



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
July/August 2020

Libya	46 FMPs
Sudan	1 FMP
Yemen	6 FMPs

53 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 580 assessments at Flow Monitoring Points, 3,992 Flow Monitoring Surveys with individual migrants, and 2,102 key informant interviews during the months of July-August 2020 as reported under the DTM Libya Migrant Report Round 32.

The number of migrants in Libya from countries in Sub-Saharan Africa continued to decline, most particularly those from neighbouring Niger and Chad. This is likely because of the mobility restrictions which were imposed due to COVID-19 and the subsequent economic slowdown which led to reduced employment opportunities. This trend was also confirmed by reports from IOM Niger, which indicate that in July incoming flows both spontaneous and organised (to Niger) had been greater than outgoing flows (to Libya). There was also an increase in the number of deportations from Libya to Chad during the month of July 2020.

Throughout July and August field observers reported no new arrivals of migrants to Eastern Libya. This is explained by the closure of land borders and the intensification of security controls at unofficial points of entry. However, the official point of entry at Emsaed was opened in July to allow entry of Libyan nationals and return of migrants to their country of origin. For further details, check the DTM Libya Round 32 Migrant Report covering July-August 2020.

IOM provides updates on the number of maritime incidents off the Libyan coast through its Maritime Incidents tracking activities, as well as the latest figures on arrivals to Italy and recorded deaths along the Central Mediterranean Route. Between 01 January and 31 August 2020, a total of 19,343 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 (11,471 individuals). In addition, at least 398 individuals were reported to have died this year as of the 31 August 2020 while attempting to cross the Mediterranean Sea via the Central Mediterranean Route. As of 31 August 2020, 7,981 migrants were returned to Libya by Libyan coast guards; this included 430 children and 535 females that were rescued.

In **Sudan**, available Flow Monitoring data on the month of August 2020 indicates that approximately 320 South Sudanese migrants (91 households) crossed the Abyei border at flow monitoring point, following the re-opening of the border crossing from South Sudan into Sudan in July 2020.

In Yemen, Flow Monitoring exercises recorded 888 migrants (572 in July and 316 in August) arriving by boat during July and August 2020. The majority of migrants reported in July were Ethiopian nationals (82% or 732 individuals), and the rest (18%) are Somali nationals (156 individuals). Arrivals of Ethiopian nationals in the month of August decreased about 44% (262 individuals) comparing to July (470 individuals), and the number of Somali nationals recorded a decrease of 47% (54 individuals) from the previous month (102 individuals). All migrants intended to reach Saudi Arabia and no one intended to stay in Yemen during the period. The cumulated number of migrants entered into Yemen since the beginning of 2020 as of 31 August is 32,505.

Since November 2017, DTM Yemen has also been tracking Yemeni returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). In July 2020, a total of 370 Yemeni individuals (363 from KSA and 7 from Horn of Africa) returned to Yemen (no returnees in the month of August), bringing the number of total Yemeni returnees to 13,417 from KSA and another 266 from Horn of Africa.

[migration.iom.int](https://www.migration.iom.int)

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Iraq

Current Implementation Round
Round 117 (July - August 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of 31 August 2020:

1,299,987 Internally Displaced
4,744,050 Returnees

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

Current Geographical Coverage
Country-wide (with presence of IDPs and returnees in 104 districts across 18 governorates)

Published Information Products
Master List Report 117, Return Index Round 9, Displacement Overview Dashboard, Return Movements Overview Dashboards

displacement.iom.int/iraq

Data collection for Round 117 took place in July and August 2020. As of 31 August 2020, DTM identified 4,744,050 returnees (790,675 households), across eight governorates, 38 districts, and 2,070 locations in Iraq. A higher number of new returnees were recorded in Round 117 (25,920) compared with the number recorded in Round 116 (12,948) likely as a result of COVID-19 related movement restrictions being loosened.

During the period of July and August, Ninewa saw the largest number of returns, with 27,186 individuals having returned over the assessed period, primarily to Sinjar and Al-Ba'aj districts.

During the same period, DTM also identified 1,299,987 internally displaced persons (IDPs) (225,443 households), dispersed across 18 governorates, 104 districts, and 2,974 locations in Iraq (three locations reduced since the previous round).

Regarding IDPs' area of origin, consistent with the previous round, 59 per cent of the current caseload of IDPs come from Ninewa Governorate, followed by Salah al-Din and Anbar governorates, both with 11 per cent of the country's total caseload.

