

■ IDPs caseload ■ IDP Returnees caseload



IDPs and Returnees caseloads in Iraq, Libya, Sudan and Yemen

Overview

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 16.2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) as of end 2022.¹ This figure constitutes 23 per cent of the global number of IDPs, making MENA the region with the second highest concentration of IDPs following the sub-Saharan Africa region. Most displacement in the MENA region (80%) has been triggered by armed conflict, particularly 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 2023, provides an update on the displacement situation in the four countries of the region – Iraq, Libya, Sudan and Yemen.

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

In Iraq, 1,157,115 IDPs have been identified across 18 governorates in Iraq. A decrease of 11,504 IDPs (-1%) compared to the previous quarter (October-December 2022).

In Libya, The number of IDPs continued to decrease (125,802 IDPs across 22 regions in Libya), whereas the number of IDPs returning to their places of origin increased (705,426).

In Sudan, Mobility Tracking Round Five in Sudan identified the accumulative presence of 3,779,487 IDPs, 1,181,419 returnees from internal displacement, 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.

In Yemen, the number of new displacements decreased compared to the last quarter, nearly 15,000 individuals were displaced between January and March 2023. Roughly 4.3 million individuals are believed to be displaced in the country.

Country	Quarter 1 2022	Quarter 1 2023	Difference	Difference %
IRAQ	1,184,818	1,157,115	27,703 ↓	2.39%
LIBYA	168,011	125,802	42,209 ↓	33.55%
SUDAN	3,086,553	3,779,487	692,934 ↑	18.33%
YEMEN	30,000	14,970	15,030 ↓	50.10%

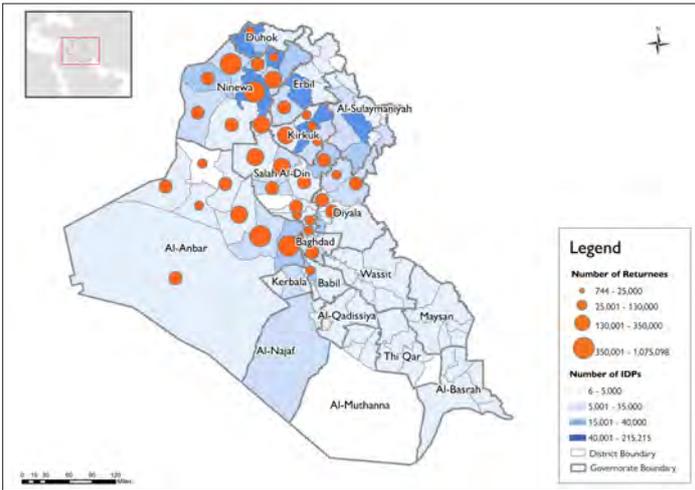
Table 1: Overview of IDPs by country

Country	Quarter 1 2022	Quarter 1 2023	Difference	Difference %
IRAQ	4,959,714	4,835,784	123,930 ↓	2.56%
LIBYA	661,892	705,426	43,534 ↑	6.17%
SUDAN	942,299	1,181,419	239,120 ↑	20.24%

Table 2: Overview of returnees by 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.

1. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (2023). Global Report on Internal Displacement 2023. Unlike the GRID report, this regional DTM report includes Sudan in this figure and for its MENA regional analysis, following IOM’s regional categories.



