

IDP & RETURNEE
REPORT
ROUND 20
MOBILITY TRACKING

MAY - JUN 2018



Funded by
European Union



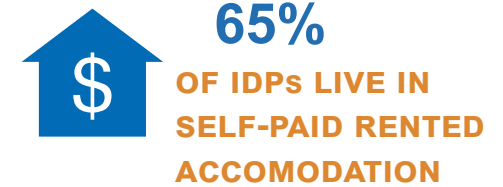
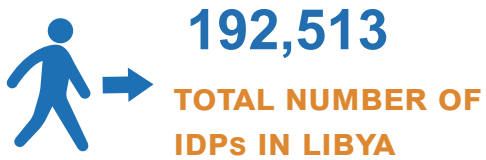


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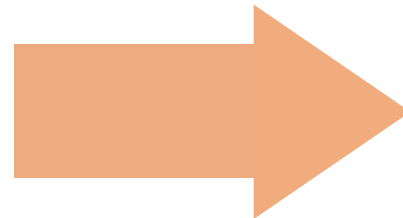
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IDPs



RETURNEES



LOCATIONS

TOP 3 BALADIYAS OF
DISPLACEMENT



TOP 3 BALADIYAS OF
RETURN



COVERAGE



1,414
KEY INFORMANTS
INTERVIEWED

IN

657 of 667
MUHALLAS

100 of 100
BALADIYAS



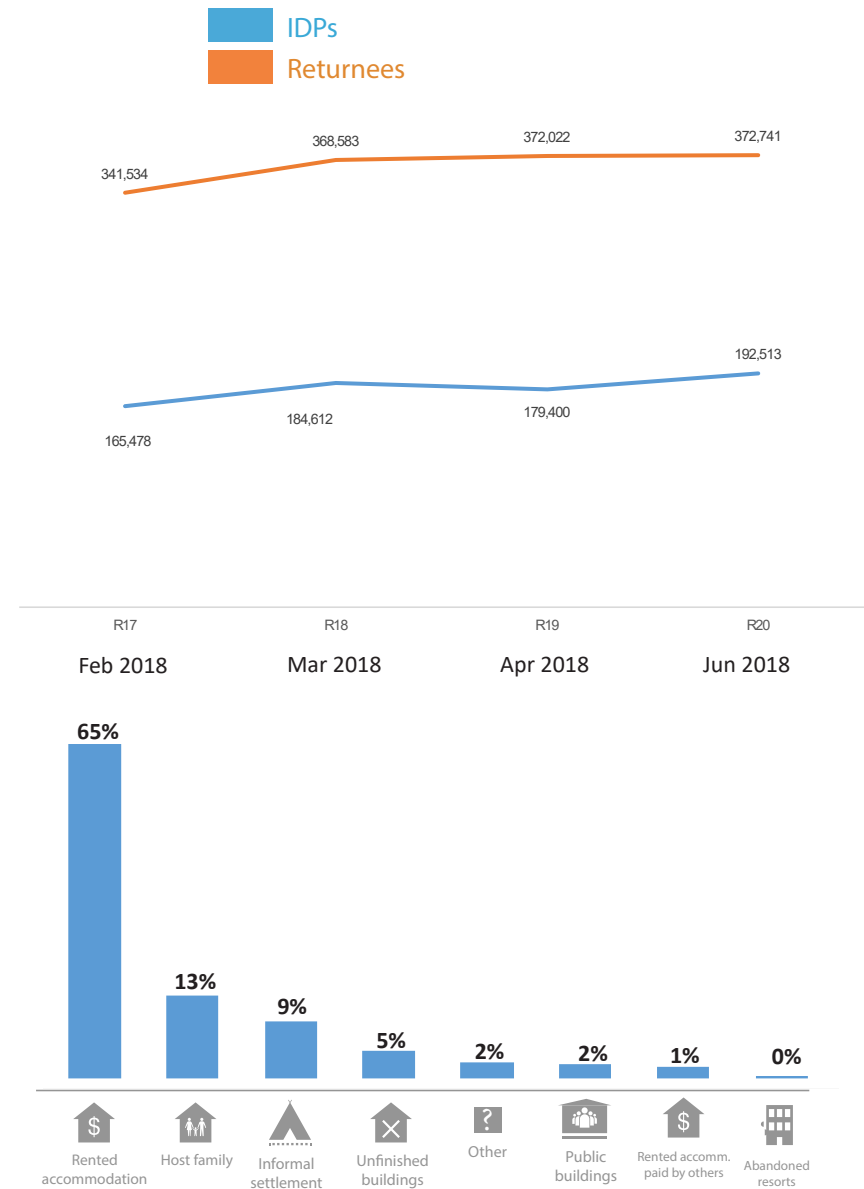
CONTEXT

This report presents the findings of Round 20 of DTM data collection, which took place in May and June 2018. Over the past year, the number of identified returnees in Libya has been steadily on the rise across data collection rounds conducted in 2017 and 2018. Apart from the aforementioned increase of returnees, in Round 20 also an increase of 13,113 new IDPs was recorded compared to the previous round, bringing the total of IDPs identified in Libya to 192,513 individuals.

During the reporting period clashes took place in Sebha, triggering the displacement of at least 3,165 people within the baladiya of Sebha as well as to other areas in Southern Libya, especially Murzuq (4,150 individuals) and Algatroun (1,900 individuals). 3,300 new returnees were recorded in Benghazi which continues to be the baladiya with the highest number of returnees in Libya (180,300 returnees as of June 2018). At the same time, Benghazi also received 2,990 new IDPs, many displaced from Derna where heavy clashes were reported in May and June. Population movements were also reported from Rigaldeen due to shortages in drinking water; please refer to page 7 for more details.

Please note that shortly after the data collection for Round 20 was concluded, significant displacements were reported from Derna to surrounding areas. More information can be found in DTM's Flash Updates available on www.globaldtm.info/libya.

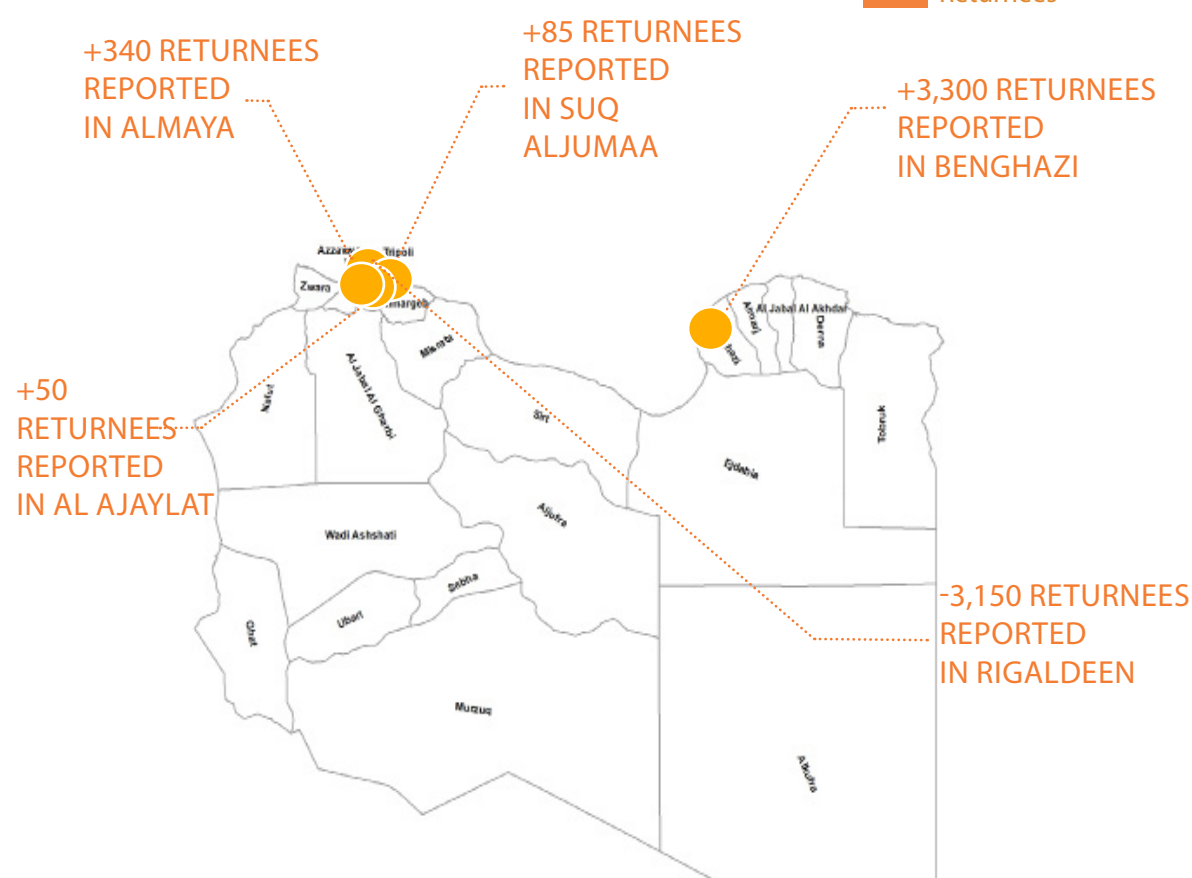
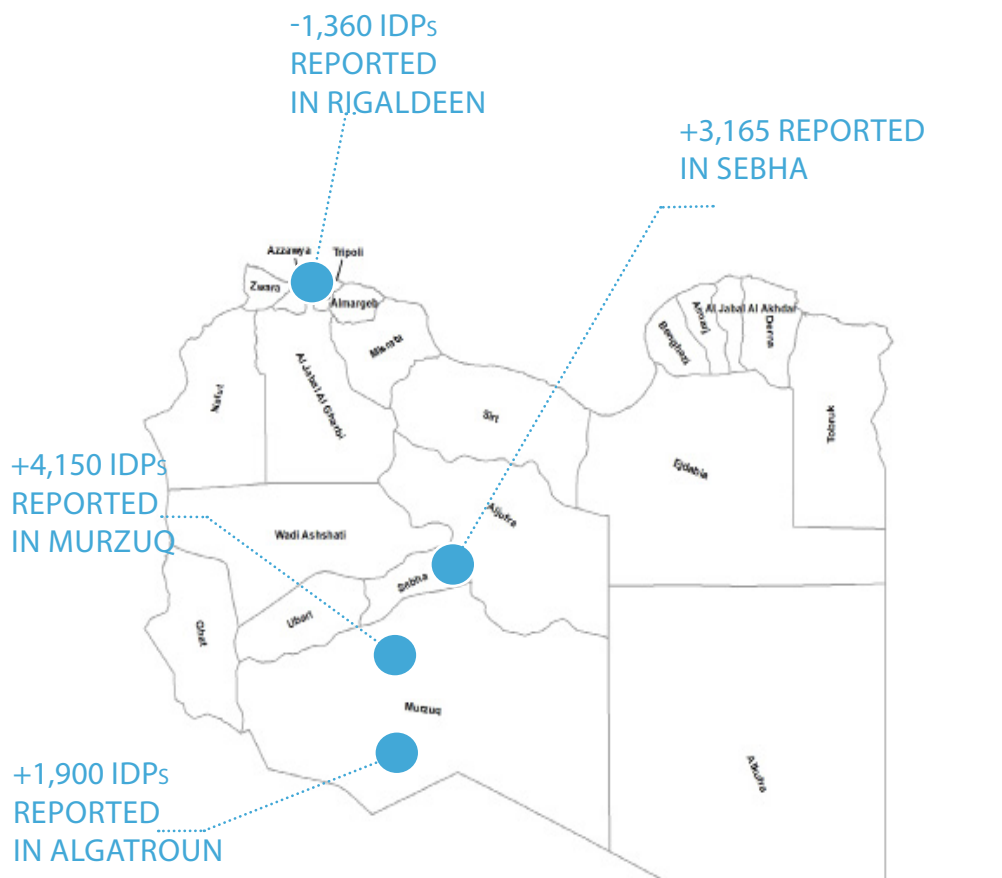
As in previous rounds, the primary needs of Libya's returnee population remain access to health services. The second most cited need for returnees are access to education, followed by access to security. In this round children were reported to be attending school irregularly in four baladiyas (Derna, Ubari, Janzour and Hrawa). Reported reasons for irregular attendance included damaged schools, safety issues and overcrowding. The following report will provide more details on IDP and returnee timelines of displacement and return, origins and areas of residence, shelter settings and needs.





