

Migration Response Centres (MRCs)

East and Horn of Africa

REGIONAL DATA HUB | RDH

01 January - 31 July 2018



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

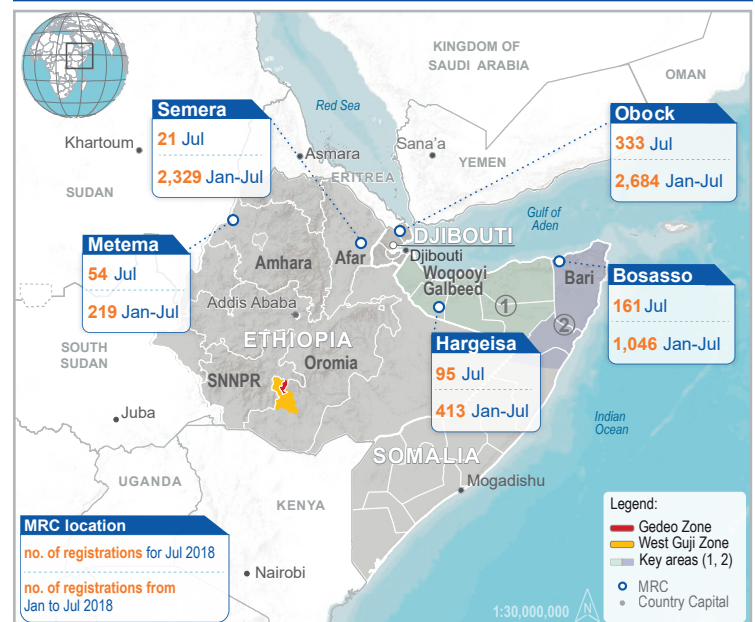
The UN Migration Agency

REGIONAL OVERVIEW: JULY 2018

A total of 664 migrants were registered at MRCs across the region in July. The largest number of migrants was registered in Obock (333), followed by Bosasso (161), Hargeisa (95), Metema (54) and Semera (21). The vast majority (99.7%) of MRC registrations in July were Ethiopian nationals, as has been the case in previous months. While 87% of registrees in June reported that their intended final destination was the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, only 39% of registrees reported Saudi Arabia as their intended destination in July. Rather, 19% and 18% of registrees reported that Somalia and specifically Somaliland (area 1) were their intended destination, respectively, followed by Sudan (11%). The total number of registrations per month remained relatively constant across MRCs with the exception of Obock, where registrations almost doubled in June (930) compared to May (488), before stabilising again in July (333). This peak in registrations is likely attributable to an outbreak of Acute Watery Diarrhea in Djibouti, during which the MRC provided emergency and medical support to migrants.

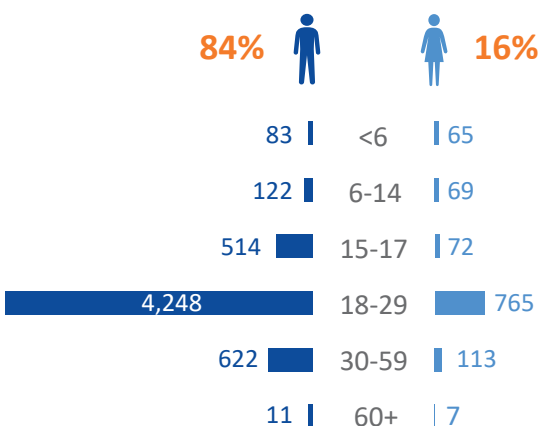
Continued violence along the border between the Ethiopian West Guji and Gedeo zones since June 2018, has triggered large-scale displacement in the area. The number of MRC registrations from the Oromia region increased from 64 to 623 in June and remained high in July (406). The largest number of migrants from Oromia region were registered in Obock. Across MRCs, the majority of migrants were 18-29 year old males, with the exception of Hargeisa, where the majority of registered migrants were female. The MRC Hargeisa continues to receive a relatively high number of families compared to other MRCs in the region. A vast majority of migrants registered in Hargeisa reportedly left their community of origin more than 6 months prior to registration. While male migrants tend to transit through Hargeisa, many women and children have settled in camps in the area.

