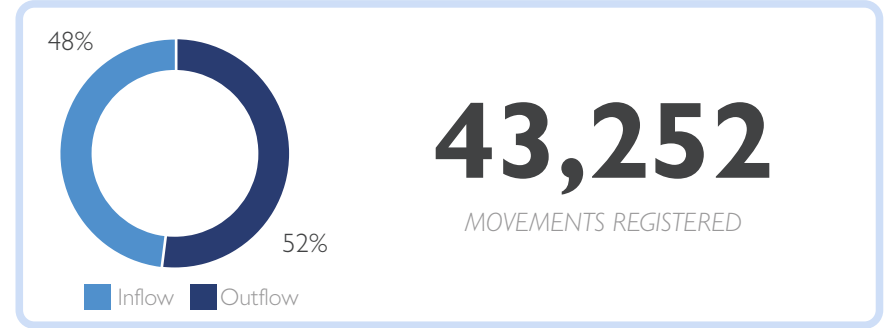


OVERVIEW

In March 2024, a total of 43,252 movements were observed across the six flow monitoring points (FMPs) in Ethiopia. This represents an 11.5% increase in daily average movements in comparison with February 2024 when an average of 1,251 movements per day were observed.

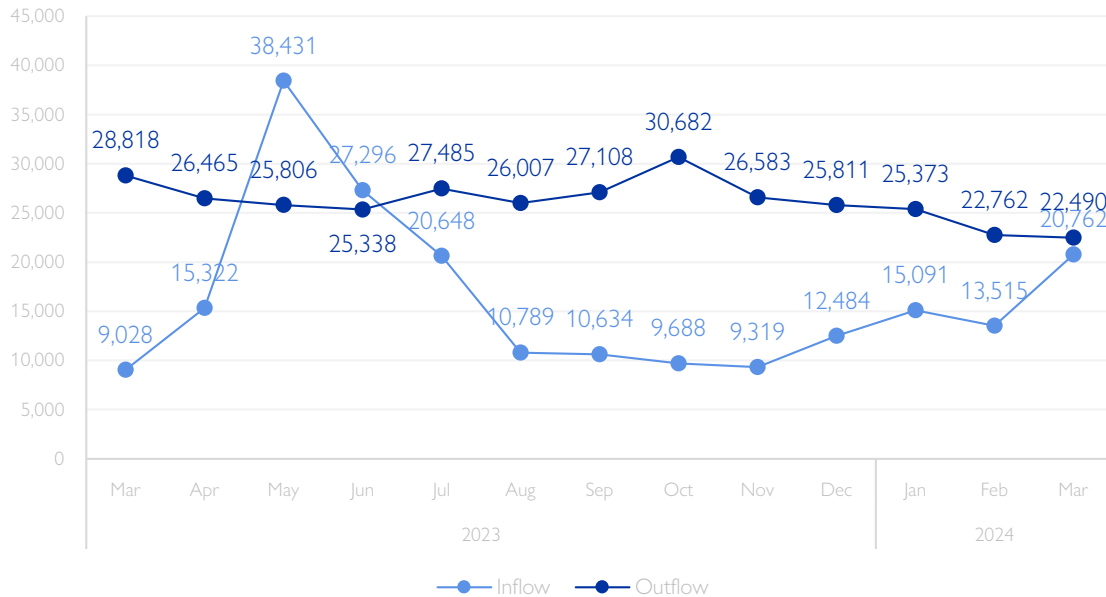
The ratio between outgoing movements (52% or 22,490 individuals) during March and incoming movements (48% or 20,762 individuals) slightly changed. This is due to an increase in returns from Kenya. In February 2024, 4,689 incoming individuals were registered traveling from Kenya, whereas 10,961 incoming individuals from Kenya were observed in March. Historically, recorded outflows have been higher than inflows as seen in the figure below. However, in May and June 2023, inflows exceeded outflows.

