

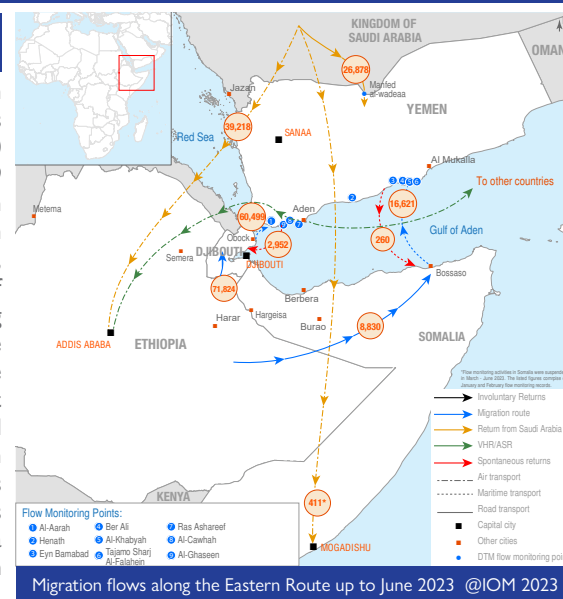
Regional Migrant Response Plan for the Horn of Africa and Yemen Mid-Year Update | 2023



Young migrants on the road that connects Garowe to Bosaso, Somalia. @IOM 2023

Situation Overview

The Regional Migrant Response Plan (MRP) partners observed continued outflows between the months of January and June 2023, along the Eastern Route, with 71,824 departing migrants recorded from Ethiopia into Djibouti and 8,830 migrants into Somalia. Furthermore, 77,130 migrants were observed arriving in Yemen, of which 81 per cent departed from Djibouti and 19 per cent from Somalia¹. According to the research conducted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Regional Data Hub (RDH) surveying 814 migrants exiting Ethiopia in June 2023, the top three drivers of irregular migration included economic reasons (80%), conflict (8%), and climate change and environmental factors (7%). The remaining five per cent of respondents were not mentioned in the research. Among the 309 surveyed migrants entering Djibouti in June 2023, 60 per cent were from the Oromia region, 18 per cent were from the Amhara region, and 12 per cent were from the Tigray region. The regions of origin of the remaining 10 per cent were undisclosed. Among all migrant entries in June 2023, 37 per cent were women and children (30% women, 4% boys, and 3% girls). Twenty four per cent of all children were traveling alone. As of June 2023, 49,633 migrants were stranded along the Eastern Route, with 43,000 in Yemen, 5,400 in Somalia, and 1,233 in Djibouti. Non-voluntary returns from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia continued during the reporting period, with 45,739 migrants recorded by IOM's RDH as of mid-year, comprising 39,218 non-voluntarily returns to Ethiopia and 6,521 to Somalia. In addition, a total of 4,599 non-voluntary returns were recorded from Djibouti to Ethiopia by mid-year. Migrant entries into Djibouti decreased due to extreme heat conditions, unfavorable conditions at sea related to the advent of Khamsin², and increased checks by the Djiboutian Coast Guard. In total, over 153,000 migrants had exited Ethiopia by mid-2023. This includes 13,592 children, nearly a quarter of whom are unaccompanied. Migrants along the Eastern Route face both the harsh physical conditions associated with the route and considerable protection risks, including but not limited to human trafficking, arbitrary arrest and detention, discrimination and xenophobic attacks, and involuntary returns without due process. Migrants endure extreme weather conditions with limited access to food, water and medical care. Furthermore, migrants are also at risk of being non-voluntarily returned without due process by border authorities. Migrants in Yemen face significant risks throughout their journey due to the ongoing armed conflict. They struggle to access humanitarian services and face dangers such as forced recruitment and physical and psychological abuse. In response, MRP partners are working to provide assistance. Still, the ongoing conflict and lack of access to key areas exacerbate their vulnerabilities, as MRP partners cannot fully access migrant and host populations in all the regions of Yemen. At mid-year the MRP 2023 has been funded less than 10 per cent of its annual financial target. Limited funding will likely result in a lack of comprehensive assistance for migrants and host communities along the Eastern Route, particularly sustainable solutions for irregular migration. This includes interventions to improve livelihoods in areas of migration hotspots as well as the development of regular pathways to migration. The continued underfunding of MRP partners will result in worsened migrant vulnerabilities and subsequent re-irregular migration.

