



**MMC East Africa
& Yemen**

QUARTER 4 2021



Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: East Africa & Yemen

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

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

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

MMC's understanding of mixed migration

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

Front cover photo credit:

Michael Kirby Smith (2013)

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

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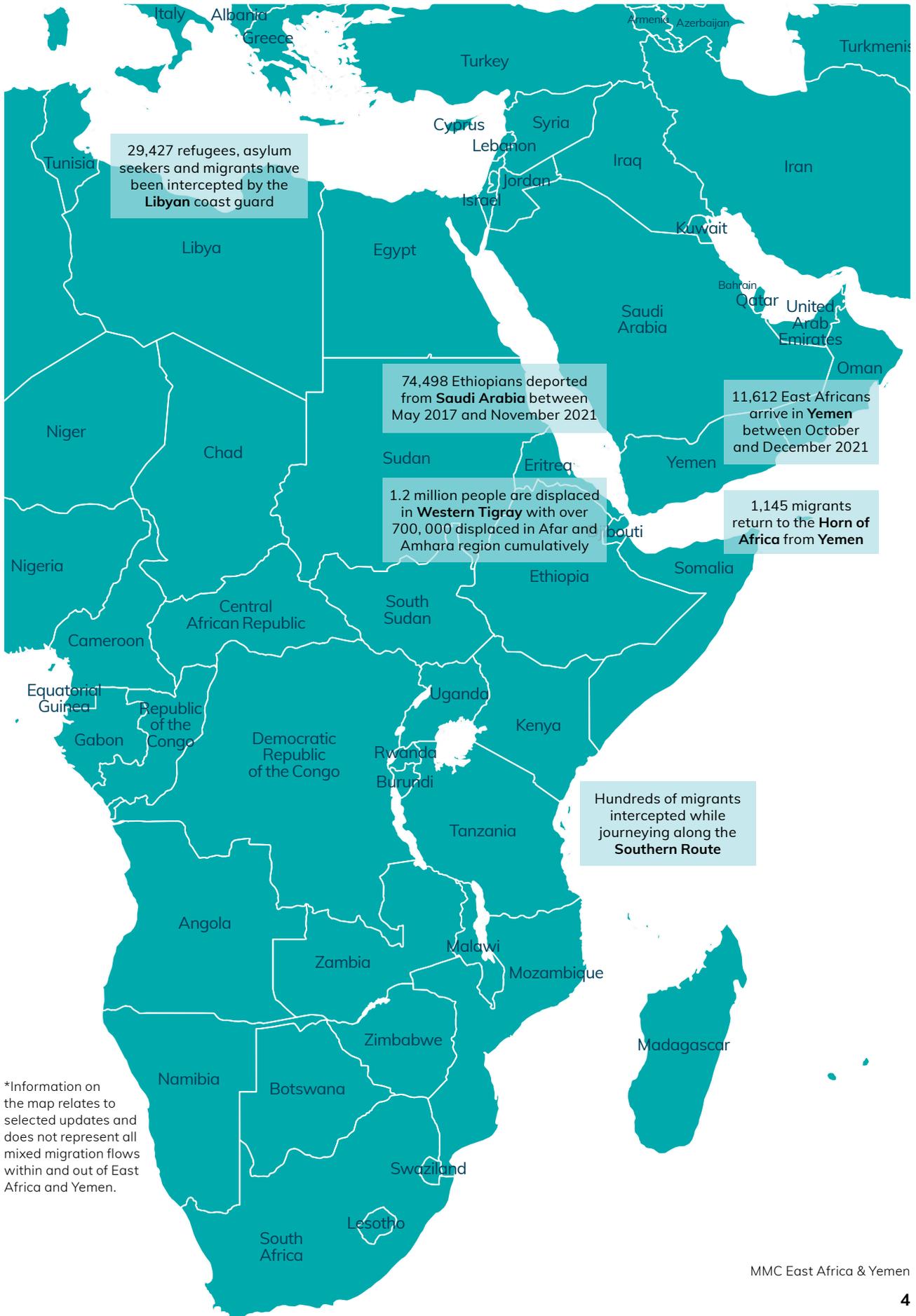
Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: East Africa & Yemen

