DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Middle East & North Africa

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
November/December 2020

Iraq	3	FMPs
Libya	46	FMPs
Sudan	1	FMP
Yemen	7	FMPs

57 FMPs are currently active in four countries in the region.

In **Iraq**, the available Flow Monitoring data (at the time of preparing this report) is for the month of September 2020 covered the three border points of Fishkhabour (bordering with the Syrian Arab Republic), Ibrahim Al-Khalil (bordering with Turkey) and Bashmagh (bordering with the Islamic Republic of Iran). Although all three points have recorded an increased number of crossing in comparison with the previous month, it was Bashmagh between Iraq and Iran recording the most noticeable increase and the highest number of crossings. Majority of those have crossed Bashmagh point travelled either for business trade or returning to their home.

In September, the Ibrahim Al-Khalil border point between Iraq and Turkey witnessed a larger flow of travellers as compared to the previous month. DTM identified 7,492 individuals crossing the Ibrahim Al-Khalil border point, among which 3,234 entering Iraq after being abroad (incoming flow) and 4,258 individuals exiting Iraq to another country (outgoing flow). On average, the border was

crossed by 375 travellers per day during the month (combining incoming and outgoing flows) and 57 vehicles (including private cars, buses, and minibuses). This is significantly higher in comparison with the previous round collected between 4 and 27 August, during which 2,073 individuals crossed the Ibrahim Al-Khalil border point. Most incoming and outgoing travellers were men. Women represented 20 per cent of incoming and 22 per cent of outgoing flows. Around three fifths of incoming and half of outgoing travellers were aged 35–60 years and the rest were aged 18–34 years, with a small portion of travellers older than 60 years (4% of incoming and 4% of outgoing travellers). Most outgoing flows were Iraqis either residing in Iraq (65%) or abroad (35%) and 17 per cent were Turkish residing in their home country. The remaining 4 per cent were other foreign nationalities. The main reasons for exiting Iraq were returning to country of habitual residence (40%), followed by medical treatment (23%) and business or trade (18%).

The Fishkhabour border point between Iraq and Syria over the same reporting period witnessed a higher flow of travellers as compared to the previous round collected in August. DTM identified 2,407 individuals crossing the Fishkhabour border point, with 1,352 entering Iraq after being abroad (incoming flow) and 1,055 individuals exiting Iraq to another country (outgoing flow). On average, the border was crossed by 267 travellers per day (combining incoming and outgoing flows) and 19 vehicles. This is a higher number compared to the previous round collected in between 23 and 27 August, when 738 individuals crossed the Fishkhabour border point. Unlike for other

border crossings, there were more female travellers than male travellers at the Fishkhabour border crossing, representing 55 per cent of incoming flow. Around half were middle-aged (35–60 years old) and another half were young adults (18–34 years old). All incoming travellers were Syrians either residing in Iraq (56%) or abroad (44%). Family reunion was the main reason to cross for the majority of travellers (83%), followed by special occasions and returning to the country of habitual residence.

The Bashmagh border point over the same reporting period witnessed a significantly higher flow of travellers as compared to the previous round collected in August 2020. DTM identified 8,697 individuals crossing the Bashmagh border point, with 4,126 entering Iraq after being abroad (incoming flow) and 4,571 individuals exiting Iraq to another country (outgoing flow). On average, the border was crossed by 414 travellers per day (combining incoming and outgoing flows) and 15 vehicles (private cars). This is a significantly higher number compared to the previous round collected between 10 and 27 August, when 2,544 individuals crossed the Bashmagh border point. Most incoming and outgoing travellers were men. Women represented 28 per cent of incoming and 26 per cent of outgoing flows. Half of incoming travellers were aged 18–34 years and the rest were aged 35–60 years, with a small portion of travellers older than 60 years (5% of incoming travellers). One third of outgoing travellers were aged 18–34 years and the remaining were aged 35–60 years. Around three fifths of incoming flows were Iraqis residing in their home country and around two fifths were Iranians residing in their home country. Business or trade was the main reason of travel for 38 per cent of incoming flow, followed by returning to the country of habitual residence (32%) and family visit (22%).

