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IOM LIBYA DISPLACEMENT AND SOLUTIONS REPORT

August 2023



DTM

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KEY FINDINGS

DISPLACEMENT



125,802

IDPS IN LIBYA



75,643

IDPS ARE ON SOLUTIONS PATHWAYS



70%

REDUCTION IN IDP FIGURE SINCE JUNE 2020 PEAK



81%

OF IDPS LIVE IN SELF-PAID RENTED ACCOMMODATION



91%

WERE DISPLACED DUE TO THE DETERIORATION OF THE SECURITY SITUATION

SOLUTIONS



705,426

RETURNEES IN LIBYA



95%

HAVE RETURNED FOR TWO YEARS OR MORE



81%

HAD RETURNED TO THEIR PLACES OF ORIGIN PRIOR TO OCTOBER 2020 CEASEFIRE



90%

OF RETURNEES LIVE IN THEIR PREVIOUS HOMES



93%

RETURNED TO THEIR PLACES OF ORIGIN DUE TO IMPROVED SECURITY SITUATION

IOM Libya conducted assessments in:

663 COMMUNITIES
(out of 667)

100 MUNICIPALITIES
(out of 100)

Via

2,036 INTERVIEWS WITH KEY INFORMANTS
(Mobility Tracking)



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OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT AND SOLUTIONS IN LIBYA

This IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) report presents the data, analysis and findings on internal displacement and solutions in Libya, based on the DTM Round 45 data collection (December 2022). Since this data collection and throughout 2023, the overall displacement situation in Libya has not changed despite sporadic but short lived escalations of violence in and surrounding Tripoli. A further three rounds of DTM data collections have since been implemented but no new internal displacements were identified, and therefore for the purpose of this analysis on displacement and especially on solutions to internal displacement the round 45 dataset is used.

The analysis presented here uses the recently drafted Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement (DSID) framework which operationalizes the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons as well as the International Recommendations on Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (IRIS).

During the assessment period, 125,802 individuals were identified as IDPs (displaced in the locations of displacement) while 705,426 individuals were identified as returnees (previously displaced persons returned to their locations of origin). This shows that the overall displacement stock in Libya (covering IDPs in locations of displacement as well as returnees at locations of origin/ solution) includes 831,228 displaced individuals.

Analysis of the overall displacement stock as per the Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement (DSID) framework, shows that an estimated 75,643 individuals (IDPs in their locations of displacement) as well as 616,832 individuals (returnees / previously displaced persons now returned to their locations of origin) are making progress along solutions pathways.

50,159 displaced persons including those displaced from Murzuq and Tawergha, as well as other IDPs with unmet displacement related needs largely stemming from inadequate access to shelter or accommodation due to

damaged housing and infrastructure are not included in the solutions pathways estimate.

The report presents an update on displacement trends, dynamics, and identifies key characteristics of displacement in Libya to build context for further solutions related analysis.

IDPs



125,802
Individuals



25,160
Families



79
Municipalities



374
Communities



75,643
IDPs are on Solutions Pathways

Returnees



705,426
Individuals



141,085
Families



56
Municipalities



228
Communities



616,832
Returnees are on Solutions Pathways

01. DISPLACEMENT TRENDS AND DYNAMICS

Since 2011 Libya has witnessed several waves of internal displacement related to armed conflict and insecurity. Internal displacements observed in Libya have largely been due to armed conflict related events such as:

- Events during 2011: Widespread armed conflict affecting multiple cities (but in specific related to the case of Tawergha IDPs)
- Events during 2014 – 2019: Multiple conflicts affecting Tripoli and surrounding areas, as well as the cities of Sirt, Derna, and Benghazi
- Events during 2019 – 2020: Western Libya armed conflict affecting several areas stretched from Southern Tripoli to Sirt as well as several locations to the west of Tripoli
- Various other events of escalation in hostilities in southern Libya (such as in Murzuq during 2019)

