DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
DTM ROUND 2
JAN – FEB 2016

LIBYA

HIGHLIGHTS

CONTINUED DISPLACEMENT FROM SIRTE, INCREASED RETURN MOVEMENT TOWARDS AREAS OF ORIGIN, AND WORSENED ECONOMICAL SITUATION OBSERVED IN THE REPORTING PERIOD

ASSESSMENT COVERED 99 AREAS, 470 LOCATIONS (VILLAGE/NEIGHBORHOOD) IN THE PERIOD OF JAN-FEB 2016

331,622 IDPS (64,674 IDP HOUSEHOLDS) WERE IDENTIFIED IN THE 95 OF THE 99 COVERED AREAS WITHIN 440 LOCATIONS (VILLAGES/NEIGHBORHOODS)

INCREASED RETURN WAVES OBSERVED. 150,637 RETURNEES WERE IDENTIFIED IN 19 AREAS.

142,370 MIGRANTS WERE IDENTIFIED IN 55 AREAS WITHIN 218 LOCATIONS ; 31 MIGRATION TRANSIT POINTS ARE MAPPED.

OVER 800 KEY INFORMANT WERE INTERVIEWED; MAJORITY RATED AS "MOSTLY CREDIBLE"

Areas with
- 🟢 Returnees presence

Locations with
- 🔵 IPDs presence
- 🔴 Migrants presence

DFID — Department for International Development

European Commission

SITUATION UPDATE

Since mid-2014 Libya has been operating under a fragile rule of law, with competing factions vying for territorial and resource control. As the country struggles for political stability, diverse regions and communities have been affected by conflict, displacement and a deterioration of living conditions.

During DTM's second round (from mid-January to end of February 2016), field reports indicated a relatively more stable security situation across the country, with the exception of Sirte and Benghazi. During the reporting period significant displacement waves were reported from Sirte towards the neighboring areas.

As ongoing efforts for the national reconciliation continue increasing numbers of returnees are being recorded. During the reporting period field DTM recorded IDPs as returning from Alzintan, Al Rujban, Awbari to areas of origin such as warshefanah (Az Zahrah, Al Mayah), Hai Alandalus and Zuwara).

Additionally and despite the continuing instability across the wider Benghazi area, DTM recorded IDPs as returning to select neighborhoods which are announced as having been reclaimed by the Libyan army.

Reports from the field during DTM round 2 highlighted the deteriorating economic situation as an additional stress factor, and in many cases a contributing factor for displacement. With a reduction in value of the Libyan Dinar and increase in the price of commodities in addition to the generalized instability, peoples' power of purchase is being diminished. The lack of financial fluidity across the country is leaving many vulnerable and/or looking towards alternative income generating avenues. Field reports indicate that under the current circumstances smuggling and trafficking activities are likely to increase, as well as abductions in exchange for ransoms.

During the second round, DTM worked towards expanding its geographic coverage and enhance quality of data through conducting field visits and assessments in locations hosting IDPs and migrants. DTM increased the number of areas assessed by 8% during round 2, covering 99 areas out of 104 (covering a total of 95% of areas in Libya). IDPs were identified across 95 areas, returnees were identified in 19 areas and migrants across 55 areas. With increased geographic coverage, estimates of mobility affected population have increased to reach 331,622 for IDPs, 150,362 for returnees and 142,370 for migrants.

This report presents of the latest analysis on the numbers, demographics, locations of origin, areas of return, movement patterns and primary need for IDPs, returnees and migrants.

Table1 : DTM Coverage in round 2

	Round 1	Round 2	% Increase during reporting period	
Areas assessed	91	**99**		8%
Locations Assessed	0	**476**		100%
Identified IDPs	268,943	**331,622**		19%
Identified Returnees	130,637	**150,362**		13%
Identified Migrants	114,770	**142,370**		19%

DTM METHODOLOGY

In an effort to build the capacity of local partners and harmonize approaches of data collection on the displaced and migrant population in Libya, IOM successfully trained a selected group of enumerators and team leaders from local NGOs on DTM's Mobility tracking methodology and approach. Different actors served as Key informants: local Crisis Committee representatives, humanitarian and social organizations; community and tribal representatives; representation of displaced groups; other representation from the baladiya office (Social Affairs; Muhalla Affairs; etc.), representatives of education facilities, and representatives of health facilities.

THREE POPULATIONS OF CONCERN are targeted as part of the DTM assessment: IDPs, returnees and migrants.

An **IDP** is any "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border".

A **returnee** is any person who was displaced internally or across an international border, but has since returned to his/her place of habitual residence.

A **migrant** is any non-Libyan national present in the country. Migrants can include refugees and asylum seekers (fleeing war, conflict, persecution, etc.) as well as individuals who left their homes due to lack of economic perspectives in their places of origin, or who are in Libya to study.

DTM aims to track Migrants irrespective of the causes, voluntary or involuntary, and the means, regular or irregular. The DTM's methodology to track migrants is two-fold, firstly to regularly identify locations and estimates of numbers of migrants currently residing there, and secondly to regularly identify and map transit points where migrants are observed/known to pass through.

DTM will continue to expand its field network and enhance approaches to track migrants, hoping to gain a more comprehensive picture through additional flow monitoring modules in future DTM rounds.

DEFINITION OF AREA, LOCATION AND SITE

IOM considered each municipality listed in the Elections List of Baladiyas (dated June 2015) as one **area**. Based on this list, there are a total of 104 municipalities in Libya. It is acknowledged that clarifications of administrative divisions in Libya are still ongoing and the number of municipalities is subject to change. As such, the logic underpinning data collection efforts is purely operational and not meant to indicate any endorsement of the current administrative divisions.

The muhalla is considered a **location**. A muhalla can be one village or a small collection of villages in rural settings, whilst in urban settings it equates to a neighbourhood. As with the baladiyas, there are some contestations about the total number of muhallas and how they are administratively linked to the baladiyas. The Bureau of Statistics and Census counts 667 muhallahs of which DTM has adopted. For IOM, the list of muhallas as compiled based on the first round of data collection is used for operational purposes and does not indicate endorsement of administrative boundaries.

A collective **site** is defined as any site which comprise five IDP households or more: these can include, but are not limited to: schools, other public buildings, people's properties (farms, flats, houses), unfinished buildings, and deserted resorts. More dispersed settings which would not be counted as an IDP site in the host community include IDPs staying in rented accommodation (self paid, or paid by others), or in host families with relatives or non-relatives.

The DTM methodology includes baseline assessments at two levels: the area and the location. Both assessments strive to provide a good understanding of IDP and migrant locations and numbers, as well as information on types of residence, demographics, vulnerabilities, reasons for displacement, areas of origin, and time of displacement. IOM decided to undertake the area assessment at the baladiya (municipality) level and the location assessment at the muhalla (village/neighborhood) level.

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2 DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX METHODOLOGY

AREA ASSESSMENTS: The information collected at the area level includes: Information about outflow and inflow, i.e. displacement originating from the municipality and displacement in the municipality, IDP number estimates (household and individual), identification of settlements within the municipality with displaced populations, location of origin, time of departure/arrival of IDPs, reasons for displacement, and type of displacement locations.

