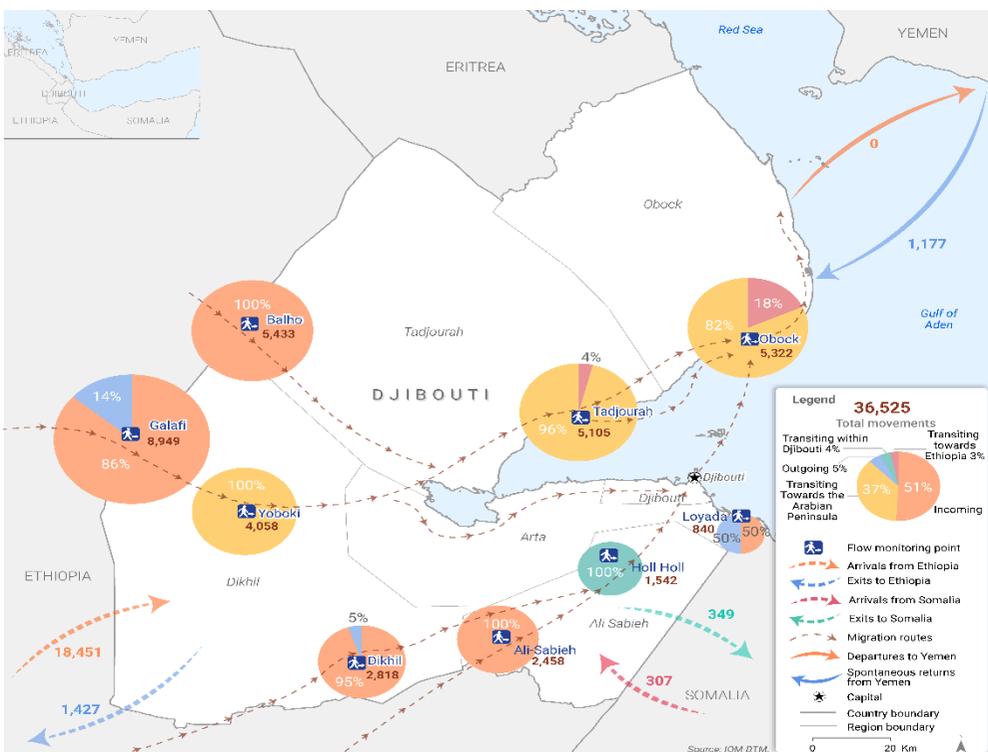## HIGHLIGHTS

In March 2024, 36,525 migratory movements were observed at flow monitoring points (FMPs) in Djibouti, including 18,451 individuals entering from Ethiopia. Observed migratory movements increased by 27 per cent in March compared to February due, on the one hand, to the Ramadan period generally considered as an ideal period for crossing borders for migrants wishing to go to the countries of the Arabian Peninsula and on the other hand, political violence in the Amhara region leading many Ethiopians to take the migratory routes to Djibouti.

A total of 1,177 migrants returning from Yemen were recorded in March in Obock and Tadjourah, a decrease of 32 per cent compared to February (1,730) due to the Ramadan period during which, generally, the strictness of controls at borders decline.

📍	**9**	Flow monitoring points (FMPs)
🏃→	**36,525**	Cumulative migrant movements observed for all FMPs[1] ; an average of **1,178** per day
📈	**+27%**	Cumulative observed migrant movements compared with February 2024
➡️	**18,451**	Incoming individuals from Ethiopia[2]
🏃↩	**1,177**	Returnees from Yemen
🧍	**631**	Stranded migrants in Djibouti as of 28 March 2024[2]

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

[1]As of March 2022, the movements of Djiboutian nationals (transiting, leaving or returning to the country) are included in the data except for internal movements.
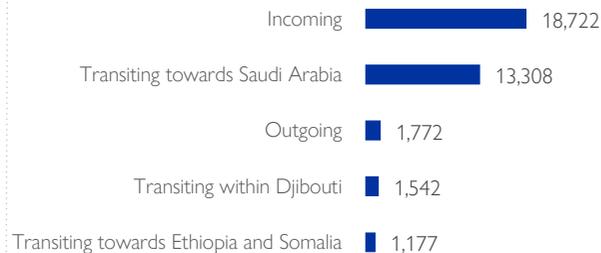
[2]Information on the definition of terms and methodology for counting stranded migrants in Djibouti is available on the last page of this dashboard.

[3]A total of 4 movements tracked had Somalia as origin and destination. Added to the types of movements illustrated here we obtain the total of all movements.

