

LIBYA IDP AND RETURNEE REPORT

ROUND 33 • SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 2020



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Cover photo: IOM Libya staff preparing a Non-Food Items (NFI) kit to be distributed to IDPs during the month of September 2020. © Moayad Zaghdani / IOM 2020

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KEY FINDINGS

Round 33 (September-October 2020)

IDPs



316,415
IDPs IN LIBYA



88%
WERE DISPLACED DUE TO
THE DETERIORATION OF THE
SECURITY SITUATION



68%
OF IDPS LIVE IN SELF-PAID
RENTED ACCOMMODATION

Returnees



567,802
RETURNEES IN LIBYA

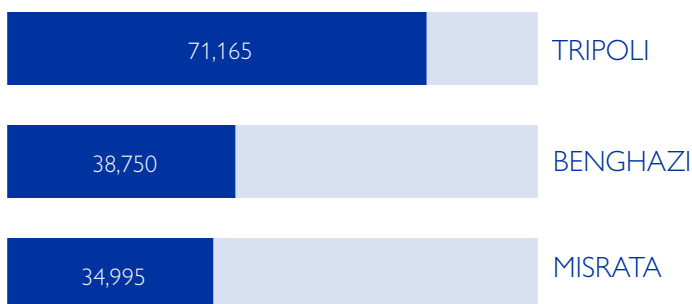


91%
RETURNED TO THEIR
PLACES OF ORIGIN DUE
TO IMPROVED SECURITY
SITUATION

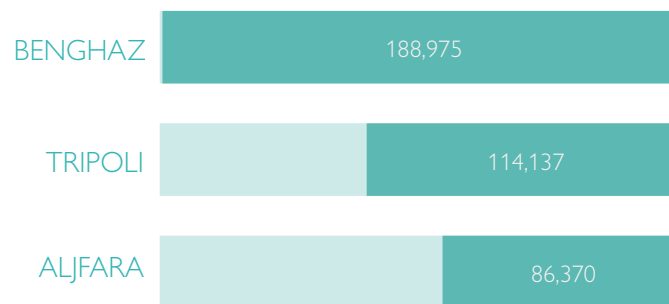


86%
OF RETURNEES LIVE IN
THEIR PREVIOUS HOMES

TOP 3 REGIONS WITH IDPs



TOP 3 REGIONS WITH RETURNEES



659 of 667
COMMUNITIES



100% of
MUNICIPALITIES

2,148 Interviews with key informants
(Round 33, Mobility Tracking)



Project funded by
the European Union

OVERVIEW

This report presents the findings of round 33 of the Mobility Tracking component of IOM Libya's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme, covering September – October 2020. During the reporting period, the cessation of hostilities and progress made towards peace resulted in a ceasefire agreement between the conflicting sides, as a result an increasing number of previously displaced families returned to their places of origin in Western Libya due to improved security situation.¹

The number of returnees identified during this round of data collection increased from 493,716 returnees identified in round 32 to 567,802 returnees in round 33.

During round 33 the number of returnees identified in Tripoli region increased by 32,251 individuals to a total of 114,137 returnees with the municipalities of Abusliem and Ain Zara accounting for most new returnees. Similarly, the number of returnees in municipalities in Aljbara region south of Tripoli (e.g. Swani Bin Adam, Espeaa, Aziziya, Suq al Khamees) increased by 57,400 to a total of 86,370 returnees.

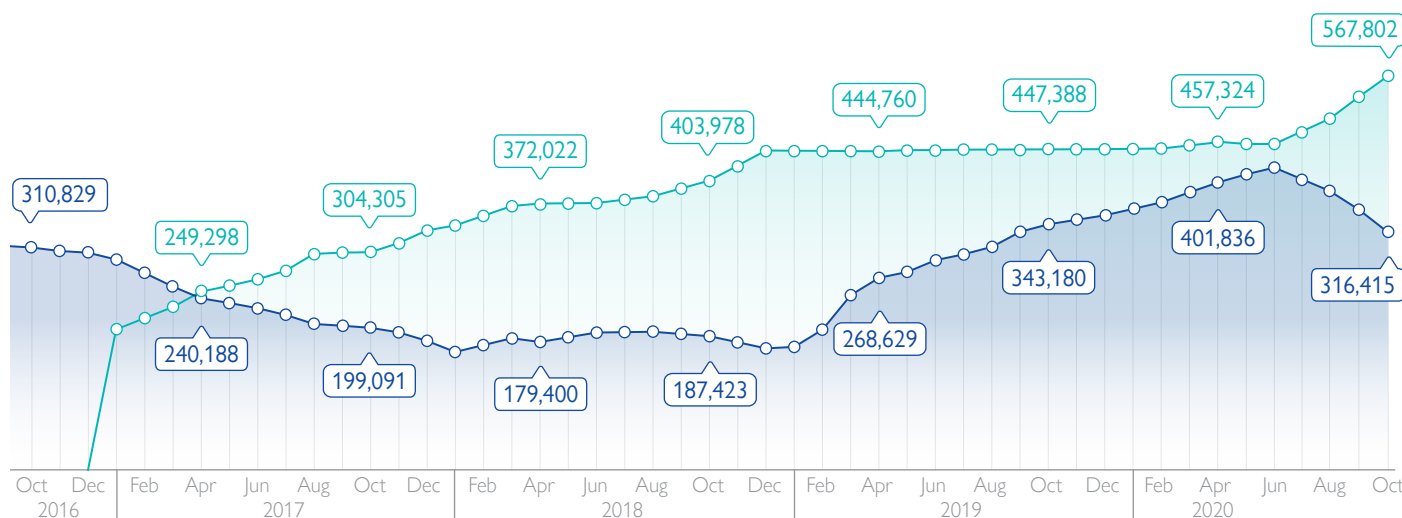
As a significant proportion of these returnees had returned to their houses in the previously conflict affected municipalities of Qasr Bin Ghasheer, Espeaa, and Swani Bin Adam in Aljbara, and in the Tripoli municipalities of Abusliem and Ain Zara's southern areas, DTM initiated a

rapid returnee household survey in one area of return (Qasr Ben Gashir) to better understand the return dynamics and challenges faced by returning IDPs in their places of origin. Initial findings from this quick returnee household survey are also covered in this report (see page 12). Most notably, only one fifth (19%) of interviewed families reported no damage to their housing, while the majority (58%) reported minor to moderate damage and 23% indicated that their houses had been severely damaged by the armed conflict. Limited public services, such as intermittent electricity and water supply, were also highlighted as key challenges.

During the months of September - October 2020 the trend of decline in new displacements observed in the previous round of data collection continued. As a result due to returns the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified in Libya decreased from 392,241 individuals reported in round 32 to 316,415 IDPs identified to be still displaced in round 33. Figure 1 below shows the DTM Libya displacement timeline.

Furthermore, this report also includes a summary of COVID-19 related findings from IOM's consultations with IDPs and members of the host communities in sixteen municipalities in Libya, conducted on behalf of the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement (see page 6).²

Fig 1 Libya displacement and return timeline



1. UNSMIL Press Brief, 23 October 2020 ([Linked here](#))

2. UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement ([Further details on the panel can be found here](#))

DISPLACEMENT AND COVID-19

The UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement has been playing a critical role in raising awareness and working towards addressing protracted displacement and achieving durable solutions for persons displaced in the context of armed conflict, violence, human rights violations as well as disasters and the adverse effects of climate change.

As part of this process, the panel is preparing a report to the UN Secretary-General with concrete and practical recommendations on how to better respond to internal displacement. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic the panel was unable to travel to Libya and tasked partners to consult affected communities on its behalf. In Libya, the panel tasked its partners IOM, UNHCR and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) to consult IDPs and host communities on its behalf concerning durable solutions to displacement, participation and accountability, protection as well as COVID-19 pandemic to better understand the affected communities' concerns.

IOM Libya's DTM programme covered the largest part of consultations taking place in Libya, covering sixteen municipalities with high IDP presence through a total 98 focus group discussions with IDPs and host communities. The municipalities where DTM carried out these consultations, as part of a country wide process were Abusliem, Algatroun, Alkhums, Alkufra, Bani Waleed, Garabolli, Ghat, Janzour, Msallata, Sabratha, Sebha, Sirt, Suq Aljumaa, Ubari, Wadi Etba, and Zliten.

Key findings about sources of information related to COVID-19 pandemic and the displacement affected populations' main concerns with regards to the pandemic are summarized below.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

When asked about sources of information on COVID-19, IDPs reported that they were receiving information related to the COVID-19 pandemic from different sources, including TV, radio, internet, leaflets, also from different humanitarian organizations.



IDPs



316,415
Individuals



62.323
Families



82
Municipalities



430
Communities



Returnees



567,802
Individuals



113,435
Families



48
Municipalities



194
Communities

Their main concerns were related to the rapid spread of the virus, and that they or a family member could get infected. They expressed concerns related to the health of those with chronic diseases and elderly members of their households.

Another important point of concern raised was the negative impact of the pandemic on their income due to lockdown procedures, restrictions on movements put in place and economic consequences of these measures.

The IDPs were also worried about the deteriorating situation of the health services sector in Libya as many felt that hospitals could be ill-equipped to deal with the crisis.

Lastly, displaced persons included in the focus group discussions also expressed concerns that many people were not adhering to social distancing and other measures promoted by the health officials to prevent infections.

Host Communities

During focus group discussions with members of communities hosting IDPs, many expressed their concerns about the high COVID mortality rates, the lack of vaccines and appropriate health care in Libya.

