



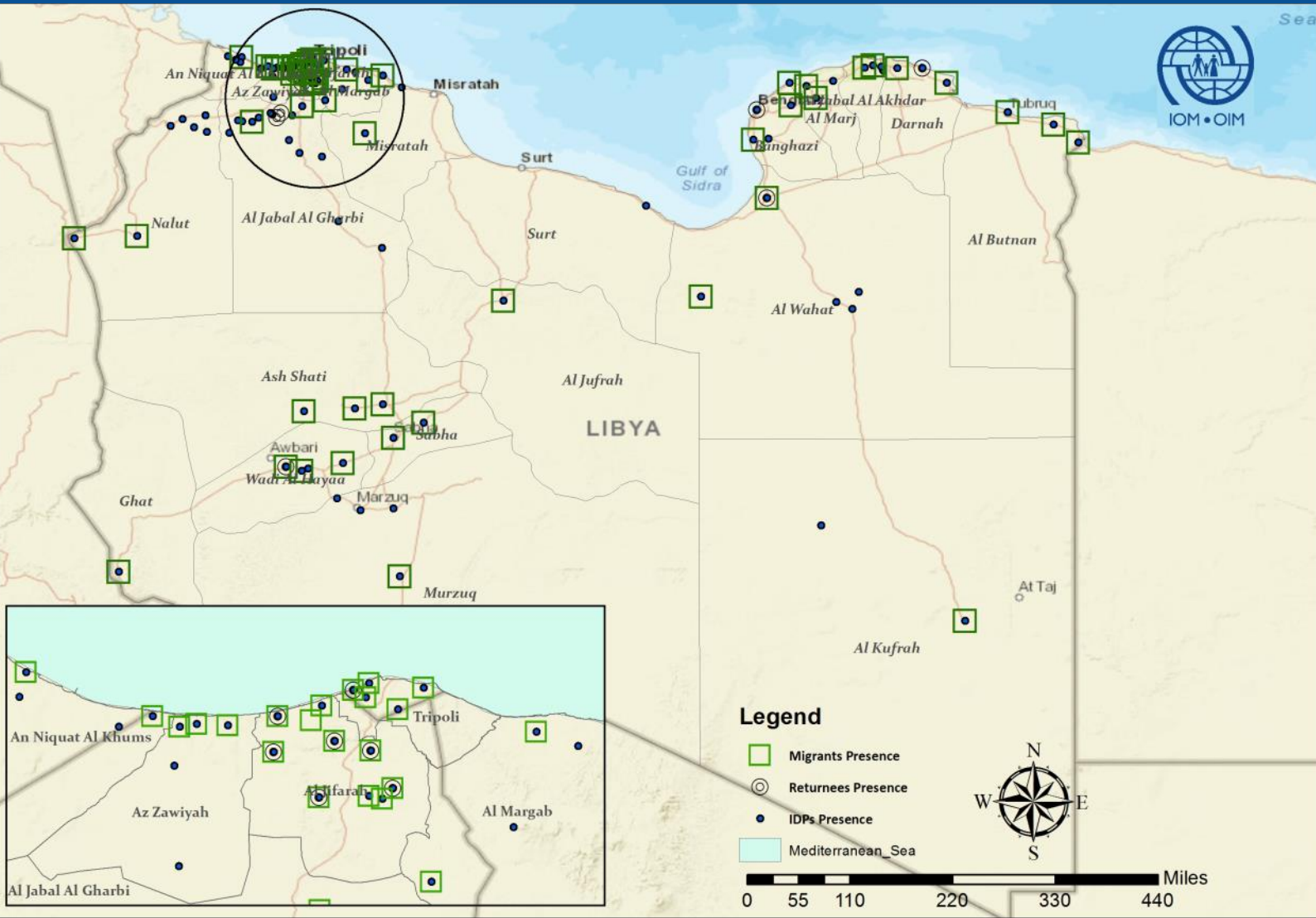
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

MOBILITY TRACKING

ROUND 4

LIBYA

MAY—JUNE 2016



425,250
IDPs



258,025
Returnees



264,014
Migrants



Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

LIBYA'S COMPREHENSIVE BASELINE ON INTERNAL
DISPLACEMENT, RETURN DYNAMICS AND
MIGRANT POPULATIONS



LIBYA AREA REFERENCE MAP

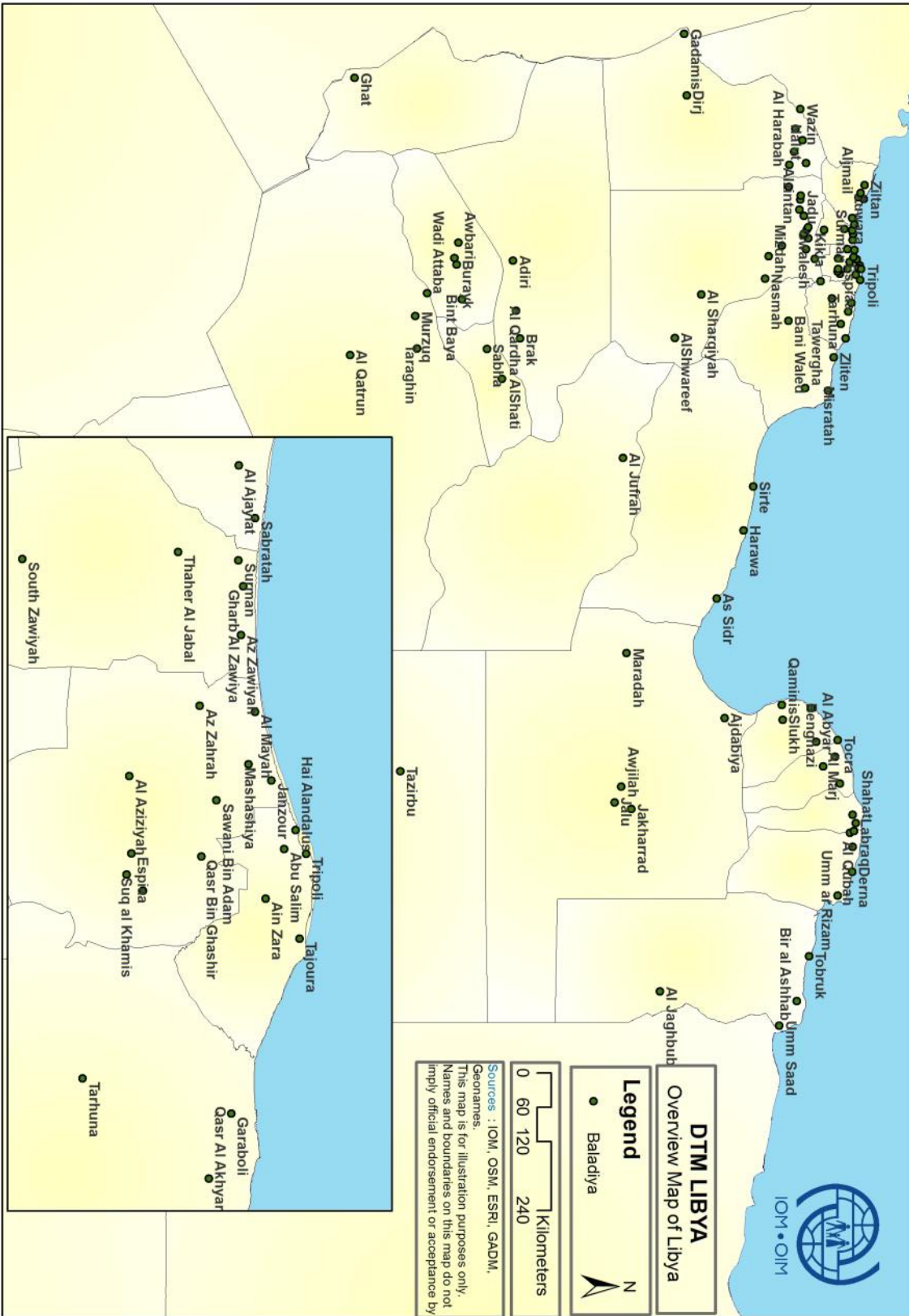


Figure 1: Reference Map of Areas in Libya

DTM Libya

Co-funded by the European Union* and DFID, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Libya tracks and monitors population movements in order to collate, analyze and share information packages on Libya's Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees and migrant populations.

DTM is designed to support the humanitarian community with demographic baselines needed to coordinate evidence-based interventions. DTM's 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.

*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.

1 LIBYA SITUATION UPDATE

Ongoing conflict in many parts of Libya has produced new displacements during the Round 4 reporting period. Growing insecurity with the escalation of the military conflict in Sirte between forces loyal to the Government of National Accord and Da'esh militants has led many of those living in Sirte to flee to neighbouring areas since the beginning of May. As the conflict continues, there is a concern that further displacement will take place in the region.

Other issues exacerbating Libya's displacement crisis include a limitation in basic public services being provided by the government, including the extension of electricity, clean water, and basic infrastructural repair; economically, the country is facing high inflation and cash liquidity constraints. Limitations on the amount of cash Libyans can access, combined with delays in the payment of salaries to public service employees and a rise in informal market activity, has rendered many basic and necessary items such as food and rent unaffordable for many of those displaced.

This has also placed additional pressure on host communities, which are having difficulty in obtaining such items to meet their own needs let alone the needs of the IDPs they host. While no significant tensions have been reported between IDPs and the communities hosting them, humanitarian organizations have indicated that the increased stress might make these relations unsustainable in the long-term. While the central bank has been extending credit and printing bank notes to ease this constraint, concerns continue about the sustainability of such policies.

Communities hosting IDPs have reported a need for such items as refrigerators to keep food from spoiling and water cold, needs which become particularly apparent now during the warmer summer months and the Ramadan season. Fuel

shortages and poor road conditions have made it difficult to transport food and other items between cities.

At the same time, large parts of the country are experiencing a restoration of calm following the cessation of conflict or signing of reconciliation agreements between different factions. As a result, an increasing number of returnees has been recorded by DTM's Mobility Tracking. Returnees face the additional challenge of reconstruction and repair of their communities. Some neighbourhoods where conflict has ended continue to await demining, corpse management and pest control teams to undertake work there, before further returns can be safely facilitated.

