

IOM LIBYA

IDP AND RETURNEE REPORT

ROUND 41

February - April 2022



**DTM**



Project funded by  
the European Union

**Cover photo:** On International Women's Day, IOM conducted several activities with migrants across Libya, including sessions to raise awareness of the realities and risks of irregular migration as well as the specific challenges women migrants may face.

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**DTM**

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# KEY FINDINGS

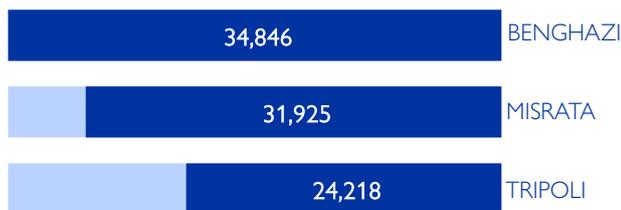
Round 41 (February-April 2022)

## IDPs

 **159,996**  
IDPS IN LIBYA

 **49%**  
REDUCTION IN IDPS SINCE OCTOBER 2020

### TOP 3 REGIONS WITH IDPS

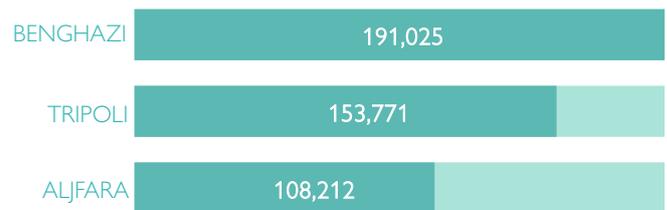


## Returnees

 **680,772**  
RETURNEES IN LIBYA

 **20%**  
INCREASE IN RETURNEES SINCE OCTOBER 2020

### TOP 3 REGIONS WITH RETURNEES



 **80%**  
OF IDPS LIVE IN SELF-PAID RENTED ACCOMMODATION

 **88%**  
OF RETURNEES LIVE IN THEIR PREVIOUS HOMES

 **94%**  
WERE DISPLACED DUE TO THE DETERIORATION OF THE SECURITY SITUATION

 **98%**  
RETURNED TO THEIR PLACES OF ORIGIN DUE TO IMPROVED SECURITY SITUATION

### IOM Libya conducted:

**2,040** INTERVIEWS WITH KEY INFORMANTS (Mobility Tracking)

**100%** COVERAGE

**663** COMMUNITIES (out of 667)

**100** MUNICIPALITIES (out of 100)



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 February 2021 – April 2022, representing round 41 of the DTM Mobility Tracking in Libya.

The trend of return of IDPs to their places of origin and the resulting decrease in the number of people displaced observed since the October 2020 ceasefire continued, with 680,772 individuals previously displaced returned to their places of origin, while 159,996 IDPs still identified as displaced by end of April 2022. This accounts for a 49 per cent reduction in the number of people internally displaced in Libya since the October 2020 ceasefire (when 316,415 IDPs were reported).<sup>1</sup>

During the reporting period IOM Libya’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) carried out additional consultations with members and representatives of IDPs and host communities to inform the UN Secretary General’s draft Action Agenda on Internal Displacement<sup>2</sup>. Previous similar consultations were carried out in Libya by DTM on behalf of the UN Secretary General’s High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement in July 2020 that informed the panel’s report<sup>3</sup>. Brief findings from these consultations are summarized on pages 6 - 9.

**IDPs**

**159,996**  
Individuals

**32,432**  
Families

**83**  
Municipalities

**407**  
Communities

**Returnees**

**680,772**  
Individuals

**136,155**  
Families

**56**  
Municipalities

**230**  
Communities

Fig 1 Libya displacement and return timeline



1 IOM DTM Libya (2020) IDP and Returnee Report 33 (September-October 2020) ([linked here](#))  
 2 Higher Level Panel on Internal Displacement ([more here](#))  
 3 Shinning a light on Internal Displacement: A Vision for the Future, report on displacement from UN SG’s Higher Level Panel on Internal Displacement ([linked here](#))

# CONSULTATIONS WITH IDPs AND HOST COMMUNITIES

## Introduction

Building on the report of the High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement<sup>4</sup>, the Secretary-General developed a draft Action Agenda on Internal Displacement to outline a common vision to address internal displacement with the goal of mobilizing action by the UN System, Member States and other key stakeholders. With 31 commitments by UN system entities, the Action Agenda aims to help IDPs find a durable solution to their displacement, prevent new displacement crises from emerging and ensure those facing displacement receive effective protection and assistance.

The findings presented here result from a round of additional consultations specifically conducted in Libya in March 2022. These findings aim to provide information on specific themes central to the Action Agenda, rather than seeking to achieve the same depth of geographic coverage and issues covered in 2020 during the earlier stages of the consultation process conducted on behalf of UN Secretary General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement.

## Methodology

From 6 – 13 March 2022, consultations in Libya were carried out through focus group discussions (FGDs) with both internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities in the three main municipalities of Tripoli, Benghazi and Sebha. The number of participants in each FGD ranged from 5 to 10 individuals with a total of 196 people, including 52 women (26%).

As shown in Figure 2, the consultations in all three locations engaged men, women, youth and elderly among the internally displaced populations while a specific consultation in Tripoli was held with IDPs with disabilities. Due to their specific communal and historical contexts, specific FGDs were carried out with IDPs displaced from Tawergha (in Benghazi and Tripoli) and with IDPs displaced from Murzuq (in Tripoli and Sebha).

Furthermore, nine focus group discussions were carried out with host community members covering three each in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sebha. As shown in Figure 3, the host community focus groups were also comprised of

men, women, youth and elderly people from amongst communities hosting IDPs. In addition, one FGD was also conducted at each location with a committee representing interests of IDP communities.

Fig 2 Diverse groups of IDPs were consulted via focus groups discussions including men, women, youth, elderly as well as people with disabilities along with IDP committees

Group Type	Benghazi	Tripoli	Sebha
Men	2	1	2
Women	2	2	2
Youth (18-24 years old)	1	1	2
Elderly (60+)	2	1	
People with disabilities		1	
Committee	1	1	1

Fig 3 Demographic diversity of Host Community consultations

Group Type	Benghazi	Tripoli	Sebha
Men	1	1	1
Women	1	1	1
Youth (18-24 years old)		1	1
Elderly (60+)	1		

Through 22 FGDs, a total of 140 IDPs were consulted, including 38 women and 102 men. 56 members of host communities, including 14 women and 42 men, were consulted via 9 FGDs. Initial findings of the focus group discussions are synthesized below.

## Time since displacement, and where do IDPs see themselves in next five years:

### Tawergha

During the FGDs, it became clear that IDPs displaced from Tawergha in 2011 are one of the oldest displaced groups in Libya.

A majority of Tawergha IDPs reported that they do not see themselves returning to Tawergha in next five years

<sup>4</sup> Shining a Light on Internal Displacement - A Vision for the Future; Executive Summary of the report can be accessed here.

unless their town is reconstructed. This includes rebuilding of homes, or receiving reparations to build them, rebuilding of public infrastructure and restoration of livelihood opportunities and basic services in Tawergha town.

Some IDPs also cited a lack of availability of dignified livelihoods in Tawergha as a barrier to their return whereas several IDPs from Tawergha also reported to have already found employment in their places of displacement and wished to be locally integrated.

All Tawergha IDPs consulted indicated that they are living in camp-like informal settlements in the cities of Benghazi and Tripoli, and reported inadequate living conditions and poor sanitation. Due to the socioeconomic and psychological impact of their displacement, some IDPs preferred to return to their homes as that was better than living in displacement while others expressed the opposite due to a lack of support in reintegration and reconstruction after return.

## Sirt

During the FGDs with committees representing IDP interests in Benghazi it was also stated that several of the IDPs displaced to Benghazi from other areas of origin such as Sirt (specifically those displaced in 2011) had returned by now due to different factors such as household level financial ability to reconstruct, whereas several IDPs still remained displaced due to multiple factors.

## Murzuq

During the FGDs in Tripoli and Sebha, the IDPs displaced from Murzuq municipality (in southern Libya) reported that they have been displaced during 2017 and 2019 due to armed conflict. Many IDPs expressed a wish to return to their homes in Murzuq during the next five years, but strongly highlighted that their return was not possible until the successful completion of peacebuilding and reconciliation processes. Several young IDPs aged 18 – 24 years old in Sebha also expressed that they would prefer to stay in Sebha than return to Murzuq.

Those displaced since 2019, while not exactly considered to be in a situation of protracted displacement yet, still risk facing protracted displacement due to similar reasons raised by other IDP groups, including destruction of homes in areas of origin, lack of support for reconstruction and in some cases, reservations around safety and security upon their return.

## Representation of IDPs and Host Communities in Processes Related to Durable Solutions:

A significant proportion of IDPs consulted via FGDs in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sebha highlighted the existence of committees, primarily composed of their community members without government or authority involvement. Most of these committees were established as “crisis committees” to respond to crises at the local level during the earlier stages of Libyan armed conflict, therefore their work was reported to be primarily focused only on short-term goals, and not on solutions to end displacement.

The IDPs reported that these committees support displaced families in need of immediate humanitarian assistance through assessments, coordination, awareness-raising activities and delivery of assistance.

Some of the IDPs from Tawergha (during the focus group with elderly) referred to a local council with the participation of head of households. The IDPs reported that this council had taken efforts which resulted in the signing of an agreement between the Tawergha and the Misrata communities regarding the return of displaced persons. However, they reported that the promised compensation for damaged personal properties - agreed to during the signing of this agreement - was not delivered upon.

Men participating in almost all IDP FGDs reported that they felt represented in committees working on displacement-related issues. Conversely, women and youth expressed that they did not feel represented.

