

LIBYA REPORT

Displacement Tracking Matrix

ROUND 5 MOBILITY TRACKING
AUGUST 2016



348,372

IDPS



310,265

RETURNEES



276,957

MIGRANTS

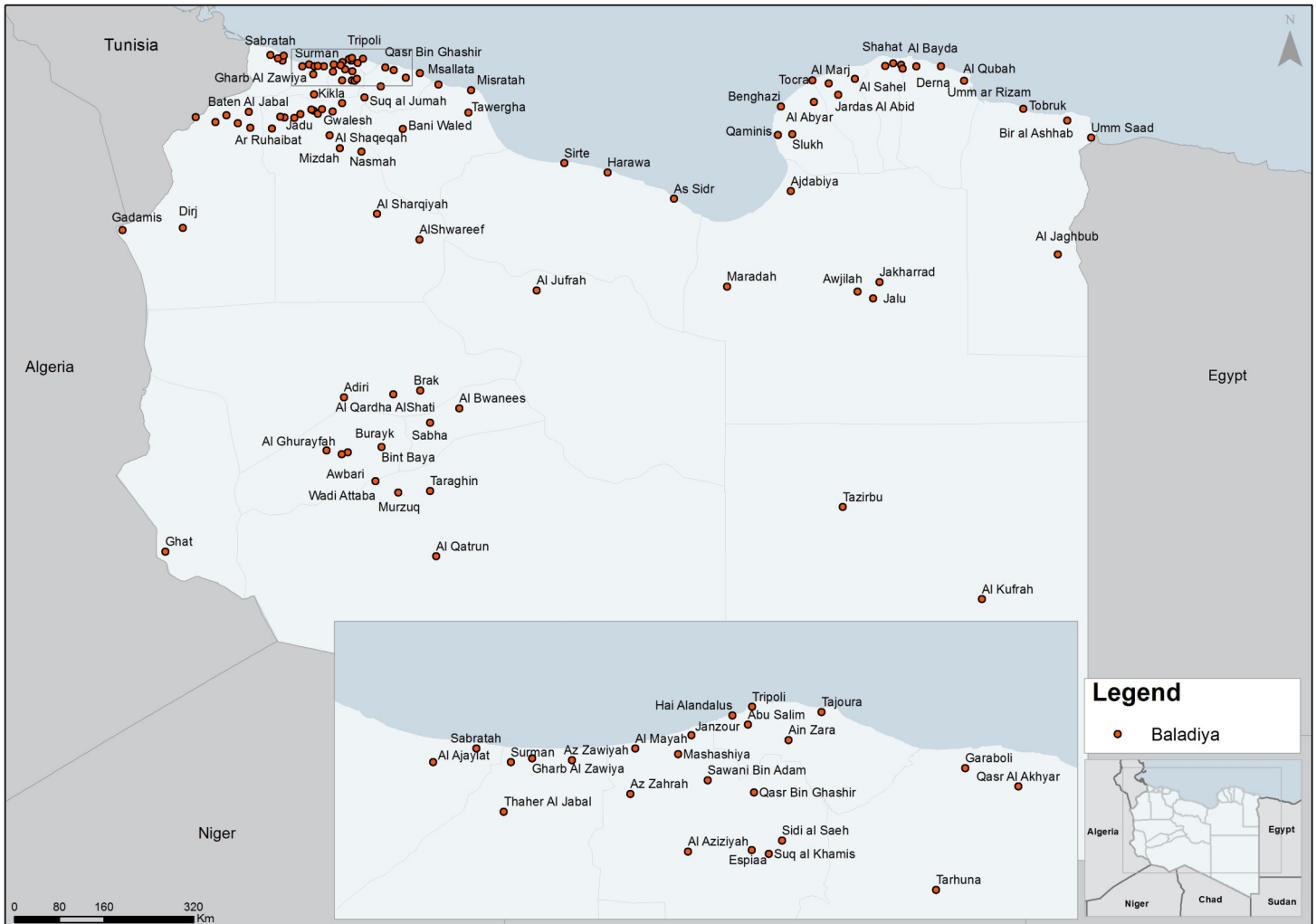


Funded by Directorate-General for
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DTM LIBYA



Standalone map can be downloaded at: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B3jxM6ZLhnPOVXJSeWNSa0JxaFU>

Co-funded by the European Union* and DFID, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Libya tracks and monitors population movements in order to collate, analyze and share information packages on Libya's Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees and migrant populations.

DTM is designed to support the humanitarian community with demographic baselines needed to coordinate evidence-based interventions. DTM's Mobility Tracking package includes analytical reports, datasets, maps, interactive dashboards and websites on the numbers, demographics, locations of origin, displacement and movement patterns, and primary needs of mobile populations.

*This document covers humanitarian aid activities implemented with the financial assistance of the European Union. The views expressed herein should not be taken, in any way, to reflect the official opinion of the European Union, and the European Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.

I - SITUATION OVERVIEW

With internally displaced Libyans and migrants being among the most vulnerable populations in Libya, both ongoing conflict and difficult socioeconomic conditions have continued to adversely affect these groups and influence displacement and return trends in the country.

IDP families are in fact the population group considered **most at risk** of protection issues, followed by refugees and migrants, as well as communities hosting IDPS¹, with main protection concerns for these groups being the breakdown of law and order, indiscriminate attacks on civilians, a concern with housing, land or property related issues (especially for IDPs), and the lack or loss of personal documents.

Despite the restoration of calm in many parts of the country, continued military activity in Sirte, some parts of Benghazi, Ajdabiya and Derna, has continued to prolong the displacement of many who are from those areas. IDPs from Sirte have also been noted to have dispersed to more areas across the country than in the previous round.

Active conflict aside, other security concerns include arbitrary detentions and restrictions on the freedom of movement of migrants, and the increasing occurrence of kidnappings for ransom, which some local partners link to the worsening economic situation. Migrants in the country were reported to be frequent victims of such incidents, with large sums of money being demanded for their release.

Social and economic circumstances continue to disproportionately affect displaced and migrant populations. Reports cite the devaluation of the Libyan dinar, and continuing inflation, as pressing concerns facing Libyan IDPs and host communities, as well as migrants.

The negative impact of increased living costs has been exacerbated by the liquidity crisis, which has restricted the amount of cash available to cover daily living costs for many. While there was an easing of the cash liquidity constraints as the Central Bank of Libya distributed newly printed currency², concerns continue about the sustainability and long-term effectiveness of cash injection measures to ease the economic crisis.

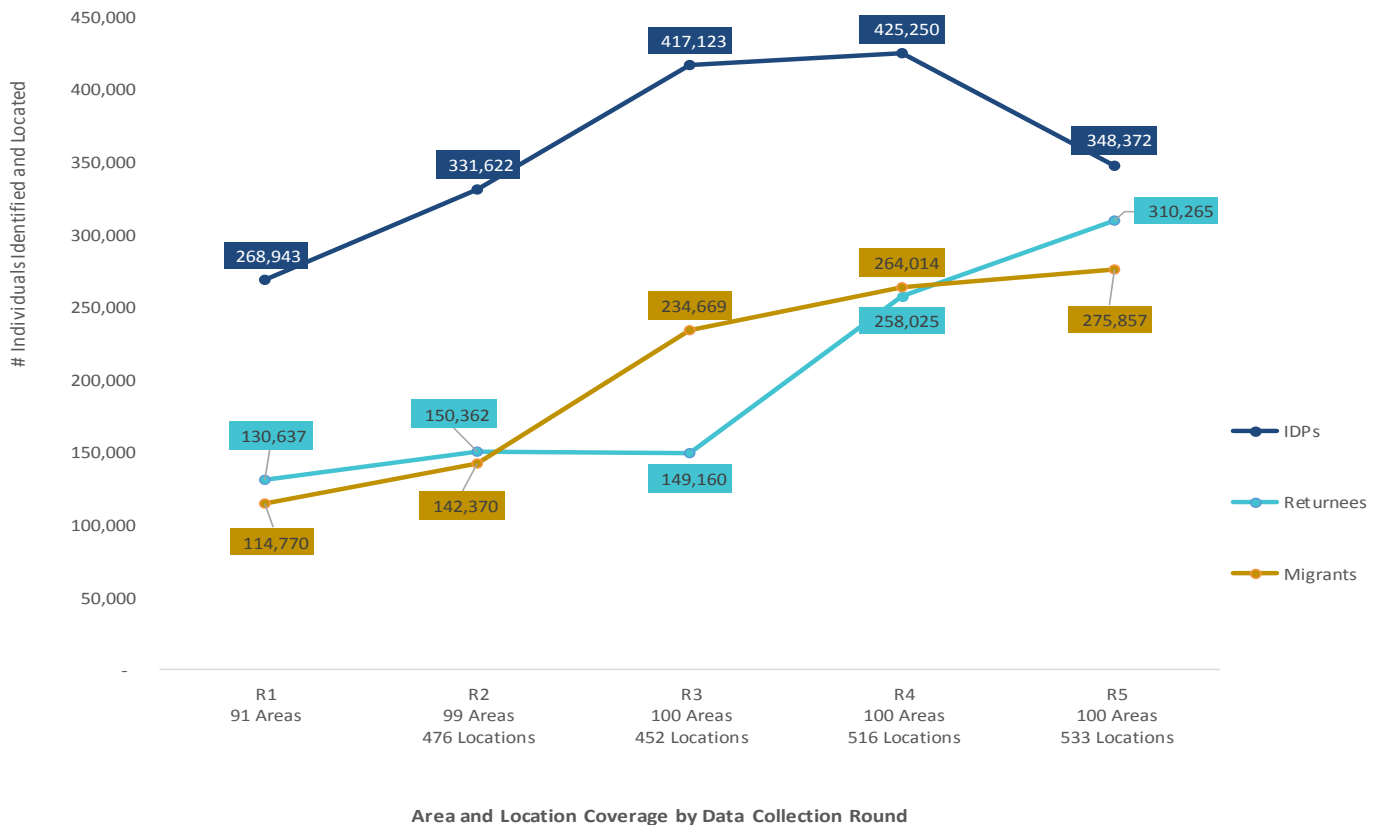
Unreliable public services and infrastructure have also led to an increase in civil unrest: in Tripoli, several protests, strikes and armed clashes were reported, mainly to do with the increasingly frequent and lengthy electricity and water outages experienced in the country. In some areas where conflict has ended, delays in the repair of schools and roads and in restoring access to water have impeded the process of return of IDPs, calling into question the sustainability of the return of those who have already gone back to their homes and are awaiting such repairs to attain a level of stability. These issues will continue to gain importance in areas where military conflict has ended and repair and maintenance work is underway to facilitate the process of IDP returns.

