

IOM LIBYA

# IDP AND RETURNEE REPORT

## ROUND 42

May - June 2022



**DTM**



Project funded by  
the European Union

**Cover photo:**

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme not only collects primary data through field assessments, but also supports partners via various data capacity building and advocacy activities. During summer 2022, DTM staff has delivered several capacity building and training sessions, such as the one in cover photo on Humanitarian Information Management.

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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
Health .....	11
Security and Mine Action.....	12
Education.....	13
Food.....	14
NFI and Access to Markets.....	15
Accommodation .....	16
Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) .....	18
Methodology .....	19
Reference Map - Libya .....	20

# KEY FINDINGS

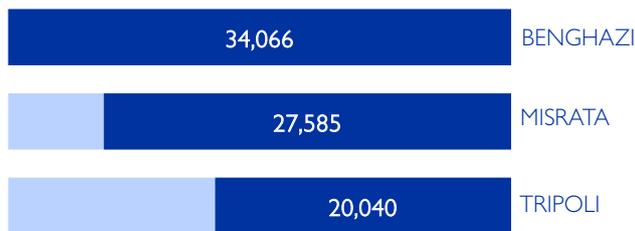
Round 42 (May - June 2022)

## IDPs

 **143,419**  
IDPS IN LIBYA

 **55%**  
REDUCTION IN IDPS SINCE OCTOBER 2020

### TOP 3 REGIONS WITH IDPs

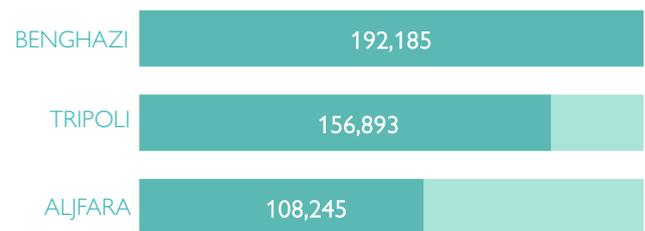


## Returnees

 **688,121**  
RETURNEES IN LIBYA

 **21%**  
INCREASE IN RETURNEES SINCE OCTOBER 2020

### TOP 3 REGIONS WITH RETURNEES



 **81%**  
OF IDPS LIVE IN SELF-PAID RENTED ACCOMMODATION

 **87%**  
OF RETURNEES LIVE IN THEIR PREVIOUS HOMES

 **93%**  
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:

**2,051** 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 May – June 2022, representing round 42 of the DTM Mobility Tracking in Libya.

The number of people internally displaced (IDPs) in Libya continued to decrease during the reporting period as 143,419 individuals (29,194 families) were identified to be displaced by June 2022 compared to 159,996 IDPs identified in the previous round. Since the October 2022 ceasefire the number of people internally displaced in Libya has reduced by 55 per cent (when 316,415 IDPs were reported) indicating that, because of improved security situation resulting from cessation of armed conflict, potentially more than half of the IDPs displaced at the peak of the crisis have found durable solutions.<sup>1</sup>

By June 2022, a total of 688,121 individuals previously displaced were reported to have returned to their places of origin in 56 municipalities that had been previously affected by armed conflict or insecurity.

The number of IDPs displaced currently is the lowest recorded in Libya since 2016, when the displacement tracking started in the country, as seen in Figure 1. While several instances of localized armed clashes in Tripoli were reported during the reporting period no new mass displacement was reported during May - June 2022.

### IDPs

**143,419**  
Individuals

**29,194**  
Families

**82**  
Municipalities

**395**  
Communities

### Returnees

**688,121**  
Individuals

**137,617**  
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](#))

## DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN DYNAMICS

During round 42 of DTM Mobility Tracking data collection, by June 2022, the highest number of IDPs were reported to be present in the Benghazi mantika (region) with 34,066 individuals displaced, followed by 27,585 IDPs displaced in Misrata mantika, and 20,040 IDPs in Tripoli mantika.

A majority of IDPs in Benghazi region (mantika) are displaced from their homes within the Benghazi municipality (32,660 individuals displaced) and have been displaced since 2017 or earlier.

A decrease in the number of IDPs displaced in the western regions of Libya was reported during the data collection period for round 42 (May - June 2022) with 74,498 IDPs displaced compared to 88,382 IDPs reported to be displaced in western Libya (round 41, April 2022) indicating a reduction in displacement and potential return of IDPs to their places of origin.