Map 2: Current presence of IDPs and returnees in Iraq

IDP individuals
1,157,115

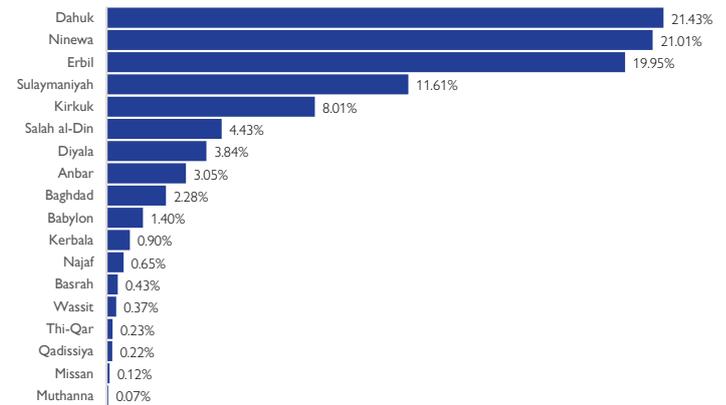
Locations
2,669

As of April (2023), 1,157,115 IDPs have been identified across 18 governorates in Iraq¹ – a decrease of 11,504 IDPs (-1%) compared to the previous quarter (October - December 2022). This limited decrease in the number of IDPs compared to the last round is related to improvement of housing and service provision in the area of origin, in addition to lack of resources to remain in the area of displacement. Consistent with the four quarterly reports in 2022, Ninewa is the governorate of origin for the greatest share of IDPs during the reporting period (648,783 individuals), while Dahuk is the governorate hosting the largest number of IDPs (247,926 individuals) followed by Ninewa (243,121 individuals) and Erbil (230,843 individuals).

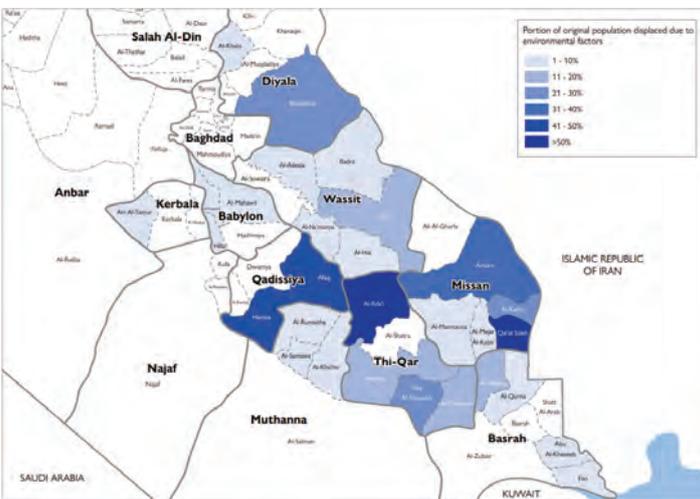
The top three districts hosting IDPs in Dahuk are Sumel (138,559), Zakho (79,011) and Dahuk (25,686) and the top three districts hosting IDPs in Ninewa are Mosul (93,444), Al-Shikhan (42,778) and Sinjar (36,576) while Erbil (215,215), Makhmur (6,850) and Shaqlawa (4,914) are the top three districts hosting IDPs in Erbil.

Research and Assessment Highlights

1: Climate Vulnerability Assessment Key Findings Report - This assessment examined conditions in locations which have already recorded climate-induced displacement as measured by IOM DTM's Climate Emergency Tracking tool.³ Data collection for this assessment took place from August to October 2022 across 9 governorates, 29 districts and 262 locations. IOM's Rapid Assessment and Response Teams collected these data through interviews with key informants (KIs) at the community level. KI findings from assessed locations were triangulated using Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) anomaly data, which measure the 'greenness' of ground cover and are used as a proxy to indicate the density and health of vegetation. The NDVI anomaly data were extracted from the United States Geological Survey/National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Landsat remote sensing data and analysed in partnership with the World Food Programme's Vulnerability and Analysis Mapping team. The NDVI analysis will be included in the full-length version of this assessment.



