



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

DTM ROUND 3
MARCH—APRIL 2016

LIBYA

417,123



Page 2

**Internally
Displaced
Persons**

149,160



Pages 10-11

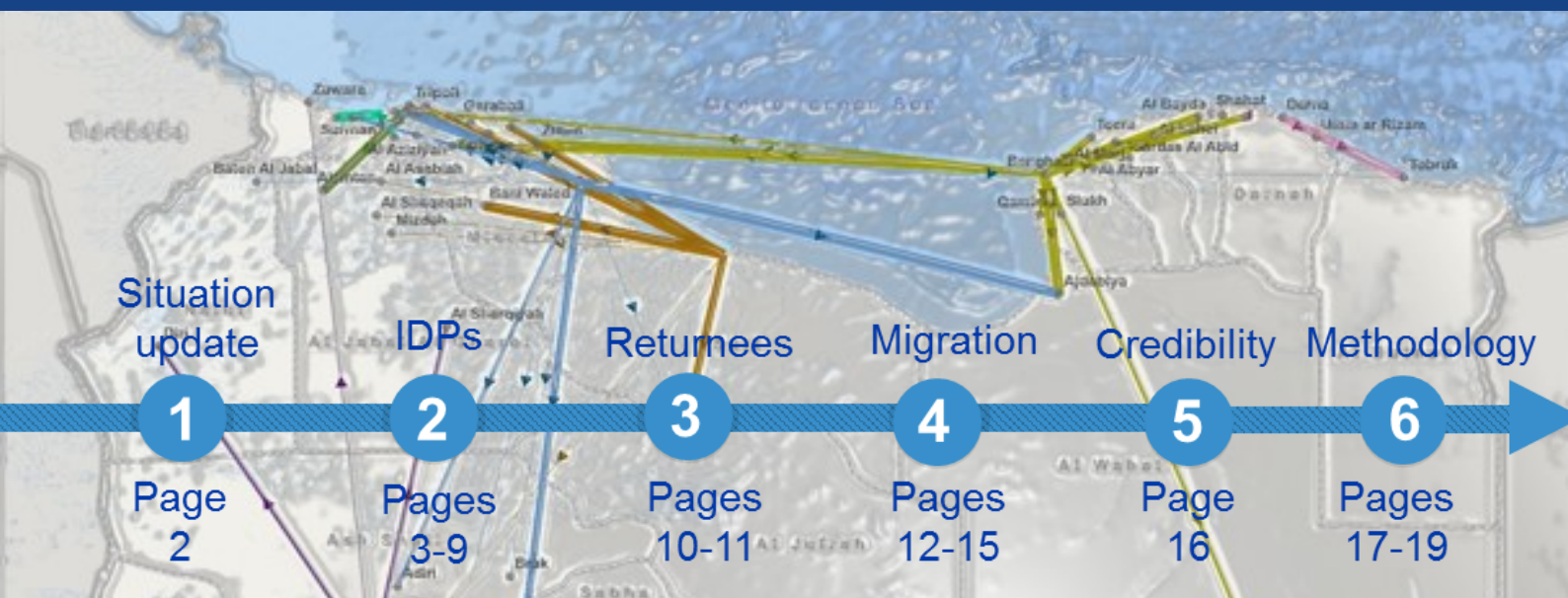
Returnees

234,699



Page 17-19

Migrants



Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection

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



UKaid
from the British people

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LIBYA SITUATION UPDATE

OVERVIEW OF LIBYA

Since mid-2014 Libya has been caught in a political crisis which has had severe repercussions on the country's population and the hosted migrant populations. As the Government of National Accord works towards unifying the country, the humanitarian crisis remains grave. Many continue to be displaced, deprived of basic services and confronted by a continued devaluation of the Libyan Dinar. The civil conflict has caused extensive damage to infrastructure and livelihoods, forcing many Libyans to be displaced on multiple occasions. The breakdown of law and order has left many civilians victim to indiscriminate attacks, loss of access to livelihood activities, housing, land and/or property. In addition many have witnessed a loss of personal documents, assets and financial resourcesⁱⁱ.

In the current context further internal displacements are likely due to the constant threats of violence and lack of protection. Under the current instability, resources and basic services have become overstretched, creating conditions that may exacerbate social cohesion. In addition, while acting as a host country Libya faces challenges as it remains a destination for regional migrants who seek opportunities. It is currently estimated that between 700,000 to 1 million migrants reside in Libya. Although there are migrants who are established in the country there are also migrants of concern who are reported to be living along main migration routes in areas that have traditionally suffered from unequal central budget distribution. This marginalisation has been exacerbated by the absence of a central authority. The accumulating pressures create additional burdens for host communities and local authorities, leaving people increasingly vulnerable to human rights violationsⁱⁱⁱ.

Although the situation remains complex with continued clashes being reported, diplomatic missions and embassy representatives are returning to Libya with truce pacts, such as the Touareg and Tabu peace agreement on the border between Libya and Algeria, being signed.

The 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) acknowledges that the scale of the crisis and humanitarian needs demands a more coherent picture of internal displacement and migration patterns in Libya and in relation to the Mediterranean. Co-funded by the European Union^{iv} and DFID, IOM established the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme in October 2015, designed and developed to track and monitor the human mobility dynamics of the crisis. DTM focuses on identifying and locating areas hosting IDPs, returnees, and migrants, and providing estimated population figures.

DTM round three has established full coverage of all accessible areas of Libya, capturing the **comprehensive baseline of the county's IDP and migrant populations**. Since launching DTM, IOM has identified **417,123 IDPs, 149,160 returnees and 234,669 migrants**^v. During the third round, DTM expanded its geographic coverage and enhanced the quality of data by conducting field visits and assessments in locations, including Benghazi, hosting IDPs and migrants.

During round 3, DTM assessed all accessible areas of Libya, covering 100 areas out of 104 (Harawa, Sirte, Al Jaghub and Misratah were all reported as inaccessible). IDPs were identified across 95 areas, returnees were identified in 13 areas and migrants across 29 areas. With increased geographic coverage, estimates of mobility-affected population have increased to 417,123 for IDPs and 234,669 for migrants and stand at 149,160 for returnees.

Table 1: DTM Coverage in round 1, 2 & 3

Areas & Beneficiaries	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Coverage change between R 1,2,3
Areas assessed	91	99	100	1%
Identified IDPs	268,943	331,622	417,123	26%
*Identified Returnees	130,637	150,362	149,160	-1%
Identified Migrants	114,770	142,370	234,669	65%

*Between round two (where 150,362 returnees were recorded) and round three (where 149,160) DTM modified the tools indicators. DTM round one and two captured returnee patterns between 2011 to 2015. DTM round three onwards will capture returnee patterns from 2015 and 2016 to appropriately support relevant programming and intervention planning.

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INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

KEY POINTS

- 417,123 IDPs WERE IDENTIFIED AS RESIDING ACROSS LIBYA
- IDPs DISPLACED SINCE 2014 PRIMARILY ORIGINATE FROM BENGHAZI, SIRTE AND TRIPOLI

OVERVIEW OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

During the third round, DTM identified and located 417,123 IDPs (83,212 IDP households) in 95 affected areas out of the assessed 100 areas. Additionally DTM conducted field assessments in 452 IDP locations in order to verify and triangulate the data collected at area level and collect more detailed information on the displaced population. Benghazi area was included in round 3, hosting more than a quarter of the total IDP population. DTM has now established full coverage of all accessible areas of Libya, capturing the comprehensive baseline of the country's IDP population.

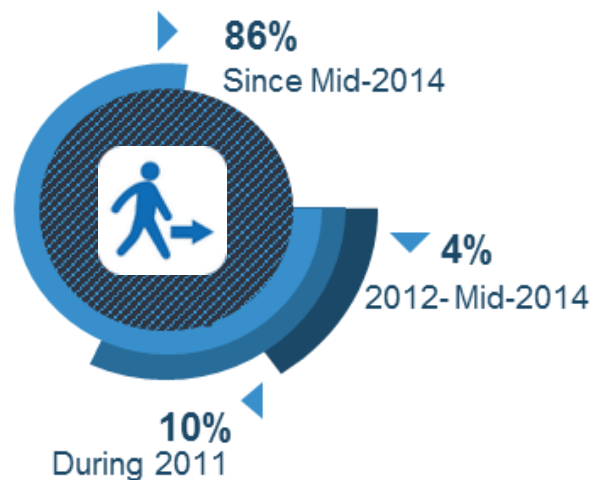
Since 2011, three displacement waves have been observed. The first displacement wave took place in 2011 as a result of Libya's revolution. The second wave came between February 2012 and March 2014 as a result of the continued and expanded clashes between different armed groups. Libya's third, and largest, wave of displacement has been observed following the outbreak of Libya's second civil war in June 2014 with waves of displacement from the main cities of Tripoli and Benghazi.

