

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

REGIONAL SNAPSHOT – MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA
 Quarterly Report July 1 – September 30, 2021 – Iraq, Libya, Sudan, and Yemen
 PUBLICATION: OCTOBER 2021



OVERVIEW

REGIONAL DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

Total Number of IDPs

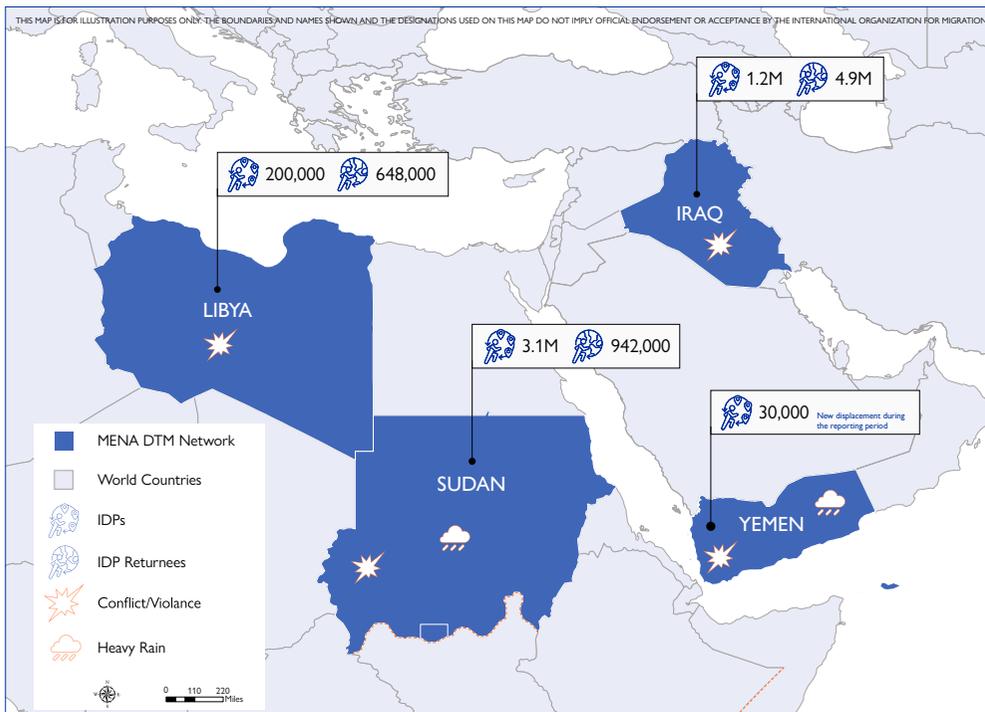
14.7M

Share of IDPs in MENA over Total IDPs in the world

27%

Share of IDPs in MENA over Total population in the region

4%



The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) provides primary data and information on internal displacement and population movements in-country and at regional and global levels. DTM's work worldwide informs humanitarian, recovery and transition interventions by providing timely data and analysis to relevant actors including governments, United Nations (UN) partner agencies, donors and other stakeholders. DTM operates in contexts of conflict, natural disasters and complex emergency settings that cause short-term or protracted displacement and in mixed migration contexts.

In the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, the 2021 Report of the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre - Global Internal Displacement Database (IDMC-GRID) recorded 14.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 2.9 million newly displaced in 2020. This figure constitutes 27 per cent of the global population of internally displaced persons (IDPs), making MENA the region with the highest concentration of IDPs worldwide. In MENA, DTM is active in five countries and operates through the humanitarian coordination structure of these countries. This Quarterly Report provides an update on the displacement situation in the four countries of the region Iraq, Libya, Sudan and Yemen, as well as mixed migration flows to and from the region¹.

During the third quarter of 2021, DTM data show a downward trend of IDP numbers in Iraq, Libya and Yemen. In Sudan, existing and newly erupted inter-communal conflict as well as natural disasters (flooding) exacerbated the displacement situation.

Below is a summary of contextual factors for the displacement and return trends for each country:

- In **Iraq**, 55,000 additional IDP returns were recorded during the two-month period (August–September), a higher number than that recorded (18,000) during the previous three-month period (May–July). This difference is because data that was inaccessible in some locations in the earlier round were included in this latest round.
- In **Libya**, the political situation remained stable, as has been the case since the peace process began in late 2020. Therefore, the number of IDPs, like in the previous quarter, continued to decrease as no mass displacement movements were recorded during this quarter, whereas the number of IDPs returning to their places of origin increased, mainly in Benghazi, Tripoli and Alifara regions.
- In **Sudan**, the conflict observed since the beginning of 2021 continued to intensify. Several new inter-communal clashes have displaced at least 60,000 people in Darfur and Kordofan region. Additionally, during this quarter, more than 16,000 people were displaced by heavy rain and flooding.
- In **Yemen**, continued hostilities intensified in early September and resulted in a sudden spike of displacement across 13 governorates, including Ma'rib, Al Hodeidah and Al Bayda. In addition, the heavy rain and flooding since early July have impacted 13,000 families, in particular Hajjah, Ma'rib, Sana'a, and Ta'iz governorates.