They were also worried about the potential impact on family members' health, particularly on vulnerable members of their households.

Host community members also reported on the negative impact of lockdowns and restrictions on movement in relation to their livelihoods and incomes. They also raised concerns about the shortages and price of masks and other essential personal protection items.

Furthermore, they also expressed concerned about the deteriorating situation of the health sector in Libya created by the surge in COVID cases. They reported that hospitals and clinics were not prepared for the pandemic.

Host community members also highlighted their concerns about their children's education which was interrupted due to insecurity in past months and now because of measures implemented to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

RETURNEE RAPID HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

As the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) returning to their places of habitual residence steadily increased during the data collection period, DTM initiated a rapid returnee survey in November 2020. The following presents initial findings from brief household surveys conducted with 86 randomly selected families who returned to their places of habitual residence in Qasr Bin Ghasheer municipality located south of Tripoli.

Returnee Household Details

Of the 86 returnee households surveyed, in 33 percent were female head of households who responded to the survey, whereas the remaining 67 percent were male head of households who were interviewed. On average the returnee households surveyed were composed of 6 members, where 54 percent of the returnee household members were female, and 46 percent were male. 47 percent of the returnee household members were children (of 18 years age or less) including 24 percent boys and 23 percent girls.

Return Dynamics

Of the total 86 returnee households surveyed 83 head of the households (96.5% sample) reported that all members of the household had returned to their places of habitual residence indicating an end to their family's displacement situation. While 3 head of households (3.5% sample) reported that all members of their households had not yet returned as their war damaged houses are still being repaired and therefore not yet suitable for complete return.

A majority (78 households, 91%) reported that upon cessation of hostilities and the end of armed conflict in their places of habitual residence, the entire households had returned back in one trip, whereas only a small percentage (5 households, 6%) reported that all members of the households had returned over various trips in stages.

Mine Action

As part of this quick survey the head of the returnee households were asked if they knew the areas where they had returned were cleared of land mines, unexploded ordnance (UXOs) or explosive remnants of wars (ERWs).

33 percent of the returnee households surveyed in Qasr bin Ghasheer reported that the locations of return had not yet been cleared of these hazards.

Housing and Shelter upon Return

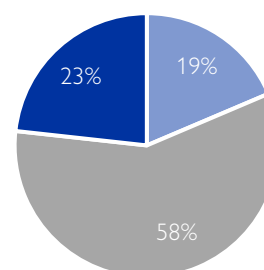
76 percent surveyed on return to their homes reported to be living in traditional single houses, whereas 24 percent reported to have returned to their apartments.

The survey also asked questions about the conditions of houses and apartments that the returnees returned to and asked returnees to report the extent of damage that was classified in three categories: i. Severely damaged or completely destroyed, ii. Minor or moderate damage, iii. No damage or negligible damage. 23 percent of the surveyed returnee households reported that their houses had been severely damaged by the armed conflict in their areas of habitual residence.

As shown in figure 2, 58 percent of interviewed returnee households reported that their houses had suffered moderate to minor damage. Whereas the remaining 19 percent of the surveyed returnee households reported that their houses had not been damaged by the armed conflict or had only seen negligible damage.

Furthermore, 22 percent of the returnee households also reported damage to other property ranging from theft of furniture and cars, to the destruction of agricultural land and farm animals.

Fig 2 Housing conditions reported by returnees upon return (percentage surveyed households)



- No damage or negligible damage
- Minor or moderate damage
- Severe damage or Completely Destroyed

Priority Needs of Returnees Surveyed

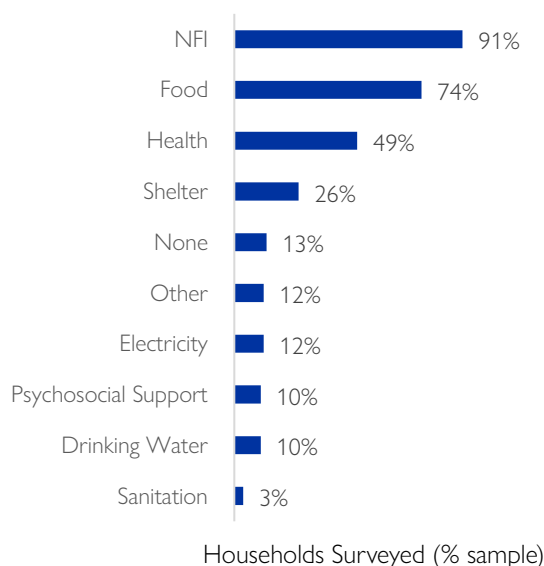
The priority humanitarian needs of returnee households surveyed in Qasr bin Ghahseer were also identified as shown in figure 3. The first priority need of returnee households participating in the survey were Non-Food Items (NFI) as 91 percent of the surveyed households reported in need of essential NFIs after returning. Amongst those reporting to be in need of Non-Food Items, 81 percent indicated a need of blankets, 71 percent mattresses, 30 percent requested support related to clothes and also 30 percent shelter repair kits.

Furthermore, 74 percent of returnee households reported to be in need of food assistance, while 49 percent reported that they were in need of health services. It should be noted that these are self-reported needs by respondents, the survey did not include in-depth sectoral metrics (e.g. food consumption scores) typically covered in sectoral assessments (e.g. food security assessments).

However, these findings clearly indicate that the humanitarian needs associated with these households' displacement did not end upon return to the areas of origin or habitual residence as the returning IDP households were found to be in need of humanitarian assistance ranging from Non-Food Items (NFI), shelter support including possible repairs to damaged houses, to food assistance and health services.

Among the surveyed returnee households, 72 percent reported that they had not received any humanitarian assistance since their return.

Fig 3 Priority humanitarian needs of returnees surveyed in Qasr Bin Ghasheer



Public Services Available to Returnees

Availability and access to public services is crucial for enabling a conducive environment for durable return, and therefore a section of this rapid survey asked returnee households about public services and their availability in the locations where they had returned. Brief findings below present sample wide statistics on the availability of public services to returnees .

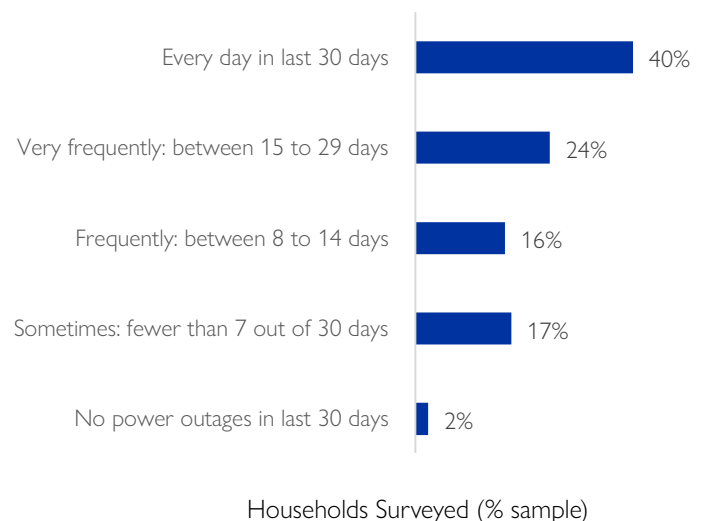
Education

30 percent of the returnee households reported that in their areas of habitual residence, where they had now returned, education services were not available although it should be noted that due to current COVID-19 restrictions coinciding with the period of return it is difficult to conclusively establish to what extent this issue is area-specific. Nonetheless, lack of availability or lack of access to education for children in returnee households presents a significant impediment to durable return of IDPs.

Electricity

While 98 percent of the returnee households surveyed reported that they were connected to the public electricity network, all households reported regularly facing power outages. 64 percent of the surveyed returnee households reported that for more than fifteen days in the thirty-day period preceding the survey they did not have electricity in their houses due to power-outages.

Fig 4 Returnees reported widespread power outages Frequency of power outages faced by returnee households in 30 days preceding the assessment.



Gas/Fuel for Cooking

20 percent of the surveyed returnee households reported to face challenges in accessing gas for cooking in their houses upon return.

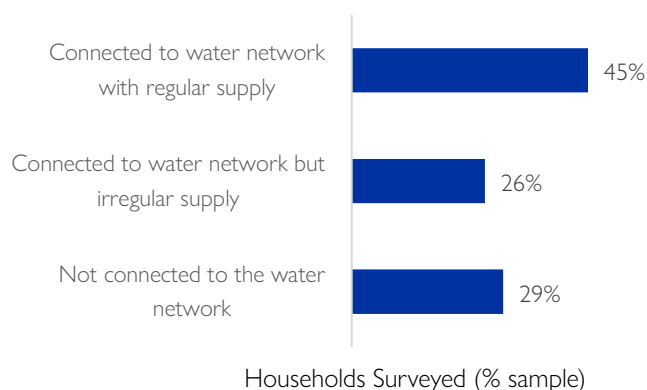
Health Services

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Libyan health sector being under considerable pressure, access to health services for returning IDPs is crucial for establishing an environment conducive to safe and durable return. Similar to other areas in the Libya, availability of medicine and health care services, particularly specialized health care services, was identified as an area of concern in Qasr Ben Gashir.

Water Supply

29 percent of the surveyed returnee households interviewed reported that their houses were not connected to the public water network, whereas 26 percent reported irregular supply of water through the network despite being connected. Only 45 percent of the surveyed returnee households reported that they were connected to the public water supply network and were not facing any problems. Almost all the surveyed households who were not connected to the public water network reported to rely on water trucking or protected wells to meet their water needs.