Displacement has a range of drivers including conflict which has been a persistent factor in Libya increasing the vulnerability of both displaced populations and host communities in affected areas. In urban centres this has resulted towards a diminished access to security, a destruction of property, and limited access to health services and schooling. Many have been unable to find protection in camps or in other ways through forms of humanitarian assistance, with large numbers (49%) subsisting in self-paid accommodation. Many face eviction, caught between escalating food prices and rents. There are also prevalent threats such as unexploded landmines. Field reports also suggest health risks with the shortage of medical supplies due to looting, the inability to provide required vaccination

against potential contagious diseases and the need to sanitize the buildings and drinkable water resources.

The conflict is concentrated in urban areas, with the displaced forced to flee from one neighbourhood to another, or across larger distances between areas. In these densely-populated settings the impact on civilians is severe and many have endured multiple displacements seeking safety and protection. With each forced displacement, the resilience and coping capacities of the displaced are undermined, with many seeking shelter in public buildings and spaces or staying with relatives (12%) who may be struggling to cope to meet their own needs with rising inflation. In this context, DTM Libya will begin work with partners in establishing sector-level monitoring tools, as to provide results that can be utilised by the range of stakeholders involved in the dynamic response. Building the resilience and capacity of host communities, supporting community stability and addressing root causes is a key concern for regional stability.

Chart 1: IDPs by time of displacement



MAJORITY OF IDPS ORIGINATING FROM TAWERGHA SETTLING IN AJDABIYA, ABU SALIM, AND FROM BENGHAZI DISPLACED WITHIN BENGHAZI AND FROM MISRATA TO BANI WALED.

MAJORITY OF IDPS ORIGINATED FROM TAWERGHA, BENGHAZI AND AL KUFRAH AND SETTLED IN AJDABIYA, AL KUFRAH, JANZOUR, AND TARHUNA.

MAJORITY OF IDPS ORIGINATED FROM BENGHAZI DISPLACED WITHIN BENGHAZI, OR SETTLING IN AL BAYDA AND AJDABIYA, FROM SIRTE TO BANI WALED AND ABU SALMI, FROM TRIPOLI TO ALZINTAN AND FROM DERNA TO TOBRUK.

2

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

KEY POINTS

- BENGHAZI CURRENTLY HOSTS THE LARGEST NUMBER OF IDPs IN LIBYA (27.6%)
- 31% OF IDPs REMAIN DISPLACED WITHIN THEIR AREAS OF FORMER RESIDENCE

AREAS OF CURRENT RESIDENCE

Benghazi is the area that hosts the largest share of identified IDPs, with 115,000 IDPs residing there, which as a group account for (27.6%) of all IDPs in Libya. It is followed by Ajdabiya with 31,750 of IDPs (7.6%), Al Bayda with 21,500 IDPs (5.2%), Abu Salim with 21,475 IDPs (5.1%), Bani Waled with 20,000 IDPs (4.8%), Alzintan with 19,425 IDPs (4.7%), Tobruk with 16,375 (3.9%), Al Ajaylat with 13,500 IDPs (3.2%), Janzour with 10,105 IDP (2.4%), Sabha with 7,215 (1.7%), and Tarhuna with 7,150 IDPs (1.7%). Combined, these 10 locations account for 67.9% of the total identified IDP population. The 31 areas shown in the table below jointly host 87.1 % of the total identified IDP population.

Table 1 : Distribution of identified IDPs by area of current residence*

Area of current residence		Individuals	%	Area of current residence		Individuals	%
1	Benghazi	115,000	27.6%	17	Tocra	4,400	1.1%
2	Ajdabiya	31,750	7.6%	18	Derna	4,380	1.1%
3	Al Bayda	21,500	5.2%	19	Zliten	4,043	1.0%
4	Abu Salim	21,475	5.1%	20	Tripoli	3,880	0.9%
5	Bani Waled	20,000	4.8%	21	Ain Zara	3,830	0.9%
6	Alzintan	19,425	4.7%	22	Sawani Bin Adam	3,375	0.8%
7	Tobruk	16,375	3.9%	23	Al Aziziyah	3,350	0.8%
8	Al Ajaylat	13,500	3.2%	24	Al Kufrah	3,200	0.8%
9	Janzour	10,105	2.4%	25	Al Marj	3,200	0.8%
10	Sabha	7,215	1.7%	26	Qaminis	3,200	0.8%
11	Tarhuna	7,150	1.7%	27	Tajoura	3,165	0.8%
12	Al Jufrah	7,050	1.7%	28	Al Ghurayfah	3,133	0.8%
13	Al Qubah	6,855	1.6%	29	Az Zahrah	2,900	0.7%
14	Al Khums	5,155	1.2%	30	Ghat	2,810	0.7%
15	Az Zawiyah	4,865	1.2%	31	Al Mayah	2,625	0.6%
16	Slukh	4,400	1.1%		Other (64)	53,812	12.9%
Total						417,123	100%

*showing 31 areas that host largest IDP numbers, representing over 87 % of total identified IDP population

As Libya's humanitarian response increasingly assesses stabilisation programmes, DTM is working to provide regular information on where IDPs from main the areas of origin (i.e. Benghazi, Sirte, Tawergha and Derna) are currently located. In addition, DTM provides information on where IDPs originating from the four inaccessible areas of Libya (Harawa, Sirte, Al Jaghub and Misratah) are currently located.

DTM's latest data demonstrates that the main areas of residence tend to contain IDPs from at least two or three areas of origin. However there are also areas where large groups residing in one location originate from a single location, such as in the Western Mountains in Yafran, in which Alzintan holds IDPs primarily from Abu Salim. Similarly, the nearby town of Ar Rujban hosts 70% of those who were displaced from Tripoli (1,945 individuals). Furthermore, the entire IDP population of Al Bayda (the third largest IDP location) is made up of IDPs from Benghazi (21,500). This pattern contrasts significantly with the displacement of other groups such as IDPs from Tawergha who are widely scattered across 36 locations.

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INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

