

MIGRATION TRENDS DASHBOARD | NOVEMBER 2022

18,234 movements observed,¹ including **19%** at the Obock Flow Monitoring Point (FMP)

-17% movements compared to October 2022

13,298 arrivals from Ethiopia

494 spontaneous returns from Yemen²

30 exits to Ethiopia

765 stranded migrants in Djibouti as of 30 November 2022

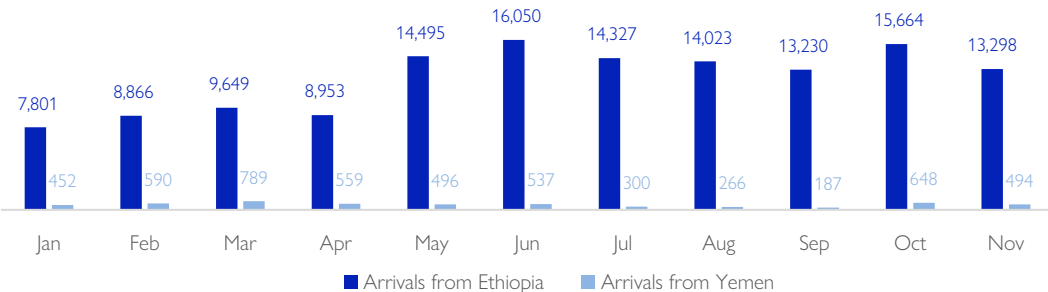
OVERVIEW

In November 2022, 18,234 movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Djibouti, representing a daily average of 608 movements. Migration flows decreased by 17 per cent compared to October, during which 22,083 movements had been registered. It is worth highlighting that in November daily migration flows (608) were below pre-COVID19 levels (between March 2019 and March 2020, the daily average was 654).

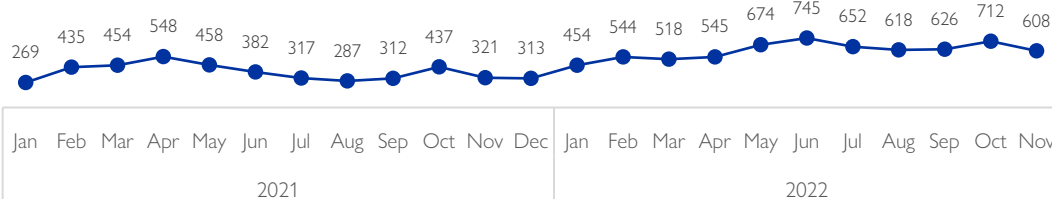
Of these 18,234 movements, 3,523 (19%) were observed in Obock. This coastal region of Djibouti is the main gateway for migrants going to and returning from the Arabian Peninsula. Migrants regroup at gathering points in the Obock region where they then cross the Gulf of Aden on boats along the so-called Eastern route.

Compared to the period between January and November 2021 (73,648), movements from Ethiopia almost doubled (85%) for the same period in 2022 (136,356). However, compared to October 2022 (15,664) these movements decreased by 15 per cent in November (13,298). Furthermore, the number of Ethiopians who have returned from Yemen has decreased by almost a quarter (-24%), from 648 in October to 494 in November.

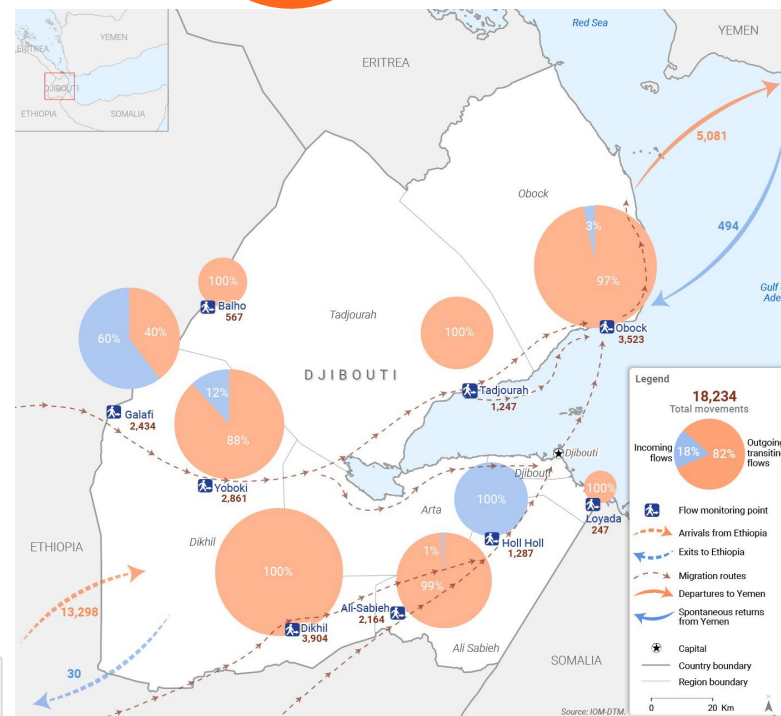
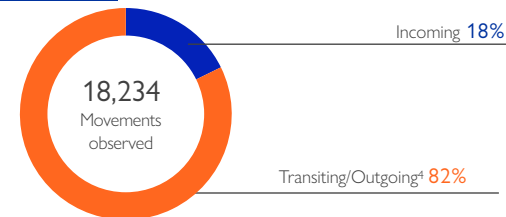
ARRIVALS IN DJIBOUTI IN 2022



