International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

DTM - providing Libya with a common & evidence-based narrative

Libya's IDP & Returnee Report

Round 8
2017
January - February

Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection

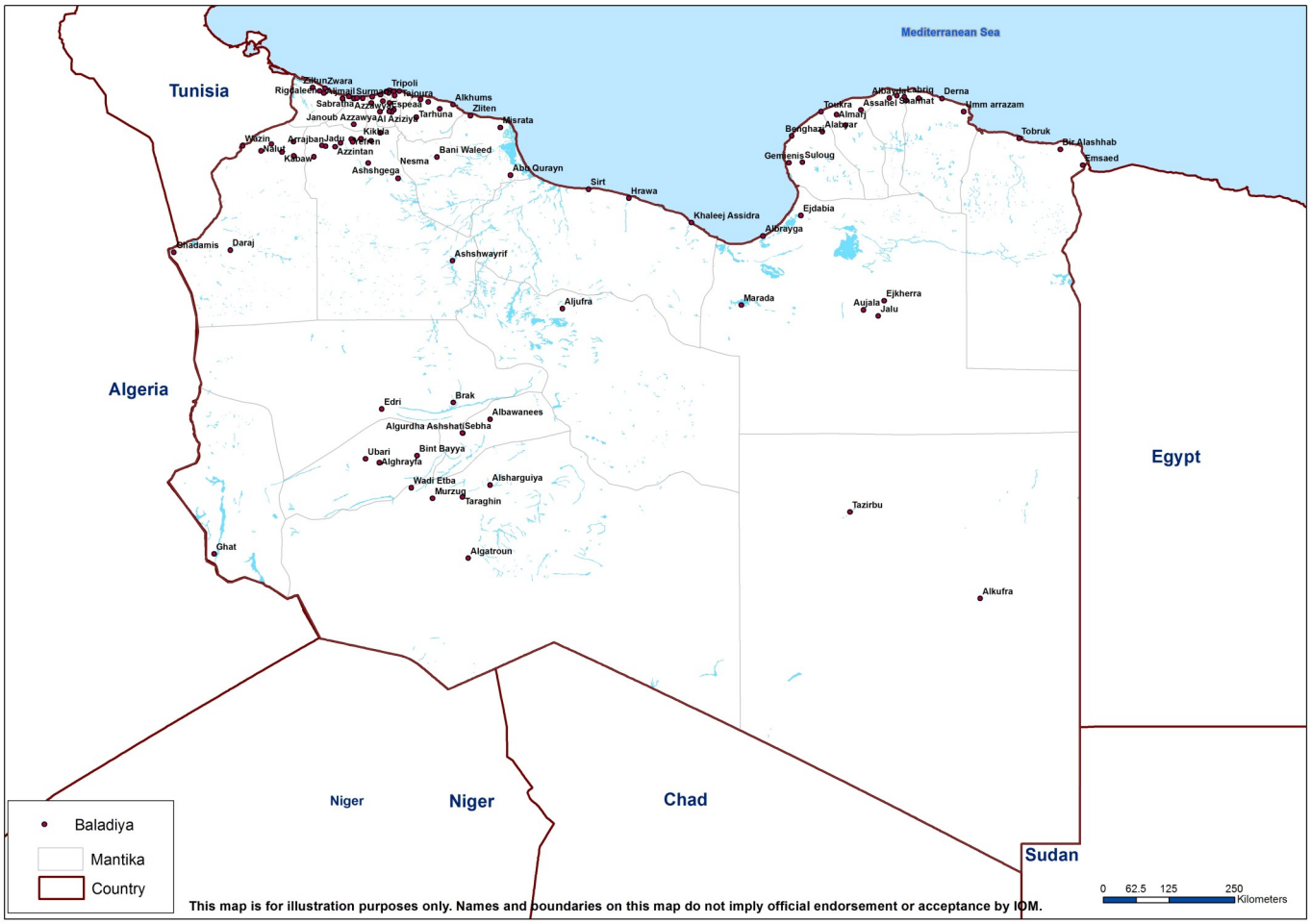
UKaid
from the British people

About DTM Libya

Co-funded by the European Union[i] and the UK Department for International Development (DFID), 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 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

Libya Reference Map



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CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION & KEY FINDINGS

The first two months of 2017 were characterized by continued dynamism in IDP and returnee mobility patterns in Libya as some small new displacements and large patterns of return were observed.

The number of IDPs identified across the country remained relatively steady decreasing from 303,608 individuals recorded in Round 7 to 294,436 individuals (a decrease of 3%). No new large patterns of displacement were observed during the reporting period. Isolated clashes in Abu Salim, Sebha, Al Maya, Algatroun and Ghat led to displacement of some households in those baladiyas during the data collection period. IDPs had already returned to their homes in Abusliem and Sebha during the same reporting period. Those who had been displaced from Al Maya, Algatroun and Ghat had not yet returned. Clashes were also reported in Al Kufra during the reporting period.

There was a continuity in patterns of return observed since the previous year. Following the Government of National Accord (GNA)'s declaration of victory over Islamic State (IS) militants in Sirte in late 2016[ii], many of those who had been displaced began returning to their homes in late 2016 and the start of 2017. At the time of data collection for the 8th Round 2,550 returnees had been identified as having gone back to Sirte. That number has continued to increase as neighbourhood by neighbourhood were declared open by authorities for the return of IDPs

Benghazi had also witnessed an increase in returnees from 86,000 individuals recorded in Round 7 to 132,050 recorded in Round 8. Returnees to Benghazi were both those who had been displaced within the baladiya itself and others who had been displaced to other baladiyas.

Ubari was reported to be one of the main baladiyas hosting returnees during the reporting period. At the same time the baladiya is reported to require a significant amount of infrastructural rehabilitation. Qualitative data provided by enumerators indicates that many homes have been destroyed following conflict in 2015, with frequent electricity cuts and shortage experienced in the health sector

Across nearly all baladiyas the main reported issues affecting IDPs and returnees alike were insufficient medical services and supplies, lack of cash liquidity and an increase in the prices of food and accommodation.

This report presents results from DTM Libya's 8th Round of data collection which was conducted between 14 January and 14 February 2017.

DTM Mobility Tracking has updated its data collection methodology for 2017 to address several gaps and challenges faced in 2016.

Chapter 2 will provide more details on these changes which includes an update to the geographic administrative levels used, the addition of new multisectorial indicators and an update to time periods used to categorize IDPs and returnees.

Chapter 3 provides data on IDP profiles covering the main baladiyas of IDP residence, IDP demographics, baladiyas of origin, shelter settings and impact on the labour market and public services in their baladiyas of residence.

Returnee profiles are elaborated on in **Chapter 4.** Following a general situation overview, the main baladiyas with returnees will be outlined along with the year of return of the majority, returnee shelter settings, and the impact of returnees on the labour market and public services in their baladiyas of residence.

Chapter 5 presents a summary of data collected on several sectors during this round. Data on health, education, access to livelihoods, security, and WASH will be presented at the baladiya level, aggregated country-wide.

Finally **Chapter 6** provides notes on the data including details on the KIs interviewed and the data credibility rating.

DTM ROUND 8: KEY FIGURES

ROUNDS CONDUCTED **8**

661 MUHALLAS

100 BALADIYAS

1,192 KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEWED

294,436 IDPs IDENTIFIED[1]

26% Displaced in 2011-2014

42% Displaced in 2015

32% Displaced in 2016

MAIN BALADIYAS WITH IDPS
Benghazi
Abusliem
Bani Waleed
Ejdabia
Misrata

MAIN BALADIYAS OF ORIGIN
Sirte
Benghazi
Misrata
Kikkla
Yefren

IDP MAIN SHELTER SETTING

75% SELF-PAID RENTAL

MAIN DRIVER OF DISPLACEMENT

91% THREAT / FEAR FROM GENERAL CONFLICT AND ARMED GROUP

196,852 RETURNEES IDENTIFIED

RETURNEES MAINLY BACK FROM
Benghazi,
Bint Bayya
Aljufra
Misrata
Tarhuna
Bani Waleed

MAIN BALADIYAS OF RETURN
Benghazi
Ubari
Abu Qurayn
Kikkla
Misrata

RETURNEES' MAIN SHELTER SETTING

92% PREVIOUS HOME

1 - Figures are from Round 8 of data collection, conducted in January-February 2017

CHAPTER 2 - 2017 METHODOLOGY UPDATE[iii]

DTM Libya relaunched its Mobility Tracking module with an enhanced methodology in Round 8 that addressed some of the challenges and limitations faced in data collection during 2016.

DTM's 2017 updates include the following changes:

- **Expansion of geographic coverage:** DTM now covers all baladiyas in Libya including Sirte and Misrata. As part of its work to promote Libyan ownership and enhance the capacity of local data collection teams, the programme has expanded and now works with seven data collection partners across the country.
- **Update to geographic administrative levels:** DTM is now using the geographic administrative levels as published in the CODs on HDX (https://data.humdata.org/dataset/admin-boundaries-villages-libya-cods) in which the country is divided into 22 mantikas (regions),100 baladiyas and 667 muhallas in line with the divisions used by the Libyan Bureau of Statistics. Assessments are conducted at two levels: baladiya level and muhalla level. Data is then triangulated across both levels of assessment for purposes of verification and accuracy.
- **Update to time periods used to classify IDPs and returnees:** to collect data on recent movements of displacement and return DTM has updated the indicators used for periods of displacement as follows:
- **Periods of displacement** were grouped as 2011, 2012 – mid-2014 and mid-2014 to end 2016 in the previous methodology. These periods have now been updated to three categories: 2011-2014, 2015 and 2016. Displacement that took place in 2016 is now a standalone category to more accurately capture the large displacement movements that took place during the year.
- **Periods of return.** In 2016 returnees were classified as anyone who had returned to their baladiya of origin between the start of 2015 until the time of reporting. In 2017 any returnees who were back to their homes in 2015 and remained are now considered integrated into their communities as residents. Periods of return are now grouped into two categories: 2016 and 2017 to more accurately capture recent return flows.
- **Addition of multisectorial indicators:** In consultation with humanitarian partners DTM has added some baseline indicators for multisectorial information at the baladiya level. These indicators provide general baseline information on education, health, nutrition, access to livelihoods, public services, WASH and access to NFIs in the baladiya.
- **DTM has also updated the indicators for sex-age disaggregation** of IDPs to include 18 year olds within the category of children (adults are defined as those aged 19-59), in line with UNICEF's definition, to ensure harmonization of data and reporting.
- **Indicators on IDP and returnee needs were also expanded** to allow for the selection of multiple needs per muhalla with a priority ranking, and an identification of a problem associated with each need.

For more details, please see DTM Libya's 2017 Mobility Tracking Methodology document at:

www.globaldtm.info/libya

CHAPTER 3 - IDP PROFILES

Overview

DTM Round 8 identified and located **294,436 IDP individuals (58,713 households)** during the reporting period in 89 baladiyas across the country.

42% of IDPs were displaced in 2015, 32% were displaced in 2016 and the remaining 26% had been displaced between 2011 and 2014.

Narrative reports from enumerators indicated that relations were generally good between IDPs and baladiya residents. IDPs were seen to exert a positive influence in the baladiyas they were staying in mainly due to the increased economic activity they generated on the markets. They tended to be well integrated into their communities due to close social and cultural ties as reported in baladiyas particularly in Az Zahrah and Al Khums. This is largely due to the face that IDPs often go to stay in baladiyas near their baladiyas of origin as in the case of Benghazi most notably, where IDPs are displaced within the same baladiya.

The most common issues IDPs face as reported in several baladiyas are related to accommodation and security. IDPs face the combination of liquidity constraints and a shortage of housing in their baladiyas of residence which leads to very high rental costs.

Security concerns were reported in Al Aziziyah and Al Ajaylat where armed robbery was reported to occur frequently.

Minor clashes also took place in Abusliem during the reporting period leading to a temporary displacement of some families who returned to their baladiyas afterward.

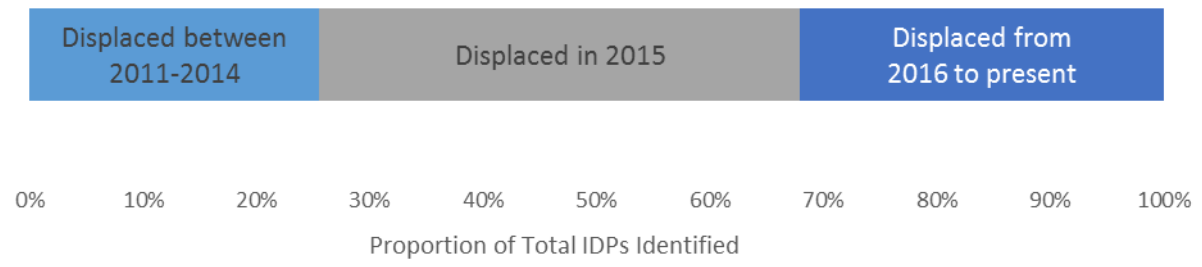
During the time of data collection large numbers of IDPs from Sirte had been reported most notably in Bani Waleed, Tarhuna, Ejdabia, Ain Zara, Misrata, Albayda among other baladiyas. Between the time of data collection and the time of publication many of these IDPs were reported to have returned to Sirte. These numbers will be reflected in the 9th and 10th rounds of DTM.

Time of Displacement

DTM modified indicators on the period of displacement for IDPs in the country as part of its 2017 methodology updates to provide a more granular breakdown of more recent periods of displacement.