The majority of outgoing movements were identified at the three FMPs that generally record movements along the Eastern and Horn of Africa routes; the Galafi and Dawale FMPs border Djibouti and the Tog Wochale FMP borders Somalia. These points accounted for a total of 72.8% of all outgoing movements recorded in March 2024. The top reasons for migration through these points were economic reasons followed by forced movement due to natural disaster. 23.6% of all outgoing movements were recorded through the Moyale FMP bordering Kenya. The Moyale FMP generally records movements traveling along the Southern route. The top reasons for outgoing migration through this FMP were economic reasons followed by food insecurity. Finally, the remaining 3.6% of all outgoing movements were recorded through the Kurmuk FMP and the Metema FMP bordering Sudan. The Kurmuk and Metema FMPs generally record outgoing movements along the Northern route. The top reasons for migrating through these points were return to habitual residence followed by economic reasons.



Male	Female
72.8 %	27.2 %
0.6 %	0.3 %
66.2 %	22.3 %
5.1 %	3.6 %
0.9 %	1.0 %

INFLOWS AND OUTFLOWS OVER TIME



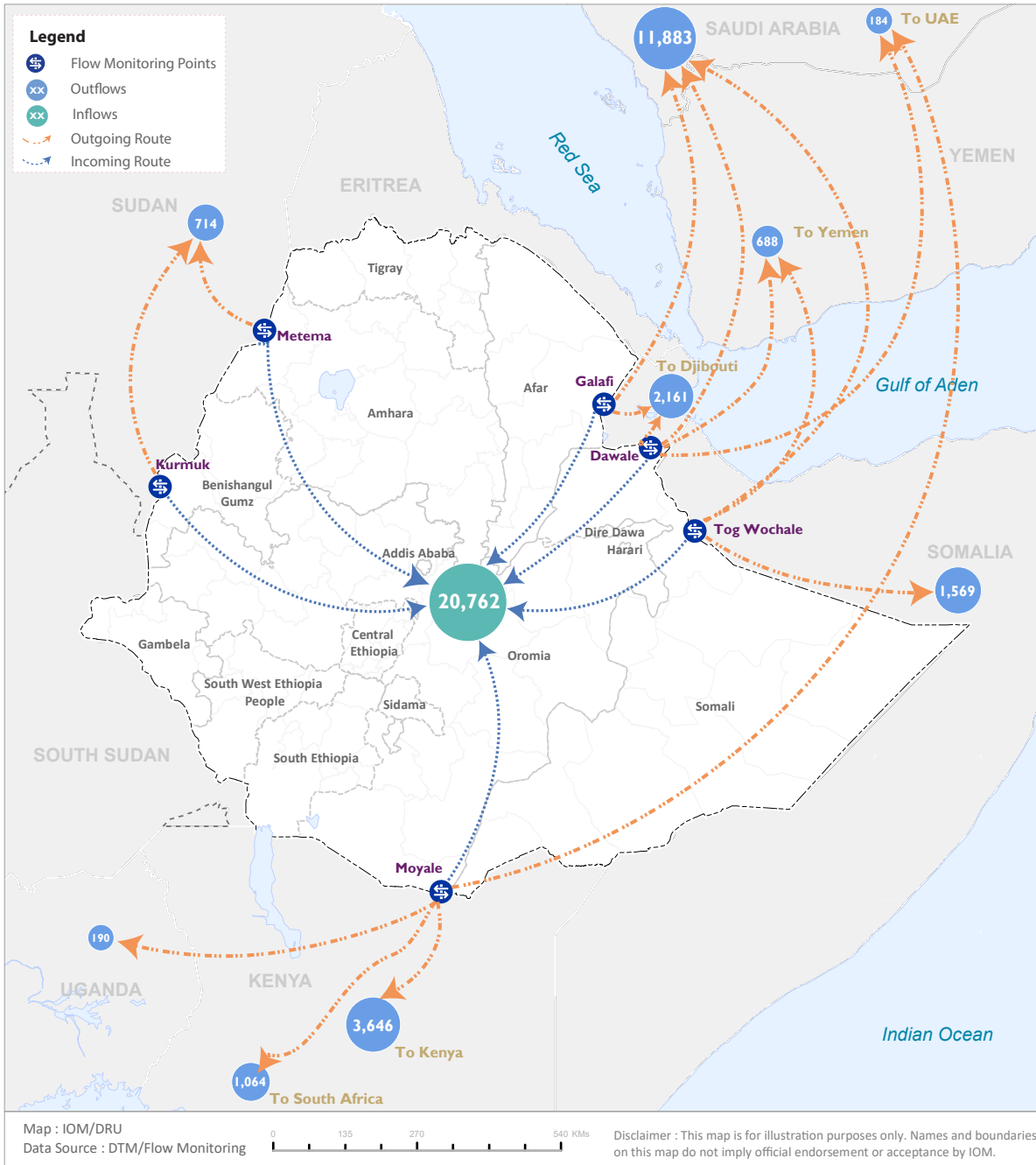
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

