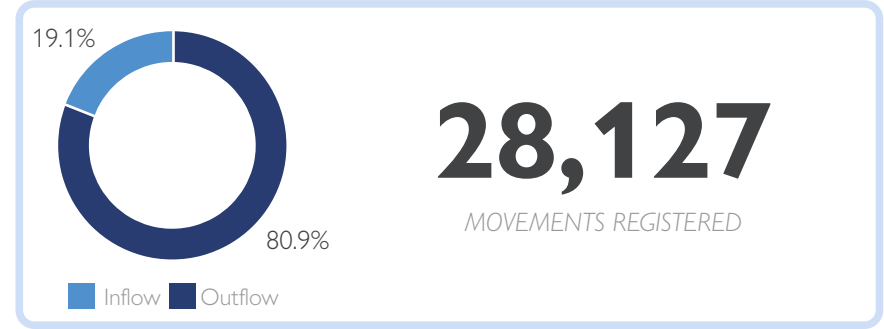


OVERVIEW

In September 2024, a total of 28,127 movements were observed across the six flow monitoring points (FMPs) in Ethiopia. This represents a 23.5% decrease in daily average movements in comparison with August 2024 when an average of 1,226 movements per day were observed. The decrease can largely be attributed to the insecurity around the Sudan border, which has halted flow registration in Metema since 2 September 2024.

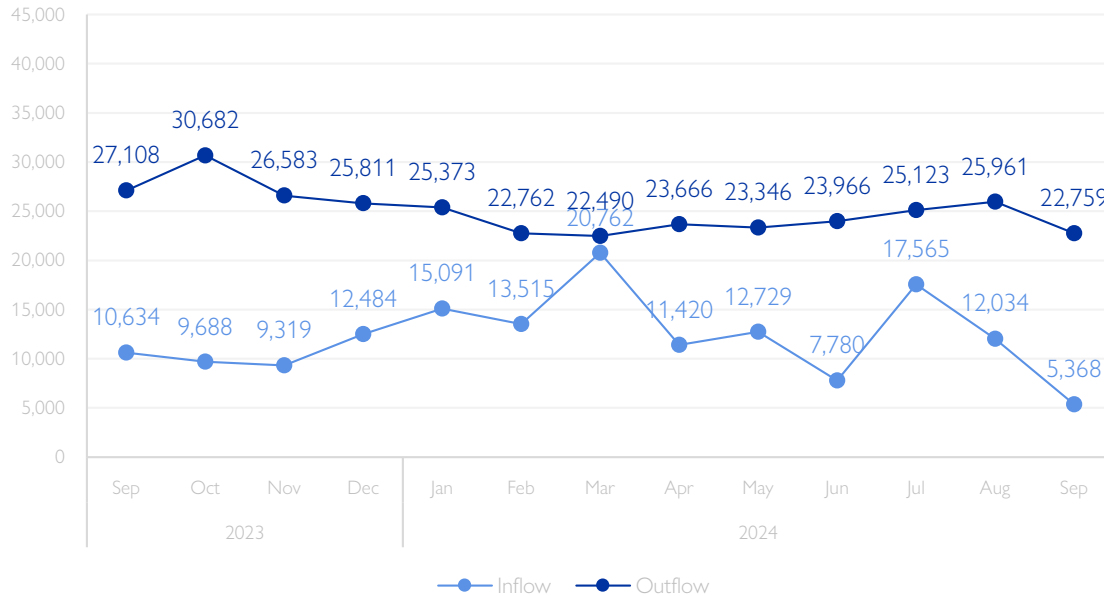
The ratio between outgoing movements (80.9% or 22,759 individuals) during September and incoming movements (19.1% or 5,368 individuals) shows a higher share of outgoing movements compared to the month of August. Historically, recorded outflows have been higher than inflows as seen in the figure below.

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 76.3% of all outgoing movements recorded in September 2024. The top reasons for migration through these points were economic reasons followed by movement due to family reasons. Out of all outgoing movements, 23.6% 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 0.1% 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. Due to conflict on the border between Ethiopia and Sudan, the Metema border crossing point was closed from 2 September, which explains the low registration of movements along this route for September.



Category	Male	Female
Gender	68.2%	31.8%
Age Group	0.1%	0.1%
Age Group	62.1%	27.0%
Age Group	5.8%	4.4%
Age Group	0.2%	0.3%