Quarter 4 - 2021

Key Updates

- **Further displacement in Northern Ethiopia as hostilities escalate:** New displacement have been reported from Western Tigray with an estimated 30,000 displaced into North Western districts. The number of Internally displaced people (IDPs) have increased since September in Afar and Amhara regions in the wake of intensified conflict. 1.2 million people have been displaced in Western Tigray since the conflict began in November 2020.
- **Dutch-Eritrean arrested for human smuggling:** A 53-year-old man, John Habeta was arrested in Kenya in December by authorities. The suspect is reported to have been involved in smuggling Eritreans into Europe in four separate operations.
- **Kenya passes progressive Refugee Act:** President Uhuru Kenyatta passes the Refugee Act 2021 providing refugees the opportunity to participate in social and economic activities. The Act also expanded the designated areas of settlement as well as provided integration and inclusion measures at the county and national level.
- **176 asylum seekers evacuated from Libya:** A group of 176 asylum seekers were evacuated to Rwanda from Libya. Among those evacuated are men, women and children from Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan and Eritrea. Many of the evacuees are believed to be victims of trafficking and faced different forms of abuse and violence and detention.
- **South Africa and Kenya agree to deport undocumented migrants to Kenya:** A deal to return irregular migrants who entered South Africa to Kenya was brokered by the presidents of both states in December. Kenya will be required to take back migrants who entered South Africa from Kenya based on 'clear proof' of a breach.
- **A total of 11,612 East African refugees and migrants arrived in Yemen this quarter,** a 91% increase from last quarter's 6,091. Over the year however, the overall number of arrivals into Yemen remained low with just [27,693](#) arrivals recorded in 2021, a 35% reduction on the [37,535](#) recorded in 2020, and an 80% reduction on the [138,213](#) recorded in 2019.

Regional Overview*



Mixed Migration Regional Updates

Mixed migration within East Africa

AU strategy on trafficking and smuggling of persons in Africa

Government officials, trade unions and civil society organizations met with the African Union Commission (AUC) to discuss the issue of human trafficking and smuggling in Africa. [In a 3-day meeting held October 7-10](#), members discussed and validated two draft policies on the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and Prevention of Smuggling of Migrants (SOM). The two drafts draw from various frameworks including the [Global Compact for Migration](#) (GCM) and [Migration Policy Framework for Africa](#) (MPFA). The discussions further recommended development of an 'effective follow-up, reporting review mechanism of the policies at national, regional, and continental levels', by Regional Economic Communities (REC) and AU member states, providing a learning opportunity identified during the implementation process.

In the same month, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime launched a [Regional Legislative Assessment on Trafficking in Persons in Eastern Africa](#). The report aims to evaluate the status of compliance with UN Convention against Transnational Crime (UNTOC) and the TIP Protocol, and address the lack of effective regional coordination in countering TIP in the region.

Further displacement in Northern Ethiopia as hostilities escalate

Conflict between the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) and the Ethiopian Federal Government intensified over the final quarter of 2021. The Ethiopian government launched a series of airstrikes in locations including [Amhara](#), [Adwa](#), [Mai Tsebri](#), and [Mekelle](#) where multiple airstrikes reportedly [killed 10 people and left scores injured](#). The airstrikes continued in [December](#) resulting in the [destruction of a power substation](#), and reports that 56 people were killed in an [IDP camp](#) and 3 Eritrean refugees were killed in the [Mai Aini refugee camp](#) in January 2022. Government forces also recaptured strategic towns including [Chifra](#) that lies along the highway linking Ethiopia to Djibouti and [Dessie and Kombucha](#) situated on the main road to Addis Ababa.

UNHCR reported '[new displacement](#)' within the country from Western Tigray with an estimated 30,000¹ displaced into North Western districts as of December 13. Further, a [report](#) by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) indicated that over 10,000 Tigrayans had been newly displaced from Western Tigray between November 25 and December 1. Since the start of the conflict in November 2020, [1.2 million people](#) are confirmed to be displaced from Western Tigray to other parts of Tigray. Similarly, the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) is reported to have [increased](#) since September in Afar and Amhara, with over [542,000 and 255,00 displaced](#) respectively. Continued fighting in Afar and Amhara regions has [greatly hindered humanitarian access and aid delivery in affected areas](#).

