

OVERVIEW

In June 2022, a total of 24,058 movements were observed across five of Ethiopia's flow monitoring points (FMPs)*. This represents an 8% decrease in daily average movements in comparison with May 2022 when an average of 868 movements per day were observed.

Outgoing movements during June have continued to be higher (84.2%) than incoming movements (15.8%). A total of 20,265 outgoing movements were observed of which 9,895 (48.8%) were heading towards Saudi Arabia, 2,688 (13.3%) were going to Djibouti, 2,115(10.4%) were travelling towards Kenya, 1,478 (7.3%) to Somalia, 764 (3.8%) intended to reach Sudan, 637 (3.1%) headed to Yemen, 576 (2.8%) to South Africa and 576 (2.8%) to the United Arab Emirates while remaining movements were travelling to several Middle Eastern, European and North American countries.

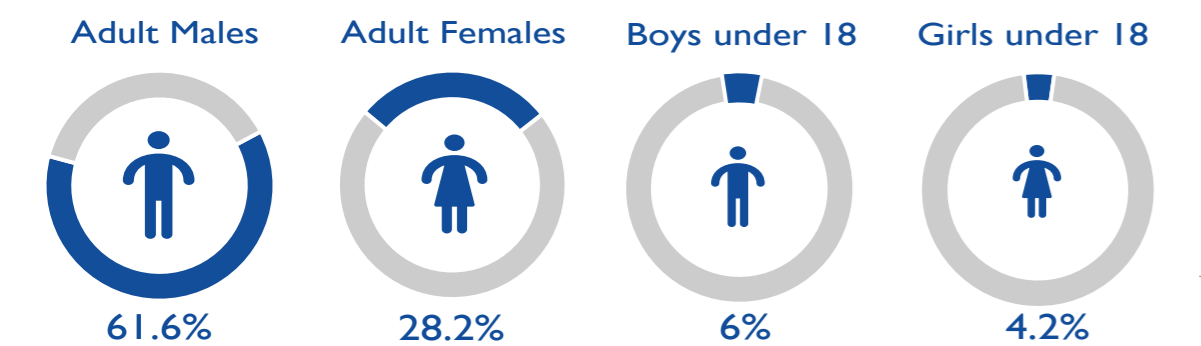
At the same time, 3,793 incoming movements were observed, of which 1,367 (36%) had originated from Djibouti, while 1,011(26.7%) came from Sudan, 672 (17.7%) from Kenya, 519 (13.7%) movements from Somalia, 201(5.3%) from Yemen and the remaining from South Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Sweden, Zambia and Uganda. Almost all of these were Ethiopian nationals who were likely returning home.

During the reporting period, overall movement has decreased by 11% compared with the previous month. Movement due to economic reasons (72%) has continued to be higher while other types of flows include return (10.7%) and forced movement due to natural hazards (8.5%), primarily drought related, followed by movements due to family reasons and forced mobility because of conflict and food insecurity. Dawale FMP recorded the highest flow (31%) during the month, 71% of which were due to economic reasons while 18% were fleeing the ongoing drought in the region.

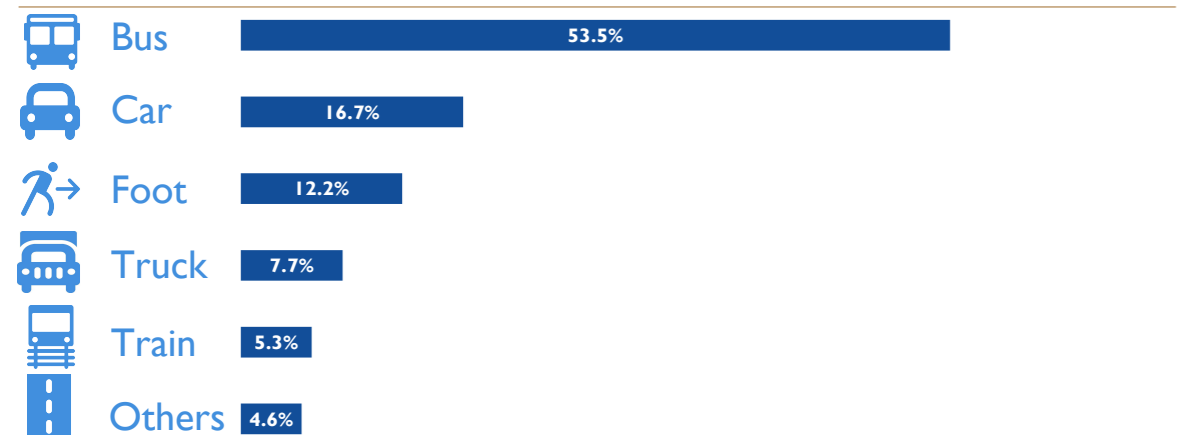
Despite the general drop in the volume of flows during June, the proportion of movements due to natural hazard (drought) has increased by 21.5% when compared with May 2022. On the other hand, return movements and flows due to economic reasons have decreased by 18% and 13% respectively when compared with the previous month.