MRC LOCATIONS & REGISTRATIONS*

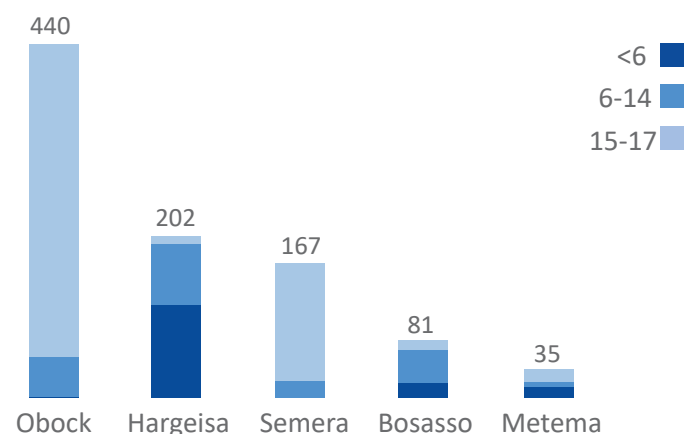


Migration Response Centers (MRCs) are situated along key migration routes, where they fill critical gaps by providing direct assistance, including food and temporary shelter, information and service referrals to migrants on the move. Working collaboratively, MRCs bring together key partners to facilitate the identification of migrants in vulnerable situations, and ensure that they receive appropriate, immediate and longer-term support. Five MRCs are currently operational in the Horn of Africa: Hargeisa and Bosasso since 2009, Djibouti since 2011 and Semera and Metema since 2014. IOM is working closely with local authorities to open two further MRCs in the coming months. The services provided by each MRC vary based on location and needs.

6,691 migrants registered in 2018



925 children registered across MRCs in 2018



*This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: Basemap (Esri, USGS, NOAA); Data (IOM and OSM)

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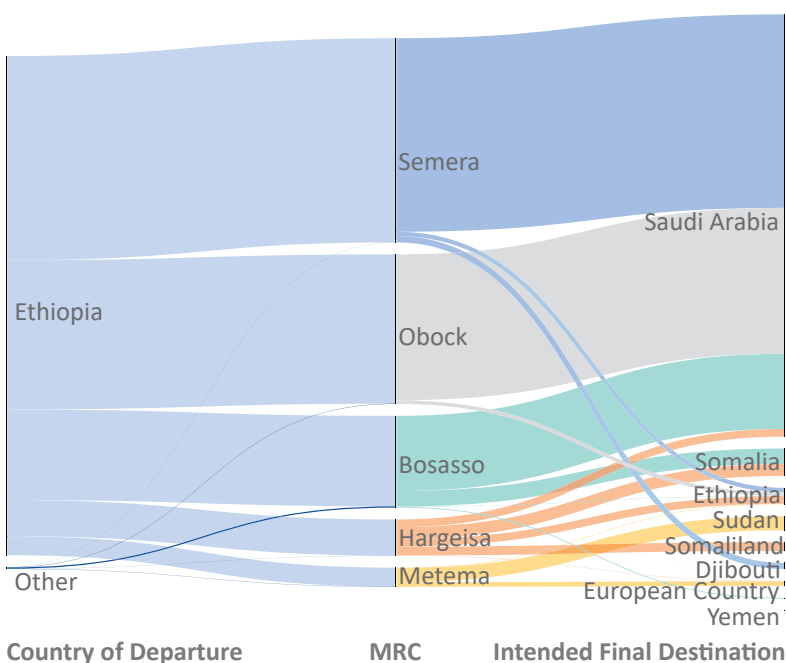
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MIGRANT JOURNEYS



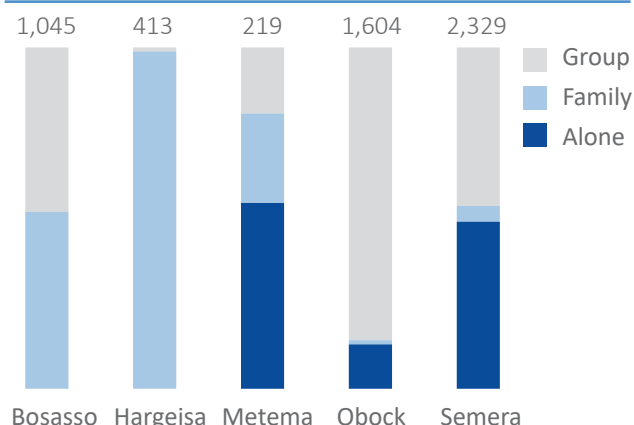
Country of Departure, MRC and Intended Destination¹



