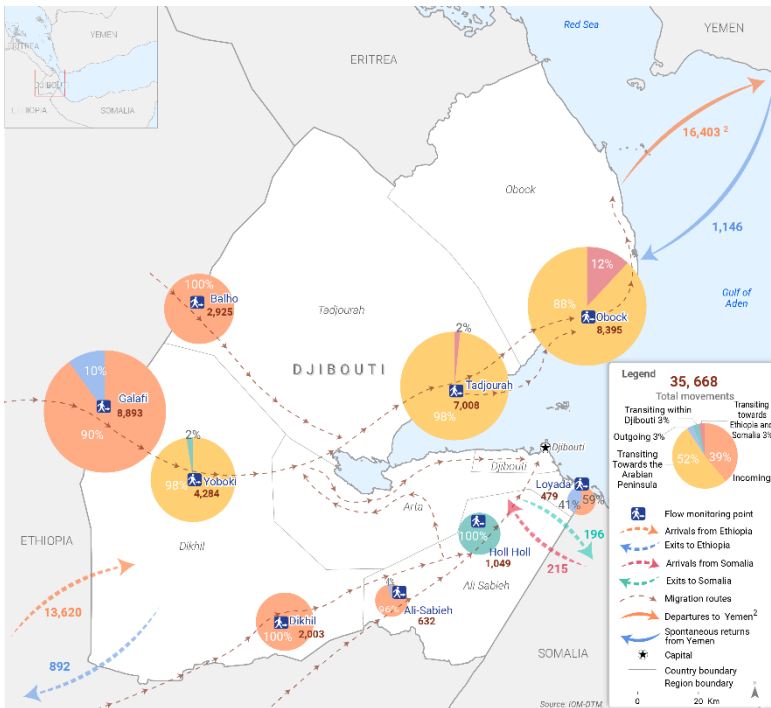


HIGHLIGHTS

In November 2024, 35,668 migratory movements were observed at flow monitoring points (FMP) in Djibouti. Of these movements, 13,620 were incoming from Ethiopia, a decrease of 19 per cent compared to October. The decrease was mainly due to the tensions between smugglers in Ethiopia and Yemen. Most smugglers in Yemen have stopped collaborating with those in Ethiopia and Djibouti, due to the rising cost of their services in Yemen.

During this period, the number of stranded migrants decreased by 20 per cent due to the mass returns to Ethiopia of migrants stranded in Obock and Tadjourah. These migrants were primarily Ethiopians of Amhara, Tigray, Afar, and Oromo origin.

Additionally, the number of migrants returning from Yemen fell by 27 per cent over the period, due to intensified controls by the Yemeni authorities and to a reduction in the activities of smugglers.









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

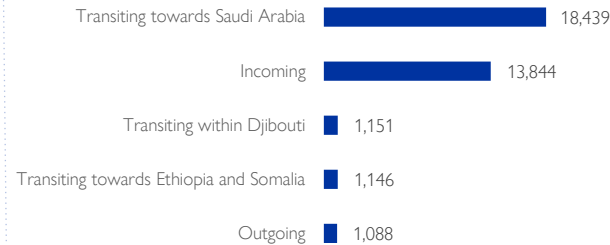
¹ Informations on the definition of terms and methodology are available on the last page of this dashboard.

² 16,403 migrants arriving in Yemen from Djibouti were registered by the DTM in Yemen. In November, DTM Djibouti recorded 8,395 migrant movements seen in the Obock region in Fantéhéro, Guéhéré, Godoria, Khor Angar and Moulhoulé 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, November 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)
	35,668	Cumulative migrant movements observed for all FMPs; an average of 1,189 per day
	-19%	Overall movements tracked from October 2024
	13,620	Incoming individuals from Ethiopia
	1,146	Returnees from Yemen ¹
	963	Stranded migrants in Djibouti in November 2024 ¹




OBSERVED MIGRANT MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF FLOW¹



SEX AND AGE GROUP

	Adults	Children
Female	25%	2%
Male	68%	5%

VULNERABILITIES

-  **448** Unaccompanied children (256 boys and 153 girls)
-  **33** Children under five
-  **65** Pregnant or lactating women (55 pregnant women, 10 lactating women)