1 ACAPS Thematic Report 13 Dec 2021, unpublished.

In addition to the [70,000 people](#) seeking refuge in Sudan, about 6,102 Ethiopians are reported to have crossed into Kenya through Moyale. In October, [2,700](#) people were recorded crossing the border, 43% of whom were from the Oromia region and 3% from Tigray. [508 Ethiopians](#) were recorded in November with majority coming from Oromia (43%) and 1% from Tigray. Finally, [2,894](#) entered Kenya in December with 45% from Oromia region with 1% from Tigray. In Somaliland, [3,000 Ethiopians](#) are reported to have arrived from the Amhara region in December.

The European Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the [African Union](#) are among partners [calling for a pause in hostilities](#) and for the restoration of access by humanitarian groups to the northern region. Over [100 deaths](#) have been reported due to the lack of hospital equipment and medication with about [80-90% of hospitals not functioning in Tigray](#). Other than the impending conflict, the impact of the COVID -19 pandemic, drought, famine, locust invasion and flooding exposes [2.2 million Ethiopians](#) to require humanitarian assistance. Following the escalating conflict, the United States announced the [ejection of Ethiopia](#) from the African Growth and opportunity Act effective January 1, 2022.

Israel grants 16 Eritreans asylum

Out of 2,400 asylum requests the Israeli government has been reviewing since 2019, just [16 Eritreans have been granted asylum](#). The requests were reviewed against a set of criteria formulated by the government following the court of appeal's decision that '[desertion from the national army could be justification for granting refugee status](#).' Israel has a notoriously low approval rate for Eritrean asylum request, at just 1.5%. The number of Eritrean asylum seekers arriving in Israel has drastically fallen since the construction and fortification of a [border wall](#) at the Egyptian-Israeli border.

Dutch-Eritrean arrested for human smuggling

A [53-year-old man, John Habeta](#) was arrested in December by Kenyan authorities on allegations of facilitating human smuggling. According to INTERPOL, Habeta had been on Netherland's wanted list since 2017 for his involvement in smuggling Eritreans into Europe. If convicted, Habeta may face up to 8 years in jail.

Kenya praised for new progressive Refugee Act

President Uhuru Kenyatta signed the Refugees Act 2021 into law in November, replacing an earlier 2006 statute. The new law will be effective 21 February 2022, 90 days from the day of assent (23 November 2021). The Act has been [positively received](#) by humanitarian and development partners for its progressive strides towards the [financial and economic inclusion](#) of refugees in the country, by recognizing refugee identity cards as having a status similar to the Foreign National Registration Certificate. Through this provision, refugees in possession of a refugee ID will be able to access public and private services with fewer barriers.

The Act has also expanded potential areas for refugee residence within the country. Kenya has a [long-documented history of refugee encampment](#), stationing refugees and asylum seekers in far-flung and

often underserved areas. In a departure from the previous law, designated areas for refugee habitation have been expanded to more broadly include any of Kenya's 47 Counties. This designation can be issued at the discretion of the Cabinet Secretary in consultation with respective Counties, and [cautiously](#) implies that refugees could receive greater freedom of movement and permission to reside outside of camps. A matter long-preserved for the national government, this also indicates a prioritisation of area-based approaches to the management of refugee matters across the country.

Despite these strides, and as raised in an [earlier version of this QMMU](#), challenges still remain with other clauses in the Act. One such clause designates detention facilities, remand centres, prisons and police stations as possible transit centres for holding asylum seekers while their claims are determined, exposing them to the '[same standards of confinement](#)' as criminals.

The assent comes on the heels of, and sits at odds with, the government's less progressive, and [sustained attempts to close refugee camps across the country](#). While the latest push for camp closure seems to have lost steam,² it points to Kenya's disjointed and [often politicised approach](#) to refugee management.

The Eastern route from East Africa to Yemen

Upward quarterly trend of arrivals, despite lower figures overall

A total of 11,612 East African refugees and migrants arrived in Yemen this quarter, a 91% increase from last quarter's 6,091. Numbers increased notably between [September](#) (2,769) and [October](#) (4,300), by a 55% margin due to [favourable weather conditions and change of routes](#) by smugglers to avoid detection by the Djiboutian coast guard. November ([3,622](#)) and December ([3,690](#)) recorded slightly less numbers than October due to [restrictions on maritime borders in Yemen](#). However, there has been an increase in East African numbers from the initial [5,113](#) recorded in the first quarter to 11,602 in the last quarter of 2021.

