



Council of the European Union  
General Secretariat

**Brussels, 07 April 2025**

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**WK 4348/2025 INIT**

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## **MEETING DOCUMENT**

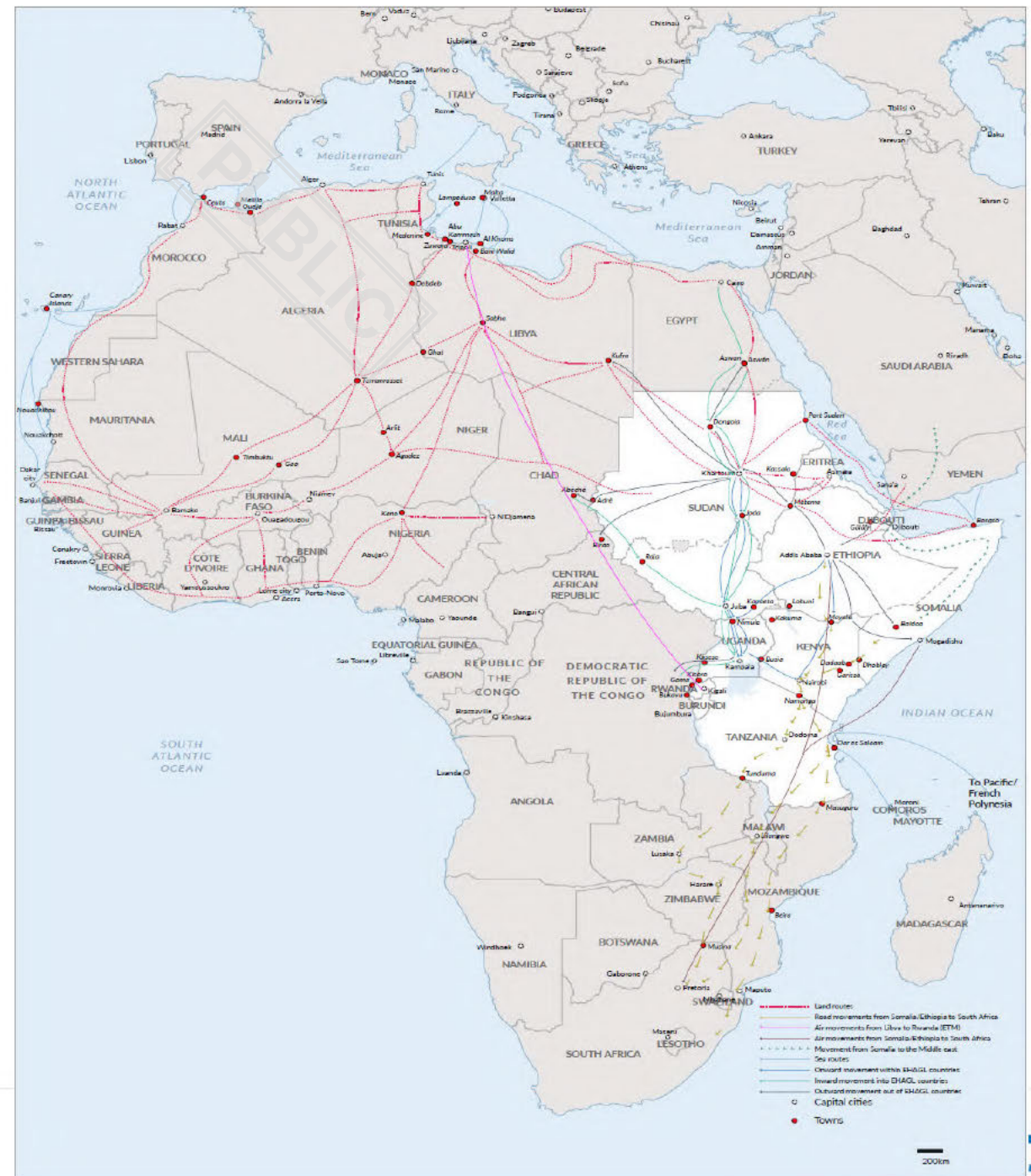
From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	MOCADEM Roundtable
N° prev. doc.:	WK 3390/2025 INIT
Subject:	MOCADEM Roundtable - presentations

Delegations will find enclosed presentations given by the representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on item 3 of the agenda of the MOCADEM Roundtable held on 7 April 2025.

**UNHCR Presentation for the  
Operational Coordination Mechanism on the External Dimension of Migration  
(MOCADDEM)**

7 April 2025

# Map of East, Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes



# ETHIOPIA | KEY FIGURES as of Feb 2025

## Refugees and Asylum seekers

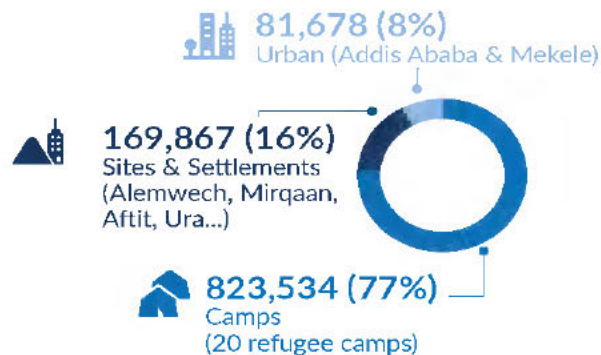
1,075,079

Total Refugees and Asylum seekers  
1,011,585 refugees | 63,494 asylum-seekers  
Female: 52% | Male: 48%  
Main country origin: South Sudan (40%),  
Somalia (34%), Eritrea (17%) and Sudan (9%)

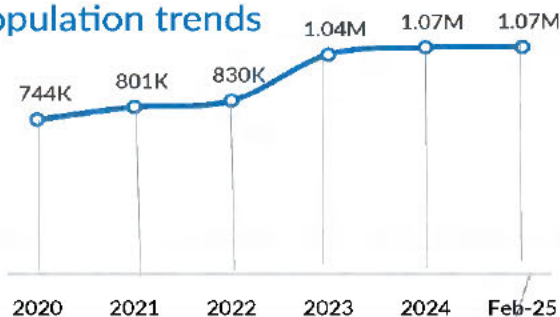
### Age-gender breakdown



### Population distribution



### Population trends



## IDPs and IDP Returnees

1,919,993

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

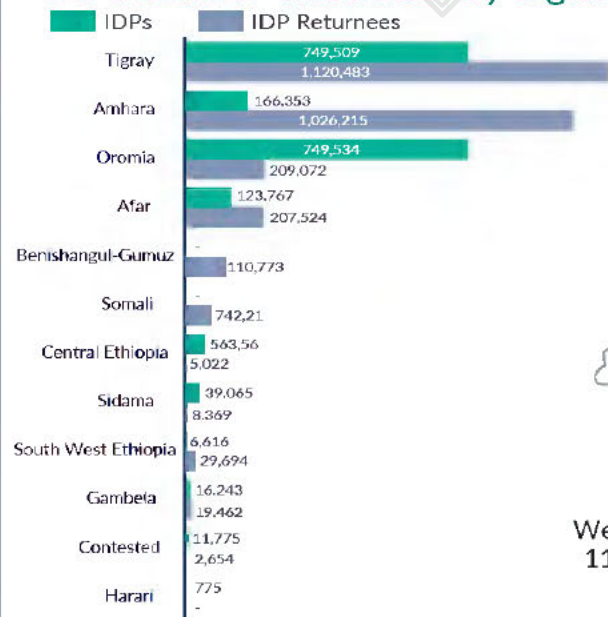
Sources: DTM Site Assessment Round 37 (August 2024)  
This figure includes IDPs in different formal and informal locations  
According to the latest DTM National displacement Report 20