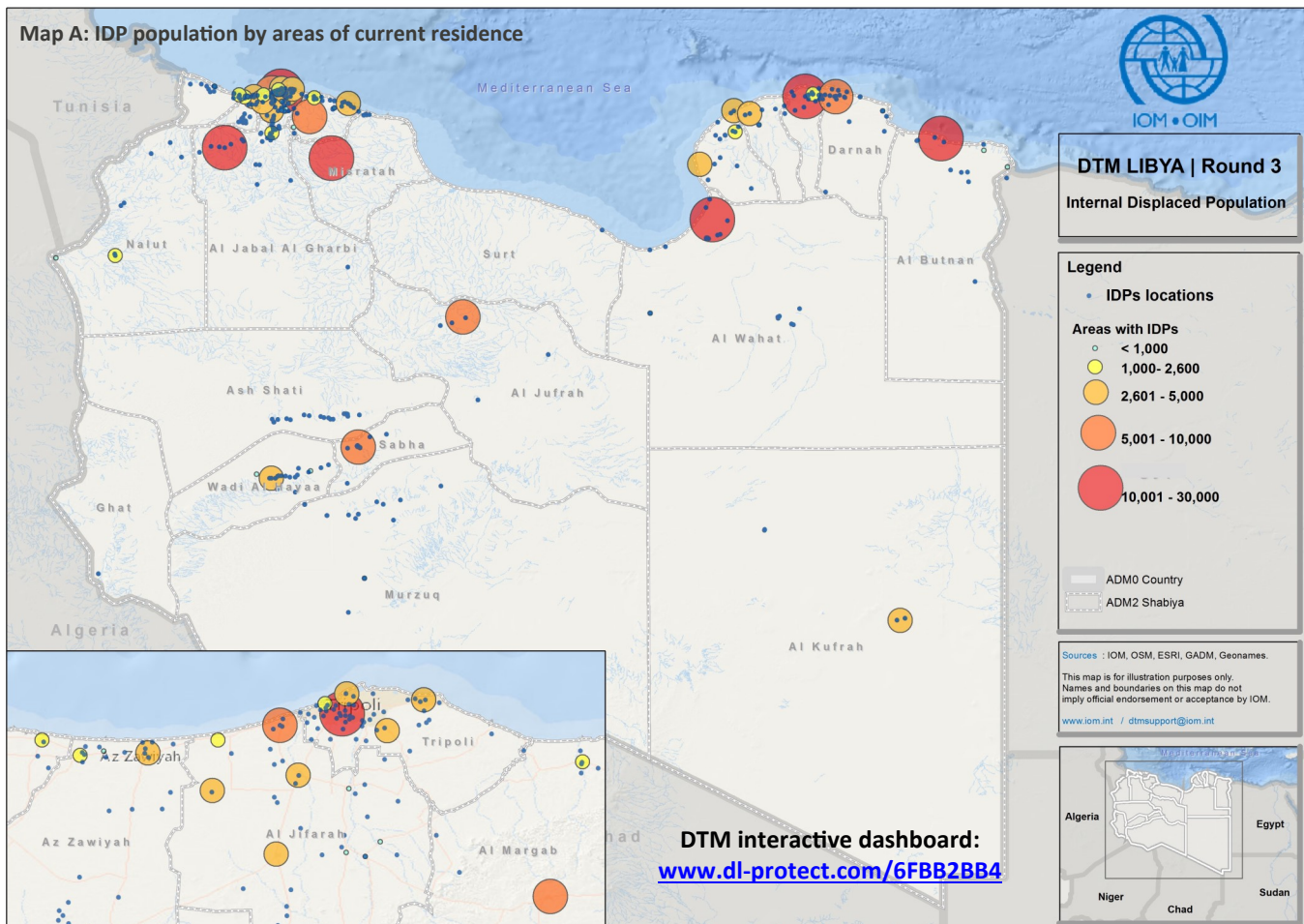
KEY POINTS

- SIGNIFICANT IDP POPULATIONS RESIDE IN TOWNS THAT NEIGHBOUR THEIR AREAS OF FORMER RESIDENCE.

Table 2 shows the total IDP populations for the top five main areas of residence of IDPs, categorized by their areas of origin. The second largest IDP population (Ajdabiya) is made up primarily of three groups, with 41.7% (13,250) originating from Tawergha, 42.2% (15,000) from Benghazi, and 11% (3,500) originating from Al Kufrah. Similarly, the IDP population of Abu Salim is made up of 67% originating from Sirte (14,240) and 33% from Tawergha (7,235). Finally, the IDP population of Bani Waled (20,000) is composed of 18% displaced from Mistrata (3,600) and 82% from Sirte (16,400). This shows that smaller groups of IDPs from different locations reside alongside larger groups in these areas.

Table 2: Main current residence of IDP's by main origins

Current residence	IDP total	Area of Origin	Individuals	%
1	Benghazi	Benghazi	115,000	100.0%
2	Ajdabiya	Benghazi	15,000	47.2%
		Tawergha	13,250	41.7%
		Al Kufrah	3,500	11.0%
3	Al Bayda	Benghazi	21,500	100.0%
4	Abu Salim	Sirte	14,240	66.3%
		Tawergha	7,235	33.7%
5	Bani Waled	Sirte	16,400	82.0%
		Misratah	3,600	18.0%
6	Others (90)			
		417,123		



DISCLAIMER: Base Map Source: ESRI. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

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INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

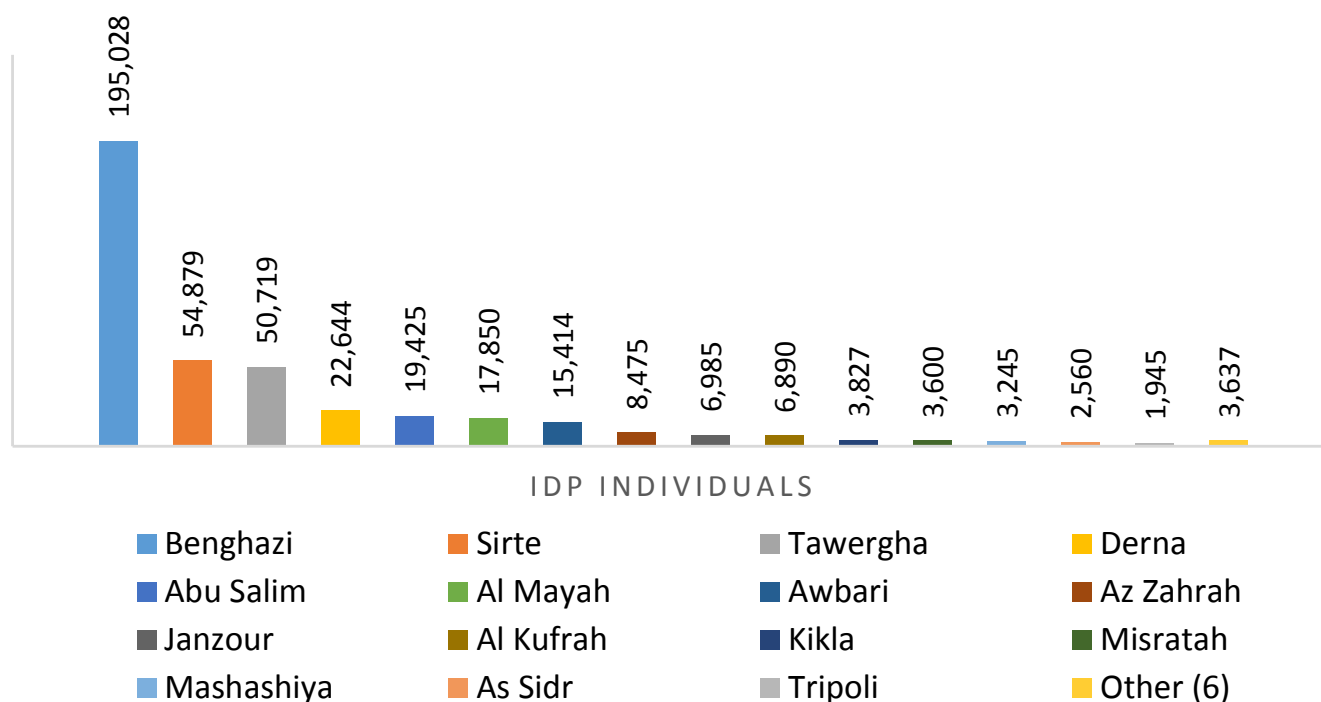
KEY POINTS

- 31% OF IDPs REMAIN DISPLACED WITHIN THEIR AREAS OF FORMER RESIDENCE
- 46.8% OF ALL IDPS IDENTIFIED ORIGINATE FROM BENGHAZI.

AREAS OF ORIGIN

In total 21 areas are identified as areas of IDP origin. The first, second and third largest areas of origin overall are Benghazi (46.8%), Sirte (13.2%) and Tawergha (12.2%). This is followed by Derna, Abu Salim, Al Mayah and Awbari, along with Az Zahrah, Janzour and Al Kuhfrah. The top four areas of origin (Benghazi, Sirte, Tawergha, and Derna) combined account for more than two thirds (77.6%) of all identified IDPs from different waves of displacement from 2011 to 2014.

Table 3 : Distribution of identified IDPs by area of origin



195,028 (46.8%) of all IDPs identified during the third DTM round originate from Benghazi and are the result of three rounds of displacement since 2011, the largest (185,465 individuals) of which has been displaced during the most recent wave in the second half of 2014. The situation of Benghazi shows that a large number of the IDP's originating from Benghazi remain displaced within their own city. However, significant groups of IDP's originating from Benghazi also moved to reside outside of the city (4-6 hours by car) in Al Bayda (15,000) and Ajdabiya (21,500). This pattern of displacement is common to a number of cities and locations affected by displacement in the second half of 2014. Across Libya approximately 359,295 individuals were displaced after mid-2014 across 93 areas of the country, with 30.8% of them followed this pattern and have remained displaced within their areas of former residence in Benghazi, Janzour, Derna, Awbari and As Sidr.

Recent reports from IOM key informants highlight increased displacement following the declaration of Sirte as a military zone. Sirte, Harawa and their related neighbourhoods had collective displacement waves of 1,225 families over 15 days due to ongoing conflict. IDP's are reported as being displaced from Sirte to Bani Waled, Tarhuna, Qasr bin Gshir, Espiaa and Suq Al Khamis.

The following table shows where IDPs from the top six areas of origin are currently located. While some IDPs have remained within their city of origin (i.e. 115,000 IDPs from Benghazi have remained in Benghazi), the rest have been displaced to other cities.

