IDP AND RETURNEE REPORT ROUND 25 - LIBYA

MOBILITY TRACKING

APRIL - MAY 2019

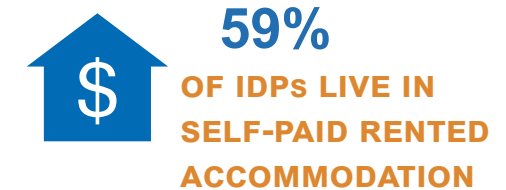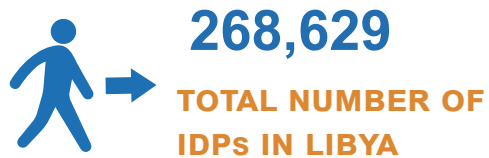
Funded by European Union

CONTENTS
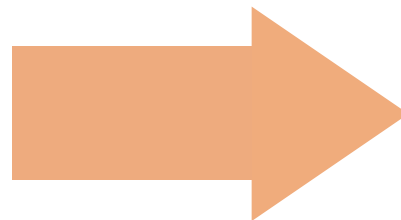
KEY FINDINGS

ROUND 24

IDPs

268,629
TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPs IN LIBYA

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

59%
OF IDPs LIVE IN SELF-PAID RENTED ACCOMMODATION

RETURNEES

444,760
TOTAL NUMBER OF RETURNEES IN LIBYA

82%
OF RETURNEES LIVE IN THEIR PREVIOUS HOMES

LOCATIONS

TOP 3 BALADIYAS OF DISPLACEMENT

Benghazi	10%
Sebha	8%
Misrata	6%

TOP 3 BALADIYAS OF RETURN

Benghazi	42%
Sirt	17%
Abusliem	9%

COVERAGE

2,057
KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEWED

IN

100 of 100 MUNICIPALITIES

CONTEXT

This report presents the findings of round 25 of the mobility tracking component of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme in Libya, covering the reporting period 01 April until 31 May 2019.

In April and May 2019, the number of IDPs identified in Libya increased substantially from 172,541 IDPs to 268,629 by the end of round 25. New displacements during the reporting period were primarily due to the escalation of hostilities in South Tripoli and related population movements.

More specifically, since the onset of armed conflict on 04 April 2019, clashes have continuously been reported in densely populated areas in South Tripoli and throughout the reporting period, triggering displacement of civilians to safer neighborhoods in Tripoli, the Nafusa mountains and along the coastal line in Western Libya. IDP families displaced to locations close to areas of conflict remain at risk, along with host community members providing them with shelter. While most IDP families were identified to be staying in private accommodation, over 3,900 IDPs were identified in collective shelters.

For more information on displacements from Tripoli, please refer to page 6 and 7. Please note that shortly after round 25 data collection was concluded, severe flooding in Ghat triggered the displacement of over 5,000 individuals to surrounding areas, more details can be found in DTM's Ghat Flash Update available at http://www.globaldtm.info/ghat-flash-update-1-17-june-2019/.

Priority humanitarian needs of IDPs were reported to include shelter, food, non-food items (NFIs) and health services, whereas key priority needs for returnees were reported to be food, WASH, NFIs, and health services. For more details, please refer to the sector specific sections of this report from page 13 onwards.
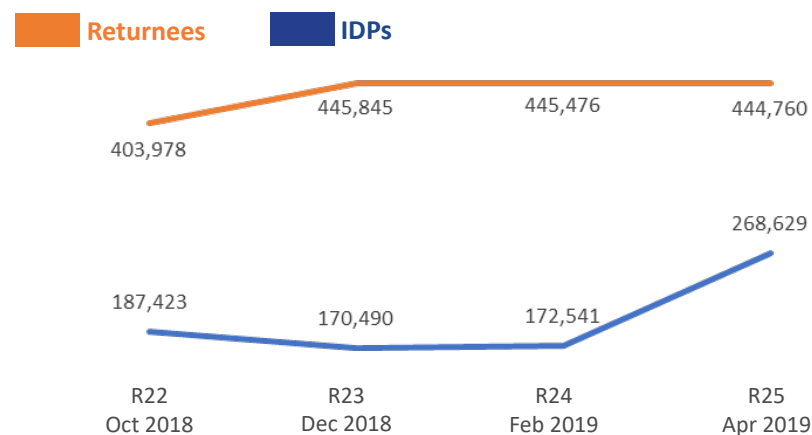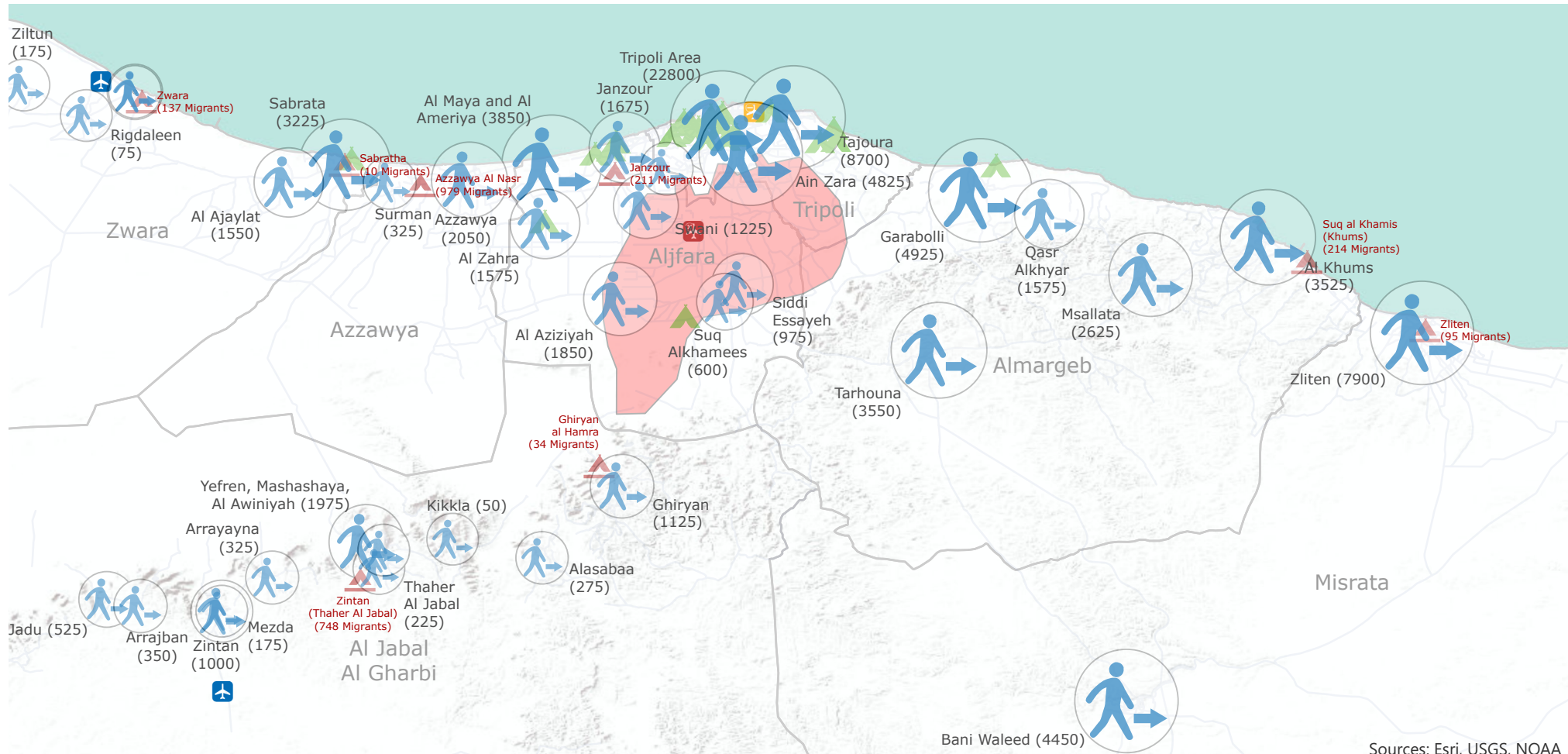

Fig. 1 IDPs and Returnees Identified in the four most recent rounds

KEY CHANGES IN DTM ROUND 25

Fig. 2 Key changes observed during round 25: New displacements

TRIPOLI DISPLACEMENT

The onset of armed conflict in the southern areas of Tripoli on 04 April 2019, led to the displacement of almost 100,000 IDPs who were forced to leave their homes during the reporting period. This upsurge in the armed conflict included heavy airstrikes which impacted localities in conflict areas substantially, leading to large-scale displacement of civilians due to the deteriorating security situation.
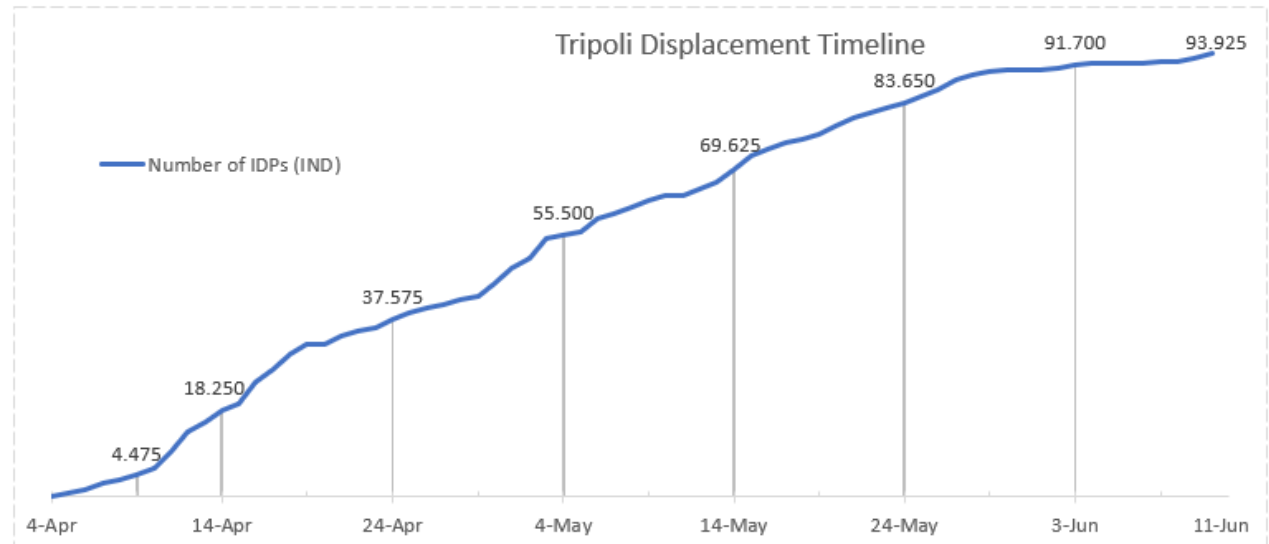

