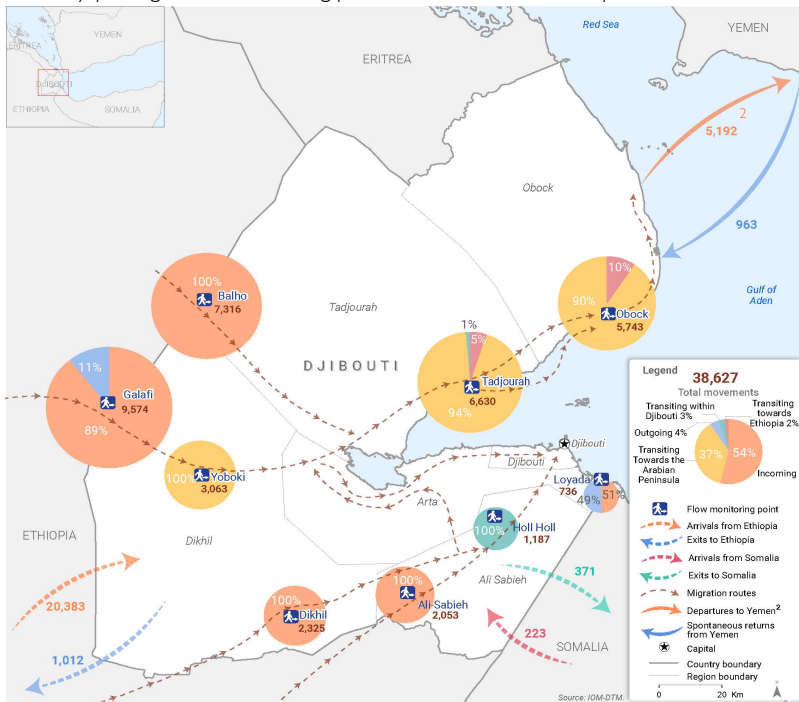


HIGHLIGHTS

In August 2024, 38,627 migratory movements were observed at Djibouti's flow monitoring points (FMPs). Of these movements, 20,383 were inbound from Ethiopia, an increase of 6 per cent from July. Migrants of Sudanese (15) and Chadian (4) origin were recorded in the movements heading for Saudi Arabia, thus characterising the diversification of the nationalities of migrants in transit in the country.

During the period, the number of migrants stranded increased by 6 per cent, mainly due to the Djibouti authorities stepping up security measures on the Obock coast and to heavy rainfall in the regions where some flooded wadis reduced migrant movements.

A total of 963 migrants returning from Yemen were recorded in Obock and Tadjourah in August, a decrease of 4 per cent compared with July 2024. This decrease is linked to a diversification of migrant routes by passing the usual crossing points rather than a real drop in the trend for returns.










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

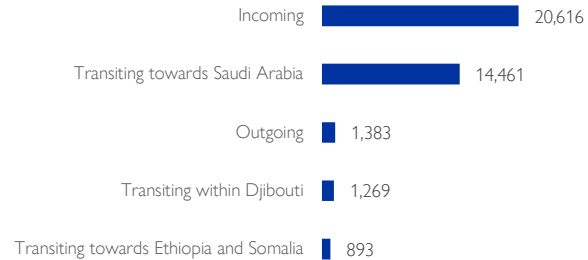
¹ Informations on the definition of terms and methodology are available on the last page of this dashboard.

² Migrants seen in the Obock region in Fantéhéro, Guéhéré, Godoria, Khor Angar and Mouhoulé waiting for boats bound for the Arabian Peninsula.

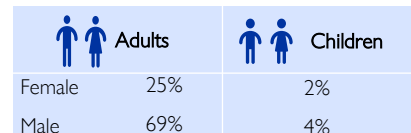
The following citation is required when using any data and information included in this information product: "International Organization for Migration (IOM, August 2024. DTM Flow Monitoring Report. IOM, Djibouti." For more information on terms and conditions of DTM information products, please refer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

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | 9 | Flow monitoring points (FMPs) |
|  | 38,627 | Cumulative migrant movements observed for all FMPs; an average of 1,246 per day |
|  | +6% | Incoming individuals from Ethiopia compared to July |
|  | 20,383 | Incoming individuals from Ethiopia |
|  | 963 | Returnees from Yemen ¹ |
|  | 963 | Stranded migrants in Djibouti as of 31 August 2024 ¹ |
|  | 4 | Migrants deceased in Djibouti in August |




OBSERVED MIGRANT MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF FLOW¹



SEX AND AGE GROUP



VULNERABILITIES

-  **436** Unaccompanied children (304 boys and 132 girls)
-  **41** Children under five
-  **96** Pregnant or lactating women

