



DTM



IOM LIBYA

IDP AND RETURNEE

REPORT

ROUND 40

December 2021 - January 2022



Cover photo: IOM Libya staff distributing a package of non-food items (NFIs) as part of IOM direct assistance to IDPs.
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CONTENTS

Overview of Displacement in Libya	5
Displacement and Return Dynamics.....	6
Locations of Displacement and Return Map.....	8
Humanitarian Priority Needs	10
Humanitarian Priority Needs - Western Libya.....	11
Humanitarian Priority Needs - Eastern Libya.....	12
Humanitarian Priority Needs - Southern Libya.....	13
Health.....	14
Security and Mine Action.....	15
Education.....	16
Food.....	17
NFI and Access to Markets.....	18
Accommodation	19
Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	21
Methodology	22
Reference Map - Libya.....	23

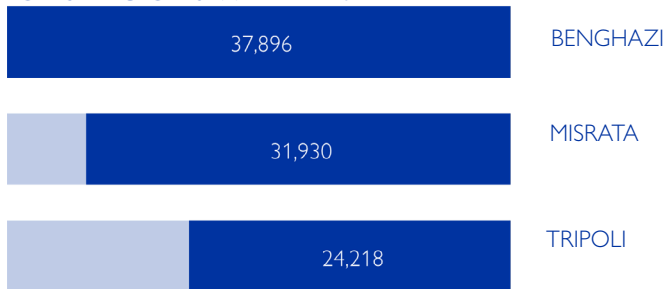
KEY FINDINGS

Round 40 (December 2021-January 2022)

IDPs



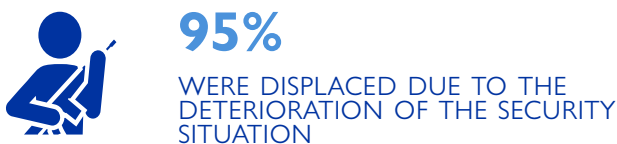
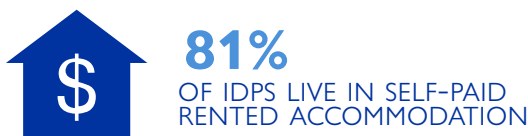
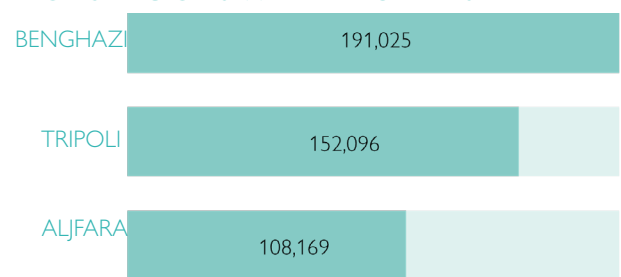
TOP 3 REGIONS WITH IDPs



Returnees



TOP 3 REGIONS WITH RETURNEES



663 of 667
COMMUNITIES

1,918 Interviews with key informants
(Round 40, Mobility Tracking)

100% of
MUNICIPALITIES

100%
coverage



Project funded by
the European Union

OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT IN LIBYA

This IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) report presents the data and findings on internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees between December 2021 – January 2022, representing round 40 of the DTM Mobility Tracking in Libya.

Consistent with the trend observed throughout 2021, in this round of reporting, the numbers of IDPs within the country continued decreasing, with a parallel increase in the number of returnees.

As compared to 661,892 returnees identified in round 39, the number of those identified during round 40 increased to 673,554 individuals. This indicates a slight increase in the percentage of those returning (2%), accounting for a total increase of 19 per cent since October 2020 ceasefire in Libya.

Following the trend of returns to places of origin, the number of IDPs in Libya continued to decline during this round, with the total estimated number of IDPs decreasing from 179,047 in November 2021 to 168,011 by end of January 2022. This accounts for a 47 per cent reduction in the number of people internally displaced in Libya since the October 2020 ceasefire (when 316,415 individuals were reported as displaced).¹



