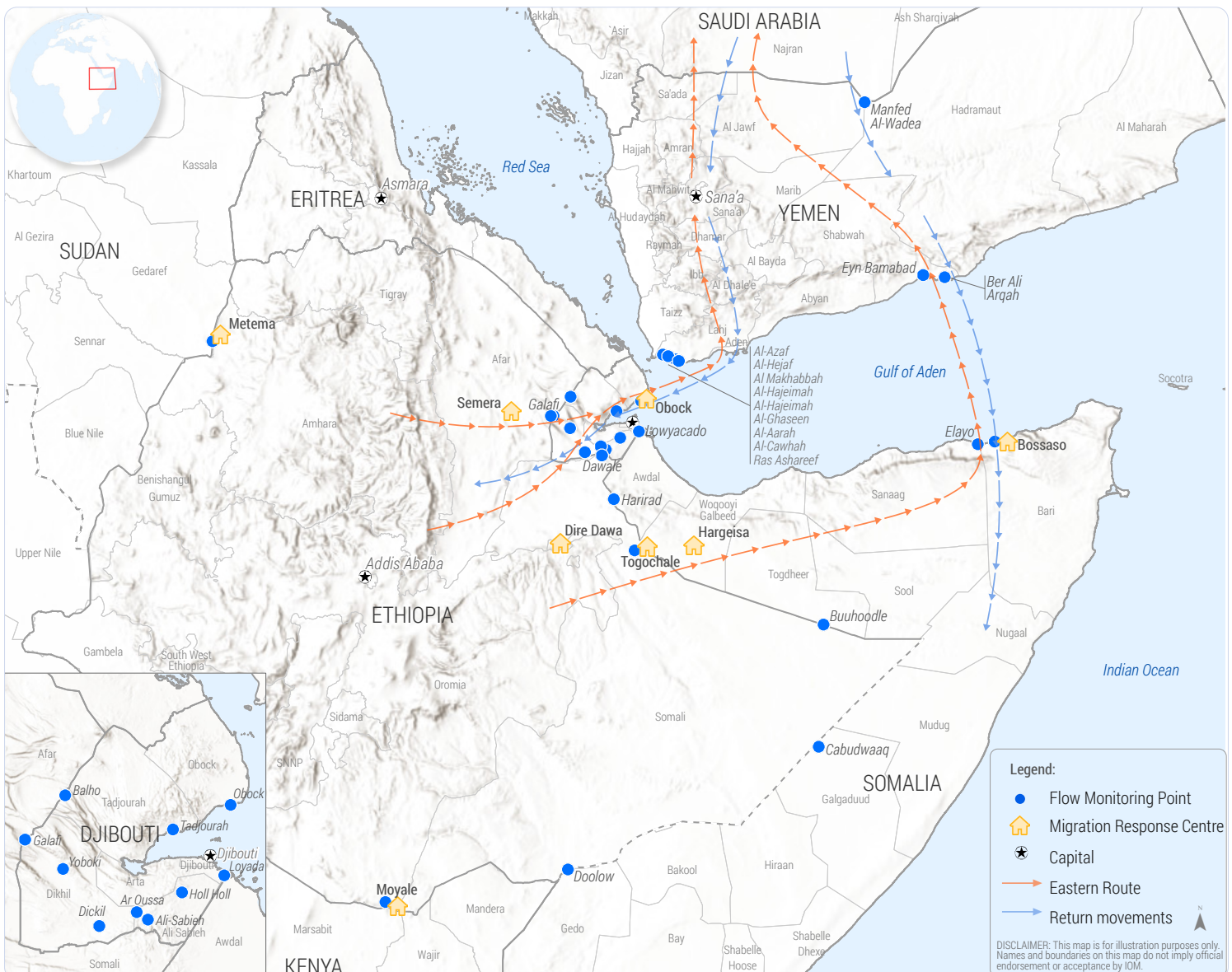


About the report

The Horn of Africa and Yemen is one of the busiest and riskiest migration corridors in the world travelled by hundreds of thousands of migrants, the majority of whom travel in an irregular manner, often relying on smugglers to facilitate movement along the Eastern Route. This regional report provides monthly updates on the complex migratory dynamics through [Djibouti](#), [Somalia](#), [Yemen](#) and [Ethiopia](#) based on diverse data sources and consultations with key informants in the four countries. Moreover, it provides information on the main protection concerns for migrants along the journey, information on [the spillover effects of the conflict in Northern Ethiopia](#) observed at the border between Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan, [a specific focus on children](#) and information on the [returns from Saudi Arabia](#) to Ethiopia, Somalia and Yemen.

