

1	Comb	مشط	13
4	Sanitary Pads	مناديل صحية	13
1	Razor	مقص	14
0	Bar Soap 150gm	صابون صلب 150 جم	15
2	Bath Towel	فوطية استحمام	16
2	Bath Towel	فوطية استحمام	16
0	Washing Powder 500 gm	مسحوق غسيل 500 جم	17
1	Shaving Cream	كريم حلاقة	18
1	Body Cream	كريم مرطبة للجسم	19
1	Bucket 30 liter	سطل 30 لتر	20
1	Jug (for ablution)	إبريق	21

IOM LIBYA IDP AND RETURNEE REPORT

JULY - SEPTEMBER 2021
ROUND 38



DTM



Project funded by
the European Union

© 2021 International Organization for Migration (IOM)

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without the prior written permission of the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Cover photo: IOM Libya staff distributing a package of Non-Food Items (NFIs) as part of IOM direct assistance to IDPs.

© Majdi El NAKUA / IOM 2021

Contents

Key Findings	4
Overview of Displacement in Libya	5
Displacement and Return Dynamics.....	6
Locations of Displacement and Return Map.....	8
Demographics.....	8
Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment	9
Humanitarian Priority Needs	9
Humanitarian Priority Needs by Region.....	10
Health	11
Security and Mine Action.....	12
Education.....	13
Food.....	14
NFI and Access to Markets.....	15
Accommodation	16
Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	18
Methodology	20
Reference Map - Libya	21

KEY FINDINGS

Round 38 (July - September 2021)

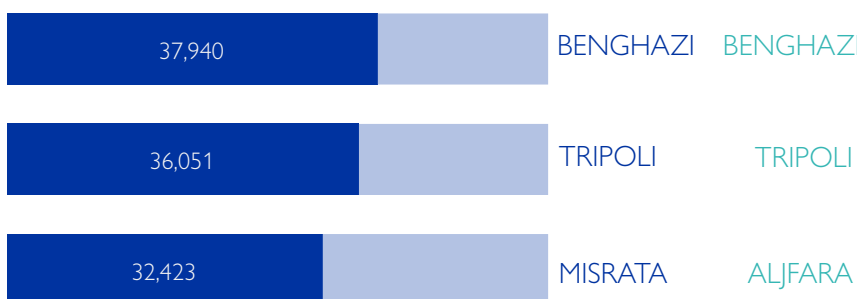
IDPs



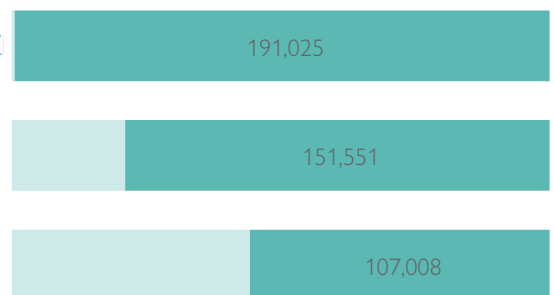
Returnees



TOP 3 REGIONS WITH IDPs



TOP 3 REGIONS WITH RETURNEES



661 of 667
COMMUNITIES



100% of
MUNICIPALITIES

1,796 Interviews with key informants
(Round 38, Mobility Tracking)



Project funded by
the European Union

OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT IN LIBYA

This report presents the IDP and returnee data collected between July – September 2021. The data and findings represent Round 38 of the Displacement Tracking Matrix’s (DTM) Mobility Tracking in Libya.

A year since the ceasefire agreement signed on 23 October 2021, the general security situation in Libya has remained stable, with no new mass displacements reported during this year while the trend of previously displaced families returning to their places of origin continued. Since June 2020, when the highest figure of IDPs in Libya was recorded with over 425,000 individuals displaced from their homes, until September 2021, over half of all families previously displaced have now returned to their places of origin. However, by the end of September 2021, 199,949 individuals were still displaced in Libya despite the cessation of hostilities and improvements in the general security situation. This indicates that while the overall humanitarian situation has improved, Libya remains in the post-crisis stage of transition and recovery.

The number of returnees identified during the reporting period increased to 648,317 individuals, compared to 643,123 returnees reported during the previous round. Return of displaced families to their places of origin has continued, albeit at a slower rate, indicating that the most vulnerable families affected by the armed conflict, and those who cannot recover the pre-crisis levels of household wellbeing and socio-economic capacities remain displaced. Several challenges such as lack of security or social cohesion in the places of origin, damaged infrastructure, unavailability

IDPs

- 199,949 Individuals
- 38,920 Families
- 80 Municipalities
- 416 Communities

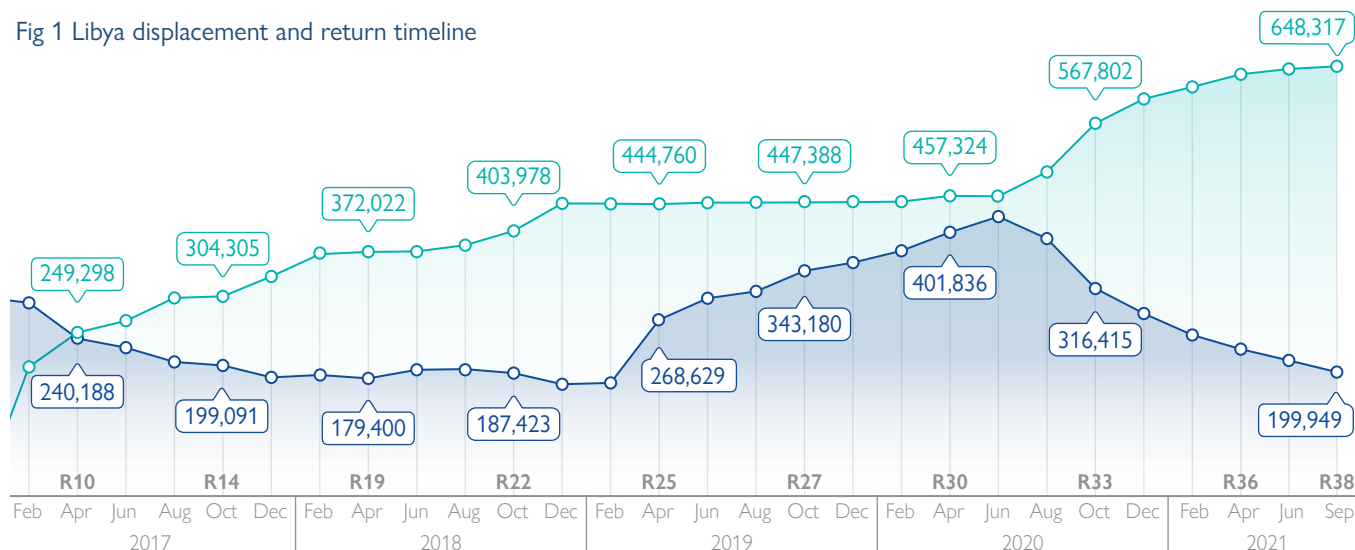
Returnees

- 648,317 Individuals
- 129,555 Families
- 53 Municipalities
- 204 Communities

of basic services and destroyed houses that are uninhabitable upon return need to be addressed to encourage further return of displaced families or to enable them to access other durable solutions.

