IDP AND RETURNEE REPORT
ROUND 24 - LIBYA

MOBILITY TRACKING

JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2019
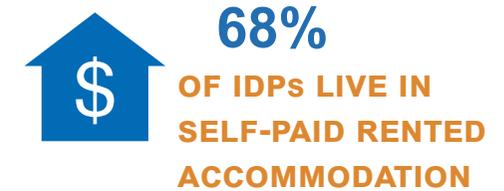
DTM
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CONTENTS

ROUND 24

IDPs

172,541
TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPs IN LIBYA

93%
WERE DISPLACED DUE TO THE DETERIORATION OF THE SECURITY SITUATION

68%
OF IDPs LIVE IN SELF-PAID RENTED ACCOMMODATION

RETURNEES

445,476
TOTAL NUMBER OF RETURNEES IN LIBYA

83%
OF RETURNEES LIVE IN THEIR PREVIOUS HOMES

LOCATIONS

TOP 3 BALADIYAS OF DISPLACEMENT

Benghazi	16%
Sebha	12%
Misrata	8%

TOP 3 BALADIYAS OF RETURN

Benghazi	42%
Sirt	17%
Tripoli	9%

COVERAGE

2,116
KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEWED

IN

100 of 100
MUNICIPALITIES

CONTEXT

This report presents the findings of round 24 of the mobility tracking component of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Libya, covering the reporting period January to February 2019.

In Round 24, the number of identified returnees in Libya remained stable at 445,476 individuals. At the same time, the number of identified IDPs in Libya was 172,541. The top three municipalities (Baladiya) of displacement were identified as Benghazi, Sebha, and Misrata, whereas the highest number of previously displaced households had returned to Benghazi, Sirt, and Tripoli.

During the last week of February, a rapid assessment was conducted in Murzuq following the deterioration of the security situation in the South. Between 22 and 24 February, 200 families were reported to have been displaced from Murzuq to Al Qatrun. Subsequently, as the security situation improved 120 of the previously displaced families reportedly returned by the begining of March. The report which includes the findings of rapid needs assessment in Murzuq can be found here: http://www.globaldtm.info/libya-murzuq-alert-snapshot-2-3-march-2019/

In terms of reported needs, the top three priority needs of IDPs reported during round 24 were shelter, food assistance, and health services, whereas key priority needs for returnees were reported to be food, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and Non-Food Items (NFIs). As in previous rounds, several challenges related to access to services were reported, most notably the limited availability of medicine and health services were an issue in many locations. For more details please refer to the sector specific sections of this report starting on page 13.

Returnees **IDPs**

Returnees: 382,222 (R21), 403,978 (R22), 445,845 (R23), 445,476 (R24)

IDPs: 193,581 (R21), 187,423 (R22), 170,490 (R23), 172,541 (R24)

R21	R22	R23	R24
Aug 2018	Oct 2018	Dec 2018	Feb 2019
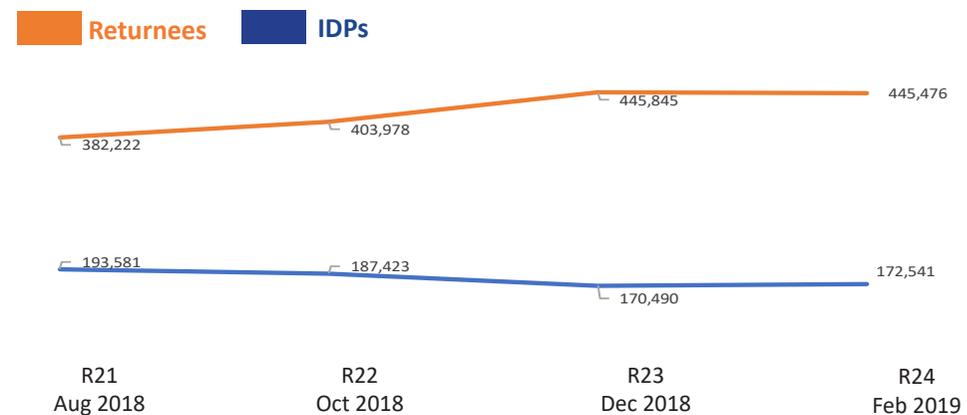
Fig. 1 IDPs and Returnees Identified in the four most recent rounds

KEY CHANGES IN DTM ROUND 24

260 NEW RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS REPORTED IN SIDI ASSAYEH IN R24

NUMBER OF IDPS REPORTED IN GARABOLLI INCREASED BY 182 HOUSEHOLDS

NUMBER OF IDPS REPORTED IN TARHUNA INCREASED BY 110 HOUSEHOLDS

NUMBER OF IDPS REPORTED IN ALBAYDA REDUCED TO 310 HOUSEHOLDS (-33% FROM R23)

Azzawya
Tripoli
Zwara
Alifara
Almargeb
Misrata
Al Jabal Al Gharbi
Nalut
Sirt
Al Jabal Al Akhdar
Benghazi
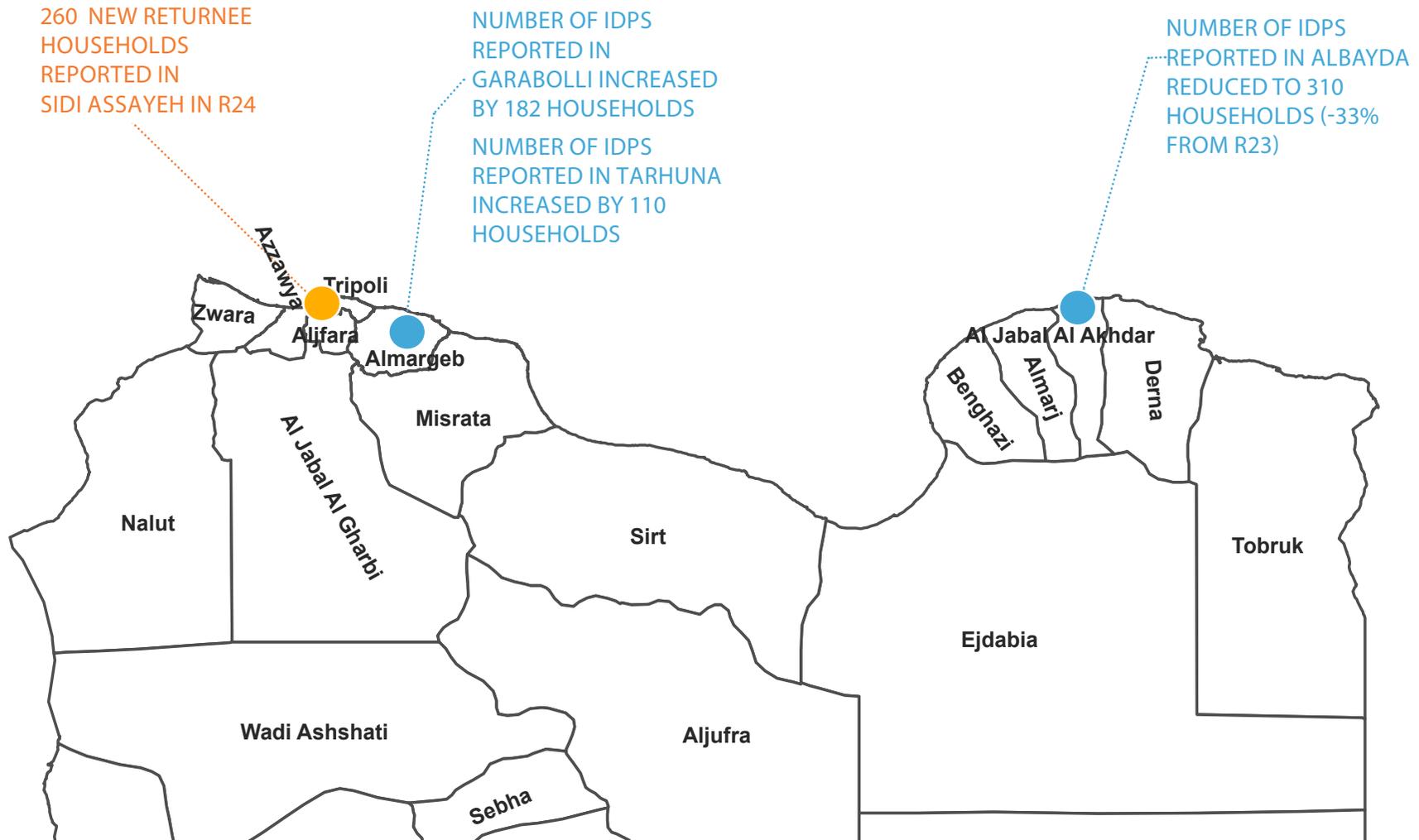Almarj
Derna
Tobruk
Ejdabia
Wadi Ashshati
Aljufra
Sebha

Fig. 2 Key changes observed during round 24 shown on map

DISPLACEMENT FROM MURZUQ

In February 2019, 200 families were reported to have been displaced from Murzuq to Al Qatrun between 22 and 24 February. As the security situation gradually stabilized in Murzuq and surrounding areas during the following week, around 120 previously displaced families were reported to have returned back to their homes in Murzuq.

