

OVERVIEW

REGIONAL DISPLACEMENT TRENDS^{1,2}

Total number of IDPs

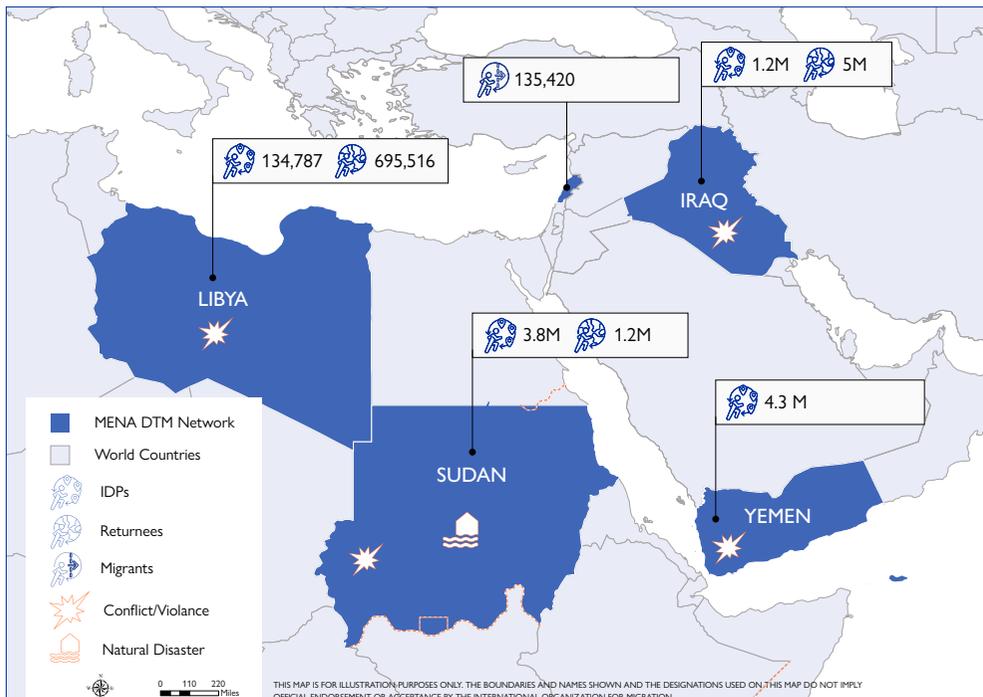
15.7M

Share of IDPs in MENA over total IDPs in the world

26%

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, 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 number of IDPs, making the MENA the region with the second highest concentration of displacements 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, Lebanon, Libya, Sudan and Yemen) and operates through the Humanitarian Country Teams (HCT) and inter-sectoral coordination structure of these countries. This quarterly report, covering the first three months of 2022, provides an update on the displacement situation in the five countries of the region – Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Sudan and Yemen – as well as mixed migration flows to and from the region.

During the last quarter of 2022, DTM data show a downward trend in IDP numbers.

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

- In **Iraq**, a slight decrease in the number of IDPs (1,173,812 individuals as of September 2022 compared to 1,177,234 IDPs in June 2022) and a low return rate (+0.2%) were observed during the reporting period.
- In **Lebanon**,⁴ an estimated 135,420 migrants were identified in Migration Presence Monitoring (MPM) round 2, which represents a decrease of 35 per cent compared to the previous round conducted in 2021.
- In **Libya**, the downward trend in the number of IDPs (134,787 individuals as of September 2022) and upward trend in the number of returnees (695,516 individuals) continued during the quarter as observed since the cessation of hostilities in October 2020.
- In **Sudan**, 3,779,487 IDPs and 1,181,419 permanent returnees from internal displacement were identified in Mobility Tracking (MT) round five, which corresponds to an increase in 65,110 IDPs and 8,852 permanent returnees compared to the previous round.
- In **Yemen**, the number of displaced individuals has decreased (1,963 HHs, 11,778 individuals) between July and September compared to the previous round (2,052 HHs, 12,312 individuals).

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.

