

AUG 2018



MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Regional Flow Monitoring Network, Libya, Sudan, Yemen

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Middle East & North Africa

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
August 2018

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Libya	114 FMPs
Yemen	6 FMPs
Sudan	4 FMPs

124 FMPs are currently active in three countries in the region.

In **Yemen**, DTM Flow Monitoring exercise counted 4,611 migrants arriving by boat during August 2018. This brings the total number of migrants recorded so far in 2018 to 59,509. The majority of migrants observed in August were Ethiopian nationals (86%) and 14 per cent were Somali nationals. 85 per cent intended to reach Saudi Arabia (3,900 individuals) and 15 per cent (711 individuals) intended to stay in Yemen. The August figures show a seven per cent decrease from the previous month in the proportion of migrants who intend to stay in Yemen.

Since November 2017, DTM Yemen has been tracking returns from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia through a border Flow Monitoring Point in Al Wade'a, Hadramaut Governorate. Between January and August 2018, 49,136 individuals have returned to Yemen. During August alone, 5,215 returns were recorded.

Since July 2017, IOM in **Sudan** has monitored returns of Sudanese migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). The returns are monitored at the entry points of Khartoum International Airport (KRT) in Khartoum, and at the port of Sawakin in

Port Sudan state. IOM DTM teams, jointly with the Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad (SSWA), are registering Sudanese nationals returning via these entry points. In August 2018, 1,936 Sudanese returned through KRT. Since the beginning of 2018, a total of 36,644 Sudanese migrants returning from KSA have been registered, 93 per cent of whom were registered at the Khartoum International Airport. 67 per cent of the returnees were identified as men, whereas 33 per cent were women. More than half of the registered returnees (58%) were of working age (18 to 59 years), and 24 per cent were school age children.

IOM identified 669,176 migrants in **Libya** between July and August 2018. Migrants were identified in 100 municipalities, within 551 communities and originating from more than 41 countries (mainly Niger, Egypt and Chad).

The top 5 nationalities identified were Nigerian (19%), Egyptian (14%), Chadian (14%), Sudanese (12%) and Nigerian (10%). Together, these nationalities accounted for up to 69 per cent of Libya's migrant population. Out of the total number of migrants identified, 630,907 individuals (94%) originate from 31 different African countries with 38,030 individuals (6%) from 9 Asian and Middle Eastern countries. The remaining 239 individuals were recorded with unknown/other country of origin.

Through its IOM Maritime Incidents tracking activities, DTM provides updates on the number of maritime incidents off the Libyan coast, as well as latest figures on Italy arrivals and recorded deaths along the Central Mediterranean Route. In August 2018, 553 individuals were returned by the coast guard and no bodies

were retrieved. This brings the total number of people returned to the Libyan Coast by the coast guards in 2018 to 13,273, while 1,130 deaths were recorded along the Central Mediterranean Route in 2018.

flow.iom.int

Iraq

Current Implementation Round
Round 102 (August 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of August 2018

1,920,456 Internally Displaced
4,028,694 Returnees

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

Current Geographical Coverage
106 districts in 18 governorates

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement Overview Dashboard, Return Movements Overview Dashboards

displacement.iom.int/iraq

As of 31 August 2018, following the completion of the Round 102 baseline assessment activities, the DTM has identified 1,920,456 internally displaced persons (320,076 families) displaced since January 2014, dispersed across 104 districts and 2,935 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 4,028,694 returnees (671,449 families) across 1,089 locations in 33 districts.

Overall, the total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately 0.6 per cent. Decreases were recorded across all of Iraq's 18 governorates. Baghdad witnessed the largest drop in the number IDPs. The returnee population increased by 1.3 per cent (49,998 individuals) during the month of August, reflecting a continuous trend of return movements, albeit at a rate that has been decreasing. Anbar and Ninewa governorates witnessed the highest numbers of returns, mostly to the Ramadi and Mosul districts.

Libya

Current Implementation Round
Round 21 (July-August 2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 21 – July-August 2018

192,513 Internally Displaced
372,741 Returnees

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

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Migrant Report, Migrant Profiles, Event Tracking Report, Flash Updates, Tawergha Return Weekly Update, Maritime Incident Update

displacement.iom.int/libya

DTM Libya is currently rolling out Round 21 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessments. Results will be published and disseminated shortly.

DTM Libya completed Round 20 of Mobility Tracking (Baseline) Assessment covering the period of July and August 2018 and identified 192,513 IDPs and 372,741 returnees in 657 out of 667 muhallas and all 100 baladiyas. A large majority of IDPs were displaced out of fear from general conflict and the presence of armed groups. During the reporting period, clashes took place in Sebha, triggering the displacement of at least 3,165 people within the baladiya of Sebha as well as to other areas in Southern Libya, especially Murzuq (4,150 individuals) and Algatroun (1,900 individuals). 3,300 new returnees were recorded in Benghazi which continues to be the baladiya with the highest number of returnees in Libya (180,300 returnees as of June 2018).

