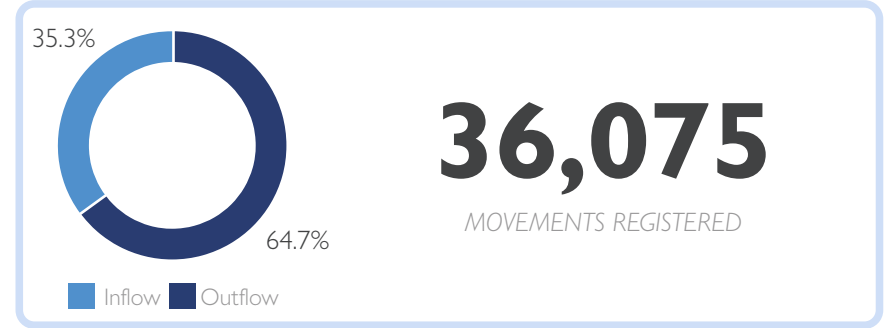


## OVERVIEW

In May 2024, a total of 36,075 movements were observed across the six flow monitoring points (FMPs) in Ethiopia. This represents a 0.5% decrease in daily average movements in comparison with April 2024 when an average of 1,170 movements per day were observed.

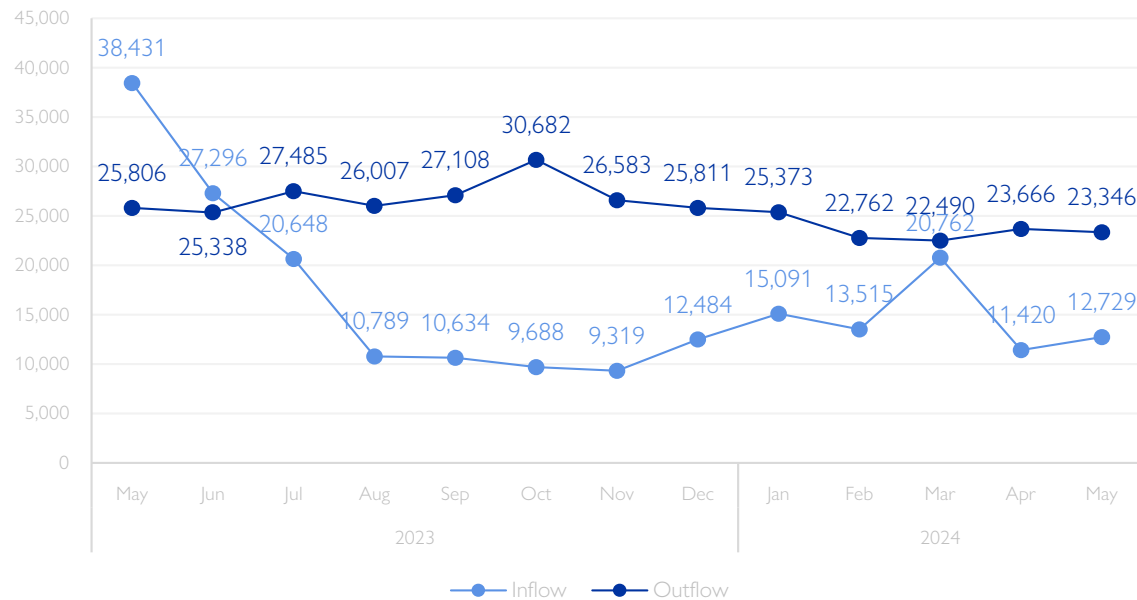
The ratio between outgoing movements (64.7% or 23,346 individuals) during May and incoming movements (35.3% or 12,729 individuals) remained the same compared to April movements. Historically, recorded outflows have been higher than inflows as seen in the figure below. However, in May and June 2023, due to the outbreak of the Sudan crisis, 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 71.1% of all outgoing movements recorded in May 2024. The top reasons for migration through these points were economic reasons followed by forced movement due to natural disaster. 24.4% 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 forced movement due to food insecurity. Finally, the remaining 4.5% 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 outgoing migration through these points were return followed by economic reasons.