Round 5 Results and Notes on the Data

This round has recorded a reduction in the number of IDPs present in Libya, in Benghazi in particular. Concurrently, the number of returnees continues to increase, especially in Benghazi, Derna, Gwalesh and Kikla. Finally, the number of migrants reported in Libya has shown minimal change, increasing by only 5% since the last round.

In Round 5, DTM identified **348,372 IDPs**, **310,265 returnees** and **276,957 migrants**³ in Libya. DTM Libya maintained its geographic coverage established in its baseline, conducting assessments in all accessible areas of the country (100 out of 104 areas). Field assessments were conducted in 533 locations⁴; an increase of 17 locations covered from the previous round. The four areas not assessed, Al Jaghub, Harawa, Sirte and Misratah, were inaccessible by DTM enumerators due to a lack of security in those areas.

Figure 1: DTM coverage, Rounds 1–5



2 – INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS)

Overview

In Round 5, DTM Mobility Tracking located and identified **348,372 IDP individuals** (69,435 households) currently present in **94 areas** and 419 locations across the country. This represents a decrease in the number of IDPs reported in Round 4, and is largely due to the reduction in IDPs reported in Benghazi, which has been complemented by an increase in returns of those who were formerly displaced within the baladiya.

Reports by partners continue to cite the worsening economic situation as one of the most significant issues affecting the living conditions of those displaced within the country. With 66% of all IDPs (46,053 households) paying for their own rented accommodation, increases in rent combined with limited access to cash can have significant impacts on their ability to maintain their living situation. Increases in food prices and a shortage of medical supplies (drugs, vaccines, etc.) further exacerbates this issue.

During this round, to gain more insight into the types of needs faced across the country, information was collected on primary multi-sectorial needs of IDPs at the location (muhalla) level, with the aggregated results at the national level indicating that NFIs, medical services and shelter are currently the three most frequently cited priorities.

Geographic location is not the only factor influencing the needs of IDPs; the length of their displacement is also important, as those IDPs who are in protracted displacement situations are more likely to be living in public and informal accommodation where there is less access to security, water and sanitation, livelihood opportunities and services.

Displacement Timeline, Drivers and Origins

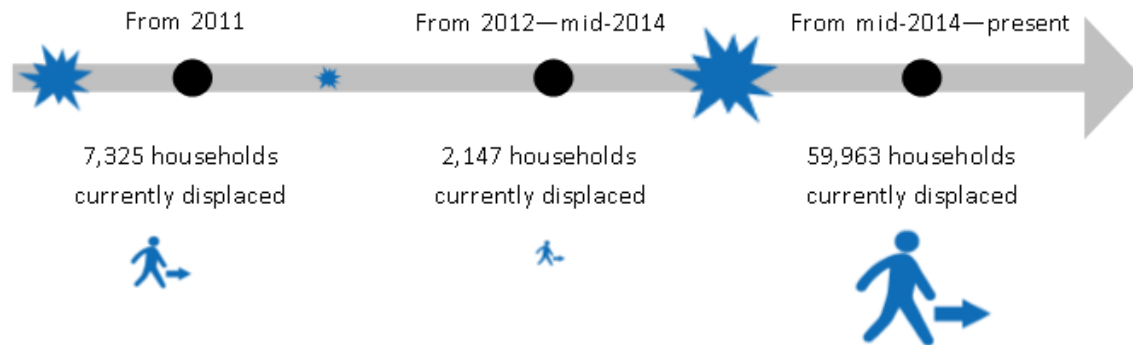
The **69,435 IDP households** identified in this period stem from three phases of displacement over the past five years.

The vast majority (86%) of all IDP households identified during this round have been displaced since mid-2014, coinciding with the outbreak of conflict in many parts of the country. IDPs displaced during this period originate mainly from Sirte, Benghazi, Abu Salim, Awbari, and Az Zahrah.

Approximately 3% of those currently displaced (2,147 households) have been displaced in the period between 2012 and mid-2014 mainly from Tawergha, Benghazi and Sirte, with smaller numbers of IDPs coming from Az Zahrah, Al Mayah, Al Kufrah and Mashashiya.

Finally, approximately 10% (7,325 households) continue to be displaced since 2011. Those IDPs, currently in situations of protracted displacement, are mainly from Al Qal'ah, Gwalesh, Kikla, Mashashiya, Misratah, Mizdah and Tawergha.

Figure 2: Timeline of internal displacement



Main Areas of Origin

In areas currently hosting IDPs, the three areas where the majority of IDPs originated from in each phase of displacement are reported. Most frequently cited areas of origin across all three phases of displacement are Tawergha, Sirte and Benghazi.

Figure 3 shows the main areas of origin for areas where the largest number of IDPs are currently present. In some areas, such as Benghazi, IDPs stayed within the same area, moving in between districts. Other areas, such as Abu Salim and Ajdabiya, show greater diversity in the origins and time of displacement for IDPs residing there.

	Area of Current Residence	Phase of Displacement	Individuals	Households	Origin of Majority		
1	Benghazi	2011	180	36	Tawergha		
		2014 - present	51,550	10,310	Benghazi		
		Total IDPs in Area	51,730	10,346			
2	Bani Waled	2011	3,600	720	Misratah Tawergha Tripoli		
		2014 - present	32,400	6,480	Sirte Misratah Tawergha		
		Total IDPs in Area	36,000	7,200			
		3	Ajdabiya	2011	13,250	2,650	Tawergha
				2012 - mid-2014	330	66	Al Kufrah
2014 - present	13,900			2,780	Sirte Benghazi As Sidr		
Total IDPs in Area	27,480	5,496					
4	Abu Salim	2011	7,660	1,532	Tawergha Mashashiya Gwalesh		
		2014 - present	17,010	3,402	Sirte Kikla Benghazi		
		Total IDPs in Area	24,670	4,934			
		5	Al Bayda	2014 - present	19,950	3,990	Benghazi Sirte As Sidr
Total IDPs in Area	19,950			3,990			

Figure 3: Main areas of origin for IDPs in top 5 areas of residence

The biggest factor affecting the displacement of IDPs in Libya is the threat or fear of conflict and the presence of armed groups: 95.1% of IDPs are reported as displaced due to this cause. Security-related issues, such as political affiliation, are displacement drivers for 3.2% of IDPs. Finally, of the total identified, 1.7% are reported to have been displaced due to economic reasons.

