



**DTM**

THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY



Funded by  
European Union

# IDP & RETURNEE REPORT - ROUND 19

## MOBILITY TRACKING

MAR - APR 2018





## DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Funded by the European Union the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Libya tracks and monitors population movements in order to collate, analyze and share information 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 Flow Monitoring and 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/)



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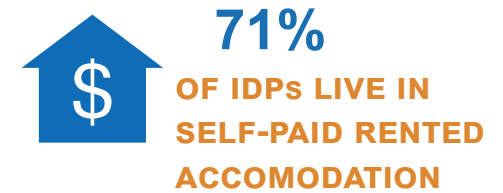
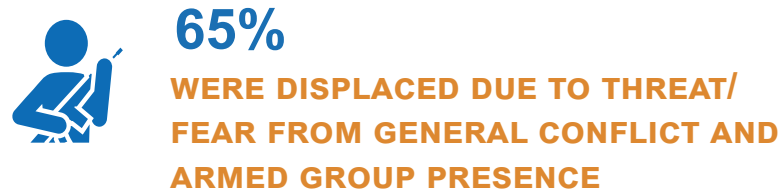
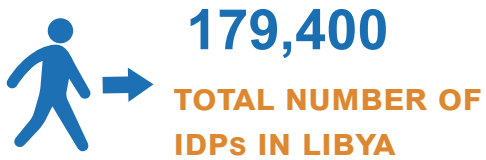
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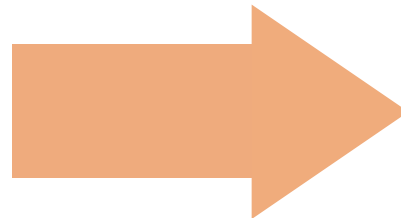




## IDPs



## RETURNEES



## LOCATIONS

TOP 3 BALADIYAS OF  
DISPLACEMENT



TOP 3 BALADIYAS OF  
RETURN



## COVERAGE



**1,434**  
KEY INFORMANTS  
INTERVIEWED

**IN**

**657 of 667**  
MUHALLAS

**100 of 100**  
BALADIYAS

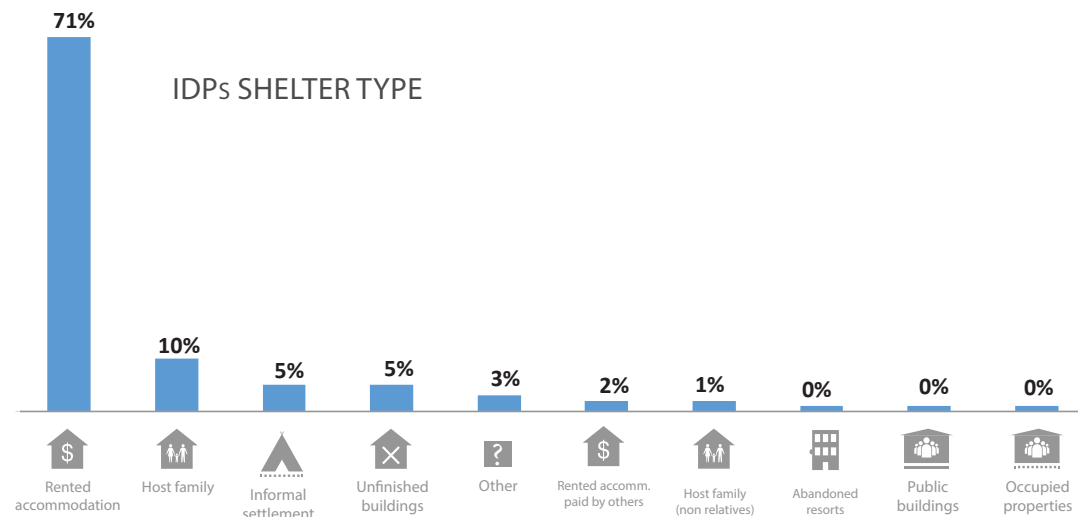
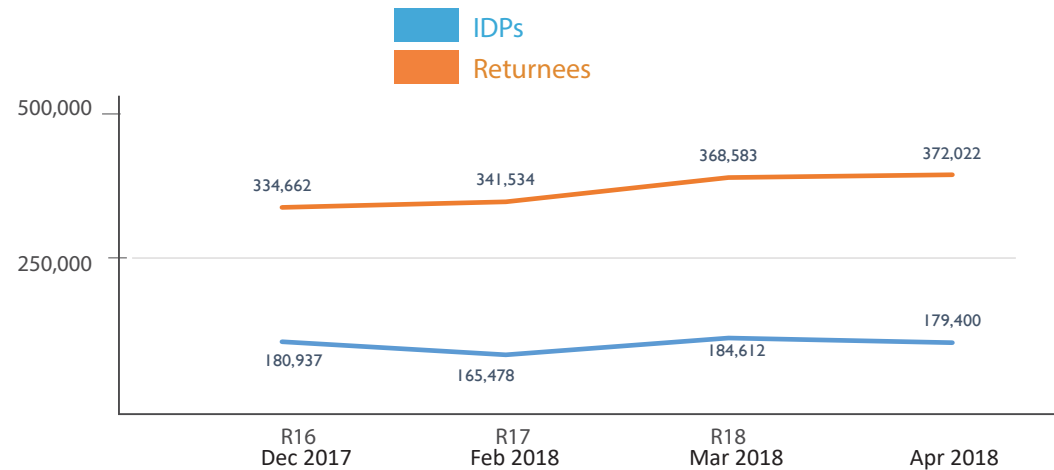


This report presents the findings of Round 19 of DTM data collection, which took place in March and April 2018. Over the past year, the number of identified returnees in Libya has been steadily on the rise across data collection rounds conducted in 2017 and 2018. Apart from the aforementioned increase of returnees, Round 19 also illustrates a 3% decrease in the number of IDPs within Libya compared to the previous round.

During the reporting period, 2,500 new returnees were recorded in Benghazi which continues to be the baladiya with the highest number of returnees in Libya (177,000 returnees as of April 2018). Meanwhile, the Tawergha community remains displaced following the attempted return to Tawergha from the East, South and West of Libya in February 2018. The community remains displaced in two locations, Hrawa (Checkpoint 40) and Quart Alkataf. A small number of new displacements were reported in locations in the Tripoli area, including in Tarhun (Muhalla Targhlat) where clashes erupted on the 9th of April; please refer to page 7 for more details.

As in previous rounds, the primary needs of Libya's returnee population remain access to health services. The second most cited need for returnees are access to education, followed by access to security. In this round children were reported to be attending school irregularly in four baladiyas (Derna, Ubari, Janzour and Hrawa). Reported reasons for irregular attendance included damaged schools, safety issues and overcrowding.

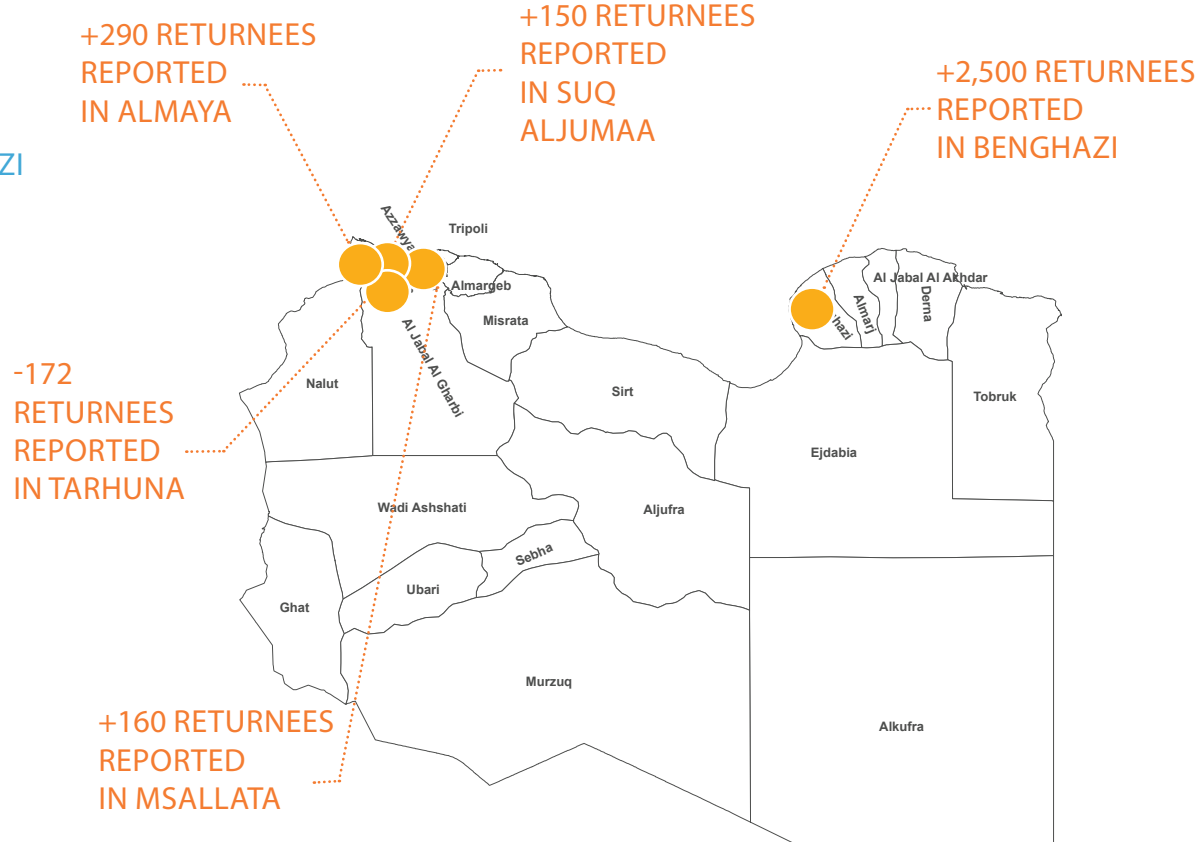
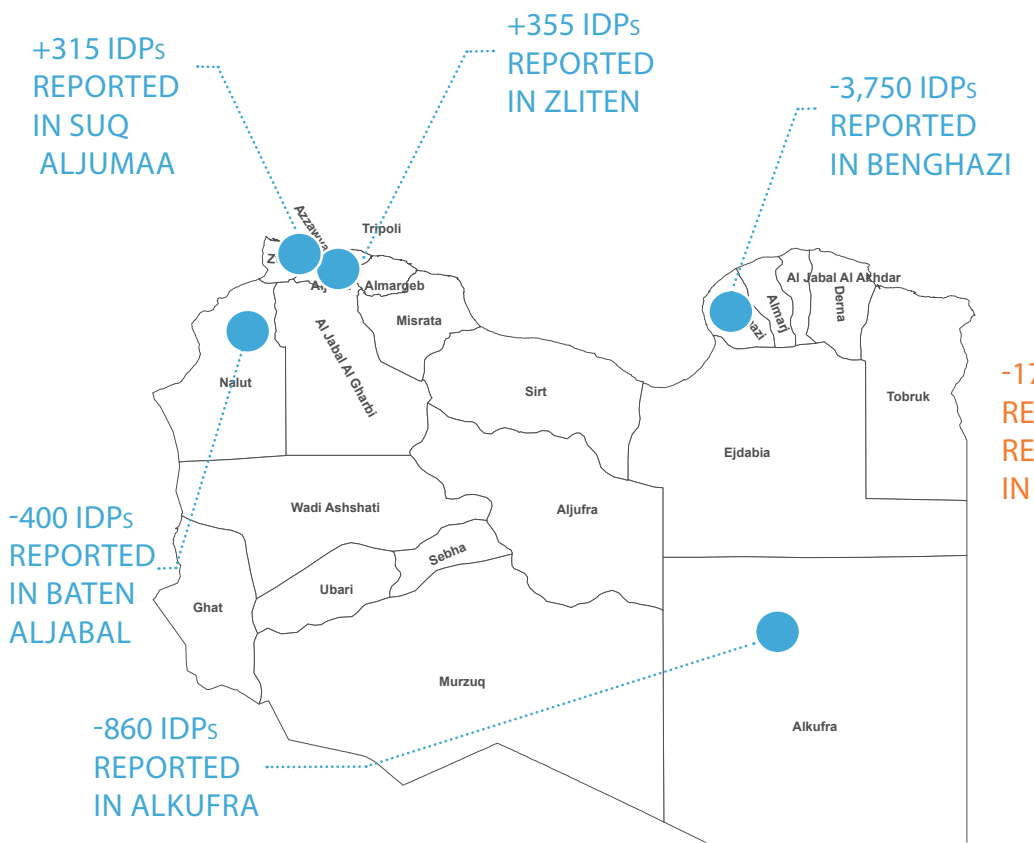
The following report will provide more details on IDP and returnee timelines of displacement and return, origins and areas of residence, shelter settings and needs.





