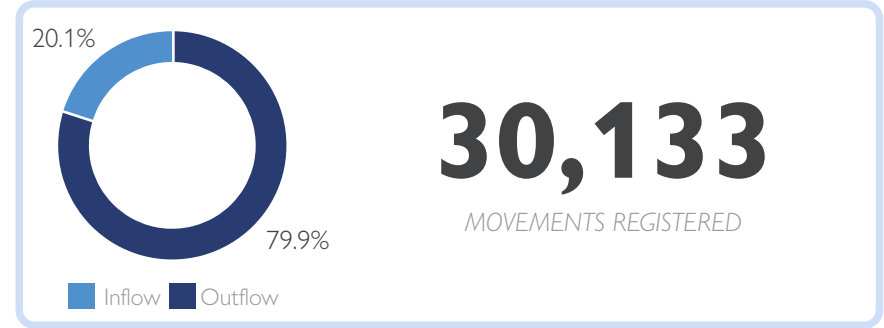


OVERVIEW

In November 2024, a total of 30,133 movements were observed across the six flow monitoring points (FMPs) in Ethiopia. This represents a 1.1% increase in daily average movements in comparison with October 2024 when an average of 993 movements per day were observed.

The ratio between outgoing movements (79.9% or 24,064 individuals) during November and incoming movements (20.1% or 6,069 individuals) shows an equal share of incoming and outgoing movements compared to the month of October. Historically, recorded outflows have been higher than inflows as seen in the figure below.

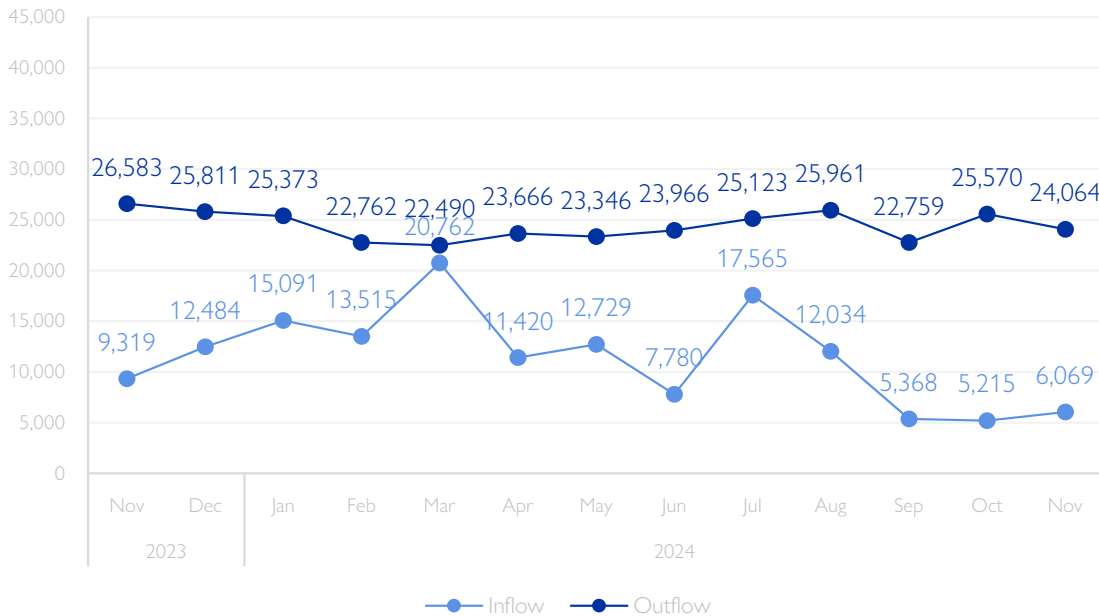
The majority of outgoing movements were identified at the three FMPs that generally record movements along the Eastern and Horn of Africa Routes; the Galafi and Dawale FMPs border Djibouti and the Tog Wochale FMP borders Somalia. These points accounted for a total of 72.8% of all outgoing movements recorded in November 2024. The top reasons for migration through these points were economic reasons followed by migration to visit family. Out of all outgoing movements, 26.2% 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 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. The top reasons for outgoing migration through these FMPs were return followed by economic reasons.