Over the year however, the overall number of arrivals into Yemen remained low with just [27,693](#) arrivals recorded in 2021, a 35% reduction on the [37,535](#) recorded in 2020, and an 80% reduction on the [138,213](#) recorded in 2019. While crossings to Yemen have not yet reached pre-pandemic levels, 2020 arrival figures are largely bolstered by movements that were made before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic between January and March (accounting for 27,948 of the yearly figures).

Multiple factors continue to impact movement dynamics along the route, including the ongoing conflict in Ethiopia, increased [security presence in Somalia](#), [deportation of Ethiopians from Somaliland](#), boat tragedies off the Djibouti coast, and the deteriorating situation in Yemen.

² Confidential partner reports suggest that this is no longer a priority for the government.

Spontaneous returns from Yemen remain low

1,145 East Africans returned to the Horn from Yemen between October and December, a 27% decrease from the previous quarter³ (1,568). 650 Ethiopians, predominantly men, returned to Djibouti from Yemen ([261](#) in October, [211](#) in November and [178](#) in December). Similarly, 495 Somalis returned from Yemen to Somaliland and Puntland in the same period ([233](#) in October, [200](#) in November and [62](#) in December). [20,217](#) migrants have returned to the Horn of Africa since May 2020, 13,125 of whom arrived in 2021.

Over 5,000 stranded in Somaliland and Puntland due to Ethiopian conflict

Over [40,000 refugees and migrants](#) continue to be stranded in the Horn of Africa and Yemen as of December 2021. In December, about [5,500 migrants](#) were reported to be stranded in and around Burao, Borama, Hargeisa and Bossaso, with many either unable to continue with their journeys due to maritime restrictions in Yemen or return home. This is a significant increase from the [500](#) reported in October due to the continuing conflict in Ethiopia that has forced many to seek refuge in Somaliland.

In Yemen, an estimated [35,000 migrants](#) are reported to be stranded. During the quarter, hostilities escalated in the Ma'rib governorate and surrounding areas resulting in mass displacement, leaving an additional [5,000 migrants stranded](#). In addition to the conflict and [checkpoints along routes leading to Saudi Arabia](#), many migrants have also been arrested.

Nearly 80,000 Ethiopians deported from Saudi Arabia in 2021

As of November 2021, [79,498 Ethiopian nationals](#) were returned from Saudi Arabia back to Ethiopia since the start of deportations in May 2017. During the quarter 8,583 Ethiopians were deported, [5,053 in October](#) and [3,530 in November](#). Return flights from Saudi Arabia were put on hold with the last one arriving in Addis Ababa on November 19. Tigray returnees comprised [22%](#) (October) and [23%](#) (November) of all arrivals.

According to a report by [Human Rights Watch](#), thousands of ethnic Tigrayans deported from Saudi Arabia have been 'arbitrarily detained, mistreated and forcibly disappeared' by Ethiopian authorities on arrival in Ethiopia. Deportees are reportedly taken to reception centres in Addis Ababa while some are intercepted at checkpoints heading to Tigray or Semera airport in Afar region and detained in Southern Ethiopia or Afar. Since the announcement of a [nation-wide emergency](#) in November, arrests against Tigrayans have reportedly surged with the [government denying claims of arrests based on ethnicity](#).

³ Including [September 2021 arrivals \(302\)](#) not initially referenced in Q3 QMMU.

The Northern route towards North Africa and Europe

East African arrivals to Europe along Mediterranean routes

Over the course of 2021, arrivals of refugees and migrants in Europe via Mediterranean [land and sea routes](#) have increased. An easing of travel restrictions is likely to have contributed to rising numbers, estimated at 122,970 in 2021, a 28% increase on arrivals in 2020 (94,950) and almost on par with pre-pandemic levels recorded in 2019 (123,663).

