



DTM

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IOM LIBYA IDP AND RETURNEE REPORT ROUND 43

July - August 2022


المنظمة الدولية للهجرة
وكالة الأمم المتحدة للهجرة
International Organization for Migration
The UN Migration Agency

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tracks and monitors population movements in order to collate, analyze and share information to support the humanitarian community with the needed demographic baselines to coordinate evidence-based interventions.



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

Email: DTMLibya@iom.int

Web: dtm.iom.int/libya

Twitter: https://twitter.com/IOM_Libya

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KEY FINDINGS

ROUND 43 (JULY-AUGUST 2022)

IDPs

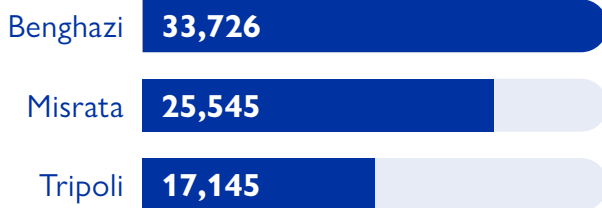


134,787
IDPS IN LIBYA



57%
REDUCTION IN IDPS SINCE
OCTOBER 2020

TOP 3 REGIONS WITH IDPs



81%
OF IDPS LIVE IN SELF-PAID
RENTED ACCOMMODATION



94%
WERE DISPLACED DUE TO
THE DETERIORATION OF THE
SECURITY SITUATION

RETURNEES

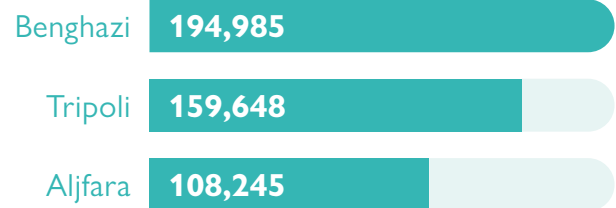


695,516
RETURNEES IN LIBYA



23%
INCREASE IN RETURNEES
SINCE OCTOBER 2020

TOP 3 REGIONS WITH RETURNEES



87%
OF RETURNEES LIVE IN THEIR
PREVIOUS HOMES



98%
RETURNED TO THEIR PLACES
OF ORIGIN DUE TO IMPROVED
SECURITY SITUATION

IOM Libya Conducted:



1,993

Interviews with
key informants



663

Communities
out of 667



100

Municipalities
out of 100



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OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT IN LIBYA

This IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) report presents the data and findings on internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees between July – August 2022, representing Round 43 of the DTM Mobility Tracking in Libya.

The trend of return of IDPs to their places of origin and the resulting decrease in the number of people displaced observed since the October 2020 ceasefire has continued. During this round, a total of 695,516 individuals previously displaced were identified to have returned to their places of origin, while 134,787 IDPs were also identified as still displaced by end of August 2022. This accounts for a 57 per cent reduction in the number of people internally displaced in Libya since the October 2020 ceasefire (when 316,415 IDPs were reported).

The report also integrates data and analysis relevant for solutions to internal displacement (see pages 6). Details of those displaced from Tawergha and Murzuq are presented with analysis showing figures and locations for currently displaced IDPs as well as for those who have returned to their places of origin. Geographical analysis presented as maps connecting locations of origin with locations of displacement depicts the complex network of trends, showing that while a majority of displacement took place towards coastal urban locations of Libya that offered significant economic and livelihood opportunities, a significant proportion of IDPs were also displaced to other areas seeking shelter and protection based on other factors including familial or kinship networks.

IDPs



134,787
Individuals



27,421
Families



82
Municipalities



392
Communities

Returnees



695,516
Individuals



139,084
Families

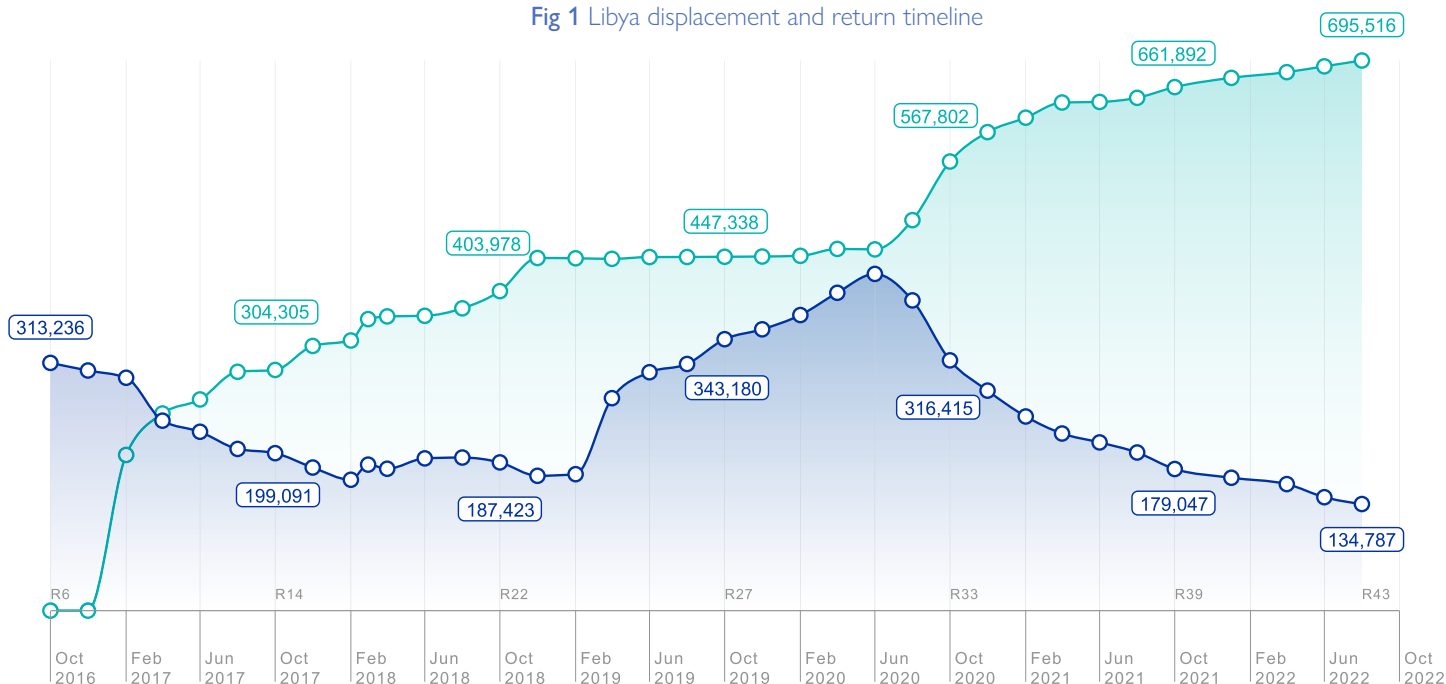


56
Municipalities



230
Communities

Fig 1 Libya displacement and return timeline



01. DATA FOR SOLUTIONS TO INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

This section of the report presents a summary of the data and findings on IDPs in the locations of Murzuq, Tawergha, Tripoli, Benghazi and Sirt to help inform the strategy and response towards achieving durable solutions to displacement.

TAWERGHA

According to DTM data there are 6,075 households from Tawergha identified as still being displaced. The largest share of IDPs from Tawergha are located in western Libya (44%) while fewer are in the east (22%) or the south (8%) (Fig 2 and 3). Around a quarter of previously displaced individuals (26% or 2,100 households) have now returned to Tawergha.

Fig 2 Distribution of IDPs from Tawergha in Libya (number of households)

LOCATION	HH NUMBER	%
West	3,631	44%
East	1,820	22%
South	624	8%
Returnees	2,100	26%
Total	8,175	100%

RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT

In September 2022, DTM Libya conducted a rapid needs assessment to better understand the intentions and needs of IDPs having been displaced from Tawergha.

The majority of those interviewed (88%) were living in rented housing (Fig 4). Nine in ten IDPs (91%) reported having difficulty affording rent payments. Among them, nearly a third (31%) mentioned having been evicted at least once since having been displaced.

Around two in five IDPs (41%) mentioned their intention to return home and improvement in the security situation in their place of origin was the primary reason for a third of respondents (33%).

Nearly half (48%) of IDPs from Tawergha interviewed by DTM in September 2022 reported having been displaced more than once. The majority (92%) have been displaced since 2011.

Fig 3 Distribution of IDPs from Tawergha in Libya by geographical area (percentage and number of households)

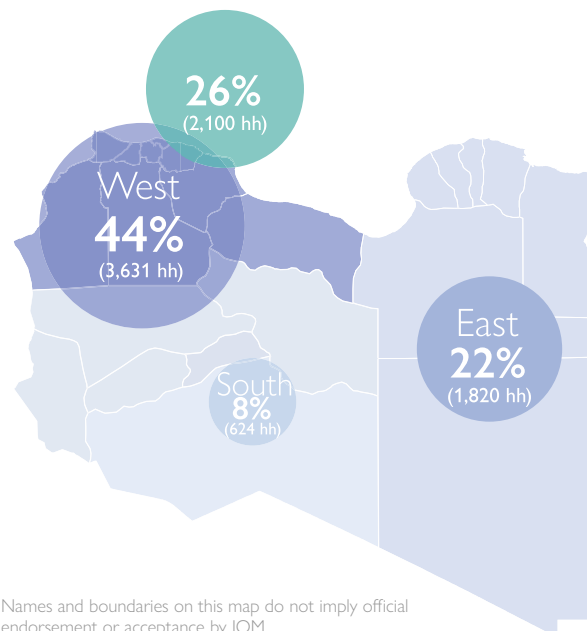
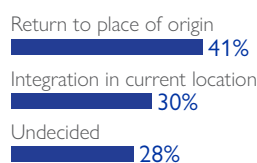


Fig 4 Distribution of IDPs from Tawergha in Libya by geographical area (percentage and number of households)

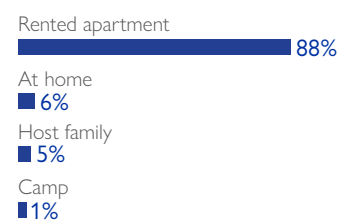
INTENTIONS

(within the next 12 months)



ACCOMMODATION

(current housing type)



ABOUT THE TAWERGHA RAPID ASSESSMENT

Period: 14 - 15 September 2022

Location: Tripoli and Aljifara regions

Groups surveyed: 160 families randomly selected from a list of 350 beneficiaries

Heads of households

♀ 20% were female

♂ 80% were male

Displacement status

➔ 94% of families were displaced

➔ 6% of families were returnees

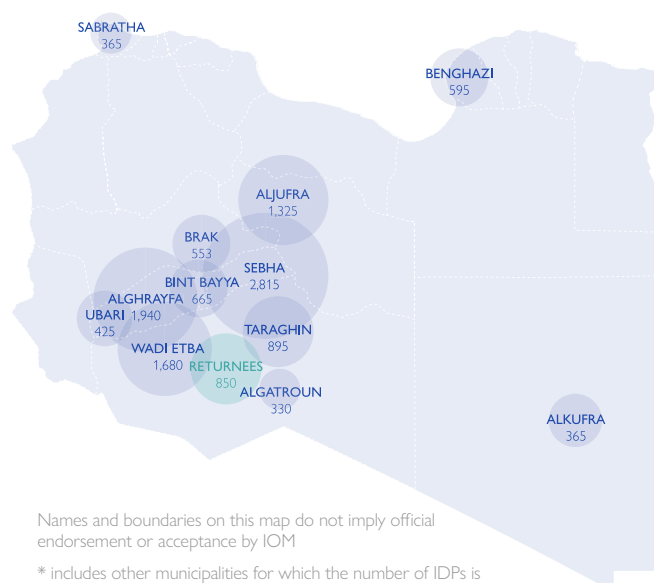
MURZUQ

According to DTM data, 15,074 individuals from the municipality of Murzuq were reported as displaced. A total of 850 individuals who were previously displaced have now returned to Murzuq (Fig 5). The largest share of IDPs from Murzuq are located in Sebha (19%) and Alghrayfa (13%) (Fig 6).