1-Lebanon started developing DTM analysis and products after the 4 August 2020 explosion that destroyed Beirut's port and many of its immediate neighbourhoods. Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) analysis and reports published by IOM identify the situation and needs of migrants displaced due to this event to inform immediate and mid-term responses since August 2020.

IRAQ



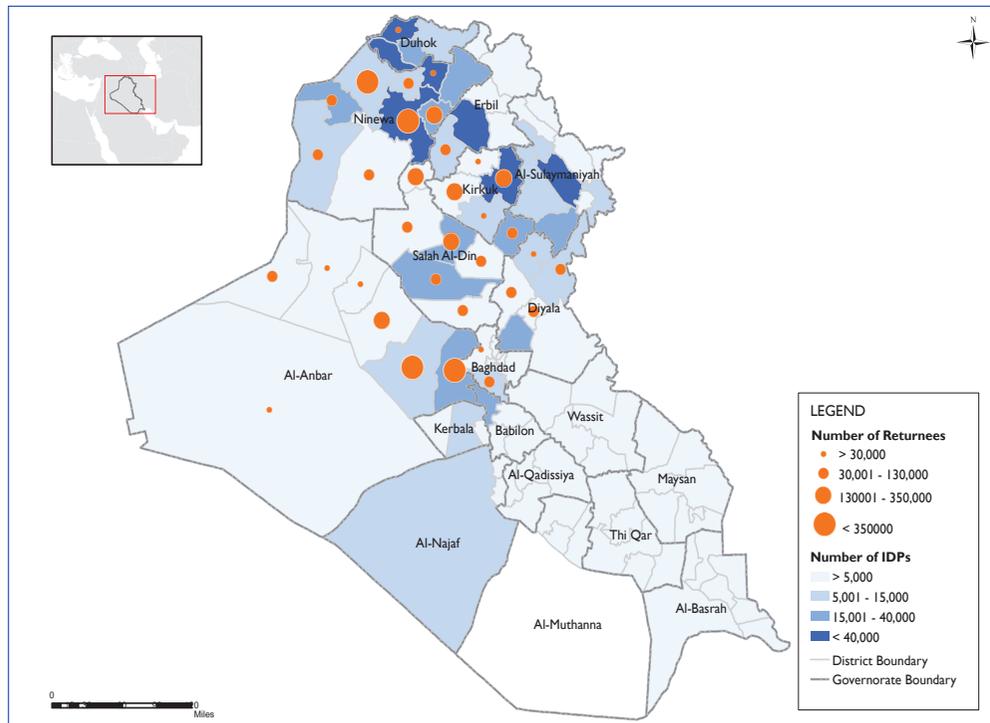
1,189,581

IDPs



4,939,074

IDP Returnees



DTM Operations



Mobilty Tracking



Flow Monitoring



Surveys and Research



Emergency Event Tracking



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By 30 September 2021², around 1,190,000 IDPs were identified across all 18 governorates in Iraq that is, an overall decrease of about 1,900 IDPs from those recorded at the end of July 2021. Ninewa Governorate continues to be where most displacement has taken place (56% or 670,000 of the total IDPs), particularly from the districts of Mosul, Sinjar and Al-Ba'aj. Out of the total IDPs recorded during the reporting period, 15 per cent are in camp settings. The first round of the displacement index, which is designed to measure and monitor living conditions of IDPs, shows that the majority of IDPs (58%) are either in high or medium severity living conditions. Ninewa and Salah al-Din are identified as the governorates with the largest overall numbers of IDPs living in severe conditions.

In addition, approximately 4,940,000 returning IDPs, including slightly over 55,000 additional returns recorded between August and September 2021, dispersed across eight governorates. This figure is higher than that previously recorded (18,000) during May–July 2021 despite the longer reporting period. The discrepancy is largely due to the DTM teams being able to assess previously inaccessible locations in Anbar. The governorates with the highest numbers of new returnees include Anbar (30,000), Salah al-Din (16,000), Erbil (5,400) and Ninewa (2,100). Meanwhile, during May 2018–July 2021, about 33,000 Iraqis have returned from abroad, with the majority (58%) coming back from Turkey and Syria.