Extreme heat in Djibouti and the border tension between Ethiopia and Sudan have reportedly affected movement in June while mobility due to the Northern Ethiopia crisis continues to be seen through the Galafi FMP.

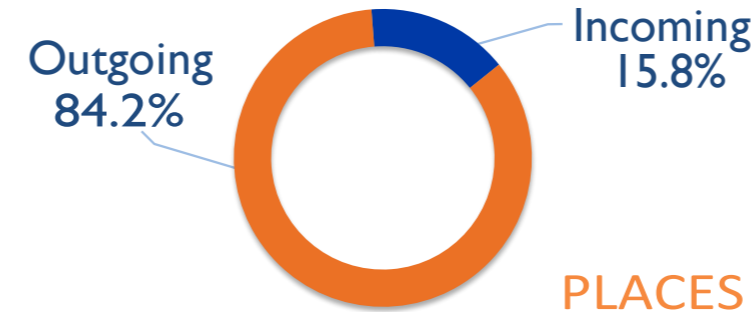
DEMOGRAPHICS



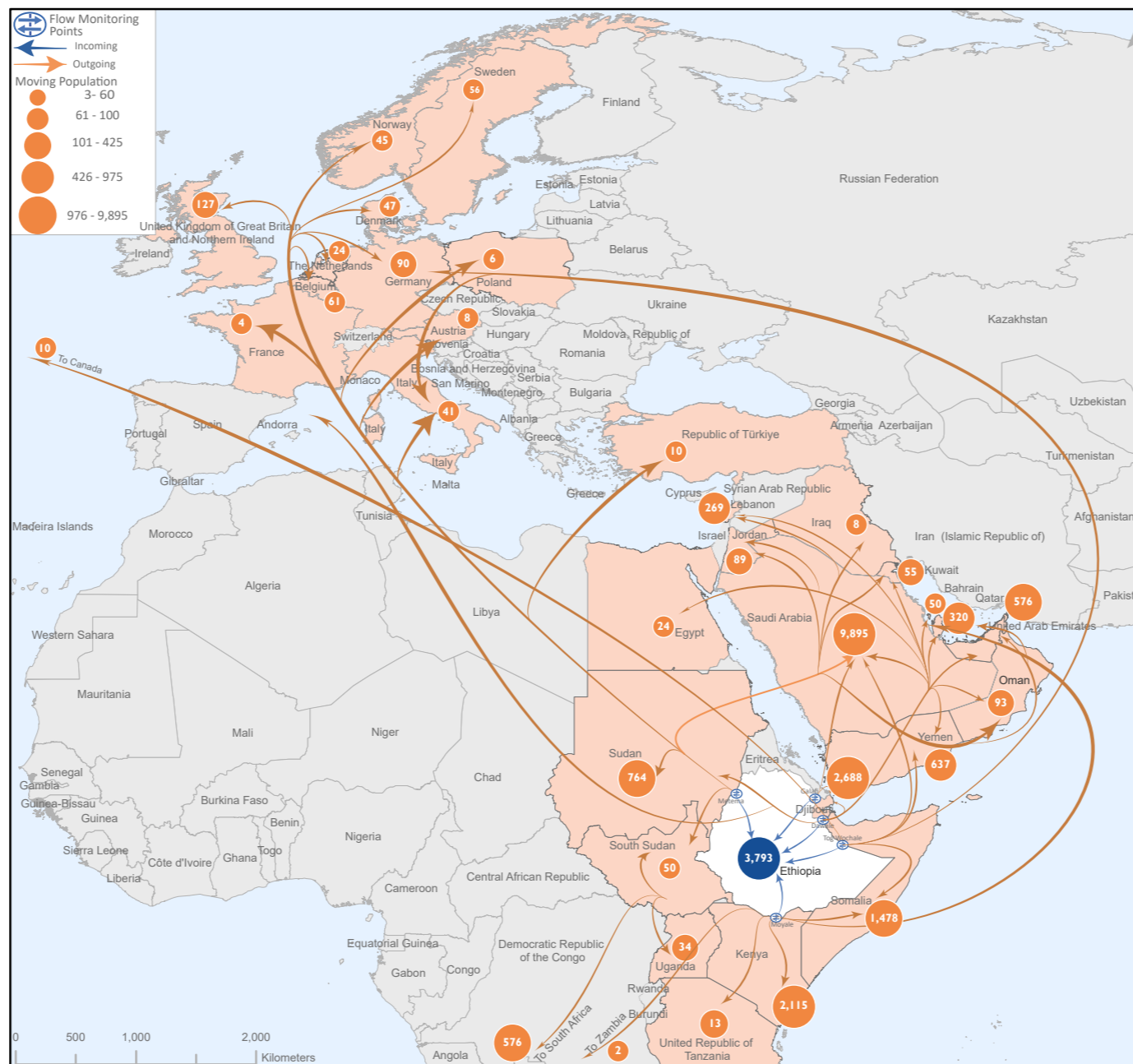
MEANS OF TRANSPORT



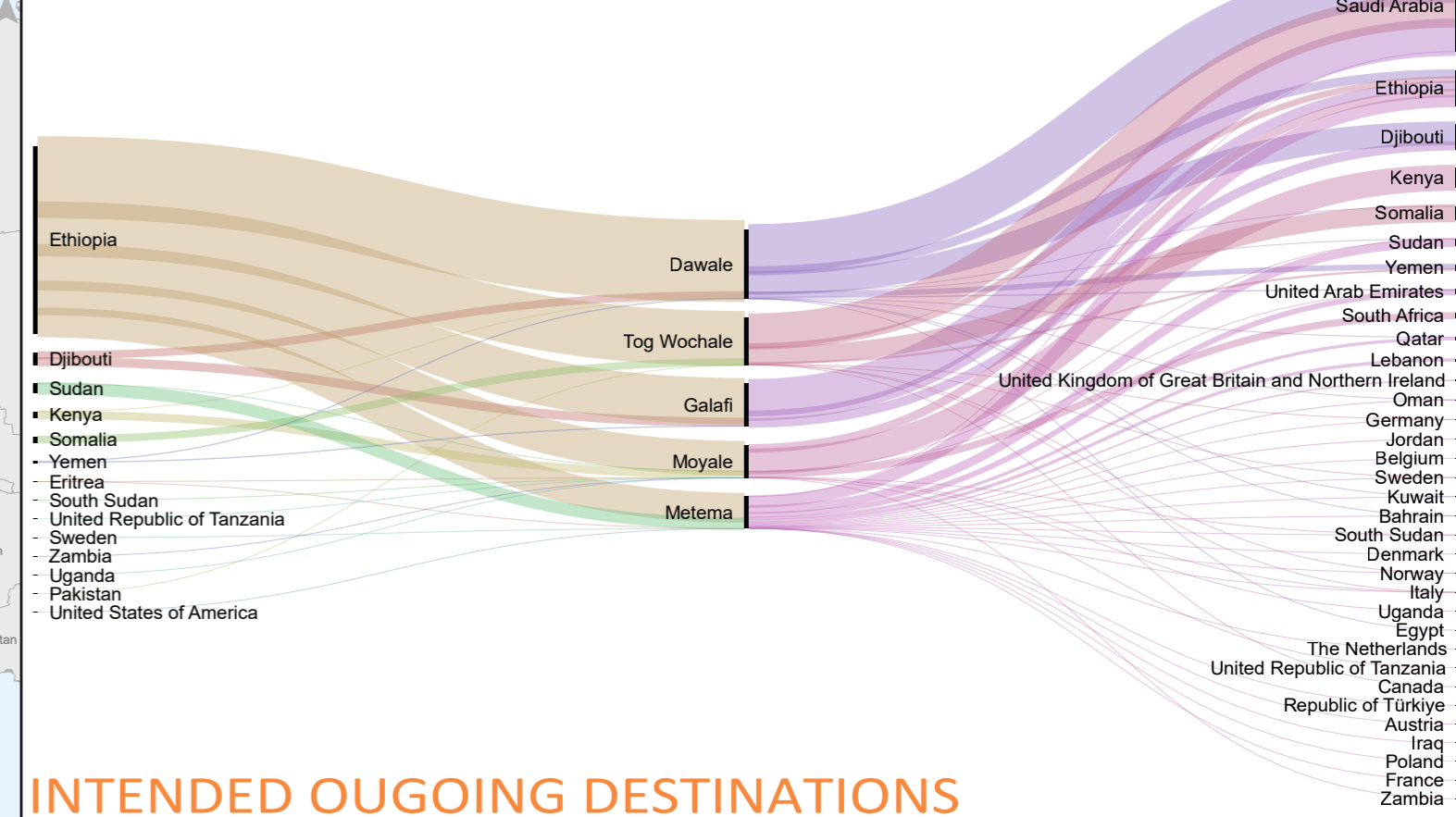
KEY FIGURES



