LIBYA IDP AND RETURNEE REPORT

MOBILITY TRACKING

ROUND 28

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 2019

CONTENTS

IOM LIBYA

KEY FINDINGS (ROUND 28)

IDPs

355,672
IDPs IN LIBYA

97%
WERE DISPLACED DUE TO THE DETERIORATION OF THE SECURITY SITUATION

60%
OF IDPS LIVE IN SELF-PAID RENTED ACCOMMODATION

Returnees

447,707
RETURNEES IN LIBYA

DECLINE IN RETURNS OBSERVED DUE TO LACK OF SECURITY
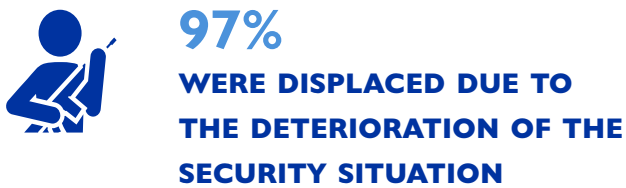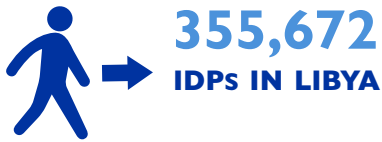
83%
OF RETURNEES LIVE IN THEIR PREVIOUS HOMES

TOP 3 REGIONS WITH IDPs

83,601	TRIPOLI
37,592	MISRATA
31,528	ALMARGEB
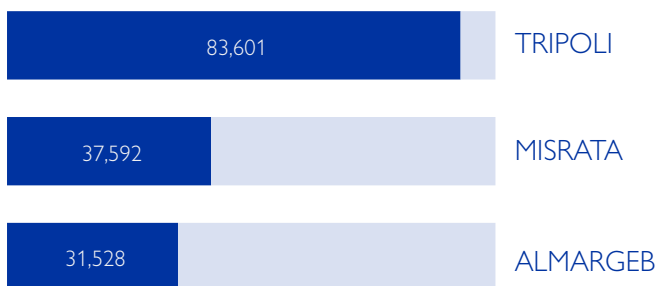
TOP 3 REGIONS WITH RETURNEES

BENGHAZI	189,025
SIRT	77,510
TRIPOLI	61,790
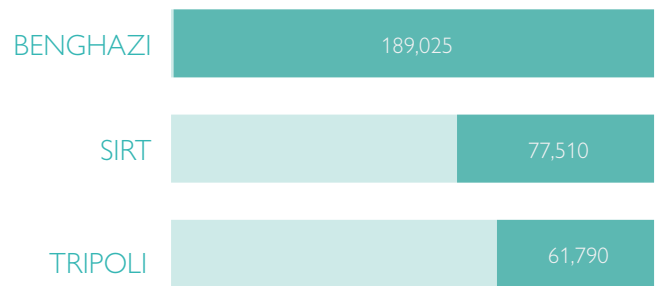
659 of 667
COMMUNITIES

100% of
MUNICIPALITIES

2,578 INTERVIEWS WITH KEY INFORMANTS
(ROUND 28, MOBILITY TRACKING)

100% COVERAGE

Project funded by
the European Union

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OVERVIEW

This report presents the findings of Round 28 of the mobility tracking component of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme in Libya, covering the reporting period from November to December 2019.

In Round 28, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified in Libya increased from 343,180 IDPs to 355,762 IDPs. New displacements during the reporting period were primarily due to continued armed conflict in western Libya (Tripoli mantika and surrounding regions).
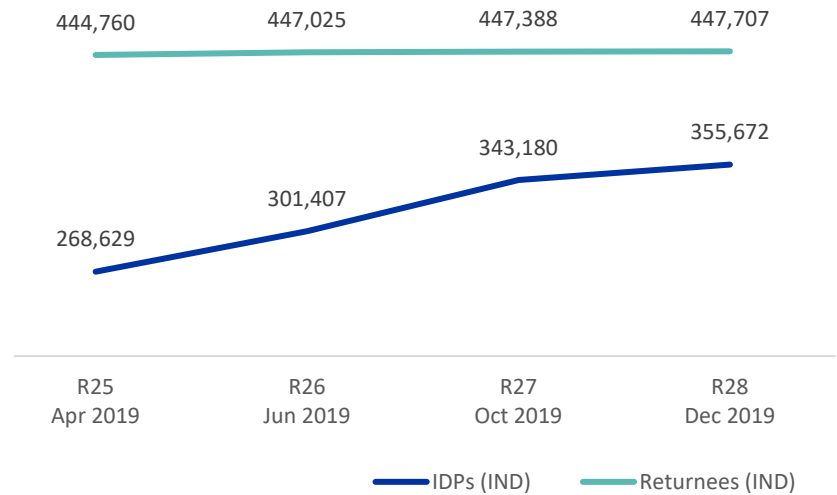
Fig 1 Libya displacement and return timeline by rounds

444,760	447,025	447,388	447,707
		343,180	355,672
268,629	301,407		

R25 Apr 2019	R26 Jun 2019	R27 Oct 2019	R28 Dec 2019

— IDPs (IND)   — Returnees (IND)

The sustained use of air strikes and artillery shelling in the vicinity of areas inhabited by civilians continues to negatively impact the safety and lives of the civilian population in southern Tripoli region (mantika) and surrounding areas. Since the start of armed conflict in South Tripoli on 04 April 2019, over 149,000 individuals have been displaced to relatively safer neighborhoods around Tripoli, the Nafusa mountains and along the coastal line in Western Libya. IDP families displaced to locations close to areas of conflict remain at risk, along with host community members providing them with shelter. For more information on displacements from Tripoli, please refer to page 6.

Following the escalation of the security situation in Murzuq at the beginning of August, over 28,000 individuals were displaced in the following weeks to other locations in Southern Libya, such as Wadi Etba, Sabha, Ubari, Tragan, Wadi Alshati and Al Gatroun, but also to more distant locations in Western and Eastern Libya. While humanitarian assistance to a number of vulnerable IDP families from Murzuq has been delivered, there still remains a gap and unmet humanitarian needs for IDPs from Murzuq, especially in Ubari, Wadi al Shati, and Al-Jufra.

Overall, the Tripoli region (mantika) currently hosts the largest number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Libya. In the context of ongoing armed conflict in and around south Tripoli since April 2019, and the protracted cases of previously displaced households, the municipalities of Tripoli collectively host almost 79,000 IDPs. In Round 28 the decline in return movements identified over the previous rounds continued, indicating that the current crisis poses a critical obstacle for IDPs to return to their areas of origin.

IDPs

355,672 Individuals	70,793 Families
94 Municipalities	447 Communities

Returnees

447,707 Individuals	89,466 Families
41 Municipalities	172 Communities

UPDATE ON TRIPOLI

Since early April, the security situation in conflict-affected areas in south Tripoli has remained volatile. During the round 28 data collection period (November - December 2019), DTM identified an additional 1,836 displaced families (approximately 9,180 individuals), bringing the total number of internally displaced persons from South Tripoli to at least 29,863 families (approximately 149,315 individuals) who have been forced to leave their homes due to armed conflict since the start of hostilities on 04 April 2019. The number of IDPs forced to leave their homes due to armed conflict in western Libya since April 2019 now constitutes 42% of the total displacement in Libya.

During the reporting period sustained use of air strikes and artillery shelling in the vicinity of areas inhabited by civilians continued to negatively impact the safety and lives of the civilian population as the conflict has become protracted. While the number of incidents related to armed conflict reported during Round 28 data collection period (November - December 2019) remained high, it did not increase compared to the previous round (see Figure 3 below; source ACLED[1]). However, despite an overall decline in the reported events of armed conflict, the civilian population at risk due to the armed conflict was feared to have increased as conflict moved closer to densely populated neighborhoods of Abu Salim and Al Hadba[2].

The displacement timeline below shows the trend of increase in the number of IDPs, and figure 3 presents the armed conflict related events of battles, explosions/remote violence including airstrikes or drone attacks, and violence against civilians as reported by Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) for Libya since April 2019.

