



DTM

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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JAN
FEB
2020

LIBYA IDP AND RETURNEE REPORT

MOBILITY TRACKING

ROUND 29

JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2020



Project funded by
the European Union

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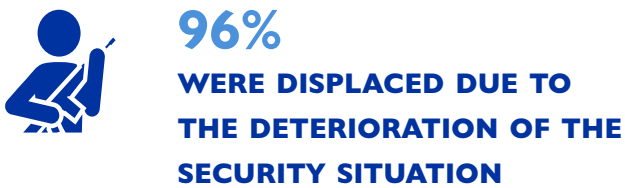
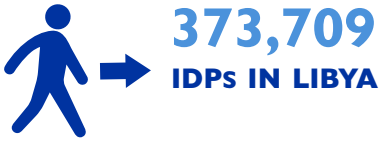
Cover Photo: IOM provides Non-Food Item (NFI) Direct Assistance to IDPs in Janzour, Libya; ©IOM / Moayad Zaghdani 2020

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KEY FINDINGS (ROUND 29)

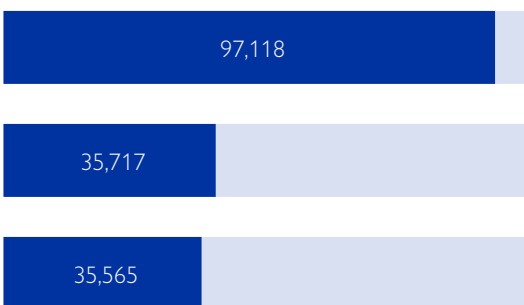
IDPs



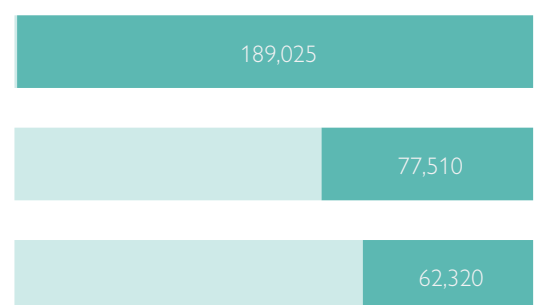
Returnees



TOP 3 REGIONS WITH IDPs



TOP 3 REGIONS WITH RETURNEES



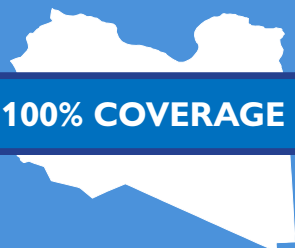
2,188 INTERVIEWS WITH KEY INFORMANTS
(ROUND 29, MOBILITY TRACKING)

659 of 667
COMMUNITIES

100% of
MUNICIPALITIES



100% COVERAGE



OVERVIEW

This report presents the findings of Round 29 of the mobility tracking component of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme in Libya, covering the reporting period from January to February 2020.

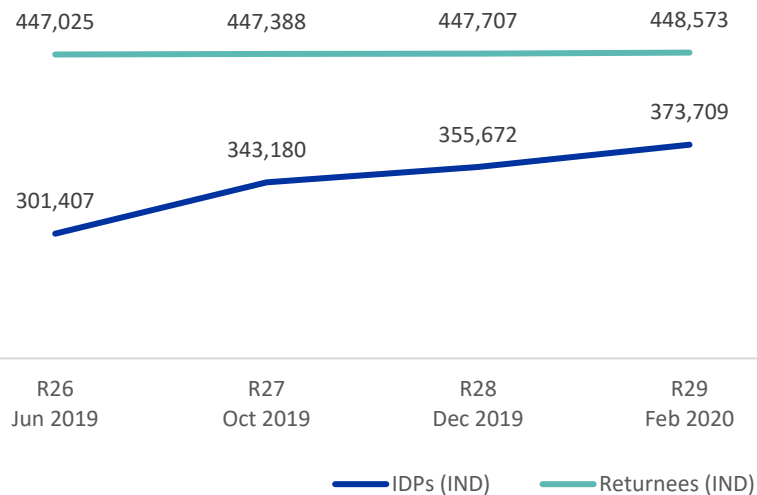
In Round 29, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified in Libya increased from 355,762 IDPs to 373,709 IDPs. New displacements during the reporting period were primarily due to continued armed conflict in western Libya and floods in Eastern Libya in Tobruk and surrounding areas in February*. Towards the end of the data collection cycle intensification in the conflict was reported in the areas of Sirt and Abu Gurayn, resulting in the displacement of over 4,650 individuals to surrounding areas. For further details on displacement from Abu Gurayn and from parts of Sirt please refer to page 7.

The sustained use of air strikes and artillery shelling in the vicinity of areas inhabited by civilians continues to negatively impact the safety and lives of the civilian population in southern Tripoli region and other conflict-affected areas in Libya. 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 Gurayn & 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.

Overall, the Tripoli region (mantika) currently hosts the largest number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Libya. In the context of ongoing armed conflict in and around south Tripoli since April 2019, and the protracted cases of previously displaced households, the municipalities of Tripoli region collectively host almost 97,000 IDPs. In Round 29 no significant return movements were reported, as IDPs return to their places of origin continued to be constrained by the ongoing armed conflict and its associated insecurity in their places of origin.

* Reportedly, families displaced due to February floods in Eastern Libya returned to their homes shortly after the end of Round 29 data collection as rainfall stopped and water levels normalized

Fig 1 Libya displacement and return timeline by rounds



IDPs

 **373,709**
Individuals

 **73,499**
Families

 **94**
Municipalities

 **467**
Communities

Returnees

 **448,573**
Individuals

 **89,597**
Families

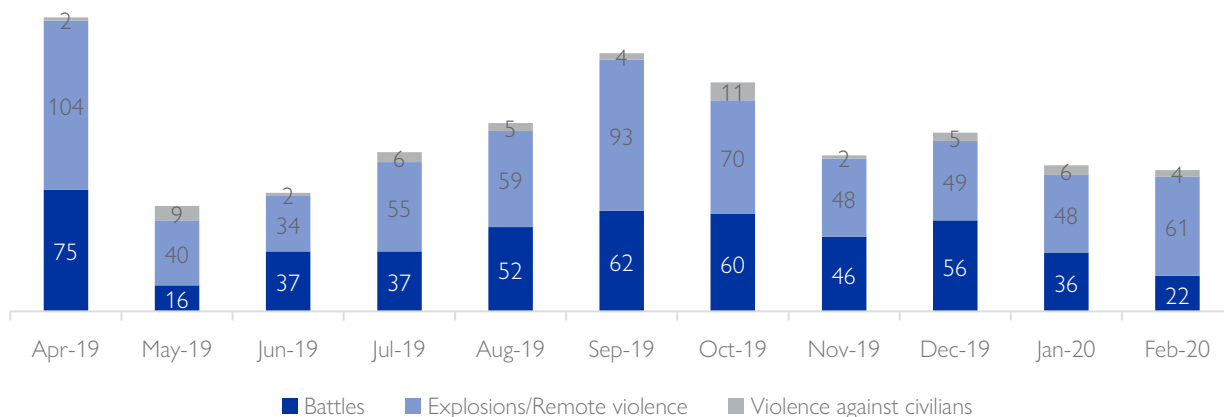
 **41**
Municipalities

 **174**
Communities

UPDATE ON CONFLICT IN WESTERN LIBYA

In Round 29, the security situation in conflict-affected areas in south Tripoli remained volatile. During the reporting period sustained use of air strikes and artillery shelling in the vicinity of areas inhabited by civilians continued to negatively impact the safety and lives of the civilian population. The number of incidents related to armed conflict reported during the Round 29 data collection period in January and February 2020 remained high (see Figure 2 below), posing a substantial risk for the civilian population of direct and indirect harm due to the armed conflict, particularly in the densely populated areas of Tripoli and surrounding suburbs.