In this round, DTM's Mobility Tracking identified 264,014 migrants residing in Libya. During May, several maritime incidents that occurred in the western coastal areas of the country highlighted the limitations in the capacity of actors involved in Search and Rescue in Libya. This is constraining their ability to optimize the safety and effectiveness of their operations.

DTM continues to inform and support the international community's humanitarian response in Libya: data reported by DTM has provided the information base for other agencies to plan interventions and deliver assistance. DTM is also informing Libya's Humanitarian Response Plan.

In Round 4, DTM identified 425,250 IDPs, 258,025 returnees and 264,014 migrants (findings on migrants also may include persons who originate from refugee producing countries) in Libya. DTM Libya maintained its geographic coverage established in Round 3, conducting assessments in all accessible areas of the country, covering 100 out of 104 areas. Field assessments were conducted in 516 out of a total of 667 locations: an increase of 64 locations covered since Round 3.

Table 1: DTM Coverage Across Rounds 2,3, and 4

	R2	Change R2 to R3		R3	Change R3 to R4		R4
		# Ind	%		# Ind	%	
Areas Assessed	99	1	1%	100	-	0%	100
Locations Assessed	476	-24	-5%	452	64	14%	516
Identified IDPs (# Ind)	331,622	85,501	26%	417,123	8,127	2%	425,250
Identified Returnees (#Ind)	150,362	-1202	-1%	149,160	108,865	73%	258,025
Identified Migrants (#Ind)	142,370	92,299	65%	234,669	29,345	13%	264,014

Notes: In Round 3, Benghazi was added to areas of coverage, explaining the large increase in IDP figures.

Between Round 2 and Round 3, DTM modified the indicators for returnees. In Round 2, returnee patterns between 2011 and 2015 were captured.

From Round 3 onwards, DTM returnee patterns from 2015 and 2016 were captured.

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INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

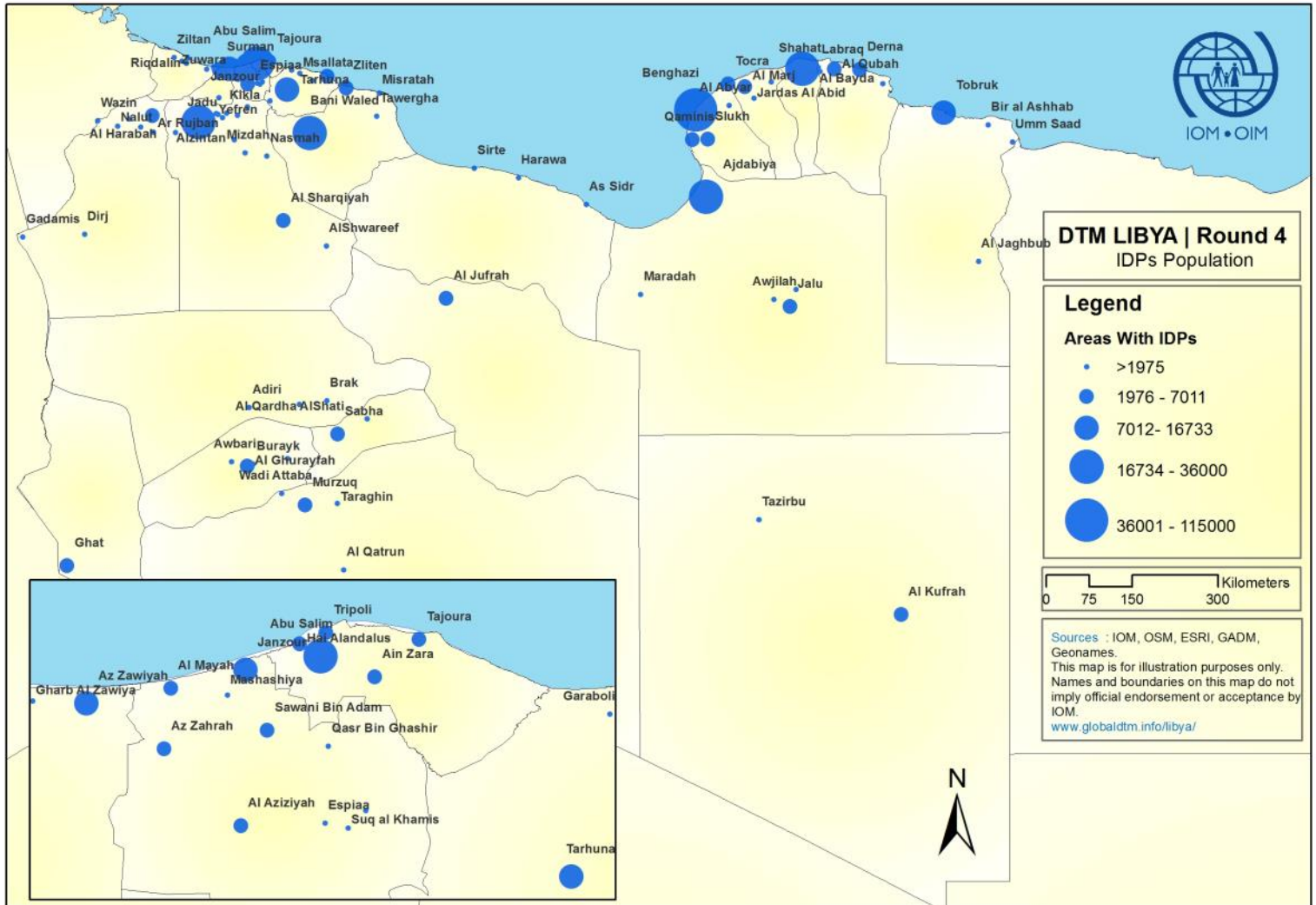
KEY POINTS

- 425,250 IDPs IDENTIFIED IN 95 OF 100 ASSESSED AREAS (84,750 households)
- 88.3% OF IDENTIFIED IDPS HAVE BEEN DISPLACED SINCE MID-2014

OVERVIEW

In its fourth round of data collection, DTM identified and located 425,250 IDP individuals (84,750 households) in 95 of 100 assessed areas.

Figure 2: Areas of Current Residence for IDPs



IDPs BY TIME OF DISPLACEMENT

The 84,750 IDP households (425,250 individuals) identified in the current round of data collection are the result of three waves of displacement.

The first wave of displacement took place in 2011, at the time of the Libyan revolution. Of those who were displaced, an estimated 8,049 households continue to be in a situation of displacement across 31 areas. 73.7% are from Tawergha (5,932 households), 14.9% from Benghazi (1,200 households), and 8.9% from Misratah (720 households). The remaining 2.4% (197 households) who

were displaced at the time are from Mashashiya, Gwalesh, Kikla, Al Qal’ah and Mizdah.

Table 2: Time of IDP Displacement

Time	#HH	%	Current Areas of Displacement
In 2011	8,049	9.5%	31
2012 to mid-2014	1,876	2.2%	14
Since mid-2014	74,825	88.3%	85
Total	84,750	100.0%	

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INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

KEY POINTS

- IDPs IN LIBYA WERE DISPLACED OVER THREE PERIODS BETWEEN 2011 AND PRESENT
- BENGHAZI, SIRTE AND TAWERGHA ARE THE TOP THREE AREAS OF ORIGIN FOR ALL IDPs IN LIBYA

Table 3: Areas of Origin for Majority of IDPs displaced in 2011

	Area of Origin	# HH	%
1	Tawergha	5,932	73.7%
2	Benghazi	1,200	14.9%
3	Misratah	720	8.9%
4	Mashashiya	90	1.1%
5	Gwalesh	51	0.6%
6	Kikla	48	0.6%
7	Al Qal'ah	5	0.1%
8	Mizdah	3	0.0%
	Total	8,049	100.0%

The second wave, which was between February 2012 and mid-2014, saw 1,876 households displaced during various clashes between armed groups. 1,204 (64.2%) of these are from Tawergha, 213 (11.4%) from Sirte and 190 (10.1%) from Al Kufrah. The remaining 14.3% of IDPs who were displaced during this time are from Az Zahrah (181 households), Mashashiya (50 households) and Awbari (38 households).

Table 4: Areas of Origin for Majority of IDPs displaced between 2012 and mid-2014

	Area of Origin	# HH	%
1	Tawergha	1,204	64.2%
2	Sirte	213	11.4%
3	Al Kufrah	190	10.1%
4	Az Zahrah	181	9.6%
5	Mashashiya	50	2.7%
6	Awbari	38	2.0%
	Total	1,876	100.0%

The third and largest wave of displacement has lasted since mid-2014 to present. The top three areas of origin for households displaced since mid-2014 are Benghazi, Sirte, and Derna, which combined account for 76.5% of IDPs displaced during this period (36,610 households displaced from Benghazi, 16,092 households from Sirte, and 4,530 households from Derna).

Table 5: Areas of Origin for Majority of IDPs displaced since mid-2014

	Area of Origin	# HH	%
1	Benghazi	36,610	48.9%
2	Sirte	16,092	21.5%
3	Derna	4,530	6.1%
4	Abu Salim	3,885	5.2%
5	Tawergha	2,747	3.7%
6	Az Zahrah	2,367	3.2%
7	Awbari	2,311	3.1%
8	Janzour	1,397	1.9%
9	Al Mayah	1,260	1.7%
10	Al Kufrah	1,105	1.5%
11	Mashashiya	564	0.8%
12	As Sidr	512	0.7%
13	Kikla	500	0.7%
14	Al Ajaylat	350	0.5%
15	Tripoli	310	0.4%
16	Aljmail	250	0.3%
17	Tarhuna	35	0.0%
	Total	74,825	100.0%

TOP AREAS OF ORIGIN FOR ALL IDPs

The IDPs identified in this reporting period originate mainly from 21 areas in Libya. The top 3 areas of origin (Benghazi, Sirte, and Tawergha) account for 75.3% of all IDPs displaced at present. The population of Benghazi has been most severely impacted by conflict: 37,810 out of the 84,570 households currently displaced in Libya are from Benghazi (44.5%). There are an estimated 16,305 IDP households from Sirte (19.2% of total IDPs), and 9,838 IDP households from Tawergha (11.6%).