Fig 2 Tripoli displacement timeline

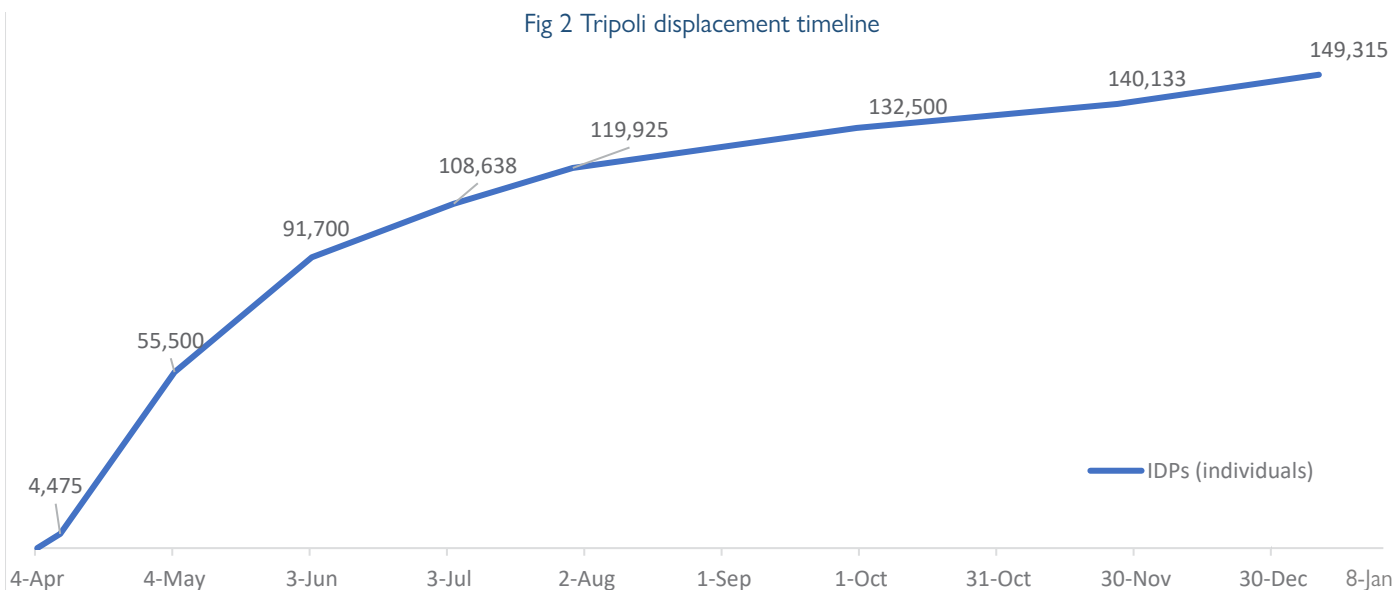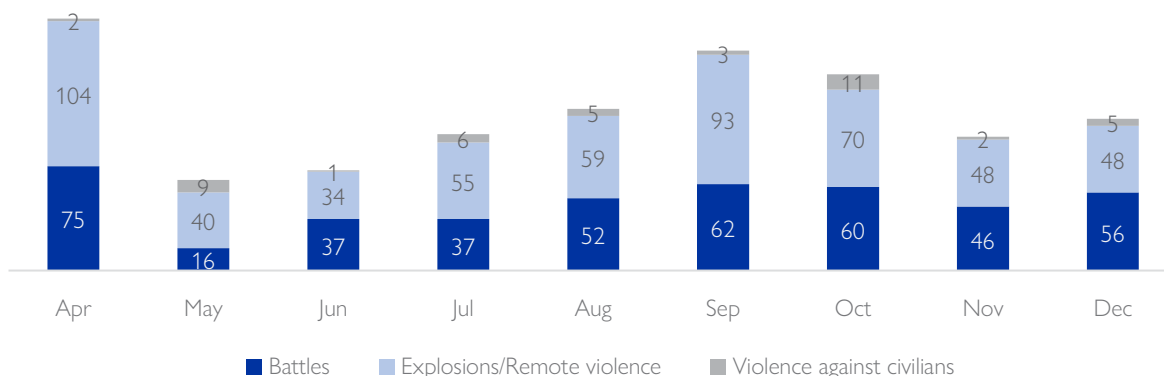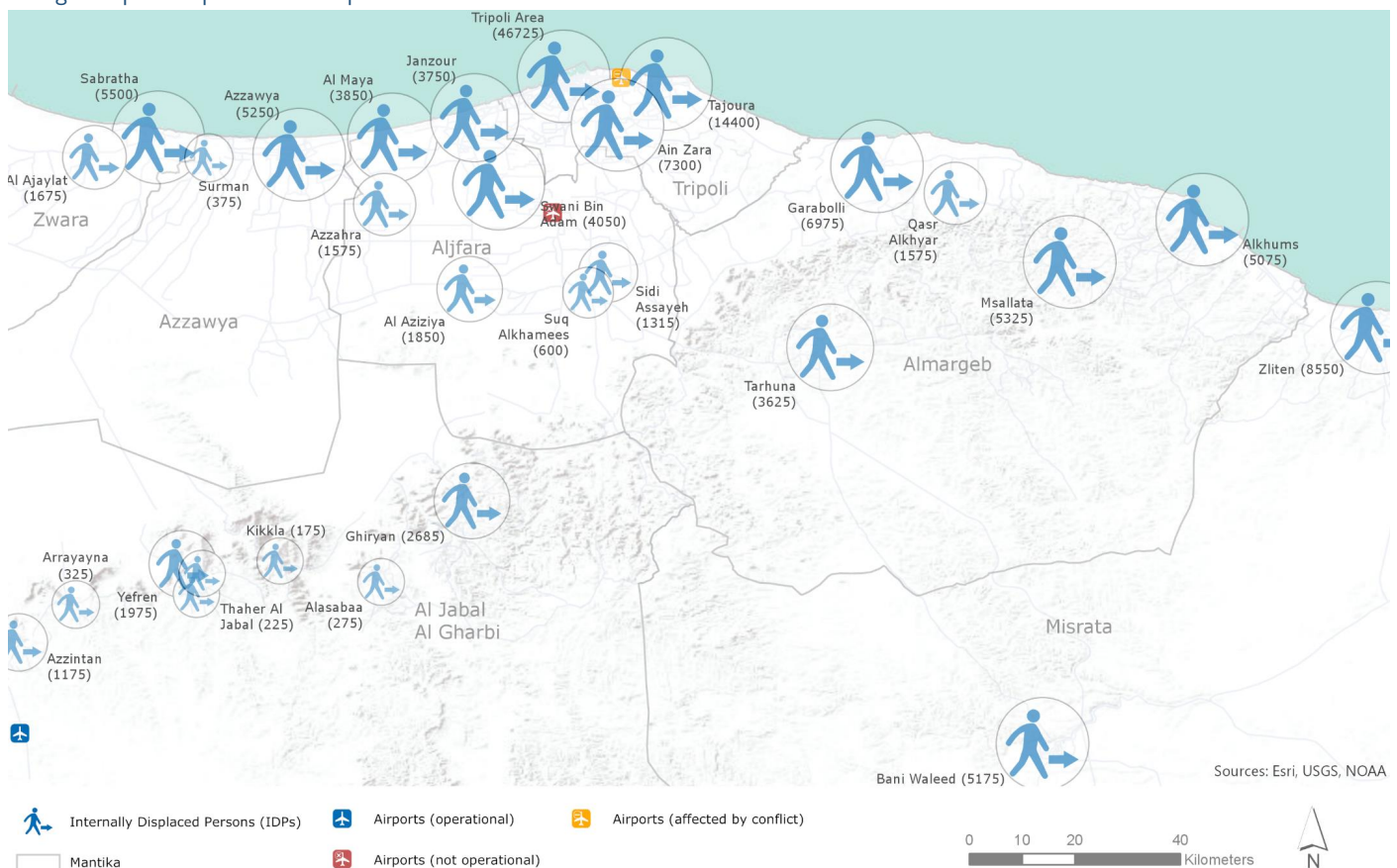Fig 3 Comparison of reported events related to armed conflict in areas affected by the ongoing conflict in western Libya via utilization of ACLED project dataset.

1 Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED), Data Export Tool, https://www.acleddata.com/data/
2 OHCHR Press Briefing on Libya, 20 December 2019, https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=25445&LangID=E

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Fig 4 Tripoli Displacement Map

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations (and IOM) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

MURZUQ

Since August 2019 over 5,643 families (28,215 individuals) have been displaced in Murzuq due to conflict related deterioration in the security situation. The majority of the IDP families were displaced to surrounding areas in Southern Libya, however arrivals were also observed in more distant locations along the coastal municipalities in the Eastern and Western regions of Libya.

While humanitarian actors including RRM* had provided assistance to the vulnerable families in the immediate aftermath of the displacement, there still remains a gap and unmet humanitarian needs for the displaced families from Murzuq, particularly in Ubari, Wadi al Shati, and Al-Jufra. Chronic underdevelopment and existing structural issues in southern Libya exacerbate the humanitarian situation of the families displaced from Murzuq, and with the focus on ongoing armed conflict in western Libya there is a risk of displacement in southern Libya becoming a forgotten crisis.

*The Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) in Libya includes partners UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM and WFP, and the timely identification of affected populations at the locations of displacement by DTM resulted in the quick delivery of live-saving and dignity restoring assistance via the provision of food, non-food items, dignity kits and hygiene kits.

AREAS OF DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

During round 28 data collection, the Tripoli region (mantika) is shown to continue hosting the largest population of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Libya. In the context of ongoing armed conflict in and around south Tripoli since April 2019, and the protracted cases of previously displaced households, the municipalities of Tripoli collectively host 83,601 IDPs.

The municipalities of Abusliem, Suq Aljuma, Tajoura and Ain Zara host 84 percent of the total IDP population in the Tripoli region (70,036 IDP individuals). The majority of IDPs seeking shelter and protection in these municipalities were displaced from the conflict affected areas of Ain Zara and southern Tajoura from within the Tripoli region, and from the municipalities of Al Aziziya, Qasr Bin Ghasheer and Swani Bin Adam in Aljfara region. These trends indicate that the conflict driven displacement in Tripoli largely follows a localized pattern as a majority of displaced households seek protection at safer locations in the vicinity of their areas of origin.