## LARGEST CHANGES AT BALADIYA LEVEL

■ IDPs  
■ Returnees



	R18	R19	Difference (IND)	Difference (%)
<b>Benghazi</b>	30,550	26,800	-3,750	-12%
<b>Alkufra</b>	7,715	6,855	-860	-11%
<b>Baten Aljabal</b>	2,000	1,600	-400	-20%
<b>Zliten</b>	2,625	2,980	355	14%
<b>Suq Aljumaa</b>	1,325	1,640	315	24%

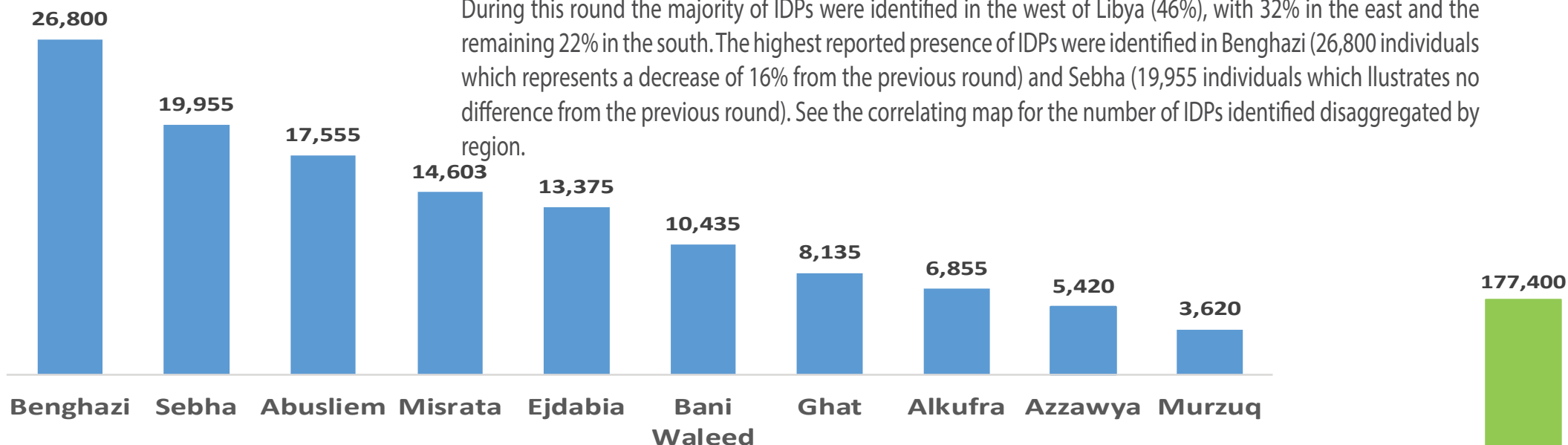
	R18	R19	Difference (IND)	Difference (%)
<b>Benghazi</b>	174,500	177,000	2,500	1%
<b>Al Maya</b>	185	475	290	157%
<b>Tarhuna</b>	197	25	-172	-87%
<b>Msallata</b>	735	895	160	22%
<b>Suq Aljumaa</b>	1,375	1,525	150	11%



■ IDPs  
■ Returnees

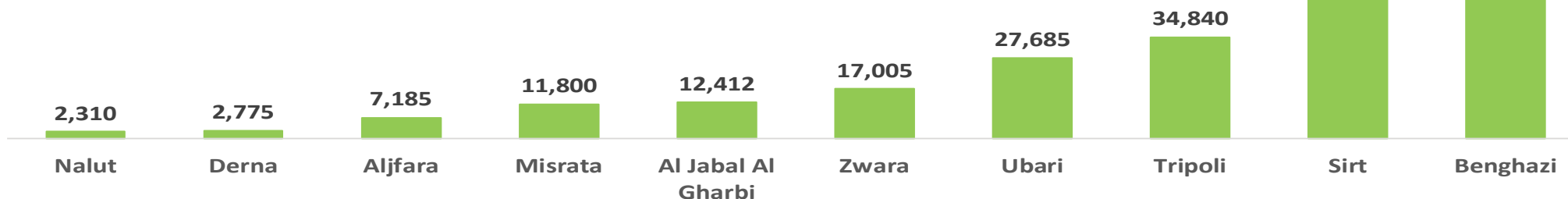
## TOP 10 BALADIYAS OF DISPLACE-

During this round the majority of IDPs were identified in the west of Libya (46%), with 32% in the east and the remaining 22% in the south. The highest reported presence of IDPs were identified in Benghazi (26,800 individuals which represents a decrease of 16% from the previous round) and Sebha (19,955 individuals which illustrates no difference from the previous round). See the correlating map for the number of IDPs identified disaggregated by region.



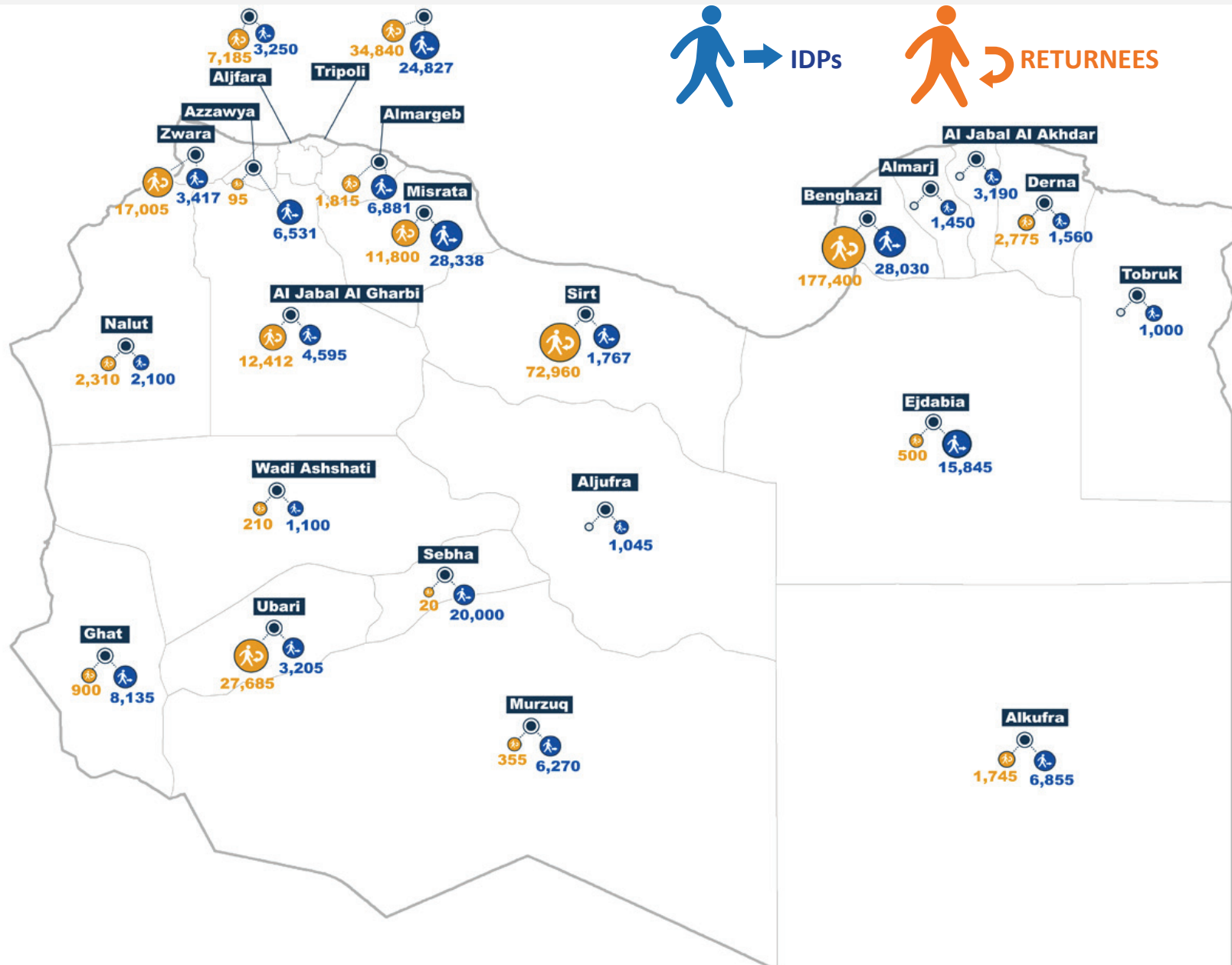
## TOP 10 BALADIYAS OF RETURN

The increase in returnees observed during this round was mainly due to the returns to Benghazi, Sirt, Tripoli and Ubari during the time of data collection. Between March and April 2018, 55% of identified returnees had gone back to their homes in 2016 and 41% had returned in 2017. 49% of identified returnees were in the east of Libya, 43% in the west and the remaining 8% were in the south.





