

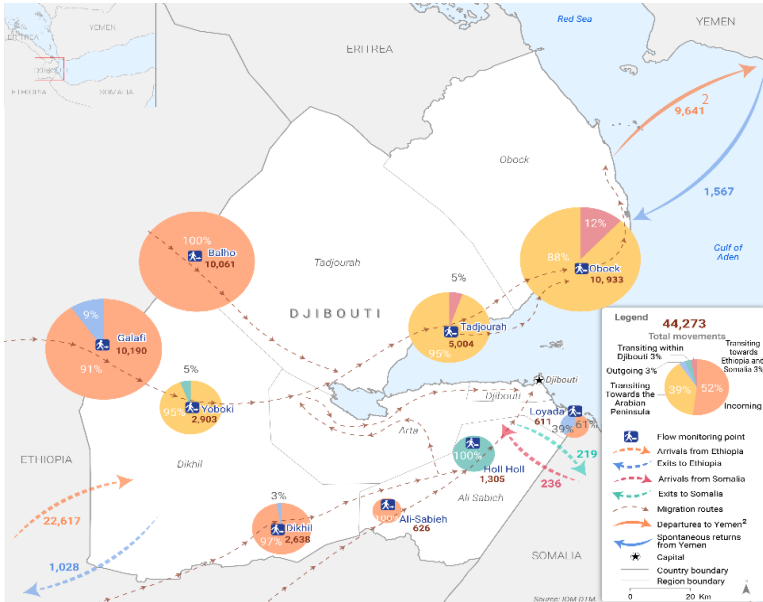
### HIGHLIGHTS

In October 2024, 44,273 migratory movements were observed at flow monitoring points (FMP) in Djibouti. Of these movements, 22,617 were inbound from Ethiopia, an increase of 14 per cent compared to September. This increase in incoming migrants from Ethiopia is mainly due to conflicts in the Amhara and Tigray regions, which have prompted many Ethiopians to take the migration routes to Djibouti.

During this period the number of stranded migrants decreased by 65 percent due to the mass returns to Ethiopia of migrants who had been stranded in Obock and Tadjoura following the maritime incidents on October 1, 2024. These migrants, mainly from the regions of Amhara, Tigray, Afar and Oromo, were blocked due to the lack of boats, linked to the strengthening of controls by the Djiboutian and Yemeni authorities.

The upward trend of migrants returning from Yemen, noted in September (1,561), continued in October (1,567), due to the intensification of controls by the authorities in Yemen, forcing most migrants to returns, often forced.

At least 55 migrants died in October mainly due to drownings during the two incidents at sea on October 1, 2024, involving boats carrying spontaneous or forced return migrants from Yemen.



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

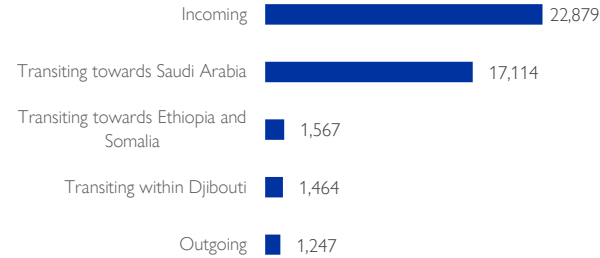
<sup>1</sup> Informations on the definition of terms and methodology are available on the last page of this dashboard.

<sup>2</sup> Migrants seen in the Obock region in Fantéhéro, Guéhéré, Godoria, Khor Angar and Maulhoulé 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, October 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)
	44,273	Cumulative migrant movements observed for all FMPs; an average of 1,428 per day
	+2%	Overall movements tracked from September 2024
	22,617	Incoming individuals from Ethiopia
	1,567	Returnees from Yemen <sup>1</sup>
	1,198	Stranded migrants in Djibouti in October 2024 <sup>1</sup>
	55	Migrants deceased in Djibouti in October

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



### SEX AND AGE GROUP

	Adults	Children
Female	25%	2%
Male	69%	4%

### VULNERABILITIES

- 409 Unaccompanied children (256 boys and 153 girls)
- 55 Children under five
- 88 Pregnant or lactating women

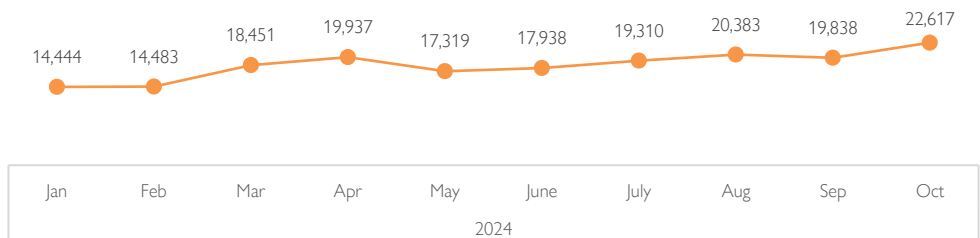
### DEPARTURE AND INTENDED DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Departure countries	
Country	% flows
Ethiopia	93%
Yemen	4%
Djibouti	3%
Somalia	<1%

