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OVERVIEW

In April 2022, a total of 26,668 movements were observed across five of Ethiopia's flow monitoring points (FMPs)*. This represents a 25% increase in daily average movements in comparison with March 2022 when an average of 711 movements per day were observed.

Outgoing movements during April have continued to be higher (86.4%) than incoming movements (13.6%). A total of 23,036 outgoing movements were observed of which 10,677 (46.3%) were heading towards Saudi Arabia, 3,260 (14.2%) were going to Kenya, 2,350 (10.2%) were travelling towards Djibouti, 2,047 (8.9%) to Somalia, 1,404 (6.1%) intended to reach South Africa, 837 (3.6%) headed to the United Arab Emirates, and 630 (2.7%) to Sudan while remaining movements were travelling to several Middle Eastern, European and North American countries.

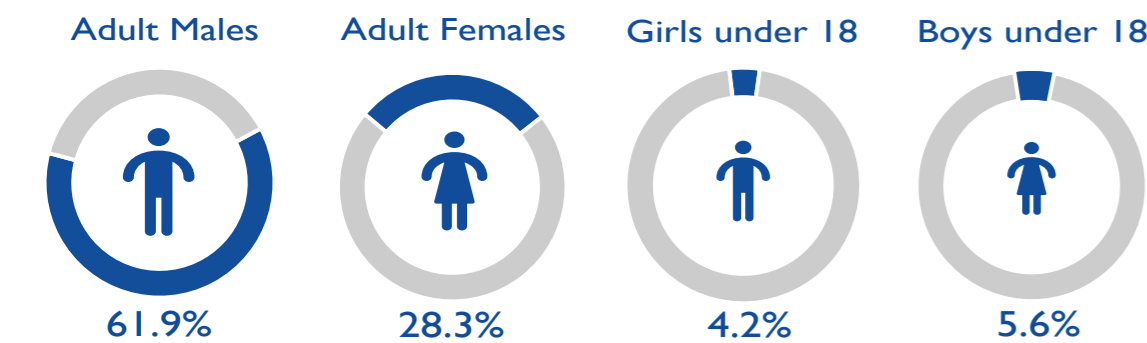
At the same time, 3,632 incoming movements were observed, of which 963 (26.5%) had originated from Djibouti, while 912 (25.1%) came from Sudan, 905 (24.9%) from Somalia, 691 (19%) movements from Kenya, 156 (4.3%) from Yemen and the remaining from Saudi Arabia and Zambia. Almost all of these were Ethiopian nationals who were likely returning home.

During the reporting period, local movement within the Horn of Africa region have continued to increase due to the ongoing drought spell. People who have lost their livestock are opting to cross the border from Somalia to Ethiopia via the Tog Wochale FMP, and from Ethiopia to Djibouti via the Dawale FMP in search of job opportunities or other livelihoods options. Dawanle and Tog Wuajale FMPs have observed a 40% and 66% increase respectively in movements observed during the month of April due to economic reasons.

