

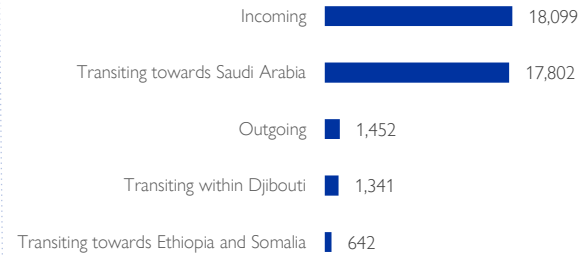
### HIGHLIGHTS

In June 2024, 39,336 migratory movements were observed at Djibouti's flow monitoring points (FMPs), including 17,938 arrivals from Ethiopia, representing a 17 percent increase in migratory movements compared with May. This is mainly due to the conflicts in the Amhara and Tigray regions, which prompted many Ethiopians to take the migratory routes to Djibouti. On 26 June, 31 migrants were stranded in Djibouti, an increase of 63 percent compared to May.

During June, 8,999 migrants observed in Obock were heading for boats bound for the Arabian Peninsula. A total of 642 migrants returning from Yemen were recorded in Obock, a 48 percent drop compared with May 2024 due to the arrival of the heat and the hamsin, which reduced the activity of boats at sea. In the month of June, at least 88 migrants died in Djibouti due to dehydration and harsh environmental conditions, which led to illness and death.

	9	Flow monitoring points (FMPs)
	39,336	Cumulative migrant movements observed for all FMPs; an average of 1,311 per day
	+17%	Cumulative migrant movements from Ethiopia compared with April 2024
	17,938	Incoming individuals from Ethiopia
	642	Returnees from Yemen <sup>1</sup>
	831	Stranded migrants in Djibouti as of 26 June 2024 <sup>1</sup>
	8	Migrants deceased in Djibouti in June

### OBSERVED MIGRANT MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF FLOW<sup>1</sup>



### SEX AND AGE GROUP

	Adults	Children
Female	26%	2%
Male	67%	5%

### VULNERABILITIES

- 291** Unaccompanied children (190 boys and 101 girls)
- 57** Children under five
- 102** Pregnant or lactating women

### DEPARTURE AND INTENDED DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Departure countries	
Country	% flows
Ethiopia	94%
Djibouti	4%
Yemen	2%

Intended destinations	
Country	% flows
Saudi Arabia	73%
Djibouti	13%
Yemen	9%
Ethiopia	4%
Somalia	1%

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

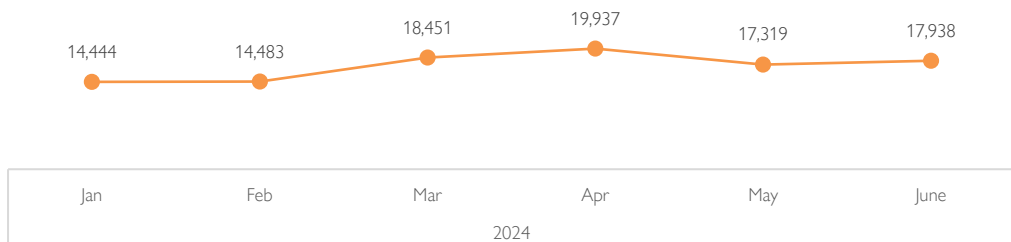
<sup>1</sup> Informations on the definition of terms and methodology are available on the last page of this dashboard.

<sup>2</sup> Migrants seen in the Obock region in Fantéhéra, Guéhéré, Godoria, Khor Angar and Mouiloulé waiting for boats bound for the Arabian Peninsula.

The following citation is required when using any data and information included in this information product: "International Organization for Migration (IOM, June 2024. DTM Flow Monitoring Report. IOM, Djibouti." For more information on terms and conditions of DTM information products, please refer to: <https://dtm.iom.int/terms-and-conditions>.