Data sources:

- [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) data collected at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), which includes Flow Monitoring Registry (group level) and Flow Monitoring Survey (individual level) data
- [Registration data](#) for migrants seeking assistance at [Migration Response Centres](#) (MRCs) in Obock (Djibouti), Bossaso, Hargeisa (Somalia), Dire Dawa, Metema, Moyale, Semera and Togochale (Ethiopia), including information on [Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration](#)
- [Voluntary Humanitarian Return](#) from Yemen
- [Returns from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia](#)
- [Missing Migrants Project](#) data on migrant deaths and disappearances



Migration Through Djibouti

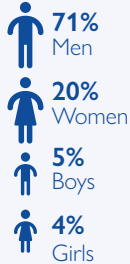
After three consecutive months of decreases, the number of migrants entering Djibouti in October increased to levels similar to June (a 17% increase compared to September). The strong presence of women and girls among these migrants continued to be observed; almost one in four migrants was female and the percentage of unaccompanied children remained staggering high (27% of all children). Migration into Djibouti was still mostly economically driven, but conflict, persecution and targeted violence were among the drivers of migration for 34% of the migrants. War and conflict were, in particular, reported by migrants from Tigray (42%), Amhara (27%) and Oromia (20%), while targeted violence and persecution by migrants from Tigray (62%) and Amhara (23%). Spontaneous returns from Yemen more than tripled since September and the vast majority of those returning to Djibouti were male (95%). The most vulnerable migrants were hosted at the MRC in Obock which welcomed 80 new migrants in October. A total of 129 migrants were supported with voluntary return to Ethiopia, although returns to North Wello in Amhara and to Tigray remained suspended.