The regions (manatik) of Misrata and Almargeb in Western Libya host the second and the third largest populations of IDPs in Libya respectively. The majority of IDPs in these locations were also displaced from conflict affected areas in and around southern Tripoli since April 2019.

During the reporting period, Murzuq region was identified to host the fourth largest population of IDPs in Libya (28,660 individuals). A majority of the IDPs displaced in Murzuq region (56%, 16,230 individuals) were identified to be displaced within the region since August 2019 due to deterioration of the security situation in Murzuq city. A significant number of IDPs displaced from Murzuq region (11,615 individuals) were also identified to have displaced to various municipalities in the neighboring regions of Aljufra, Sebha, Ubari, and Wadi Al Shati.

Fig 5 Number of IDPs by Region (Mantika)

Region (Mantika)	Number of IDPs
Tripoli	83,601
Misrata	37,592
Almargeb	31,528
Murzuq	28,660
Benghazi	27,380
Sebha	26,425
Aljfara	24,715
Azzawya	14,539
Ejdabia	14,160
Sirt	11,265
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	11,251
Zwara	10,825
Ubari	8,420
Ghat	8,135
Alkufra	6,855
Nalut	3,880
Wadi Ashshati	2,035
Aljufra	1,945
Tobruk	925
Al Jabal Al…	675
Derna	565
Almarj	296

Fig 6 Top 5 Municipalities of Displacement

Municipality (Baladiya)	Number of IDPs
Benghazi	27,265
Sebha	25,655
Abusliem	22,776
Suq Aljumaa	20,615
Tajoura	17,104

During the round 28 data collection cycle the trend of decline in return of IDPs to their places of origin continued. In November and December 2019 no significant return movements were reported, further confirming the negative impact of the overall deterioration of the security situation in Libya. As in previous rounds of data collection, the highest number of returnees (IDPs who had returned to their habitual place of residence since 2016) were identified in the regions of Benghazi (189,025 individuals), followed by Sirt (77,510 individuals) and Tripoli (61,920 individuals).

The charts below show the distribution of IDPs and returnees by region (mantika) of displacement and return respectively, followed by top 5 municipalities of displacement and return.

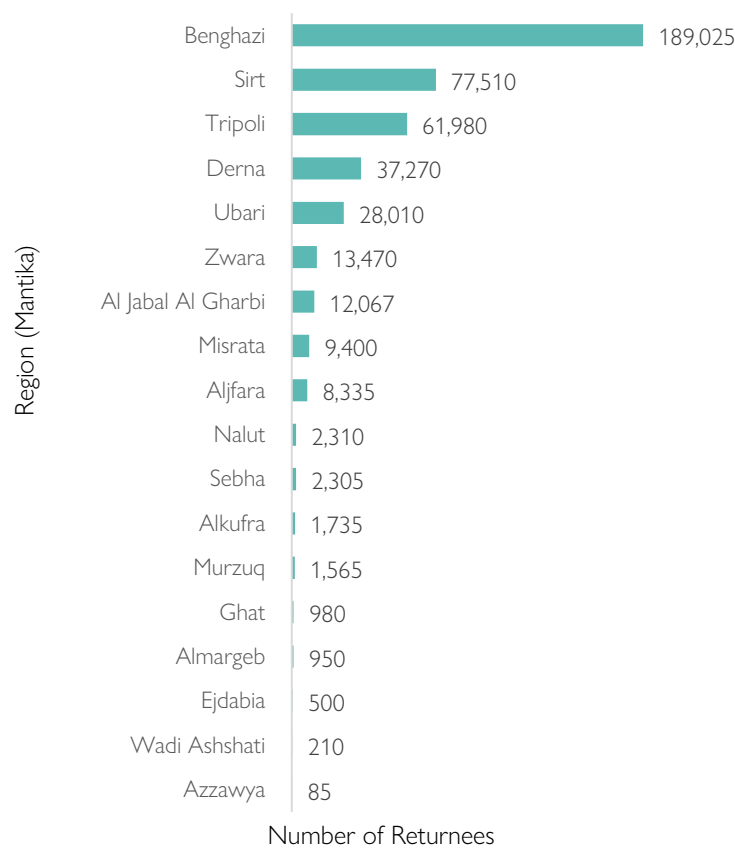### Fig 7 Number of Returnees by Region (Mantika)

Region (Mantika)	Number of Returnees
Benghazi	189,025
Sirt	77,510
Tripoli	61,980
Derna	37,270
Ubari	28,010
Zwara	13,470
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	12,067
Misrata	9,400
Aljfara	8,335
Nalut	2,310
Sebha	2,305
Alkufra	1,735
Murzuq	1,565
Ghat	980
Almargeb	950
Ejdabia	500
Wadi Ashshati	210
Azzawya	85

Fig 8 Top 5 Municipalities of Return

Municipality (Baladiya)	Number of Returnees
Benghazi	188,625
Sirt	77,210
Abusliem	42,250
Derna	37,270
Ubari	28,010

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LOCATIONS OF DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN MAP

Aljfara 8,335 | 23,715
Tripoli 61,980 | 83,601
Derna 37,270 | 565
Azzawya
Zwara 13,470 | 10,825
Almargeb 85 | 950 | 14,593
Misrata 31,528 | 9,400 | 37,592
Al Jabal Al Akhdar
Almarj 296 | 675
Benghazi 189,028 | 27,380
Tobruk 925
Nalut 2,310 | 3,880
Al Jabal Al Gharbi 12,067 | 11,251
Sirt 77,510 | 11,265
Ejdabia 500 | 14,160
Wadi Ashshati 210 | 2,035
Aljufra 1,945
Sebha 2,305 | 26,425
Ubari 28,010 | 8,420
Ghat 980 | 8,135
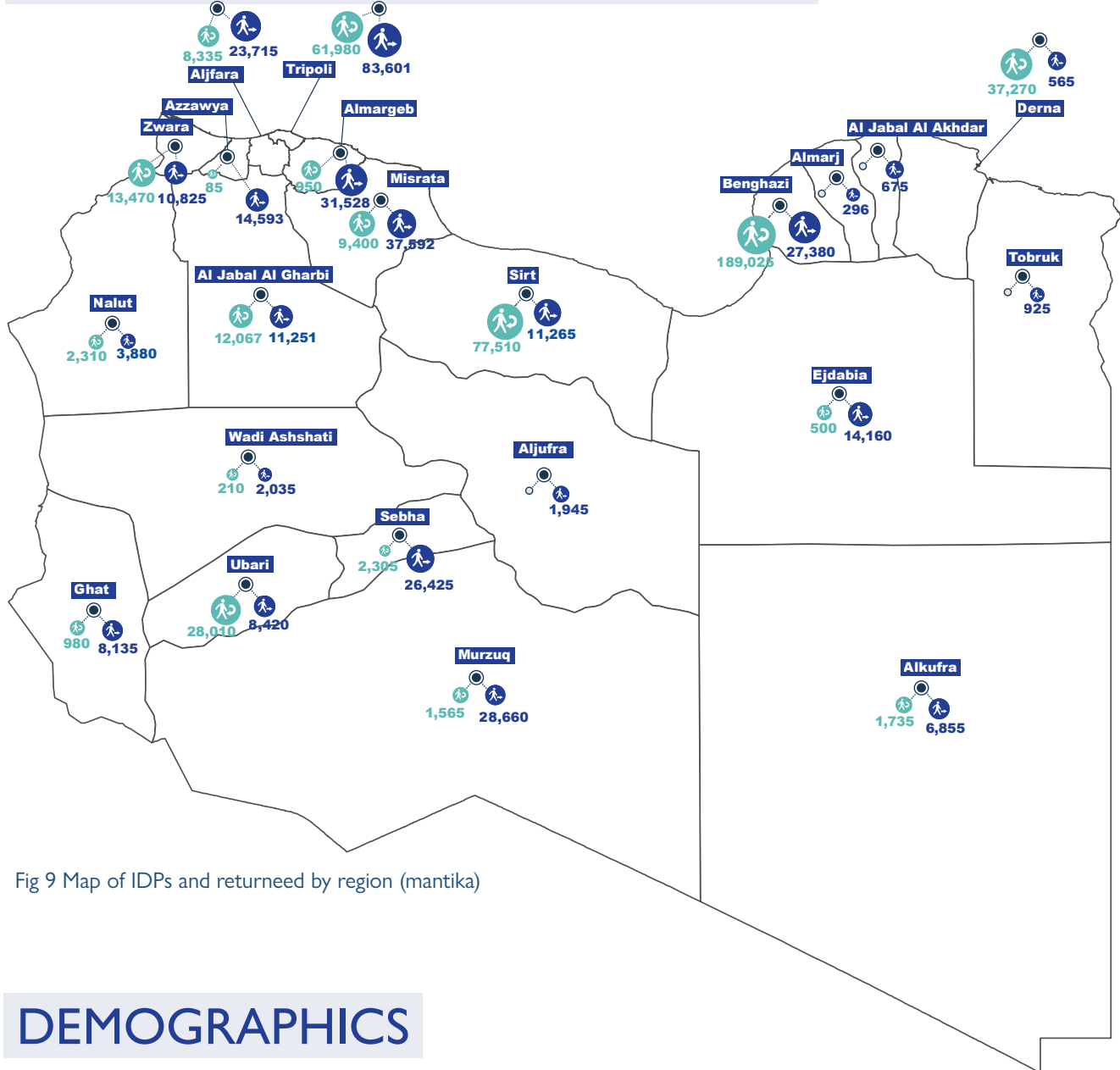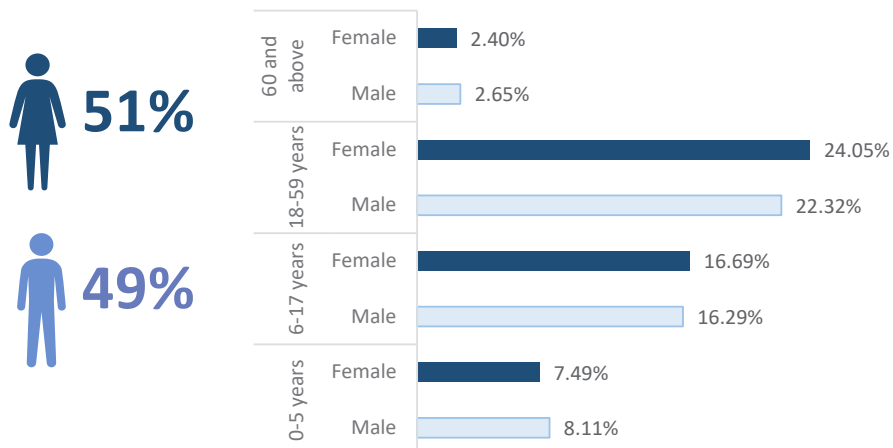Murzuq 1,565 | 28,660
Alkufra 1,735 | 6,855