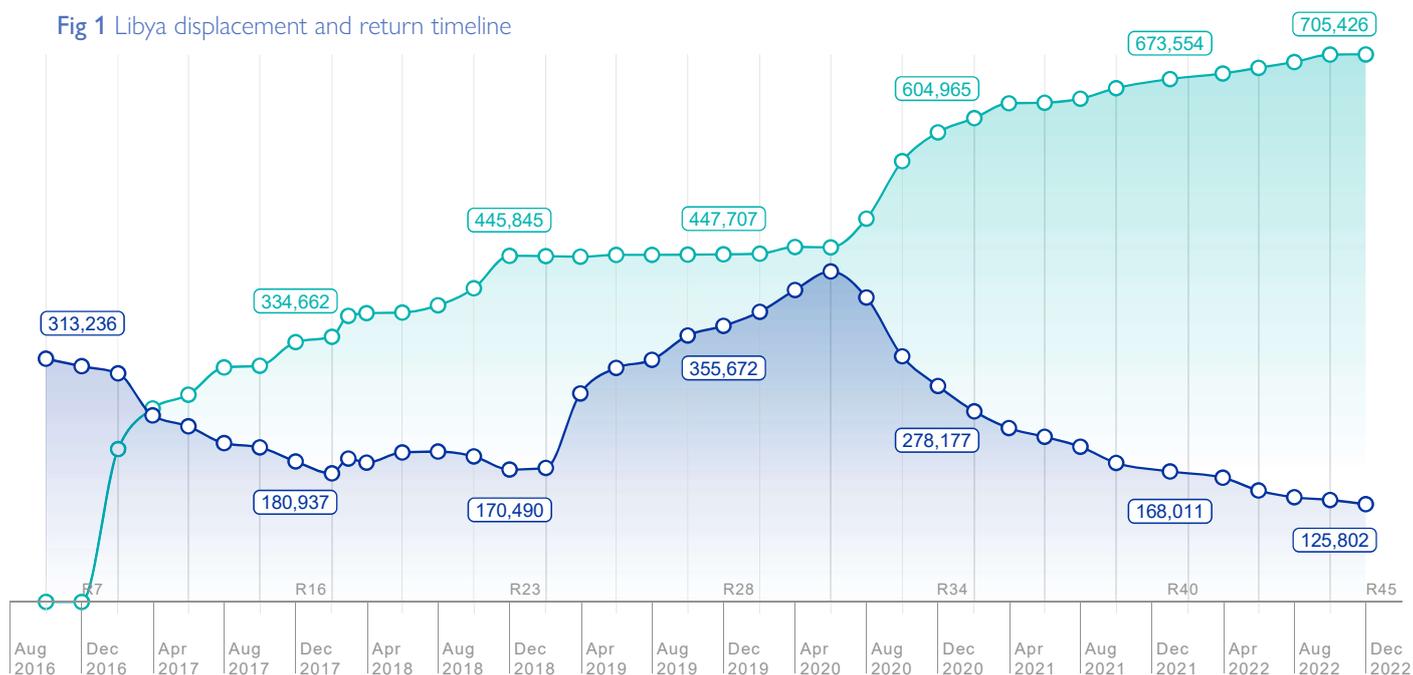
Since its initiation in 2016, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Libya has tracked over 830,000 persons displaced due to armed conflict, of which over 705,000 individuals (85% of the IDPs tracked) have returned to their places of origin following de-escalation and subsequent improvements in the security situation. As of December 2022, slightly more than 125,800 individuals (15% of IDPs tracked) remain displaced, with close to 75,600 of these IDPs (60% of those currently displaced) identified to be on solutions pathways.

A vast majority of IDPs previously displaced were identified to have returned to their places of origin by the end of 2022 resulting from improvements in the security situation, with over 86 per cent having returned to their places of origin (habitual places of residence) for two years or more.

Furthermore, since the October 2020 ceasefire the number of IDPs in Libya has decreased by 70 per cent from the highest displacement observed during June 2020, and since then no new armed conflict related displacements have been reported, while previously displaced persons have continued to return to their places of origin. See the displacement timeline in figure 1 below.

Several instances of localized escalations in hostilities and armed clashes reported during 2022 and the first half of 2023 did not result in new internal displacement, and those temporarily evacuated from their houses on affected streets also returned soon if not on the same or the following day. These trends have indicated throughout last two years that despite a fragile security situation, overall insecurity - as the main driver of displacement in Libya - has abated. Apart from Murzuq in southern Libya, there are no specific area wide reports on prevailing insecurity that could be linked to displacement or identified as preventing returns of IDPs to their places of origin. This indicates that other aspects related to human mobility such as aspirations and capabilities of families and individuals initially displaced and structural factors such as urban development in coastal areas or under-development in other underserved areas should also be factored in our understanding of displacement trends and dynamics. Therefore the analysis presented in this report considers displacement in Libya from a wider perspective.

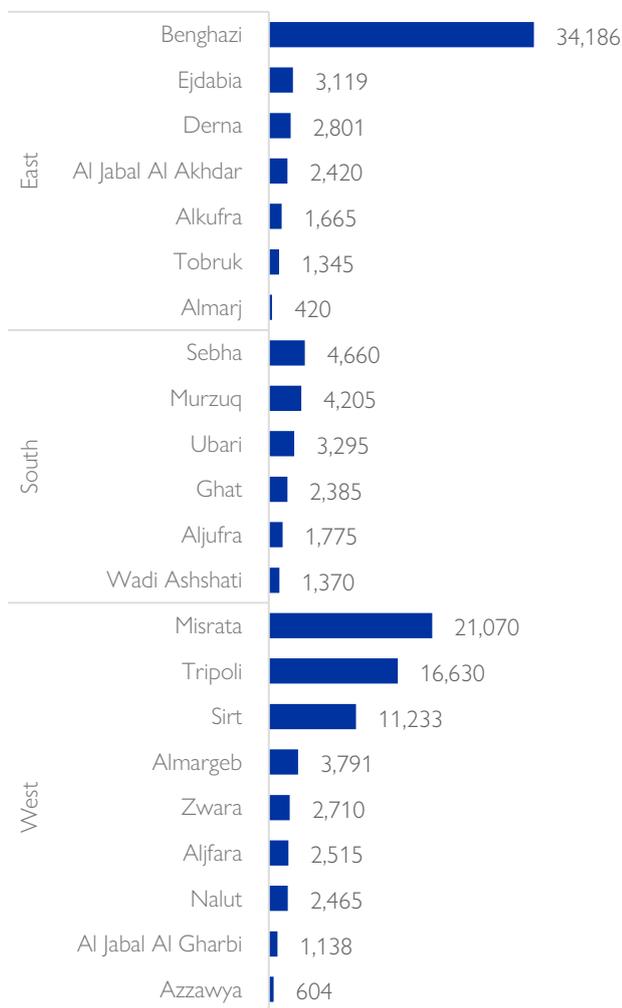
Fig 1 Libya displacement and return timeline



02. KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF DISPLACEMENT IN LIBYA

Since the October 2020 ceasefire, no new displacements related to armed conflict have been observed in Libya, while those previously displaced have continued to return to their places of origin (habitual places of residence). Since the end of 2022 (round 45) a total of 125,802 individuals were identified as internally displaced in Libya (away from their homes), with 49 per cent displaced in western Libya (for complete distribution of IDPs by region see figure 2).

