

### OVERVIEW

In September 2022, a total of 28,983 movements were observed across five of Ethiopia's flow monitoring points (FMPs)\*. This represents an 11% increase in daily average movements in comparison with August 2022 when an average of 871 movements per day were observed.

Outgoing movements during September have continued to be higher (82.1%) than incoming movements (17.9%). A total of 23,781 outgoing movements were observed of which 9,379 (39.4%) were heading towards Saudi Arabia, 3,590 (15.1%) were going to Djibouti, 1,774 (7.5%) were travelling towards Kenya, 1,637 (6.9%) to Somalia, 1,348 (5.7%) intended to reach the United Arab Emirates, 1,318 (5.5%) headed to Yemen, and 887 (3.7%) to Sudan while remaining movements were travelling to several Southern Africa, Middle Eastern, European and North American countries.

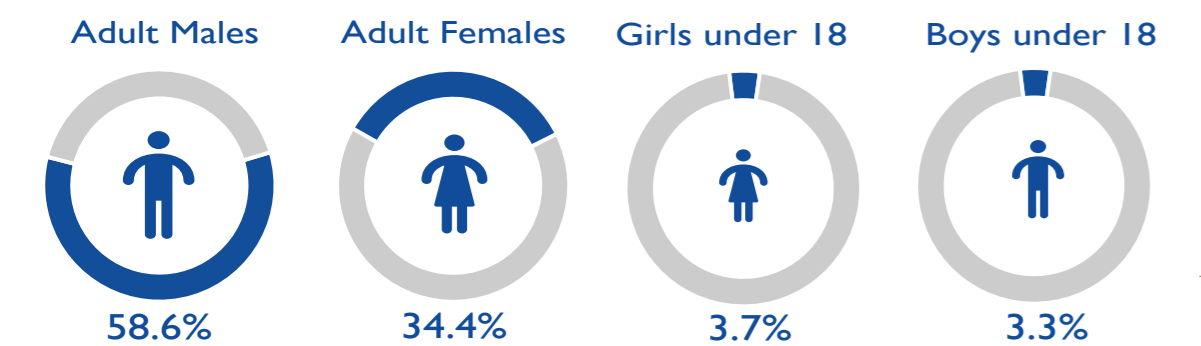
At the same time, 5,202 incoming movements were observed, of which 1,985 (38.2%) had originated from Sudan, while 1,684 (32.4%) came from Djibouti, 773 (14.9%) from Kenya, 484 (9.3%) movements from Somalia, 237 (4.6%) from Yemen and the remaining from United Republic of Tanzania, South Sudan, Uganda and Saudi Arabia. Almost all of these were Ethiopian nationals who were likely returning home.

During the month of September, a significant (430%) increase in forced movements due to conflict have been observed compared to the preceding month when there were 346 movements. There was also a 32% increase in seasonal movements, a 14% increase in return movements, and a 3% increase in movements due to economic reasons.

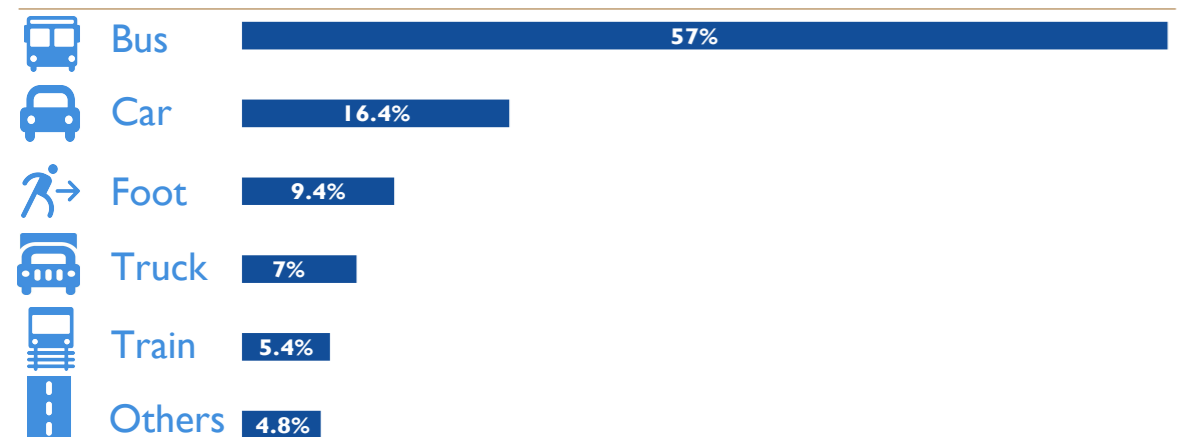
Metema and Galafi FMPs have registered 35% and 21% increases in overall movements respectively during September as compared to August. The highest increase, 41% at Metema FMP and 22% at Galafi FMP, was due to economic reasons. Most (82%) outgoing migrants through Galafi FMP intended to get to Saudi Arabia in search of employment opportunities while the primary destinations for economic migrants through Metema FMP were the United Arab Emirates (24%), Lebanon (17%) and Qatar (14%) among others.