Opinions amongst IDPs on whether they felt their preferences or views about their future were understood or heard varied. A majority of IDPs from Tawergha community (whether displaced in Benghazi or Tripoli) expressed that they were neither heard nor respected.

*“No, our voices are not heard, it is very rare that we find someone who listens to us”.*

- Statements of women IDP from Tawergha

In contrast, most IDPs from Murzuq displaced in Sebha (consulted in three different FGDs with men, women and youth separately) believed their voices were heard. IDP men

who were consulted in Sebha mentioned receiving support from the host community, though one youth explained further that while Sebha's host community do not oppose their intentions of staying in Sebha, it also does not seem to extend its support to include efforts aimed at finding a solution to their displacement.

Of note, IDPs with disabilities stated that there was no party willing to hear them, expressing that they felt left out of processes that aim to find a solution to displacement in Libya.

In a FGD with the various members of diverse crisis committees in Tripoli, even members of such committees reported feeling unheard in relation to their statements that IDPs were willing to return to their places of origin if appropriate and significant support to them was provided to rebuild their lives upon return. One of the participants when referring to the inadequacy of support received by IDPs upon return to their places of origin mentioned that the IDPs upon their return needed "construction materials and not cleaning items".

Throughout the consultations, all IDPs, committee members as well as the host community members expressed that they felt they had no role in broader durable solutions-related policy and decision-making, as there were not many effective channels of communication to convey their perspectives. Additionally, in the few instances where channels of communication and feedback did exist, they felt that the political uncertainty affecting Libya had limited the relevant national and regional authorities in terms of actions that could be taken towards finding solutions to displacement.

### Access to services

While a majority of IDPs consulted reported having access to various public systems and services, IDPs also highlighted some significant challenges in accessing public systems and services.

**IDPs from Murzuq in Tripoli** reported facing challenges in receiving wages due to lack of connectivity between bank branches; and identified lack of access to documentation such as passports and birth certificates that present barriers to accessing education and financial services.

A participant reported facing challenges in accessing their

earnings as payment of salaries of several Murzuq IDPs were suspended. For others, the lack of connectivity between bank branches prevented IDP customers from making withdrawals in branches outside of their areas of origin (from where they were displaced due to lack of security).

**IDPs from Murzuq to Sebha** reported facing challenges in accessing education for their children, particularly around the integration of children in schools. They also specifically reported lack of medication for chronic diseases, and cited potential discrimination (based on ethnic or communal differences) as a general challenge that they faced in accessing services.

**IDPs from Tawergha in Benghazi** reported a lack of sanitation facilities (regular garbage collection) in informal settlements, while access to health and education services was also limited due to financial constraints. FGD participants also reported that widowed and divorced women IDPs faced additional challenges in accessing public services compared to others perhaps due to their status and societal perceptions.

### Support from host communities to IDPs

According to host community members FGD participants, most IDPs in Libya had received support from host communities. One such participant from a host community in Tripoli reflected on their contributions, "We played a key role in resolving many issues related to IDPs, facilitating procedures in banks, education sector, and civil registry, as many families lost their official documents during their displacement. We were able to facilitate and issue all papers thanks to our personal relationships. We enrolled their (IDP) children in schools and completed all documents that IDPs were unable to extract from some administrations."

### Durable Solutions

In most of the FGDs with IDPs the sentiment about achieving durable solutions was generally negative in outlook. More specifically, IDPs from Tawergha who were consulted in Benghazi and Tripoli expressed that compared to a year ago, they were not any closer to finding a solution to their displacement nor establishing an independent life.

A woman IDP who was displaced within Benghazi said that "every year after another (sic) we move away from finding an end to displacement", and that IDPs are losing hope of rebuilding their lives.

In Benghazi, IDPs cited loss of income and livelihoods due to armed conflict and economic downturn as the factors preventing them from achieving durable solutions. This was reported to be compounded by rising inflation and high costs of rental accommodation.

Youth IDPs in the FGDs from Tawergha who were displaced in Tripoli expressed loss of hope in finding solutions to their challenges. They felt that they could not return to Tawergha since their houses were destroyed and could not afford to leave their current camp-like settlements due to high rental costs outside the city.<sup>5</sup>

Most IDPs consulted from Tawergha self-reported as being unemployed and reported difficulties finding work due to their ethnic identity as Tawerghans. An IDP with a disability stated that government support to find permanent, independent housing and decent work was critical in finding durable solutions for them.

### Individual agency and durable solutions

Some of the Murzuq IDPs IOM consulted in Sebha had hope in the ongoing processes of securing durable solutions, while also positively referring to their own protests and activism, which they felt have secured the attention of both authorities and the United Nations.

A youth IDP participant displaced from Murzuq to Sebha stated that “the youth movement has moved the stagnant waters [sic], and there has been a great deal of pressure on the authorities to take care of the displaced and [to address] the differences that exist [referring to the communal differences within the area of Murzuq municipality]. Because there’s a consensus amongst the politicians, the government is obliged to take the country to the curve of stability and nation-building.”

Some IDPs felt that their conditions had improved based on their own actions. A woman IDP who was displaced from Tawergha to Benghazi cited employment and education of her children in government schools as the main factors behind her choice for local integration outside the camp-like settlement used by Tawergha IDPs.

A youth IDP in Benghazi cited being closer to finding an end to displacement via self-reliance in building an independent life and future by working hard and diligently to acquire decent housing and life.

This sentiment was also echoed by other youth IDPs who expressed that the process of finding a durable solution

for them included achieving an independent life and not depending on authorities or the government.

### Host community perceptions

Similarly, the views amongst consulted host community members and the members of crisis or IDP committees also varied on whether IDPs were closer to achieving durable solutions compared to the previous year or not. Most participants in these FGDs also believed IDPs were not any closer to achieving durable solutions than the previous year. Those who expressed that durable solutions were perhaps closer to being achieved either referred to IDPs who had already returned to their places of origin or IDP families who had already locally integrated within their host communities.

### Brief Conclusions and Recommendations

The brief findings based on these additional consultations with IDPs and Host Community members in Libya to further inform the UN Secretary General’s draft Action Agenda on Internal Displacement reinforce the findings of the report published by the High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement<sup>6</sup>, indicating that perspectives and views of IDPs and host community members should be incorporated in efforts aimed at finding solutions to displacement to ensure that the whole of society is invested in finding solutions along with the whole of government approach recommended therein.

These brief findings also highlight a further need for in-depth solutions-focused assessments including further thematic consultations with various IDP groups based on their specific community dynamics, to better inform discussions and programming related to durable solutions.

Lastly, these brief findings indicate the diverse and complex nature of internal displacement in Libya where each displaced community face their own unique set of challenges and highlight different views on the finding durable solutions, which range from individual agency or self-reliance to a need or expectation of assistance in enabling achievement of durable solutions. Durable solutions programming in Libya must also acknowledge and engage these various perspectives.

<sup>6</sup> Shining a Light on Internal Displacement - A Vision for the Future; Executive Summary of the report can be accessed [here](#).

# DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN DYNAMICS

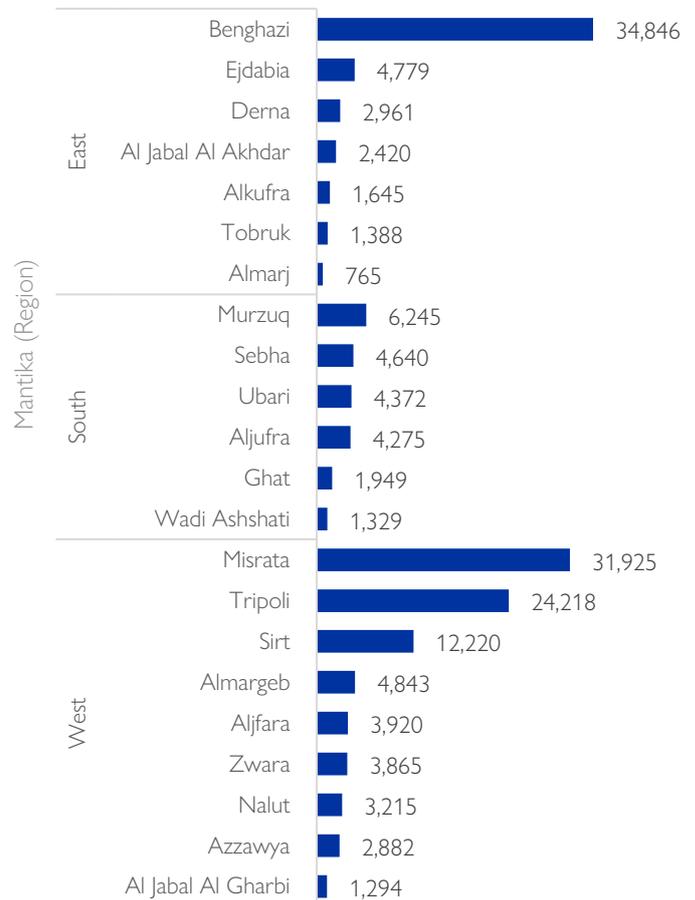
With no new mass internal displacements reported in Libya since October 2022, and the continued return of IDPs to their places of origin due to an improved general security situation, the regional distribution of IDPs in Libya has only seen slight changes over several rounds of data collection. During round 41 of Mobility Tracking data collection, by April 2022, the highest number of IDPs were 34,846 individuals who were displaced in the Benghazi mantika (region), followed by 31,925 IDPs displaced in Misrata mantika, and 24,218 IDPs in Tripoli mantika.

In Benghazi mantika 33,440 IDPs (96%) were displaced within the Benghazi municipality (baladiya) with the remaining four per cent in the municipalities of Alabyar (561 IDPs), Gemienis (365 IDPs), Sulog (325 IDPs) and Toukra (155 IDPs). This shows that Benghazi mantika (region) hosts the highest number of IDPs primarily because of the IDPs present in the Benghazi municipality, while only a small minority of IDPs were present in other municipalities of the eponymous Benghazi mantika (region). A majority of IDPs in Benghazi region (mantika) especially those displaced within the Benghazi municipality, face protracted displacement as a majority have been displaced since 2017 or earlier from neighborhoods within the municipality damaged by armed conflict.