Fig 2 Number of IDPs by region (mantika)

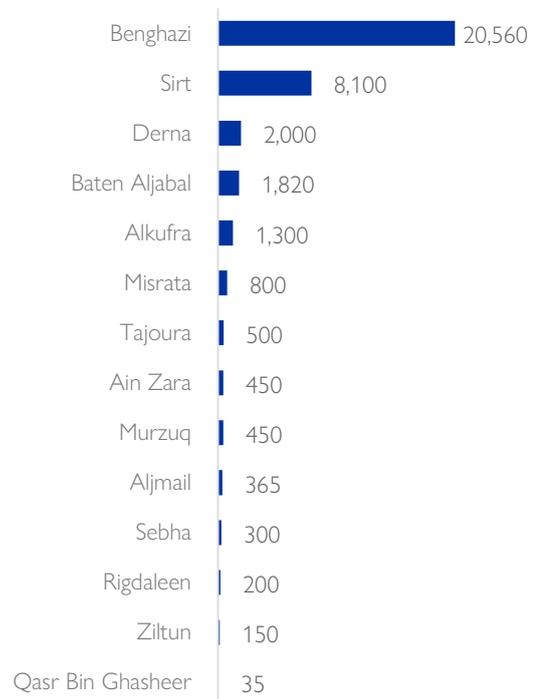


Close to 30 percent (37,030 individuals) of the IDPs in Libya are displaced locally within the same municipality of origin. The largest number of IDPs displaced within the same municipality were present in the municipalities of Benghazi (20,560 IDP individuals), Sirt (8,100 IDP individuals) and Derna (2,000 IDP individuals). Figure 3 shows the complete distribution of IDPs

displaced within the same municipalities. In most of the cases for IDPs displaced within their own municipality of origin, apart from other household level dynamics, one of the main factors reported as preventing return to their homes was related to housing and basic public infrastructure damaged by armed conflict. Apart from these barriers to solutions (return to own home), a majority of the IDPs – especially those displaced in close proximity to their neighbourhoods of origin – in coastal municipalities of Benghazi, Sirt, Derna, Misrata, Tajoura, and Ain Zara face similar structural and social circumstances as non-displaced populations.

While there are no specific group dynamics of concern to be highlighted for IDPs in these urban locations, families and individuals with specific vulnerabilities and those identified to have unmet humanitarian needs should be targeted through social protection programming involving case management where necessary.

Fig 3 IDPs displaced in the same municipality as their municipality of origin



In terms of analysis by area of origin, two main cohorts of IDPs displaced from Tawergha and Murzuq remain displaced in over thirty municipalities of Libya due to multiple factors. There were 13,279 IDPs displaced from Murzuq, with a large majority displaced since 2019 in 33 municipalities of Libya, while 17,252 IDPs were displaced from Tawergha in over 30 municipalities by the end of 2022. A smaller proportion of IDPs displaced from Tawergha (6,425 individuals) were also living in multiple informal collective sites in eastern Libya.

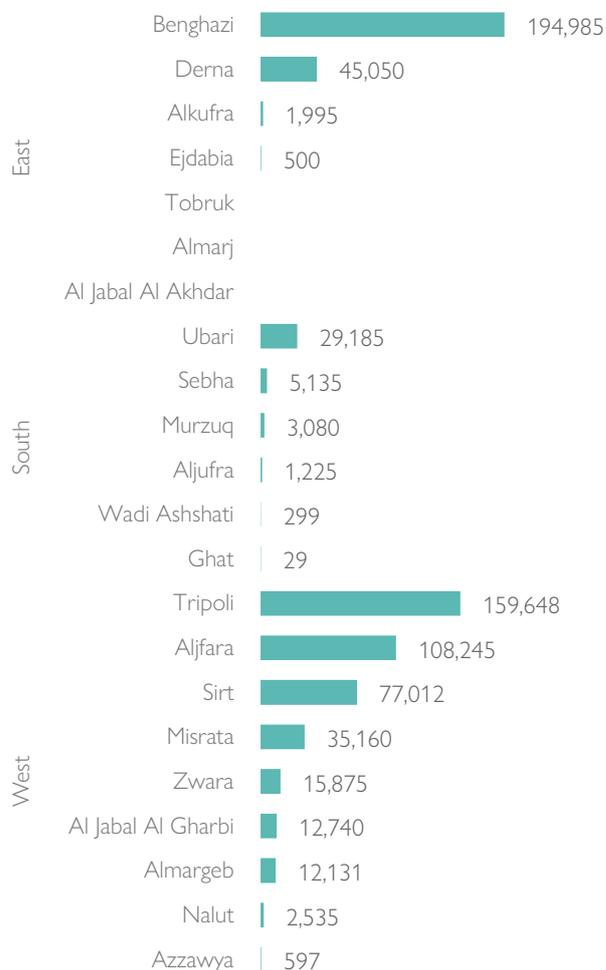
As of the end of 2022, there were also a total of 705,426 returnees (IDPs previously displaced who had now returned to their places of origin) in Libya as well. A majority of previously displaced persons who have returned to their places of origin are assessed to have either achieved durable solutions or are progressing along solutions pathways as returnees face similar circumstances as the non-displaced populations with no specific displacement related needs reported.

Up to half of all families in the returnee stock (returning IDPs) had returned to their places of origin (habitual places of residence) before 2018, while close to 47 per cent are reported to have returned during 2019-2020, with the remaining returning since 2021. This shows that up to 97 per cent of the returnees (IDPs returned) have been back in their places of origin for two years or more, especially the larger proportion having returned by mid-2020 following improvements in security situation in western Libya. 90 per cent of all returnees are identified to be living in their own homes upon return, with a minority renting accommodations (4%) and some staying with host families upon return (6%).