2,813,489

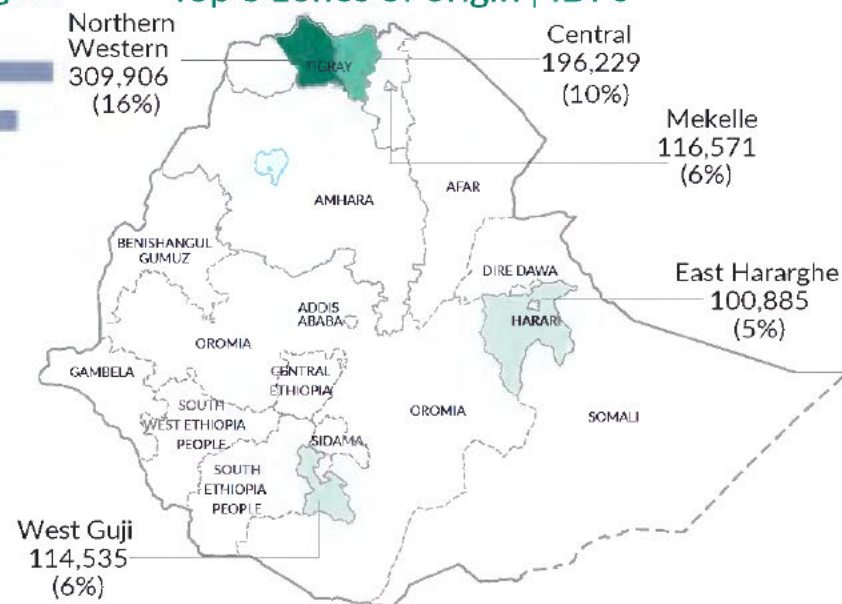
IDP Returnees

Sources: DTM National displacement Report 20

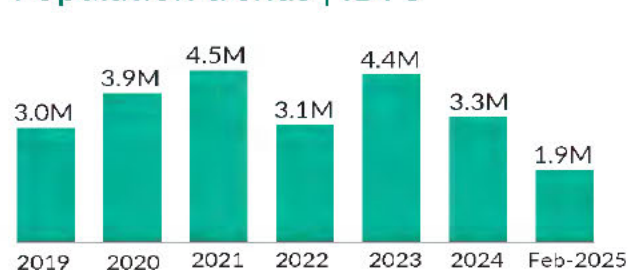
### IDPs and IDP Returnees by region



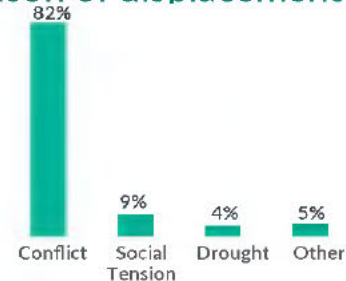
### Top 5 zones of origin | IDPs



### Population trends | IDPs



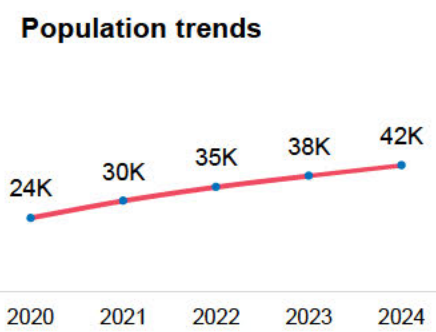
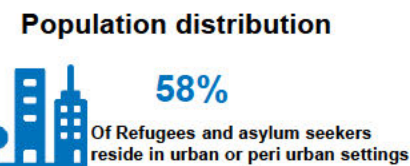
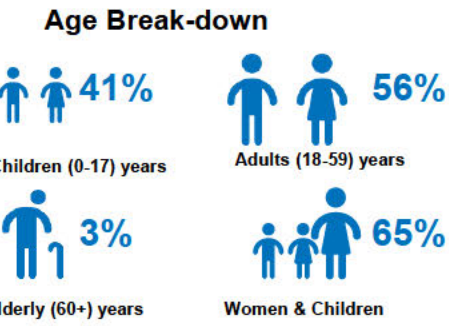
### Reason of displacement | IDPs



# SOMALIA | KEY FIGURES as of Feb 2025

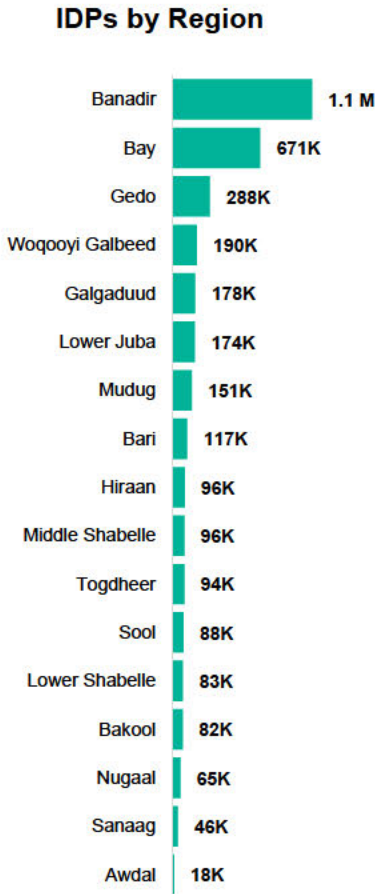
 **43,449**

**Refugees and asylum seekers**  
Majority of Refugees and Asylum seekers are from Ethiopia and Yemen



 **3.5M**

**IDPs (Source: SOM IDPWG)**

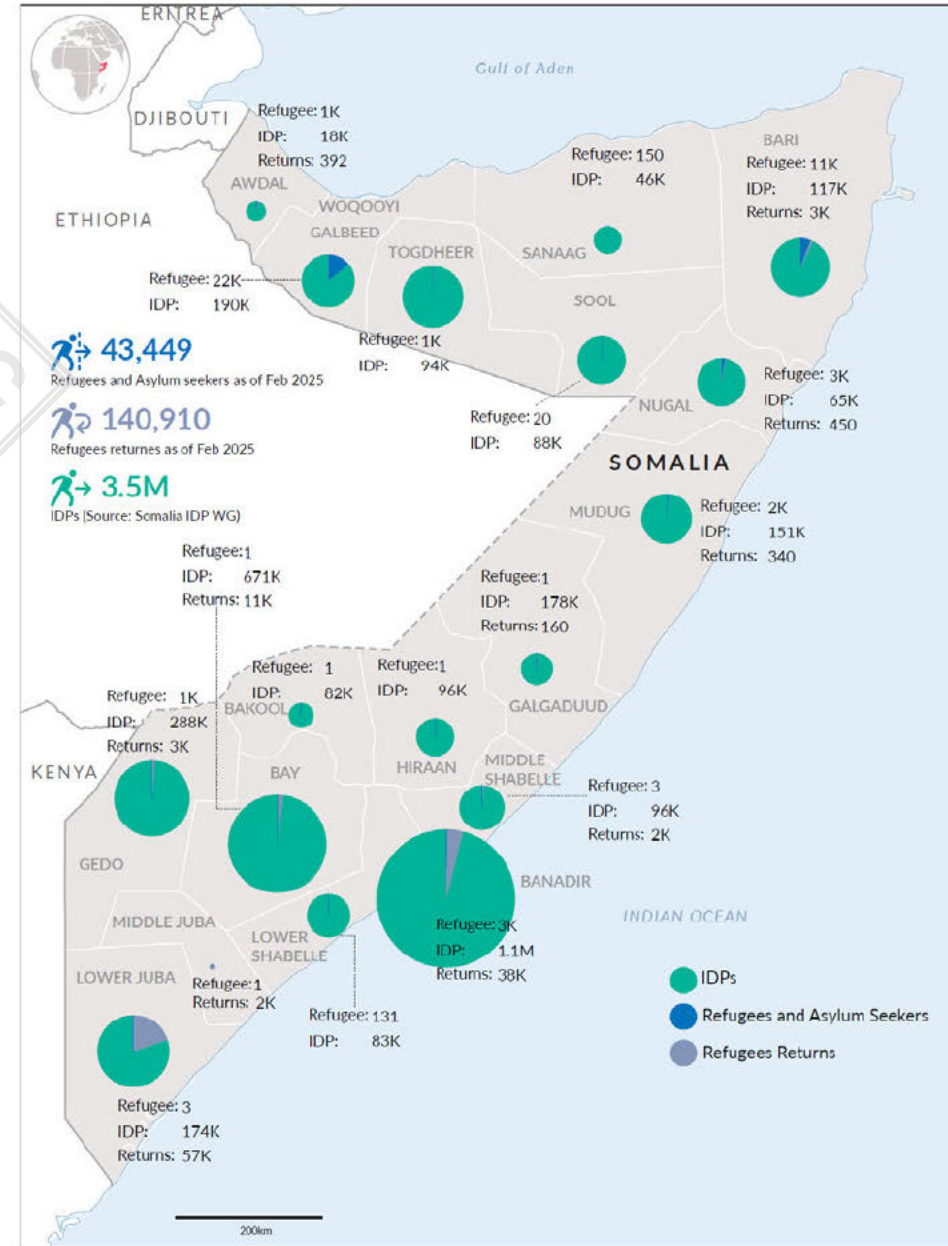


 **140,910**

**Refugee returnees**

**Returnees by Country of Asylum**

Region	Kenya	Yemen	Other
Awdal	-	375	17
Bakool	1	53	2
Banadir	15,879	20,624	1,045
Bari	12	2,671	34
Bay	9,705	1,418	22
Galgaduud	15	142	3
Gedo	2,922	361	45
Hiraan	42	777	22
Lower Juba	54,844	2,195	128
Lower Shabelle	104	2,839	2
Middle Juba	1,539	18	1
Middle Shabelle	798	778	25
Mudug	10	312	18
Nugaal	13	414	23
Other	-	14,991	169
Sanaag	-	122	-
Sool	-	126	3
Togdheer	2	333	13
Woq. Galbeed	18	4,230	655
Grand Total	85,904	52,779	2,227



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Thank you.