Fig 9 Map of IDPs and returneed by region (mantika)

DEMOGRAPHICS

During the crisis in Tripoli, DTM conducted a rapid profiling exercise of displaced households to better understand the demographic composition of IDP families. To this end, DTM enumerators gathered demographic data from a sample of 6,000 IDPs displaced from South Tripoli till July 2019. Notably, a slight majority of sampled IDPs were female (51%), while almost half of the surveyed population were children (48%).

Fig 10 IDP Profiling: Age - Gender Disaggregation

51% Female
49% Male

Age	Gender	%
60 and above	Female	2.40%
	Male	2.65%
18-59 years	Female	24.05%
	Male	22.32%
6-17 years	Female	16.69%
	Male	16.29%
0-5 years	Female	7.49%
	Male	8.11%

DRIVERS OF DISPLACEMENT

During the assessment, internal displacement in Libya was determined to be driven by the negative impact of armed conflict related to the deteriorating security and economic situation. Most IDPs left their communities of origin in search of safety.

Deterioration of the security situation was identified as the most significant driver of displacement in Libya. An overwhelming majority of key informants (97%) reported that IDPs had left their places of origin because of insecurity.

Similarly, a majority (69%) of interviewed key informants indicated that IDPs moved to their respective locations of displacement due to better security prospects in these areas. Most key informants (59%) also reported that the presence of relatives, or existing social and cultural bonds at the locations of displacement played a role in IDP families' decision-making where to seek safety. These findings further reinforce that the deterioration of the security situation due to armed conflict is the most significant driver of displacement in Libya.

To a lesser extent, **deterioration of the economic situation** was cited by 32 percent of key informants as additional driver of displacement; in some instances, rising insecurity and economic deterioration may be related.

Furthermore, access to humanitarian services was cited more frequently (35%) during this round as a reason behind IDPs decision to choose their place of displacement than in the previous round (31%) indicating a slight increase in the role of humanitarian assistance as a factor in displacement related decision making. While access to livelihood opportunities (33%) and availability of basic services (29%) were also found to have influenced IDP families' decisions of choosing their specific locations of displacement.

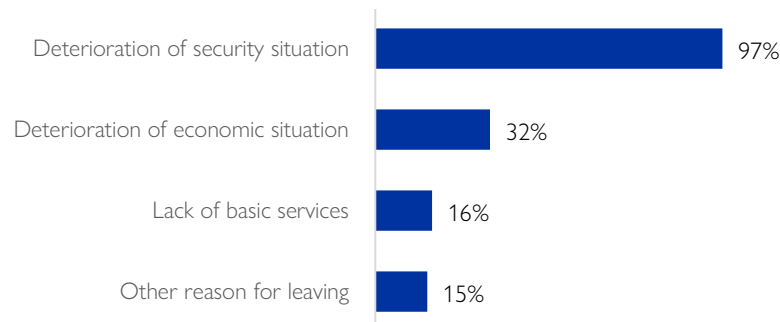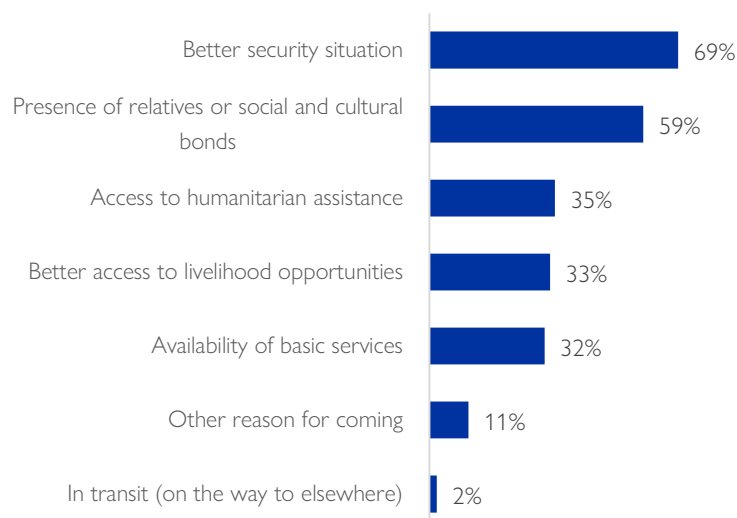Fig 11 Reasons for Displacement from Place of Origin (multiple choice)

Deterioration of security situation	97%
Deterioration of economic situation	32%
Lack of basic services	16%
Other reason for leaving	15%

Fig 12 Reasons for Choosing the Place of Displacement (multiple choice)

Better security situation	69%
Presence of relatives or social and cultural bonds	59%
Access to humanitarian assistance	35%
Better access to livelihood opportunities	33%
Availability of basic services	32%
Other reason for coming	11%
In transit (on the way to elsewhere)	2%

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MULTISECTORAL LOCATION ASSESSMENT

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

This report presents the findings of the Round 28 MSLA covering multisectoral priority needs of IDPs and returnees, details of IDP shelter settings, and key findings related to education, food, health, non-food items (NFI) and access to markets, protection (security and Mine Action), water sources (WASH), and other public services.

HUMANITARIAN PRIORITY NEEDS

The priority needs identified for IDPs were food assistance, shelter, health services and non-food items (NFIs) as shown in Figure 13. For returnees, key priority needs were found to be food assistance, followed by non-food items, support in provision of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, and health services as shown in Figure 14.

The top challenges in fulfilling these needs were related to the erosion of coping mechanisms of the affected populations due to the protracted nature of the ongoing armed conflict. The majority of key informants reported that IDPs and returnees in need were unable to meet their basic needs such as food and non-food items due to reported price hikes (inflation) and limited or irregular supply of the needed items on the market. The health services were reported to face challenges related to irregular supply of medicines and more than one third of private and public health facilities not being fully operational.

The chart shows ranked priority needs of both the affected population groups based on the top three needs reported at community (muhalla) levels.
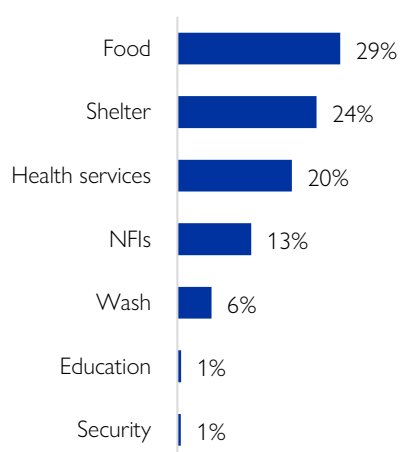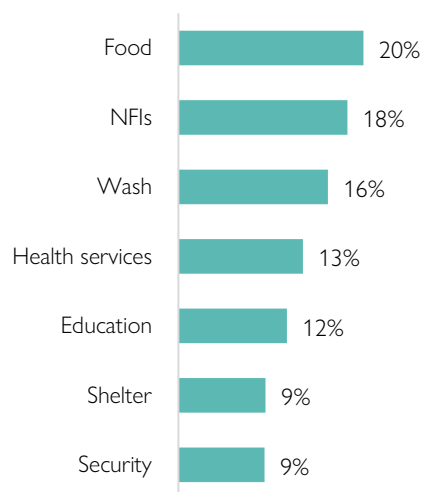
Fig 13 Priority Needs of IDPs (Ranked)

Need	Percentage
Food	29%
Shelter	24%
Health services	20%
NFIs	13%
Wash	6%
Education	1%
Security	1%

Fig 14 Priority Needs of Returnees (Ranked)

Need	Percentage
Food	20%
NFIs	18%
Wash	16%
Health services	13%
Education	12%
Shelter	9%
Security	9%

Area analysis of priority humanitarian needs shows variation in the reported priority needs for the top three regions (mantika) as per the population figures for IDPs and returnees in these regions. See next page.