60 per cent of the previously displaced families have returned to their places of origin in western Libya, while the largest number of returnees had returned to Benghazi region (mantika) by end of 2022. For complete distribution of returnees by regions of origin (mantika) see figure 4.

Displaced populations in Libya, whether currently displaced or returned to their places of origin (returnees) are largely clustered in coastal urban cities. Since October-2022 no area wide reports of insecurity or armed conflict affecting those displaced have been received indicating that most of the displacement currently observed in Libya – while

Fig 4 Number of returnees by region (mantika)



historically driven by insecurity related to armed conflict – is now potentially related to other structural factors such as urbanization and access to infrastructure and improved services in coastal urban centres. In-depth focused area and household level studies may help elaborate this further.



03. DATA FOR SOLUTIONS TO INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

This section presents analysis of data on displacement and solutions from IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix considered within the Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement (DSID) framework. The aim is to present the current best picture based on the available data and analysis on displacement and solutions in Libya, with an overall aim of estimating figures of IDPs and returnees making progress towards solutions (solutions pathways figures) and to propose further in-depth assessments for identifying number of IDPs that have achieved solutions.

Following the explanation of key concepts here, in the next section the report based on the DSID framework, establishes an IDP solutions pathways figure for Libya based on the existing data and context analysis, and proposes measurement of IDP's progress towards durable solutions through further assessments via an Area Based Approach.

SOLUTIONS PATHWAYS

As per the IASC framework on durable solutions, while a durable solution is achieved when "IDPs no longer have specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement", the solutions pathways are understood to constitute a set of intermediate steps, processes, and levels.¹ The impetus for acknowledging these intermediate goals under the terminology of solutions pathways is arising from an increased understanding that the dichotomy between displacement and solutions often results in a focus on reversing displacement itself especially via return which is most of the times seen as the only solution, rather than on restoring and respecting rights.² As a result, critical data and analysis relevant to solutions as well as solutions pathways is missing in almost all internal displacement contexts.

1 Shining a Light on Internal Displacement: A Vision for the Future - Report of the UN SG's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement ([accessible here](#)). ICRC Discussion Paper titled "Pathways to Durable Solutions: Bolstering Interim Solutions to Internal Displacement" ([accessible here](#)).

2 Migration, mobility and solutions: an evolving perspective, Forced Migration Review, Katy Long and Jeff Crisp ([accessible here](#)).

The International Recommendations on Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (IRIS)³, while highlighting a long-term operational model and framework for use by national statistical systems, notes that the limited use of IASC Framework may be related to its qualitative nature which makes it difficult to be used for statistical purposes. Furthermore, IRIS notes that currently no definitive guidance on identifying the end of displacement exits, and that there is no internationally accepted operational or statistical definition for removing persons reaching a durable solution from the IDP stock. The recommendations do note that practices vary, as in some cases returns or camp departures are removed from the stock, while in other cases flow data on returns are published.⁴

To inform policymaking and resource allocation at national and sub-national levels, IRIS's proposes a composite measure – at aggregate level or by major categories – to assess the overall situation of the IDP population and to capture progress towards durable solutions (solutions pathways). This IRIS composite measure adapted from the criteria for durable solutions established within IASC framework, recommends a prioritized use of five criteria as below:

1. Safety and security
2. Adequate standard of living
3. Access to livelihoods
4. Restoration of housing, land and property
5. Access to documentation

Furthermore, IRIS proposes use of a layered methodology that is recommended to be implemented at household level to assess the vulnerability situation and to make a simple pass/no pass (binary) determination of whether household should be kept in an IDP stock figure or be determined to have overcome key displacement related vulnerabilities.

3 International Recommendations on Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (IRIS) - Technical Report on Statistics on Internally Displaced Persons ([accessible here](#)).

4 In case of Libya's operational displacement figures and statistics produced by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix since 2016, the presentation of "returnee" figure has been taken in this manner to represent previously displaced persons as no longer identified to be IDPs for static and operational purposes (although they may still have residual displacement related needs).

The recommendations also propose that in order to establish if a set of vulnerabilities or needs are related to displacement, the IDP's situation should be compared with those who have not been displaced.

These considerations from the various frameworks and guidelines presented above are contextualized in the following section to identify a subset of displaced population in Libya that can be understood to be making progress along solutions pathways. Following this subsequent area based assessments – ideally to be implemented via use of representative household studies – are proposed to fill in the gaps in our understanding of solutions to displacement in Libya.

CONTEXTUALIZING SOLUTIONS PATHWAYS FOR LIBYA

As detailed in the earlier sections, displacement in Libya is primarily characterized by conflict related movement of families and individuals seeking safety in urban locations. These displacements have taken place over the course of twelve years resulting from multiple complex conflict related events all triggered by post 2011 outbreak of violence and the associated political crisis. However the trend of displacement has seen a significant decline since mid-2020, and no new conflict related displacements have been reported since October 2022, while an increasing number of previously displaced persons have returned to their places of origin.

Libya's internal displacement context has been widely characterized by displacement from conflict affected areas to urban centers – mostly coastal cities – with no official designation of IDP camps made or other similar official sites hosting displaced persons announced by authorities. Therefore the internal displacement in Libya is best understood as urban displacement where a vast majority of IDPs have sought safety, protection and assistance in urban centers with no establishment of large scale official camps.

A few collective sites (utilizing public buildings such as schools or other public accommodations) and informal IDP “camp-like” settlements (often on private property and at

times referred to as “temporary camps”⁵) were established throughout the years – in particular for people displaced from the city of Tawergha. However as of mid-2023 a majority of these unofficial sites and informal settlements have either been closed⁶ or de facto merged into the surrounding urban neighborhoods with unclear outcomes or status as separate urban entities, despite being referred to as camps⁷.

