepticism>

15. <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-september-november-briefing-2018>

16. OCHA, South Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019, https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/South_Sudan_2019_Humanitarian_Needs_Overview.pdf

17. UNHCR Regional Update, South Sudan Emergency December 2018: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/67986>

18. DTM Mobility Tracking Round 4 covering period November-December 2018, published February 2019. Available <https://displacement.iom.int/reports/south-sudan-%E2%80%94-map-mobility-tracking-round-4-%E2%80%94-returnee-population-county?close=true>

To assist in understanding the internal return trends in South Sudan IOM interviewed 4,234 individuals crossing into and out of Bentiu Protection of Civilians site (PoC), Malakal PoC site and Wau PoC Adjacent Area (AA) site in December¹⁹.

At Wau PoC AA site forty-five per cent of respondents indicated that they were intending to permanently leave the site, in the majority of cases because of improved living conditions at their intended final destinations. The number of respondents intending to permanently leave Bentiu and Malakal were significantly lower, respectively 4% and 1%. New arrivals exceeded the number of persons permanently exiting in these two sites. In Bentiu, approximately fifty per cent of the movements were temporary exits to visit family and to check on property, while in Malakal seventeen per cent of movements were for temporary exits such as family visits, fishing and farming, see Figure 3.

December movement profile¹

Travel category	PoC site	Entry		Exit		#of individuals
		Entry	Exit	Entry	Exit	
Same-day travel	Bentiu PoC	9%	12%			Bentiu PoC 2,713
	Wau PoC AA	1%	2%			114,330
	Malakal PoC	32%	19%			Wau PoC AA 617
Temporary travel	Bentiu PoC	19%	50%			15,272
	Wau PoC AA	13%	26%			Malakal PoC 904
	Malakal PoC	29%	17%			29,190
New entries Permanent exits	Bentiu PoC	7%	4%			Interviewed
	Wau PoC AA	13%	45%			Population ²
	Malakal PoC	3%	1%			

Figure 3: December movement profiles for IDPs living in Bentiu PoC, Wau PoC AA and Malakal PoC

Cross-border movements observed between South Sudan and Uganda did not increase significantly between April and October 2018 – the movements tracked averaged around 3600 per month with a few exceptions. IOM also conducted 9,370 interviews through IOM's Flow Monitoring during this time period which revealed two trends that suggest some signs of improvement of the humanitarian crisis. Firstly, fewer people were reporting leaving South Sudan due to conflict. IDPs, citing conflict as their motivation to leave, peaked in May (roughly 2,000 individuals), but decreased sharply from August to October (roughly 400 individuals).

19. IOM Displacement site Flow Monitoring, December 2018, accessible at: <https://displacement.iom.int/reports/south-sudan-%E2%80%94-displacement-site-flow-monitoring-december-2018?close=true>

“ Depletion of resources, livelihoods and services over the past five years will likely necessitate continued support and temporary humanitarian assistance, in parallel with longer-term support to durable solutions.

Secondly, the number of people returning to South Sudan for family reasons, with the intention of staying at their destination in South Sudan for more than a year, increased, passing from one per cent in July to fifty-five per cent in October.²⁰

Progress on the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) as well as political developments in neighboring countries will impact returns in 2019. At the same time, the depletion of resources, livelihoods and services over the past five years will likely necessitate continued support and temporary humanitarian assistance, in parallel with longer-term support to durable solutions.



Girls arriving at PoC site from firewood collection outside Rikka Tupaz / IOM 2018

20. IOM's DTM South Sudan Dashboard, Flow Monitoring: South Sudan/Uganda border, 1 April to 31st October 2018, published 29 November 2018: <https://migration.iom.int/reports/south-sudan-%E2%80%94-uganda-south-sudan-flow-monitoring-april-october-2018?close=true>

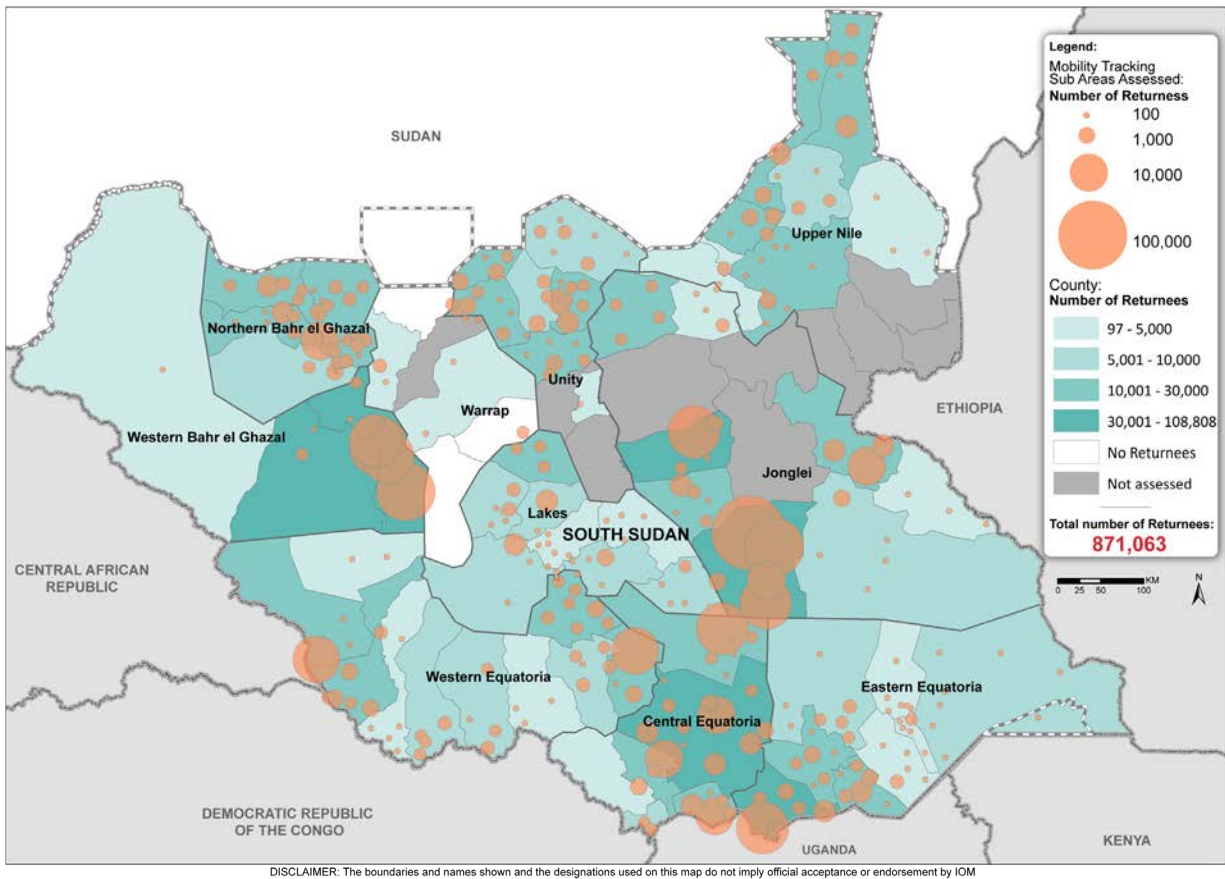
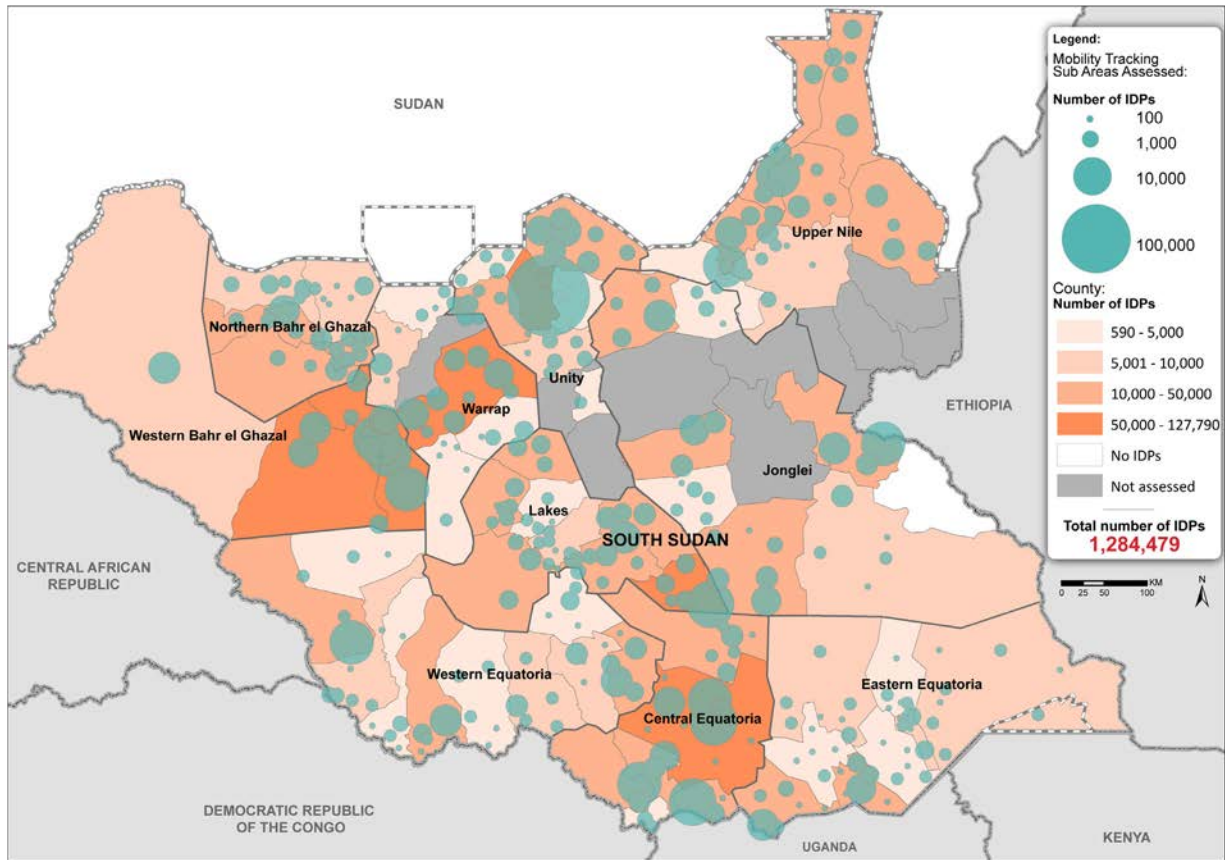


Figure 4: IDPs and Returnees presence in South Sudan by County as of December 2018



Although Burundi's humanitarian situation improved slightly in 2018, the international community lacked financial resources to carry out larger scale aid projects.

BURUNDI: THE “WEIGHT” OF RETURN

The overall security situation in Burundi was generally less tense in 2018 compared to previous years, with important political developments shaping the year. In June, the declaration of a new constitution by President Pierre Nkurunziza allowed for an extension of the presidential term. In September, the National Security Council of Burundi decided to suspend all activities of international and non-governmental organisations working in the country for three months. All activities of international and non-governmental organisations were then required to give the Ministry of Finance access to their financial information, deposit a third of their budget in the State bank and adhere to ethnic quotas in the recruitment of staff²¹.

Although Burundi's humanitarian situation improved slightly in 2018, the international community lacked financial resources to carry out larger scale aid projects in the country. This was due to a substantial funding deficit, with funding needs for 2018 estimated at 141.8 million USD to support 2.4 of the 3.6 million people in need, and only fifty-two per cent of the funding having been received by November.

Food insecurity decreased due to relatively favourable climatic conditions and agricultural yields in 2017-2018, however, an estimated 1.67 million people still faced food shortages.

These pressures on food provision were exacerbated by population density and movement²².

Between October and December, approximately 4,000 people were displaced by torrential rains, mainly in Rutana, Rumonge, Cibitoke and Bubanza provinces. There was a cholera outbreak on 28 December in Rumonge province as a result of the flooding²³.

Internal displacement decreased by approximately twenty per cent from 175,936 IDPs recorded in January to 139,634 recorded in December 2018 (IOM)²⁴. Natural disasters were cited as the cause for seventy-five per cent of the displacement in 2018, with Rumonge Province witnessing the most displacement (52%), followed by Bubanza (18%) and Cibitoke Provinces (18%). The majority of the IDPs were sustained by host communities (53%), while a quarter of the displaced managed to live in rented properties. In line with the country's demographic profile, that half of the population are aged 15 years and below, the displaced population in Burundi was very young, with sixty per cent of IDPs being children.

21. Security Council, *The Situation in Burundi, S/2018/1028*, 15 November 2018, available at: <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/N1836870.pdf>

22. OCHA *Humanitarian Response Plan, Burundi 2018* available at https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/hrp_burundi_2018_fr.pdf

23. OCHA *Burundi Humanitarian Snapshot, December 2018*, available at: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ocha-bdi-snapshot_dec2018_en.pdf

24. For more information consult IOM's DTM website <https://displacement.iom.int/burundi> for the January and December 2018 reports.

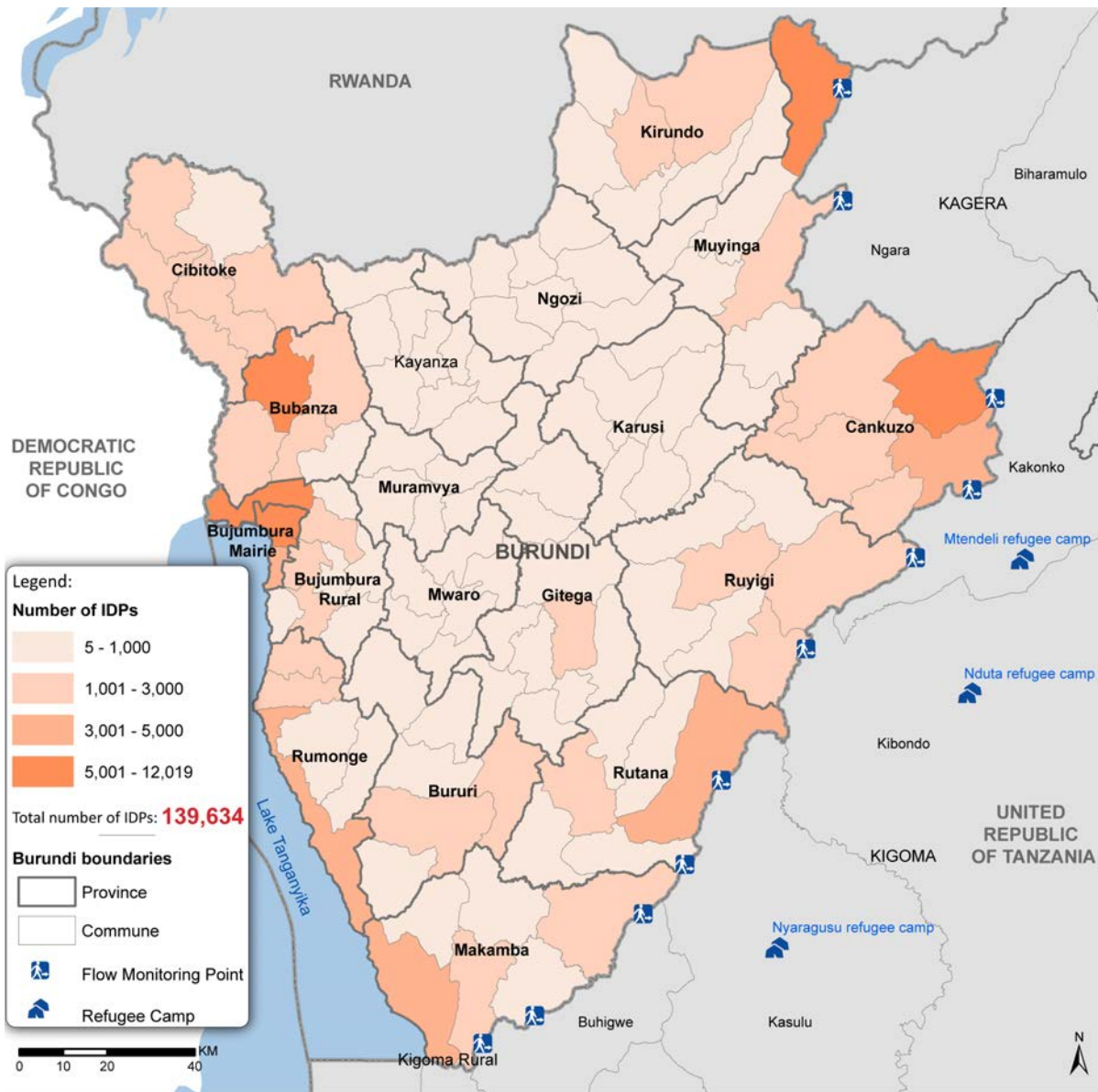


Figure 5: IDPs presence in Burundi by Commune as of December 2018

A report published by IOM in November²⁵ highlighted the divide between IDPs' and the national country-wide average access to goods and services in specific locations. Food security was particularly problematic in all of the collines²⁶ in Muramvya and in Cankuzo provinces, where it was reported that IDPs did not have regular access to dairy products, fruits and meat/fish (national average: 5%). IDPs had difficulty accessing Water

Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH) facilities in eighty per cent of the collines in Bubanza, Bururi and Muyinga Provinces. In these locations IDPs had to walk over 30 minutes to access water (national average: 65%). In ninety-three per cent of the collines in Bubanza, Bururi and Muyinga, IDPs did not have the means to pay for health care (national average: 70%).²⁷

25. DTM November 2018 report: <https://displacement.iom.int/reports/dtm-burundi-report-november-2018?close=true>

26. Collines, or hills in English are the smallest administrative divisions in which communes in Burundi are divided. More specifically, Burundi's 18 Provinces are divided in 117 communes which are further divided in 2,639 collines.