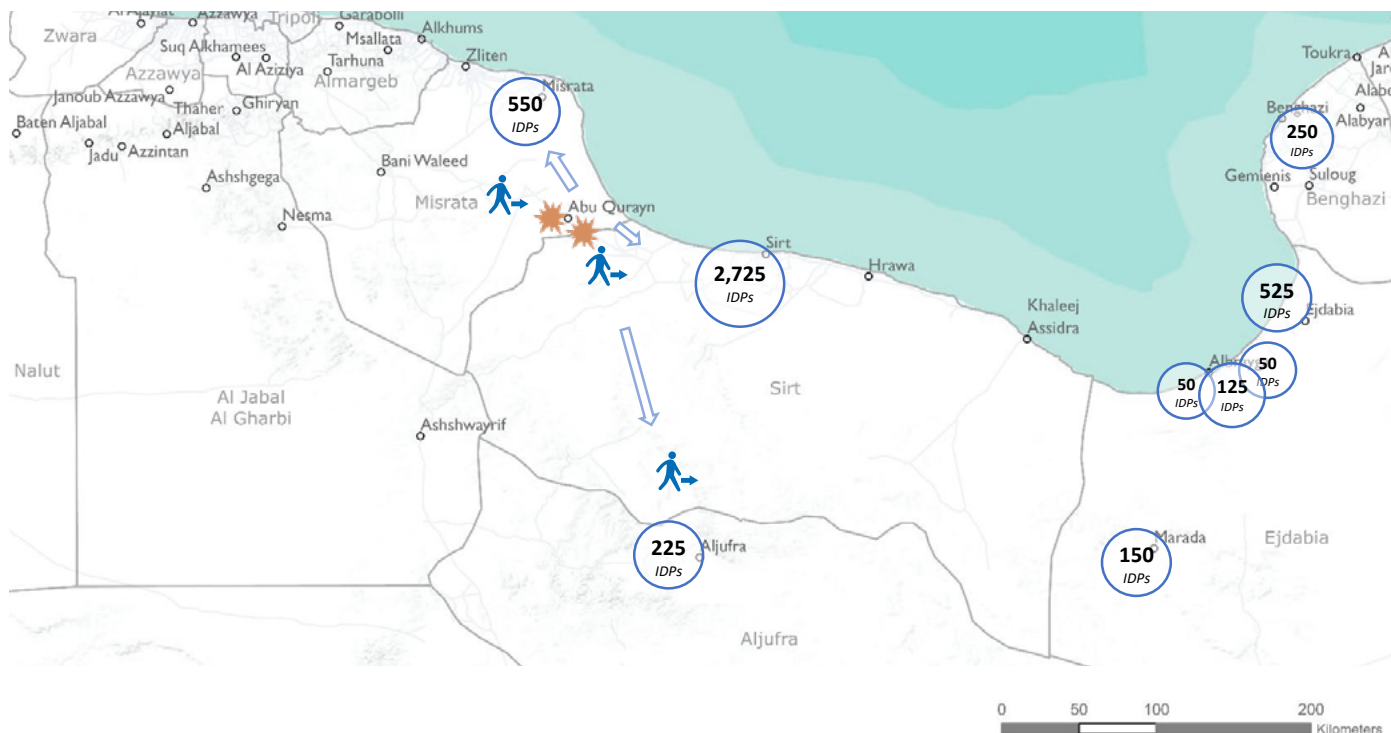
Fig 2 Comparison of reported events related to armed conflict in Libya via utilization of ACLED project dataset.



1 Data as of 31 March 2020 from Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED), Data Export Tool, <https://www.acleddata.com/data/>

Furthermore, the security situation around Abu Qurayn, especially near al-Washkah area, deteriorated substantially during and after the reporting period as periodic shelling and artillery fire were reported by field observers. DTM identified at least 930 newly displaced families (approximately 4,650 individuals) who were forced to leave their homes due to armed conflict since the last week of January. For more information, please refer to DTM’s latest Event Tracking Flash Update issued shortly after the end of Round 29 data collection on 16 March 2020.

Fig 3 Abu Qurayn Displacement Map



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations (and IOM) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

AREAS OF DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

During round 29 data collection, the Tripoli region (mantika) continued to host the largest population of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Libya. In the context of ongoing armed conflict in and around south Tripoli since April 2019, and the protracted cases of previously displaced households, the municipalities of Tripoli collectively host 97,118 IDPs.

The municipalities of Abusliem, Suq Aljuma, Tajoura and Ain Zara host 77 percent of the total IDP population in the Tripoli region (74,848 IDP individuals). The majority of IDPs seeking shelter and protection in these municipalities were displaced from the conflict affected areas of Ain Zara and southern Tajoura from within the Tripoli region, and from the municipalities of Al Aziziya, Qasr Bin Ghasheer and Swani Bin Adam in Aljbara region. These trends indicate that the conflict driven displacement in Tripoli largely follows a localized pattern as a majority of displaced households seek protection at safer locations in the vicinity of their areas of origin.

The regions (manatik) of Misrata and Almageb in Western Libya host the second and the third largest populations of IDPs in Libya respectively. The majority of IDPs in these locations were also displaced from conflict affected areas in and around southern Tripoli since April 2019.

During the reporting period, Murzuq region was identified to host the fourth largest population of IDPs in Libya (28,660 individuals). A majority of the IDPs displaced in Murzuq region (56%, 16,230 individuals) were identified to be displaced within the region, especially in Wadi Etba, since August 2019 due to deterioration of the security situation in Murzuq city. A significant number of IDPs displaced from Murzuq region (11,615 individuals) were also identified to have displaced to various municipalities in the neighboring regions of Aljufra, Sebha, Ubari, and Wadi Al Shati.

Fig 4 Number of IDPs by Region (Mantika)

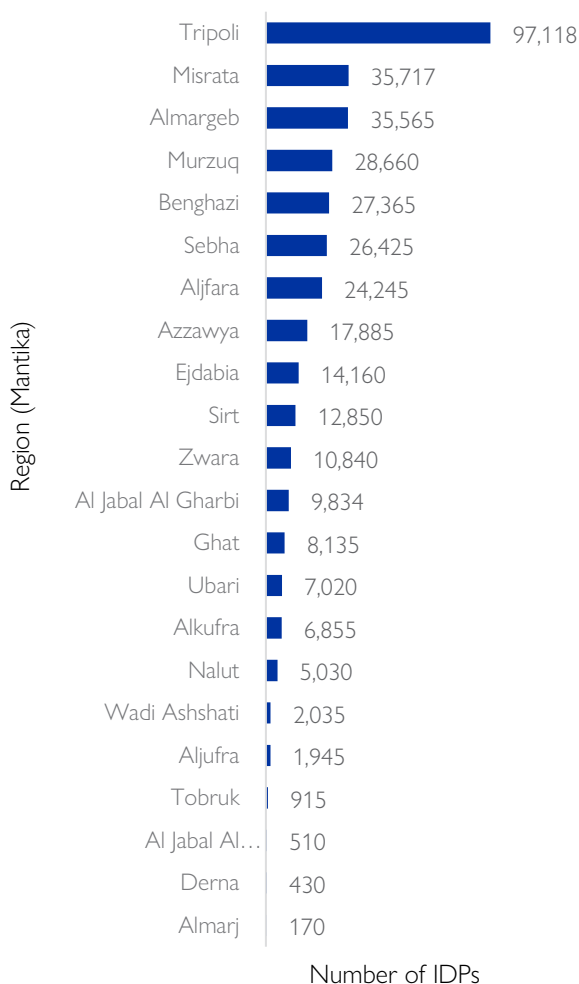
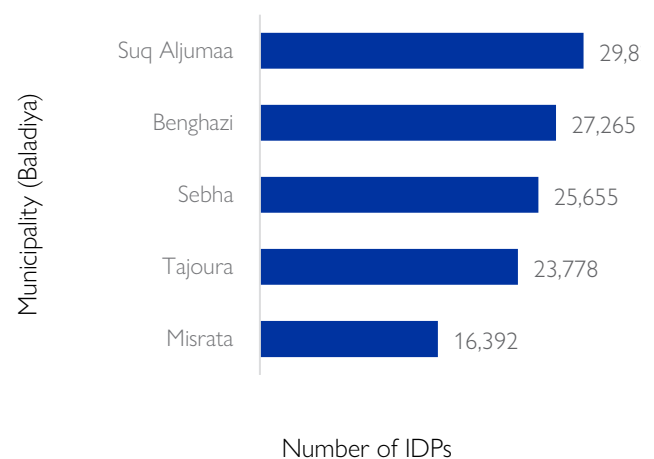


Fig 5 Top 5 Municipalities of Displacement



During round 29 data collection no significant return movements were reported, further confirming the negative impact of the overall deterioration of the security situation in Libya. As in previous rounds of data collection, the highest number of returnees (IDPs who had returned to their habitual place of residence since 2016) were identified in the regions of Benghazi (189,025 individuals), followed by Sirt (77,510 individuals) and Tripoli (62,320 individuals).

