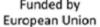


#### **DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX**

## **RETURN INTENTION SURVEY**









#### DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Funded by the European Union the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Libya tracks and monitors population movements to collate, analyze and share information packages on Libya's populations on the move. DTM is designed to support the humanitarian community with demographic baselines needed to coordinate evidence-based interventions. DTM's Intention Survey includes the most updated information on the primary needs of the displaced Tawerghan population accompanied by a dataset, maps, economic and demographic analysis. For a copy of this report please visit www.globaldtm.info.libya/

WWW.GLOBALDTM.INFO/

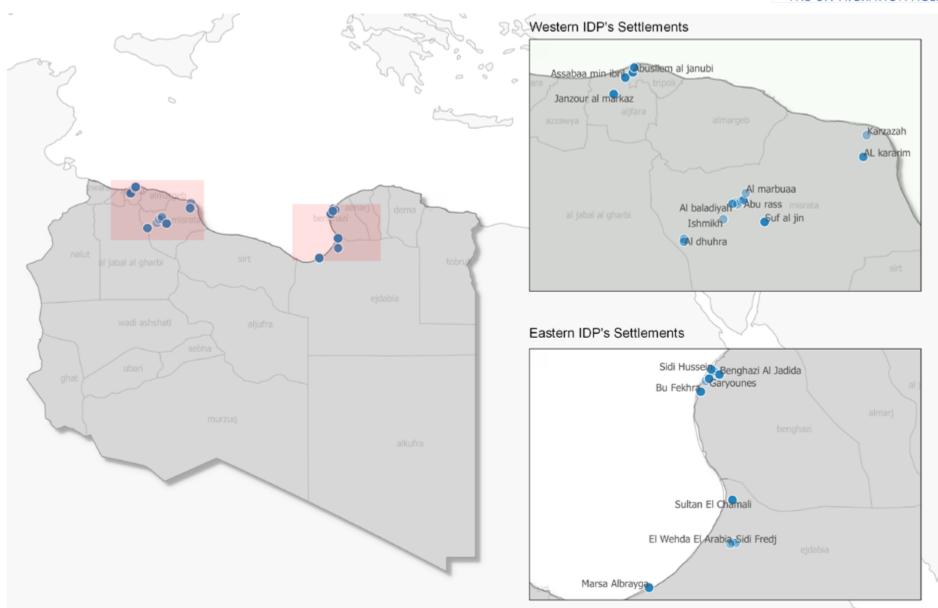


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## **REFERENCE MAP**





### I. INTRODUCTION

Since August 2011, approximately 40,000 Tawerghans have been displaced from Tawergha (40 KM south of Misrata). Tawergha has been one of the most affected areas during the Libyan crisis with schools, hospitals and shops having been heavily damaged. On 1 February 2018, Tawerghan families from the east, south and west of Libya attempted to return to Tawergha following the signing of a decree on 26 December 2017 by the Presidency Council (PC) which indicated the start date for the return process. Upon attempting to return, people were blocked from entering Tawergha by actors opposing the return. In March 2018 the Displacement Tracking Matrix Libya (DTM) conducted a demographic and socio-economic survey of the Tawergha internally displaced person (IDP) population living in IDP settlements across Libya. Primary data was collected at household level between the 14th and the 21st of March 2018, and a total of 511 IDP households were surveyed. All Tawerghans interviewed for this survey are living in IDP settlements across the country. The data collection tool was a concise, structured questionnaire and questions were developed in co-ordination with key partners. The tool gathered information on household composition, demographics, shelter, displacement history, assistance received and future intentions. This report provides an overview of intentions and timeframe of return, an analysis of IDPs' demographics, which have been examined according to main household characteristics, such as family composition and particularly the presence and the prevalence of vulnerable members in the family. The report offers in-depth analysis on the pull and push factors behind the Tawerghans' intentions to return, including: shelter (including both the type of shelter at displacement and the status of property at origin); history of displacement (including duration and number of displacements, occurrence of temporary returns and presence of family members at the place of origin); and assistance received. Main findings and conclusions are reviewed and summarized in the final part of the document. It is imperative to note that this report provides an initial overview of the key findings of the survey conducted. Nevertheless, more information is available in the accompanying dataset which partners can use to extract additional information as required.

