

MIGRATION TRENDS DASHBOARD | JULY 2022

**20,214** movements observed,<sup>1</sup> including **12%** at the Obock Flow Monitoring Point (FMP)

**-10%** movements compared to June 2022

**14,327** arrivals from Ethiopia

**300** spontaneous returns from Yemen<sup>2</sup>

**693** exits to Ethiopia

**753** stranded migrants in Djibouti as of 31 July 2022<sup>3</sup>

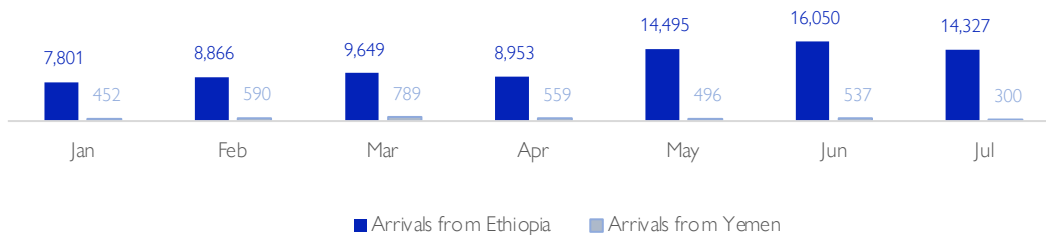
OVERVIEW

In July 2022, 20,214 movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Djibouti, representing a daily average of 652 movements. Migration flows decreased by 10 per cent compared to the month of June 2022, during which a total of 22,363 movements had been registered. It is worth highlighting that in July 2022 migration flows have dropped below pre-COVID-19 levels (between March 2019 and March 2020, the daily average was 654).

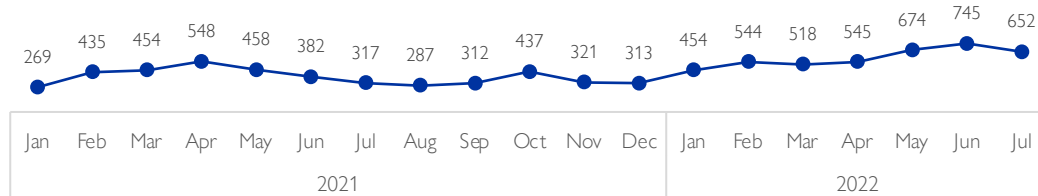
Of these 20,214 movements, 2,351 (12%) were observed in Obock. This coastal region of Djibouti is the main gateway for migrants going to and returning from the Arabian Peninsula. Migrants regroup at congregation points in the Obock region where they then cross the Gulf of Aden on boats along what is known as the Eastern route.

Compared to the period of January to July 2021, movements from Ethiopia have increased sharply by 62 per cent with **80,141 entries** between January and July 2022. However, compared to June 2022, these movements decreased by 11 per cent in July 2022. In addition, **3,723** Ethiopians have returned from Yemen since January 2022. Between June 2022 and July 2022, these returns significantly decreased by 44 per cent. This sharp decrease may be attributed to the amplified surveillance operations by the Djiboutian coast guards in Obock.

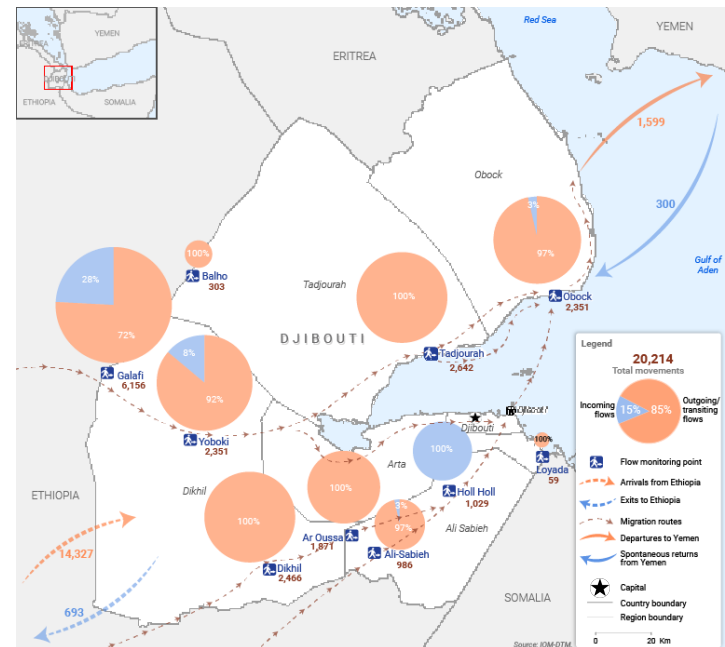
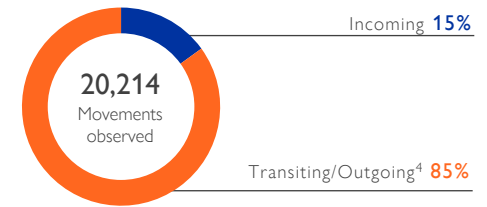
ARRIVALS IN DJIBOUTI IN 2022



