

### 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

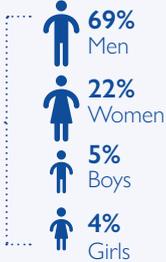
The number of migrants tracked entering Djibouti in November (12,764) observed a slight decrease (-16%) from October (15,282). This might be attributed to different factors, such as a higher presence of border management controls on the border with Ethiopia, an increase of insecurity or risks associated with migration in the Ethiopian routes towards Djibouti, or the higher prices requested by smugglers caused by inflation. It is worth highlighting that almost one in ten migrants (1,212) were children (9%), of which 380 (31%) were travelling alone. There was also a significant number of females, as they represented more than a quarter (26%) of all migrants. Although in November economic reasons continued to be the main migration driver, males (14%) were more likely to migrate due to conflict, violence or persecution than females (5%). Most vulnerable migrants were hosted in the Obock MRC in November, which registered 67 new migrants, while spontaneous returns from Yemen (494) decreased by 24% from October (648), most of whom were male adults 86%.

## Entries into Djibouti

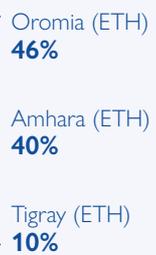
Cumulative 2022  
**132,900**

**12,764**  
Entries  
November 2022

### Sex & Age Group



### Region of Origin



### Intended Destination



Migrants surveyed in  
October 2022  
**348**

### Migration Drivers\*



## Spontaneous Returns from Yemen to Djibouti

Cumulative 2022  
**5,318**

**494**  
Returns  
November 2022

### Sex & Age Group



## Migrants Seeking Assistance

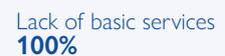
Cumulative 2022  
**1,535**

**67**  
MRC  
registrations  
November 2022

### Sex & Age Group



### Hardships



**765**  
Stranded migrants  
November 2022

**0**  
Dead/missing migrants\*\*  
November 2022

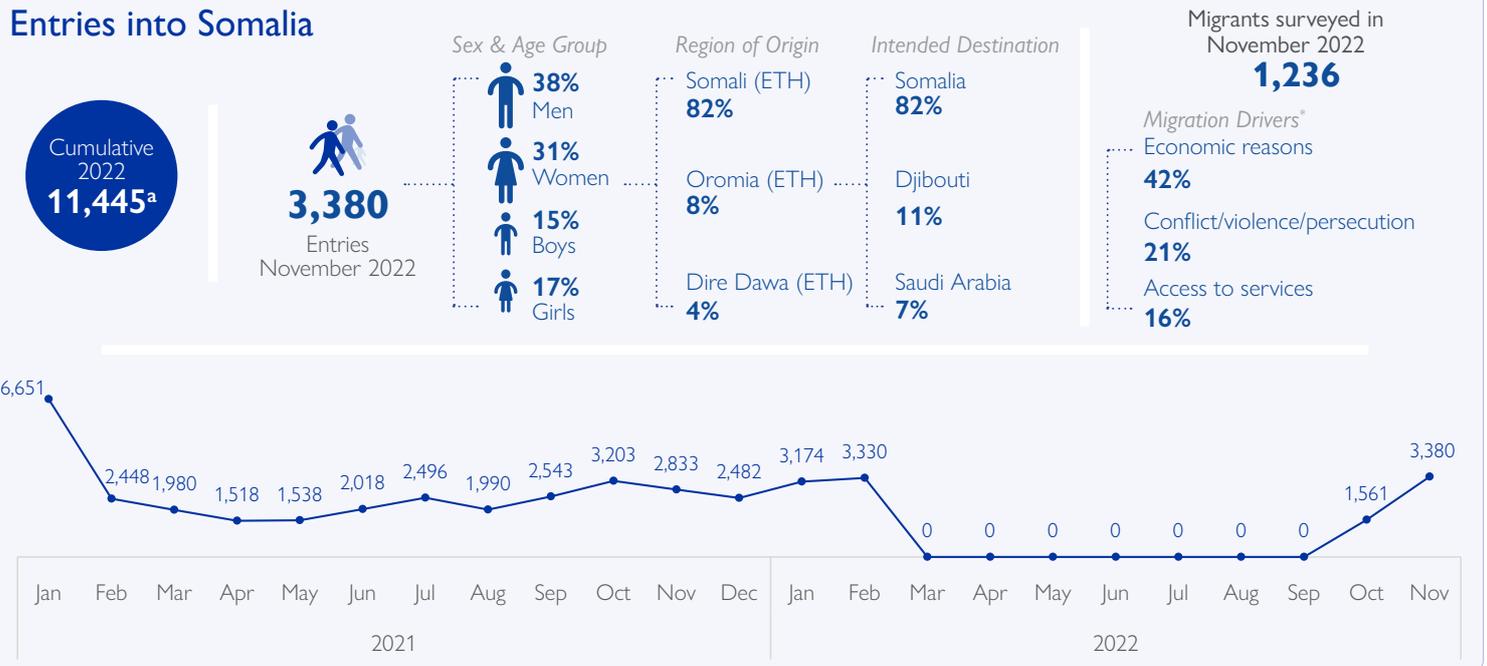
\* Multiple answer question.