LARGEST CHANGES AT BALADIYA LEVEL

■ IDPs
■ Returnees



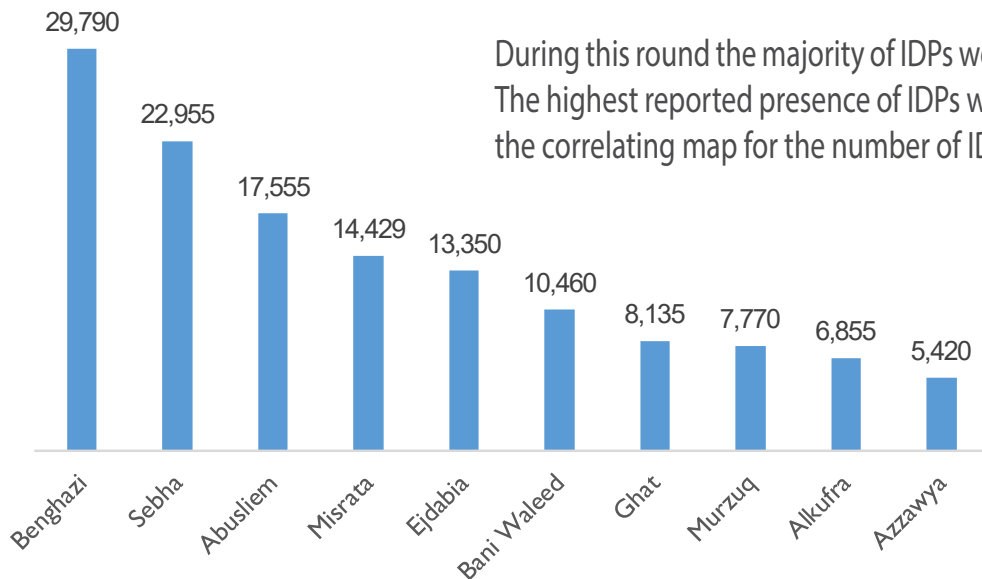
	R19	R20	Difference (IND)
Murzuq	3,620	7,770	4,150
Sebha	19,790	22,955	3,165
Benghazi	26,800	29,790	2,990
Algatroun	825	2,725	1,900
Rigdaleen	2,350	990	-1,360

	R19	R20	Difference (IND)
Benghazi	177,000	180,300	3,300
Rigdaleen	4,900	1,750	-3,150
Al Maya	475	815	340
Suq Aljumaa	1,525	1,610	85
Al Ajaylat	675	725	50



TOP 10 BALADIYAS OF DISPLACEMENT

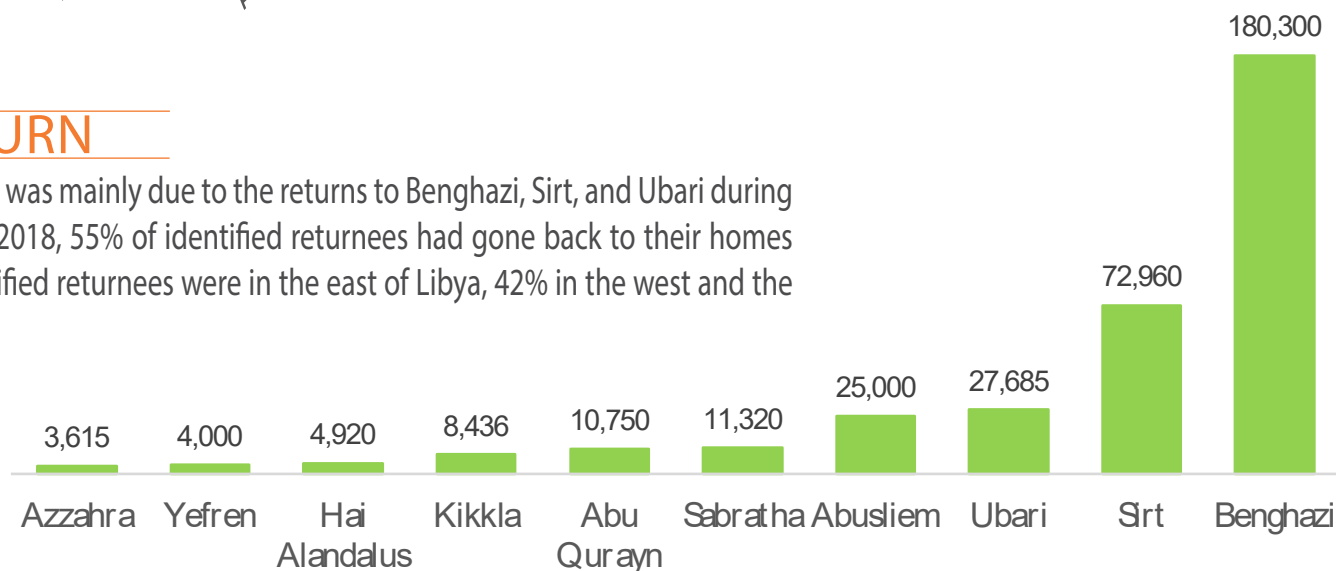
IDPs
Returnees



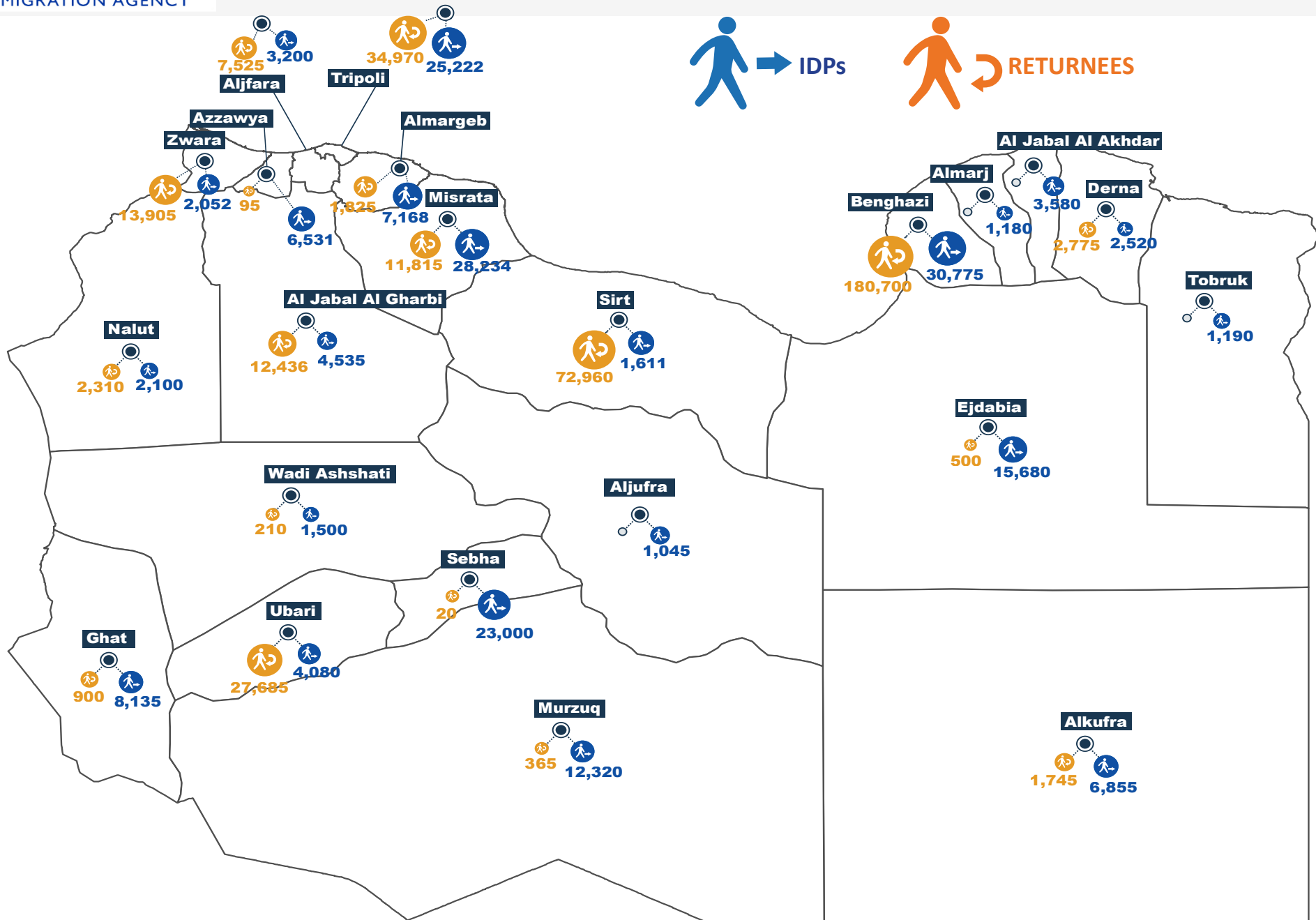
During this round the majority of IDPs were identified in the west of Libya (40%), with 30% in the east and 30% in the south. The highest reported presence of IDPs were identified in Benghazi (29,790 individuals) and Sebha (22,955 individuals). See the correlating map for the number of IDPs identified disaggregated by region.