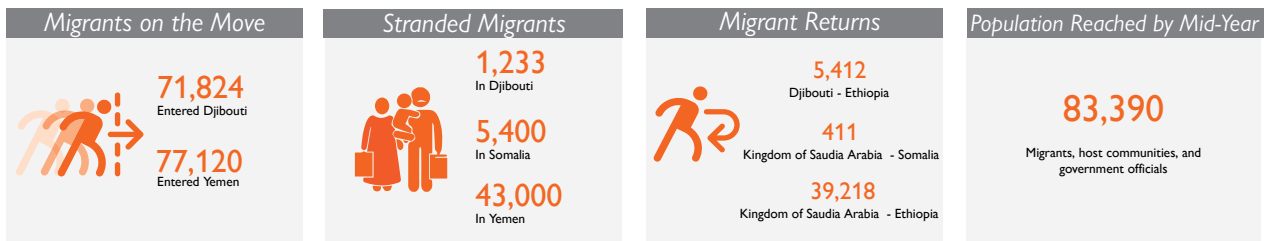


¹ Flow monitoring activities in Somalia were suspended from March to April 2023

² Migration Along the Eastern Route – Trends and Needs Within the Migration Context in Southern Djibouti - IOM Djibouti, 28 February 2023

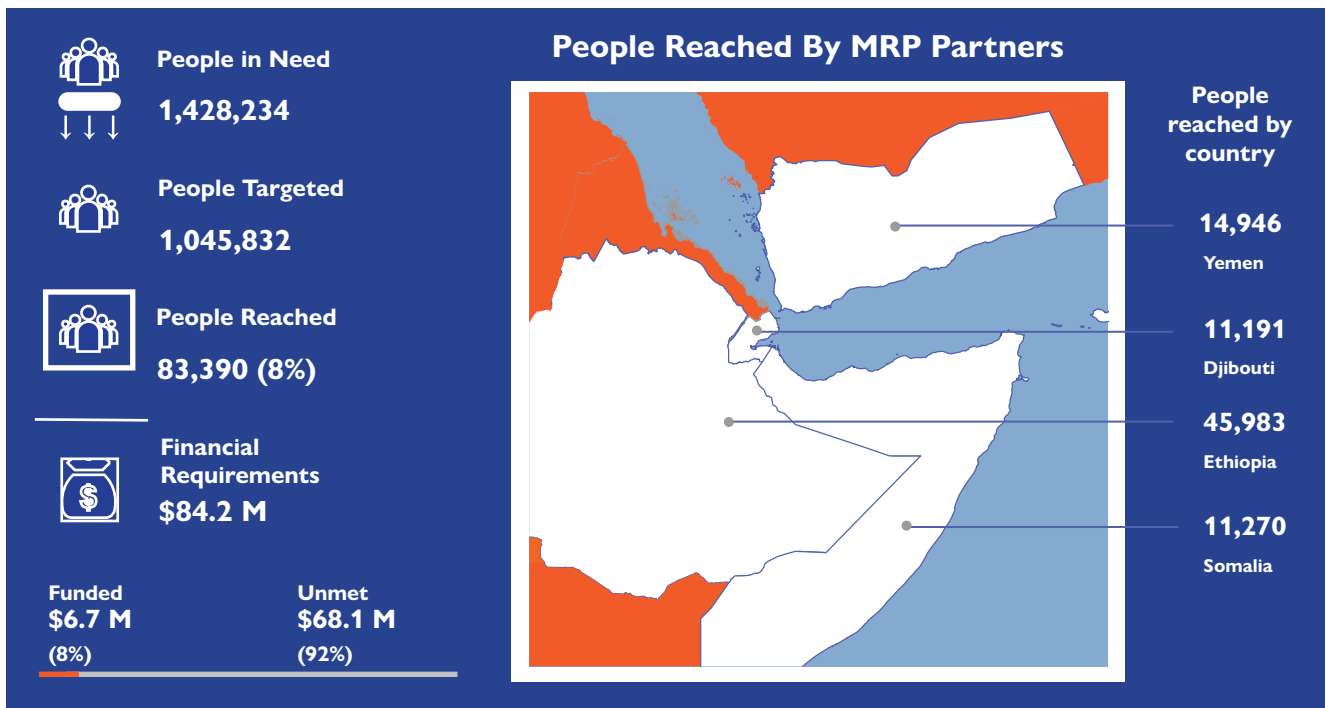
³ Migration Along the Eastern Corridor - Report 40 as of 30 June 2023 - IOM Regional Office for the East and Horn of Africa, 26 July 2023