In **Libya**, Information on current migration flows was collected in 11 regions and 16 municipalities through 373 flow monitoring records at Flow Monitoring Points, and 2,148 surveys with individual migrants. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic DTM data collection in Libya largely continued through in person interviews as staff and respondents followed public health recommendations and infection prevention measures, while interviews via phone were also used when in person interviews could not safely take place.

The number of migrants in Libya decreased to 574,146 as estimated 80,000 migrants have left Libya since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. The economic downturn, including plummeting income-generating opportunities for migrant workers, tightened security controls and mobility restrictions due to COVID-19 are amongst the factors which have likely contributed to a number of migrants leaving Libya.

Mobility restrictions at some land border crossing points started to ease during the reporting period compared to previous months and since the start of the pandemic. For example, the Emsaed Point of Entry (PoE) (between Egypt and Libya) was open for entry and exit. In addition, several land border crossing points were periodically opened to allow groups of migrants to leave the country.

IOM provides updates on the number of maritime incidents off the Libyan coast through its Maritime Incidents tracking activities, as well as the latest figures on arrivals to Italy and recorded deaths along the Central Mediterranean Route. Between January and December 2020 36,435 individuals) - nearly two and a half times of the same period last year (14,876 individuals) arrived in Italy and Malta via the Mediterranean Sea across the Central Mediterranean Route from Libya and Tunisia. In addition, at least 984 individuals were reported to as dead (382) or missing and presumed dead (602) during 2020 while attempting to cross the Mediterranean Sea via the Central Mediterranean Route. In 2020, 11,891 migrants were returned to Libya by Libyan coast guards; this included 711 children and 811 females that were rescued.

In **Sudan,** available Flow Monitoring data on the months of November and December 2020 recorded approximately 1,389 South Sudanese (310 households) crossing the Abyei border flow monitoring point, following the re-opening of the border crossing from South Sudan into Sudan in July 2020.

In **Yemen**, Flow Monitoring exercises recorded 3,375 migrants (1,340 in November and 2,035 in December 2020) arriving by boat during the two months. The majority of migrants reported in November are Ethiopian nationals (88% or 1,178 individuals), and the rest (12%) are Somali nationals (162 individuals). Arrivals of Ethiopian nationals in the month of December increased about 35 per cent

(1,803 individuals) comparing to November (1,178 individuals), and the number of Somali nationals recorded an increase of 30 per cent (230 individuals in December) comparing to November (162 individuals). Most of the migrants (95%) intended to reach the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) during the period from November to December 2020. The total cumulative number of migrants entered into Yemen since the beginning of 2020 as of 31 December is 37,535.

Since November 2017, DTM Yemen has also been tracking Yemeni returnees from KSA. However, no Yemeni returnee could be tracked in November and December 2020 due to accessibility issue at Manfath Al-Wadeeah entry point. Since January 2020, in total of 14,161 Yemenis returned to Yemen, 13,895 of them from KSA and remaining 266 from Horn of Africa.

 migration.iom.int

Iraq

Current Implementation Round
Round 119 (November - December 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored As of 31 December 2020:

1,224,108 Internally Displaced
4,831,566 Returnees

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

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide (with presence of IDPs in 105 districts across 18 governorates, and returnees in 38 districts across 8 governorates)

Published Information Products
Master List Report 119, Return Index Round 11, Displacement Overview Dashboard, Return Movements Overview Dashboards

 displacement.iom.int/iraq

Data collection for Round 119 took place in November and December 2020. As of 31 December 2020, DTM identified 4,831,566 returnees (805,261 households), dispersed across eight governorates, 38 districts, and 2,121 locations in

Iraq. A higher number of new returnees were recorded in Round 119 (49,152) compared with the number recorded in Round 118 (38,364). The most common governorates that individuals returned to between November and December 2020 include Ninewa (where 31,932 individuals were recorded), Anbar (5,574), and Salah al-Din (4,530). During the same period, DTM also identified 1,224,108 IDPs (210,863 households), dispersed across 18 governorates, 105 districts, and 2,937 locations in Iraq (two fewer locations than the last round). This represents an overall decrease of 54,756 IDPs since the previous round. Regarding IDPs' area of origin, consistent with the previous round, 58 per cent of the current caseload of IDPs come from Ninewa governorate, especially from Mosul (258,405 individuals), Sinjar (209,675), and Al-Ba'aj (101,645). The next highest shares of IDPs come from Salah al-Din and Anbar governorates, which feature 12 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively.