The top three ranked humanitarian needs for the top regions (mantika) by IDP and returnee populations are shown below. The ranking is based on weighted average score calculation for the highest number of people with humanitarian needs. This indicates regional variation in the key informant identified humanitarian needs for IDPs and returnees, where for IDPs in Tripoli region (mantika) the top three humanitarian needs were related to the provision of humanitarian assistance in the sectors of health, food, and shelter. The rest of the ranking per region (mantika) for IDPs and returnees respectively can be seen figures 15 and 16 below.

Fig 15 Priority humanitarian needs of IDPs (ranked) for top three regions (mantika) with highest IDP populations.
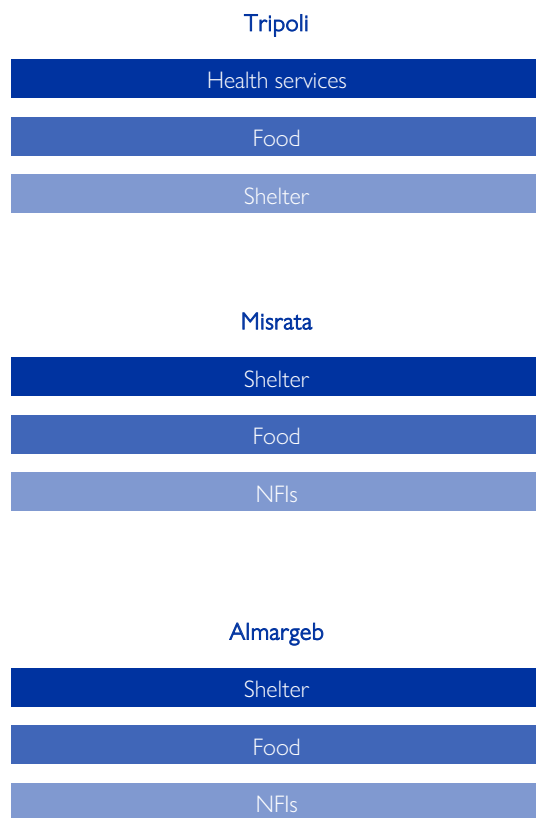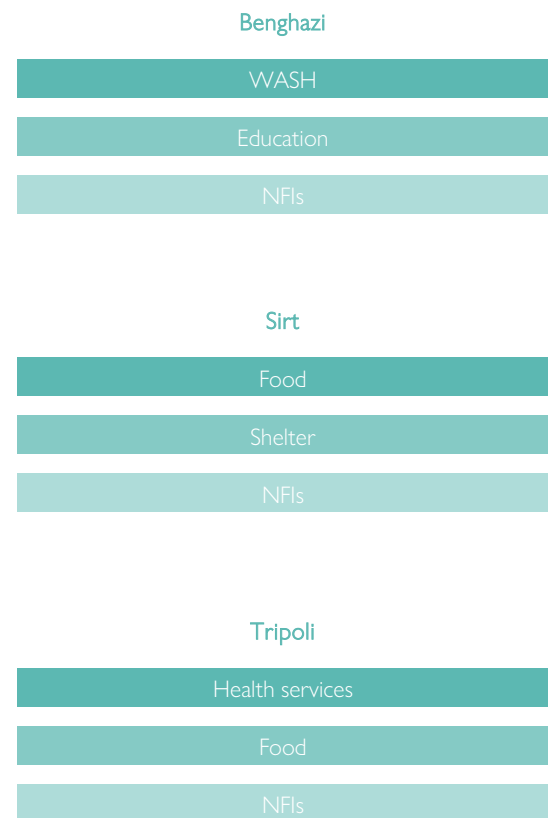
Fig 16 Priority humanitarian needs of returnees (ranked) for top three regions (mantika) with highest returnee populations.

Tripoli

| Health services |
| Food |
| Shelter |

Benghazi

| WASH |
| Education |
| NFIs |

Misrata

| Shelter |
| Food |
| NFIs |

Sirt

| Food |
| Shelter |
| NFIs |

Almargeb

| Shelter |
| Food |
| NFIs |

Tripoli

| Health services |
| Food |
| NFIs |

The following section presents key sectoral findings of the DTM Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment conducted during round 28 data collection (November - December 2019).

EDUCATION

During round 28 MSLA data collection, key informants in the 100 municipalities (baladiya) of Libya reported on a total of 4,979 schools, including 3,650 public schools and 1,329 private schools. Key informants reported that at the time of the assessment a total of 3% public and 7% private schools were not operational for various reasons such as destroyed due to armed conflict or being utilized for sheltering IDPs in need of emergency shelters. A total of 22 schools were reported to be used as shelters for IDPs, whereas 37 schools were reported to be fully destroyed due to armed conflict. See figures 17 and 18 for further details.
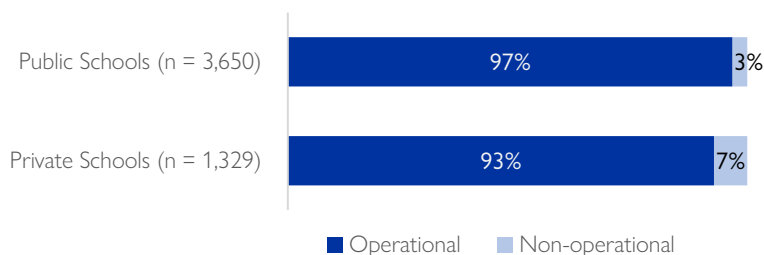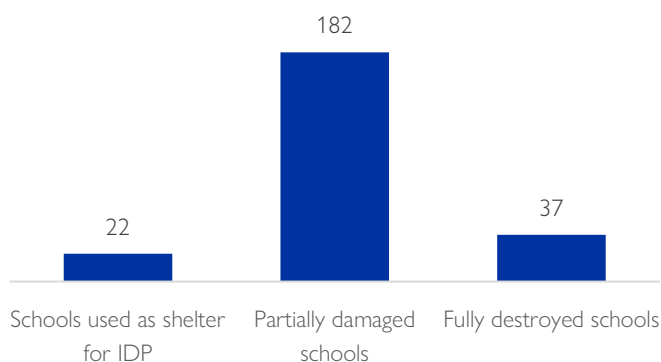
Fig 17 Operational and non-operational schools.

Fig 18 Number of schools used as shelters for IDPs, partially and fully destroyed schools*

The distribution of non-operational schools reported by key informants via MSLA is shown in figure 19 below, with the percentage representing the non-operational schools from the total schools in the region (mantika). The percentage of non-operational schools in Azzawya, Aljfara, and Almargeb regions (manatik) largely represent the schools affected by the ongoing armed conflict in southern Tripoli.

Fig 19 Percentage of non-operational schools per mantika between November - December 2019
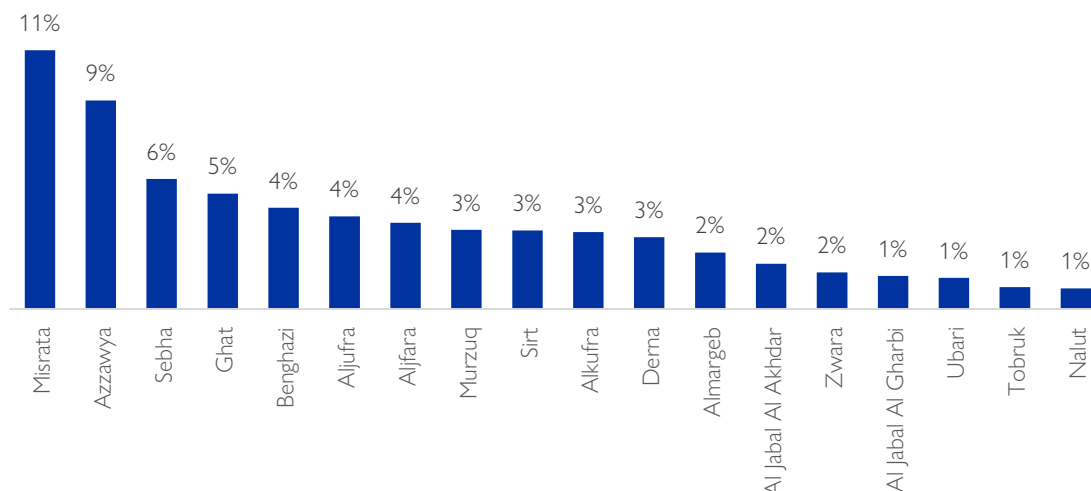
The key informant data received for Tripoli region (mantika) is under review in light of several changes observed during the data collection cycle and will be presented in the report of the next round.

