

Migration Through Djibouti

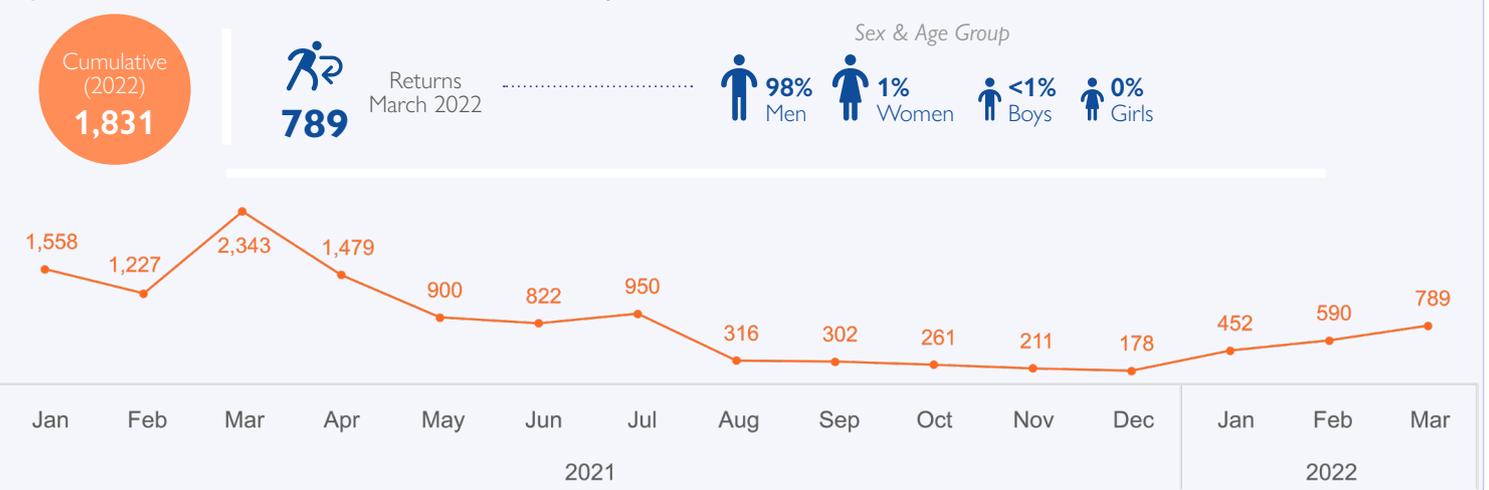
Observations

Migration along the Eastern Corridor through Djibouti's western borders continues to increase, albeit at a slower rate compared to earlier months (up 8% compared to February 2022). The return movements of Ethiopian migrants from Djibouti back to Ethiopia continued in March with over 1,260 migrants transiting through Dewele. Oromia region continues to be the main region of origin (48%), but departures from Amhara and Tigray increased respectively by 8% and 2% compared to February. Most areas of origin in all three regions were affected by conflict, namely Arsi (22%) in Oromia where active conflict has ceased, but devastation remains. All locations in Amhara with most migrants coming from North Wello (20%), in addition to migrants from Central and Eastern Tigray. Among the 441 migrants surveyed this month (84% male and 16% female), economic reasons remained the main driver of migration, but conflict, violence and targeted persecution increased by 9% compared to February. However, among Tigrayans alone, over 60% cited conflict and violence as the main drivers. Spontaneous returns from Yemen to Djibouti further increased by 34% in March 2022 as assisted returns from Yemen remained suspended, work opportunities are very limited, protection risks remain high, and access to Saudi Arabia is nearly impossible. In Djibouti, AVR services resumed with three movements taking place on 24, 27 and 30 March which allowed over 105 migrants to return home.