Fig 5: Distribution of IDPs from Murzuq in Libya (number of individuals)

BALADIYA	HH NUMBER	%
Sebha	2,815	19%
Alghrayfa	1,940	13%
Wadi Etba	1,680	11%
Aljufra	1,325	9%
Taraghin	895	6%
Returnees	850	6%
Bint Bayya	665	4%
Benghazi	595	4%
Brak	553	4%
Ubari	425	3%
Alkufra	365	2%
Sabratha	365	2%
Algatroun	330	2%
Other*	2,271	15%
Total	15,074	100%

Fig 6 Distribution of IDPs from Murzuq in Libya by geographical area (number of individuals) (for locations where there are 330 or more IDPs)



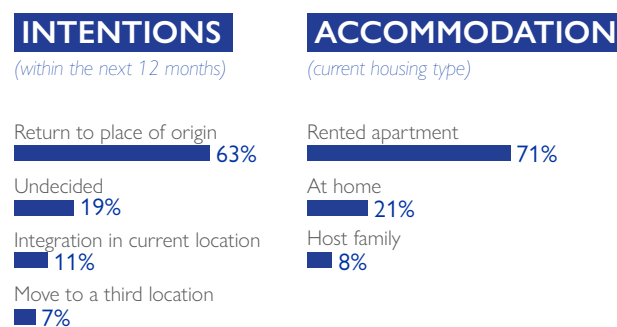
RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT

In October 2022, DTM Libya conducted a rapid needs assessment to better understand the intentions and needs of IDPs having been displaced from Murzuq.

Over three in five IDPs (63%) mentioned their intention to return home (Fig 7). The majority of IDPs interviewed (55%) reported that improvement in the security situation in their place of origin was the primary reason driving their intention to return.

Nearly nine in ten IDPs (86%) interviewed by DTM have been displaced since the August 2019 hostilities in the city. Although half of interviewed IDPs reported having returned to Murzuq only a minority (21%) mentioned living in their own home. The majority (71%) were housed in rented apartments. Among them, more than four in five (85%) cited facing challenges in paying rent.

Fig 7 Distribution of IDPs from Murzuq in Libya by geographical area (number of individuals) (for locations where there are 330 or more IDPs)



ABOUT THE MURZUQ RAPID ASSESSMENT

Period: 13 - 14 October 2022

Location: Murzuq, Sebha, Ubari and Al Jabal Al Gharbi regions

Groups surveyed: 38 families randomly selected from a list of 79 beneficiaries

Heads of households

16% were female

84% were male

Displacement status

50% of families were displaced

50% of families were returnees

MURZUQ (CONTINUED)

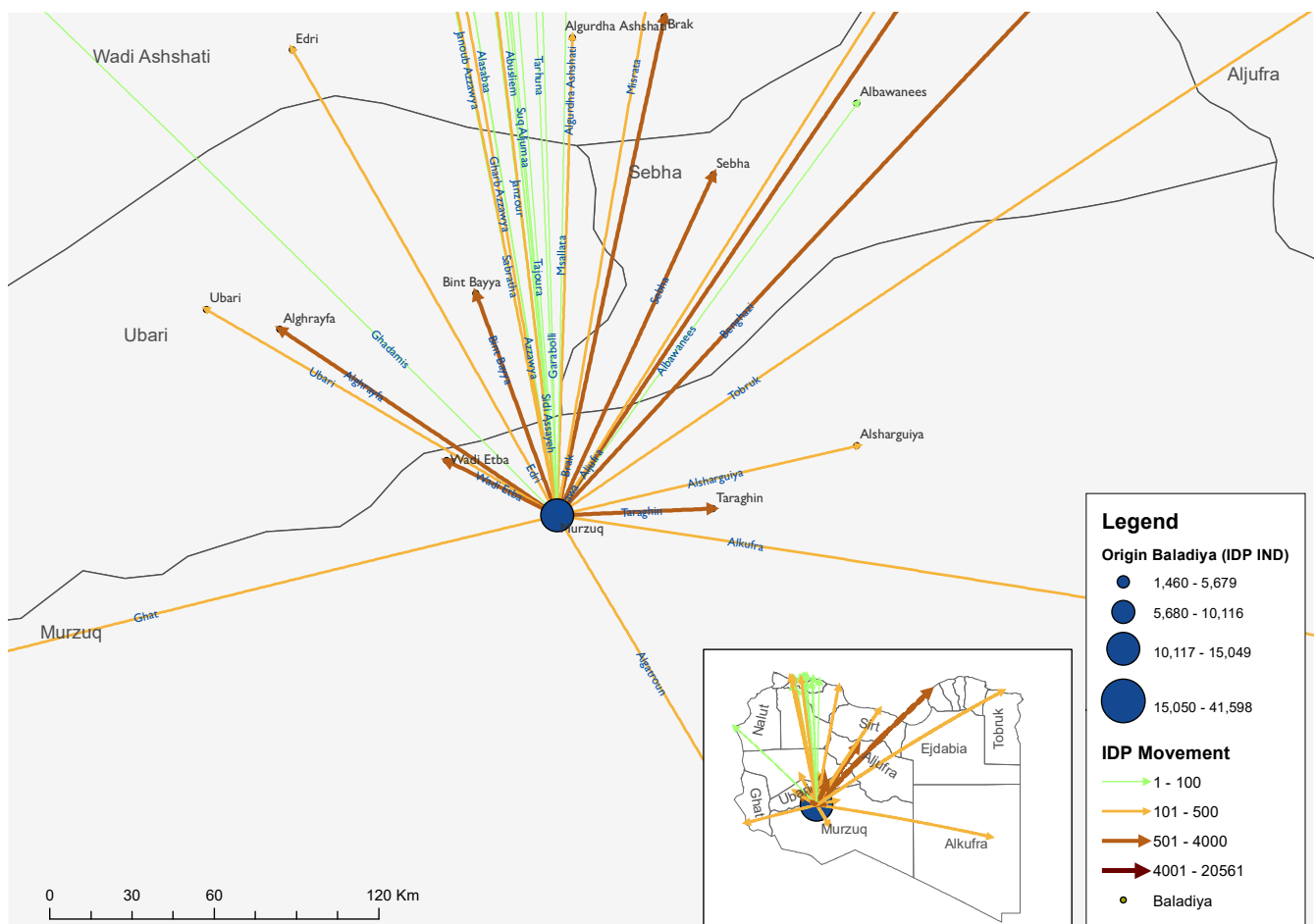
The map below shows the location where displaced households from Murzuq relocated in Libya (Fig 8).



15,074

IDPs displaced from the municipality of Murzuq based on Round 43 of DTM Libya data collection

Fig 8 Movement of individuals displaced from Murzuq and locations of displacement



Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM

TRIPOLI

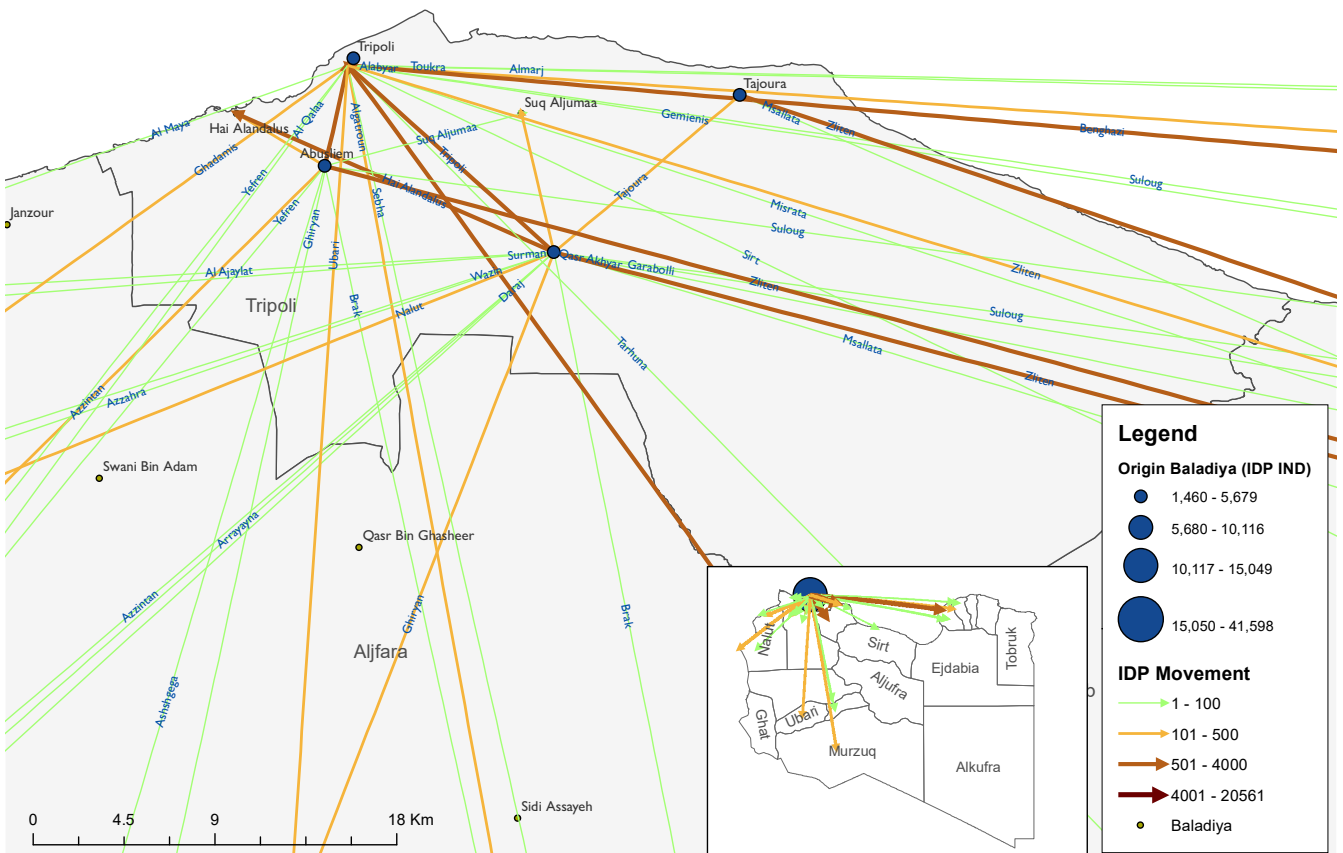
The map below shows the location where displaced households from the region of Tripoli relocated in Libya (Fig 9). The majority of IDPs from Tripoli were displaced either within the region of Tripoli or relocated to the regions of Misrata or Benghazi.



