



THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY



Funded by  
European Union  
Civil Protection and  
Humanitarian Aid

# IDP & RETURNEE REPORT - ROUND 17

## MOBILITY TRACKING

JAN - FEB 2018





## 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/](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya/)



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### IDPs



**165,478**

TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPs IN LIBYA



**83%**

WERE DISPLACED DUE TO THREAT/ FEAR FROM GENERAL CONFLICT AND ARMED GROUP PRESENCE



**79%**

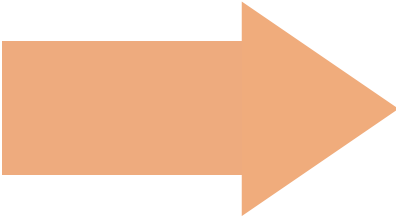
OF IDPs LIVE IN SELF-PAID RENTED ACCOMODATION

### RETURNEES



**341,534**

TOTAL NUMBER OF RETURNEES IN LIBYA



**93%**

OF RETURNEES LIVE IN THEIR PREVIOUS HOME

### LOCATIONS

TOP 3 BALADIYAS OF DISPLACEMENT



TOP 3 BALADIYAS OF RETURN



### COVERAGE



**1,371**

KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEWED

**IN**

657 of 667 MUHALLAS

100 of 100 BALADIYAS



### CONTEXT

This report presents the findings of Round 17 of data collection, which took place between January and February 2018. Table 1 displays the number of IDPs and returnees identified across rounds from August until February. As can be seen, the number of identified returnees had been steadily on the rise across the rounds conducted in 2017 and into 2018 mirrored by a gradual decrease in the number of IDPs identified in the country.

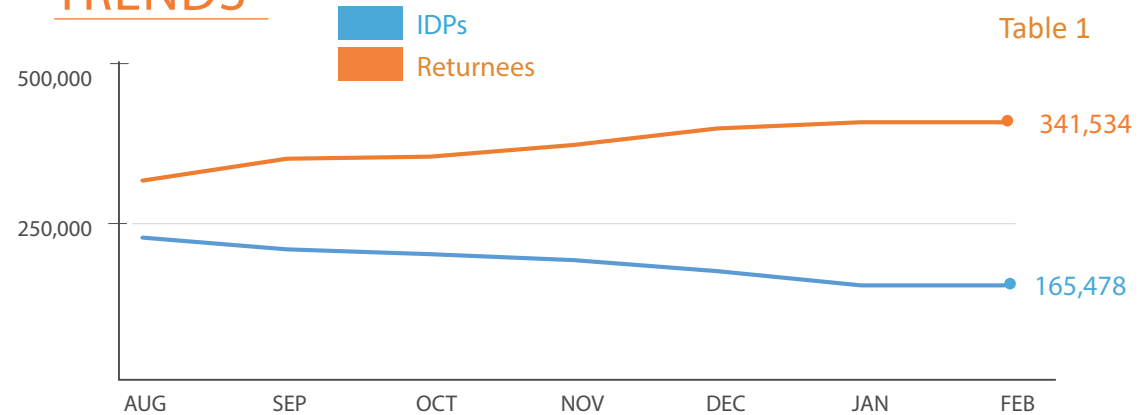
On the 8th January 400 families returned to Benghazi from Thawra Echaabia.

From the 1st February the Tawerghan community attempted to return to Tawergha from the East, South and West of Libya. The community was displaced in two locations, Hrawa, and Quart Alkataf. Upwards of 2,380 households were reportedly located in the two locations. The reported primary needs of the Tawerghan community were shelter, health, food and wash assistance.

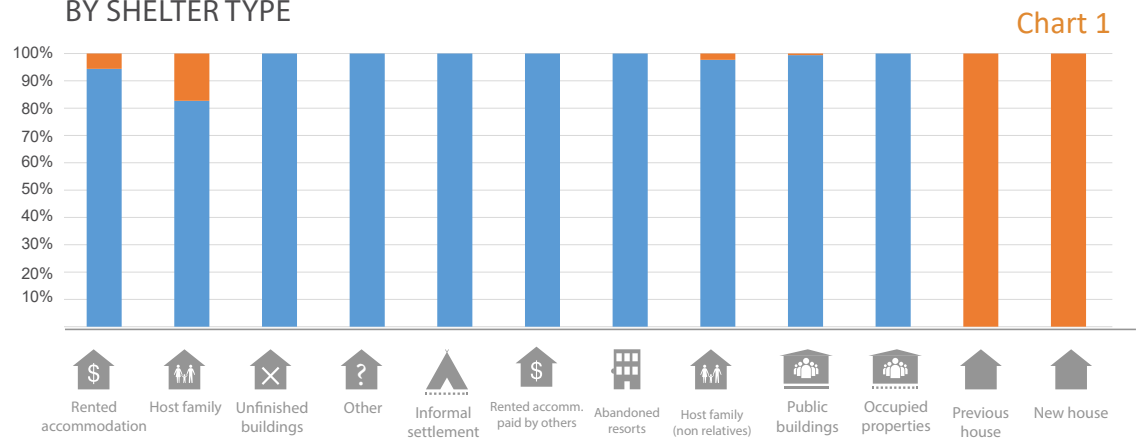
Libya's returnee populations' primary needs remained the same as the previous reporting rounds; the need focused on access to health services. The second most cited need for returnees continued to be access to education and the third access to security for the third consecutive round. In this round children were reported to be attending school regularly within six baladiyas (Derna, Ubari, Al Aziziya, Janzour and Hrawa) irregular attendance was reported due to damaged schools, safety issues and overcrowding.

The following report will provide more details on IDP and returnee timelines of displacement and return, origins and areas of residence, shelter settings (Chart 1) and needs.