The assessment also captures information on the presence of migrants within the concerned municipality and a list of locations where such migrants are known to transit/stay, with an estimate of numbers and locations. The results of the municipality level area assessments, most importantly the indication of the presence of internally displaced and migrant households, is utilized to advise whether or not to continue assessments at the lower level (location assessments).

LOCATION ASSESSMENTS : The data collected at location level includes basic information about the displaced population (number of HH and individual, time of arrival, origin, reason of displacement, type of shelter) as well as a listing of all sites where IDPs are staying. IDP sites, which will be targeted for more detailed assessments in later assessment rounds, were also identified at the location level. At a later stage, needs analysis for the displaced and host communities (Shelter, WASH, health etc.) may be added to the location assessment forms, as well as a module to capture more detailed information on migrants' presence: estimate on numbers of migrants, countries of origin, demographics (including sex-age disaggregated data), transit points and means of transport. The results of the location assessments are used to verify the information collected at the area level. The location assessment is carried out in all those settlements identified as having IDP populations or migrants in the area assessment form.

RATING THE CREDIBILITY OF COLLECTED DATA

DTM area and location assessments employed a number of indictors to measure the credibility of collected data from various key informants (KIs) in order to rate to which extent the information can be trusted. These indicators measure the similarity of the data provided, its correspondence to expectations based on general available information and knowledge, as well as methods of managing and documenting the data within the same area. . These factors together with the number of KIs involved, and whether field visits and direct observation were used as a method of verification, are used to rate the credibility of the data in each of the assessed areas. A color coding credibility method is used to rate the level of trust towards the data provided by DTM KIs in each area, with green indicating highest credibility rate, followed by yellow for mostly credible data, orange for somehow credible information, and red for low credibility data. With this method in place, DTM aims to enhance and expand its field network, and enable continuous improvement of data credibility.

LIMITATIONS AND WAY FORWARD

IOM is striving to obtain full country coverage, but is facing some security and access constraints. IOM was able to undertake assessments in 99 out of 104 areas in Libya. Amongst the five non-assessed areas (Harawa, Sirte, Benghazi, Al Jaghbub, Misratah), one area (Benghazi) had to be excluded due to conflicting numbers being reported which require further verification that could not be completed in time for the second report. Enumerators highlighted the worsened security situation, disrupted communication, limited transportation as result of increased fuel price and limited cooperation from local authorities as challenges preventing full coverage of all IDP and migrant hosting areas .

Following the analysis of DTM baselines and building on the data collection and information management activities conducted by different organizations, DTM in coordination with the protection WG and HCT will begin to assess and plan for an in-depth IDP and migrant Location/site assessment comprised of core multi-sectorial indicators during the second quarter of 2016. The assessment will aim to enhance the understanding of sectorial needs and vulnerabilities of the IDP and migrant populations, support a warning system for sectorial attention in specific sites towards affected populations, and hence support a faster and improved response to the most vulnerable. Flow monitoring components may also be established to better capture migration trends throughout Libya.

3 OVERVIEW OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

KEY POINTS

- DTM ROUND 2 COVERED 99 AREAS / BALADIYA;
- DTM ROUND 2 INCREASED GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE BY 8%;
- 331,622 IDPs (64,674 HOUSEHOLDS) WERE IDENTIFIED IN 95 AREAS IN LIBYA.

OVERVIEW OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

During the Second round, DTM identified and located 331,622 individuals (64,674 IDP households) in 95 of the assessed 99 areas. Additionally DTM conducted field assessments in 440 IDP location in order to verify and triangulate the data collected at area level and collect more detailed information on the displaced population. Five areas were not covered during the second round, including Benghazi area which is estimated to host more than a quarter of the total IDP population in Libya. IDP estimates are therefore expected to increase significantly as DTM reaches full country coverage.

Since 2011, three displacement waves have been observed. The first displacement wave took place as a result of Libya's revolution when an estimated 33,600 people were reported as having fled from their homes. The majority were reported as having been displaced from Tawergha, a town 30-40 km from Misaratah considered loyal to Quaddafi's regime. The second wave came between February 2012 and March 2014 as a result of the continued and expanded clashes between different armed groups. Libya's third, and largest, wave of displacement has been observed following the outbreak of Libya's civil war which began in June-2014 and continues to date. Libya's most recent conflict has been characterized by an escalating indiscriminate use of heavy weaponry in densely populated areas by all actors. As the conflict persists the country's infrastructure, economy and social fabric is being hit the hardest. Many Libyan's ability to absorb livelihood shocks is being eroded as the conflict increasingly destabilizes the country.

As the conflict evolves DTM is working to identify and track the number of people who have been displaced. Compared to the round 1, where DTM identified and located 268,943 IDP individuals (54,740 IDP households), round 2 identified 331,622 IDP individuals (64,674 IDP households) across 440 of the assessed 476 locations.

Majority of IDPs of more than 260,000 (accounting for 83% of total identified IDPs) reported to have left their areas of residence since mid-2014, over 36,000 IDPs left during 2011

(11%), and 20,000 IDPs (6%) left during the period between 2012 and mid-2014.

Chart 1: IDPs by time of displacement
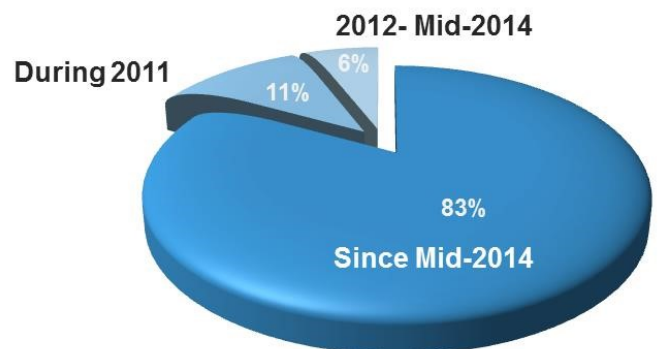
AREAS OF ORIGIN

Above a quarter (28.6%) of IDPs identified during the second DTM round originated from Benghazi. The second largest area of origin is Tawergha (11.2%), followed by Tripoli (9.7%), then Sirte (8.8%). Derna, Awbari, Abu Salim, Az Zahrah, Kikla along with Al Kufrah are among the top 10 areas of origin. The top six areas of origin (Benghazi, Tawergha, Tripoli, Sirte, Derna and Awbari) combined account for about three quarters (72%) of the identified IDP population.

OVERVIEW OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

KEY POINTS

- MAJORITY OF DISPLACEMENT ORIGINATED FROM BENGHAZI, TAWERGHA, TRIPOLI, SIRTE, AND DERNA;
- MAJORITY OF THE IDENTIFIED IDPs ARE CURRENTLY IN AJDABIYA, AL AJAYLAT , AL BAYDA, AND ABU SALIM.