Within this broader group, the subset of East Africans arriving in Europe by sea has also increased in 2021. [5,026 East Africans](#) (Eritrea 2,186, Sudan 1,796, Somalia 686 and Ethiopia 358) arrived in Italy between January and November 2021 accounting for 8% of all arrivals, and representing a 65% increase from arrivals in 2020 (3,052). In Greece, [779 East Africans](#) (Somalia 497 and Democratic Republic of Congo 282) arrived by sea between January and October 2021, accounting for 25% of all arrivals. In Malta, [607 arrived by sea](#) between January and October 2021.

East African refugees and migrants in Libya and Tunisia

As of November 30, [921 East Africans](#) were registered as refugees and asylum seekers in Tunisia, including 490 Sudanese, 297 Eritreans and 134 Somalis. In Libya, a total of [7,113 East African asylum seekers and refugees](#) were registered as of December 31 including 4,635 Eritreans, 1,371 Somalis, 1,023 Ethiopians and 315 South Sudanese. The number of East African migrants in Libya remain low accounting for [13,951](#) comprising 5,659 Somalis, 4,910 Eritreans, 2,044 Ethiopians and 1,338 South Sudanese as of September 2021.

176 asylum seekers evacuated from Libya, under extended mandate

In December, a group of [176 asylum seekers was evacuated from Libya to Rwanda](#) under the auspices of the [Emergency Transit Mechanism](#) (ETM), agreed between Rwanda and the African Union in September 2019. Among those evacuated include men, women and infants from Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan and Eritrea. Many of the evacuees are believed to be victims of trafficking and faced different forms of abuse and violence and detention. Reports indicate that 1,680 people of concern are held in Libyan detention centres and need to be evacuated to safety.

The 176 joined another group of [203 evacuees](#) hosted at a transit centre in Bugesera, Rwanda awaiting return to their home countries, settlement in Rwanda or resettlement to third countries. This was the second evacuation flight from Libya to Rwanda in 2021, with the first one having taken off in [July](#).

An addendum to the ETM was [signed](#) in November 2021 to [extend operations of the Gashora based transit centre](#) until December 31, 2023. The parties also agreed to expand the facility to accommodate 700 people from the initial 500. Since 2019, [824](#) people have been safely evacuated to Rwanda.

Eritrean asylum seekers at risk of deportation in Libya

A group of [24 Eritreans](#) held in Ganfouda detention centre are reported to be at risk of deportation by Libyan authorities. Other refugees and migrants from Somalia and Sudan are also reported to have been detained in the recent months and have already been deported or face the risk of deportation. A [Libyan government official](#) is reported as stating that authorities would 'deport as many as possible' following the migrant raids in early October where about 4000 were arrested and 15 injured.

The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) expressed concern over the issue, highlighting the [disregard of the principle of non-refoulement](#) protecting asylum seekers. Deportees are at risk of detention, starvation, lack of food, water and medication among other risks. Further, those expelled mostly already experienced sexual violence, trafficking and torture while in Libya. OHCHR are especially concerned following the [forceful expulsion of two groups of Sudanese asylum seekers](#) in November. Reports indicate the two groups were held in Ganfouda and Al- Kufra detention centres run by the Department for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM) prior to their deportation. They are said to have been moved across the Sahara Desert and dumped on the Libya-Sudan border.

Increased interceptions and death at sea

An estimated [29,427 refugees, asylum seekers and migrants](#) have been intercepted by the Libyan coast guard as of November 19. This figure marks a 25% increase from the 23,583 recorded in September 2021. More refugees and migrants are still undertaking the journey to Europe despite the increased interceptions.

[A boat carrying 500 refugees and migrants](#) was intercepted by the Libyan coastguard on its way to Europe in October. The intercepted refugees and migrants, including Sudanese and Somali nationals, were disembarked in the western town of Zawiya. Similarly, a group of 280 refugees and migrants of African nationality were intercepted in November onboard 5 boats.

125 refugees and migrants heading to Europe off the Tunisian coast were also intercepted in six separate operations. [112 of the migrants are of sub-Saharan origin](#). Further, a Spanish rescue vessel, The Guardamar Talía, rescued [121 refugees and migrants](#) reported to be of sub-Saharan origin in two inflatable boats. Deaths reported in the Mediterranean continued to increase to [1,864](#) from 1,397 reported in September.

