



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

REGIONAL MIGRANT RESPONSE PLAN

FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA
AND YEMEN 2018 - 2020

This document is a joint product by IOM in collaboration with humanitarian partners
and relevant government

ABSTRACT

The Regional Migrant Response Plan for the Horn of Africa and Yemen (RMRP) 2018 - 2020 is a migrant focused humanitarian and development strategy for vulnerable migrants from the Horn of Africa, specifically those from Somalia, Djibouti and Ethiopia, moving bi-directionally to and from Yemen.

RMRP PARTNERS

Regional:

UNOCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF, IRC, DRC, NRC, Save the Children, RMMS, IGAD

YEMEN:

UNHCR, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), INTERSOS and UNICEF.

DJIBOUTI:

National Office of Assistance for Refugees and Disaster Stricken People (ONARS), the National Police, the Ministry of Health, the Gendarmerie and Coast Guard, UNICEF, ICRC and Caritas

ETHIOPIA:

UNHCR, UNICEF, ICRC, ILO, DRC, UNFPA, Save the Children, AGAR Ethiopia and Good Samaritan Association, Bureau of Women and Children Affairs (BOWCA) the National Disaster Risk Management Committee, the Department of Immigration, The Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs (MOWCA), the Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Social Affairs, Health and Transport.

SOMALIA:

UNHCR, IOM, DRC and Comprehensive Community-Based Rehabilitation in Somaliland (CCBR)

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Regional Migrant Response Plan for the Horn of Africa and Yemen (RMRP) 2018 - 2020 is a migrant-focused humanitarian and development strategy for vulnerable migrants from the Horn of Africa, specifically those from Somalia, Djibouti and Ethiopia, moving bi-directionally to and from Yemen.

The RMRP has been developed in coordination with regional and country non-governmental and intergovernmental partners that have a focus on migration issues, both in humanitarian and development contexts.

The target population of the Regional Migrant Response Plan for the Horn of Africa and Yemen are migrants in vulnerable situations who are part of the bi-directional movement (which includes refugees and asylum seekers) between the Horn of Africa and Yemen,^[1] as well as host and transit communities in areas with significant numbers of returning migrants.

As per the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (paras. 23 and 52), migrants in vulnerable situations include, but are not limited to, women at risk, children, especially those who are unaccompanied or separated from their families, members of ethnic and religious minorities, victims of violence, older persons, persons with disabilities, persons who are discriminated against on any basis, indigenous peoples, victims of human trafficking and victims of exploitation and abuse in the context of the smuggling of migrants. Asylum seekers, refugees, refugee returnees and internally displaced people are not included as beneficiaries of this Response Plan. Appropriate screening, identification and referral mechanisms will be established to ensure access to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) protection and assistance in key locations.

The Regional Migrant Response Plan for the Horn of Africa and Yemen outlines humanitarian, transitional and developmental approaches, with the aim of addressing drivers of migration, building local institution capacity for better migration management and providing sustainable reintegration. For this reason, the RMRP has a three-year strategy built around four objectives (detailed below), with yearly operational plans and budgets detailing relevant activities as the context evolves.

The four strategic objectives of the RMRP are:

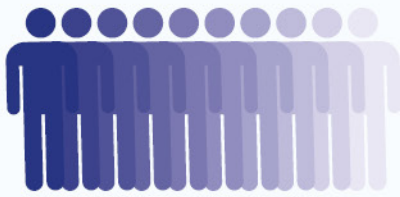
- To ensure humanitarian and protection assistance to migrants in vulnerable situations in Yemen and the Horn of Africa;
- To support durable and development-oriented approaches to return, sustainable reintegration and community stabilization;
- To strengthen protection of migrants in the Horn of Africa and Yemen by building the capacities of Governments;
- To strengthen partnership and collaboration around evidence-based analysis of drivers of migration, needs and trends of migration between the Horn of Africa and Yemen.

The overall goal of the RMRP is to provide a framework for coordination, protection, capacity building, analysis and resource mobilization that recognizes the regional dimensions of the migration linking the Horn of Africa and Yemen. This will in turn ensure the alignment of objectives and strategies of the different actors involved. In this regard, the RMRP not only builds on previous frameworks and strategies, specifically The Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea Situation - Proposals for Strategic Action (October 2015)^[2] and the Yemen Situation Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (January-December 2016),^[3] but also reflects targets, budgets and strategies of existing relevant country plans such as the Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) and the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs). Additionally, national development planning frameworks, regional and continental arrangements and global guiding principles such as the Sustainable Development Goals will be applied, as relevant, to the focus countries of Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia and Yemen.

There is an anticipated bi-directional flow of migrants in 2018 between Yemen and the Horn of Africa, which will include over 100,000 arrivals into Yemen, and approximately 200,000 returns from Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)^[4] to the Horn of Africa countries. Out of these groups, the RMRP will target the most vulnerable, estimated at 81,000^[5] individuals.

In response to migrant population movements in the Horn of Africa and Yemen, partners of the RMRP appeal to the international community for USD 45,697,600.

Regional Migrant Response Plan for the Horn of Africa and Yemen 2018-2020



Target population
81,000

USD 45,697,600

Total budget 2018



Strategic Objective 1: (To ensure humanitarian and protection assistance to vulnerable migrants in Yemen and the Horn of Africa)

USD 16,630,500



Strategic Objective 2: (To support durable and development-oriented approaches to return, sustainable reintegration and community stabilization)

USD 23,045,000



Strategic Objective 3: To strengthen protection of migrants in the Horn of Africa and Yemen by building the capacities of Governments.

USD 3,377,100



Strategic Objective 4: To strengthen partnership and collaboration around evidence based analysis of root causes, needs and trends of migration between the Horn of Africa and Yemen

USD 2,645,000



Funding Gap

USD 33,415,602

The total target population is 81,000. This figure safeguards against double counting of migrants that receive assistance in more than one country (destination, transit and origin).



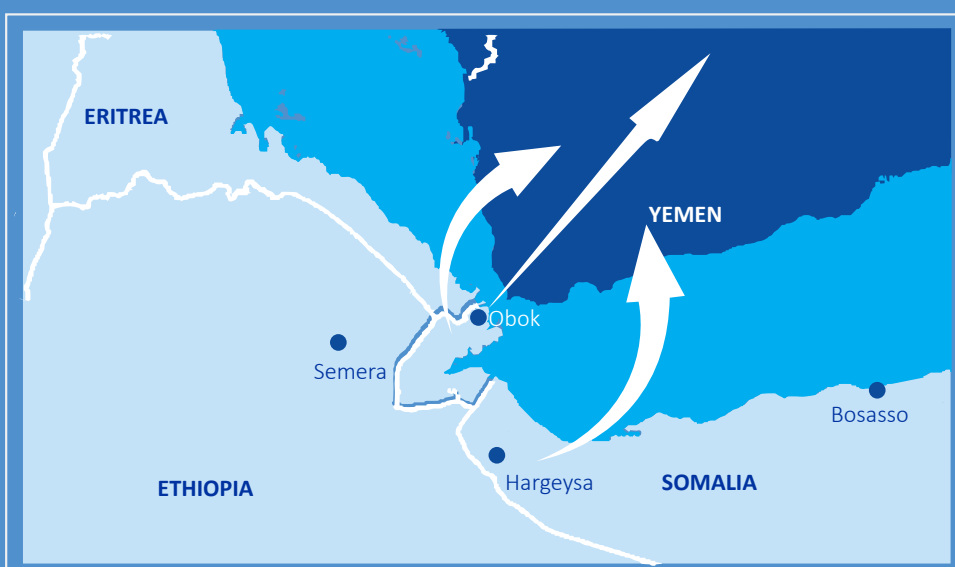
2. BACKGROUND

IRREGULAR MIGRATION FROM THE HORN OF AFRICA TO YEMEN

Irregular migration from the Horn of Africa to the Gulf countries has been a steadily increasing phenomenon.^[6] Migrants and refugees cross the Gulf of Aden from Djibouti or Somalia, entering Yemen, frequently with the support of smugglers, with the hope of reaching primarily the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and other Member States of the Cooperation Council of the Arab Countries of the Gulf (GCC). The journey can take as little as 10 to 11 days or up to five months, depending on the country of departure and the number of transits, and cost anywhere between USD 150 and USD 1,000.^[7] The number of new arrivals arriving in Yemen has been continuously increasing since 2012, despite the deepened insecurity and violence following the war that erupted in March 2015. Arrivals peaked in 2016, when over 117,000 arrived in Yemen; this figure also included refugees, which represented a 28 per cent increase from 2014. In 2017, over 99,000 new arrivals into Yemen were recorded by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).^[8]

These migratory flows are mixed in nature but are comprised mostly of migrant workers coming from Ethiopia and Somalia.

The majority of the migrants tracked along this eastern route crossing into Yemen are young males, comprising about 55 per cent, while an estimated 20 to 30 per cent^[9] are unaccompanied or separated children (UASC); finally, female migrants represent approximately 15 per cent. The migrants interviewed in various IOM Migrant Resource Centres (MRC) in Ethiopia, Djibouti and Somalia report that most of their journey is on foot, walking across the desert regions of eastern Ethiopia, Djibouti and northern Somalia. During these extended journeys, migrants are exposed to thirst and hunger caused by the extreme environment and temperatures, and lack of shelter and medical assistance. Often relying on unscrupulous smugglers to migrate clandestinely, migrants often fall victim to criminal networks and human traffickers who exploit, abuse and commit human rights violations. On arrival in Djibouti and Somalia, migrants also rely on smugglers to facilitate the dangerous sea crossing to Yemen.^[10] Once in Yemen, migrants are usually subjected to even more extreme conditions of exploitation and abuse. Discrimination, incarceration, kidnapping, torture, rape and forced recruitment are common experiences for the migrants who arrive in war-torn Yemen. Against this backdrop, it becomes increasingly evident that the protection needs of migrants in Yemen are immense.



5 months

The amount of time the journey can take depending on the country of departure and the number of transits.

117,000

No. of migrants and refugee arrivals peaked in 2016, in Yemen.

99,000

No. of new arrivals into Yemen were recorded by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).

The drivers of migration are varied, and partners agree that further research is needed to better understand how these push and pull factors combine and motivate migrants to undertake such dangerous journeys. However, interviews conducted in 2017 with migrants in the MRCs in Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia and Yemen show that majority of migrants move for economic reasons (over 60 per cent), while conflict or family reunification are also reported as reasons for migrating.

It is estimated that 100,000 new arrivals from the Horn of Africa will reach Yemen in 2018.

