

OVERVIEW

In October 2022, a total of 29,972 movements were observed across five of Ethiopia's flow monitoring points (FMPs)*. This represents only a 0.01% increase in daily average movements in comparison with September 2022 when an average of 967 movements per day were observed.

Outgoing movements during October have continued to be higher (82.2%) than incoming movements (17.8%). A total of 24,628 outgoing movements were observed of which 9,142 (37.1%) were heading towards Saudi Arabia, 3,173 (12.9%) were going to Djibouti, 2,802 (11.4%) were travelling towards Kenya, 1,554 (6.3%) headed to Somalia, 1,365 (5.5%) to Sudan and 1,142 (4.6%) intended to reach the United Arab Emirates while remaining movements were travelling to several Middle Eastern, Southern Africa, European and North American countries.

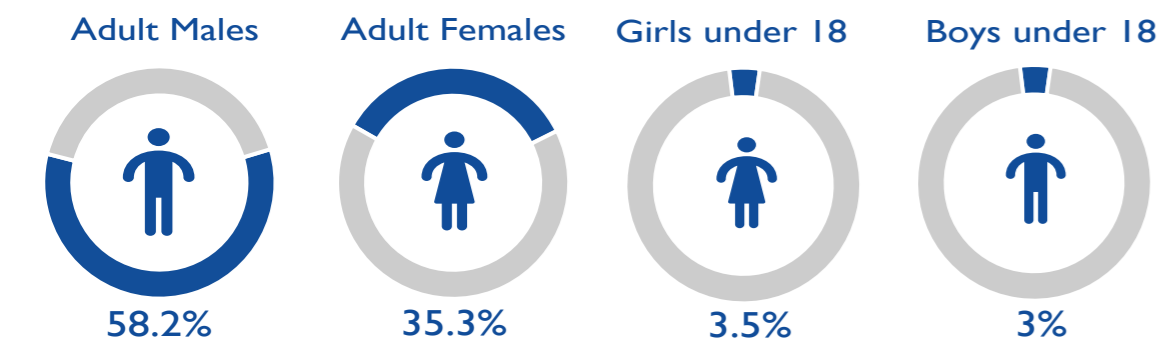
At the same time, 5,344 incoming movements were observed, of which 1,917 (35.9%) had originated from Sudan, while 1,618 (30.3%) came from Djibouti, 1,142 (21.4%) from Kenya, 540 (10.1%) movements from Somalia, 119 (2.2%) from Yemen and the remaining from United Republic of Tanzania, and the Netherlands. Almost all of these were Ethiopian nationals who were likely returning home.

During the month of October, mobility trends largely remained consistent with the preceding month with similar daily average movements for both months. Movements forced by conflict and natural disaster have reduced by 21% and 6% respectively while movements induced by economic reasons have increased by 6% and return movements by 10% compared to the previous month.

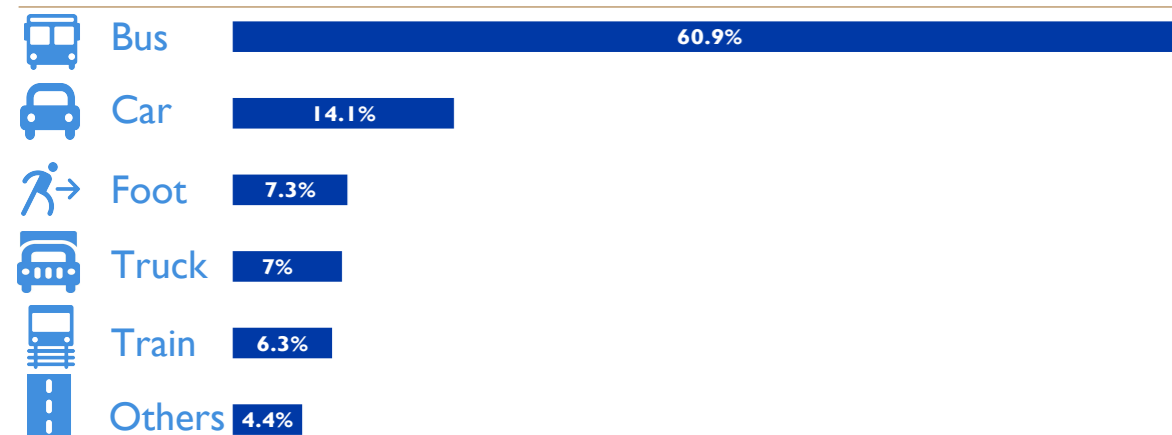
There has been a slight (15.7%) decrease in outgoing movements through Dawale and Galfi FMPs on the eastern route. The main reason for the slight decline of outgoing movements was attributed to more restrictive border management measures imposed by the Djiboutian government and high temperatures around the border with Ethiopia.

