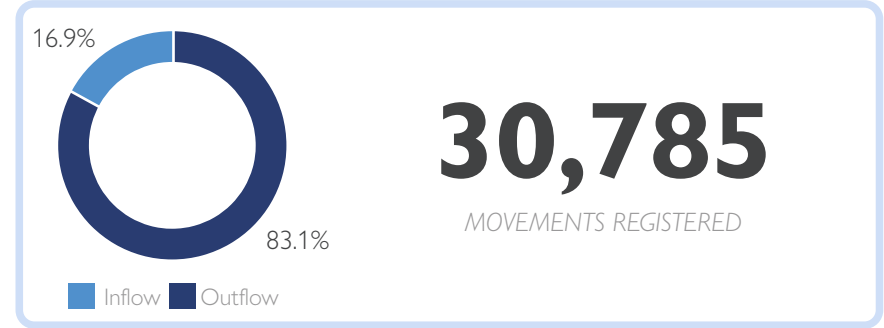


OVERVIEW

In October 2024, a total of 30,785 movements were observed across the six flow monitoring points (FMPs) in Ethiopia. This represents a 5.9% increase in daily average movements in comparison with September 2024 when an average of 938 movements per day were observed. The increase can largely be attributed to the reopening of the Metema border point and subsequent reactivation of flow monitoring activities on 20 October 2024 which had been closed since the 2nd of September 2024.

The ratio between outgoing movements (83.1% or 25,570 individuals) during October and incoming movements (16.9% or 5,215 individuals) shows an equal share of incoming and outgoing movements compared to the month of September. Historically, recorded outflows have been higher than inflows as seen in the figure below.

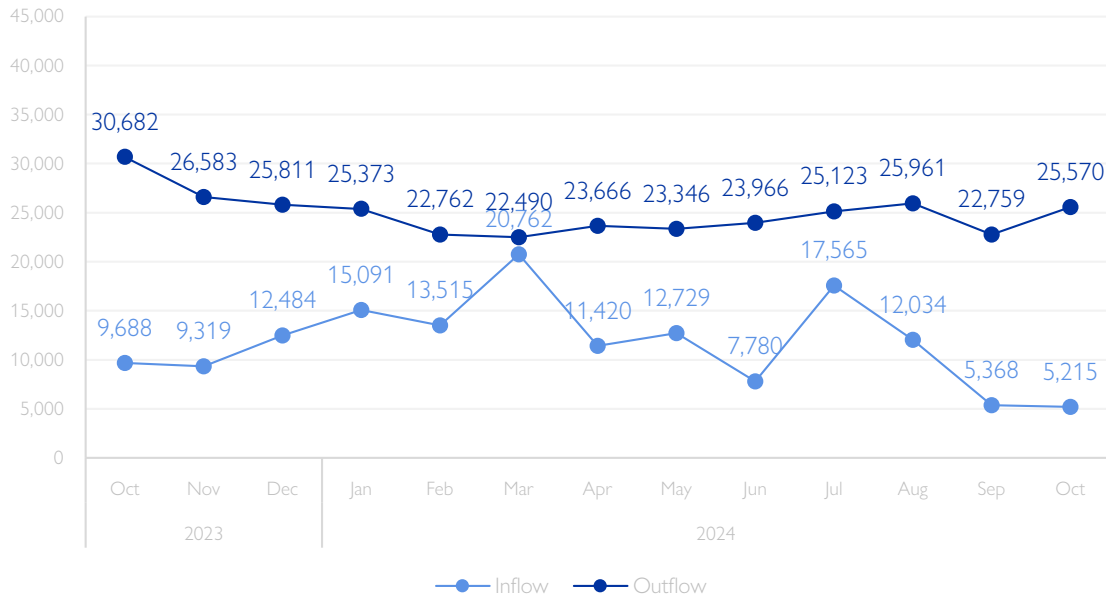
The majority of outgoing movements were identified at the three FMPs that generally record movements along the Eastern and Horn of Africa Routes; the Galafi and Dawale FMPs border Djibouti and the Tog Wochale FMP borders Somalia. These points accounted for a total of 75.6% of all outgoing movements recorded in October 2024. The top reasons for migration through these points were economic reasons followed by movement due to conflict. Out of all outgoing movements, 22.4% 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 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.



