

During the month of July 2020, 3,906 movements were observed at flow monitoring points in Djibouti representing a daily average of 135 movements. This is an increase of 17% in comparison of the 115 daily average movements observed in June <sup>(\*)</sup>.

The main intended final destinations were Djibouti (65%), though most of these are likely intending to travel onwards towards the Arab Peninsula, Ethiopia (31%) and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (3%).

The majority of the observed population were male (80% adults and 3% children), while 17% of identified persons were female (16% adults and 1% children). The identified persons were mainly travelling for economic reasons (57%) and food insecurity reasons (18%).

Since the announcement of the official reopening of Djibouti borders, the number of migrants from Ethiopia has increased sharply, from 15 movements observed in June to 504 in July 2020. During the reporting period, 257 migrants departing from Obock were recorded at the Al-Aarah flow monitoring point in the Lahj governorate in Yemen.



During the same period, 858 migrants returning from Yemen were recorded in Obock <sup>(\*\*)</sup>.

Since April 2020, enumerators have been conducting awareness raising sessions regarding the COVID-19 pandemic for all population at FMPs.

## KEY FIGURES<sup>(\*)</sup>



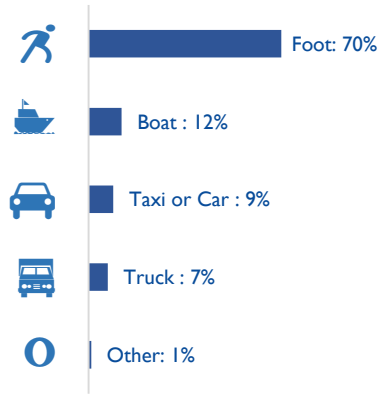
## DEMOGRAPHY

	Children	Adults	Total
 Female	1%	16%	17%
 Male	3%	80%	83%

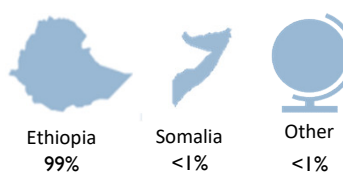
## VULNERABILITIES



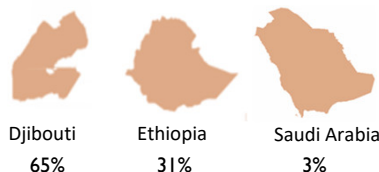
## MEANS OF TRANSPORT



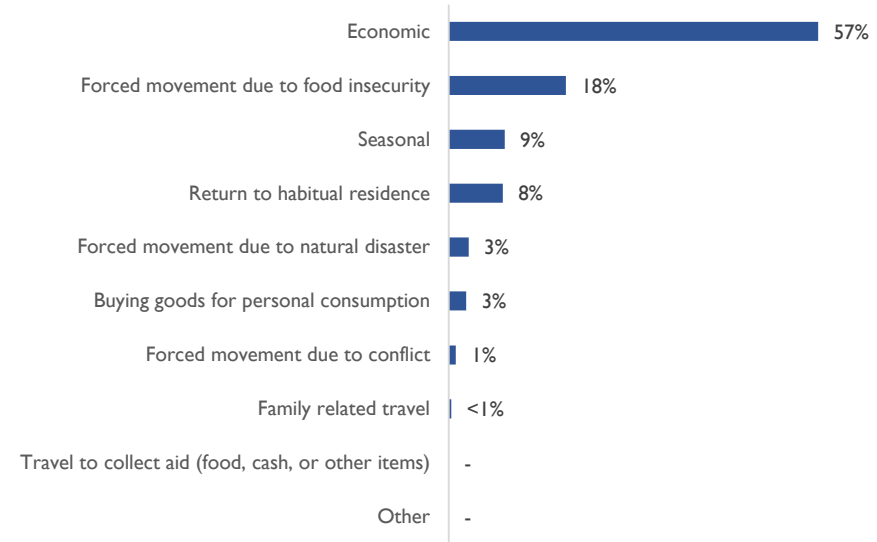
## NATIONALITIES



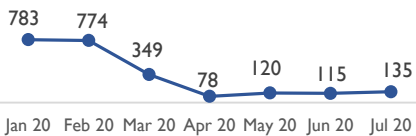
## INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS



## REASONS FOR TRAVEL



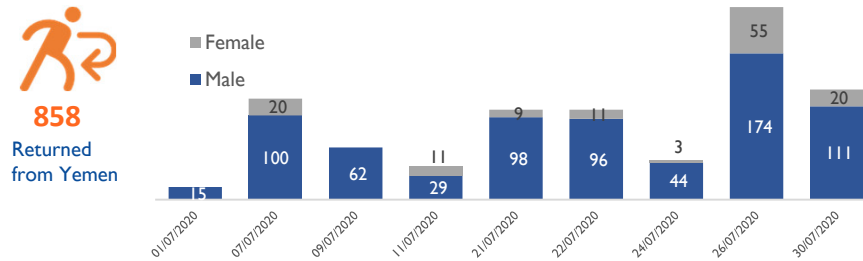
## AVERAGE DAILY MOVEMENTS OBSERVED PER MONTH



Observations at the 6 flow monitoring points

<sup>(\*)</sup> Unlike dashboards from March to May 2020, only migrants were tracked in order to harmonize with the data collected before the COVID-19 pandemic. Internal movements (mainly of Djibouti nationals) were disregarded in current dashboard which explains the large decrease in movements as compared to previous months.