INFLOWS AND OUTFLOWS OVER TIME



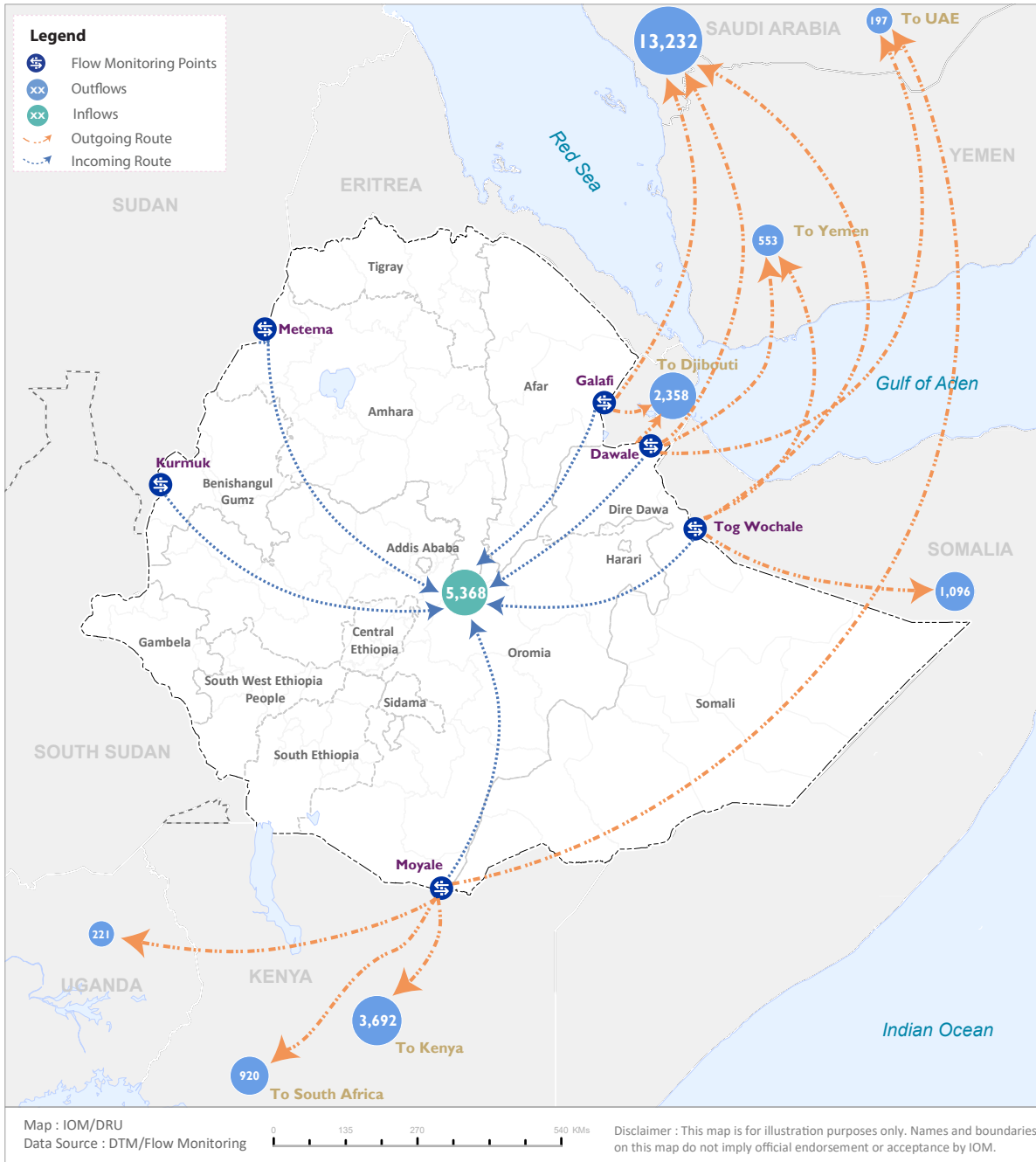
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

Bus	42.9%
Car	37.1%
Foot	11.6%
Truck	6.9%
Other	1.5%

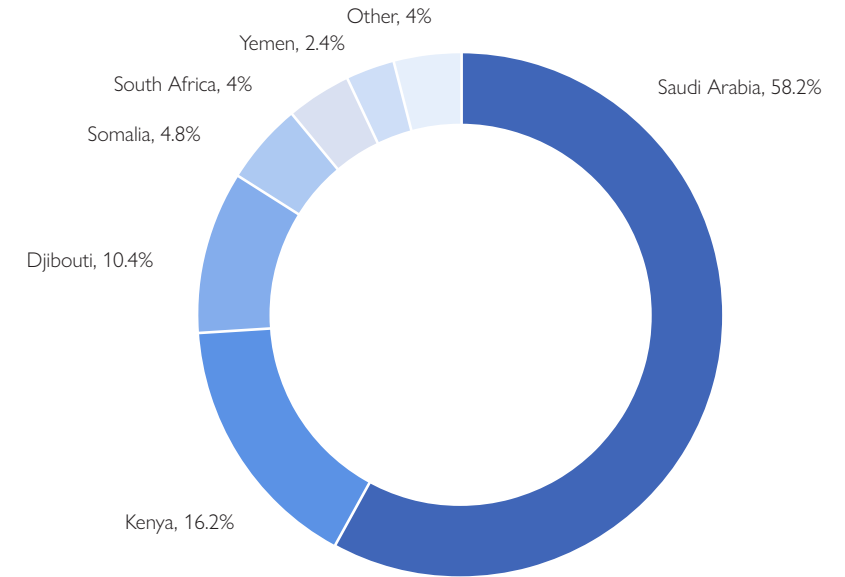
DRIVERS OF CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS (TOP 5)

Economic reasons	74.4%
Return	14.1%
Conflict	4.4%
Family reasons	2.4%
Natural Disasters	2.0%

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, 73.8% of all incoming movements were due to return, followed by forced migration due to conflict, which was reported by 11.3% of all incoming flows. For outgoing flows, 90.1% of the outgoing movements were due to economic reasons, followed by forced movement due to conflict, which was reported by 2.8%.



INTENDED OUTGOING DESTINATIONS



A total of 22,759 outgoing movements were observed, out of which 13,232 (58.2%) were heading to Saudi Arabia, 3,692 (16.2%) were going to Kenya, 2,358 (10.4%) to Djibouti, 1,096 (4.8%) to Somalia, 920 (4%) to South Africa, and 553 (2.4%) 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. Of the outgoing movements, 98.7% were by Ethiopian nationals.

At the same time, 5,368 incoming movements were observed, out of which 1,924 (35.8%) originated from Kenya, while 1,710 (31.9%) came from Djibouti, 805 (15%) from Somalia, 617 (11.5%) from Sudan, 292 (5.4%) from Yemen and 20 (0.4%) from Uganda.

Returning Ethiopians departed from Kenya (40.7%), Djibouti (35.0%), Somalia (17.1%), Yemen (6.2%), Sudan (0.6%) and Uganda (0.4%).

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