Fig 5 Fifty five percent of the returnee households surveyed were either not connected to the water network or reported irregular supply of water



Conclusions

As ceasefire prevails and peace returns to previously conflict affected areas, an increasing number of IDP families is expected to continue to return to their places of habitual residence or origin. These preliminary findings based on a quick household survey of the first returnee households in Qasr Ben Gashir – those returning within two months of the ceasefire agreements – already show that returnees face several challenges upon return. These challenges range from return to destroyed houses and damaged property to the lack of public services in the locations of return. Based on return patterns observed in other urban displacement situations, the assessed returnee households can be assumed to represent households with access to capital and coping strategies to recover upon return. However, as return movements continue it is expected that several households returning in the months to come may face more drastic conditions such as lack of dignified accommodation or shelter upon return and deteriorated access to health services, and therefore DTM will continue to monitor the situation.

In conclusion, it is clear that the displacement related humanitarian needs of returnee households are not met upon return and therefore returnee households are in need of humanitarian support ranging from immediate assistance including Non-Food Items (NFI), food, and health, to resolution of longer term issues related to housing, land and property restitution (HLP) and improved access to basic services that provide a conducive environment for return and reintegration after displacement.

AREAS OF DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

During the September - October data collection period, the number of IDPs in Tripoli region decreased by over 26,000 individuals (5,200 families) as several previously displaced families returned home to their places of origin and habitual residence.

Despite these returns, the Tripoli region (mantika) still hosts the largest displaced population in Libya with over 71,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) present in its various municipalities. The municipalities of Tajoura, Suq Aljuma, and Hai Alandalus together host 79 percent of the IDPs in the Tripoli region.

The region of Benghazi hosted the second largest population of IDPs with 38,750 IDPs (individuals) reported during the months of September - October 2020.

The caseload of IDPs in the Misrata region decreased to 34,995 IDPs from 37,200 IDPs reported in July - August 2020, while Ejdabia with 24,770 IDPs hosted the fourth largest IDP population in Libya.

Fig 6 Number of IDPs by Region (Mantika)

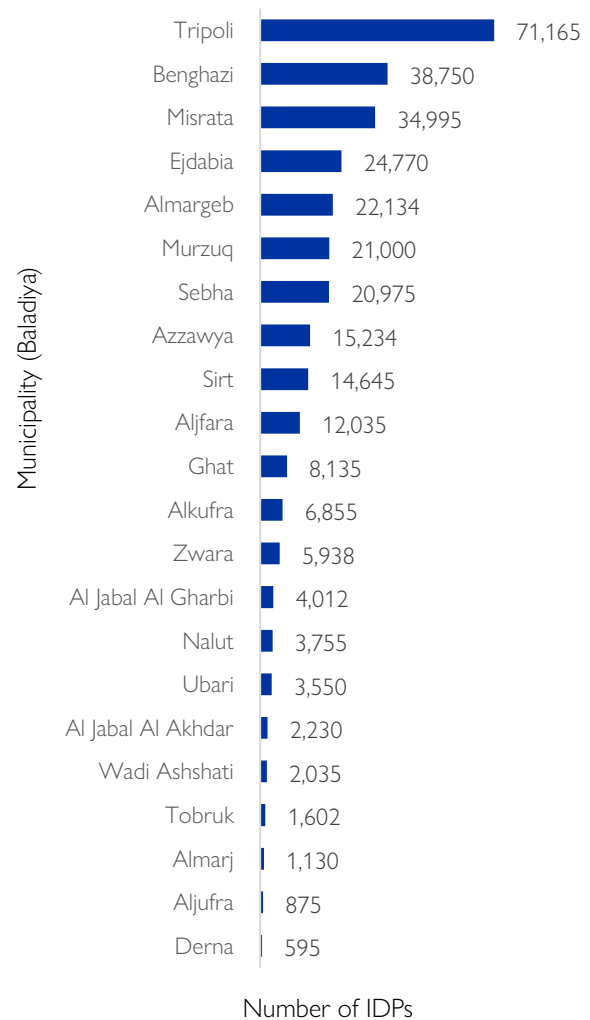
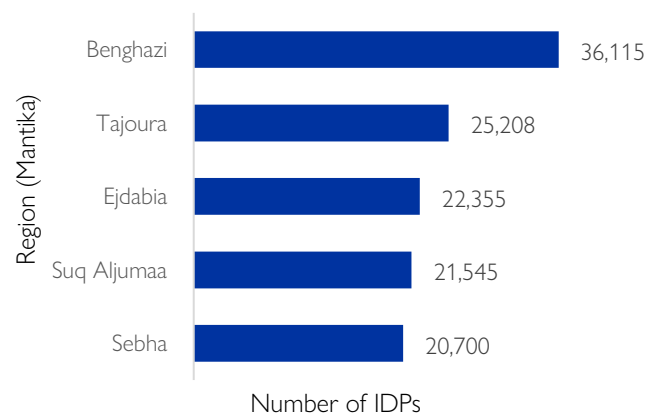


Fig 7 Top 5 Municipalities of Displacement



A significant increase in return movements was reported during this round of Mobility Tracking data collection.

As shown in figure 8, the number of previously displaced IDPs returning to their places of origin in Tripoli region (mantika) increased by 32,251 individuals to a total of 114,137 returnees in the Tripoli region. Furthermore, the most significant return movement was reported in the Aljbara region (mantika) south of Tripoli where 57,400 individuals returned to their places of origin between September - October.

The figure on the right shows the distribution of returnees by region (mantika) of origin and return respectively, followed below by top 5 municipalities of origin and return.

Fig 8 Number of Returnees by Region (Mantika)

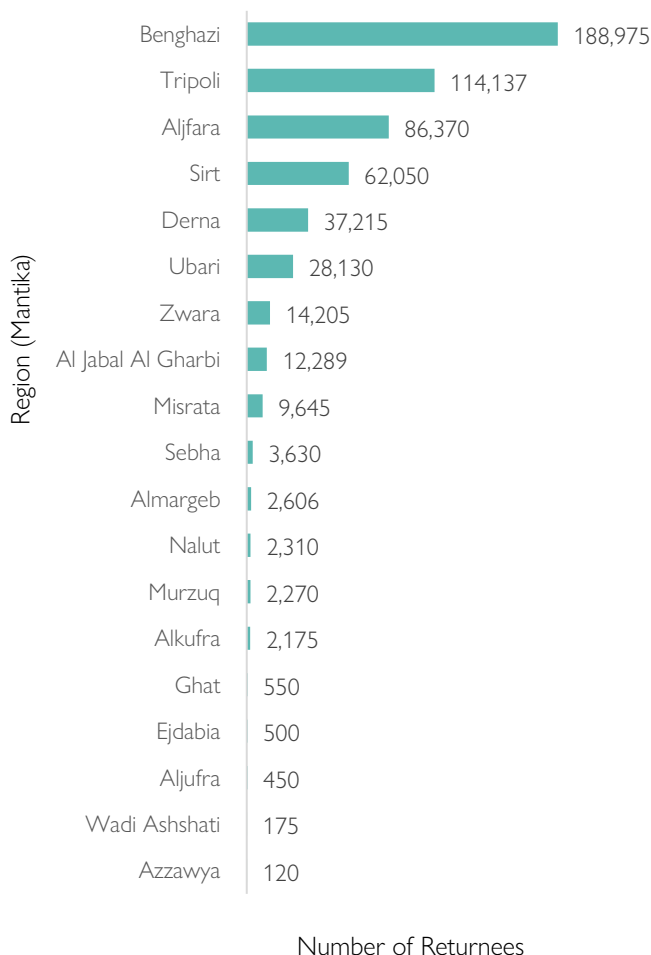
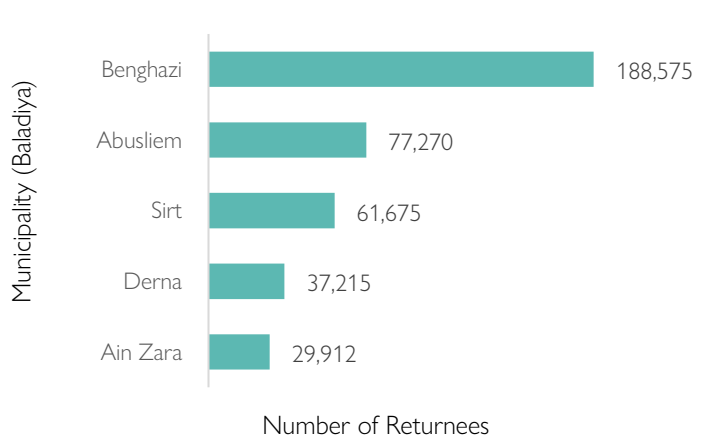
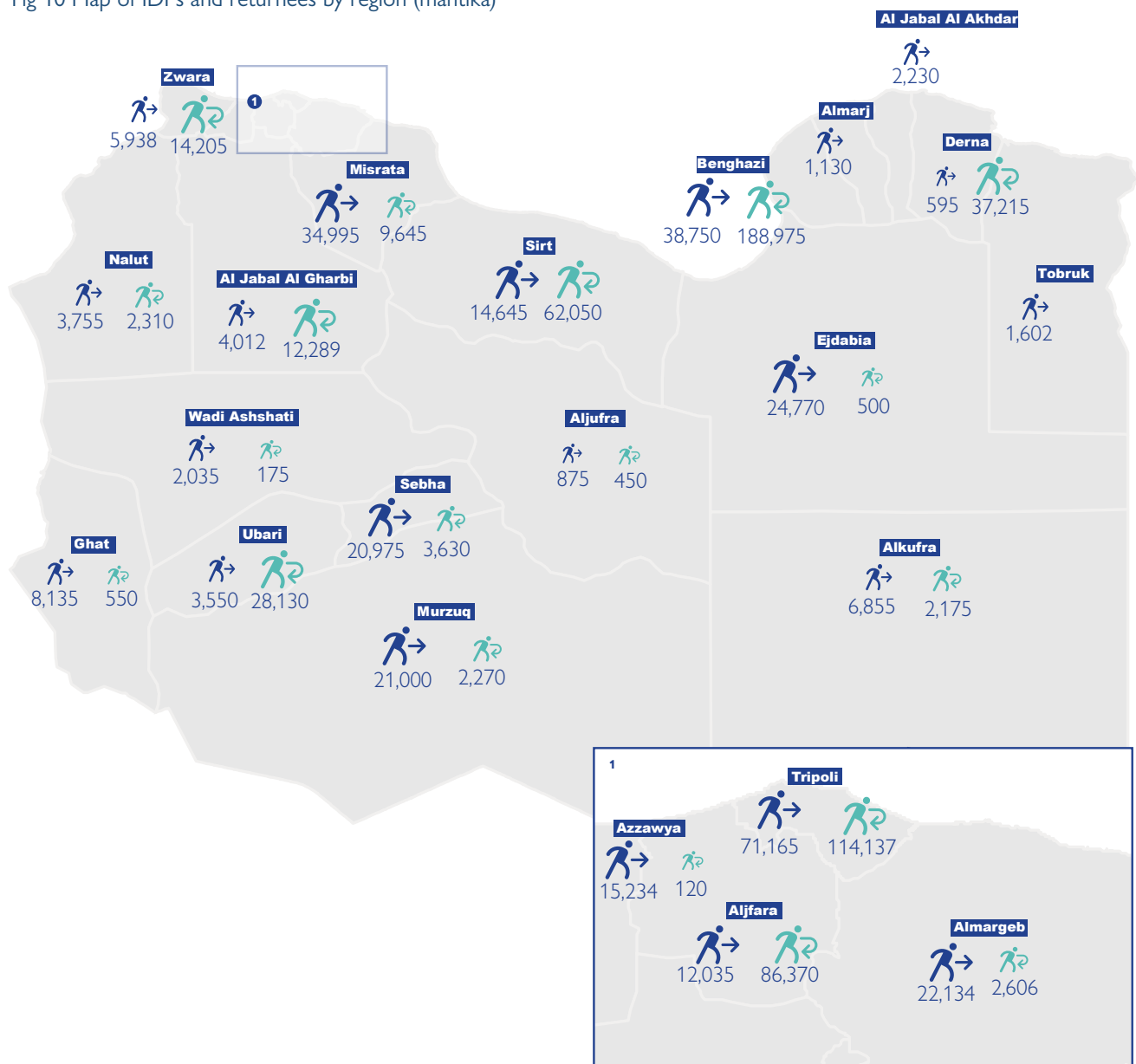