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

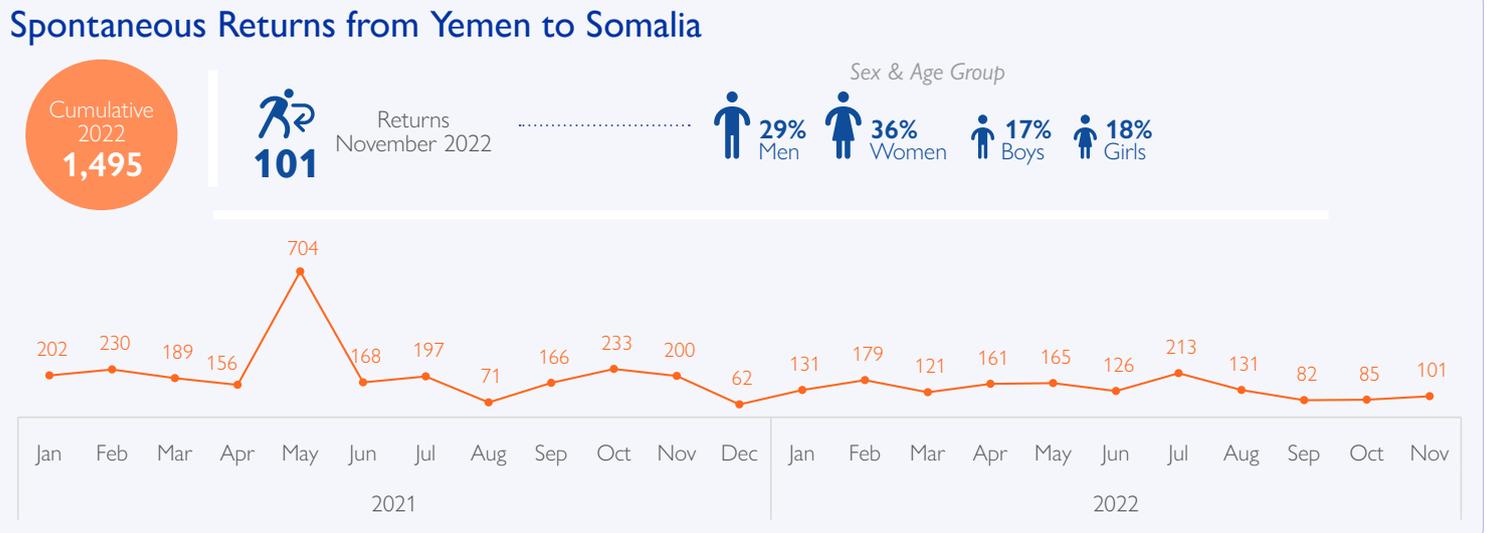
# Migration Through Somalia

During the month of November, 29,182 movements were tracked at seven FMPs across Somalia, of which one-third (9,551) were incoming movements, mostly from Ethiopia (68%) and Kenya (14%) and with 35% of all entries recorded along the Eastern Corridor (3,380). There was also a notable presence of minors travelling along this route as 32% of people on the move were children (17% girls and 15% boys). Migrants continue to experience difficulties along their journey. For example, many migrants in Buuhoodle mentioned they experienced a lack of food and water, others reported being harassed and physically abused, while some Ethiopian migrant women in Bossaso reported being abused and jailed for irregularly entering the Somaliland region. The prolonged drought conditions in most parts of the Horn of Africa continue to affect both migration dynamics and local populations. While most incoming migrants tracked in Doolow were heading to IDP camps in the Gedo region looking for humanitarian aid (mostly Ethiopians from the Somali region), extreme drought conditions are affecting local communities in villages across the Bari region, where many pastoralist families who have lost their livestock moved in towns in and around Bossaso. The Ukrainian conflict shockwaves are also affecting migrants and local populations. While migrants have seen a doubling in the cost of smuggling services due to fuel price increases, local communities in Bossaso, Cabuudwaaq