17,224

IDPs displaced from the region of Tripoli based on Round 43 of DTM Libya data collection

Fig 9 Movement of individuals displaced from Tripoli and locations of displacement



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BENGHAZI

The map below shows the location where displaced households from the municipality of Benghazi relocated in Libya (Fig 9). The majority of IDPs from Benghazi were displaced either within the region of Benghazi or relocated to the regions of Misrata or Tripoli.

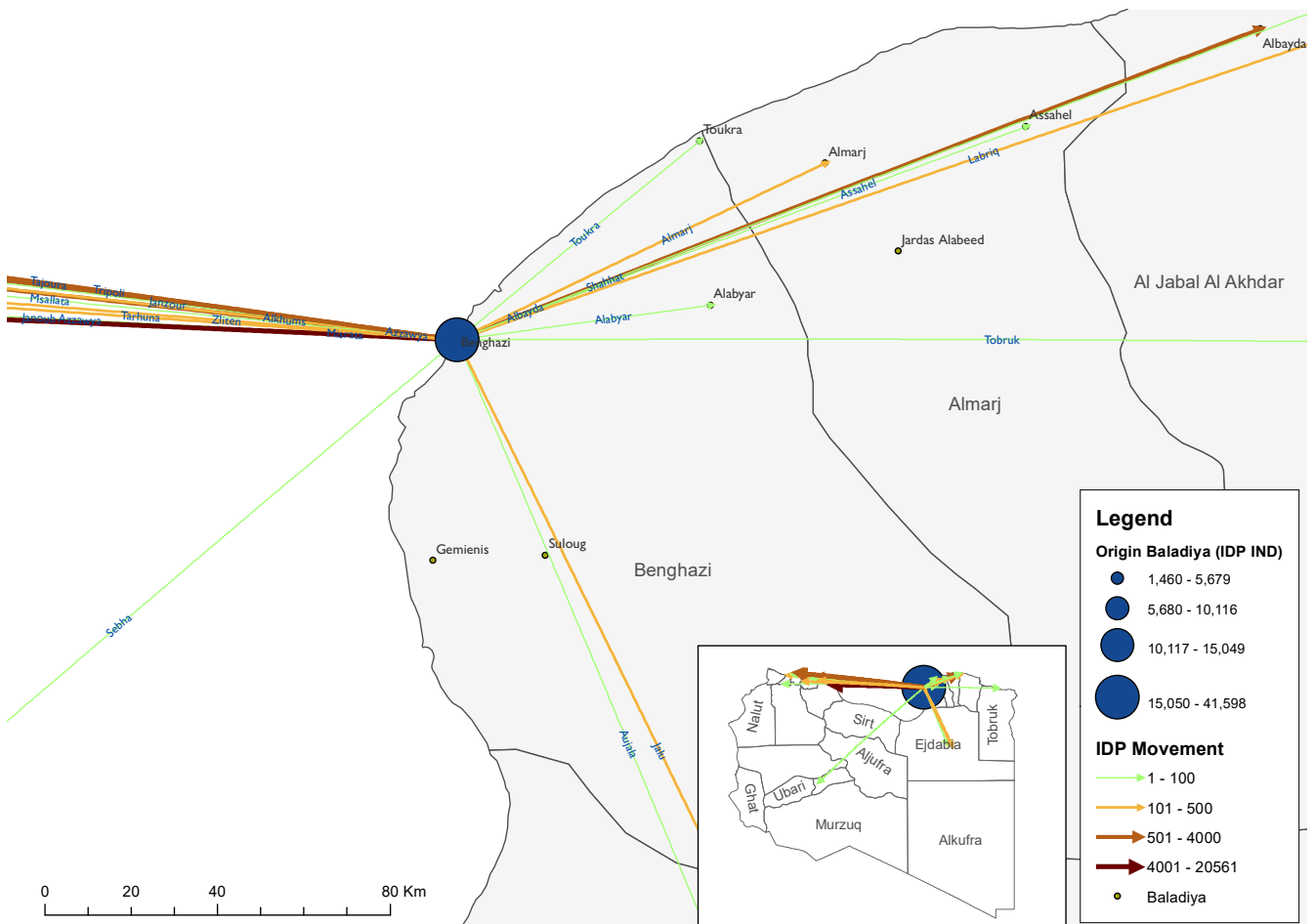
The majority of IDPs in the region of Benghazi, particularly those displaced within the Benghazi municipality, have been facing protracted displacement as most of them have been displaced since 2017 or earlier from neighborhoods within the municipality damaged by armed conflict.



41,791

IDPs displaced from the municipality of Benghazi based on Round 43 of DTM Libya data collection

Fig 10 Movement of individuals displaced from Benghazi and locations of displacement



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SIRT

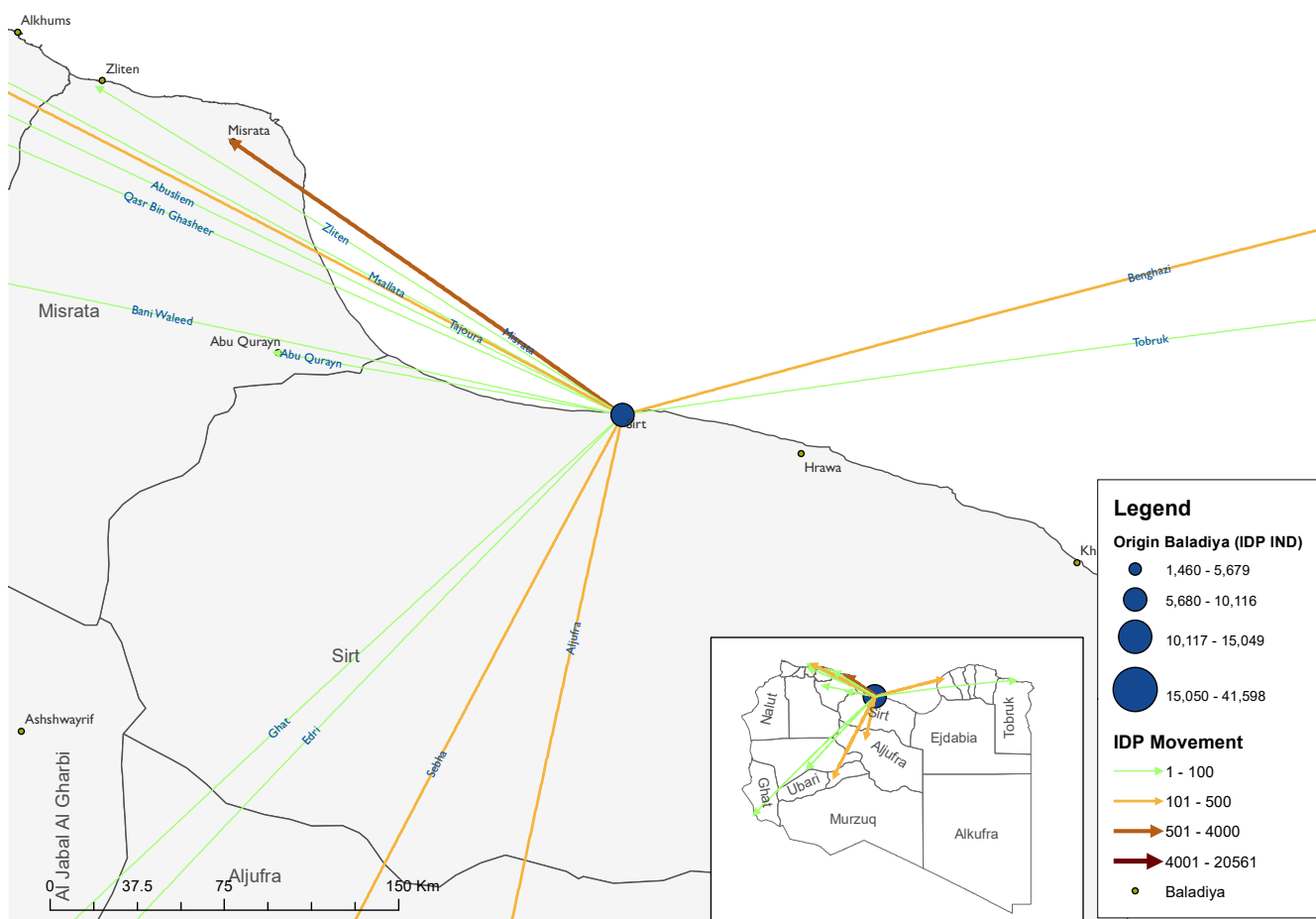
The map below shows the location where displaced households from the municipality of Sirt relocated in Libya (Fig 11). The majority of IDPs from Sirt were displaced either within the region of Sirt or relocated to the regions of Misrata or Tripoli.



10,131

IDPs displaced from the municipality of Sirt based on Round 43 of DTM Libya data collection

