

9,821 Total movements observed at all FMPs

2,616 Movements observed at Obock

6,334 Entries from Djibouti's western borders

950 Arrivals from Yemen (*)

455 Observed exits to Ethiopia

OVERVIEW

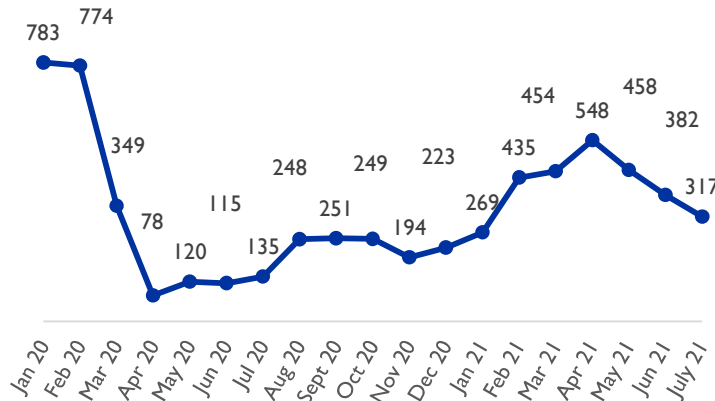
During the month of July 2021, 9,821 movements were observed at flow monitoring points in Djibouti representing a daily average of 317 movements. This is a decrease of 17% from the 382 average daily movements observed in June 2021.

Of these 9,821 movements, 27% were observed at Obock. This coastal region of Djibouti is used by migrants traveling to the Arab Peninsula, crossing the Gulf of Aden on boats along the Eastern Route. Of the 2,616 movements observed in the Obock region, 36% (950) were movements originating in Yemen towards Ethiopia.

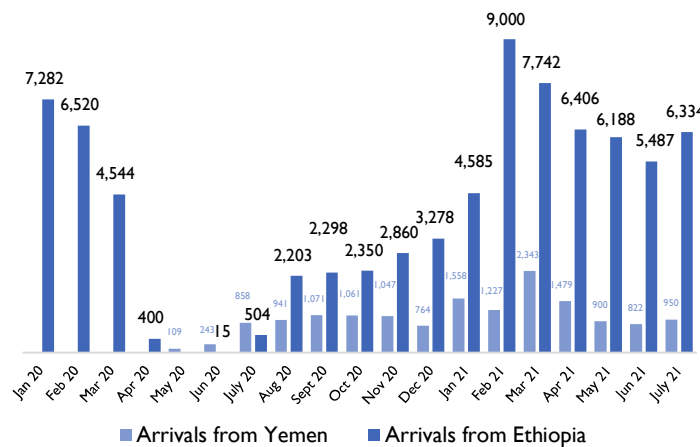
From January 2020 to June 2020, the number of entries from Djibouti's western borders decreased by 99% due to the closure of Ethiopian borders. Since Djibouti and Ethiopia resumed land services in July 2020, the number of entries from Ethiopia have increased sharply; they went from 504 movements observed in July 2020 to 6,334 in July 2021.

At the same time, due to movement restrictions due to COVID-19 in Yemen and Saudi Arabia, more than 15,373 Ethiopians have returned voluntarily from Yemen since May 2020. Between May 2020 and July 2021, the number of arrivals from Yemen have increased by a multiple of 9, from 109 in May 2020 to 950 in July 2021.

