

IDP & RETURNEE REPORT

ROUND 22

MOBILITY TRACKING

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 2018



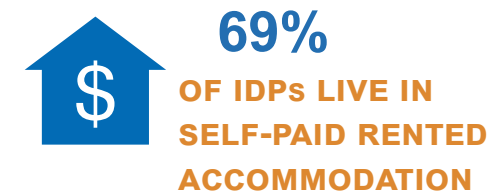
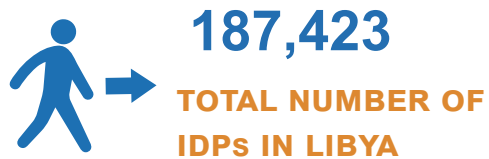
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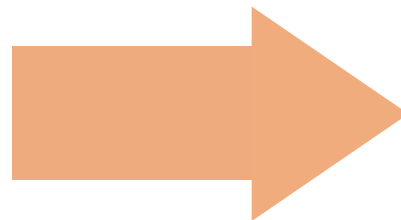
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IDPs



RETURNEES



LOCATIONS

TOP 3 BALADIYAS OF
DISPLACEMENT



TOP 3 BALADIYAS OF
RETURN



COVERAGE



1,904
KEY INFORMANTS
INTERVIEWED
IN

659 of 667
COMMUNITIES

100 of 100
MUNICIPALITIES



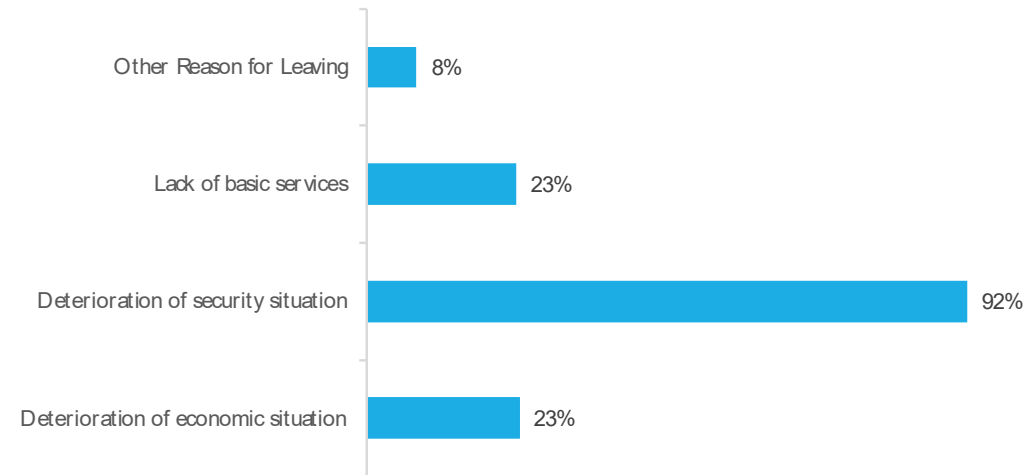
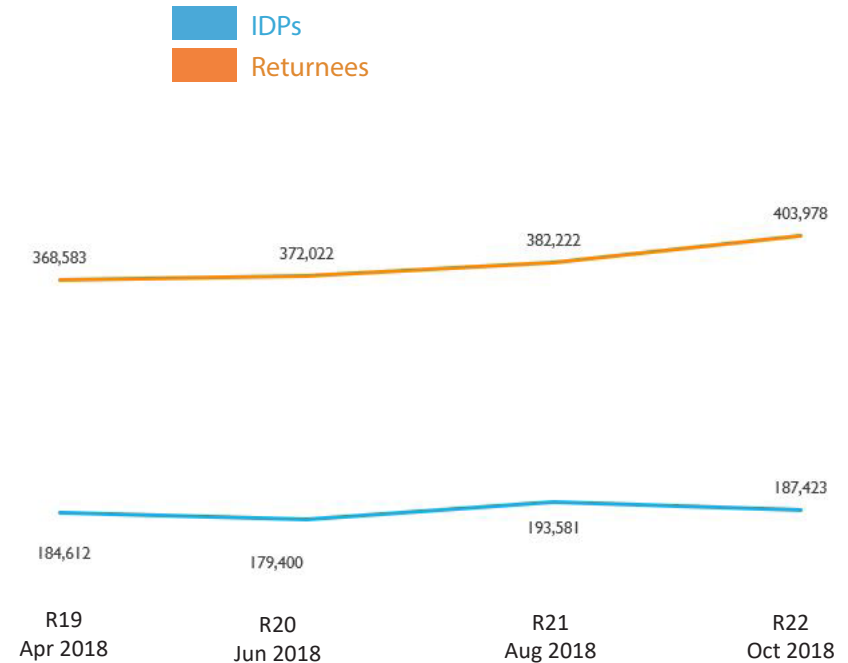
CONTEXT

This report presents the findings of Round 22 of DTM data collection, which took place in September and October 2018. During the reporting period the number of identified returnees in Libya increased to 403,978 (+21,756), largely due to a return movement in Derna following improvement of the security situation. In Round 22, a total of 4,137 new returnee families (approximately 20,688 individuals) were identified in the city of Derna. The total number of IDPs identified in Round 22 was 187,423.

At the same time, clashes escalated in the capital Tripoli due to intensified fighting between different armed groups between 26 August and 24 September 2018, displacing at least 5,065 families. After the end of hostilities over 84% of previously displaced families returned in the following six weeks. Please refer to page 6 and 7 for more details on the Tripoli crisis and subsequent return movements after warring parties had agreed on a ceasefire on 23 September.

Please note that displacements from Tripoli occurred while data collection for Round 22 was ongoing and subsequent returns took place after baseline data collection had ended in October. Tripoli related displacements and returns referred to in this report will be included into baseline datasets in Round 23. More information can be found in DTM's Flash Updates available on www.globaldtm.info/libya.

The primary reported needs of Libya's returnee population were NFIs, Water & Sanitation and food. Availability of public health services continues to be a challenge of IDPs, Returnees and host communities as almost half (47%) of public health facilities are reportedly not fully operational. Similarly, damaged and destroyed schools were reported in 29 municipalities. 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.

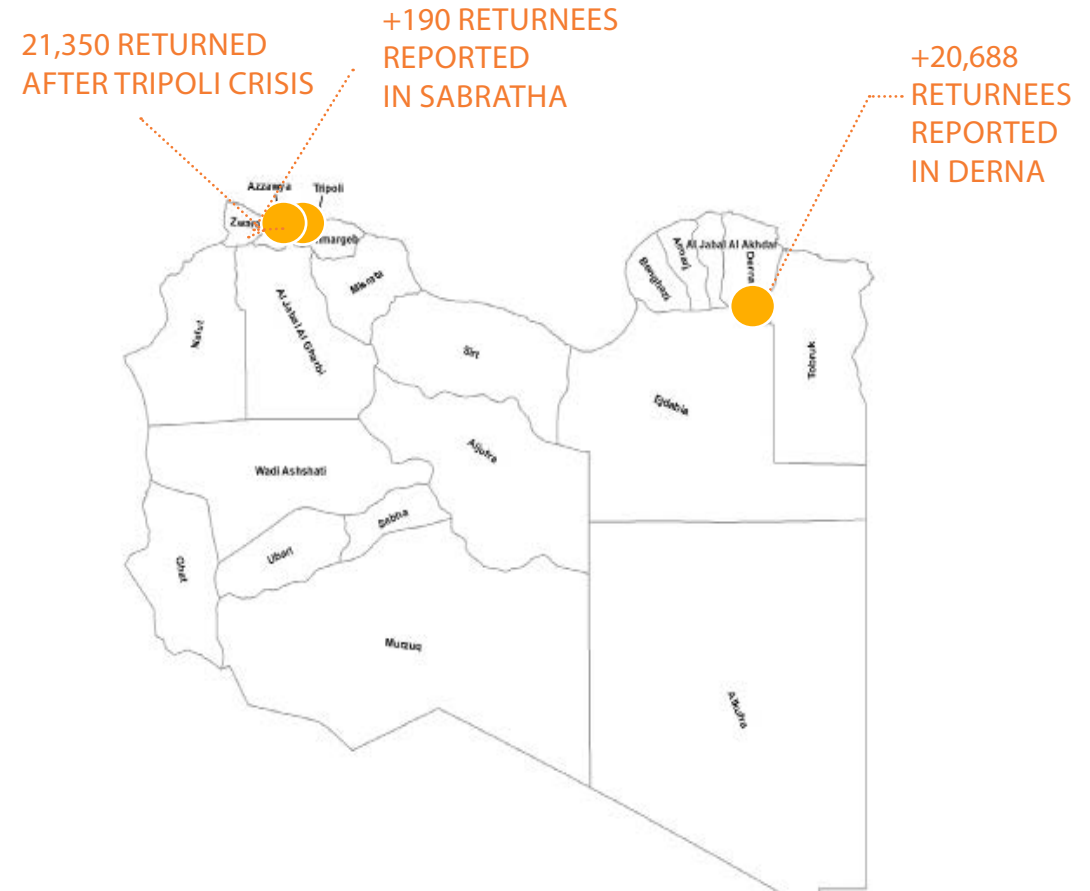
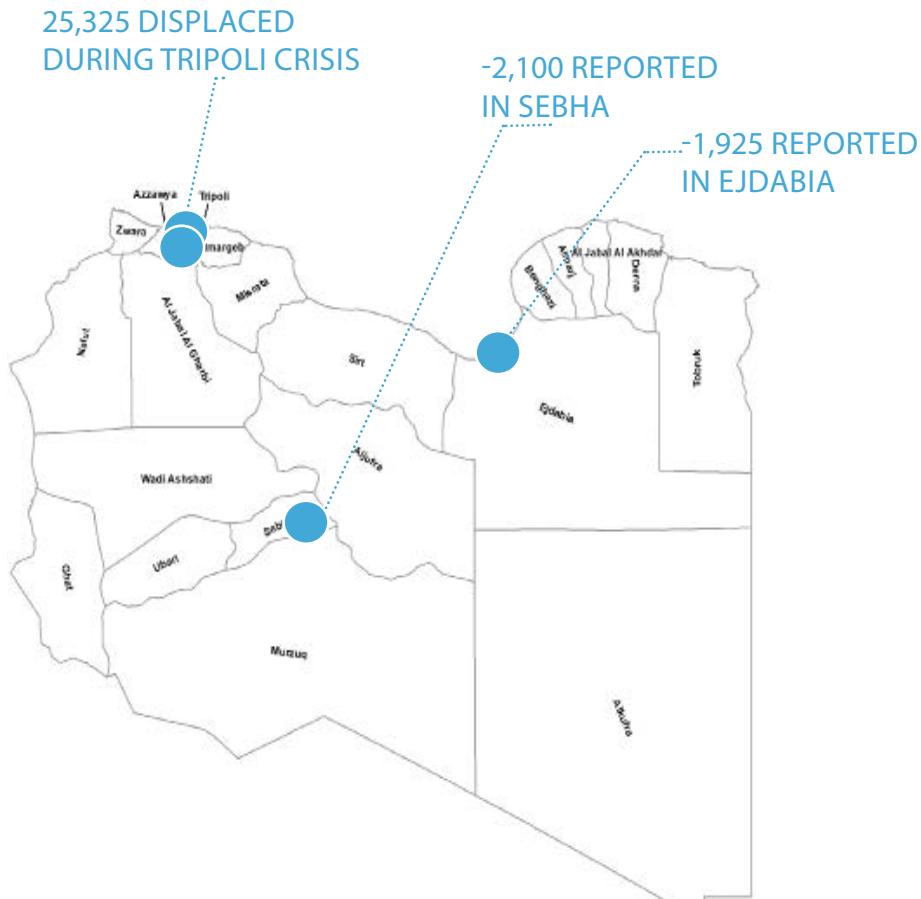


