

MIGRATION TRENDS DASHBOARD | JUNE 2022

22,363 movements observed,¹ including **13%** at the Obock Flow Monitoring Point (FMP)

+7% movements compared to May 2022

16,050 arrivals from Ethiopia

537 spontaneous returns from Yemen²

694 exits to Ethiopia

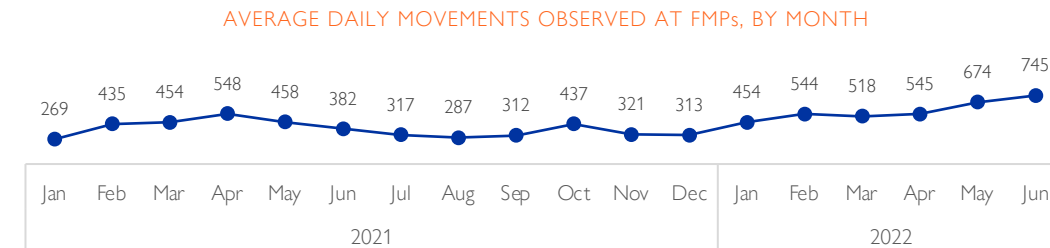
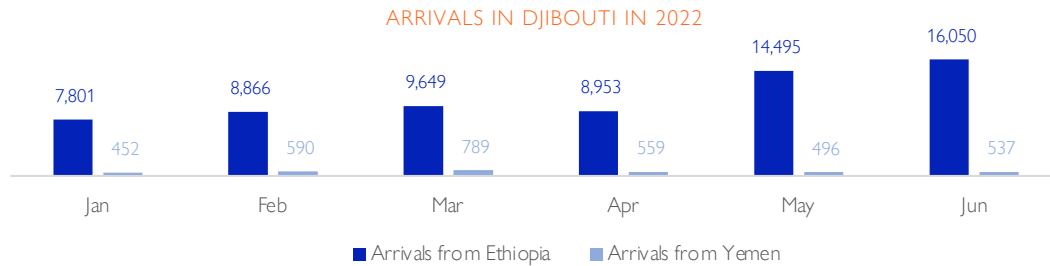
544 stranded migrants in Djibouti as of 30 June 2022³

OVERVIEW

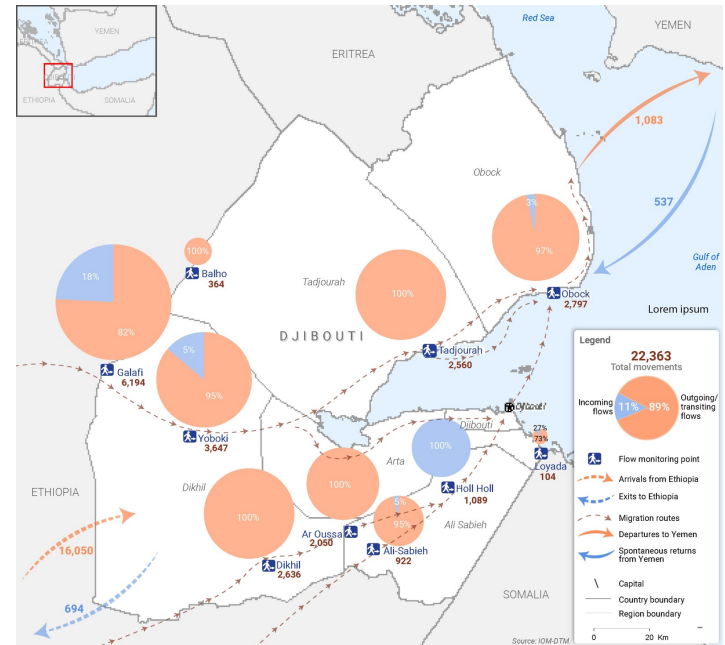
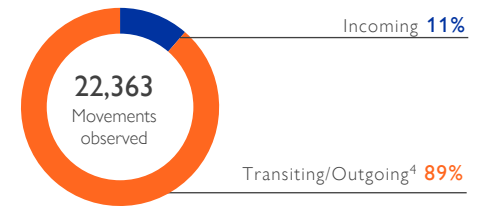
In June 2022, 22,363 movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Djibouti, representing a daily average of 745 movements. Migration flows increased by 7 per cent compared to the month of May 2022, during which a total of 20,882 movements had been registered. For the second consecutive month, migration flows exceeded pre-COVID-19 levels (between March 2019 and March 2020, the daily average was 654).