In coordination with other humanitarian actors DTM Libya conducted a rapid assessment on 16 August 2018. On 10 August 2018, 370 Tawergha families previously residing at Triq Al Matar Camp in Tripoli were displaced, following a forced eviction from the IDP camp by a local militia. The majority of households were displaced to other areas in Tripoli, most dispersed in urban areas in private accommodation while 65 households gathered in informal settlements at Al Jibs/Al Dawa al Islameya. The most frequently mentioned priority need was shelter, cited by 72 per cent of families surveyed in urban

areas. Furthermore, more than two thirds of surveyed households are in need of food assistance, followed by WASH, Cash and NFI needs.

Under the Event Tracking Tool, DTM also found that following the start of clashes between armed groups in southern Tripoli on 27 August, at least 1,171 households (approximately 5,866 individuals) have been displaced to other areas in and around Tripoli. Conflict-affected neighbourhoods include Ain Zara, Salah Eddin, Qasr Ben Gashir and Khalla Al Furjan. Following clashes in different areas in Southern Tripoli on 26-27 August 2018, migrants previously held in DCIM Detention Centres in conflict-affected areas in Ain Zara and Salah Eddin were transferred to other locations or released.

Sudan

Reporting Period
August 2018

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of August 2018

2,042,896 Internally Displaced
462,497 Returnees

Number of individuals registered (new arrivals) as of
July 2018 since the beginning of 2018

48,399 Internally Displaced
131,958 Returnees

DTM Sudan is conducting registration activities relating to five population groups: IDPs, returning IDPs, returning refugees, returning migrants, populations affected by natural disasters and refugees.

Implementation Component
Emergency Registration (incl. Biometric), Mobility Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage
5 States

Published Information Products
Displacement Dashboard, Monthly Report, Registration Report, Returnee Statistical Report, Site Profile

displacement.iom.int/sudan

In August 2018, DTM Sudan published a Monthly Report presenting the findings from its tracking and registration activities, which targeted new IDPs from East Jabal Marra in South Darfur, returnees from South Darfur in Liaba, and IDPs and returnees in Bel el Sherif in South Darfur. Over the course of the month, 50,985 individuals were registered. About 53 per

cent (26,899 individuals) of the registered population during the month of August were IDPs while the remaining 36 per cent were returnees (18,504 individuals). All of the registered returnees were IDP returnees. This brings the total number of individuals registered or tracked in 2018 to 185,393 (48,399 IDPs, 131,958 returnees and 5,582 affected population / vulnerable population were registered, while the remaining 64,724 individuals were tracked in different locations). 41 per cent of the registered population were of school age (aged 5 to 17), followed by individuals aged 18-59 years old (37%) and infants under 5 years old (18%). The majority (55%) were female, and 44 per cent were male. Since January 2018, 9,841 individuals among the registered IDP and returnee population were identified as having special needs, approximately 84 per cent of whom were lactating or pregnant women.

During August, DTM Sudan also published Mobility Tracking dashboards with results of data collection exercises conducted in North Darfur - Mellit and El Fasher rural areas.

Clashes between the Berti and Zayadiy tribes during 2014 and 2015 in the Malit locality (in addition to the IDPs who were displaced at the beginning of the Darfur conflict in 2004-2005). As a result, thousands of households were displaced from various locations to different areas in the Malit locality (Abbasi camp, Althanawi, Dar- Elnaeem, Garona, Al Marabie & Dar- Elnaeem), as well as 13 different locations in the Sayah administrative unit.

During 2014 and 2015 clashes between the Government of Sudan (GoS) forces and armed rebel groups occurred in rural areas of the El Fasher locality. As a result, thousands of households were displaced from various locations to nine areas in rural parts of the El Fasher locality (Shagra A, Shagra B, Shagra C, Golo A, Abu Degis, Barbojat, Um Hajaleej, Beheer, Majdoub).

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Yemen

Current Implementation Round
Round 33 (September-October
2018)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 32- June 2018

2,331,264 Internally Displaced

1,012,464 Returnees

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency
Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage
22 Governorates

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Displacement
Dashboard, Emergency Tracking Report,
Governorate Profile

displacement.iom.int/yemen

DTM in Yemen completed Round 32 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Assessments in June 2018 in the nine governorates in which they have had continuous direct access and published the 17th Task Force on Population Movement (TFPM) report this month. The TFPM report combines the data collected by DTM in nine governorates, with the most recent data available in the remaining governorates to create the most accurate picture of countrywide displacement to date. The report covers the country up to June 2018, and DTM Yemen is currently implementing Round 33 of data collection, which will allow the team to verify and update the numbers of IDPs and Returnees estimated in the 17th report. According to the report, the governorates hosting the largest numbers of IDPs are the Taizz, Hajjah, Amanat al Asimah, Ibb and Amran governorates with over 25,000 displaced households.

The TFPM report also estimates that the current number of Returnees in the country as a whole stands at 1,012,464 individuals (168,744 households). This number is calculated using the same methodology as mentioned above; it is a compilation of the DTM area assessments and the latest available numbers from the National Authorities and partners on the ground. Trends from the available datasets indicate that Aden, Amanat al Asimah and Taizz have the highest number of returnees, making them areas of both high displacement and high return.

From 1 June to 28 August, IOM Yemen DTM estimates that over 420,000 individuals have experienced rapid onset displacement. The majority of these IDPs were reported to be displaced from Al Hudaydah during the month of June, with Hajjah Governorate households experiencing displacement from Hayran district in late August.