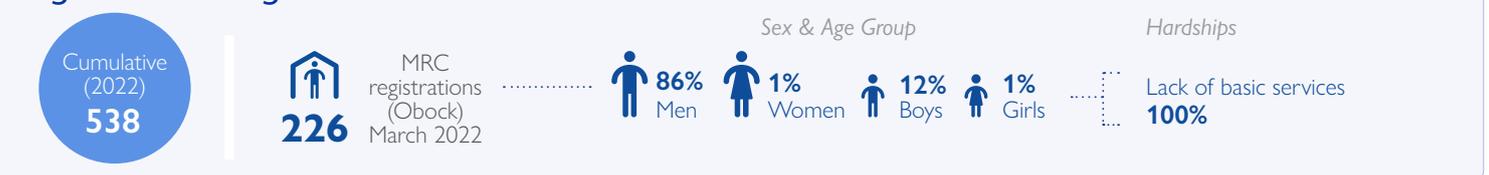
Entries into Djibouti



Spontaneous Returns from Yemen to Djibouti



Migrants Seeking Assistance



765 Stranded migrants
March 2022

0 Dead/missing migrants**
March 2022

* Multiple answer question.

** Reporting is based on reports of deaths and missing migrants that could be verified.

Migration Through Somalia

Observations

IOM Somalia was not able to assess migration flows due to the temporary suspension at the end of February of flow monitoring operations. Resumption of activities is under discussion with the Federal Government of Somalia. However, information reported by the MRC in Hargeisa is that an increasing number of Ethiopian migrants entered Somalia. Increases in migration are common close to and during Ramadan as there is an understanding that immigration controls are less stringent, however, the MRC reported also increases in the number of migrants affected by drought. Women and girls accounted for over half (52%) of migrants requesting assistance at MRCs in Bossaso and Hargeisa, mainly to access basic services. AVRR was still suspended and IOM estimated that 4,938 migrants were stranded.

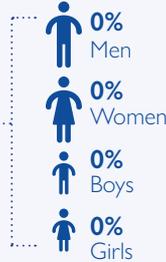
Entries into Somalia

IOM flow monitoring activities suspended in March

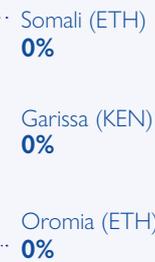
Cumulative (2022)
6,504***

0
Entries
March 2022

Sex & Age Group



Region of Origin



Intended Destination



Migrants surveyed in March 2022

0



Spontaneous Returns from Yemen to Somalia

Cumulative (2022)
431

121
Returns
March 2022

Sex & Age Group

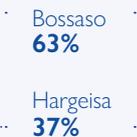


Migrants Seeking Assistance

Cumulative (2022)
1,082

414
MRC registrations
March 2022

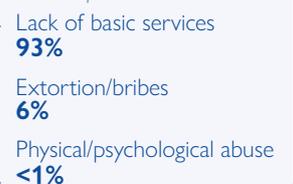
MRC Location



Sex & Age Group



Hardship



4,938 Stranded migrants
March 2022

0 Dead/missing migrants**
March 2022

* Multiple answer question.

** Reporting is based on reports of deaths and missing migrants that could be verified.

*** As of February 2022.

Migration Through Yemen

Observations

In the month of March there was a decrease (-36%) in migrant arrivals to Yemen from the Horn of Africa, reportedly due to strong winds and high tides and to increased security measures on both the Yemen and Djibouti coasts. This explains also why arrivals from Djibouti which were higher in February have proportionally decreased compared to arrivals from Somalia. Access to the Saudi border remains very challenging and there are numerous reports of smugglers abusing and extorting migrants just to allow them to attempt the journey towards the border. Tigrayan migrants are particularly targeted for extortion as they are believed to be the most affluent among the Ethiopian migrants. It is estimated that 40,000 migrants remain stranded in Yemen of which approximately 5,000 in Ataq District in various areas with high presence of smugglers. Women and children travelling alone remain more vulnerable to high levels of exploitation and abuse. Additionally, with the ongoing conflict in Yemen, IOM Yemen reported that approximately 393 migrants were injured and a further 95 killed as a result of shelling and shooting when they tried to continue their journey to the North and cross over to Saudi Arabia. The hotspots of such human rights violations remain in Hajjah, Al Jawf and Saada Governorates which continue to record sporadic hostilities between warring factions. Many of the injured migrants continue to face challenges in accessing emergency healthcare in Saada and Sanaa. Furthermore, the absence of services in Sanaa continues to curtail the restoration of safety and dignity amongst migrants. With deplored health referral systems and xenophobic attitude towards migrants, the needs remain dire with no recourse. As the Ramadan period approaches, Saudi authorities increased returns of Yemeni nationals by over 62% compared to the month of February.