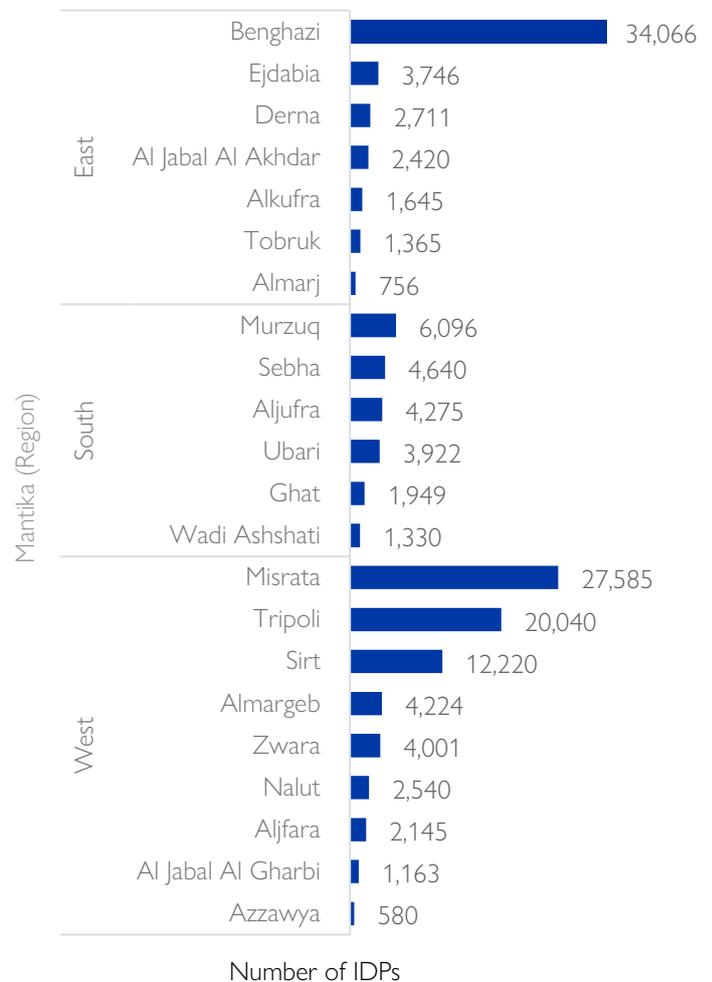
In western Libya, the highest number of IDPs were identified in Misrata mantika (region) where 27,585 IDPs were reported to be displaced in the municipalities of Misrata (15,570 individual IDPs), Zliten (8,050 IDPs), Bani Waleed (3,550 IDPs), and Abu Qurayn (415 IDPs).

During round 42 of the DTM Mobility Tracking data collection, 20,040 IDPs were displaced in Tripoli region's municipalities of Abusliem (5,970 IDPs), Ain Zara (450 IDPs), Hai Alandalus (1,890 IDPs), Suq Aljumaa (1,810 IDPs), Tajoura (6,670 IDPs), and Tripoli (3,250 IDPs).

The number of IDPs in Sirt mantika (region) remained unchanged with 12,220 IDPs reported as displaced (the same as the previous round), while 4,224 IDPs were identified to be displaced in Almageb mantika.

In the southern regions of Libya, 6,096 IDPs were identified in Murzuq mantika (region) followed by 4,640 IDPs in Sebha mantika and 4,275 IDPs identified in Aljufra mantika. The number of IDPs in Ubari mantika decreased to 3,922 individuals displaced compared to 4,372 IDPs reported during the previous round of data collection (April 2022). For further details on Libya displacement data please consult the accompanying full DTM dataset.

Fig 2 Number of IDPs by region (mantika)

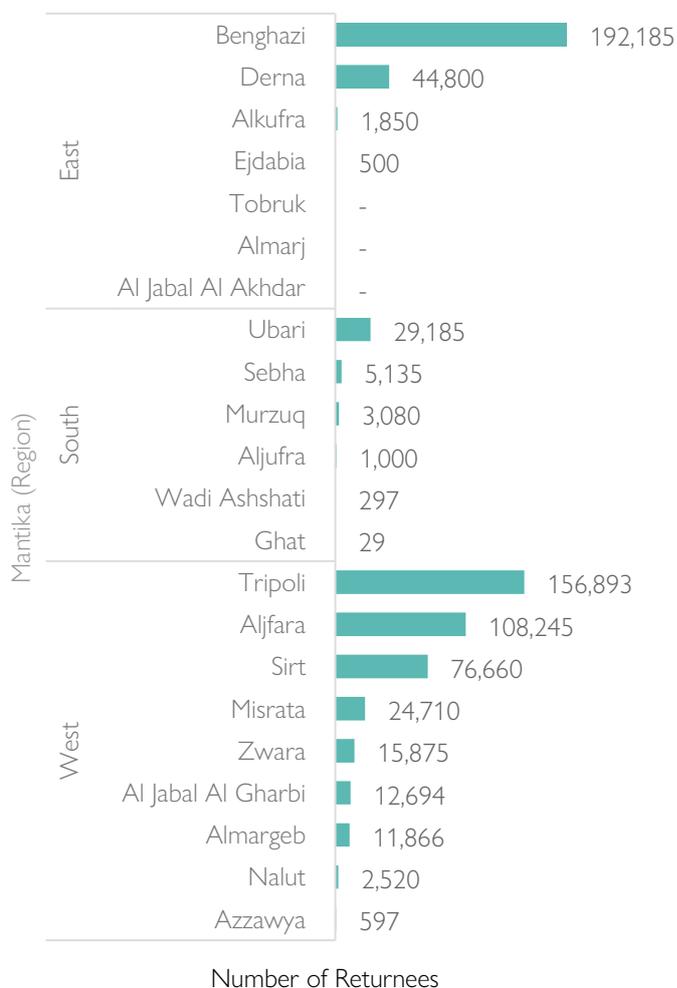


The total number of returnees in Libya (previously displaced IDPs now returned to their places of origin) increased slightly from 680,772 (round 41, April 2022) to 688,121 individuals during May - June 2022 as IDPs continued to return to their places of origin. Consistent with the trends observed during the last two years, the highest number of returnees were identified in the regions (manatik) of Benghazi (192,185 returnees), Tripoli (156,893 returnees), Aljbara (108,245 returnees), Sirt (76,660 returnees) and Derna (44,800 returnees) as shown in Figure 3.