RETURN MOVEMENTS FROM YEMEN AND KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

While overall movements by both Yemenis and stranded migrants returning from Yemen have decreased since the last quarter of 2015,^[11] stranded vulnerable migrants have continued to seek assistance to return home directly out of Yemen or while in transit in Djibouti, Ethiopia or Somalia. Migrants wishing to return have often experienced severe physical abuse and acute stress. In addition to protection and transportation assistance, these populations may be in need of immediate medical and psychosocial assistance, family reunification for those who have been separated from their families and travel documentation to ensure legal transit and return back to their countries of origin. Once home, returnees often experience discrimination and stigma, all the while having to deal with the hardship of having lost their livelihoods. In some circumstances, they may be in need of continued psychosocial support, medical assistance and protection, including tailored reintegration support.

Since March 2017, a new wave of returns have resulted from the instruction of the KSA for the voluntary departure of all irregular migrants within an established amnesty period. The Government of Ethiopia estimated that 500,000 Ethiopians would be affected by this decree and, as of September 2017, and more than 130,000 Ethiopians had registered themselves and were issued travel documents by the Ethiopian Embassy in Riyadh. During the amnesty period that ended in October 2017 and up to the end of December 2017, about 100,000 Ethiopians are estimated to have returned, although only 80,124 (26,113 voluntary returnees and 54,011 deportees) were captured in the IOM database.^[12]

It is estimated that 200,000 migrants and refugees will return from KSA and Yemen to the Horn of Africa countries in 2018, including 150,000 to Ethiopia and 50,000 to Somalia.

THE HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

While travelling, migrants face the effects of the concurrent humanitarian crises affecting the local population in transit countries, and are often among the most vulnerable groups.

The 2018 HRP for Yemen indicates that over 22.2 million people, including migrants, are in need of life-saving humanitarian assistance. The country is experiencing one of the most severe food crises in the world, with 17 million people facing food insecurity. In addition, a cholera epidemic was declared in March 2017, with an alarming 540,000 cases of cholera reported by August 2017.^[13]

Somalia and Ethiopia are also experiencing complex emergencies as a result of conflicts and recurrent severe droughts. This can result in displacement and out-migration in search of better opportunities, lack of access to services while in transit and challenges for reintegration upon return.

In Somalia, drought and conflicts displaced almost one million people in 2017 alone, adding to an already displaced population of 1.1 million, mostly in informal settlements in urban areas. The HRP indicates that 6.2 million people are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance in 2018.^[14] While the majority of migrants trying to reach Yemen are from Ethiopia, and previously reached Yemen via Djibouti, RMRP partners tracked a significant change over 2015 and 2016, with departure from Somalia to Yemen becoming a preferred route. In 2016, 85 per cent of migrants reached Yemen using the Arabian Sea route from Bossaso in Puntland, with only the remaining 15 per cent choosing to use the Red Sea route from Obock.^[15]

In Ethiopia, the 2018 Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan issued by the Government of Ethiopia and partners indicates that 7.88 million people will be in need of food assistance, while 8.49 million people will be in need of non-food humanitarian assistance in 2018. According to IOM DTM, there are currently 528,658 climate-induced internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 1.1 million conflict-related IDPs (including 857,000 displaced by the ethnic violence, which started in September 2017 between Somali and Oromo communities).^[16] Oromia, one of the regions most affected by displacement, is also one of the regions receiving the highest number of returnees from KSA.

RELEVANT FRAMEWORKS

Several regional frameworks and policies are addressing the needs of migrants between the Horn of Africa and Yemen. While some – including the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RRMRP), the Gulf of Aden Strategy and the Sana'a Declaration – have a specific focus on mixed movements consisting of refugees, migrants and cross-border movements in the area, others – such as country-specific National Development Plans, HRP and UNDAFs – include migration as a cross-cutting issue or as a part of a larger multisectoral plan. In addition, there are regional, multi-regional and global strategies and frameworks whose specific thematic focus may be of relevance to the RMRP given the mixed profile of population flows in the region. These include the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Nairobi Declaration Action Plan for Somali Refugees and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Frameworks.

Of note was the RRMRP, which was jointly led by UNHCR and IOM, together with various partners, and aimed to ensure protection, humanitarian assistance and durable solutions for refugees, asylum seekers and migrants caught in the Yemen crisis. By the time the RRMRP was developed in November 2015, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan had already received some 75,778 arrivals of refugees and migrants from Yemen. Consequently, the 2016 RRMRP included a planning population of 163,980, which would include the 2015 caseload and an anticipated arrival of 88,202 in 2016. However, only 14,334 migrants and refugees arrived in 2016, representing only 16 per cent of the expected new arrivals from Yemen. The sharp decreasing trends in arrivals, especially of refugees from Yemen, prompted the humanitarian community to discontinue the RRMRP in December 2016.

IOM and UNHCR developed the Gulf of Aden (GOA) Strategy in October 2015 to support the RRMRP and future plans to effectively respond to the wider challenges of the continued mixed inflows and outflows from Yemen and beyond. The GOA Strategy is of some relevance to the RMRP as it is cognizant of the extreme dangers faced by migrants in mixed flows (migrants, asylum seekers, refugees) who cross the Gulf of Aden, especially considering the minimal search and rescue (SAR) capacities of the concerned countries.

The GOA Strategy articulates the following priorities:

- Facilitating safe, legal and orderly movements, in humane and dignified conditions of migrants moving to/through Yemen;
- Promoting protection at sea through timely search and rescue interventions;
- Strengthening humanitarian action, including through identification, registration and referral to appropriate services and procedures on the basis of identified protection needs and vulnerabilities; and
- Facilitating access to solutions including regularization of stay, voluntary return and reintegration, local integration and labour mobility schemes.

With the discontinuation of the RRMRP, the Regional Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) will adapt the four priorities of the Gulf of Aden Strategy to the specific situation of migrants in vulnerable situations crossing from and to Yemen. The RMRP will have an increased focus on enhanced data collection and analysis, and include actions seeking to address the drivers of migration.

At the country level, HRP are the main humanitarian planning and resource mobilization mechanisms for the four countries of the RMRP. The RMRP does not replace HRP in relation to national coordination and fundraising of humanitarian actions supporting migrants. The RMRP is a supplemental tool for partners to advocate for systematic inclusion of migrants into general humanitarian response planning and to support cross border coordination. Where such inclusions are present, the RMRP will ensure harmonization of targets, budgets and priorities. Any funds raised through the RMRP will be tracked via the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking System and reports will be coordinated with OCHA.

The RMRP also includes long-term planning and objectives in keeping with the Sustainable Development Goals and the humanitarian–development nexus. UNDAFs are therefore key frameworks for sustainability that the RMRP can factor into planning. Yemen currently does not have a UNDAF and Somalia had an Integrated Strategic Framework^[17] due to the prevailing humanitarian crises in these countries.



Djibouti^[18] and Ethiopia^[19] have concluded and have ongoing UNDAFs.

The RMRP provides an opportunity to gather evidence that may be used to advocate for the inclusion of migrants' development needs in future UNDAF developments. For example, some UNDAFs may broadly refer to community stabilization in areas affected by drought and/or conflict. It is possible that data collected through the RMRP could encourage specific allocation of resources that can incorporate aspects of access to land and reintegration of migrants, with a view to positively impact the push factors for irregular migration.

Although antecedent to the crisis in Yemen, the Sana'a Declaration is a regional policy that sets out key principles for cooperation of governments in upholding protection of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, as well as addressing drivers of migration and root causes of displacement. The Sana'a Declaration was developed during the Regional Conference on Asylum and Migration in the Republic of Yemen from 11-13 November 2013. The conference brought together participants from 10 countries,^[20] the Arab League, the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC), UNHCR and IOM. The conference resolved to further strengthen and harmonize bi- and multilateral arrangements for the protection of refugees and migrants and provision of coordinated support for the countries that bore the heaviest burden of mixed flows. Of relevance to the situation of migrants in vulnerable situations, the Sana'a Declaration focused on the following eight key areas:

- **Drivers of migration:** Countries of origin would be supported to address the push factors for migration through a variety of socioeconomic and political support systems that would inter alia enable the return and sustainable integration of migrants.
- **Law enforcement:** Strengthening of legal and enforcement mechanisms to stem the flow of trafficking, smuggling and the wider violation of migrants, human rights through targeted capacity building regarding, for example, border management systems and protection at sea.
- **Increased support for return programmes:** Countries most affected, such as Yemen, Somalia and others, would have access to regional and international support for the safe and orderly

movement and return of migrants.

- **Enhancing cooperation in employment opportunities:** With particular focus on supporting economic development projects in origin countries and the demand for labour in destination countries, with the objective to establish possibilities for regularizing labour agreements between countries.
- **Awareness-raising campaigns:** On the dangers of irregular migration and alternatives.
- **Regional and international cooperation:** In order to enhance synergies to combat irregular migration with the support of IOM, as well as to support host communities impacted by the presence of migrants.
- **Data collection and analysis:** In order to support a coordinated approach to data collection and analysis with a view to understanding mixed migration trends and appropriate responses at both country and regional levels.
- **Follow-up mechanism:** Through the designation of national focal points who will follow up on the implementation of the declaration.

Aspects of the Sana'a Declaration as they relate to the situation of migrants in vulnerable situations are integral to the RMRP, especially in relation to the following: law enforcement and capacity building; support for return programmes; regional and international cooperation; and data collection and analysis. As appropriate, RMRP updates will be shared with interested States across the region.

The partners of the RMRP acknowledge that population movements between the Horn of Africa and Yemen are mixed in nature. For this reason, apart from drawing from the principles and priorities of the Sana'a Declaration and the Gulf of Aden Strategy as they concern migrants in vulnerable situations, the RMRP is cognizant of the relevant HRPs and UNDAFs, to ensure synergies in distinct responses targeting refugees and migrants. In addition, the RMRP will also ensure close coordination with the IGAD Nairobi Declaration on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia, and its Comprehensive Plan of Action, as well as the implementation of Comprehensive Refugee Response Frameworks (CRRFs) in relevant countries.

In collaboration with UNHCR and supported by the European Union, IGAD adopted the Nairobi Declaration on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia on 25 March 2017 in Nairobi, Kenya. Recognizing the tremendous efforts made by Somalia to move towards stability, and the countries instrumental in hosting refugees throughout IGAD, the Nairobi Declaration identified clear objectives as follows:

Collective pursuit of a comprehensive regional approach to deliver durable solutions for Somali refugees while maintaining protection and promoting self-reliance in the countries of asylum, with the support of the international community and consistent with international responsibility sharing as outlined in the New York Declaration's Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework.

Adoption of the Nairobi Comprehensive Plan of Action for Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees, as part of the wider commitment to a regional response; and

Creation of an enabling environment for safe, sustainable and voluntary return and reintegration of Somali refugees.

The RMRP will coordinate as many of the Somalia related actions with regard to returning migrants' programmes in order to build on and synergize with the Nairobi Declaration.

The RRMP recognizes that CRRF is being rolled out in Djibouti, Somalia and Ethiopia as part of the wider Horn of Africa and East Africa roll-out. When migrants in vulnerable situations return to their home countries, voluntarily or through evacuation, it is important to coordinate with CRRF partners working on refugee returns on how to foster conducive conditions for reintegration, including access to socioeconomic opportunities, basic services and community [re] integration.