Fig 9 Top 5 Municipalities of Return



LOCATIONS OF DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN MAP

Fig 10 Map of IDPs and returnees by region (mantika)



DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographic composition of IDP families as per DTM rapid profiling of displaced households is shown in figure 11. This demographic data is from a sample of 87,573 IDPs (16,530 families).

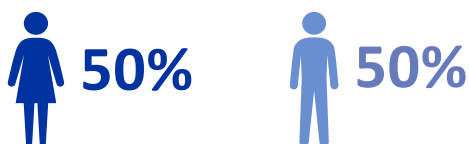
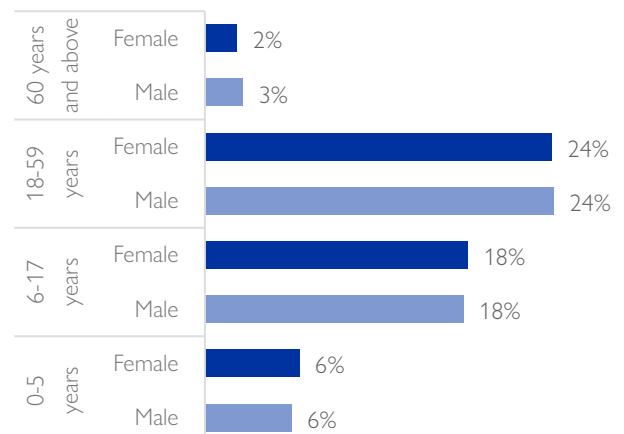


Fig 11 IDP Profiling: Age - Gender Disaggregation



DRIVERS OF DISPLACEMENT

While internal displacement in Libya is primarily linked to insecurity due to armed conflict and its negative impact on the local economic situation and availability of basic services, key informants in 50 communities (mahalla) also identified other non-security related drivers of displacement as the security situation improved in western Libya, and an increasing number of IDP families started to return to their places of origin.

As shown in figure 12 below, key informants in 88% of the assessed communities identified insecurity and its associated factors as the primary driver of displacement, a slight decrease compared to 92% reported in July - August 2020 report.

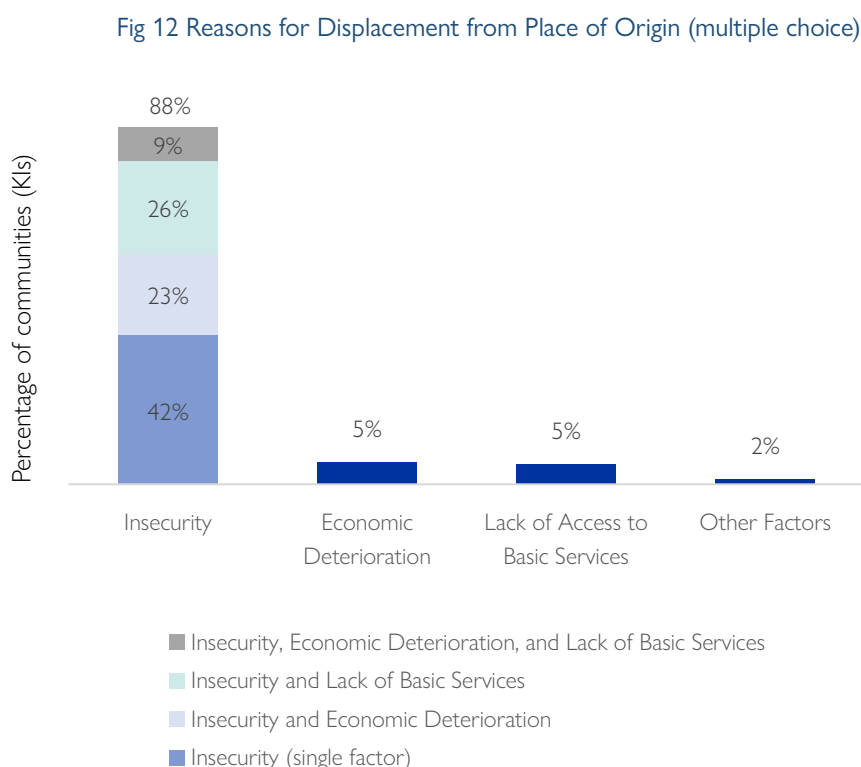
Furthermore, in 5% of the affected communities deterioration of the local economic situation was identified as the primary driver of displacement. In 5% of the communities key informants also identified lack of access to basic services as the only primary driver of displacement, representing an increase of 2% compared to the previous round.

As more IDP families opt to return to their places of origin,

the deterioration of the local economy and lack of access to basic services is expected to present a significant challenge preventing some IDPs from returning to their places of origin.

Figure 12 shows that while insecurity remains the primary driver of displacement in over 88% of the communities hosting IDPs, it was identified as the single driver of displacement in only 42% of the communities.

For the remaining communities, additional factors such as the deterioration of the local economic situation (23% communities) and lack of basic services (26% communities) were also reported as having contributed to displacement in addition to insecurity. Lastly, in 9% of the affected communities, a combination of all three factors (insecurity, economic deterioration, and lack of basic services) were identified as drivers of displacement. This indicates that conflict driven deterioration of the local economic situation and/or lack of basic services together constitute the drivers of displacement in Libya.



Various factors influence IDPs' decision making on where to seek safety after being displaced from their places of origin.

As shown in figure 13, a multiple-choice question on reasons for choosing the current location as place of displacement identified that in 82% of the locations of displacement, IDPs had reportedly chosen these communities due to better security situation in comparison to the places of origin they had been displaced from.