OBSERVED MIGRANT MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF FLOW[3]

Type of flow	Value
Incoming	18,722
Transiting towards Saudi Arabia	13,308
Outgoing	1,772
Transiting within Djibouti	1,542
Transiting towards Ethiopia and Somalia	1,177

SEX AND AGE GROUP

	Adults	Children
Female	26%	2%
Male	67%	5%

VULNERABILITIES

349 Unaccompanied children (249 boys and 100 girls)

87 Children under five

91 Pregnant or lactating women

DEPARTURE AND INTENDED DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Departure countries

Country	% flows
Ethiopia	91%
Djibouti	4%
Yemen	4%
Somalia	1%

Intended destinations

Country	% flows
Saudi Arabia	65%
Djibouti	15%
Yemen	12%
Ethiopia	7%
Somalia	1%

The following citation is required when using any data and information included in this information product: "International Organization for Migration (IOM, March 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.

INCOMING MIGRATORY FLOWS FROM ETHIOPIA

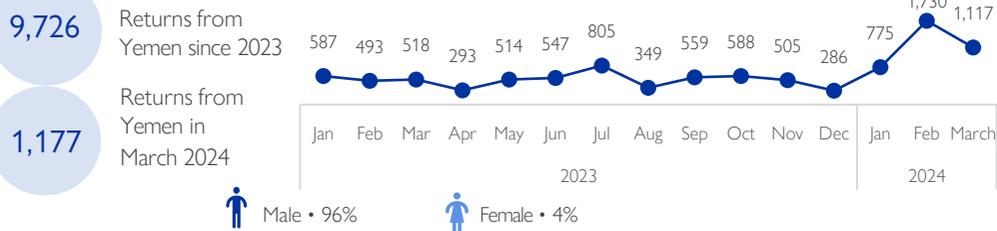### INCOMING MOVEMENTS FROM ETHIOPIA SINCE 2023

In March, individuals entering Djibouti from Ethiopia were mainly observed in the FMPs of Galafi (42%), Balho (29%) and Dikhil (15%). Ali-Sabieh accounted for 13 per cent and the Lowyaccado/Loyada FMP, on the border with Somalia, accounted for 1 per cent.

Since 2023, a total of 170,346 incoming individuals from Ethiopia have been observed. The number of incoming movements from Ethiopia increased by 46 per cent between the first quarter of 2023 (32,452) and 2024 (47,378).

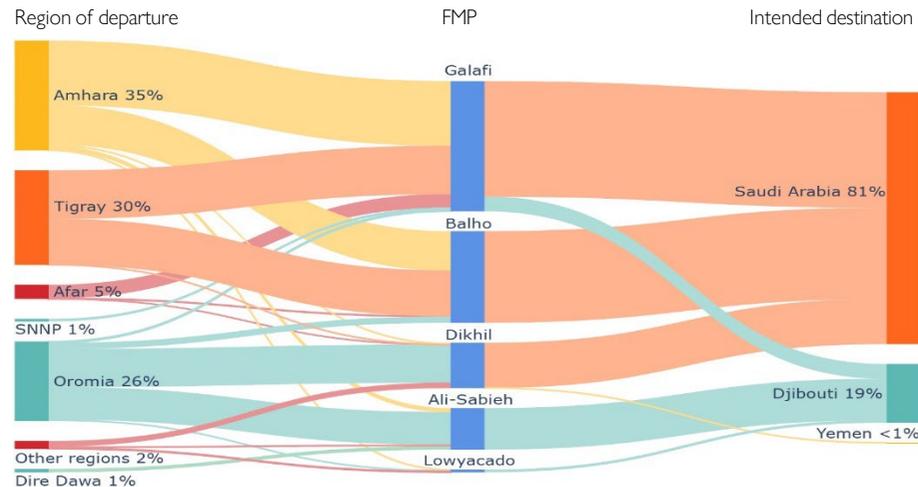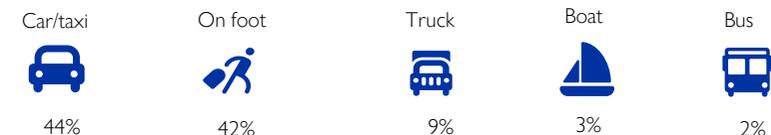### INCOMING AND ARRIVALS FROM ETHIOPIA IN MARCH 2024 BY REGION OF DEPARTURE AND INTENDED DESTINATION

The main regions of departure for migrants from Ethiopia were Amhara (35%), Tigray (30%) and Oromia (26%). Most migrants intended to reach the Arabian Peninsula, mainly Saudi Arabia (81%) while 19 per cent had Djibouti as their destination country.

RETURNS FROM YEMEN

9,726 Returns from Yemen since 2023

1,177 Returns from Yemen in March 2024

RETURNS FROM YEMEN SINCE 2023

Male • 96%   Female • 4%

In March 2024, 1,177 returns from Yemen were recorded in Obock and Tadjoura, a decrease of 32 per cent compared to February (1,730). This decrease would be linked to the Ramadan period during which, generally, the rigor of border controls and expulsions decreases.

In addition, departures of migrants from Yemen to Djibouti continue, while for the second consecutive month, there has been no arrival of migrants from Djibouti to Yemen according to the DTM in Yemen.

