

June 2020



DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Middle East & North Africa

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
June 2020

Libya	47 FMPs
Sudan	1 FMP
Yemen	6 FMPs

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

In **Libya**, information on current migration flows was collected in 11 regions and 16 municipalities through 4,300 Flow Monitoring Surveys and 2,170 KI interviews during the months of March-April 2020 and reported under the DTM Libya Migrant Report Round 30.

Migration flows into various parts of Libya faced disruption due to COVID-19 related border closures and lockdowns. In Southern Libya, migrants transiting through Algatroun who did not plan to stay there were negatively impacted by the extended lockdown implemented in April 2020. In Aljufra migrants were found to intend to continue their journey to other regions of Libya to seek better job opportunities, however area wide lockdowns and restrictions on mobility slowed these movements as well.

In Eastern Libya a significant decrease in the number of migrants transiting through Emsaed was observed at the Flow Monitoring points in comparison to January-February 2020.

During the time period of round 30 data collection (March-April) migration flows to and through Libya had only started to show signs of disruption due to COVID-19 related restrictions on movement and their socio-economic impact. Further details will be published soon in the forthcoming DTM Libya Migrant Report Round 31 covering May-June 2020 (to be published in August 2020).

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. As of 30 June 2020, 103 deaths and 155 missing migrants were recorded along the central Mediterranean route by the end of June. Between 1 January and 29 June, 5,775 migrants were re-turned to Libya by Libyan coast guards, this included 286 migrant children and 431 females that were rescued.

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 01 January and 30 June 2020, a total of 7,197 migrants were reported to have arrived in Italy via the Mediterranean Sea, representing a significant increase in comparison to the number of arrivals reported during the same period in 2019 (2,784 individuals). In addition, at least 255 individuals were reported to have died this year as of the 30 June 2020 while attempting to cross the Mediterranean Sea via the Central Mediterranean Route.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Regional Flow Monitoring Network: Libya, Sudan, Yemen

In **Sudan**, available data as of March 2020 indicates that approximately 2,358 South Sudanese migrants (463 households) were identified at the Abyei flow monitoring point crossing the border from South Sudan into Sudan prior to its COVID-19 prompted closing.

In **Yemen**, DTM Flow Monitoring exercises recorded 749 migrants arriving by boat during June 2020. The majority of migrants reported in June were Ethiopian nationals (90% or 671 individuals), 10 per cent were Somali nationals (78 individuals). Arrivals of Ethiopian nationals in May decreased about 35 per cent from the 1,056 individuals recorded in May, and the number of Somali nationals recorded a decrease of by 45 per cent from that reported in the previous month (139 individuals). All migrants intended to reach Saudi Arabia (749 individuals) and no one intended to stay in Yemen. Since November 2017, DTM Yemen has been tracking Yemeni returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and southern coastal border. In June 2020, a total of 259 Yemeni individuals returned to Yemen (from Djibouti), bringing the number of migrants who have arrived in Yemen in 2020 to 31,617.

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Iraq

Current Implementation Round
Round 116 (May - June 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of 30 June 2020:

1,381,332 Internally Displaced
4,718,130 Returnees

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

Current Geographical Coverage
104 districts across 18 governorates

Published Information Products
Master List Report 116, Return Index Round 9, Displacement Overview Dashboard, Return Movements Overview Dashboards

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Data collection for Round 116 took place in May and June 2020. As of 30 June

2020, DTM identified 4,718,130 returnees (786,355 HHs), dispersed across 8 governorates, 38 districts, and 2,042 locations in Iraq. A lower number of new returnees were recorded in Round 116 (12,948) compared with the number recorded in Round 115 (44,775) and this number of new returnees constitute one of the lowest since returns started in 2015. The most common governorates that individuals returned to between May and June 2020 include Ninewa (where 7,542 individuals were recorded), Salah al-Din (3,222), and Anbar (1,578). As with Round 115, this low return rate is unsurprising as the Iraqi government authorities continue to impose mobility restrictions to curb the spread of COVID-19.

During the same period, DTM also identified 1,381,332 IDPs (230,222 HHs), dispersed across 18 governorates, 104 districts, and 2,977 locations in Iraq (-9 locations since the previous round). This represents an overall decrease of 8,208 IDPs from the previous round.

Regarding IDPs' area of origin, consistent with the previous round, 60 per cent of the current caseload of IDPs come from Ninewa Governorate, especially from Mosul (277,050), Sinjar (265,518), and Al-Ba'aj (114,426). The next highest shares of IDPs come from Salah al-Din and Anbar governorates, featuring 11 per cent and 10 per cent respectively of the country's total caseload.

