

During the month of May 2020, 11,449 movements were observed at flow monitoring points in Djibouti. The daily average movements has increased by 69% in comparison of the 6,763 movements observed in April. This accrual is caused by the resumption of internal movements following the gradual deconfinement since May 17, 2020.

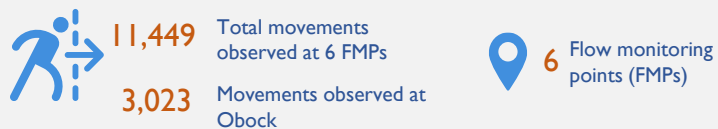
The intended final destinations were Djibouti (89%) mainly due to lifting restrictions on internal movements during reopening of the economy, Ethiopia (8%), the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (2%) and the remaining nationalities with (1%).

The majority of the observed population were male (61% adults and 6% children), while 33% of identified persons were female (28% adults and 5% children). The identified persons were mainly travelling for economic reasons (27.4%) and food insecurity reasons (26.5%).

During this period, migrants were not tracked in Djibouti's western borders flow monitoring points. Nonetheless, 37 migrants have been tracked upon arrival in Yemen at the Al-Aarah FMR in Lajh governorate. These migrants had reportedly departed from Djibouti.

Since the border closure, enumerators were raising awareness on the Covid-19 pandemic for all population at divers FMPs, including for Djibouti nationals.