Graph 1: Governorates ranked by number of IDPs in Iraq

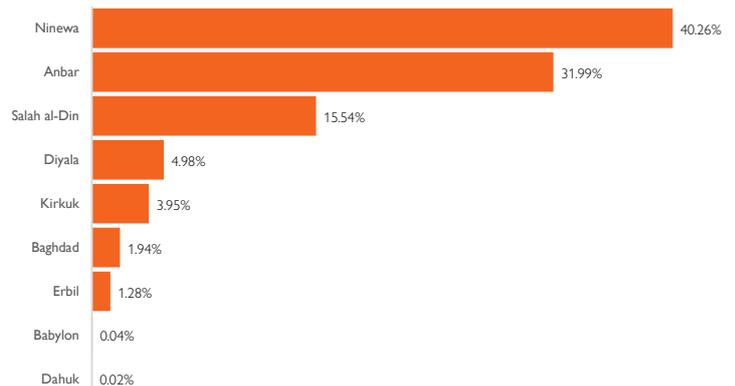


Map 3: Portion of original population displaced due to environmental factors

IDP returnee individuals
4,835,784

Locations
2,167

As of April 2023, DTM Iraq identified 4,835,784 individual returnees (805,964 households)¹. This represents a decrease of 154,068 returnees since the previous round (-3%). This decrease is largely due to the reclassification of certain individuals in Kirkuk who were formerly considered returnees². Among the districts in Ninewa Governorate, Mosul, Sinjar, and Al-Ba'aj saw the largest increase in the number of returnees since the previous round. The slight increase in these districts reflects a wide range of factors. Families feel an emotional desire to return and reunite with their relatives, and are motivated by improved security, greater access to services, rehabilitation of housing, and financial assistance to return. Key push factors include the closure of Jeddah 5 camp and an inability to afford rent in the area of displacement. Yazidi families are among those returning to Sinjar and Al-Ba'aj. On the other hand, Al-Rutba and Samarra districts saw a slight decrease in returnees, due to the relocation of families in Al-Rutba and failed returns in Samarra. Finally, it is worth noting that the number of returnees residing in critical shelters increased by 426 compared to the previous round.



Graph 2: Governorates ranked by number of returnees in Iraq

DTM Operations

Mobility Tracking

Flow Monitoring

Surveys and Research

Emergency Event Tracking

[Click here to reach DTM Iraq webpage](#)

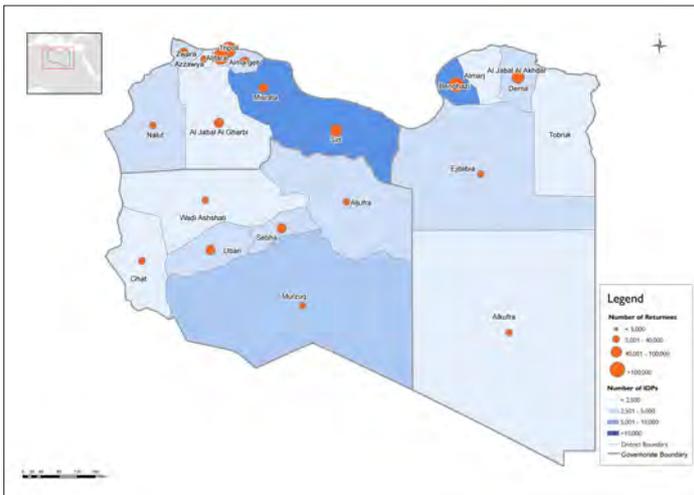
1. DTM Iraq, Master List Report 129 (January-April 2023).

2. Following Kurdistan Region of Iraq's (KRI) independence referendum in 2018, approximately 27,300 families were displaced from and subsequently returned to Kirkuk. As this displacement was not linked to the 2014-2017 conflict with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and the displacement period was short in duration, this group of returnees has been removed from the caseload of ML round 129.

3. DTM Iraq used its Climate Emergency Tracking tool to determine which locations have already recorded climate-induced displacement. All of IOM DTM's Climate Emergency Tracking reports can be found [here](#)



LIBYA



Map 4: Current presence of IDPs and returnees in Libya

IDP individuals
125,802

Locations
663

As of December 2022, DTM Libya had identified 125,802 IDPs across 22 regions in Libya, representing a decrease of 8,985 IDPs (-7%) compared to the previous regional quarter. Benghazi has the highest number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Libya, with 34,186 individuals, representing 27% of the total IDPs across all regions. Misrata is the second highest region with 21,070 IDPs, accounting for 17% of the total IDPs in Libya. Tripoli has 16,630 IDPs, which is equivalent to 13% of the total IDPs in the country.

The total IDP figure includes 75,643 individuals who are in their locations of displacement but are identified under the Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement (DSID) framework to be on solutions pathways, reflecting they do not possess displacement-related needs. The remaining 50,159 individuals in their location of displacement have displacement-related needs.

The analysis of displacement in Libya, based on the DSID framework, includes all IDPs displaced from Murzuq and Tawergha, as well as smaller numbers of IDPs in various locations with needs related to adequate standard of living, primarily related to access to basic shelter and housing.