Bus	43.4%
Car	28.6%
Truck	15.8%
Foot	8.0%
Other	4.2%

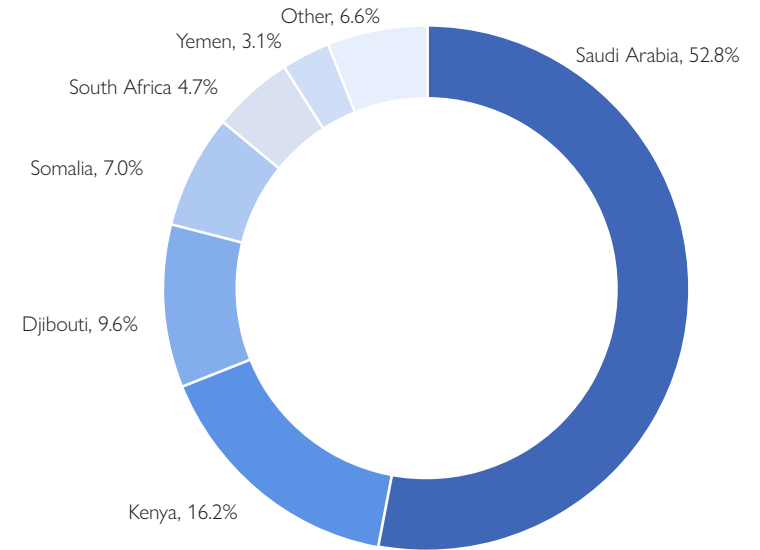
DRIVERS OF CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS (TOP 5)

Economic reasons	47.9%
Return	36.4%
Conflict	11.1%
Food insecurity	1.4%
Family reasons	1.3%

The top driving factors for cross border movements through the flow monitoring points in Ethiopia were economic reasons, return and conflict. Looking only at inflows, 72.5% of all incoming movements reported return as reason for migration, followed by forced movement due to conflict, which was reported by 21% of all incoming flows. For outgoing flows, 89.3% of the outgoing movements were due to economic reasons, followed by return which was reported by 3.1%.



INTENDED OUTGOING DESTINATIONS



A total of 22,490 outgoing movements were observed, out of which 11,883 (52.8%) were heading to Saudi Arabia, 3,646 (16.2%) were going to Kenya, 2,161 (9.6%) to Djibouti, 1,569 (7.0%) to Somalia, 1,064 (4.7%) to South Africa, 714 (3.2%) to Sudan and 688 (3.1%) to Yemen, while remaining movements were heading to other Southern African, Middle Eastern, North American and European countries. As a note, figures for Yemen and Saudi Arabia should be interpreted jointly, as movements to Saudi Arabia often pass through Yemen. 99.5% of outgoing movements recorded were by Ethiopian nationals.

At the same time, 20,762 incoming movements were observed, out of which 10,961 (52.8%) originated from Kenya, while 7,082 (34.1%) came from Sudan, 1,492 (7.2%) from Djibouti, 982 (4.7%) from Somalia, and 245 (1.2%) from Yemen and Saudi Arabia.

Returning Ethiopians departed from Kenya (67.1%), Sudan (16.4%), Djibouti (9%), Somalia (6%) and Yemen (1.5%).

Disclaimer: Only intended destinations with more than 100 individuals reported are included in the map.