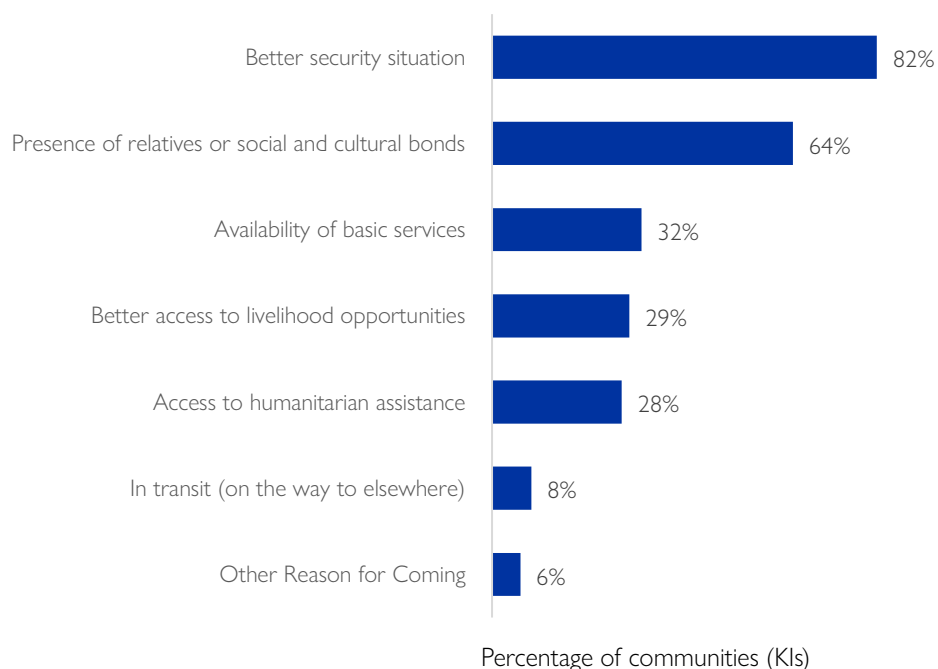
The second major factor was identified as presence of relatives or social and cultural bonds (64%) in the locations of displacement as a reason for IDPs seeking safety in these locations.

Only at 32% of the locations of displacement did availability of basic services play a role in influencing IDP families' decision to seek safety at these locations.

These findings show that IDP families decide on seeking safety in areas that offer better security and social connections.

Other contributing factors, such as availability of basic services or livelihood opportunities also play a role in IDP families' decision making (see chart below).

Fig 13 Reasons for Choosing the Place of Displacement (multiple choice)



MULTI-SECTORAL 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 on availability and access to services and priority humanitarian needs. The regular and continuous implementation of the MSLA is aimed at supporting both strategic and operational planning of humanitarian programming via identification of specific sectoral issues at community-levels.

This round 33 report presents the multisectoral priority needs of IDPs and returnees during the months of September - October 2020. The following sections also cover 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, across Libya.

HUMANITARIAN PRIORITY NEEDS

The most urgent priority needs for IDPs identified during September - October 2020 data collection were accommodation, food assistance, health services and non-food items (NFIs) as shown in figure 14.

For returnees, key priority needs were found to be food assistance, followed by access to health services, non-food items (NFI), and support in the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, as shown in figure 15.

Similar to the previous rounds, the main challenges faced by affected populations in fulfilling these needs were related to the erosion of coping mechanisms due to the protracted nature of the crisis, and now increasingly due to the negative socio-economic impact of COVID-19. Access to health services was reportedly constrained due to irregular supply of medicines, while more than one third of the private and public health facilities were reported to be only partially operational.

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

Fig 14 Priority Needs of IDPs (Ranked)

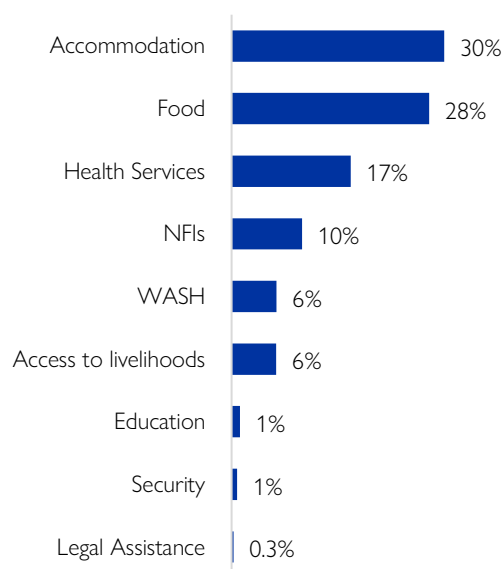
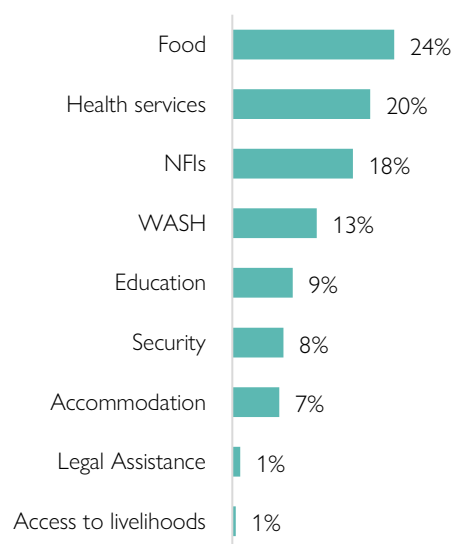


Fig 15 Priority Needs of Returnees (Ranked)



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 (more details in the next section).

HUMANITARIAN PRIORITY NEEDS BY REGION

The top three ranked humanitarian needs for the regions (mantika) with the largest IDP and returnee populations are shown below. The ranking is based on the weighted average score calculated for the highest number of people with humanitarian needs. This indicates regional variation in the humanitarian needs of IDPs and returnees identified by key informants.

For IDPs in Tripoli region (mantika) the top three humanitarian needs were related to shelter assistance, access to health services (particularly critical in the context of COVID-19), and provision of food assistance.

For returnees in the Benghazi region (mantika) the top three needs related to early recovery to improve their living conditions were related to improved access to water; sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, access to Education, and non-food items (NFI).

The needs of IDPs and returnees in other top regions by highest populations can be seen in figures 16 and 17 below.

Fig 16 Priority humanitarian needs of IDPs (ranked) for top three regions (mantika) with highest IDP populations.

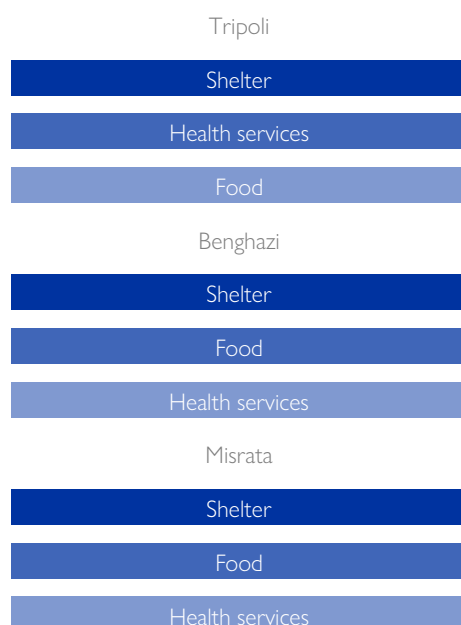
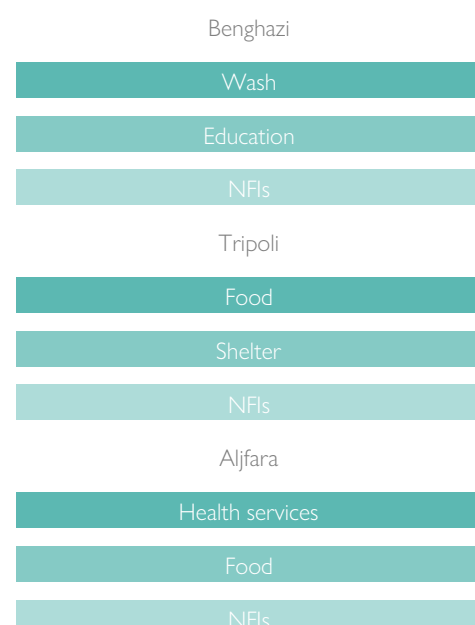


Fig 17 Priority humanitarian needs of returnees (ranked) for top three regions (mantika) with highest returnee populations.



HEALTH

During Round 33 data collection, 61% of the health facilities in Libya were reported to be operational, while 34% were reported to be partially operational, and 6% were reported to be not operational at all at the time of assessment. Figure 18 presents the statistics on reported operational, partially operational, and non-operational private and public health facilities.

In terms of functionality of health facilities key informants in Misrata region (mantika) reported that during September - October 2020, 34% of the health facilities in the region were not functional.

For life saving clinical management of critical COVID-19 patients only hospitals with fully functional intensive or critical care units may be considered to provide adequate level of care and service. Repeated instances of armed conflict in various parts of Libya, chronic underinvestment in health infrastructure, and dependence on private health service providers has drastically reduced the capacity of health sector in Libya to deal with the COVID-19 emergency.

