

OVERVIEW

REGIONAL DISPLACEMENT TRENDS¹

Total number of IDPs

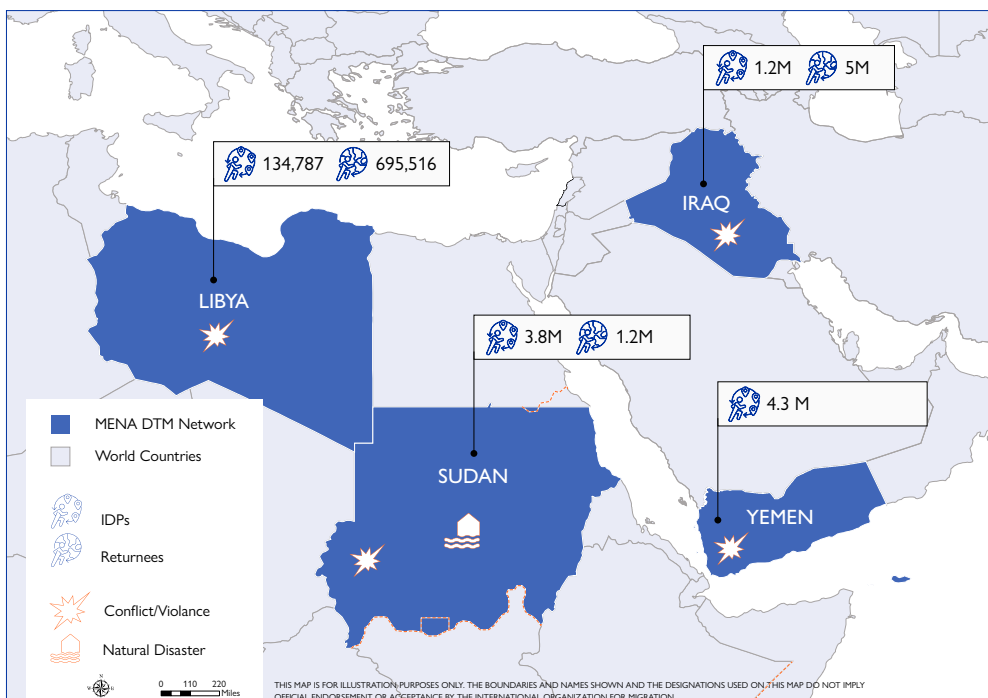
15.7M

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 2021.² 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, 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 last three months of 2022, provides an update on the displacement situation in the four countries of the region – Iraq, 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 (1,168,619 individuals as of December 2022 compared to 1,173,812 IDPs in September 2022) and a low return rate (+0.2%) was observed during the reporting period.
- 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**, DTM Sudan conducted data collection operations for 17 Emergency Event Tracking Reports. The data captured during these operations indicates that an estimated total of 108,414 IDPs were displaced between October and December 2022.
- A total of 3,779,487 IDPs and 1,181,419 permanent returnees from internal displacement were identified in MT Round Five.
- In **Yemen**, the number of displaced individuals has decreased (1,178 HHs, 7,068 individuals) between October and December compared to the previous quarter (1,963 HHs, 11,778 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. 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.