Gender	Percentage
Male	69.4%
Female	30.6%

Age Group	Male Percentage	Female Percentage
60+	0.2%	0.1%
18-59	63.1%	26.3%
5-17	5.9%	3.9%
0-4	0.2%	0.3%

INFLOWS AND OUTFLOWS OVER TIME



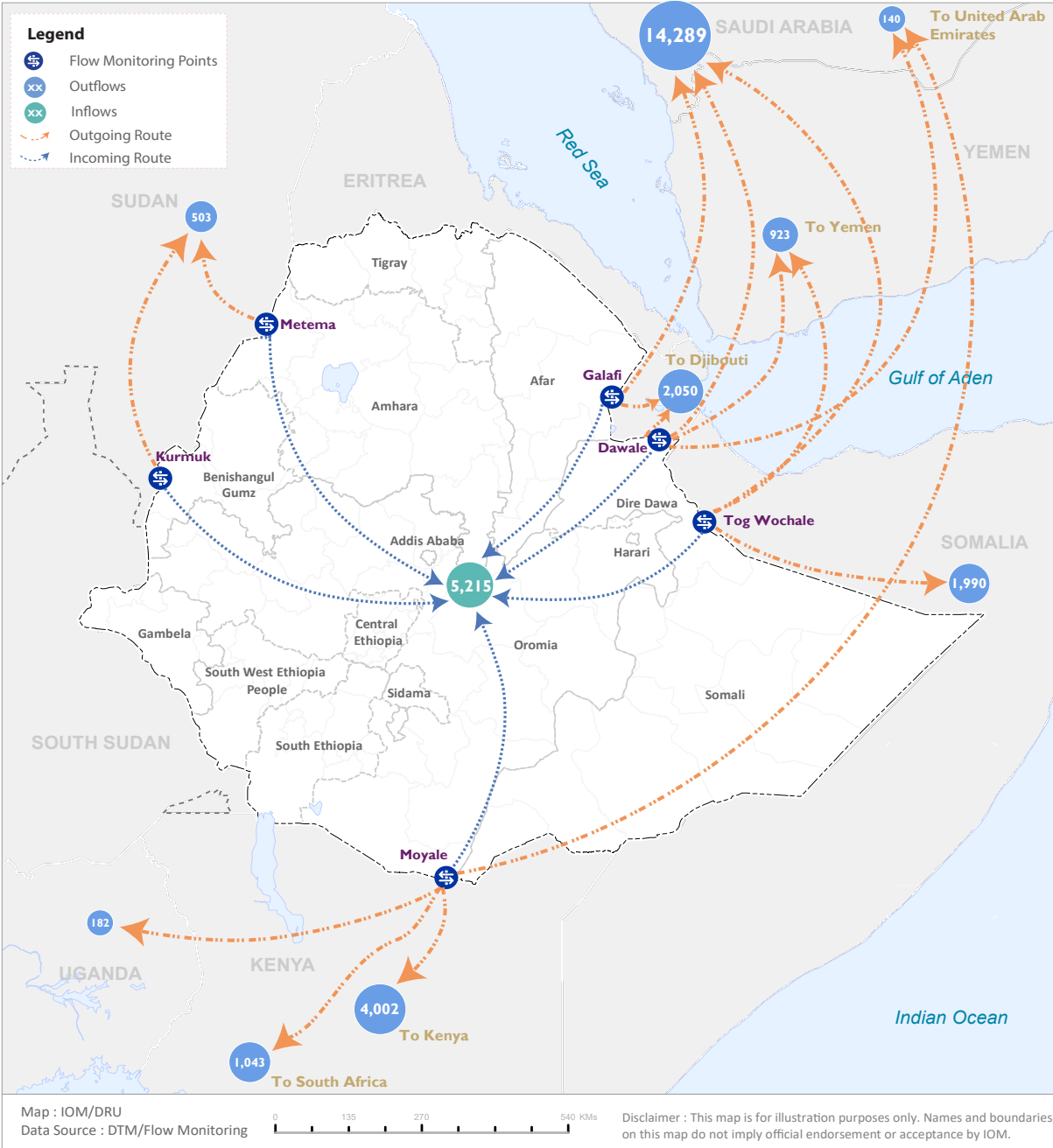
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

