

IDP & RETURNEE REPORT ROUND 21 MOBILITY TRACKING

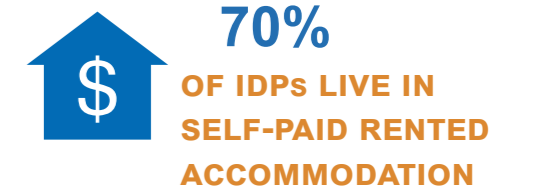
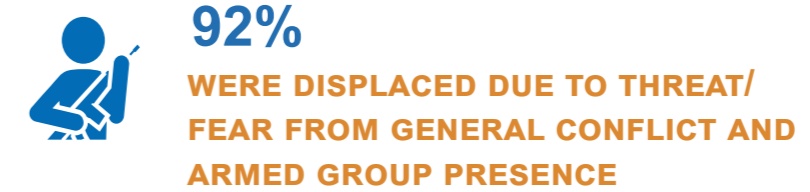
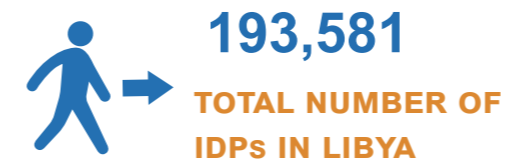
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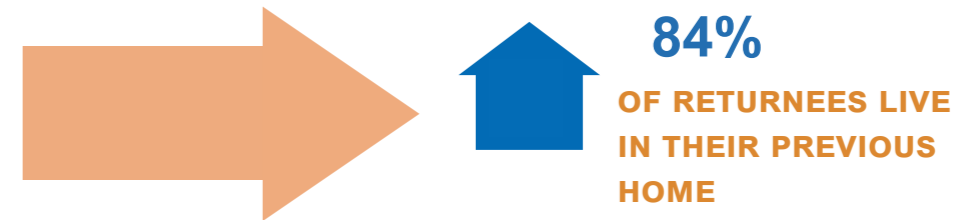
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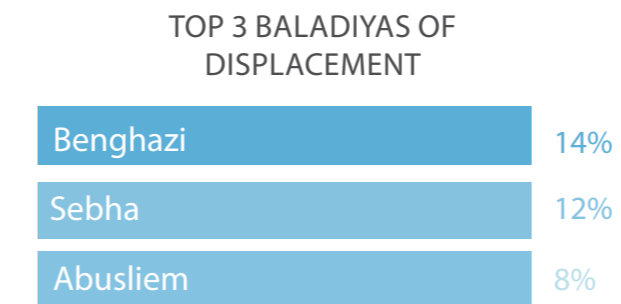
IDPs



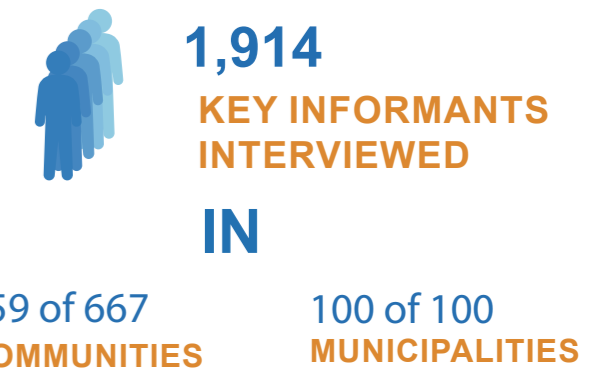
RETURNEES



LOCATIONS



COVERAGE





CONTEXT

This report presents the findings of Round 21 of DTM data collection, which took place in July and August 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.

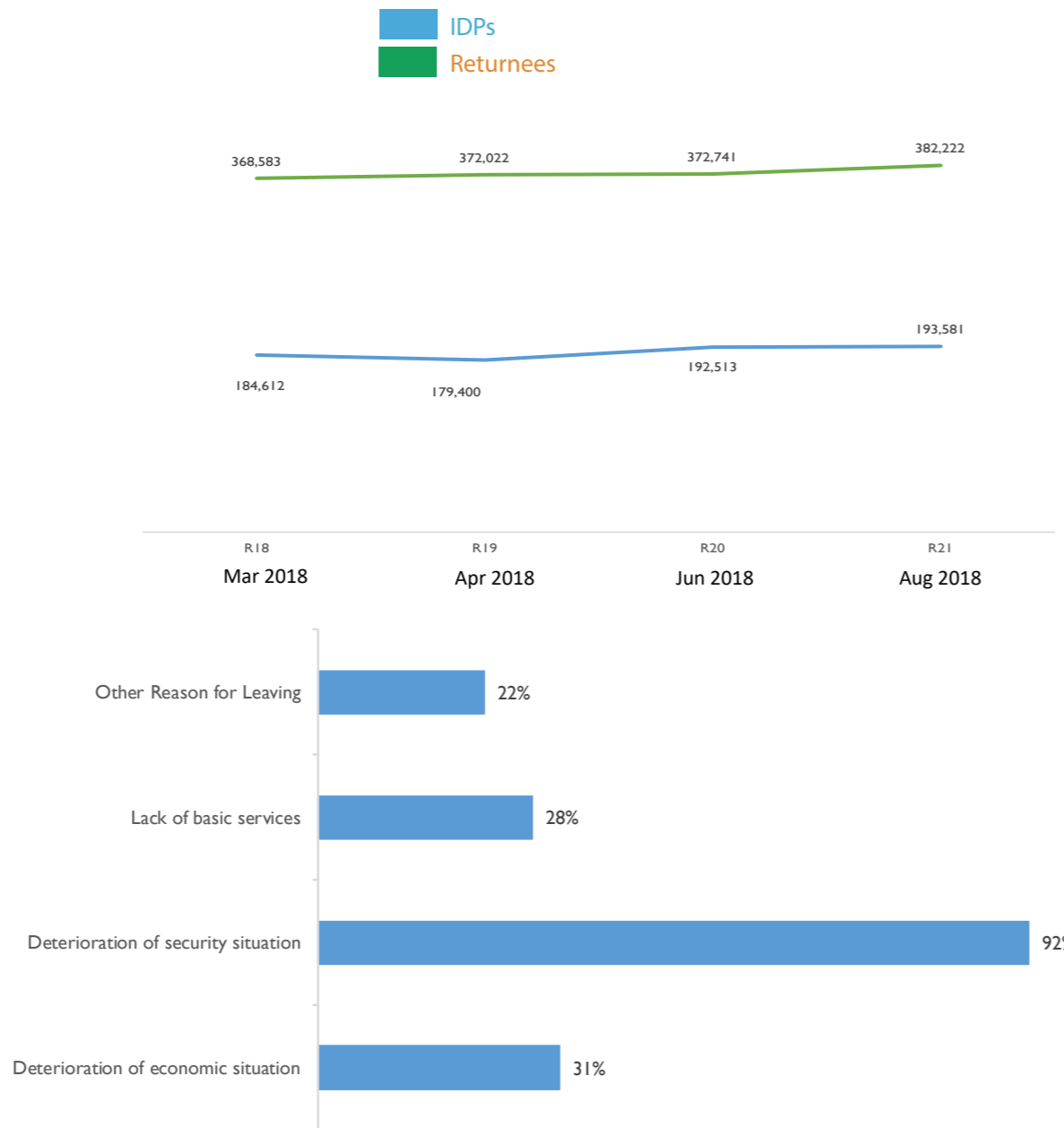
This trend continued in Round 21 as the number of returnees identified by DTM increased to 382,222 returnees across Libya. Benghazi continues to be the municipality with the highest number of returnees in Libya (189,000 returnees as of August 2018) and also accounted for 8,700 new returnees in Round 21.

At the same time, during the reporting period new displacements were reported in several locations, including 370 Tawerghan families (1,850 individuals) who were evicted from Trig Al Matar Camp in Tripoli in August. Other notable displacements included displacements from Derna where more than 2,400 new IDPs were identified in surrounding areas in Eastern Libya compared to the previous round conducted in May-June 2018.

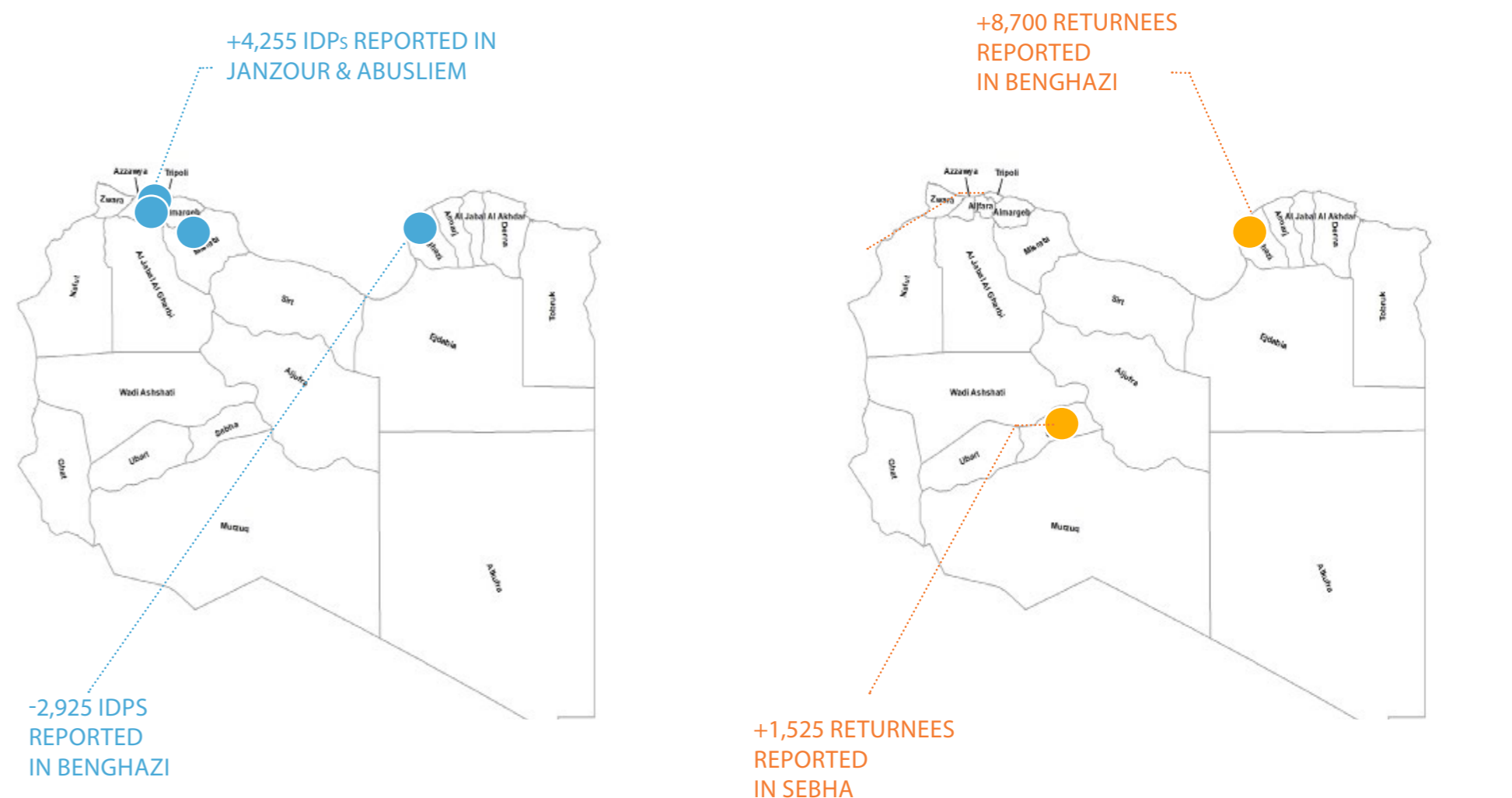
Please note that shortly after the data collection for Round 21 was concluded, significant displacements were reported from Tripoli to surrounding areas and other destinations in Libya. More information can be found in DTM's Flash Updates available on www.globaldtm.info/libya.