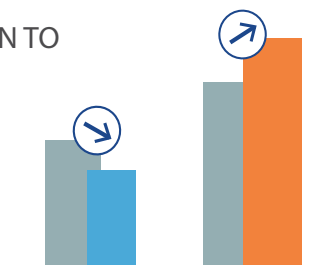
### TRENDS



### BY SHELTER TYPE

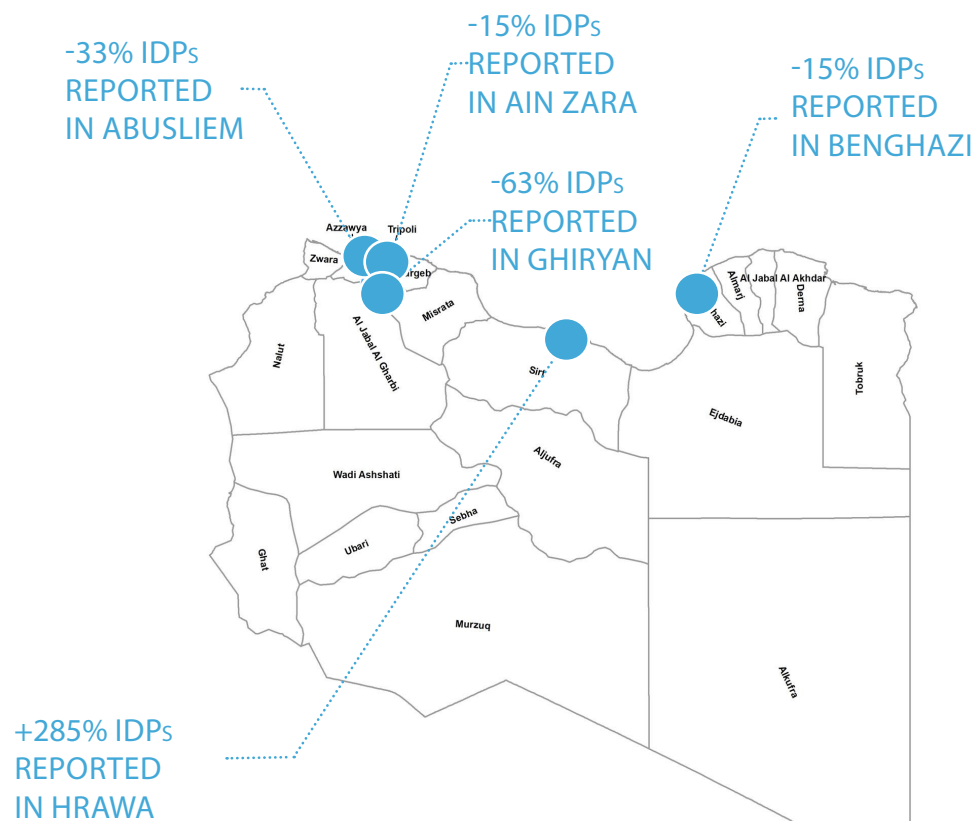


### NUMBER OF IDPs AND RETURNES IN COMPARISON TO PREVIOUS MONTH

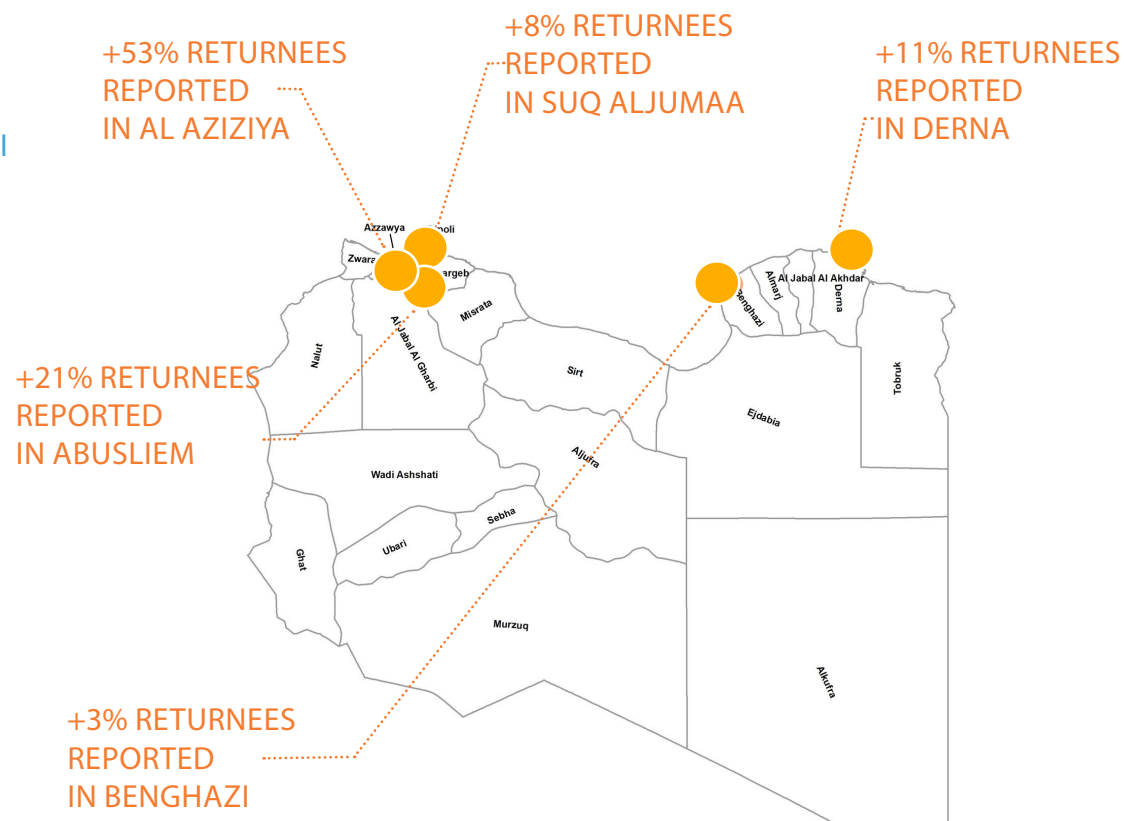




## LARGEST CHANGES AT BALADIYA LEVEL



	R16	R17	Difference (IND)	Difference (%)
<b>Hrawa</b>	260	1,000	740	285%
<b>Benghazi</b>	38,100	32,250	-5,850	-15%
<b>Ain Zara</b>	1,410	815	-595	-42%
<b>Ghiryan</b>	1,315	485	-830	-63%
<b>Abusliem</b>	15,600	10,425	-5,175	-33%

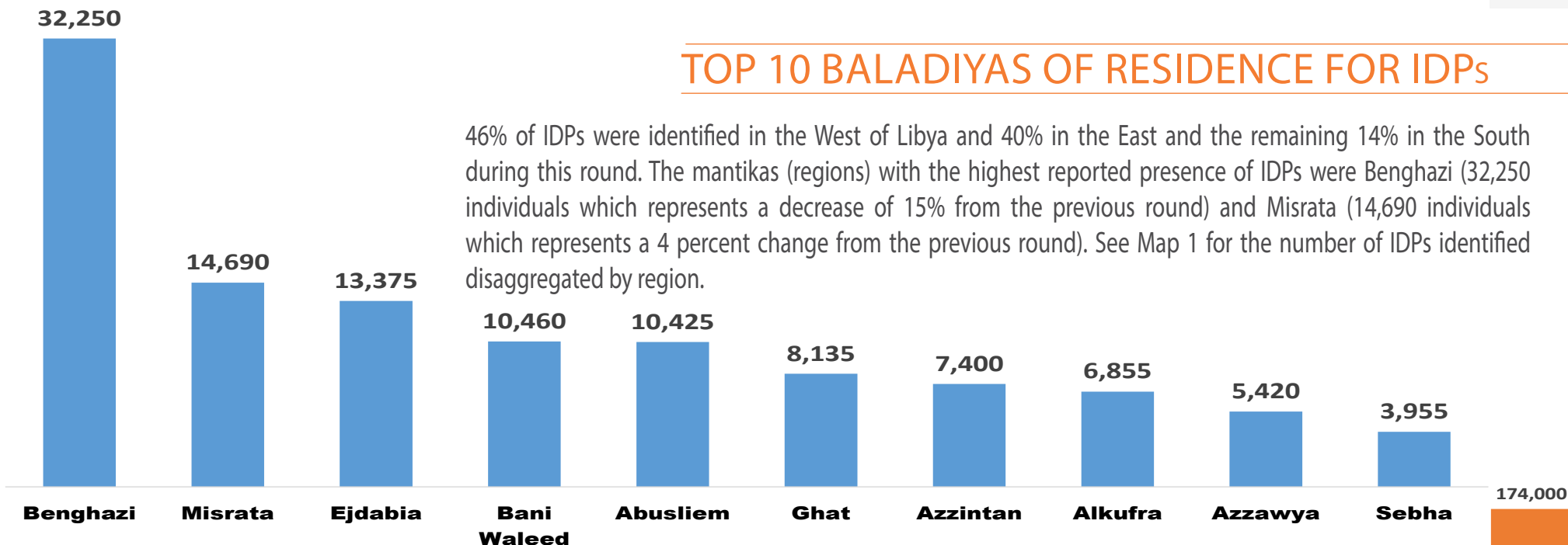


	R16	R17	Difference (IND)	Difference (%)
<b>Benghazi</b>	169,000	174,000	5,000	3%
<b>Al Aziziya</b>	1,650	2,520	870	53%
<b>Derna</b>	2,500	2,775	275	11%
<b>Abusliem</b>	550	665	115	21%
<b>Suq Aljumaa</b>	1,130	1,225	95	8%



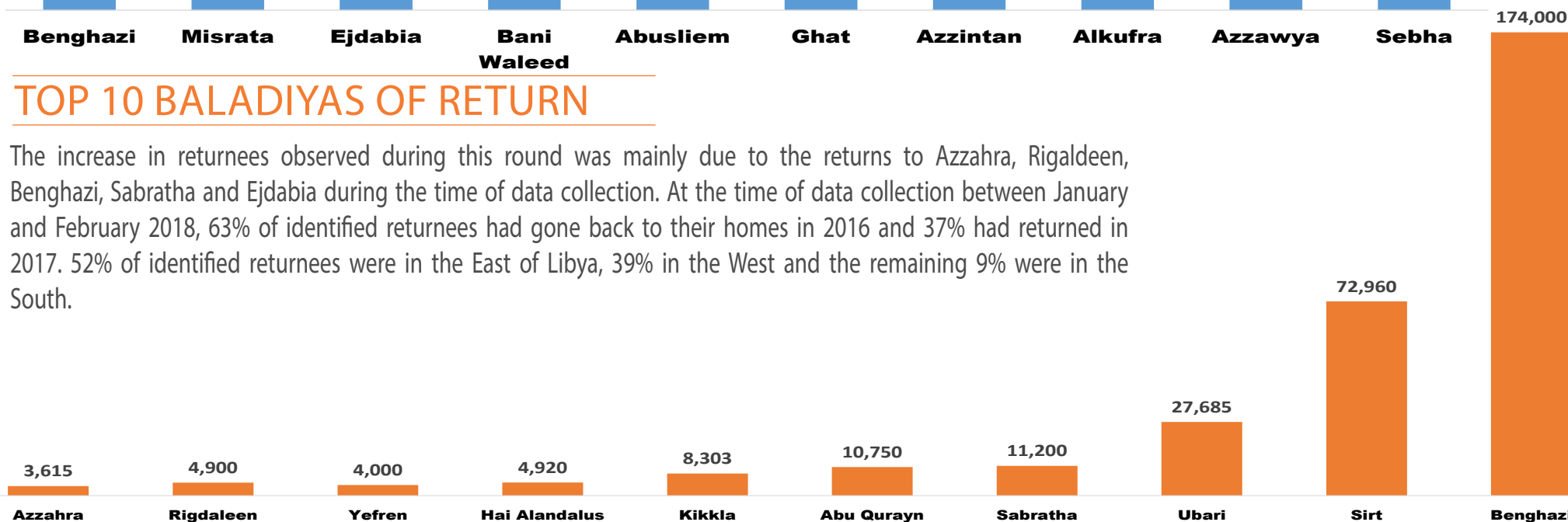
## TOP 10 BALADIYAS OF RESIDENCE FOR IDPs

46% of IDPs were identified in the West of Libya and 40% in the East and the remaining 14% in the South during this round. The mantikas (regions) with the highest reported presence of IDPs were Benghazi (32,250 individuals which represents a decrease of 15% from the previous round) and Misrata (14,690 individuals which represents a 4 percent change from the previous round). See Map 1 for the number of IDPs identified disaggregated by region.