Round 38 findings also highlight a few other improvements in the general situation in Libya such as fewer municipalities reporting irregular supply of essential medicines compared to last year, indicating improvements in the medical supply chain (see page 11 for the trend).

Fig 1 Libya displacement and return timeline



DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN DYNAMICS

During July - September 2021, a further 6% reduction in the number of people displaced (around 12,644 individuals) was observed as IDP families continued to return to their places of origin. A total of 199,949 IDPs were identified to be still displaced, as the number of returnees increased to 648,317 individuals during this round of data collection.

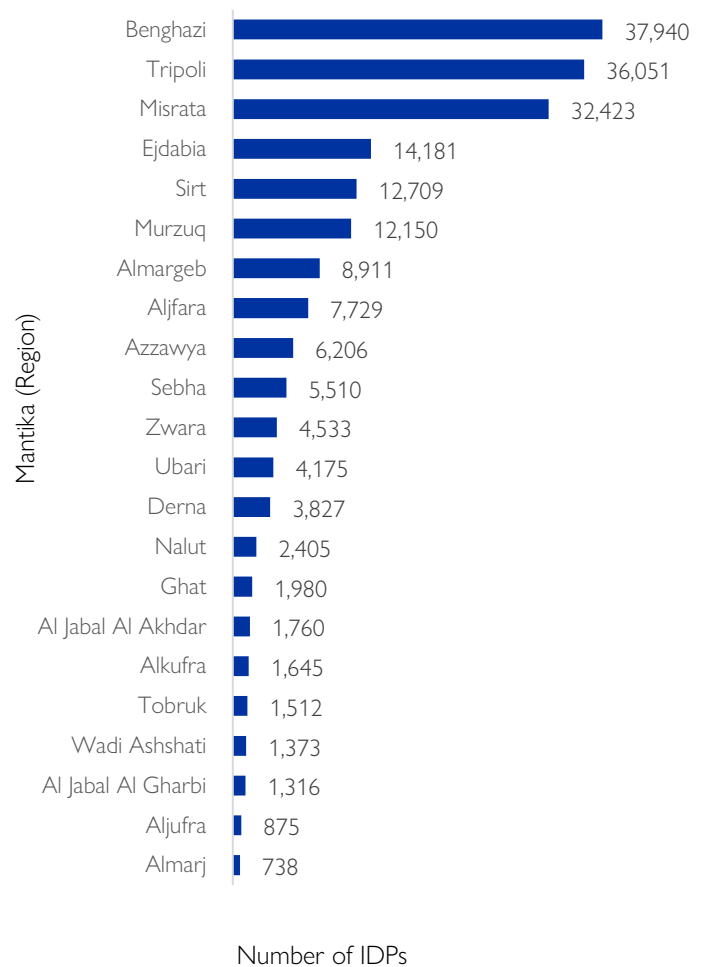
The number of IDPs in eastern Libya remained relatively stable between rounds 37 (May - June) and 38 (July - September, 2021). In Benghazi 37,940 IDPs were identified as compared to 37,815 during the previous round, while in Ejdabia 14,181 IDPs were identified compared to 14,895 IDPs reported in the previous round. In the Benghazi region, the majority of IDPs were present within the Benghazi municipality (96%; 36,535 of 37,940) indicating that urban coastal cities serve as the main locations hosting IDPs.

During this round, IDPs from Tripoli, Misrata, and Sirt continued to return to their places of origin, albeit at a gradual pace, as the number of IDPs in Tripoli decreased by 1,342 individuals. While the number of IDPs in Misrata and Sirt decreased by 1,472 and 1,836 individuals respectively. In Tripoli region, the largest share of IDPs was identified in Suq Aljumaa municipality (31%; 11,313 of 36,051), while in Misrata region nearly half of IDPs were present in the Misrata municipality (48%; 15,623 of 32,423).

In southern Libya, while no new mass displacements were reported, the overall figure of IDPs in Murzuq region was updated to account for an additional 1,340 IDPs that were previously not reported. Similarly, the number of IDPs reported in Sebha decreased from 9,945 individuals in round 37 (June 2021) to 5,510 individuals reported during this round (September 2021).

Data collected on drivers of displacement during round 38 indicates that internal displacement in Libya for most displaced people (88% of the currently displaced IDPs) was linked to deterioration of the security situation including the conflict in western Libya over the course of 2019 and 2020. Beyond the deterioration of security situation, persistent lack of basic services, and the deterioration of the economic situation, also continue to impact internal displacement.

Fig 2 Number of IDPs by Region (Mantika)



The total number of returnees in Libya increased to 648,317 individuals by September 2021, from 643,123 individuals reported in the previous round (June 2021), as displaced families continued to return to their places of origin. This represents a 1% increase in the number of returnees during this round of data collection over the previous round.

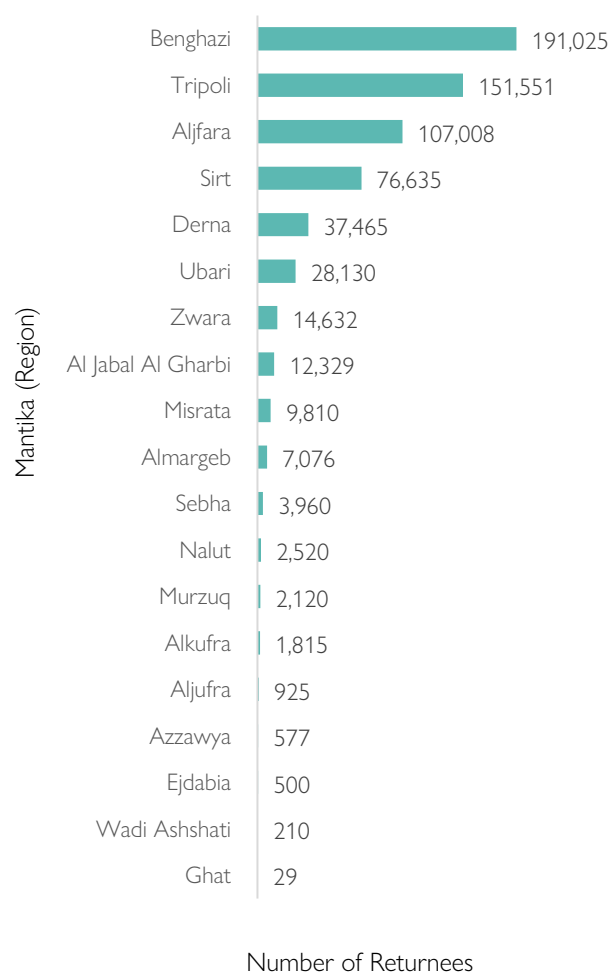
Benghazi region had the largest number of returnees in Libya (191,025) including an additional 2,000 individuals reported to have returned to their places of origin during July - September 2021.