⁴ A hot, dry, and dusty wind impacting North Africa and the Arabian Peninsula



Achievements

Areas of intervention by the MRP partners include the provision of life-saving assistance; quality, timely, and inclusive protection assistance and services; the strengthening of access to return, sustainable reintegration, and community stabilization; and the building of evidence, partnerships, and coordination to enhance the humanitarian response and migration management throughout the migration route. Between January and June 2023, MRP partners reached 83,390 beneficiaries across the above sectors, including 62,440 migrants (33,617 men, 16,277 women, 7,557 boys, and 4,989 girls), 20,249 host community members, and 701 government officials (446 men and 255 women). This population represents approximately eight per cent of the MRP's 2023 annual target population across the four countries. Furthermore, MRP partners received \$6.7 million in Q1 and Q2, representing eight per cent of the 2023 MRP financial appeal. By mid-year, the Migrant Response Plan has received less than half of the total funding required, which has impacted the ability of MRP partners to adequately respond to the population targeted in 2023, leaving vulnerable migrants and host communities along the Eastern Route with limited access to life saving assistance.



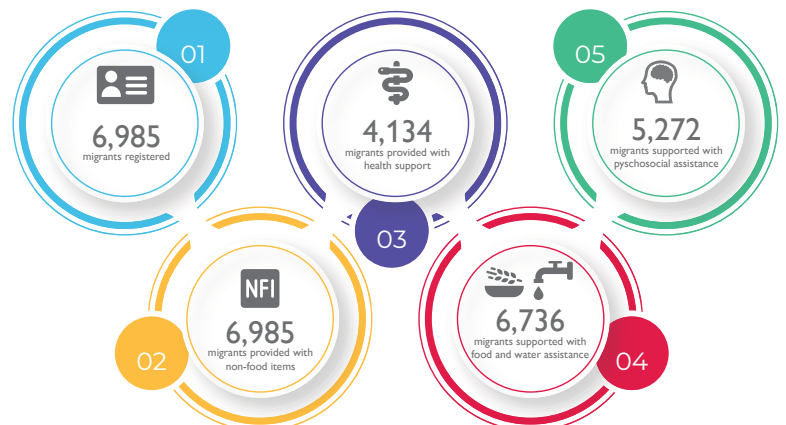
Strategic Objective 1 | Provide life-saving assistance to vulnerable migrants and host communities

MRP partners continued to provide life-saving assistance to vulnerable migrants and host communities in target countries along the Eastern Route, including assistance through the Migration Response Centres (MRCs), health clinics, mobile teams, way stations, and child protection desks. By mid-year, MRP partners reached 60,341 people, including 53,237 migrants (27,352 men, 15,214 women, 6,178 boys, and 4,493 girls) and 7,104 host community members, with life-saving humanitarian assistance.

Life-Saving Assistance Highlights

- A total of 5,586 migrants (4,977 men, 259 women, 248 boys, and 102 girls), including 1155 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), were counselled, registered, and assisted with voluntary humanitarian return (VHR) from Yemen to Ethiopia.
- In Obock, Djibouti, 1,074 migrants (824 men, 85 women, 150 boys, and 15 girls) accessed the MRC for assistance, and of these, 378 received medical assistance, 253 psychosocial support, and 232 food and water.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS THROUGH THE MRCs



Strategic Objective 2 | Provide quality, timely and inclusive protection assistance and services to migrants and host communities

During the first half of 2023, MRP partners provided quality, timely, and inclusive protection assistance and services to migrants and host communities. MRP partners reached 30,929 beneficiaries, including 12,375 migrants (5,639 men, 3,254 women, 2,137 boys, and 1,345 girls) and 18,554 host community members with specialized protection assistance⁵ and awareness-raising sessions. More specifically, 447 victims of trafficking (21 men, 96 women, 24 boys, 21 girls, and 285 host community members) and 91 victims of human rights violations received specialized protection assistance between January-June 2023. Furthermore, 5,807 migrant beneficiaries (3,294 men, 1,008 women, 547 boys, and 238 girls) were reached with awareness raising campaigns and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials in the first half of 2023. MRP partners also supported capacity-building efforts targeting 701 MRP partners (446 men and 255 women), including government officials and front-line actors, on enhancing their knowledge of referral mechanisms key concepts on child protection, counter-trafficking, as well as mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).