Fig 11 Movement of individuals displaced from Sirt and locations of displacement



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LIBYA

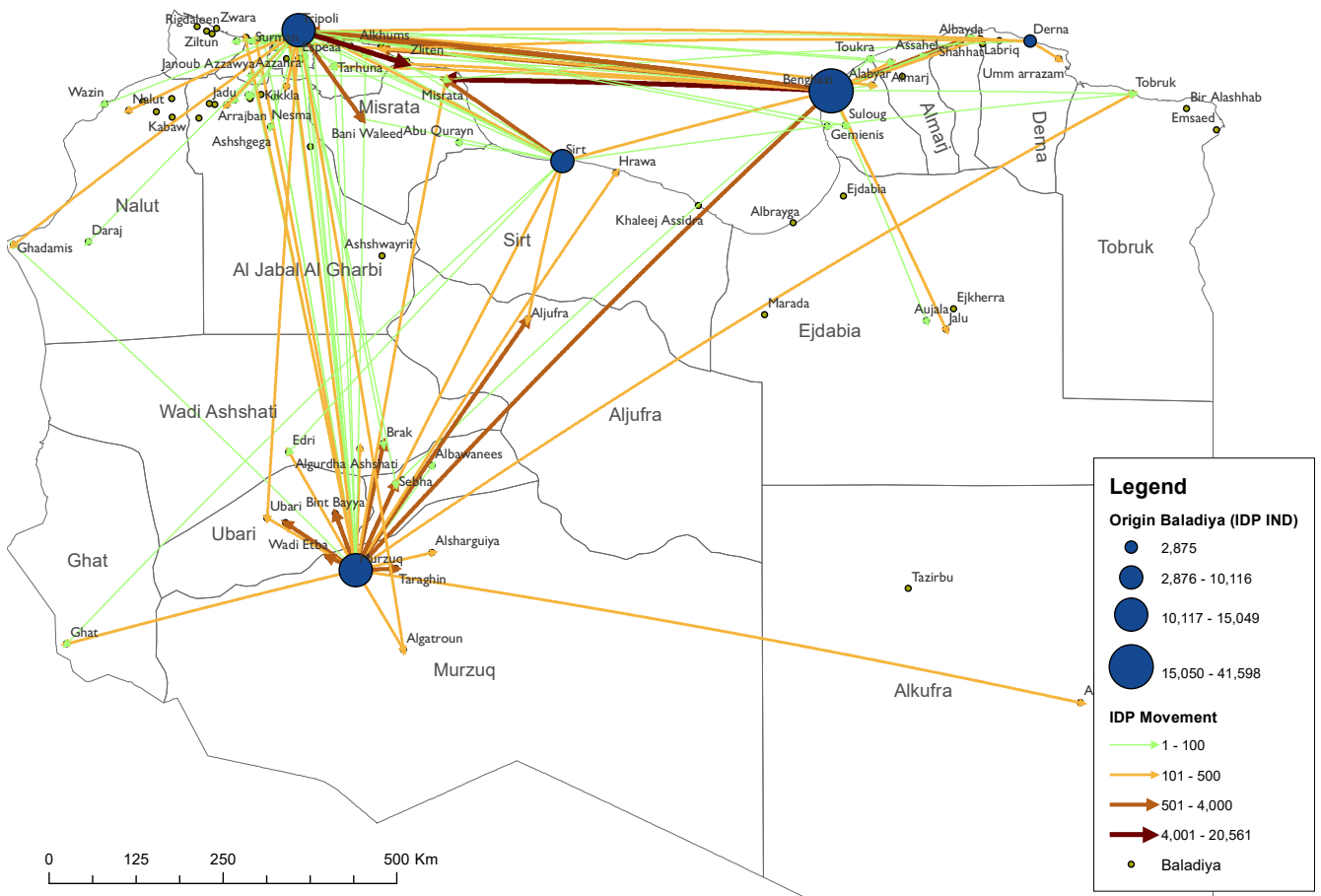
The map below shows the location where displaced households from across Libya relocated within the country (Fig 12). According to DTM Libya data, there were 134,787 individuals who were still internally displaced in Libya as of August 2022.



134,787

IDPs displaced in Libya based on Round 43 of DTM data collection

Fig 12 Movement of individuals displaced in Libya from locations of origins to locations of displacement



Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM

02. DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN DYNAMICS

With no new mass internal displacements reported in Libya since October 2020, and the continued return of IDPs to their places of origin due to improved general security situation, the regional distribution of IDPs in Libya has only seen slight changes over several rounds of data collection.

During Round 43 of Mobility Tracking data collection, by August 2022, the highest number of IDPs were displaced in the Benghazi mantika (mantika) with 33,726 individuals identified as IDPs. Whereas 25,545 IDPs were displaced in Misrata region, and 17,145 IDPs in Tripoli mantika.

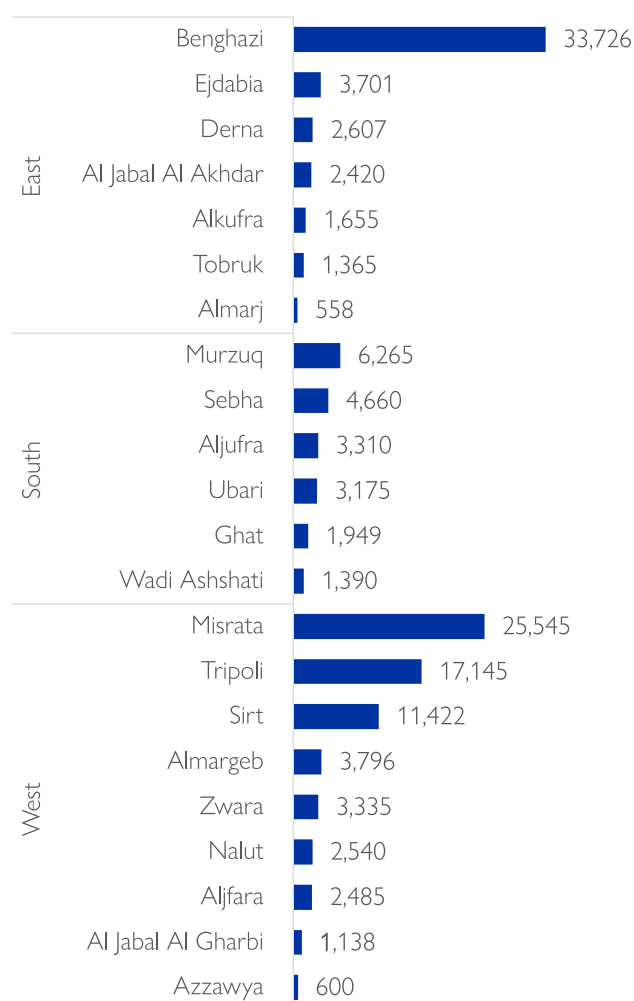
In Benghazi region 32,320 IDPs (96%) were displaced within the Benghazi municipality (baladiya) with the remaining four per cent in the municipalities of Alabyar (561 IDPs), Gemienis (365 IDPs), Sulog (325 IDPs) and Toukra (155 IDPs). This shows that Benghazi region hosts the highest number of IDPs primarily because of the IDPs present in the Benghazi municipality, while only a small minority of IDPs were present in other municipalities of the Benghazi region. A majority of IDPs in Benghazi region especially those displaced within the Benghazi municipality, face protracted displacement as a majority has been displaced since 2017 or earlier from neighborhoods within the municipality damaged by armed conflict.

The overall number of IDPs in the western regions of Libya remained close to the figure reported in the last round of the Mobility Tracking. The highest number of IDPs (25,545 individuals) were identified in the Misrata region where IDPs were present in the municipalities of Misrata (15,570 individual IDPs), Zliten (6,030 IDPs), Bani Waleed (3,550 IDPs), and Abu Qurayn (395 IDPs). This shows that the region of Misrata hosts second highest number of IDP hosted by a region in Libya due to the IDPs present in the municipalities of Misrata and Zliten accounting for 85% of the IDPs in the region.

During Round 43, by the end of August 2022, the Tripoli region hosted 17,145 IDPs with IDPs present in the municipalities of Abusliem, Ain Zara, Hai Alandalus, Suq Aljumaa, Tajoura, and Tripoli. The highest number of IDPs in Tripoli region were present in the municipality of Abusliem (5,970 IDPs), Tajoura (3,915 IDPs), and Tripoli (3,250 IDPs) followed by other municipalities hosting smaller numbers. In the western regions, the Sirt mantika (region) was reported to host 11,422 IDPs, while the Almageb mantika hosted 3,796 IDPs.

In the southern regions of Libya, 6,265 IDPs were identified in Murzuq mantika (region) followed by 4,660 IDPs in Sebha mantika and 3,175 IDPs in Ubari mantika. For further details on Libya displacement data please consult the accompanying full DTM dataset.

Fig 13 Number of IDPs by region (mantika)



The total number of returnees in Libya increased from 688,121 to 695,516 individuals during July - August 2022 as previously displaced families continued to return to their places of origin. This represents an increase of 7,395 returnees to the number of returnees reported in the previous report of Round 42. Consistent with the trend observed during most of 2021, the highest number of returnees during this round of data collection were identified in the regions (mantika) of Benghazi (194,985 returnees), Tripoli (159,648 returnees), Aljbara (108,245 returnees), Sirt (77,012 returnees) and Derna (45,050 IDPs) as shown in Figure 14.

For the eastern regions of Libya and overall in the country, the highest number of returnees in Libya have returned to their homes in Benghazi region (194,985 individuals previously displaced). The second largest number of returnees returned to their places of origin in Tripoli region in the west, with 159,648 individuals returned by August 2022, followed by Aljbara region with 108,245 individuals previously displaced having returned to their places of origin.

Data collected on drivers of displacement during July – August 2022 (Round 43) as in the previous rounds, shows that displacement in Libya was primarily linked to security-related issues. Correspondingly, improvements in Libya's general security situation since late 2020 have resulted in the return of a significant number of displaced families to their places of origin.

In Round 43, 98 per cent of the key informant said that improved security situation in their communities was the main driver for returnees' decisions to return to their places of origin, among other factors.

Fig 14 Number of returnees by region (mantika)

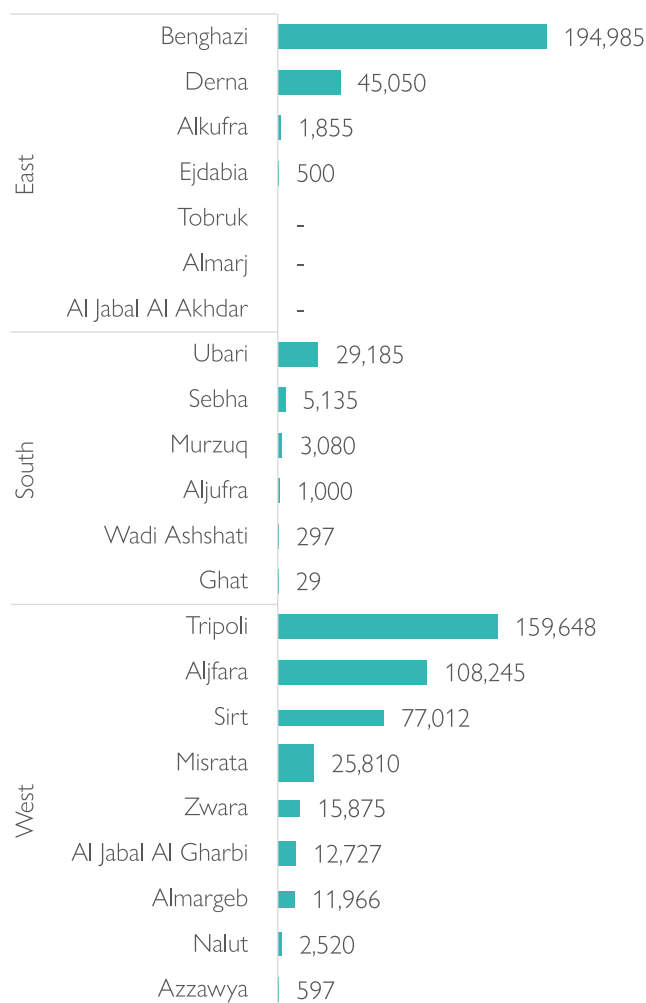
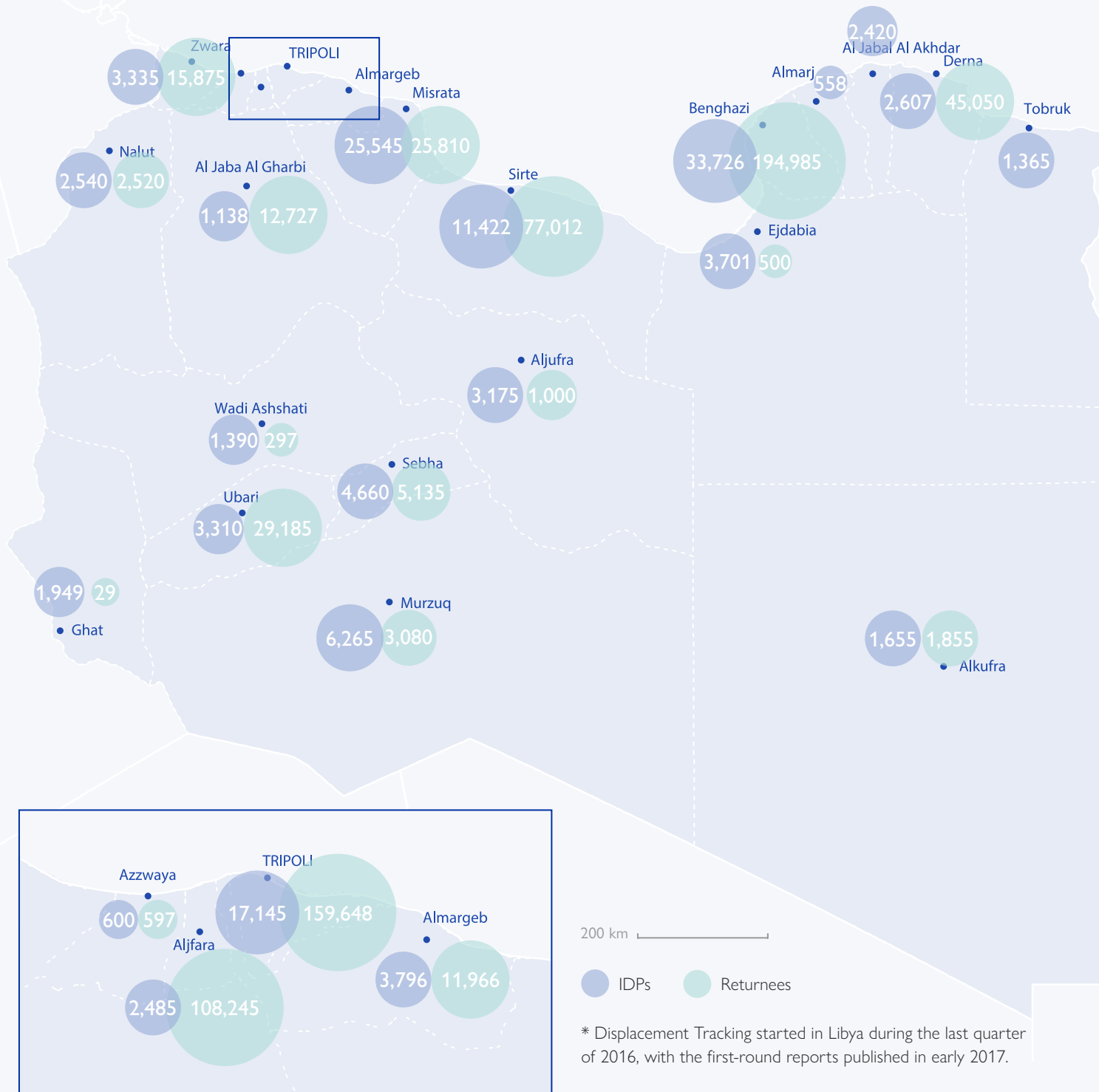