The Southern route towards South Africa

Over 200 East Africans intercepted along Southern route

Risks associated with human smuggling and trafficking continued to prevail on the Southern route this quarter. In a case of suspected human trafficking, [six Eritreans](#) comprising five men and one woman were rescued by the Ugandan immigration department in October. Officials state that the six, who had no documentation, were rescued while on their way to Kampala from Kenya. As of November 2021, [20,743](#) Eritrean refugees are registered in Uganda.

Similarly, in South Africa, [50 Ethiopian nationals](#) aged between 12 and 50 were rescued by authorities in October south of Johannesburg. Officials report the victims were lured to the country on the premise they would be reunited with their families. The man transporting them however demanded money from their families to secure their release on arrival to South Africa. Another [11 Ethiopians](#) were rescued in what is believed to have started as human smuggling, then trafficking and finally to a kidnapping case.

In Kenya, a number of interceptions were reported during the quarter. [131 Ethiopians](#) were arrested by authorities in Kenya in October. All men, the suspects had no identification or legal documentation to support their stay in the country. In December, a group of [13 Ethiopians](#) were also arrested after two of them led police to their hideout and informed police they were brought to Nairobi in a truck. Another group of [31 undocumented Ethiopians](#) were arrested after the lorry they were traveling in was involved in an accident along the Meru-Nairobi highway. Further, [40 Congolese](#) were arrested as they tried to enter Kenya from Uganda, Kyaka refugee settlement by authorities.

In Malawi, 12 Ethiopians were deported by authorities in October. The 12 were intercepted between October 2020 and March 2021 and spent months in detention. Following discussions between the governments of Malawi, Ethiopia and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), 134 Ethiopians have successfully returned home in 2021.

South Africa and Kenya agree to deport undocumented migrants

[A deal to return undocumented migrants who enter South Africa back to Kenya](#) was brokered by the presidents of both states in December. The agreement was made as part of a deal to ease visa restrictions for Kenyans entering South Africa. Under the new deal, Kenya is required to receive the deportees based on clear proof they passed through Kenya.

Thematic Focus:

The plight of Eritrean refugees in Egypt

Over 40 Eritrean asylum seekers and refugees have been deported from Egypt back to Eritrea in 2021. In December, [25 asylum seekers were forcefully deported](#) by Egyptian authorities. The 25 had been arrested separately in 2021 for entering the country irregularly and detained. While in detention, they had no access to legal representation and no charges presented to them. Similarly, another group of [8 Eritrean asylum seekers](#) were deported in October including women and children. Prior to their deportation, the 8 were reportedly arbitrarily detained in poor conditions for a period of 2 years for irregularly entering the state in October 2019. Five members of the group suffered from chronic illnesses and denied any medication by authorities. The 8 were part of a larger group of 18, all members of the same family, with [7 deported in November](#) while [3 remain in detention](#).

According to the [Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights](#) (OHCHR), the whereabouts of the eight Eritreans deported in October are unknown. OHCHR has expressed concern over their disappearance and called for immediate release including of others being held arbitrarily. Moreover, OHCHR has called on Egypt to cease deportations of Eritrean asylum seekers currently in detention and to '[review its policy of expelling Eritrean nationals without conducting assessment of risks...](#)'. Despite Egypt having [signed and ratified](#) the 1951 Refugee Convention safeguarding asylum seekers from refoulement and from being penalized for illegal entry into the country, it continues to arrest and deport asylum seekers in contravention with international law.

[Refugees Platform in Egypt](#) (RPE) reports that as of November 2021, Egypt was host to 269,826 refugees and asylum seekers of which Eritreans account for 5% (20,778). While Egypt is largely a destination for many, it has in the past been a transit point for East Africans intending to head to Europe or to Israel (before the latter [built a wall](#) to bar illegal entry, effectively rendering this route obsolete).

