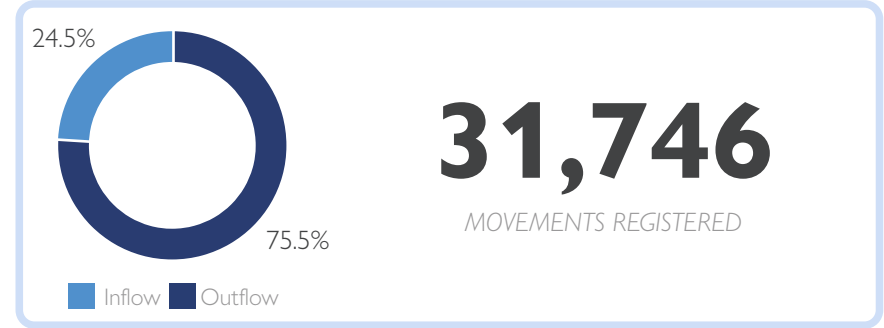


## OVERVIEW

In June 2024, a total of 31,746 movements were observed across the six flow monitoring points (FMPs) in Ethiopia. This represents a 9.1% decrease in daily average movements in comparison with May 2024 when an average of 1,164 movements per day were observed.

The ratio between outgoing movements (75.5% or 23,966 individuals) during June and incoming movements (24.5% or 7,780 individuals) shows a higher share of outgoing movements compared to the month of May. Historically, recorded outflows have been higher than inflows as seen in the figure below. However, in 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 70% of all outgoing movements recorded in June 2024. The top reasons for migration through these points were economic reasons followed by forced movement due to natural disaster. 24.8% 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 5.2% 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 economic reasons followed by return.

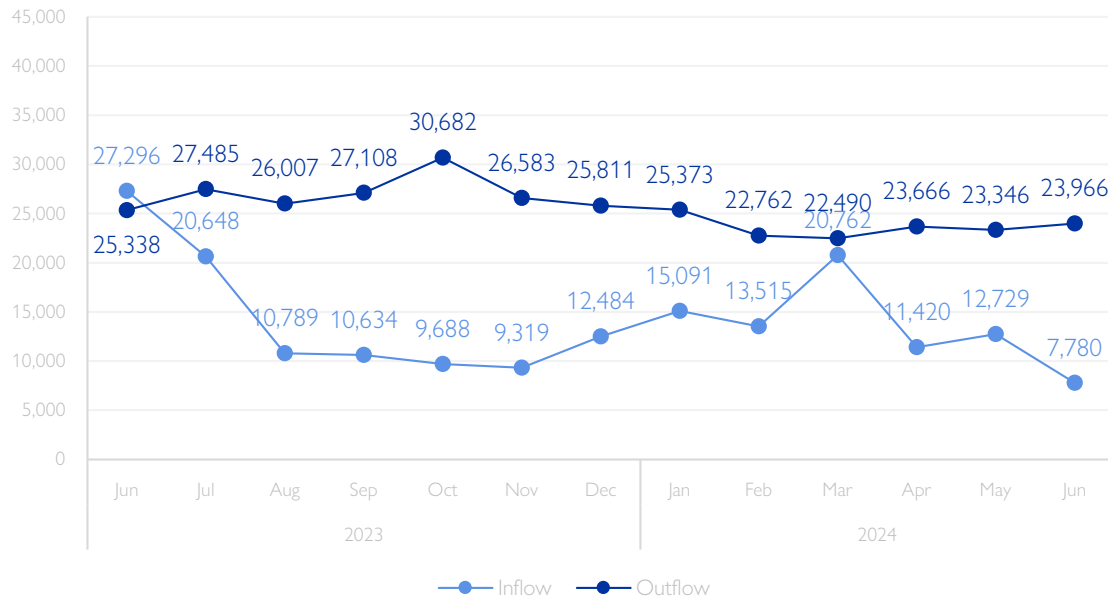


Gender	Percentage
Male	68.6 %
Female	31.4 %

Age Group	Male Percentage	Female Percentage
60+	0.4 %	0.2 %
18-59	61.5 %	25.8 %
5-17	5.8 %	4.3 %
0-4	0.9 %	1.1 %