and Buuhoodle reported challenges to acquire essential daily assets due to inflation. Finally, the MRCs in Bossaso and Hargeisa registered more than 300 new migrant arrivals (256 and 71, respectively), of which 109 (33%) were children (58 boys and 51 girls).

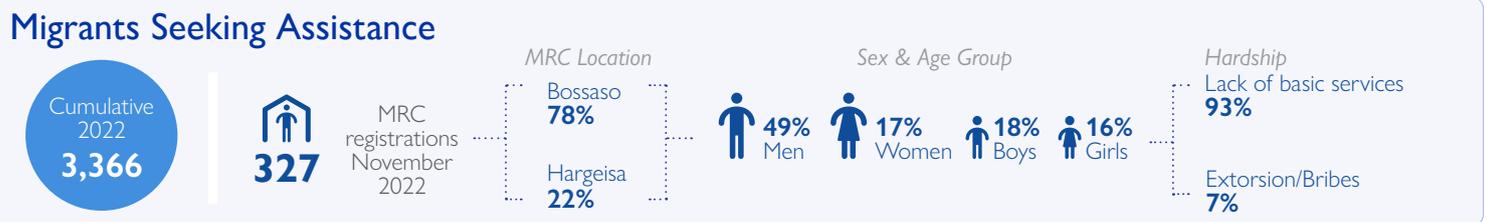
## Entries into Somalia



## Spontaneous Returns from Yemen to Somalia



## Migrants Seeking Assistance



**1,450** Stranded migrants  
November 2022

**1** Dead/missing migrants\*\*  
November 2022

<sup>a</sup> Flow monitoring activities in Somalia were suspended between February 2022 and 15 October 2022.

<sup>b</sup> 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

During the month of November, DTM teams in Yemen recorded 9,212 migrants arriving from the East and Horn of Africa, which represents a 44% increase from October (6,381). This increase has been particularly significant along Hadramawt (72%) and Shabwah (65%) coasts, where many Ethiopian migrants departed from the Somali coastal region of Puntland. The increase could be explained due to favorable weather conditions across the Gulf of Aden and lessened coast guard patrolling. Since August, DTM teams in Yemen have been reporting conflict-induced movements, and for November, 42% of migrants, all of them arriving in the coastal region of Shabwah (48% of males, 25% of females, 15% boys and 12% girls) mentioned conflict as a migration driver. Moreover, due to the deteriorating humanitarian crisis in Yemen, migrants keep struggling and facing challenges on their way to Saudi Arabia.

