

MIGRATION FLOWS TRENDS DASHBOARD | June 2023

**21,630** migration movements observed,<sup>1</sup> including **22%** at the Obock Flow Monitoring Point (FMP)

**-4%** movements compared to May 2023

**10,463** migrants flows from Ethiopia

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

**91** exits to Ethiopia

**1,233** stranded migrants in Djibouti as of 21 June 2023<sup>3</sup>

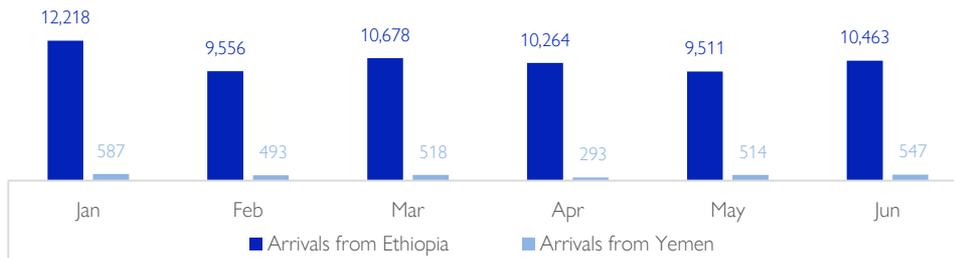
OVERVIEW

In June 2023, 21,630 migratory movements were observed at flow monitoring points (FMP) in Djibouti, with a daily average of 721 migratory movements. The migratory flows observed on all the FMPs fell slightly by 4% between May and June due to the strong heat which reigns combined with the regular checks carried out by the Djiboutian coast guard since April 2023.

Of these 21,630 movements, 4,672 (22%) were observed in the Obock region where migrants cross the Gulf of Aden towards the Arabian Peninsula. Migration flows decreased by 9% at Obock FMP between May and June 2023. This decrease can be attributed to the amplification of surveillance operations by the Djibouti Coast Guard in Obock and due to difficult weather conditions during this period of high winds and rough seas.

Between January and June 2023, arrivals from Ethiopia saw a significant increase of 61% compared to the same period of the previous year, with a total of 62,690 arrivals recorded. Similarly, compared to May 2023, these movements increased by 10% in June 2023. Migration movements were mainly: incoming (48%), transiting to the Arabian Peninsula (40%), transiting inside Djibouti (7%), transiting to Ethiopia (5%) and outgoing (<1%). Spontaneous returns from Yemen increased slightly by 6%, from 514 in May to 547 in June 2023.

MIGRATORY FLOWS ARRIVING IN DJIBOUTI IN 2023



AVERAGE DAILY MOVEMENTS OBSERVED AT FMPs IN 2023



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

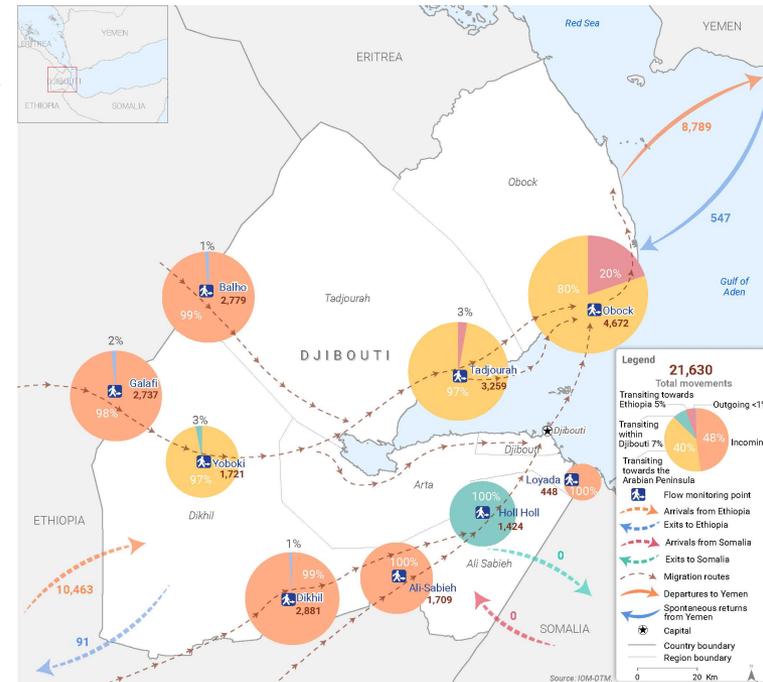
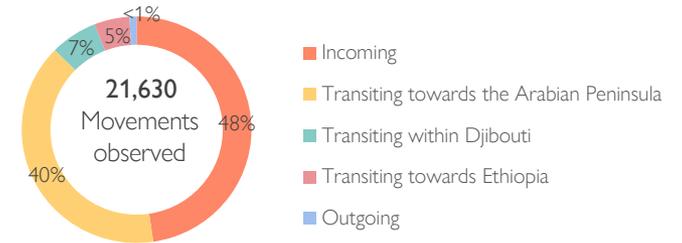
<sup>2</sup>The data on returns from Yemen were collected through key informants.

