

# INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN LIBYA

## 2016 IN REVIEW

ROUNDS 1 - 7



المنظمة الدولية للهجرة  
منظمة الأمم المتحدة للهجرة  
International Organization for Migration  
The UN Migration Agency



## INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN LIBYA 2016 IN REVIEW MOBILITY TRACKING ROUNDS 1 TO 7

### DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX | LIBYA MOBILITY TRACKING

International Organization for Migration

Libya Country Office

Tripoli, Libya

Tel.: +21.82 14 77 78 38

Fax: +21.82 14 77 78 39

Email: [iomtripoli@iom.int](mailto:iomtripoli@iom.int)

Tunis, Tunisia

Rue Lac Windermere 1053

Les Berges du Lac



Funded by  
European Union  
Humanitarian Aid



[www.iom.int/countries/libya](http://www.iom.int/countries/libya)  
[www.globaldtm.info/libya](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya)



@IOM\_Libya  
@IOMLibya

## IOM DISCLAIMER

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As the leading international organization for migration, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

---

## ABOUT DTM LIBYA

Co-funded by the European Union<sup>i</sup> and the UK Department for International Development (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 populations on the move.

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. For all DTM reports, datasets, static and interactive maps and interactive dashboard please visit [www.globaldtm.info.libya/](http://www.globaldtm.info.libya/)

© 2017 International Organization for Migration (IOM) Libya. No parts of this publication may be reproduced without proper referencing of the source

### Acknowledgements

Authors: Erin Bishop and Hiba Sha'ath

Cartography: Marwen Omrani

Design: Christine Petré

Special thanks to Ibrahim Musmar, Amal Amroussi, Rasha Abughrara, Fouad Buhawia, Mustafa Sallem, Khaoula Ouederni, and DTM colleagues in Geneva and Tunis for their contributions to this report.

For any inquiries, please contact:

Daniel Salmon

DTM Libya Coordinator

[dsalmon@iom.int](mailto:dsalmon@iom.int)



<sup>i</sup> 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.

# FOREWORD

Since its onset in 2011, the crisis in Libya has been characterized by complex displacement and mobility dimensions. Although the effects of the crisis on Libya's migrant population has been the more publicized aspect internationally, the internal displacement of Libyans as a result of the various bouts of conflict in the country has been and continues to be a matter of grave concern.



At the peak of conflict, nearly half a million Libyans were reported to be displaced from their homes, many of them having experienced multiple instances of displacement. In 2017, some of them are now considered to be in a protracted situation of displacement, having been displaced from their homes for over five years.

While the majority of IDPs in Libya are living in private accommodation settings, they are disproportionately affected by the issues that Libya is facing, including cash shortages as a result of the country's liquidity constraints, shortages of essential staples in the market, frequent cuts to power and telecommunication networks, and irregular access to medical services and livelihood opportunities.

Ongoing security concerns in the country have been challenging to humanitarian actors who need accurate and timely data to use in targeting their humanitarian assistance. At the call of the UN Humanitarian Country Team in late 2015, Libya's Displacement Tracking Matrix was initiated to support the humanitarian community in providing the information necessary to enable the delivery of targeted assistance to the most vulnerable groups.

Over the course of 2016, DTM gathered data to establish a country-wide baseline on the number of IDPs, returnees and migrants in the country, and provided regular updates reflecting the evolving situation in the country as parts of Libya experienced a return to calm while others saw a resurgence or escalation of conflict.

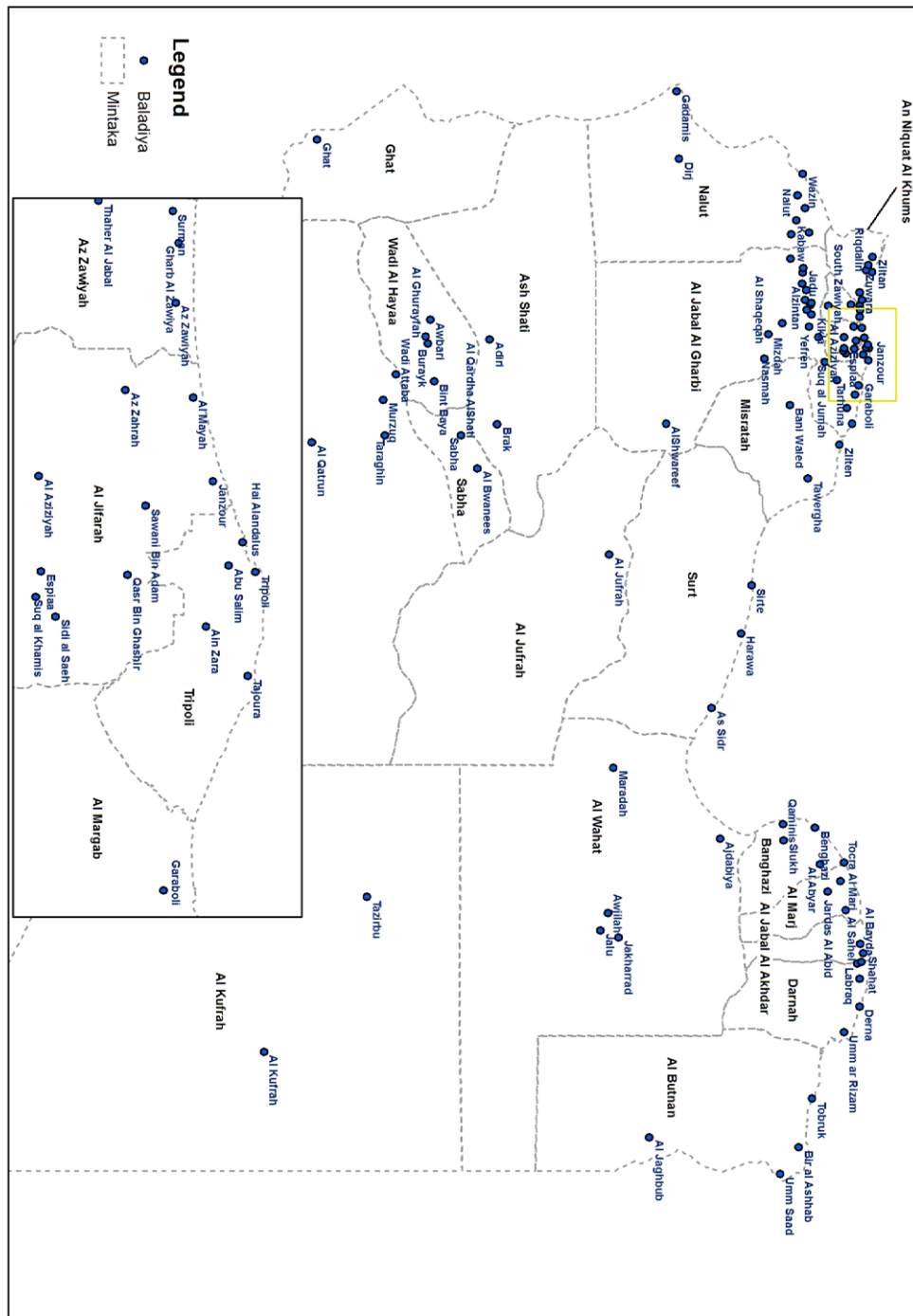
In spite of the grave situation, an increase in the number of Libyans returning to their homes across the country has provided a positive outlook towards the coming year. With country-wide coverage on returnee movements, shelter settings and conditions, DTM will continue providing information necessary to the international community to facilitate the re-integration of returnees, as part of comprehensive work on identifying and enacting solutions for Libya's displaced populations.

This report presents a thorough analysis of the evolution of displacement and return in Libya since 2011 as a first step to understanding its complex dimensions, and to facilitate the design of evidence-based immediate and long-term solutions to the most vulnerable of the country's populations.

Othman Belbeisi  
Chief of Mission  
IOM Libya Country Office

# LIBYA GEOGRAPHIC ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS (2016)<sup>i</sup>

FIGURE I: REFERENCE MAP OF LIBYA



<sup>i</sup> Geodivisions refers to former provinces (Tripolitania, Fezzan, Cyrenaica), currently referred to as West, South and East Mintaka/Region refers to 22 divisions formerly known as Shabiyas

Baladiya refers to municipalities as determined in the elections list of June 2015

Banghazi refers to the region, which contains the municipality of Benghazi as its capital. The different spellings aim to distinguish between the two. dan [2:17 PM] These geographic administrative divisions were used by IOM Libya in its 2016 operational dataset. Libya's geographic administrative divisions have been updated for 2017 based on Libya's Common Operational Datasets (CODs). The 2017 CODs were updated by IOM in consultation and cooperation with the Libyan Central Bureau of Census and Statistics. See DTM Definitions & Methodologies further in the report for more details

GEODIVISION	REGION/MINTAKA	AREA/BALADIYA
West	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Al Asabiah
		Al Qal'ah
		Al Shaqeqah
		Al Sharqiyah
		AlShwareef
		Alzintan
		Ar Rayayna
		Ar Ruhaibat
		Ar Rujban
		Garyan
		Gwalesh
		Jadu
		Kikla
		Mizdah
		Nasmah
		Yefren
	Al Jifarah	Al Aziziyah
		Al Mayah
		Az Zahrah
		Espiaa
		Janzour
		Mashashiya
		Qasr Bin Ghashir
		Sawani Bin Adam
		Sidi al Saeh
		Suq al Khamis
	Al Margab	Al Khums
		Garaboli
		Msallata
		Qasr Al Akhyar
		Suq al Jumah
		Tarhuna
	An Niquat Al Khums	Al Ajaylat
		Aljmail
		Riqdalin
		Sabratah
		Ziltan
		Zuwara
	Az Zawiyah	Az Zawiyah
		Gharb Al Zawiya
		South Zawiyah
		Surman
		Thaher Al Jabal

GEODIVISION	REGION/MINTAKA	AREA/BALADIYA
West	Misratah	Bani Waled
		Misratah
		Tawergha
		Zliten
	Nalut	Al Harabah
		Al Hawamid
		Baten Al Jabal
		Dirj
		Gadamis
		Kabaw
		Nalut
		Wazin
	Sirte	As Sidr
		Harawa
		Sirte
	Tripoli	Abu Salim
		Ain Zara
		Hai Alandalus
		Tajoura
Tripoli		

GEODIVISION	REGION/MINTAKA	AREA/BALADIYA
South	Al Jufrah	Al Jufrah
	Ash Shati	Adiri
		Al Qardha AlShati
		Brak
	Ghat	Ghat
	Murzuq	Al Qatrun
		Murzuq
		Taraghin
		Wadi Attaba
	Sabha	Al Bwanees
		Sabha
	Wadi Al Hayaa	Al Ghurayfah
		Awbari
		Bint Baya
		Burayk



GEODIVISION	REGION/MINTAKA	AREA/BALADIYA
East	Al Butnan	Al Jaghbub
		Bir al Ashhab
		Tobruk
		Umm Saad
	Al Jabal Al Akhdar	Al Bayda
		Shahat
	Al Kufrah	Al Kufrah
		Tazirbu
	Al Marj	Al Marj
		Al Sahel
		Jardas Al Abid
	Al Wahat	Ajdabiya
		Awjilah
		Jakharrad
		Jalu
		Maradah
	Banghazi	Al Abyar
		Benghazi
		Qaminis
		Slukh
Tocra		
Darnah	Al Qayqab	
	Al Qubah	
	Derna	
	Labraq	
	Umm ar Rizam	



On 29 December, 152 migrants received voluntary return assistance home to Mali. Among them were 123 males and 29 females. ©JawashiIOM 2016

# CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	14
LIBYA TIMELINE	18
INTRODUCTION	20
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN LIBYA	22
RETURNEES IN LIBYA	39
DTM DEFINITIONS & METHODOLOGIES	43
CONCLUSION	49
TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS	51
REFERENCES	52
ANNEXES	54



IOM delivers assistance to 150 IDP families in Al Qatrun. © SouthPeaceOrganizationforwDevelopment.

# LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

**FIGURE 1:** REFERENCE MAP OF LIBYA

**FIGURE 2:** DTM IDP AND RETURNEE BASELINES IN LIBYA OVER 7 ROUNDS, JANUARY - DECEMBER 2016

**FIGURE 3:** PERCENTAGE OF IDPS AND RETURNEES WITHIN TOTAL INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFIED BY DTM ROUNDS 1-7

**FIGURE 4:** TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPS BY GEODIVISION FOR DTM ROUNDS 1-7

**FIGURE 5:** TOP 10 REGIONS HOSTING IDPS, ROUNDS 1 - 7

**FIGURE 6:** DTM LIBYA'S IDP BASELINE, ROUNDS 1 - 7

**FIGURE 7:** REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT DTM ROUNDS 1-7

**FIGURE 8:** IDP INDIVIDUALS SAMPLED DISAGGREGATED BY AGE AND SEX, DTM ROUNDS 2-7

**FIGURE 9:** PRIMARY NEEDS FOR IDPS IN LIBYA, DTM ROUND 7

**FIGURE 10:** IDP MAIN REPORTED NEED PER REGION, DTM ROUND 7

**FIGURE 11:** IDP SHELTER TYPES OVER 7 ROUNDS

**FIGURE 12:** IDPS IN LIBYA BY PUBLIC/PRIVATE SHELTER SETTING

**FIGURE 13:** NUMBER OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS BY PRIVATE SHELTER TYPE ACROSS 6 ROUNDS

**FIGURE 14:** NUMBER OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS BY PUBLIC SHELTER TYPE ACROSS 6 ROUNDS

**FIGURE 15:** IDPS IN PUBLIC AND INFORMAL SHELTER SETTINGS, DTM ROUND 7

**FIGURE 16:** EVOLUTION OF DISPLACEMENT IN BANGHAZI REGION DTM ROUNDS 3-7

**FIGURE 17:** MAIN REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT IN BANGHAZI REGION, DTM ROUNDS 3-7

**FIGURE 18:** TYPE OF IDP SHELTER REPORTED IN BANGHAZI REGION BY DTM ROUNDS 3-7

**FIGURE 19:** TOTAL NUMBER OF RETURNEES BY GEODIVISION FOR DTM ROUNDS 1-7

**FIGURE 20:** DTM LIBYA'S RETURNEE BASELINE, ROUNDS 1 - 7

**FIGURE 21:** RETURNEE SHELTER TYPE, DTM ROUND 7

**FIGURE 22:** DTM LIBYA'S IDP FIGURES ROUNDS 1 - 7

**FIGURE 23:** DTM LIBYA'S RETURNEE FIGURES ROUNDS 1 - 7

**TABLE 1:** TOP 3 REGIONS REPORTING EACH HUMANITARIAN NEED, DTM ROUND 7

**TABLE 2:** TOP 10 REGIONS HOSTING IDPS, DTM ROUNDS 1 TO 7

**TABLE 3:** TOP 10 REGIONS HOSTING RETURNEES, DTM ROUNDS 1 TO 7



IOM organized its first humanitarian repatriation charter flight from southern Libya on 6 September, flying 171 stranded Nigerien migrants home.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*The Displacement Tracking Matrix programme was established in Libya in October 2015 to fill the need for accurate and timely data on displacement, return and migration dynamics in the country.*

DTM Libya tracks IDPs, returnees and migrants through two complementary modules:

**Mobility Tracking** carries out regular baseline assessments gathering data on the numbers, locations, characteristics and needs of IDPs, returnees and migrants across Libya, providing country-wide baselines on these population groups.

**Flow Monitoring** gathers data on migrants mobile in Libya. Flow Monitoring consists of daily assessments quantifying the flow of migrants at key entry, transit and exit points in the country. Flow Monitoring Surveys are also conducted with a randomly selected

sample of observed migrants on a daily basis to obtain more detailed information about migrants' origins, characteristics, routes used, and migratory drivers. All Flow Monitoring reports are available on the [DTM Libya website](#).

DTM Libya launched its first round of Mobility Tracking in January 2016. During 2016 DTM carried out 7 displacement tracking rounds concluding its last round in November through to December. This report will focus on Mobility Tracking data on IDPs and returnees. Mobility Tracking Round 7 data on migrants is presented in a separate report, [Libya 2016 Migration Profiles and Trends](#)<sup>i</sup>.

<sup>i</sup> IOM Libya 2017. Libya 2016 Migration Profiles and Trends. <http://www.globaldtm.info/dtm-libya-2016-migration-profiles-trends/>

# KEY FIGURES



**13%**  
Displaced in  
2011

**5%**  
Displaced in  
2012 - 2014

**82%**  
Displaced in  
2014 - 2016

## IDP PRIMARY NEEDS



**24%**  
MEDICAL  
SERVICES



**18%**  
FOOD

**NFI**

**23%**  
NFIs

## IDP MAIN SHELTER SETTING



**SELF-PAID  
RENTAL**



RETURNEES' MAIN  
SHELTER SETTING  
**PREVIOUS HOME**

<sup>1</sup> - Figures are from Round 7 of data collection, conducted in November – December 2016

# 2016 DTM DATA ON DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN DYNAMICS IN LIBYA

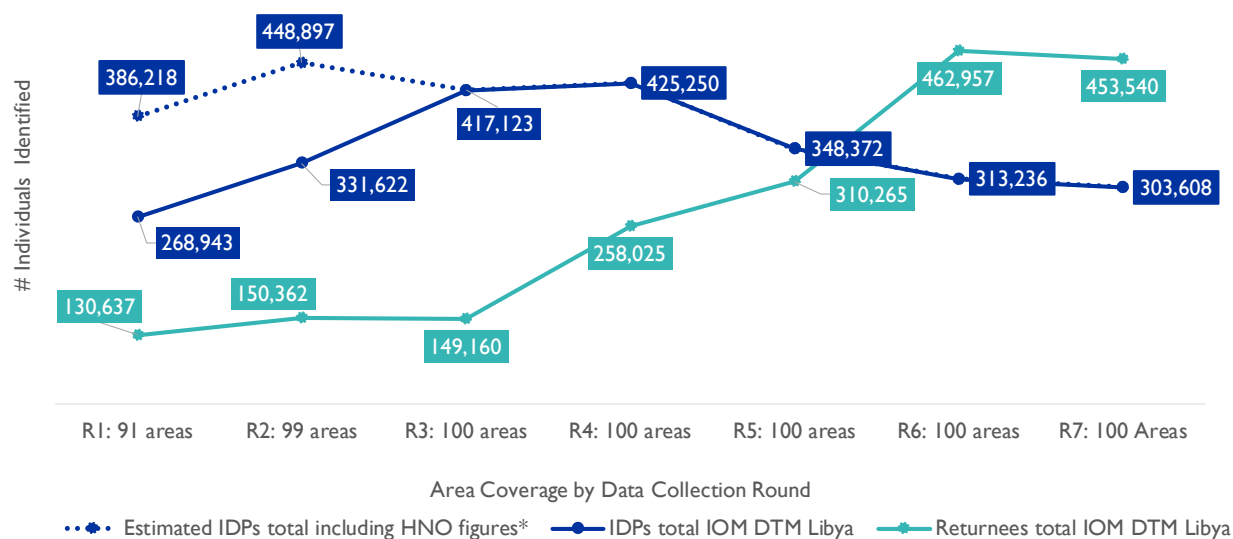
This section will present a general overview of DTM figures on IDPs and returnees from 2016, putting them in context of events that took place in Libya during the year. Periodic updates conducted by DTM over the course of 2016 enable a longitudinal study of the country's displacement trends. This section will be followed by a more detailed analysis into Libya's displacement and return dynamics.