The highest number of returnee individuals living in shelters in critical condition are in Ninewa Governorate (55,866, that is 29% of all returnees residing in this shelter type), especially in the districts of Mosul (33,000), Sinjar (8,000) and Telafar (6,300).

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS 1 *Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Rights in Iraq: An Assessment of Progress Towards Durable Solutions in Line with the PINHEIRO Principles* – this report provides a comprehensive overview of the situation with respect to HLP and highlights the importance of identifying the different dimensions of HLP as the country marks the fourth year since the Iraqi Government declared victory over the ISIL. Using the eight rights-based Pinheiro Principles, the key global tool to monitor HLP as a pillar of durable solutions, the report identifies progresses in rights related to privacy and respect to the home, freedom of movement and to adequate housing, as well as gaps.

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS 2 - *Protracted Displacement in Iraq: District of Origin Profiles (August 2021)* – drawing on data collected from November 2018 to 30 April 2021 in locations of displacement and return, the report aims to identify different reasons why the remaining IDPs stayed in displacement at that time, by highlighting several key return barriers faced by IDPs in the eight governorates. Key findings are: 1) the top four districts of origin of displaced populations are all in Ninewa Governorate - Mosul (21%), Sinjar (18%), Al-Ba'aj (8%) and Telafar (6%); 2) out of the total IDPs, 85 per cent are in out-of-camp settings; 3) districts with highest return rates are Falluja (92%), Al-Ka'im (91%) and Ramadi (90%) in Anbar Governorate; 4) approximately 80 per cent of the total IDPs are in protracted displacement and have been in displacement for more than three years; 5) high numbers of failed returns were found in the district of Al-Ka'im, Sinjar, Ramadi, Mosul and Falluja; 6) locations with no returns include Daquq, Al-Ba'aj and Khanaqin.

2- For Iraq, the data in this quarterly report covers August–September 2021.

LIBYA



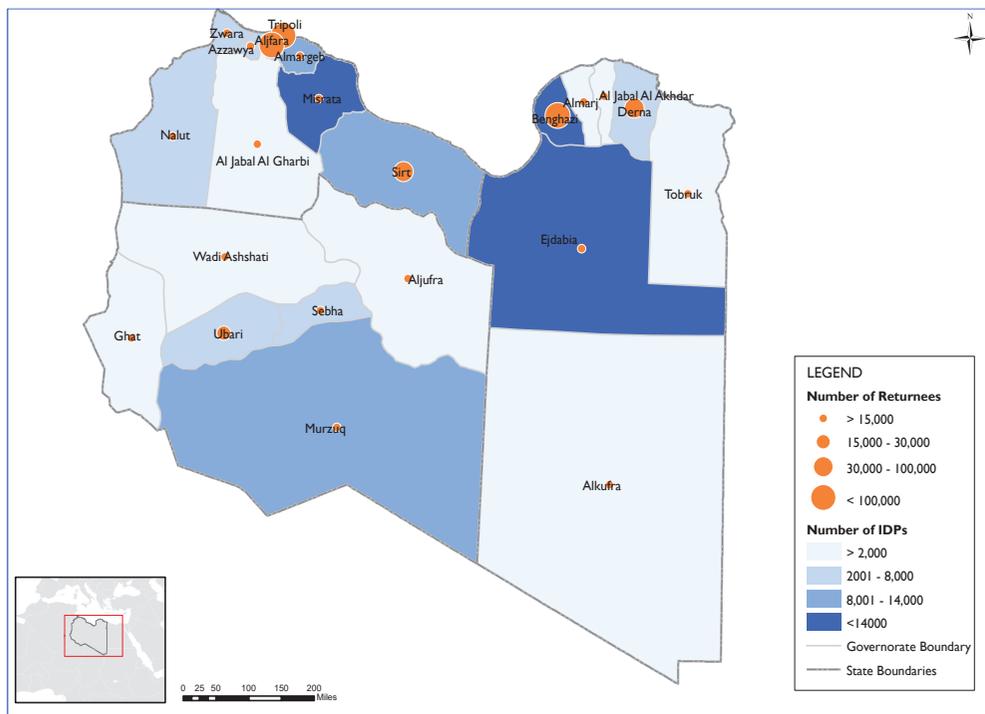
199,949

IDPs



648,317

IDP Returnees



DTM Operations



Mobility Tracking



Flow Monitoring



Surveys and Research



Emergency Event Tracking



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As the security situation remained stable since the cessation of hostilities in October 2020, the return trend of previously displaced families to their places of origin continued. However, about 200,000 individuals remained displaced by the end of September 2021. This represents a 50 per cent decrease since June 2020, when the highest number of IDPs was recorded, with over 425,000 individuals displaced from their homes. On the other hand, approximately 648,000 IDPs were reported to have returned to their places of origin by September 2021. The observed decline in the number of IDPs and increase in returns is largely driven by the improved security situation and the spontaneous return of IDPs who had displaced due to the western Libya armed conflict that started in April 2019 and had affected areas in Benghazi, Tripoli and Aljufra regions (mantika). Approximately 90 per cent of the returnees live in their previous homes. Nonetheless, a significant proportion of the IDP population in Libya is still living in protracted displacement due to damaged houses and infrastructure in their places of origin.