Fig. 3 Tripoli Emergency Tracking Displacement Timeline

DTM initiated Emergency Tracking of displaced and affected populations at the start of the crisis and by the end of the Round 25 published more than 20 flash updates and assessments, including the most recent market assessment available at https://www.globaldtm.info/ libya-tripoli-rapid-market-assessment-21-may-2019/. Displacements continued to be reported after the end of the Round 25 data collection; please refer to www.globaldtm.info/libya for the latest updates.

DTM'S SUPPORT OF THE RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM (RRM)

DTM identified priority needs throughout its emergency tracking of displaced populations and has facilitated service delivery to over 25,000 IDPs in urgent need of humanitarian assistance through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). The Rapid Response Mechanism in Libya includes partners UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM and WFP, and the timely identification of affected populations at the locations of displacement by DTM resulted in the quick delivery of live-saving and dignity restoring assistance via the provision of food, non-food items, dignity kits and hygiene kits.

TRIPOLI RAPID MARKET ASSESSMENT

During the data collection cycle of Round 25, which coincided with the start of hostilities in southern Tripoli, DTM conducted several rounds of Rapid Market Assessments. The assessments looked at the impact of conflict on availability of food, access to markets & cash as well as availability of services in the areas of Abusliem, Ain Zara, Khallat al Furjan, Salah Eddin, Al Aziziya, Hai Alandalus, Janzour, Qasr Bin Ghashir, Suq Al Khamis, Swani Bin Adam, Tajoura, and Tripoli Center.

The impact of ongoing armed conflict on food security and markets was found to vary significantly depending on the distance of the assessed location from the sites of ongoing clashes. The area of Khallet al Furjan and Swani Bin Adam municipality were assessed to fare worse than other locations in comparison. At both of these locations, due to their close proximity to the ongoing clashes, people were reported to be unable to safely purchase food while roads connecting these locations to neighboring areas were reported to be frequently inaccessible.

Legend: ■ 4 May - 17 May ■ 20 April - 3 May

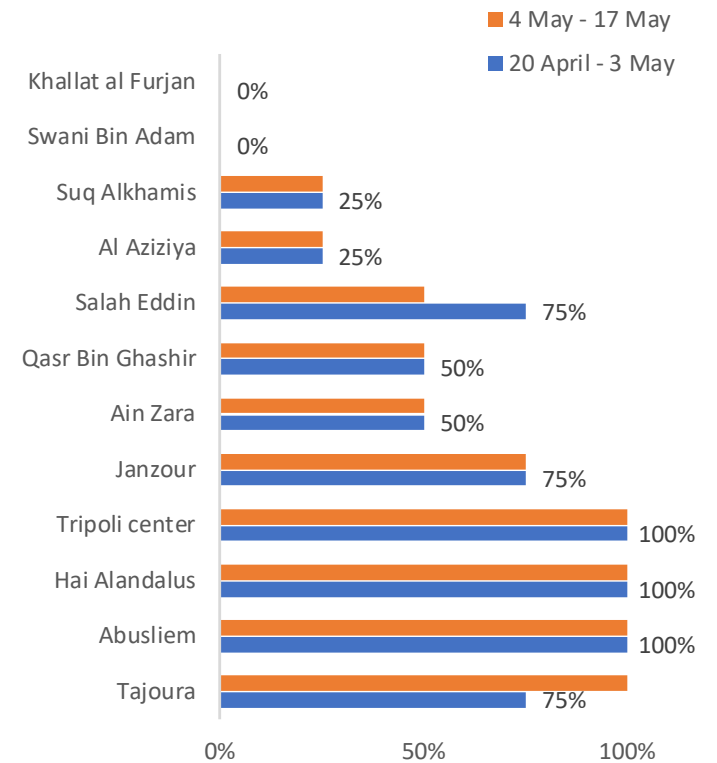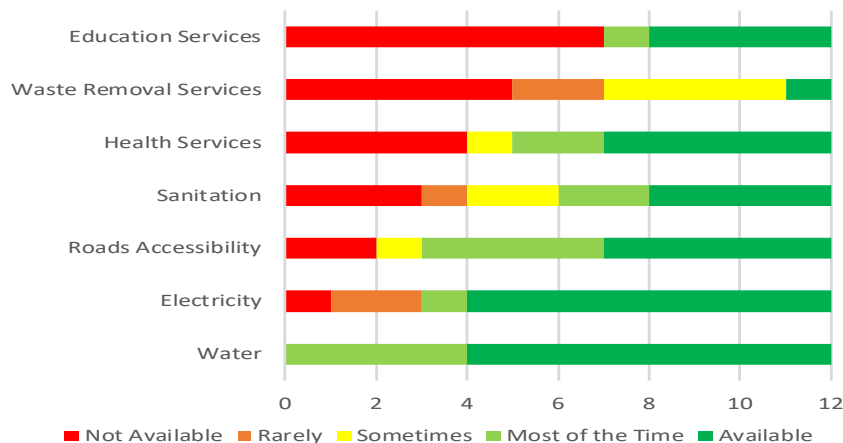| Area	4 May - 17 May	20 April - 3 May
Khallat al Furjan		0%
Swani Bin Adam		0%
Suq Alkhamis		25%
Al Aziziya		25%
Salah Eddin		75%
Qasr Bin Ghashir		50%
Ain Zara		50%
Janzour		75%
Tripoli center		100%
Hai Alandalus		100%
Abusliem		100%
Tajoura		75%

Fig. 4 Percentage of markets reported open in the areas assessed.

In terms of availability of other services, lack of education services and waste removal services were reported as the most affected public services that were not widely available during the assessment period.

Neighborhoods of Ain Zara, Khallat al Furjan, Qasr Bin Ghasheer, and Salah Eddin reported that limited education services were available.

Services chart (Education Services, Waste Removal Services, Health Services, Sanitation, Roads Accessibility, Electricity, Water):

Legend: ■ Not Available ■ Rarely ■ Sometimes ■ Most of the Time ■ Available

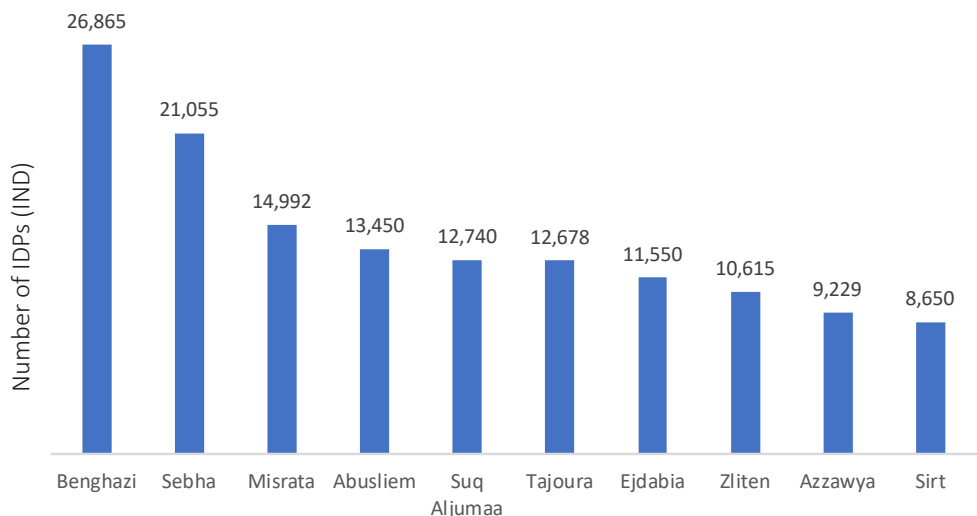## TOP 10 MUNICIPALITIES OF DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

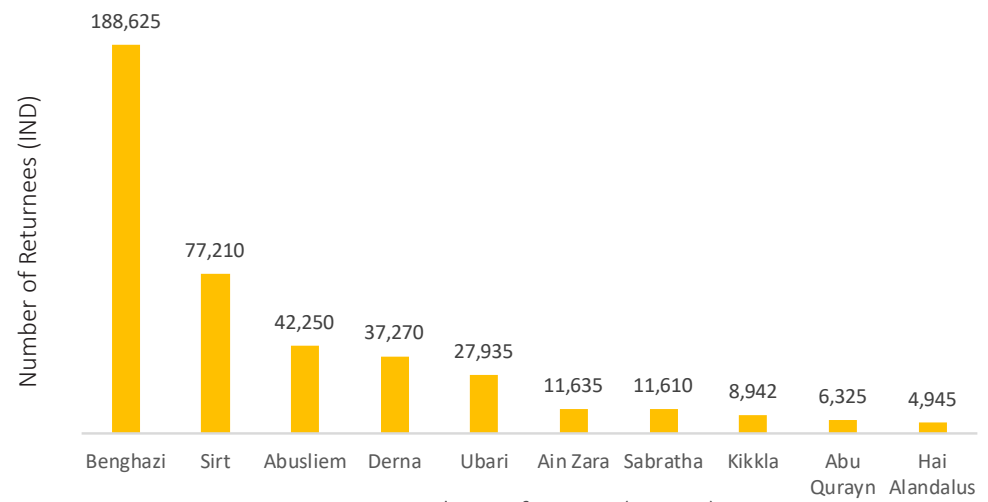Fig. 5 Municipalities of Displacement (Top 10)

Fig. 6 Municipalities of Return (Top 10)

In Round 25, the majority of IDPs (63%) were identified in the West of Libya, followed by 19% in the East and 18% in the South of Libya.

