

APR 2019



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
April 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.

As of the last report (January - February 2019) IOM identified at least 666,717 migrants currently present in **Libya**. Migrants were identified in all 100 municipalities, within 570 communities and originated from more than 38 countries. Information on current migration flows was collected through 706 assessments in 11 regions and 16 municipalities.

The top five nationalities identified were Nigerian, Egyptian, Chadian, Sudanese and Nigerian. Out of the total number of migrants identified, 626,627 individuals (94%) originated from 27 different African countries while 39,716 individuals (6%) came from 10 Asian and Middle Eastern countries. The remaining 374 individuals were recorded as unknown nationality and/or other country of origin.

Out of the 626,627 individuals from Africa, 433,444 (69%) were from Sub-Saharan countries and 193,183 individuals 31% were from North African countries.

While 21 per cent of African migrants were identified in the South of the country, few Asian and Middle-Eastern migrants were present there; only one per cent of Asian and Middle Eastern migrants in Libya were identified in Southern Libya.

Since the onset of armed conflict in southern Tripoli on 4 April 2019, DTM has also been monitoring the situation of migrants affected by the ongoing clashes. Two rapid assessments were conducted to determine the situation of migrants (in urban settings outside detention) in the conflict affected areas. The situation for migrants in the municipalities of Ain Zara (Khallat al Forjan area), Swani bin Adam and Qasr bin Ghasheer was determined to be critical. Migrants in these areas were assessed to constitute a particularly vulnerable group whose protection remains a concern [For more information see, Libya — Urban Migrants Situation Update (25 April 2019)]. Whereas, from over 6,000 migrants held in detention centers in Libya during April, at least 3,200 migrants detained in areas closer to the frontlines were also determined to be at risk of being directly affected by the ongoing armed conflict. DTM also provided baseline statistics for interagency coordination on the number of migrants in detention in Libya, and tracked the changes in the figures on a daily basis. The daily updates and regular provision of information on migrants in detention also facilitated the humanitarian response to this most vulnerable population group.

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. In April 2019, 130 individuals were returned by the Libyan coast guard and 23 bodies were retrieved. This brings the total number of people returned to the Libyan Coast by the coast guards since the beginning of 2019 to 1,203, while 257 deaths were also recorded along the Central Mediterranean Route since the beginning of the year.

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 March 2019, 24,424 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 counted 18,320 migrants arriving by boat in April 2019.

The majority of migrants reported in April were Ethiopian nationals (89% or 16,359 individuals), and 11 per cent were Somali nationals (1,953 individuals); additionally, this month also recorded a new nationality, Nigerian nationals, (8 individuals). Arrivals of Ethiopian nationals in April increased by 34 per cent from the 12,179 individuals recorded in March, and the number of Somali nationals recorded a remarkable increase of 74 per cent from the number reported in the previous month (1,120 individuals). This increase could be due to the low tides in this period and improved weather conditions.

Eighty three per cent intended to reach Saudi Arabia (15,237 individuals), and 17 per cent (3,083 individuals) intended to stay in Yemen. The April 2019 figures show an increase of 658 individuals from

March 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 April 2019, 4,315 individuals returned to Yemen. The three highest districts of Yemeni returnees in April were, Al Mahwit (515), Al Hudaydah (504), and Sana'a (459).

migration.iom.int

Iraq

Current Implementation Round
Round 109 (March - April 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of April 2019

1,665,108 Internally Displaced
4,266,882 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

Data collection for round 109 took place during March and April 2019. As of 30 April 2019, DTM identified 1,665,108 IDPs (277,518 families), dispersed across 18 governorates, 106 districts and 3,166 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 4,266,882 returnees (711,147 families) across 8 governorates, 38 districts and 1,651 locations.

An additional 54,900 returnees were recorded during round 109, which is slightly higher than the increase in the previous round (46,662 returnees in round 108). The main reasons for return include improvements in the security situation and provision of services, and rehabilitation of houses in the locations of origin. Preparations for the harvest season was mentioned in some areas in Mosul District (Ninewa). Most returned to three governorates: Ninewa (19,110 individuals), Salah al-Din (18,750) and Anbar (9,264).

