

### OVERVIEW

In August 2023, a total of 36,796 movements were observed across the six flow monitoring points (FMPs) in Ethiopia. This represents a 24% decrease in daily average movements in comparison with July 2023, where an average of 1,553 movements per day were observed.

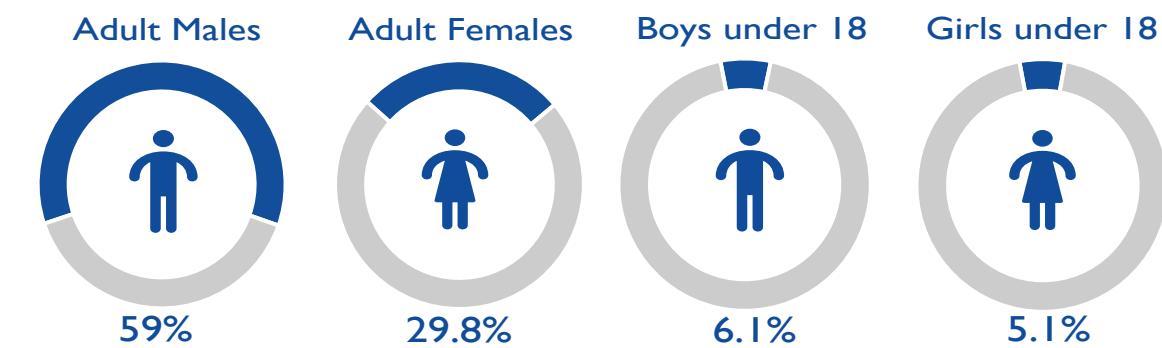
The share of outgoing movements (70.7%) during August has shown an increase, while that of incoming movements (29.3%) has decreased compared to the previous month, mainly due to decreased incoming flows from neighboring Sudan through the Metema and Kurmuk entry points. A total of 26,007 outgoing movements were observed, of which 9,069 (34.9%) were heading towards Saudi Arabia, 6,804 (26.2%) were going to Kenya, 4,104 (15.8%) were travelling towards Somalia, 2,649 (10.2%) to Djibouti, 1,078 (4.1%) intending to reach Yemen, 1,044 (4%) heading to South Africa, and 368 (1.4%) to Sudan while remaining movements were to other Southern African, Middle Eastern, European and North American countries.

At the same time, 10,789 incoming movements were observed, of which 5,540 (51.3%) originated from Sudan, mainly fleeing the conflict that started in April, while 1,879 (17.4%) came from Somalia, 1,645 (15.2%) from Kenya, 1,579 (14.6%) movements from Djibouti, and the remaining from Yemen, Uganda, Egypt and the United Republic of Tanzania. Most incoming movements (63.1%) were by Ethiopians, followed by Sudanese nationals (32.5%) fleeing the conflict in Sudan. Returning Ethiopians departed from Somalia (27.6%), Kenya (24.2%), Sudan (23.1%), Djibouti (23%), and the remaining travelled from Yemen, Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania.

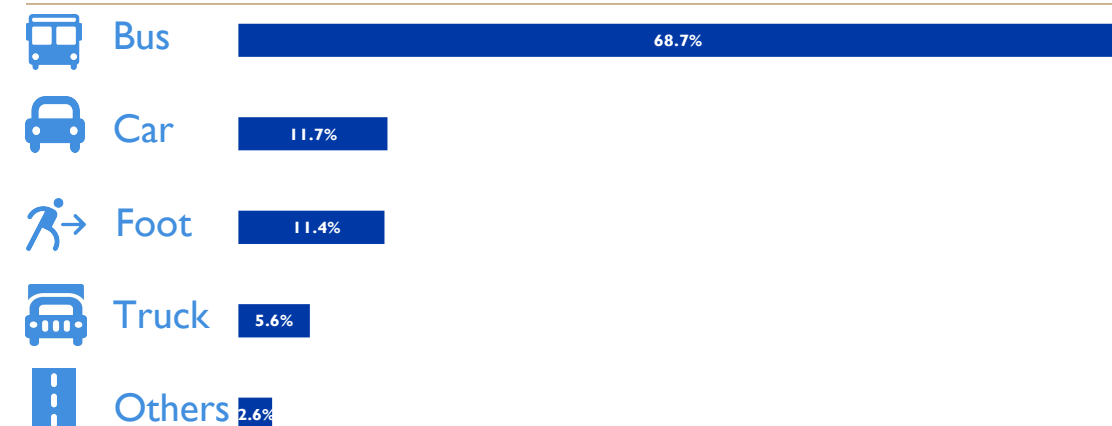
During the reporting month, overall recorded movements decreased by 24%. The main driving factors for cross-border movements through the flow monitoring points in Ethiopia were economic reasons (58%), conflict (17.4%) and return (13.3%) while the remaining 11.3% were for other factors, including natural disasters and food insecurity. The decrease in flows induced by conflict (-64%) has continued in the reporting month which can be attributed to the decreased inflows from Sudan via the Metema and Kurmuk FMPs. Movements due to economic reasons have also shown a slight decrease (-7.4%) this month when compared to the previous month.