1. Total IDP caseload figures are pulled from the *Global Report on Internal Displacement 2022*, but adding in Sudan, following IOM’s regional categories. MENA population figure is current as of 2020, and comes from various government and UN sources compiled by the [World Bank Group](#).
 2. Lebanon figures presented in the map refer to the number of migrants identified by IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) through its *Migrant Presence Monitoring* activities.
 3. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (2022). *Global Report on Internal Displacement 2022*. Unlike the GRID report, this regional DTM report includes Sudan in this figure and for its MENA regional analysis, following IOM’s regional categories.
 4. 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



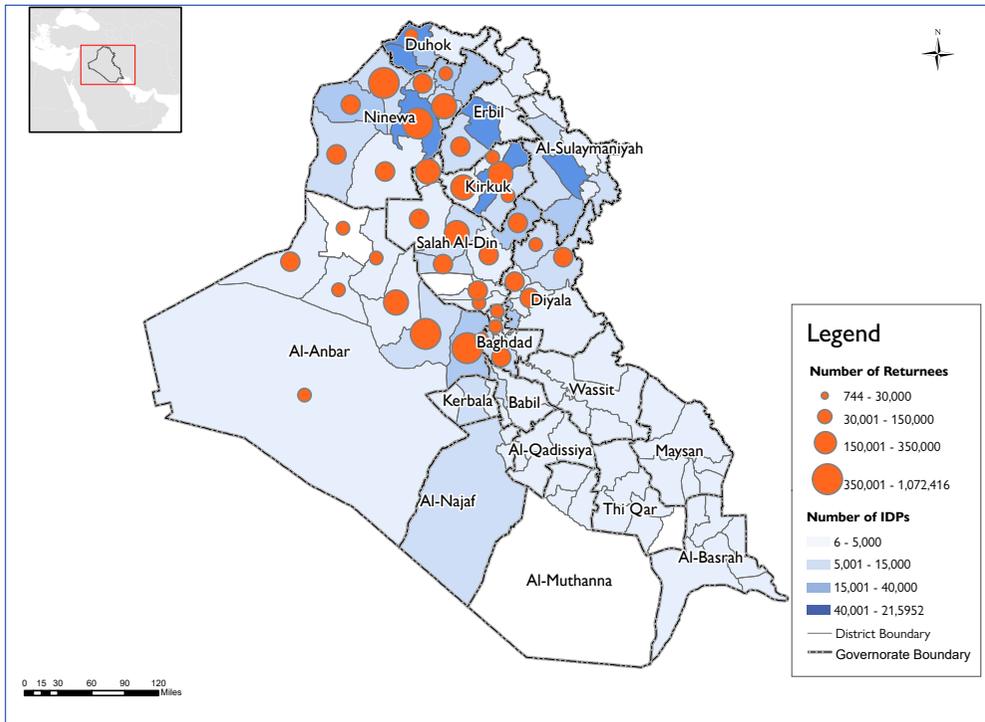
1,173,812

IDPs



4,978,674

IDP Returnees



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DTM Operations



Mobility Tracking



Flow Monitoring



Surveys and Research



Emergency Event Tracking



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As of 30 September 2022, 1,173,812 IDPs have been identified across all 18 governorates in Iraq⁴—a decrease of 3,422 IDPs (-0.3%) compared to the April-June period. This decrease in the number of IDPs compared to the previous round is related to improvement of housing and service provision in the area of origin, in addition to lack of employment and resources to remain in the area of displacement. Consistent with the first and second quarters, Ninewa is the governorate of origin for the greatest share of IDPs during the reporting period (658,545 individuals), as well as the governorate hosting the largest number of IDPs (249,668 individuals). The top three districts hosting IDPs in Ninewa remain Mosul (98,695), Al-Shikhan (42,418) and Sinjar (36,264). While the proportion of IDPs who live in camps remains the same compared to the previous quarter (15%), the proportion of IDPs living in critical shelters (9%) has decreased slightly. According to Displacement Index round four conducted between July and September 2022⁵, out of 2,697 assessed locations across 18 governorates in Iraq, 125 locations present severe conditions. These locations host 6 per cent of the IDP population (58,608 individuals).

In addition, around 8,886 additional returnees (+0.2%) were recorded in July–September 2022 in eight governorates, bringing the total number of returnees to 4,978,674⁶. This low rate of return is related to the lack of livelihoods and housing opportunities in places of origin, and improved security and protection conditions in areas of displacement. Since the previous reporting period (April-June 2022), the governorates with the highest numbers of returnees remain Ninewa (1,937,880 individuals), Anbar (1,545,792) and Salah al-Din (745,692). The majority of returnees live in their residence of origin (96%), while 4 per cent live in critical shelters — an increase of 912 individuals (+0.5%) compared to the previous round. Additionally, DTM Iraq conducted data

collection for the Return Index Round 16 between July and September 2022 in 2,191 locations across 8 governorates in Iraq⁷. Out of the 2,191 return locations assessed, 468 locations present severe conditions. These locations host 12 per cent of the returnee population (598,578 individuals).

