DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

REGIONAL SNAPSHOT – MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA
Quarterly Report April 1 – June 30, 2022 – Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Sudan, and Yemen
PUBLICATION: SEPTEMBER 2022

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

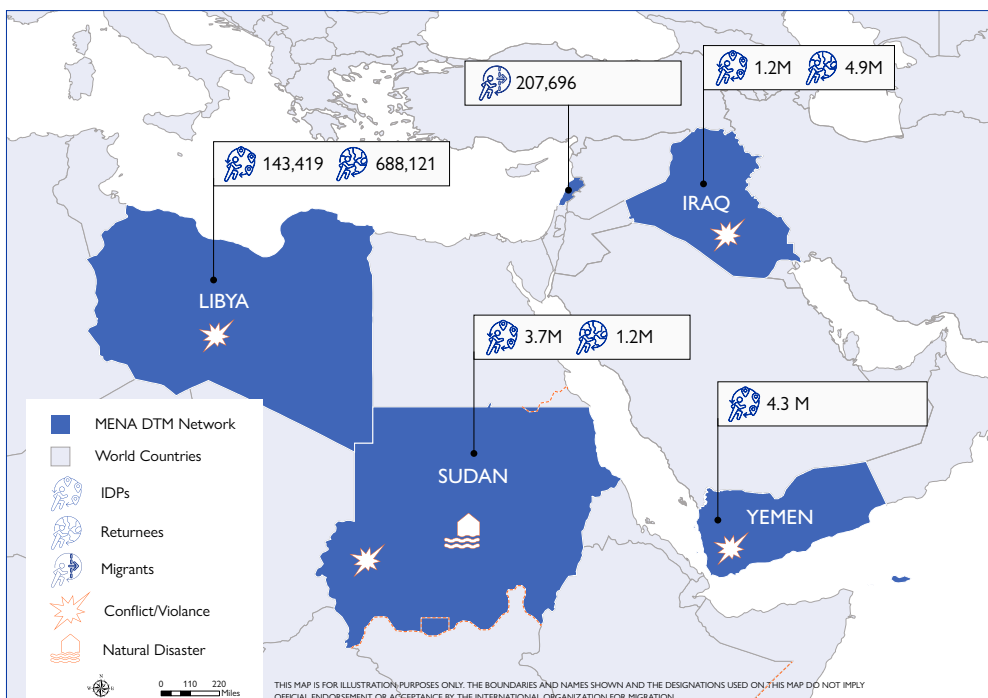## OVERVIEW

REGIONAL DISPLACEMENT TRENDS[1, 2]

Total number of IDPs

Share of IDPs in MENA over total IDPs in the world

Share of IDPs in MENA over total population in the region

15.7M

26%

4%

Map legend:
- MENA DTM Network
- World Countries
- IDPs
- Returnees
- Migrants
- Conflict/Violance
- Natural Disaster

Map values:
- 207,696
- 1.2M / 4.9M (IRAQ)
- 143,419 / 688,121 (LIBYA)
- 3.7M / 1.2M (SUDAN)
- 4.3 M (YEMEN)

THIS MAP IS FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY. THE BOUNDARIES AND NAMES SHOWN AND THE DESIGNATIONS USED ON THIS MAP DO NOT IMPLY OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT OR ACCEPTANCE BY THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

0   110   220 Miles

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, transition and development interventions by providing timely data and analysis to relevant actors including governments, United Nations partner agencies, donors and other stakeholders. DTM operates in contexts where conflict, natural disasters and complex emergency settings can cause short-term or protracted displacement, as well as in mixed migration contexts.

In the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, there were 15.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in 2021.[3] This figure constitutes 26 per cent of the global population of IDPs, making MENA the region with the second highest concentration of IDPs worldwide (following the sub-Saharan Africa region). Most displacement in the MENA region (81%) has been triggered by armed conflict, in particular in Iraq, Libya, Syria and Yemen.

DTM is active in five countries in the region (Iraq, Libya, Lebanon, Sudan and Yemen) and operates through the Humanitarian Country Teams (HCT) and intersectoral coordination structure of these countries. This Quarterly Report, covering the second quarter of 2022, provides an update on the displacement situation in the five countries of the region - Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Sudan and Yemen.

