

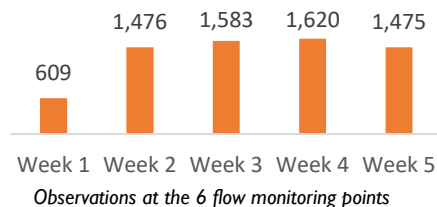
During the month of April 2020, 6,763 movements were observed at flow monitoring points in Djibouti. This number has decreased by 40% compared to the 11,222 movements observed in March. The intended final destinations were Djibouti (87%), Ethiopia (10%), and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (3%).

The majority of the observed population were male (70% adults and 6% children), while 24% of identified persons were female (21% adults and 3% children). The identified persons were mainly travelling for food insecurity reasons, economic reasons, returning to their habitual residence, buying food and goods, and for family visits.

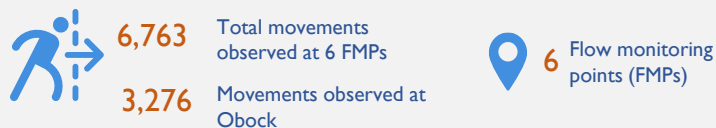
Very few migrants arrived in Djibouti in April 2020. In the same time, unlike previous month, Manfath Al-Wadeeah flow monitoring point in Yemen did not record any arrival from Obock.

Since the border closure, enumerators are also raising awareness of travelers observed at FMP, including Djibouti nationals, regarding coronavirus disease.

WEEKLY MOVEMENTS OBSERVED AT FLOW MONITORING POINTS



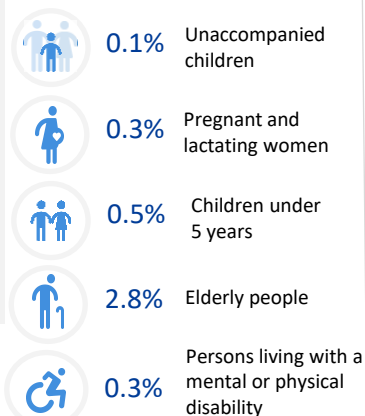
KEY FIGURES



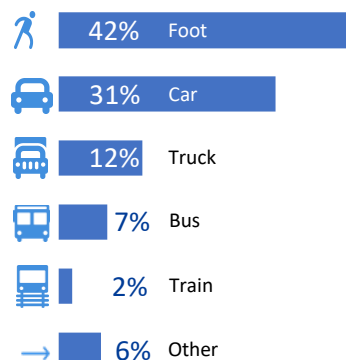
DEMOGRAPHY

| | Minors | Adults | Total |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Female | 3% | 21% | 24% |
| Male | 6% | 70% | 76% |