Like the previous reports, the data collected on drivers of displacement during May–June 2022 (round 42) consistently shows that displacement in Libya was primarily linked to insecurity resulting from armed conflict. Correspondingly, improvements in Libya’s general security situation since late 2020 have resulted in return of a significant number of displaced families to their places of origin, while several previously displaced families with financial security, familial and social ties in areas of displacement, and access to livelihoods were also reported to have potentially opted to locally integrate and settle in their areas of displacement.

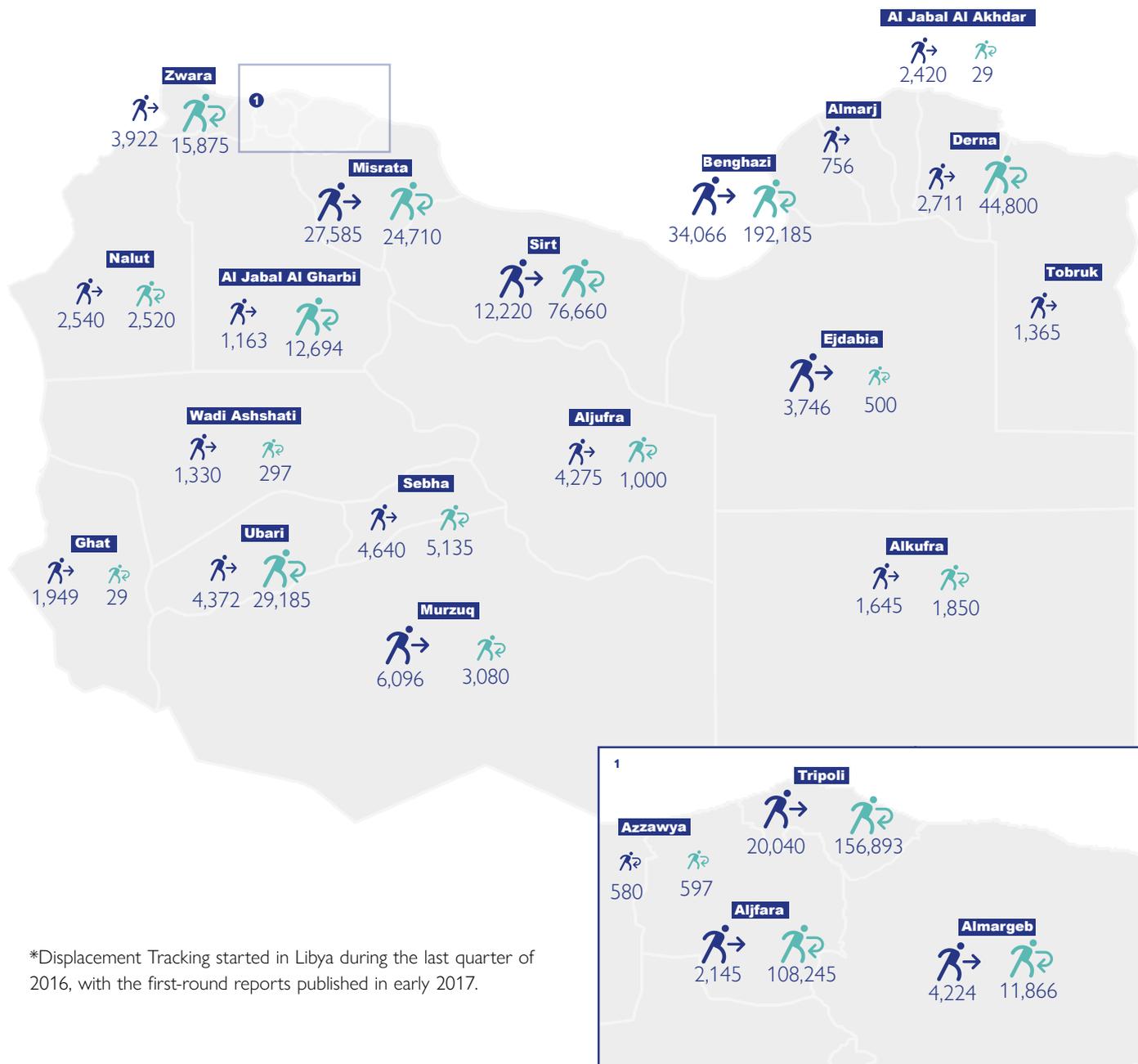
During round 42, 98 per cent of key informants reported that an improved security situation in their communities was the main driver for returning IDPs’ decisions to return to their places of origin, among other secondary factors such as improvements in the economic situation in areas previously affected by armed conflict.

Fig 3 Number of returnees by region (mantika)



# LOCATIONS OF DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN MAP

Fig 4 Map of IDPs and returnees by region (mantika)\*



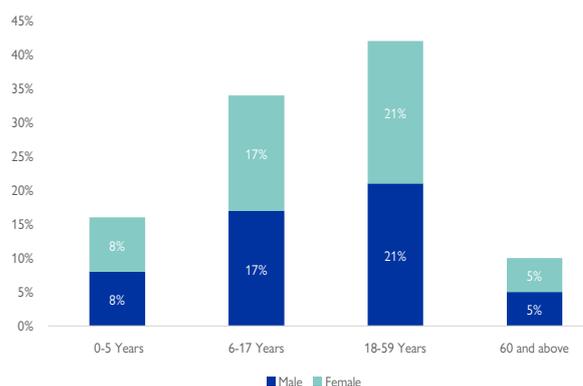
\*Displacement Tracking started in Libya during the last quarter of 2016, with the first-round reports published in early 2017.