On the other hand, the increase in incoming movements (2.7%) is reportedly due to the increased inaccessibility of humanitarian support in Yemen, hunger en route, and inability to pay for the journey because of inflated price tags from traffickers to enter and leave Yemen.

DEMOGRAPHICS



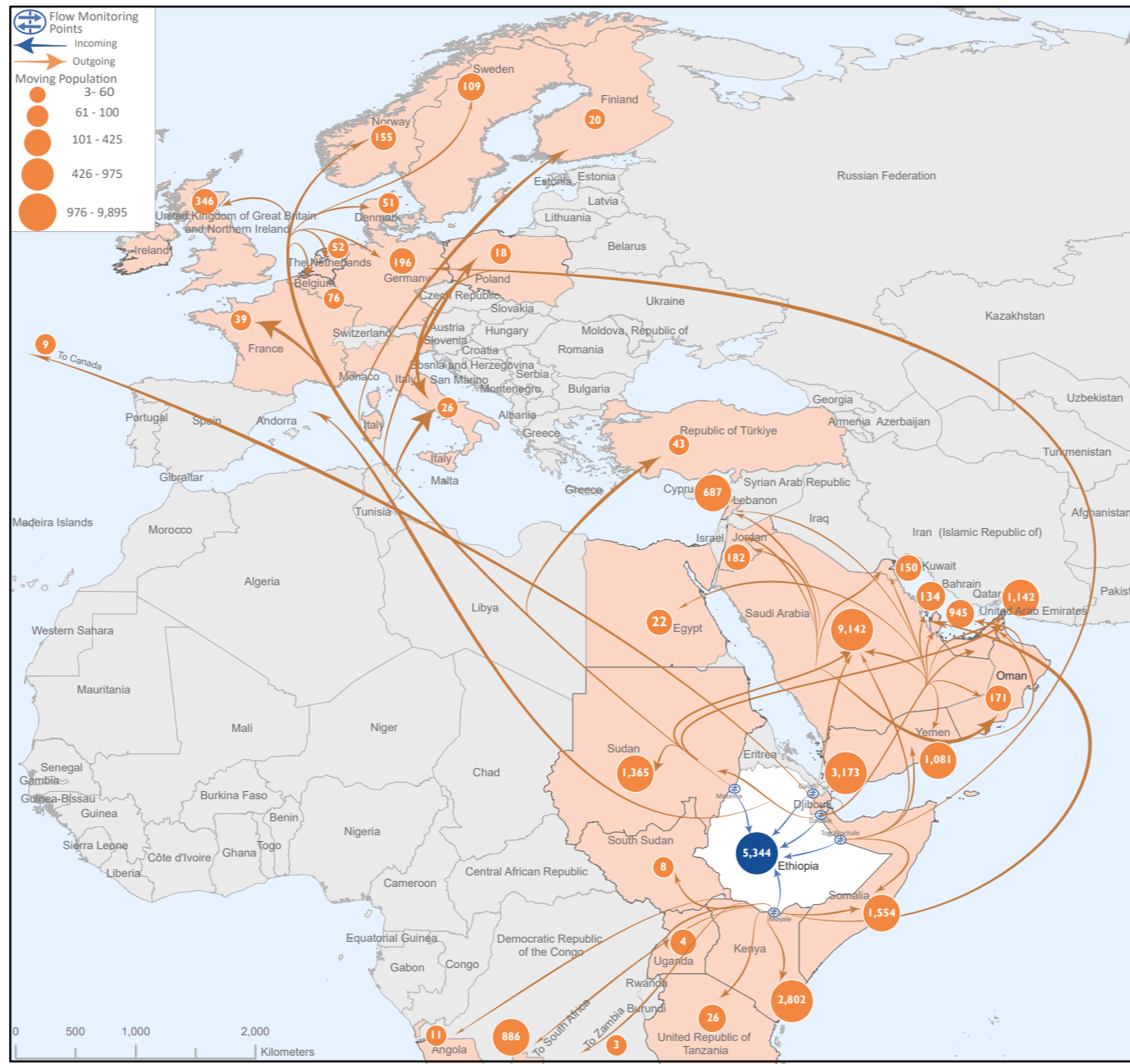
MEANS OF TRANSPORT



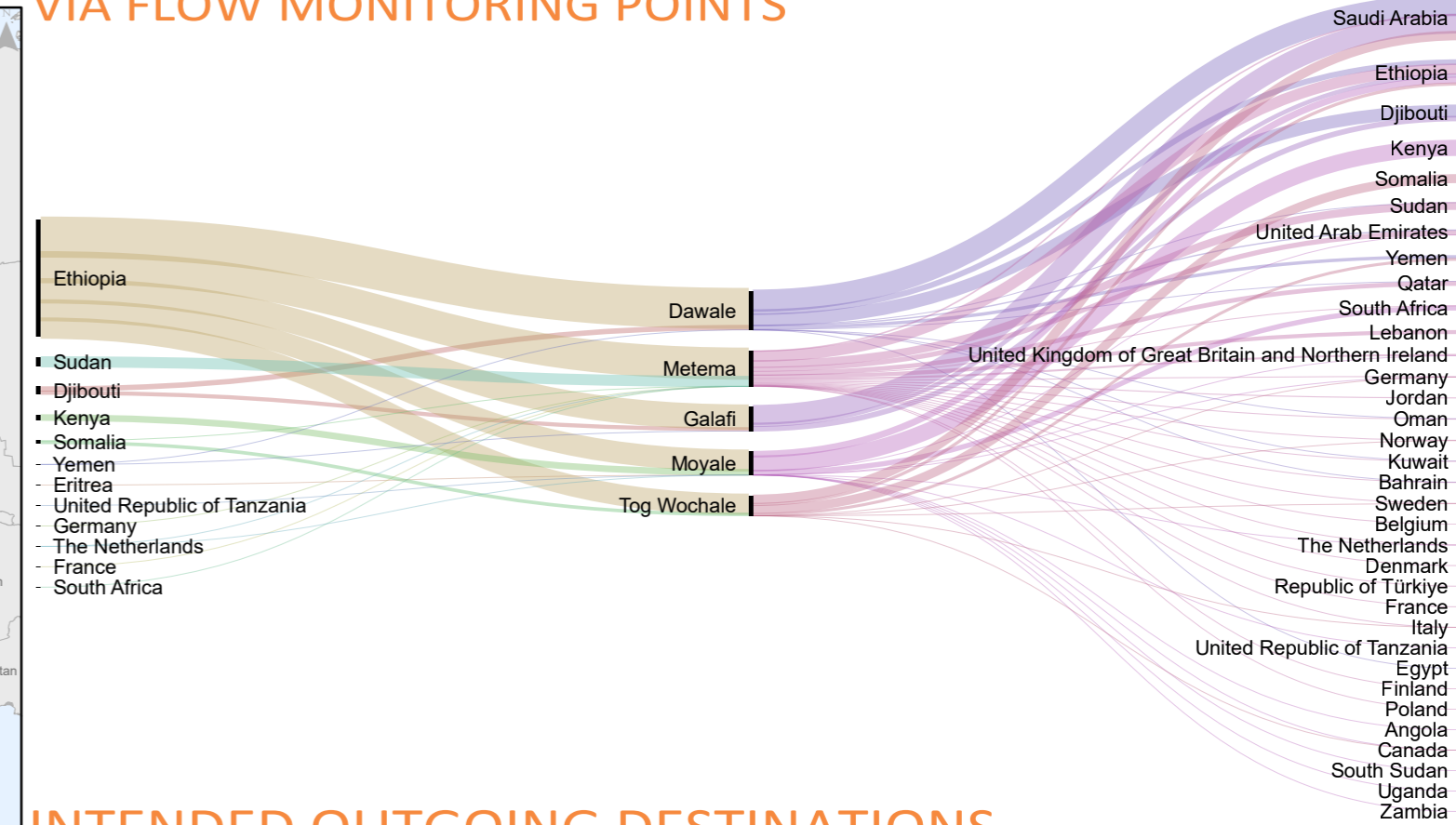
KEY FIGURES



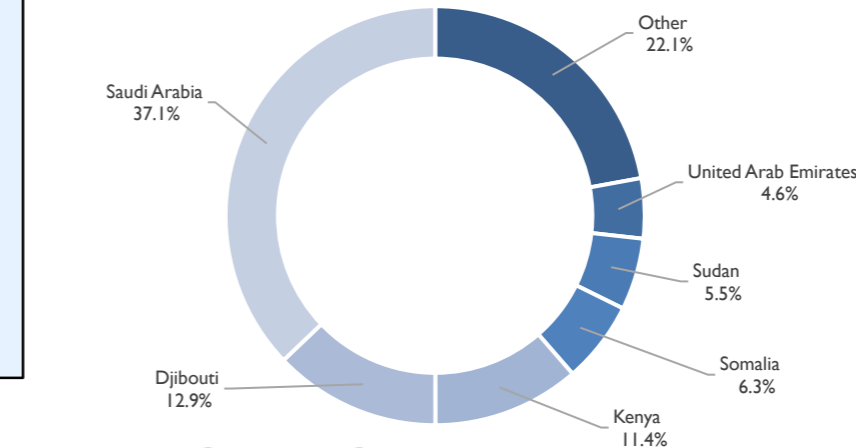
MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



PLACES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS VIA FLOW MONITORING POINTS