	Bus	45.9%
	Car	36.3%
	Foot	11.3%
	Truck	5.4%
	Other	1.1%

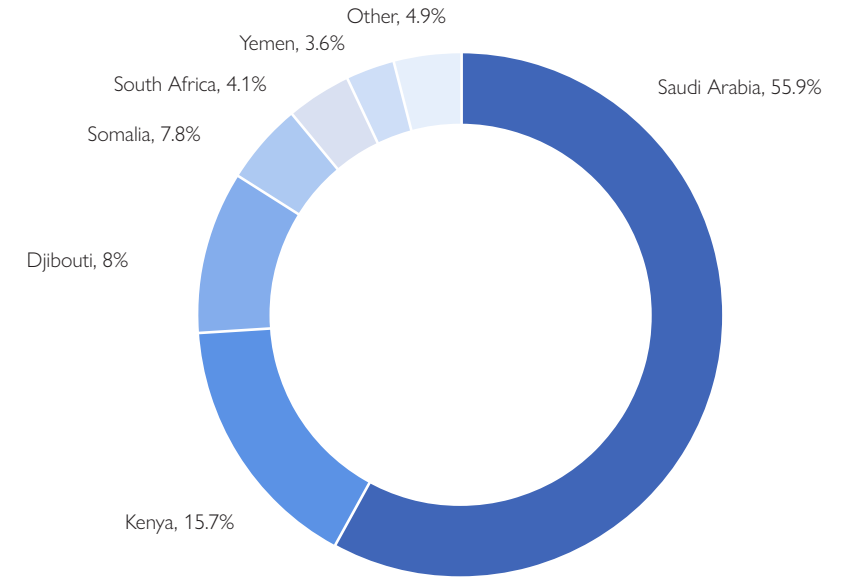
DRIVERS OF CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS (TOP 5)

	Economic reasons	75.5%
	Return	13.8%
	Conflict	4.3%
	Food insecurity	2.1%
	Natural disasters	1.9%

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, 71.6% of all incoming movements were due to return, followed by forced migration due to conflict, which was reported by 12.0% of all incoming flows. For outgoing flows, 88.7% of the outgoing movements were due to economic reasons, followed by forced movement due to conflict, which was reported by 2.7%.



INTENDED OUTGOING DESTINATIONS



A total of 25,570 outgoing movements were observed, out of which 14,289 (55.9%) were heading to Saudi Arabia, 4,002 (15.7%) were going to Kenya, 2,050 (8%) to Djibouti, 1,990 (7.8%) to Somalia, 1,043 (4.1%) to South Africa, and 923 (3.6%) 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, 97% were by Ethiopian nationals.

At the same time, 5,215 incoming movements were observed, out of which 1,714 (32.9%) originated from Kenya, while 1,487 (28.5%) came from Djibouti, 978 (18.8%) from Somalia, 891 (17.1%) from Sudan and 145 (2.7%) from Yemen.

Returning Ethiopians departed from Kenya (36.8%), Djibouti (31.9%), Somalia (21.4%), Sudan (6.8%) and Yemen (3.1%).

Map : IOM/DRU
Data Source : DTM/Flow Monitoring
Disclaimer : This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

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