27. Access to services for IDPs was estimated by IOM through Mobility Tracking interviews to Key Informants by Colline and the findings were applied to the percentage of the IDP population residing in those Collines.



The government of Burundi, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) signed a Tripartite Agreement in August 2017 concerning the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees residing in Tanzania.

With more than 400,000 Burundian refugees having fled to neighbouring countries, the Government of Burundi, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) signed a Tripartite Agreement in August 2017 concerning the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees residing in Tanzania. In March 2018 the three parties agreed on a detailed workplan for repatriations²⁸. Burundian refugees and asylum seekers were living in the overcrowded Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps in Tanzania, which has a strict encampment policy that does not allow for refugees to seek work or travel outside the camps (with the exception of short-term permits). As of 31 December 2018, 58,546 individuals had been assisted (mostly from the United Republic of Tanzania) to return to Burundi, with the highest number of individuals returning to the Provinces of Ruyigi, Muyinga, Cankuzo and Makamba²⁹.

In 2018 IOM's flow monitoring at the border between Burundi and the Republic of Tanzania observed, from October to December, 120,500 movements, forty-seven per cent of which were entry movements into Burundi. Burundians made up seventy-one per cent of the incoming population. The majority of incoming flows were short-term, local movements (75%).

With the exception of Ntbitobangwa in the Northern provinces, the majority of movements involved families moving for daily work in agriculture, while in the Southern provinces, observations mostly involved travellers moving alone for daily work. Since land size is small in Burundi, many Burundian families rent larger areas of land elsewhere to work the fields, or work for others.

Ngara (Kagera), Kakonko and Kasulu in Kigoma, United Republic of Tanzania, were the three most common places of origin, while the three main destinations were Muyinga, Giteranyi (Muyinga) and Gisagara (Cankuzo) in Burundi. Around fifty-three per cent of all observed movements consisted of outgoing flows, most of which were short-term, local movements, which was similar to the trends observed in the incoming flows. Burundians made up eighty-eight per cent of the outgoing population, with the main locations of departure and destination similar to those of incoming flows.

The Government of Burundi, which had set high targets for a quick return of Burundians from neighbouring countries, is currently confronted with the challenges of severe cuts in government budgets, affecting the social services needed to successfully absorb returnees. This is thought to have contributed to the reduction in the number of returnees in the second half of 2018. The number of returning individuals shifted from approximately 9,000 individuals in August to less than 2,000 from September³⁰.

28. <https://reliefweb.int/report/united-republic-tanzania/voluntary-repatriation-burundian-refugees-tanzania-burundi-16>

29. UNHCR, *Voluntary Repatriation of Burundian Refugees, Update as of 31 December 2018* available at: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/67852>

30. *Ibid.*



In May 2018, the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs endorsed a new IDP population estimate of 2.6 million displaced individuals, representing a twenty-four per cent increase compared to the beginning of the year.

SOMALIA: A COMPLEX DISPLACEMENT CRISIS

Displacement in Somalia continued to be extremely complex in 2018. There were displacement triggers including climatic conditions such as drought, floods and cyclones, political tensions in the northern parts of the country, Somaliland and Puntland, continued terror practices of non-state actors in the South-Central regions, as well as the practice of forced evictions. In May 2018, the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs endorsed a new IDP population estimate of 2.6 million displaced individuals, representing a twenty-four per cent increase compared to the beginning of the year. As of the end of 2018, the number of Somali refugees and asylum seekers registered by UNHCR in other countries in the region stood at 802,400³¹. Somalia itself was hosting 33,102 refugees and asylum seekers from Ethiopia, Yemen and other countries³². DTM's flow monitoring surveys indicate that of the 2,883 Somali migrants interviewed in 2018, more than fifty per cent had been displaced at least once before. In recent assessments, IDP households reported having been displaced on average two times, with seventeen per cent of households having been displaced three to seven times³³.

In April, the Gu rainy season began in the Central and Southern regions of Somalia following the 2016-2017 drought with higher than average levels of precipitation. The rains caused extensive riverine and flash flooding which affected 772,000 people, 230,000 of whom were displaced as of

May³⁴. The intense and sustained rains affected areas that had already been made vulnerable by drought, conflict and access constraints, further exacerbating already difficult humanitarian conditions. IDPs were amongst the most significantly impacted, due to their fragile living conditions in overcrowded settlements and the vulnerability of temporary water and sanitation infrastructure, particularly in the Banadir region which hosts more than 497,000 IDPs and in Baidoa, with its estimated IDP population of 246,000.

Tensions between Somaliland and Puntland over the contested areas of Sool and Sanaag – a trade corridor with Eastern Ethiopia - led to outbreaks of violence near Tukaraq in May. It is estimated that around 100 hundred people died and 15,000 civilians were displaced during the military confrontation³⁵. A few days later, a further 228,000 people were affected by Cyclone Sagar which hit western Somaliland, resulting in over 70 deaths, the displacement of approximately 170,000 people, the loss of thousands of livestock and extensive damage to agricultural crops and infrastructure.

The volatile security situation in Somalia continued to pose a challenge for humanitarian access and operational capacity, particularly in South and Central Somalia, where armed groups maintained control of strategic areas especially in the Lower and Middle Shabelle regions.

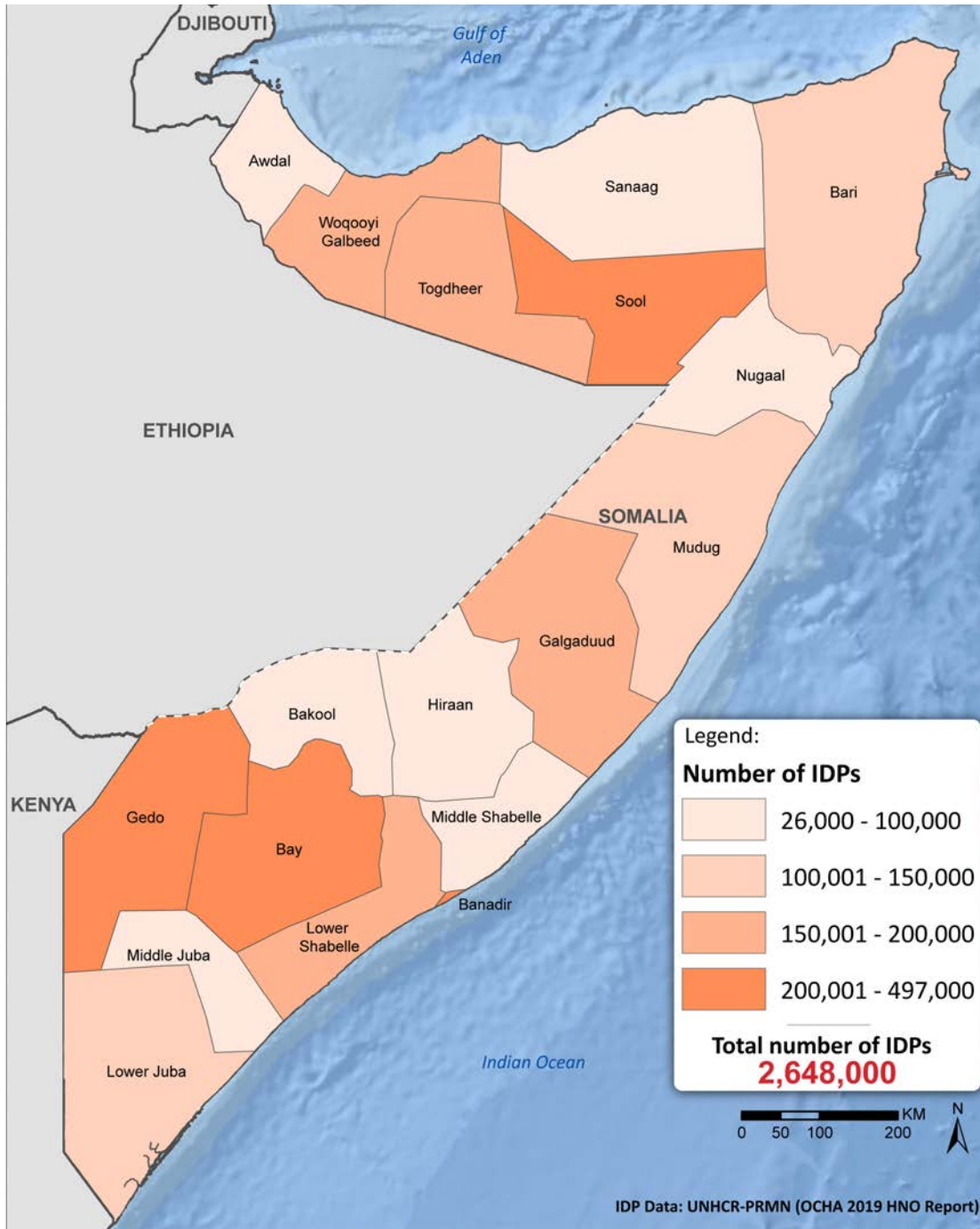
31. UNHCR, *East, Horn of Africa and Yemen, Displacement of Somalis: Refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs as of 1 January 2019* available at: https://www.ecoi.net/en/file/local/2002549/EHA_Yemen_Somalis_A3PC_181231.pdf

32. <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/unhcr-somalia-refugees-and-asylum-seekers-statistical-report-31-december-2018>

33. https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/reach_som_final_report_joint_multi_cluster_needs_assessment_2018_1.pdf

34. *Somalia, Flood Response Plan 2018, 15 May – 15 August 2018* available at: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Somalia%20Flood%20Response%20Plan_May%20-%20August%202018.pdf

35. *Report of the Secretary General on Somalia, S/2018/800, 30 August 2018* available at: <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/N1826320.pdf>



DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Basemap: ESRI, Garmin, GEBCO, NOAA NGDC, and other contributors.

Figure 6: IDPs presence in Somalia by Region, 2018

Armed groups also continue to control area in Southern Somalia in Bay, Gedo, and the Middle and Lower Jubba regions. Between the Central-South of Somalia and the contested areas in the north, OCHA estimated that nearly two million people were living in hard to-reach, conflict-affected, rural areas.³⁶

The pressure on urban settlements has increased due to the influx of the displaced population, who move to urban centres in search of protection and services. Forced evictions were reported in Bay's Baidoa town, Mudug's Galkayo town, and the capital city of Mogadishu in 2018. According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), evictions accounted for 191,000 new displacements³⁷. Due to the lack of regulations dealing with forced evictions, IDPs settling on public land or private plots whose ownership is contested were easy targets of host communities eager to develop the property, increase rent, or renovate the area,³⁸ making forced evictions a trigger and a multiplier of displacement and protection violations.



Farhiya waits under a tree at a registration checkpoint in Doolow alongside scores of women and children hoping to receive some kind of aid. With her three infant children, Farhiya travelled a long way from her rural village of Elbon.

The 125km long journey took a gruelling six days to complete under the hot sun. Originally, there were eight of them at the beginning but only four had managed to reach Doolow as Farhiya had to leave her husband and three weaker children behind with relatives along the way. Photo: Muse Mohammed / IOM

36. OCHA Somalia, Humanitarian Needs Overview 2018, available at: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20172911_somalia_humanitarian_needs_overview_2018.pdf

37. IDMC, UnSettlement: Urban displacement in the 21st century, November 2018, page 2: <http://www.internal-displacement.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/201811-urban-displacement-mogadishu.pdf>

38. <http://regionaldss.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Forced-evictions-as-an-obstacle-to-durable-solutions-210318.pdf>



Hamdi lives in a makeshift home made from sticks and fabric in an IDP camp in Doolow, Somalia. A former nomad, Hamdi and her husband came down upon difficult times when their animals had died from a previous drought two years ago and moved to Doolow. Apart from the drought, she had lived in Al Shabaab occupied territory, which came under fire by government forces.

Pregnant at the time, Hamdi had to hide in the bush with her husband as Al Shabaab fought with government forces nearby until they saw an opportunity to escape. Hamdi ended up having a miscarriage along the way to the camp but has had a son since then. Today the family rely on her husband's casual labour and food assistance whenever they can find some. Photo Muse Mohammed / IOM



Population mobility between DRC and Uganda is common due to trade, family ties and political insecurity.

A CRISIS AT THE BORDER: UGANDA AND THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

On August 1st 2018, the Ministry of Health of the Democratic Republic of the Congo declared a new outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in North Kivu Province. This outbreak affected both the North Kivu and Ituri Provinces, causing a total of 591 EVD deaths as of 26 December 2018, 543 of which were confirmed and 48 probable cases³⁹. This is the second largest Ebola outbreak since the 2013-2016 West Africa epidemic. The response was and continues to be hindered by insecurity due to armed and intercommunal conflict. This EVD outbreak was particularly concerning as the disease moved closer to neighbouring countries in East Africa, including Burundi, South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda, the latter two being closest to the epicentre of the outbreak.

The EVD affected areas host a significant number of displaced individuals. The affected provinces also share a border with Rwanda and Uganda and there are significant cross-border movements between the different population groups. Neighbouring Uganda hosted the largest number of Congolese refugees with nearly 300,000 refugees by the end of the year⁴⁰. Population mobility between DRC and Uganda is common due to trade, family ties and political insecurity.

As the Ebola response deteriorated, the Ugandan government established the Uganda National Ebola Virus Disease Preparedness Plan in August.

The national taskforce defined Kabarole, Bunyangabo, Kasese, Bundibugyo and Ntoroko districts as those most at risk of the EVD, due to their location bordering North Kivu and Ituri, although other districts bordering DRC saw significant numbers of cross-border movement, including Kisoro, Kanungu, Rukungiri, Rubirizi, Kabale, Hoima, Buliisa, Nebbi, Arua, Maracha, Koboko, Kagadi and Zombo.

As the borders remained open⁴¹, IOM established flow monitoring points in Uganda along the border with the DRC in November. From November to December, a total of 36,888 movements were tracked, sixty-two per cent of which were incoming and mainly driven by economic reasons (64%) and conflict (31%). Congolese nationals represented eighty-two per cent of the incoming flows, over half of whom were women (55%) and twenty-eight per cent of whom were children (17% female and 11% male). The main areas of origin were Beni and Oicha (North Kivu) and Djigu and Bunia (Ituri) in the DRC, while the most popular intended destinations were Bwamba (Bundibugyo), Bukonzo (Kasese) and Kampala in Uganda.

39. <https://www.who.int/csr/don/28-december-2018-ebola-drc/en/>

40. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/2018%20Congolese%20Situation%20SB%20-%20Uganda.pdf>.

41. In October 2018 the Emergency Committee on the Ebola Virus Disease outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, convened under the International Health Regulations (IHR, 2005) decided not to declare the outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). While the severity of the outbreak qualified for such declaration, the statement would have triggered a number of measures which included the closure of the borders which could have prevented screening activities from taking place therefore hindering prevention and response. Aware of the complexity of the situation and of the nature of the movement dynamics between neighbouring countries, the committee instead called intensified vigilance, including at border locations.