The overall number of IDPs in the western regions of Libya remained close to the figure reported in the last round of the Mobility Tracking. The highest number of IDPs (31,925 individuals) were identified in the Misrata mantika (region) where IDPs were present in the municipalities of Misrata (15,570 individual IDPs), Zliten (12,390 IDPs), Bani Waleed (3,550 IDPs), and Abu Qurayn (415 IDPs). This shows that the region of Misrata hosts second highest number of IDP hosted by a region in Libya due to the IDPs present in the municipalities of Misrata and Zliten accounting for 88% of the IDPs in the region.

During Round 41, by the end of April 2022, the Tripoli region hosted 24,218 IDPs with IDPs present in the municipalities of Abusliem, Ain Zara, Hai Alandalus, Suq Aljumaa, Tajoura, and Tripoli. The highest number of IDPs in Tripoli mantika were present in the municipality of Tajoura (10,263 IDPs), Abusliem (5,970 IDPs) and Tripoli (3,250 IDPs) followed by other municipalities hosting smaller numbers. In the western regions, the Sirt mantika (region) was reported to host 12,220 IDPs, while the Almageb mantika hosted 4,843 IDPs.

Fig 4 Number of IDPs by region (mantika)



In the southern regions of Libya, 6,245 IDPs were identified in Murzuq mantika (region) followed by 4,640 IDPs in Sebha mantika and 4,372 IDPs in Ubari mantika. For further details on Libya displacement data please consult the accompanying full DTM dataset.

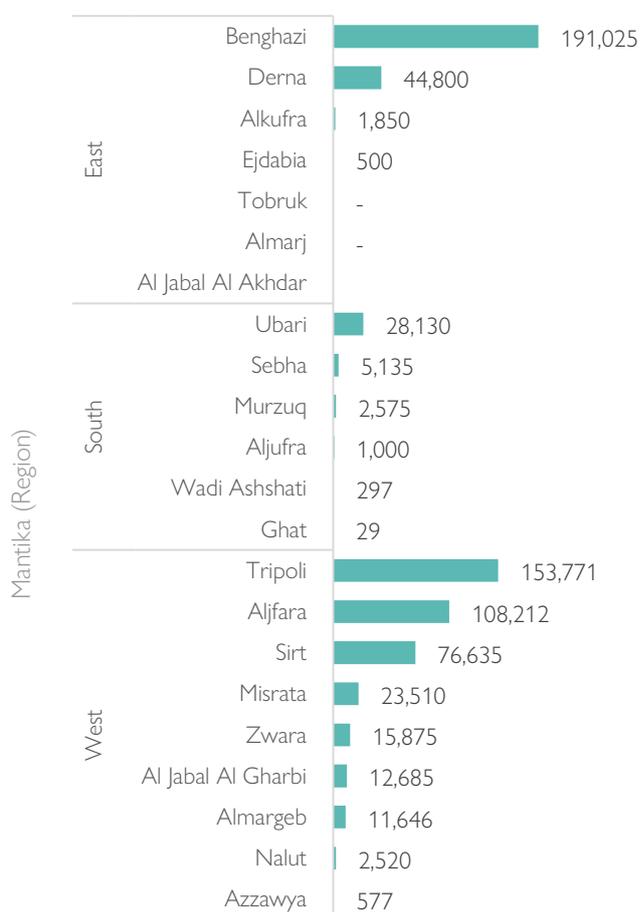
The total number of returnees in Libya increased from 673,554 to 680,772 individuals during February - April 2022 as previously displaced families continued to return to their places of origin. This represents an increase of 7,218 returnees to the number of returnees reported in the previous report of round 40. Consistent with the trend observed during most of 2021, the highest number of returnees during this round of data collection were identified in the regions (mantika) of Benghazi (191,025 returnees), Tripoli (153,771 returnees), Aljgara (108,212 returnees), Sirt (76,635 returnees) and Derna (44,800 IDPs) as shown in Figure 5.

For the eastern regions of Libya and overall in the country, the highest number of returnees in Libya have returned to their homes in Benghazi (191,025 individuals previously displaced). The second largest number of returnees returned to their places of origin in Tripoli region in the west, with 153,771 individuals returned by April 2022, followed by Aljgara with 108,212 individuals previously displaced having returned to their places of origin.

Data collected on drivers of displacement during February – April 2022 (Round 41) as in the previous rounds, show that displacement in Libya was primarily linked to security- related issues, such as the 2019-2020 armed conflict in Western Libya which caused the largest number of individuals recorded to become displaced since 2011. Correspondingly, improvements in Libya’s general security situation since late 2020 have resulted in the return of a significant number of displaced families to their places of origin.

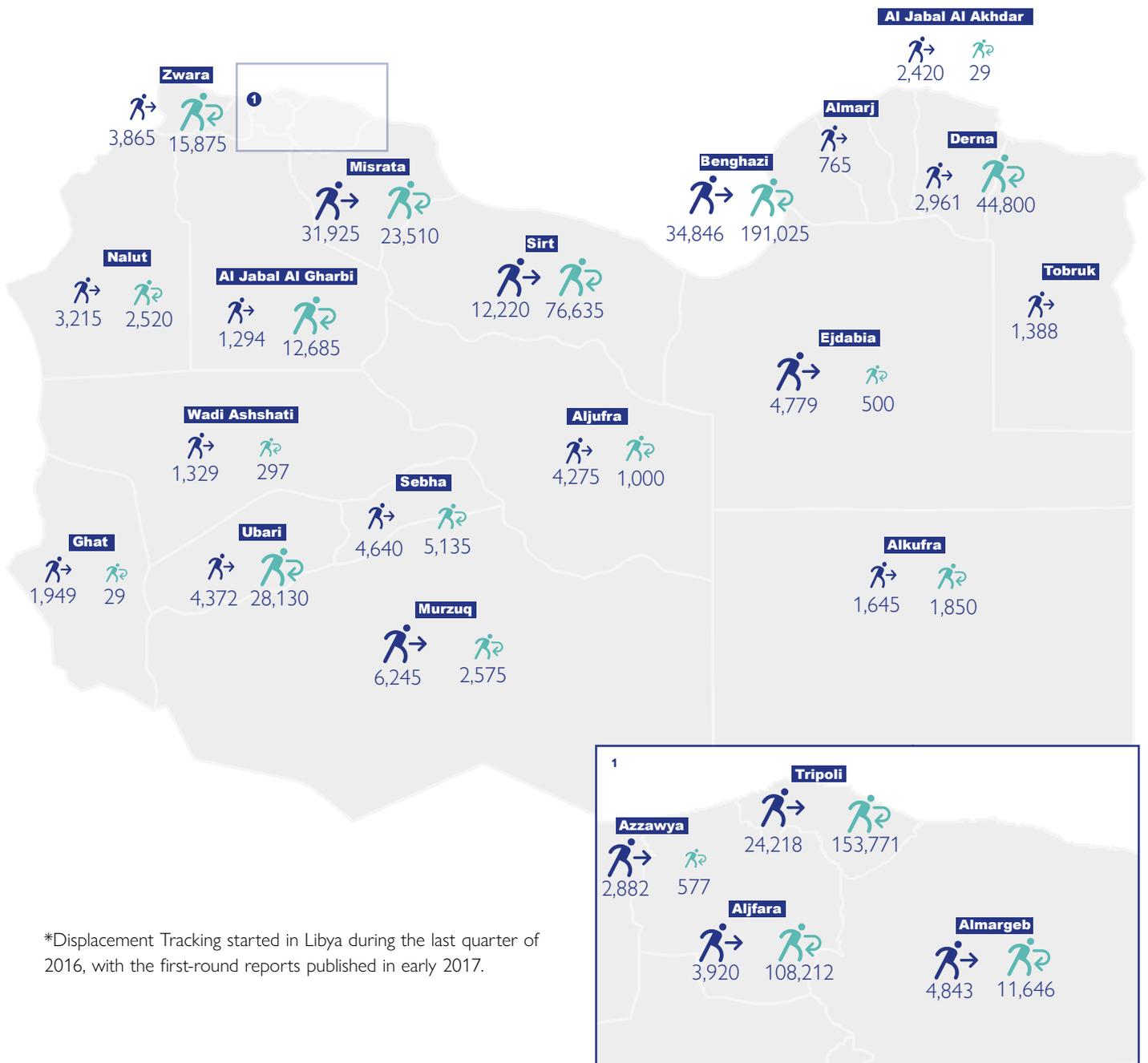
In round 41, 98 per cent of the key informant returnees said that improved security situation in their communities was the main driver for IDP decisions to return to their places of origin, among other factors.

Fig 5 Number of returnees by region (mantika)



# LOCATIONS OF DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN MAP

Fig 6 Map of IDPs and returnees by region (mantika)\*



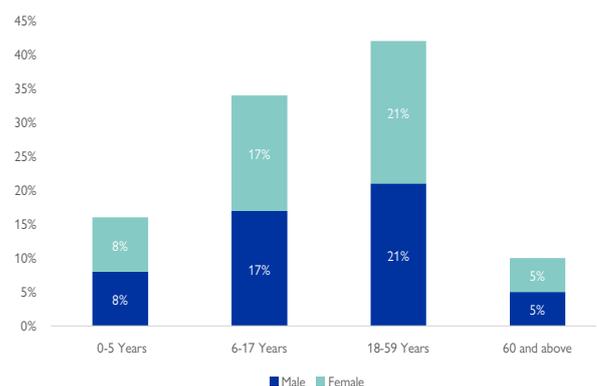
\*Displacement Tracking started in Libya during the last quarter of 2016, with the first-round reports published in early 2017.

