

DATA FOR SOLUTIONS TO INTERNAL  
DISPLACEMENT<sup>1</sup>

IDPs IN LOCATIONS OF DISPLACEMENT



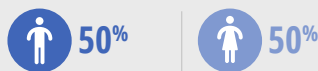
**2023: STORM DANIEL UPDATE**



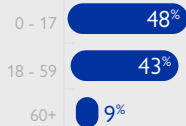
IDPs BY LOCATION TYPE



SEX BREAKDOWN



AGE DISTRIBUTION OF IDPs



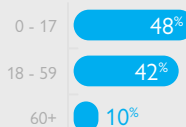
IDPs IN LOCATIONS OF SOLUTIONS



SEX BREAKDOWN OF IDP RETURNNEES



AGE DISTRIBUTION OF IDP RETURNNEES



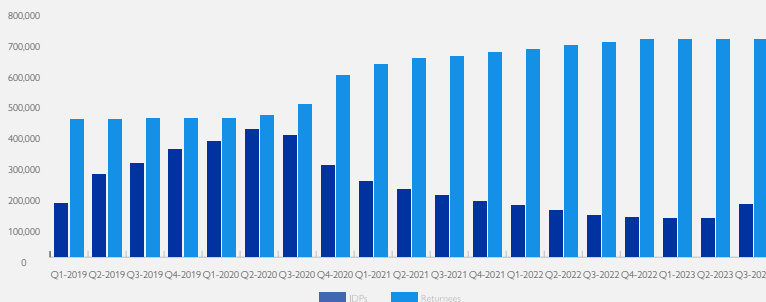
<sup>1</sup>The breakdown of displaced population sub-categories is provided in line with the [International Recommendations on IDP Statistics \(IRIS\)](#), and the [Proposal for Improving Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement](#) released by the Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement (DSID) working group under the Office of the Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement.

OVERVIEW

As of January 2023, an estimated 125,802 individuals were internally displaced in Libya due to conflict and insecurity (50% male, 50% female) since 2011. Since the October 2020 ceasefire, localised escalations in hostilities during 2022 and the first half of 2023 (except in Murzuq municipality in southern Libya) did not lead to new internal displacement. Those temporarily evacuated from affected areas quickly returned, often on the same or following day. Due to improvements in the security situation, the number of returnees going back to their habitual places of residence has steadily increased. As of December 2022, 75,643 IDPs in Libya are actively pursuing local integration as a solution, seeking economic integration and unbiased access to public services in their current communities. To be considered on the path to solutions, IDPs must be in areas unaffected by insecurity. The remaining 50,159 IDPs (mostly originally displaced from Murzuq and Tawergha communities) are still considered to have displacement-related needs. For a map of locations across Libya where IDPs are considered to be on solutions pathway, see Annex 1.

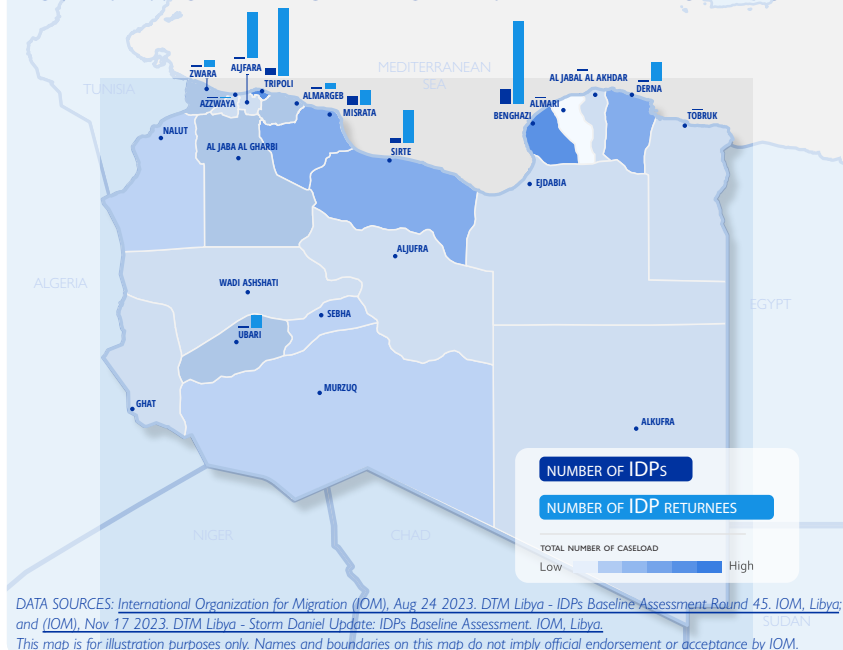
Following Storm Daniel, which made landfall in northeastern Libya in September 2023, DTM estimates a total of 44,862 persons (49% male, 51% female) and 3,500 migrants were internally displaced (map of displacement locations available in Annex 2 and 3). Before Storm Daniel, approximately 2,000 people were identified as displaced in Derna municipality due to past conflict and insecurity, these IDPs had been displaced within Derna, and the majority (95%) were considered to be on a solutions pathway (no displacement related needs) via local integration.