AVERAGE DAILY MOVEMENTS OBSERVED AT FMPs, BY MONTH



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.*

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

<sup>2</sup>The data on returns from Yemen were collected through key informants.

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

<sup>4</sup>In 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

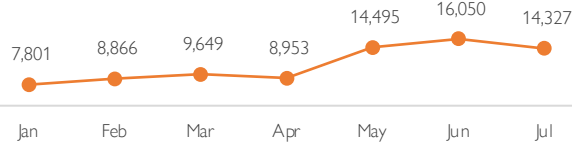
80,141

Arrivals from Ethiopia in 2022

14,327

Arrivals from Ethiopia in July 2022

### ARRIVALS FROM ETHIOPIA IN 2022



In 2022, **80,141** migrants from Ethiopia entered Djibouti. Although an increasing trend has been observed during the first half of the year, movements from Ethiopia decreased by 11 per cent between June 2022 and July 2022. This decrease may be due to the relative security conditions in certain regions of Ethiopia, limiting access for migrants to the roads leading to Djibouti.

Three quarters of the migrants arriving from Ethiopia transited through the Dickil, Yoboki and Galafi FMPs in the region of **Dickil** (75%), 23 per cent in the region of Ali-Sabieh (at the Ar Oussa, Ali-Sabieh and Holl-Holl FMPs), 2 percent 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** (46%), followed by Oromia (34%), Tigray (12%) and Harari (2%). Most migrants from the regions of Tigray (100%), Oromia (76%) and Amhara (76%) intended to reach the Arabian Peninsula, while the majority of migrants who came from Dire Dawa (77%) and Addis Ababa (70%) reported that they would stay in Djibouti.

## RETURNS FROM YEMEN

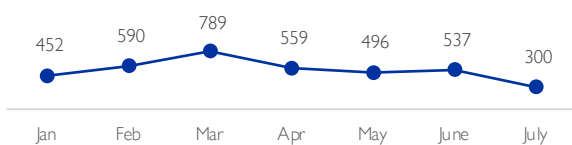
3,723

Returns from Yemen in 2022

84

Returns of Tigrayan migrants from Yemen since July 2021

### RETURNS FROM YEMEN IN 2022



300

Returns from Yemen in July 2022



Men • 96%



Women • 3%

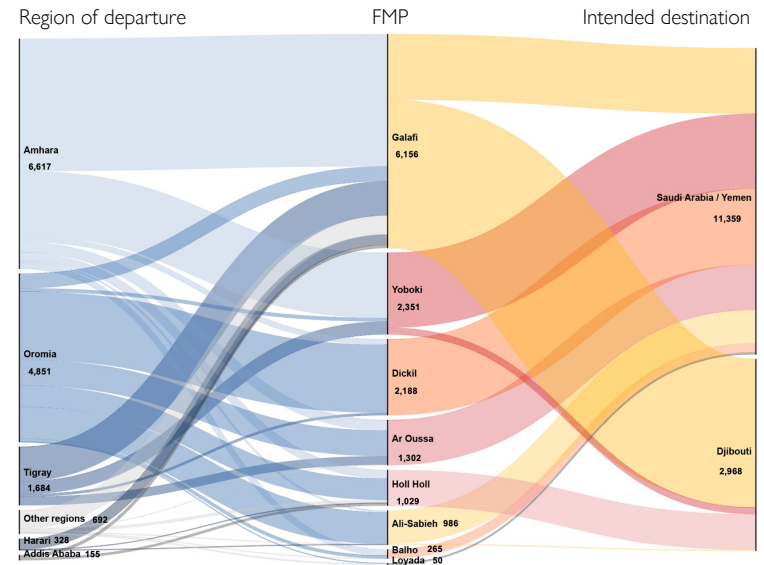


Boys • 1%

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, **3,723 spontaneous returns from Yemen** were recorded in 2022. Between June 2022 and July 2022, these returns decreased by 44 per cent.

