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INSTITUT DE LA
STATISTIQUE DE DJIBOUTI

# OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION OF MIGRATION DATA And GENDER DATA In Djibouti,

**Mr. MOKTAR AWALEH WAIS, deputy director of demography socials statistics studies and researches at statistical institute of Djibouti**

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Statistics Division

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# ➢ SUMMARY

1. Importance of migration within the djiboutian context and recent developments of the institutional framework,
2. Alignment with the expert group on refugee and internally displaced persons statistics (egriss)( ms)migration data governance
3. Overview gender equality in djibouti
4. Djibouti gender statistics situation and progress in Djibouti
5. Framework of gender statistics coordination
6. Gender-disaggregated analysis based on census 2024 data and national surveys

# Importance of migration within the Djiboutian context and recent developments of the institutional framework,

- **The Horn of Africa** – a region characterized by intense internal and international migration flows.
- **Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs):** about **18.9 million** (March 2025) in horn of africa.
- **Refugees & Asylum Seekers:** about **5.6 million** (March 2025).
- **Total displaced:** around **24.5 million** (down from ~26.3 million earlier in 2025).

# Cont:

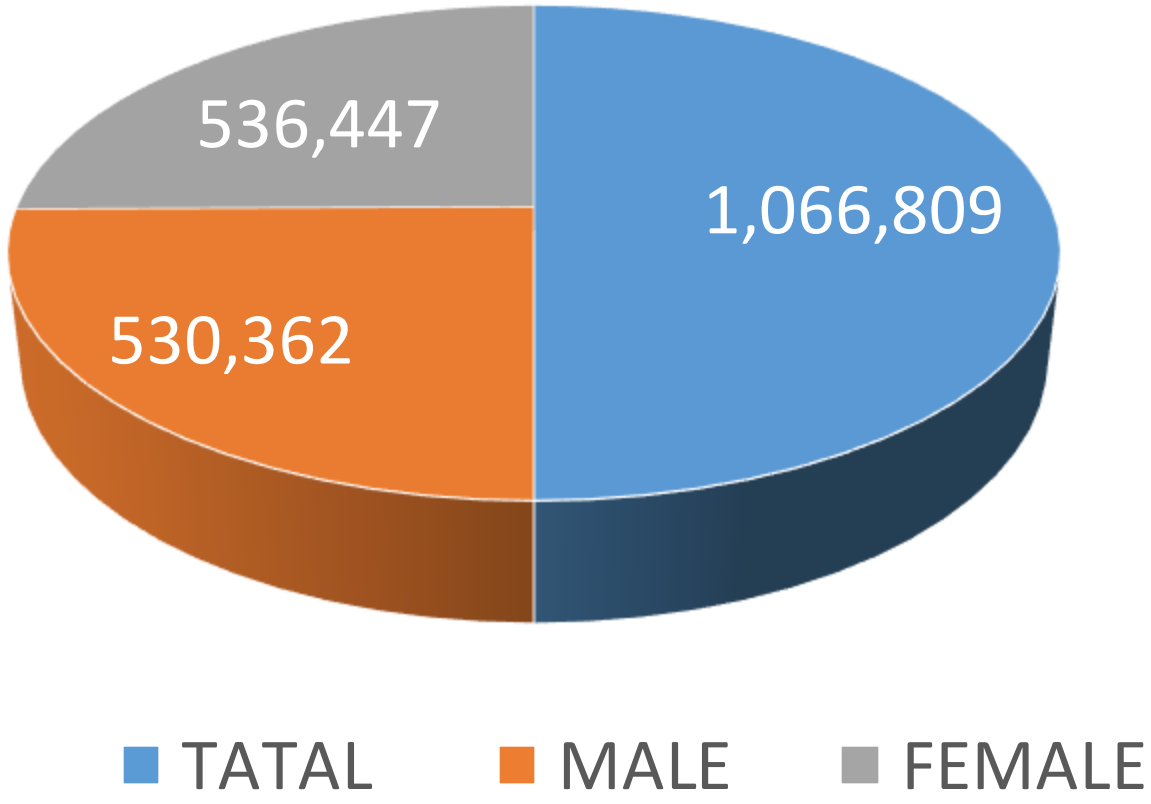
- **Djibouti** has always been a "**safe haven**" attracting populations on the move from neighboring coutries. Such Ethiopia, Eriterea, Somalia, Yamen and other countries in the region.
- **Key geopolitical position** in the Horn of Africa, located on the Bab-el-Mandeb Strait (a global maritime corridor).
- Due to its **strategic position** along the Red Sea coast, Djibouti serves also as **a important transit country for migrants bound for the Gulf countries.**

# Cont:

- **Country of transit, and destination** for migrants, mainly from Ethiopia, Somalia, and Eritrea, heading to the Gulf countries.

- **Major transit zones/region** is obock for migration flows toward Yemen.
- **Presence of multiple foreign military bases** → increases geostrategic visibility but adds complexity to migration management.

# TOTAL POPULATION IN DJIBOUTI, *CENSUS (2024)*




The Total Population, 50.3% are women compared to 49.7% men, out of a total of 1,066,809 individuals."