The charts below show the distribution of IDPs and returnees by region (mantika) of displacement and return respectively, followed by top 5 municipalities of displacement and return.

Fig 6 Number of Returnees by Region (Mantika)

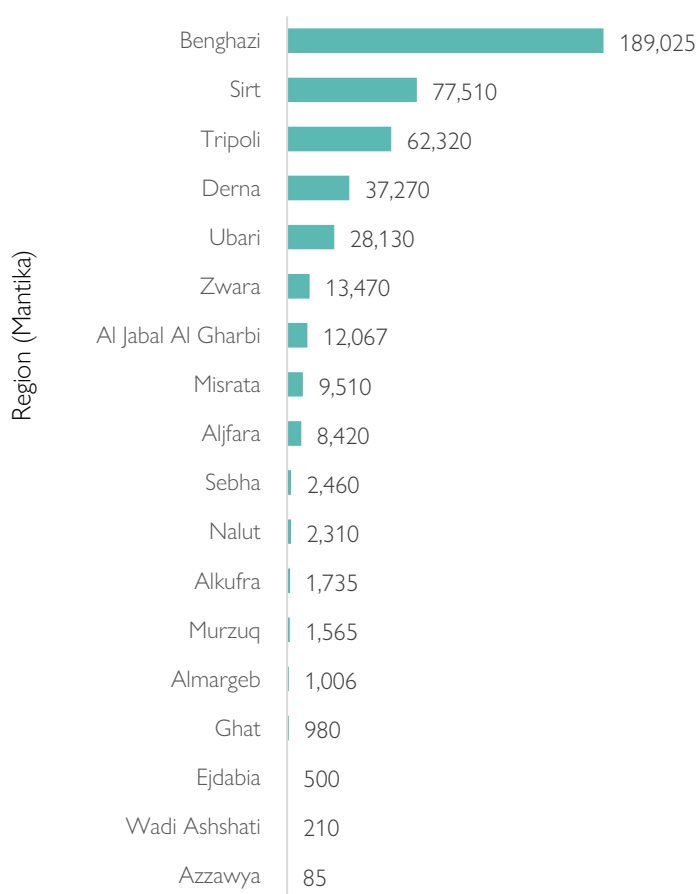
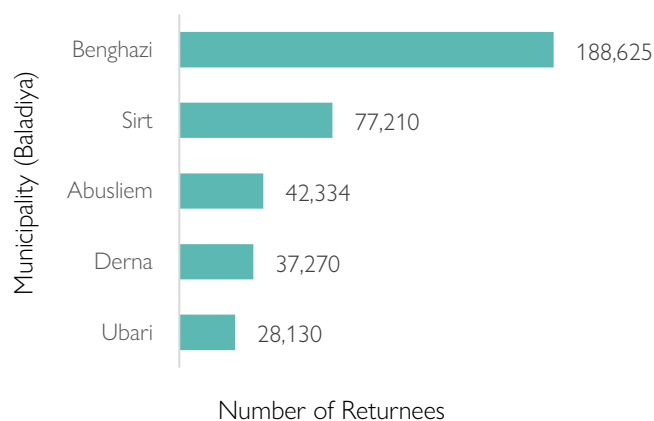


Fig 7 Top 5 Municipalities of Return



LOCATIONS OF DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN MAP

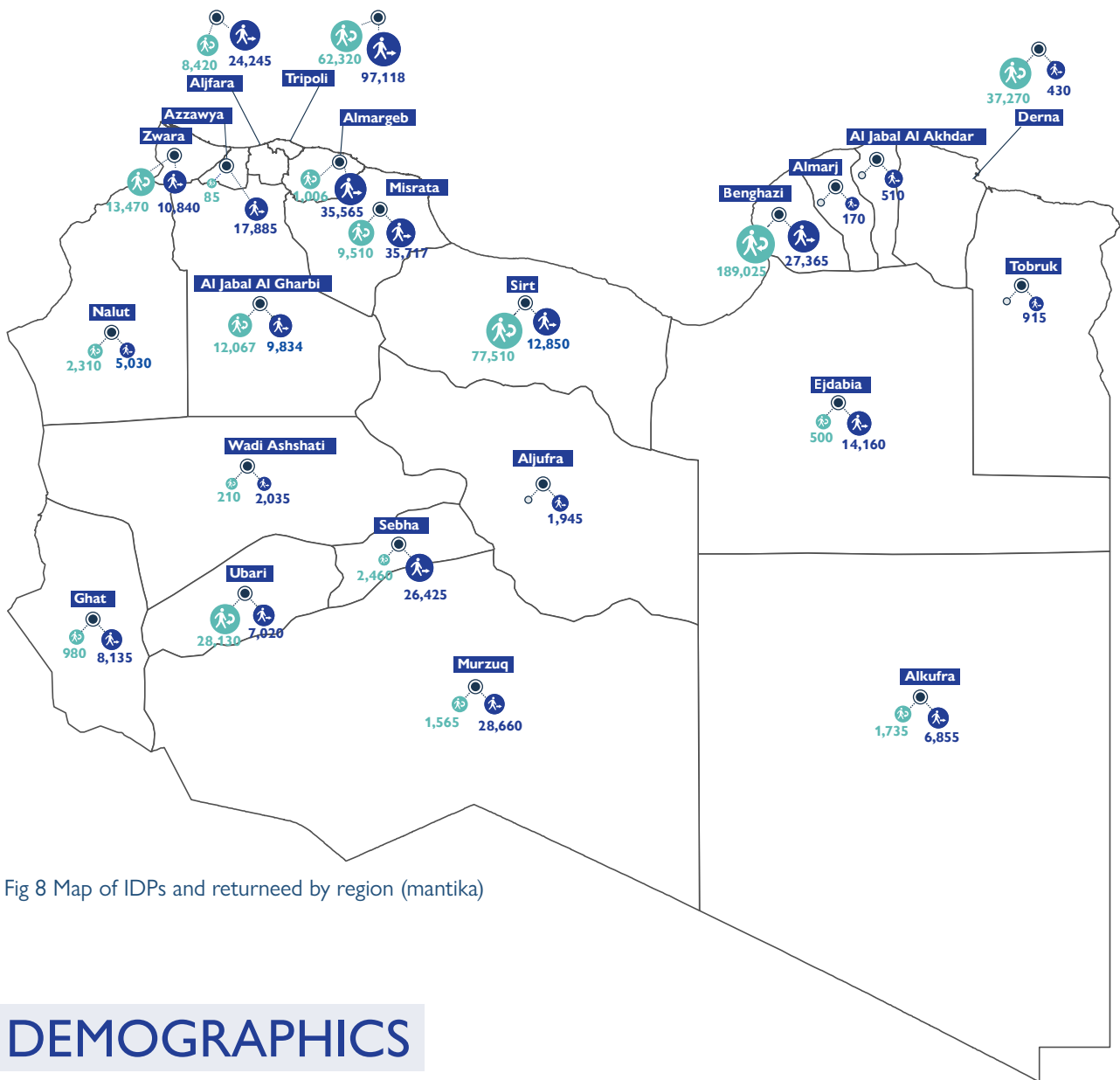
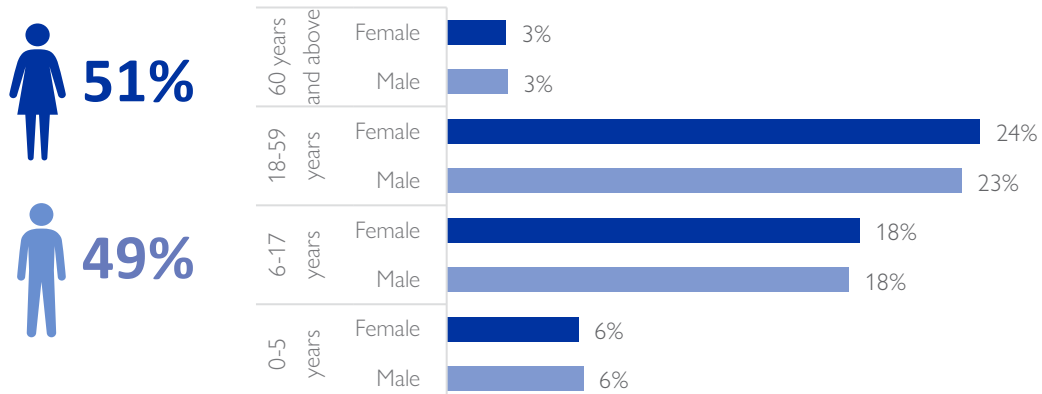