* Corrigendum: The values in figure 18 are corrected from a previous version that was published with errors.

FOOD

In 99 municipalities local markets were reported to be the primary source of food for residents, including IDPs, returnees and the host community. In18 municipalities food distributions by charity and aid organizations were identified as additional major source of food supply for vulnerable populations as shown in the figure below.

Fig 20 Primary source of food for residents by number of municipalities

98	Local markets
18	Donated by charity or aid
5	Donated by relatives or friends
2	Other food sources

The primary modes of payment utilized for purchasing food were reported to be payments in cash, along with ATM cards or on credit as shown in the figure below.

The biggest obstacle in accessing adequate food to meet household needs was most frequently reported as food being too expensive compared to the purchasing power of affected populations.

Fig 21 Main modes of payment used for purchasing food by number of municipalities
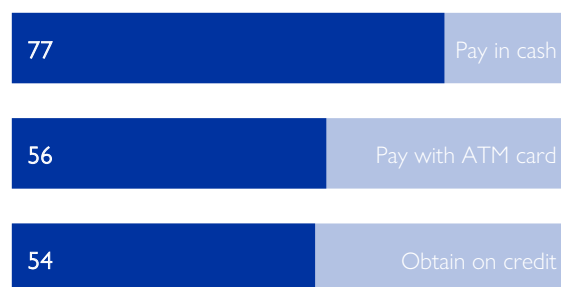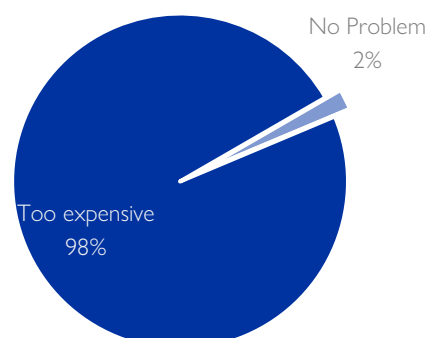
77	Pay in cash
56	Pay with ATM card
54	Obtain on credit

Fig 22 Main problems related to food supply

No Problem
2%

Too expensive
98%

HEALTH

Across Libya, during round 28 data collection, key informants identified only 64% of all health facilities as operational, while 31% were reported partially operational and 5% were reported to be not operational at all. Across all municipalities, only 55% of the hospitals were reported to be operational, while 38% were partially operational and 7% were reported non-operational. Figure 23 presents the statistics on reported operational, partially operational, and non-operational private and public health facilities.

Furthermore, range of services available in operational health facilities was often reported to be limited due to various factors, including shortages of medical supplies, such as shortages of medicines for chronic diseases as reported in 98 municipalities out of a total of 100 municipalities in Libya.

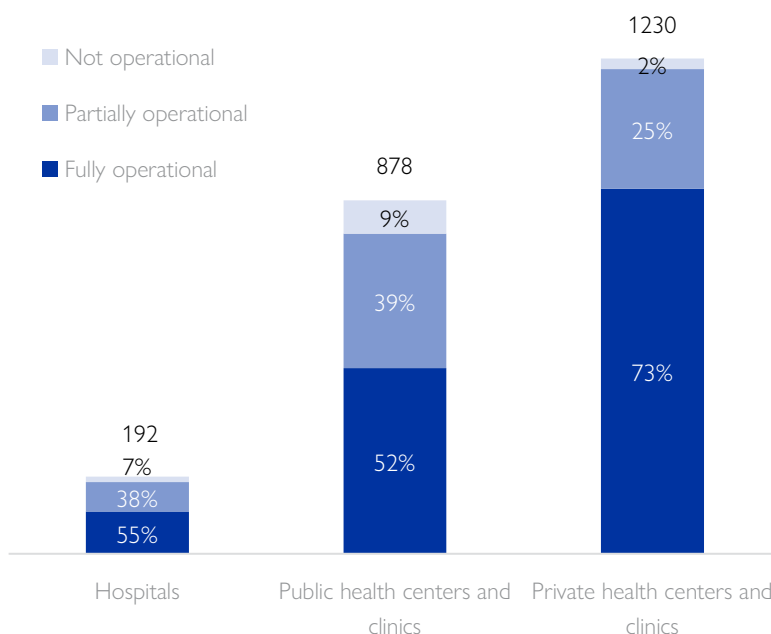Fig 23 Availability of health services in the assessed municipalities

Fig 24 Irregular supply of medication reported in 98 municipalities (baladiya)


Analysis of health facilities' distribution by region (mantika) highlights structural issues, such as lack of a fully functional hospital in Aljufra, where three hospitals were reported to be only partially functional. Similarly, the worst three regions (mantika) in terms of overall availability of health services reported by key informants were identified as Aljufra, Alkufra, and Ghat.

NFI AND ACCESS TO MARKETS

Data was also collected on humanitarian priority needs related to non-food items (NFIs). The most commonly cited obstacle to accessing NFIs was that items were too expensive for those in need of assistance. In 14 municipalities the main challenge in accessing non-food items was reported to be the distance from local markets. In 12 municipalities, the quality of NFI items available was reported to be the main challenge.

Fig 25 Main challenges reported in obtaining the required Non-Food Items (% of municipalities)

Challenge	%
Too expensive	97
Distance from local market	14
Quality	12
Other problems	10
No problem	1
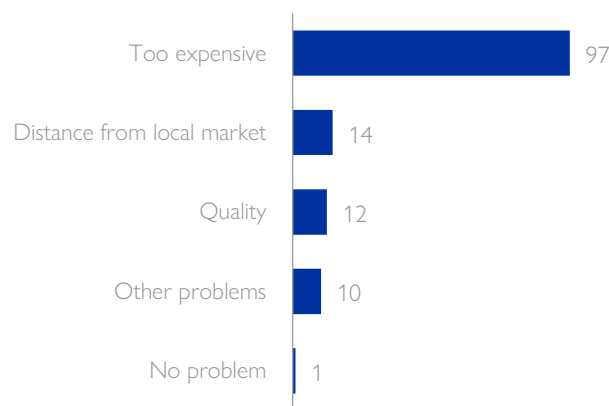
Notably, mattresses emerged as the most commonly cited NFI need, reported by key informants in 80 municipalities. The second NFI priority need were hygiene items (62 municipalities), while gas/fuel (48 municipalities) and clothes (30 municipalities) were reported as third and fourth NFI priority need respectively.

Fig 26 Most reported Non-Food Items in need (% of municipalities)

Item	%
Mattress	80
Hygienic items	62
Gas/fuel	48
Clothes	30
Portable lights	18
Heaters	13
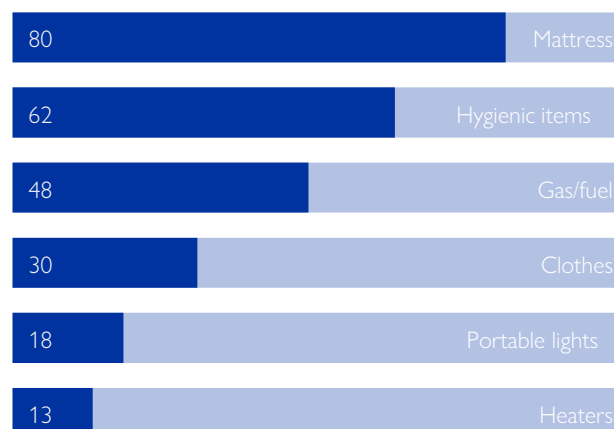
SECURITY AND MINE ACTION

As part of the Multisectoral Location Assessment, security-related indicators were collected in all municipalities, including questions specifically related to mine action. The aim was to understand the challenges faced by residents for moving safely within their municipalities, the reasons hindering safe movement, and awareness of the presence of unexploded ordinances (UXOs).

Visible presence of UXOs was reported in 8 municipalities. Residents were reported as not being able to move safely within their area of residence in 17 municipalities. In municipalities where movement was restricted, the main reason was insecurity (15 municipalities), road closures (8 municipalities), and presence of unexploded ordinance (at least 1 municipality).

