DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Middle East & North Africa

Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
May 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 Nigerien, 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 unknown nationality and/or other country of origin.

Out of the 626,627 individuals from Africa, 433,444 (69%) were from Sub-Saharan countries and 193,183 individuals 31% 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.

Since the onset of armed conflict in southern Tripoli on 4 April 2019, DTM has also been monitoring the situation of migrants affected by the ongoing clashes. Two rapid assessments were conducted to determine the situation of migrants (in urban settings outside detention) in the conflict affected areas. The situation for migrants in the municipalities of Ain Zara (Khallat al Forjan area), Swani bin Adam and Qasr bin Ghasheer was determined to be critical. Migrants in these areas were assessed to constitute a particularly vulnerable group whose protection remains a concern (for more information see, Libya — Urban Migrants Situation Update 25 April 2019). Furthermore, as of 31 May, 5,259 migrants were held in DCIM detention centers in Libya, out of which 3,400 migrants were detained in areas close to the frontlines, at risk of being directly affected by the ongoing armed conflict. DTM also provided baseline statistics for interagency coordination on the number of migrants in detention in Libya, and tracked the changes in the figures on a daily basis. The daily updates and regular provision of information on migrants in detention also facilitated the humanitarian response to this most vulnerable population group.

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 May 2019, the total number of arrivals to Italy was recorded at 1,561 individuals representing a steep drop in comparison to the number of arrivals from the preceding year (as 13,430 arrivals were recorded in the same period of 2018). In the first five months of 2019, 321 deaths were recorded along the central Mediterranean route. From the beginning of the year tothe 28th of May, 2,417 migrants were returned by Libyan coast guards, this included 140 migrant minors and 185 women that were rescued. .

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 April 2019, 1,195 Sudanese nationals returned (74% arrived through KRT). Since mid-2017, a total of 72,487 Sudanese migrants returning from KSA have been registered, 92 per cent of whom were registered at Khartoum International Airport. Sixty-nine per cent of the returnees were identified as male, whereas 31 per cent were female. More than half of the registered returnees (60%) were of working age (18 to 59 years), and 21 per cent were school age children.

From July 2017 to May 2019, 25,576 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 18,320 migrants arriving by boat during April 2019.

The majority of migrants reported in April were Ethiopian nationals (89% or 16,359 individuals), and 11 per cent were Somali nationals (1,953 individuals);, this month showed new nationality which is Nigerian (8 individuals). Arrivals of Ethiopian nationals in April increased by 34 per cent from the 12,179 individuals recorded in March, and the number of Somali nationals recorded a remarkable increase of 74 per cent from the number reported in the previous month (1,120 individuals). This increase could be due to the low tides in this period and improved weather conditions.

Eighty three per cent intended to reach Saudi Arabia (15,237 individuals), and 17 per cent (3,083 individuals) intended to stay in Yemen. The April 2019 figures show an increase of 658 individuals from March 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 April 2019, 4,315 individuals returned to Yemen. The three highest districts of Yemeni returnees in April were, Al Mahwit (515), Al Hudaydah (504), and Sana'a (459).

⊕ migration.iom.int

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Iraq

Current Implementation Round
Round 109 (March - April 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of April 2019

1,665,108 Internally Displaced
4,266,882 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 109 took place during March and April 2019. As of 30 April 2019, DTM identified 1,665,108 IDPs (277,518 families), dispersed across 18 governorates, 106 districts and 3,166 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 4,266,882 returnees (711,147 families) across 8 governorates, 38 districts and 1,651 locations.

An additional 54,900 returnees were recorded during round 109, which is slightly higher than the increase in the previous round (46,662 returnees in round 108). Most returned to three governorates: Ninewa (19,110 individuals), Salah al-Din (18,750) and Anbar (9,264). The number of IDPs continued to decrease at a steady pace. During March and April 2019, DTM recorded a decrease of 79,872 IDPs with

the top three governorates: Ninewa (-45,360, -8%), Salah al-Din (-11,238, -9%) and Baghdad (-5,418, -8%).

Taking a closer look at IDP districts of origin, IDPs come from 47 districts across eight governorates: Anbar (8 districts), Babylon (3 districts), Baghdad (8 districts), Diyala (6 districts), Erbil (1 districts), Kirkuk (4 districts), Ninewa (8 districts) and Salah al-Din (9 districts). However, 53 per cent come from only four districts in Ninewa Governorate: Mosul (316,824 individuals, 20%), Sinjar (296,358, 18%), Telafar (129,096, 8%), Al-Ba'aj (115,074, 7%).