Gender	Percentage
Male	67.9%
Female	32.1%

Age Group	Male Percentage	Female Percentage
60+	0.2%	0.1%
18-59	61.1%	26.9%
5-17	6.1%	4.6%
0-4	0.5%	0.5%

INFLOWS AND OUTFLOWS OVER TIME



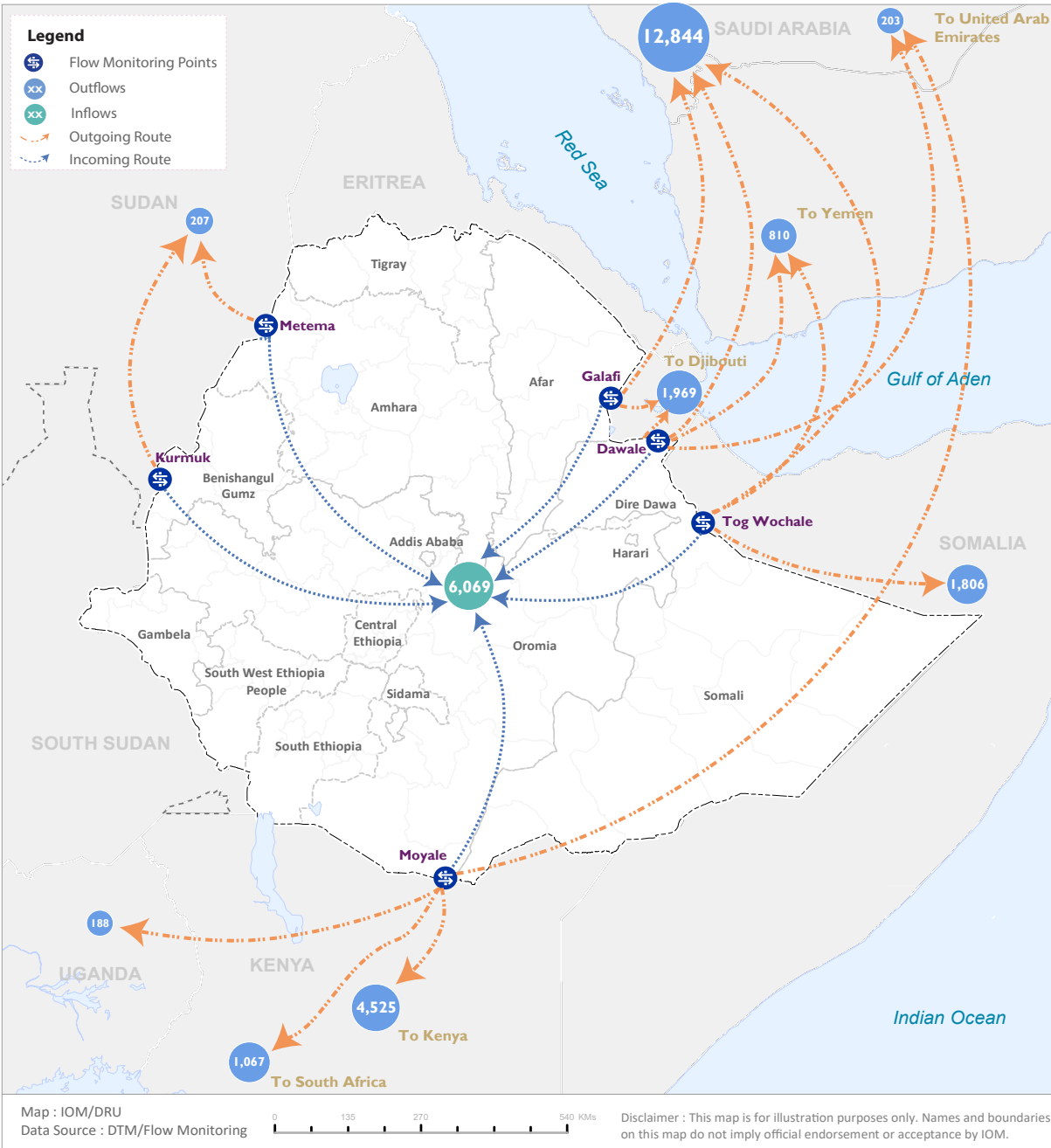
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