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Libya

Current Implementation Round
Round 30 (March - April 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of 30 April 2020

401,836 Internally Displaced
457,324 Returnees
625,638 Migrants

Implementation Component
Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey, Event Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide

IDP and Returnee Information Package (Displacement Report), Migrant Information Package (Migrant Report), Event Tracking Report, Flash Updates, Maritime Incident Update, Covid-19 Mobility Tracking

displacement.iom.int/libya
migration.iom.int/libya

IOM identified at least 625,638 migrants in **Libya** during the March-April data collection cycle (Round 30). Migrants were identified in all 100 municipalities, within 568 communities and originated from at least 40 different countries. The top five nationalities identified for migrants were Nigerien (21%), Chadian (16%), Egyptian (16%), Sudanese (12%) and Nigerian (7%). Out of the total number of migrants identified, 578,939 individuals (92.5%) originated from more than two dozen African countries; while 45,990 individuals (7.4%) came from Asia including Bangladeshis, Syrians, and Palestinians. The remaining 709 individuals were recorded as unknown nationality and/or other country of origin.

Among the 578,939 individuals from Africa, 387,764 (62%) were from countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and 191,175 individuals (31%) were from countries in North Africa.

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 June, close to 1,225 migrants were held in DCIM detention centers located near conflict-affected areas and were among the most vulnerable populations at risk. Despite the emergence of COVID-19 cases in Libya, and repeated calls for a ceasefire during the reporting period, 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.

Hostilities in the areas of Southern Tripoli, and around the areas of Sirt over the past year also resulted in new displacement of over two hundred thousand individuals since April 2019 as the number of IDPs in Libya increased from 172,541 in Round 24 (February 2019) to 401,836 IDPs in Round 30 (April 2020). During the reporting period displacement was not only observed from Tripoli and surrounding areas but also from other conflict-affected areas in Western Libya such as Abu Gurayn, Tarhuna, Bani Waleed, and Sirt (27,750 new IDPs). IDP families displaced to locations close to areas of conflict remain at risk, along with host community members providing them with shelter.

During the reporting period, armed conflict in Western Libya expanded into the areas of Almerged, Misrata and Sirt regions, with displacements recorded from Tarhuna, Sirt and Bani Waleed municipalities due to intensified armed conflict and change of control over territory.

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 2019, and with the recent changes of control over territory have also started tracking returns.

DTM SUPPORT OF THE RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM (RRM)

DTM identified priority needs throughout its emergency tracking of displaced populations and has facilitated delivery of life-saving aid to over 40,000 IDPs in urgent need of humanitarian assistance through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). Agencies participating in the Rapid Response Mechanism in Libya include UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM and WFP. 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 30 (March – April 2020), the number of identified returnees in Libya increased slightly to 457,324 individuals, whereas the number of identified IDPs in Libya was 401,836, around 7 per cent higher than the 373,709 IDPs identified in the previous round (January–February 2020). The top three regions (*mantika*) of displacement were identified as Tripoli, Almerged, and Misrata whereas the highest number of previously displaced HHS had returned to their places of origin in the regions of Benghazi, Sirt, and Tripoli.

An overwhelming majority of key informants (94%) reported that IDPs left their places of origin because of the deteriorated 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.

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.

•• Sudan

Current Implementation Round
July 2020

Latest baseline count of populations tracked
As of January 2020 (Mobility Tracking Round One)

2,399,433 Internally Displaced
703,596 permanent returnees
137,870 seasonal returnees
39,083 returnees from abroad
140,661 foreign nationals

Number of individuals registered as of June 2020

19,728 Internally Displaced
39,452 Returnees

DTM Sudan is conducting emergency registrations, flow monitoring and mobility tracking 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, Mobility Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage
Seven States (five Darfur states, and South and West Kordofan)

Published Information Products
Emergency Event Tracking Updates, Quarterly DTM Reports, Mobility Tracking Reports, Maps, Aggregated datasets

displacement.iom.int/sudan

DTM in Sudan finalised its Mobility Tracking (MT) Round One report, after working to develop and implement MT as one of its core services since August 2019.

Previously, DTM in Sudan has focused mainly on the registration (including biometric registration) of IDPs and returnees. Registration is carried out in response to requests from the government and partners for the identification of beneficiaries and the delivery of targeted assistance. As such, registration data quickly becomes outdated as populations continually move and local dynamics change.

As the emergency levels of the crisis in Sudan reduces and the situation stabilises in most of the conflict-affected areas, DTM has been restructuring in order to better suit the current protracted dis-

placement and return scenario. Specifically, there is the need to update displacement figures more frequently, comprehensively, systematically and in regular intervals – this is where the new MT methodology comes into play.

In summary, across the seven states of implementation, MT Round One identifies an estimated population presence of:

- 2,399,433 IDPs
- 703,596 permanent returnees from internal displacement
- 137,870 seasonal returnees
- 39,083 returnees from abroad
- 171,945 Sudanese nationals (having reportedly left their location of origin since the beginning of 2019)
- 140,661 foreign nationals

MT findings are not static and will increase in the next 3-4 rounds. The subsequent rounds of MT will allow for comparative analysis, data refinement and operational expansion for broadened geographical coverage.

