

Publication Date: February 28, 2023

### OVERVIEW

In January 2023, a total of 33,109 movements were observed across five of Ethiopia's flow monitoring points (FMPs)\*. This represents a 3.5% increase in daily average movements in comparison with December 2022 when an average of 1,031 movements per day were observed.

Outgoing movements during January have continued to be higher (75.1%) than incoming movements (24.9%). A total of 24,872 outgoing movements were observed of which 9,618 (38.7%) were heading towards Saudi Arabia, 3,156 (12.7%) were going to Djibouti, 3,004 (12.1%) were travelling towards Kenya, 2,104 (8.5%) to Somalia, 1,765 (7.1%) intended to reach Sudan, 1,249 (5%) headed to Yemen, 706 (2.8%) to Qatar and 578 (2.3%) to the United Arab Emirates while remaining movements were travelling to several Middle Eastern, Southern Africa, European and North American countries.

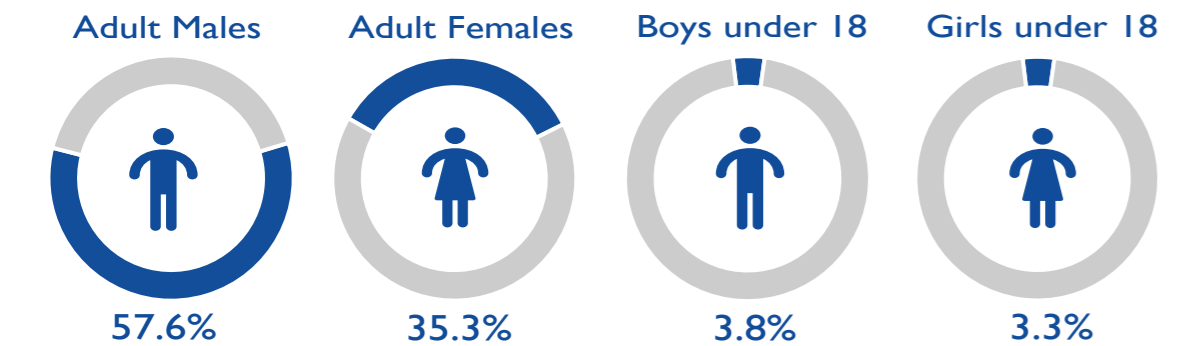
At the same time, 8,237 incoming movements were observed, of which 3,245 (39.4%) had originated from Sudan, while 2,066 (25.1%) came from Djibouti, 1,607 (19.5%) from Kenya, 1,105 (13.4%) movements from Somalia, 186 (2.3%) from Yemen and the remaining from the United Republic of Tanzania, Belgium, the United States of America, Spain, Poland, the Russian Federation, France and Liberia. Almost all of these were Ethiopian nationals who were likely returning home.

In January 2023, there was a 3.5% monthly increase compared to the preceding month with a daily average of 1,068 movements across the FMPs. There was a 205% and 106% increase in movements due to food insecurity (drought) and conflict, respectively. There was also an 8% increase in return movements and 14% decrease in those reporting seasonal migration though seasonal migration remained high when compared to December 2022.