The displacement situation in Libya evolved significantly since the completion of DTM Round 1 in January 2016. The following graph outlines the evolution of displacement and return trends from DTM findings for the year<sup>i</sup>.

Between January and April 2016 DTM conducted three rounds of data collection, broadening its coverage in each round to include more areas in its assessments. The programme established a country-wide baseline by Round 3 having assessed 100 out of 104 areas in Libya including Benghazi, where the bulk of displacement had occurred over the previous two years.

Fresh waves of displacement took place from Sirte and its surrounding districts in May 2016 following a military campaign by the Government of National Accord (GNA) to retake the municipality from IS militants who had seized it the prior year. Armed clashes in and around Sirte caused up to 5,560 households to seek refuge in Bani Waled, Tarhuna, Tripoli, Misratah and other nearby cities<sup>ii</sup>. Further military offensives against Islamic State (IS) positions in the centre of Sirte in August 2016 prolonged the displacement of households from the area. The end of military operations was announced in December 2016. Due to significant infrastructural damage to the centre of the city and the presence of unexploded ordnance it is expected that the return of IDPs to Sirte will be gradual during 2017 and will require significant support from the international community to ensure the safety and protection of those returning.

**FIGURE 2: DTM IDP AND RETURNEE BASELINES IN LIBYA OVER 7 ROUNDS, JANUARY - DECEMBER 2016**



<sup>i</sup> IDPs identified are those who were displaced at the time of reporting and had been displaced anytime between 2011 and 2016. From Round 3 onward, returnees identified were those who had returned to their homes anytime between the start of 2015 at the time of reporting. Due to the differences in the time frames being used to categorize each population category, there will not be an exact offset in changes in IDP and returnee figures. Between Rounds 1 and 7 DTM increased its coverage of areas (from 91 to 100 areas) and locations (from 476 up to 530 locations in Round 6) in Libya. Some of the increases in returnees observed between Rounds 3 and 7 can also be attributed to more locations assessed reporting the presence of returnees, some of whom had returned in 2015 but had not been reported on previously, as in the case of returnees to Al Jifarah region. For a more detailed analysis see the accompanying DTM Round 7 dataset.

<sup>ii</sup> IOM DTM Libya, Flash Report, Flash Displacement Update: Sirte Conflict, <<http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Sirte%20Conflict%20-%20Flash%20Report%20-%20DTM%20Libya%2011-05-2016.pdf>> May 2016.



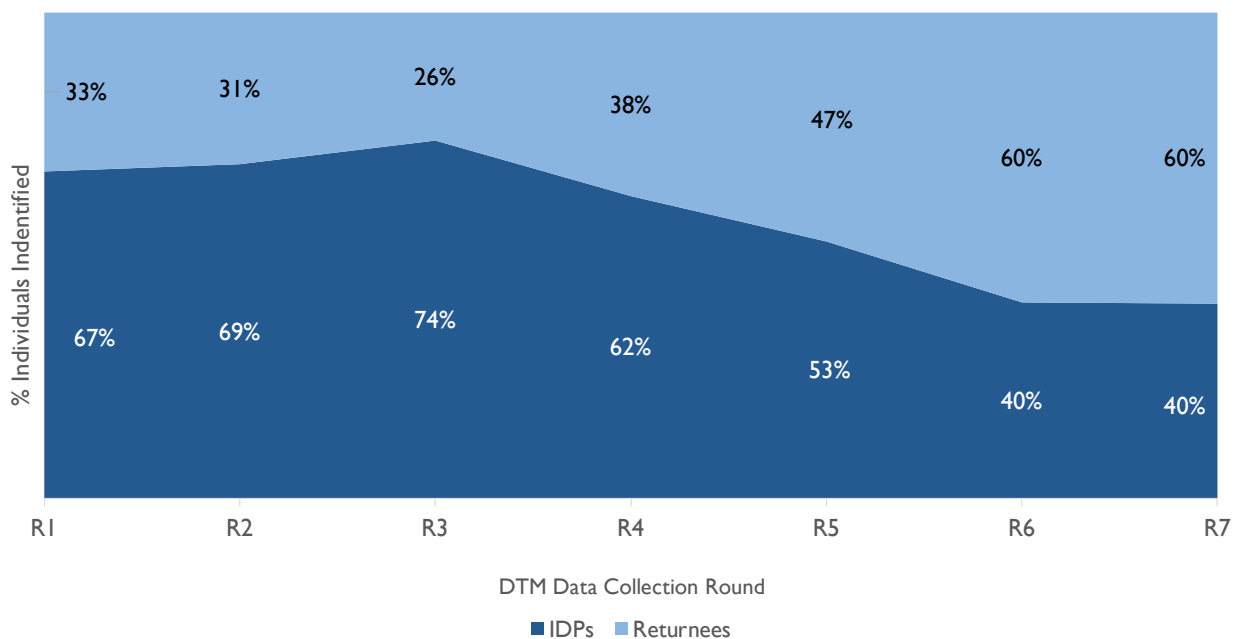
The outflow of families from Sirte is one factor contributing to the increase in IDP individuals identified between Round 3 of DTM in May 2016 and Round 4 in June 2016 as can be observed in Figure 2. The inclusion of the Benghazi area in DTM coverage from Round 3 onward resulted in the sharp rise in the IDP population between Rounds 3 and 4.

In contrast, the armed conflict in Benghazi - where the largest proportion of IDPs were residing - subsided in the second half of 2016 leading many former IDPs to return to their area of origin. This trend of return is reflected in DTM findings with a decrease in IDPs identified between Rounds 4 and 7 and a sharp increase in the number of returnees recorded between Rounds 3 and 7. In Rounds 6 and 7 the number of returnees tracked and identified eclipsed that of IDPs in the country due to the increasing number of IDPs who returned mainly to Al Jifarah and Banghazi regions.

Figure 3 displays the alteration in the composition of IDP and returnee individuals tracked by DTM over the course of the year. During the first five rounds of data collection IDPs represented over 50% of the total individuals identified. The proportion of these population groups monitored has fluctuated over the course of the seven DTM rounds with the greatest amount of variance occurring between Rounds 3 and 6.

Between Rounds 3 and 6 there was an overall decline in the proportion of IDPs from 74% to 40% mirrored by a corresponding increase in the proportion of returnees from 26% to 60%. It should be noted that returnees<sup>iii</sup> identified were those who returned to their homes between the start of 2015 until the end of 2016 (any IDPs who had returned to their homes between 2011 and 2014 are considered to have re-integrated to be part of the resident community).

**FIGURE 3: PERCENTAGE OF IDPS AND RETURNEES WITHIN TOTAL INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFIED BY DTM ROUNDS 1-7**



<sup>iii</sup> According to IOM, 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. Please refer to “DTM Definitions & Methodologies” for definitions of all population categories tracked by DTM.

# LIBYA TIMELINE

Protests ignited in Benghazi on 15 February 2011 lead to clashes with security forces and nationwide demonstrations.

The conflict leads to the ousting of Qaddafi when Tripoli falls to rebel forces on 20 August, and results in the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Libyans.

As protests escalate into a rebellion, Qaddafi's forces push eastwards in March, retaking several coastal cities before reaching Benghazi.

In July, the International Contact Group (ICGoL)<sup>1</sup> on Libya formally recognizes the main opposition group, the National Transitional Council (NTC), as the legitimate government of Libya, initially formed as an interim authority in rebel-controlled areas.

Clashes erupt between former rebel forces in Benghazi and the governing National Transitional Council (NTC). Violence escalates and continued fighting provokes a further wave of displacement.

On 11 September 2012, the US consulate in Benghazi is attacked, during which the US ambassador and three others are killed.

There is widespread political and economic instability across Libya.

In June, the General National Congress (GNC) elects the independent MP Nuri Abu Sahmein as chairman.

In February, protests are staged in response to the refusal of the GNC to disband after its mandate expires.

The GNC fires Prime Minister Ali Zeidan after a tanker laden with oil from a rebel-held port breaks through a Libyan navy blockade in March. Businessman Ahmed Maiteg is elected the new prime minister.

2011

2012

2013

2014

<sup>1</sup>The ICGoL was an international collective established to support the Libyan National Transitional Council in their effort to overthrow the regime of Qaddafi in Libya. It was hosted by western nations and members of the Arab League.

Fighting breaks out between forces loyal to outgoing GNC and the new parliament. The outbreak of civil war and an escalation of the conflict results in the UN's evacuation from Libya in July.

General Khalifa Haftar launches a military assault against militant Islamist groups in Benghazi.

IS seizes control of the Eastern port town of Derna.

In June, Prime Minister Maiteg resigns after the Supreme Court rules his appointment illegal. A new parliament voted in elections marred by a low turn-out attributed to security fears and boycotts. The Islamists suffer heavy defeat.

Libyan army and Tripoli-based militia alliance declare partial ceasefire in January after UN-sponsored talks in Geneva.

A Libyan army offensive to retake Derna fails.

The United Nations continues to facilitate a series of negotiations seeking to bring together the rival governments of Libya.

In December 2015 the Tobruk government and the General National Congress (GNC), based in the capital Tripoli agree in principle to unite as the Government of National Accord.

**2015**

May sees renewed armed clashes in and around the port city of Sirte as the GNA leads a military campaign to retake the city seized the year before by IS militants.

In March, the new UN-backed Government of National Accord (GNA) arrives in Tripoli by boat after airspace is blocked, defying opposition warnings.

In April, Derna is liberated from IS by forces loyal to General Haftar.

In early August, the US carries out air strikes on IS positions in Sirte, following a request by the GNA.

**2016**

Between August and December, after lengthy negotiations, Misratah and Tawergha signed an agreement in Tunisia that will see the return of the displaced from Tawergha to their homes and the compensation for the damage done to both parties. The agreement was signed by the heads of the dialogue committees of the two cities on behalf of Misratah and Tawergha municipalities in August, and finalized by December.

In December, the GNA Prime Minister officially announced the liberation of Sirte and the end of military operations there.



DTM Libya team conducting a data collection training in Tunis, Tunisia in November 2016. © IOMLibya/Shaiabi 2016

# INTRODUCTION

The International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system that tracks and monitors population displacement and mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route.<sup>i</sup> Developed to provide a structured mechanism through which to disseminate reliable and clear information on the locations of displaced people in need, DTM delivers targeted information for evidence-based interventions to assist Libya's most vulnerable and hard to reach populations. The tracking and monitoring of displaced populations across Libya has been central to the wider humanitarian response in the country in 2016. Against the backdrop of the Libya crisis, IOM implemented its Displacement Tracking Matrix system (DTM) to address the information gap that had previously existed on the numbers, locations, and needs of vulnerable displaced populations.

DTM Libya overcame a significant pre-existing information gap by providing a standardized mechanism to verify and regularly update IDP and migrant numbers at the lowest administrative level possible in 2016. Seven rounds of data collection

were conducted during the year at levels of geodivisions, regions (mintakas), areas (baladiyas) and locations (muhallas)<sup>ii</sup>. This report presents and synthesises the results of this data on internal displacement and return, analysing evolving displacement patterns and trends and related needs and issues faced by displaced populations.

The report provides a comprehensive picture of displacement and return dynamics feeding into the efforts of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and partners to address evolving humanitarian and recovery needs on the ground in Libya. The report offers operational actors and donors with a holistic understanding of the complex and dynamic picture of displacement across the country. It contextualizes displacement and return dynamics in Libya, outlining the ability of DTM to deliver an information management tool that collects, analyses and delivers humanitarian data for the effective coordination of evidence-based interventions<sup>iii</sup>.

The report highlights key challenges and gaps in information in light of the need to deliver ongoing and long-term mechanisms to achieve safe, dignified and sustainable solutions for internally displaced persons, and returnees in Libya.

i IOM DTM, < <http://www.globaldtm.info/>>, September 2016.

ii For a more detailed explanation of Libya's geographic administrative divisions please refer to DTM Definitions & Methodologies further on in the report.

iii While DTM has also gathered information on migration trends and dynamics, this is addressed in a separate report, Libya 2016 Migration Profiles and Trends available at: <http://www.globaldtm.info/dtm-libya-2016-migration-profiles-trends/>, which presents data collected on migration through DTM's Flow Monitoring module. This report will focus exclusively on analyzing the trends of internal displacement and return within Libya.

# ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX IN LIBYA

The political events in Libya caused several displacement crises between 2011 and 2016. The 2015 Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) acknowledged that the scale of the crisis in Libya and degree of humanitarian need demanded a more coherent picture of internal displacement and migration patterns in Libya.

Co-funded by the European Union and the UK Department for International Development (DFID), IOM established the Libya Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme in October 2015, designed and developed to track and monitor the human mobility dynamics of the crisis.

The primary purpose of DTM is to track and monitor population movements in Libya in order to collate, analyze and share comprehensive information on IDP, returnee and migrant populations. This includes numbers, demographics, locations of origin and primary needs, to advise both humanitarian and return/recovery programming, to protect, assist and advocate on behalf of these populations in Libya.

DTM's Mobility Tracking module facilitates the collection and dissemination of regular data on the numbers and locations of IDP populations as well as migration flows to, through and from Libya. DTM informs the humanitarian response in Libya by identifying priority needs and regularly providing updates on how the situation develops, to facilitate the delivery of timely targeted humanitarian assistance and provide an evidence-base for wider policy responses. Mobility Tracking captures Libya's baseline demographic data on the number, age, sex, gender, origin and intention of the country's IDP, returnee and migrant populations.

*DTM data was used to inform the 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)<sup>iv</sup> and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)<sup>v</sup>. DTM provided essential data on the numbers, locations, needs and shelter settings of the tracked population groups in Libya. DTM provided UN OCHA<sup>vi</sup> and the international humanitarian community with the information and tools necessary to undertake an evaluation of the most vulnerable groups in need of humanitarian assistance.*

In an effort to build the capacity of local partners and harmonize approaches of data collection on displaced and migrant populations in Libya, IOM trained a group of enumerators and team leaders from local NGOs on its 2016 Mobility Tracking methodology and approach prior to launching its first round of data collection in January 2016.

Different actors serve as key informants in the Mobility Tracking data collection process: 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<sup>vii</sup>.

DTM initiated a Flow Monitoring module in July 2016 to complement Mobility Tracking. While Mobility Tracking gathers key baseline data on all vulnerable populations on the move in Libya (IDPs, returnees and migrants), Flow Monitoring focuses specifically on capturing migrant flows, profiles and intentions through statistical and survey assessments. Both modules complement each other to provide a dynamic picture of human mobility in Libya.

<sup>iv</sup> UN OCHA, 2017 Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview, <<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/libya/document/2016-libya-humanitarian-needs-overview>>

<sup>v</sup> UN OCHA, 2017 Libya Humanitarian Response Plan, <<http://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libya-2017-humanitarian-response-plan-january-december-2017-enar>>

<sup>vi</sup> UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

<sup>vii</sup> For a more detailed explanation of DTM's Mobility Tracking Methodology please refer to the section on DTM Definitions & Methodologies later in the report.

# INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN LIBYA

## IDP CONDITIONS AND VULNERABILITIES

*The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement describe internally displaced persons as: “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 generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border.”*

IDPs represent an extremely vulnerable population group in Libya. The more protracted the period of displacement the greater the likelihood that the vulnerability of IDP families will increase as their savings dry up and resilience dwindles. IDPs unable to support exorbitant rental costs, and those living in inadequate types of shelter such as informal camps and schools are at a heightened risk of protection violations, and lack of access to basic needs and services in many cases.

Libyan IDPs face multiple protection concerns including violence, which may result from arbitrary arrest or an accusation of affiliation with a terrorist group, loss of legal documentation including passports and family record books, and limited access to adequate and secure accommodation. IDPs encounter difficulty in renewing legal documents as the associated government services are depleted, with waiting times of up to several months. Despite many IDPs integrating with host communities thanks to family ties or tribal links, the arrival of those with differing areas of origin or tribal allegiances can trigger small-scale conflicts and tension at the local level.

Livelihood opportunities for IDPs can vary. Some IDPs are able to earn salaries by working for the government or for private sector businesses to

help cover the high cost of rental prices. Rent represents a major financial burden. Others are resorting to risky activities to earn an income or relying on negative coping strategies such as spending savings, buying food on credit, and reducing expenditure on health and education. Female headed households receive some support from local sponsors, humanitarian aid workers and volunteers but have limited access to livelihood opportunities to support rental payments, leaving many at risk of eviction as a result<sup>i</sup>.

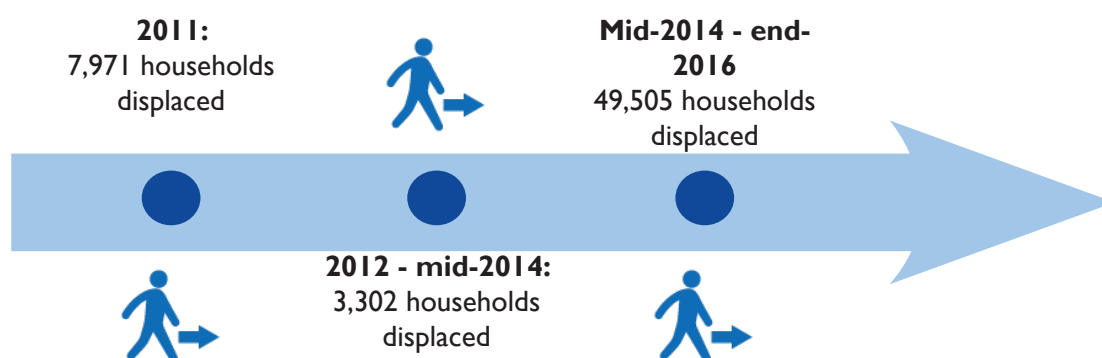
IDPs have reduced access to basic services that is exacerbated by distance, the lack of security, and inadequate documentation. Food and NFIs are available to some displaced population groups, often those who are living in collective shelter settings. However, those groups must often share WASH facilities between large numbers and are often at greater risk for GBV-related incidents. IDPs, host communities, returnees and migrants are also affected by the acute lack of medical supplies, and reduced functionality of health centres and hospitals nationwide. Obstacles to accessing education for some IDP children include reduced school hours or lack of access to school facilities in the area, ongoing armed clashes and insecurity, a lack of school supplies and unaffordable school expenses.

<sup>i</sup> REACH. Multi-Sector Needs Assessment III – Libya. June 2016 [http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach\\_lby\\_report\\_multi\\_sector\\_needs\\_assessment\\_update\\_june\\_2016.pdf](http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_lby_report_multi_sector_needs_assessment_update_june_2016.pdf), p. 15

## TIMELINE OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN LIBYA, 2011 - 2016

Displacement in Libya has evolved over the last five years in parallel with the timeline of events outlined earlier in the report. Internal displacement can be divided into three distinct phases. The first took place in 2011, the second lasted between 2012 and mid-2014, and the third starting from July 2014 and continuing until the end of 2016.

The diagram below categorizes Libya's IDPs identified in Round 7 by the phase of their initial displacement.