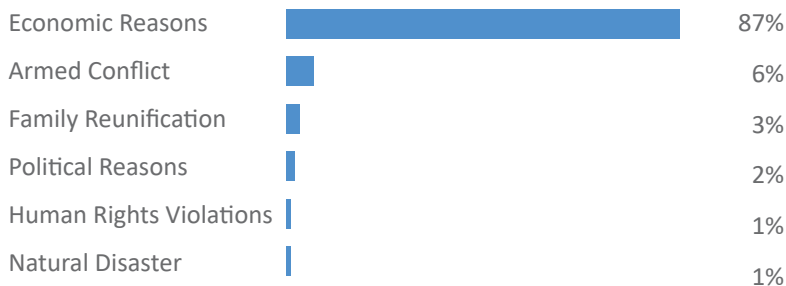
Top 4 Areas of High Emigration

Ethiopia	Tigray	2,448
Ethiopia	Oromia	1,555
Ethiopia	Amhara	1,114
Ethiopia	Harari	196

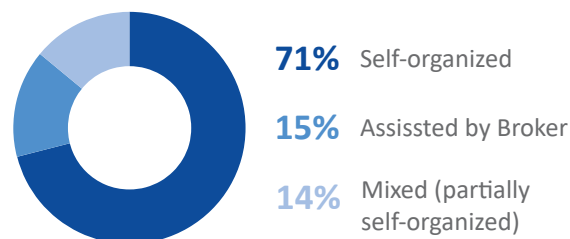
Migrant Travel Status¹



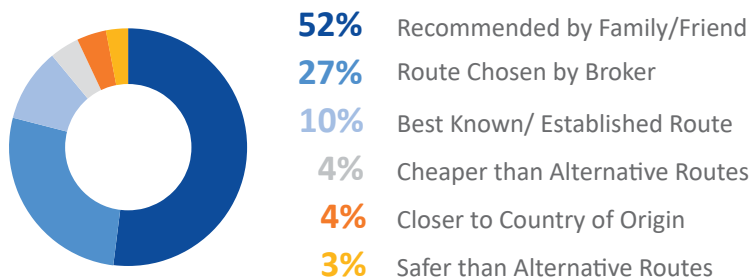
Most Commonly Reported Reasons for Migration^{1,2}



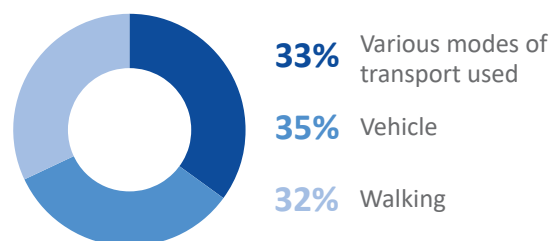
Journey Arrangements¹



Choice of Route¹



Main Mode of Transport¹



¹ June and July Obock data not yet available.

² Multiple choices allowed

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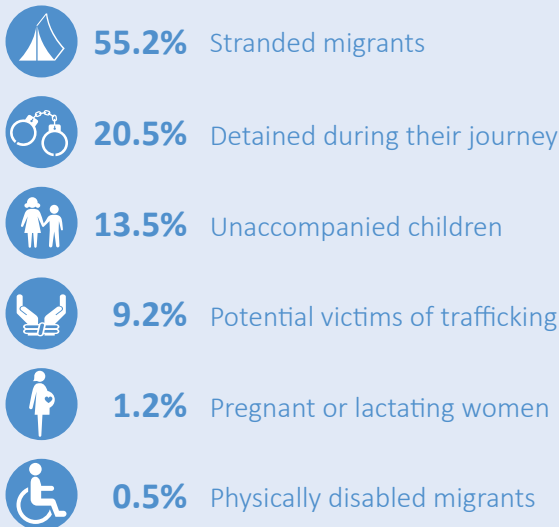
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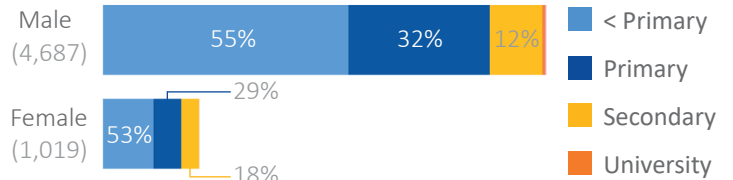