In addition, according to DTM Yemen, **1,599 migrants from the Obock region** arrived in Yemen in July 2022, which represents a 48 per cent increase compared to June 2022 (1,083). This increase could be due to the fact that controls at the borders between Yemen and Saudi Arabia are more relaxed now. This has caused several migrants to seize the opportunity to cross Djibouti and Yemen in order to reach Saudi Arabia as it is their final destination.

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



## EXITS TO ETHIOPIA<sup>5</sup>

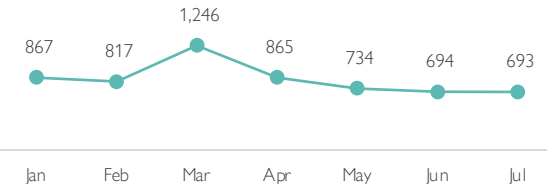
5,916

Exits to Ethiopia in 2022

693

Exits to Ethiopia in July 2022

### EXITS TO ETHIOPIA IN 2022



<sup>5</sup> 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.

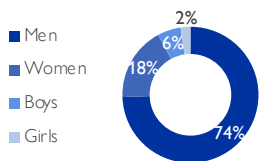
Since January 2022, a total of **5,916 exits to Ethiopia** were registered. Compared to the period of January to July 2021, exits to Ethiopia have more than doubled (117%) entre janvier et juillet 2022. This increase may be due to the improved security situation in some areas of origin in Ethiopia.

Most of the migrants (82%) who were headed to Ethiopia in July 2022 were identified in the region of **Ali-Sabieh** while 12 percent transited through Dickil and 6 per cent in the region of Tadjourah.

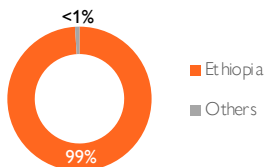
They were mainly travelling towards the regions of **Oromia** (66%) and Amhara (31%).

# DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

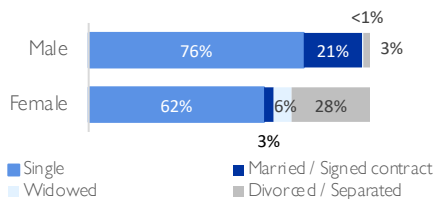
## SEX AND AGE GROUP



## NATIONALITIES

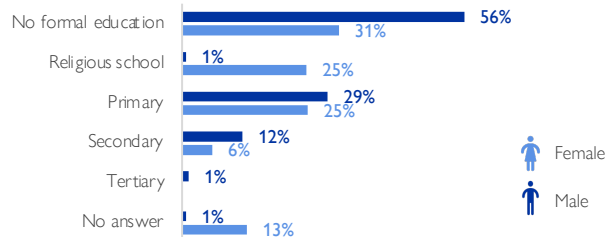


## MARITAL STATUS, BY SEX

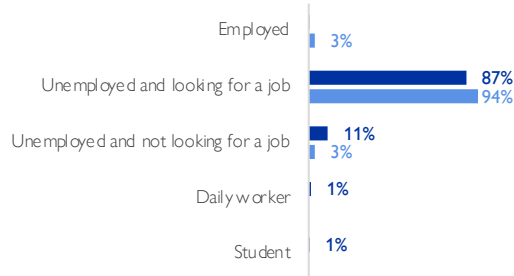


In July 2022, most of the migrants identified at FMPs were adults (74% men and 18% women), while 8 per cent were children (6% boys and 2% girls). Almost all of them (99%) were Ethiopian nationals. In addition, 706 non accompanied children (599 boys and 107 girls), 47 pregnant or lactating women, 17 children aged under five years old and four elderly person (aged 60 or older) were identified.

## EDUCATION LEVEL, BY SEX



## PROFESSIONAL STATUS, BY SEX



Among the 492 individuals surveyed (81% males and 19% females) through Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS), 51 per cent (notably 56% of males) of migrants had **not received any kind of formal education**, 28 per cent had reached the primary level and 11 per cent attended secondary school. It is also worth highlighting that a significant proportion of females (25%) had received a religious education.

