

MIGRATION FLOWS TRENDS DASHBOARD | April 2023

26,746 migration movements observed,¹ including **30%** at the Obock Flow Monitoring Point (FMP)

+13% movements compared to March 2023

10,264 migrants flows from Ethiopia

293 spontaneous returns from Yemen²

39 exits to Ethiopia

1,006 stranded migrants in Djibouti as of 25 April 2023³

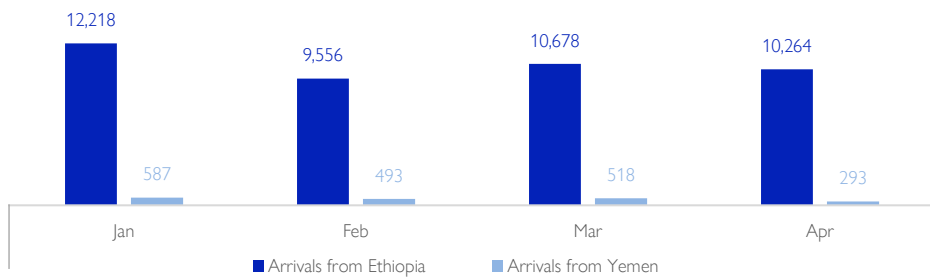
OVERVIEW

In April 2023, 26,746 migratory movements were observed at flow monitoring points (FMP) in Djibouti with a daily average of 892 migratory movements. The migratory flows observed on all the FMPs increased by 13% compared to March 2023 during which 23,711 movements had been recorded.

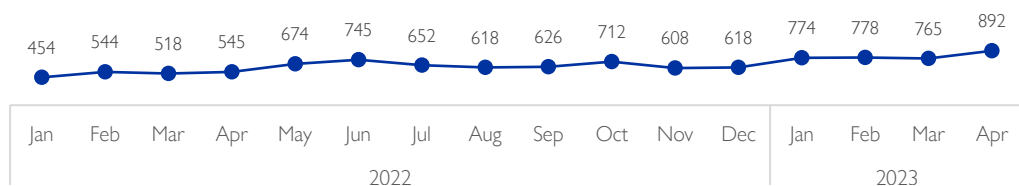
Of these 26,746 movements, 8,061 (30%) were observed in the Obock region. Flows doubled at the Obock FMP in April compared to March 2023 during which 3,394 movements were recorded. This reflects the intensity of migratory movements in Obock, during the Ramadan period, when migrants cross the Gulf of Aden to reach the Arabian Peninsula.

Since January 2023, the trend in daily average flows has increased significantly by 56% compared to those observed last year during the same period. In April, migratory movements were mainly transiting to the Arabian Peninsula (48%), incoming (40%), transiting within Djibouti (7%) and transiting to Ethiopia (5%). Return movements from Yemen decreased during the month of April from 518 in March to 293. This could be explained by the preparations related to the celebration of the Ramadan holiday.

MIGRATORY FLOWS ARRIVING IN DJIBOUTI IN 2023



AVERAGE DAILY MOVEMENTS OBSERVED AT FMPs SINCE 2022



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.

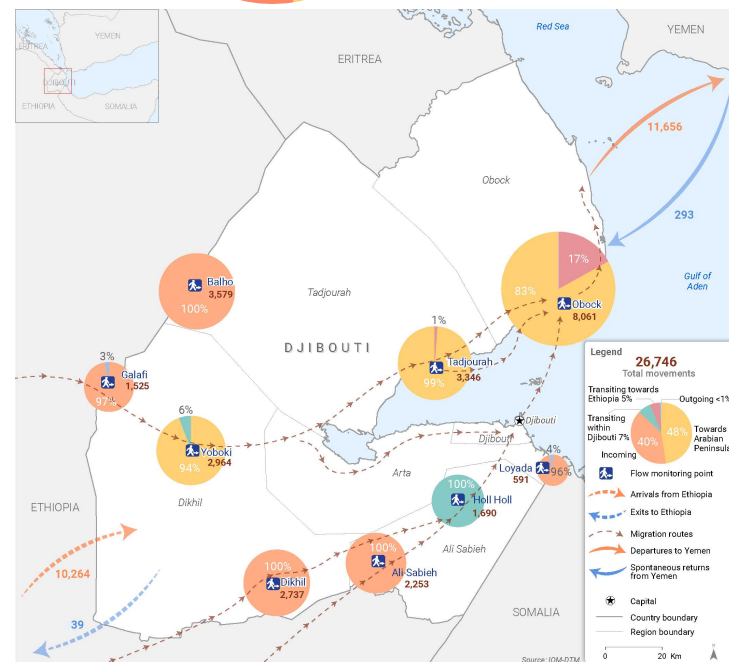
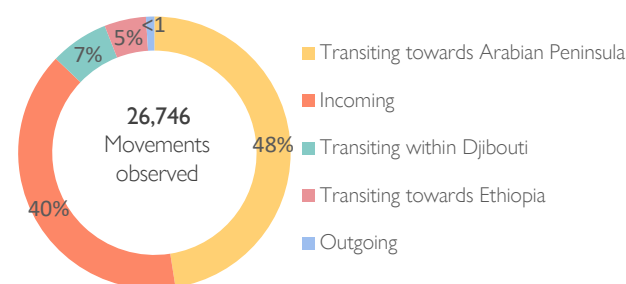
²The data on returns from Yemen were collected through key informants.