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.

¹As of 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.

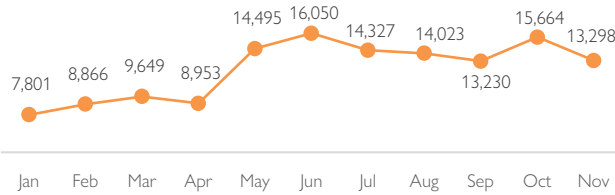
⁴In the framework of this report, incoming flows only include flows coming from a country other than Djibouti and headed to Djibouti. Outgoing flows cover the flows departing from Djibouti to reach another country, while transiting flows are those which pass through Djibouti, but whose departure and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

ARRIVALS FROM ETHIOPIA

136,356 Arrivals from Ethiopia in 2022

13,298 Arrivals from Ethiopia in November 2022

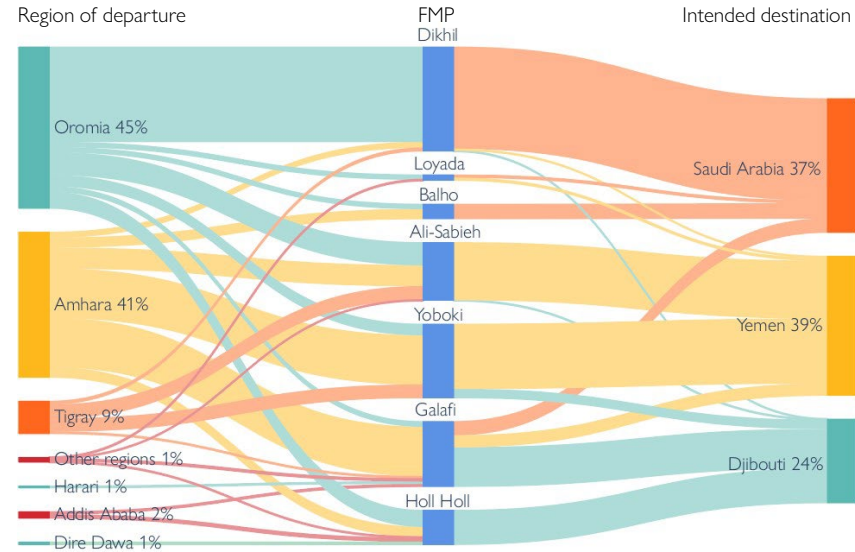
ARRIVALS FROM ETHIOPIA IN 2022



As of November 2022, 136,356 migrants entered Djibouti from Ethiopia. November (13,298) experienced a slight decrease (-15%) from October in incoming movements from Ethiopia. This slight decrease might be attributed to different factors, such as a higher presence of border management controls on the border with Ethiopia, an increase of insecurity or risks associated with migration in the Ethiopian routes towards Djibouti, or the higher prices requested by smuggles caused by inflation.

More than half of the migrants arriving from Ethiopia (68%) transited through the Dikhil region, notably through the Dikhil, Yoboki and Galafi FMPs, 26 per cent through the Ali-Sabieh and Holl Holl FMPs in the Ali-Sabieh region, 4 per cent through the Balho FMP in the Tadjourah region, and 2 per cent through the Loyada FMP in the Arta region. The main region of departure of migrants coming from Ethiopia was Oromia (45%), followed by Amhara (41%) and Tigray (9%). Most migrants intended to reach the Arabian Peninsula, mostly to Yemen (39%) and Saudi Arabia (37%), while less than a quarter (24%) had Djibouti as a destination country.

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



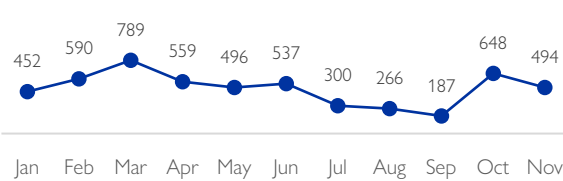
RETURNS FROM YEMEN

5,318 Returns from Yemen in 2022

84 Returns of Tigrayan migrants from Yemen as of July 2021*

*No updates since July 2021

RETURNS FROM YEMEN IN 2022



494 Returns from Yemen in November 2022



Men • 92%



Women • 8%

In Obock, the 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, 5,318 spontaneous returns from Yemen were recorded in 2022. After a high increase in October, in November 2022, spontaneous returns from Yemen decreased by 24 per cent.

