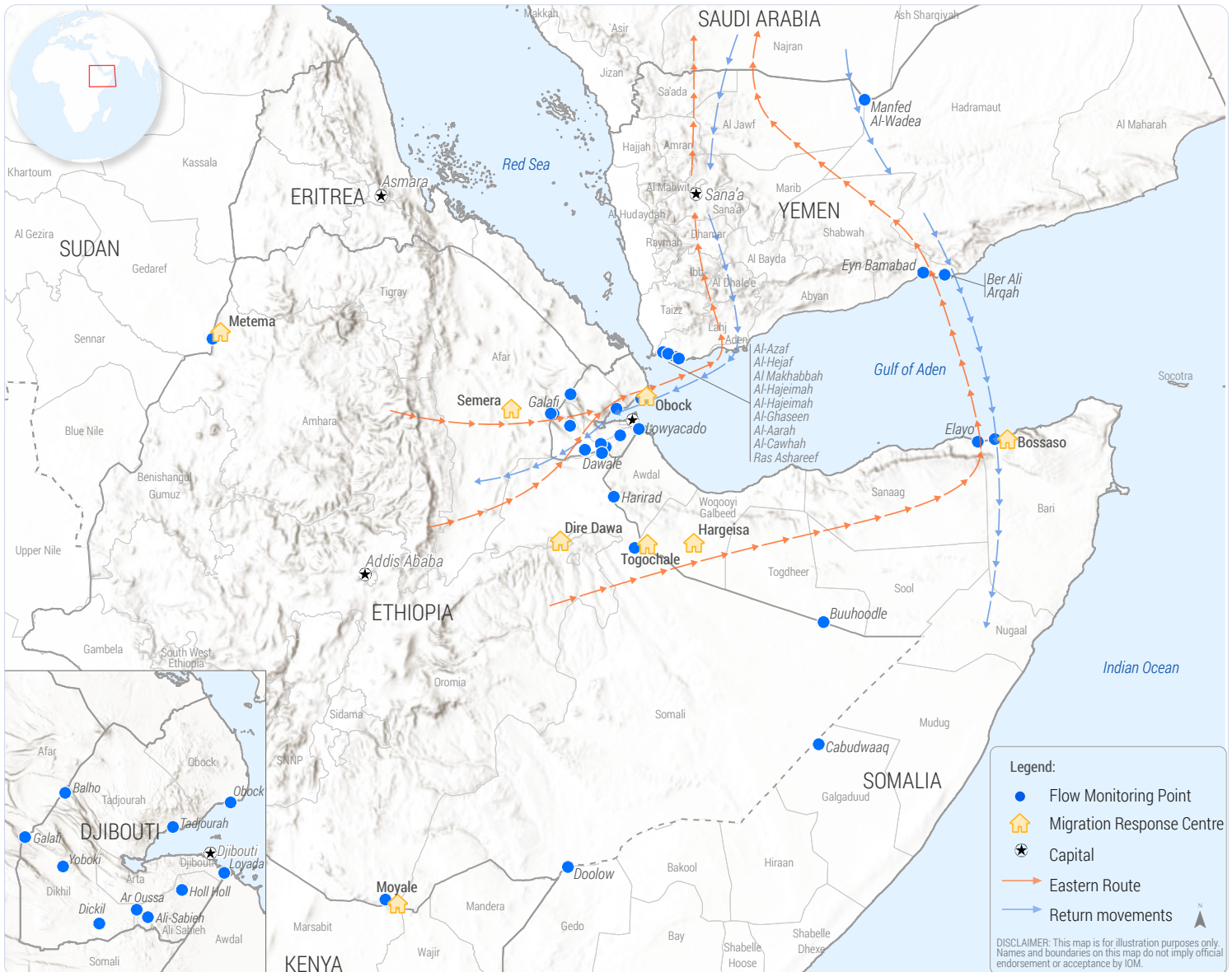


About the report

The Horn of Africa and Yemen is one of the busiest and riskiest migration corridors in the world travelled by hundreds of thousands of migrants, the majority of whom travel in an irregular manner, often relying on smugglers to facilitate movement along the Eastern Route. This regional report provides monthly updates on the complex migratory dynamics through [Djibouti](#), [Somalia](#), [Yemen](#) and [Ethiopia](#) based on diverse data sources and consultations with key informants in the four countries. Moreover, it provides information on the main protection concerns for migrants along the journey, information on [the spillover effects of the conflict in Northern Ethiopia](#) observed at the border between Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan, [a specific focus on children](#) and information on the [returns from Saudi Arabia](#) to Ethiopia, Somalia and Yemen.