TOP 10 BALADIYAS OF RETURN

The increase in returnees observed during this round was mainly due to the returns to Benghazi, Sirt, and Ubari during the time of data collection. Between May and June 2018, 55% of identified returnees had gone back to their homes in 2016 and 41% had returned in 2017. 50% of identified returnees were in the east of Libya, 42% in the west and the remaining 8% were in the south.



MAP I: IDP AND RETURNEE LOCATIONS





Origin	Destination	# IDP Individuals	%
Benghazi	Benghazi	24,900	51%
	Misrata	11,670	24%
	Abusliem	2,450	5%
	Bani Waleed	2,245	5%
	Albayda	1,325	3%
	Other baladiyas	6,342	13%
	Total Displaced	48,932	100%
Misrata	Abusliem	9,000	26%
	Ejdabia	8,550	25%
	Bani Waleed	6,876	20%
	Benghazi	2,240	7%
	Tarhuna	910	3%
	Other baladiyas	6,741	20%
	Total Displaced	34,317	100%
Sebha	Sebha	17,025	63%
	Murzuq	5,055	19%
	Algatroun	2,099	8%
	Ubari	940	3%
	Ain Zara	500	2%
	Other baladiyas	1,500	6%
	Total Displaced	27,119	100%

Origin	Destination	# IDP Individuals	%
Ubari	Ghat	6,525	41%
	Alkufra	3,365	21%
	Murzuq	1,425	9%
	Abusliem	755	5%
	Bint Bayya	685	4%
	Other baladiyas	3,247	20%
	Total Displaced	16,002	100%
Sirt	Ejdabia	3,100	24%
	Sebha	2,058	16%
	Ghat	1,560	12%
	Srt	1,021	8%
	Alkhums	985	8%
	Other baladiyas	4,368	33%
	Total Displaced	13,092	100%



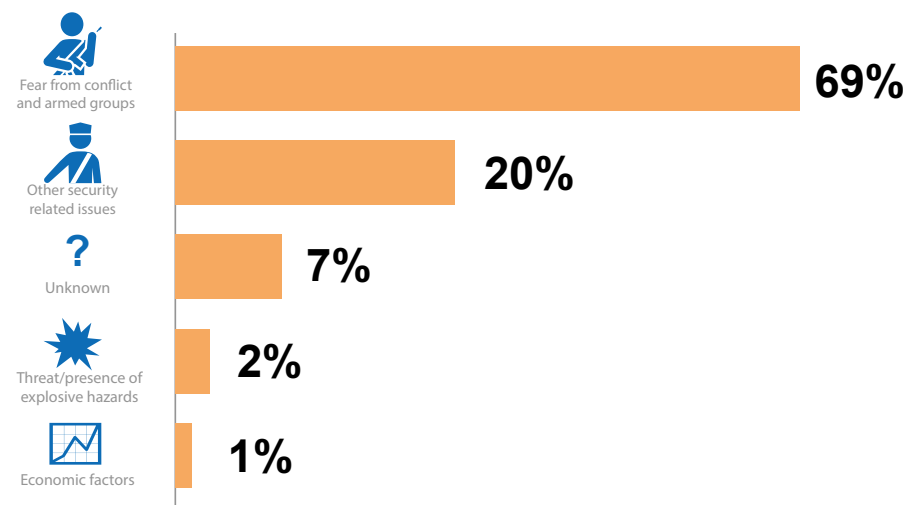
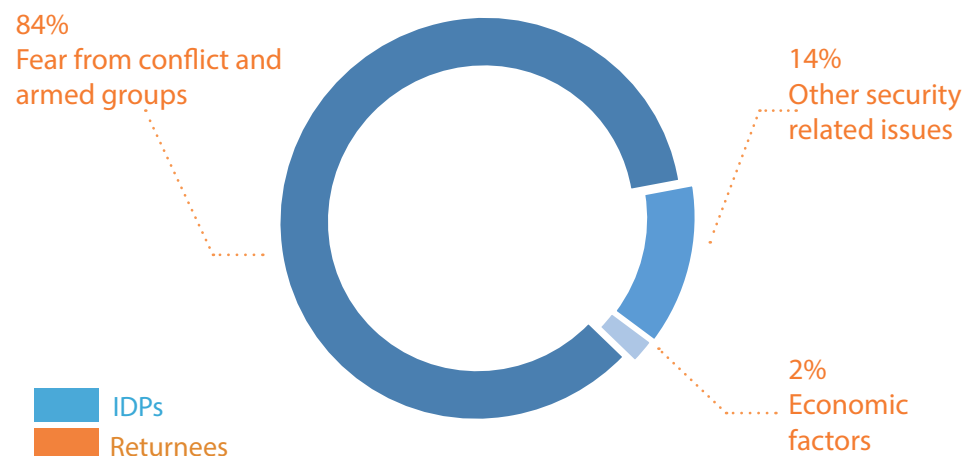
DRIVERS OF DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

The main factor driving the initial displacement of the majority of IDPs was the threat or fear from general conflict and armed group presence; this driver accounted for 84% of IDPs. 14% of IDPs were mainly displaced due to other security related issues, and the remaining 2% were displaced due to economic factors.

In addition to drivers that initially led to the displacement of IDPs, DTM collected data on the reasons preventing IDPs from returning to their homes. In 69% of baladiyas IDPs were reported to continue being displaced due to the threat or fear of ongoing conflict and armed group presence.

Other security issues were reported as preventing 20% of IDPs from returning to their baladiya of origin. The threat or presence of explosive hazards was reported as hindering the return of 2% of IDPs, a decrease of one percent from the previous round, and economic factors (which include the lack of livelihood opportunities) accounted for the continued displacement of 1% of IDPs.

Main drivers of internal displacement



Main reasons preventing IDPs from returning

DTM identified 5,283 IDPs in Round 20 who were displaced in 2016 and had been displaced at least once prior. 93% of these (4,933 individuals) had been displaced twice and 7% (350 individuals) had been displaced three times (refer to accompanying table).

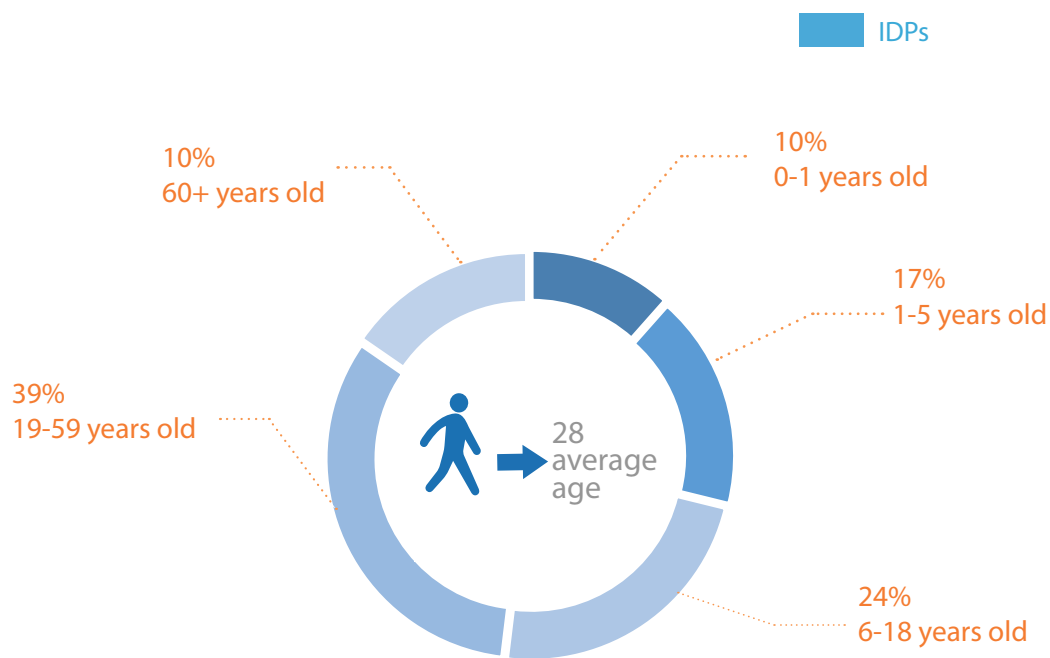
72% of IDPs who were multiply displaced were originally from Sirt and were residing mainly in Ejdabia, Sirt and Sebha. 14% were originally from Benghazi and were residing in Benghazi. 12% of IDPs were from Ubari and residing in Algatroun and Ghat.

The accompanying table provides details on the baladiyas of origin and residence of these IDPs along with the number of times they had been displaced up to the time of reporting.

Baladiya of Origin	Baladiya of Residence	Number of displacements (Individuals displaced)			Total Number of IDPs
		2	3	4	
Albawanees		20	0	0	20
	Sebha	20			
Arrayayna		18	0	0	18
	Surman	18			
Benghazi		750	0	0	750
	Benghazi	750			
Misrata		70	0	0	70
	Benghazi				
	Al Maya	35			
	Sebha	20			
	Alkhums	15			
Sirt		3805	0	0	3805
	Ejdabia	2,275			
	Sirt	645			
	Sebha	250			
	Bani Waleed	230			
	Ghat	140			
	Hrawa	100			
	Khaleej Assidra	85			
	Sidi Assayeh	80			
Ubari		270	350	0	620
	Algatroun	270			
	Ghat		350		
Total		4,933	350	0	5,283



Round 20 data indicated that children (0-18) accounted for 51% of the IDP population. Adults (19-59 years) made up 39% of the IDP population and older adults (60+) were the remaining 10% of IDPs. Across all age categories males made up 49% of the sampled population and females accounted for 51%.