Research Highlight 1: A Climate of Fragility: Household Profiling in the South of Iraq: Basra, Thi-Qar and Missan (August 2022) – This profiling report provides a representative baseline of the population currently living in Basra, Thi-Qar and Missan governorates. It draws on survey data collected across all 18 districts in these three governorates between December 2021 and January 2022. It focuses on a breadth of topics, including population demographics, housing, access to services, socio-economic situation, agriculture, migration, well-being, governance, security, and social cohesion. The presence of weak and unequal service provision, economic vulnerability, rapid urbanization and population growth are significant challenges for the population currently living in the governorates of Basra, Thi-Qar and Missan. Additionally, the diminishing role of agriculture in rural livelihoods among urban populations, and youth unemployment are contributing to localized migration patterns from rural to urban areas.

Research Highlight 2: Factsheet: The Impact of Climate Change on the Environment in IDP and Returnee Locations - Integrated Location Assessment VII (August 2022) – This research, conducted from April to June 2022, includes specific indicators focused on the impact of climate change on the environment in all locations of displacement and return in Iraq. It shows that the severity of climate change impacts constitutes a significant challenge for displaced and returnee families due to reduced income and agricultural productivity, which may lead them to abandon agricultural livelihoods in some locations.

4. DTM Iraq, *Master List Report 127 (July-September 2022)*.

5. DTM Iraq, *Displacement Index Dashboard Round Four (July-September 2022)*, available [here](#).

6. DTM Iraq, *Return Dashboard available here*.

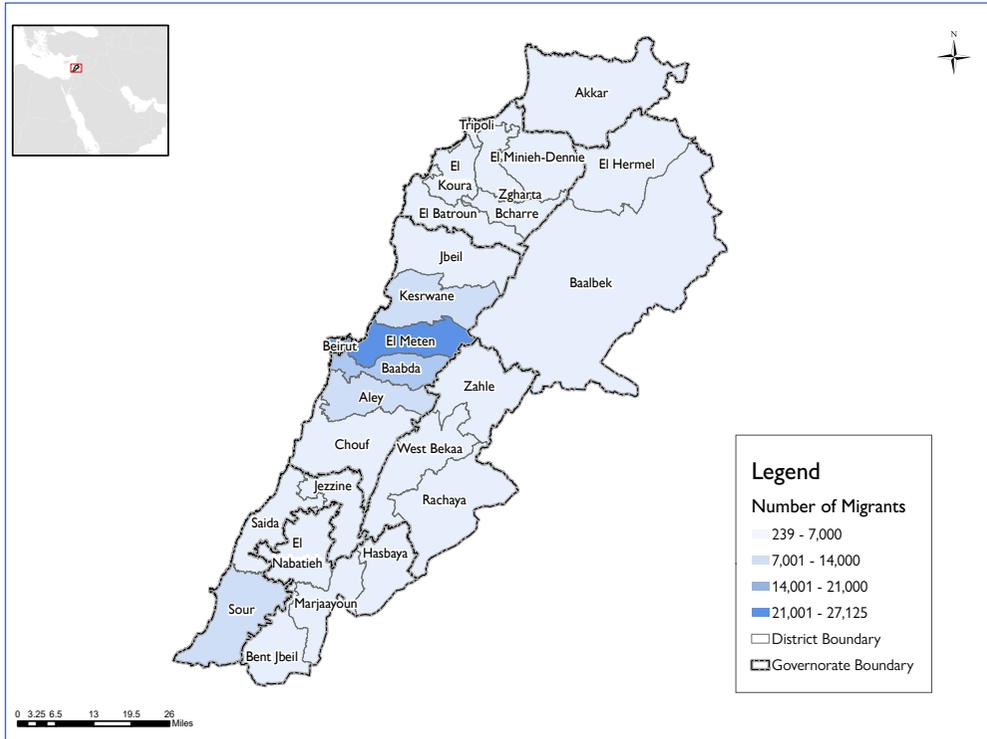
7. DTM Iraq, *Return Index: Round 16 (July-September 2022)*.