<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 context of this report, the method of analysis has changed compared to previous reports. The analysis considered that inflows only include flows from Ethiopia and Somalia border flow monitoring points. Transiting flows refer to flows crossing localities in Djibouti or leaving Djibouti to another country that is not the final destination. While outgoing flows are those that cross Djibouti to a country of final destination.

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TYPE OF FLOWS<sup>4</sup>



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

## MIGRATION MOVEMENTS FROM ETHIOPIA

62,690

Arrivals from Ethiopia in 2023

10,463

Arrivals from Ethiopia in June 2023

### ARRIVALS FROM ETHIOPIA IN 2023

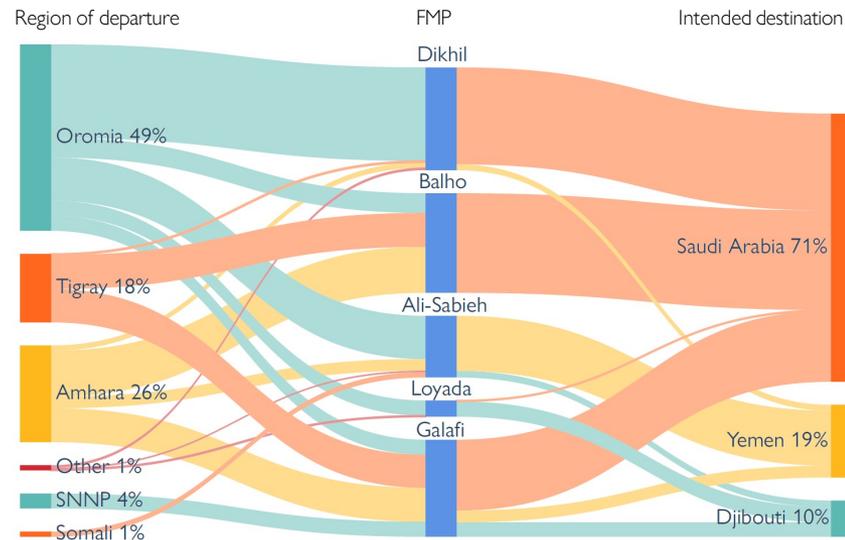


In June, almost half of the inward movements from Ethiopia were observed in the Dikhil region (53%) via the FMPs of Dikhil (27%) and Galafi (26%). The Tadjourah region observed 26% of incoming movements to Djibouti through the Balho FMP, while movements from Ethiopia observed in Ali-Sabieh accounted for 16%. The Loyada FMP, on the border with Somalia, accounted for 4% of inbound movements from Ethiopia.

Compared to the previous month, a 10% increase in movements from Ethiopia was recorded in June 2023. This increase is due to the rumor among migrants in Ethiopia who hope for an absence of control at the Saudi borders due to welcoming pilgrims (Al Hajj).

The main regions of departure for migrants from Ethiopia were Oromia (49%) and Amhara (26%). Most migrants intended to reach the Arabian Peninsula, mainly Saudi Arabia (71%) and Yemen (19%), while 10% had Djibouti as their country of destination.

### ARRIVALS FROM ETHIOPIA IN JUNE 2023 BY REGION OF DEPARTURE AND INTENDED DESTINATION



## RETURNS FROM YEMEN

2,952

Returns from Yemen in 2023

547

Returns from Yemen in June 2023

### RETURNS FROM YEMEN IN 2023



Male • 97%



Female • 3%

In Obock, the coastal region of Djibouti where migrants cross the Gulf of Aden to the Arabian Peninsula via the eastern route, spontaneous returns of Ethiopian migrants from Yemen continue to be observed. In June 2023, 547 returns were recorded, an increase of 6% compared to May 2023. This increase is mainly due to the deterioration of the humanitarian crisis in Yemen, which prompted many migrants to take the decision to return to their country of origin.