Figure 4: Drivers of IDP displacement



95.1%

Conflict or armed group presence



3.2%

Security-related issues



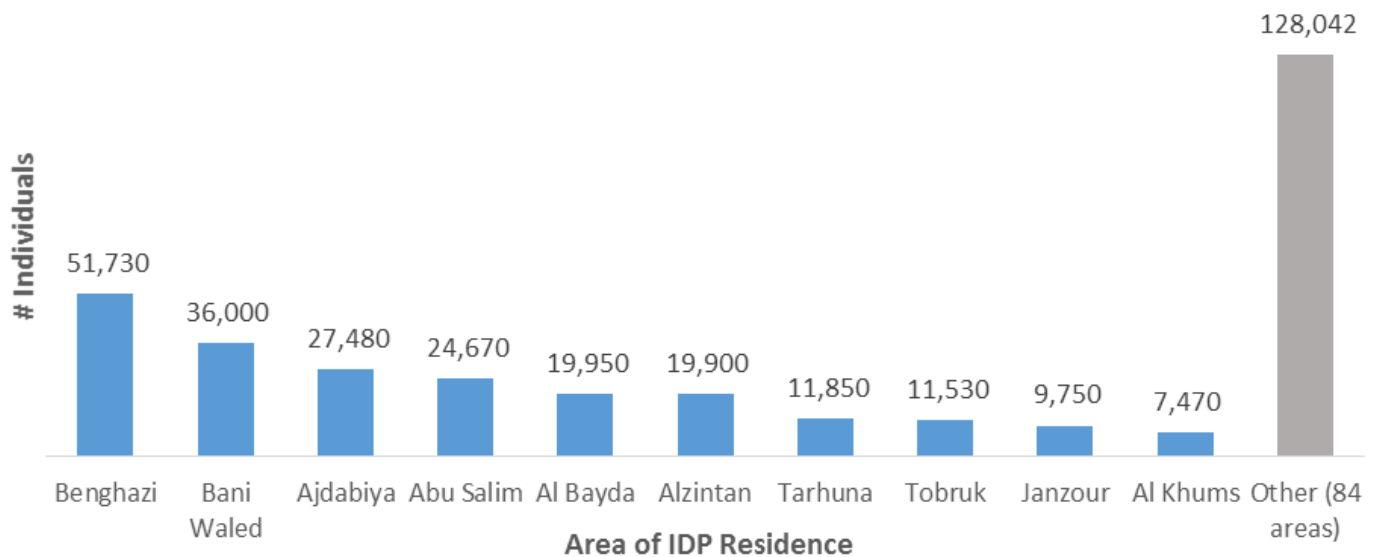
1.7%

Economic reasons

Areas of Current Residence

The 348,372 IDP individuals identified in Round 5 are currently residing in 94 areas across the country, with 63% of the total number residing in the top 10 hosting areas. The main areas reporting IDP presence are:

Figure 5: Top 10 areas of residence for IDPs



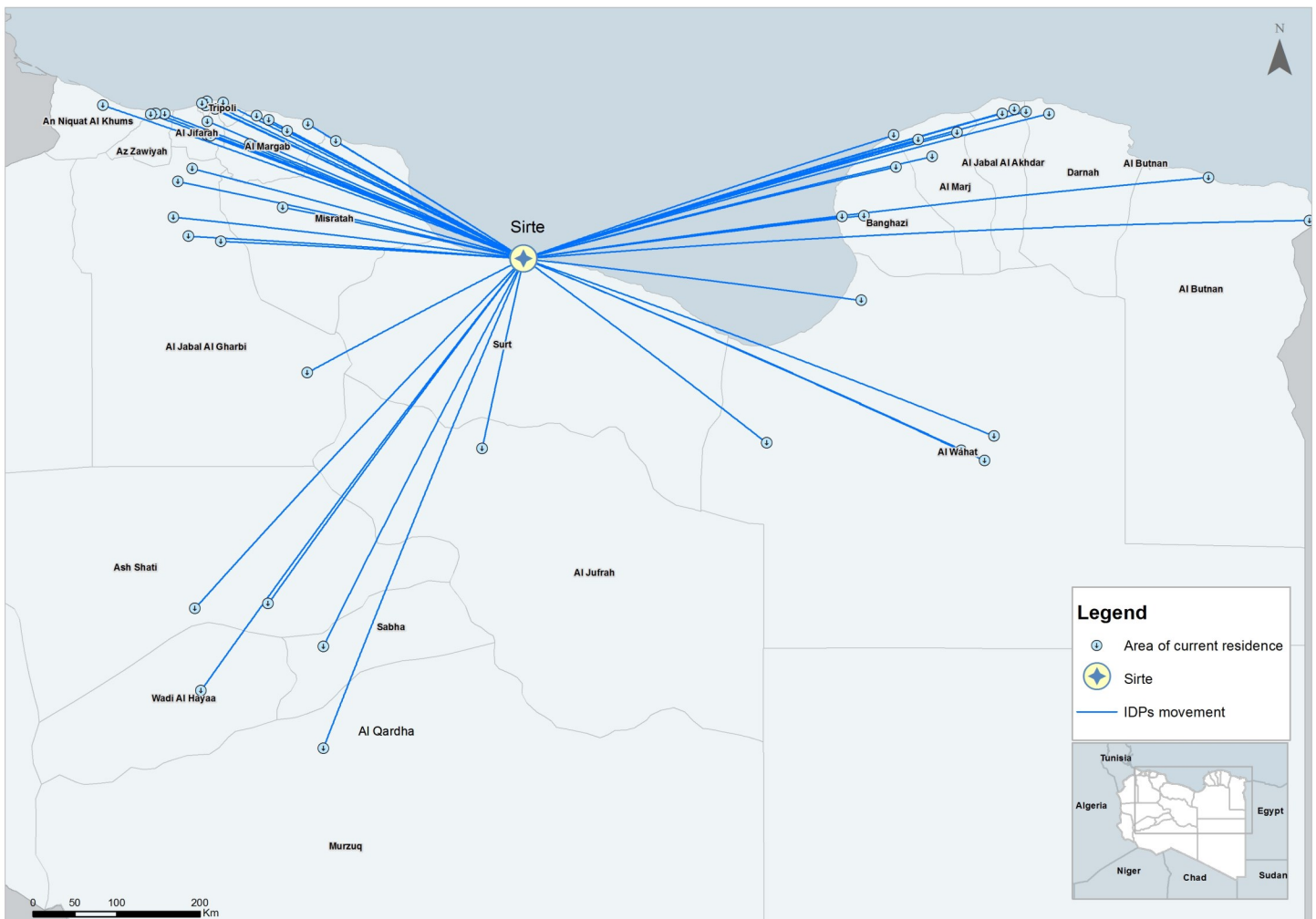
The most significant changes observed since Round 4 include a decrease in the number of IDPs identified in Benghazi, and an increase in the number of areas hosting IDPs from Sirte.

With reports of de-escalation of conflict in many parts of Benghazi and an increase in returns being reported, the number of IDPs currently displaced in Benghazi accounts for the largest change since the previous round, having decreased from 115,000 individuals reported in Round 4 to 51,730 individuals reported in Round 5.

Sirte, on the other hand, is reported as one of the main areas of origin for IDPs in 27 areas across Libya. This is up from 18 areas reported in Round 4, indicating a wider geographic dispersal of those IDPs over the past two months.

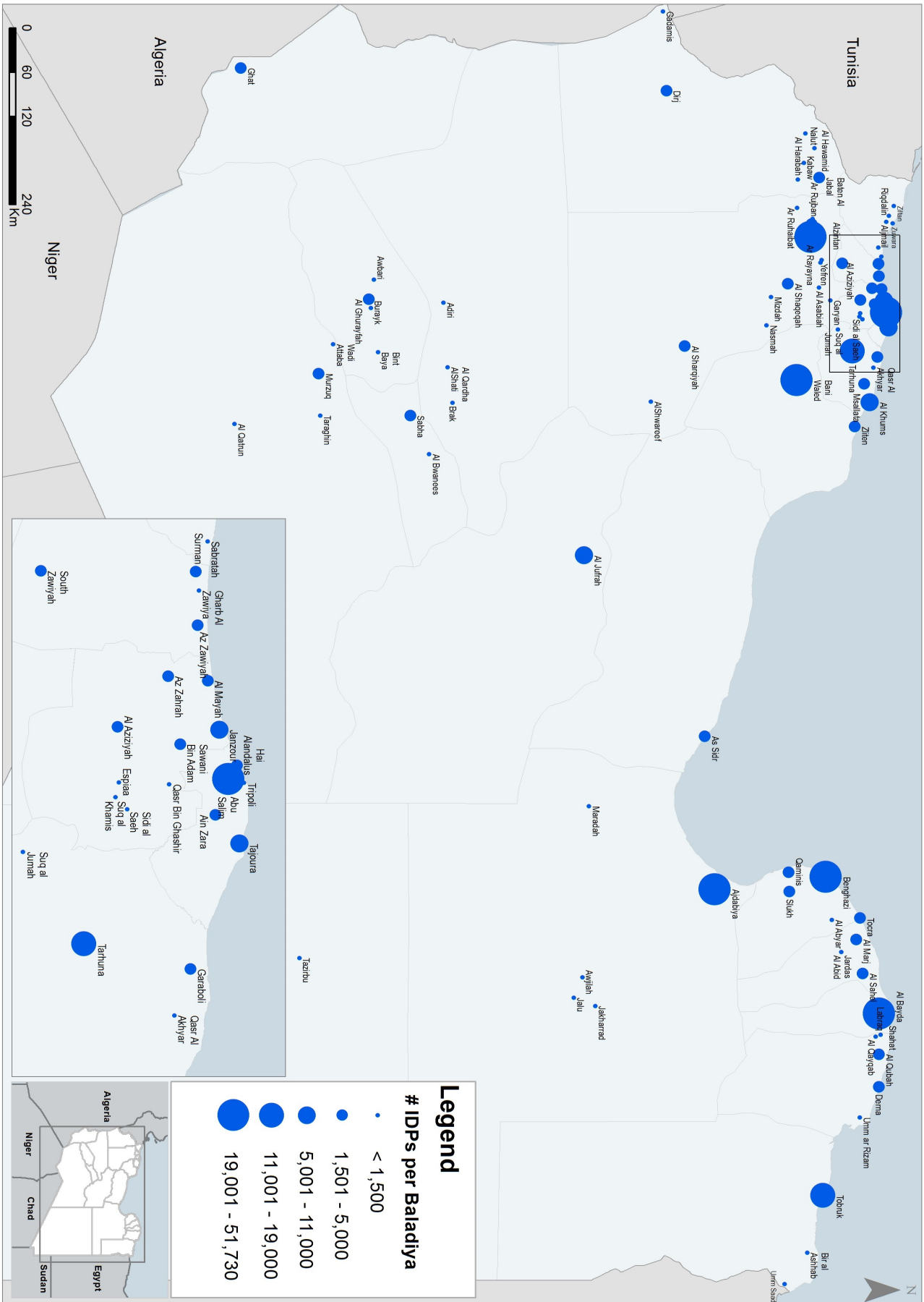
Large increases in the presence of IDPs recorded were in Abu Salim (an increase from 20,125 to 24,670 individuals), Tajoura (an increase from 3,165 to 5,250 individuals) and Msallata (an increase from 510 to 2,535 individuals). Areas reporting a decrease in IDP presence since the last round were Tobruk, Tripoli, Az Zawiyah, Derna, and Ajdabiya.