IRAQ



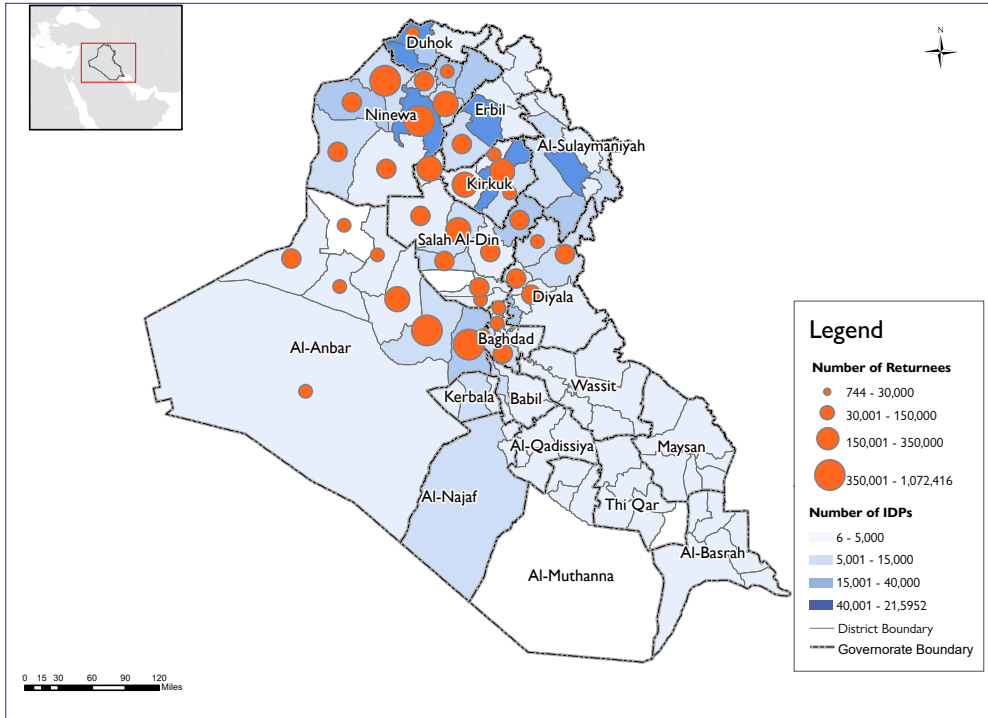
1,173,812

IDPs



4,989,852

IDP Returnees



This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

As of 31 December 2022, 1,168,619 IDPs have been identified across all 18 governorates in Iraq³ – a decrease of 5,193 IDPs (-0.4%) compared to the previous quarter (July-September 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 employment and resources to remain in the area of displacement. Consistent with the first, second and third quarters, Ninewa is the governorate of origin for the greatest share of IDPs during the reporting period (655,253 individuals), while Dahuk is the governorate hosting the largest number of IDPs (248,596 individuals) followed by Ninewa (248,039 individuals) and Erbil (231,576 individuals).

The top three districts hosting IDPs in Dahuk are Sumel (138,510), Zakho (79,342) and Dahuk (26,022) and the top three districts hosting IDPs in Ninewa are Mosul (97,658), Al-Shikhan (42,858) and Sinjar (36,132) while Erbil (215,730), Makhmur (6,840) and Shaqlawa (4,956) are the top three districts hosting IDPs in Erbil.

The proportion of IDPs who live in camps remains the same compared to the previous quarter (15%) as well as the proportion of IDPs living in critical shelters (9%). According to Displacement Index Round Five conducted between October and December 2022⁴, out of 2,662 assessed locations

across 18 governorates in Iraq, 109 locations present severe conditions. These locations host 6 per cent of the IDP population (59,880 individuals).

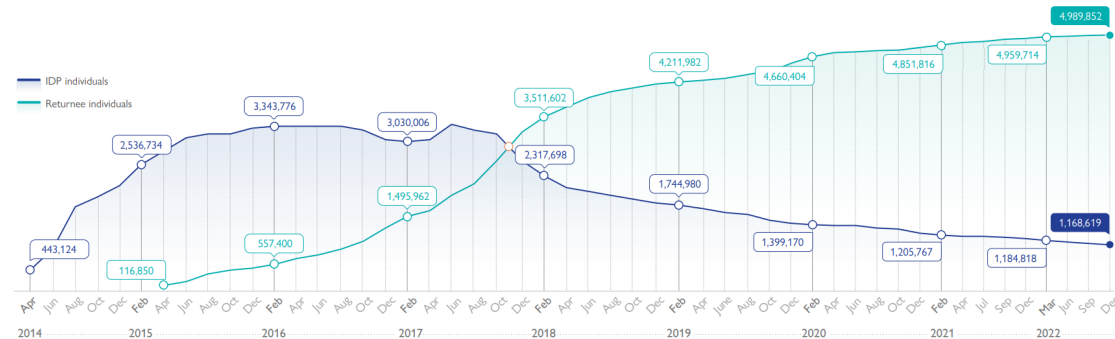
In addition, around 11,178 additional returns (+0.2%) were recorded in October–December 2022 in eight governorates, bringing the total number of returnees to 4,989,852⁵. This low rate of return is related to the lack of livelihoods and housing opportunities in places of origin, and improved security and protection conditions in areas of displacement. Since the previous reporting period (July-September 2022), the governorates with the highest numbers of returnees remain Ninewa (1,941,342 individuals), Anbar (1,546,680) and Salah al-Din (749,436). The majority of returnees live in their residence of origin (96%), while 4 per cent live in critical shelters — an increase of 780 individuals (+0.4%) compared to the previous round.