## 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 2,563 IDP households profiled by IOM during 2022.



Fig 7 IDP Profiling: Age - Gender Disaggregation



## ANALYSIS OF DISPLACEMENT BY AREAS OF ORIGIN

As part of DTM Mobility Tracking, data on locations of origin for IDPs is also collected. However, this data is collected in locations of displacement and due to lack of formal registration or official records/database by location of origin, the figures reported are indicative estimates that cannot be triangulated with other records.

Regional (mantika level) analysis of these indicative estimates show that 41,963 IDPs currently displaced in Libya are from Benghazi mantika (region), followed by 26,120 IDPs from Tripoli region. The third-largest cohort of IDPs in Libya is from Tawergha town for whom figures are collected separately (outside of the mantika/region breakdown as presented in Figure 8) and triangulated with Tawergha community representatives. The fourth-largest cohort of IDPs by location of origin is from Murzuq with 15,829 IDPs displaced from Murzuq mantika (region).

### Benghazi

A majority of IDPs displaced from Benghazi mantika (region) are reported to be displaced within the Benghazi mantika (20,610 IDPs). Up to 13,400 IDPs from Benghazi mantika were also reported to be displaced in Misrata mantika, and close to 3,900 IDPs from Benghazi mantika were reported to be displaced in Tripoli mantika, with the rest displaced in various other locations.

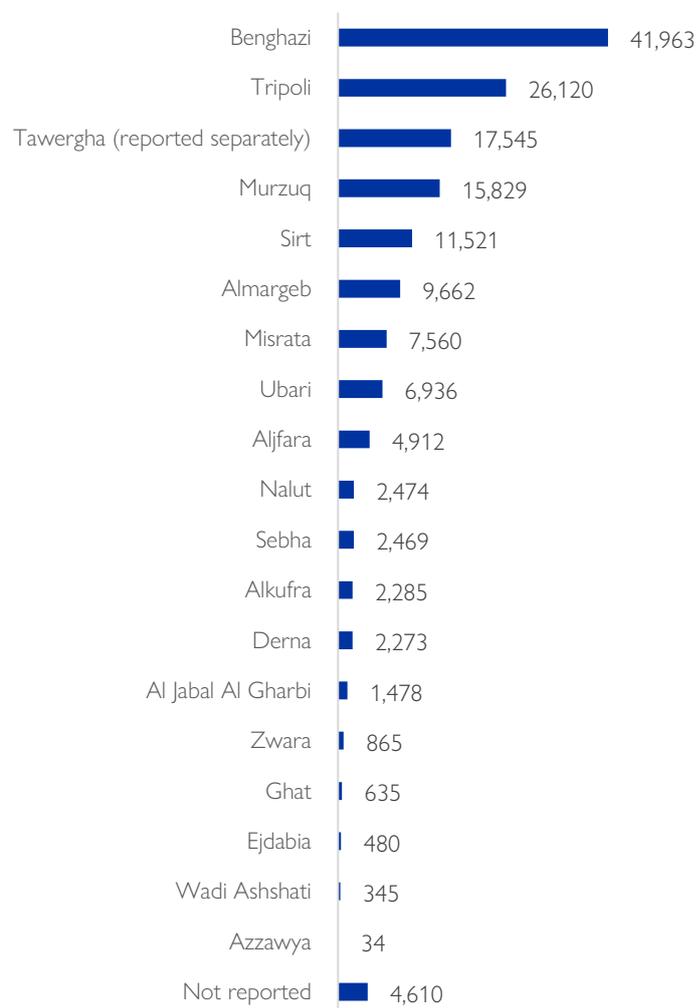
### Tripoli

A higher proportion of IDPs from Tripoli mantika (region) are also reported to be displaced within the region. Slightly more than 9,700 IDPs displaced from Tripoli mantika (37%) were displaced within the region, with the rest displaced in other regions including Misrata mantika where close to 8,000 IDPs were from Tripoli mantika (region).

### Tawergha

IDPs displaced from Tawergha constitute a specific case due to the nature and duration of their displacement, with over 17,000 IDPs reported to be still displaced from the town of Tawergha by end of April 2022 (Round 41). A majority of the IDPs from Tawergha are displaced in the regions of Benghazi and Tripoli, however, in early May over 2,000 IDPs from Tawergha were evicted from the informal camp-like settlements being used by them in Tripoli. Several evicted households are reported to have returned to their places of origin in Tawergha, while a majority is reported to be

Fig 8 Estimated IDP figures by area of origin (mantika / region level figures, except for Tawergha)

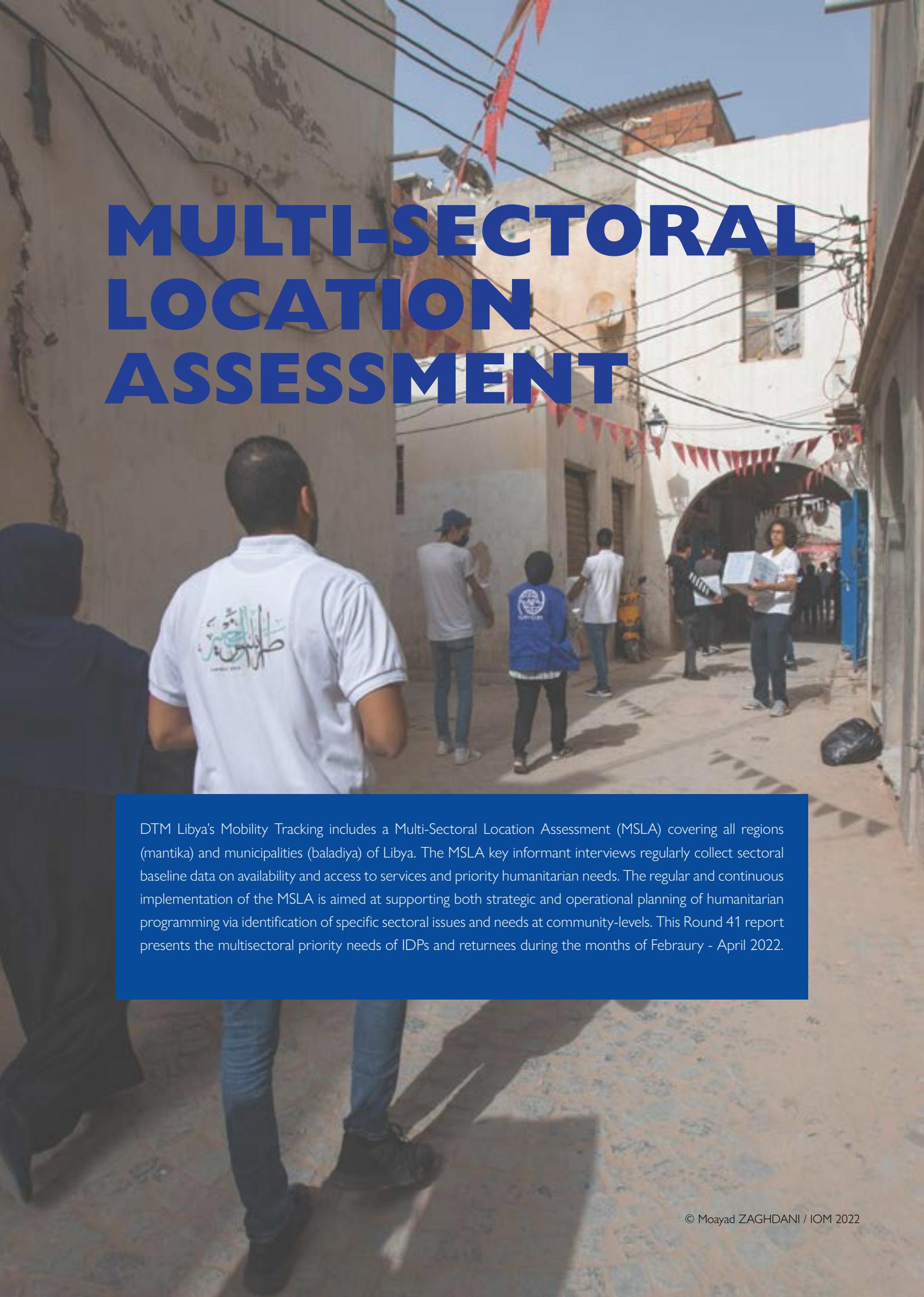


seeking accommodation elsewhere within Tripoli mantika (region) and neighbouring areas, with a few reported to have moved to Benghazi as well.

### Murzuq

IDPs displaced from Murzuq constitute the fourth largest cohort of IDPs by area of origin with over 15,000 IDPs reported as displaced from Murzuq mantika (region). A majority of the IDPs displaced from Murzuq (close to 75%) are reported to be displaced in the southern regions of Libya (with close to 4,900 Murzuq IDPs in Ubari, around 3,800 displaced within Murzuq mantika, and 2,800 in Sebha mantika). The remaining IDPs from Murzuq are displaced in other locations including Benghazi and Tripoli.

# 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 41 report presents the multisectoral priority needs of IDPs and returnees during the months of February - April 2022.

## HUMANITARIAN PRIORITY NEEDS

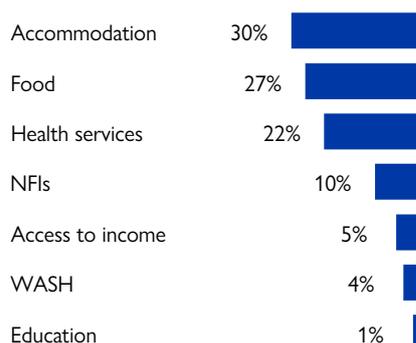
The top three humanitarian priority needs for IDPs remained consistent between Round 40 and Round 41 of reporting. Accommodation, food assistance, and access to health services were identified as priority needs for IDPs in round 41 (figure 10).

