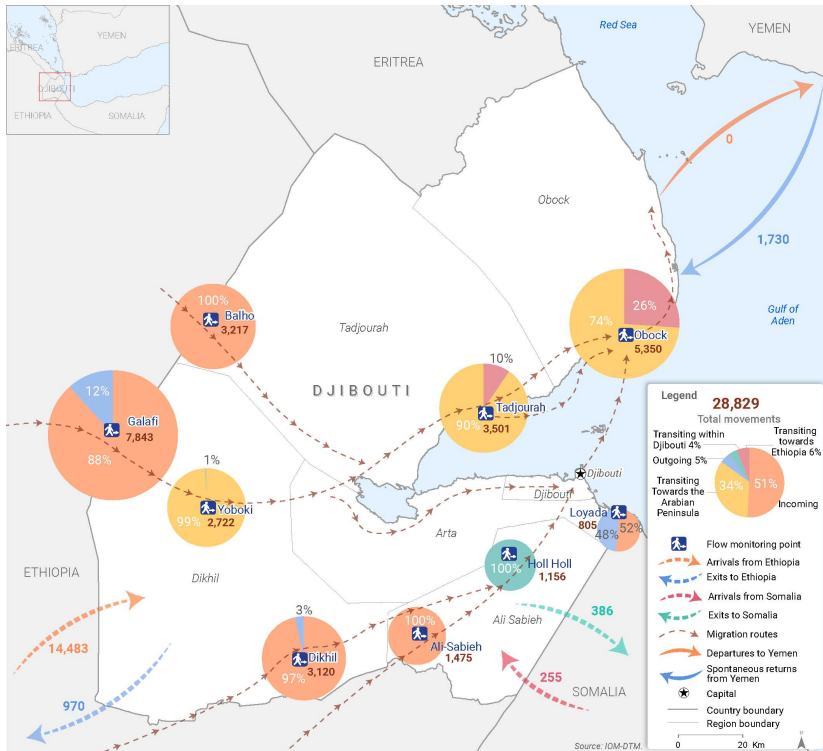


HIGHLIGHTS

In February 2024, 28,829 migratory movements were observed at Djibouti's Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs), including 14,483 incoming individuals from Ethiopia. The observed migratory movements increased by 7 per cent in February compared with January, linked to the approach of the month of Ramadan, generally considered to be an ideal time for migrants wishing to travel to the countries in the Arabian Peninsula.

During February, the number of spontaneous or forced return migrants recorded in the Obock and Tadjourah regions rose sharply by 123 per cent, from 775 in January to 1,730 in February, mainly due to checks by the authorities on the Yemeni coast.



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

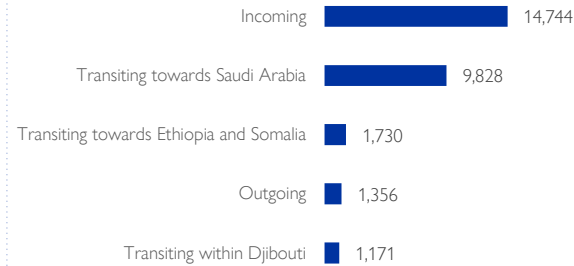
¹As of March 2022, the movements of Djiboutian nationals (transiting, leaving or returning to the country) are included in the data except for internal movements.

²Information on the definition and methodology for counting stranded migrants in Djibouti is available on the last page of this dashboard.

³The analysis considered that inflows refer to 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 the border of Djibouti and another country, where the latter country is the final destination.

	9	Flow monitoring point (FMP)
	28,829	Cumulative migrant movements observed for all FMPs ¹ ; an average of 994 per day
	14,483	Incoming individuals from Ethiopia
	+7%	Cumulative observed migrant movements compared with January 2024
	1,730	Spontaneous or forced returnees from Yemen
	710	Stranded migrants in Djibouti as of 22 February 2024 ²

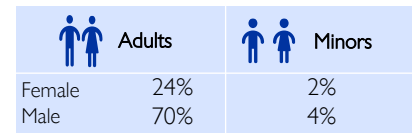
OBSERVED MIGRANT MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF FLOW³



DEPARTURE AND INTENDED DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Departure countries	
Country	% flows
Ethiopia	89%
Yemen	6%
Djibouti	4%
Somalia	1%