Additionally, DTM Iraq conducted data collection for the Return Index Round 17 between October and December 2022 in 2,198 locations across 9 governorates in Iraq⁶. Out of the 2,198 return locations assessed, 463 locations present severe conditions. These locations host 12 per cent of the returnee population (592,338 individuals).

The below figure show the number of IDPs and returnees over time.

DTM Operations

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



3. DTM Iraq, *Master List Report 128 (October-December 2022)*. 4. DTM Iraq, *Displacement Index Dashboard Round Five (October-December 2022)*, available [here](#). 5. DTM Iraq, *Return Dashboard* available [here](#). 6. DTM Iraq, *Return Index: Round 17 (July-September 2022)*.

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

LIBYA



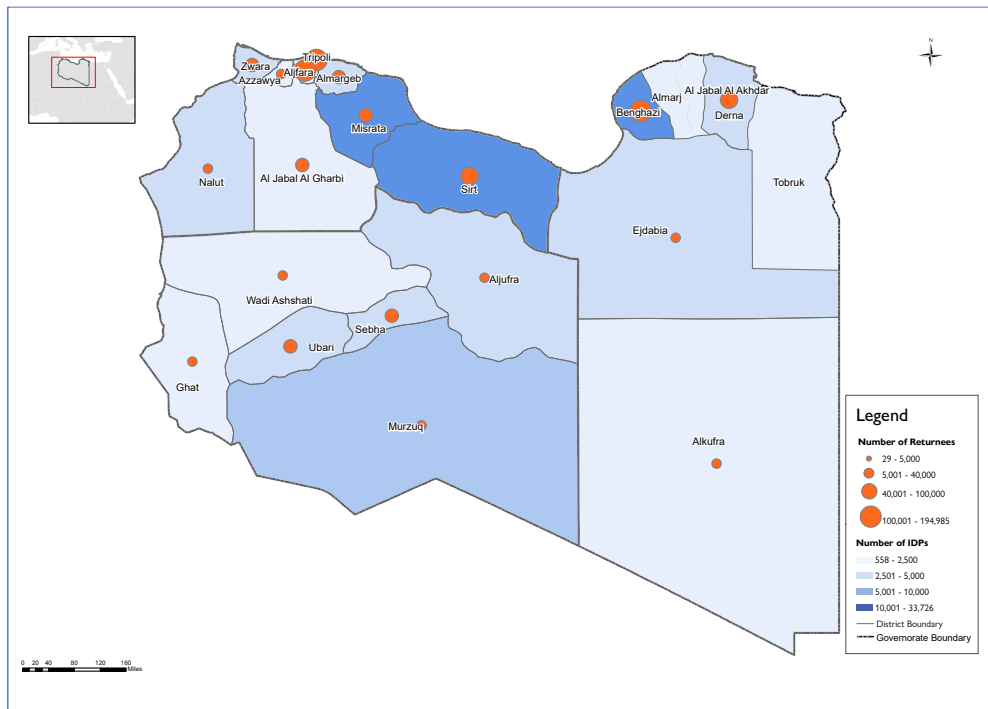
134,787

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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DTM Libya conducted data collection between September and October 2022 for the Round 44 of Migrant Report⁷. During this data collection, a total of 683,813 migrants was identified in the 100 Libyan municipalities. The number of migrants in Libya has continued to increase slightly compared to the previous reporting round (679,974 migrants, Round 43, July – August 2022). 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.

