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OVERVIEW

In May 2022, a total of 26,920 movements were observed across five of Ethiopia's flow monitoring points (FMPs)*. This represents a 2% decrease in daily average movements in comparison with April 2022 when an average of 889 movements per day were observed.

Outgoing movements during May have continued to be higher (84.5%) than incoming movements (15.5%). A total of 22,760 outgoing movements were observed of which 11,592 (50.9%) were heading towards Saudi Arabia, 2,495 (11%) were going to Djibouti, 2,449 (10.8%) were travelling towards Kenya, 1,496 (6.6%) to Somalia, 1,233 (5.4%) intended to reach South Africa, 774 (3.4%) headed to Sudan, and 665 (2.9%) to the United Arab Emirates. The remaining outgoing movements were travelling to several Middle Eastern, European and North American countries.

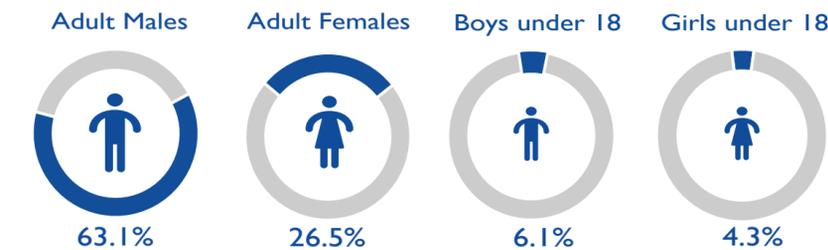
At the same time, 4,160 incoming movements were observed, of which 1,817 (43.7%) had originated from Djibouti, while 988 (23.8%) came from Sudan, 639 (15.4%) from Kenya, 435 (10.5%) movements from Somalia, 256 (6.2%) from Yemen and the remaining from Saudi Arabia, Uganda, Zambia and South Sudan. Almost all of these were Ethiopian nationals (94.6%) who were likely returning home.

During the month of May, similar to what was seen in April, more than two-fifth of the movements (42%) were within the Horn of Africa region. Many people crossing to Somalia and Djibouti through Tog Wochale and Dawale FMPs reported natural disaster as a driver for migration. Dawale FMP observed a 39.3% increase in movements due to natural disaster in May while Tog Wochale FMP, which did not record any movements due to natural disaster in April, recorded 780 movements in May due to natural disasters.

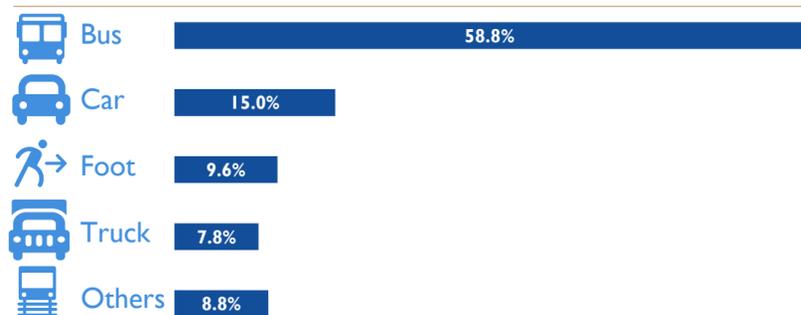
The impact of the drought in the region has also resulted in increased movements of outgoing migrants through the Moyale FMP towards the Southern route. In the previous month only 0.2% of movements passing through the Moyale FMP reported food insecurity as the reason for migration, while in May 9.2% of movements occurred due to food insecurity in the highlands of Ethiopia. Conflict and insecurity in parts of Oromia, SNNP and South Western regions are also causing movements across Moyale FMP, and while in April the proportion of migrants forced to move due to conflict was 4.7%, this percentage rose up to 6.1% in May. Galafi FMP has seen a 7% increase in movements in search of jobs and other livelihood opportunities, with migrants originating mostly from South Wello, North Wello, Oromia Special and North Shewa zones in Amhara region.

The number of returnees coming back to Ethiopia has increased by 14.5% in May as compared to April, and the largest number of returnees was recorded through Dawale FMP. This FMP has seen a 243.8% increase in the number of returnees recorded this month; all of whom originated from Djibouti (89%) and Yemen (11%) and were mainly returning due to increased border patrols in Djibouti and due to the conflict in Yemen respectively. Across all FMPs, most of the returnees reported that their return was involuntary.

