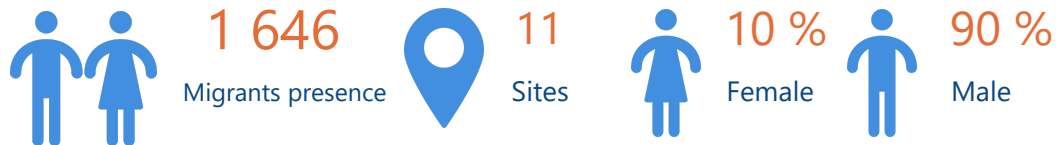


## MIGRANTS PRESENT IN DJIBOUTI AS OF 17 JUNE 2021

The COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent prevention measures (such as movement restrictions) that have been put in place by the various governments in the region continue to negatively impact the living conditions of vulnerable populations, including those of migrants transiting through Djibouti. Although the borders between Ethiopia and Djibouti have been reopened since July 2020, some migrants transiting through Djibouti who are on their way or coming back from the Arabian Peninsula, remain stranded in Djibouti. This is due to, among other reasons, the lack of resources to continue their migration journey, as well as movement and security restrictions. These migrants find themselves stranded in informal settlements along the migration corridor in Djibouti, where they have little or no access to basic services and are exposed to protection risks.

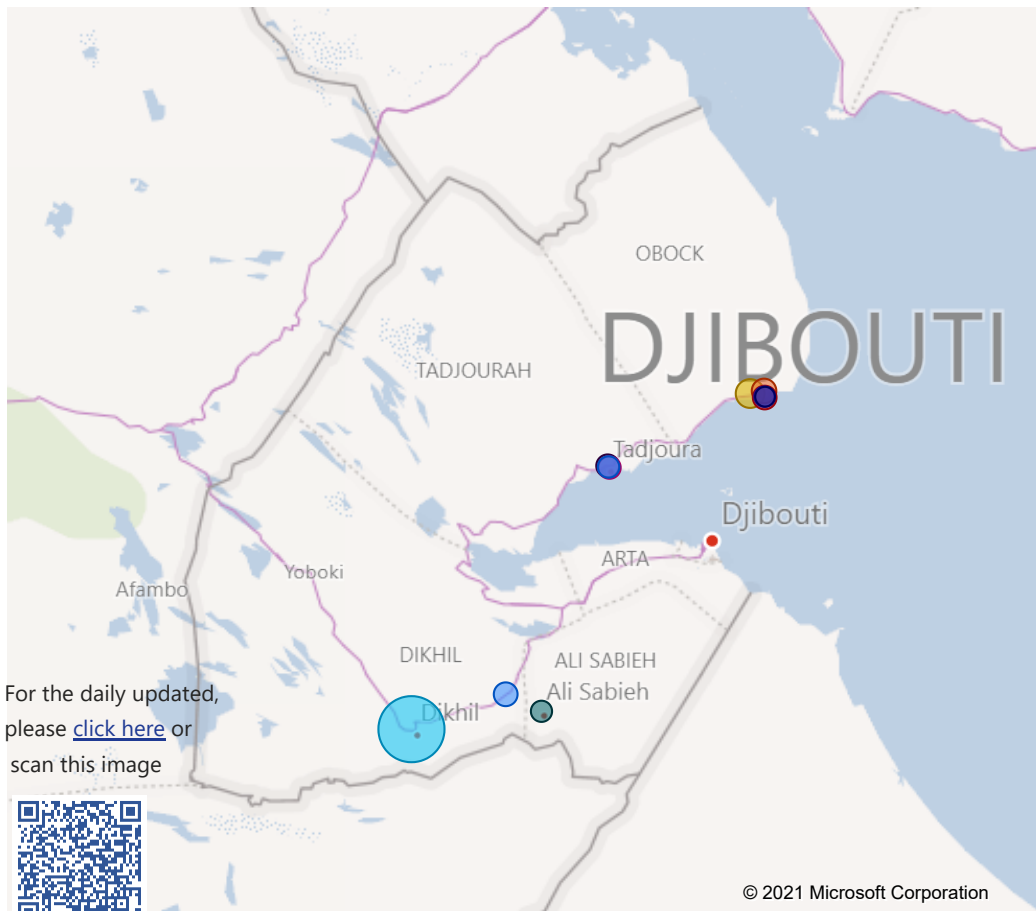


**IMMEDIATE NEEDS:** Water, food, hygiene kits, non food items (NFI)

## RETURN MOVEMENTS FROM YEMEN

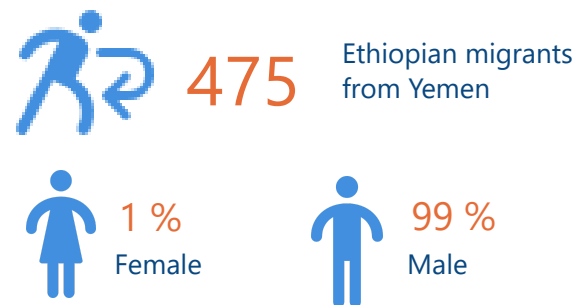
In addition to the abosand as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, since the second half of 2020, new movements were tracked which were not previously observed in the past. These include the return of migrants from Yemen back to Djibouti via boats. In fact, migrants who have reached the Gulf States but are unable to sustain a living, are increasingly returning to Djibouti along the same migratory route. This is due to, among other reasons, border closures in the Gulf States, exposure to human rights violations, dire work and living conditions and the lack of economic opportunities.

Map 1: Migrant's present in Djibouti



## RETURNS FROM YEMEN BETWEEN 4 JUNE AND 17 JUNE 2021

Between 4 June and 17 June, 475 migrants (3 female and 472 male) arrived along the shores of the Obock region. Since May 2020, a total of 14 138 migrants (830 female and 13 308 male) returning from Yemen have been recorded mainly between Moulhoulé and Ras Bir in the Obock region.



DTM activities are funded by:



All DTM products are available on the following website:  
<https://dtm.iom.int/djibouti>

Table 1: Number of migrants present in the sites

Regions	Sites	Migrants
Ali Sabieh	Crossroads Ar-Aoussa	87
Ali Sabieh	Old train station	34
Dikhil	TP 1	962
Obock	Badaf Marseille	6
Obock	Fantehero	103
Obock	Kala Bodo	15
Obock	MRC(*)	190
Obock	Obock downtown	85
Tadjourah	Badaf	40
Tadjourah	Fiqa	66
Tadjourah	Gaalato	58
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 646</b>

## DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), through its team of enumerators deployed at key transit points across the country, regularly collects data on the number and location of stranded migrants, as well as on the number of returns from Yemen. Data is collected on a daily basis during time slots when the flows are the most important. Data in this dashboard does not include flows observed in Djibouti city.

IOM in Djibouti works in collaboration with national and local authorities to better understand population movements in Djibouti. Since 2017, the DTM has been collecting data at strategic transit points across the country to assess mobility flows and trends in Djibouti and across the region (through its flow monitoring registry tool) and conducts quantitative and qualitative surveys with migrants in order to understand their profiles and experiences (through its flow monitoring survey tool).