Entries into Djibouti

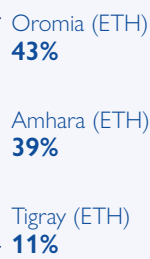
Cumulative 2022
120,136

15,282
Entries
October 2022

Sex & Age Group



Region of Origin



Intended Destination



Migrants surveyed in
October 2022
404

Migration Drivers*

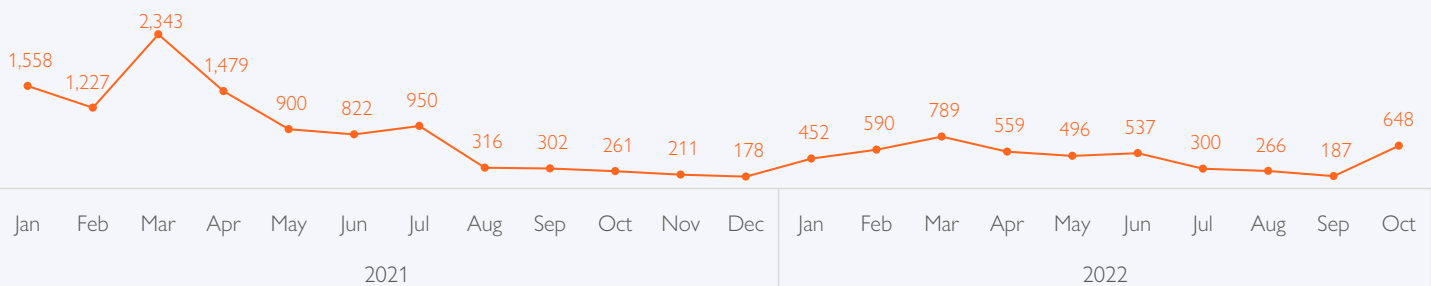


Spontaneous Returns from Yemen to Djibouti

Cumulative 2022
4,824

648
Returns
October 2022

Sex & Age Group

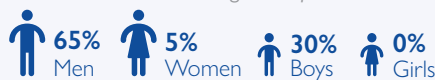


Migrants Seeking Assistance

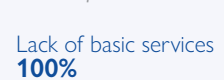
Cumulative 2022
1,468

80
MRC
registrations
October 2022

Sex & Age Group



Hardships



1,317 Stranded migrants
October 2022

3 Dead/missing migrants**
October 2022

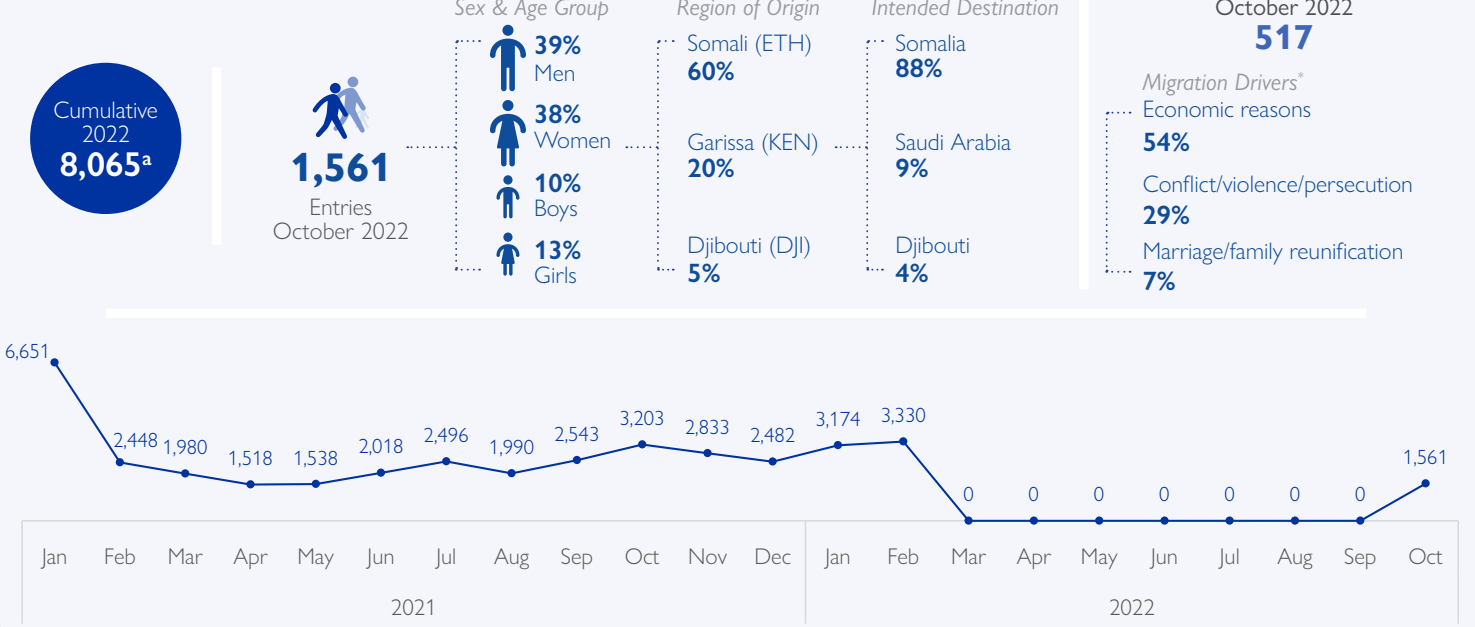
* Multiple answer question.