Arrivals in Yemen from the Horn of Africa



40,000 Stranded migrants
March 2022

95 Dead/missing migrants**
March 2022

** Reporting is based on IOM Yemen information and it is being verified according to missing migrants project criteria.

Migration Through Ethiopia

Observations

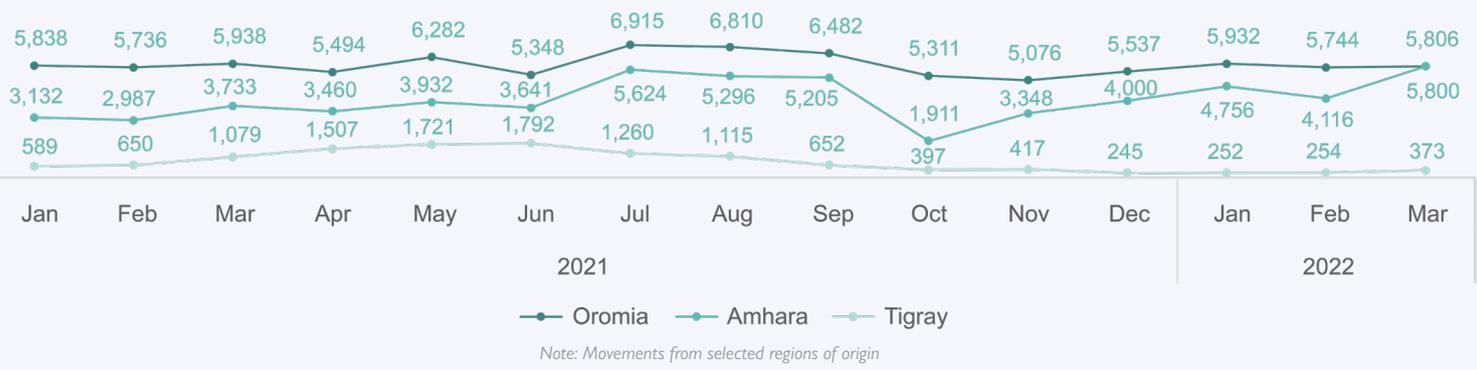
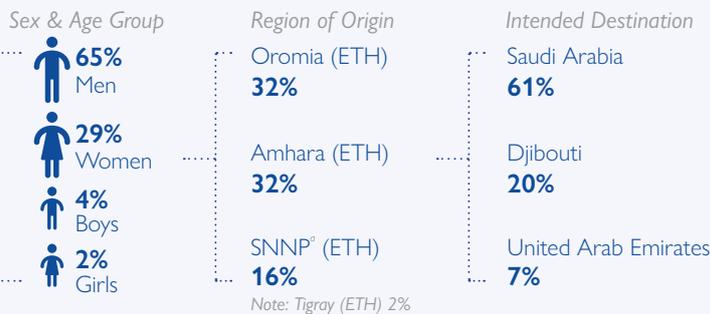
With the month of Ramadan approaching, overall exit movements increased by 16%. Migration from Amhara has increased to match migration flows out of Oromia. Similar to the previous month, roughly one in three migrants was female. Migration was predominantly driven by economic reasons, but female migrants were twice as likely to report environmental reasons as drivers of migration than men. Conflict, violence and persecution was mentioned by 6% of the migrants surveyed, but men were twice as likely than women to report being affected by it. Among migrants from Tigray, conflict affected over one in two respondents. Assistance at MRCs spiked up particularly in Metema at the border with Sudan and in Moyale at the border with Kenya. As the Metema-Galabat border crossing officially reopened on 2 March, high flows of returnees were observed both through flow monitoring and at the MRC. Many were irregular migrants who had left Ethiopia in search of employment in Sudan in commercial farming and small business. However, they were placed in police custody for several weeks and were released from detention following the peace talks between Ethiopia and Sudan. Due to security measures put in place in Northern Ethiopia and tension in North Gondar zone, enroute to Metema, a number of ad hoc check points was established which affected migration routes and modes of transportation. Most movements took place on foot through unfamiliar trails therefore increasing the exposure of migrants to smuggling, robbery, and other violations. Through Moyale, in March IOM mostly observed entry movements from Kenya due to family reunification as well as exits to Kenya mainly for economic reasons, including the sale of fuel.