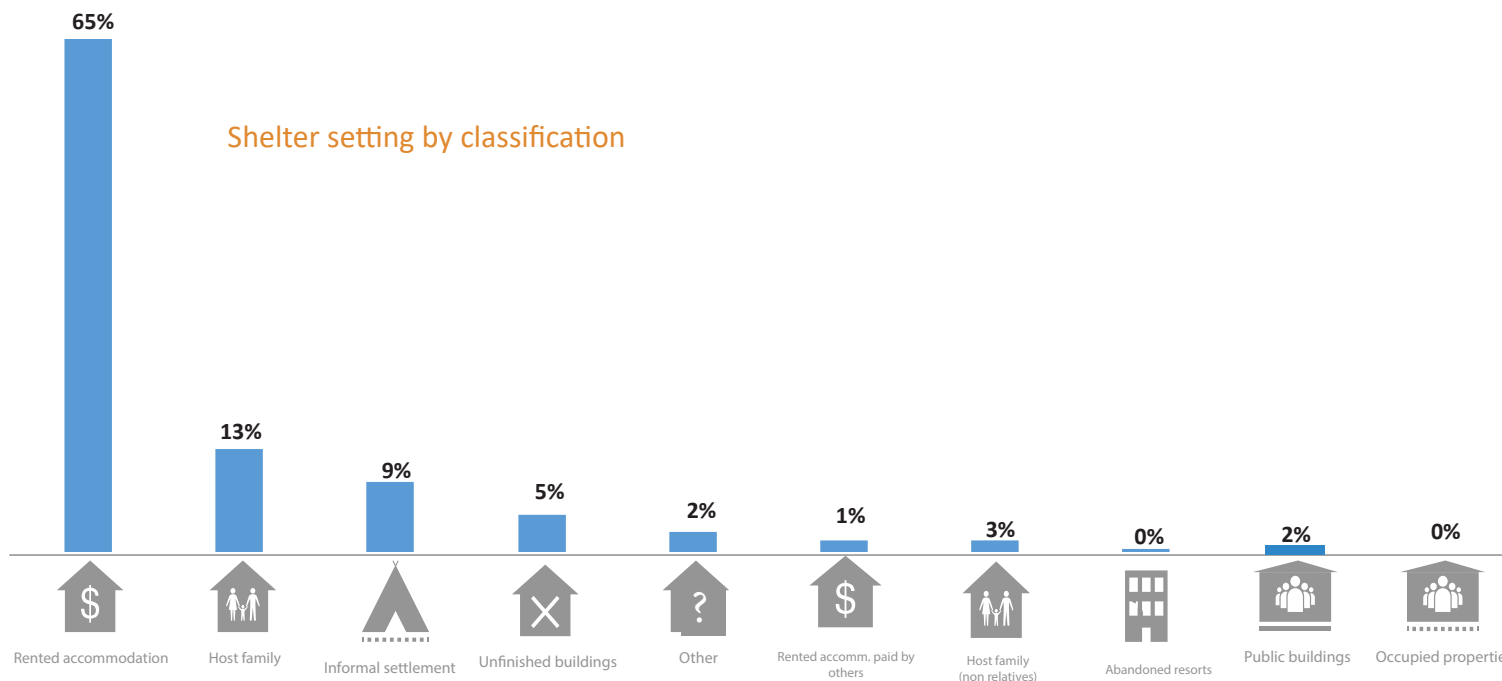
Age disaggregation of IDPs sample



81% of all IDPs in Libya were reported to be residing in private accommodation with 16% in public or informal shelter settings and 2% in other shelter settings (please see chart below for exact disaggregation of different shelter types).

Map 3 displays the distribution of IDPs in public and private shelter settings by region in Libya. 79% of IDPs in private shelter were in self-paid rented accommodation. 16% were hosted with relatives, 2% were in rented accommodation paid by others and the remaining 3% were hosted with other non-relatives.

92%
OF RETURNEES LIVE IN THEIR PREVIOUS HOME



IOM • OIM

DTM

THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

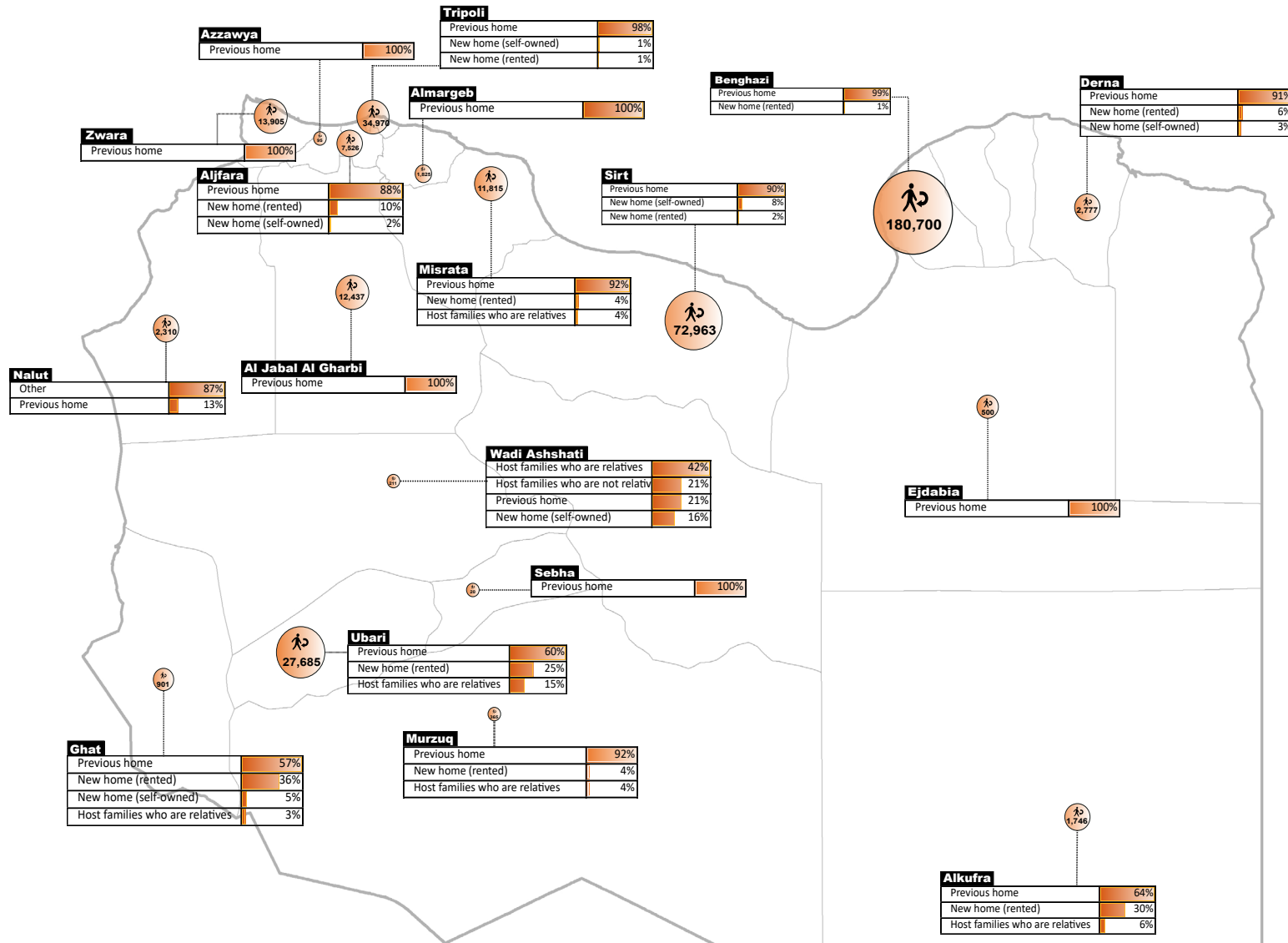
MAP III: RETURNEE SHELTER SETTING



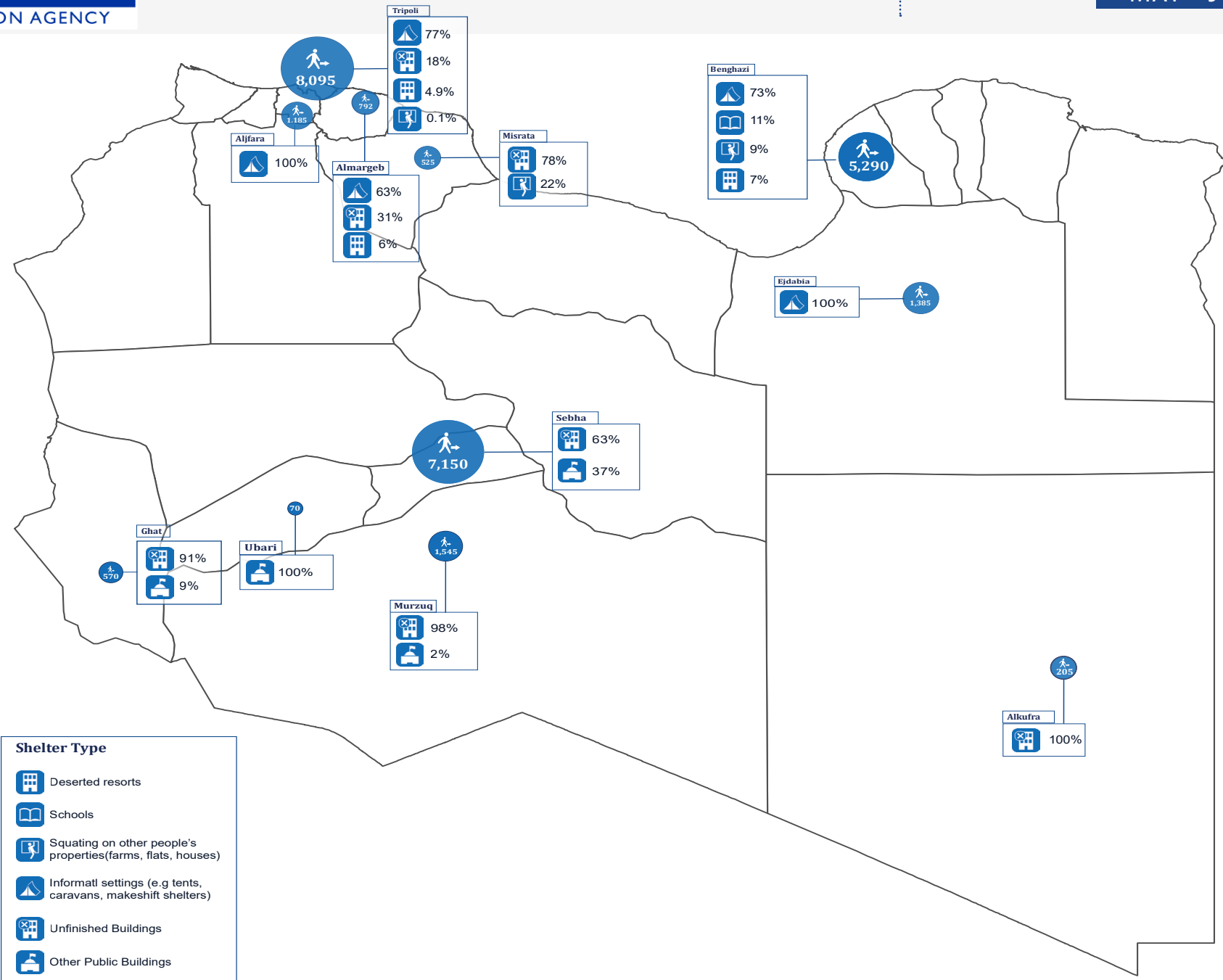
LIBYA

IDP REPORT







MAY - JUN 2018



MAP: IDPs PUBLIC SHELTER SETTINGS



Shelter Type

-  Deserted resorts
-  Schools
-  Squatting on other people's properties (farms, flats, houses)
-  Informal settings (e.g tents, caravans, makeshift shelters)
-  Unfinished Buildings
-  Other Public Buildings



PRIMARY NEEDS

TOP 3 RETURNEE PRIMARY NEEDS

HEALTH

EDUCATION

SECURITY

According to results from this round shelter, food and health services were the three main needs for the IDP population. Whereas, health, education and security are the three primary needs for returnees. The tables below summarise the reported needs and indicate whether they were selected as first, second or third priority needs for IDPs and returnees in each muhalla.

