

October 2019



DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Middle East & North Africa

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Regional Flow Monitoring Network: Libya, Sudan, Yemen

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
October 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Network

Libya	40 FMPs
Sudan	3 FMPs
Yemen	6 FMPs

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

IOM identified at least 636,426 migrants in **Libya** during the August – September data collection cycle (Round 27). Migrants were identified in all 100 municipalities, within 567 communities and originated from at least 39 different countries. Information on current migration flows was collected through 416 assessments in 7 regions and 11 municipalities.

The top five nationalities identified were Nigerien (20%), Egyptian (15%), Chadian (15%), Sudanese (12%) and Nigerian (8%). Out of the total number of migrants identified, 588,459 individuals (92%) originated from 28 different African countries while 47,638 individuals (8%) came from 10 Asian and Middle Eastern countries. The remaining 329 individuals were recorded as unknown nationality and/or other country of origin.

Out of the 588,459 individuals from Africa, 403,301 (63%) were from Sub-Saharan countries and 185,158 individuals (29%) were from North African countries.

While 35 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; less than 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. The conflict has impacted migrants held in the detention centers, as well as those in urban locations and their protection remains a concern. By the end of September, 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 October 2019, the total number of arrivals to Italy was recorded at 9,649 individuals representing a steep decline in comparison to the number of arrivals from the preceding year (22,031 arrivals were recorded in the same period of 2018). As of 31 October 2019, 692 deaths were recorded along the Central Mediterranean Route. From the beginning of the year until 31 October, 8,283 migrants were returned by Libyan Coast Guards, this included 374 migrant minors and 533 females that were rescued.

In **Sudan**, from July 2017 to September 2019, 27,921 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 12,905 migrants arriving by boat during October 2019. The majority of migrants reported in October were Ethiopian nationals (93% or 12,033 individuals), 7 per cent were Somali nationals (872 individuals). Arrivals of Ethiopian nationals in October increased by about 19 per cent from the 10,152 individuals recorded in September, and the number of Somali nationals recorded an increase of about 56 per cent from that reported in the previous month (560 individuals). This increase could be due to the low tides in this period and good weather conditions.

Ninety-three per cent intended to reach Saudi Arabia (12,015 individuals), and 7 per cent (890 individuals) intended to stay in Yemen. The October 2019 figures show a decrease of 9 individuals from September 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 October 2019, 3,252 individuals returned to Yemen. The three highest districts of Yemeni returnees in October were, Al Mahwit (374), Al Hudaydah (309) and Ibb (308). [migration.iom.int](https://www.migration.iom.int)

In Yemen, the Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT) tool remains in place to collect figures on displacement events that occur in between DTM Area Assessment rounds.

DTM's Rapid Displacement Tracking estimates that 64,419 Households (HH) or 386,514 Individuals (IND) have been forced to leave their homes at least once since the beginning of the year. In general, 3,681 households are estimated to have been displaced in October 2019. Most displacement resulted from increased fighting in Al Dhale'e, Ibb, Taizz and Al Hudaydah.

In preparation for the Multi Cluster Location Assessment (MCLA) for 2019, DTM implemented a training of trainers in Aden and Sana'a in October, in advance of upcoming enumerator trainings and fieldwork implementation.

Iraq

Current Implementation Round
Round 112 (September - October 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of October 31 2019

1,444,500 Internally Displaced
4,460,808 Returnees

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

Current Geographical Coverage
104 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 112 took place during the months of September and October 2019. As of 31 October 2019, DTM identified 1,444,500 IDPs (240,750 households) dispersed across 18 governorates, 104 districts and 3,066 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 4,460,808 returnees (743,468 households) across 8 governorates, 38 districts and 1,773 locations.

An additional 110,658 returnees were recorded during Round 112, which is twice as large as the increase in the previous round (45,012 returnees in Round 111). Most returned to the governorates of Anbar (42,180 individuals), Ninewa (42,090) and Salah al-Din (16,980).

Concurrently, the number of IDPs has decreased rapidly since the previous round. During September and October, DTM recorded a decrease of 108,414 IDPs, with the largest decrease taking place in Ninewa (-99,828, representing a 22% change in the IDP caseload in the governorate) followed by Salah al-Din (-10,908, -11%) and Anbar (-9,048, -23%).

In terms of areas of origin, 59 per cent of the current caseload of IDPs come from Ninewa Governorate, mainly from Mosul (300,486 individuals), Sinjar (274,200) and Al-Ba'aj (107,376). The second and third largest shares of IDPs

come from Salah al-Din and Anbar governorates (12 per cent and 11 per cent respectively). The top districts are Tooz (43,020 individuals), Baiji (37,740) and Balad (36,672) in Salah al-Din and Ramadi (73,314), Falluja (49,146) and Al-Ka'im (15,876) in Anbar.

Libya

Current Implementation Round
Round 27 (August - October 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of October 2019

343,180 Internally Displaced
447,388 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

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 140,133 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 has continued with Emergency Tracking of displaced and affected populations in and around southern Tripoli region since the start of the crisis in April.

Displacements continued to be reported after the end of the Round 27 data collection; please refer to www.glob-aldtm.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 27, the number of identified returnees in Libya had remained stable at 447,388 individuals, whereas the number of identified IDPs in Libya was 343,180, 14 per cent higher than the 301,407 IDPs identified in the previous round (June – July 2019). The top three regions (*man-tika*) of displacement were identified as Tripoli, Misrata, and Almageb whereas the highest number of previously displaced households had returned to their places of origin in the regions of Benghazi, Sirt, and Tripoli.

An overwhelming majority of key informants (97%) 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 (66%). The second most reported reason for choosing their current location of displacement was presence of relatives, social and cultural bonds (58%), indicating the presence of possible social safety nets for IDPs on the move. Another frequently reported reason was better access to livelihood opportunities (35%), followed by access to humanitarian services (31%).

Overall, the data indicates that the major driver of displacement was the deteriorating security situation, in particular due to armed conflict in and around southern Tripoli, 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
October 2019

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of October 2019

2,096,843 Internally Displaced
552,801 Returnees

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

22,247 Internally Displaced
80,596 Returnees
48,399 Flood-affected Individuals

DTM Sudan is conducting registration and flow monitoring activities relating to five population groups: IDPs, returning IDPs, returnees from abroad and foreign nationals; this includes those in these population groups affected by natural disasters.

Implementation Component
Emergency Registration (incl. Biometric)

Current Geographical Coverage
7 States

Published Information Products
Displacement Dashboard, Quarterly DTM Reports, Maps, Aggregated datasets

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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

displacement.iom.int/yemen

DTM in Yemen completed Round 37 of its Mobility Tracking Baseline Area As-

sessments 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.

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