# Alignment with the Expert Group on Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (EGRISS)( MS)

- **EGRISS:** This is a global initiative focused on developing and promoting international recommendations for refugee and IDP statistics. Djibouti's **TWG is a** member of EGRISS, which means it is committed to implementing these international standards.
- **Enhancing Migration Statistics in the National Statistical System:** A key achievement is the integration of specific modules on migration and refugees/asylum seekers into the 2024 census. This is a direct execution of EGRISS recommendations, moving beyond simple headcounts to gather more detailed and nuanced data about these populations.
- **Collaboration with Partners:** The TWG will work with national, regional, and international partners. This collaboration is essential for:

# ❑ Overview Gender Equality in Djibouti

- Base on International Recommandations from Beijing in 1995
- In terms of laws and policy, Djibouti has made considerable progress in the past 2 decades ( or 25 years), manifested both in the promulgation of specific l**aws** and in the fact that **women's** and **gender** concerns are taken into account in more general laws.
- the advancement of women in the Republic of Djibouti has gathered clear and increasing political momentum since **1999.**
- The Djibouti policy supported the integration of women in Djibouti development and has led to a series of measures including, first and foremost, the establishment in 1999 of a **Ministry responsible for the Promotion of Women, Family Well-Being, which replaced a Directorate created the year before.**

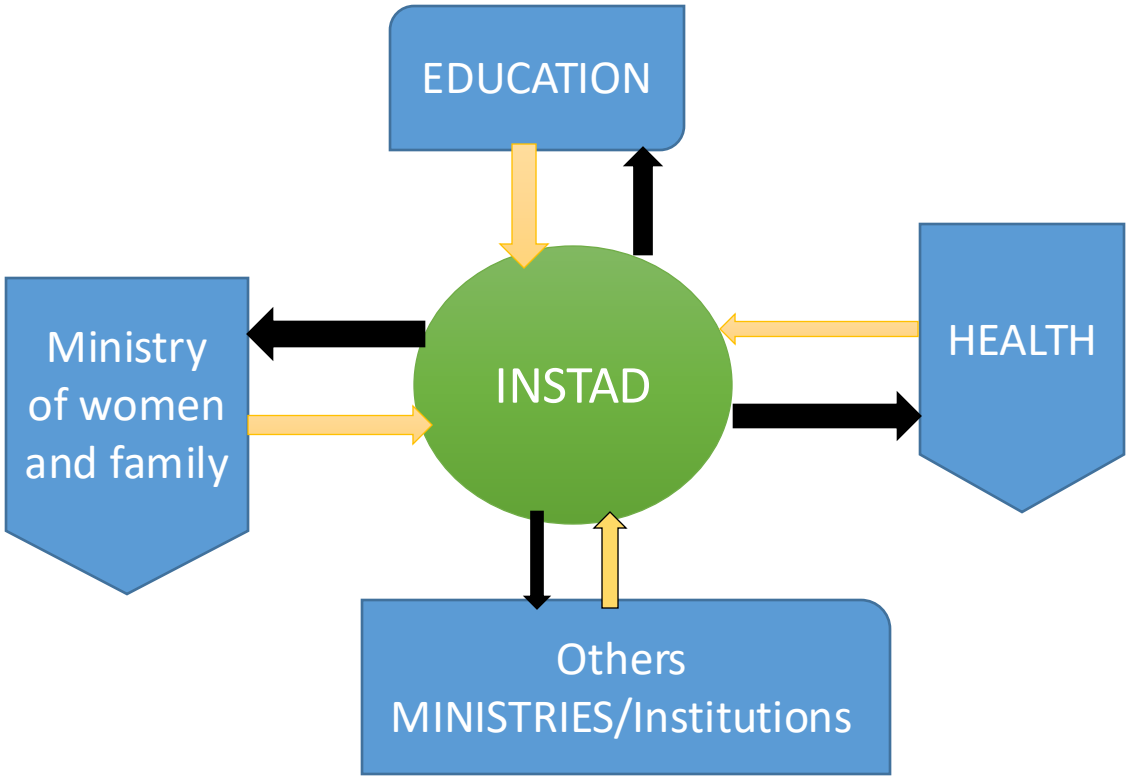
# Continue

- In 2002, established **the National Strategy for Women's** Integration in Development (SNIFD). The National Steering Committee installed following the adoption of the SNIFD is responsible for monitoring and evaluation of both the SNIFD and the directives contained in the Beijing Platform for Action.
- The most significant advance in legislation is the **June 30, 2002** Family Code law, which fills a legal avoid and guarantees women and children,
- **NATIONAL GENDER POLICY 2011-2021**
- **in 2018, and institutionalized as the Gender Observatory Directorate by Decree No. 2021-222/PR/MFF)**
- **The new National Gender Policy 2023-2030**

# Djibouti Gender Statistics Situation and Progress in Djibouti

- There is an ongoing effort in Djibouti to strengthen coordination on gender statistics, driven by the growing need for reliable, timely, and disaggregated data to inform **gender-responsive policies**. **Under the leadership of the Institute of Statistics of Djibouti (INSTAD), and various stakeholders, including government ministries, development partners, and civil society** are working together to improve the production, dissemination, and use of gender data. This coordination aims to address data gaps, harmonize data collection tools, and ensure that gender perspectives are systematically integrated across all statistical domains, in alignment with national development strategies and international commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

