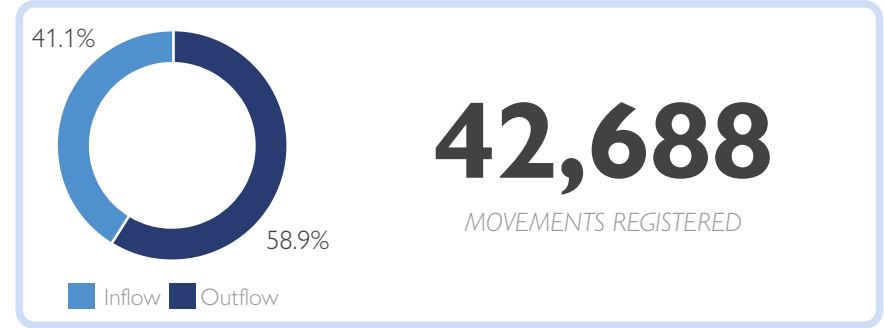


## OVERVIEW

In July 2024, a total of 42,688 movements were observed across the six flow monitoring points (FMPs) in Ethiopia. This represents a 30.1% increase in daily average movements in comparison with June 2024 when an average of 1,058 movements per day were observed.

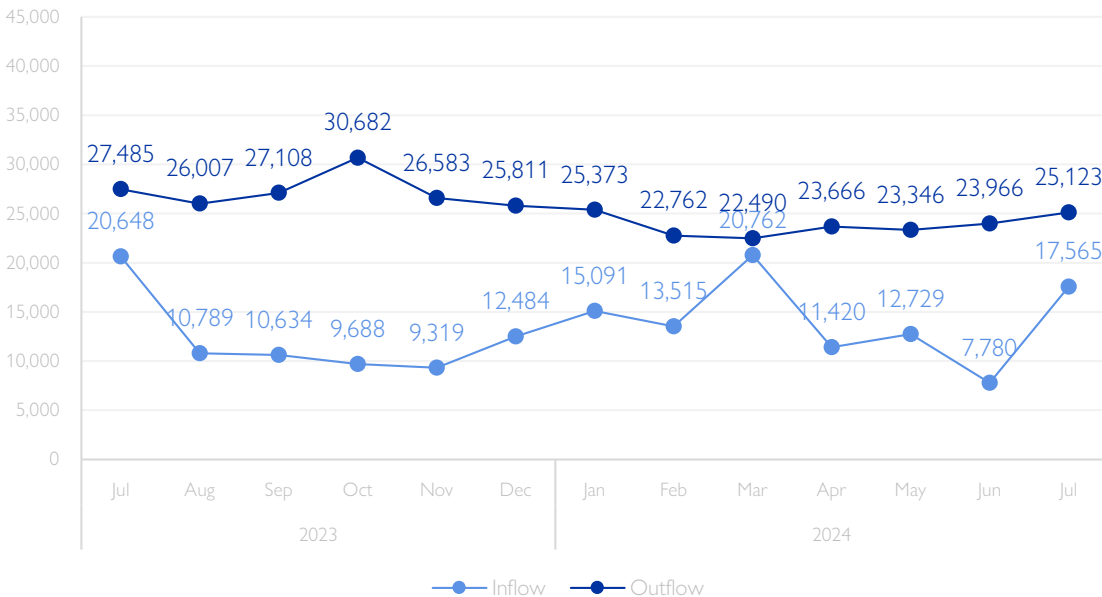
The ratio between outgoing movements (58.9% or 25,123 individuals) during July and incoming movements (41.1% or 17,565 individuals) shows a higher share of outgoing movements compared to the month of June. Historically, recorded outflows have been higher than inflows as seen in the figure below.

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 72.1% of all outgoing movements recorded in July 2024. The top reasons for migration through these points were economic reasons followed by forced movement due to natural disaster. Out of all outgoing movements, 23.3% 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 4.6% 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 outgoing migration through these points were return followed by economic reasons.



Category	Male	Female
Gender	66.5 %	33.5 %
Age Group	0.6 %	0.5 %
Age Group	57.9 %	26.0 %
Age Group	6.3 %	5.1 %
Age Group	1.7 %	1.9 %