The number of migrants in Libya identified during Round 44 is also higher than the number of migrants for the corresponding period in 2019 (654,081 migrants, Round 28, October – November 2019).

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 (22%), Sudanese (19%) and Chadian (12%).

To better understand migrant vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs, DTM Libya conducted 5,206 individual interviews with migrants in Libya in September and October 2022. The thematic findings presented in this section rely largely on these interviews. In parallel, interviews conducted by DTM Libya with 2,010 key informants across Libya in September and October 2022 highlighted that the main needs of

migrants were related to health services (75%), non-food items (NFIs) (54%), accommodation (51%) and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) (22%). 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 basic needs. The lack of access for migrants to education and insufficient accommodation options were also mentioned by key informants as important barriers preventing migrants the ability to send their children to school and secure housing. Issues related to the availability of the water network, its unaffordability and the lack of waste management or disposal system at the local level were also underscored by key informants as being essential WASH concerns affecting migrants' wellbeing. Moreover, 18 per cent of migrants interviewed individually through Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) in September and October 2022 mentioned that lack of access to food and clean drinking water were among the main three difficulties they faced in Libya.

DTM data collected in July and August 2022⁸ show that as of August 2022, 134,787 individuals remained 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 Aljufra (108,245).

7. DTM Libya. *Migrant Report Round 44 (September-October 2022)*.

8. DTM Libya. *IDP and Returnee Report 43 (July-August 2022)*.

SUDAN



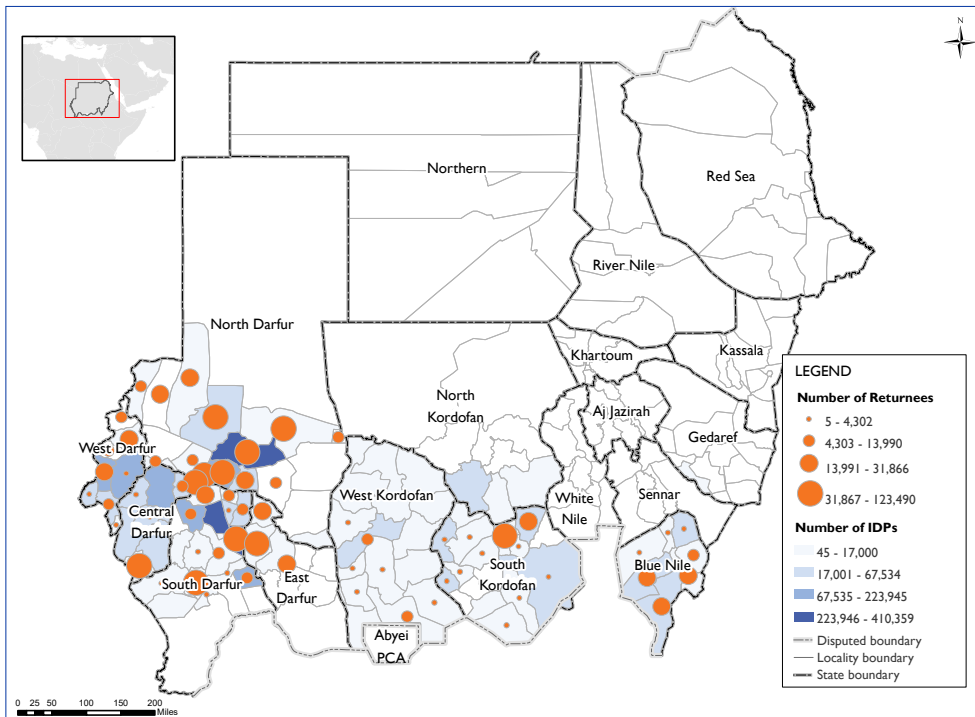
3,779,487

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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During this quarter, DTM Sudan conducted data collection operations for 17 Emergency Event Tracking Reports⁹. The data captured during these operations indicates that an estimated total of 108,414 IDPs were displaced between October and December 2022. One significant conflict event included the conflict between Hausa, and Hamaj and Berta communities in Blue Nile state - which had displaced a total 127,961 IDPs as of November 2022. DTM Sudan calculated that 63,147 IDPs had been displaced due to this conflict series in the final quarter of 2022.