The primary needs of Libya's internally displaced population were identified to be food, shelter and access to health services, while for returnees NFIs, WASH and education were identified as most commonly cited priority needs.

The following report provides more details on IDP and returnee locations, origins, shelter settings and priority needs.

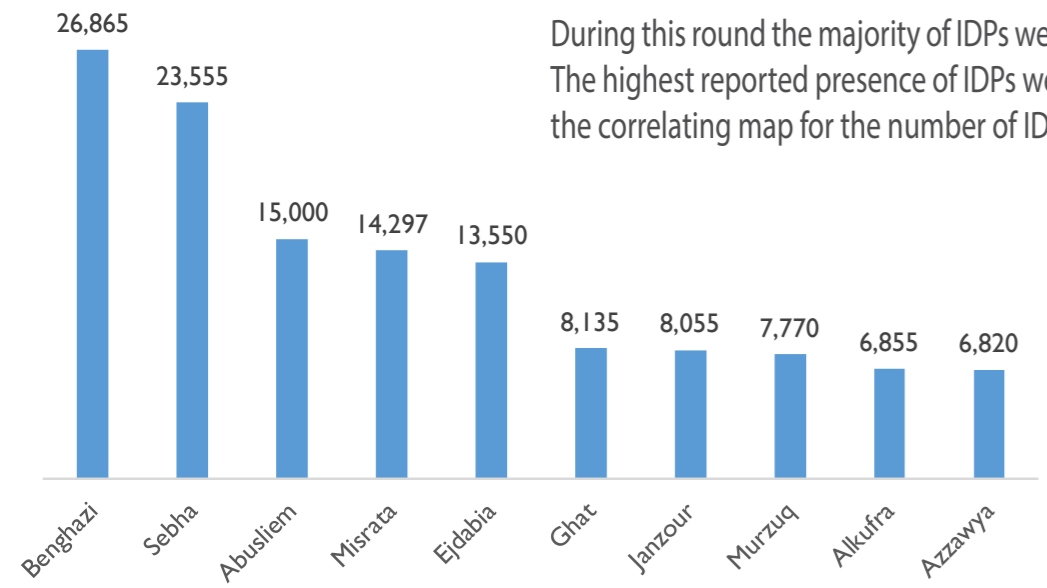


KEY CHANGES COMPARED TO LAST ROUND



■ IDPs
■ Returnees

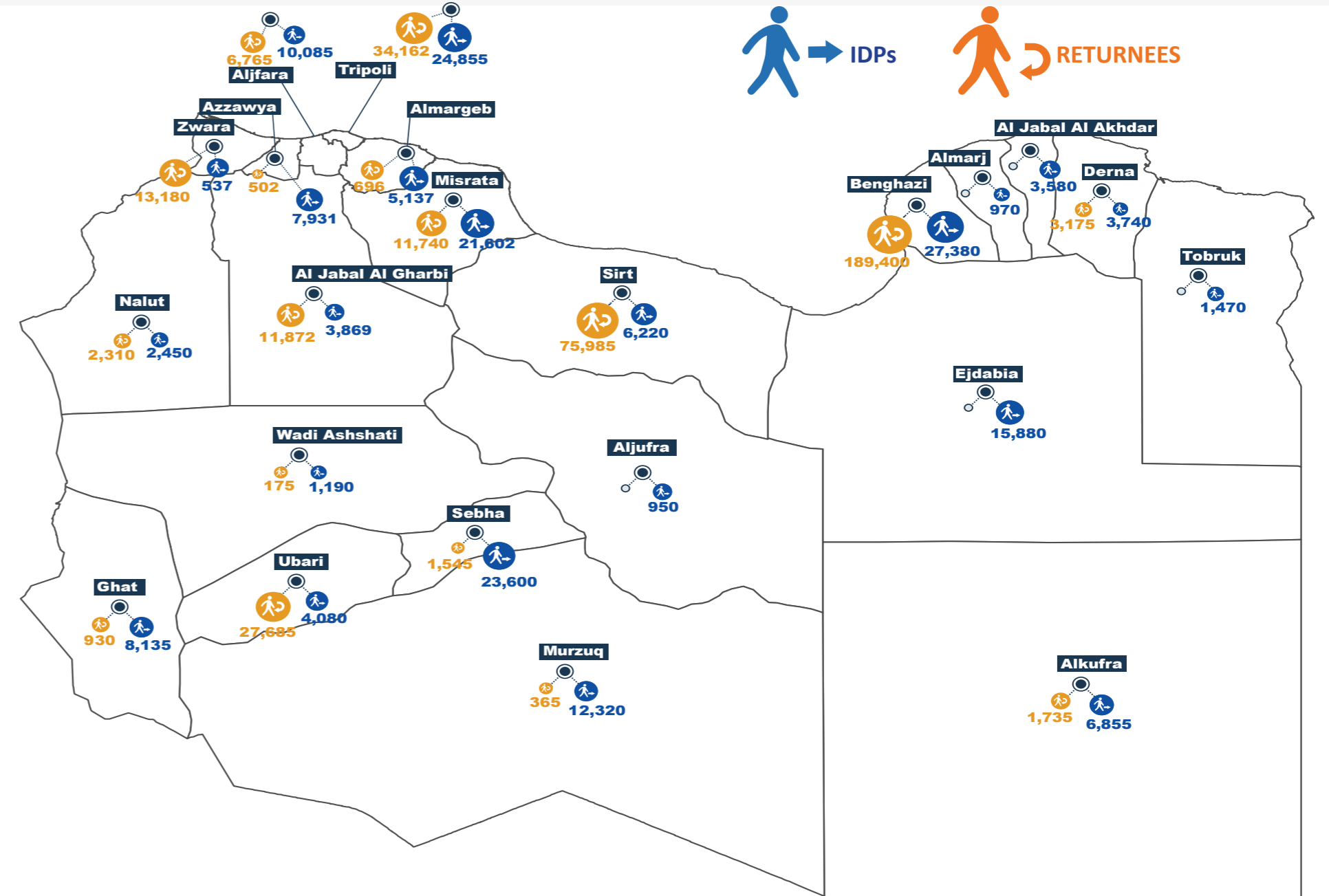
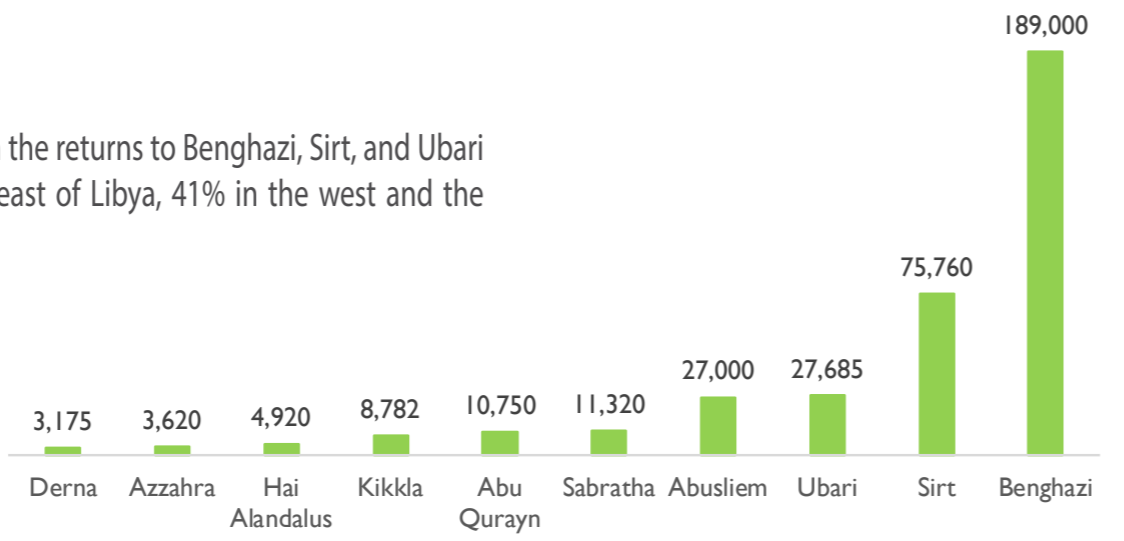
TOP 10 MUNICIPALITIES OF DISPLACEMENT



During this round the majority of IDPs were identified in the west of Libya (43%), with 31% in the east and 26% in the south. The highest reported presence of IDPs were identified in Benghazi (26,865 individuals) and Sebha (23,555 individuals). See the correlating map for the number of IDPs identified disaggregated by region.

