Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Active Flow Monitoring Network
- Libya: 44 FMPs
- Sudan: 1 FMP
- Yemen: 6 FMPs

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

IOM identified at least 653,800 migrants in Libya during the January – February data collection cycle (Round 29). Migrants were identified in all 100 municipalities, within 569 communities and originated from at least 40 different countries. Information on current migration flows was collected through 639 assessments in 10 regions and 15 municipalities.

The top five nationalities identified were Nigerian (21%), Chadian (16%), Egyptian (15%), Sudanese (12%) and Nigerian (8%). Out of the total number of migrants identified, 609,161 individuals (93%) originated from 28 different African countries while 44,095 individuals (8%) came from 10 Asian countries (including countries of Middle East). The remaining 544 individuals were recorded as unknown nationality and/or other country of origin.

Out of the 609,161 individuals from Africa, 420,130 (64%) were from countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and 189,031 individuals (29%) 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 April, close to 1,400 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.

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 1 January 2020, 146 deaths were recorded along the central Mediterranean route by the end of April. Between 1 January and 30 April, 3,206 migrants were returned to Libya by Libyan coast guards, this included 176 migrant children and 282 females that were rescued.

In Sudan, 16,542 IDPs (4,705 households) and 36,089 (6,080) returnees were registered as of March 2020. Approximately 2,358 South Sudanese migrants (463 households) were identified at the Abyei flow monitoring point crossing the border from South Sudan into Sudan. Data from DTM Sudan’s first mobility tracking round are currently being finalised, and
Emergency Event Tracking (EET) has been implemented to track sudden displacements across the country as of January 2020.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Sudan (GoS) declared a nationwide health emergency and introduced mitigation measures in March 2020 to reduce the transmission of the virus. These measures include restrictions on travel due to closure of airports, points of entry (PoE) along land borders and maritime boundaries, as well as domestic movement restrictions. DTM Sudan has been monitoring the impact of mitigation measures on IDPs, including impediments to IDP camp access in Darfur. Of the IDP camps DTM is currently monitoring, no cases of COVID-19 have been reported amongst IDPs. Key informants reported an estimated 765 IDPs are stranded across South Darfur, Northern State and Khartoum State unable to return home to IDP camps across Darfur.

In Yemen, DTM Flow Monitoring exercises recorded 1,725 migrants arriving by boat during April 2020. The majority of migrants reported in April were Ethiopian nationals (85% or 1,465 individuals), 15 per cent were Somali nationals (260 individuals). Arrivals of Ethiopian nationals in April decreased by 78 per cent from the 6,753 individuals recorded in March, and the number of Somali nationals recorded a decrease of about 45 per cent from that reported in the previous month (470 individuals). All migrants intended to reach Saudi Arabia (1,725 individuals); no one 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 2020, no individuals returned to Yemen, which is the first time since more that a year, due to COVID-19 restrictions.

In terms of areas of origin, 59 per cent of the current caseload of IDPs come from Ninewa Governorate, mainly from Mosul (287,070 individuals), Sinjar (267,150) and Al-Ba’aj (111,474). The second largest shares of IDPs come from Salah al-Din and Anbar governorates with 11 per cent each. The top districts of origin are Taza Khurmatu (41,682 individuals), Baiji (33,006) and Balad (31,446) in Salah al-Din.

Hostilities over the past year resulted in the new displacement of at least 201,168 individuals since April 2019 as the number of IDPs in Libya increased from 172,541 prior in Round 24 to 373,709 IDPs in Round 29. Displacement was not only observed from Tripoli and surrounding areas (149,315 IDPs), but also from Murzuq in Southern Libya (29,666 new IDPs), other conflict-affected areas in Western Libya such as Abu Guraan & Sirt (4,650 new IDPs), as well as other locations. IDP families displaced to locations close to areas of conflict remain at risk, along with host community members providing them with shelter.

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

**Iraq**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Current Implementation Round</th>
<th>Round 114 (January - February 2020)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latest count of populations tracked and monitored As of February 29 2020</td>
<td>1,399,170 Internally Displaced 4,660,404 Returnees</td>
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**Libya**

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<td>Latest count of populations tracked and monitored As of February 2020</td>
<td>373,709 Internally Displaced 448,573 Returnees</td>
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the volatile security situation. Furthermore, the conflict expanded into the areas of Misrata region, with displacements recorded from Abu Qurayn municipality due to armed conflict.

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 has facilitated delivery of life-saving aid to over 30,000 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 29, the number of identified returnees in Libya had remained stable at 448,573 individuals, whereas the number of identified IDPs in Libya was 373,709, 5 per cent higher than the 355,672 IDPs identified in the previous round (November –December 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 (96%) 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.

However, the decline in overall security situation has brought returns to a still, as IDPs are unable to return to their places of origin due to on-going armed conflict and insecurity in their habitual places of residence.

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.
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