IDPs are now categorized by periods of displacement as follows: 2011 -2014, 2015, and 2016 to present. Round 8 results indicate that 26% of all identified IDPs had been displaced between 2011 and 2014 (see Figure 1). 42% of IDPs had been displaced during 2015, at the peak of civil conflict in Libya, and 32% had been displaced in 2016.

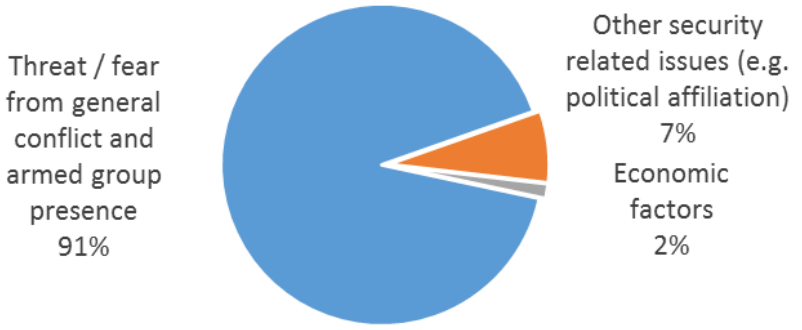
Figure 1: Proportion of IDP individuals identified by period of displacement



Drivers of Internal Displacement

The main factor driving the initial displacement of the majority of IDPs was the threat or fear from general conflict and armed group presence (Figure 2). This driver accounted for 91% of IDPs. 7% 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.

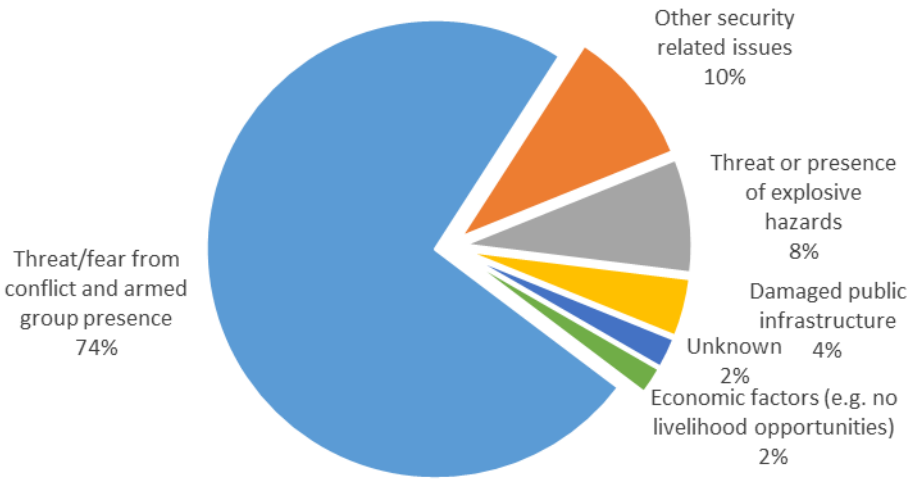
Figure 2: Main drivers of internal displacement



In addition to drivers that initially drove IDPs displacement data was also collected on reasons preventing the majority of IDPs in each baladiya from returning to their homes. In 74% of baladiyas IDPs were reported to continue being displaced due to the threat or fear of ongoing conflict (Figure 3).

The reasons preventing the return of the remaining 26% of IDPs varied. Other security issues are reported to be preventing 10% of IDPs from returning to their baladiyas of origin. The threat or presence of explosive hazards is hindering the return of 8% of IDPs. Damaged public infrastructure was another factor prolonging the displacement of IDPs (4%), and economic factors, which include the lack of livelihood opportunities, accounted for the continued displacement of 2% of IDPs.

Figure 3: Main reason preventing return of IDPs



IDP Sex-Age Disaggregated Data (SADD)

In its 2017 methodology DTM slightly modified age group indicators to be aligned with UNICEF's indicators in reporting on children. The category of children covered anyone from 0-17 years in 2016 data. In 2017 this now also includes those aged 18.

Round 8 data indicated that children (0-18) accounted for 52% of the IDP population (see Figure 4). Adults (19-59 years) made up 39% of the IDP population and older adults (60+) were the remaining 9% of IDPs.

Figure 4: Age disaggregation of IDP sample

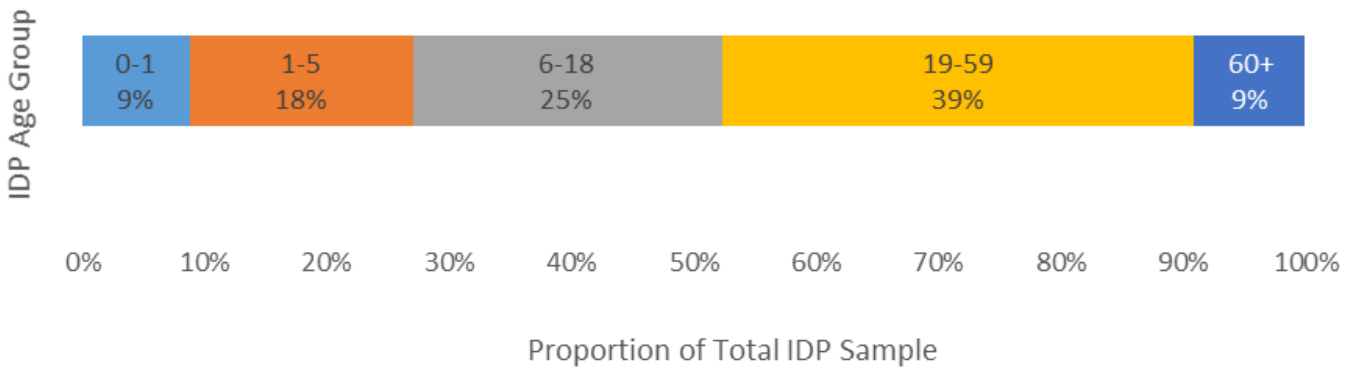
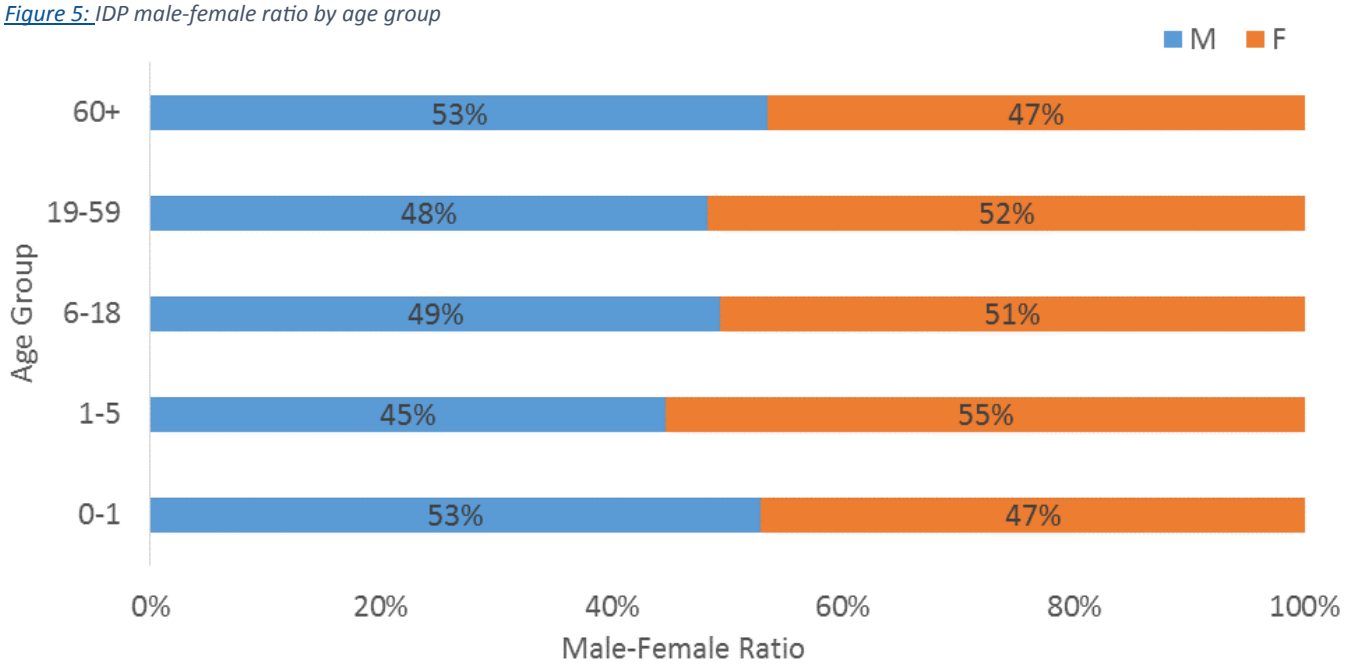


Figure 5 provides a more granular gender disaggregation by age group of identified IDPs relying on an IDP sample of 29,853 individuals taken from all across the country. Across all age categories males made up 49% of the sampled population and females accounted for 51%. This differs slightly for each age category as can be seen in Figure 5.

Figure 5: IDP male-female ratio by age group



IDP Regions and Baladiya of Residence

59% of identified IDPs were in the West of Libya. 33% were in the East and the remaining 8% were in the South.

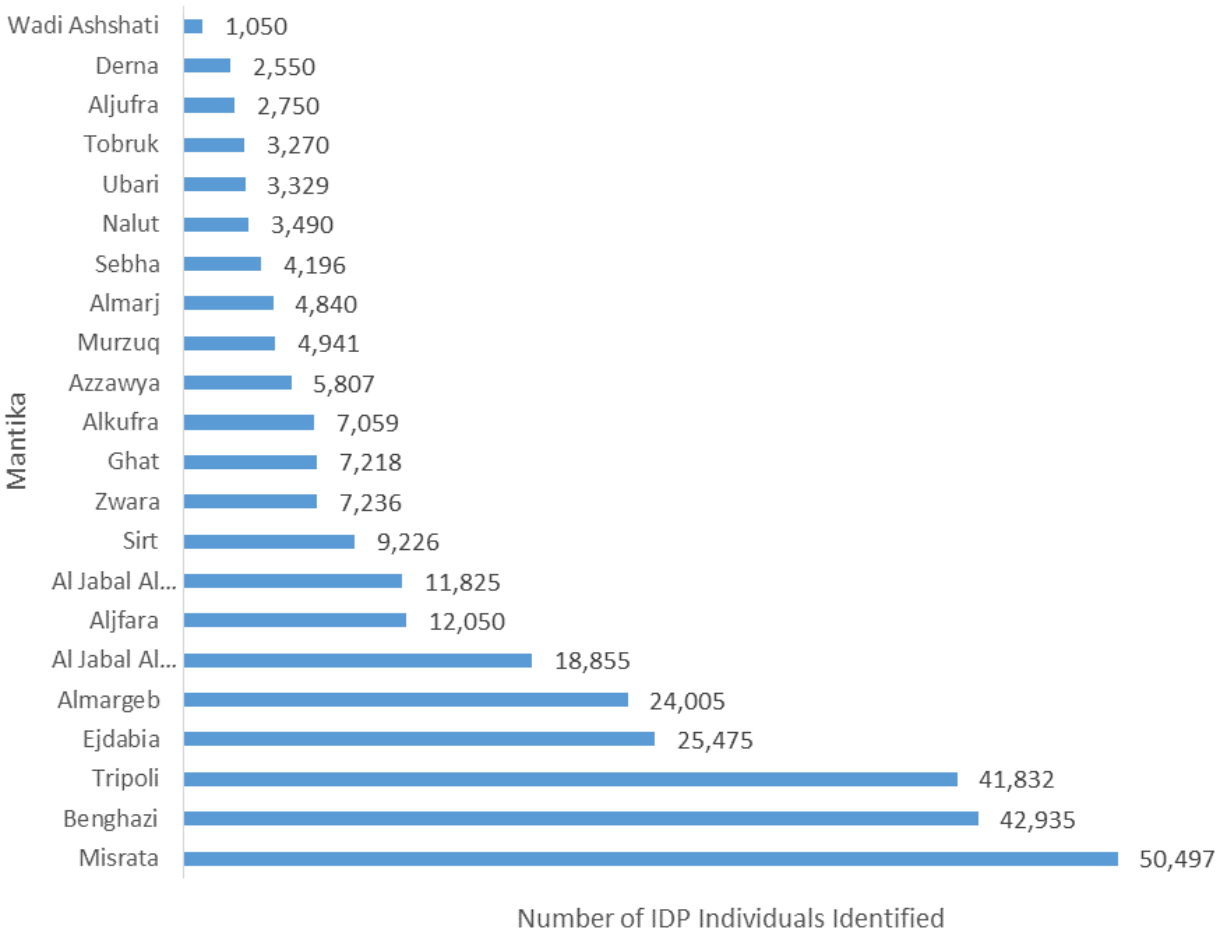
The mantikas (regions) with the highest reported presence of IDPs were Misrata, Benghazi and Tripoli (see Figure 6 for the number of IDPs identified disaggregated by region). In Misrata region IDPs were reported to be residing mainly in Bani Waleed and Misrata baladiyas.

In Benghazi region the majority of IDPs identified were residing in Benghazi baladiya and the rest were in Alabyar, Gemienis, Toukra and Suloug baladiyas.

In Tripoli region the majority of IDPs were reported to be residing in Abusliem with smaller numbers in Ain Zara, Tajoura, Tripoli and Hai Alandalus.