AREAS OF CURRENT RESIDENCE

With 31,750 IDPs currently present in Ajdabiya it is the area which hosts the largest share of identified IDPs (9.6%). It is followed by Al Ajaylat with 24,950 IDPs (7.5%), Al Bayda with 22,500 IDPs (6.8%), Abu Salim with 20,275 IDPs (6.1%), Alzintan with 19425 IDPs (5.9%), Tobruk with 17,205 IDPs (6.4%), Bani Waled with 15,000 IDP (4.5), Janzour with 10,105 IDP (3%), Sabratah with 7,745 (2.3%), and Tocra with 7,520 IDP (2.3%) Combined, these 10 locations account for over half of the total identified IDP population. The 30 areas shown in the table below jointly host 80 % of the total identified IDP population.

Table 2 : Distribution of identified IDPs by area of origin

	Area of Origin (former residence)	% of IDPs who left the area
1	Benghazi	28.6%
2	Tawergha	11.2%
3	Tripoli	9.7%
4	Sirte	8.8%
5	Derna	7.3%
6	Awbari	6.5%
7	Abu Salim	5.9%
8	Az Zahrah	5.1%
9	Kikla	4.6%
10	Al Kufrah	2.1%
11	Janzour	2.1%
12	Al Mayah	1.3%
13	Misratah	1.1%
14	Yefren	0.8%
15	Other	4.8%
	Total	**100%**

Table 3: Distribution of identified IDPs, by area of current residence (showing 30 areas which host largest IDP numbers, representing over 80% of total identified IDP population)

	Area of current Residence	% of total		Area of current Residence	% of total
1	Ajdabiya	9.6%	16	Al Khums	1.5%
2	Al Ajaylat	7.5%	17	Al Marj	1.5%
3	Al Bayda	6.8%	18	Zliten	1.5%
4	Abu Salim	6.1%	19	Az Zawiyah	1.5%
5	Alzintan	5.9%	20	Derna	1.3%
6	Tobruk	5.3%	21	Slukh	1.2%
7	Bani Waled	4.5%	22	As Sidr	1.1%
8	Janzour	3.0%	23	Sawani Bin Adam	1.0%
9	Sabratah	2.3%	24	Al Aziziyah	1.0%
10	Tocra	2.3%	25	Al Kufrah	1.0%
11	Tarhuna	2.2%	26	Qaminis	1.0%
12	Al Qubah	2.1%	27	Tajoura	1.0%
13	Al Ghurayfah	2.1%	28	Murzuq	0.9%
14	Sabha	2.0%	29	Ain Zara	0.9%
15	Al Jufrah	2.0%	30	Az Zahrah	0.9%

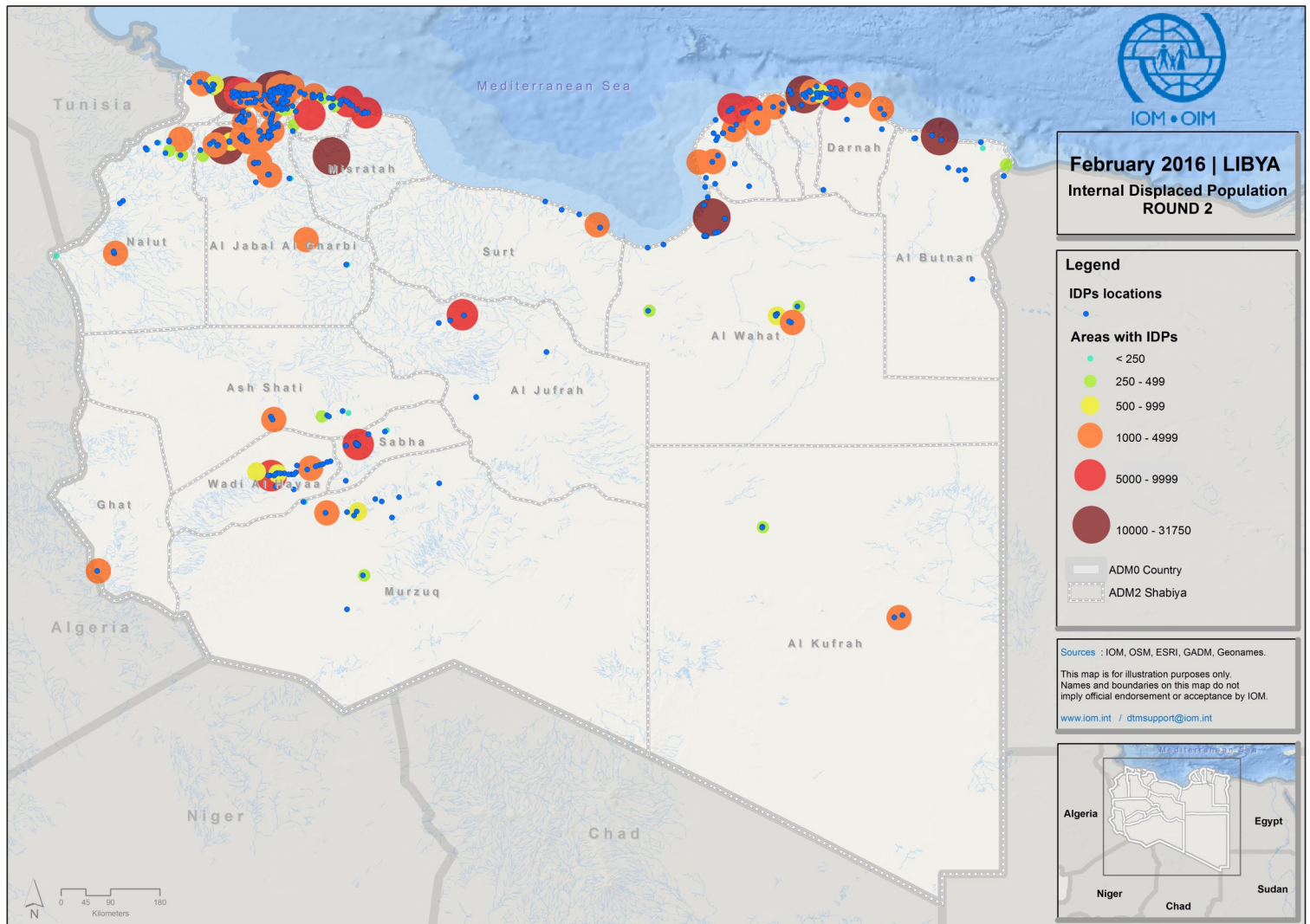# 3 OVERVIEW OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

KEY POINTS

- IDPS HAVE MOVED MORE THAN TWO, THREE OR FOUR TIMES IN SEARCH OF SHELTER;
- A HIGH DEGREE OF MOBILITY WAS REGISTERED AMONGST IDPs WITH 96% RECORDED AS HAVING CROSSED IN BETWEEN AREAS IN SEARCH OF PROTECTION, WHILE 4% DISPLACED WITHIN SAME AREAS.

Reportedly, many IDPs had to move twice, three or even four times in their search of shelter and better living conditions. 96% of IDPs have crossed into other areas to find refuge, while only 4% of the total identified IDP population was displaced within their areas of former residence (i.e. moving to another location within the identified area) such as the examples witnessed in Derna, Janzour, Sabha, and Benghazi.

The below map demonstrates the areas and location currently hosting the identified IDP population.