Regarding IDPs returning to their places of origin, the majority (51%) of returning IDPs (returnees) were identified in the East of Libya, followed by 41% 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 (188,175 individuals), followed by Sirt (77,210 individuals). The ten municipalities with the highest number of returnees are shown in figure 6.

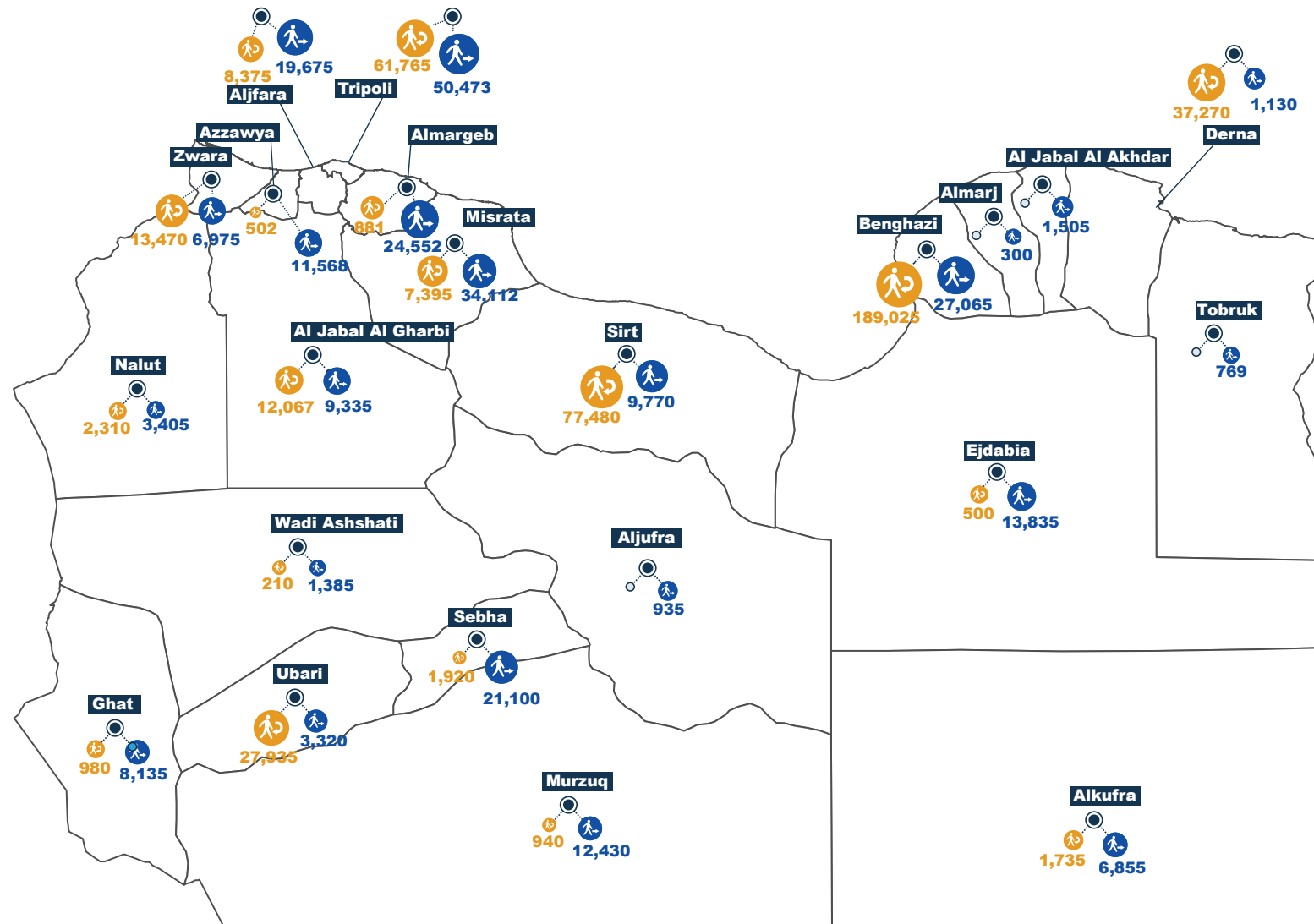## LOCATIONS OF DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN (MAP I)

Fig. 7 Map of IDP and Returnee Locations

MUNICIPALITY OF ORIGIN VS DISPLACEMENT

		Municipalities of Displacement	Number of IDP Households (HH)	Number of IDP (IND)	%
Municipality of Origin	Benghazi	Benghazi	4387	22135	56%
		Misrata	2224	11200	28%
		Ejdabia	243	1215	3%
		Jalu	127	635	2%
		Alkhums	116	614	2%
		Other baladiyas	779	3998	0%
		Total	**7876**	**39797**	**100%**
	Misrata	Ejdabia	1662	8310	35%
		Benghazi	818	4090	17%
		Abusliem	550	2750	12%
		Janzour	370	1850	8%
		Bani Waleed	213	1065	5%
		Other baladiyas	1086	5375	23%
		Total	**4699**	**23440**	**100%**
	Ain Zara	Ain Zara	1000	5000	22%
		Zliten	773	3440	15%
		Sabratha	535	2675	12%
		Tajoura	400	2100	9%
		Azzahra	400	2000	9%
		Other baladiyas	1574	7872	34%
		Total	**4682**	**23087**	**100%**

		Municipalities of Displacement	Number of IDP Households (HH)	Number of IDP (IND)	%
Municipality of Origin	Tripoli	Garabolli	743	3550	26%
		Bani Waleed	668	3340	24%
		Sirt	282	1410	10%
		Sidi Assayeh	229	1145	8%
		Al Maya	220	1100	8%
		Other baladiyas	635	3144	23%
		Total	**2777**	**13689**	**100%**
	Sirt	Sirt	985	4925	49%
		Ejdabia	404	2020	20%
		Alkhums	97	608	6%
		Albayda	76	380	4%
		Misrata	69	345	3%
		Other baladiyas	342	1696	17%
		Total	**1973**	**9974**	**100%**

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

The comparison of municipality of origin to municipality of displacement indicates that a substantial share of IDPs did not move far away from their areas of origin. For example, at least 22,135 IDPs in Benghazi were reported to originate from Benghazi and surrounding areas in the same municipality.

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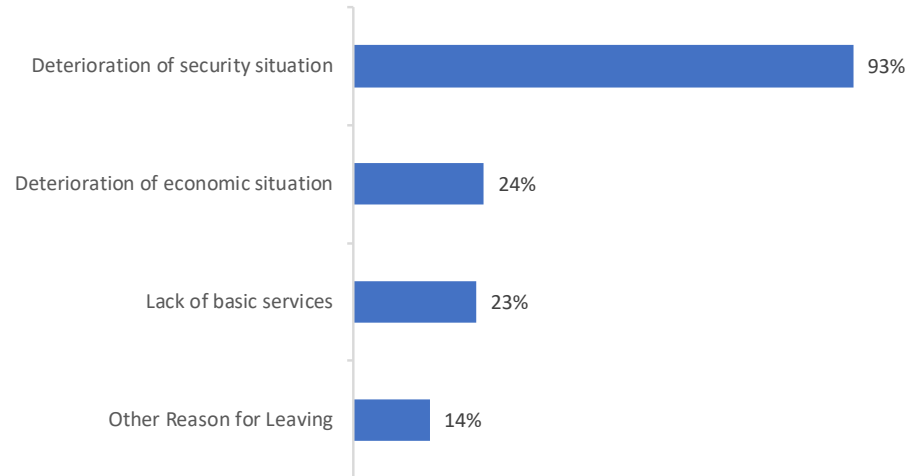
Fig. 9 Reasons for displacement (leaving place of origin)

- Deterioration of security situation — 93%
- Deterioration of economic situation — 24%
- Lack of basic services — 23%
- Other Reason for Leaving — 14%
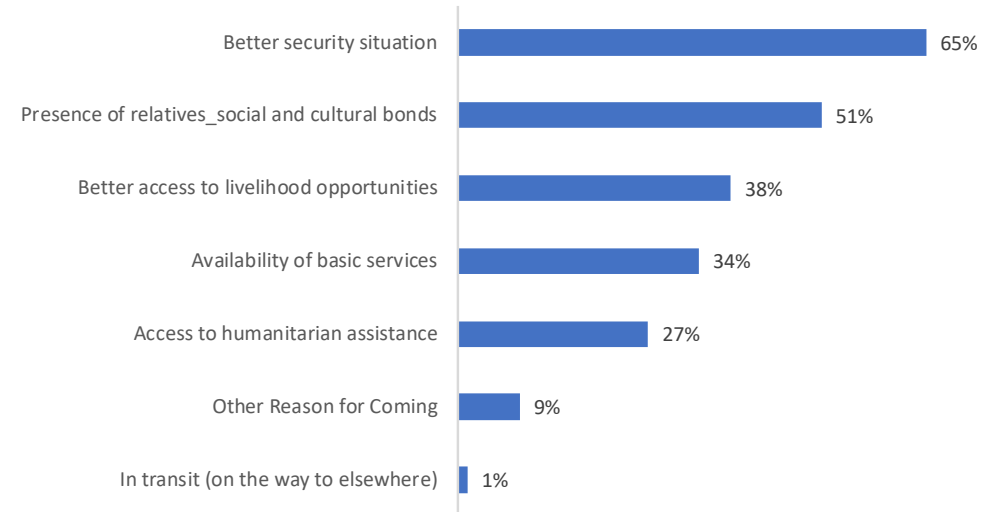
Fig. 10 Reasons for choosing the current place of displacement

- Better security situation — 65%
- Presence of relatives_social and cultural bonds — 51%
- Better access to livelihood opportunities — 38%
- Availability of basic services — 34%
- Access to humanitarian assistance — 27%
- Other Reason for Coming — 9%
- In transit (on the way to elsewhere) — 1%

An overwhelming majority of key informants (93%) reported that IDPs left their places of origin because of the deterioration of the security situation, as shown in Figure 9.