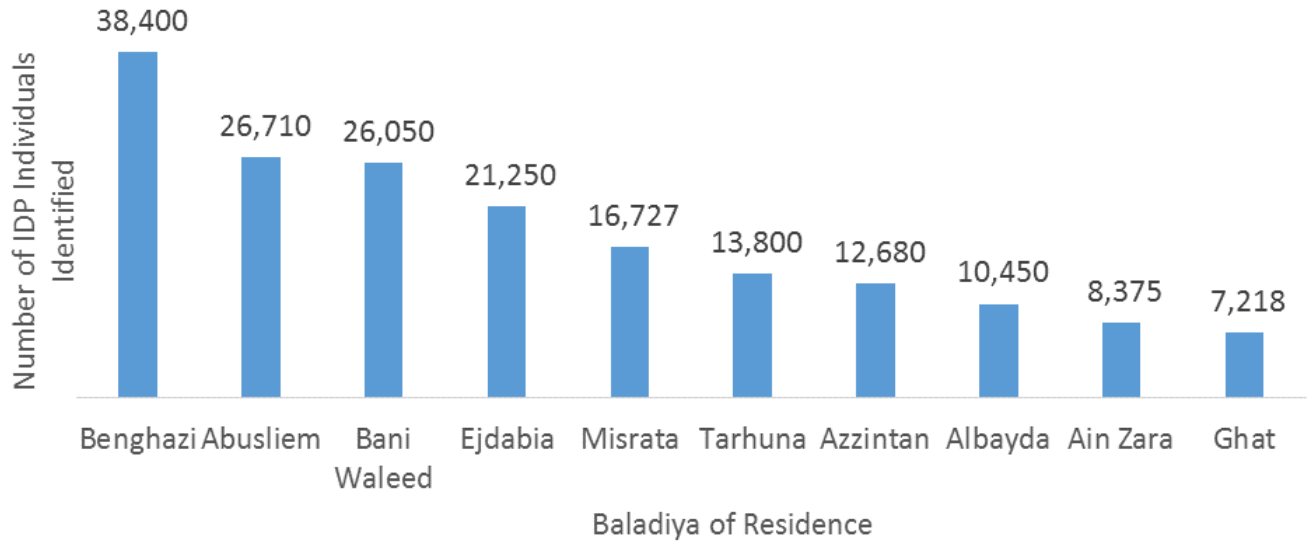
Figure 6 lists the number of IDP individuals identified by mantika (region) in Libya.

Figure 6: Number of IDPs identified by mantika of residence

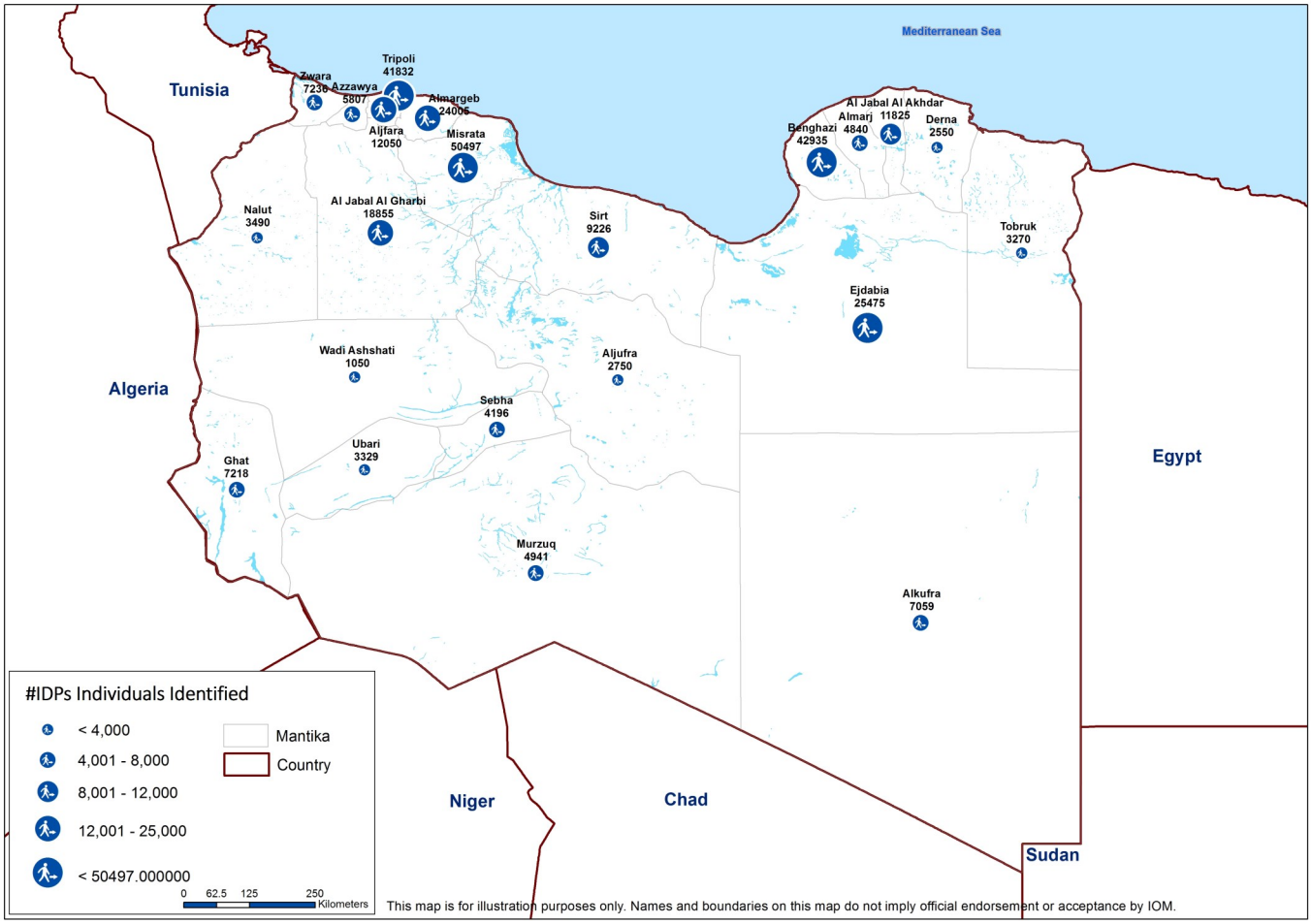


The top 10 baladiyas hosting IDPs are shown in Figure 7. Benghazi and Ejdabia were the two baladiyas in the East with the largest number of IDPs. Abusliem, Bani Waleed, Misrata and Tarhuna hosted the largest number of IDPs in the West.

Figure 7: Top 10 baladiyas of residence for IDPs



Map 1: IDPs in Libya by Mintika



The main baladiya of origin for IDPs in Benghazi was Benghazi itself. Other baladiyas however host a broader diversity of IDPs who have come from different parts of the country.

IDPs in Abusliem mainly arrived from Benghazi, Kikkla and Misrata. Those in Bani Waleed in the West, and Ejdabia in the East, arrived from Sirte, Misrata and Benghazi. Misrata was also reported to host IDPs from Sirte, Benghazi and Ejdabia. Figure 8 lists the top three baladiyas of origin represented by IDPs in each baladiya where they were residing at the time of data collection.

Figure 8: IDPs in top 10 baladiyas of residence with main baladiyas of origin

Area	IDP Individuals	IDP Households	Main areas of origin
Benghazi	38,400	7,680	Benghazi
Abusliem	26,710	5,342	Benghazi, Kikkla, Misrata
Bani Waleed	26,050	5,220	Sirte, Misrata, Benghazi
Ejdabia	21,250	4,250	Misrata, Sirte, Benghazi
Misrata	16,727	3,360	Sirte, Benghazi, Ejdabia
Tarhuna	13,800	2,760	Sirte
Azzintan	12,680	2,536	Azzahra, Abusliem, Sirte
Albayda	10,450	2,090	Benghazi, Derna, Sirte
Ain Zara	8,375	1,675	Sirte, Benghazi, Ubari
Ghat	7,218	1,443	Ubari, Sirte

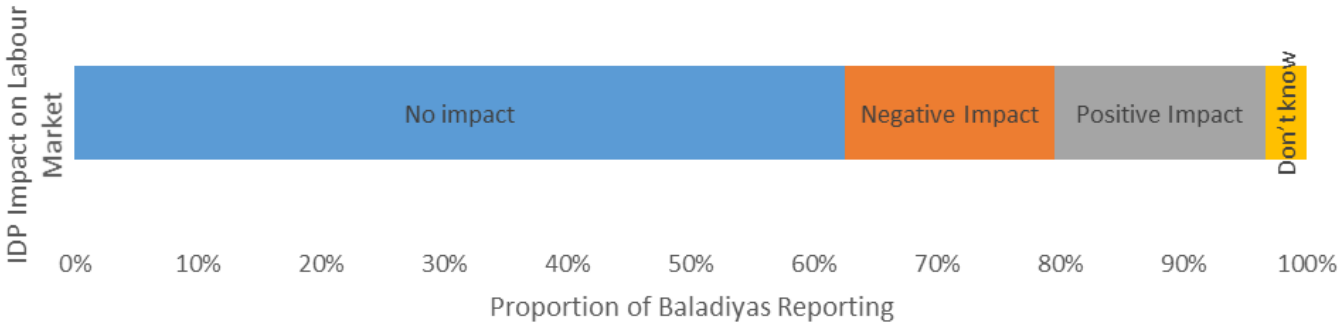
IDP Impact on Baladiyas of Residence

IDPs were reported to have good relations in general with the residents of the baladiya: relations between both population groups were reported as "excellent" in 76% of baladiyas and "good" in the remaining 24%. No baladiyas reported "poor" relations between IDPs and residents during this round.

Figure 9: IDP-host community relations

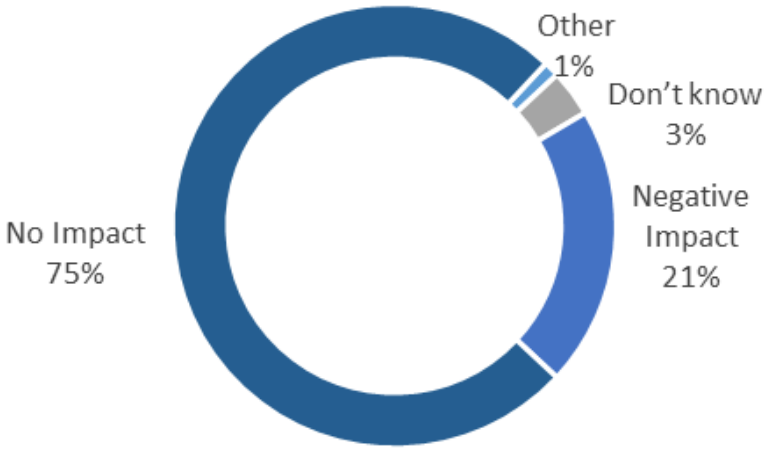
In 63% of assessed baladiyas IDPs were reported to have no impact on the local labour market. 17% reported IDPs having a negative impact as jobs became scarce. Another 17% of baladiyas however reported IDPs having a positive impact as they contributed to a stronger economy and more jobs. The remaining 3% did not know IDPs' impact.

Figure 10: IDPs' impact on labour market in baladiya of residence



IDPs were reported to have no impact on public services in their baladiya of residence in 75% of assessed baladiyas. In 21% of assessed baladiyas they were reported to have a negative impact, and the remaining 4% of baladiyas reported that the impact was unknown or did not provide an answer.

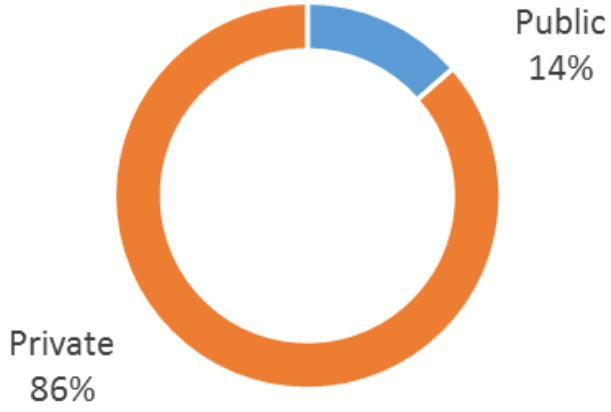
Figure 11: IDPs' impact on public services in baladiya of residence



IDP Shelter Settings

86% of IDPs were reported to be in private accommodation and the remaining 14% were reported to be residing in public or informal shelter settings (Figure 12). This represents a slight change from Round 7 when 88% of IDPs were in private accommodation.

Figure 12: IDP shelter settings by public-private classification



87% of IDPs in private shelter were in self -paid rented accommodation. 8% were hosted with relatives, 3% were in rented accommodation paid by others and the remaining 2% were hosted with other non-relatives (see Figure 13).