respondents can select more than one reason



KEY CHANGES IN DTM ROUND 22

■ IDPs
■ Returnees



Please note that displacements and returns related to the Tripoli crisis were identified through DTM Libya's emergency tracking mechanism and are not included in the R22 dataset as some of them occurred after regular data collection was completed in the respective locations. For more information please refer to DTM's Event Tracker Updates and Flash Updates available on www.globaldtm.info/libya.

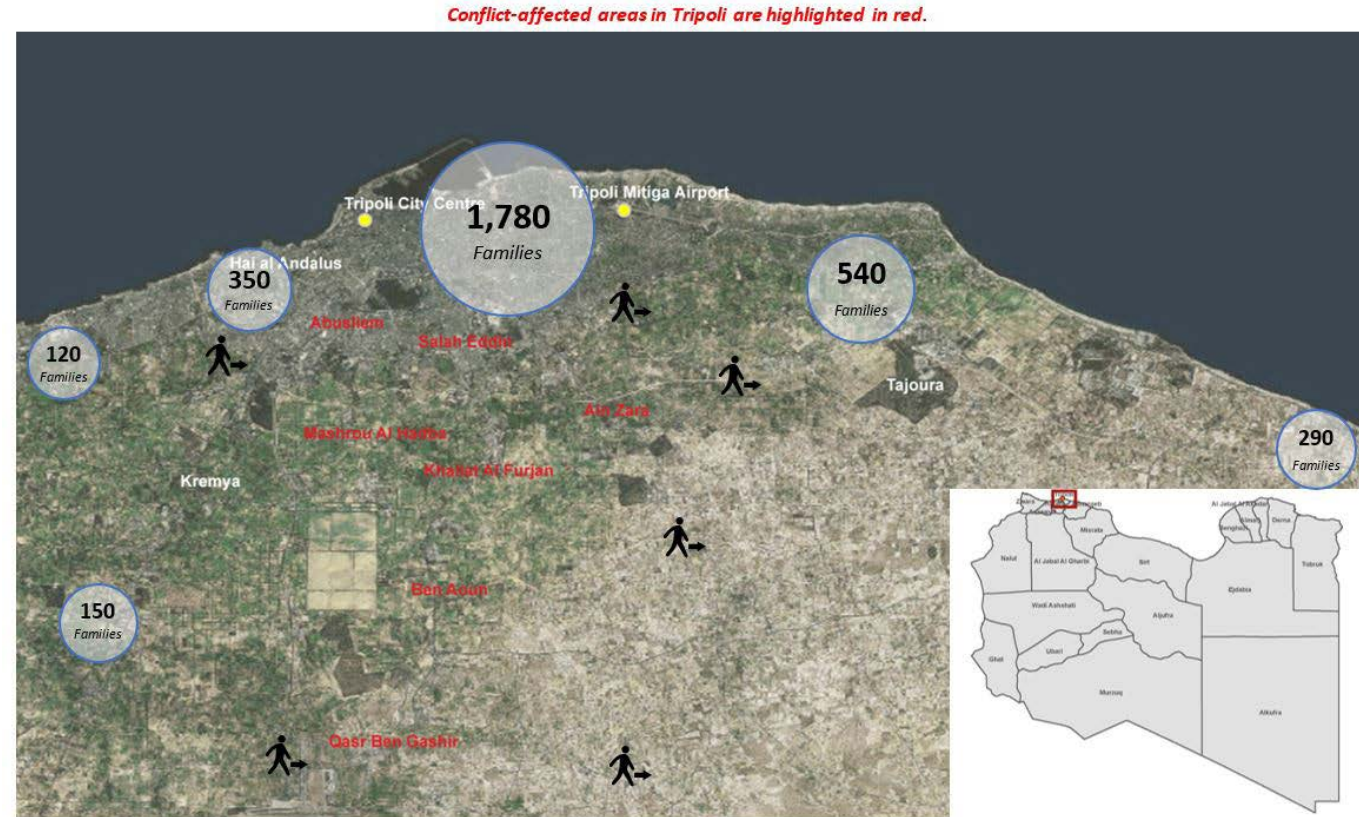
INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN TRIPOLI

After the onset of clashes between armed groups in Tripoli on 26 August, at least 5,065 families (approximately 25,325 individuals) were displaced to Bani Waleed, Tarhouna and other areas in Tripoli. Displaced households originated mostly from conflict-affected neighborhoods in Southern Tripoli, including Ain Zara, Salah Eddin, Qasr Ben Gashir, Trig Al Matar and Khallat Al Furjan.

Most displaced families were staying with relatives in private accommodation, however approximately 180 families temporarily gathered in schools and collective shelters in the Tripoli area. Priority needs in schools included food, NFIs, health interventions and sanitation.

Delivery of humanitarian assistance commenced shortly after reported displacement to schools had occurred as well as in urban areas of Tripoli in cases where urgent humanitarian needs had been identified.

Following a ceasefire agreement between warring parties reached on 24 September, the tensions gradually eased and the security situation in Tripoli and surrounding areas improved significantly in October.



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations (and IOM) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Other displacement locations outside Tripoli area: Arruhaibat (10 families), Espiaa (10), Nalut (10), Jadu (10), Misrata (15), Thaher Al JAbal (15), Al Aziziya (17), Brak (20), Zintan (23), Surman (25), Gheryan (25), Zahra (35), Qasr Akhyar (35), Benghazi (40), Zliten (40), Msallata (40), Azzawya (45), Sirt (45), Sabratha (50), Bani Waleed (180), Al Khums (250), Tarhouna (895)

Please note that the above mentioned displacements were identified through DTM Libya's emergency tracking mechanism and are not included in the R22 dataset as some of them occurred after data collection was completed in the respective locations. For more information please refer to DTM's Event Tracker Updates and Flash Updates available on www.globaldtm.info/libya

IDPs RETURN TO TRIPOLI

Following the end of hostilities on 24 September, at least 4,270 previously displaced households reportedly returned over the following six weeks.

Returns took place to the conflict-affected neighborhoods in Southern Tripoli, particularly the densely populated areas of Abusliem and Ain Zara.

Abusliem: Approximately 1,890 families (~9,450 individuals) returned in September and October.

Ain Zara (including Khalla Al Furjan and adjacent neighborhoods): Approximately 2,070 families (~10,350 individuals returned to their homes)

Tajoura: At least 310 families (~1,550 individuals) returned to Tajoura from Tarhuna and other locations following the end of clashes.



4,270 RETURNEE
families

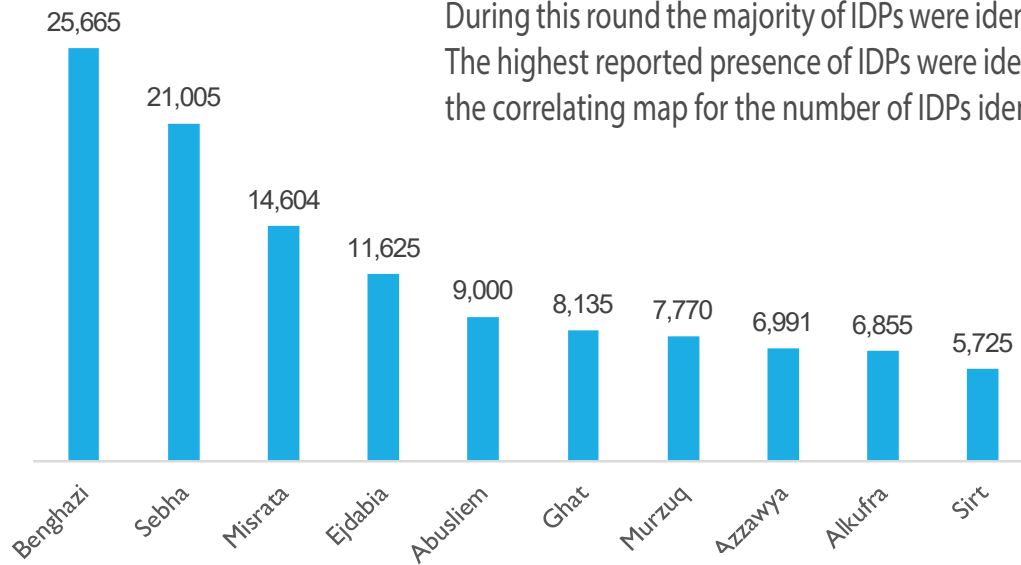


approx.
21,350 INDIVIDUALS

Please note that the above mentioned returns took place after R22 data collection was concluded in the respective locations and are therefore not included in the R22 dataset. Returnee numbers were identified through DTM Libya's emergency tracking mechanism. For more information please refer to DTM's Event Tracker Updates and Flash Updates available on www.globaldtm.info/libya