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INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

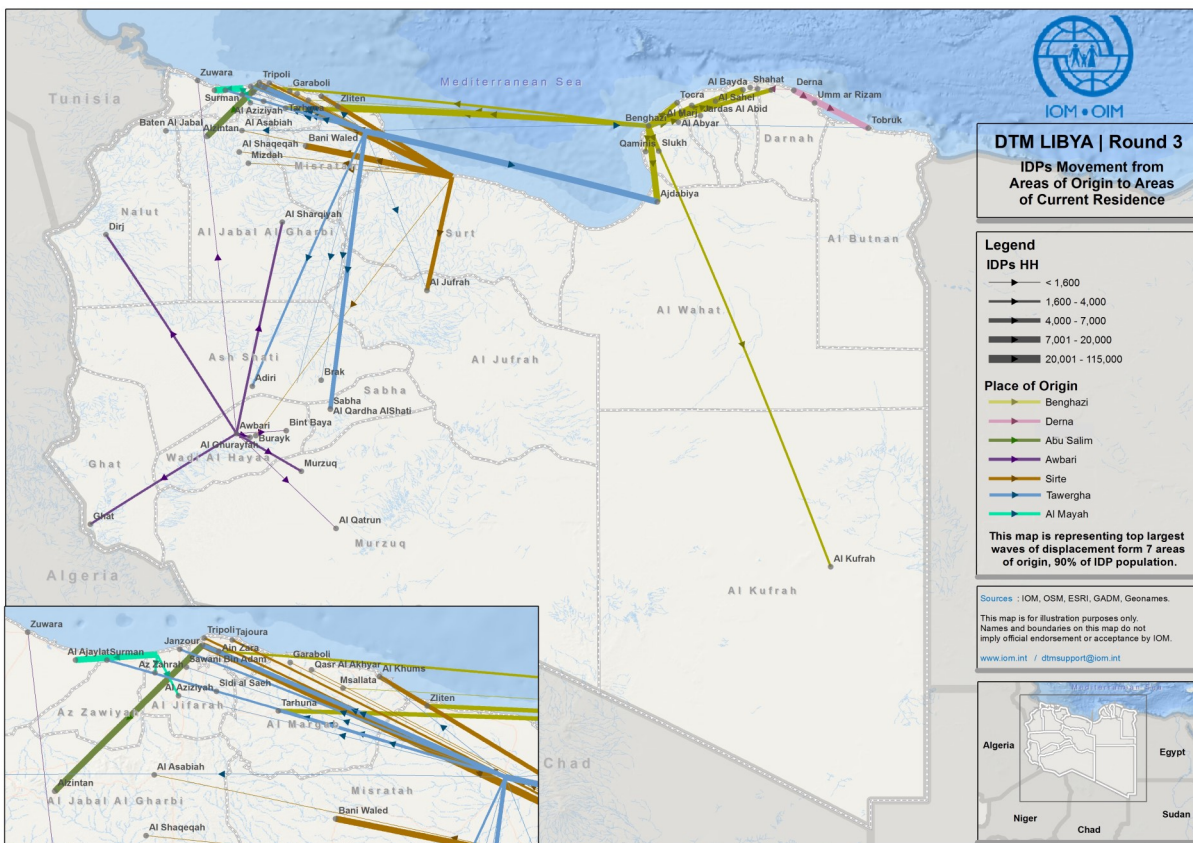
KEY POINTS

- BENGHAZI IDPs ARE PRIMARILY LOCATED IN BENGHAZI, AL BAYDA AND AJDABIYA
- SIRTE IDPs ARE PRIMARILY LOCATED IN BANI WALED, ABU SALIM AND AL JUFRAH

Table 4: Main groups of displaced populations by origin with main areas of current residence

Top areas of origin		IDP total	Current residence	Individuals	%
1	Benghazi	195,028	Benghazi	115,000	59.0%
			Al Bayda	21,500	11.0%
			Ajdabiya	15,000	7.7%
			Others (21)	43,528	22.3%
2	Sirte	54,879	Bani Waled	16,400	29.9%
			Abu Salim	14,240	25.9%
			Al Jufrah	5,025	9.2%
			Others (15)	19,214	35.0%
3	Tawergha	50,719	Ajdabiya	13,250	26.1%
			Abu Salim	7,235	14.3%
			Sabha	7,215	14.2%
			Others (33)	23,019	45.4%
4	Derna	22,644	Tobruk	15,679	69.2%
			Derna	4,380	19.3%
			Others (2)	2,585	11.4%
5	Abu Salim	19,425	Alzintan	19,425	100.0%
6	Al Mayah	17,850	Al Ajaylat	13,500	75.6%
			Others (2)	4,350	24.4%
Others (15)		56,578			

417,123



Map B: IDP movement from areas of origin to areas of current residence.

DTM Libya Maps:
www.globaldtm.info
[/libya](http://libya)

2

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

KEY POINTS

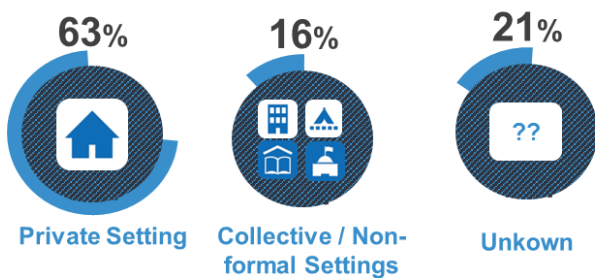
- IDPs ARE MAINLY RECORDED AS RESIDING IN URBAN AREAS
- 40,000 IDPs ARE RECORDED AS SHELTERED IN INFORMAL SETTING
- IDPs IN INFORMAL SETTINGS REMAIN THE MOST VULNERABLE IN NEED OF BASIC SERVICES

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION

IDPs are hosted mainly in private settings principally in urban areas where they may have access to better basic services and income opportunities. While they may have better shelter conditions than people in collective and/or non-formal settings, they are subject to higher financial pressure to pay rents or contribute towards host families. The majority report being hosted in accommodation in private settings with 49% living in rented houses, and 14% living with host families (relatives and non-relatives).

DTM round three baseline data also shows that 16% or 66,739 of all IDPs are taking shelter in collective and/or non-formal settings, including unfinished buildings, deserted buildings, schools, other public buildings, as well as Informal settlements (e.g. tents, caravans, makeshift shelters). For IDPs these accommodation settings are considered critical as they often lack basic and necessary items to provide protection for individuals and basic services such as water,

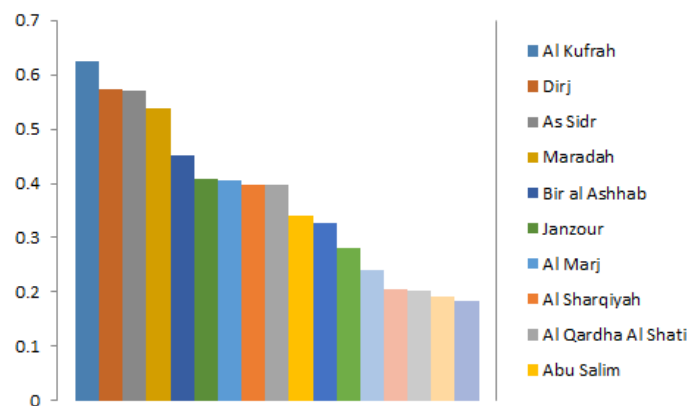
Chart 2: Type of accommodation



sanitation, hygiene, electricity which are necessary to create a dignified, safe and healthy environment.

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

Chart 3: Locations with largest percentage of IDPs in non private accommodation



Major concentrations of IDPs in collective and non-formal settings can be seen within the areas of Al Kufrah, Dirj, As Sidr and Maradah where over 50% of IDPs are reported to be either in informal settings, unfinished buildings, schools or other public buildings.