Table 6: IDP Areas of Origin Across all Three Waves of Displacement

	Area	#HH	# Ind	%
1	Benghazi	37,810	189,413	44.5%
2	Sirte	16,305	81,674	19.2%
3	Tawergha	9,838	49,191	11.6%
4	Derna	4,530	23,008	5.4%
5	Abu Salim	3,885	19,425	4.6%
6	Az Zahrah	2,548	12,784	3.0%
7	Awbari	2,349	12,334	2.9%
8	Janzour	1,397	6,985	1.6%
9	Al Mayah	1,305	6,525	1.5%
10	Al Kufrah	1,295	6,475	1.5%
	Other (11 areas)	3,488	17,436	4.1%
	Total	84,750	425,250	100.0%

2 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

KEY POINTS

The following table lists the top 10 areas of origin for the majority of IDPs in Libya and the areas to which they have been displaced.

Table 7: IDP Individuals by Areas of Origin and Current Residence

	Area of Origin	Total IDPs	Area of Current Residence	# Ind	%
1	Benghazi	189,413	Benghazi	115,000	60.7%
			Al Bayda	21,500	11.4%
			Ajdabiya	16,520	8.7%
			Other (19 areas)	36,393	19.2%
2	Sirte	81,674	Bani Waled	32,400	39.7%
			Abu Salim	14,240	17.4%
			Tarhuna	9,350	11.4%
			Other (15 areas)	25,684	31.4%
3	Tawergha	49,191	Ajdabiya	12,620	25.7%
			Abu Salim	5,885	12.0%
			Sabha	5,365	10.9%
			Other (35 areas)	25,321	51.5%
4	Derna	23,008	Tobruk	16,043	69.7%
			Derna	4,380	19.0%
			Shahat	1,525	6.6%
			Umm ar Rizam	1,060	4.6%
5	Abu Salim	19,425	Alzintan	19,425	100.0%
6	Az Zahrah	12,784	Az Zawiyah	8,650	67.7%
			Al Mayah	2,400	18.8%
			Al Ajaylat	1,350	10.6%
			Riqdalin	384	3.0%
7	Awbari	12,334	Al Ghurayfah	3,133	25.4%
			Dirj	1,975	16.0%
			Murzuq	1,960	15.9%
			Other (10 areas)	5,266	42.7%
8	Janzour	6,985	Janzour	6,985	100.0%
9	Al Mayah	6,525	Az Zahrah	2,825	43.3%
			Al Aziziyah	2,200	33.7%
			Sabratah	1,500	23.0%
10	Al Kufrah	6,475	Jalu	2,500	38.6%
			Al Sharqiyah	2,135	33.0%
			Ajdabiya	950	14.7%
			Other (2 areas)	890	13.7%
	Other (11 areas)	17,436			
	Total	425,250			

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INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

KEY POINTS

- 52.4% OF LIBYA'S IDP POPULATION IS CURRENTLY RESIDING IN FIVE AREAS: BENGHAZI, BANI WALED, AJDABIYA, AL BAYDA AND ABU SALIM

IDP AREAS OF CURRENT RESIDENCE

95 of the 100 assessed areas in Libya are currently hosting IDPs. The top five areas where IDPs are currently residing are Benghazi (115,000 individuals), Bani Waled (36,000 individuals), Ajdabiya (30,090 individuals), Al Bayda (21,500 individuals), and Abu Salim (20,125 individuals), together hosting 52.4% of the country's IDP population. Some areas, like Benghazi and Al Bayda, are hosting IDPs originating primarily from one area only. Others, such as Bani Waled and Ajdabiya are hosting IDPs coming from a number of different areas of origin.

Benghazi alone is hosting an estimated 115,000 IDP individuals. Bani Waled is hosting IDPs primarily from Sirte and Misratah. Ajdabiya is hosting IDPs primarily from Benghazi, Tawergha, and Al Kufrah.

The table below provides a breakdown of top 10 areas of current residence of IDPs and their primary areas of origin.

Table 8: IDPs by Current Residence and Main Areas of Origin

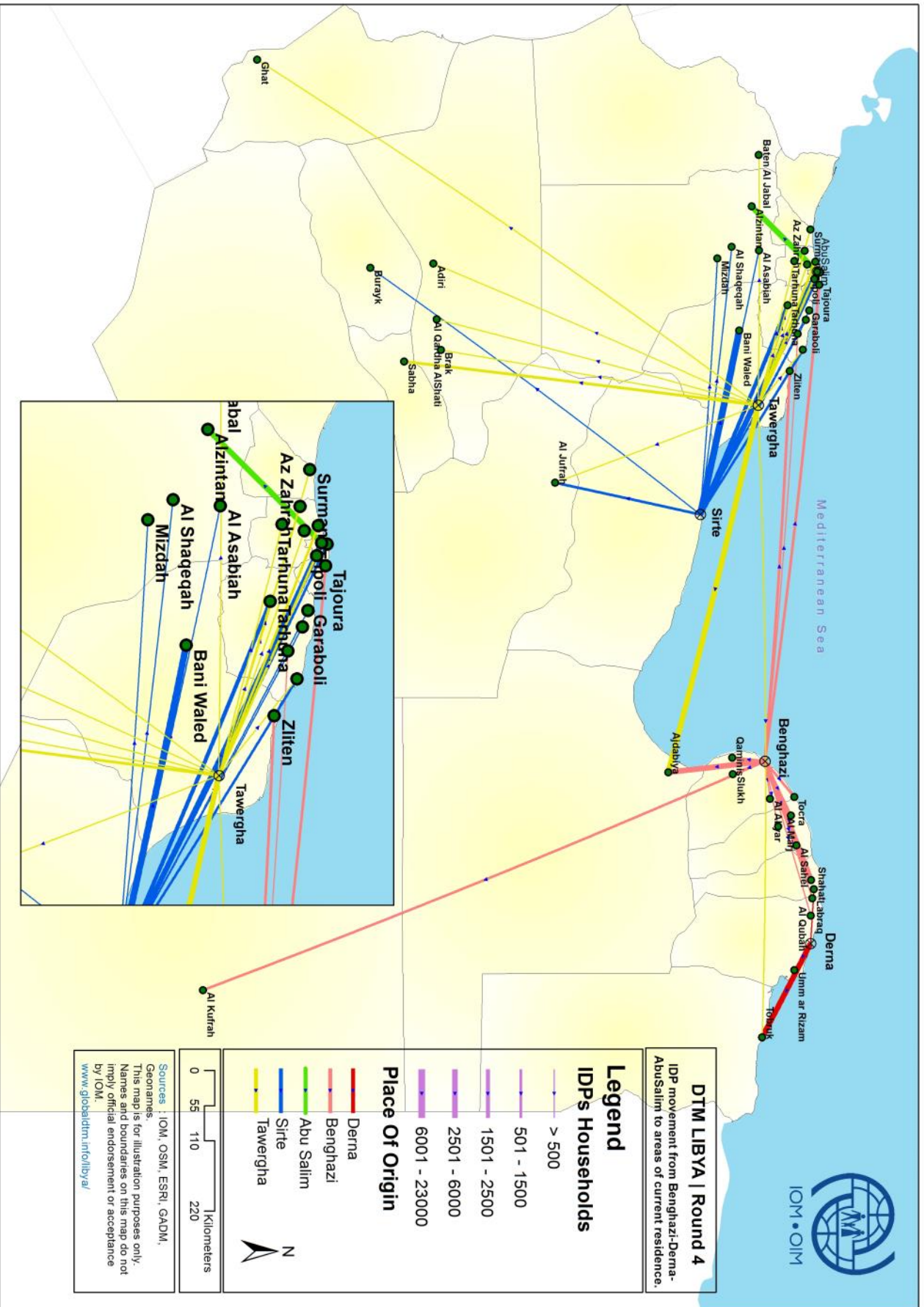
	Area of Current Residence	Total IDPs	Area of Origin	IDPs (#Ind)	%
1	Benghazi	115,000	Benghazi	115,000	100.0%
2	Bani Waled	36,000	Misratah	3,600	10.0%
			Sirte	32,400	90.0%
3	Ajdabiya	30,090	Al Kufrah	950	3.2%
			Benghazi	16,520	54.9%
			Tawergha	12,620	41.9%
4	Al Bayda	21,500	Benghazi	21,500	100.0%
5	Abu Salim	20,125	Sirte	14,240	70.8%
			Tawergha	5,885	29.2%
6	Alzintan	19,425	Abu Salim	19,425	100.0%
7	Tobruk	16,733	Derna	16,043	95.9%
			Tawergha	690	4.1%
8	Tarhuna	11,850	Sirte	9,350	78.9%
			Tawergha	2,500	21.1%
9	Janzour	10,105	Janzour	6,985	69.1%
			Tawergha	3,120	30.9%
10	Az Zawiyah	8,890	Az Zahrah	8,650	97.3%
			Kikla	240	2.7%
	Other (85 areas)	135,532			
	Total	425,250			

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INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

The map below displays the movement patterns of IDPs from the top 5 areas of origin in Libya.

Figure 3: Movement of IDPs from Top 5 Areas of Origin



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INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

KEY POINTS

- 95.7% OF IDPs CITED FEAR OF GENERAL CONFLICT AND ARMED GROUP PRESENCE AS MAIN DISPLACEMENT DRIVER
- IDP DISPLACEMENT PATTERNS DETERMINING AREA OF RESIDENCE INFLUENCED BY SOCIAL TIES
- IDPs FROM TAWERGHA ARE THE MOST WIDELY DISPERSED, RESIDING IN 38 DIFFERENT AREAS IN LIBYA

IDP DISPLACEMENT PATTERNS

Fear from general conflict and the presence of armed groups has been the primary reported displacement driver for identified IDPs, accounting for the displacement of an estimated 81,064 households (95.7%).

IDP displacement patterns in Libya are strongly governed by social ties. These social bonds mean that IDPs are often hosted by family members or other members of their social network if they are unable to pay for their own accommodation. The most vulnerable are IDPs who, as a result of socio-economic, ethnic or political marginalization do not have access to such social capital, and are residing in public or informal settings.

IDPs from Benghazi were displaced to 22 areas of the country. 60.7% of them (115,000 individuals) were displaced within Benghazi itself, and the remainder left either to nearby areas, including Al Bayda, Ajdabiya, Slukh, and Tobra, with others travelling further away, to Al Kufrah, or Zliten. The following table provides a more detailed breakdown of the top 10 current areas of residence for IDPs originating from Benghazi.