As previously discussed in the section covering key characteristics of displacement in Libya, geographical analysis of displacement shows that 30 percent of the IDPs in Libya are displaced locally within their municipalities of origin, while two major groups of IDPs – based on their locations of origin or communal identities – are geographically distributed in over 30 municipalities of Libya. These two groups are IDPs from Tawergha and Murzuq, who have been displaced since 2011 and 2019 respectively. These three broad cohorts, those internally displaced within their areas of origin (within municipalities in most cases), and the IDPs from Tawergha and Murzuq displaced in various other municipalities, have significant differences in terms of their displacement histories, dynamics and trends, as well as in terms of what constitutes solutions pathways for each of these groups.⁸

Based on the historical and geographical context of displacement in Libya, broad areas (geographical as well as programmatic) can be marked. This includes prioritization of programming considering voluntary returns of IDPs to Tawergha and Murzuq, as well as local integration of IDPs in the municipalities of Benghazi, Tripoli, Misrata, Sirt and Derna (see figure 5 on next page).

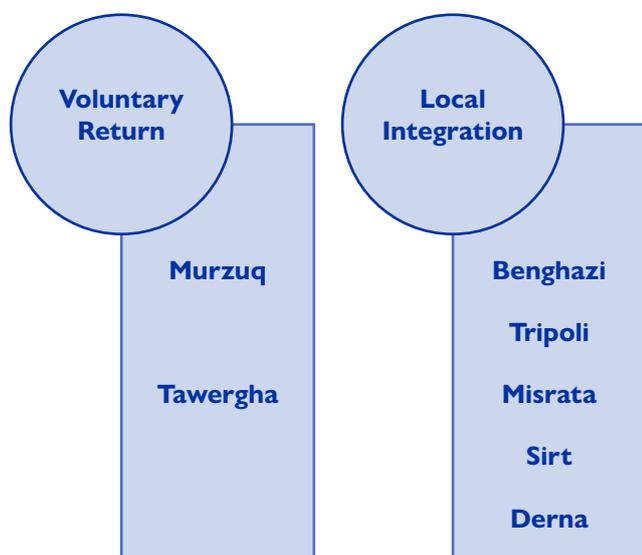
5 Libya's Sidelined IDPs, The New Humanitarian, originally published in 2014 ([accessible here](#))

6 Durable Solutions Strategy for internally displaced people: a necessary step towards long-term recovery, UNOCHA ([accessible here](#)); and Seeking Justice for the Forcibly Displaced in Libya, Carnegie Endowment For International Peace ([accessible here](#))

7 “Over 300 displaced Tawerghan families live in Garyounis camp in Benghazi”, UNOCHA on X (formerly known as Twitter) ([accessible here](#))

8 IOM Libya IDP and Returnee Report, Round 43 ([accessible here](#)) presented details and data on geographical analysis relevant to displacement and solutions.

Fig 5 Contextualizing areas for durable solutions programming



The prioritized areas (geographic as well as programmatic) host diverse sub-groups of IDPs which need to be specifically considered for subsequent programming. For instance in Benghazi municipality while nearly half of all IDPs present are displaced from conflict affected areas due to damaged infrastructure and housing within the municipality of Benghazi (hence prioritization of local integration), a significant population of IDPs from Tawergha as well as Murzuq is also present (who from the area based logic may also be simultaneously considered under the voluntary return programmatic prioritization). All these details – especially on the diverse sub-groups – must be sampled in the subsequent representative household assessments carried out in these locations for determining achievement of solutions. A pre-assessment enumeration for profiling demographic and household characteristics may help in obtaining further details.

Following brief notes by area further elaborate the solutions pathways for Libya via use of existing data within the formulation proposed by IASC framework and as adapted by IRIS.

MURZUQ

A total of 13,279 IDPs are reported displaced from Murzuq in 33 municipalities of Libya, with a large majority displaced since the last quarter of 2019. Whereas 156 families are also reported to have returned to Murzuq, while this figure frequently fluctuates as several families are also reported to visit on a regular basis. Several assessments, including Durable Solutions Analysis of the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment 2022⁹ show that families displaced from Murzuq strongly perceive to face safety and security related challenges related to their displacement. As one of the main criteria related to achievement of durable solutions under IASC Framework as well as within the IRIS approach, and in specific for voluntary returns which may not be feasible until a strong sense of safety and security post return is guaranteed, the entire stock of IDPs from Murzuq (those displaced in places of displacement as well as those returned to places of origin) are considered outside of the solutions pathways estimate in this report.

TAWERGHHA

People from the town of Tawergha have faced displacement and related challenges since 2011, with an initial estimate of close to 40,000 individuals reported as initially displaced. Since 2011, various steps have been taken by Libyan authorities (at national and local levels) including reconciliation efforts such as the process that led to the Tawergha-Misrata agreement on return and compensation (2016-2018).¹⁰ These efforts have resulted in several improvements for the families displaced from Tawergha, while much still needs to be done, a reported 15,000 individuals (3000 families) had returned to Tawergha by mid-2023. However, close to 17,000 IDPs (3400 families) displaced from Tawergha are identified as part of this analysis to be still displaced in over 30 municipalities. This includes IDPs in urban settings as well as IDPs in informal “camp-like” settings. When compared with initial reported estimates of those displaced from Tawergha (figure of 40,000 IDPs based on pre-2011 population estimates), it is understood that several families may have settled or integrated elsewhere and not seeking humanitarian assistance therefore not registered in the various systems that exist in Libya, or counted in these statistics.

