

Publication Date: September 30, 2022

OVERVIEW

In August 2022, a total of 27,005 movements were observed across five of Ethiopia's flow monitoring points (FMPs)*. This represents an 11% increase in daily average movements in comparison with July 2022 when an average of 784 movements per day were observed.

Outgoing movements during August have continued to be higher (82.3%) than incoming movements (17.7%). A total of 22,231 outgoing movements were observed of which 10,026 (45.1%) were heading towards Saudi Arabia, 2,928 (13.2%) were going to Djibouti, 1,783 (8%) were travelling towards Kenya, 1,602 (7.2%) to Yemen, 1,455 (6.5%) intended to reach Somalia, 993 (4.5%) headed to the United Arab Emirates, and 870 (3.9%) to Sudan while remaining movements were travelling to several Southern Africa, Middle Eastern, European and North American countries.

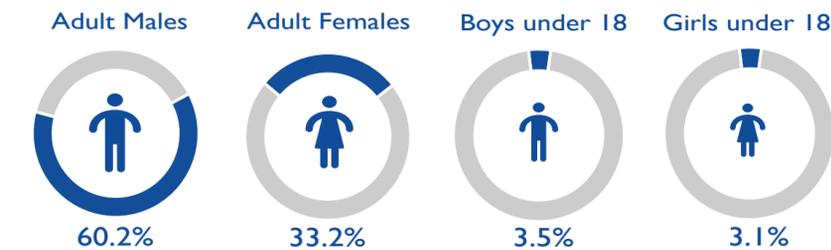
At the same time, 4,774 incoming movements were observed, of which 1,784 (37.4%) had originated from Sudan, while 1,327 (27.8%) came from Djibouti, 894 (18.7%) from Kenya, 546 (11.4%) movements from Somalia, 196 (4.1%) from Yemen and the remaining from United Republic of Tanzania and South Sudan. Almost all of these were Ethiopian nationals who were likely returning home.

During the reporting period, flow pattern and types of flows have remained mostly the same with some exceptions; a 17% increase in movements caused by natural disaster, a 14% increase in return movements, and a 5% increase in movements caused by economic reasons have been observed.

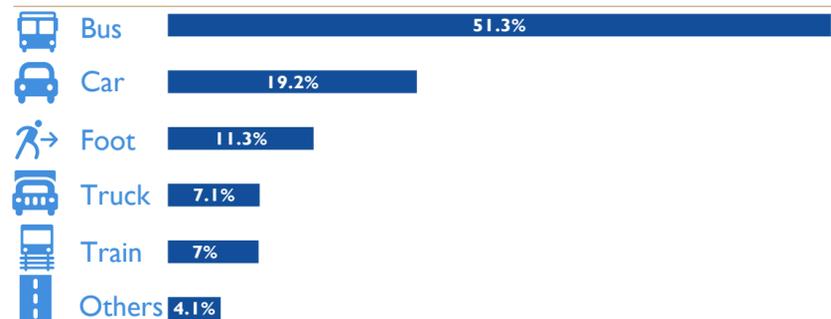
During the first week of August 2022, the movement flow through Galafi decreased due to bad road conditions coupled with the rainy season. Most of the trucks were forced to change their route to Dawale - Dire Dawa highway, however, in the remaining weeks movements progressively increased following the improvement of traffic flow through Galafi FMP. Most returning migrants, recently returning from Yemen, through Galafi, are observed using the Belaho-Elidar entry point due to the geographic proximity of Belaho to Tajara port and subsequently to Yemen.

Another movement dynamic was observed in August at the Moyale FMP. A strict border control was in place at the Moyale FMP due to the Kenyan election, which resulted in a temporary decrease in movement. Past election day, the movement pattern returned to its usual state. As a result, movements in Moyale FMP decreased by 4.5% (from 965 in July to 921 in August).