The regions with the highest number of IDPs are Benghazi (37,940), Tripoli (36,051) and Misrata (32,423). IDPs in these regions are at risk of protracted displacement and therefore programming for durable solutions is required. The regions with the highest number of IDP returnees include Benghazi (191,000), Tripoli (151,500) and Aljufra (107,000).

The humanitarian priority needs of IDPs, as per the data collected through Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment covering all regions of Libya, were accommodation (31%), food (29%) and health services (21%). The identified priority needs for returnees are almost identical to those of IDPs, except accommodation – food (26%), health services (19%), non-food items (NFIs, 19%) and Water,

Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH,11%).

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHT - Hunger and COVID-19 in Libya: A Joint approach examining the food security situation of migrants (July 2021) – The joint study by the World Food Programme (WFP) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) explores the effects of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and related restrictions on the food security situation of migrants in Libya. Building on the previous assessments IOM/WFP Hunger, Displacement, and Migration in November 2019, IOM’s DTM and WFP’s Vulnerability Analysis and Monitoring (VAM) teams conducted a food security assessment in Libya with the aim of providing an update on the food security situation of migrants; identifying the most vulnerable groups; analysing the impact of COVID-19 related measures on migrants’ food insecurity; and informing development and humanitarian actors of the scale, duration and type of assistance required by migrants.

The study findings show that one in five migrants interviewed is food insecure (determined using key indicators including food consumption, economic vulnerability and asset depletion) while more than half are considered marginally food insecure. As a result, the use of coping mechanisms to mitigate food shortages remains extensive among migrants and is intensified by a lack of access to social safety nets. Findings also reveal that many migrants are facing stress and insecurity as their budgets for food and other essential needs are stretched, which may impair future ability to provide for themselves and deal with potential shocks. For example, surveys show that one third of migrants were sending remittances or had stopped altogether since the beginning of the pandemic in March 2020.

SUDAN



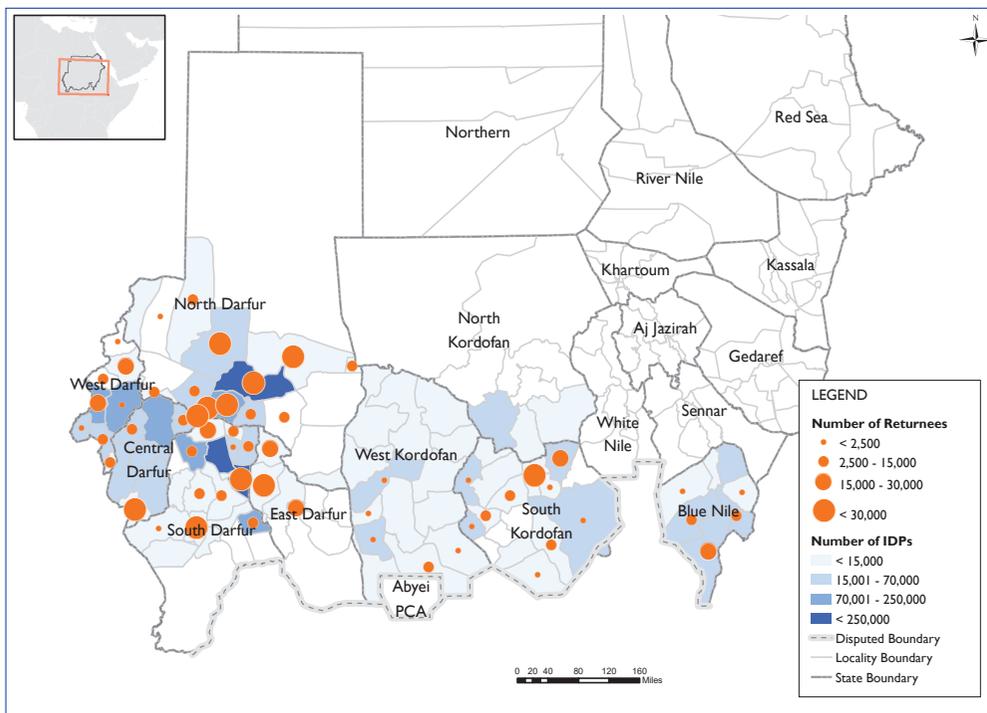
3,086,553

IDPs



942,299

IDP Returnees



DTM Operations



Mobility Tracking



Emergency Event Tracking



Registration



Surveys and Research

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The Mobility Tracking round three, conducted in 83 localities of nine states in Sudan, identified the presence of 3,087,000 IDPs, 942,000 returning IDPs from internal displacement, 38,500 seasonal returnees and 93,000 returnees from abroad.