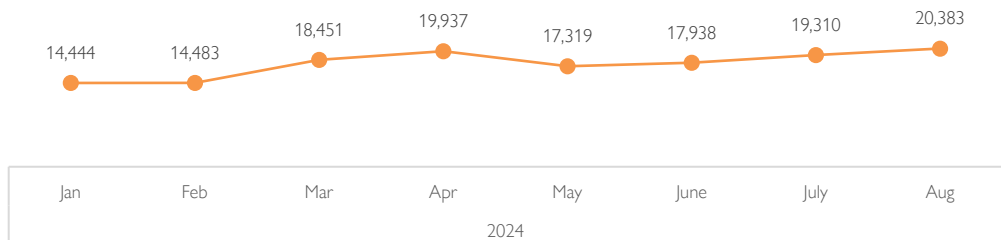
DEPARTURE AND INTENDED DESTINATION OF FLOWS

| Departure countries | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Country | % flows |
| Ethiopia | 93% |
| Djibouti | 3% |
| Yemen | 3% |
| Somalia | 1% |

| Intended destinations | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Country | % flows |
| Saudi Arabia | 74% |
| Djibouti | 11% |
| Yemen | 9% |
| Ethiopia | 5% |
| Somalia | 1% |

INCOMING MIGRATORY FLOWS FROM ETHIOPIA

INCOMING MOVEMENTS FROM ETHIOPIA IN 2024

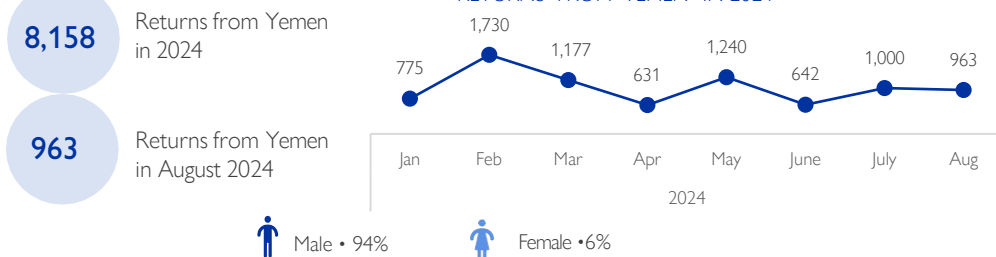


In August, individuals entering Djibouti from Ethiopia were mainly observed in the FMPs of Galafi (42%), Balho (36%), Dikhil (11%), and Ali-sabieh (10%). The Lowyacado/Loyada FMP on the border with Somalia, only accounted for 1 per cent of the movements tracked.

In 2024 a total of 142,265 inbound individuals from Ethiopia have been observed. The number of inbound movements has increased by 68 per cent compared to the same period last year (84,814) and surpassed the total number of incoming movements tracked in the whole 2023 (122,968).

RETURNS FROM YEMEN

RETURNS FROM YEMEN IN 2024



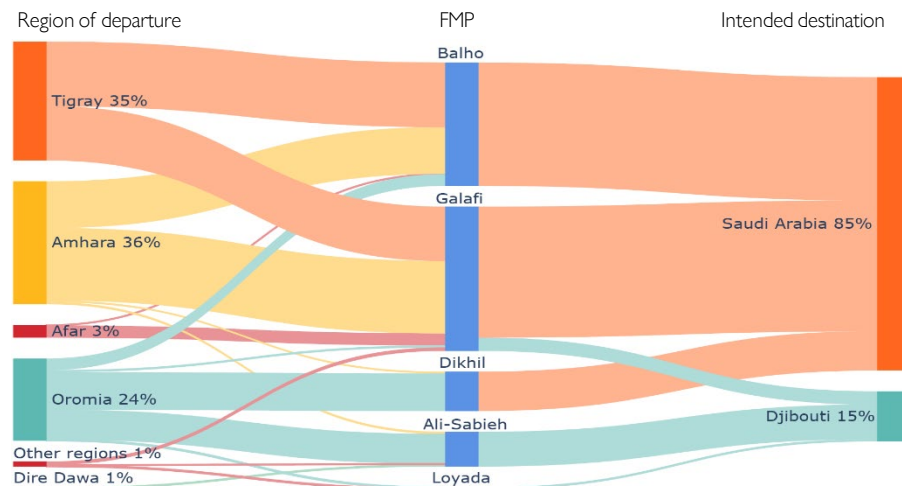
8,158 Returns from Yemen in 2024

963 Returns from Yemen in August 2024

In August 2024, 963 (94% were male and 6% female) returns from Yemen were recorded in Obock and Tadjourah, representing a decrease of 4 per cent in the number of returns recorded compared with July (1,000).