The second highest number of previously displaced families had returned to their places of origin in Tripoli region as 151,551 individuals were reported to have returned to their homes in Tripoli region by September 2021. Aljafara region had the third highest number of returnees with 107,008 individuals returned to their places of origin, including 1,700 individuals who had returned to their places of origin during July - September 2021.

Data collected on drivers of return corresponded with the data on drivers of displacement with security related aspects playing a central role in both movements. For a majority of returnees an improvement of the security situation had the highest impact on their decision to return. Other factors that were reported to encourage return included a desire to protect assets and properties at home, and an improvement of the economic situation in the areas of origin.

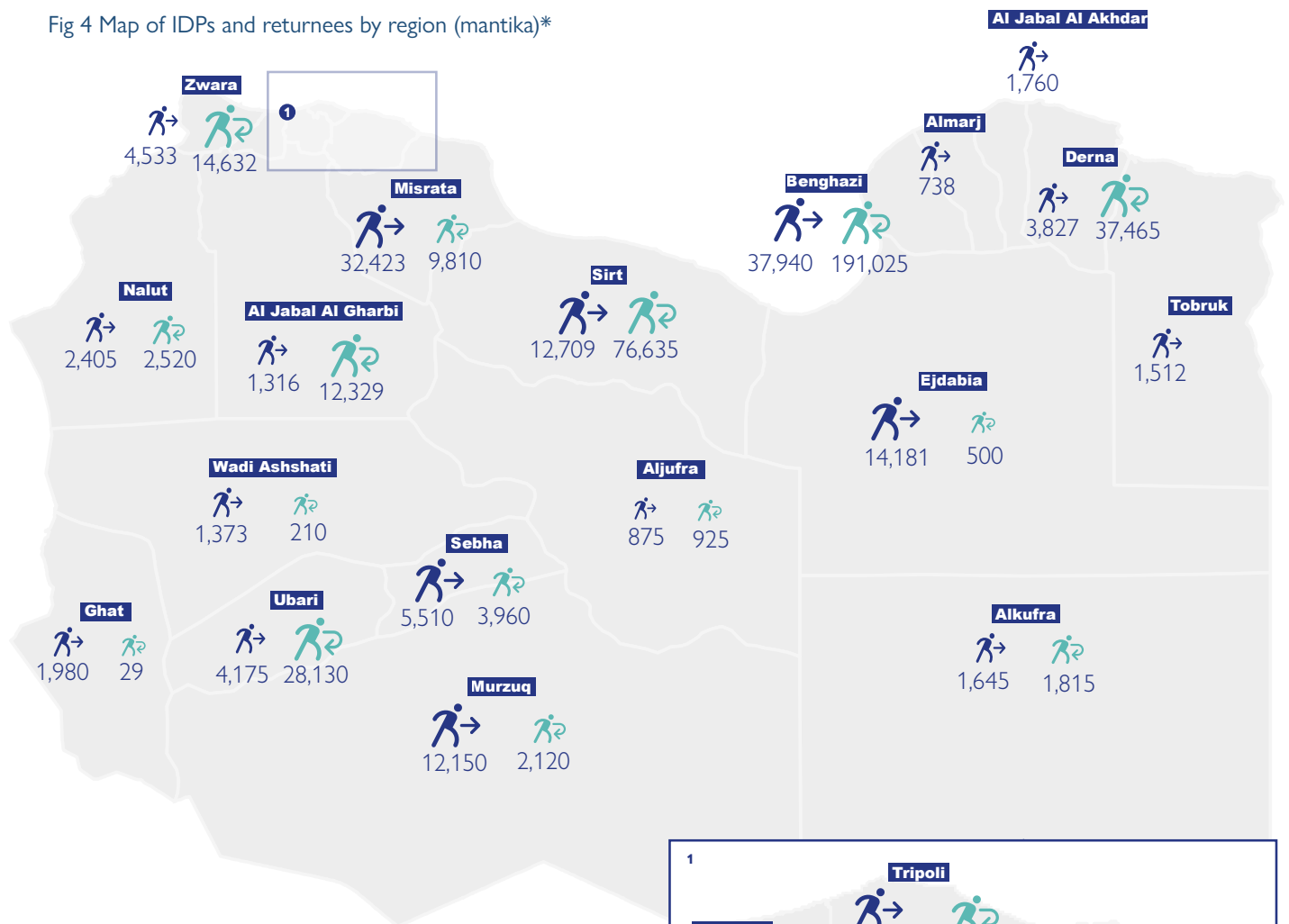
Various reasons preventing people from return were also identified including security related concerns, presence of explosive hazards, damaged public infrastructure and a lack of livelihood opportunities in the places of origin.

Fig 3 Number of Returnees by Region (Mantika)



LOCATIONS OF DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN MAP

Fig 4 Map of IDPs and returnees by region (mantika)*



*Displacement Tracking started in Libya during the last quarter of 2016, with the first-round reports published in early 2017.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographic composition of IDP families as per DTM rapid profiling of displaced households is shown in figure 7. This demographic data is from a sample of over 7,200 IDP households profiled by IOM during 2021.

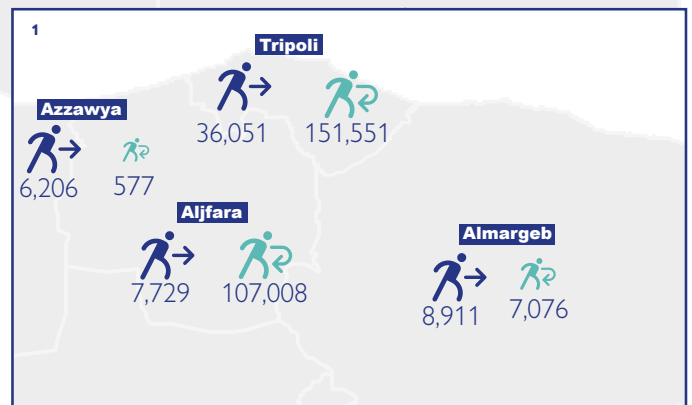
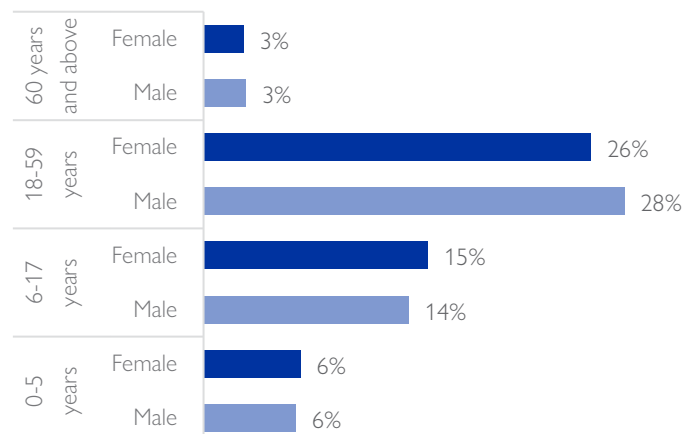


Fig 5 IDP Profiling: Age - Gender Disaggregation



MULTI-SECTORAL LOCATION ASSESSMENT

DTM Libya's Mobility Tracking includes a Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) covering all regions (mantika) and municipalities (baladiya) of Libya. The MSLA key informant interviews regularly collect sectoral baseline data on availability and access to services and priority humanitarian needs. The regular and continuous implementation of the MSLA is aimed at supporting both strategic and operational planning of humanitarian programming via identification of specific sectoral issues and needs at community-levels.