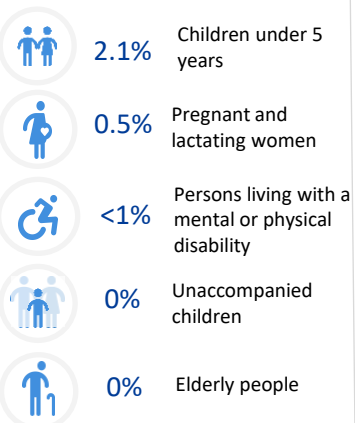
KEY FIGURES



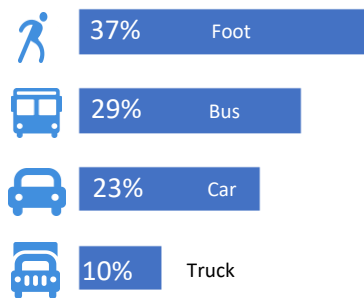
DEMOGRAPHY

	Children	Adults	Total
Female	5%	28%	33%
Male	6%	61%	67%

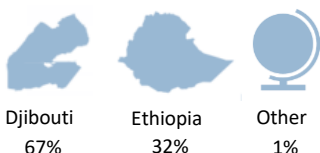
VULNERABILITIES



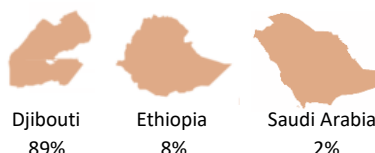
MEANS OF TRANSPORT



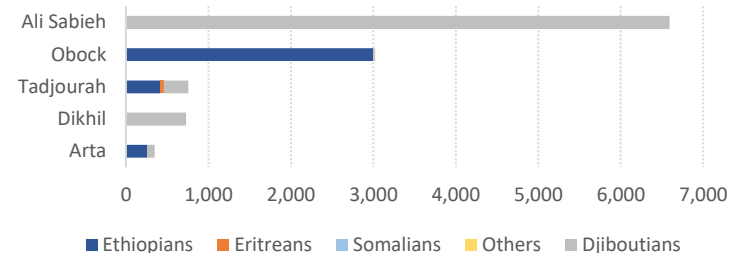
NATIONALITIES



INTENDED FINAL DESTINATIONS

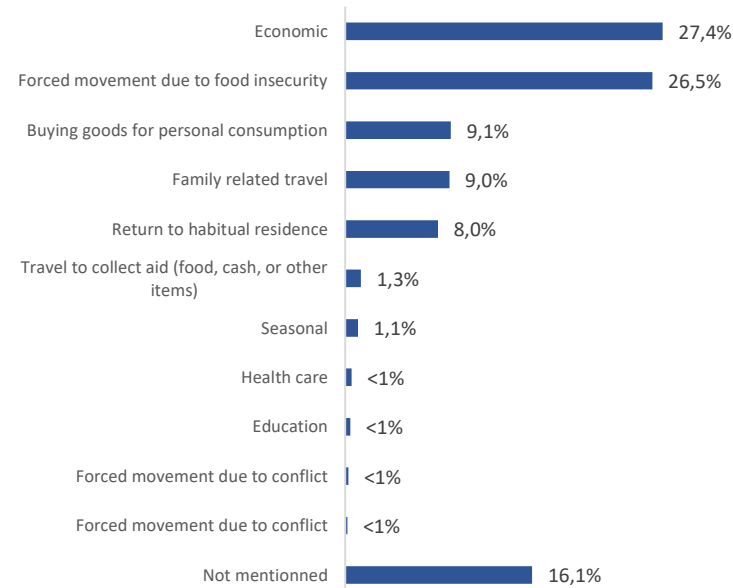


OBSERVED MOVEMENTS PER FMP AND NATIONALITY

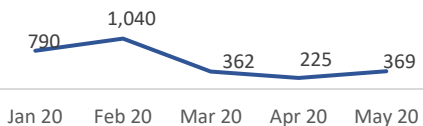


Following the border closures that occurred in March 2020, fewer movements were tracked along the western and southern FMPs in Djibouti. Movements observed in Obock are migrants that entered the country prior to border closures, and now are unable to move in both direction.

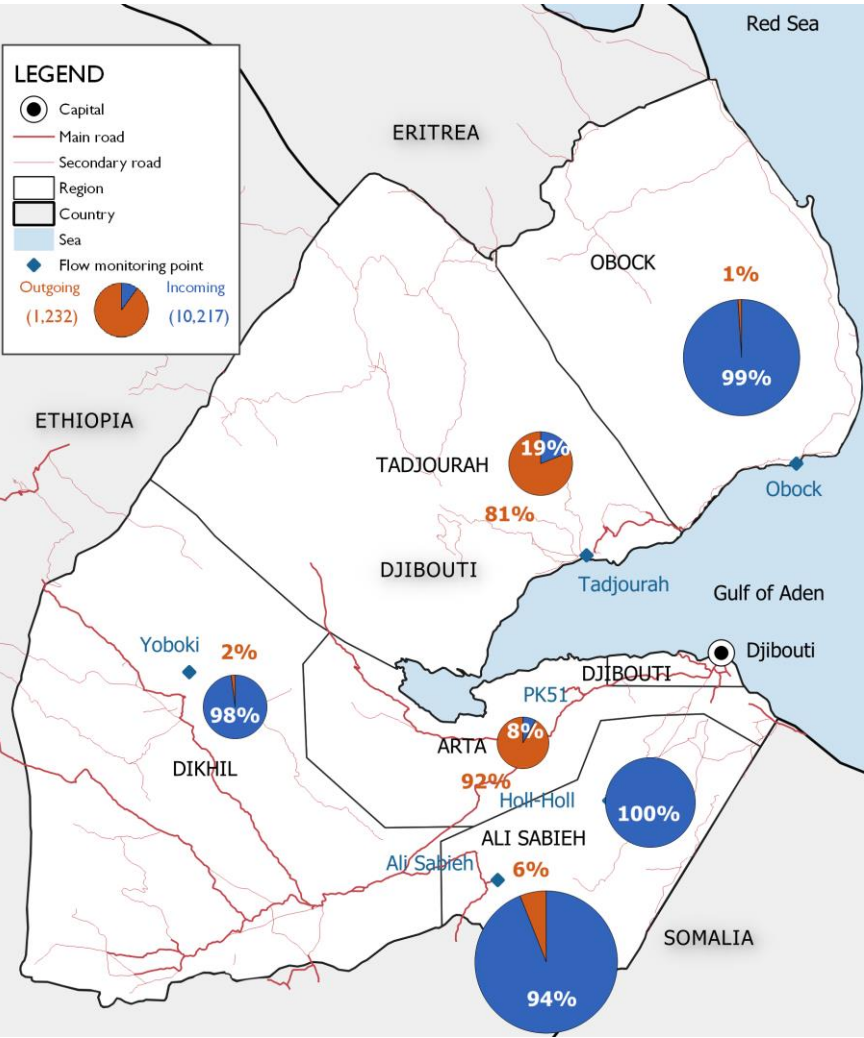
TRAVEL REASONS



AVERAGE DAILY MOVEMENTS OBSERVED PER MONTH



Observations at the 6 flow monitoring points



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.