AVERAGE DAILY MOVEMENTS OBSERVED PER MONTH

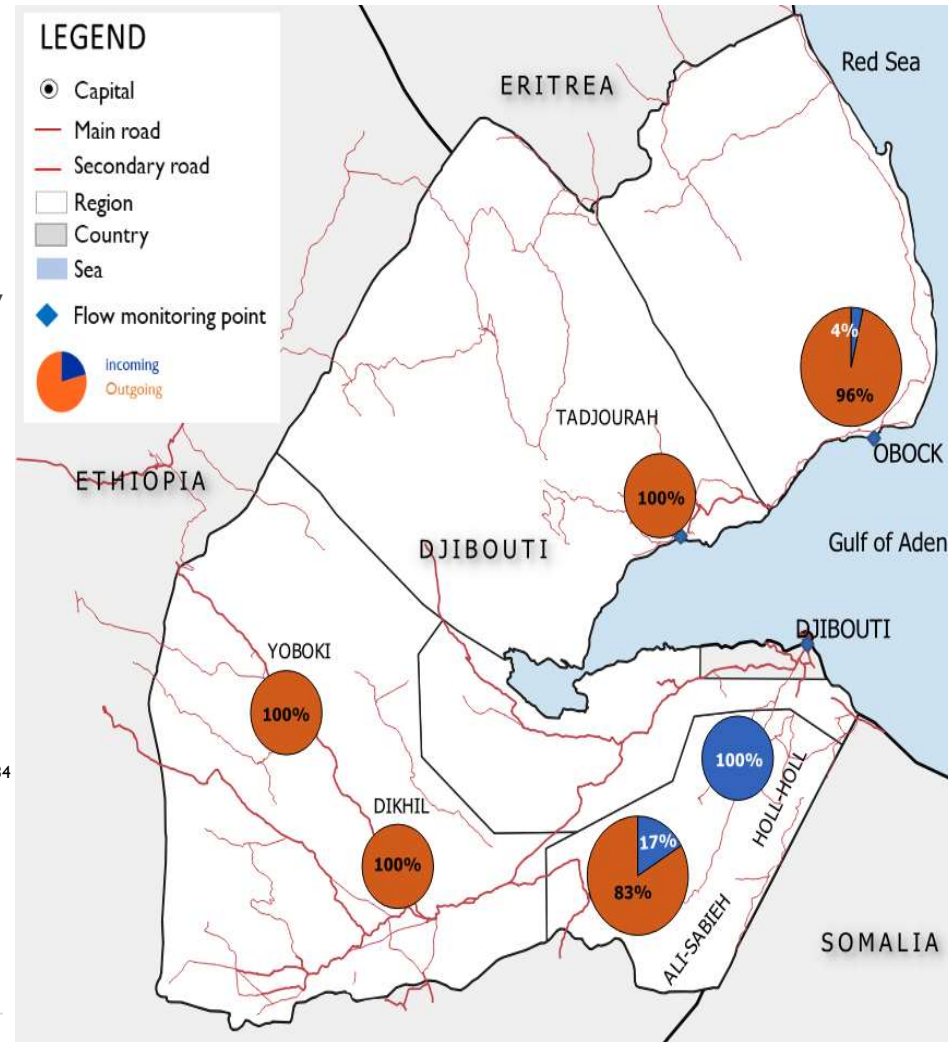


ARRIVALS IN DJIBOUTI



LEGEND

- Capital
- Main road
- Secondary road
- Region
- Country
- Sea
- ◆ Flow monitoring point
- Incoming
- Outgoing



Disclaimer:

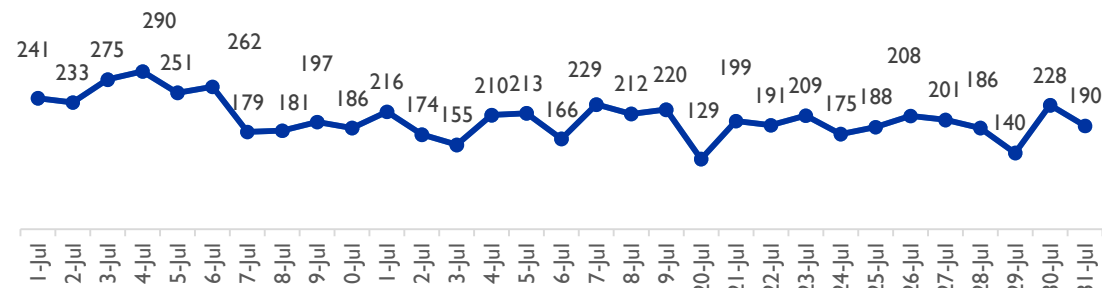
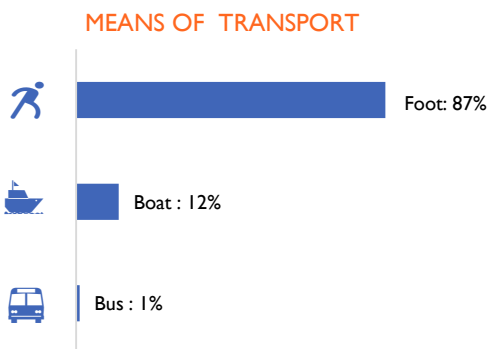
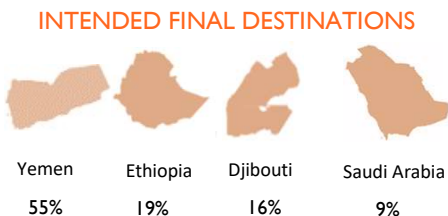
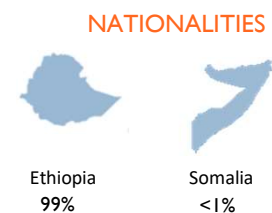
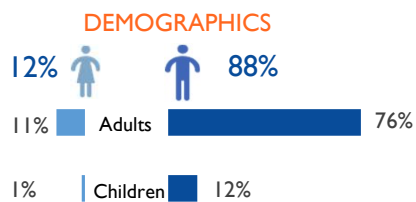
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