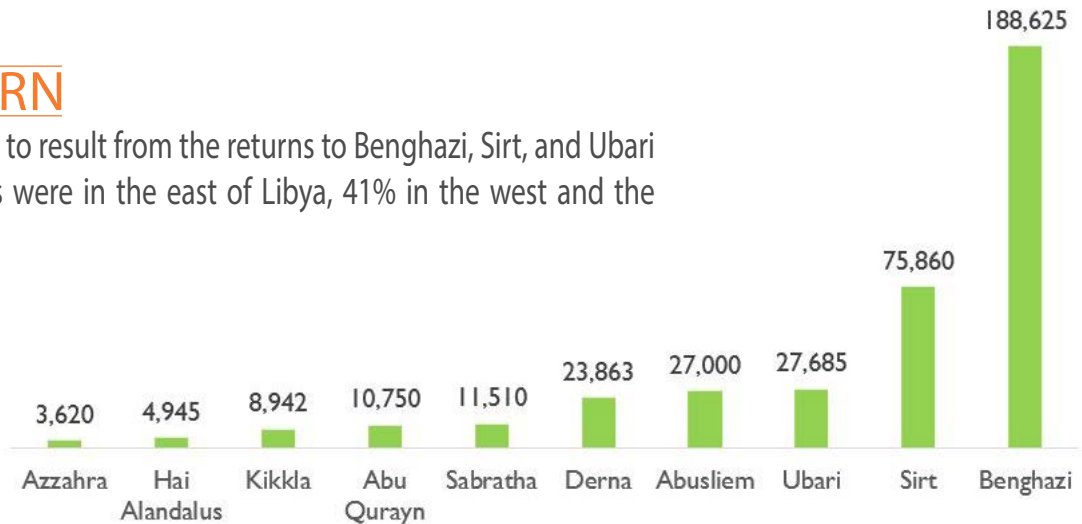
TOP 10 MUNICIPALITIES OF DISPLACEMENT



During this round the majority of IDPs were identified in the west of Libya (45%), with 30% in the east and 25% in the south. The highest reported presence of IDPs were identified in Benghazi (25,665 individuals) and Sebha (21,005 individuals). See the correlating map for the number of IDPs identified disaggregated by region.

TOP 10 MUNICIPALITIES OF RETURN

The increase in returnees observed during this round continued to result from the returns to Benghazi, Sirt, and Ubari during the time of data collection. 51% of identified returnees were in the east of Libya, 41% in the west and the remaining 8% were in the south.





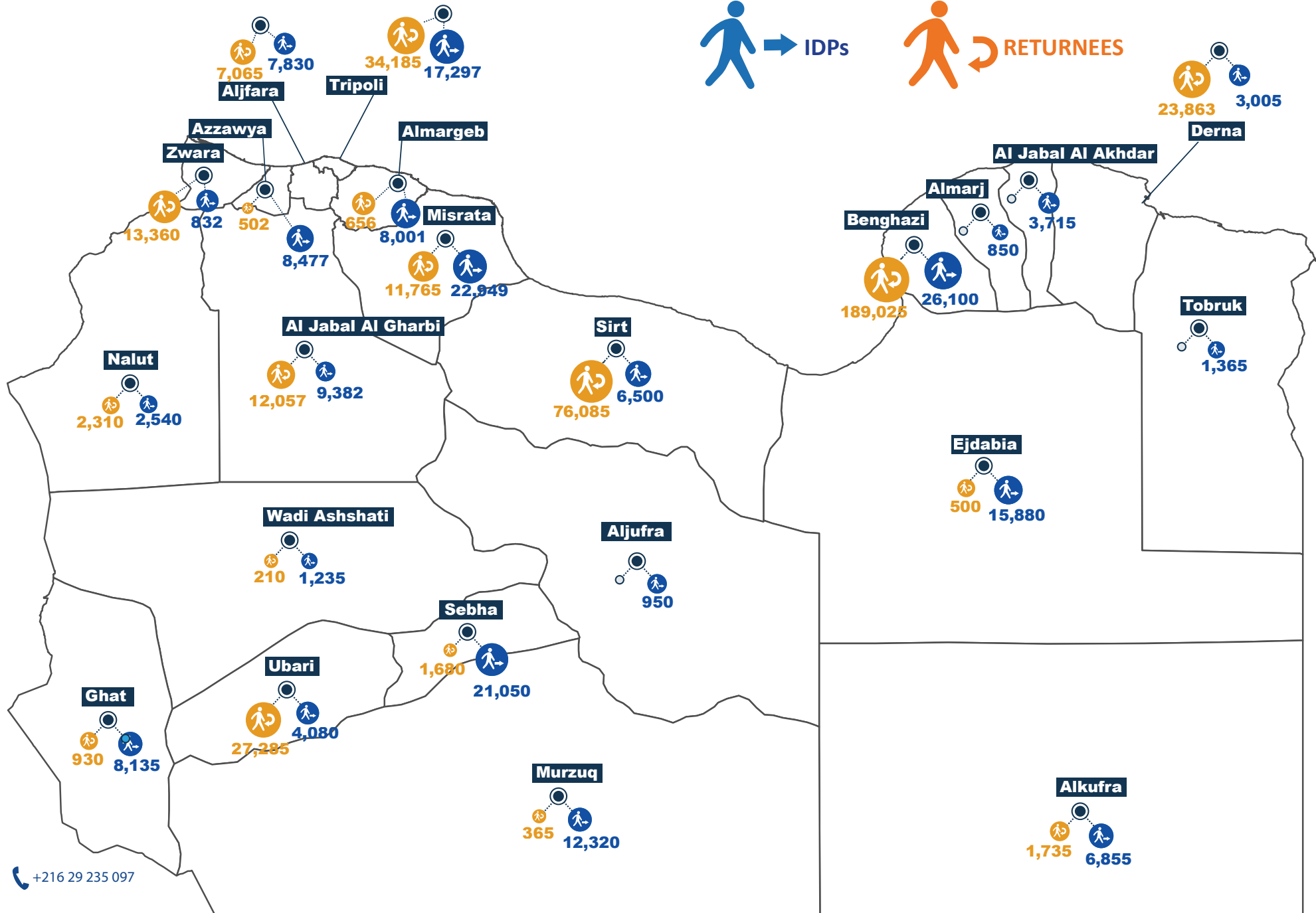
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MAP I: IDP AND RETURNEE LOCATIONS



LIBYA
IDP REPORT
SEP - OCT 2018





Baladiya of origin	Destination	Number of IDP (IND)	%
Benghazi	Benghazi	23,075	49%
	Misrata	11,675	25%
	Suq Aljumaa	2,407	5%
	Abusiem	1,500	3%
	Albayda	1,180	3%
	Other baladiyas	7,123	15%
	Total Displaced		46,960
Misrata	Ejdabia	8,275	31%
	Srt	3,075	11%
	Abusiem	2,750	10%
	Janzour	2,300	9%
	Benghazi	2,090	8%
	Other baladiyas	8,430	31%
	Total Displaced		26,920
Ubari	Alkufra	3,415	31%
	Bani Waleed	1,970	18%
	Murzuq	845	8%
	Sebha	835	7%
	Alghrayfa	700	6%
	Other baladiyas	3,393	30%
	Total Displaced		11,158

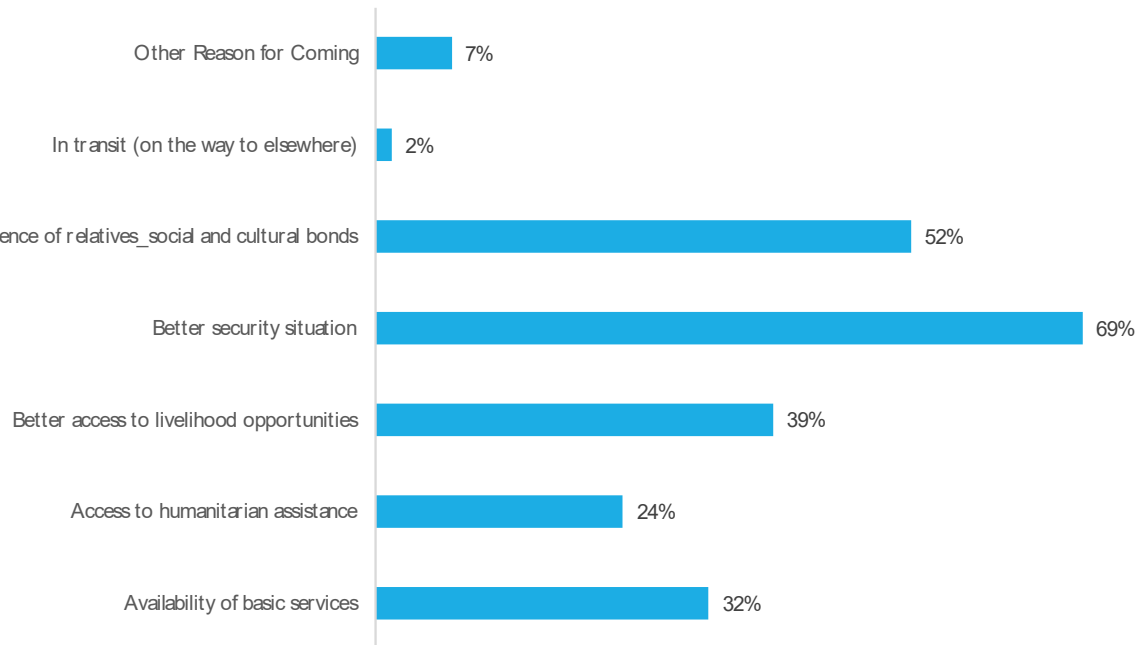
Baladiya of origin	Destination	Number of IDP (IND)	%	
Sirt	Ejdabia	1,985	20%	
	Sebha	1,385	14%	
	Alkhums	835	8%	
	Bani Waleed	605	6%	
	Srt	575	6%	
	Other baladiyas	4,492	45%	
	Total Displaced		9,877	100%
	Sebha	Murzuq	2,090	30%
Algatroun		2,000	28%	
Ubari		940	13%	
Zliten		710	10%	
Suq Aljumaa		280	4%	
Other baladiyas		1,050	15%	
Total Displaced			7,070	100%