Data sources:

- [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) data collected at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), which includes Flow Monitoring Registry (group level) and Flow Monitoring Survey (individual level) data
- [Registration data](#) for migrants seeking assistance at [Migration Response Centres](#) (MRCs) in Obock (Djibouti), Bossaso, Hargeisa (Somalia), Dire Dawa, Metema, Moyale, Semera and Togochale (Ethiopia), including information on [Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration](#)
- [Voluntary Humanitarian Return](#) from Yemen
- [Returns from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia](#)
- [Missing Migrants Project](#) data on migrant deaths and disappearances



Migration Through Djibouti

The month of July in Djibouti is typically dry and extremely hot, with temperatures ranging between 31 degrees Celsius at night and 45 degrees during daytime. The flow of migrants entering Djibouti decreased slightly, by 10 per cent, compared to June. Young men and boys made up 79 per cent of the flows, and of the 984 children that entered Djibouti, 37 per cent were unaccompanied and 91 per cent were male. Migrants from the Amhara region, mostly from North Wello, continued to be the most numerous, followed by migrants originating from Arsi in Oromia. The share of migrants from the Tigray region saw a slight (3%) decrease. Migration has remained economically driven, but conflict and environmental causes are also reported, as the main areas of origin are afflicted by conflict and drought. Spontaneous returns from Yemen to Obock decreased by 45 per cent, compared to the month of June. Of these, 97 per cent of the returnees were young Ethiopian males. The low number of returns is in large part due to the strong hot winds (khamsin) over the sea which are common in this season. To counter the adverse conditions at sea, smugglers have been facilitating departures from Djibouti to Yemen through Moulhoule town, north of Obock and close to the border with Eritrea, which lies only 40 minutes by boat from Yemen. For this reason, despite strong winds, arrivals to Yemen from Djibouti increased by 43 per cent compared to June. The MRC in Obock could only admit 74 new migrants as the centre was already hosting numerous migrants in need of assistance. Meanwhile, AVRR activities supporting migrants from Djibouti to Ethiopia continued, with 22 migrants assisted. Currently, returns to the Tigray region continue to be restricted to ensure the safety of returnees.

Entries into Djibouti

Cumulative 2022
78,015

14,067
Entries
July 2022

Sex & Age Group



Region of Origin



Intended Destination



Migrants surveyed in July 2022

405

Migration Drivers*

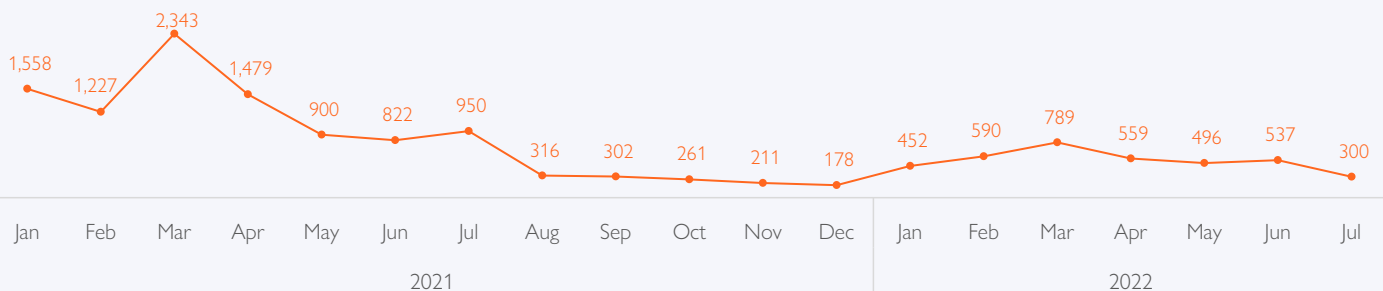
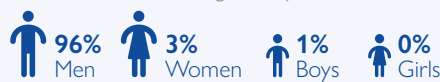