TOP 3 IDP PRIMARY NEEDS

SHELTER

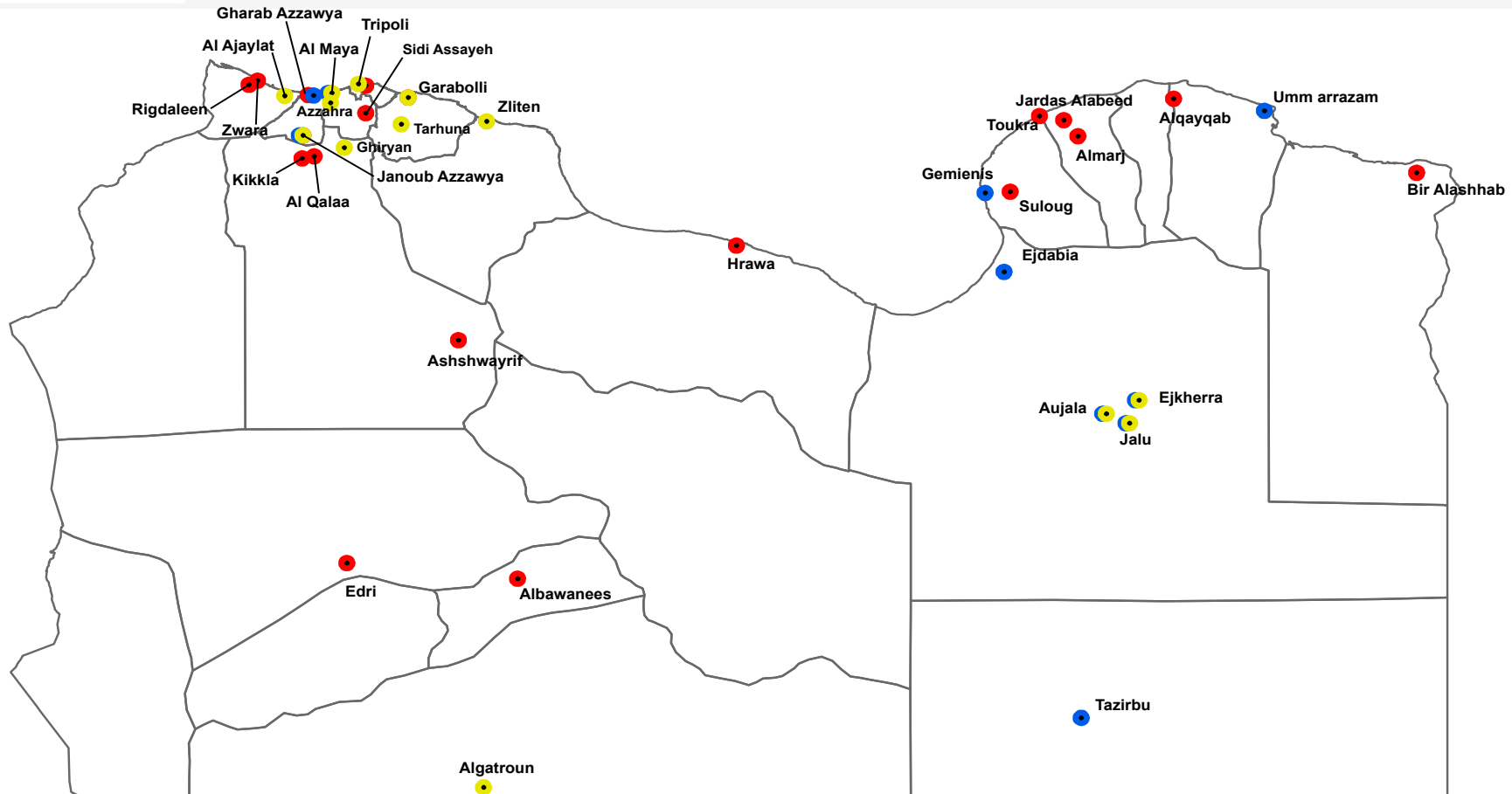
FOOD

HEALTH

 IDPs
 Returnees

	Priority #1 Returnees affected (IND)	Priority #2 Returnees affected (IND)	Priority #3 Returnees affected (IND)	Total
Health	28,565	163,806	102,000	294,371
Education	101,850	54,705	17,125	173,680
Security	78,390	8,700	57,145	144,235
Food	49,140	7,560	49,591	106,291
Sanitation/ Hygiene		48,525	50,700	99,225
Access to income	270	53,290	15,400	68,960
Shelter	28,720	8,200	30,660	67,580
NFI	39,246	5,555	16,005	60,806
HH Water (Water for Household Use)	1,075	21,775	23,500	46,350
Drinking Water	22,855	1,415	10,930	35,200
Legal help	23,500	70	535	24,105

	Priority #1 IDPs affected (IND)	Priority #2 IDPs affected (IND)	Priority #3 IDPs affected (IND)	Total
Shelter	94,711	32,395	32,090	159,196
Food	38,701	56,521	62,975	158,197
Health	14,890	59,918	34,750	109,558
NFI	20,057	8,795	17,689	46,541
Access to income	4,323	27,614	11,824	43,761
Security	7,881	1,920	23,505	33,306
Drinking Water	16,980	2,620	12,222	31,822
Education	5,300	2,405	2,545	10,250
HH Water (Water for Household Use)	1,080	6,510	823	8,413
Sanitation/ Hygiene	350	275	150	775
Legal help			400	400



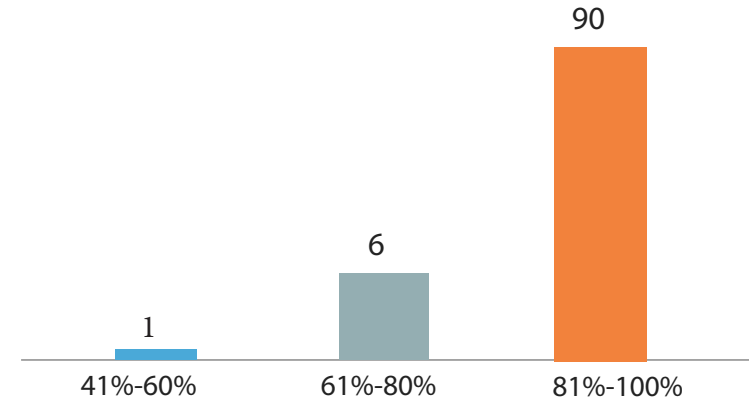
BALADIYAS REPORTING CONSTRAINTS IN ACCESSING:

- HEALTH
- FOOD
- NFIs



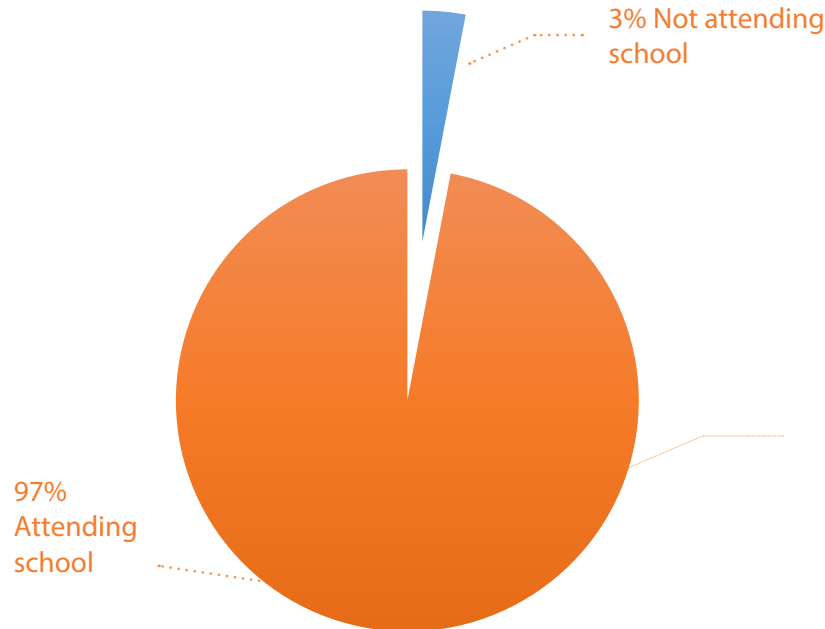
EDUCATION

90 baladiyas reported that between 80-100% of public schools in the baladiya were operational. Six schools reported that between 61% and 80% of schools were operational with one reporting that between 41% and 60% of schools were operational (Rigaldeen). 97% of baladiya (regions) reported that the majority of students were attending schools regularly within the respective baladiyas. The remaining 3% of baladiya reported irregular attendance of students in Ubari, Derna and Janzour.



Proportion of operational public schools per Baladiya

Do the majority of students attend schools in the baladiya?

