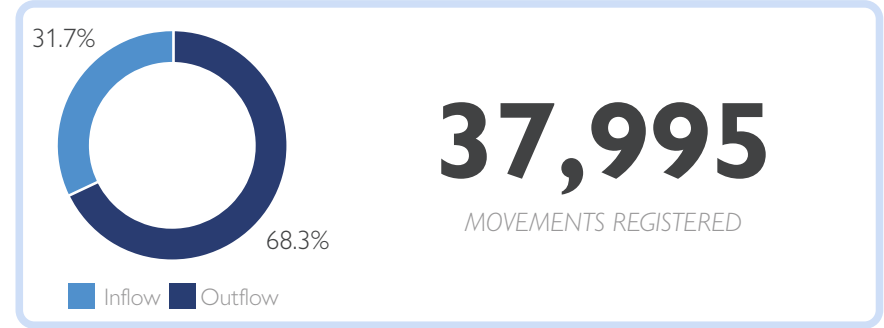


OVERVIEW

In August 2024, a total of 37,995 movements were observed across the six flow monitoring points (FMPs) in Ethiopia. This represents an 11% decrease in daily average movements in comparison with July 2024 when an average of 1,377 movements per day were observed.

The ratio between outgoing movements (68.3% or 25,961 individuals) during August and incoming movements (31.7% or 12,034 individuals) shows a higher share of outgoing movements compared to the month of July. 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 69.5% of all outgoing movements recorded in August 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, 23.8% 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 6.7% 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 %	0.5 %
Age Group	56.9 %	26.9 %
Age Group	6.7 %	5.2 %
Age Group	1.6 %	1.6 %

INFLOWS AND OUTFLOWS OVER TIME



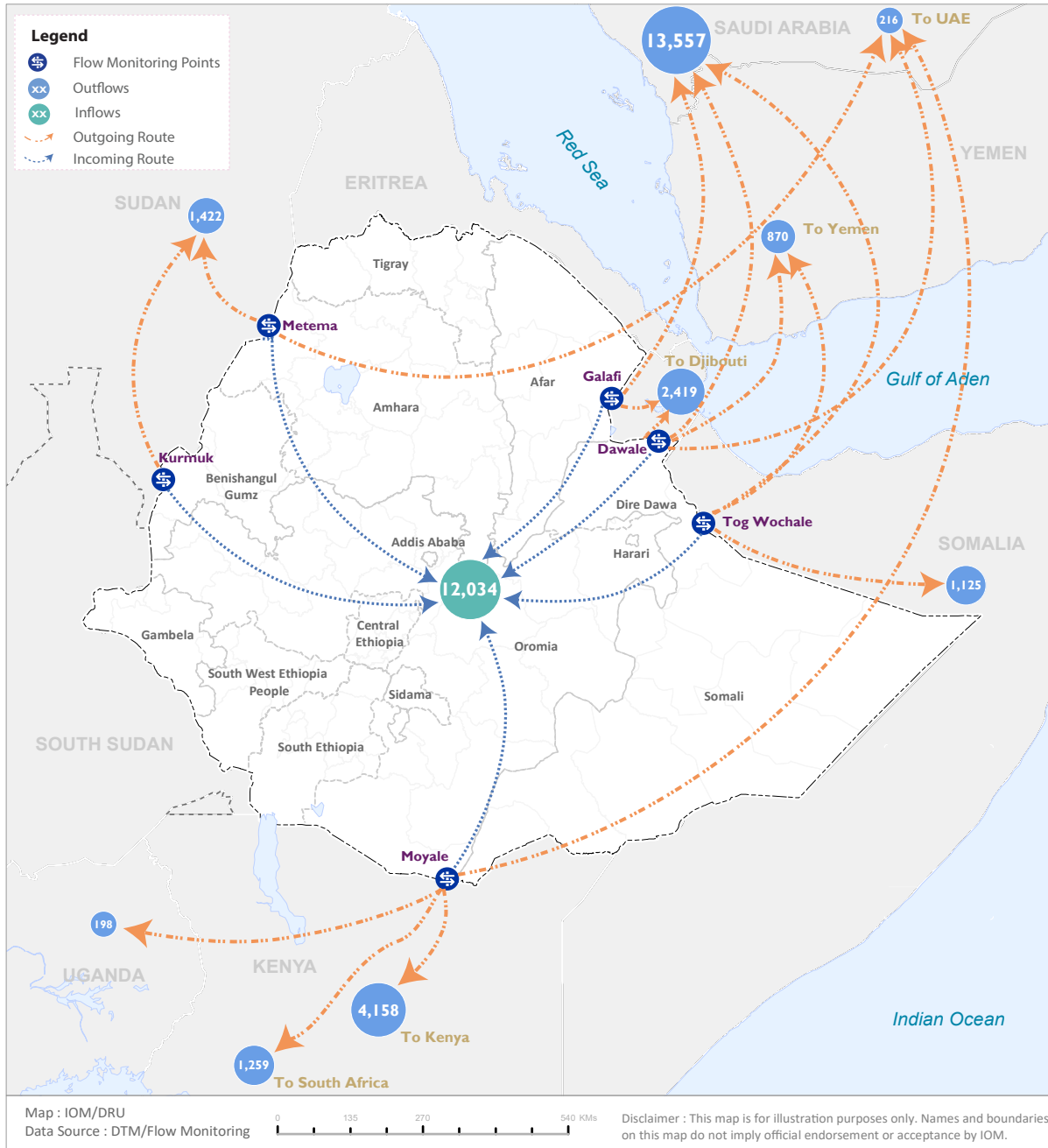
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