In addition, according to the DTM in Yemen, 8,789 migrants from the Obock region arrived in Yemen in June 2023, the movements observed remain almost the same between June and May.

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

597

Exits to Ethiopia in 2023

91

Exits to Ethiopia in June 2023

### EXITS TO ETHIOPIA IN 2023



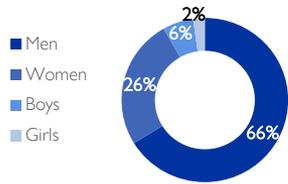
<sup>5</sup> It should be kept in mind that the means of transport used by Ethiopian migrants vary; while most of them move from Obock to Ali-Sabieh on foot, the majority of Tigrayan migrants returning from Yemen cross the border at Balho and Galafi by car or by bus, which makes it more difficult to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

In June 2023, exits to Ethiopia fell considerably from 391 in May to just 91. This drastic drop of 77% compared to May 2023 (391) can be explained by the high temperatures which make it difficult for migrants to move by road and force them to remain stranded in Djibouti.

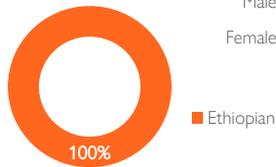
All migrants who headed for Ethiopia in June 2023 were identified in the Dikhil and Tadjourah region via the Dikhil (33%), Galafi (48%) and Balho (19%) FMPs and were mainly going to the Amhara (67%) and Oromia (33%) regions.

## DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

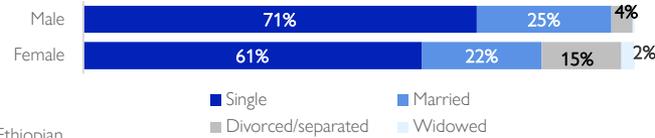
### SEX AND AGE GROUP



### NATIONALITIES



### MARITAL STATUS BY SEX



In June, most of the migrants identified in the FMPs were adults (66% men and 26% women), while 8% were children (6% boys and 2% girls). All of them (100%) were Ethiopian nationals.

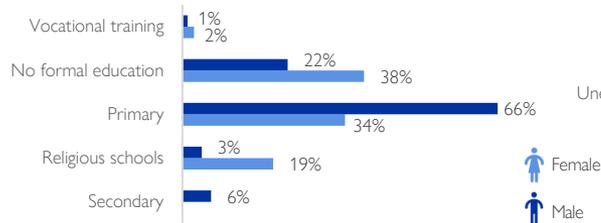
A total of 685 children (38% of all children) were traveling alone (83% boys and 17% girls) and 286 children were heads of households.

Of the 366 respondents (77% male and 23% female) to the Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS), nearly three-quarters were single (69%), while 24% were married (including 24% men and 22% women) and 6% divorced or separated.

More than half of the migrants surveyed (59%) had received a primary education (66% male and only 34% female) and 25% had received no formal education (22% male and 38% female). female sex). In addition, 19% of female migrants had attended a religious school.

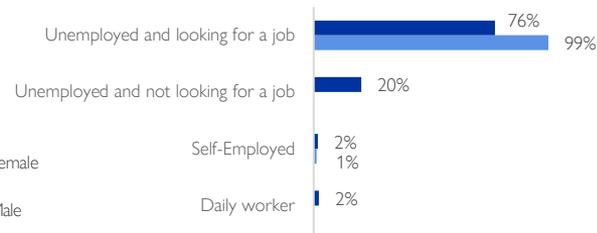
Moreover, almost all of the migrant women interviewed (99%) were looking for a job.

### EDUCATION LEVEL BY SEX<sup>6</sup>



<sup>6</sup> 7% of female and 2% of male did not answer this question.

### PROFESSIONAL STATUS BY SEX

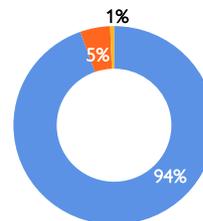


## TRAVEL CHARACTERISTICS

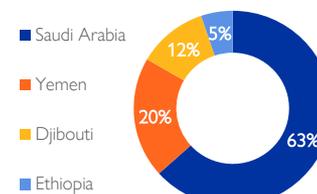
In June, almost all of the individuals identified at the PMF level had left Ethiopia (94%). Most of the observed migrants intended to reach the Arabian Peninsula (63% to Saudi Arabia and 20% to Yemen). The migrants observed traveled mainly for economic reasons (93%) and on foot (52%).