04. REGIONAL MIXED MIGRATION TRENDS

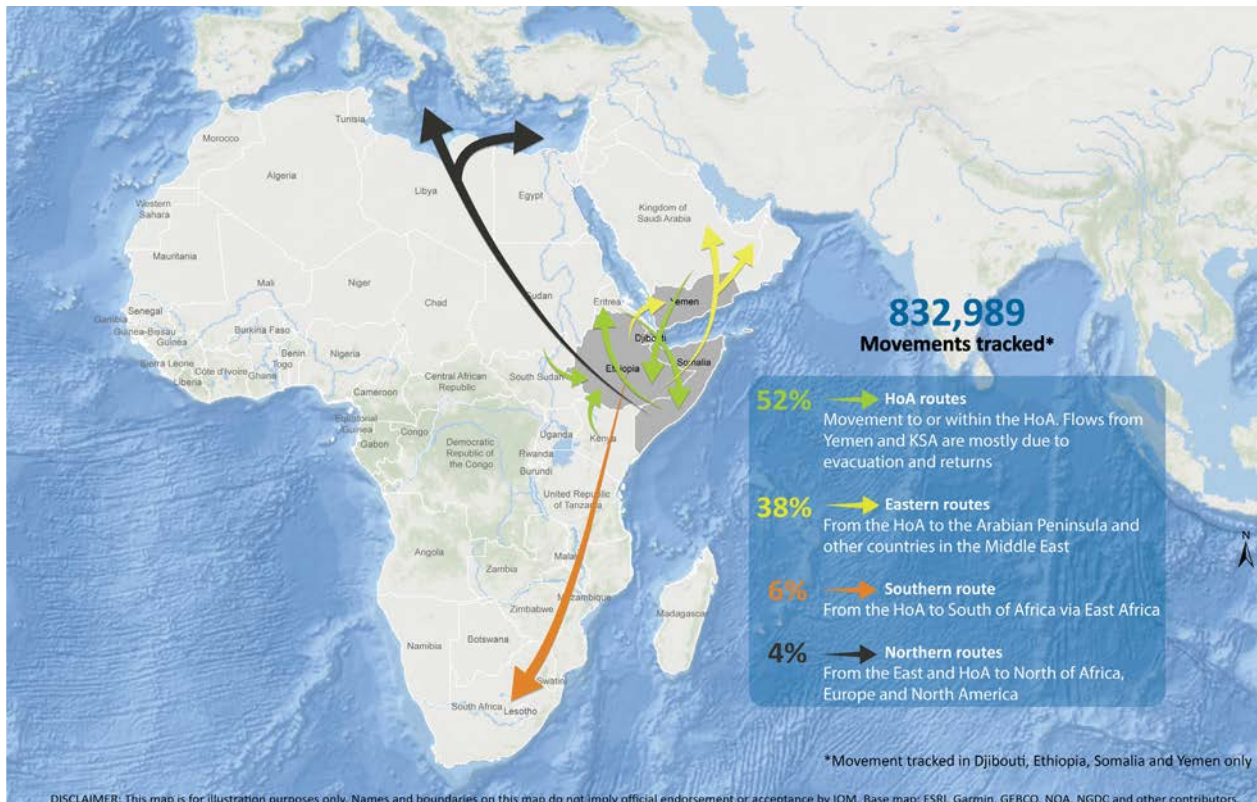


Figure 7: Main migration routes in the East and Horn of Africa as of December 2018

OVERVIEW

Migration remains fairly common amongst the population in the region and, as detailed in previous reports, migration trends in the East and Horn of Africa (EHoA) region are mainly focused towards either countries in the region (HoA Route), or towards the Arab Peninsula (Eastern Route)⁴². A smaller but significant movement was also tracked along the Northern and Southern Routes. The flow monitoring methodology remains unchanged, though coverage in the region was adjusted according to changing flows, as well as operational presence and capacity⁴³.

This section has been prepared using flow monitoring data gathered in Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia, through various flow monitoring points. Flow monitoring data collected by the Yemen DTM team, which is part of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, was also utilized to capture a more holistic picture of regional migration trends. In line with previous findings, Yemen remains a transit country for many migrants that aim to cross the border into the more affluent Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA).

Although the number of FMPs per country changed during 2018 depending on the flows, the focus of the monitoring network remained on capturing as complete a picture of the migration trends as possible⁴⁴.

42. Refer to the methodology section for details on the routes.

43. See methodology section for more information on Flow Monitoring.

44. See methodology section for list of points used.



The majority of the movements (52%) tracked were intending to travel on the HoA Route, meaning that they were intending to travel to countries located in the Horn of Africa.

During January – December 2018, a total of 832,989 movements were tracked along the four migration routes in the region. The majority of the movements (52%) tracked were intending to travel on the HoA Route, meaning that they were intending to travel to countries located in the Horn of Africa. The second largest movement trend was observed along the Eastern Route, which includes countries in the Arab Peninsula (38%). In practice, most migrants that were tracked along this route were hoping to travel to the KSA (79% of Eastern Route, and 30% of all movements tracked). The Northern Route had the smallest volume of movements observed, with four per cent of overall movements tracked along this

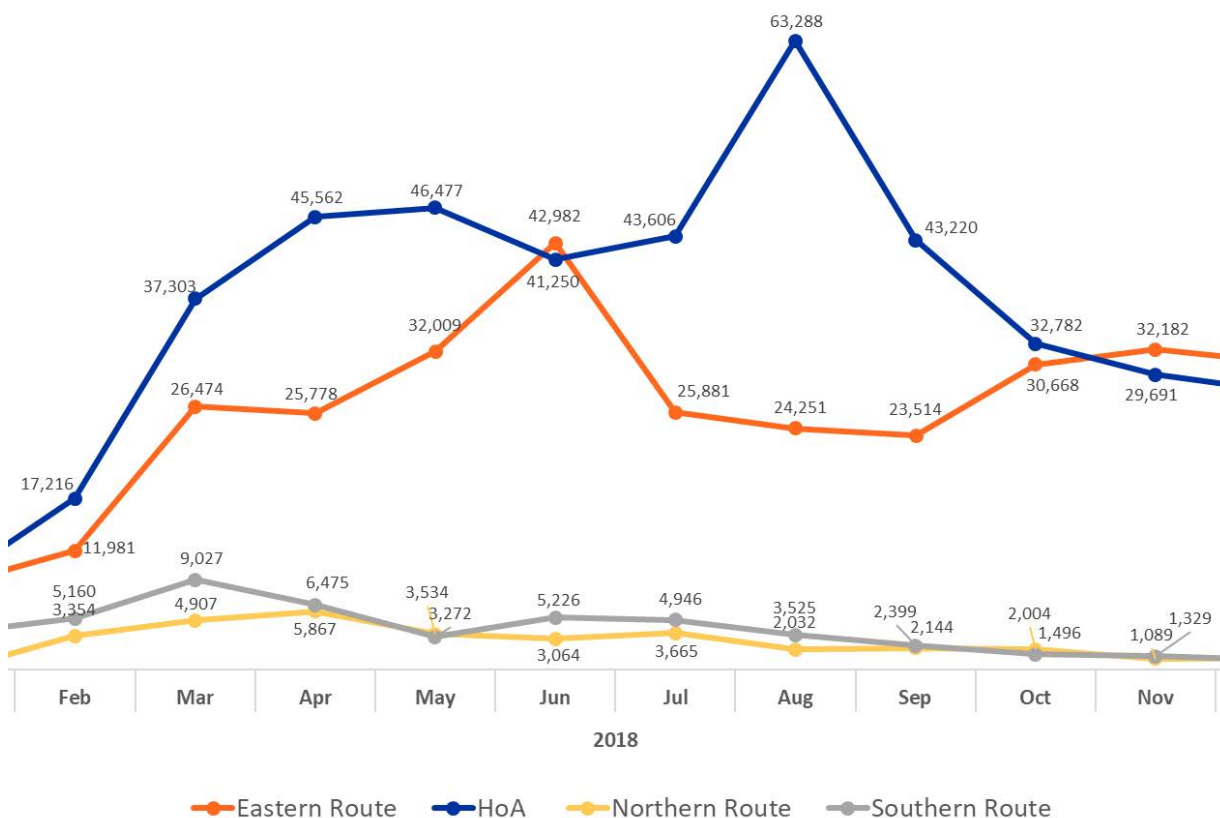


Figure 8: Number of movements tracked by main routes in 2018



Various drone images showcasing the kind of terrain Ethiopian migrants travel along near the Lake Assal region. Photo : Muse Mohammed / IOM

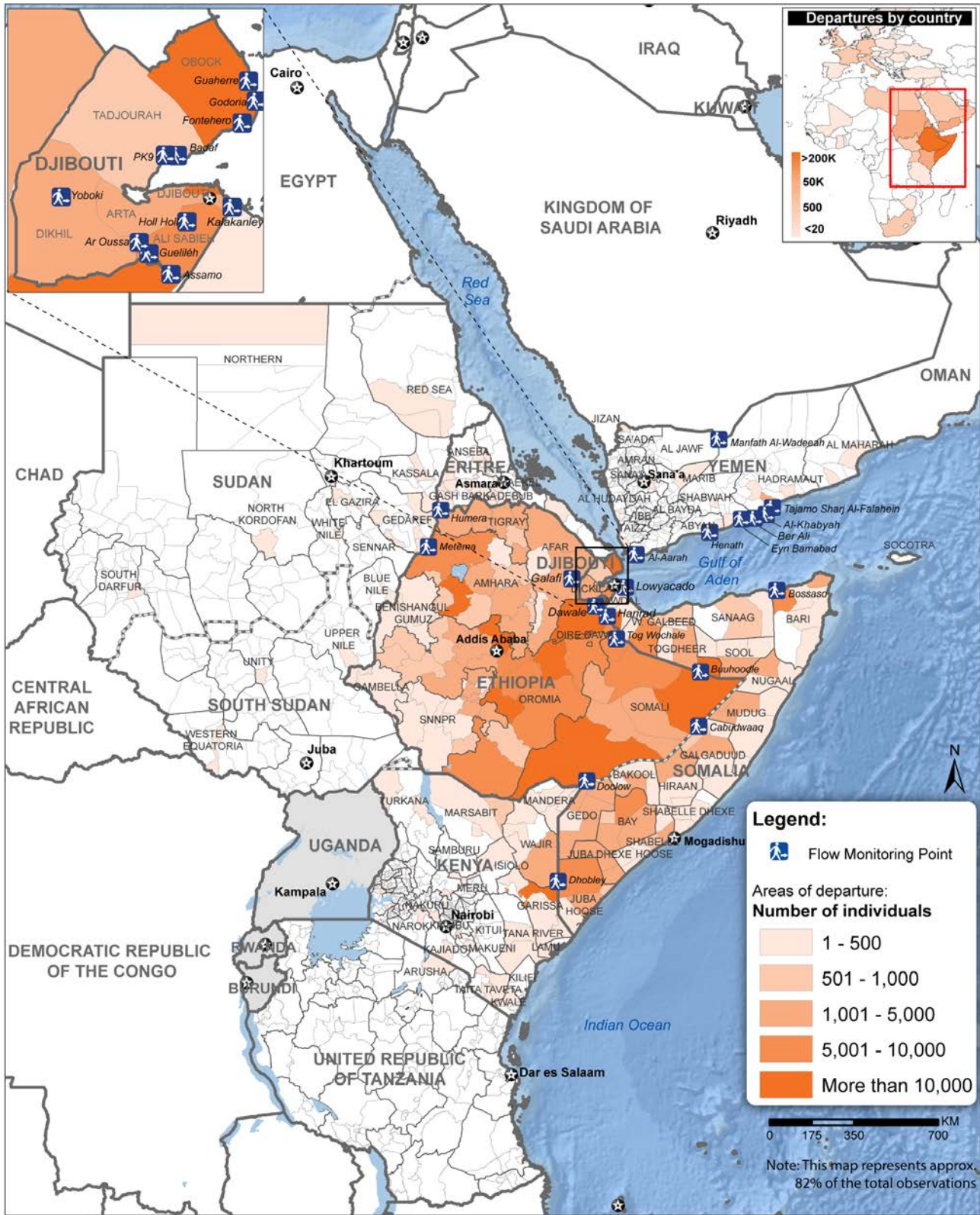


Figure 9a: Main areas of departure in 2018

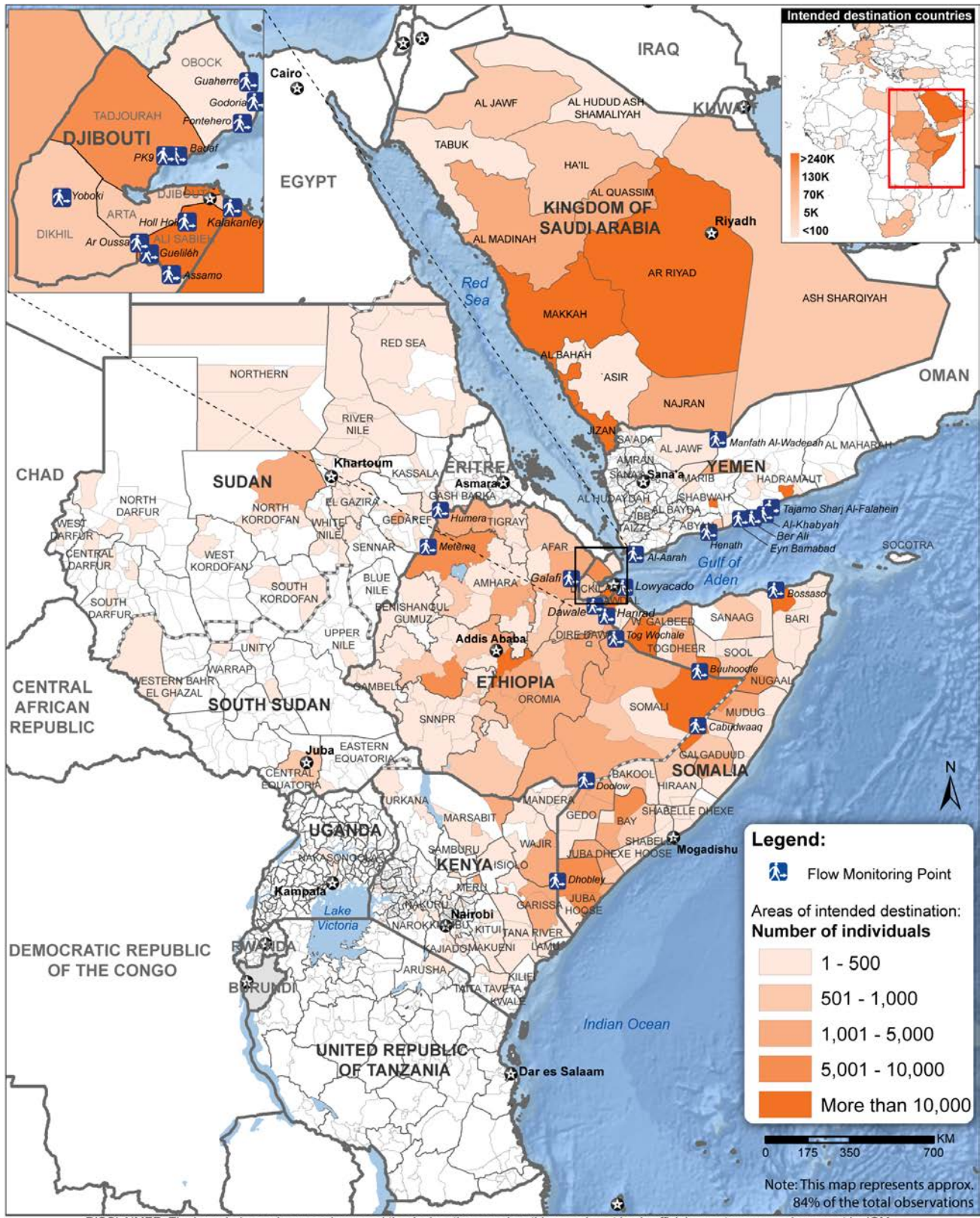


Figure 9b: Main areas of intended destination in 2018



Migration flows along the Eastern Route from the East and Horn of Africa towards the Arab Peninsula showed an increasing trend until June.

HORN OF AFRICA ROUTE

Movements tracked along the HoA Route steadily increased over the year, with the fluctuations on a monthly basis likely being indicative of changes in coverage rather than an overall shift in migration patterns⁴⁵. Migration to and within the HoA region is concentrated around movements intended towards countries in the Horn, specifically, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia. In 2018, the DTM teams in the region observed 437,432 movements (52% of overall movements) along the HoA Route. The most commonly reported intended countries of destination were Somalia (57%), followed by Ethiopia (29%) and Djibouti (13%), with less than one per cent of movements headed to Eritrea. Nationalities using the HoA Route were more diverse than on other routes: Somalis (41%), Ethiopians (39%), and small percentages of other nationalities, including Djiboutians (7%). Approximately thirty-three per cent of the Djiboutians tracked reported their intentions to stay in their home country, but approximately fifty per cent were traveling to Somalia. It should be noted that migration tracked towards Djibouti may also continue onwards to the Arab Peninsula, as migrants sometimes mis-report their actual intended destinations, as is seen in FM data, as well as through secondary sources of information and field staff reports.

Around eighty per cent of the movements originated from a country within the HoA, including Ethiopian (49%), Somalis (19%) and Djiboutians (12%). Of the remaining movements tracked, most were traveling from North Africa (7%), the Arab Peninsula (3%) and other African countries (9%).

45. Most of the movements were tracked in FMPs located in Somalia, along the border with Ethiopia, and in Ethiopia at FMPs located along the border with Sudan, Kenya, and Somalia. Based on the regional flows monitored during the year, location of some points was shifted and/or consolidated to maximize field capacity and reduce potential double counting.

The intra-regional HoA migration holds important cultural and historic meaning, as the communities living in the region pre-exist the post-colonial borders that exist today⁴⁶, and migration is an indigenous phenomenon that has existed for centuries.