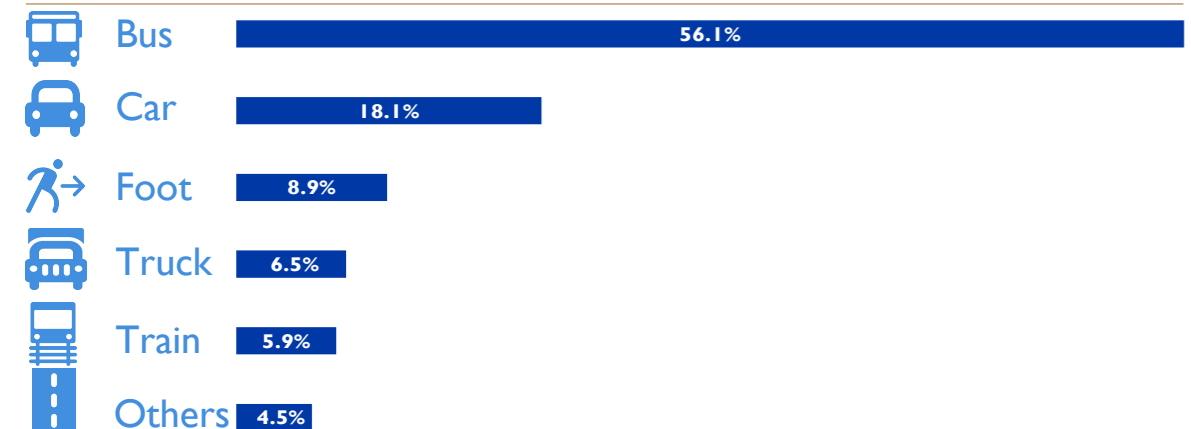
In Metema FMP, drought-related movements (forced due to food insecurity (hunger)) almost multiplied by 7 in January. According to key informants, this can be attributed to the impact of the Northern Ethiopia Crisis which halted agricultural activities in locations on the border between Amhara and Tigray regions and drought along the Tekeze river basin. The lack of agricultural activities and drought led to a lack of livelihoods and has led individuals to flee the situation. On the other hand, Metema FMP has also recorded a 15% increase in return movements due to reported tough living conditions in Sudan while Moyale FMP recorded an increase of 172% due to food insecurity (hunger) and 152% due to natural hazards.

At Dawale FMP, incoming movements have increased by 57% in January while Tog Wochale FMP saw a 28% decrease in incoming movements.

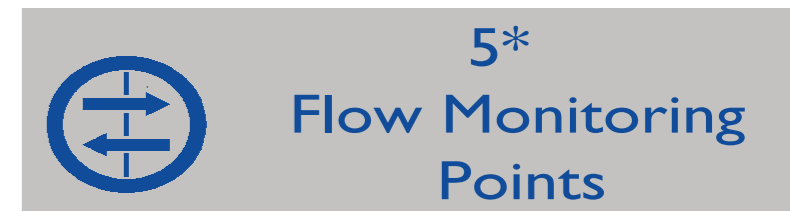
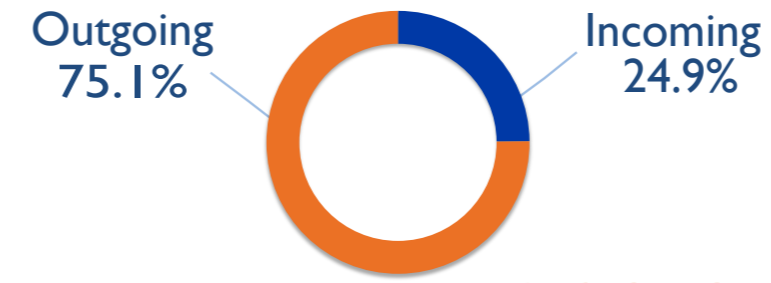
### DEMOGRAPHICS