## MOCADDEM – PRESENTATION ON MIGRATION IN ETHIOPIA & SOMALIA

April 7, 2025

Movements tracked between  
January and December 2024

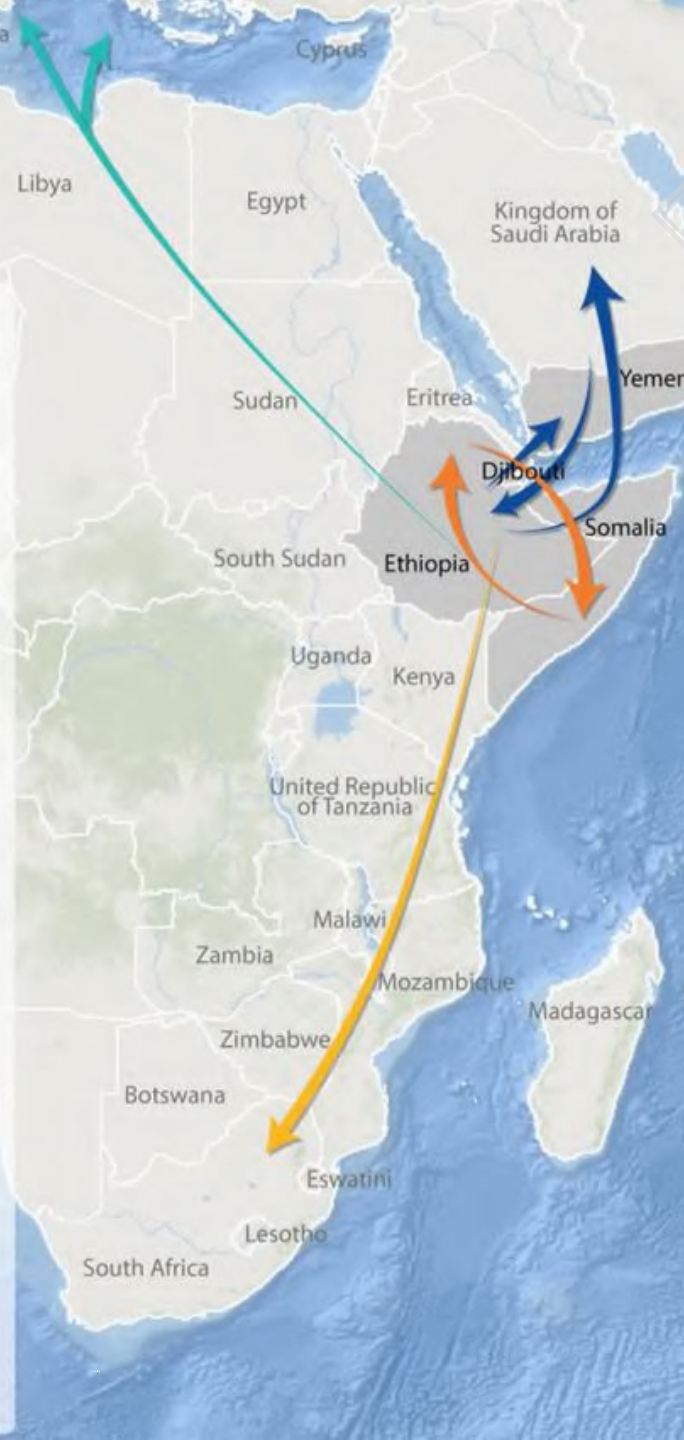
**844,500**

**54%** → The **Eastern Route** refers to the movement between the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula, in particular the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, but also other countries in the Peninsula

**39%** → The **Horn of Africa Route** refers to the movement towards countries within the Horn of Africa

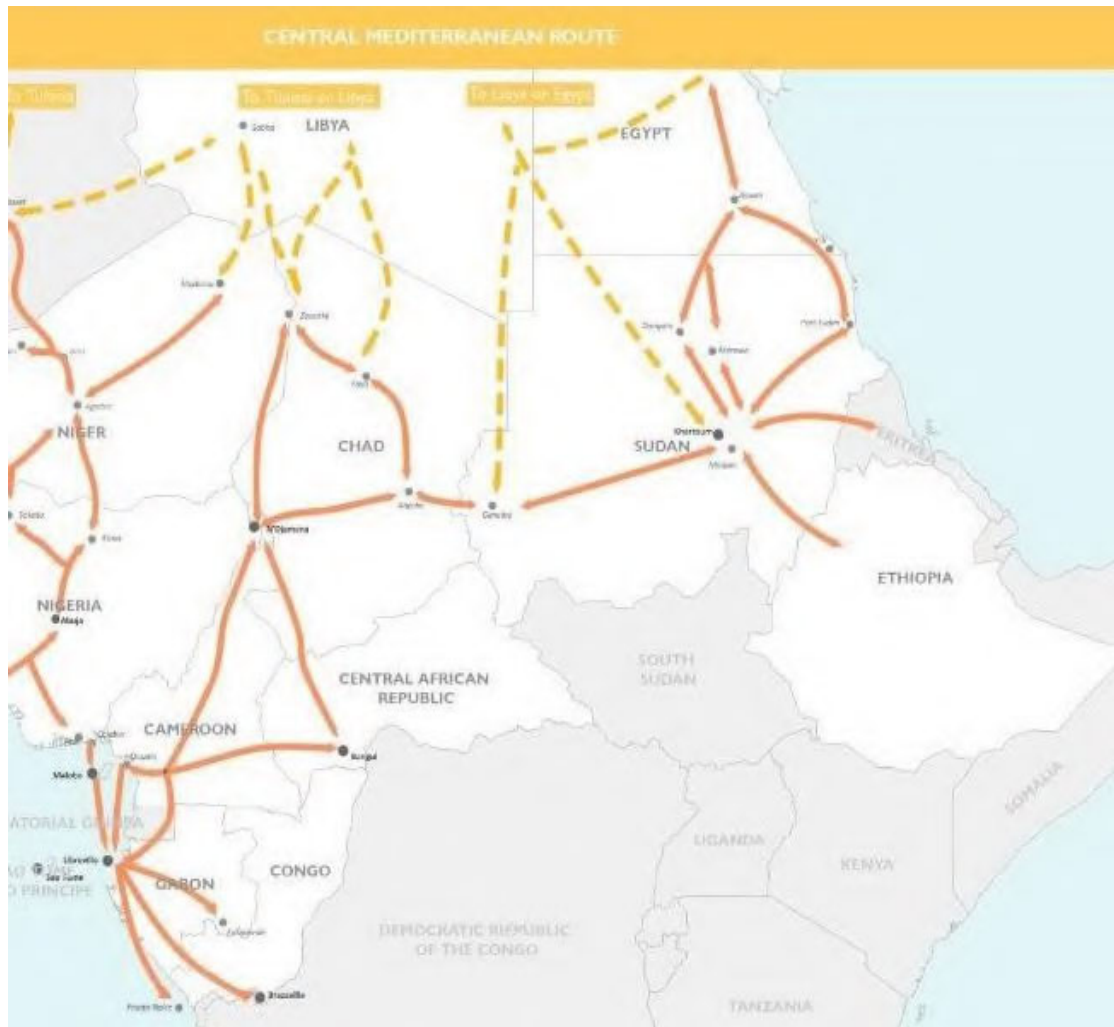
**8%** → The **Southern Route** runs from the Horn of Africa, through Eastern Africa towards Southern Africa

**<1%** → The **Northern Route** refers to movements originating from the East and Horn of Africa, through Sudan and Libya across the Central Mediterranean towards Europe, in particular Italy