Some migrants tracked at Galafi FMP reported fleeing the conflict and departing Jarra IDP site, which is an IDP camp formed due to the Northern Ethiopia crisis, and located at the border between Amhara and Afar regions. Many are resorting to irregular migration as a coping mechanism to avoid the effect of this conflict and look for job opportunities in their intended destination countries. Other migrants coming from North and South Wello, North Shewa and Oromia special zones in Amhara region also reported fleeing impacts of protracted conflict for alternative livelihoods.

### DEMOGRAPHICS



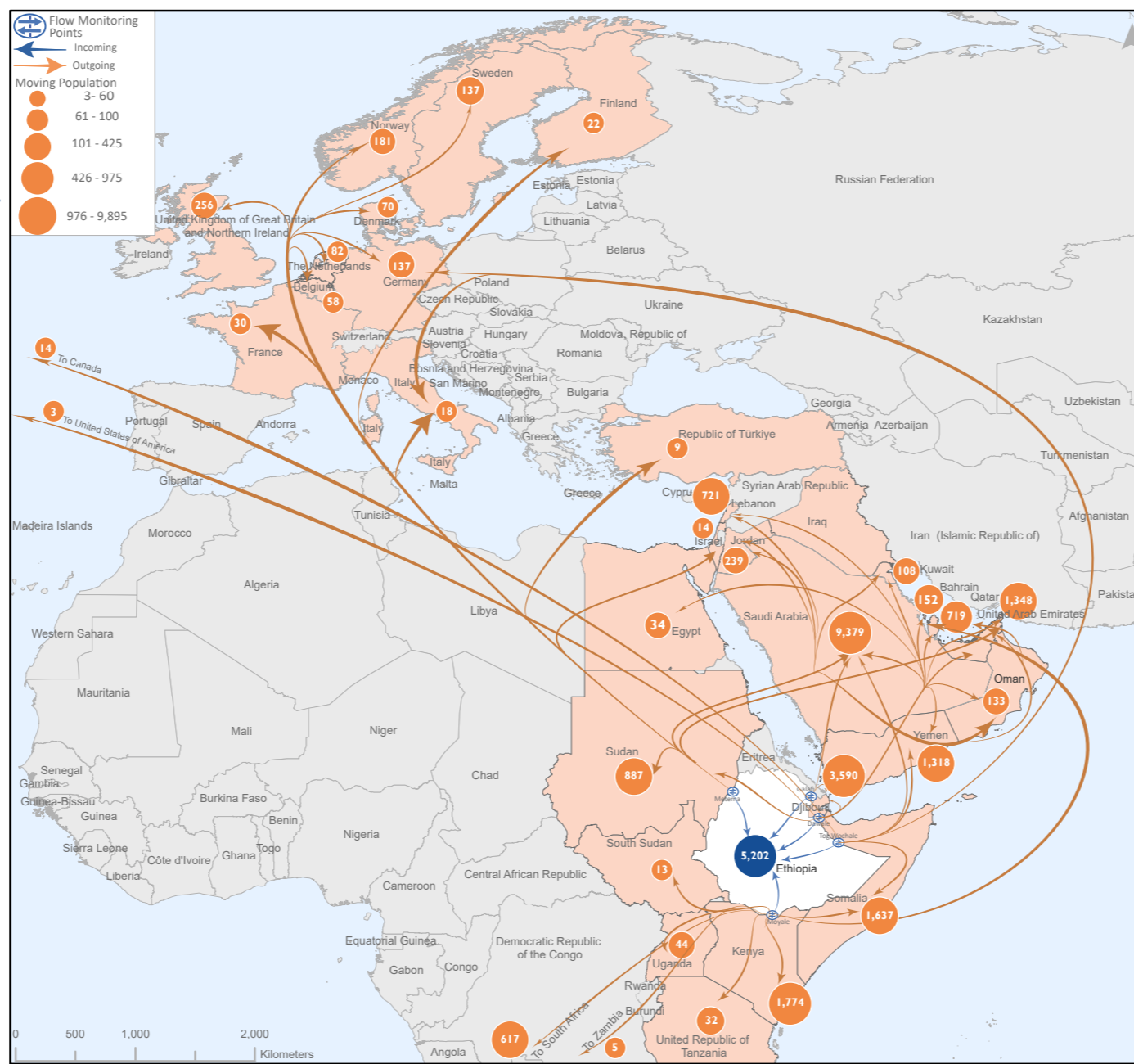
### MEANS OF TRANSPORT



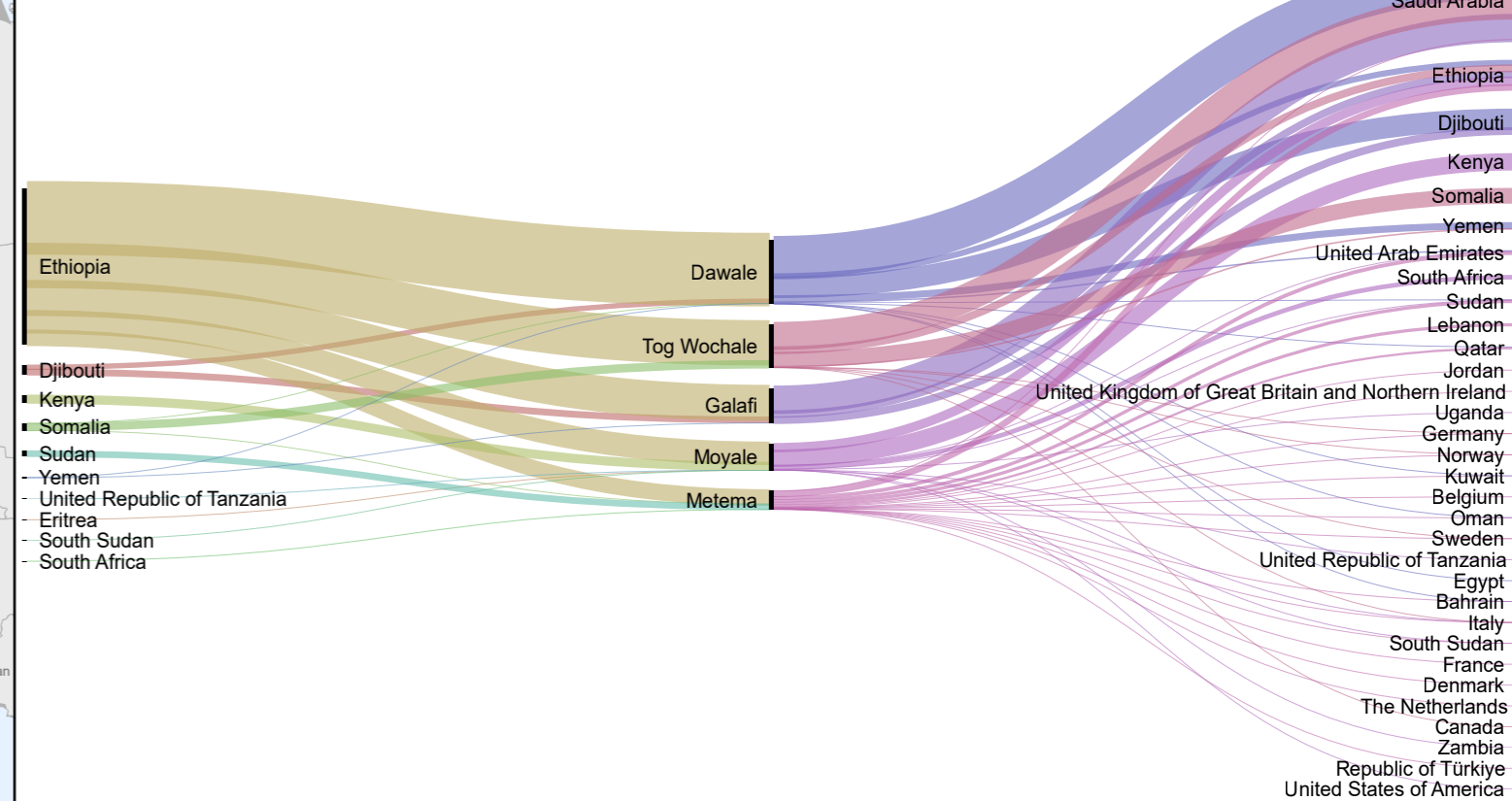
### KEY FIGURES



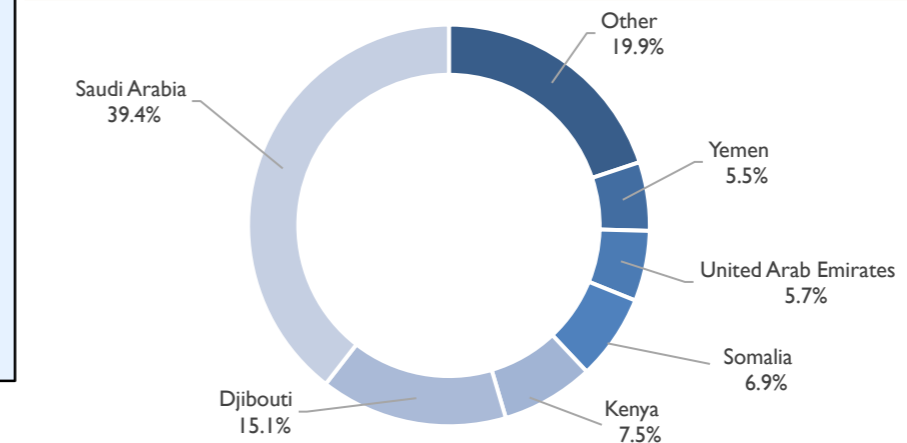
### MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