SEX AND AGE GROUP



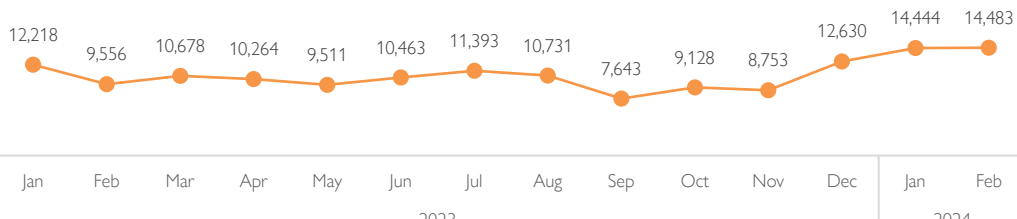
VULNERABILITIES

- 288** Unaccompanied children
- 49** Children under five
- 48** Pregnant or lactating women

Intended destinations	
Country	% flows
Saudi Arabia	66%
Djibouti	12%
Yemen	11%
Ethiopia	10%
Somalia	1%

INCOMING MIGRATORY FLOWS FROM ETHIOPIA

INCOMING MOVEMENTS FROM ETHIOPIA SINCE 2023

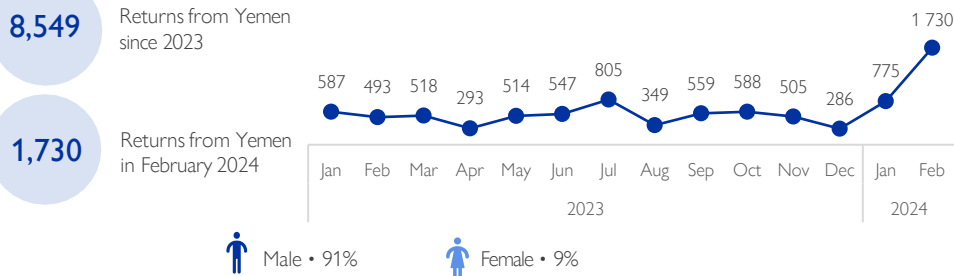


In February, individuals entering Djibouti from Ethiopia were mainly observed in the FMPs of Galafi (46%), Balho (22%) and Dikhil (21%), Ali-Sabieh accounted for 10% and the FMP of Lowyaccado/Loyada, on the border with Somalia, accounted for 1 per cent.

Since 2023, a total of 151,895 inbound individuals from Ethiopia have been observed. The number of incoming movements from Ethiopia remained similar between January and February 2024, representing a 33 per cent increase on the same period the previous year.

RETURNS FROM YEMEN

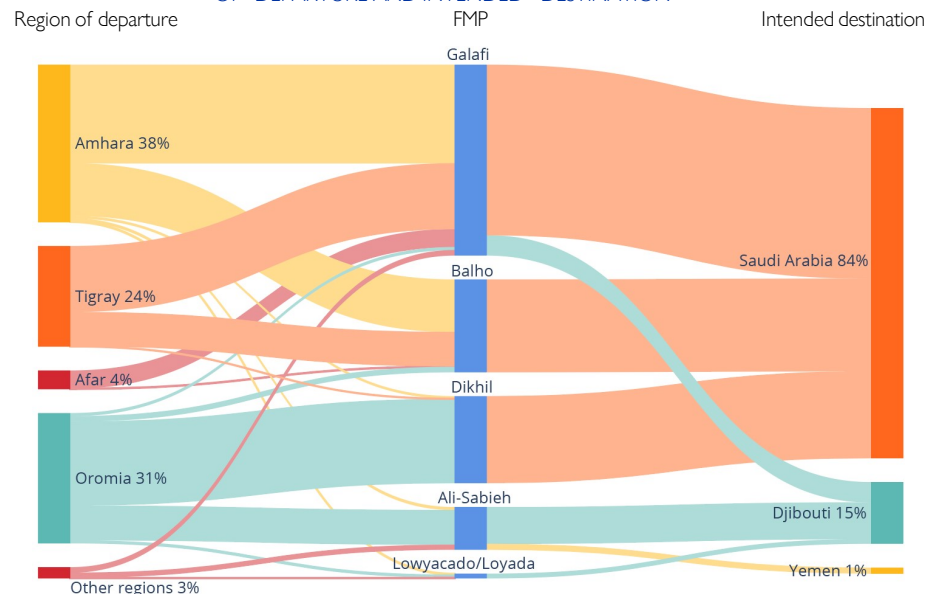
RETURNS FROM YEMEN SINCE 2023



In February 2024, 1,730 returns from Yemen were recorded in Obock and Tadjourah, an increase of 123 per cent compared with January (775). This increase is mainly due to the closure of borders in Yemen and difficulties in reaching Saudi Arabia.

