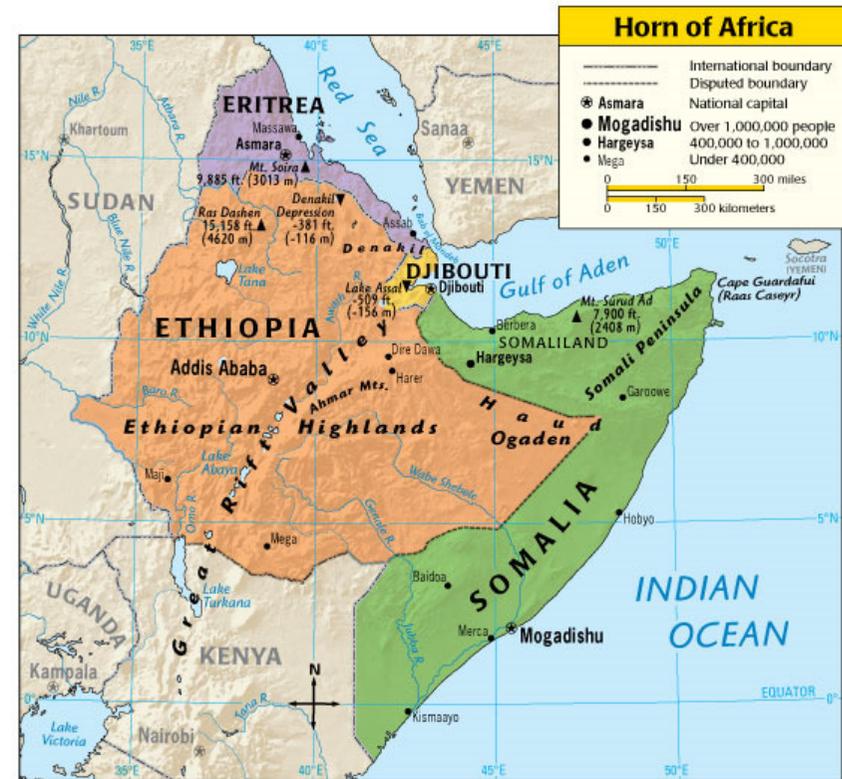


Human Trafficking in Eastern Sudan and its impact on Europe

- Page 1
- Horn Of Africa Map
- Refugees from the Horn of Africa
- (UNHCR report)
- The Horn of Africa is witnessing drought, war, economic crises, insecurity, human rights violations and disorder.
- Created massive migration from Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia, to Eastern Sudan by land and sea.
- Sudan has been ranked the fourth largest exporter of refugees
- One of the main areas for human trafficking in the world, according to an American official statement.



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Page 2

Map of Eritrea

- **Refugees from Eritrea**
- **Population: 6 Millions**
- Eastern Sudan is hosting since 1960s refugees from Eritrea, when war of independence started.
- (Eritrea and Harare were part of Eastern Sudan until the Italian invasion of 1884).
- In 1990 Eritrean refugees were 800,000 , now about 100,000,
- The majority are Muslims and living in the camps.
- The refugees continue to be assisted by UNHCR.
- The Eritreans are confronted with legal obstacles in Sudan.



Tribes

Divided Between Sudan and Eritrea

- **Page 3**
- There are tribes divided between Sudan and Eritrea like Beni Amer, Habab, Hadendwa, Shukria and Rashayda the Eritrean refugees reunite with their Sudanese relatives and become Sudanese.



Refugees from Ethiopia

- Page 4
- Map of Ethiopia
- Population: 100 Millions
- Civil war, drought, ethnic conflicts and unemployment
- Ethiopian migrate to Sudan through Eastern Sudan
- They work in domestic jobs to finance their journey to Europe or America.



Refugees from Somalia

- Page 5
- Map of Somalia
- Population: 10 Millions. Somalis refugees are running away from their country, which is torn apart by civil war, to Eastern Sudan as a transit station on their way to Europe and America. Refugees enter Eastern Sudan by