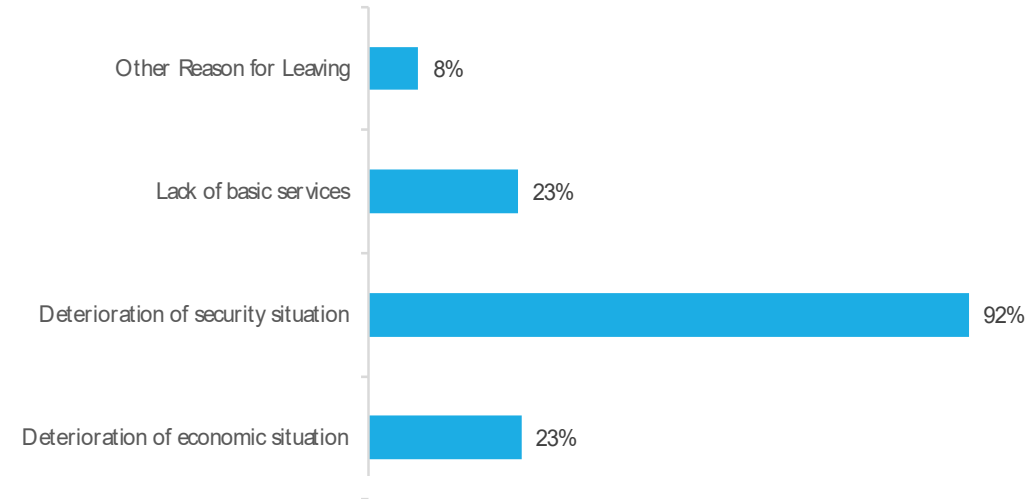
DRIVERS OF DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

The main factor driving the initial displacement of the majority of IDPs was the deterioration of the security situation; this driver accounted for 92% of IDPs. 23% of IDPs were displaced due to the deterioration of the economic situation and 23% due to the lack of basic services. A further 8% were displaced due to other factors.

Main pull factors attracting IDPs to Muhallas



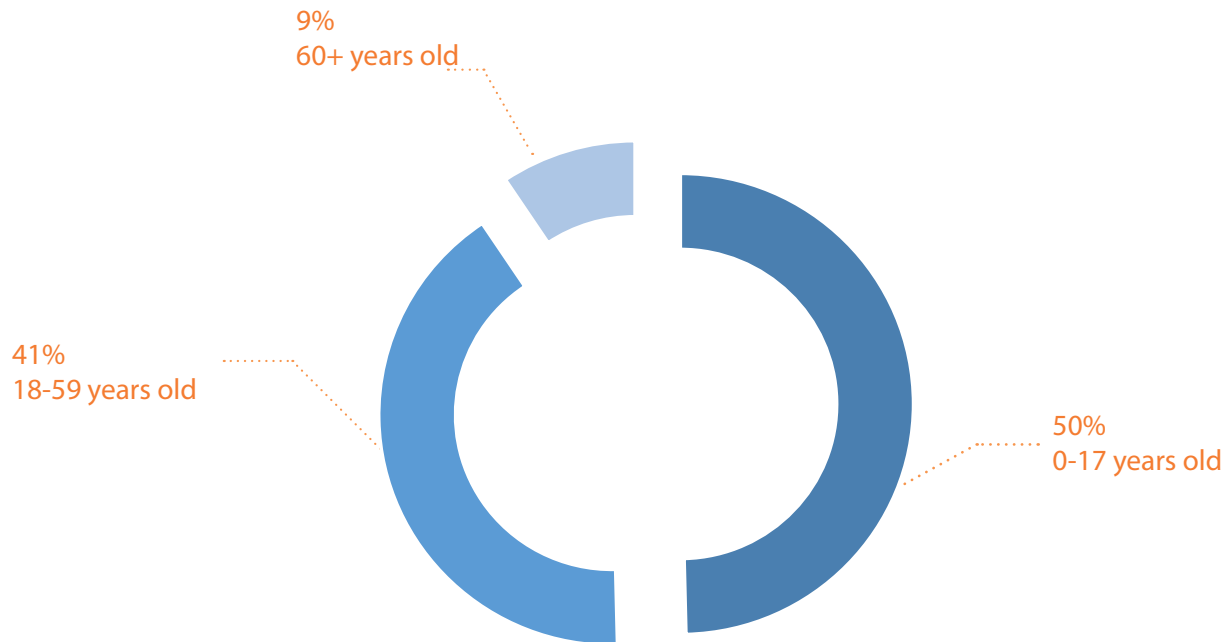
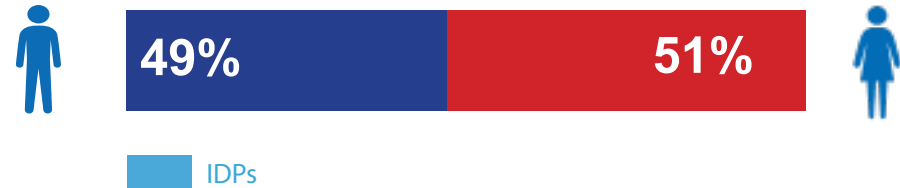
Main drivers of internal displacement (respondents can select multiple reasons)



Better security conditions presented the largest pull factor for IDPs in 69% of destination communities with the presence of relatives, social and cultural bonds (52%) reported as the second most prevalent pull factor. The availability of basic services served as a pull factor for IDPs in 32% of communities with access to humanitarian assistance accounting for 24%. Better access to livelihood opportunities was reported in 39% of communities.



Round 22 data indicated that children (0-17) accounted for 50% of the IDP population. Adults (18-59 years) made up 41% of the IDP population and older adults (60+) were the remaining 9% of IDPs. Across all age categories males made up 49% of the sampled population and females accounted for 51%.



Age disaggregation of IDPs sample

69% of all IDPs in Libya were reported to be residing in private rented accommodation with 6% in public or informal camp settings and 4% in other shelter settings (please see chart below for exact disaggregation of different shelter types).

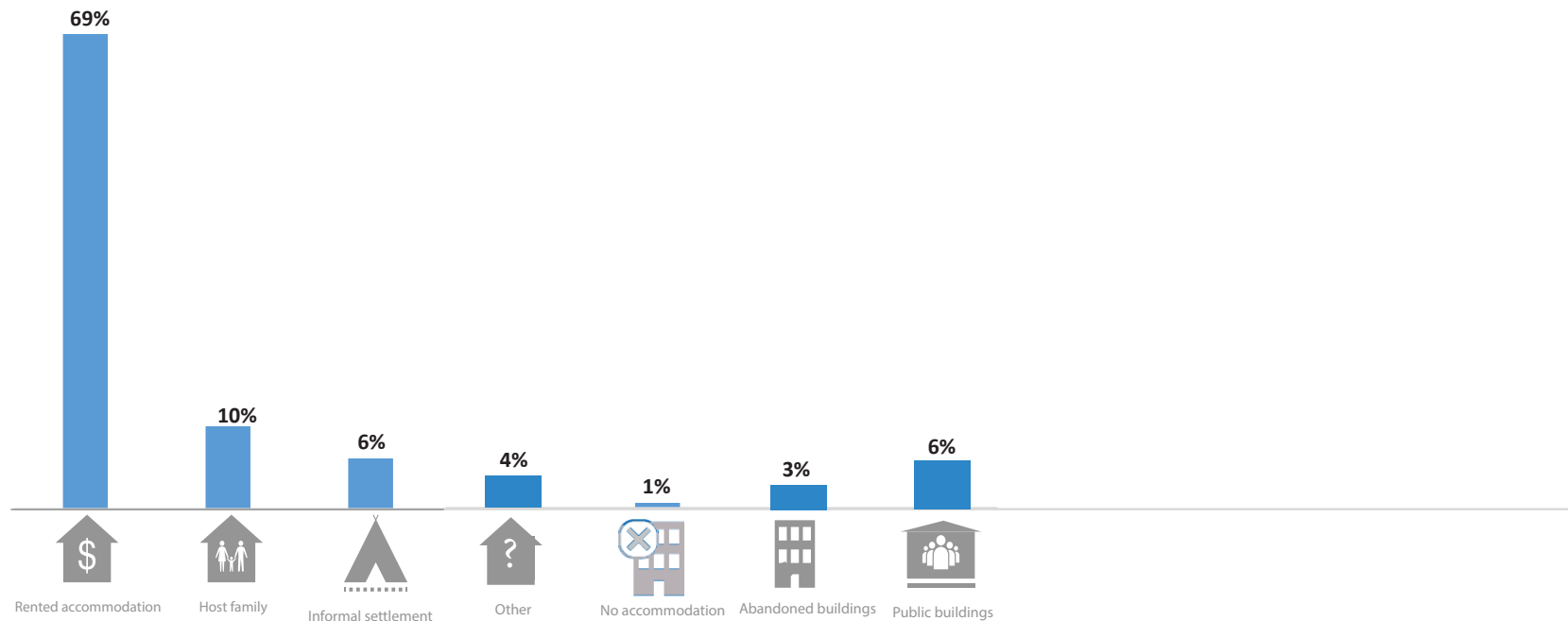
Map 3 displays the distribution of IDPs in public and private shelter settings by region in Libya. 6% of IDPs were in schools or other public buildings. 10% were hosted with relatives, 2% were in rented accommodation paid by others with 3% residing in abandoned buildings.