### 2011

DTM data indicates that approximately 7,971 of the IDP households that left their residences in 2011 due to open conflict and escalating insecurity continued to be displaced at the end of 2016. The area of origin of the majority of these IDPs was Tawergha, a town about 40 kilometers south-east of Misratah. Tawergha hosted loyalists of the former regime, who were accused of supporting Qaddafi's government. Tawerghans living in the host community came under threat in mid-August 2011, when armed clashes with Misratan anti-Qaddafi fighters caused thousands of Tawerghans to flee their homes<sup>ii</sup>. Subsequent to the fall of Qaddafi in October 2011, the National Transition Council (NTC) was unable to rebuild state institutions amid a rising tide of violence. In August 2012, the NTC handed power to the General National Congress (GNC) following the July elections. However, after an attack on the U.S. consulate in Benghazi on September 11, 2012<sup>iii</sup>, the strength of rebel militias increased with approximately 1,700 armed groups estimated to be in operation<sup>iv</sup>, including fighters loyal to IS, forcing more Libyans from their homes and creating a complex displacement picture.

### 2012 - 2014

The second wave of displacement took place between February 2012 and mid-2014 due to various clashes between armed groups. This led to the displacement of thousands, of whom 3,302 households continued to be displaced across 19 areas of Libya in DTM Round 7 results. IDPs displaced during the second wave primarily originated from Tawergha, followed by Sirte and Al Kufrah. The remaining IDPs who were displaced during this time were from Az Zahrah, Mashashiya and Awbari. Between February 2012 and March 2014 despite a ceasefire being negotiated, repeated clashes between the Tebu who had opposed Qaddafi, and the Tuaregs and Zwai tribes in and around al-Kufra resulted in the displacement of a large proportion of the town's population<sup>v</sup>.

ii Amnesty International 2013, *Barred from their Homes: The Continued Displacement and Persecution of Tawerghas and other Communities in Libya*, <http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/526e57a64.pdf>

iii Global Conflict Tracker, Council on Foreign Relations, [http://www.cfr.org/global/global-conflict-tracker/p32137#!/conflict/civil-war-in-libya.August 2016](http://www.cfr.org/global/global-conflict-tracker/p32137#!/conflict/civil-war-in-libya.August%2016).

iv BBC, "Libyan cabinet minister Hassan al-Droui killed in Sirte", 12 January 2014, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-25701470>

v UNSMIL, 27 February 2012, <https://unsmil.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=3559&ctl=Details&mid=6187&ItemID=80328&language=en-US>; ICRC, 12 April 2012 <https://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/update/2012/libya-update-2012-04-12.htm>; ICRC, 28 January 2014, <https://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/news-release/2014/01-28-libya-fighting.htm>

## 2014 - 2016

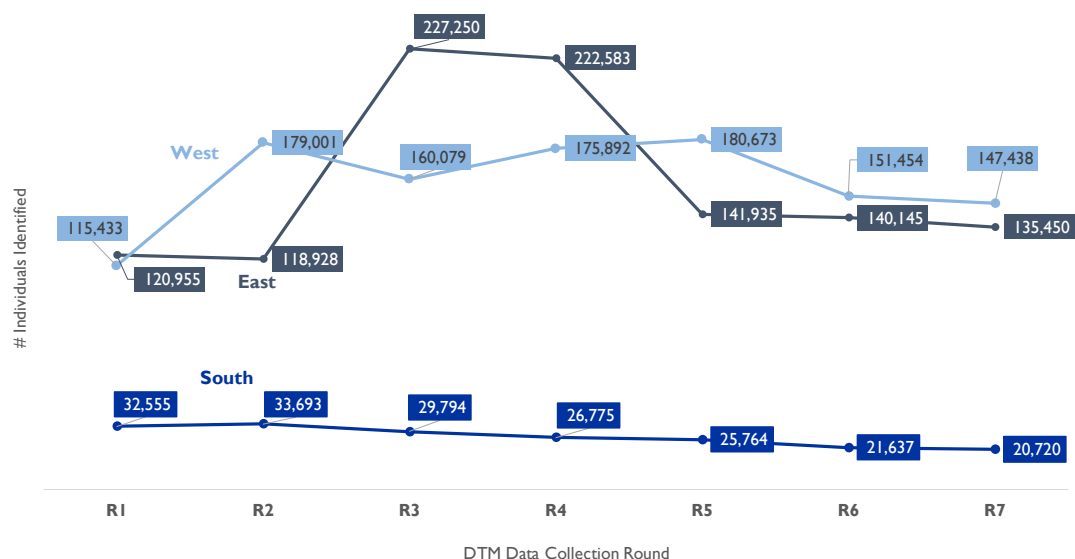
The security situation deteriorated further in mid-2014, triggering the third and largest wave of displacement that lasted to the end of 2016, accounting for 49,505 displaced households in Round 7. Armed fighting escalated by mid May 2014 in Benghazi, then in Tripoli by mid-June. By July 2014, most international organizations and UN agencies had evacuated Libya for Tunisia. During the summer of 2014, fighting in Tripoli and other areas of the country precipitated the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Libyans within and around the capital, as well as in Benghazi<sup>vi</sup>. The main three areas of origin for households displaced between mid-2014 and the end of 2016 were Benghazi, Sirte, and Derna. During 2014 Zintan also occupied Kikla on alleged charges of cooperation with Libya Dawn militias<sup>vii</sup> forcing more than 4,000 IDP households to leave their homes<sup>viii</sup>.

In May 2016 an escalation of armed clashes in Sirte, Misratah, Abu Qurayn and Zedadah where IS had previously seized power contributed to additional displacement<sup>ix</sup>. Military forces aligned with the newly appointed government staged an offensive on Sirte causing locals to flee due to fear of indiscriminate airstrikes and fighting in civilian neighborhoods. IOM Libya reported that up to 5,560 households had left Sirte to Bani Waled, Tarhuna, Tripoli, Misratah and other cities nearby as a result of the fighting. Continued clashes between forces loyal to the Government of National Accord (GNA) and so-called Islamic State (IS) militants afflicted this area until the end of 2016. While the centre of Sirte remained difficult to access by December 2016, local partners reported that some IDPs staying in surrounding cities began returning to suburban areas where electricity, water, and telecommunications networks were reinstated during that time.

## IDP REGIONS OF RESIDENCE

It is clear when disaggregating the number of IDPs by geodivision that the South has consistently hosted the lowest proportion of IDPs, with a gradual decrease from 32,555 individuals in Round 1 to 20,720 in Round 7 (see Figure 4). This may be explained by the comparatively smaller number of political and urban centres in this region relative to the East and West of the country, in addition to occasional bouts of conflict in the South and irregular availability of public services.

**FIGURE 4: TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPS BY GEODIVISION FOR DTM ROUNDS 1-7**



vi UN OCHA, Libyan Humanitarian appeal, 9 October 2014, [https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/CAP/2014\\_Libya\\_Humanitarian\\_Appeal.pdf](https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/CAP/2014_Libya_Humanitarian_Appeal.pdf)

vii Libya Dawn is a grouping of pro-Islamist militias based in West Libya and supportive of the General National Congress (GNC), the former parliament in Tripoli.

viii Libyan Observer, "Zintan, Kikla sign peace agreement" <http://www.libyaobserver.ly/news/zintan-kikla-sign-peace-agreement-january-2016>.

ix IOM DTM Libya, Flash Report, Flash Displacement Update: Sirte Conflict, < <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Sirte%20Conflict%20-%20Flash%20Report%20-%20DTM%20Libya%2011-05-2016.pdf>>, May 2016.



The East has hosted the largest proportion of IDPs and seen the greatest degree of fluctuation in population figures, peaking at 227,250 in Round 3 before dropping to 135,450 in Round 7 as IDPs returned to their homes in Benghazi in the second half of 2016.

The IDP population in the West has remained relatively stable from Rounds 3 to 7. By Round 5, West Libya hosted the largest number of IDP individuals at 180,673 in total which decreased to 147,438 individuals by Round 7.

A more granular analysis by region as shown in Figure 5 reveals that Banghazi, Al Wahat and Tripoli hosted the largest populations of IDPs in 2016. Banghazi region hosted the largest IDP population, peaking at 128,525 IDP individuals in Rounds 3 and 4. Al Wahat region in the East hosted the second largest IDP population. IDPs in Al Wahat resided mainly in the area of Ajdabia having sought refuge from armed clashes in Benghazi.

The significant rise in IDPs residing in Misratah and Tripoli between Rounds 3 and 5 can be attributed to the displacement of families from Sirte during that period. In the region of Al Jabal Al Gharbi, Alzintan area hosted the largest number of IDPs. Many IDPs residing there were displaced due to conflict in the Nafusa Mountains in 2011<sup>x</sup>.

**FIGURE 5: TOP 10 REGIONS HOSTING IDPS, ROUNDS 1 - 7**

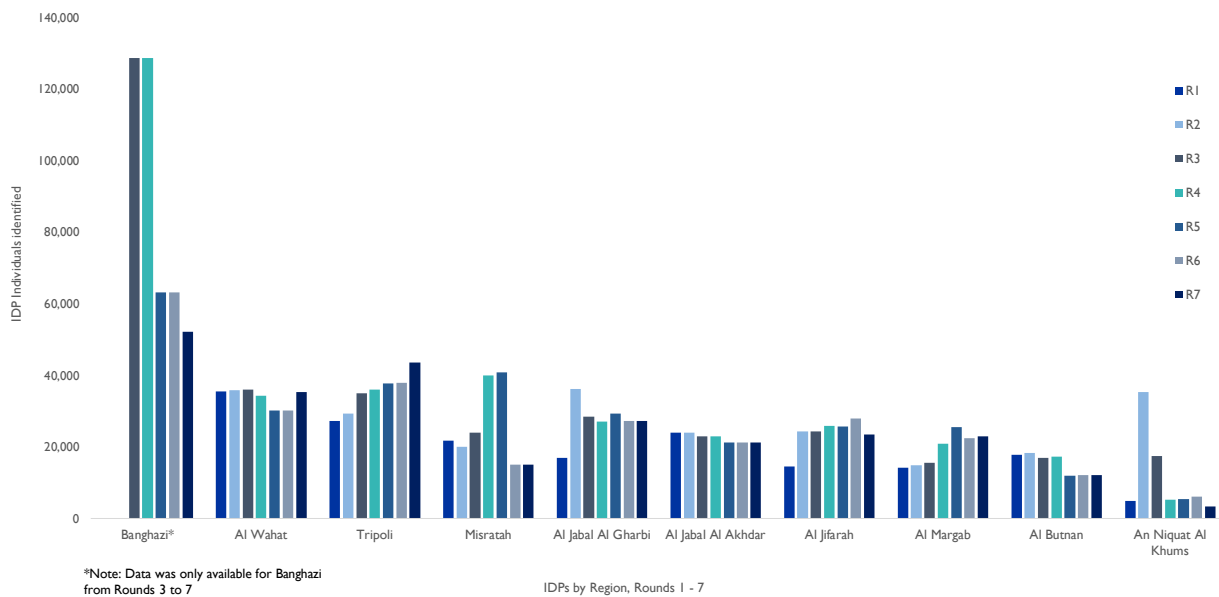
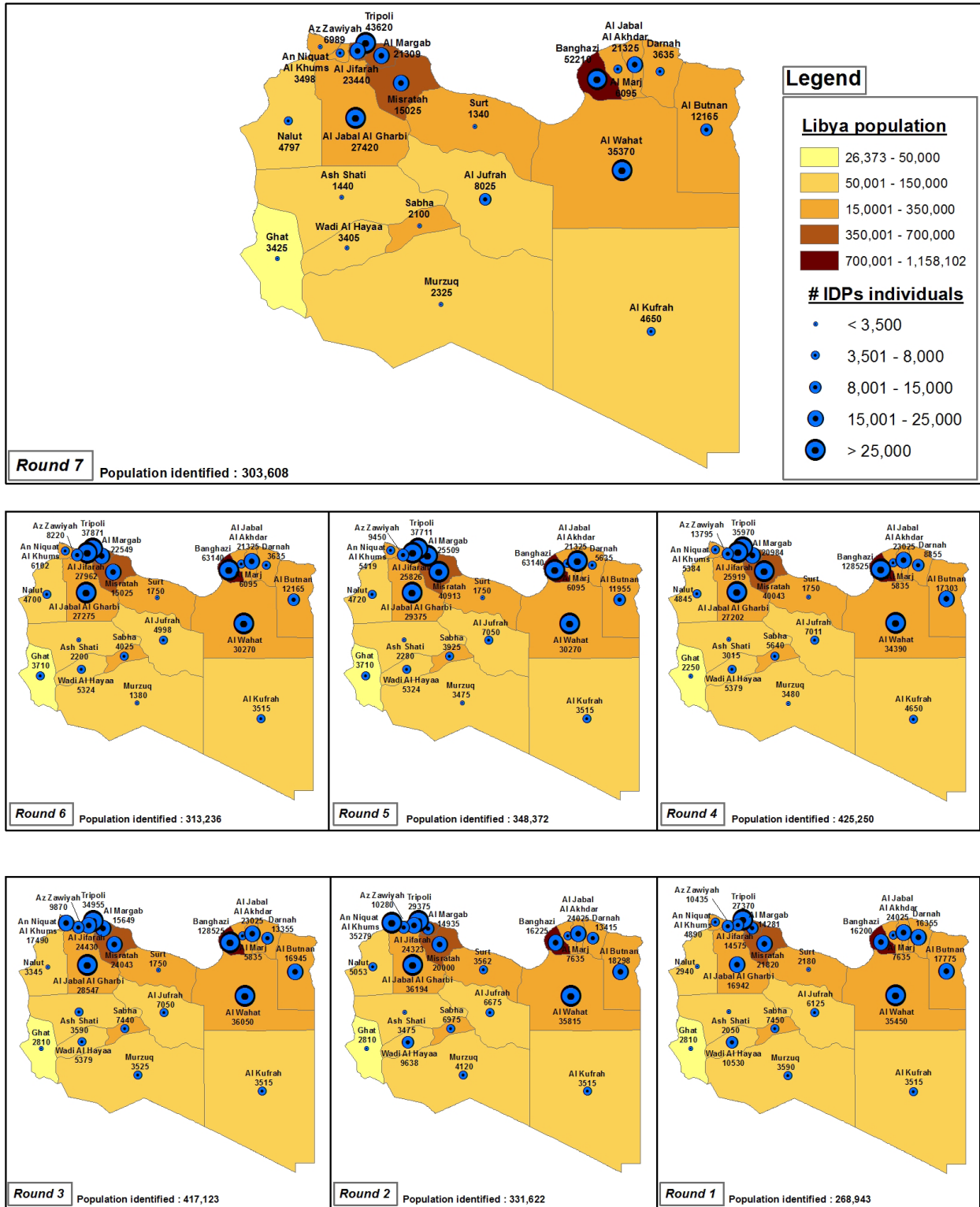


Figure 6 visualizes the evolution of DTM’s baseline on IDPs from Rounds 1 to 7 of data collection by mapping the presence of IDPs identified in each round.

<sup>x</sup> Amnesty International, Libya: Disappearances in the besieged Nafusa mountain as thousands seek safety in Tunisia <<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/MDE19/020/2011/en/>>, May 2011

**FIGURE 6: DTM LIBYA'S IDP BASELINE, ROUNDS 1 - 7**



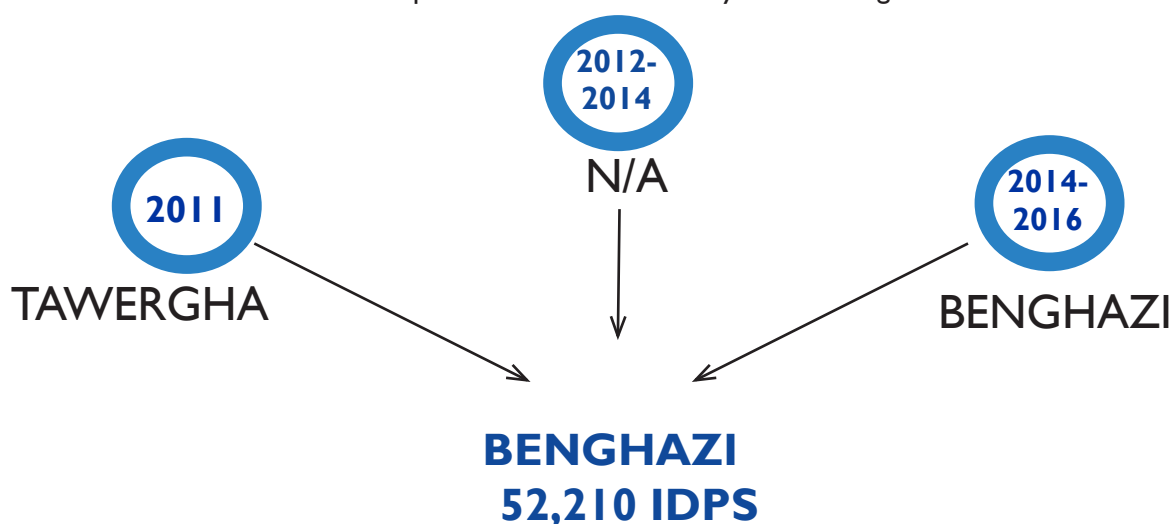
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

## IDP AREAS OF ORIGIN

IDP areas of origin varied when disaggregated by the time of displacement and the area to which they were displaced. Annex 2 lists the areas of origin of IDPs identified in the top five regions of residence by DTM round and time of displacement. The summary below focuses on the areas of origin for IDPs in the top five regions as identified in Round 7.

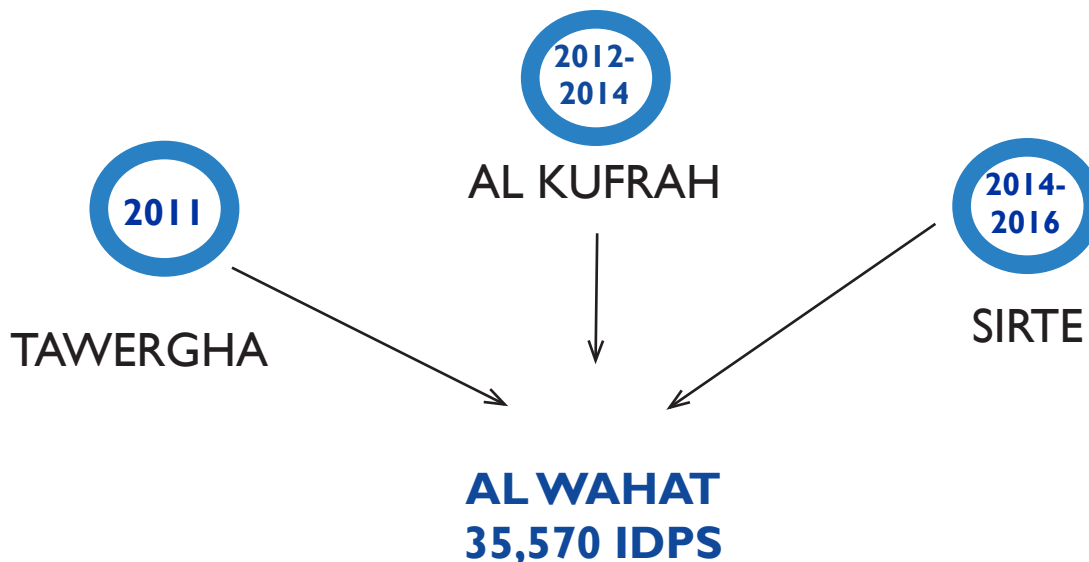
### BANGHAZI

The majority of IDPs in Banghazi region were displaced within the same region following the eruption of conflict in 2014. Those who were displaced in 2011 were mainly from Tawergha.