Two studies were published, including the Protracted Displacement Study: An In-Depth Analysis of The Main Districts of Displacement (May-December 2018), and the Protracted Displacement Study: An In-Depth Analysis of the Main Districts of Origin. The former analyses the remaining out-of-camp IDP population in areas of displacement along multiple indicators, while the latter focuses on IDPs' main countries of origin. The Comprehensive Migration Flow Survey (CMFS) Brief: Iraqi Migrants (To Europe), a report presenting the main findings extrapolated from the analysis of data relating to the characteristics and experiences of Iraqi migrants before, in, on their way to, or upon return from Europe, has been published, in addition to the Return Index: Findings Round Three for Iraq.

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Libya

Current Implementation Round
Round 26 (June - July 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of May 2019

268,629 Internally Displaced
444,760 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 onset of armed conflict in the southern areas of Tripoli on 04 April 2019 led to the displacement of almost 100,000 IDPs who were forced to leave their homes during April and May. This upsurge in armed conflict included heavy airstrikes which impacted localities in conflict areas substantially, leading to large-scale displacement of civilians due to the deteriorating security situation.

DTM initiated Emergency Tracking of displaced and affected populations at the start of the crisis and by the end of the Round 25 published more than 20 flash updates and assessments, including the most recent market assessment, available here.

Displacements continued to be reported after the end of the Round 25 data collection; please refer to www.globaldtm.info/libya for the latest updates.

DTM SUPPORT OF THE RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM (RRM)

DTM identified priority needs throughout its emergency tracking of displaced populations and has facilitated service delivery to over 25,000 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 25, the number of identified returnees in Libya had remained stable at 444,760 individuals, whereas the number of identified IDPs in Libya was 268,629, 36 per cent higher than the 172,541 IDPs identified in the previous round (January – February 2019) 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 Abusliem.

An overwhelming majority of key informants (93%) reported that IDPs left their places of origin because of the deterioration of the security situation, as shown in Figure 9. To a significantly lesser extent, various other reasons were cited for displacement, such as 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 (65%). The second most reported reason for choosing their current location of displacement was presence of relatives, social and cultural bonds (51%), indicating the presence of possible social safety nets for IDPs on the move. Another frequently reported reason was better access to livelihoodopportunities (38%), followed by availability of basic services (34%).

Overall, the data indicates that the major driver of displacement was the deteriorating security situation, 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
May 2019

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of May 2019

2,081,156 Internally Displaced
510,246 Returnees

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

6,912 Internally Displaced
38,054 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
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), Emergency Tracking

Current Geographical Coverage
333 districts in 22 Governorates

Published Information Products
Displacement Report, 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.

DTM's Rapid Displacement Tracking estimates that 36,332 Households (HH) or 216,042 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 Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ad Dhale. 15,067 households are estimated to have been displaced in April 2019.

In addition, the Multi Cluster Location Assessment for 2019 is being prepared for pilot roll-out in June and full roll-out in July. Tools and operations plan are under development.

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May 2019

DTM MONTHLY REGIONAL UPDATE

Displacement Tracking Matrix
Middle East & North Africa (MENA)

Regional DTM Flow Monitoring Network

DTM Internal Displacement Tracking and Monitoring

Known Migration Routes

new results released

Figures indicated in this page represent the number of individuals tracked and monitored during the last round of DTM assessment in each country.

These figures do not represent the total number of displaced population country wide.

This map is for illustration purpose only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

In **Libya,** DTM identified priority needs throughout its emergency tracking of displaced populations and has facilitated service delivery to over 25,000 IDPs in urgent need of humanitarian assistance through the Rapid Response Mechanism.

Regional Flow Monitoring Network	Iraq	Libya	Sudan	Yemen
Libya, Yemen, Sudan	As of Round 109 – April 2019	As of Round 25 – May 2019	As of May 2019	As of Round 37 – March 2019
📍 53 Flow Monitoring Points	1,665,108 Internally Displaced	268,629 Internally Displaced	2,081,156 Internally Displaced	3,647,250 Internally Displaced
	4,266,882 Returnees (IDPs)	444,760 Returnees (IDPs)	Individuals registered in May 2019	1,280,562 Returnees
			6,912 Internally Displaced	
			38,054 Returnees	