Commencing at the start of 2022, DTM Sudan began its preparations for the fifth round of Mobility Tracking¹⁰, this started with the expansion of DTM data collection to five additional states of operation. Namely, these were: Aj Jazirah, Northern, River Nile, Sennar and White Nile states. DTM teams then revisited locations covered previously in the first four rounds to assess ongoing population presence alongside additional locations within previous states of operation. Data collection was carried out over a month-long period conducted at the end of March 2022 and followed by extensive data clearing and verification procedures to produce the fifth round of results.

Geographically, Round Five covers 2,161 locations in total – 645 locations in North Darfur, 304 locations in South Kordofan, 258 locations in West Kordofan. 204 locations in White Nile, 133 locations in South Darfur, 111 locations in West Darfur, 81 locations in Central Darfur, 80 locations in Blue Nile, 52 locations in North Kordofan, 49 locations in East Darfur, 37 locations in Red Sea, 32 locations in Sennar,

25 locations in Kassala and 24 locations in River Nile.

Mobility Tracking Round Five in Sudan identified the accumulative presence of 3,779,487 IDPs, 1,181,419 permanent returnees¹¹ from internal displacement, 55,045 seasonal returnees¹², 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 is conducted in December 2021.

DTM estimates a total accumulative number of 775,570 foreign nationals (186,011 households) in 664 locations, in 131 localities, across 17 states in Sudan. 19% of total foreign national caseload was identified in Kassala, followed by White Nile (15%) and West Kordofan (14%). South Sudanese constitute 69% of total foreign population count, followed by Eritreans (17%), Ethiopians (9%) and Chadians (1%), among other nationalities (4%). 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 Highlight 1: Return Index Beta –To address a gap in information on the conditions in which permanent returnees are living across Sudan, which makes difficult to understand why IDPs return to some areas and not others or, put another way, what makes some locations more conducive to voluntary return than others, IOM DTM designed the first ever (beta version) Return Index for Sudan.

9. Emergency Event Tracking Reports are available [here](#)

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

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

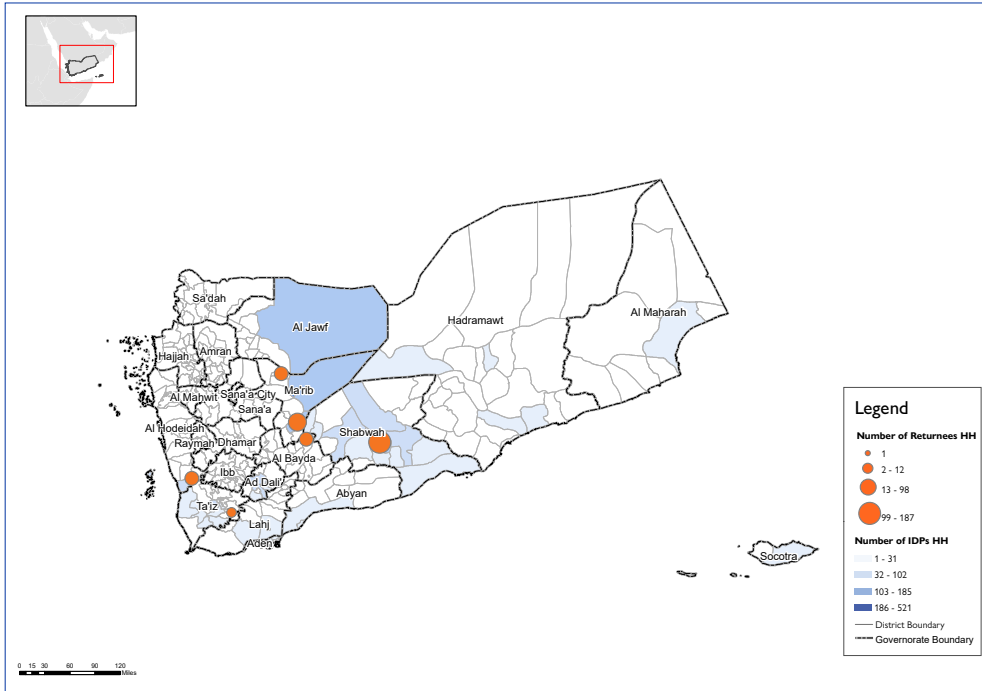
12. Seasonal returnees: Any returnee from internal displacement who returns to their place of habitual residence annually based on seasonal activities, such as seasonal harvests.