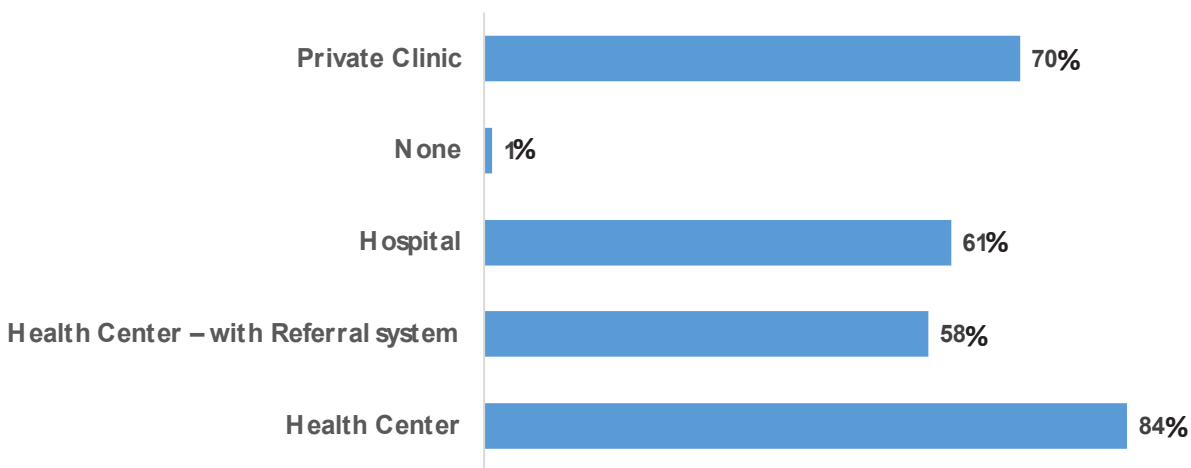
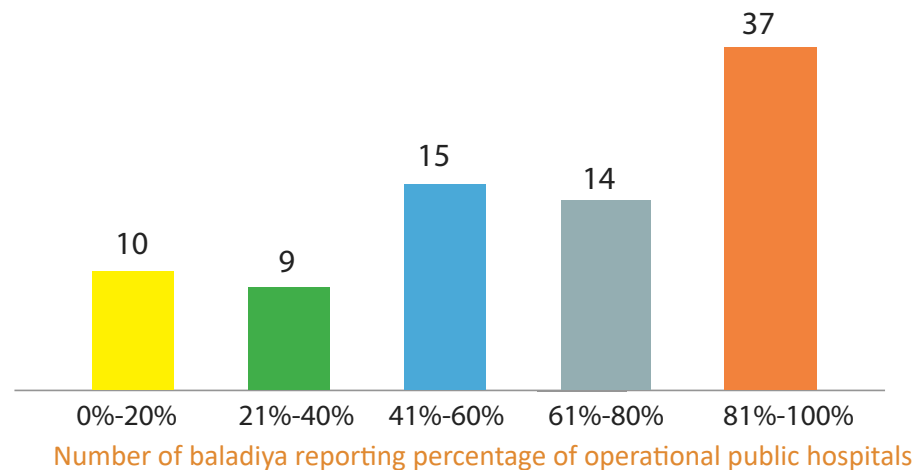




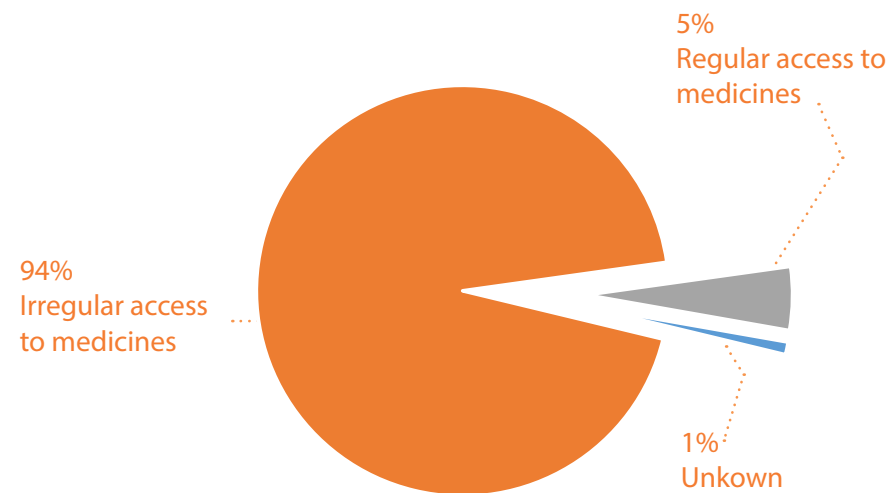
HEALTH

As part of baseline health indicators data was collected on the proportion of operational public hospitals in the baladiya, on the type of health facilities available in the baladiya and on whether there was regular access to medicine.

In ten baladiyas across the country it was reported that only up to 20% of public hospitals were operational. In 37 baladiyas it was reported that between 81 and 100% of public hospitals in the baladiya were operational. The most common type of health facilities available were health centers which were present in 84% of baladiyas. Private clinics were reported in 70% of baladiyas and hospitals were available in 61% of baladiyas. The chart below presents the number of baladiyas reporting the presence of each type of health facility.



Number of baladiya reporting most common type of health facilities

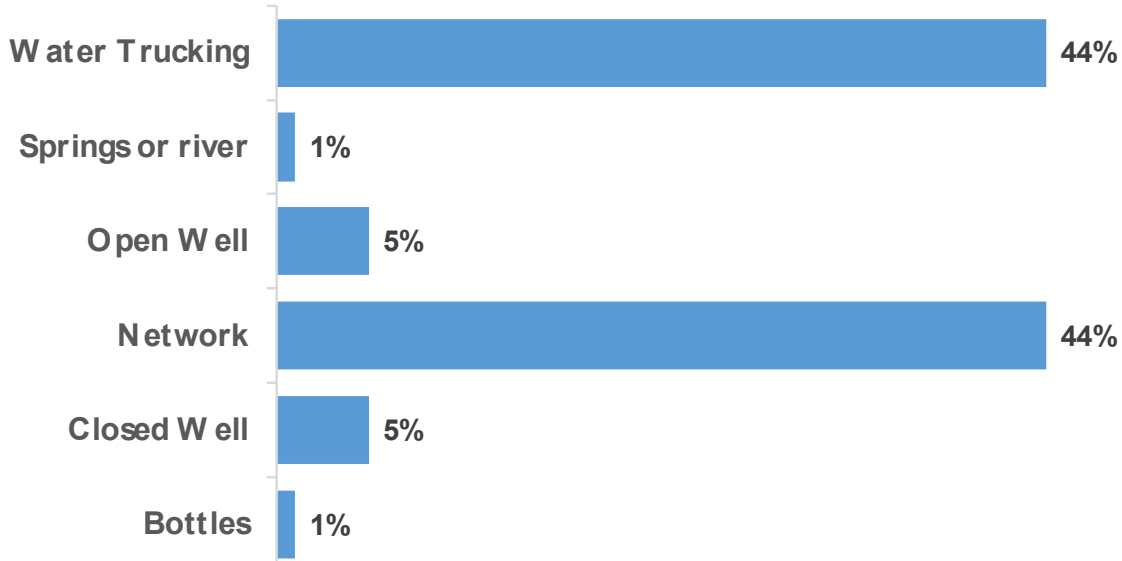
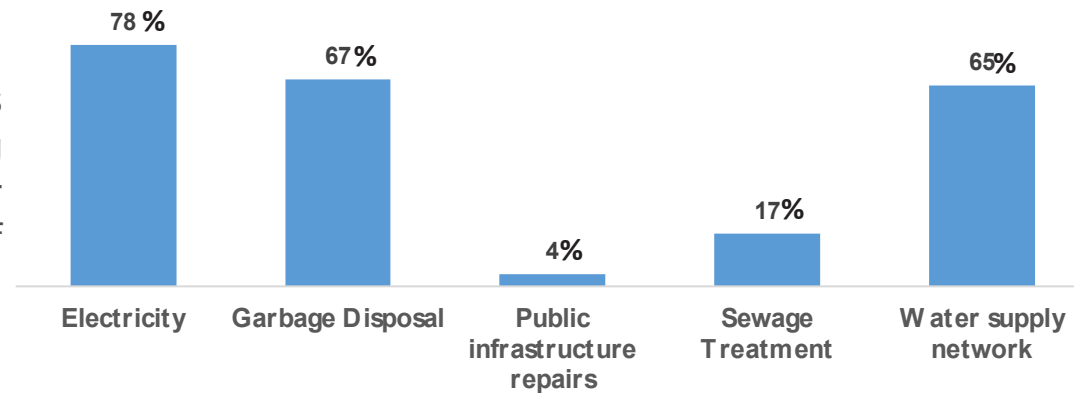




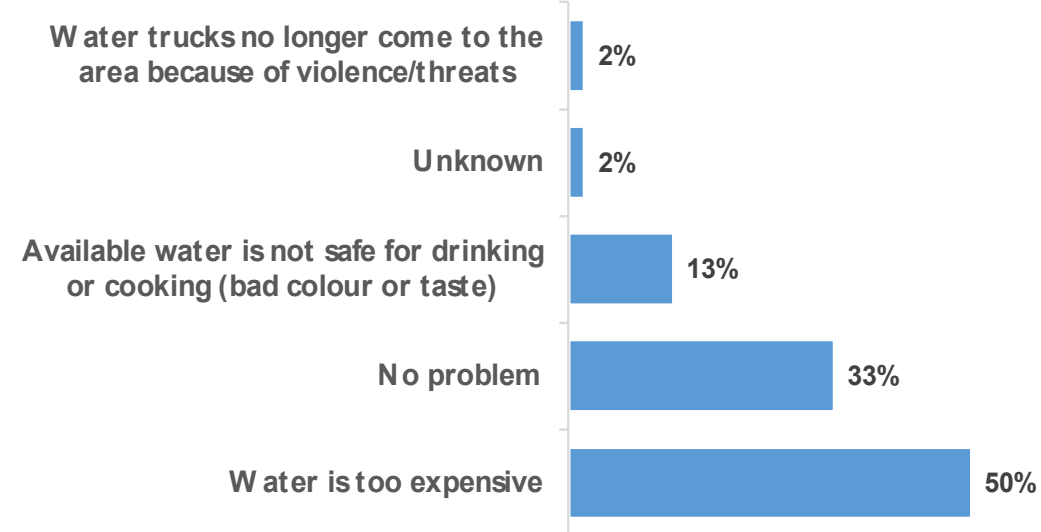
PUBLIC SERVICES & WASH

Electricity and garbage disposal were the two most cited public services available in this round. 78% of baladiyas reported the availability of electricity and 67% of baladiyas reported the presence of garbage disposal services. 65% of baladiyas reported having a water supply network. Sewage treatment and public infrastructure repairs however appeared to be much less prevalent with only 17% of baladiya reporting and 4% of baladiya reporting public infrastructure repairs.