	Bus	54.7%
	Car	28.7%
	Foot	11.3%
	Truck	3.7%
	Other	1.6%

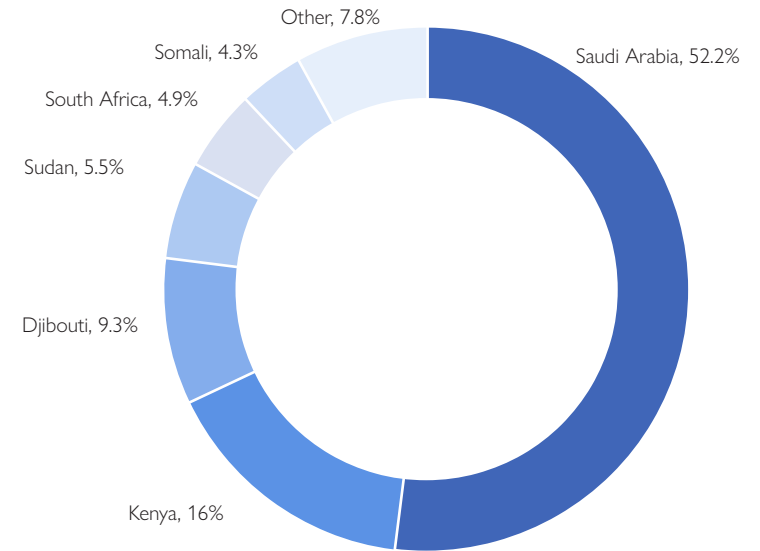
DRIVERS OF CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS (TOP 5)

	Economic reasons	61.0%
	Conflict	19.1%
	Return	13.9%
	Family reasons	1.9%
	Food insecurity	1.5%

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, 55.6% of all incoming movements were due to forced migration due to conflict, followed by return, which was reported by 32% of all incoming flows. For outgoing flows, 86.3% of the outgoing movements were due to economic reasons, followed by return, which was reported by 5.5%.



INTENDED OUTGOING DESTINATIONS



A total of 25,961 outgoing movements were observed, out of which 13,557 (52.2%) were heading to Saudi Arabia, 4,158 (16%) were going to Kenya, 2,419 (9.3%) to Djibouti, 1,422 (5.5%) to Sudan, 1,259 (4.9%) to South Africa, 1,125 (4.3%) to Somalia and 870 (3.4%) 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, 93.5% were by Ethiopian nationals.

At the same time, 12,034 incoming movements were observed, out of which 7,568 (62.9%) originated from Sudan, while 1,852 (15.4%) came from Kenya, 1,632 (13.6%) from Djibouti, 800 (6.7%) from Somalia, and 182 (1.4%) from Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

Returning Ethiopians departed from Kenya (31.4%), Djibouti (27.1%), Sudan (24.8%), Somalia (13.6%), Yemen (2.0%), and Saudi Arabia and Egypt (1.1%).

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