## ARRIVALS FROM YEMEN IN JULY 2020<sup>(\*\*)</sup>



During the month of July 858 migrants including 129 female from Yemen arrived at Obock coast, mainly between Khor Angar and Godoria. Since May 2020, a total of 1,210 migrants (20% female and 80% male) have returned from Yemen.

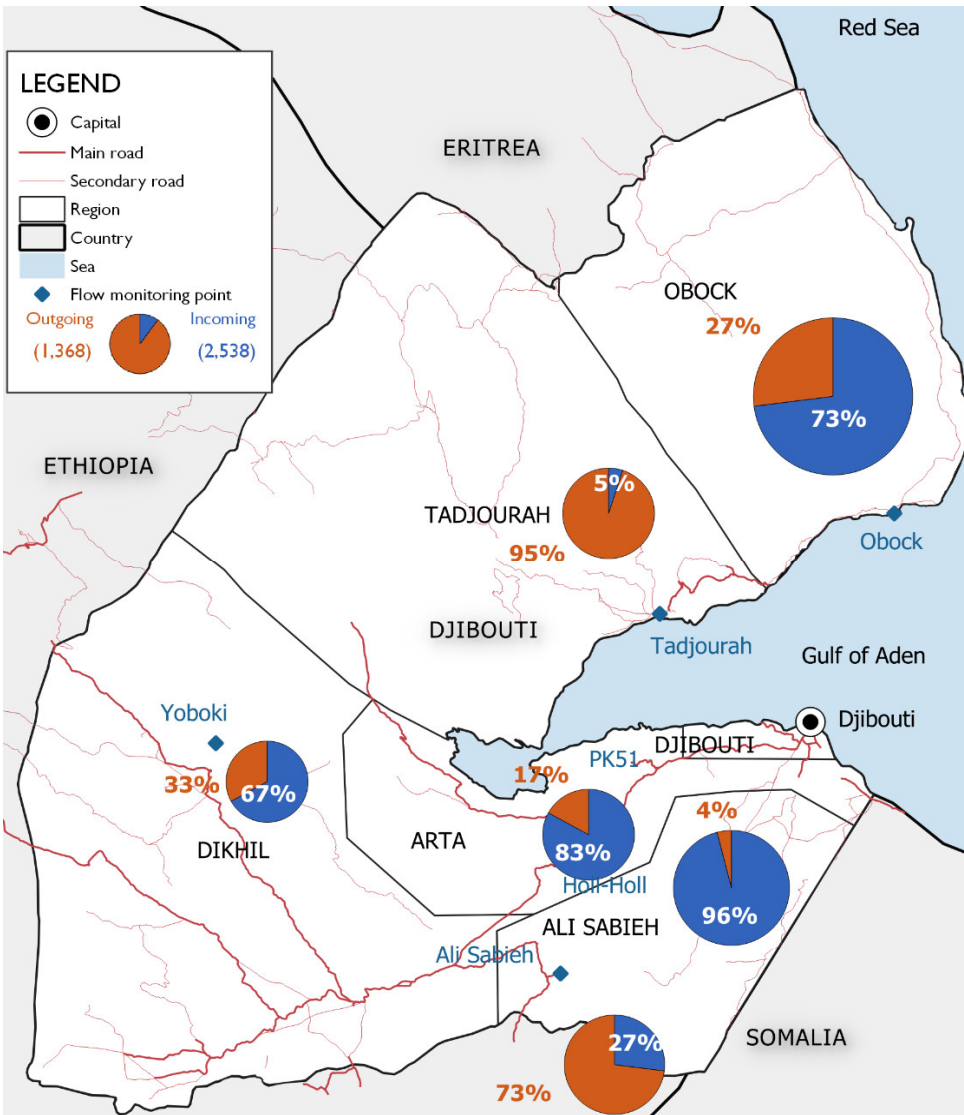
Those migrants, who were all Ethiopian nationals, expressed their will to return home as they were unable to reach their intended final destination, mainly Saudi Arabia, due to the border closure and COVID-19 restriction.

<sup>(\*\*)</sup> Yemen arrivals data was collected through key informants. Therefore, this data is not part of the information presented in the other sections of this dashboard.

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

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Credentials: When quoting, paraphrasing or in any way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), [month, year], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)".



## Flow monitoring

Flow monitoring is a component of the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). The objective of the flow monitoring component is to regularly provide updated information on population flows and on the profile of populations on the move (migrants, internally displaced persons, returnees, etc.). The information and analyzes offered by the flow monitoring methodology provide a better understanding of the difficulties encountered by migrants throughout their migratory route or forced displacement in order to better define priorities in terms of assistance.

## DTM in Djibouti

IOM works in collaboration with the Government of Djibouti to better understand the migratory dynamics in Djibouti as well as the profile of migrants transiting the country. IOM implements flow monitoring, a DTM component which consists in collecting data in the localities through which migrants' transit (flow monitoring points). The data presented in this monthly report gives an overview of the movements and profiles of the mobile population in Djibouti.

## Limitation

The spatial and temporal coverage of the surveys carried out is partial and does not allow all migratory flows in the country to be captured. The data presented in this report mainly shows migration trends. In addition, the data on the vulnerabilities are based on direct observations by the enumerators and should only be taken as an indication. Finally, it is possible that migrants crossing several flow monitoring points may be counted several times. Thus, the total number of migrants observed at the flow monitoring points does not necessarily reflect the true migratory flows in each region. All data included in this report are based on partial observations and are not representative of the entire migrant population. IOM guarantees the data included in this report; however we cannot give a complete picture of migratory movements.

**Disclaimer:**

This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.