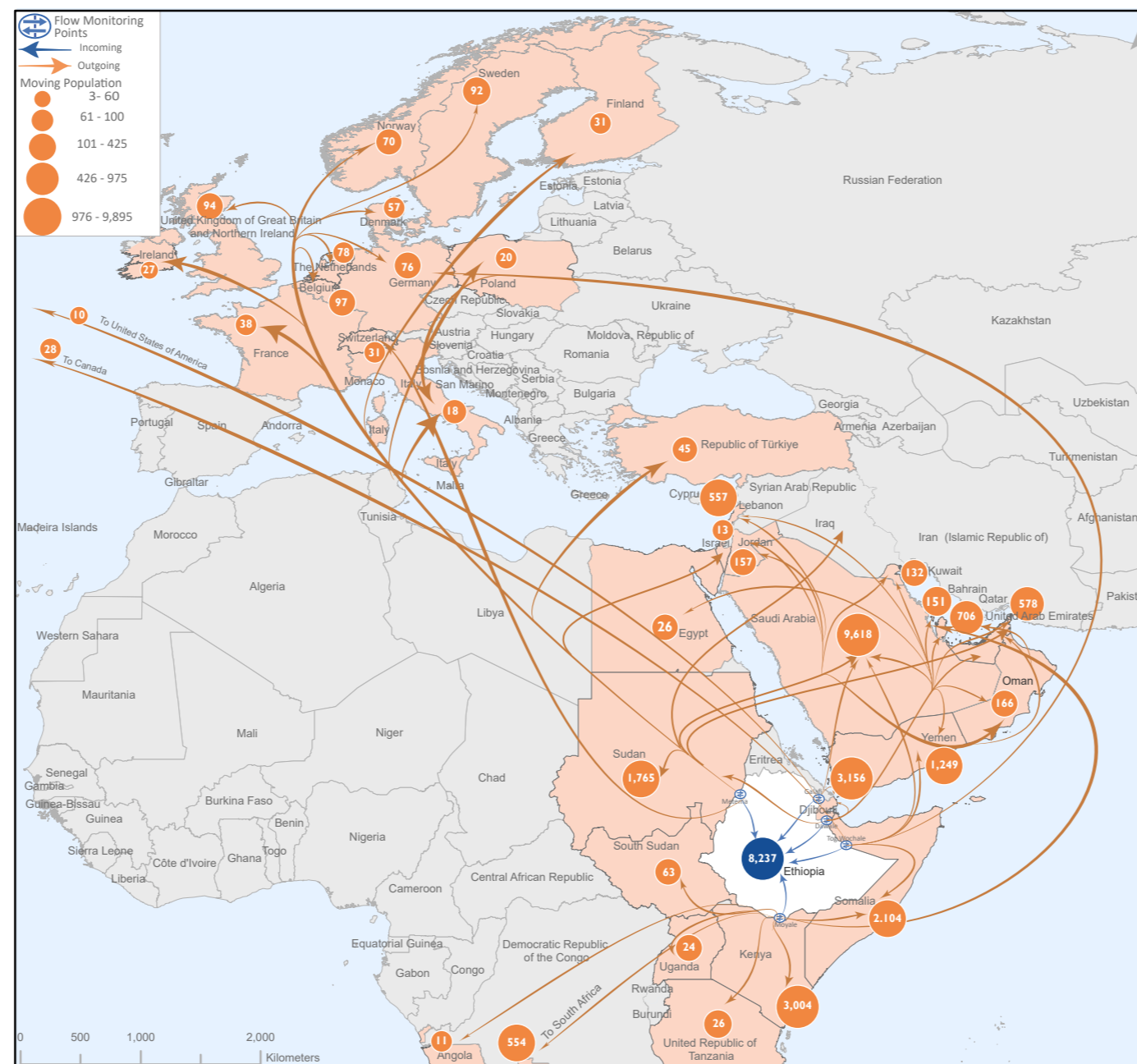
### MEANS OF TRANSPORT



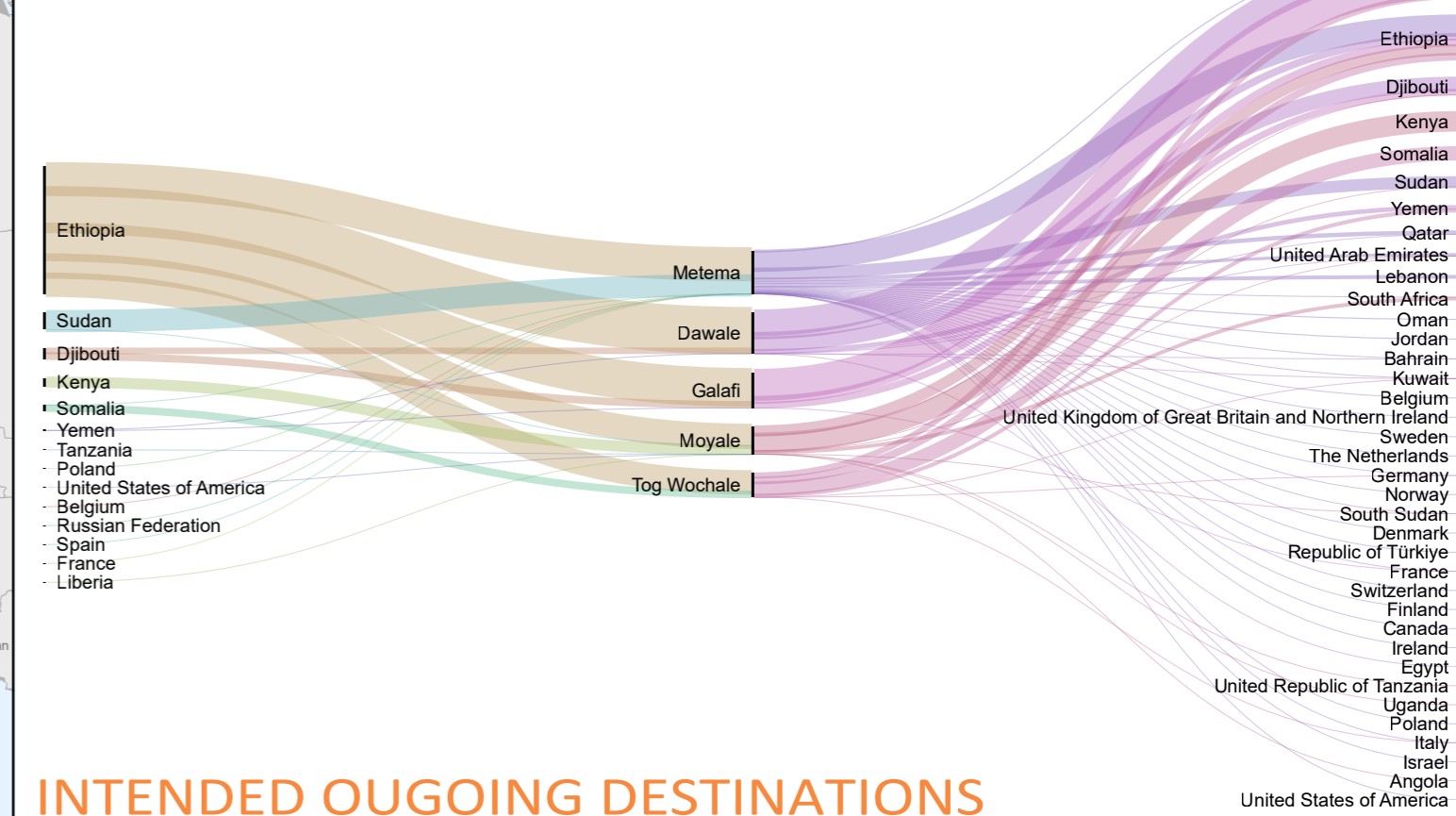
### KEY FIGURES



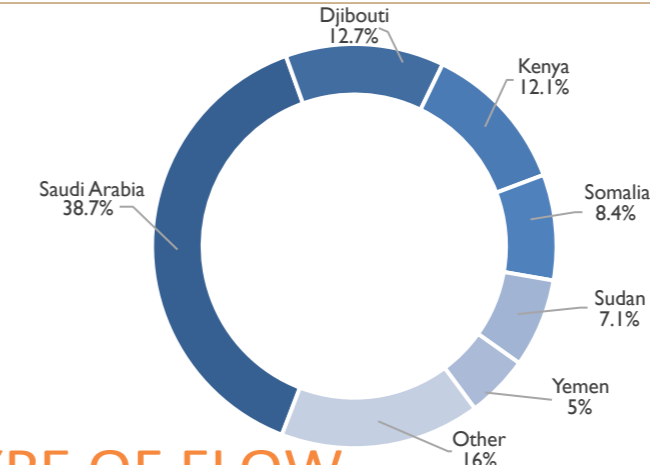
### MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