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

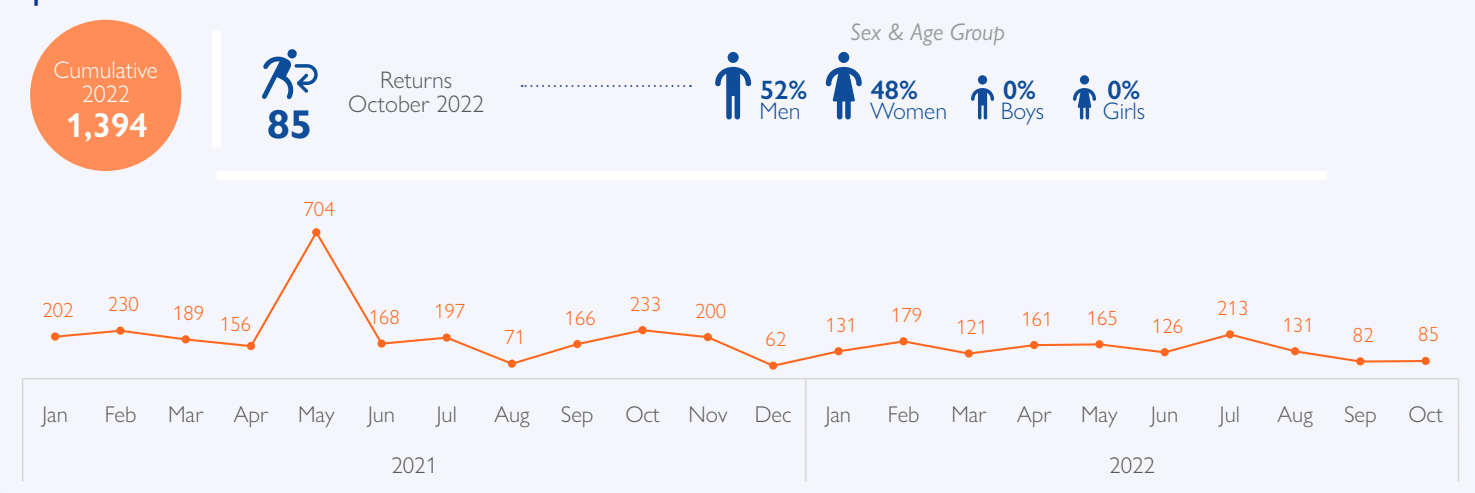
Migration Through Somalia

After a seven-month suspension, flow monitoring activities in Somalia resumed on 15 October in close collaboration with the Federal Government of Somalia and particularly the Immigration and Naturalization Department (IND). During the second half of October, 13,007 movements were tracked at FMPs across Somalia. Entries into the country represented roughly one third of all movements, mainly originating from Ethiopia and Kenya, with only 12% of all entries recorded along the Eastern Corridor (1,561). The strong presence of women and girls among the migrants entering Somalia was also observed as female migrants represented more than half of movements (51%). Spontaneous returns from Yemen to Somalia were mainly observed in Bossaso (81) with a few in Berbera (4). The MRCs in Bossaso and Hargeisa registered around 300 new migrants (196 and 109, respectively). Migrants mostly needed basic assistance as they were strained by the journey through drought- and conflict-affected areas as well as by the lack of economic opportunities. IOM Somalia estimated that up to 1,600 migrants remained stranded between Bossaso and Hargeisa, unable to continue their journey or to return.

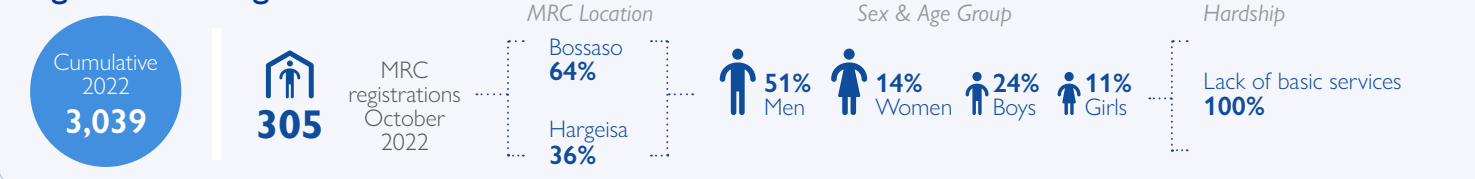
Entries into Somalia



Spontaneous Returns from Yemen to Somalia



Migrants Seeking Assistance



1,600 Stranded migrants October 2022

1 Dead/missing migrants** October 2022

^a Flow monitoring activities in Somalia were suspended between February 2022 and 15 October 2022.

^b Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region.

