

LIBYA IDP AND RETURNEE REPORT

ROUND 35

JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2021



DTM



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Cover photo: IOM Libya staff collecting beneficiary information at a Non-Food Items (NFI) distribution for IDPs during the months of January - February 2021. © / IOM 2021

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KEY FINDINGS

Round 35 (January - February 2021)

IDPs



245,483
IDPs IN LIBYA



92%
WERE DISPLACED DUE TO
THE DETERIORATION OF THE
SECURITY SITUATION



76%
OF IDPS LIVE IN SELF-PAID
RENTED ACCOMMODATION

Returnees



623,219
RETURNEES IN LIBYA

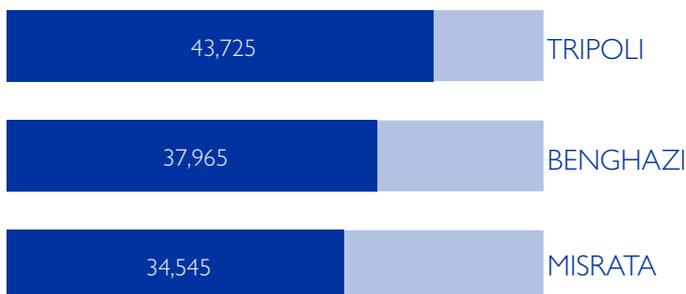


95%
RETURNED TO THEIR
PLACES OF ORIGIN DUE
TO IMPROVED SECURITY
SITUATION

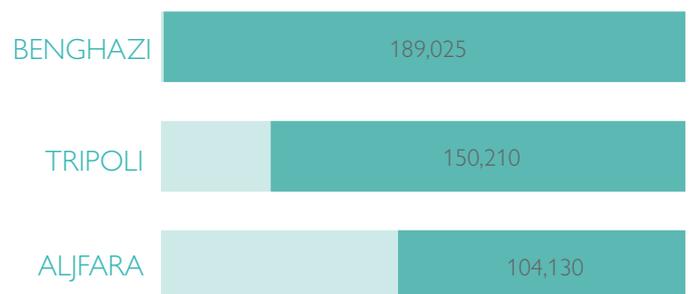


88%
OF RETURNEES LIVE IN
THEIR PREVIOUS HOMES

TOP 3 REGIONS WITH IDPs



TOP 3 REGIONS WITH RETURNEES



659 of 667
COMMUNITIES



100% of
MUNICIPALITIES

2,196 Interviews with key informants
(Round 35, Mobility Tracking)



Project funded by
the European Union

OVERVIEW

This report presents the findings of round 35 of the Mobility Tracking component of IOM Libya’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme, covering January – February 2021. During the reporting period, an increasing number of previously displaced families returned to their places of origin as the security situation continued to be stable while the political process continued towards implementation of the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum roadmap.

The number of returnees identified during this round of data collection increased to 623,219 returnees, compared to 604,965 returnees reported in the previous round. In line with the increases in returnees, the number of IDPs identified in Libya decreased to 245,483 individuals in Round 35 (see figure 1).

Due to the significant increase of spontaneous returns to areas that often lack adequate access to livelihoods and basic services, DTM started implementing a pilot of the Return Index in Libya to better understand conditions in locations of return; Preliminary findings of several locations with high returnee presence where pilot implementation has been concluded are presented in this report. A full roll-out of the return index component across all locations of return, including severity modelling between assessed locations, is planned for Round 36.

Furthermore, beginning in 2021, DTM also included additional indicators on COVID-19 pandemic in displacement settings under the Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment part of

IDPs

- 245,483 Individuals
- 49,051 Families
- 82 Municipalities
- 419 Communities

Returnees

- 623,219 Individuals
- 124,572 Families
- 49 Municipalities
- 195 Communities

the Mobility Tracking. Pages 11 to 13 present the findings on awareness levels, public health and social measures in place at municipality level, and impact of COVID-19 on other public services at municipality level, and impact of COVID-19 on other public services at community level.

Fig 1 Libya displacement and return timeline



1. DTM’s Return Index is a tool designed to measure the severity of conditions in locations of return. For further details, see DTM Iraq’s Return Index [here](#).

DTM LIBYA - RETURN INDEX PILOT

A pilot of the DTM return index was implemented in 46 communities (muhalla) in 7 areas of return during the first quarter of 2021. The areas assessed in this pilot cover the municipalities of Abusliem, Ain Zara, Al Aziziya, Derna, Qasr Bin Ghasheer, and Suq Aljumaa, and the town of Tawerga.

The DTM Libya Return Index pilot is intended to measure the severity of conditions in the target locations of return. This pilot Return Index is based on select indicators reflecting conditions in the locations of return related to livelihoods, basic services, social cohesion and safety perceptions. The assessment relies on DTM Mobility Tracking population figures and on Return Index Key Informant Interviews (KIIs).

The initial findings presented here are based on exploratory analysis of the KII data using only descriptive statistics; statistical modelling to assess the relative impact of each of the indicators in facilitating or preventing returns. The Return Index is planned to guide interventions that promote durable solutions in Libya.

Summary Findings on Returns

The seven areas of return covered under the pilot of the return index currently account for 39% of the total returnee population in Libya (as of round 35). However, key informants interviewed in 46% of these communities (21 muhalla) reported that families displaced from these areas faced challenges ranging from insecurity to an uncondusive environment which prevents their return to these areas.

To identify factors that may help establish a safe environment conducive of return, the following sections look at the findings related to

- i. Livelihoods and basic services
- ii. Safety and social cohesion

Fig 2 Map of target locations assessed in the pilot phase and returnee figures (individual)

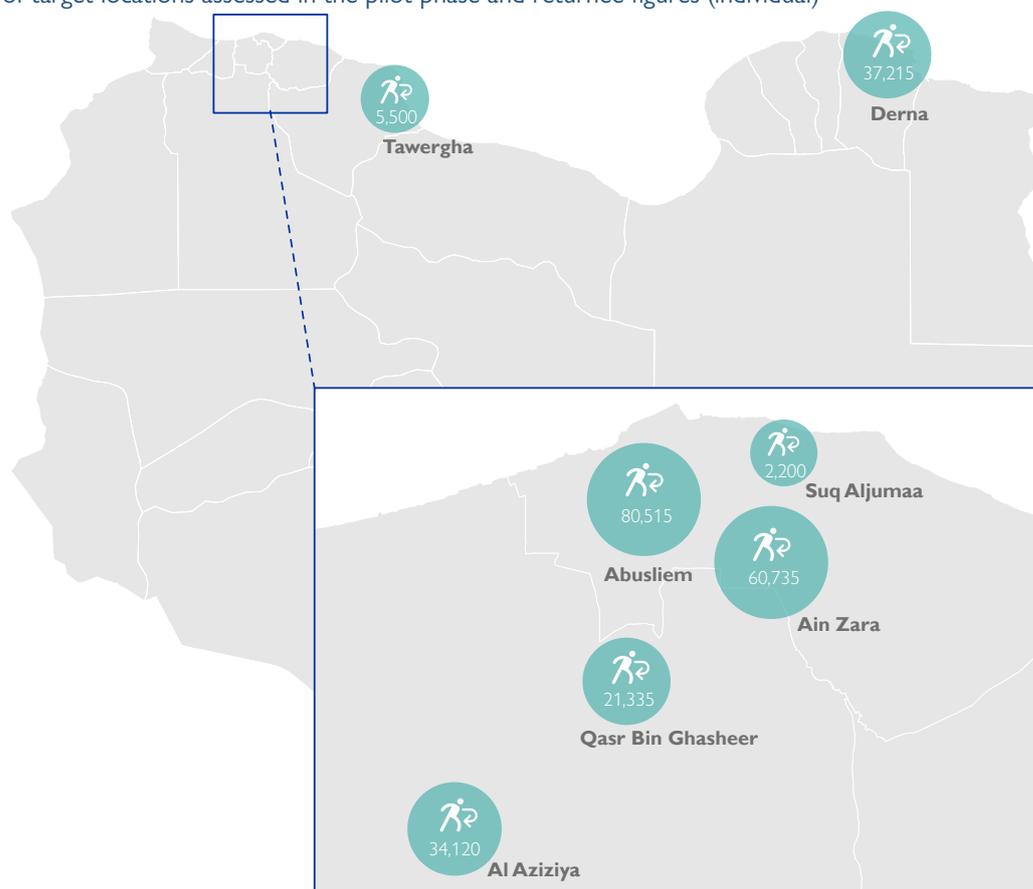


Table 1 Summary of selected livelihood & basic services, and safety & social cohesion indicators by assessed areas

| Area of Return | | Livelihoods & Basic Services | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| Municipality | Returnees | Small businesses operating? | Large companies operating? | Are public health facilities fully operational? | Are basic services operational (electricity, water)? |
| Abusliem | 80,515 | Most | Most | Most | Most |
| Ain Zara | 60,735 | Some | Some | No | Some |
| Al Aziziya | 34,120 | Some | Most | Few | Some |
| Derna | 37,215 | Most | Most | Some | Most |
| Qasr Bin Ghasheer | 21,335 | Some | Few | Few | Some |
| Suq Aljumaa | 2,200 | Most | Most | Most | Most |
| Tawergha | 5,500 | Few | No | No | Some |

| Area of Return | | Safety & Social Cohesion | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|--|--|--|--|
| Municipality | Returnees | Residents Concerned about Unexploded Ordnances | Are houses destroyed/heavily damaged in this location? | Are there families from this location who are not allowed to return? | How concerned are residents about social tensions in this location/area? |
| Abusliem | 80,515 | Yes | Few | Some | Somewhat Concerned |
| Ain Zara | 60,735 | Yes | Some | Some | Somewhat Concerned |
| Al Aziziya | 34,120 | Yes | Some | Few | Not Concerned |
| Derna | 37,215 | Yes | Most | Some | Very Concerned |
| Qasr Bin Ghasheer | 21,335 | Yes | Some | Some | Somewhat Concerned |
| Suq Aljumaa | 2,200 | No | No | Few | Not Concerned |
| Tawergha | 5,500 | Yes | Most | Many | Somewhat Concerned |

Note: Tawergha is not a municipality as per the current common operational dataset (COD) used, however for comparison as an area of interest it is presented along with the municipalities.