In August, there was a 24% decrease in daily average movements (1,187) compared to the preceding month (1,553) despite ongoing conflict in Sudan. DTM flow monitoring enumerators recorded 5,242 inflows fleeing the conflict from Sudan to Ethiopia through the Metema and Kurmuk FMPs during the reporting month, which is a 66% decrease from the previous month. Sudanese nationals continue to be the majority (62.8%) of the arrivals from Sudan and have increased in proportion of the arrivals followed by Ethiopian nationals (28.9%) returning home, South Sudanese nationals (4%), Eritrean nationals (2.4%) and more than 15 other nationalities.

### DEMOGRAPHICS



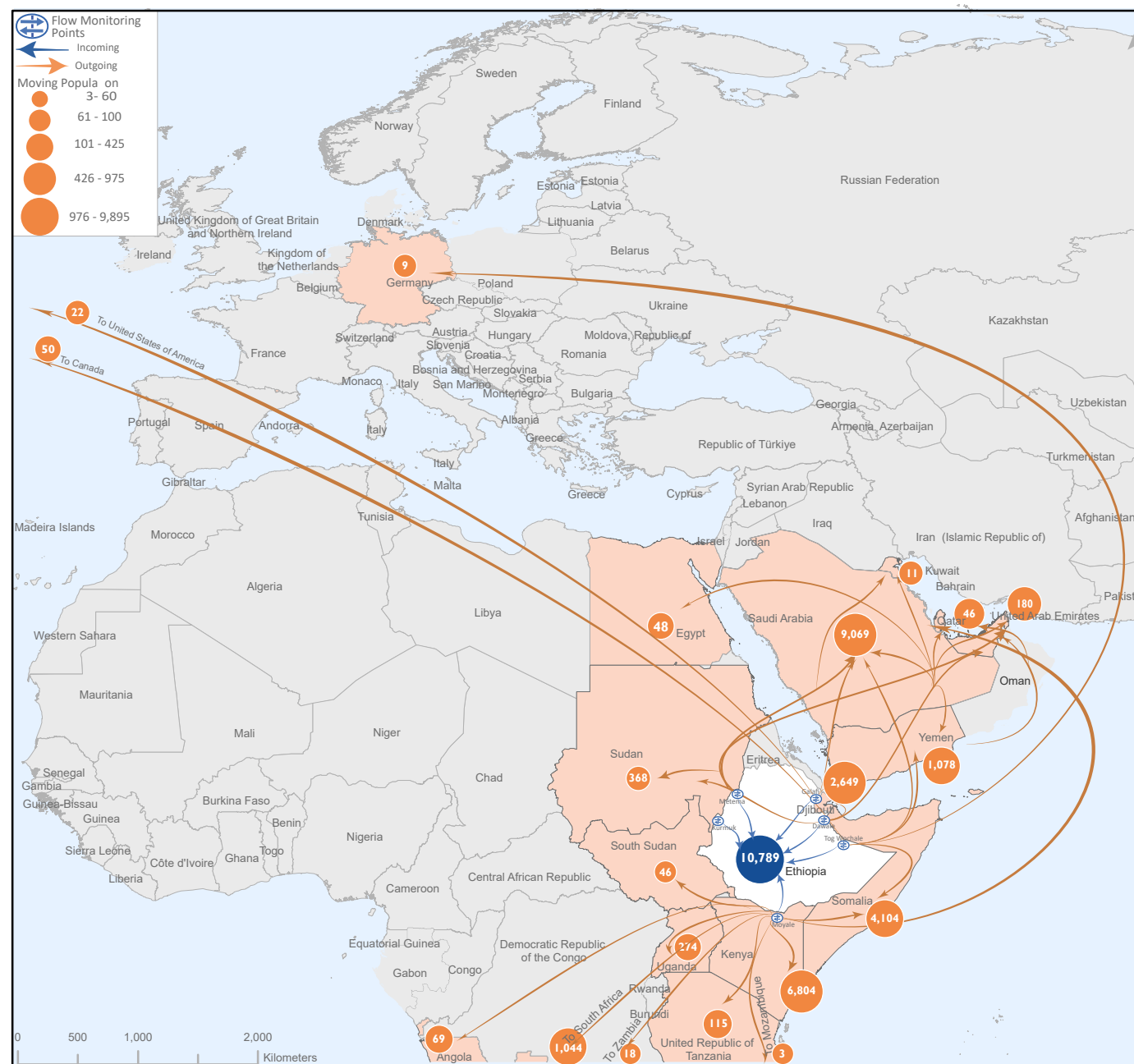
### MEANS OF TRANSPORT



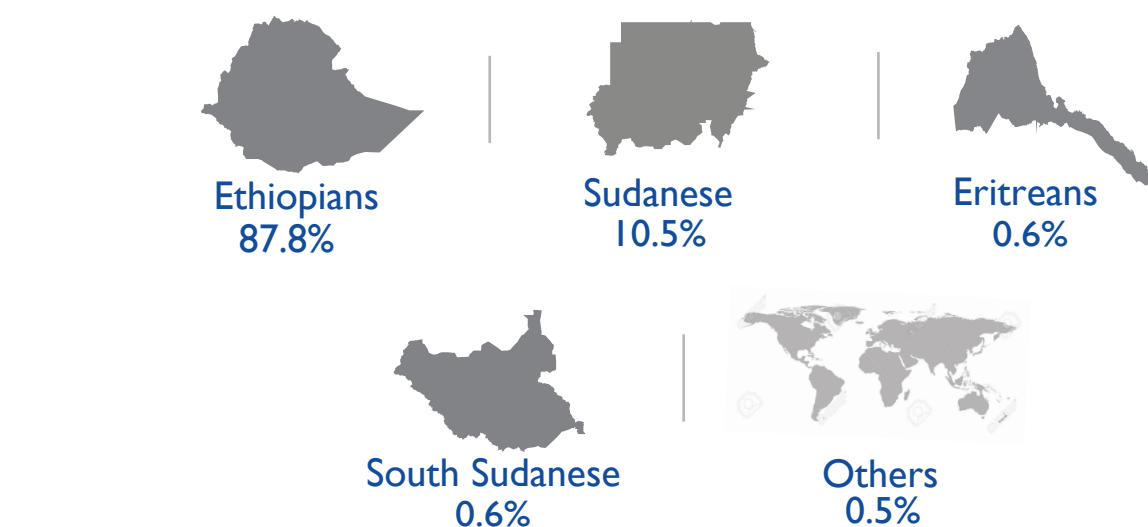
### KEY FIGURES



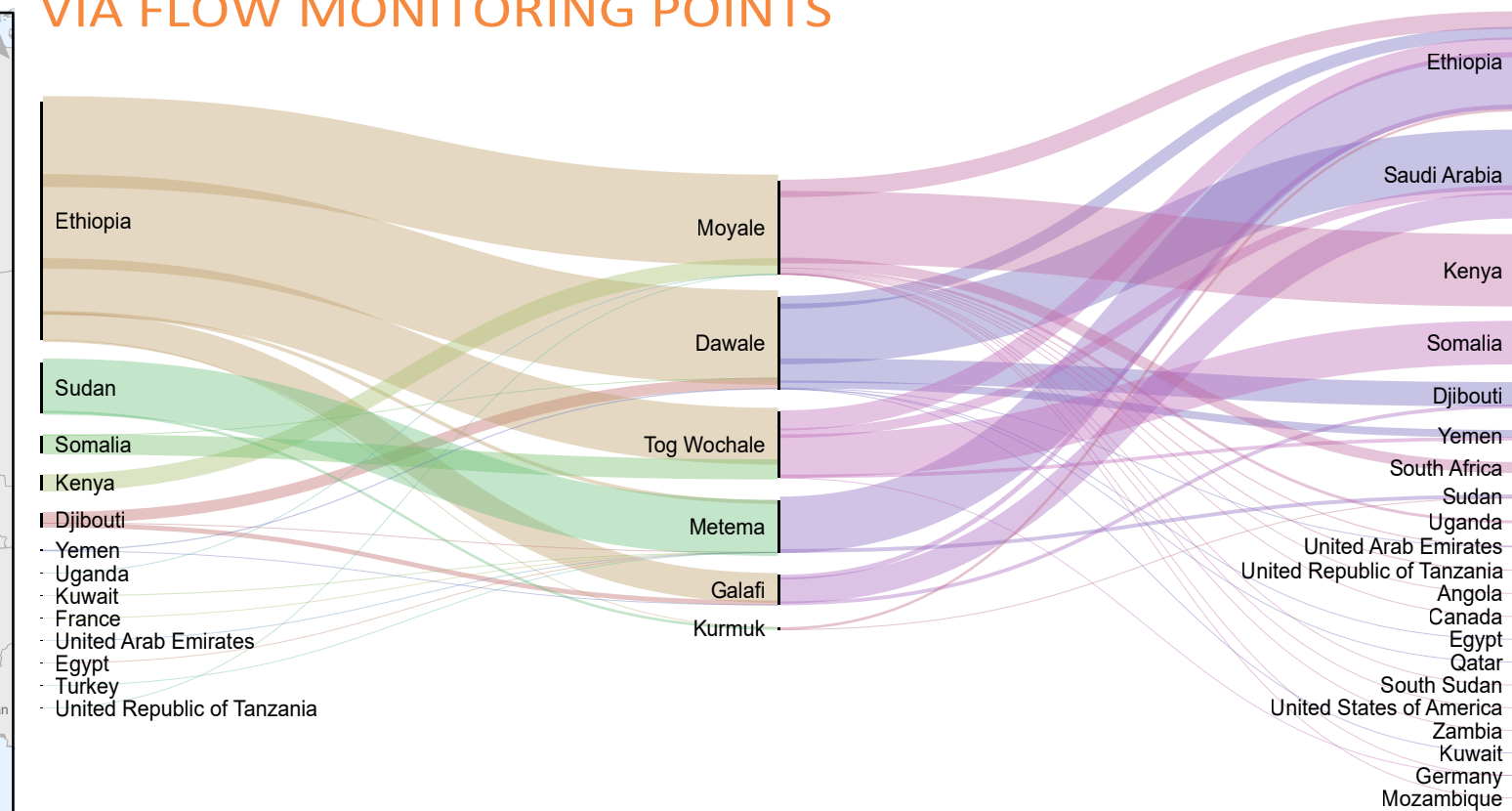
### MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



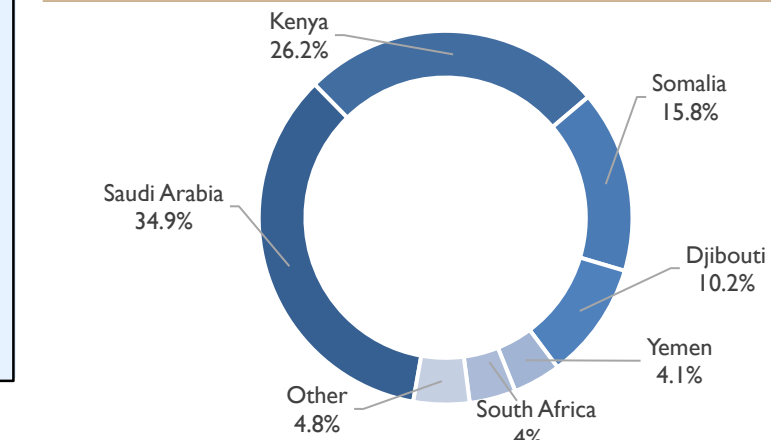
### NATIONALITIES OF PEOPLE ON THE MOVE



### PLACES OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS VIA FLOW MONITORING POINTS



### INTENDED OUTGOING DESTINATIONS



\*Other intended destination countries include Sudan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, and other African, North American, European and Middle Eastern countries.

\*\*Please note that figures for Yemen and Saudi Arabia should be interpreted jointly, as movements to Saudi Arabia often pass through Yemen.

### TYPE OF FLOWS