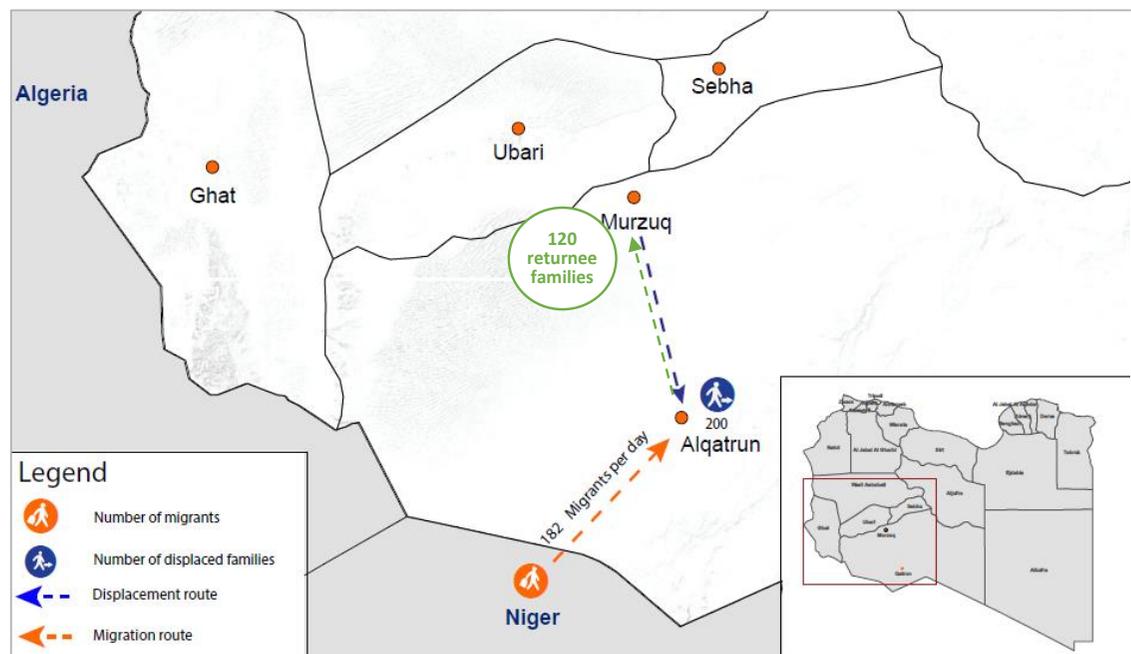A needs and area assessment was conducted in Murzuq at the end of Round 24, and the snapshot report is available on DTM's website at http://www.globaldtm.info/libya-murzuq-alert-snapshot-2-3-march-2019/

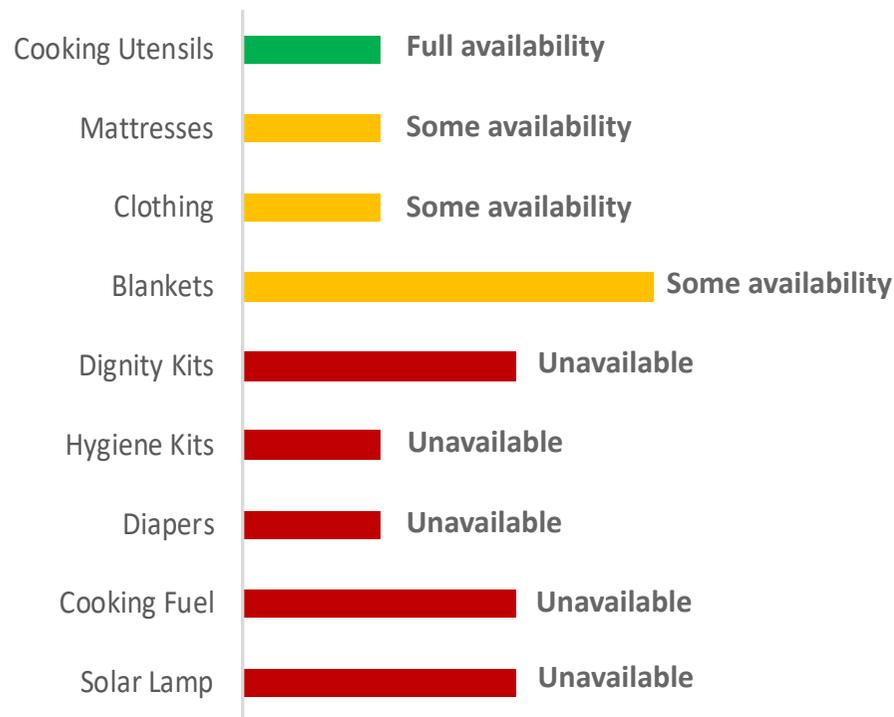Fig. 3 Displacement and Return movements to Murzuq

PRIORITY NEEDS

Reported priority needs of the returnee families include food items (such as cooking fuel, baby milk), non-food items (such as diapers and hygiene kits) and medical supplies. Furthermore, at least 60 families within Murzuq's host population were reported to be affected due to damage to their houses.

Food

Non-Food Items

Health

DISPLACEMENT FROM MURZUQ

MARKETS

As part of the area and needs assessment a market assessment was also conducted. Most local markets were reported to be open in Murzuq as of 01 March, however several constraints related to availability and affordability of commodities were identified. Similarly, most bakeries in Murzuq were reported to be closed during the last week of February; however, following the stabilization of the security situation the bakeries had subsequently re-opened. The reported price per loaf of bread was 0.3 LYD. A similar pattern was observed for other key food commodities, such as rice, pasta, beans, couscous, tuna, milk, tomatoes and vegetable oil which were largely unavailable in the last week of February. The summary of the rest of the findings is presented below:

Item	Availability
Cooking Utensils	**Full availability**
Mattresses	**Some availability**
Clothing	**Some availability**
Blankets	**Some availability**
Dignity Kits	**Unavailable**
Hygiene Kits	**Unavailable**
Diapers	**Unavailable**
Cooking Fuel	**Unavailable**
Solar Lamp	**Unavailable**

Fig. 4 Availability of NFI Items in the Local Market in Murzuq (1 March 2019 snapshot)

WASH: Water was partially reported available, with some neighborhoods reporting water shortages. No sanitation services were reported to be available, and limited cleaning services were reported.

Infrastructure: Electricity and telecommunication services were reported to be available intermittently

Education: Most schools were reported to be open and operational

Health: Limited health services were reported to be available.

Access: Roads to Murzuq were reported to be accessible and open

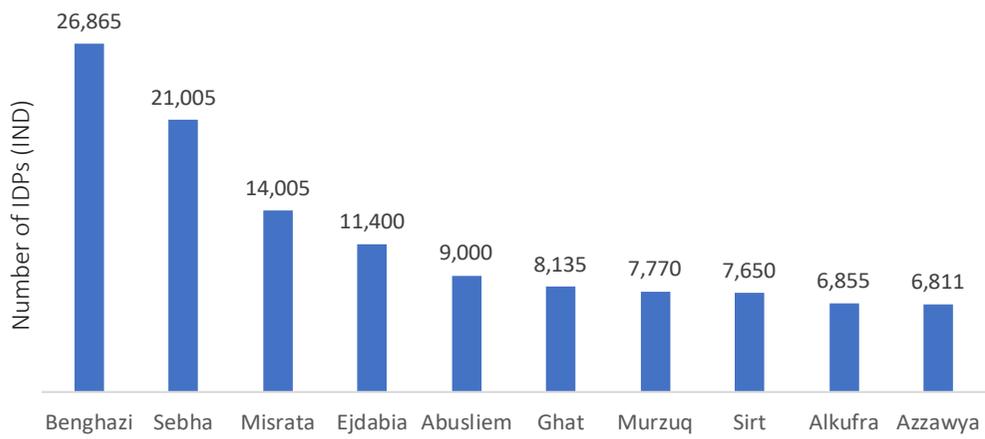## TOP 10 MUNICIPALITIES OF DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN
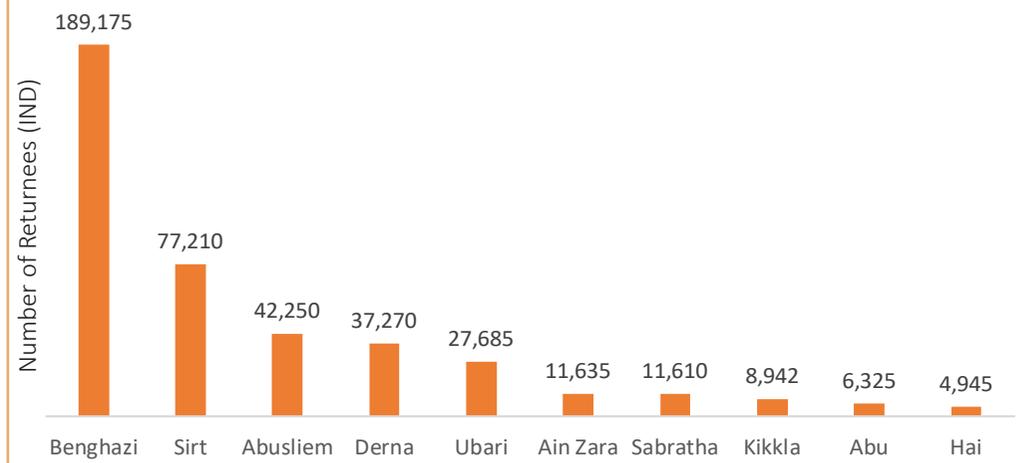

Fig. 5 Municipalities of Displacement (Top 10)

Fig. 6 Municipalities of Return (Top 10)

In round 24, a large proportion (42%) of IDPs were identified in the west of Libya, followed by 31% in the East and 27% identified in the South Libya. The highest figure reported for the presence of IDPs was in Benghazi (26,865 individuals) followed by Sebha (21,005 individuals).

