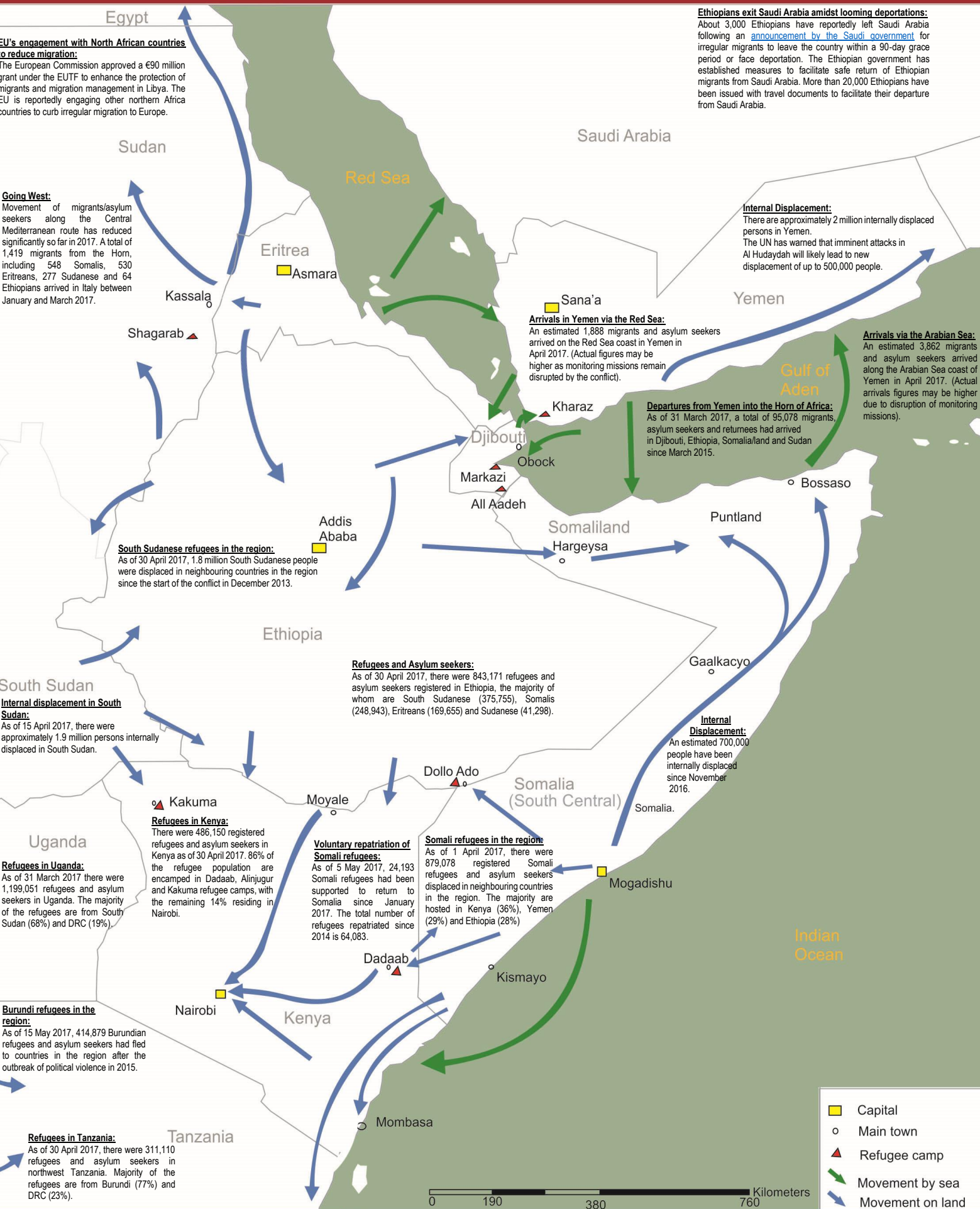




April 2017



Ethiopians exit Saudi Arabia amidst looming deportations:
About 3,000 Ethiopians have reportedly left Saudi Arabia following an announcement by the Saudi government for irregular migrants to leave the country within a 90-day grace period or face deportation. The Ethiopian government has established measures to facilitate safe return of Ethiopian migrants from Saudi Arabia. More than 20,000 Ethiopians have been issued with travel documents to facilitate their departure from Saudi Arabia.

EU's engagement with North African countries to reduce migration:
The European Commission approved a €90 million grant under the EUTF to enhance the protection of migrants and migration management in Libya. The EU is reportedly engaging other northern Africa countries to curb irregular migration to Europe.

Going West:
Movement of migrants/asylum seekers along the Central Mediterranean route has reduced significantly so far in 2017. A total of 1,419 migrants from the Horn, including 548 Somalis, 530 Eritreans, 277 Sudanese and 64 Ethiopians arrived in Italy between January and March 2017.

Internal Displacement:
There are approximately 2 million internally displaced persons in Yemen. The UN has warned that imminent attacks in Al Hudaydah will likely lead to new displacement of up to 500,000 people.

Arrivals in Yemen via the Red Sea:
An estimated 1,888 migrants and asylum seekers arrived on the Red Sea coast in Yemen in April 2017. (Actual figures may be higher as monitoring missions remain disrupted by the conflict).

Arrivals via the Arabian Sea:
An estimated 3,862 migrants and asylum seekers arrived along the Arabian Sea coast of Yemen in April 2017. (Actual arrivals figures may be higher due to disruption of monitoring missions).

Departures from Yemen into the Horn of Africa:
As of 31 March 2017, a total of 95,078 migrants, asylum seekers and returnees had arrived in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia/land and Sudan since March 2015.

South Sudanese refugees in the region:
As of 30 April 2017, 1.8 million South Sudanese people were displaced in neighbouring countries in the region since the start of the conflict in December 2013.

Refugees and Asylum seekers:
As of 30 April 2017, there were 843,171 refugees and asylum seekers registered in Ethiopia, the majority of whom are South Sudanese (375,755), Somalis (248,943), Eritreans (169,655) and Sudanese (41,298).

Internal displacement in South Sudan:
As of 15 April 2017, there were approximately 1.9 million persons internally displaced in South Sudan.

Internal Displacement:
An estimated 700,000 people have been internally displaced since November 2016.

Refugees in Kenya:
There were 486,150 registered refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya as of 30 April 2017. 86% of the refugee population are encamped in Dadaab, Alinjugur and Kakuma refugee camps, with the remaining 14% residing in Nairobi.

Voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees:
As of 5 May 2017, 24,193 Somali refugees had been supported to return to Somalia since January 2017. The total number of refugees repatriated since 2014 is 64,083.

Somali refugees in the region:
As of 1 April 2017, there were 879,078 registered Somali refugees and asylum seekers displaced in neighbouring countries in the region. The majority are hosted in Kenya (36%), Yemen (29%) and Ethiopia (28%).

Refugees in Uganda:
As of 31 March 2017 there were 1,199,051 refugees and asylum seekers in Uganda. The majority of the refugees are from South Sudan (68%) and DRC (19%).

Burundi refugees in the region:
As of 15 May 2017, 414,879 Burundian refugees and asylum seekers had fled to countries in the region after the outbreak of political violence in 2015.

Refugees in Tanzania:
As of 30 April 2017, there were 311,110 refugees and asylum seekers in northwest Tanzania. Majority of the refugees are from Burundi (77%) and DRC (23%).