# MAP I: IDP AND RETURNEE LOCATIONS





Origin	Destination	# IDP Individuals	%
Benghazi	Benghazi	26,800	51%
	Misrata	12,605	24%
	Abusliem	2,450	5%
	Bani Waleed	1,815	3%
	Ejdabia	1,700	3%
	Other baladiyas	6,868	13%
	<b>Total Displaced</b>	<b>52,238</b>	<b>100%</b>
	Misrata	Abusliem	9,000
Ejdabia		8,675	28%
Bani Waleed		4,596	15%
Tarhuna		942	3%
Sebha		834	3%
Other baladiyas		6,748	22%
<b>Total Displaced</b>		<b>30,795</b>	<b>100%</b>
Sebha		Sebha	16,285
	Ain Zara	500	3%
	Abusliem	300	2%
	Algatroun	254	1%
	Alsharguiya	250	1%
	Other baladiyas	405	2%
	<b>Total Displaced</b>	<b>17,994</b>	<b>100%</b>

Origin	Destination	# IDP Individuals	%
Sirt	Ejdabia	3,000	22%
	Ghat	1,560	11%
	Sebha	1,208	9%
	Alkhums	1,026	8%
	Sirt	1,021	8%
	Other baladiyas	5,783	43%
	<b>Total Displaced</b>	<b>13,598</b>	<b>100%</b>
	Ubari	Ghat	6,525
Alkufra		850	7%
Abusliem		755	7%
Sebha		650	6%
Algatroun		571	5%
Other baladiyas		2,202	19%
<b>Total Displaced</b>		<b>11,553</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* The table above now also includes IDP totals for displacement within the same baladiya.



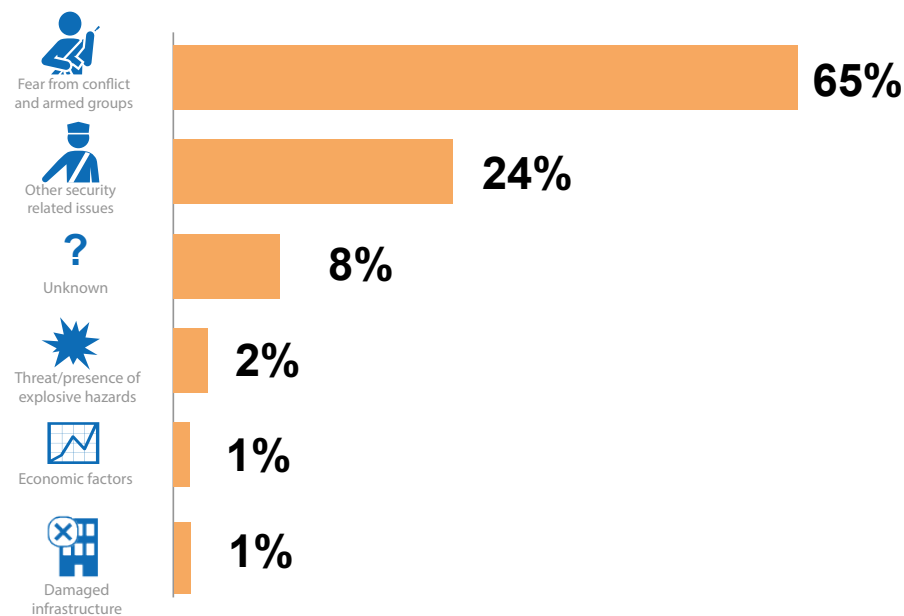
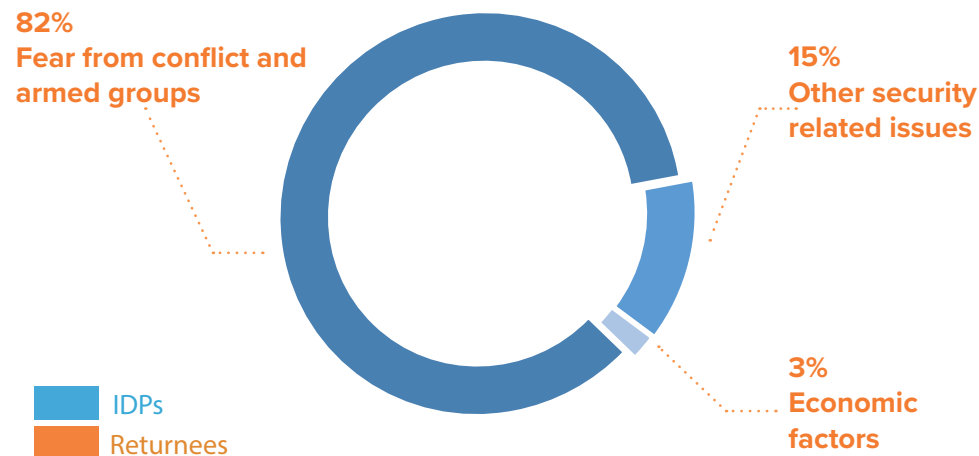
### DRIVERS OF DISPLACEMENT AND RE-

The main factor driving the initial displacement of the majority of IDPs was the threat or fear from general conflict and armed group presence; this driver accounted for 83% of IDPs. 15% of IDPs were mainly displaced due to other security related issues such as political affiliation, and the remaining 2% were displaced due to economic factors.

In addition to drivers that initially led to the displacement of IDPs, DTM collected data on the reasons preventing IDPs from returning to their homes. In 65% of baladiyas IDPs were reported to continue being displaced due to the threat or fear of ongoing conflict and armed group presence.

Other security issues were reported as preventing 24% of IDPs from returning to their baladiya of origin. Damaged public infrastructure was no longer a factor prolonging the displacement of IDPs in this round. The threat or presence of explosive hazards was reported as hindering the return of 3% of IDPs, an increase of one percent from the previous round, and economic factors (which include the lack of livelihood opportunities) accounted for the continued displacement of 1% of IDPs.

Main drivers of internal displacement





DTM identified 6,587 IDPs in Round 18 who were displaced in 2016 and had been displaced at least once prior. 94% of these (6,177 individuals) had been displaced twice and 6% (400 individuals) had been displaced three times (refer to accompanying table).

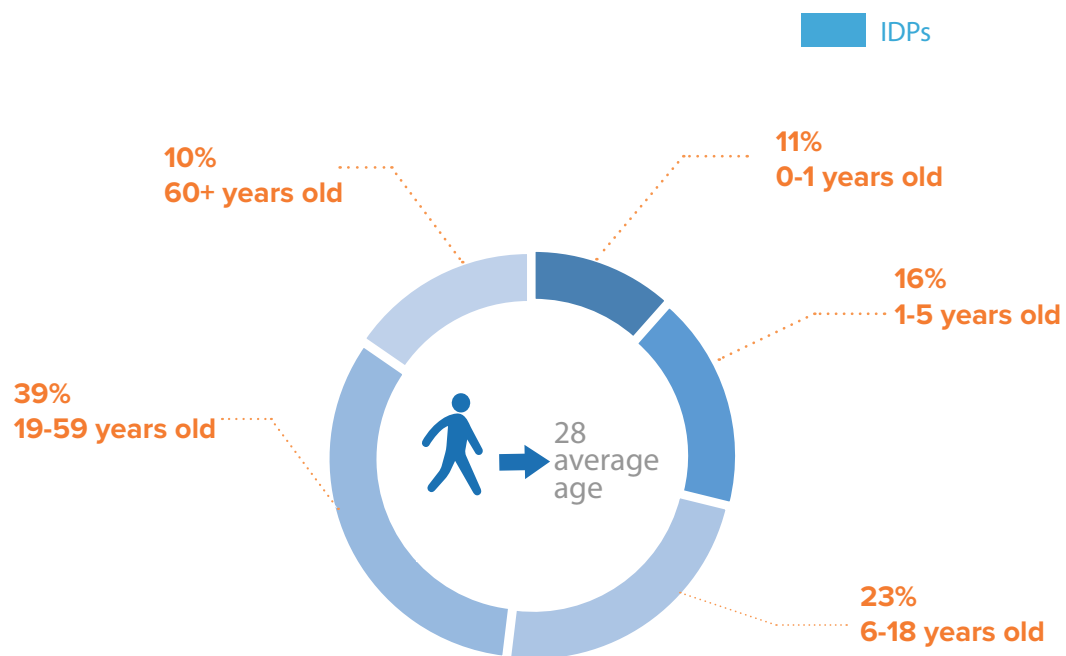
68% of IDPs who were multiply displaced were originally from Sirt and were residing mainly in Ejdabia, Sirt and Bani Waleed. 17% were originally from Benghazi and were residing in Benghazi. 9% of IDPs were from Ubari and residing in Algatroun and Ghat.

The accompanying table provides details on the baladiyas of origin and residence of these IDPs along with the number of times they had been displaced up to the time of reporting.