**Map A: Identified IDP population by areas of current residence**

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OVERVIEW OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

KEY POINTS

- IDPs DISPLACED IN 2011 PRIMARILY ORIGINATED FROM TAWEGHA;
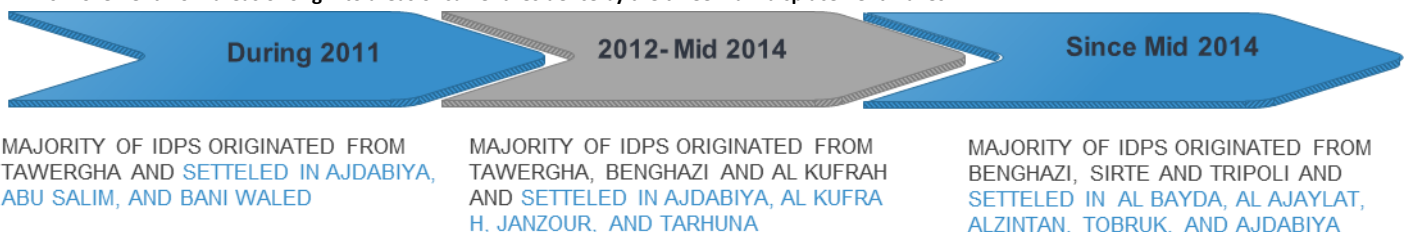- IDPs DISPLACED SINCE 2014 PRIMARILY ORIGINATE FROM BENGHAZI, SIRTE AND TRIPOLI.

Below map shows major displacement patterns which occurred since 2011 until now. It highlights IDPs' areas of former residence (displacement origin), in particular the six areas from which the largest IDP populations originated and IDPs' final destination (current residence). The map represents 70% of the total identified displaced population.

Map B: IDP movement from areas of origin to areas of current residence
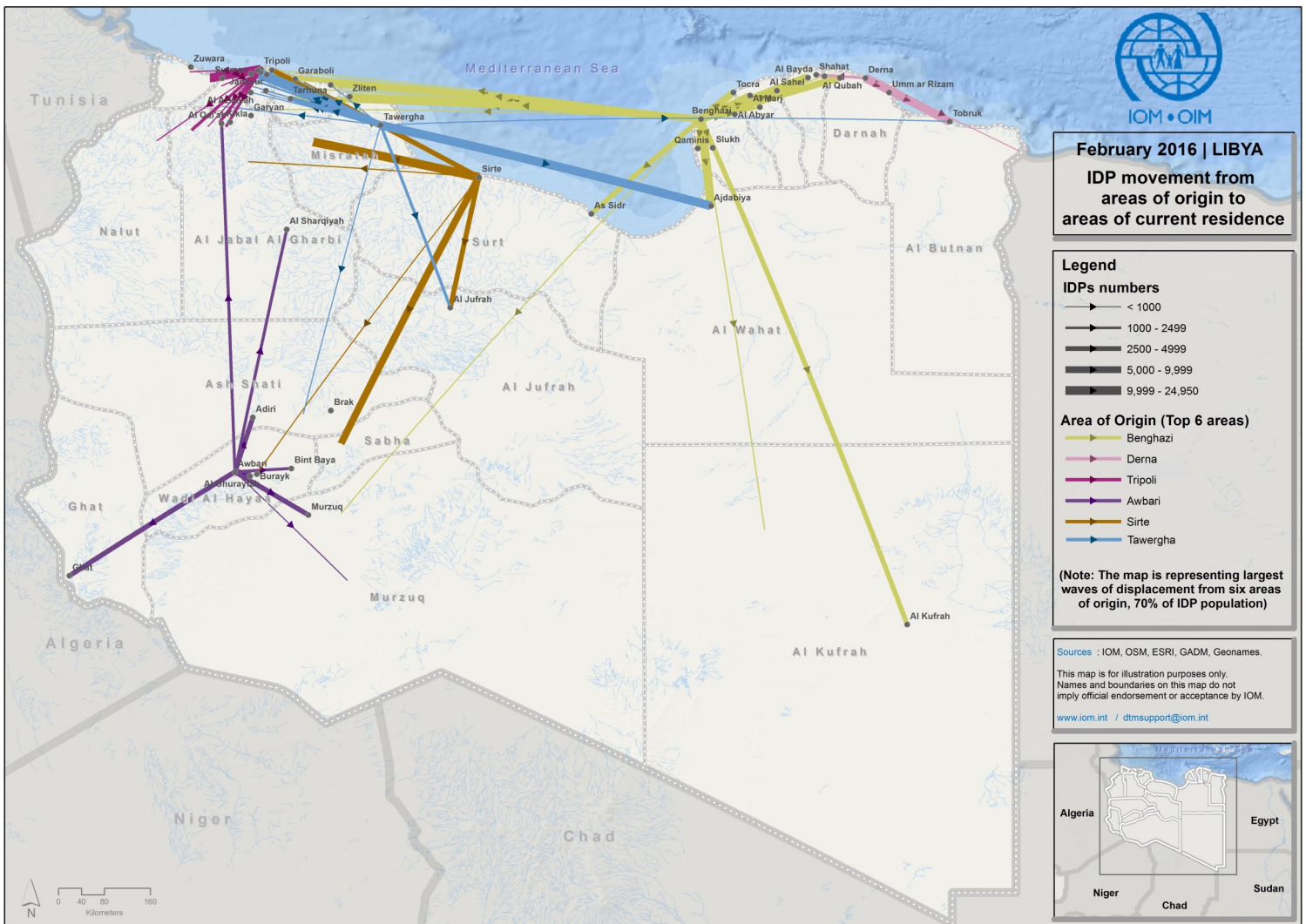
Displacement trends vary significantly by time of displacement. Each displacement wave is characterized with different dynamics and factors causing and enabling population movement. During 2011 for example, displacement mostly generated from Tawergha, while displacement following civil war in 2014 mostly generated from Benghazi, Sirte and Triploi areas. Below graph indicate major areas originating and receiving IDPs by three main displacement waves.

Chart 2: IDPs movement from areas of origin to areas of current residence by the three main displacement waves

During 2011	2012- Mid 2014	Since Mid 2014
MAJORITY OF IDPS ORIGINATED FROM TAWERGHA AND SETTELED IN AJDABIYA, ABU SALIM, AND BANI WALED	MAJORITY OF IDPS ORIGINATED FROM TAWERGHA, BENGHAZI AND AL KUFRAH AND SETTELED IN AJDABIYA, AL KUFRAH, JANZOUR, AND TARHUNA	MAJORITY OF IDPS ORIGINATED FROM BENGHAZI, SIRTE AND TRIPOLI AND SETTELED IN AL BAYDA, AL AJAYLAT, ALZINTAN, TOBRUK, AND AJDABIYA

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OVERVIEW OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

KEY POINTS

- IDPs ARE MAINLY RECORDED AS RESIDING IN URBAN AREAS;
- 40,000 IDPs ARE RECORDED AS SHELTERED IN INFORMAL SETTINGS;
- IDPs IN INFORMAL SETTINGS REMAIN THE MOST VULNERABLE IN NEED OF BASIC SERVICES.

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION

IDPs in Libya have been identified as living in urban areas, a pattern that is likely related to the relatively better access to basic services and income opportunities. The majority of identified IDPs (74%) are reported as accommodating in private setting with 58% living in rented houses, and about 16% living with host families (relatives and non-relatives).