3. REGIONAL MIGRANT RESPONSE PLAN

SCOPE

The target population of the RMRP for the Horn of Africa and Yemen 2018 - 2020 are migrants in vulnerable situations involved in movements to and from the Horn of Africa and Yemen, as well as host and transit communities in areas highly affected by returning migrants. In this framework, as per the New York Declaration (paras. 23 and 52), migrants in vulnerable situations include, but are not limited to, women at risk, children, especially those who are unaccompanied or separated from their families, members of ethnic and religious minorities, victims of violence, older persons, persons with disabilities, persons who are discriminated against on any basis, indigenous peoples, victims of human trafficking and victims of exploitation and abuse in the context of the smuggling of migrants. Asylum seekers, refugees, refugee returnees and internally displaced people are not included as beneficiaries of this Response Plan.

The Regional Migrant Response Plan for the Horn of Africa and Yemen includes urgent humanitarian interventions and medium- to long-term actions aimed at addressing the drivers of migration, building local institution capacity for better migration management and providing sustainable socioeconomic infrastructure to support communities of origin, transit and destination – led by government and supported by the UN, NGOs and other partners. For this reason, the RMRP has a three-year strategy, built around four objectives detailed below, with yearly operational plans and budgets detailing relevant activities as the context evolves. The geographical scope includes Yemen, Somalia, Djibouti and Ethiopia.^[21]

The four strategic objectives of the RMRP are:

- To ensure humanitarian and protection responses for vulnerable migrants in Yemen and the Horn of Africa;
- To support durable and development-oriented approaches to return, sustainable reintegration and community stabilization;

- To strengthen protection of migrants in the Horn of Africa and Yemen by building the capacities of Governments;
- To strengthen partnership and collaboration around evidence-based analysis of drivers of migration, needs and trends of migration between the Horn of Africa and Yemen.

During the first year of operationalization, an annual plan and budget as well as a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed. The annual RMRP review will subsequently inform future annual operational plans and budgets.

Partners of the RMRP vary in each country, based on operational presence and relevance of mandate. Partners include UN agencies, international and national NGOs and regional institutions. The International Organization for Migration leads the coordination efforts for the implementation of the plan, including information management, monitoring and reporting, at both regional and country levels. At the regional level, the following partners will constitute the Regional Coordination Committee, which will meet every six months to review progress and agree on future strategies: IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, OCHA, the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Save the Children, the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS) and IGAD; the private sector and academic partners will be encouraged to participate. Participating membership will be open and flexible, with interested new partners at country and regional level welcomed to join every year.

The Mixed Migration Task Force (MMTF), an existing structure in many of the countries, will serve as the coordination and information-sharing platform for the RMRP; in Yemen, the Multisector for Refugee and Migrants Cluster will take on this role.

Based on 2017 movement trends, and expected push and pull factors in 2018, the planning target population for 2018 is 81,000 individuals – 85 per cent male, 15 per cent female and 25 per cent unaccompanied or separated children. These vulnerable migrants include 29,000^[22] in need of humanitarian support in Yemen, and 52,000 returning home from Yemen and KSA, or in transit.

In line with trends observed in 2017, at least 100,000 new arrivals are expected to reach the Yemen coast in 2018. It is anticipated that majority of these arrivals will be Ethiopians (90 per cent), with about 10 per cent Somalis. An increase in arrivals in Yemen is not expected due to the potential impact that the drought may have in eroding the livelihoods and resources needed to cover travel costs for many potential migrants, especially in Ethiopia. Out of the 100,000 planned population, it is expected that a total of **29,000** migrants will require humanitarian and protection assistance in Yemen under the RMRP in 2018.

In terms of returns, it is projected that 2018 will see a significant increase compared to 2017, due to the KSA forced returns to Ethiopia and Somalia, and the humanitarian crises – which include drought, conflict and disease outbreaks – in the Horn of Africa and Yemen. The crises are expected to further exacerbate the conditions of migrants in transit, and eventually lead to an increase in numbers of people returning to their country of origin.

The expected total number of vulnerable migrants returning from Yemen or KSA, as well as from transit countries like Djibouti and Somalia, and requiring assistance under the RMRP is **52,000**, including the following:

- 3,000 vulnerable migrants in need of humanitarian voluntary return support from Yemen;
- 37,000 vulnerable migrants returning directly from KSA (via plane) to Ethiopia and Somalia, respectively 22,000 and 15,000;
- 9,000 in need humanitarian and protection assistance while in transit (3,000 in Djibouti, 4,000 in Ethiopia and 2,000 in Somalia);
- 3,000 vulnerable Yemeni returnees from KSA.

NEEDS

Stranded migrants in Yemen are normally the population requiring the highest level of protection support. Many are reluctant to take up certain services as it could lead to detection by the authorities in Yemen, followed by possible arrest and deportation. However, they are normally reached for assistance through mobile teams, or through the network of Migrant Response Points present in the country. These migrants are in need of emergency medical assistance, food, shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) support, as well as information on return options and on the dangers of irregular migration. In Yemen, there are also many migrants that are held in detention. These migrants are in need of specialized services such as assistance in detention, child protection services, family reunification, gender-based violence support and legal counselling.

Migrants in transit to Yemen require life-saving humanitarian assistance in Djibouti and Somalia, as well as counselling, support and information-sharing to make informed decisions on whether to return or proceed with their journey. This assistance will include medical services, water, shelter and food. In addition, information campaigns will be designed to raise migrants' awareness on the dangers of irregular migration and options for assistance, including information on possibilities for voluntary return for migrants stranded en-route. Furthermore, migrants in vulnerable situations will be provided with health and sexual and gender-based violence assistance, psychosocial support and protection referral services as needed. Of particular concern is the large numbers of unaccompanied and separated children, who will require referral to specialized child protection agencies.

Those in need/ seeking international protection will be referred to UNHCR.

Migrants returning to their country of origin will have varying needs depending on where they are. For those in Yemen wanting to return to their country of origin, voluntary humanitarian return support will be the priority. This includes support in obtaining relevant documentation, transport and in-transit support until final destination, as well as family reunification, protection and/or medical referral. For the most vulnerable arriving home to Somalia and Ethiopia from the KSA, the main priorities will be reception, onward transportation and reintegration support.

Vulnerable migrants in transit countries will be in need of transportation support, onward-transit assistance and often family reunification and protection and/or medical referral. Once back at their place of origin, migrants face stigma, which can be attributed to not having “successfully migrated” despite the investment by family. This stigma is one of the causes of repeated attempts to migrate, however hazardous the route might be. Returning migrants also face hardship deriving from lost livelihoods, especially when in areas already impoverished by drought, conflict and displacement. For this reason, psychosocial support and reintegration assistance will be a key priority when working with origin/destination communities.

At the community level, reshaping of information campaigns that comprise both information related to safe migration and practical socioeconomic options will be essential to ensure that migrants receive accurate and relevant information, as well as access to health services. Partners agree on the need to include information on migration alternatives and labour mobility schemes; they also agree, most importantly, on the need to harmonize messaging.

Apart from direct assistance to beneficiaries, the RMRP recognizes also the importance of addressing long-term solutions and capacity building needs of relevant institutions.

Access to legal pathways for migration is a key priority for migrants in the Horn of Africa. The most urgent needs related to legal pathways identified include the development and/or strengthening of labour agreements between Horn of Africa and Gulf countries, as unanimously recognized at the African Regional Consultation on the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) held in Addis Ababa in October 2017.

Institutionally, building capacities of relevant governments to better manage migration, as well as to provide coordination, leadership and response support are clear priorities to uphold protection of migrants and ensure safe migration, as also highlighted in responses targeting mixed populations as put forward under the Gulf of Aden Strategy and Sana'a Declaration. Particularly, boosting capacity of immigration and law enforcement officials, as well as enhancing capacities for rescue at sea, are key priorities.

Finally, the ability to track the change in migration routes, as well as to monitor the migrants' needs, origin

and demographics, remains one of the most important priorities to ensure not only an effective and relevant response, but also the possibility to tailor policies that ensure protection of migrants in the different countries.

Objective 1: To ensure humanitarian and protection responses for vulnerable migrants in Yemen and the Horn of Africa.

Under this objective, the plan will include the whole range of emergency activities required to meet the needs of migrants in transit to or returning from Yemen. For 2018, this will include the following:

Voluntary humanitarian returns from Yemen.

Identification, registration and sea evacuation are facilitated by Yemen partners in close coordination with partners in Djibouti. Evacuees are then handed over to Djibouti authorities and partners, which ensures their accommodation at the Obock Migration Response Centre. The Ethiopian Embassy in Djibouti then issues emergency travel documents for the evacuees – primarily Ethiopians – for whom air transportation is facilitated until Addis Ababa. Upon arrival in Ethiopia, the evacuees are provided with transit and post-arrival assistance, including onward transportation to final destination and referral for specialized support as needed.^[23]

Counselling, identification, registration and referral of vulnerable migrants in need of assistance.

Vulnerable migrants in Yemen or transit countries receive counselling and referral support when they approach a Migrant Resource Centres or when they are reached by mobile teams. For vulnerable migrants with special needs, such as victims of trafficking, migrants in need of family reunification support, victims of gender-based violence, UASC and so forth, the relevant referral is supported. Migrants intending to return home are registered for assistance with evacuations or assisted voluntary return programmes. Persons screened and determined to be of concern to UNHCR, including refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons or refugee returnees, will be referred to UNHCR on the basis of agreed standard operating procedures (SOPs) for processing, protection and assistance. Such SOPs will be developed in 2018.

Humanitarian assistance and reception arrangements.

Identified vulnerable migrants in Yemen or transit countries are provided with relevant humanitarian support, either in Migrant Resource Centres or outside. Such support includes medical assistance, water, food, shelter, non-food items and psychosocial support.^[24]

Objective 2: To support durable and development-oriented approaches to return, sustainable reintegration and community stabilization.

Under the second objective, the plan will include transitional interventions targeting both migrants and host communities affected by high returns, with the aim of promoting successful reintegration of returnees, social cohesion and addressing of root causes of irregular migration. For 2018, this will include the following:

Support regularization of stay for migrants in vulnerable situations through, for example, access to interim identification documents, to enable them to access social/basic services and livelihoods opportunities.

Provide assistance for voluntary return and onward transportation assistance to vulnerable migrants.

Vulnerable migrants in transit countries wanting to return home, but not having the means to, shall be assisted with voluntary transportation support to their final destination. Also, returning migrants in their country of origin, such as Ethiopians returning from KSA, who do not have the means to reach their final destination in country will be supported with onward transportation assistance.

Assist vulnerable returnees with reintegration support.

The most vulnerable returnees identified will be assisted with psychosocial and social reintegration. Economic support will be emphasized because poverty and lack of livelihoods are some of the main drivers of irregular migration. The support will be extended through individualized approaches, community approaches as well as collective reintegration schemes, working together with local stakeholders.