To a significantly lesser extent, various other reasons were cited for displacement, such as worsening of the economic situation and lack of basic services at the place of origin.

Similarly, a better security situation was the main reason for IDPs to choose their current place of displacement (65%). The second most reported reason for current location of displacement was presence of relatives, social and cultural bonds (51%), indicating the presence of possible social safety nets for IDPs on the move. Another frequently reported reason was better access to livelihood opportunities (38%), followed by availability of basic services (34%).

Overall, the data indicates that the major driver of displacement was the deteriorating security situation, reflected in both the decision to leave and the decision to choose the new place of settlement.

DEMOGRAPHICS

During the crisis in Tripoli, DTM conducted a rapid profiling exercise of displaced households to better understand the demographic composition of IDP families. To this end, DTM enumerators gathered demographic data from a sample of 6,000 IDPs displaced from South Tripoli in May 2019. Notably, a slight majority of sampled IDPs were female (51%), while almost half of the surveyed population were children (48%).

For more detailed breakdowns, please refer to the charts below.

Fig. 11 Gender disaggregation of sampled IDPs
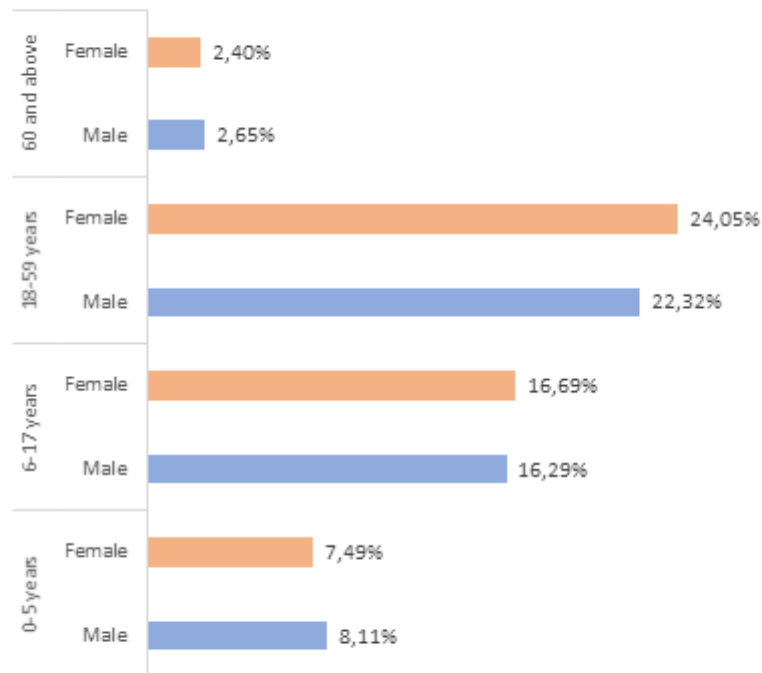
Fig. 12 Age disaggregation of sampled IDPs

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LIBYA
IDP REPORT
APR - MAY 2019

NEEDS OF IDPS AND RETURNEES

IDPs' Priority Needs Identified

Shelter	29%
Food	24%
Health services	18%
NFIs	14%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	6%
Access to income	5%
Education	2%
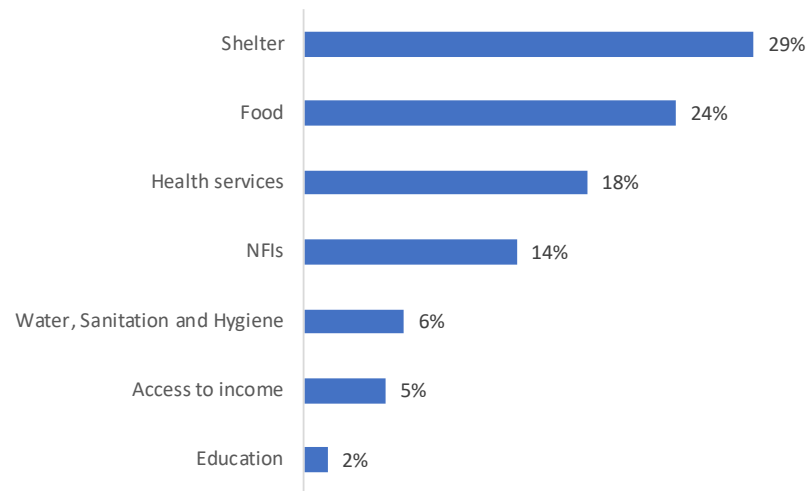
Fig. 13 IDPS' priority needs

The top four priority needs of IDPs were:

Non-food items

Shelter

Food

NFIs

Returnees' Priority Needs Identified

Food	21%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	19%
NFIs	18%
Health services	16%
Education	11%
Security	10%
Shelter	4%
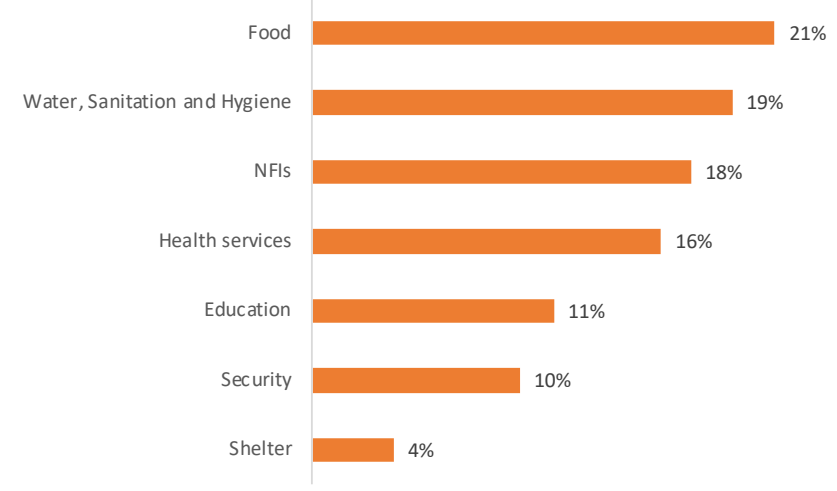
Fig. 14 Returnees' priority needs

The top four priority needs of returnees were:

Food

WASH

NFIs

Health

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

SHELTER SETTINGS
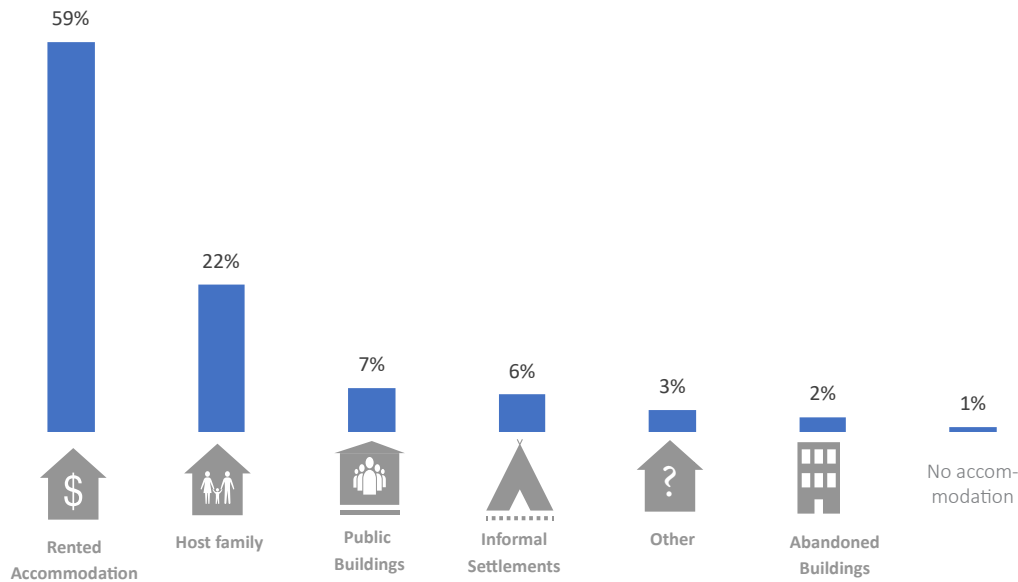
Fig. 16 Shelter settings used by IDPs
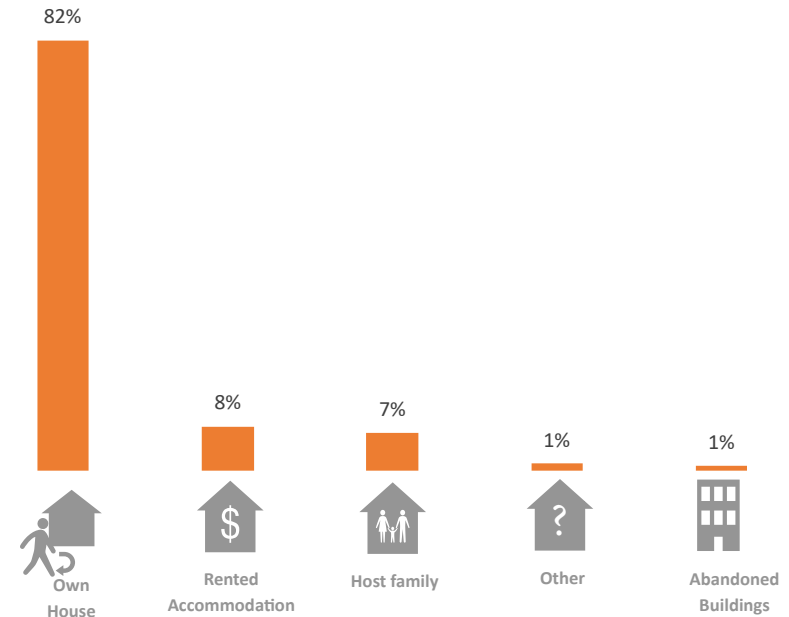
Fig. 17 Shelter settings used by returnees