84%

**OF RETURNEES LIVE
IN THEIR PREVIOUS
HOME**

Shelter setting by classification



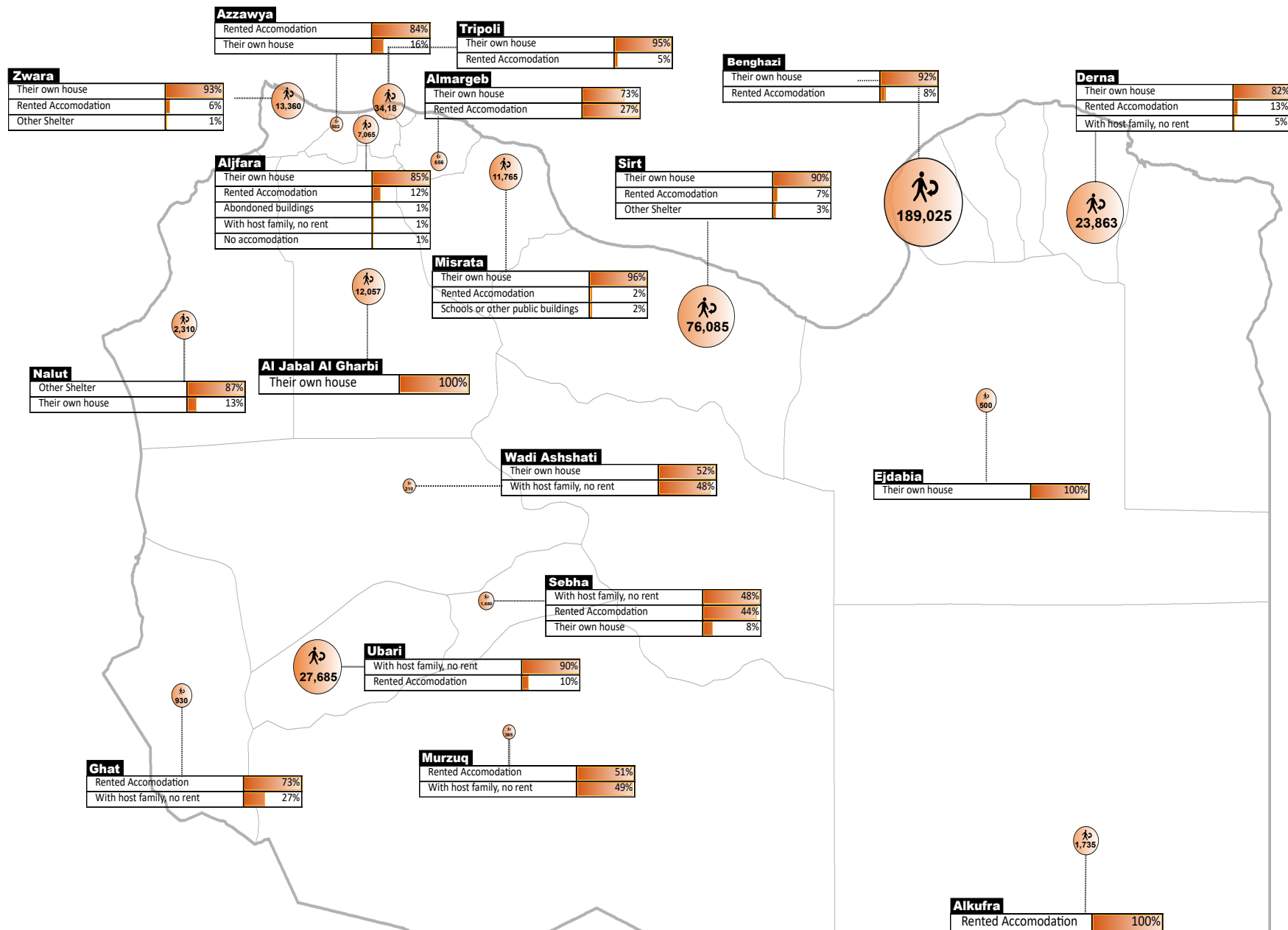


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MAP III: RETURNEE SHELTER SETTING



LIBYA
IDP REPORT
SEP -OCT 2018



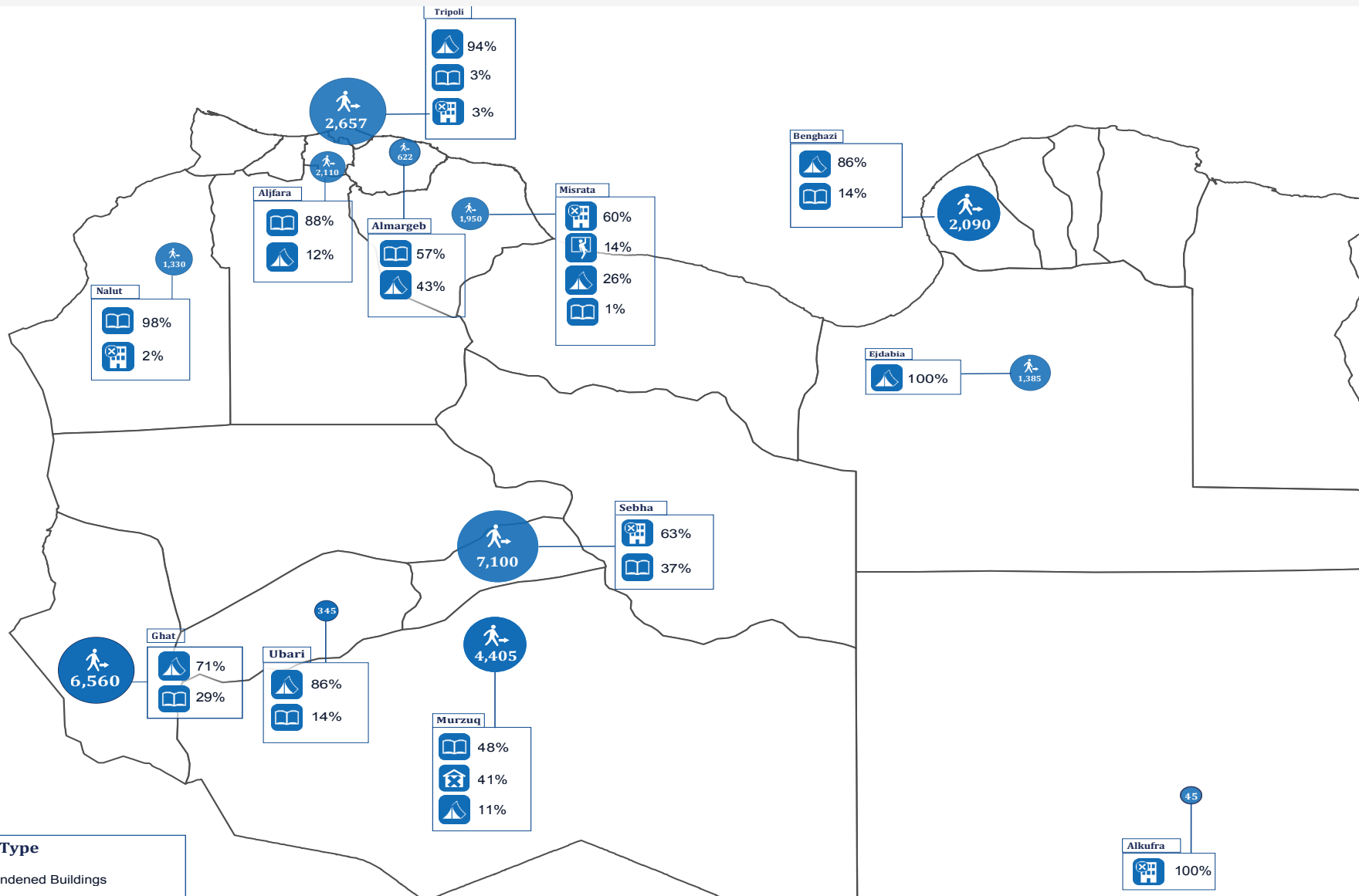


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MAP: IDP_s PUBLIC SHELTER SETTINGS



LIBYA
IDP REPORT
SEP - OCT 2018



Shelter Type

- Abandoned Buildings
- Squating on other people's properties (farms, flats, houses)
- Schools or Other public buildings
- Informal settings (e.g. tents, caravans, makeshift shelters)
- No Accomodation



PRIMARY NEEDS

TOP 3 RETURNEE PRIMARY NEEDS



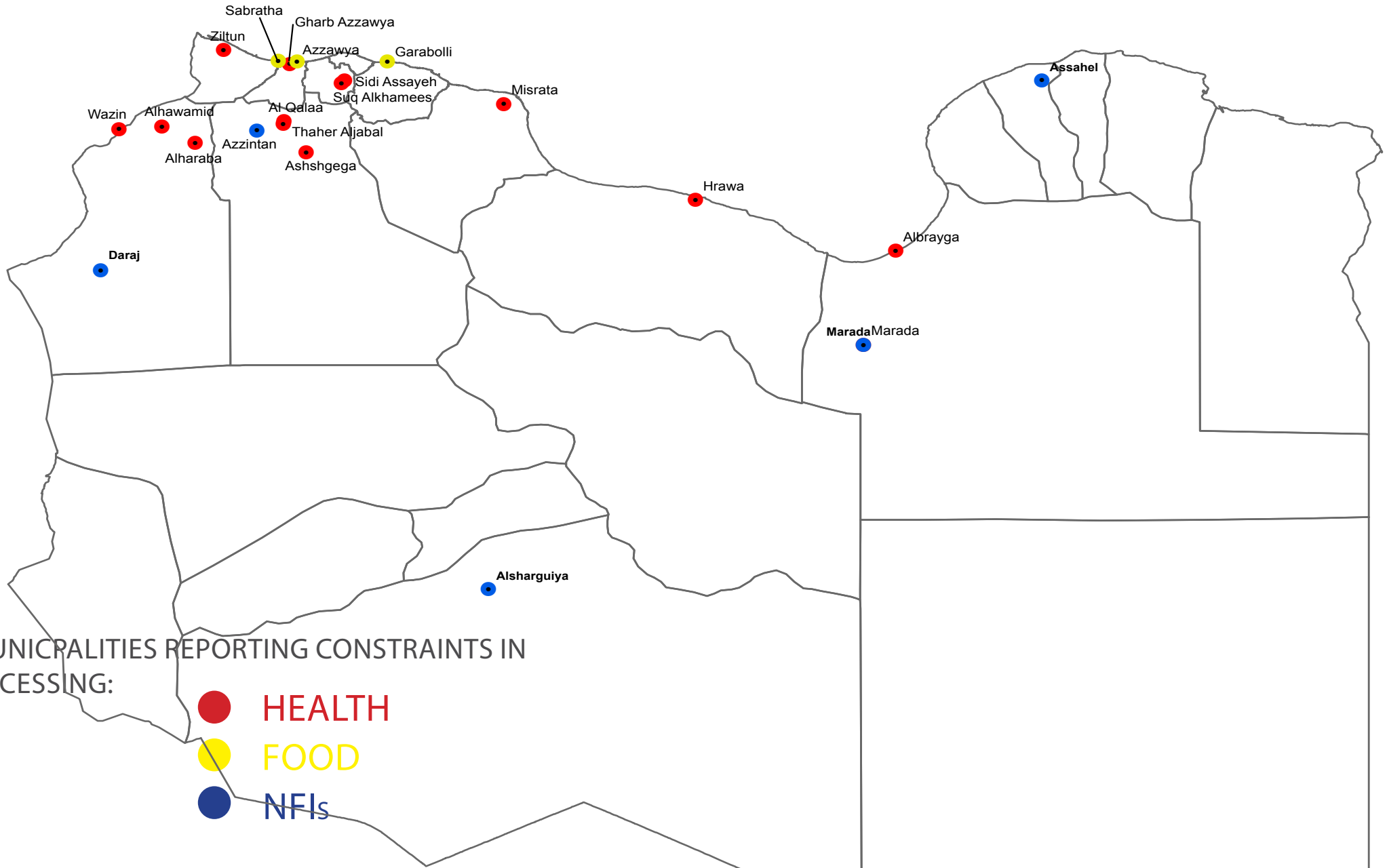
According to results from this round food, shelter and health were the three main needs for the IDP population. Whereas water, sanitation and hygiene, non food items and food are the three primary needs for returnees. The tables below summarise the reported needs and indicate whether they were selected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