IDPs



168,011
Individuals



34,014
Families



83
Municipalities



410
Communities



Returnees



673,554
Individuals



134,770
Families

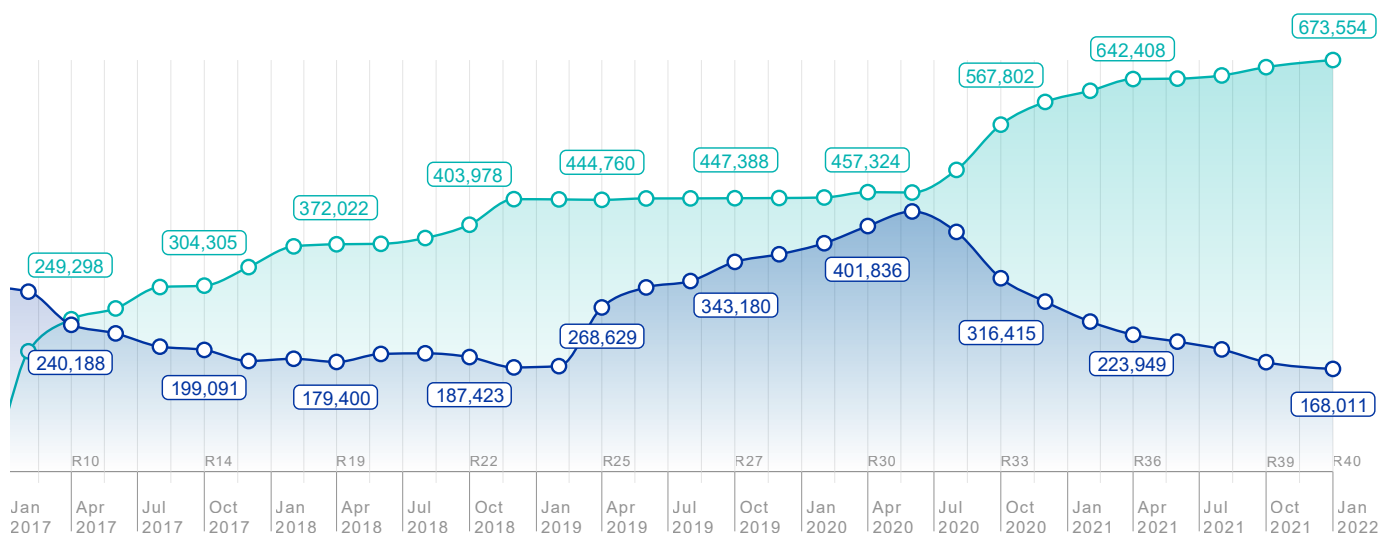


56
Municipalities



233
Communities

Fig 1 Libya displacement and return timeline



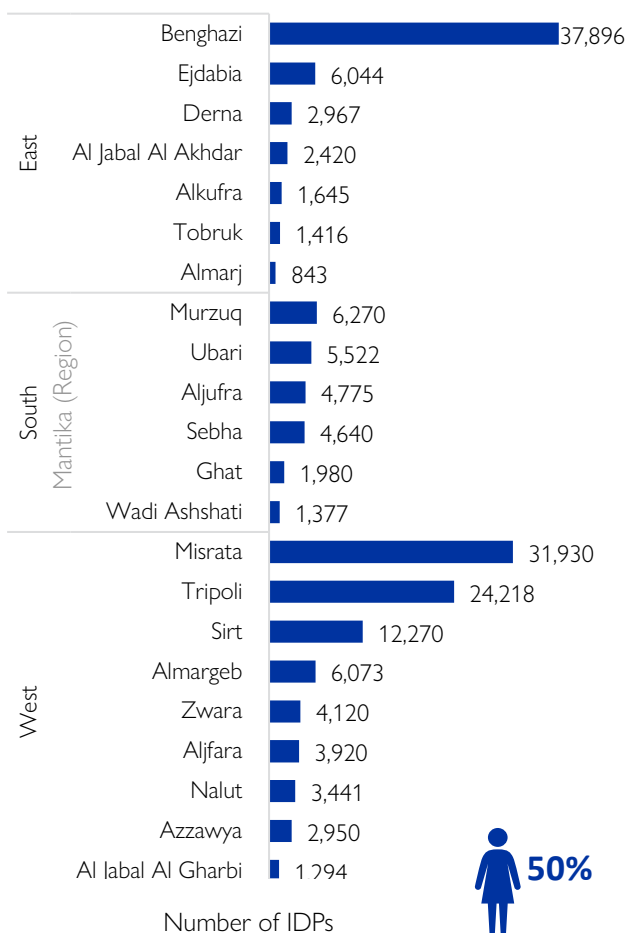
1 IOM DTM Libya (2020) IDP and Returnee Report 33 (September-October 2020)

DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN DYNAMICS

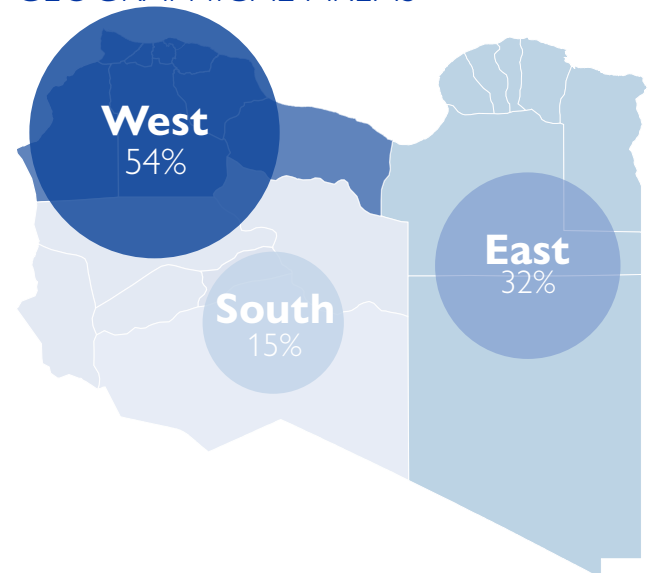
During 2021, changes in the geographical spread of IDPs across Libya were observed over the course of the year as displaced families returned to their places of origin because of improvements in security situation. In January 2021, the largest number of IDPs were displaced in Tripoli region (mantika), however as IDPs continued to return to their places of origin, midway through the year the number of IDPs displaced in Tripoli fell below that of Benghazi region (mantika). A majority of IDPs in Benghazi region (mantika) especially those displaced within the Benghazi municipality face protracted displacement as they have been displaced since 2017 or earlier from areas damaged by armed conflict.

In this round of reporting 37,896 IDPs were identified across the five municipalities of Benghazi region which remains consistent with the round 39 figure indicating a lack of returns. Meanwhile, the decreasing trend in the number of IDPs in Ejdabia region continued during this round of data collection, as 6,044 IDPs were identified (57% less than the figure of IDPs reported six months ago).

Fig 2 Number of IDPs by region (mantika)



DISTRIBUTION OF IDPs PER GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS



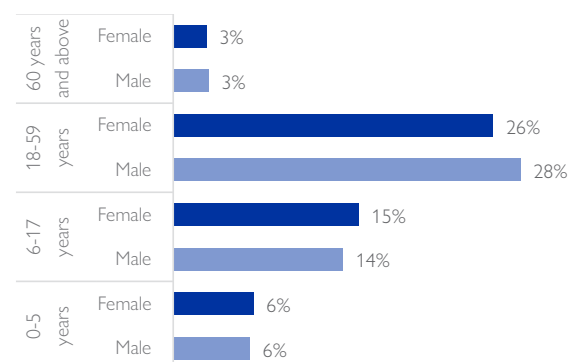
Among the western regions of Libya, the highest number of IDPs were identified in Misrata region (mantika) where 31,930 individuals were displaced. Meanwhile during this round of data collection 24,218 IDPs were identified in Tripoli region (mantika) as returns continued. Previously, 36,051 IDPs were identified in round 38 (September 2021), and 24,561 IDPs in round 39 (November 2021) indicating a trend of returns. This was followed by Sirt where 12,270 IDPs were identified during round 40, and Almargeb with 6,073 IDPs.

In the southern regions of Libya, 6,270 IDPs were identified in Murzuq region (mantika), and 5,522 IDPs were identified in Ubari region (mantika) during round 40.

DEMOGRAPHICS

There is a gender balance in the demographic composition of IDP families as per DTM rapid profiling of displaced households. This demographic data is from a sample of over 7,200 IDP households profiled by IOM over the course of 2021.

Fig 3 IDP Profiling: Age - Gender Disaggregation



Between December 2021 and January 2022, the total number of returnees in Libya increased from 661,892 to 673,554 individuals, as previously displaced families continued to return to their places of origin. This represents an increase of 11,662 individuals in the returnee figure as compared to the number of returnees reported in the previous report of round 39.

Consistent with the trend observed during most of 2021, the top five regions (mantika) with highest number of returnees during this round of data collection were Benghazi, Tripoli, Aljbara, Sirt and Derna (figure 4). Benghazi region (mantika) continues to host the highest number of returnees in Libya at 191,025. The second largest number of returnees had returned to their places of origin in Tripoli region, with 152,096 individuals returned by January 2022, followed by Aljbara with 108,169 individuals previously displaced who have now returned to their places of origin.



2% change in returnee population in Libya between November 2021 and January 2022 reporting.

DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES PER GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

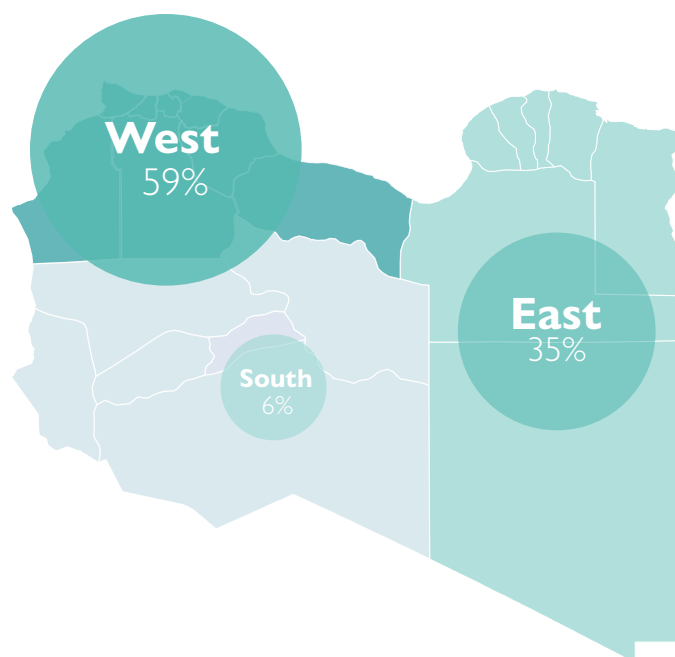
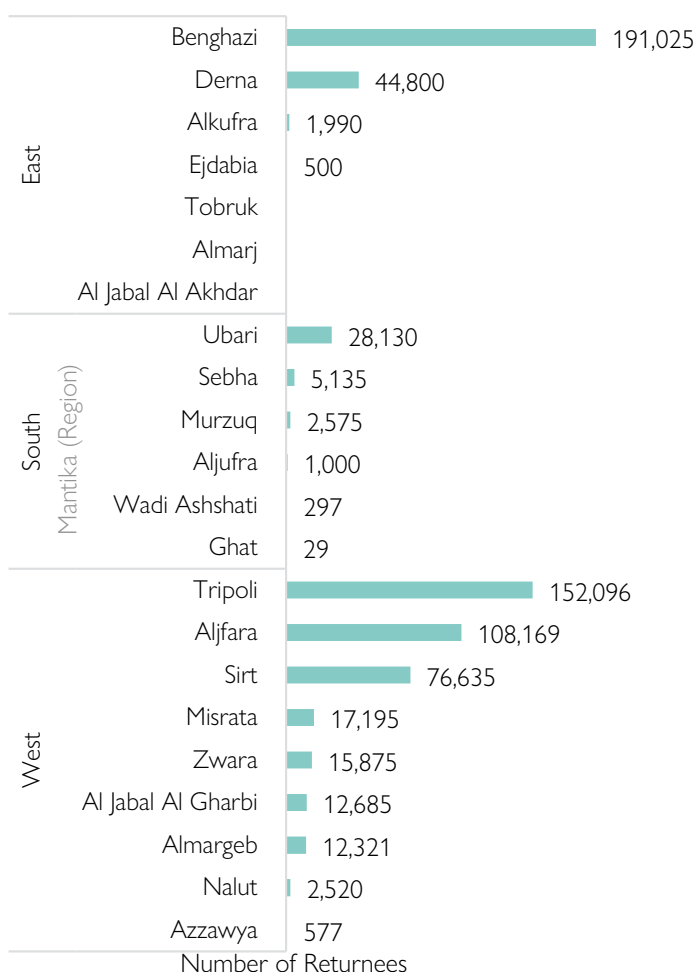


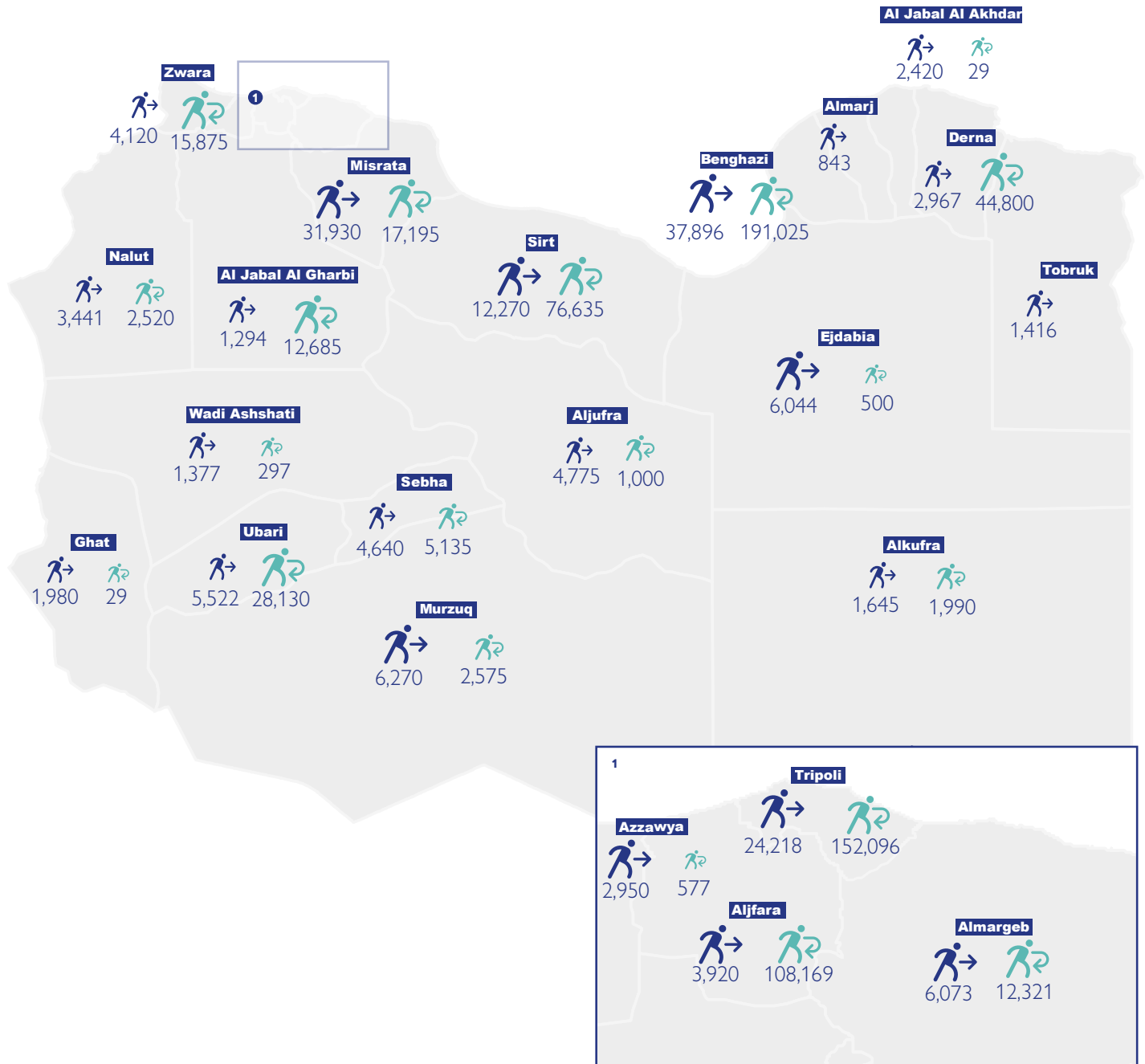
Fig 4 Number of returnees by region (mantika)



Data collected on drivers of displacement during December 2021 – January 2022 (round 40) continues to show that displacement in Libya is primarily linked to security-related issues, such as the 2019-2020 armed conflict in western Libya, which caused the largest spike in displacements. Correspondingly, improvements in general security situation since late 2020 have resulted in the return of displaced families to their places of origin. In round 40, 98 per cent of the key informants cited improved security situation in their communities as the main driver encouraging IDPs to return to their places of origin, among other factors.

LOCATIONS OF DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN MAP

Fig 5 Map of IDPs and returnees by region (mantika)*



*Displacement Tracking started in Libya during the last quarter of 2016, with the first-round reports published in early 2017.



