



# DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Middle East & North Africa

### Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period  
August 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Network	
Libya	44 FMPs
Sudan	3 FMPs
Yemen	6 FMPs

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

IOM identified at least 655,144 migrants in **Libya** during the June – July data collection cycle (Round 26). Migrants were identified in all 100 municipalities, within 559 communities and originated from at least 39 different countries. Information on current migration flows was collected through 390 assessments in 7 regions and 11 municipalities.

The top five nationalities identified were Nigerien (20%), Egyptian (15%), Chadian (15%), Sudanese (12%) and Nigerian (9%). Out of the total number of migrants identified, 602,216 individuals (92%) originated from 21 different African countries while 50,934 individuals (8%) came from 10 Asian and Middle Eastern countries. The remaining 1,994 individuals were recorded as unknown nationality and/or other country of origin.

Out of the 602,216 individuals from Africa, 406,905 (62%) were from Sub-Saharan countries and 195,311 individuals (30%) were from North African countries.

While 32 per cent of migrants from Sub-Saharan countries were identified in the South of the country, few Asian and Middle-Eastern migrants were present there; only two per cent of Asian and Middle Eastern migrants in Libya were identified in Southern Libya.

Since the onset of armed conflict in the southern areas of Tripoli on 04 April 2019, a significant number of people have been affected by the conflict. The conflict has also affected migrants held in the detention centers as well as those in urban locations and their protection remains a concern. By the end of August, more than 3,100 migrants were held in DCIM detention centers located near conflict-affected areas and are among the most vulnerable populations at risk. The sustained use of air strikes and artillery shelling in the vicinity of areas inhabited by civilians, including migrants, continues to negatively impact the livelihoods of the civilian population, as the conflict has become protracted.

Through IOM's Maritime Incidents tracking activities, DTM provides updates on the number of maritime incidents off the Libyan coast, as well as the latest figures on Italy arrivals and recorded deaths along the Central Mediterranean Route. Between January and August 2019, the total number of arrivals to Italy was recorded at 5,135 individuals representing a steep decline in comparison to the number of arrivals from the preceding year (as 23,370 arrivals were recorded in the same period of 2018). As of 31 August 2019, 643 deaths were recorded along the central Mediterranean route. From the beginning of the year until the 31 August, 5,869 migrants were

returned by Libyan coast guards, this included 250 migrant minors and 370 females that were rescued.

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), register Sudanese nationals returning via these entry points. In April 2019, 1,195 Sudanese nationals returned (74% arrived through KRT). Since mid-2017, a total of 72,487 Sudanese migrants returning from KSA have been registered, 92 per cent of whom were registered at Khartoum International Airport. Sixty-nine per cent of the returnees were identified as male, whereas 31 per cent were female. More than half of the registered returnees (60%) were of working age (18 to 59 years), and 21 per cent were school age children.

From July 2017 to August 2019, 27,443 South Sudanese migrants were identified at the Abyei flow monitoring point crossing the border from South Sudan into Sudan.

In **Yemen**, DTM Flow Monitoring exercises recorded 3,653 migrant arrivals during August 2019. The majority of migrants reported in August were Ethiopian nationals (94% or 3,446 individuals), and 6 per cent were Somali nationals (207 individuals). Arrivals of Ethiopian nationals in August decreased by 59 per cent from the 8,448 individuals recorded in July, and the number of Somali nationals recorded a decrease of 65 per cent from that reported in the previous month (584 individuals).

Eighty-four per cent intended to reach Saudi Arabia (3,082 individuals), and 16 per cent (571 individuals) intended to stay in Yemen. The August 2019 figures show a decrease of 231 individuals from July 2019 in the number of migrants who intended 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. In August 2019, 2,821 individuals returned to Yemen. The three highest districts of Yemeni returnees as of

June were, Al Hudaydah (339), Amanat Al Asimah (313), and Al Mahwit (299).

[migration.iom.int](https://migration.iom.int)

## Iraq

Current Implementation Round  
Round 111 (July - August 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of August 2019

**1,552,914** Internally Displaced  
**4,350,150** Returnees

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

Current Geographical Coverage  
106 districts in 18 governorates

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

[displacement.iom.int/iraq](https://displacement.iom.int/iraq)

Data collection for Round 111 took place during the months of July and August 2019. As of 31 August 2019, DTM identified 1,552,914 IDPs (258,819 households) dispersed across 18 governorates, 106 districts and 3,106 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 4,350,150 returnees (725,025 households) across 8 governorates, 38 districts and 1,688 locations.

An additional 45,012 returnees were recorded during Round 111, which is slightly higher than the increase in the previous round (38,256 returnees in Round 110). Most returned to three governorates: Ninewa (18,474 individuals), Anbar (11,718) and Salah-alDin (11,466). The number of IDPs continued to decrease at a steady slow pace. During July and August, DTM recorded a decrease of 54,234 IDPs with the top three governorates being Ninewa (-25,470, representing a 5% change in IDP caseload in the governorate), Anbar (-9,816, -20%) and Salah al-Din (-9,084, -9).