Fig 15 Map of IDPs and returnees by region (mantika)*



03. MULTI-SECTORAL LOCATION ASSESSMENT

3.1 HUMANITARIAN PRIORITY NEEDS

The top three humanitarian priority needs for IDPs remained consistent between Round 42 and Round 43 of reporting. Accommodation, food assistance, and access to health services were identified as priority needs for IDPs in Round 43 (Figure 16).

The top priority needs identified by local key informants for returnees included food, access to health services, and non-food items (NFIs) as shown in Figure 18.

Figures 17 and 19 below display the top three ranked humanitarian needs for the regions (mantika) with the largest IDP and returnee populations.

The ranking is based on the weighted average score for the highest number of people with humanitarian needs. At large priority humanitarian needs remained consistent between rounds.

Fig 16 Priority humanitarian needs of IDPs (ranked) for top three regions (mantika) with highest IDP populations.

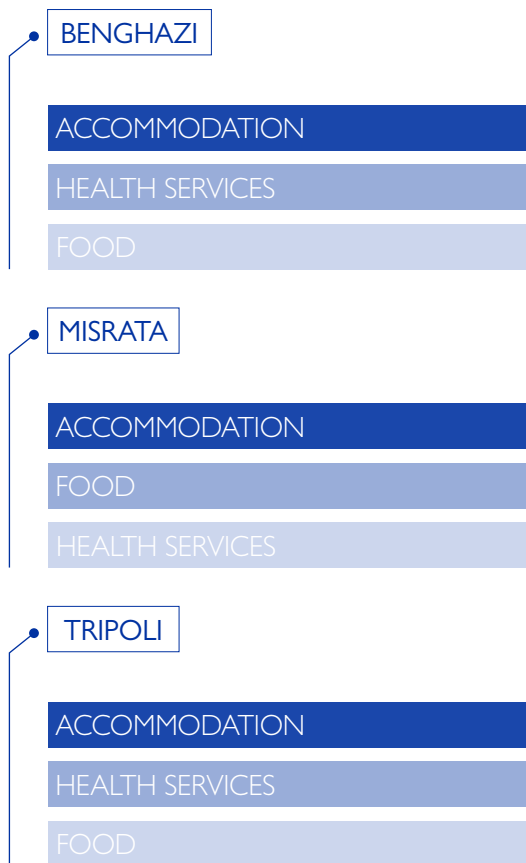


Fig 18 Priority Needs of IDPs (Ranked)

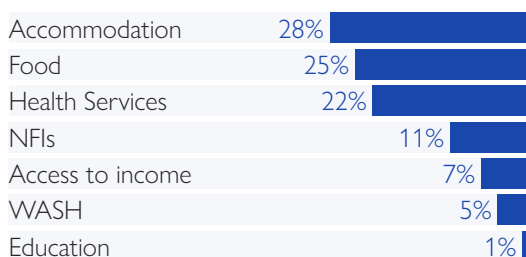


Fig 17 Priority humanitarian needs of returnees (ranked) for top three regions (mantika) with highest returnee populations.

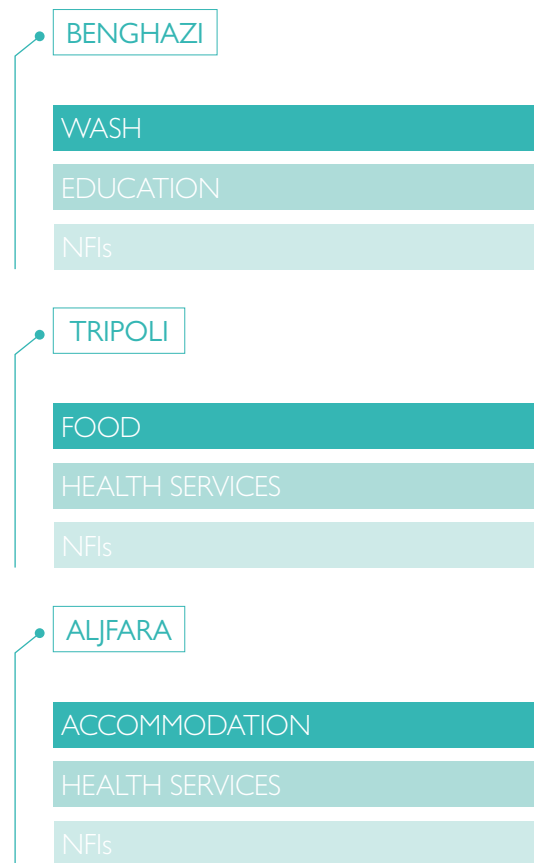
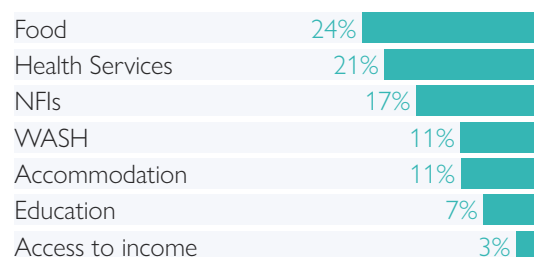


Fig 19 Fig 10 Priority Needs of IDPs (Ranked)



3.2 HEALTH

During Round 43, IOM's DTM Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) found that 57 per cent of hospitals, 54 per cent of public and 76 per cent of the private health centres and clinics in Libya were reported to be operational. Some 13 per cent of hospitals, 9 per cent of public, and 2 per cent of private health centres and clinics were reported to be non-operational. Figure 20 provides breakdown of reported operational, partially operational, and non-operational private and public health facilities by their type.

Regarding the functionality of health facilities, the range of services available in operational health facilities was often reported to be limited due to various factors, such as shortages of medicines for chronic diseases.

Over the course of 2021 - 2022, supply of essential medicines in Libya has been reported as fluctuating with key informants in 85 municipalities of Libya reporting irregular supply during round 43 (figure 21). This suggests that the supply chain of essential medications in Libya remains unstable.

