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OVERVIEW

In March 2023, a total of 37,846 movements were observed across five of Ethiopia's flow monitoring points (FMPs)*. This represents a 10% increase in daily average movements in comparison with February 2023 when an average of 1,114 movements per day were observed.

Outgoing movements during March have continued to be higher (76.1%) than incoming movements (23.9%). A total of 28,818 outgoing movements were observed of which 10,907 (37.9%) were heading towards Saudi Arabia, 4,852 (16.8%) were going to Kenya, 3,345 (11.6%) were travelling towards Djibouti, 2,536 (8.8%) to Somalia, 1,364 (4.7%) intended to reach Sudan, 919 (3.2%) headed to South Africa, 762 (2.6%) to the United Arab Emirates, 705 (2.4%) to Yemen, and 409 (1.4%) to Qatar while remaining movements were travelling to several Middle Eastern, Southern Africa, European and North American countries.

At the same time, 9,028 incoming movements were observed, of which 2,862 (31.7%) had originated from Sudan, while 2,256 (25%) came from Kenya, 2,108 (23.3%) from Djibouti, 1,544 (17.1%) movements from Somalia, 194 (2.1%) from Yemen and the remaining from Saudi Arabia, United States of America, and Egypt. Most (92%) of these were Ethiopian nationals who were likely returning home.

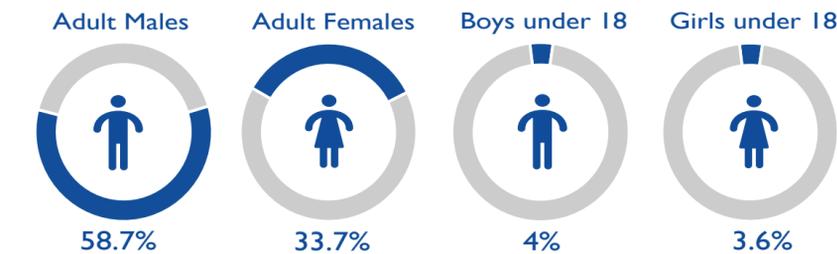
In March 2023, there was a 21% monthly increase in movement compared to the preceding month with a daily average of 1,221 movements across all FMPs. The overall increase in movements can be seen across all drivers of migration except for a significant decrease in movements attributed to healthcare and seasonal migration. Movement flows due to food insecurity (hunger) and economic factors have increased by 33% and 31%, respectively. There was also a 29% increase in return movements and a 13% increase in both natural disaster and conflict induced flows when compared to February 2023. Meanwhile, after two months of consecutive increases in seasonal migration, a 56% decrease in seasonal migration was observed.

At the Moyale FMP, where the highest (48%) increase in monthly outgoing movements per FMP was observed, movements due to economic reasons especially in search of job opportunities has increased by 62% while movements caused by food insecurity (hunger) due to the drought in Borena area increased by 33% when compared with February 2023.

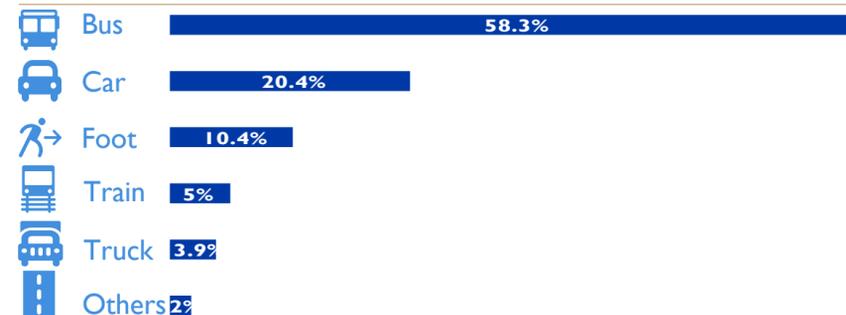
At the Tog Wochale FMP, outgoing movements due to drought and its impact on livestock and access to livelihoods have increased by more than four times when compared to the previous month. At Dawale FMP, outgoing movements recorded due to conflict have increased by 57% out of which close to two thirds are fleeing conflict in Somali region.

Metema FMP has recorded a 14% decrease in outgoing movements during March as well as a 6% increase in incoming movements when compared to February mainly due to increased return movements.