59% of all IDPs identified in Libya were reported to be residing in private rented accommodation, while 22% were staying with host families without paying rent, and 7% are taking shelter in schools and other public buildings. Other places for shelter include informal camp settings (6%), other shelter arrangements (3%), abandoned buildings (1%).

82% of returnees were reported to be back in their own homes at their area origin. The rest are in rented accommodation (8%), with host families (7%) and other shelter arrangements (1%).

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
📖 72%
⛺ 28%

7,368

2,270

1,090

Misrata
🏚 82%
🏠 17%
📖 1%

Benghazi
⛺ 93%
📖 7%

4,090

Aljfara
📖 92 %
⛺ 8%

1,650

Almargeb
📖 64%
⛺ 35%
🏚 2%

Sirt
🏚 79%

250

1,175

Nalut
📖 98%
🏚 2%

Ejdabia
⛺ 100%

1,385

Sebha
🏚 63%
🏠 28%
📖 8%

7,035

275

Ghat
⛺ 71%
📖 29%

Ubari
⛺ 100%

6,560

5,550

Murzuq
📖 38%
🚫 32%
⛺ 30%

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

Azzawya
| Rented Accomodation | 84% |
| Their own house | 16% |

Tripoli
| Their own house | 99% |
| Rented Accomondation | 1% |

Zwara
Their own house	88%
Rented Accomodation	9%
Other Shelter	3%

Almargeb
Their own house	65%
Rented Accomodation	34%
With host family, no rent	1%

Benghazi
| Their own house | 92% |
| Rented Accomodation | 8% |

Derna
Their own house	63%
Rented Accomodation	24%
With host family, no rent	13%

Aljfara
Their own house	85%
Rented Accomodation	9%
Abondoned buildings	4%
With host family, no rent	1%
No accomodation	1%

Sirt
Their own house	90%
Rented Accomodation	7%
Other Shelter	3%

Misrata
| Their own house | 96% |
| Rented Accomodation | 4% |

Nalut
| Other Shelter | 87% |
| Their own house | 13% |

Al Jabal Al Gharbi
| Their own house | 100% |

Wadi Ashshati
| Rented Accomodation | 83% |
| Their own house | 17% |

Ejdabia
| Their own house | 100% |

Sebha
With host family, no rent	46%
Rented Accomondation	38%
Their own house	16%

Ubari
| With host family, no rent | 90% |
| Rented Accomodation | 10% |

Ghat
| Rented Accomodation | 74% |
| With host family, no rent | 26% |

Murzuq
With host family, no rent	46%
Their own house	30%
Rented Accomodation	6%

Alkufra
| Other Shelter | 60% |
| Rented Accomodation | 40% |

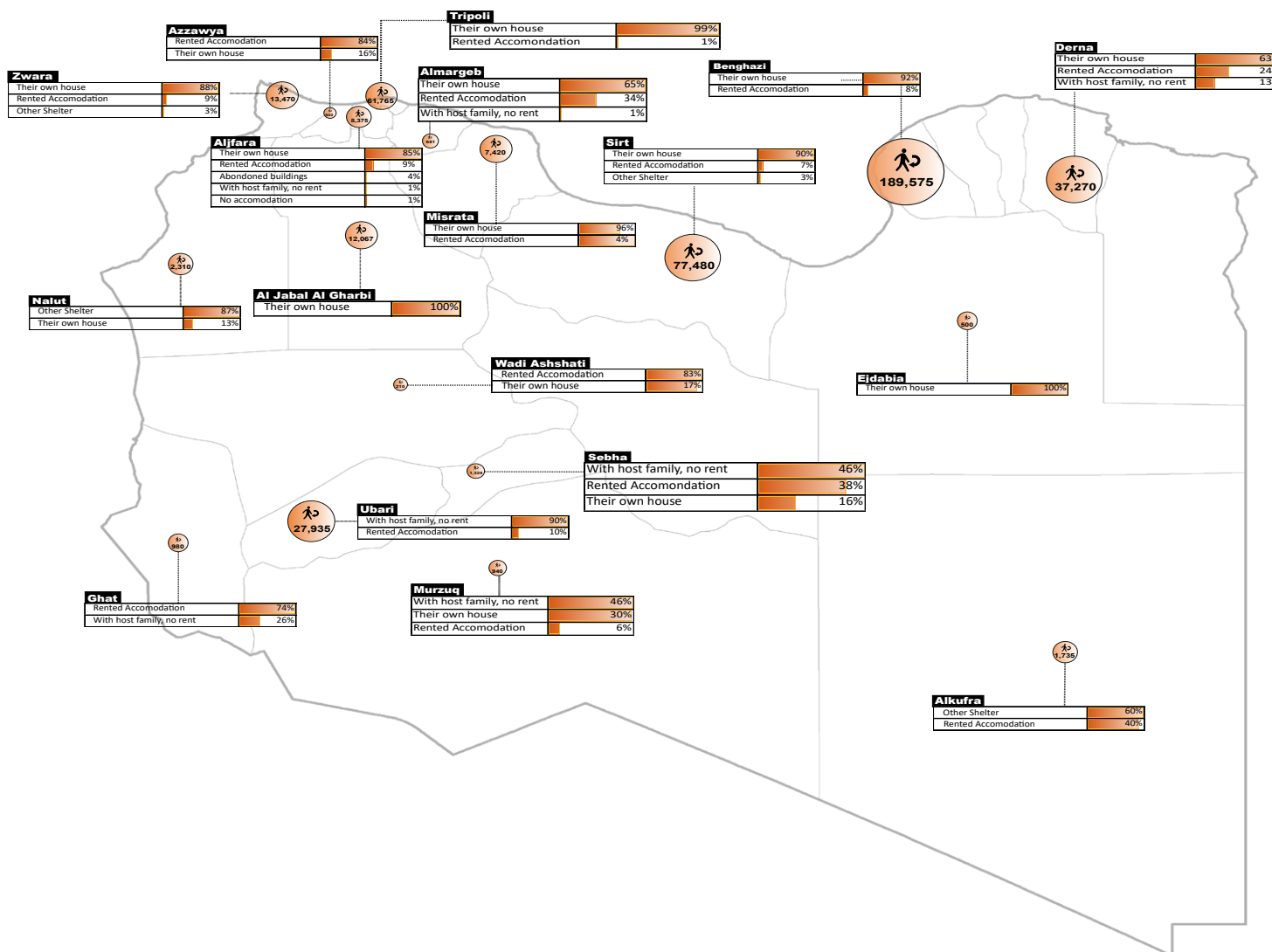Circles: 13,470; 61,765; 6,375; 7,420; 189,575; 37,270; 12,067; 2,310; 77,480; 27,935; 1,735

Fig. 19 Map showing shelter settings used by Returnees

EDUCATION

Out of the 100 municipalities covered in Round 25, key informants in 91 municipalities reported that between 80-100% of public schools were operational. Similarly, 80-100% of private schools were reported to be operational in 74 municipalities.

In seven municipalities between 61 to 80% of public schools were reported to be operational, while key informants in two municipalities indicated that only 41-60% of public schools were functional. More detailed breakdowns are illustrated below in Figure 20.