YEMEN



4,289,000

IDPs



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DTM Operations



Rapid Displacement Tracking



Flow Monitoring



Surveys and Research



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An estimated 4,289,000 individuals are believed to be internally displaced in Yemen in 2022¹³.

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.

IOM Yemen's DTM teams, operating across 13 governorates 1,178 households (7,068 individuals) were displaced between October and December 2022. This brings the total number of IDPs identified through Rapid Displacement Tracking from January to December 2022 to 10,135 households (60,810 individuals).

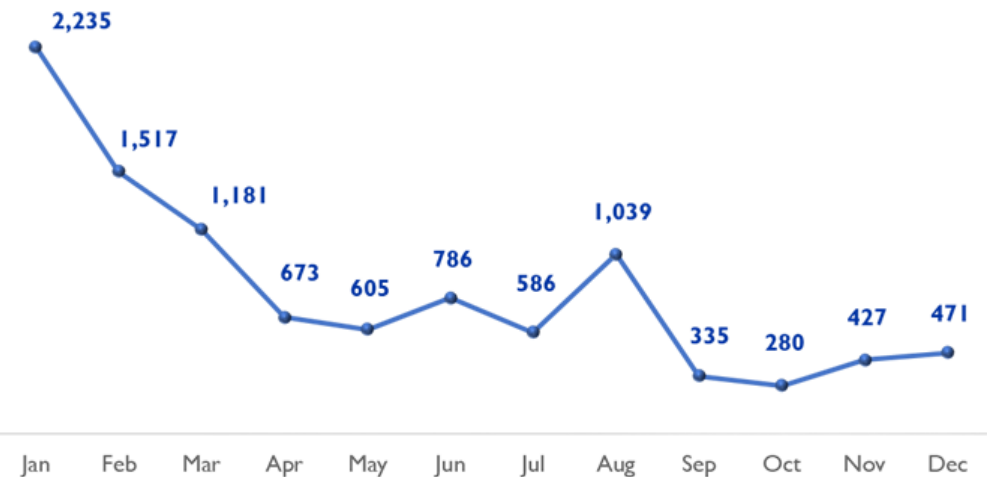
This represents a decrease in displacement figures as 785 households (4,710 individuals)

were displaced between July and September 2022.

Over the course of this quarter, the number of households displaced per month has increased from 280 in October to 427 in November 2022. December was the month with the biggest number of displacements where 471 households were displaced. During the third quarter, the top three governorates of displacement were: Marib (541 HHs), Al Hodeidah (121 HHs), and Taiz (109 HHs).

In addition, 12 households (72 individuals) were reported to have returned to their place of origin during the third quarter. This brings the total number of returnees identified through Rapid Displacement Tracking from January to December 2022 to 1,504 households (9,024 individuals).

Number of IDP HHs Tracked per Month During 2022¹⁸



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.

18. Figures captured from *Annual Rapid Displacement Tracking Report (2022)*

DTM METHODOLOGIES



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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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