The top priority needs identified by local key informants for returnees included food, access to health services, and non-food items (NFIs) as shown in Figure 12.

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



Fig 10 Priority Needs of IDPs (Ranked)



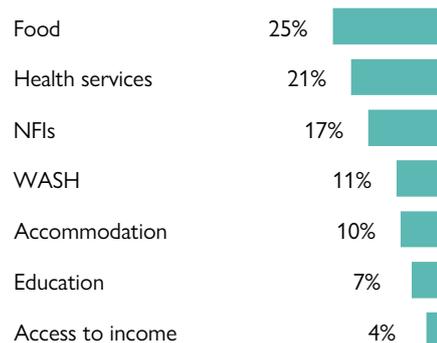
Access to health services surpassed needs related to NFIs as a priority during Round 40 reporting, and remain in this position during round 41 reporting (figure 10).

Figures 9 and 11 below 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 11 Priority humanitarian needs of returnees (ranked) for top three regions (mantika) with highest returnee populations.



Fig 12 Priority Needs of Returnees (Ranked)

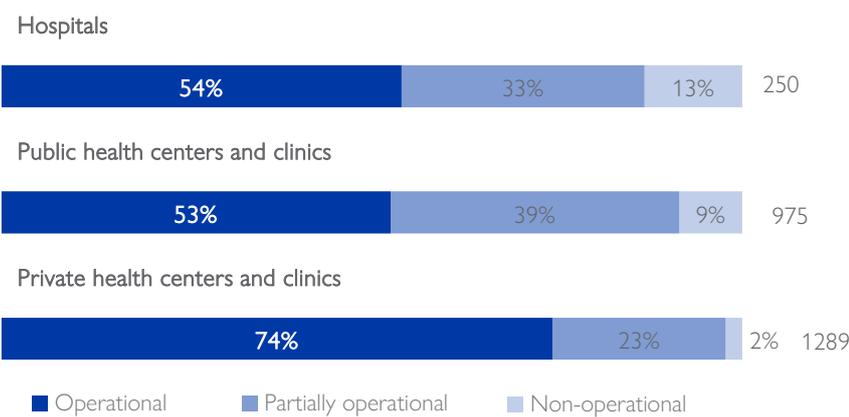


## HEALTH

IOM's DTM Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) found that 54% of hospitals, 53% of public and 74% of private health centres and clinics in Libya were reported to be operational. 13% of hospitals, 9% of public, and 2% of private health centres and clinics were reported to be non-operational. Similar to previous rounds of reporting, private health centres and clinics were more often reported operational compared to hospitals and public health centres and clinics. Figure 13 provides detailed statistics on reported operational, partially operational, and non-operational private and public health facilities.

Regarding the 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. Access to medicines has steadily decreased between April 2021 and April 2022 (Figure 15). The number of municipalities reporting irregular supply of medication increased from 78 in Round 38, to 84 in Round 39, 87 in Round 40, 88 in Round 41. This suggests that the supply chain of essential medications in Libya remains unstable.

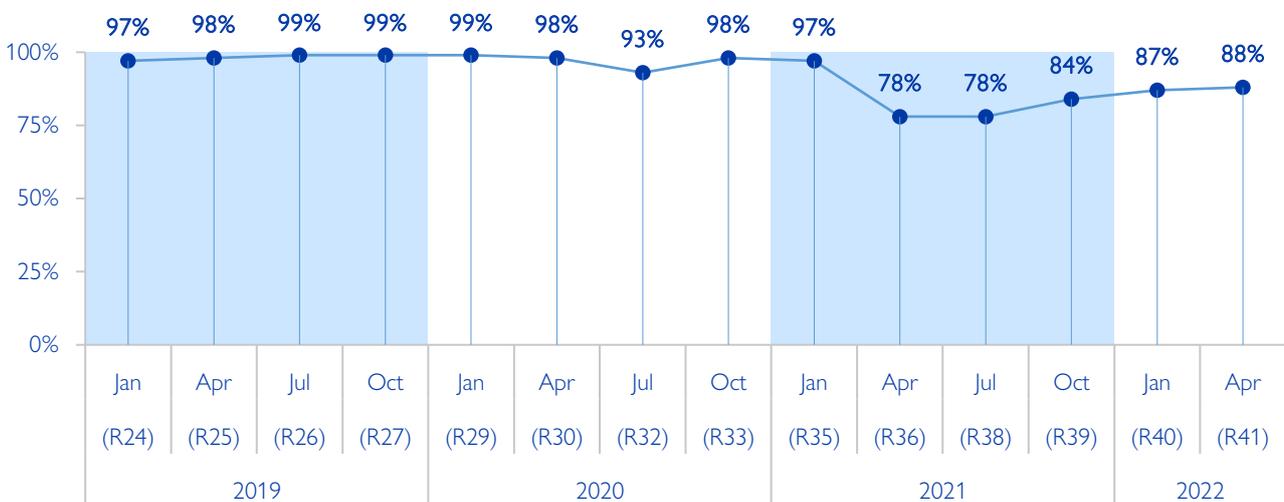
Fig 13 Availability of health services in the assessed municipalities



Inadequate access to medication reported in 88 of 100 municipalities in Libya



Fig 14 Percentage of baladiyas with irregular access to medicine from 2019 to 2022

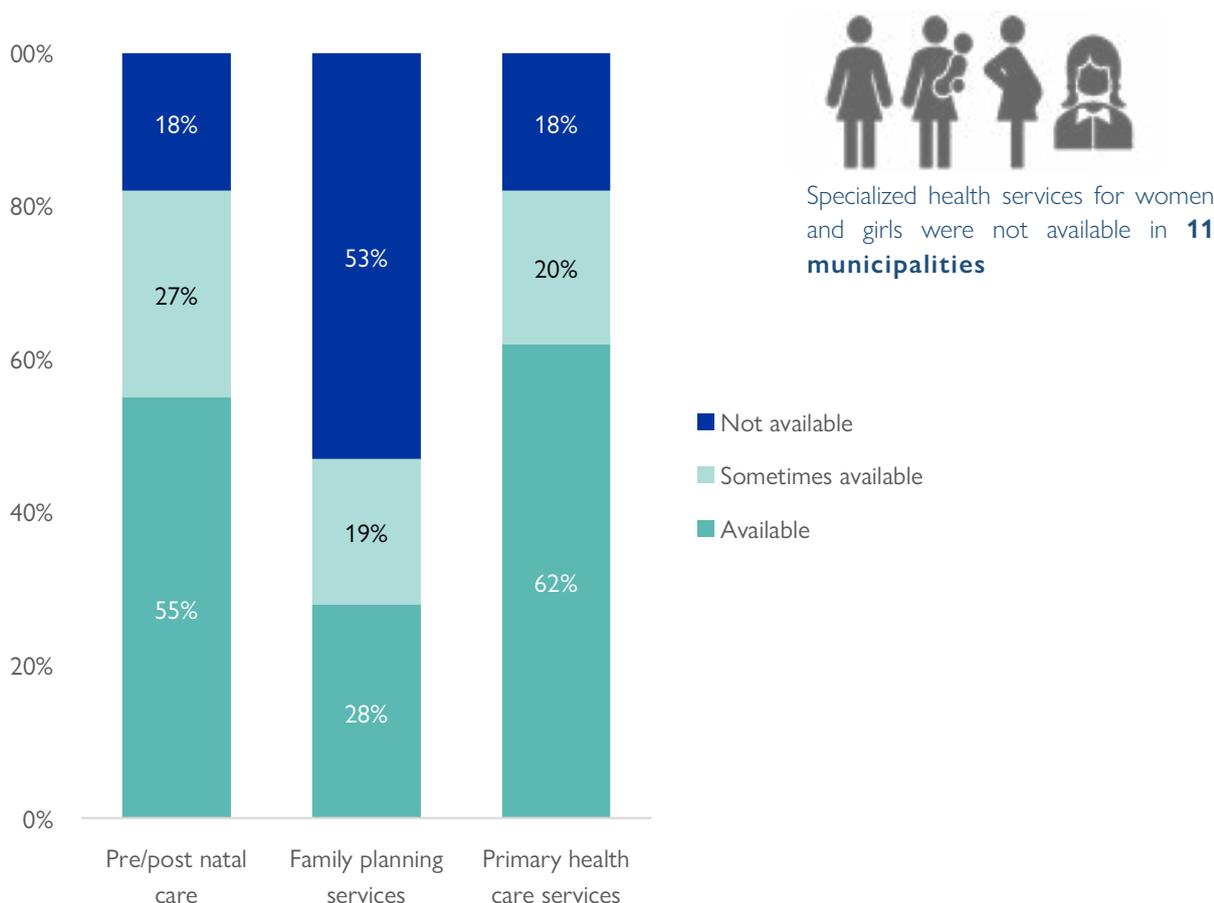


## WOMEN AND GIRLS' ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

During Round 41 of the DTM Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) Mobility Tracking process, specific questions were asked to understand women and girls' access to gender-specific health services. Overall, when asked about the availability of specialized health services for women and girls in their municipalities, 11 municipalities reported that there were no gender-specific health services available, while a further 11 municipalities reported that having only one gender-specific service available.

When asked about the availability of health services for women across Libya's 100 municipalities, key informants reported that access to family planning services was not available in 53% of the municipalities while access to pre or post-natal care and primary health care services were not available in 18% of the municipalities. Limited access to pre and post-natal care, family planning services, and primary health care services was reported in 27%, 19%, and 20% of municipalities respectively as shown in Figure 16.

Fig 15 Availability of health services for women and girls at health facilities



## SECURITY AND MINE ACTION

In Round 41, 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). UXO presence was reported in 12 municipalities during Round 41 of data collection (April 2022).