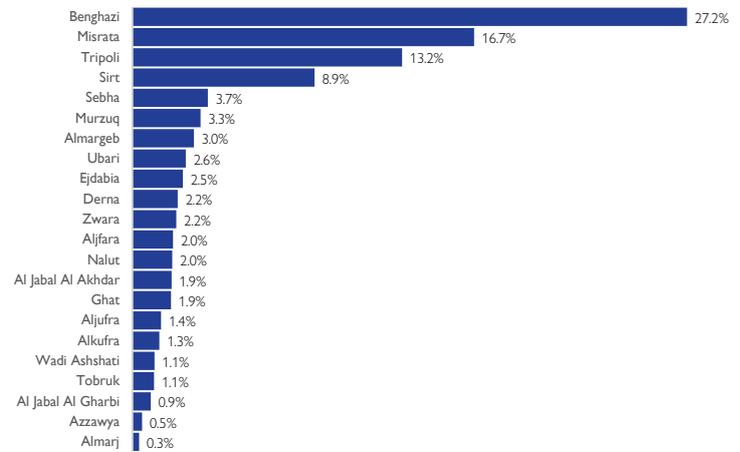
Migrants in Libya
706,062

Migrants present in
641 Municipalities

DTM Libya identified a total of 706,062 migrants from over 44 nationalities in the 100 Libyan municipalities during round 46 of data collection¹ (January - February 2023).

The number of migrants in Libya has continued to increase slightly compared to the previous round of data collection (694,398 migrants, Round 45, November - December 2022).

In 2020, the number of migrants in Libya had declined as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and its socioeconomic impact. Since 2021, the number of migrants has been increasing, yet it remains far lower than prior to the onset of conflict in 2011, when there was an estimated 2.5 million migrants in Libya.



Graph 3: Regions ranked by number of IDPs in Libya

Research and Assessment Highlights

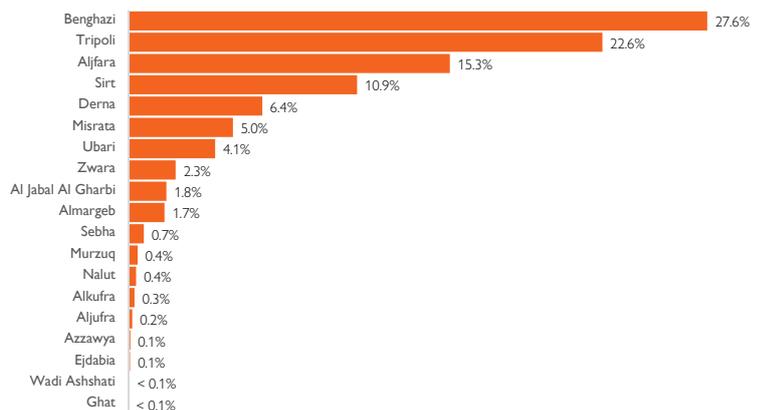
1: Evidence for Health Survey: Perceptions of migrants and healthcare providers of health-seeking behaviour, access to health and disease epidemiology among migrants in Libya (February 2023)- This study is divided into two parts. The first section looks at the health-seeking behaviours and factors affecting access to healthcare among migrants in Libya. The second part is an assessment of disease epidemiology among migrants in Libya based on interviews with healthcare professionals, and includes information on noncommunicable, communicable and bloodborne diseases as well as child, maternal and mental health.

2: Rented Out: An assessment of migrants' access to the rental housing market (March 2023)- This report delves into the challenges that migrants face in accessing rental housing in four Libyan urban centers. The study highlights that sociodemographic factors such as language, nationality, income, culture, and gender play a critical role in determining migrant access to the rental housing market. Language barriers were identified as a significant challenge, while cultural affinity was found to be a key factor in determining success. Female migrants faced additional barriers due to cultural norms and gender-based discrimination. Policymakers should promote language learning, provide financial assistance, and address cultural barriers to ensure equitable access to rental housing for migrants. The findings of this study can help support programming efforts to improve migrant access to rental housing in Libya.

IDP returnee individuals
705,426

Locations
228

Around 9,910 additional returns (+1%) were recorded by end of December 2022 in 19 regions, bringing the total number of returnees to 705,426. Nearly ninety percent of returnees have resettled in their own houses. Smaller proportions are living with relatives (6%) and with host families (3.75%). The most cited reason for return is the improvement of the security situation, followed by the need to protect their assets. The improvement of the economic situation peaked to third reason explaining return. Although more people have returned, challenges are still present preventing others from following along. The fear of conflict remains the first reason not to return, followed by the damage to public infrastructure and economic conditions at origin. First line priority needs for returnees include, in descending order, food, health services and WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene).