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# MIGRATION TRENDS

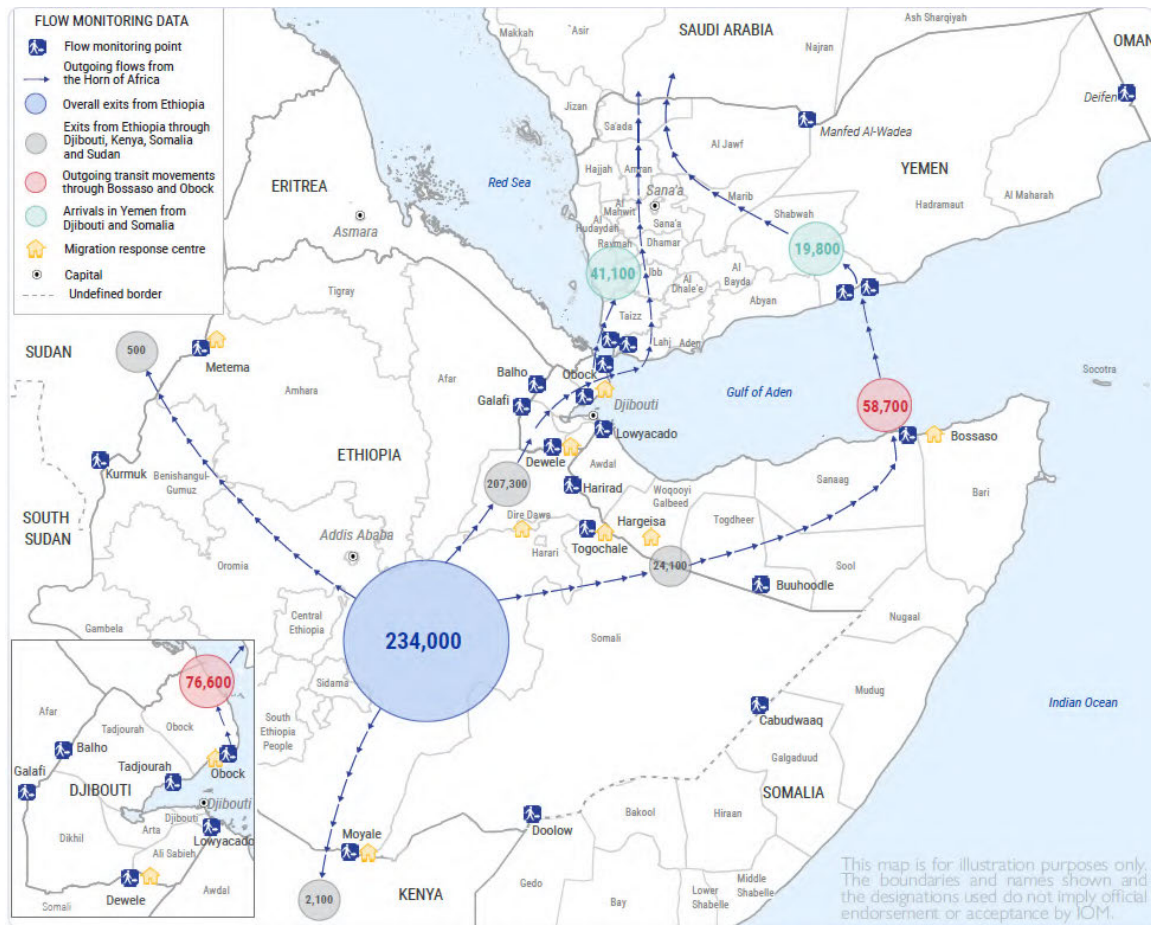


OUTGOING MIGRATION FLOWS FROM EHOA

- With the **ongoing conflict in Sudan** since April 2023, the number of movements along the Northern route significantly decreased (-25%) between 2023 (3,700) and 2024 (2,800).
- 86% of movements in 2023 were before April (3,200), with only 500 movements tracked in 2023 after the conflict outbreak.
- As of March 2025, Sudan hosts **11.3 million IDPs**, and since the conflict outbreak in April 2023, more than **3.9 million cross-border movements have been tracked leaving Sudan to neighbouring countries**.
- **Migrants tracked by IOM in Libya from the horn of Africa** (Dec 24): 3,500 Eritreans; 3,400 South Sudanese; 1,500 Somalis, and 1,300 Ethiopians

## NORTHERN ROUTE

## OUTGOING MIGRATION FLOWS FROM THE HORN OF AFRICA TOWARDS THE ARABIAN PENINSULA



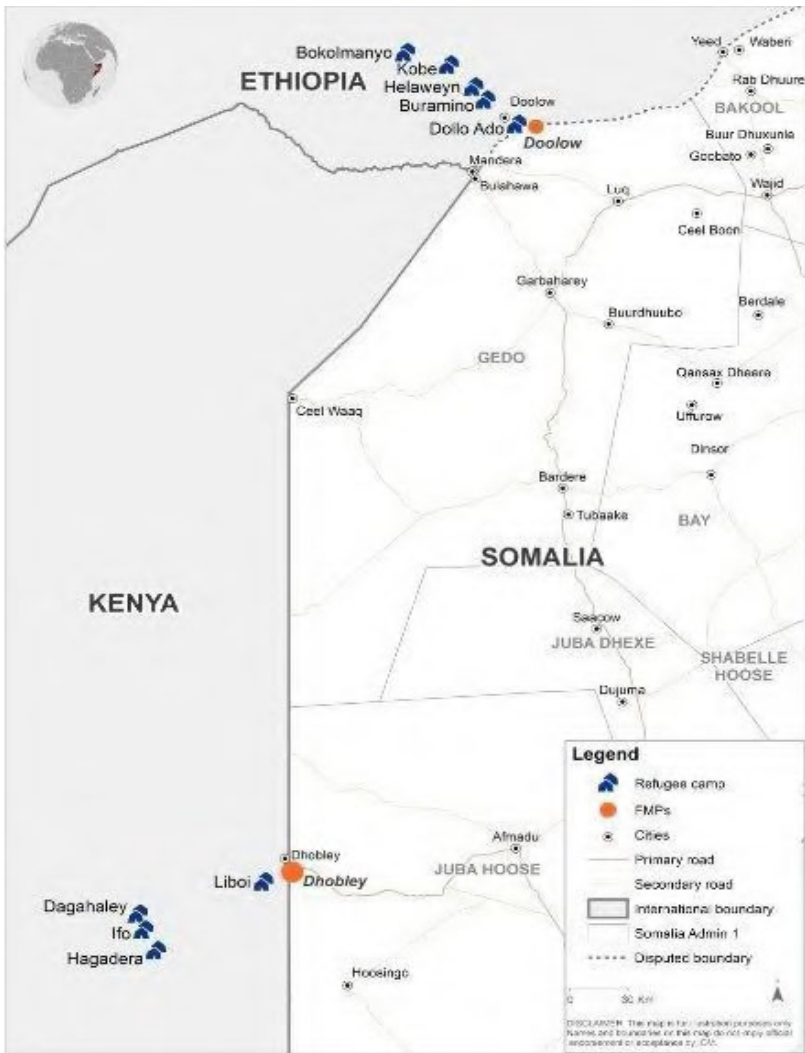
- The Eastern Route remains the **most frequented and most dangerous** across the Horn of Africa region.
- **Overall increase (+13%)** in movements tracked between 2023 (395,000) & 2024 (446,200). Estimated to represent at least 300,000 individual journeys, likely higher.
- 96% of migrants along this route are Ethiopian nationals and 4% Somali nationals.
- **Movement of girls (+42%, 15,700) and women (+36%, 113,500) increased**
- **Forced returns from Saudi Arabia to Ethiopia more than doubled (+118%)** between 2023 and 2024 up to **93,500** returns.
- 94% intended to return to the **conflict-prone regions of Amhara (35%), Tigray (30%) and Oromia (29%)**.
- In 2024, **558 deaths** were recorded on the route, most by **drowning (462)**.
- The year saw **six major shipwrecks**. 2025 already saw 3 shipwrecks with > 200 migrants missing.

## EASTERN ROUTE



- **Movements increased by 25%** between 2023 (11,600) and 2024 (14,600). Proportion of **women and children** increased from 11% to 25%
- Destinations include South Africa (91%), Angola (6%) and Zambia (2%)
- A high proportion of migrants surveyed reported a **lack of basic services** (87%) and **imprisonment or detention** (77%) during their journeys
- Migrants moreover face discrimination, stigmatization, forced labour, illnesses, sexual exploitation and kidnappings. Reports on a mass grave of migrants in Malawi and migrants found dead in container trucks in Zambia have also emerged in recent years.
- In 2024, **69 migrants died or went missing** in the Indian Ocean when travelling from Comoros towards the French department of Mayotte.