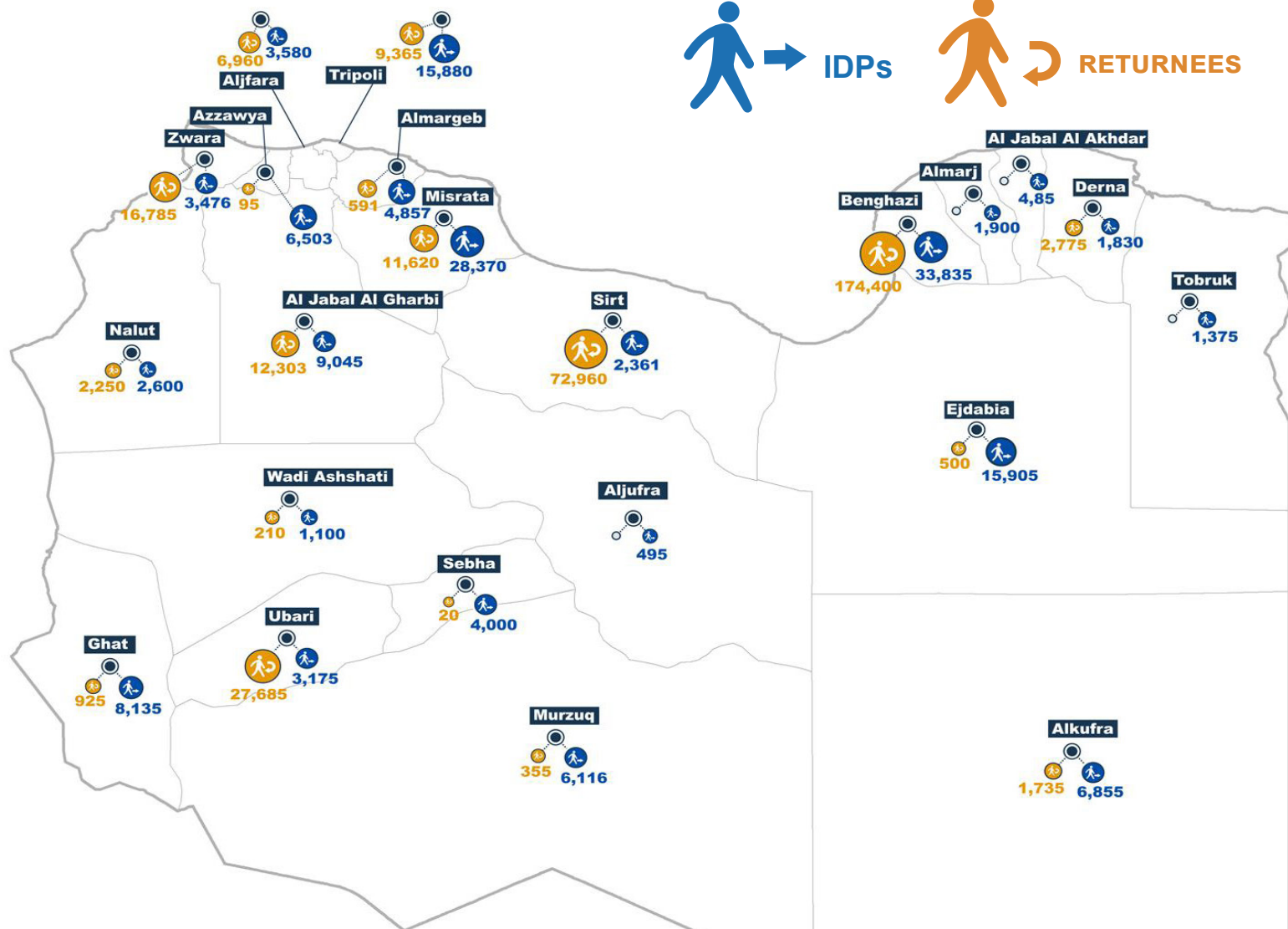
## TOP 10 BALADIYAS OF RETURN

The increase in returnees observed during this round was mainly due to the returns to Azzahra, Rigaldeen, Benghazi, Sabratha and Ejdabia during the time of data collection. At the time of data collection between January and February 2018, 63% of identified returnees had gone back to their homes in 2016 and 37% had returned in 2017. 52% of identified returnees were in the East of Libya, 39% in the West and the remaining 9% were in the South.





# MAP I: IDP AND RETURNEE LOCATIONS





## IDPs FROM 5 MAIN BALADIYA OF ORIGIN TO THE 5 MAIN BALADIYA OF DESTINATION

Origin	Destination	# IDP Individuals	%
<b>Benghazi</b>	Misrata	12,585	49%
	Bani Waleed	2,245	9%
	Ejdabia	1,700	7%
	Abusliem	1,480	6%
	Albayda		0%
	Other baladiyas	7,619	30%
	<b>Total Displaced</b>	<b>25,629</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Misrata</b>	Ejdabia	8,675	34%
	Bani Waleed	6,876	27%
	Tarhuna	927	4%
	Sebha	874	3%
	Abusliem	859	3%
	Other baladiyas	7,344	29%
	<b>Total Displaced</b>	<b>25,555</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Ubari</b>	Ghat	6,525	40%
	Alkufra	3,365	21%
	Murzuq	1,445	9%
	Ubari	685	4%
	Bint Bayya	665	4%
	Other baladiyas	3,668	22%
	<b>Total Displaced</b>	<b>16,353</b>	<b>100%</b>

Origin	Destination	# IDP Individuals	%
<b>Sirt</b>	Ejdabia	3,000	21%
	Sebha	2,058	14%
	Ghat	1,560	11%
	Alkhums	1,063	7%
	Misrata	924	6%
	Other baladiyas	5,852	40%
	<b>Total Displaced</b>	<b>14,457</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Alkufra</b>	Jalu	1,113	32%
	Murzuq	750	22%
	Alsharguiya	740	21%
	Alkufra	500	15%
	Aujala	210	6%
	Other baladiyas	135	4%
	<b>Total Displaced</b>	<b>3,448</b>	<b>100%</b>



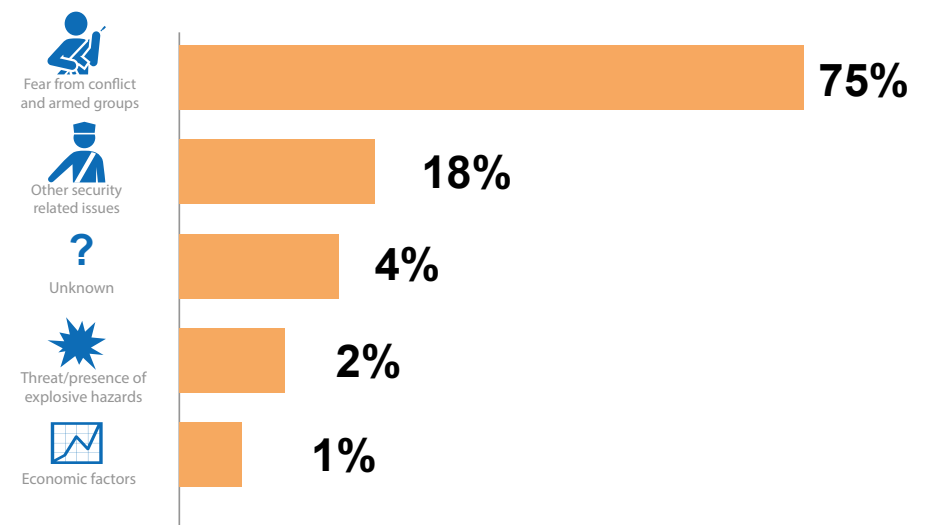
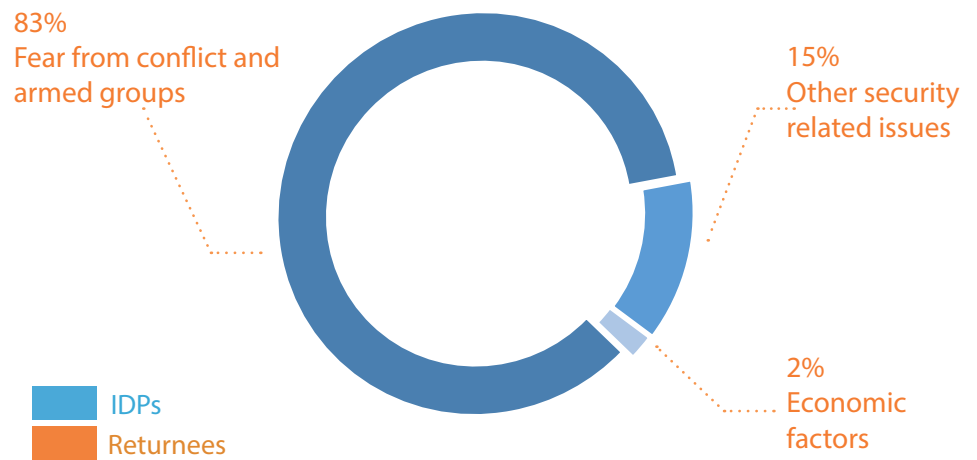
## DRIVERS OF DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

The main factor driving the initial displacement of the majority of IDPs was the threat or fear from general conflict and armed group presence. This driver accounted for 83% of IDPs. 15% of IDPs were mainly displaced due to other security related issues such as political affiliation, and the remaining 2% were displaced due to economic factors.

In addition to drivers that initially led IDPs to be displaced DTM collected data on the reasons preventing the majority of IDPs in each baladiya from returning to their homes. In 75% of baladiyas IDPs were reported to continue being displaced due to the threat or fear of ongoing conflict and armed group presence.

Other security issues were reported as preventing 18% of IDPs from returning to their baladiya of origin. The threat or presence of explosive hazards was reported as hindering the return of 2% of IDPs, displaying no change from the previous round, and economic factors (which include the lack of livelihood opportunities) accounted for the continued displacement of 1% of IDPs.

Main drivers of internal displacement



Main reasons preventing IDPs from returning

DTM identified 5,235 IDPs in Round 17 who were displaced in 2016 and had been displaced at least once prior. 92% of these (4,825 individuals) had been displaced twice and 8% (410 individuals) had been displaced three times (refer to accompanying table).

72% of IDPs who were multiply displaced were originally from Sirt and were residing mainly in Ejdabia, Sebha and Bani Waleed. 15% were originally from Misrata and were residing in Hrawa and Sebha. 12% of IDPs were from Ubari and residing in Algatroun and Ghat.

The accompanying table provides details on the baladiyas of origin and residence of these IDPs along with the number of times they had been displaced up to the time of reporting.

Baladiya of Origin	Baladiya of Residence	Number of displacements (Individuals displaced)			Number of IDPs
		2	3	4	
Albawanees		20	0	0	20
	Sebha	20			
Misrata		795	0	0	795
	Hrawa	750			
	Sebha	20			
	Alkhums	15			
Sidi Assayeh	Bint Bayya	10			25
		25	0	0	
Sirt	Bani Waleed	25			3,775
		3,715	60	0	
	Ejdabia	2,975			
	Sebha	250			
	Bani Waleed	205			
	Khaleej Assidra	145			
	Ghat	140			
	Aljufra		50		
Ubari	Tarhuna		10		620
		270	350	0	
	Algatroun	270			
	Ghat		350		
<b>Total</b>		<b>4825</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5235</b>



Round 17 data indicated that children (0-18) accounted for 54% of the IDP population. Adults (19-59 years) made up 36% of the IDP population and older adults (60+) were the remaining 10% of IDPs. Across all age categories males made up 50% of the sampled population and females accounted for 50%.