Most = more than 50%; Some = 50% or less but more than 25%; Few = less than 25%

Livelihoods and Basic Services

In 41% of the assessed areas residents and returning IDP families were reported to be unable to find employment or livelihoods locally, posing challenges to successful return and reintegration. See figure 3 for a more detailed breakdown by reported ease of finding livelihoods.

Most of the small and large businesses in the areas assessed were reported to be open, indicating a certain degree of normalization of the situation post-conflict. Stable operation of private businesses and public companies is indicative of normalization and also hints to a conducive environment for returns. Conversely, in areas where businesses cannot operate due to security reasons or market dynamics, availability of livelihoods and employment opportunities suffers impeding return of displaced families.

In 30% of the areas assessed, primary schools were reported to be not functioning at the time of the assessment.

Concerning public health, in 22% of the communities assessed health centres were reported to be not operational, particularly in Tawergha, Ain Zara, Qasr Bin Ghahseer, and Al Aziziya.

Difficulties in finding employment due to lack of livelihood opportunities and lack of access to education, health and other public services (such as electricity and water) indicate that significant improvements are needed in the areas of return, especially in Ain Zara, Qasr Bin Ghahseer and Tawergha.

Fig 3 Ease of finding employment or livelihoods in the areas of return (% communities within these areas)

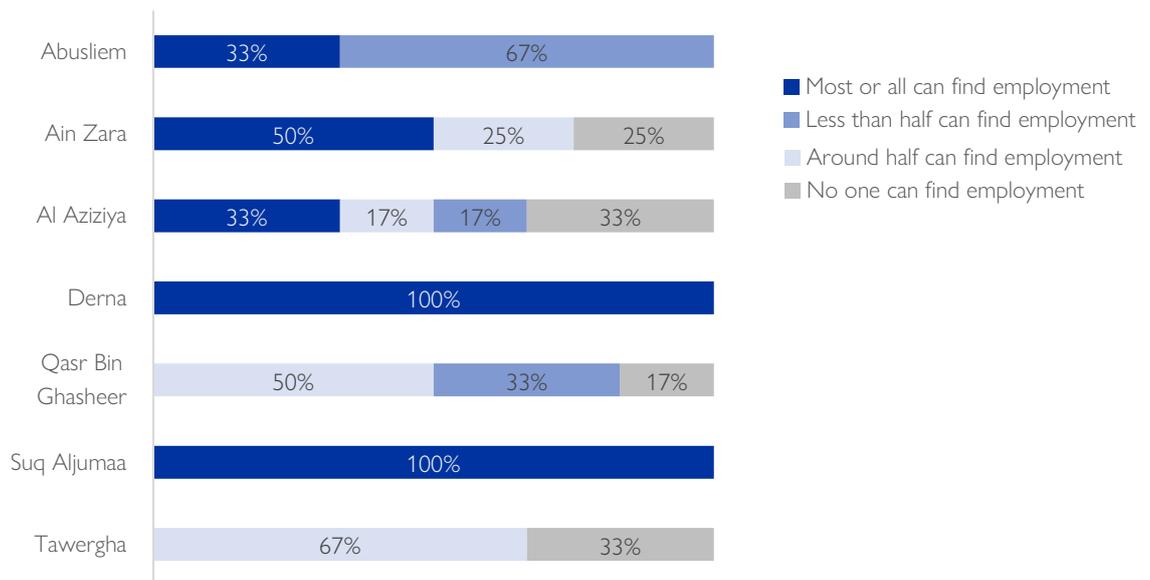


Fig 4 Concerns for safety and the extent of IDPs returned to an area are related



Safety and Social Cohesion

In 37% of the communities (17 muhalla) key informants reported that the armed conflict had resulted in damage to houses and property. As identified in previous interviews with returnee households² damaged property and housing is one of the most significant barriers to return and reintegration post displacement.

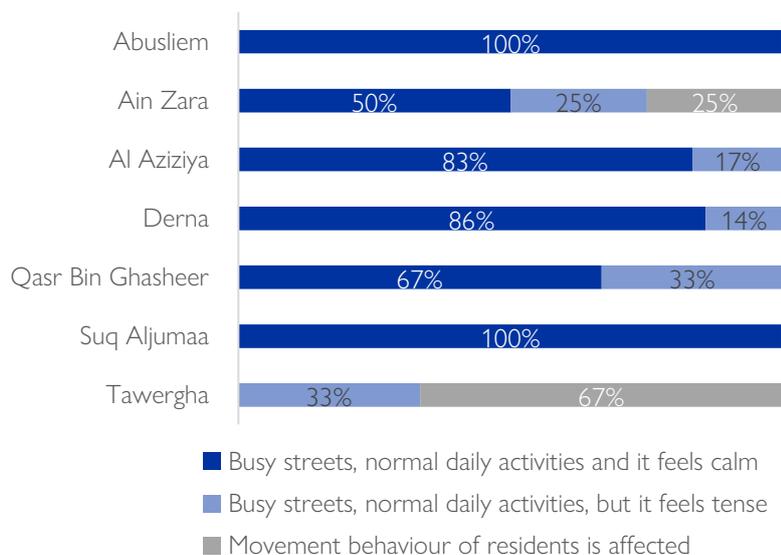
Furthermore, in half of the communities assessed key informants reported that residents were concerned about insecurity and violence. Concerns for safety were also reported (see figure 4), indicating that perceptions of safety are a significant factor in the return of IDPs to their places of origin.

Key informants also identified that the perceived level of safety impacts daily activities and movement (see figure 5).

In Abusliem, Derna, Qasr Bin Ghasheer, Suq Aljumaa, and Tawergha key informants also identified a need for processes aimed at promoting reconciliation and cohesion between different groups or entities within the community (muhalla) or with their neighbouring communities. Only in Tawergha key informants reported that such processes were being carried out at the time of the assessment.

² DTM Libya IDP and Returnee Report 33 (September - October 2020)

Fig 5 Perceptions of safety - impact on daily activities



Key Findings by Locations Assessed

Ain Zara, Qasr Ben Gashir, Abusliem

The municipalities of Ain Zara, Qasr Ben Gashir and Abusliem are located in the southern part of the Tripoli metropolitan area and were heavily impacted by conflict between 2018 and 2020. In August-September 2018, the area had witnessed heavy clashes between local armed groups, leading to the displacement and subsequent return of over 25,000 residents. Only six months later, large scale conflict erupted again in South Tripoli, leading to the displacement of over 220,000 IDPs with most of them coming from Ain Zara, Qasr Ben Gashir, and Abusliem. As of DTM Round 35, more than 162,000 IDPs have returned to the three municipalities so far.

Damage to infrastructure, including housing of displaced families, and limited availability of services in these areas present significant challenges for the successful return and reintegration of displaced families.

While Abusliem emerges better in terms of access to livelihoods and basic services, Ain Zara and Qasr Bin Ghasheer were lagging behind in restoration of access to public services. Furthermore, residents in parts of Ain Zara and Qasr Bin Ghahseer were also concerned about the presence of unexploded ordnances.

Al Aziziya

Located halfway between Tripoli and Gheryan, further South of Ain Zara, the municipality of Al Aziziya was one of the first urban locations in Western Libya where fighting erupted in early April 2019. Continued clashes led to mass displacement to both the immediate surroundings in Wershafana, but also locations further away in Western Libya. As of DTM Round 35, around 34,000 previously displaced persons have returned to Al Aziziya.

Returnees arriving in Al Aziziya also face challenges in accessing public services as few health services were identified to be available whereas frequent interruptions in power and water supply were also reported.

Derna

The city of Derna, located in Eastern Libya, witnessed substantial conflict in 2017-2018, leading to mass displacement to surrounding areas on the Eastern Coast. After the situation started stabilizing in August 2018, a gradual return of internally displaced persons was observed, although it took until early 2019 when warring parties declared hostilities to have ceased. By mid-2019, over 37,000 IDPs had returned to their communities of origin in Derna.