NUMBER OF IDPs AND IDP RETURNNEES



DATA SOURCE: DTM Libya — Mobility Tracking: Baseline Assessments and Storm Daniel Update IDPs Baseline Assessment (February 2019 - October 2023)

OVERVIEW OF THE NUMBER OF IDPs AND IDP RETURNNEES

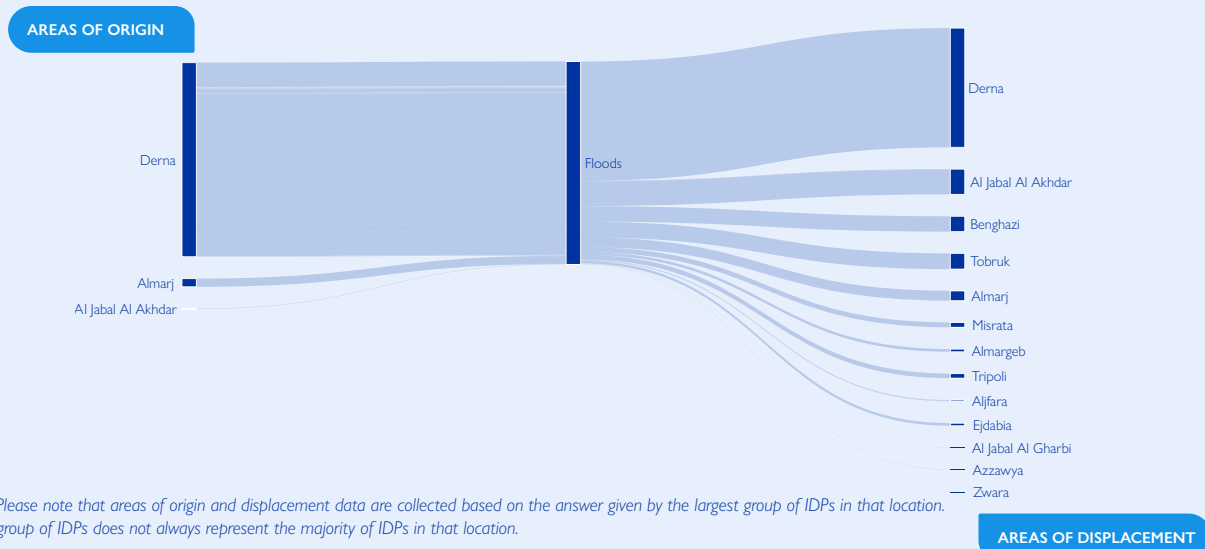


DATA SOURCES: International Organization for Migration (IOM), Aug 24 2023. DTM Libya - IDPs Baseline Assessment Round 45. IOM, Libya; and (IOM), Nov 17 2023. DTM Libya - Storm Daniel Update: IDPs Baseline Assessment. IOM, Libya. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

## LIBYA AREAS OF ORIGIN AND DISPLACEMENT

### DISPLACEMENT DUE TO STORM DANIEL

(44,862 IDPs | NORTH EASTERN LIBYA)



## SELECTION OF SOLUTIONS LOCATION

The primary factors influencing the choice of solutions locations for IDPs align with the IASC Durable Solutions criteria, emphasizing safety, security and an adequate standard of living. Due to conflict being a major driver of displacement, security in the location of origin often remains uncertain, impacting individuals' ability to return. Improvements in Libya's general security situation since late 2020 have facilitated the return of many displaced families to their places of origin. However, areas of high concentrations of return are not necessarily more secure than other areas. Additionally, some previously displaced families, possessing financial stability, strong familial and social ties in displacement areas, and access to livelihoods, may have chosen to locally integrate and settle in their locations of displacement.