⁹ Durable Solutions Analysis of the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment 2022: The Case of Murzuq, REACH ([accessible here](#))

¹⁰ Minutes of Misrata-Tawergha Agreement on the Return of the Displaced and Compensation of those Affected, drafted by UNSMIL ([accessible here](#))

For this analysis of the solutions pathways, within the context of prioritization of voluntary returns, based on the particular development and infrastructure challenges faced by the town of Tawergha (affecting returnees), all IDPs from Tawergha are not counted in the solutions pathways estimate.

OTHER AREAS (BENGHAZI, TRIPOLI, MISRATA, SIRT AND DERNA)

Apart from the specific context of IDPs from Murzuq and Tawergha, the rest of IDPs in Libya including the majority of displaced families in the areas of Benghazi, Tripoli, Misrata, Sirt and Derna according to several assessments including 2022 MSNA,¹¹ do not face broad generalizable displacement related needs.

Most of the safety and security related challenges faced by displaced people in either their locations of displacement or in their locations of solution (return in most cases) are also faced by non-displaced people living alongside them. However, in terms of the other IASC criteria those displaced (IDPs in their locations of displacement) face specific challenges related to their displacement stemming from damaged and destroyed housing and infrastructure. As per the IASC criteria on Adequate Standard of Living, a considerable number of displaced people (estimated 23,900 individuals) lacked access to adequate shelter or accommodation. As per DTM's baseline assessment the proxy indicator on inadequate access to shelter or accommodation was also strongly related to other unmet humanitarian needs related to displacement, with the figure of those living in inadequate shelters or accommodations (apart from Tawergha and Murzuq IDPs) combined forming the third cohort of those displaced people not counted in the solutions pathways figure. The following brief section outlines the estimates of Solutions Pathways Figure for IDPs in Libya, along with presenting a way forward towards subsequent assessments to identify achievement of durable solutions using which overall IDP stock figures may be re-estimated.

¹¹ Durable solutions analysis of multisector needs assessment (MSNA) data, REACH ([accessible here](#))

04. ESTIMATES OF SOLUTIONS PATHWAYS FIGURE

The Solution Pathways figure for Libya presented here is estimated via considering below main analytical elements and by undertaking the following steps:

I. Geographical Analysis

Using DTM baseline data obtained via Mobility Tracking (brief snapshot presented in section 2 on key characteristics of displacement in Libya) connections between location of origin and locations of displacement were understood. As discussed earlier, this helped identify that close to 30 per cent of all IDPs in Libya are displaced locally within their municipality of origin. Understanding geographical aspects like these are critical in understanding the underlying dynamics related to displacement, and in this case findings from geographical analysis based on current and historical DTM data serve as the foundations for the context analysis.

II. Context Analysis

Using historical DTM data (previous IDP and Returnee reports published based on Mobility Tracking assessments), drawing comparisons with data obtained through Emergency Tracking (a DTM assessment that tracks displacement within the timeframe of first 72 hours since onset of an emergency situation) and via use of multiple waves of qualitative assessments conducted since 2020 (such as consultations carried out with IDPs and Host Community members via Focus Group Discussions in Libya to inform the work of UN Secretary General's Higher Level Panel) main groups or cohorts of IDPs were identified. Identification of these IDP cohorts is specifically important in absence of official IDP camps, as is the case in Libya, and helps formulate the foundations of further analysis that can subsequently follow an area based approach (ABA). In the case of Libya, this context analysis helped identify specific IDP cohorts such as those of IDPs displaced from Tawergha and Murzuq as having shared elements of communal identities that were distinct from the rest of the IDPs. Therefore, this context analysis is further elaborated and carried over in a durable solutions programming prioritization as the next step.

III. Durable Solutions Programming Prioritization

As referred to in the earlier section on contextualizing solutions pathways for Libya, through consultations and various discussions carried out in numerous forum such as the Internal Displacement and Durable Solutions (IDDS) Working Group, Data Analysis and Assessment Working Group (DAAWG), as well as Area Coordination Groups (ACG) for three geographical areas in Libya, the below programmatic prioritization was charted out for IDPs in Libya:

- a. Tawergha IDPs (identified by their location of origin) – Focus on voluntary returns
- b. Murzuq IDPs (identified by their location of origin) – Focus on voluntary returns
- c. Benghazi IDPs (those IDPs in Benghazi apart from a,b) – Focus on local integration
- d. Tripoli IDPs (those IDPs in Tripoli apart from a,b) – Focus on local integration
- e. Misrata, Sirt, and Derna IDPs (those IDPs in these locations apart from a,b) – Focus on local integration

IV. Other Assessments with Elements of Durable Solutions Data

Subsequent analysis following the above three steps includes comparison with findings of other assessments such as the 2022 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) as well as the findings of protection monitoring (based on UNHCR presentations) to consider aspects related to displacement related needs of IDPs.