IDPs in such accommodation settings usually enjoy relatively better shelter conditions than others in collective and/or non-formal settings, however they can be under higher financial pressure to pay rents or to support host families. IDP populations in urban areas and particularly those who reside in private accommodation settings tend to be harder to track.

More than 40,000 IDPs (accounting for 12.3% of total Identified IDP population) are taking shelter in collective and/or non-formal settings, including unfinished buildings, deserted buildings, schools, other public buildings, as well as Informal settlements (e.g. tents, caravans, makeshift shelters). Many of these settings are considered as critical accommodation setting as they often lack basic equipment's and necessary items to provide protection for individuals living within. Additionally they do not always provide basic services such water,

sanitation, hygiene, electricity, and other services necessary to create a dignified, safe and healthy environment.

Field reports indicate that IDP households living in collective and/or non-formal settings share living spaces, communal spaces and toilets. The lack of privacy and the possibility of eviction pose additional stress factors. Some of these public buildings are not equipped to host families and lack minimal standards for basic services.

About 14% of IDP population are hosted in locations which DTM has not yet covered and assessed. In this report, they are flagged with "Unknown Shelter Type". DTM aims to assess these location in the coming rounds to enhance information on IDP shelter and accommodation types.

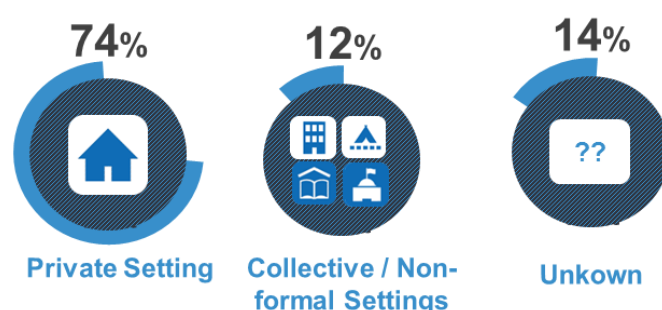**Chart 3: IDPs by type of accommodation**

Table 4: Distribution of identified IDPs, by area of current residence (showing 30 areas which host largest IDP numbers, representing over 80% of total identified IDP

| Type of accomodation	IDPs	% of Total IDP population	
Rented accommodation (self-pay)	189,722		57.3%
Rented accommodation (paid by others)	2,356		0.7%
Host families who are relatives	43,670		12.9%
Host families who are not relatives	9,421		2.8%
In deserted resorts	8,540		2.6%
In Informal Settings (e.g. tents, caravans, makeshift shelters)	10,205		3.2%
In unfinished buildings	11,140		3.4%
Other public buildings	6,090		1.9%
Schools	4,601		1.2%
Unknown	45,877		13.9%
Grand Total	**331,622**		**100.0%**

OVERVIEW OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

KEY POINTS

- DTM SAMPLING RECORDED THE IDP POPULATION AS BEING GENDER BALANCED;
- IDP HOUSEHOLDS ARE RECORDED AT AN AVERAGE OF 5 PERSONS PER FAMILY.

Map C: Areas with IDP collective / non-formal shelter types
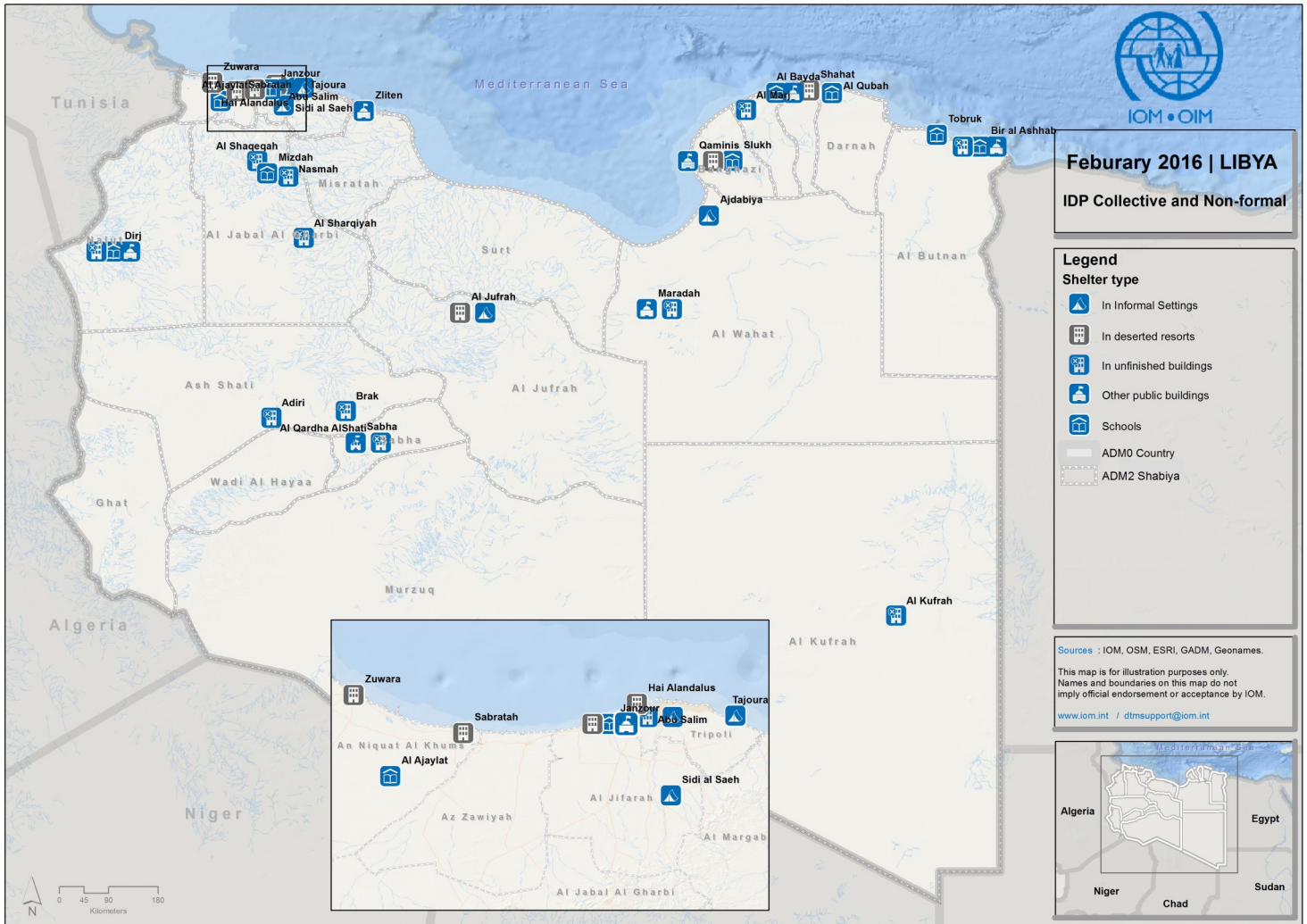
IDP SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATED DATA (SADD)

During the field visits of IDP location, a random sample of 3,173 IDP households were selected and interviewed to get an understanding of the age and sex breakdown within IDP households. In most IDP location, an average of 10 households was sampled; this sample size is however considered small and not representative of the IDP population within these locations. DTM aims to enhance the size of the sample in the next rounds to reach a sample of thirty households by location when applicable.