LEBANON



135,420

Migrants⁸



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During the second quarter, IOM Lebanon conducted data collection as part of its Migrants Presence Monitoring (MPM) round two exercise between May and July 2022⁹.

The MPM seeks to systematically assess geographic areas in Lebanon to quantify the presence of migrants and provide information to support humanitarian assistance, coordination, and planning. The MPM relies on key informants, mainly composed of migrant community representatives, Mukhtars, and Municipality officials, to provide reliable information in their geographical area. Building on the 2021 MPM, which covered data on population size (number of migrants) and nationalities, the 2022 MPM also collected sex and age disaggregated data.

This exercise covered all districts in Lebanon and involved a field team of 50 enumerators interviewing 3,489 key informants (including 310 migrant community representatives, 1,551 mukhtars, and 898 neighborhood focal points between May and July 2022). According to data collected, an estimated 135,420 migrants were identified during MPM round two, which represents a decrease of 35 per cent compared to previous round conducted in 2021 (207,696). While numbers of migrants have decreased, the percentage of those migrants living in vulnerable situations has increased. Migrants live mostly in urban areas, and Mount Lebanon (56%) and Beirut governorates (18%) reported the highest proportions of the identified migrant population.

A shift of migrant population from Beirut to Mount Lebanon was observed between Round 1¹⁰ and Round 2 since an estimated 75,775 migrants were identified in Mount Lebanon in Round 2 compared to 40,892 migrants in Round 1. This corresponds to an increase of 85 per cent and makes Mount Lebanon the governorate hosting the highest number of migrants. In Beirut governorate, the number of migrants increased from 123,621 to 23,713 (+81%).

MPM findings show that 77 per cent of the migrant population is concentrated in 100 out of 1,598 cadasters. Of the 100 cadasters, 42 are located in the top three most populated districts of El Meten Beirut and Baabda.

Eighty-four nationalities were identified during MPM Round 2 in addition to 2,213 persons of unknown nationality. The majority of migrants identified are Ethiopian (37%), Bangladeshi (22%) and Sudanese (8%).

While the number of female migrants 74 per cent are almost one third of the total number of migrants identified, children represent 6 per cent of the overall migrant population.