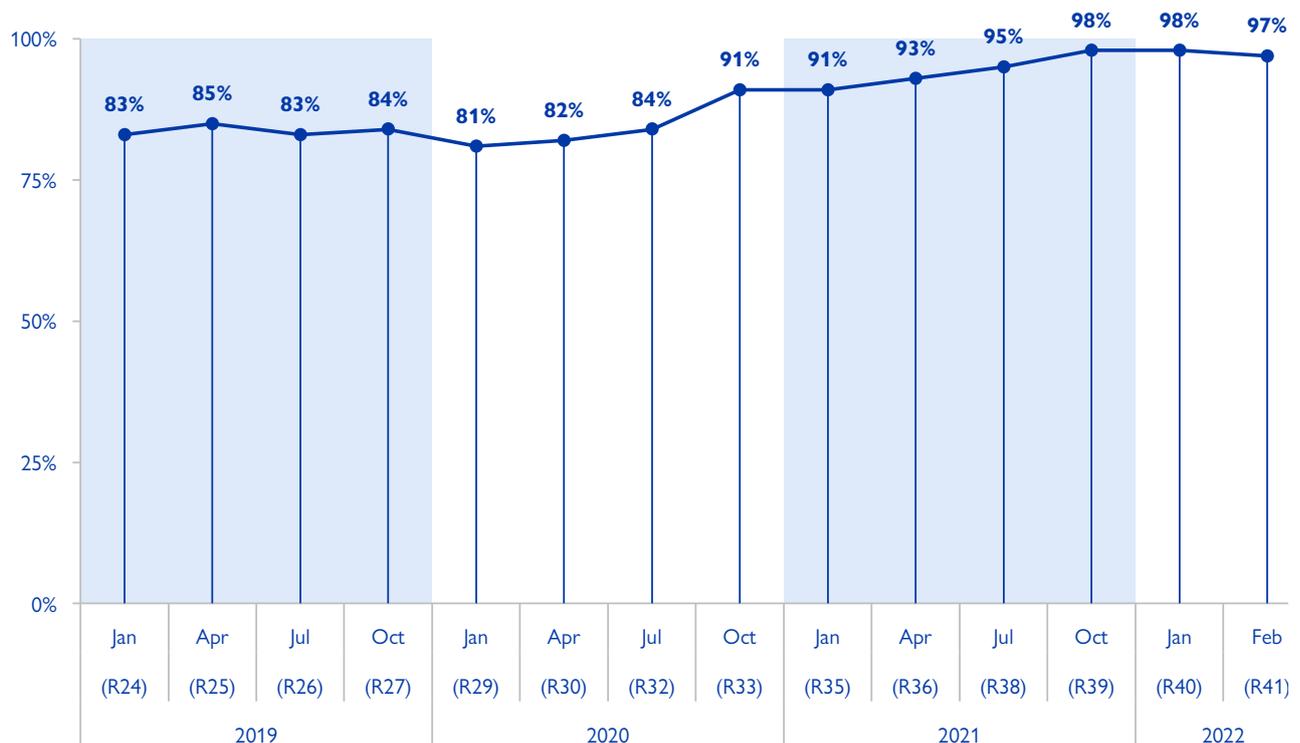
Residents reported as not being able to move safely within their area of residence in the municipalities of Al Kufra, Murzuq and Aljufra.

In municipalities where movement was restricted, the main reasons reported were related to insecurity (Alkufra), and presence of explosive hazards (Aljufra and Murzuq). Overall, respondents have noted less movement restrictions since 2019 as shown in Figure 17.

Fig 16 Presence of UXOs reported in 12 municipalities



Fig 17 Reasons for restrictions on freedom of movement as reported from 2019 to 2022



## EDUCATION

During the reporting period, limited local level COVID-19 related restrictions such as school closures were reported. As in Round 40, three per cent of public schools and one per cent of private schools were reported as non-operational for reasons unrelated to COVID-19 (see Figure 18 for further details). Notably, a slightly higher proportion of public schools were reported to be non-operational compared to private schools, which suggests potential implications for equitable access to education.

Between February – April 2022, 31 schools across 10 different municipalities were reported as fully destroyed. A total of 151 schools were reported as partially damaged across 33 different municipalities, and 13 schools were reported to be used as shelter for IDPs across five different municipalities (Figure 19).

Fig 18 Operational and non-operational schools

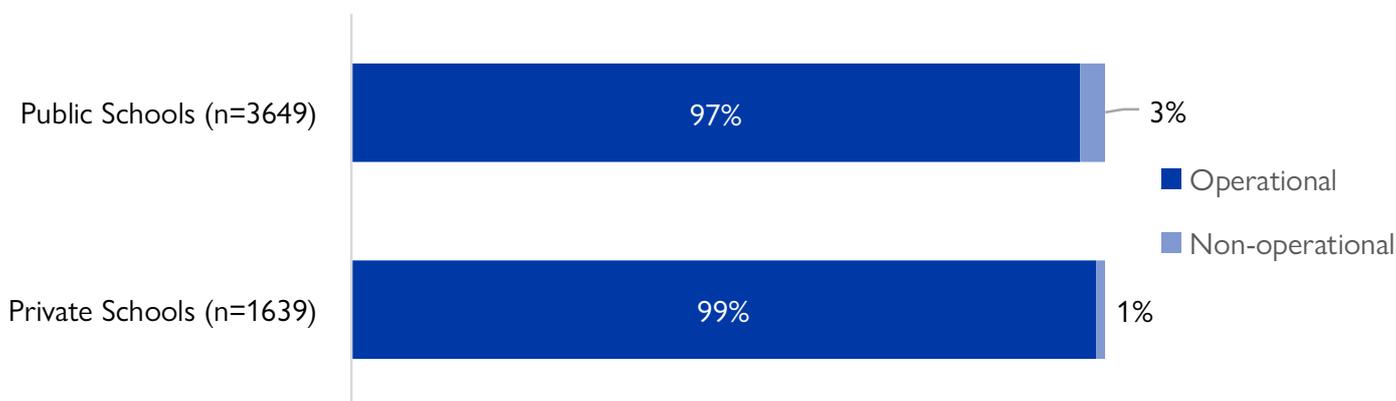
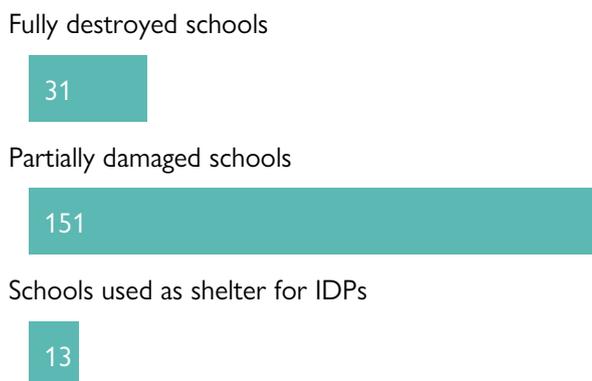


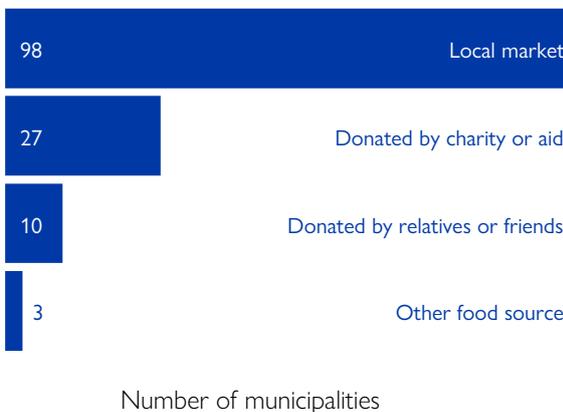
Fig 19 Number of schools reported as partially and completely destroyed or being used as shelter for IDPs



FOOD

In all but two municipalities of Libya, local markets, such as grocery stores, supermarkets, and open markets, were reported to be the main source used by residents to purchase food items, including both IDPs and returnees. In 27 municipalities food distributions by charity or aid organizations were also identified as a source of food supply for vulnerable populations as shown in Figure 20 below.

Fig 20 Sources of food supplies for residents by number of municipalities (multiple choice)



The modes of payment utilized for purchasing food were reported as payments in cash, followed by ATM cards and purchases made on credit (see figure 21 on the right).

Cost was regarded as the biggest obstacle to obtaining adequate food supply to meet household needs. Prices were reported as too expensive by key informants in 97 municipalities (compared to 86 per cent of municipalities accessed in Round 40, January 2022). This suggests that inflation is increasing.

IN **98%** MUNICIPALITIES LOCAL MARKETS WERE THE MAIN SOURCE OF ESSENTIAL FOOD ITEMS

Fig 21 Various modes of payment used for purchasing food by number of municipalities (multiple choice)

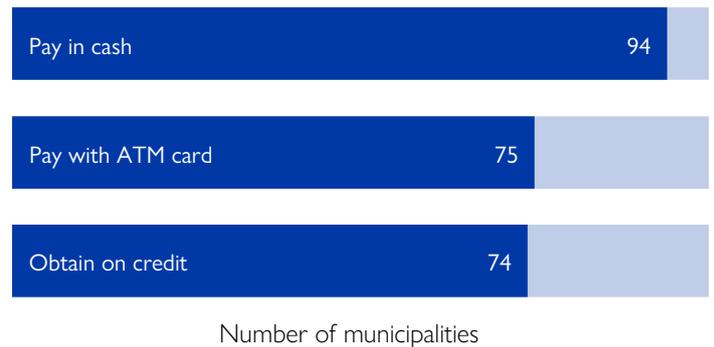


Fig 22 Main problems related to food supply



## 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 was one of the main barriers faced by affected populations in accessing them. In 18 municipalities poor item quality in local markets was also a challenge. Key informants in 15 municipalities indicated that the distance to local markets was a key challenge.