The sRound 38 report presents the multisectoral priority needs of IDPs and returnees during the months of July - September 2021. The following sections also cover key findings related to education, food, health, nonfood items (NFI) and access to markets, protection security and Mine Action), water sources (WASH), and other public services, across Libya.

HUMANITARIAN PRIORITY NEEDS

The humanitarian priority needs reported for IDPs during July - September 2021 data collection were related to accommodation, food assistance, and access to health services as displayed in figure 6.

The priority needs reported for returnees included food assistance, access to health services, and Non-Food Items (NFIs).

Similar to the previous rounds, the main challenge faced by affected populations in fulfilling these needs was related to financial vulnerabilities brought on by the erosion of coping mechanisms over the course of various crises affecting Libya. Access to health services was reported to be constrained due to irregular supply of medicines, and several health facilities were reported to be not fully operational.

Figures 6 and 7 show ranked priority needs of affected population groups based on the top three needs reported at community (muhalla) levels.

Fig 6 Priority Needs of IDPs (Ranked)

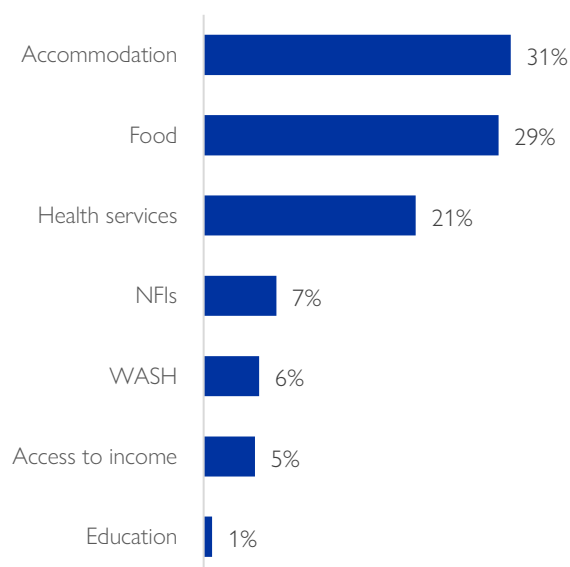
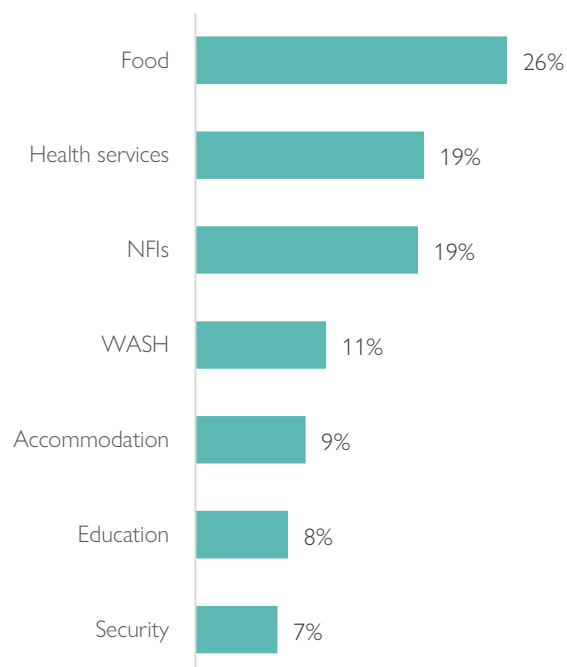


Fig 7 Priority Needs of Returnees (Ranked)



HUMANITARIAN PRIORITY NEEDS BY REGION

The top three ranked humanitarian needs for the regions (mantika) with the largest IDP and returnee populations are displayed below (figures 8 and 9). The ranking is based on the weighted average score calculated for the highest number of people with humanitarian needs. This indicates regional variation in the humanitarian needs of IDPs and returnees identified by key informants.

The priority needs for IDPs were largely consistent across the top three regions hosting displaced persons. Lack of access to accommodation (identifying need for shelter solutions) was identified as the top need across Benghazi, Tripoli, and Misrata. Access to health services, and provision of food assistance emerge as the other two major needs for IDPs in the top three hosting regions.

While humanitarian needs for IDPs were fairly consistent across three regions with highest number of displaced persons, the priority needs for returnees varied across regions showing distinct structural and contextual circumstances affecting them upon return to their places of origin.

For returnees in the Benghazi region the top three needs are related to improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, access to education, and Non-Food Items (NFI). These needs have been reported fairly consistently throughout the previous year indicating chronic issues.

In Tripoli, priority needs for returnees included food assistance, health services, and NFIs, while for returnees in Aljbara they include access to food assistance, health services, and NFIs.

Fig 8 Priority humanitarian needs of IDPs (ranked) for top three regions (mantika) with highest IDP populations.

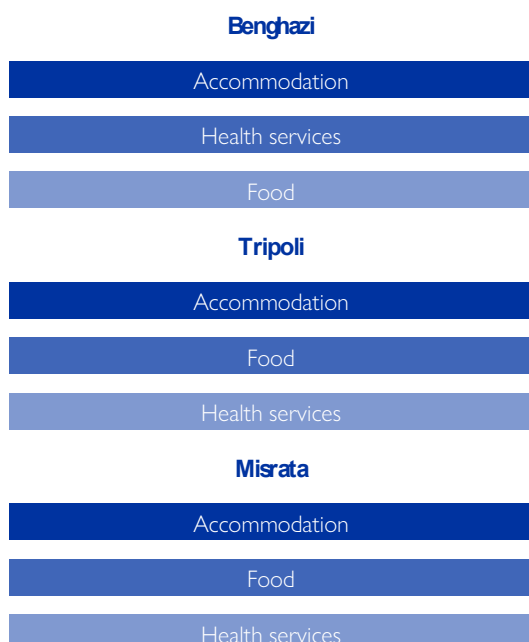
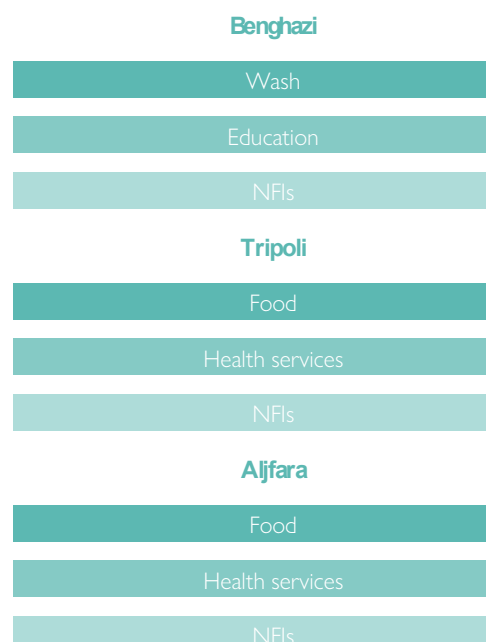


Fig 9 Priority humanitarian needs of returnees (ranked) for top three regions (mantika) with highest returnee populations.