Map 2: IDPs shelter settings by public-private classification by Mintika

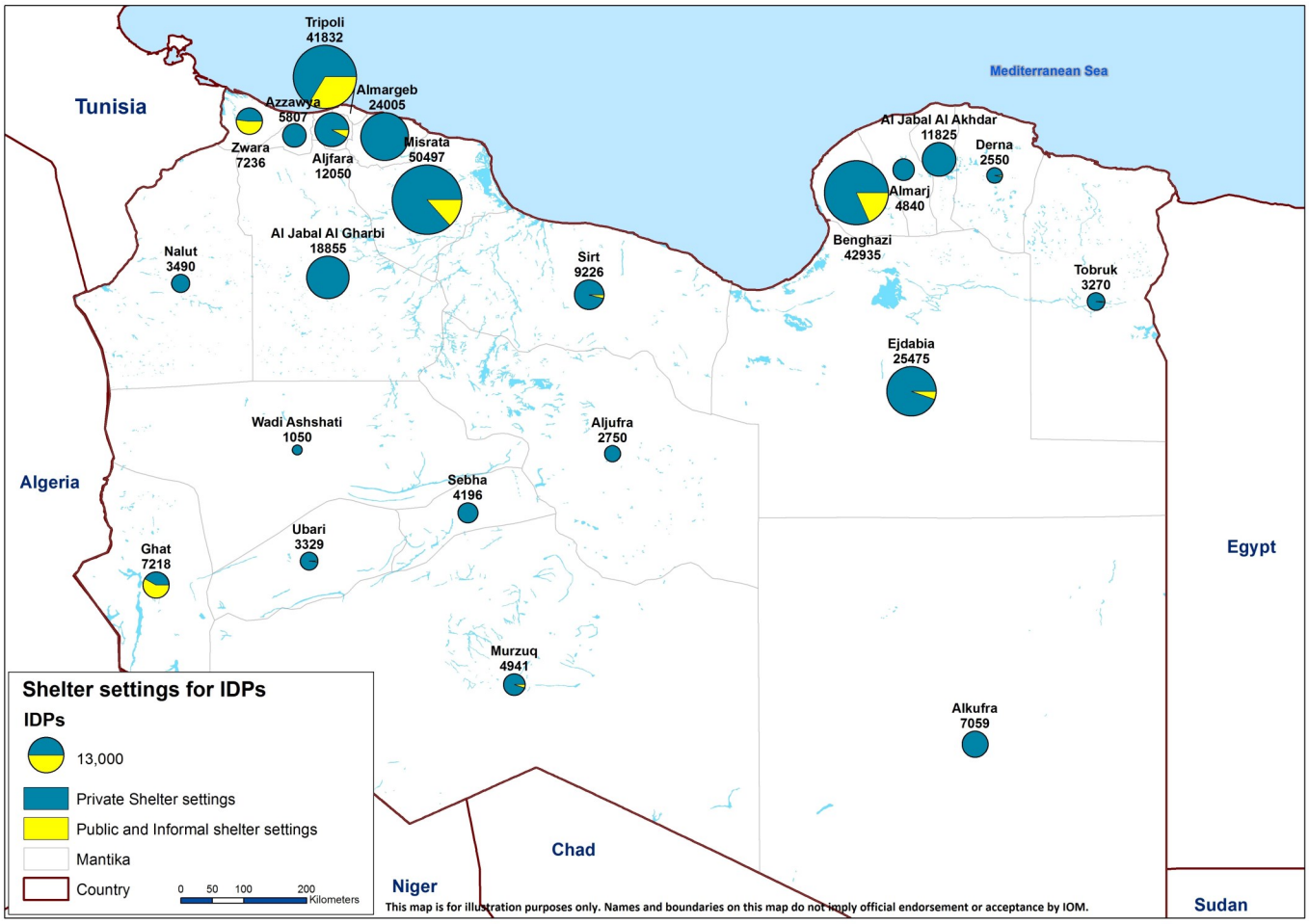
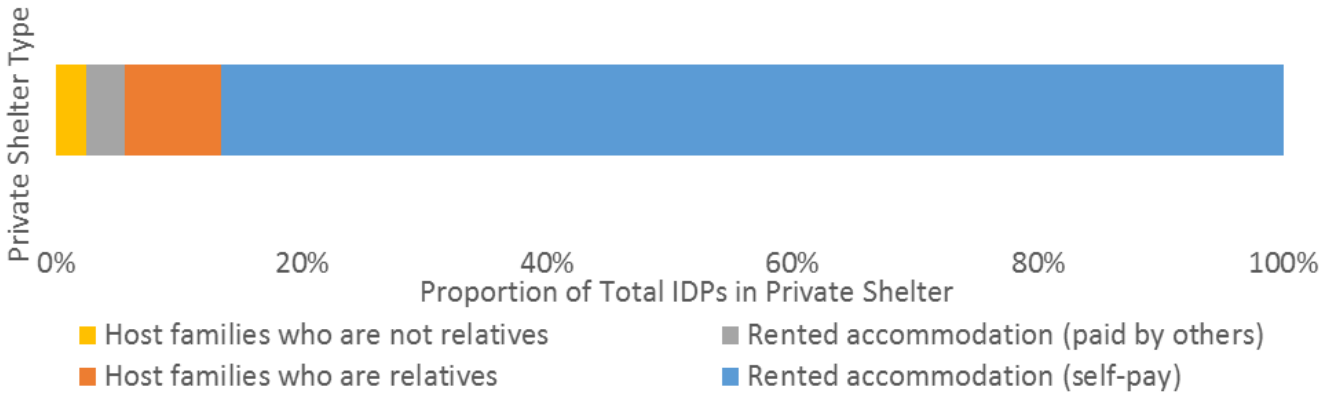
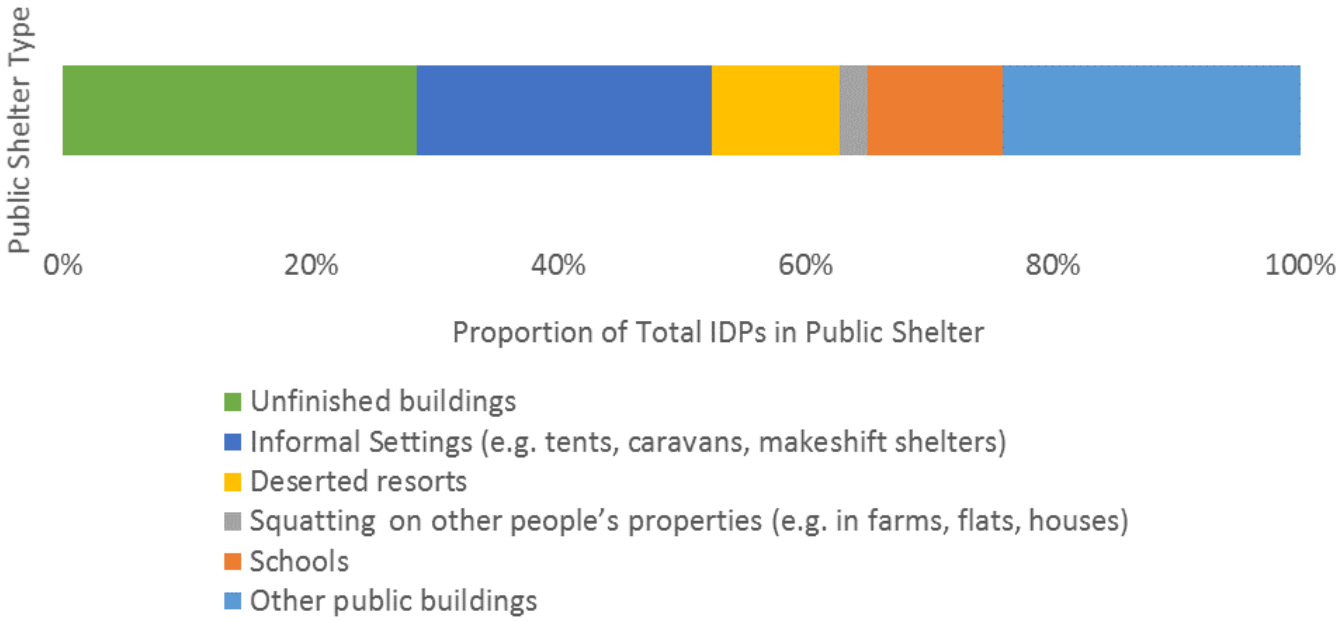


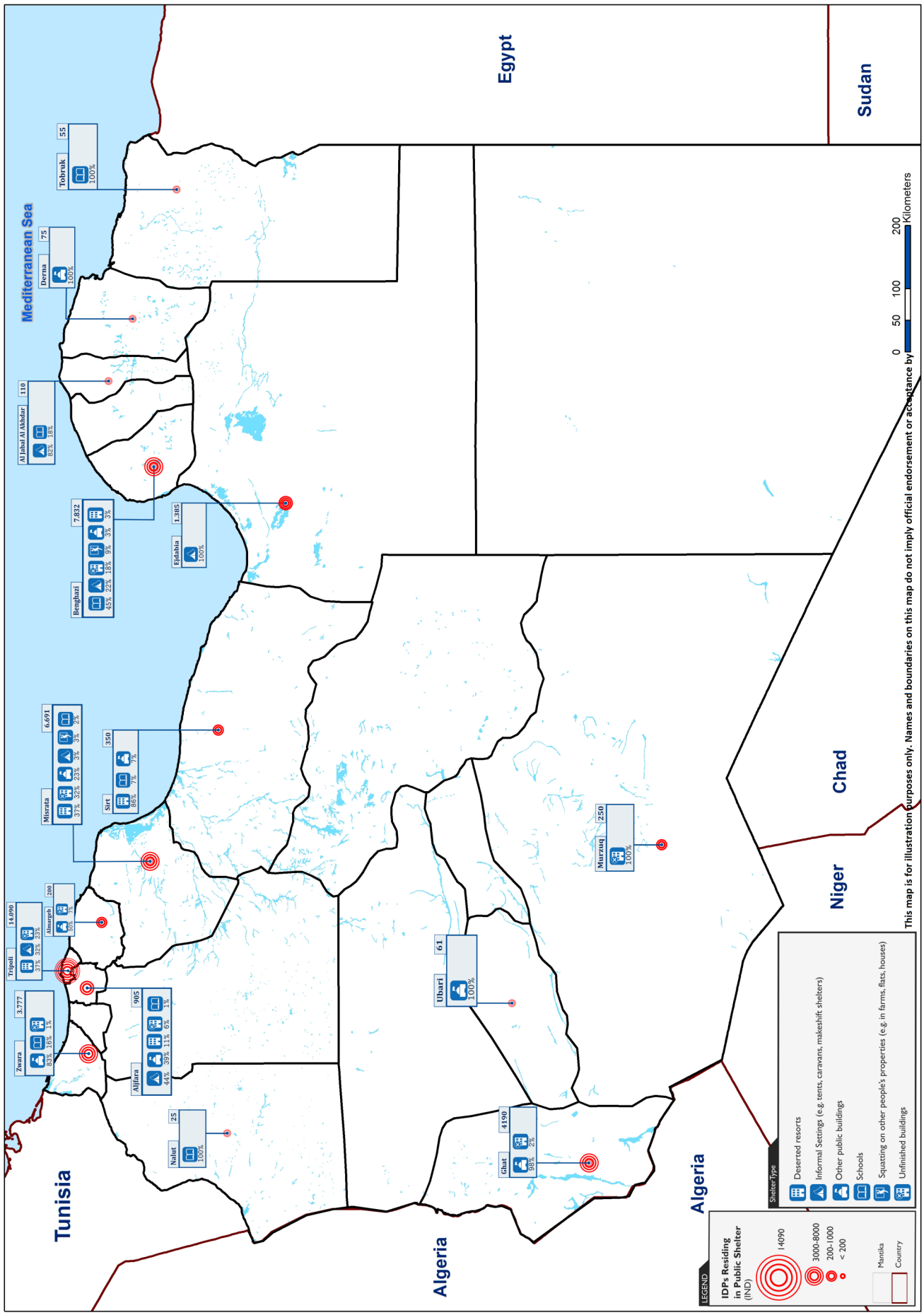
Figure 13: Proportion of IDPs in each private shelter setting



29% of IDPs in public shelter settings were reported to be in unfinished buildings. 24% were reported to be in informal settings such as tents, caravans, and makeshift shelters and 24% in other public buildings. 11% were residing in schools, 10% in deserted resorts and the remaining 2% were reported to be squatting on other peoples' properties (see Figure 14).

Figure 14: Proportion of IDPs in each public shelter setting





Map 3: IDPs shelter type by Mintika

Multiple Displacements

DTM identified 22,304 IDPs in Round 8 who were displaced in 2016 and who had been displaced at least once prior.

95% of these (21,156 individuals) had been displaced twice and 5% (1,130 individuals) had been displaced three times. The remaining 18 identified IDPs were displaced four times.

92% of identified IDPs were originally from Sirte and were residing mainly in Ejdabia, Bani Waleed or were displaced within Sirte itself.

5% were from Benghazi originally and were displaced either within Benghazi or to Zliten, and 2% were from Ubari, residing in Ghat and Algatroun at the time of reporting.

Figure 15 provides detail 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.

Figure 15: IDPs displaced multiple times by baladiyas of origin and residence

		Number of Displacements			
Baladiya of Origin	Baladiya of Residence	2	3	4	Total Number of IDPs
Sirte		**19,775**	**800**		**20,575**
	Ejdabia	6,975			6,975
	Bani Waleed	5,775			5,775
	Sirte	3,575			3,575
	Khaleej Assidra	1,726			1,726
	Aljufra	700	800		1,500
	Hrawa	725			725
	Sidi Assayeh	259			259
	Al Maya	40			40
Benghazi		**1,206**			**1,206**
	Benghazi	750			750
	Zliten	456			456
Ubari		**150**	**300**		**450**
	Ghat		300		300
	Algatroun	150			150
Misrata		**15**	**20**		**35**
	Qasr Akhyar		20		20
	Alkhums	15			15
Azzahra				**18**	**18**
	Al Ajaylat			18	18
Tripoli			**10**		**10**
	Al Ajaylat		10		10
Sabratha		**10**			**10**
	Al Ajaylat	10			10
Total Number of IDPs		**21,156**	**1,130**	**18**	**22,304**

CHAPTER 4 - RETURNEE PROFILES

Overview

The following section will focus on returnee profiles. DTM has updated indicators on the period of return to reflect recent returnee trends. For information on returnees who went back to their homes in 2015 please refer to DTM's Internal Displacement in Libya 2016 in Review report available at www.globaldtm.info/libya. **Returnees identified in Round 8 are those who have returned to their baladiyas of former residence anytime between the start of 2016 to date.**

In Round 8 DTM identified and located 196,852 returnee individuals (39,007 households) in 30 baladiyas across Libya almost all of whom had returned in 2016. It should be noted that returnee data in this report was collected between mid-January and mid-February 2017. At the time of data collection there were 2,550 returnee individuals identified in Sirte. At the time of publication, this number has increased to 50,700 identified individuals (see http://www.globaldtm.info/dtm-libya-bi-weekly-displacement-event-tracker-2-march-15-march-2017/). These numbers will be reflected in DTM Rounds 9 and 10.