MIGRANT PROFILES, VULNERABILITIES AND INTENTIONS

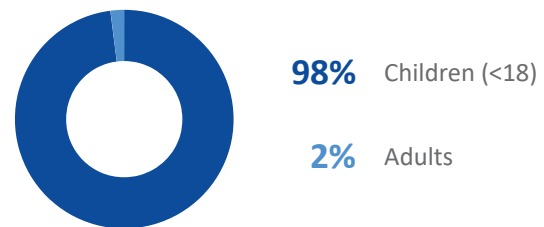
2,169 Vulnerable Migrants (32% of total)¹



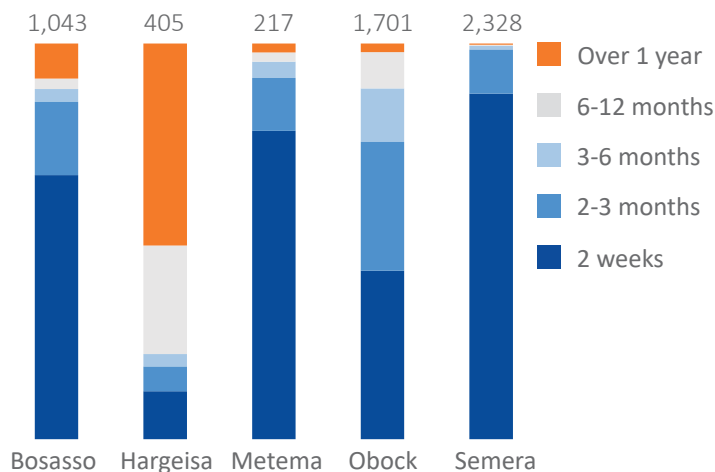
Migrant Gender and Educational Background¹



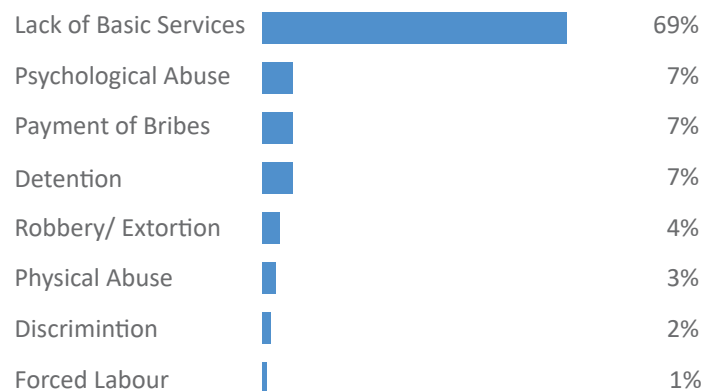
199 Potential Victims of Trafficking¹



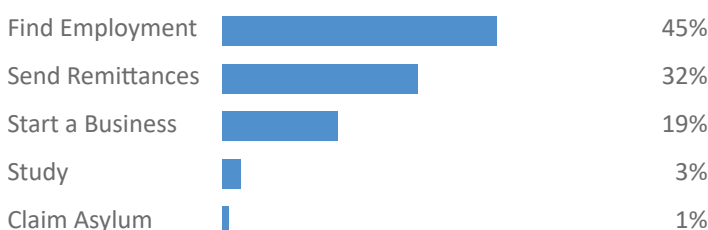
Time Since Commencement of Journey¹



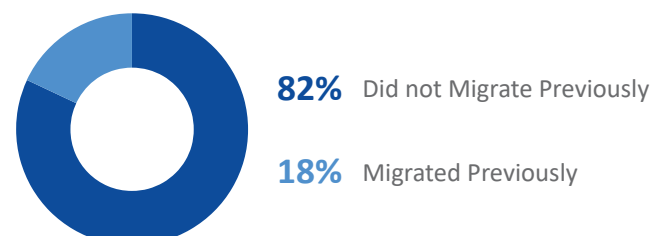
Top 5 Reported Hardships During the Journey^{1,2}