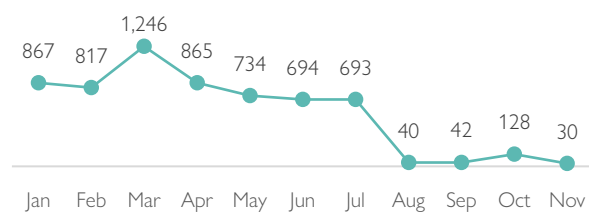
In addition, according to DTM Yemen, 5,081 migrants from the Obock region arrived in Yemen in November, which represents a 31 per cent increase with respect to October 2022 (3,876). This increase could be explained by favorable weather and sea conditions in the Bab al-Mandab Strait for migrants crossing from Djibouti to Yemen prior to reaching Saudi Arabia.

EXITS TO ETHIOPIA⁵

6,156 Exits to Ethiopia in 2022

30 Exits to Ethiopia in November 2022

EXITS TO ETHIOPIA IN 2022



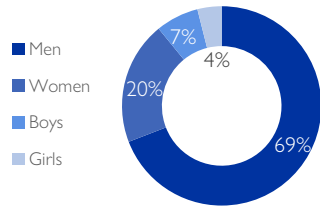
⁵ It should be kept in mind that the means of transport used by Ethiopian migrants vary: while most of them move from Obock to Ali-Sabieh on foot, the majority of Tigrayan migrants returning from Yemen cross the border at Balho and Galafi by car or by bus, which makes it more difficult to record their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

Since January, a total of 6,156 exits to Ethiopia have been recorded. However, these figures have experienced a steady decrease since March 2022 and a sharp decrease since July 2022. November registered the lowest number of exits to Ethiopia tracked so far in 2022, representing a 77 per cent decrease from October.

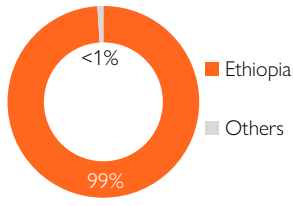
Almost three-quarters of migrants (73%) headed to Ethiopia in November were identified in the region of Dikhil, while 27 per cent transited through the region of Tadjourah (through Balho FMP). Almost three-quarters were headed to the Oromia region (73%) and the rest to the Amhara region (27%).

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

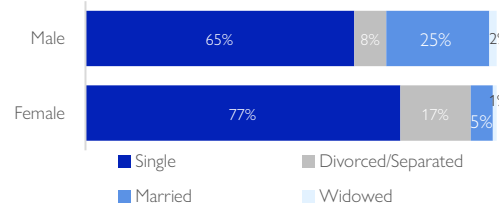
SEX AND AGE GROUP



NATIONALITIES

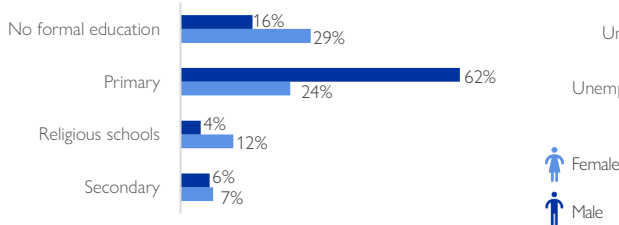


MARITAL STATUS, BY SEX



In November, most of the migrants identified at FMPs were adults (69% men and 20% women), while 11 per cent were children (7% boys and 4% girls). Almost all of them (99.9%) were Ethiopian nationals. Amongst the vulnerable population groups identified, there were 857 children who were travelling alone (706 boys and 151 girls), 55 pregnant or lactating women, and 21 children aged under five years old.

EDUCATION LEVEL, BY SEX



Note: 28% of females and 12% of males did not respond to this question

PROFESSIONAL STATUS, BY SEX



Of the 512 respondents (78% males and 22% females) to the Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS), more than half were single (68%, notably 77% of females and 65% of males), while 21 per cent were married and 10 per cent divorced or separated.

Moreover, 19 per cent of migrants had not received any kind of formal education and 54 per cent had reached only the primary level (including 62% of males but only 24% of females). It is also worth highlighting that a significant proportion of females (29%) did not get any formal education.