Results of the selected sample show an average household size of 5 members, with a balanced representation of males and females amongst IDP households, and about half of the IDPs population considered as children (below 18 years old).
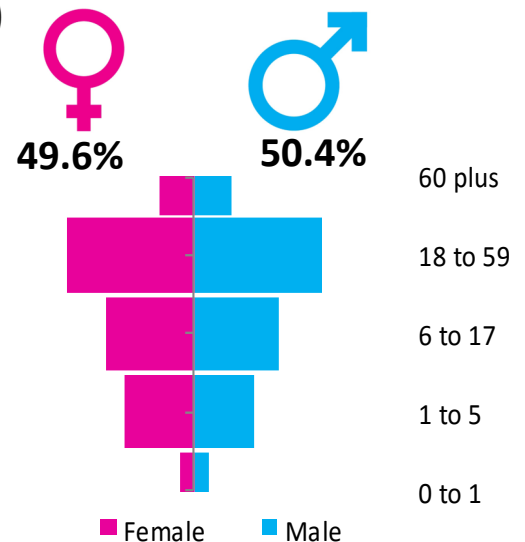
49.6%   **50.4%**

Chart 4: IDPs by Sex and Age

OVERVIEW OF RETURN

KEY POINTS

- DTM ROUND 2 IDENTIFIED 150,362 RETURNEES IN 19 AREAS;
- INCREASED NUMBERS OF RETURNSEE ARE BEING REGISTERED PARTICULARILY TO WARSHEFANAH, HAI ALANDALUS AND ZUWARA;

With ongoing efforts for the national reconciliation in Libya, and with more areas announced as reclaimed by the Libyan army, an increase number of displaced population returning back to their areas has been observed. Field reports indicate increased returns from Alzintan, Al Rujban, Awbari to areas of origin such as Warshefanah (Az Zahrah, Al Mayah), Hai Alandalus and Zuwara. Field reports additionally indicate that IDPs from Kikla are expected to return in the coming summer.

As for Benghazi, significant return waves to neighborhoods within Benghazi have been reported. These however were not tracked by DTM during this round but which DTM aim to cover in the next round*.

During the second round, DTM identified 150,362 returnees (30,071 IDP household) in 19 areas, who have returned in the past two years mostly from other areas within the country borders.

IDP returns have occurred in a context where there is often an absence of adequate resources and assistance to rebuild livelihoods. In such contexts, returns can fail and result in repeated displacement within the country or even across

Chart 5: Returnees by type of arrival
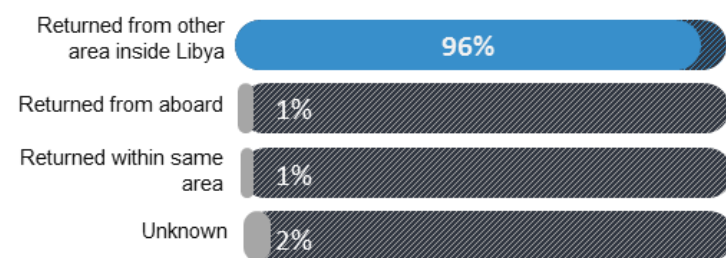
international borders. An example is the recent return wave to the Gwaleesh by the IDP community who were displaced for the past 5 years. Once returned, many were pushed to flee their homes again as they could not provide safety for their families, or afford to renovate their destroyed houses, and found insufficient access to basic services related to Health, education, WASH and others.

More importantly, the destruction of property and infra-structure result of the mine fields and explosive remnant of war (ERW) is a risk of non-safe returns.

Below is the distribution of returnees by areas of return (for the assessed areas in DTM Round 2):

Table 5 : Distribution of identified Returnees by area of Return

	Area of Return	Returnees	% of Returnees total		Area of Return	Returnees	% of Returnees total
1	Al Qal'ah	35,000	23.3%	11	Sidi al Saeh	1,000	0.7%
2	Al Aziziyah	32,500	21.6%	12	Sabratah	750	0.5%
3	Hai Alandalus	21,750	14.5%	13	Ar Rayayna	600	0.4%
4	Az Zahrah	19,050	12.7%	14	Zuwara	500	0.3%
5	Sawani Bin Adam	15,650	10.4%	15	Az Zawiyah	500	0.3%
6	Al Mayah	9,700	6.5%	16	Awbari	350	0.2%
7	Al Ajaylat	7,500	5.0%	17	Sabha	125	0.1%
8	Yefren	2,500	1.7%	18	Ain Zara	110	0.1%
9	Gwalesh	1,750	1.2%	19	Gharb Al Zawiya	10	0.0%
10	Al Qubah	1,017	0.7%		**Total**	**150,362**	**100.0%**

The above recent trends are reported by the DTM field teams based within these areas. However, the exact figures of returns have not been confirmed by DTM mobility tracking methods during the second round. DTM round three aims to validate these reports.

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OVERVIEW OF MIGRATION

KEY POINTS

- DTM IDENTIFIED 142,370 MIGRANTS RESIDING ACROSS 218 TOWNS/VILLAGES;
- THE MAJORITY WERE RECORDED AS BEING MEN (78%) AND THE MINORITY WOMEN (15%);
- 7% WERE RECORDED AS ACCOMPANIED MINORS AND AN ESTIMATE OF 50 UNACCOMPANIES MINORS WERE IDENTIFIED.

MIGRATION PATTERNS

Libya remains a primary country of destination and transit for migrants. Many migrants arriving to Libya seek employment and/or avenues towards Europe. Despite instabilities, Libya still provides employment opportunities to migrants in select labour markets such as agricultural work and common services. As the expected period for South-North migration towards Europe approaches (April to October) the number of people transiting out of Libya towards Europe is expected to increase.

Currently DTM has identified 142,370 migrants residing across 219 Locations. The majority are recorded as being men (78%) and the minority women (15%). The remaining 7% are recorded as accompanied minors and around 50 unaccompanied were identified (accounting for less than 1% of the total identified migrant population).

The greatest number of migrants are recorded as residing in Sabha, Al Jufrah, Ajdabiya, Tobruk, Alzintan, Abu Salim, Tajoura, Qasr Bin Ghashir, Al Khums, Zuwara, Al Bayda, Az Zawiyah, Bani Waled, Gharb Al Zawiya, Brak, Gadamis and Garaboli.

In terms of shelter arrangement majority of the migrants are reported to be living in informal settings (62%). 15% are living private setting (rented or hosted accommodation), 8% in gathering points such as market spaces, 4% in detention centres, and the rest are taking shelter in other shelter arrangements such as transport points, unfinished buildings.