**INCOMING MIGRATORY FLOWS FROM ETHIOPIA**

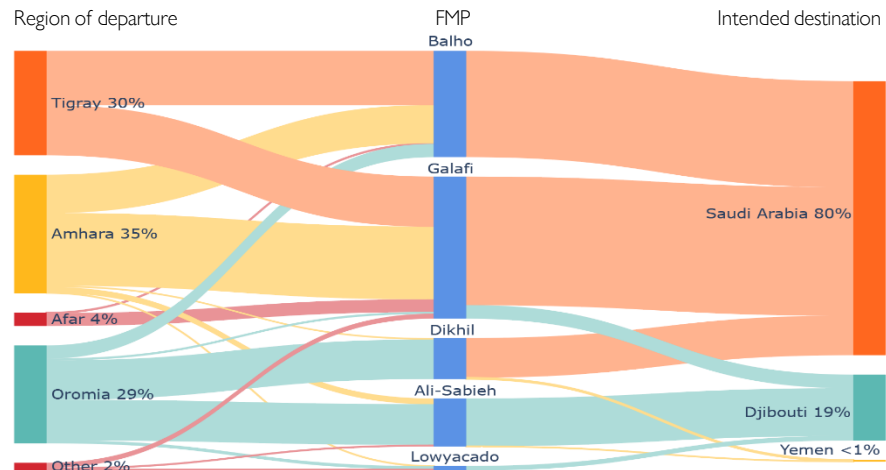
INCOMING MOVEMENTS FROM ETHIOPIA IN 2024



In June, individuals entering Djibouti from Ethiopia were mainly observed in the FMPs of Galafi (42%), Balho (31%), Ali-Sabieh (14%), and Dikhil accounted for 12 per cent and the FMP of Lowyaccado/Loyada, on the border with Somalia, accounted for 1 per cent.

In 2024 a total of 102,572 inbound individuals from Ethiopia have been observed. The number of inbound movements has increased by 64 per cent compared to the same period last year (62,690).

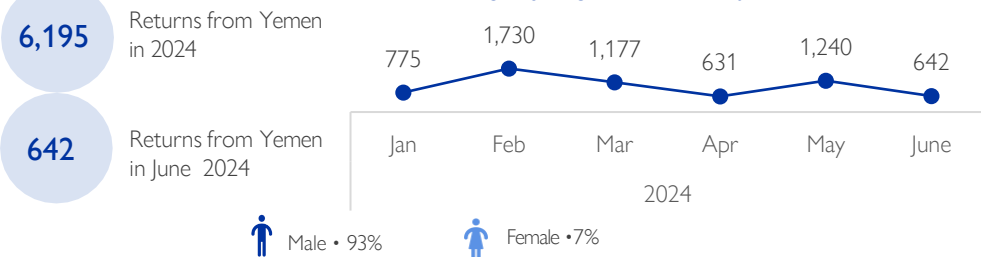
INCOMING AND ARRIVALS FROM ETHIOPIA IN JUNE 2024 BY REGION OF DEPARTURE AND INTENDED DESTINATION



The main regions of departure for migrants from Ethiopia were Amhara (35%), Tigray (31%) and Oromia (29%). Most migrants intended to reach the Arabian Peninsula, mainly Saudi Arabia (80%), Yemen (<1%) and 19 per cent had Djibouti as their destination country.

**RETURNS FROM YEMEN**

RETURNS FROM YEMEN IN 2024



In June 2024, 642 (whom 93% were male and 7% female) returns from Yemen were recorded in Obock and Tadjourah, representing an decrease of 48 per cent in the number of returns recorded compared with May (1,240).

*It's crucial to understand that the FMR does not capture all migration flows in Yemen; rather, it provides indications of migration trends based on an unknown total number of migrants arriving in the MPFs during a specific period. Data collection at some migrant arrival points may be limited due to access constraints*

**STRANDED MIGRANTS IN DJIBOUTI**



**MEANS OF TRANSPORT**



**DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE**

In June most of the migrants identified in the FMPs were adults (67% men and 26% women), while 7 per cent were children (5% boys and 2% girls).

