



OVERVIEW

In February 2023, a total of 31,178 movements were observed across five of Ethiopia's flow monitoring points (FMPs)*. This represents a 4.3% increase in daily average movements in comparison with January 2023 when an average of 1,068 movements per day were observed.

Outgoing movements during February have continued to be higher (75.8%) than incoming movements (24.2%). A total of 23,621 outgoing movements were observed of which 8,303 (35.2%) were heading towards Saudi Arabia, 3,639 (15.4%) were going to Kenya, 2,824 (12%) were travelling towards Djibouti, 2,576 (10.9%) to Sudan, 1,743 (7.4%) intended to reach Somalia, 712 (3%) headed to Yemen, 651 (2.8%) to the United Arab Emirates, 581 (2.5%) to South Africa, and 537 (2.3%) to Qatar while remaining movements were travelling to several Middle Eastern, Southern Africa, European and North American countries.

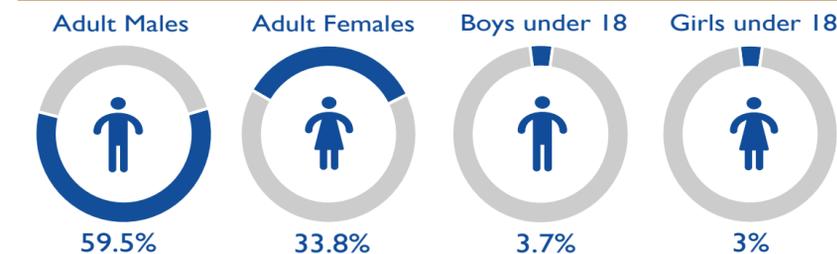
At the same time, 7,557 incoming movements were observed, of which 2,694 (35.6%) had originated from Sudan, while 1,681 (22.2%) came from Djibouti, 1,473 (19.5%) from Somalia, 1,413 (18.7%) movements from Kenya, 248 (3.3%) from Yemen and the remaining from Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Canada, Czech Republic and Poland. Almost all of these were Ethiopian nationals who were likely returning home.

In February 2023, there was a monthly increase in movement compared to the preceding month with a daily average of 1,114 movements across all FMPs. There was a 63% and 46% increase in movements due to food insecurity (hunger) and conflict, respectively. There was also a 61% increase in those reporting seasonal migration when compared to January 2023.

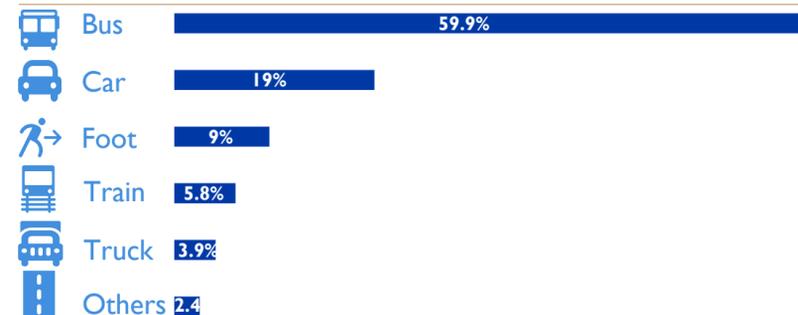
At the Moyale FMP, movements caused by food insecurity (hunger) as a result of the drought have doubled in number when compared with January 2023 in addition to the 68% increase in movements due to natural disaster (drought).

At Tog Wochale FMP, there was a decrease (-34%) in outgoing flows due to the current conflict in the Lasanood area in Somalia which has caused high numbers of cross border displacement to Ethiopia. The presence of conflict in the area has increased the number of incoming movements due to conflict by 14 in comparison to the previous month. Metema FMP has also recorded a 14% increase in movements due conflict and 62% increase in seasonal migration.