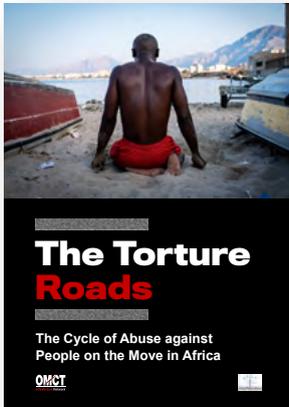
[Every year](#), thousands of Eritreans [escape](#) the harsh conditions in Eritrea including forced conscription into the military. Nationals between the age of 18 and 40 are required by the state to undertake [national service](#) for a period of 18 months, however reports indicate that the timeline is [indefinite](#). Despite a [2018 agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia](#) ceasing hostilities between the two nations – the underlying premise for national service – and the [opening of borders](#) which were later [closed](#), national service is still mandatory. As of 2019, [507,300](#) Eritreans are reported to be in exile and according MMC's [4Mi data](#), 89% of Eritreans interviewed cite a lack of rights as their main reason for leaving the country, with the majority indicating forced conscription/forced labour as their specific concern.

Egypt's history of disregarding Eritrean asylum claims dates as far back as [2008](#) and [2009](#) where mass cases of deportations were reported, and the risk of deportation looms over many more Eritreans in Egypt. Over [200 Eritrean asylum seekers and refugees detained](#) in Aswan and Red Sea governorates are reportedly at risk of deportation. Detainees are held in deplorable conditions with no access to any legal representation or family, asylum procedures, inadequate food and water and medical care. Further, some detainees have reported being [forced to sign voluntary return forms](#) and beaten if they refused to do

so. Overall, African refugees and migrants including Sudanese and Ethiopians have cited enduring '[racial insults, sexual harassment and other abuses](#).'

Back home, reports indicate that Eritrean deportees face the risk of '[arbitrary arrest, indefinite detention, torture and execution](#)' for evading national service. OHCHR has called '[Eritrea to respect the rights of Eritrean returnees...](#)' and to immediately release returned Eritrean asylum seekers reportedly held in arbitrary detention.

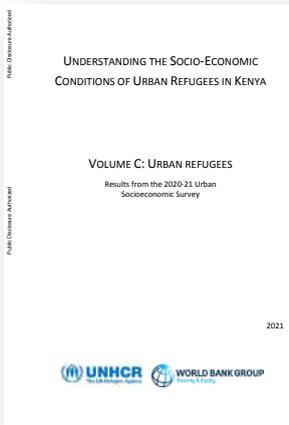
Highlighted New Research and Reports



[The Torture Roads: The Cycle of Abuse against People on the Move in Africa](#)

OMCT & CACIT | December 2021

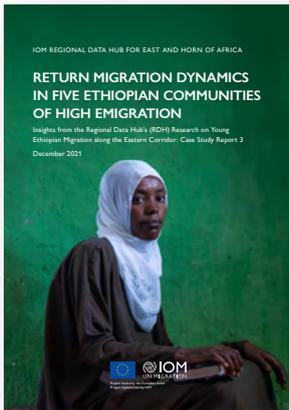
The report is the first to analyse comprehensively the experiences of migrants on the continent. It is the result of a unique collective research spanning two years, and covering eight countries in West, Central, East and North Africa that include places of origin and transit for migrants, asylum seekers and refugees who seek security, protection, and a better life. It combines stories of violence and extortion by officials at borders, of human trafficking, forced prostitution and rape at the hands of criminal gangs, with comprehensive analysis of relevant legal frameworks. It also highlights how migration agreements signed by the European Union (EU) and some of its member States with a number of African countries have contributed to an increase in the exposure of migrants to this litany of abuse.



[Understanding the Social-Economic Conditions of Urban Refugees in Kenya: Results from the 2020-2021 Urban Socioeconomic survey](#)