TOP 10 MUNICIPALITIES OF RETURN

The increase in returnees observed during this round continued to result from the returns to Benghazi, Sirt, and Ubari during the time of data collection. 51% of identified returnees were in the east of Libya, 41% in the west and the remaining 8% were in the south.



**DTM**

IDP AND RETURNEE LOCATIONS

**LIBYA**
IDP REPORT
01 JUL - 23 AUG 2018**DTM**

IDP AND RETURNEE DYNAMICS

**LIBYA**
IDP REPORT
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Origin	Destination	Number of IDP (IND)	%
Benghazi	Benghazi	22935	49%
	Misrata	11675	25%
	Suq Aljumaa	2757	6%
	Ejdabia	1700	4%
	Albayda	1265	3%
	Other baladiyas	6662	14%
	Total Displaced	46,994	100%
Misrata	Ejdabia	8550	26%
	Abusliem	6600	20%
	Benghazi	3790	11%
	Sirt	3475	11%
	Janzour	2100	6%
	Other baladiyas	8545	26%
	Total Displaced	33060	100%
Sirt	Ejdabia	3100	28%
	Sirt	1325	12%
	Alkhums	840	7%
	Suq Aljumaa	705	6%
	Albayda	585	5%
	Other baladiyas	4653	42%
	Total Displaced	11,208	100%

Origin	Destination	Number of IDP (IND)	%
Ubari	Alkufra	3415	32%
	Bani Waleed	1980	18%
	Murzuq	845	8%
	Alghrayfa	700	7%
	Bint Bayya	685	6%
	Other baladiyas	3097	29%
	Total Displaced	10,722	100%
Sebha	Murzuq	2090	25%
	Algatroun	2000	24%
	Sebha	1250	15%
	Ubari	940	11%
	Zliten	710	8%
	Other baladiyas	1400	17%
	Total Displaced	8390	100%

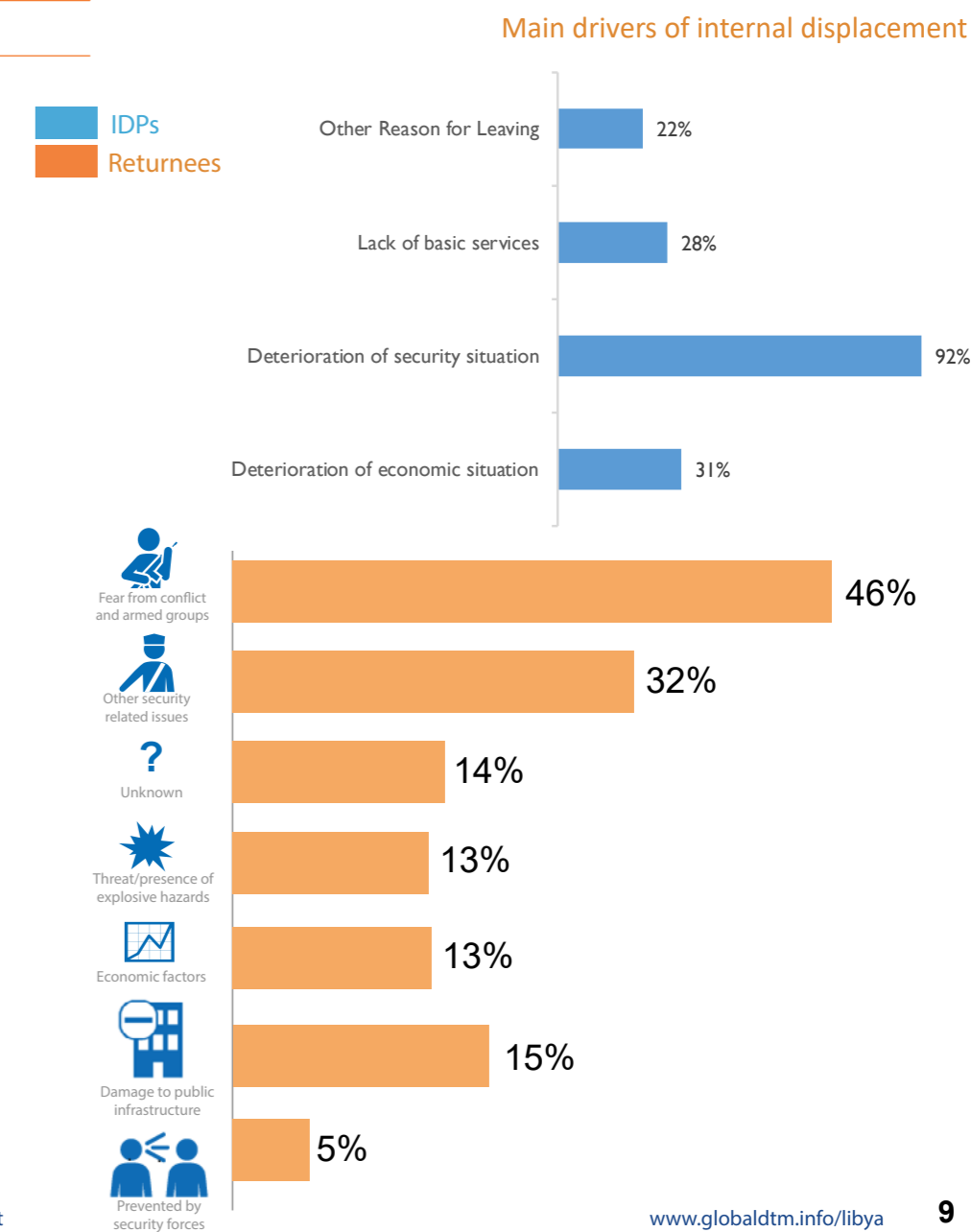
DRIVERS OF DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

The main factor driving the initial displacement of the majority of IDPs was the deterioration of the security situation; this driver accounted for 92% of IDPs. 31% of IDPs were displaced due to the deterioration of the economic situation and 28% due to the lack of basic services. A further 22% were displaced due to other factors.

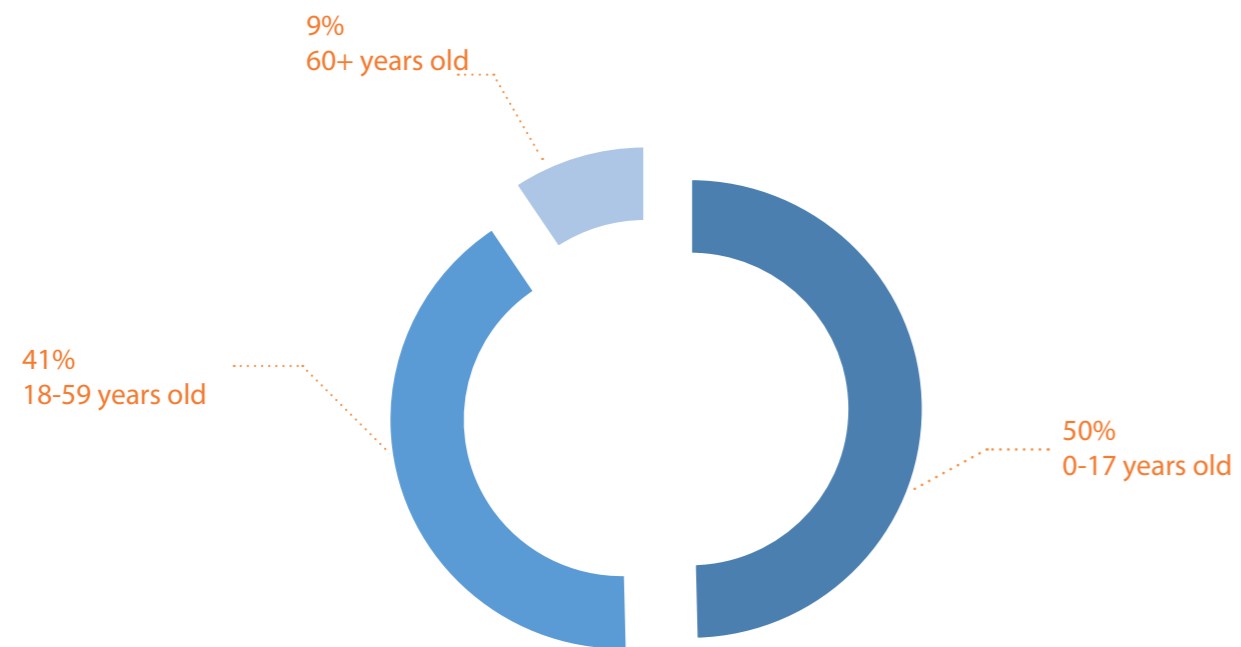
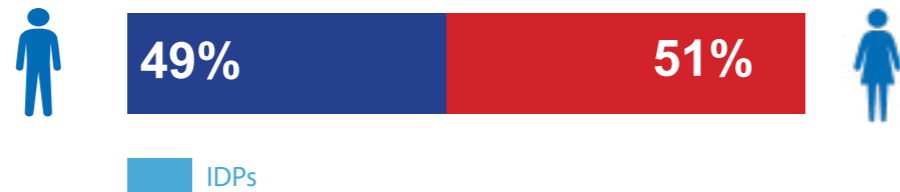
In addition to drivers that initially led to the displacement of IDPs, DTM collected data on the reasons preventing IDPs from returning to their homes. In 46% of baladiyas IDPs were reported to continue being displaced due to the threat or fear of ongoing conflict and armed group presence.

Other security issues were reported as preventing 32% of IDPs from returning to their baladiya of origin. Damage to public infrastructure accounted for 15% of IDPs with 5% of IDPs prevented from returning by security forces. The threat or presence of explosive hazards was reported as hindering the return of 13% of IDPs, an increase of eleven percent from the previous round, and economic factors (which include the lack of livelihood opportunities) accounted for the continued displacement of 13% of IDPs.

IDPs
Returnees



Round 21 data indicated that children (0-17) accounted for 50% of the IDP population. Adults (18-59 years) made up 41% of the IDP population and older adults (60+) were the remaining 9% of IDPs. Across all age categories males made up 49% of the sampled population and females accounted for 51%.