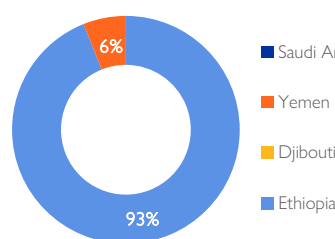
Also, most of the respondents (91%) were unemployed and looking for a job.

TRAVEL CHARACTERISTICS

In November, most of the individuals identified at FMPs had departed from Ethiopia (93%), while 6 per cent did so from Yemen. Most of the observed migrants intended to reach the Arabian Peninsula (45% to Saudi Arabia and 31% to Yemen). The tracked migrants traveled mainly for economic reasons (83%) and mostly on foot (71%).

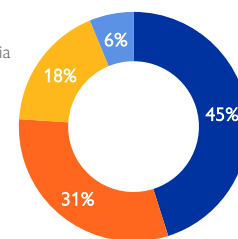
In addition, of the 512 individuals surveyed through the FMS, 79 per cent reported encountering obstacles during their journey. The main challenges mentioned were lack of food and water (82%) and lack of shelter (82%) among those who encountered difficulties. More than a quarter of those surveyed who faced challenges during their journey also reported financial challenges (33%), while some others reported physical abuse (16%) and trouble at sea (16%). Also, almost one out of ten (8%) reported a lack of information.

DEPARTURE COUNTRIES

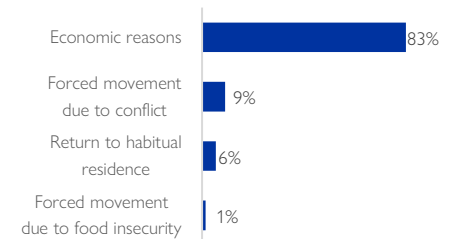


Note: <1% departed from other countries

INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASON FOR TRAVEL



MEANS OF TRANSPORT



MIGRANTS STRANDED IN DJIBOUTI

765 Migrants stranded in Djibouti as of 30 November 2022

15% Female
85% Male

10 Informal sites

50% in Tadjourah
34% in Obock
16% Ali-Sabieh

Several migrants transiting through Djibouti who are on their way to or from the Arabian Peninsula remain stranded in Djibouti, mainly due to a 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 access to water, food, hygiene kits, and non-food items.

As of 30 November 2022, 765 migrants were stranded in 10 informal sites. Half of them were in Tadjourah, 34 per cent in Obock, and 16 per cent 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 migrant 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

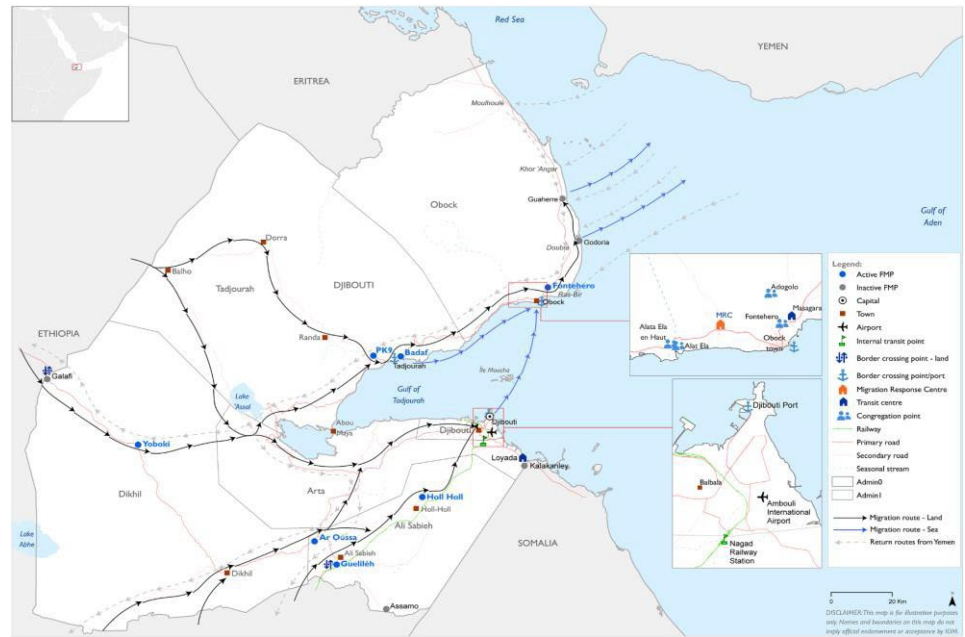
Spontaneous returns from Yemen are a component of IOM's DTM which started in May 2020. The objective of this data collection tool is to provide updated information on population flows returning from Yemen following COVID-19 movement restrictions in Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The information 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, not all returns can 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 acute. 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 for more than once. 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 assures that the data included in this report is reliable, but stresses that it does not provide a complete picture of migration movements in Djibouti.



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