# Framework of Gender Statistics coordination



# Gender-disaggregated analysis based on census 2024 data and national surveys

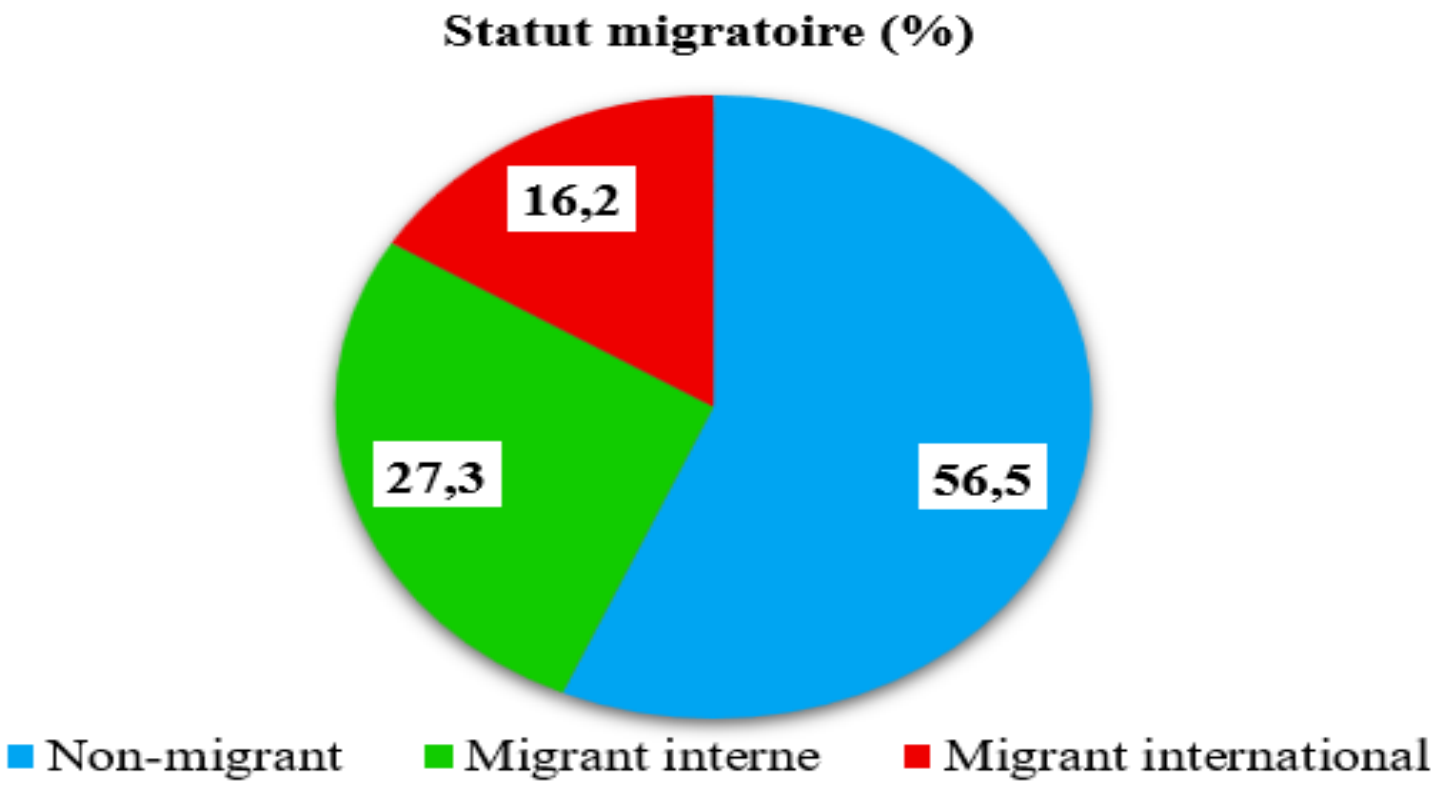
- Djibouti has established a technical working group on gender statistics and appointed focal points across key institutions( education, health, ministry of women and others key institutions).
- **Sex-Disaggregated Data:** it has been analyzed the data by sex which provides the numbers of male and female with socio-caracteristics, which is necessary to identify trends like the "feminization of migration.
- **Djibouti is the first country in Africa to integrate the module on refugees and asylum seekers i**nto the Population and Housing Census in 2024, by applying international recommendations (IRRS, IRIS, and IROSS), thanks to close collaboration between INSTAD and EGRISS."