Main challenges reported in baladiyas of return include delays in repairs of homes and public infrastructure and delays in extending water, electricity and telecommunications networks. This applies to Sirte, Kikkla, Benghazi, Ubari and Al Aziziyah in particular where heavy infrastructural damage was reported. Liquidity shortages in the country have contributed to further delays in these repairs.

Returnees were reported to also have concerns about the threat of retaliatory attacks by other residents in the baladiyas due to political affiliations or history of political affiliation with certain groups as reported in Al Ajaylat, Benghazi, Tripoli and other baladiyas.

Returns to Benghazi have been ongoing since 2016. Returnees identified in this round increased by 46,050 individuals since Round 7 of data collection (from 86,000 identified in Round 7 to 132,050 identified in Round 8). The most important problem reported in enumerators' narrative reports was the threat of explosive remnants of war (ERWs). Other challenges that returnees faced include shortage of water and NFIs and lack of functionality in health facilities and schools. Many houses were still in need of repairs before returnees could go back to them permanently.

Returnees to Ubari in particular were faced with damaged houses and infrastructure upon return. The health situation in the baladiya was also of concern as there is only one functional clinic in the baladiya and a shortage of medical supplies and medicine.

The health sector in Kikkla was in similarly poor shape: the hospital in the baladiya had not yet been repaired at the time of reporting and there were no operational clinics. The only medical facility reported was a small medical centre providing basic first aid and medical services.

In Sirte returns began in December 2016. Between December 2016 and February 2017 neighbourhoods in Sirte were declared open by authorities week by week enabling those displaced to go back to check on their former homes. While many had done so several problem are hindering the permanent return of many IDPs from Sirte. Insecurity related to the presence of explosive hazards in the city continued to be a barrier to return. The health sector was reported to be in poor shape with only 25% of hospitals being reported as operational. Shortages in vaccines for children and in medical supplies were also reported. In residential neighbourhoods problems in the extension of water, electricity and telecommunication networks were still ongoing. Many business owners had not returned to the city which has meant that returnees had to travel long distances to obtain basic food staples.

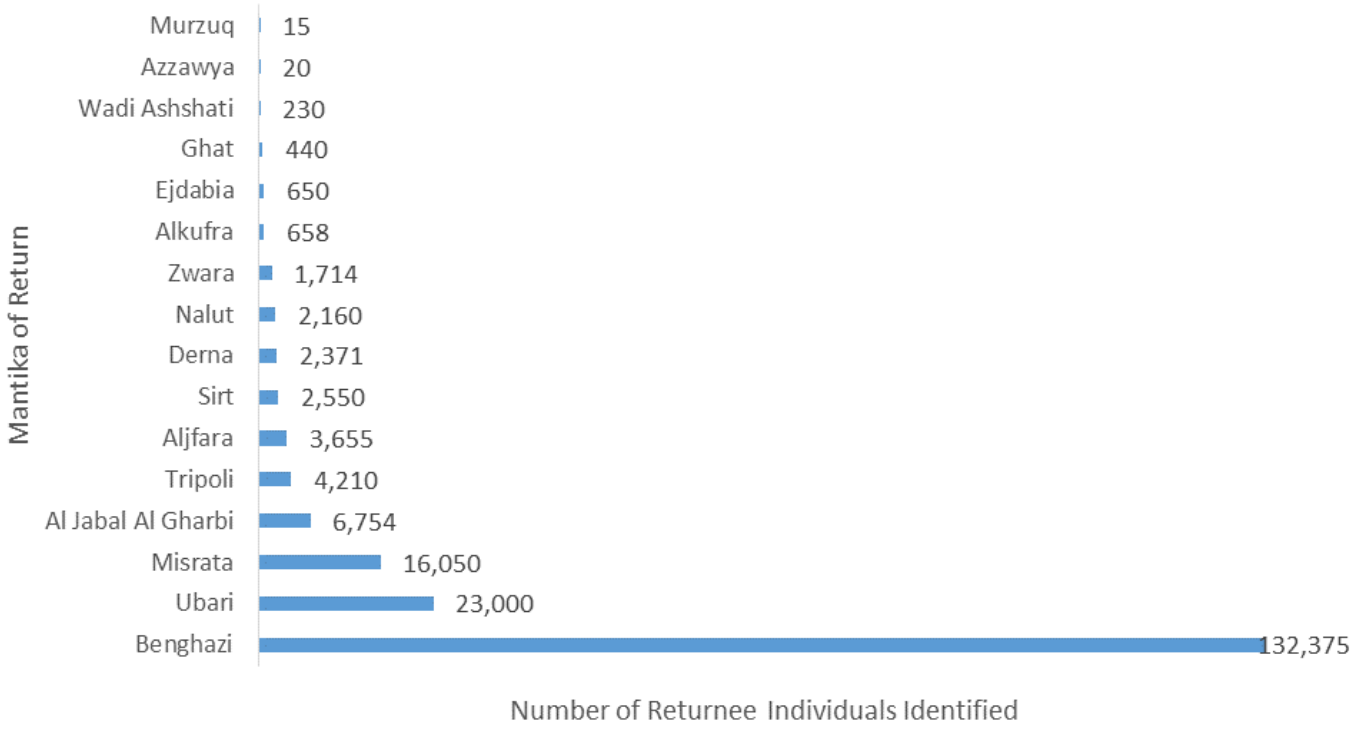
Main Regions and Baladiyas of Return

In 2017 returnees are defined as any formerly displaced persons who came back to their baladiya of origin between the start of 2016 and the time of reporting.

At the time of reporting between mid-January and mid-February, nearly all identified returnees were reported to have returned to their baladiyas of origin during 2016 [iv].

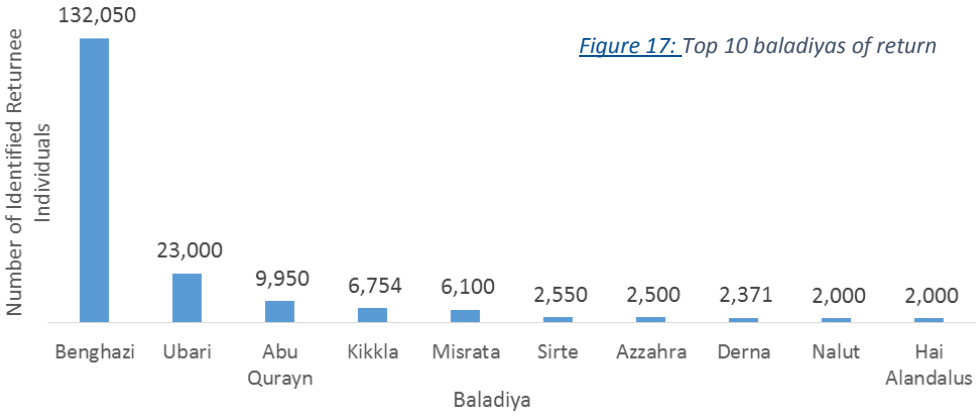
69% of identified returnees were in the East of Libya, 19% in the West and the remaining 12% were in the South. Disaggregated by mantika (region) it is clear that the majority of returnees identified during this round were in Benghazi (Figure 16)

Figure 16: Number of returnees identified by mantika of residence



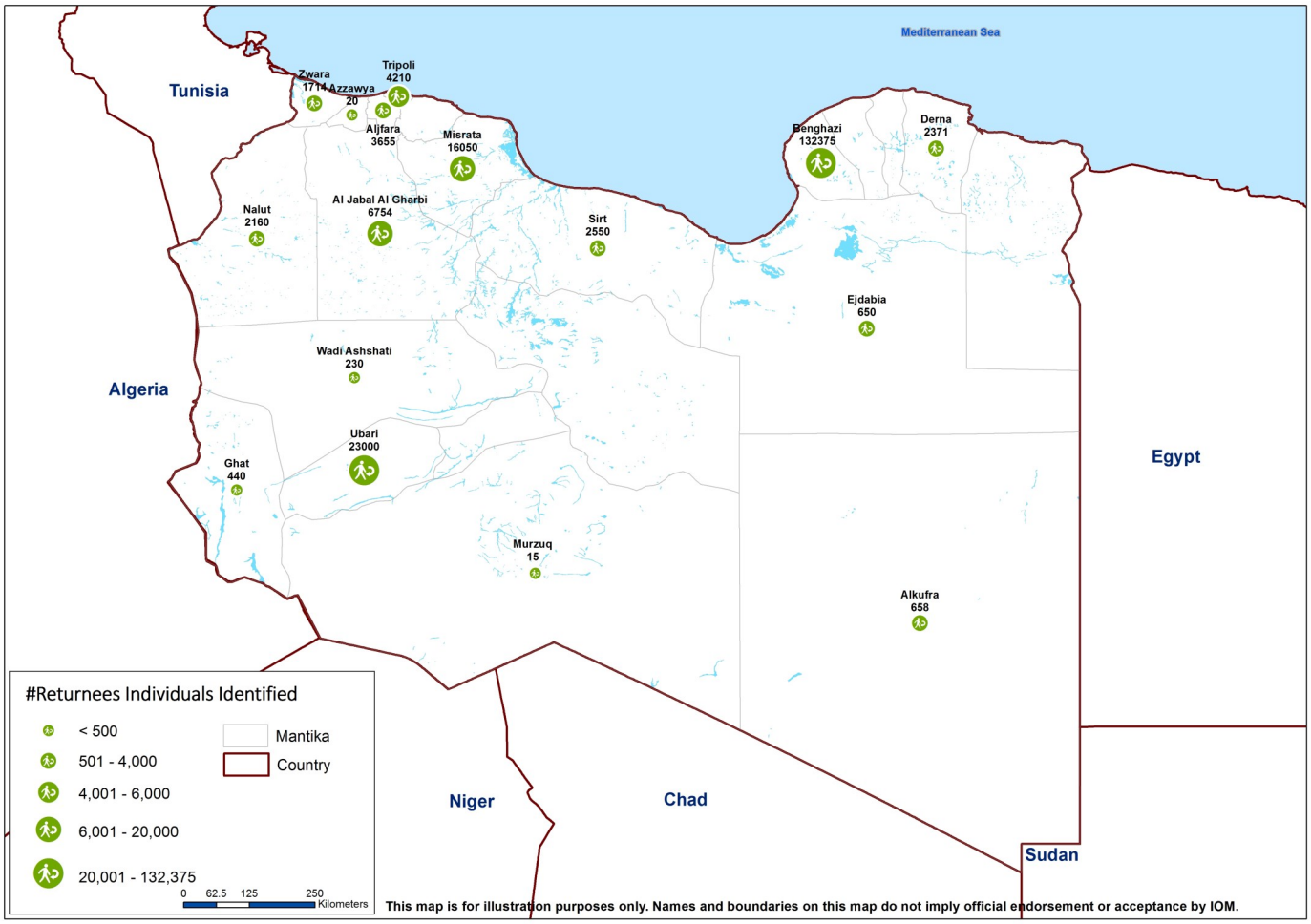
The majority of identified returnees were in Benghazi baladiya (Figure 17). Returnees to Benghazi baladiya increased by 53% since the last round of reporting (86,000 to 132,050 individuals). The majority of identified returnees to Benghazi had been displaced within the baladiya and were reported to have re-inhabited their homes in the muhallas of Benghazi Al Jadida, Bu Atnai, Benina, Al Guouarcha, Alfkat and Garyounes.

Figure 17: Top 10 baladiyas of return



With DTM's update to administrative divisions in Libya, data is now being collected in Abu Qurayn baladiya where 9,950 returnees were identified, and in Misrata where 6,100 were identified in this round.

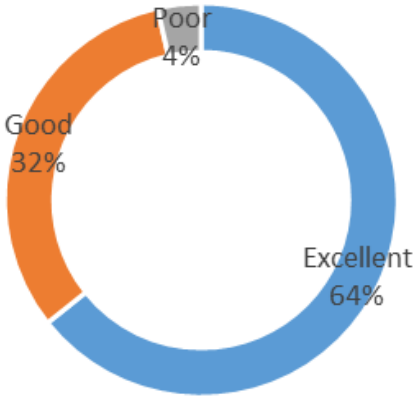
Map 4: Returnees by Mintika



Returnees' Impact on Baladiya of Return

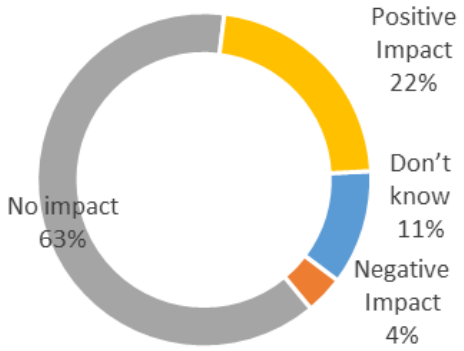
Relations between returnees and baladiya residents were reported to be good or excellent in 96% of baladiyas with returnees (see Figure 18). Relations were reported as poor in only one baladiya, Al Ajaylat. Narrative reports by data collection partners in the baladiya indicate that returnees are worried about retaliatory attacks. Many of them have had their homes raided or destroyed, and there were concerns about continued escalation of hostility in this baladiya at the time of reporting.