HEALTH

As part of the Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA), 65% of the public and private health facilities in Libya were reported to be operational, while 30% were reported to be partially operational, and 5% were reported to be not operational at all.

A relatively higher percentage of public health centers and hospitals were more often reported to be non-operational as compared to private health centers and clinics. Figure 10 provides more detailed statistics on reported operational, partially operational, and non-operational private as well as public health facilities.

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

The number of municipalities reporting irregular supply of medication remained constant as compared to the previous round, at 78 municipalities during July-September 2021.

Fig 10 Availability of health services in the assessed municipalities

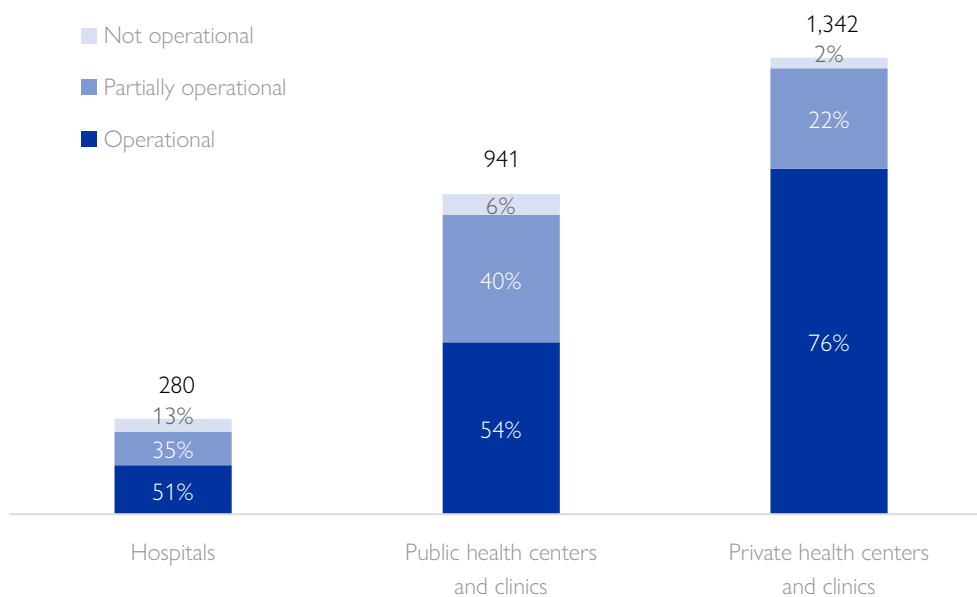
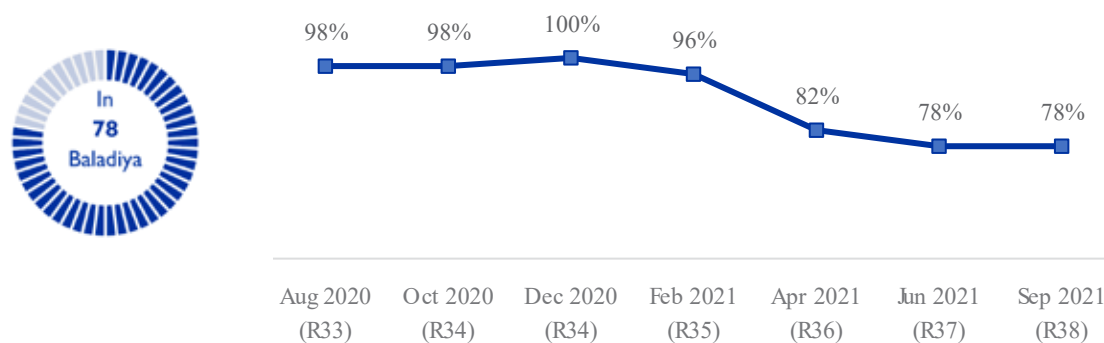


Fig 11 Irregular supply of medication reported in 78 municipalities (baladiya); indicating an improvement over the reports received during the previous year (as shown in the trend line on the right side below)



SECURITY AND MINE ACTION

In Round 38, security-related indicators were collected in all municipalities across Libya, including questions related to mine action (Mine Action Area of Responsibility).

The objective was to understand the challenges faced by residents in moving safely within their municipalities, the reasons preventing safe movement, and awareness of the presence of unexploded ordnances (UXOs).

In 12 municipalities presence of UXOs was reported during this round, which are twice as many locations than reported in the previous round. This increase was due to a change of key informants during Round 38 of data collection resulting in reports of UXOs from areas where they were previously not reported.

Furthermore, residents were reported as not being able to move safely within their area of residence in 5 municipalities, both in the southern and western regions of the country. In municipalities where movement was restricted, the main reasons reported were insecurity (3 municipalities), road closures (2 municipalities) and other reasons (3 municipalities) including presence of UXOs. For municipalities in southern Libya insecurity and the presence of unexploded ordinance were cited as reasons for restrictions on freedom of movement, whereas road closures and insecurity were reported to restrict freedom of movement in western Libyan municipalities.

Fig 12 Presence of UXOs reported in 12 municipalities



Fig 13 Reasons for restrictions on freedom of movement as reported in 5 municipalities

Municipality	Reason for Retricted Freedom of Movement
Alkufra	Insecurity
Murzuq	Threat/presence of explosive hazards
Arrhaibat	Road closed, Other
Al Aziziya	Road closed, Insecurity, Other
Sidi Assayeh	Insecurity

EDUCATION

During the months of July - September 2021, 4% of the public schools and 2% of private schools were reported as non-operational, which is a slight decrease in non-operational schools as compared to the months of May and June 2021.

A higher proportion of schools in Ghat (21%), Murzuq (16%) and Aljara (14%) were reported to be non-operational during this data collection round. An in-depth thematic assessment on the status of educational facilities in these areas by DTM will further help understand the underlying factors behind the closure of these schools.