Age disaggregation of IDPs sample

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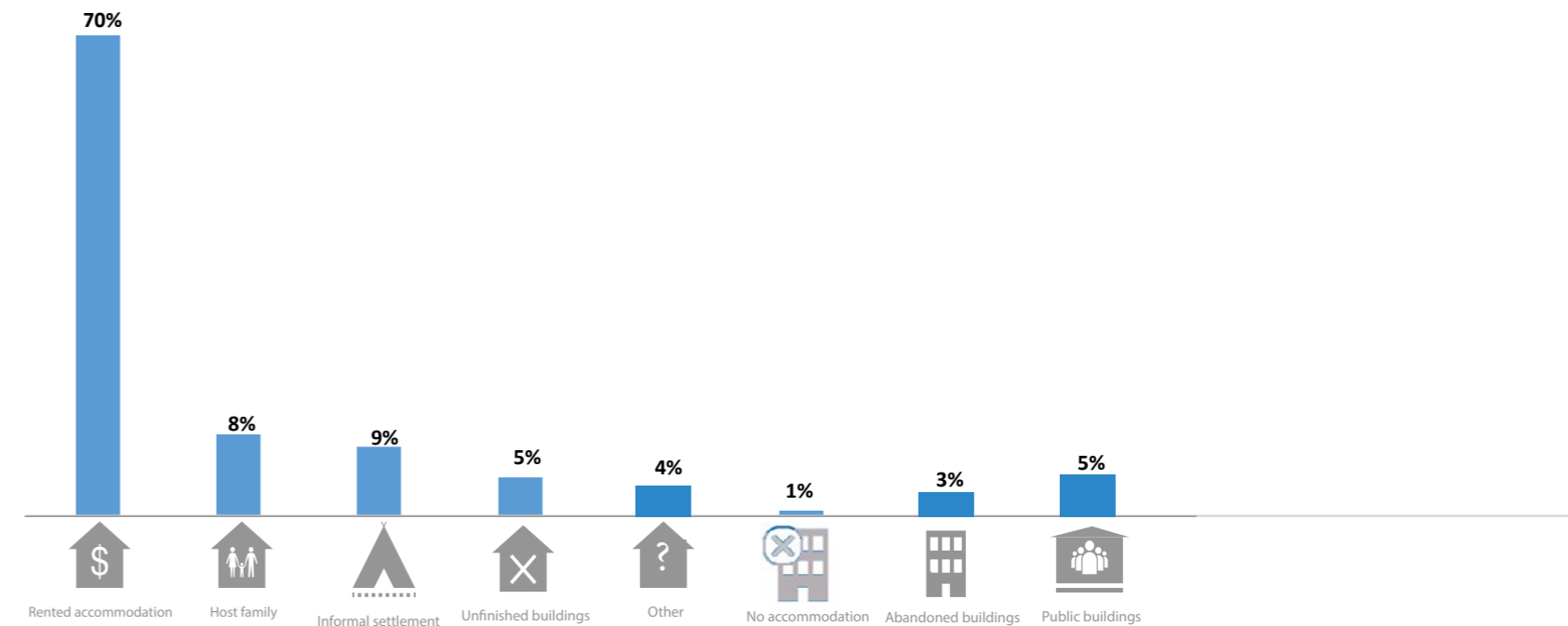
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81% of all IDPs in Libya were reported to be residing in private accommodation with 16% in public or informal shelter settings and 2% in other shelter settings (please see chart below for exact disaggregation of different shelter types).

Map 3 displays the distribution of IDPs in public and private shelter settings by region in Libya. 79% of IDPs in private shelter were in self-paid rented accommodation. 16% were hosted with relatives, 2% were in rented accommodation paid by others and the remaining 3% were hosted with other non-relatives.

84%
OF RETURNEES LIVE IN THEIR PREVIOUS HOME

Shelter setting by classification



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MAP III: RETURNEE SHELTER SETTING



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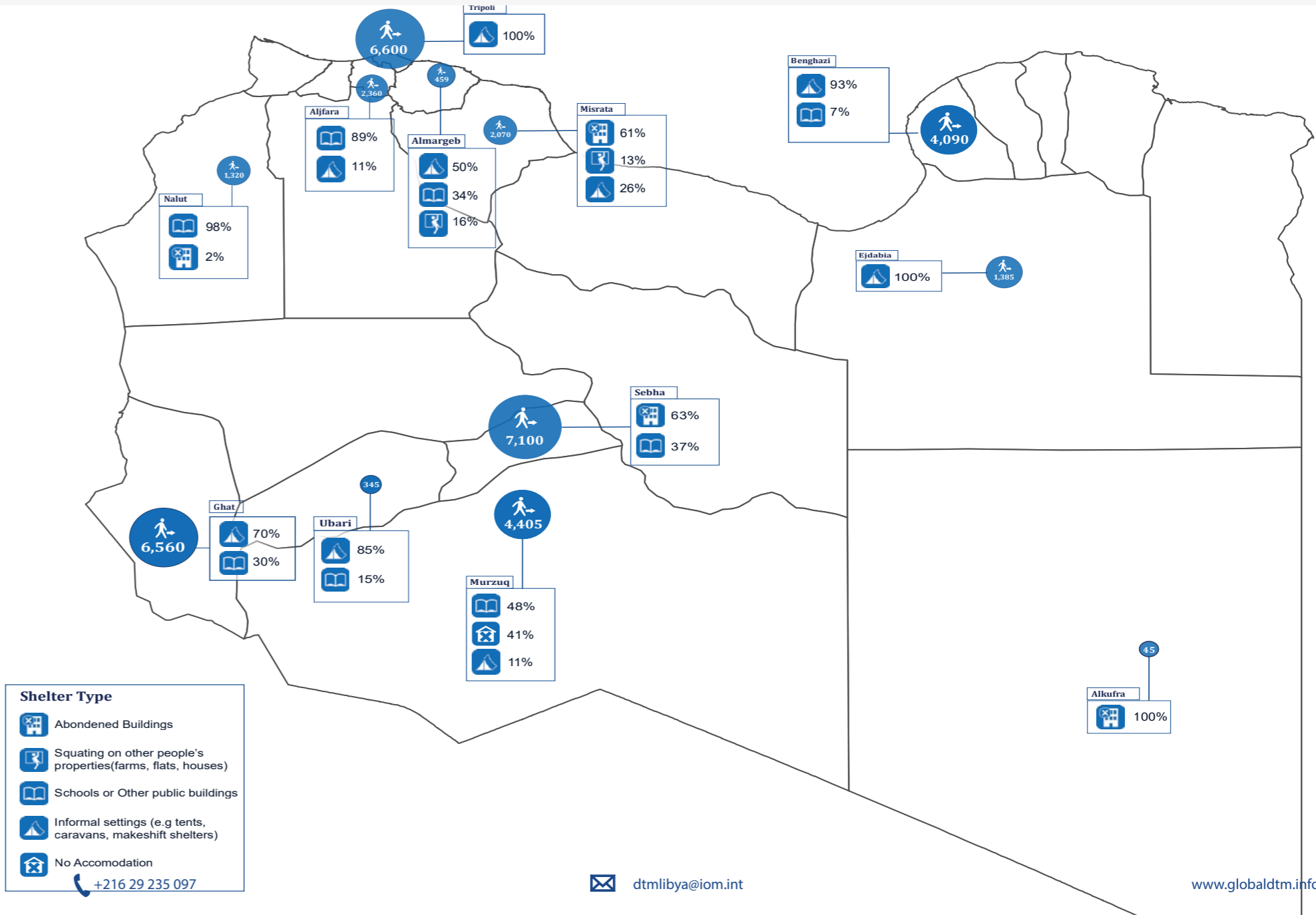
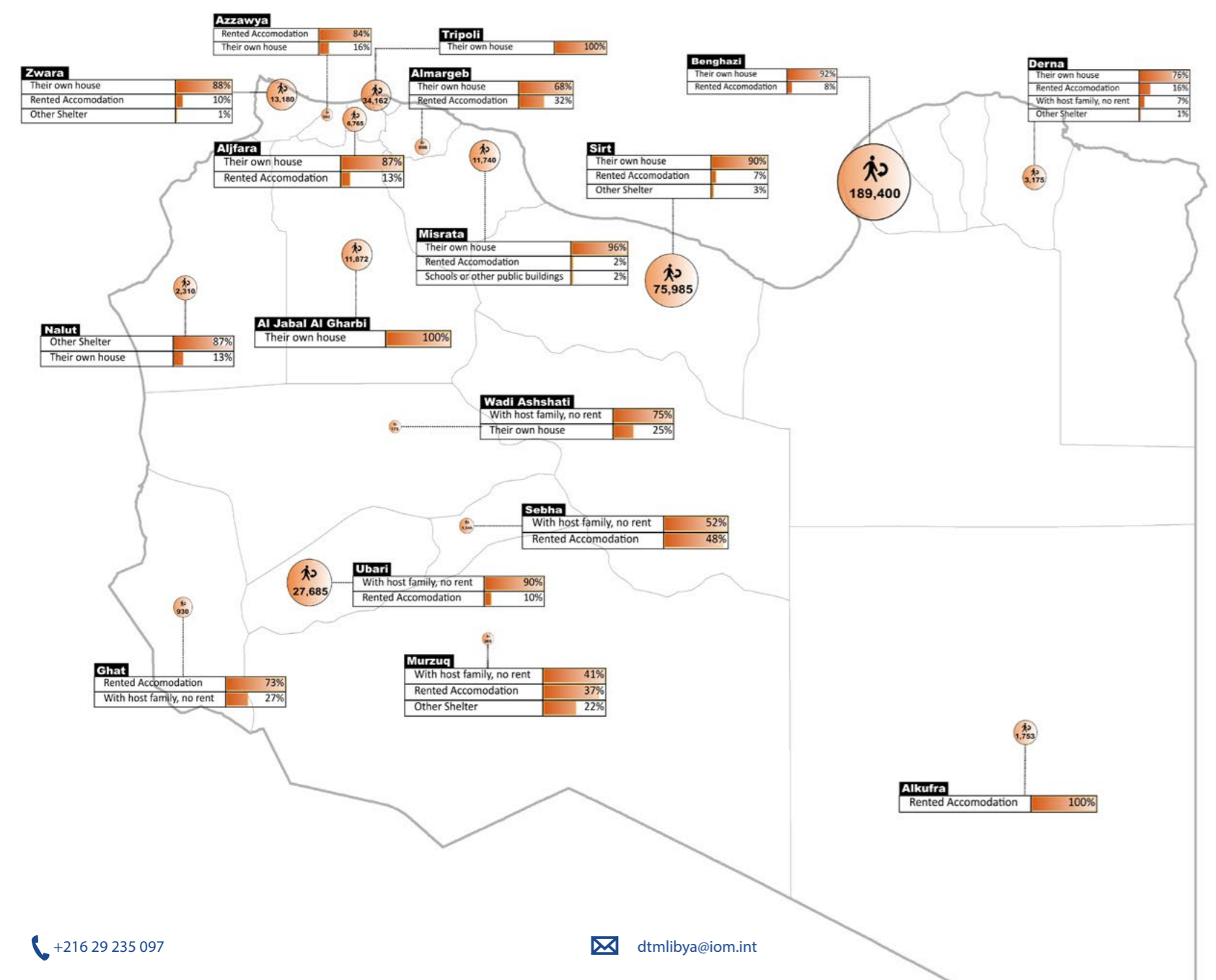