Furthermore, according to the DTM in Yemen, there have rarely been any arrivals of migrants from Obock in February. This sharp drop compared to January (210) can be explained by the increase in regular border checks by the Yemeni authorities.

INCOMING AND ARRIVALS FROM ETHIOPIA IN FEBRUARY 2024 BY REGION OF DEPARTURE AND INTENDED DESTINATION

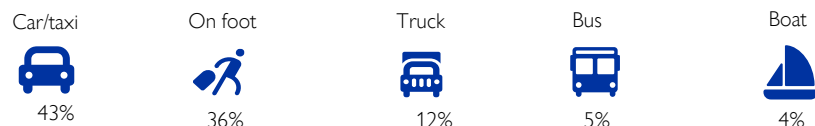


The main regions of departure for migrants from Ethiopia were Amhara (38%), Oromia (31%) and Tigray (24%). Most migrants intended to reach the Arabian Peninsula, mainly Saudi Arabia (84%) and Yemen (1%), while 15 per cent had Djibouti as their destination country.

STRANDED MIGRANTS IN DJIBOUTI



MEANS OF TRANSPORT



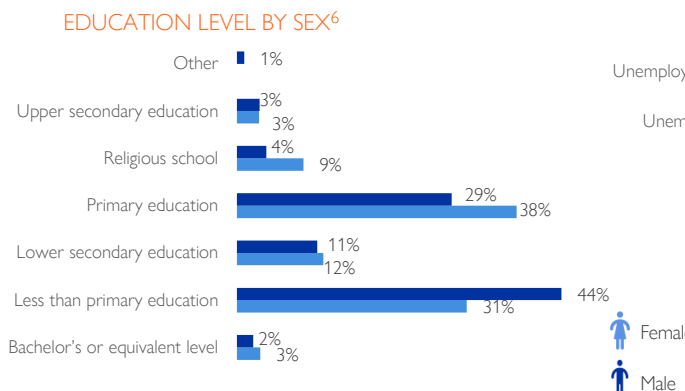
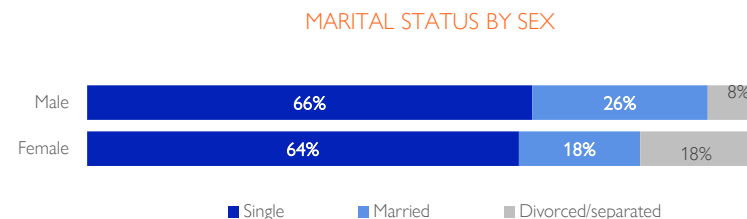
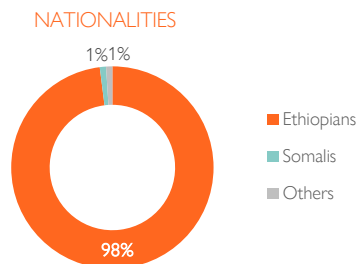
DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

In February, most of the migrants identified in the FMPs were adults (70% men and 24% women), while 7 per cent were children (5% boys and 2% girls). Almost all of them were Ethiopian nationals.

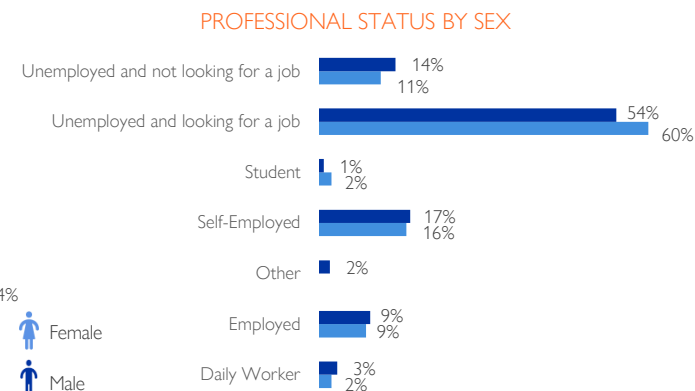
Of the 703 respondents to the Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS), more than half were single (62%), while 22 per cent were married (26% of male and 18% of female) and 11 per cent were divorced or separated.

Around one third of the migrants surveyed (31%) had received primary education (38% of female and 29% of male) and 38 per cent had not received any formal education (44% of males and 31% of females).