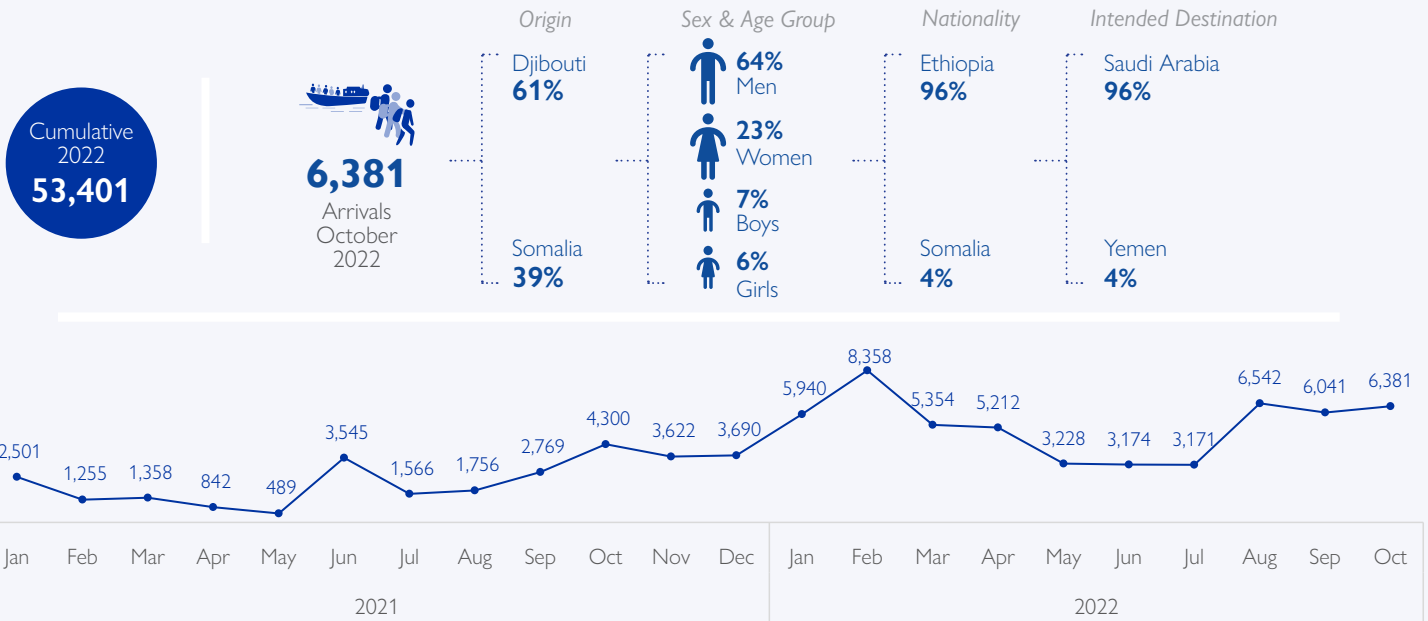
* Multiple answer question.

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

Migration Through Yemen

At least 28 people from the Horn of Africa are thought to have lost their lives or gone missing off the coast of Yemen on 30 October, after a boat left Obock in Djibouti in the middle of the night to cross the Bab-Al Mandab straight. The overcrowded boat sank due to strong tides and rugged waters. Three bodies have so far been found by the Yemeni Coast Guard, who continues the search. Migrant arrivals to Yemen from the Horn of Africa rose slightly (+6%) in October, with a significant increase (+60%) in migrants arriving through Yemen's Lahj coast likely due to decreased security measures off the coast of Djibouti. On the other hand, the number of migrants arriving through Shabwah's coast decreased (-31%) due to heightened security by the Somali Coast Guard. The share of migrant women and girls slightly increased and smuggling networks persistently maintain a firm grip on the main migration routes throughout the country. Arriving migrants, particularly those encountered at Ras El Ara (Lahj), reported being detained, physically abused and subjected to extortion. IOM continues to monitor the situation at the northern border, including incidents involving migrants who attempt to cross onwards to Saudi Arabia. Meanwhile, efforts to conduct humanitarian voluntary returns are ongoing and IOM supported a nationality verification mission in Aden for 1,200 migrants, conducted by an Ethiopian Government delegation. A total of 382 migrants received VHR assistance from Aden to Ethiopia and 129 from Sana'a to Ethiopia. IOM estimates that around 43,000 migrants remain stranded in Yemen.

Arrivals in Yemen from the Horn of Africa



43,000 Stranded migrants October 2022

28 Dead/missing migrants** October 2022

** Reporting is based on IOM Yemen information and is being verified according to Missing Migrants Project criteria.

Migration Through Ethiopia

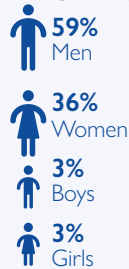
The flow of migrants exiting Ethiopia slightly increased in October (+3%) compared to September (mostly from Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions). These migrants were mainly travelling for economic reasons (84%), however, conflict was a driver for half of the Tigrayan migrants surveyed. Along the Ethiopia–Sudan border, movements increased by 9% from September, and for the second month in a row, outgoing movements outnumbered incoming movements. Most people leaving Ethiopia came from Amhara (30%) and Oromia (25%), and although most were headed towards Sudan (25%), 16% intended to go to Europe. Along the Ethiopia–Kenya border, movements increased by 56% in October. Most outgoing movements originated in Oromia (39%) and SNNP (38%) and were headed towards Nairobi (29%), Marsabit (17%), Wajir (7%) and Mandera (7%). In addition, forced returns from Saudi Arabia were still suspended in October due to overcrowding at existing shelters. Services such as water, sanitation, hygiene, health assistance, child necessities and psychosocial support were also strained, limiting reception capacity. Nearly 3,000 returnees remained stranded in shelters in Addis Ababa, unable to return home. About 31,000 more migrants are expected to be returned from Saudi Arabia to Ethiopia this year, with operations resuming on 21 November.