During the second quarter of 2022, without major hostilities in Iraq and Libya, DTM data show a downward trend in IDP numbers. However, existing and newly erupted intercommunal conflicts in Sudan resulted in thousands of new displacements.

Additionally, displacement in Yemen appears to have risen, with the conflict displacing hundreds of individuals over the course of the quarter.

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

- In **Iraq**, while 10,074 additional IDP returns were recorded during this quarter, more than 1.17 million people remain displaced.
- In **Lebanon**,[4] the economic and political crisis gripping the country has continu to heightened the precarity of migrant individuals and households, who have struggled to access basic services and adopted negative coping mechanisms such as reduced food expenditure.
- In **Libya**, while political uncertainty resulting from postponement of elections in December 2021 remains, since October 2020 ceasefire the number of IDPs continued to decrease (143,419 as of June 2022), whereas the number of IDPs returning to their places of origin increased (688,121 returnees as of June 2022).
- In **Sudan**, the conflict observed since the beginning of 2021 continued to intensify. Intercommunal violence, as well as flooding, have displaced more than 100,000 people in Darfur and Kordofan regions during this quarter.
- In **Yemen**, 12,312 individuals were displaced at least once between April and June 2022. Safety and security concerns related to the conflict were the main driver of displacement in the country.

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.
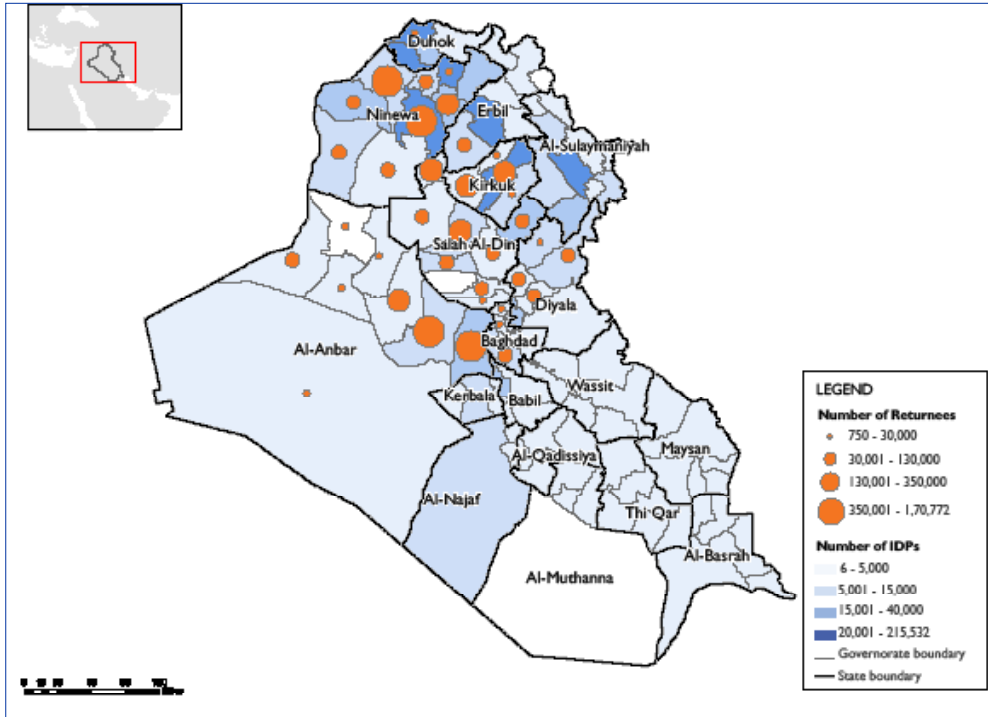
IRAQ

1,177,234
IDPs

4,969,788
IDP Returnees

This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

LEGEND

Number of Returnees
- 750 - 30,000
- 30,001 - 130,000
- 130,001 - 350,000
- 350,001 - 1,70,772

Number of IDPs
- 6 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 15,000
- 15,001 - 40,000
- 20,001 - 215,532