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 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 40 report presents the multisectoral priority needs of IDPs and returnees during the months of December 2021 - January 2022.

HUMANITARIAN PRIORITY NEEDS

The top three humanitarian priority needs for IDPs stayed consistent over the past six months of reporting. Accommodation, food assistance, and access to health services were identified as priority needs for IDPs in round 40 (figure 5).

Alternatively, the top priority humanitarian needs for returnees include food, access to health services, and non-food items (NFIs). Access to health services surpassed the needs related to NFIs during round 40 reporting (figure 7).

Figures 8 and 9 to the right display the top three ranked humanitarian needs for the regions (mantika) with the largest IDP and returnee populations. The ranking is based on the weighted average score for the highest number of people with humanitarian needs.

Fig 6 Priority Needs of IDPs (Ranked)

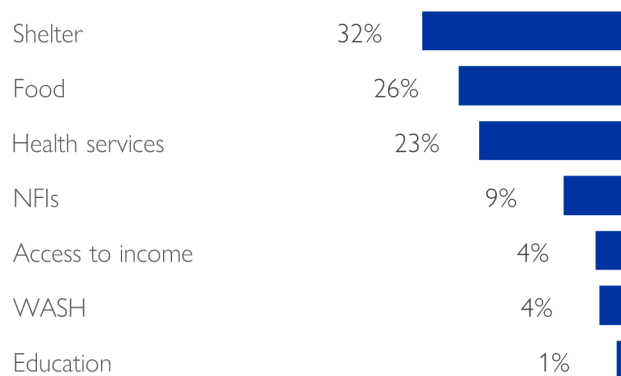


Fig 7 Priority Needs of Returnees (Ranked)

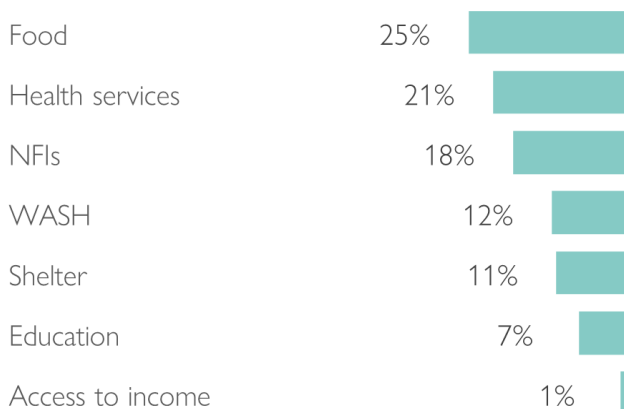


Fig 8 Priority humanitarian needs of IDPs (ranked) for top three regions (mantika) with highest IDP populations.

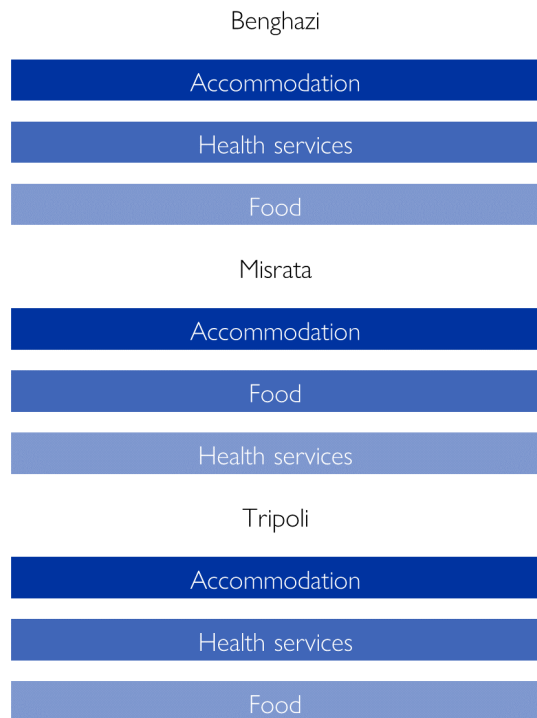


Fig 9 Priority humanitarian needs of returnees (ranked) for top three regions (mantika) with highest returnee populations.



HUMANITARIAN PRIORITY NEEDS - WESTERN LIBYA

In western Libya, the largest number of IDPs were identified in the regions (mantika) of Misrata, Tripoli and Sirt with 31,930 IDPs, 24,218 IDPs, and 12,270 IDPs, respectively. Across these three regions, key informants reported similar humanitarian needs for IDPs. Accommodation was consistently ranked as either a primary or secondary priority need across the three regions, and access to food and health services were ranked in the top three needs in all three mantikas.

The largest number of returnees in western Libya had returned to their places of origin in Tripoli, Aljara, and Sirt regions (mantika). In these regions, key informants reported that food was a primary need for returnees- this needs to be further explored to verify. Access to health services was cited as a secondary need in both Tripoli and Aljara . In Sirt, following the need for food, key informants noted returnees' need for accommodation and non-food items (NFIs).

Fig 10. Priority needs of IDPs per mantika in western Libya

West			
	Misrata (31,930 Individuals)	Tripoli (24,218 Individuals)	Sirt (12,270 Individuals)
IDPs	1 Accommodation	Accommodation	Food
	2 Food	Health services	Accommodation
	3 Health services	Food	Health services
	4 Access to income	NFIs	NFIs
	Tripoli (152,096 Individuals)	Aljara (108,169 Individuals)	Sirt (76,635 Individuals)
Returnees	1 Food	Food	Food
	2 Health services	Health services	Accommodation
	3 NFIs	NFIs	NFIs
	4 Accommodation	WASH	Health services

HUMANITARIAN PRIORITY NEEDS - EASTERN LIBYA

In eastern Libya, the largest number of IDPs were identified in the regions (mantika) of Benghazi, Ejdabia and Derna with 37,896 IDPs, 6,044 IDPs, and 2,967 IDPs, respectively. Across these three regions, key informants reported varying needs for IDPs. Accommodation was ranked as a primary humanitarian need for IDPs in Benghazi region, whereas food was ranked as a primary need in Ejdabia and Derna regions. For all three regions, health services were identified as secondary humanitarian need for IDPs.

Benghazi, Derna and Alkufra regions (mantika) in eastern Libya had the largest number of previously displaced families returned to their places of origin, with 191,025 returnees in Benghazi, 44,800 in Derna, and 1,990 in Alkufra. For returnees in Benghazi, access to water, sanitation and hygiene services was identified as the primary humanitarian need, whereas in Derna, and Alkufra access to health services was the primary humanitarian need reported for returnees. Access to education was noted as a secondary need for returnees in both Benghazi and Alkufra regions (mantikas).