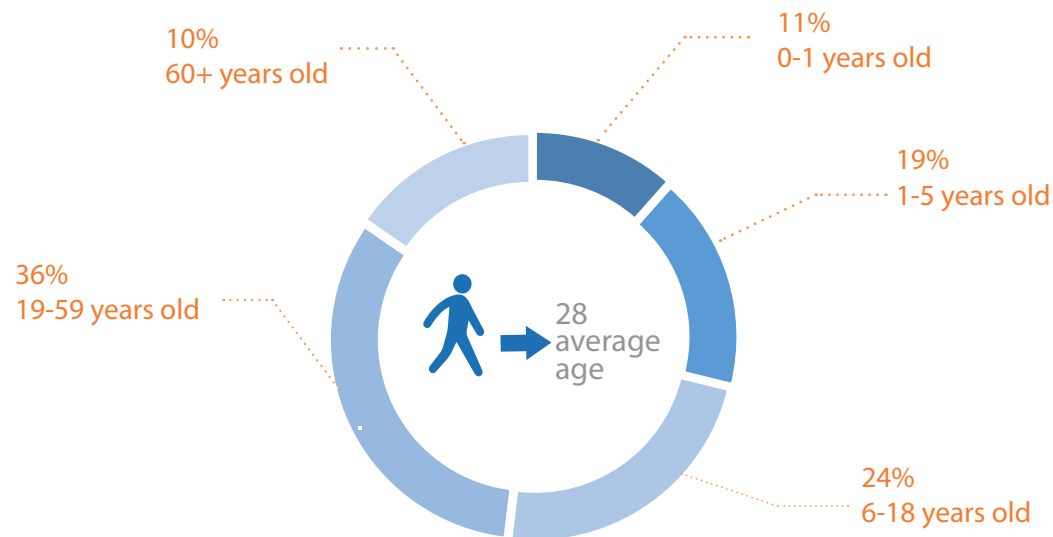


50%

50%



IDPs



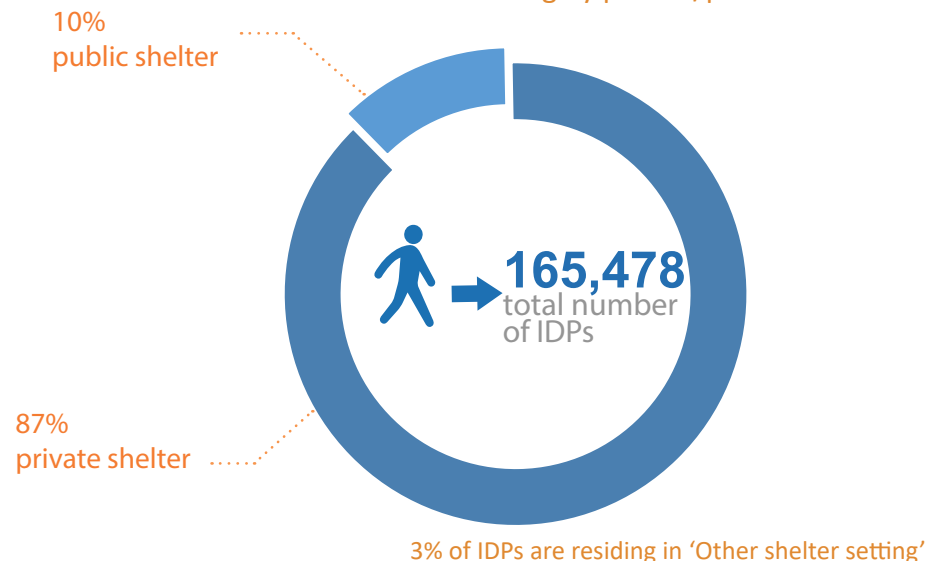
Age disaggregation of IPDs sample



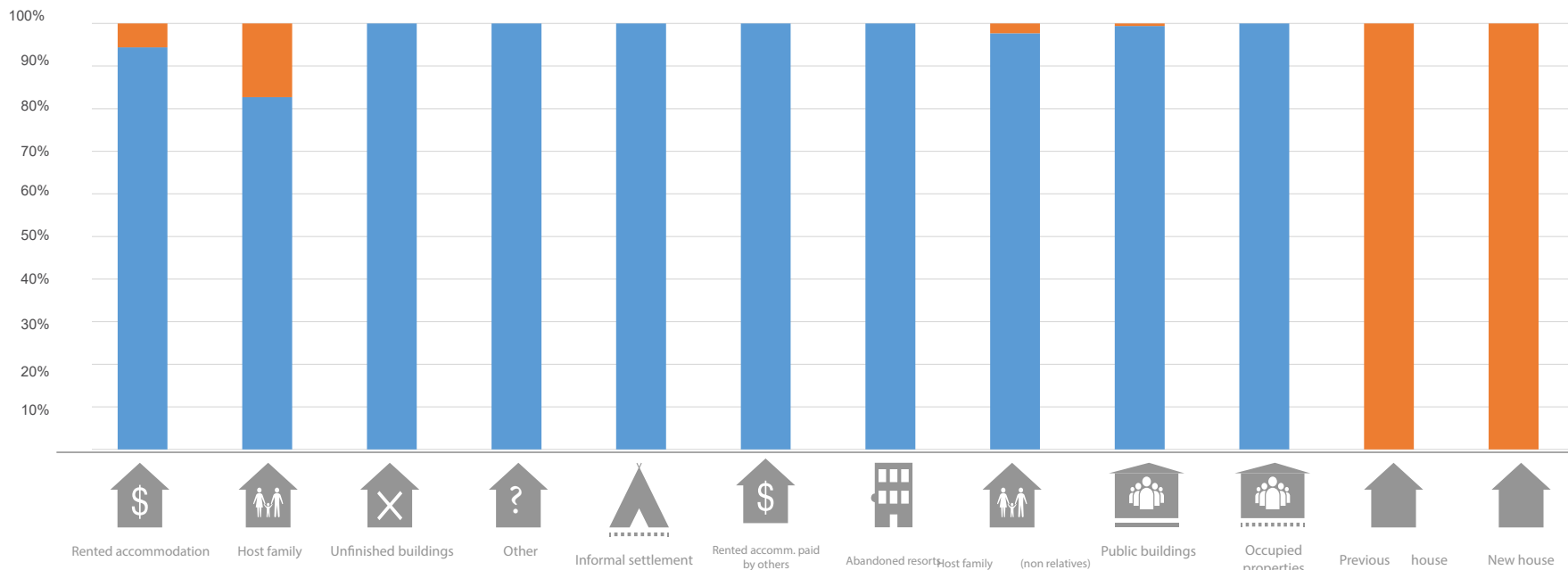
87% of all IDPs in Libya were reported to be residing in private accommodation with 10% reported to be in public or informal shelter settings and 3% reported in other shelter settings (please see shelter settings by classification table below).

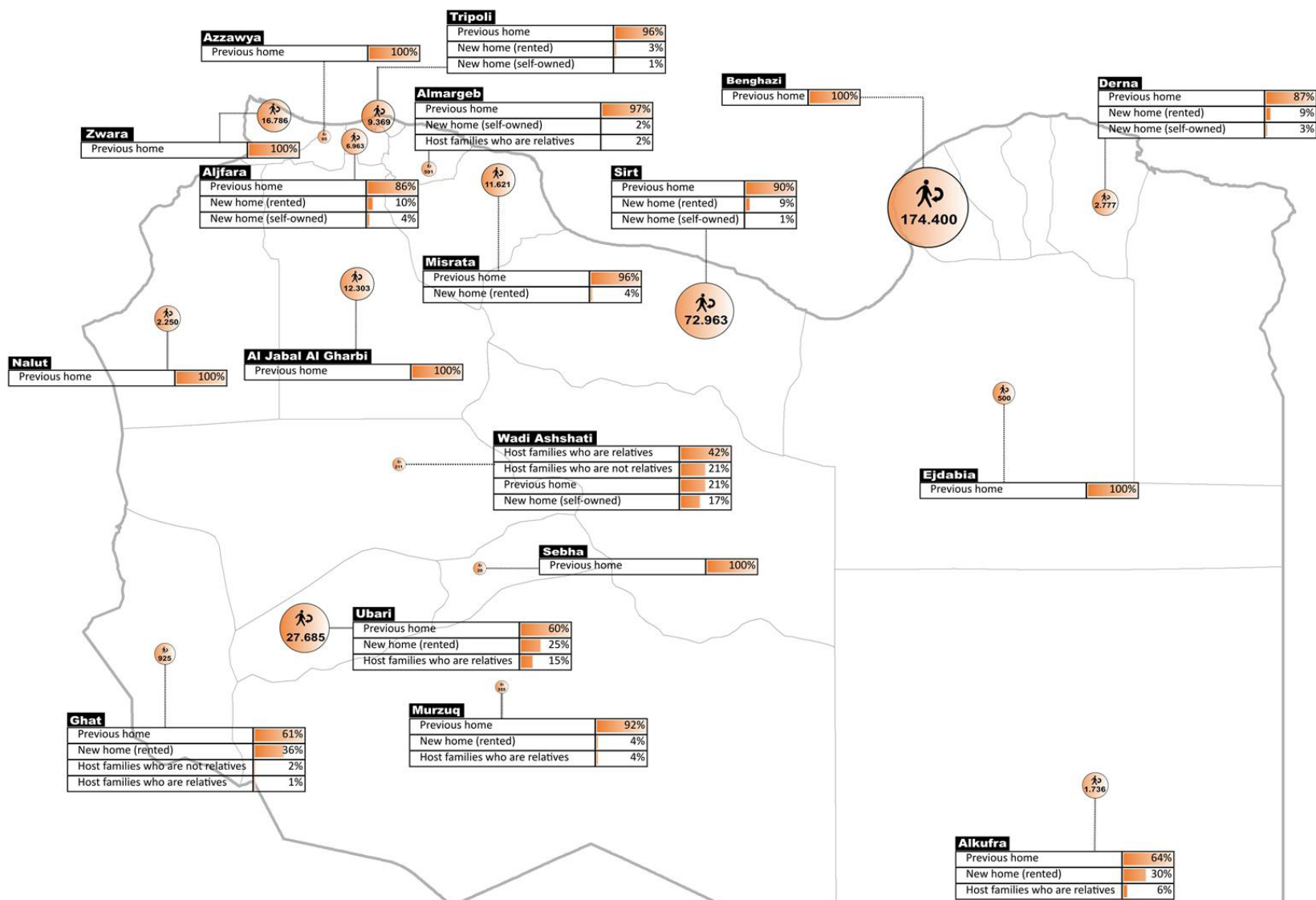
Map 3 displays the distribution of IDPs in public and private shelter settings by region in Libya. 90% of IDPs in private shelter were in self-paid rented accommodation. 7% were hosted with relatives, 2% were in rented accommodation paid by others and the remaining 1% were hosted with other non-relatives.

