

January 2020



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
January 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 December, 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. 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 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 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 31 December 2019, 743 deaths were recorded along the central Mediterranean route. From the beginning of the year until 31 December, 9,225 migrants were

returned by Libyan coast guards, this included 400 migrant children and 644 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 flow monitoring point crossing the border from South Sudan into Sudan.

In **Yemen**, DTM Flow Monitoring exercises recorded 10,938 migrants arriving by boat during December 2019. The majority of migrants reported in December were Ethiopian nationals (94% or 10,245 individuals), 6 per cent were Somali nationals (693 individuals). Arrivals of Ethiopian nationals in December increased by 68 per cent from the 6,085 individuals recorded in November, and the number of Somali nationals recorded an increase of about 38 per cent from that reported in the previous month (504 individuals). Ninety-three per cent intended to reach Saudi Arabia (10,144 individuals), and 7 per cent (794 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 Wade'a, Hadramaut Governorate. In December 2019, 5,288 individuals returned to Yemen, 85 per cent more than November 2019 when 2,819 returns were recorded.

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 65,089 Households (HH) or 390,534 Individuals (IND) have been forced to leave their homes at least once since the beginning of the year. 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.

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Iraq

Current Implementation Round
Round 113 (November - December 2019)

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

1,414,632 Internally Displaced
4,596,450 Returnees

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

Current Geographical Coverage
104 districts in 18 governorates

Published Information Products
Master List Report 113, Displacement and Return Report, Displacement Overview Dashboard, Return Movements Overview Dashboards

displacement.iom.int/iraq

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). Ninewa, 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 Ninewa, 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 Ninewa (-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 Ninewa Governorate, mainly from Mosul (288,828 individuals), Sinjar (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 Bajji (34,926) in Salah al-Din and Ramadi (72,108), Falluja (49,596) and Al-Ka'im (13,794) in Anbar.

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Libya

Current Implementation Round
Round 28 (November - December 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of October 2019

355,672 Internally Displaced
447,707 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 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 airstrikes 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 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.

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Sudan

Current Implementation Round
December 2019

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of November 2019

2,098,740 Internally Displaced
553,501 Returnees

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

24,504 Internally Displaced
81,296 Returnees

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 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.

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. .