Similarly, IDPs from Sirte and Tawergha were displaced across a large number of areas. IDPs from Sirte are reported to be residing in 18 different areas, the primary ones being Bani Waled, Abu Salim and Tarhuna. IDPs from Tawergha are the most widely dispersed across the country, reported to be residing in 38 different areas across the country.

IDPs from Derna, Abu Salim, and Az Zahra, on the other hand, were displaced across a smaller geographical area. IDPs from Derna are reported to be residing in Tobruk, Derna, Shahat and Umm ar Rizam. Al Zintan is the main area of residence for IDPs identified as originating from Abu Salim. IDPs from Az Zahra however are dispersed across four areas: Az Zawiyah, Al Mayah, Al Ajaylat, and Riqdalin.

IDPs FROM TAWERGHA

Tawerghans are the third largest population of IDPs and are the most widely dispersed across the country, currently residing in 38 areas all around Libya, with large concentrations in Ajdabiya, Abu Salim, Sabha and Janzour. Tawergha populations are particularly vulnerable, many of them having been displaced multiple times over the course of the past five years: for example, most Tawerghans who were displaced to Benghazi in 2011, were displaced again due to the escalation of conflict in Benghazi in mid-2014. Many currently live in public or informal settings, experiencing physical insecurity due to the prevalence of raids and crime in their areas of residence, and socio-economic marginalization. The following are the top 10 areas of residence for IDPs from Tawergha.

Table 9: Reasons for IDP Displacement

Reason for IDP Displacement	#HH	%
Threat/fear from general conflict and armed group presence	81,064	95.7%
Other security related issues (e.g. political affiliation)	2,351	2.8%
Economic reasons	1,335	1.6%
Total	84,750	100.0%

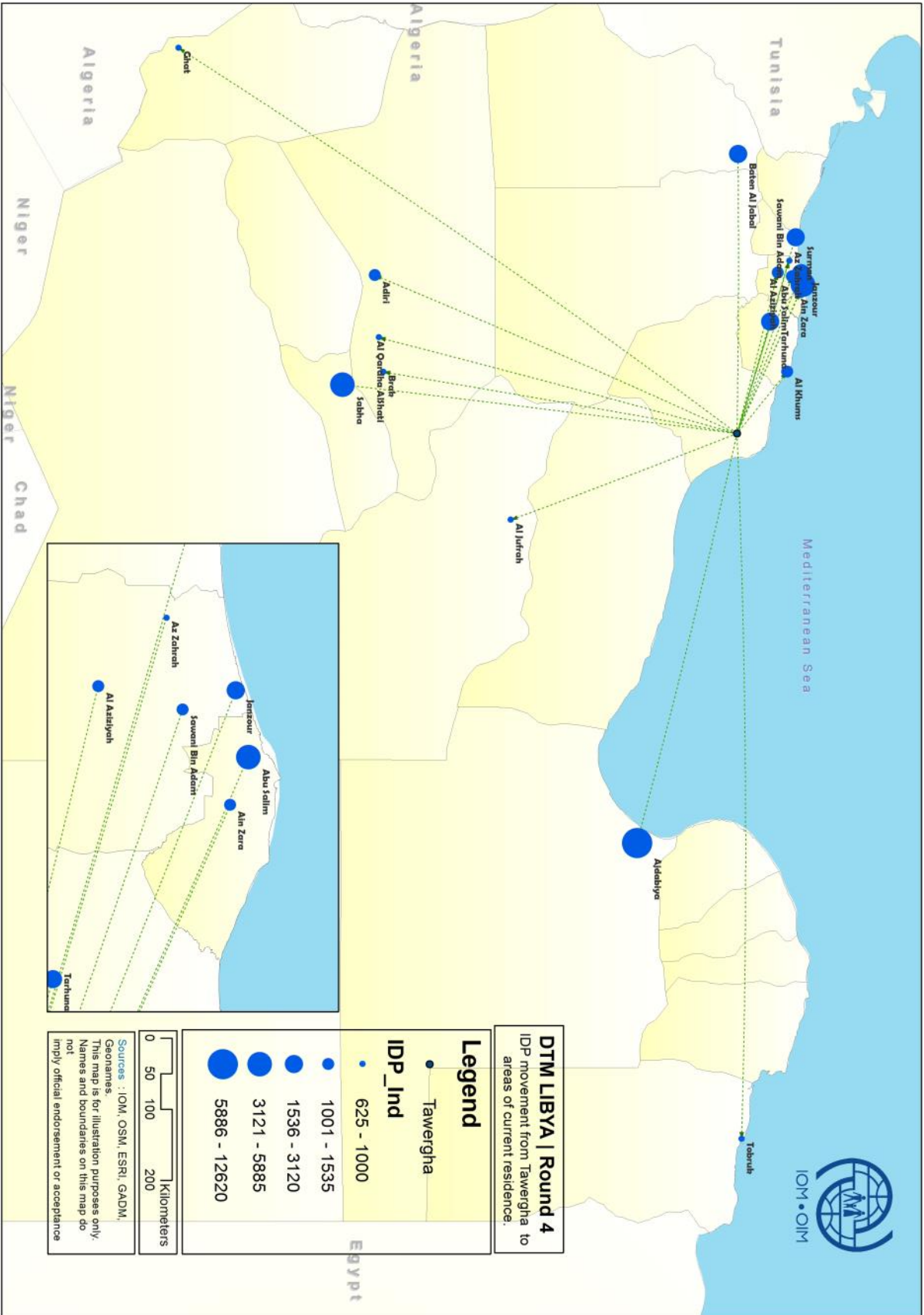
Table 10: Main Areas of Residence for IDPs from Tawergha

	Area of Current Residence	# Ind	%
1	Ajdabiya	12,620	25.7%
2	Abu Salim	5,885	12.0%
3	Sabha	5,365	10.9%
4	Janzour	3,120	6.3%
5	Tarhuna	2,500	5.1%
6	Baten Al Jabal	2,250	4.6%
7	Surman	2,165	4.4%
8	Adiri	1,535	3.1%
9	Ain Zara	1,425	2.9%
10	Sawani Bin Adam	1,425	2.9%
	Other (28 areas)	10,901	22.2%
	Total	49,191	100.0%

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INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

Figure 4: Displacement of IDPs from Tawergha to Current Areas of Residence



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INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

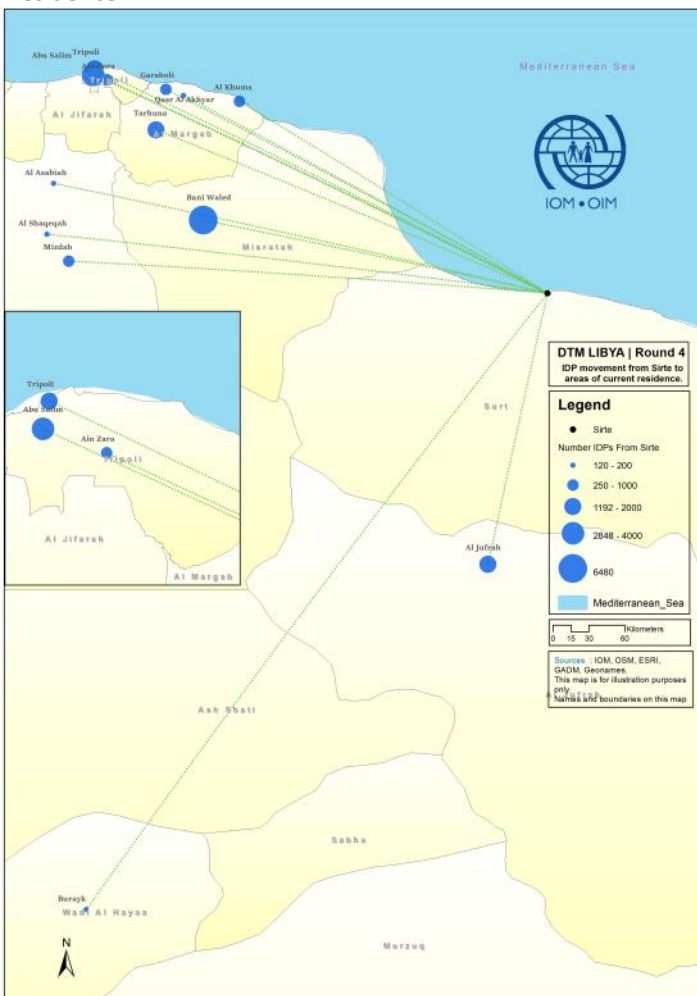
KEY POINTS

- AN INCREASE IN DISPLACEMENT FROM SIRTE WAS RECORDED IN ROUND 4
- THE TOP AREAS CURRENTLY HOSTING IDPS FROM SIRTE ARE BANI WALED, ABU SALIM AND MISRATAH

SPOTLIGHT: DISPLACEMENT FROM SIRTE

During the fourth round of data collection, a large number of IDPs were displaced from Sirte to the surrounding area. Conflict broke out on May 6th following a period of rising insecurity, and in the weeks that followed, residents of Sirte have fled primarily to Bani Waled, Abu Salim, Misratah,

Figure 5: Displacement of IDPs from Sirte to Current Areas of Residence*



*Displacement to Misratah not mapped

Tarhuna, Tripoli, and Al Jufrah. The map above shows movement of IDPs from Sirte to their areas of current residence.

35.8% (32,400 individuals) of all IDPs who have been displaced from Sirte to date are being hosted in Bani Waled; Abu Salim is hosting 14,240 individuals (15.7%), Misratah is hosting 8,775 individuals (9.7%)ⁱ and Tarhuna 9,350 individuals (10.3%). There was a 49% increase in the

number of IDPs identified as originating from Sirte between Round 3 and Round 4, and interviews with local humanitarian organizations during the reporting period indicated that further displacement was expected if the conflict were to escalate or continue.

The recent influx of IDPs from Sirte has left host communities facing challenges in accommodating their shelter, medical, WASH and protection needs. A *Rapid IDP Protection Needs Assessment* conducted by UNHCR/Reach on IDPs from Sirte in May 2016 found that only 1 – 25% of IDP families from Sirte are currently self-sufficient, and protection services are insufficient or very insufficient in their current area of residence. Furthermore, high rent has been cited as a significant concern, with IDPs being unable to afford renting accommodation, or facing threat of eviction from their residence. Water and sanitation conditions in IDP camps are poor and deteriorating, and hospitals are facing both a shortage of medical supplies and space to accommodate the communities they are servingⁱⁱ.