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MAP: IDPs PUBLIC SHELTER SETTINGS



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Shelter Type

- Abandoned Buildings
- Squatting on other people's properties(farms, flats, houses)
- Schools or Other public buildings
- Informal settings (e.g tents, caravans, makeshift shelters)
- No Accomodation

PRIMARY NEEDS

TOP 3 RETURNEE PRIMARY NEEDS

- WASH
- NFIs
- EDUCATION

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

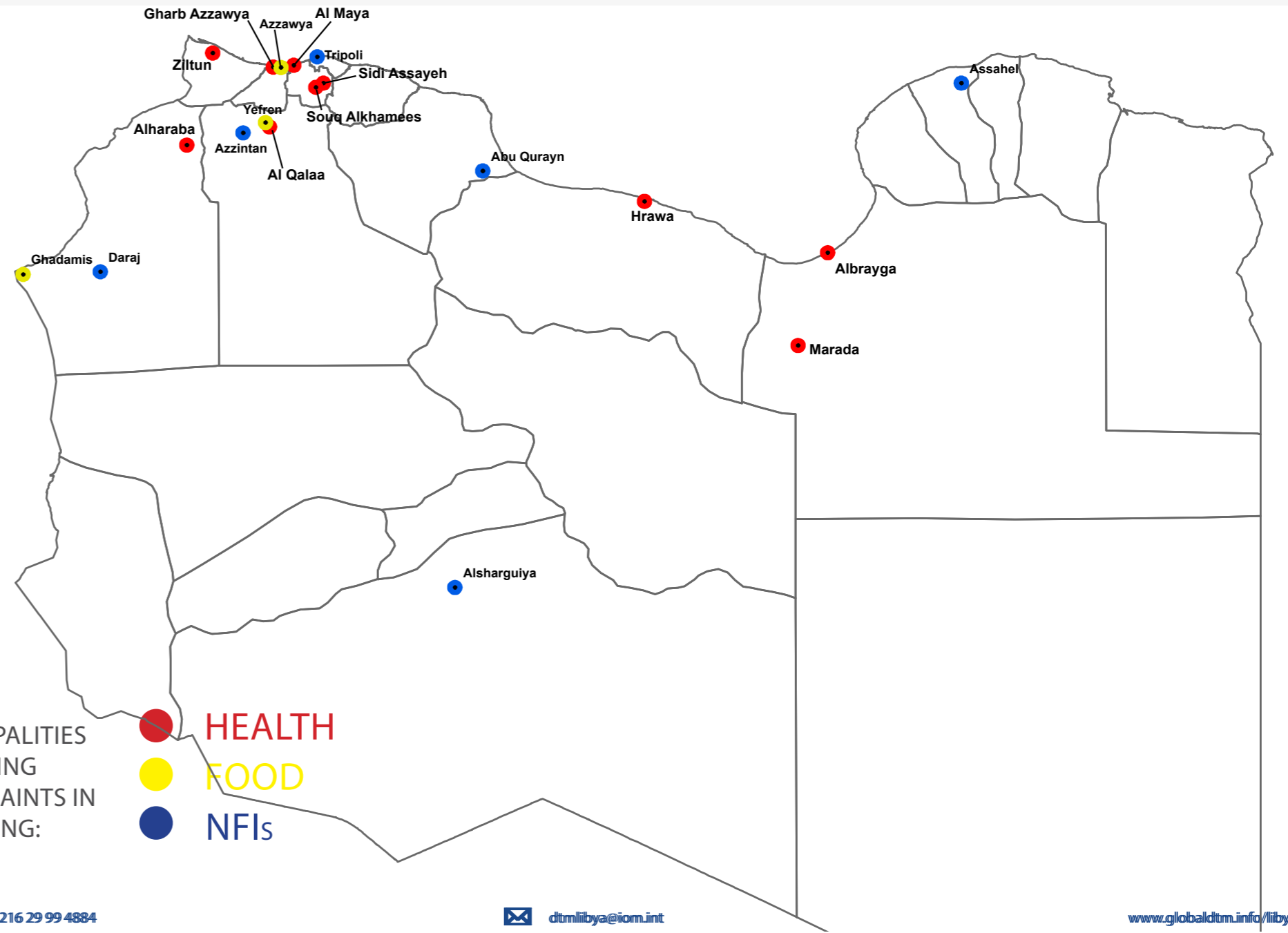
TOP 3 IDP PRIMARY NEEDS

- FOOD
- SHELTER
- HEALTH

■ IDPs
■ Returnees

	Priority #1 Returnees affected (IND)	Priority #2 Returnees affected (IND)	Priority #3 Returnees affected (IND)	Total
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	83,817	110,120	51,691	245,628
NFIs	33,010	67,282	84,409	184,701
Education	90,160	1,705	63,460	155,325
Security	48,770	47,135	22,840	118,745
Health services	31,447	66,077	18,445	115,969
Food	32,790	16,467	50,472	99,729
Shelter	-	46,265	25,935	72,200
Access to income	26,832	590	41,315	68,737
Protection	24,946	15,885	10,835	51,666
Legal Help	20	266	2,390	2,676

	Priority #1 IDPs affected (IND)	Priority #2 IDPs affected (IND)	Priority #3 IDPs affected (IND)	Total
Food	39,653	47,752	45,303	132,708
Shelter	86,425	26,544	14,515	127,484
Health services	15,324	58,821	43,825	117,970
NFIs	15,249	21,539	40,041	76,829
Access to income	11,935	14,097	23,597	49,629
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	17,890	9,763	12,590	40,243
Education	4,535	9,915	1,995	16,445
Legal Help	150	1,750	6,935	8,835
Security	1,020	1,100	4,025	6,145
Protection	1,400	2,300	755	4,455

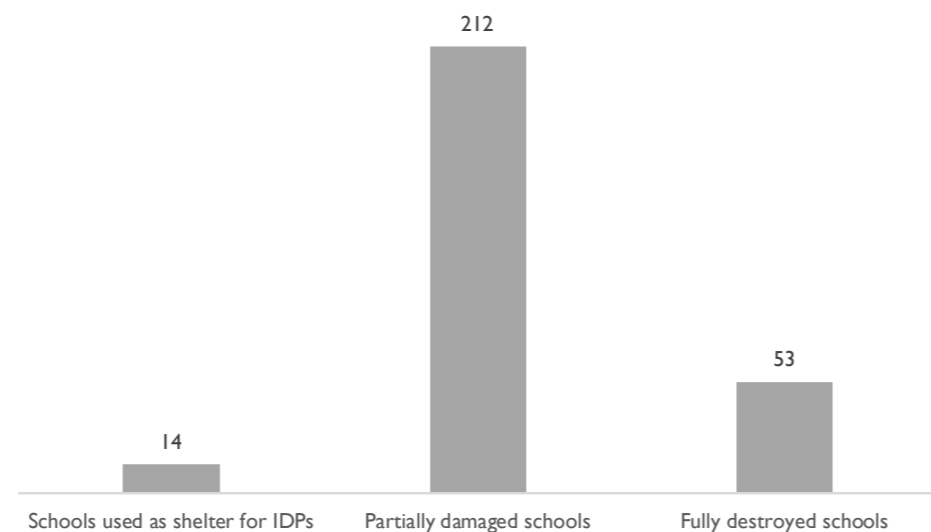


EDUCATION

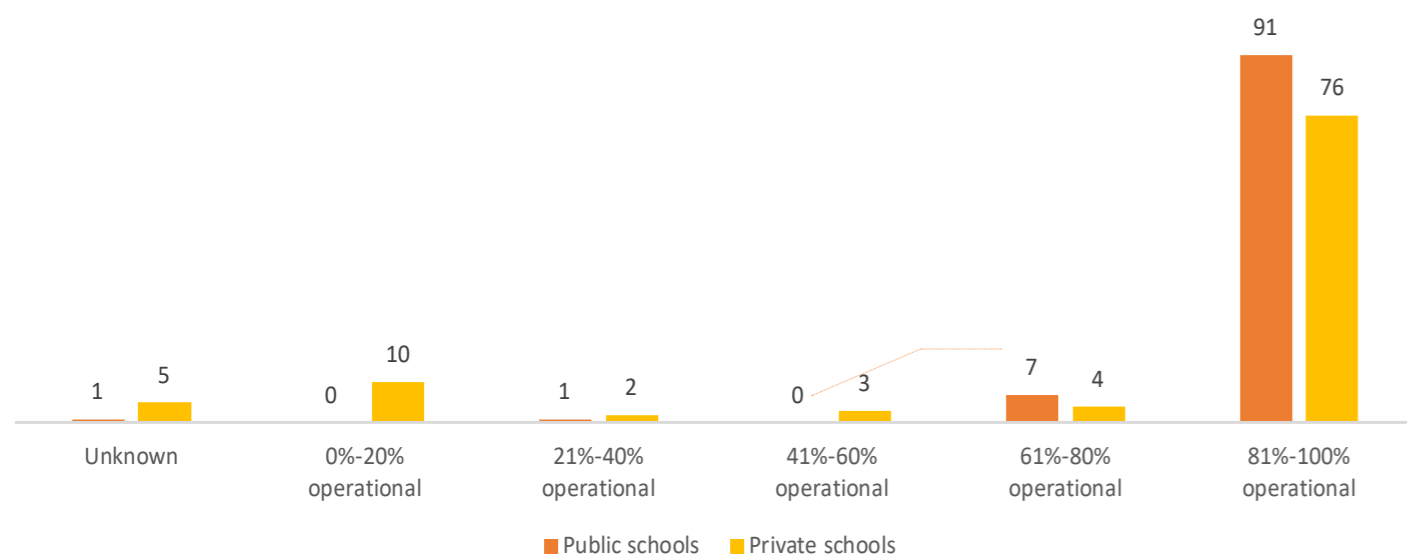
91 municipalities (out of 100 in Libya) reported that 80% or more of public schools in the municipality were operational. In seven municipalities between 61% and 80% of public schools were identified to be operational while in one less than 40% of public schools were reported to be operational.