Baladiya of Origin	Baladiya of Residence	Number of displacements (Individuals displaced)			Total Number of IDPs
		2	3	4	
<b>Albawanees</b>		20	0	0	20
	Sebha	20			
<b>Arrayayna</b>		18	0	0	18
	Surman	18			
<b>Benghazi</b>		1,100	0	0	1,100
	Benghazi	750			
	Bani Waleed	350			
<b>Misrata</b>		335	0	10	345
	Hrawa	265			
	Al Maya	35			
	Sebha	20			
	Alkhums	15			
	Al Maya			10	
<b>Sirt</b>		4,434	50	0	4,484
	Ejdabia	2,975			
	Sirt	645			
	Bani Waleed	230			
	Sebha	190			
	Khaleej Assidra	145			
	Ghat	140			
	Sidi Assayeh	109			
	Aljufra		50		
<b>Ubari</b>		270	350	0	620
	Algatroun	270			
	Ghat		350		
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,177</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6,587</b>



Round 18 data indicated that children (0-18) accounted for 51% of the IDP population. Adults (19-59 years) made up 39% of the IDP population and older adults (60+) were the remaining 10% of IDPs. Across all age categories males made up 49% of the sampled population and females accounted for 51%.



Age disaggregation of IPDs sample

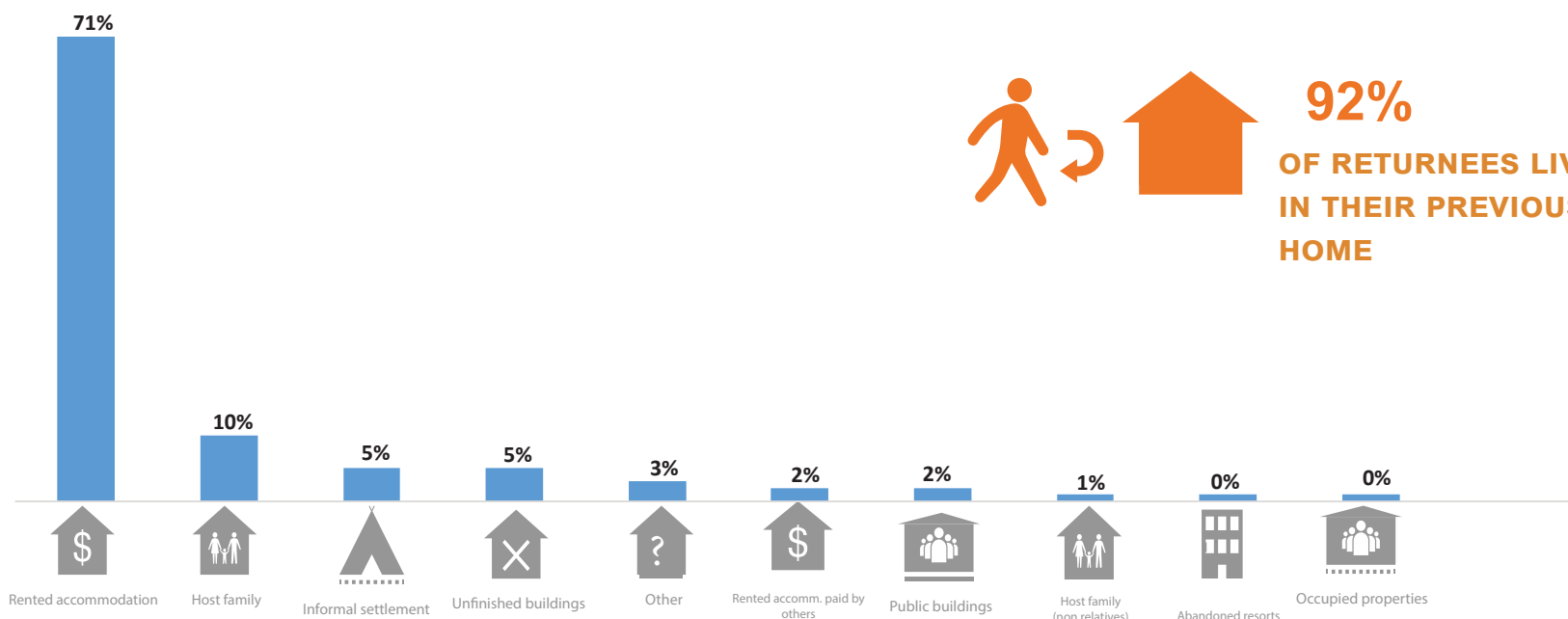
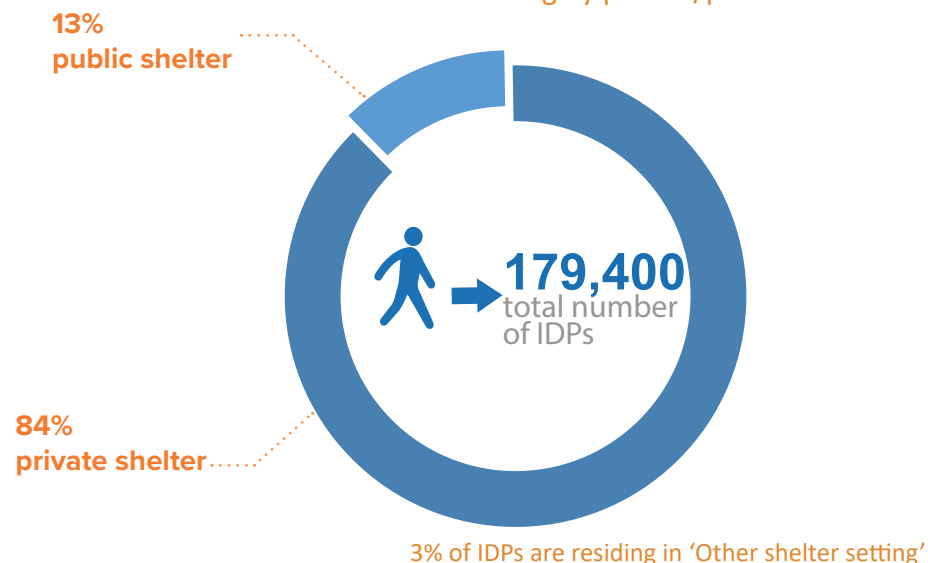




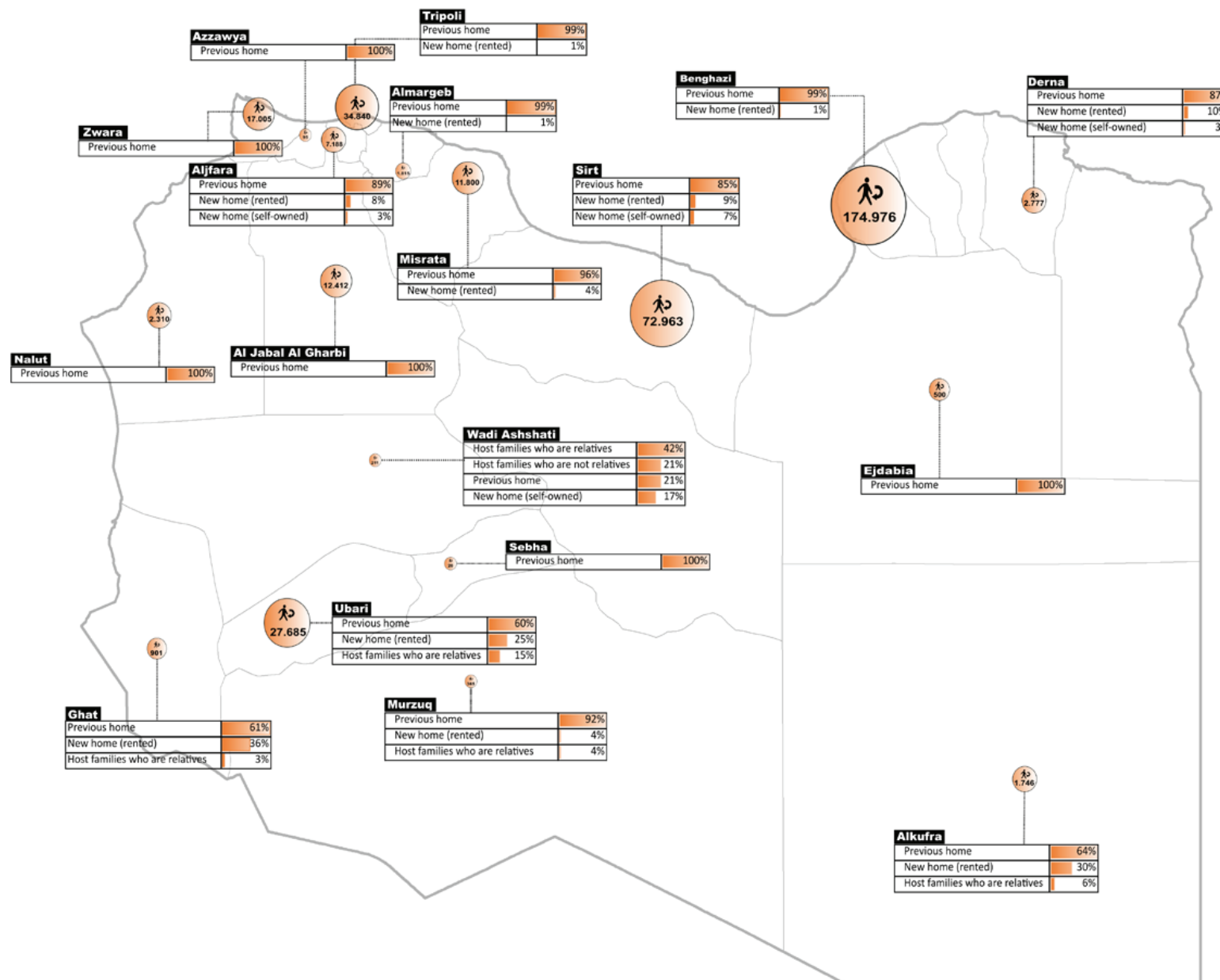
84% of all IDPs in Libya were reported to be residing in private accommodation with 13% in public or informal shelter settings and 3% in other shelter settings (please see chart below).