Overall, 192 schools across 37 baladiyas were reported to be partially damaged due to armed conflict, and 42 schools were reported to be completely destroyed. See figures 15 and 16 for further details

During the assessment period an increase in COVID-19 related mobility restrictions was reported compared to the previous round, and schools in 39% of the municipalities assessed were reported to have faced closures or altered schedules to prevent the spread of COVID-19.²

Fig 14 Operational and non-operational schools

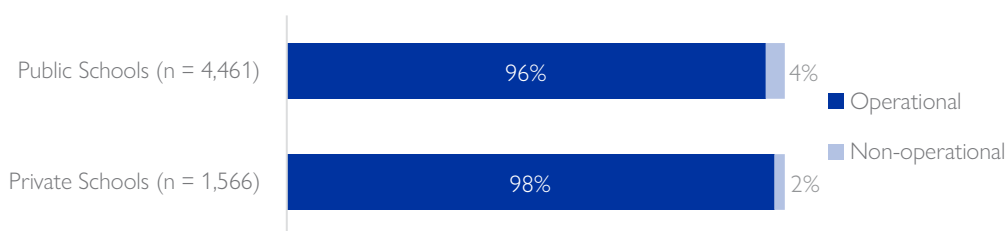
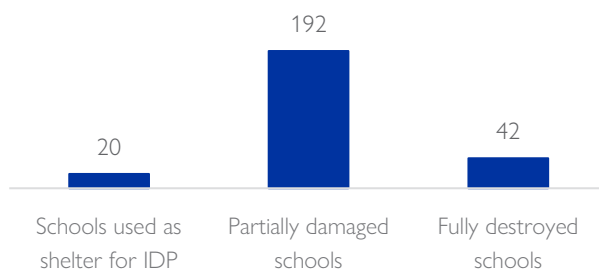


Fig 15 Number of schools reported as partially and completely destroyed or being used as shelter for IDPs

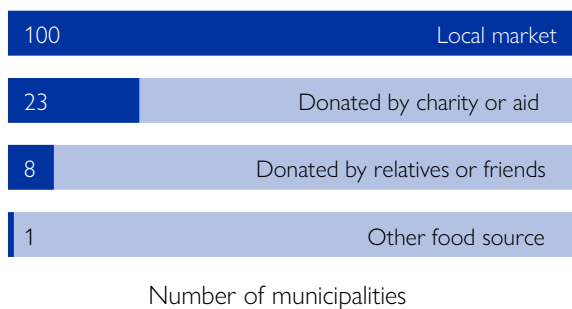


² DTM COVID-19 Impact In Libya Dashboard ([link](#))

FOOD

In all 100 municipalities of Libya, local markets, such as grocery stores, supermarkets, and open markets, were reported to be the main source for food consumed by residents, including IDPs and returnees. In 23 municipalities food distributions by charity or humanitarian organizations were also identified as a source of food supply for vulnerable populations as shown in the figure below.

Fig 16 Sources of food supplies for residents by number of municipalities (multiple choice)



The modes of payment utilized for purchasing food were reported to be payments in cash, followed by purchases made on credit, and those who paid with an ATM card (see figure 17 on the right).

While key informants in 12 municipalities highlighted that there were no barriers to meeting household food needs, in the remaining 88 municipalities, the biggest obstacle related to adequate food supply to meet household needs was reported to be food prices, often considered to be too expensive by key informants compared to the respondents' purchasing power.

Fig 17 Various modes of payment used for purchasing food by number of municipalities (multiple choice)

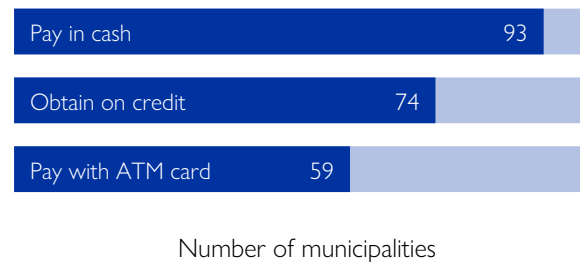
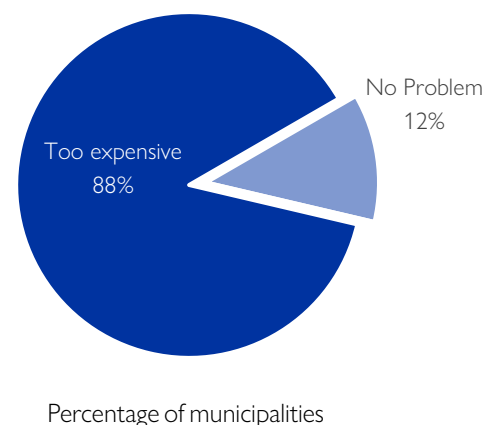


Fig 18 Main problems related to food supply



NFI AND ACCESS TO MARKETS

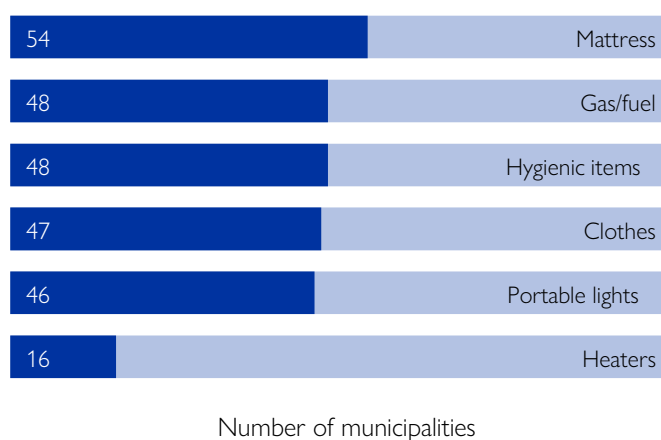
DTM’s data collection on humanitarian priority needs also included non-food items (NFIs). The most commonly cited obstacle in accessing NFIs was that items were too expensive for those IDPs and returnees in need of NFI assistance. Furthermore, in 14 municipalities a challenge in accessing non-food items was also reported to be poor quality of items available on local markets, while distance from local markets was indicated as key challenge in 10 municipalities.

The most needed commonly reported NFIs by IDPs and Returnees were mattresses, gas or fuel, hygiene item, clothes, portable lights, and heaters.

Fig 19 Main challenges reported in obtaining the required Non-Food Items (multiple choice)



Fig 20 Most reported priority Non-Food Items in need (multiple choice)



ACCOMMODATION

During July - September 2021, 81% of all IDPs identified in Libya were reported to be residing in privately rented accommodation, while 12% were staying with host families without paying rent, and 7% were taking shelter in other settings including public buildings and informal camp like settings utilized on a temporary basis.

For those families who were previously displaced and now returned to their places of origin, 89% were reported to have returned and staying in their own houses. The remaining returnees were in rented accommodation (6%), with host families (5%) or utilizing other accommodation arrangements (1%) primarily because of being unable to return to their pre-displacement houses due to damaged buildings and infrastructure.