Shelter setting by private/public classification



■ IDPs  
■ Returnees







**DTM**

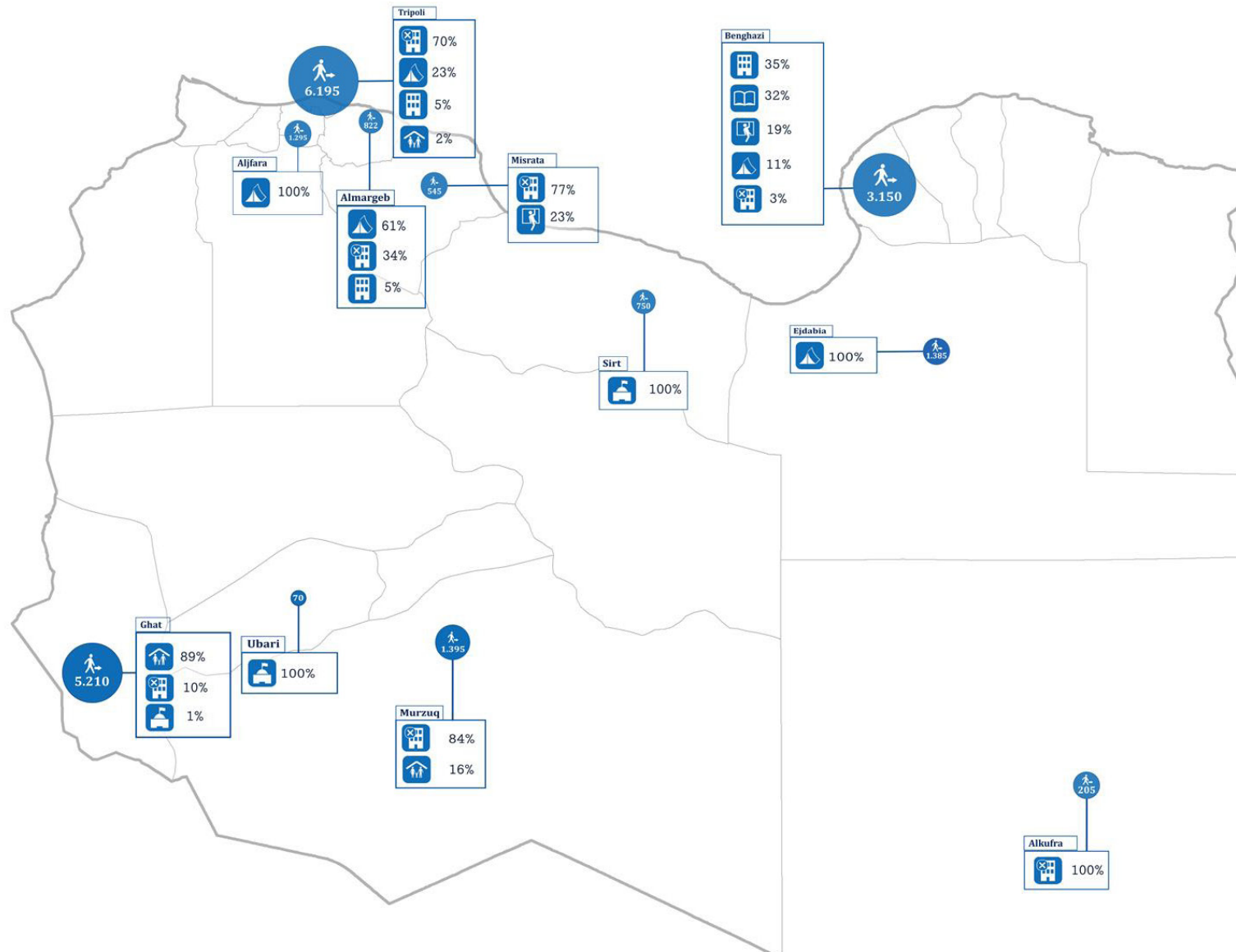
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# MAP III: IDP<sub>s</sub> SHELTER SETTING



**LIBYA**  
IDP REPORT  
JAN - FEB 2018







### RETURNEE AND IDP PRIMARY NEEDS

#### TOP 3 RETURNEE PRIMARY NEEDS



According to results from this round, food, shelter and health services were the three main needs for the IDP population. Whereas, health, education and security are the three main primary needs for returnees. The tables below present lists of the reported needs, whether they were selected as first, second or third priority needs for IDPs and returnees in each muhalla.

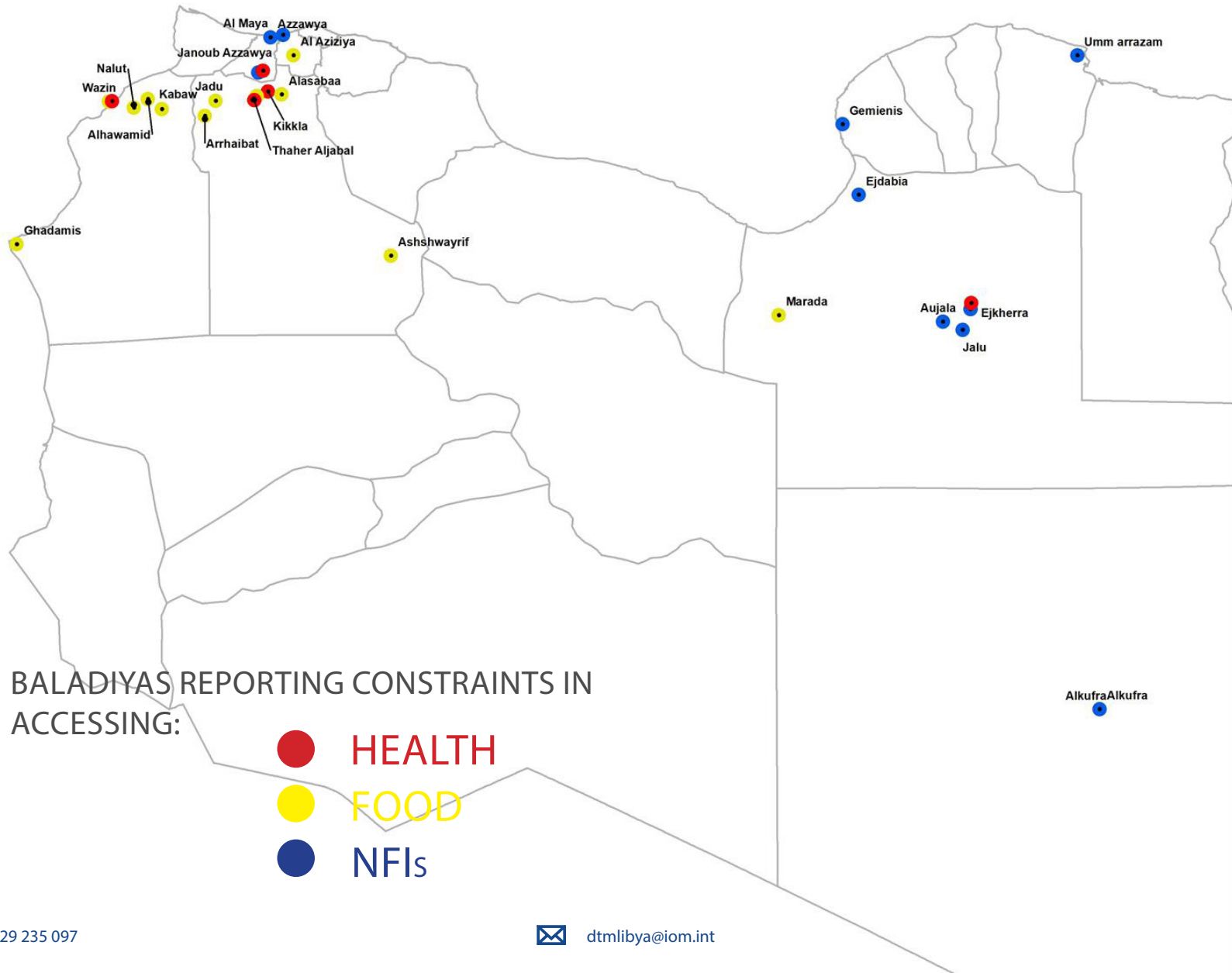


#### TOP 3 IDP PRIMARY NEEDS



	Priority #1 IDPs affected (IND)	Priority #2 IDPs affected (IND)	Priority #3 IDPs affected (IND)	Total
Health	28440	137255	102555	268,250
Education	101850	51115	19000	171,965
Security	75345	8945	56110	140,400
Sanitation/ Hygiene		47000	50705	97,705
Food	22476	7395	46838	76,709
NFI	39033	6385	19200	64,618
Access to income	875	54945	7962	63,782
Shelter	29540	7985	8055	45,580
HH Water (Water for Household Use)	865	18589	23015	42,469
Drinking Water	19590	1410	7045	28,045
Legal help	23020	10	539	23,569

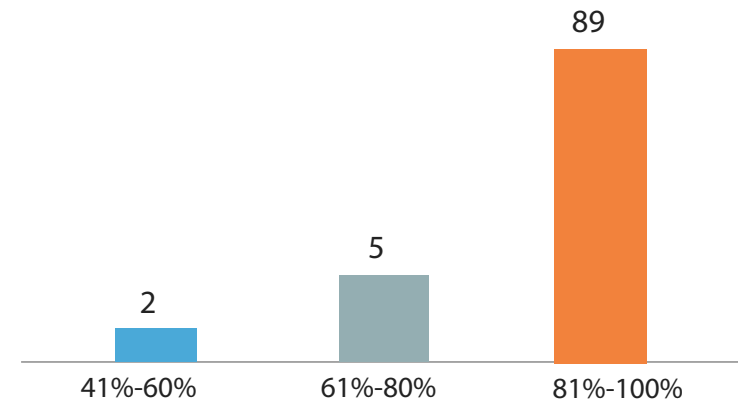
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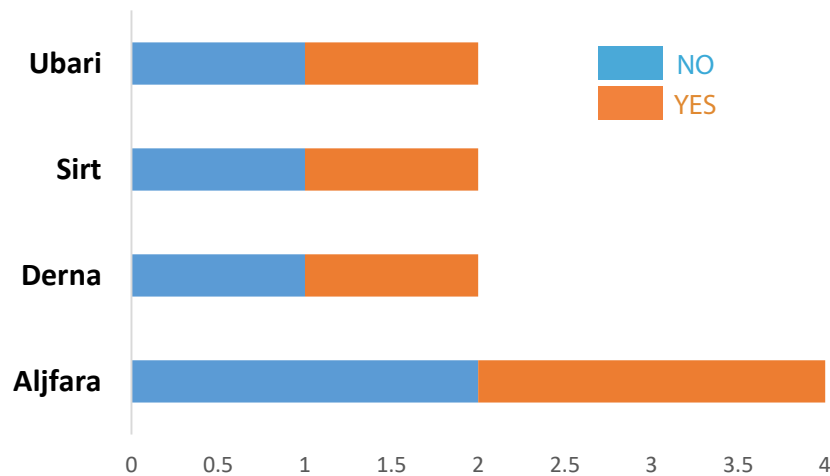