The impact of conflict and displacements negatively impacted education facilities in Libya as 212 schools were reported to be partially damaged schools, 14 schools were used as shelters for IDPs and 53 schools have been fully destroyed.

Number of non-operational schools by category



Proportion of operational schools reported by baladiya



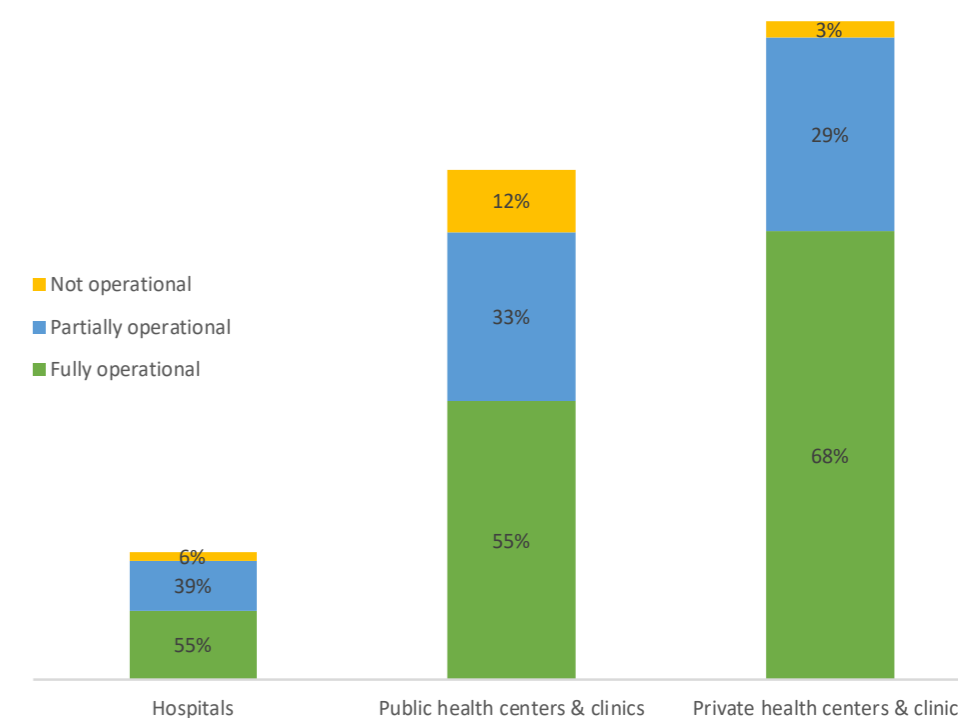
HEALTH

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

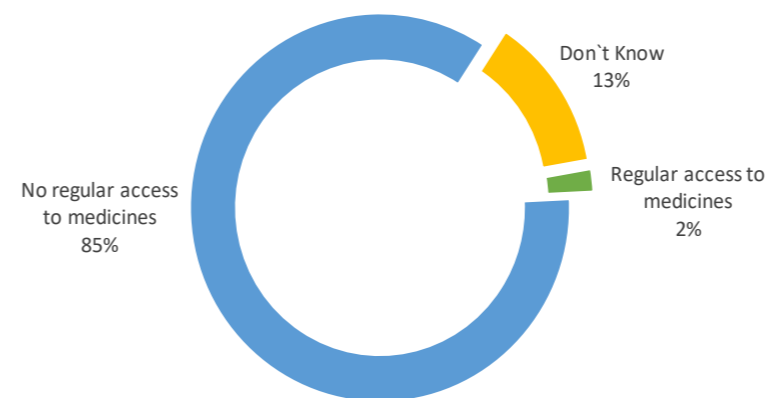
55% of hospitals were fully operational, 39% partially operational and 6% were unoperational. Public health centers and clinics were fully operational in 55%, 33% were partially operational with 12% unoperational (22 municipalities). Private health centers and clinics illustrated 68% fully operational capacity, 29% partially operational with 3% classified as unoperational facilities (16 municipalities).

Regular access to medicine was reported in 2% of municipalities with 85% of municipalities reporting irregular access to medicine. Regular access remained unknown in 13% of municipalities.

Health facilities

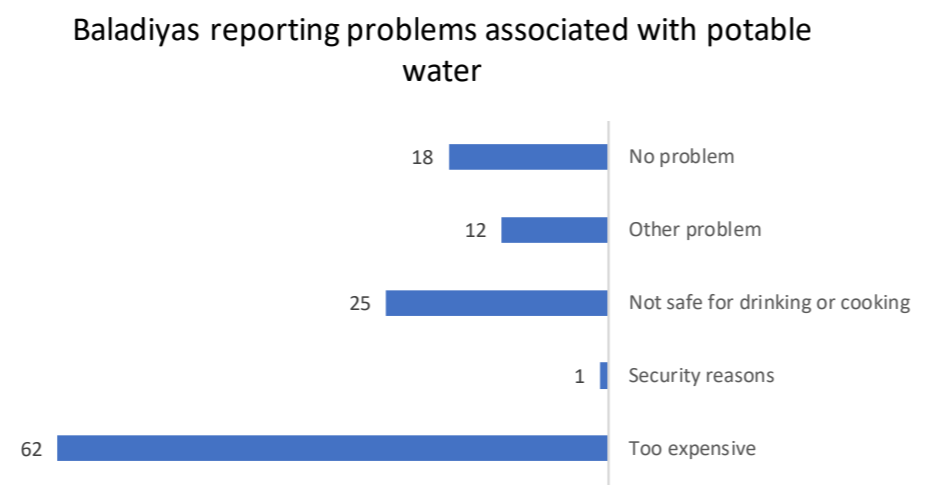
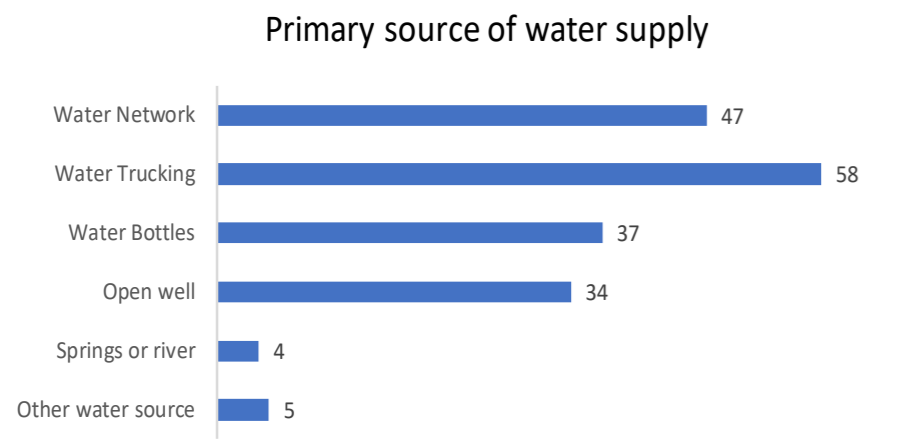
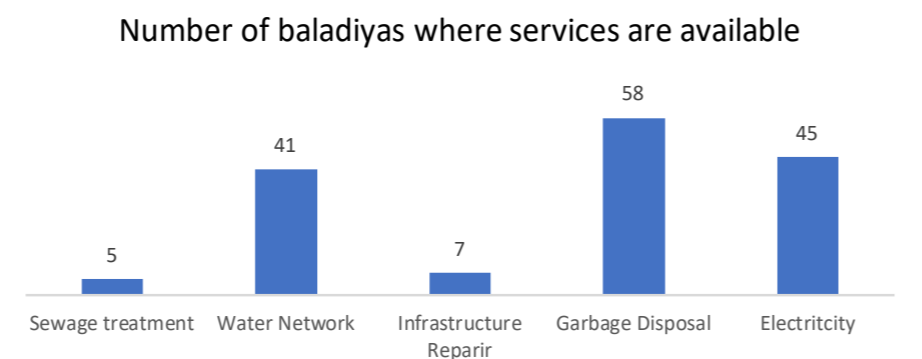


