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IDP & RETURNEE REPORT

MOBILITY TRACKING

FEB - MAR 2018





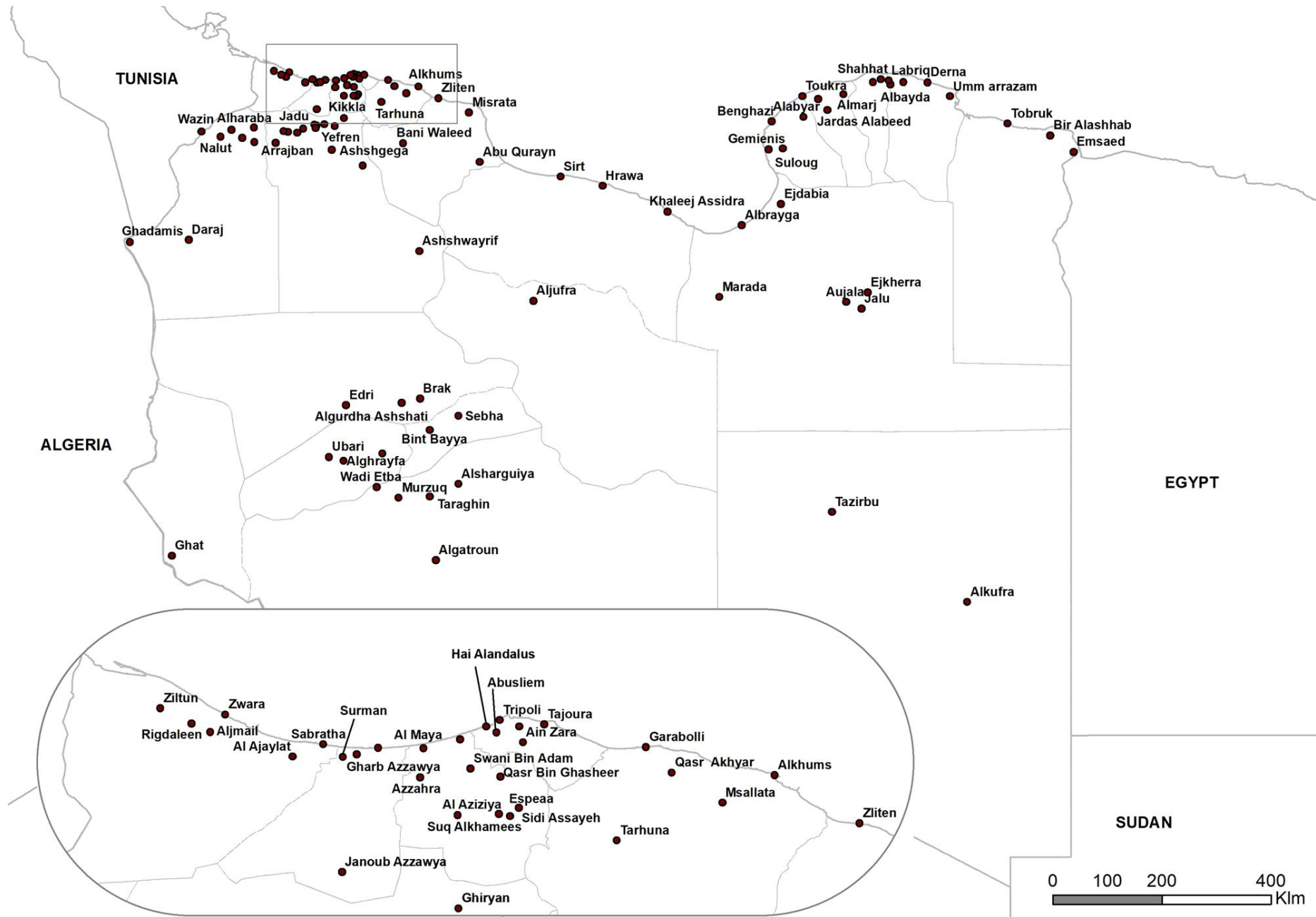
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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/



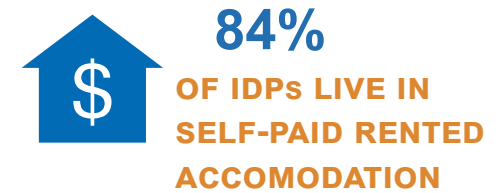
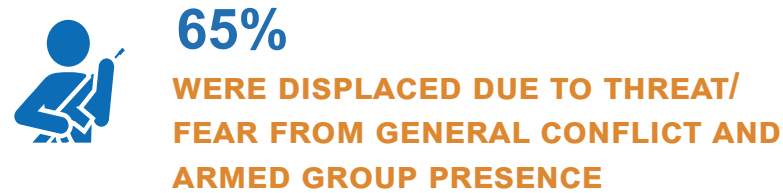
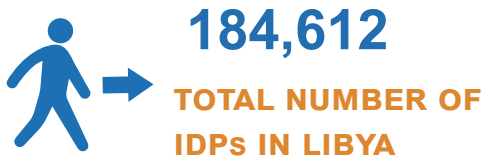
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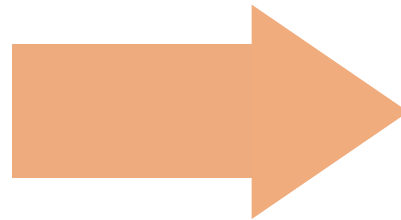




IDPs



RETURNEES



LOCATIONS

TOP 3 BALADIYAS OF
DISPLACEMENT



TOP 3 BALADIYAS OF
RETURN



COVERAGE



1,360
KEY INFORMANTS
INTERVIEWED

IN

657 of 667
MUHALLAS

100 of 100
BALADIYAS



CONTEXT

This report presents the findings of Round 18 of data collection, which took place between February and March 2018. Table 1 displays the number of IDPs and returnees identified across rounds from September 2017 until February 2018. As can be seen, the number of identified returnees had been steadily on the rise across the rounds conducted in 2017 and into 2018. Previously mirrored by a gradual decrease in the number of IDPs identified in country, Round 18 illustrates a 12% increase in the number of IDPs within Libya.

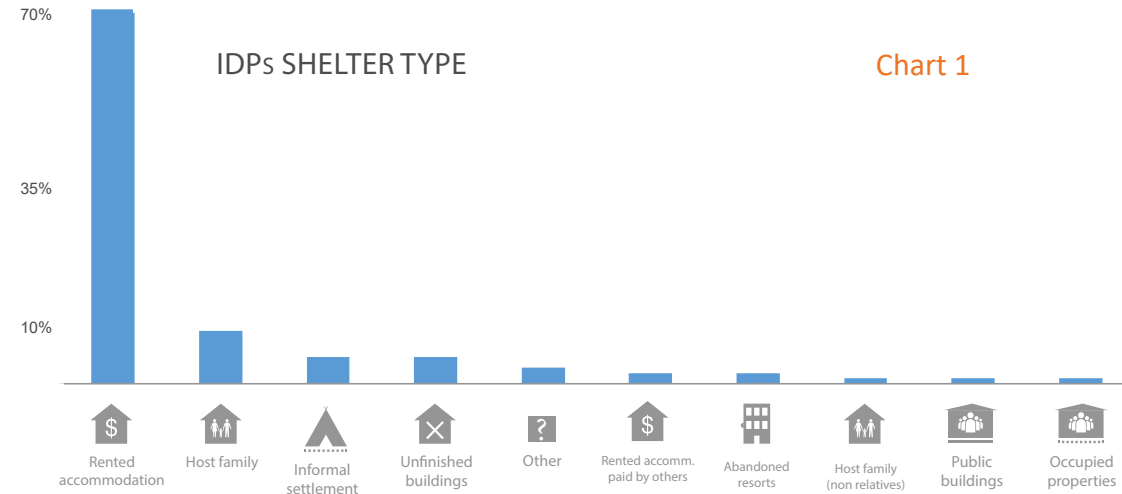
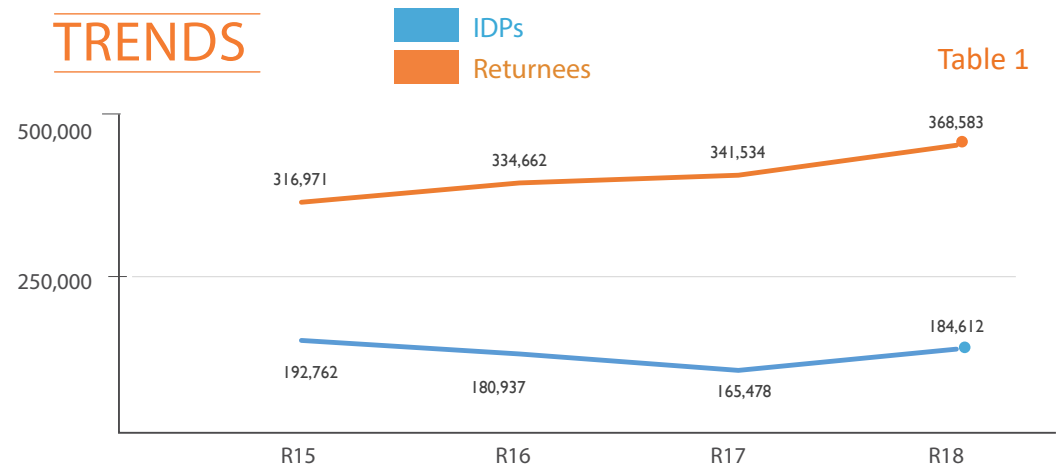
On 24th of February, clashes between armed groups in Sebha resulted in the displacement of 100 households in El Kahira Muhalla. The families were displaced within the same baladiya and their reported needs were non-food items (NFIs). As of 8 March, 720 households were displaced to the Muhallas of Al Minshiyah, Sakra-Mahdia and to the baladiya of Ubari as a result of continued armed clashes in the city of Sebha.

The Tawerghan community remains displaced following the attempted return to Tawergha from the East, South and West of Libya in February 2018. The community remains displaced in two locations, Hrawa (Checkpoint 40) and Qrart Alkataf.