In addition, 9 per cent of female migrants had attended a religious school and more than half of the female migrants surveyed (60%) were looking for work.



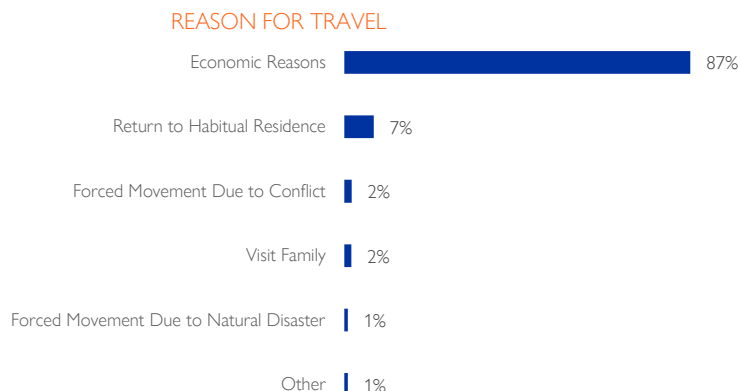
⁶ 4% of female and 6% of male respondents did not answer this question.



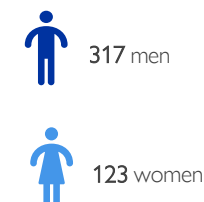
TRAVEL CHARACTERISTICS

Of the 703 people questioned via the FMS, 63 per cent said they had encountered difficulties during their journey. Male migrants were more likely to encounter or report difficulties (71%) than female migrants (56%).

The most recurrent challenges mentioned were lack of food and water (73%), lack of shelter (53%), and 34 per cent of migrants surveyed reported financial difficulties and lack of information (20%).



MIGRANT DECLARING CHALLENGES ON THE WAY



DTM IN DJIBOUTI

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.

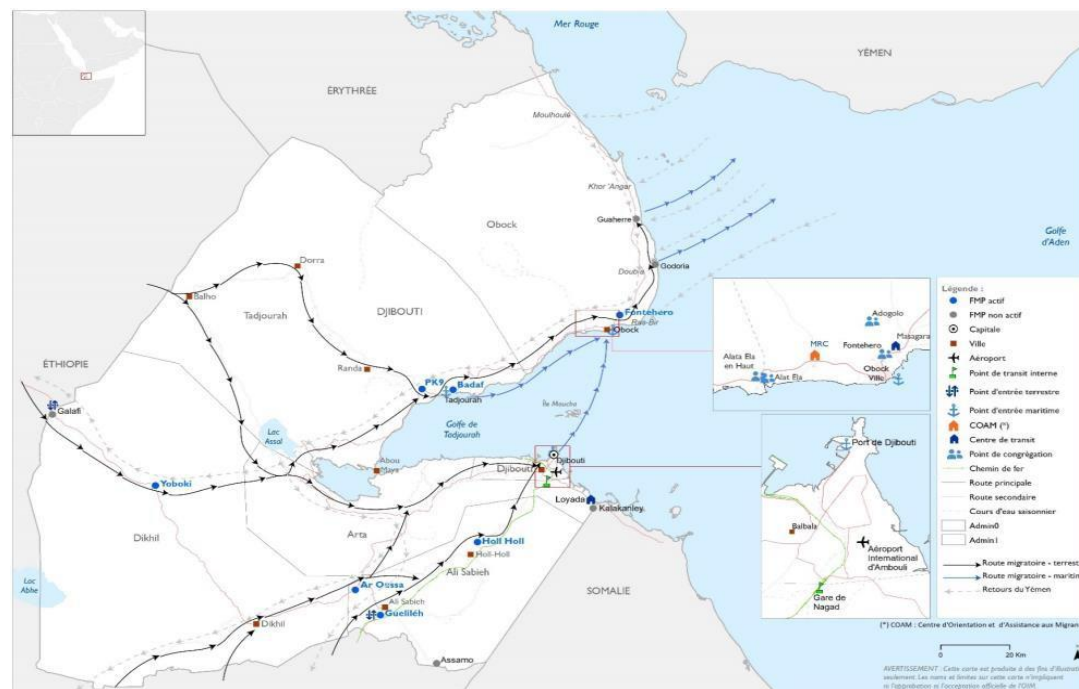
Spontaneous returns from Yemen

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 the harsh conditions in Yemen and in the border between Saudi Arabia and Yemen. 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.

MIGRATION ROUTES THROUGH DJIBOUTI



The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries. IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to assist in the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

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.