Map D: Migrants by area of current residence
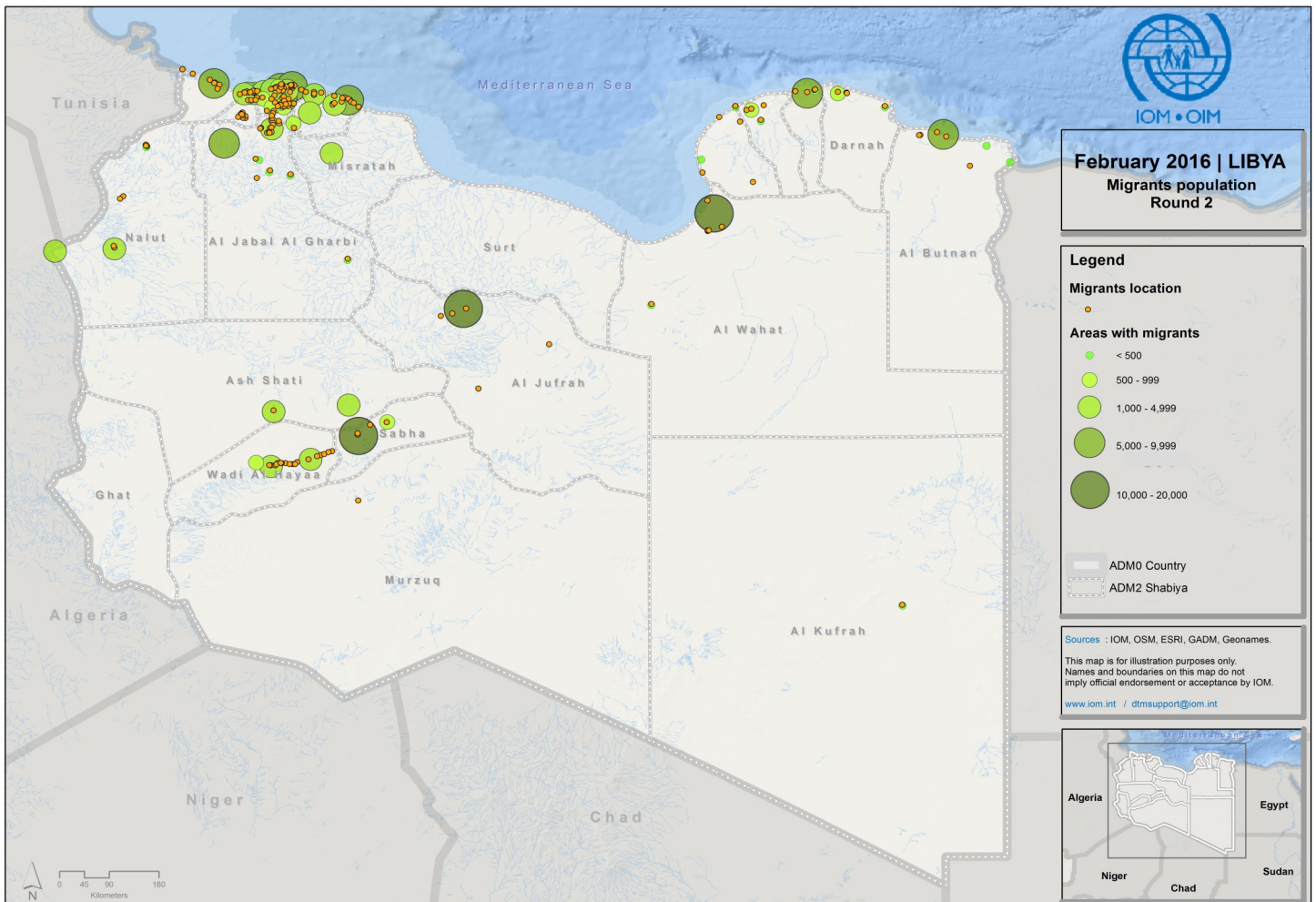
OVERVIEW OF MIGRATION

- ONLY 4% OF MIGRANTS WERE IDENTIFIED AS SHELTERED IN DENTENTION CENTERS;
- THE PRIMARY NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS WERE IDENTIFIED AS NIGERIEN, EGYPTIAN, MALIAN, CHADIAN AND GHANAIAN.
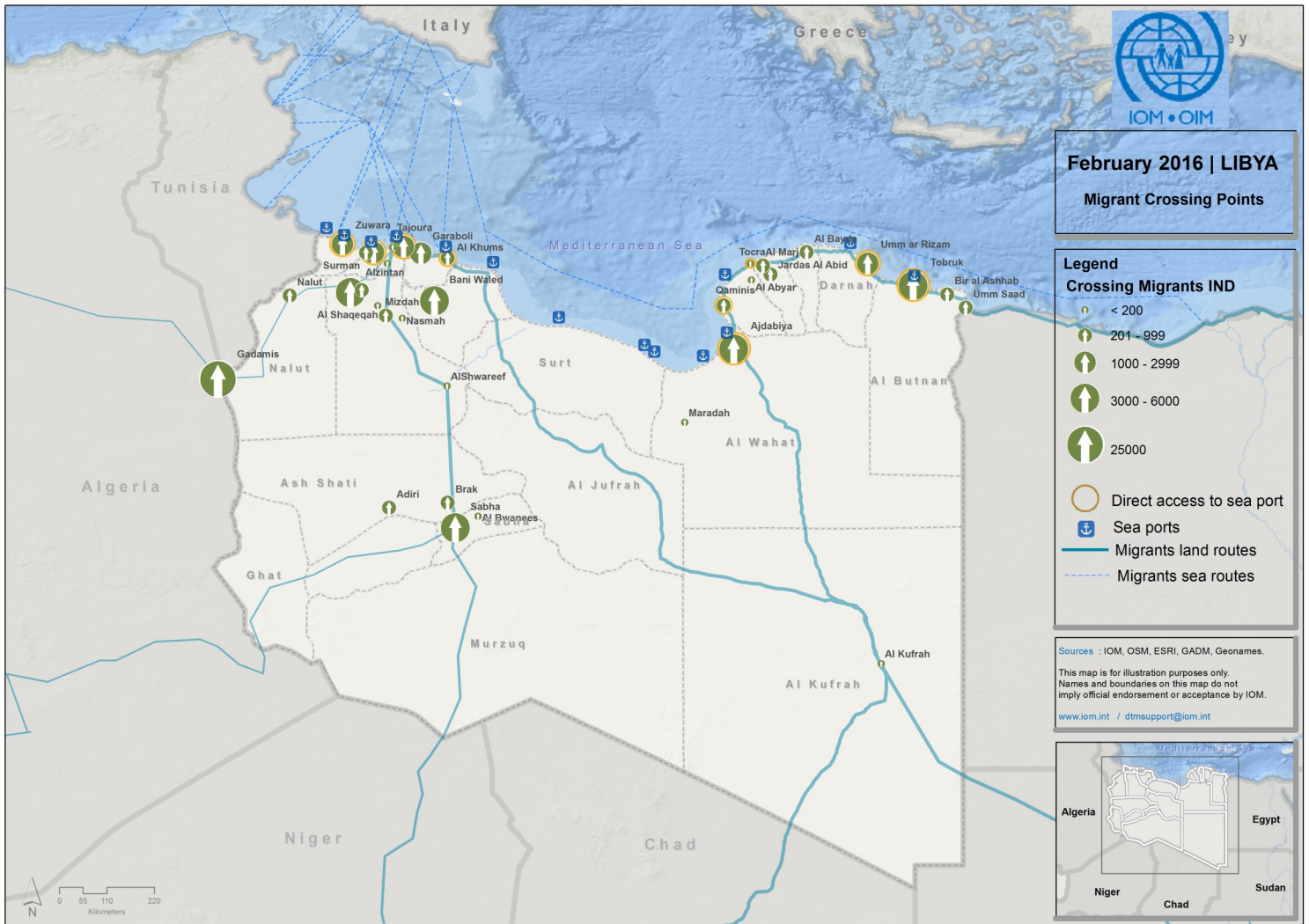
TRANSIT AREAS