	Bus	50.3%
	Car	33.8%
	Foot	8.5%
	Truck	5.5%
	Other	1.9%

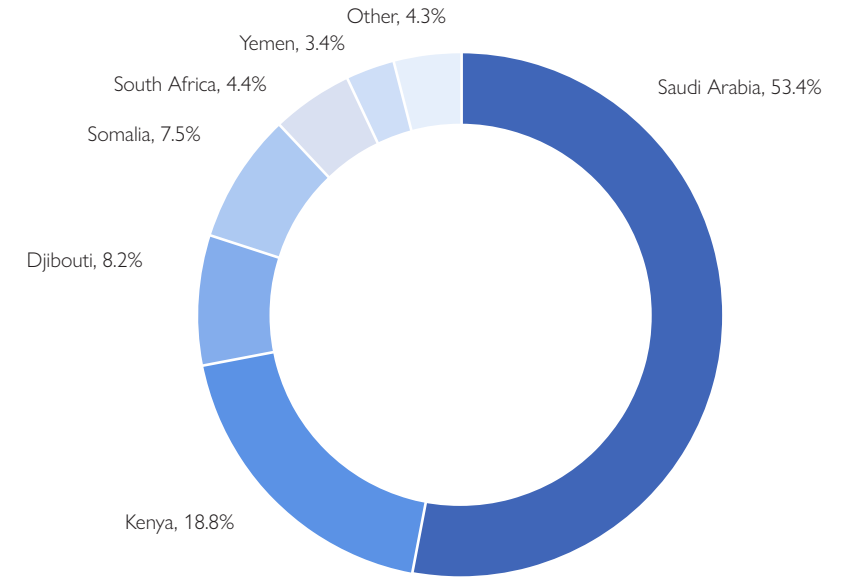
DRIVERS OF CROSS BORDER MOVEMENTS (TOP 5)

	Economic reasons	71.8%
	Return	13.8%
	Conflict	6.1%
	Food insecurity	3.2%
	Natural disasters	2.2%

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, 65.5% of all incoming movements were due to return, followed by forced migration due to conflict, which accounted for 16.6% of all incoming flows. For outgoing flows, 86.9% of these movements were due to economic reasons, followed by forced movement due to food insecurity, which was reported by 4.1%.



INTENDED OUTGOING DESTINATIONS



A total of 24,064 outgoing movements were observed, out of which 12,844 (53.4%) were heading towards Saudi Arabia, 4,525 (18.8%) were going to Kenya, 1,969 (8.2%) to Djibouti, 1,806 (7.5%) to Somalia, 1,067 (4.4%) to South Africa, and 810 (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, 97.9% were by Ethiopian nationals.

At the same time, 6,069 incoming movements were observed, out of which 1,959 (32.3%) originated from Sudan, while 1,614 (26.6%) came from Kenya, 1,325 (21.8%) from Djibouti, 1,020 (16.8%) from Somalia, 140 (2.3%) from Yemen and 11 (0.2%) from Uganda and the United States of America.

Returning Ethiopians departed from Kenya (33.5%), Djibouti (26.7%), Somalia (21.2%), Sudan (15.6%), Yemen (2.9%) and Uganda and the United States of America (0.1%).

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