As this is the final report for 2020, some of the changes and trends in IDP and returnee figures recorded throughout the year are presented. Between 1 January and 31 December, DTM recorded a decrease of 190,524 IDPs (-13%) compared with the year of 2019. However, despite this overall decrease, a total of 67,162 IDPs re-displaced or displaced for the first time during 2020. The majority were re-displaced, either between locations of displacement (53,997) or after failing to return (4,366), and 8,799 were displaced for the first time. Additionally, between January-December 2020, DTM identified 235,116 additional returnees compared with the year of 2019. This is significantly lower than the increases reported in 2019 (431,130) and 2018 (944,958). Governorates with the highest numbers of overall returnees include Ninewa (1,889,154 with 122,820 new returnees in 2020), Anbar (1,504,632 with 50,928 new returnees) and Salah al-Din (708,744 with 33,552 new returnees).

Libya

Current Implementation Round
Round 33 (September-October 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of 31 October 2020:

316,415 Internally Displaced
567,802 Returnees
574,146 Migrants

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

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

IDP and Returnee Information Package (Displacement Report), Migrant Information Package (Migrant Report), Event Tracking Report, Flash Updates, Maritime Incident Update, COVID-19 Mobility Tracking

🌐 displacement.iom.int/libya
🌐 migration.iom.int/libya

A total of 574,146 migrants of over 43 nationalities were identified in Round 33 of DTM data collection, which was conducted during September and October 2020. Migrants' presence was recorded in all 100 Libyan municipalities and in 579 (out of 667) communities (muhallas).The top five nationalities identified for migrants were Nigerien (20%), Egyptian (17%), Chadian (15%), Sudanese (14%) and Nigerian (7%). Out of the total number of migrants identified, 525,475 individuals (92%) originated from more than two dozen African countries; while 47,543 individuals (8%) came from the Middle East and Asia including Bangladeshis, Syrians, and Palestinians. The remaining 1,146 individuals were recorded as other country of origin and/or unknown nationality.

Among the 525,475 individuals from Africa, 334,126 (58%) were from countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and 191,331 individuals (33%) were from countries in North Africa.

Furthermore, by the end of October close to 2,378 migrants were held in Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM) managed detentions in Western Libya. Protection and humanitarian needs of these migrants held in detention specifically in the context of COVID-19 pandemic remains a grave concern.

Following the suspension of hostilities in South Tripoli and the progress made towards conflict resolution including the ceasefire agreement signed on 23 October 2020, a sustained return of displaced households was observed in Western Libya, although the lack of basic services combined with the presence of explosive remnants of war (ERW) and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in previously contested areas remains an impediment for most displaced families hoping to return to their areas of origin. The number of returnees identified during round 33 of data collection increased from 493,716 returnees to 567,802 returnees, with significant returns observed to Abusliem, Swani bin Adam, Qasr Bin Ghasheer, Al Azizya, Espeaa and parts of Ain Zara.

Correspondingly, the number of IDPs identified in Libya decreased from 392,241 in Round 32 to 316,415 IDPs in round 33 by the end of October 2020.

Sudan

Current Implementation Round
January 2021

Latest baseline count of populations tracked
As of January 2020 (Mobiliy Tracking Round One)

2,399,433 Internally Displaced
703,596 permanent returnees
137,870 seasonal returnees
39,083 returnees from abroad
140,661 foreign nationals

Cumulative Number of individuals registered from January - December 2020

36,432 Internally Displaced
39,922 Returnees

DTM Sudan is conducting emergency tracking, flow monitoring and mobility tracking 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 Event Tracking, Registration, Mobility Tracking.