Fig 18 Availability of health services in the assessed municipalities

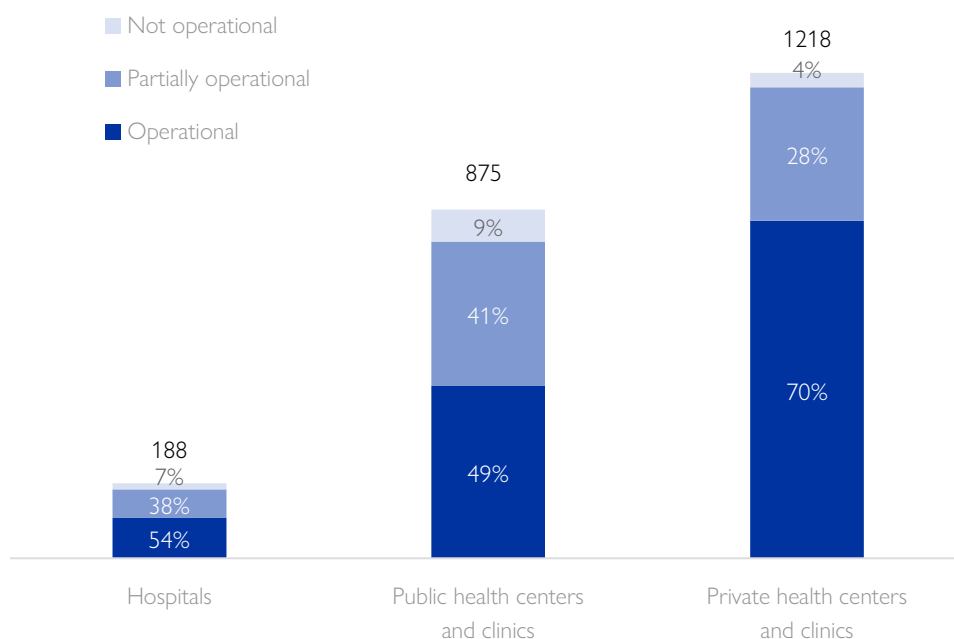


Fig 19 Irregular supply of medication reported in 98 municipalities (baladiya)



Furthermore, the range of services available in operational health facilities was often reported to be limited due to various factors, such as shortages of medicines for chronic diseases as reported in 98 municipalities out of 100 municipalities in Libya. (Figure 19)

SECURITY AND MINE ACTION

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

Visible presence of UXOs was reported in 15 municipalities. Residents were reported as not being able to move safely within their area of residence in 9 municipalities. In municipalities where movement was restricted, the main reasons were insecurity (5 municipalities), road closures (4 municipalities), and presence or threat of unexploded ordnance (3 municipalities).

Fig 20 Presence of UXOs reported in 15 municipalities

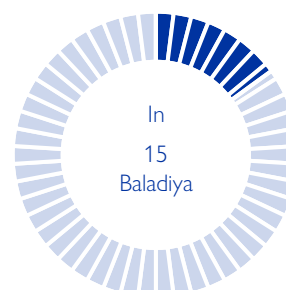


Fig 21 Restrictions on freedom of movement reported in 9 municipalities



Fig 22 Reasons for restrictions on freedom of movement as reported in 10 municipalities

Municipality	Reason for Restricted Freedom of Movement
Abu Qurayn	Road closed, Threat / Presence of Explosive Hazards
Ain Zara	Threat / Presence of Explosive Hazards
Alkufra	Insecurity
Aujala	Insecurity
Derna	Road closed
Espeaa	Insecurity, Threat / Presence of Explosive Hazards
Murzuq	Insecurity, Threat / Presence of Explosive Hazards
Sebha	Road closed, Insecurity
Shahhat	Road closed
Sidi Assayeh	Insecurity

EDUCATION

During Round 33 DTM multi-sectoral location assessment (MSLA) data collection, key informants in 100 municipalities of Libya reported that 5% of public and 4% of private schools were not operational due to damaged buildings and physical infrastructure as a result of armed conflict or because of being used as shelters for IDPs. Furthermore, in this round of data collection 45 schools were reported to be fully destroyed due to armed conflict. See figures 23 and 24 for further details.

Fig 23 Operational and non-operational schools

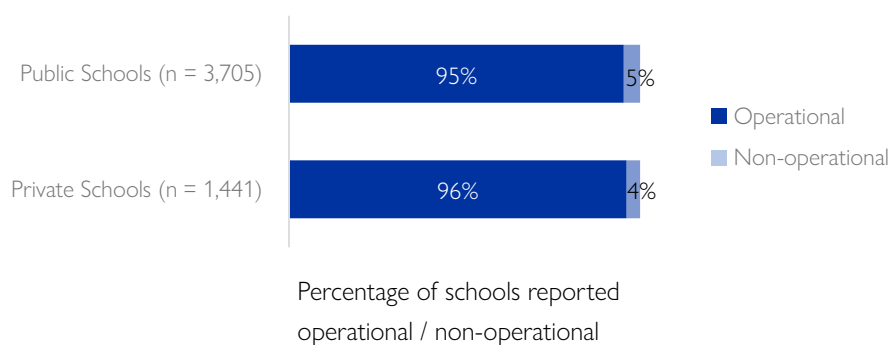
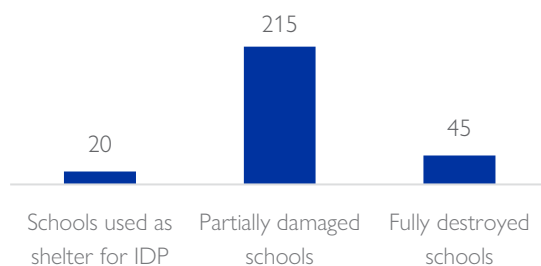


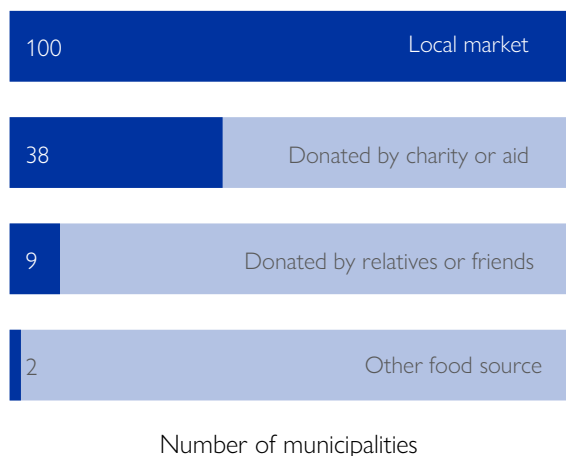
Fig 24 Number of schools reported as partially and fully destroyed or being used as shelter for IDPs



FOOD

In all 100 municipalities, local markets, such as grocery stores, supermarkets, and open markets, were reported as the main source used by residents to procure food items, including IDPs, returnees and the host community. However, in 38 municipalities food distributions by charity and aid organizations were also identified as sources of food supply for vulnerable populations as shown in the figure below.

Fig 25 Sources of food supplies for residents by number of municipalities (multiple choice)



The modes of payment utilized for purchasing food were reported to be payments in cash, along with ATM cards and purchases made on credit as shown in the chart on the right. Figure 26 shows the mode of payments as per the number of municipalities where key informants reported the use of each payment mode.

The biggest obstacle in accessing adequate food to meet household needs was reported as food being too expensive compared to the purchasing power of affected populations.

Fig 26 Various modes of payment used for purchasing food by number of municipalities (multiple choice)

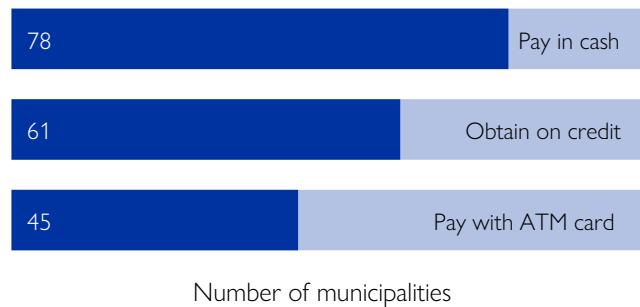
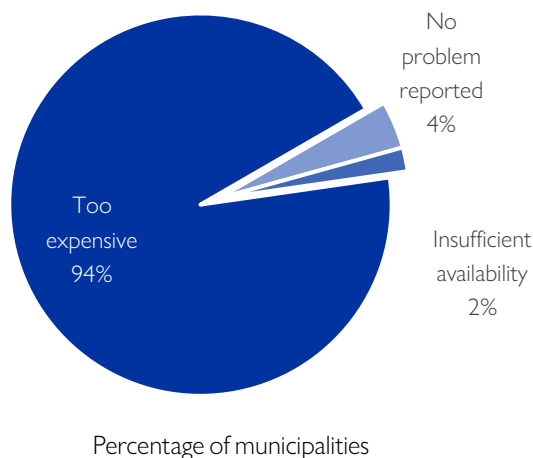


Fig 27 Main problems related to food supply



NFI AND ACCESS TO MARKETS

Data was also collected on humanitarian priority needs related to non-food items (NFIs) in local markets. The most commonly cited obstacle to accessing NFIs was that items were too expensive for those in need of assistance. In 22 municipalities the main challenge in accessing non-food items was reported to be related to the poor quality of items available on local markets, While distance from local markets was indicated as key challenge in 30 municipalities. Gass and fuel shortages were reported in 55 municipalities, followed by lack of hygiene items (54 municipalities).