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

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

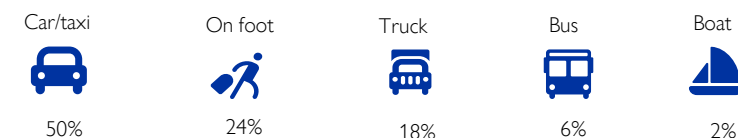


The main regions of departure for migrants from Ethiopia were Amhara (36%), Tigray (35%) Oromia (24%) and Afar (3%). Most migrants intended to reach the Arabian Peninsula, mainly Saudi Arabia (85%) and 15 per cent had Djibouti as their destination country.

STRANDED MIGRANTS IN DJIBOUTI



MEANS OF TRANSPORT



DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

In August most of the migrants identified in the FMPs were adults (69% men and 25% women), while 6 per cent were children (4% boys and 2% girls). Almost all of them were Ethiopian nationals.

Of the 724 respondents to the Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS), more than half of the migrants were single (65%), while 22 per cent were married (24% of men and 16% of women) and 12 per cent were divorced or separated.

More than one third of the migrants surveyed (35%) had received primary education (41% of female and 33% of male).

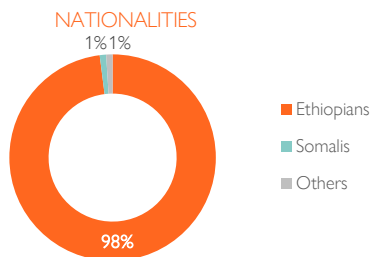
A further 9 per cent of female migrants had attended a religious school.

In addition, more than half of the female migrants surveyed (67%) were looking for work.

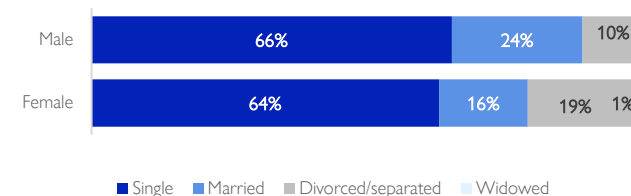
TRAVEL CHARACTERISTICS

Of the 724 people surveyed via the FMS, 72 per cent said they had encountered difficulties during their journey. Male migrants were more likely to encounter or report difficulties (76%) than female migrants (63%).

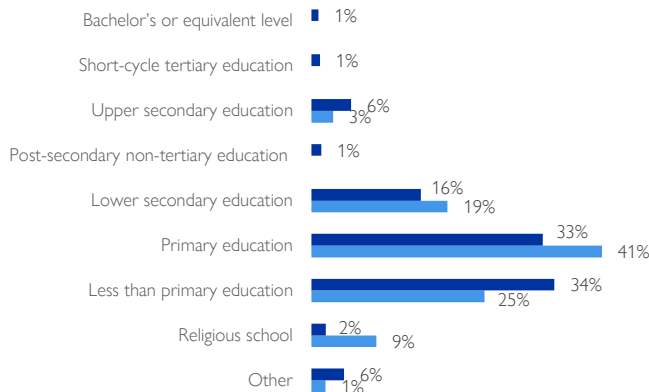
The most recurrent challenges mentioned were lack of food and water (41%), financial difficulties (29%), lack of shelter (27%), and lack of information (13%).



MARITAL STATUS BY SEX



EDUCATION LEVEL BY SEX³

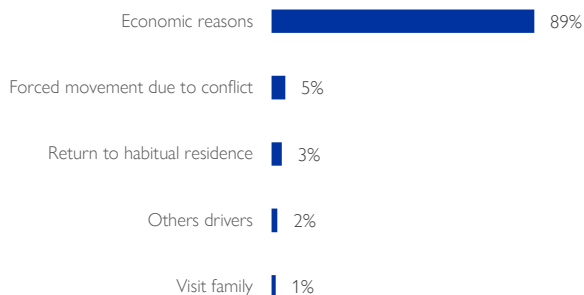


³ 1% of male respondents did not answer this question.

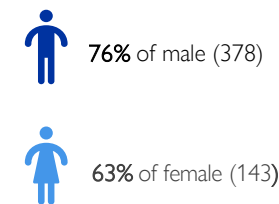
PROFESSIONAL STATUS BY SEX AT THE TIME OF THE INTERVIEW



REASON FOR TRAVEL



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.

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.