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

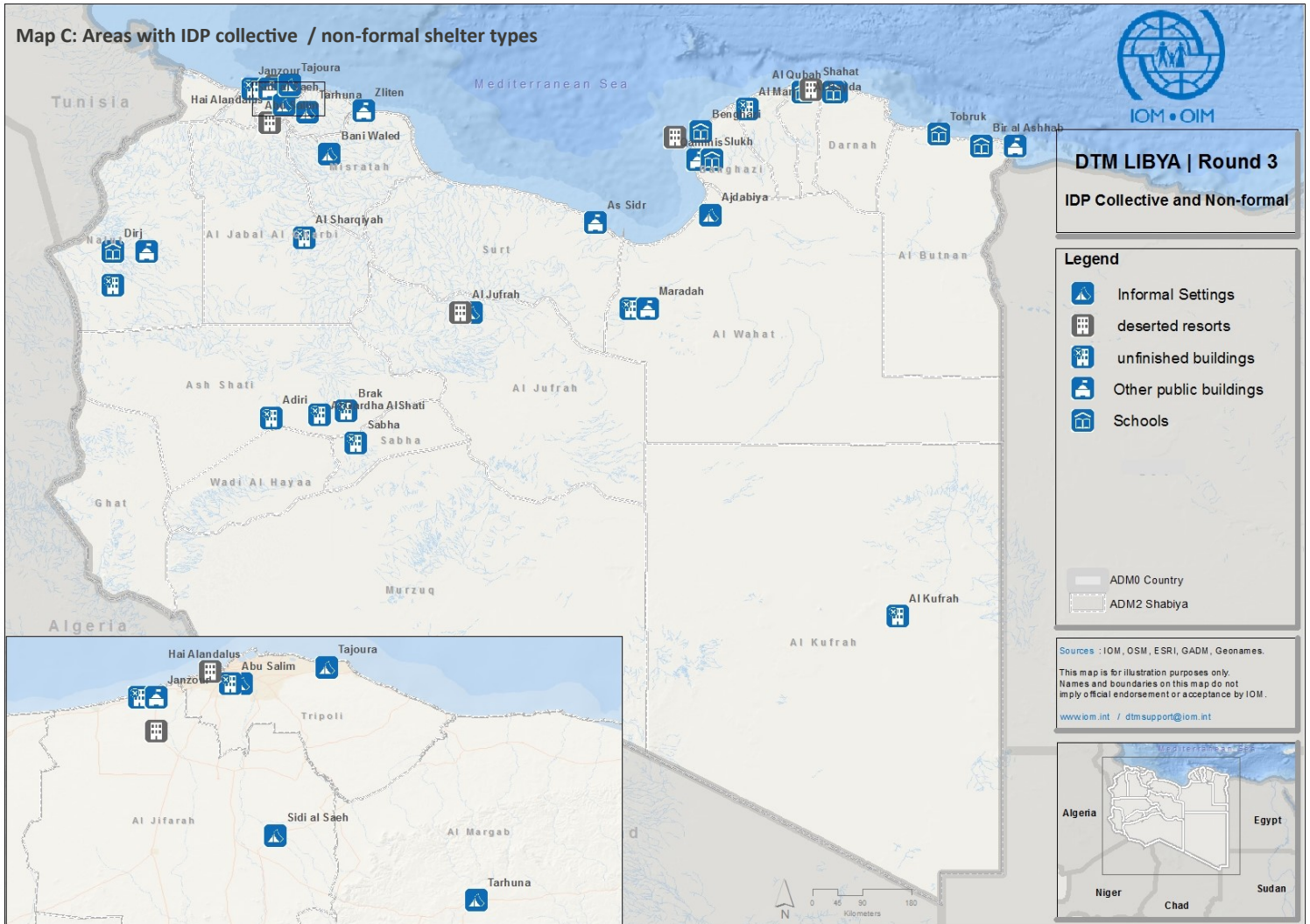
Type of accommodation	IDPs	% of Total IDP population
Rented accommodation (self-pay)	203,270	48.7%
Rented accommodation (paid by others)	1,925	0.5%
Host families who are relatives	48,464	11.6%
Host families who are not relatives	8,371	2.0%
In deserted resorts	4,550	1.1%
In Informal Settings (e.g. tents, caravans, makeshift shelters)	14,525	3.5%
In unfinished buildings	13,855	3.3%
Other public buildings	5,253	1.3%
Schools	29,480	7.1%
Unknown	87,430	21.0%
Total	417,123	100.0%

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INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

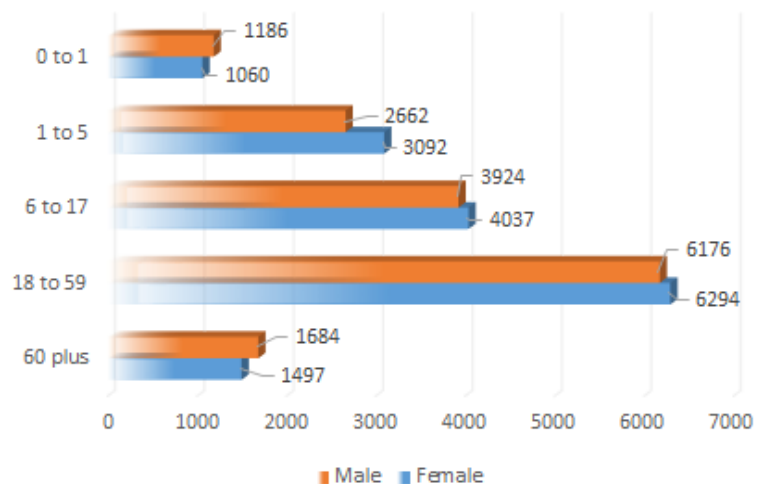
KEY POINTS

- THE GENDER RATIO IS BALANCED AMONGST THE IDPs SAMPLED BETWEEN ROUND 2 AND 3
- HALF OF THE IDPs SAMPLED ARE RECORDED AS UNDER THE AGE OF 18



IDP SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATED DATA (SADD)

During the field visits of IDP locations, a random sample of 31,612 IDPs were selected and interviewed to get an understanding of the age and sex breakdown within IDP households. In most IDP locations, an average of 10 households was sampled^{vii}. Results of the selected sample show an average household size of 5 members, with a balanced representation of males and females amongst IDP households, and about half of the IDP population considered as children (below 18 years old).



49.6%



50.4%

3

RETURNEES - IDPs

KEY POINTS

- DTM IDENTIFIED 149,160 RETURNEES
- IDP RETURNS ARE INCREASING
- AREAS ALREADY HOSTING LARGE GROUPS OF IDPS ARE RECEIVING WAVES OF RETURNEES

OVERVIEW OF IDP RETURNS

The number of IDPs returning to their areas of origin is recorded as increasing. Field reports indicate continuing returns from Alzintan, Al Rujban, Awbari and possibly Al Ajaylat. During round three IDPs have been recorded as returning to areas such as Warshefanah (Az Zahrah, Al Mayah), and South of Tripoli in the Aziziya District such as Al Aziziyah, Sawani Bin Adam, Qasr Bin Ghashir, Hai Alandalus as well as Sidi al Saeh and Sabratah. IDP returnees have been observed in Az Zahrah in the area of Al Marj to the East of Benghazi as well as much smaller numbers of IDP returnees in Ajdabiya and to Derna.

There has also been a consistent flow of returnees to the district of Yafran around Gawalesh noted in different municipalities in the Nafusa Mountains. Large populations were displaced following fierce clashes between Fajr Libya and brigades from Zintan in 2014 and earlier in 2011 by pro-Gaddafi forces in such areas as Al Galaa.

Reports show that areas hosting large groups of IDPs are experiencing waves of returnees, either back to the same locations, as in Ajdabiya or to nearby areas such as Az Zahrah where IDPs are residing in Al Bayda, Ajdabiya. Returnees in Gwalesh in the Nafusa Mountains are also in the vicinity of IDPs in Al Zintan and similarly, returnees to Al Mayah from Ajaylat are situated close to IDPs in Janzour.

Abu Salim where IDPs from Tawergha are situated is also surrounded by areas with high levels of returnees.

Further reports suggest that IDPs continue to arrive from other areas to municipalities such as Kikla, Tawergha, Awbari, Benghazi, Mashashiya and Guwalish. However, it is also reported that returnees may choose to delay their return as they lack the financial resources or mechanisms to reconstruct their homes. For example, after an agreement between Kikla and Alzintan it is reported that Kikla's IDPs are waiting to return back to their places of origin after the completion of maintenance works on electricity, and water.

IOM key informant reports estimate that in March 2016, approximately 50% of IDPs who have been waiting in the vicinity of Benghazi for the cessation of military activities for over a year may have been able to return to locations such as Laithi. Local reports also suggest however that less than 10% may stay, highlighting stretched and very weak or destroyed health and education institutions, weak local administrations, increasing human trafficking, and criminal activity. While there are initiatives to rebuild and establish peaceful coexistence and to offer psychosocial support, the lack of security can hinder sustainable returns. Taking steps to remove mines and unexploded ordnance^{viii} to rehabilitate areas and to provide basic infrastructure for returnees to remain may further support the impact of such actions.