Exits out of Ethiopia

Cumulative 2022
206,133

24,336
Migrant exits from Ethiopia October 2022

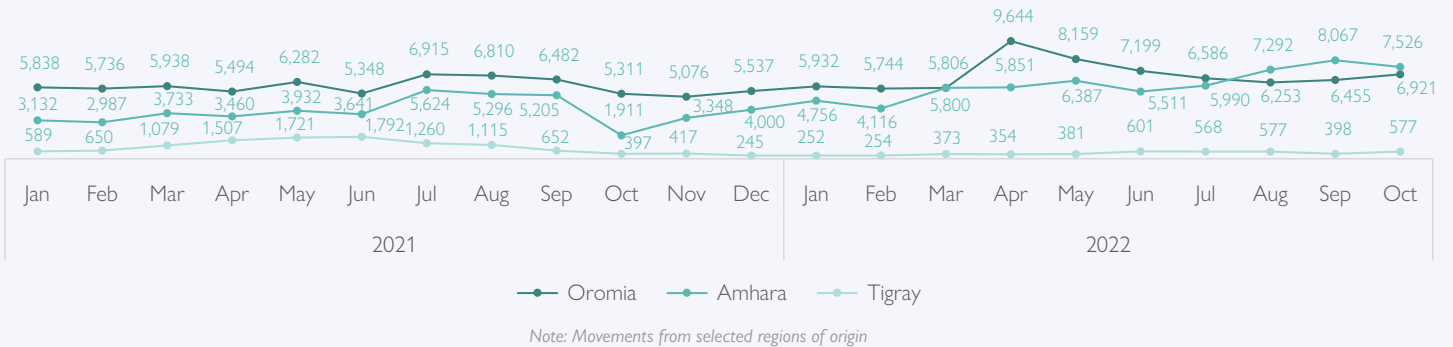
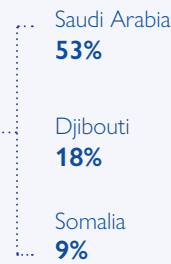
Sex & Age Group



Region of Origin



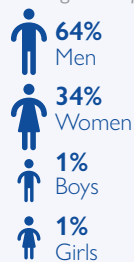
Intended Destination



Migrants surveyed in October 2022

920
Surveyed migrants exiting Ethiopia October 2022

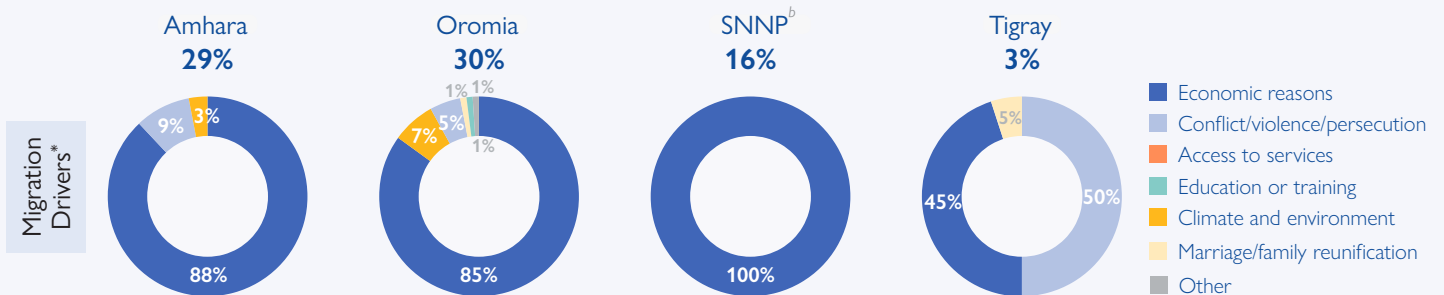
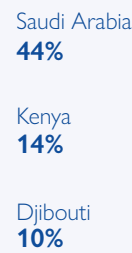
Sex & Age Group