| Category  | Male           | Female         |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| Gender    | 65.8 %         | 34.2 %         |
| Age Group | 0.6 % (60+)    | 0.5 % (60+)    |
| Age Group | 57.3 % (18-59) | 26.6 % (18-59) |
| Age Group | 6.4 % (5-17)   | 5.4 % (5-17)   |
| Age Group | 1.5 % (0-4)    | 1.7 % (0-4)    |

## INFLOWS AND OUTFLOWS OVER TIME



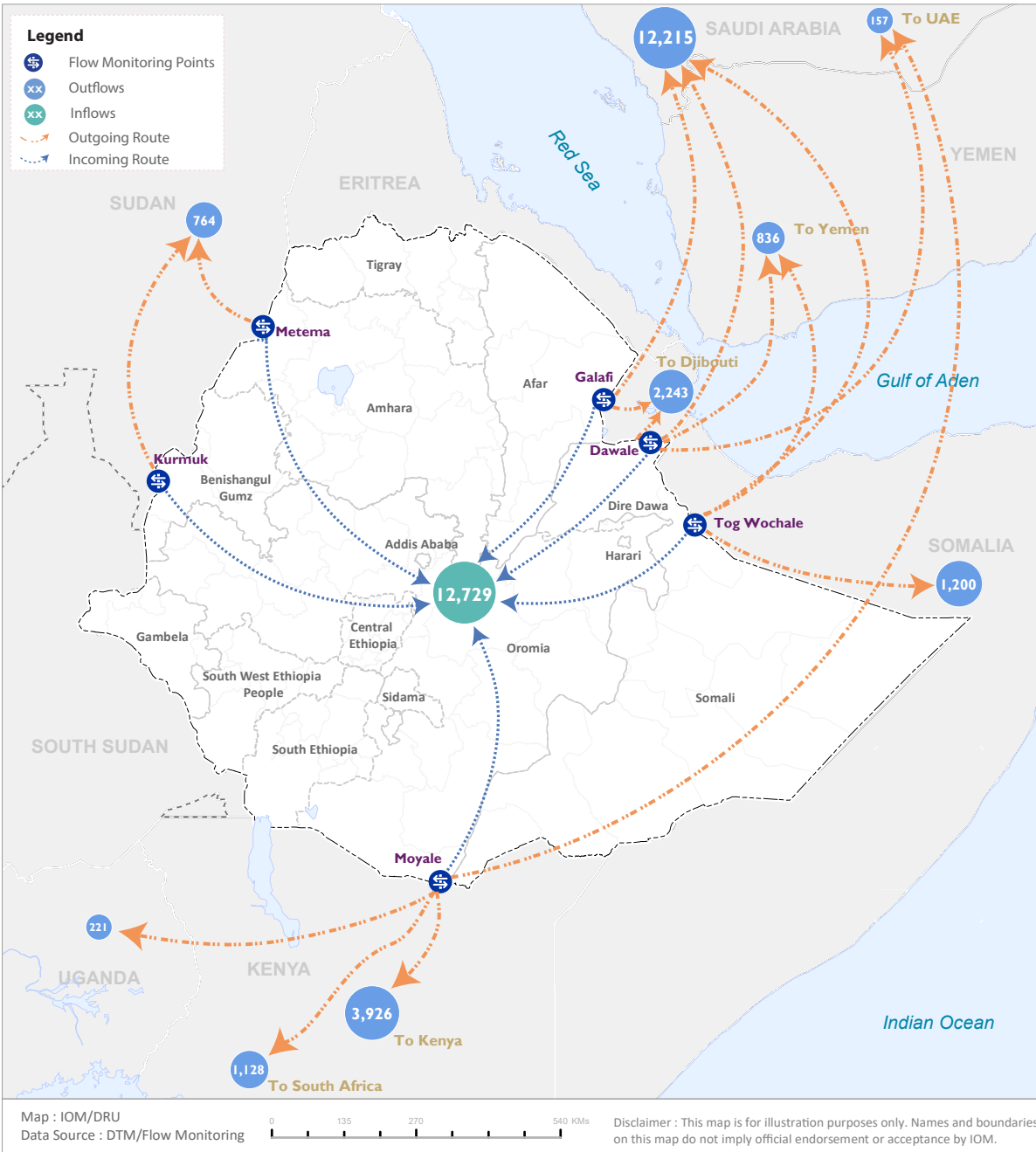
## MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