### EDUCATION

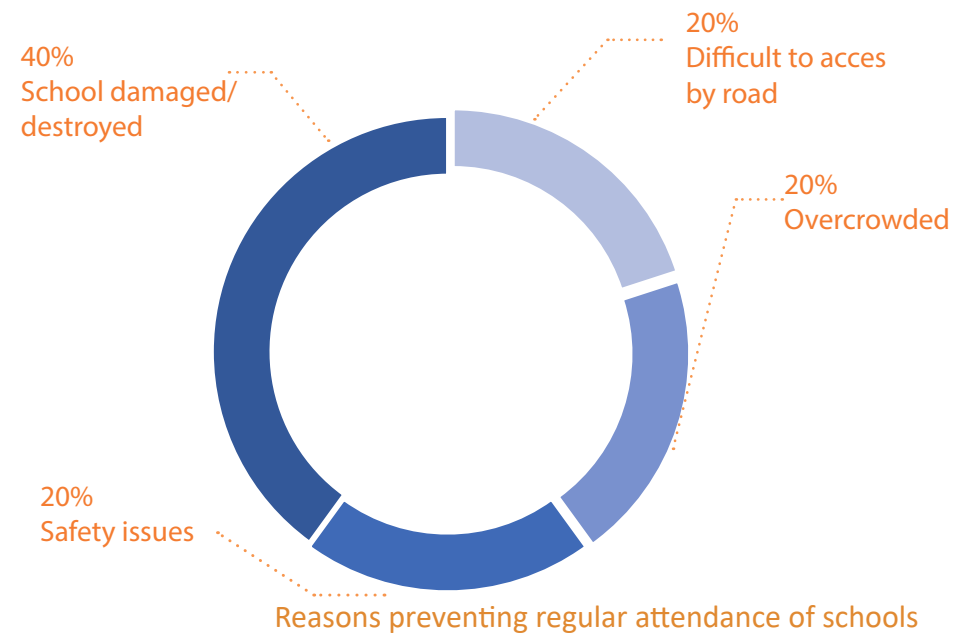
89 baladiyas reported that between 80-100% of public schools in the baladiya were operational. Five schools reported that between 61% and 80% of schools were operational with two reporting that between 41% and 60% of schools were operational (Rigaldeen and Tarhuna). 95% of mantikas (regions) reported that the majority of students were attending schools regularly within the respective baladiyas. The remaining 5% of mantikas reported irregular attendance of students in Ubari, Al Aziziya, Derna and Janzour Mantikas (please see chart below).



Proportion of operational public schools per Baladiya



Ability of students in baladiya to attend school regularly by mantika



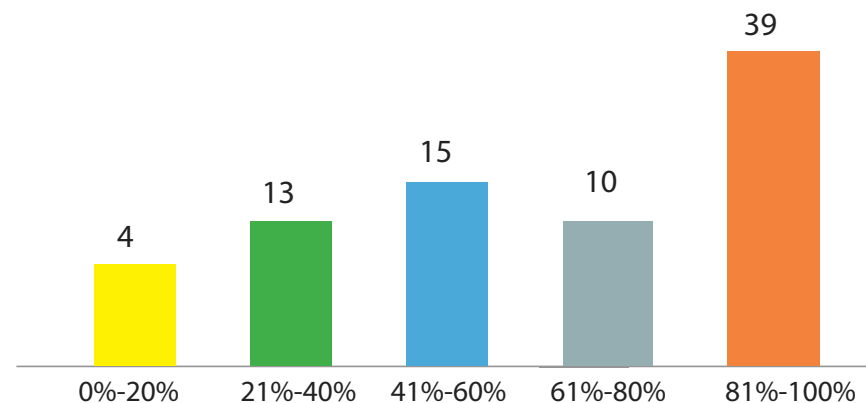
Reasons preventing regular attendance of schools



### HEALTH

As part of baseline health indicator data was collected on the proportion of operational public hospitals in the baladiya, on the type of health facilities available in the baladiya and on whether there was regular access to medicine.<sup>2</sup>

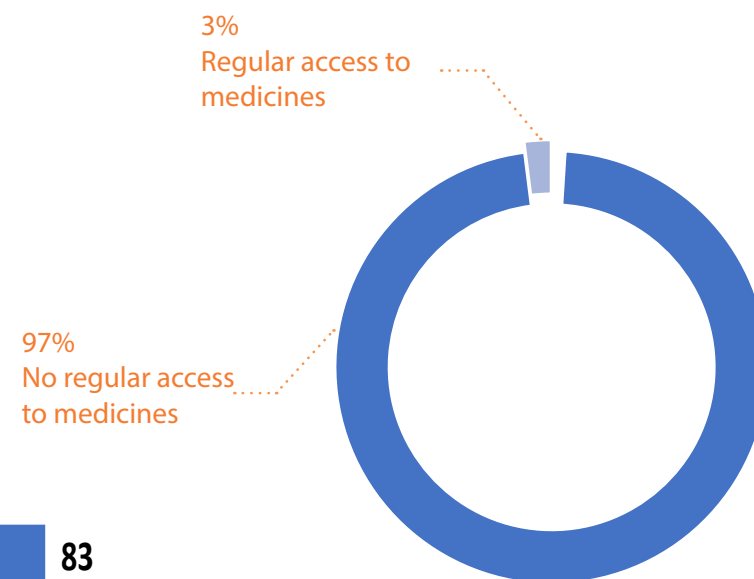
In 4 baladiyas across the country it was reported that only up to 20% of public hospitals were operational. As can be seen in the proportion of operational hospitals reported by baladiya, 39 baladiyas it was reported that between 81% and 100% of public hospitals in the baladiya were operational. The most common type of health facilities available were health centers which were present in 83 baladiyas (please see table below). Private clinics were reported in 71 baladiya and hospitals were available in 60 baladiya. Presents the number of baladiyas reporting the presence of each type of health facility.



Proportion of operational public hospitals reported by baladiya



Proportion of operational public hospitals in baladiya



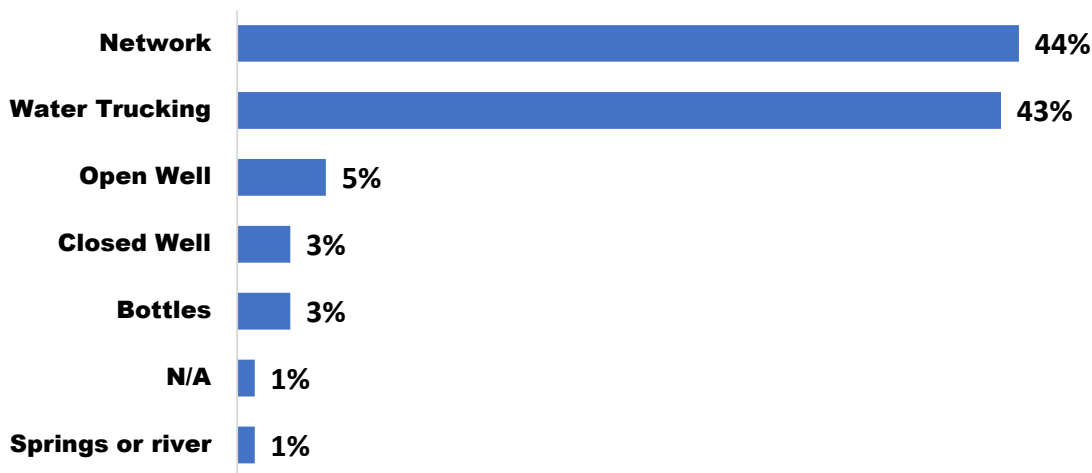
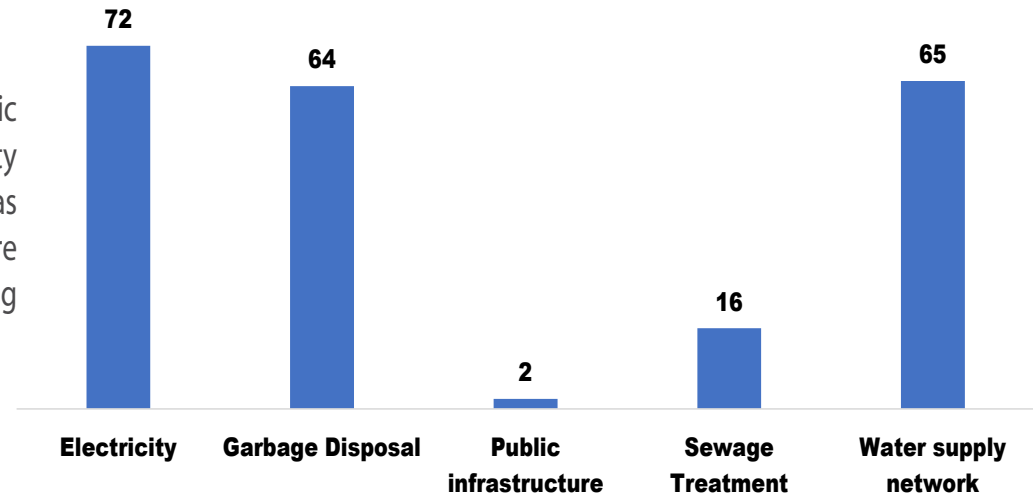
Is there regular access to medicine in baladiya?



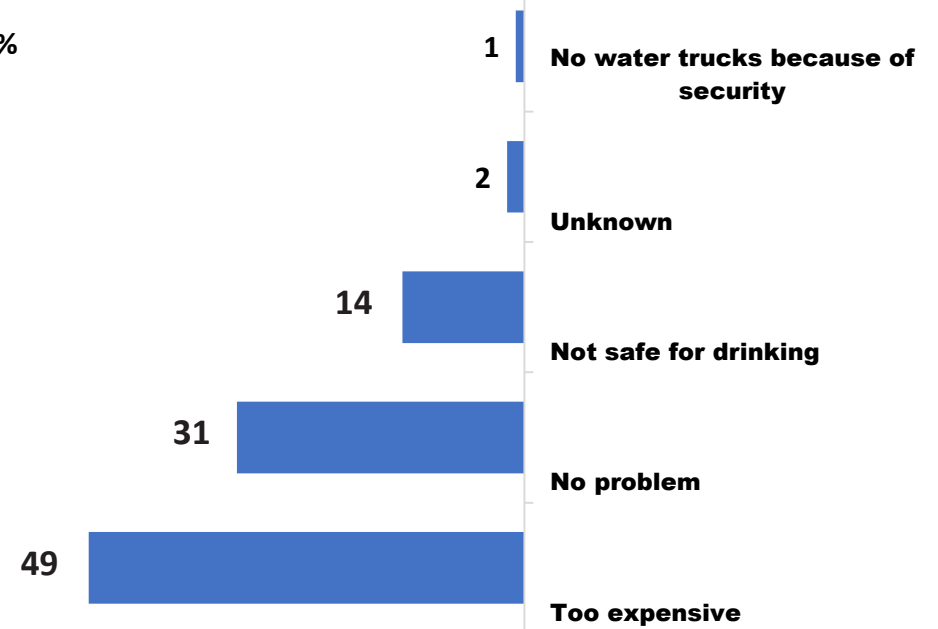
## PUBLIC SERVICES & WASH

Electricity and the provision of a water supply network were the two most cited public services available in this round. 72 baladiyas reported the availability of electricity and 64 baladiyas reported the presence of garbage disposal services. 65 baladiyas reported having a water supply network. Sewage treatment and public infrastructure repairs however appeared to be much less prevalent with only 16 baladiya reporting access to these services and only 2 baladiya reporting public infrastructure repairs.