Support returnees' communities of origin. Communities in areas affected by high returns will be supported with community development projects identified through inclusive community planning processes that will foster social cohesion, local ownership and youth employment, as young people are the population primarily on the move in search of livelihoods.

Build awareness on the dangers of irregular migration.

In areas identified as hot spots for irregular migration, awareness campaigns will be conducted using various methodologies, such as facilitation of community dialogues

with returnees, radio campaigns or building on existing campaigns being undertaken by partners. Information on the dangers of irregular migration as well as on options for safe return will also be provided to migrants in transit countries.

Objective 3: To strengthen protection of migrants in the Horn of Africa and Yemen by building the capacities of Governments.

In order to ensure protection and respect of migrants' human rights, the capacities of governments need to be strengthened at policy, coordination and technical levels. For 2018, this will include:

Support the development of relevant policies.

Governments in the Horn of Africa will be supported to develop comprehensive national labour migration policies designed to serve as a guiding framework to ensure protection of the fundamental human, labour and social rights of migrant workers originating from the region. The policies will be developed in accordance with the anticipated regional labour migration policy framework of the East African Community (EAC) and IGAD.

Build border management capacity of relevant local agencies, including training in international humanitarian standards and crisis management.

Build counter trafficking and smuggling capacity of local agencies and strengthen referral pathways.

Advocate for and build rescue at sea and coastguard capacities.

Build capacity and strengthen coordination of health personnel at borders as per the International Health Regulations.

Support the development of bilateral labour agreements.

Upon the request of governments in the region, training workshops and other capacity-building initiatives will be conducted to support governments in the development, negotiation, conclusion and implementation of bilateral labour agreements to facilitate South-South labour mobility in Africa as well as efforts to engage with the Gulf States and European Union Member States, among others.

Objective 4: To strengthen partnership and collaboration around evidence-based analysis of root causes, needs and trends of migration between the Horn of Africa and Yemen.

In 2017, the response was severely impacted by a general lack of information and analysis, as well as poor information-sharing by both governments and partners active in the response. The flow of irregular movements from the Horn of Africa to Yemen has fluctuated over time, and it is expected to continue to be changing, depending on a variety of factors including smugglers' networks and the evolving conflicts and crises in the Horn of Africa and Yemen.

To respond effectively to the protection needs of migrants, returnees and host communities, strong partnerships and regular collection of data are essential. It is also key that the results of research and data collection efforts are systematically shared among partners, in order to build the evidence that should be the basis for joint planning, policy development and coordination. For 2018, this will include:

Tracking of cross border migration flows. This includes information on the volume of migrants transiting through a specific point, nationalities, age and sex breakdown, mode of transportation, needs and main vulnerabilities.

Development of migrant profiles with information about origin, transit and destination, socio-demographic information, level of education and profession. Information will also include vulnerabilities, needs and intentions.

Mapping of hot spots for migration and returns with information including the type of migrants passing through the hot spot area, and presence of Government organizations, civil society, UN entities and/or NGOs. For each location, a list of services available to migrants, description of the geography and the type of transportation modes used will be documented.

Research on drivers for migration, which includes in-depth interviews of migrants and of individuals in communities of origin.

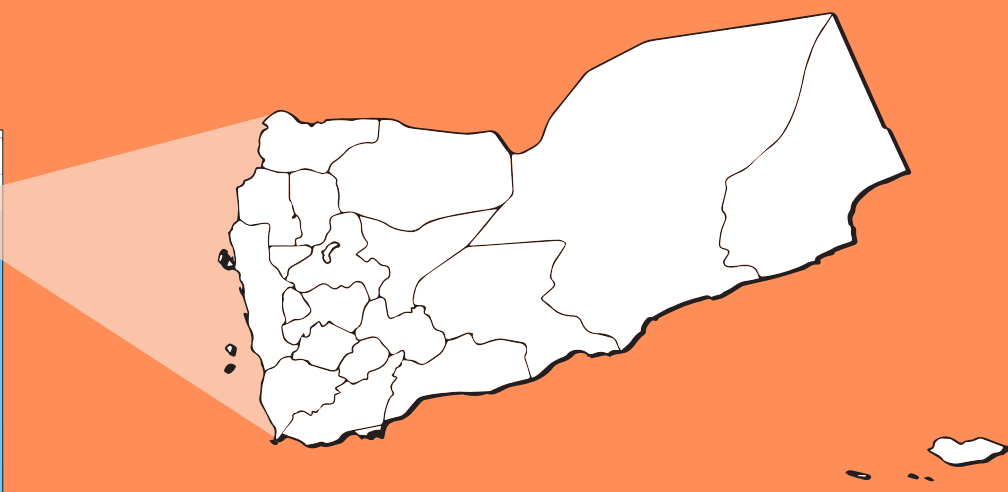
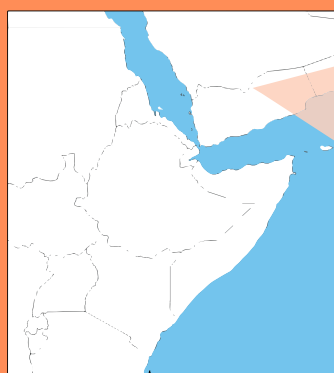
RMRP coordination meetings at country and regional levels. The Regional Coordination Committee will meet twice a year, while country coordination meetings will be held quarterly. Data collection and findings will anchor the RMRP meetings as they form the evidence and basis for planning and relevant interventions. The MMTF may serve as platform to convene the Regional Coordination Committee.

Regional and national dialogues on new developments and specific migration-related issues, including utilization of the annual Regional Technical Meeting on Mixed Migration, where data gathered by all actors will be crucial for the success of these dialogues.



4. COUNTRY PLANS

YEMEN



Background

Yemen is the Arabian Peninsula's most impoverished nation and has been in steady need of emergency humanitarian assistance for successive years. Fierce fighting broke out in 2015 and the humanitarian situation declined steeply. The numbers of people in need of assistance rose to 20.7 million by August 2017. Areas of dire need include water and sanitation, health and food security.

The conflict and resultant emergencies in Yemen have not stemmed the flow of migrants from the Horn of Africa. The 2018 Humanitarian Needs Assessment for Yemen reported an estimated 154,675 international migrants in Yemen. The majority of them are in Shabwah, Al Bayda and Sana'a, and to a lesser extent in Al Jawf, Sa'ada, Hajjah and Al Hudaydah.

The majority of migrants hail from the Horn of Africa and those interviewed at MRCs highlight lack of economic opportunity, political instability and/or environmental degradation as the main reasons for migrating, and intend to cross irregularly into Saudi Arabia. Many of the already-impoverished migrants suffer human rights abuses during their often perilous journeys. Migrant smugglers and other criminal networks in Yemen and origin/transit countries engage in risky overland and maritime transportation, abduction and monetary extortion.

When the migrants finally arrive in Yemen, they are often in poor physical condition and in urgent need of medical care, temporary shelter, food, water, non-food items (NFIs), psychosocial support and various other protection services. In some cases, some migrants have suffered so much that they wish to end their journey and return to their home country. However, they lack the necessary travel documents, financial resources and transportation options to return safely. A significant proportion of the migrant beneficiaries receive multiple forms of humanitarian assistance – sometimes in several locations, for example upon arrival and then at another location – especially after having suffered some form of abuse. A migrant may receive both medical and food assistance, while a migrant recovering from wounds as a result of abuse and torture may receive food, water, medical assistance and shelter until they recuperate.

According to IOM DTM, an estimated 99,000 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers arrived in Yemen during 2017.^[25] Most migrants were from Ethiopia and Somalia; 11 per cent were children (of which 9 per cent boys and 2 per cent girls), while 89 per cent were adults (of which 77 per cent men and 13 per cent women).



The Response in 2017

The revised 2017 HRP for Yemen indicated a total cost of USD 2.3 billion, covering 12 million people in need, of whom 10.3 million were in acute conditions. The HRP included a Refugee and Migrant Multi-Sector component, under which assistance to migrants and refugees was planned and budgeted. The Refugee and Migrant Multisector Response plan targeted 290,000 refugees and migrants at a budgeted cost of USD 81 million, of which USD 20,953,494^[26] was received.

In 2017, over 34,000 migrants were assisted in Migrant Response Centres in Yemen, and 2,879 were supported with voluntary humanitarian return to Djibouti and Somalia. A migration “Flow Monitoring Tool”, as part of DTM, was launched by IOM in order to understand the numbers of migrants on the move into, through and out of Yemen. This tool has tracked 17,000 migrants who have received multiple forms of life-saving assistance at response points and through mobile teams that work along the southern and western coastlines. Throughout the six rounds of data collection, the majority of the recorded migrants were identified in Lahj, Al Jawf, Al Bayda and Shabwah.

Partners supporting migrants in Yemen face huge challenges, including lack of access to migrants, high insecurity, lack of regional coordination and discrimination toward migrants. Challenges, such as closure of sea ports for security reasons and absence of relevant consular authorities, have had an impact on the ability to support voluntary humanitarian return or to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in detention. In addition, disease outbreaks, such as cholera or diphtheria, pose significant public health concerns, especially in the absence of a strong port health capacity, which is essential for tracking and restricting the movement of the disease into and out of the country.

Finally, Yemen has also been impacted by the KSA decision to expel Yemenis in an irregular situation. In 2017, 9,563 Yemenis returned from KSA.^[27] However, the lack of access to areas impacted by returns have compromised the ability of partners to provide the required assistance.

Response Plan 2018

Building on trends including a slight reduction in migrant numbers in 2017, and in line with the targets included in the 2018 Yemen HRP, the planning figure for migrants and returnees requiring assistance in 2018 is **35,000** individuals (migrants and returnees).

Guided by the strategic objectives of the RMRP, the Yemen priorities for 2018 will be:

Objective 1: To ensure humanitarian and protection assistance to vulnerable migrants in Yemen and the Horn of Africa.

Support voluntary humanitarian return for stranded vulnerable migrants. Such assistance will be provided for those who intend to return to their home countries but lack the means.

Strengthen registration, counselling and referral for vulnerable migrants in Migrant Resource Centres, including referrals to relevant services or asylum procedures where necessary, and deploying mobile outreach teams.

Provide vulnerable migrants with humanitarian life-saving assistance including health services, NFI kits, food, water, temporary shelter and referral for protection. Priority will be given to migrants who have suffered extreme abuse, those with serious health conditions, unaccompanied or separated children and women.

Provide protection to migrants in detention and engage in coordinating safe alternatives to detention, especially with regards to all children and specifically unaccompanied and separated children. Seek support and space to advocate for the release of migrant UASC and children with their family or guardian, into appropriate and safe (from recruitment or exploitation, for example) alternatives.

Objective 2: To support durable and development-oriented approaches to return, sustainable reintegration and community stabilization, is not applicable in the context of Yemen.