Additionally, 25 schools were reported to be used as shelters for the IDPs during the reporting period.
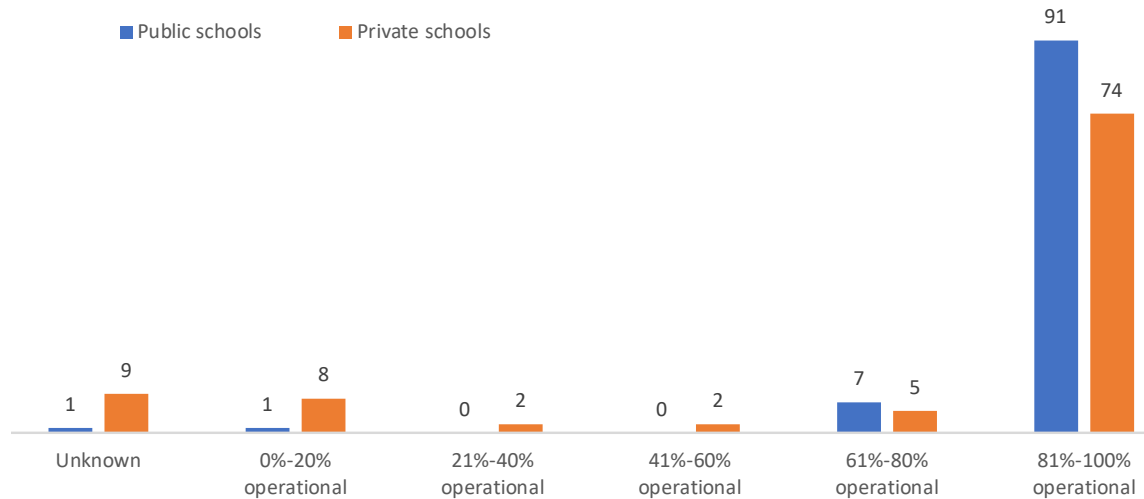
Figure 20: Number of municipalities with operational and non-operational schools (public and private)
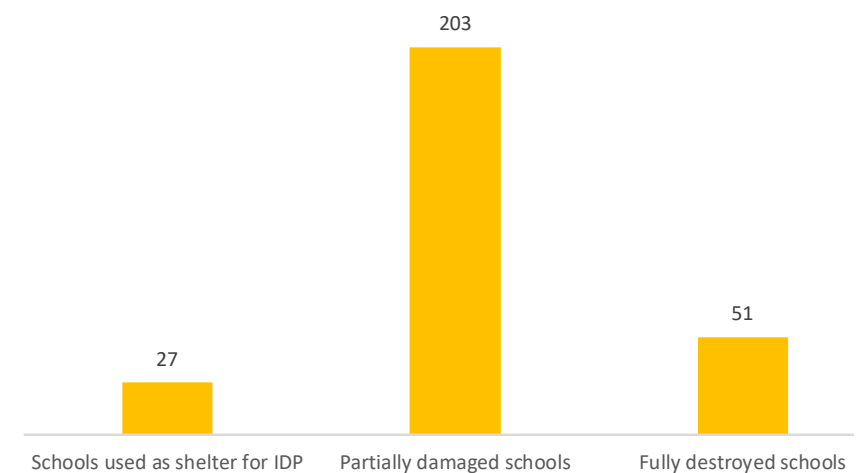

Figure 21: Number of schools used as shelters for IDPs, partially and fully destroyed schools

FOOD

In 98 municipalities it was reported that local markets were the primary source of food for residents, including IDPs, returnees and the host community. In 24 municipalities food distributions by charity or aid organizations were a major source of food supply for vulnerable populations.
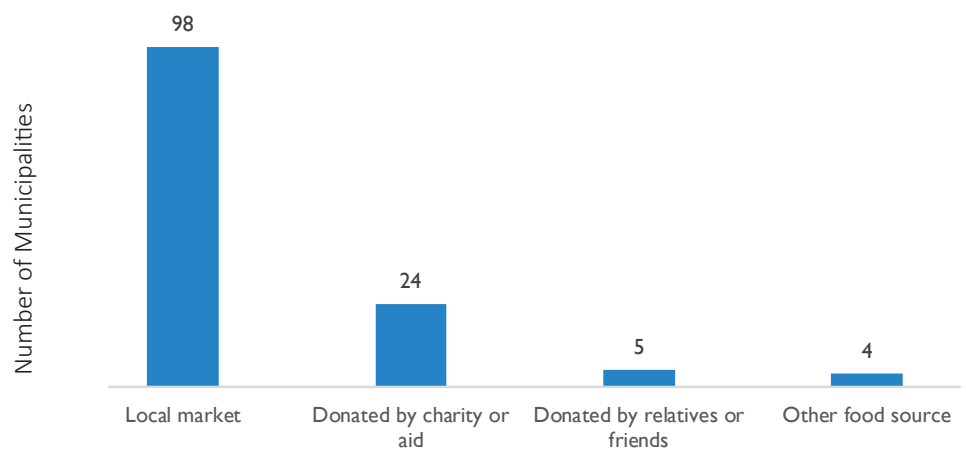

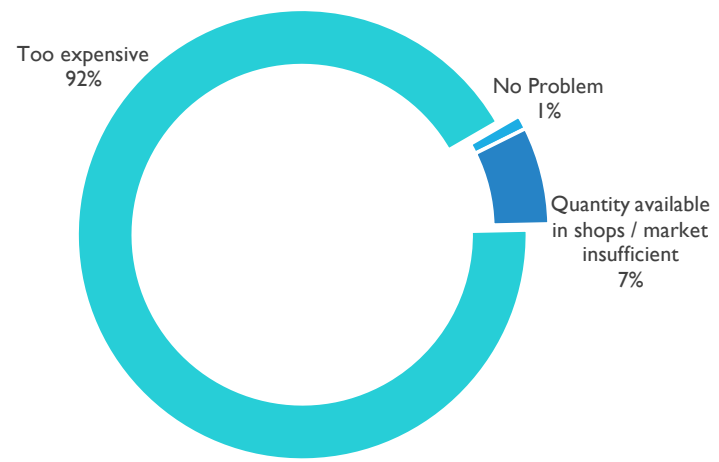Fig. 22 Primary source of food for residents by number of municipalities

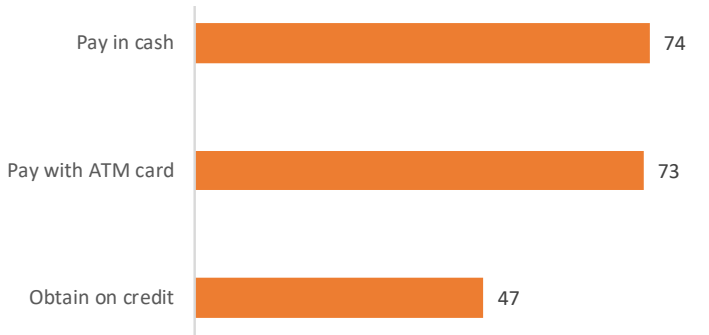Fig. 23 Main problems related to food supply

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

The biggest obstacle for access to food was that it was frequently reported to be too expensive compared to the purchasing power of affected populations.

The primary modes of payment for purchasing food were cash and debit cards, while in nearly half of the municipalities (47%) people relied on credit to obtain food.

HEALTH

Across Libya, 54% of all hospitals were reported to be operational, while 39% were partially operational and 7% were not operational at all.

Notably, in 13 municipalities there were no operational hospitals available. Several municipalities did not have operational public health centers or clinics, as shown in Figure 26.

In Round 25, regular access to needed medical supplies was reported in only 2% of the assessed municipalities.
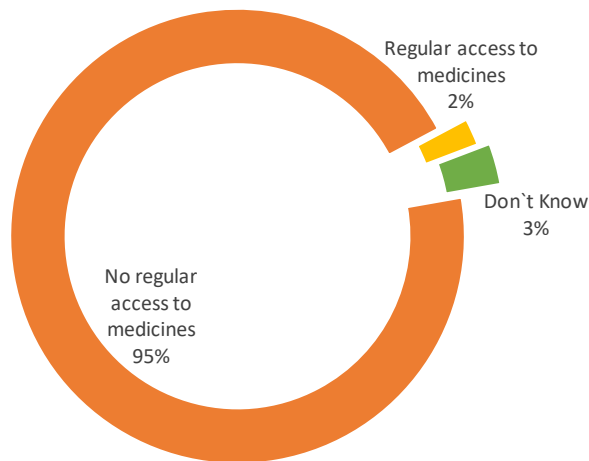
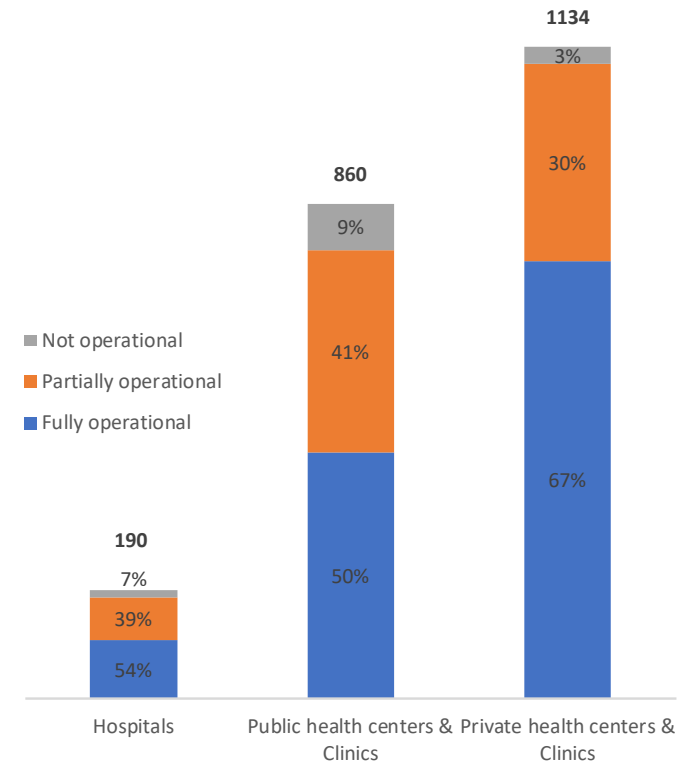Fig. 25 Regular Access to Medicines (% Municipalities)

Fig. 26 Availability and status of health facilities accross 100 municipalities of Libya
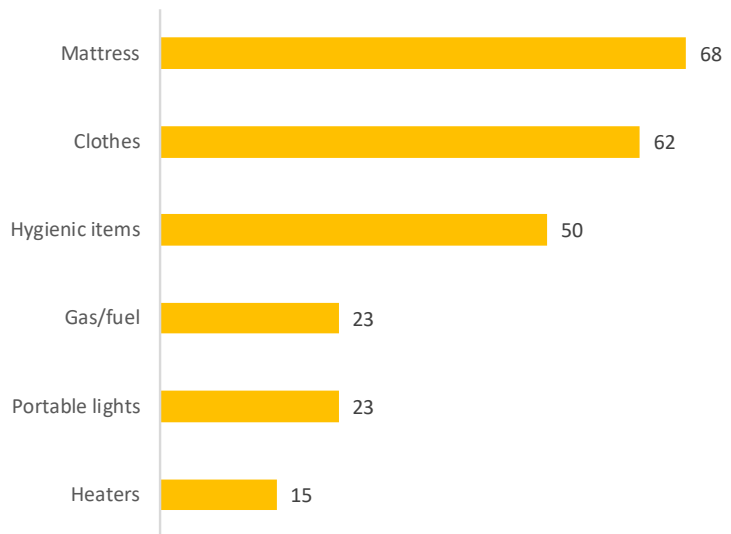
NFIS AND ACCESS TO MARKETS