DEMOGRAPHICS

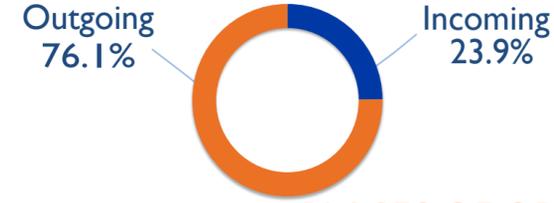


MEANS OF TRANSPORT

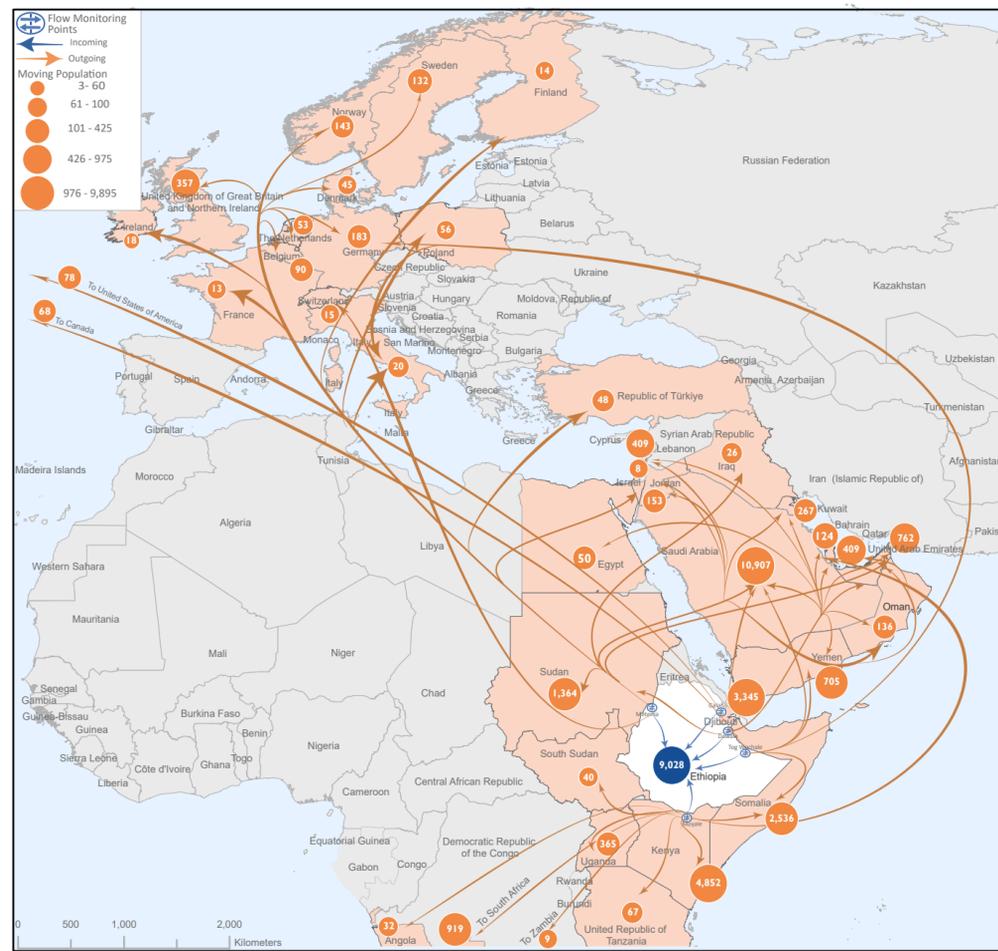


*Data collection at Humera Flow Monitoring Point in Tigray region did not take place due to security and access constraints since October 2020, thus affecting the total number of movements for the month.