The most common NFI needs of IDPs and returnees were mattresses, hygienic items, clothes, portable lights, and hygiene items. With the end of the winter months, the need for heaters dropped.

Fig 23 Main challenges reported in obtaining the required Non-Food Items (multiple choice)

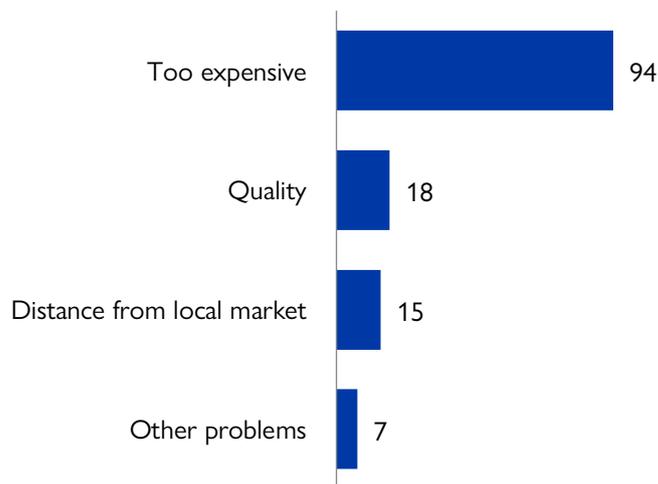
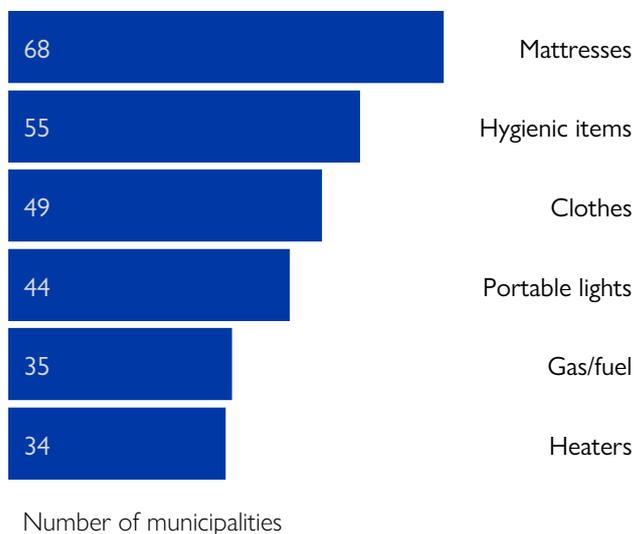


Fig 24 Most reported priority Non-Food Items in need (multiple choice)



## ACCOMMODATION

As displayed in Figure 29, during February - April 2022, 80% of all IDPs identified in Libya were reported to be residing in privately rented accommodation, while 8% were staying with host families without paying rent, and 11% were taking shelter in other settings including public buildings and informal camp-like settings.

For families who were previously displaced and now returned to their places of origin, 88% were reported to have returned and staying in their own houses. The remaining returnees were with host families (6%), in rented accommodation (5%), or utilizing other accommodation arrangements (1%) primarily due to being unable to return to their original housing due to damaged buildings and infrastructure.

Fig 25 Accommodation types utilized by IDPs

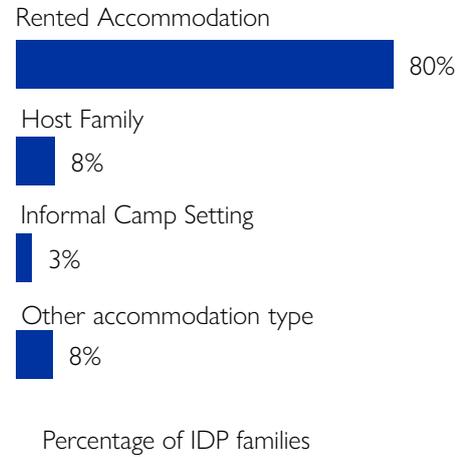


Fig 26 Accommodation types utilized by returnees

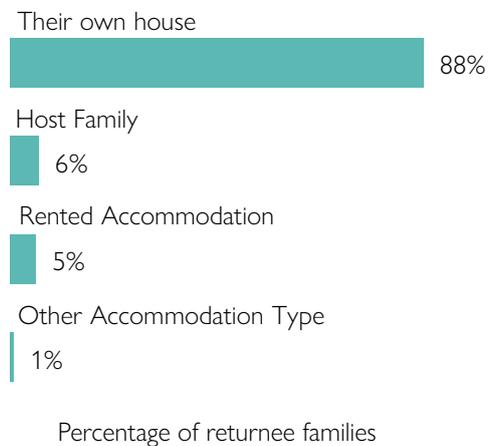
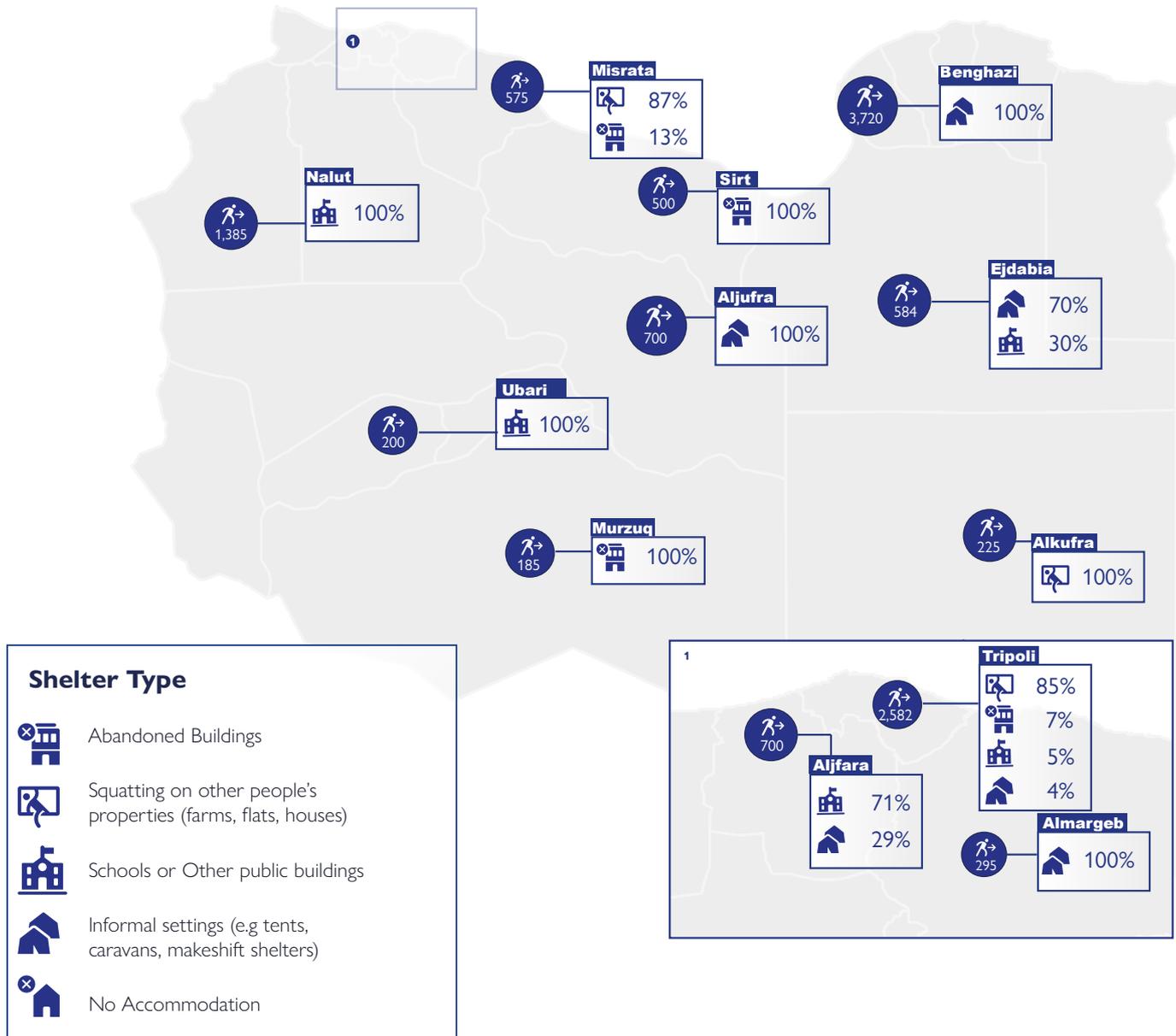


Fig 27 Map of public shelter or communal accommodation types used by IDPs by location

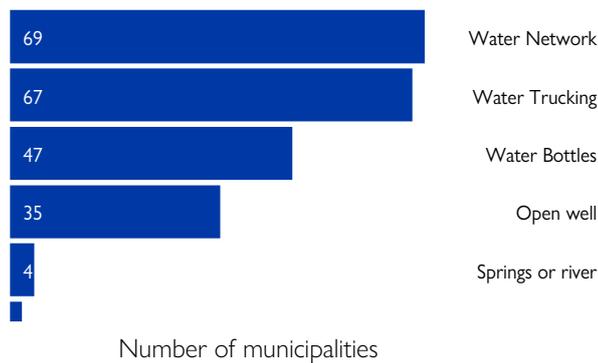


## WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Residents in 69 municipalities were reported to have to access water through the water network. The distribution of the main water sources reported can be seen in Figure 28.

The most frequently-cited obstacle related to access to

Fig 28 Sources of water in use by the number of municipalities (multiple choice)



water for IDPs and returnees was the high cost of accessing water, as expressed by key informants in 59 municipalities. In 39 municipalities available water was reported as unsafe for drinking or cooking. Key informants in 27 municipalities reporting having no problem in accessing water.