—— Governorate boundary
—— State boundary

DTM Operations

Mobility Tracking

Flow Monitoring

Surveys and Research

Emergency Event Tracking

Click *here* to reach DTM Iraq webpage

As of 30 June 2022, 1,177,234 IDPs have been identified across all 18 governorates in Iraq – a decrease of 7,584 IDPs (-0.64%) since the end of March 2022.[5] This decrease is primarily linked to the improvement of living conditions in some areas of return, along with the lack of employment in the areas of displacement. Consistent with the first quarter, Ninewa remains the governorate of origin for the greatest share of IDPs during the reporting period (56% or 660,914 individuals), as well as the governorate hosting the largest number of IDPs (251,451 individuals or 21%). Mosul, Al-Shikhan and Sinjar are the top three districts hosting IDPs in Ninewa. An identical proportion of IDPs are living in camps compared to the previous quarter (15%).

In addition, around 10,000 additional returns (+0.2%) were recorded from April–June 2022, which brought the total number of returnees to 4,969,788.[6] The number of new returns during this data collection period remains one of the lowest rates of return recorded since the Government of Iraq declared the defeat of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in December 2017 and may be explained by ongoing barriers to return. The governorates with the highest numbers of returnees as of June 2022 include Ninewa (1,934,460 individuals), Anbar (1,544,340) and Salah al-Din (743,142).

Since June 2018, DTM has been tracking climate-induced displacement across the central and southern regions of Iraq. According to data collected through IOM's Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs) in Iraq[7] 5,767 families (34,602 individuals) remain displaced by drought across 10 governorates in Southern Iraq as of 15 June 2022.

Research Highlights 1: *Obstacles to Returnee Reintegration in Iraq: Livelihoods and Economic Security (June 2022)* – This report provides an overview of the current barriers to the sustainable returnee integration in Iraq around two subcriteria in line with the Expert Group on Refugee Statistics (EGRIS) framework for integration: livelihoods and employment, and economic security. The report draws on a range of secondary data collected in return locations as part of the regular data collection activities of IOM Iraq's DTM. Difficulties accessing employment pose a significant challenge for returnees, with most returnee households (65%) located in areas where under half of the community can access employment. While incomes vary across governorates, 6 per cent of returnee households are in locations where more than 40 per cent of the community lack sufficient resources to meet essential needs such as food or shelter. The report recommends further research to be conducted on other barriers, including property restitution and compensation and documentation, to continue strengthening the evidence base for returnee reintegration in Iraq.

Research Highlights 2: *No Way Home: An Assessment of Barriers to Sustainable Return and Reintegration in Locations of No Return (June 2022)* – This assessment analyses the factors impacting sustainable return and reintegration in locations of no return. Data collection for this report is based on key informant interviews conducted by IOM's Rapid Assessment and Response Teams between January and March 2022. The report also analyses the frequency of specific barriers to return and geographic distribution of such factors. Among the top reasons for not returning, residential destruction was the most cited, followed by poor security situation in the area of origin, lack of services and returns blocked by security forces. Findings such as these can be used to target interventions in locations of concern and provide an evidence base for an efficient and effective programmatic response.

5. DTM Iraq (2022), *Master List Report 126 (April–June 2022).*
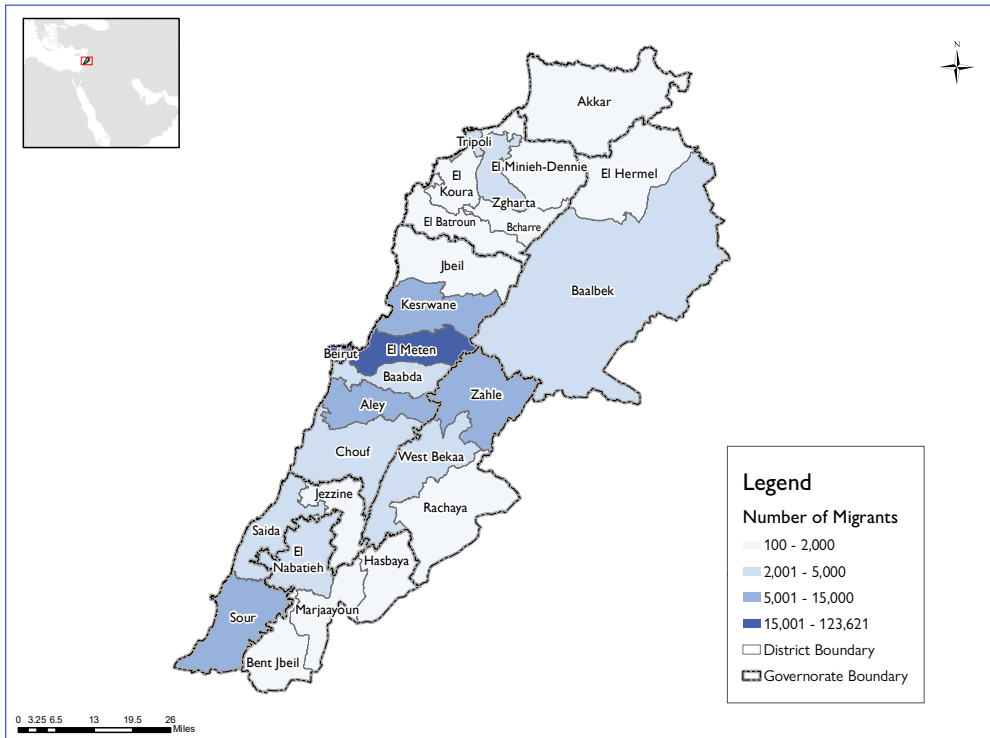
6. DTM Iraq Return Dashboard available *here*