Figure 6: Movement of IDPs from Sirte



Standalone map can be downloaded at: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B3jxM6ZLhnPOYnotT1ZkYTZ6NE0>

Figure 7: Areas with IDP Presence



Standalone map can be downloaded at: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B3ixM6ZLhnPQZTRcnvVQkpbWw>

Sex and Age Disaggregated Data

Based on data collected from 11,513 IDP households sampled across 78 areas over the last four rounds, it was observed that the ratio between male and female IDPs is nearly at parity, with 49% of IDPs being reported as male and 51% reported as female.

Half of the sample (50.4%) consisted of minors (below 18 years of age), 40% was made up of adults between the ages of 18 and 59, and 9.6% was made up of older adults, aged 60 and over.

The proportion of males and females within each age category is broken down as follows:

Figure 8: Sex and age disaggregation for IDPs

	Males	Females
Infants & young children (0—5 years)	49%	51%
Children (6—17 years)	49%	51%
Adults (18 – 59 years)	49%	51%
Older Adults (60+ years)	53%	47%

IDP Shelter Type

While 84% of IDP households (58,055 households) in Libya reside in private accommodation, either self-paid, paid by others, or hosted with relatives or non-relatives, the remaining 16% (11,380 households) reside in informal or collective settings, broken down by type of settlement in the figure below.

IDP Shelter Type

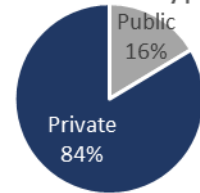
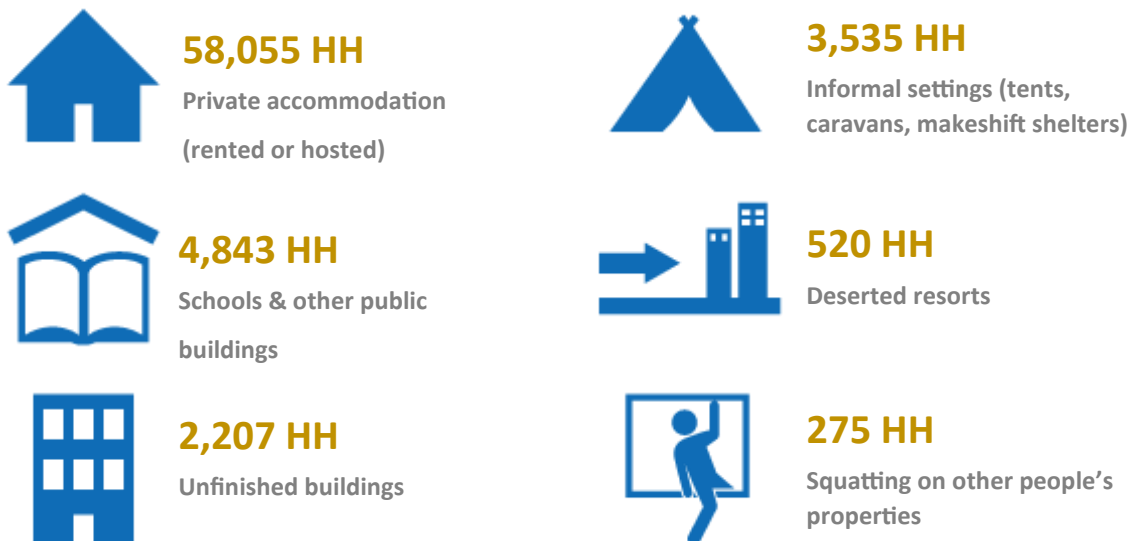


Figure 9: IDP households in collective and informal settings



The areas hosting the largest number of IDPs in public or informal settings are Bani Waled, where there are approximately 3,200 households accommodated in schools and 440 households in informal settings, Abu Salim, where 1,513 IDP households are in informal settings, unfinished buildings, schools and squatting on other peoples' properties, Ajdabiya, with an estimated 1,080 households in informal settings, and Benghazi, with 1,063 households in different types of public and informal settings.

In Benghazi, with many IDPs having returned to their homes in the last period, the remainder of those still housed in schools were reported to have been moved, likely during the process of consolidation, in order to prepare the buildings for the start of the coming academic year in September. There are also 325 households reported to be living in informal settings, 100 households in abandoned resorts, and 54 households in public buildings, unfinished buildings and squatting on other peoples' properties in Benghazi.

Those living in public and informal settings in Libya tend to be from two different phases of displacement. IDPs who have been displaced since 2011 and are in situations of protracted displacement, such as those from Tawergha, Kikla and Mashashiya tend to be living in informal settings in Ajdabiya, Benghazi and Kikla. The others are IDPs who have been displaced more recently, as with those who have fled from Sirte in May and are living in schools and public buildings hastily set up to accommodate them in their areas of current residence. These groups are awaiting greater clarity on their options for longer-term accommodation solutions, which are also dependent on the development of the conflict in Sirte.

Primary Needs of IDPs

During Round 5, data was collected on the most important need for IDPs in each type of settlement and location⁵.

Needs were specified for **77% of identified IDPs** (267,313 individuals), with country-wide aggregated results indicating that NFIs, shelter and medical services are the three primary needs, combined accounting for 64.2% of IDPs in Libya as can be seen in the table below:

Figure 10: Primary needs for IDPs in Libya

	Need	IDP Individuals Affected	% IDPs
1	NFI	126,733	36%
2	Shelter	48,485	14%
3	Medical services	48,443	14%
4	Food	24,847	7%
5	Drinking Water	7,725	2%
6	Security	6,875	2%
7	Sanitation and Hygiene	4,205	1%
8	Unspecified	81,059	23%
	Total	348,372	100%

Figure 11: Top 5 areas per primary need



Non-Food Items

	Area	IDP Individuals Affected
1	Ain Zara	36,400
2	Abu Salim	19,225
3	Ajdabiya	15,450
4	Benghazi	12,965
5	Al Bayda	11,545



Food

	Area	IDP Individuals Affected
1	Alzintan	5,840
2	Abu Salim	5,330
3	Ajdabiya	3,710
4	Tajoura	2,655
5	Qaminis	1,350



Shelter

	Area	IDP Individuals Affected
1	Benghazi	34,160
2	Al Khums	2,050
3	Tobruk	1,765
4	Ajdabiya	1,540
5	Slukh	1,400



Drinking Water

	Area	IDP Individuals Affected
1	Ajdabiya	6,250
2	Al Marj	1,300
3	Tazirbu	125
4	Adiri	50



Medical Services

	Area	IDP Individuals Affected
1	Tobruk	9,765
2	Al Bayda	5,530
3	Al Khums	5,420
4	Tocra	2,690
5	Al Marj	2,100



Security

	Area	IDP Individuals Affected
1	Ghat	3,710
2	Sabha	1,775
3	Al Qardha AlShati	630
4	Benghazi	570
5	Adiri	190



Sanitation & Hygiene

	Area	IDP Individuals Affected
1	Benghazi	2,030
2	Derna	1,300
3	Sabratah	425
4	Slukh	175
5	Bint Baya	100

3 - RETURNEES

Overview

During the fifth round, **310,265 returnees** (62,868 households) were identified in **18 areas** and **112 locations** in Libya. Benghazi reported the highest number of returnees in this round. Large increases in returnees were also reported in Derna (10,000 returnees recorded in Round 5, up from 1,500 individuals in Round 4), Gwalesh (4,000 returnees in Round 5, up from 500 in Round 4), and Kikla (4,105 returnees in Round 5, up from 2,950 in Round 4).