EASTERN ROUTE

Migration flows along the Eastern Route from the East and Horn of Africa towards the Arab Peninsula showed an increasing trend until June. In June/July there was a decrease in the number travelling this route, which was followed by a return to previous volumes in subsequent months. This is likely explained by Ramadan⁴⁷. Movement along this corridor accounts for thirty-eight per cent of the total movements tracked (corresponding to 315,172 observations) in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Yemen, most of which were tracked in Djibouti (40%). Along the Eastern Route, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was the most common country of intended destination (79%), followed by Yemen (20%), though the intended final destination for those traveling to Yemen might also be the KSA. The remaining one per cent were travelling to other countries in the Middle East.

Most movements along this route consisted of Ethiopian nationals (93%), Somali nationals (6%) and a small percentage of returning Yemeni nationals (less than 1%) and other nationalities (0.2%). In terms of departures, most of the migrants tracked were departing from Ethiopia (68%), followed by Somalia (26%), and Djibouti (6%). The majority of the movements along the Eastern corridor were tracked through FMPs situated at coastal ports in Somalia and Djibouti, as well as through eastern points in Ethiopia.

46. Berlin Conference of 1884–1885. *Encyclopaedia of Africa*, Oxford University Press

47. Migration patterns have been seen to change in Ramadan as more people travel before the holy month, but less during it. People also travel less in hotter summer months.



It is important to note that although most migrants tracked using this route intended to travel towards the KSA, few are able to accomplish this goal.

Migration Trends from the HoA to Yemen and the Arab Peninsula

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is one of the most important countries in terms of migration from the East and Horn of Africa region. An affluent country on the Arab Peninsula, it is often cited as the intended destination by migrants that are tracked through the various flow monitoring points in the region. The assumption for many is that once they reach the Kingdom, they will be able to find well-paying employment, and improve the standard of livings for themselves and their families⁴⁸.

From January to December 2018, **93,091** migrants arrived in Yemen, who were tracked through six flow monitoring points located along the Gulf of Aden in Yemen. In addition, considering only the coastal points in Somalia and Djibouti, **124,767** movements were tracked along the Eastern Route, heading towards the Arab Peninsula.

The difference in these figures can be explained by the security situation and resulting access issues along the coasts of Yemen and Somalia. The difficulty of access also prevents the expansion of coverage to further points of departure and arrival that would allow for the capturing of more accurate volumes of the movements between these countries. If the entire dataset is considered, a more accurate representation of actual arrivals in Yemen can be estimated to be approximately **160,000** during 2018.

It is important to note that although most migrants tracked using this route intended to travel towards the KSA, few are able to accomplish this goal.

Although there is no FM in KSA, IOM does track migrant returns in various ways, and of those that do manage to complete their journey, few are able to stay for a long period of time⁴⁹.

Studying this movement is also important because of the ongoing crisis in Yemen. Despite the security concerns associated with transiting through war-torn Yemen, there has been no significant decline in migration to the Arab Peninsula via Yemen in the previous years, once variation in data collection and methodology are considered⁵⁰. There is some anecdotal evidence that suggests that potential migrants are not concerned with, unaware of, or choose to migrate despite of the conflict.

Although migration in the region is predominantly driven by strong economic concerns, many communities in the HoA, particularly in Ethiopia, also view migration as a rite of passage for young males and migration is encouraged by families, once boys reach a certain level of maturity. Migration is therefore also essentially a part of the cultural fabric that makes up these communities, and such a cultural variable may be an additional driver of migration that is currently not captured in the FM methodology, and might require further research.

48. FMR data does not fully represent movements from EHOA to Arab Peninsula due to coverage and security issues, so arrivals are estimated using data from Somalia and Djibouti (intended departures) and Yemen arrivals. See Yemen arrivals section in methodology for more details.

49. Refer to KSA returns section below for more detail.

50. Prior to 2017: <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/operations/4fd5a3de9/yemen-new-arrivals-2011-2016.html> 2017: <https://www.iom.int/africa-mixed-migration-horn-africa-and-arab-peninsula-june-december-2017>

“ The vast majority of the movements tracked towards the Gulf are Ethiopian nationals (91%), followed by Somalis (8%) and Yemenis (1%).

Migration Profiles – Migrants from HoA to Yemen and the Arab Peninsula

The vast majority of the movements tracked towards the Gulf are Ethiopian nationals (91%), followed by Somalis (8%) and Yemenis (1%). Consistent with the overall trends along the Eastern Route, the majority of migrants tracked in 2018 were men (65%), with only twenty per cent being women and fourteen per cent were children.

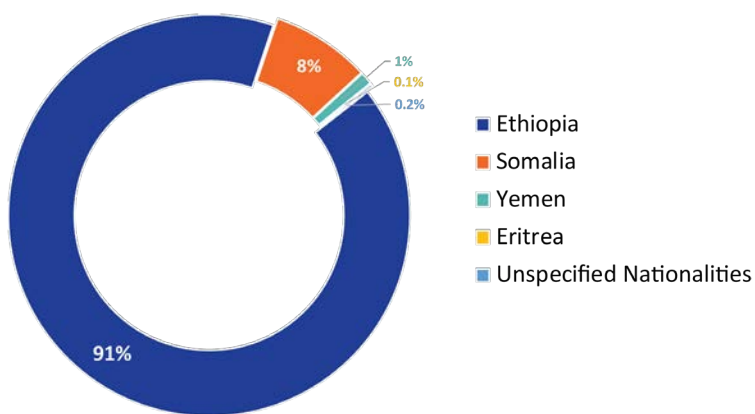


Figure 10: Nationality breakdown of movements tracked from HoA to the Arab Peninsula

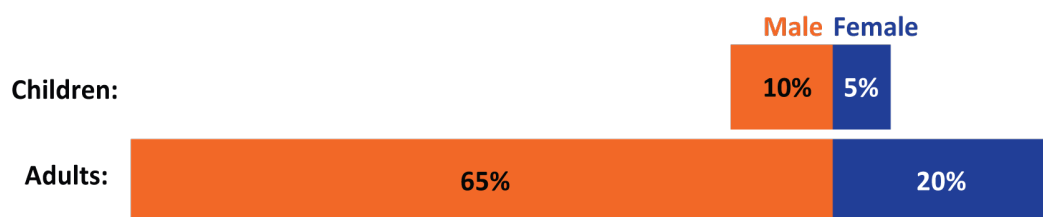


Figure 11: Sex and Age breakdown for movements from the HoA to the Arab Peninsula



Amongst registered returnees, eighty-six per cent were returning involuntarily and fourteen per cent were voluntary returns.

The vulnerabilities tracked amongst this particular population are very similar to the overall vulnerabilities observed along the Eastern Route (see Figure 12). The proportion of unaccompanied children tracked along the Eastern Route was around three per cent as will be detailed in the subsequent sections, which is slightly different from the proportion tracked traveling from the EHoA to the Arab Peninsula, where two per cent unaccompanied children were tracked. More research is needed with regards to vulnerabilities of migrants travelling to the Arab Peninsula to determine whether this difference is significant.

The drivers of migration also remained fairly consistent when compared to the overall Eastern Route, with eighty-six per cent of the movements reported being driven by economic concerns, while fourteen per cent were forced movements due to conflict. This trend is slightly different as compared to migration tracked in the HoA which is primarily driven by shorter-term factors including seasonal movement and migration driven by natural disaster. That being said, historical data, and anecdotal evidence has shown that migration drivers are not mutually exclusive, and the decision to move is often complex and multi-layered.

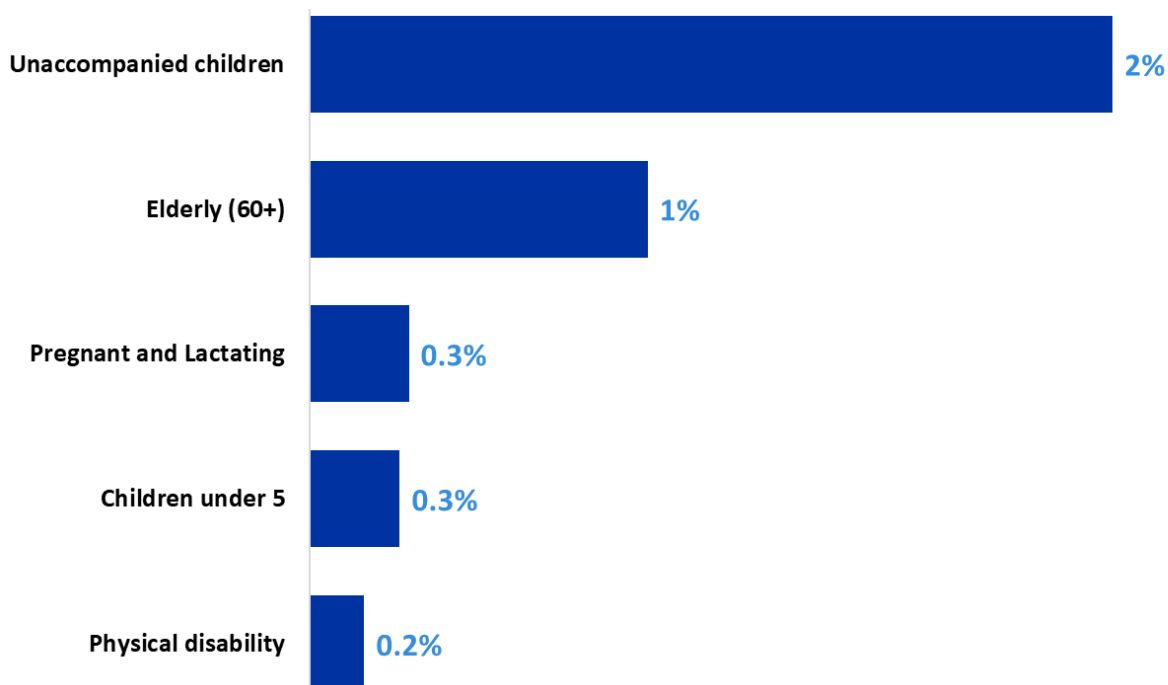


Figure 12: Vulnerabilities tracked amongst the movements from the HoA to the Arab Peninsula



In March 2017, the Government of the KSA launched a campaign titled ‘A Nation without Violations’, granting all irregular migrants an amnesty period of 90 days to either regularize their status or leave the country without facing penalties.

Returns from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Another relevant trend that significantly affects mobility patterns across the Eastern corridor are the returns from the KSA to Ethiopia (and also other countries in the region such as Somalia). In March 2017, the Government of the KSA launched a campaign titled ‘A Nation without Violations’ granting all irregular migrants an amnesty period of 90 days to either regularize their status or leave the country without facing penalties. An estimated 500,000 migrants were present in the KSA when the decree was issued in March. After multiple extensions, the amnesty period ended in November 2017. Returnees arrived at Bole International Airport in Addis Ababa, where they were registered by IOM staff before continuing on to their destination. IOM also provides travel support to the most vulnerable migrants.

IOM estimates that around 230,000 have returned to Ethiopia since the decree was issued in March 2017, 188,284 of whom have been interviewed and registered electronically by IOM since May 2017. Amongst registered returnees, eighty-six per cent were returning involuntarily and fourteen per cent were voluntary returns. The number of voluntary returns has shown a downward trend, with thirty-five per cent of returns in 2017 being voluntary and the proportion of voluntary returns actually exceeding involuntary returns in June and July 2017, before decreasing to around one per cent of returns in 2018 (see Figure 13)⁵¹.

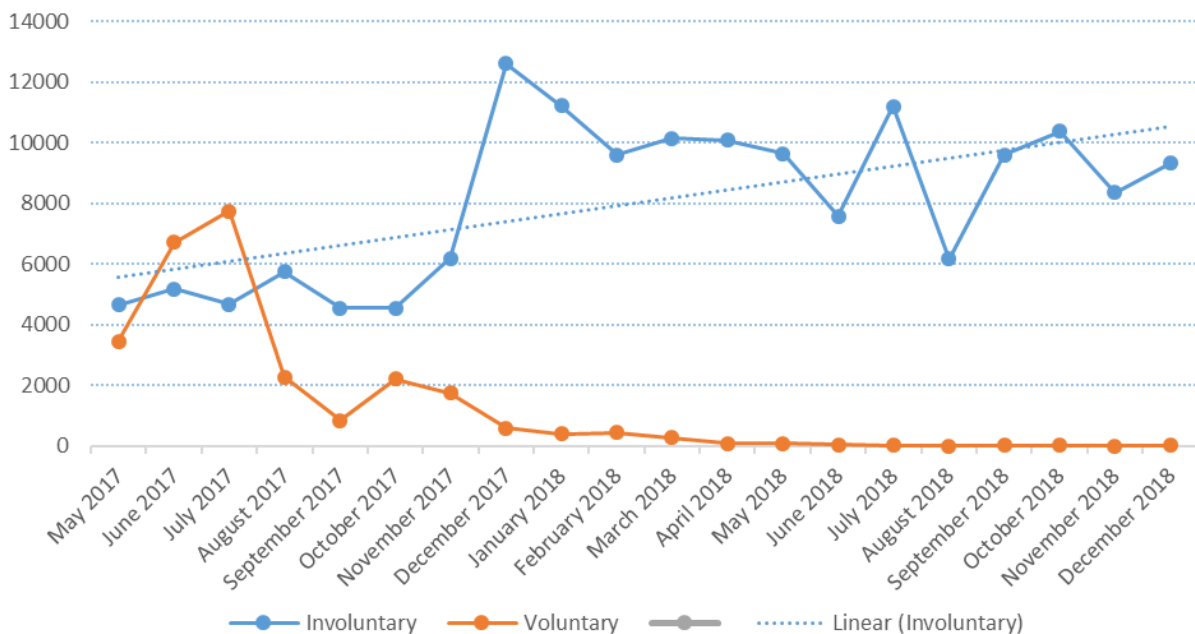


Figure 13: Trend of Voluntary and Involuntary Returns from KSA to Ethiopia (May 2017 – December 2018)

51. IOM. Post-arrival registration: Return of Ethiopian Migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from May 2017 to December 2018



As the crisis in Yemen enters into its fifth year, humanitarian conditions continue to deteriorate. As of November 2018, Yemen was hosting 2.3 million displaced persons as well as a large asylum seeker and refugee population (280,181), predominantly from Somalia and Ethiopia

Of the registered returnees, seventy-seven per cent were male and eight per cent were children below the age of 18. The majority of returnees (77%), both male and female, were between 18 and 29 years of age. The majority of male and female returnees had primary level education, while approximately twenty-five per cent of individuals reported having less than primary level education. Females were almost twice as likely as males to have secondary education. Around 36% of male returnees reported being unemployed in the KSA while most others were carrying out labour intensive work such as unskilled manual labour (36%) or skilled manual labour such as working in agriculture (24%). Conversely, only eleven per cent of female returnees had been unemployed in the KSA, while a vast majority of them worked as domestic labourers (86%)⁵².

Most migrants were returning from the Saudi Arabian cities of Makkah (32%), Jizan (31%) and Riyadh (26%) to the Amhara (32%), Oromia (31%) and Tigray (28%) regions in Ethiopia. A majority of migrants (71%) reported having stayed in KSA for a period of time, between 7 months to 2 years, twenty per cent had stayed for 3 to 5 years, eight per cent stayed between 6 and 10 years and less than one per cent of migrants had reportedly stayed in KSA for less than 6 months. Almost 60% of all registered returnees stated not having a post-return plan, while forty per cent reported that they were planning on staying in Ethiopia. Only one per cent reported that they planned on returning to the KSA at the point of interview. In September 2018, the Ethiopian Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs announced that it had finalized bilateral labour agreements with receiving countries including Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Jordan, raising expectations that Ethiopians may resume traveling to the Middle East legally as part of these labour programs in future⁵³.

Humanitarian Evacuations from Yemen

As the crisis in Yemen enters into its fifth year, humanitarian conditions continue to deteriorate. As of November 2018, Yemen was hosting 2.3 million displaced persons as well as a large asylum seeker and refugee population (280,181), predominantly from Somalia and Ethiopia⁵⁴. In April the UN declared Yemen to be ‘the world’s worst humanitarian crisis’, with three-quarters of the population, 22 million people, requiring humanitarian aid and protection and 18 million of whom were food insecure⁵⁵. Migrants in Yemen are vulnerable in many ways, with deteriorating economic conditions and the ongoing conflict exposing them to ever greater risk of harm and exploitation by smugglers and other criminal actors. UNHCR has documented numerous accounts of trafficking, extortion and forcible push-backs at sea, with reports of some migrants drowning during such operations. Those who remain in Yemen have increasingly been arrested and detained under critical conditions⁵⁶.