Public services available in baladiya by number of baladiyas reporting



Most common water source accessed in last month by proportion of baladiyas reporting



Main problem associated with potable water in baladiya by number of baladiyas reporting

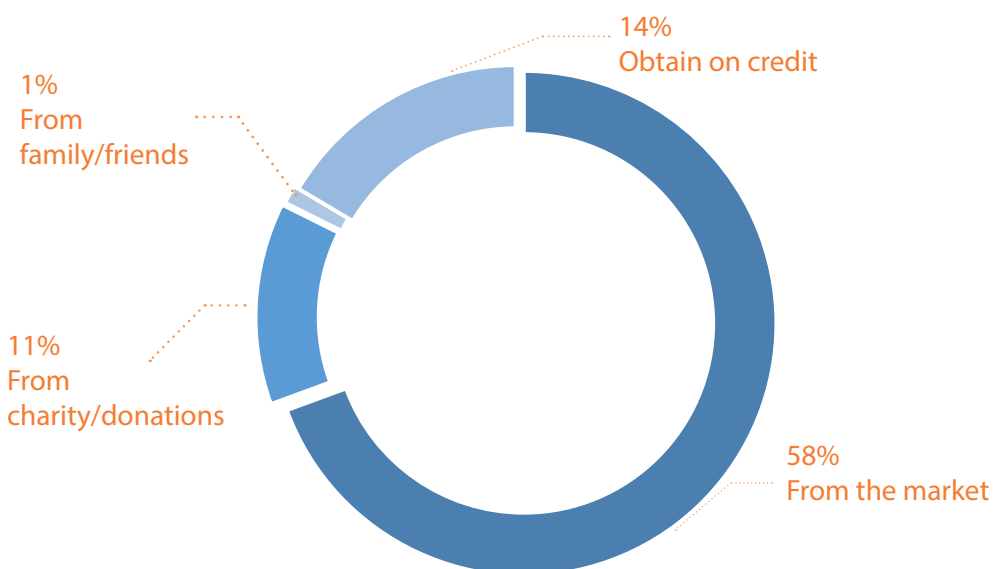


## NUTRITION

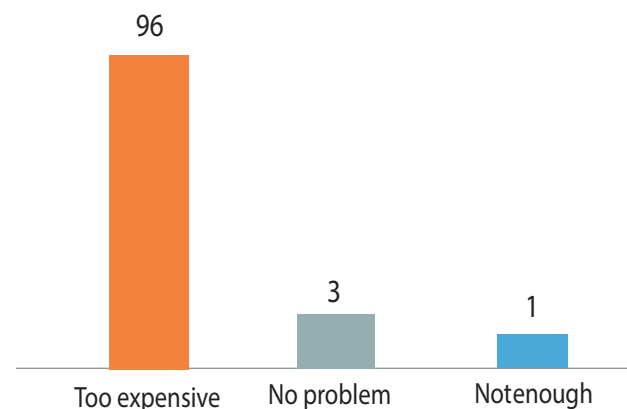
In 69% of baladiyas, IDPs were reported to purchase food from the market as their main source of food, representing no changes in percentage from the previous round. The proportion of IDPs obtaining food on credit was reported to be 17% representing no changes from the previous round.

In 13% of baladiyas the main source of food was reported to be from charity or donations and in the remaining 1% of baladiyas the main source of food was from family or friends.

The main problem associated with access to food was that it was too expensive as reported in 96 assessed baladiyas. Cases of malnutrition were reported in 17% of baladiyas and were reported to be present in the South and West of the country. It was also reported in one baladiya in the East, Benghazi. To obtain more information at the baladiya level, please refer to the accompanying dataset.<sup>3</sup>



Main Source of food for IDPs in baladiya by proportion of IDPs reporting

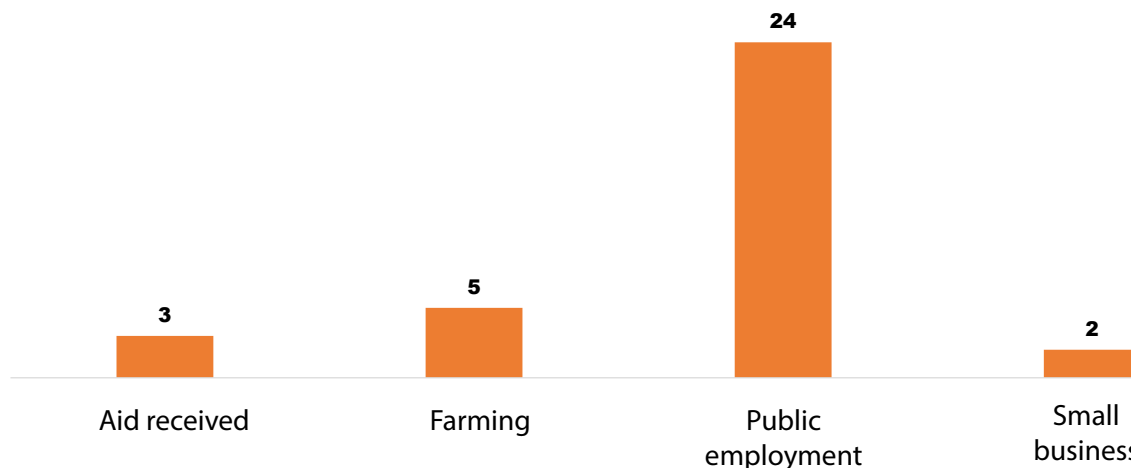


Main problem associated with access to food

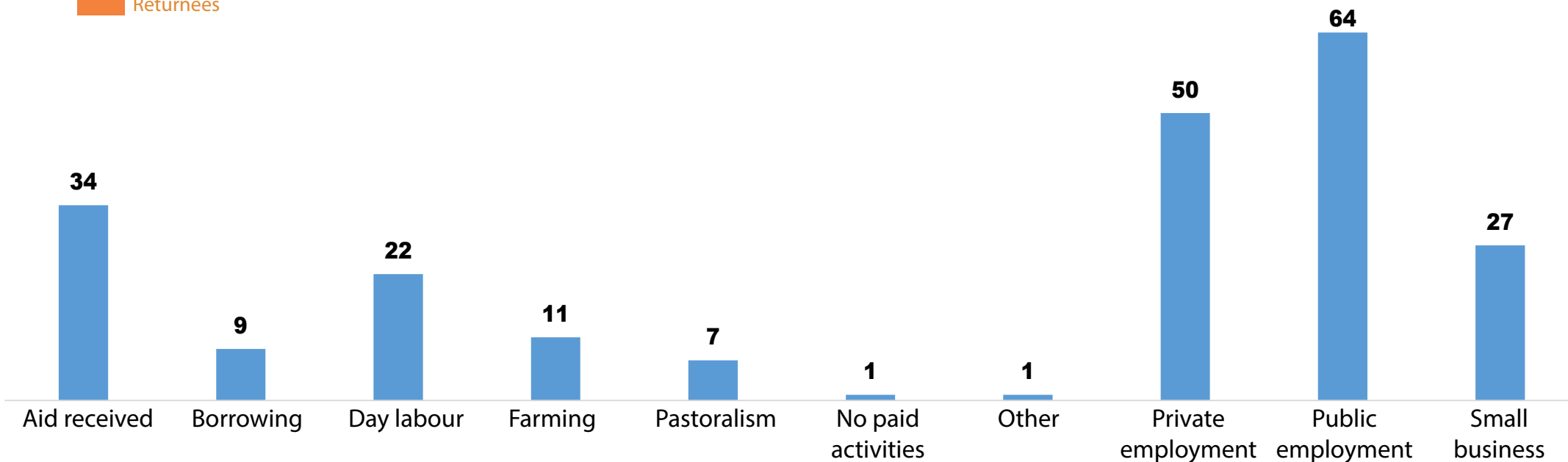


## LIVELIHOOD

Public employment, private employment and aid continued to be the three most cited sources of livelihood for IDPs. Public employment was also the main source of income for returnees in 24 baladiyas of return. Farming was returnees' main source of livelihood in 5 baladiya and in the remaining 5 baladiya the main source of income was either small business, trading or aid, 66 baladiya reported unknown livelihood sources.