## Arrivals in Yemen from the Horn of Africa

Cumulative  
2022  
**62,613**



**9,212**  
Arrivals  
November  
2022

### Origin

Djibouti  
**55%**

Somalia  
**45%**

### Sex & Age Group

**68%**  
Men

**17%**  
Women

**9%**  
Boys

**6%**  
Girls

### Nationality

Ethiopia  
**97%**

Somalia  
**3%**

### Intended Destination

Saudi Arabia  
**96%**

Yemen  
**4%**



**43,000** Stranded migrants  
November 2022

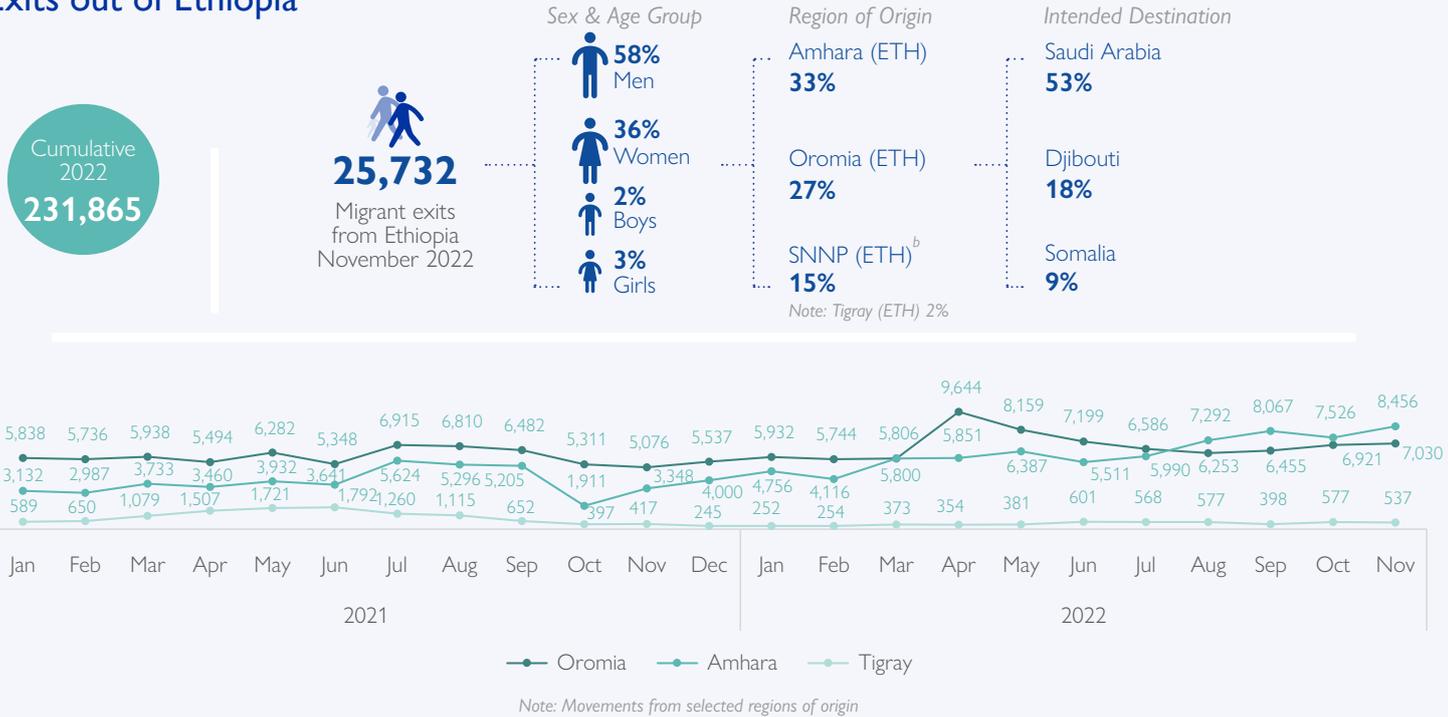
**0** Dead/missing migrants\*\*  
November 2022