52. IOM. *Post-arrival registration: Return of Ethiopian Migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from May 2017 to December 2018*

53. <https://www.thereporterethiopia.com/article/ethiopian-workers-resume-travel-middle-east-october>

54. UNHCR. *Yemen Factsheet November 2018*. Available at <http://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/UNHCR%20Yemen%20Fact%20Sheet%20-%20November%202018.pdf>

55. *United Nations Secretary-General. Remarks to the Pledging Conference on Yemen (2018)* [accessed 18 October 2018]. <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/speeches/2018-04-03/remarks-pledging-conference-yemen>

56. UNHCR. *UNHCR alarmed at horrific conditions facing newly-arrived refugees and migrants in Yemen (2018)*. <http://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing/2018/4/5ad5c1c24/unhcr-alarmed-horrific-conditions-facing-newly-arrived-refugees-migrants.html>



In order to ensure that migrants have access to durable solutions, IOM Yemen provided Voluntary Humanitarian Returns (VHR) for migrants caught in Yemen who are seeking to return to their home country.

In order to ensure that migrants have access to durable solutions, IOM Yemen provided Voluntary Humanitarian Returns (VHR) for migrants caught in Yemen who were seeking to return to their home country. In 2018, IOM facilitated the return of 615 Ethiopians by boat from Yemen to Djibouti. Six out of the seven movements took place from Hodeida, while one group departed from Aden in southern Yemen. Over half of the returnees were adult males (59%), eighteen per cent were adult females and twenty-three per cent were minors. As part of its VHR program, IOM also evacuated a further 425 individuals stranded in Yemen by air, 409 of whom were of Ethiopian nationality and evacuated by IOM charter flights to Addis Ababa (November 2018).

As the operational arm of UNHCR's Assisted Spontaneous Returns (ASR) program, IOM provided travel options to assist Somali refugees stranded in Yemen to return to Somalia in a safe and dignified manner⁵⁷. A total of 2,590 Somali refugees were assisted in returning from Aden in Yemen to a reception centre in Berbera, Somalia in 2018. Around thirty per cent of these returnees were men, twenty-five per cent women and forty-five per cent were minors.



Ethiopian returnees prepare to board IOM's buses. Photo: © IOM

⁵⁷ The Assisted Spontaneous Returns (ASRs) from Yemen are those emigrants that opt to return to Somalia on a voluntary basis. They are provided with assistance by IOM and passage home by UNHCR due to their *prima facie* refugee status in Yemen.



In 2018, 4,624 migrants from the East and Horn of Africa region were registered across European arrival points in Greece, Italy and Spain.

NORTHERN ROUTE:

Migration tracked by DTM FMPs in the East and Horn of Africa region along the Northern Route was the smallest in terms of volume, with only 32,840 movements observed, constituting approximately four per cent of the overall movements tracked in the region across 2018.

Most of this movement was towards Sudan (79%). Most Northern Route individuals originated in Ethiopia (79%) or Somalia (19%), with a little over one per cent departing from Djibouti. The majority were Ethiopian nationals (73%), followed by Somalis (17%) and the Sudanese (6%).

Of the 2018 observations, a little over eighteen per cent of those traveling along the Northern corridor reported their intentions of traveling onwards towards Europe (which makes up less than 1% of overall movements tracked in the region), with an additional two per cent headed towards Libya or Morocco, which tend to be transit countries for onwards travel to Europe. The majority of these migrants were Somali nationals (54%), followed by Ethiopians (34%). Most of the movements along the Northern corridor were tracked through FMPs in Ethiopia located along the borders with Sudan and Somalia. However, this figure is likely understated due to migrants' hesitation regarding their actual plans as well as coverage limitations.

Looking further North, available data suggest that the Northern Route through Libya to Europe was most commonly used by migrants and refugees of Eritrean, Ethiopian and Somali nationality. IOM's

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) publishes data on arrivals by sea in the Mediterranean region, provided by national authorities and based on declared and registered nationalities upon arrival. In 2018, 4,624 migrants from the East and Horn of Africa region were registered across European arrival points in Greece, Italy and Spain. Some were observed in transit locations in the Western Balkan region (Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia). The largest number of EHoA migrants disembarked in Italy, where 3,764 migrants were registered by the Italian Ministry of Interior upon arrival, 3,320 of whom were Eritreans⁵⁸. Eritrean arrivals in Italy continued to decrease in 2018 compared to previous years, with less than half the number of Eritreans arriving in 2018 (3,320) compared to 2017 (7,052). This trend is comparable to the overall decrease of arrivals from Libya to Italy in 2018. The largest number of Somalis (709) was recorded by the Hellenic Coast Guard in Greece⁵⁹.

A look at the data for first-instance asylum applications, provided by the statistical office of the European Union, Eurostat, offers further insight into the presence of migrants from the EHoA region in Europe. In 2018, 36,455 migrants from the EHoA lodged first-instance asylum applications in European countries. Consistent with IOM's data on arrivals to Europe, the three main nationalities applying for asylum in 2018 were Eritreans (17,665), Somalis (11,305) and Ethiopians (3,370). The sex distribution was similar across all nationalities, with around sixty-one per cent of applicants being male and thirty-nine per cent female⁶⁰.

58. The information on nationality breakdown provided is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Italian Ministry of Interior.

59. IOM Europe – Mixed Migration Flows to Europe, Yearly Overview (2018). <http://migration.iom.int/europe?type=arrivals>

60. Eurostat. Migr_asyappctza. Last accessed on 19 March 2019.

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LAISSEZ-PASSER

14 unaccompanied Ethiopian children, who had been stranded in Djibouti and/or Yemen, at Djibouti airport prior to their departure home to their families. Photo: IOM / Natalie Oren



DTM surveys conducted by IOM in Italy in 2018, stated that many migrants had reported experiences of exploitation, abuse and trafficking while using the Central Mediterranean Route.

Asylum applications of migrants from the EHoA continued on a downward trajectory in 2018. The number of first-instance applications submitted by Eritreans in 2018 marked a thirty-eight per cent reduction compared to the number of applications submitted by this group in 2017, and a fifty-five per cent decrease compared to 2016.

Applications submitted by Somali nationals also decreased by eleven per cent compared to 2017 and forty per cent compared to 2016. Similarly, the number of first-instance applications submitted by Ethiopian nationals also showed a downward trajectory, decreasing by twenty per cent compared to 2017 and forty-eight per cent compared to 2016. In 2018, 2,785 of the Eritrean, Ethiopian and Somali asylum applicants were unaccompanied minors⁶¹.

The decrease in arrivals and first-instance asylum applicants from the East and Horn of Africa region is likely attributable to a multitude of factors. These might include, but are not limited to, EU and national policies to curb the flow of migrants through the Mediterranean to Europe as well as increased awareness/information about the possibility of abuse and exploitation en route, particularly in Libya. In February 2017, the Italian Prime Minister signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Libyan Government aimed at reducing the number of migrant departures from Libya to Italy. Shortly after, the European Council issued the Malta Declaration in which the EU heads of state focused on significantly reducing migration flows, curb the activities of smugglers in the Mediterranean and enhance the capacity of the Libyan coast guard to carry out rescue missions⁶².

Since January 2018, over 16,000 migrants, including migrants from the EHoA, have returned to Libya's shores, where they risk arbitrary detention and safety concerns surrounding inhumane conditions in Libyan detention centres continue to persist⁶³.

DTM surveys conducted by IOM in Italy in 2018, stated that many migrants had reported experiences of exploitation, abuse and trafficking while using the Central Mediterranean Route. Of the 1,606 migrants interviewed, seventy per cent answered 'yes' to at least one of the five indicators of human trafficking, abuse or exploitation and sixty-one per cent reported having experienced physical violence during their journey. Around eighty-seven per cent of all abusive and exploitative events captured by these five indicators took place in Libya. Furthermore, fifty-five per cent of those interviewed reported that they had been held against their will at some point during their journey by armed groups and individuals not associated with relevant government authorities. ninety-three per cent of these incidents occurred in Libya⁶⁴. Reports of migrants enduring hardships and abuse while in Libya are rampant. Increased information on and awareness of such possible hardships (through campaigns as well as the stories told by migrants who have already reached Europe or returned) may have also contributed to the Northern Route becoming less attractive for migrants from the EHoA than in the past years.

61. Eurostat. *Migr_asyunaa*. Last accessed on 03 April 2019.

62. *DTM Mediterranean*. 31 October 2018. *Europe - Mixed Migration Flows to Europe Monthly Overview (September 2018)*. Available at <http://migration.iom.int/reports/europe---mixed-migration-flows-europe-monthly-overview-september-2018?close=true>

63. *IOM Statement: Protecting Migrants in Libya Must be Our Primary Focus*. 4 February 2019. <https://www.iom.int/news/iom-statement-protecting-migrants-libya-must-be-our-primary-focus#.XKMMyHxTI8mE.twitter>

64. *IOM*. April 2019. *Flow Monitoring Surveys Analysis: Profile and Reported Vulnerabilities of Migrants along the Eastern, Central and Western Mediterranean Route*.



IOM estimates that over 3,500 migrants from the EHoA region are currently detained in Libya in government-run detention centres, including 2,557 Eritreans, 623 Somalis, 413 Ethiopians and 1 Kenyan.

In 2016, a new trend emerged, with more migration taking place towards Egypt and it becoming a transit country for Europe, as migration shifted away from Libya due to security concerns⁶⁵. Historically, the Northern Route has encompassed migration both towards Europe, either through Libya or Egypt, as well as towards the North-East via the Sinai Route. The instances of migration along this route reduced significantly after 2012, and only recently has a marginal increase in this route been detected.

According to UNHCR, as of December 2018, a little less than a quarter of a million refugees were

seeking refuge and asylum in Egypt. Of these, approximately 52,441 (22%) belong to countries located in the East and Horn of Africa region, including 15,802 Ethiopians, 15,238 Eritreans, 14,277 South Sudanese, and 7,124 Somalis⁶⁶. Though it is unclear whether these refugees aim to settle in Egypt, or move further north towards Europe, it is nevertheless an interesting finding. In addition, there is minimal information about refugees or asylum seekers in Israel, though it would be likely to observe similar trends in this area as well.

65. <https://www.merit.unu.edu/publications/uploads/1517475164.pdf>

66. <http://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/UNHCR%20Egypt%20Fact%20Sheet%20-20December%202018.pdf>

Migrants in Libya

As a departure point to Europe, Libya is a transit country for East and Horn of Africa migrants headed along the Northern Route. Although migrants from the East and Horn of Africa made up a very small percentage (approximately 5%) of the total migrant stock recorded by IOM in Libya in November and December 2018, the total recorded stock of migrants from East Africa at the end of 2018 was over 35,000 individuals, namely 12,705 Somalis, 10,618 Eritreans, 10,567 Ethiopians and 1,260 Kenyans⁶⁷.

Insight into the profiles of EHoA migrants on the move in Libya can be gleaned from interviews with 1,179 EHoA migrants who were surveyed as part of IOM's DTM Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS). Of the interviewed migrants, 620 were Eritreans, 312 Ethiopians, 222 Somalis and 25 Kenyans. A vast majority of migrants across nationalities (93%) were traveling in a group rather than alone. Eritreans (91%) were more likely than Somalis (87%) and Ethiopians (66%) to have been unemployed in their country of nationality before their departure.

Nonetheless, only slightly more than half of all assessed Eritreans (56%) reported migrating for economic reasons, while another thirty-nine per cent reported 'war, conflict, insecurity or political reasons' as their main motivation for migrating. Of the assessed Ethiopians sixty-one per cent

reportedly migrated for economic reasons while another thirty-two per cent stated that 'war, conflict, insecurity or political reasons' were their main cause for leaving. Only a third (33%) of Somalis reported migrating for economic reasons, while the majority of interviewed Somalis (64%) reportedly migrated due to 'war, conflict, insecurity or other political reasons'.

Furthermore, IOM estimates that over 3,500 migrants from the EHoA region are currently detained in Libya in government-run detention centres, including 2,557 Eritreans, 623 Somalis, 413 Ethiopians and 1 Kenyan⁶⁸. This is particularly concerning given the poor conditions of the migrant detention centres in the country, with severe overcrowding, lack of basic services such as access to toilets, food and clean water and abuse frequently reported. Informal interviews conducted with Eritrean migrants arriving on the shores of Sicily have indicated that many migrants do not transit through Libya quickly.

Some reported being sold multiple times from one smuggler to the next, while others were trapped in a bunker for many months until they were able to buy their freedom with the support of family members back in Eritrea⁶⁹.

68. *IOM DTM Libya, January 2019*

69. *Informal interviews with Eritrean Migrants Landing by Boat hosted in reception centres, Sicily, Italy (November, 2018).*

67. *IOM DTM Libya Round 23, January 2019*



Around ninety-four per cent of all movements tracked were driven by economic reasons.

SOUTHERN ROUTE

The Southern Route runs from the EHoA towards South Africa. According to the data collected by DTM in 2018, 47,545 movements were tracked along this route, accounting for six per cent of overall movements. The majority of tracked movements along the Southern corridor were mainly towards Kenya⁷⁰ from Somalia (71%), but also included a substantial number of migrants heading towards South Africa (8%).

Most movements tracked along this route (85%) were towards Kenya, much of which was likely circular migration⁷¹. The majority of these movements originated in Somalia (78%), while a little less than twenty-two per cent originating from Ethiopia, this differs considerably to other routes in the region. The main nationalities using this route were Somalis (39%) and Ethiopians (21%) with thirty-eight per cent of nationalities unspecified⁷², the majority of whom are also likely to have been Somalis.

Of the movements (4,268) intending to travel to South Africa (9% of total Southern route movements), most were tracked in Ethiopia (89%) at the southern FMP in Moyale (83%), while the rest were tracked in Somalia (11%), almost all through Dhobley.

Most migrants tracked on the Southern Route towards South Africa were Ethiopian nationals (85%) and Somali (11%). A vast majority of those tracked were adult males (94%) which is much higher than the average found on other routes.

This includes the Eastern Route, which historically had the most adult males traveling along it. Around ninety-four per cent of all movements tracked were driven by economic reasons.

Although DTM data largely captures the likely-circular migration between Somalia and Kenya, the classic Southern Route, which runs from the EHoA towards South Africa, remains largely understudied with little current and comprehensive data available. Ten years ago, IOM estimated that as many as 20,000 migrants from the EHoA use this route per year⁷³.

In 2017, the Mixed Migration Centre estimated that between 14,750-16,850 migrants travel along this route annually⁷⁴.

IOM's FMR and data collected in Tanzanian detention centres suggest that the vast majority of migrants using this route are young Ethiopian males traveling in search of better employment opportunities. In Tanzania, IOM assessed and verified nationalities of 1,211 migrants in detention facilities in 2018. Of these migrants, eighty-eight per cent were Ethiopian, two per cent were Somali and the rest spread across various nationalities from outside the HoA. Moreover, IOM Zambia assisted a total of 161 Ethiopian male migrants who had been stranded in Zambia in 2018. IOM Malawi also identified 34 Ethiopian migrants in detention, including 7 unaccompanied minors.

70. The Southern route encompasses most countries in Africa that are not part of the HOA region – this includes Kenya, which is geographically part of East Africa region. Analysis by region will be done in subsequent dashboards produced by the RO. See methodology section for more details.

71. FMR Data shows that, of those traveling to Kenya, 59% were taking part in short-term movement, including seasonal movements, and tourism.

72. Somalia data from early 2018 was incomplete due to procedural issues-see footnote 58

73. IOM. *In Pursuit of the Southern Dream: Victims of Necessity Assessment of the Irregular Movement of men from East Africa and the Horn to South Africa* (2009).

74. MMC. *Briefing Paper No. 3: Smuggled South* (2017). Retrieved from: www.reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Smuggled_South.pdf.

Migrant Profiles

Nationalities

The most common nationalities tracked in the region were Ethiopians (60%), followed by Somalis (27%). Another eight per cent of nationalities were unspecified, but likely to be Somalis⁷⁵. Other nationalities tracked include Djiboutians (4%) and Sudanese (1%), as well as a variety of other nationalities contributing to less than two per cent.