DTM in Sudan also implements Emergency Event Tracking (EET) to provide regular updates on displacement caused by specific events such as the inter-communal conflict in Darfur and natural disasters. During the third quarter of 2021, DTM through its EET methodology estimates that more than 60,000 people were displaced due to inter-communal violent conflicts in Darfur and Kordofan region.

In North Darfur, inter-communal violence in Tawila and in Al Fasher localities displaced more than 53,000 individuals. In Central Darfur, conflict between the Al-Bani and Al-Sharfa tribes in Mukjar locality displaced about 2,500 individuals. In South Darfur, conflict between the Maslite and Falata tribes in Gereida displaced more than 1,600 people. In West Darfur, violence erupted between the Tama and Ora tribes in Kereneik locality, displacing 1,600 people. Across South and West Kordofan, inter-communal clashes displaced at least 2,600 people.

Separately, hundreds of thousands of people displaced by the previous conflicts remained displaced including in Ag Geneina of West Darfur (115,000), Sharg Al Jabal and Gereida of South Darfur (46,000), Shamal Jabal Marrah (28,000) and Kalogi of South Kordofan (8,400).

Additionally, since the rainy season began in mid-July, the DTM recorded at least 16,000 people who have been displaced because of

the flooding disaster across Khartoum, South Darfur, Al Jazirah, Kassala and Gedaref. The latest UN OCHA update shows that as of 29 September 2021, about 314,500 people across the country are affected by the heavy rain and flooding, overwhelming the local response capacity. More than 15,000 homes were destroyed, over 46,000 homes were damaged, and an unconfirmed number of public infrastructure facilities and farmlands have been affected. Heavy rain and flooding have been reported in 14 out of 18 states, including Blue Nile, Gedaref, Aj Jazirah, Khartoum, North Kordofan, Northern, River Nile, Sennar, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur, West Kordofan and White Nile River Nile. Aj Jazirah, South Darfur, Gedaref and West Darfur are the most affected states.

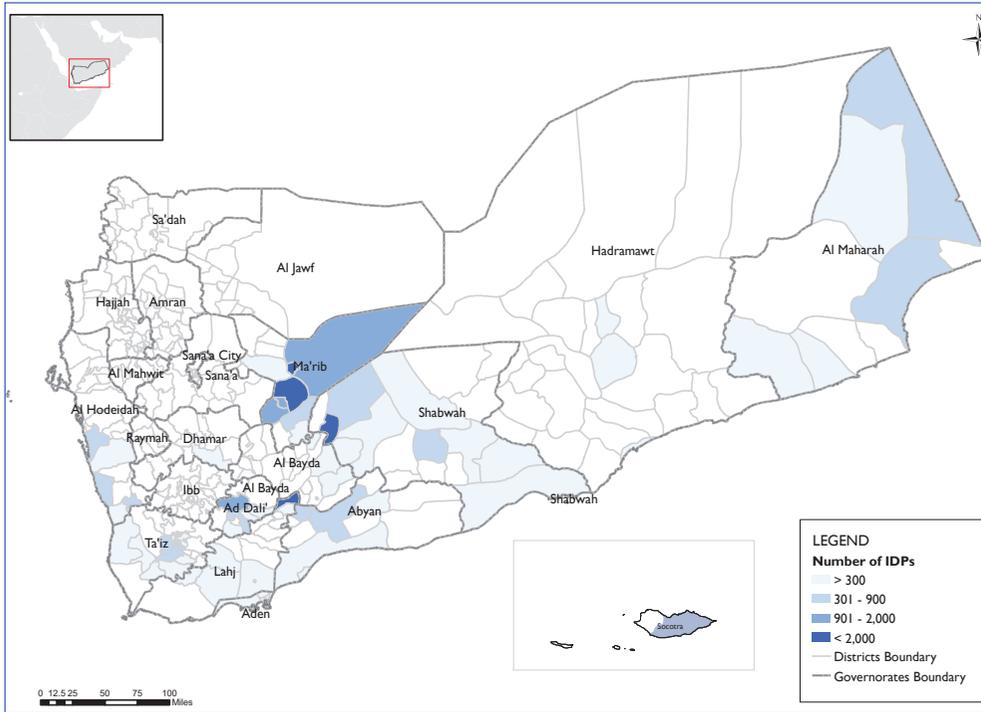
RESEARCH HIGHLIGHT - A comprehensive assessment on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on migrants in Sudan (forthcoming) - Data for this assessment was collected in July 2021, in consultation with nearly 1,000 migrants living in Kassala and Gedaref states. The assessment confirms that migrants have been disproportionately affected by negative effects of the COVID-19. Key negative consequences of the pandemic include difficulties to accessing healthcare, basic goods and services, including education. Further, respondents frequently noted the disruptive effects of the pandemic on the continuation of jobs and economic activities. In particular, it was reported that despite the end of lockdowns and progressive lifting of mobility restrictions, a considerable number of business owners have not recovered their pre-pandemic turnover.