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

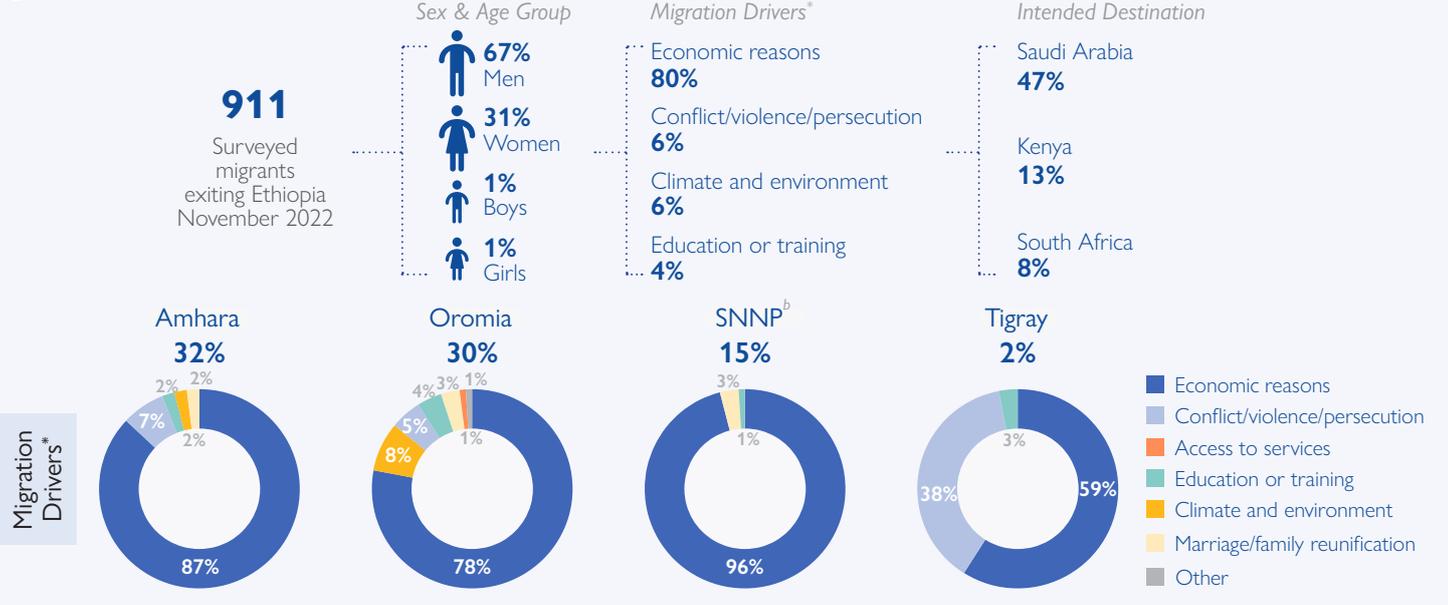
# Migration Through Ethiopia

The flow of migrants exiting Ethiopia (25,732) slightly increased in November (+6%), being the fifth consecutive month of increasing outgoing movements. Although most movements were motivated by economic factors (80%), more than one-third of migrants surveyed from Tigray were fleeing conflict (38%) despite the truce agreed in early November between the Ethiopian government and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF); while 35% of migrants surveyed from the Somali region in Ethiopia mentioned environmental factors as a migration driver. Along the Ethiopia–Sudan border, movements increased by 12% from October (10,531) and after two months, incoming movements into Ethiopia (6,463) were higher than the outgoing (5,112). Most of those incoming flows into Ethiopia were heading towards Oromia (40%) and Amhara (26%) regions, while almost a quarter of outgoing flows had Sudan as the intended destination (24%) and notably more than one in ten (13%) intended to reach a country in Europe. Interestingly, in November there was a significant increase (19%) in migratory outgoing movements through Metema at the border with Sudan, allegedly due to the World Cup. Visa process to Qatar from Sudan is understood to be easier. Similarly, along the Ethiopia–Kenya border, movements increased by 11%, with most outgoing movements originating from Oromia (48%) and SNNP regions (34%), while most of those migrants intending to reach Nairobi (25%), Marsabit (23%) and Mandera (10%) counties in Kenya. Returns from Saudi Arabia resumed in November with 5,656 migrants returning to Ethiopia, mainly to Amhara (37%) and Oromia (34%).