7. DTM Iraq (2022), *Emergency Tracking, Climate-Induces Displacement in Southern Iraq..*

IOM
UN MIGRATION

LEBANON

207,696

Migrants[8,9]

Legend

Number of Migrants

- 100 - 2,000
- 2,001 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 15,000
- 15,001 - 123,621
- District Boundary
- Governorate Boundary

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DTM Operations

Mobility Tracking

Surveys and Research

To better understand the needs and vulnerabilities of the migrant population in Lebanon, the Lebanon Humanitarian Country Team conducted a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), surveying 713 households between October and December 2021. Building off the sampling frame developed through IOM's Migrant Presence Monitoring programme, the MSNA interviewed Lebanese nationals, Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon (PRL) and migrants across 24 out of 26 districts in the country. The assessment collected data on eight sectors, namely health-care access; livelihoods; education; food security and nutrition; food assistance; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); shelter and protection, to gauge the availability of basic services for the various population groups and inform humanitarian response.

With respect to migrant demographics, the mean number of people in migrant households was found to be 1.75. However, it is notable that migrants overwhelmingly tend to be younger than Lebanese population and that they are mostly females between the ages of 21 and 30. Roughly three in five migrants surveyed were either Ethiopian (29%) or Bangladeshi (29%). The third most represented nationality was Egyptian (16%), followed by Sudanese (12%).[10]

Sectoral analysis revealed significant economic vulnerability, owing to unemployment and limited access to aid. Nearly one in four (23%) members of migrant households were unemployed and looking for work in the month prior to the survey. Only a small proportion of the migrant population (5%) reported receiving governmental or non-governmental assistance in the three months prior to survey. The share among Lebanese households was 9 percentage points higher (14%) and among PRL households, 29 percentage points higher (34%). As a result of these economic challenges, migrant households adopted various coping mechanisms, including reducing the amount of money spent on food, as reported by at least one member of 60 per cent of migrant households. Additionally, 26 per cent of households have debt. Furthermore, the heightened precarity and marginalization of migrants have introduced barriers to accessing basic services such as health-care and education. Nearly one person per household was unable to access health care services when needed, with the costs of treatment and consultations constituting the most common barriers. Finally, regarding education, more than two in five migrant children (43%) did not receive a formal education in the 2020–2021 school year.

In addition, during Q2, IOM Lebanon started data collection as part of its Migrants Presence Monitoring (MPM) Round 2 exercise. This exercise involved a field team of 50 people working on the extension and diversification of the Key Informant database to include 3,489 individuals, such as migrant community representatives, Mukhtars (local authorities), and neighbourhood focal points. Over 3,500 surveys were conducted countrywide. Furthermore, for the first time, a mapping of a new – smaller – administrative layer in Lebanon for operational purposes (Admin Level 4, corresponding to a "neighbourhood") was conducted. This new information enables the production of an updated and more granular sampling frame, used to produce representative data on migrants under other assessments, such as the upcoming Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) and irregular migration drivers surveys in Q3 and Q4 2022.