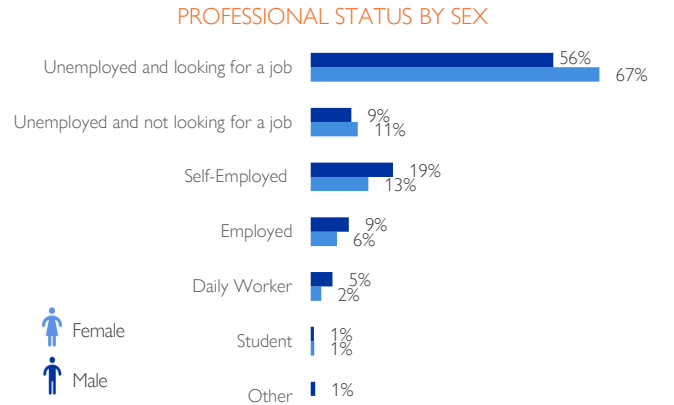
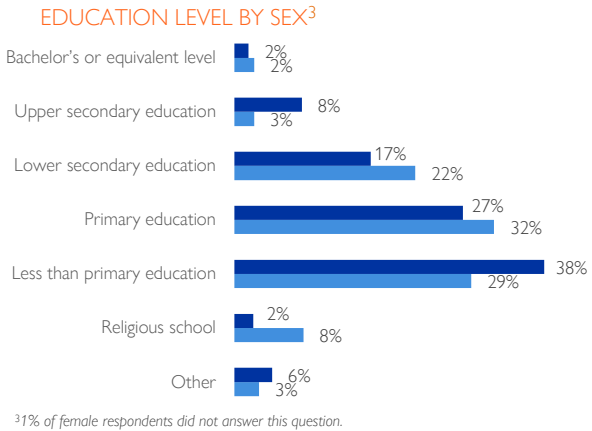
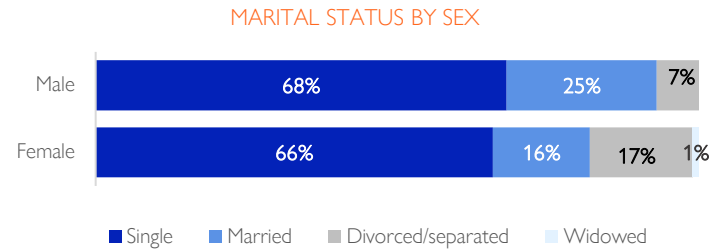
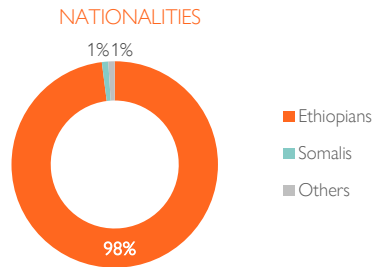
Almost all of them were Ethiopian nationals. Of the 773 respondents to the Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS),

More than half of the migrants were single (67%), while 22 per cent were married (25% of men and 16% of women) and 10 per cent were divorced or separated.

More than a quarter of the migrants surveyed (29%) had received primary education (32% of female and 27% of male).

A further 8 per cent of female migrants had attended a religious school.

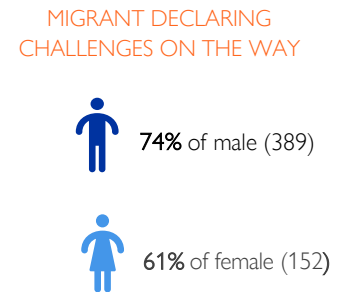
In addition, more than half of the female migrants surveyed (66%) were looking for work.



**TRAVEL CHARACTERISTICS**

Of the 773 people surveyed via the FMS, 70 per cent said they had encountered difficulties during their journey. Male migrants were more likely to encounter or report difficulties (74%) than female migrants (61%).

The most recurrent challenges mentioned were lack of food and water (85%), lack of shelter (75%), financial difficulties (33%) and lack of information (12%).



**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.

**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.

**Definition of movement types****• Incoming :**

Migrants from Ethiopia or Somalia who enter Djibouti through the monitoring points of Galafi, Dikhil, Balho, Ali-Sabieh and Loyada/Lowyacado (on the Somalia-Djibouti border) are counted as individuals incoming. They are the number of individuals entering Djibouti regardless of their destination.

**• Transiting to the Arabian Peninsula :**

Movements tracked in the internal FMPs of Yoboki, Holl-Holl, Tadjourah and Obock whose final destination is a country on the Arabian Peninsula, namely Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Iraq and Jordan.

**• Transiting to Ethiopia and Somalia :**

Movements tracked in the internal FMPs of Yoboki, Holl Holl, Tadjourah and Obock whose final destination is either Ethiopia or Somalia.

**• Transiting within Djibouti :**

Movements tracked in the internal FMPs of Yoboki, Holl Holl, Tadjourah and Obock whose final destination is Djibouti, but which have not yet reached their final destination in the country.

**• Outgoing :**

Movements tracked in Galafi, Dikhil, Balho, Ali-Sabieh and Loyada/Lowyacado (on the border between Somalia and Djibouti) whose country of departure was neither Ethiopia nor Somalia and whose country of destination was not Djibouti. Mainly, these capture flows of Ethiopian migrants returning to Ethiopia.