Current Geographical Coverage
Seven States (five Darfur states, and South and West Kordofan)

Published Information Products
Early Warning Flash Alerts, Emergency Event Tracking Updates, Situation Assessment Updates, Quarterly DTM Reports, Mobility Tracking Reports, Maps, Aggregated datasets

🌐 displacement.iom.int/sudan

As of January 2020, and across the seven states of implementation, MT Round One identifies an estimated population presence of:

- 2,399,433 IDPs
- 703,596 permanent returnees from internal displacement
- 137,870 seasonal returnees
- 39,083 returnees from abroad
- 171,945 Sudanese nationals (having reportedly left their location of origin since the beginning of 2019)
- 140,661 foreign nationals

Mobility Tracking (MT) figures may increase in future rounds due to data validation and operational expansion for wider geographical coverage, and do not necessarily indicate an increase in displaced populations

As a subcomponent of MT, Emergency Event Tracking (EET) has been deployed to track sudden displacements and rapid population movements and provide frequent updates when needed. As of 31 December 2020, DTM tracked a total affected caseload of 351,451 individuals (68,543 households) across Central, North, South and West Darfur, as well as West Kordofan state. Of the total caseload, 243,862 individuals were affected/displaced due to the rainy season, 106,839 individuals were affected/displaced due to conflict, and 750 individuals were affected/displaced due to the outbreak of fire.

Prior to the implementation of EET, and as of 31 December 2020, 22 Early Warning Flash Alerts have been disseminated to notify partners on sudden events where EET activites will subsequently take place.

To complement EET, Situation Assessments have been implemented to collect data on populations in non-emergency settings or protracted situations caused by conflict or natural disaster, and utilise a broad network of key informants to provide an overview of the context and inform response planning. As of 31 December 2020, DTM monitored 47,813 affected/displaced individuals (8,513 households) in Central Darfur.

Yemen

Current Implementation Round
November 2018

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 37- Nov 2018

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

Implementation Component
Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT)

Current Geographical Coverage
140 districts in 13 Governorates

Published Information Products
Rapid Displacement Tracking Report
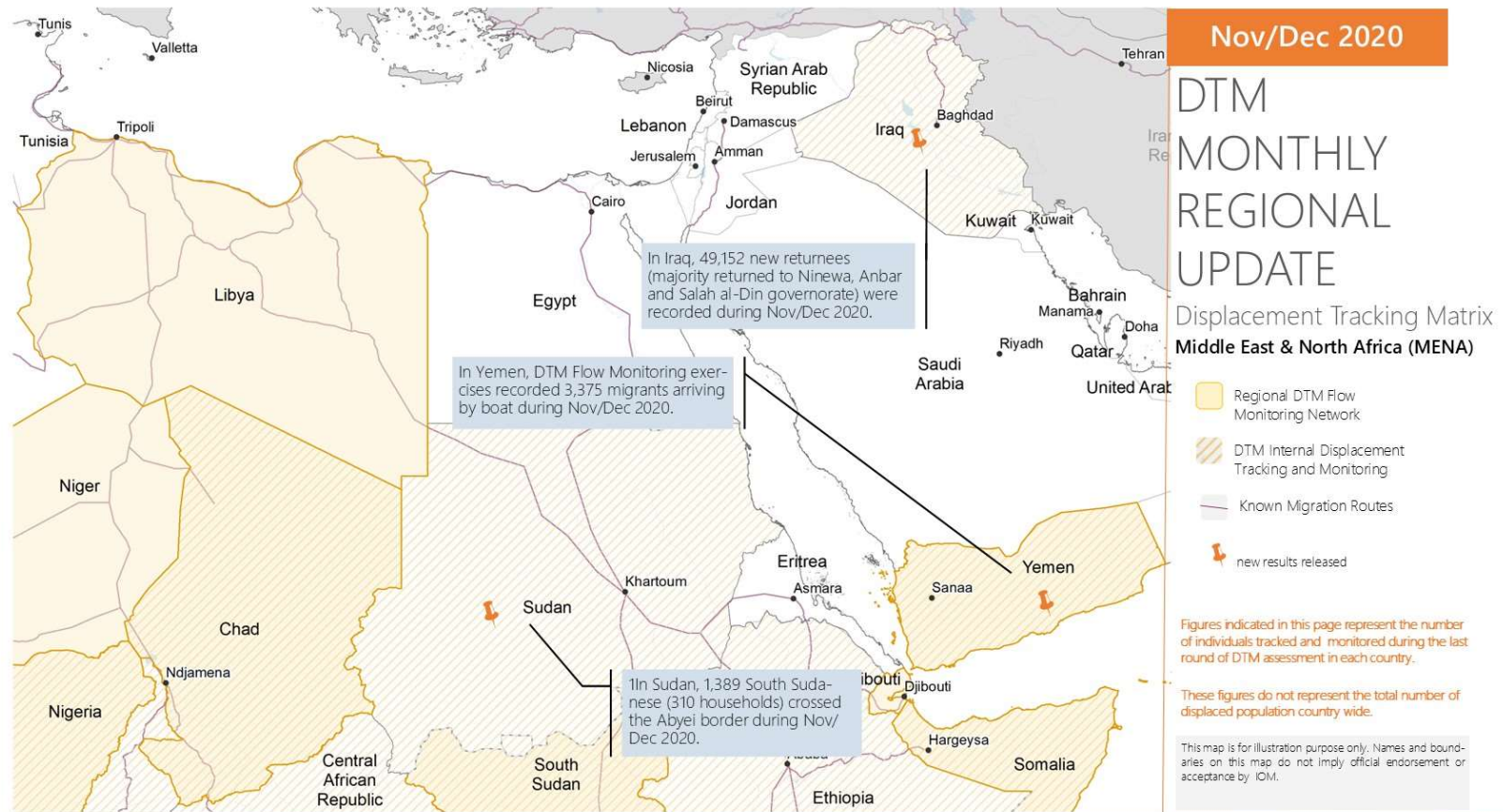
 displacement.iom.int/yemen