Spontaneous Returns from Yemen to Djibouti

Cumulative 2022
3,723

300
Returns
July 2022

Sex & Age Group

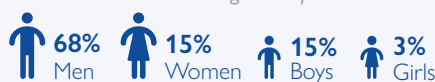


Migrants Seeking Assistance

Cumulative 2022
1,124

74
MRC
registrations
July 2022

Sex & Age Group



Hardships

100% Lack of basic services

753 Stranded migrants
July 2022

0 Dead/missing migrants**
July 2022

* Multiple answer question.

** Reporting is based on reports of deaths and missing migrants that could be verified.

Migration Through Somalia

Migration dynamics remained difficult to monitor due to the continued suspension of flow monitoring activities through the month of July as IOM Somalia engages with the Federal Government of Somalia. According to informal reports from IOM staff and partners, in July, the flow of migrants entering Somalia continued. Migrants are passing through Borama, Burao and Hargeisa in the Somaliland region to reach Bossaso in the Puntland region of Somalia. Spontaneous returns from Yemen to Somalia increased by 69 per cent compared to the previous month. Environmental conditions impacted human mobility and, as the Gu rains started in some parts of Lower Juba at the beginning of the month, incoming pastoralist movements from north-eastern parts of Kenya were reported, particularly through Abdiile Birole village near Kismayo, in search of pasture for their livestock. By midmonth, Somalis from Dadaab camp in Kenya were reported entering Somalia and moving towards Sakow town in the Middle Juba region for farming preparations. Migrants from the Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Bakool and Gedo regions were observed exiting Somalia through Doolow to Ethiopia in search of humanitarian support at IDP camps.