In terms of IDPs returning to their places of origin, the majority (51%) of returning IDPs (returnees) were identified in the East Libya, followed by 42% in the west while the remaining 7% were identified to have returned to their places of origin in the South.

Benghazi had the highest number of returnees (189,175 individuals), followed by Sirt with 77,210 individuals identified as returnees. The ten municipalities with the highest number of returnees are shown in figure 6.
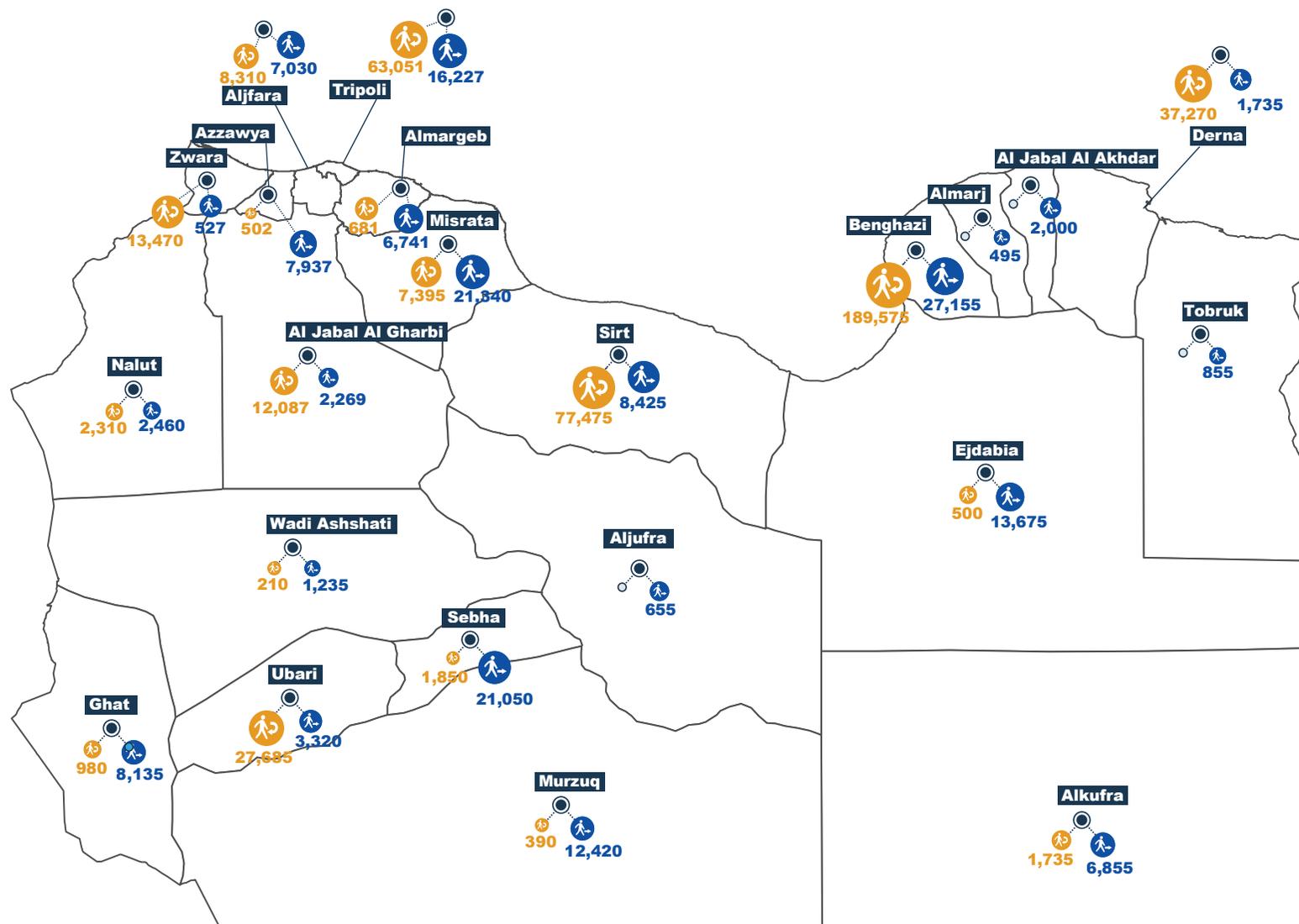
LOCATIONS OF DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN (MAP I)

Aljfara 8,310 / 7,030
Tripoli 63,051 / 16,227
Derna 37,270 / 1,735
Azzawya
Almargeb
Al Jabal Al Akhdar
Zwara 13,470 / 527
502
Almarj 495 / 2,000
Misrata 681 / 6,741
Benghazi 189,575 / 27,155
7,937
Tobruk 855
7,395 / 21,640
Nalut 2,310 / 2,460
Al Jabal Al Gharbi 12,087 / 2,269
Sirt 77,475 / 8,425
Ejdabia 500 / 13,675
Wadi Ashshati 210 / 1,235
Aljufra 655
Sebha 1,850 / 21,050
Ghat 980 / 8,135
Ubari 27,685 / 3,320
Murzuq 390 / 12,420
Alkufra 1,735 / 6,855

Fig. 7 Map of IDP and Returnee Locations

MUNICIPALITY OF ORIGIN VS DISPLACEMENT

Municipality of Origin	Municipalities of Displacement	Number of IDP Households (HH)	Number of IDP (IND)	%
Benghazi	Benghazi	4,487	22,635	52%
	Misrata	2,222	11,190	26%
	Abusliem	300	1,500	3%
	Ejdabia	245	1,225	3%
	Zliten	204	1,020	2%
	Other baladiyas	1,175	6,065	14%
	Total Displaced	**8,633**	**43,635**	**100%**
Misrata	Ejdabia	1,640	8,200	30%
	Benghazi	818	4,090	15%
	Abusliem	550	2,750	10%
	Sirt	515	2575	9%
	Janzour	440	2,300	8%
	Other baladiyas	1,498	7,421	27%
	Total Displaced	**5,461**	**27,336**	**100%**
Ubari	Alkufra	683	3,415	31%
	Bani Waleed	408	2,040	18%
	Murzuq	169	845	8%
	Sebha	167	835	8%
	Alghrayfa	140	700	6%
	Other baladiyas	612	3,217	29%
	Total Displaced	**2,179**	**11,052**	**100%**

Municipality of Origin	Municipalities of Displacement	Number of IDP Households (HH)	Number of IDP (IND)	%
Sebha	Murzuq	418	2,090	22%
	Algatroun	400	2,000	21%
	Sebha	274	1,370	14%
	Ubari	188	940	10%
	Zliten	142	710	7%
	Other baladiyas	479	2,430	25%
	Total Displaced	**1,901**	**9,540**	**100%**
Sirt	Ejdabia	395	1,975	23%
	Sebha	277	1,385	16%
	Sirt	240	1,200	14%
	Alkhums	141	810	9%
	Albayda	100	500	6%
	Other baladiyas	561	2,818	32%
	Total Displaced	**1,714**	**8,688**	**100%**

Figure 8 Table showing municipality (Baladiya) of origin to the municipality of displacement breakdown

The comparison of municipality of origin and municipality of displacement indicates that in many cases a substantial share of IDPs did not move far away from their areas of origin. For instance, in the case of Benghazi, at least 22,635 IDPs were reported to originate from Benghazi and surrounding areas. Similarly, in Sirt 1,200 IDPs (14% of Sirt's IDP population) were displaced within the same municipality.