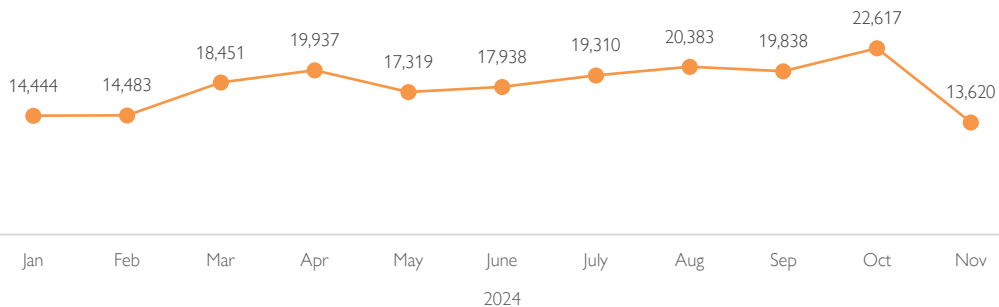
DEPARTURE AND INTENDED DESTINATION OF FLOWS

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

Intended destinations	
Country	% flows
Saudi Arabia	85%
Djibouti	8%
Ethiopia	6%
Yemen	1%
Somalia	<1%

INCOMING MIGRATORY FLOWS FROM ETHIOPIA

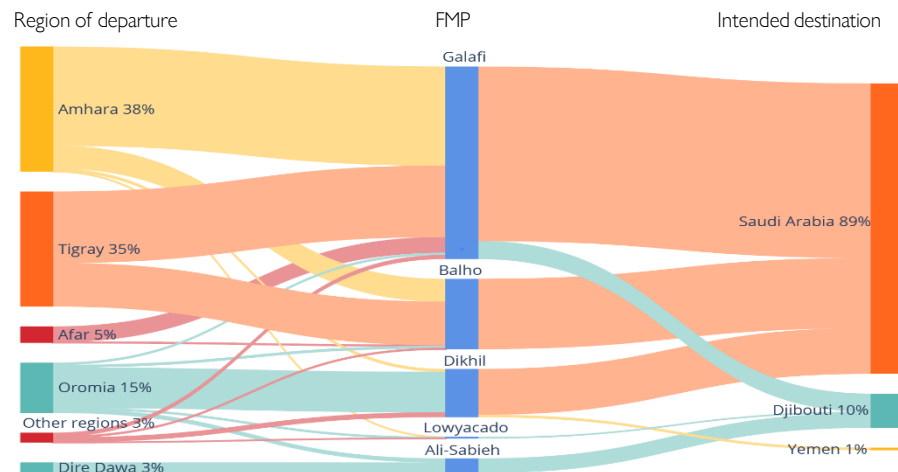
INCOMING MOVEMENTS FROM ETHIOPIA IN 2024



In November, individuals entering Djibouti from Ethiopia were mainly observed at the flow monitoring points (FMP) of Galafi (59%), Balho (21%), Dikhil (15%), Ali-Sabieh (4%).

In 2024, a total of 198,340 incoming individuals from Ethiopia were observed. The number of incoming movements increased by 80 per cent compared to the same period in the previous year (110,338) and exceeded the total number of incoming movements observed for all of 2023 by 61 per cent (122,968).

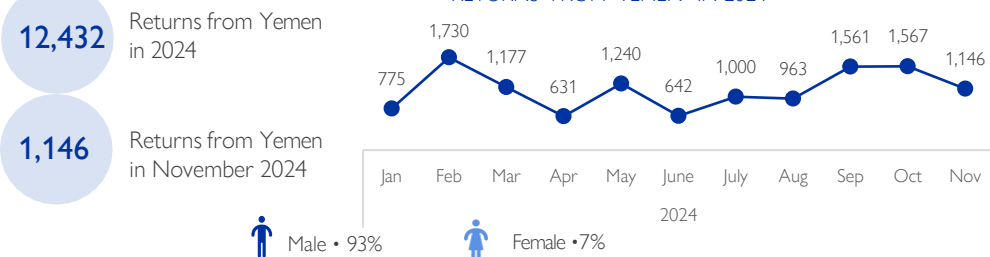
INCOMING AND ARRIVALS FROM ETHIOPIA IN NOVEMBER 2024 BY REGION OF DEPARTURE AND INTENDED DESTINATION



The main regions of departure for migrants from Ethiopia were Amhara (38%), Tigray (35%) Oromia (15%), Dire Dawa (3%) and Other (3%). Most migrants intended to reach the Arabian Peninsula, mainly Saudi Arabia (89%) and 10 per cent had Djibouti as their destination country.

RETURNS FROM YEMEN

RETURNS FROM YEMEN IN 2024



In November 2024, 1,146 returns (93% men and 7% women) from Yemen were recorded in Obock and Tadjourah, decreased by 27 per cent compared to October when 1,567 were recorded. DTM Yemen reported 16,403 migrant arrivals in Yemen from Djibouti during the same period.