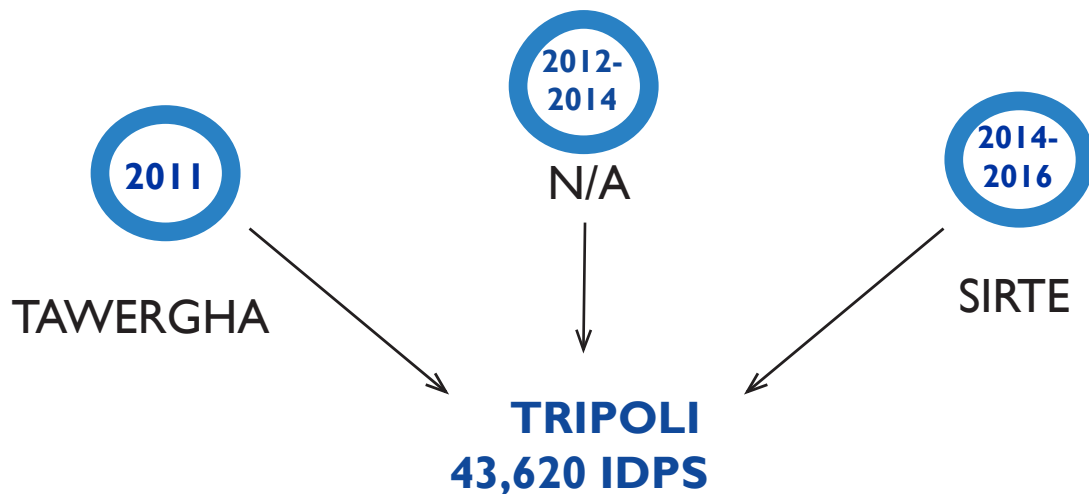
### AL WAHAT

Tawergha represented the origin of majority for the first phase of displacement during 2012 for IDPs in Al Wahat. Al Kufrah was the main area of origin between 2012 and mid-2014, and Sirte for mid-2014 until the end of 2016.



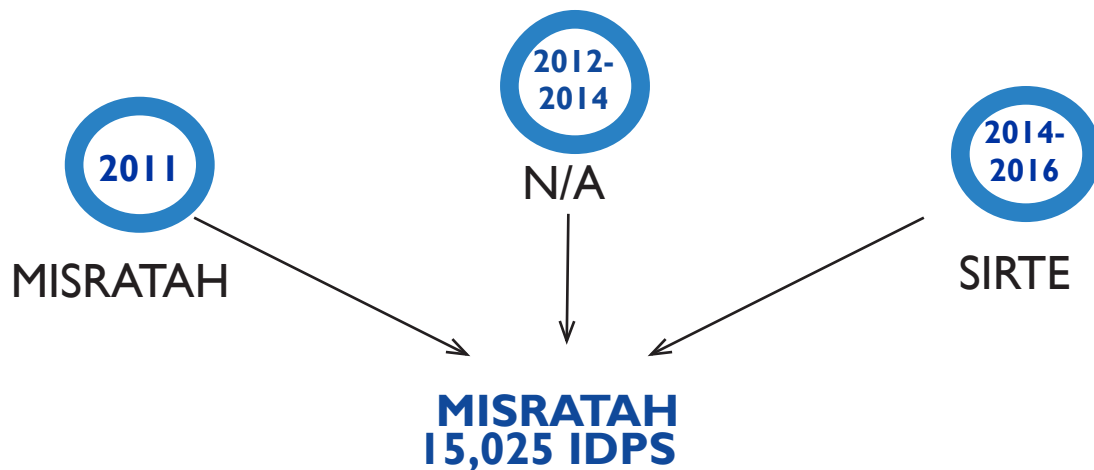
### TRIPOLI

Tawergha represented the origin of majority for the first phase of displacement for IDPs in Tripoli. The majority of those displaced between 2014 and 2016 were from Sirte. Sirte overtook Kikla as the main area of origin for IDPs displaced during this phase between Rounds 3 and 7, reflecting the displacement of new IDPs from Sirte following the military intervention in May 2016.



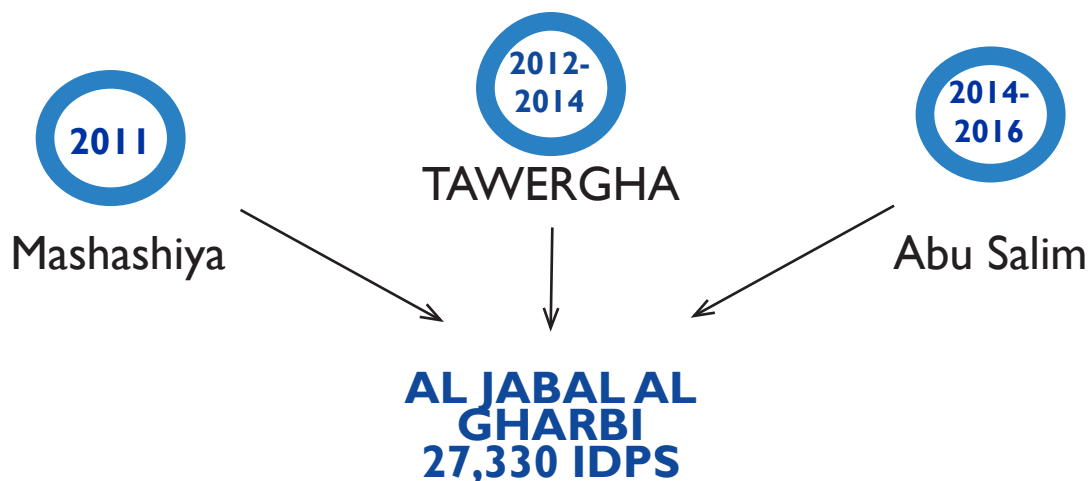
### MISRATAH

The majority of those displaced to Misratah in 2011 came from within the same region. Those who fled their homes from 2014 to 2016 predominantly originated from Sirte.



### AL JABAL AL GHARBI

In Round 7, Mashashiya was the main area of origin for those displaced to Al Jabal Al Gharbi in 2011, Tawergha accounted for a small number of IDPs displaced between 2012 until mid-2014 and Abu Salim was the main area of origin for IDPs displaced between 2014 and 2016.



These results indicate that while many IDPs in Libya remained in their region of origin, some households were willing to leave their region and travel large distances in search of safe refuge.

## DRIVERS OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

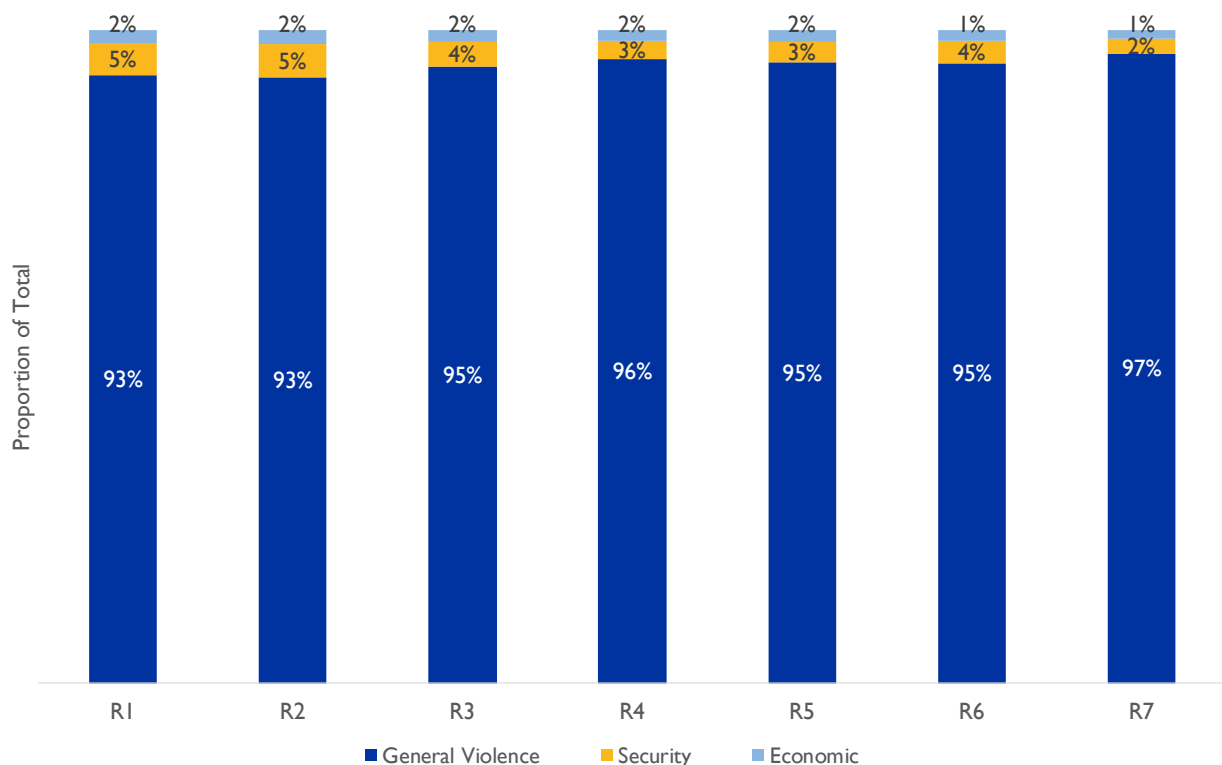
Displacement has a range of drivers including armed conflict which has been a persistent factor increasing the vulnerability of both displaced populations and host communities. In urban centres this caused diminished access to security, damage to property and infrastructure, and reduced access to basic services. General violence as a result of armed clashes, military offensives and the widespread proliferation of weapons was reported as the driver of displacement for over 90% of IDPs in Libya across all seven rounds of DTM (See Figure 7).

Security represented a less significant displacement driver in Libya, accounting for the displacement of 2-5% of IDPs between Rounds 1 and 7. IDP security concerns included fear of being specifically targeted for political or tribal affiliations, arbitrary arrests by authorities and militias, extensive checkpoints, the presence of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), and insecure accommodation.

DTM recorded economic reasons for displacement at only 1-2% across all rounds. IOM recognizes that Libya is still confronted by a multitude of economic challenges with a weakened currency, scarce access to liquidity and limited banking system functionality linked to delays in salary payments. Libya's IDP population will continue to be the most vulnerable to the country's economic situation with a reduced capacity to access livelihoods, limited access to savings and social capital IDPs will have the least resilience and ability to recover.

Figure 7 provides a breakdown of the drivers of displacement reported for identified IDPs across DTM's seven rounds.

**FIGURE 7: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT DTM ROUNDS 1 - 7**

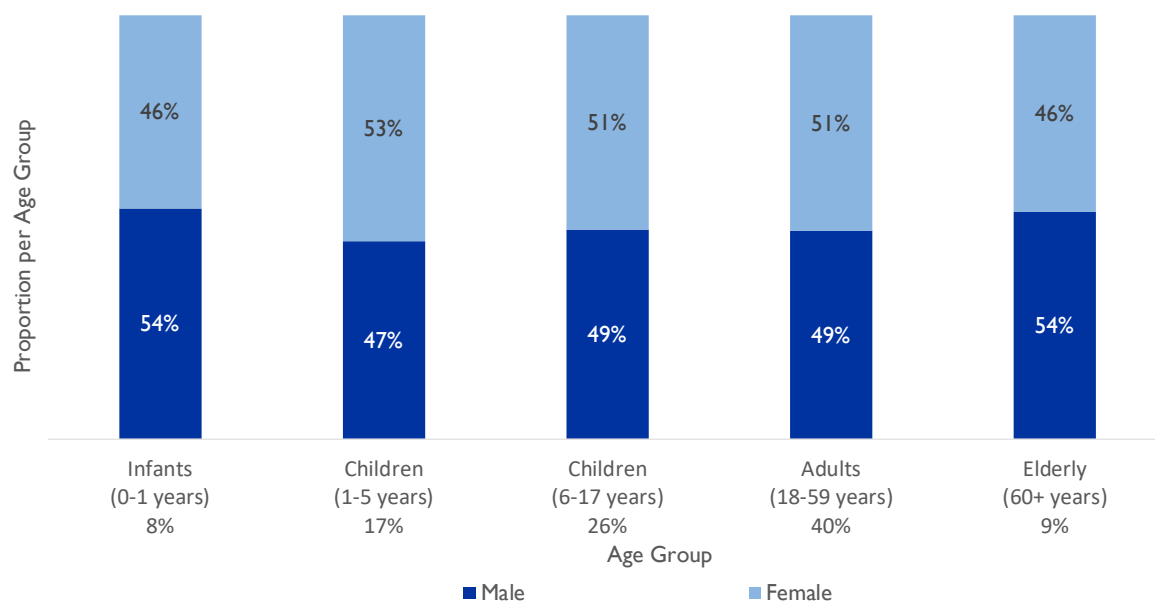


## IDP SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATED DATA (SADD)

DTM collected a cumulative sample of 97,534 IDPs nationwide over Rounds 2 to 7 to obtain a demographic breakdown. This sample indicated that 49.5% of the IDP population were male and 50.5% female at the time of reporting.

Overall, children (aged 0-17 years) made up 51% of the sample size with adults (aged 18 - 60+ years) representing the other 49%. Adults aged 18-59 years were the largest demographic group at 40%, followed by school-aged children (26%), younger children (17%), older adults (9%) and infants 8%. There was some variability in the male-to-female ratio according to age group as illustrated in Figure 8.

**FIGURE 8: IDP INDIVIDUALS SAMPLED DISAGGREGATED BY AGE AND SEX, DTM ROUNDS 2 - 7**



## IDP PRIMARY NEEDS

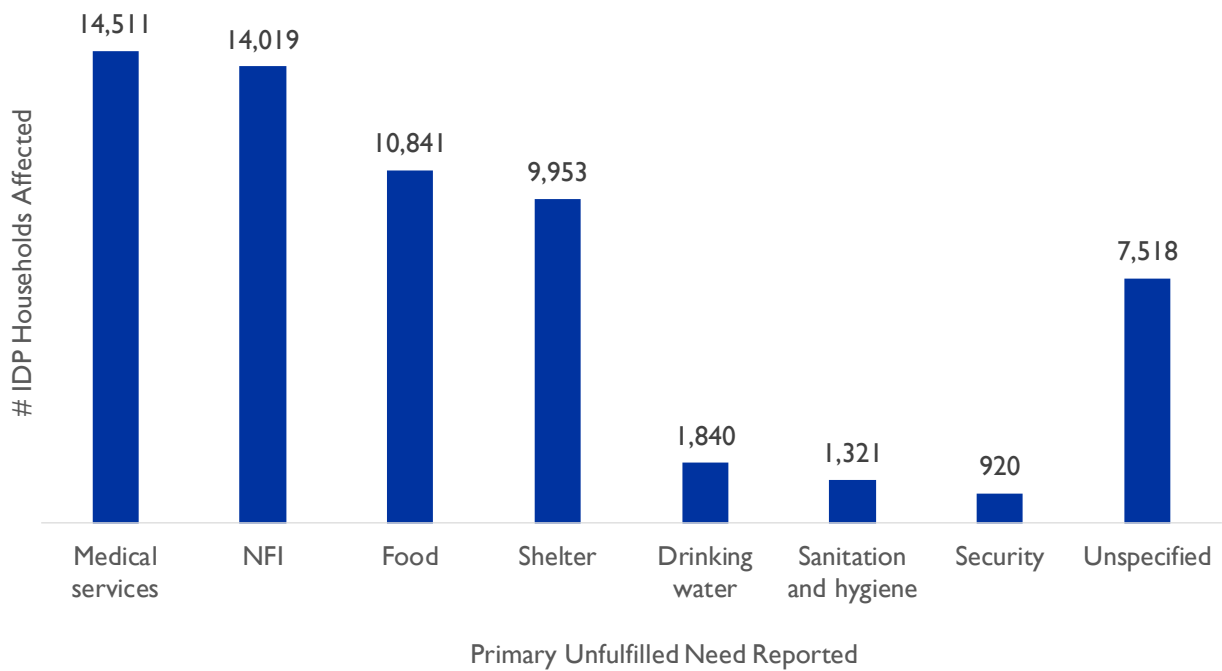
Against a backdrop of conflict and economic instability IDPs in Libya confront significant challenges that include reduced access to livelihoods and basic services, exorbitant rental prices and general insecurity.

Demand for adequate IDP housing outweighs supply, as many have gravitated towards urban centres in order to have better access to services and economic activity which has led to overcrowding in those areas. While thousands of IDPs have succeeded in integrating among hosting communities, resources and capacity to respond to their urgent need for support are limited. The chronic lack of liquidity and poor exchange rates have resulted in delays in the payment of salaries to public service employees and growth in the black market.

Many basic needs such as food, clothing and hygiene items are unaffordable to IDPs struggling to cover the cost of rented accommodation. Public shelter settings are characterized by protection concerns such as violence, raids, theft and other security issues. Damaged and deteriorating public services and lack of infrastructure have led to an increase in civil unrest. In Tripoli for example, protests, strikes and armed clashes towards the end of 2016 were linked to the increasingly frequent and lengthy electricity cuts and water shortages experienced by the resident population.

In some areas where conflict ended, delays in the repair of schools and roads, rubble and landmine clearance, and restoration of access to water have delayed the return of IDPs. Many who have already returned to their areas of origin were still awaiting costly repairs to their damaged homes at the time of reporting, and lived in a situation of instability due to frequent lack of access to public services. These issues will continue to carry importance in areas where repair and maintenance work is underway to facilitate the process of IDP returns.

**FIGURE 9: PRIMARY NEEDS FOR IDPS IN LIBYA, DTM ROUND 7**



DTM began collecting data on the primary reported needs of IDPs from Round 5 onward to facilitate better targeting of humanitarian assistance by the international community. During Round 7 DTM obtained data on the needs of 88% of identified IDPs (60,923 households), with country-wide aggregated results indicating that medical services, NFIs and food were the three primary needs for 65% of the IDP population (39,371 households) during the reporting period. Figure 9 displays the number of IDP households for whom each need was a priority.

Medical services<sup>i</sup> were reported as the main need for IDPs in Al Marj, Jabal Al Akhdar, Darnah, Al Wahat, Al Jufrah and Misratah regions. Regions reporting NFIs as the main need were concentrated in the West of Libya: Surt, Tripoli, Az Zawiyah, An Niquat Al Khums, and Nalut.

Banghazi region had the largest proportion of IDPs whose primary need was shelter<sup>ii</sup> (60%). Aerial bombardments and protracted armed conflict caused a great deal of damage to houses and public buildings in the region<sup>iii</sup>, with IDPs driving up the demand for accommodation in a situation of pre-existing limited supply.

Table I outlines the proportion of IDPs affected by each primary need out of the total IDP population, listing the three main regions where each need was reported. Figure 10 maps the main need reported per region in Libya.

<sup>i</sup> DTM definitions of each need are provided in DTM Definitions & Methodologies.

<sup>ii</sup> This need can refer either to a demand for shelter or to a demand for assistance in paying for shelter due to increasingly unaffordable rental costs. See DTM Definitions & Methodologies for more details.