IDP AND RETURNEE PROFILES
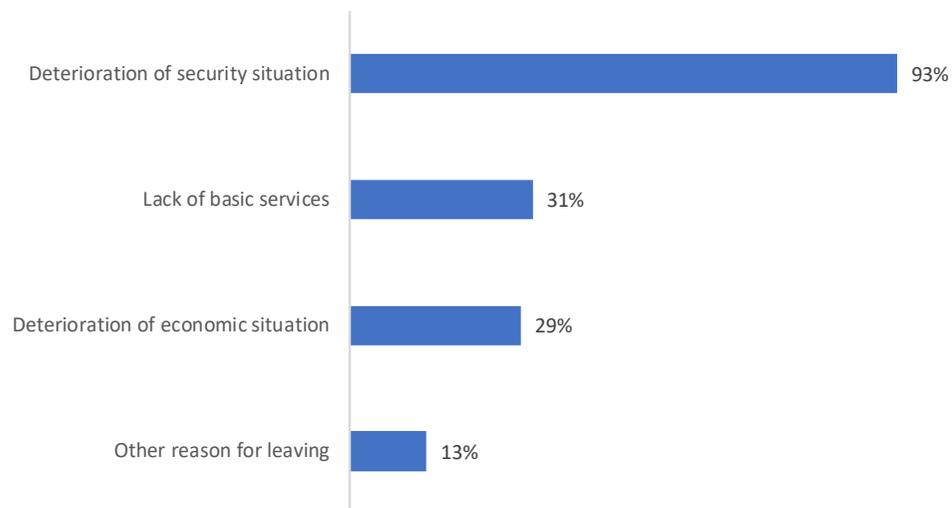
LIBYA
IDP REPORT
JAN - FEB 2019

DRIVERS OF DISPLACEMENT

Fig. 9 Reasons for displacement (leaving place of origin)

- Deterioration of security situation — 93%
- Lack of basic services — 31%
- Deterioration of economic situation — 29%
- Other reason for leaving — 13%
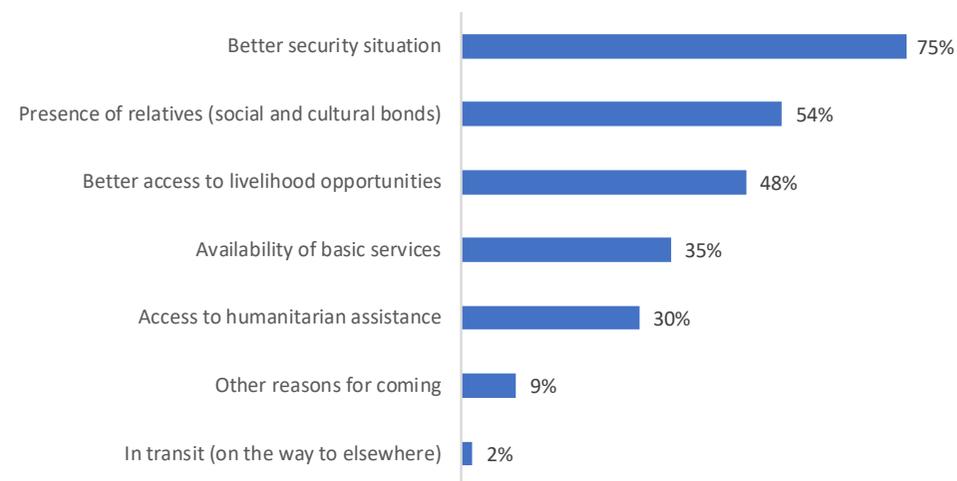
Fig. 10 Reasons for choosing the current place of displacement

- Better security situation — 75%
- Presence of relatives (social and cultural bonds) — 54%
- Better access to livelihood opportunities — 48%
- Availability of basic services — 35%
- Access to humanitarian assistance — 30%
- Other reasons for coming — 9%
- In transit (on the way to elsewhere) — 2%

The overwhelming majority of key informants (93%) reported that IDPs present in their localities had left their respective places of origin due to security related issues.

To a significantly lesser extent various other reasons were cited, such as deterioration of the economic situation at the places of origin and inavailibility of basic services.

Similarly, when asked about the reasons for IDPs' presence at their respective current locations, most key informants (75%) reported that better security conditions in their localities was the major reason for the IDPs' decision to move there. This was followed by a large proportion of key informants (54%) reporting that IDPs chose these localities due to the presence of IDP relatives, signifying social and cultural bonds and the possibility of social safety nets. This was followed by availability of basic services as reason for choosing those communities (35%), and access to humanitarian assistance (30%).

Overall, the major driver of displacement was identified to be related to the security situation, playing a role in both the decision to leave the place of origin and for choosing the site of displacement.

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DEMOGRAPHICS

Round 24 data indicated that children (0-17) accounted for 49% of the IDP population, while 41% were adults (18-59 years), and 9% were older adults (aged 60 years and above). Across all age categories males made up 47% of the sampled population and females accounted for 53%.
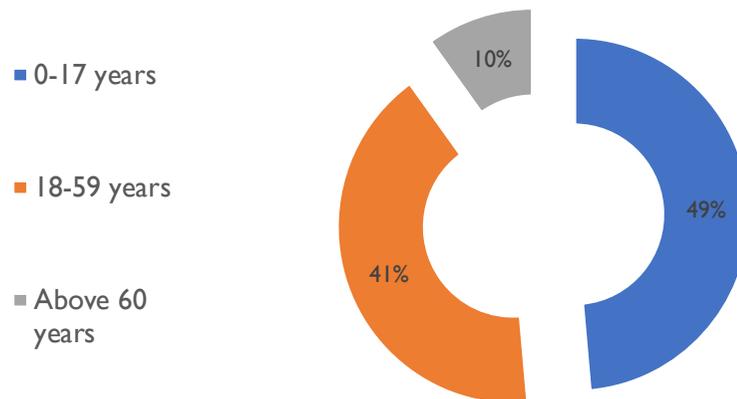

Fig. 11 Gender disagregation of sampled IDPs

- 0-17 years
- 18-59 years
- Above 60 years

Fig. 12 Age disagregation of sampled IDPs

NEEDS OF IDPS AND RETURNEES

IDPs' Priority Needs Identified

Need	%
Shelter	29%
Food	23%
Health services	17%
NFIs	13%
Access to income	7%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	7%
Education	3%
Security	1%
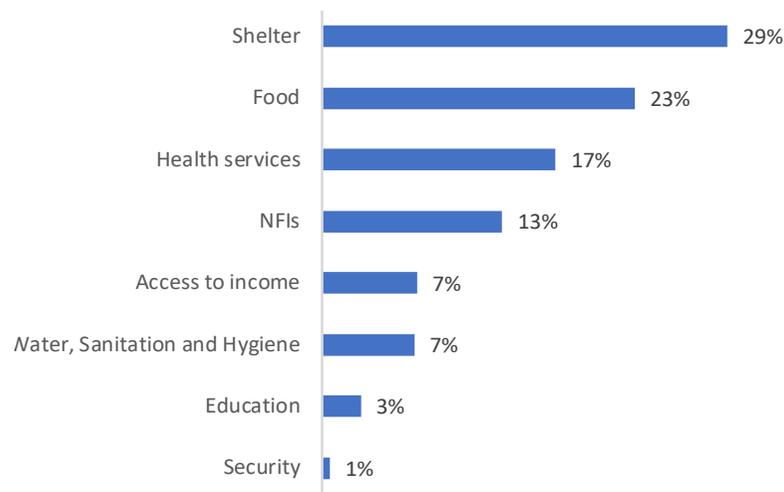
Fig. 13 IDP's priority need comparison

Returnees' Priority Needs Identified

Need	%
Food	20%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	19%
NFIs	18%
Health services	17%
Education	11%
Security	10%
Shelter	4%
Access to income	0.1%

Fig. 14 Returnees' priority needs comparison

The top three priority needs identified for IDPs' were:

Shelter (23,400 households' priority need);

Food (120,000 individuals' priority) and;

Health Services (99,000 individuals' priority need).

The top three priority needs identified for returnees' were:

Food (about 242,000 individuals' priority need);

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (about 240,00) and;

Non-Food Items (about 289,000 individuals' priority need).

Priority needs were identified by calculating weighted averages based on affected population in the assessed locality and rank scores assigned to each priority need by KIs. The graphs in Figure 13 and 14 show relative percentages of the calculated weighted averages for comparison.
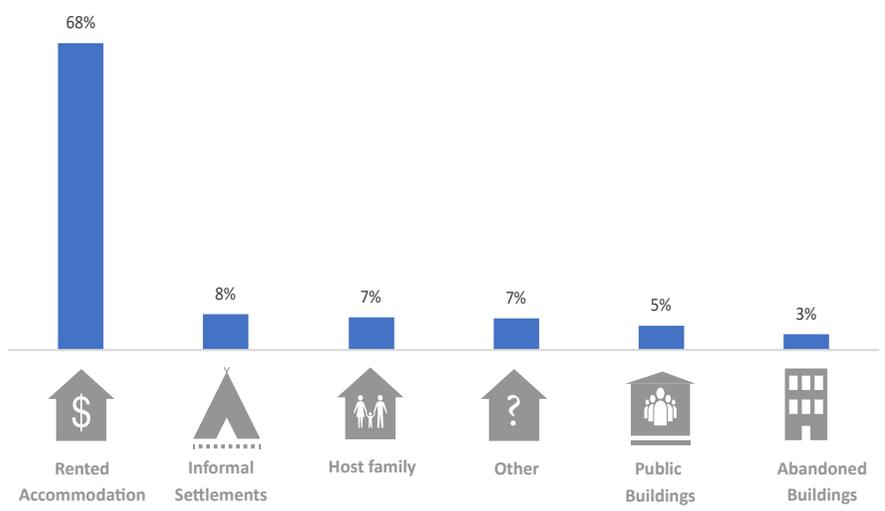
SHELTER SETTINGS