Figure 18: Returnee relations with baladiya residents



Returnees were reported to have a positive impact on the labour market in 22% of baladiyas of return, contributing to a revitalized economy (Figure 19). In 63% of baladiyas they were reported to have no impact on the labour market, in 11% their impact was known and in the remaining 4% (Ghat baladiya) they were reported to have a negative impact as jobs were scarce.

Figure 19: Returnees' impact on labour market



Returnees were more likely to be reported as having a negative impact on public services as reported in 18% of baladiyas with returnees (Figure 20). Disaggregated by mantika, returnees were reported to have a negative impact on public services in Al Jabal Al Gharbi, Ghat, Misrata, Tripoli, and Zwara (Figure 21).

Figure 20: Returnees' impact on public services

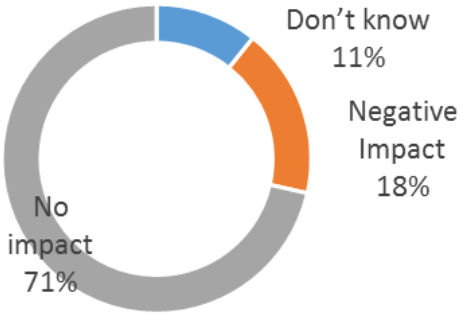
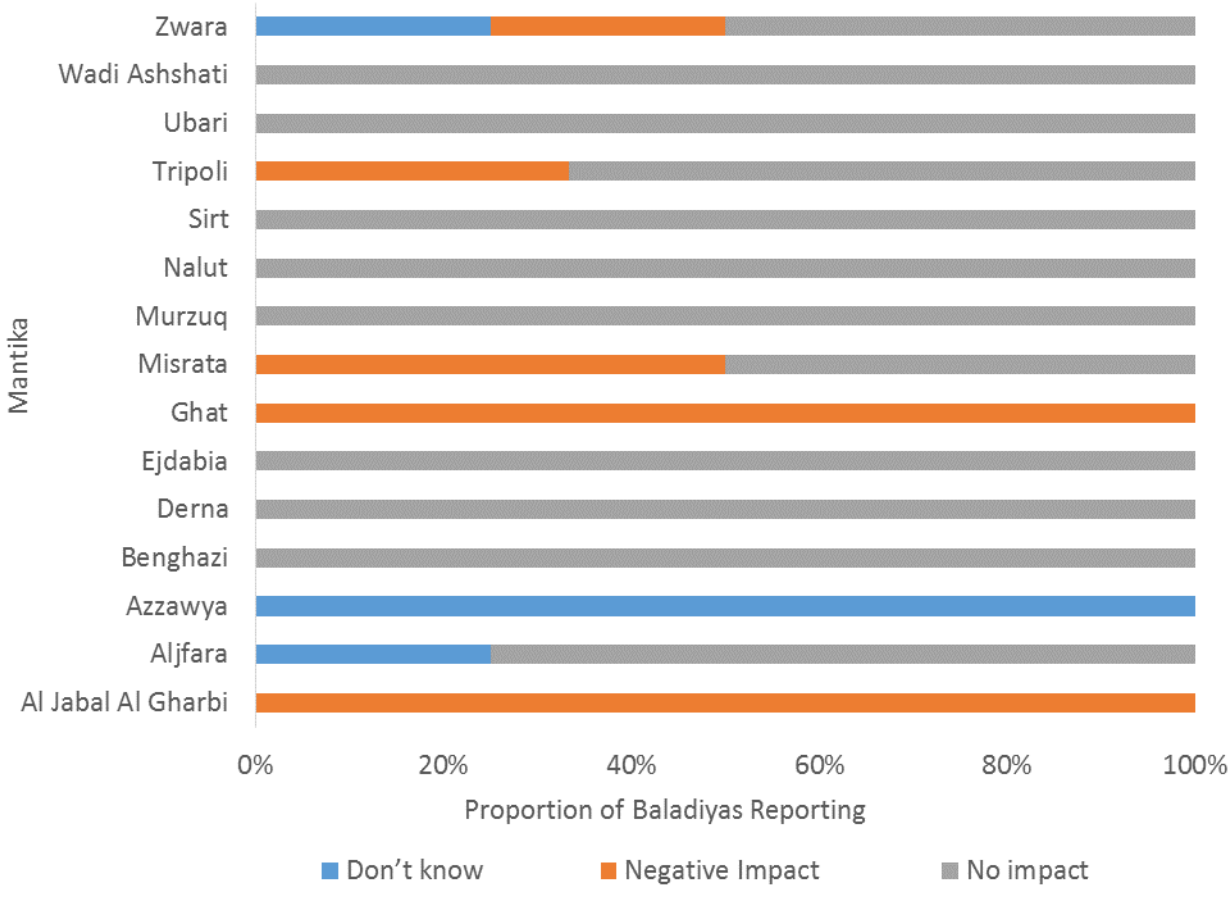


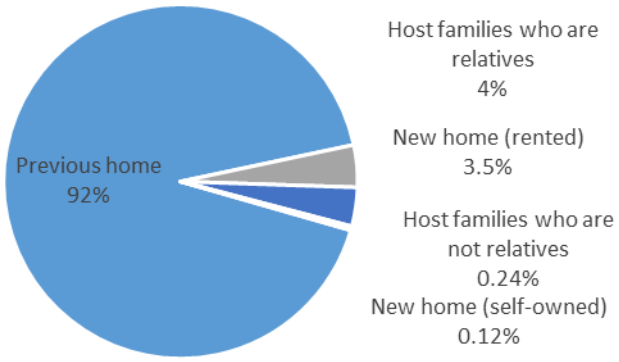
Figure 21: Returnees' impact on public services by mantika



Returnee Shelter Settings

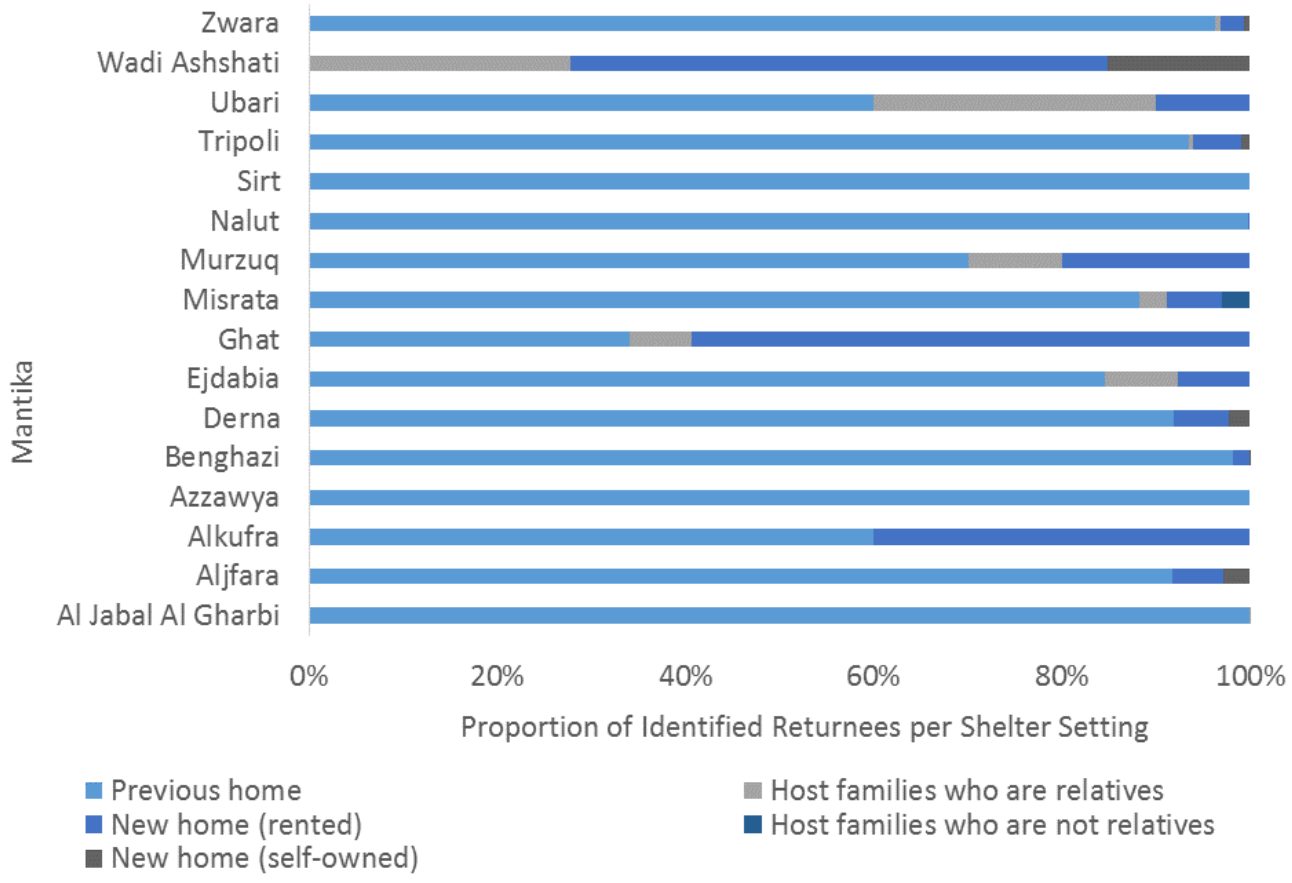
Data on shelter settings was obtained for 99.5% of identified returnees (196,401 individuals). Of the data gathered 92% of identified returnees were reported to have re-inhabited their previous homes (Figure 22). 4% were hosted with relatives, 3.5% rented new homes and the remaining 0.5% were either in new self-owned homes, schools, public buildings or other shelter settings.

Figure 22: Returnee shelter type



When disaggregated by mantika (Figure 23), it can be observed that no returnees to Wadi Ashshati (Edri baladiya) were reported to have returned to their previous homes. The majority were either hosted with relatives or rented a new home.

Figure 23: Returnee shelter settings by mantika of residence



CHAPTER 5 - MULTISECOTRIAL DATA: BALADIYA LEVEL

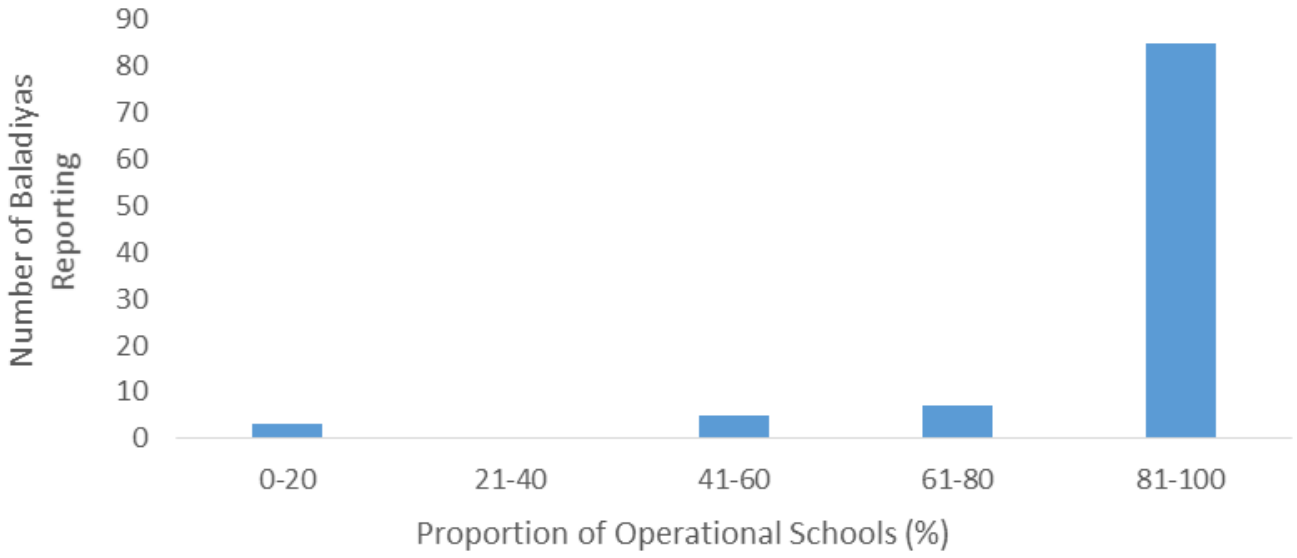
As part of 2017 methodology some key baseline multisectorial indicators are collected as part of the baladiya assessment to facilitate a more context-based analysis of IDP and returnee vulnerabilities, conditions and needs. While this data is not meant to be a comprehensive multisectorial needs analysis it provides some flagging indicators that will enable humanitarian partners to target their assistance to address specific vulnerabilities in certain locations.

Education

Data collected on education in baladiyas includes the proportion of operational public schools, whether students are able to attend school regularly, and if not, the reasons preventing regular attendance.

85% of baladiyas assessed reported that between 80-100% of public schools in the baladiya were operational as seen in Figure 24. 7% reported that between 61 and 80% of schools were operational, 5% reported that between 41 and 60% of schools were operational and 3% reported that only up to 20% of schools in the baladiya were operational.

Figure 24: *Proportion of operational public schools reported by baladiya*



91% of baladiyas reported that the majority of students wre attending schools regularly in the baladiya. The remaining 9% of baladiyas reporting irregular attendance of students were in Ubari, Sirt, Derna, Aljufra and Aljfara mantikas (see Figure 25).