Of these 22,363 movements, 2,797 (13%) were observed in Obock. This coastal region of Djibouti is the main gateway for migrants going to and returning from the Arabian Peninsula. Migrants regroup at congregation points in the Obock region where they then cross the Gulf of Aden on boats along what is known as the Eastern route.

Compared to the first half of 2021, movements from Ethiopia have increased sharply by 50 per cent with **65,814 entries** during the same period in 2022. Compared to May 2022, the movements increased by 11 per cent in June 2022. In addition, **3,423** Ethiopians have returned from Yemen since January 2022. Between May 2022 and June 2022, these returns increased by 8 per cent.



TYPE OF FLOWS



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

¹From March 2022, the movements of Djiboutian nationals (transiting, leaving or returning to the country) are included in the data except for internal movements.

²The data on returns from Yemen were collected through key informants.

³Information on the definition and methodology for counting stranded migrants in Djibouti is available on the last page of this Dashboard.

⁴In the framework of this report, incoming flows only include flows coming from a country other than Djibouti and headed to Djibouti. Outgoing flows cover the flows departing from Djibouti to reach another country, while transiting flows are those which pass through Djibouti, but whose departure and final destination countries are different from Djibouti.

ARRIVALS FROM ETHIOPIA

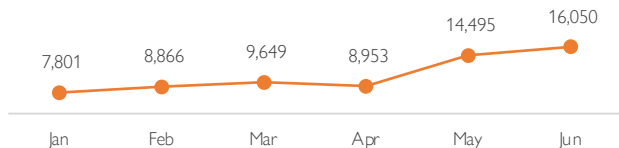
65,814

Arrivals from Ethiopia in 2022

16,050

Arrivals from Ethiopia in June 2022

ARRIVALS FROM ETHIOPIA IN 2022



In 2022, **65,814** migrants from Ethiopia entered Djibouti. An increasing trend has been observed since the beginning of the year which continued with an increase of 11 per cent between May 2022 and June 2022. This upward trend may be due to the relative improvement in security conditions in certain regions of Ethiopia, providing easier access to Djibouti for migrants, mainly through the Afar region.

More than three quarters of the migrants arriving from Ethiopia transited through the Dikhil, Yoboki and Galafi FMPs in the region of **Dikhil** (76%), 21 per cent in the region of Ali-Sabieh (at the Ar Oussa, Ali-Sabieh and Holl-Holl FMPs), 2 per cent in the region of Tadjourah (at the Balho FMP) and less than 1 per cent in the region of Arta (at the Loyada FMP). The main region of departure of migrants coming from Ethiopia was **Amhara** (48%), followed by Oromia (28%), Tigray (15%) and Addis Ababa (2%). Most migrants from the regions of Tigray (100%), Oromia (88%) and Amhara (82%) intended to reach the Arabian Peninsula, while the majority of migrants who came from Addis Ababa (100%), Dire Dawa (95%) and Gambella (74%) reported that they would stay in Djibouti.

