

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT



MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Regional Flow Monitoring Network: Libya, Sudan, Yemen

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Middle East & North Africa

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
April 2020

Active Flow Monitoring Network	
Libya	44 FMPs
Sudan	1 FMP
Yemen	6 FMPs

51 FMPs are currently active in three countries in the region.

IOM identified at least 653,800 migrants in **Libya** during the January – February data collection cycle (Round 29). Migrants were identified in all 100 municipalities, within 569 communities and originated from at least 40 different countries. Information on current migration flows was collected through 639 assessments in 10 regions and 15 municipalities.

The top five nationalities identified were Nigerien (21%), Chadian (16%), Egyptian (15%), Sudanese (12%) and Nigerian (8%). Out of the total number of migrants identified, 609,161 individuals (93%) originated from 28 different African countries while 44,095 individuals (8%) came from 10 Asian countries (including countries of Middle East). The remaining 544 individuals were recorded as unknown nationality and/or other country of origin.

Out of the 609,161 individuals from Africa, 420,130 (64%) were from countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and 189,031 individuals (29%) were from countries in North Africa.

Since the onset of armed conflict in the southern areas of Tripoli on 04 April 2019, a significant number of people have been affected. The conflict has also affected migrants held in the detention centers as well as those in urban locations and their protection remains a concern. By the end of April, close to 1,400 migrants were held in DCIM detention centers located near conflict-affected areas and were among the most vulnerable populations at risk. Despite the emergence of COVID-19 cases in Libya, and repeated calls for a ceasefire during the reporting period, armed clashes involving use of shelling in the vicinity of areas inhabited by civilians, including migrants, continued to negatively impact the lives of civilian population.

Through IOM's Maritime Incidents tracking activities, DTM provides updates on the number of maritime incidents off the Libyan coast, as well as the latest figures on Italy arrivals and recorded deaths along the Central Mediterranean Route. As of 1 January 2020, 146 deaths were recorded along the central Mediterranean route by the end of April. Between 1 January and 30 April, 3,206 migrants were returned to Libya by Libyan coast guards, this included 176 migrant children and 282 females that were rescued.

In **Sudan**, 16,542 IDPs (4,705 households) and 36,089 (6,080) returnees were registered as of March 2020. Approximately 2,358 South Sudanese migrants (463 households) were identified at the Abyei flow monitoring point crossing the border from South Sudan into Sudan. Data from DTM Sudan's first mobility tracking round are currently being finalised, and

Emergency Event Tracking (EET) has been implemented to track sudden displacements across the country as of January 2020.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Sudan (GoS) declared a nationwide health emergency and introduced mitigation measures in March 2020 to reduce the transmission of the virus. These measures include restrictions on travel due to closure of airports, points of entry (PoE) along land borders and maritime boundaries, as well as domestic movement restrictions. DTM Sudan has been monitoring the impact of mitigation measures on IDPs, including impediments to IDP camp access in Darfur. Of the IDP camps DTM is currently monitoring, no cases of COVID-19 have been reported amongst IDPs. Key informants reported an estimated 765 IDPs are stranded across South Darfur, Northern State and Khartoum State unable to return home to IDP camps across Darfur.

In **Yemen**, DTM Flow Monitoring exercises recorded 1,725 migrants arriving by boat during April 2020. The majority of migrants reported in April were Ethiopian nationals (85% or 1,465 individuals), 15 per cent were Somali nationals (260 individuals). Arrivals of Ethiopian nationals in April decreased by 78 per cent from the 6,753 individuals recorded in March, and the number of Somali nationals recorded a decrease of about 45 per cent from that reported in the previous month (470 individuals). All migrants intended to reach Saudi Arabia (1,725 individuals); no one intended to stay in Yemen.

Since November 2017, DTM Yemen has been tracking returns from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia through a border Flow Monitoring Point in Al Wade'a, Hadramaut Governorate. In April 2020, no individuals returned to Yemen, which is the first time since more than a year, due to COVID-19 restrictions.

[migration.iom.int](https://www.migration.iom.int)

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Iraq

Current Implementation Round
Round 114 (January - February 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of February 29 2020

1,399,170 Internally Displaced
4,660,404 Returnees

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking, Integrated Location Assessment

Current Geographical Coverage
104 districts in 18 governorates

Published Information Products
Master List Report 114, Displacement and Return Report, Displacement Overview Dashboard, Return Movements Overview Dashboards

displacement.iom.int/iraq

Data collection for Round 114 took place during the months of January and February 2020. As of 29 February 2020, DTM identified 4,660,404 returnees (776,734 households) across 8 governorates, 38 districts and 1,956 locations. An additional 63,954 returnees were recorded during data collection for Report 114, which is significantly lower than the number of new returnees in the previous round (135,642 new returnees in Report 113). Most returned to the governorates of Anbar (26,016), Ninewa (19,404) and Salah al-Din (5,754).

During the same period, DTM also identified 1,399,170 IDPs (233,195 households) dispersed across 18 governorates, 104 districts and 3,004 locations in Iraq (-37 locations since the previous round).

Despite the overall decrease in the number of IDPs (-15,462 since the previous round), 10,530 individuals were displaced in the assessed locations during January and February. Most of these displacement movements were secondary, with 5,910 individuals moving between locations of displacement, including 228 individuals who arrived from camps and 2,046 individuals who were re-displaced after returning. 2,574 individuals were displaced from their areas of origin for the first time. Most of them fled from Baghdad and Diyala governorates due to ongoing demonstrations, the worsening security situation, lack of services and lack of employment opportunities.