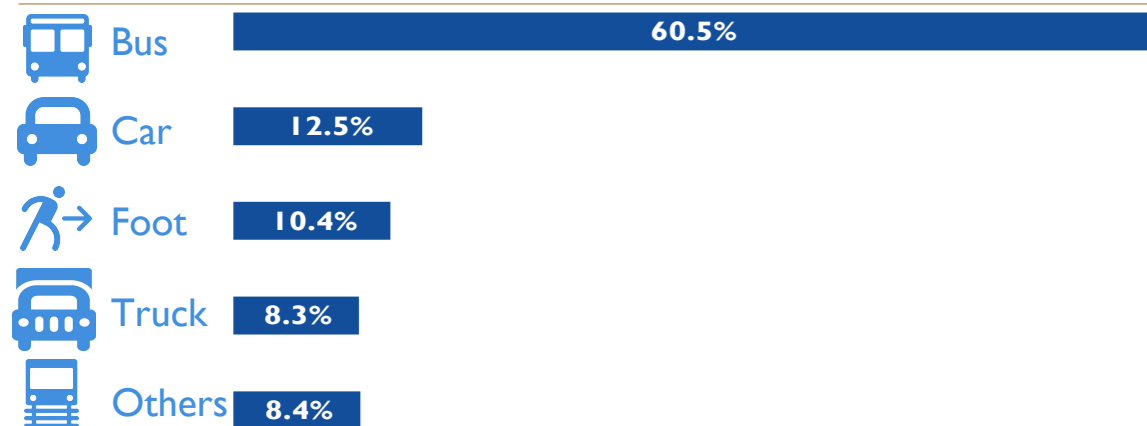
A loss of livelihoods due to the ongoing drought has also resulted in increased movements of outgoing migrants from the highlands of Oromia region towards South Africa, where most migrants traveled through the Moyale FMP. Compared with previous months, April has shown a 20.2% increase in movements at the Moyale FMP, which are mainly occurring due to travel in search of jobs and other livelihood opportunities. Increased insecurity in and around Guji and Borena zones of Oromia region is also causing movements across Moyale FMP, where many migrants are fleeing in search of safety and security. 50.8% more migrants at the Moyale FMP were forced to move due to conflict in April than in March 2022.

Most (95%) of the outflowing migrants observed at Galafi FMP reported traveling due to a lack of livelihoods caused by the Northern Ethiopia Crisis and a subsequent lack of assistance to sustain their return to their places of origin. The majority came from South Wello, Oromia special, North Wello and parts of the North Shewa zone in the Amhara region where armed conflict was observed.