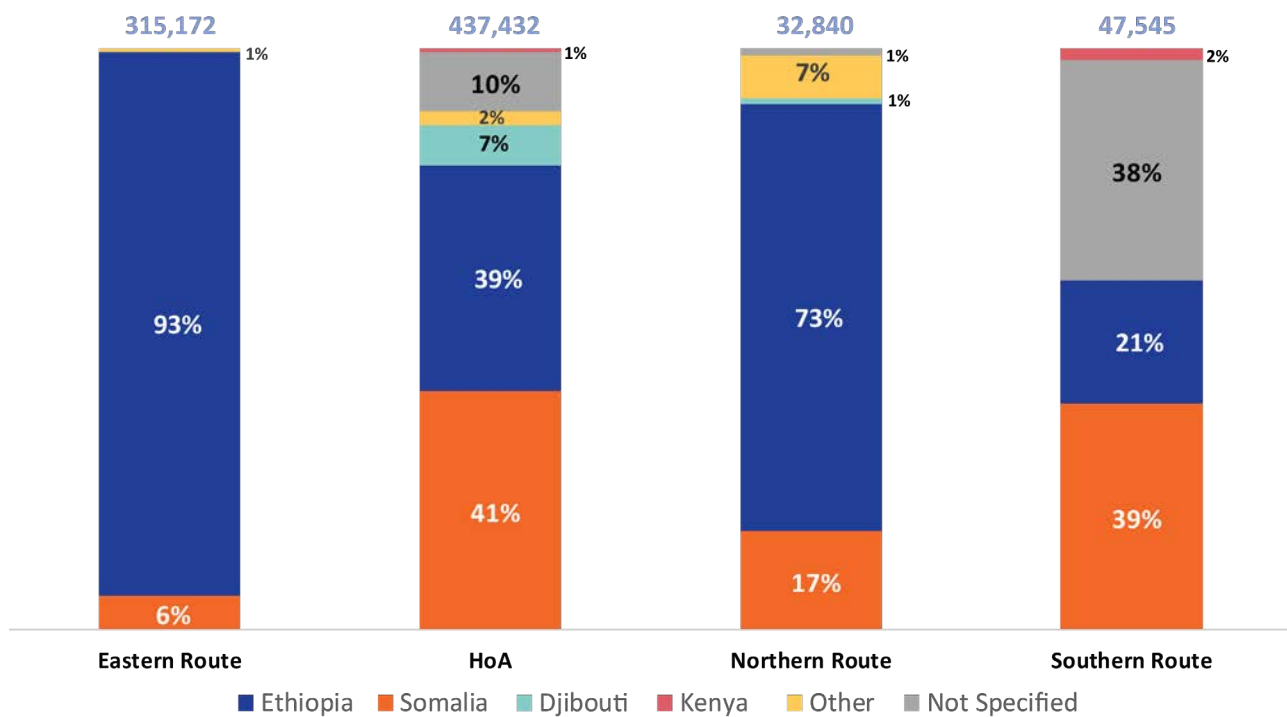


Figure 14: Main nationalities tracked by route in the East and Horn of Africa during 2018

As can be seen in Figure 14 above, Ethiopians were the most commonly traced nationality along the Eastern and Northern Routes, while the Horn of Africa and Southern routes had a comparatively larger proportion of Somalis.

⁷⁵ Earlier version of the tool in Somalia was not capturing nationalities – only point of origin, which shows these were likely majority Somalis (41%), Kenyans (26%) and Ethiopians (20%).



The Eastern Route tends to be primarily undertaken for economic reasons and is riskier, so families are not taken along, whilst the HoA Route tends to be used for seasonal or cultural migration and is most commonly taken by entire families.

Sex and Age

Overall across all routes, the largest share of migrants were adult males (48%), followed by adult females (28%) and children (24%). These proportions change, however, when the sex and age disaggregation is carried out by route. Adult males make up the majority of migrants along the Eastern Route (66%), while the HoA Route has a fairly even proportion of adult males (34%), adult females (32%) and children (33%). This difference is likely attributable to the fact that the Eastern Route tends to be primarily undertaken for economic reasons and is riskier, so families are not taken along, whilst the HoA Route tends to be used for seasonal or cultural migration and is most commonly taken by entire families. The Northern Route had an almost equal proportion of adult males (49%) and adult females (42%), but far fewer children (9%) than the Horn of Africa Route, while the Southern Route is quite male dominated, with forty-two per cent of males, twenty-seven per cent of females and thirty-one per cent children.

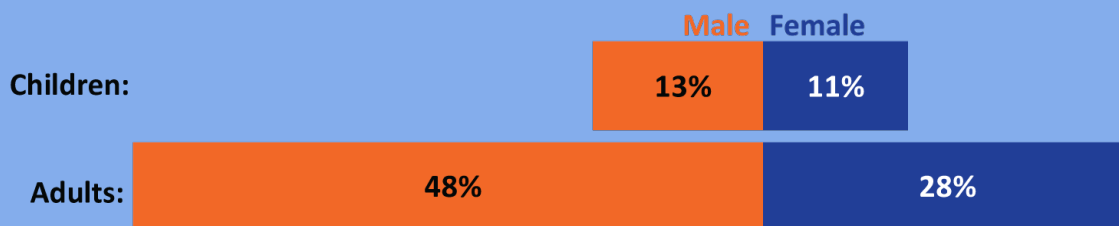


Figure 15: Sex and Age breakdown of all movements tracked in the EHoA region

Vulnerabilities

Across routes, the most commonly tracked vulnerable groups were children under 5 (6%), pregnant and lactating women (4%) and the elderly (4%), with Unaccompanied children and persons with a physical disability constituting three per cent and two per cent of the total population tracked respectively. The narrative changes slightly when the routes are considered. The Eastern Route had more Unaccompanied children (3%) than any other vulnerability, which was also a high number in absolute terms (8,958 UMCs). In the HoA Route, the most populous route, the greatest proportion of children under 5 (10%) were tracked, but the route also had fairly high instances of other vulnerabilities. This finding was also reflected in the ages of the individuals using this route, which showed that the highest proportion of children were traveling along this route. The Southern Route also has a similar trend, with high proportions of both children under 5 (9%) and pregnant or lactating women (7%), while the Northern Route has a low but fairly even distribution of the vulnerable groups.

The largest proportion of unaccompanied children were tracked on the route to KSA (6,411 or 2.6% of all movements onwards this country). Along the HoA route, the highest proportion of vulnerabilities were tracked traveling to Somalia, of which the majority were children under 5 (12% of all movements towards this country). Along the Northern Route, the most popular destination was Sudan, with around two per cent each of children under 5, and pregnant and lactating women traveling in this direction. On the Southern Route, the majority were headed to Kenya, with eleven per cent of the migrant population being children under 5 years of age.



The personal profiles of migrants demonstrate that those who migrate were often uneducated or had minimal levels of education.

Education and Employment

The personal profiles of migrants demonstrate that those who migrate were often uneducated or had minimal levels of education. Migrants along the Northern Route tended to be slightly more educated compared to migrants on other routes, with some having secondary (51%) and even tertiary or higher levels of education (7%).

The Northern Route was also the route with the smallest proportion of people without any education (7%). Conversely, migrants on the HoA Route were proportionally the least educated, with almost forty-nine per cent having had no education. Those traveling along the Southern Route also tended to have had some level of education (30% - primary and 45% - some sort of secondary education). The profiles of migrants along the Eastern Route indicated that about a third (31%) were uneducated, while the majority (66%) have received some school-level education.

This data corresponds to what we know about the drivers of migration, with those traveling along the Eastern Route commonly in search of some sort of unskilled, or semi-skilled employment, those on the Southern and Northern Route might be in search of employment in a more formal sector, while the migration within the HoA is mostly for shorter term, and for non-economic reasons. Overall, women tended to be more uneducated than men (47% compared to 27%), with the HoA Route having almost twice as many uneducated women compared to men (60% versus 34%). The Northern Route had slightly more women with some school - level of education compared to men (88% versus 82%).

In terms of employment status before migrating, migrants were most likely to be unemployed (55%), with the majority (approximately 42%) actively looking for employment, which corresponds to economic reasons being the most common drivers of migration.

A fairly high percentage of the moving population was also self-employed prior to migration (27%) with eight per cent being students. Most migrants on the Eastern Route were unemployed before they migrated (74%), with almost all having actively looked for a job in the past. This trend can be seen across all related indicators, as economic stability is the intended goal for most voluntary, long-term, cross-border movement in the region, with the exception of the HoA Route. Since most migration along the HoA Route is not economic, it is not surprising that most migrants along this route were employed (self or otherwise) before migrating (44%). This route also had the highest proportion of unemployed migrants that were not looking for jobs (20%), most of whom were women (15%).

Men were more likely than women to be self-employed (11% compared to 16%), although this difference is most pronounced along the Eastern Route (4% compared to 12%), and almost non-existent along the HoA Route, where women were almost as likely to be self-employed as men (16% compared to 18%). The HoA Route had the highest proportion of migrants, who were self-employed before migrating, of all routes (34%). As many migrants using this route are farmers or pastoralists, migrating for seasonal, or other temporary reasons, this classification is consistent with this type of migration. The Northern Route also had a fairly even gender distribution in terms of those who had been unemployed and were looking for a job prior to migration (21% females compared to 28% males), Whereas the Southern Route had more self-employed women (6%) than otherwise employed, although more research is needed in this area.



IOM, in close coordination with the Federal Government of Somalia, evacuation of Somali nationals stranded in Yemen. Photos: © IOM/Hamza Osman

Previous Displacement and Migration Attempts

Migrants' histories of displacement and migration in the region tell a similar story, although these responses are self-reported and may under-represent the movement trends in the region.

Overall, women were almost twice as likely to have been internally displaced previously (17%) compared to men (10%). Most of these observations occurred along the HoA Route (refer to Figure 16). Almost half the migrants tracked along the HoA Route had previously been internally displaced (44%). This differs to the Northern and Southern Routes, where only seven per cent had been displaced. Ninety-five per cent of migrants travelling along the Eastern Route had never been internally displaced before.

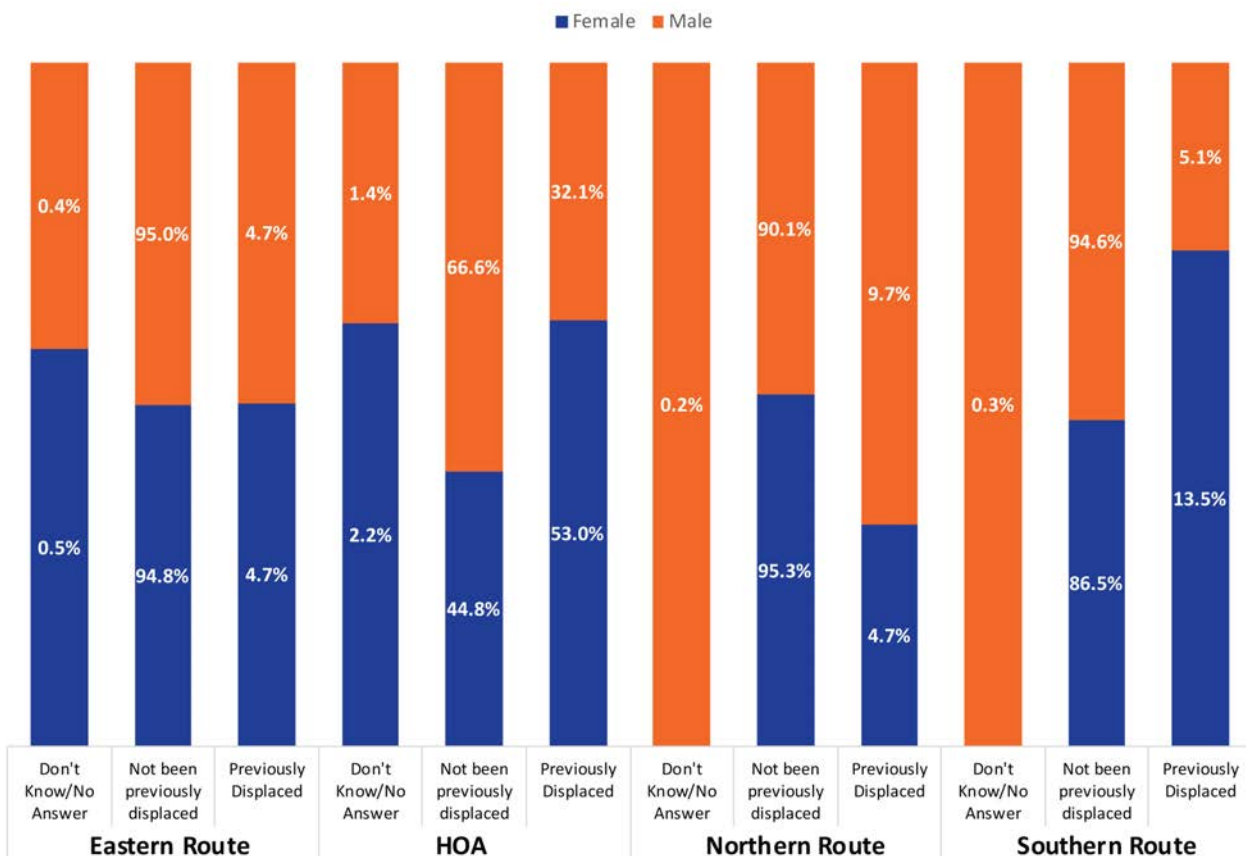


Figure 16: History of displacement broken down by sex as per the FMS respondents in 2018

An even smaller proportion of migrants reported having attempted to migrate previously (36%). This was fairly evenly divided between females (20%) and males (17%), while most of those who had attempted migration before were migrating along the HoA Route (26%). This could be because migration along the HoA Route includes many returning migrants, but also because migration along this route is more likely to be driven by seasonal, other recurring or natural reasons. Migrants travelling along other routes were less likely to report previous migration attempts, with the smallest proportion being reported along the Northern Route (18%), see Figure 17.

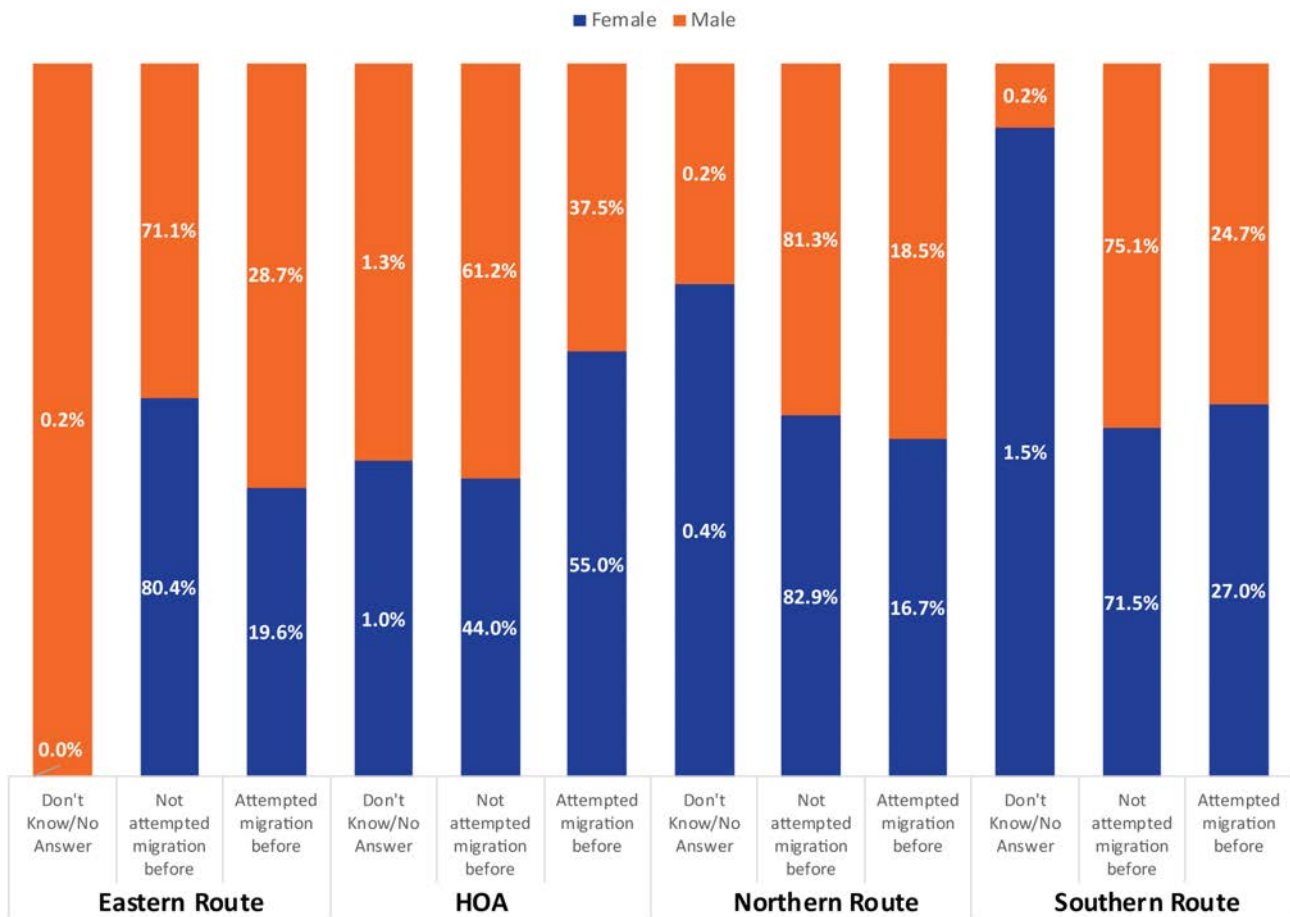


Figure 17: History of migration broken down by sex as per the FMS respondents in 2018

Difficulties Faced

Regarding the difficulties and hardships experienced during the journey, the data shows that the migrants along the HoA Route reported far more difficulties than migrants traveling along other routes⁷⁶. The most commonly reported hardships were health issues, lack of shelter and financial issues. However, these findings are not necessarily indicative of a larger trend, as substantial-anecdotal evidence shows various instances of hardships along the Eastern Route as well.