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Libya

Current Implementation Round
Round 32 (July - August 2020)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored
As of 31 August 2020:

392,241 Internally Displaced
493,716 Returnees
584,509 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 584,509 migrants in Libya during the July – August data collection cycle (Round 32). Migrants were identified in all 100 municipalities, within 575 communities and originated from at least 47 different countries. The top five nationalities identified for migrants were Nigerien (20%), Egyptian (17%), Chadian (16%), Sudanese (14%) and Nigerian (7%). Out of the total number of migrants identified, 537,503 individuals (92%) originated from more than two dozen African countries; while 45,631 individuals (8%) came from the Middle East and Asia including Bangladeshis, Syrians, and Palestinians. The remaining 1,360 individuals were recorded as other country of origin and/or unknown nationality.

Among the 537,503 individuals from Africa, 349,929 (60%) were from countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and 187,574 individuals (32%) 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 August, IOM teams recorded close to 2,430 migrants were held in DCIM detention.

During the July-August 2020 data collection cycle, a decline in the number of armed conflict related incidences reported was observed¹. This reduction in incidences of armed conflict and the change of control over territory in Western Libya coincided with a decline in the number of identified IDPs as the less volatile security situation facilitated the return of some of the displaced IDPs to their places of origin.

Following the suspension of hostilities in South Tripoli, a slow return of some displaced households was observed in Western Libya, although the lack of basic services combined with the presence of

¹ Based on Armed Conflict Location and Event Data (ACLED)

explosive remnants of war (ERW) and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in previously contested areas has so far hindered most displaced families from returning to their areas of origin. The number of returnees identified during this round of data collection increased from 456,728 to 493,716 returnees compared to the last round, with returns being observed primarily in Abusliem, Swani bin Adam, Al Azizya, Espeaa and parts of Ain Zara.

Correspondingly, the number of IDPs identified in Libya decreased from 425,714 to 392,241 in Round 31.

DTM continues the 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. Through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) it has facilitated delivery of life-saving aid to over 40,000 newly displaced since the summer of . 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.

A good share n overwhelming majority of key informants (92%) 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 factor influencing displacement remains the deteriorated security situation.

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Sudan

Current Implementation Round
September 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

Cumulative Number of individuals registered from
January - August 2020

28,996 Internally Displaced
39,922 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, Situation Assessment Updates, Quarterly DTM Reports, Mobility Tracking Reports, Maps, Aggregated datasets

displacement.iom.int/sudan

As of January 2020, and 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

Mobility Tracking (MT) findings are not static and may increase in future rounds due to data validation and operational expansion for wider geographical coverage.

As a subcomponent of MT, Emergency Event Tracking (EET) has been deployed to track sudden displacements and rapid population movements and provide frequent updates when needed. As of 31 August, DTM tracked a total affected caseload of 228,682 individuals (42,514

households) across Central, North, South and West Darfur, as well as West Kordofan state. Of the total caseload, 125,623 individuals were affected/displaced due to the rainy season, 125,623 individuals were affected/displaced due to conflict, and 750 individuals were affected/displaced due to the outbreak of fire.

To complement EET, Situation Assessments have been implemented to collect data on populations in non-emergency settings or protracted situations caused by conflict or natural disaster, and utilise a broad network of key informants to provide an overview of the context and inform response planning. As of 31 August, DTM monitored 47,813 affected/displaced individuals (8,513 households) in Central Darfur.

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Yemen

Current Implementation Round
November 2018

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

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 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 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 21,875 households (131,250 Individuals) have been forced to leave their homes at least once since the beginning of the year. 4,108 households (24,648 individuals) are estimated to have been displaced in July and August 2020. Most

displacement resulted from natural disaster (rainfall and flooding) in Al Hudaydah (1,353 households) as well as increased fighting in Marib, Al Jawf, and Taiz.



July/August 2020

DTM BI-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.

<p>Regional Flow Monitoring Network Libya, Sudan, Yemen</p> <p>53 Flow Monitoring Points</p>	<p>Iraq</p> <p>As of Round 117 – July-August 2020</p> <p>1,299,987 Internally Displaced</p> <p>4,744,050 Returnees (IDPs)</p>	<p>Libya</p> <p>As of Round 32 – July-August 2020</p> <p>392,241 Internally Displaced</p> <p>493,716 Returnees (IDPs)</p>	<p>Sudan</p> <p>Registrations as of January 2020</p> <p>2,399,433 Internally Displaced</p> <p>703,596 Returnees (Permanent)</p>	<p>Yemen</p> <p>As of Round 37 – Nov 2018</p> <p>3,647,250 Internally Displaced</p> <p>280,562 Returnees</p>
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