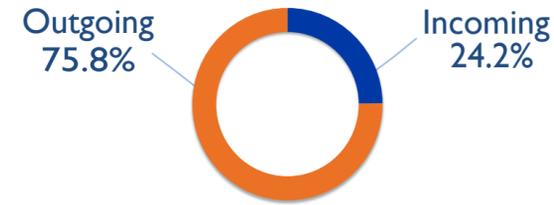
DEMOGRAPHICS



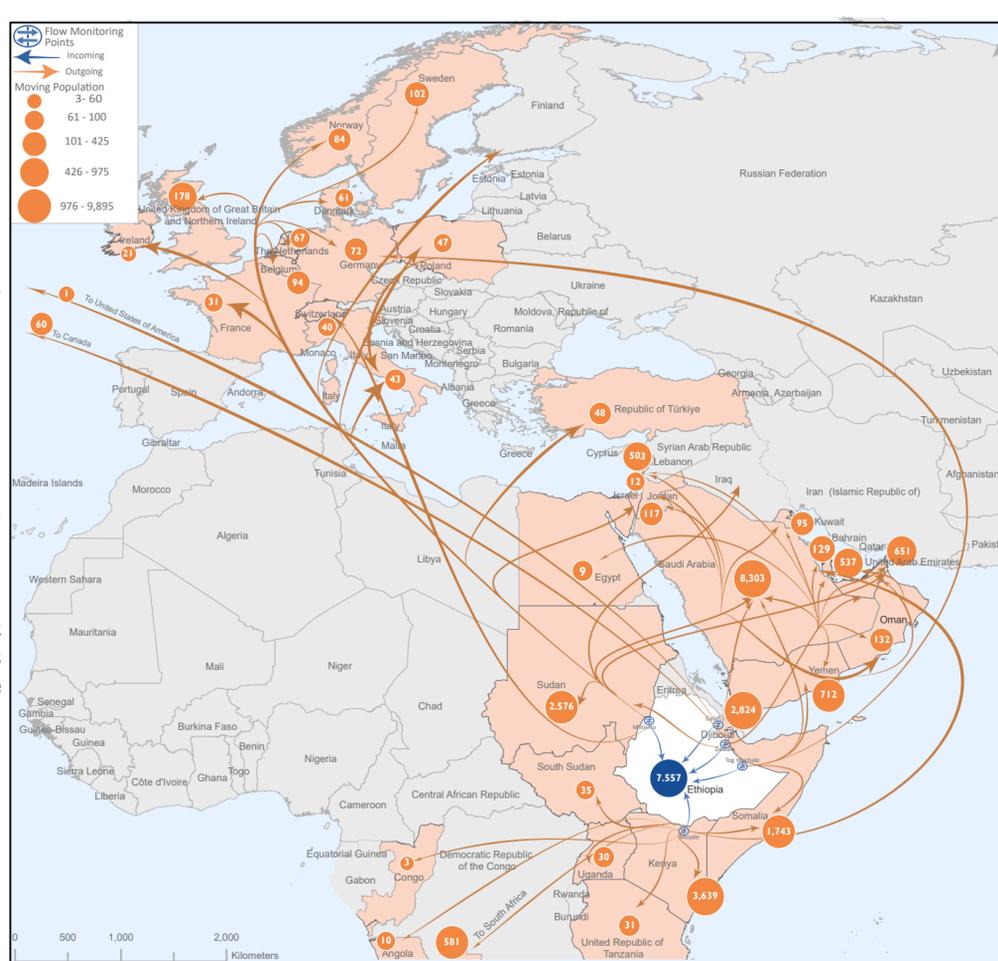
MEANS OF TRANSPORT



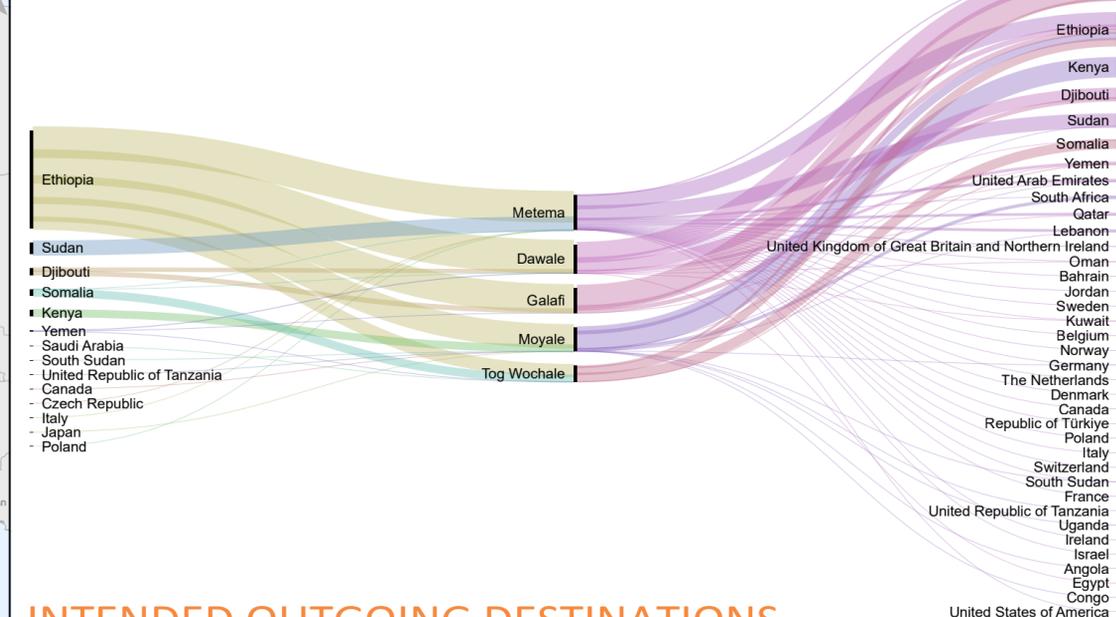
KEY FIGURES



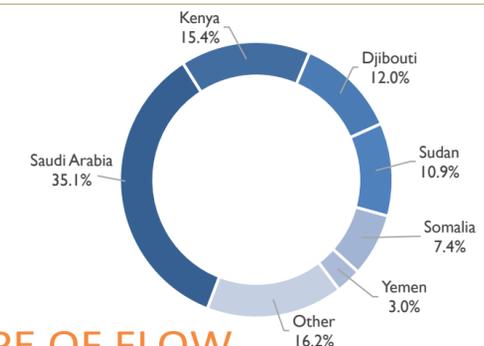
MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



PLACES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS VIA FLOW MONITORING POINTS