## SOUTHERN ROUTE



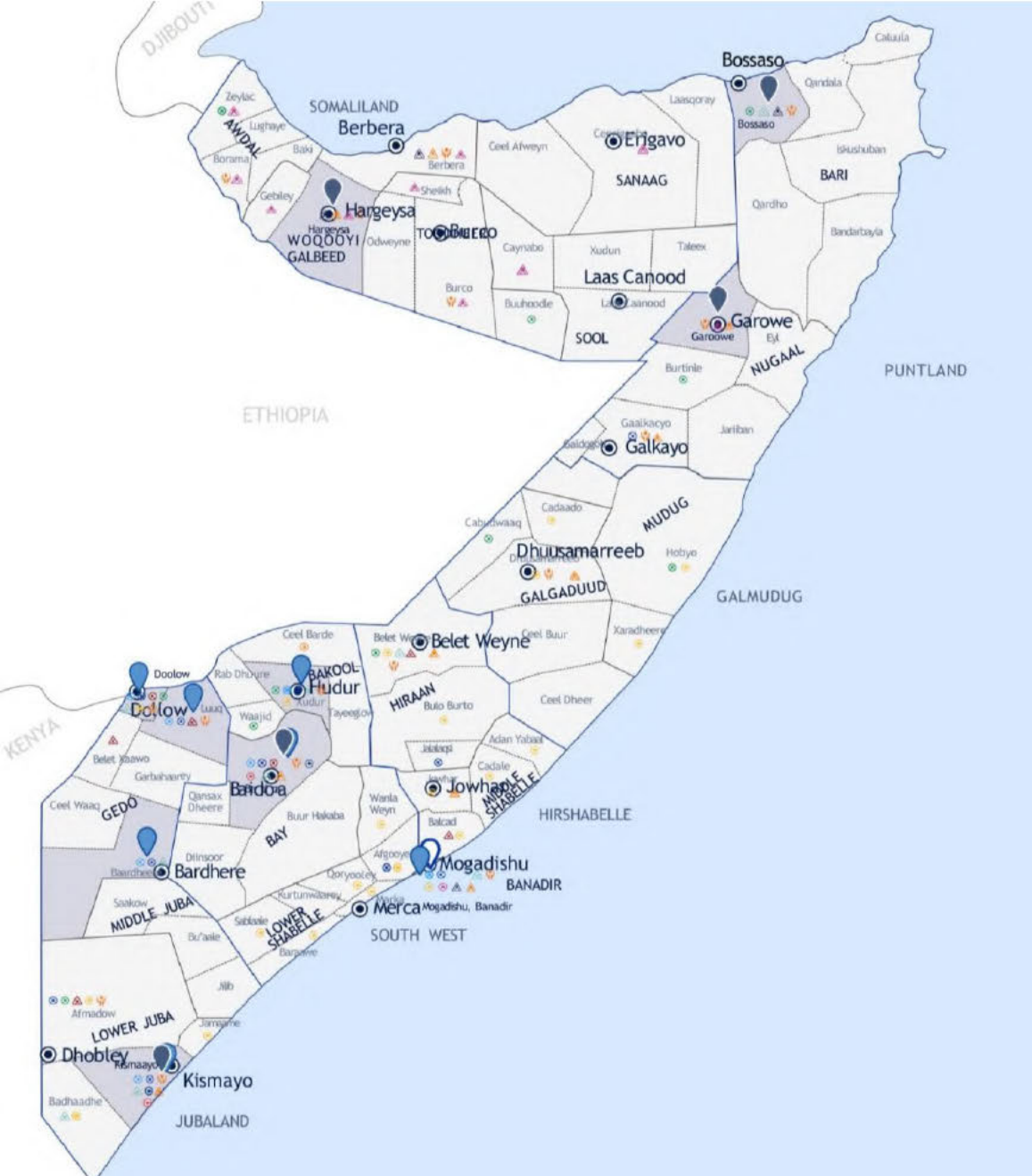
- The **Horn of Africa Route (intra-regional mobility)** represented **39% of the movements observed in the Horn of Africa in 2024 (330,000)**.
- Mostly travelled by **Somali (61%) and Ethiopian (37%) nationals**
- **Regional integration** is a central strategy for establishing, expanding and enhancing intra-African regular migration pathways by leveraging the fact that the majority of migration from Africa remains within the continent and its sub- regions.
- **Existing frameworks** focused on regional integration :
  - East African Community (EAC) Common Market Protocol.
  - Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
  - Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) free movement protocols.

# INTRAREGIONAL

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# SOMALIA

*Migration trends, challenges  
and recommendations*



- Main Office
- Sub Office
- Satellite<sup>1</sup> Office
- District with office Presence

#### Emergency and Post-Crisis

- Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)
- Shelter and Non-Food Items (S-NFI)
- SNFI Common Pipeline
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)
- Protection

#### Solutions and Resilience

- Durable Solutions (Livelihoods, Urban solutions, Community Action Planning)

#### Transition and Recovery

- Community Stabilization (Rapid Stabilization, Environmental Peace building, Security Sector Governance)
- Security and Justice
- Preventing Violent Extremism

<sup>1</sup>Satellite offices are managed by TPC/CTG

DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

# Context



- Population approx. 16M, with over 3.5 M people displaced due to conflict, political instability, and climatic shocks
- Source, transit and return country along key migration corridors. Over 52,000 migrants entered Somalia in 2024 and over 11,000 migrants were forced to return to Somalia from abroad.
- Drought declared in 13 districts - FAO warns of over 4M people in need of acute nutrition.
- Significant increase of security incidences: offensives against Al-Shabaab and US airstrikes on Islamic State in Somalia

# Challenges



Fragmentation of migration governance systems



Returns done without reintegration support



Access to services for returning migrants



Lack of support for stranded migrants and returns from non-EU member states



## | WAY FORWARD



**Strengthening Governance through Civil Registration** - The expansion of the Somali National ID System (NIRA) and the operationalization of the Nationwide and Unified Civil Registration Platform (CRDG) will enhance overall governance infrastructure, increase public sector efficiency, and bolster national security.

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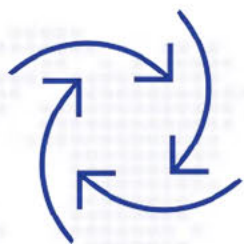
**Investing in Legal Identity** - Providing robust legal identity solutions is critical for ensuring social protection services for host populations, migrants, and returning migrants; digitizing and linking passport and ID issuance; combating document fraud; preventing aid diversion; facilitating the reintegration of returnees; and streamlining consular procedures for returns. **Continue investing in MIDAS to enhance border infrastructure and biometric systems. Areas to be targeted are Mandera triangle, Puntland and Somaliland.**

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**Supporting a National Coordination Mechanism for Migration (NCM)** - Establish an integrated approach to unify all actors in migration governance—connecting legal identity issuance, joint capacity-building, and return and reintegration—while breaking the current fragmented system.

## | WAY FORWARD



**Comprehensive Reintegration Packages** - Provide robust economic, social, and psychosocial support for sustainable reintegration.

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**Advocating for Inclusive Reintegration Efforts** - Ensure strong reintegration packages extend to migrants returning from non-EU countries and stranded migrants.

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**Focusing on Livelihoods and Social Cohesion**- Address unemployment and foster unity, both key drivers of migration, through targeted livelihood initiatives.