According to the findings of the [Solutions and Mobility Index](#), based on key informant interviews conducted between June and September 2023, areas with higher populations of returnees do not necessarily fare better in terms of access to services and livelihoods, social cohesion indicators and infrastructure resistant to environmental hazards. Furthermore, a cluster analysis on the level of access to services and livelihoods across all 100 municipalities in Libya also revealed the high degree of variation across different communities. For instance, disparities in healthcare access were identified across clusters, with some lacking private health clinics and others having limited access to hospitals. This underscores the need for targeted healthcare programs tailored to each cluster's unique needs. Educational infrastructure gaps were particularly evident in the first and third clusters, emphasizing the importance of improving educational opportunities for residents. Despite similarities in rural characteristics, the fourth cluster stands out for its higher degree of access to agricultural land and availability of primary health clinics, highlighting the importance of customized interventions rather than a uniform approach across rural areas.

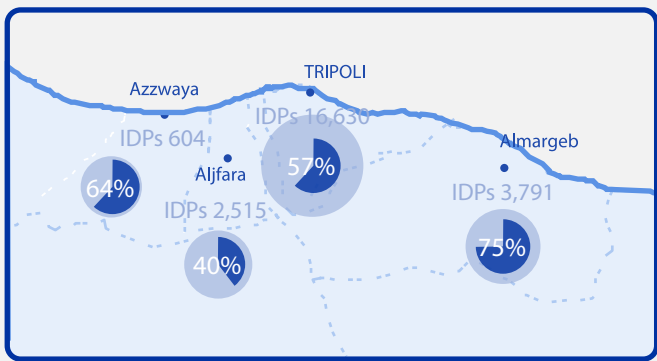
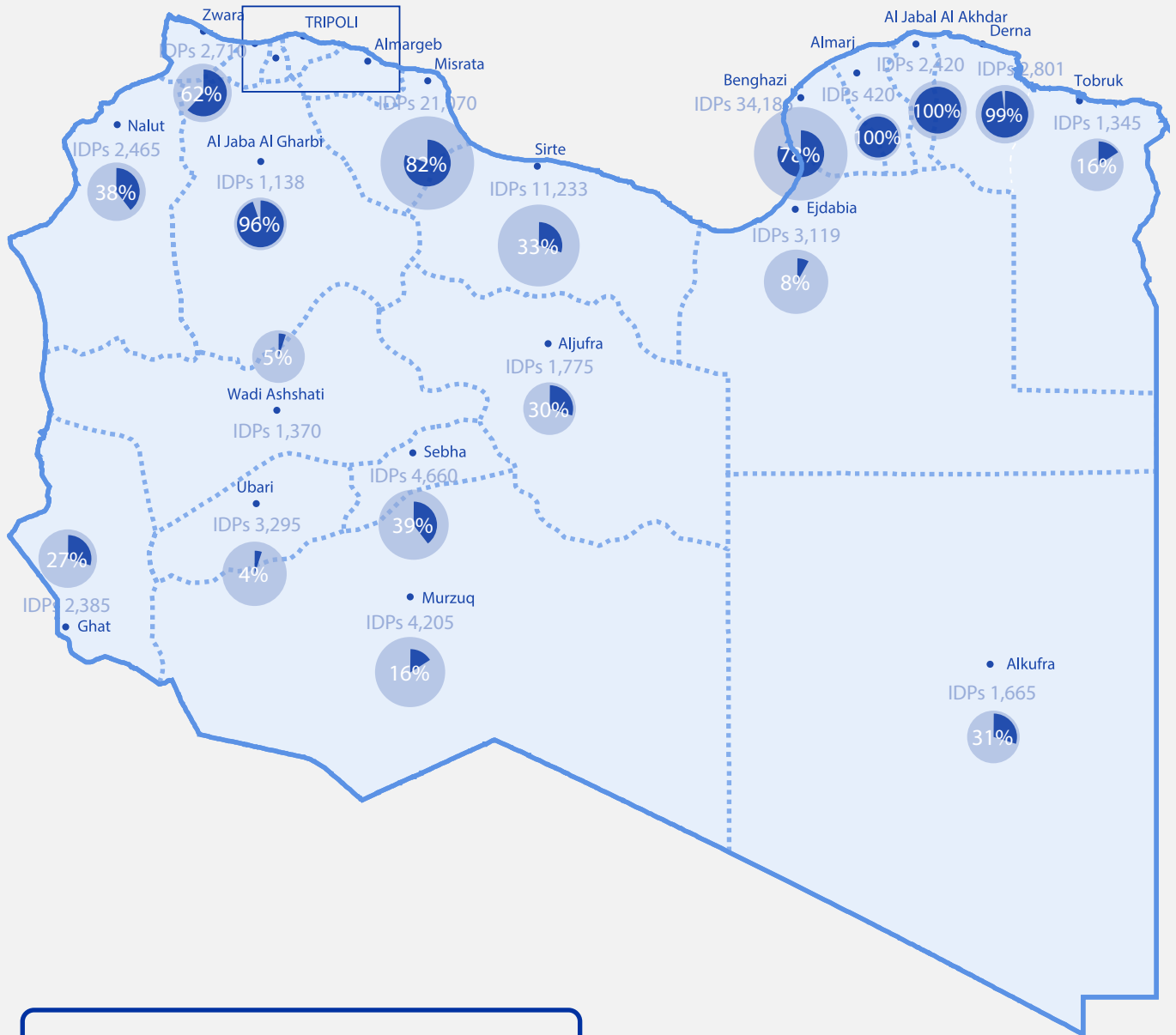
## OBSTACLES TO THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS PREFERRED DURABLE SOLUTIONS LOCATIONS