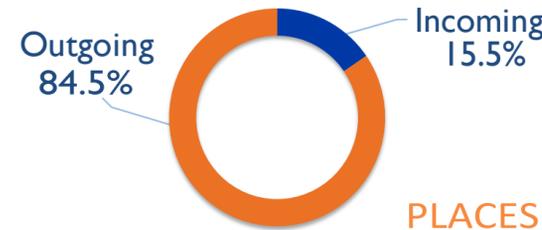
DEMOGRAPHICS



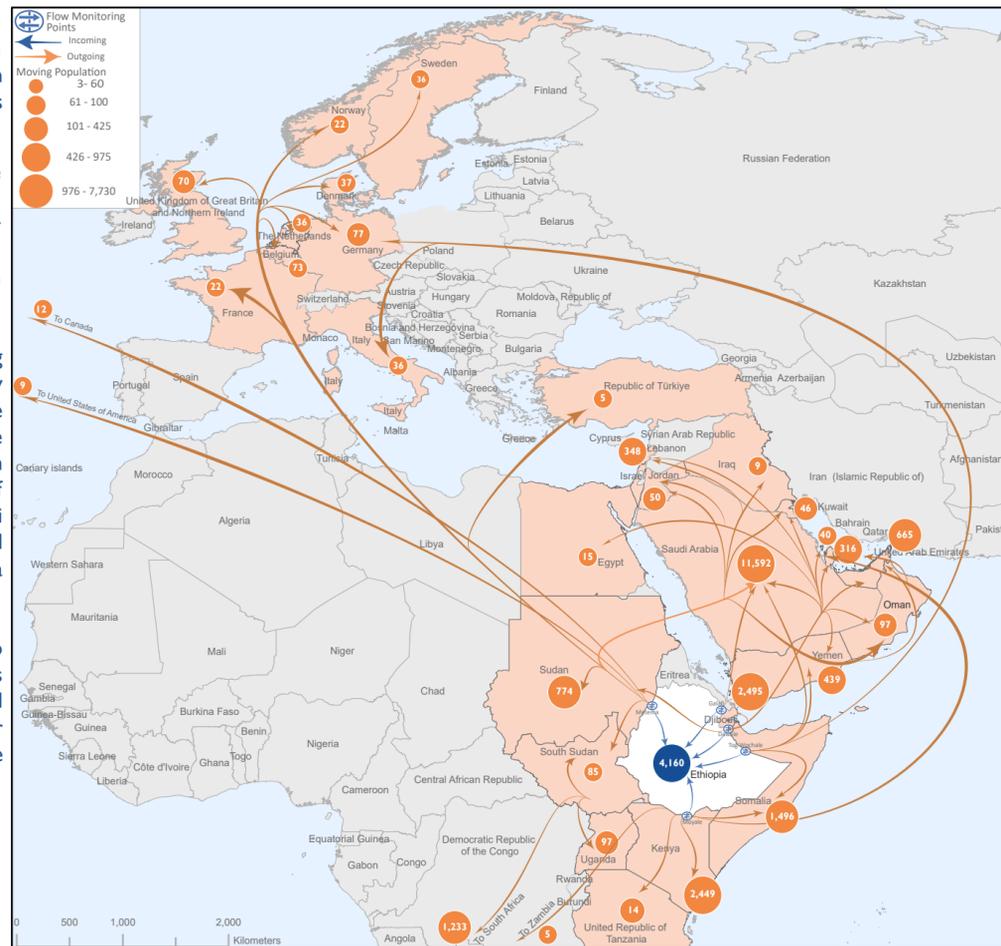
MEANS OF TRANSPORT



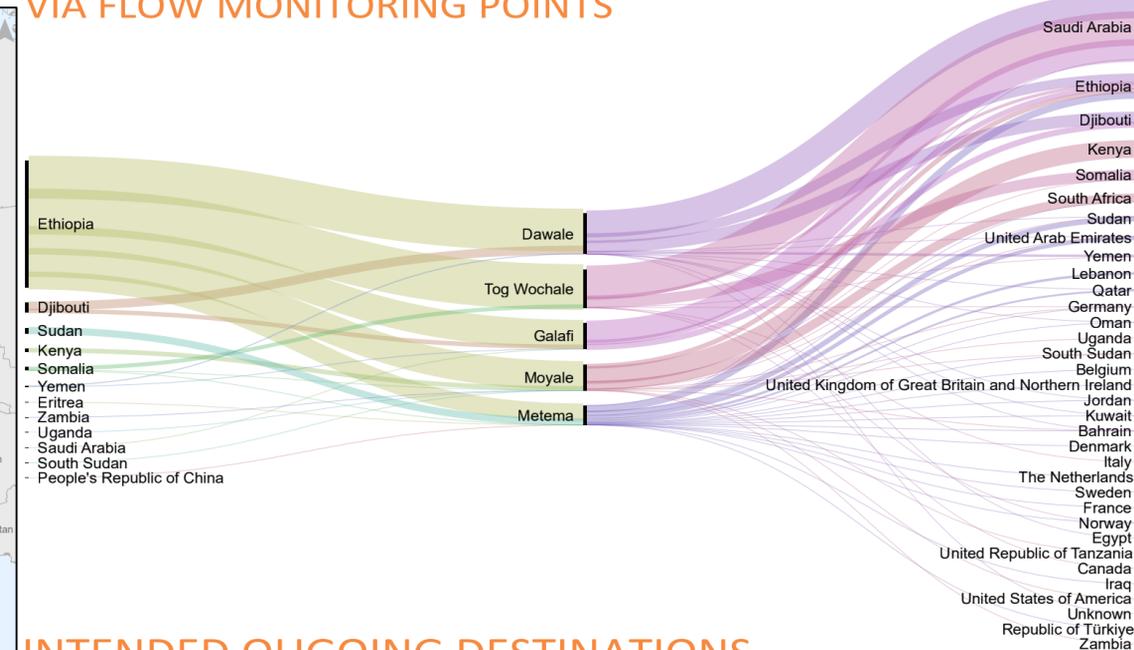
KEY FIGURES



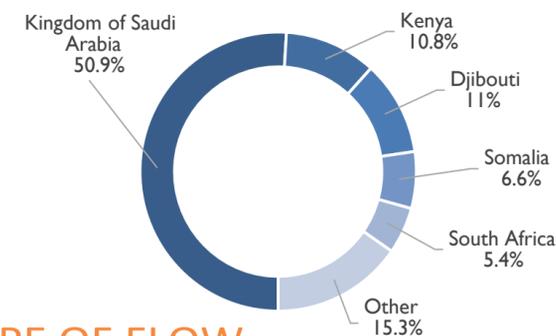
MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



PLACES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS VIA FLOW MONITORING POINTS



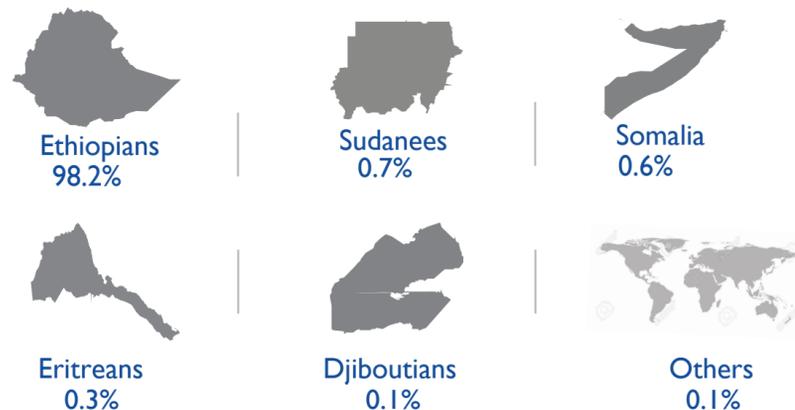
INTENDED OUTGOING DESTINATIONS



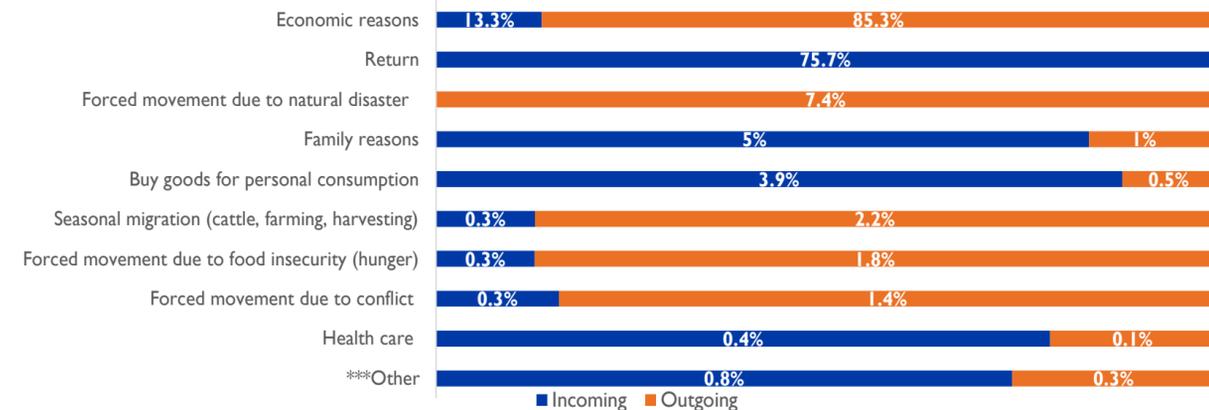
*Other intended destination countries include Qatar, Yemen, Lebanon, Oman, Uganda, Sudan, South Sudan and many other African, Middle Eastern and European countries.

**Please note that figures from Yemen and Saudi Arabia should be interpreted jointly as movements to Saudi Arabia often pass through Yemen.

NATIONALITIES OF PEOPLE ON THE MOVE



TYPE OF FLOW



***Other includes flows due to religious activity, tourism and collecting aid.

*Data collection at Humera Flow Monitoring Point in Tigray region did not take place due to security and access constraints since October 2020, thus affecting the total number of movements for the month.

Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
DATA SOURCES: DTM, OCHA, ESRI, UNDP