447

Victims of Trafficking supported with rehabilitation packages (21 men, 96 women, 24 boys, 21 girls, and 285 host community)



2,207

Migrants provided with mental health and psychosocial support (844 men, 245 women, 121 boys, 41 girls, and 956 host community)

Protection & Capacity Building Highlights

- MRP partners in Ethiopia organized a one-day capacity-building workshop on “MHPSS Core Concepts” in Addis Ababa. A total of 16 participants (six men and 10 women) from 13 local and international partner organizations attended the training. The training aimed at enhancing the cooperation between key MRP partners assisting migrants in vulnerable situations and ensuring a harmonized approach to MHPSS interventions.
- An MRP partner in Ethiopia started implementing a 27-month-long project in Q1 titled “Climate Resilience Against Trafficking and Exploitation (CREATE)”⁶. The project aims to reduce the risks of trafficking by supporting communities vulnerable to climate change in hotspots of irregular migration in Ethiopia. In addition, the project aims to build the evidence base on the climate change-human trafficking nexus.
- In Q2, an MRP partner in Ethiopia began implementing a project titled “Protecting Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Improving Women and Girls’ Capacity in the Amhara Region”. The project focuses on service provision, economic empowerment, capacity building, and awareness-raising. Two hundred and forty-five survivors of GBV will be provided with safe houses, medicine, and counseling per year. The beneficiaries will be given start-up money, connected with credit and saving organizations, and provided training in business, life skills, self-defense, and sexual reproductive health (SRH) and rights. Amhara continues to be a hotspot for Eastern Route migration, and improved resilience outcomes among women in this area can prevent them from resorting to irregular migration.

Strategic Objective 3 | Strengthen access to return, sustainable reintegration, and community stabilization

By mid-year, MRP partners supported 12,319 beneficiaries⁷ with onward transportation assistance, voluntary return support, reintegration assistance, and community stabilization initiatives. Of these, 510 migrant beneficiaries (293 men, 200 women, and 17 unaccompanied girls) received tailored and sustainable reintegration assistance⁸, and 1,372 host community members were reached with economic empowerment opportunities such as livelihood support, training, and education.



5,534

Migrants benefited from assisted voluntary return⁹ support (4,498 men, 337 women, 570 boys, and 129 girls)



1,865

Individuals benefited from Sustainable Reintegration & Economic Empowerment Opportunities (293 men, 200 women, and 1,372 host community members)

Community Development Highlights

- In Amhara, MRP partners are implementing a community-based reintegration project in Nibar Ager Kebele village, Desse Zuria district. The project aims to improve the resilience and capacity of host communities, returnees, and potential migrants from resorting to irregular migration through livelihood and income generation activities. As part of this project, in Q1, MRP partners developed irrigation facilities to improve the incomes of 1,100 beneficiaries (109 returnees, 110 potential migrants, and 881 host community members) through vegetable and fruit cultivation.
- In Q2, an MRP partner in Ethiopia began implementing a beekeeping community development project in five Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People’s (SNNP) region cooperatives. The project provides honeybee colonies, construction of infrastructure for shading, and training on leadership, sustainability, and overcoming challenges to communities. To date, 60 colonies have been transferred out of 155 colonies. The project aims to improve individual and community-wide socio-economic conditions to prevent irregular migration and ensure the safe reintegration of returnees.
- MRP partners trained 120 beneficiaries (61 boys and 59 girls) on business management, entrepreneurship, and income-generation activities (khat waste collection and briquette production) through a community based migrant youth reintegration project aimed at sustainably improving the income levels of youth vulnerable to irregular migration in Oromia, Ethiopia.



Returnees graduating in business management in Oromia, Ethiopia @ Bright Star 2023

⁵These activities included protection assistance tailored to victims of trafficking and migrant children (including UASC), MHPSS, establishing and strengthening shelters providing specialized protection services, and conducting vulnerability assessments.

