

## MIGRANTS PRESENT IN DJIBOUTI AS OF 6 MAY 2021

The COVID-19 pandemic and the prevention measures that have been put in place by the various governments in the region continue to have an impact on vulnerable populations, including on migrants transiting through Djibouti. Although the borders between Ethiopia and Djibouti have been reopened since July 2020, some migrants transiting through Djibouti leaving or returning from the Arabian Peninsula remain blocked in Djibouti. This is due, among other reasons, to the lack of resources to continue their journey as well as to movement and security restrictions. These migrants then find themselves in informal sites along the migratory corridor, where they have little or no access to basic services and are exposed to protection risks.

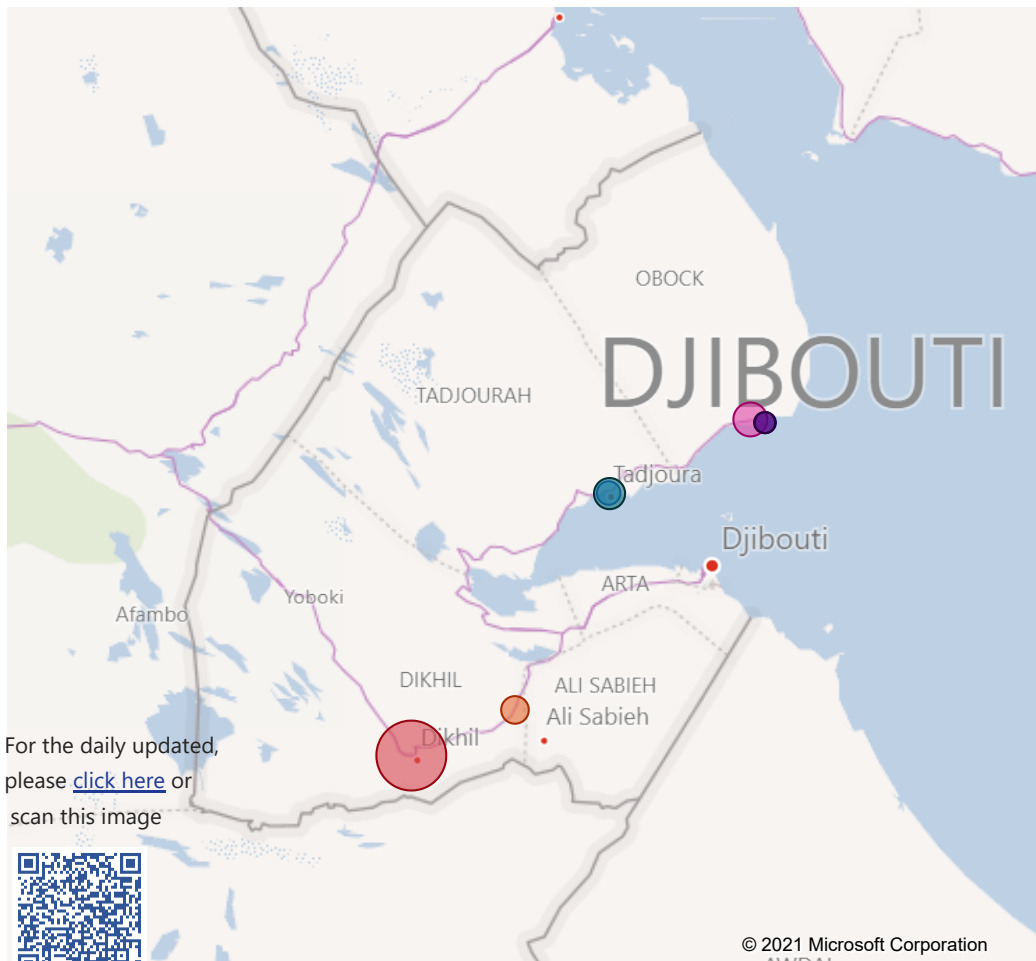


**IMMEDIATE NEEDS:** Water, food, hygiene kits, non food items (NFI)

## YEMEN RETURN MOVEMENTS

At the same time, since the second half of 2020, there has also been a return movement of migrants who went to the Arabian Peninsula. These return movements increased during the COVID-19 pandemic due to border restrictions (some migrants were unable to reach their final destination) and the lack of economic opportunity in Yemen and the Gulf countries.

Map 1: Location of migrants present in Djibouti

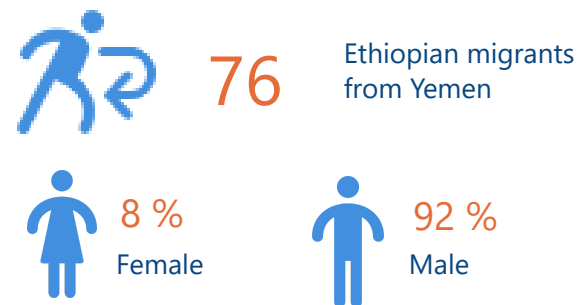


For the daily updated, please [click here](#) or scan this image



## RETURNS FROM YEMEN BETWEEN 1 AND 6 MAY 2021

From 1 to 6 May 2021, 76 migrants from Yemen (6 female and 70 male) arrived at Obock coast. Since May 2020, a total of 12,777 migrants (789 female and 11,988 male) returning from Yemen have been recorded mainly between Moulhoule and Ras Bir.



DTM activities are funded by:



DTM products are on <https://dtm.iom.int/djibouti>

Table 1: Number of migrants present in the sites

Regions	Sites	Migrants
Ali Sabieh	Intersection BARA	97
Dikhil	TP 1	527
Obock	Badaf Marseille	30
Obock	Kala Bodo	31
Obock	MRC(*)	161
Tadjourah	Badaf	55
Tadjourah	Gaalato	133
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 034</b>

## COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), through its teams of enumerators deployed at key transit points, regularly collects data on the number of stranded migrants, informal sites as well as returns from Yemen. Data is collected on a daily basis during the time slots when the flows are the most important. The data in this dashboard does not include Djibouti Ville.

IOM is working with national and local authorities to better understand migratory movements across Djibouti. Since 2017, the DTM has been collecting data at strategic transit points to assess intraregional migration trends (flow monitoring) and carry out detailed assessments of the number and profiles of migrants present in given places (individual surveys).