

FEB 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
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. 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 nationals 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 Sudanese migrants returning from KSA have been registered, 92 per cent of whom were registered at Khartoum International 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 Sudan into Sudan.

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

The majority of migrants reported in February were Ethiopian nationals (97% or 8,195 individuals), and 3 per cent were Somali nationals (293 individuals). Arrivals of Ethiopian nationals in February decreased by 39 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 conditions 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 January 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 February 2019, 4,682 individuals returned to Yemen. The three highest districts of Yemeni returnees in February were, Ibb (566), Al Mahwit (531) and Taiz (456).

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Iraq

Current Implementation Round
Round 108 (January - February 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of February 2019

1,744,980 Internally Displaced
4,211,982 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 108 took place during January and February 2019. As of 28 February 2019, For the same period, DTM also identified 4,211,982 returnees (701,997 families) across 8 governorates, 38 districts and 1,596 locations.

An additional 46,662 returnees were recorded during round 108, which is slightly lower than the increase in the previous round (51,696 returnees in round 107). Most returned to three governorates: Ninewa (27,150 individuals), Salah al-Din (11,214) and Kirkuk (3,744). The number of IDPs continues to decrease in each governorate except Erbil and Najaf. During January and February, DTM recorded a decrease of 57,852 IDPs with the top three governorates being: Ninewa (-29,358, -5%), Salah al-Din (-9,168, -7%) and Anbar (-6,822, -13%).

Taking a closer look at IDP district of origin, the current caseload of IDPs come from 52 districts across eight governorates: Anbar (8 districts), Babylon (4 districts), Baghdad (10 districts), Erbil (2 districts), Diyala (6 districts), Kirkuk (4 districts), Ninewa (9 districts) and Salah al-Din (9 districts). However, half of all IDPs (51%) come from just four districts in Ninewa Governorate: Mosul (305,472 individuals, 19%), Sinjar (291,528, 18%), Telafar (112,662, 7%), Al-Ba'aj (112,380, 7%).

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Libya

Current Implementation Round
Round 24 (January - February 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of February 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

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In Round 24, the number of identified returnees 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 identified as Benghazi, Sebha, and Misrata, whereas the highest number of previously 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 individuals) followed by Sebha (21,005 individuals).

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 identified to have returned to their places of origin in the South. Benghazi had the highest number of returnees (189,175 individuals), followed by Sirt with 77,210 individuals identified as returnees.

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 sit-

uation 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

2,074,244 Internally Displaced
488,843 Returnees

Number of individuals registered (new arrivals) as of
February 2019 since the beginning of 2018

0 Internally Displaced
16,651 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.

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Yemen

Current Implementation Round
February 2019

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

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, Displacement Dashboard, Emergency 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.

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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