Fig 29 Challenges related to water availability by number in municipalities (multiple choice)

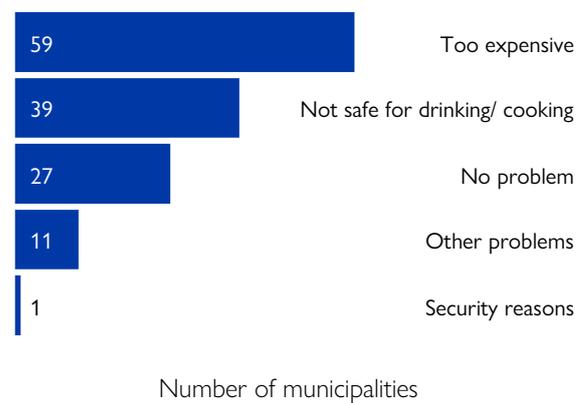
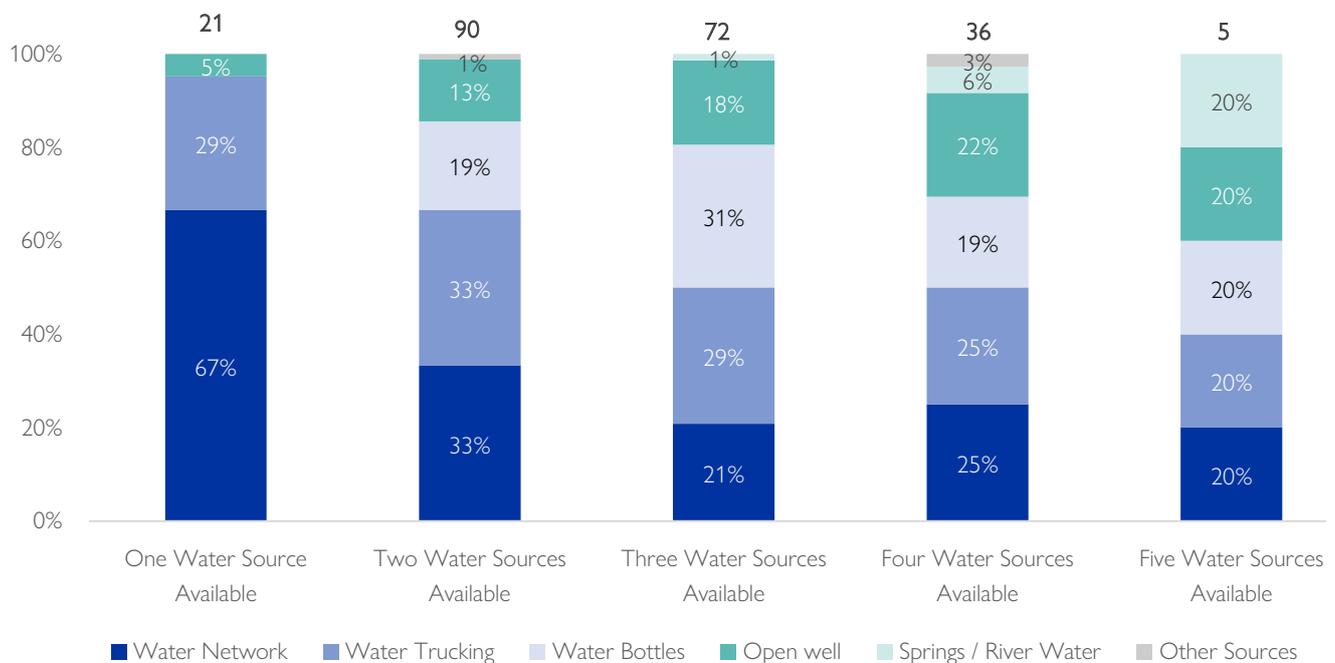


Fig 30 Analysis of the number of water sources in use by municipality and their diversity



## METHODOLOGY

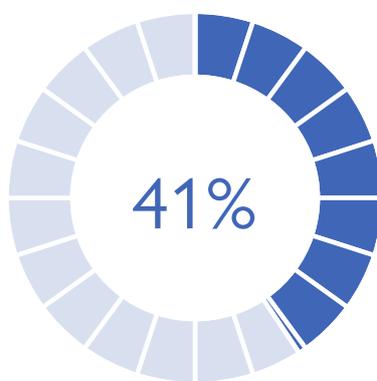
The data in this report is collected through DTM's Mobility Tracking module. Mobility Tracking gathers data through key informants at both the municipality and community level on a bi-monthly data collection cycle and includes a Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) component that gathers multisectoral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

In Round 41 DTM assessed all 100 municipalities in Libya. 2,040 key informant interviews (KIIs) were conducted during this round. 376 KIIs were carried out at municipality level and 1,664 at community level. 33% KIIs were with representatives from various divisions within municipality offices (Social Affairs, Muhalla Affairs etc.), 11% were local crisis committee representatives, 11% were from civil society organizations, and 10% were with community/ tribal representatives. 7% KIIs were with women key informants, whereas 93% were men.

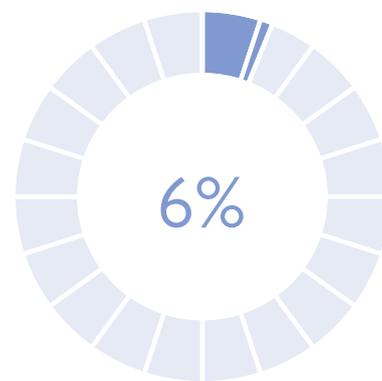
50% of data collected was rated as "very credible" during Round 41, while 41% was rated "mostly credible", and 6% was "somewhat credible". This rating is based on the consistency of data provided by the key informants, questions on their sources of data, and whether data provided is in line with general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



Very Credible



Mostly Credible



Somewhat Credible

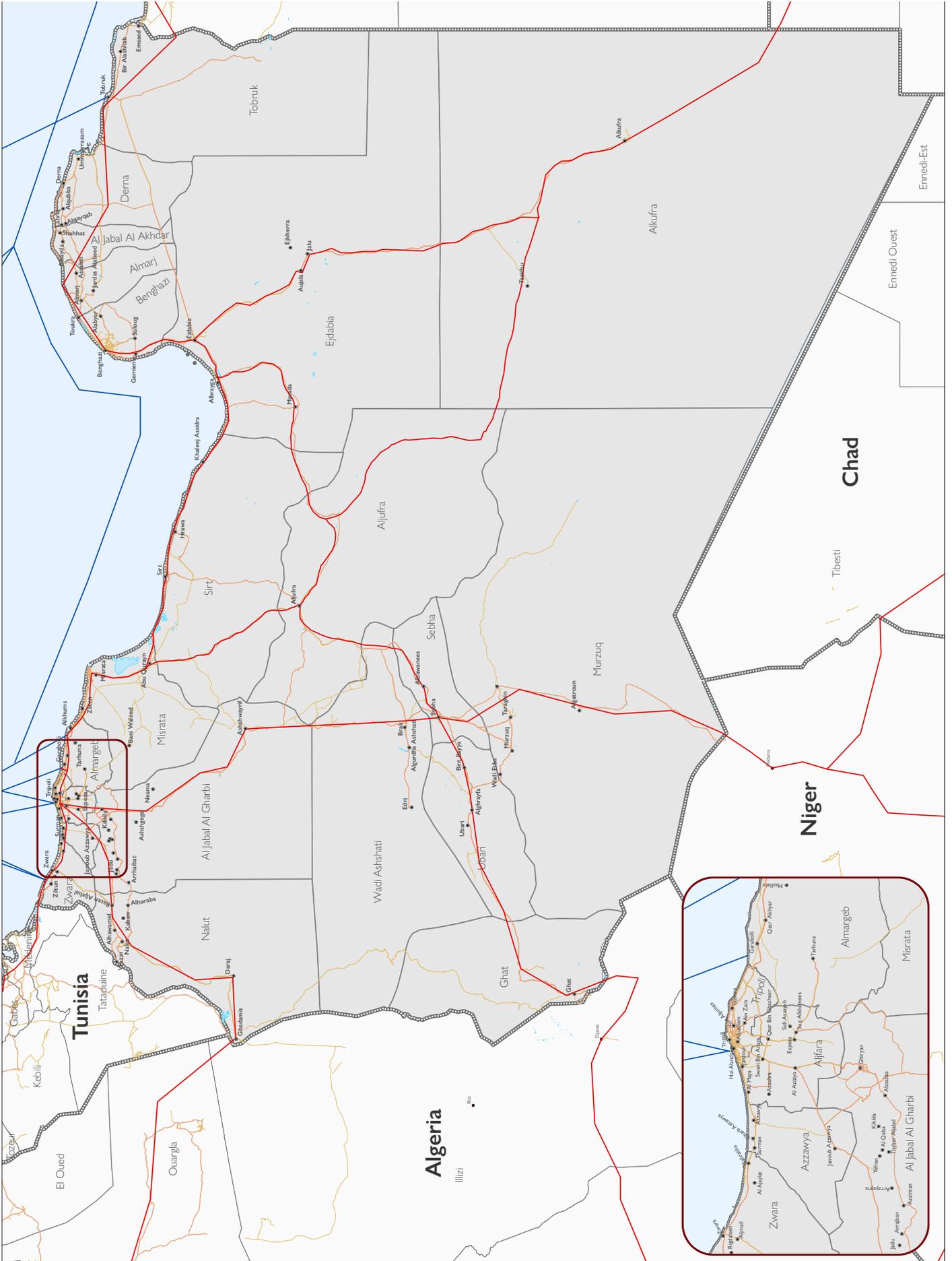
### IOM Data collection in numbers

 **93** Enumerators

**2,040** Interviews with key informants  
(Round 41, Mobility Tracking)

**100%**  
coverage

# REFERENCE MAP - LIBYA



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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