YEMEN



29,934 (New displacement during the reporting period)

IDPs



DTM Operations



Rapid Displacement Tracking



Flow Monitoring



Surveys and Research

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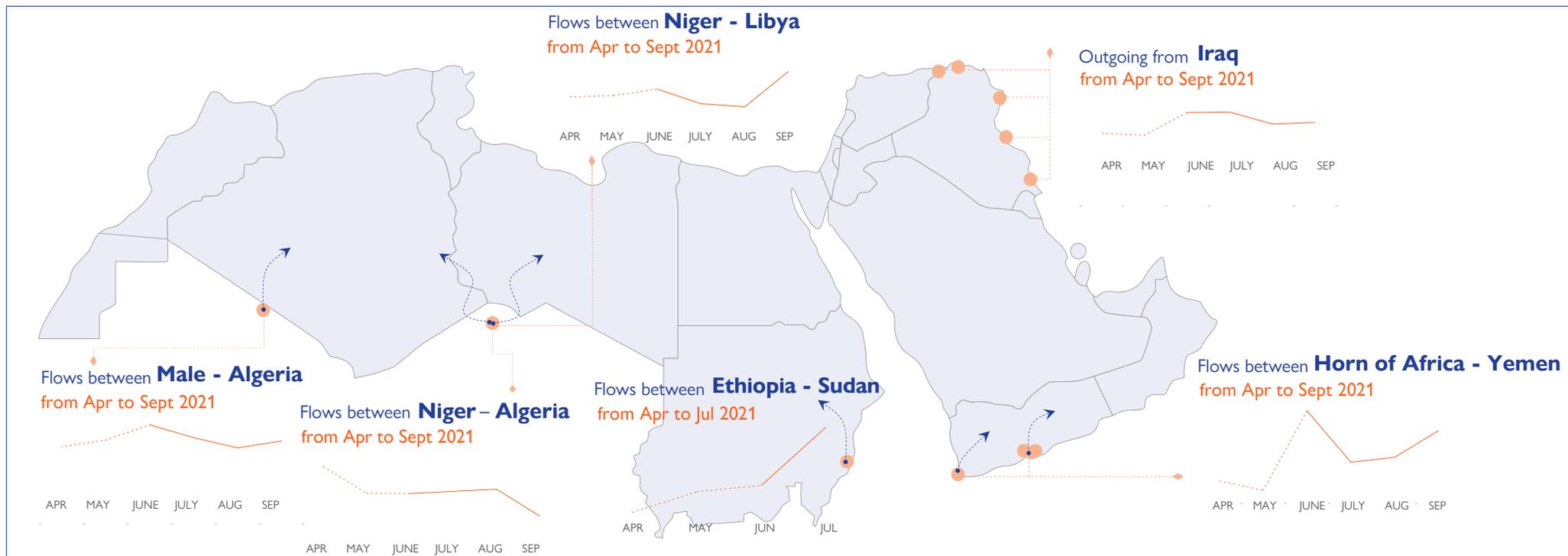
IOM Yemen last implemented a country-wide Mobility Tracking exercise at the end of 2018. Since then, DTM only collects country-wide weekly figures on new displacement through its Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT) tool.

IOM Yemen's DTM teams, operating across 13 governorates, 118 districts and over 1,249 locations in Yemen where they have access, estimate that about 5,000 households (30,000 individuals) were displaced at least once during this quarter, while only 125 households returned from displacement. During this quarter, the continued hostilities that intensified since early September resulted in a sudden spike of displacement across 13 governorates, including Ma'rib, Al Hodeidah and Al Bayda, and have been the main driver of displacement (93% or 4,600 households). In addition to the ongoing violent conflict, economic reasons (4% or 170 households) and natural disasters such as flooding (3% or 150 households) have been cited as reasons of displacement. The heavy rain and flooding since early July have impacted 13,000 families in Hajjah, Ma'rib, Sana'a, Ta'izz and other governorates. Flooding has caused fatalities and injuries among the civilian population, leaving many in distress and with pressing needs for protection assistance.