Fig 27 Presence of UXOs reported in 8 municipalities

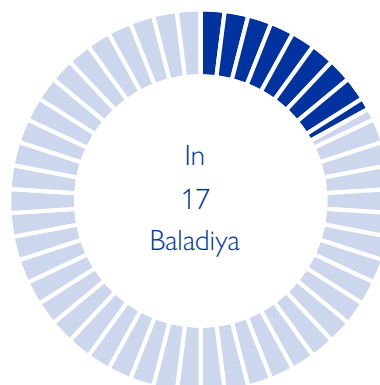Fig 28 Restrictions on freedom of movement reported in 17 municipalities

In 8 Baladiya

In 17 Baladiya

Fig 29 Reasons for restrictions on freedom of movement as reported in 17 municipalities

Municipality	Reason for Restricted Freedom of Movement
Derna	Road closures, threat/presence of explosive hazards
Ghat	Insecurity
Algatroun	Insecurity
Alsharguiya	Insecurity
Murzuq	Insecurity
Taraghin	Insecurity
Sebha	Insecurity
Ubari	Insecurity
Al Aziziya	Road closures, Insecurity, Other
Espeaa	Road closures, Insecurity, Other
Qasr Bin Ghasheer	Road closures, Insecurity, Other
Suq Alkhamees	Road closures, Insecurity, Other
Tarhuna	Road closures, Insecurity, Other
Abu Qurayn	Insecurity
Zliten	Insecurity
Abusliem	Road closures, Insecurity, Other
Ain Zara	Road closures, Insecurity, Other

SHELTER

In round 28, 60% of all IDPs identified in Libya were reported to be residing in privately rented accommodation, while 24% were staying with host families without paying rent, and 6% are taking shelter in schools and other public buildings. Other places for shelter include informal camp settings (4%), other shelter arrangements (7%) such as abandoned buildings (2%). Data on shelter from last two rounds indicates that IDPs are increasingly staying with host families (without paying rent) rather than in accommodation rented by themselves. This trend also points towards an erosion of coping strategies as several IDPs have been unable to return to their places of origin due to the increasingly protracted nature of ongoing armed conflict and are unable to continue paying for rented accommodation. Furthermore, reports on increases in rental prices of accommodation in areas considered safe from conflict were also received.

83% of returnees were reported to be back in their own homes at their area origin. The remaining returnees are in rented accommodation (9%), with host families (7%) and other shelter arrangements (1%).

Please refer to the map on next page for the geographical distribution of IDPs in public shelter settings by region.
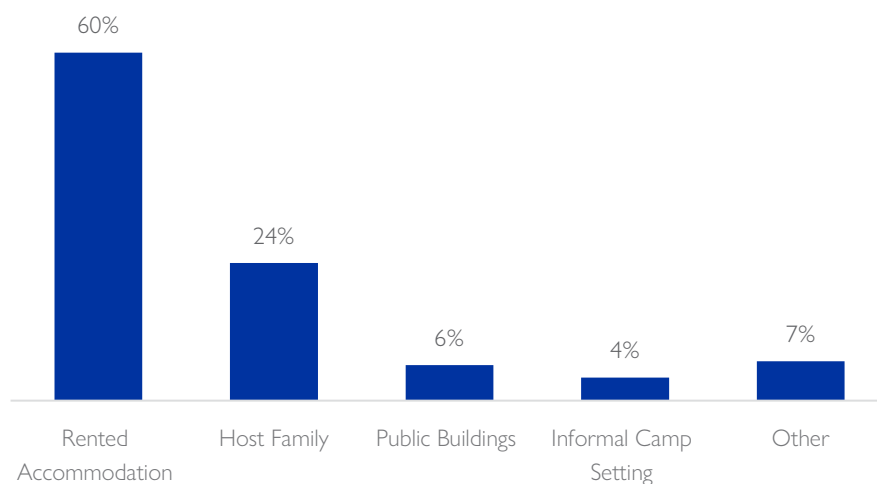
Fig 30 Shelter types utilized by IDPs

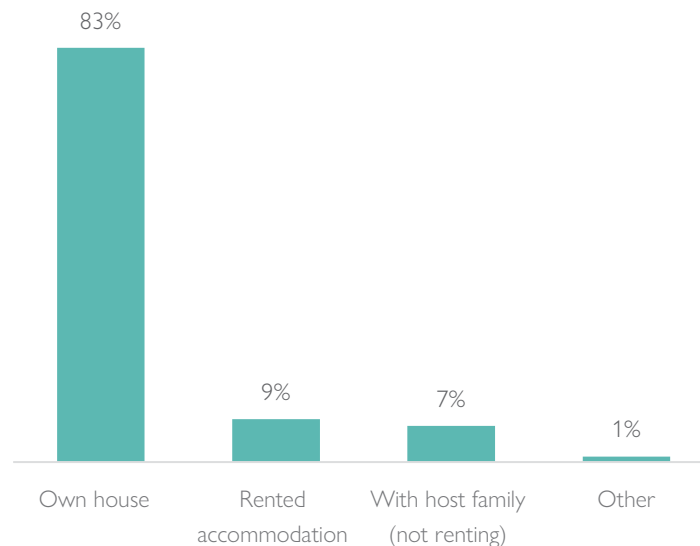Fig 31 Shelter types utilized by returnees

Fig 32 Map of collective/public shelter types used by IDPs by location

Tripoli
- 77%
- 23%

9,012
2,435
3,164

Misrata
- 83%
- 17%

2,235

Benghazi
- 93%
- 7%

4,090

1169

Aljfara
- 93 %
- 7%

Almargeb
- 66%
- 32%
- 2%

Sirt
- 100%

60

Ejdabia
- 100%

1,460

Nalut
- 98%
- 2%

Al Jabal Al Gharbi
- 86%
- 14%

355

Sebha
- 63%
- 37%

8,530

1,340

Ghat
- 71%
- 29%

Ubari
- 73%
- 27%

5,005

6,560

Murzuq
- 53%
- 36%
- 11%

45

Alkufra
- 100%

Shelter Type

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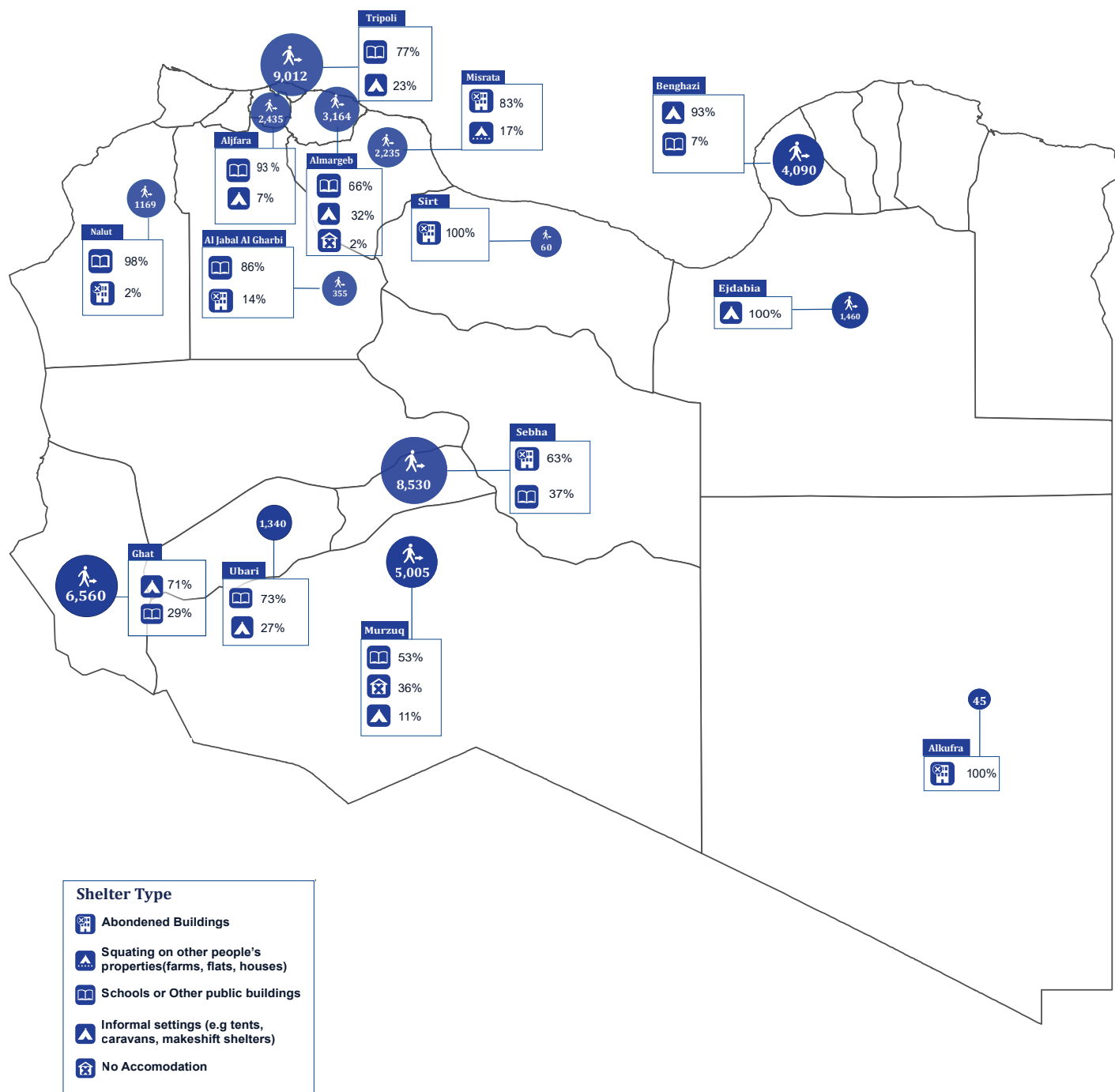- No Accomodation

Figure 32 represents the distribution of IDPs in collective/public shelters per region (mantika), where the percentages are showing the proportion of the IDPs per region (mantika) in collective/public shelters only. The bubble (with number) along with each region's name shows the number of IDPs (individuals) in collective/public shelters.