As expected, returns from Saudi Arabia resumed on 30 March returning 875 people to Addis Ababa and it is expected that around 100,000 people will be returned by the end of the year. Meanwhile, IOM resumed return assistance to stranded Ethiopian migrants whose areas of return are assessed to be safe, accessible and stable enough to be conducive to return. Significant numbers of Tigrayan returnees, however, remained unable to return home and reunify with family in safe and accessible parts of the country. The Government of Ethiopia and partners have had trouble finding long-term accommodation solutions, especially for migrants with special needs, such as unaccompanied children, and pregnant and lactating women.

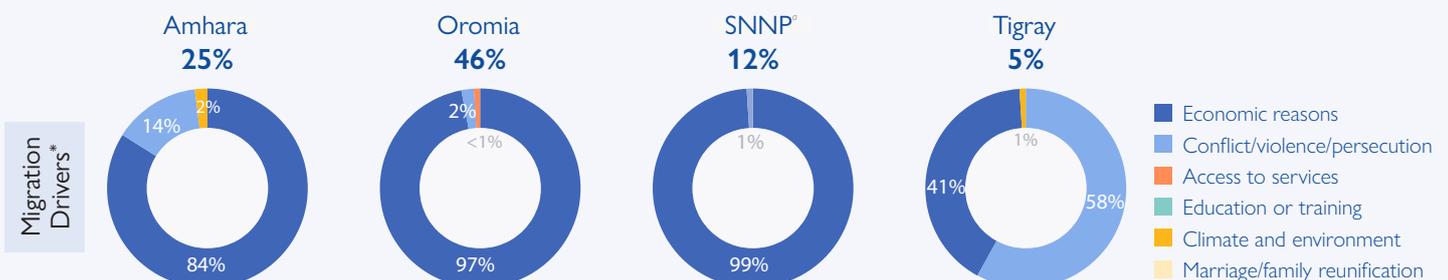
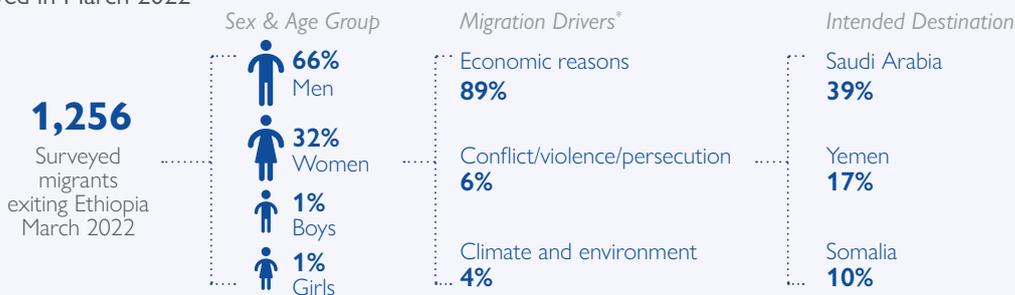
Exits out of Ethiopia

Cumulative (2022)
50,470

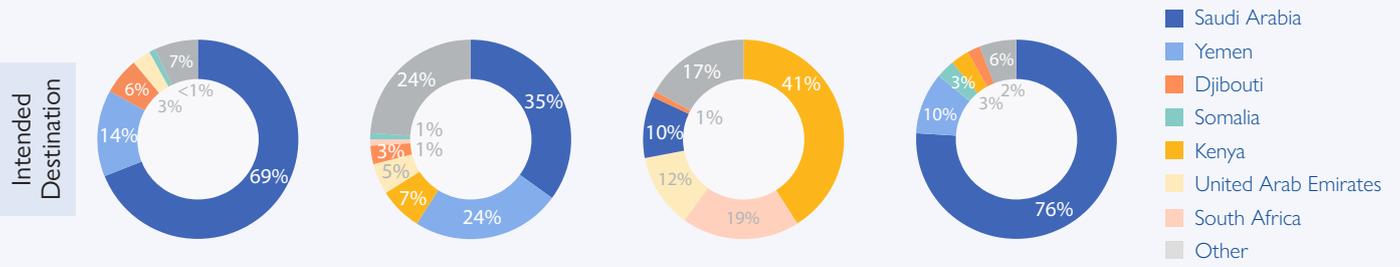
18,200
Migrant exits from Ethiopia
March 2022