## INFLOWS AND OUTFLOWS OVER TIME



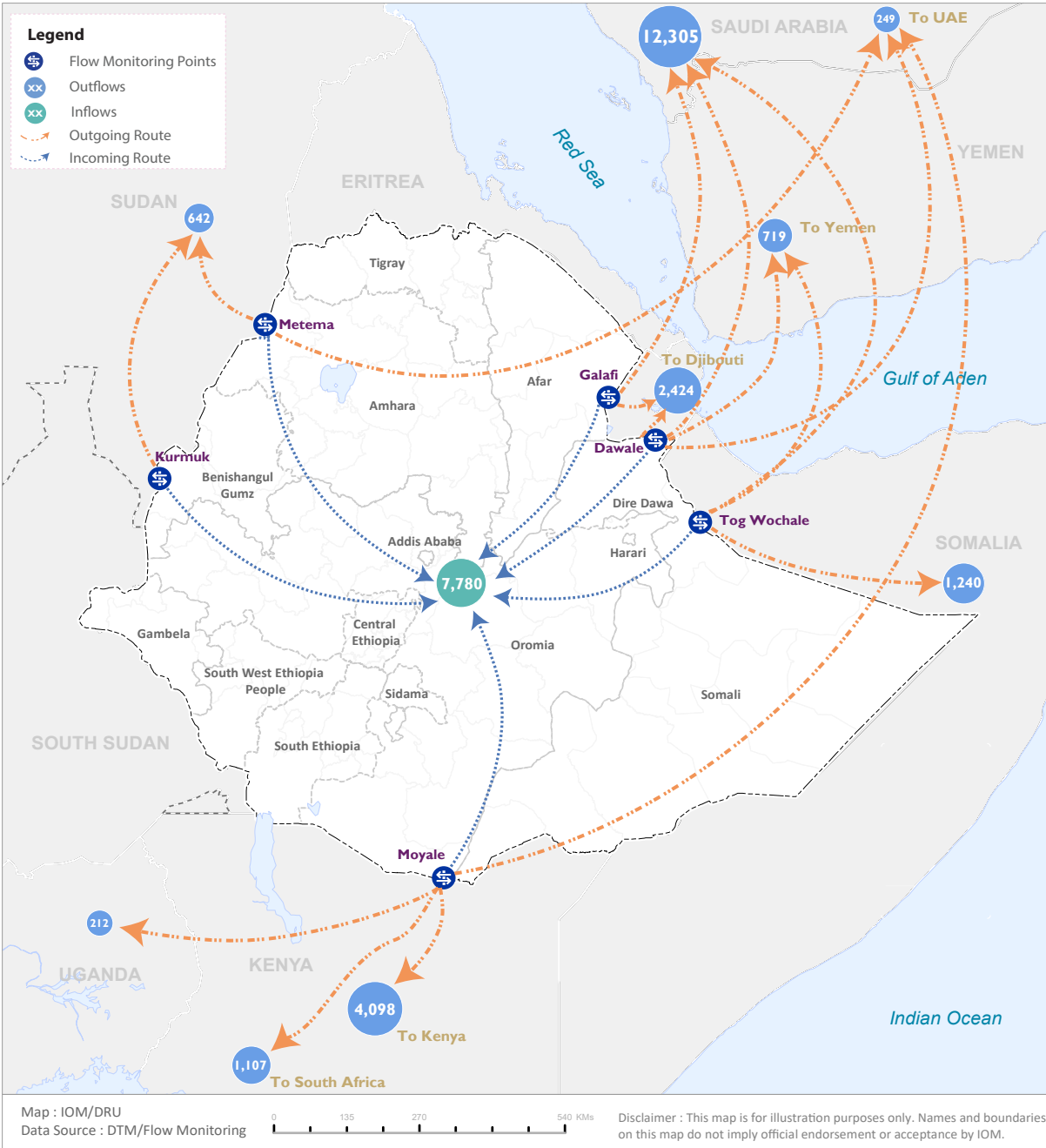
## MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

	Bus	51.6%
	Car	29.7%
	Foot	9.8%
	Train	4.4%
	Other	4.5%

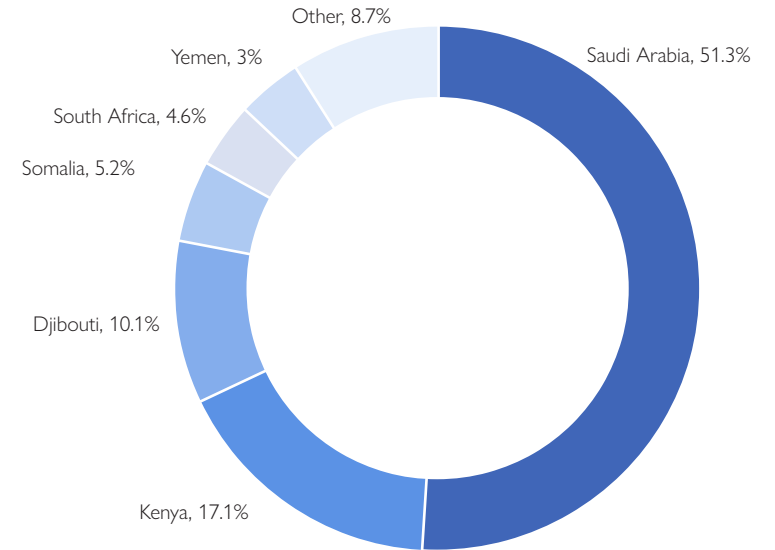
## DRIVERS OF CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS (TOP 5)

	Economic reasons	70.0%
	Return	12.7%
	Conflict	10.9%
	Family reasons	2.0%
	Natural disaster	1.5%

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, 43.6% of all incoming movements reported return followed by forced migration due to conflict, which was reported by 38.1% of all incoming flows. For outgoing flows, 90.4% of the outgoing movements were due to economic reasons, followed by return which was reported by 2.6%.



INTENDED OUTGOING DESTINATIONS



A total of 23,966 outgoing movements were observed, out of which 12,305 (51.3%) were heading to Saudi Arabia, 4,098 (17.1%) were going to Kenya, 2,424 (10.1%) to Djibouti, 1,240 (5.2%) to Somalia, 1,107 (4.6%) to South Africa, 719 (3%) to Yemen and 642 (2.7%) 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. 95.8% of outgoing movements reported were by Ethiopian nationals.

At the same time, 7,780 incoming movements were observed, out of which 4,300 (55.3%) originated from Sudan, while 1,608 (20.7%) came from Djibouti, 1,010 (13%) from Kenya, 705 (9.1%) from Somalia, and 157 (1.9%) from Yemen and Uganda.

Returning Ethiopians departed from Djibouti (33.4%), Sudan (26.9%), Kenya (21.5%), Somalia (15%), Yemen (3.1%), and Uganda (0.1%).

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