In terms of areas of origin, 59 per cent of the current caseload of IDPs come from Ninewa Governorate, mainly from Mosul (287,070 individuals), Sinjar (267,150) and Al-Ba'aj (111,474). The second largest shares of IDPs come from Salah al-Din and Anbar governorates with 11 per cent each. The top districts of origin are Tooz Khurmatu (41,682 individuals), Baiji (33,006) and Balad (31,446) in Salah al-Din

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Libya

Current Implementation Round
Round 29 (January- February 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of February 2020

373,709 Internally Displaced
448,573 Returnees

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey, Event Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

Published Information Products
IDP and Returnee Information Package (Displacement Report), Migrant Information Package (Migrant Report), Event Tracking Report, Flash Updates, Maritime Incident Update

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Hostilities over the past year resulted in the new displacement of at least 201,168 individuals since April 2019 as the number of IDPs in Libya increased from 172,541 prior in Round 24 to 373,709 IDPs in Round 29. Displacement was not only observed from Tripoli and surrounding areas (149,315 IDPs), but also from Murzuq in Southern Libya (29,666 new IDPs), other conflict-affected areas in Western Libya such as Abu Gurayn & Sirt (4,650 new IDPs), as well as other locations. IDP families displaced to locations close to areas of conflict remain at risk, along with host community members providing them with shelter

Throughout the reporting period, armed conflict in Tripoli continued to include use of airstrikes which impacted localities in conflict areas substantially, leading to sustained displacement of civilians due to

the volatile security situation. Furthermore, the conflict expanded into the areas of Misrata region, with displacements recorded from Abu Qurayn municipality due to armed conflict.

DTM has continued with Emergency Tracking of displaced and affected populations in and around southern Tripoli region since the start of the crisis in April.

DTM SUPPORT OF THE RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM (RRM)

DTM identified priority needs throughout its emergency tracking of displaced populations and has facilitated delivery of life-saving aid to over 30,000 IDPs in urgent need of humanitarian assistance through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). The Rapid Response Mechanism in Libya includes partners UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM and WFP, and the timely identification of affected populations at the locations of displacement by DTM resulted in the quick delivery of life-saving and dignity-restoring assistance via the provision of food and non-food items, dignity kits and hygiene kits.

In Round 29, the number of identified returnees in Libya had remained stable at 448,573 individuals, whereas the number of identified IDPs in Libya was 373,709, 5 per cent higher than the 355,672 IDPs identified in the previous round (November –December 2019). The top three regions (*mantika*) of displacement were identified as Tripoli, Misrata, and Almageb whereas the highest number of previously displaced households had returned to their places of origin in the regions of Benghazi, Sirt, and Tripoli.

An overwhelming majority of key informants (96%) reported that IDPs left their places of origin because of the deterioration of the security situation. To a significantly lesser extent, other reasons for displacement included the worsening of the economic situation and lack of basic services at the place of origin.

However, the decline in overall security situation has brought returns to a still, as IDPs are unable to return to their places of origin due to ongoing armed conflict and insecurity in their habitual places of residence.

Overall, the data indicates that the major driver of displacement was the deteriorating security situation, in particular due to armed conflict in and around southern Tripoli.

Sudan

Current Implementation Round
April 2020

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of November 2019

2,098,740 Internally Displaced
553,501 Returnees

Number of individuals registered as of March 2020

16,542 Internally Displaced
36,089 Returnees

DTM Sudan is conducting registration and flow monitoring activities relating to five population groups: IDPs, returning IDPs, returnees from abroad and foreign nationals; this includes those in these population groups affected by natural disasters.

Implementation Component
Emergency Registration

Current Geographical Coverage
7 States

Published Information Products
Emergency Event Tracking Updates,
Quarterly DTM Reports, Mobility Tracking Reports, Maps, Aggregated datasets

displacement.iom.int/sudan

Yemen

Current Implementation Round
April 2020

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 37- April 2020

3,647,250 Internally Displaced
1,280,562 Returnees

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT)

Current Geographical Coverage
333 districts in 22 Governorates

Published Information Products
Rapid Displacement Tracking Report

displacement.iom.int/yemen

DTM in Yemen completed Round 37 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Area Assessments in November 2018 in 22 governorates. This is the first time DTM has had access to the country as a whole, and the report gives a country-wide picture of displacement in the country from 01 June to 06 November 2018.

As of November 2018, DTM Yemen estimates that there are 3.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) (607,865 households) dispersed across all 22 governorates, the majority of whom were displaced due to conflict ongoing since March 2015. For the same period, DTM identified an estimated 1.28 million IDP returnees (213,427 households) across 22 governorates.

Rapid Displacement Tracking tool remains in place to collect figures on displacement events that occur in between DTM rounds, and it contributes to the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) targeting.

DTM's Rapid Displacement Tracking estimates that 13,775 Households (HH) or 82,650 Individuals (IND) have been forced to leave their homes at least once since the beginning of the year. In general, 2,652 households are estimated to have been displaced in April 2020. Most displacement resulted from increased fighting in Al Jawf, Al Dhale'e, and Al Bayda.

In addition, the Multi Cluster Location Assessment enumerator training is planned for January 2020.

displacement.iom.int/yemen