Derna was found to fare well in terms of livelihoods and basic services indicators, which may have influenced the

decision of IDPs to return once the cessation of hostilities was announced in 2019. However, with regard to safety and social cohesion several concerns remain such as presence of unexploded ordinance, destroyed houses, and ethno-tribal tensions reported.

Tawergha

The town of Tawergha was destroyed during hostilities of armed groups in 2011, leading to the displacement of over 40,000 people across Libya, with the largest concentrations being reported in Tripoli, Benghazi, Ejdabia and other urban centres along the Libyan coast. While a reconciliation agreement signed in 2018 opened the door for the voluntary return of displaced people from Tawergha, in the absence of basic services and livelihood opportunities, only around 5,500 individuals have been reported to have returned as of DTM Round 35.³

As per the pilot findings of the return index from the 7 areas assessed, Tawergha emerged as the area most in need of interventions to support durable solutions. Returnees in Tawergha face severe challenges in accessing livelihoods and basic public services. Furthermore, key informants reported that perceptions of lack of safety impact daily activities.

Significant damage to public and private infrastructure, including houses of those forced to leave Tawergha, present a significant challenge in their return and eventual reintegration. Therefore, focused interventions aimed at restoring infrastructure and basic services will be needed to achieve a conducive environment for return.

Suq Aljumaa

Suq Aljumaa in this pilot assessment was included as a control location as it did not see significant displacement during the 2019-2020 Western Libya armed conflict, while hosting many IDPs displaced from neighbouring municipalities. The relatively low number of families displaced from Suq Aljumaa returned relatively quickly as conflict and insecurity witnessed a decline in the southern areas of Tripoli during the last quarter of 2020. As the findings of this pilot return index indicate livelihoods and basic services were not impacted in Suq Aljumaa, while the majority had returned as conditions of safety and stability prevailed.

This confirms that access to livelihoods and basic services, coupled with perceptions of safety result in relatively quicker attainment of durable solutions. To encourage similar outcomes in other affected areas, a focus on restoring access to livelihoods and basic services is needed.

Brief Conclusions

In the areas assessed several factors such as damage to property of those displaced, lack of access to livelihoods and basic services including education and health, and perceptions of insecurity were found to be preventing or slowing down the return of IDPs to their places of origin.

While the statistical return index model will cover this in more detail and present a comparison of areas in the next round, these initial descriptive findings indicate that the areas of Ain Zara, Qasr Bin Ghasheer, and Tawergha need further interventions to support returning IDPs. These interventions could range from shelter support in the short-term for those whose houses were completely destroyed, to support in Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights, coupled with livelihoods and infrastructure works aimed at facilitating reintegration of the returning displaced families in the medium to long term.

³ UN OCHA - Libya's Humanitarian Coordinator underlines the need to restore essential services for people affected by conflict ([click here](#))

DISPLACEMENT AND COVID-19

A set of indicators focusing on COVID-19 was included in this round of DTM’s Mobility Tracking Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment. This key informant-based data collection was implemented in all 659 communities (mahalla) covered by DTM in Libya, including 419 communities with IDPs. The findings presented here focus on measuring COVID-19 awareness levels, public health and social measures in place at municipality level, and on the impact of COVID-19 on other public services at community level.

Analysis of reported awareness levels confirms that most people in Libya were aware of COVID-19, while a slight variation in awareness levels was reported between those internally displaced (IDPs) and others who were not displaced (see figure 6). IDPs were reported to be a less aware of details on the COVID-19 pandemic than non-displaced residents of the 659 communities (mahalla’s) assessed, indicating that further awareness raising amongst displaced population may help.

The National Center for Disease Control (NCDC) and the Ministry of Health (MoH) were identified as the primary providers of information and awareness on COVID-19 to the IDPs, as identified in 83% of the locations with IDP presence. In 59% of locations with IDP present, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) were reported as the main provider of information. Local authorities and others, such as local red crescent offices were also identified by the key informants to be engaged in information and awareness activities for the IDPs.

Fig 6 COVID-19 awareness amongst IDPs and residents (% communities)

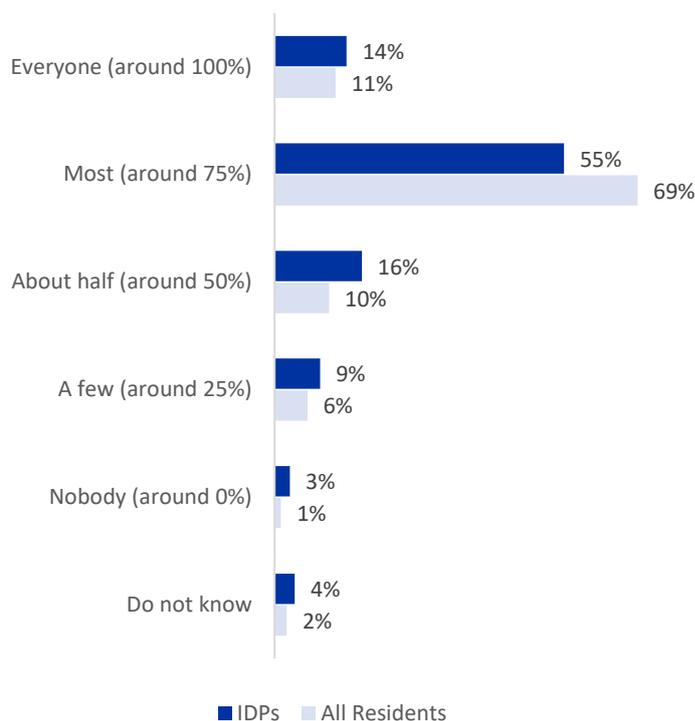
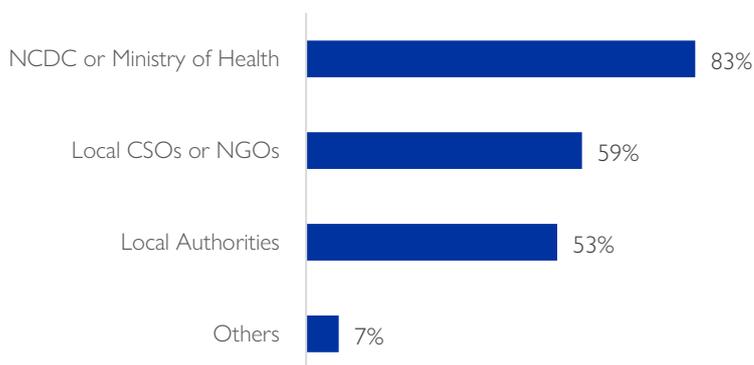


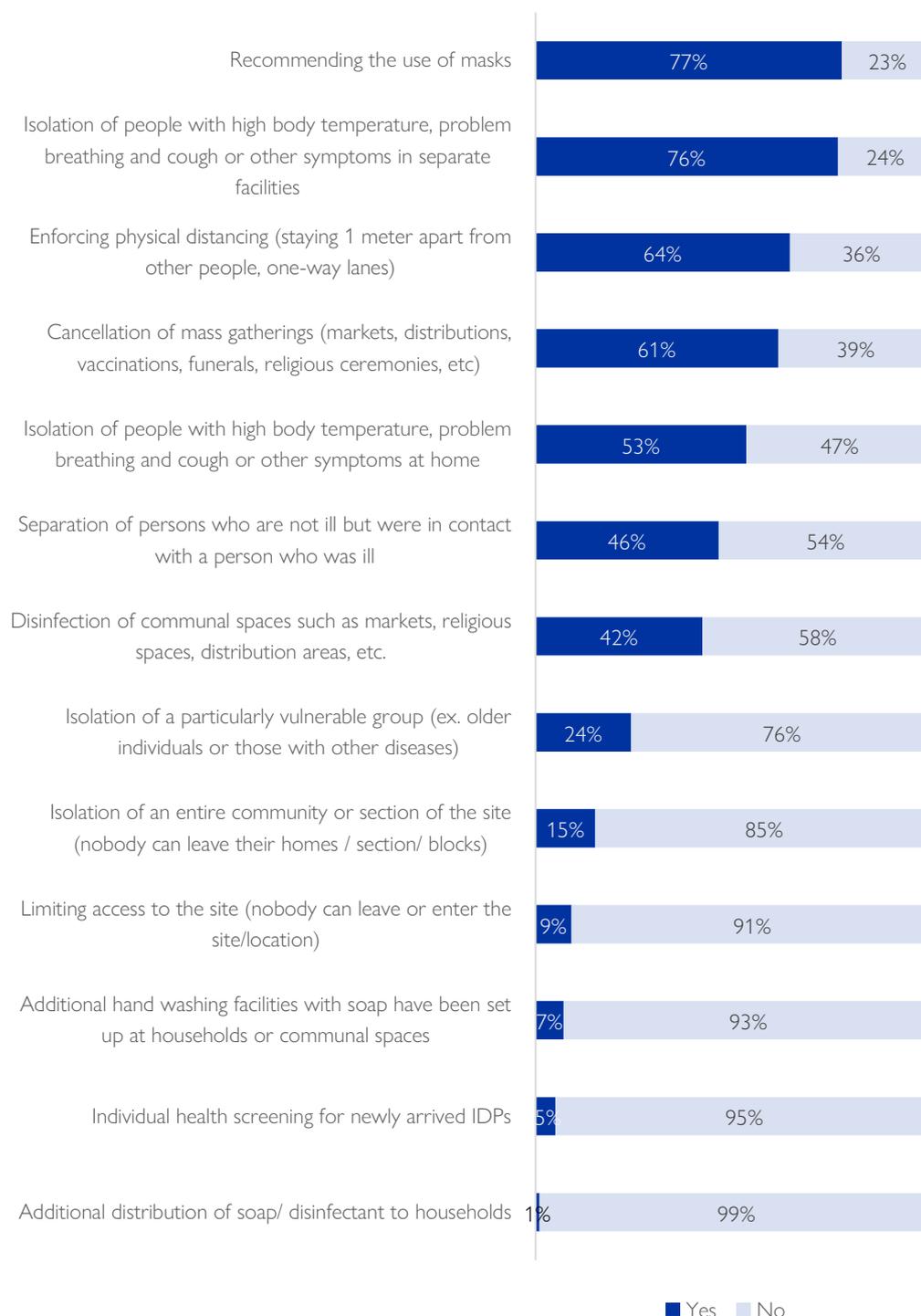
Fig 7 Providers of information on COVID-19 for the displaced population (multiple choice question; % by communities with IDPs)