Areas reporting the presence of returnees for the first time were Az Zawiyah (4,105 individuals), Sabha (2,090 individuals), As Sidr (1,450), Adiri (785 returnees) and Al Qardha AlShati (70 returnees).

The increase in reported returnees aside, the economic situation in the country is threatening the sustainability of returns to several areas, as reported by local humanitarian actors. In Kikla, for example, returns have been steadily ongoing since the signature of the reconciliation pact with AlZintan that took place in February 2016. However, delays in repairs to the area's infrastructure, covering electricity, water, roads, and schools, is having an impact on those who

Figure 12: IDP returns recorded in 2015 - 2016

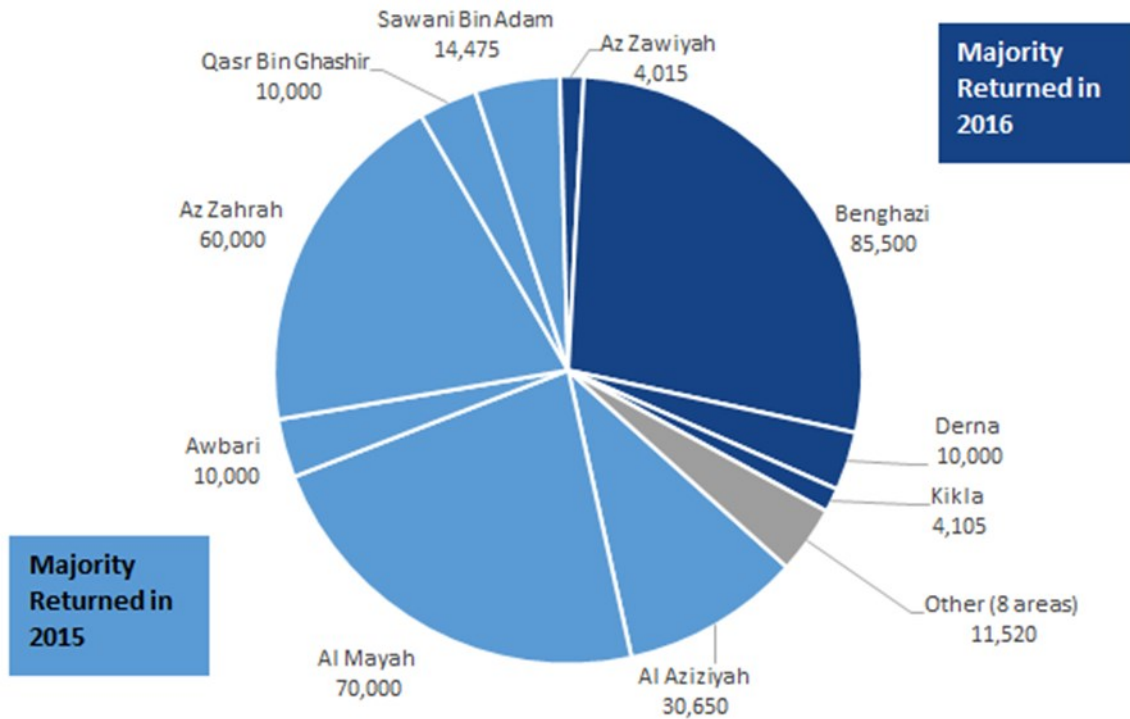
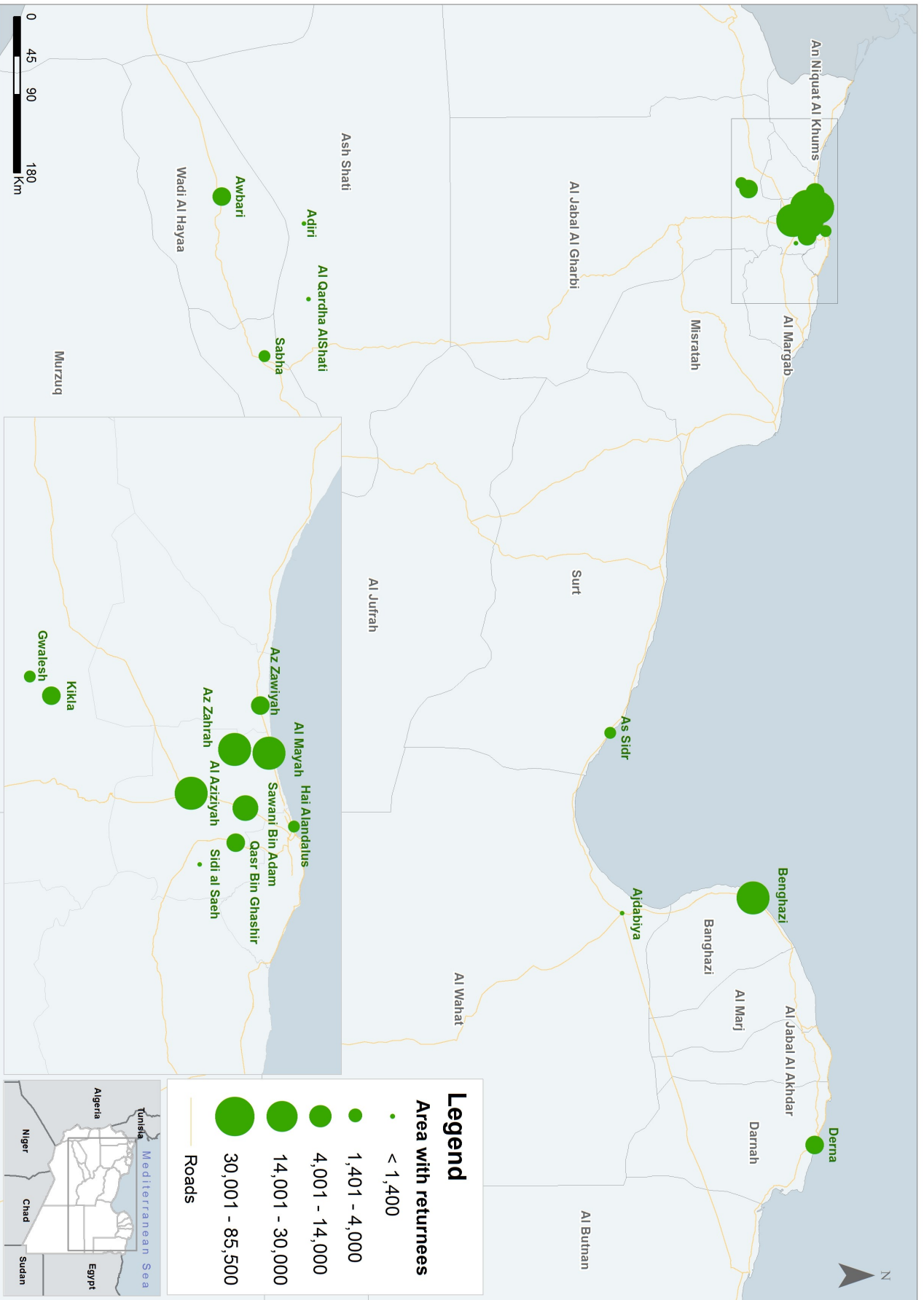


Figure 13: Areas with returnee presence



Standalone map can be downloaded at: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B3ixM6ZLhnPOSVJnd3J5O2lQaFU>

Spotlight: Returns to Benghazi

Benghazi has reported the highest number of returnees during the reporting period, with a total of **85,500 individuals** (17,100 households) having returned; this represents an increase of 35,500 individuals since Round 4. Specifically, returnees were reported in the locations of Bu Atnai (37,000 individuals) and Khalid bin Waleed (48,500 individuals). At present, according to reports by local partners, returns to Bu Atnai and Al Laithi are nearly complete, and returnees are back in parts of Al Huwary, with the exception being those returnees whose homes have been destroyed, or are in need of extensive repairs to be habitable. Furthermore, Tawerghan IDPs who fled Benghazi in the 2014 conflict are reported to have returned to the area from Al Marj and Tobra, and are currently being housed in schools and public buildings. 6 schools are currently hosting Tawergha IDPs in Benghazi, in addition to two encampments.

Local actors have reported an improvement in security and general living conditions in neighbourhoods in Benghazi that are no longer in conflict. This was credited to an increase in security patrols in those areas, along with greater ease of movement between Benghazi, Ajdabiya and Bariqa due to the opening of routes between them that had previously been closed off.

Garyounis, Gwarsha, and Al Huwary continue to have a problem with the presence of mines, and although many inhabitants of those neighbourhoods have returned to inspect their homes since the de-escalation of fighting, they are awaiting an indication from de-mining teams working there to indicate it is safe enough to permanently return.