Graph 4: Regions ranked by number of returnees in Libya

DTM Operations

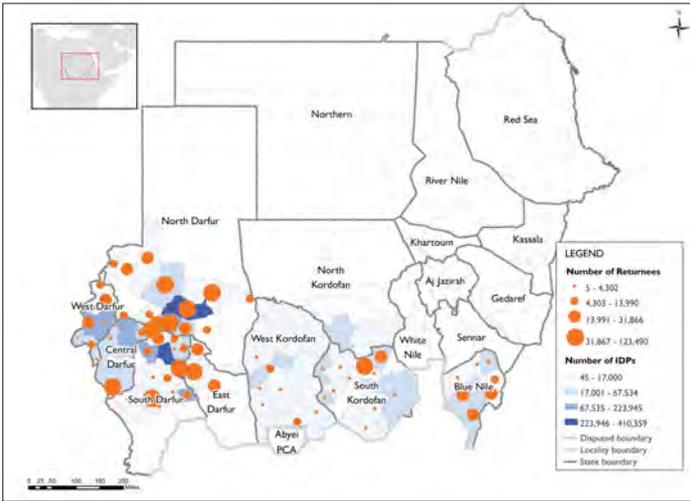
- Mobility Tracking
- Flow Monitoring
- Surveys and Research
- Emergency Event Tracking

[Click here to reach DTM Libya webpage](#)

1. DTM Libya, Migrant Report Round 46 (January-February 2023) available here.



SUDAN



Map 5: Current presence of IDPs and returnees in Sudan



EET reports
9
from Jan-Mar 2023



Newly displaced
9,166
individuals

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 first quarter of 2023 DTM Sudan conducted data collection for 9 Emergency Event Tracking (EET) reports on displacement occurring as a result of conflict and natural disasters. In total, these EETs captured an estimated 9,166 individuals newly displaced. The majority of EET reports have covered fire incidents.



IDP individuals
3,779,487



Locations
882

According to the latest data collection, the Mobility Tracking Round Five¹ conducted in 882 IDPs locations in 17 states in Sudan, DTM Sudan identified the presence of 3,714,377 IDPs. The greatest proportion of displacement in the country is protracted. An estimated 2,238,797 current IDPs (59%) were initially displaced between 2003 and 2010 during the height of the conflict in Darfur. In comparison, 1,034,351 IDPs (27%) captured were initially displaced between 2011 and 2017, in addition to 505,752 IDPs (13%) newly displaced between 2018 and 2021, while 587 IDP individuals were captured in 2022.



Foreign nationals
775,570
Individuals



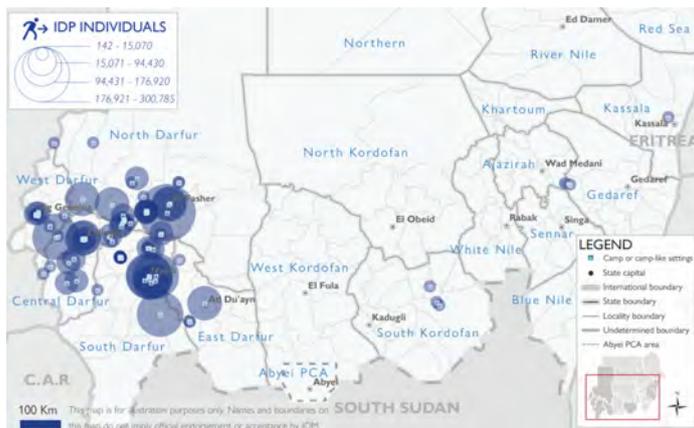
FNs present in
664
Locations

DTM Sudan Mobility Tracking round 5 identified a total of 775,570 foreign nationals², dispersed across 17 States, 131 localities and 664 locations in Sudan. Of the total foreign nationals in Sudan, South Sudanese nationals comprise a significant majority at 66%. Eritrean nationals make up the second largest group of foreigners in Sudan, accounting for 20% of the total, while Ethiopian nationals comprise 8% of the foreign population in Sudan.

The highest proportion of foreign nationals (an estimated 297,627 individuals, or 57%) arrived in Sudan before 2019, while the lowest proportion of foreign nationals (an estimated 20,413 individuals, or 4%) arrived in Sudan in 2020.