Key informants were also asked to identify the most widely implemented COVID-19 public health measures in their municipalities. The most cited public health measure was the use of face masks as identified in 77% of the assessed municipalities, followed by isolation of people with COVID-19 symptoms (76%).

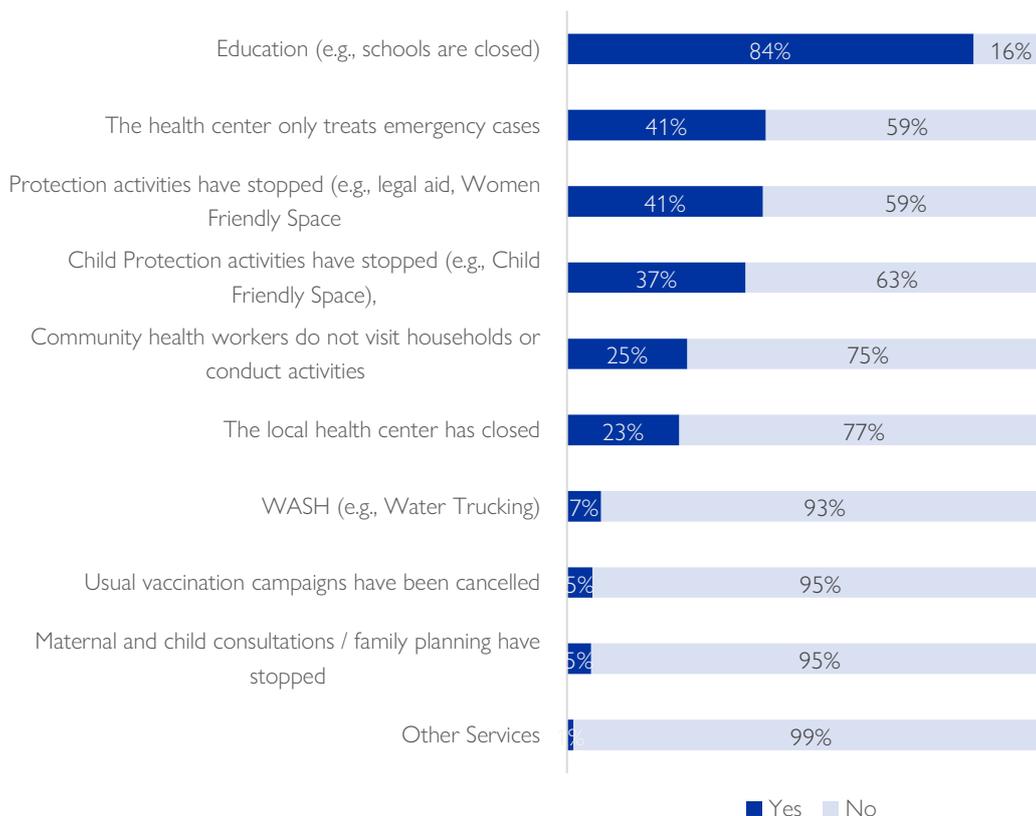
Figure 8 shows the entire range of public health and social measures in place, while some gaps were also identified. While in only 5% of the municipalities individual health screenings for newly arrived IDPs were reported to take place, which most likely reflects the displacement dynamics in Libya where there are not many collective IDP sites currently exist.

Fig 8 Public health and social measures in place (% municipalities)



With regards to the impact of COVID-19 on available public or basic services, the most affected service was education as reported in 84% of the assessed communities (mahalla) schools were widely reported to have been closed during different times of the pandemic, negatively affecting children’s educational prospects. While at second, the most affected public service identified was health, as local health centers in 41% of the communities in Libya were reported to only treat emergency cases indicating disruption of normal health services. See figure 10 for the whole range of services affected by COVID-19 pandemic.

Fig 9 Impact of COVID-19 on services (% by community)



DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN DYNAMICS

As the overall situation in Libya remained stable, the total number of IDPs in Libya continued to decrease during January - February 2021 with over 32,600 displaced individuals returning home to their places of origin and habitual residence during this period.

Despite these widespread and spontaneous returns, the Tripoli region (mantika) continues to host the largest displaced population in Libya with over 43,725 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) present in its various municipalities, indicating a need for programming aimed at finding durable solutions for internal displacement in Libya. The municipalities of Suq Aljuma, Tajoura, and Hai Alandalus together hosted 58% of the IDPs in the Tripoli region.

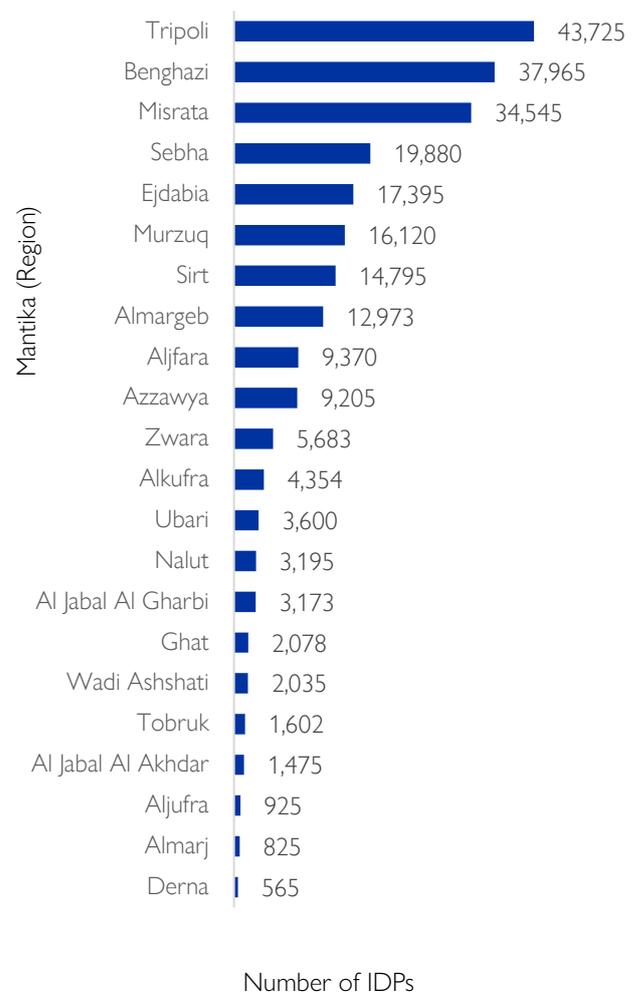
The region of Benghazi hosted the second largest population of IDPs with 37,965 IDPs (individuals) reported to face potential protracted displacement during the months of January - February 2021. The number of IDPs in Benghazi has remained relatively stable indicating that factors preventing their return to places of origin may be unrelated to the general and overall security situation. While, the region of Misrata hosted the third largest IDP population in Libya with over 34,500 individuals displaced.

Damage to public infrastructure and housing remains an obstacle preventing the return of some families displaced from Southern Tripoli since 2019. Despite field observations of increased economic activity in the previously conflict affected areas, the overall underperforming economic situation and loss of livelihoods for displaced people in Libya amidst the COVID-19 pandemic pose severe challenges for returnees trying to rebuild their lives.

While the general economic situation affects Libyans across the country to varying degrees, those who remain displaced or newly returned to their communities face increased financial vulnerabilities.

Adding to these challenges, unexploded ordnances in neighbourhoods such as Ain Zara continue to be reported and pose a risk to returnees.