Objective 3: To strengthen protection of migrants in the Horn of Africa and Yemen by building the capacities of Governments.

Build border management and counter trafficking capacity of local authorities in Yemen.

Objective 4: To strengthen partnership and collaboration around evidence-based analysis of drivers of migration, needs and trends of migration between the Horn of Africa and Yemen.













Expand mobility tracking and monitoring: Monitoring migration trends, focusing on Yemen’s entry, transit and exit flow points will remain a priority, to be able to understand how migration evolves and maintain the relevance of the response.

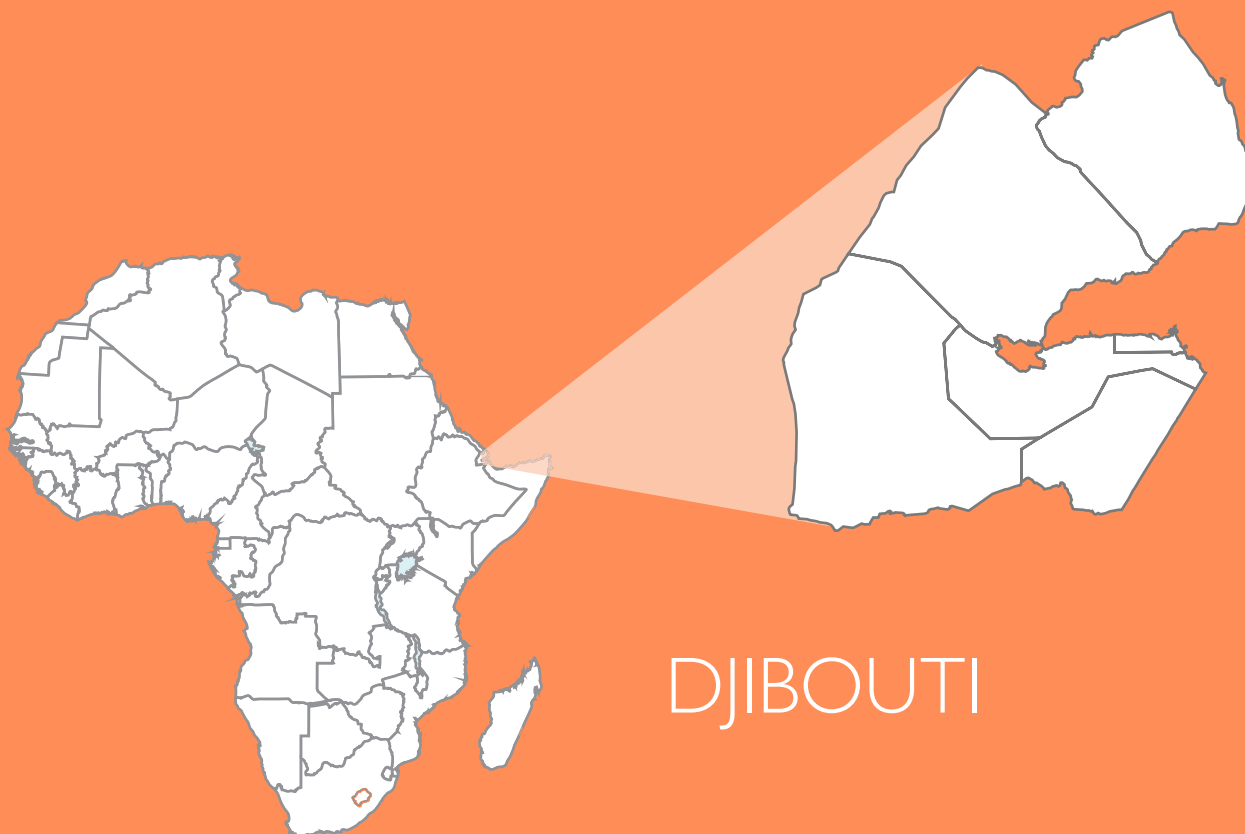
Should Yemenis be forcibly returned from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in larger numbers than indicated by current trends, the planning figure will be revised. This revision will also capture non-Yemeni deportees to Yemen and the necessary support for onward transportation to their home countries.

Tentative partners for the 2018 response include UNHCR, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), INTERSOS and UNICEF.

Funding Requirements

Partners in Yemen will require **USD 12,552,500** for the RMRP in 2018, of which USD 1,273,000 is already secured.

	<p>Strategic Objective 1: To ensure humanitarian and protection assistance to vulnerable migrants in Yemen and the Horn of Africa</p>	<p>BUDGET</p>  <p>\$12,045,000</p>	<p>SECURED FUNDS</p>  <p>\$870,000</p>
	<p>Strategic Objective 2: To support durable and development-oriented approaches to return, sustainable reintegration and community stabilization</p>	<p>BUDGET</p>  <p>N/A</p>	<p>SECURED FUNDS</p>  <p>N/A</p>
	<p>Strategic Objective 3: To strengthen protection of migrants in the Horn of Africa and Yemen by building the capacities of Governments</p>	<p>BUDGET</p>  <p>\$7,500</p>	<p>SECURED FUNDS</p>  <p>\$7,500</p>
	<p>Strategic Objective 4: To strengthen partnership and collaboration around evidence-based analysis of root causes, needs and trends of migration between the Horn of Africa and Yemens</p>	<p>BUDGET</p>  <p>\$500,000</p>	<p>SECURED FUNDS</p>  <p>\$400,000</p>
<p>TOTAL</p>		<p>\$12,552,500</p>	<p>\$1,273,000</p>



BACKGROUND

Djibouti, one of Africa's smallest countries with a population of 942,000, has become the epicentre of complex, bi-directional migratory flows across the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Since May 2017, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has tracked no fewer than 150 migrants transiting through Djibouti every day. Migrants cite a myriad of reasons for their movements including limited economic prospects, political instability and environmental degradation in their countries of origin. The migrants, who mostly comprise Ethiopians and Somalis, transit through Djibouti en-route to Yemen, where they make their way overland with the ultimate objective to arrive in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other countries in the Middle East. Most of these migrants endure long, overland journeys to arrive in Djibouti, where they have to rely on smugglers to transport them to Yemen. In addition to monetary extortion, imprisonment, hunger, thirst, lack of shelter, physical and sexual abuse, migrants face the perils of crossing the Gulf of Aden in overcrowded and unseaworthy vessels without so much as a flotation device.

The bi-directional nature of movement means that Djibouti also receives boat-loads of migrants and refugees from Yemen. Whether spontaneous or organized, the majority of the migrants arriving in Djibouti from Yemen transit in the region of Obock, where they receive life-saving humanitarian assistance and referral.

The key government agencies supporting migrants in Djibouti are the National Office of Assistance for Refugees and Disaster Stricken People (ONARS), the National Police, the Ministry of Health, the Gendarmerie and Coast Guard.

THE RESPONSE IN 2017

The Djibouti Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) developed the 2017 HRP to respond to 244,900 people in dire need of humanitarian assistance at a cost of USD 43 million.

The HRP took into consideration migrant out-flows and in-flows to and from Yemen, based on an estimate of 300 migrants in transit through Djibouti every day and around 3,000 Yemeni, Djiboutian, Ethiopian, Somali and other nationals evacuated from Yemen in 2016. A planning figure of \$18.5 million was planned to provide emergency assistance to 32,500 refugees and migrants with a special focus on protection. Hence, 43 per cent of the HRP was directly dedicated to refugees and migrants with additional resources disaggregated further at cluster level.

In addition to the HRP, Djibouti concluded its 2013 - 2017 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The five pillars^[28] offered several future potential linkages to migrants, particularly under the Social Services pillar through the focus on youth promotion.

There is an opportunity to insert development aspects of mobility and migration into the next cycle of UNDAF. This is especially key as there will be no HRP development for Djibouti in 2018.



Stranded migrants who abandoned their irregular journey to and through Yemen have been mostly assisted at the Migration Response Centre (MRC) in Obock. In the MRC, vulnerable migrants are provided with food, water, shelter and health care. Specialized services are also delivered to unaccompanied migrant children, victims of trafficking and exploitation and migrants in vulnerable situations. Migrants are also assisted in obtaining the necessary travel documentation to facilitate voluntary return to their countries of origin. In 2017, 1,696 benefited from Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) and more than 4,535 migrants were sensitized on the risks associated with the dangerous route towards war-torn Yemen. In 2017, 748 people were evacuated from Yemen, with majority being Ethiopians. At the same time, 219 spontaneous returns from Yemen were supported since January 2017, mostly Ethiopians.

In addition, partners continued to work closely with the Government of Djibouti to improve its border management capacity at the land, air and sea border posts. A new border information management system was installed in land border posts and training for immigration officials took place in June 2017. A new border post in Khor Angar was constructed in order to facilitate rescue at sea operations.

A major challenge to effective humanitarian response in Djibouti has been the timely availability of information on movements and poor coordination and sharing of information between Djibouti and Yemen to effectively track out-flows and in-flows. The sudden arrival of migrants deported from Yemen at the Djiboutian coasts (mostly Obock) without any coordination or information caused several challenges to humanitarian partners and government authorities trying to provide lifesaving support. A total of 219 deportees from the Gulf Cooperation Council were received in Djibouti in 2017. Rough sea conditions contributed to the already existing challenges on timely operations. Moreover, due to the outbreak of cholera and diphtheria in Yemen, public health risks of migrants returning from Yemen or coming from Ethiopia were identified.

The Government of Djibouti established a National Coordination Committee in 2017 to respond to issues of bi-directional migratory flows. This committee requires capacity building support in 2018 and beyond.

Response Plan 2018

Based on 2017 trends, partners in Djibouti estimate that more than 6,000 individuals (including 3,000 migrants assisted with humanitarian voluntary returns from Yemen) are expected to be in need of multiple forms of life-saving assistance, including health services, NFI kits, food and water, temporary shelter and referral for protection. Those with serious health conditions, unaccompanied or separated children, women and migrants who have suffered extreme abuse will be given priority for assistance.

Guided by the strategic objectives of the RMRP, the Djibouti priorities for 2018 will be:

Objective 1: To ensure humanitarian and protection assistance to vulnerable migrants in Yemen and the Horn of Africa.

- Continue providing humanitarian assistance, including reception, counselling and referral, to vulnerable migrants. The Migration Response Centre in Obock and Loyada and mobile teams at key locations will continue to operate. Special attention will be given to unaccompanied migrant children, victims of trafficking and exploitation, and other migrants in vulnerable situations, who may also include lactating women, the elderly and disabled migrants.
- Support onward transportation for evacuees from Yemen and stranded migrants: Partners will facilitate onward transportation to the final destination for migrants who want to return to their home country but lack the means to do so. Assistance will be provided to migrants who require travel documentation in order to voluntarily return to their countries of origin.

Objective 2: To support durable and development-oriented approaches to return, sustainable reintegration and community stabilization.