Entries into Somalia

IOM flow monitoring activities suspended in July

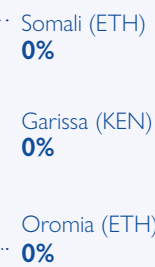
Cumulative 2022
6,504^a

0
Entries July 2022

Sex & Age Group



Region of Origin



Intended Destination



Migrants surveyed in July 2022

0

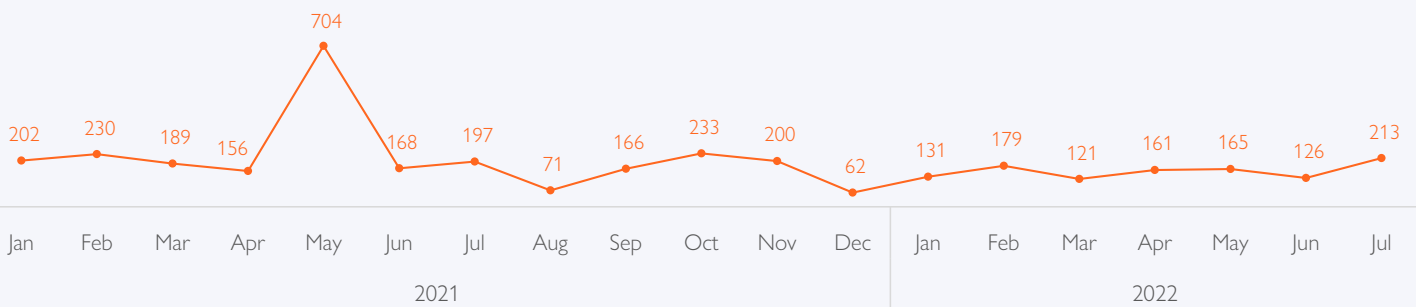


Spontaneous Returns from Yemen to Somalia

Cumulative 2022
1,096

213
Returns July 2022

Sex & Age Group

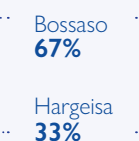


Migrants Seeking Assistance

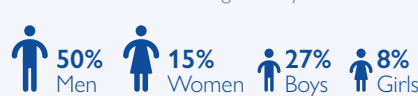
Cumulative 2022
2,166

148
MRC registrations July 2022

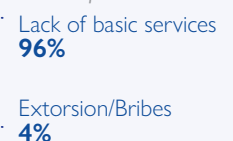
MRC Location



Sex & Age Group



Hardship



172 Stranded migrants July 2022

1 Dead/missing migrants** July 2022

^a As of February 2022.

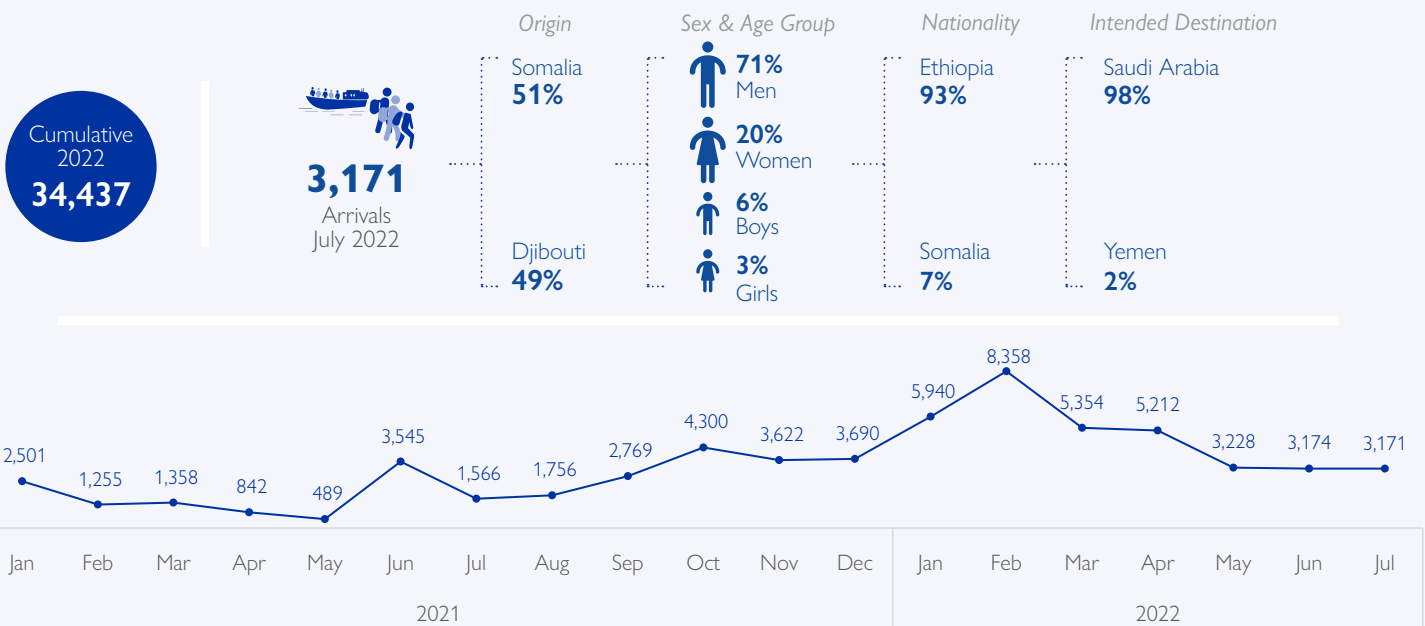
* Multiple answer question.