Fig 8 Map of IDPs and returnees by region (mantika)

DEMOGRAPHICS

In the context of ongoing armed conflict in western Libya, DTM conducted a rapid profiling exercise of displaced households to better understand the demographic composition of IDP families. To this end, DTM enumerators gathered demographic data from a sample of over 38,562 IDPs (7,042 families) displaced in western Libya till December 2019. Notably, a slight majority of sampled IDPs were female (51%), while almost half of the surveyed population were children (48%).

Fig 9 IDP Profiling: Age - Gender Disaggregation



DRIVERS OF DISPLACEMENT

During the assessment, internal displacement in Libya was determined to be driven by the negative impact of armed conflict related to the deteriorating security and economic situation. Most IDPs left their communities of origin in search of safety.

Deterioration of the security situation was identified as the most significant driver of displacement in Libya. An overwhelming majority of key informants (96%) reported that IDPs had left their places of origin because of insecurity.

Similarly, a majority (70%) of interviewed key informants indicated that IDPs moved to their respective locations of displacement due to better security prospects in these areas. Most key informants (56%) also reported that the presence of relatives, or existing social and cultural bonds at the locations of displacement played a role in IDP families' decision-making where to seek safety. These findings further reinforce that the deterioration of the security situation due to armed conflict is the most significant driver of displacement in Libya.

To a lesser extent, **deterioration of the economic situation** was cited by 30 percent of key informants as additional driver of displacement; in some instances, rising insecurity and economic deterioration may be related.

Furthermore, access to humanitarian services (32%), availability of basic services (32%), and access to livelihood opportunities (31%) were cited by less than a third of the key informants to have influenced IDP families' decisions of choosing their specific locations of displacement.

Fig 10 Reasons for Displacement from Place of Origin (multiple choice)

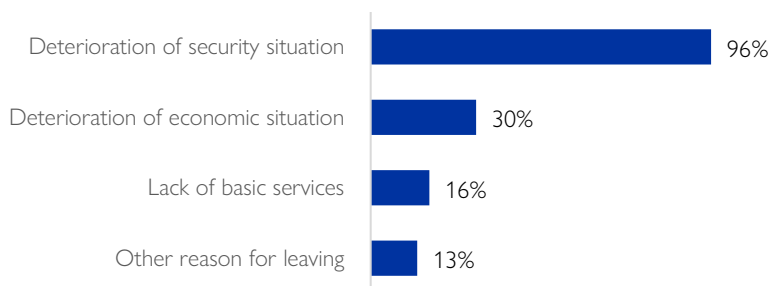
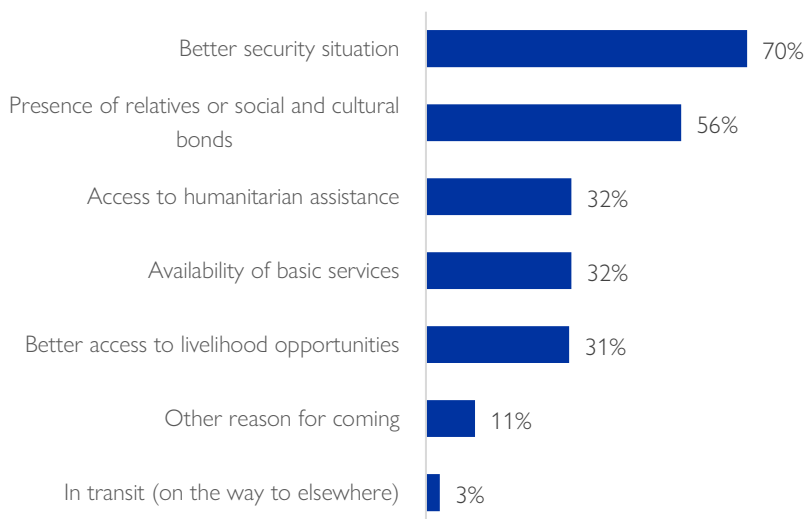


Fig 11 Reasons for Choosing the Place of Displacement (multiple choice)



MULTISECTORAL LOCATION ASSESSMENT

DTM Libya's Mobility Tracking includes a Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) covering all regions ('mantika') and municipalities ('baladiya') of Libya. The MSLA key informant interviews regularly collect sectoral baseline data in specific about availability of services and priority needs, and are primarily aimed at supporting humanitarian programming. The regular and continuous implementation of the MSLA is aimed at supporting both strategic and operational planning via identification of specific sectoral issues at community-levels.

This report presents the findings of the Round 29 MSLA covering multisectoral priority needs of IDPs and returnees, details of IDP shelter settings, and key findings related to education, food, health, non-food items (NFI) and access to markets, protection (security and Mine Action), water sources (WASH), and other public services.

HUMANITARIAN PRIORITY NEEDS

The priority needs identified for IDPs were accommodation, food assistance, health services and non-food items (NFIs) as shown in Figure 12. For returnees, key priority needs were found to be food assistance, followed by non-food items, support in provision of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, and health services as shown in Figure 13.

The top challenges in fulfilling these needs were related to the erosion of coping mechanisms of the affected populations due to the protracted nature of the ongoing armed conflict. The majority of key informants reported that IDPs and returnees in need were unable to meet their basic needs such as food and non-food items due to reported price hikes (inflation) and limited or irregular supply of the needed items on the market. The health services were reported to face challenges related to irregular supply of medicines and more than one third of private and public health facilities not being fully operational.

The chart shows ranked priority needs of both the affected population groups based on the top three needs reported at community (muhalla) levels.

Fig 12 Priority Needs of IDPs (Ranked)

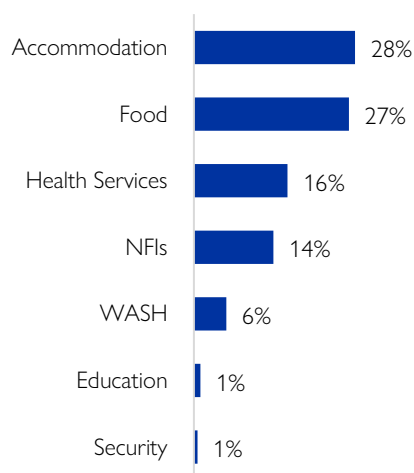
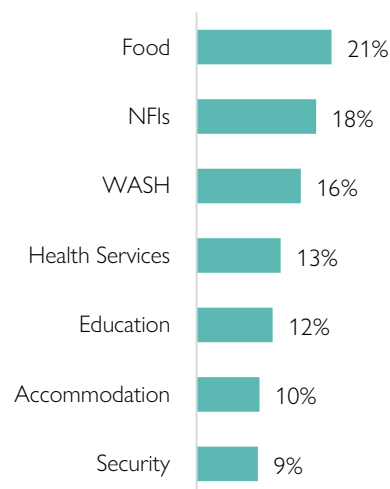


Fig 13 Priority Needs of Returnees (Ranked)



Area analysis of priority humanitarian needs shows variation in the reported priority needs for the top three regions (mantika) as per the population figures for IDPs and returnees in these regions. See next page.