- Support voluntary return for migrants in Djibouti who intend to return home and do not have the means to do so.
- Increase awareness about dangers of irregular migration for migrants in transit through Djibouti, to be reached in MRCs or through mobile outreaching campaigns.

Objective 3: To strengthen protection of migrants in the Horn of Africa and Yemen by building the capacities of Governments.

- Strengthen government capacity: Migration management partners will continue to work closely with the Government of Djibouti to improve border management capacities at land, air and sea border posts.

Objective 4: To strengthen partnership and collaboration around evidence-based analysis of root causes, needs and trends of migration between the Horn of Africa and Yemen.

- Mobility tracking: Using DTM and MRC teams in Obock, migration partners in Djibouti will continue to monitor migration trends, focusing on Djibouti’s entry, transit and exit flow points.

IOM and UNHCR will continue to lead the Mixed Migration Task Force and additional partners for 2018 include UNICEF, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Caritas.

Funding Requirements

Partners in Djibouti will require **USD 2,910,000** for the RMRP in 2018, of which **USD 1,255,000** is already secured.

	<p>Strategic Objective 1: To ensure humanitarian and protection assistance to vulnerable migrants in Yemen and the Horn of Africa</p>	<p>BUDGET</p> <p>\$ 1,395,000</p>	<p>SECURED FUNDS</p> <p>\$ 1,080,000</p>
	<p>Strategic Objective 2: To support durable and development-oriented approaches to return, sustainable reintegration and community stabilization</p>	<p>BUDGET</p> <p>\$ 495,000</p>	<p>SECURED FUNDS</p> <p>\$30,000</p>
	<p>Strategic Objective 3: To strengthen protection of migrants in the Horn of Africa and Yemen by building the capacities of Governments</p>	<p>BUDGET</p> <p>\$ 485,000</p>	<p>SECURED FUNDS</p> <p>\$ 120,000</p>
	<p>Strategic Objective 4: To strengthen partnership and collaboration around evidence-based analysis of root causes, needs and trends of migration between the Horn of Africa and Yemens</p>	<p>BUDGET</p> <p>\$ 535,000</p>	<p>SECURED FUNDS</p> <p>\$ 25,000</p>
<p>TOTAL</p>		<p>\$ 2,910,000</p>	<p>\$ 1,255,000</p>



BACKGROUND

Since the beginning of 2017, the Ethiopian humanitarian context has been changing rapidly. The country is currently facing a triple challenge of drought, flood and inter-communal conflict. Most movements are estimated to occur in-country, with an estimated 48.5 per cent of the urban population made up of rural migrants.^[29] Migration push factors in Ethiopia are numerous, including poverty, high unemployment, land scarcity, regional income disparities, environmental degradation and even a well-established culture of migration in origin regions. Additional factors such as the 2016 wave of political protests in Oromia and Amhara Regional States, which resulted in the declaration of a state of emergency in Ethiopia, and the flare up of Somali and Oromo hostilities in August 2017 may have stimulated further movements.

Migration from Ethiopia has been on the rise since 2010, particularly through the eastern migratory routes transiting through Djibouti, Somaliland and Yemen. In 2016, there was a 26 per cent increase in the number of migrants arriving in Yemen, to generate a record of 117,107 migrants. Of these migrants, 83 per cent were estimated to be Ethiopians.^[30] Following the 2016 peak of arrivals in Yemen, DTM recorded over 99,000 new arrivals in 2017, with the majority continuing to come from Ethiopia.^[31] Ethiopians who use the eastern migratory route most often leave for economic reasons and try to reach the more dynamic economies of the Gulf.

The report of the Ethiopia Labour Force Survey noted that 39.5 per cent of employed populations cited search for better income as the reason for their labour mobility^[32]; thus, thousands of Ethiopians are on the move in search of a better future.^[33] Ethiopian legislation requires all regular labour migration from the country to destinations such as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to be governed by bilateral labour agreements (BLA).

While this measure facilitates regular migration, it is imperative that BLAs provide strong measures and mechanisms to protect migrant workers pre-departure, during deployment and upon their return to Ethiopia.

Apart from the movements to Yemen, Ethiopia also experiences returns of country nationals, both spontaneous and assisted. Over 100,000 have returned from KSA since March 2017, when the instruction of the KSA for the voluntary departure of all irregular migrants within an established amnesty period was issued; 80,124 (26,113 voluntary returnees and 54,011 deportees) were captured in the IOM database. The Government of Ethiopia (GOE) estimates that 500,000 Ethiopians could be affected by the KSA instruction.



The Response in 2017

In 2017, partners focused on the following: assisting evacuees from Yemen as well as returnees from KSA in need of post-arrival support; supporting migrants rescued along the eastern irregular migratory route to Djibouti through the operations of the Emergency Migration Response Centre (EMRC) in Semera, Afar Regional State; building capacity of the GOE for better migration management and protection of vulnerable cases; and raising awareness on the risks associated with irregular migration among migrants and communities.

In coordination with GOE and partners in Djibouti and Yemen, 631 vulnerable Ethiopian migrants were evacuated from Yemen and provided with post-arrival assistance in Ethiopia as of December 2017. This assistance included temporary accommodation at IOM's Transit Centre in Addis Ababa, post-arrival medical check-up for those with medical needs, food, water, NFIs based on need, onward transportation allowance for adults and special assistance – including family tracing and reunification for unaccompanied migrant children, in coordination with the Bureau of Women and Children Affairs and UNICEF – for the most vulnerable. Moreover, 1,204 vulnerable migrants stranded in Djibouti were safely returned to Ethiopia between January and December 2017.

As of September 2017, immediate lifesaving assistance was provided to 488 (392 male, 96 female) vulnerable migrants in remote border areas between Ethiopia and Djibouti through the operations of the Semera EMRC. Moreover, EMRC capacity was strengthened through improved data collection systems, human resources and coordination. In 2017, the government also agreed to the establishment of a new EMRC next to the Ethiopia-Somali border in order to meet the needs of the increasing numbers of migrants using this route to reach the Gulf.

The International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent (IFRC) through the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) implemented the Rights of Migrants in Action project, to improve the rights and access to social services of migrant populations and their families, including domestic migrant workers and victims of human trafficking. The project supported the livelihoods and access to social services of more than 500 returnees and migrants in targeted communities; built capacity of civil society organizations to support the human rights of migrants, particularly for domestic workers and victims of human trafficking; and facilitated dialogue among relevant actors through research and networking.

In response to the deportations and mass arrivals of returnees from KSA, the GOE through the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs established a National Task Force, including the National Disaster Risk Management Committee, the Department of Immigration, the Airport Authorities and the Ministries of Labour and Social Affairs, Health and Transport. Partner agencies include IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, ICRC, ILO, DRC, UNFPA, Save the Children, AGAR Ethiopia and Good Samaritan Association. Additional collaboration was established with the Bureau of Women and Children Affairs (BOWCA) to facilitate the reunification of unaccompanied children.

The GOE was also assisted with the following capacity building interventions:

- Technical assistance was provided by IOM to operationalize Proclamation No. 923/2016 on Overseas Employment Services, which should open safe migration channels for Ethiopians in the future.
- The Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs (MOWCA), supported by UNICEF, has been developing a case management framework with tools for child protection, as well as a behaviour change communication strategy to prevent violence and exploitation of children.
- The Ministry of Labour, supported by UNICEF, identified key occupations, which can contribute towards implementation of the National Social Protection Policy. Migration services was one of the occupations identified.
- In collaboration with UNICEF, BOWCA was supported in the provision of family tracing and reunification services to unaccompanied children returnees.
- UNICEF and IOM also supported MOWCA to establish a coordination mechanism to address the protection needs of children migrating from rural to urban sites.

Finally, partners have been working in migrant communities of origin to contribute to mitigating against unsafe migration and promoting local livelihood alternatives, namely through expansion of the Community Conversation programme, strengthening of youth engagement initiatives and multiplication of livelihood and reintegration support interventions throughout the country.

Several challenges were experienced during the response. The provision of return assistance to Ethiopian migrants was delayed due to difficulties in undertaking evacuations owing to increased insecurity in Yemen.

Despite efforts made by the GOE to provide coordination for the response to the returns from KSA, the response suffered from coordination gaps, especially with regard to referral mechanisms for vulnerable cases in need of specialized assistance, such as psycho-social support and specialized medical care. Resource mobilization efforts were hampered by the lack of clear information on spontaneous returns and deportation plans from KSA. To date, returnees from KSA have received basic post-arrival assistance as opposed to reintegration support.

Partners have also faced various challenges in supporting vulnerable migrants returning from Yemen, including lack of infrastructure and specialised human resources coupled with a difficult security situation. Whilst for EMRC operations challenges included poor coordination, limited availability of specialised services such as child-friendly services, psychosocial support and medical assistance, coupled with an unexpected increases in demand for EMRC services and low community and government awareness of EMRC services .

Response Plan 2018

The target population for the response in 2018 is **30,000** individuals, including: 22,000 vulnerable migrants returning from KSA,^[34] 3,000 evacuees from Yemen (similar to the levels experienced in 2016), 1,000 assisted voluntary returnees from Djibouti and Somalia and 4,000 migrants assisted in MRCs in Ethiopia.

Guided by the RMRP four strategic objectives, key priorities 2018 will be:

Objective 1: To ensure humanitarian and protection assistance to vulnerable migrants in Yemen and the Horn of Africa.

Provide post-arrival assistance to evacuees from Yemen and to vulnerable deportees from KSA.

Provide emergency assistance at the EMRCs for all vulnerable migrants; focus will also be placed on making the EMRC more child-friendly.

Upgrade services in the Addis Ababa Assisted Voluntary Return Transit Centre (TC) in order to match minimum protection standards, including gender-responsive services.

Support the Government of Ethiopia to conduct family tracing and reunification of returnee children.

Objective 2: To support durable and development-oriented approaches to return, sustainable reintegration and community stabilization.

Support reintegration of returnees as well as support to communities of origin most impacted with community development projects and livelihood interventions to reduce push factors and support social cohesion.

Scale up awareness raising on the protection risks of irregular migration and on the promotion of local livelihood opportunities.

Enhance the capacity of key GOE institutions to lead reintegration of returnees and support the sustainable development of migrant communities of origin.

Objective 3: To strengthen protection of migrants in the Horn of Africa and Yemen by building the capacities of Governments.

Strengthen the child protection system (notably the workforce, coordination and referral mechanisms) through support to standardize service provision and establish a quality assurance system for service providers.

Support the development of a National Migration Policy.

Build capacity of immigration, port health and relevant law enforcement officials.

Establish a new MRC next to the Ethiopia-Somali border in order to meet the needs of the increasing numbers of migrants using this route to reach the Gulf.

Facilitate the integration of migration-induced vulnerability in relevant national and regional protection systems.













Objective 4: To strengthen partnership and collaboration around evidence-based analysis of root causes, needs and trends of migration between the Horn of Africa and Yemen.