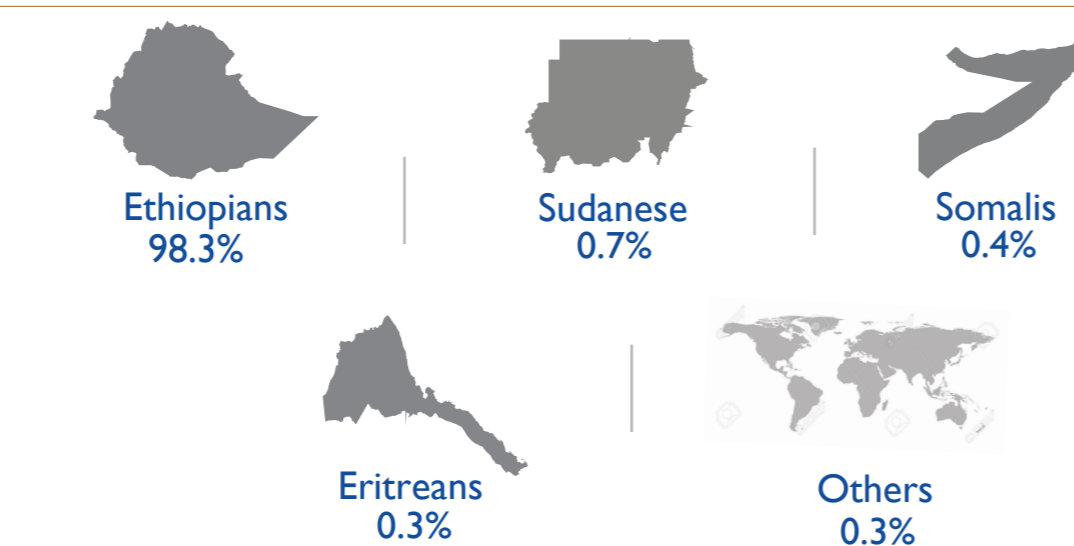
INTENDED OUTGOING DESTINATIONS



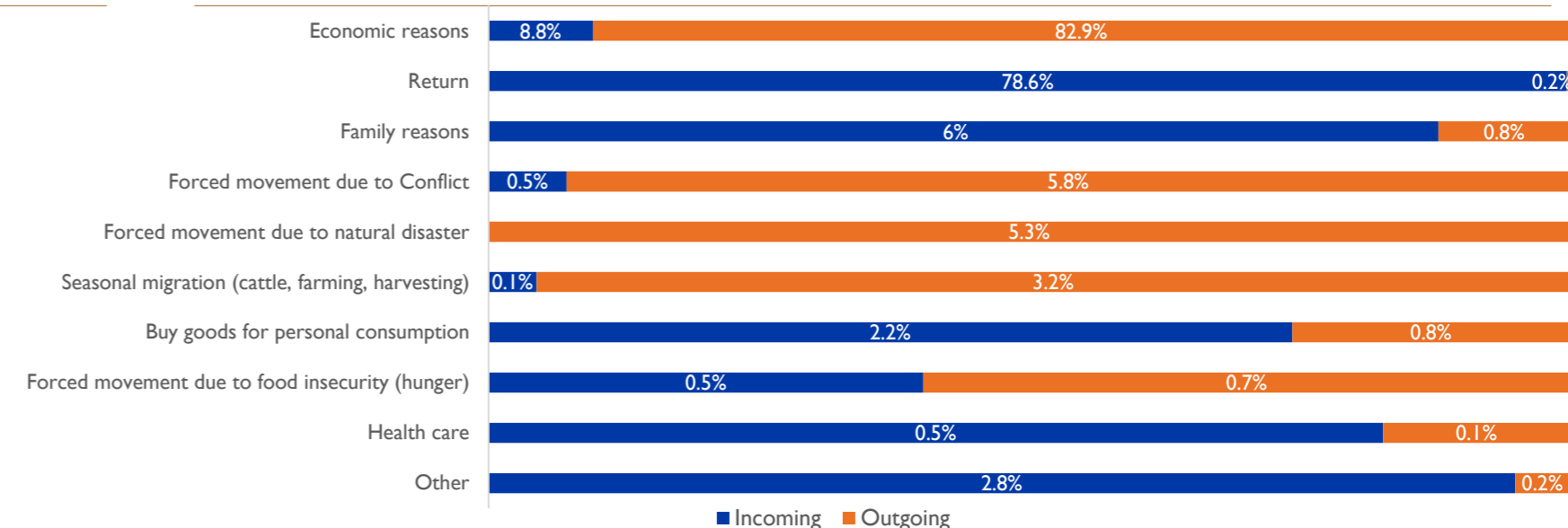
*Other intended destination countries include Yemen, Qatar, South Africa, Lebanon and many other African, Middle Eastern and European countries.

**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