Table 6 : Distribution of identified Returnees by Area of Return

Area of return	Returnees	% of total		Area of return	Returnees	% of total
Al Mayah	40,550	27.2%	8	Sabratah	1,750	1.2%
Az Zahrah	36,775	24.7%	9	Derna	1,500	1.0%
Al Aziziyah	32,500	21.8%	10	Sidi al Saeh	1,000	0.7%
Sawani Bin Adam	15,650	10.5%	11	Gwalesh	500	0.3%
Qasr Bin Ghashir	10,750	7.2%	12	Ajdabiya	400	0.3%
Awbari	4,500	3.0%	13	Gadamis	250	0.2%
Hai Alandalus	3,035	2.0%		Total	149,160	100.0%

3

RETURNEES - IDPs

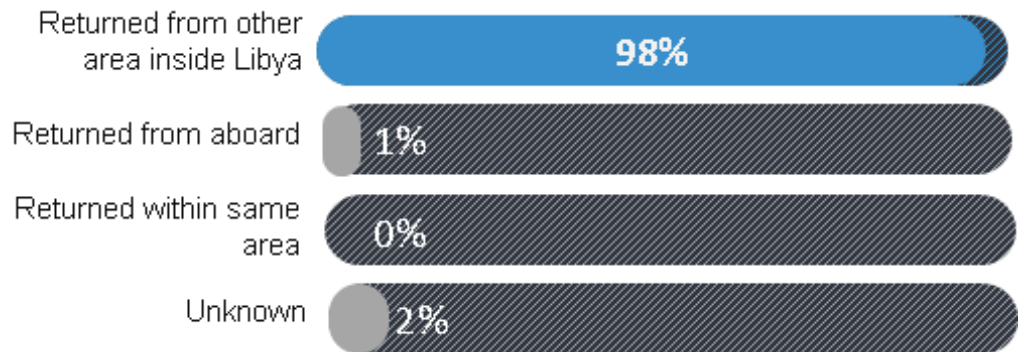
KEY POINTS

- 98% OF RETURNEES ARE FROM AREAS INSIDE LIBYA
- MANY RETURNEES ARE LIVING IN MAKESHIFT ACCOMODATION, OFTEN LACKING BASIC SERVICES

Chart 3:

Returnees by type of arrival

(Note the infographic above refers to returnees in 2015-16 but does not include numbers of returnees for Benghazi)



SHELTER TYPE

Security and economic stability are principal needs for displaced communities, particularly as the main form of shelter is rented accommodation. Lack of financial liquidity is a primary concern for IDPs, with the inflation of prices affecting the purchasing power of Libyans (displaced and non-displaced alike). IDPs from Tawergha and Awbari, on return were reported to have been unable to rent, settling in camps and random places due to the lack of public places. Many resort to living with relatives or in make-shift accommodation, including schools and warehouses. They have often lost their livelihoods, and have experienced greater difficulty in accessing education and healthcare. IDPs wishing to return lack access to mechanisms for property restitution, reconstruction of their homes, or compensation.

Returnees are also reported as choosing to wait for the completion of maintenance works to electricity, water, and vital facilities without the financial resources or mechanisms for reconstruction of their homes. The lack of security increases the risk of non-safe return in areas with recent military operations, characterized by the presence of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) for example, and continuing reports of armed burglary and kidnapping or armed conflicts.

Civilians who fled to Tripoli and the nearby town of Shgeiga have continued to live in dire conditions in schools and unfinished administrative buildings and have been squatting in metal hangars since October 2011. More than four years after their displacement, they still lack access to running water, heating or proper ventilation. Similarly, groups of IDPs such as the Tawergha, Mashashya, Gualish and Tuareg are reported to be living in extended displacement situations, having left camps but then stayed in parks and schools due to high rents.



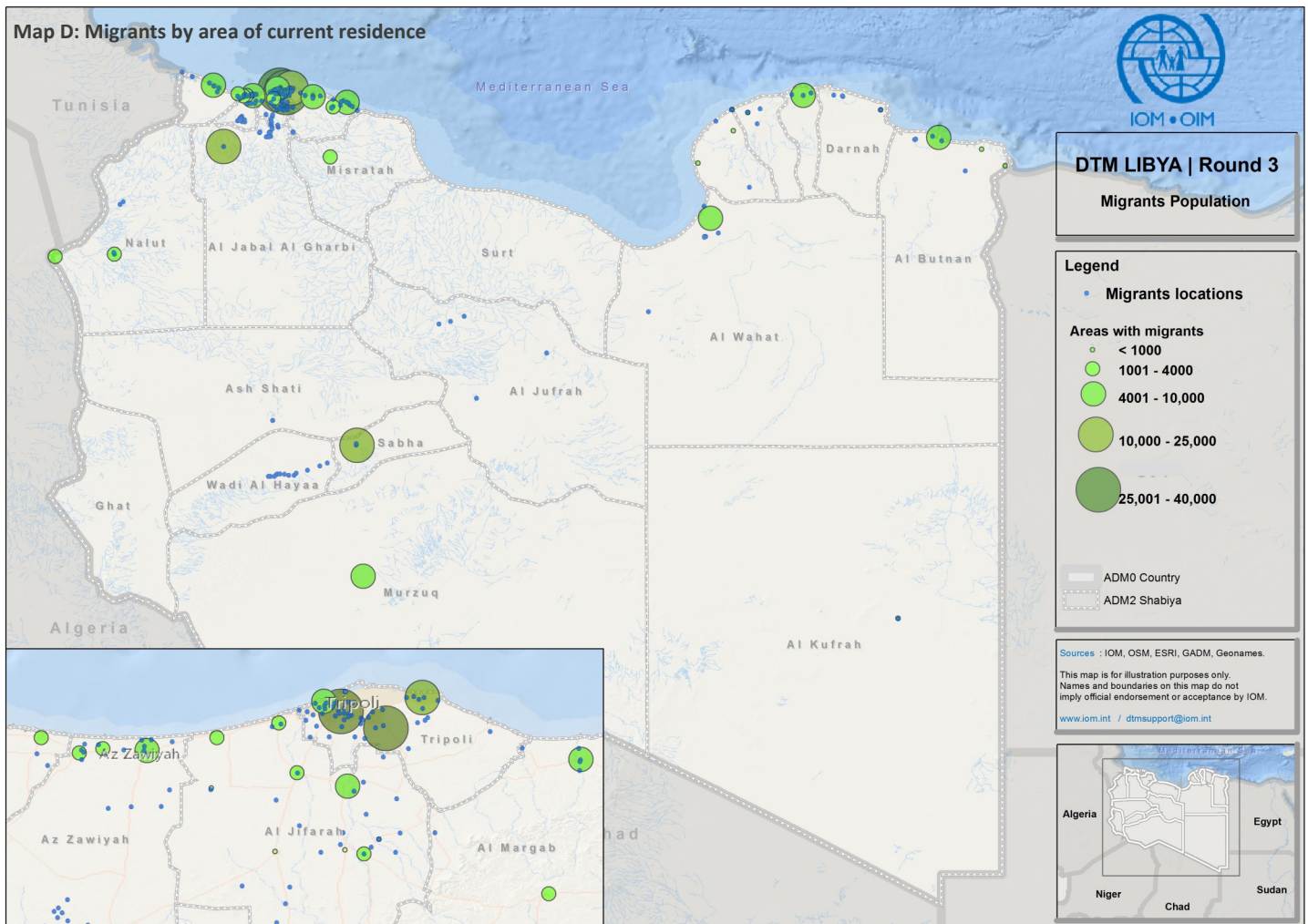
4

MIGRATION

KEY POINTS

- DTM IDENTIFIED 234,699 MIGRANTS IN LIBYA
- 89% ARE MEN, 6.4% ARE WOMEN AND 4% ARE ACCOMPANIED MINORS

MIGRATION PATTERNS



Libya is a primary country of destination and transit for migrants. Despite instabilities Libya still provides employment opportunities to migrants in select labour markets such as agricultural work and common services. Although DTM has so far only identified 234,699 migrants it is understood that there are between 700,000 and 1 million migrants residing in Libya. The majority of the migrants identified are estimated as being men (89%) and the minority women (6.4%). The remaining 4% are recorded as accompanied minors and around 56 unaccompanied were identified (accounting for less than 1% of the total identified migrant population). The greatest number of migrants are recorded as residing in the areas of

Abu Salim, Ain Zara, Sabha, Tajoura, Al Jufrah and Alzintan with the most highest concentrations within the locations of Hun, Abu Salim, Oudan, Ibn al Mandur, Bab bin Ghshir, Al Hadhba al Khadra , Al Awanin, Karkarish and Al Hamidiyah.

In terms of shelter arrangement majority of the migrants are reported to be living in informal settings (46%), 35% are living in private settings (rented or hosted accommodation), 7% in gathering points such as market spaces, 4% in detention centres, and the rest (6%) are taking shelter in other shelter arrangements such as transport points or unfinished buildings, with 3% whose form of shelter is not known.