DTM in Yemen completed Round 37 of its Mobility Tracking in November 2018 in 22 governorates. This was the first time

and last time DTM has had access to the country as a whole, and the report gives a country-wide picture of displacement stocks in the country from 01 June to 06 November 2018.

Since November 2018, when DTM Yemen accounted for 3.6 million IDPs (607,865 households) dispersed across all 22 governorates, the majority 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 area assessment DTM rounds, and it contributes to the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) targeting.

DTM's Rapid Displacement Tracking estimates that 28,731 households (172,386 Individuals) have been forced to leave their homes at least once since January 2020 and until December 2020. During the months of November and December, 2,341 households (14,046 individuals) are estimated to have been displaced. Since January 2020, conflict has been by far the biggest driver of the displacement (83 per cent of the total displaced population resulted from conflicts), and 90 per cent of which were displaced in 5 governorate (Marib, Al Hudaydah, Al Dhale'e, Taizz, and Al Jawf).

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix

Middle East & North Africa (MENA)

In Iraq, 49,152 new returnees (majority returned to Ninewa, Anbar and Salah al-Din governorate) were recorded during Nov/Dec 2020.

In Yemen, DTM Flow Monitoring exercises recorded 3,375 migrants arriving by boat during Nov/Dec 2020.

1In Sudan, 1,389 South Sudanese (310 households) crossed the Abyei border during Nov/Dec 2020.

Regional DTM Flow Monitoring Network

DTM Internal Displacement Tracking and Monitoring

Known Migration Routes

new results released

Figures indicated in this page represent the number of individuals tracked and monitored during the last round of DTM assessment in each country.

These figures do not represent the total number of displaced population country wide.

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

Regional Flow Monitoring Network
Iraq, Libya, Sudan, Yemen

📍 57 Flow Monitoring Points

Iraq
As of Round 119 – Nov-Dec 2020

🚶 1,224,108 Internally Displaced

🚶 4,831,566 Returnees (IDPs)

Libya
As of Round 30 – Sept - October 2020

🚶 316,415 Internally Displaced

🚶 567,802 Returnees (IDPs)

Sudan
Registrations for whole year of 2020

🚶 36,432 Internally Displaced

🚶 39,922 Returnees (Permanent)

Yemen
As of Round 37 – Nov 2018

🚶 3,647,250 Internally Displaced

172,386 displaced in 2020

🚶 1,280,562 Returnees