Fig 21 Accommodation types utilized by IDPs

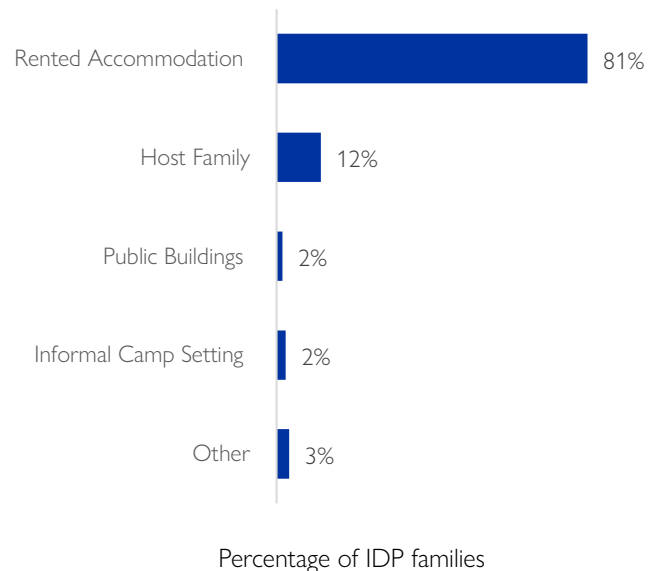
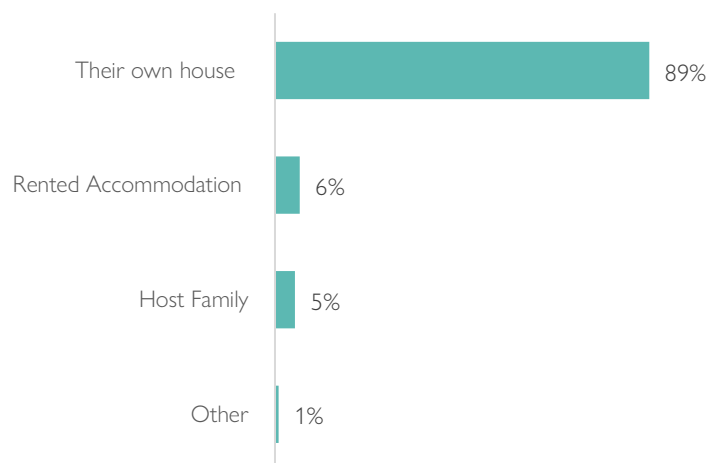
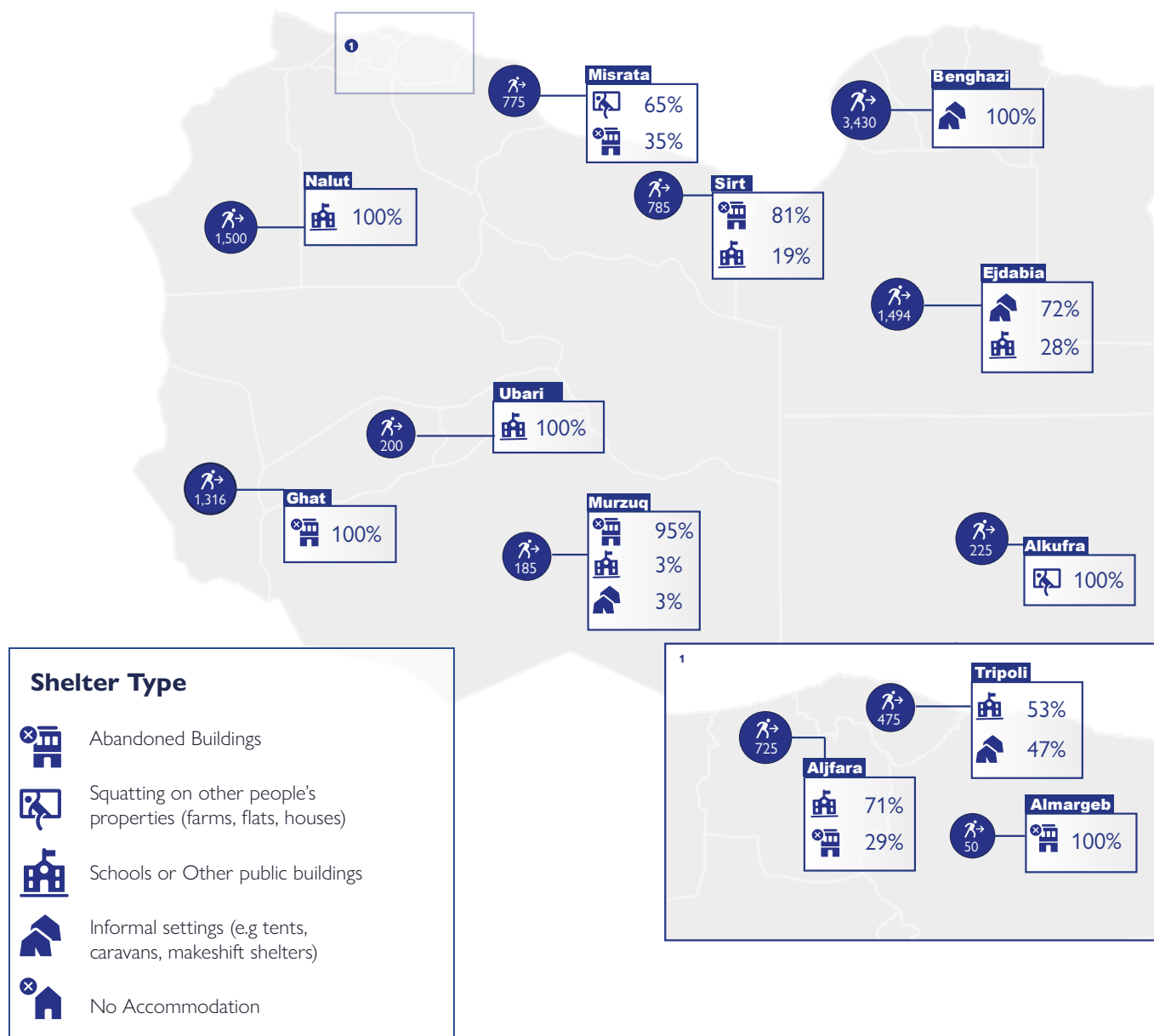


Fig 22 Accommodation types utilized by returnees



Percentage of Returnee families

Fig 23 Map of public shelter or communal accommodation types used by IDPs by location



WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

In 70 municipalities water trucking was reported as the primary means to meet the water needs of residents, including IDPs, returnees, host community and migrants. Furthermore, in 63 municipalities the public water network constituted one of the main water sources, whereas open wells were utilized in 47 municipalities. The entire distribution of the main water sources reported can be seen in figure 24.

Figure 25 below shows the analysis of water sources in use and their diversity by number of municipalities. The analysis shows that in 22 municipalities IDPs, returnees and host community had access to only 1 source of water. In 14 of these 22 municipalities (64%) water network was the most common source of water available, followed by 27% (6 municipalities) where water trucking was reported to be the main source of water, while open wells were used as the only source of water in 9% of these municipalities (2 municipalities) reporting single source of water. See figure 25 for the complete analysis of water sources.