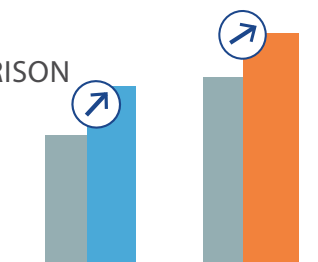
Libya's returnee populations' primary needs remain the same as previous reporting rounds; access to health services. The second most cited need for returnees continued to be access to education and the third access to security for the fourth consecutive round. In this round children were reported to be attending school irregularly within four baladiyas (Derna, Ubari, 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

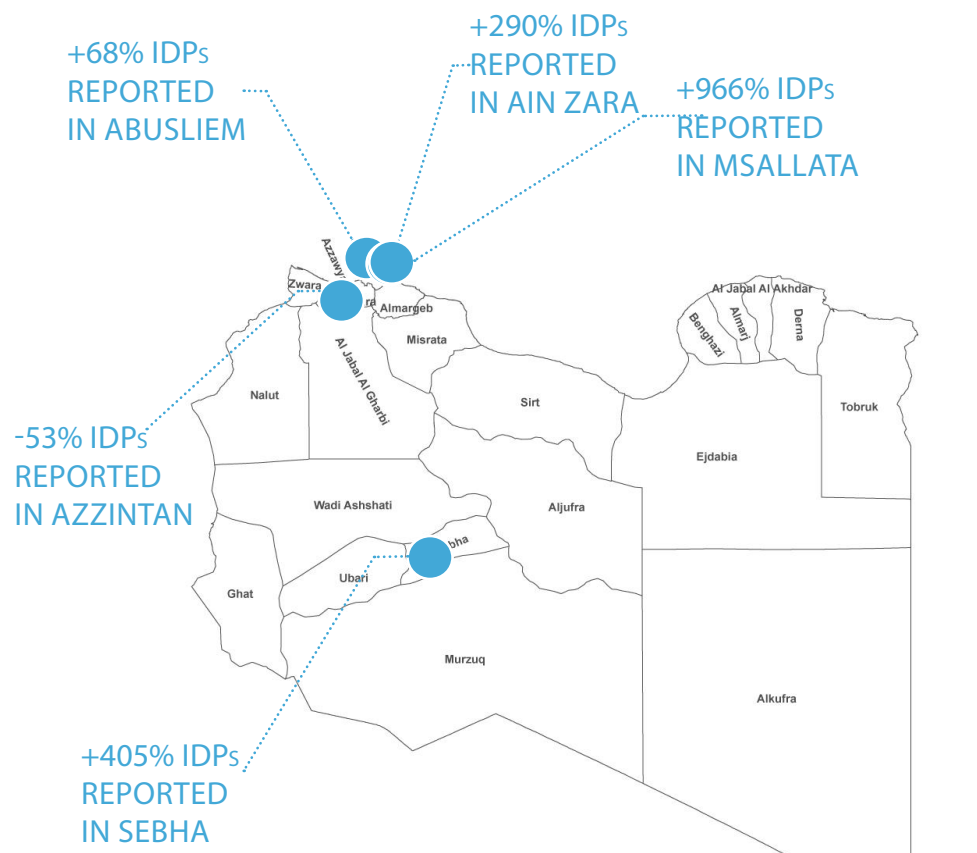


NUMBER OF IDPS AND RETURNES IN COMPARISON TO PREVIOUS MONTH

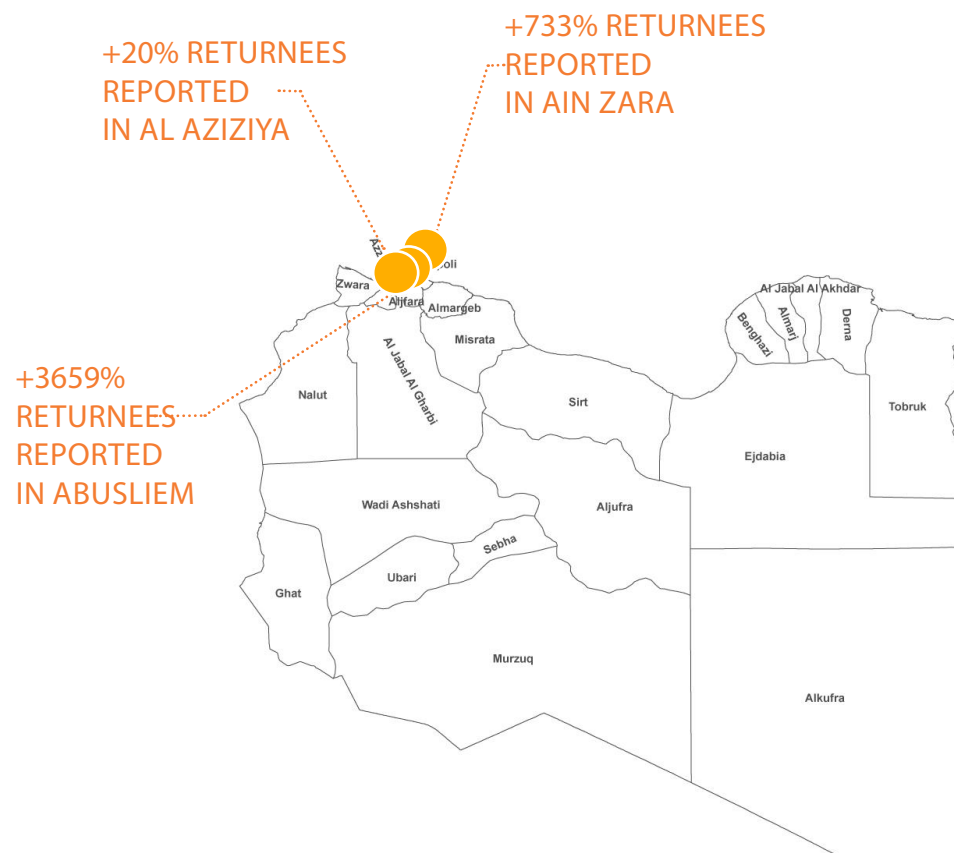




LARGEST CHANGES AT BALADIYA LEVEL



	R17	R18	Difference (IND)	Difference (%)
Sebha	3,955	19,955	16,000	405%
Abusliem	10,425	17,555	7,130	68%
Azzintan	7,400	3,500	-3,900	-53%
Ain Zara	815	3,180	2,365	290%
Msallata	190	2,025	1,835	966%

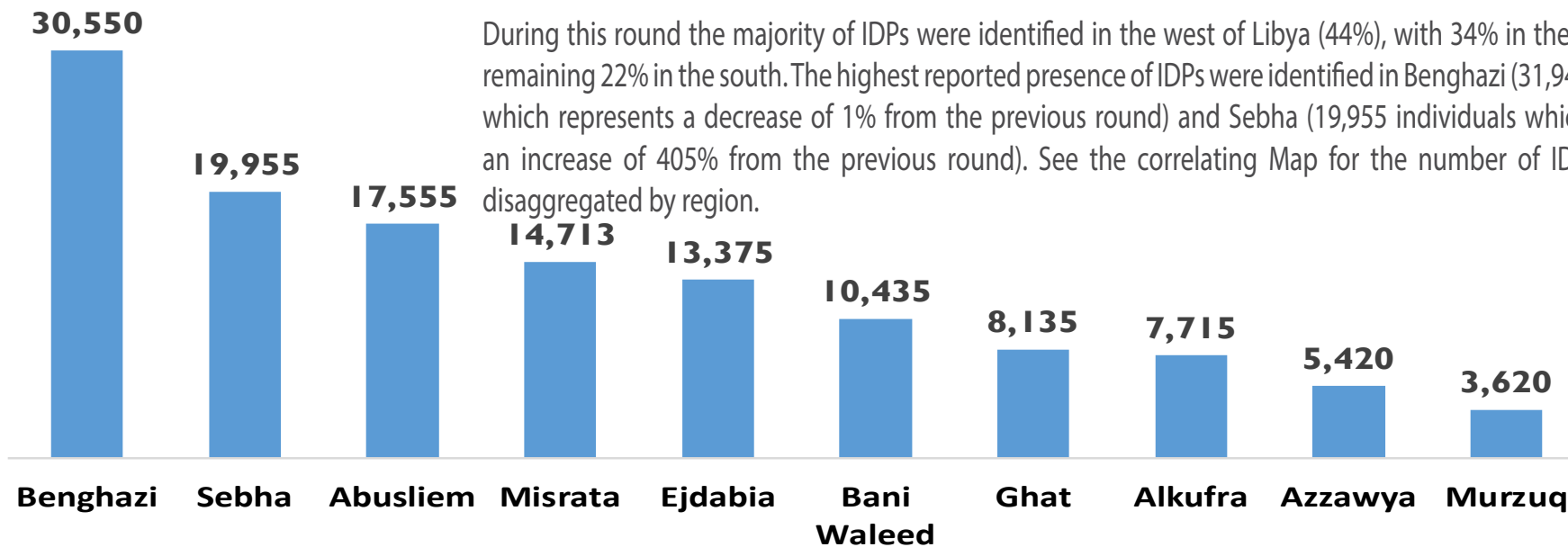


	R17	R18	Difference (IND)	Difference (%)
Abusliem	665	25,000	24,335	3659%
Ain Zara	90	750	660	733%
Al Aziziya	2,520	3,020	500	20%