Click *here* to reach DTM Lebanon webpage

8. The migrant population estimate is pulled from DTM Lebanon's Migrant Presence Monitoring Baseline Assessment (August 2021), available *here*

9. The PRL population figure is pulled from the 2021 update to the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, 2017-2021, available *here*.

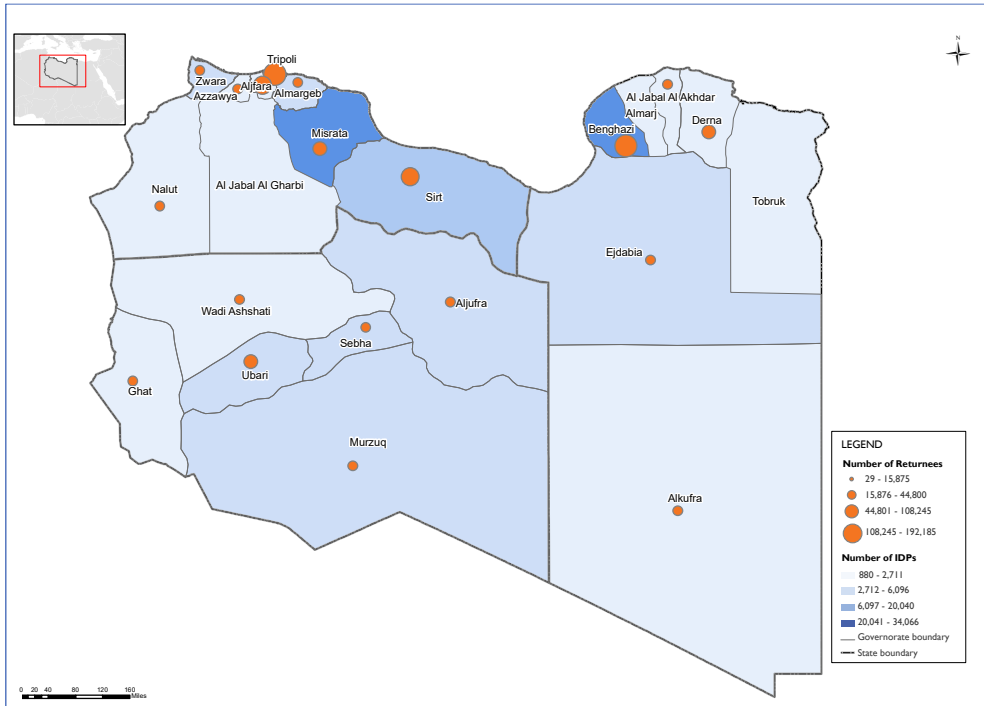10. DTM Lebanon (2022). *Lebanon - Multi-Sector Needs of Migrants in Lebanon (May 2022)*

LIBYA

143,419
IDPs

688,121
IDP Returnees

LEGEND

Number of Returnees
- 29 - 15,875
- 15,876 - 44,800
- 44,801 - 108,245
- 108,245 - 192,185

Number of IDPs
- 880 - 2,711
- 2,712 - 6,096
- 6,097 - 20,040
- 20,041 - 34,066
- —— Governorate boundary
- —— State boundary

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DTM Operations

 Mobility Tracking

 Flow Monitoring

 Surveys and Research

 Emergency Event Tracking

 Click *here* to reach DTM Libya webpage

Since the cessation of hostilities in October 2020, largescale hostilities related to armed conflict have ceased in Libya. However, following the indefinite postponement of scheduled presidential and parliamentary elections on 24 December 2021, the country faces increased political uncertainty. The Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs has warned that this political impasse could spark instability and lead to parallel administrations.[11]

The downward trend in the number of IDPs and the upward trend in the number of returnees continued during this quarter, like in previous periods. DTM data show that as of June 2022, 143,419 individuals remained displaced. This number represents a 55 per cent decrease since the October 2020 ceasefire entered into force. On the other hand, 688,121 IDPs were reported to have returned to their places of origin by June 2022, which represents around 21 per cent increase in the number of returnees since the October 2020 ceasefire. Regions with the highest number of IDPs are Benghazi (34,066), Misrata (27,585) and Tripoli (20,040). Regions with the highest number of IDP returnees include Benghazi (192,185), Tripoli (156,893) and Aljfara (108,245).