** Reporting is based on reports of deaths and missing migrants that could be verified.

Migration Through Yemen

In July, overall migrant arrivals in Yemen from the Horn of Africa remained unvaried despite high monsoon tides in the Indian Ocean. Compared to June, more arrivals came from Djibouti (15% increase) than from Somalia and the percentage of female migrants slightly decreased, with fewer than one in four migrants being women and girls. Marib continues to be a migrant hotspot with migrants increasingly looking for employment in local restaurants, responders providing non-food items and protection assistance and registrations for VHR taking place. However, IOM teams reported that most migrants moving around Marib are from the Oromia region and that migrants from the Tigray region fear being targeted by Oromo and prefer to stay with smugglers. In July, heavy rains started in Yemen, flooding agricultural areas where migrants often find employment. Roads were also severely affected, making mobility within the country more difficult. Consequently, the number of estimated stranded migrants increased to 43,800. Returns from Saudi Arabia to Yemen through the Al Wade'ah land border decreased (by 24%) to 4,476 due to the Eid al-Adha holiday and the pilgrimage (Al Haj) period. Migrants continued to approach IOM in Sana'a after being pushed back from the northern border areas. Many presented gunshot wounds and injuries resulting from other incidents. Almost all required mental health and psychosocial support for the trauma resulting from the abuses experienced en route. Humanitarian response partners also reported protection incidents at the border with Oman, which is increasingly reported as a destination for migrants using smuggling services. Through VHR, 137 stranded migrants were returned from Yemen (Marib) to Ethiopia during the month of July and a special separate movement was organized for a few extremely vulnerable migrants. Demand for VHR assistance remains very high across all locations where IOM is present in Yemen, including in Sana'a, which has yet to secure approval to conduct VHR from the Government of Ethiopia.

Arrivals in Yemen from the Horn of Africa



43,800 Stranded migrants July 2022

0 Dead/missing migrants** July 2022

** Reporting is based on IOM Yemen information and is being verified according to Missing Migrants Project criteria.

Migration Through Ethiopia

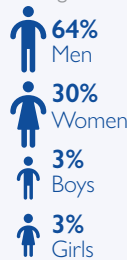
Overall exit movements from Ethiopia have not changed significantly, with only a 1 per cent increase compared to June and no other significant changes in the sex, age, origin or intended destination of migrants. In terms of drivers, economic migration accounted for 80 per cent of the movements, followed by climate (10%) and conflict (5%). However, these findings are heavily influenced by the origin of the migrants, as among migrants from Tigray, conflict is reported by 42 per cent of respondents. The official border crossing with Sudan (Metema/Galabat) was closed from 26 June to 21 July. This closure impacted movements from Ethiopia into Sudan, where migrants mostly cross in search of economic opportunities. Restrictions were also imposed on the circulation of motorbikes at the Moyale border crossing into Kenya, reportedly leading to an increase in border crossings at night. While overall movements through the Moyale FMP remained largely unaffected, exits from Ethiopia to Kenya decreased by 14 per cent, and among those who exited Ethiopia, economic reasons (74%) and conflict (15%) were the main drivers. MRCs continued providing assistance to vulnerable migrants in Dire Dawa, Metema, Moyale, Semera and Togochale, mainly assisting migrants seeking basic services and those who had experienced detention or withholding of documentation. In addition to the return of 137 migrants from Yemen through the VHR programme, mostly directed at the Oromia region, returns from Saudi Arabia continued with over 14,000 returns. The Government of Ethiopia continued to accommodate returnees who could not make their way home due to the conflict, but shelters are approaching maximum capacity. Government health officials are increasingly concerned about the high prevalence of communicable diseases, including tuberculosis, among the returnees from Saudi Arabia.