Humanitarian actors have indicated that the biggest challenges faced in reception and assistance of IDPs has been related to furnishing and preparing basic shelter facilities quickly enough to accommodate incoming households. If the conflict continues, there will be a need to work on longer-term solutions to address the needs of IDPs displaced in these areas.

Table 11: Current Residence of IDPs from Sirte

	Area	# Ind	%
1	Bani Waled	32,400	35.8%
2	Abu Salim	14,240	15.7%
3	Misratah**	8,775	9.7%
4	Tarhuna	9,350	10.3%
5	Tripoli	6,250	6.9%
6	Al Jufrah	6,011	6.7%
7	Al Khums	4,440	4.9%
8	Ain Zara	2,405	2.7%
9	Mizdah	1,250	1.4%
10	Garaboli	1,250	1.4%
11	Other (9 areas)	4,078	4.5%
	Total	90,449	100.0%

ⁱEstimate obtained from the Misratah Local Crisis Committee during an UNSMIL-UNCT inter-agency assessment conducted on June 6, 2016 in Misratah.

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INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

KEY POINTS

- 50.6% OF IDPS SAMPLED WERE REPORTED AS FEMALE
- 50.3% OF THE SAMPLE WAS BELOW THE AGE OF 18

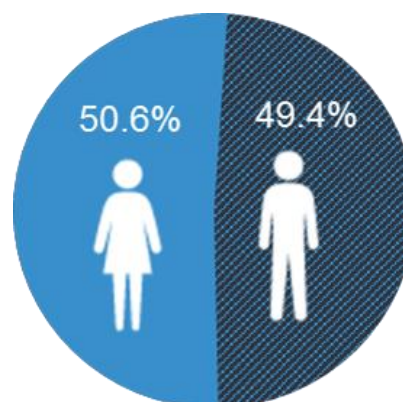
SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATED IDP DATA

46,074 individuals were sampled to obtain sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) over the last three rounds of reporting. Based on the information provided, 49.4% of those sampled were identified as male and 50.6% as female. Half (50.3%) of the sample was below the age of 18, 39.7% was an adult population under the age of 60, and the remaining 10% consisted of an older adult population over the age of 60. The average household size emerging in the survey was 5 members.

Half of the IDP population sampled is below the age of 18. Local organizations reported increases in trauma and psychosocial issues that children in IDP households are experiencing. Concerns for youth included an excess of free time and boredom, occasionally leading to unhealthy social behaviour due to the lack of opportunities and outlets for them.

Female-headed IDP households face particular challenges, in spite of the strong social ties within the Libyan

Figure 6: IDP Ratio as Determined by Sample



population that can provide a social safety net. In Benghazi, for example, while widows are guaranteed a pension and social security by the state, the difficulty in accessing legal and administrative institutions has hindered their ability to register and claim their pensions. Many local humanitarian organizations are thus focusing on assisting women to access income through micro-projects to provide them with a means of sustaining their livelihood.

Table 12: Age and Sex Disaggregation of IDPs

Age	M	% M	F	% F	Total	% of Total
0-1	1,894	8%	1,619	7%	3,513	7.6%
1 – 5	3,753	17%	4,386	19%	8,139	17.7%
6 – 17	5,666	25%	5,846	25%	11,512	25.0%
18 – 59	9,000	40%	9,308	40%	18,308	39.7%
60+	2,426	11%	2,176	9%	4,602	10.0%
Total	22,739	100%	23,335	100%	46,074	100.0%

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INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

KEY POINTS

- 19.7% OF IDPS (16,701 HOUSEHOLDS) ARE REPORTED TO BE LIVING IN PUBLIC OR INFORMAL SETTINGS
- PUBLIC OR INFORMAL SHELTERS ARE LOCATED MAINLY IN BENGHAZI, BANI WALED AND ABU SALIM

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION FOR IDPs

Of the 84,705 IDP households identified in the fourth round of data collection, 50,563 households (59.7%) live in private accommodation, either self-paying (37,762 households), staying with host families who are relatives (10,049 households), host families who are not relatives (2,047 households), or in rented accommodation paid by others (705 households). Another 16,701 households (19.7%) live in informal or public settings which can include schools (8,916 households), tents, caravans, or makeshift shelters (2,950 households), unfinished buildings (2,976 households), deserted resorts (763 households), or they may be squatting on other peoples' properties (75 households). The remaining 17,486 IDP households (20.6%) are in an unknown shelter setting.

There are different types of challenges IDPs face specific to the type of accommodation they are living in. Inflation in Libya, along with a liquidity crisis that limits the amount of money people can withdraw on a monthly basis, makes the threat of eviction a primary concern for those who are renting. Those living in public and informal settings are the most vulnerable populations, experiencing lack of access to basic services, poor WASH facilities, overcrowding and a lack of privacy.

Camps are often spaces of physical insecurity, being sites of crime, raids, or other forms of violence. Furthermore, IDPs in such settings experience socio-economic marginalization, having impaired access to financial assistance or livelihood opportunities. In shelters where access to toilets is difficult, many women and children experience additional challenges in maintaining their personal safety and security.

Table 13: Types of Accommodation for IDPs

Shelter Type	# HH	%
Rented accommodation (self-pay)	37,762	44.8%
Host families who are relatives	10,049	11.8%
Host families who are not relatives	2,047	2.4%
Rented accommodation (paid by others)	705	0.8%
Schools	8,916	10.5%
Informal settings (e.g. tents, caravans, makeshift shelters)	2,950	3.5%
Unfinished buildings	2,976	3.5%
Other public buildings	1,021	1.2%
Deserted resorts	763	0.9%
Squatting on other people's properties (e.g. in farms, flats, houses)	75	0.1%
Unknown	17,486	20.6%
Total	84,705	100.0%

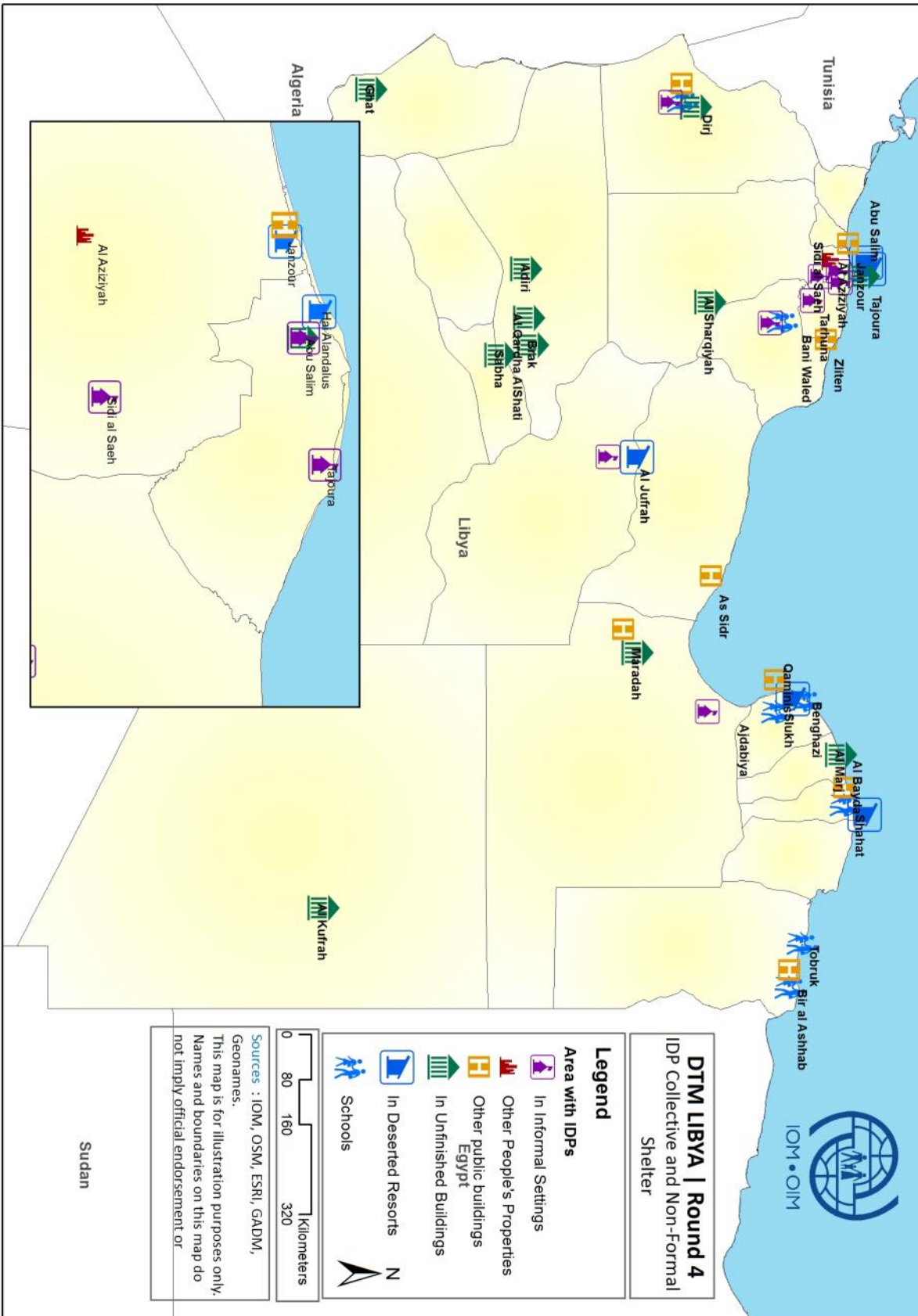
In areas where schools are being used as shelters for IDPs, functioning educational facilities are experiencing overcrowding and a lack of capacity as they work to meet the needs of all students. To accommodate students, schools operate over multiple shifts within the day and week; yet often their poor condition, which can include inadequate WASH facilities, makes them inaccessible especially for female students.