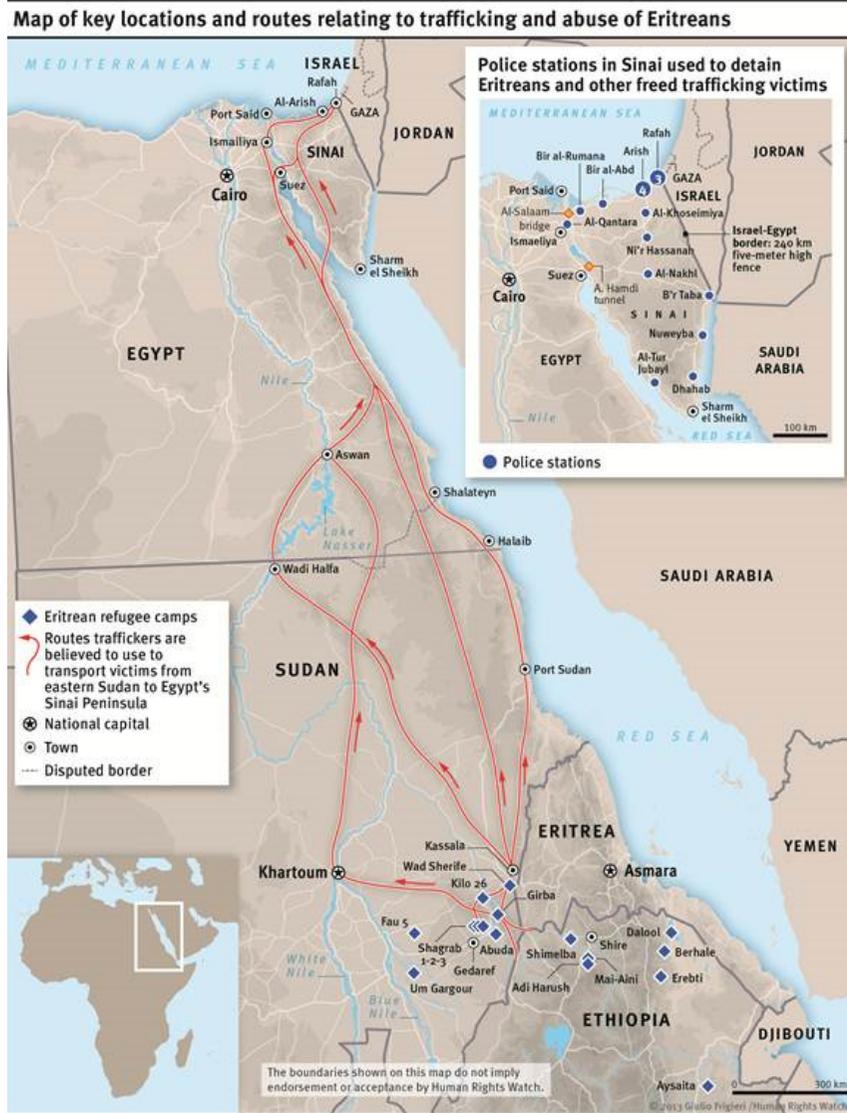
Impact of refugees on Eastern Sudan

- Page 6
- **The refugees have put a lot of pressure on Eastern Sudan:**
- Such observations are confirmed by the NGO SOS Sahel, which points out that all the residents of the area, are confronted with the same basic problems:
 - Low levels of rainfall and an increasing incidence of drought;
 - Increasing competition over an already limited natural resource base;
 - Growing pressure on limited public services and infrastructure; and,
 - A saturated informal economy lead to unemployment and underemployment.



Maps of Human Trafficking

- Page 7



Eritrean migrants: the route to Europe



Human Trafficking:

- **Page 8**
- “Human trafficking is a serious violation of human rights and is a crime that strips people of their rights, ruins their dreams, and robs them of their dignity. It is a global problem and no country is immune”, as an EU ambassador in Khartoum pointed out.
- Human Trafficking is a lucrative business and a historic trade between Sudan and Saudi Arabia.
- Recently America classified Sudan as one of the main countries that practice Human Trafficking, which is now flourishing in Eastern Sudan linked to arms and drugs smuggling, because of many reasons:
- Europe’s ban on legal migration and strict visa requirements;
- The availability of weapons in the hands of tribesmen, which were left over from the wars in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudanese civil war on the border
- The need of refugees to travel to Europe and their ability to pay the high costs
- The presence of adventurous people with fast four wheel drive cars from certain tribes who were famous for smuggling
- The implications of security staff according to international organisations and victim’s statements;
- The enormous amounts of money and international networks involved in this trade
- The vast borders - 900 km with Ethiopia, 600 km with Eritrea and a coast line of 750 km, which Sudan police, with its poor capabilities and means, can’t control.
- Gangs in Eastern Sudan kidnap young boys and girls from refugee camps and remote villages and demand ransoms from their families.
- At the end, the fate of victims of human trafficking is either death at sea or in Sinai where their organs are sold or they are enslaved at gunpoint in Libya.

Implications of security Staff in Sudan and Egypt

- Page 9
- Human Rights Watch said Sudanese police in Kassala, arbitrarily detained refugees, and handed them over to traffickers, including at police stations.
- Dabanga radio confirmed the involvement of Sudanese security.
- Some victims said that they had seen how Egyptian security officers cooperate with traffickers at borders checkpoints and Egypt's Suez Canal, in Sinai and at Israeli border.
- Both countries' Sudan and Egypt failure to adequately investigate and prosecute traffickers who severely abuse their victims .
- **Cooperation with Sudan Security**
- EU Cooperation with Sudan Security proved to be a failure.
- An example is the scandal of the suspected gang's chief Mered Yahdego Medhani whom Sudanese security abandoned to the Italian police who later discovered that they had received the wrong person.