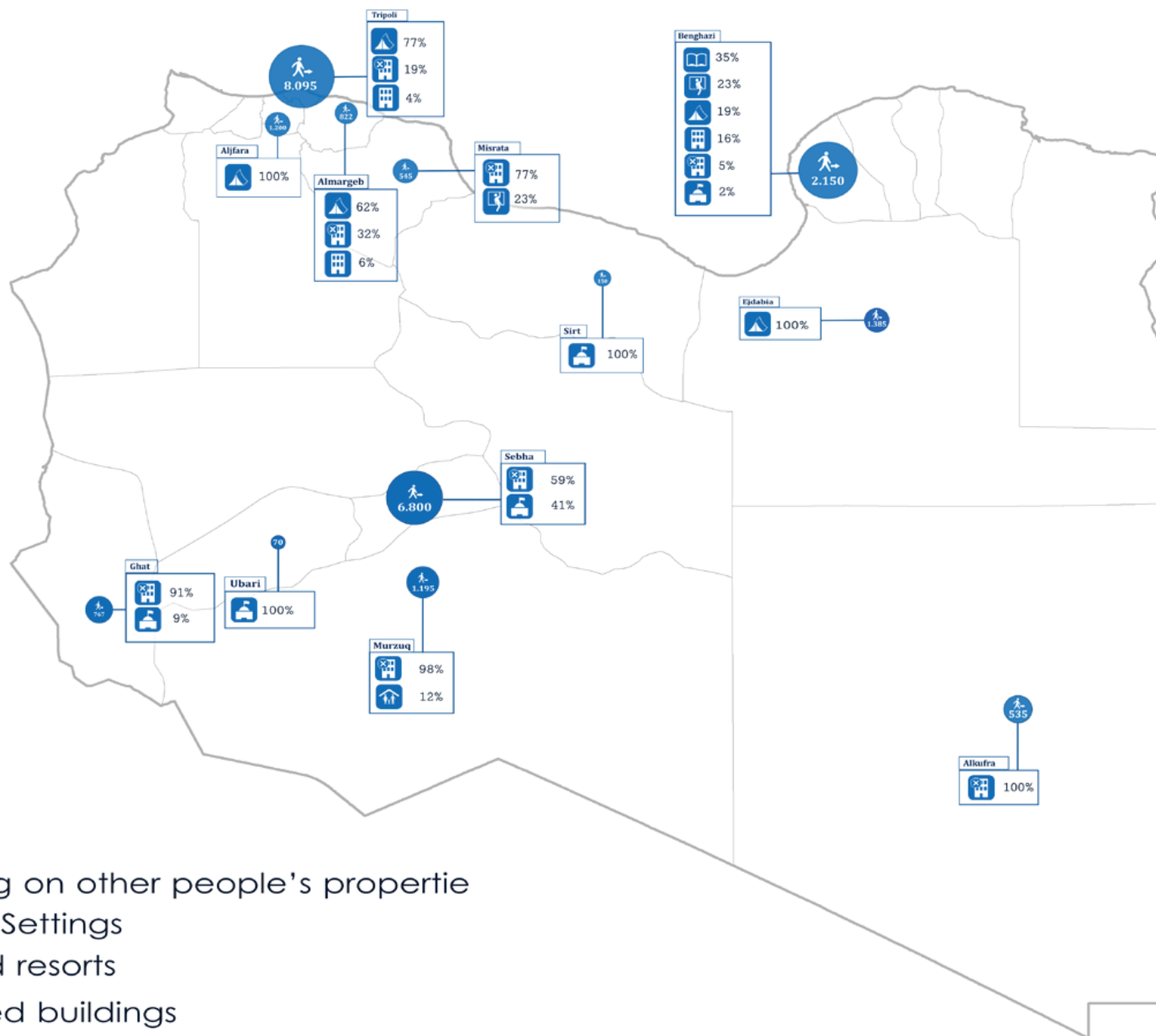
Map 3 displays the distribution of IDPs in public and private shelter settings by region in Libya. 84% of IDPs in private shelter were in self-paid rented accommodation. 12% were hosted with relatives, 2% were in rented accommodation paid by others and the remaining 2% were hosted with other non-relatives.







Shelter setting by private/public classification



**92%**  
OF RETURNEES LIVE  
IN THEIR PREVIOUS  
HOME





-  School
-  Squatting on other people's properties
-  Informal Settings
-  Deserted resorts
-  Unfinished buildings
-  Other public buildings



## IDPs' PRIMARY NEEDS

### TOP 3 RETURNEE PRIMARY NEEDS

HEALTH

EDUCATION

SECURITY

According to results from this round shelter, food and health services were the three main needs for the IDP population. Whereas, health, education and security are the three primary needs for returnees. The tables below summarises the reported needs and indicates whether they were selected as first, second or third priority needs for IDPs and returnees in each muhalla.

### TOP 3 IDP PRIMARY NEEDS

SHELTER

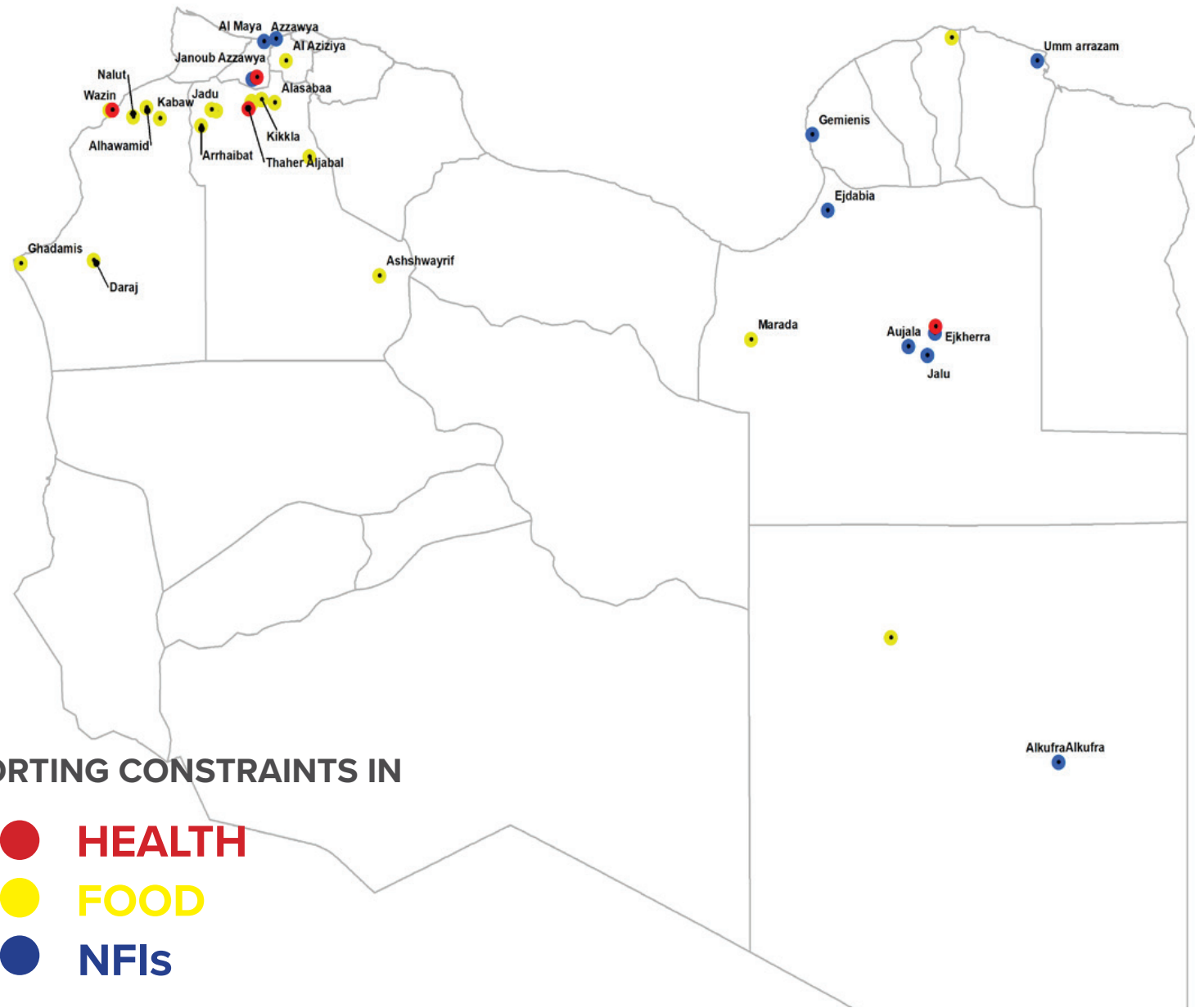
FOOD

HEALTH

IDPs  
Returnees

	Priority #1 Returnees affected (IND)	Priority #2 Returnees affected (IND)	Priority #3 Returnees affected (IND)	Total
Health	28,550	162,762	101,755	293,067
Education	101,850	52,655	29,850	184,355
Security	78,010	8,805	43,420	130,235
Food	47,770	7,395	49,252	104,417
Sanitation/ Hygiene		48,525	50,725	99,250
Access to income	130	55,900	15,235	71,265
Shelter	29,320	7,390	29,635	66,345
NFI	39,907	6,250	17,800	63,957
HH Water (Water for Household Use)	1,115	20,785	23,515	45,415
Drinking Water	21,775	1,415	10,615	33,805
Legal help	23,515	60	130	23,705

	Priority #1 IDPs affected (IND)	Priority #2 IDPs affected (IND)	Priority #3 IDPs affected (IND)	Total
Shelter	83,626	20,607	33,305	137,538
Food	37,784	50,363	48,999	137,146
Health	15,015	59,441	27,968	102,424
Access to income	5,042	27,382	12,716	45,140
NFI	6,967	9,285	17,884	34,136
Drinking Water	16,265	1,130	10,822	28,217
Security	5,571	1,430	17,215	24,216
Education	5,300	2,635	2,070	10,005
HH Water (Water for Household Use)	2,280	5,602	591	8,473
Legal help	500	110	615	1,225
Sanitation/ Hygiene		365	250	615