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 were displaced due to the armed conflict in western Libya that started in April 2019 and affected areas in Tripoli and Aljfara regions (manatik). Eighty-seven per cent of the returnees live in their previous homes.[12] Nonetheless, a significant proportion of the IDP population in Libya faces protracted displacement due to conflict-induced damage to houses and infrastructure in their places of origin. The humanitarian needs of IDPs,

according to data collected through Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) covering all regions of Libya, were shelter (30%), food (25%) and health services (22%). The identified top four priority needs for returnees were food (27%), health services (19%), non-food items (17%) and water, sanitation and hygiene (11%).

Research Highlight 1: *COVID-19 and Vaccination in Libya: A Follow-up Assessment of Migrants' Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices* – This knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) survey aims to shed light on what migrants in Libya know, and on their beliefs and practices in relation to COVID-19 to inform risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) activities. This report also provides an overview of migrants' perceptions and attitudes towards COVID-19 vaccines, their willingness to get vaccinated and their perceptions of potential barriers faced in accessing vaccinations in Libya. The report presents the findings of the survey conducted through focus group discussions (FGDs) and face-to-face interviews with migrants. A total of 1,193 individuals with different sociodemographic profiles were interviewed through the survey. The sociodemographic profile includes the following characteristics: sex, level of education, nationality, employment status, medical history, age group and living arrangements.

11. At the UN Security Council Meeting on Libya, 16 March 2022, available *here.*
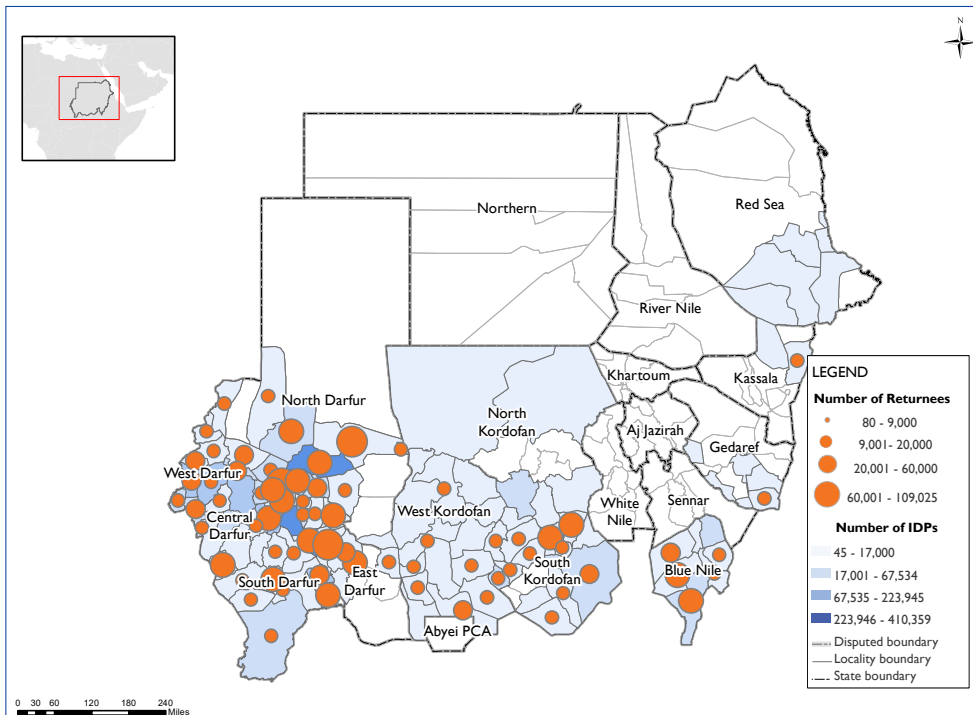12. DTM Libya (2022), *IDP and Returnee Report Round 41 (February–April 2022).*

SUDAN[13]

3,714,377
IDPs

1,172,567
IDP Returnees

LEGEND

Number of Returnees
- 80 - 9,000
- 9,001 - 20,000
- 20,001 - 60,000
- 60,001 - 109,025