DTM Operations



Mobility Tracking



Surveys and Research



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

9. DTM Lebanon. *Baseline Assessment Round 2*.

10. DTM Lebanon. *Baseline Assessment Round 1*.

LIBYA



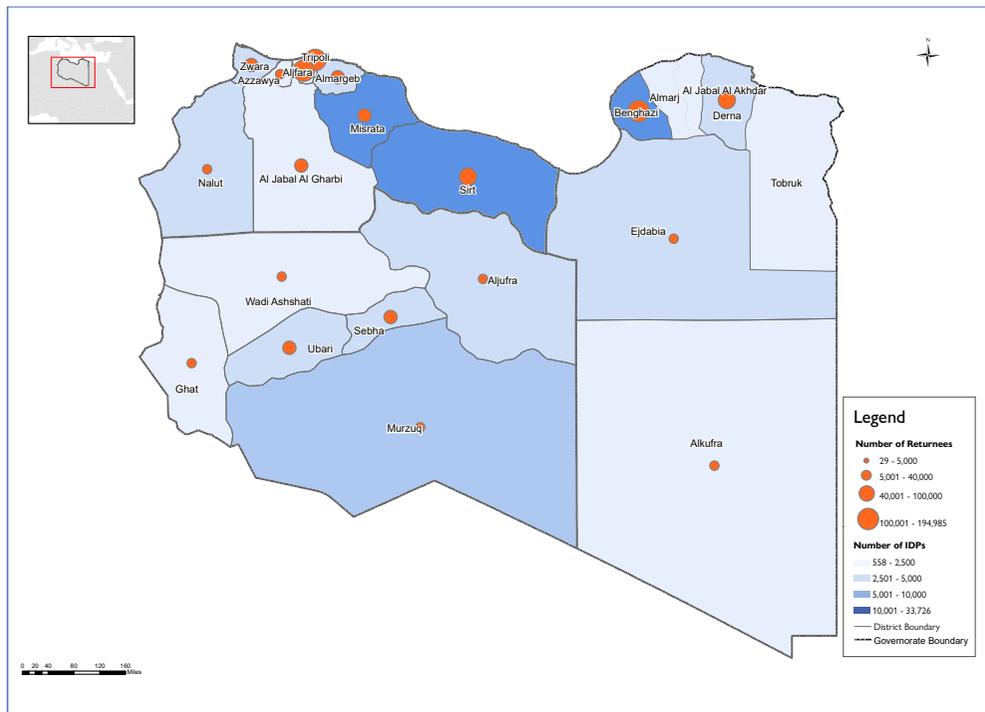
134,787

IDPs



695,516

IDP Returnees



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DTM Operations



Mobility Tracking



Flow Monitoring



Surveys and Research



Emergency Event Tracking



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In Libya, a downward trend in the number of IDPs and the upward trend in the number of returnees continued during this quarter, similar to the previous reporting period, DTM data collected in July and August 2022 show that as of August 2022, 134,787 individuals remain displaced. This number represents a 6 per cent decrease compared to the previous round of data collection conducted between May and June 2022 (143,419). On the other hand, 695,516 IDPs were reported to have returned to their places of origin by August 2022, which represents a 1 per cent increase in the number of returnees in the previous round (688,121). Regions with the highest number of IDPs are Benghazi (33,726 individuals), Misrata (25,545) and Tripoli (17,145). Regions with the highest number of IDP returnees include Benghazi (194,985), Tripoli (159,648) and Aljifara (108,245).

Additionally, DTM Libya conducted data collection between July and August 2022 for the Round 43 of Migrant Report¹¹. During this data collection, a total of 679,974 migrants were identified in the 100 Libyan municipalities. The number of migrants in Libya has continued to increase slightly compared to the previous reporting round conducted in June 2022 (667,440 migrants). This increase is in line with a trend that started at the beginning of 2021. Prior to 2021 the number of migrants in Libya had been decreasing following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.

Financial difficulties remain the biggest challenge for more than half of migrants (59%) interviewed in this period and the unemployment rate among migrants interviewed (24%) increased compared to the three previous rounds of data collection (Round 42, June 2022 (22%), Round 41, April 2022 (18%) and Round 40, January 2022 (17%).

Majority of migrants are nationals of neighboring

countries, and the four most represented nationalities are Nigerien (24%), Egyptian (21%), Sudanese (19%) and Chadian (13%).

To better understand migrant vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs, DTM Libya conducted 4,790 individual interviews with migrants and 1,993 interviews with key informants in July and August 2022. The humanitarian needs of migrants, according to data collected through key informant interviews, were health services (74%), non-food items (NFIs) (54%), shelter (50%) and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) (21%). Consistent with previous reports, key informant interviews confirmed that cost and affordability of food, non-food items, housing and healthcare, remain the main difficulties for the majority of migrants to fulfil their needs.

Research Highlight 1: Libya Detention Centre Profiles – As part of its Site Assessment and Mobility Tracking activities, DTM Libya conducts a monthly Detention Centre Profiling to provide sex and age-disaggregated data on individuals in detention and sector-specific information. These profiles are generated through surveys of detention centre staff, as well as non-governmental organization (NGO) workers. The September 2022 round of profiling highlighted issues related to access to health-care services, drinking water, latrines, food and legal aid. A total of 3,063 migrants were identified across 13 detention centres. Approximately (54%) of such centres did not offer health services to detained migrants. When asked about the proportion of functioning latrines, (23%) of informants stated that all latrines worked, while (46%) reported ‘some’ and (31%) reported ‘few’ functional latrines. Finally, regarding the frequency of food provision in centres, a plurality of centres (46%) provide food three times a day, compared to (38%) that supply food twice a day and (15%) once a day.