Most displacement took place in Marib (2,000 households), Shabwah (630), Lahj (620), and Ta'izz (370), showing a slight decrease from last quarter. The total displaced population from January to September 2021 is estimated at 11,800 households (71,000 individuals). Of all the IDPs tracked during the latest RDT of this quarter, approximately 42 per cent reported that they lacked access to adequate shelter, followed by food (35%), NFIs (10%) financial support (9%) WASH (4%).

Since April 2020, through the RDT methodology, DTM Yemen has also been collecting data on COVID-19 induced displacement. The latest report for September 2021 documents that more than 1,500 households cited COVID-19 as their primary reason for displacement since April 2020, when the pandemic broke out in Yemen.

CROSS BORDER MOBILITY



This section describes international migration and movements in and outside MENA, analysing flows: from the Horn of Africa (Somalia and Djibouti) to the Arabian Peninsula or Yemen; from Iraq towards neighbouring countries (Syria, Iran and Turkey); within the Sahel region (between Mali and Algeria, Niger and Algeria and Niger and Libya) and from Ethiopia to Sudan. This section also describes the cross-Mediterranean migration flows towards Europe from the MENA countries, through several routes including East, West and Central Mediterranean.

Map 6 shows the latest available data on mobility at border areas and between the MENA region

and other regions. With respect to arrivals to Yemen from Horn of Africa, roughly 6,000 migrants (Ethiopians and Somalis) arrived in Yemen during this quarter, marking a 25 per cent increase from the previous quarter. The month of September showed an increase in the number of migrants (68%) in comparison August due to the improved weather conditions that allowed boat travel. Most migrants travelled from Djibouti (about 53%) and the remaining (47%) did so from Somalia – the latter group showing a dramatic increase of 494 per cent in September compared to August. Due to the difficulties migrants face upon arrival in Yemen and their inability to move onwards

towards Saudi Arabia, as well as to the ongoing conflict and harsh living conditions in Yemen, many migrants opt to return to their country of origin in the Horn of Africa. Since May 2020, about 20,000 migrants have made the perilous return journey back to Djibouti and Somalia. An estimated 32,000 migrants (including 5,000 Ethiopians) are stranded or trapped in Yemen, requiring urgent humanitarian assistance and are at-risk of serious protection risks along endemic smuggling and trafficking routes.

The same upward trend is also found in the number of Yemeni returnees from Saudi Arabia, with 4,200 returnees in September compared to 2,800 in August and 1,800 in July.

In total, an estimated 16,000 migrants from the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia and Somalia) and 10,000 Yemenis arrived in Yemen during the first nine months period in 2021.

As for movements between sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa, a declining trend of outgoing flows was observed at monitored Points of Entry between Mali and Algeria (-18%) and between Niger and Libya (-10%). There were no changes to the flow at the border points between Niger and Algeria compared to last quarter. On the other hand, an increasing trend was recorded at the border between Ethiopia and Sudan between the second quarter and the month of July 2021.

Flows at five monitored border points in Iraq (3 with Iran, 1 with Turkey, 1 with Syria) show an increasing trend of outgoing flows of 10 per cent from the second to the third semester of 2021.

The number of migrants who reached Europe crossing the Mediterranean Sea along the Western and Central Mediterranean³ corridors and along the Western African Atlantic Route increased during the third quarter of 2021 compared to the second quarter (by 38%) due largely to the increase in the number of flows towards Bulgaria, Italy and Spain- Peninsular Coast and Balearic Islands. Flows to Spain slightly decreased (-5%) in the third quarter of 2021 compared to the previous quarter, with a sharp decrease in land arrivals, but the decrease was partially compensated by an increase in sea arrivals to Spain. Flows to Italy sharply increased by approximately 97 per cent and flows to Malta by 19 per cent during the same period. Flows to Greece decreased by 7 per cent, with a decreasing trend in land arrivals (-26%) and an increasing trend in sea arrivals (45%).

As to migrants' presence in Libya, DTM reported that as of September 2021, there were approximately 610,000 migrants from 44 countries, with most from sub-Saharan Africa (56%) and two thirds from four countries Niger (20%), Egypt (18%), Sudan (15%) and Chad (14%). Nine in ten migrants interviewed reported that economic reasons were the primary motive behind their migration to Libya. According to Labour Force Survey data, migrant workers are estimated to represent around one third of the workforce in Libya, yet the unemployment rate among migrants remains high at 17 per cent.