⁷⁶ Individuals may be experiencing multiple difficulties at the same time. Level of difficulties faced is also dependent upon which stage of the journey a migrant is in – the data shows that those on the HoA route report suffering from more difficulties as compared to other routes, but this may, at least partially, be because they are on a return journey, while those on other routes are beginning their travel.

Reasons for Migration

The drivers of migration also vary depending on the route. Figure 18 below shows the motivation for migration by route. As mentioned previously, the migration towards the East is predominantly for economic reasons (85%). The migration along the HoA Route is evenly balanced between drivers, with the majority being seasonal (26%), conflict driven (21%), economic (20%) and short-term local movement (14%).

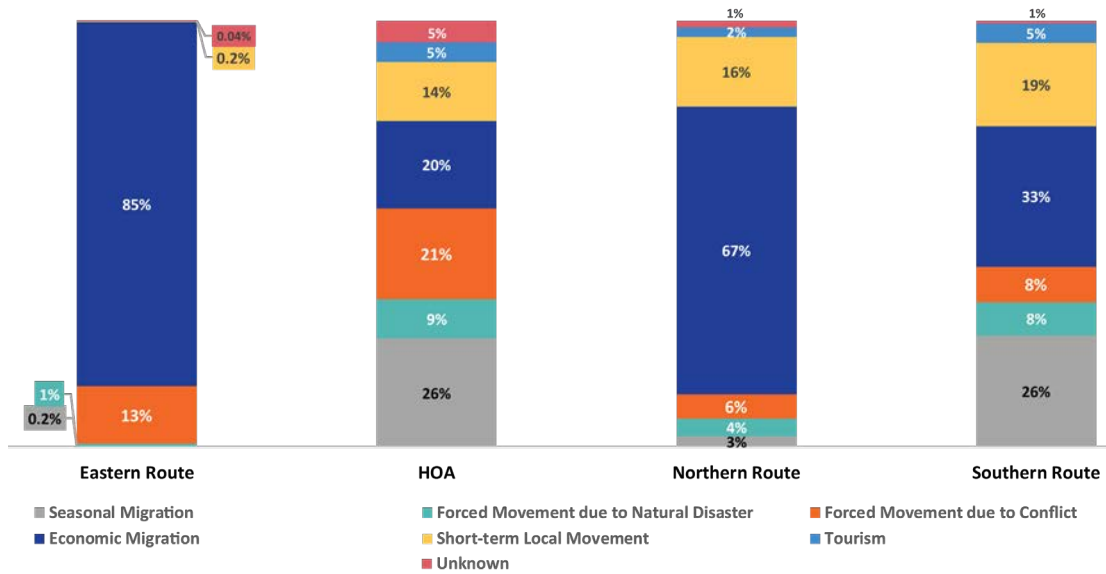


Figure 18: Reasons for migration by route in 2018

Figure 19 shows the category of movement by route. With the exception of the HoA Route which showed a large proportion of incoming movements (73%), FMPs on all other routes were predominantly tracking outgoing migration. This is not surprising as the HoA Route is most likely to track returning migration compared to the other routes. It only tracks twenty-four per cent outgoing migration⁷⁷.

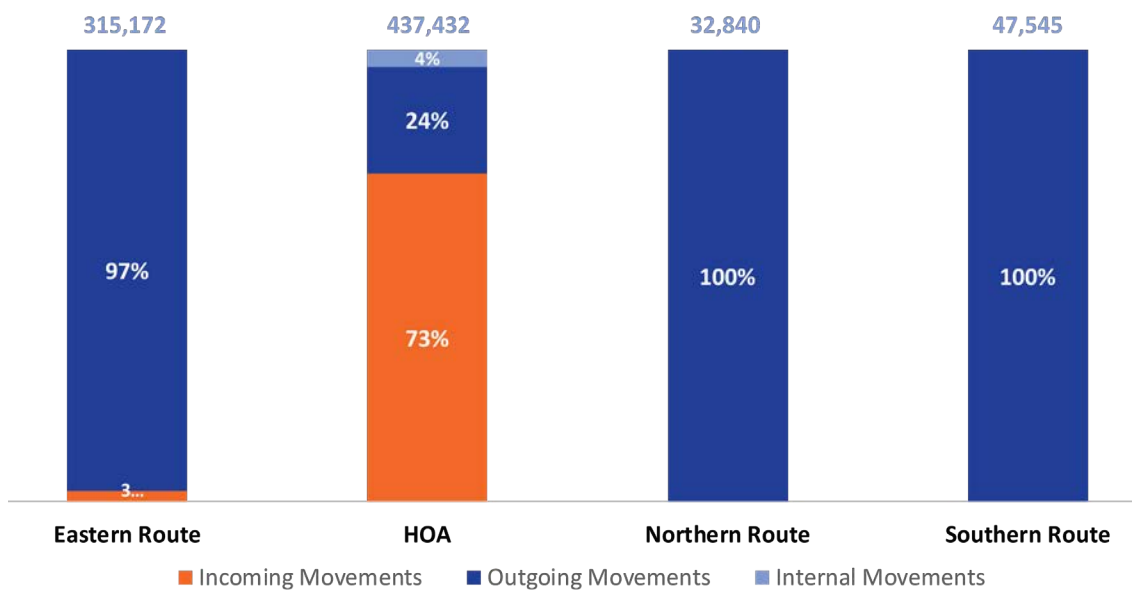


Figure 19: Movement categories by route

77. The movements are categorized from the perspective of the country where the movement has been tracked.

MISSING MIGRANTS PROJECT

In 2018, IOM's Missing Migrants Project recorded 256 migrants as dead and another 18 as missing in the East and Horn of Africa Region. This shows an increase in recorded migrant deaths compared to 2017 and 2016, when 161 and 179 migrants were recorded as dead, respectively. The majority of recorded deaths were drownings (113 confirmed and 25 presumed). Excessive physical abuse, shootings and stabbings were also frequently reported (60) as were deaths by starvation, dehydration or the lack of access to medical services (44).

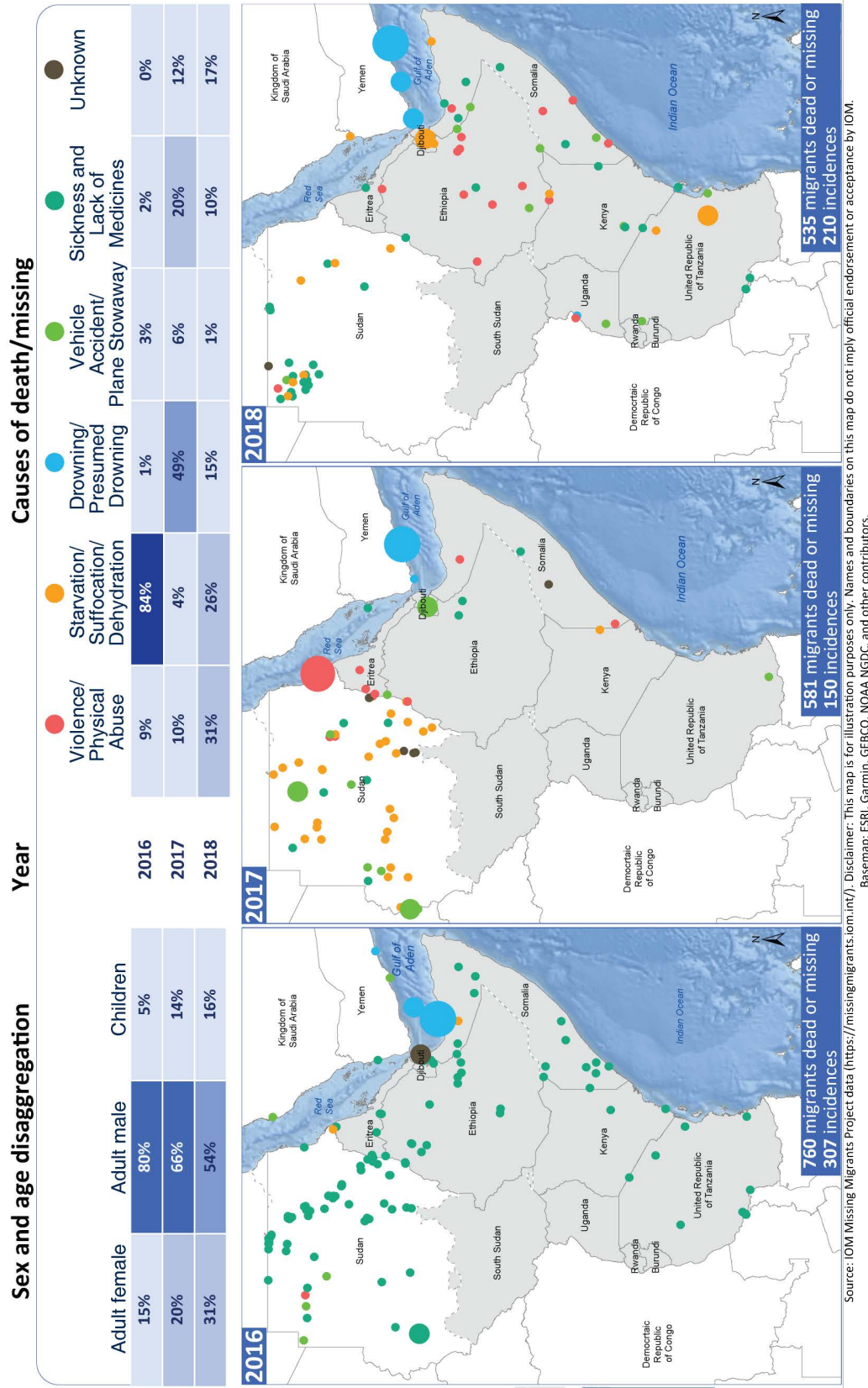
While drowning incidents were usually reported off the coast of Yemen, incidents of dehydration were most commonly reported from Djibouti. The majority of deaths resulting from illness and lack of medical care were recorded in Somalia. Whilst the vast majority of reported incidents of excessive physical abuse, shootings and stabbings were identified in Ethiopia⁷⁸.

However, it should be noted that the total number of deaths is likely to be much higher than those recorded. This is because fatalities often occur in remote areas with little to no media coverage and on routes that have been chosen with the explicit aim of avoiding detection.



IOM, in close collaboration with the Yemeni and Djibouti authorities, had organized the emergency evacuation by sea from the port of Hodeidah. Photo © IOM

78. IOM. Missing Migrants Project 2018. Available at <https://missingmigrants.iom.int>



Source: IOM Missing Migrants Project data (<https://missingmigrants.iom.int/>). Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Basemap: ESRI, Garmin, GEBCO, NOAA NGDC, and other contributors.

Figure 20: Missing Migrants Project in the East and Horn of Africa (2016 -2018)

MIGRATION RESPONSE CENTRES (MRCs)

Working collaboratively, MRCs bring together key partners to facilitate the identification of migrants in vulnerable situations, and ensure that they receive appropriate, immediate and longer-term support. Situated along key migration routes, MRCs provide direct assistance, including food, temporary shelter and service referrals to migrants. The services provided by each MRC vary based on location and needs. Five MRCs are currently operational in the Horn of Africa: Hargeisa and Bosasso since 2009, Djibouti since 2011 and Semera and Metema since 2014. Data collected by MRCs operated by IOM, national governments and other partners in the East and Horn of Africa provides some insight into the profiles of migrants in the region.

MRCs across the region registered 9,004 migrants in 2018. The largest numbers of registrations occurred in Obock (3,270), followed by Semera (2,646), Bosasso (1,777), Hargeisa (898) and Metema (413).

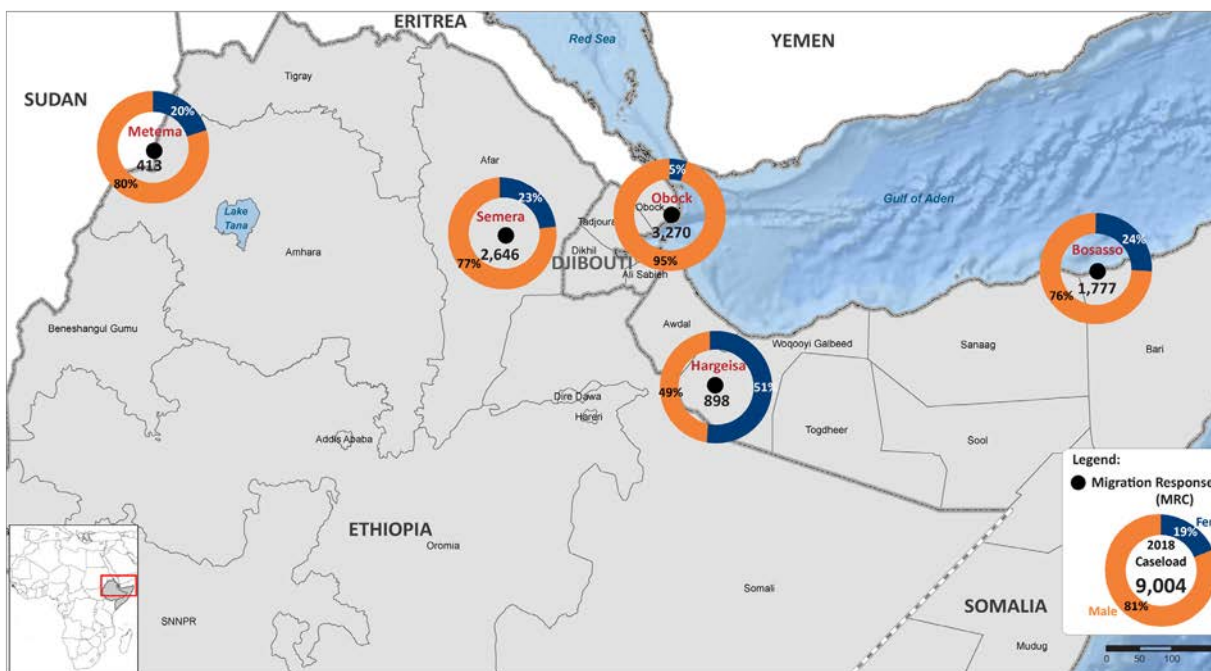


Figure 21: Caseload registered by sex at each MRC during 2018 in the EHoA region

Around fifteen per cent of those registered were minors. Obock, recorded the highest number of children (536), followed by Hargeisa (435). While most registered minors in Obock were aged above 15 years (87%), the vast majority of minors in Hargeisa was aged below 15 years (94%). This reflects the nature of the respective MRCs. Hargeisa receives large number of young children compared to other MRCs, due to its location in an area where many migrant families (particularly women and their children) have temporarily settled.

A vast majority of migrants visiting the MRCs were of Ethiopian (98%) and most were migrating along the Eastern Route towards Saudi Arabia (77%). Most registrees reported migrating for economic reasons (84%), while five per cent left their communities of origin due to armed conflict and three per cent migrated due to a natural disaster. Most migrants reporting that they left their habitual residence due to a natural disaster were from the Oromia region in Ethiopia. Oromia was hit by drought and flash floods in the first half of 2018⁷⁹.