WASH AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES

Garbage disposal services, electricity, and operational water networks were the most commonly available municipal services reported in Round 28, although electricity was often only available intermittently. Out of the 100 assessed municipalities, 62 municipalities reported garbage disposal services as being operational, whereas electricity was regularly available in only 52 municipalities, and water networks were reported as fully operational in only 45 municipalities. Infrastructure repairs were the least frequently reported available public service.

Fig 33 Public services by number of municipalities reporting their regular availability

62	Garbage Disposal
52	Electricity
45	Water Network
11	Sewage Treatment
2	Infrastructure Repair
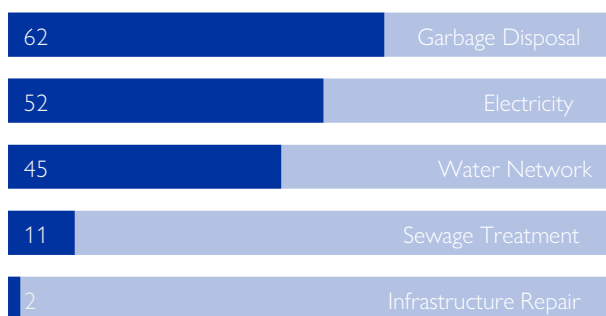
In terms of the main water sources utilized, in 61 municipalities (out of the 100 assessed municipalities) water trucking was reported as the main source of water, while in 44 municipalities open wells (boreholes) and in 43 municipalities -water network were reported to be the main source of water available. Bottled water was also identified as a main water source in 36 municipalities. The entire distribution of the main water sources reported can be seen in the chart below.

Fig 34 Main sources of water in use

|	
61	Water trucking
44	Open well
43	Water network
36	Bottled water
7	Springs or river water
4	Other water sources
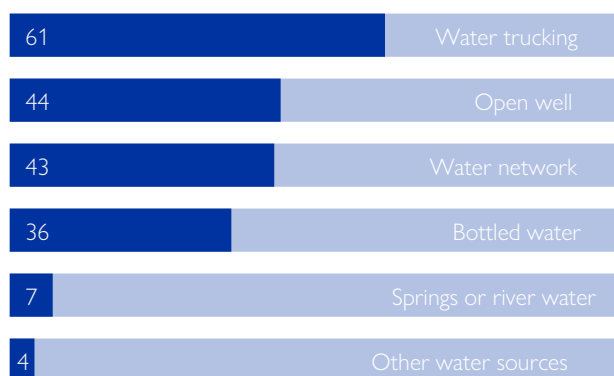
When asked about the main challenges faced by the residents, IDPs and returnees in accessing adequate drinking water, the most cited obstacle was related to access to water being "too expensive". In 27 municipalities the water available was reported as not safe for drinking or cooking as shown in the chart below.

Fig 35 Main challenges related to water availability

59	Too expensive
27	Not safe for drinking or cooking
22	No problem
15	Other problems

REFERENCE MAP - LIBYA

IOM LIBYA
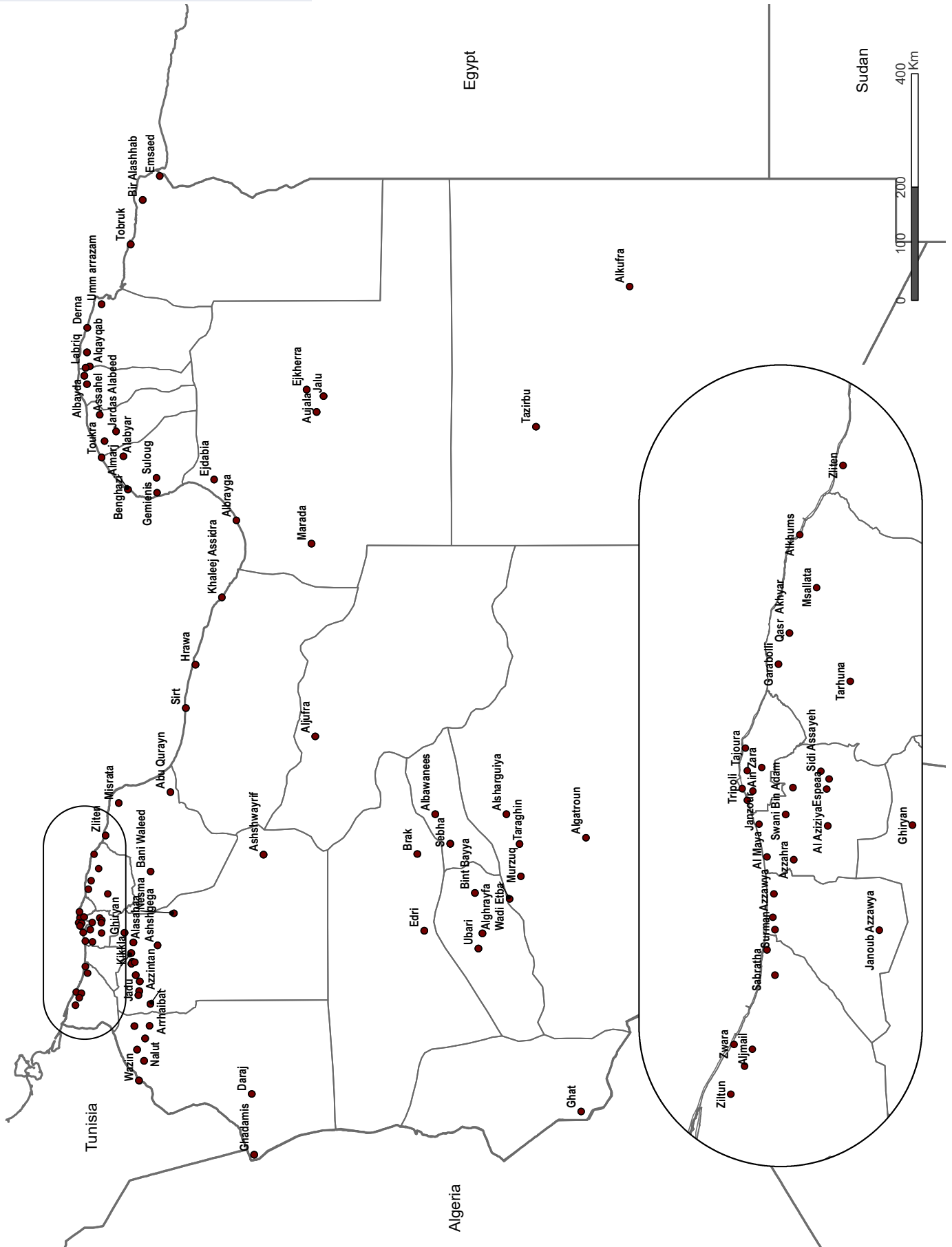
METHODOLOGY

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

In Round 28, DTM assessed all 100 municipalities in Libya. 2,578 Key Informant interviews were conducted during this round. 399 Key Informant interviews were carried out at the municipality level and 2,179 at the community level. 31% KIIs were with the representatives from various divisions within the municipality offices (Social Affairs, Muhalla Affairs etc.), 12% from key civil society organizations, and 10% with local crisis committee representatives. Out of all Key Informants interviewed, 5% were female and 95% were male.

55%	31%	13%
Very Credible	Mostly Credible	Somewhat Credible
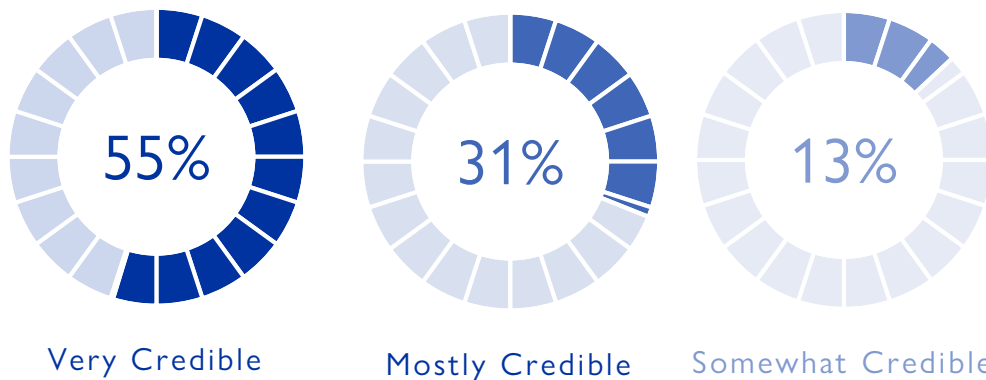
55% of data collected was rated as "very credible" during the Round 28, while 31% was rated "mostly credible", and 13% was "somewhat credible". This rating is based on the consistency of data provided by the Key Informants, on their sources of data, and on whether data provided is in line with general perceptions.

For more details on the methodology, the current situation in Libya, databases and more, consult the DTM Libya website: www.dtm.iom.int/libya. You can also find our latest IDP & Returnee report in the same website.

IOM DTM DATA COLLECTION

55
enumerators

3
team leaders

5
implementing partners

100% COVERAGE

DISCLAIMER

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

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