⁶This project is funded by the UN Home Office of Modern Slavery Innovation Fund.

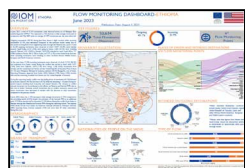
⁷It is important to note that beneficiaries reached within this Strategic Objective also most likely received life-saving and/or protection assistance as well.

⁸Reintegration assistance comprises of programmes geared towards sustainable livelihood generation, economic self-sufficiency, social stability, as well as psychosocial wellbeing in communities of return.

⁹Assisted voluntary return differs from voluntary humanitarian return in the context of the country beneficiaries are returning from. Humanitarian contexts classify as the latter.

Strategic Objective 4 | Building evidence, partnerships and coordination to enhance the humanitarian response and migration management throughout the migration route

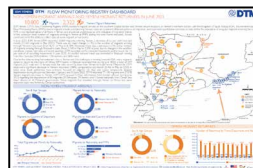
MRP partners produced and published 13 flow monitoring reports and six migration trends dashboards during the reporting period. See IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) publications and the Mixed Migration Centre's (MMC) Quarterly Mixed Migration Update below for additional details.



<https://dtm.iom.int/ethiopia>



<https://dtm.iom.int/djibouti>



<https://dtm.iom.int/yemen>



Quarterly Mixed Migration Update Q2

Surveys/Assessments/Research

Danish Refugee Council Ethiopia Migration Programme – Atmospheric Trends Reports

The Danish Refugee Council's (DRC) Ethiopia Migration Programme (EMP) produced one Atmospheric research publication on migration trends in Ethiopia during Q1 of 2023, building an analysis of trends between April 2021 and December 2022. The report focused predominantly on migration trends in Addis Ababa, including returns from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The report highlighted that outward border crossings from Ethiopia along the Eastern Route towards Djibouti and Somalia increased between April 2021 and the end of 2022. Several external factors impacted the flows along the Eastern Route, acting as drivers and barriers to movement, including weather conditions and insecurity. According to the report, the drought in the Horn of Africa contributed to more people crossing between Ethiopia and Somalia in January 2022. In addition, it was highlighted that the drought was reducing the host communities' ability to support migrants as they were also facing economic challenges created by the drought. Therefore, drought was an irregular migration driver on the Eastern Route and increased the vulnerabilities of Ethiopians travelling on this route. The report also noted that voluntary returns to Ethiopia were suspended in November 2021 and restarted in the first quarter of 2022. However, returns to Afar, Amhara, and Tigray were suspended until a peace agreement was signed in November 2022. The EMP is funded through the United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO).

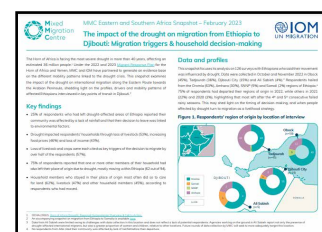
IOM Regional Data Hub – Eastern Corridor Reports - January-June 2023

During the reporting period, IOM's RDH produced six monthly Eastern Corridor Reports covering migration dynamics and flow monitoring across the Eastern Route¹⁰. Key highlights of the various monthly reports are as follows. The impacts of drought remain relevant for the Eastern Route. Drought-related migration increased by 29 percent between December 2022 and January 2023. Although journeys were mostly economically driven, around one third (32%) of movements originating in the Oromia region were due to slow environmental change in June 2023. Due to the difficult weather conditions, many migrants were abandoned by their smugglers, increasing the number of stranded migrants by 35% from May (from 914 to 1,233), many of whom were women (13%) and children (28%). Most were stranded along the Ethiopian border in Dikhil (49%) and Ali-Sabieh (10%) as well as in the coastal areas of Tadjourah (23%) and Obock (18%). The January report highlighted an increase in the number of migrants from Tigray with nine per cent of all movements stemming from Tigray in December 2022 compared to 16 per cent recorded as of January 2023. Although economic reasons were cited as the leading cause of migration from Tigray, migrants also cited conflict, violence, or persecution as other drivers of migration. Meanwhile, movements from Ethiopia to Somalia continued to be affected by conflict in Las Anod; a city located on a primary route used by Eastern Route migrants in transit to Bossaso. The conflict disrupted migration dynamics, forcing migrants to postpone their journey and spend more time in transit.