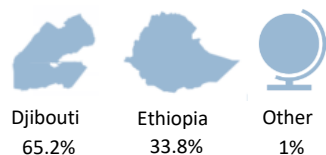
VULNERABILITIES



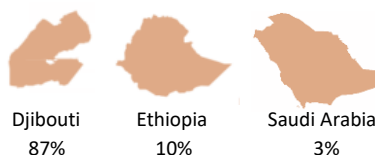
MEANS OF TRANSPORT



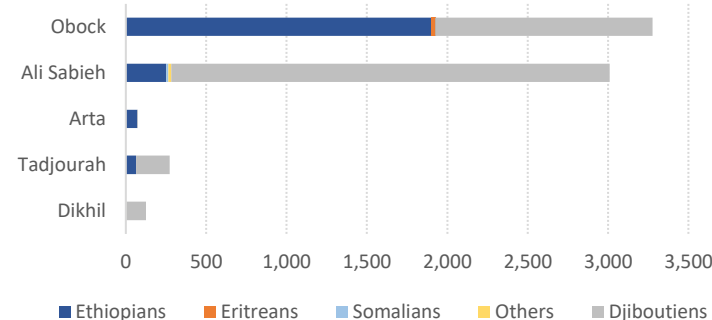
NATIONALITIES



INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

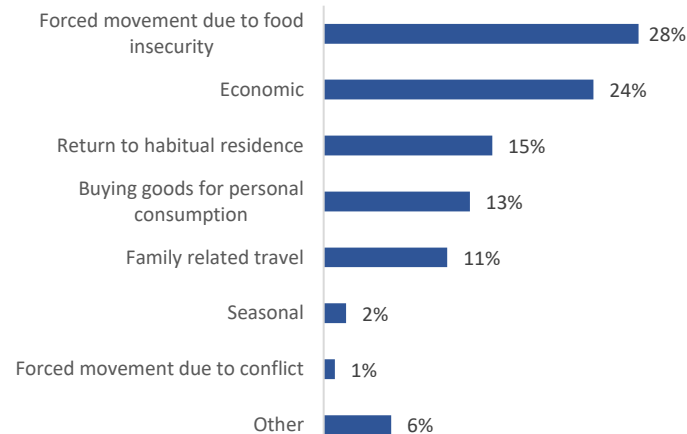


OBSERVED MOVEMENTS PER FMP AND NATIONALITY



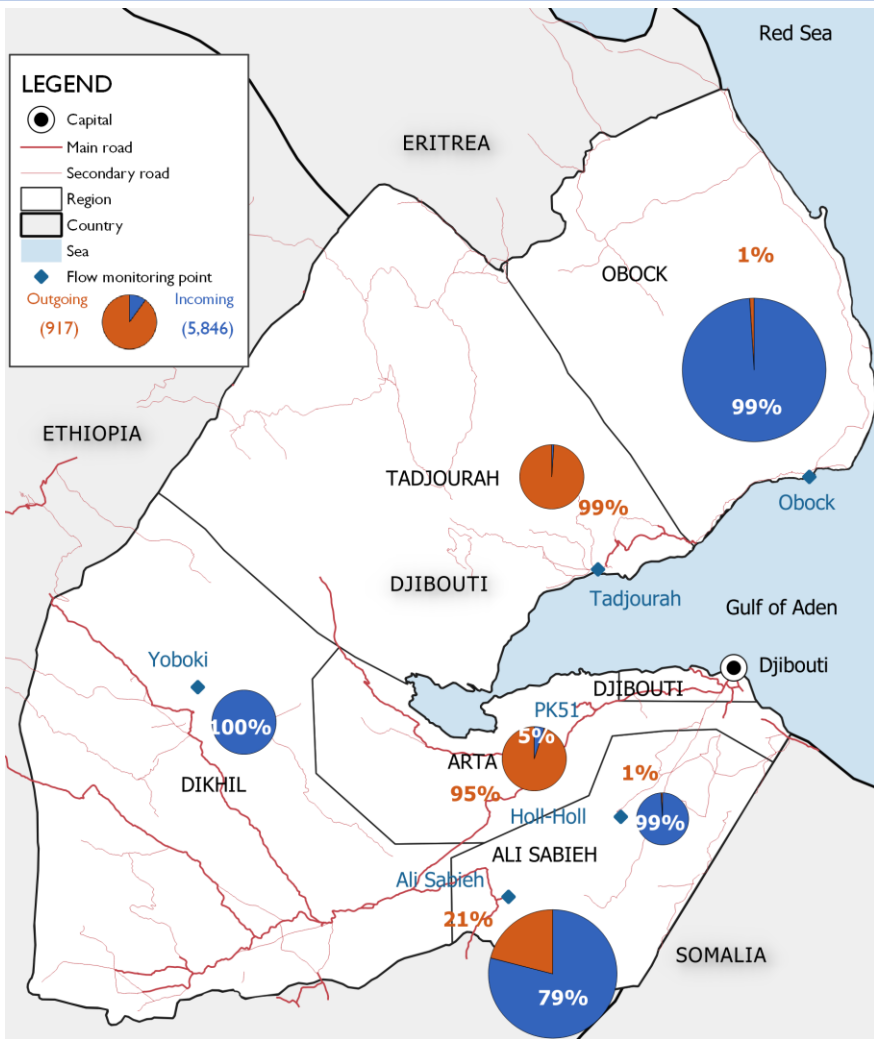
Following the border closures occurring in March 2020, very few movements were tracked along the western and southern FMPs in Djibouti. Movements observed in Obock are likely migrants that entered the country prior to border closures, and now are unable to move in either direction.

TRAVEL REASONS



ARRIVALS IN YEMEN FROM OBOCK

No movements from Obock were observed in Yemen flow monitoring points in April 2020.



Flow monitoring

Flow monitoring is a component of the IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). The objective of the flow monitoring 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 analyzes offered by 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.

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 transiting 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 gives an overview of the movements and profiles of the mobile population in Djibouti.

Limitation

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. In addition, the data on the vulnerabilities are based on direct observations by the enumerators and should only be taken as an indication. Finally, it is possible that migrants crossing several flow monitoring points may be counted several times. Thus, the total number of migrants observed at the flow monitoring points does not necessarily reflect the true migratory flows in each region. All data included in this report are based on partial observations and are not representative of the entire migrant population. IOM guarantees the data included in this report; however we cannot give a complete picture of migratory movements.

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