■ IDPs
■ Returnees

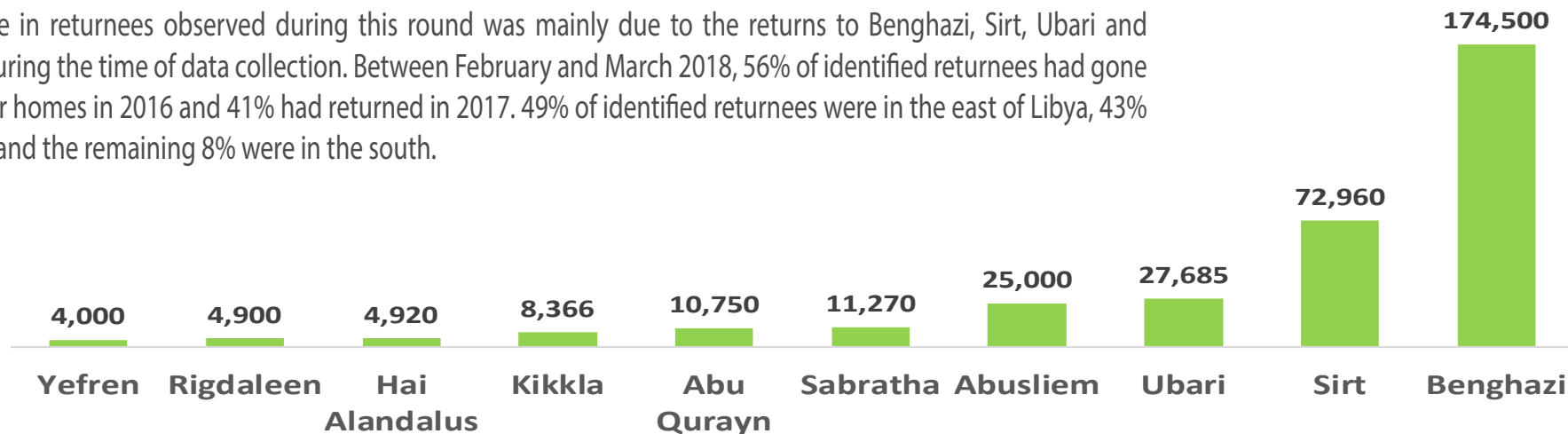
TOP 10 BALADIYAS OF DISPLACEMENT

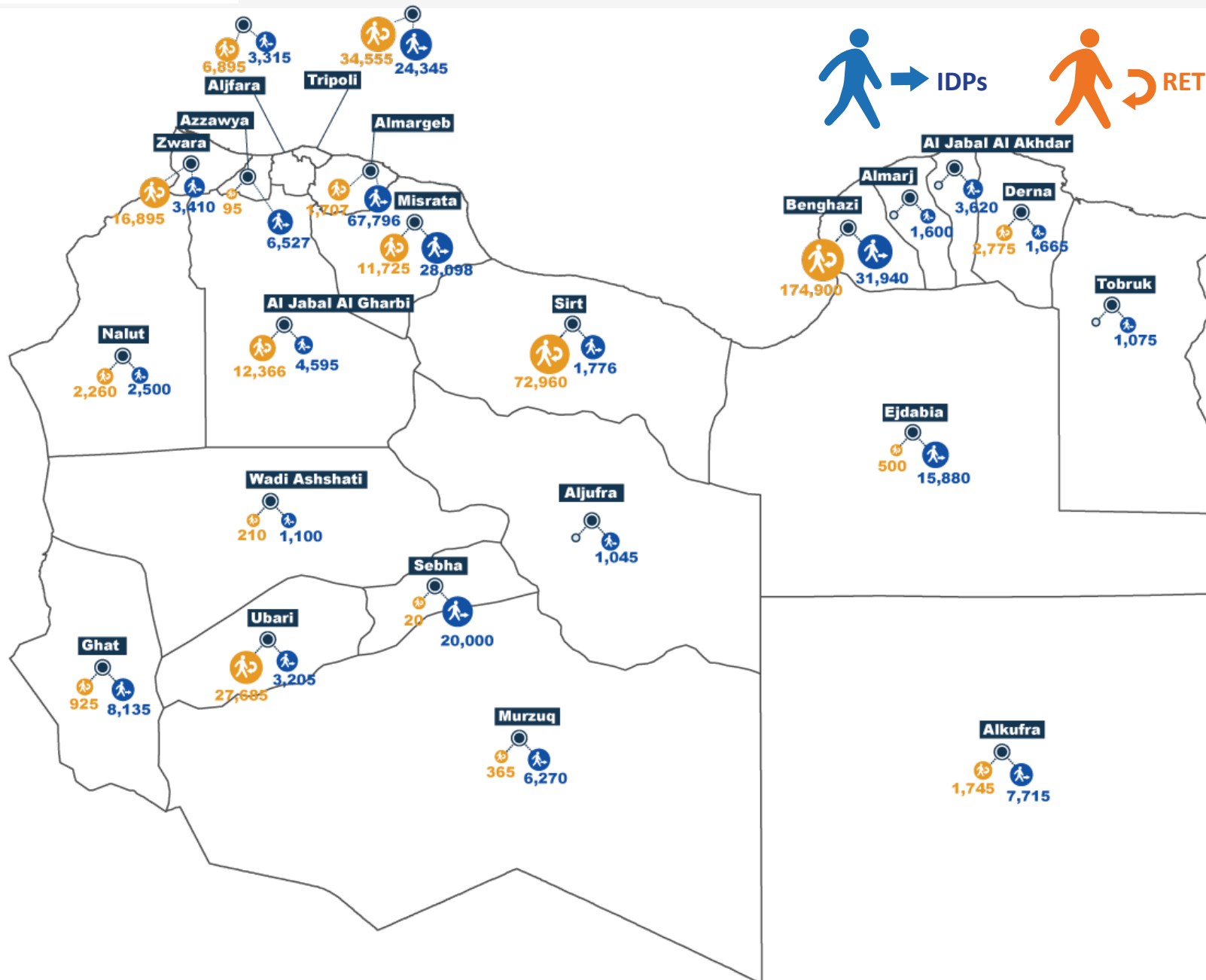


During this round the majority of IDPs were identified in the west of Libya (44%), with 34% in the east and the remaining 22% in the south. The highest reported presence of IDPs were identified in Benghazi (31,940 individuals which represents a decrease of 1% from the previous round) and Sebha (19,955 individuals which represents an increase of 405% from the previous round). See the correlating Map 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 Benghazi, Sirt, Ubari and Abusliem during the time of data collection. Between February and March 2018, 56% of identified returnees had gone back to their homes in 2016 and 41% had returned in 2017. 49% of identified returnees were in the east of Libya, 43% in the west and the remaining 8% were in the south.







Origin	Destination	# IDP Individuals	%
Misrata	Abusliem	9,000	27%
	Ejdabia	8,675	26%
	Bani Waleed	6,851	21%
	Tarhuna	901	3%
	Sebha	834	3%
	Other baladiyas	7,030	21%
	Total Displaced	33,291	100%
Benghazi	Misrata	12,475	47%
	Abusliem	2,450	9%
	Bani Waleed	2,245	8%
	Ejdabia	1,700	6%
	Albayda	1,597	6%
	Other baladiyas	6,020	23%
	Total Displaced	26,487	100%
Ubari	Ghat	6,525	43%
	Alkufra	2,500	17%
	Murzuq	1,445	10%
	Abusliem	755	5%
	Bint Bayya	685	5%
	Other baladiyas	3,196	21%
	Total Displaced	15,106	100%

Origin	Destination	# IDP Individuals	%	
Sirt	Ejdabia	3,000	22%	
	Sebha	1,893	14%	
	Ghat	1,560	11%	
	Alkhums	1,026	7%	
	Misrata	924	7%	
	Other baladiyas	5,490	40%	
	Total Displaced	13,893	100%	
	Kikkla	Abusliem	3,700	80%
		Hai Alandalus	595	13%
Ain Zara		300	6%	
Al Maya		25	1%	
Sidi Assayeh		5	0%	
Other baladiyas		5	0%	
Total Displaced		4,630	100%	



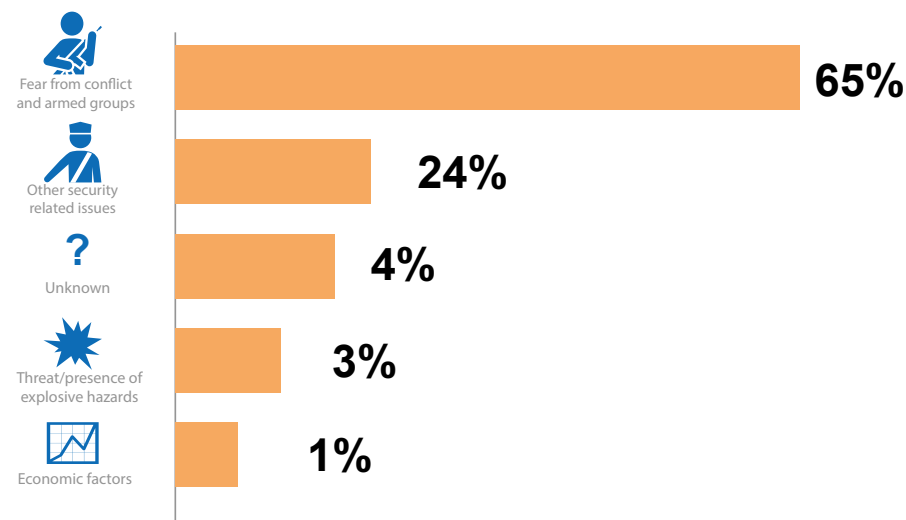
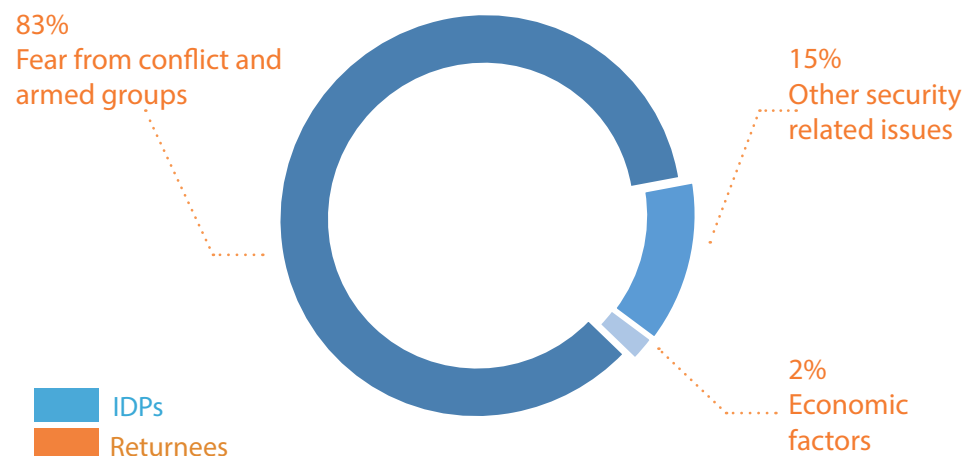
DRIVERS OF DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

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 to the displacement of IDPs, DTM collected data on the reasons preventing the majority of IDPs in each baladiya from returning to their homes. In 65% 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 24% of IDPs from returning to their baladiya of origin. Damaged public infrastructure was no longer a factor prolonging the displacement of IDPs in this round. The threat or presence of explosive hazards was reported as hindering the return of 3% of IDPs, an increase of one percent 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 5,847 IDPs in Round 18 who were displaced in 2016 and had been displaced at least once prior. 93% of these (5,430 individuals) had been displaced twice and 7% (412 individuals) had been displaced three times (refer to accompanying table).