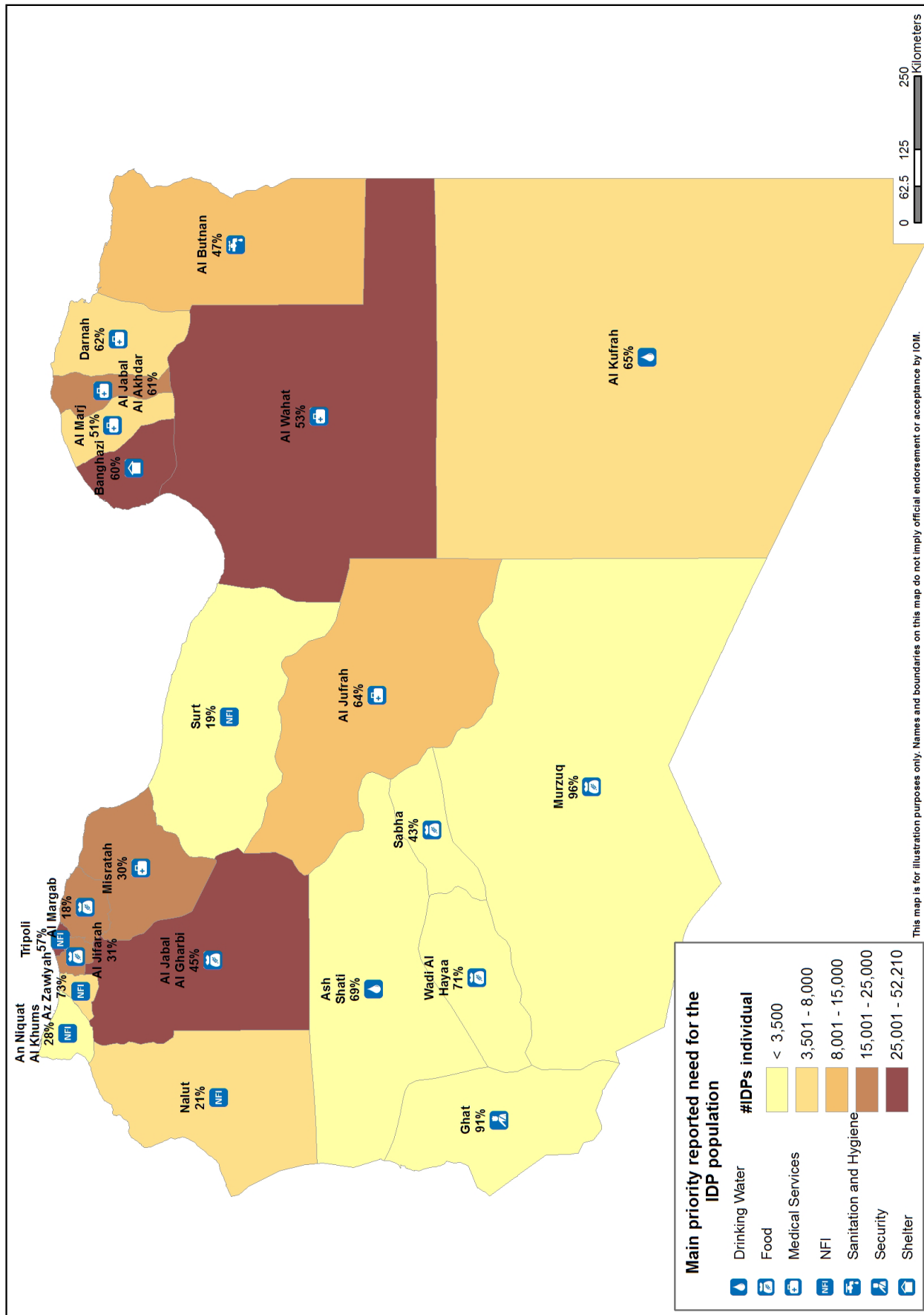
<sup>iii</sup> REACH, *Greater Benghazi Damage Assessment*, 3 August 2016. [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/assessments/lby\\_benghazi\\_damage\\_assessment\\_public\\_presentation.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/assessments/lby_benghazi_damage_assessment_public_presentation.pdf)

**TABLE I: TOP 3 REGIONS REPORTING EACH HUMANITARIAN NEED, DTM ROUND 7**

REGION		IDP HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED	PROPORTION OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING NEED
<b>MEDICAL SERVICES</b>		<b>14,511</b>	<b>24%</b>
1	Al Wahat	3,735	26%
2	Al Jabal Al Akhdar	2,603	18%
3	Banghazi	1,738	12%
4	Other Regions	6,435	44%
<b>NFI</b>		<b>14,019</b>	<b>23%</b>
1	Tripoli	4,940	35%
2	Banghazi	2,162	15%
3	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	2,030	14%
4	Other Regions	4,887	35%
<b>FOOD</b>		<b>10,841</b>	<b>18%</b>
1	Tripoli	2,845	26%
2	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	2,467	23%
3	Al Jifarah	1,450	13%
4	Other Regions	4,079	38%
<b>SHELTER</b>		<b>9,953</b>	<b>16%</b>
1	Banghazi	6,223	63%
2	Al Wahat	1,416	14%
3	Al Margab	623	6%
4	Other Regions	1,691	17%
<b>DRINKING WATER</b>		<b>1,840</b>	<b>3%</b>
1	Al Kufrah	600	33%
2	Al Wahat	387	21%
3	Al Marj	260	14%
4	Other Regions	593	32%
<b>SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>		<b>1,321</b>	<b>2%</b>
1	Al Butnan	1,113	84%
2	Banghazi	172	13%
3	Darnah	36	3%
<b>SECURITY</b>		<b>920</b>	<b>2%</b>
1	Ghat	620	67%
2	Al Wahat	133	14%
3	Tripoli	68	7%
4	Other Regions	99	11%
<b>UNSPECIFIED</b>		<b>7,518</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>TOTAL IDP HOUSEHOLDS</b>		<b>60,923</b>	



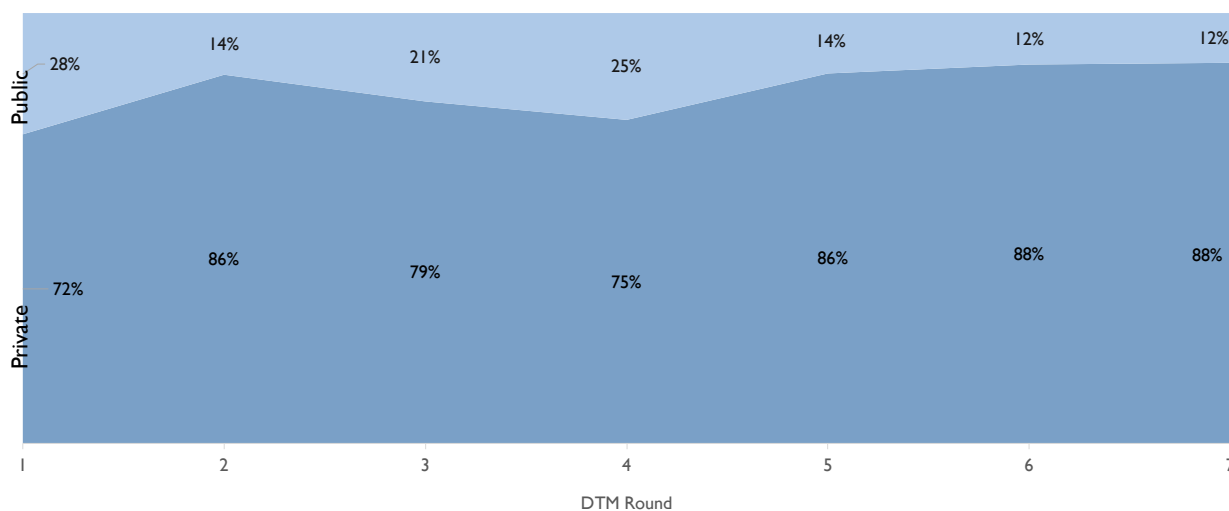
**FIGURE 10: IDP MAIN REPORTED NEED PER REGION, DTM ROUND 7**



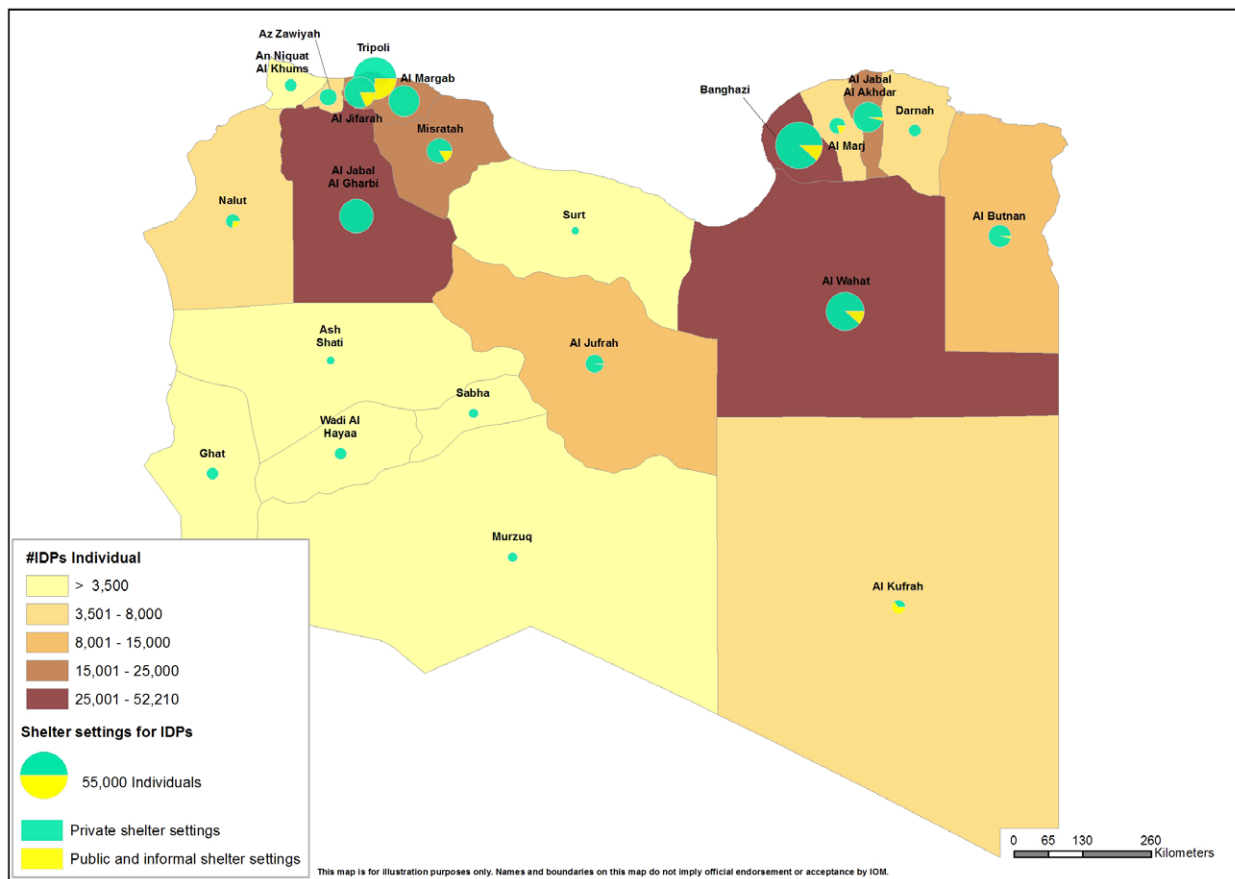
## IDP SHELTER TYPE

The IDP population in Libya is divided between those who live in private types of accommodation and those who live in public shelters. Private shelter includes rented housing paid either by the IDP household or by others and hosted accommodation with family or friends. Public shelter types include schools, camps, informal settlements, deserted resorts and other public buildings. Across all seven rounds and in all three geodivisions, the vast majority of IDPs were shown to reside in private rather than public settings (see Figure 11 and Figure 12).

**FIGURE 11: IDP SHELTER TYPES OVER 7 ROUNDS**



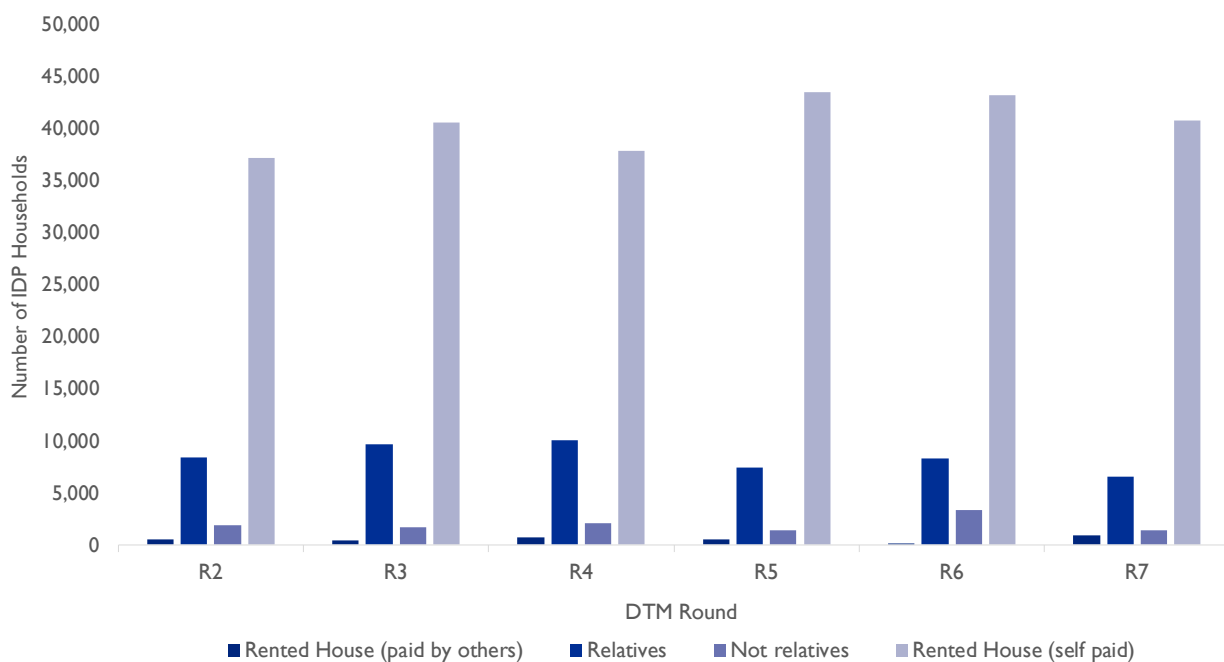
**FIGURE 12: IDPS IN LIBYA BY PUBLIC/PRIVATE SHELTER SETTING**



IDPs living in private accommodation are more difficult to register and extend support to as they are integrated within the host community and less visible in contrast with those residing in public and collective spaces. While IDP households living in public shelters do not need to support high rental costs like their counterparts in private shelters, they face more protection concerns. The large influx of IDPs into urban areas across Libya has driven up rental costs which has the potential to fuel tensions between host community and IDP population groups if the protracted displacement crisis continues.

The most frequently reported type of private shelter was rented housing paid for by the IDP household, followed by hosted accommodation with relatives (see Figure 13). Social capital plays an important role in the shelter situation of IDPs who can cut down on expenses by staying with friends or family during displacement and experience a greater level of integration if they have established ties with the local community. High rental costs combined with rising inflation continue to be areas of concern in the burden they add to IDP households who may not have regular access to income and the ability to access livelihood opportunities as their host community counterparts.

**FIGURE 13: NUMBER OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS BY PRIVATE SHELTER TYPE ACROSS 6 ROUNDS**



There was considerable variation in the types of public shelter reported across all seven data collection rounds. Schools represented the most commonly cited shelter type in Rounds 2 and 3 with 5,896 and 8,916 IDP households reported to be residing in them respectively (See Figure 14). The proportion of IDP households reported to be residing in unfinished buildings remained roughly equivalent across all seven rounds, while those living in collective centers saw a gradual increase from 2,040 households in January to 3,705 in August 2016, then back down to 1,861 households in Round 7. A minority of IDPs were reported as squatting in other people’s properties.

**FIGURE 14: NUMBER OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS BY PUBLIC SHELTER TYPE ACROSS 6 ROUNDS**

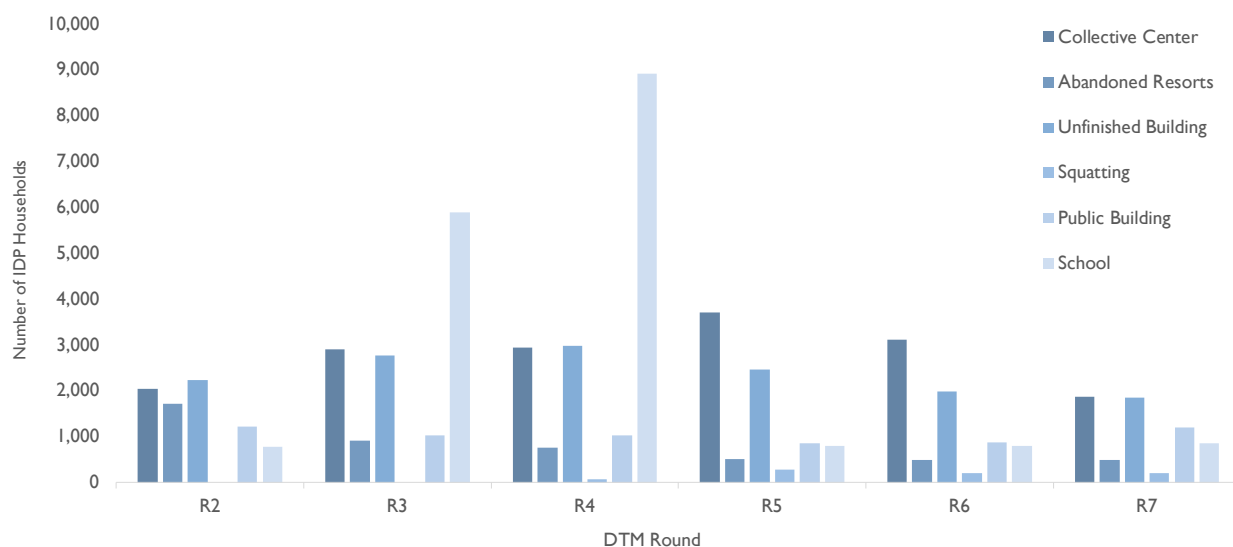
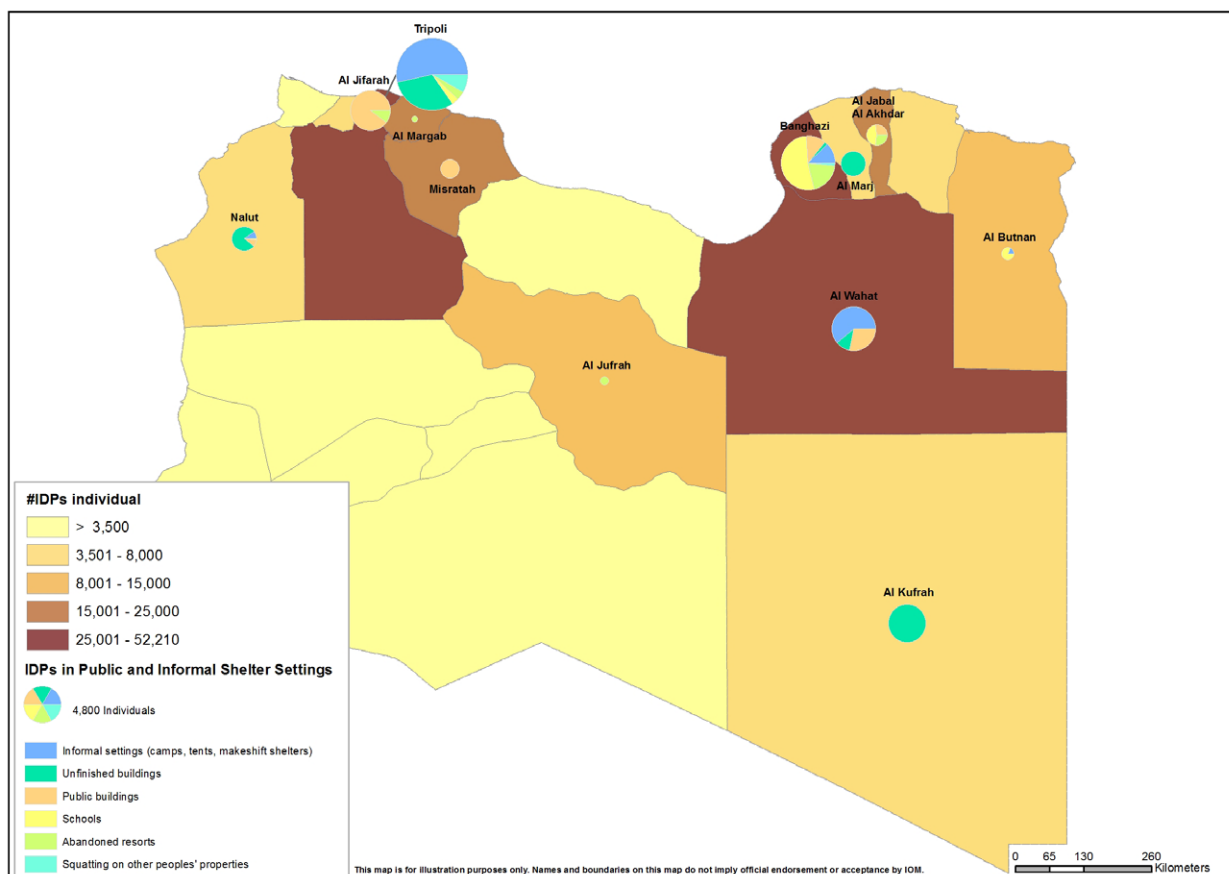


Figure 15 maps the types of public and collective shelters hosting IDPs by region using Round 7 of DTM data.