The top three ranked humanitarian needs for the top regions (mantika) by IDP and returnee populations are shown below. The ranking is based on weighted average score calculation for the highest number of people with humanitarian needs. This indicates regional variation in the key informant identified humanitarian needs for IDPs and returnees, where for IDPs in Tripoli region (mantika) the top three humanitarian needs were related to the provision of humanitarian assistance related to accommodation, health, and food. The rest of the ranking per region (mantika) for IDPs and returnees respectively can be seen figures 14 and 15 below.

Fig 14 Priority humanitarian needs of IDPs (ranked) for top three regions (mantika) with highest IDP populations.

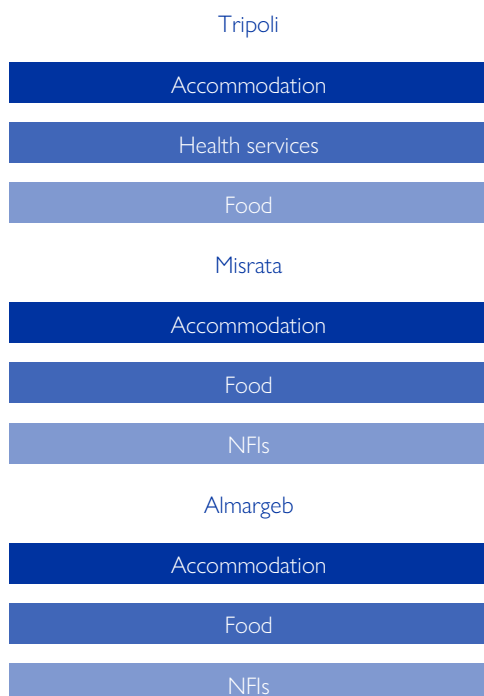
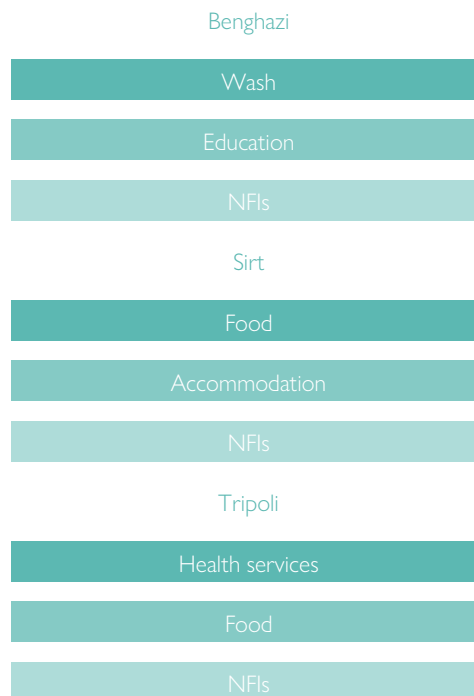


Fig 15 Priority humanitarian needs of returnees (ranked) for top three regions (mantika) with highest returnee populations.



The following section presents key sectoral findings of the DTM Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment conducted during round 29 data collection (January - February 2020).

EDUCATION

During round 29 MSLA data collection, key informants in the 100 municipalities (baladiya) of Libya reported that 4% public and 6% private schools were not operational for various reasons such as destroyed due to armed conflict or being utilized for sheltering IDPs in need of emergency shelters. More specifically, a total of 45 schools were reported to be fully destroyed due to armed conflict. See figures 16 and 17 for further details.

Fig 16 Operational and non-operational schools.

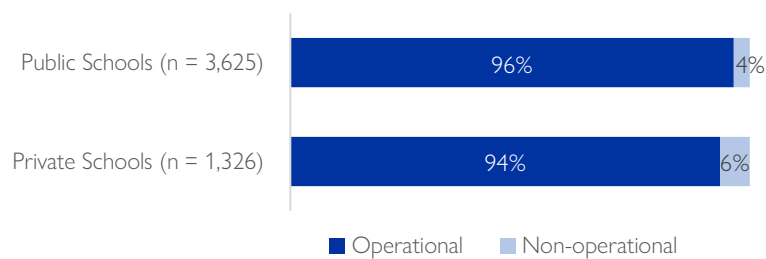
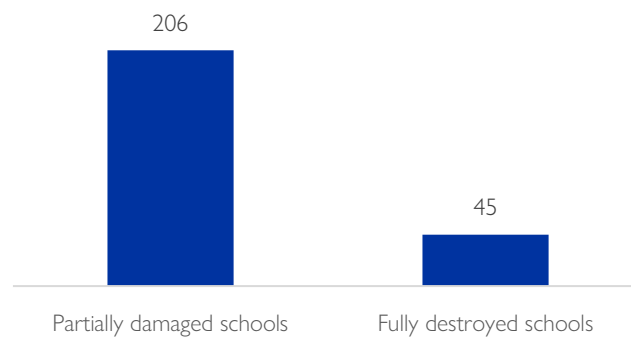


Fig 17 Number of schools reported as partially and fully destroyed



FOOD

In 97 municipalities local markets were reported to be the primary source of food for residents, including IDPs, returnees and the host community. In 21 municipalities food distributions by charity and aid organizations were identified as additional major source of food supply for vulnerable populations as shown in the figure below.

Fig 18 Primary source of food for residents by number of municipalities



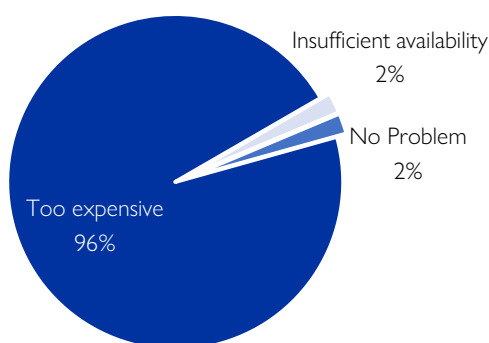
The primary modes of payment utilized for purchasing food were reported to be payments in cash, along with ATM cards or on credit as shown in the figure below.

The biggest obstacle in accessing adequate food to meet household needs was most frequently reported as food being too expensive compared to the purchasing power of affected populations, furthermore in two municipalities of Yefren and Sidi Assayeh insufficient availability of food items was also reported.

Fig 19 Main modes of payment used for purchasing food by number of municipalities



Fig 20 Main problems related to food supply



HEALTH

Across Libya, during round 29 data collection, key informants identified only 63% of all health facilities as operational, while 32% were reported partially operational and 5% were reported to be not operational at all. Across all municipalities, only 55% of the hospitals were reported to be operational, while 38% were partially operational and 7% were reported non-operational. Figure 21 presents the statistics on reported operational, partially operational, and non-operational private and public health facilities.

Furthermore, range of services available in operational health facilities was often reported to be limited due to various factors, including shortages of medical supplies, such as shortages of medicines for chronic diseases as reported in 99 municipalities out of a total of 100 municipalities in Libya.

