

## MIGRANTS PRESENT IN DJIBOUTI AS OF 01 JULY 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.

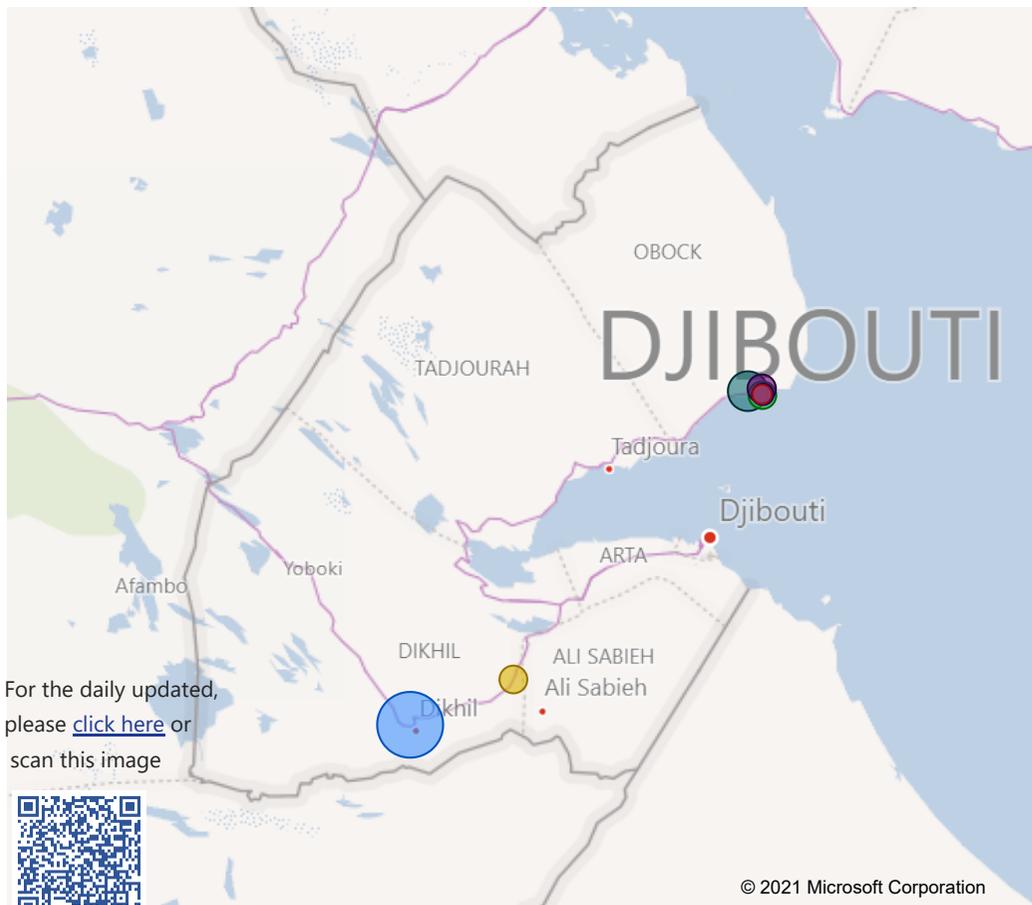


**IMMEDIATE NEEDS:** Water, food, hygiene kits, non food items (NFI)

## RETURN MOVEMENTS FROM YEMEN

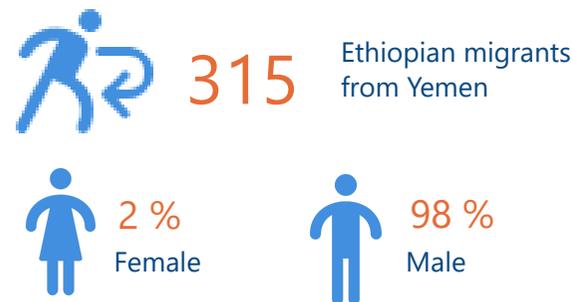
In addition to the abosand as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, since the second half of 2020, new movements were tracked which were not previously observed in the past. These include the return of migrants from Yemen back to Djibouti via boats. In fact, migrants who have reached the Gulf States but 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 18 JUNE AND 01 JULY 2021

Between 18 June and 01 July, 315 migrants (7 female and 308 male) arrived along the shores of the Obock region. Since May 2020, a total of 14 453 migrants (837 female and 13 616 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   | Intersection BARA | 99           |
| Dikhil       | TP 1              | 506          |
| Obock        | Badaf Marseille   | 31           |
| Obock        | Fantehero         | 104          |
| Obock        | Kala Bodo         | 14           |
| Obock        | MRC(*)            | 227          |
| Obock        | Obock downtown    | 98           |
| <b>Total</b> |                   | <b>1 079</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).