Regular Access to Medicine

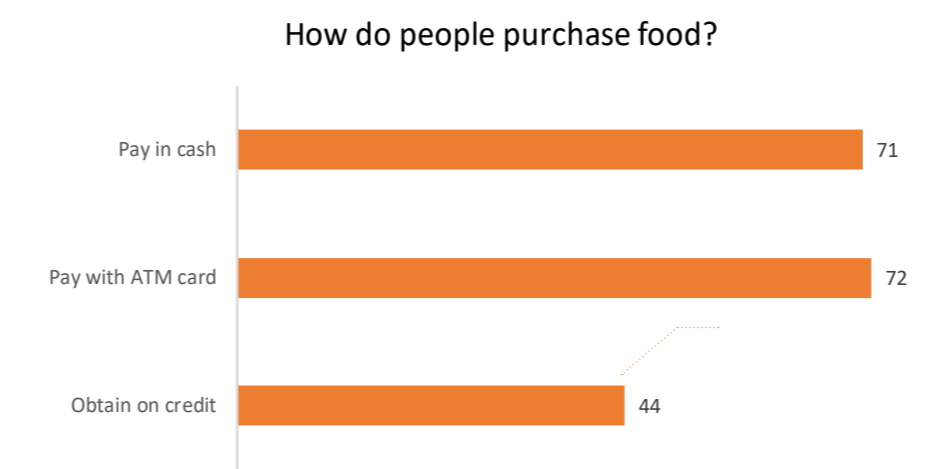
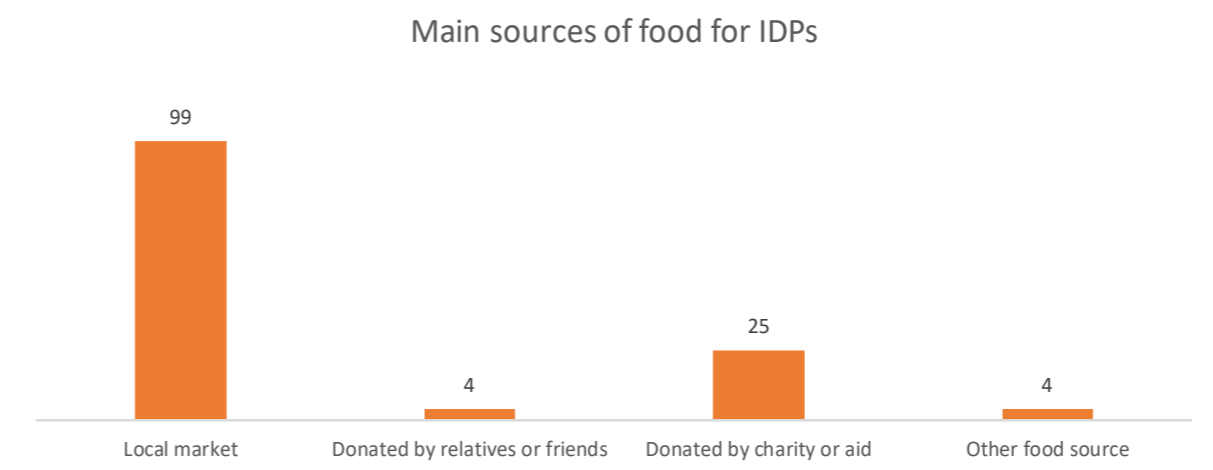


PUBLIC SERVICES & WASH

Garbage disposal and electricity were the two most cited public services available in this round. 45 municipalities reported the availability of electricity and 58 municipalities reported the presence of garbage disposal services. 41 municipalities reported having a water supply network. Sewage treatment and public infrastructure repairs however appeared to be much less prevalent in 5 municipalities and 7 municipalities reporting public infrastructure repairs. No problems with potable water were reported in 18 municipalities, 25 municipalities reported the drinking and cooking water was unsafe and 62 municipalities reported the drinking water was too expensive.



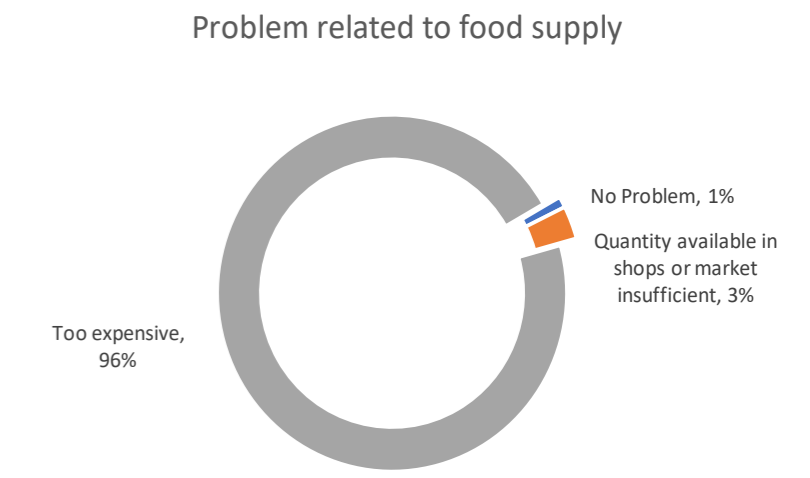
FOOD



In 99 municipalities IDPs purchased food from the market as their main source of food. IDPs obtaining food on credit was reported in 44 municipalities.

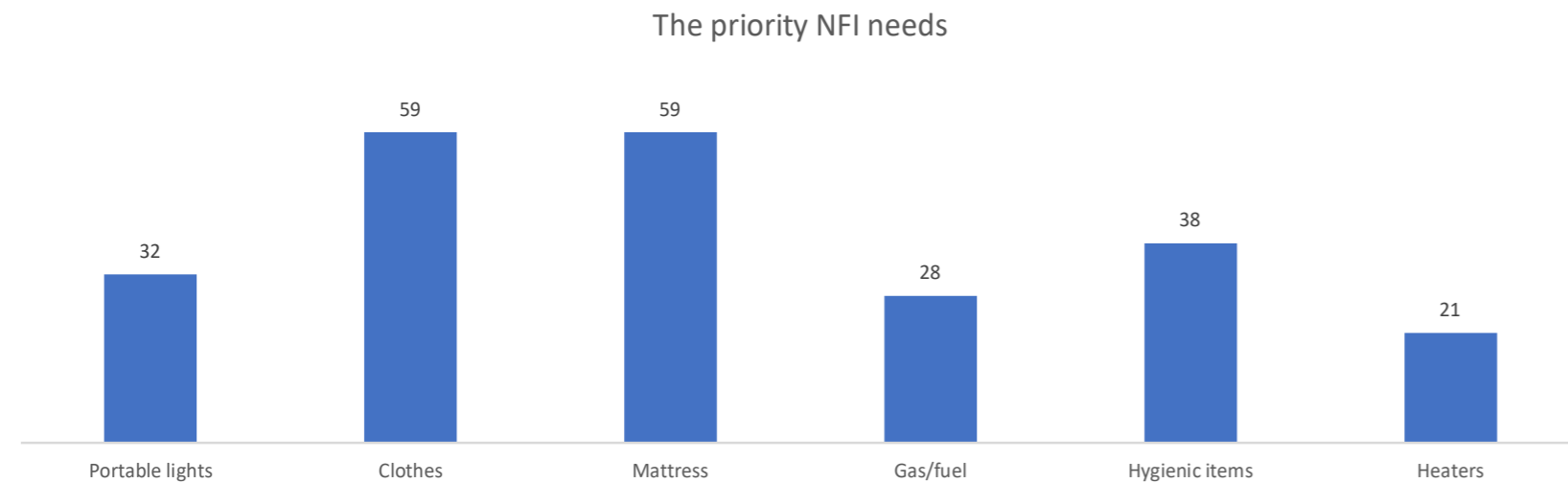
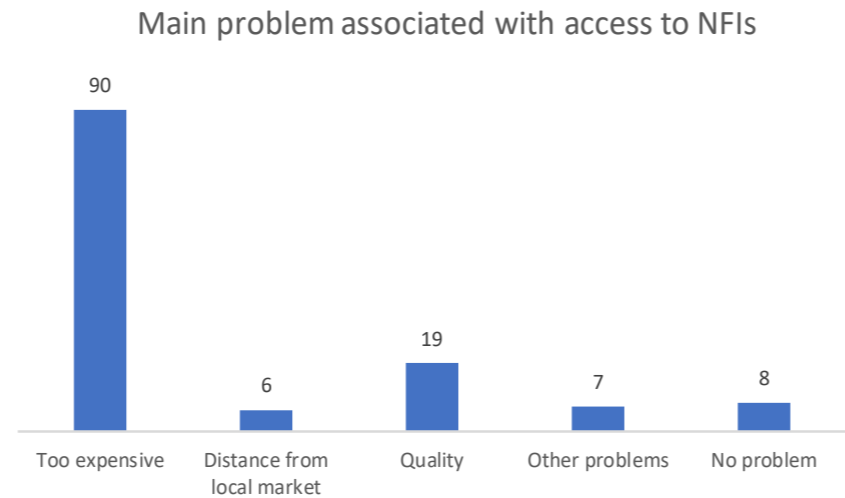
In 25 municipalities the main source of food was reported to be from charity or donations with 4 municipalities reporting family or friends as the main source of food.

Food was reported as too expensive in 96% of assessed municipalities with 3% of baladiyas reporting an insufficient quantity available for purchase. To obtain more information at the municipality level, please refer to the accompanying dataset.



NFIs AND ACCESS TO MARKETS

Data was collected on the priority non-food items (NFIs) needed in each baladiya. Clothes were the most cited need as reported in 59 municipalities followed by mattresses in 59 municipalities, hygienic items in 38 municipalities and portable lights in 32 municipalities. NFIs were reported to be too expensive in 90 municipalities. In 19 municipalities the quality of NFIs was reported to be the main problem with 6 municipalities stating that the distance to the local market was too great. 8 municipalities reported no problems in accessing non-food items.

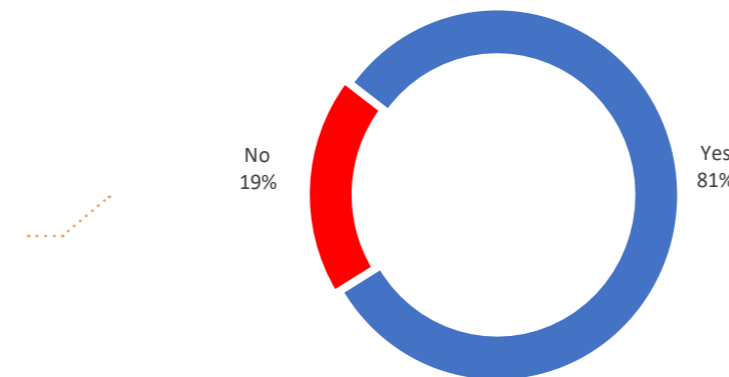


SECURITY

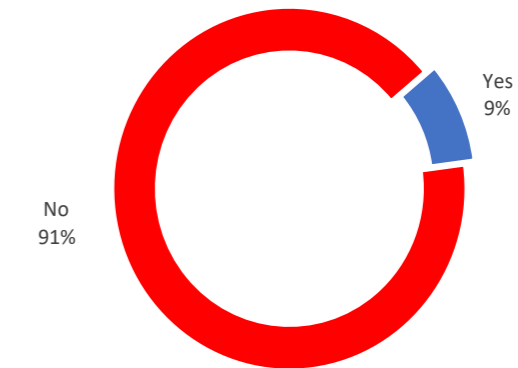
Indicators on security in municipalities measured residents' ability to move safely within the municipalities, the reasons hindering safe movement and perception or awareness of the presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO). The awareness of the presence of UXO was reported in 9% of municipalities with 91% reporting no presence of UXO. Residents were reported as not being able to move safely within their municipalities in 19% of assessed municipalities. In municipalities where movement was reported to be unsafe the main reason cited was insecurity (11 municipalities) followed by the threat/presence of explosive hazards (2 municipalities).

