# Smuggling, Trafficking and Kidnapping

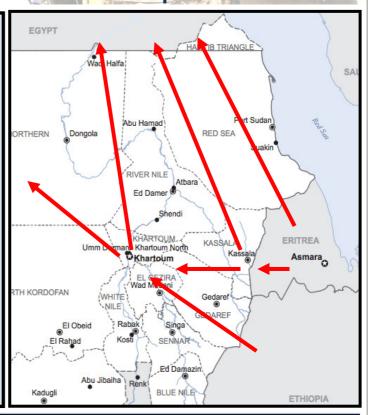
in Eastern Sudan and Khartoum

# Fact Sheet | November 2013

# **FACTS & FIGURES**

#### Smuggling:

- Thousands of refugees and migrants smuggled into, through and out of Sudan every year
- Most victims of kidnapping and trafficking are Eritrean refugees:
- ✓ 107,000 Eritrean refugees in Sudan
- ✓ 400-600 new arrivals per month
- 80% leaving the camps shortly after arrival
- Trafficking: 338 cases verified in 2012
- Drop in 2013: 89 new incidents verified
- Total number of victims of trafficking estimated to be much higher
- √ 195 victims rescued by authorities
- 25 perpetrators charged for trafficking



# **PROTECTION CONCERNS**

While Eritrean refugees living in a protracted situation have reached a certain level of integration due to their cultural links with host communities, refugees who have arrived more recently have a different profile: they are mostly young, educated and urban refugees, fleeing compulsory indefinite military service.

Strict Eritrean exit requirements leave asylum-seekers little alternative but to resort to smugglers to enter Sudan. 80 per cent of new arrivals leave the camps within two months, often using smuggling networks in order to avoid Sudan's encampment policy, and seek better opportunities in Khartoum or abroad. Smuggled individuals become easy targets for traffickers.

A significant number of refugees and asylum-seekers have been abducted and held for ransom by tribes in Sudan and neighbouring countries. Others have become victims of trafficking while being smuggled into, through or out of Sudan. While being held in captivity, many are subject to torture, sexual violence or other types of abuse. Some have been killed or have died as a result of mistreatment. Survivors of trafficking regularly approach UNHCR after managing to escape their captors, being released upon ransom payment, or being freed by the authorities. They are being assisted both in the East and in Khartoum.

The great number of unaccompanied minors (400 UAMs registered in the East in 2012) and their high vulnerability (10% of the victims of trafficking are UAMs) requires a reinforced child protection strategy.





# **RESPONSE – UNHCR/IOM JOINT PROJECT**

Research - Capacity Building - Awareness Raising
Security - Victim Support - Coordination

#### **Achievements to date**

- ✓ Border assessment conducted in the East
- ✓ Advocacy and reviews conducted on the draft law on human trafficking
- ✓ Material support to police and increased police presence in and around the camps
- ✓ Security committee established in East Sudan to ensure greater coordination
- ✓ Information on the risks of smuggling and trafficking provided to new asylum-seekers
- ✓ Direct assistance to victims of trafficking, including food, medical assistance and psychological support
- ✓ Legal interventions to assist victims in detention, ensure release and prevent deportation
- ✓ Provision of legal aid and temporary protection to victims testifying in court
- ✓ Establishment of a tracking system for unaccompanied children leaving the camp
- ✓ Awareness raising workshops on smuggling and trafficking for various stakeholders
- √ Trainings on trafficking and refugee rights for COR, police field staff, national security, immigration, prosecutors and judges

# **CHALLENGES**

- Cross-border organized criminality
- Regional dimension
- Limited actors in the East
- Need for a coordinated Government response
- Funding

# **WAY FORWARD**

### Joint UNHCR-IOM Strategy

- Enhancing security and mitigating risks
- Strengthening protection responses
- > Identifying solutions and alternatives
- Building national capacity
- Enhancing cooperation

**Enhanced Regional Approach** 

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