In addition, of the 366 people questioned via the FMS, 76% said they had encountered difficulties during their journey. Male migrants are more likely to encounter or report difficulties (82%) than female migrants (58%). The most recurrent challenges mentioned were lack of shelter (70%) and lack of food and water (67%). Almost half of respondents who had encountered difficulties during their trip also reported financial difficulties (52%) or challenges at sea (13%).

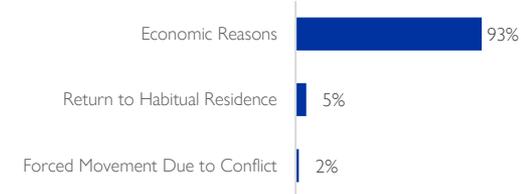
### DEPARTURE COUNTRIES



### INTENDED DESTINATIONS



### REASON FOR TRAVEL



### MEANS OF TRANSPORT



## MIGRANTS STRANDED IN DJIBOUTI

**1,233** Migrants stranded in Djibouti as of June 21, 2023

- 22% Female
- 78% Male

**10** Informal sites

- 49% in Dikhil
- 23% in Tadjourah
- 18% in Obock
- 10% in Ali-Sabieh

Several migrants transiting through Djibouti on their way to or returning from the Arabian Peninsula remain stranded in Djibouti, mainly due to the lack of resources to continue their migratory journeys. These migrants find themselves stranded in informal sites along the eastern route, where they have little or no access to basic services and are exposed to protection risks. Their priority needs are access to drinking water, food, hygiene kits and non-food items.

As of June 21, 1,233 migrants were stranded in 10 informal sites distributed in the regions of Dikhil (49%), Tadjourah (23%), Obock (18%), and Ali-Sabieh (10%).

**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**

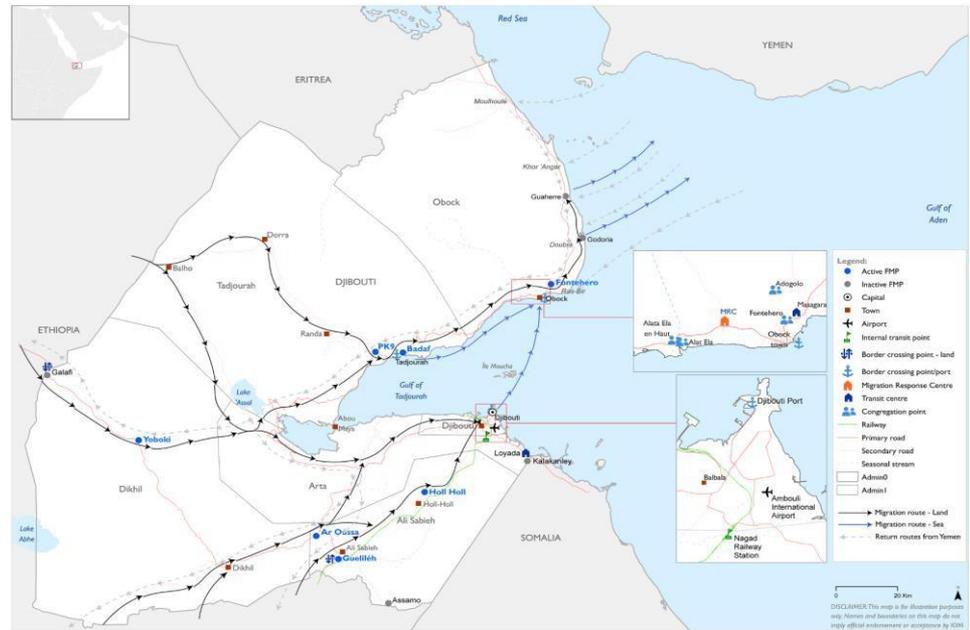
Spontaneous returns from Yemen are a component of IOM's DTM which started in May 2020. The objective of this data collection tool is to provide updated information on population flows returning from Yemen following COVID-19 movement restrictions in Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The information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