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). The most commonly cited obstacle to accessing NFIs was that items were too expensive for those in need of assistance. In addition, in 23 municipalities it was reported that the quality of these items was insufficient. In 6 municipalities, distance from the local market was reported to be an obstacle.
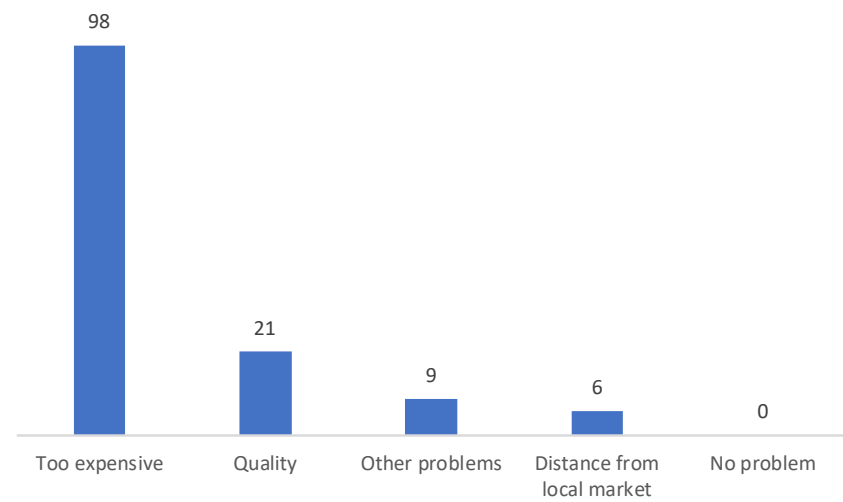

Notably, mattresses emerged as the most commonly cited NFI need, reported in 68 municipalities. The second NFI priority need was clothing (62 municipalities), while hygiene items (50 municipalities) and gas/fuel (23 municipalities) were reported as third and fourth NFI priority need respectively.

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 for moving safely within their municipalities, the reasons hindering safe movement, and awareness of the presence of unexploded ordinances (UXOs).

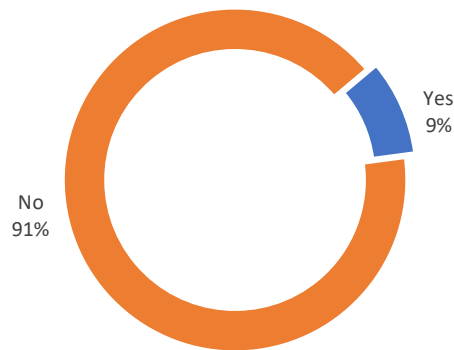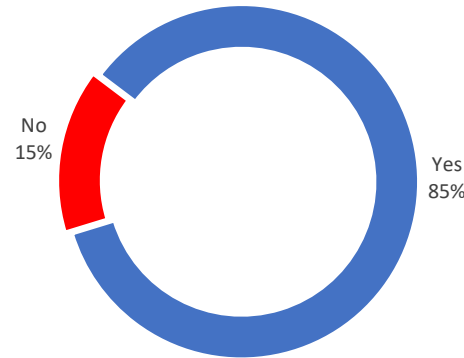Fig. 29 Is there visible presence of unexploded ordinance? (% of municipalities)

No 91%
Yes 9%

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

No 15%
Yes 85%

Baladiyas residents cannot move safely	Reason why can't move within Baladiya
Ejkherra	Road closed/Other
Marada	Insecurity
Ghat	Road closed/Other
Algatroun	Insecurity
Alsharguiya	Not reported
Murzuq	Insecurity
Taraghin	Insecurity
Sebha	Insecurity
Ubari	Not reported
Azzahra	Insecurity
Qasr Akhyar	Insecurity
Janoub Azzawya	Threat/presence of explosive hazards
Zliten	Insecurity
Suq Aljumaa	Insecurity
Aljmail	Insecurity
Ziltun	Insecurity

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

Possible presence of UXOs was reported in 9 municipalities. Residents were reported as not being able to move safely within their area of residence in 17 municipalities.

In municipalities where movement was restricted, the main reason was insecurity (14 municipalities) and threat/presence of unexploded ordinances (2 municipalities).

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APR - MAY 2019

WASH AND PUBLIC SERVICES

Garbage disposal services, electricity, and operational water networks were the most commonly available municipal services reported in Round 25, although electricity was often available only intermittently. Out of the 100 assessed municipalities, 60 municipalities reported garbage disposal services as being operational, electricity was regularly available in 51% of assessed locations, and water networks were fully operational in 47% of the municipalities.
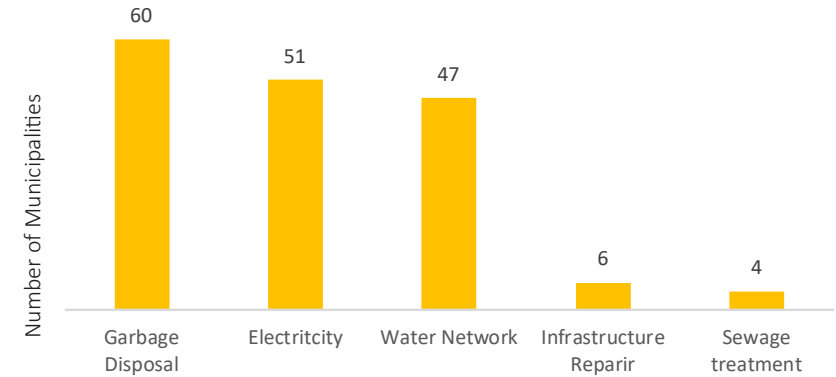

Fig. 32 Public services available at the municipalities
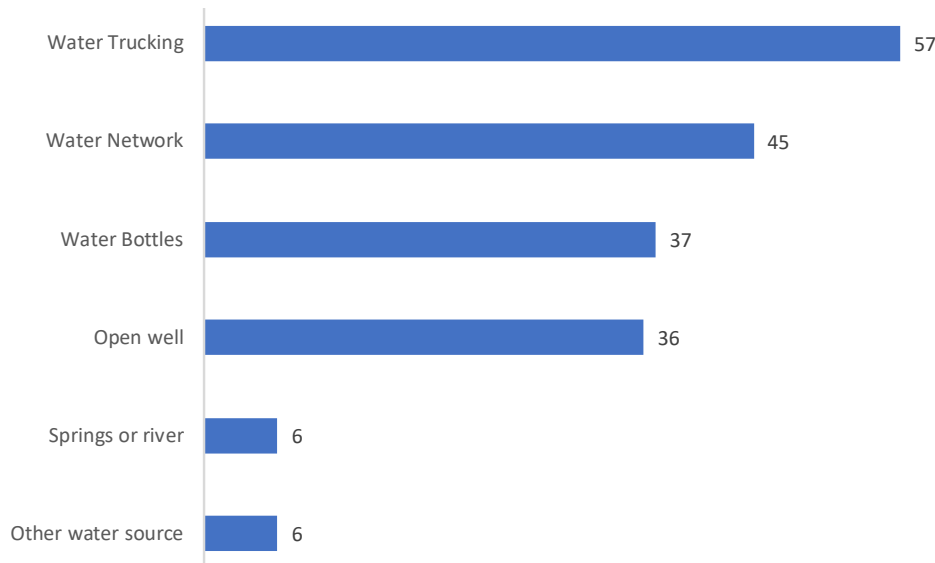

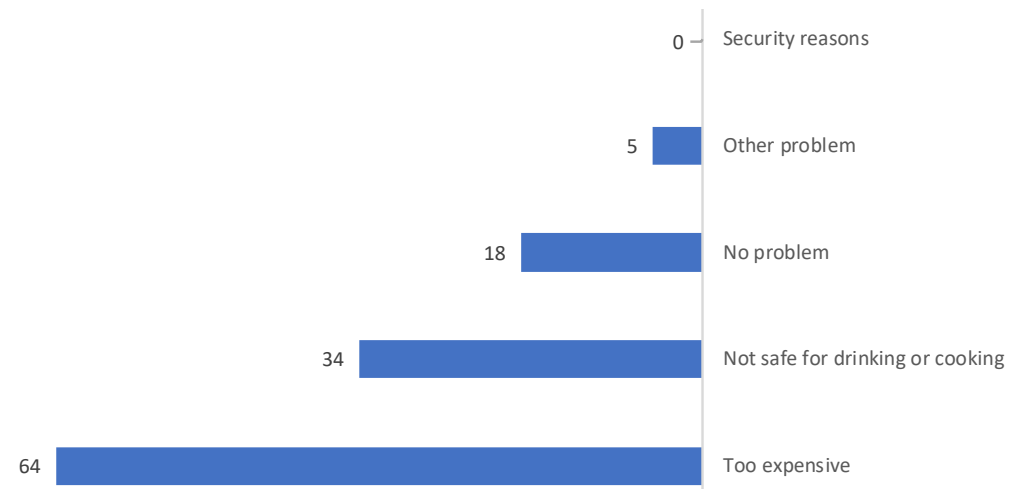Fig. 33 Main sources of water supplying to the municipalities

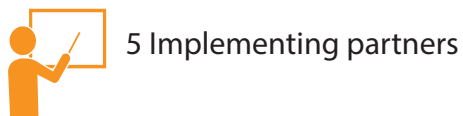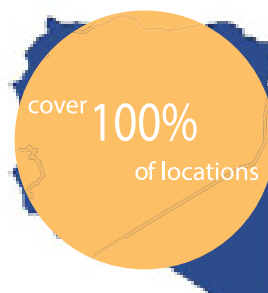Fig. 34 Main problems associated with access to potable water

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. A comprehensive methodological note on DTM's Mobility Tracking component is available on the DTM Libya website.
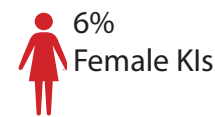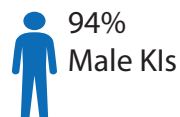
In Round 25, DTM assessed all 100 municipalities in Libya.