As of December 2022, 75,643 IDPs in Libya sought local integration mainly in Benghazi, Tripoli, Misrata, Sirt, and Derna regions. Nearly 30% of displacements are within the same municipality of origin, facilitating local integration for some households. IDPs seeking economic integration and full access to public services in other communities, revealed inadequate shelter is tied to other unmet humanitarian needs, emphasizing housing as a top priority for those who may be facing obstacles to the movement towards preferred durable solutions locations.

Achieving solutions requires fulfillment of economic, social, political integration on par with resident population. Real indicators of economic integration, such as employment, and access to public services, are crucial. Despite similarities in the situations of many IDPs and non-displaced persons, challenges persist due to insecurity and political instability, even with a ceasefire in place since October 2020. The Solutions and Mobility Index findings showed that more than a third (38%) of communities expressing the necessity for reconciliation mechanisms cite worries regarding communal tensions, with 20.8 per cent identifying difficulties in accessing both formal and informal conflict resolution platforms. Additionally, civil society organizations are actively engaged in 77% of surveyed communities, particularly prevalent in the Eastern (86%) and Southern (81%) regions. Lastly, the limited implementation of disaster risk reduction measures in communities affected by hazards like droughts and flooding over the past two years is evident, with only 20% of key informants reporting resilient infrastructure in their communities.

In conclusion, the selection of solutions locations for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Libya is influenced by factors such as safety, security, and access to services, with disparities across different communities revealing the need for tailored interventions. Despite efforts to integrate IDPs locally, challenges persist due to inadequate shelter and unmet humanitarian needs, underscoring the necessity for holistic solutions addressing economic, social, and political integration alongside infrastructure resilience and communal tensions.