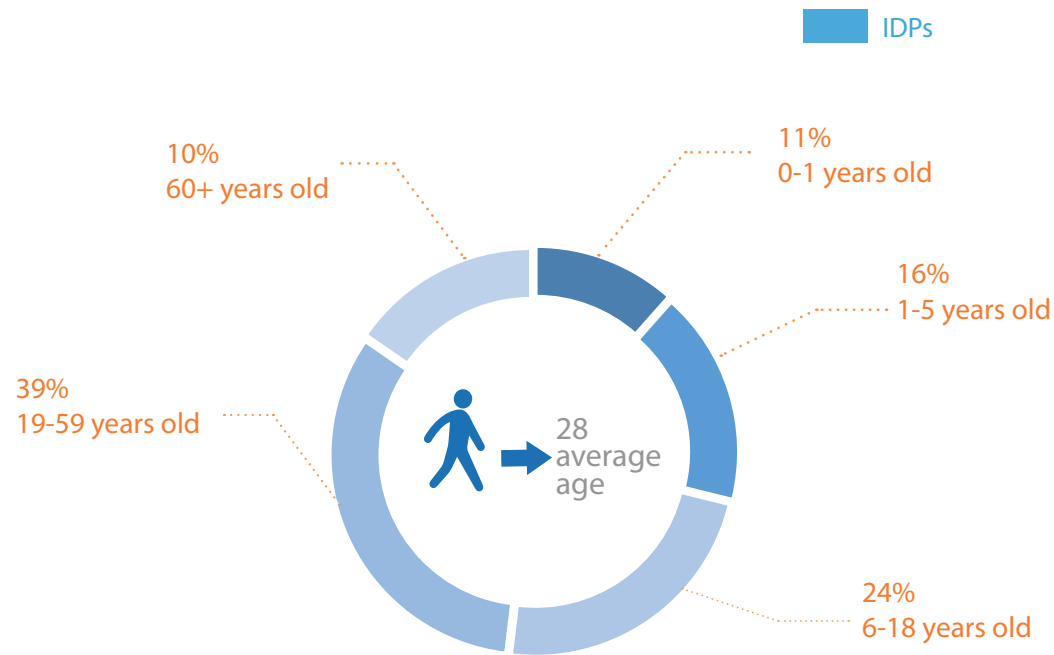
74% of IDPs who were multiply displaced were originally from Sirt and were residing mainly in Ejdabia, Sirt and Bani Waleed. 13% were originally from Benghazi and were residing in Benghazi. 11% of IDPs were from Ubari and residing in Algatroun, Sebha and Ghat.

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	2	3	4	Total Number of IDPs
Al Maya		8	0	5	13
	Tarhuna	8		5	
Albawanees		20	0	0	20
	Sebha	20			
Benghazi		750	0	0	750
	Benghazi	750			
Misrata		105	0	0	105
	Al Maya				
	Hrawa	90			
	Alkhums	15			
Sidi Assayeh		25	0	0	25
	Bani Waleed	25			
Sirt		4,237	62	0	4,299
	Ejdabia	2,975			
	Sirt	550			
	Bani Waleed	190			
	Sebha	150			
	Khaleej Assidra	145			
	Ghat	140			
	Sidi Assayeh	87			
	Aljufra		50		
	Sidi Assayeh		7		
	Tarhuna		5		
Ubari		285	350	0	635
	Algatroun	270			
	Sebha	15			
	Ghat		350		
Total		5,430	412	5	5,847



Round 18 data indicated that children (0-18) accounted for 51% of the IDP population. Adults (19-59 years) made up 39% of the IDP population and older adults (60+) were the remaining 10% of IDPs. Across all age categories males made up 49% of the sampled population and females accounted for 51%.



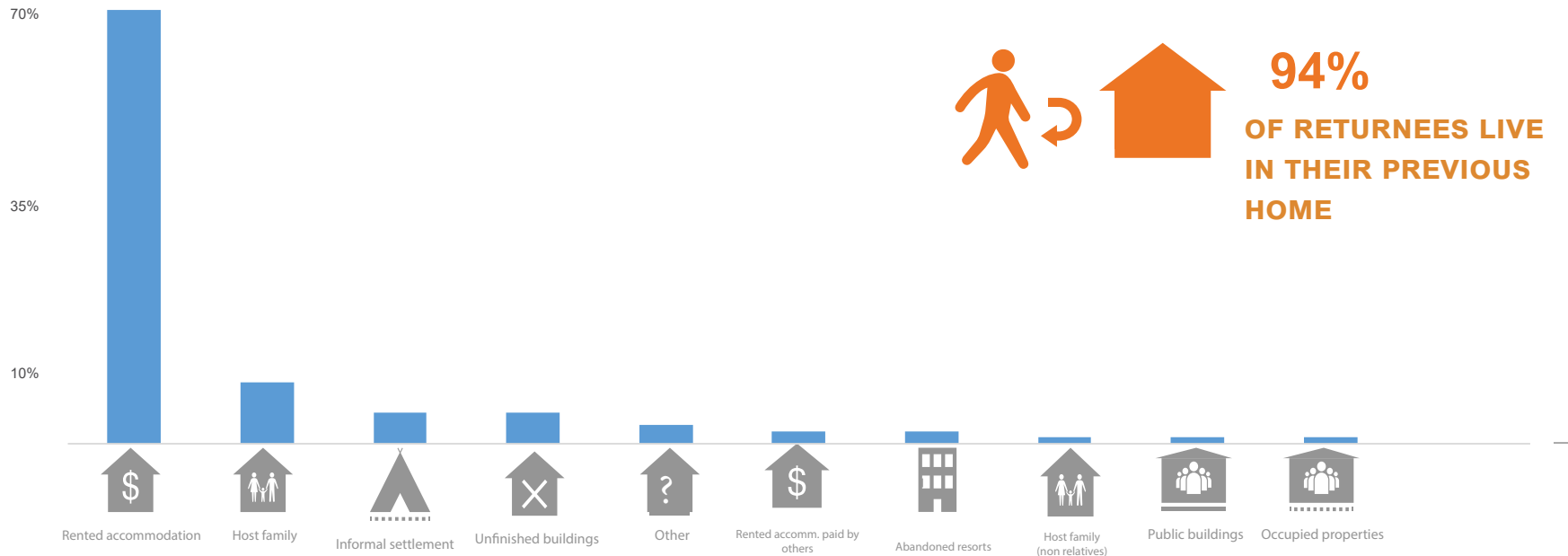
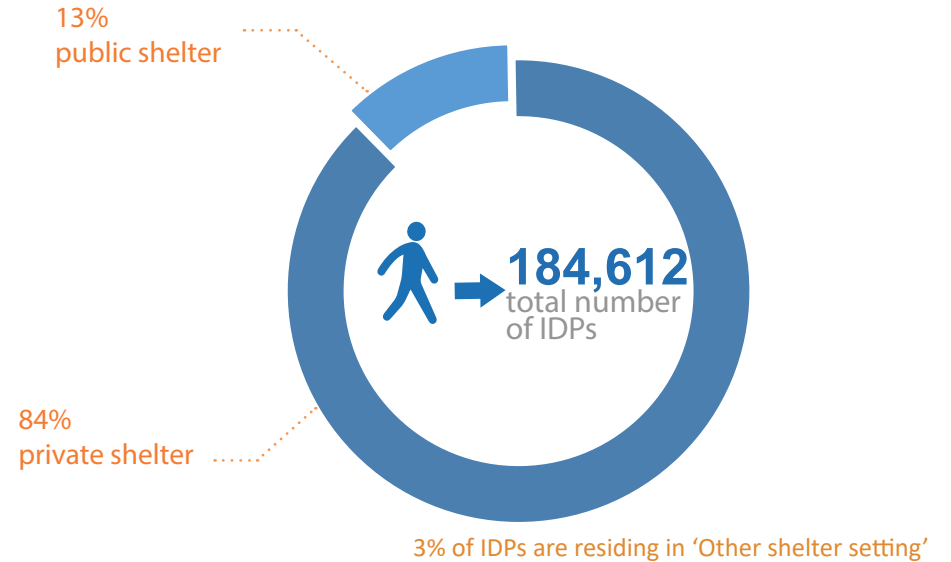
Age disaggregation of IPDs sample



84% of all IDPs in Libya were reported to be residing in private accommodation with 13% 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. 84% of IDPs in private shelter were in self-paid rented accommodation. 12% 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



94%
OF RETURNEES LIVE
IN THEIR PREVIOUS
HOME



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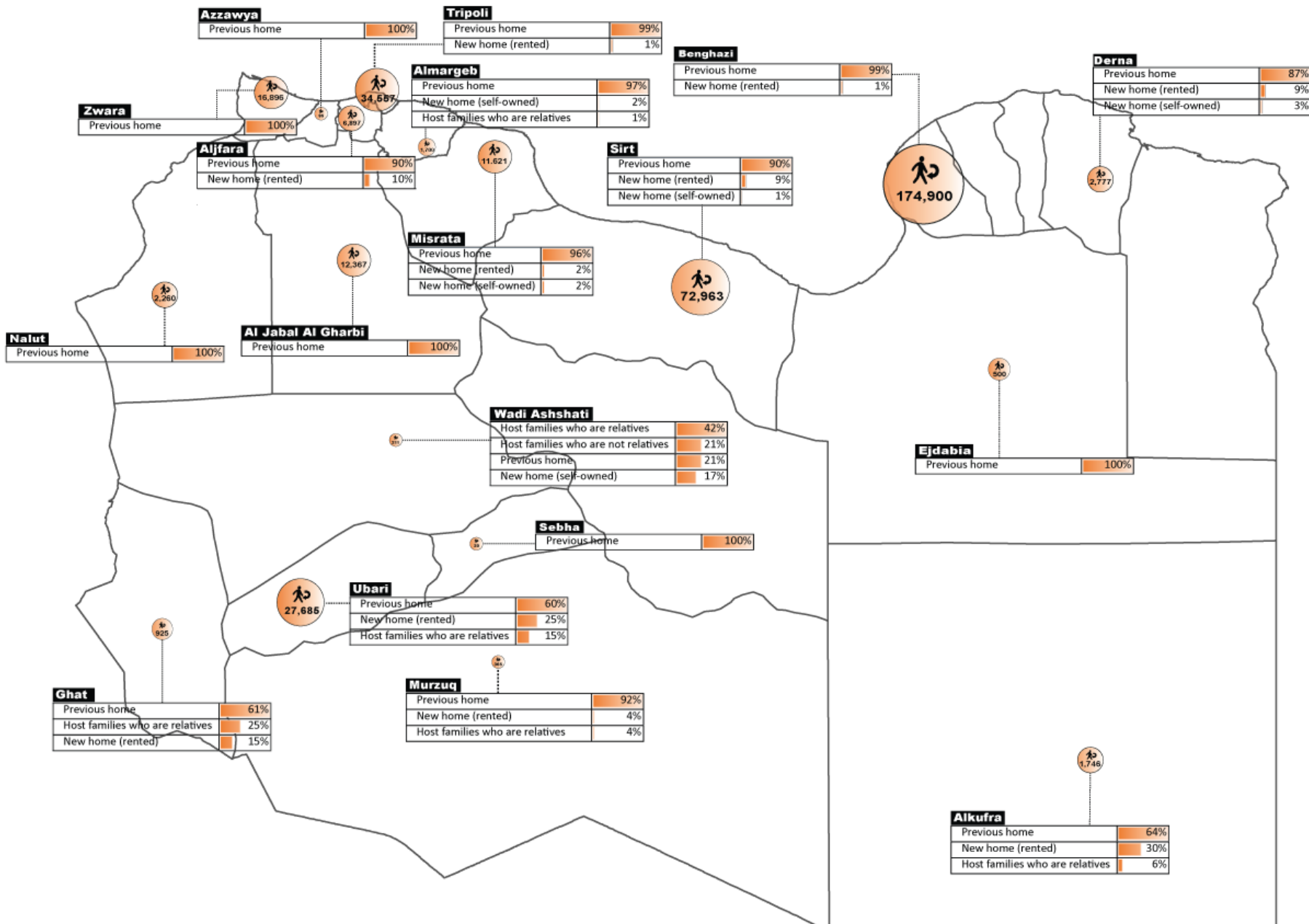
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MAP III: RETURNEE SHELTER SETTING