Fig 11. Priority needs of IDPs per mantika in eastern Libya

		East		
		Benghazi (37,896 Individuals)	Ejdabia (6,044 Individuals)	Derna (2,967 Individuals)
IDPs	1	Accommodation	Food	Food
	2	Health services	Health services	Health services
	3	Food	Accommodation	NFIs
	4	NFIs	NFIs	WASH
		Benghazi (191,025 Individuals)	Derna (44,800 Individuals)	Alkufra (1,990 Individuals)
Returnees	1	WASH	Health services	Health services
	2	Education	NFIs	Education
	3	NFIs	Accommodation	Accommodation
	4	Security	Food	—

HUMANITARIAN PRIORITY NEEDS - SOUTHERN LIBYA

In southern Libya, the largest number of IDPs were identified in Murzuq, Ubari and Aljufra regions (mantika) with 6,270 IDPs, 5,522 IDPs, and 4,775 IDPs, respectively. In Murzuq, key informants reported that access to health services was the primary need of IDPs in the region. Whereas food was identified as a primary humanitarian need for IDPs in both Ubari and Aljufra, and accommodation was ranked as a secondary need for IDPs in both Murzuq and Aljufra.

In southern Libya, the largest number of returnees were identified in Ubari, Sebha and Murzuq regions (mantika), with 28,130 returnees in Ubari, 5,135 in Sebha, and 2,575 in Murzuq. Access to health services was identified as a need for all returnees in the three regions in southern Libya, as a primary need for returnees in Ubari, and Sebha, and as a quaternary need for returnees in Murzuq. Access to protection services was identified as the primary humanitarian need for returnees in Murzuq.

Fig 12. Priority needs of IDPs per mantika in southern Libya

		South		
		Murzuq (6,270 Individuals)	Ubari (5,522 Individuals)	Aljufra (4,775 Individuals)
IDPs	1	Health services	Food	Food
	2	Accommodation	WASH	Accommodation
	3	Food	Health services	NFIs
	4	Access to income	NFIs	Health services
		Ubari (28,130 Individuals)	Sebha (5,135 Individuals)	Murzuq (2,575 Individuals)
Returnees	1	Health services	Health services	Protection
	2	NFIs	Food	Accommodation
	3	Accommodation	WASH	Food
	4	–	Education	Health services

HEALTH

As part of the multisectoral location assessment (MSLA), 55 per cent of hospitals, 53 per cent of public and 76 per cent of private health centres and clinics in Libya were reported to be operational. Whereas, 9 per cent of hospitals, 7 per cent of public, and 1 per cent of private health centres and clinics were reported to be non-operational. Notably, private health centres and clinics were more often reported operational as compared to hospitals and public health centres and clinics. Figure 14 provides more detailed statistics on reported operational, partially operational, and non-operational 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.

The number of municipalities reporting irregular supply of medication increased from 78 in round 38, to 84 in round 39 and 87 in round 40, indicating that the supply chain of essential medications in Libya remains unstable.

Fig 13 Irregular supply of medication reported in 87 municipalities (baladiya); indicating a slight decrease in access as compared to the last round of reporting

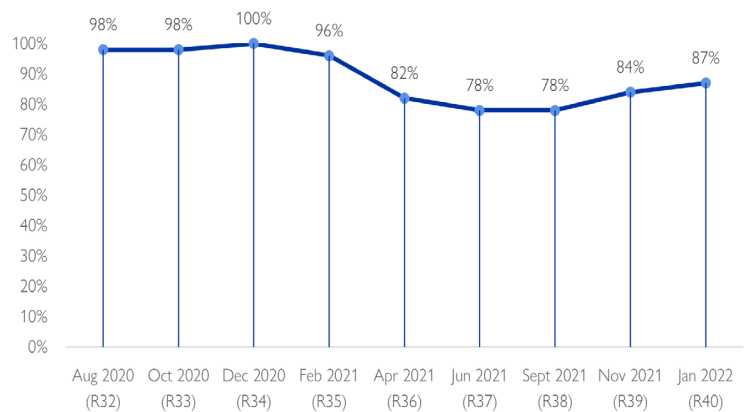
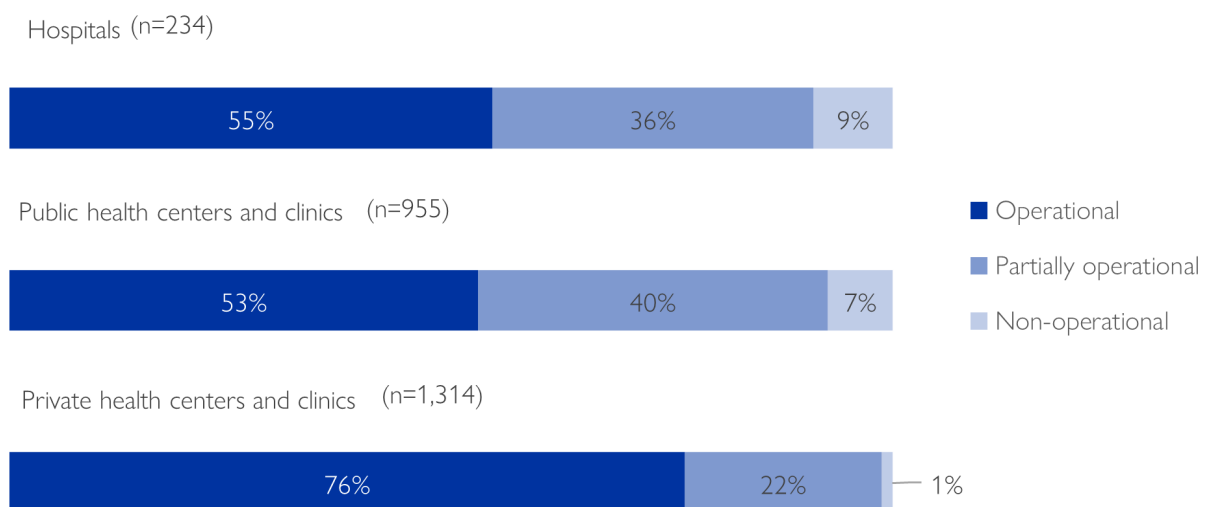


Fig 14 Availability of health services in the assessed municipalities



SECURITY AND MINE ACTION

In round 40, security-related indicators were collected in all municipalities across Libya, including questions related to mine action (Mine Action Area of Responsibility).

The objective is 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).

Presence of UXOs was reported in nine municipalities during this round. Residents reported not being able to move safely within their area of residence in the same two municipalities as the previous round of reporting.

The two municipalities reporting restricted movements were Alkufra and Murzuq. In municipalities where movement was restricted, the main reasons reported were insecurity (Alkufra) and presence of explosive hazards along with insecurity (Murzuq).

Fig 15 Presence of UXOs reported in 9 municipalities



Fig 16 Reasons for restrictions on freedom of movement as reported in 2 municipalities

Municipality	Reason for Restricted Freedom of Movement
Alkufra	Insecurity
Murzuq	Insecurity, Threat or presence of explosive hazards

EDUCATION

During the reporting period limited local COVID-19 related restrictions such as school closures were reported, while no widespread or complete school closures were reported. In round 40, 3 per cent of public schools and 1 per cent of private schools were reported as non-operational due to non COVID-19 related reasons. See figures 17 for further details. Notably, a slightly higher proportion of public schools were reported to be non-operational as compared to private schools, which may have potential implications on equitable access to education.

Between December 2021 – January 2022, 45 schools were reported as fully destroyed, across 14 different municipalities. A total of 193 schools were reported as partially damaged across 41 different municipalities, and 15 schools were reported to be still used as shelter for IDPs across 5 different municipalities (figure 18).

