

Publication Date: January 30, 2023

OVERVIEW

In December 2022, a total of 31,976 movements were observed across five of Ethiopia's flow monitoring points (FMPs)*. This represents a 6.5% decrease in daily average movements in comparison with November 2022 when an average of 1,103 movements per day were observed.

Outgoing movements during December have continued to be higher (77.4%) than incoming movements (22.6%). A total of 24,748 outgoing movements were observed of which 9,223 (37.3%) were heading towards Saudi Arabia, 3,006 (12.1%) were going to Djibouti, 2,368 (9.6%) were travelling towards Kenya, 2,059 (8.3%) to Sudan, 2,040 (8.2%) intended to reach Somalia, 1,554 (6.3%) headed to Yemen, 1,102 (4.5%) to Qatar and 807 (3.3%) to the United Arab Emirates while remaining movements were travelling to several Middle Eastern, Southern Africa, European and North American countries.

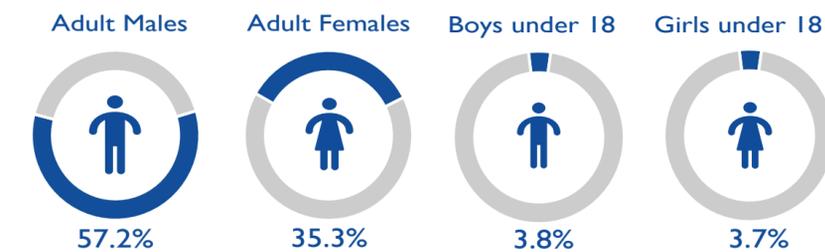
At the same time, 7,228 incoming movements were observed, of which 2,661 (36.8%) had originated from Sudan, while 1,779 (24.6%) came from Djibouti, 1,531 (21.2%) from Somalia, 1,082 (15%) movements from Kenya, 170 (2.4%) from Yemen and the remaining from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Almost all of these were Ethiopian nationals who were likely returning home.

During the month of December, there was a 3% monthly decrease compared to the preceding month with a daily average of 1,031 movements across the FMPs. There was a 23% and 9% decrease in movements due to conflict and economic reasons/looking for jobs, respectively. There was also a 131% increase in those reporting seasonal migration between November and December 2022.

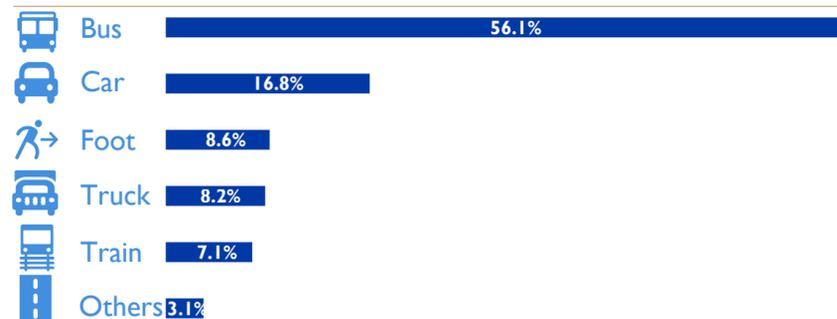
The majority of this increase in seasonal movements (156%) was observed through the Metema FMP. According to key informants, this can be attributed to the impact of the Northern Ethiopia Crisis which halted agricultural activities in locations on the border between Amhara and Tigray regions. The lack of agricultural activities led to a lack of livelihoods and has led individuals to engage in seasonal migration as they seek job opportunities on commercial farms in Sudan. Following the recent influx of conflict IDPs into Amhara region fleeing part of Oromia region and Southern Tigray, Metema FMP has also recorded forced movement due to conflict.

At Dawale FMP, incoming movements have decreased by 32% in December due to the smooth access to the route via Djibouti compared to the previous months while Tog Wachale FMP saw a 58% increase in incoming movements which can be attributed to reported tensions between clans in Somaliland which began in late December and is ongoing.