RETURNS FROM YEMEN

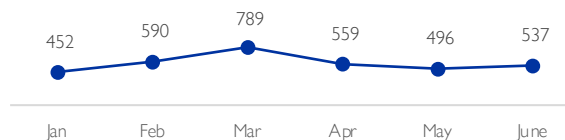
3,423

Returns from Yemen in 2022

84

Returns of Tigrayan migrants from Yemen since July 2021

RETURNS FROM YEMEN IN 2022



537

Returns from Yemen in June 2022



Men • 97%



Women • 1%



Boys • 1%

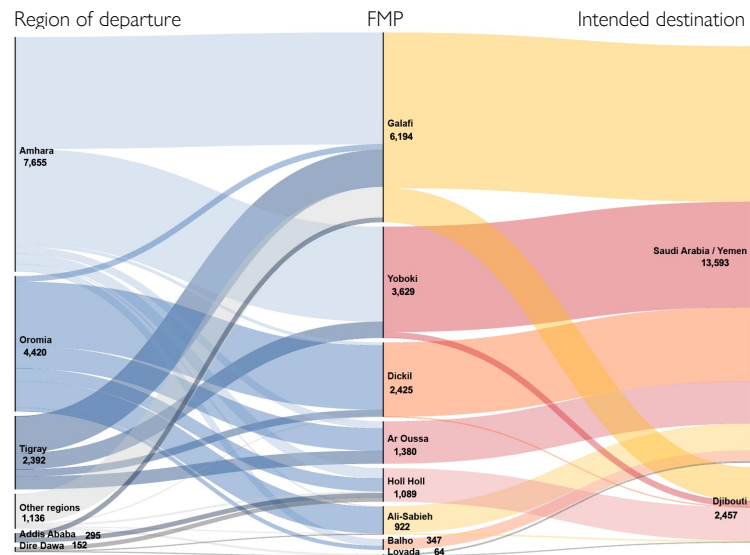


Girls • 1%

In Obock, a coastal region of Djibouti where migrants cross the Gulf of Aden to the Arabian Peninsula along the Eastern route, spontaneous returns of Ethiopian migrants from Yemen continue to be observed. Indeed, **3,423 spontaneous returns from Yemen** were recorded in 2022. Between May 2022 and June 2022, these returns increased by 8 per cent with 537 movements.

In addition, according to DTM Yemen, **1,083 migrants from the Obock region** arrived in Yemen in June 2022, which represents a 45 per cent decrease compared to May 2022 (1,972). This sharp decrease could be due to the increased security measures imposed by the Djiboutian coast guards. This has caused smugglers to resort to the use of smaller boats with smaller capacities limiting the number of movements across the gulf of Aden.

ARRIVALS FROM ETHIOPIA IN JUNE 2022, BY REGION OF DEPARTURE AND INTENDED DESTINATION



EXITS TO ETHIOPIA⁵

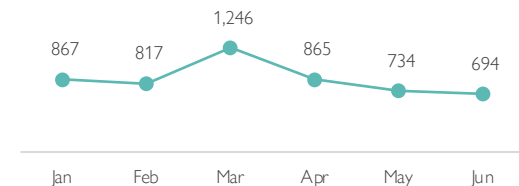
5,223

Exits to Ethiopia in 2022

694

Exits to Ethiopia in June 2022

EXITS TO ETHIOPIA IN 2022



⁵ It should be kept in mind that the means of transport used by Ethiopian migrants vary: while most of them return on foot from Obock to Ali-Sabieh, the majority of Tigrayan migrants returning from Yemen cross the border at Balho and Galafi by car or by bus, which makes it more difficult to record their movements.

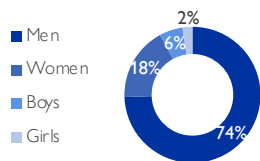
Since January 2022, **exits to Ethiopia** have significantly increased up to 5,000 movements and compared to the same period in 2021, the number of exit movements to Ethiopia have more than doubled (129%). A total of **5,223 exits to Ethiopia** were registered in 2022. This increase may be due to the improved security situation in some areas of origin in Ethiopia.

Most of the migrants (97%) who were headed to Ethiopia in June 2022 were identified in the region of **Ali-Sabieh** while 2 per cent transited through Tadjourah and 1 per cent in the region of Dikhil.

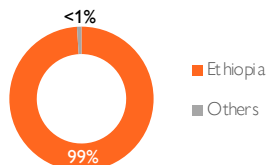
They were mainly travelling towards the region of **Oromia** (58%), following by Amhara (39%) and Tigray (3%).