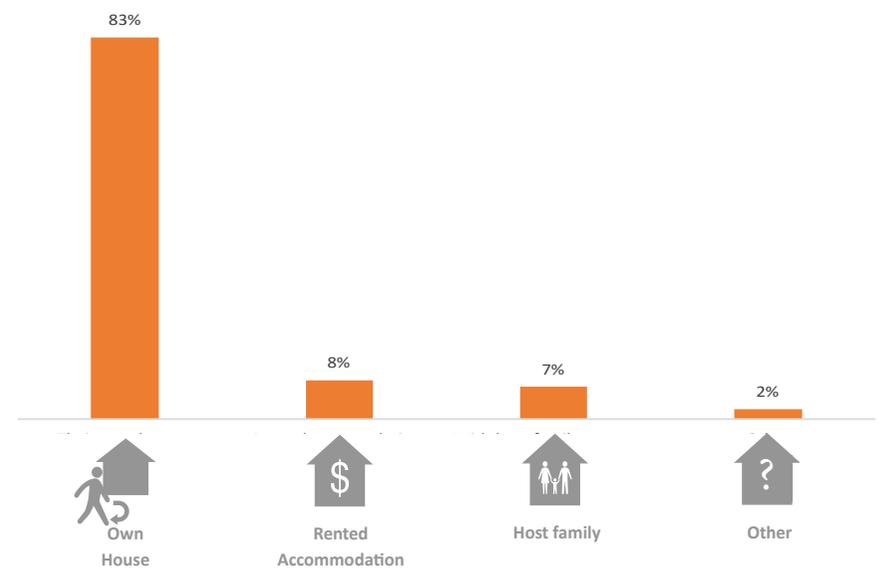Fig. 16 Shelter settings used by IDPs

Fig. 17 Shelter settings used by returnees

68% of all IDPs identified in Libya were reported to be residing in private rented accommodation, while 8% were taking shelter at informal camp-like settings and and 7% were residing with host families. A smaller proportion of IDPs identified was also taking shelter in public buildings such as schools (5%), abandoned buildings (3%), staying on other people's property (1%), other undetermined shelter settings (5%) and some were even reported to have no accommodation or shelter (1%).

With regards to returnees, the overwhelming majority (83%) was reported to be back in their own houses at their places of origin. The rest were renting accommodation in their places of origin (8%), living with host families (7%), or in various other kinds of shelter settings (2%).

Please refer to page 16 for the geographical distribution of IDPs in public and private shelter settings by region and to page 17 for the returnees' shelter settings in different parts of Libya.
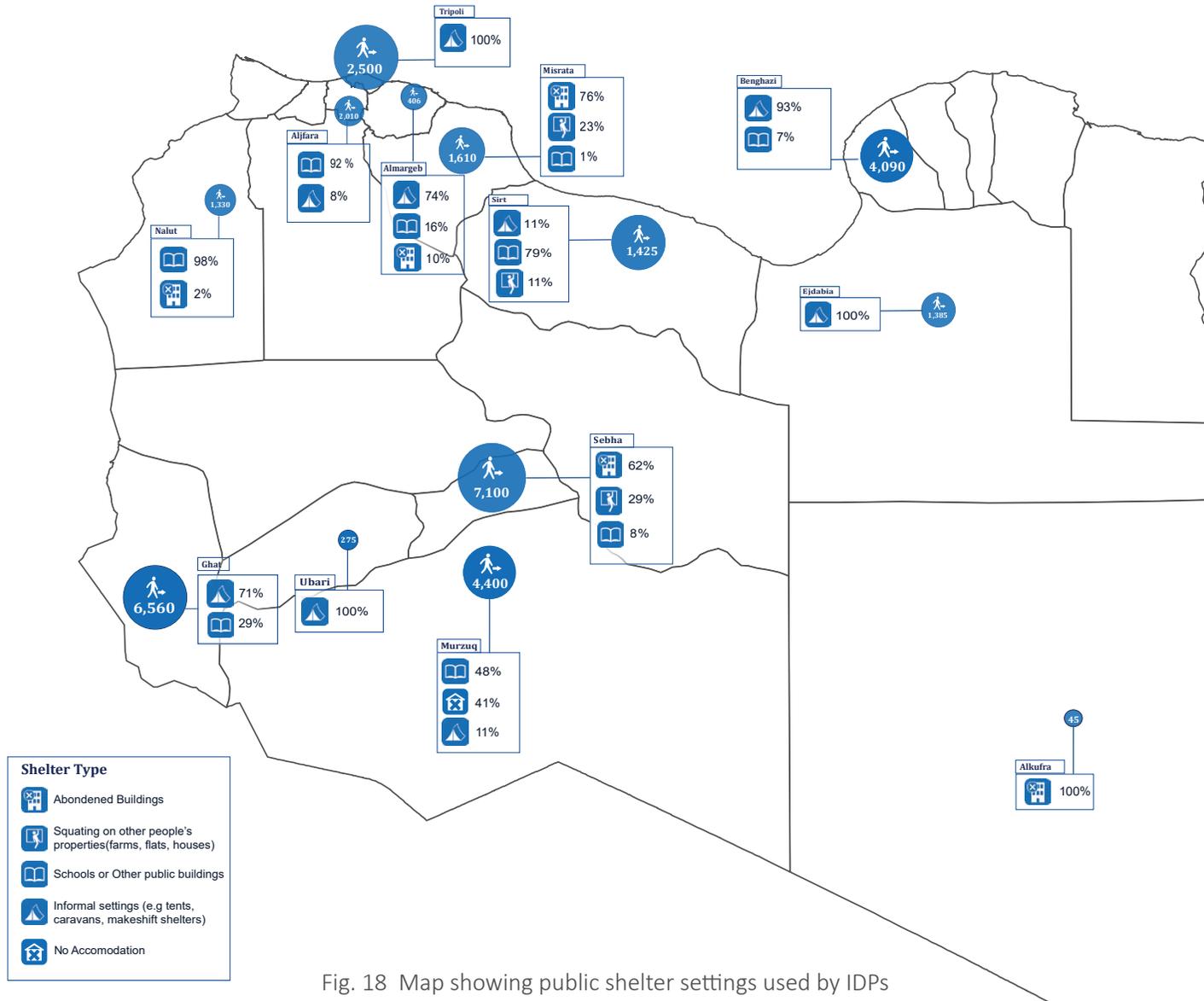
SHELTER SETTINGS MAP: IDP

Tripoli 100%

2,500

2,010

406

Aljfara 92 % / 8%

1,330

Almargeb 74% / 16% / 10%

Misrata 76% / 23% / 1%

1,610

Benghazi 93% / 7%

4,090

Nalut 98% / 2%

Sirt 11% / 79% / 11%

1,425

Ejdabia 100%

1,385

Sebha 62% / 29% / 8%

7,100

275

Ubari 100%

Ghat 71% / 29%

6,560

4,400

Murzuq 48% / 41% / 11%

45

Alkufra 100%

Shelter Type

- Abondened 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

Fig. 18 Map showing public shelter settings used by IDPs

SHELTER SETTINGS MAP: RETURNEES
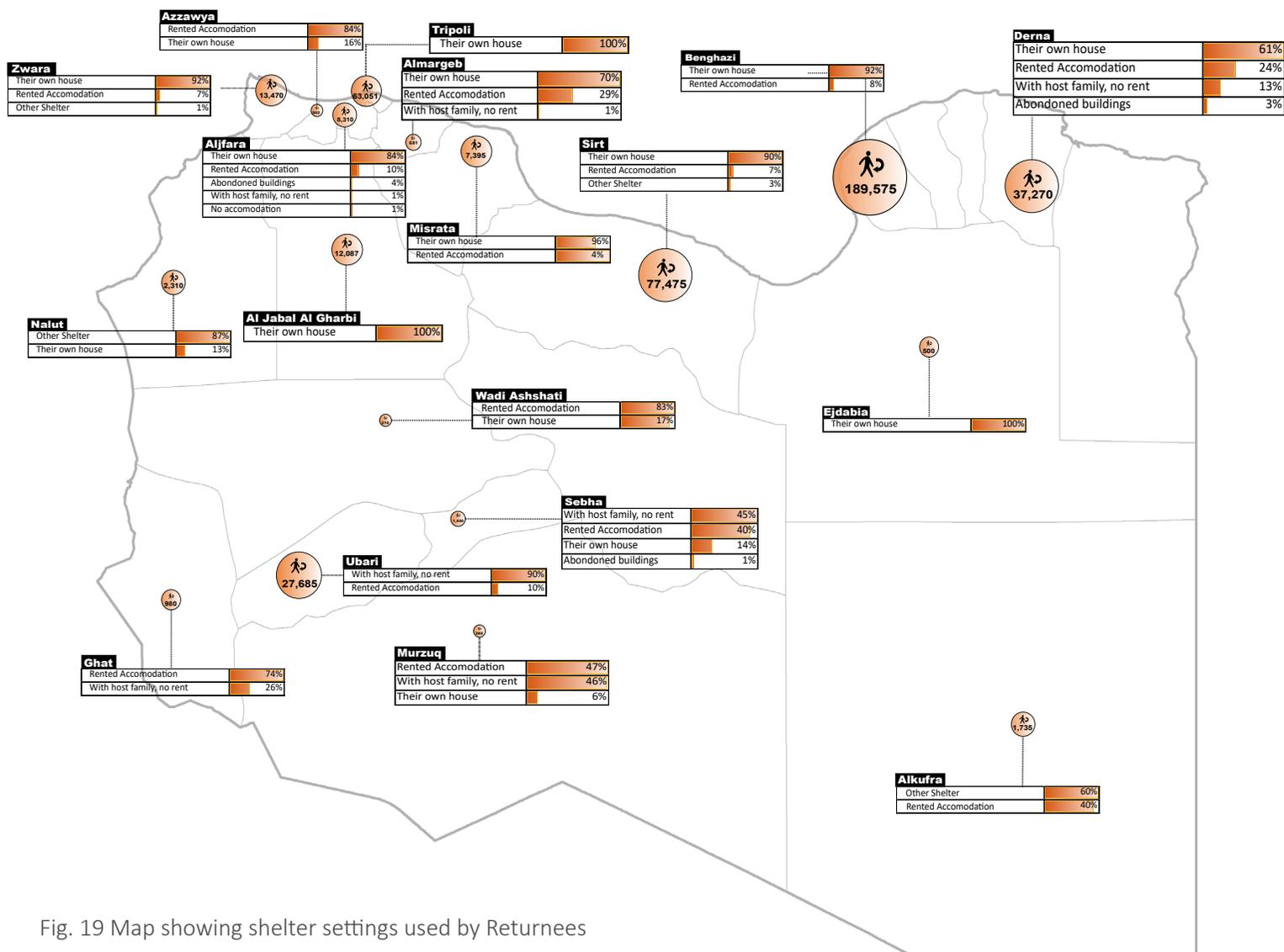
Fig. 19 Map showing shelter settings used by Returnees