4

MIGRATION

KEY POINTS

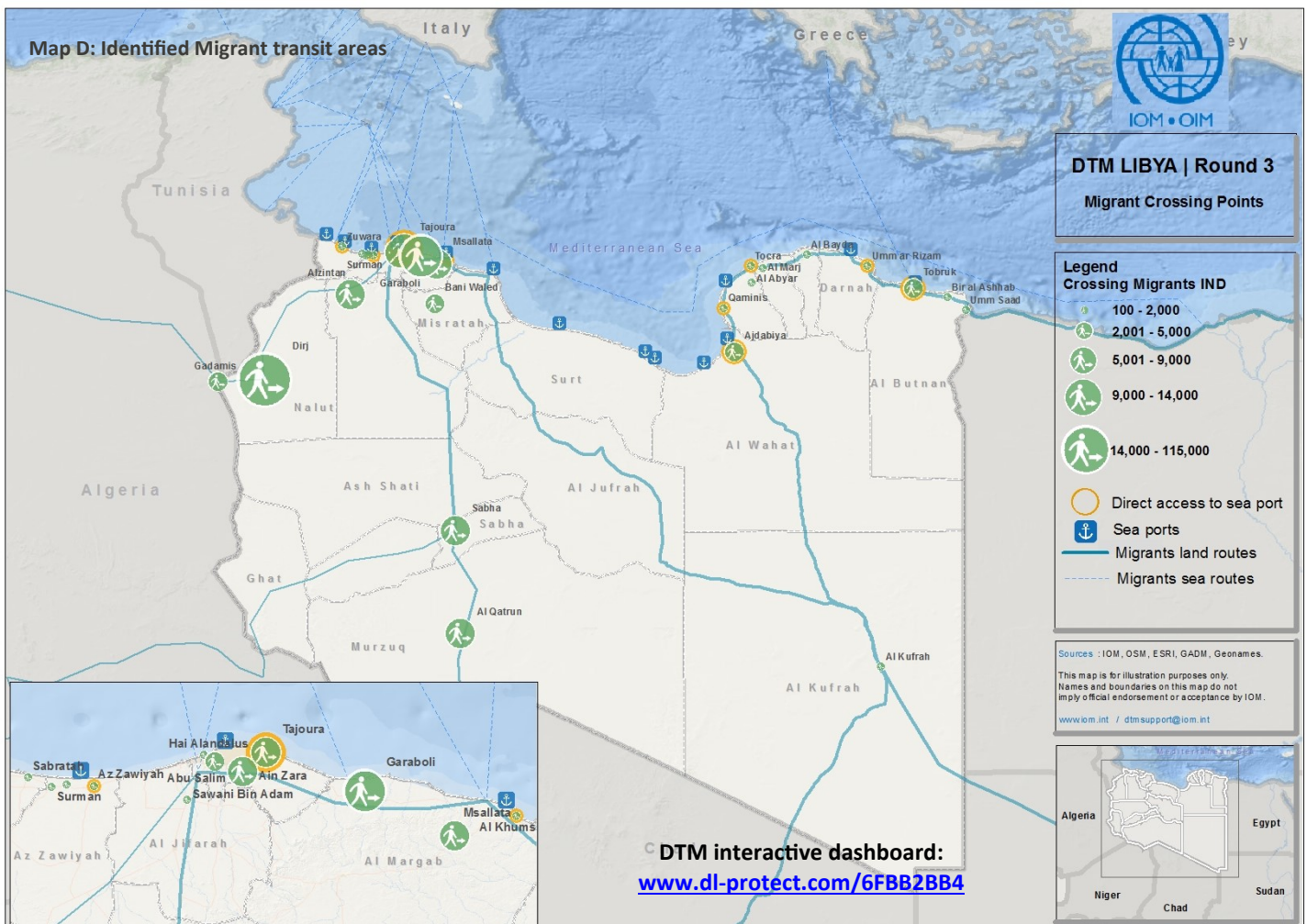
- MIGRANTS WERE RECORDED AS TRANSITING ACROSS 31 AREAS IN LIBYA
- TOP THREE NATIONALITIES ARE NIGERIAN, EGYPTIAN AND GHANAIAN

TRANSIT AREAS

The primary nationalities of migrants identified as currently residing in Libya are recorded as Nigerian, Egyptian, Ghanaian, Chadian, Malian and Sudanese. During the reporting period migrants were recorded as having transited across 31 areas. The primary areas where migrants are registered as transiting through are Dirj, Garaboli, Sabha, Alzintan, Ain Zara, Al Qatrun, Tajoura, Msallata, Gadamis, Abu Salim, with Dirj as the key transit point with 115,000 migrants in transit. Half of the migrants (50%) who have crossed the assessed areas are reported as having stayed in the area for over one month. Reports also suggest flows of migrants coming into Libya from countries further afield, with DTM round three recording groups from Syria residing in the border town of Dirj, Western Libya. DTM reports from neighbouring countries suggest that Syrians may be reaching Libya by road from Nouakchott in Mauritania to Tamanrasset in Algeria (via Bassikounou). A total number of 525 Syrians has been registered in Bassikounou, Mauritania and Gao, Mali by IOM between September 2015 and April 2016.

Table 7: Migrant nationality in order of most frequently recorded by DTM Round 3

Migrants' Nationalities			
1	Niger	8	Gambia
2	Egypt	9	African
3	Ghana	10	Syria
4	Mali	11	Bangladesh
5	Chad	12	Tunisia
6	Sudan	13	Somalia
7	Nigeria	14	Senegal



4

MIGRATION

KEY POINTS

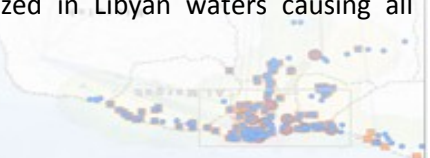
- A TOTAL OF 14 MARITIME INCIDENTS WERE RECORDED BETWEEN 30th OF MARCH AND THE 1st OF MAY
- MIGRANTS AND ASYLUM SEEKERS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN, REMAIN VULNERABLE TO EXPLOITATION

While many Libyans are dealing with a deterioration in social infrastructure, conflict and displacement, migrants continue to face discrimination and marginalisation. With weakened social or consular networks to rely on, migrants and asylum seekers remain vulnerable and exposed to exploitation. Women face a particular threat in hostile and unstable environments, with migrant women are particularly vulnerable. Illicit networks may take advantage of the decline in the rule of law to further their activities across the Mediterranean. The potential for the most vulnerable populations to cross the Mediterranean Sea may increase their exposure to further dangers and increase pressure on the already stretched resources throughout the region. During this period of South-North migration towards Europe (April to October) the number of people transiting out of Libya towards Europe is being monitored by IOM.

The flow to North Africa and across the Central Mediterranean route to Europe is a pattern of mixed migration comprised of migrants, economic migrants and asylum seekers, with people travelling in an irregular manner along similar routes, using similar means of travel, but for different reasons. Since mid-March a total of fourteen maritime incidents were recorded off the coast of Libya – eleven boat rescues and three shipwrecks. Two shipwrecks were identified on the 21st of March with a total of 280 migrants onboard. All migrants were recorded as having been rescued and escorted to Al Azwya, a detention centre administrated by the Libyan Directorate for Combating Illegal Migration (DCIM). An additional three shipwrecks were recorded on the 24th of March with a total of 620 migrants onboard; all migrants were safely rescued. The majority (480) were recorded as having been escorted to Al Naser, and 140 female migrants as having been accompanied to the DCIM-run detention center in Surman. On the 28th of March, one ship was recorded as having sunk off the coast of Libya with a total of 85 migrants on board. 84 migrants are recorded as missing and one migrant as having been rescued and accompanied to Al Naser, a non-DCIM detention centre in Al Zawya. At the end of March, IOM field reports recorded a rubber dinghy carrying up to

120 migrants as having sunk off the coast Sabratha a few hours after departure. More than 30 survivors were rescued by Libyan naval forces, with an estimated 90 migrants recorded as missing.

On the 11th of April, a boat carrying 111 migrants was rescued, with all passengers reported to have been brought to Abu Saleem detention center by Libyan Authorities. IOM distributed a total of 441 NFIs and Hygiene kits to the newly arrived migrants and already present migrants. The following day, one shipwreck was recorded with a total of 120 migrants onboard. IOM distributed 120 NFIs and hygiene kits to all migrants who were brought to Al Naser detention center in Al Zawya. An additional two shipwrecks were intercepted on the 12th of April totaling 280 migrants onboard. All migrants were escorted to Al Naser detention center in Al Zawya. Between the last two weeks of April and beginning of May, a total of three maritime incidents were recorded off the coast of Libya - one boat rescue and two shipwrecks. On the 16th of April, 41 migrants were rescued at sea by a Filipino cargo ship following a reported shipwreck off the coast of Libya. The 41 individuals are reported to be sole survivors from the shipwreck where up to 459 people perished. The survivors were recorded as having departed from the port of Tobruk, Libya on several small boats - each carrying between 30 and 40 people - for a total of 200 migrants bound for a larger vessel on the high seas. Once all passengers had been transferred, the boat sunk forcing passengers to jump into the water and swim towards the smaller boats. Survivors told IOM that most of those aboard the boat perished. The second incident (intercepted on the 30th of April) was recorded as a rescue operation. All 97 migrants were rescued by the Libyan Coast Guard and brought to Al Zawia detention centre in Al Naser. The last incident recorded during the reporting period, reported to have occurred on the 1st of May, was registered as a shipwreck. According to local sources, a boat with 120 migrants on board capsized in Libyan waters causing all aboard to lose their lives.