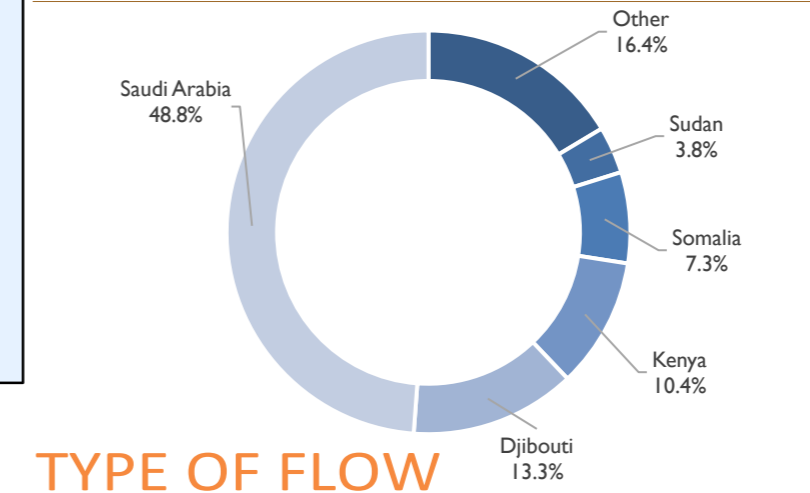
MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



PLACES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS VIA FLOW MONITORING POINTS