Fig 28 Main challenges reported in obtaining the required Non-Food Items (multiple choice)

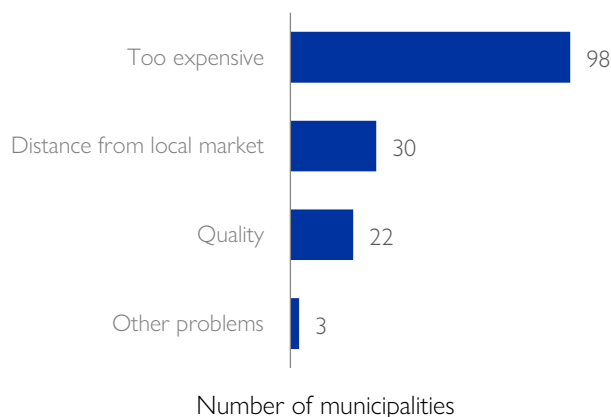
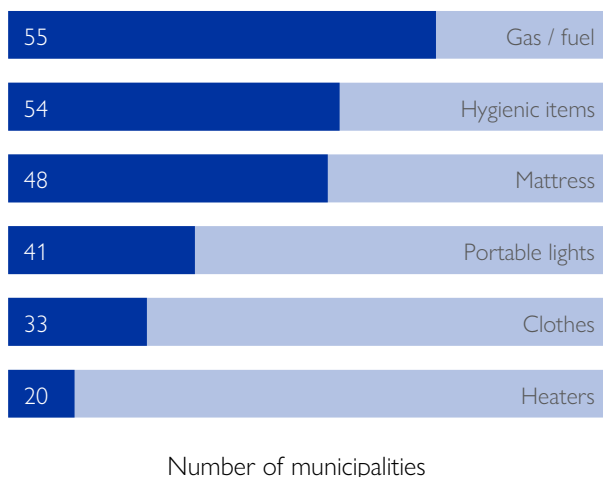


Fig 29 Most reported priority Non-Food Items in need (multiple choice)



ACCOMMODATION

In September and October 2020, 68% of all IDPs identified in Libya were reported to be residing in privately rented accommodation, while 20% were staying with host families without paying rent, and 4% were taking shelter in schools and other public buildings.

86% of returnees were reported to be back in their own homes in their areas of origin. The remaining returnees were in rented accommodation (7%), with host families (5%) or utilizing other accommodation arrangements (2%).

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

Fig 30 Accommodation types utilized by IDPs

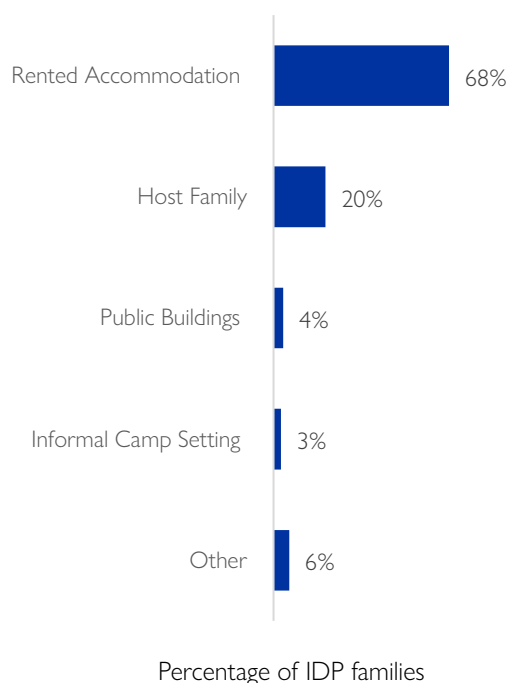


Fig 31 Accommodation types utilized by returnees

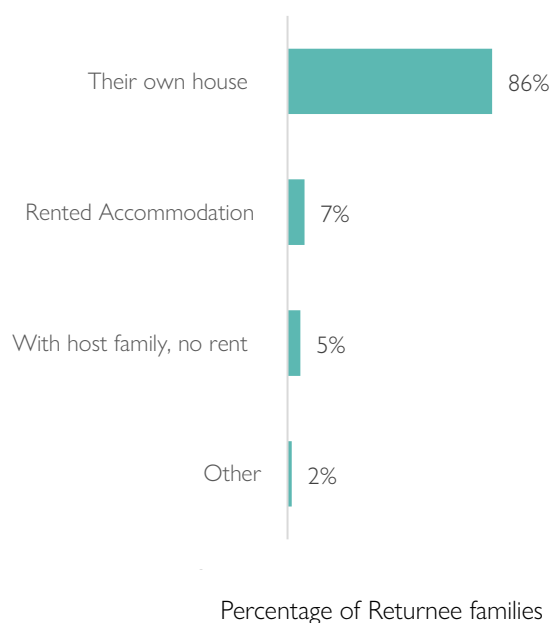
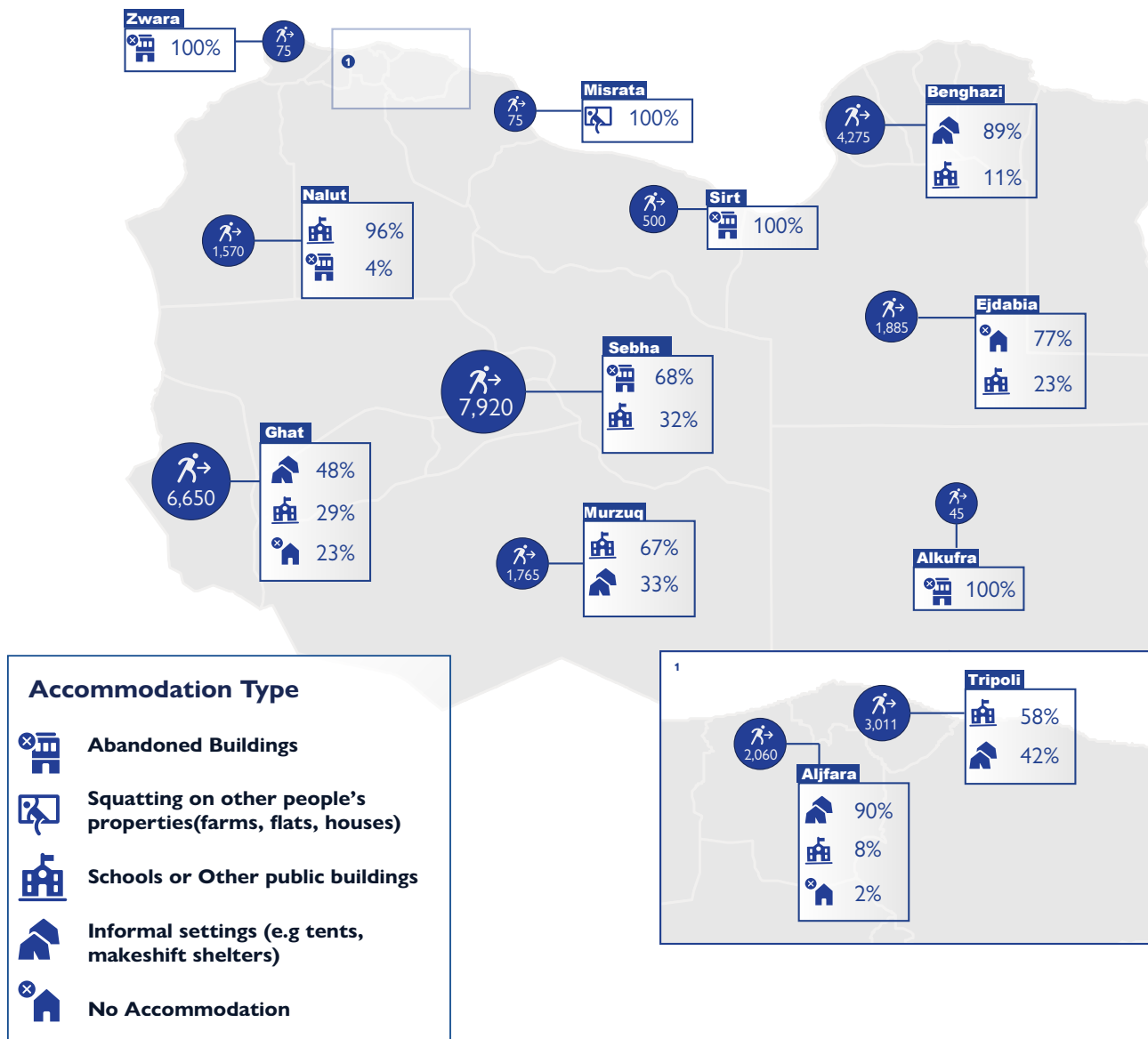


Fig 33 Map of public shelter or communal accommodation types used by IDPs by location



WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

In terms of utilized water sources, in 67 municipalities the use of water trucking was reported as means to meet the needs of residents, including IDPs, returnees, host community and migrants. Furthermore, in 58 municipalities open wells (boreholes) were reportedly frequently utilized while the public water network only constituted one of the main water sources in 45 municipalities. The entire distribution of the main water sources reported can be seen in figure 33.

Analysis of water source availability and utility by municipality shows that in 28 municipalities only one source of water was available and therefore utilized. Whereas in 26 municipalities two water sources were available, in 37 municipalities three water sources, and in 9 municipalities 4 water sources were available and utilized.

Figure 34 below shows that in 13 municipalities of the 28 municipalities (46%) that depended on one source of water, open wells were the most common source of water, followed by 32% (9 municipalities) reporting dependence on water trucking as the only source of water utilized.

As the availability and utility of water sources increases the diversity of the types of water sources utilized also increases. However, as shown in figure 33 the reliance on water trucking – reported by 67 municipalities – as a source of

water for household use is very common in Libya. Use of water bottles was reported the most amongst municipalities reporting availability of three water sources for household use. Both water trucking and use of water bottles are resource intensive and indicate a dependence on alternative sources of water in the absence of reliable municipal water networks.