In terms of the districts of origin, IDPs come from 46 districts across eight governorates: Anbar (8 districts), Babylon (3 districts), Baghdad (8 districts), Diyala (6 districts), Erbil (1 district), Kirkuk (4 districts), Ninewa (8 districts) and Salah al-

Din (8 districts). About 55 per cent come from only four districts in Ninewa: Mosul (316,914 individuals, 21%), Sinjar (279,432, 18%), Telafar (120,072, 8%) and Al-Ba'aj (117,156, 8%).

## Libya

Current Implementation Round  
Round 26 (June - July 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of July 2019

**301,407** Internally Displaced  
**447,025** 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](https://displacement.iom.int/libya)

During the reporting period eruption of armed conflict in the southern Libya region of Murzuq resulted in displacement of at least 3,340 families (approximately 16,700 individuals). The DTM rapid needs assessment identified the priority needs for the IDPs as access to health services, food, emergency support in the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, and non-food items (NFI). DTM initiated an Emergency Tracking of the displaced and affected populations and the most recent update published during the reporting period can be found [here](#).

The deterioration of the security situation caused by the armed conflict in the southern areas of Tripoli since 04 April 2019, continues to affect over 128,150 individual IDPs who have been forced to leave their homes since then. Throughout the reporting period, this upsurge in armed conflict continued to include heavy airstrikes which impacted localities in conflict areas substantially, leading to further displacement of civilians due to the volatile security situation. DTM initiated Emergency Tracking of displaced and affected populations at the start of the crisis and by the end of the Round 26

published 21 flash updates and assessments, including the most recent market assessment, available [here](#).

Displacements continued to be reported after the end of the Round 26 data collection; please refer to [www.globaldtm.info/libya](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya) for the latest updates.

### DTM SUPPORT OF THE RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM (RRM)

DTM identified priority needs throughout its emergency tracking of displaced populations and facilitated service delivery to over 25,000 IDPs in urgent need of humanitarian assistance through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). The Rapid Response Mechanism in Libya includes partners UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM and WFP, and the timely identification of affected populations at the locations of displacement by DTM resulted in the quick delivery of life-saving and dignity-restoring assistance via the provision of food and non-food items, dignity kits and hygiene kits.

In Round 26, the number of identified returnees in Libya had remained stable at 447,025 individuals, whereas the number of identified IDPs in Libya was 301,407, 12 per cent higher than the 268,629 IDPs identified in the previous round (March – May 2019). The top three municipalities (*Baladiya*) of displacement were identified as Benghazi, Sebha, and Tajoura, whereas the highest number of previously displaced households had returned to Benghazi, Sirt, and Abusliem.

An overwhelming majority of key informants (94%) reported that IDPs left their places of origin because of the deterioration of the security situation. To a significantly lesser extent, other reasons for displacement included the worsening of the economic situation and lack of basic services at the place of origin.

Similarly, a better security situation was the main reason for IDPs to choose their current place of displacement (57%). The second most reported reason for choosing their current location of displacement was presence of relatives, social and cultural bonds (55%), indicating the presence of possible social safety nets for IDPs on the move. Another frequently reported reason was better access to livelihood opportunities (34%), followed by access to humanitarian services (27%).

Overall, the data indicates that the major driver of displacement was the deteriorating security situation, reflected in both the decision to leave and the decision to choose the new place of settlement.

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## Sudan

Current Implementation Round  
August 2019

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of August 2019

**2,086,934** Internally Displaced  
**543,353** Returnees

Number of individuals registered (new arrivals) as of  
August 2019, since the beginning of 2019

**12,690** Internally Displaced  
**71,148** Returnees

DTM Sudan is conducting registration activities relating to five population groups: IDPs, returning IDPs, refugees, returning refugees and returning migrants; this includes those in these population groups affected by natural disasters.

Implementation Component  
Emergency Registration (incl. Biometric)

Current Geographical Coverage  
5 States

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

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## Yemen

Current Implementation Round  
April 2019

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored  
As of Round 37- April 2019

**3,647,250** Internally Displaced  
**1,280,562** Returnees

Implementation Component  
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT)

Current Geographical Coverage  
333 districts in 22 Governorates

Published Information Products  
Rapid Displacement Tracking Report

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[displacement.iom.int/yemen](http://displacement.iom.int/yemen)

DTM in Yemen completed Round 37 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Area Assessments in November 2018 in 22 governorates. This is the first time DTM has had access to the country as a whole, and the report gives a country-wide picture of displacement in the country from 01 June to 06 November 2018.

As of November 2018, DTM Yemen estimates that there are 3.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) (607,865 households) dispersed across all 22 governorates, the majority of whom were displaced due to conflict ongoing since March 2015. For the same period, DTM identified an estimated 1.28 million IDP returnees (213,427 households) across 22 governorates.

Rapid Displacement Tracking tool remains in place to collect figures on displacement events that occur in between DTM rounds.

DTM's Rapid Displacement Tracking estimates that 50,978 Households (HH) or 305,868 Individuals (IND) have been forced to leave their homes at least once, since the beginning of the year. In general, 5,219 households are estimated to have been displaced in June 2019. Most displacement resulted from increased fighting in Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ad Dhale.

In addition, the Multi-Cluster Location Assessment for 2019 is being prepared for pilot roll-out in August and full roll-out in October. Sample selection, household listing and interview methods are in the final stages, pending endorsement.