Fig 10 Number of IDPs by Region (Mantika)



During this round of Mobility Tracking data collection the return of previously displaced families to their places of origin continued as an additional 3,650 families (more than 18,250 individuals) were identified to have returned.

With a high and stable number of previously returned IDPs, Benghazi remained the top region of return with 189,025 returnees recorded.

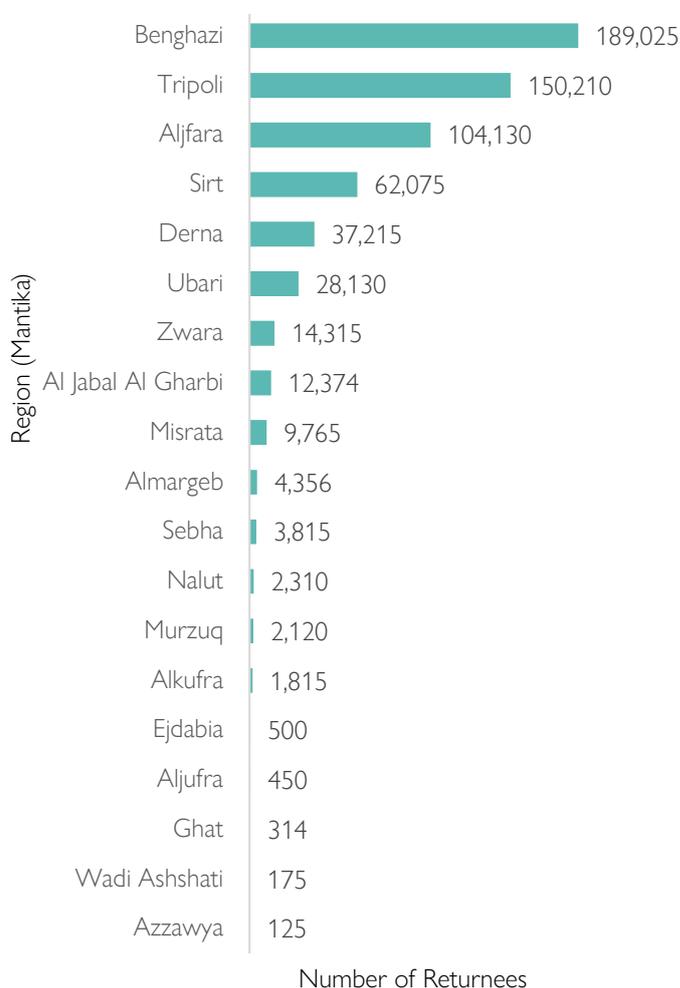
While, Tripoli had the second largest number of returnees (150,210 individuals) with an increase of nearly 3,000 previously displaced individuals returning to their places of origin during this round.

DTM's Round 35 Mobility Tracking data collection also gathered information on the reasons of displacement, which helps to better understand why those who remain displaced initially had to leave their homes.

Overall, displacement in Libya has been primarily linked to security related issues, such as the hostilities in Western Libya in 2019-2020. For 92% of assessed IDPs, insecurity and its associated factors were identified as the primary driver that led IDPs to leave their community of origin at the time of displacement. Furthermore, in 61% of communities currently hosting IDPs, respondents indicated that the presence of relatives or social and cultural bonds was one of the reasons for IDPs to seek safety in this specific location of displacement.

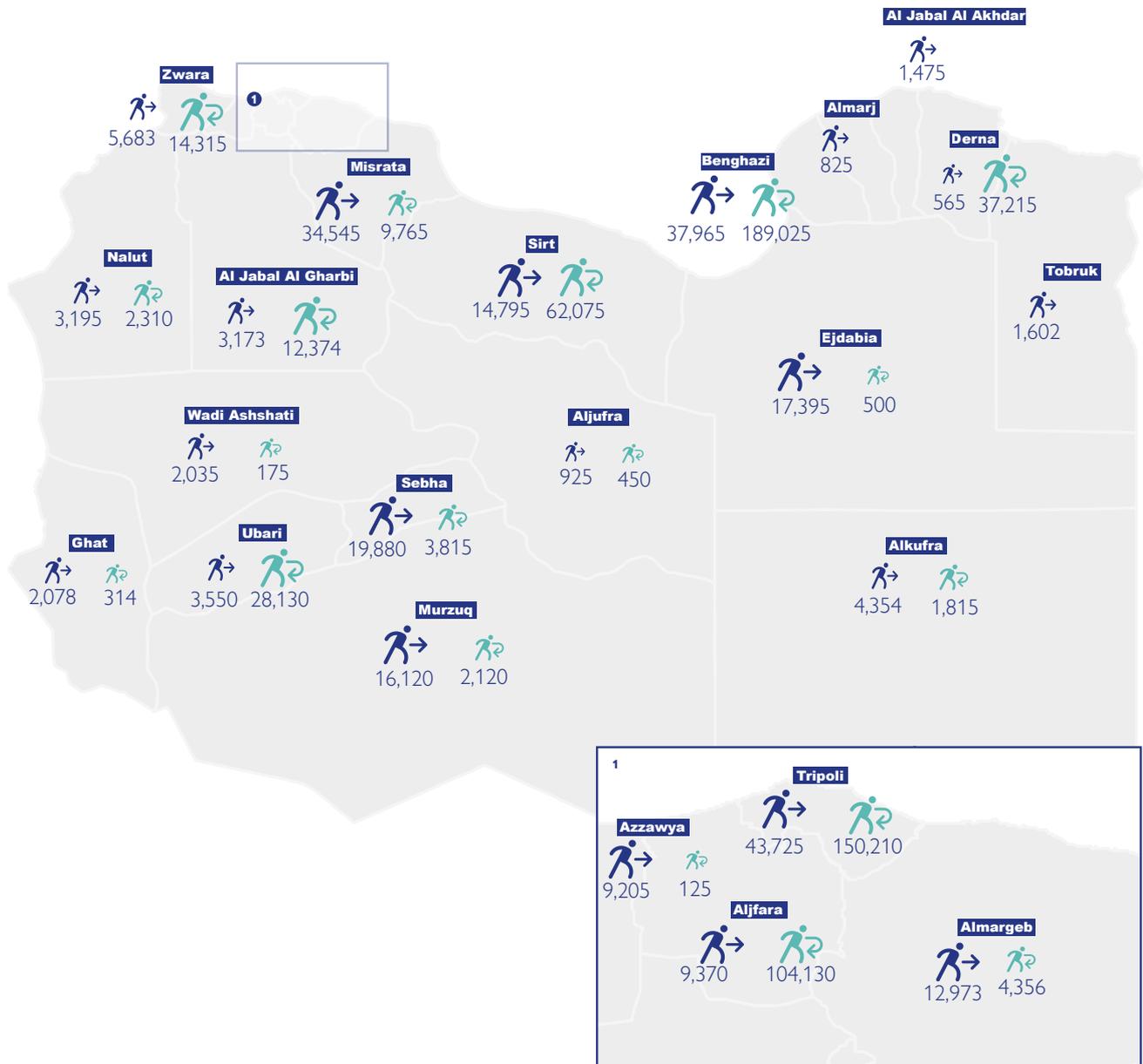
For 95% of the returnees the factor driving their return was identified as the improvement in security situation in Libya.

Fig 11 Number of Returnees by Region (Mantika)



LOCATIONS OF DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN MAP

Fig 12 Map of IDPs and returnees by region (mantika)

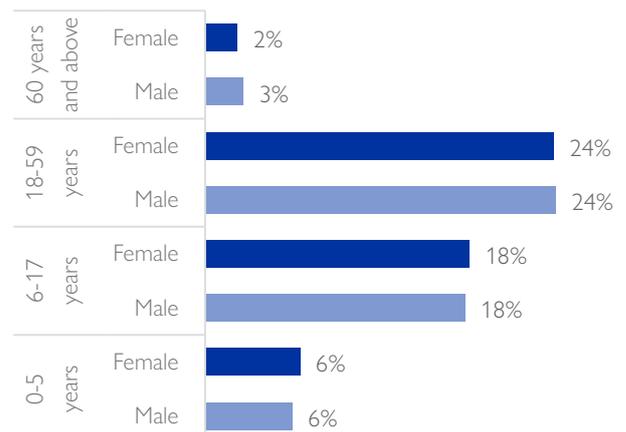


DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographic composition of IDP families as per DTM rapid profiling of displaced households is shown in figure 7. This demographic data is from a sample of 87,573 IDPs (16,530 families).



Fig 13 IDP Profiling: Age - Gender Disaggregation



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 and needs at community-levels.

This round 35 report presents the multisectoral priority needs of IDPs and returnees during the months of January - February 2021. 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 January - February 2021 data collection were accommodation, food assistance, health services and nonfood items (NFIs) as shown in figure 14.

For returnees, key priority needs were found to be access to health services, followed by food assistance, 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 challenge faced by affected populations in fulfilling these needs was related to financial vulnerabilities brought on by the erosion of coping mechanisms over the course of Libyan crisis.