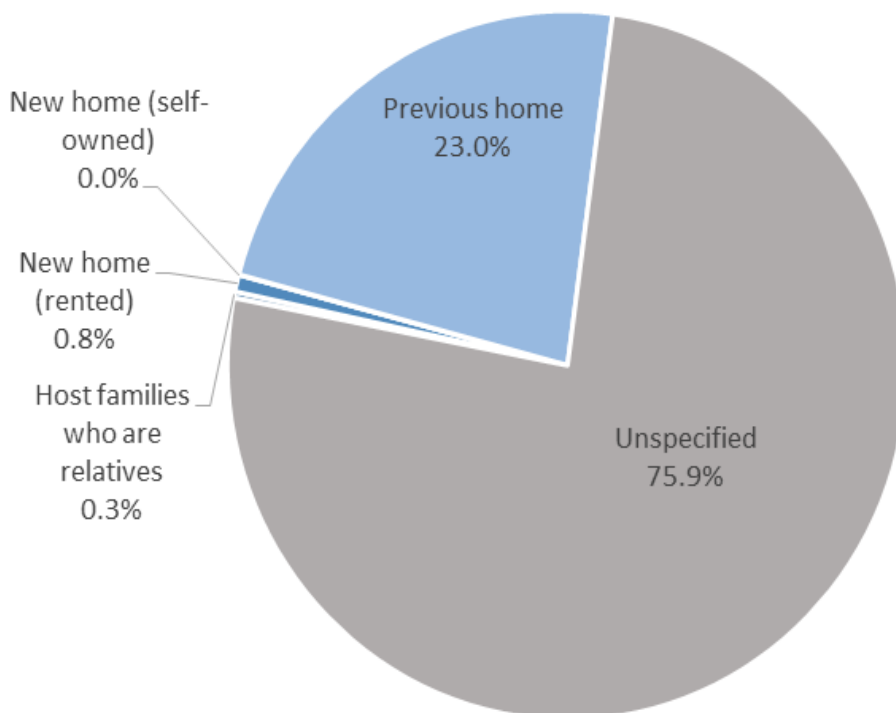
Aside from security-related concerns, the most pressing needs cited by local humanitarian actors are medical supplies in Benghazi, including vaccines and medicines, in addition to a more general need for economic stability, enabling IDP families to afford rent and food.

Damaged infrastructure is a key issue that will continue affecting returns to Benghazi: in an assessment conducted by ACTED/IMPACT, some neighbourhoods where conflict has recently ended or de-escalated were found to have experienced damage of up to 60% of houses and public places, indicating a significant level of investment and maintenance needed to facilitate IDP returns. Overall across the areas assessed, residential buildings underwent the most significant damage, followed by commercial and industrial buildings, utilities, and institutional or public administration buildings. The areas that were reported as most significantly damaged were Al Huwary, Bu Atni, and Laithi⁶.

Returnee Shelters

During this round, DTM Libya has begun collecting data on the type of accommodation that returnees are residing in. While the shelter type of 76% of returnees was unspecified during this round, 23% of those who have returned (14,462 households) are reported to be living in their original homes that they had left earlier. 0.8% of returnees (493 households), specifically some of those who have returned to Derna, Qasr Bin Ghashir and Ajdabiya, are in new homes, either owned or rented. Finally, in Derna and Qasr Bin Ghashir, a small number returnees is reported to be hosted with relatives.

Figure 14: Returnee shelter types



4 - MIGRANTS

Overview

During the fifth round, DTM identified and located **276,957 migrants** in **52 areas** and **317 locations**. DTM findings on migrants may include persons who originate from refugee-producing countries⁷.

Being a country of both transit and destination, Libya plays host to various mixed migration flows, which consist of labour migrants, forced migrants, and migrants who are long term residents of the country. IOM defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border regardless of the person's legal status, whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary, the causes for movement, and the length of stay.

While it is understood that there are many migrants in Libya, some of whom have been long-term residents or are in the country for a shorter duration for the purposes of work, DTM Libya's mobility tracking module seeks to identify and locate the most vulnerable among them, those who are less likely to be long-term residents integrated into the host community, in order to facilitate the process of addressing their protection needs.

Migrants in Libya tend to be more adversely affected by the difficult economic circumstances the country faces. Discrimination is prevalent, and with many of them being present in the country without the support of social and familial networks, they may be more vulnerable to exploitation by traffickers and criminal networks. Reports by partners indicate that the prevalence of kidnapping and forced labour of migrants in Libya pushes many to seek out the assistance of smugglers to help them leave Libya and escape the difficult circumstances they may have faced there.

Areas with Migrant Presence

10 areas in Libya host nearly **75% of migrants** identified during this round. The top areas reporting migrant presence are concentrated in the western region, in Ain Zara, Abu Salim, Tajoura, Msallata and Alzintan.

Figure 15: Top 10 areas reporting migrant presence

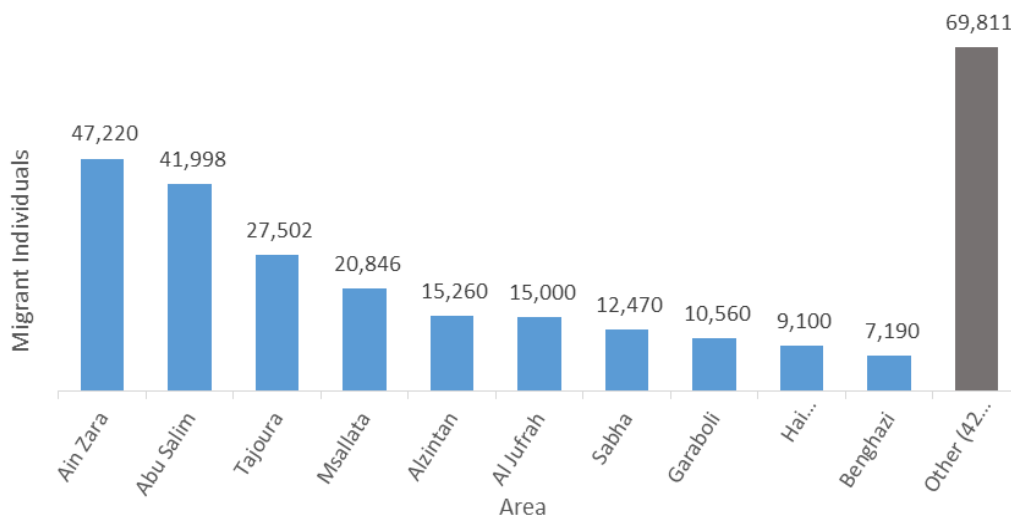
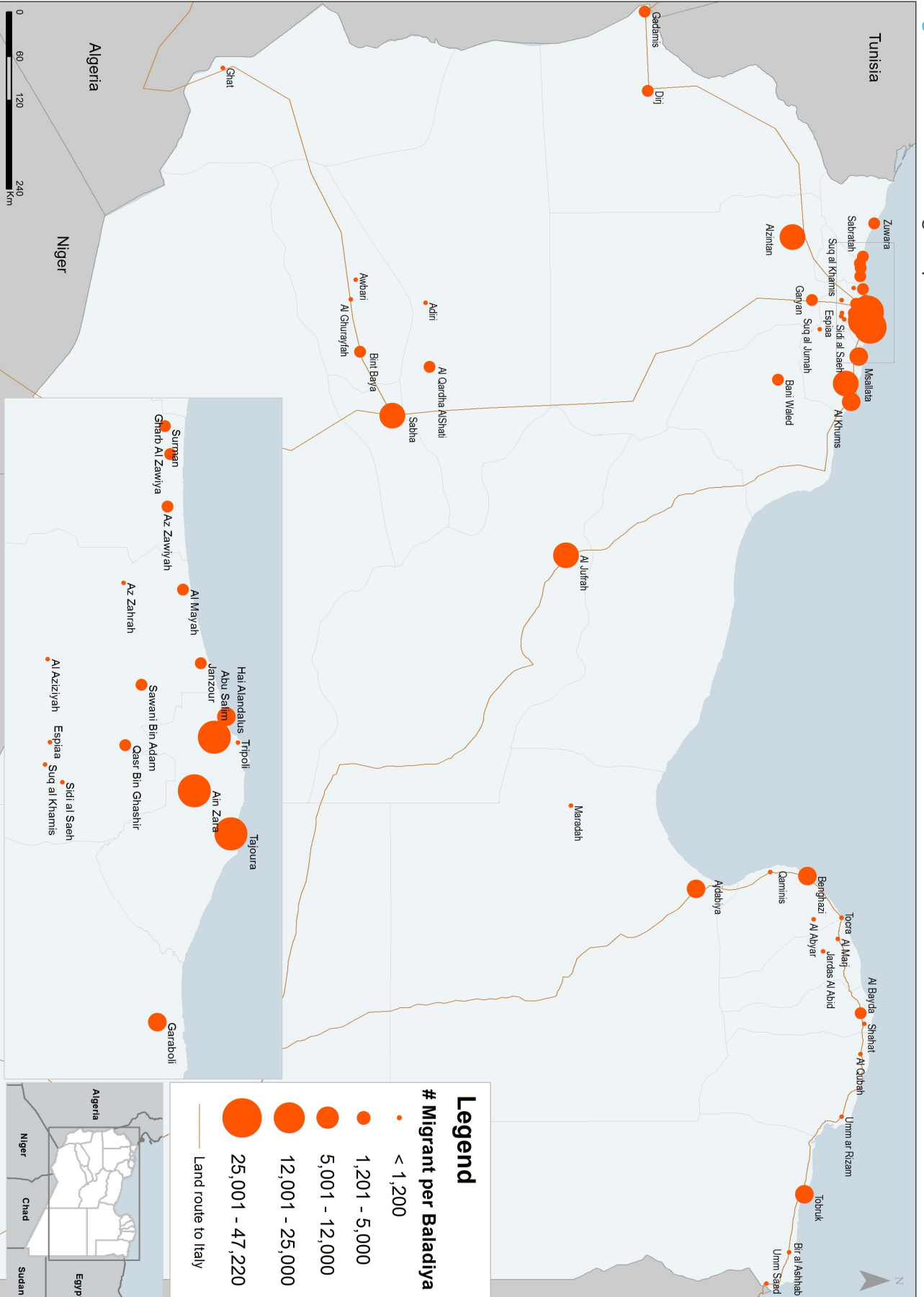