Intended Activity at Destination^{1,2}



Previous Migration Attempts¹



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² Multiple choices allowed

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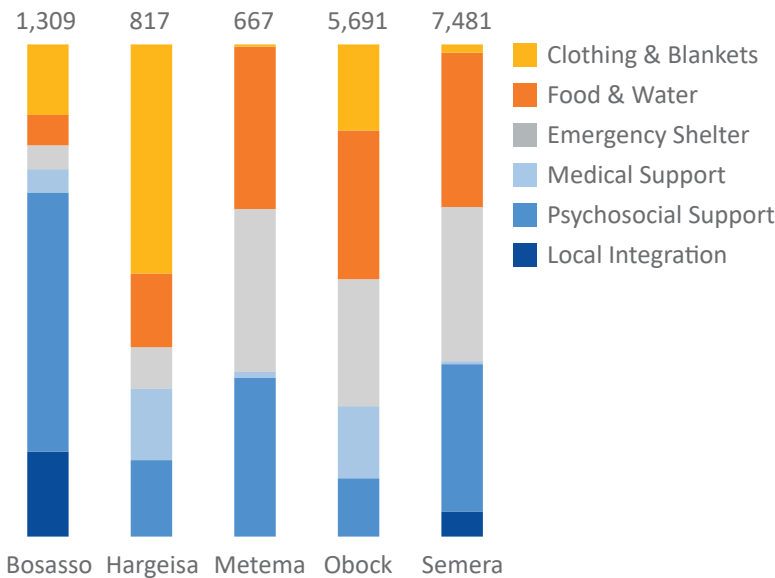


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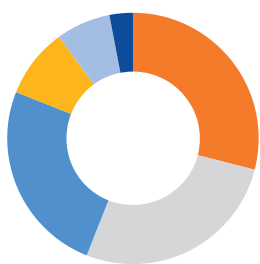
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MIGRANT NEEDS AND SERVICE PROVISION

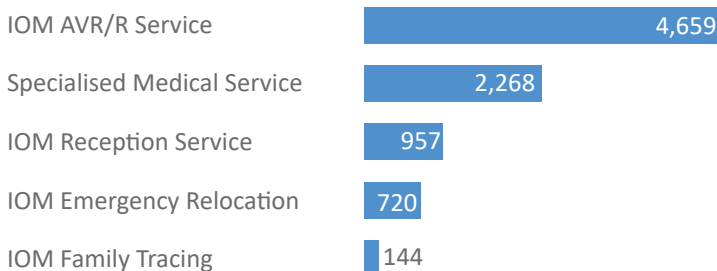
15,965 Multi-sectoral Needs Reported ^{1,2}



14,882 Services Provided Directly at MRCs ^{1,2}



8,748 Service Referrals Provided ^{1,2}



¹ June and July Obock data not yet available. ² Multiple choices allowed

Background & Methodology

IOM established the MRC Regional Data Collection System, encompassing all MRCs in the Horn of Africa, in July 2016 to advance a standardized approach for collecting data and monitoring responses to mixed migration flows in the region. Data is collected upon migrant registration at the MRCs. Only the information of migrants that consent to their data being captured is collected. IOM does not share individual-level data. The MRC screening form was designed to foster a better understanding of migrant hardships, vulnerabilities and needs, as well as their motivations and intentions. The data collected is able to inform evidence-based policy and programming in the region.

In 2018, IOM revised the MRC Regional Data Collection System to strengthen the provision of relevant and robust data. First, a technical working group was established to revise the MRC screening form to better capture the fluidity of migrants' movements, their vulnerabilities and the services provided to them at the MRCs. Simultaneously, a regional network of Information Management Assistants was established to facilitate and harmonise data collection activities and further strengthen the MRC Data Collection System. Finally, all focal persons and other relevant MRC staff across the region received training on the MRC data collection procedures. They continue to receive technical support from the Regional Data Hub.

This factsheet presents key findings, rather than the entire range of information gathered in the MRC questionnaire. Information in the MRCs is collected by trained enumerators upon migrant registration. Findings are triangulated through other IOM data collection systems and secondary sources including news monitoring and humanitarian reports. All data presented in this factsheet should be taken as indicative rather than representative and should not be used to generalise across the region.

For more information on the methodology used, please contact: rdhronairobi@iom.int

The Regional Data Hub | RDH

Established in early 2018, the RDH aims to support evidence-based strategic and policy level discussion on migration through a combined set of initiatives. These include: strengthening regional primary and secondary data collection and analysis; increasing Information Management capacity across countries; providing technical support to ensure harmonization and interoperability of key methodologies used to monitor population mobility; and the engagement of key stakeholders and governmental counterparts in migration dialogue and consultation.