Fig 20 Availability of health services in the assessed municipalities

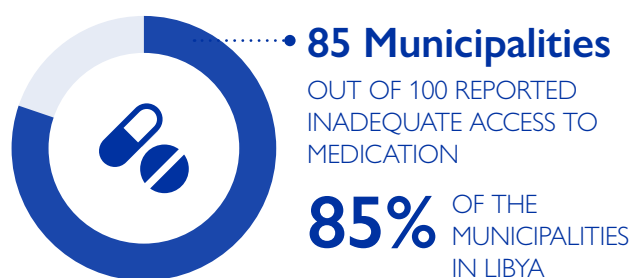
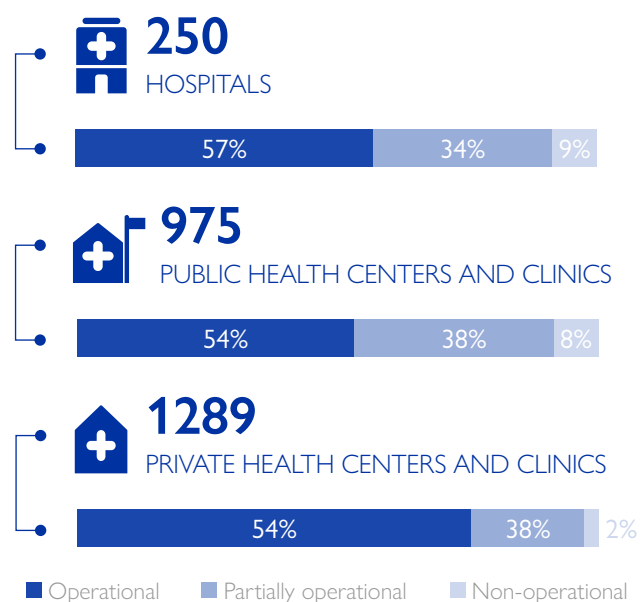
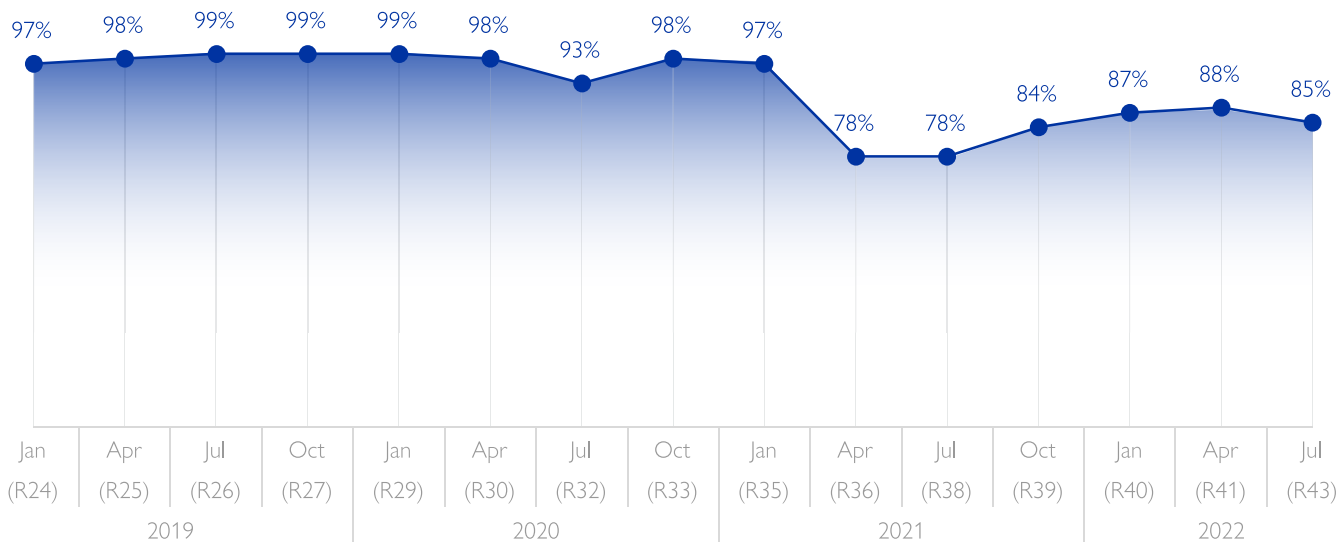
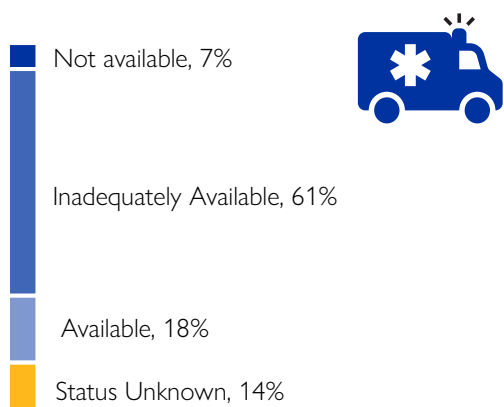


Fig 21 Percentage of municipalities with irregular access to medicine from 2019 to 2022



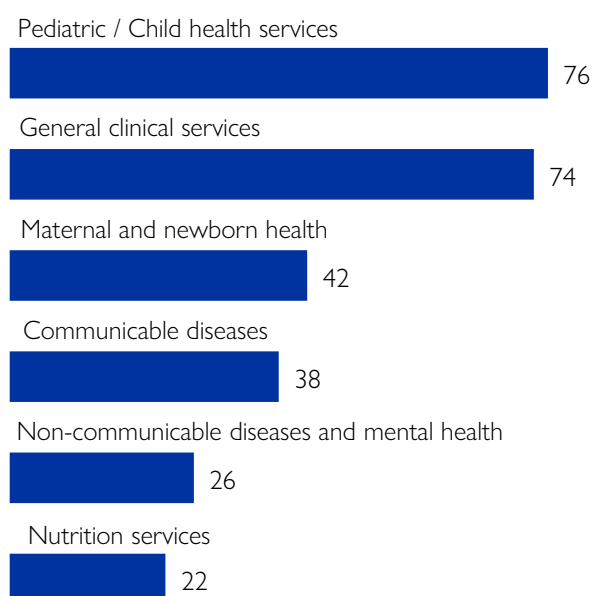
During Round 43, ambulance services were reported to be either not available or inadequately available in 68 per cent of the municipalities in Libya (Figure 22). Whereas, only in 18 per cent of the municipalities key informants reported that ambulance services were available, whereas status of ambulance services was not reported in 14 per cent of the municipalities.

Fig 22 Status of availability of ambulance services by percentage of municipalities (baladiya)



Furthermore, in 76 municipalities (76% of all municipalities in Libya) the most commonly available health service reported was pediatric or child health services, followed by availability of general clinical services (general medicine) in 74 municipalities. See Figure 23 for the common health services reported as available in Libya (by number of municipalities out of 100).

Fig 23 Health services reported as generally available in the health facilities by number of municipalities

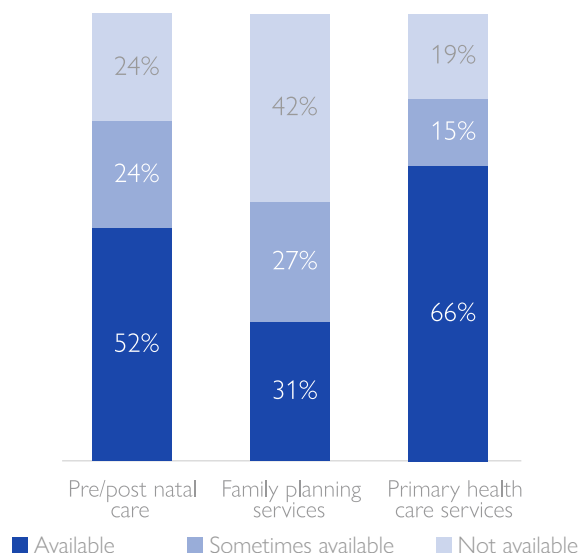


3.3 WOMEN AND GIRLS' ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

To understand women and girls' access to gender-specific health services a series of questions/indicators are included in the DTM Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA). Key informants in 10 municipalities of Libya reported that there were no gender-specific health services available in their municipalities, while a further 12 municipalities only one gender-specific health service was reported as available.

When asked about the availability of health services for women and girls across Libya's 100 municipalities, key informants reported that access to family planning services was not available in 42 per cent of the municipalities while access to pre or post-natal care and primary health care services were not available in 24 per cent of the municipalities. See Figure 24 for availability of pre/post-natal care, family planning services, and primary health care services for women and girls in Libya by percentage of municipalities where either the services were available, sometimes available (irregular availability) or not available (unavailability).

Fig 24 Availability of health services for women and girls at health facilities in Libya



SPECIALIZED HEALTH SERVICES FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS WERE NOT AVAILABLE IN 10 Municipalities



3.4 SECURITY & MINE ACTION

In Round 43, security-related indicators were collected in all municipalities across Libya, including questions related to mine action (Mine Action Area of Responsibility).

This data helps understand the challenges faced by residents in moving safely within their municipalities, the reasons preventing safe movement, and awareness of the presence of unexploded ordnances (UXOs). UXO presence was reported in 13 municipalities during Round 43 of data collection (August 2022).

Residents reported as not being able to move safely within their area of residence in the municipalities of Al Kufra, and Murzuq.

In municipalities where movement was restricted, the main reasons reported were related to insecurity (Alkufra), and presence of explosive hazards (Murzuq). Overall, respondents have noted less movement restrictions since 2019 as shown in Figure 25.

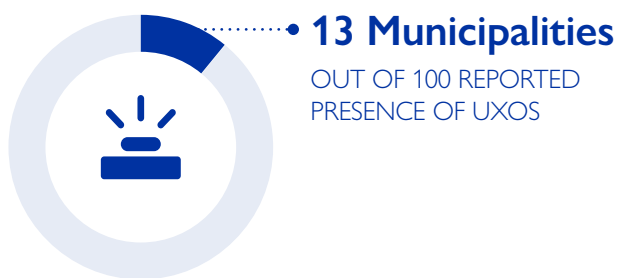
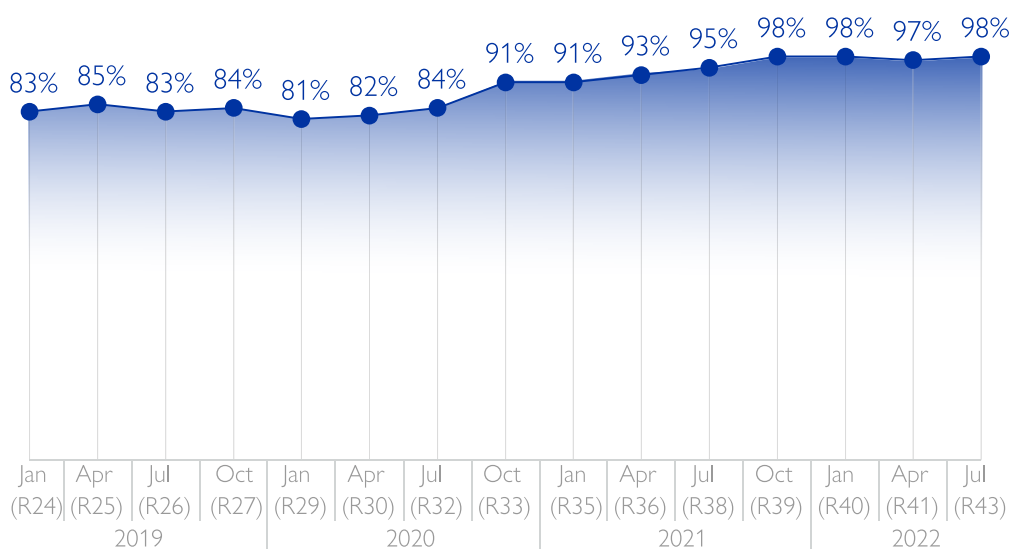


Fig 25 From 2019 to 2022 improvement in security situation was also observed as during these years higher number of municipalities reported no restrictions on freedom of movement. During DTM Round 43, only 2 municipalities reported restrictions on freedom of movement, while in 98 per cent of the municipalities no restrictions were reported.



3.5 EDUCATION

During round 43, three per cent of public schools and one per cent of private schools were reported as non-operational (see Figure 26 for breakdown). A slightly higher proportion of public schools were reported to be non-operational compared to private schools, however none of the school closures were related to COVID-19 as all restrictions and prevention measures have been removed.

Between July-August 2022, 28 schools across eight different municipalities were reported as fully destroyed. Whereas 142 schools were reported as partially damaged across 31 different municipalities, and eight schools were reported to be used as shelter for IDPs across four different municipalities (Figure 27).