Number of IDPs
- 45 - 17,000
- 17,001 - 67,534
- 67,535 - 223,945
- 223,946 - 410,359
- ---- Disputed boundary
- —— Locality boundary
- ···· State boundary

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DTM Operations

Mobility Tracking

Emergency Event Tracking

Registration

Surveys and Research

Click *here* to reach DTM Sudan webpage

According to the latest data collection, the Mobility Tracking Round Four conducted in 1,742 locations in 12 states in Sudan between December 2021 and January 2022, DTM Sudan identified the presence of 3,714,377 IDPs, 1,172,567 returning IDPs from internal displacement, 55,045 seasonal returnees, 148,106 returnees from abroad, and 525,300 foreign nationals across Sudan.[14] The Mobility Tracking Round Four expanded the coverage of the data collection compared to Mobility Tracking Round Three, particularly in the states of Gedaref, Kassala and Red Sea.

DTM in Sudan implements Emergency Event Tracking (EET) to provide regular updates on displacement caused by specific events such as the intercommunal conflict in Darfur and natural disasters. During the second quarter of 2022, 107 incidents of intercommunal conflicts and armed attacks were recorded,[15] 42 more compared to the last quarter. DTM through its EET methodology estimates 90,090 individuals newly displaced in Darfur (85,459 in West Darfur, 2,741 in South Darfur and 1,890 in North Darfur), and 10,688 individuals newly displaced in Kordofan (7,664 in South Kordofan and 3,024 in North Kordofan) regions in April–June 2022. In 2021, a total of 269 security incidents and non-State armed groups attacks led to the displacement of more than 440,000 people.

In Kereneik locality, West Darfur, the intercommunal violence clashes on 4 December displaced 59,547 individuals in total. In Gereida and Tulus localities, South Darfur, intercommunal conflict clashes on 29 March 2022, following an armed robbery, displaced 5,049 individuals in total. In Kereneik locality (Guweighina

village), West Darfur, intercommunal violence originating in accusations of property theft escalated on 7 April 2022 and displaced 1,810 individuals. In Ag Geneina, West Darfur, intercommunal clashes began in January and escalated on 24–25 April, displacing 4,777 more individuals, bringing the total number of displaced to 100,649. In At Tadamon locality (Wakra), South Kordofan, floods displaced 1,020 individuals on 11 May 2022. In As Sunut locality (Al Mamsoka village), West Kordofan, intercommunal violence erupted on 21 May, displacing 3,024 individuals. In Kulbus locality (Haraza village), West Darfur, intercommunal conflicts clashes on 6 June 2022 displaced 28,873 individuals.

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13. The numbers of IDPs and returnees refer to Mobility Tracking Round Four, which included an expanded geographical coverage compared to Mobility Tracking Round Three.

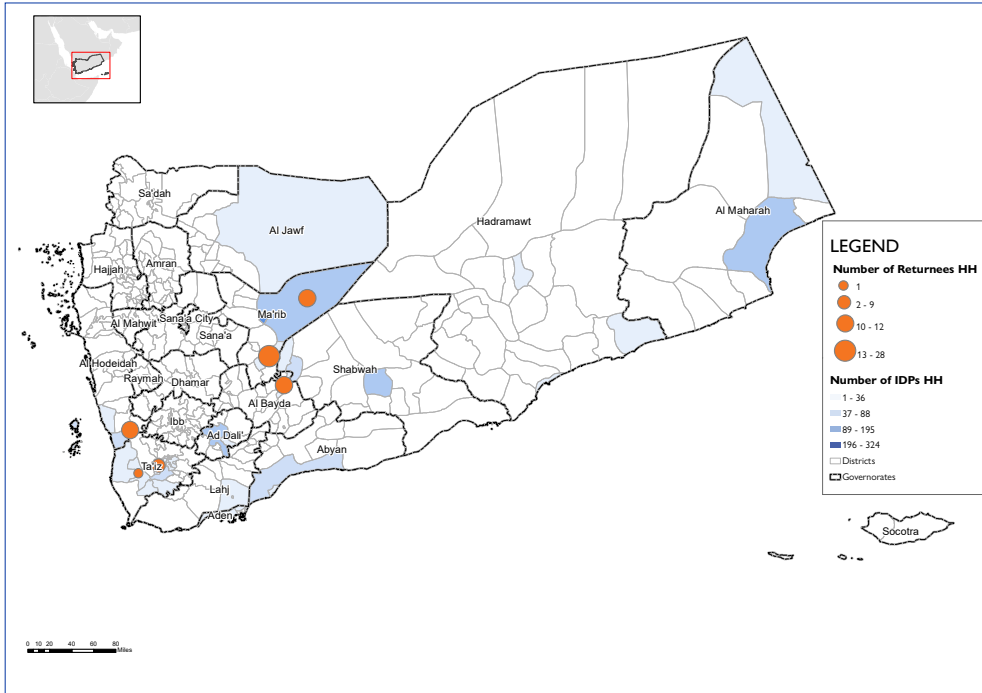14. DTM Sudan (2022), *Mobility Tracking Sudan Round Four (December 2021–January 2022).*