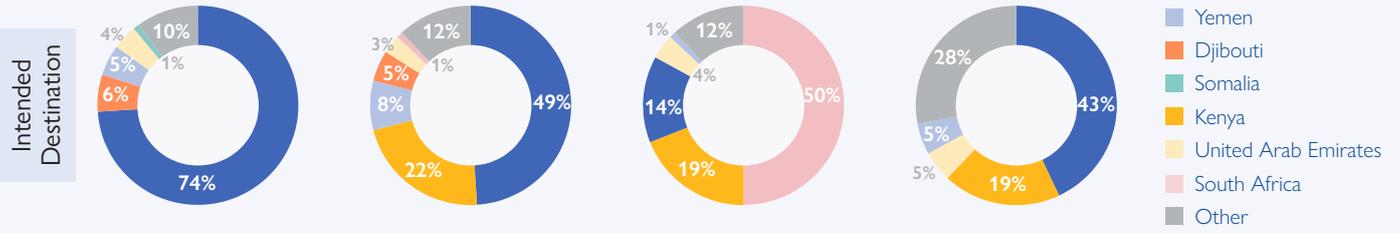
## Exits out of Ethiopia



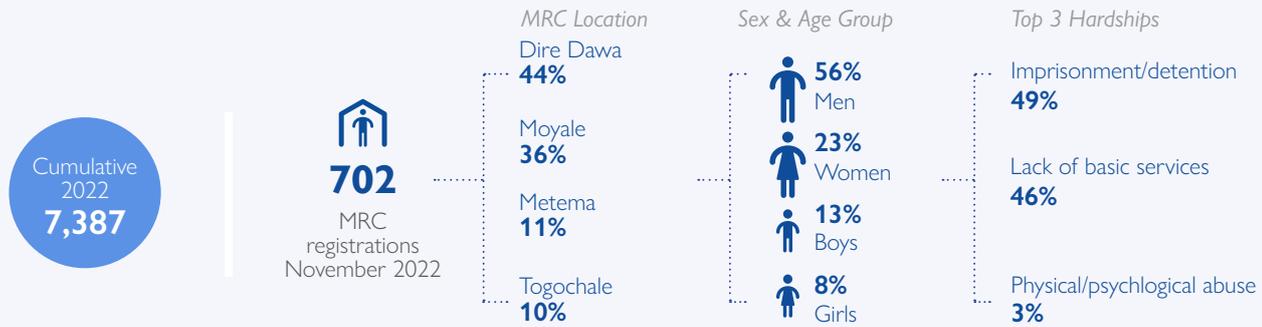
## Migrants surveyed in November 2022



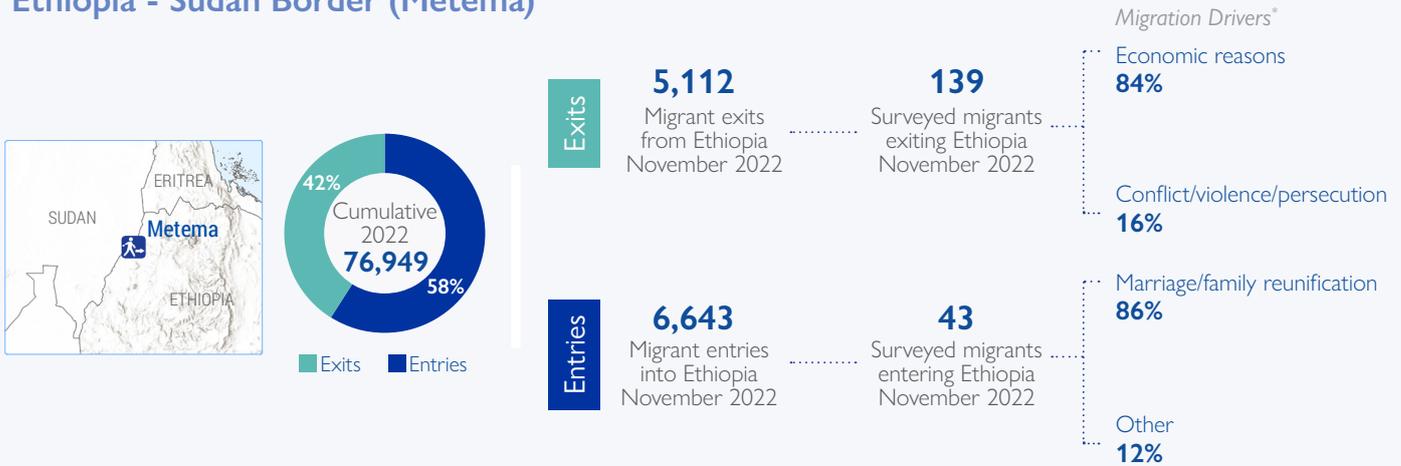
<sup>b</sup> Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region.  
<sup>\*</sup> Multiple answer question.