Mixed Migration Centre - The Impact of Drought on Migration From Ethiopia to Djibouti

This publication examined the impact of the drought on international migration along the Eastern Route towards the Arabian Peninsula, shedding light on the profiles, drivers, and mobility patterns of affected Ethiopian migrants interviewed in key transit points in Djibouti. The research included an analysis of 126 surveys with Ethiopian migrants who indicated that their movement was influenced by drought¹¹. Seventy-five per cent, 22 and three per cent of the respondents had departed their areas of origin in 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively, highlighting that most left after the fourth and fifth consecutive failed rainy seasons. Key findings included the reports from a quarter of the respondents who had left drought-affected areas of Ethiopia, who indicated that their decision to leave was linked to environmental factors as their community was affected by a lack of rain. Drought-impacted respondents' households reported losing livestock (53%), experiencing increases in food prices (46%) and losing income (43%). Loss of livestock and crops were each cited as key triggers of the decision to migrate by over half of the respondents. A corresponding snapshot covering the impact of drought on migration from Ethiopia to Somalia can be found [here](#).



¹⁰The regional reports provide monthly updates on the complex migratory dynamics through Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Yemen based on diverse data sources and consultations with key informants in the four countries. Moreover, the reports provide information on the main protection concerns for migrants along the journey with a specific focus on children and information on the returns from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to Ethiopia, Somalia, and Yemen.

¹¹Data was collected in October and November 2022 in Obock (45%), Tadjourah (36%), Djibouti City (15%) and Ali Sabieh (4%). Respondents hailed from the Oromia (63%), Amhara (30%), Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) (5%) and Somali (2%) regions of Ethiopia.

Mixed Migration Centre - Mind the Information Gap - Access to information and assistance of Ethiopian Returnees throughout their migration journey

This research aims to comprehend the access to information experienced by Ethiopian returnees throughout the different stages of their migration and return processes: before leaving for foreign countries, ahead of returning to Ethiopia, and post-return. Furthermore, the study explores the interrelation between migrants' access to information, their expectations regarding migration and return, and their ability to access assistance. Additionally, this study delves into the potential disparities in information and assistance accessibility based on various factors, such as the returnees' characteristics and their migration experiences. Key findings included the following:

- The majority of surveyed returnees lacked awareness about the risks and conditions of the journey and at the destination countries.
- Very few respondents had received information from authorities, the UN, or non-governmental organizations (NGOs) about the dangers of migration or the challenges of life in destination countries.
- Most surveyed returnees who had been non-voluntarily returned felt unprepared to return.
- A majority had not received any assistance in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other destination countries in the Gulf States before their return and often faced harsh conditions in detention with no safeguarding of human rights and the ability to consent to return.
- Nearly all respondents reported needing assistance and support at the time of the interview, mainly to start a business (75%), find a job (53%) or cash support (53%).



Coordination

The MRP includes 48 partners across the four target countries, in line with the MRP's overall goal to enhance coordination and partnerships as critical enablers towards more effective response and effective use of scarce resources. The MRP Regional Coordination Committees (RCC) for Regional Directors and technical focal points comprise 15 partners at the regional level. The below section includes key highlights of MRP coordination at the regional and country levels.

Regional Coordination

MRP 2023 Launch

The launch of the MRP 2023 Strategy was accompanied by a photo exhibition entitled "A Mile in My Shoes". The exhibition, featuring 72 captioned images outlining the journey of a migrant on the Eastern Route, was opened by the Director General of IOM, Mr. António Vitorino, and saw the participation of over 120 attendees, including esteemed Ministers and high-level representatives from the Republic of Djibouti, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Federal Government of Somalia, and the Republic of Yemen, MRP partners and donors.

The key highlights from the launch included the following:

- The photo exhibition was applauded by participants for serving as a perfect reminder of the human stories behind the statistics. It provided a visual representation of experiences and an essential tool for raising awareness, fostering empathy, and building a deeper understanding of the realities faced by migrants.
- The speakers highlighted that migration presents challenges and opportunities, requiring a coordinated and comprehensive response from all stakeholders. When effectively managed, migration spurs socioeconomic growth and development in countries forming the Eastern Route.