**SOLUTIONS PATHWAYS FIGURES (AS PERCENTAGE) OF IDPS BY MANTIKA (REGION)**



km 200

- Total number of IDPs
- IDPs (Solutions Pathways)

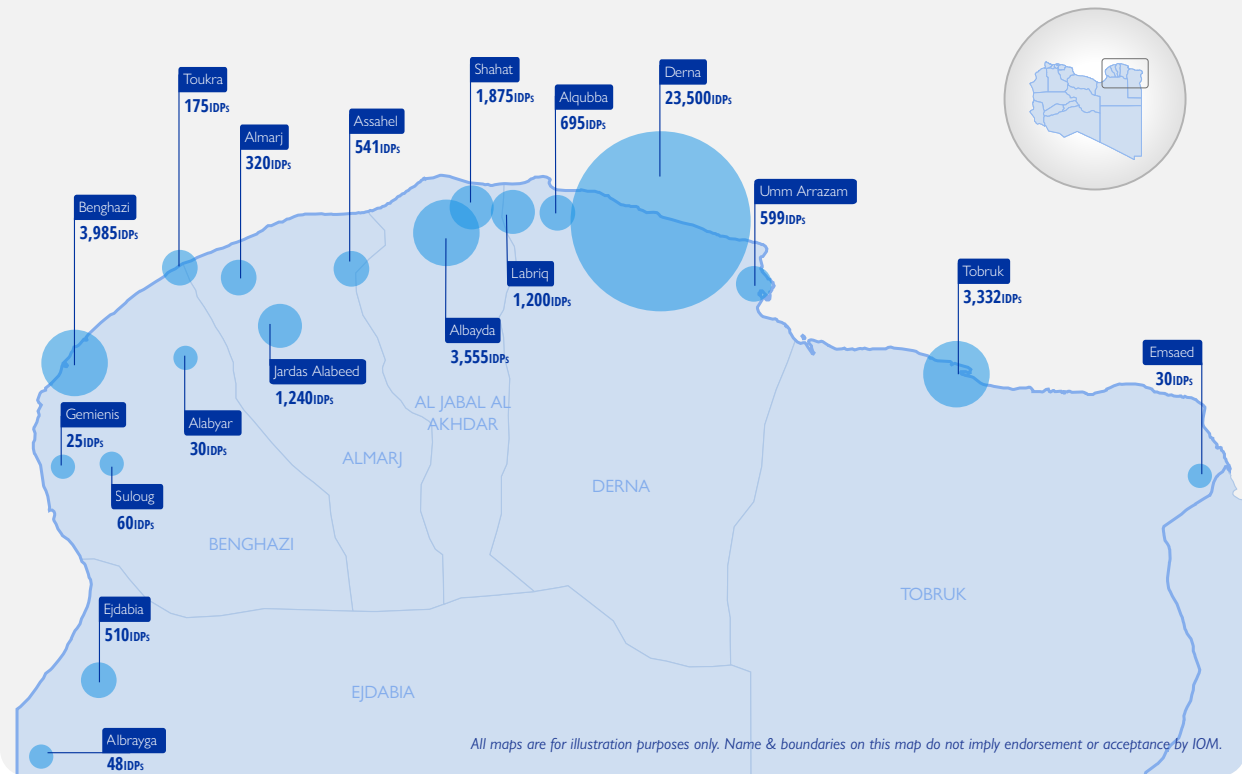
All maps are for illustration purposes only. Name & boundaries on this map do not imply endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

DATA SOURCE: International Organization for Migration (IOM), Aug 24 2023. DTM Libya — Displacement and Solutions Report (August 2023). IOM, Libya.

# ANNEX 2

MAP OF IDPS BY MUNICIPALITY (BALADIYA), TOTAL OF 41,720 IDPS  
(93% OF ALL IDPS IDENTIFIED AS OF OCTOBER 2023)