EDUCATION

Out of the 100 municipalities covered in Round 24, key informants in 91 municipalities reported that between 80% and 100% of public schools in their municipalities were operational. Similarly, 80% to 100% of private schools were reportedly operational in 74 municipalities.

In six municipalities between 61% and 80% of private schools were reported to be operational, while key informants in three municipalities reported that only 41% to 60% of private schools were operational. Please refer to the chart at the bottom of this page for more detailed breakdowns.

With regards to the schools' operational conditions, 198 schools were reported to be partially damaged, whereas 46 schools were reported to be fully destroyed.

In addition, 25 schools were reported to be used as shelters for the internally displaced persons.
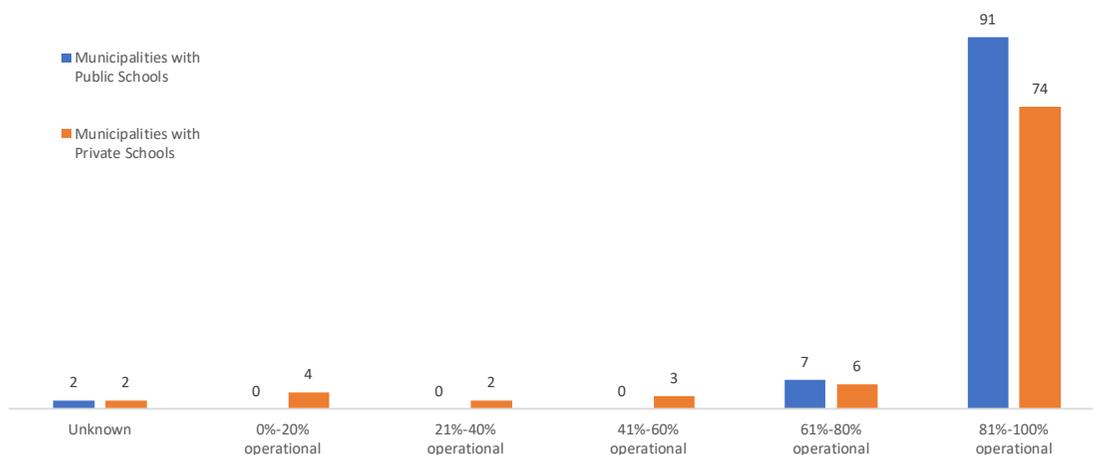
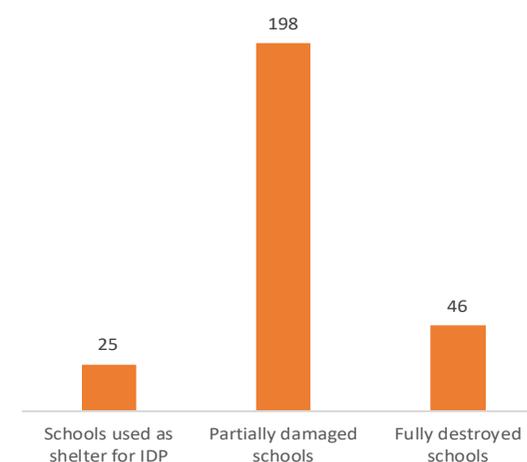Fig. 20 Number of municipalities with the applicable percentages of functional public and private schools

Fig. 21 Number of schools used as shelters for IDPs, partially damaged schools, and fully destroyed schools

FOOD

In terms of data collected on access to food, key informants in 99 municipalities reported that IDPs, returnees and other residents of the host communities in these municipalities purchased food from the local market. In 25 municipalities food distributions conducted by charity and aid organizations were also identified as major source of food supply.
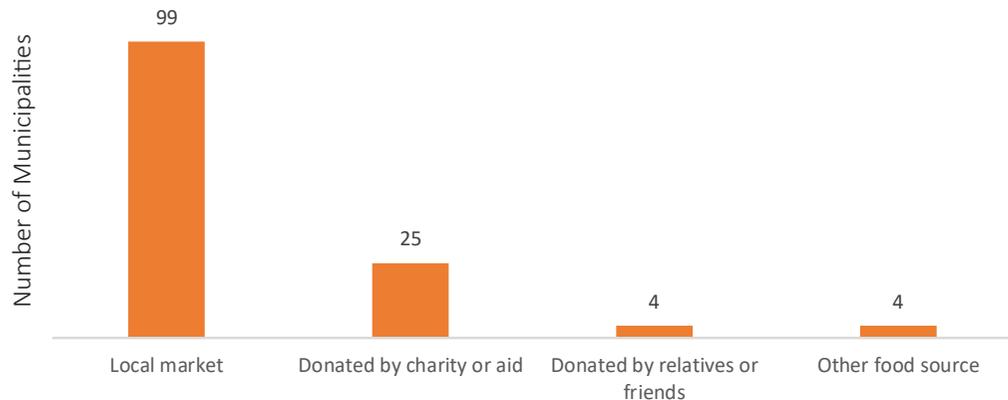

Fig. 22 Primary source of food for residents by number of municipalities
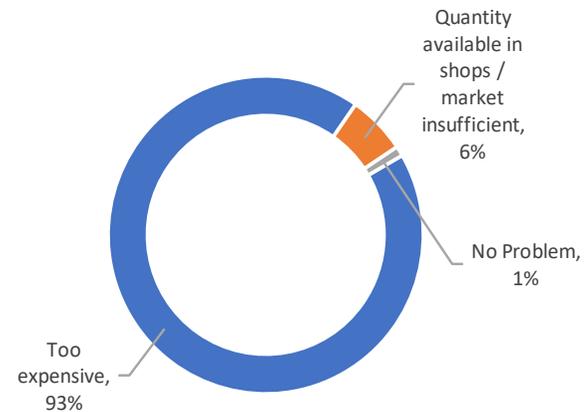

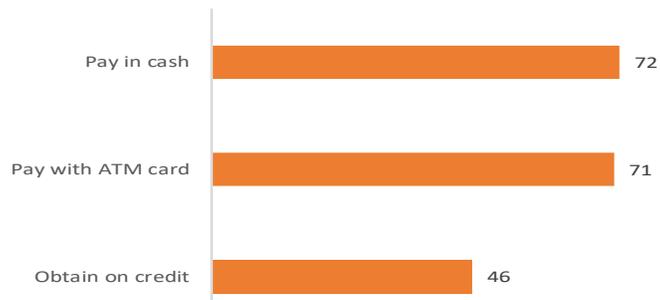
Fig. 23 Main problems related to food supply

Fig. 24 Main modalities of payment used for purchasing food by number of municipalities

The primary modalities of payment used for purchasing food items were identified to be cash based payments and the use of ATM / debit cards while in nearly half of the municipalities (46%) people relied on purchasing food on credit.

The most significant problem in terms of access to food supplies was identified as food being too expensive, as reported in 93% of the surveyed municipalities.

HEALTH

Across Libya, 55% of all hospitals were reported to be operational, while 37% were reported to be only partially operational and 7% were reported not to be operational at all.

Notably, in 11 municipalities there were no operational hospitals available whereas several municipalities did not have operational public health centers / clinics.