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)

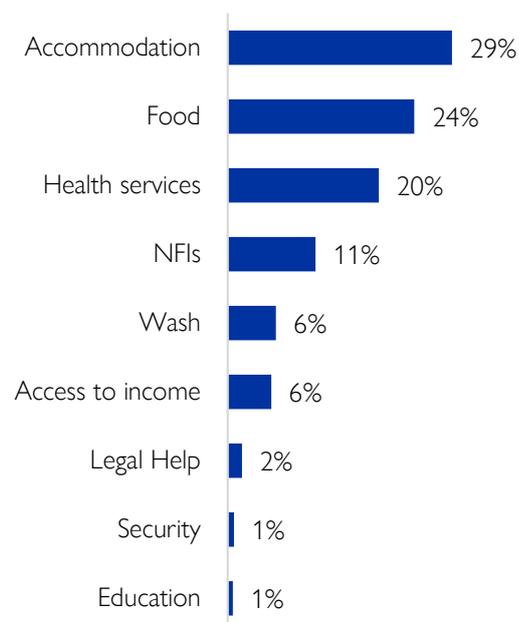
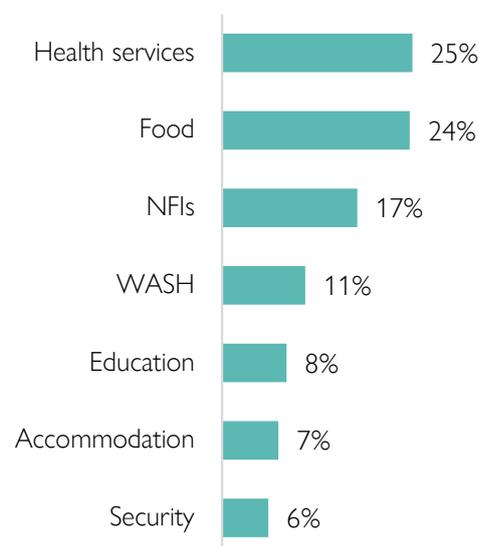


Fig 15 Priority Needs of Returnees (Ranked)



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.

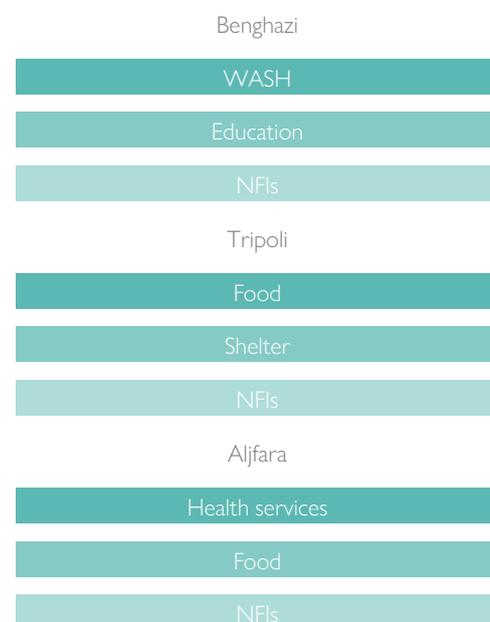
For IDPs in the Tripoli region, the top three humanitarian needs were related to shelter assistance, access to health services (particularly critical in the context of COVID-19), and provision of food assistance.

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

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

As part of the Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA), 61% of the public and private health facilities in Libya were reported to be operational, while 34% were reported to be partially operational, and 5% were reported to be not operational at all. Please refer to figure 10 for more detailed statistics on reported operational, partially operational, and non-operational private as well as public health facilities.

With regards to functionality of health facilities, 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 all the municipalities in Libya.

Especially 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 levels of care and service. The combination of armed conflict in various parts of Libya over the past years, underinvestment in health infrastructure, and the dependence on private health service providers has drastically reduced the capacity of the health sector in Libya to deal with the COVID-19 emergency.

Fig 18 Availability of health services in the assessed municipalities

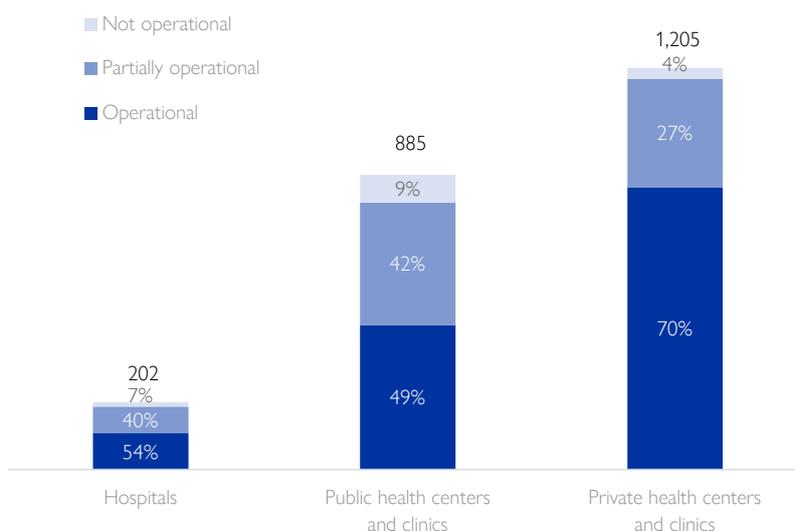


Fig 19 Irregular supply of medication reported in 96 municipalities (baladiya)



SECURITY AND MINE ACTION

In Round 35, security-related indicators were collected in all municipalities across Libya, including questions related to mine action (Mine Action Area of Responsibility).

The objective was to understand the challenges faced by residents in moving safely within their municipalities, the reasons preventing safe movement, and awareness of the presence of unexploded ordnances (UXOs).

Visible presence of UXOs was reported in 11 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), presence or threat of unexploded ordinance (4 municipalities), and road closures (4 municipalities).

Fig 20 Presence of UXOs reported in 11 municipalities



Fig 21 Reasons for restrictions on freedom of movement as reported in 15 municipalities

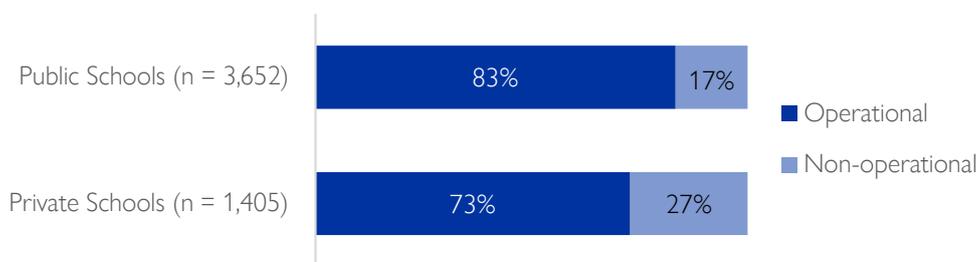
| Municipality | Reason for Restricted Freedom of Movement |
|-------------------|---|
| Alkufra | Insecurity |
| Derna | Road closed, threat/presence of explosive hazards, Other |
| Murzuq | Insecurity |
| Sebha | Insecurity |
| Al Aziziya | Road closed, Insecurity, Other |
| Qasr Bin Ghasheer | Road closed, Insecurity, Other |
| Sidi Assayeh | Road closed, Insecurity, Other |
| Suq Alkhamees | Road closed, Insecurity, Other |
| Qasr Akhyar | Insecurity |
| Tarhuna | Insecurity |
| Abu Qurayn | Insecurity, threat/presence of explosive hazards |
| Bani Waleed | Insecurity |
| Alharaba | Road closed, Insecurity, Other |
| Abusliem | Road closed, Insecurity, Other |
| Ain Zara | Road closed, Insecurity, threat/presence of explosive hazards |

EDUCATION

As part of DTM’s multi-sectoral location assessment (MSLA) data collection, key informants in 100 municipalities of Libya reported that 17% of public and 27% of private schools were not operational due to damaged buildings and infrastructure as a result of different iterations of armed conflict over the past years. In this round of data collection, 51 schools were reported to be fully destroyed due to armed conflict. See figures 22 and 23 for further details.

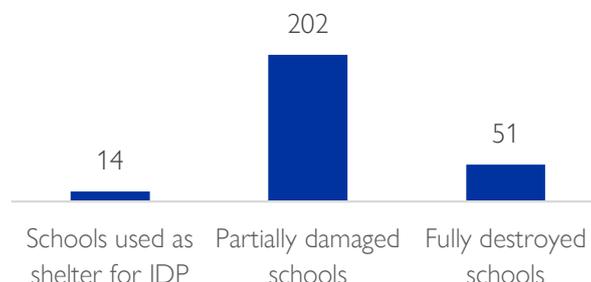
However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic even those schools classified as operational were closed during parts of the reporting period. For more details refer to DTM COVID-19 Impact in Libya Dashboard.⁴

Fig 22 Operational and non-operational schools



Percentage of schools reported operational / non-operational

Fig 23 Number of schools reported as partially and fully destroyed or being used as shelter for IDPs



4 DTM COVID-19 Impact In Libya Dashboard (January - March 2021) dashboard can be accessed [here](#).

FOOD

In 99 municipalities, local markets, such as grocery stores, supermarkets, and open markets, were reported to be the main source used by residents to procure food items, including IDPs and returnees.