Fig 26 Operational and non-operational schools

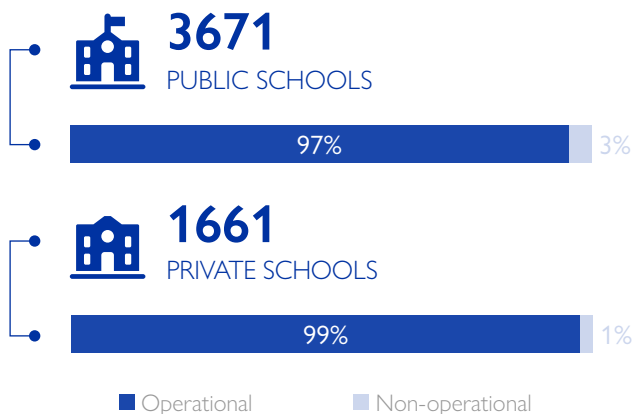
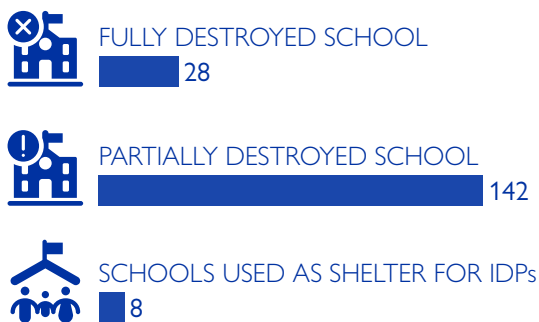


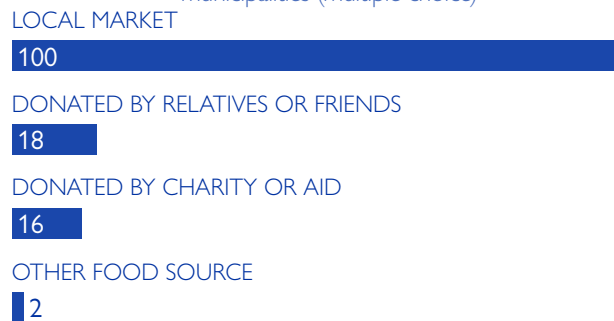
Fig 27 Number of schools reported as partially and completely destroyed or being used as shelter for IDPs



3.6 FOOD

By August 2022, local markets, such as grocery stores, supermarkets, and open markets, were reported to be the main source used by residents to purchase food items, including both IDPs and returnees. In 18 municipalities key informants also reported that vulnerable households depended on food distributions by relatives or friends, whereas in 16 municipalities food distributions by charity or aid organizations were also identified as a source of food supply for vulnerable populations as shown in Figure 28 below.

Fig 28 Sources of food supplies for residents by number of municipalities (multiple choice)



The modes of payment utilized for purchasing food were reported as payments in cash, followed by purchases made on credit and ATM cards (Figure 29).

Food prices were reported as too expensive by key informants in 95 municipalities during Round 43 indicating potential impact of inflation on household food security for vulnerable populations.

Fig 29 Various modes of payment used for purchasing food by number of municipalities (multiple choice)

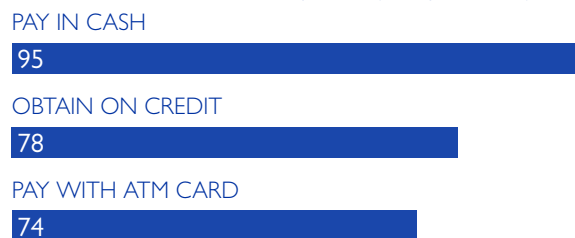


Fig 30 Main problems related to food supply



3.7 NFI AND ACCESS TO MARKETS

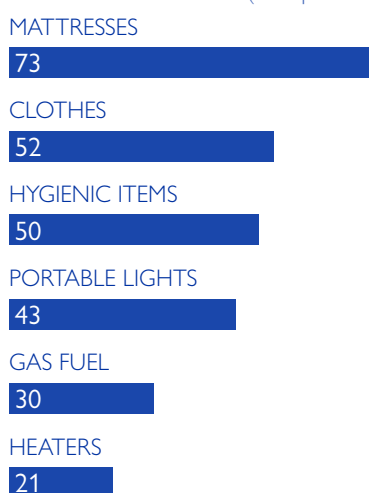
DTM's MSLA data collected on humanitarian priority needs also covers non-food items (NFIs). For both IDPs and returnees, key informants noted that high costs of the essential NFIs was one of the main barriers faced by affected populations in accessing them. While, in 24 municipalities poor quality of the essential non-food items available in the market was cited as a challenge. Key informants in 10 municipalities indicated that the distance to local markets was a key challenge for vulnerable households.

The most common NFI needs of IDPs and returnees were mattresses, clothes, hygiene items and portable lights (see Figure 32 below).

Fig 31 Main challenges reported in obtaining the required Non-Food Items (multiple choice)



Fig 32 Most reported priority Non-Food Items in need (multiple choice)



3.8 ACCOMMODATION

As shown in Figure 33, by August 2022, 81 per cent of all IDPs identified in Libya were reported to be residing in privately rented accommodations, whereas 87% of the returnees were reported to have returned to their own houses.

However, seven per cent of the IDPs were reported as staying with host families without paying rent, while 11 per cent were taking shelter in other settings including public buildings and informal camp-like settings (see figure 34 on next page).

For returnees, five per cent of the returnee households were reported to be staying with host families post return indicating challenges faced even after they returned to their places of origin due to damaged buildings. Whereas six percent had rented accommodation for their families after returning to their habitual places of residence or origin, while others were reported as utilizing various other accommodation arrangements (1%) primarily as they were unable to return to their original housing due to damaged buildings and infrastructure.

Fig 33 Accommodation arrangements of IDPS during Round 43 of data collection

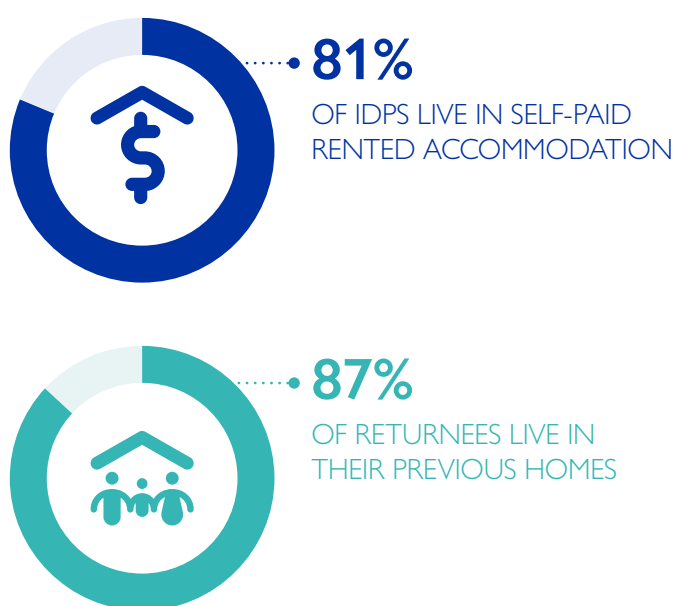


Fig 34 Accommodation types utilized by IDPs

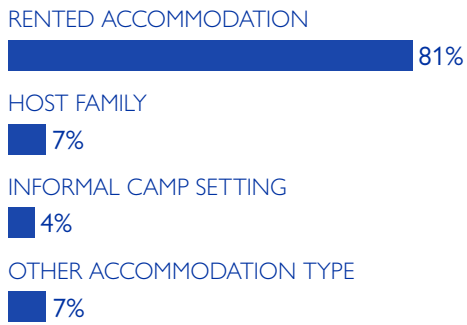


Fig 35 Accommodation types utilized by returnees

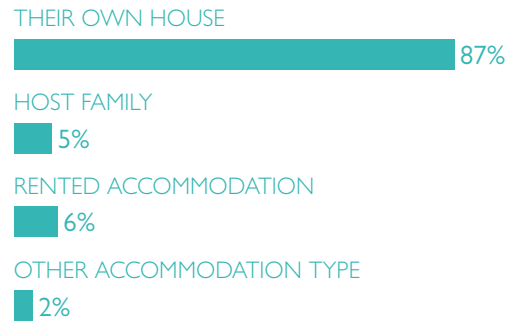
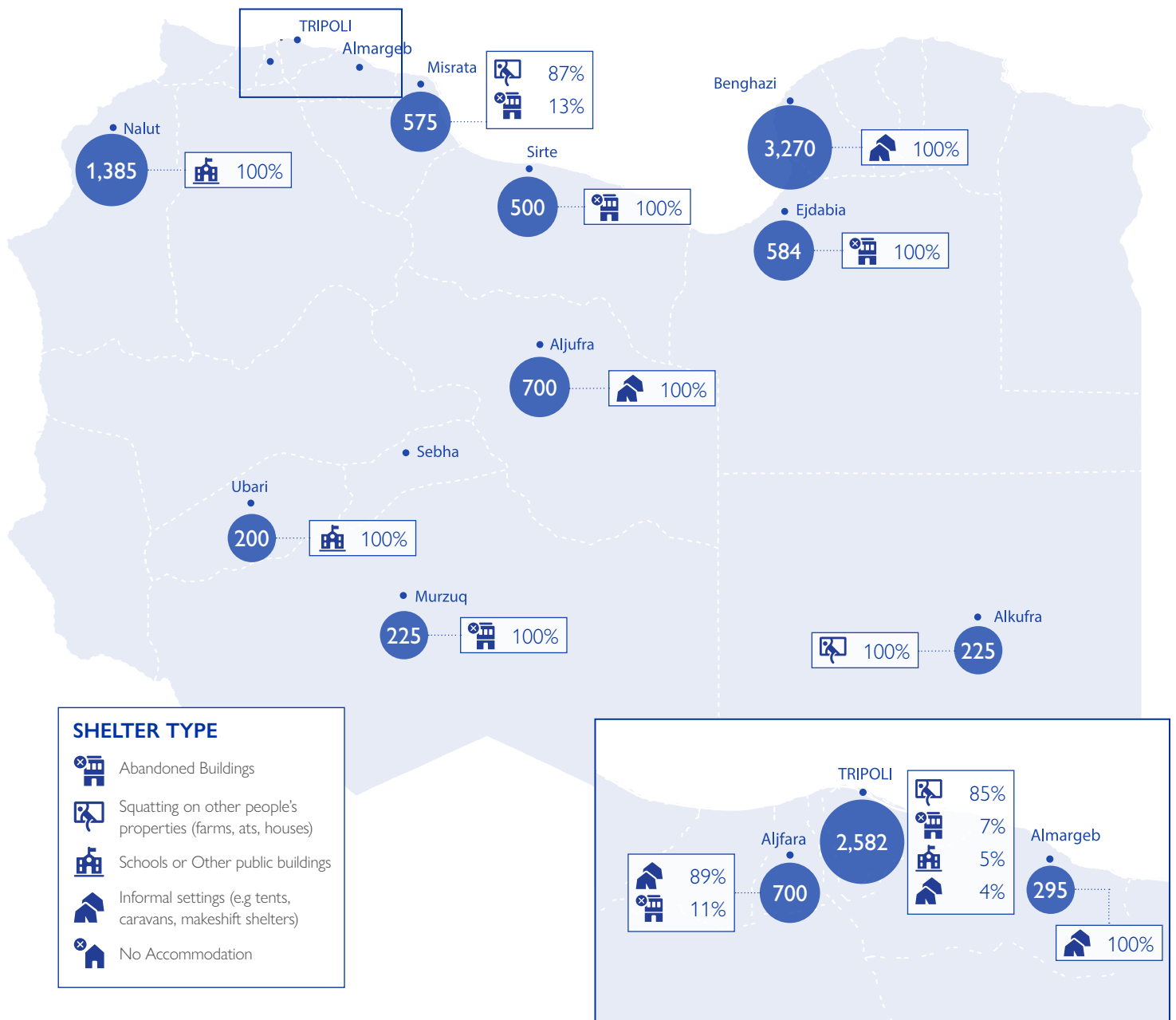


Fig 36 Map of public shelter or communal accommodation types used by IDPs by location



3.9 WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

During Round 43, residents in 73 municipalities were reported to have access to water through the water network. The distribution of the main water sources reported can be seen in Figure 37, while further breakdown of the diversity of water sources available by number of municipalities is presented in Figure 39.