11. DTM Libya. *Migrant Report Round 43 (July-August 2022)*.

SUDAN



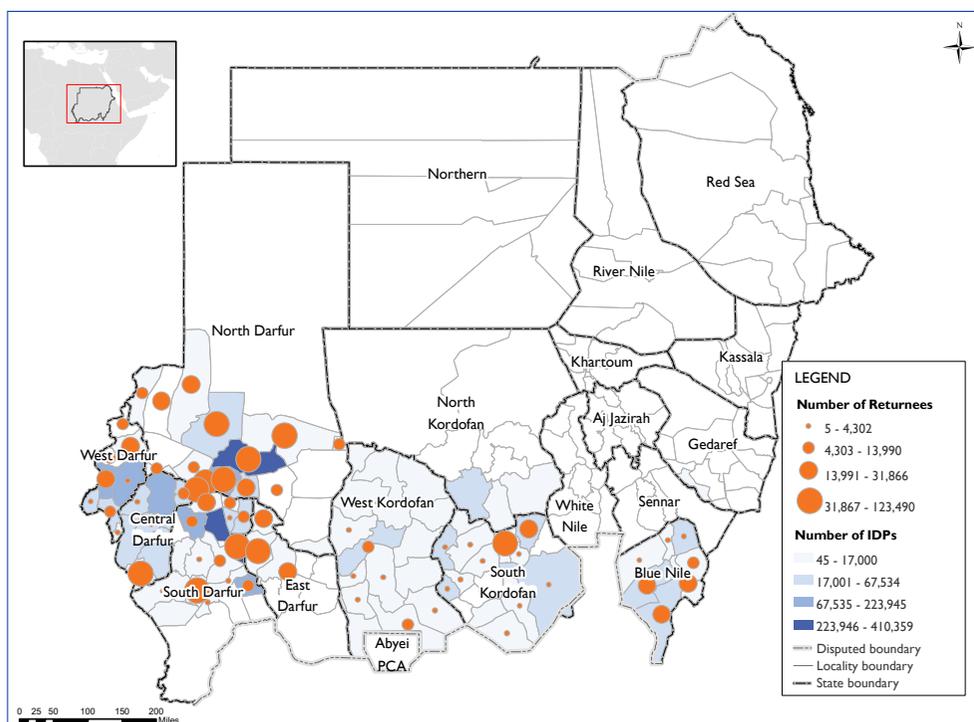
3,779,487

IDPs



1,181,419

IDP Returnees



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DTM Operations



Mobility Tracking



Emergency Event Tracking



Registration



Surveys and Research



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In March 2022, DTM Sudan conducted data collection in 2,161 locations in 17 states across Sudan for the Mobility Tracking round five¹². With this exercise, DTM data collection was expanded to five additional states of operation. This included Aj Jazirah, Northern, River Nile, Sennar, and White Nile states. According to data collected during this round, DTM Sudan identified the presence of 3,779,487 IDPs, 1,181,419 permanent returnees¹³ from internal displacement, 55,045 seasonal returnees¹⁴, 148,256 returnees from abroad, and 775,570 foreign nationals across Sudan. This latest data shows an increase in the number of IDPs (+1.7%) and returnees (+0.8%) compared to the Mobility Tracking round four, which was conducted in December 2021.

Armed conflict and violence were identified as the main reasons for displacement in (52%) of IDP locations assessed. Communal clashes, which tend to be based on tensions over ethnicity, land, or livestock, were reported to be the primary reason for displacement in (33%) of IDP locations. Economic reasons – populations forced to move due to lack of livelihoods and/or service provision were reported to be the main reason for displacement in (7%) of locations. Finally, natural disasters, such as floods and/or droughts were reported as the main reason for displacement in (6%) of assessed locations with the remaining (2%) of the IDP caseload displaced as a result of other reasons.

Data captured using DTM Sudan’s Emergency Event Tracking Tool estimated that a total of 184,403 IDPs were displaced between July and September 2022. Significant conflict events

include the conflict between Hausa, and Hamaj and Berta communities in Blue Nile state which had displaced 64,814 IDPs as of September 2022. DTM teams activated EET to monitor the displacement of individuals affected by inter-communal violence across Blue Nile state. On 13 July 2022, inter-communal clashes erupted between members of the Hausa tribe and the Hamaj and Berta tribes in Gabal Hamad and Village 7 in Wad Al Mahi locality, Blue Nile state - following the death of two individuals from the Hamaj tribe. Between 14 and 16 July 2022, inter-communal violence spread to several villages across Ar Rusayris locality. Clashes renewed on 1 September, and again in mid-October, in several localities across the state.