As a subcomponent of MT, Emergency Event Tracking has been deployed to track sudden displacements and population movements and provide more frequent updates when needed. During the month of June, DTM tracked 9,451 IDPs affected by inter-communal violence in South and West Darfur.

•• Yemen

Current Implementation Round
June 2020

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of Round 37- June 2020

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-

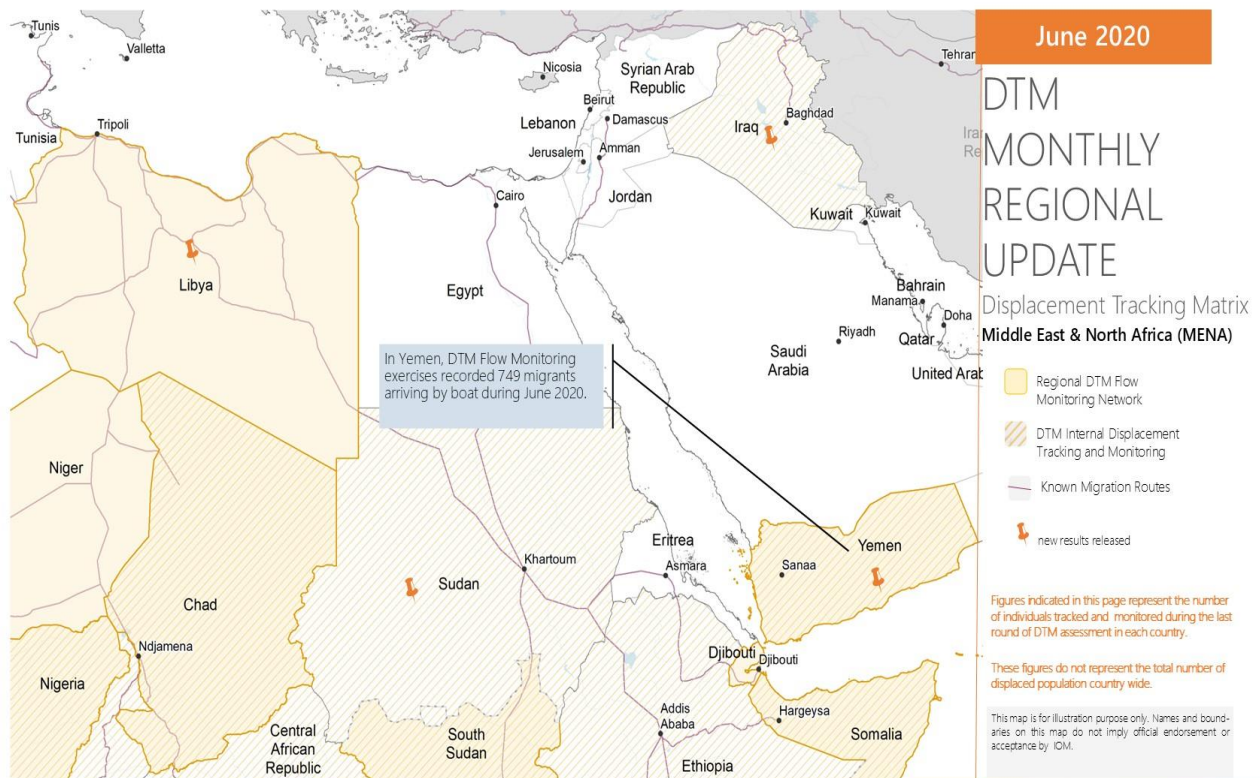
assessments in November 2018 in 22 governorates. This was the first time DTM has had access to the country as a whole, and the report gives a country-wide picture of displacement in the country from 01 June to 06 November 2018.

As of November 2018, DTM Yemen estimated that there are 3.6 million IDPs (607,865 HHs) 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 HHs) across 22 governorates.

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 17,766 HHs or 106,596 Individuals have been forced to leave their homes at least once since the beginning of the year. 2,343 HHs are estimated to have been displaced in June 2020. Most displacement resulted from increased fighting in Al Dhale'e, and Al Hudaydah with some HHs in Aden and Lahj displaced because of COVID-19, while some HHs in Al Maharah, Shabwah, and Hadramaut displaced because of natural disaster.



Regional Flow Monitoring Network Libya, Yemen, Sudan 54 Flow Monitoring Points	Iraq As of Round 116 – May-June 2020 1,381,332 Internally Displaced 4,718,130 Returnees (IDPs)	Libya As of Round 30 – March-April 2020 401,836 Internally Displaced 457,324 Returnees (IDPs)	Sudan Registrations as of June 2020 2,399,433 Internally Displaced 703,596 Returnees (Permanent)	Yemen As of Round 37 – April 2020 3,647,250 Internally Displaced 1,280,562 Returnees
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