- The speakers underscored that the regional nature of the challenges in the Horn of Africa and Yemen necessitated collective efforts to address them, such as establishing cross-border collaboration to support children on the move and other vulnerable populations.
- MRP partners made calls for additional assistance from the international community beyond funding, including facilitating assistance and agreements; regional diplomacy and coordination; strengthening of community-based initiatives in hotspot areas of migration, transit, and return; and capacity-building for governments to adopt rights-based migration management practices to promote regular migration. Continued support for the MRP 2023 will be required to maintain service provision for Eastern Route migrants, returnees, and host communities. Lack of support will lead to heightened migrant vulnerabilities and a potential increase in migrant deaths along the route.

MRP Communications Retreat

The MRP Communications Retreat consisted of a three-day event that took place from 19 to 21 June 2023 in Nairobi, Kenya. The workshop allowed communications and programme colleagues from MRP partners to come together, brainstorm, share best practices, discuss communications priorities, develop a MRP Communications Working Group (CWG) with accompanying Terms of Reference (TORs) and contribute towards a Joint MRP Communications Strategy to strengthen the visibility of the MRP at both the regional and national levels.

MRP Communications Workshop - Continued

In total 32 participants (12 men and 20 women) attended the retreat from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Yemen, the Regional Office in Nairobi, and a moderator from Venezuela. The Communications Retreat allowed MRP partners to formally meet, establish a unified vision of the MRP, and work together on foundational deliverables for the MRP CWG, including the ToRs and the MRP Communications Strategy. The Retreat invited a speaker from the R4V Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP)¹³ to share lessons learned and best communications practices from South America. In addition, the retreat provided a platform for MRP partners to share best practices across the missions. While the retreat did not result in final deliverables, it produced initial drafts of these documents, crowdsourced key organizational priorities for later inclusion, and established a network to finalize the foundational documents. In addition, the workshop resulted in the scheduling of the first MRP Communications Working Group meeting.



Country Coordination

Cross-Border Migrant Protection and Trafficking Workshop in Ethiopia

MRP partners in Ethiopia organized a high-level consultative workshop on cross-border migrant protection and trafficking, focusing on the vulnerabilities of UASCs and youth. The workshop was organized in collaboration with the Amhara Region Justice Bureau and aimed to enhance partnership and coordination among mandated government organizations and non-government actors¹⁴ to ensure that child-sensitive cross-border migration management mechanisms are established.

National Referral Mechanism in Ethiopia

In Q1, MRP partners organized two validation and sensitization workshops to operationalize the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) in Ethiopia and increase relevant stakeholders' capacity on migrant protection and assistance. The two sensitization workshops were aimed at familiarizing stakeholders with the legal frameworks for migrant protection and assistance and establishing the way forward in implementing the NRM and its tools in the regions of Ethiopia. The workshops were attended by 63 officials (50 men and 13 women) from regional and federal government institutions and civil society stakeholders working on migrant protection and assistance, including assisting VOTs.



Annual Mixed Migration Task Force Workshop in Somalia

On 12 June 2023, MRP partners in Bossaso organized a one day Annual Mixed Migration Task Force (MMTF) Workshop bringing together 17 relevant government and non-government members (13 men and four women) at UNHCR Field Office to extensively review the ToRs of the task force, identify critical interventions addressing protection risks mixed populations on the move are facing, and aligning priorities with referral processes in Bossaso. A key outcome of the workshop included a draft bi-annual workplan indicating planned activities for frontline agencies addressing the needs of migrants until end of this year.



Migration and Displacement Data Technical Working Group in Somalia

On 30 May 2023, IOM Somalia organized the first ever coordination meeting for the newly established Technical Working Group (TWG) on Migration and Displacement Data of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) with the overall leadership of the Somali National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), as well as the Immigration and Naturalization Directorate (IND). The main objective of this meeting was to present the new ToRs and learn from the best practices from regional and country development partners with a particular focus on IGAD's TWG on Migration and Displacement. This initiative brought together 23 participants (20 men and three women) from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).