Fig 17 Operational and non-operational schools

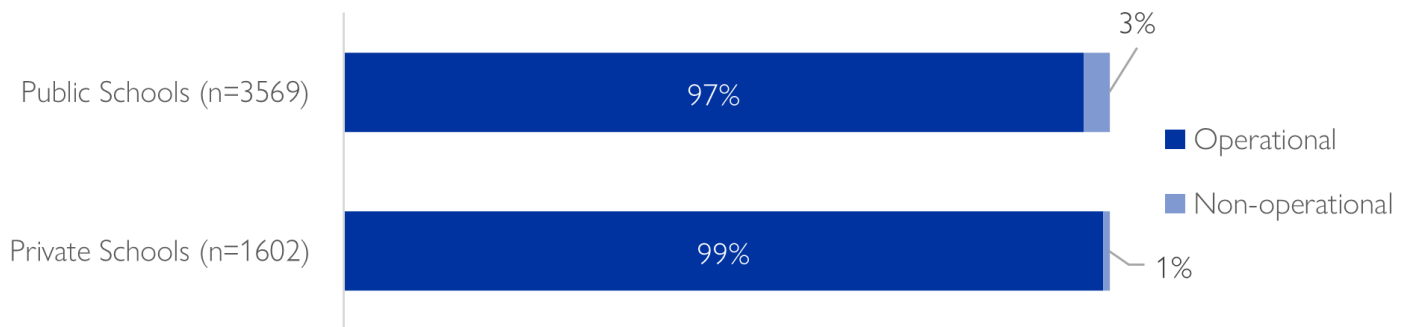
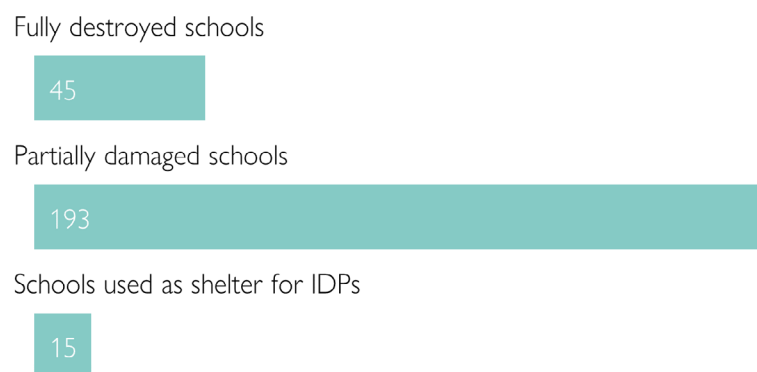


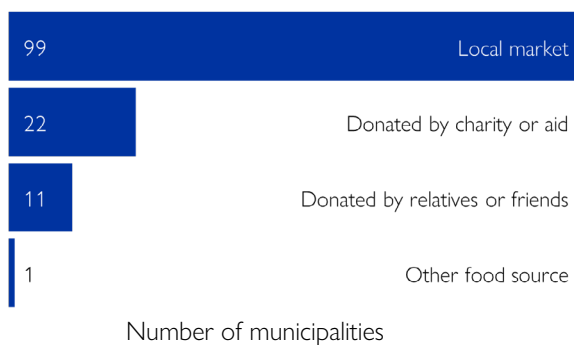
Fig 18 Number of schools reported as partially and completely destroyed or being used as shelter for IDPs



FOOD

As in previous reporting periods, local markets, such as grocery stores, supermarkets, and open markets, in all but one municipality of Libya were reported to be the main source used by residents to purchase food items, including both IDPs and returnees. In 20 municipalities, food distributions by charity or aid organizations were also identified as a source of food supply for vulnerable populations, as shown in figure 19 below.

Fig 19 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 20 on the right).

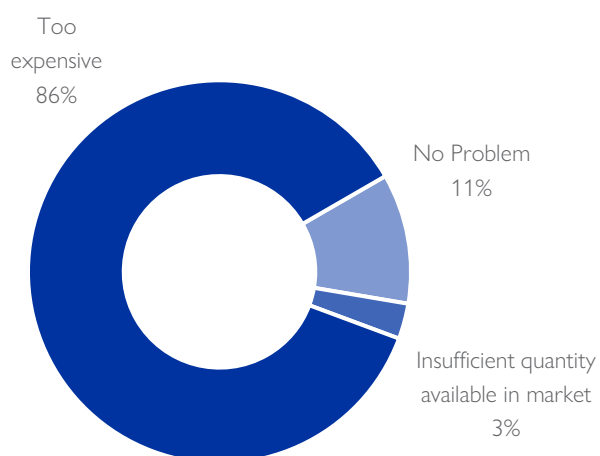
The biggest obstacle in obtaining adequate food supply to meet household needs was reported to be food prices, reported to be too expensive by key informants in 86 percent of the municipalities assessed.

99% MUNICIPALITIES WHOSE MAIN SOURCE TO PURCHASE FOOD ITEMS IS THE LOCAL MARKET

Fig 20 Various modes of payment used for purchasing food by number of municipalities (multiple choice)



Fig 21 Main problems related to food supply



NFI AND ACCESS TO MARKETS

DTM's MSLA data collected on humanitarian priority needs also covers non-food items (NFIs). For both IDPs and returnees, key informants noted that high costs of the essential NFIs are one of the main barrier faced by the affected populations in accessing them. Furthermore, a poor quality of items available on local markets was reported as a challenge in 16 municipalities. Distance from local markets was indicated as key challenge in 14 municipalities.

The most common NFIs reported by key informants to be needed by IDPs and returnees were mattresses, heaters, clothes, portable lights and hygiene items. In round 38 of data collection (September 2021), heaters were reported as a needed NFI in only 16 municipalities compared to 61 municipalities during this and the previous round, reflecting an increased need for weather appropriate assistance given the decrease in temperatures during the winter season in Libya.

Fig 22 Main challenges reported in obtaining the required Non-Food Items (multiple choice)

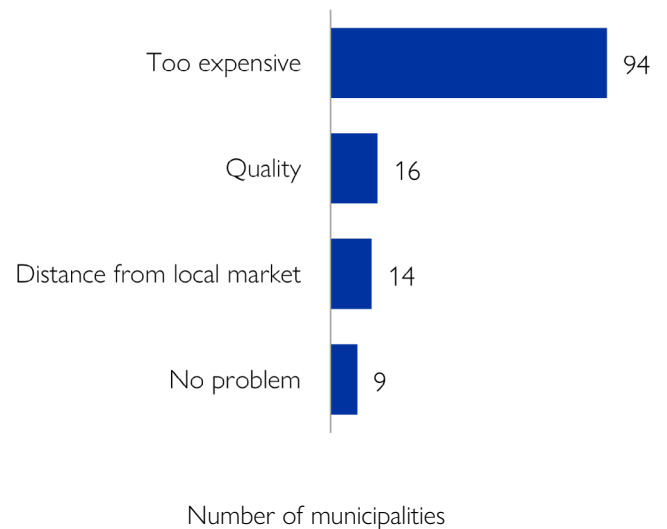
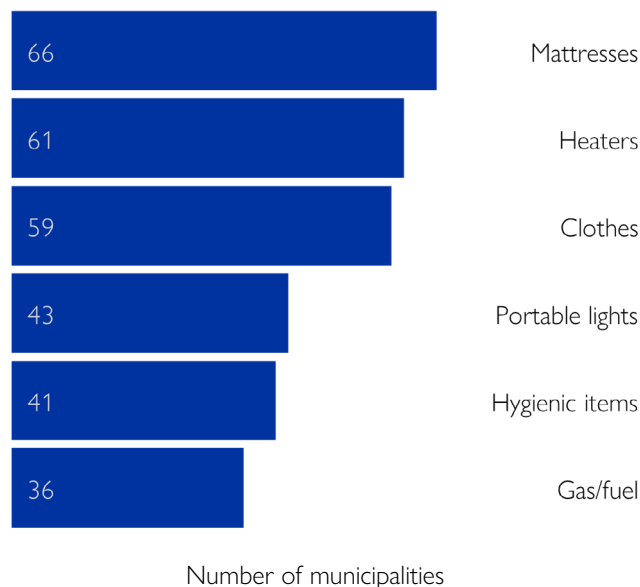