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

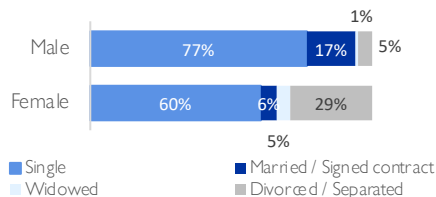
SEX AND AGE GROUP



NATIONALITIES

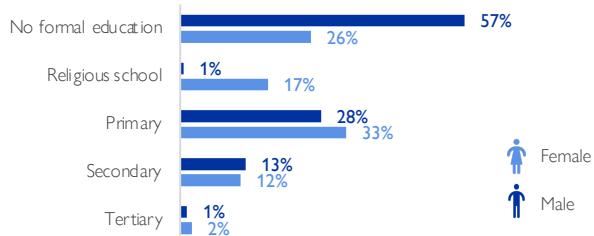


MARITAL STATUS, BY SEX

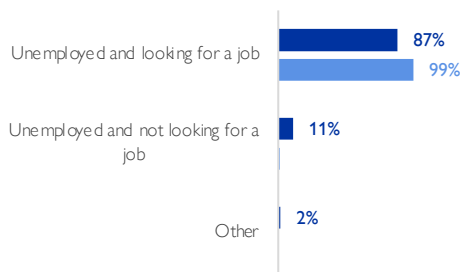


In June 2022, most of the migrants identified at FMPs were adults (74% men and 18% women), while 8 per cent were children (6% boys and 2% girls). Almost all of them (99%) were Ethiopian nationals. In addition, 658 non accompanied children (546 boys and 112 girls), 64 pregnant or lactating women, 15 children aged under five years old and one elderly person (aged 60 or older) were identified.

EDUCATION LEVEL, BY SEX



PROFESSIONAL STATUS, BY SEX



Among the 526 individuals surveyed (of which 84% were males and 16% were females) through Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS), 52 per cent (notably 57% of males) of migrants had **not received any kind of formal education** and 29 per cent had reached the primary level. It is also worth highlighting that a significant proportion of females (17%) had received a religious education and 10 per cent did not answer.

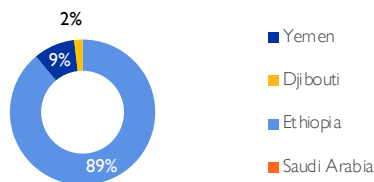
Most of the interviewed travellers (89%) were **unemployed and looking for a job**. This category represented **almost all of the female respondents** (99%). Nine per cent were unemployed but not looking for work.

TRAVEL CHARACTERISTICS

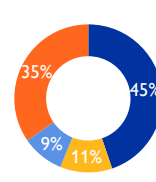
In June 2022, most of the individuals identified at FMPs had departed from **Ethiopia** (89%) and 9 per cent came from Yemen. Most of the migrants observed intended to reach the **Arabian Peninsula** (45% to Yemen and 35% to Saudi Arabia). The migrants observed were mainly travelling for **economic reasons** (82%) and were mostly travelling **on foot** (65%) at the transit point.

In addition, among the 526 individuals surveyed through the FMS, 69 per cent reported that they **faced obstacles** during their journey. The **main challenges** mentioned were hunger and/or thirst (cited by 90% of migrants who encountered difficulties). A significant proportion of people also faced trouble at sea (53%) or lacked shelter for sleeping (49%).