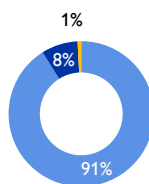
Most of the interviewed travellers (88%) were **unemployed and looking for a job**. This category represented **almost all of the female respondents** (94%). Nine per cent were unemployed but not looking for a job, 1 per cent daily workers and one per cent employed.

## TRAVEL CHARACTERISTICS

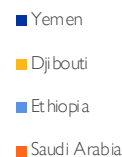
In July 2022, most of the individuals identified at FMPs had departed from **Ethiopia** (91%), 8 per cent came from Yemen and 1 per cent left from Djibouti. Most of the migrants observed intended to reach the **Arabian Peninsula** (43% to Yemen and 32% to Saudi Arabia). The migrants observed were mainly travelling for **economic reasons** (83%) and were mostly travelling **on foot** (62%) at the transit point.

In addition, among the 492 individuals surveyed through the FMS, 64 per cent reported that they **faced obstacles** during their journey. The **main challenges** mentioned were hunger and/or thirst (cited by 92% of migrants who encountered difficulties). A significant proportion of people also faced trouble at sea (56%) or lacked shelter for sleeping (48%).

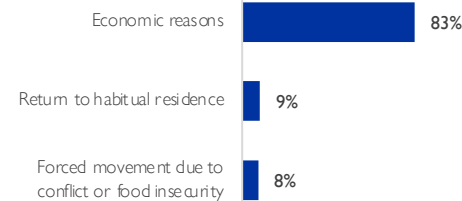
## DEPARTURE COUNTRIES



## INTENDED DESTINATIONS



## REASON FOR TRAVEL



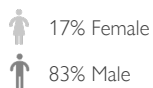
## MEANS OF TRANSPORT



## MIGRANTS STRANDED IN DJIBOUTI

753

Migrants stranded in Djibouti as of 31 July 2022



7

Informal sites



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 July 31, 2022, **753 migrants were stranded in seven informal sites**. The largest proportion were located in Dickil and Obock with 37 per cent each while 26 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**

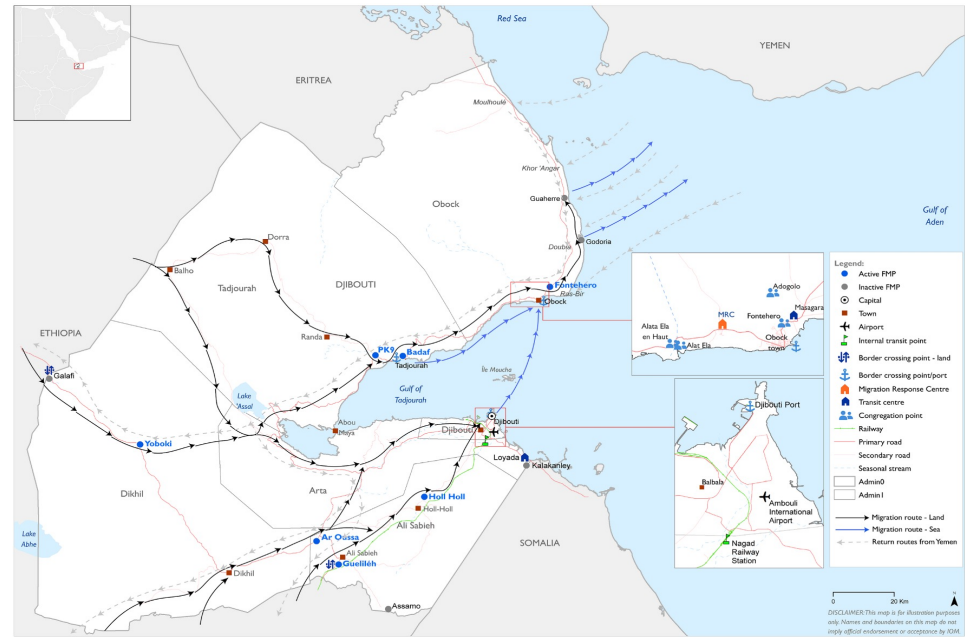
Spontaneous returns from Yemen are a component of IOM's DTM which started in May 2020. The objective of this data collection tool is to provide updated information on population flows returning from Yemen following COVID-19 movement restrictions in Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The information 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



Funded by the European Union



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