## DEMOGRAPHICS

DTM rapid profiling of displaced families reached via IOM assistance or assessed for assistance via household surveys identified that the IDP households in Libya are composed of 50 per cent male and 50 percent female members. This demographic data is from a sample of over 2,563 IDP households profiled during 2022.



Fig 5 IDP Profiling: Age - Sex 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 42 report presents the multisectoral priority needs of IDPs and returnees during the months of May - June 2022.

## HUMANITARIAN PRIORITY NEEDS

The top three reported humanitarian priority needs for IDPs have remained consistent during three consecutive rounds of reporting. Accommodation, food assistance, and access to health services were identified as priority needs for IDPs in round 42 similar to the previous two rounds (Figure 6).

The top priority needs identified by key informants for returnees included food, access to health services, and non-food items (NFIs) as shown in Figure 7, which remained similar to the previous rounds as well.

Fig 6 Priority Needs of IDPs (Ranked)

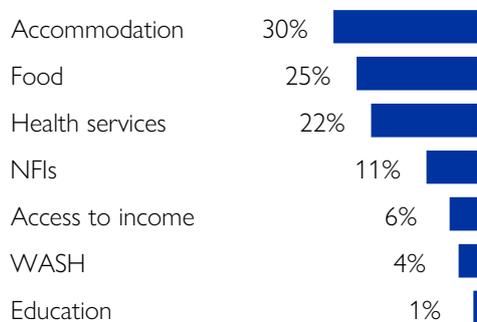


Fig 8 Priority humanitarian needs of IDPs (ranked) for top three regions (mantika) with highest IDP populations.



Figures 8 and 9 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. The humanitarian needs reported for IDPs and returnees by regions of displacement and return also remained same as those reported during the previous round (Round 41) indicating relatively stable humanitarian context with unmet needs potentially related to structural and development aspects.

Fig 7 Priority Needs of Returnees (Ranked)

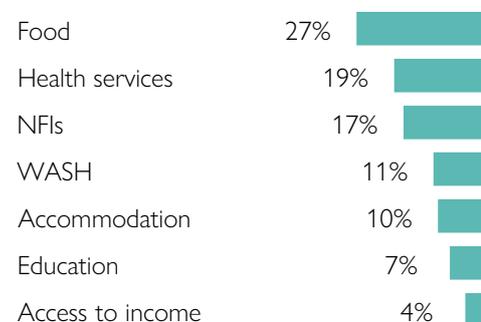


Fig 9 Priority humanitarian needs of returnees (ranked) for top three regions (mantika) with highest returnee populations.

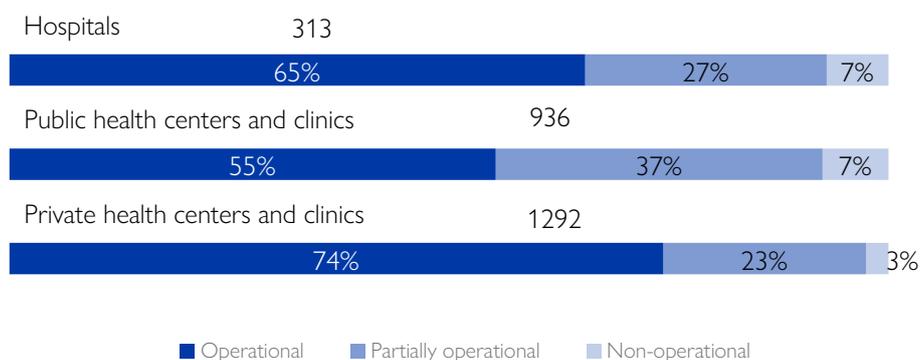


# HEALTH

During round 42 of the DTM Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA), 65 per cent of hospitals, 55 per cent of public and 74 per cent of private health centres and clinics in Libya were reported to be operational. Whereas 7 per cent of hospitals, 7 per cent of public, and 3 per cent of private health centres and clinics were reported to be non-operational. In continuation of the trend observed during the previous rounds of reporting, private health centres and clinics were more often reported as operational compared to hospitals and public health facilities. Figure 10 provides detailed statistics on reported operational, partially operational, and non-operational private and public health facilities.

The range of services available in operational health facilities are often reported to be limited due to several factors, however shortage of medicines for chronic diseases is frequently cited as a concern. After improvements reported during 2021, inadequate availability of medicines has been reported in 87 to 88 municipalities of Libya during 2022 (Figure 11).

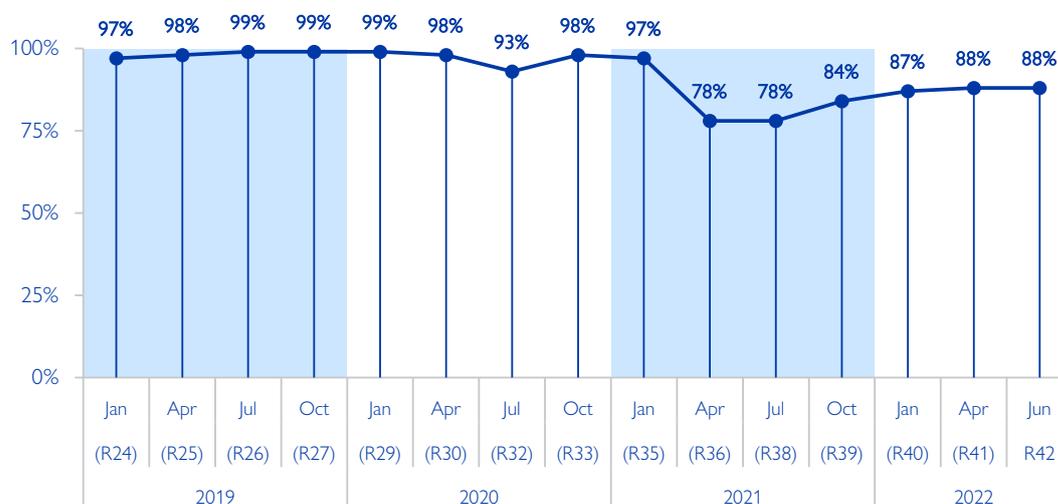
Fig 10 Availability of health services in the assessed municipalities