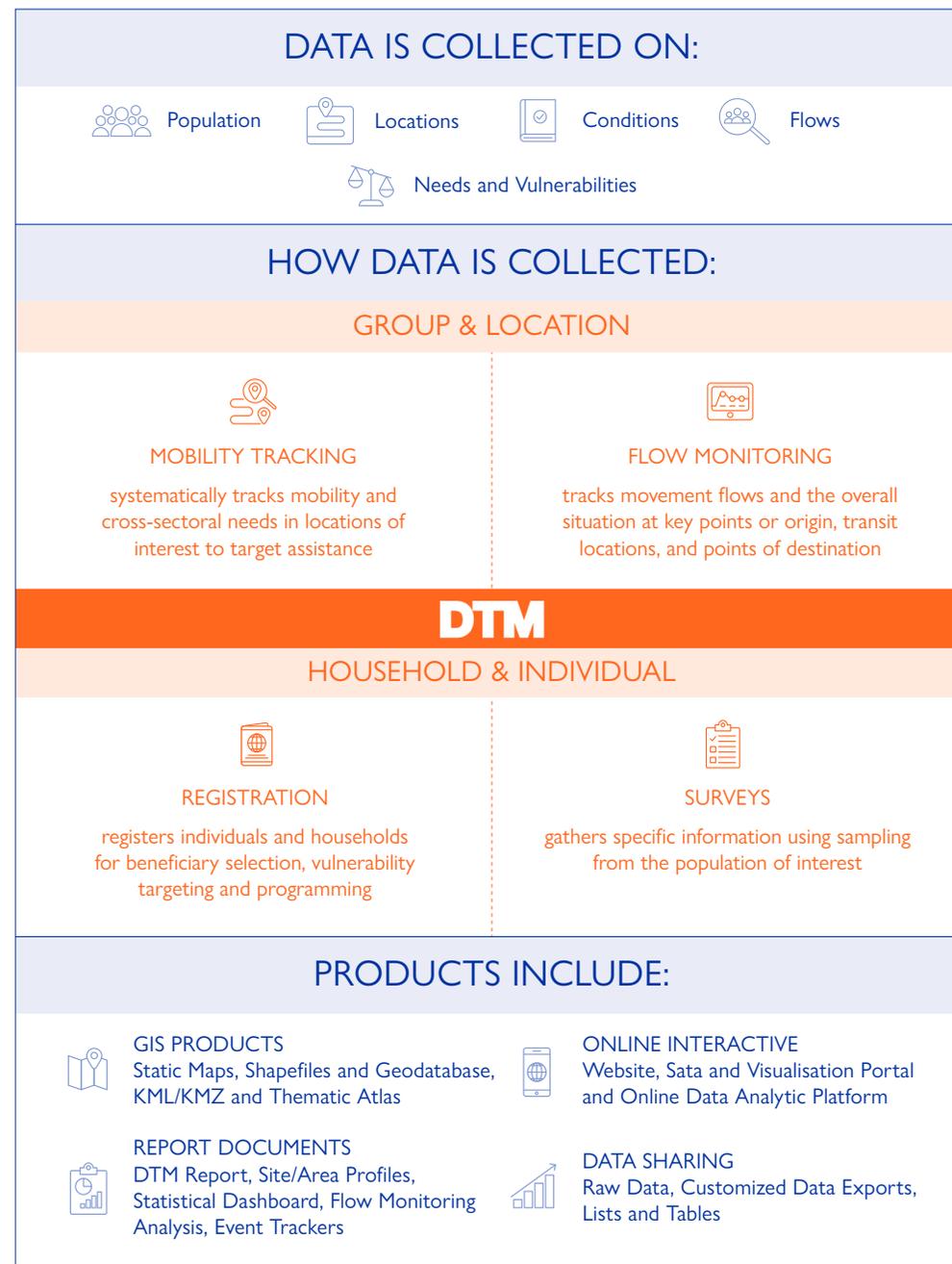
DTM METHODOLOGIES

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Note: due to the different timeframes of data collection in each country office in the region, the reporting period varies from country to country. Please refer to the country-specific section for details.

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3- The "Western Mediterranean route" includes the sea journey from Morocco and the western coast of Algeria to the Spanish mainland and the Balearic Islands, as well as the crossing into Ceuta and Melilla, two autonomous Spanish enclaves in North Africa. The "Central Mediterranean route" is considered to be the migration route from the north coast of Africa to Italy and Malta, while the "Eastern Mediterranean route" is used to describe the sea crossing from Turkey to Greece and Cyprus. Although the Central, Eastern and Western Mediterranean routes are the most frequented migration passages across the Mediterranean Sea, not all people take these routes as they are defined, and there is evidence that these routes overlap.