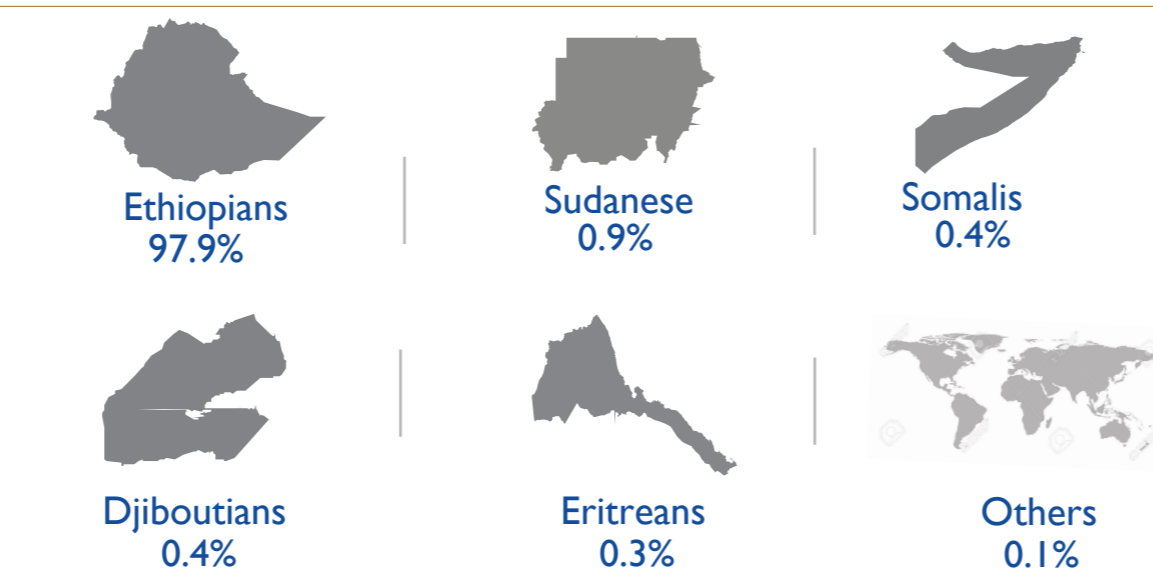
INTENDED OUTGOING DESTINATIONS



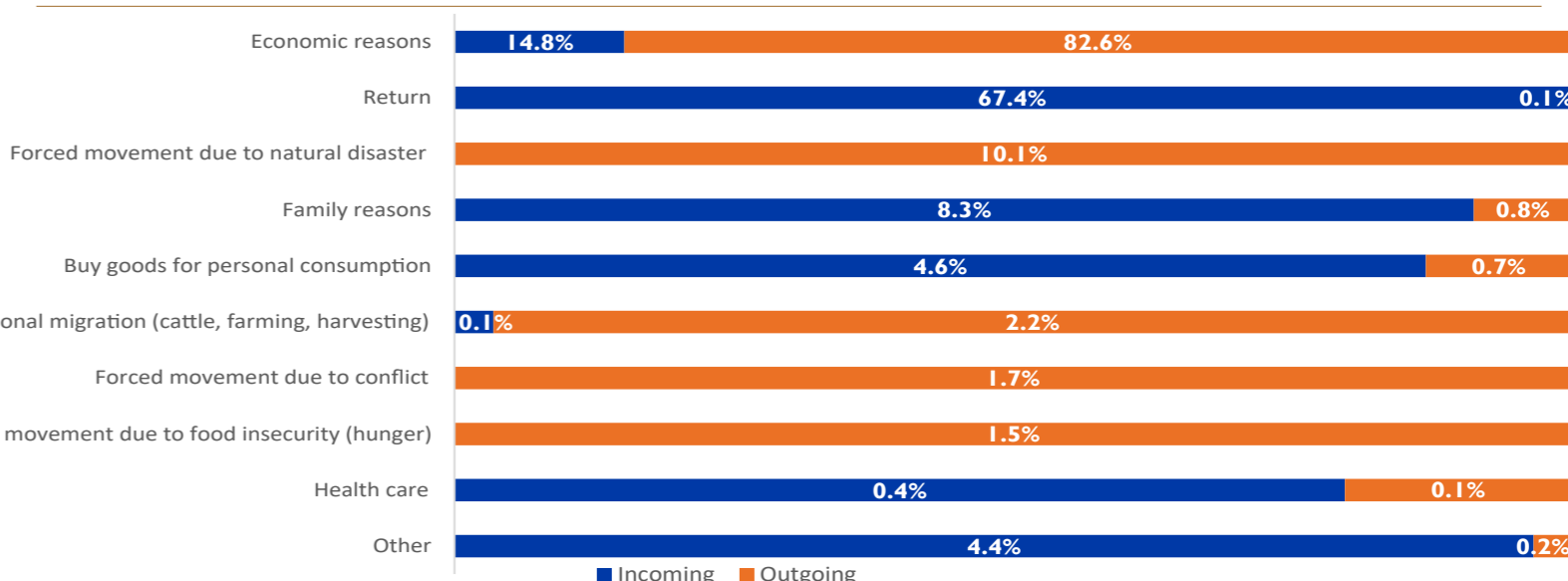
*Other intended destination countries include Qatar, Yemen, Lebanon, Oman, Uganda, Sudan, South Sudan and many other African, Middle Eastern and European countries.

**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



*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