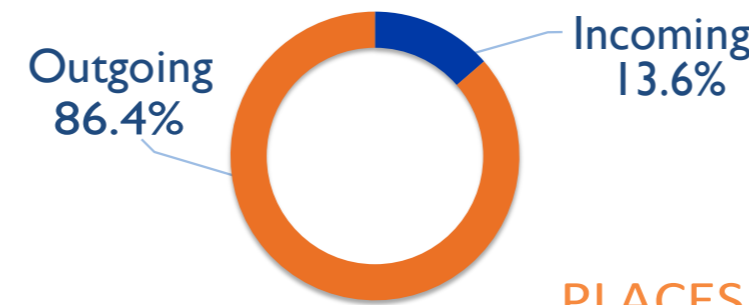
DEMOGRAPHICS



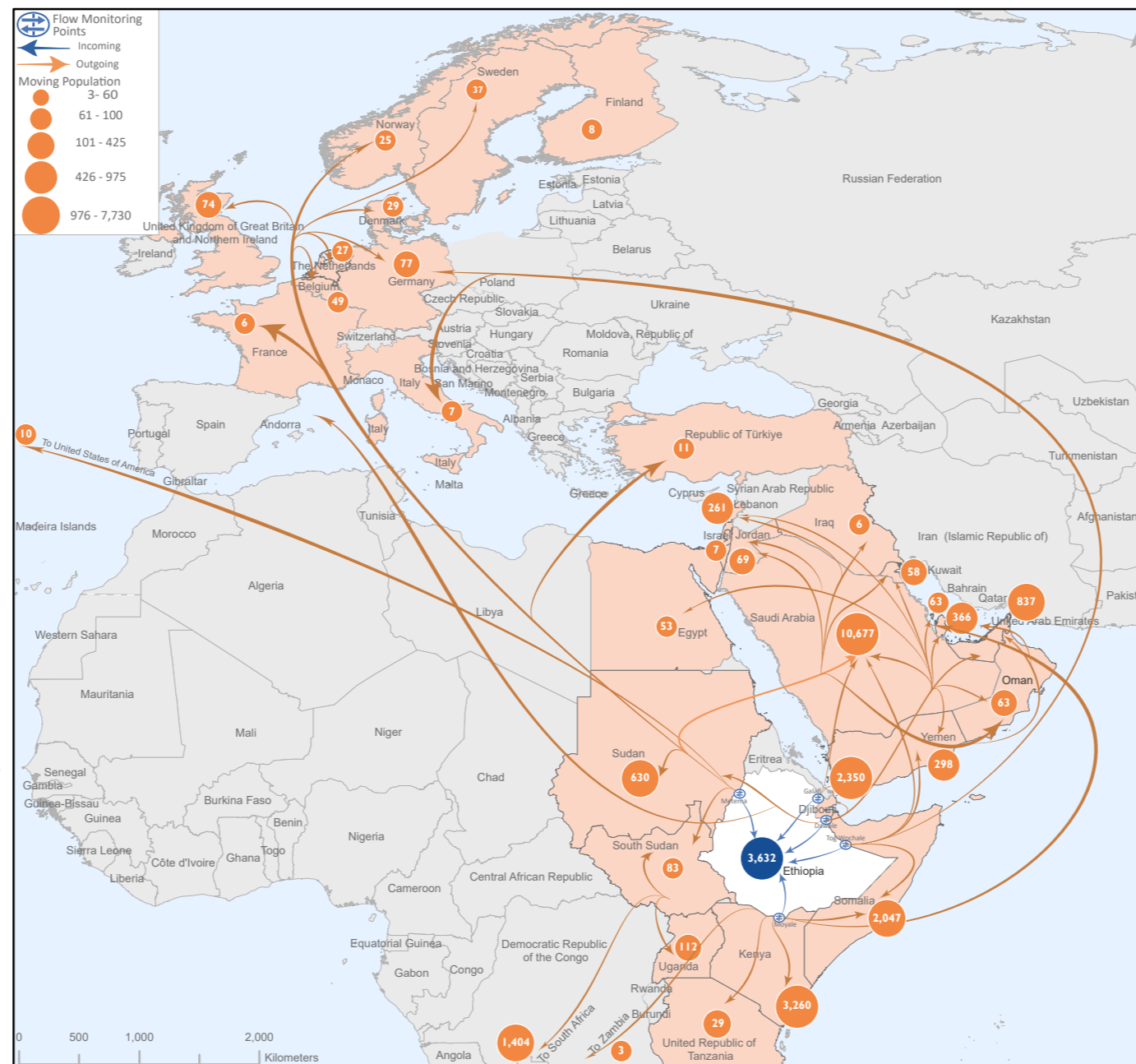
MEANS OF TRANSPORT



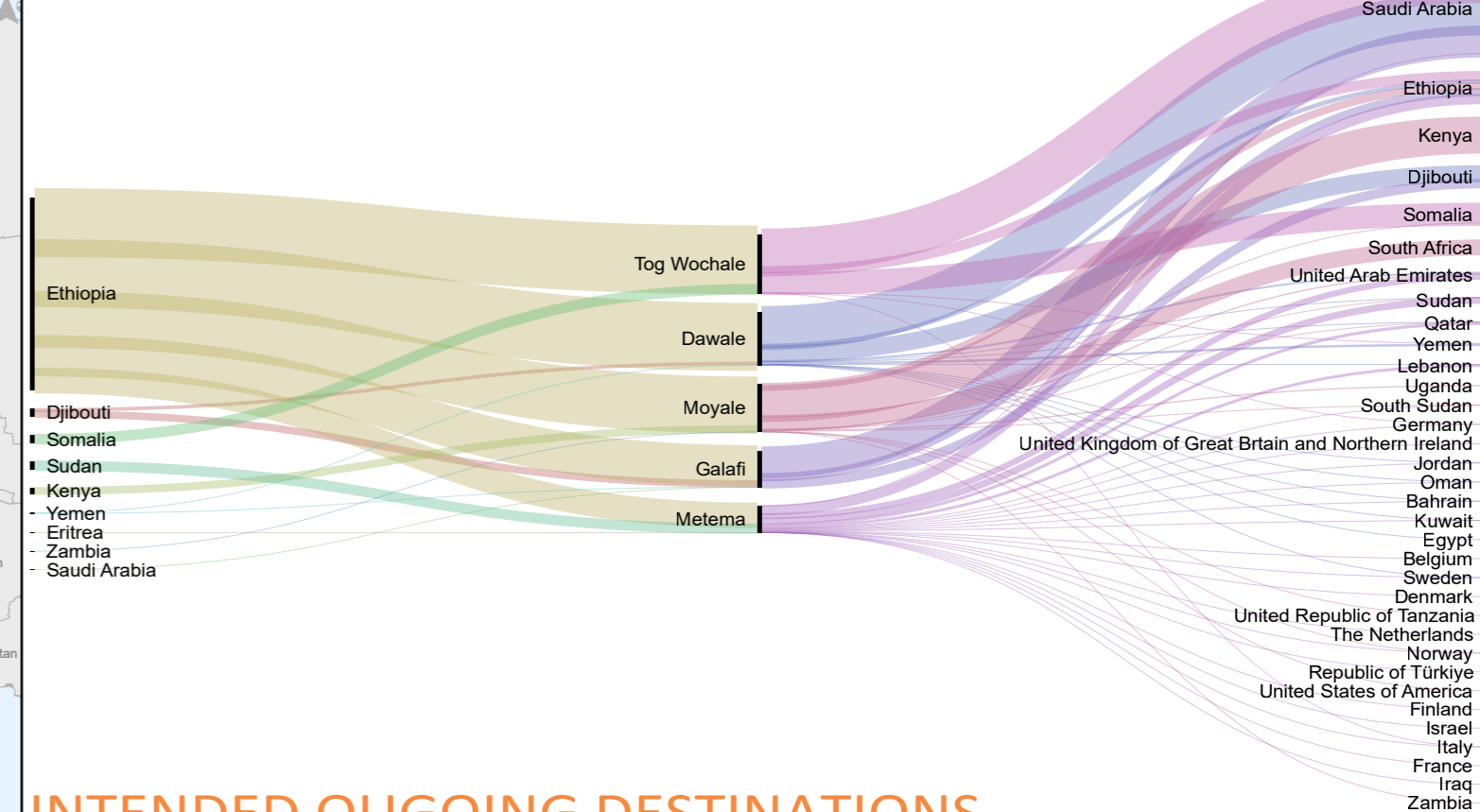
KEY FIGURES



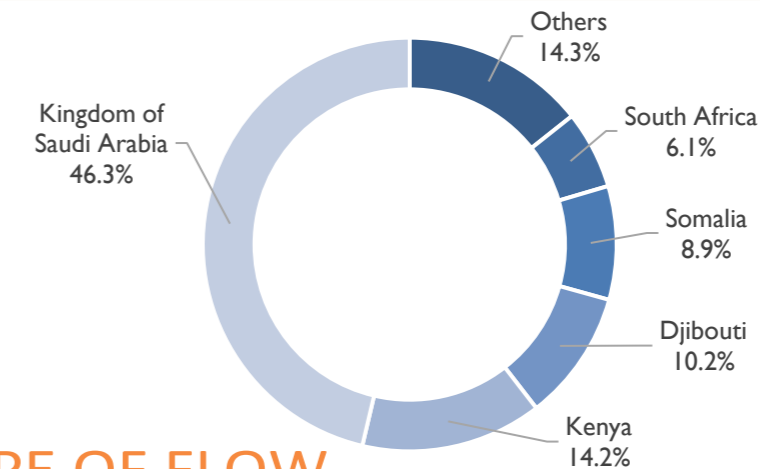
MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



PLACES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS VIA FLOW MONITORING POINTS