Migration Drivers*

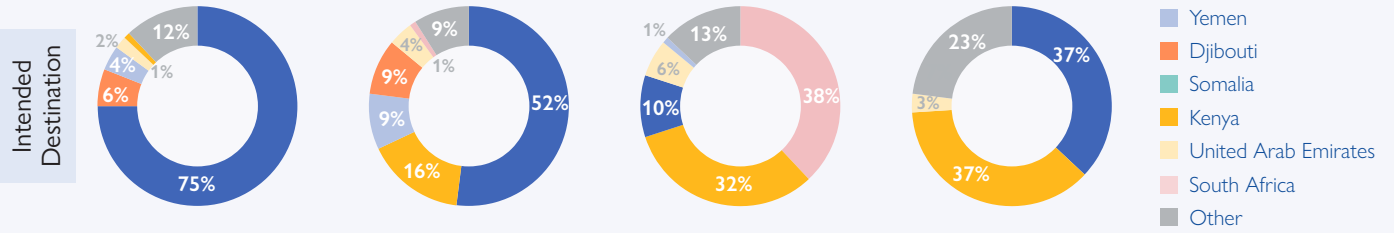


Intended Destination

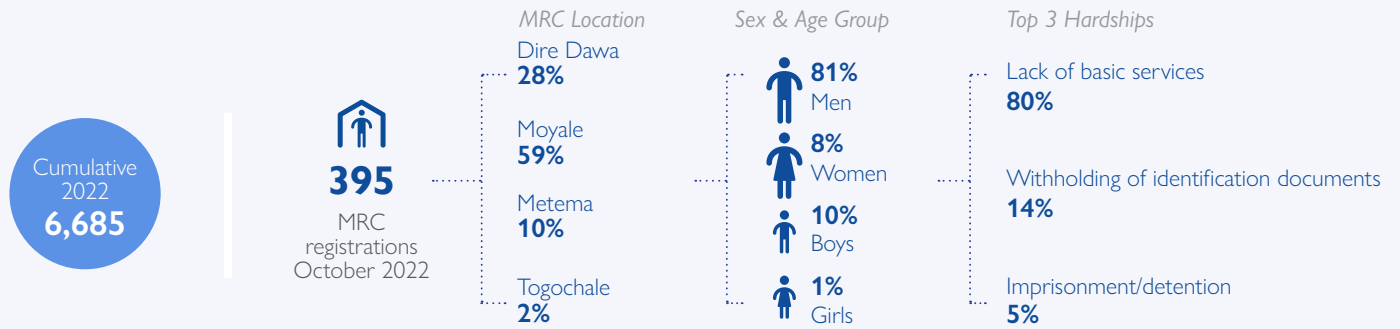


^b Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region.

* Multiple answer question.

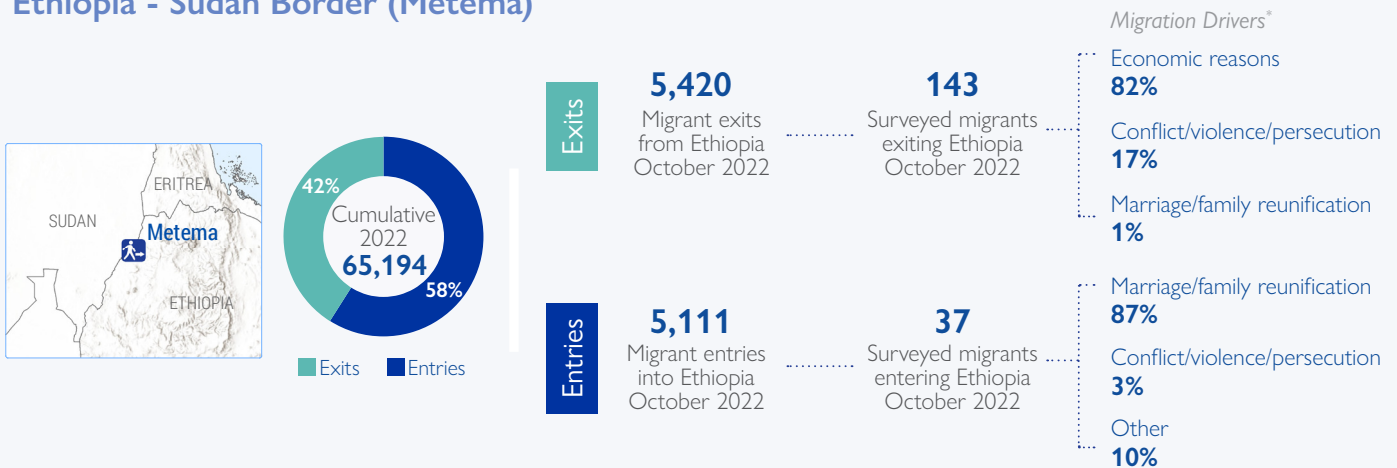


Migrants Seeking Assistance



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
25,220

3,802
Migrant children
entries
October 2022

Into Djibouti
36%
Into Somalia
47%
Into Yemen
17%

53%
Boys
47%
Girls

18%
Unaccompanied

174
Migrant
children seeking
assistance
October 2022

In Somalia
62%
In Ethiopia
24%
In Djibouti
14%

78%
Boys
22%
Girls

382

Migrants
surveyed
who are caring
for children
(21% of all
respondents)
October 2022