### BALADIYAS REPORTING CONSTRAINTS IN ACCESSING:

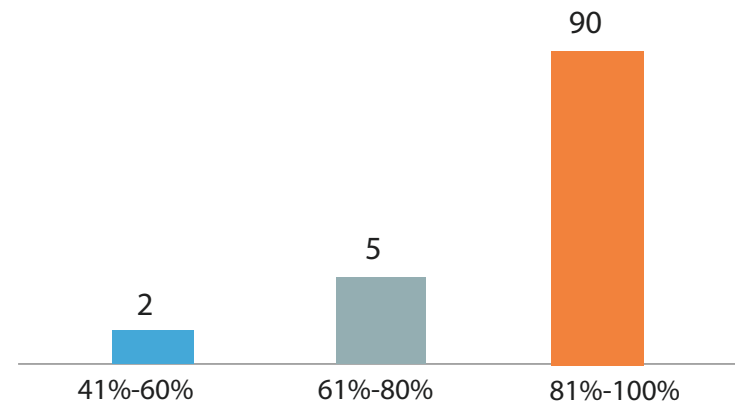
- **HEALTH**
- **FOOD**
- **NFIs**



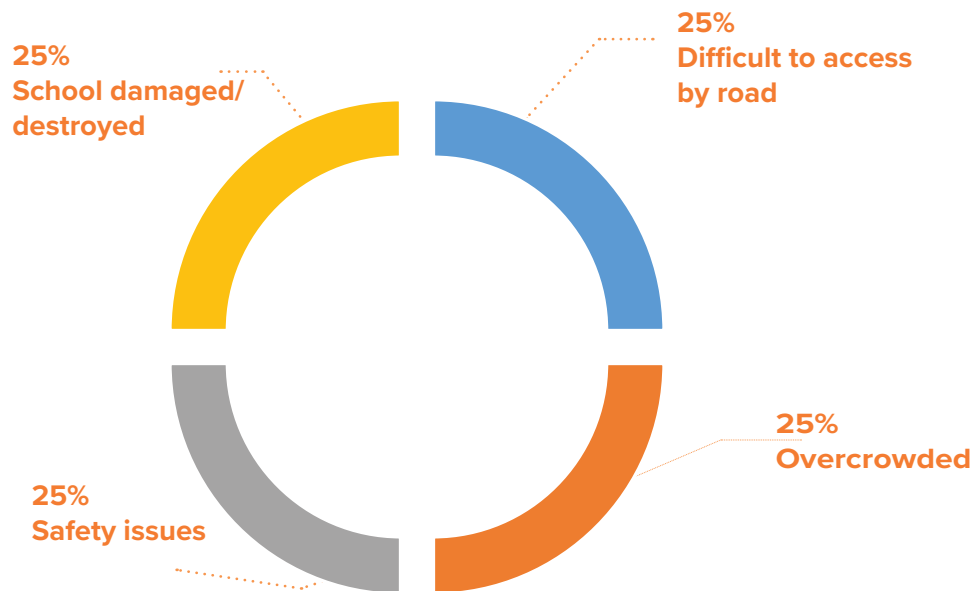


### EDUCATION

90 baladiyas reported that between 80-100% of public schools in the baladiya were operational. Five schools reported that between 61% and 80% of schools were operational with two reporting that between 41% and 60% of schools were operational (Al Aziziya and Derna). 96% of mantikas (regions) reported that the majority of students were attending schools regularly within the respective baladiyas. The remaining 4% of mantikas reported irregular attendance of students in Ubari, Derna, Sirt and Aljara.



Proportion of operational public schools per Baladiya

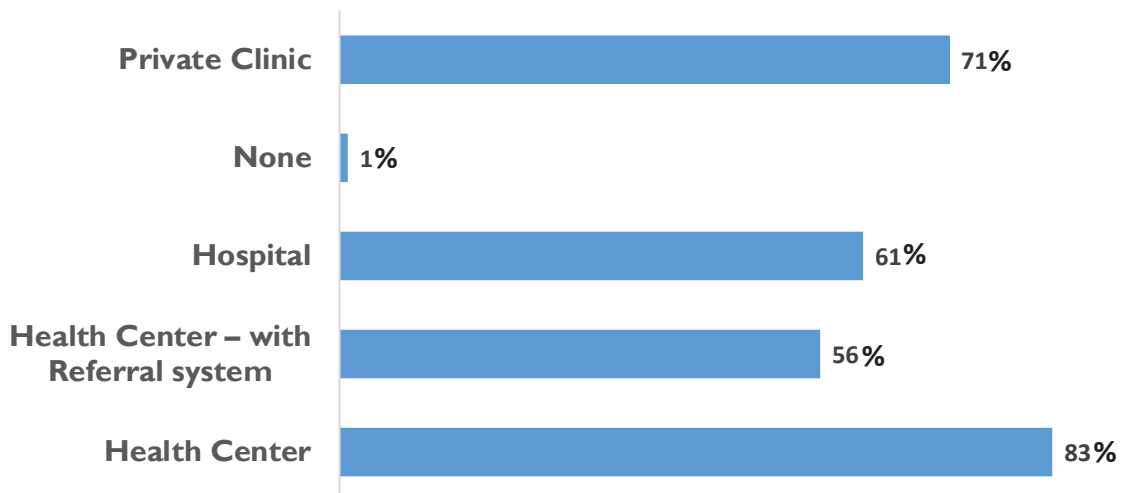




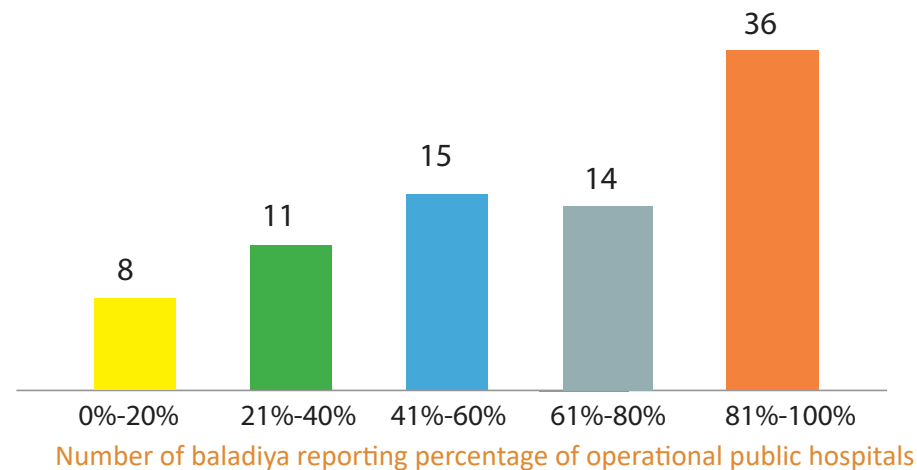
### HEALTH

As part of baseline health indicators data was collected on the proportion of operational public hospitals in the baladiya, on the type of health facilities available in the baladiya and on whether there was regular access to medicine.

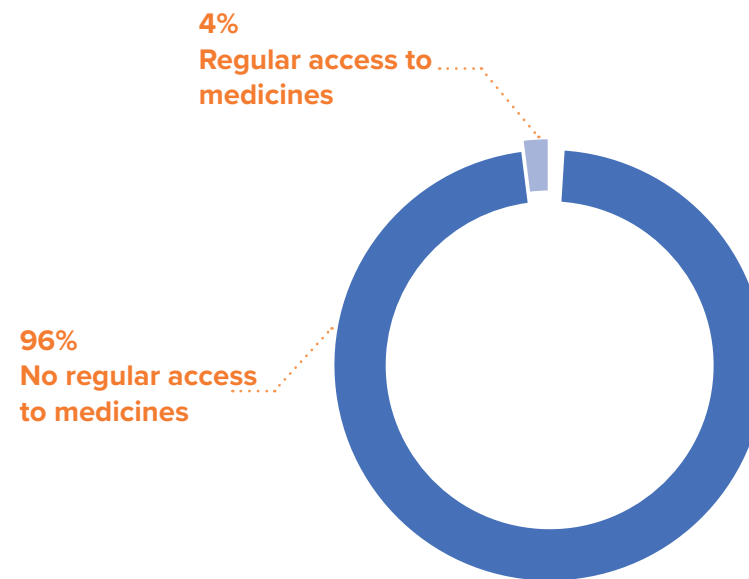
In eight baladiyas across the country it was reported that only up to 20% of public hospitals were operational. In 36 baladiyas it was reported that between 81 and 100% of public hospitals in the baladiya were operational. The most common type of health facilities available were health centers which were present in 83% of baladiyas. Private clinics were reported in 71% of baladiyas and hospitals were available in 61% of baladiyas. The chart below presents the number of baladiyas reporting the presence of each type of health facility.



Number of baladiya reporting most common type of health facilities



Number of baladiya reporting percentage of operational public hospitals

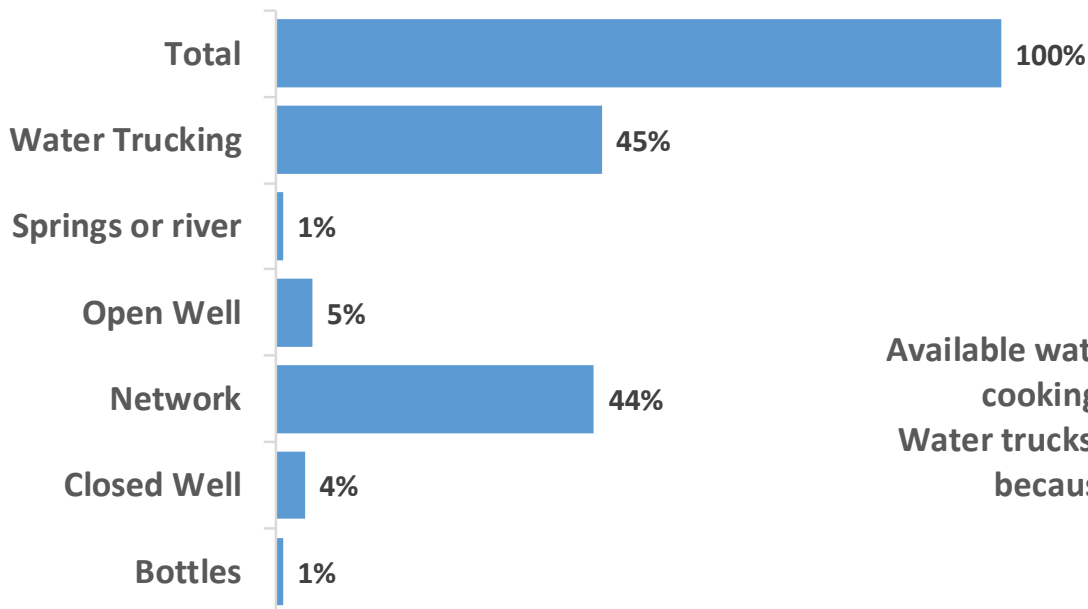
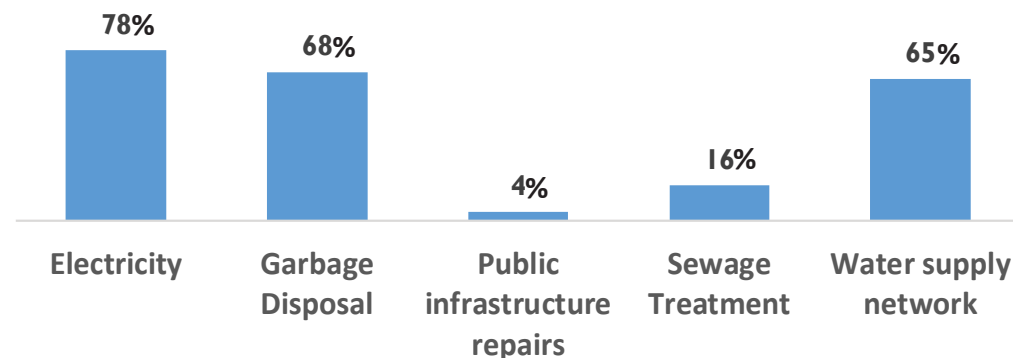