Exits out of Ethiopia

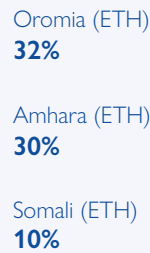
Cumulative 2022
136,177

20,297
Migrant exits from Ethiopia July 2022

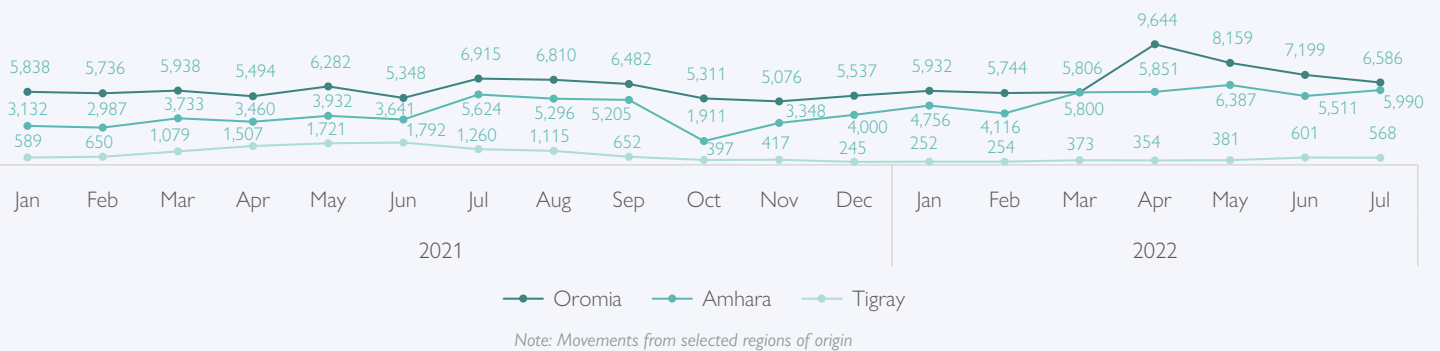
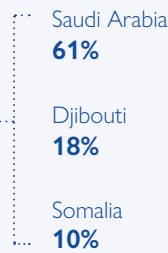
Sex & Age Group



Region of Origin



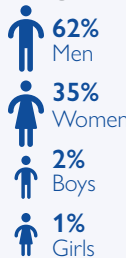
Intended Destination



Migrants surveyed in July 2022

881
Surveyed migrants exiting Ethiopia July 2022

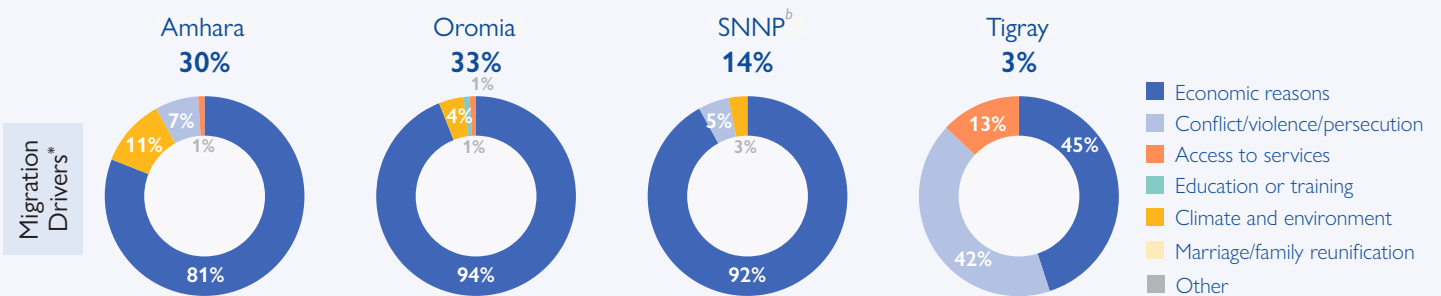
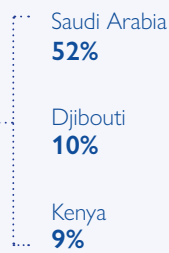
Sex & Age Group