Mered Yahdego Medhani Photo



International Military Intervention

Page 10

- **Photos of A ship & Pirates**
- Due to arms smuggling and the emergence of Somali pirates, regional and the super powers navies, are now present in the Red Sea.
- Several times convoys in Eastern Sudan were raided by jet fighters.
- Poor Sudanese fishermen were killed by rockets from unknown submarines. Even the capital of the country was shelled and bombed but no one claimed responsibility.



UN Limited Role of UN in the Refugee Issue

- **Page 11**
- . The few refugee open camps lack basic requirements like security.
- This review, of UNHCR, suggests that the UNHCR should pursue a three-pronged approach to the refugee situation in eastern Sudan.
- First, the organization should advocate on behalf of refugee rights, to limit and ideally remove the restrictions that are currently placed on the Eritreans.
- As a longer-term objective, the UNHCR should encourage the government to provide refugees with access to Sudanese citizenship. Second, the UNHCR should continue to promote sustainable refugee livelihoods with the ultimate goal of enabling the refugees to become self-reliant and to live without assistance. As those objectives are achieved, the camps should be decommissioned and integrated into national service-delivery structures. Third, given the high levels of poverty and low levels of development in eastern Sudan, the UNHCR must link its humanitarian activities to long-term aid and investment strategies that are designed to bring robust growth to this neglected part of the country, thereby allowing both refugees and their local hosts to enjoy improved levels of security.

UN Serves The West's Interests

- **Page 12**
- The Review of UNHCR clearly supports and serves the interests of America, Europe and the West because they are the largest financiers of the United Nations and the example of this support is embodied in:
 - Enabling them to control the strategic Red Sea passage and also by establishing an Eritrean Christian state and when it is annexed to Ethiopia's, Ethiopia will be the largest Christian country in Africa and the Middle East and with a long coastline on the Red Sea to control it. This Review seeks to expel Muslims from Eritrea, Ethiopia and resettle Eritreans in eastern Sudan and Ethiopian in Khartoum. Former President Meles Zenawi always used to state that he rules Sudan. This is because he has eight thousand troops in Sudan, in the African Union forces in addition to the enormous labour in the homes of Khartoum's medium and higher classes.
 - This review aims to expel Muslims from Eritrea and replace them by Christian Eritreans in the lowlands and the coast, a strategic area controls the Red Sea coast and so Christian Eritreans will control it, which will be part of Christian Ethiopia with a large part of the Red Sea coast to give military bases in it to Western countries.
 - As for the resettlement of Eritrean refugees in eastern Sudan, and granting them Sudanese nationality this will extract them from their roots in Eritrea where their land and property will go to those who replace them from the Christian Eritreans, and then they will try to get land in Sudan by competing with the Sudanese natives who are hosting them.
 - As UN assists Eritrean refugees they would support the presence of Western influence in Eastern Sudan under the pretext that the West comes to providing relief for Eritreans refugees and the establishment of development projects for them. This is the entrance to the West in the east of Sudan, where it will be able to take control of the coast of the Red Sea, which extends for a distance of 750 kilometres, and if we add to it the Eritrean coast, which extends for a distance of nine hundred kilometres, the West will achieve its goal to control over the Red Sea, the largest corridor for oil in the world where eighty percent of the world's oil passes through it.

EU's Role and Objectives

- **Page 13**
- **Photo of Hungary Fence**
- Europe implements democracy and the rule of law for its nationals, and for its national interest it accepts cooperating with dictatorial regimes which created a mass exodus from their countries and human trafficking in Sudan and other countries. This reflects a double standard and violations of human rights laws. Although there are countries in Europe which need foreign manpower like Germany, Sweden, the EU is insisting on banning legal migration. Hungary built a 120 km fence to stop refugees from crossing its borders. In attempts to prevent mass migration to Europe, Germany and the UK have also had talks with Khartoum recently, and the German international aid agency has also signed an agreement with the Sudanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The economic crisis like the one in Greece and the anticipated fallout from Brexit scares the EU of migrants.



- The EU wants to stop refugees from coming to Europe by imprisoning them in Sudan, which is the second country, and this is against human rights laws as it restricts the freedom of travelling of refugees. Solving the problem should be at the grassroots level where refugees come, by political reforms implementing democracy, respecting human rights, implementing the rule of law, sustainable development and promoting awareness of risks of illegal migration and human trafficking

Proposals for Combating Human Trafficking

- **Page 14**
- Engagement of the native administration, clergy chiefs and political parties in combating human trafficking;
- Promoting awareness of risks of migration in local languages;
- Establishing receiving well equipped points for asylum seekers by sea in the Red Sea's remote coastal villages;
- Extending aid and support from the UN and EU to the local populations; Building training institutes, agricultural and industrial projects for both refugees and local people; restoring the environment;
- Promoting health education, nutrition and preventive medicine;
- Eliminating chronic diseases TB, HIV and malaria and building hospital, schools and roads.