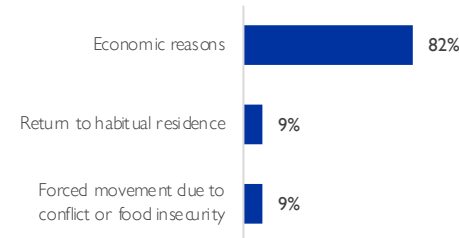
DEPARTURE COUNTRIES



INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASON FOR TRAVEL



MEANS OF TRANSPORT



MIGRANTS STRANDED IN DJIBOUTI

544 Migrants stranded in Djibouti as of 30 June 2022

23% Female
77% Male

7 Informal sites

58% in Obock
42% in Ali-Sabieh

Some migrants transiting through Djibouti who are on their way or coming back from the Arabian Peninsula remain stranded in Djibouti, mainly due to the lack of resources to continue their migration journey. These migrants find themselves stranded in informal settlements along the migration corridor in Djibouti, where they have little or no access to basic services and are exposed to protection risks. **Their priority needs are drinking water, food, hygiene kits and non-food items.**

As of June 30, 2022, **544 migrants were stranded in seven informal sites**. The largest proportion (58%) were located in the region of Obock while 42 per cent were stranded in Ali-Sabieh.

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 passing through 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 provides an overview of the movements and profiles of the mobile population in Djibouti.

Flow Monitoring

Flow Monitoring is a component of the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). The objective of this 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 analyses obtained through 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.

Spontaneous returns from Yemen

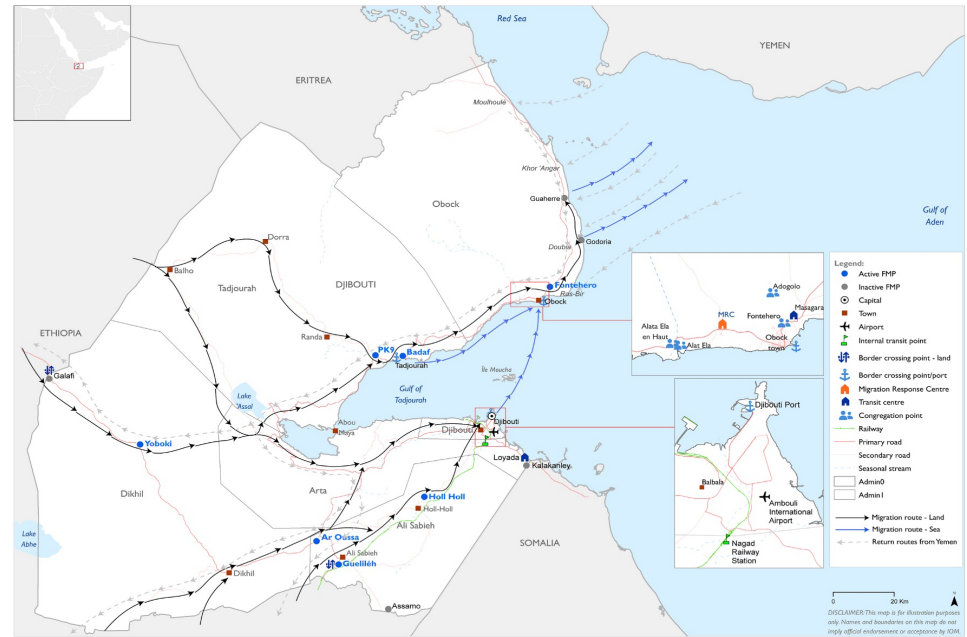
Spontaneous returns from Yemen are a component of IOM's DTM which started in May 2020. The objective of this data collection tool is to provide updated information on population flows returning from Yemen following COVID-19 movement restrictions in Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The information and analyses 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 returns cannot be captured due to their coastal location. Thus, the number of arrivals from Yemen is most probably higher than reported.

Migrants stranded in Djibouti

Information on migrants stranded in Djibouti as well as on informal sites is collected through enumerators deployed at key transit points. Data is collected on a daily basis, during time slots when the flows are most important. Data in this dashboard does not include flows observed in Djibouti City.

Limitations

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. Furthermore, it is possible that migrants crossing several FMPs may be counted several times. Thus, the total number of migrants observed at the FMPs does not necessarily reflect the true migratory flows in each region. It is also worth highlighting that the number of enumerators responsible for data collection can change from one month to the other, which can partly explain some changes in the flows observed. In addition, the data on the vulnerabilities are based on direct observations by the enumerators and should only be taken as an indication. 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.



FUNDING SUPPORT



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