Fig 21 Availability of health services in the assessed municipalities

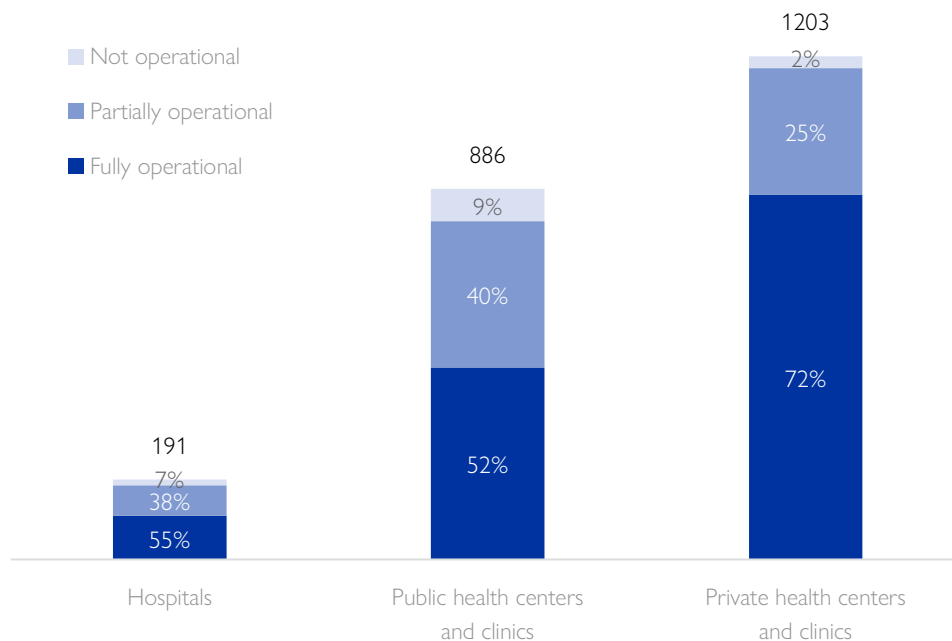


Fig 22 Irregular supply of medication reported in 98 municipalities (baladiya)

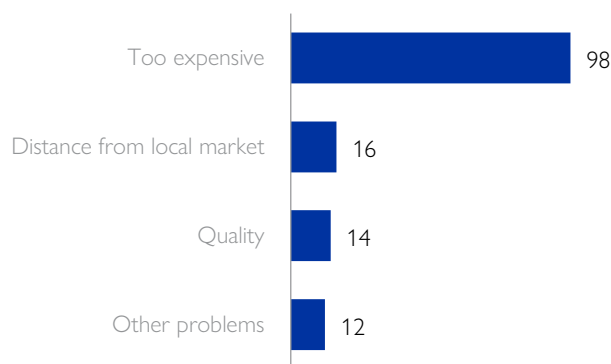


Analysis of health facilities' distribution by region (mantika) highlights structural issues, such as lack of a fully functional hospital in Aljufra, where three hospitals were reported to be only partially functional. Similarly, the worst three regions (mantika) in terms of overall availability of health services reported by key informants were identified as Aljufra, Alkufra, and Ghat.

NFI AND ACCESS TO MARKETS

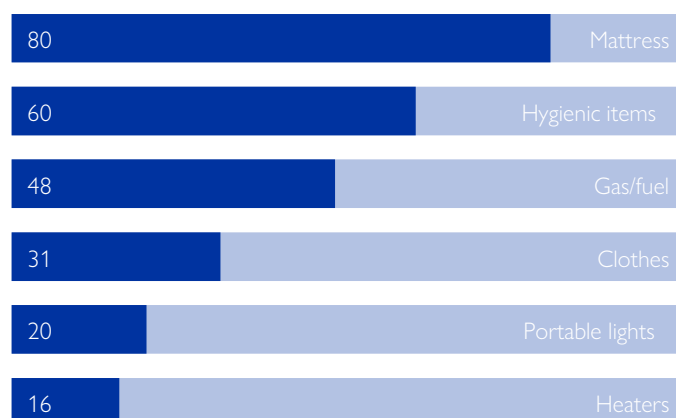
Data was also collected on humanitarian priority needs related to non-food items (NFIs). The most commonly cited obstacle to accessing NFIs was that items were too expensive for those in need of assistance. In 16 municipalities the main challenge in accessing non-food items was reported to be the distance from local markets. In 14 municipalities, the quality of NFI items available was reported to be the main challenge.

Fig 23 Main challenges reported in obtaining the required Non-Food Items (% of municipalities)



Notably, mattresses emerged as the most commonly cited NFI need, reported by key informants in 80 municipalities. The second NFI priority need were hygiene items (60 municipalities), while gas/fuel (48 municipalities) and clothes (31 municipalities) were reported as third and fourth NFI priority need respectively.

Fig 24 Most reported Non-Food Items in need (% of municipalities)



SECURITY AND MINE ACTION

As part of the Multisectoral Location Assessment, security-related indicators were collected in all municipalities, including questions specifically related to mine action. The aim was to understand the challenges faced by residents for moving safely within their municipalities, the reasons hindering safe movement, and awareness of the presence of unexploded ordnances (UXOs).

Visible presence of UXOs was reported in 8 municipalities. Residents were reported as not being able to move safely within their area of residence in 19 municipalities. In municipalities where movement was restricted, the main reason was insecurity (18 municipalities), road closures (8 municipalities), and presence of unexploded ordinance (2 municipalities).

Fig 25 Presence of UXOs reported in 8 municipalities



Fig 26 Restrictions on freedom of movement reported in 19 municipalities



Fig 27 Reasons for restrictions on freedom of movement as reported in 19 municipalities

Municipality	Reason for Restricted Freedom of Movement
Derna	Road closures, threat/presence of explosive hazards
Ghat	Insecurity
Algatroun	Insecurity
Alsharguiya	Insecurity
Murzuq	Insecurity
Taraghin	Insecurity
Sebha	Insecurity
Ubari	Insecurity
Al Aziziya	Road closures, Insecurity, Other
Espeaa	Road closures, Insecurity, Other
Qasr Bin Ghasheer	Road closures, Insecurity, Other
Sidi Assayeh	Road closed, Insecurity, Other
Suq Alkhamees	Road closures, Insecurity, Other
Garabolli	Insecurity, threat/presence of explosive hazards
Tarhuna	Road closures, Insecurity, Other
Abu Qurayn	Insecurity
Zliten	Insecurity
Abusliem	Road closures, Insecurity, Other
Ain Zara	Road closures, Insecurity, Other

ACCOMMODATION

In round 29, 59% of all IDPs identified in Libya were reported to be residing in privately rented accommodation, while 24% were staying with host families without paying rent, and 6% are taking shelter in schools and other public buildings. Other places for shelter include informal camp settings (3%), other shelter arrangements (7%) such as abandoned buildings (2%). Data on accommodation from last three rounds indicates that IDPs are increasingly staying with host families (without paying rent) rather than in accommodation rented by themselves. This trend also points towards an erosion of coping strategies as several IDPs have been unable to return to their places of origin due to the increasingly protracted nature of ongoing armed conflict and are unable to continue paying for rented accommodation. Furthermore, reports on increases in rental prices of accommodation in areas considered safe from conflict were also received.

83% of returnees were reported to be back in their own homes at their area origin. The remaining returnees are in rented accommodation (8%), with host families (7%) and other accommodation arrangements (1%).

Please refer to the map on next page for the geographical distribution of IDPs in public shelter or communal accommodation settings by region.

