Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Middle East & North Africa

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
February 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. 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 of unknown nationality and/or other country of origin.

Out of the 623,627 individuals from Africa, 433,444 (69%) were from Sub-Saharan countries and 193,183 individuals (29%) 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.

To provide more information on migrants’ health conditions, DTM Libya established a new tool that allows the identification of self-reported illnesses migrants are suffering from. During the reporting period, health surveys were conducted with around 1,600 migrants randomly selected from the different regions of Libya. Of the migrants assessed, 7 per cent reported having been diagnosed with chronic illnesses. Out of the 110 individuals who reported chronic illnesses, 45 per cent self-reported suffering from diabetes mellitus, 25 per cent having high blood pressure and 28 per cent with other chronic illnesses. The remaining 2 per cent did not specify their illnesses.

Through its IOM 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 February 2019, 307 individuals were returned by the Libyan coast guard and five bodies were retrieved. This brings the total number of people returned to the Libyan Coast by the coast guards since the beginning of 2018 to 16,283, while 509 deaths were recorded along the Central Mediterranean Route; in February 2019 alone, 147 migrants lost their lives.

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 na-
tionals returning via these entry points. In February 2019, 1,049 Sudanese nationals returned (88% arrived through KRT).
Since the mid-2017, a total of 70,112 Su-
danese migrants returning from KSA have been registered, 92 per cent of whom were registered at Khartoum Inter-
ational Airport. Sixty-eight per cent of the returnees were identified as male, whereas 32 per cent were female. More than half of the registered returnees (60%) were of working age (18 to 59 years), and 22 per cent were school age children.

From January 2018 to February 2019, 17,467 South Sudanese migrants were identified at the Abyei flow monitoring point crossing the border from South Sud-
an into Sudan.

In Yemen, DTM Flow Monitoring exercises counted 8,488 migrants arriving by boat during February 2019.

The majority of migrants reported in Feb-
ruary were Ethiopian nationals (97% or 8,195 individuals), and 3 per cent were Somali nationals (293 individuals). Arri-
vals of Ethiopian nationals in February decreased by 13 per cent from the 13,932 individuals recorded in January, and the number of Somali nationals recorded a remarkable decrease of 79 per cent from the number reported in the previous month (1,390 individuals). This decrease could be attributed to unfavourable con-
ditions such as high tides in the sea in this period and windy weather.

Eighty per cent intended to reach Saudi Arabia (6,819 individuals), and 20 per cent (1,669 individuals) intended to stay in Yemen. The February 2019 figures show an increase of 67 individuals from Janu-
ary 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 Wadea'a, Hadramaut Governorate. In February 2019, 4,682 individuals returned to Yemen. The three highest districts of Yemeni return-
ees in February were, Ibb (566), Al Mah-
wit (531) and Taiz (456).

Libya

In Round 24, the number of identified re-
turnees in Libya remained stable at 445,476 individuals. At the same time, the number of identified IDPs in Libya was 172,541. The top three municipalities (Baladiya) of displacement were identi-
fied as Benghazi, Sebha, and Misrata, whereas the highest number of previ-
ously displaced households had returned to Benghazi, Sirt, and Tripoli.

In Round 24, a large proportion (42%) of IDPs were identified in the west of Libya, followed by 31 per cent in the East and 27 per cent identified in the South Libya. The highest figure reported for the presence of IDPs was in Benghazi (26,865 individ-
uals) followed by Sebha (21,005 individ-
uals). In terms of IDPs returning to their places of origin, the majority (51%) of returning IDPs (returnees) were identified in East Libya, followed by 42 per cent in the west while the remaining 7 per cent were identi-

The overwhelming majority of key in-
formants (93%) reported that IDPs pre-
sent in their localities had left their re-
spective places of origin due to security related issues. To a significantly lesser ex-
tent various other reasons were cited, such as deterioration of the economic sit-
ulation at the places of origin and inavailability 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, decision to leave the place of origin and reasons for choosing the site of displacement.

During the last week of February, a rapid assessment was conducted in Murzuq following the deterioration of the security situation in the South. Between 22 and 24 February, 200 families were reported to have been displaced from Murzuq to Al Qatrun. Subsequently, as the security situation improved 120 of the previously displaced families reportedly returned by the beginning of March.

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**Sudan**

Current Implementation Round
February 2019

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of February 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Individuals</th>
<th>Displacement Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,074,244</td>
<td>Internally Displaced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>488,843</td>
<td>Returnees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As of February 2019 since the beginning of 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Individuals</th>
<th>Displacement Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Internally Displaced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16,651</td>
<td>Returnees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
February 2019

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 37- December 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Individuals</th>
<th>Displacement Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3,647,250</td>
<td>Internally Displaced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,280,562</td>
<td>Returnees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Emergency Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage
333 districts in 22 Governorates

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

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.

In addition, the Multi Cluster Location Assessment is in the final stages of drafting, and it will also be published and disseminated shortly. Emergency tracking remains in place to collect figures on displacement events that occur in between DTM rounds.

Between June and December 2018, Al Hudaydah (511,314 individuals) and Haajah (157,122 individuals) governorates experienced high levels of displacement due to conflict along the Western coast. In addition, tropical cyclone Luban caused the displacement of almost 6,000 households in Al Mahara governorate in October 2018.

Emergency tracking remains in place to collect figures on displacement events that occur in between DTM rounds.

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[displacement.iom.int/sudan]

[displacement.iom.int/yemen]
In Round 108, DTM identified 1,444,930 IDPs (2,986,310 families), dispersed across 18 governorates, 104 districts, and 3,166 locations in Iraq.

Regional Flow Monitoring Network
Libya, Yemen, Sudan
53 Flow Monitoring Points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>As of Round 108 – February 2019</th>
<th>As of Round 24 – February 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>1,744,080 Internally Displaced</td>
<td>1,725,414 Internally Displaced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,219,980 Returnees (IDPs)</td>
<td>4,454,762 Returnees (IDPs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>2,074,244 Internally Displaced</td>
<td>2,074,244 Internally Displaced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 Internally Displaced</td>
<td>0 Internally Displaced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>593,434 Returnees (IDPs)</td>
<td>639,082 Returnees (Former IDPs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
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