### PLACES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS VIA FLOW MONITORING POINTS



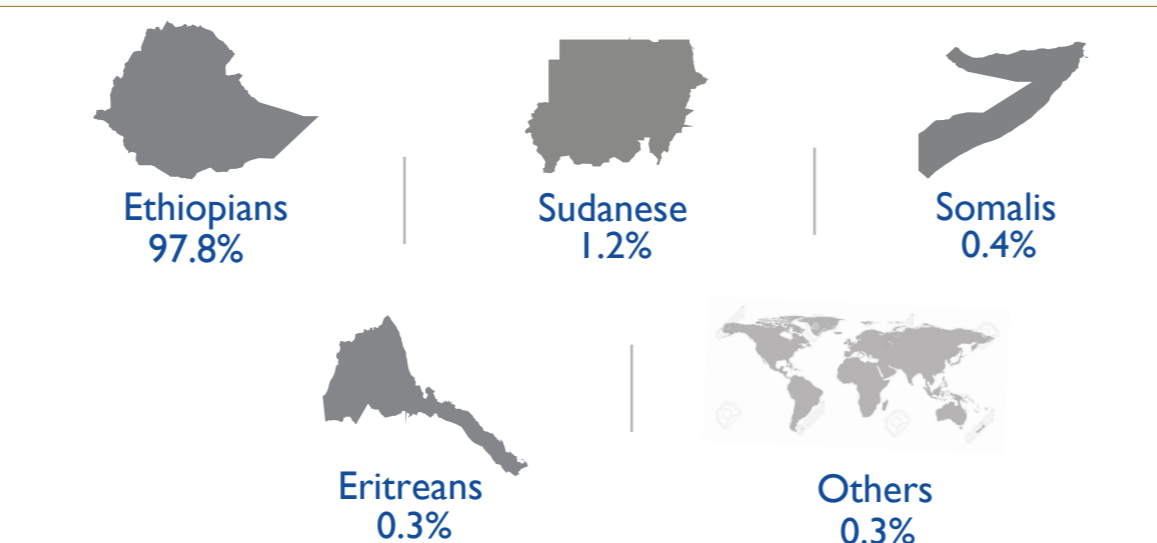
### INTENDED OUTGOING DESTINATIONS



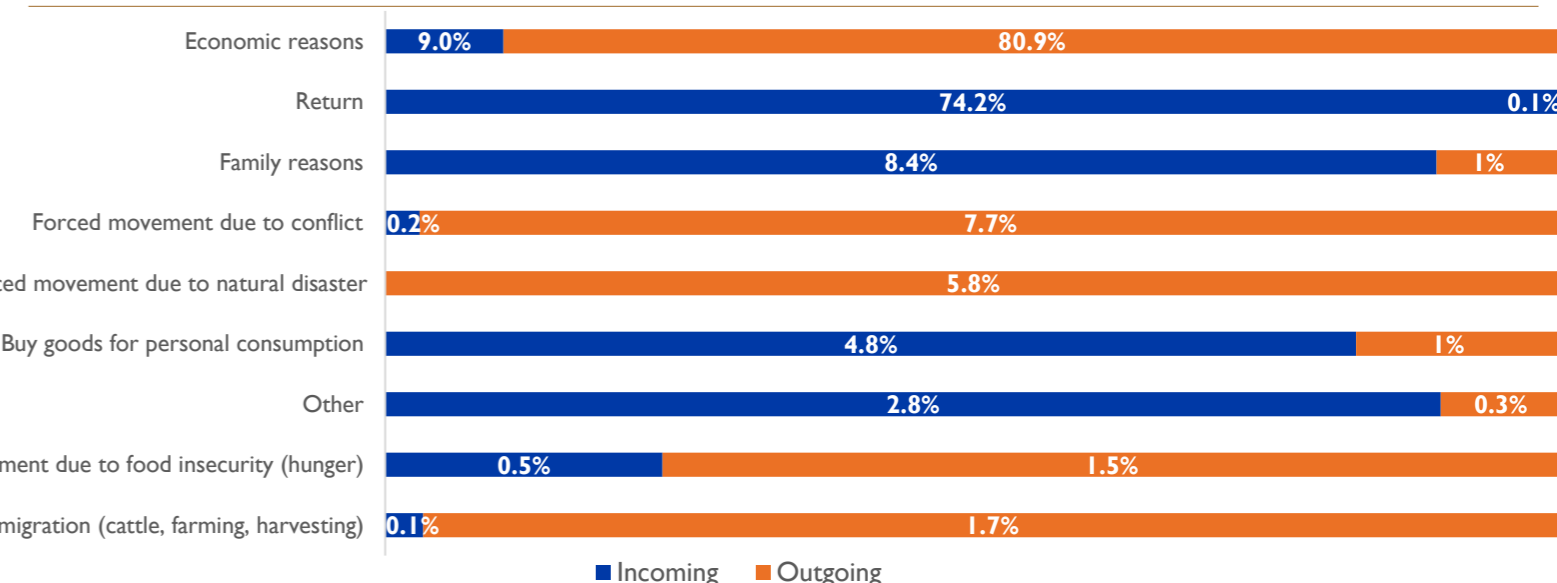
\*Other intended destination countries include Sudan, Lebanon, Qatar, South Africa, Jordan, and many other African, Middle Eastern and European countries.

\*\*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