As of 29 September 2022, 96,457 individuals displaced (54% female and 46% male) due to the flooding associated with the 2022 rainy season¹⁵. In addition, DTM Sudan conducted a Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) to provide household data on the priority humanitarian needs of populations in states around Sudan¹⁶. Data collection ran from the beginning of June until mid-July 2022. Interviews were conducted with 21,026 households in all 156 locations across all 18 states across Sudan. The findings of the MSNA intend to provide timely updates to inform humanitarian response and strategic programming for non-displaced and IDP households on key sectoral needs. Key sectors include: emergency shelter (ES)/non-food items (NFIs), health, nutrition, protection (including Gender-based violence (GBV) and Child protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) sectors), and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

12. DTM Sudan, *Mobility Tracking Round Five (November 2022)*

13. Permanent returnees from internal displacement: Any returnee from internal displacement who has returned to their place of habitual residence.

14. Seasonal returnees from internal displacement: Any returnee from internal displacement who returns to their place of habitual residence annually based on seasonal activities, such as seasonal harvests.

15. DTM Sudan, *Rainy Season Summary - May - September 2022 (Update 006)*.

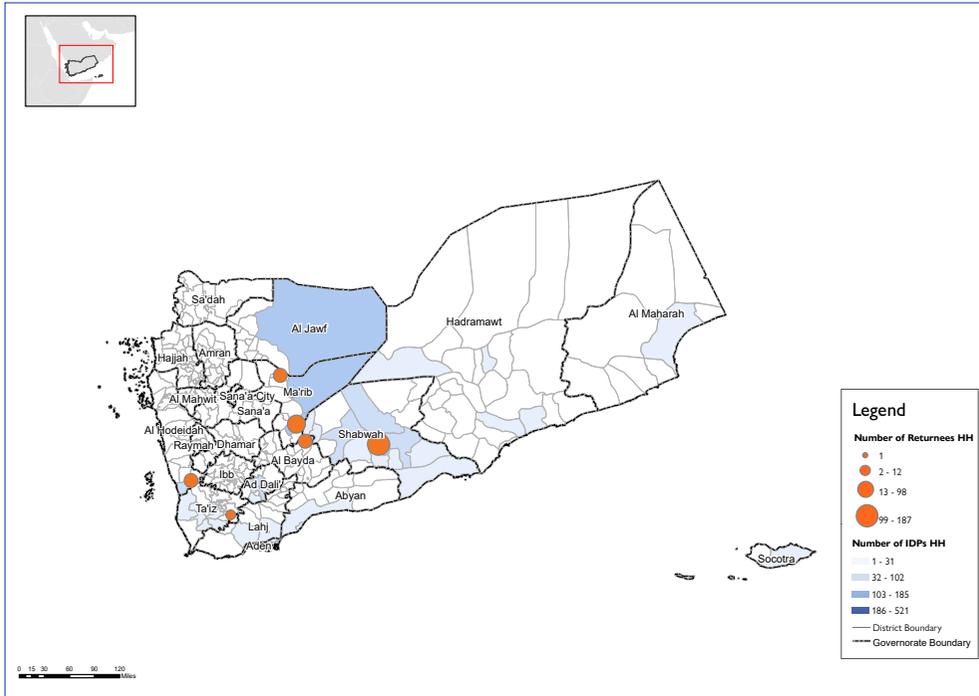
16. DTM Sudan, Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) dashboard available [here](#).

YEMEN



4,289,000

IDPs



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DTM Operations



Rapid Displacement Tracking



Flow Monitoring



Surveys and Research

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

IOM in Yemen last implemented a Mobility Tracking exercise at the end of 2018. Since then, DTM collects figures on new displacements through its Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT) tool in IRG (International Recognize Government) areas.

According to IOM Yemen's DTM teams, operating across 13 governorates¹⁷, 1,963 households (11,778 individuals) were displaced at least once between July and September 2022. This represents a decrease in displacement figures as 2,052 households (12,312 individuals) were displaced between April and June 2022.

Over the course of this quarter, the number of households displaced per month has decreased from 589 in July to 334 in September 2022. August was the month with the biggest number of displacements where 1,040 households were displaced.

During the third quarter, the top three governorates of displacement were: Marib (830 HHs), Shabwah (422 HHs), and Taiz (176 HHs).

In addition, 314 households (1,884 individuals) were reported to have returned to their places of origin during the third quarter. Shabwah (187 HHs) and Marib (108 HHs) are the governorates with the highest number of returnee households.

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

DTM METHODOLOGIES



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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For any comments or questions, please contact IOM's Middle East and North Africa Regional Data Hub:
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