TOP 3 IDP PRIMARY NEEDS



	Priority #1 Returnees affected (IND)	Priority #2 Returnees affected (IND)	Priority #3 Returnees affected (IND)	Total
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	69,052	108,625	51,116	228,793
NFIs	34,065	70,985	123,622	228,672
Food	99,495	28,654	55,695	183,844
Health services	30,420	119,315	15,652	165,387
Education	77,485	1,705	79,255	158,445
Security	65,600	1,270	8,240	75,110
Shelter	-	45,465	20,095	65,560
Protection	146	-	18,315	18,461
Legal Help	20	96	3,000	3,116
Access to income	422	590	1,715	2,727

	Priority #1 IDPs affected (IND)	Priority #2 IDPs affected (IND)	Priority #3 IDPs affected (IND)	Total
Food	43,098	47,405	39,387	129,890
Shelter	82,342	22,846	17,581	122,769
Health services	14,409	55,676	42,797	112,882
NFIs	15,095	20,442	41,543	77,080
Access to income	10,311	14,599	18,505	43,415
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	14,988	11,435	13,685	40,108
Education	4,665	8,395	1,580	14,640
Legal Help	60	2,190	5,795	8,045
Security	755	260	4,695	5,710
Protection	550	3,025	705	4,280

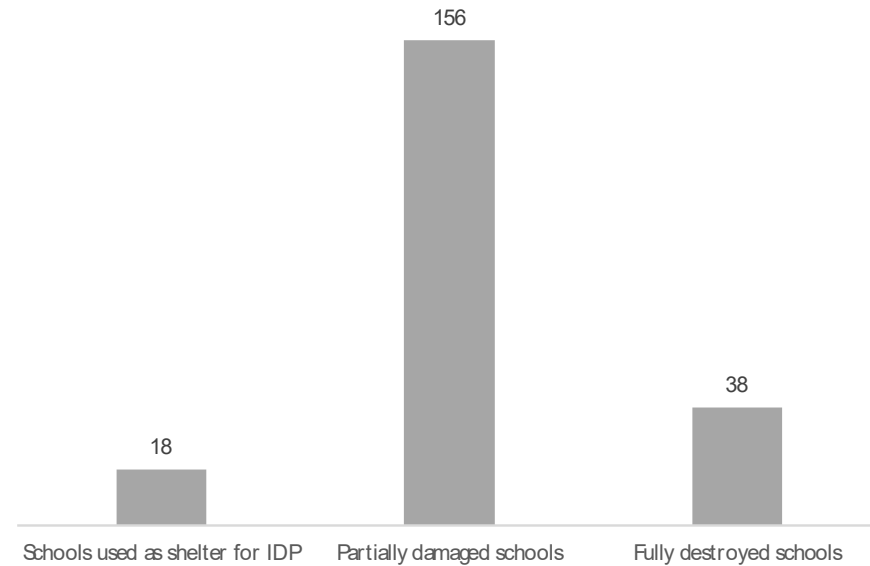




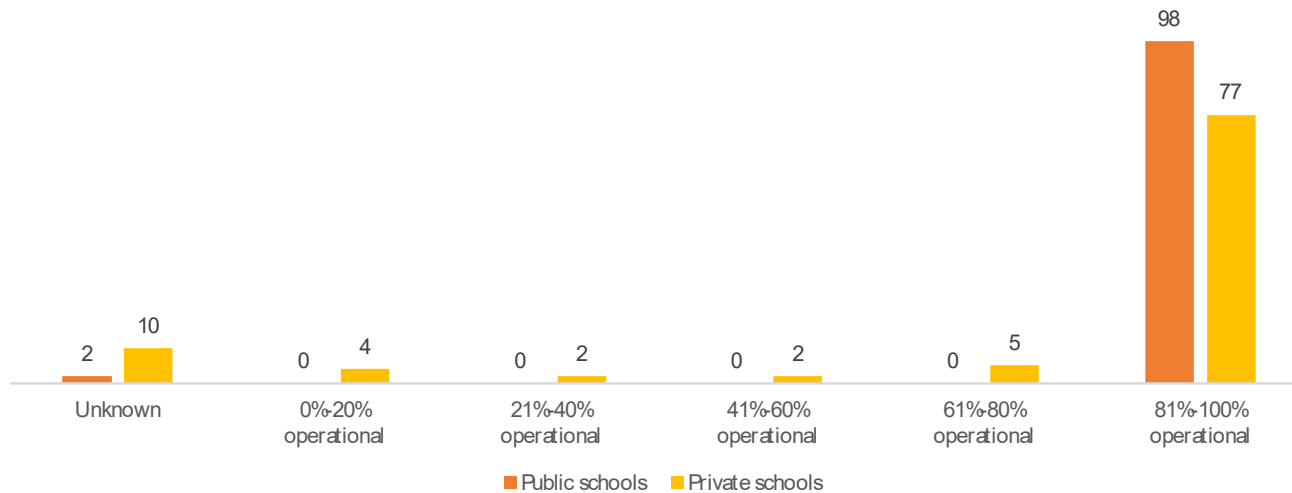
EDUCATION

In 98 municipalities between 80% and 100% of public schools were reported to be operational. In 77 municipalities it was reported that between 80% and 100% of private schools were operational. In a further five municipalities between 61% and 80% of private schools were reported to be operational while two municipalities reported 41% to 60% of private schools operational. 156 schools were reported to be partially damaged schools, eighteen schools were used as shelters for IDPs and 38 schools have been fully destroyed.

Number of non-operational schools by category



Proportion of operational schools reported by baladiya





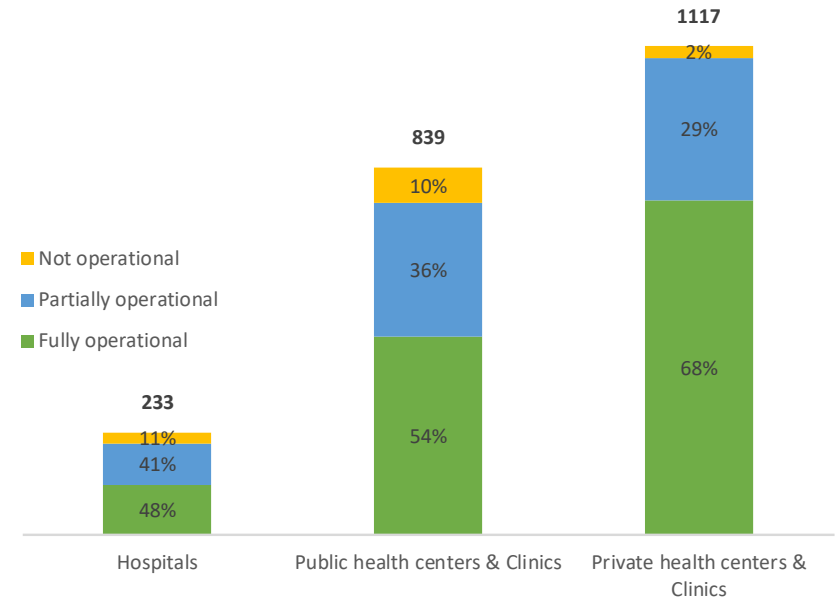
HEALTH

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.

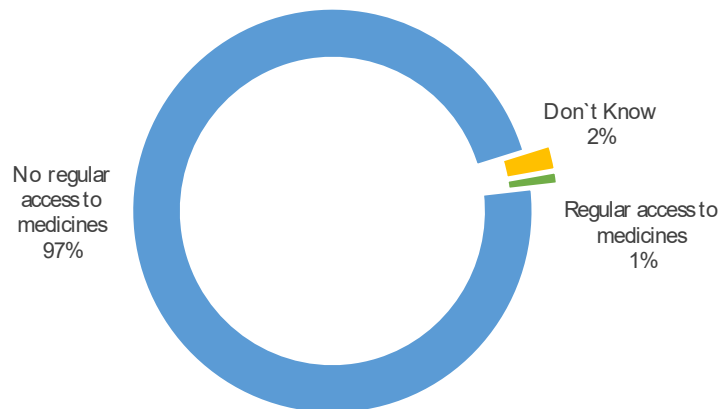
48% of hospitals were reported to be fully operational, 41% partially operational and 11% were unoperational. Public health centers and clinics were fully operational in 54% of baladiyas, 36% were partially operational with 10% unoperational (21 baladiyas). Private health centers and clinics illustrated 68% fully operational capacity, 29% partially operational with 2% classified as unoperational facilities (18 baladiyas).

Regular access to medicine was reported in 1% of baladiyas with 97% of baladiyas reporting irregular access to medicine. Regular access remained unknown in 2% of baladiyas.