UNHCR & World Bank Group | November 2021

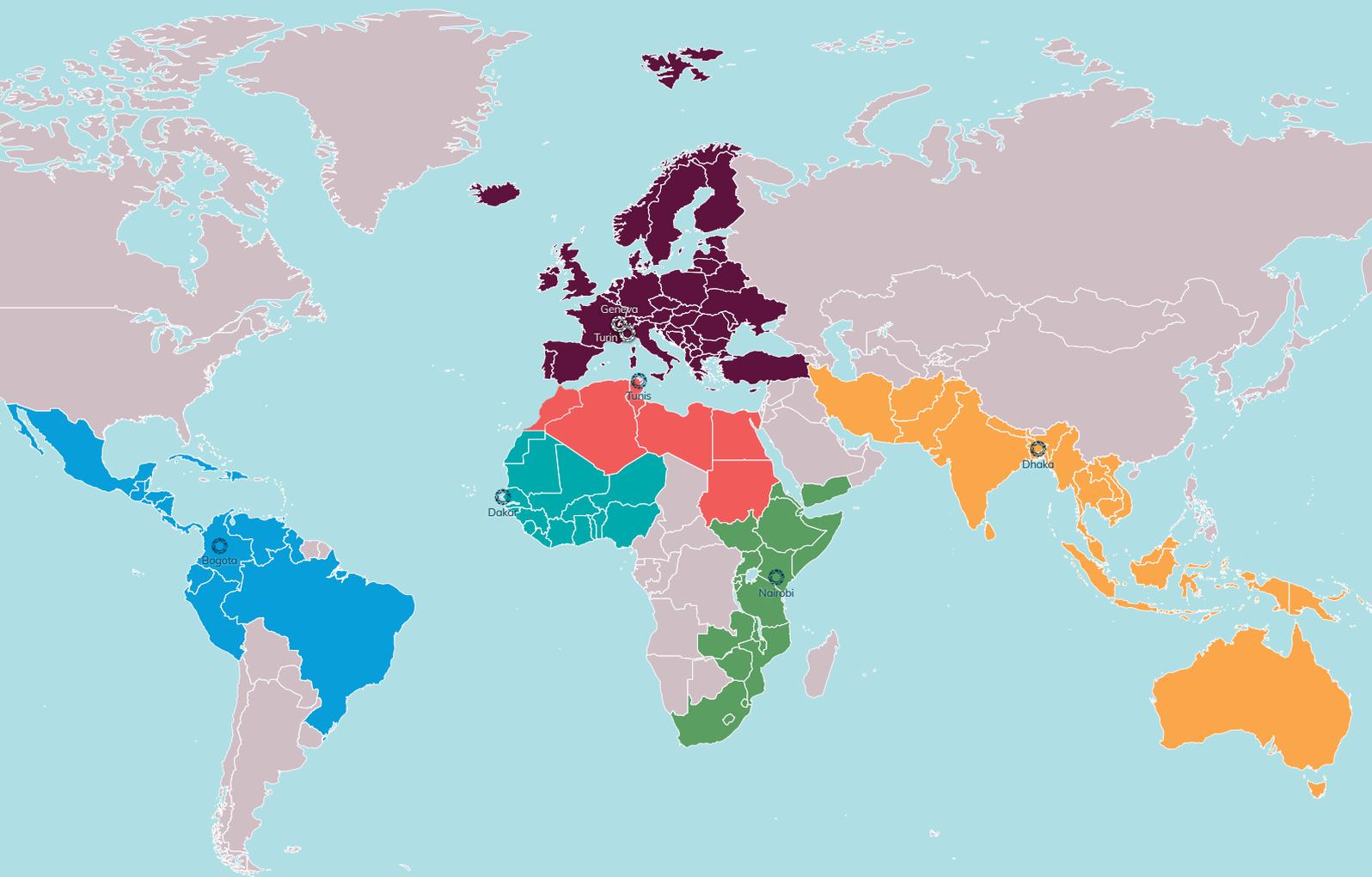
As refugees in Kenya are not systematically included in national household surveys (NHS), their inclusion into NHS complemented by specific refugee and host community surveys are needed to provide evidence for policy planning and programming. The Urban Socioeconomic Survey (SES) helps close data gaps by providing comparable socioeconomic profiles for refugees and host community members. Ensuing analysis and recommendations provide a comprehensive snapshot of refugees' and hosts' demographics, housing characteristics, and access to services while covering refugee-specific details on livelihoods, education, food security, social cohesion, trajectories of displacement, and intentions to move.



[Return Migration Dynamics in Five Ethiopian Communities of High Emigration](#)

IOM | December 2021

This briefing paper provides further insights from the research on young Ethiopian migrants along the Eastern Corridor conducted by IOM's Regional Data Hub for the East and Horn of Africa. It explores how migration is experienced at the household and community level by collecting data in origin communities of high emigration in Ethiopia. In particular, it sheds light on how returns not only pose a challenge to the returning migrants themselves, but may also severely impact their households.



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

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

For more information visit:

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