Fig 28 Accommodation types utilized by IDPs

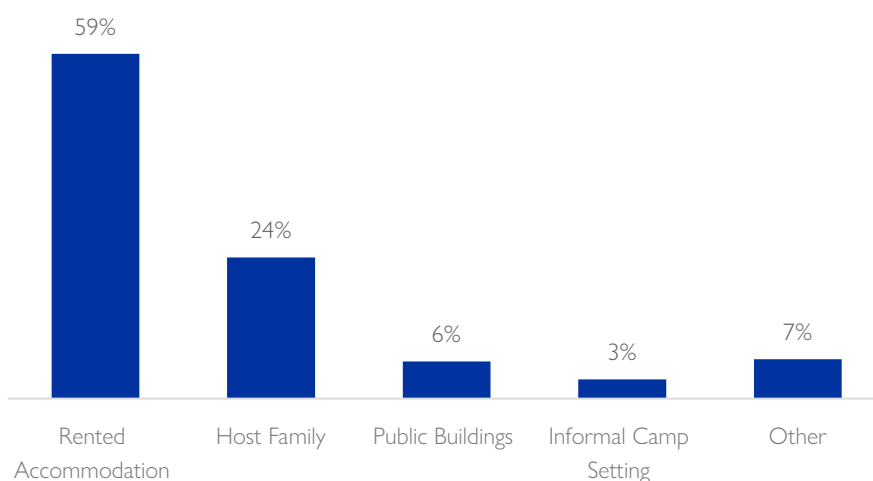


Fig 29 Accommodation types utilized by returnees

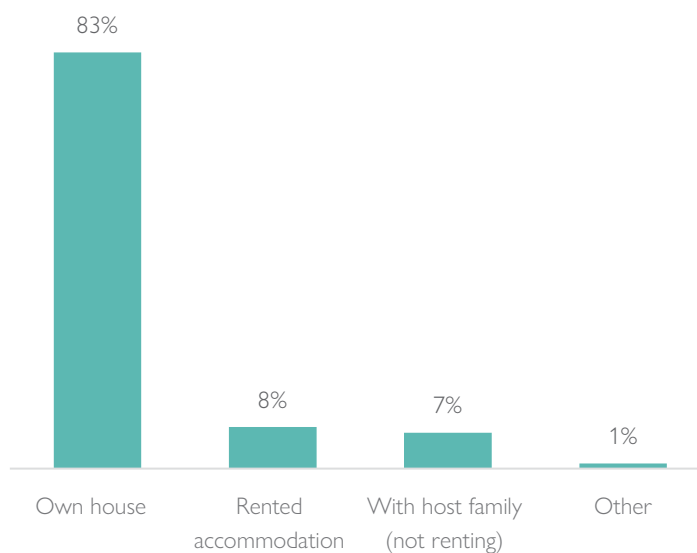


Fig 30 Map of public shelter or communal accommodation types used by IDPs by location

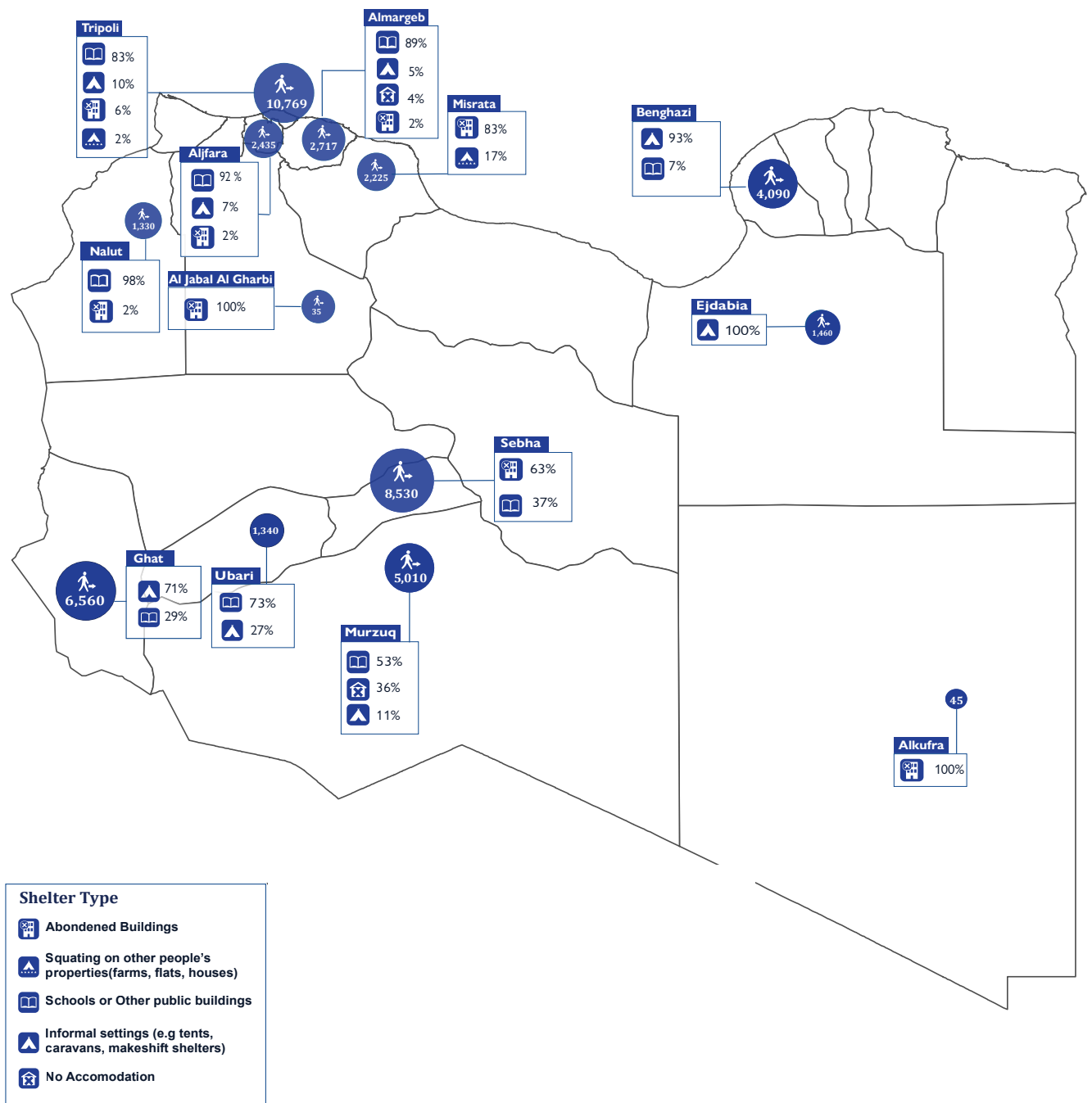
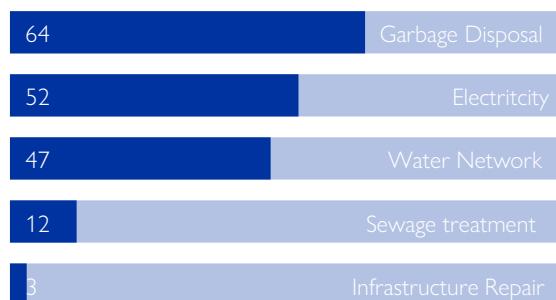


Figure 30 represents the distribution of IDPs in public shelters or communal accommodation per region (mantika), where the percentages are showing the proportion of the IDPs per region (mantika) in public shelters / communal accommodation only. The bubble (with number) along with each region's name shows the number of IDPs (individuals) in such public/communal accommodations.

WASH AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES

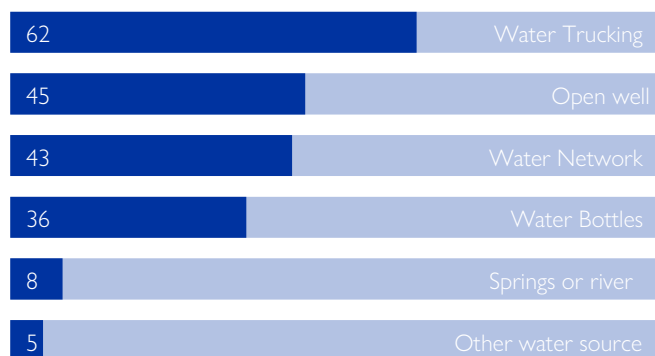
Garbage disposal services, electricity, and operational water networks were the most commonly available municipal services reported in Round 29, although electricity was often only available intermittently. Out of the 100 assessed municipalities, 64 municipalities reported garbage disposal services as being operational, whereas electricity was regularly available in only 52 municipalities, and water networks were reported as fully operational in only 47 municipalities. Infrastructure repairs were the least frequently reported available public service.