Baladiyas residents cannot	Reason why residents cannot move safely
Derna	Threat/presence of explosive hazards
Marada	Insecurity
Murzuq	Insecurity
Taraghin	Insecurity
Sebha	Insecurity
Al Maya	Insecurity
Azzahra	Insecurity
Garaboli	Insecurity
Qasr Akhyar	Insecurity
Janoub Azzawya	Threat/presence of explosive hazards
Zliten	Insecurity
Aljmail	Insecurity
Ziltun	Insecurity

Are people able to safely move within baladiya?



Visible presence of unexploded ordnance



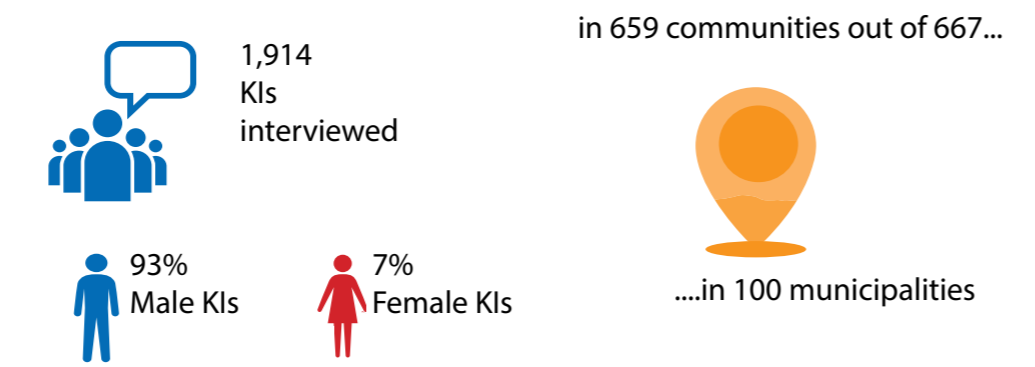
OBJECTIVE

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 21 DTM assessed all 100 municipalities and 659 of 667 communities in Libya.

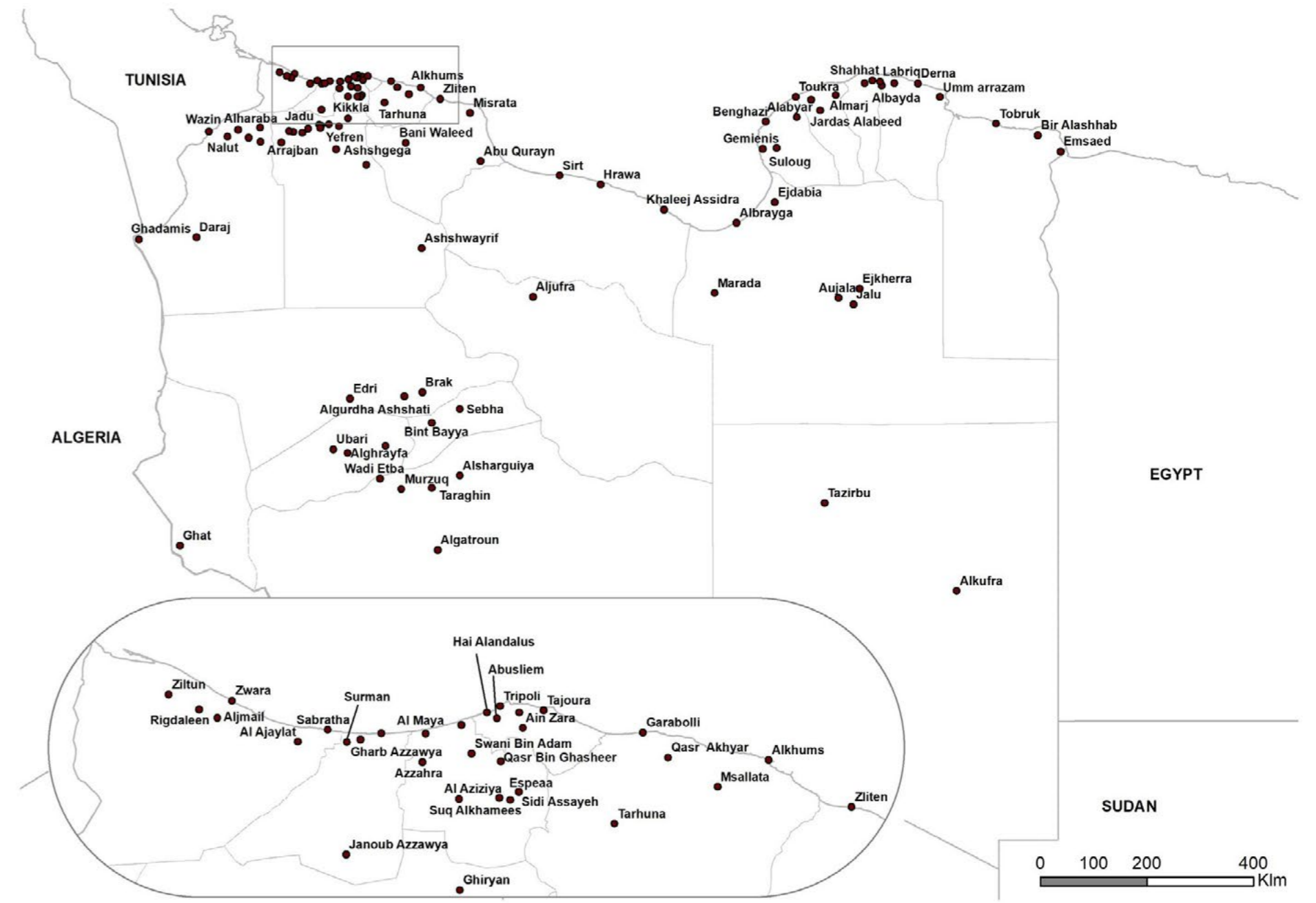
1,914 Key Informant interviews were conducted during this round. 316 Key Informants were interviewed at the baladiya level, and 1,598 at the muhalla level. 36% of those interviewed were representatives from divisions within the baladiya office (social affairs, muhalla affairs, etc.), 11% were representatives from civil society organizations and 15% were Community/Tribal representatives. Of the 1,914 KIs interviewed 7% were female and 93% were male.

COVERAGE



Position	No Of KIs	%
Other representation from baladiya office (Social Affairs; Muhalla Affairs; etc.)	691	36%
Civil Society Organization	207	11%
Representatives of Health facilities	198	10%
Representatives of education facilities	169	9%
Security forces	137	7%
Community / tribal representative	125	7%
Representation of displaced groups	114	6%
Local Crisis Committee Representative	95	5%
Migrant community leaders	56	3%
Other, please specify in contact column	50	3%
Humanitarian NFI distribution team	42	2%
Humanitarian HEALTH team	20	1%
Religious leaders	10	1%
Total	1,914	100%

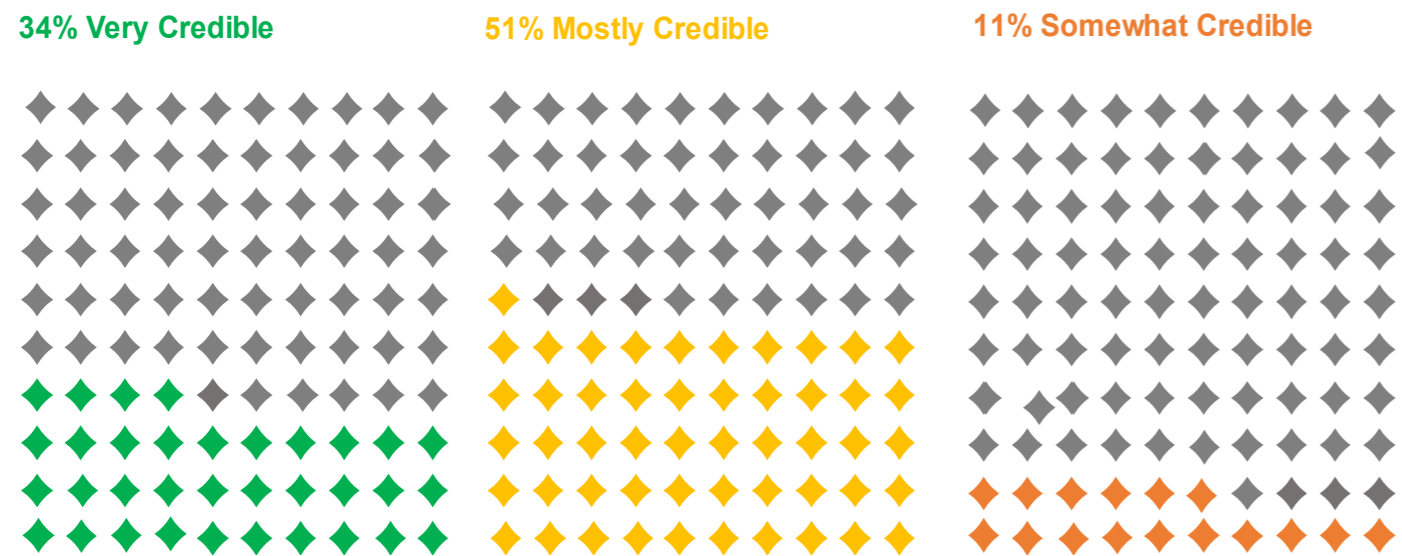
ENUMERATORS





DATA CREDIBILITY

34% of data collected was rated as “very credible” during this round, 51% as “mostly credible” and 11% 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.



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/

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.