## 2. KEY FINDINGS

#### **INTENTIONS**



99% INTEND TO **RETURN HOME** 



1% ARE UNDECIDED



0% INTEND TO LOCALLY **INTEGRATE** 



#### HISTORY OF DISPLACEMENT



**4% HAVE BEEN DISPLACED ONCE** 



28% HAVE BEEN **DISPLACED TWICF** 



68% HAVE BEEN **DISPLACED** THREE OR MORE TIMES

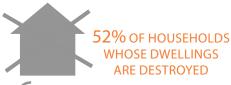




33% DO NOT POSSESS ANY DOCUMENTATION FOR THEIR HOMES



8% DO NOT **POSSESS OR RENT ANY DWELLINGS** 





33% HOUSEHOLDS DO NOT HAVE INFORMATION ON THE STATUS OF THEIR **DWELLINGS** 



11% HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE DWELLINGS ARE PARTIALLY DAMAGED



5.1 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

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3% HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE DWELLINGS **ARE OCCUPIED** 



### 3. OVERVIEW OF THE INTENTIONS

Based on the findings of the data, 99% or over 500 households intend to return to their place of origin whilst 1% remain undecided. All households surveyed expressed no interest in migrating to another country. 52% of households conveyed that their dwellings were destroyed with only 1% reporting their homes remain intact. 11% of households stated that homes were partially damaged with a further 3% reporting that household dwellings are currently occupied. Households without information on the status of their dwellings represented 33% of the sample population. Furthermore, according to the property situation analysis, 33% of families possess no documentation for their respective properties with 67% possessing documentation confirming ownership.

The timeframe of the intended departure of households varies with 65% of the population of interviewed households intending to return to their place of origin within the coming three months. 16% plan to return to their place of origin within the last six months of 2018 with a further 19% predicting their return in 2019.

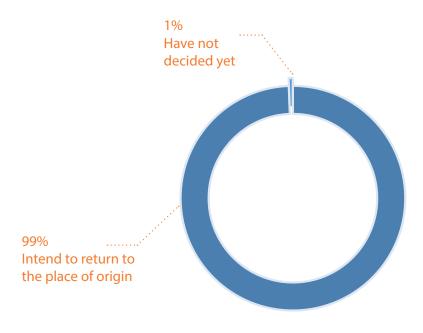


Figure 1: Household intentions (% of households)







Figure 2: Timeframe of future movements (% of households)



37% of the sample population stated that they were aware of return assistance packages with 63% reporting a lack of awareness. 155 households, 81% of the 37% who identified awareness, were offered return assistance packages by the IDP Committee (a group of IDPs who take decisions on behalf of their community), 13 households by humanitarian workers, 8 households by community elders, and 7 families by political authorities. 8 households (4% of 37%) were not offered any return assistance packages.

Information on return assistance packages was provided to a total of 191 households. The analysis identified the IDPs Committee as the most common source of information (77%) with community elders identified as the second most common source (9%). Humanitarian workers, the media, political authorities and family members informed a total of 20 households (11%) with 5 households (3%) receiving no information on return assistance packages.

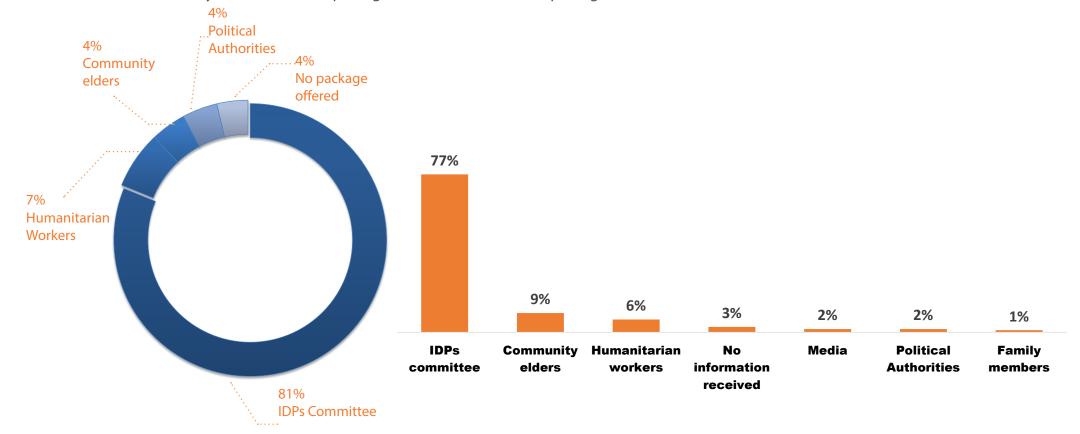
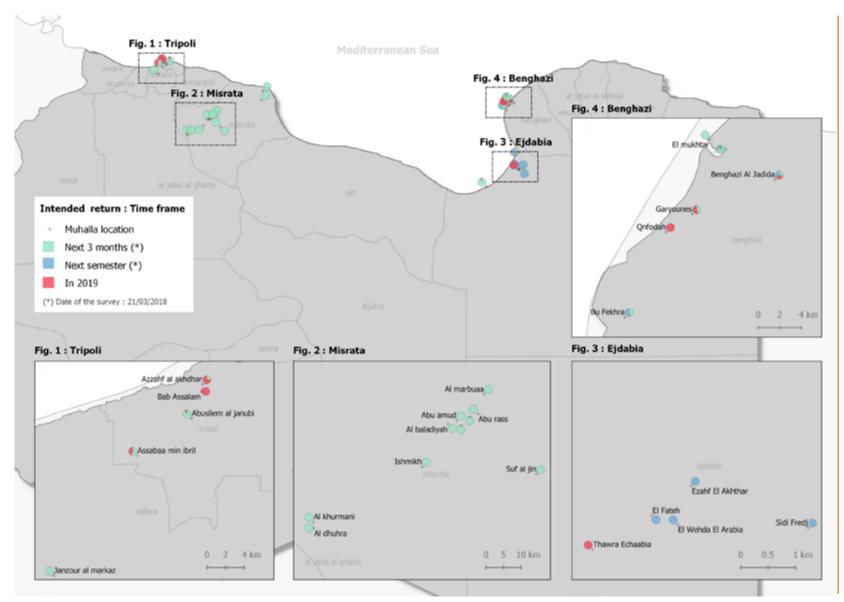