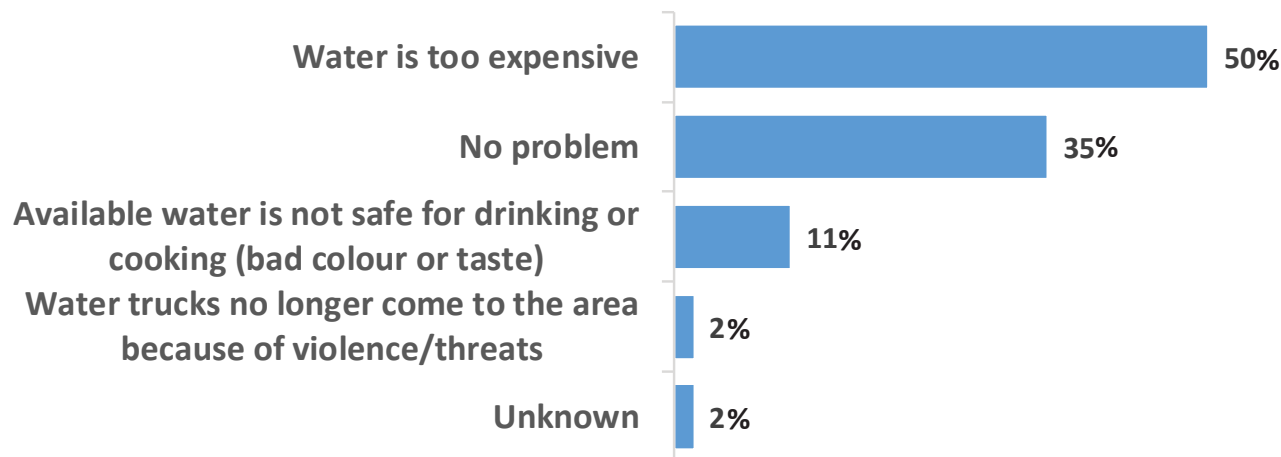
## PUBLIC SERVICES & WASH

Electricity and garbage disposal were the two most cited public services available in this round. 78% of baladiyas reported the availability of electricity and 68% of baladiyas reported the presence of garbage disposal services. 65% of baladiyas reported having a water supply network. Sewage treatment and public infrastructure repairs however appeared to be much less prevalent with only 16% of baladiya reporting and 4 % of baladiya reporting public infrastructure repairs.

Public services available in baladiya by percentage of baladiyas reporting



Most common water source accessed in last month by percentage of baladiyas reporting



Main problem associated with potable water in baladiya by percentage of baladiyas reporting

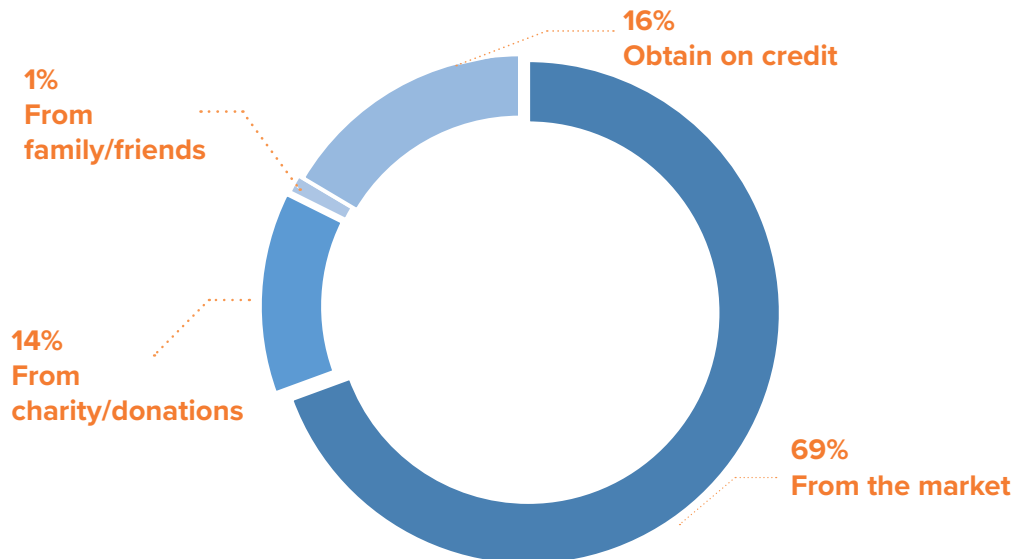


## FOOD

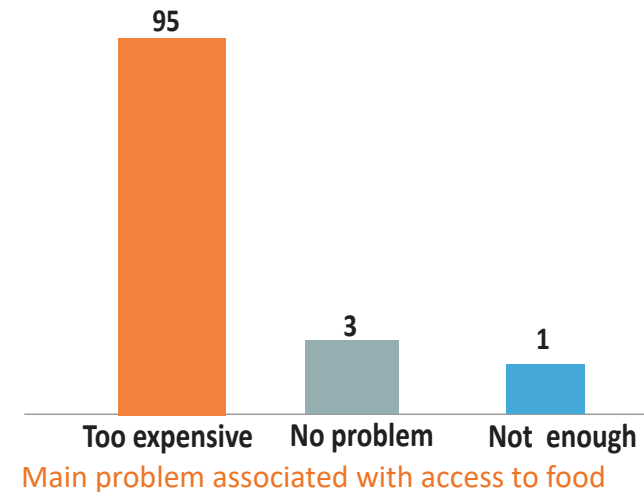
In 69% of baladiyas IDPs purchased food from the market as their main source of food, representing a two percent increase from the previous round. The proportion of IDPs obtaining food on credit was reported to be 16% representing no change from the previous round.

In 14% of baladiyas the main source of food was reported to be from charity or donations with 1 baladiya reporting family or friends as the main source of food (Rigaldeen).

Food was reported as too expensive in 95 assessed baladiyas. To obtain more information at the baladiya level, please refer to the accompanying dataset.



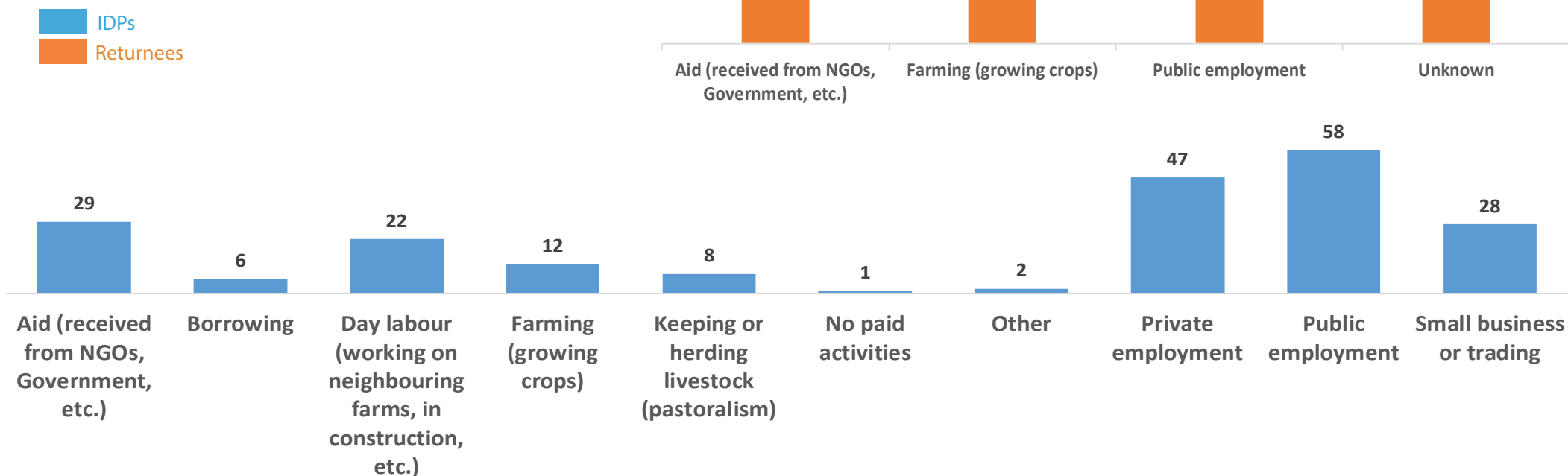
Main Source of food for IDPs in baladiya by proportion of IDPs reporting





### LIVELIHOOD

Public employment, farming (growing crops), aid and small business or trading were the three most cited sources of livelihood for IDPs. Public employment was also the main source of income for 63% of returnees. Farming represented 15% of returnees' main source of income, and 8% illustrated that the main source of income was identified as aid. 15% reported unknown livelihood sources.

