

# Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)

## LIBYA

Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID 2018)

Conflict displacement  
Figures analysis



## LIBYA - Contextual Update

<b>Stock:</b>	197,000
<b>New Displacements:</b>	29,000
<b>Returns:</b>	0
<b>Provisional Solutions:</b>	315,000

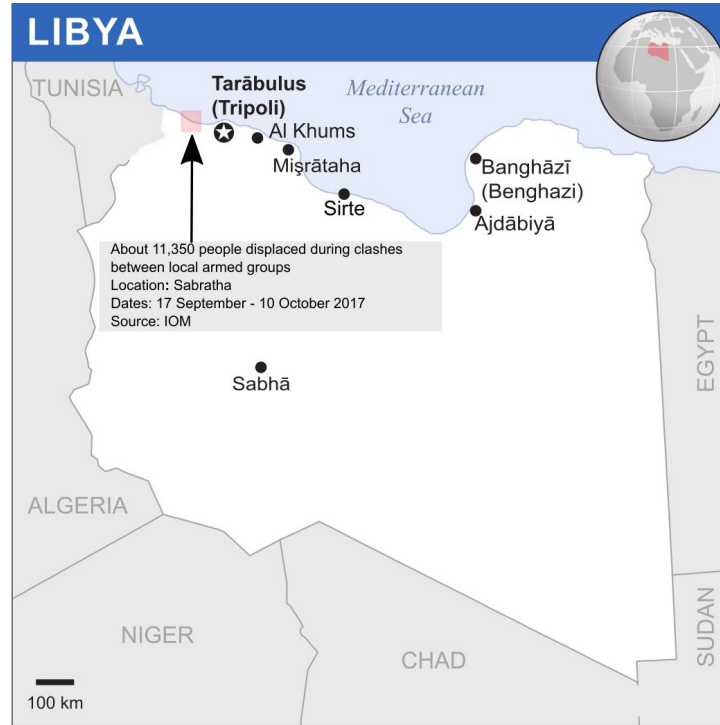
Confidence  
Assessment  
(from Helix)

The country's second civil war since the fall of Muammar Gaddafi erupted in 2014 when fighting broke in Benghazi in May and spread to Tripoli the following month. The indiscriminate use of heavy weaponry in densely populated areas by all actors led to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people in and around both cities. Three years of civil war has led to increasing political fragmentation, and the country is today divided between two rival governments and many local actors.

Although the war still produces new displacements, in 2017 for the first time since the start of the second civil war, the number returnees exceeded the stock of IDPs in Libya, suggesting that the majority of the people displaced by the war which suggest that majority of people displaced by the war have returned and minority continues to be displaced.

Fighting during September and October in Sabratha in West Libya caused more than half of all displacements this year (more than 11,000). Several small-scale incidents also occurred across the country.

# LIBYA - Map of major displacement events in 2017



Sources: Displacement data (IDMC); map (OCHA, Reliefweb) created in Sep 2013. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations and IDMC.

# LIBYA - Stock: 197,000 IDPs

*This corresponds to the total number of individuals in a situation of internal displacement at the end of 2017*



## **Sources and methodologies**

The stock estimate is based on IOM DTM's "IDP & Returnee Report" from December. The IOM DTM's methodology is based on data gathering through key informants at both the baladiya and muhalla level during a four week data collection cycle. The key informants include humanitarian and social organisations, representatives of local crisis committees, communities, tribes and IDPs, and baladiya or district officials in areas such as education, health and social affairs.

## **Caveats, limitations, specific monitoring challenges**

One important caveat to consider is that Libya is a transit country for refugees and economic migrants. These categories of people are often displaced within Libya's borders but do not fit into IDMC's classification of habitual residents and are therefore not included in the displacement figures. The main monitoring obstacle is the limited availability of data that can be used for triangulation. IOM's coverage, however, extends across the whole country and is considered to be reliable. Nevertheless, it is desirable to have more information from media and/or other independent sources for data cross checking.

## **IDMC figure, methodology and rationale**

IDMC's total stock figure is based on the Round 16 of the IOM DTM's Libya "IDP & Returnee Report". It is a sum of the IDP stock and all IDP returnees who are registered as provisionally living with relatives since these are considered by the IDMC to remain de facto internally displaced.

## **Significant changes from last year: methodological and contextual changes**

There is no significant change in the reported figures or data source. One methodological change of significance is the inclusion of returnees living with relatives in IDMC's stock figure.

# LIBYA - New Displacements: 29,000

*This corresponds to the estimated number of internal displacement movements to have taken place during the year*



## **Sources and methodologies**

The primary source is IOM DTM “IDP & Returnee Report” and IOM Displacement Event Tracker. IOM DTM’s Event Tracker is sourced through DTM staff and partners and is triangulated with data collected through DTM’s Flow Monitoring and Mobility Tracking components. All data recorded within the Event Tracker is considered as reported and is validated in all final reports published by Flow Monitoring and Mobility Tracking.

## **Main caveats and specific monitoring challenges**

One important caveat to consider is that Libya is a transit country for refugees and economic migrants. These categories of people are often displaced within the borders of Libya but do not fit into IDMC’s classification of habitual residents and therefore are not included in the displacement figures. The main monitoring obstacle is limited option for data triangulation. The coverage of IOM extends across the whole country and is considered to be reliable. Nevertheless, it is desirable to have more information from media and/or other independent sources for data cross checking.

## **IDMC figure, methodology and rationale**

IDMC’s new displacement figure is based on individual reports of displacement events and number of people who in 2017 returned to live with relatives thus living in displacement-like situation.

## **Significant changes from last year: methodological and contextual changes**

Number of new displacements dropped from 156,000 over the year 2016 to 29,300 over the year 2017 as the intensity of conflict decreased. Methodological change is inclusion of returnees which returned in 2017 and are living with relatives, into the new displacement figure.

## LIBYA - Returns: 0

*This corresponds to the number of individuals for which sufficient evidence exists to indicate a return to the habitual place of residence*



We did not record any full IDP returns in Libya in 2017, as contextual information implies that the reported return movements do not amount to durable solutions for the IDPs. Instead, the IDP returnees are recorded by IDMC as having reached “Provisional Solutions” (see the following slide).

# LIBYA - Provisional Solutions: 315,000

*This corresponds to cases of individuals who IDMC considers to not have achieved a durable solution*



## **Specific challenges in accounting for Returns**

IOM reports on people returning to different types of shelter, including to own houses, rented accommodation, and abandoned buildings. Based on discussions with partners, IDMC determined that these returns are largely unsustainable due to the ongoing conflict, the disruption of services, and the high level of destruction of housing infrastructure. As none or very few conditions presented in the IASC framework on durable solutions are met in these cases, they are considered to only have reached 'Provisional Solutions'.