79. IOM. Migration Response Centre Registration Data January – December 2018

Numbers at a glance

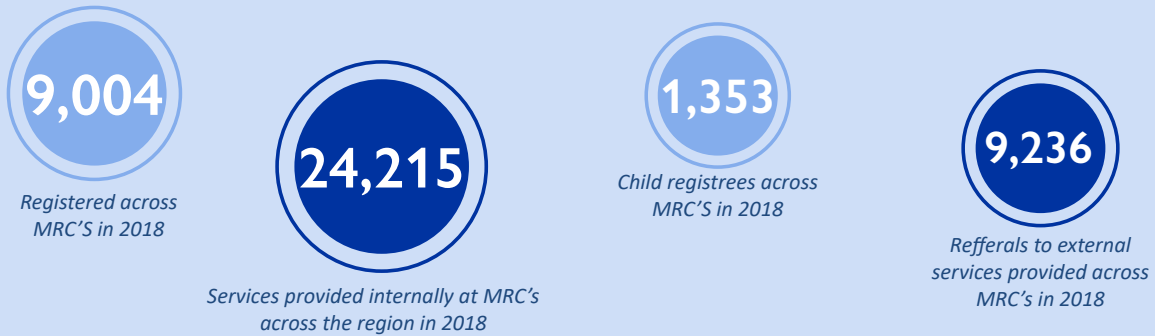


Figure 22: Summary of registrations in 2018 across all MRCs in the region

Sex and Age Breakdown of Migrants

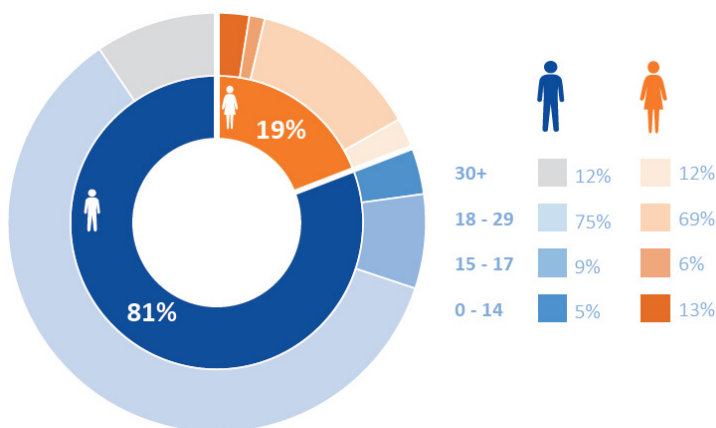


Figure 23: Sex and age breakdown of migrants registered in the MRCs in 2018

Most Common Reasons for Migration



Figure 24: Most common reasons for migration as reported by the MRCs in the region during 2018

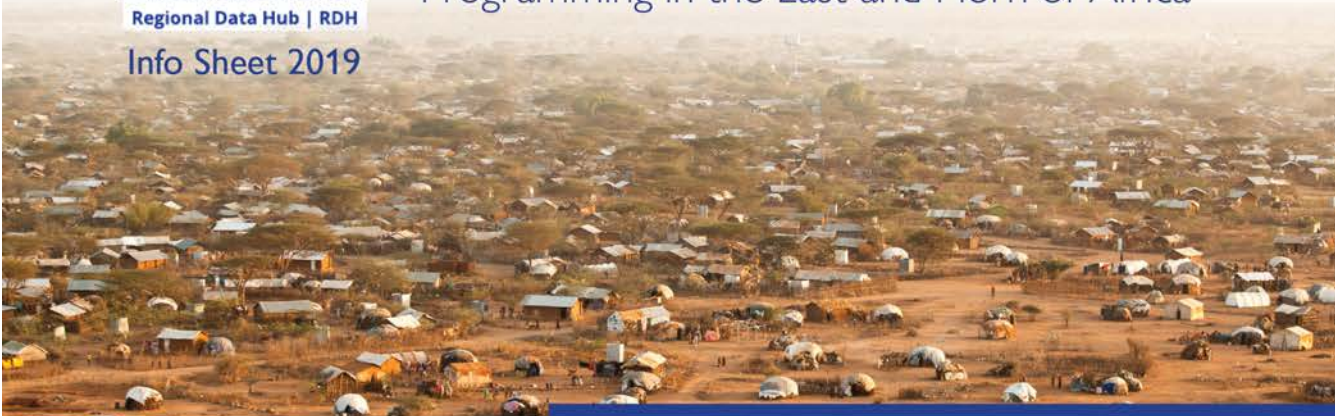


Malakal PoC. Photo: IOM McLaughlin

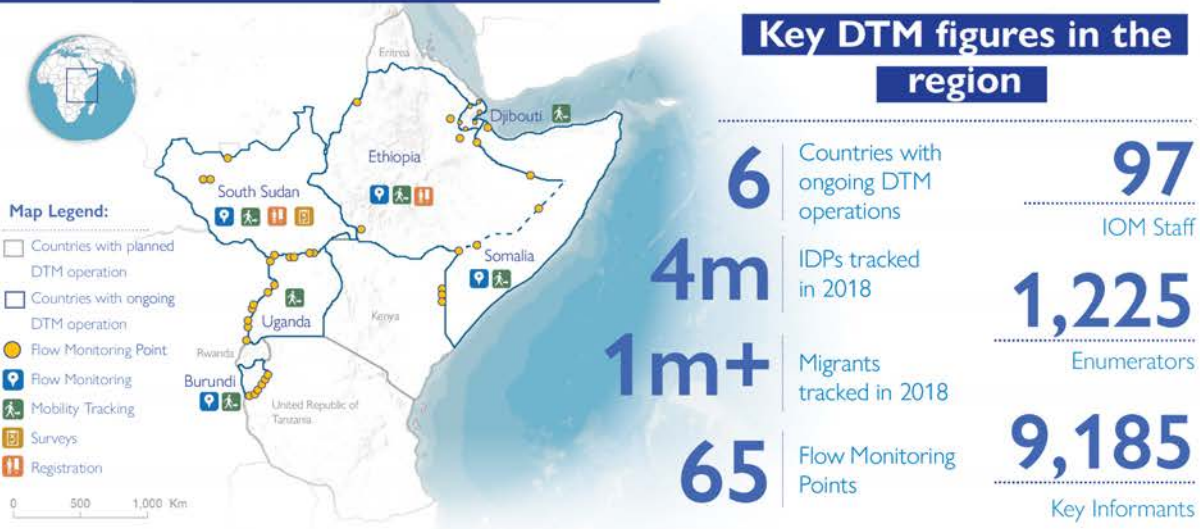
05. ANNEXES



DTM | Displacement Tracking Matrix Programming in the East and Horn of Africa



The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility, provide critical information to decision-makers and responders during crises, and contribute to better understandings of migration flows.

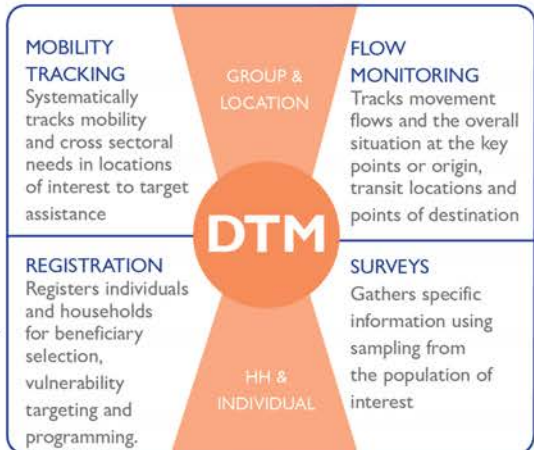


Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: Basemap (Esri, USGS, NOAA); Data (DTM) acceptance by IOM. Source: Basemap (Esri, USGS, NOAA); Data (IOM and OSM)

DATA IS COLLECTED ON:

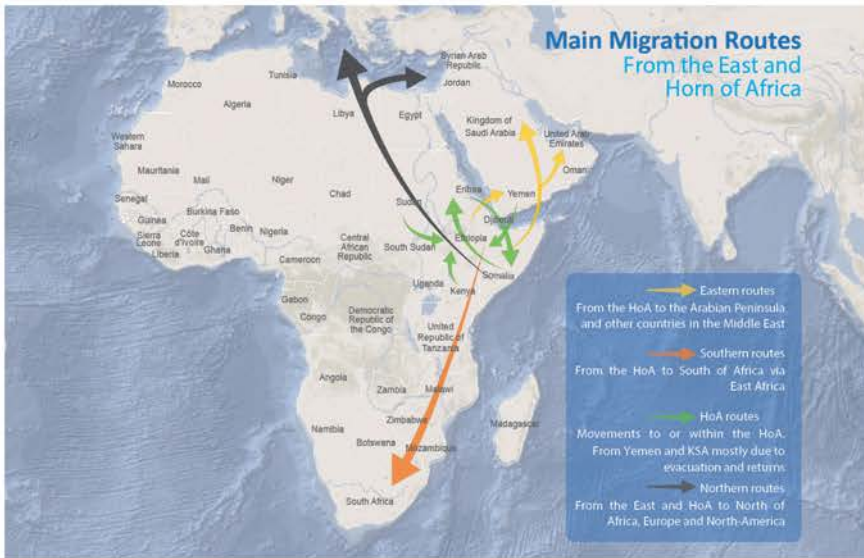
- Population
- Location
- Conditions
- Need and Vulnerabilities
- Flows

HOW DATA IS COLLECTED



PRODUCTS INCLUDE

- GIS products
Statistic Maps, Shapefiles and Geodatabase, KML/KMZ and Thematic Atlas
- REPORTS
DTM Report, Site/Area profiles, Statistical Dashboard, Flow Monitoring Analysis Event Trackers
- ONLINE interactive
Website, Data and Visualization Portal and Online Data Analytic Platform
- DATA sharing Raw Data, Customized Data, Exports, Lists and Tables



Source: Base map (Esri, USGS, NOAA). Data (DTM - Flow Monitoring Registry). Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

FLOW MONITORING

DTM Regional office, has supported the establishment of a network of 65 Flow Monitoring points along the three main migration corridors in the Region (see map above) in Djibouti (11), Ethiopia (5), Somalia (7), South Sudan (19), Uganda (15) and Burundi (8). Flow monitoring provides quantitative estimates of the flow of individuals through specific locations and informs about the profiles, travel history, intentions and needs of people on the move. In the region, this system also supports preparedness and response in public health emergencies by providing mapping and information on population movements in Uganda and in South Sudan, specifically in relation to the recent Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

DISPLACEMENT AND MOBILITY TRACKING IN EMERGENCY

Mobility tracking: in a Region with approximately 7M IDPs, DTM is the official provider of internal displacement figures country wide in Ethiopia and Burundi. In South Sudan and Somalia DTM coverage is being expanded.

Emergency Tracking: a sub-component of mobility tracking, is deployed in Ethiopia and Burundi in instances in which events cause sudden displacement outside of regular rounds of data collection.

A SERVICE FOR HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS AND GOVERNMENTS

DTM's added value is its contribution to a common definition of targets in a crisis, thus lowering entry costs for responders through the provision of reliable and regular data. DTM tools have been developed in close collaboration with Global Clusters to enhance data usability and support sectorial responses. Adaptations at local level are implemented in collaboration with the Host Governments and the Humanitarian community.

BIOMETRIC REGISTRATION

From 2014 to date, DTM South Sudan has biometrically registered over 700,000 beneficiaries in displacement sites and host community locations across the country.

Biometric registration enables humanitarian partners to conduct distributions of food and other items in an accountable manner, maximizing targeting capacity. IOM works in close collaboration with WFP to authenticate beneficiaries at distribution sites and the two organizations have signed a data sharing agreement to enhance interoperability of their respective registration systems, BRAVE and SCOPE.

DTM Ethiopia has also started biometric registration in close collaboration with the Government.

PROTECTION-MAINSTREAMED

DTM data is collected through protection-mainstreamed tools and approaches to improve operational responses to protection risks. These include sex and age disaggregated data, context-appropriate Gender-Based Violence (GBV) risk indicators and services relating to site layout and infrastructure; security and women's participation. GBV indicators are particularly used in Ethiopia and in South Sudan.

CONTACTS

For more information on DTM in the Region: **email:** dtmronairobi@iom.int | **web:** displacement.iom.int
 For Information on displacement or Flow Monitoring: **web:** https://migration.iom.int/ | http://ronairobi.iom.int/
 If you want to support, contact Regional Data Hub RO Nairobi: **email:** rdhronairobi@iom.int

REGIONAL DATA HUB

At the regional level, DTM operates under the Regional Data Hub. Established in early 2018, the RDH aims to support evidence-based, strategic and policy-level discussion on migration through a combined set of initiatives. These include: strengthening regional primary and secondary data collection and analysis; increasing information management capacity across countries; providing technical support to ensure harmonization and interoperability of key methodologies used to monitor population mobility; and the engagement of key stakeholders and governmental counterparts in migration dialogue and consultation.

DTM REGIONAL SUPPORT

The Regional DTM Support team is based in Nairobi, working closely with DTM coordinators in country and with the DTM Global Support Team in Headquarters. Composed of experts with various technical and operational backgrounds, the team strives to provide support services for DTM implementation in the Region. Support includes strategy, methodology and tools design, deployment of technical expertise, capacity building support, quality control, analysis and development of information products, and coordination of cross-border activities.

DTM GLOBALLY IN 2018



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07. METHODOLOGY

IOM, East and Horn of Africa region is comprised of ten countries in total: Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, and United Republic of Tanzania. The regional office for IOM is located in Nairobi, Kenya. DTM components are active in six out of the ten countries, including Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, and Uganda. Yemen is part of the Middle East and North Africa region, and although not part of the EHoA region, is integral to understanding migration in it.

IOM defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is⁸⁰. An internally displaced person, or an IDP, is a persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border⁸¹. IDP is a specific kind of migrant, but for this report, 'migrant' is used to refer to any person, or group of persons, who have crossed an internationally recognized State border for any reason, whereas IDPs are displaced within their borders. Also for the purposes of this report, a returnee (or returned IDP) is any person who was displaced internally or across an international border, but has since returned to his/her place of habitual residence⁸².

80. <https://www.iom.int/who-is-a-migrant>

81. *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, UN Doc E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2.*

82. <http://publications.iom.int/books/international-migration-law-ndeg1-glossary-migration>

The definition may vary at the country level and may encompass former-IDPs returning to the area of their habitual residence, and not necessarily their home, or home town.

Flow Monitoring Methodology

The purpose of flow monitoring is to provide regular and updated information of the size and profile of population movements. The information and analysis provided by flow monitoring also aims to contribute to improved understanding of shortcomings and priorities in the provision of assistance along the displacement/migratory routes. Flow monitoring methodology consists of three basic steps:

- **High Mobility Area/Location Assessments:** aimed at mapping locations of high mobility to establish where to set up Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) through key informant interviews.
- **Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR):** aimed at capturing quantitative data about certain characteristics such as the volumes of migrants, their nationalities, sex and age disaggregated information, their origin, their planned destination and key vulnerabilities. This is done by enumerators at the FMPs.
- **Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS):** aimed at capturing qualitative information about the profiles of migrants, migration drivers and migrants' needs. This is done through interviews with a sample of migrants passing through the FMPs.
- Analysis was undertaken according to the migration routes (Horn of Africa, Eastern, Northern and Southern).

Migration routes

The routes are categorized by looking at the countries of intended destination and have been done so in the following way:

- Eastern Route: Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.
- HOA: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia
- Northern Route: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Libya, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- Southern Route: Angola, Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, South Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Other routes: There are some movements that were tracked going to other countries, mostly to the Eastern hemisphere, and North America, but those have not been considered for the purposes of this analysis as they were outliers, and not part of the regional migration trends. Less than 2,000 movements were observed to these 'other' destinations; thus they did not have a substantial impact on the analysis.

Geographic Locations

- Arab Peninsula: Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
- East Africa: Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania,
- Europe: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- HoA: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia
- Middle East: Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, and Lebanon
- North Africa: Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, and Tunisia
- North America: Canada, Mexico, and United States of America
- Other: Afghanistan, American Samoa, Argentina, Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, and Thailand
- Southern Africa: Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe
- West and Central Africa: Angola, Congo, Ghana, Liberia, and Nigeria.

Note: Turkey, for the purposes of the IOM regional network, is managed by the European regional office and is thus considered as part of 'Europe' for geographic classifications, and is categorized within the 'Northern Route' as it is often a transit country for migration towards Europe. For the United Nations, Turkey is considered as part of Central Asia, which is not a categorization used in this report.

Movement Categories

- **Outgoing/Exiting Migrants:** Migrants travelling out of the country where the FMP is located, or transiting through a country containing an FMP, which is not their intended final destination. Nationality is irrelevant.
- **Incoming migrants:** both entering (non-nationals of the country with the FMP) and returning (nationals of the country with the FMP) migrants, where the intended destination is the country containing the FMP;
- **Internal Migrants:** where both the departure and the destination country are the country with the FMP. This includes circular migration.

Djibouti Points

Djibouti acts as a transit country for migration towards, as well as away from, the East and Horn of Africa region. It is very important for mixed migration analysis in the region. For this reason, in 2018, various FMPs were established across the country and at all major border crossings, as well as transit hubs to assist in capturing a diverse cross section of the flows of migrants moving through the country. To ensure optimal coverage, regular assessments were carried out and FMPs were closed and opened in different locations to adapt to changing trends and routes.

For the purpose of this report, it was important to select only those points that capture the highest volume of movement and to avoid capturing the same flows at multiple points.

After looking at the figures for each point per month, the migration routes, and the movement categories, the following points were used for analysis within this report:

- Assamo
- Godoria
- Guaherre
- Gueliléh
- Issy/Galafi
- Kalakanley/Loyada
- Yoboki

168,000 movements were tracked along these points, with approximately 127,000 movements tracked along the Eastern Route.

Yemen Arrivals

IOM DTM teams in Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Somalia track movements along the Eastern corridor, and in Yemen. Yemen is the first country that is reached once the migrants cross the Gulf of Aden, or the Red Sea. DTM teams also monitor new arrivals. However, even though new arrivals are tracked fairly accurately in Yemen, coverage exists only on the Southern shore along the Gulf of Aden, and not on the Western shore along the Red Sea, due to the security situation in the country. From the Horn, the two main departure countries are Djibouti and Somalia, so the data of departures in Somalia and Djibouti, as well as Yemen arrivals, are used to estimate the true number of Yemen arrivals.

For more information, visit:

<http://migration.iom.int/reports/yemen-%E2%80%94-flow-monitoring-dashboard-2-january-%E2%80%94-december-2018?close=true>



Wrecked boats in Obock, Djibouti. Photo: © Olivia Headon/IOM







This project is co-funded by the European Union



german humanitarian assistance
DEUTSCHE HUMANITÄRE HILFE

Better Migration Management
Horn of Africa



EU-IOM
Joint Initiative for
Migrant Protection
and Reintegration



From the People of Japan



USAID
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Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
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