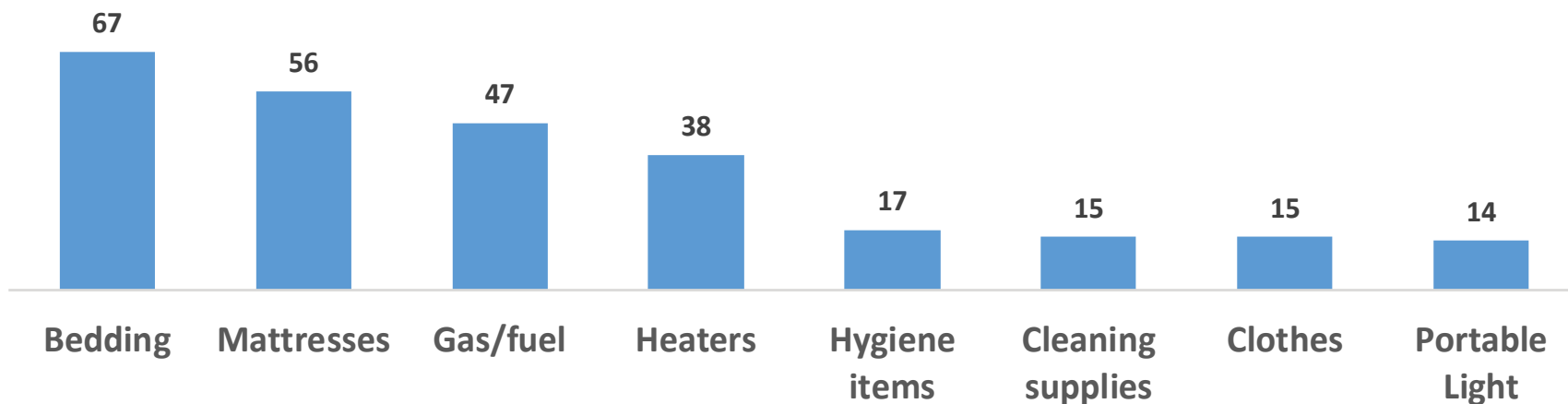
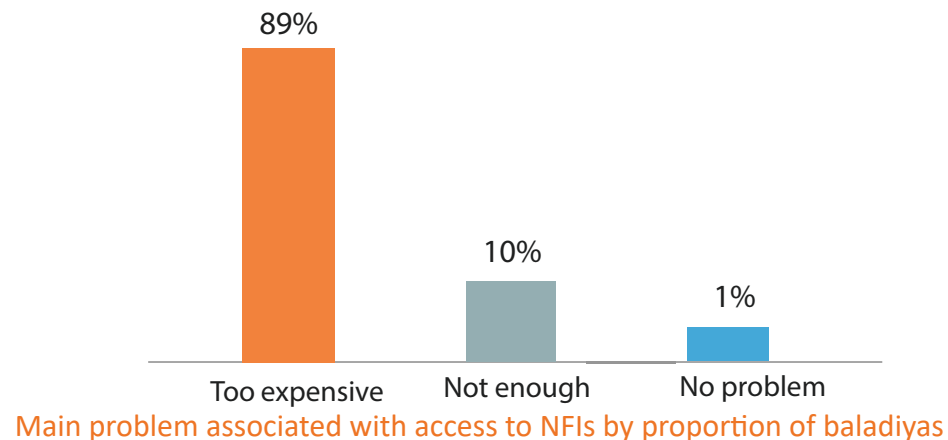






## NFIs AND ACCESS TO MARKETS

Data was collected on the priority non-food items (NFIs) needed in each baladiya. Bedding was the most cited need as reported in 67 baladiyas followed by mattresses in 56 baladiyas, gas/fuel in 47 baladiyas and heaters in 38 baladiyas. The quantity of NFIs was reported to be insufficient in 10% of baladiyas. In 89% of baladiyas the price was reported to be the main problem as items were too expensive. 1 baladiya reported no problems in accessing non-food items.

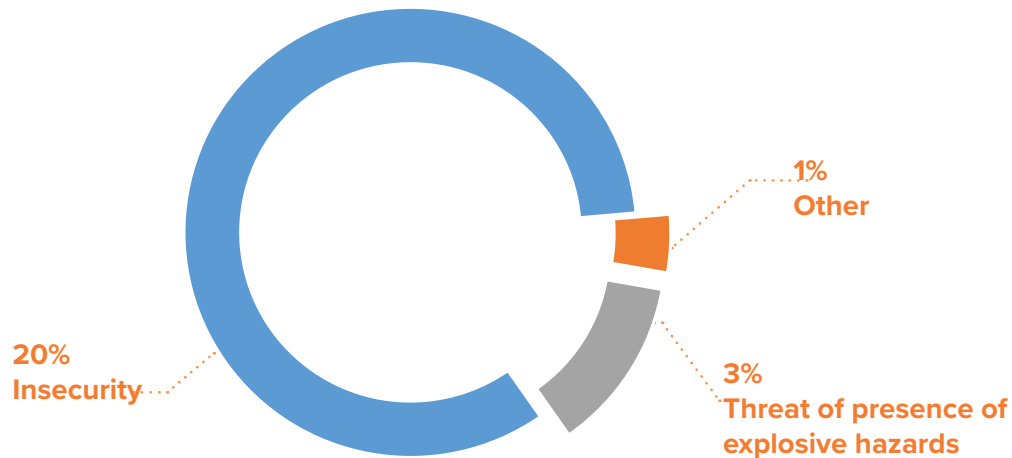


Priority NFI items needed by number of baladiyas reporting



## SECURITY

Indicators on security in baladiyas measured residents' ability to move safely within the baladiya, the reasons hindering safe movement and perception or awareness of the presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO). The awareness of the presence of UXO was reported in 9% of baladiyas with 84% reporting no presence of UXO. 7% of baladiyas reported unawareness of the presence of UXO. Residents were reported as not being able to move safely within their baladiyas in 24% of assessed baladiyas. In baladiyas where movement was reported to be unsafe the main reason cited was insecurity (20% of baladiyas), followed by the threat/presence of explosive hazards (3%) and other (1%).



Baladiyas where residents cannot move safely	Reasons why residents cannot move safely
Alkufra	Insecurity
Benghazi	Threat/presence of explosive hazards
Gemienis	Threat/presence of explosive hazards
Derna	Threat/presence of explosive hazards
Aljufra	Other
Algatroun	Insecurity
Wadi Etba	Insecurity
Albawanees	Insecurity
Sebha	Insecurity
Alghrayfa	Insecurity
Ubari	Insecurity
Algurdha Ashshati	Insecurity
Brak	Insecurity
Al Maya	Insecurity
Azzahra	Insecurity
Janzour	Insecurity
Garabolli	Insecurity
Msallata	Insecurity
Qasr Akhyar	Insecurity
Zliten	Insecurity
Suq Aljumaa	Insecurity
Al Ajaylat	Insecurity
Aljmail	Insecurity
Rigdaleen	Insecurity



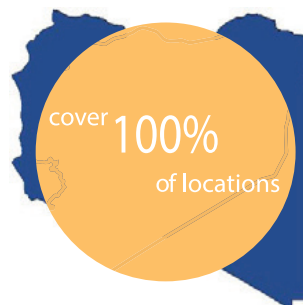
### OBJECTIVE

The data in this report is gathered from DTM's Mobility Tracking data collection module. Mobility Tracking gathers data through key informants at both the baladiya and muhalla level on a four week data collection cycle. The full description of the Mobility Tracking methodology is available on the DTM Libya website.

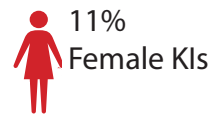
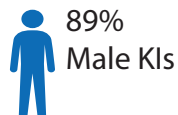
During Round 19 DTM assessed all 100 baladiyas and 657 of 667 muhallas in Libya.

1,434 Key Informant interviews were conducted during this round. 194 Key Informants were interviewed at the baladiya level, and 1,240 at the muhalla level. 35% of those interviewed were representatives from divisions within the baladiya office (social affairs, muhalla affairs, etc.), 16% were representatives from local humanitarian or social organizations and 10% were local crisis committee representatives. Of the 1,434 KIs interviewed 11% were female and 89% were male.

### ENUMERATORS



### COVERAGE



in 657 Muhallas out of 667...



...in 100 Baladiyas

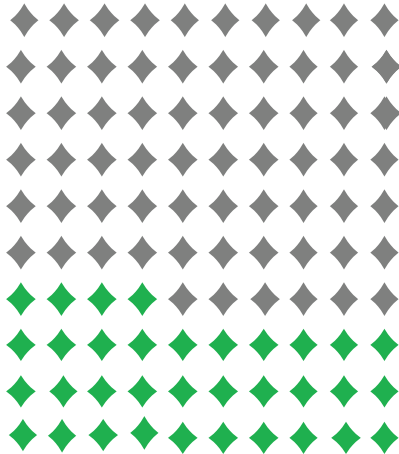
Position	No Of KIs	%
Other representation from baladiya office (Social Affairs; Muhalla Affairs; etc.)	505	35%
Humanitarian/Social Organization	231	16%
Community / tribal representative	218	15%
Local Crisis Committee Representative	146	10%
Representation of displaced groups	121	8%
Representatives of education facilities	91	6%
Representatives of Health facilities	77	5%
Other, please specify in contact column	45	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>100%</b>



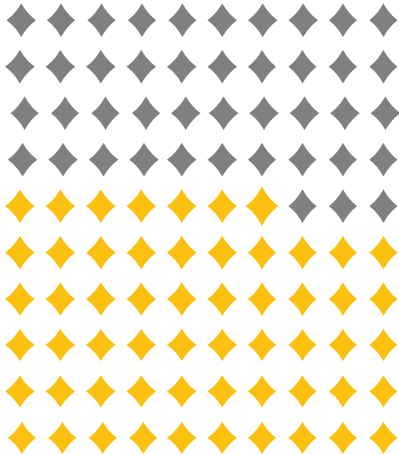
## DATA CREDIBILITY

34% of data collected was rated as “very credible” during this round, 57% as “mostly credible” and 9% as “somewhat credible”. This rating is based on the consistency of data provided by KI’s, on their sources of data, and on whether data provided is in line with general perceptions.

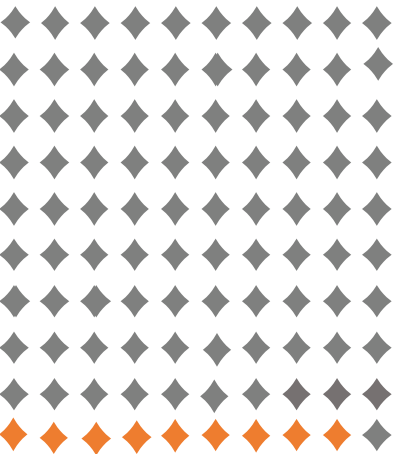
**34% Very Credible**



**57% Mostly Credible**



**9% Somewhat Credible**



Disclaimer: The content of this report is based on the evidence collected during the survey. Thus the reported findings and conclusions represent the views and opinions of the surveyed key informants, for which DTM cannot be held responsible.



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