Fig 23 Most reported priority non-food items in need (multiple choice)



ACCOMMODATION

As displayed in figure 24, during December 2021 - January 2022, 81 per cent of all IDPs identified in Libya were reported to be residing in privately rented accommodation, while 8 per cent were staying with host families without paying rent, and 10 per cent were taking shelter in other settings, including public buildings and informal camp-like settings.

For those families who were previously displaced and now returned to their places of origin, 89 per cent were reported to have returned and staying in their own houses. The remaining returnees were in rented accommodation (6%), with host families (5%) or utilizing other accommodation arrangements (1%) primarily because of being unable to return to their pre-displacement houses due to damaged buildings and infrastructure.

Fig 24 Accommodation types utilized by IDPs

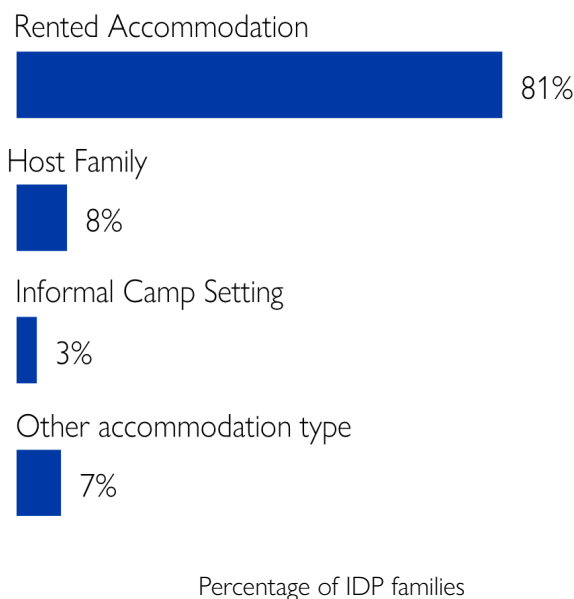
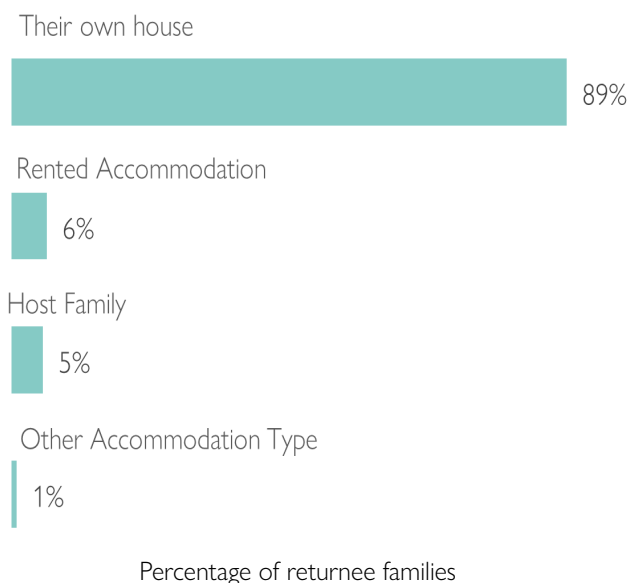


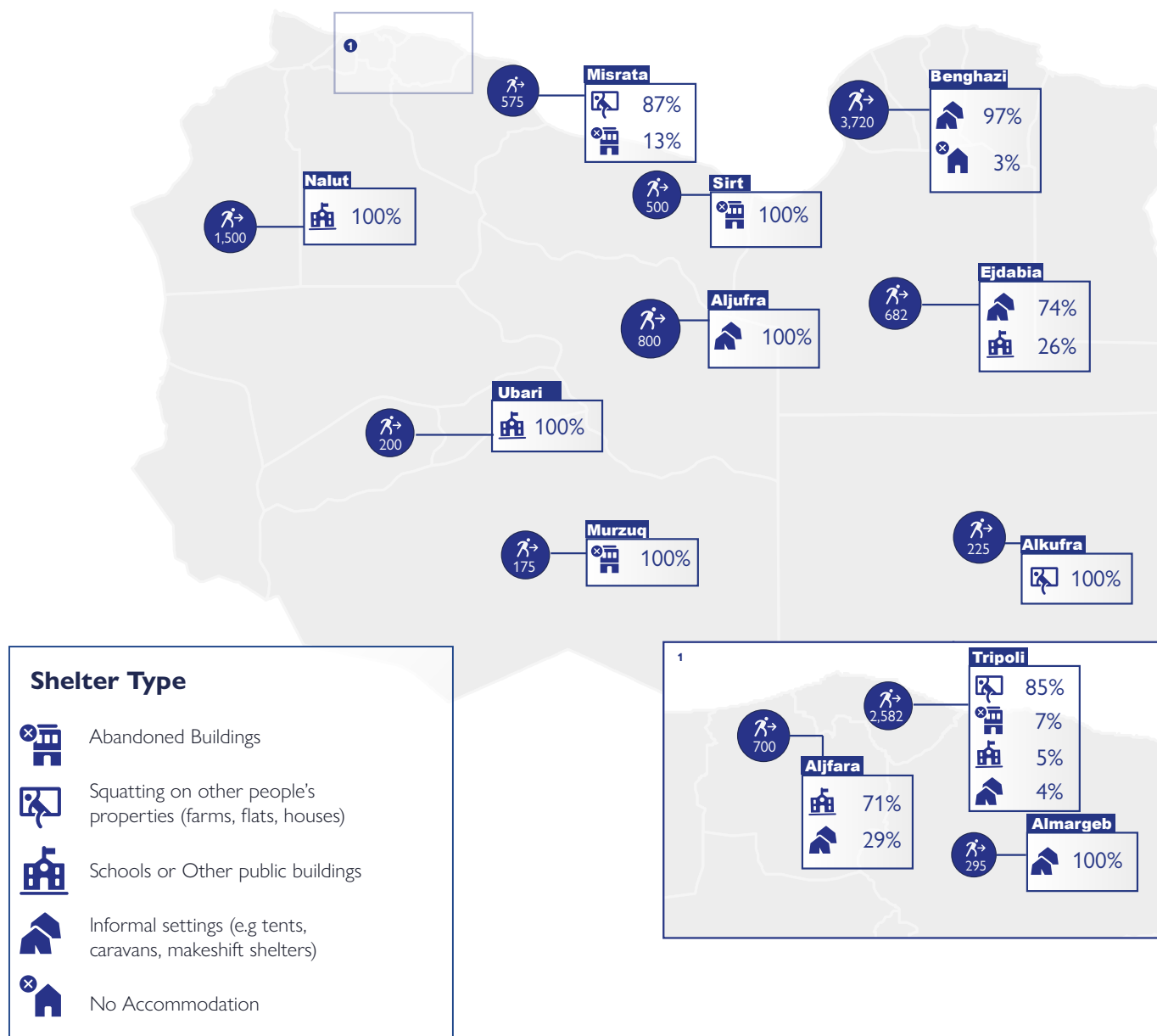
Fig 25 Accommodation types utilized by returnees