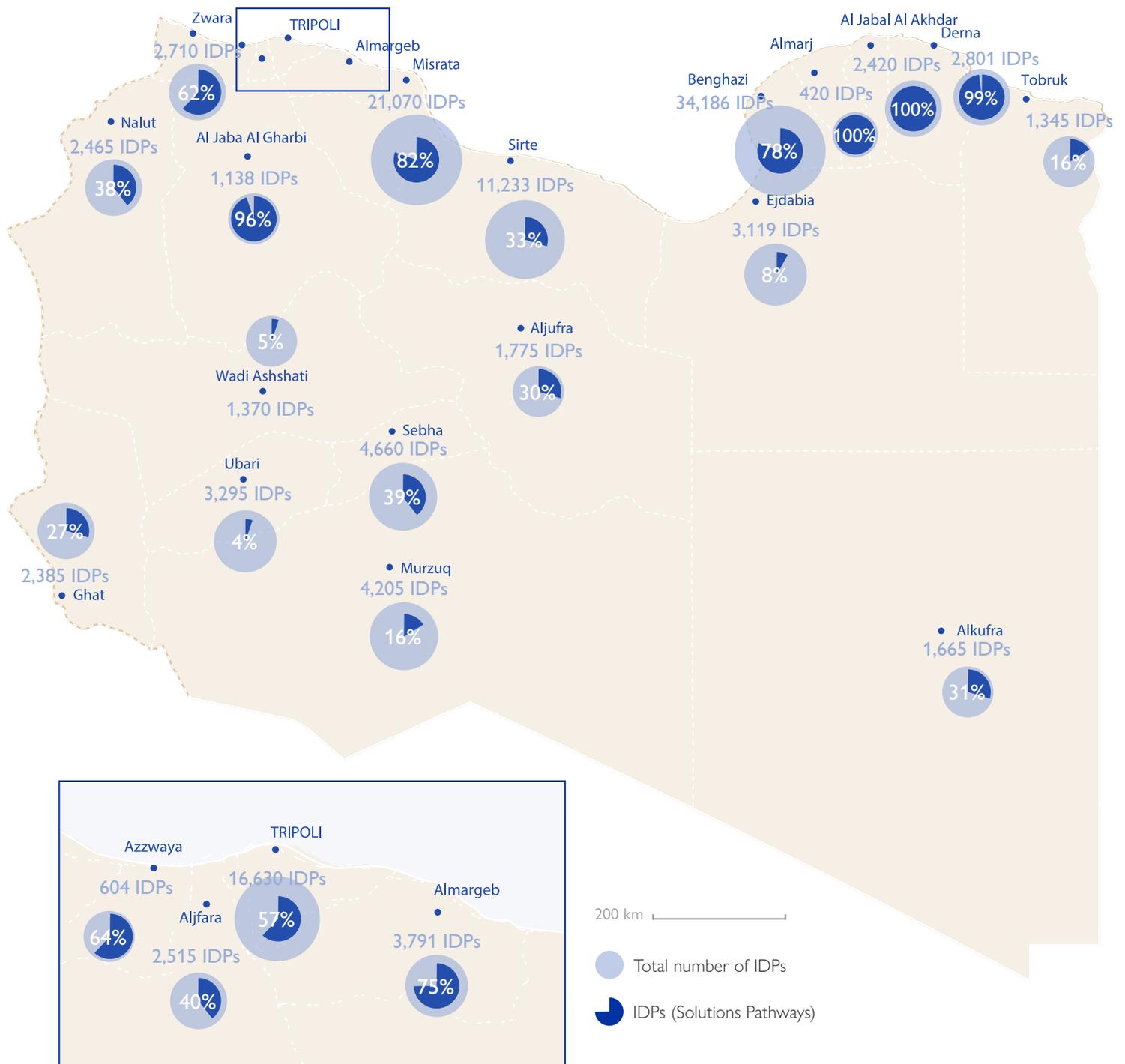
These analytical elements within the broader Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement (DSID) framework that considers both the IASC criteria on solutions to displacement as well as the International Recommendations on Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (IRIS) combined show that 75,643 IDPs in Libya are making progress towards achieving solutions and hence can be considered as being on “solutions

pathways”. Additionally, of those previously displaced IDPs who had now returned to their places of origin, 616,832 individuals (returnees) are also included in the solutions pathways estimate.

Figure 6 below presents the geographical distribution of solutions pathways estimates by mantika (region) as percentage of overall IDP figures (given in values) for each of the 22 manatik (regions used for statistical purposes) in Libya.

As per the schema elaborated in the report on International Recommendations on Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (IRIS), the total IDP stock in Libya consists of 831,228 persons internally displaced, including a total of 125,802 individuals in their locations of displacement referred to as IDPs as well as 705,426 individuals in their places of solutions (return/origin in this case) referred to as returnees. See figure 7 on next page.

Fig 6 Illustration showing solutions pathways figures (as percentage) of IDPs by mantika (region)