**FIGURE 15: IDPS IN PUBLIC AND INFORMAL SHELTER SETTINGS, DTM ROUND 7**

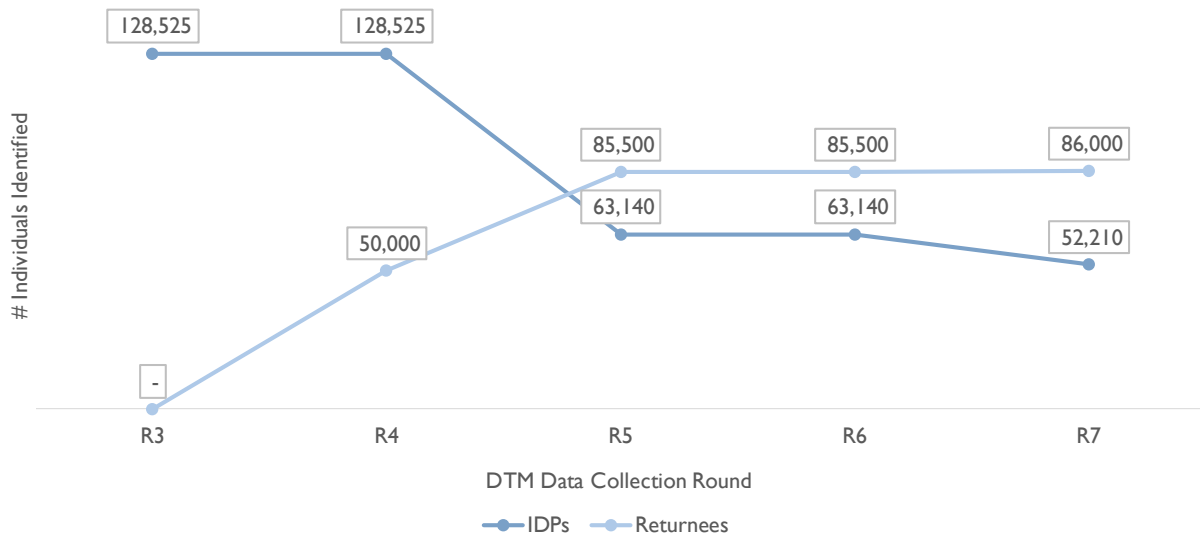


## SPOTLIGHT ON BANGHAZI

The Banghazi region which incorporates the areas (baladiyas) of Al Abyar, Benghazi, Qaminis, Slukh and Tocra, has hosted a substantial proportion of Libya's total IDP population since the initial outbreak of conflict in 2011. Having been the focus of fighting between Islamist militias and troops loyal to Libya's eastern government, the region witnessed multiple waves of displacement with hundreds of thousands of IDPs seeking refuge in the urban centre of Benghazi and its surroundings. For this reason, recent displacement trends in Banghazi are outlined below to provide a comprehensive overview of the complex and evolving human mobility dynamics in the region through DTM Libya.

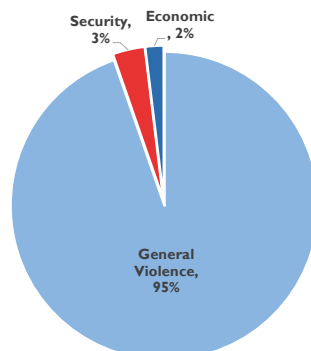
Since Round 3 of DTM - the first round to incorporate the area of Benghazi - there has been considerable fluctuation in the number of individual IDPs and returnees identified and located in the wider region. The most notable displacement trend is the crossover between the number of IDPs and returnees identified between Rounds 4 and 5. Following Round 5 there was a growing trend of return countered by a sharp decrease in the IDP population which remained steady from Round 5 to 7 as highlighted by Figure 16. In the latter part of 2016 armed clashes in the region subsided and certain parts of Benghazi were cleared of landmines and potential security threats leading to a steady flow of IDPs returning to the area with the intention of reclaiming their former homes.

**FIGURE 16: EVOLUTION OF DISPLACEMENT IN BANGHAZI REGION DTM ROUNDS 3 - 7**



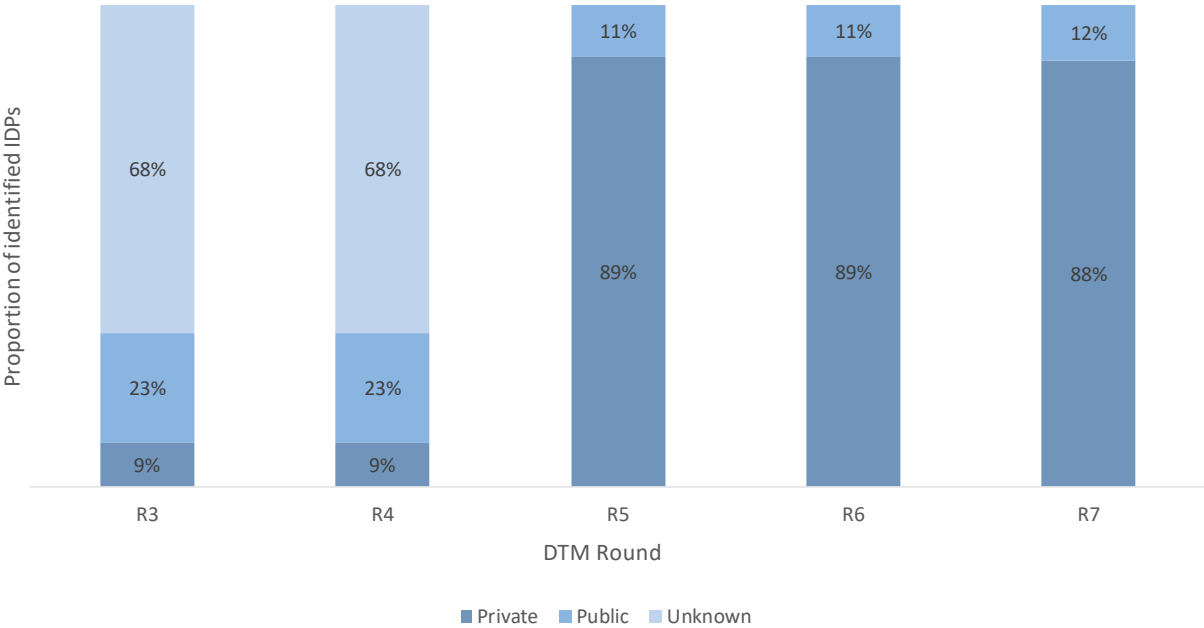
General violence was indicated by the vast majority of IDPs in Banghazi to be the main driver leading to displacement, accounting for 95% of the IDP population. Although the conflict in East Libya subsided in late 2016 prompting a trend of return, pockets of fighting persisted as the region continued to witness clashes between rival militias. Security was the second most commonly cited reason for displacement with 3% indicating this response, followed by economic motives at 2%.

**FIGURE 17: MAIN REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT IN BANGHAZI REGION, DTM ROUNDS 3 - 7**



Private types of shelter were reported to be more prevalent than public types of shelter for IDPs living in the Banghazi region as shown in the results of data collection Rounds 5 to 7 (see Figure 18). While private shelters such as rented apartments may appear more stable and secure than collective public spaces such as schools, camps and informal settlements, this type of accommodation can put IDP residents at a higher risk of impoverishment and eviction given the often unsupportable financial burden of rental payments. IDPs in private accommodation are less visible than their counterparts in public shelters and thus more likely to be excluded from humanitarian assistance delivery and other outreach efforts.

**FIGURE 18: TYPE OF IDP SHELTER REPORTED IN BANGHAZI REGION, DTM ROUNDS 3 - 7**



# RETURNEES IN LIBYA

*According to IOM 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*

## RETURNEE CONDITIONS AND VULNERABILITIES

During 2016 as open conflict subsided in some parts of Libya, IDPs who were displaced sometimes for periods of up to five years chose to return to their areas of former residence. Returnees in transit to their area of origin face a number of protection concerns. A significant threat is posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), as returnees are at heightened risk of injury or due to often being unaware of the contaminated areas. The Libyan Red Crescent (LRC) and civil society organizations provide awareness campaigns in some areas to address this. Returnees may cross conflict zones on their journey, risking collateral damage and general violence, and can be detained arbitrarily at check-points. Upon returning to their former homes, concerns remain about security, social acceptance, reintegration and shelter support for returnees. The stagnant economy poses another threat to the sustainability of returns in certain areas due to reduced access to livelihoods and liquidity.

In many cases returnees have no choice but to live in insecure accommodation as their houses have been damaged or destroyed by the conflict. Many returnees were reported to be rebuilding their houses by themselves. There is sometimes tension between returnees and the host community who must share resources and live side-by-side. Like IDPs, returnees often have reduced access to many basic needs and services.

The Benghazi area saw a large volume of returns between Rounds 1 and 7. Returnees re-inhabited their former homes in the locations of Bu Atnai, Al Laithi and parts of Al Huwary, with the exception of those returnees whose homes have been destroyed or are in need of extensive repairs. Tawergha IDPs who fled Benghazi in the 2014 conflict also returned to the area from Al Marj and Tocra, and were housed in schools and public buildings. Six schools and two encampments were hosting Tawergha IDPs in Benghazi during the reporting period.

Returns to Kikla were recorded following the signature of the reconciliation pact with Al Zintan in January 2016 that allowed Kikla IDPs to return to their homes<sup>i</sup>. The occupation of Kikla in 2014 saw more than 20,000 people displaced. Delays in repairs to the area's infrastructure covering electricity, water, roads and schools had a negative impact on returnees. In Round 7, 2,090 returnee individuals were identified to Kikla, down from the peak of 4,105 returnees identified in Round 5.

IDPs who fled Sirte earlier in 2016 began returning to their homes in the late part of the year once local authorities declared them safe for return. A major barrier to return in Sirte was the reduced security of the suburbs due to landmines and UXO that contaminate some streets and houses. Fear of retribution from rival militias and tribes was another security concern for returnees.

In December 2016 negotiations were also concluded between Misratah and Tawergha with the signature of an agreement by the heads of the dialogue committees of the two cities that will see the return of the displaced from Tawergha to their home. The fear of retribution by each side previously presented a major obstacle to return<sup>ii</sup>.

<sup>i</sup>The Libyan Observer, "Zintan, Kikla sign peace agreement", <<http://www.libyaobserver.ly/news/zintan-kikla-sign-peace-agreement>> January 2016.

<sup>ii</sup>Libya Observer, "Misrata, Tawergha put final touches on reconciliation deal", <<https://www.libyaobserver.ly/news/misrata-tawergha-put-final-touches-reconciliation-deal>> December 2016.

## RETURNEE REGIONS OF RESIDENCE

When disaggregating returnee population data by geodivision, it is possible to observe that the West of Libya hosts the largest proportion of returns. The trend of return is expected to continue in West Libya throughout 2017 following the the de-escalation of conflict in Sirte and successful negotiations between Misratah and Tawergha concluded in late 2016<sup>i</sup>.

Figure 19 disaggregates DTM returnee data by geodivision across all seven rounds. The West of Libya experienced the largest increase in returnees from 201,420 individuals identified in Round 5 to 355,740 individuals identified in Round 7. The returnees mainly came back to Az Zahrah (189,000 individuals), Al Mayah (97,000 individuals), and Al Aziziyah (33,000 individuals) over the span of 2015 to 2016.

The East of Libya saw a sharp rise in the number of returnee individuals identified between Rounds 3 and 5 due to the increasing number of returns reported in the Benghazi area. Returns to Benghazi rose from 35,500 individuals in Round 4 to 85,500 individuals (17,100 households) in Round 5 and remained steady in subsequent rounds. A high number of returns were also recorded in Derna in 2016 following the de-

escalation of conflict there earlier in the year.

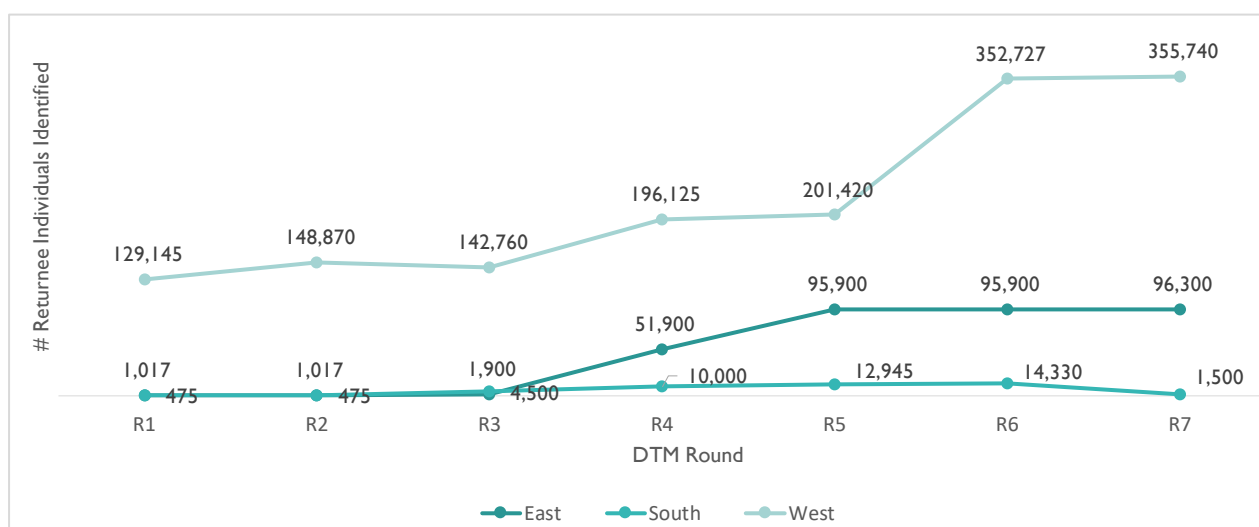
The South of Libya consistently received the smallest proportion of returnees. The number of returnees identified in Awbari (in Wadi Al Hayaa) increased to a peak of 10,000 during Rounds 3 to 6 and decreased back down to 1,500 individuals in Round 7, reflecting the fluctuating nature of displacement and conflict in the area.

At the level of the region, Al Jifarah contained largest number of returnees located and identified over seven rounds of DTM, with returns being recorded to Az Zahrah, Al Mayah, Al Aziziya, Sawani Bin Adam, Qasr Bin Ghashir and Sidi al Saeh. This was followed by Banghazi, Al Jabal Al Gharbi and Tripoli.

In 2016, due to the conflict taking place in the Sirte region, DTM did not have access to Hrawa and Sirte baladiyas. Therefore, the only data available for the Sirte region was from As Sidr, where 1,450 households were recorded to have returned in 2016.

Figure 20 maps the presence of returnees by region spanning DTM Rounds 1 to 7.