 Inadequate availability of medication reported in 88 of 100 municipalities in Libya



Fig 11 Percentage of baladiyas with irregular availability of medicine from 2019 to 2022



## SECURITY AND MINE ACTION

During Round 42, data on security and mine action indicators was collected in all municipalities across Libya, including questions on presence of unexploded ordnances (UXOs).

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 11 municipalities during Round 42 of data collection (June 2022).

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

In municipalities where movement was restricted, the main reasons reported were related to insecurity (Alkufra), and presence of explosive hazards (Murzuq).

Fig 12 Presence of UXOs reported in 11 municipalities



## EDUCATION

During round 42, four per cent of public schools and one per cent of private schools were reported as non-operational. In line with the trends observed during the previous rounds, a slightly higher proportion of public schools were reported as non-operational compared to private schools. During this round as in the previous round, no COVID-19 related school closures were reported.

During May – June 2022, 28 schools across 8 different municipalities were reported as fully destroyed, while 137 schools across 29 different municipalities were reported as partially damaged. In addition, 7 schools in three municipalities were reported to be used as IDP shelters (Figure 14).

Fig 13 Operational and non-operational schools

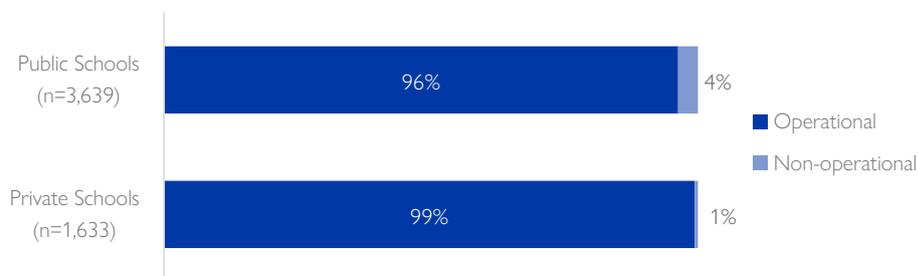
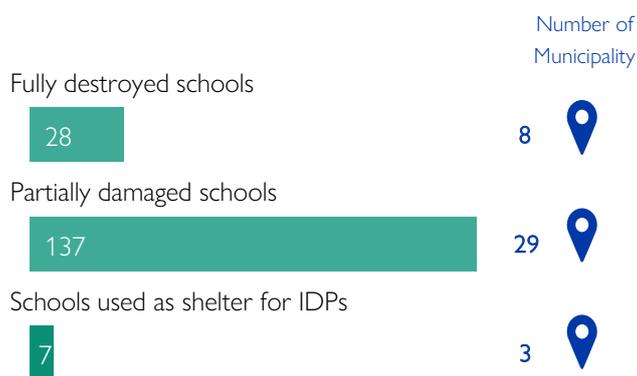


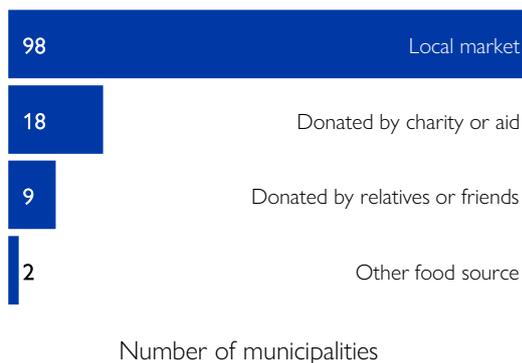
Fig 14 Number of schools reported as partially and completely destroyed or being used as shelter for IDPs



FOOD

During May - June, local markets such as grocery stores, supermarkets, and open markets, were reported to be the main source of food for IDPs, returnees as well as non-displaced host communities in 98 municipalities of Libya. In 18 municipalities food distributions by charity or aid organizations were also identified as a source of food supply for vulnerable populations as shown in Figure 15 below. During this round food distributions by charity and aid organizations as sources of food supplies were reported in a fewer number of municipalities compared to previous rounds, indicating potential reduction in the extent of humanitarian response or reliance on it.

Fig 15 Sources of food supplies for residents by number of municipalities (multiple choice)



Payments in cash was the most frequently cited common method or mode of payment utilized for purchasing food, followed by ATM cards and purchases made on credit (see figure 16 on the right).

The main problem related to food supply reported during round 42 data collection was higher costs of food items. In 99 per cent of the municipalities assessed, food was reported to be too expensive. This marks third round of a continued upward trend of food prices reported as too high and potentially prohibiting access to adequate food for vulnerable populations. High food prices were reported to be a problem in 97 per cent municipalities in round 41 (April), compared to 86 per cent of municipalities in round 40 (January 2022).