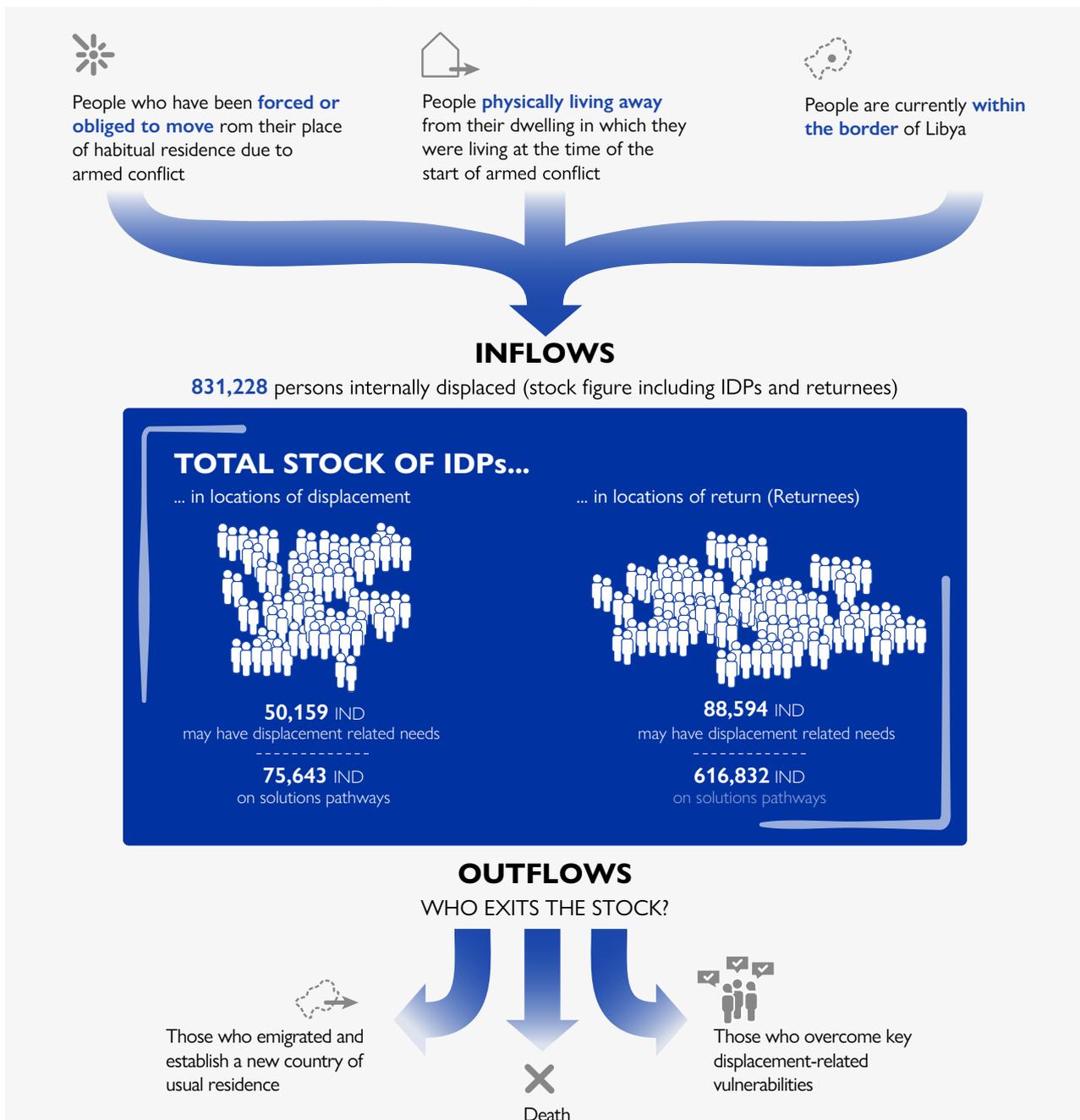


05. FROM SOLUTIONS PATHWAYS TO EXIT FROM IDP STOCK

In Libya from the total displacement stock figure, 75,643 IDPs (those identified in their locations of displacement) as well as 616,832 returnees (IDPs identified to have returned to their places of origin) are identified as being on solutions pathways. If the general security situation remains stable and further improvements are made in conditions faced by those displaced, an increasing number of displaced people may be expected to achieve solutions. In the absence of a national register or a registration mechanism (that could

generate IDP statistics) and while a population census is yet to be implemented which may or may not include questions on displacement, an interim data solution for identification of achievement of durable solutions should be implemented through area level household representative surveys. Findings of these representative household surveys – when identifying those IDPs not having any displacement related needs – could be used to determine the portion of DTM IDP stock figures by area that can be removed from the stock.

Fig 6 Displacement stock and the elaboration of solutions pathways figure as an intermediate measure of progress towards durable solutions. Illustration adapted from IRIS report.



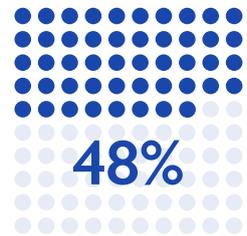
METHODOLOGY

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 through bi-monthly data collection cycles. The assessment also 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.

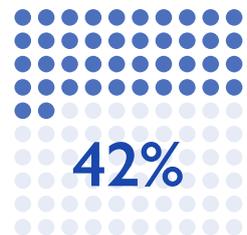
In Round 45 DTM assessed all 100 municipalities in Libya. 2,036 key informant interviews (KIs) were conducted during this round. 371 KIs were carried out at municipality level and 1,665 at community level. A total of 35 per cent KIs were with representatives from various divisions within municipality offices (Social Affairs, Muhalla Affairs etc.), 11 per cent were from civil society organizations, 10 per cent were with community/ tribal representatives, 8 per cent from local crisis committee representatives, and 6 per cent were from representatives of health facilities amongst others. Some 5 per cent of KIs were with women key informants, whereas 95 per cent were men.

48% of data collected was rated as "very credible" during Round 45, while 42% was rated "mostly credible", and 8% 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.

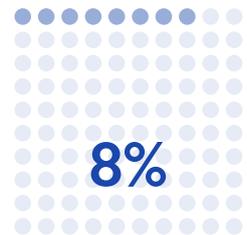
VERY CREDIBLE



MOSTLY CREDIBLE



SOMEWHAT CREDIBLE



LIMITATIONS

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) methodology of Mobility Tracking generates accurate and reliable figures of IDPs as per their locations of displacement through key informant (KI) interviews conducted at these locations. However, the figures of currently displaced IDPs disaggregated by their locations of origin has limitations. Local key informants have reliable data on the number of IDPs and returnees present within their communities but the identification of where IDPs originate is limited due to the geographical distance and lack of connection with the communities of origin.

To overcome these specific limitations DTM conducts separate triangulation and verification exercises with IDP representatives and committees representing communities by their location of origin. For this brief, for example, triangulation and verification was carried out for IDPs from Tawergha and Murzuq.

IOM DATA COLLECTION IN NUMBERS



120

Enumerators



2,036

Interviews with key informants



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 to support the humanitarian community with the needed demographic baselines to coordinate evidence-based interventions.

To consult all DTM reports, datasets, static and interactive maps and dashboards, please visit:

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