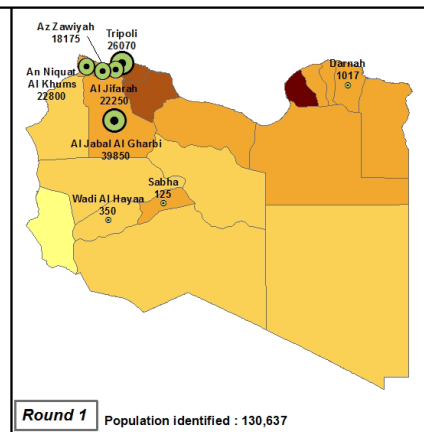
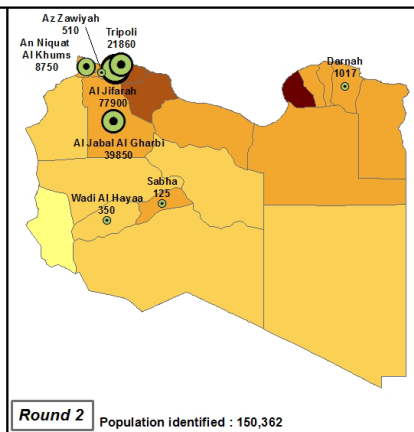
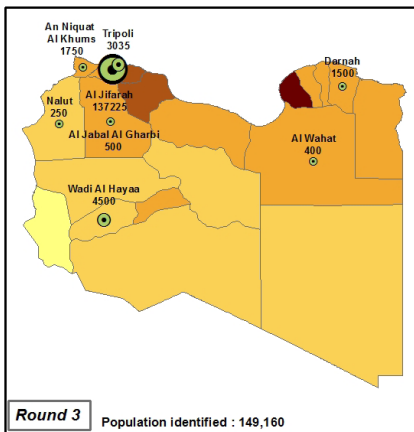
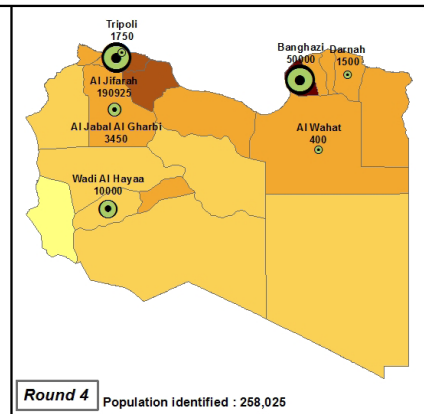
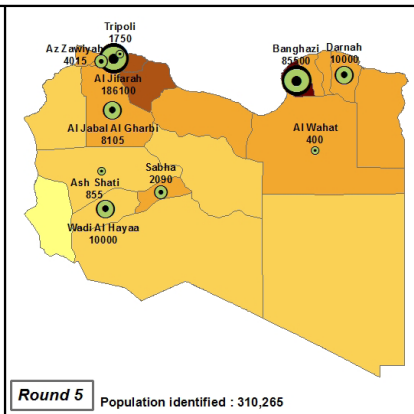
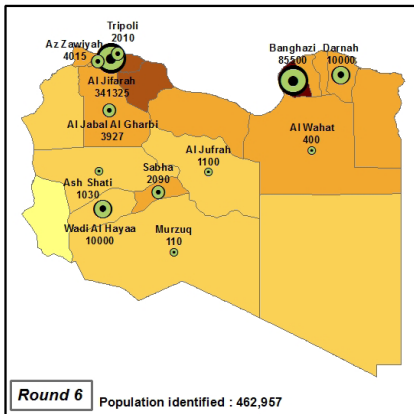
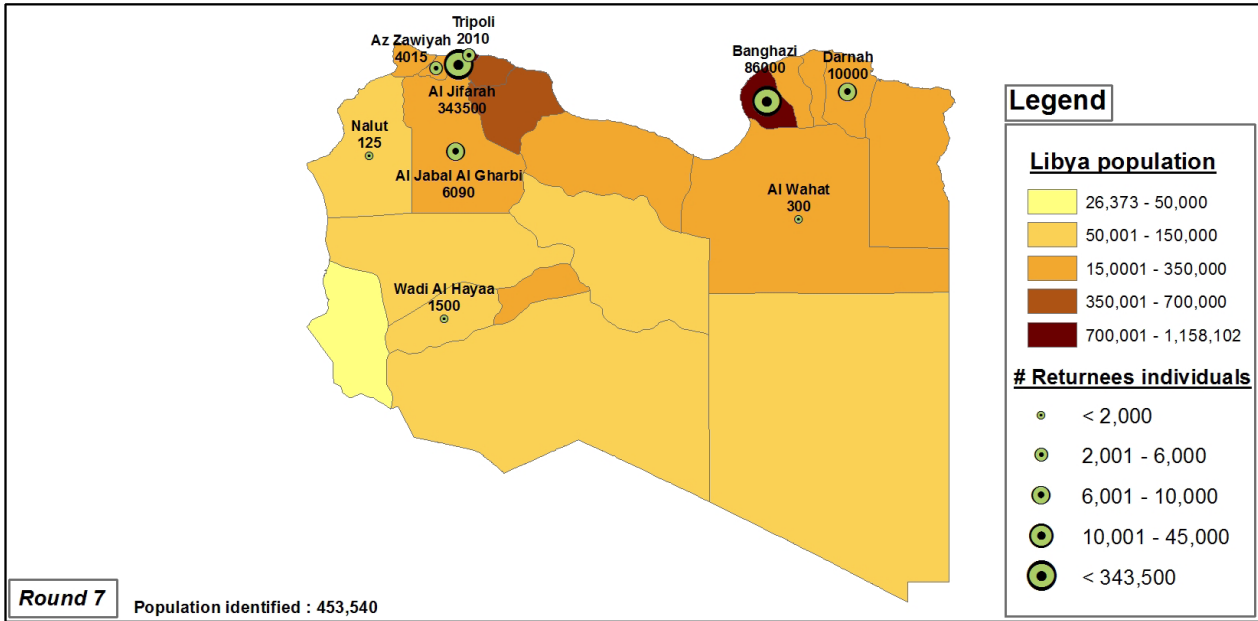
**FIGURE 19: TOTAL NUMBER OF RETURNEES BY GEODIVISION FOR DTM ROUNDS 1 - 7**



<sup>i</sup> Libya Observer; "Agreement between Misrata and Tawergha can end bulky somber chapter of Libyan-Libyan conflict" <<http://www.libyaobserver.ly/news/agreement-between-misrata-and-tawergha-can-end-bulky-somber-chapter-libyan-libyan-conflict>>, August 2016.



**FIGURE 20: DTM LIBYA'S RETURNEE BASELINE, ROUNDS 1 - 7**

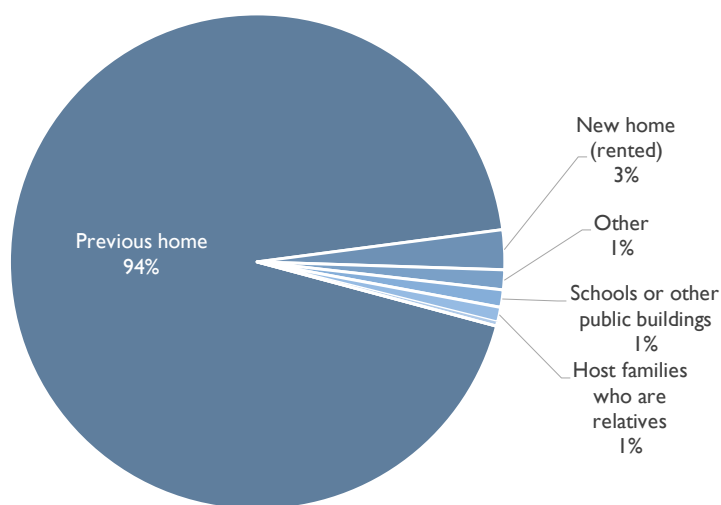


## RETURNEE SHELTER TYPE

DTM began collecting data on shelter type of returnees from Round 5 onward. The majority of returnees re-inhabited their former homes according to results (94% in the latest round), and a small proportion (3%) are renting new homes as seen in Figure 21.

Obstacles to return include landmines, damaged or destroyed houses and general insecurity. Az Zahrah was the area with the largest number of returnees who re-inhabited their previous home (37,800 households), followed by Benghazi with 17,200 and Al Mayah with 15,500 households. Approximately 980 returnee households were residing in schools or other public buildings in Al Mayah in the locations of Al Maamura, Karkuza and Al Tina and 830 households were living in collective shelter settings that were set up for returning IDPs.

**FIGURE 21: RETURNEE SHELTER TYPE, DTM ROUND 7**



# DTM DEFINITIONS & METHODOLOGIES

## DTM TRACKED POPULATIONS (MOBILITY TRACKING)

IDPs, returnees and migrants are targeted as part of the DTM Mobility Tracking assessments.

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 prospects 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.

## MOBILITY TRACKING 2016 METHODOLOGY

DTM data from Rounds 1 to 7 was collected using Mobility Tracking’s 2016 methodology as outlined below.

DTM Libya’s 2016 methodology for Mobility Tracking was two-fold: firstly to identify and routinely assess at the municipality administrative geographical area (baladiya) where IDPs, returnees and migrants reside and secondly to review this process at a lower geographical location (muhalla).

IOM implements two different assessment forms for each of these administrative level referred to as the ‘B1f’ for Areas (Baladiyas) and ‘B2f’ for Locations (Muhalla). Each assessment is implemented separately from another with one capturing data at an aggregate level (B1f) and the other used to triangulate and verify the data at a finer and more granulated level (B2f). The results of the location assessments (B2f) are used to verify the information collected at the area level (B1f). The location assessments are carried out in all locations identified as having IDP populations, returnees or migrants identified in the area assessments.

Data collection is conducted in six-week cycles, and data is collected by Libyan partners in the field, who gather information from key informants who have access to knowledge on displacement migration and return in each of the areas and locations of assessment.

### AREA, LOCATION AND SITE

IOM considered each municipality listed in the Elections List of Baladiyas (dated June 2015) as one area in its 2016 methodology. Based on this list, there were a total of 104 municipalities in Libya, which were used as a basis for where to conduct assessments. In 2017 DTM updated its list to be in line with changes in

administrative divisions that have occurred since. In its 2017 methodology the programme operates on the basis of 100 areas. It is acknowledged that clarifications of administrative divisions in Libya are still ongoing and the number of municipalities is subject to change. The logic underpinning data collection efforts is therefore purely operational and not meant to indicate any endorsement of 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 contentions about the total number of muhallas and how they are administratively linked to the baladiya. The Bureau of Statistics and Census counts 667 muhallas as a unit of geographic measure for its census, 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 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.

## **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 into 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, returned 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 households and individuals, time of arrival, origin, reason of 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. The location assessment forms include a needs analysis for the displaced (Shelter, WASH, health etc.) as well as a module to capture more detailed information on migrants' presence: estimate on numbers of migrants, main 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, returnee or migrant populations in the area assessment form.

## **GATHERING QUALITATIVE INFORMATION**

As part of their assessments DTM enumerators collect qualitative information on the general political, economic, political and social situation of IDPs, returnees and migrants that they submit in the form of narrative reports with each round to accompany the area and location assessment forms. DTM's qualitative analysis of the general situation is based on the narrative reports from the field. For the preparation of this report, the authors conducted additional interviews with data collection partners to obtain more detailed information. All qualitative information is cross-checked with DTM's field-based staff in Libya and compared against information available about Libya in other research publications.

## **ESSENTIAL ROUTINELY COLLECTED CORE DATA**

- Number of internally displaced persons, disaggregated by age and sex, along with number of returnees and migrants.
- Current location/s: Location names are standardized among agencies involved in the profiling exercise.
- Cause(s) of displacement: The reasons for moving will be quite obvious to the observer in some contexts, while in others the actual causes for displacement of smaller groups of people might only

be learned after a series of interviews with community leaders or interviews with sample heads of households.

- **Patterns of displacement:** Displacement patterns can be recorded in a simple list of locations, times of departure and arrival.
- **Key humanitarian needs:** The identification of key humanitarian needs and the types of assistance required will in many cases only be possible through direct contact with the population, including shelter and protection needs.

## **IDP PRIMARY NEEDS**

Based on regular communication with data collection partners with Libya, DTM began collecting information on the primary unfulfilled needs of IDPs in Libya from Round 5 onward. The list of needs and their definitions was developed in collaboration with Libyan partners in order to be contextually relevant, with the definition of each outlined as follows:

- **Non-Food Items (NFIs):** Non-food aid that may include mattresses, pillows, blankets, hygiene kits (washing powder, soap, shampoo, toothpaste and toothbrush, towel, basket), clothing, shoes, diapers, sanitary napkins, cleaning supplies (antiseptic, liquid soap, bleach).
- **Medical services:** Access to facilities providing curative medical services.
- **Shelter:** Affordable, habitable covered living space, providing a secure, healthy, living environment with privacy and dignity to the groups, families and individuals residing within it.
- **Food:** Access by individuals to adequate resources (entitlements) for acquiring appropriate foods for a nutritious diet.
- **Drinking Water:** Access to water that is suitable to drink.
- **Security:** Freedom from risk or danger; safety.
- **Sanitation and Hygiene:** Safe management of human waste (excreta) – which includes urine and faeces -through provision of latrines and the promotion of personal hygiene.
- **Water for Washing and Cooking:** Water used for domestic purposes, cooking and personal hygiene

Results were obtained by summing the number of IDP individuals associated with each need and selecting the five areas with the largest number of IDPs affected.

KI's are asked to identify one priority unfulfilled need for IDPs in each settlement type in their location. Results are then aggregated to present the main need per region, ranked by order of IDPs associated with that need.

## **RATING THE CREDIBILITY OF COLLECTED DATA**

DTM area and location assessments employ a number of indicators to measure the credibility of data collected from various key informants (KIs) in order to rate the extent to which the information can be trusted. These indicators examine how recent the data sources relied upon by the KI are, 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 in the data provided by DTM KIs in each area, with green indicating highest credibility rate, followed by yellow for mostly credible data, orange for somewhat 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.

## 2016 CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

Up until 2015, there was no standardized mechanism in place to verify and regularly update displacement and human mobility figures. Coordinated data collection efforts were needed to ensure that IDP, returnee and migrant numbers could be effectively tracked. Key questions and challenges included how to jointly agree on a population count when people are on the move and/or inaccessible, as well as how to distinguish IDPs from other people living in the community. IOM's DTM, established from October 2015 paved the way for the collection of high quality data to improve the humanitarian response. Providing regularly updated accurate baseline data on tracked populations is a complex undertaking, especially within the Libyan context, and there are a number of challenges that must be acknowledged:

### REMOTE MANAGEMENT

Given that most humanitarian and international organizations operated remotely from Tunis from mid-2014 until the time of publication due to the deteriorating security situation, maintaining access to reliable and updated data on the humanitarian situation in Libya has been challenging. Data collection is primarily conducted through remote management of field teams in Libya from Tunisia. Communications can often be obstructed due to unreliable electricity and telecommunications networks and internet connection within Libya.

### LACK OF ACCESS

In some areas of Libya, no access is possible due to the security situation. Certain areas may be inaccessible due to security or the type of terrain, making it difficult to obtain accurate data about the displaced population. There are logistical challenges involved in the coordination of field teams and data collection efforts due to the security situation on the ground, with the continuation of armed conflict in many areas.

### MULTIPLE DISPLACEMENTS

IDPs are constantly on the move. Often IDP situations are so volatile that it is hard to distinguish between those who are still on the move, those who have moved part-way to where they ultimately want to be (either in flight, or return or resettlement areas) and those who are moving back and forth between their homes and hiding places or camps. Libya's protracted conflict has caused many to undertake numerous migratory strategies. Many displaced people have moved multiple times, either due to insecurity, food shortage or in search of services. When displaced people arrive in a location they are registered with the local authorities but are usually not de-registered from where they originated. Populations can be double counted across several sites as they move through the country. To address this challenge, DTM Libya has introduced additional indicators for 2017 that collect data on IDPs who have been displaced more than once.

### LACK OF COUNTRYWIDE BASELINE

The most recent national census of Libya was conducted in 2006. There is no reliable baseline population data available to compare current figures and past population to estimate how many people are host community and how many are IDPs.

### FEMALE PARTICIPATION IN DATA COLLECTION

Ensuring equitable gender representation is a challenge regularly faced in the data collection process. Female key informants make up 7% of all key informants interviewed in each data collection round on average. Further, recruiting and training female enumerators is another challenge, largely due to the security risks that may be associated with gathering information in the field.

Nevertheless, in 2017 assessments, DTM is working to continue increasing the ratio of female to male KI participation. DTM is also working with partners to have a greater number of female enumerators recruited and trained to work in areas deemed safe.

## DATA PROTECTION

Situations of general lawlessness are obvious examples of an insecure environment where all humanitarian assets, including data, are prone to attack and destruction. While information is essentially collected to protect individuals, the improper collection and use of such data can also cause considerable harm, not only to those whose data is collected, but also to others associated with the data collection process. The need to collect and share data for protection purposes and the need to protect this data against wrongful and harmful use must be carefully balanced at all times. Three basic principles of particular relevance to the ethics of data collection involving human participants are: respect, do no harm, and non-discrimination. Participants must be given the opportunity to make an informed decision about their potential participation which entails three elements: information, comprehension, and voluntary participation. DTM ensures that informed consent is always obtained verbally and in ways that are culturally appropriate and relevant.

## 2017 FOCUS

DTM has reviewed and updated its Mobility Tracking methodology for 2017 to address some of the challenges faced in data collection during 2016 and to capture better data in line with the changing dynamics of displacement and return in the country.

In 2017 DTM will report on general multisectorial socio-economic indicators by area (baladiya). Data collection on returnees will expand to include main reported needs and access to livelihoods to enhance early recovery programming. Data will also be collected on instances of multiple displacement among IDPs as a way of facilitating more targeted assistance to these vulnerable populations.



IOM Libya speaking to women at Triq Al Sekka detention centre after they had been rescued at sea. ©IOMLibya



On 20 December, IOM assisted 140 stranded Nigerian migrants, including 83 women and 57 men, home to Nigeria. ©JawashiIOM 2016



# CONCLUSION

The complex mixed-migration and displacement picture in Libya presents a series of challenges for humanitarian actors tasked with delivering assistance to displaced populations and tracking displacement dynamics.

Over the course of 2016, several developments affected displacement and return dynamics in Libya. An increase in returnees was recorded over the course of the year following de-escalation of conflict in several parts of Benghazi and Derna. The signature of reconciliation agreements between Kikla and Zintan also contributed to the increased returnee flows.

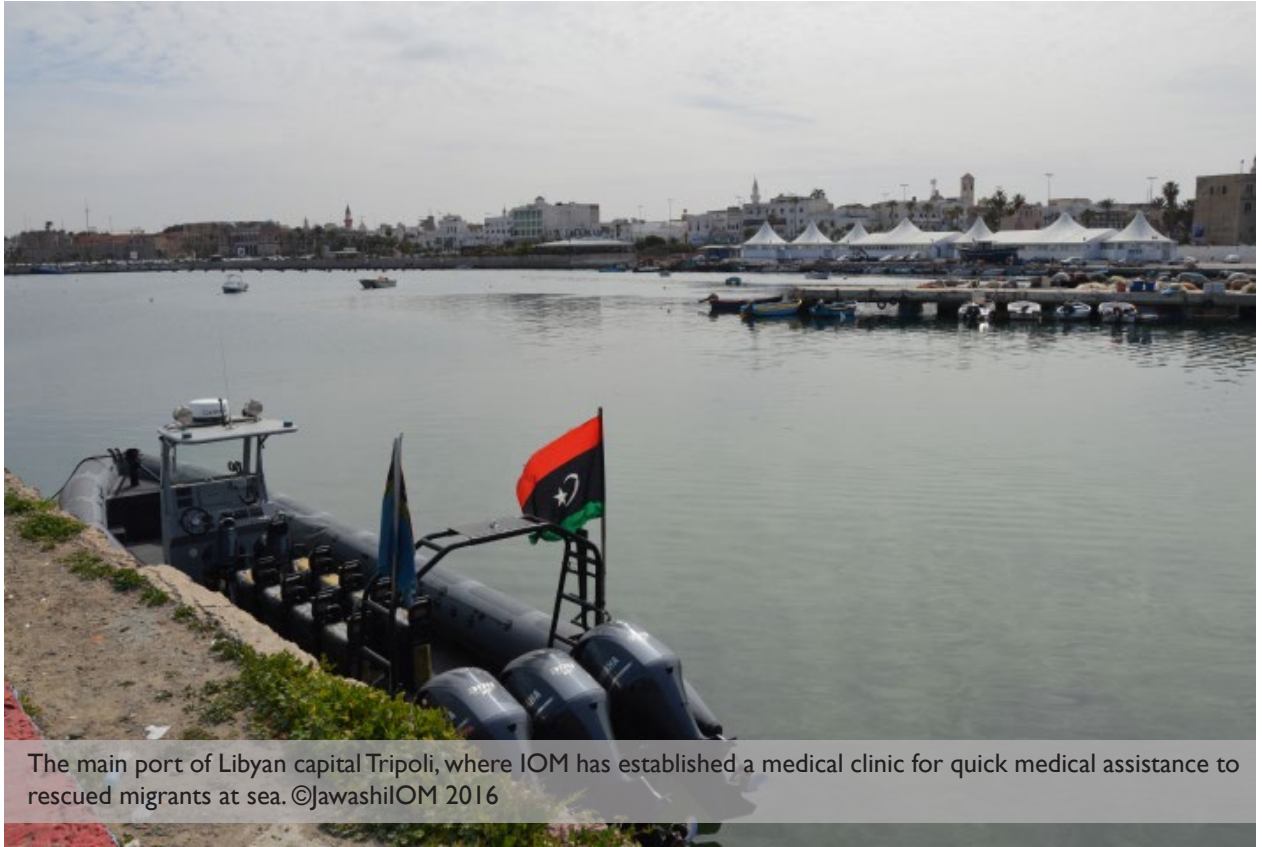
Sirte witnessed a period of conflict between May and December as forces allied with the GNA fought against IS militants in the area, precipitating the displacement of thousands during spring and summer. Towards the end of the year, the de-escalation of conflict in Sirte led to a shift in displacement dynamics in the area towards an increasing volume of returns, likely to continue over the course of 2017.