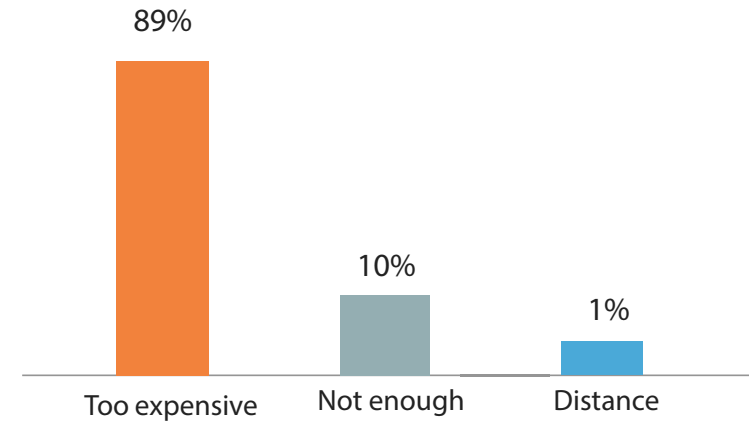
- IDPs
- Returnees



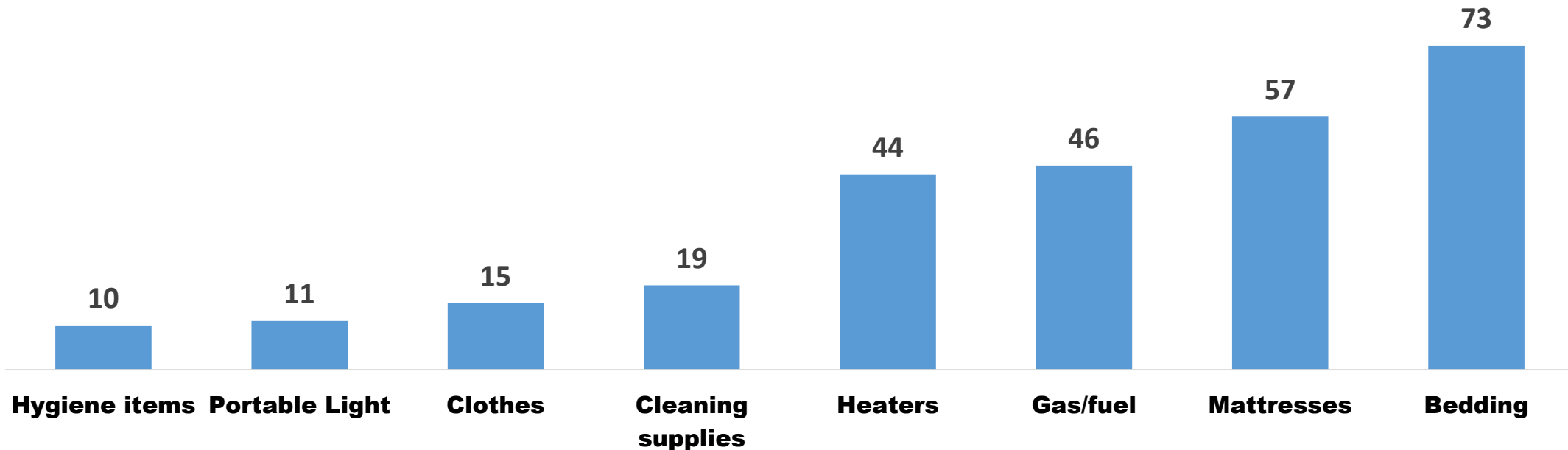


## NFIs AND ACCESS TO MARKETS

Data was collected on the priority non-food items (NFIs) needed in each baladiya. Bedding was the most cited need as reported in 73 baladiyas followed by mattresses in 57 baladiyas, gas/fuel in 46 baladiyas and heaters in 44 baladiyas. The quantity of NFIs was reported to be insufficient in 10% of baladiyas. In 89% of baladiyas the price was reported to be the main problem, as items were too expensive. In the remaining 1% of baladiya shops were reported to be too far to access.



Main problem associated with access to NFIs by proportion of baladiyas reporting



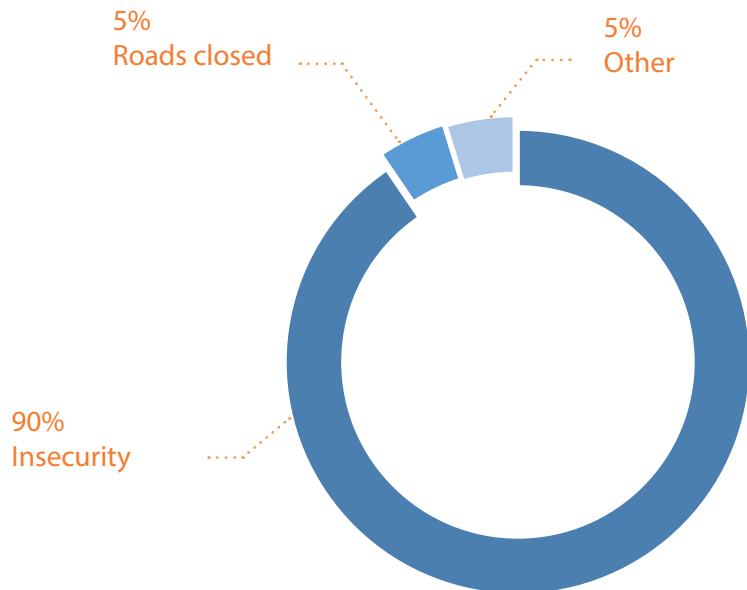
Priority NFI items needed by number of baladiyas reporting





### SECURITY

Indicators on security in baladiyas measured residents' ability to move safely within the baladiya, the reasons hindering safe movement and perception or awareness of the presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO). The awareness of the presence of UXO was reported in 10% of baladiyas with 83% reporting no presence of UXO. Residents were reported as not being able to move safely within their baladiyas in 24% of assessed baladiyas. In baladiyas where movement was reported to be unsafe the main reason cited was insecurity (90% of baladiyas), followed by road closures (5%) and other (5%).



Baladiyas residents cannot move safely	Reason why can't move within Baladiya
Ain Zara	Roads closed
Al Ajaylat	Insecurity
Al Maya	Insecurity
Albawanees	Insecurity
Algatroun	Insecurity
Alghrayfa	Insecurity
Algurdha Ashshati	Insecurity
Aljmail	Insecurity
Aljufra	Other
Alkufra	Insecurity
Benghazi	Threat/presence of explosive hazards
Brak	Insecurity
Derna	Threat/presence of explosive hazards
Garabolli	Insecurity
Gemienis	Threat/presence of explosive hazards
Janzour	Insecurity
Qasr Akhyar	Insecurity
Rigdaleen	Insecurity
Sebha	Insecurity
Sirt	Threat/presence of explosive hazards
Suq Aljumaa	Insecurity
Ubari	Insecurity
Wadi Etba	Insecurity
Zliten	Insecurity



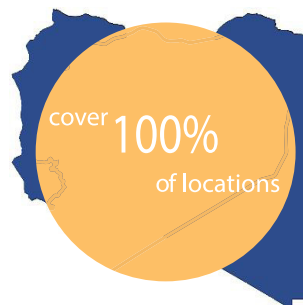
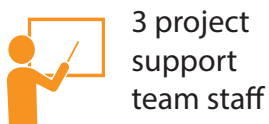
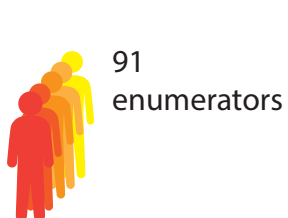
## OBJECTIVE

The data in this report is gathered from DTM's Mobility Tracking data collection module. Mobility Tracking gathers data through key informants at both the baladiya and muhalla level on a four week data collection cycle. The full description of the Mobility Tracking methodology is available on the DTM Libya website.

During Round 17 DTM assessed all 100 baladiyas and 657 of 667 muhallas in Libya.

1,371 Key Informant interviews were conducted during this round. 181 Key Informants (KIs) were interviewed at the baladiya level, and 1,190 at the muhalla level. 35% of those interviewed were representatives from divisions within the baladiya office (social affairs, muhalla affairs, etc.), 18% were representatives from local humanitarian or social organizations and 13% were local crisis committee representatives. Of the 1,371 KIs interviewed 12% were female and 88% were male.

## ENUMERATORS



## COVERAGE



in 657 Muhallas out of 667...



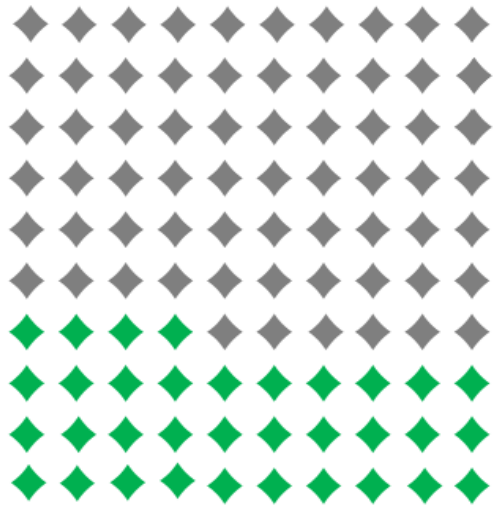
Position	No of KIs	%
Other representation from Baladiya office (Social affair etc.)	483	35
Humanitarian/social organization	242	18
Community/tribal representative	201	15
Local crisis committee representative	175	13
Representation of displaced groups	110	8
Representatives of education facilities	70	5
Representative of health facilities	67	5
Other	23	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>100</b>



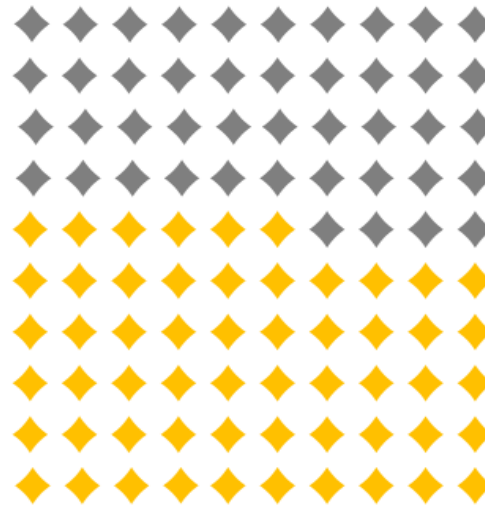
## DATA CREDIBILITY

34% of data collected was rated as “very credible” during this round, 56% was rated as “mostly credible” and 9% as “somewhat credible”. This rating is based on the consistency of data provided by KI’s, on their sources of data, and on whether data provided is in line with general perceptions.

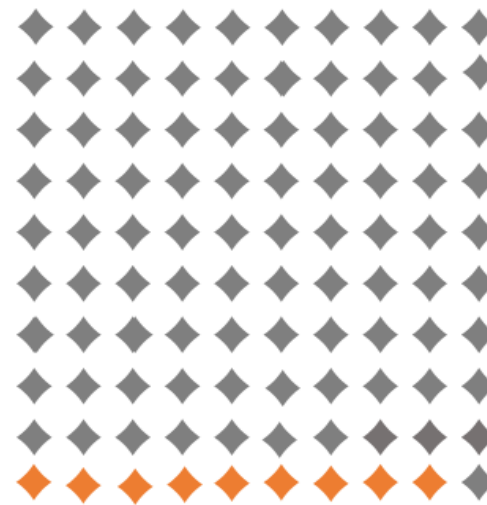
**34% Very Credible**



**56% Mostly Credible**



**9% 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 households, for which DTM cannot be held responsible.

## NOTES

1) This document covers humanitarian aid activities implemented with the financial assistance of the European Union. The views expressed herein should not be taken, in any way, to reflect the official opinion of the European Union, and the European Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.

2) Please see dataset for the full list of baladiyas without regular access to medicine.

3) Baladiyas where cases of malnutrition were reported were Benghazi, Ghat, Algatroun, Alsharguiya, Sebha, Ubari, Garabolli, Qasr Akhyar, Janoub Azzawya, Surman, Zliten, Suq Aljumaa, Tajoura, Triploi, Al Ajaylat and Zwara. For more information on these baladiyas, refer to the Round 17 dataset at [www.globaldtm.info/libya](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya).



International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Migration Agency



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