Figure 3: Who offered return assistance package (% of households)

Figure 4: Who provided information on return assistance packages (% of households)



## MAP: TIMEFRAME OF RETURN AT MUHALLA LEVEL



This map shows the intended return timeframe per IDP settlement. Whilst 65% of respondents are willing to return within the next 3 months, respondents outside the baladiya of Misrata illustrate contradictory patterns (please see blue and red dots). IDPs who are currently situated within proximity to Tawergha are more motivated to return. In Benghazi 50% of IDPs will plan their return in the later months of 2018 with some families planning to return in 2019. For IDPs currently in Ejdabia, a proportion of 30% of the displaced population will plan their return within the next 3 months.

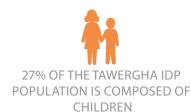
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#### 4. DEMOGRAPHICS

33% REPORTED AT LEAST ONE

FAMILY MEMBER ABSENT

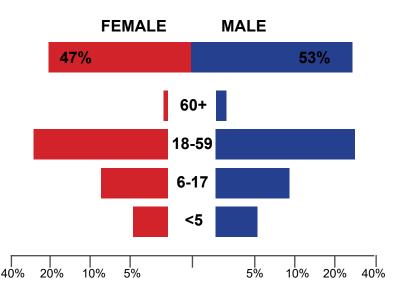
2,543 individuals represent the total number of persons captured by the demographic data analysis (47% female and 53% as demonstrated in Figure 5). This includes 493 households, with an average composition of five family members. The data collected indicates that children (0-5) account for 9% of the population with females and males in the 6-17 age category totaling 18%. Male adults (18-59) represent the largest group of displaced Tawerghans accounting for 38% of individuals, with females within the same age group accounting for 34%. Females and males above the age of 60 years of age collectively account for 1% of the population.



The distribution of intention has been analyzed using household characteristics, such as household composition and the presence and prevalence of vulnerable members in the household. 33% of households surveyed stated that family members are absent, with 5% reporting more than one absent household member. War related injuries and/or death is the primary reason, accounting for 30% of individuals, with an additional 26% of individuals noted as absent residing in the place of origin. Movement within and outside of Libya accounts for 17% and 5% of absent individuals respectively. 22% of individuals were reported absent due to non-war related death.







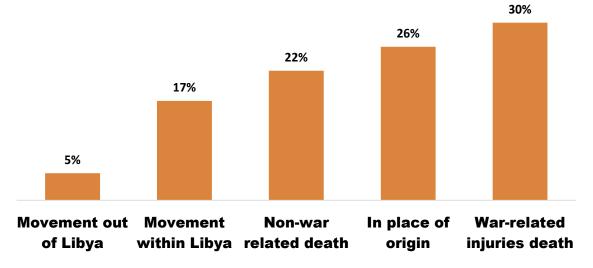


Figure 6: Main reasons for absence (% of individuals)