However, in 38 of the municipalities food distributions by charity and aid organizations were also identified as key source of food supply for vulnerable populations as shown in the figure below.

Fig 24 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, followed by ATM cards and purchases made on credit (see figure 25 on the right).

The biggest obstacle related to adequate food supply to meet household needs was reported to be food prices, often considered to be too expensive by key informants compared to the purchasing power of affected populations.

Fig 25 Various modes of payment used for purchasing food by number of municipalities (multiple choice)

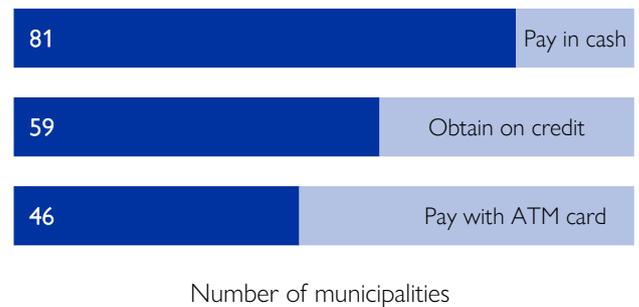
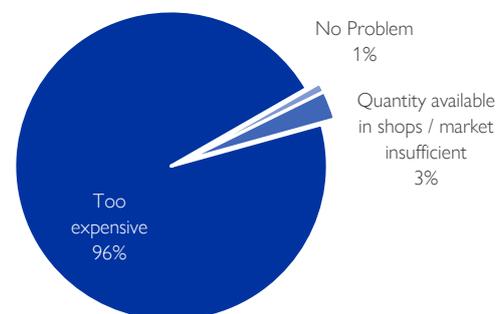


Fig 26 Main problems related to food supply



Percentage of municipalities

NFI AND ACCESS TO MARKETS

DTM’s data collection on humanitarian priority needs also included non-food items (NFIs). The most commonly cited obstacle in accessing NFIs was that items were too expensive for those in need of assistance. Furthermore, in 21 municipalities a challenge in accessing non-food items was also reported to be poor quality of items available on local markets, while distance from local markets was indicated as key challenge in 30 municipalities.

The most commonly reported NFI to be needed by IDPs and Returnees were mattresses, gas or fuel, and hygiene items.

Fig 27 Main challenges reported in obtaining the required Non-Food Items (multiple choice)

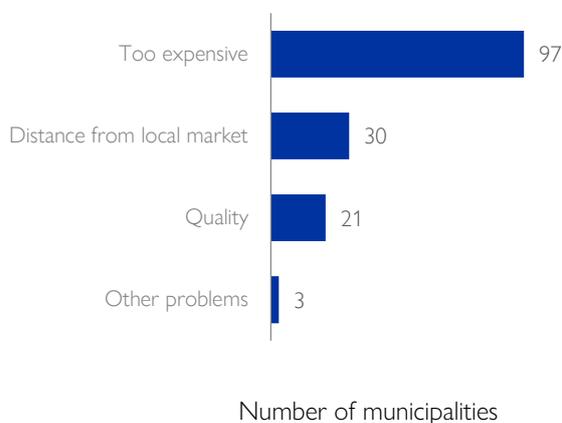
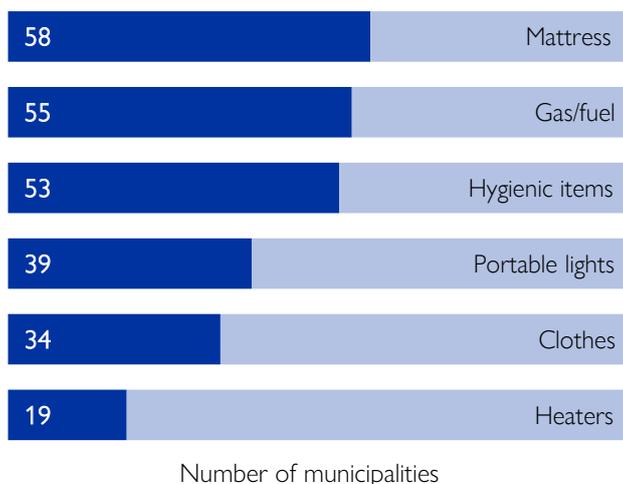


Fig 28 Most reported priority Non-Food Items in need (multiple choice)



ACCOMMODATION

In January and February 2021, 76% of all IDPs identified in Libya were reported to be residing in privately rented accommodation, while 12% were staying with host families without paying rent, and 12% were taking shelter in other settings.

87% of individuals who returned to their areas of origin were reported to be back in their own homes. The remaining returnees were in rented accommodation (7%), with host families (5%) or utilizing other accommodation arrangements (1%).

Fig 29 Accommodation types utilized by IDPs

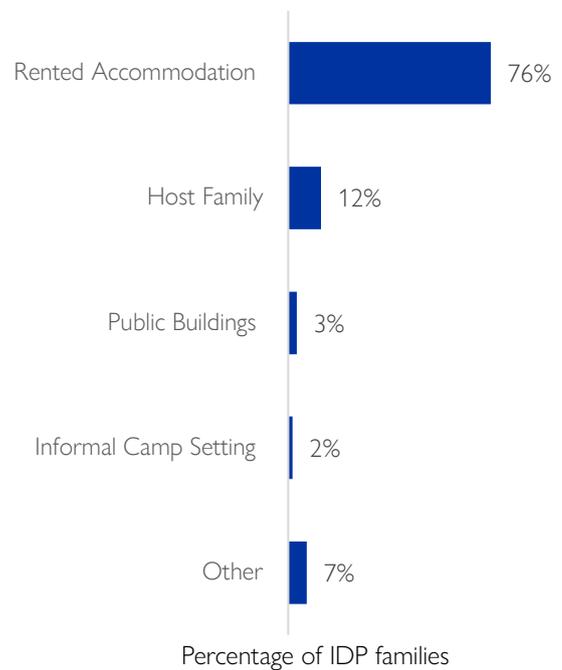


Fig 30 Accommodation types utilized by returnees

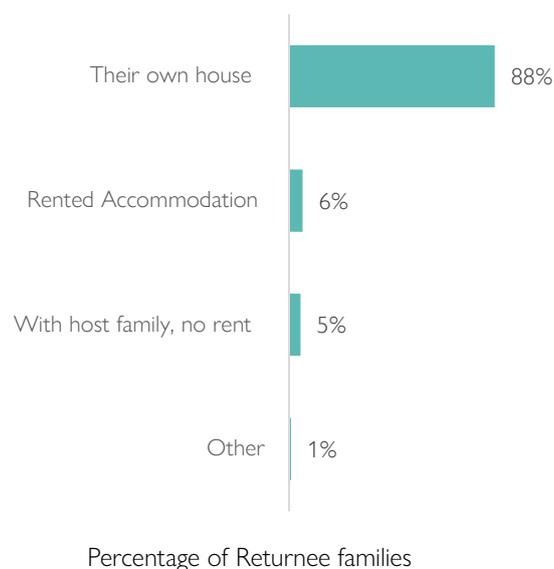
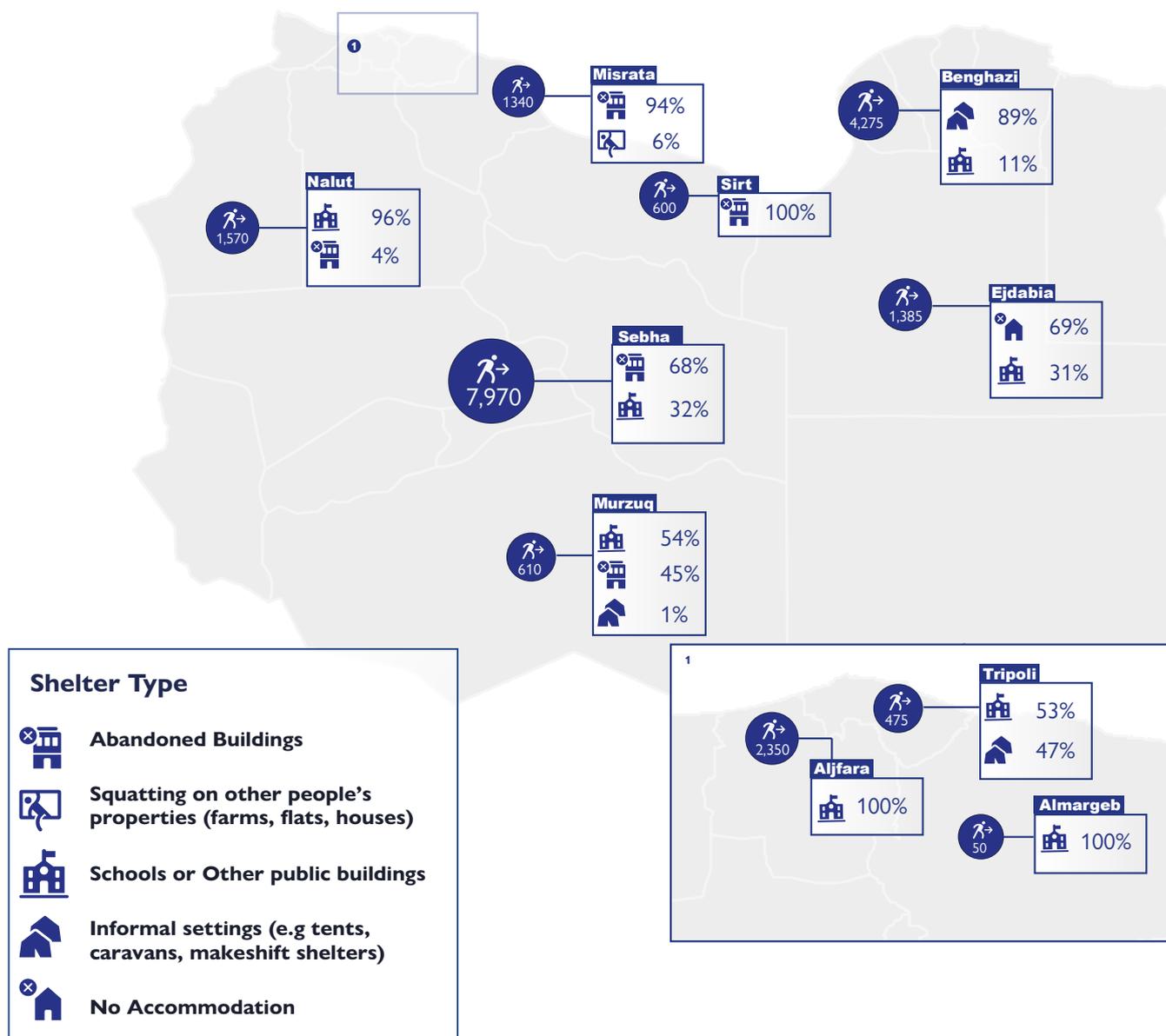