# Conti: Analysis and Disaggregation of Djibouti's Data

- The census (RGPH-3) provides a systematic and detailed analysis of migratory movements across the entire national territory through a thematic section dedicated exclusively to migration.
- In 2025, three thematic reports have been produced and analyzed

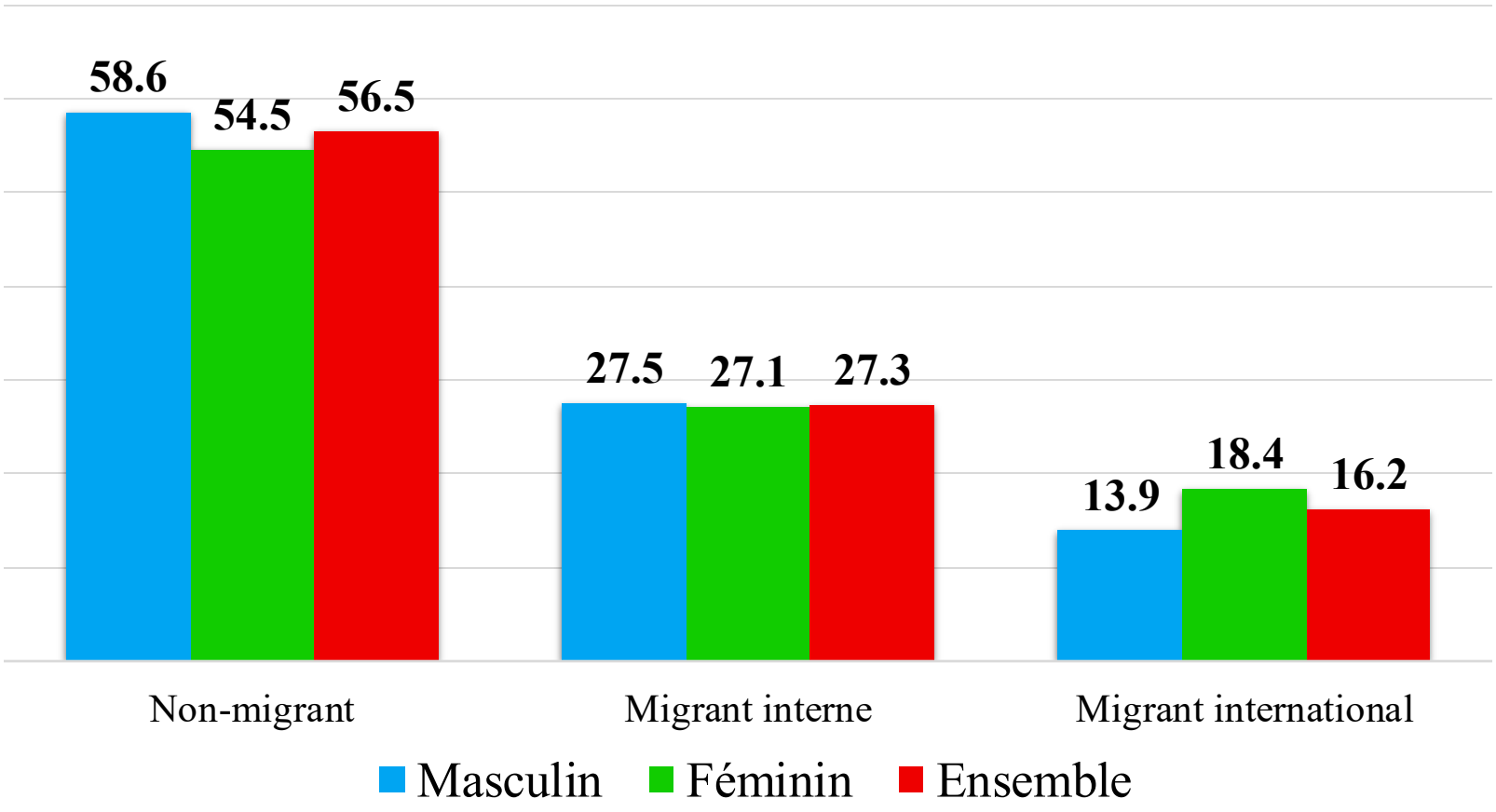
1. *Thematic Report on Migration, Based on Census Data 2024*
2. *Profile of Refugees and Asylum Seekers, Based on Census Data 2025*
3. *Profile of Migrants in Djibouti: An Analysis Based on the Djiboutian Household Survey – Social Indicators (EDAM5-IS) in 2025*
4. *Gender livret is producing since 2022 by instad and women and family ministy*
5. Gender profile is being undertaking to produce (on going)

# Graph 1. Migration status (%) of the resident population




*Source : INSTAD (2024) RGPH-3*

# Population Structure of Djibouti, Disaggregated by Sex



# Table 1. Distribution (%) of the resident population by migration status according to sex

| Statut migratoire complet | Male | | Female | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | % | | % | % |
| Non-migrant | | 51,4 | | 48,6 | 100 |
| Migrant Djiboutien interne | | 49 | | 51 | 100 |
| Migrant Djiboutien international | | 45,2 | | 54,8 | 100 |
| Migrant Étranger interne | | 37,8 | | 62,2 | 100 |
| Migrant Étranger international | | 43,8 | | 56,2 | 100 |
| Migrant Pas de nationalité interne | | 31,7 | | 68,3 | 100 |
| Migrant Pas de nationalité international | | 35,9 | | 64,1 | 100 |
| Ensemble | | 49,5 | | 50,5 | 100 |