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

Fig 16 Various modes of payment used for purchasing food by number of municipalities (multiple choice)



Fig 17 Modes of payment used for purchasing food by number of municipalities (multiple choice) by regions in Libya

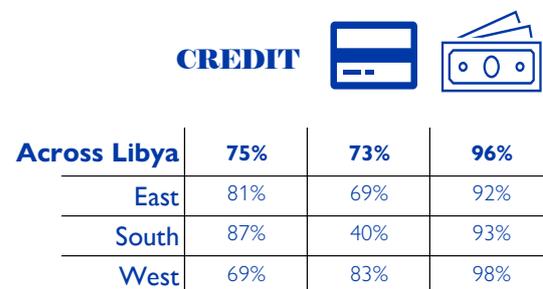
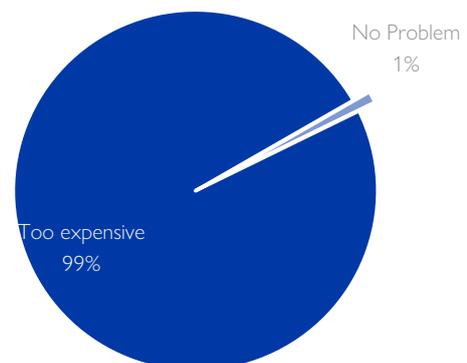


Fig 18 Main problems related to food supply



## NFI AND ACCESS TO MARKETS

DTM MSLA data on reported humanitarian priority needs also covers non-food items (NFIs). For both IDPs and returnees, key informants noted that high costs of essential NFIs was one of the main barriers faced by affected populations in accessing them. In 16 municipalities poor item quality in local markets was reported as a challenge, whereas in 15 municipalities distance to local markets was reported as a barrier in obtaining required NFIs.

In line with the trend observed throughout the summer, most common NFI needs reported for IDPs and returnees were mattresses, followed by portable lights, and hygiene items.

Fig 19 Main challenges reported in obtaining required Non-Food Items (multiple choice)

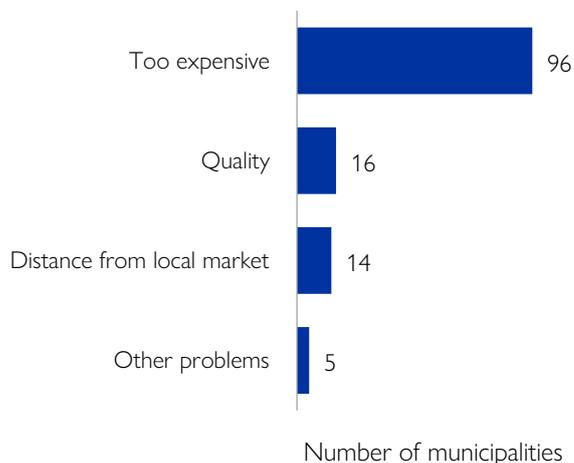
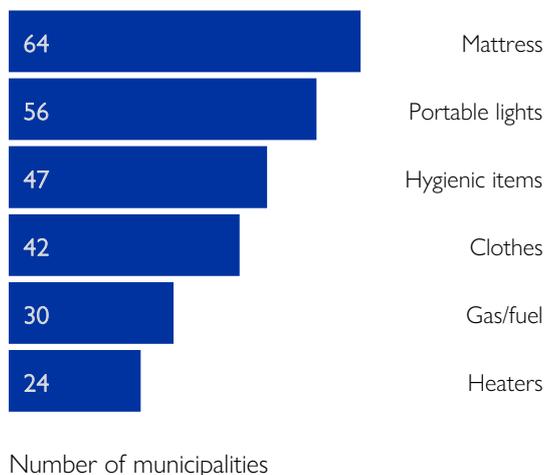


Fig 20 Most reported priority Non-Food Items in need (multiple choice)



## ACCOMMODATION

During May - June 2022, 81 per cent of all IDPs identified in Libya were reported to be residing in privately rented accommodation, while 9 per cent were staying with host families without paying rent, and 11 per cent were taking shelter in other settings including public buildings and informal camp-like settings.

For returnees (previously displaced IDP families), 87 per cent reported to have returned and staying in their own houses. The remaining returnees were with host families (6%), in rented accommodation (6%), or utilizing other accommodation arrangements (1%) primarily due to being unable to return to their original housing due to damaged buildings and infrastructure.

Fig 21 Accommodation types utilized by IDPs

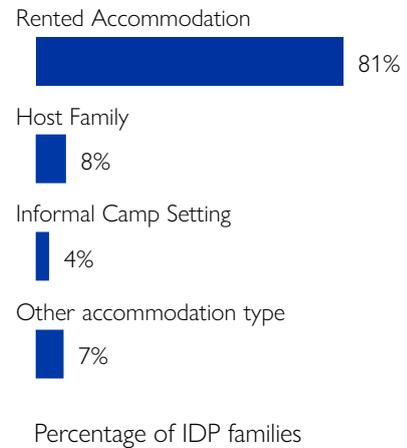
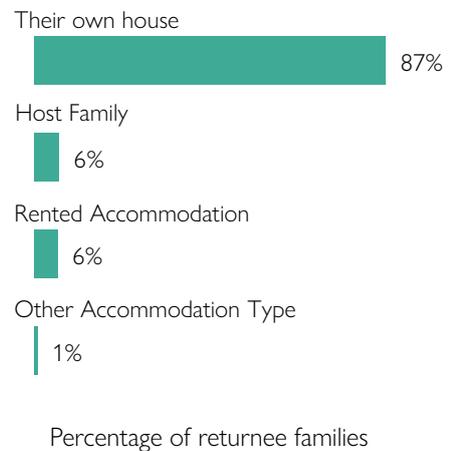