³Information on the definition and methodology for counting stranded migrants in Djibouti is available on the last page of this Dashboard.

⁴In the context of this report, the method of analysis has changed compared to previous reports. The analysis considered that inflows only include 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 Djibouti to a country of final destination.

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TYPE OF FLOWS⁴



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

MIGRATION MOVEMENTS FROM ETHIOPIA

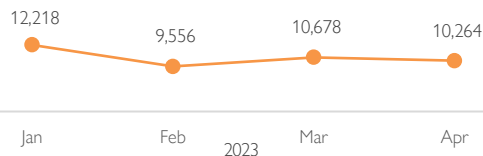
42,716

Arrivals from Ethiopia in 2023

10,264

Arrivals from Ethiopia in April 2023

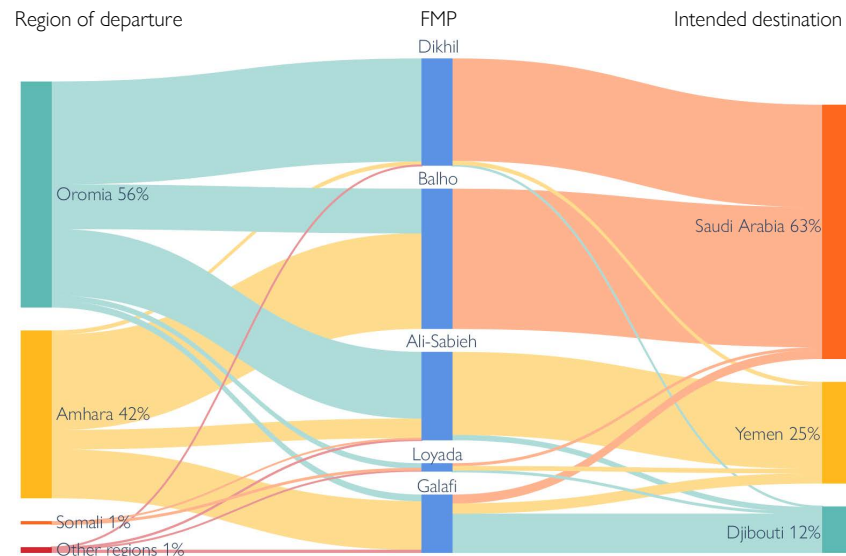
ARRIVALS FROM ETHIOPIA IN 2023



In April, almost half of the incoming movements from Ethiopia were tracked in the Dikhil region (41%) through Dikhil (27%) and Galafi (14%) FMPs. The region of Tadjourah observed 35% of movements entering Djibouti through Balho FMP, while incoming movements from Ethiopia tracked in Ali-Sabieh represented almost a quarter (22%). Loyada FMP, on the border with Somalia, represented 2% of incoming movements originating in Ethiopia.

The main regions of departure for migrants from Ethiopia were Oromia (56%) and Amhara (42%). Most migrants intended to reach the Arabian Peninsula, mainly in Saudi Arabia (63%) and Yemen (25%), while 12% had Djibouti as their destination country.