2,057 Key Informant interviews were conducted during this round. 391 Key Informants were interviewed at the municipality level and 1,666 at the community level. 30% were representatives from divisions within the municipality offices (Social Affairs, Muhalla Affairs etc.), 10% from civil society organizations, and 9% from health facility representatives. Out of all Key Informants interviewed, 6% were female and 94% were male.

ENUMERATORS

55 enumerators

3 team leaders

5 Implementing partners

cover 100% of locations

COVERAGE

2,057 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 (Social Affairs; Muhalla Affairs; etc.)	622	30%
Civil Society Organization	215	10%
Representatives of Health facilities	189	9%
Representatives of education facilities	183	9%
Community / tribal representative	171	8%
Security forces	140	7%
Representation of displaced groups	90	4%
Local Crisis Committee Representative	131	6%
Humanitarian NFI distribution team	77	4%
Religious leaders	101	5%
Migrant community leaders	50	2%
Humanitarian HEALTH team	51	2%
Other	25	1%
Migrant networks	12	1%
Total	2057	

DATA CREDIBILITY

46% of data collected was rated as "very credible" during the Round 25, while 37% was rated "mostly credible", and 15% was "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.
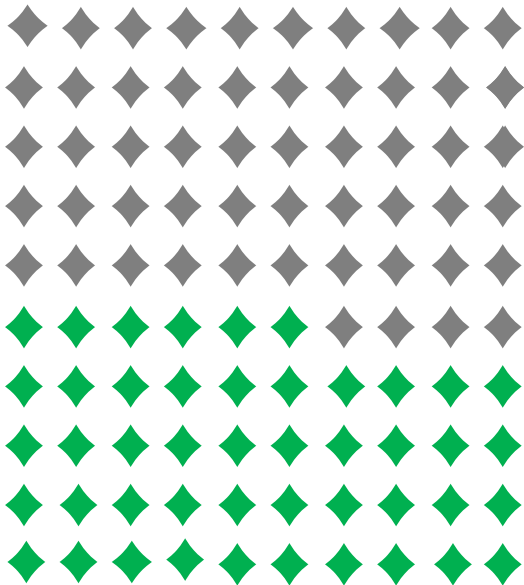
46% Very Credible   37% Mostly Credible   15% Somewhat Credible
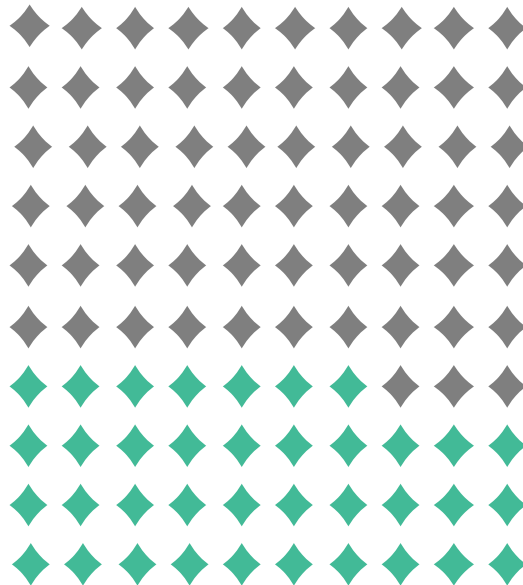
Disclaimer: The content of this report is based on the evidence collected during the survey. Thus, the reported findings and conclusions represent the views and opinions of the surveyed key informants, for which DTM cannot be held responsible.

DTM
IOM · OIM

Tunisia

Wazin
Nalut
Arrhaibat
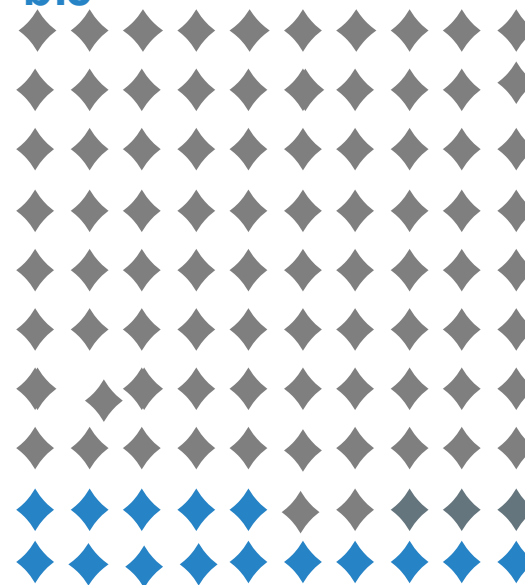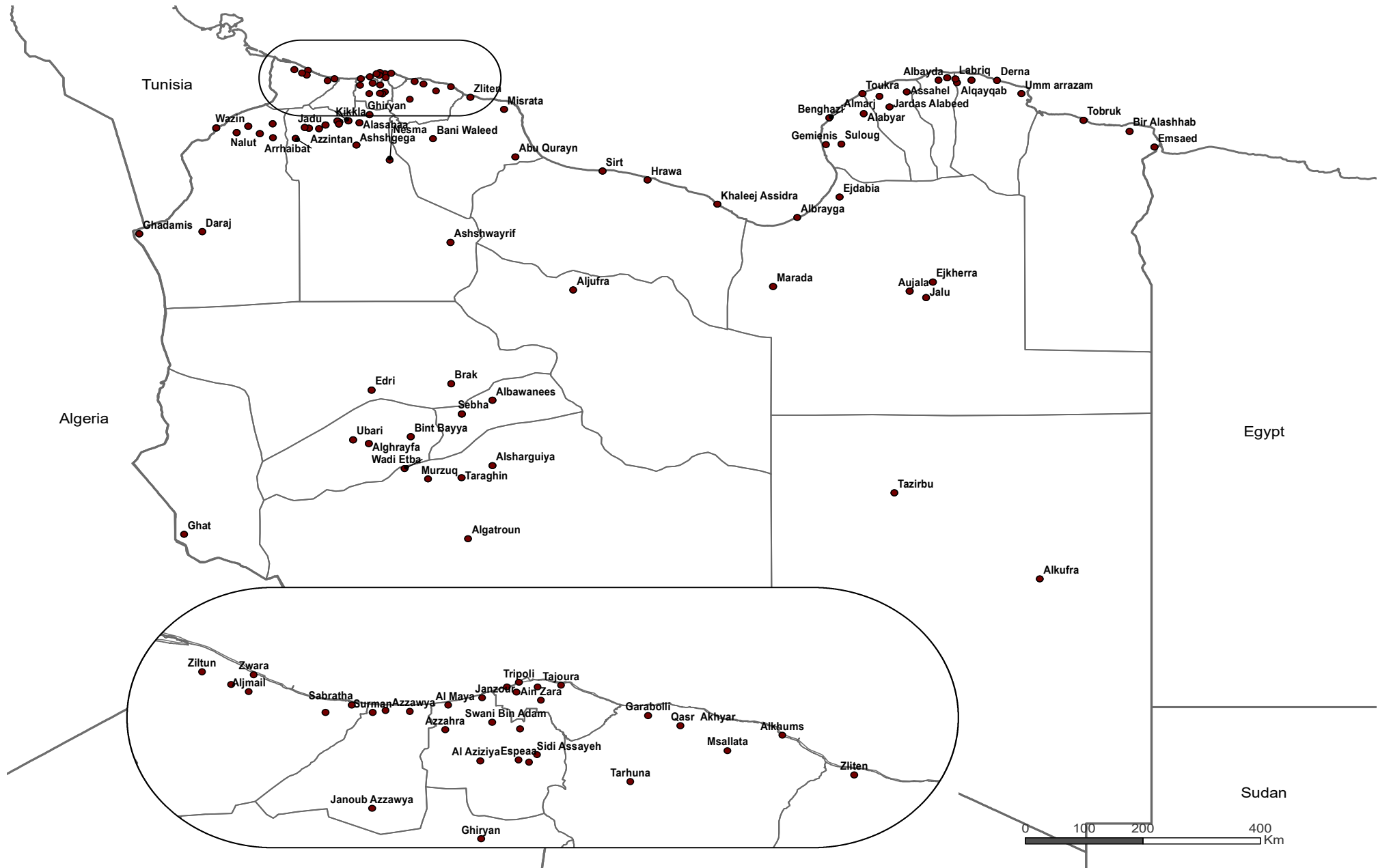Jadu
Kikkla
Alasabaa
Azzintan
Ashshgega
Ghiryan
Nesma
Bani Waleed
Zliten
Misrata

Ghadamis
Daraj

Ashshwayrif

Abu Qurayn

Sirt
Hrawa

Aljufra

Khaleej Assidra
Albrayga
Ejdabia

Marada

Aujala
Jalu
Ejkherra

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

Algeria

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

Ghat

Algatroun

Tazirbu

Egypt

Alkufra

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

Sudan

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/