4

MIGRATION

KEY POINTS

- 976 MIGRANTS ARE RECORDED AS HAVING PERISHED ON THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA'S CENTRAL ROUTE
- SINCE JANUARY 2016, 29,127 ARRIVALS TO EUROPE HAVE BEEN RECORDED.

The latest loss of life brings total the number of migrants who have perished on the Mediterranean Sea's Central route between North Africa and Europe to 976 so far this year (as recorded by IOM's Missing Migrants project - www.missingmigrants.iom.int). IOM's Missing Migrants project counts to around 1,357 migrants as having perished this year on all Mediterranean routes.

The number of arrivals to Europe via the Central Mediterranean route since January is recorded at 29,127 individuals (migration.iom.int/europe). This is a recorded increase of 18,592 people compared to the same reporting period during 2015. Out of this figure 28,099 are recorded as having reached Italy and 28 as having reached Cyprus. While the central Mediterranean route remains the second most common avenue IOM has recorded up to 154,661 migrants as having reached Europe via the Eastern Mediterranean route and 648 through the western Mediterranean route. The main countries of origin remain Nigeria, Gambia, Senegal, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Somalia, Mali and Morocco.

Table 7 : Maritime incidents 30th March - 01st May 2016

Date	Incidents	On board	Rescued	Missing	Current Location of rescued migrants
01-May	1	120	0	120	Based on local sources the boat was carrying 120 migrants and capsized at the Libyan shores but no testimonials recorded to date.
30-Apr	1	97	97	0	Al Naser, Al Zawia, Libya
16-Apr	1	500	41	459	Kalamata, Greece
12-Apr	2	280	280	0	Al Naser detention centre in Al Zawya.
12-Apr	1	120	120	0	Al Naser detention centre in Al Zawya.
11-Apr	1	111	111	0	Abu Sleem detention centre in Tripoli.
21-Mar	2	280	280	0	Al Azwya DCIM detention centre.
24-Mar	3	620	620	0	480 escorted to Al Naser a none-DCIM detention center in AL Zawya. 140 females moved to Surman detention centre (DCIM)
28-Mar	1	85	1	84	Moved to Al Naser a none-DCIM detention centre in Al Zawya.
30-Mar	1	120	30	90	Moved to Al Naser a none-DCIM detention centre in Al Zawya.
Total	14	2333	1580	753	

5

CREDIBILITY OF DATA

KEY POINTS

- DTM INTERVIEWED 799 KEY INFORMANTS DURING ROUND 3;
- SOME 40% OF KEY INFORMANTS WERE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LOCAL CRISIS COMMITTEES;
- 89% OF THE COLLECTED DATA WAS RECORDED AS 'MOSTLY CREDIBLE'

DATA SOURCE

During the third round, DTM team assessed 100 areas, from the municipality / Baladiya office such as the social affairs, and Muhalla affairs divisions (24.3%). Humanitarian IDP presence, and 223 had migrants present. In locations and social organization representatives, community and assessed, the DTM team interviewed 799 Key Informants tribal leaders, IDP representatives, and school (source of information) with an average of two KIs representatives were also amongst the KIs. The table below interviewed in each location. The greatest number of the KIs shows the type and count of KIs interviewed in the assessed interviewed were representatives of the Local Crisis Committees (38.2%), followed by other representatives

Table 8: Data source

Key Informant (KI) type	Number of KIs	% of total
Local Crisis Committee Representative	305	38.2%
Other representation from baladiya office (Social Affairs; Muhalla Affairs; etc.)	194	24.3%
Humanitarian/Social Organization	120	15.0%
Community / tribal representative	99	12.4%
Representation of displaced groups	59	7.4%
Representatives of education facilities	7	0.9%
Other	18	2.3%
Grand Total	799	100.0%

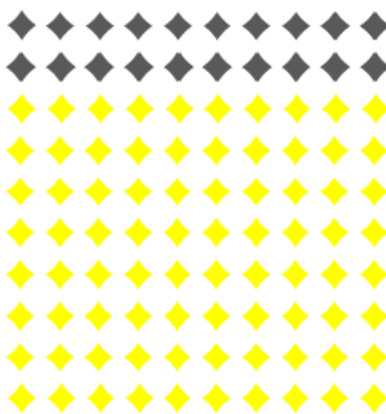
DATA CREDIBILITY

Through DTM’s methodology to rate the credibility of data were considered mostly credible, whilst only 8% of the collected from different KIs, data were considered very assessed locations were considered as having somehow credible in 3% of the 452 assessed locations during the third round. For the majority of locations (89%) the data captured credible data.

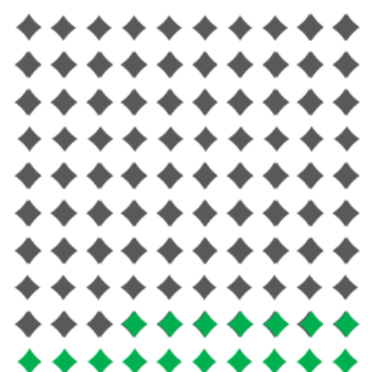
3% Very Credible



89% Mostly Credible



8% Somewhat Credible



6

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

A **migrant** is any non-Libyan national present in the country. Migrants can include refugees and asylum seekers (fleeing war, conflict, persecution, etc.) as well as individuals who left their homes due to lack of economic 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. The DTM's methodology to track migrants is two-fold, firstly to regularly identify locations with migrant populations and estimate the numbers of migrants currently residing on each one, and secondly to regularly identify and map transit points where migrants are observed/known to pass through.

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

DEFINITION OF AREA, LOCATION AND SITE

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

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

A collective **site** is defined as any site which comprise five IDP households or more: these can include, but are not limited to: schools, other public buildings, people's properties (farms, flats, 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.



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DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX METHODOLOGY

AREA ASSESSMENTS

The information collected by the DTM at the area level includes information about outflow and inflow, i.e. displacement originating from the municipality and displacement in the municipality, IDP number estimates (household and individual), identification of settlements within the municipality with displaced populations, location of origin, time of departure/arrival of IDPs, reasons for displacement, and type of displacement locations. The assessment also captures information on the presence of migrants within the concerned municipality and a list of locations where such migrants are known to transit/stay, with an estimate of numbers and locations. The results of the municipality level area assessments, most importantly the indication of the presence of internally displaced and migrant households, is utilized to advise whether or not to continue assessments at the lower level (location assessments).

LOCATION ASSESSMENTS

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

RATING THE CREDIBILITY OF COLLECTED DATA

DTM area and location assessments employ a number of indicators to measure the credibility of collected data from various key informants (KIs) in order to rate to which extent the information can be trusted. These indicators measure the similarity of the data provided, its correspondence to expectations based on general available information and knowledge, as well as methods of managing and documenting the data within the same area. . These factors together with the number of KIs involved, and whether field visits and direct observation were used as a method of verification, are used to rate the credibility of the data in

each of the assessed areas. A color coding credibility method is used to rate the level of trust towards the data provided by DTM KIs in each area, with green indicating highest credibility rate, followed by yellow for mostly credible data, orange for somehow credible information, and red for low credibility data. With this method in place, DTM aims to enhance and expand its field network, and enable continuous improvement of data credibility.

LIMITATIONS AND WAY FORWARD

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

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



www.globaldtm.info/libya

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

DTM is a system enabling the development and maintenance of baseline of information on displaced populations. DTM provides evidence for targeted assistance and better understanding of the push and pull factors related to displacement and/or migration. DTM Libya concentrates efforts on tracking IDPs, returnees and migrants through the publication of monthly reports, alert snapshots maps and raw data. As the crisis unfolds DTM expects to support the humanitarian community with regular DTM Mobility Tracking and Flow Monitoring packages.

DTM Package

<http://www.globaldtm.info/libya/>

DTM Round Three Interactive Dashboard

www.dl-protect.com/6FBB2BB4

REFERENCES AND DISCLAIMERS

- i <http://unsmil.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=3543&ctl=Details&mid=6187&ItemID=2099541&language=en-US>
- ii Protection Assessment in Libya, Save the Children, Handicap International 21st March 2016 - <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/160322%20FINAL%20PAL%20Report.pdf>
- iii www.iom.int/news/iom-joins-uns-call-independent-investigation-migrant-deaths-libyan-detention-centre
- iv 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.
- v DTM round three findings on migrants includes also persons who originate from refugee producing countries.
- vi www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_lby_report_multi_sector_needs_assessment_update_february2016.pdf
- vii DTM aims to enhance the size of the sample in the next rounds to reach a sample of thirty households by location when applicable.
- viii DTM field Reports suggest the widespread use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) being used to booby-trap cities and the outskirts of Sirte at this time in anticipation of further conflict.

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