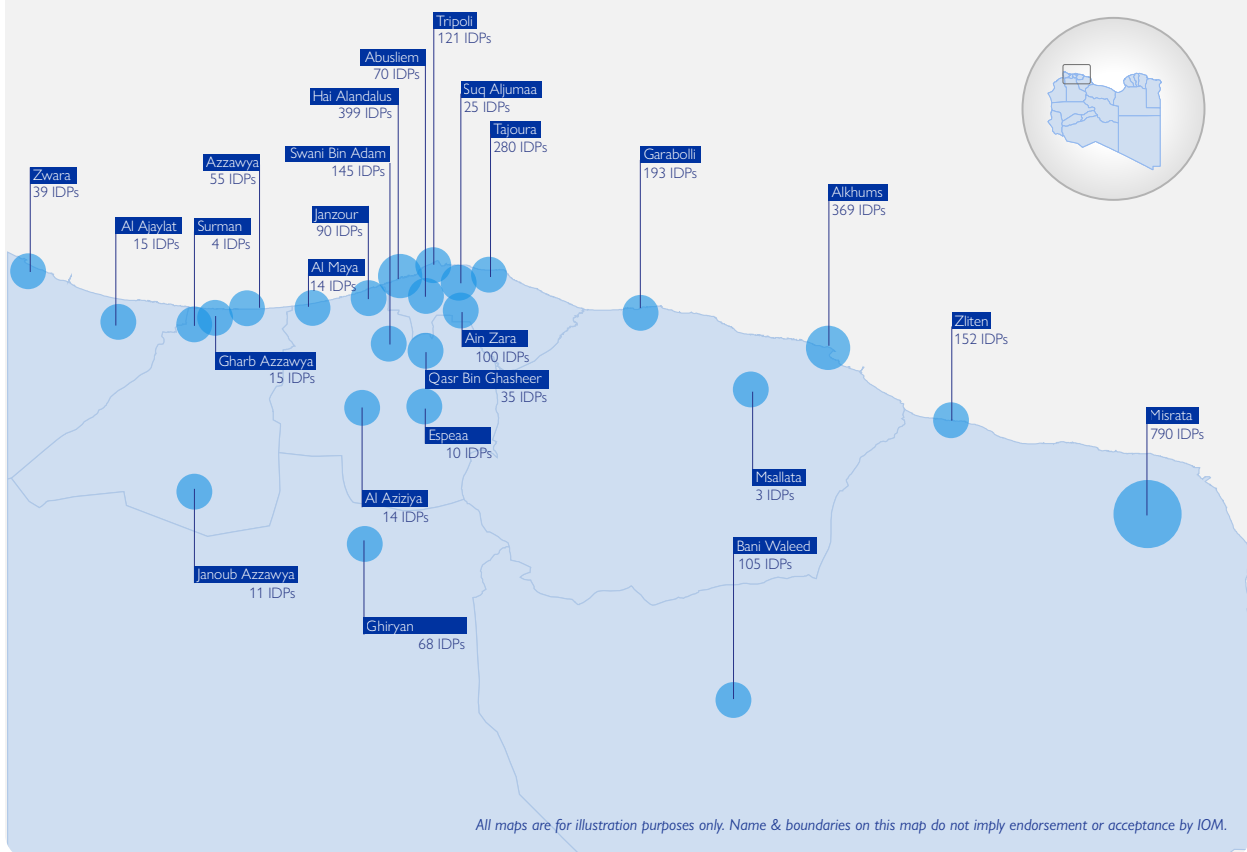
## EASTERN LIBYA



DATA SOURCE: International Organization for Migration (IOM), Nov 17 2023. DTM Libya — Impact of Storm Daniel: An Update on Displacement and Needs (November 2023). IOM, Libya.

MAP OF IDPS BY MUNICIPALITY (BALADIYA), TOTAL OF 3,142 IDPS  
(7% OF ALL IDPS IDENTIFIED AS OF OCTOBER 2023)

## WESTERN LIBYA



DATA SOURCE: International Organization for Migration (IOM), Nov 17 2023. DTM Libya — Impact of Storm Daniel: An Update on Displacement and Needs (November 2023). IOM, Libya.

# ANNEX 3

MAP OF MIGRANTS DISPLACED BY MUNICIPALITY (BALADIYA), TOTAL OF 1,690 MIGRANTS  
(99% IDENTIFIED AS OF OCTOBER 2023)

**EASTERN LIBYA**



NOTE: 25 migrants (1%) were displaced to Abusliem municipality in Tripoli region (West) [NOT PICTURED IN MAP]

DATA SOURCE: *International Organization for Migration (IOM), Nov 17 2023. DTM Libya — Impact of Storm Daniel: An Update on Displacement and Needs (November 2023). IOM, Libya.*