Fig 24 Sources of water in use by the number of municipalities (multiple choice)

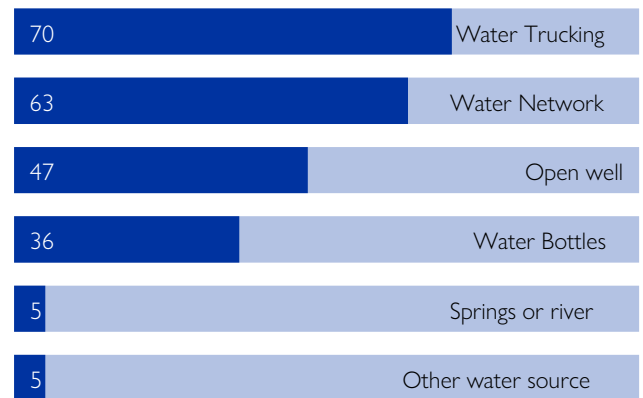
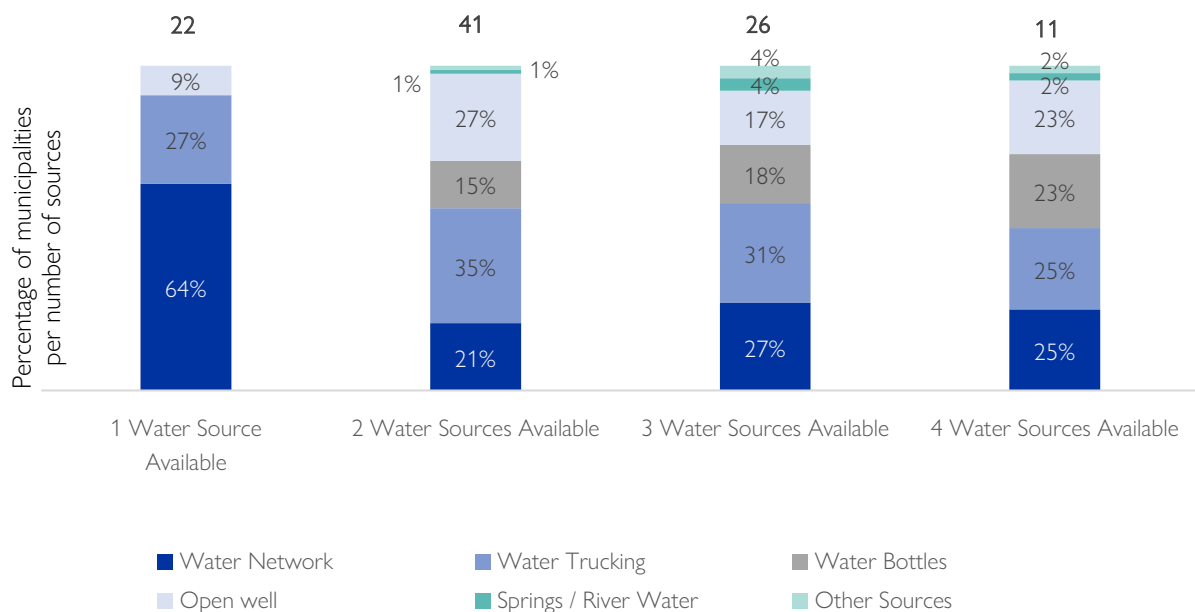
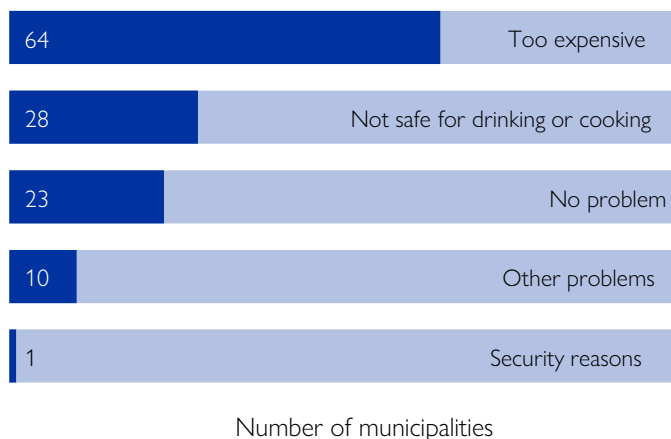


Fig 25 Analysis of number of water sources in use by municipality and their diversity



The most frequently cited challenge faced by residents, IDPs, and returnees in accessing water was related to the higher price or cost of accessing water as reported in 64 municipalities. A majority of these municipalities (56 out of 64) depended on water trucking to meet their needs. While an in-depth assessment on water sources, their utilization, and the water tariff systems implemented may help elaborate the underlying dynamics, DTM's Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment has consistently indicated that the higher costs of water are a challenge in municipalities that lack water networks and therefore residents depend on trucking or bottled water.

Fig 27 Challenges related to water availability by number in municipalities (multiple challenges reported by several municipalities)



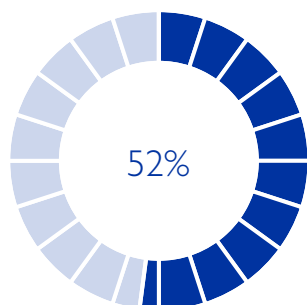
METHODOLOGY

The data in this report is collected through DTM's Mobility Tracking module. Mobility Tracking gathers data through key informants at both the municipality and community level on a bi-monthly data collection cycle and includes a Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) component that gathers multisectoral baseline data. A comprehensive methodological note on DTM's Mobility Tracking component is available on the DTM Libya website.

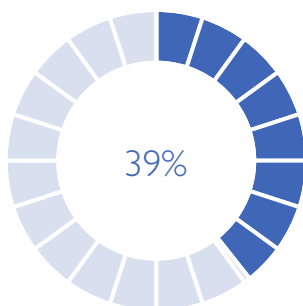
In Round 38 DTM assessed all 100 municipalities in Libya. 1,796 key informant interviews (KIIs) were conducted during this round. 285 KIIs were carried out at the municipality level and 1,511 at the community level. 24% KIIs were with the representatives from various divisions within the municipality offices (Social Affairs, Muhalla Affairs etc), 11% were local crisis committee representatives, 16% were from key civil

society organizations, and 9% were representatives of health facilities. 6% KIIs were with female key informants, whereas 94% were male key informants.

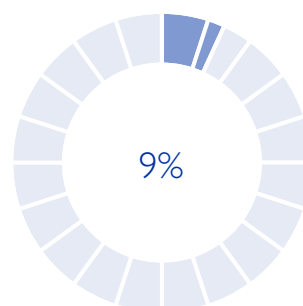
39% of data collected was rated as "very credible" during the Round 38, while 52% was rated "mostly credible", and 9% was "somewhat credible". This rating is based on the consistency of data provided by the Key Informants, on their sources of data, and on whether data provided is in line with general perceptions.



Mostly Credible



Very Credible



Somewhat Credible

IOM Data collection in numbers



88

Enumerators



5

Implementing Partners

100%
coverage

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

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

dtm.iom.int/libya



Project funded by
the European Union