Regional Flow Monitoring Network

Reporting Period
December 2019

Active Flow Monitoring Network
Libya 40 FMPs
Sudan 3 FMPs
Yemen 6 FMPs

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

IOM identified at least 636,426 migrants in Libya during the August – September data collection cycle (Round 27). Migrants were identified in all 100 municipalities, within 567 communities and originated from at least 39 different countries. Information on current migration flows was collected through 416 assessments in 7 regions and 11 municipalities.

The top five nationalities identified were Nigerien (20%), Egyptian (15%), Chadian (15%), Sudanese (12%) and Nigerian (8%). Out of the total number of migrants identified, 588,459 individuals (92%) originated from 28 different African countries while 47,638 individuals (8%) came from 10 Asian and Middle Eastern countries. The remaining 329 individuals were recorded as unknown nationality and/or other country of origin.

Out of the 602,216 individuals from Africa, 406,905 (62%) were from Sub-Saharan countries and 195,311 individuals (30%) were from North African countries.

While 32 per cent of migrants from Sub-Saharan countries were identified in the South of the country, few Asian and Middle-Eastern migrants were present there; only 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 September, more than 2,800 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 November 2019, the total number of arrivals to Italy was recorded at 10,882 individuals representing a steep decline in comparison to the number of arrivals from the preceding year (as 23,011 arrivals were recorded in the same period of 2018). As of 30 November 2019, 695 deaths were recorded along the central Mediterranean route. From the beginning of the year until 30 November, 8,613 migrants were returned by Libyan coast guards, this included 392 migrant minors and 584 females that were rescued.
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 Waea’a, Hadramaut Governorate. In November 2019, 2,819 individuals returned to Yemen, 13 per cent less than October 2019 when 3,252 returns were recorded.

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.

**Iraq**

**Current Implementation Round**

Round 112 (September - October 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored As of October 31, 2019

1,444,500 Internally Displaced

4,460,808 Returnees

**Implementation Component**

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

**Current Geographical Coverage**

104 districts in 18 governorates

**Published Information Products**

Displacement and Return Report, Displacement Overview Dashboard, Return Movements Overview Dashboards

**Libya**

**Current Implementation Round**

Round 27 (August - October 2019)

Latest count of populations tracked and monitored As of October 2019

343,180 Internally Displaced

447,388 Returnees

**Implementation Component**

Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Survey, Event Tracking

**Current Geographical Coverage**

Country-wide

**Published Information Products**

Displacement Report, Migrant Report, Flash Updates, Tawergha Return Weekly Update, Maritime Incident Update

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 140,133 individual IDPs who have been forced to leave their homes since then. Throughout the reporting period, this upsurge in armed conflict continued to include heavy airstrikes which impacted localities in conflict areas substantially, leading to further 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.

Displacements continued to be reported after the end of the Round 27 data collection; please refer to www.global-aldtm.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 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 27, the number of identified returnees in Libya had remained stable at 447,388 individuals, whereas the number of identified IDPs in Libya was 343,180, 14 per cent higher than the 301,407 IDPs identified in the previous round (June – July 2019). The top three regions (mantiqat) 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, Sir, and Tripoli.

An overwhelming majority of key informants (97%) reported that IDPs left their place 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 (66%). The second most reported reason for choosing their current location of displacement was presence of relatives, social and cultural bonds (58%), indicating the presence of possible social safety nets for IDPs on the move. Another frequently reported reason was better access to livelihood opportunities (35%), followed by access to humanitarian services (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.

**Sudan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Implementation Round</th>
<th>December 2019</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latest count of populations tracked and monitored</td>
<td>As of November 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,098,740 Internally Displaced</td>
<td>553,501 Returnees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of individuals registered (new arrivals) as of November 2019, since the beginning of 2019</td>
<td>24,504 Internally Displaced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81,296 Returnees</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>DTM Sudan is conducting registration and flow monitoring activities relating to five population groups: IDPs, returnees, IDPs, returnees from abroad and foreign nationals; this includes those in these population groups affected by natural disasters.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Implementation Component</td>
<td>Emergency Registration (incl. Biometric)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Geographical Coverage</td>
<td>7 States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Published Information Products</td>
<td>Displacement Dashboard, Quarterly DTM Reports, Maps, Aggregated datasets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Yemen**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Implementation Round</th>
<th>April 2019</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latest count of populations tracked and monitored</td>
<td>As of Round 37 - April 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,647,250 Internally Displaced</td>
<td>1,280,562 Returnees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation Component</td>
<td>Mobility Tracking (Baseline), Rapid Displacement Tracking (RDT)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Geographical Coverage</td>
<td>333 districts in 22 Governorates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Published Information Products</td>
<td>Rapid Displacement Tracking Report</td>
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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 50,978 Households (HH) or 305,868 Individuals (IND) have been forced to leave their homes at least once, since the beginning of the year. In general, 5,219 households are estimated to have been displaced in June 2019. Most displacement resulted from increased fighting in Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ad Dhale.

In addition, the Multi Cluster Location Assessment for 2019 is being prepared for pilot roll-out in August and full roll-out in October. Sample selection, household listing and interview methods are in the final stages, pending endorsement.