Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
February 2020

Active Flow Monitoring Network
Libya 41 FMPs
Sudan 3 FMPs
Yemen 6 FMPs

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

IOM identified at least 654,081 migrants in Libya during the October – December data collection cycle (Round 28). Migrants were identified in all 100 municipalities, within 567 communities and originated from at least 40 different countries. Information on current migration flows was collected through 833 assessments in 10 regions and 15 municipalities.

The top five nationalities identified were Nigerien (21%), Chadian (16%), Egyptian (15%), Sudanese (11%) and Nigerian (8%). Out of the total number of migrants identified, 608,099 individuals (93%) originated from 28 different African countries while 45,460 individuals (8%) came from 10 Asian countries (including countries of Middle East). The remaining 522 individuals were recorded as unknown nationality and/or other country of origin.

Out of the 608,099 individuals from Africa, 422,565 (69%) were from Sub-Saharan countries and 185,534 individuals (31%) were from North African countries.

While 36 per cent of migrants from Sub-Saharan countries were identified in the Southern regions of Libya, few migrants from Asian countries (including Middle East) were present there; as 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 also affected migrants held in the detention centers as well as those in urban locations and their protection remains a concern. By the end of February, more than a thousand migrants were held in DCIM detention centers located near conflict-affected areas and are among the most vulnerable populations at risk.

Despite the efforts made towards a ceasefire during the reporting period, intermittent armed clashes involving use of shelling in the vicinity of areas inhabited by civilians, including migrants, continued to negatively impact the lives of civilian population.

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 December 2019, the total number of arrivals to Italy was recorded at 11,471 individuals – representing a decline in comparison to the number of arrivals from the preceding year (as 23,370 arrivals were recorded in the same period of 2018). As of 1 January 2020, 977 deaths were recorded along the central Mediterranean route. Between 1 January and 29 February, 1,109 migrants were returned to Libya by Libyan coast guards, this included 34 migrant...
children and 98 females that were rescued.

In Sudan, the most recently available data from December 2019 indicates 1,444 South Sudanese migrants (274 households) were identified at the Abyei Mobility Tracking point crossing the border from South Sudan into Sudan.

In Yemen, DTM Flow Monitoring exercises recorded 9,624 migrants arriving by boat during February 2020. The majority of migrants reported in February were Ethiopian nationals (94% or 9,052 individuals), 6 per cent were Somali nationals (572 individuals), and 14 per cent from the 10,520 individuals recorded in January, and the number of Somali nationals recorded an decrease of about 2 per cent from that reported in the previous month (581 individuals). Ninety-seven per cent intended to reach Saudi Arabia (9,351 individuals), and 3 per cent (273 individuals) 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 Wadear’a, Hadramaut Governorate. In December, 5,288 individuals returned to Yemen, 85 per cent more than November 2019 when 2,819 returns were recorded.

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 fieldwork. Aden and Sana’a in October, in advance, DTM also implemented a training of trainers in Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey, Event Tracking, and around southern Tripoli region since the start of the crisis in April.

DTM identified priority needs throughout its emergency tracking of displaced populations and facilitated service delivery to over 27,000 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.

**Libya**

Data collection for Round 113 took place during the months of November and December 2019. As of 31 December 2019, DTM identified 1,414,632 IDPs (235,772 households) dispersed across 18 governorates, 104 districts and 3,066 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 4,596,450 returnees (766,075 households) across 8 governorates, 38 districts and 1,865 locations.

An additional 135,642 returnees were recorded during Round 113, which is slightly larger than the increase in the previous round (110,658 returnees in Round 112). Nine, Anbar and Salah al-Din are the governorates which have both the highest number of returnees and the highest increases in the numbers of returnees since the previous round, hosting a total of 1,766,334 individuals (an additional 27,858 new returns since October 2019) in Nine, 1,453,704 (94,350 new returns) in Anbar and 675,192 (11,352 new returns) in Salah al-Din.

The number of IDPs continued to decrease at a steady pace, and a decrease of 29,868 IDPs was recorded since the last reporting period, with the largest decrease taking place in Nine (-18,552, representing a 5 per cent change in the IDP caseload in the governorate) followed by Salah al-Din (-5,604, -7%) and Erbil (-5,388, -2%). Despite the overall decrease in IDPs, 22,086 individuals arrived in assessed locations during November and December, mostly from other locations of displacement.

Fifty-nine per cent of the current caseload of IDPs come from Nine Governorate, mainly from Mosul (288,828 individuals), Sirjar (266,316) and Al- Ba’aj (113,436). The second and third largest shares of IDPs come from Salah al-Din and Anbar governorates representing 12 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. The districts in which the largest shares of IDPs were recorded are: Tuz Khurmatu (42,318 individuals), Balad (36,426) and Baiji (34,926) in Salah al-Din and Ramadi (72,108), Falluj (49,596) and Al-Ka’im (13,794) in Anbar.

[Current Geographical Coverage](displacement.iom.int/iraq)

Published Information Products

- Master List Report 113, Displacement and Return Report, Displacement Overview Dashboard, Return Movements Overview Dashboards
- Displacement.iom.int/iraq
- 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 150,000 individual IDPs who have been forced to leave their homes since then. Throughout the reporting period, armed conflict in Tripoli continued to include use of air-strikes which impacted localities in conflict areas substantially, leading to sustained 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.

**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 27,000 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.
assistance via the provision of food and non-food items, dignity kits and hygiene kits.

In Round 28, the number of identified returnees in Libya had remained stable at 447,707 individuals, whereas the number of identified IDPs in Libya was 355,672, 4 per cent higher than the 343,180 IDPs identified in the previous round (September – October 2019). The top three regions (mantika) of displacement were identified as Tripoli, Misrata, and Almargeb 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 (69%). The second most reported reason for choosing their current location of displacement was presence of relatives, social and cultural bonds (59%), indicating the presence of possible social safety nets for IDPs on the move. Other frequently reported reasons included better access to humanitarian services (35%), followed by access to livelihood activities (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.

**Yemen**

**Yemen**

**Sudan**

DTM Sudan is conducting registration and flow monitoring activities relating to five population groups: 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

Rapid Displacement Tracking tool remains in place to collect figures on displacement events that occur in between DTM rounds, and it contributes to the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) targeting.

DTM’s Rapid Displacement Tracking estimates that 68,867 Households (HH) or 413,202 Individuals (IND) have been forced to leave their homes at least once since the beginning of the year. In general, 1,941 households are estimated to have been displaced in December 2019. Most displacement resulted from increased fighting in Al Dhale’e, Al Hudaydah, Taiz.

In addition, the Multi Cluster Location Assessment enumerator training is planned for January 2020.

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 Yemen, DTM Flow Monitoring exercises recorded 26,244 migrants arriving by foot during February 2020.

### Regional Flow Monitoring Network

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>As of Round 11 — December 2019</th>
<th>As of Round 26 — December 2019</th>
<th>As of December 2019</th>
<th>As of Round 37 — March 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>141,637 Internally Displaced</td>
<td>152,521 Internally Displaced</td>
<td>296,672 Internally Displaced</td>
<td>365,149 Internally Displaced</td>
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<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>4,696,608 Returnees (DRPs)</td>
<td>4,970,707 Returnees (DRPs)</td>
<td>447,017 Returnees (DRPs)</td>
<td>1,280,582 Returnees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>31,695 Internally Displaced</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>12,182,166 Returnees</td>
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<td>12,182,166 Returnees</td>
<td>3,631,259 Internally Displaced</td>
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