Fig 31 Map of public shelter or communal accommodation types used by IDPs by location



WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

In 67 municipalities water trucking was reported as the primary means to meet the water needs of residents, including IDPs, returnees, host community and migrants. Furthermore, in 60 municipalities open wells (boreholes) were reportedly frequently utilized while the public water network only constituted one of the main water sources in 42 municipalities. The entire distribution of the main water sources reported can be seen in figure 32.

Analysis of water source availability and utility by municipality shows that in 28 municipalities only one source of water was available and therefore utilized.

Figure 33 below shows that in 12 municipalities of the 28 municipalities (43%), that depended on one source of water, open wells were the most common source of water, followed by 29% (8 municipalities) where the water network was reported as their main source of water.

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 34 the reliance on water trucking – reported by 67 municipalities – as a source of water for household use is very common in Libya. Use of

bottled water was reported the most amongst municipalities reporting availability of four 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 32 Sources of water in use by the number of municipalities (multiple choice)

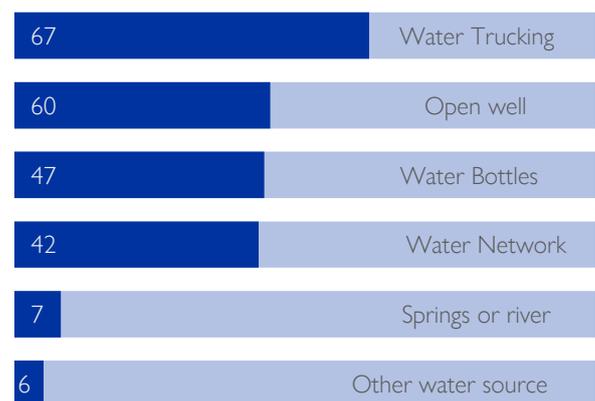
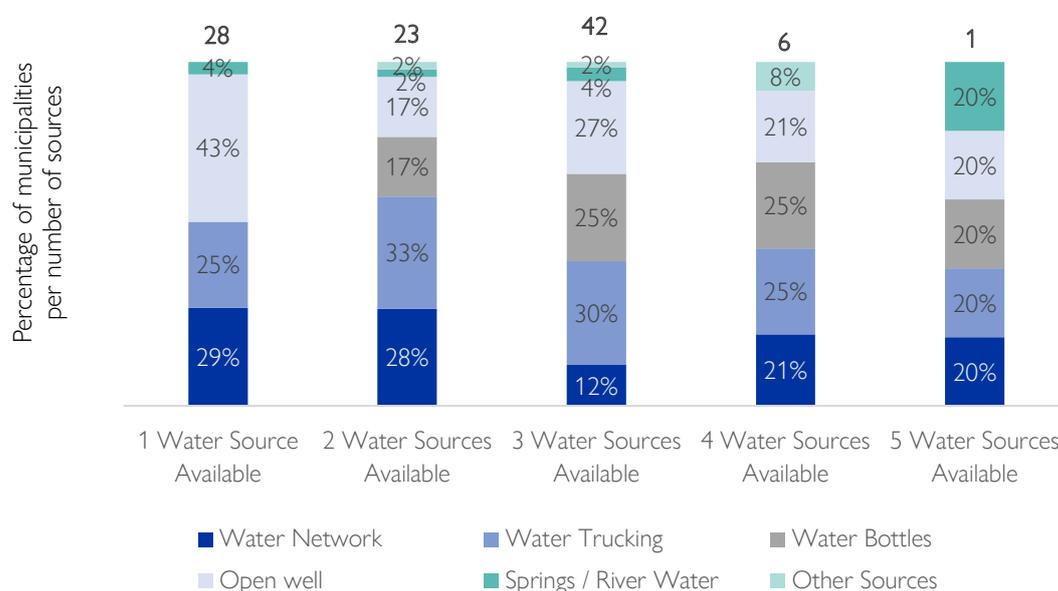
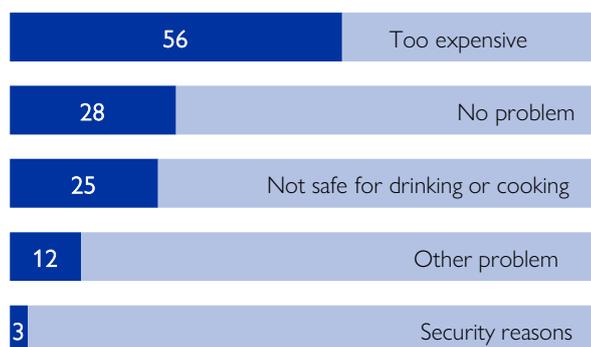


Fig 33 Analysis of number of water sources in use by municipality and their diversity



The most frequently cited obstacle related to access to water of residents, IDPs and returnees was the price, reported as being too expensive for those in need in 56% of surveyed municipalities. This issue was observed primarily in communities dependent on resource intensive water trucking and use of bottled water. Furthermore, in 25 municipalities the water available was reported not to be safe for drinking or cooking.

Fig 34 Challenges related to water availability by number in municipalities (multiple challenges reported by several municipalities)



Number of municipalities

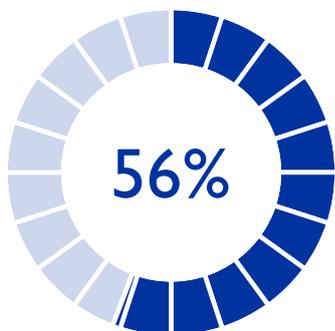
METHODOLOGY

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.

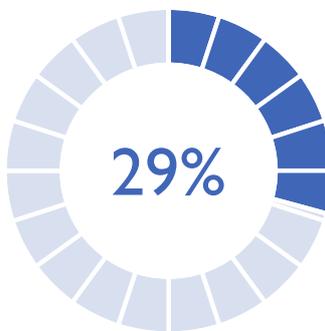
In Round 35, DTM assessed all 100 municipalities in Libya. 2,196 key informant interviews (KIIs) were conducted during this round. 337 KIIs were carried out at the municipality level and 1,859 at the community level. 32% KIIs were with the representatives from various divisions within the municipality offices (Social Affairs, Muhalla Affairs etc.), 15% were local crisis committee representatives, 10% were from key civil

society organizations, and 10% were representatives of health facilities. 3% KIIs were with female key informants, whereas 97% were male key informants.

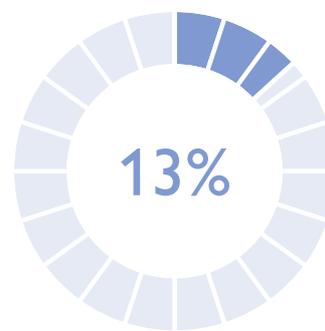
56% of data collected was rated as "very credible" during the Round 35, while 29% was rated "mostly credible", and 13% was "somewhat credible". This rating is based on the consistency of data provided by the Key Informants, on their sources of data, and on whether data provided is in line with general perceptions.



Very Credible



Mostly Credible



Somewhat

IOM Data collection in numbers



75

Enumerators



5

Implementing Partners

100%
coverage

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



Project funded by
the European Union