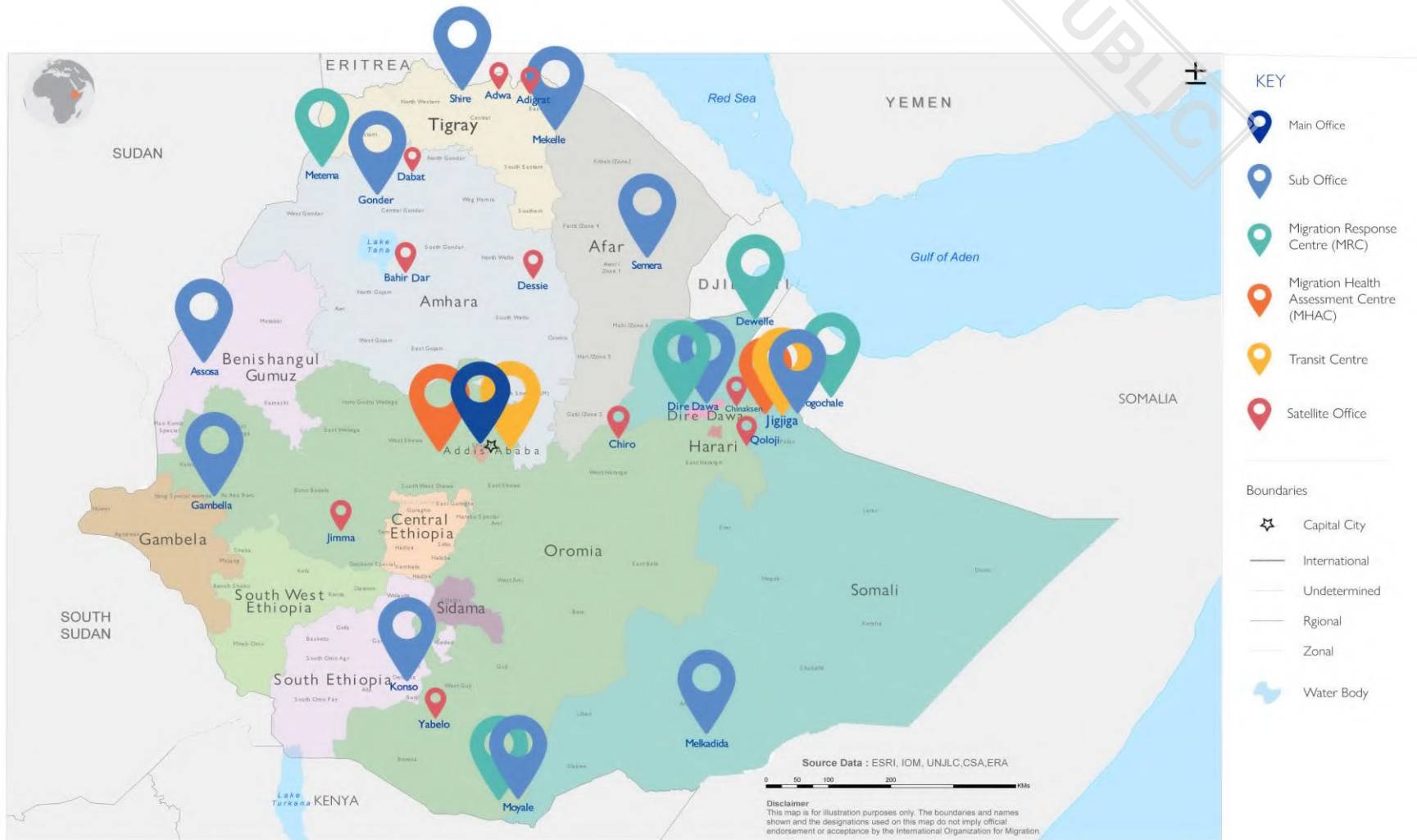


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# ETHIOPIA

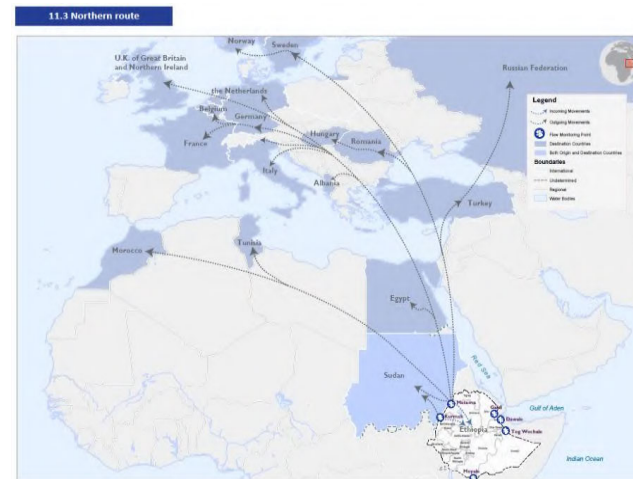
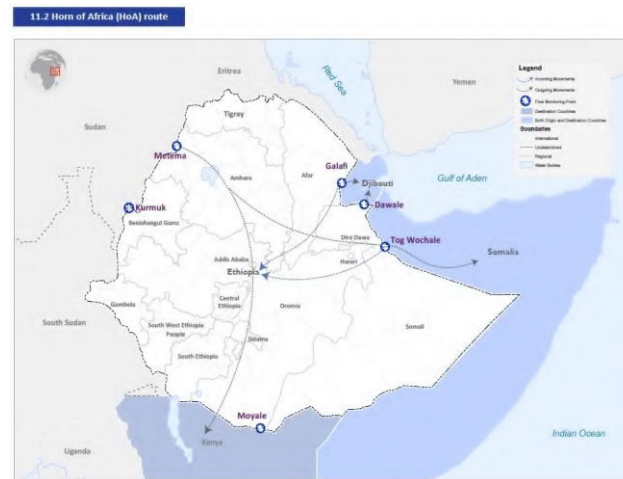
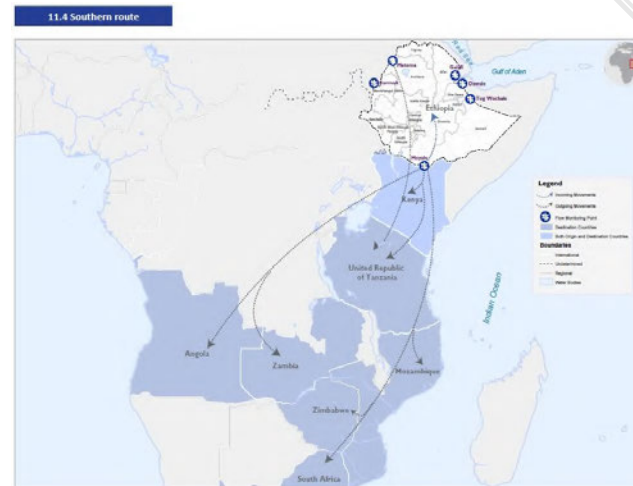
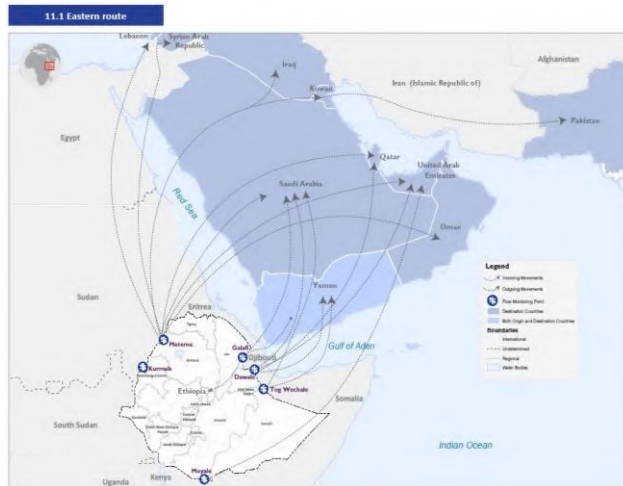
*Migration trends, challenges  
and recommendations*

# IOM OPERATIONAL PRESENCE

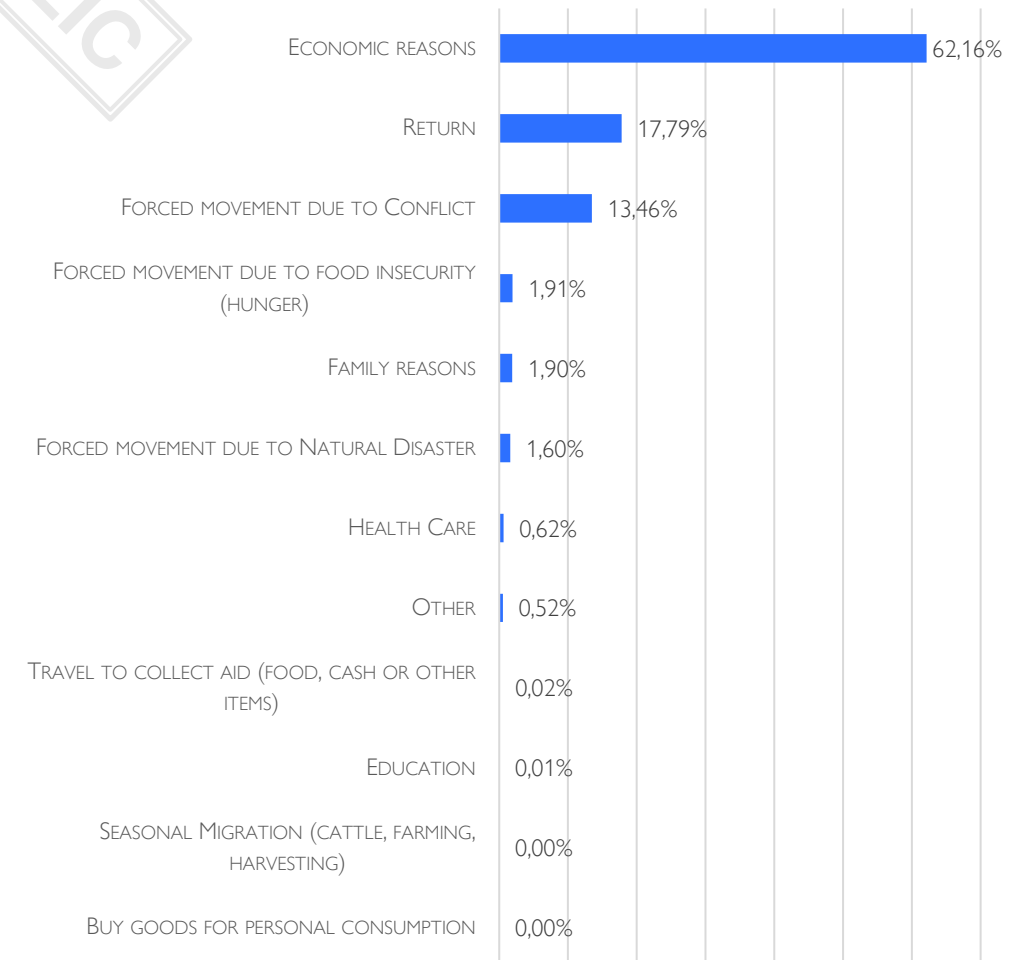


Liaison Office – 1  
Country Office – 1  
Sub/Field Offices – 11  
MRCs – 5  
MHACs – 2  
Transit Centres – 2