Regular access to medicine was reported in only 3% of assessed municipalities, while in 94% of the municipalities access to medical supplies was reported to be irregular.
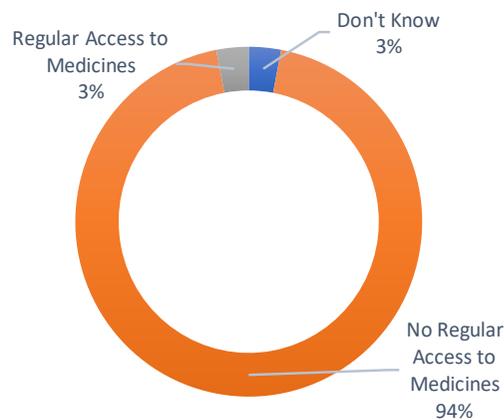
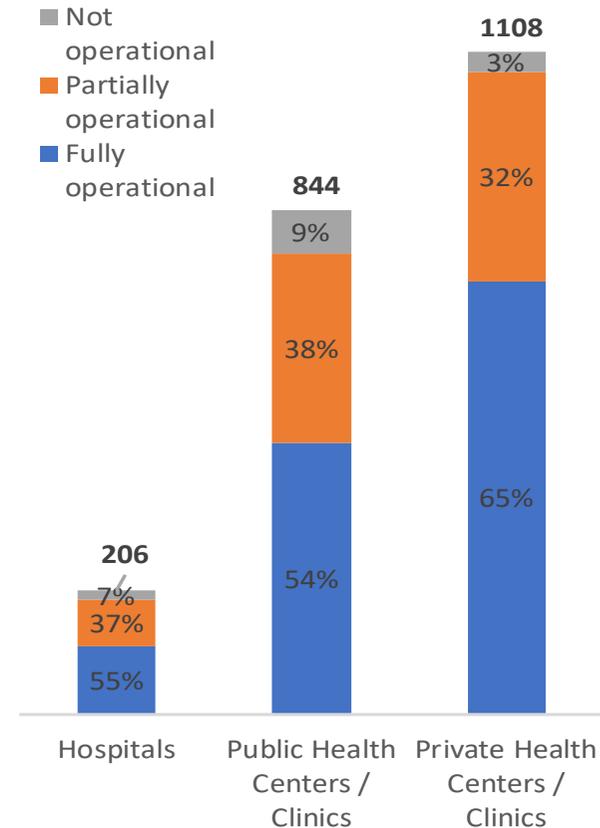Fig. 25 Regular Access to Medicines (% Municipalities)

Fig. 26 Availability and status of health facilities accross 100 municipalities of Libya
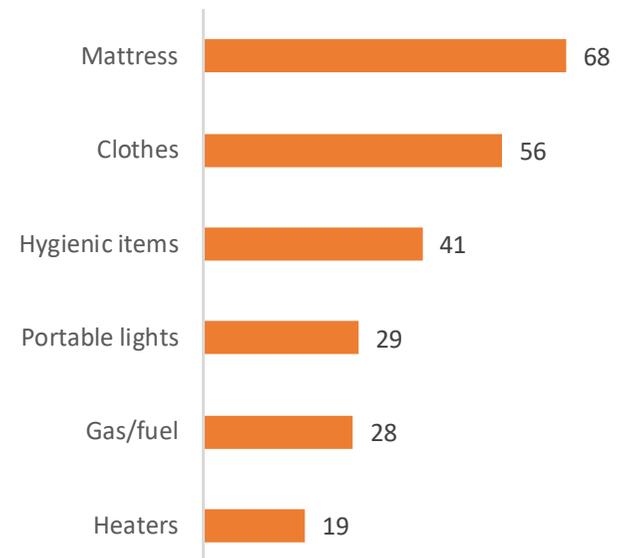

NFIS AND ACCESS TO MARKETS

Mattress
68
Clothes
56
Hygienic items
41
Portable lights
29
Gas/fuel
28
Heaters
19

Fig. 27 Items prioritized as part of NFI needs per locality

Data was also collected on humanitarian priority needs related to non-food items (NFIs). Notably, mattresses emerged as the most commonly cited NFI need and were reported to be needed in 68 municipalities, followed by clothes in 56 municipalities, hygiene items in 41 municipalities and portable lights was chosen as priority need in 29 municipalities.

In terms of challenges faced in access to non-food items, the most commonly cited obstacle was that the non-food items were too expensive for those in need. In addition, key informants in 23 municipalities also highlighted that inadequate quality of NFIs was an issue. In five municipalities, key informants reported that distance to the local market was the main challenge, whereas in three municipalities no problems or challenges in accessing NFIs were reported.

93
23
8
6
6
Too expensive
Quality
Other problems
Distance from local market
No problem

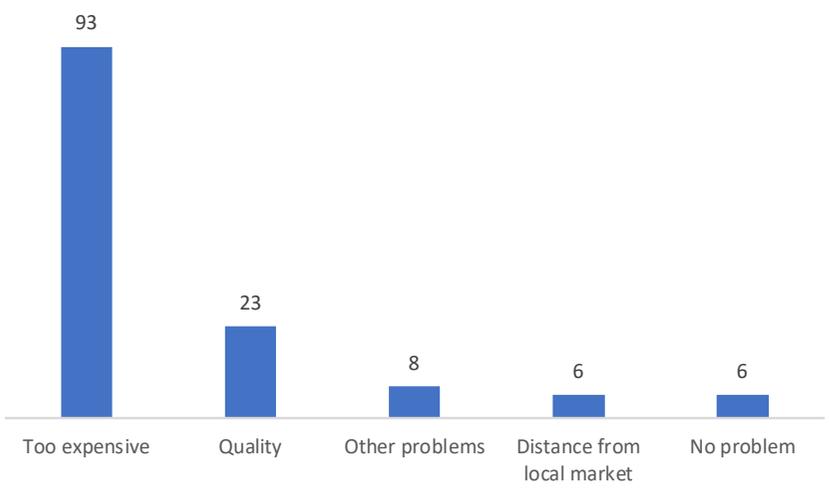

Fig. 28 Main challenges faced in obtaining NFI items

SECURITY

As part of the baseline assessment, security related indicators were collected in all municipalities. The aim was to understand the challenges faced by residents in being able to move safely within their municipalities, the reasons hindering such safe movement (where applicable), and awareness of the presence of unexploded ordnances (UXOs).
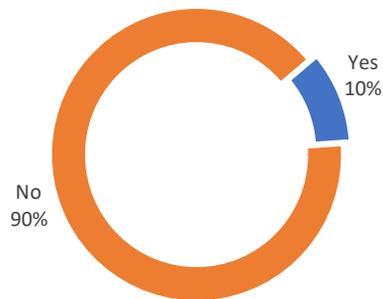
Municipalities	Reason for Restricted Movement
Ejkherra	Road closed/Other
Marada	Insecurity
Ghat	Road closed/Other
Algatroun	Insecurity
Alsharguiya	Reason not reported
Murzuq	Insecurity
Taraghin	Insecurity
Sebha	Insecurity
Ubari	Reason not reported
Azzahra	Insecurity
Qasr Akhyar	Insecurity
Janoub Azzawya	Threat/presence of explosive hazards
Zliten	Insecurity
Suq Aljumaa	Insecurity
Aljmail	Insecurity
Ziltun	Insecurity

Fig. 29 Is there visible presence of unexploded ordinance? (% of municipalities)

Fig. 30 Are people able to safely move around? (% of municipalities)

Fig. 31 Table of the municipalities and the reported reasons that restrict the movement of residents there.

Possible presence of UXOs was reported in 10 municipalities, while the remaining 90 municipalities reported no presence of UXOs. Residents were reported as not being able to move safely within their municipalities in 17 municipalities.

In municipalities where movement was reported to be unsafe the main reason cited was insecurity (11 municipalities) followed by roads closure (2 municipalities), and threat/presence of unexploded ordinances (1 municipality).

WASH AND PUBLIC SERVICES

In terms of the availability of public services, garbage disposal and electricity were the two most cited public services available across Libya, although electricity often only intermittently. Out of the hundred assessed municipalities, in 58 municipalities garbage disposal was reported to be available, whereas regular availability of electricity was reported in 49 municipalities.