Migration Drivers*

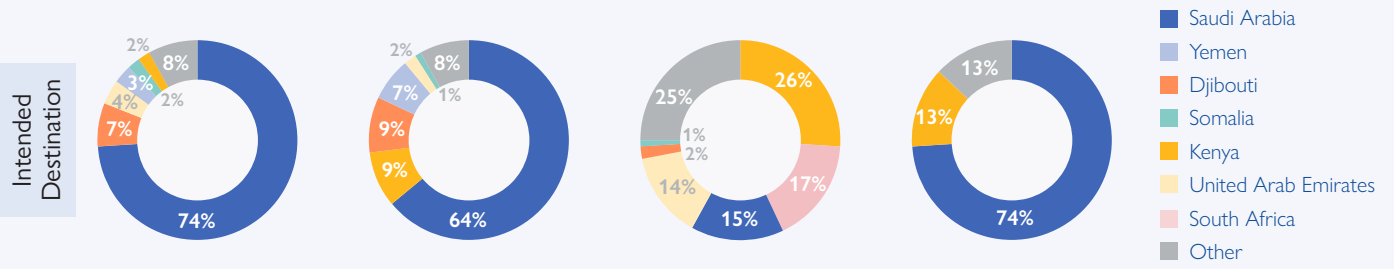


Intended Destination

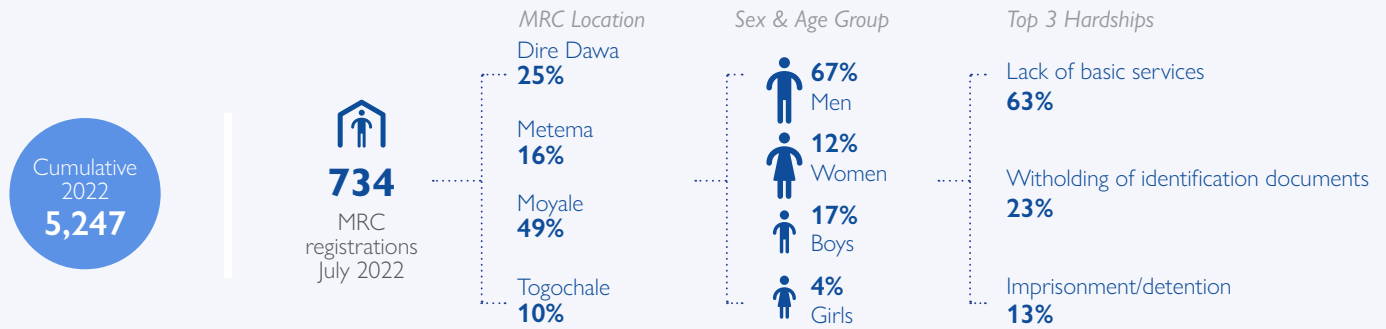


^b Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region.

* Multiple answer question.