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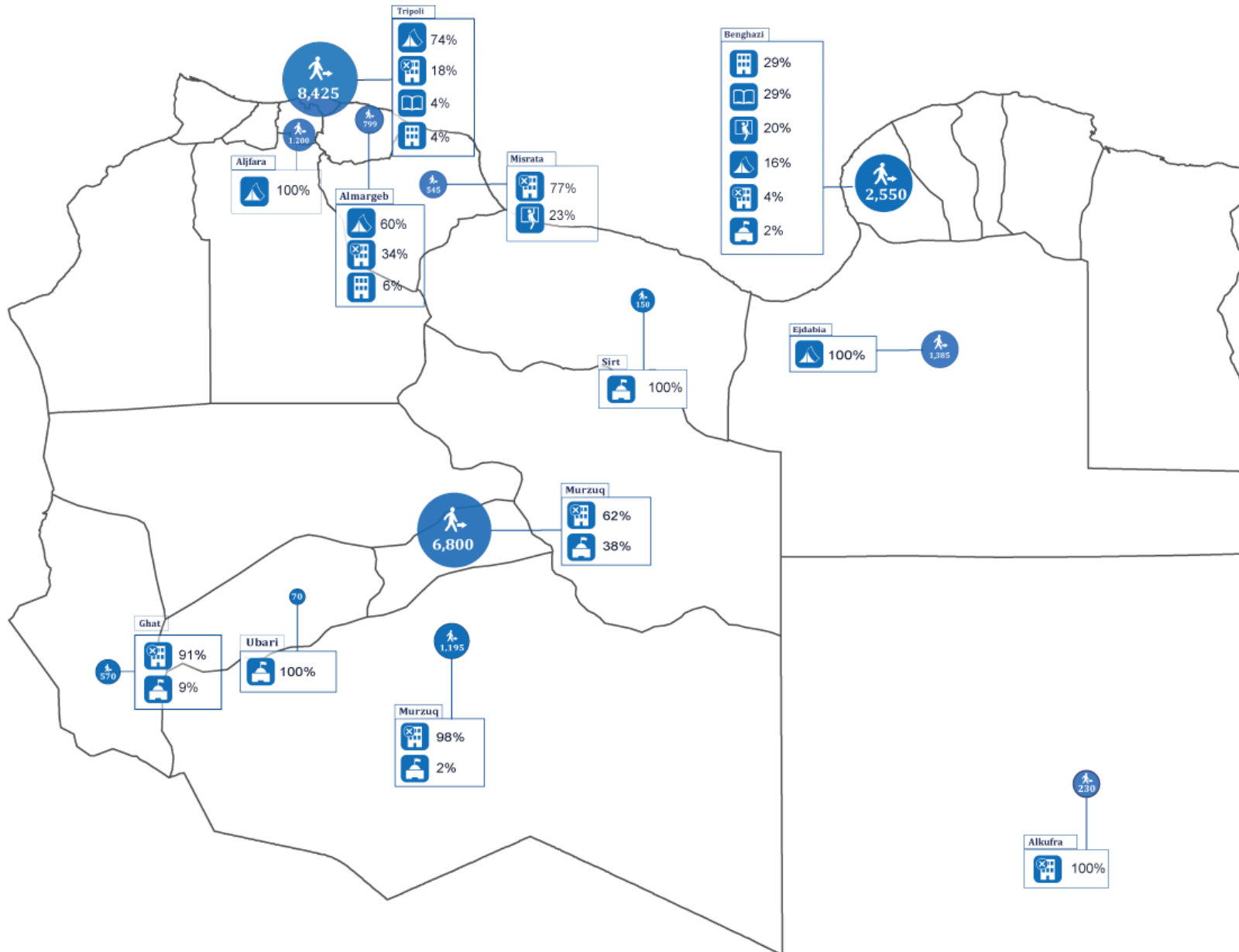
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MAP: IDP_s PUBLIC SHELTER SETTINGS



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IDP REPORT
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IDPs' PRIMARY NEEDS

TOP 3 RETURNEE PRIMARY NEEDS



According to results from this round shelter, food 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.

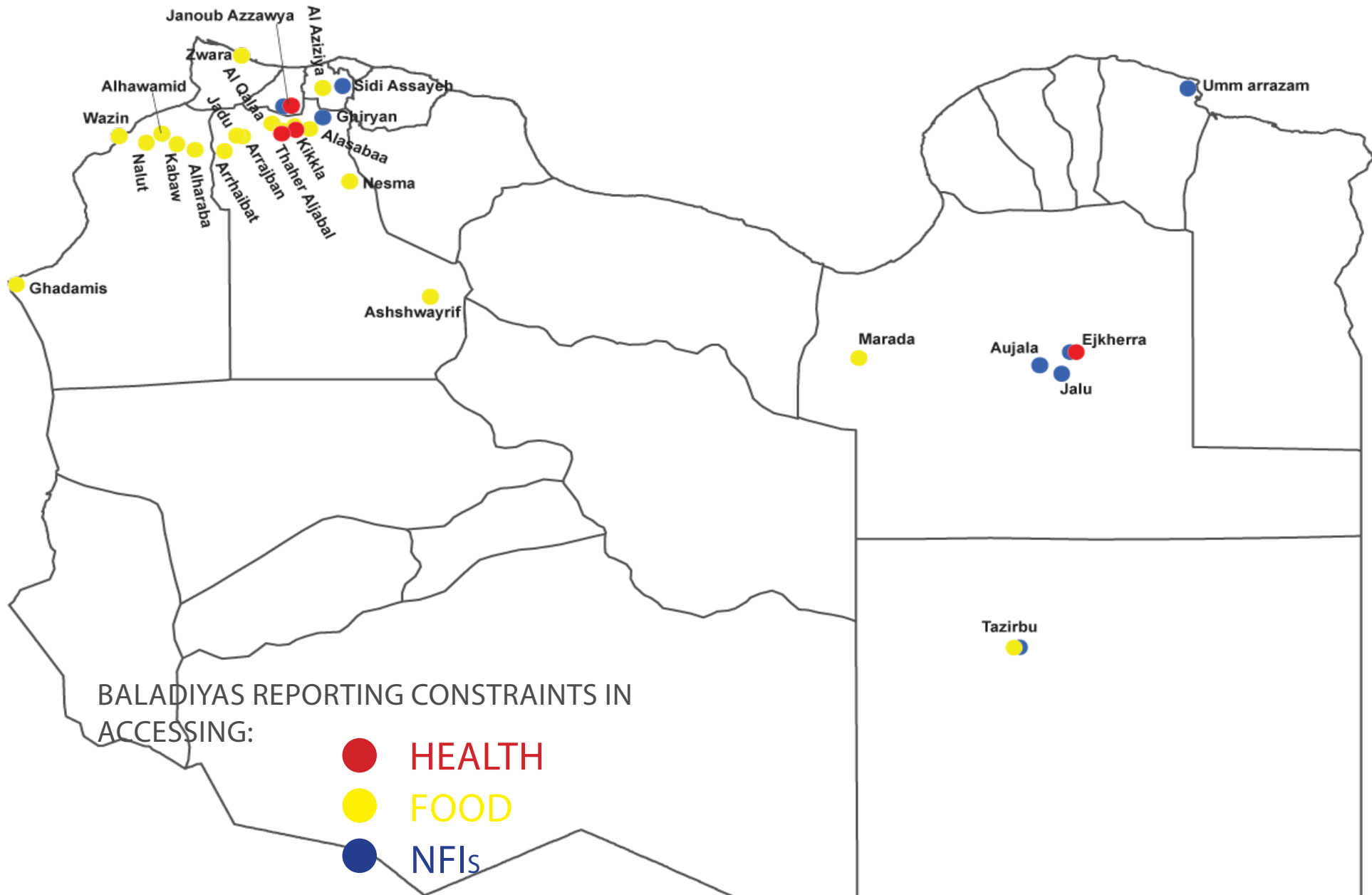
TOP 3 IDP PRIMARY NEEDS



■ IDPs
■ Returnees

	Priority #1 Returnees affected (IND)	Priority #2 Returnees affected (IND)	Priority #3 Returnees affected (IND)	Total
Health	28,285	164,401	100,195	292,881
Education	101,850	51,165	19,135	172,150
Security	75,490	8,850	56,185	140,525
Food	49,052	7,320	47,031	103,403
Sanitation/ Hygiene		47,505	50,700	98,205
Access to income	386	54,945	13,277	68,608
Shelter	29,470	7,420	29,815	66,705
NFI	39,826	6,950	19,095	65,871
HH Water (Water for Household Use)	1,119	18,612	23,525	43,256
Drinking Water	19,590	1,400	9,535	30,525
Legal help	23,515	15	90	23,620