The most frequently cited obstacle related to access to water for IDPs and returnees was the high cost of accessing water, as expressed by key informants in 55 municipalities. In 38 municipalities available water was reported as unsafe for drinking or cooking. Whereas key informants in 30 municipalities reporting having no problems in accessing water.

Fig 37 Sources of water in use by the number of municipalities (multiple choice)

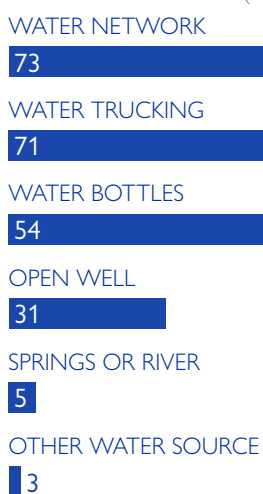


Fig 38 Challenges related to water availability by number in municipalities (multiple choice)

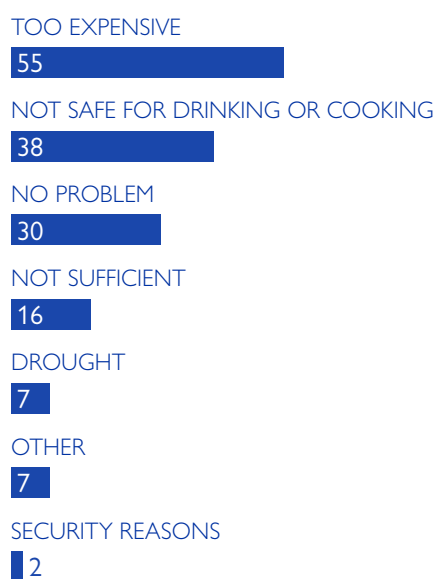
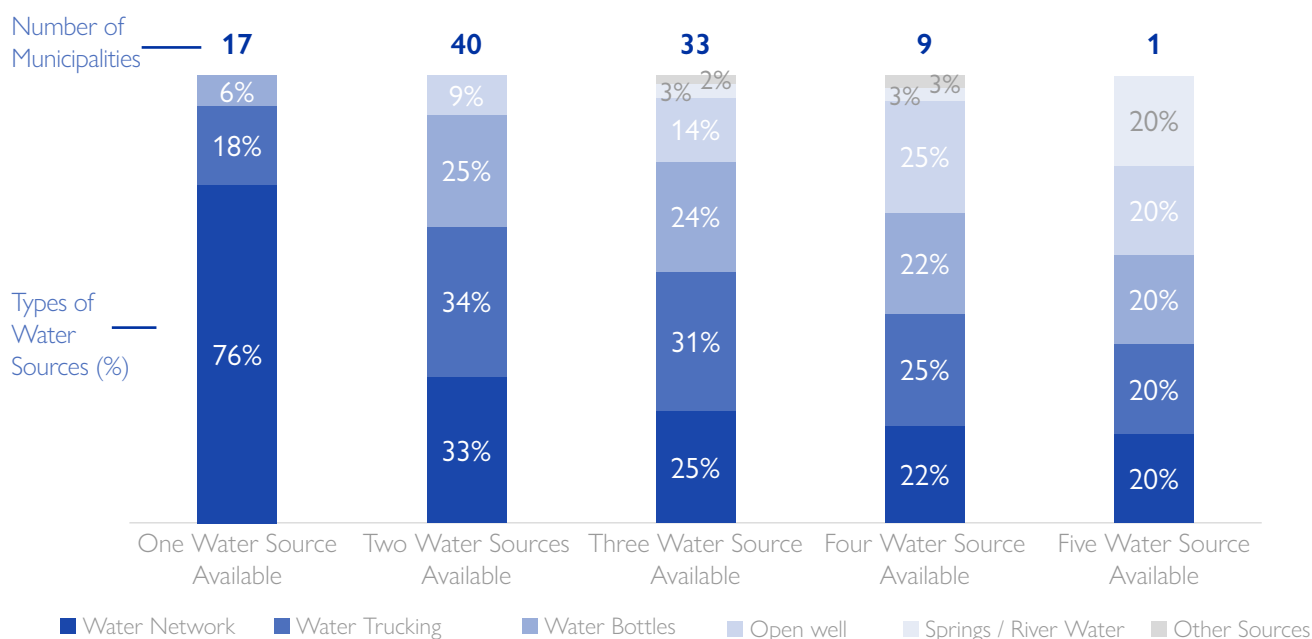


Fig 39 Analysis of the number of water sources in use by municipality and their diversity



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 and includes a Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) component that gathers multisectoral baseline data. A comprehensive methodological note on DTM's Mobility Tracking component is available on the DTM Libya website.

In Round 43 DTM assessed all 100 municipalities in Libya. 1,993 key informant interviews (KIs) were conducted during this round. 354 KIs were carried out at municipality level and 1,639 at community level. A total of 35 per cent KIs were with representatives from various divisions within municipality offices (Social Affairs, Muhalla Affairs etc.), 11 per cent were from civil society organizations, 9 per cent from local crisis committee representatives, 7 per cent were from representatives of health facilities, and 9 per cent were with community/ tribal representatives. Some 6 per cent of KIs were with women key informants, whereas 94 per cent were men.

Some 45% of data collected was rated as "very credible" during Round 43, while 44% was rated "mostly credible", and 9% was "somewhat credible". This rating is based on the consistency of data provided by the key informants, questions on their sources of data, and whether data provided is in line with general perceptions.

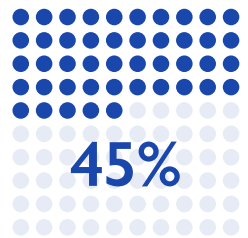
LIMITATIONS

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

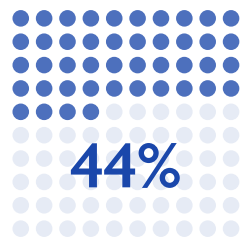
Furthermore, for each location, only the top three locations of origin (top three largest numbers of IDPs by location of origin) are recorded, even though there may be IDPs originating from other locations.

In light of these limitations and in case of specific need, DTM conducts separate triangulation and verification with IDP representatives and committees representing communities by their location of origin. For this brief, for example, triangulation and verification was carried out for IDPs from Tawergha.

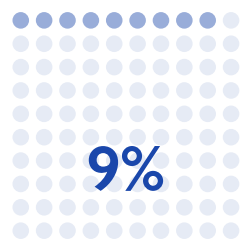
VERY CRIDIBALE



MOSTLY CRIDIBALE



SOMEWHAT CRIDIBALE



IOM DATA COLLECTION IN NUMBERS



120

Enumerators

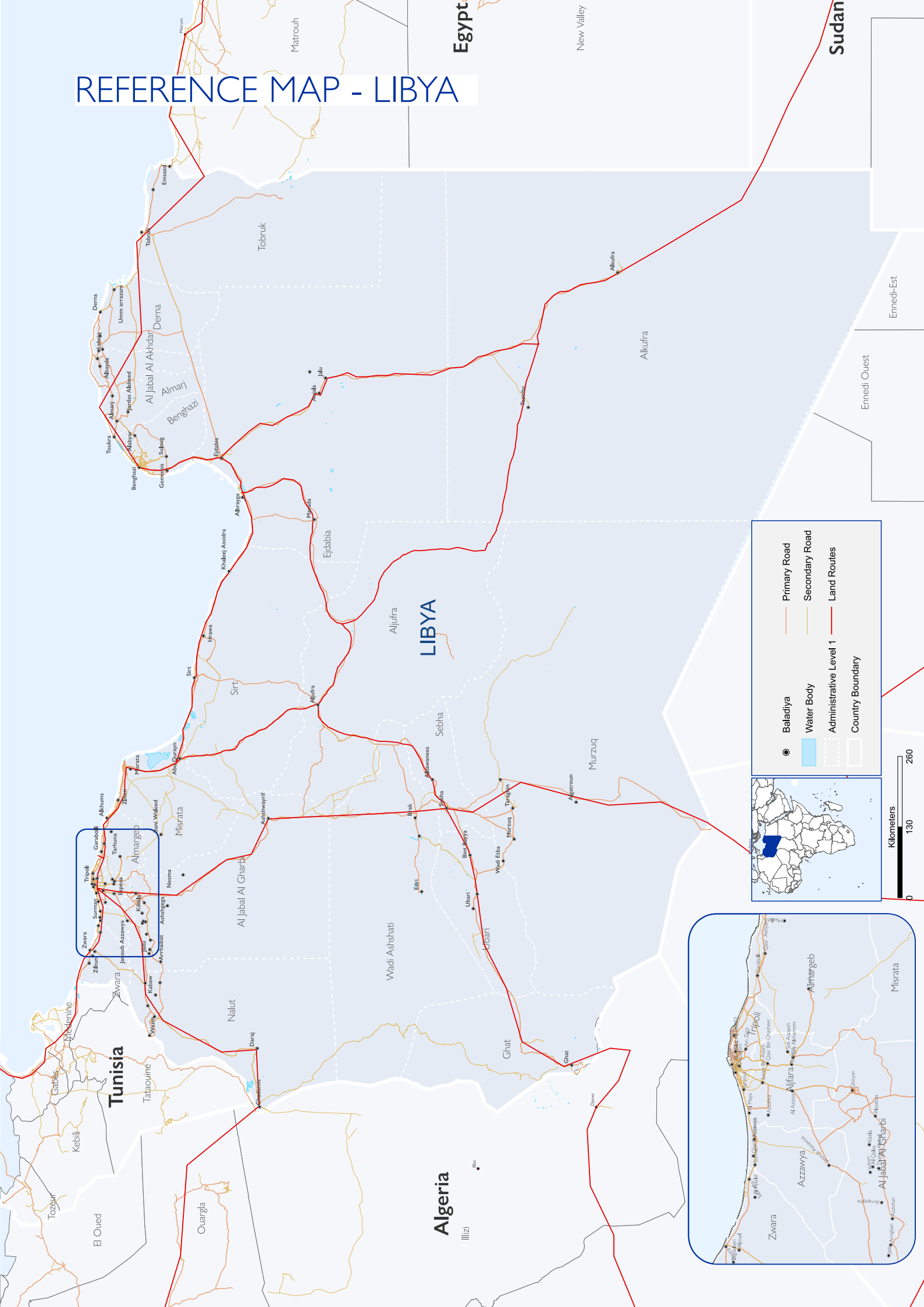


1,993

Interviews with key informants



REFERENCE MAP - LIBYA



● Baladiya	— Primary Road
■ Water Body	— Secondary Road
- - - Administrative Level 1	— Land Routes
□ Country Boundary	



IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tracks and monitors population movements in order to collate, analyze and share information to support the humanitarian community with the needed demographic baselines to coordinate evidence-based interventions.



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

Email: DTMLibya@iom.int

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