The number of IDPs continued to decrease at a steady pace. During March and April 2019, DTM recorded a decrease of 79,872 IDPs with the top three governorates: Ninewa (-45,360, -8%), Salah al-Din (-11,238, -9%) and Baghdad (-5,418, -8%).

Taking a closer look at IDP districts of origin, IDPs come from 47 districts across eight governorates: Anbar (8 districts), Babylon (3 districts), Baghdad (8 districts), Diyala (6 districts), Erbil (1 districts), Kirkuk (4 districts), Ninewa (8 districts) and Salah al-Din (9 districts). However, 53% come from only four districts in Ninewa Governorate: Mosul (316,824 individuals, 20%), Sinjar (296,358, 18%), Telafar (129,096, 8%), Al-Ba'aj (115,074, 7%).

Libya

Current Implementation Round
Round 25 (March - April 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of April 2019

172,541 Internally Displaced
445,476 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

On 5 April, DTM initiated Emergency Event Tracking in and around southern Tripoli to track the displacement caused by the outbreak of armed conflict on 4 April 2019. The number of IDPs identified in Libya since then has seen a significant increase (the total number of families displaced in Libya increased by 26%). By the end of April, 45,150 individuals were identified to have been newly displaced from their homes in and around conflict affected areas of southern Tripoli due to the ongoing clashes. At the time of reporting the Emergency Event Tracking remains active in Tripoli and surrounding areas with daily updates shared with humanitarian partners to facilitate response and a total of 11 external Flash Updates

issued in April to provide a common operating picture on affected populations, including IDP profiling, service availability tracking and market quick assessments in conflict-affected areas. DTM enumerators also played a strong role in coordinating delivery of humanitarian response under the Rapid Response Mechanism launched by IOM, UNFPA, WFP and UNICEF, reaching over 18,200 individuals with much-needed core relief items since the onset of the crisis.

Previously, in Round 24, the number of identified returnees in Libya had remained stable at 445,476 individuals. Whereas the number of identified IDPs in Libya was 172,541. The top three municipalities (Baladiya) of displacement were identified as Benghazi, Sebha, and Misrata, whereas the highest number of previously displaced households had returned to Benghazi, Sirt, and Tripoli. However, these baselines figures are in the process of being revised as the data collection for Round 25 is ongoing at the time of reporting, and since the Emergency Event Tracking had already identified at least an additional 45,000 IDPs by the end of April 2019.

The overwhelming majority of key informants (93%) reported that IDPs present in their localities had left their respective places of origin due to security related issues. To a significantly lesser extent, various other reasons were cited, such as deterioration of the economic situation at the places of origin and unavailability of basic services. Similarly, most key informants (75%) reported that better security conditions in their localities was the major reason for the IDPs' decision to move there. This was followed by a large proportion of key informants (54%) reporting that IDPs chose these localities due to the presence of IDP relatives, signifying social and cultural bonds and the possibility of social safety nets. This was followed by availability of basic services (35%), and access to humanitarian assistance (30%) as reasons for choosing those communities. Overall, the major driver of displacement was the security situation, affecting both the decision to leave the place of origin and reasons for choosing the site of displacement.

On 04 April, DTM conducted a workshop on information management for the Ministry of Local Governance in Tripoli with participants from different line ministries, municipalities and Libyan universities. Topics covered included taking stock of

information management within Ministries and municipalities, current gaps and challenges as well as best practices from other countries where DTM operates. DTM and the Ministry of Local Governance committed to work closely together going forward with the aim of both strengthening the capacity of ministries and municipalities to collect and analyze data on municipal services and vulnerable populations, as well as enhancing mobility tracking through close cooperation with local authorities.

Sudan

Current Implementation Round
April 2019

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of April 2019

2,077,771 Internally Displaced
508,020 Returnees

Number of individuals registered (new arrivals) as of
April 2019

3,028 Internally Displaced
34,858 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

displacement.iom.int/sudan

DTM Sudan is currently processing and analyzing 2018 data, and the results will be published and disseminated in a yearly report when available.

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), Emergency Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage
333 districts in 22 Governorates

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, Rapid Displacement Tracking Report

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.