Although the majority of identified IDPs were reported to be residing in private accommodation, they experienced heightened vulnerability due to lack of access to livelihood opportunities and exorbitant rent. Those in public and collective shelter settings were also most likely to face protection concerns. Key humanitarian needs identified by IDPs were medical services, NFIs and food, highlighting the particular vulnerabilities characterizing this population group in relation to other populations in Libya.

The majority of identified returnees were reported to have re-inhabited their former homes. Main barriers to return for this population group have included the danger of unexploded ordnance, damaged infrastructure, limited rule of law and intermittent availability of water, electricity and telecommunications networks.

In spite of the security constraints, DTM's Mobility Tracking module successfully expanded its coverage during 2016 and regularly conducted assessments at the lowest administrative level across the entire country. DTM built on its baseline of key informants, with over 1,000 sources of information reached during each round of data collection from local Crisis Committees, other representatives from baladiya offices, humanitarian or social organizations, community or tribal representatives and representatives of educational facilities.

As data continues to be collected on the fluid dynamics of mobility and displacement in the country, more opportunities for longitudinal analysis will be made possible. Such studies will provide more insight into the needs, conditions and interactions of these mobile populations with their surrounding communities as part of efforts to achieve sustainable solutions.



The main port of Libyan capital Tripoli, where IOM has established a medical clinic for quick medical assistance to rescued migrants at sea. ©JawashIOM 2016

# TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

## ABBREVIATIONS

**DTM:** Displacement Tracking Matrix

**GNA:** Government of National Accord

**GNC:** General National Congress

**IS:** The militant group known as “Islamic State” or “Islamic State in Iraq and Syria”

**NTC:** National Transitional Council

**UNOCHA:** UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

**UNSMIL:** United Nations Support Mission in Libya

## DTM TERMS: ADMINISTRATIVE LEVELS

**Geodivision:** The first administrative level in Libya. There are three geodivisions in the country: East, West and South.

**Mintaka/Region:** The second administrative level in Libya. Formerly known as Shabiyas. There are 22 mintakas/regions in Libya.

**Baladiya/Area:** The third administrative level in Libya. In 2016 these were defined as municipalities, with the 2015 official elections list serving as reference.

**Muhalla/Location:** The fourth administrative level in Libya. These are subdivisions of the municipalities.

# REFERENCES

## **Amnesty International**

2011 Libya: Disappearances in the Besieged Nafusa Mountain as Thousands Seek Safety in Tunisia  
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/MDE19/020/2011/en/>

2013 Barred from their Homes: The Continued Displacement and Persecution of Tawarghas and other Communities in Libya  
<http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/526e57a64.pdf>

## **BBC**

“Libyan cabinet minister Hassan al-Droui killed in Sirte”, 12 January 2014  
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-25701470>

## **Council on Foreign Relations**

2016 Global Conflict Tracker, “Civil War in Libya”  
<http://www.cfr.org/global/global-conflict-tracker/p32137#!/conflict/civil-war-in-libya>

## **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)**

“Libya: Fighting parties must spare the wounded”, 28 January 2014  
<https://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/news-release/2014/01-28-libya-fighting.htm>  
“Libya: ICRC continues to respond to emergencies”, 12 April 2012  
<https://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/update/2012/libya-update-2012-04-12.htm>

## **InterAction**

2005 Data Collection in Humanitarian Response, A Guidebook for Incorporating Protection  
[http://www.pacificdisaster.net/pdnadmin/data/original/PPT\\_InterAction\\_2005\\_DataCollection.pdf](http://www.pacificdisaster.net/pdnadmin/data/original/PPT_InterAction_2005_DataCollection.pdf)

## **IOM Libya**

Displacement Tracking Matrix for Libya  
[www.globaldtm.info/libya](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya)

2016 “DTM Libya - Flash Report, Flash Displacement Update: Sirte Conflict.”, 11 May 2016  
<http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Sirte%20Conflict%20-%20Flash%20Report%20-%20DTM%20Libya%2011-05-2016.pdf>

2017 Libya 2016 Migration Profiles & Trends  
<http://www.globaldtm.info/dtm-libya-2016-migration-profiles-trends/>

## **Libya Observer**

“Zintan, Kikla sign peace agreement”, 20 January 2016  
<http://www.libyaobserver.ly/news/zintan-kikla-sign-peace-agreement>

“Agreement between Misrata and Tawergha can end bulky somber chapter of Libyan-Libyan conflict”, 31 August 2016  
<http://www.libyaobserver.ly/news/agreement-between-misrata-and-tawergha-can-end-bulky-somber-chapter-libyan-libyan-conflict>

“Misrata, Tawergha put final touches on reconciliation deal”, 27 December 2016  
<https://www.libyaobserver.ly/news/misrata-tawergha-put-final-touches-reconciliation-deal>

## **REACH**

2016a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment III – Libya. [http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach\\_lby\\_report\\_multi\\_sector\\_needs\\_assessment\\_update\\_june\\_2016.pdf](http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_lby_report_multi_sector_needs_assessment_update_june_2016.pdf)

2016b Greater Benghazi Damage Assessment

[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/assessments/lby\\_benghazi\\_damage\\_assessment\\_public\\_presentation.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/assessments/lby_benghazi_damage_assessment_public_presentation.pdf)

### **UNOCHA**

2014 Libya Humanitarian Appeal

[https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/CAP/2014\\_Libya\\_Humanitarian\\_Appeal.pdf](https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/CAP/2014_Libya_Humanitarian_Appeal.pdf)

2015 2015 Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview

<http://reliefweb.int/report/libya/2015-libya-humanitarian-needs-overview-september-2015-enar>

2016 2017 Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/libya/document/2016-libya-humanitarian-needs-overview>

2016 2017 Libya Humanitarian Response Plan

<http://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libya-2017-humanitarian-response-plan-january-december-2017-enar>

### **UNSMIL**

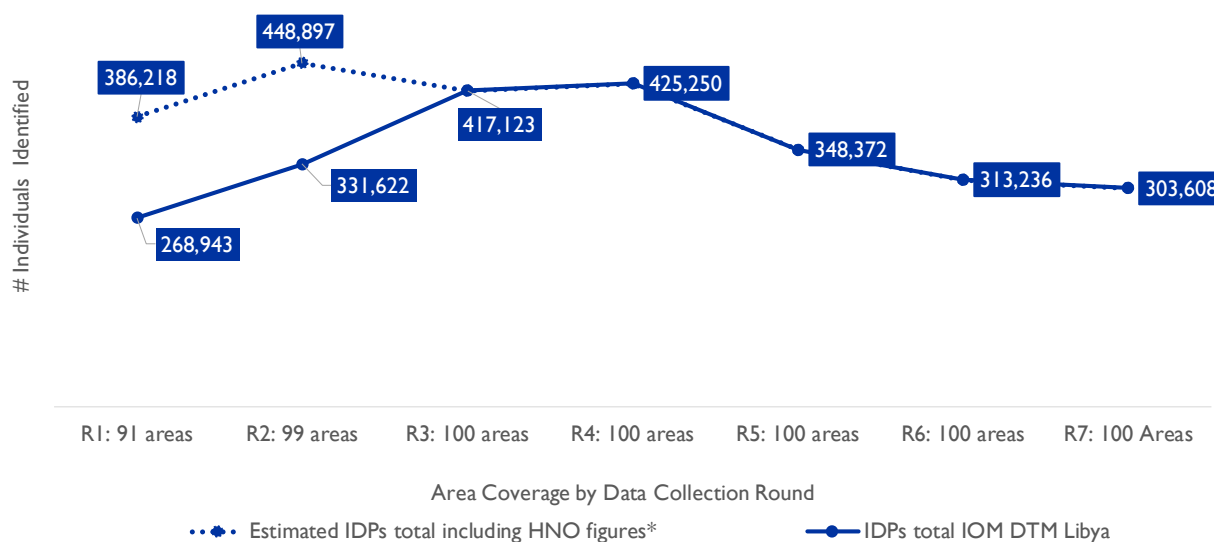
“UNSMIL Press Statement on Kufra”, 27 February 2012

<https://unsmil.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=3559&ctl=Details&mid=6187&ItemID=80328&language=en-US>

# ANNEXES

## ANNEX I: DTM LIBYA'S IDP BASELINE, ROUNDS 1 - 7

**FIGURE 22: DTM LIBYA'S IDP FIGURES ROUNDS 1 - 7**



\*Estimated IDP total was calculated by adding IOM's DTM total IDPs figure to the September 2015 HNO total IDPs estimate for the Benghazi area (117,275 IDP individuals), given that Benghazi was excluded from DTM Rounds 1 and 2.

The table below provides further disaggregation of IDP figures by region for the regions hosting the largest IDP populations identified across the past 7 rounds.

**TABLE 2: TOP 10 REGIONS HOSTING IDPS, DTM ROUNDS 1 TO 7**

	Region	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7
1	Banghazi	No data	No data	128,525	128,525	63,140	63,140	52,210
2	Al Wahat	35,450	35,815	36,050	34,390	30,270	30,270	35,370
3	Tripoli	27,370	29,375	34,955	35,970	37,711	37,871	43,620
4	Misratah	21,820	20,000	24,043	40,043	40,913	15,025	15,025
5	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	16,942	36,194	28,547	27,202	29,375	27,275	27,330
6	Al Jabal Al Akhdar	24,025	24,025	23,025	23,025	21,325	21,325	21,325
7	Al Jifarah	14,575	24,323	24,430	25,919	25,826	27,962	23,440
8	Al Margab	14,281	14,935	15,649	20,984	25,509	22,549	22,954
9	Al Butnan	17,775	18,298	16,945	17,303	11,955	12,165	12,165
10	An Niquat Al Khums	4,890	35,279	17,490	5,384	5,419	6,102	3,498

## ANNEX 2: MAIN AREAS OF ORIGIN FOR LARGEST IDP GROUPS IN LIBYA

The tables below provide data on the five regions hosting the largest number of IDPs in Libya. The number of IDPs identified in each round are presented, disaggregated by their period of displacement. The area of origin of the majority for each IDP group is presented.

REGION	ROUND	DISPLACEMENT PHASE	HOUSEHOLDS	ORIGIN OF MAJORITY
1) Benghazi	R1	2011	-	N/A
		2012 - mid 2014	200	Benghazi
		2014 - present	3,040	Benghazi
	R2	2011	-	N/A
		2012 - mid 2014	-	N/A
		2014 - present	3,245	Benghazi
	R3	2011	1,200	Benghazi
		2012 - mid 2014	-	N/A
		2014 - present	24,505	Benghazi
	R4	2011	1,200	Benghazi
		2012 - mid 2014	-	N/A
		2014 - present	24,505	Benghazi
	R5	2011	36	Tawergha
		2012 - mid 2014	-	N/A
		2014 - present	12,592	Benghazi
	R6	2011	261	Tawergha
		2012 - mid 2014	-	N/A
		2014 - present	12,367	Benghazi
	R7	2011	415	Tawergha
		2012 - mid 2014	-	N/A
		2014 - present	10,027	Benghazi

Region	Round	Displacement Phase	Households	Origin of Majority
2) Al Wahat	R1	2011	2,650	Tawergha
		2012 - mid 2014	720	Al Kufrah
		2014 - present	3,720	Benghazi
	R2	2011	2,650	Tawergha
		2012 - mid 2014	720	Al Kufrah
		2014 - present	3,793	Benghazi
	R3	2011	2,650	Tawergha
		2012 - mid 2014	720	Al Kufrah
		2014 - present	3,840	Benghazi
	R4	2011	2,524	Tawergha
		2012 - mid 2014	210	Al Kufrah
		2014 - present	4,144	Benghazi
	R5	2011	2,650	Tawergha
		2012 - mid 2014	86	Al Kufrah
		2014 - present	3,318	Sirte
	R6	2011	2,650	Tawergha
		2012 - mid 2014	86	Al Kufrah
		2014 - present	3,318	Sirte
	R7	2011	3,000	Tawergha
		2012 - mid 2014	300	Al Kufrah
		2014 - present	3,774	Sirte

Region	Round	Displacement Phase	Households	Origin of Majority
3) Tripoli	R1	2011	1,854	Tawergha
		2012 - mid 2014	421	Awbari
		2014 - present	3,199	Kikla
	R2	2011	1,739	Tawergha
		2012 - mid 2014	248	Benghazi
		2014 - present	3,888	Kikla
	R3	2011	1,802	Tawergha
		2012 - mid 2014	-	N/A
		2014 - present	5,189	Sirte
	R4	2011	1,532	Tawergha
		2012 - mid 2014	-	N/A
		2014 - present	5,662	Sirte
	R5	2011	1,850	Tawergha
		2012 - mid 2014	-	N/A
		2014 - present	5,692	Sirte
	R6	2011	1,850	Tawergha
		2012 - mid 2014	-	N/A
		2014 - present	5,724	Sirte
	R7	2011	1,902	Tawergha
		2012 - mid 2014	-	N/A
		2014 - present	6,822	Sirte



Region	Round	Displacement Phase	Households	Origin of Majority
4) Misratah	R1	2011	720	Misratah
		2012 - mid 2014	-	N/A
		2014 - present	3,644	Sirte
	R2	2011	720	Misratah
		2012 - mid 2014	-	N/A
		2014 - present	3,280	Sirte
	R3	2011	720	Misratah
		2012 - mid 2014	-	N/A
		2014 - present	4,011	Sirte
	R4	2011	720	Misratah
		2012 - mid 2014	-	N/A
		2014 - present	7,211	Sirte
	R5	2011	720	Misratah
		2012 - mid 2014	-	N/A
		2014 - present	7,385	Sirte
	R6	2011	720	Misratah
		2012 - mid 2014	-	N/A
		2014 - present	2,285	Sirte
	R7	2011	645	Misratah
		2012 - mid 2014	-	N/A
		2014 - present	2,360	Sirte

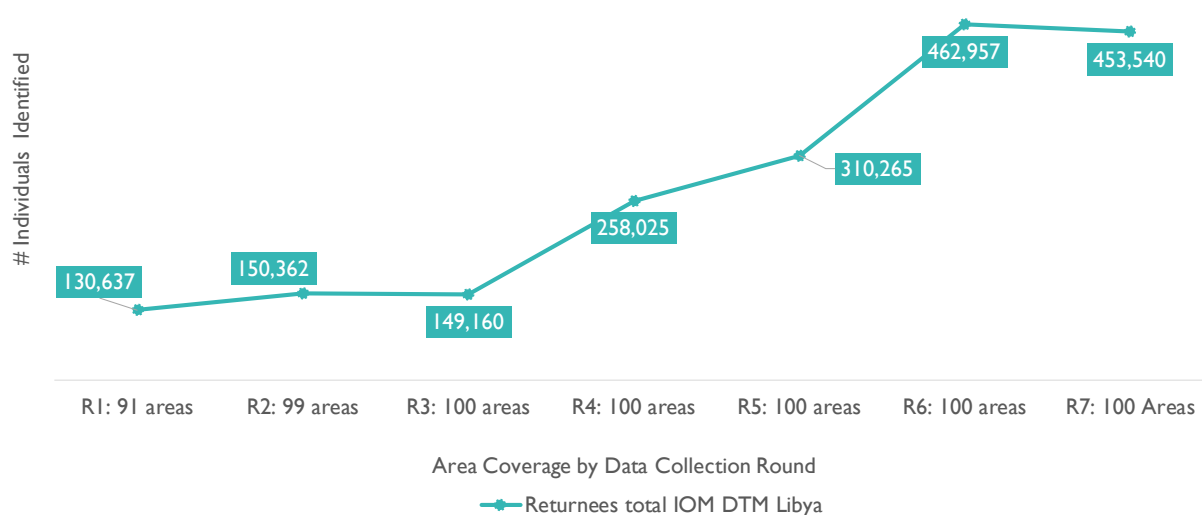
Region	Round	Displacement Phase	Households	Origin of Majority
5) Al Jabal Al Gharbi	R1	2011	620	Yefren
		2012 - mid 2014	5	Tawergha
		2014 - present	2,710	Tripoli
	R2	2011	620	Yefren
		2012 - mid 2014	5	Tawergha
		2014 - present	6,560	Abu Salim
	R3	2011	136	Kikla
		2012 - mid 2014	5	Tawergha
		2014 - present	5,577	Abu Salim
	R4	2011	25	Mashashiya
		2012 - mid 2014	-	N/A
		2014 - present	5,415	Abu Salim
	R5	2011	128	Mizdah
		2012 - mid 2014	-	N/A
		2014 - present	5,747	Abu Salim
	R6	2011	23	Mashashiya
		2012 - mid 2014	-	N/A
		2014 - present	5,432	Abu Salim
	R7	2011	21	Mashashiya
		2012 - mid 2014	3	Tawergha
		2014 - present	5,440	Abu Salim

## ANNEX 3: DTM RETURNEE BASELINE, R I - 7

The chart below traces the evolution of total returnees identified in Libya across all 7 rounds.

The table below provides further granulation by the region hosting the largest returnee populations identified across the past 7 rounds.

**FIGURE 23: DTM LIBYA'S RETURNEE FIGURES ROUNDS I - 7**



**TABLE 3: TOP 10 REGIONS HOSTING RETURNEES, DTM ROUND I TO 7**

	Region	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7
1	Al Jifarah	22,250	77,900	137,225	190,925	186,100	341,325	343,500
2	Banghazi	No data	No data	0	50,000	85,500	85,500	86,000
3	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	39,850	39,850	500	3,450	8,105	3,927	6,090
4	Tripoli	26,070	21,860	3,035	1,750	1,750	2,010	2,010
5	Wadi Al Hayaa	350	350	4,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,500
6	Darnah	1,017	1,017	1,500	1,500	10,000	10,000	10,000
7	An Niquat Al Khums	22,800	8,750	1,750	0	0	0	0
8	Az Zawiyah	18,175	510	0	0	4,015	4,015	4,015
9	Sabha	125	125	0	0	2,090	2,090	0
10	Sirte	0	0	0	1,450	1,450	1,450	0





## INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN LIBYA 2016 IN REVIEW MOBILITY TRACKING ROUNDS 1 TO 7

### DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX | LIBYA MOBILITY TRACKING

International Organization for Migration

Libya Country Office

Tripoli, Libya

Tel.: +21.82 14 77 78 38

Fax: +21.82 14 77 78 39

Email: [iomtripoli@iom.int](mailto:iomtripoli@iom.int)

Tunis, Tunisia

Rue Lac Windermere 1053

Les Berges du Lac



Funded by  
European Union  
Humanitarian Aid



[www.iom.int/countries/libya](http://www.iom.int/countries/libya)  
[www.globaldtm.info/libya](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya)



@IOM\_Libya

@IOMLibya