Research and Assessment Highlights

1: Integrated Location Assessment -Camp or Camp-Like Settings (February 2023) - This report provides an overview of selected locations visited by field teams during implementation of the ILA between December 2021 and January 2022. During this period, DTM Sudan field teams assessed 95 locations identified by key informants as camps or camp-like settings (hereafter 'camps') during Mobility Tracking Round Four where IDPs were residing. These locations are located across the five Darfur states, the three Kordofan states, as well as Kassala and Gedaref.³



Map 6: Camp and camp-like locations in Sudan



[Click here to reach DTM Sudan webpage](#)

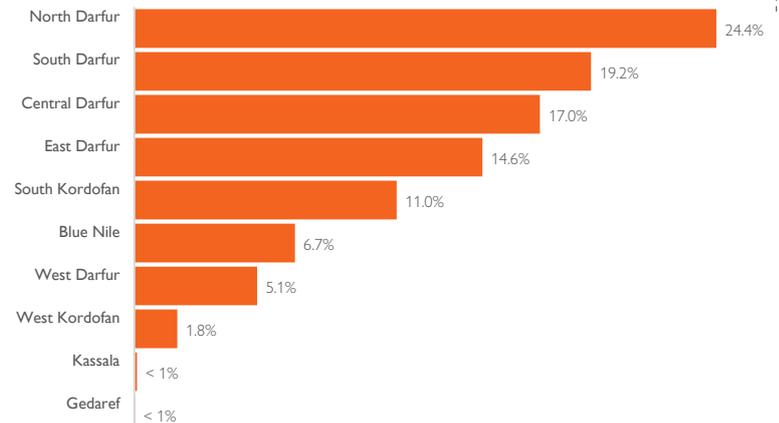


IDP returnee individuals
1,181,419



Locations
773

DTM Sudan estimates a total of 1,181,419 permanent individuals returning from internal displacement in Sudan across 10 states. The highest number of returns occurred between 2011 and 2015 representing 29%, followed by decreasing returns in subsequent years. In 2021, a total of 112,029 permanent returnees were identified (9% of the total count). The decrease in returns over time suggests a correlation between protracted displacement and the reduced likelihood of return.

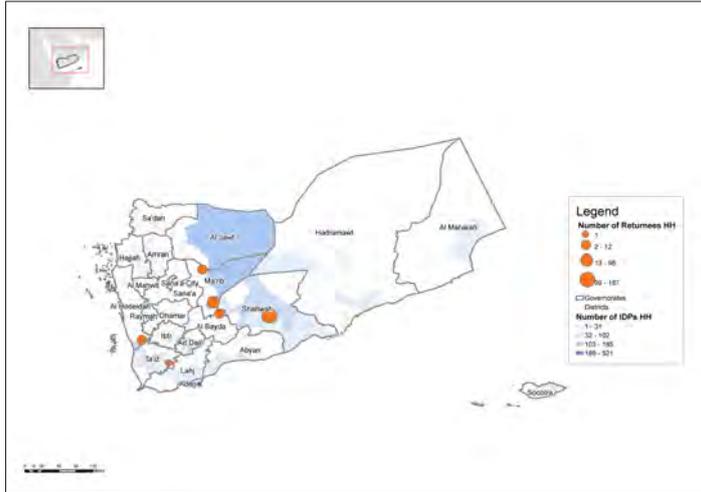


Graph 6: States ranked by number of returnees in Sudan

1. DTM Sudan, Mobility Tracking Round Five available here

2. Foreign nationals: Any person who is not a Sudanese national and residing within the location (village, neighbourhood, or gathering site etc.) regardless of their status; including persons who may/may not have sought international protection while in Sudan.