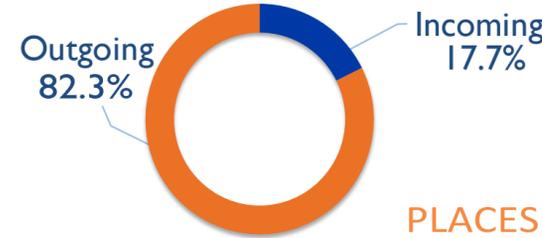
DEMOGRAPHICS



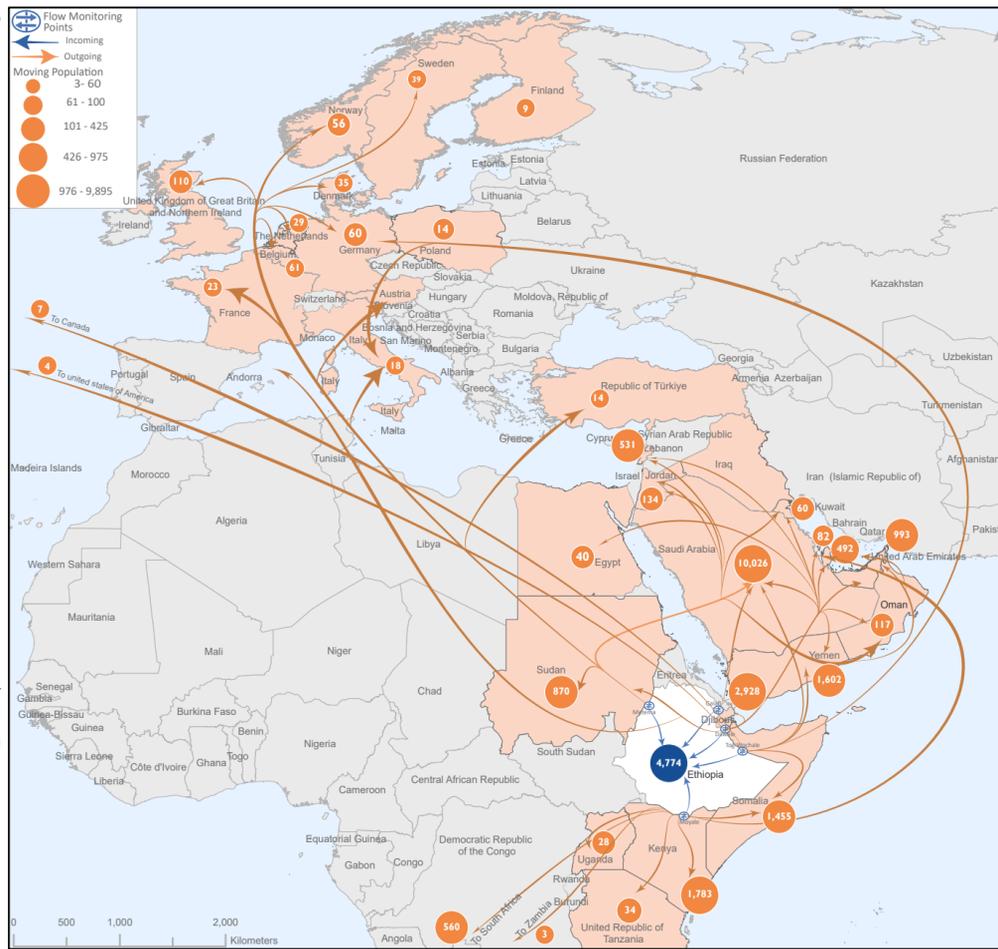
MEANS OF TRANSPORT



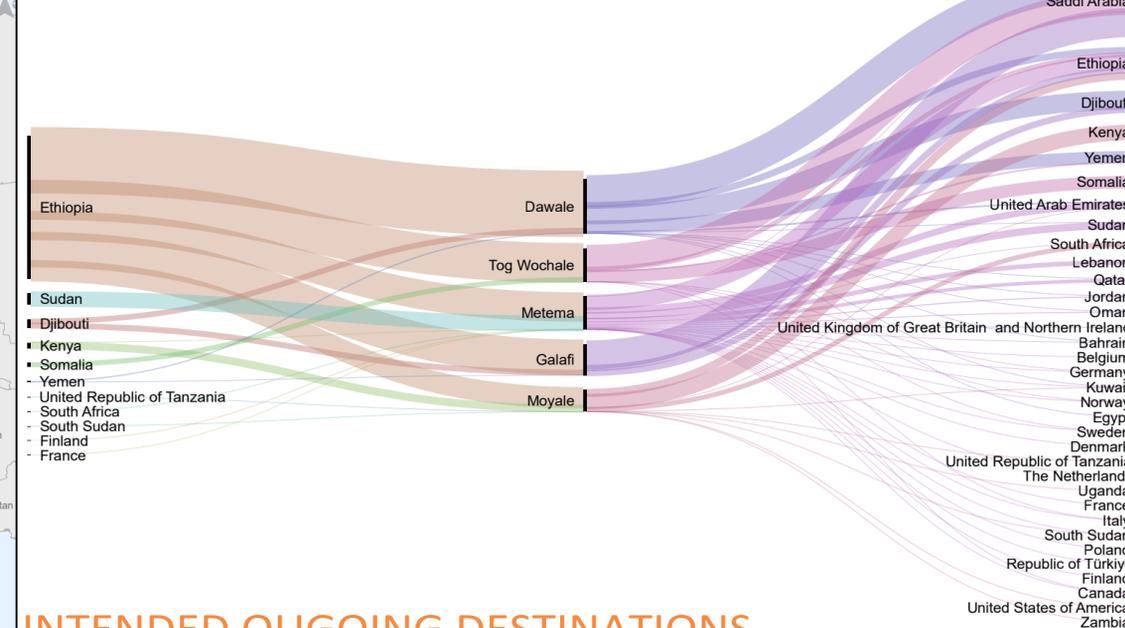
KEY FIGURES



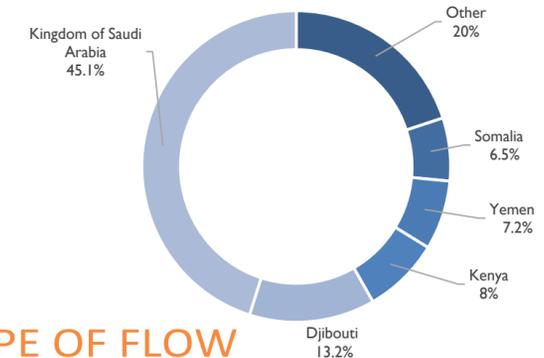
MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



PLACES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS VIA FLOW MONITORING POINTS