## Migrants Seeking Assistance



## Impact of the Northern Ethiopia Conflict Along the Northern and Southern Corridors Ethiopia - Sudan Border (Metema)

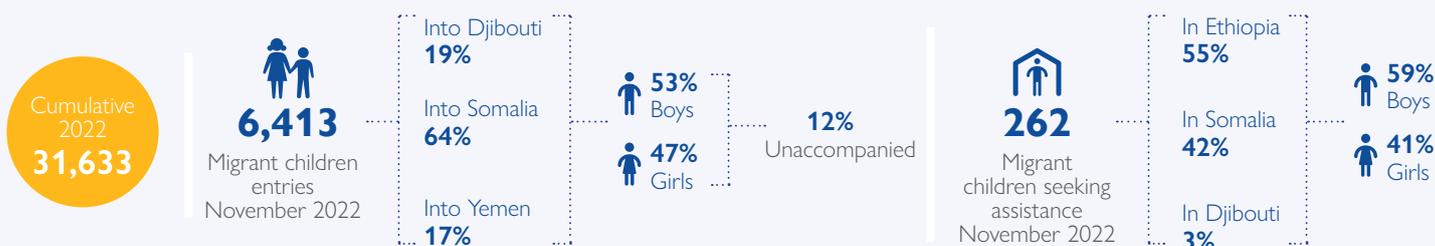


## Ethiopia - Kenya Border (Moyale)

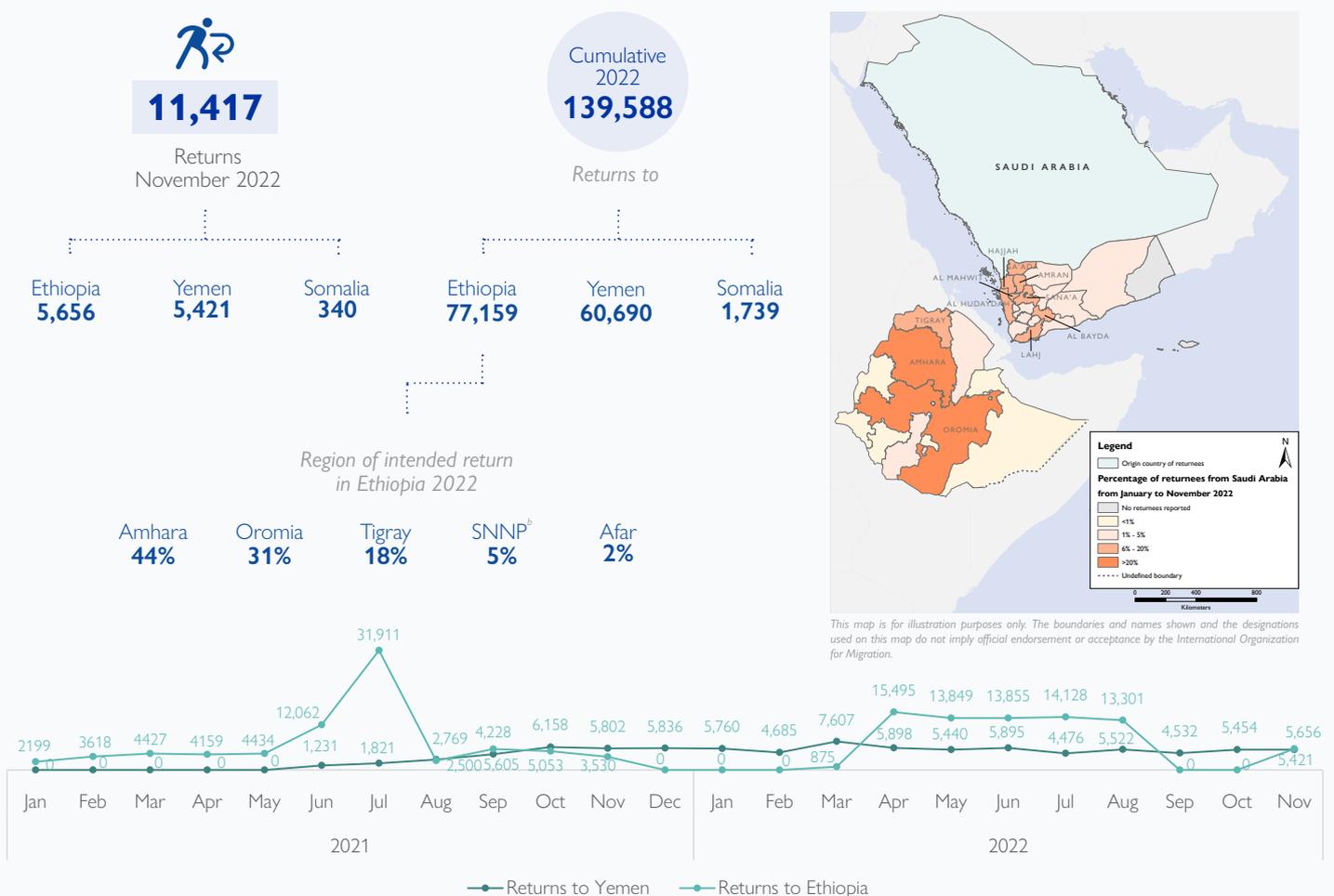


\* Multiple answer question.

## Migrant Children Along the Eastern Corridor



## Returns from Saudi Arabia



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 during September and October 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](#).

<sup>b</sup> Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region.

## Contact