Fig 33 Main sources of water in use by the number of municipalities (multiple choice)

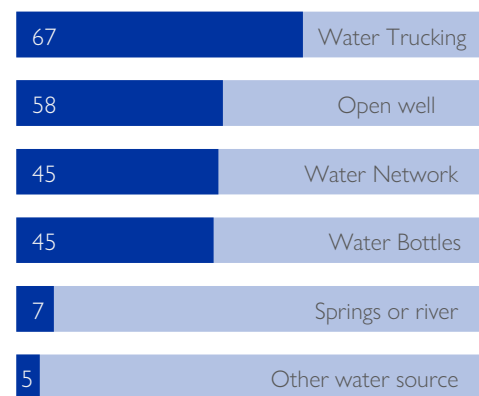
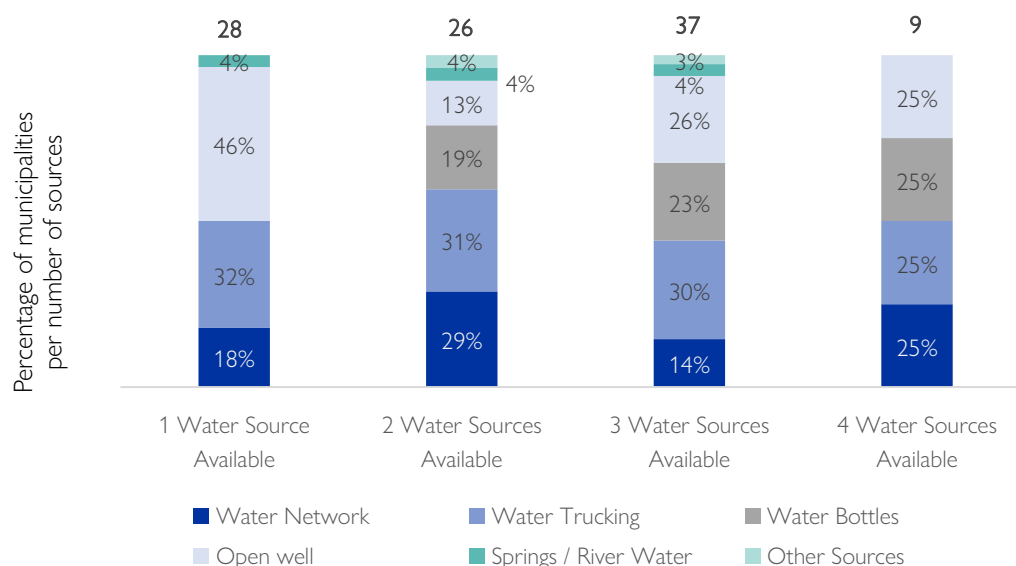
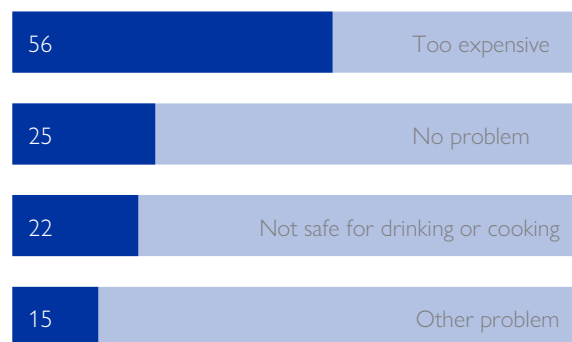


Fig 34 Analysis of number of water sources in use by municipality and their diversity



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” (reported in 56 municipalities), as dependency on resource intensive water trucking and use of bottled water were identified. In 22 municipalities the water available was reported to be not safe for drinking or cooking as shown in figure 35.

Fig 35 Challenges related to water availability by number of municipalities (multiple challenges reported by several municipalities)



Number of municipalities

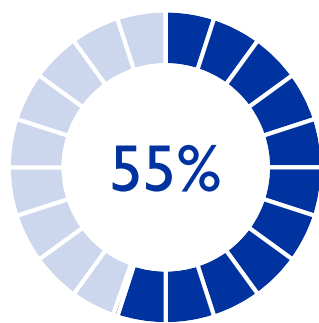
METHODOLOGY

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.

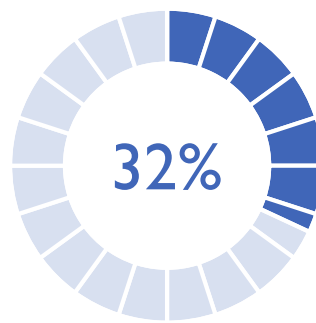
In Round 33, DTM assessed all 100 municipalities in Libya. 2,148 key informant interviews (KIIs) were conducted during this round. 336 KIIs were carried out at the municipality level and 1,812 at the community level. 33% KIIs were with the representatives from various divisions within the municipality offices (Social Affairs, Muhalla Affairs etc.), 11% were local crisis committee representatives, and 9% were from key civil

society organizations. 5% KIIs were with female key informants, whereas 95% were male key informants.

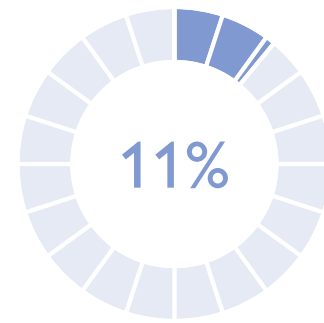
55% of data collected was rated as "very credible" during the Round 33, while 32% was rated "mostly credible", and 11% was "somewhat credible". This rating is based on the consistency of data provided by the Key Informants, on their sources of data, and on whether data provided is in line with general perceptions.



Very Credible



Mostly Credible



Somewhat Credible

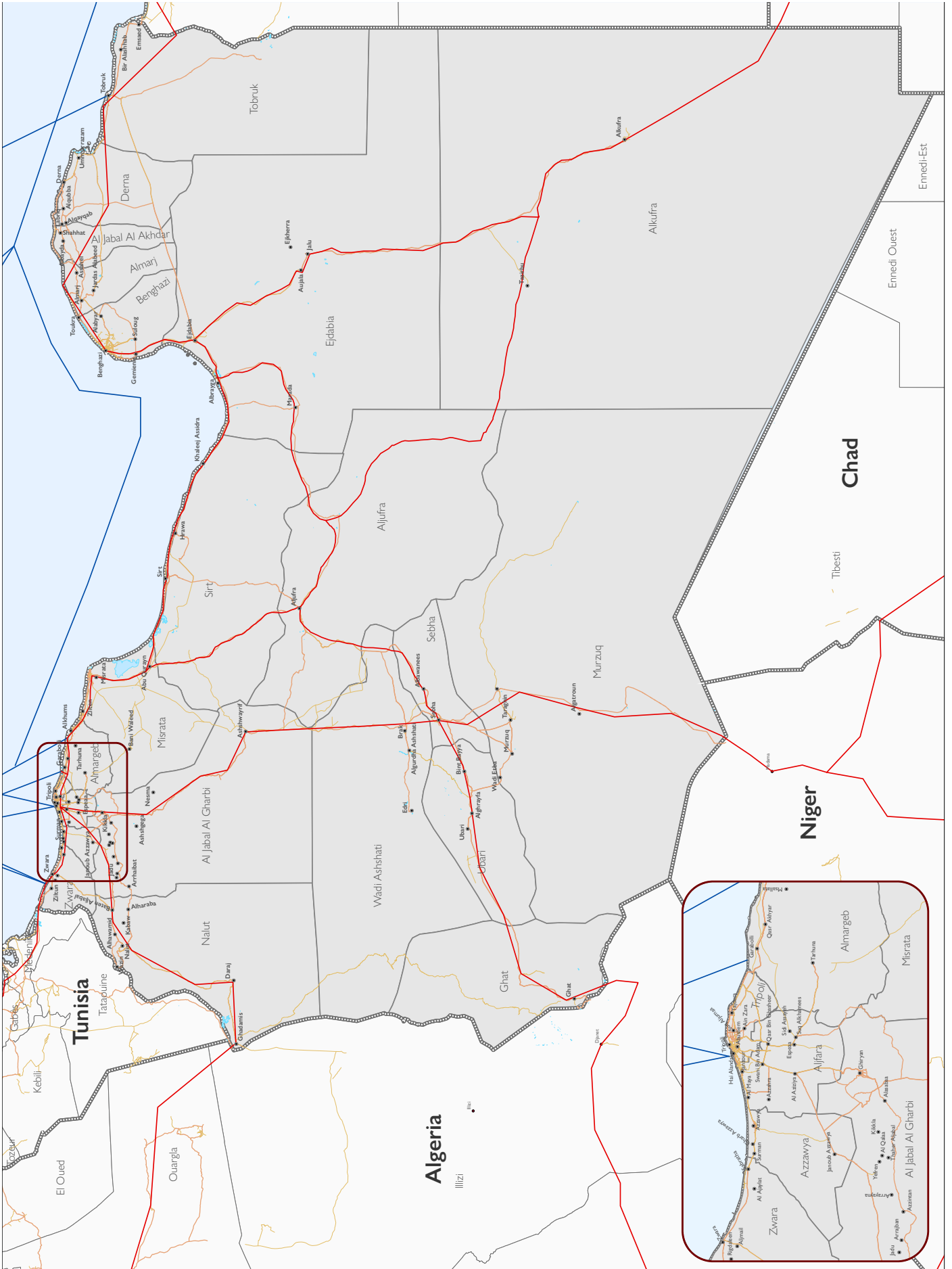
IOM Data collection in numbers

 **75**
Enumerators

 **5**
Implementing Partners

100%
coverage

REFERENCE MAP - LIBYA



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 to support the humanitarian community with the needed demographic baselines to coordinate evidence-based interventions.

To consult all DTM reports, datasets, static and interactive maps and dashboards, please visit DTM Libya website:

dtm.iom.int/libya



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