DEMOGRAPHICS



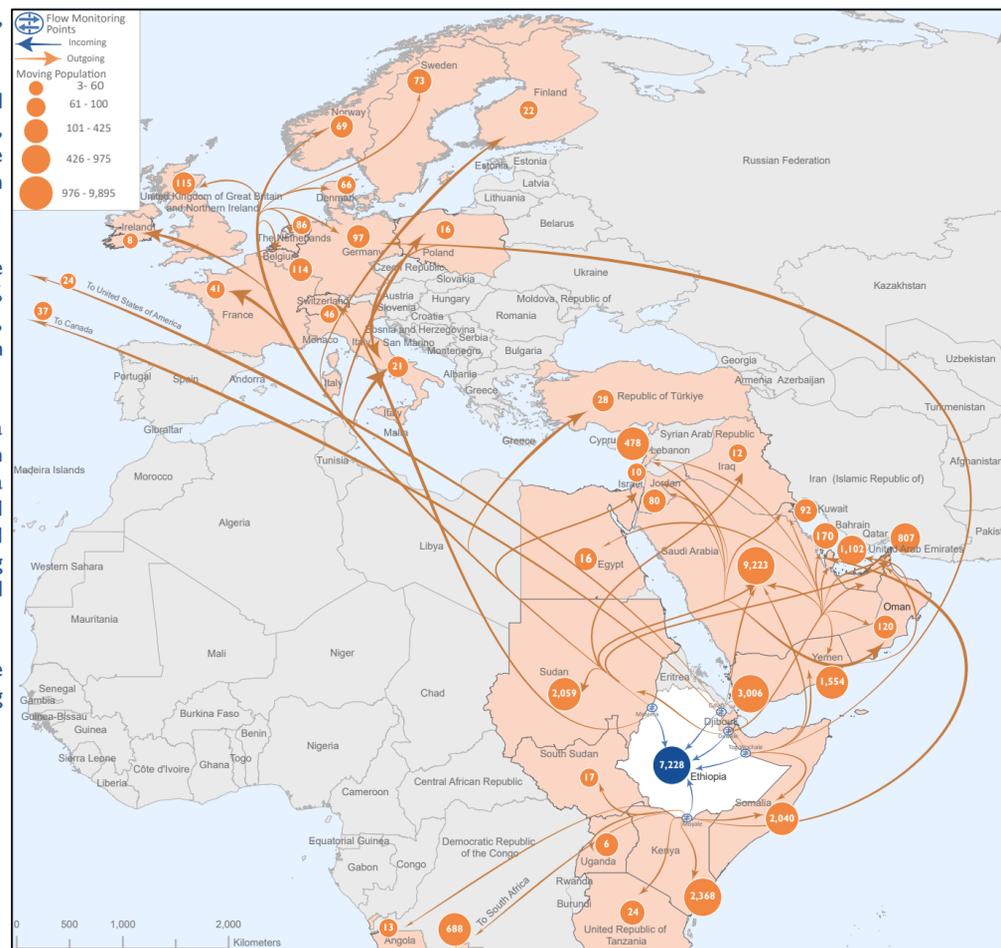
MEANS OF TRANSPORT



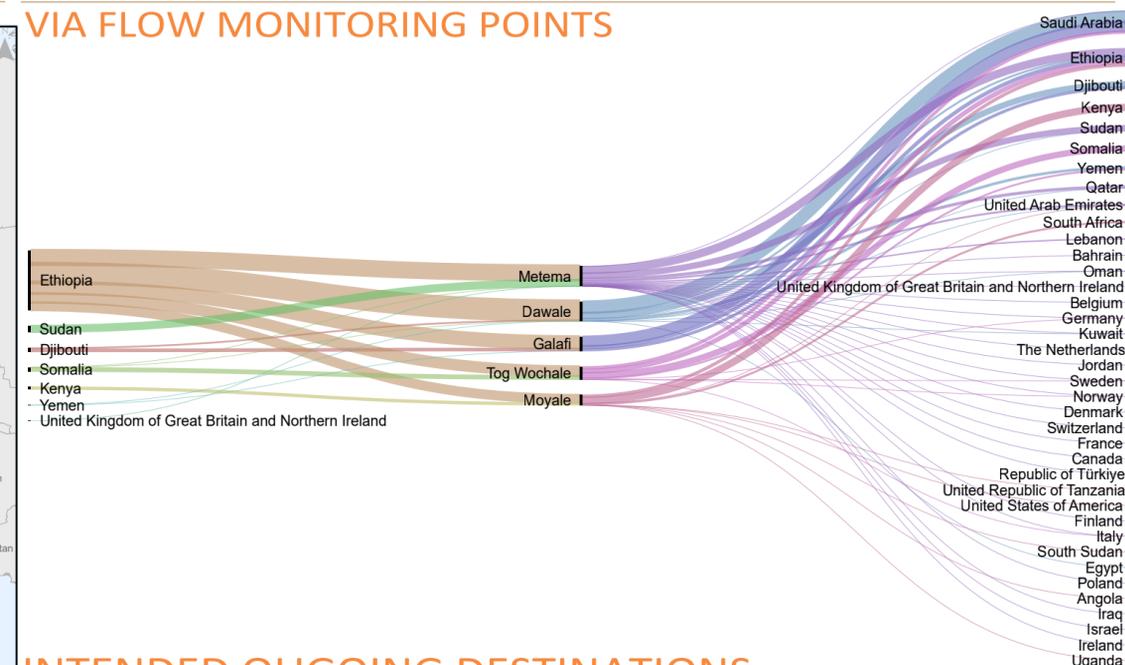
KEY FIGURES



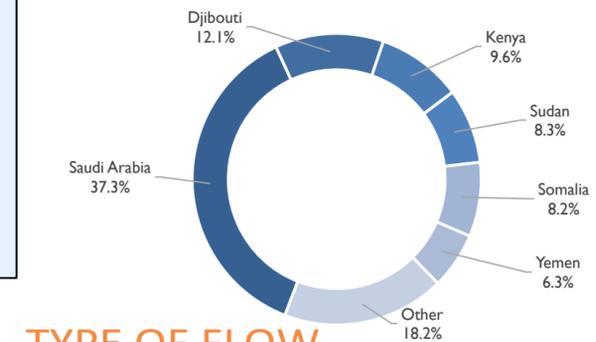
MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



PLACES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS VIA FLOW MONITORING POINTS