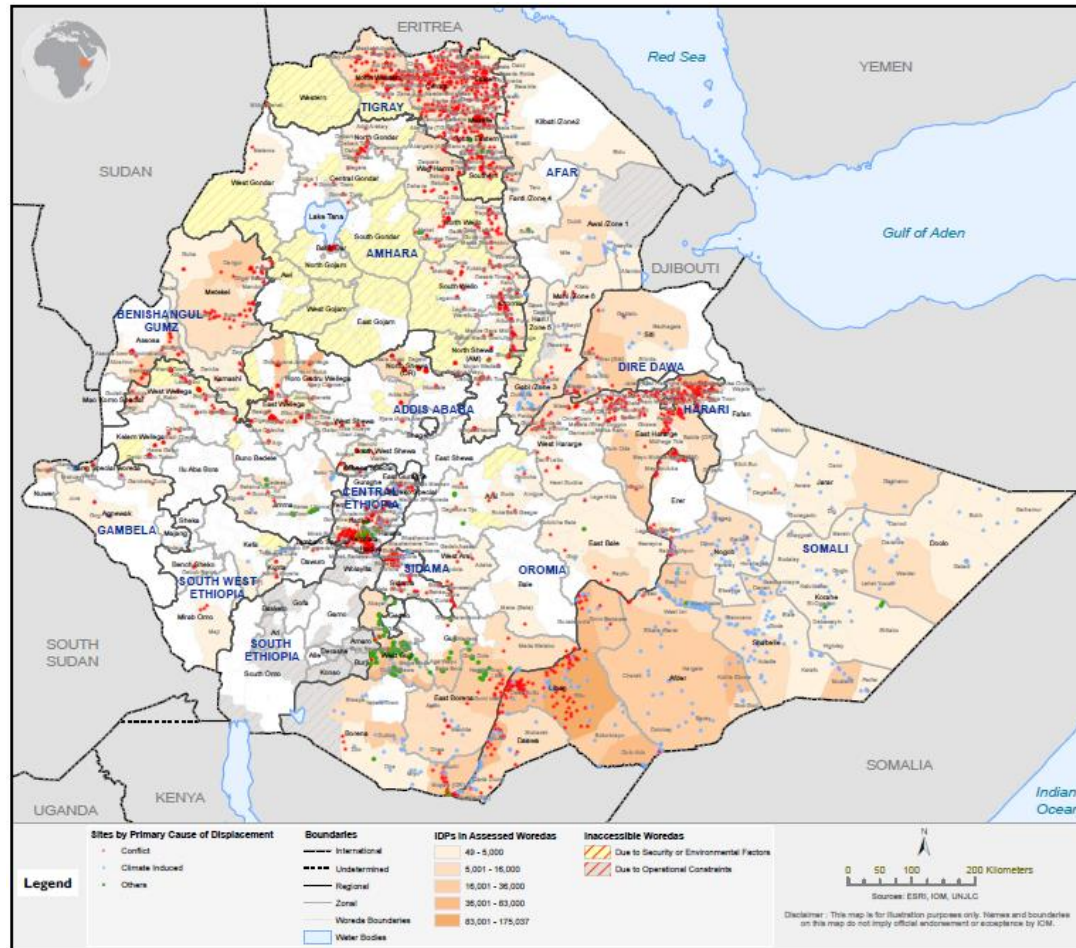
# CONTEXT MIGRATION 2024



## REASON FOR MIGRATION

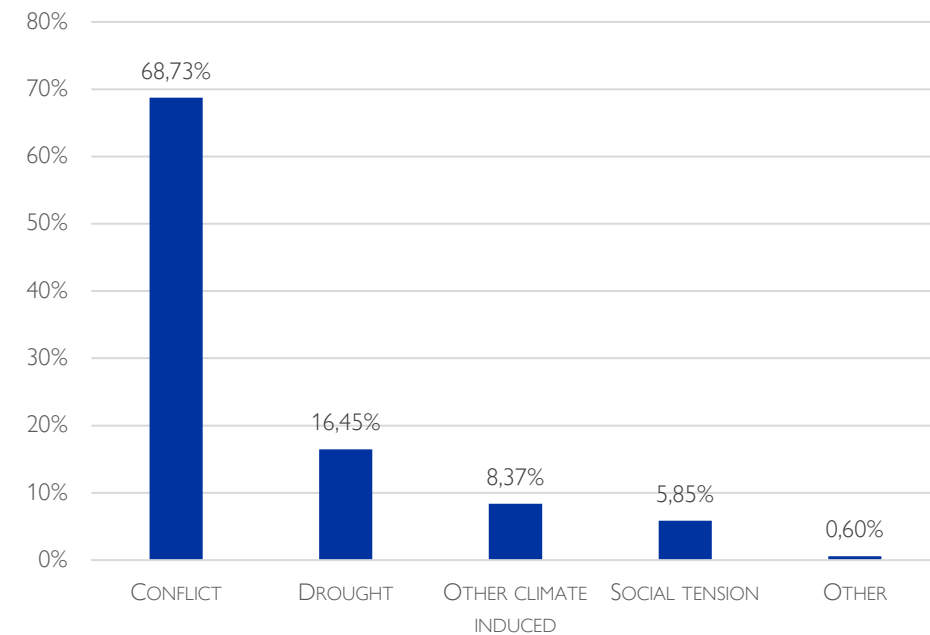


# CONTEXT DISPLACEMENT



**MORE THAN 3.3 MILLION IDPs ASSESSED IN 2024**

## REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT



# Challenges



Return suspension to Tigray and Amhara



Limited reception capacity in Addis Ababa. Particularly relevant for returnees coming from suspended areas



Limited resources for no-cost referrals



Gaps in intra-government coordination on the National Referral Mechanism (NRM)

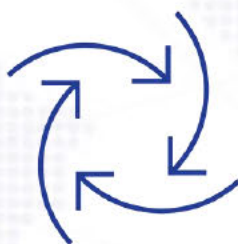


NRM is weakest in /near communities of origin



Lack of support for migrants returning from non-EU countries

## WAY FORWARD



**Integrated policy support** - focus on enhancing socio-economic conditions, improving governance, ensuring environmental sustainability, and providing robust legal frameworks for safe and regular migration.

IMPACT study conducted 2020-23 on EU-funded JI-HoA program found “an overall positive impact of the JI-HoA on sustainable reintegration in Ethiopia”.

**Addressing the root causes of displacement/migration** - Return and Reintegration is just one piece of the puzzle: solutions along migration routes involve integrating climate risks into humanitarian response plans, fostering peace and stability through conflict resolution and community engagement, improving access to services, and investing in equitable livelihoods.

- Dialogues, partnerships, joint programs between countries.
- Diaspora engagement and skills/resource transfer.
- Regular (labour) migration pathways.

# RETURN AND REINTEGRATION

- IOM's 3R policy—Return, Readmission, and Reintegration is a key approach to addressing migration challenges in Ethiopia by promoting: Safe and Dignified Returns: supporting Readmission Mechanisms and promoting Reintegration Efforts.
- This policy framework enhances resilience by creating opportunities for returnees while strengthening local communities to mitigate the effects of shocks and push factors for irregular re-migration pressures, reducing strain on host countries, and fostering sustainable development.
- Though the MRP in 2024, IOM provided individual socio-economic reintegration assistance to **73** vulnerable migrant returnees including reintegration counseling and business startup support based on their skills, aspirations and market opportunities. An additional **295** vulnerable returnees have received reintegration counselling and are working on business plans.