## 5. PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

The analysis of intentions to return illustrates that the most important pull factor for 39% of the sample population is a belief that there is an improvement in the economic situation. Some households who are planning to return intend to re-occupy their properties (22%), the second most identified pull factor. The improvement of security conditions at the location of origin serves as an additional pull factor for 24% of the sample population, while the key push factor is reported as the worsening of economic conditions in the location of displacement. Other push factors such as the availability of basic services at the place of origin (4%), lack of basic services at the place of displacement (2%), deterioration of the security situation at the place of displacement (1%) and cultural reasons (1%),

convey various factors of influence. Secondary pull factors are driven by the availability of basic services at the place of origin (27%) and the drive to reoccupy/re-possess assets and properties at the place of origin (24%). Lack of basic services at the place of displacement and the continuing decline of the economic situation at the place of displacement (7% and 7%) represent key push factors. Tertiary pull factors include the availability of basic services and the improvement of the economic situation/livelihood at the place of origin. Both factors represent 19% of the sampled population.

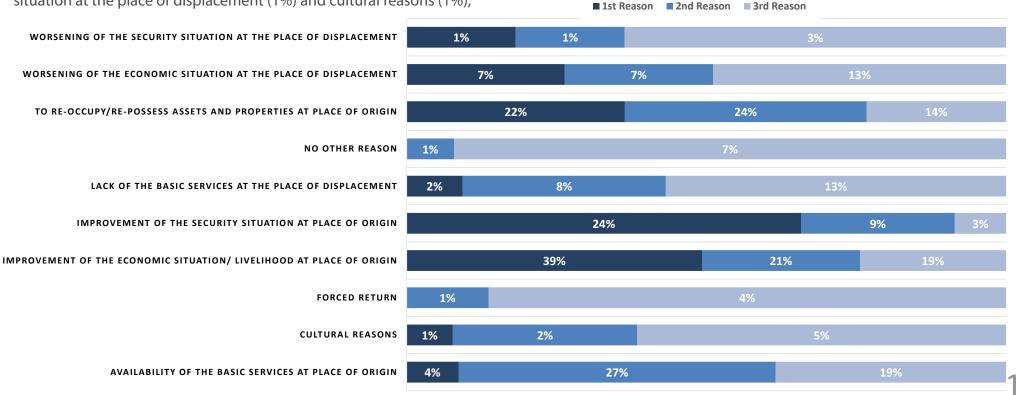


Figure 7: Top reasons for return to place of origin (% of households)



The analysis of intentions to return according to the timeframe of planned return also shows that an improvement in the economic and security situation in the location of origin is the most relevant pull factor for those who intend to return in the short term. Households who are planning to return within 2018 are also more likely to return due to the desire to reoccupy their properties.

The improvement in security conditions at the location of origin is identified as the main pull factor for households deferring their return to after 2018, while the main push factor is the belief of a worsening of the economic conditions in the location of displacement.

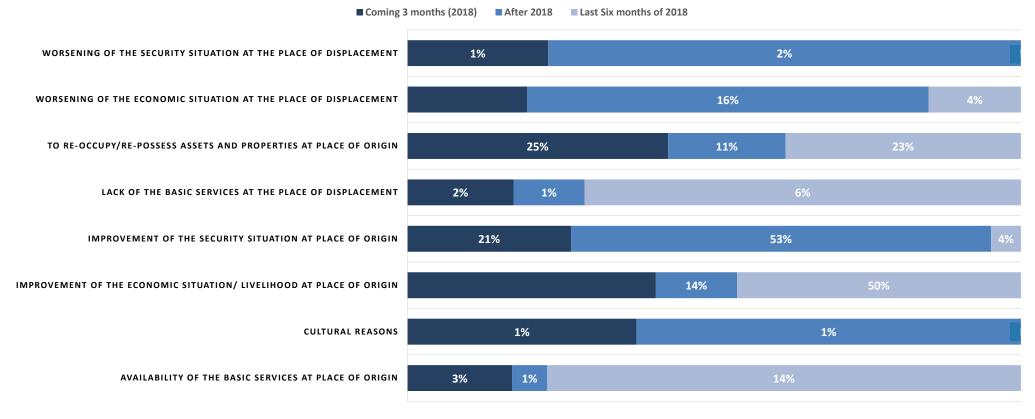


Figure 8: Pull and push factors per time frame (% of households)



## 6. SHELTER AND ASSISTANCE

Overall, 96% of households reported some form of assistance received. These percentages include support received from various actors, such as the Government or local authorities, host community, relatives and humanitarian actors. It should be noted that the IDPs received both regular and irregular assistance throughout the duration of their displacement, with some households receiving more than one type of assistance. Regular assistance was received in the form of shelter, food and psychosocial support (PSS) (22%, 20% and 12% of the sample population) by 274 households. Livelihood, cash and legal assistance were reported as the least regular form of assistance by the sampled population.