2

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

AREAS WITH IDP COLLECTIVE AND INFORMAL SHELTERS

Figure 7: IDP Collective and Informal Shelters



2

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

AREAS WITH IDP COLLECTIVE AND INFORMAL SHELTERS

Table 14: Top 10 Areas with IDPs in Public/Informal Settings

Area	#HH in Informal Settings	# HH in Abandoned Resorts	# HH in Schools	# HH in Public Buildings	# HH in Unfinished Buildings	# HH Squatting	# HH in Private Settings	# HH in unknown shelter types	Total # HH	% in private settings	% in public settings	% Unknown
Benghazi	-	-	5,514	-	-	-	-	17,486	23,000	0.0%	24.0%	76.0%
Bani Waled	440	-	3,200	-	-	-	3,560	-	7,200	49.4%	50.6%	0.0%
Abu Salim	664	-	-	-	740	-	2,621	-	4,025	65.1%	34.9%	0.0%
Ajdabiya	1,080	-	-	-	-	-	4,938	-	6,018	82.1%	17.9%	0.0%
Janzour	-	449	-	424	-	-	1,148	-	2,021	56.8%	43.2%	0.0%
Al Kufrah	-	-	-	-	600	-	240	-	840	28.6%	71.4%	0.0%
Tarhuna	470	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	-	2,370	80.2%	19.8%	0.0%
Ghat	-	-	-	-	450	-	-	-	450	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Qaminis	-	140	-	130	-	-	370	-	640	57.8%	42.2%	0.0%
Al Mari	-	-	-	-	260	-	380	-	640	59.4%	40.6%	0.0%
Other (85 areas)	296	174	202	467	926	75	35,406	-	37,546	5.7%	94.3%	0.0%
Total	2,950	763	8,916	1,021	2,976	75	50,563	17,486	84,750	59.7%	19.7%	20.6%

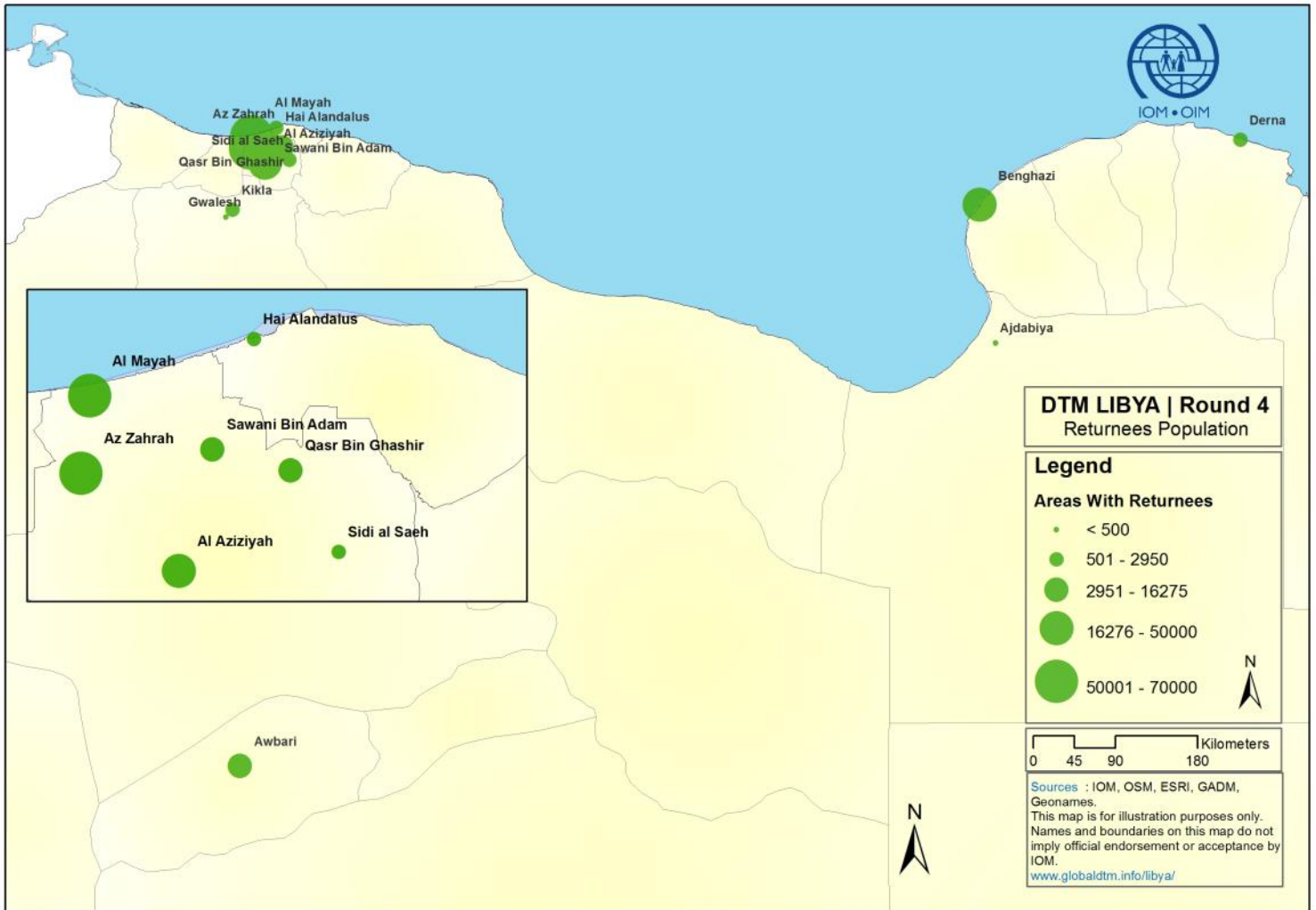
3

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS - RETURNS

KEY POINTS

- 258,025 RETURNEES WERE IDENTIFIED IN 13 AREAS IN ROUND 4
- TOP 3 AREAS WHERE RETURNS WERE REPORTED ARE AL MAYAH, AZ ZAHRAH AND BENGHAZI

Figure 8: Areas with Returnees



Although some areas in Libya continue to experience conflict, in many areas of the country a sufficient level of calm and security has been restored following ceasefires or reconciliation agreements for those who had left their homes to begin the process of return.

In Round 4, 258,025 returnees (51,605 households) are reported to have returned to 13 different areas from the start of 2015 to the present in Libya. 69.8% of all returns recorded were in three areas: Al Mayah (70,000 individuals), Az Zahrah (60,000 individuals), and Benghazi (50,000 individuals).

The largest increase in reported returns since Round 3 were in Al Mayah, Az Zahrah and Al Aziziyah. Al Mayah had a 73% increase in returnees between Round 3 and Round 4, from 40,550 individuals to 70,000 individuals, and returnees to Az Zahrah rose by 63% from 36,775 to 60,000 individuals. Other returns to Al Aziziyah, Awbari, Sawani Bin Adam and Kikla, are ongoing following the cessation of conflict in those areas.

3

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS - RETURNS

KEY POINTS

- IN BENGHAZI, RETURNS TO LAITHI, BUATNI AND BALOUN DISTRICTS WERE REPORTED
- MANY IDPs ARE AWAITING REPAIR OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESTORATION OF UTILITIES BEFORE RETURNING

RETURN TRENDS

Return comes with its own set of challenges. High inflation and the devaluation of the Libyan dinar, combined with restrictions on cash withdrawals, have meant an increase in the cost of rent and basic food stuffs. This has left many IDPs struggling to afford rent in their current accommodation, and facing the risk of eviction. With their financial resources being channelled towards covering the expenses of daily life, little is left to dedicate to rebuilding or repairing their original homes. Many IDPs are also awaiting the completion of basic infrastructure repairs (extension of electricity and clean water) being carried out by government authorities before returning.

In Benghazi, fighting was concentrated in urban spaces, leaving many homes looted and damaged, and schools and roads destroyed. To date, 50,000 individuals (19.4% of all returnees) are reported to have returned to Benghazi, particularly to the Laithi, Buatni, and Baloun districts where the majority of residents are now back. An appraisal committee in Benghazi has been formed to evaluate the number of damaged homes to be able to identify the number of IDPs who are unable to return more accurately. IDPs are reported to be returning to the Hawari district, and are expected to return to the Gwarsha district during the coming weeks. However, it is unknown when IDPs will return to the Sabri district and the center of Benghazi, as the army has prohibited returns until those areas are cleared of mines.

Although security in Awbari has been restored to a sufficient level for some returnees to go back to their homes, the area still requires significant infrastructure repair and maintenance work. As a result, it is expected that returns to the area will increase over the coming months as progress is made to this end.

Table 15: Primary Areas of Return, 2015—2016

	Current Area	# Ind	# HH	%
1	Al Mayah	70,000	14,000	27.1%
2	Az Zahrah	60,000	12,000	23.3%
3	Benghazi	50,000	10,000	19.4%
4	Al Aziziyah	32,900	6,580	12.8%
5	Sawani Bin Adam	16,275	3,255	6.3%
6	Qasr Bin Ghashir	10,750	2,150	4.2%
7	Awbari	10,000	2,000	3.9%
8	Kikla	2,950	590	1.1%
9	Hai Alandalus	1,750	350	0.7%
10	Derna	1,500	300	0.6%
11	Sidi al Saeh	1,000	200	0.4%
12	Gwalesh	500	100	0.2%
13	Ajdabiya	400	80	0.2%
	Total	258,025	51,605	100%

Aside from concerns about physical infrastructure and access to services, returnees are also worried about the level of crime and looting incidents in their areas. In the absence of rule of law and prevalence of criminal activity, many returnees are taking their personal safety into consideration when making the decision to return, and it is expected that with a restoration of legal institutions and law enforcement, further returns will take place.

4

MIGRANTS

KEY POINTS

- DTM ROUND 4 IDENTIFIED AND LOCATED 264,014 MIGRANTS IN 55 AREAS IN LIBYA
- MAIN AREAS WITH MIGRANTS REPORTED AS PRESENT ARE AIN ZARA, ABU SALIM AND TAJOURA

To date, DTM Mobility Tracking has identified and located 264,014 migrants, in 55 areas and 316 locations across the country.

IOM defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a state away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is. For DTM programmatic purposes in Libya, a migrant is considered any person present in Libya who does not possess Libyan nationality. As such, DTM does not differentiate between migrant statuses, length of residence in the country, or migratory intentions. It counts as migrants those who may have come from refugee producing countries, along with long-term residents and labour migrants who engage in a circular migration pattern between Libya and their homes*.