Fig 31 Public services by number of municipalities reporting their regular availability



In terms of the main water sources utilized, in 61 municipalities (out of the 100 assessed municipalities) water trucking was reported as the main source of water, while in 44 municipalities open wells (boreholes) and in 43 municipalities -water network were reported to be the main source of water available. Bottled water was also identified as a main water source in 36 municipalities. The entire distribution of the main water sources reported can be seen in the chart below.

Fig 32 Main sources of water in use

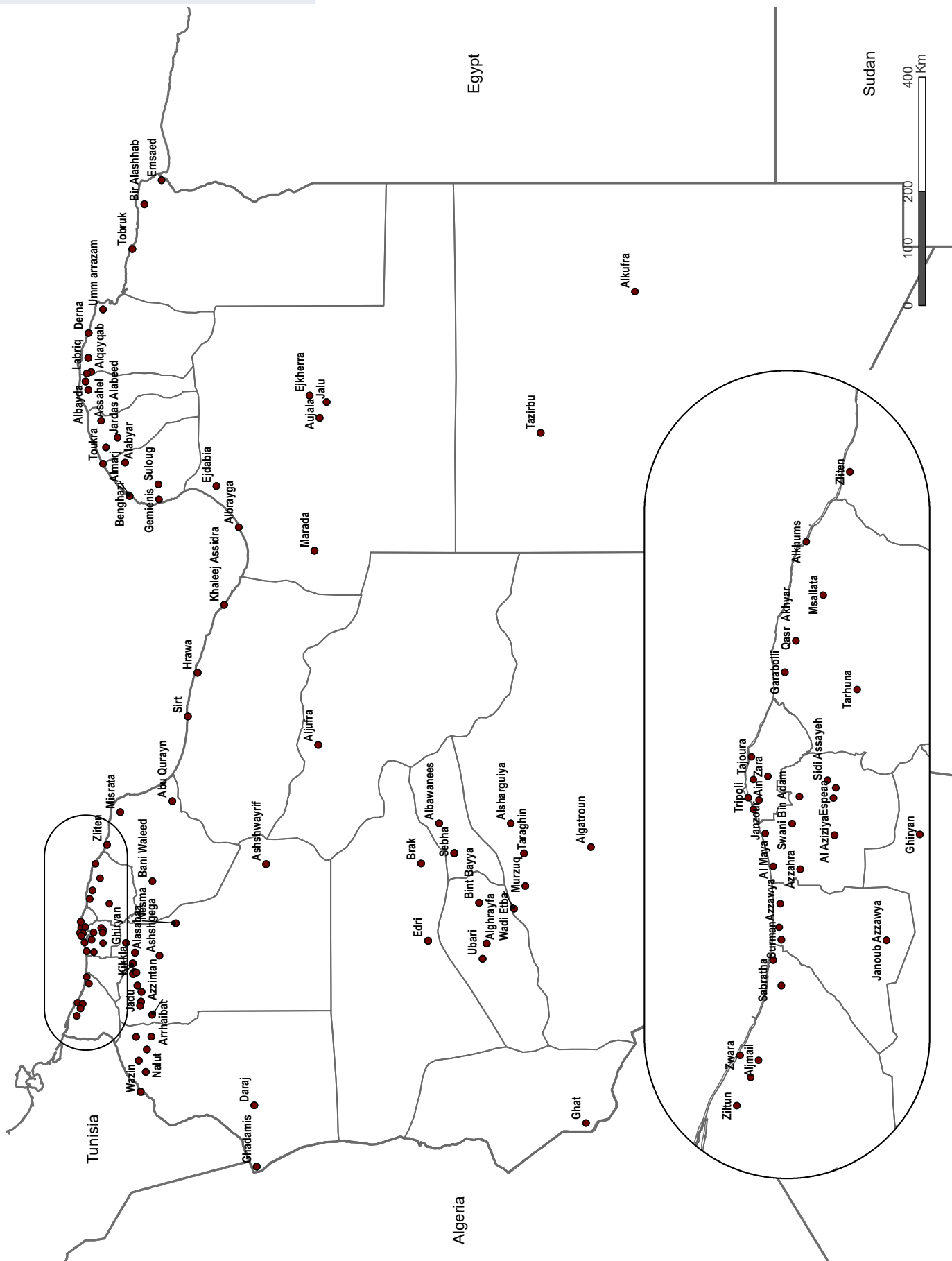


When asked about the main challenges faced by the residents, IDPs and returnees in accessing adequate drinking water, the most cited obstacle was related to access to water being “too expensive”. In 24 municipalities the water available was reported as not safe for drinking or cooking as shown in the chart below.

Fig 33 Main challenges related to water availability



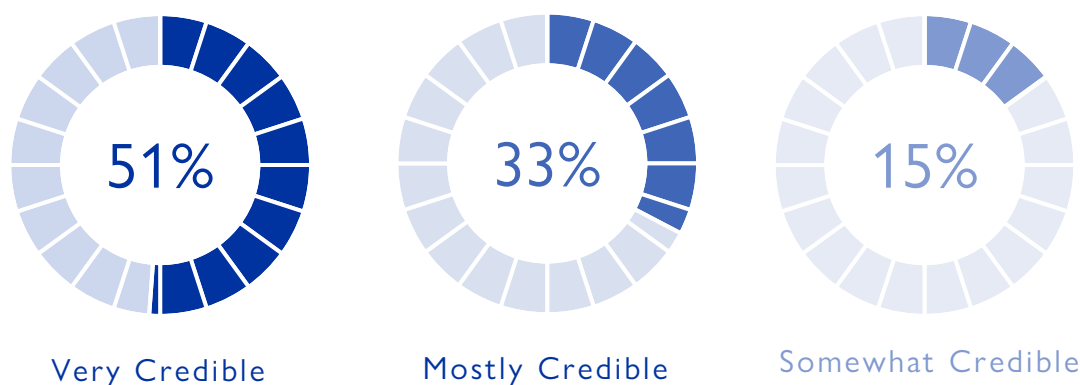
REFERENCE MAP - LIBYA



METHODOLOGY

The data in this report is collected through DTM's Mobility Tracking module. Mobility Tracking gathers data through key informants at both the municipality and community level on a bi-monthly data collection cycle and includes a Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) component that gathers multisectoral baseline data. A comprehensive methodological note on DTM's Mobility Tracking component is available on the DTM Libya website.

In Round 29, DTM assessed all 100 municipalities in Libya. 2,188 key informant interviews (KIIs) were conducted during this round. 377 KIIs were carried out at the municipality level and 1,920 at the community level. 30% KIIs were with the representatives from various divisions within the municipality offices (Social Affairs, Muhalla Affairs etc.), 12% from key civil society organizations, and 11% with local crisis committee representatives. 7% KIIs were with female key informants, whereas 93% were male key informants.



51% of data collected was rated as “very credible” during the Round 29, while 33% was rated “mostly credible”, and 15% was “somewhat credible”. This rating is based on the consistency of data provided by the Key Informants, on their sources of data, and on whether data provided is in line with general perceptions.

For more details on the methodology, the current situation in Libya, databases and more, consult the DTM Libya website: www.dtm.iom.int/libya. You can also find our latest IDP & Returnee report in the same website.

IOM DTM DATA COLLECTION




100% COVERAGE

DISCLAIMER

The content of this report is based on the evidence collected during the assessment and surveys. Thus the reported findings and conclusions represent the views and opinions of the key informants interviewed and surveyed, for which DTM cannot be held responsible.



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Funded by the European Union the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Libya tracks and monitors population movements in order to collate, analyze and share information packages on Libya's populations on the move. DTM is designed to support the humanitarian community with demographic baselines needed to coordinate evidence-based interventions. DTM's Flow Monitoring and Mobility Tracking package includes analytical reports, datasets, maps, interactive dashboards and websites on the numbers, demographics, locations of origin, displacement and movement patterns, and primary needs of mobile populations. For all DTM reports, datasets, static and interactive maps and interactive dashboard please visit DTM Libya website:

dtm.iom.int/libya/