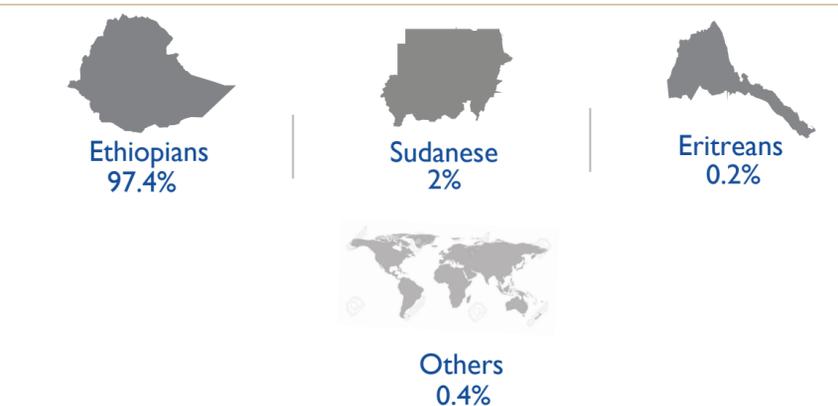
INTENDED OUTGOING DESTINATIONS



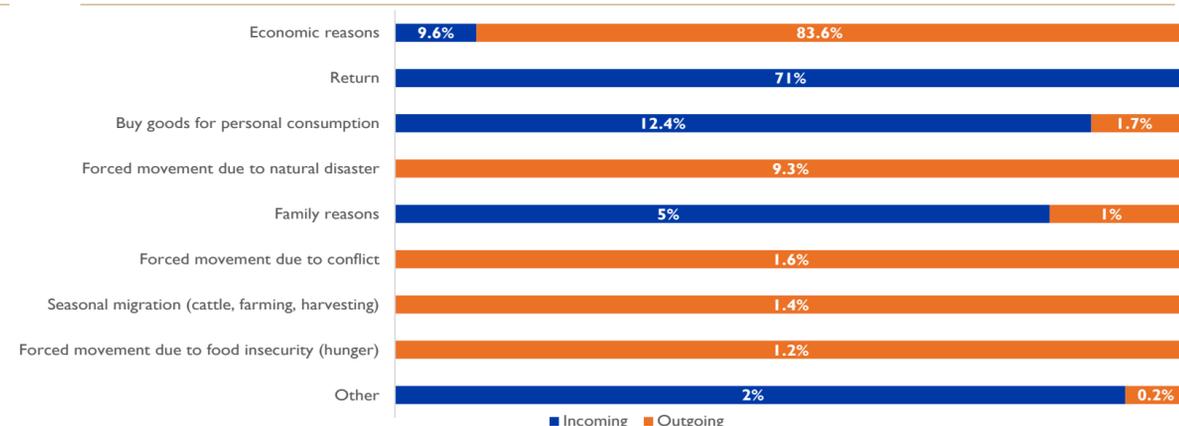
*Other intended destination countries include United Arab Emirates, Sudan, South Africa, Lebanon, Qatar and many other African, Middle Eastern and European countries.

**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