81%
OF IDPS LIVE IN SELF-PAID RENTED ACCOMMODATION

89%
OF RETURNEES LIVE IN THEIR PREVIOUS HOMES

Fig 26 Map of public shelter or communal accommodation types used by IDPs by location

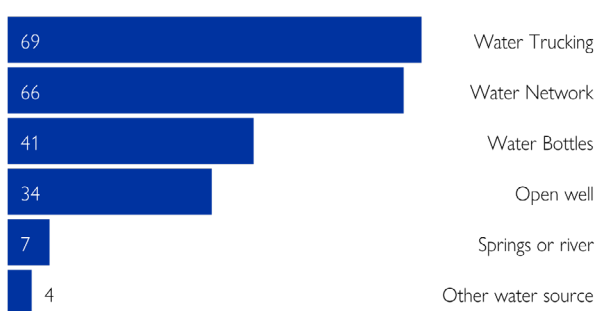


WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Access to the water network was reported across 51 municipalities. In 69 municipalities, residents were reported to have to access water through water trucking. The entire distribution of the main water sources reported can be seen in figure 27.

The most frequently cited obstacle related to access to water of residents, IDPs and returnees was that the price or cost of accessing water was reported as expensive (58 municipalities). Furthermore, in 41 municipalities available water was reported not to be safe for drinking or cooking. While in 21 municipalities, no problem in accessing water was reported.

Fig 27 Sources of water in use by the number of municipalities (multiple choice)



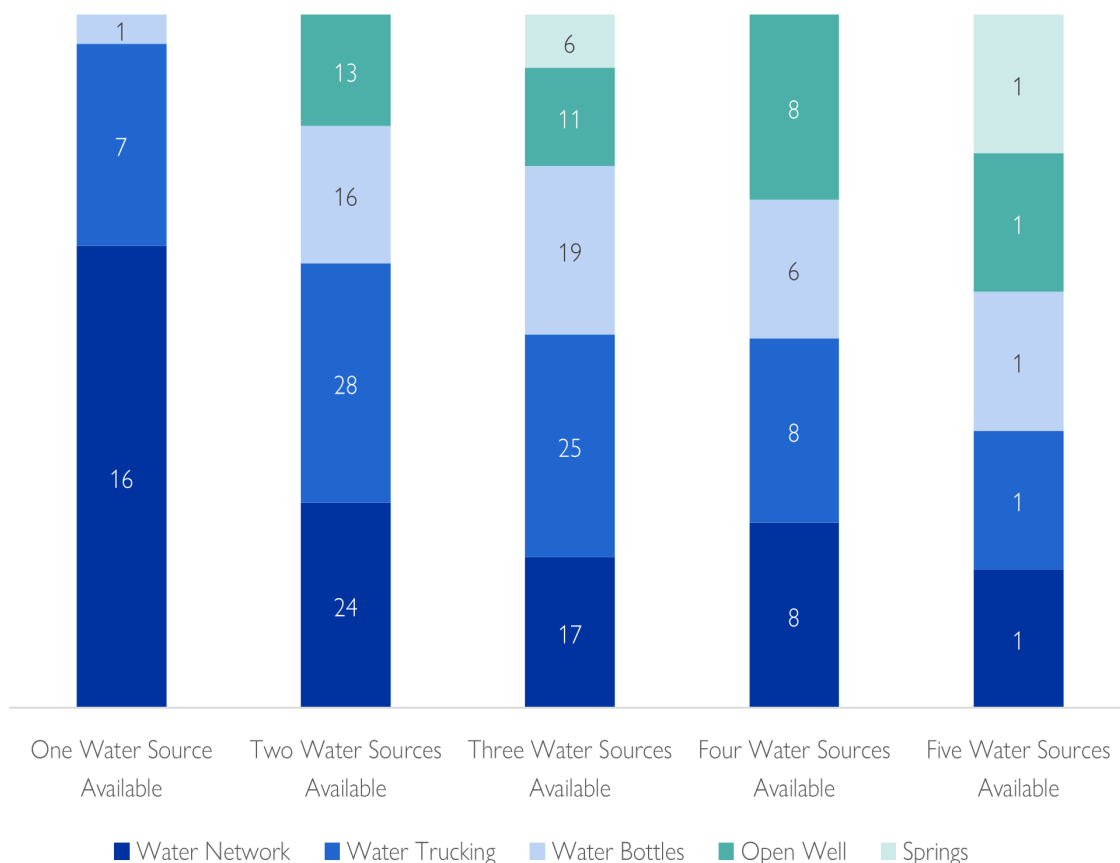
Number of municipalities

Fig 28 Challenges related to water availability by number in municipalities (multiple choice)



Number of municipalities

Fig 29 Analysis of number of water sources in use by municipality and their diversity



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 multisectoral 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 40 DTM assessed all 100 municipalities in Libya. 1,918 key informant interviews (KIs) were conducted during this round. 358 KIs were carried out at the municipality level and 1,560 at the community level. 34 per cent KIs were with the representatives from various divisions within the municipality offices (Social Affairs, Muhalla Affairs etc.), 11 per cent were local crisis committee representatives, 11 per cent were from key civil society organizations, and 9 per cent were with community/ tribal representatives. 5% per cent KIs were with female key informants, whereas 95 per cent were male key informants.

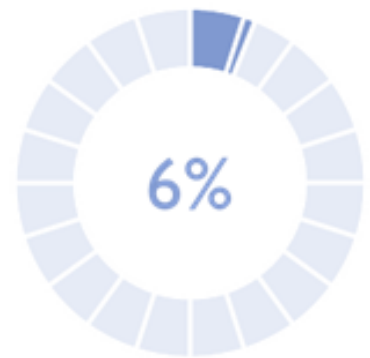
50 per cent of data collected was rated as “very credible” during the Round 40, while 41 per cent was rated “mostly credible”, and 6% was “somewhat credible”. This rating is based on the consistency of data provided by the key informants, on their sources of data, and on whether data provided is in line with general perceptions.



Very Credible



Mostly Credible



Somewhat Credible

IOM Data collection in numbers

 **99** Enumerators

1,918 Interviews with key informants
(Round 40, Mobility Tracking)



IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) 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 Libya reports, datasets, static and interactive maps and dashboards, please visit:

DTM LIBYA

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