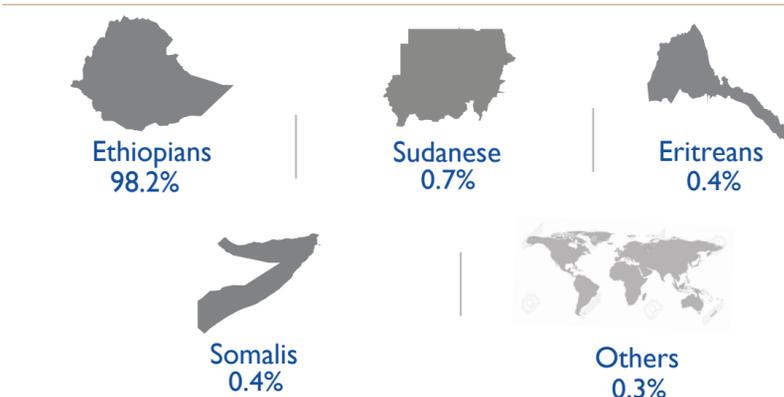
INTENDED OUTGOING DESTINATIONS



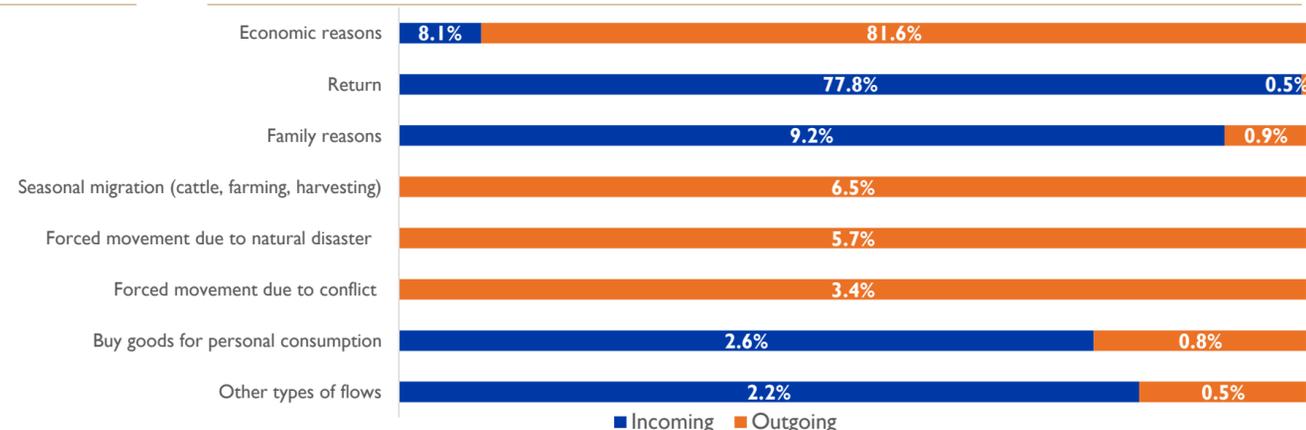
*Other intended destination countries include Qatar, United Arab Emirates, South Africa, and many other African, Middle Eastern and European countries.

**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