|  |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|
|  | Bus   | 58.5% |
|  | Car   | 27.3% |
|  | Foot  | 9.8%  |
|  | Truck | 3.2%  |
|  | Other | 1.2%  |

## DRIVERS OF CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS (TOP 5)

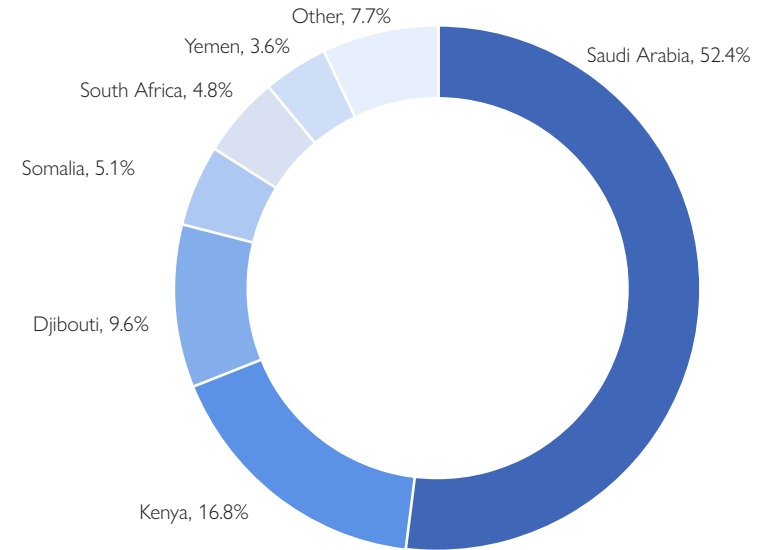
|  |                  |       |
|--|------------------|-------|
|  | Economic reasons | 59.7% |
|  | Conflict         | 19.5% |
|  | Return           | 14.0% |
|  | Family reasons   | 2.5%  |
|  | Food insecurity  | 1.4%  |

The top driving factors for cross border movements through the flow monitoring points in Ethiopia were economic reasons, conflict and return. Looking only at inflows, 52.9% of all incoming movements reported forced migration due to conflict followed by return, which was reported by 35.5% of all incoming flows. For outgoing flows, 89.9% of the outgoing movements were due to economic reasons, followed by return which was reported by 2.3%.



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

INTENDED OUTGOING DESTINATIONS



A total of 23,346 outgoing movements were observed, out of which 12,215 (52.4%) were heading to Saudi Arabia, 3,926 (16.8%) were going to Kenya, 2,243 (9.6%) to Djibouti, 1,200 (5.1%) to Somalia, 1,128 (4.8%) to South Africa, 836 (3.6%) to Yemen and 764 (3.3%) to Sudan, 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. 95.6% of outgoing movements reported were by Ethiopian nationals.

At the same time, 12,729 incoming movements were observed, out of which 8,415 (66.1%) originated from Sudan, while 1,694 (13.3%) came from Djibouti, 1,355 (10.6%) from Kenya, 1,123 (8.8%) from Somalia, and 142 (1.1%) from Yemen, Uganda and South Sudan.

Returning Ethiopians departed from Sudan (32.4%), Djibouti (26.1%), Kenya (21.5%), Somalia (17.8%), Yemen (2.1%), and Uganda and Tanzania (0.1%).