¹³The Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants (R4V) is made up by over 200 organizations (including UN Agencies, civil society, faith-based organizations and NGOs, among others) that coordinate their efforts under Venezuela's Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) in 17 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

¹⁴The participants included key government stakeholders from Federal Ministries, the Justice, Women and Social Affairs, Immigration, and administration offices, the Amhara regional bureau of West Gondar Zone, as well as representatives from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), IOM, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and other local non-governmental organization (NGO) partners.

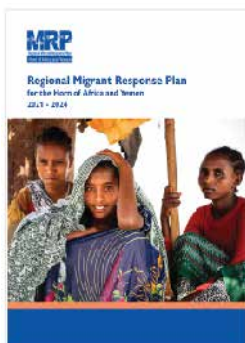
Projected Situation For Q3 2023

MRP partners predict that migration flows from Ethiopia through Somalia and Djibouti to Yemen will continue to increase in the third quarter of the year. The impacts of the drought in the Horn of Africa are expected to exacerbate the situation of migrants transiting through Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Somalia. While the region experienced improved rains between March and May 2023, the impacts of the drought are likely to persist and affected populations may take longer to recover due to the drought's length and intensity. This situation could lead to additional outward flows of migrants as the host communities' ability to support migrants is further weakened due to worsened livelihoods and diminishing coping strategies. Despite the ongoing war in Yemen, the number of migrants attempting to cross into the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States is projected to increase, resulting in heightened migrant vulnerabilities to abuse and exploitation in Yemen. VHR remains a critical lifeline for migrants stranded under deplorable and inhumane conditions in Yemen. To compound the situation, MRP partners also anticipate restrictions and/or interruptions in service provision due to limited donor funding for Eastern Route migrants and host communities. The limited funding received for the MRP 2023 so far will decrease overall service provision along the Eastern Route. Furthermore, the lack of funding for the MRP may also impact the maintenance of key infrastructure necessary to support Eastern Route migrants such as the MRCs in Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Somalia as well as Migrant Response Points in Yemen. Collectively, reductions in service provision will lead to increased irregular migration, heightened migrant vulnerabilities along the route, and migrants returning to strained communities, leading to a continued and vicious irregular migration cycle.

About the MRP

The Regional Migrant Response Plan (MRP) for the Horn of Africa and Yemen 2021 – 2024 is an inter-agency migrant-focused humanitarian and development response strategy for vulnerable migrants from the Horn of Africa, specifically Somalia and Ethiopia, transiting through Djibouti, moving to and from Yemen. It provides an essential strategic framework to ensure a whole-of-society, whole of-route, and whole-of-government approach to addressing migrants' protection needs, risks and vulnerabilities. The MRP is led by IOM's Regional Office for the East and Horn of Africa based in Nairobi. MRP partners include governments, intergovernmental actors, including UN Agencies, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and non-governmental actors working in close collaboration at the regional and country levels to set strategic objectives, determine yearly operational priorities and budgets, support country offices in implementation through capacity building and technical support, and identifying challenges and trends that inform partners' responses. In 2023, the MRP consists of 48 organizations across the four countries.

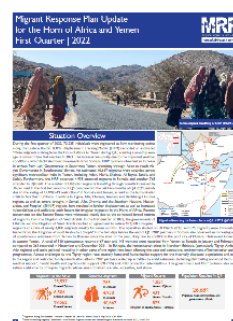
Publications



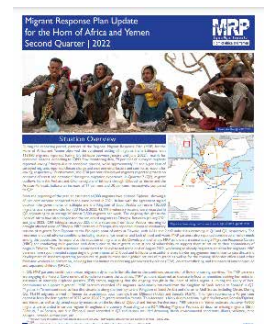
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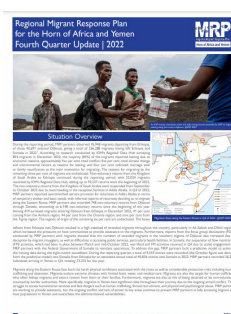
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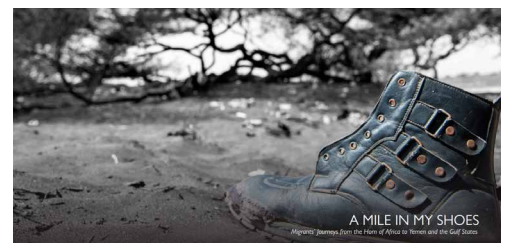
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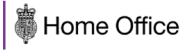


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Kingdom of the Netherlands



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