Fig 22 Accommodation types utilized by returnees

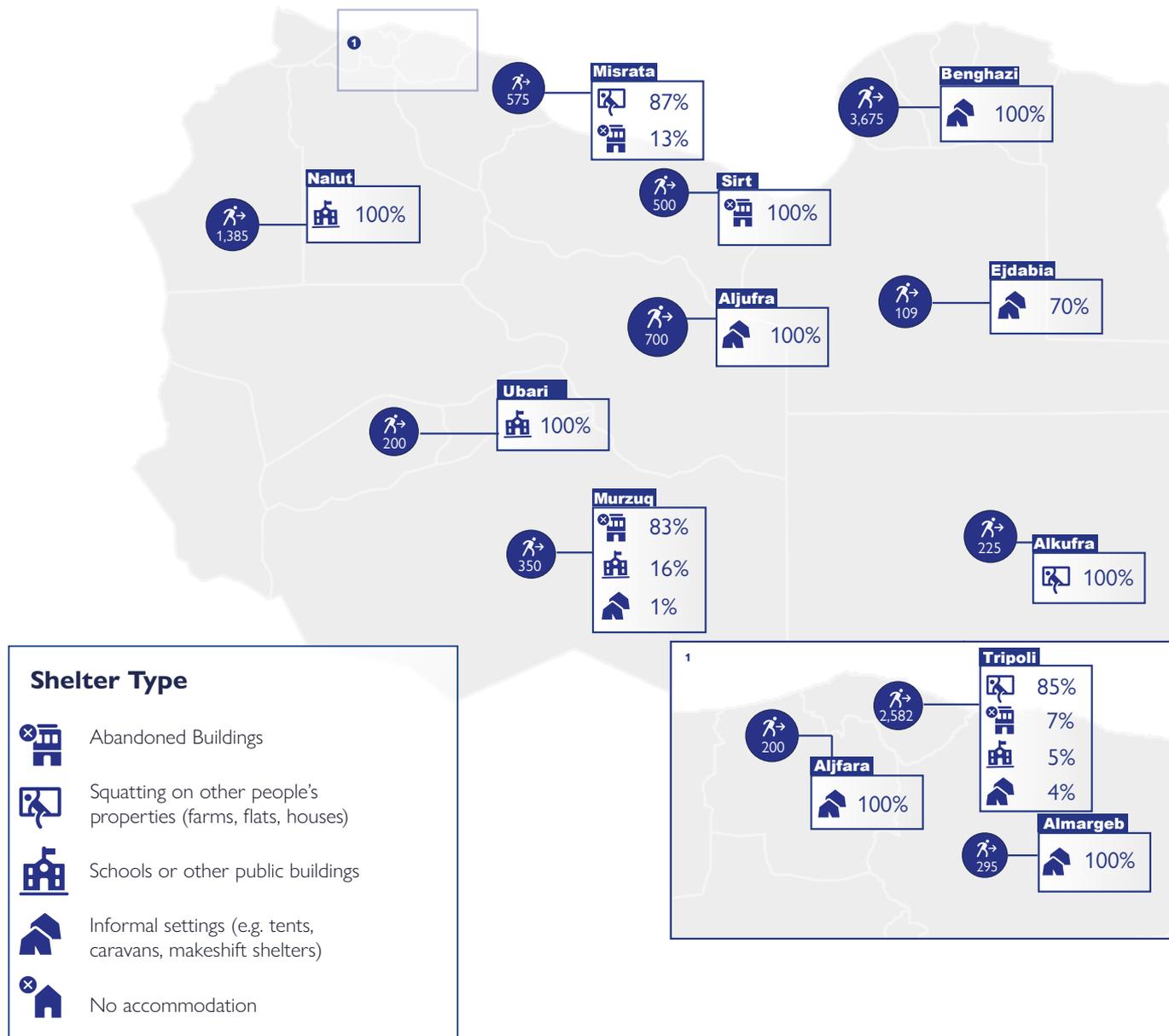


**81%**  
OF IDPS LIVE IN SELF-PAID  
RENTED ACCOMMODATION



**87%**  
OF RETURNEES LIVE IN THEIR  
PREVIOUS HOMES

Fig 23 Map of public shelter or communal accommodation types used by IDPs by location



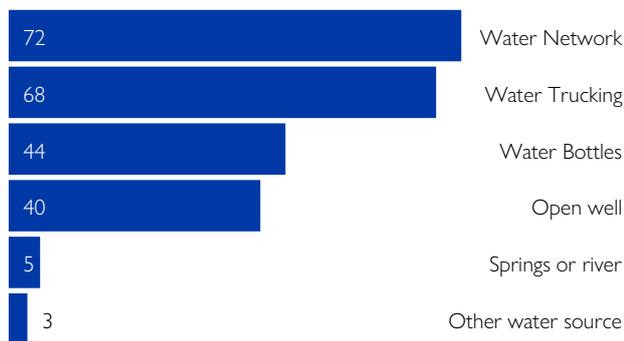
## WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

During round 42, residents of 72 municipalities were reported to have access to water through a public water network. The distribution of the main water sources reported can be seen in Figure 284

The most frequently cited challenges reported by IDPs

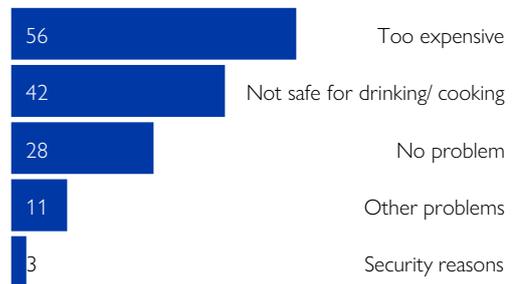
and returnees in accessing water were the high costs of water, as expressed by key informants in 56 municipalities. In 42 municipalities available water was reported as unsafe for drinking or cooking. Key informants in 28 municipalities reported having no problem in accessing water.