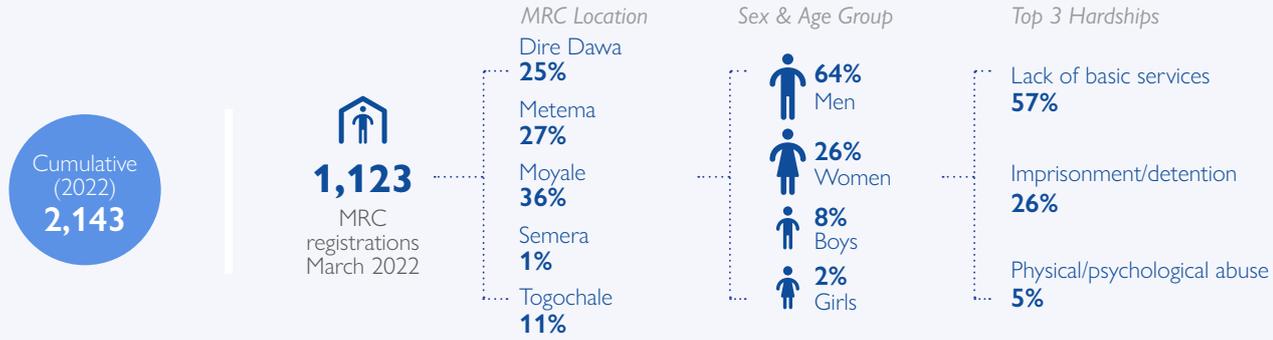
Migrants surveyed in March 2022



^a Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region. This region was recently redrawn into three administrations: SNNP, Sidama and South West Ethiopia. This report draws from data from the former SNNP.
* Multiple answer question.

