Ethiopian Migrants in Yemen and Voluntary Return 2011

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MOFA, YEMEN
September 2012
Yemen in 2011

Profile
1- location and long line borders
2- Difficulties in;
   - Politic
   - Security
   - Economic
Refugees and Asylum Seekers

1- Legislation

- Yemen the only country in the region is part of the convention 1951 and its protocol 1967, and also it’s part of other int. conventions related to Human Rights, women and child Rights.

- Yemen has a legal framework such; immigrants/passport law, law on Entry and residence of aliens, labor law.
- Yemen is a member of IOM.
2- National framework;

- National Committee For Refugees Affairs (NACRA), National subcommittee for Refugees Affairs (NASCRA).

3- Regional and International Partnerships, UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, DRC, SDC, SHS, and GCCs, US, EU, UK, Germany, Jap, Netherland, Korean others.

4- Yemeni Government policy, the equal approach to offer public services, for both refugees and Yemeni citizens such as, heath. Medical care, electricity, water, education, freedom to operate without restrictions, exempting refugees a state residence fees and delay, move freely.

5- Since the conflict of Somali in 1991, Yemen has been receiving more than one million Somalis refugees later on from Ethiopia, and Eritrea. GoY’s estimation, there are about 750,000 refugees and asylum seekers in Yemen (in average of 400 persons per day crossing gulf Aden and Red). This figure does not include internally displaced populations (IDPs)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refugees, 208,566 Somali, 4686 Ethiopian, 842 Eritrean, 3,940 Iraqi, 587 others</td>
<td>218,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asylum Seekers</td>
<td>5,878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned Refugees</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregular Migrants</td>
<td>186,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internally Displaced Population (IDPS) distributed in 11 governorates</td>
<td>470,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned IDPs unhcr / Go y, 29474 Sa’ada, 50 Amran</td>
<td>29,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stateless Persons</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total people concerned</td>
<td>930,265</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recourse: Unhcr, IOM, Go Yemen
Ethiopia Migrants in Yemen

A - Legal migrants (Employment Migrants) 15000 persons

Simply divided in two categories;

1 - Working in private companies

2 - Housekeepers with Yemeni families
## B - Irregulars Ethiopia Migrants

### ETHIOPIA ARRIVALS IN YEMEN FROM THE HORN AFRICA COMPARISON WITH SOMALIA 2009 - 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Origin</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012 Up to 31 July.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>44,774</td>
<td>34,422</td>
<td>75,651</td>
<td>51,201</td>
<td>206,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>% 58</td>
<td>% 64</td>
<td>% 73</td>
<td>% 80</td>
<td>% 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>32,988</td>
<td>18,855</td>
<td>27,350</td>
<td>12,568</td>
<td>91,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>% 42</td>
<td>% 35</td>
<td>% 27</td>
<td>% 20</td>
<td>% 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>% 0.001</td>
<td>% 01</td>
<td>% 0.001</td>
<td>% 0,001</td>
<td>% 0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>77,802</td>
<td>53,382</td>
<td>103,154</td>
<td>63,818</td>
<td>298,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recourse :</td>
<td>Unhcr</td>
<td>July .29</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NEW ARRIVALS

1. From Bosasso (Somalia) to the Gulf of Aden, from Zinjibar to Mukalla eastwards.
2. From Obock (Djibouti) to the Red Sea/Gulf of Aden coast, and transport NAs to Bab El-Mandab transit Centre. Patrolling coverage only goes as far north as Al-Mukha. However, numerous NAs are reported to land north of the current area of coverage, and are vulnerable to smugglers & traffickers and unable to receive proper screening on the procedures to seek asylum for those in need.

3. Trans and Reception Centres
   - Patrolling teams transport NAs from the coast to the nearest transit centres to:
     1. Provide First Aid and Food
     2. Gather initial information about asylum seekers
     3. Identify vulnerable/protection cases immediately
   - Somali NAs and vulnerable non-Somali NAs are transported to the

4. Kharaz Camp
   - The camp hosts 17,000 Ethiopian Refugees.
   - Somali and vulnerable asylum seekers are registered in Kharaz.
A perilous journey and ruthless smugglers

Reception Centers in Yemen

- Mayfa’a - Shab Cen. (MRC)
- Ahwar,- Rec. Cen. Abyan (ARC)
- Mayfa’ Hagr Accommodation Cen.- Hadramut (MTC)
- Kiada Refugees Transit Cen. Shabowa (KRTC).

- Provided basic information and humanitarian assistance, especial care for women and children.
### Place of new arrivals in Yemen Jan- July 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taizz</td>
<td>32,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahij</td>
<td>17,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abyan</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shabwah</td>
<td>5,729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadramawt</td>
<td>8,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>63,818</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IOM, NGOs Activities in Haradh

- Departure Center
  - 24,817 registered
  - 7,439 voluntary returned
- Heath Clinic
- Primary and emergency health care
- Feeding Center
- Daily meal stranded migrants
- Protection Center
- Facility providing shelter

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IOM  June 2012
Voluntary Return, Bilateral Cooperation Yemen, Ethiopia, and IOM

- Submitted by Go Yemen
  Total number 44,207
- Area collected: different places
- Country Origin: different
- Financed: by Yemeni governmental

- Submitted by: IOM,
- Period: November 2010 - July 2012
  Total returned 7,439
- Area collected: Haradh
- Country origin: Ethiopia
- Financed: CERF, KAS, UNHCR, WFP, UN OCHARF, TICAD
Yemen, Proposal and Solutions

1. Coordination with the international community to address the problem of refugees from the source, through the establishment of security places and provide them with basic needs and secure way to live and stay there.

2. Striving of the international community to address the problem of Somalia and support government to achieve security and stability.

3. Support and funding of programs for improving the conditions of refugees and asylum seekers in Yemen and the region.

4. Encourage bilateral and multilateral regional cooperation conferences on mixed migration issues. Focus on effective humanitarian interventions, capacity building, fight against trafficking in human and smuggling gangs. Such as, The Yemen Mixed Migration Task Force (MMTF).
5. Awareness campaign in media among migrants society to the dangers trip in sea and desert.

6. Involve of the international community and donors countries to bear the cost cheering with Go Yemen of receiving the refugees and asylum seekers due to it’s international humanitarian issue, not Yemeni problem.

7. Yemen is Calling the region countries include the Horn of Africa and the Gulf states to organize an urgent conference to discuss the increased of mixed migration and refugees and to have a quickly action before it becomes more worse and treatment becomes more difficult.
Challenges

Solutions

Resettlement

Voluntary Return on March 2012

THANK YOU

submitted by IOM