(*) Yemen arrivals data was collected through key informants.

During the month of July 2021, the main intended final destinations were Yemen (55%), Ethiopia (19%), Djibouti (16%) and Saudi Arabia (9%). The majority of the observed population were male (76% adults and 12% children), while 12% of identified persons were female (11% adults and 1% children). The identified persons were mainly travelling by foot (87%), for economic reasons (91%) and others returned home (8%).

During the month of July 2021, the number of entries from Djibouti's western borders increased to 6,334 compared with 5,487 observed last month. From June 2020 to July 2021, 57,240 arrivals from Ethiopia have been recorded.

59,250 Arrivals from Ethiopia since June 2020



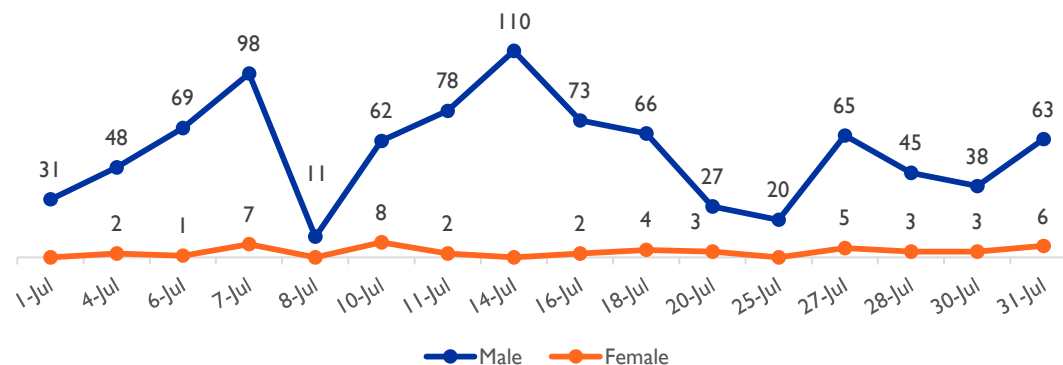
EXITS TO ETHIOPIA

During the month of July 2021, 455 exits from Djibouti territory to Ethiopia were observed. Migrants heading to Ethiopia were mainly registered at flow monitoring point in Ali-Sabieh and Dikhil regions.

ARRIVALS FROM YEMEN

During the month of July 2021, a total of 950 migrants arrived from Yemen on the Djiboutian coast. The majority of the observed population were male (894 men and 10 children), while 46 were female. From May 2020 to July 2021, 15,373 arrivals were recorded from Yemen, in total 14,492 male and 883 female.

15,373 Arrivals from Yemen since May 2020



MIGRATORY ROUTES THROUGH DJIBOUTI

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.

Arrivals from Yemen

Arrivals from Yemen is a component of the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) which started in May 2020. The objective of the arrivals from Yemen is to provide updated information on population flows returning from Yemen following COVID-19 movement restrictions in Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The information and analyzes offered by DTM provide a better understanding of the current difficulties encountered by migrants throughout their migratory route. While the number of arrivals is gathered through a well established system, all arrivals cannot be captured due to the coastal location of the arrivals, thus the number of arrivals from Yemen is most probably higher.

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.



The activities of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) are funded by:



Initiative conjointe UE-IOM pour la Protection et la Réintégration des migrants