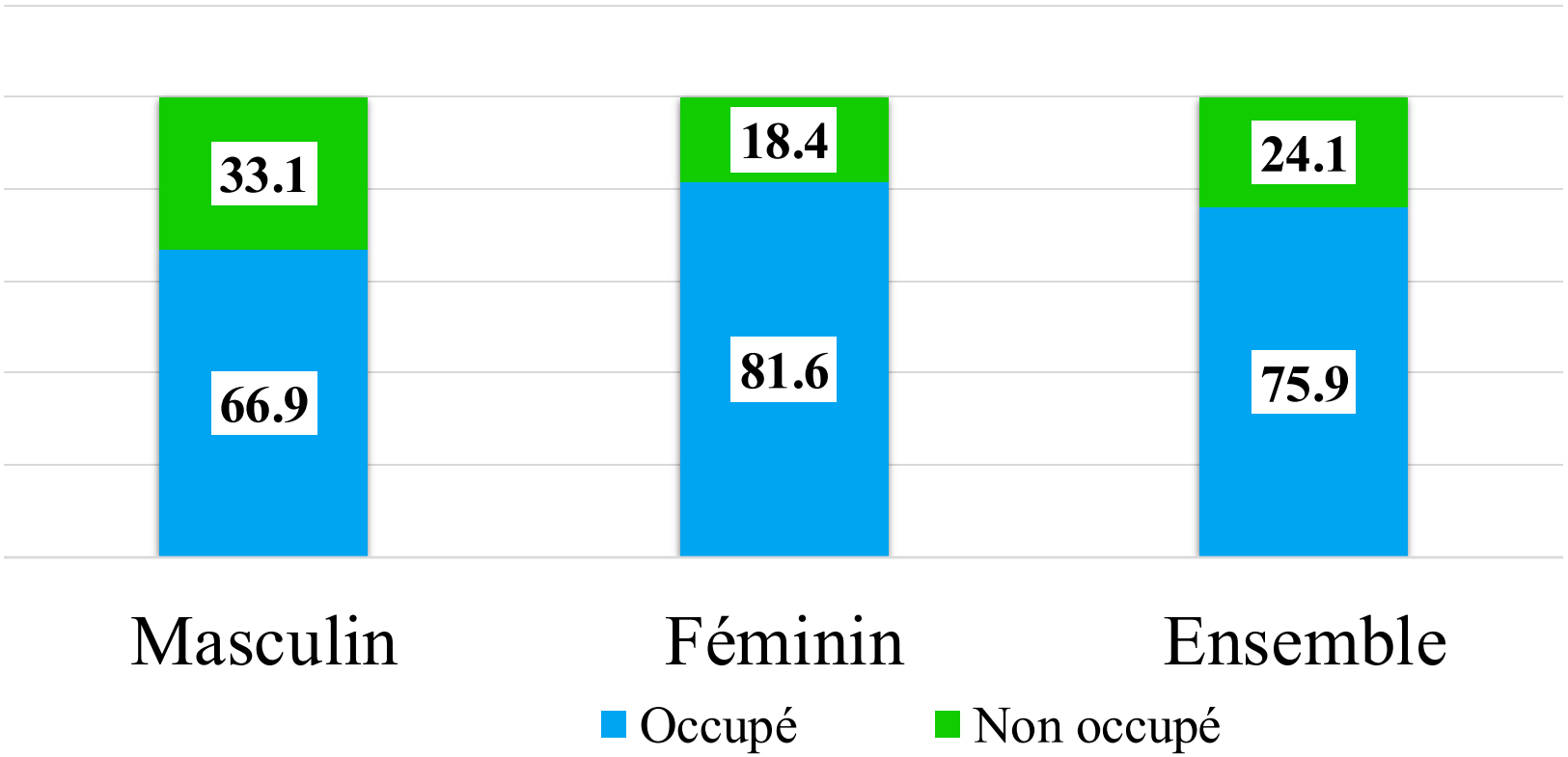
*Source : INSTAD (2024) RGPH-3*

# Distribution (%) international immigrants by region, sex, and sex ratio

| Région | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | SEX RATIO |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % | |
| Djibouti Ville | 74 | 80,5 | 78 | 58,2 |
| Ali-Sabieh | 12,4 | 9,4 | 10,5 | 83,7 |
| Dikhil | 3,2 | 2,7 | 2,9 | 74,7 |
| Tadjourah | 2,2 | 1,7 | 1,9 | 80 |
| Obock | 4,1 | 2,6 | 3,1 | 100,2 |
| Arta | 4,1 | 3,1 | 3,5 | 84,8 |
| Ensemble | 100 | 100 | 100 | 63,3 |