Figure 25: *Ability of students in baladiya to attend school regularly by mantika*

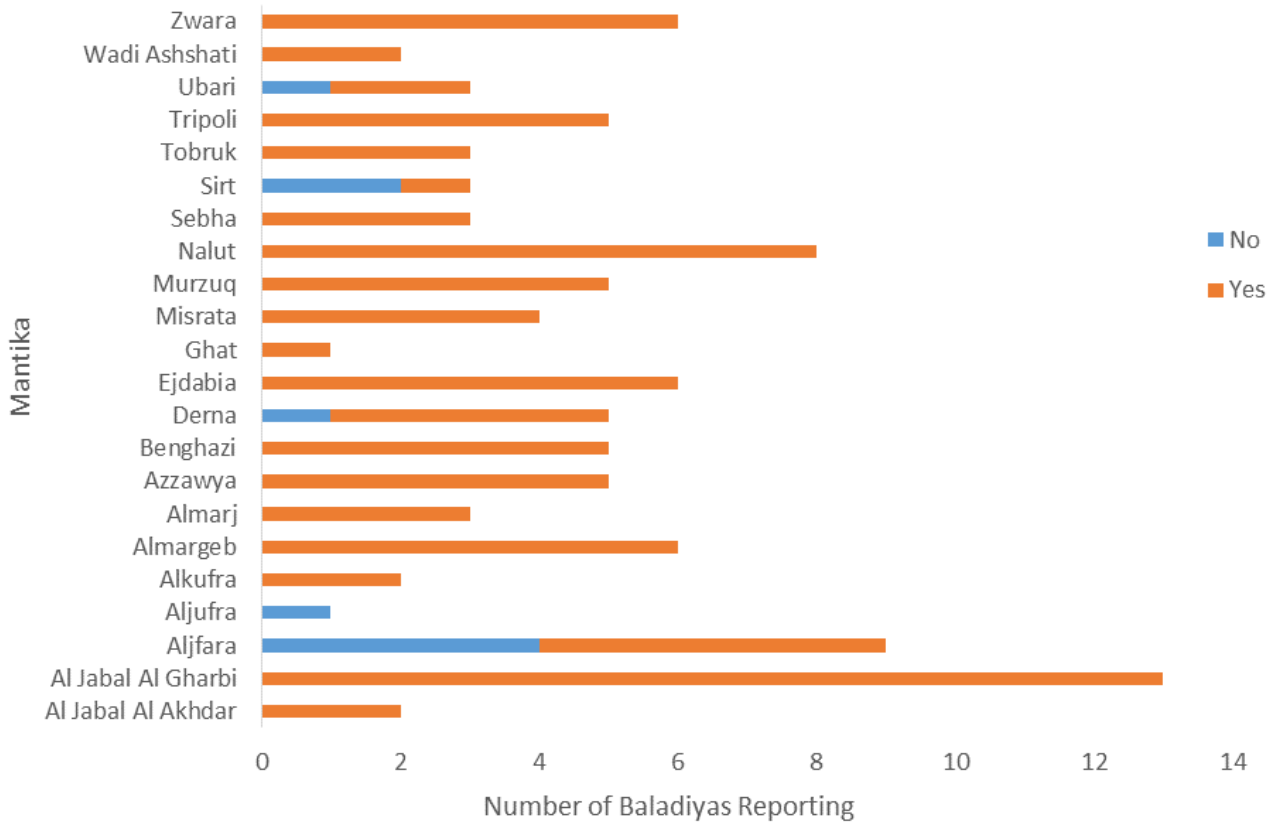
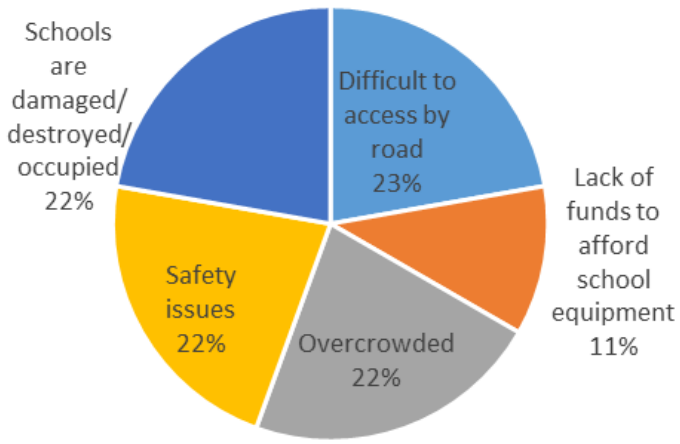


Figure 26: Reasons preventing regular attendance of schools



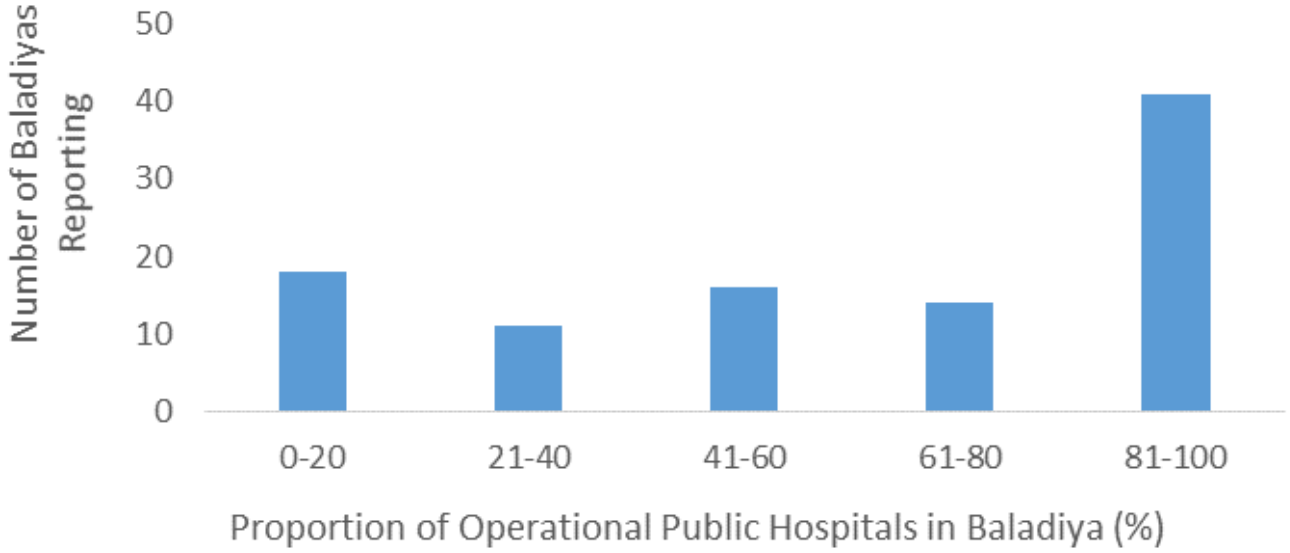
Reasons preventing attendance varied between baladiyas that reported students were not able to attend regularly. 23% reported that schools were difficult to access by road. 22% respectively responded that there were safety issues, schools were damaged or overcrowded, and 11% of baladiyas responded cited the lack of funds to afford school equipment (Figure 26).

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.

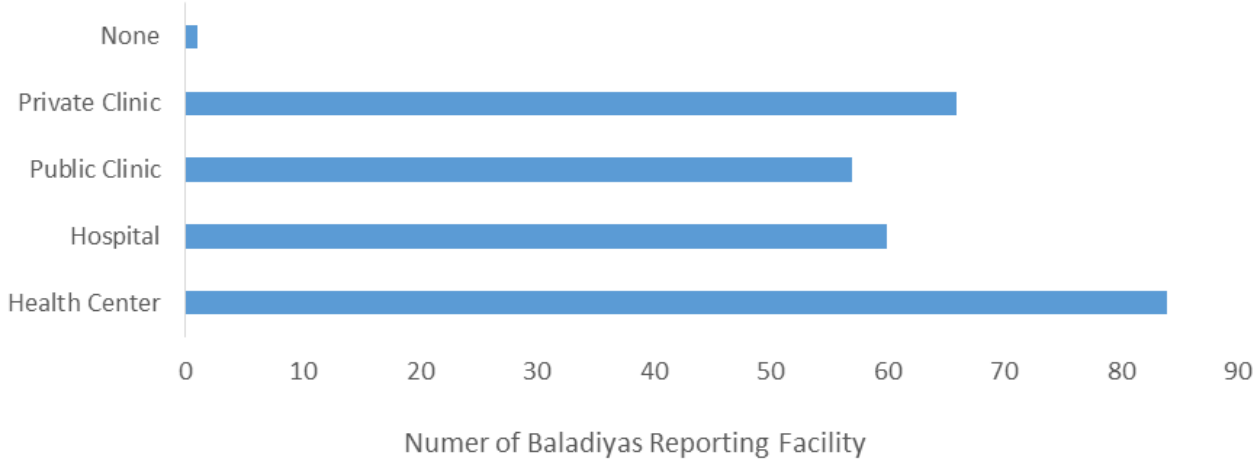
In 18 baladiyas across the country it was reported that between only up to 20% of public hospitals were operational as can be seen in Figure 27.

Figure 27: Proportion of operational public hospitals in baladiya



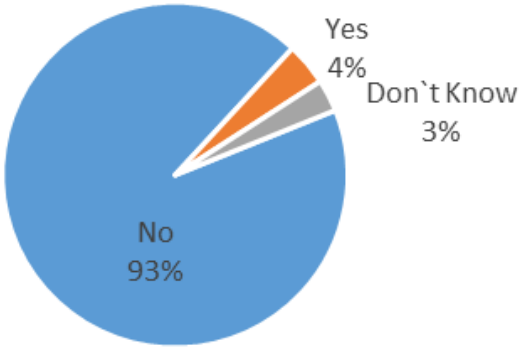
The most common type of health facilities available were health centers which were present in 84 assessed baladiyas. Private clinics were reported in 66 baladiyas and hospitals were available in 60 baladiyas. Figure 28 presents the number of baladiyas reporting the presence of each type of health facility.

Figure 28: Types of health facilities available in baladiya



Regular access to medicine was reported in only 4% of baladiyas. In 93% of baladiyas it was reported that there was no regular access to medicine as shown in Figure 29.

Figure 29: Is there regular access to medicine in baladiya?



Public Services & WASH

Electricity and garbage disposal were the two most cited public services available (see Figure 30). 70 baladiyas reported the availability of electricity and 69 baladiyas reported the presence of garbage disposal services. 62 baladiyas reported having a water supply network. Sewage treatment and public infrastructure repairs however appeared to be much less prevalent with only 8 and 4 baladiyas reporting them respectively.

Figure 30: Public services available in baladiya by number of baladiyas reporting

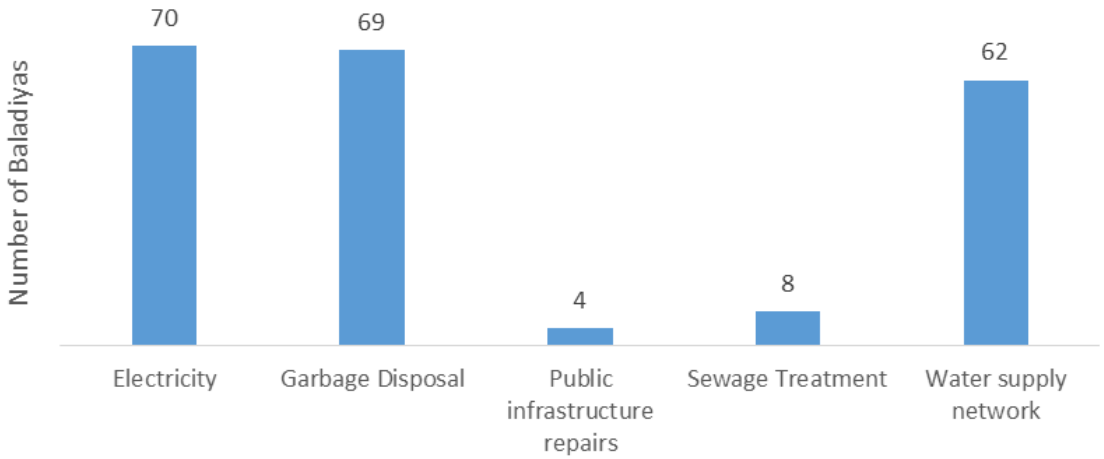
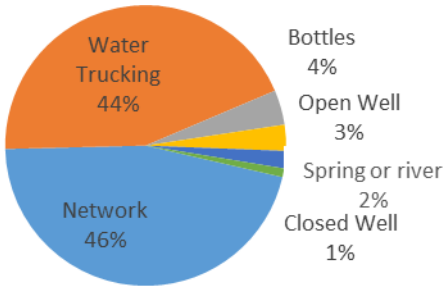


Figure 31: Most common water source accessed in last month by proportion of baladiyas reporting



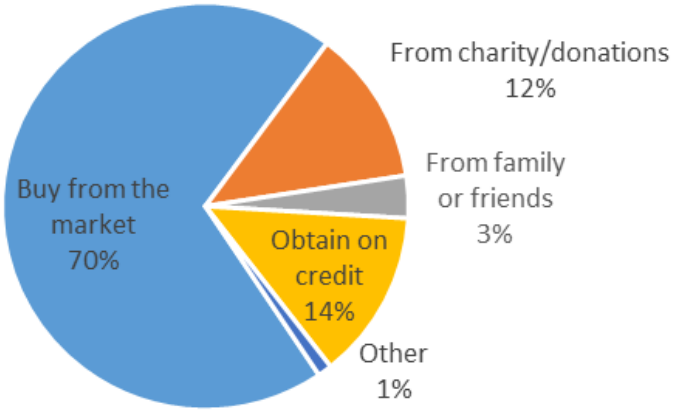
As shown in Figure 31 public networks were reported as the main water source for 46% of baladiyas and water trucks was the second most prevalent water source at 44%. Bottles, open wells, springs or rivers and closed wells together were the main water sources for the remaining 10% of assessed baladiyas.