Alternatively, the analysis conducted for irregular assistance illustrated non-food items (NFIs), food, PSS and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) (68%, 39%, 28% and 20%) were the most common forms of assistance received, with a total of 791 households. Legal assistance, protection and shelter (0%, 1% and 3%) were recognised as the most irregular form of assistance.

Figure 9 illustrates that 56% of the IDPs were reportedly residing in damaged properties, which they own, with 11% currently residing in formal collective centers. A further 10% of IDPs are currently residing in properties, which they own, with no reported damages.

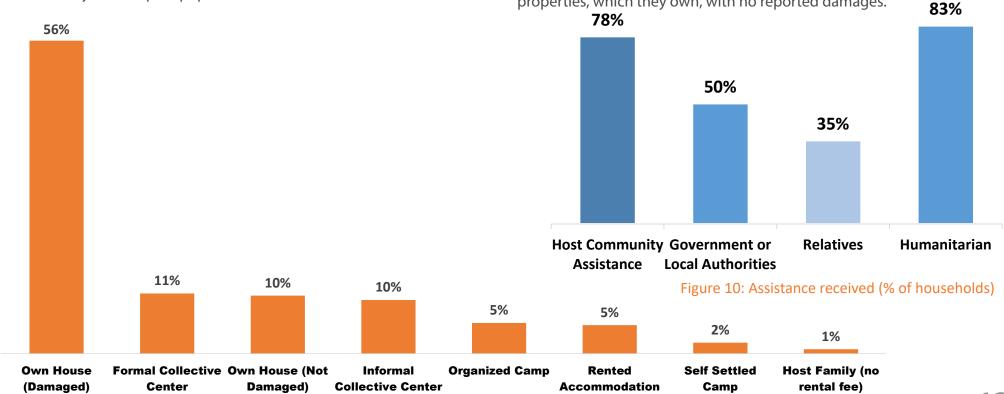


Figure 9: Current shelter (% of households) Please refer to page 17 for definitions of types of shelter.

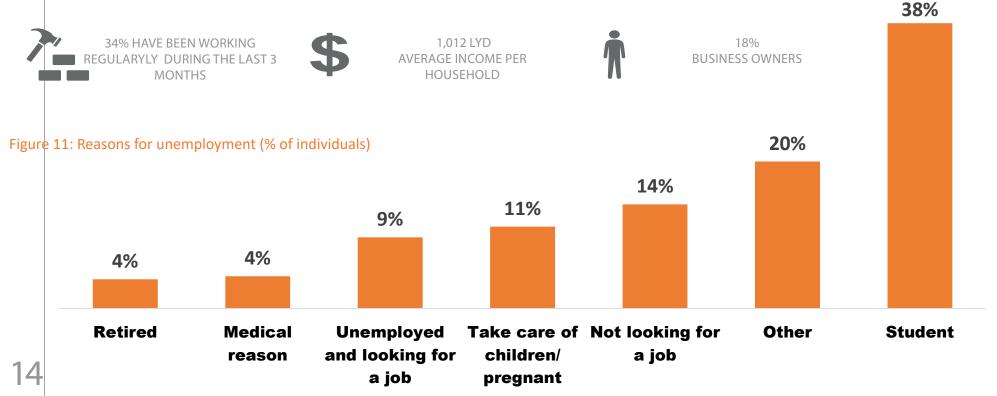


#### 7. LIVELIHOOD

The criteria for the economic analysis reflects average income, income range, working period, type of work and reasons for unemployment. The average income was observed as 1,013 LYD (equivalent to \$763 - official conversion rates as of 26 March 2018) for a total of 491 families with 501 > 1,000 LYD (equivalent to \$377 > \$752 - official conversion rates as of 26 March 2018) as the most prevalent income range for 35% of the sample population. The second most common income range was found to be 301 > 500 LYD (equivalent to \$226 > \$376 - official conversion rates as of 26 March 2018) for 21% of the sample population. Upon further analysis, it was found that 1% of the sample population are in the highest income range – 4,000 > 7,000 LYD (\$3,016 > \$5,277 - official conversion rates as of 26 March 2018) represented by a total of 5 households.