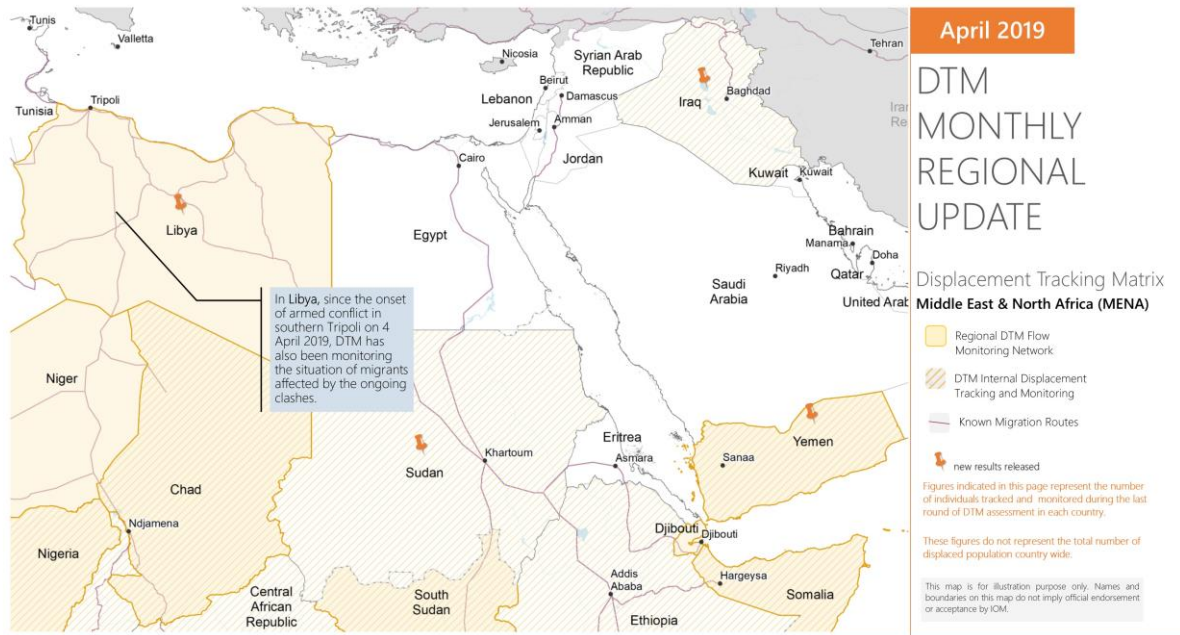
As of November 2018, DTM Yemen estimates that there are 3.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) (607,865 households) dispersed across all 22 governorates, the majority of whom were displaced due to conflict ongoing since March 2015. For the same period, DTM identified an estimated 1.28 million 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 36,332 Households (HH) or 216,042 Individuals (IND) have been forced to leave their homes at least once, since the beginning of the year. Most displacement resulted from increased fighting in Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ad Dhale.

15,067 households are estimated to have been displaced in April 2019.

In addition, the Multi Cluster Location Assessment for 2019 is being prepared for pilot roll-out in June and full roll-out in July. Tools and operations plan are under development.



April 2019

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix Middle East & North Africa (MENA)

- Regional DTM Flow Monitoring Network
- DTM Internal Displacement Tracking and Monitoring
- Known Migration Routes
- new results released

Figures indicated in this page represent the number of individuals tracked and monitored during the last round of DTM assessment in each country. These figures do not represent the total number of displaced population country wide.

This map is for illustration purpose only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Regional Flow Monitoring Network	Iraq	Libya	Sudan	Yemen
Libya, Yemen, Sudan	As of Round 109 – April 2019	As of Round 24 – February 2019	As of April 2019	As of Round 37 – March 2019
53 Flow Monitoring Points	1,665,108 Internally Displaced	172,541 Internally Displaced	2,077,771 Internally Displaced	3,647,250 Internally Displaced
	4,266,882 Returnees (IDPs)	445,476 Returnees (IDPs)	Individuals registered in March 2019	1,280,562 Returnees
			3,028 Internally Displaced	
			34,858 Returnees	