Travelling with children
26%

Having children in the country of intended destination
4%

Who left children behind in the country of origin
70%

Caretakers of
migrant children
not travelling
with the migrant
parent

My spouse/partner
60%

Grandparents or extended family
28%

My older children (18 and over)
9%

Other
3%

Returns from Saudi Arabia



5,653

Returns
October 2022

Ethiopia
0

Yemen
5,454

Somalia
199

Cumulative
2022
128,171

Returns to

Ethiopia
71,503

Yemen
55,269

Somalia
1,399

Region of intended return
in Ethiopia 2022

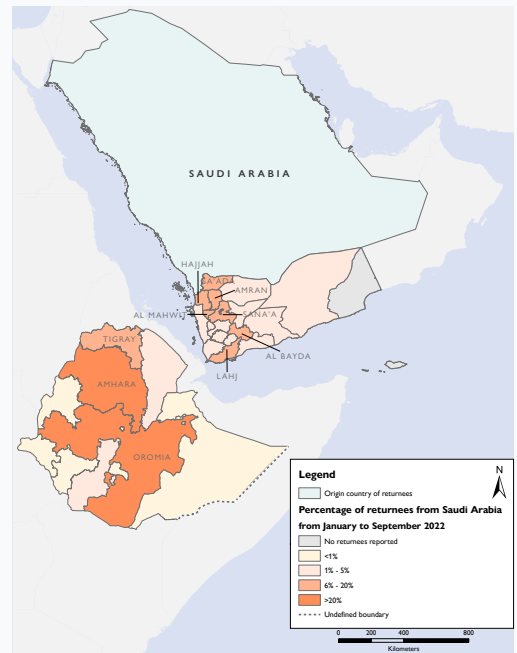
Amhara
44%

Oromia
31%

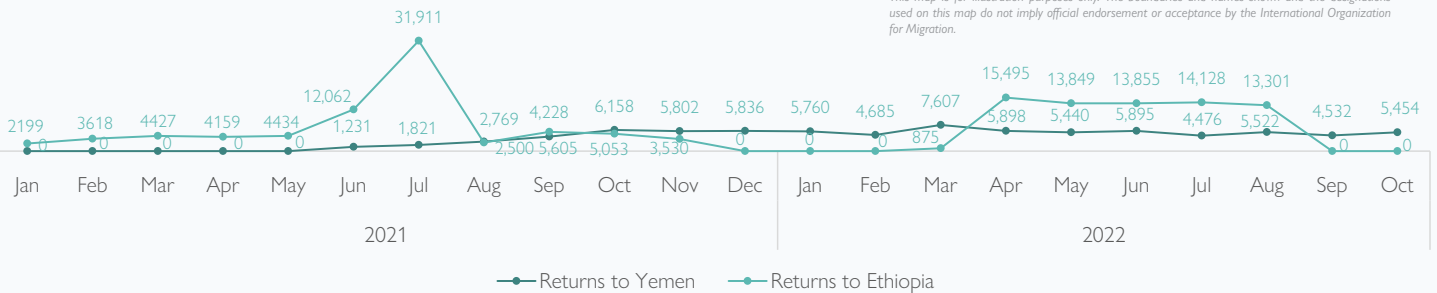
Tigray
17%

SNNP^b
5%

Afar
2%



This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.



Note: From January to May 2021, DTM in Yemen could not track returning migrants from Saudi Arabia due to the inaccessibility to the FMP at the Saudi Arabia–Yemen border. From December 2021 to February 2022 and since September 2022, returns to Ethiopia were temporarily suspended due to the Northern Ethiopia conflict. Data on Somalia are not illustrated as IOM has only partial information on returns. For more information on forced returns to Ethiopia, visit: [Returns from Saudi Arabia](#) | IOM Regional Office for East and Horn of Africa.

^b Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region.

Contact