ARRIVALS FROM ETHIOPIA IN APRIL 2023 BY REGION OF DEPARTURE AND INTENDED DESTINATION



RETURNS FROM YEMEN

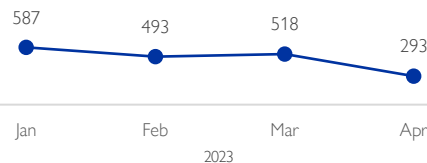
1,891

Returns from Yemen in 2023

293

Returns from Yemen in April 2023

RETURNS FROM YEMEN IN 2023



Male • 93%



Female • 7%

In Obock, the coastal region of Djibouti where migrants cross the Gulf of Aden to the Arabian Peninsula via the eastern route, spontaneous returns of Ethiopian migrants from Yemen continue to be observed. In April 2023, 293 returns were recorded, a decrease of 43% compared to March 2023.

In addition, according to the DTM in Yemen, 11,656 migrants from the Obock region arrived in Yemen in April 2023, which represents a decrease of 26% compared to the previous month. This decline can be explained by the difficulties faced by migrants during their journey since several of them were reported stranded in Djibouti without money after the smugglers abandoned them.

EXITS TO ETHIOPIA ⁵

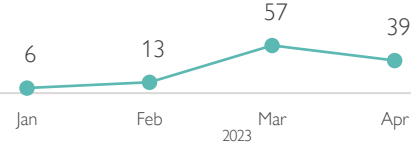
115

Exits to Ethiopia in 2023

39

Exits to Ethiopia in April 2023

EXITS TO ETHIOPIA IN 2023



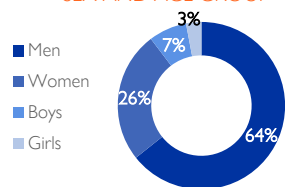
⁵ It should be kept in mind that the means of transport used by Ethiopian migrants vary; while most of them move from Obock to Ali-Sabieh on foot, the majority of Tigrayan migrants returning from Yemen cross the border at Balho and Galafi by car or by bus, which makes it more difficult to record their movements.

Since January 2023, departures to Ethiopia have remained low compared to those observed monthly in the same period of 2022. A total of 39 departures to Ethiopia were recorded as of April 2023.

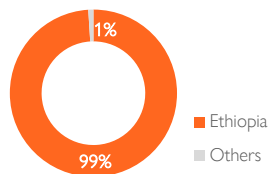
All migrants heading to Ethiopia in April 2023 were identified in Dikhil region and were heading to Oromia (79%) and Addis Ababa (21%) regions.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO - ECONOMIC PROFILE

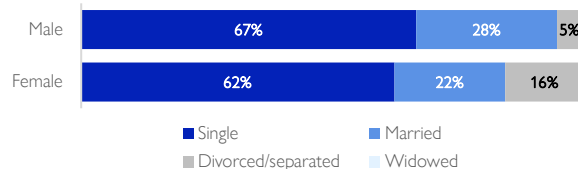
SEX AND AGE GROUP



NATIONALITIES



MARITAL STATUS BY SEX



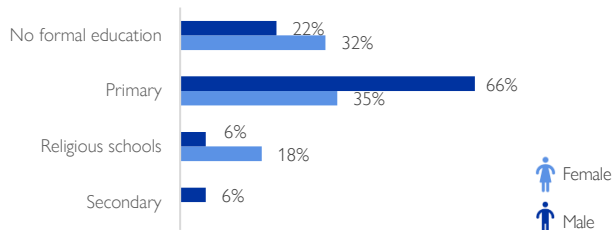
In April, most of the migrants identified in the FMPs were adults (64% men and 26% women), while 10% were children (7% boys and 3% girls). Almost all of them (99%) were Ethiopian nationals.

Of the 393 respondents (80% male and 20% female) to the Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS), more than half were single (66%), while 27% were married (including 28% men and 22% women) and 7% divorced or separated.

Almost half of the migrants interviewed (60%) had received a primary education (66% were male and only 35% female) and 24% had received no formal education (22% male and 32% female). Almost two in ten migrant women (18%) had attended a religious school.

Moreover, all of the migrant women interviewed (100%) were unemployed and looking for work.

EDUCATION LEVEL BY SEX⁶



⁶14% of female and <1% of male did not answer this question.