Fig 24 Sources of water in use by the number of municipalities (multiple choice)



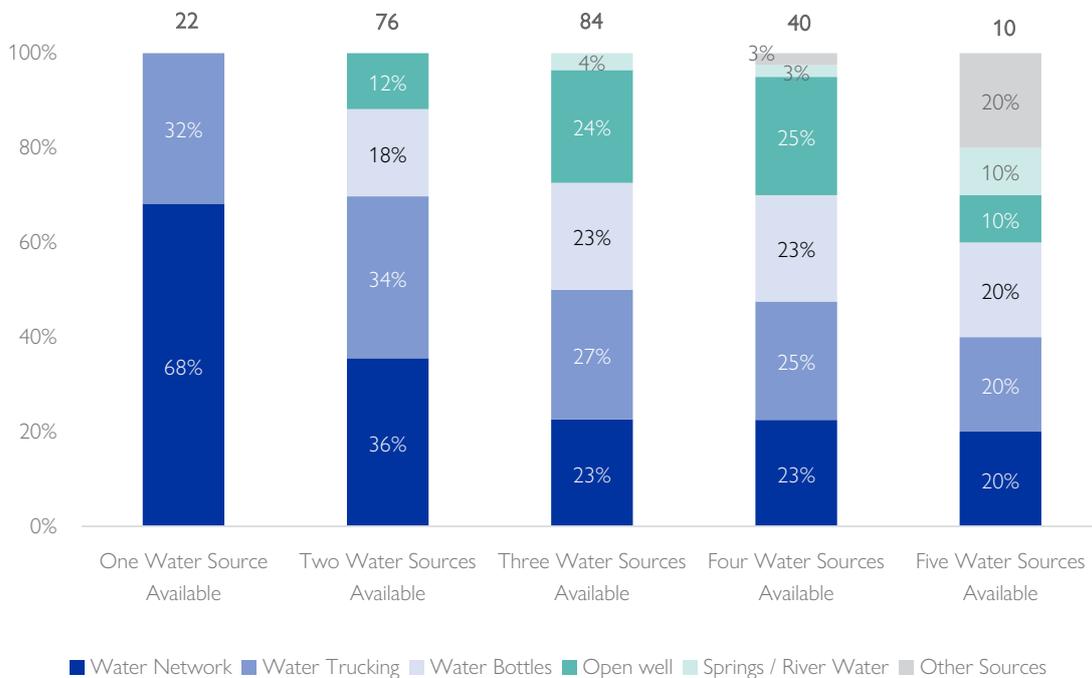
Number of municipalities

Fig 25 Challenges related to water availability by number in municipalities (multiple choice)



Number of municipalities

Fig 26 Analysis of the number of water sources in use by municipality and their diversity



## METHODOLOGY

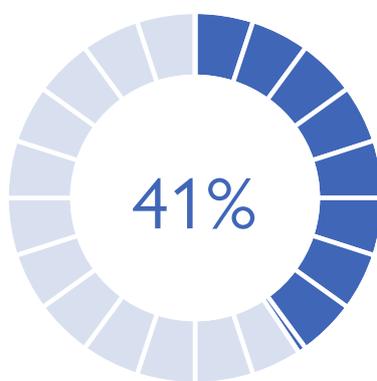
The data in this report is collected through DTM's Mobility Tracking module. Mobility Tracking gathers data through key informants at both the municipality and community level on a bi-monthly data collection cycle and includes a Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) component that gathers multisectoral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

In Round 42 DTM assessed all 100 municipalities in Libya. 2,051 key informant interviews (KIIs) were conducted during this round. 377 KIIs were carried out at municipality level and 1,674 at community level. 35 per cent KIIs were with representatives from various divisions within municipality offices (Social Affairs, Muhalla Affairs etc.), 12 per cent were from civil society organizations, while 10 per cent were local crisis committee representatives, and 6 per cent were representatives of health facilities. 7 per cent KIIs were with women key informants, whereas 93 per cent were men.

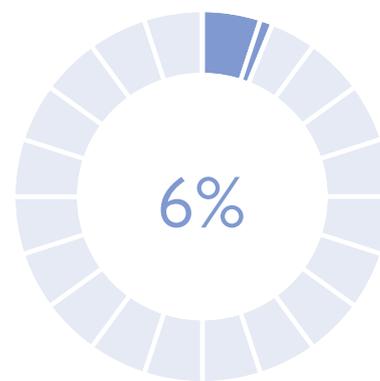
50 per cent of data collected was rated as "very credible" during Round 42, while 41 per cent was rated "mostly credible", and 6 per cent was "somewhat credible". This rating is based on the consistency of data provided by the key informants, questions on their sources of data, and whether data provided is in line with general perceptions.



Very Credible



Mostly Credible



Somewhat Credible

### IOM Data collection in numbers



**96** Enumerators

**2,051** Interviews with key informants  
(Round 41, Mobility Tracking)

**100%**  
coverage



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

 [dtm.iom.int/libya](https://dtm.iom.int/libya)

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