3. DTM Sudan does not consider camps located outside of the five Darfur states to be IDP camps.

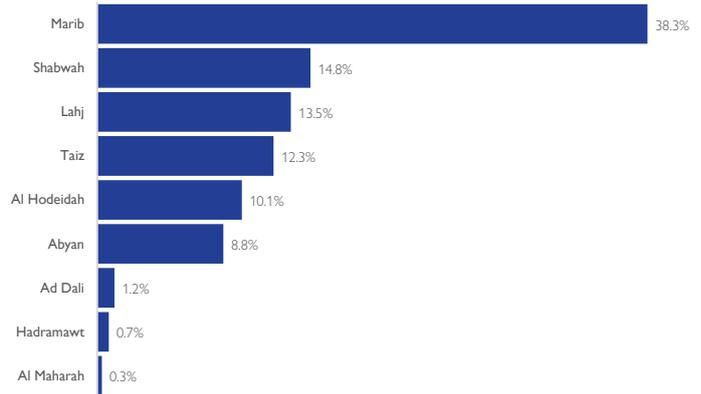


Map 7: Current presence of IDPs and returnees in Yemen

IDP individuals
14,970

Locations
208

During this quarter, IOM Yemen DTM tracked 2,495 households (HH) (14,970 individuals) who experienced displacement at least once. This compares to 1,172 households (7,032 individuals) in the fourth quarter 2022 representing an 113 % increase. Since the beginning of April 2022, the number of tracked new instances of displacement has been declining with a truce held between conflicting parties. However, the number began to gradually rise in the first quarter of the year 2023 due to the renewed conflict in Harib Ma'rib, where 326 HHs were displaced due to the conflict from Harib Ma'rib. At the beginning of the year, Al-Qubaytah district in the Lahj governorate also received more than 230 HHs displaced from the Dimnat Khadir district in the Ta'iz governorate. While natural disasters (heavy rains and floods) caused a displacement of 294 HHs in the Radum district in Shabwa in late March.



Graph 7: Governorates ranked by number of IDPs in Yemen

Migrants in Yemen
41,453
Fom Jan to Mar 2023

Migrant Returnees
14,742
From Jan to Mar 2023

Through the Flow Monitoring Registry tool¹, DTM Yemen found that 56,195 migrants entered Yemen in the first quarter of 2023. Of these, 14,742 were Yemeni migrant returnees from KSA.

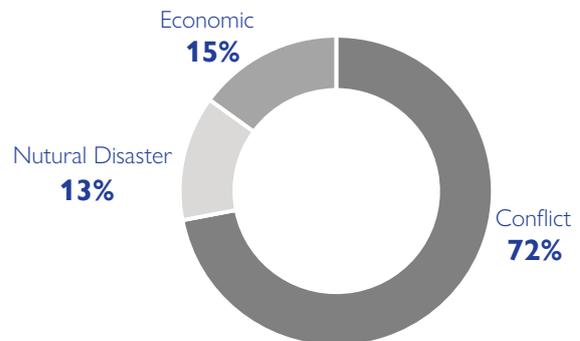
In January 2023, a total of 10,707 migrants were tracked, of which 5,100 were Yemeni migrant returnees from KSA. This gives a total of 15,807 individuals tracked in January. The number of migrants tracked increased slightly in February 2023, with a total of 10,726 migrants, of which 4,338 were Yemeni migrant returnees from KSA. This brings the total number of individuals tracked in February to 15,064. In March 2023, the number of migrants tracked increased significantly, with a total of 20,020 migrants, of which 5,304 were Yemeni migrant returnees from KSA. This adds up to 25,324 individuals tracked in March.²

Yemen - Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS)

Quarterly Dashboard (January - March 2023)- This dashboard compiles flow monitoring survey (FMS) data collected in Yemen between January and March 2023 and provides an analysis of migrants' demographic and socio-economic profiles, including education and employment backgrounds, reasons for leaving their country of origin or habitual residence, future travel intentions, protection and challenges faced during the journey. Also included migrants' highest level of education achieved and their labour status prior to moving.

During the first quarter of 2023, a total of 2,435 surveys were conducted. In Lahj (1,042), Shabwah (712), Ma'rib (174) and Aden (507 migrants). The respondents were primarily young adults between the age of 16 and 25 (%83) searching for economic opportunities (91%), most of whom were single (92%), below average educational attainment (89%), were currently unemployed (94%) and departed from rural areas (80%).

Safety and security concerns as a result of the conflict were the main reason for displacement, accounting for 72% (1,794HHs) of the total, followed by economic reasons related to conflict, accounting for 15% (384 HHs). While displacement due to natural disaster reasons (floods) represented about 13% (317 HHs).



Graph 8: Reasons for Displacement



IDP returnee individuals
204

Locations
9

In 2023, a total of 204 individuals representing 34 households returned to their place of origin in Marib governorate after being displaced due to conflict. The return was tracked by the Rapid Tracking system, which helped to monitor the progress of the return process.

The reason for return was mainly due to improved security conditions in the location of their origin. The primary event description for the majority of returnees was also related to the conflict that caused their displacement.

[Click here to reach DTM Yemen webpage](#)

1. IOM Yemen DTM's Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) monitors migrant arrivals on the southern coastal border and Yemeni return locations on Yemen's northern border with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). Enumerators placed at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) record migrant arrivals and returning Yemeni nationals to identify different patterns of migration, and to provide quantitative estimates to help define the population of irregular migrants.

2. Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS) – Quarterly Dashboard is available [here](#)

DTM METHODOLOGIES

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

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