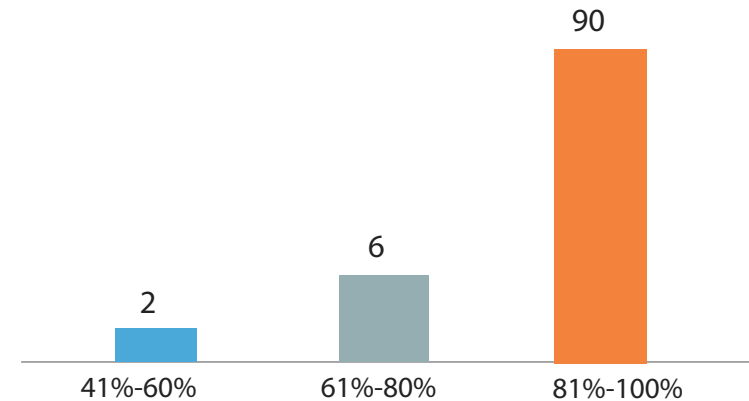
	Priority #1 IDPs affected (IND)	Priority #2 IDPs affected (IND)	Priority #3 IDPs affected (IND)	Total
Shelter	92,951	22,898	35,550	151,399
Food	39,928	50,283	49,337	139,548
Health	16,490	64,746	32,148	113,384
Access to income	8,417	28,730	12,853	50,000
NFI	7,160	11,648	23,160	41,968
Drinking Water	11,600	1,130	11,805	24,535
Security	5,436	1,200	11,150	17,786
Education	350	2,965	1,980	5,295
HH Water (Water for Household Use)	2,280	787	516	3,583
Legal help			663	663
Sanitation/ Hygiene		225	250	475



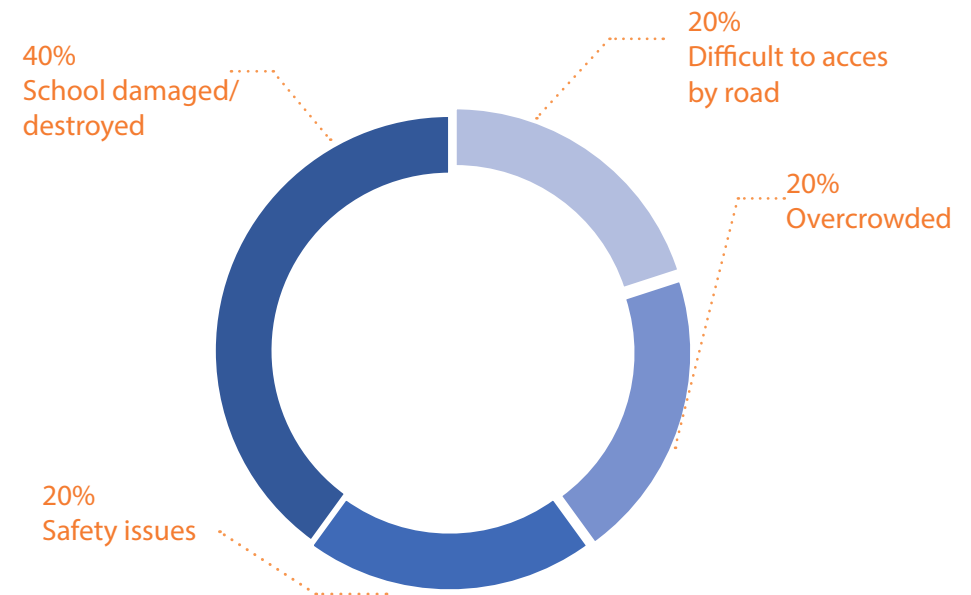
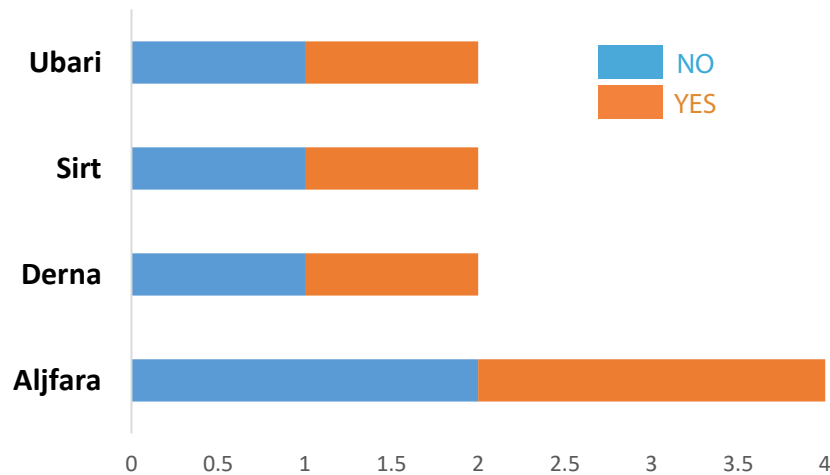


EDUCATION

90 baladiyas reported that between 80-100% of public schools in the baladiya were operational. Six 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). 96% of mantikas (regions) reported that the majority of students were attending schools regularly within the respective baladiyas. The remaining 4% of mantikas reported irregular attendance of students in Ubari, Derna, Sirt and Aljfara (please see chart below).



Proportion of operational public schools per Baladiya

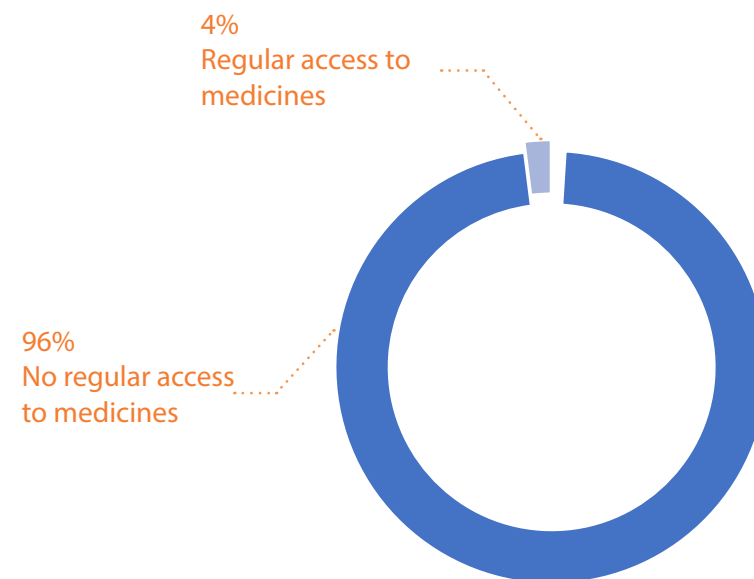
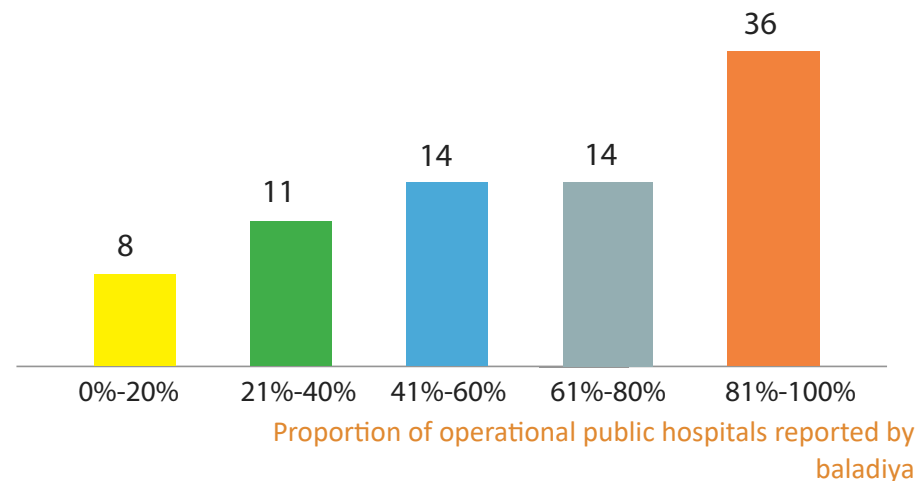




HEALTH

As part of baseline health indicators 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 medicineⁱⁱⁱ.

In eight baladiyas across the country it was reported that only up to 20% of public hospitals were operational. In 36 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 85 baladiyas. Private clinics were reported in 71 baladiyas and hospitals were available in 60 baladiyas. The chart below presents the number of baladiyas reporting the presence of each type of health facility.

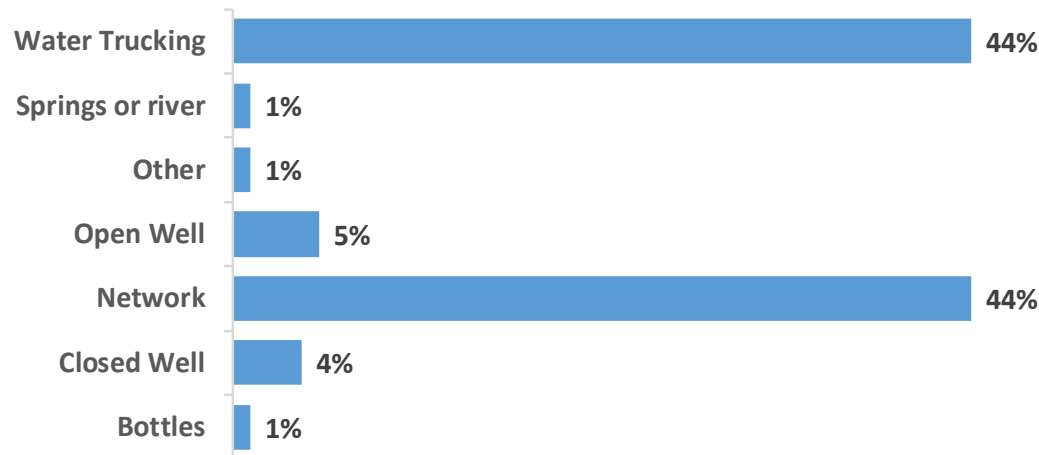
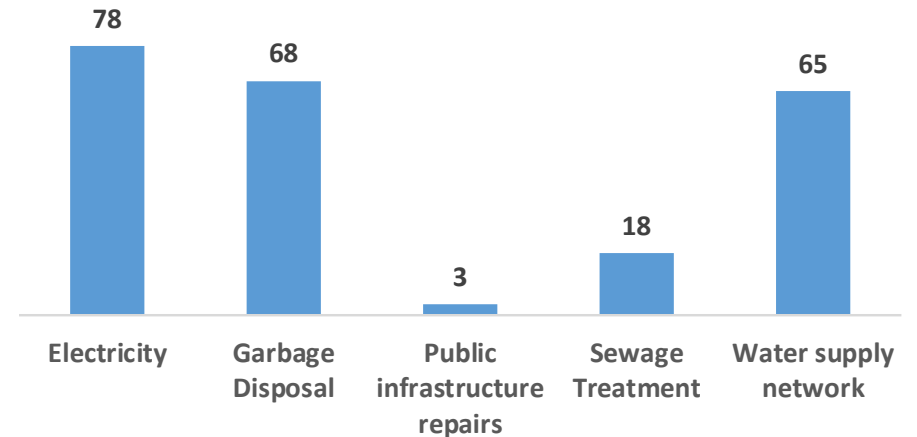