STRANDED MIGRANTS IN DJIBOUTI

631 Stranded migrants in Djibouti as of 28 March 2024

30% Female
70% Male

6 Informal sites

52% in Dikhil
29% in Ali-Sabieh
15% in Obock
4% in Tadjourah

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Car/taxi 44%
On foot 42%
Truck 9%
Boat 3%
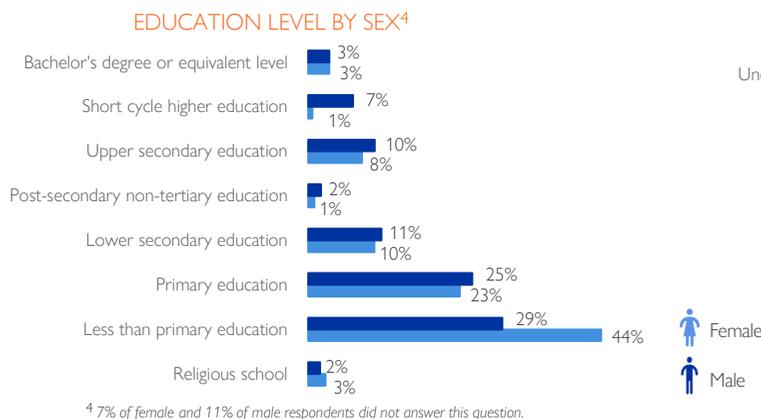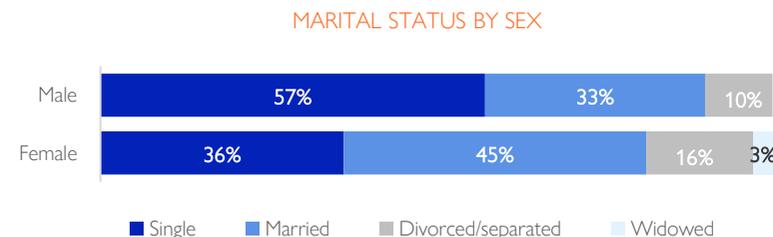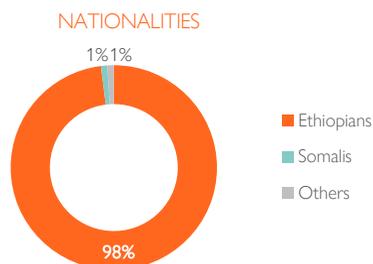Bus 2%

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

As of March, most migrants identified in FMPs were adults (67% men and 26% women), while 7 per cent were children (5% boys and 2% girls). Almost all of them were Ethiopian nationals.

Of the 3,081 respondents to the flow monitoring surveys (FMS), almost half of the migrants were single (49%) while 37 per cent were married (including 45% male and 33% female) and 12 per cent were married either divorced or separated.

Around a quarter of the migrants surveyed (24%) had received primary education (25% male and 23% female).

Additionally, 3 per cent of female migrants had attended a religious school.

In addition, more than half of the female migrants surveyed (57%) were looking for work.

NATIONALITIES

- Ethiopians
- Somalis
- Others

98%
1% 1%

MARITAL STATUS BY SEX

	Single	Married	Divorced/separated	Widowed
Male	57%	33%	10%	
Female	36%	45%	16%	3%

EDUCATION LEVEL BY SEX[4]

	Female	Male
Bachelor's degree or equivalent level	3%	3%
Short cycle higher education	7%	1%
Upper secondary education	10%	8%
Post-secondary non-tertiary education	2%	1%
Lower secondary education	11%	10%
Primary education	25%	23%
Less than primary education	29%	44%
Religious school	2%	3%

[4] 7% of female and 11% of male respondents did not answer this question.

PROFESSIONAL STATUS BY SEX

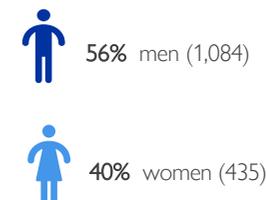|		
Unemployed and not looking for a job	23%	31%
Unemployed and looking for a job	53%	57%
Self-Employed	14%	5%
Employed	5%	3%
Daily Worker	3%	3%
Student		1%
Other	1%	1%

TRAVEL CHARACTERISTICS

Of the 3,081 people questioned via the FMS, 49 per cent said they had encountered difficulties during their journey. Male migrants were more likely to encounter or report difficulties (56%) than female migrants (39%).

The most recurrent challenges mentioned were lack of food and water (66%), lack of shelter (45%), and 32 per cent of migrants surveyed reported financial difficulties and lack of information (12%).

REASON FOR TRAVEL

Economic Reasons	89%
Return to Habitual Residence	5%
Visit Family	3%
Forced Movement Due to Conflict	1%
Forced Movement Due to Natural Disaster	1%
Other	1%

MIGRANT DECLARING CHALLENGES ON THE WAY

56% men (1,084)

40% women (435)

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.