15. OCHA, Sudan: Intercommunal Conflicts and Armed Attacks (January – June 2022). Available *here.*

YEMEN

4,289,000
IDPs

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DTM Operations

 Rapid Displacement Tracking

 Flow Monitoring

 Surveys and Research

 Click *here* to reach DTM Yemen webpage

An estimated 4,289,000 IDP individuals are believed to be internally displaced in Yemen in 2022.[16]

IOM in Yemen last implemented a Mobility Tracking exercise at the end of 2018. Since then, DTM collects figures on new displacement through its Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT) tool in IRG (International Recognize Government) areas. IOM Yemen's DTM teams, operating across 12 governorates, 40 districts and over 262 locations[17], where they have access, estimate that 2,052 households (HHs) (12,312 individuals) were displaced at least once between April and June 2022. Safety and security concerns related to the conflict were the main driver of displacement (79% or 1,618 HHs)[18].

According to the DTM data collection methodology implemented in four governorates, five districts and 18 locations, there is an estimated number of 74 returnee households (444 returnee individuals). Over the course of this quarter, the number of households displaced per month has increased from 660 in April to 737 in June 2022. The number of civilian casualties has similarly increased, from 45 fatalities in April 2022, to 63 in June 2022. A total of 14,531 civilian casualties have been recorded since January 2018.[19]

The top five districts of relocation for displaced individuals were: Marib City (324 HHs), Hays (281 HHs), Qatabah (195 HHs), Ad Ali (146 HHs) and Marib (141 HHs). Some of the main needs of IDPs are shelter and housing (42%), financial support (39%), food (13%), non-food items (3%) and water, sanitation, and hygiene (1%).

16. Yemen Population Task Force (2022). Methodology Note for the Population Estimates in 2022.

17. DTM's data is not representative of all displacements occurring in Yemen and should therefore be understood as indicative only of the areas to which IOM has access.

18. DTM Yemen (2022), *Rapid Displacement Tracking 2022 Second Quarter Report (April–June 2022).*

19. *Civilian impact Monitoring Project.*

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.

For more regional DTM activity and publications, please visit Geoportal click *here*

For any comments or questions, please contact IOM's Middle East and North Africa Regional Data Hub: *ROCAIRODATAHUB@iom.int*

DATA ARE COLLECTED ON:

Population

Locations

Conditions

Flows

Needs and Vulnerabilities

HOW DATA ARE COLLECTED:

GROUP & LOCATION

MOBILITY TRACKING

systematically tracks mobility and cross-sectoral needs in locations of interest to target assistance

FLOW MONITORING

tracks movement flows and the overall situation at key points of origin, transit locations and points of destination

DTM

HH AND INDIVIDUAL

REGISTRATION

registers individuals and households for beneficiary selection, vulnerability targeting and programming

SURVEYS

gathers specific information using sampling from the population of interest

PRODUCTS INCLUDE:

GIS PRODUCTS
Static Maps, Shapefiles and Geodatabase, KML/KMZ and Thematic Atlas

ONLINE INTERACTIVE
Website, Data and Visualization Portal and Online Data Analytic Platform

REPORT DOCUMENTS
DTM Report, Site/Area Profiles, Statistical Dashboard, Flow Monitoring Analysis, Event Trackers

DATA SHARING
Raw Data, Customized Data Exports, Lists and Tables