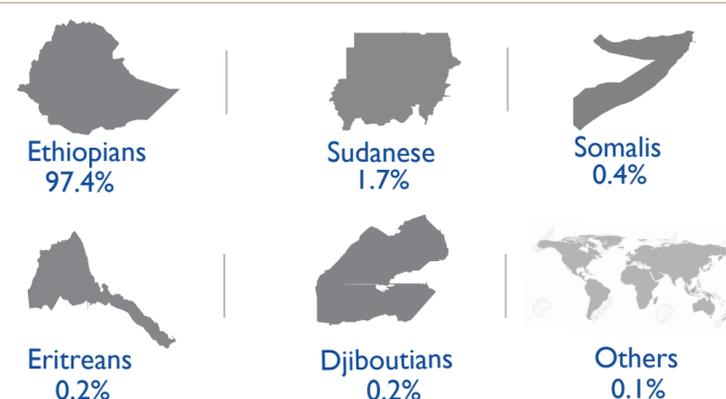
INTENDED OUTGOING DESTINATIONS



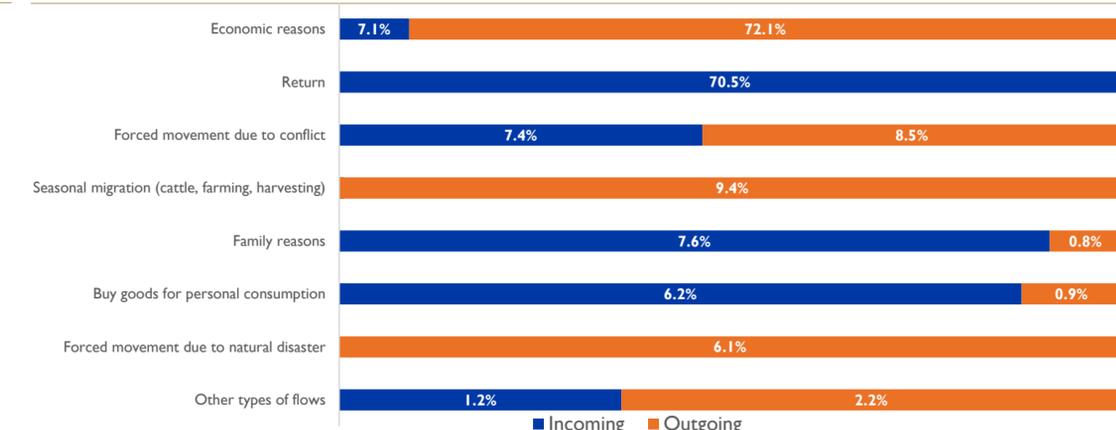
*Other intended destination countries include Qatar, United Arab Emirates, South Africa, and many other African, Middle Eastern and European countries.

**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.

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