The primary nationalities identified as currently residing in Libya were recorded as Nigerien, Egyptian, Malian, Chadian and Ghanaian. During the reporting period Migrants were recorded as having transited across 31 areas. The primary areas where migrants were registered as transiting through are Gadamis, Ajdabiya, Sabha, Tobruk, Bani Waled, Alzintan, Zuwara, Umm ar Rizam, Tajoura and Az Zawiyah.

The majority (64%) of those migrants who have crossed the assessed areas, reported as having stayed in the area for over one month, while 21% reported to have been in the area where they were identified for longer than a week, 4% up to two weeks, 11% between two to four weeks.

Map E: Identified Migrant transit areas

5 OVERVIEW OF MIGRATION

KEY POINTS

- MIGRANT WERE IDENTIFIED AS HAVING CROSSED 31 AREAS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD;
- THE PRIMARY AREAS WHERE MIGRANTS WERE REGISTERED AS TRANSITING THROUGH WERE AJDABIYA, TAJOURA, BANI WALED, GARABOLI, TOBRUK AND SOUTHERN SABHA.

MIGRATION FLOW MONITORING

DTM's ability to track migrant movement across Libya allows for a clearer understanding of regional migration dynamics and patterns. Libya's DTM data collection efforts on migrant demographics and movement patterns provide crucial input towards IOM's regional analysis.

As of 9th of March, IOM has recorded 148,355 migrants and refugees as arriving to Europe by land and sea routes since the beginning of the year, the majority of whom have entered by sea (146,637). Between the months of February and March IOM observed the movement of people out of Libya both through its Northern and Southern borders. On 24th of February, with the assistance of an Italian navy ship, 554 migrants who had departed from Libya landed at the Augusta port in Sicily, Italy. On 7th of March, 87 migrants landed in Lampedusa and on that same day and additional 121 migrants were rescued by a Germany navy ship and brought to Augusta (Europe / Mediterranean Response Sitrep #16).

Between the 1st to the 7th of March, DTM in Niger reported that the main nationalities present on the convoys departing Niger towards Libya were Nigerians, Nigerians, Senegalese, Ghanaians, and Cameroonians, while the main nationalities coming from other countries into Niger were Nigeriens, Senegalese and Gambian.

While Turkey acts as the primary hub for Middle Eastern migration to Europe, Libya remains a primary migration route for Africans. IOM has currently not observed a major change in migration patterns both exiting or entering Libya, it can be assumed that current instabilities in Libya may act as a deterrent for people wishing to transit through the country. However, with closure of the Balkan Migration routes, and as the situation further evolves, some divergence to the current migration routes may be expected.

Migrants departing from Libya to Burkina Faso © IOM Tripoli 2016

6 CREDIBILITY OF DATA

KEY POINTS

- DTM INTERVIEWED 877 KEY INFORMANTS DURING ROUND 2;
- MAJORITY OF KEY INFORMANTS WERE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LOCAL CRISIS COMMITTEES;
- 80% OF COLLECTED DATA IS RECORDED AS 'MOSTLY CREDIBLE'.

DATA SOURCE

During the second round, DTM team assessed 99 areas, composed of 476 locations; 440 of these locations had IDP presence within, and 218 had migrants present.

In locations assessed, DTM team interviewed 877 Key Informant (source of information) with an average of two KI's interviewed in each location. The majority of the KI's interviewed were representatives of the Local Crisis Committees (42%), followed by other representation from the municipality / Baladiya office such as the social affairs, and Muhalla affairs divisions (21%). Community and tribal leaders, Humanitarian and social organization representatives, schools representatives, and IDP representatives were also amongst the KI's. The table below show the count and type of KI's interviewed in the assessed locations during DTM second round.

Table5: number of Key Informants by type

Key Infromant (KI) type	Number of KI's	% of Total KI's	
Local Crisis Committee Representative	367		41.8%
Other representation from baladiya office (Social Affairs; Muhalla Affairs; etc.)	186		21.2%
Community / tribal representative	159		18.1%
Humanitarian/Social Organization	114		13.0%
Representation of displaced groups	29		3.3%
Representatives of education facilities	3		0.3%
Other	19		2.2%
Grand Total	**877**		**100.0%**

DATA CREDIBILITY

Through DTM's methodology to rate the credibility of data collected from different KIs, data was considered very credible in 17% of the 476 assessed locations during the second round. For the majority of locations (80%) the data captured was considered mostly credible, whilst only 3% of the assessed locations were considered as having somehow credible data.

Chart 5: credibility of Data

Very Credible
17% of 476 locations

Mostly Credible
80% of 476 locations

Somehow Credible
3% of 476 locations

15
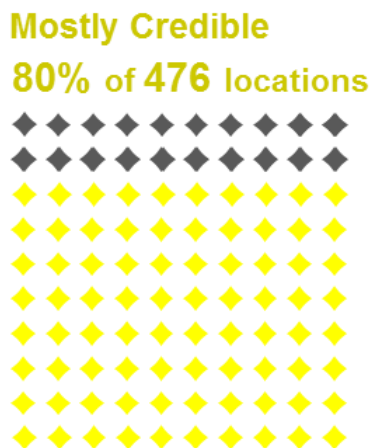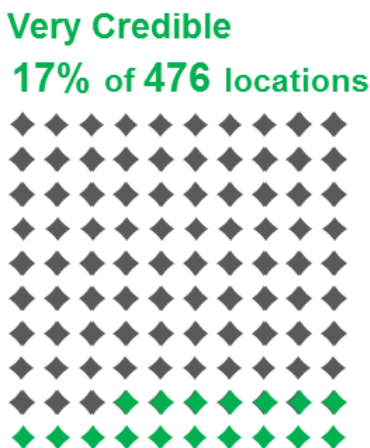
DTM is an IOM system that collects and delivers data on the numbers and locations of IDP and migrant populations. DTM is designed to support the humanitarian community with the information needed to coordinate services and guide the development of multi-sectoral interventions. It provides a baseline of information on the core emergency sectors and population tracking information for all humanitarian partners to develop sectoral predictions and plan interventions, taking into consideration the specific needs of men, women, boys and girls.

Through the support of ECHO and DFID, IOM has established DTM in Libya as a means to tracks and monitors population movements in order to collate, analyze and share comprehensive information packages on IDP and migrant populations. DTM regular packages include maps and analytical reports on the numbers, demographics, locations of origin, displacement and movement patterns, primary needs, as well as service provision.

Download this report and related datasets at www.globaldtm.info/libya

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