Continue relevant mobility tracking programmes to monitor routes and trends.

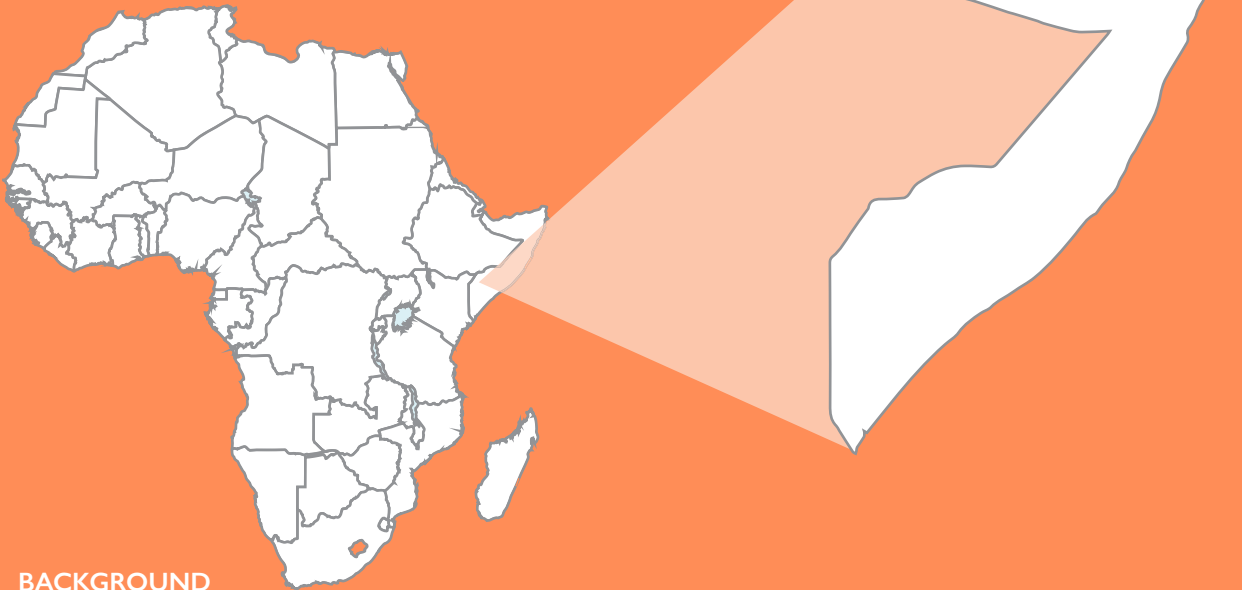
Conduct assessments in areas of high returns to identify gaps in access to services and specific vulnerabilities.

Funding Requirements

Partners in Ethiopia will require USD 23,774,600 for the RMRP in 2018, of which USD 7,638,998 is already secured.

	<p>Strategic Objective 1: To ensure humanitarian and protection assistance to vulnerable migrants in Yemen and the Horn of Africa</p>	<p>BUDGET</p>  <p>\$ 2,970,000</p>	<p>SECURED FUNDS</p>  <p>\$ 219,398</p>
	<p>Strategic Objective 2: To support durable and development-oriented approaches to return, sustainable reintegration and community stabilization</p>	<p>BUDGET</p>  <p>\$ 20,000,000</p>	<p>SECURED FUNDS</p>  <p>\$ 6,775,000</p>
	<p>Strategic Objective 3: To strengthen protection of migrants in the Horn of Africa and Yemen by building the capacities of Governments</p>	<p>BUDGET</p>  <p>\$ 634,600</p>	<p>SECURED FUNDS</p>  <p>\$ 564,600</p>
	<p>Strategic Objective 4: To strengthen partnership and collaboration around evidence-based analysis of root causes, needs and trends of migration between the Horn of Africa and Yemens</p>	<p>BUDGET</p>  <p>\$ 170,000</p>	<p>SECURED FUNDS</p>  <p>\$ 80,000</p>
<p>TOTAL</p>		<p>\$ 23,774,600</p>	<p>\$ 7,638,998</p>

SOMALIA



BACKGROUND

Somalia's migration and mobility environment remains multifaceted and complex, characterized by internal and external displacement due to conflict and natural disasters as well as irregular labour migration. As a result of recent drought, 2.1 million people have been internally displaced and 870,895 Somalis are registered as refugees in the Horn of Africa and Yemen region (including 313,255 in Kenya, 249,903 in Ethiopia, 256,169 in Yemen, 36,245 in Uganda, 13,077 in Djibouti, and 2,246 in Eritrea).^[35]

Since 2015, Somalia has been facing significant return flows, including forced returns from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). Conflict-induced returns of Somalis fleeing Yemen are also ongoing, with 40,200 individuals having arrived in Somalia since March 2015. Through the voluntary repatriation of refugees from Kenya, which began in December 2014, over 74,000 Somali refugees have returned from Kenya as of November 2017, according to UNHCR.

Apart from the influx of returnees from KSA, Yemen and Kenya, Somalia is also seeing an increased outflow of migrants and asylum seekers to Yemen or in transit to KSA, other Gulf States and the rest of the Middle East. In 2017, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix monitors have captured over 99,000 entries into Yemen, of Ethiopians and Somalis, with many entering through Al Madribah, Wa Al Arah and Al Kaawkhah districts, and the majority using Somaliland and Puntland in Somalia as their main routes.

Recent ethnic clashes involving the Oromo and Somali ethnic groups in Ethiopia, particularly in the Somali National Regional State of Ethiopia bordering with Somaliland, have resulted in some tensions among

migrants of Oromo ethnic origin from Ethiopia residing in and/or transiting through Somaliland. This has led to an increased number of Ethiopian nationals in Somaliland requesting different assistance, including food, non-food items (NFIs) and return assistance to places of origin in Ethiopia. Partners are currently supporting Ethiopian and Somaliland authorities to facilitate the return of highly vulnerable families to Ethiopia. Asylum seekers from Ethiopia are referred to UNHCR for registration and refugee status determination.

THE RESPONSE IN 2017

Partners in Somalia have been providing a range of assistance to stranded and vulnerable migrants in Somalia. In Somaliland, through the Migrant Resource Centre (MRC) in Hargeisa and other government authorities, 228 vulnerable Ethiopian migrants were supported to return to Ethiopia. The assistance included facilitating their identity verification and travel document issuance from the Ethiopian consulate, and providing transport to Ethiopia with security and medical escorts as well as onward travel to their final destination in coordination with partners in Ethiopia. Similar activities involving 54 Ethiopian migrants were also carried out in Puntland.

Through MRCs in Bossaso and Hargeisa, vulnerable migrants have been receiving primary health-care services, medical and psychosocial referrals, food and NFIs as well as information on the risk of human trafficking. In particular, the information campaign on counter trafficking reached an estimated 81,000 direct beneficiaries, including migrants and host communities.]



Vulnerable migrants with protection concerns were also provided with temporary shelter.

Somali migrants forcibly returned from KSA have also been receiving immediate reception and onward transport assistance. Between January and November 2017, 17,875 individuals arrived at the Mogadishu International Airport. In coordination with the airport authority, IOM has been providing refreshments, phone access, registration as well as medical and vulnerability screening. It is important to note that some of the arrivals may have originally registered as refugees in Yemen but were forced to return spontaneously due to the crisis and are not covered in the scope of the RMRP. Others still may have been en-route to KSA to join family members.

Among them were 1,989 vulnerable migrants who were provided with temporary overnight accommodation, food, NFIs, primary health care, medical and psychosocial referrals and onward transportation to their return locations.

UNHCR, IOM, DRC and Comprehensive Community-Based Rehabilitation in Somaliland (CCBRS) have been providing Somalis, Yemenis and third-country nationals fleeing Yemen with reception assistance in both Berbera and Bossaso. The response has included registration, transport from the ports to reception facilities, medical screening, care and referrals, food, temporary accommodation, fitness to travel screening and onward transportation to final destination. Since September 2017, UNHCR is leading the Assisted Spontaneous Return (ASR) programme, which started as an organized voluntary humanitarian evacuation by IOM in November 2016. Refugee returns – assisted or spontaneous – are not included in the scope of this plan.

As a result of the recent clashes in Ethiopia near the Somaliland borders, the Ethiopian Migrants Association Committee and the MRC in Hargeisa supported by IOM have introduced emergency assistance to distribute food and NFIs. More than 145 households were assessed and assisted with NFIs, and additional 365 households were provided with food items.

The Counter Trafficking Agency of Somaliland, established under the Ministry of Interior to coordinate counter trafficking and migrant-smuggling efforts in Somaliland, was provided with technical assistance to draft a National Plan of Action on Trafficking and Smuggling. To this end, a series of consultative meetings and workshops took place throughout 2017.

To ensure clear legislation and policy for migrants arriving and leaving Somalia, the revision of Somalia's 1966 Immigration Act has been supported by IOM since March 2017. Through a series of workshops, both federal and regional stakeholders from relevant government institutions have been brought together to incorporate their needs into the revised law, which is expected to be finalized in August 2018.

The lack of gazetted border posts along the porous borders with Ethiopia and Djibouti, as well as the limited border patrol capacity and partners' presence, have been major challenges to gathering information on flows and to facilitate regular movements or provide timely humanitarian assistance.

In terms of maritime ports of entry, Berbera and Bossaso seaports are overcrowded and lack space for immigration services, as well as service referral to other agencies. Coordination between agencies working at these ports of entry can be strengthened to ensure arrivals are assisted, screened and referred to relevant entities. Training was identified as a key requirement for government officials to be able to better protect migrants, especially vulnerable individuals through Humanitarian Border Management and inter-agency coordination.

Slow response from the Ethiopian consular body was also reported as a major impediment for partners assisting migrants with voluntary return to their country of origin, often resulting in migrants changing their mind about the risky journey as well as extending their, sometimes, difficult transits. Reaching migrants in transit locations and regularly informing them about risks of the journey to and through Yemen has also been a challenge due to the ever-changing migratory movements. Law-enforcement bodies especially in Puntland have been less responsive to the requests to provide legal protection and to investigate potential cases of human trafficking in Bossaso.

In terms of coordination, the reduced return flow from Yemen has resulted in the dormancy of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Yemen Situation co-chaired by IOM and UNHCR. In Hargeisa and Bossaso, however, Mixed Migration Task Forces (MMTFs)^[36] remain active, led by relevant government authorities in respective locations with the participation of United Nations and non-governmental organizations actively that are engaged in the response to the migration flows. MMTFs provide partners with opportunities to exchange information on ongoing/emerging issues and coordinate efforts to respond to migrants' needs.

In May 2016, the previous Prime Minister established an Inter-Ministerial High Level Task Force on Migration Management. This task force consists of relevant ministries and is complemented by Technical Task Forces for (1) Human Trafficking and Smuggling, and (2) Return and Readmission. The Task Force was established to develop various policies pertinent to migration issues and to foster better coordination within the relevant ministries. Partners including the International Development Law Organization and IOM are supporting the task force to lay groundwork towards advancing Somalia's migration governance.