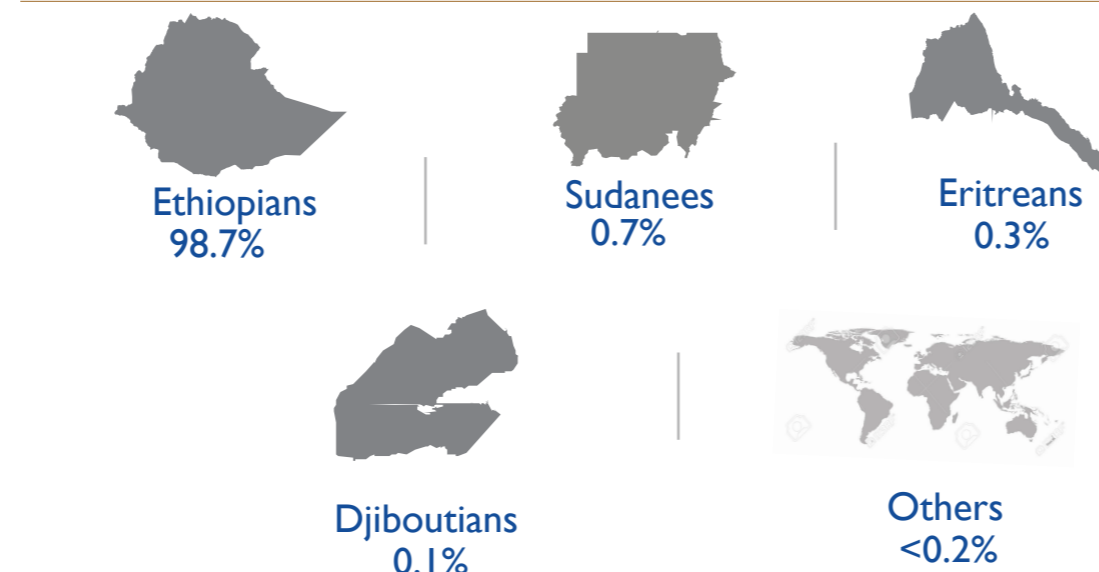
INTENDED OUTGOING DESTINATIONS



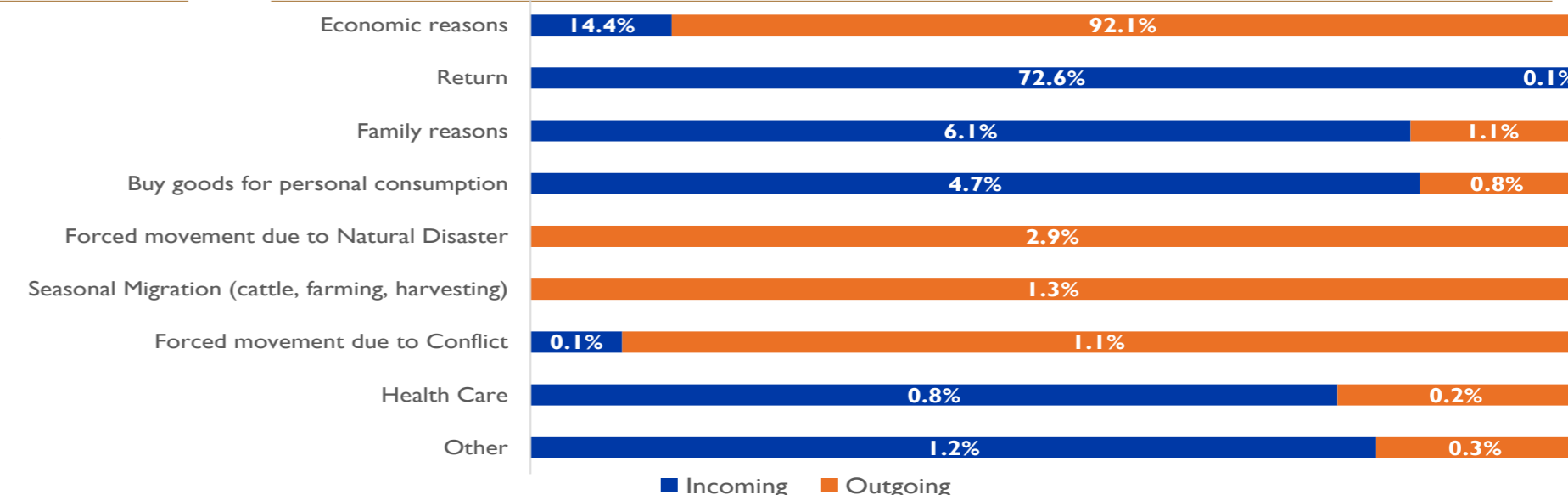
*Other intended destination countries include Qatar, Yemen, Lebanon, Oman, Uganda, Sudan, South Sudan and many other African, Middle Eastern and European countries.

**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