Public services available in baladiya by percentage of baladiyas reporting



Most common water source accessed in last month by percentage of baladiyas reporting



Main problem associated with potable water in baladiya by percentage of baladiyas reporting

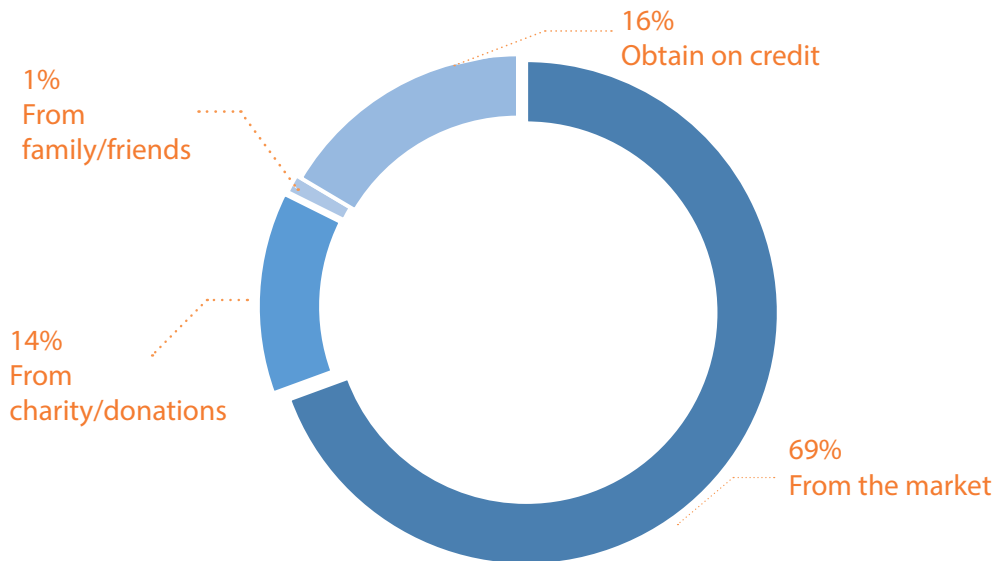


FOOD

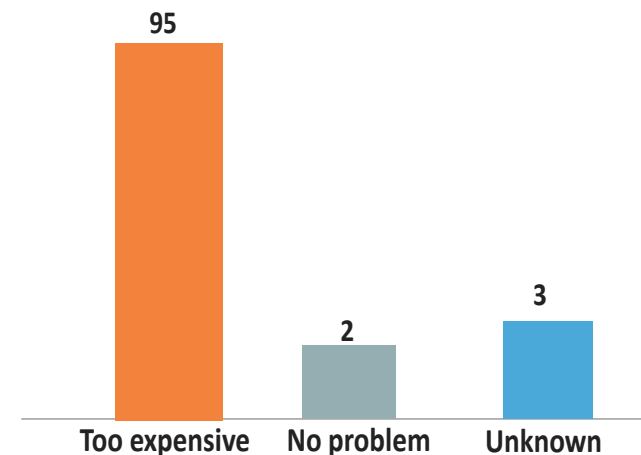
In 67% of baladiyas IDPs purchased food from the market as their main source of food, representing a two percent decrease from the previous round. The proportion of IDPs obtaining food on credit was reported to be 16% representing no change from the previous round.

In 16% of baladiyas the main source of food was reported to be from charity or donations with 1 baladiya reporting family or friends as the main source of food (Rigaldeen).

Food was reported as too expensive in 95 assessed baladiyas. To obtain more information at the baladiya level, please refer to the accompanying dataset.



Main Source of food for IDPs in baladiya by proportion of IDPs reporting

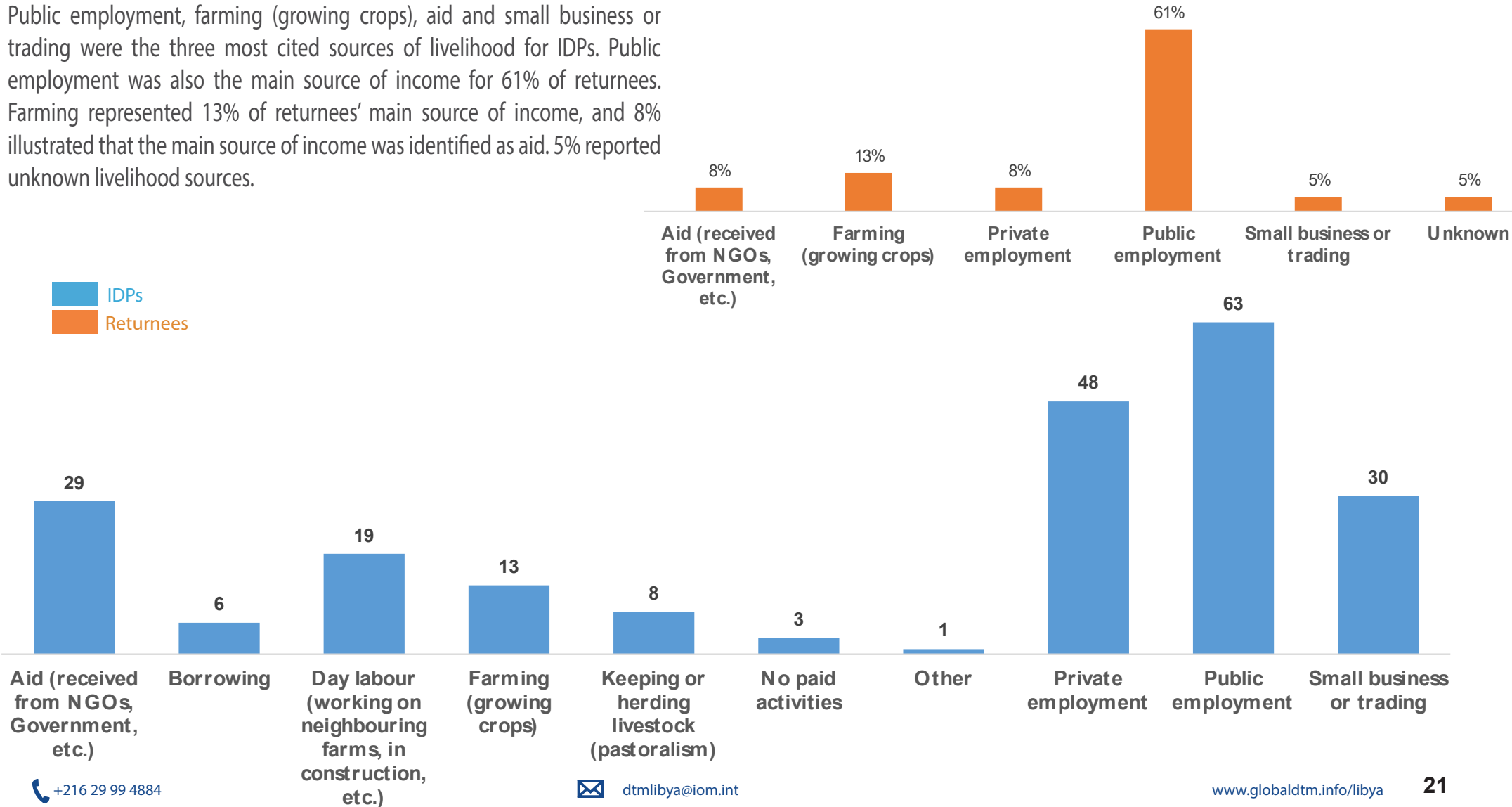


Main problem associated with access to food



LIVELIHOOD

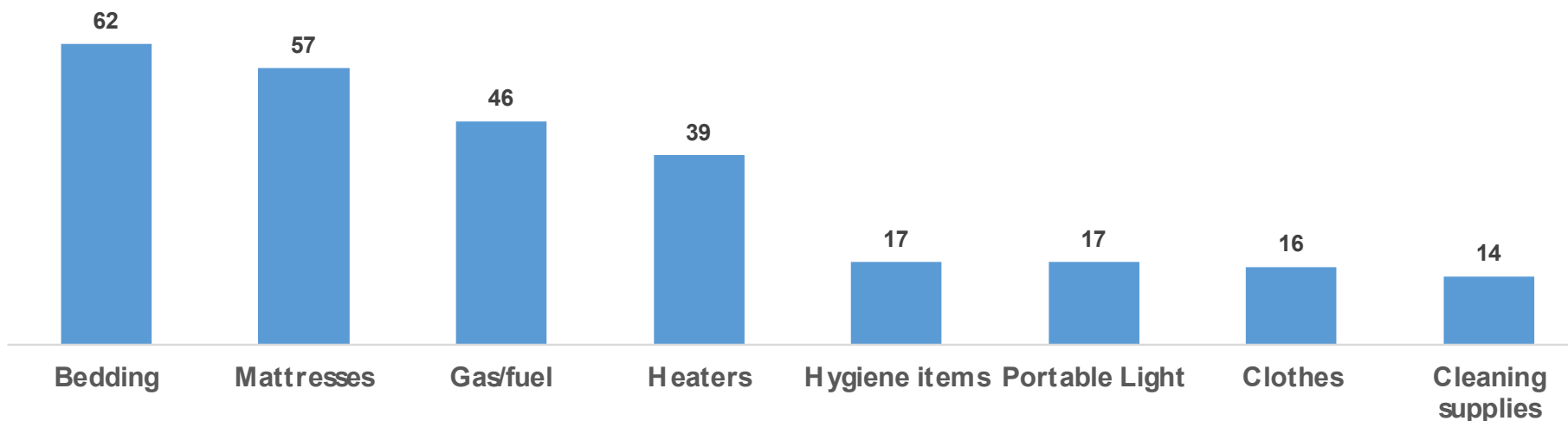
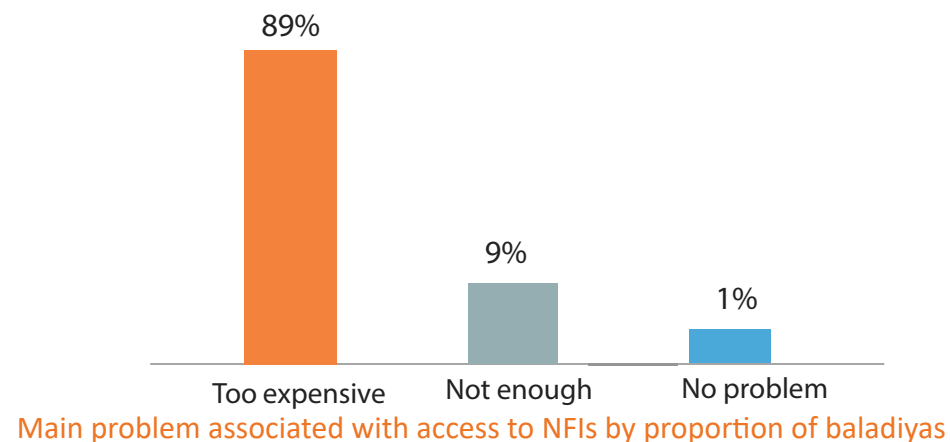
Public employment, farming (growing crops), aid and small business or trading were the three most cited sources of livelihood for IDPs. Public employment was also the main source of income for 61% of returnees. Farming represented 13% of returnees' main source of income, and 8% illustrated that the main source of income was identified as aid. 5% reported unknown livelihood sources.