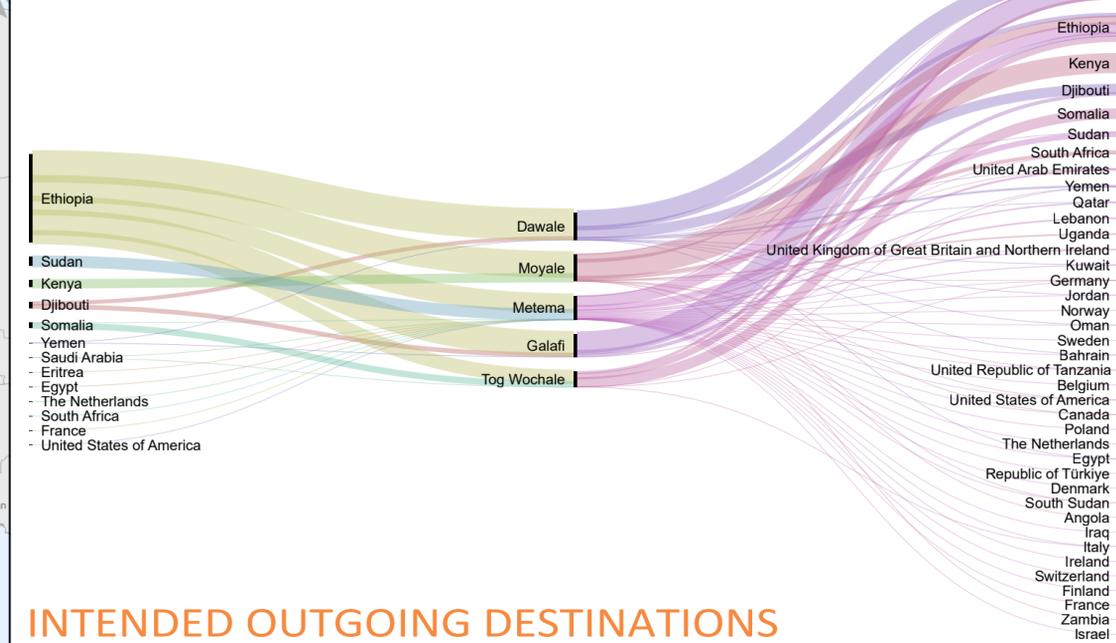
KEY FIGURES



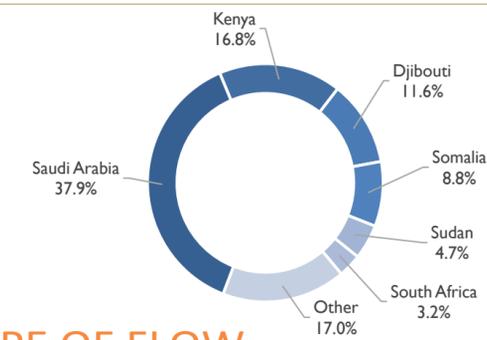
MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



PLACES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS VIA FLOW MONITORING POINTS



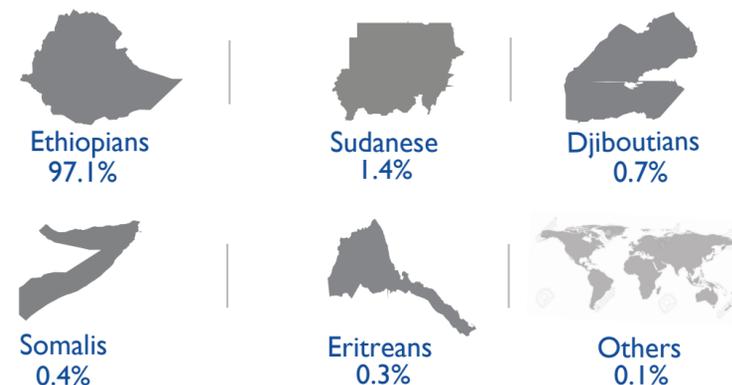
INTENDED OUTGOING DESTINATIONS



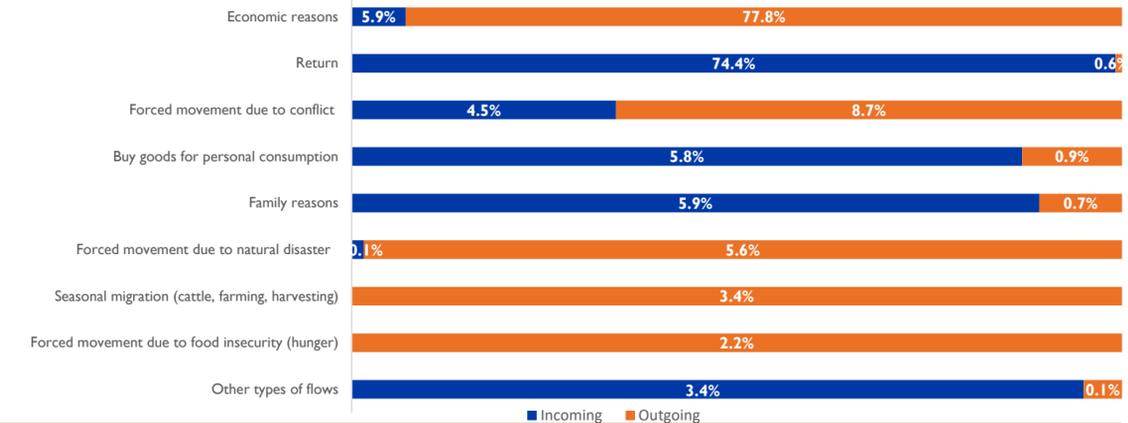
*Other intended destination countries include Qatar, United Arab Emirates, and many other African, Middle Eastern and European countries.

**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



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