Health facilities



Regular Access to Medicine

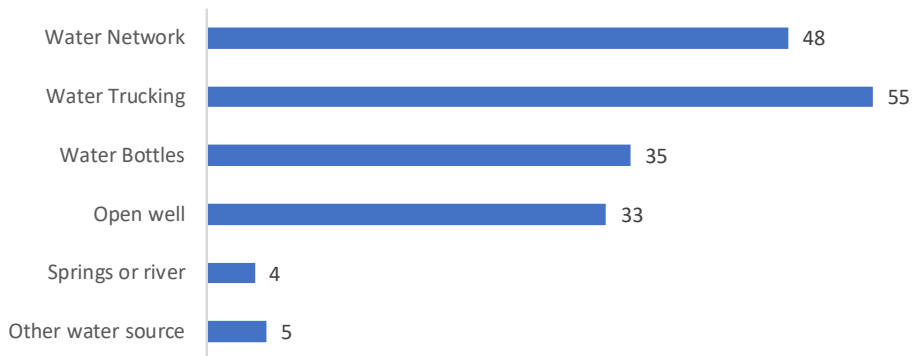




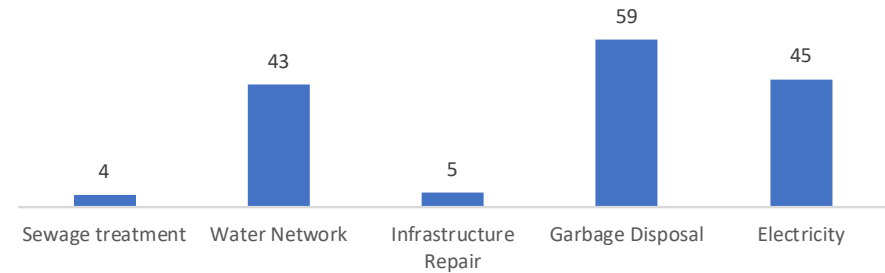
PUBLIC SERVICES & WASH

Garbage disposal and electricity were the two most cited public services available in this round. In 45 municipalities regular availability of electricity was reported and in 59 municipalities garbage disposal services were reported to be regularly operational. In 43 municipalities water supply networks were reported to be present and operational. Operational sewage treatment and regular public infrastructure maintenance however appeared to be much less prevalent: In only 4 municipalities fully functional sewage treatment services were reported while in just 5 municipalities regular public infrastructure maintenance services were fully functional. No problems with potable water were reported in 20 municipalities, 25 municipalities reported the drinking and cooking water was unsafe and 63 municipalities reported the drinking water was too expensive.

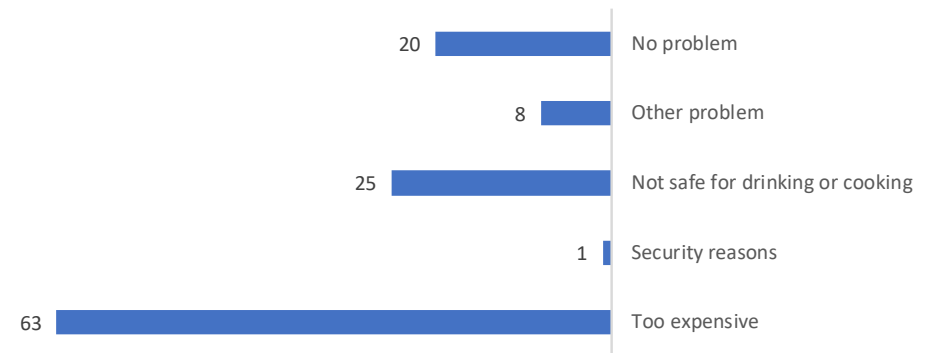
Primary source of water supply



Baladiyas with regularly operational services



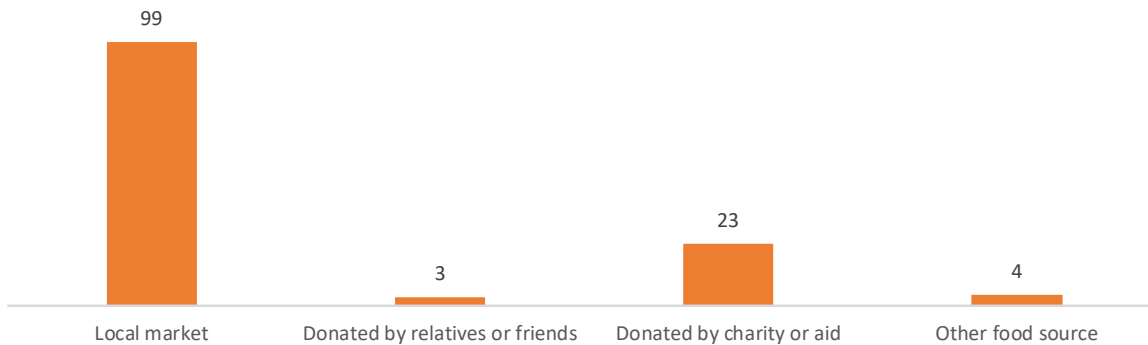
Baladiyas reporting problems associated with potable water



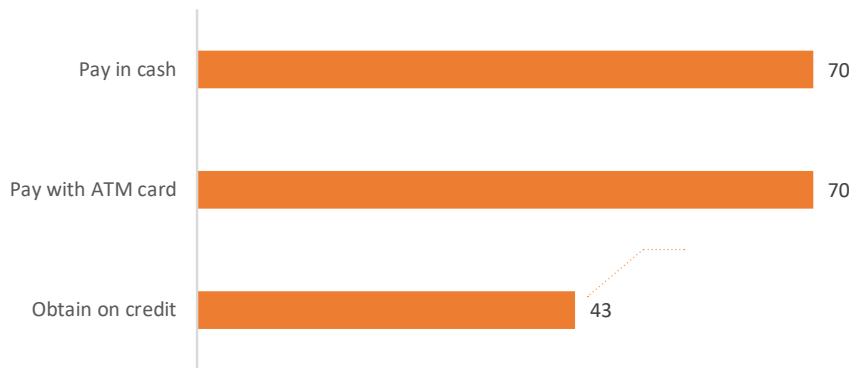


FOOD

Main sources of food for IDPs



How do people purchase food?

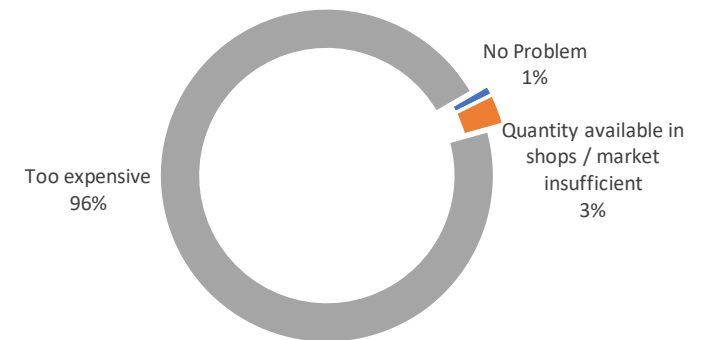


In 99 municipalities IDPs purchased food from the market as their main source of food. IDPs obtaining food from other sources was reported in 4 municipalities.

In 23 municipalities the main source of food was reported to be from charity or donations with 3 municipalities reporting family or friends as the main source of food.

Food was reported as too expensive in 96% of assessed municipalities with 3% of municipalities reporting an insufficient quantity available for purchase. To obtain more information at the municipalities level, please refer to the accompanying dataset.

Problem related to food supply

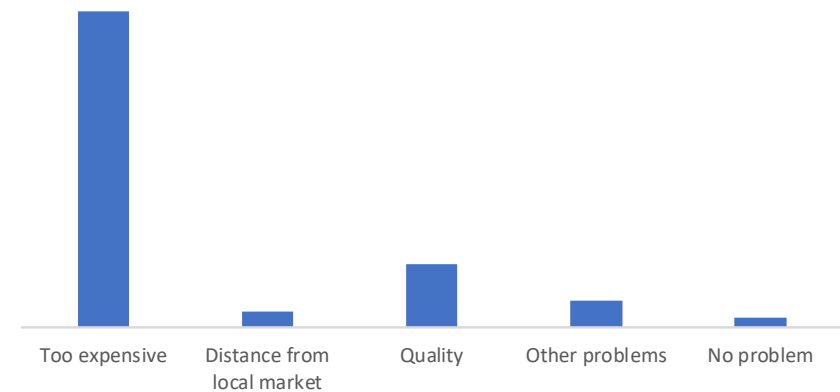




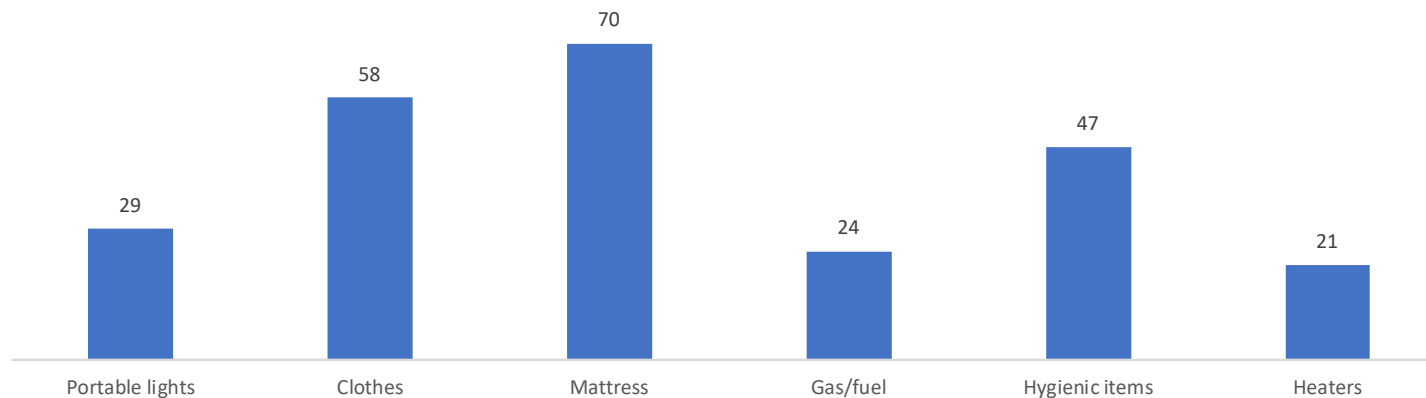
NFIs AND ACCESS TO MARKETS

Data was collected on the priority non-food items (NFIs) needed in each municipalities. Mattresses were the most cited need as reported in 70 municipalities followed by clothes in 58 municipalities, hygienic items in 47 municipalities and portable lights in 29 municipalities. NFIs were reported to be too expensive in 95 municipalities. In 19 municipalities the quality of NFIs was reported to be the main problem with 5 municipalities stating that the distance to the local market was too great. 3 municipalities reported no problems in accessing non-food items.