## INFLOWS AND OUTFLOWS OVER TIME



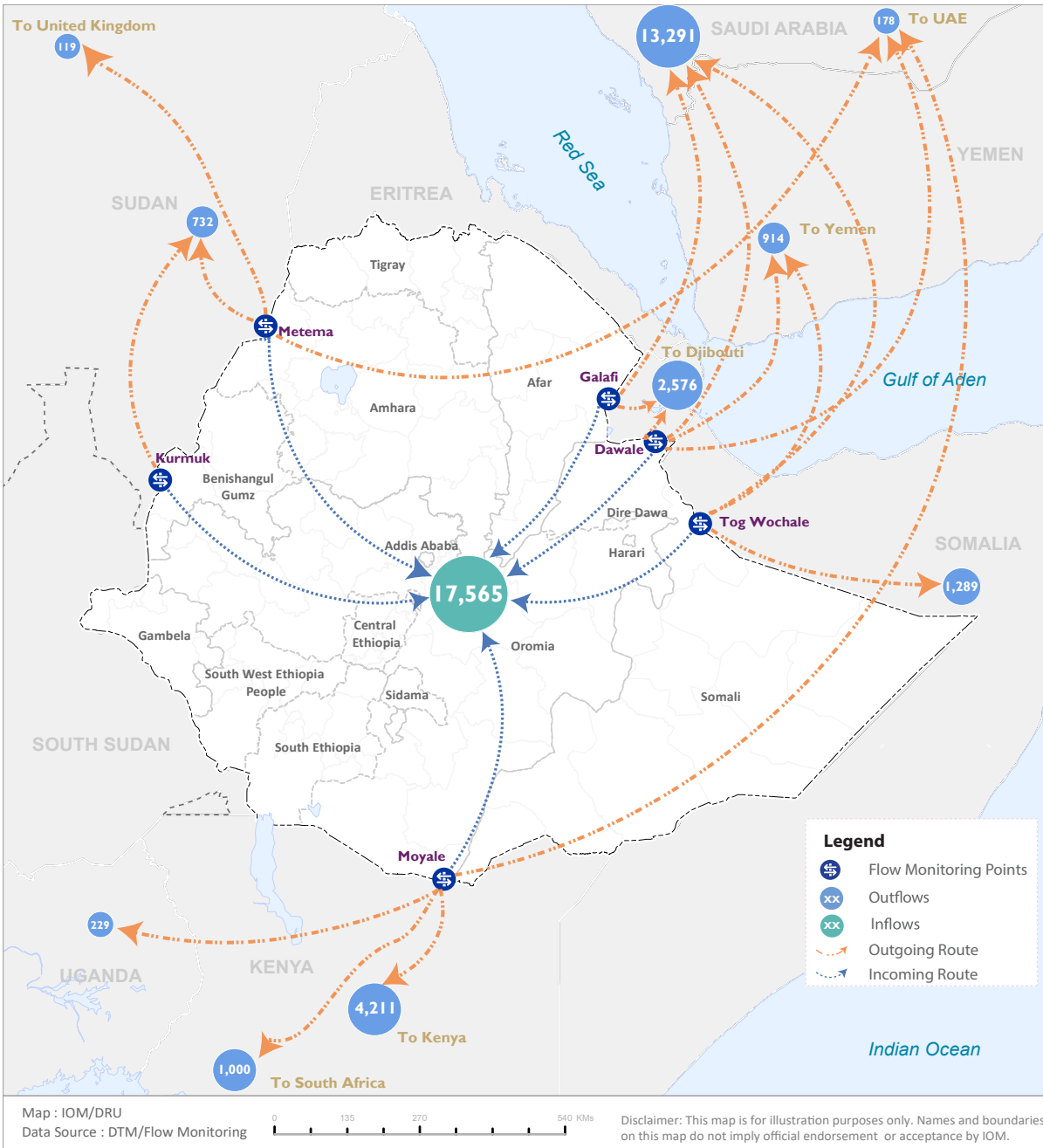
## MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

	Bus	57.1%
	Car	25.4%
	Foot	8.4%
	Truck	4.1%
	Other	5.0%

## DRIVERS OF CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS (TOP 5)

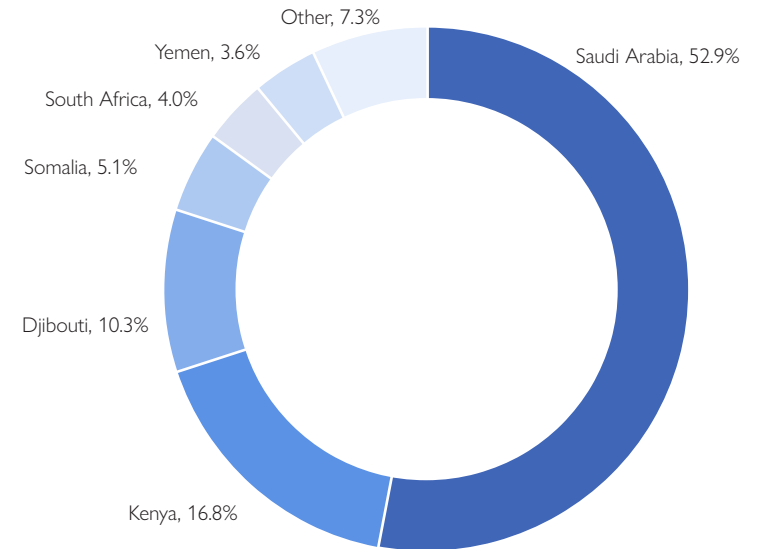
	Economic reasons	54.6%
	Conflict	27.0%
	Return	13.3%
	Family reasons	1.8%
	Natural disaster	1.2%

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, 63.7% of all incoming movements were due to forced migration due to conflict, followed by return, which was reported by 28.1% of all incoming flows. For outgoing flows, 90.3% of the outgoing movements were due to economic reasons, followed by return, which was reported by 2.9%.



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

INTENDED OUTGOING DESTINATIONS



A total of 25,123 outgoing movements were observed, out of which 13,291 (52.9%) were heading to Saudi Arabia, 4,211 (16.8%) were going to Kenya, 2,576 (10.3%) to Djibouti, 1,289 (5.1%) to Somalia, 1,000 (4.0%) to South Africa, 914 (3.6%) to Yemen and 732 (2.9%) 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. Of the outgoing movements, 95.9% were by Ethiopian nationals.

At the same time, 17,565 incoming movements were observed, out of which 12,100 (68.9%) originated from Sudan, while 2,527 (14.4%) came from Kenya, 1,893 (10.8%) from Djibouti, 840 (4.8%) from Somalia, and 205 (1.2%) from Yemen, Uganda, Norway, Tanzania and Saudi Arabia.

Returning Ethiopians departed from Sudan (50%), Kenya (23.1%), Djibouti (17.3%), Somalia (7.8%), Yemen (1.6%), and Uganda, Norway, Tanzania and Saudi Arabia (0.2%).