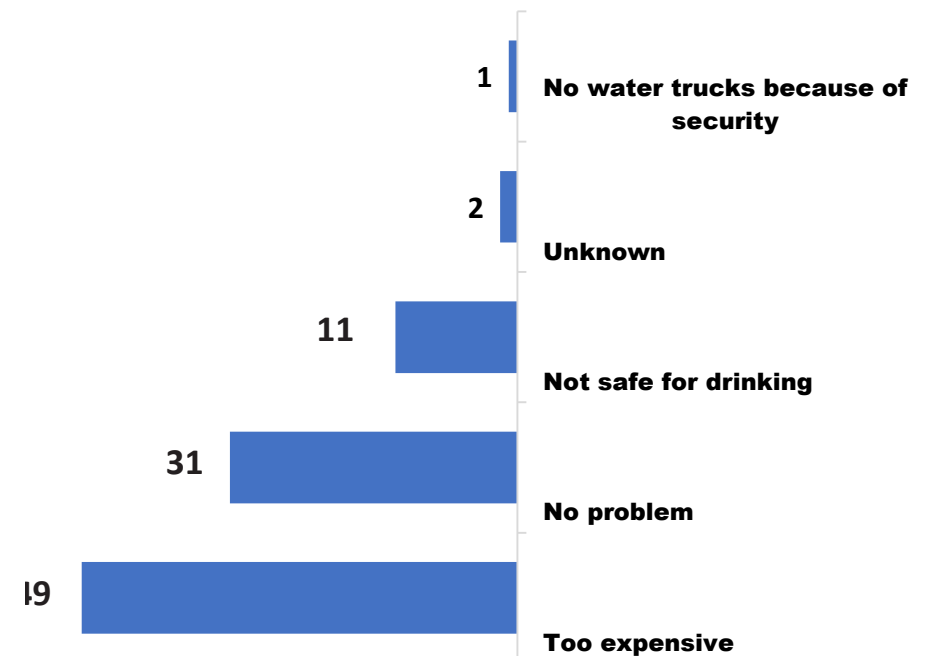
PUBLIC SERVICES & WASH

Electricity and garbage disposal were the two most cited public services available in this round. 78 baladiyas reported the availability of electricity and 68 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 18 baladiya reporting and 3 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



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

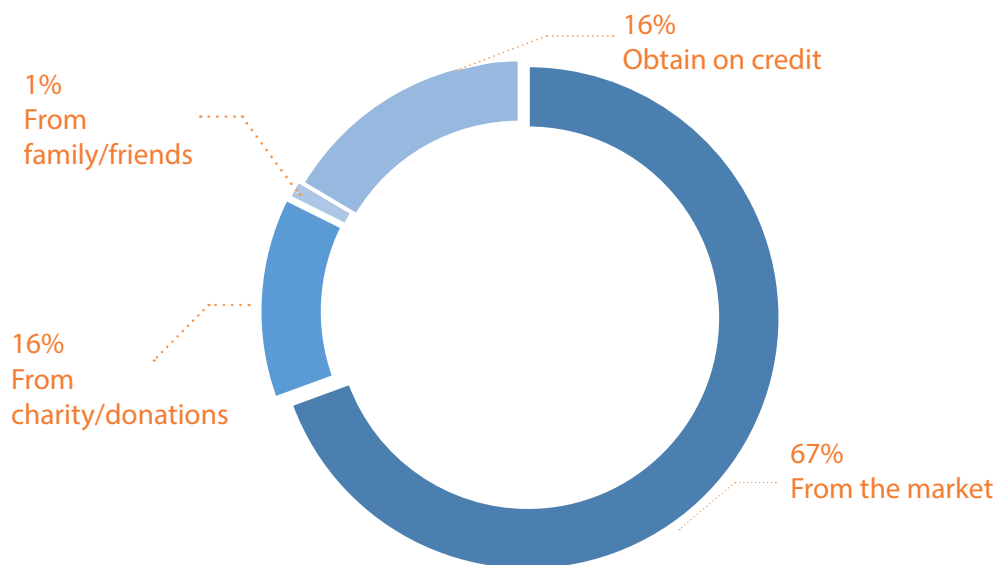


NUTRITION

In 67% of baladiyas IDPs purchased food from the market as their main source of food, representing a two percent decrease from the previous round. The proportion of IDPs obtaining food on credit was reported to be 16% representing a one percent decrease from the previous round.

In 16% of baladiyas the main source of food was reported to be from charity or donations with 1 baladiya reporting family or friends as the main source of food (Rigaldeen).

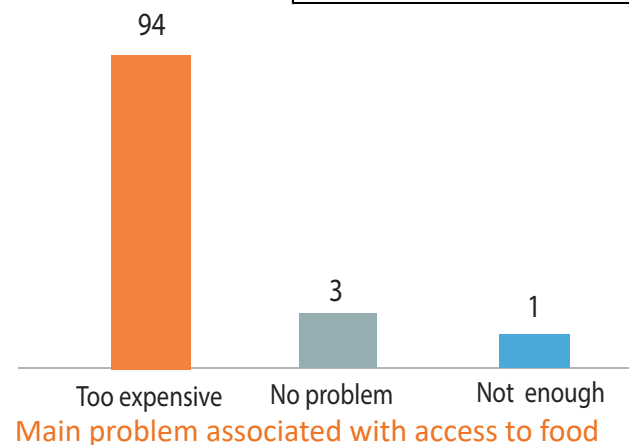
Food was reported as too expensive in 94 assessed baladiyas. Cases of malnutrition were reported in 13% of baladiyas and were reported to be present in the south, east and west of the country. To obtain more information at the baladiya level, please refer to the accompanying dataset.



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

Baladiyas with cases of malnutrition

Al Ajaylat
Algatroun
Alsharguiya
Benghazi
Ghat
Janoub Azzawya
Qasr Akhyar
Sebha
Suq Aljumaa
Surman
Tripoli
Ubari
Zwara

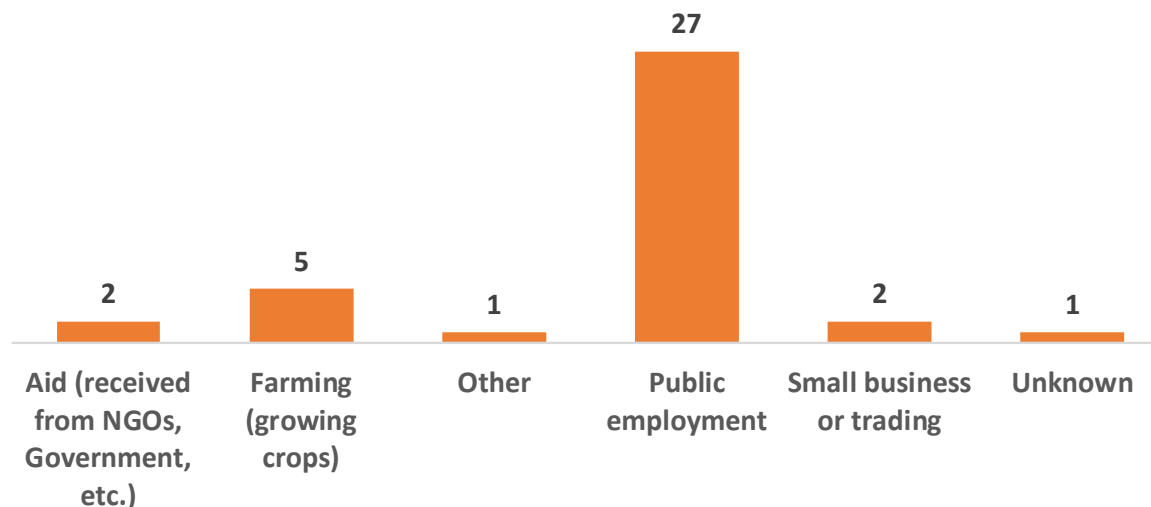


Main problem associated with access to food

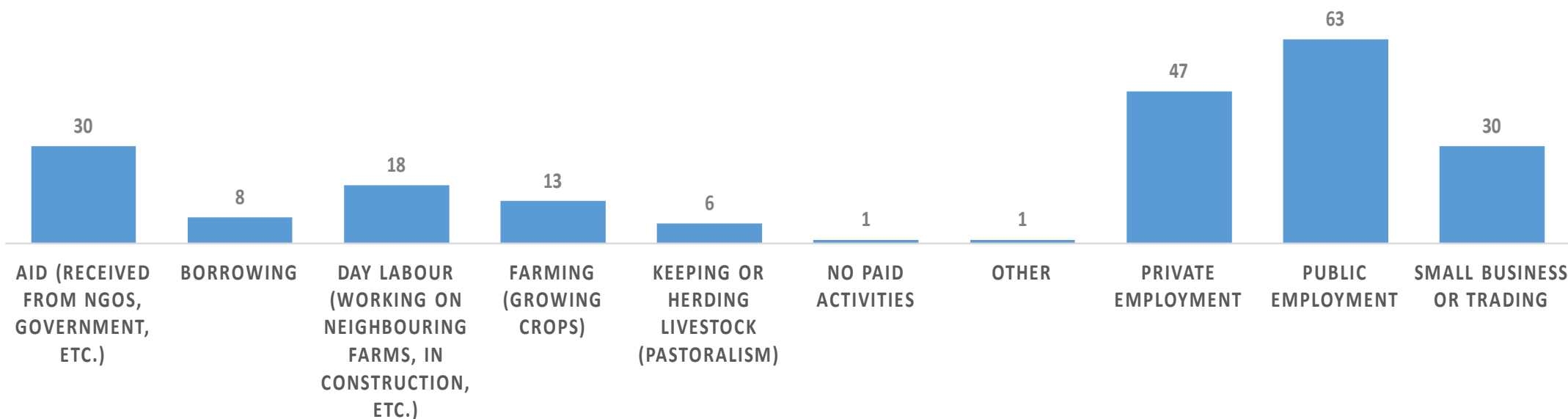


LIVELIHOOD

Public employment, private employment, aid and small business or trading continued to be the three most cited sources of livelihood for IDPs. Public employment was also the main source of income for returnees in 27 baladiyas of return. Farming was returnees' main source of income in 5 baladiyas, and in the remaining 5 baladiyas the main source of income was either small business or trading or aid. One baladiya reported unknown livelihood sources.