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

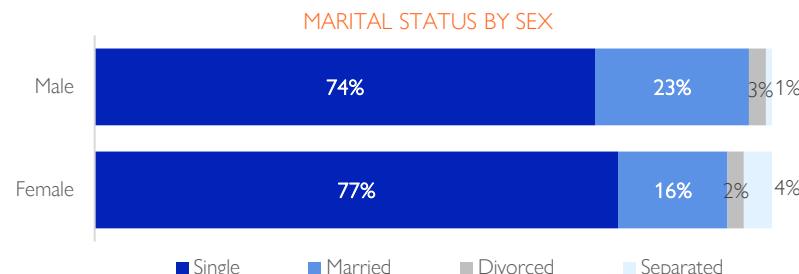
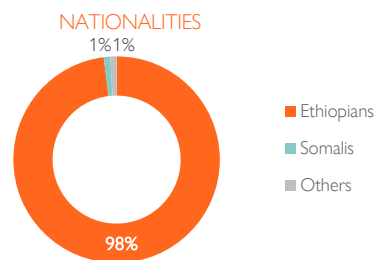
In November most of the migrants identified in the flow monitoring points (FMPs) were adults (68% men and 25% women), while 7 per cent were children (5% boys and 2% girls). Almost all of them were Ethiopian nationals.

Of the 607 respondents to the Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS), more than half of the migrants were single (75%), while 21 per cent were married (23% of men and 16% of women) and 4 per cent were divorced or separated.

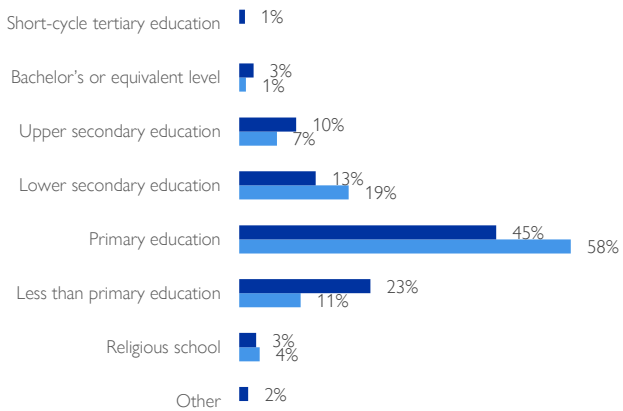
The half of the migrants surveyed (49%) had received primary education (58% of female and 45% of male).

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

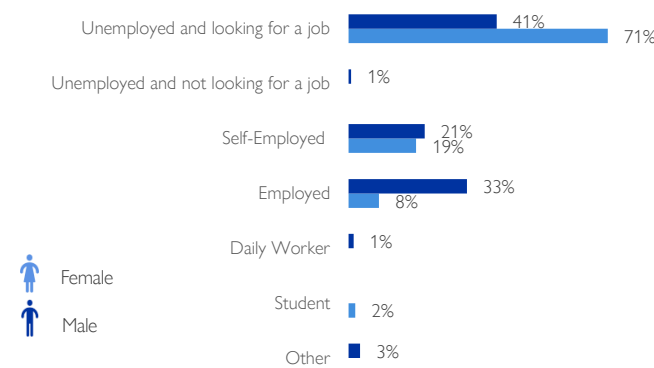
In addition, more than half of the female migrants surveyed (71%) were looking for work.



EDUCATION LEVEL BY SEX³



PROFESSIONAL STATUS BY SEX AT THE TIME OF THE INTERVIEW

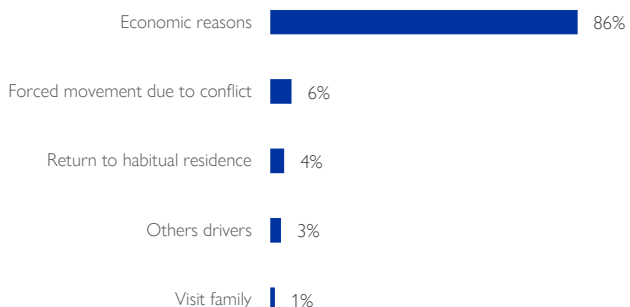


TRAVEL CHARACTERISTICS

Of the 607 people surveyed via the flow monitoring survey (FMS), 76 per cent said they had encountered difficulties during their journey. Male migrants were more likely to encounter or report difficulties (80%) than female migrants (63%).

The most recurrent challenges mentioned were lack of shelter (90%), lack of food and water (62%), (financial difficulties (11%) 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 and informal sites is collected by teams of enumerators deployed at key transit points. Data is collected on a daily basis, at times when flows are greatest. These data do not include Djibouti Ville.

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.