Response Plan 2018

The target population for the response in 2018 is **17,000** individuals, including 15,000 vulnerable migrants returning from the KSA and 2,000 migrants in transit from Ethiopia and Djibouti.

Guided by the RMRP, four strategic objectives key priorities 2018 will be as follows:

Objective 1: To ensure humanitarian and protection assistance to vulnerable migrants in Yemen and the Horn of Africa.

- Strengthen the mobile response capabilities of MRCs to provide emergency response including identification of vulnerable groups (such as unaccompanied children and victims of trafficking) in remote areas.
- Strengthen the relevant actors including members of the MMTFs to identify and refer vulnerable migrants to services such as shelter, food and NFIs.
- Provide transitional shelter and resting places to vulnerable migrants (with the exception of unaccompanied children, who are referred to relevant partners) who are exposed to various protection risks. Such facilities can also serve as locations to attract migrants to central hubs and provide them with information and counselling, complementing the activities of the MRC's Mobile Response Teams.

Objective 2: To support durable and development-oriented approaches to return, sustainable reintegration and community stabilization.

- Provide services to returnees including refreshments, phone access, registration and vulnerability screening as well as individualized needs-based assistance, which includes temporary accommodation, food, non-food items and onward transport.

- Strengthen health service provision and referrals for those in need of medical services.
- Provide reintegration assistance (such as vocational skills training and business start-up grants) to vulnerable migrants in the areas of return.
- Target information campaigns to transit communities in (1) raising their awareness about the vulnerabilities of migrants as well as (2) encouraging reporting of migrants with special protection needs and of incidences of abuse and exploitation to relevant actors and authorities.

Objective 3: To strengthen protection of migrants in the Horn of Africa and Yemen by building the capacities of Governments.













- Support development of national/local response plans in Somaliland and Puntland, ensuring the participation of all relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations addressing the issues of protection, counter-trafficking and smuggling of migrants.
- Train law enforcement and judiciary entities to help them identify and protect victims as well as investigate and prosecute cases of trafficking.
- Provide capacity building training and technical equipment to Coastal Guards to enhance rescue at sea efforts.
- Strengthen inter-governmental coordination through immigration and border management meetings at ports of entry to promote better responses.
- Provide training for immigration officials and upgrade Bosaso and Berbera seaports to ensure proper reception, referral and protection to migrants arriving from Yemen.

Objective 4: To strengthen partnership and collaboration around evidence-based analysis of root causes, needs and trends of migration between the Horn of Africa and Yemen.

Expand mobility tracking and cross-border monitoring capacity in order to report on trends over time.

Funding Requirements

Partners in Somalia will require **USD 6,460,500** for the RMRP in 2018, of which USD 2,115,000 is already secured.

	<p>Strategic Objective 1: To ensure humanitarian and protection assistance to vulnerable migrants in Yemen and the Horn of Africa</p>	<p>BUDGET</p>  <p>\$ 220,500</p>	<p>SECURED FUNDS</p>  <p>\$ 165,000</p>
	<p>Strategic Objective 2: To support durable and development-oriented approaches to return, sustainable reintegration and community stabilization</p>	<p>BUDGET</p>  <p>\$ 2,550,000</p>	<p>SECURED FUNDS</p>  <p>\$ 80,000</p>
	<p>Strategic Objective 3: To strengthen protection of migrants in the Horn of Africa and Yemen by building the capacities of Governments</p>	<p>BUDGET</p>  <p>\$ 2,250,000</p>	<p>SECURED FUNDS</p>  <p>\$ 730,000</p>
	<p>Strategic Objective 4: To strengthen partnership and collaboration around evidence-based analysis of root causes, needs and trends of migration between the Horn of Africa and Yemens</p>	<p>BUDGET</p>  <p>\$ 1,440,000</p>	<p>SECURED FUNDS</p>  <p>\$ 1,140,000</p>
<p>TOTAL</p>		<p>\$ 6,460,500</p>	<p>\$ 2,115,000</p>

ENDNOTES

- [1] Support to the most vulnerable returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to Yemen, Ethiopia and Somalia has also been included in the RMRP.
- [2] Available from <http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/56a07b884.pdf>.
- [3] Available from <http://www.unhcr.org/publications/operations/57066a626/yemen-situation-regional-refugee-migrant-response-plan-january-december.html>
- [4] Total estimated number of Ethiopian nationals in KSA that may be affected by the KSA deportations is 500,000. Some 80,000 returned in 2017, and it is expected that about 200,000 Ethiopians and Somalis will return to their respective countries in 2018.
- [5] It should be noted that the country target populations include migrants that may receive assistance in more than one country. Consequently the total population of 81,000 safeguards against double counting of these migrants.
- [6] Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS), Yemen Country Profile, March 2017. Available from <http://www.regionalmms.org/index.php/country-profiles/yemen>: “UNCHR data reveals that the numbers of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers arriving in Yemen have been steadily increasing over the last ten years with 25,898 arrivals recorded in 2006, which doubled in 2008 with 50,091 persons reported to have arrived and rose further to 91,592 and 92,446 in 2014 and 2015 respectively.”
- [7] A conservative estimate based on the cost outlined in RMMS Yemen Profile, 2017. “Ethiopian migrants reported paying between USD 305 – 872 for the journey to Obock, including for some, the cost of the sea crossing to Yemen. The average cost paid by Somalis was approximately USD 40 – 150, including for some, the cost of the boat trip to Yemen.”
- [8] DTM: Flow Monitoring Yemen. IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix was launched in Yemen in April 2015 in an effort to better inform the humanitarian community about the location and needs of the displaced populations in Yemen. By the end of 2016, IOM began the implementation of Flow Monitoring (FM) assessments as part of DTM activities in order to monitor the human mobility of other country nationals in Yemen.
- [9] The Research and Evidence Facility (REF) Consortium, Migration between Horn of Africa and Yemen. A Study of Puntland, Djibouti and Yemen (London and Nairobi, EU Trust Fund for Africa, Horn of Africa Window, July 2017). Available from <https://www.soas.ac.uk/ref-hornresearch/research-papers/file122639.pdf>.
- [10] P. Tinti, Migrant Smuggling, Paths from the Horn of Africa to Yemen and Saudi Arabia (Institute for Security Studies, November 2017). Available from <https://issafrica.s3.amazonaws.com/site/uploads/2017-12-11-pamphlet-migration.pdf>.
- [11] UNHCR, Yemen Operational Portal, March 2018. Available from <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/yemen>.
- [12] IOM Ethiopia, Weekly Update # 35, 5 January 2018.
- [13] Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Yemen Crisis Overview, August 2017. Available from <https://www.unocha.org/legacy/yemen/crisis-overview>.
- [14] OCHA, Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan 2018, December 2017. Available from https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20180116_humanitarian_response_plan_summary.pdf.
- [15] RMMS, Regional Mixed Migration in the Horn of Africa and Yemen in 2016: 3rd Quarter Trend Summary and Analysis, September 2016. Available from <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/RMMS%20Mixed%20Migration%20Trends%20Q3%202016.pdf>.
- [16] IOM Ethiopia, Displacement Tracking Matrix Round 8, January 2018. Available from https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/dtm_ethiopia_national_dashboard_round_8.pdf.
- [17] Somalia had a UN Integrated Strategic Framework, which concluded in 2016.
- [18] Djibouti will commence a new round of UNDAF planning in 2018.
- [19] Ethiopia is in the middle of its 2016 - 2020 UNDAF implementation.
- [20] The countries were Bahrain, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and the United Arab Emirates.
- [21] Sudan, which was part of the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan, is not included in the RMRP because of the minimal number of Sudanese nationals identified as in need of support in Yemen, or in transit, over 2016 and 2017.
- [22] 32,000 includes 29,000 require humanitarian and protection assistance in Yemen and 3,0000 vulnerable Yemeni returnees from KSA

- [23] Since September 2017, UNHCR is leading the Assisted Spontaneous Return (ASR) programme, which started as an organized voluntary humanitarian evacuation by IOM in November 2016. These assisted spontaneous returns of migrants as well as spontaneous refugee returns from Yemen are coordinated and led by UNHCR and do not fall within the scope of this plan
- [24] Partners will coordinate closely with Governments, UNICEF, UNHCR and other stakeholders to establish a convergence of services and maximize synergies for assistance.
- [25] IOM, *Mixed Migration in the Horn of Africa and in the Arab Peninsula* (Nairobi, IOM Regional Office, 2018). Available from <https://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/mixed-migration-horn-africa-and-arab-peninsula-iom-regional-office-east-and-horn-africa>.
- [26] OCHA, *Financial Tracking Service*, 2017. Available from <https://fts.unocha.org/>.
- [27] IOM, *Mixed Migration in the Horn of Africa and in the Arab Peninsula* (Nairobi, IOM Regional Office, 2018). Available from <https://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/mixed-migration-horn-africa-and-arab-peninsula-iom-regional-office-east-and-horn-africa>.
- [28] The pillars include Governance and Economic Development; Social Services; Resilience of the Population; UN Comparative Advantage; and Partnerships.
- [29] Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia, *Ethiopia Socioeconomic Survey 2013-2014*. Available from <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2247>.
- [30] In addition to the eastern migratory route, Ethiopians also use the northern and southern migratory routes to Europe (via North Africa) and South Africa (via Kenya), but these routes tend to take longer and therefore cost more, especially if smugglers are involved.
- [31] The reasons identified for this decrease in arrivals in 2017 include the KSA deportations of irregular migrants, and possibly the impact of drought and floods on assets traditionally used by many Ethiopians to finance migratory journeys.
- [32] Central Statistics Agency, *Analytical Report of National Labour Force Survey, 2013*. Available from <http://catalog.ihsn.org/index.php/catalog/5870>.
- [33] Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat and Save the Children, *Young and on the Move: Children and Youth in Mixed Migration Flows within and from the Horn of Africa*, Mixed Migration Research Series, Study 10, 2016. Available from <http://www.regionalmms.org/images/ResearchInitiatives/Young%20and%20on%20the%20Move%20Sep%202016.pdf>.
- [34] The planning figures for Ethiopians expected to return post-amnesty from KSA is approximately 100,000 in 2018, among these 22,000 are estimated to require post-arrival support.
- [35] UNHCR, *Refugees in the Horn of Africa: Somali Displacement Crisis Information Sharing Portal*. Available from <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/horn>.
- [36] Members of the Mixed Migration Task Force in Puntland/Bossaso include OCHA, UNHCR, IOM, DRC, NRC, Ministry of Interior MRC and LA. In Somaliland/Hargeisa, the MMTF it is composed of government ministries (including MoJ, MOLSA, MOF&IC, MRR&R, MOI) and departments (Immigration, HAKAD and MRC), UN agencies (UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, OCHA) and NRC.



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