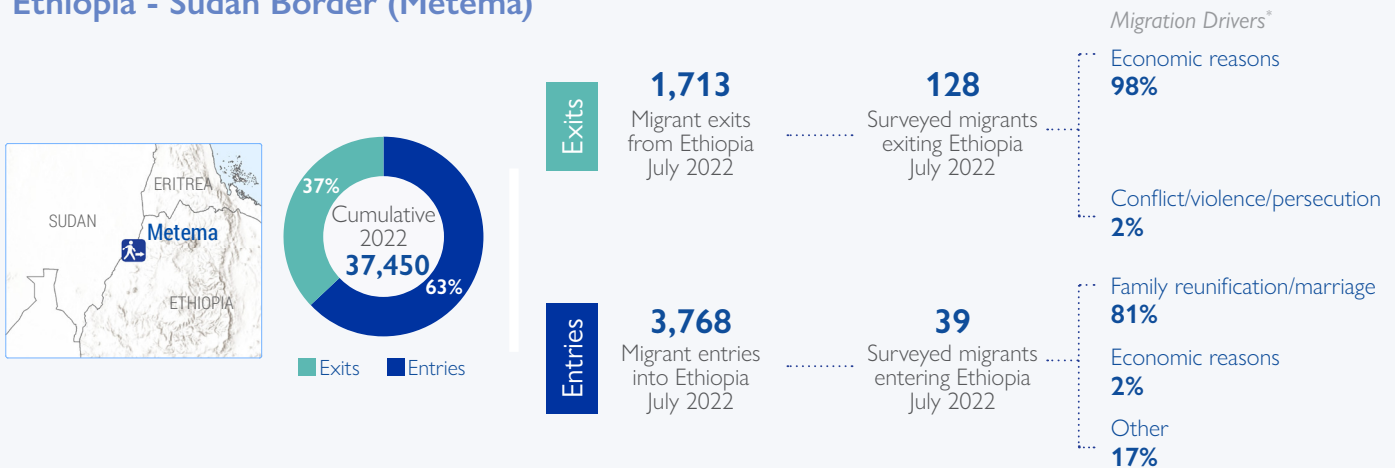


Migrants Seeking Assistance

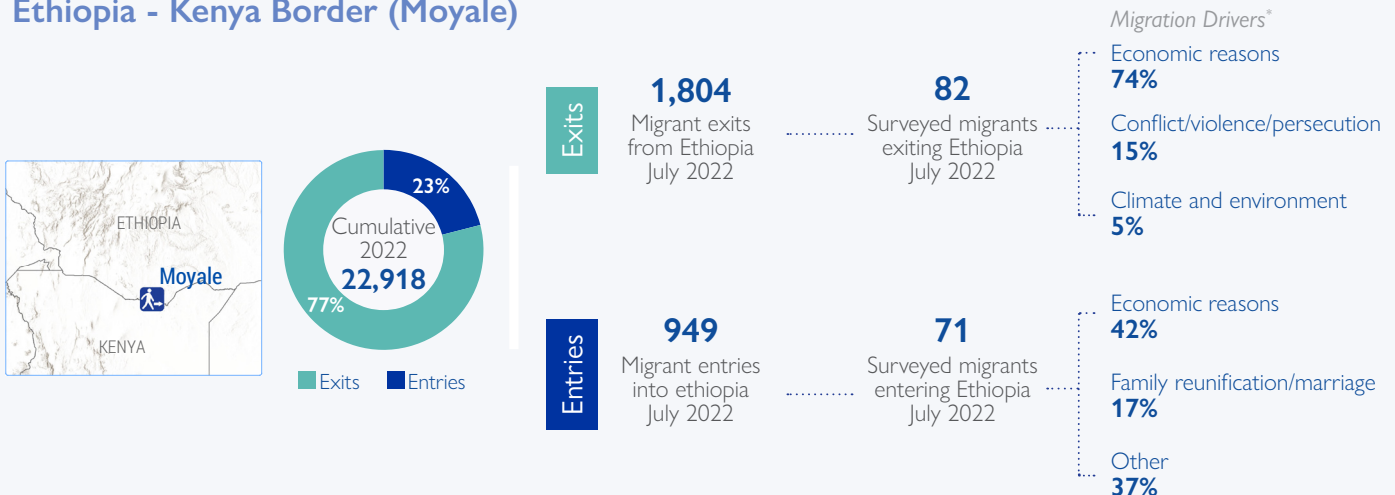


Impact of the Northern Ethiopia Conflict Along the Northern and Southern Corridors

Ethiopia - Sudan Border (Metema)



Ethiopia - Kenya Border (Moyale)



* Multiple answer question.

Migrant Children Along the Eastern Corridor

Cumulative
2022
18,577

1,144
Migrant children
entries
July 2022

Into Djibouti
86%
Into Somalia
No data available
Into Yemen
14%

72%
Boys
28%
Girls

41%
Unaccompanied

218
Migrant
children seeking
assistance
July 2022

In Djibouti
6%
In Ethiopia
70%
In Somalia
24%

79%
Boys
21%
Girls

263

Migrants
surveyed
who are caring
for children
(20% of all
respondents)
July 2022

Travelling with children
15%

Having children in the country of intended destination
1%

Who left children behind in the country of origin
84%

Caretakers of
migrant children
not travelling
with the migrant
parent

My spouse/partner
66%

Grandparents or extended family
30%

My older children (18 and over)
3%

Other
1%

Returns from Saudi Arabia

18,755
Returns
July 2022

Returns to

Ethiopia
14,128

Somalia
151

Yemen
4,476

Region of intended return in Ethiopia
July 2022

Amhara
44%

Oromia
31%

Tigray
17%

SNNP^b
5%

Afar
1%

Returns to

Ethiopia
58,202

Somalia
928

Yemen
39,761



^b Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region.

Contact