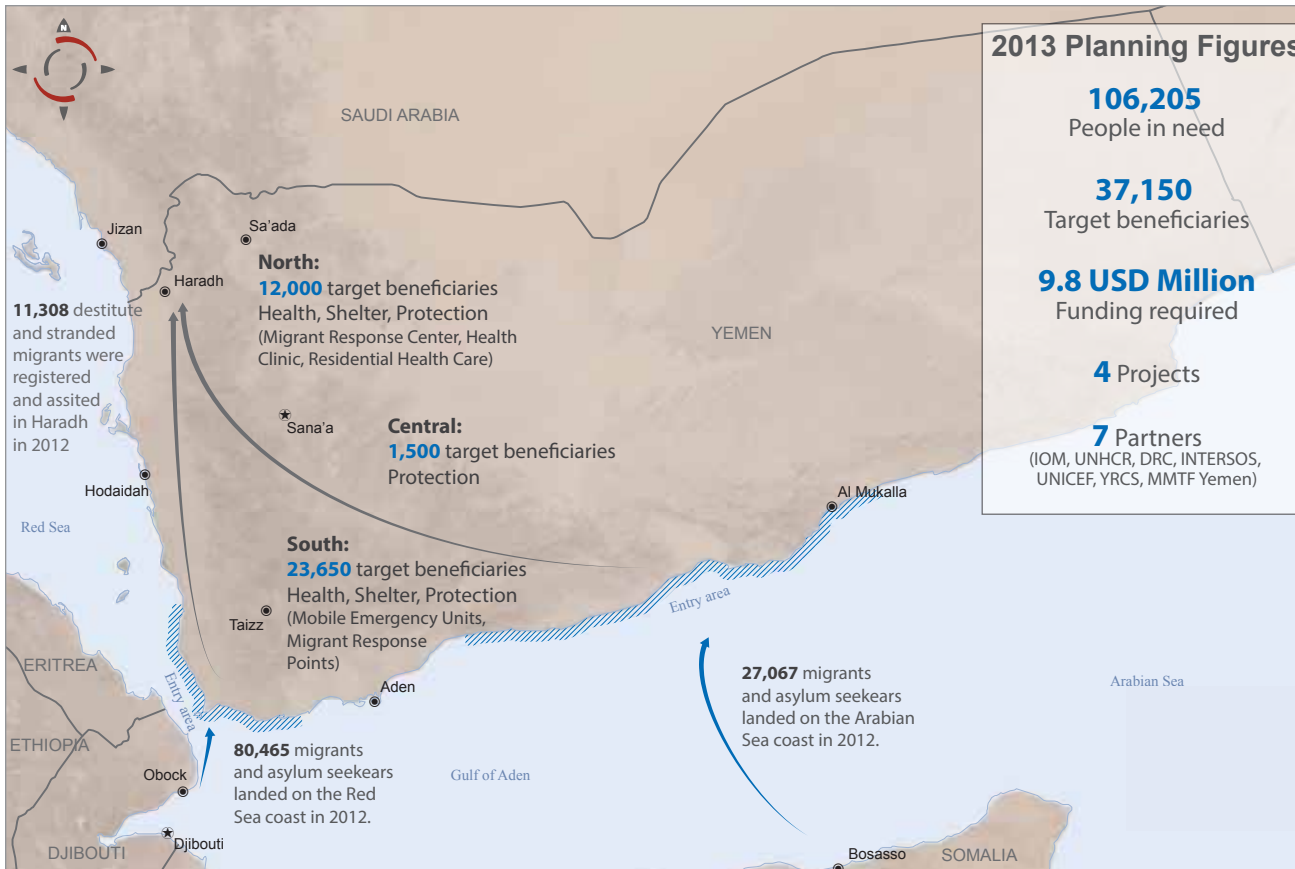


Irregular Migration Inflows into Yemen: Humanitarian Response (Multi-Sector Migrants)

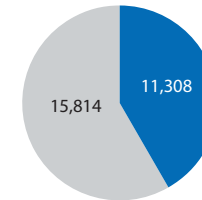


Increasingly, migrants from the Horn of Africa, mostly Ethiopians, land on Yemeni shores by crossing the Gulf of Aden through ruthless smuggling networks, hoping to sustain and improve their fate by eventually reaching the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries. The Kingdom's efforts to preempt inward irregular migration overland from Yemen by sealing its borders contributes to the growing humanitarian crisis at Yemen's northern border. Here, thousands of migrants remain destitute and stranded as their stamina and resources are depleted from the journey. These already vulnerable migrants are further abused, exploited and tortured by international smugglers who make the most of the situation.

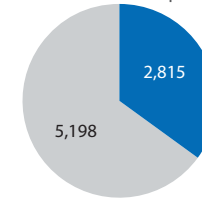


Level of Humanitarian Assistance

Stranded migrants assisted in Haradh



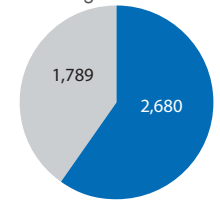
Migrants assisted to return to Ethiopia



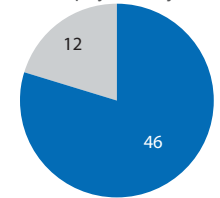
■ 2011 ■ 2012

Principal Health Outcomes - Haradh

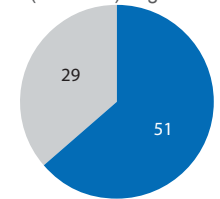
Sick and injured migrants seeking health care*



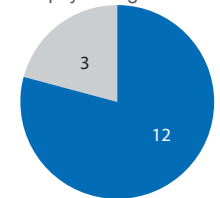
Migrants suffering from severe physical injuries*



Mortality among (stranded) migrants



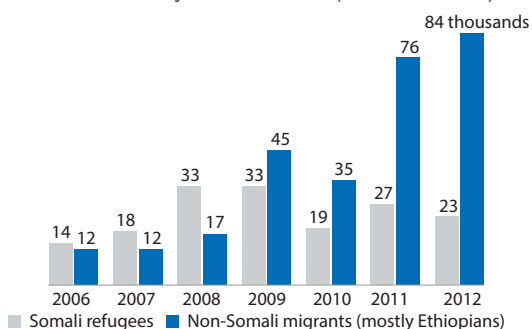
Migrants suffering from severe psychological distress*



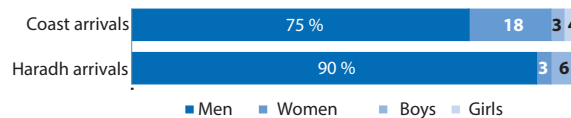
*Monthly caseload



Migrants and asylum seekers reaching Yemen annually: 2006 - 2012 (UNHCR/DRC)



Differential in gender and age group break down among migrants (UNHCR/DRC & IOM, 2012)



The proportion of women and girls among stranded migrants registered in Haradh is much lower compared to that registered on arrival at coast; most women and girls landing in Yemen are not accounted for by the time migrants reach Haradh – they are more vulnerable to exploitation and human trafficking throughout their journey from the coast across Yemen.

More limited funding in 2012 has constrained the humanitarian assistance available to stranded migrants as compared to 2011: a higher incidence of illnesses, injuries, psychological distress, and even deaths, were noted among stranded migrants in Haradh throughout 2012, as shown by the principal health outcomes above.