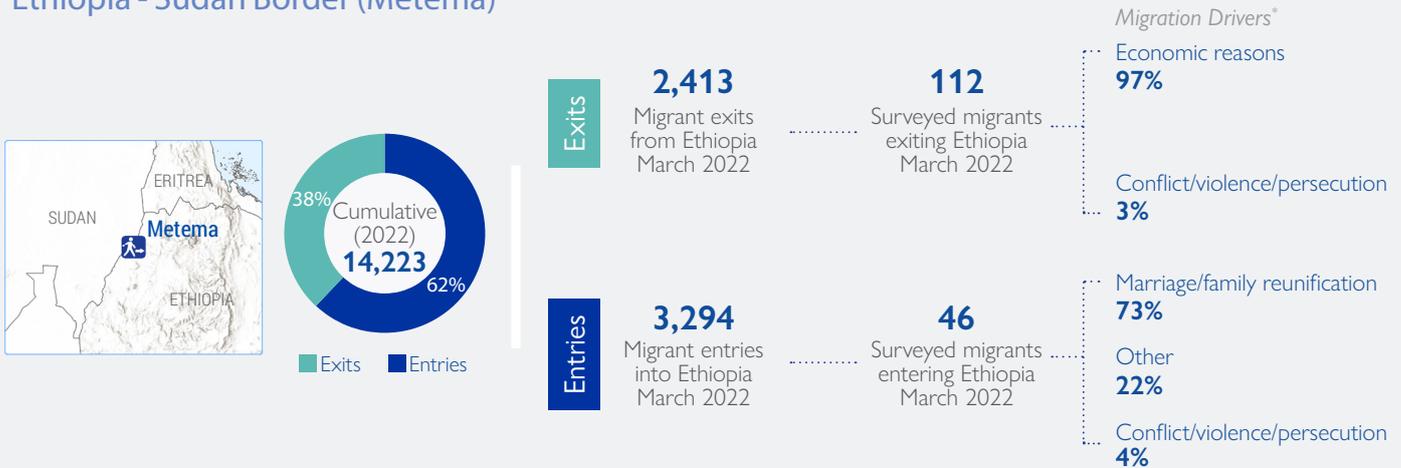


Migrants Seeking Assistance

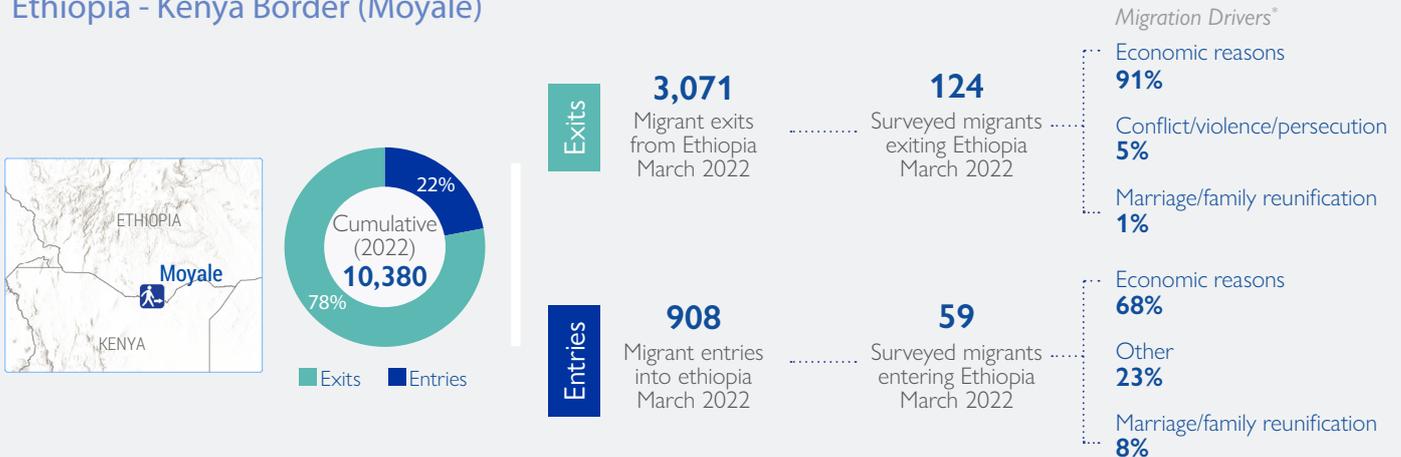


Impact of the Northern Ethiopia Conflict along the Northern and Southern Corridors

Ethiopia - Sudan Border (Metema)



Ethiopia - Kenya Border (Moyale)



* Multiple answer question.

Migrant Children Along the Eastern Corridor

Cumulative
(2022)
12,783

1,156
Migrant children
entries
March 2022

Into Somalia
53%
Into Ethiopia
37%
Into Djibouti
10%

79%
Boys
21%
Girls

14%
Unaccompanied

300
Migrant
children seeking
assistance
March 2022

In Djibouti
10%
In Ethiopia
37%
In Somalia
53%

71%
Boys
29%
Girls

207

Migrants
surveyed
who are caring
for children
(16% of all
respondents)
March 2022

Travelling with children
21%

Having children in the country of intended destination
<1%

Who left children behind in the country of origin
78%

Caretakers of
migrant children
not travelling
with the migrant
parent

My spouse/partner
50%

Grandparents or extended family
48%

My older children (younger than 18)
1%

My older children (18 and older)
1%

Friends
0%

Returns from Saudi Arabia



8,603

Returns
March 2022

Returns to

Ethiopia
875

Somalia
121

Yemen
7,607

Region of intended return in Ethiopia
(March 2022)

Oromia
37%

Amhara
26%

SNNP^o
25%

Tigray
7%

Addis Ababa
4%

Afar
1%

Returns to

Ethiopia
875

Somalia
343

Yemen
18,052

Cumulative
(2022)
19,270



^o Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region. This region was recently redrawn into three administrations: SNNP, Sidama and South West Ethiopia. Figures in this report reflect the former SNNP.

Contact