Figure 16: Areas with migrant presence



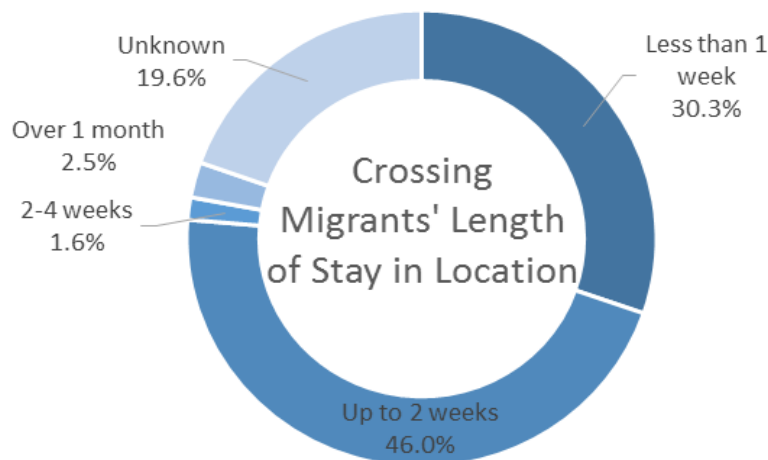
Standalone map can be downloaded at: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B3ixM6ZLhnPOdERVNzQ05iRj3SWS>

Shifts in the concentration of migrants between areas have also been reported during this period. Local partners report that due to an increased level of law enforcement in Zuwara, there has been an observed movement of migrants from Zuwara to Gharb Al Zawiya.

Main areas reporting a reduction in the presence of migrants from the previous round were Al Bayda, Ajdabiya and Qasr Bin Ghashir. Areas reporting the largest increases of migrant presence, on the other hand, were Benghazi, Tajoura, Alzintan, Abu Salim and Janzour.

Of those migrants who were reported to be transiting through the assessed locations, 46% were reported to stay for up to two weeks in the locations where they were identified, 19.6% were reported to stay for less than a week, 1.6% stayed between 2 and 4 weeks, and 2.5% stayed for over a month. The length of stay for 30.3% of migrants identified was unknown.

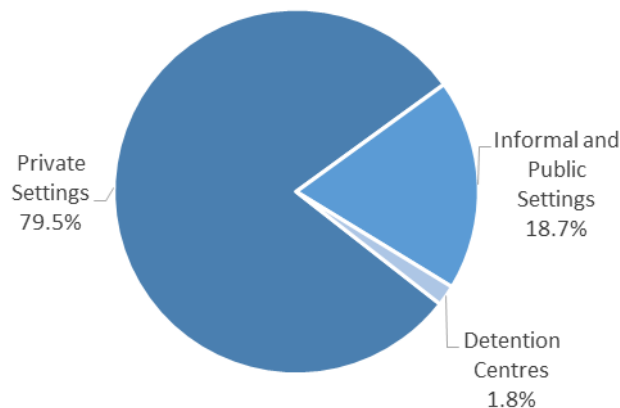
Figure 17: Length of migrants' stay in each location



Migrant Shelter Types

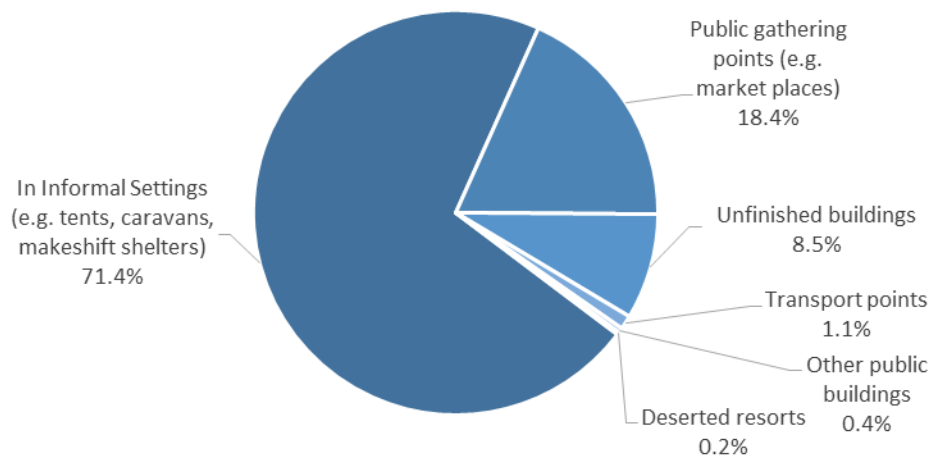
Of the **276,957** migrants identified in Round 5, 79.5% are reported to be living in private settings, 18.7% in informal and public settings, and 1.8% in detention centres across the country, as shown in the breakdown below.

Figure 18: Migrant shelter by type



Public and informal settings can include tents, caravans, market places, unfinished buildings and transport points. Sabha is the area reporting the largest number of migrants living in public and informal settings, followed by Alzintan, Zuwara, Hai Alandalus and Al Khums. Below is a breakdown of the proportion of migrants living in different types of public and informal shelters in Libya.

Figure 19: Migrants in public or informal shelter settings



Nationalities

The most frequently reported nationalities of migrants identified in Libya are as follows:

Nationality			
1 Niger		5 Ghana	
2 Egypt		6 Nigeria	
3 Chad		7 Mali	
4 Sudan		8 Bangladesh	

Migrant Demographics

Among migrants where demographic data was provided at the location level, 90.1% of adults were identified as male and 9.9% as female. Among minors identified, 75.1% were reported as being accompanied and 24.9% as unaccompanied.

The areas reporting the largest numbers of unaccompanied minors are Sabha, Al Qardha Al Shati, and Adiri.