Libya has traditionally been a country of destination, transit and circular migration. Libyan non-nationals in the country tend to work in a variety of sectors including restaurants, vocational industries including carpentry or the marble industry, construction, agriculture, shepherding, domestic work, public or municipal cleaning services, or the healthcare industry. Some may have left their countries due to a lack of economic opportunities, while others may have left due to the prevalence of conflict or insecurity.

There are several methodological complications associated with identifying and locating migrants, and determining their motives which will often adapt to their changing circumstances. Migrants may be in Libya having intended to engage in circular labour migration, whereby they travel to and from their country regularly as a way of gaining income. However, along their journey or once in Libya, they may decide, or be coerced, into embarking on a journey to Europe. Conversely, other migrants may arrive to Libya intending only to transit, with Europe as their final destination. Yet for a number of reasons that could include

a shortage of money, detainment, or fear of making the risky journey across the Mediterranean, they may decide instead to end their journey in Libya, working and accumulating savings, or returning home.

The wide range of circumstances and motivations of migrants are thus important to keep in mind when looking at migrant statistics in Libya. Awareness is also necessary of migrants' often precarious situation and heightened vulnerability as visible minorities. Irregular migrants especially, or migrants who may have lost their documents when they were displaced from different parts of the country, are at risk of being arrested and detained at any time when out in public. Many times, they are kidnapped and held by militias and only freed once a ransom is paid by their family or social network.

The four main areas together hosting 48% of all migrants residing in the country are in the north-western part of Libya: 45,810 individuals (17.4%) were recorded as residing in Ain Zara, 39,308 individuals in Abu Salim (14.9%), 21,492 in Tajoura (8.1%) and 20,160 in Msallata (7.6%). There are also larger migrant populations further south in Al Jufrah (15,000 individuals) and in Sebha (11,770). The following table lists the top 10 areas where migrants were reported to be present in the fourth round of data collection.

Table 16: Areas with Migrant Presence

	Area	#Ind	%
1	Ain Zara	45,810	17.4%
2	Abu Salim	39,308	14.9%
3	Tajoura	21,492	8.1%
4	Msallata	20,160	7.6%
5	Al Jufrah	15,000	5.7%
6	Sabha	11,770	4.5%
7	Alzintan	11,030	4.2%
8	Garaboli	9,415	3.6%
9	Hai Alandalus	8,550	3.2%
10	Ajdabiya	7,650	2.9%
	Other (45 areas)	73,829	28.0%
	Total	264,014	100.0%

18 *For specific figures on refugees and asylum seekers in Libya please refer to UNHCR's latest Monthly Registration Fact Sheet: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/unhcr_registration_fact_sheet_may_2016.pdf

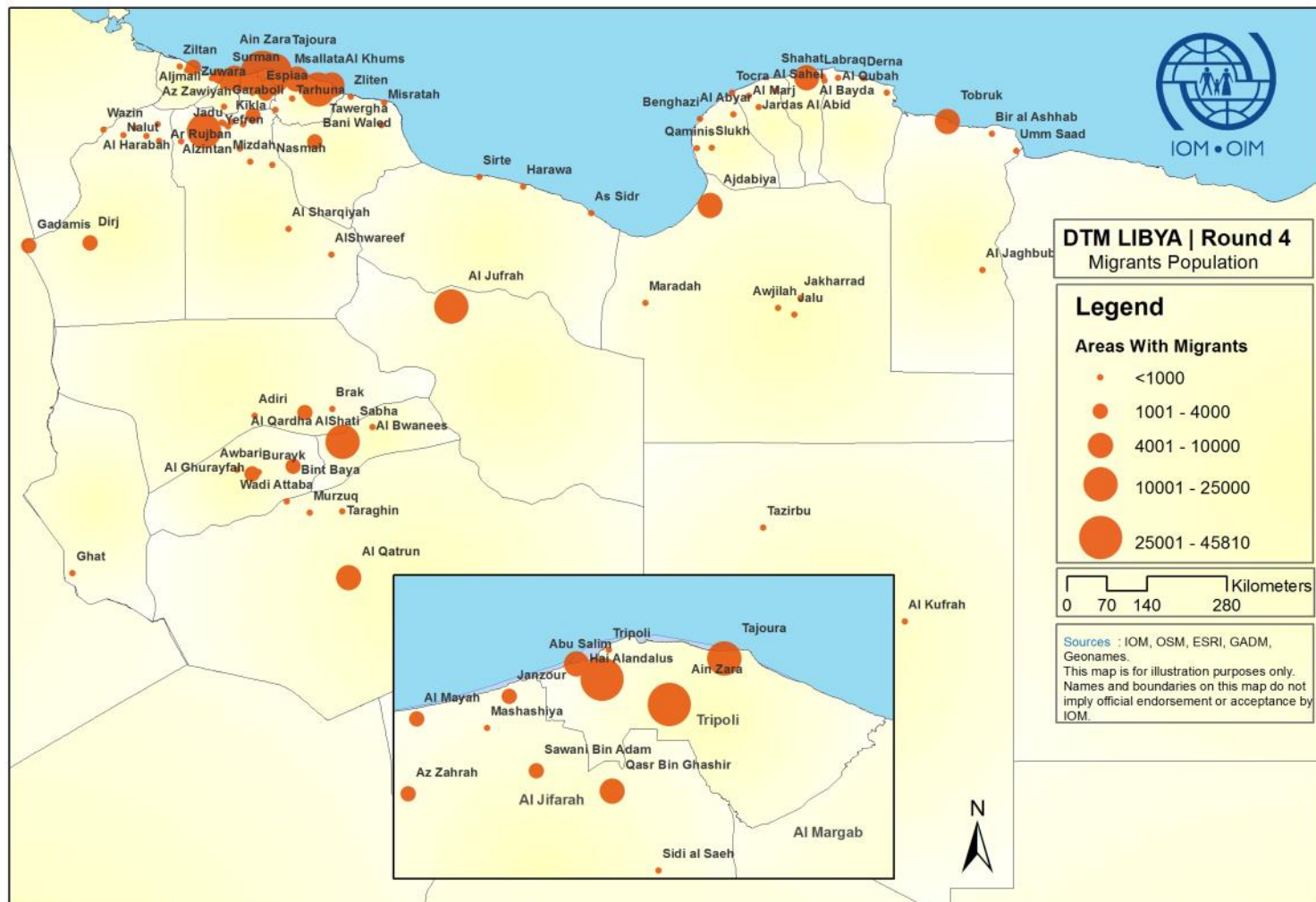
4

MIGRATION

KEY POINTS

- MAIN REPORTED NATIONALITIES OF MIGRANTS ARE NIGER, EGYPT, CHAD, GHANA AND SUDAN
- 83.3% REPORTED AS MALE, 11.2% AS FEMALE, AND 5.5% AS MINORS

Figure 9: Areas with Migrant Presence



MIGRANT NATIONALITIES

KI’s have reported a number of different nationalities for migrants identified as residing in their areas. The countries of origin most frequently cited were Niger, Egypt, Chad, Ghana and Sudan, in addition to other nationalities from West Africa, the Horn of Africa, South Asia and the Middle East.

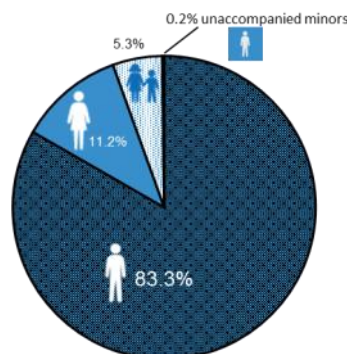
Table 17: Top Reported Nationalities of Migrants Present in Libya

Nationalities			
1	Niger	6	Mali
2	Egypt	7	Nigeria
3	Chad	8	Bangladesh
4	Ghana	9	Gambia
5	Sudan	10	Senegal

MIGRANT DEMOGRAPHICS

83.3% of migrants present in Libya were reported as male and 11.2% as female. Accompanied children made up 5.3% of the population, with unaccompanied children making up the remaining 0.2%.

Figure 9: Demographic Breakdown of Identified Migrants



4

MIGRATION

KEY POINTS

- 2016 DID NOT MARK A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ARRIVALS TO ITALY FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN
- IOM'S MISSING MIGRANTS PROJECT RECORDED 2,061 DEATHS ON THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE BETWEEN JANUARY AND MAY 2016

LIBYA AND REGIONAL MIGRATION

Migration patterns in and through Libya are interlinked with regional migrant activity. Interviews with Libyan humanitarian organizations highlighted the circular patterns of movement that migrants from Niger engage in between the two neighbouring countries. Interviews suggest the existence of strong economic and social linkages between Niger and Libya, with Nigeriens having a long history of settling and engaging in business activities in Libya. Analysis done by DTM Niger in its April 2016 Quarterly Flow Monitoring Report supports this, reporting that 85% of migrants recorded as travelling from Libya to Niger have Nigerien nationalityⁱⁱⁱ.

Migrants of other nationalities entering Libya through its southern borders tend to follow similar mobility patterns in the country*, traveling through the desert to more densely populated urban areas - a journey that is both difficult and dangerous. Crossing the desert, migrants face the risk of dehydration, contact with criminal networks, or crossing through areas with unexploded mines. Many make their way up through Sabha to more densely populated urban areas in either the west or east coast.

Libya has also witnessed an increase in activity in its coastal areas: during the last two weeks of May, a large number of search and rescue operations were conducted in Libyan waters. The onset of warmer weather months is usually accompanied by an increase of boats crossing through the Central Mediterranean route. However, the slight increase in numbers should be put in the broader context of year-to-date trends, as compared with 2015. Between 1 January and 31 May 2016, 47,851 migrants have arrived to Italy from the Mediterranean, as recorded by the Italian Ministry of Interior. This represents an increase of a few hundred migrants from last year's figures, when 47,452 migrants arrived to Italy during the

same time period. The top recorded nationalities of those who have arrived to Italy in 2016 to date are from Eritrea, Nigeria, Gambia, Somalia, and Côte d'Ivoire, according to figures released by the Italian Ministry of Interiorⁱⁱ.