Intended destinations	
Country	% flows
Saudi Arabia	86%
Djibouti	8%
Ethiopia	6%

**INCOMING MIGRATORY FLOWS FROM ETHIOPIA**

INCOMING MOVEMENTS FROM ETHIOPIA IN 2024

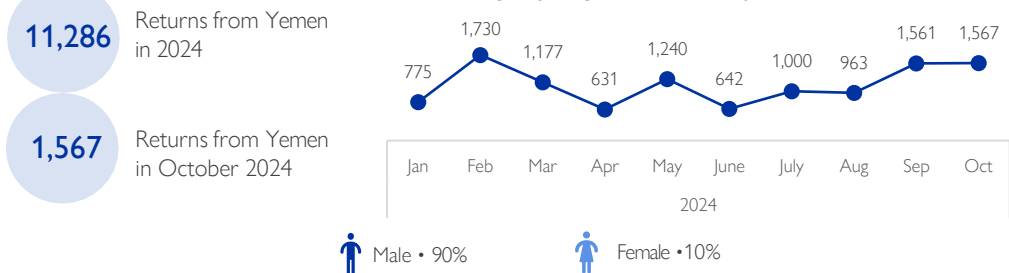


In October, individuals entering Djibouti from Ethiopia were mainly observed at the flow monitoring points (FMP) of Balho (44%), Galafi (41%), Dikhil (11%), Ali-Sabieh (3%) and the Lowyacado/Loyada monitoring point, on the border with Somalia, accounted for 1 per cent.

In 2024, a total of 184,720 incoming individuals from Ethiopia were observed. The number of incoming movements increased by 82 per cent compared to the same period last year (101 585) and exceeded the total number of incoming movements observed for all of 2023 by 50 per cent ( 122,968).

**RETURNS FROM YEMEN**

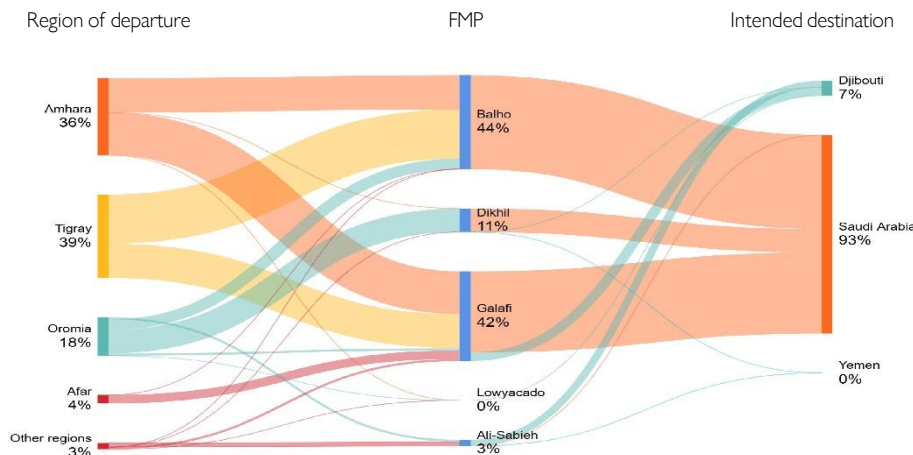
RETURNS FROM YEMEN IN 2024



In October 2024, 1,567 returns (90% men and 10% women) from Yemen were recorded in Obock and Tadjourah, almost the same number as in September when 1,561 were recorded.

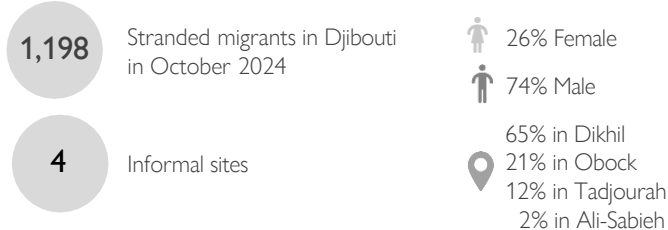
*It's crucial to understand that the FMR does not capture all migration flows in Yemen; rather, it provides indications of migration trends based on an unknown total number of migrants arriving in the MPFs during a specific period. Data collection at some migrant arrival points may be limited due to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

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



The main regions of departure for migrants from Ethiopia were Tigray (39%), Amhara (36%), Oromia (18%) and Afar (4%). Most migrants intended to reach the Arabian Peninsula, mainly Saudi Arabia (93%) and 7 per cent had Djibouti as their destination country.