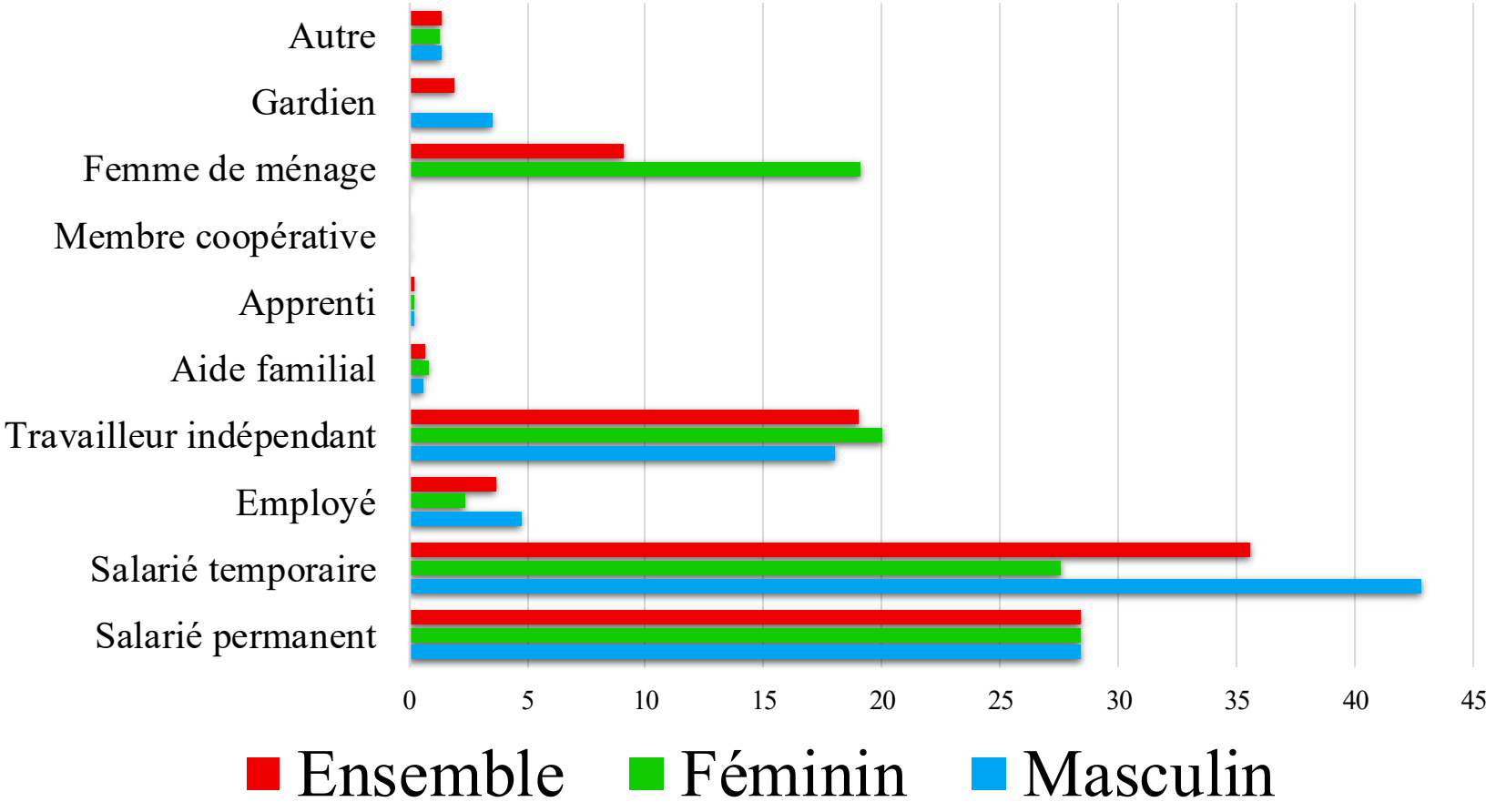
*Source : INSTAD (2024) RGPH-3*

# Occupational status of international immigrants by sex in Djibouti

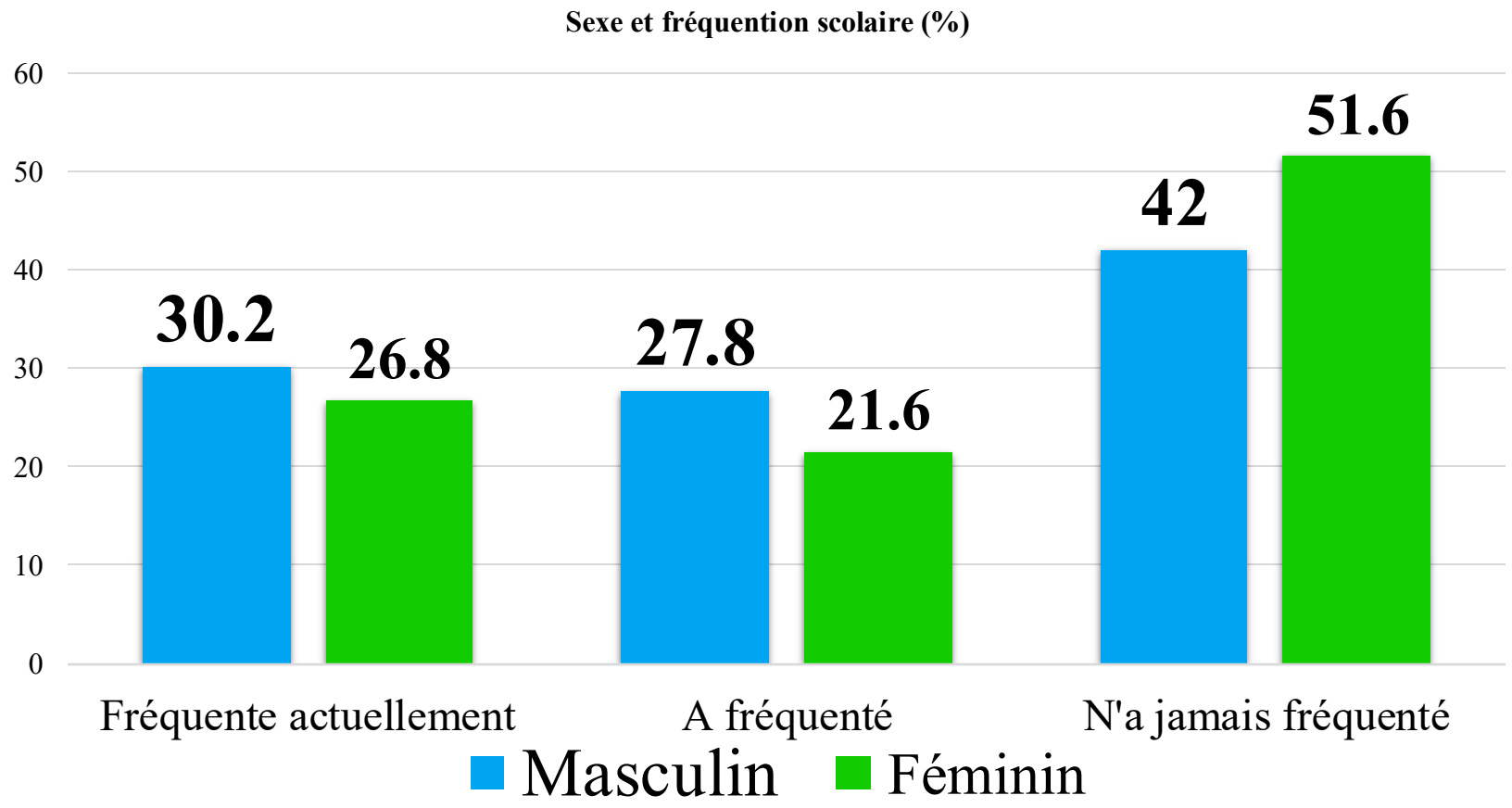



*Source : INSTAD (2024) RGPH-3*

# Economic activity status of international immigrants, by sex

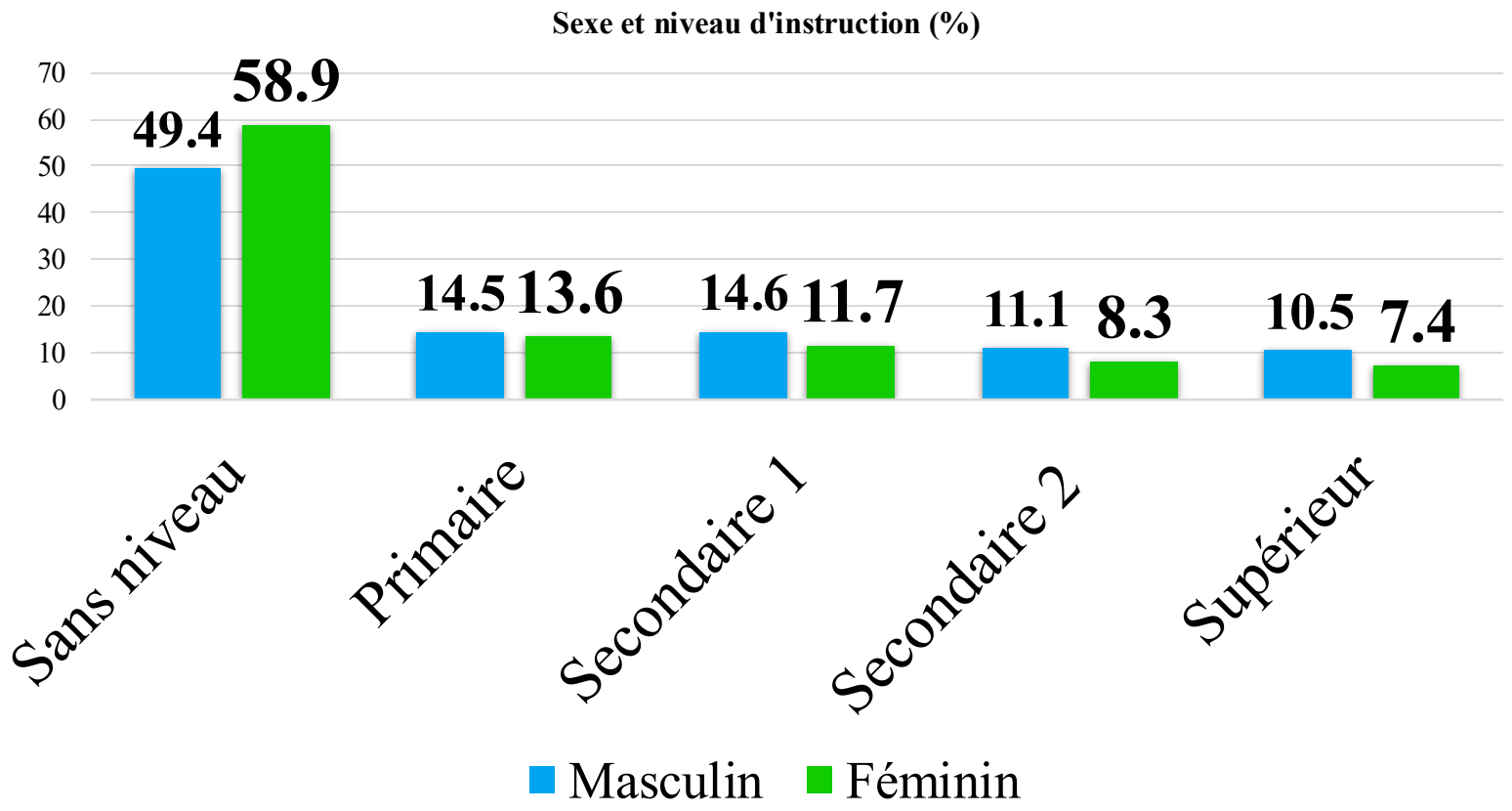


# Proportion of the resident population aged 3 and over by sex according to school attendance



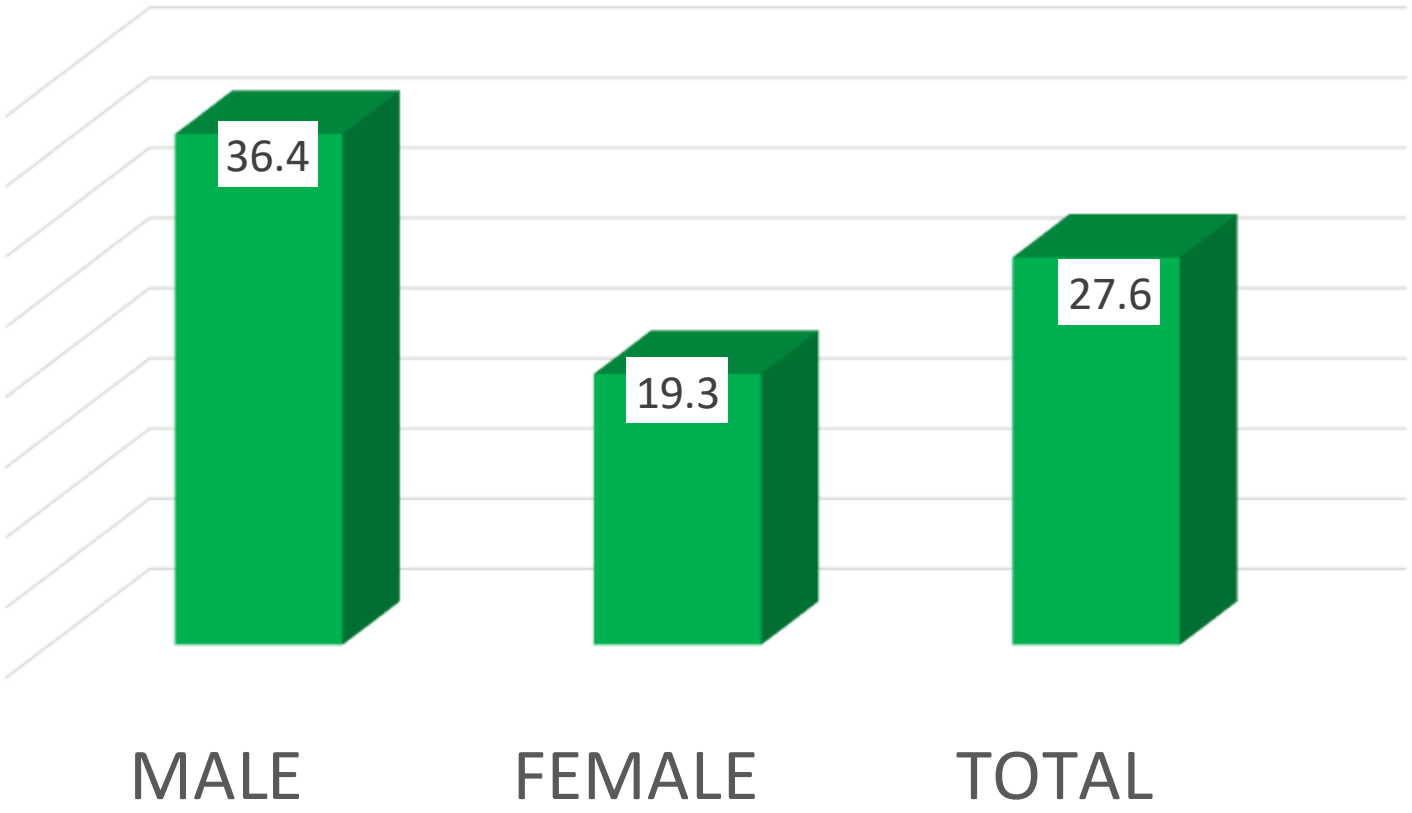

*Source : INSTAD (2024) RGPH-3*

# Proportion of the population aged 3 and over by sex and level of education




*Source : INSTAD (2024) RGPH-3*

# Employment rate by gender in relation to the working-age population




*Source : INSTAD (2024) RGPH-3*

# Conclusion

- Gender data is important for fair policies.
- Men and women migrate for different reasons: men often for work, women sometimes for family or to escape violence.
- Women face higher risks, like exploitation and gender-based violence.
- Policies should address these different needs, such as healthcare for women or protection from forced labor for men.
- Collecting gender-sensitive migration data is a human right and is supported by global agreements to make sure no one is left behind.