IOM's Missing Migrants project has recorded 2,061 migrants as dead or missing between January and May this year, a 15% increase over the number recorded last year during the same periodⁱⁱⁱ. This year, reports by both Italian and Libyan Coast Guards indicate that migrants are using increasingly poorly constructed and equipped boats to make their journeys across the Mediterranean than in previous years. The boats are overcrowded, and smugglers do not provide sufficient fuel to carry the boats for the full journey across the sea: as such, migrants travelling by sea are fully dependent on a successful search and rescue operation to take place for them to arrive to their destination.

Using information provided by the Libyan Coast Guard, the Libyan Red Crescent and local humanitarian organizations providing assistance to migrants, IOM Libya has tracked the number of maritime incidents in which migrants were rescued and brought back to Libya so far in 2016. The majority of search and rescue operations have occurred in the western coastal areas of Libya, near Az Zawiyah, Sabratah, and Zuwara. Rescued migrants are transferred to detention centres near their points of disembarkation upon arrival back to Libya.

*DTM Libya will be launching its Flow Monitoring module in July 2016 that aims to collect data on migrant flows across transit locations across Libya. DTM Libya will publish statistical reports on the data collected and integrate findings into regional reporting on migration trends."

4

MIGRATION

KEY POINTS

- 31 SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS IN LIBYA HAVE BEEN RECORDED IN 2016
- AN ESTIMATED 6,995 MIGRANTS WERE RESCUED AND BROUGHT BACK TO LIBYA

Table 18: Maritime Incidents Recorded in Libya in 2016

Date	Incidents	Estimated on Board	Rescued	Bodies Retrieved	Estimated Missing
6/7/2016	1	117	117	0	0
5/28/2016	1	200	200		0
5/27/2016	1	122	120	2	0
5/26/2016	1	713	580	133	0
05/26/2016	1	304	300	4	0
5/24/2016	1	370	370	0	0
5/24/2016	1	550	550	0	0
5/24/2016	1	130	130	0	0
5/23/2016	1	450	450	0	0
5/22/2016	1	833	833	0	0
5/22/2016	1	120	120	0	0
5/15/2016	1	115	115	0	0
5/1/2016	1	120	0	0	120
4/30/2016	1	97	97	0	0
4/12/2016	2	450	450	0	0
4/12/2016	1	210	210	0	0
4/11/2016	1	111	111	0	0
3/30/2016	1	120	30	0	90
3/28/2016	1	85	1	0	84
3/24/2016	3	620	620	0	0
3/21/2016	2	280	280	0	0
3/19/2016	1	515	515	0	0
3/18/2016	1	117	117	0	0
3/17/2016	1	201	187	14	0
2/21/2016	1	120	120	0	0
1/05/2016	1	242	242	0	0
Total	31	7,442	6,865	153	294

For regularly updated numbers, please refer to IOM's biweekly Migration and Assistance Overview reports at https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B_3VYzW3ndOTR19LcWhOVU9xQUE&usp=drive_web

5

NOTES ON THE DATA

KEY POINTS

- DTM INTERVIEWED 944 KEY INFORMANTS DURING ROUND 4
- 42% OF KEY INFORMANTS WERE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LOCAL CRISIS COMMITTEES
- 96% OF THE COLLECTED DATA WAS RECORDED AS ‘MOSTLY’ OR ‘VERY’ CREDIBLE

DATA SOURCE

During the fourth round, the DTM team assessed 100 areas, covering 516 locations; 412 of these locations reported an IDP presence, 73 had returnees, and 316 had migrants present. The four areas not assessed were Harawa, Sirte, Al Jaghub and Misratah, inaccessible due to security reasons. This round did not conduct new assessments in Benghazi; instead, Round 3 baseline data for Benghazi was used. Finally, Benghazi, Tarhuna, Tawergha, and Suq al Jumah were assessed at area level only, as no access was possible to location level.

In the assessed locations, the DTM team interviewed 944 Key Informants (sources of information) with an average of two KIs interviewed in each location. The greatest number

of the KIs interviewed were representatives of the Local Crisis Committees (41.9%), followed by other representatives from the Baladiya office such as the Social Affairs or Muhalla affairs divisions (24.8%). Humanitarian and social organization representatives, community and tribal leaders, IDP representatives, and school representatives were also among the KIs.

7% of the interviewed KI’s were females, and 93% were males. Although this is an improvement over the previous round, DTM aims to continue increasing female KI participation in the coming rounds. The table below illustrates the type and count of KIs interviewed in the assessed locations during the DTM fourth round.

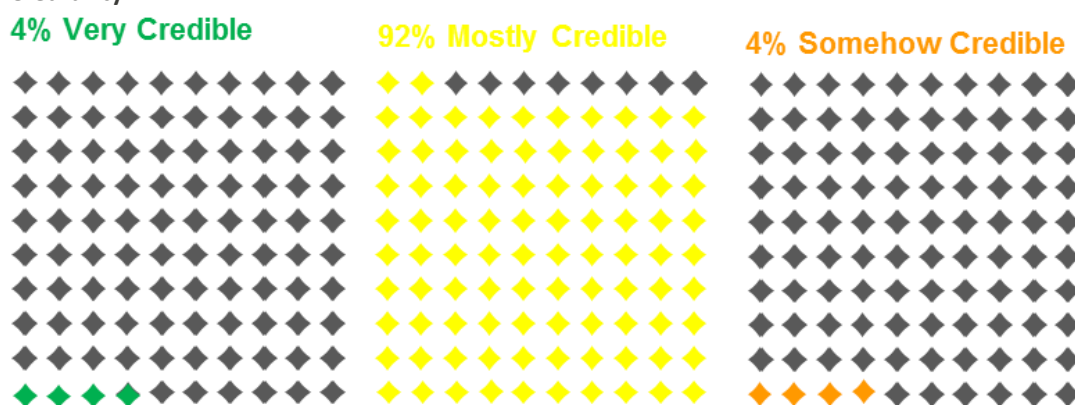
Table 19: Data Source for Round 4

Key Informant (KI) type	Number of KI's	% of Total KI's
Local Crisis Committee representative	396	41.9%
Other representation from baladiya office (Social Affairs; Muhalla Affairs; etc.)	234	24.8%
Humanitarian/Social Organization	117	12.4%
Community / tribal representative	117	12.4%
Representation of displaced groups	63	6.7%
Other	13	1.4%
Representatives of education facilities	4	0.4%
Grand Total	944	100.0%

DATA CREDIBILITY

Through DTM’s methodology to rate the credibility of data collected from different KIs, data were considered very credible in 4% of the 516 assessed locations during the fourth round. 96% of the data captured was considered “very” or “mostly” credible, whilst only 4% of the assessed locations were considered as having somehow credible data. This represents an improvement from Round 3, when 92% of the data was categorized as “very”, or “mostly” credible, and 8% had “somehow credible” data.

Figure 10: Data Credibility



6

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; representatives 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.

IOM defines a **migrant** as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a state away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is. **For DTM programmatic purposes in Libya, a migrant is considered any person present in Libya who does not possess Libyan nationality.** As such, DTM does not differentiate between migrant statuses, length of residence in the country, or migratory intentions. It counts as migrants those who may have come from refugee producing countries, along with long-term residents and labour migrants who engage in a circular migration pattern between Libya and their homes.

The DTM's methodology to track migrants is two-fold, firstly to regularly identify locations with migrant populations and estimate the numbers of migrants currently residing in each one, 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 baladiya (municipality) listed in the Elections List of Baladiyas (dated June 2015) as one **area**. Based on this list, there are a total of 104 baladiyas in Libya. It is acknowledged that clarifications of administrative divisions in Libya are still ongoing and the number of baladiyas 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. DTM has adopted a list of 667 Muhallas as counted by the Bureau of Statistics and Census. For IOM, the list of muhallas compiled from 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 comprises five IDP households or more: these can include, but are not limited to: schools, other public buildings, people's properties (farms, flats, and 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.

6

METHODOLOGY

AREA ASSESSMENTS

The information collected by the DTM 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 individuals, time of arrival, origin, reason for displacement, type of shelter) as well as a listing of all sites where IDPs are staying. IDP sites are targeted for more detailed assessments and identified at the location level. In future rounds of data collection, the location assessment forms will include a needs analysis for the displaced and host communities (shelter, WASH, health etc.). 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 employ a number of indicators 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

While IOM still faces security and access constraints this round of the DTM offers a baseline for full country coverage. IOM was able to undertake assessments in 100 out of 104 areas in Libya with four non-assessed areas (Harawa, Sirte, Al Jaghub and Misratah) due to security constraints. Data on Benghazi was drawn from the third round of data collection. Enumerators have also highlighted the worsened security situation, disrupted communication, limited transportation as a result of increased fuel prices and limited cooperation from local authorities as challenges preventing full coverage of all IDP and migrant hosting areas.

Following the analysis of this DTM baseline and building on the data collection and information management activities conducted by different organizations, DTM in coordination with the Protection Working Group (PWG) and Humanitarian Country Team (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 third 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 provide services to the most vulnerable. Flow monitoring components may also be established to better capture migration trends throughout Libya.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

REFERENCES AND DISCLAIMERS

i: Due to restrictions in access, DTM did not collect data on IDPs in Misratah in this round of reporting. However, data obtained from an inter-agency mission arranged by OCHA and UNSMIL to Misratah on June 6th cites an estimated 8,775 IDPs from Sirte to be living in Misratah, either with relatives or in rented private accommodation around the city, according to data provided by the Local Crisis Committee.

ii: UNHCR/Reach (May 2016). Rapid IDP Protection Needs Assessment. <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/assessments/final_rapid_idp_protection_needs_assessment_report_may_2016.pdf>

iii: DTM Niger. Flow Monitoring Analysis. Quarterly Report. Reporting period Feb - Apr 2016. <<http://dtmodk.iom.int/docs/Niger%20Flow%20Monitoring%20Feb-April%202016%20Report%20EN.pdf>> , p. 3

iv: IOM. Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond. Compilation of Available Data and Information, 19 May – 1 June 2016 <<http://dtmodk.iom.int/docs/WEEKLY%20Flows%20Compilation%20No17%20%202%20June%202016.pdf>>

v: IOM Missing Migrants Project/Recorded Deaths in the Mediterranean by Month 2014 – 2016. <<http://missingmigrants.iom.int/mediterranean>>

DTM findings on migrants may include persons who originate from refugee producing countries.

Base Map Source: ESRI. Maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on the maps do not imply official

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