66% of the population were unemployed during the previous three-month period owing to ongoing studies (38%) and other reasons (20%). Additional findings illustrated unemployment and not looking for a job (14%), unemployment whilst looking for a job (9%), with another 11% of the sample population unable to work due to childcare responsibilities and pregnancy.

Type of work data was gathered from only 681 individuals, from a total sample of 863 individuals, due to reluctance to share information on employment type. With this being said, it was established that 61% are employed and have a regular income, while another 18% (154 individuals) have their own business.





### 8. CONCLUSION

Below summarises significant findings of the return intentions data.

99% of Tawerghan IDPs intend to return to their location of origin with the remaining 1% undecided; 0% of the population surveyed plan to leave Libya in its entirety. The history of displacement for the IDPs has illustrated that 4% have been displaced on one occasion, 28% have been displaced on two occasions, with the majority, 68%, displaced on three or more occasions. The shelter and property dynamics analysis demonstrates that destroyed dwellings are owned by 52% of the sample population, with 11% owning partially damaged dwellings. 33% of households do not have information on the status of their dwellings, while a further 33% are not in possession of documentation of their homes. 8% do not possess or rent any dwellings.

The improvement of both the economic and security situation was frequently reported as the main driver of return movements. More specifically, the improvement of the security situation in the location of origin is the main pull factor for 24% of families intending to return.

96% of households reported that some form of assistance was received. These statistics include support received from the Government or local authorities, host community, relatives and humanitarian actors, with the host community and humanitarian assistance providing the most assistance to the IDPs.



### 9. METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

#### Questionnaire/Form:

The data collection tool was a concise questionnaire that was administered by IOM field teams to the head of household, or to any adult member that could respond on behalf of the household. It was used to collect data per the categories below:

- A) general information;
- B) information on shelter;
- C) information on displacement;
- D) demographic and economic information;
- E) information on assistance; and
- F) information on intentions.

Figures on the absent population were reported by the head of household (or available adult to act on behalf of head of house).

Disclaimer: The content of this report is based on the evidence collected during the survey. Thus the reported findings and conclusions represent the views and opinions of the surveyed households, for which DTM can not be held responsible.

Country Level: Data from across Libya (as a unitary state) is analysed at a household or individual level.

#### Levels of Analysis

Household: a domestic unit consisting of present and absent members who are related by blood or law (i.e. marriage, adoption) who live together or used to live together before the crisis in the same dwelling and share meals and living accommodation.

Head of Household: the individual in the household who provides support to one or more individuals related to him/her by blood or law ties.

Female Headed Household: The head of the household is a female and is recognized by the members of the household as the head of the unit.

Average Household Size: is a measure obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the number of households.

#### Type of Household

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to leave their place of origin (in this case, since the beginning of the Libyan conflict in 2011), and who are currently living in another location within their country's borders.



#### Type of Household Members/ Individuals

Absent members: Household members who have been living in a different dwelling inside or outside Libya for more than three months for any reason except marriage and divorce. Absent members also include deceased members.

Infant: Children under the age of 1.

School-age children: Children between the ages of 5 and 15.

Minors: Children under the age of 18.

Disability: an umbrella term, covering mental and physical impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions.

#### Types of Shelter

Shared Shelter: an arrangement in which two, or more, distinguishable households (comprised of relatives and non-relatives) share a residence.

Non-shared Shelter: a residence is solely occupied by one household unit.

Critical Shelters: are self settled camps, informal and formal settlements/collective settlements (such as schools or religious buildings) and unfinished or abandoned buildings are usually considered critical shelter arrangements, as they are often precarious solutions and do not provide adequate living conditions, i.e. lack of basic services, overcrowding and lack of privacy – which may result in increased violence (sexual assaults and abuse) against women, children and/or other vulnerable groups, and children's exposure to adult sexual activity.

#### Shelter type definition.

1 Rented accommodation, residents pay a rent. 2 With host families, residents are hosted by other families and they are not required to pay any rent or fee. 3 Unfinished-abandoned buildings, usually considered critical shelter arrangements, as they are often precarious solutions and do not provide adequate living conditions. 4 Formal collective shelters, existing buildings used as temporary living accommodations for hosting people in need under the supervision of an established management, they include schools, hotels, hospitals etc. 5 informal collective shelters, with no established management 6 Camps organized and structured, formal camps with an established management. 7Camps self-settled, camps with no established management. 8 Their own house, property owned by the family.