Main problem associated with access to NFIs



The priority NFI needs



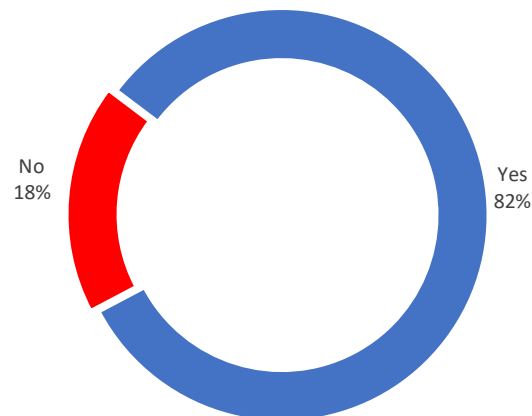


SECURITY

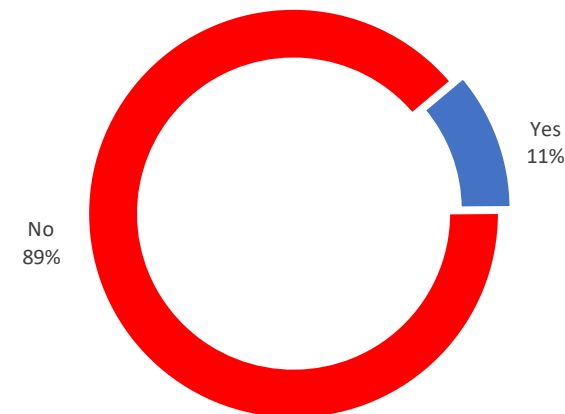
Indicators on security in municipalities measured residents' ability to move safely within the municipalities, the reasons hindering safe movement and perception or awareness of the presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO). The awareness of the presence of UXO was reported in 11% of municipalities with 89% reporting no presence of UXO. Residents were reported as not being able to move safely within their municipalities in 18% of assessed municipalities. In municipalities where movement was reported to be unsafe the main reason cited was insecurity (14 municipalities) followed by the threat/presence of explosive hazards (2 municipalities).

Baladiyas residents cannot move safely in	Reason why residents cannot move safely
Aljmail	Insecurity
Alsharguiya	Insecurity
Azzahra	Insecurity
Bint Bayya	Insecurity
Derna	Insecurity/threat/presence of explosive hazards
Hai Alandalus	Insecurity/Road closed
Janoub Azzawya	threat/presence of explosive hazards
Marada	Insecurity
Murzuq	Insecurity
Qasr Akhyar	Insecurity
Sebha	Insecurity
Tajoura	Road closed
Taraghin	Insecurity
Ziltun	Insecurity
Zliten	Insecurity

Are people able to safely move within baladiya?



Visible presence of unexploded ordnance



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 22 DTM assessed all 100 municipalities and 659 of 667 communities in Libya.

1,904 Key Informant interviews were conducted during this round. 281 Key Informants were interviewed at the baladiya level, and 1,623 at the muhalla level. 36% of those interviewed were representatives from divisions within the baladiya office (social affairs, muhalla affairs, etc.), 11% were representatives from civil society organizations and 10% were health facility representatives. Of the 1,904 KIs interviewed 9% were female and 91% were male.

ENUMERATORS



COVERAGE



1,904
KIs
interviewed



91%
Male KIs



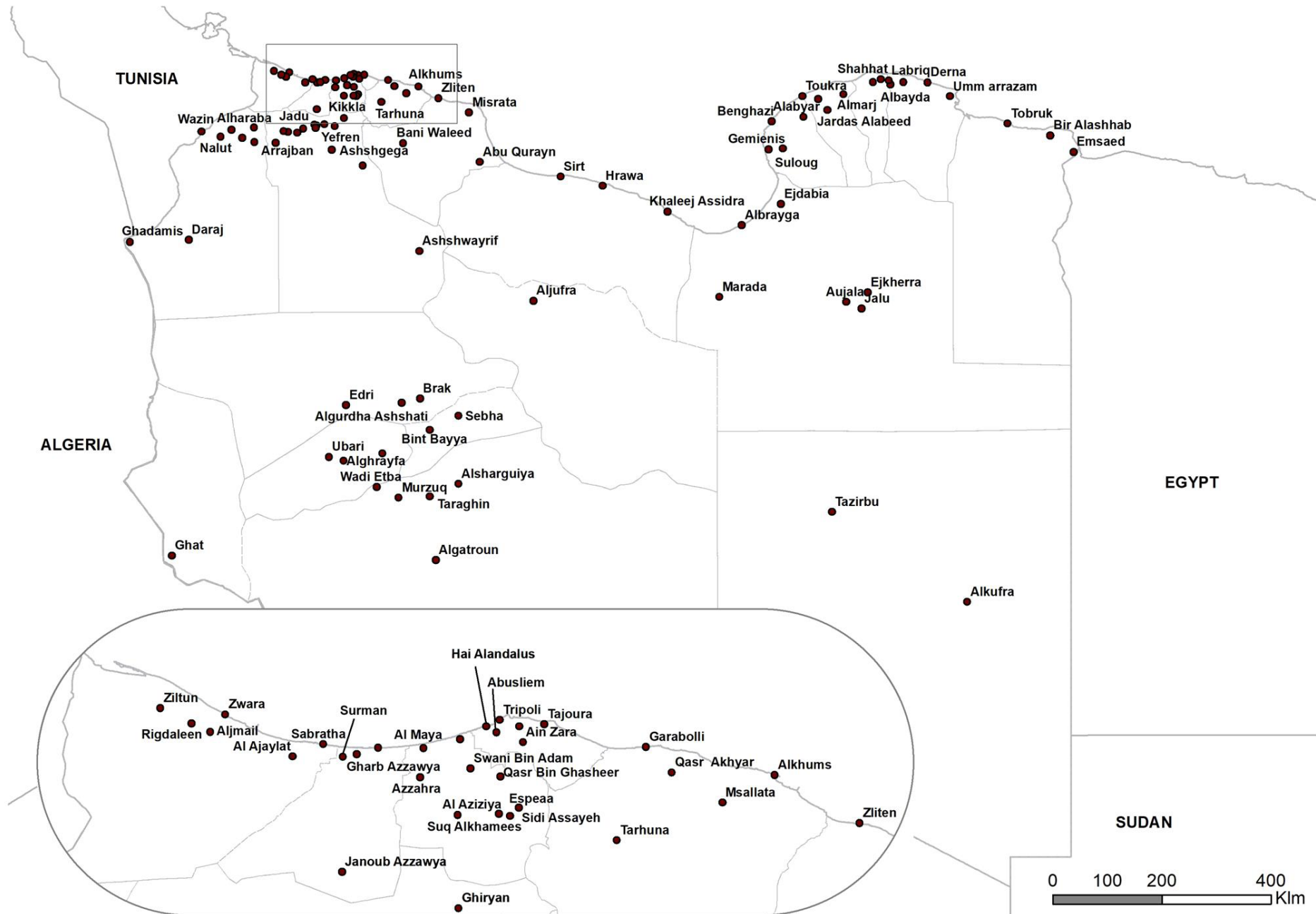
9%
Female KIs

in 659 Muhallas out of 667...



...in 100 Baladiyas

Position	No Of KIs	%
Other representation from baladiya office (Social Affairs; Muhalla Affairs; etc.)	680	36%
Civil Society Organization	202	11%
Representatives of Health facilities	204	10%
Representatives of education facilities	167	9%
Representation of displaced groups	130	7%
Security forces	135	7%
Community / tribal representative	109	6%
Local Crisis Committee Representative	96	5%
Humanitarian NFI distribution team	64	3%
Migrant community leaders	53	3%
Other, please specify in contact column	33	2%
Humanitarian HEALTH team	19	1%
Religious leaders	12	1%
Total	1904	

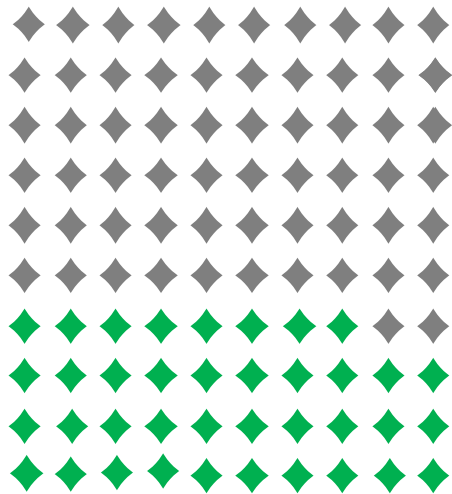




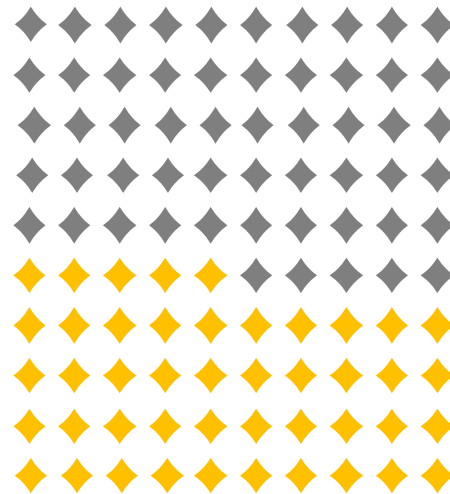
DATA CREDIBILITY

38% of data collected was rated as “very credible” during this round, 45% as “mostly credible” and 16% 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.

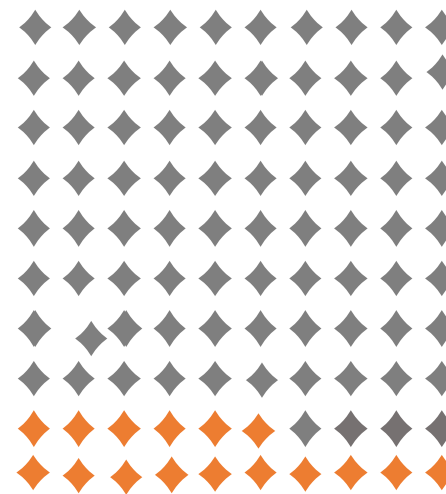
38% Very Credible



45% Mostly Credible



16% 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.



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/