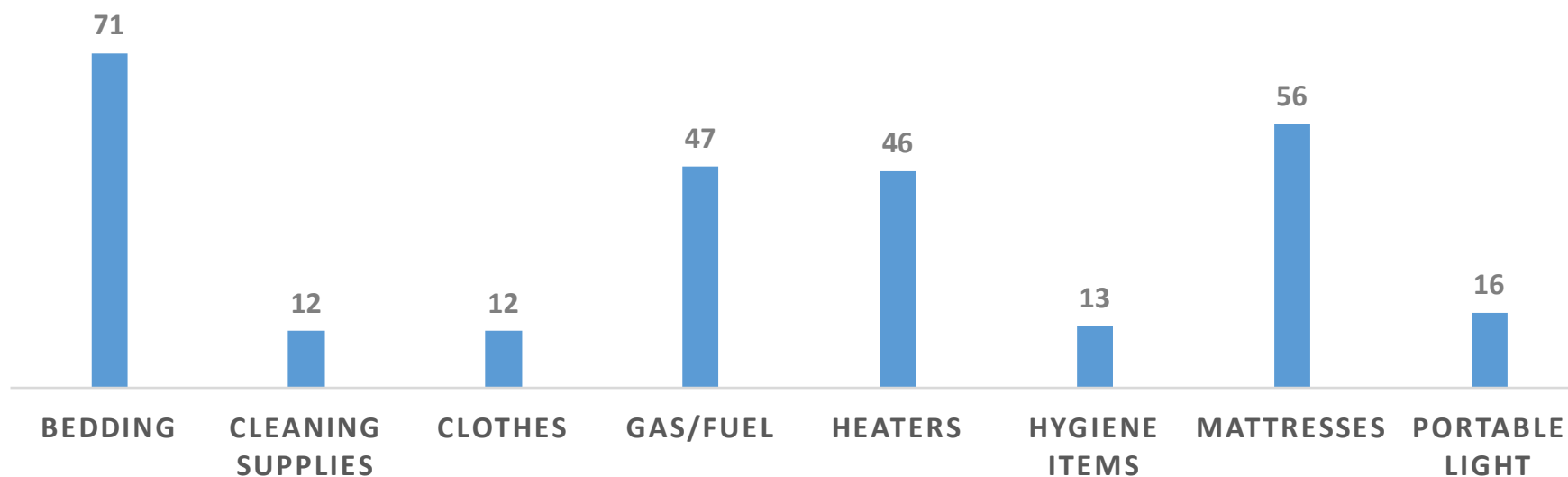
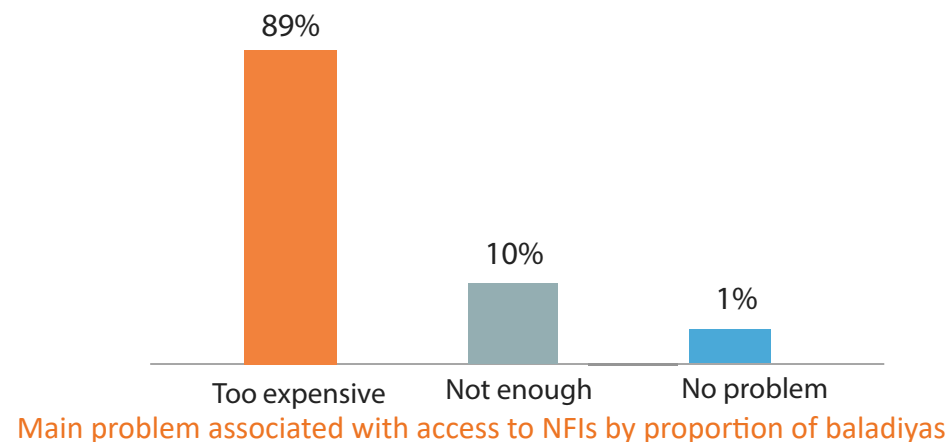
■ IDPs
■ Returnees





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 71 baladiyas followed by mattresses in 56 baladiyas, gas/fuel in 47 baladiyas and heaters in 46 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. 1 baladiya reported no problems in accessing non-food items.

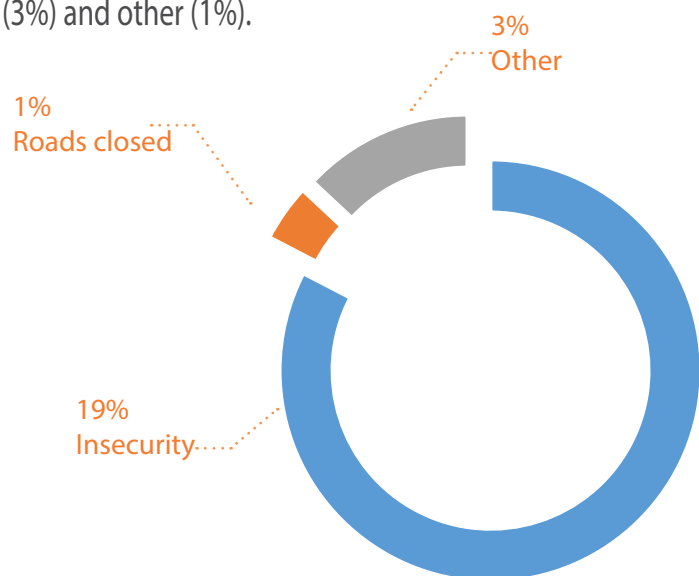


Priority NFI items needed by number of baladiyas reporting



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 9% of baladiyas with 84% reporting no presence of UXO^{vii}. Residents were reported as not being able to move safely within their baladiyas in 26% of assessed baladiyas. In baladiyas where movement was reported to be unsafe the main reason cited was insecurity (19% of baladiyas), followed by the threat/presence of explosive hazards (3%) and other (1%).



Baladiyas residents cannot move safely	Reasons why cannot move safely
Al Ajaylat	Insecurity
Al Maya	Unknown
Albawanees	Insecurity
Algatroun	Insecurity
Alghrayfa	Insecurity
Algurdha Ashshati	Insecurity
Aljmail	Insecurity
Aljufra	Other
Alkufra	Insecurity
Benghazi	Threat/presence of explosives
Brak	Insecurity
Derna	Threat/presence of explosives
Garabolli	Insecurity
Gemienis	Threat/presence of explosives
Janzour	Insecurity
Kabaw	Unknown
Khaleej Assidra	Unknown
Marada	Insecurity
Msallata	Insecurity
Qasr Akhyar	Insecurity
Rigdaleen	Insecurity
Sebha	Insecurity
Suq Aljumaa	Insecurity
Ubari	Insecurity
Wadi Etba	Insecurity
Zliten	Insecurity



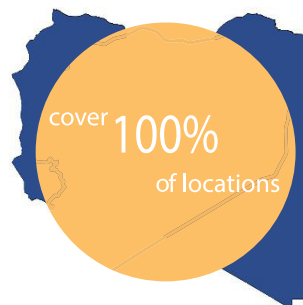
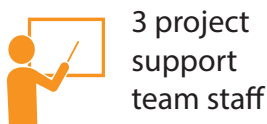
OBJECTIVE

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 18 DTM assessed all 100 baladiyas and 657 of 667 muhallas in Libya.

1,360 Key Informant interviews were conducted during this round. 183 Key Informants were interviewed at the baladiya level, and 1,177 at the muhalla level. 38% of those interviewed were representatives from divisions within the baladiya office (social affairs, muhalla affairs, etc.), 15% were representatives from local humanitarian or social organizations and 9% were local crisis committee representatives. Of the 1,360 KIs interviewed 10% were female and 90% were male.

ENUMERATORS



COVERAGE



in 657 Muhallas out of 667...



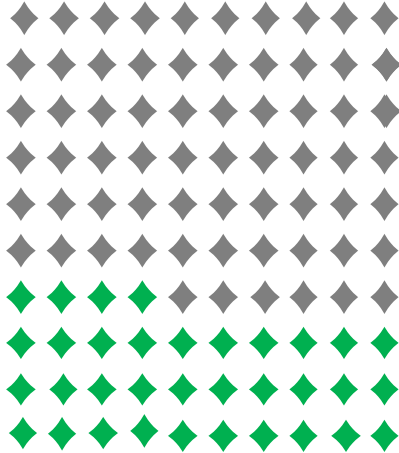
Position	No Of KIs	%
Other representation from baladiya office (Social Affairs; Muhalla Affairs; etc.)	512	38%
Humanitarian/Social Organization	209	15%
Community / tribal representative	206	15%
Local Crisis Committee Representative	126	9%
Representation of displaced groups	110	8%
Representatives of education facilities	80	6%
Representatives of Health facilities	73	5%
Other, please specify in contact column	44	3%
Total	1,360	100%



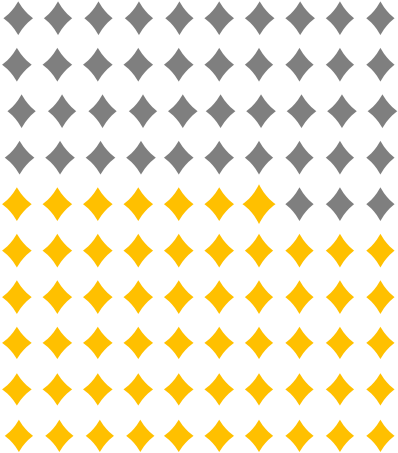
DATA CREDIBILITY

34% of data collected was rated as “very credible” during this round, 57% 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.

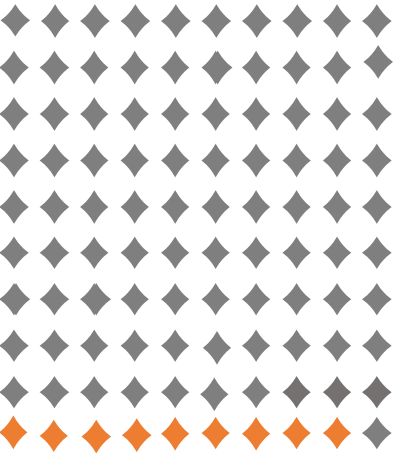
34% Very Credible



57% 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.



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