PROFESSIONAL STATUS BY SEX

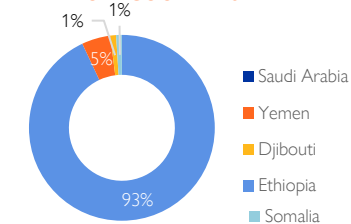


TRAVEL CHARACTERISTICS

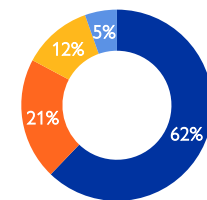
In April, almost all of the individuals identified at the FMP level had left Ethiopia (99%). Most of the observed migrants intended to reach the Arabian Peninsula (62% to Saudi Arabia and 21% to Yemen). The migrants observed traveled mainly for economic reasons (93%) and on foot (63%).

In addition, of the 393 people questioned via the FMS, 80% declared having encountered difficulties during their journey. Male migrants are more likely to encounter or report difficulties (85%) than female migrants (56%). The most recurrent challenges mentioned were lack of shelter (87%) and lack of food and water (74%). Almost half of respondents who encountered difficulties while traveling also reported financial hardship (54%), while others reported physical abuse (23%).

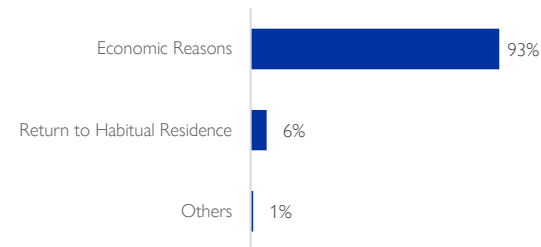
DEPARTURE COUNTRIES



INTENDED DESTINATIONS



REASON FOR TRAVEL



MEANS OF TRANSPORT



MIGRANTS STRANDED IN DJIBOUTI



Several migrants transiting through Djibouti on their way to or returning from the Arabian Peninsula remain stranded in Djibouti, mainly due to the lack of resources to continue their migratory journey. These migrants find themselves stranded in informal sites along the eastern route, where they have little or no access to basic services and are exposed to protection risks. Their priority needs are access to drinking water, food, hygiene kits and non-food items.

As of April 25, 1,006 migrants were stranded in 9 informal sites distributed in the regions of Dikhil (40%), Tadjourah (27%), Obock (20%), and Ali-Sabieh (13%).

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

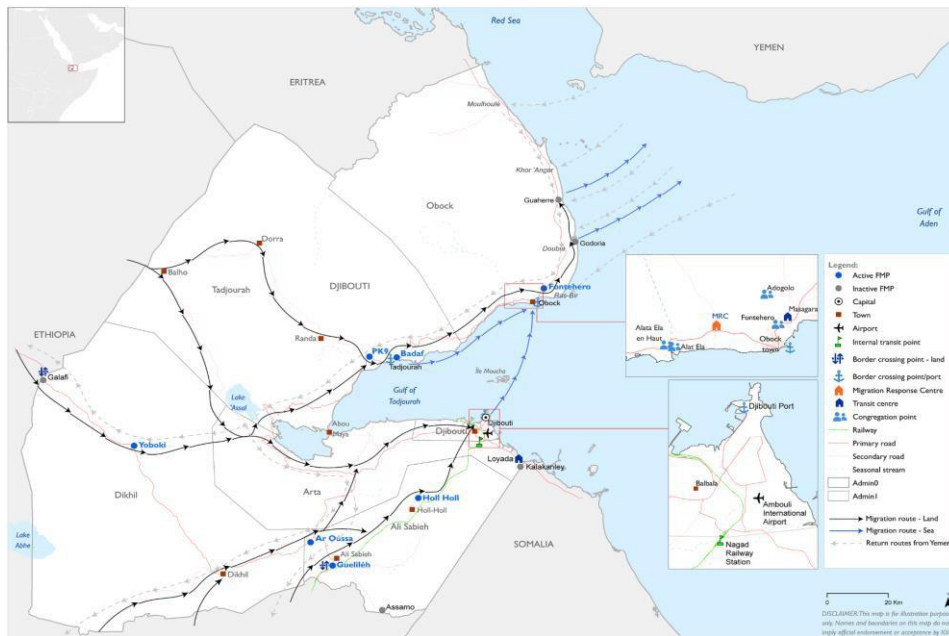
Spontaneous returns from Yemen are a component of IOM's DTM which started in May 2020. The objective of this data collection tool is to provide updated information on population flows returning from Yemen following COVID-19 movement restrictions in Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The information 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.

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.



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