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



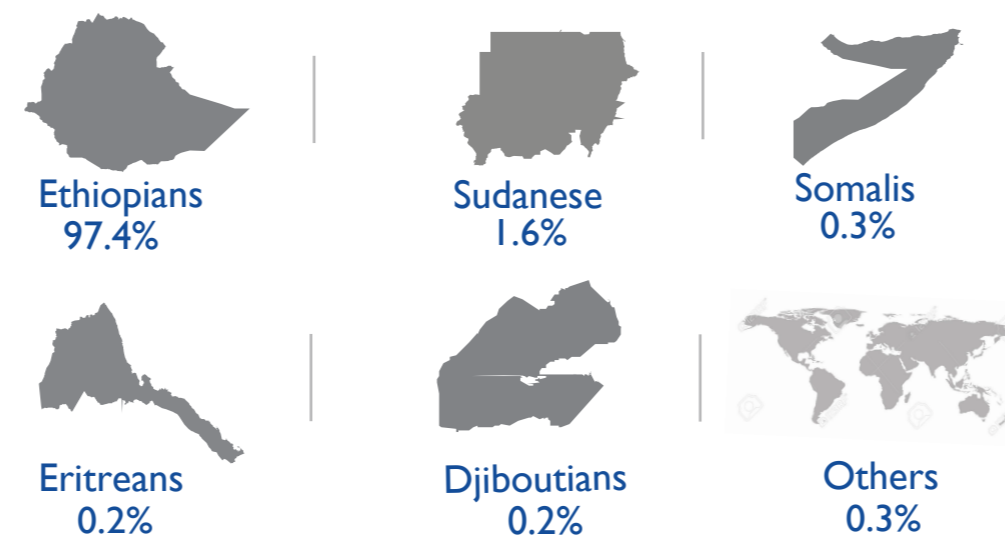
### INTENDED OUGOING DESTINATIONS



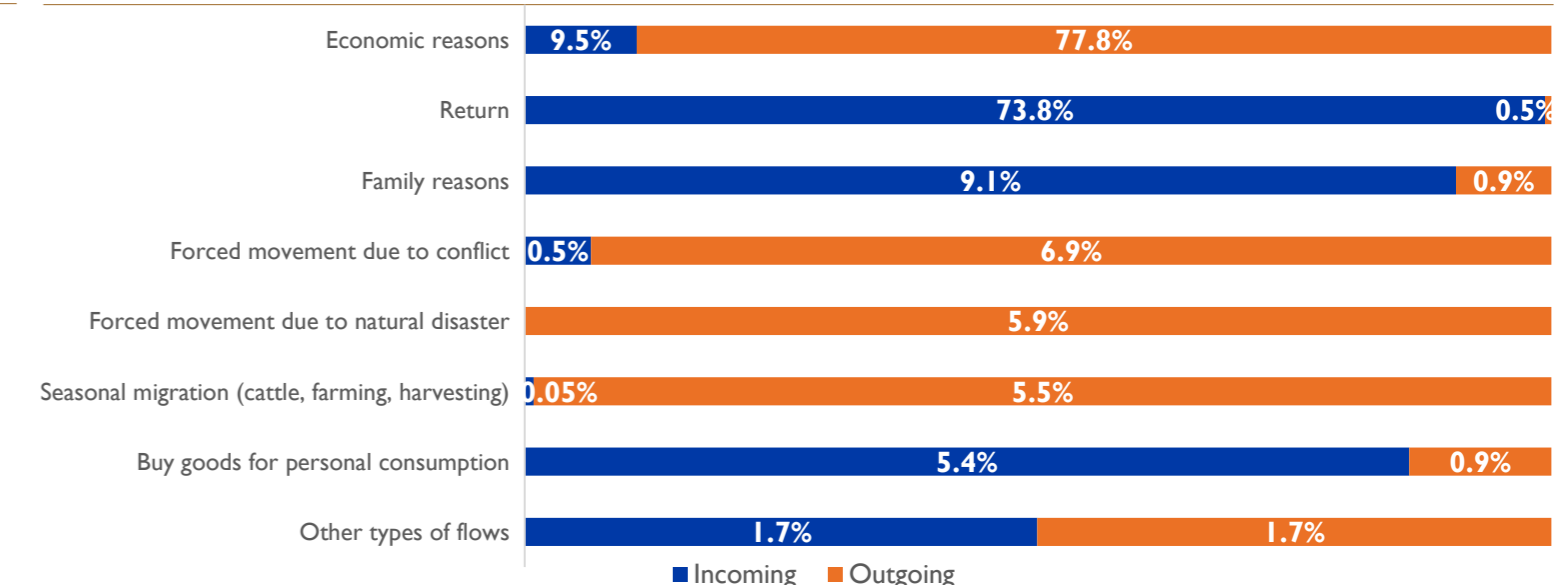
\*Other intended destination countries include Qatar, United Arab Emirates, South Africa, and many other African, Middle Eastern and European countries.

\*\*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