NFIs AND ACCESS TO MARKETS

Data was collected on the priority non-food items (NFIs) needed in each baladiya. Bedding was the most cited need as reported in 62 baladiyas followed by mattresses in 57 baladiyas, gas/fuel in 46 baladiyas and heaters in 39 baladiyas. The quantity of NFIs was reported to be insufficient in 9% of baladiyas. In 89% of baladiyas the price was reported to be the main problem as items were too expensive. 1 baladiya reported no problems in accessing non-food items.



Priority NFI items needed by number of baladiyas reporting



SECURITY

Indicators on security in baladiyas measured residents' ability to move safely within the baladiya, the reasons hindering safe movement and perception or awareness of the presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO). The awareness of the presence of UXO was reported in 9% of baladiyas with 83% reporting no presence of UXO. 8% of baladiyas reported unawareness of the presence of UXO. Residents were reported as not being able to move safely within their baladiyas in 25% of assessed baladiyas. In baladiyas where movement was reported to be unsafe the main reason cited was insecurity (19% of baladiyas), followed by the threat/presence of explosive hazards (4%) and other (1%).



Baladiyas where residents cannot move	Reason why residents cannot move safely
Alkufra	Insecurity
Benghazi	Threat/presence of explosive hazards
Gemienis	Threat/presence of explosive hazards
Derna	Threat/presence of explosive hazards
Aljufra	Other
Algatroun	Insecurity
Wadi Etba	Insecurity
Albawanees	Insecurity
Sebha	Insecurity
Alghrayfa	Insecurity
Ubari	Insecurity
Algurdha Ashshati	Insecurity
Brak	Insecurity
Al Maya	Insecurity
Azzahra	Insecurity
Janzour	Insecurity
Garabolli	Insecurity
Msallata	Insecurity
Qasr Akhyar	Insecurity
Zliten	Insecurity
Daraj	Roads closed
Sirt	Threat/presence of explosive hazards
Al Ajaylat	Insecurity
Aljmail	Insecurity
Rigdaleen	Insecurity



OBJECTIVE

The data in this report is gathered from DTM's Mobility Tracking data collection module. Mobility Tracking gathers data through key informants at both the baladiya and muhalla level on a four week data collection cycle. The full description of the Mobility Tracking methodology is available on the DTM Libya website.

During Round 20 DTM assessed all 100 baladiyas and 657 of 667 muhallas in Libya.

1,414 Key Informant interviews were conducted during this round. 165 Key Informants were interviewed at the baladiya level, and 1,105 at the muhalla level. 36% of those interviewed were representatives from divisions within the baladiya office (social affairs, muhalla affairs, etc.), 16% were representatives from local humanitarian or social organizations and 9% were local crisis committee representatives. Of the 1,414 KIs interviewed 10% were female and 90% were male.

ENUMERATORS



COVERAGE



1,414
KIs
interviewed



90%
Male KIs



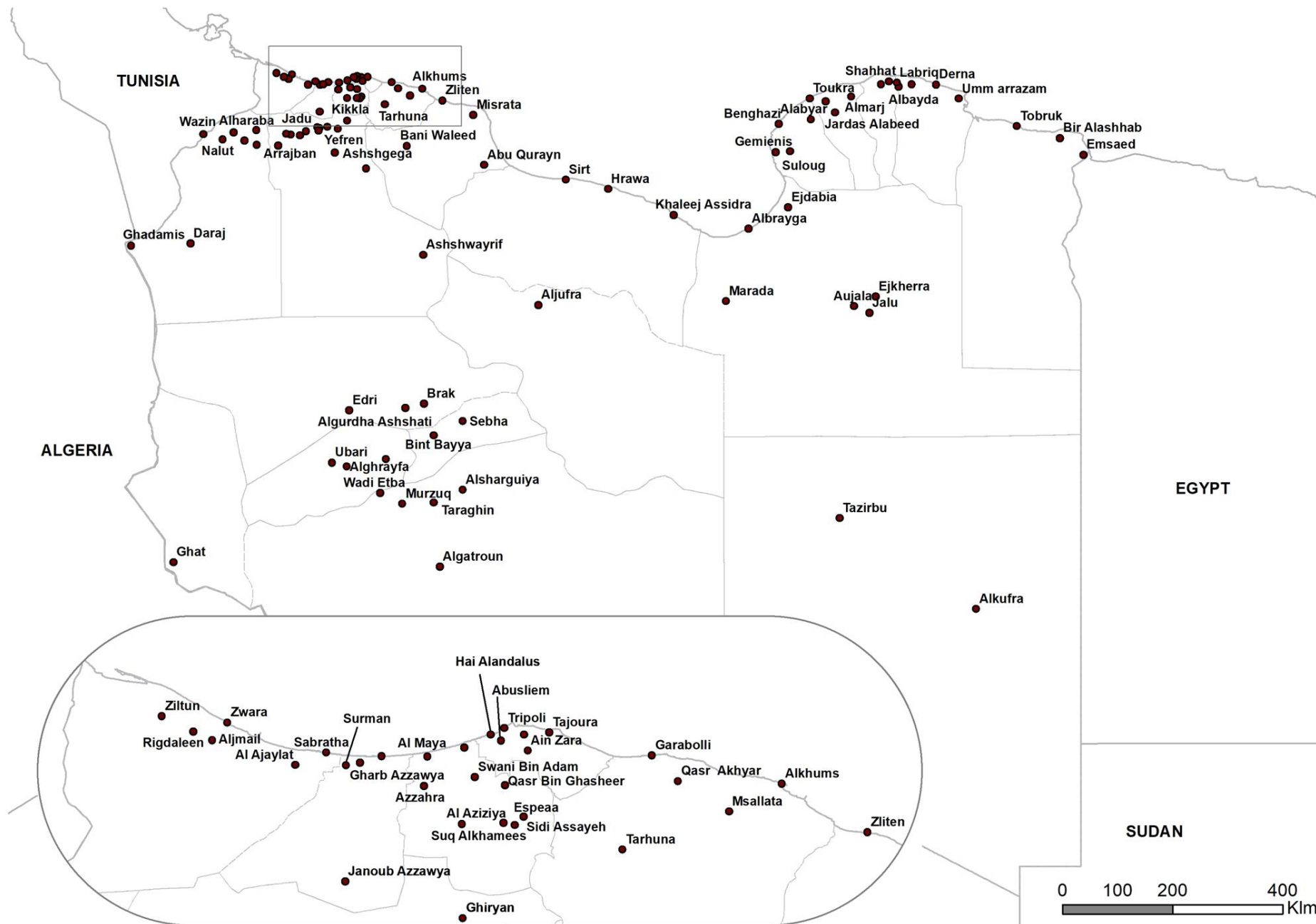
10%
Female KIs

in 657 Muhallas out of 667...



...in 100 Baladiyas

Position	No Of KIs	%
Other representation from baladiya office (Social Affairs; Muhalla Affairs; etc.)	510	36%
Humanitarian/Social Organization	228	16%
Community / tribal representative	216	15%
Representation of displaced groups	127	9%
Local Crisis Committee Representative	122	9%
Representatives of education facilities	96	7%
Representatives of Health facilities	72	5%
Other, please specify in contact column	43	3%
Total	1,414	100%

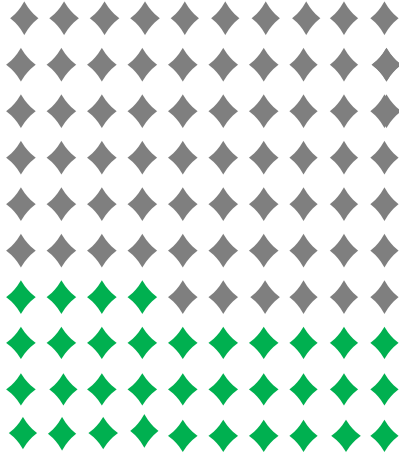




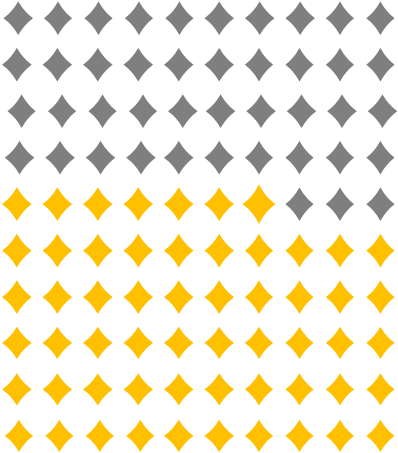
DATA CREDIBILITY

34% of data collected was rated as “very credible” during this round, 57% as “mostly credible” and 9% as “somewhat credible”. This rating is based on the consistency of data provided by KI’s, on their sources of data, and on whether data provided is in line with general perceptions.

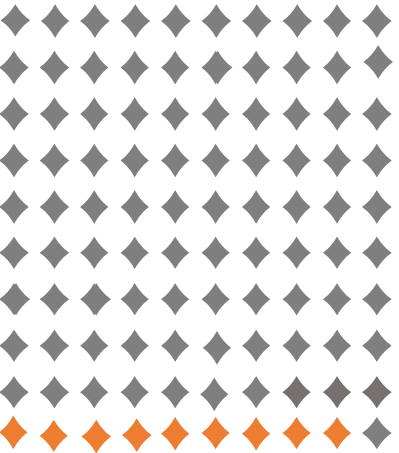
34% Very Credible



57% Mostly Credible



9% Somewhat Credible



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 key informants, for which DTM cannot be held responsible.



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency



Funded by
European Union

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Funded by the European Union the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Libya tracks and monitors population movements in order 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 Flow Monitoring and 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. For all DTM reports, datasets, static and interactive maps and interactive dashboard please visit www.globaldtm.info/libya/