**STRANDED MIGRANTS IN DJIBOUTI**



**MEANS OF TRANSPORT**



**DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE**

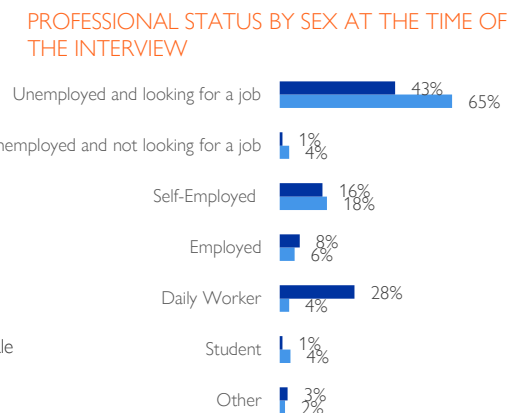
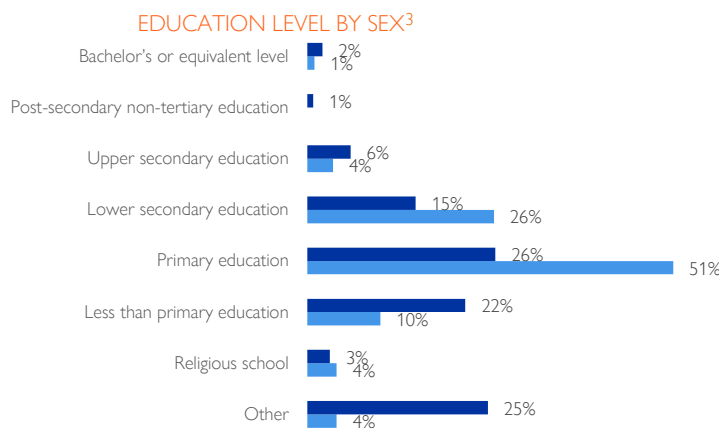
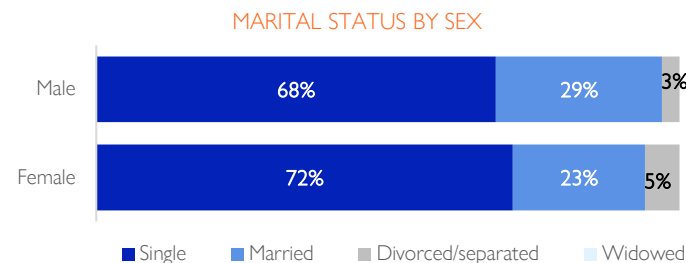
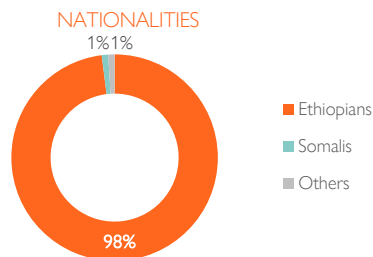
In October most of the migrants identified in the flow monitoring points (FMPs) were adults (69% men and 25% women), while 6 per cent were children (4% boys and 2% girls). Almost all of them were Ethiopian nationals.

Of the 676 respondents to the Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS), more than half of the migrants were single (69%), while 27 per cent were married (29% of men and 23% of women) and 4 per cent were divorced or separated.

More than one third of the migrants surveyed (33%) had received primary education (51% of female and 26% of male).

A further 4 per cent of female migrants had attended a religious school.

In addition, more than half of the female migrants surveyed (65%) were looking for work.

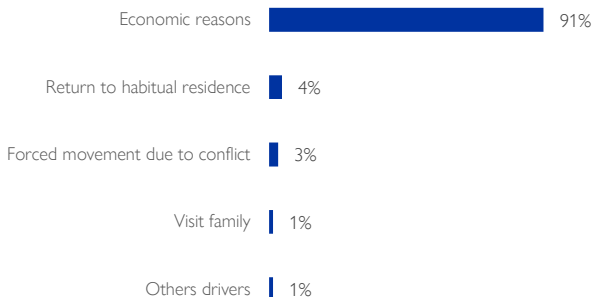


**TRAVEL CHARACTERISTICS**

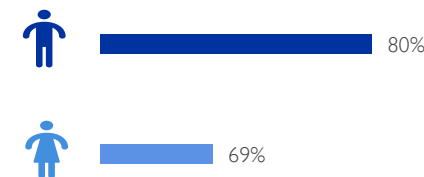
Of the 676 people surveyed via the flow monitoring survey (FMS), 77 per cent said they had encountered difficulties during their journey. Male migrants were more likely to encounter or report difficulties (80%) than female migrants (69%).

The most recurrent challenges mentioned were lack of food and water (80%), lack of shelter (64%), financial difficulties (20%), and sickness (6%).

**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.