Figure 20: Migrant demographics

Adults



90.1%
Male



9.9%
Female

Minors



75.1%
Accompanied



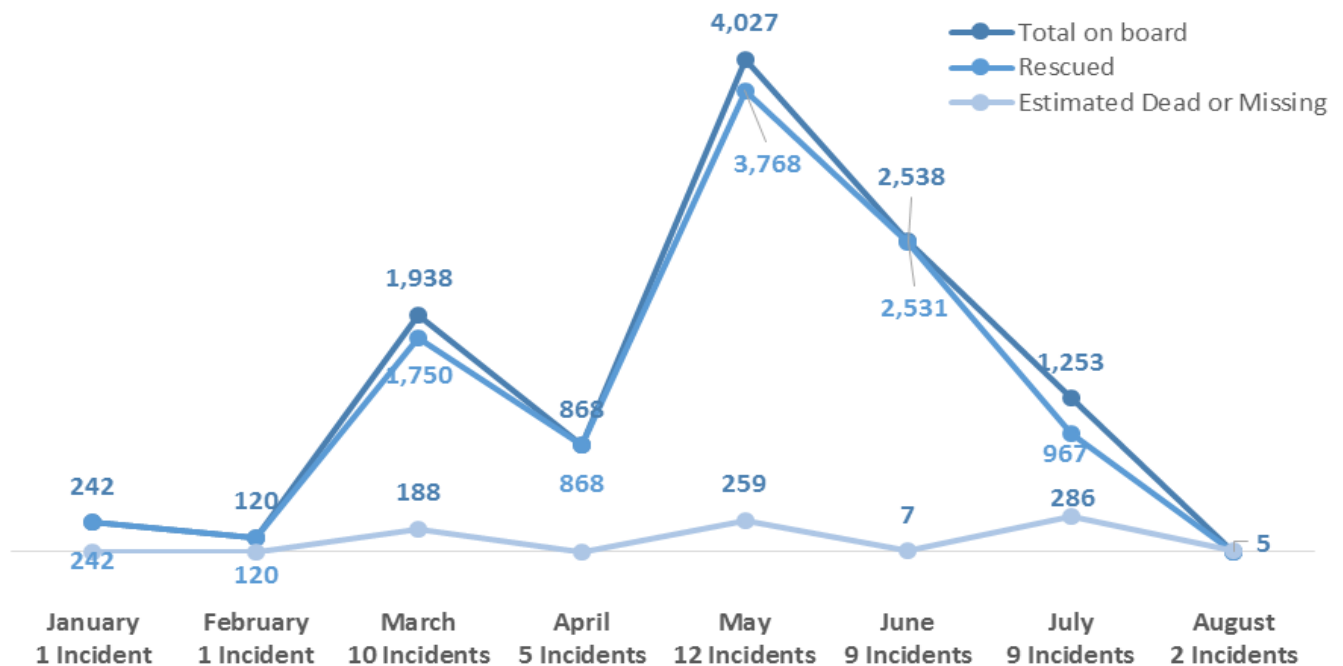
24.9%
Unaccompanied

Regional Migration and Maritime Incidents

Since the start of 2016, IOM Libya has developed a database tracking maritime incidents off the coast of Libya. Building on a system of information sharing with the Libyan Coast Guard and the Libyan Red Crescent, IOM Libya reports on any incidents in which boat passengers are returned to Libya, which may include interceptions, search and rescue operations, or bodies retrieved from shipwrecks⁸. By contrast, any search and rescue operations taking place along the Central Mediterranean route that head to Italy are tracked and reported by the IOM Rome office and Italian authorities.

June and July have seen a reduction in maritime incidents reported by the Libyan Coast Guard, following the marked rise noted in May. In May, an estimated **4,027 migrants** were on board boats intercepted or rescued by the Coast Guard. The total number of passengers in June and July combined, however, was down to 3,498, with 9 incidents recorded in each month, as shown in the graph below.

Figure 21: Maritime Incidents in Libya in 2016⁹



IOM's Missing Migrants Project has been tracking the number of reported deaths in the Mediterranean across all routes towards Europe. As of August 8th, the project recorded 3,176 migrants reported dead or missing across all Mediterranean routes. In the Central Mediterranean route specifically, which connects Libya and Italy, **2,742** deaths have been recorded for 2016 to date.

Over the same reporting period, **100,244** arrivals by sea to Italy in 2016 have been reported by the Italian Ministry of Interior, with the main country of departure being Libya, followed by Egypt¹⁰.

According to the Ministry, the main reported countries of origin of those who have arrived are Nigeria, Eritrea and Gambia.

Migrant flows between Niger and Libya

In its latest flow monitoring report, covering the period from 28 June to 25 July, DTM Niger reported observed outflows of 42,879 migrants from Niger, headed in the direction of Al Qatrun in Libya. At the same time, an inflow of 13,802 migrants was reported along the same route. This shows a reduction in flows in and out of Libya from the higher numbers recorded in May. The main nationalities of migrants were from Niger, Nigeria and Gambia.

As DTM Libya develops and rolls out its own Flow Monitoring module, more comparisons of migrant flow data will be made possible between Niger and Libya, providing more comprehensive picture of the complex mobility dynamics across Libya's southern borders.



Delivery of first aid assistance to migrants in the Niger Desert. © IOM Libya

5 - NOTES ON THE DATA

Data Source

During the fifth round, the DTM team assessed **100 areas** (baladiyas). Within those, 764 locations (muhallas) were covered, of which 533 locations were assessed once it was determined that one of the populations of concern was present. 419 locations reported an IDP presence, 112 had returnees, and 324 reported migrants present. The 4 areas not assessed were Al Jaghub, Harawa, Sirte and Misratah, those areas being inaccessible due to insecurity.

In the assessed locations, the DTM team interviewed 1,027 Key Informants (sources of information), with an average of two KIs interviewed in each location. The greatest proportion of KIs interviewed were representatives of Local Crisis Committees (42.4%), followed by other representatives from the baladiya office, such as the Social or Muhalla Affairs divisions (23.4%). Humanitarian or social organizations, community or tribal representatives, and representatives of educational facilities were also among KIs interviewed.

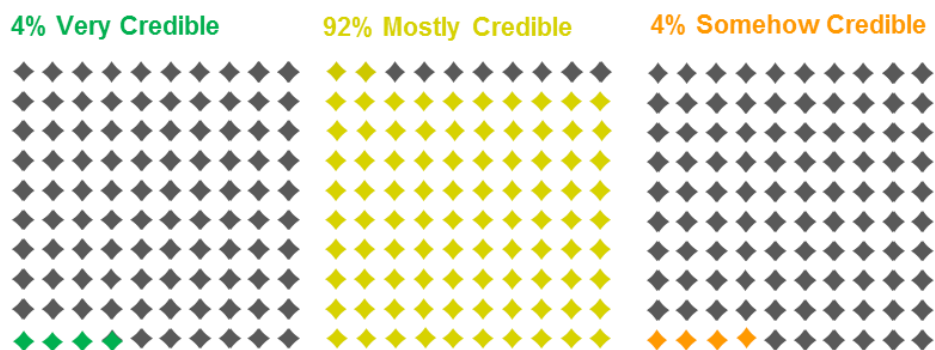
7% of the interviewed KIs were female, and 93% were male. DTM aims to continue increasing female KI participation in the coming rounds. The table below illustrates the type and count of KIs interviewed in the assessed locations during the DTM fifth round.

Figure 22: Key informants interviewed in Round 5

Key Informant (KI) type	# KI's	% of Total
Local Crisis Committee representative	435	42.4%
Other representation from baladiya office (Social Affairs; Muhalla Affairs; etc.)	240	23.4%
Humanitarian/social organizations	127	12.4%
Community/tribal representatives	119	11.6%
Representation of displaced groups	86	8.4%
Other	13	1.3%
Representatives of educational facilities	7	0.7%
Total	1,027	100.0%

Data Credibility

Through DTM's methodology to rate the credibility of data collected from different KIs, data were considered "very" credible in 4% of the 533 assessed locations during the fifth round. 92% of the data captured was considered "mostly" credible, whilst only 4% of the assessed locations were considered as having somehow credible data.



LINKS AND RESOURCES

Interactive Dashboard: <http://www.dl-protect.com/CEB6880A>

Interactive Story Map: <http://arcg.is/1TlrKY0>

Round 5 dataset, maps, and report: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B3jxM6ZLhnPOVDBSbDY0R3plaFk>

DISCLAIMERS

As a result of difficulty in accessing some areas of Libya, the number of migrants identified as present may be understated.

Base Map Source: ESRI. Maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on the maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

ENDNOTES

1. Save the Children, Handicap International. *Protection Assessment in Libya*. March 2016, <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/160322%20FINAL%20PAL%20Report.pdf>
2. <https://www.libyaherald.com/2016/06/29/tripoli-cbl-receives-ld-320-million-of-newly-printed-money-from-britain/>
3. Findings on migrants may include persons who originate from refugee producing countries
4. The Bureau of Census and Statistics currently counts 667 muhallas (locations in Libya). For operational purposes, DTM expanded the muhalla (location) list to break those down into the smallest geographic divisions (villages) based on feedback from DTM teams field visits, reaching to over 1,100 (which include the above 667 locations). DTM has developed a detailed location baseline purely for operational reasons and at any point of time in the future will aggregate this list to any required level (667 muhallas, 104 baladiyas or higher once a new division of provinces is established).
5. One primary unfulfilled need was specified for each shelter type of IDP population within each location. The identified need was chosen out of a list of 8 needs: drinking water, water for washing and cooking medical services, shelter, NFIs, food, sanitation and hygiene, and security. Results were obtained by summing the number of IDP individuals associated with each need and selecting the five areas with the largest number of IDPs affected. During this round, “water for washing and cooking” was not identified by any respondents as a primary need. Drinking water was cited as a primary need in only 4 areas
6. The full Benghazi Damage Assessment report will be release by ACTED in late August 2016
7. Migrant figures may also include persons who originate from refugee-producing countries. For more specific numbers on refugees and asylum seekers in Libya, please see UNHCR’s latest Monthly Fact Sheet at <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/libya/infographic/libya-registration-monthly-fact-sheet-july-2016>
8. IOM reports preliminary figures when they are first received and continues to verify and update its numbers with more accurate information as it becomes available
9. This data is updated in IOM Libya’s biweekly Migration and Assistance Overview reports. For the latest report, see <https://www.iom.int/sitreps/libya-migration-and-assistance-overview-29-july-11-august-2016>
10. For more details and analysis, see <http://missingmigrants.iom.int/mediterranean> and <http://migration.iom.int/europe/> for the latest data on migration flows to Europe and Mediterranean migrant deaths

DTM PARTNERS



International Organization for Migration - IOM

Libya Mission
 Résidence Les Ambassadeurs
 Bloc A—1st Floor
 Cité Les Pins Lac II 1053
 Tunis, Tunisia
 Email: dtmlibya@iom.int



Funded by Directorate-
 General for European Civil
 Protection and Humanitarian
 Aid Operations