In 49 municipalities water supply networks were reported to be present and operational. In only 7 municipalities fully functional sewage treatment services were reported while in just 7 municipalities regular public infrastructure maintenance services were reported to be happening.
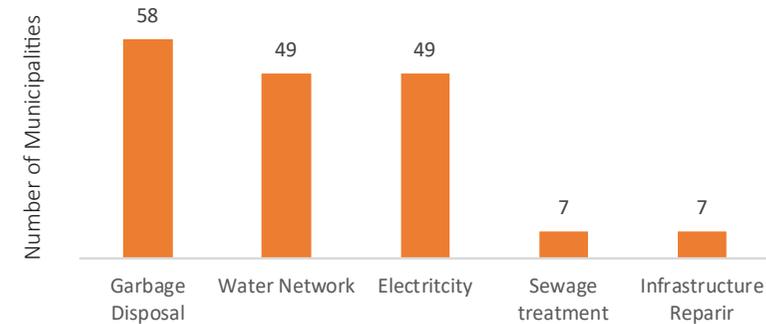
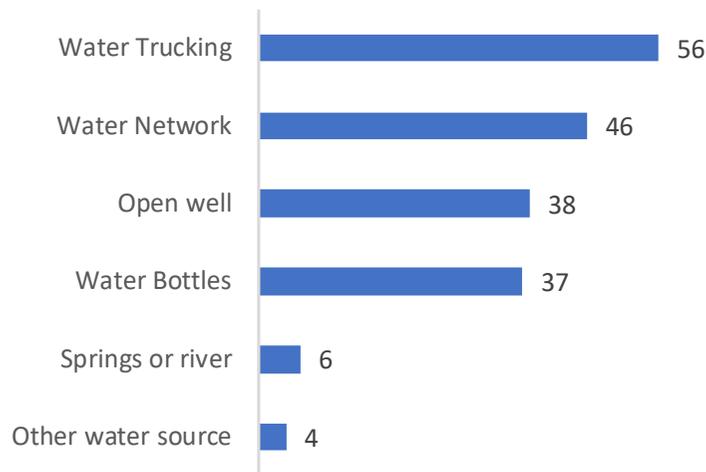Fig. 32 Public services available at the municipalities

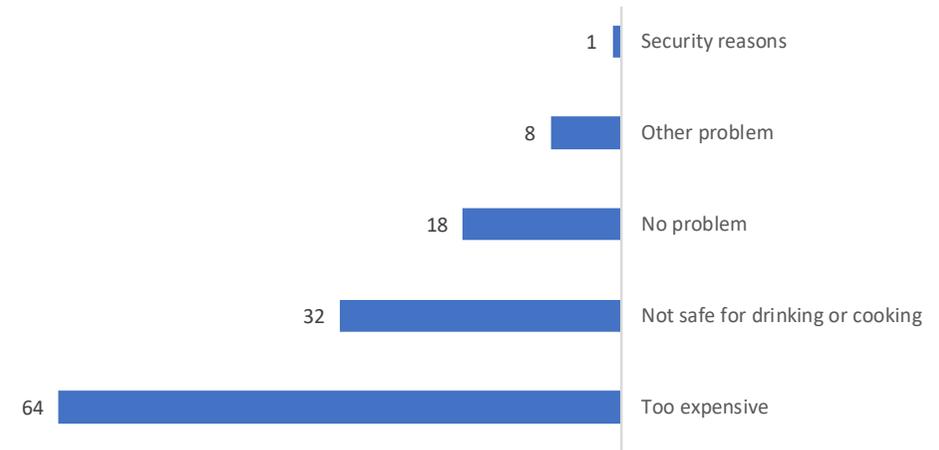Fig. 33 Main sources of water supplying to the municipalities

Fig. 34 Main problems associated with access to potable water

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 on a bi-monthly data collection cycle. The full description of the Mobility Tracking methodology is available on the DTM Libya website.

In Round 24 DTM assessed all 100 municipalities.

2,116 Key Informant interviews were conducted during this round. 368 Key Informants were interviewed at the municipality level, and 1,748 at the community level. 32% of those interviewed were representatives from divisions within the municipality offices (social affairs, muhalla affairs, etc.), 11% were representatives from civil society organizations and 10% were education facility representatives. Of the 2,116 KIs interviewed 6% were female and 94% were male.

ENUMERATORS

55 enumerators

3 team leaders

cover 100% of locations

5 Implementing partners

مؤسسة كفاءة للتنمية
Kafaa Development Foundation

Psychosocial Support Team

www.staco.org.ly

SPOD

COVERAGE

2,116 KIs interviewed

in 659 communities out of 667...

94% Male KIs

6% Female KIs

....in 100 municipalities

Position	No Of KIs	%
Other representation from baladiya office (Socia	675	32%
Civil Society Organization	237	11%
Representatives of education facilities	203	10%
Representatives of Health facilities	201	9%
Community / tribal representative	175	8%
Security forces	155	7%
Local Crisis Committee Representative	105	5%
Representation of displaced groups	93	4%
Humanitarian NFI distribution team	76	4%
Religious leaders	60	3%
Migrant community leaders	50	2%
Humanitarian HEALTH team	43	2%
Other	30	1%
Migrant networks	13	1%
Total	2116	100%

DATA CREDIBILITY

47% of data collected was rated as "very credible" during the round 24, whereas 37% was rated "mostly credible" while 15% as "somewhat credible". This rating is based on the consistency of data provided by the Key Informants, on their sources of data, and on whether data provided is in line with general perceptions.

47% Very Credible   **38% Mostly Credible**   **15% Somewhat Credible**
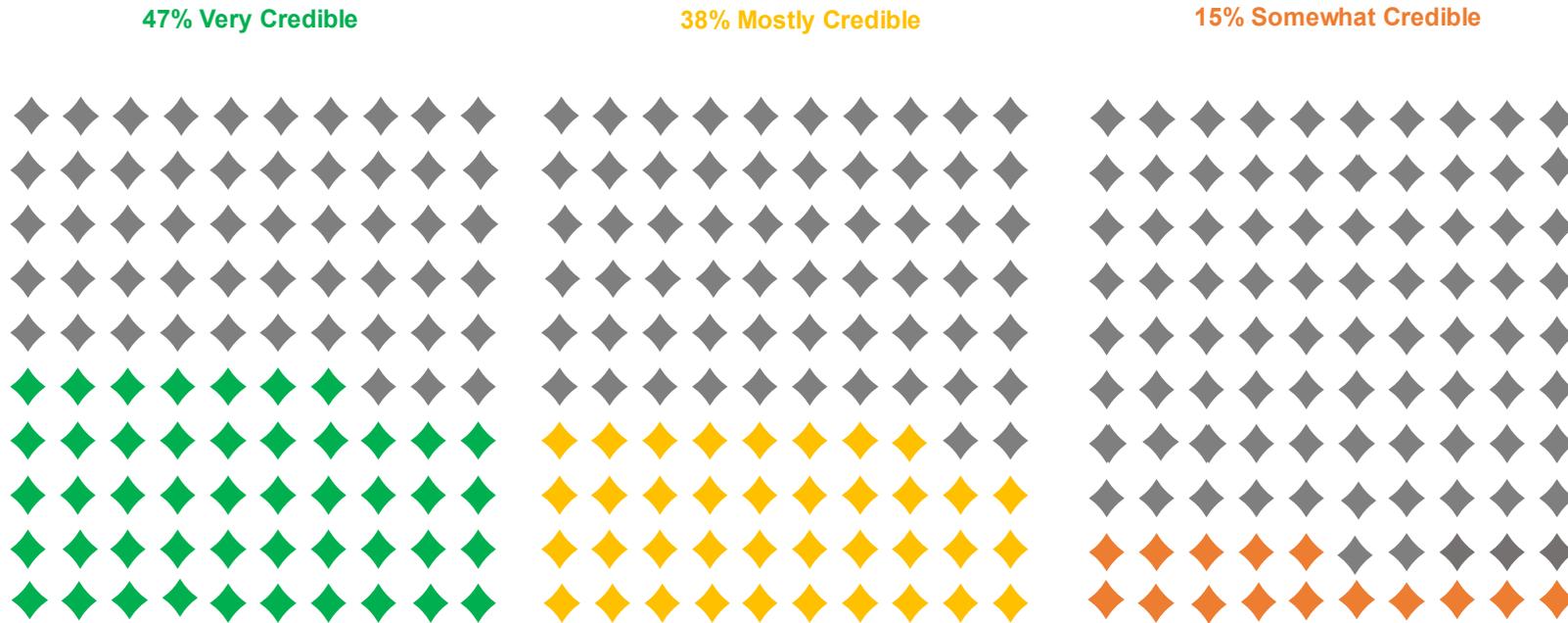
Disclaimer: The content of this report is based on the evidence collected during the survey. Thus, the reported findings and conclusions represent the views and opinions of the surveyed key informants, for which DTM cannot be held responsible.

Tunisia

Wazin
Nalut
Arrhaibat
Jadu
Kikkla
Alasabaa
Azzintan
Ashshgega
Nesma
Ghiryan
Zliten
Misrata
Bani Waleed
Abu Qurayn
Sirt
Hrawa
Khaleej Assidra
Albrayga
Ejdabia
Ashshwayrif
Aljufra
Marada
Aujala
Ejkherra
Jalu

Albayda
Labriq
Derna
Toukra
Assahel
Alqayqab
Umm arrazam
Almarj
Jardas Alabeed
Benghazi
Alabyar
Tobruk
Bir Alashhab
Gemienis
Suloug
Emsaed

Ghadamis
Daraj

Algeria

Egypt

Edri
Brak
Albawanees
Sebha
Ubari
Bint Bayya
Alghrayfa
Wadi Etba
Alsharguiya
Murzuq
Taraghin

Tazirbu

Ghat

Algatroun

Alkufra

Sudan

Ziltun
Zwara
Aljmail
Sabratha
Surman
Azzawya
Al Maya
Janzour
Tripoli
Tajoura
Ain Zara
Azzahra
Swani Bin Adam
Garabolli
Qasr Akhyar
Alkhums
Al Aziziya
Espeaa
Sidi Assayeh
Msallata
Tarhuna
Zliten
Janoub Azzawya
Ghiryan

0   100   200   400
Km

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/