# Better Migration Management Programme

## Challenges Addressed by BMM

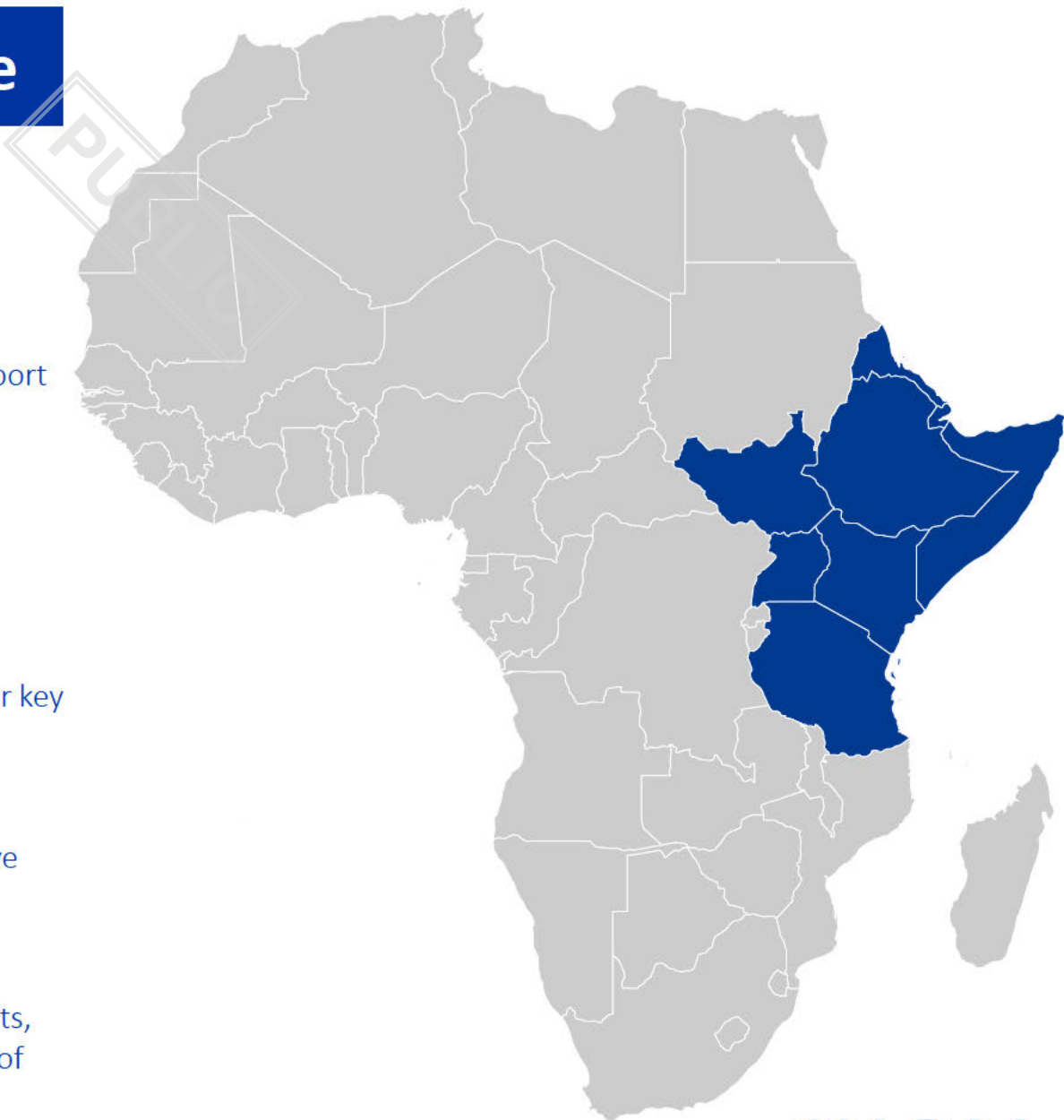
**Fragmented Migration Governance:** Limited national migration policies and legal frameworks are not fully aligned with EAC and IGAD frameworks, creating gaps in support for regular migration.

[Redacted text block]

**Limited Awareness Among Frontline Actors:** Border guards, law enforcement, and other key personnel lack sufficient training to identify, refer, and support vulnerable migrants or victims of trafficking (VoTs).

**Community-Level Unawareness:** Youth, local gatekeepers, and the transport sector have limited understanding of the risks of irregular migration, as well as the definitions of trafficking in persons (TiP) and smuggling of migrants (SoM).

**Barriers to Regular Migration:** Fragmented access to identification and travel documents, combined with inadequate formal border crossing points, undermines the facilitation of safe and regular migration.



# Better Migration Management Programme

## Way Forward BMM IV

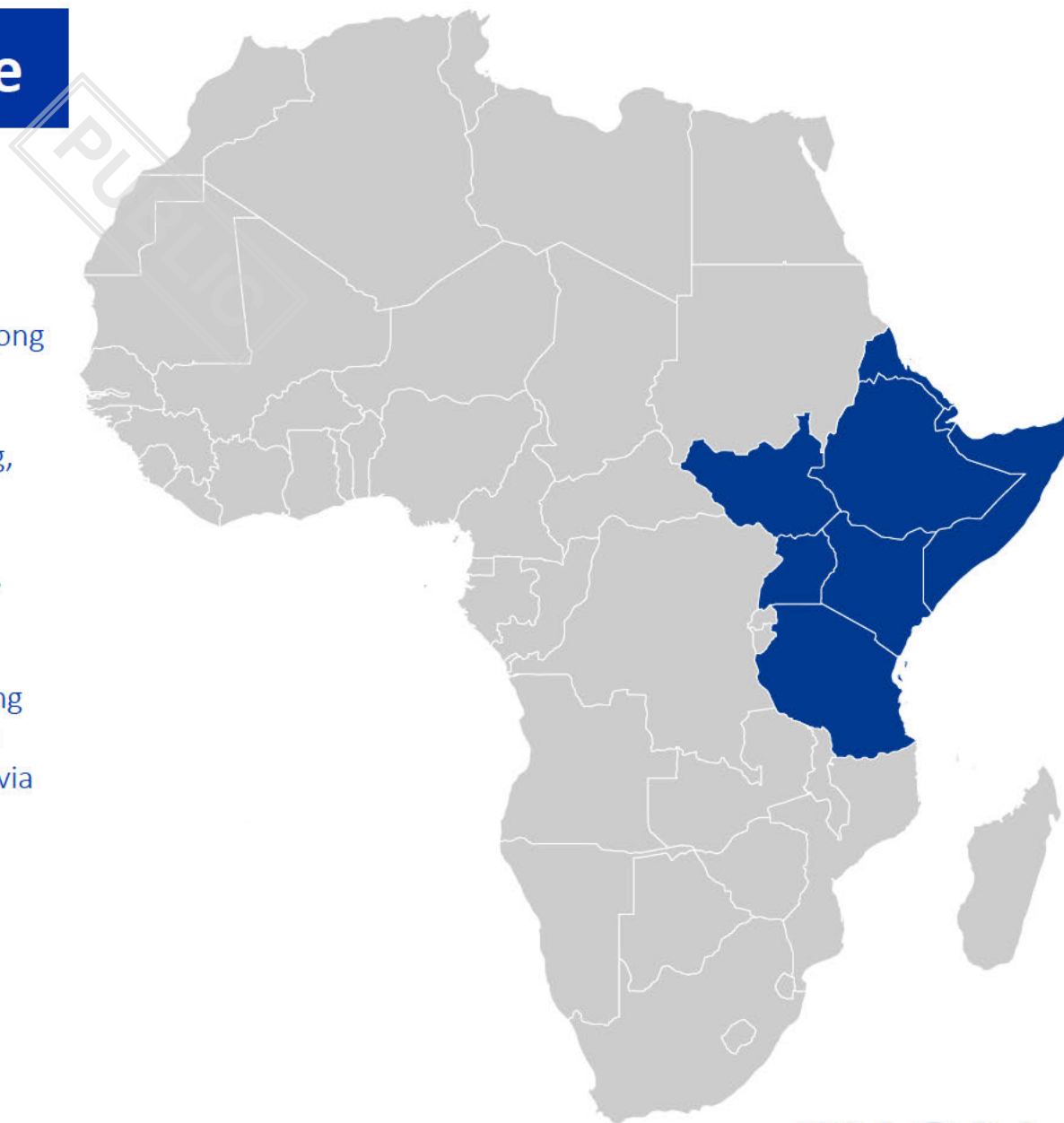
**Strengthen the regional approach** by ensuring stronger cross-country coordination among IOM and other implementing partners to address intra-regional migration challenges.

**Enhance the routes-based approach** through targeted programming in specific sending, receiving, and transit hotspots.

**Continue leveraging IOM's unique position** by drawing on its vast operational footprint, strategic leadership, and access to all levels of government.

**Combine multiple tools for impactful programming**—advocacy for implementing existing migration policies, institutionalizing guidelines and training materials, providing direct protection assistance through Migrant Response Centres, and addressing root causes via livelihood support.

**Increase ownership by national governments** through resource allocation to ensure sustainability of interventions and support a phased exit strategy.



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# THANK YOU

QUESTIONS?