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## **10.QUESTIONNAIRE**

Tawergha IDPs Inten	tion Surve	ey – Libya																		
SECTION A: Place of Origin, Location and HH Information																				
Date of visit	d	d	-	m	m -	У	у у	У	Enum. Co	ode		T	eam Leader		Fam. code			. code		
Mantika		Balac	liya			1	I I				Muhall	а				P	code			
Head of Household's (HoH) name									•			Phone	number ( if poss	ble)						•
Place of Origin		Mantik	a		Baladiya				Muh	ıalla								P_ code		
SECTION B: SHELTER /	SECTION B: SHELTER / PROPERTY INFORMATION																			
Shelter/property ownership and status a			e of or	rigin	Did you owr dwellings at		t your ace of origin?	Yes/No	Dwelling	Τ	Dwelling	Dwelling partia	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I				no inf	fo on dwelling		
		<u> </u>							destroyed		intact		damaged					status how many families?		
Current Shelter (a	•		Ту	pe of sh	neiter				g the sh	elte	r with other					it yes,	, with	how ma	ny fam	ilies?
displaceme	ent)							Y 🗆		Ш_		N								
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	w what a return assistance package is?  If you have been offered a return assistance package   Y \subseteq N \subseteq   Political   IDPs committee   Community elders   Humanitarian workers						ackag	No package offered												
Do you possess any documentation of you home?  Type of shelter: 1. Rented a 8. Own house (damaged)  SECTION C: DISPLACEM	accommodat 9. Own hous	the ion 2. Host	returi	n assista	rmation ab nce packag fee) 3. Unfi	e? A	olitical authorities Vabandoned bu	IDPs com			Community eld		Family member		Media ganized ca	mp 7.	work		int re	o, no formation ceived
How many times have y		placed - fill	only f	or displa	cements lor	nger th	an one mont	h per loca	ion:											
				<u> </u>	Destinat			<u>.</u>	PUSH F		r ( select top re nt only)	ason	PULL Fo	ctor(	ctor( select top reason only for selecting this location)					
History of Displacement	Month – year	Country	Gove	ernorate	District	SD	Comm.	P_CODE	1- C 2- D 3- L 3- L 5- E 6- D	Conflic Deteri Situati Oestro Destro Discrir	ct / security situ ioration of econ ion if basic services al oyed house	nomic s/ mear	2- TH di ns of 3- Ai 4- Ai 5- Be 6- Be nunity 7- Pr 8- Ai	ne only splace vailabi ccess t etter a etter s esence vailabi	ty to the a  y/most acc  ement.  ility of bas  to humanion  access to li  ecurity situ  e of relativ  ility of she  Specify)	cessible ic servic tarian c velihoo uation ves / so	e destino ices assistan	nce rtunities		of
1 <sup>st</sup> displacement																				
2 <sup>nd</sup> displacement																				
3 <sup>rd</sup> displacement																				
4 <sup>th</sup> displacement																				



	SECTION	D: DEMO	GRAPH	IIC AND	ECONO	MIC II	NFORMAT	ION							
T	Present Household			A	ge								If Y	es es	If no why? (select all
#	member type in relation with HoH (choose from the list below) Start with the interviewee	<b>Se</b> : Male/Fe		mont h	Year		<b>ability</b> es/No		<b>yes</b> I/Mental	Marital status Single:S/Married:M /Divorced:D/Widow :W/Separated:P		Work (most of the time) during the last 3 months Yes/No	Type: 1 own business. / 2 employee/ worker with regular income / 3 Daily wage ( some days)	Average monthly income in LYD	that apply) 1. Take care of children/ pregnant, 2 child, 3 student, 4. Disability, 5 looking for job /no job available, 6 no skills, 7 not allowed to work, 8 old age / sick 9. Not willing 10 Other
а		М□	F□			Υ□	N□	P□	М□		Y N				
b		М□	F□			Υ□	N□	P□	м□		Y N				
С		М□	F			Υ□	N□	P□	м□		Y□N□				
d		М□	F			Υ□	N□	P□	M		Y□ N□				
e		$M\square$	F			Υ□	N	P□	M		Y N				
f		М□	F			Υ□	N□	Р□	М□		Y□ N□				
g		М□	F□			Υ□	N□	P□	M		Y N				
h		М□	F□			Υ□	N□	P□	М□		Y N				
i		М□	F□			Υ□	N□	P□	МП		Y N				
j		М□	F□			Υ	N	P□	м□		Y N				
k		М□	F□			Υ□	N□	P□	М□		Y□ N□				
I		М□	F□			Y□	N□	P□	м□		Y□N□				
Ak	sent HH members	Sex Male/Fe		Year	year	M	Date Ionth	of absence Ye	e ear	Reason	C: Movement	within Libya	ries death B. Non-w D: Movement out o rrently displaced fam	of Libya	
М															
N															
0															
Р										7					
q															
	Type of h 8. Father relative b	-in-law/N	1other-	in-law	9. Nepl			2. Spouse Uncle/Au					6. Grandson/Grann/Granddaughter 14.		



SECTION E : ASSISTANCE													
Did y	ou receive any assi	stance in last three n	nonths? Answer v	vith: YES / NO based on t	he assist	tance provided and indicate th	ne type and consistency						
Host Community Assistance	Yes / No	In Kind regula	r	In Kind Irregular		Financial Regular	Financial Irregular						
Government or local authorities	Government or local Yes / No		r	In Kind Irregular		Financial Regular	Financial Irregular						
Relatives	Yes / No	In Kind regula	r	In Kind Irregular		Financial Regular	Financial Irregular						
Humanitarian actor(s)	Yes / No	1.1- if you rec	eived assistance	from Humanitarian partne	ers What	t kind of assistance you receive	e/d?						
Sector			Regular		Irregi	ular		Remark					
Shelter													
NFI													
Health													
Protection ( Child pr	otection and GBV )												
Cash													
Food													
Education													
WASH													
Legal assistance													
Nutrition													
Livelihood													
Psychosocial suppor	t												
Other : specify													



SECTION F: intention: What is your	House	e Hold intention of living in tl	nis lo	cation															
1- Are you intending to return to the place of origin?		YES NO																	
		Improvement of the economic situation/ livelihood at place of origin		Improvement of place of origin	the se	curity situa	itic	on at		Availabi origin	ility of the basic serv	ices	at place of		To re-occupy/re-possess assets and properties a place of origin				ties at
If Yes, what are the main reason(s) for returning? Select up to three reasons where 1 is the highest and 3 is the lowest.		Worsening of the economic situation at the place of displacement		Worsening of the place of displace		rity situatio	on a	at the		Lack of t	the basic services at ement	the	place of		Cultural rea	asons			
		Forced to return																	
If NO, what are the main reason(s) for NOT returning? Select up to three reasons where 1 is the highest and 3 is the lowest.		House/land destroyed or damaged		House/land occu	pied			ack of service health, educa		n etc)	Lack of economic opportunities		Lack of security	a	Cannot afford to return				
If Yes when do you think you will move?	Comi	ng 3 months ( 2018)			Nex	t semest	er	r late 2018	8				Later	( afte	er 2018)				
Do you need more info on your area of origin?	YES	NO	Secu	urity situation		Assessn your ho					Access to basic services (water, education, health)			with and	tamination landmines other osive ces		Governm support	ent	
2- Integration in the current location		YES NO														•			
If Yes what are the main reason(s) for integration in the current location? Select up		Economic opportunities (work / livelihood etc.)		Security situation	is go	od here				Cultural	bonds			I won't feel safe			fe at the place of origin.		
to three reasons where 1 is the highest and 3 is the lowest.		Nothing left at the place of origin		Legal obstacles/ origin	concei	ns at the p	pla	ice of		Services	are available here				Other (spec	ify) :			
3- Move to a third location within Libya		YES NO																	
If Yes what are the main reason(s) for moving to the third location? Select up to		Economic opportunities (work / livelihood etc.) in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> location		Security situation	i (in w	hich locatio	on î	?)		Lack of I	basic services here				Better servi	ces in t	he third locatio	1	
three reasons where 1 is the highest and 3 is the lowest.		Cultural bonds		Legal obstacles/	concei	ns here				Other specify					Availability	of shel	ter in 3 <sup>rd</sup> locatio	า	
If yes, you are most probably going to a location in the same:											,								
Mantika		Baladiya		Mı	ıhall	la					Other baladya	1		If ye	es which b	alad	ya		
YES / NO	YES /	NO	YES /			NO		YES	5/		NO								
If Yes when you think you will move	Comi	ng 3 months ( 2018)			Nex	t semest	er	r late 2018	3				Later	( afte	er 2018)				



1- Leaving Libya for another country? I( if mentioned by the interviewee )	,	YES NO						
If Yes what are the main reason(s) for moving to other country? Select up to three		curity situation is bad	Econor	nic situation is bad		Service not available		Political
reasons where 1 is the highest and 3 is the lowest.		her (specify):						
Which Country?								
If Yes when you think you will move	Con	ning 3 months ( 2018)		Next semester late 2	018	La	ter ( af	ter 2018)
2- Just staying here now, Haven't decided yet	,	YES NO		1				,