Nutrition

The main problem associated with access to food was that it was too expensive as reported in 97% of assessed baladiyas. Cases of malnutrition were also reported to be present in 16% of baladiyas.

In 70% of baladiyas with IDPs, IDPs were reported to purchase food from the market as their main source of food (see Figure 32). In 14% of baladiyas IDPs were reported to be mainly obtaining food on credit and in 12% of baladiyas their main source of food was reported to be from charity or donations. In 3% of baladiyas the main source of food was from family or friends and the remaining 1% reported other sources.

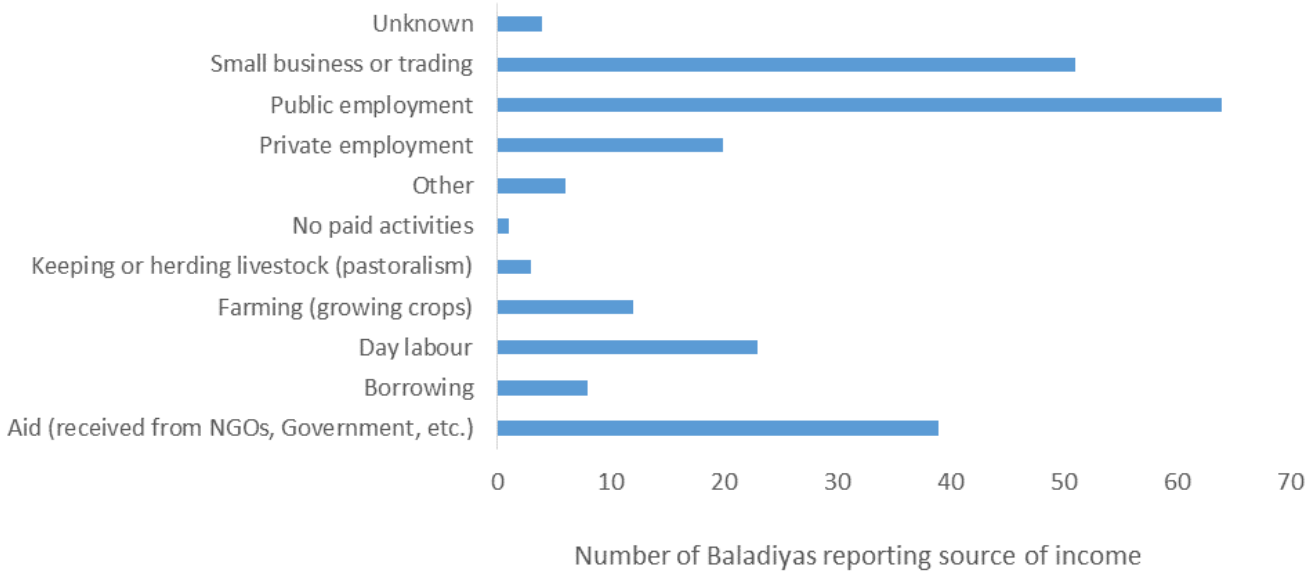
Figure 32: Main source of food for IDPs in baladiya by proportion of IDPs reporting



Livelihoods

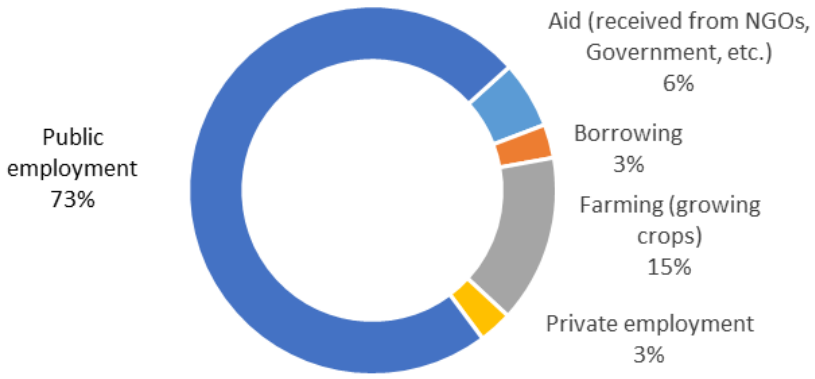
Public employment, small businesses or trading, and aid were the three most cited sources of income for IDPs as seen in Figure 33.

Figure 33 :IDP s main source of income in baladiya by number of baladiyas reporting



Public employment was also the main source of income for returnees in 73% of the baladiyas they returned to (Figure 34). Farming was returnees' main source income in 15% of baladiyas, and aid and private employment were the primary sources of income in the remaining 9% of baladiyas.

Figure 34: Returnees' main source of income in baladiya of return

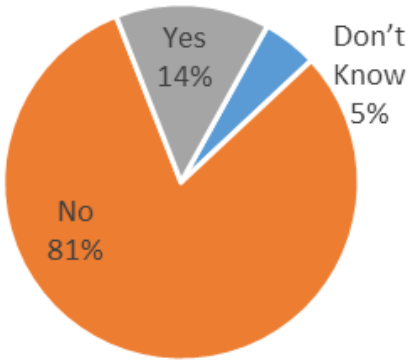


Security

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 explosive hazards.

The presence of explosive hazrds was reported in 9 baladiyas (14%) as shown in Figure 33: Al Ajaylat, Aljmail, Alkufra, Alqubba, Azzahra, Benghazi, Daraj, Ejdabia, Gemienis, Kikkla, Sirte, Ubari, Yefren and Zliten *v*.

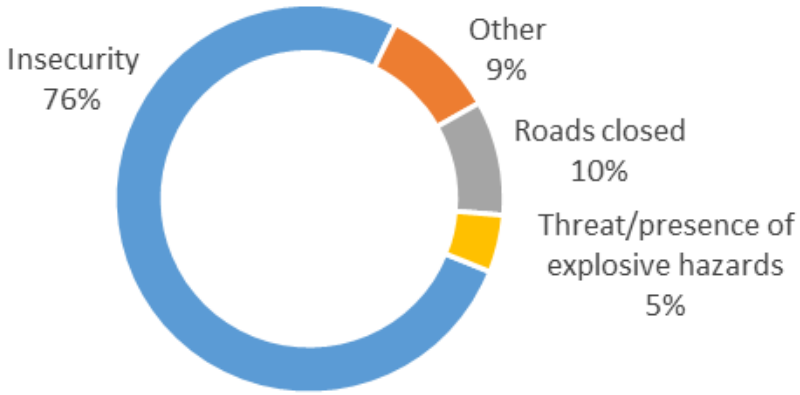
Figure 35: Reported presence of explosive hazards in baladiya



Residents were reported as not being able to move safely within their baladiyas in 20% of assessed baladiyas.

In baladiyas where movement was reported to be unsafe the main reason cited was insecurity (76% of baladiyas), followed by road closures (10%), the threat or presence of explosive hazards (5%), or other reasons (9%) (Figure 36)

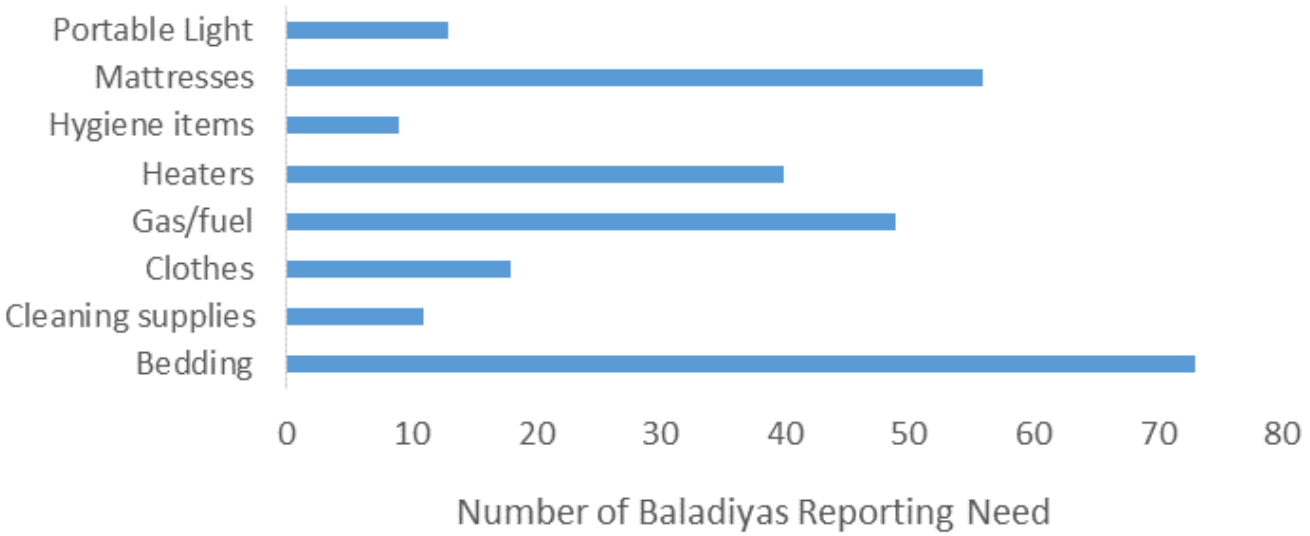
Figure 36: Reasons preventing ability to move safely within baladiya, by proportion of baladiyas reporting



NFIs & Access to Markets

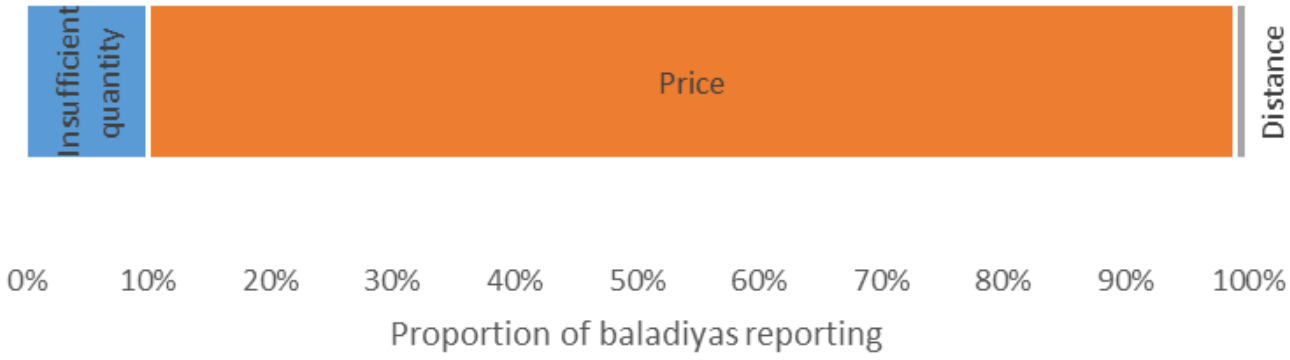
Data was collected on the priority non-food items (NFIs) needed in each baladiya. Bedding was the most cited need as reported in 73 baladiyas followed by mattresses in 56 baladiyas, gas/fuel in 49 baladiyas and heaters in 40 baladiyas (Figure 37).

Figure 37: Priority NFI items needed by number of baladiyas reporting



The main problem associated with accessing NFIs was reported to be unaffordability for 89% of baladiyas as shown in Figure 38. In 10% of baladiyas quantity available was reported to be insufficient and in 1% the problem was reported to be distance (distribution sites or shops being too far to access).

Figure 38: Main problem associated with access to NFIs by proportion of baladiyas reporting



CHAPTER 6 - NOTES ON THE DATA

During Round 8 DTM assessed all 100 baladiyas and 661 of 667 muhallas in Libya.

1,192 Key Informant interviews were conducted for DTM Round 8, an average of nearly two KIs per assessment.

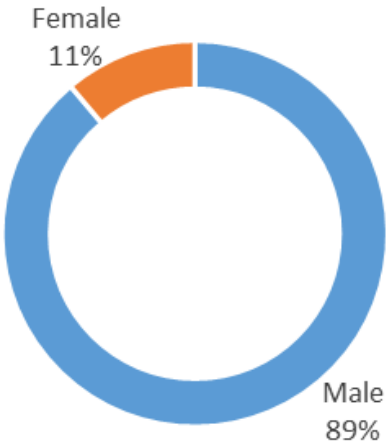
175 of key informants were interviewed at the baladiya level, and 1,017 at the muhalla level. 36% of interviewed were representatives from divisions within the baladiya office (social affairs, muhalla affairs, etc.), 19% were from local humanitarian or social organizations and 16%

Figure 39: Key Informant position details

Position	Number of KIs	%
Other representation from baladiya office (Social Affairs, Muhalla Affairs, etc.)	428	36%
Humanitarian/Social Organization	222	19%
Local Crisis Committee Representative	188	16%
Community / tribal representative	130	11%
Representation of displaced groups	99	8%
Representatives of health facilities	47	4%
Representatives of education facilities	41	3%
Other	37	3%
Total	**1,192**	**100%**

Of the 1,192 KIs interviewed 11% were female and 89% were male. The representation of female KIs has increased by approximately 4% from previous rounds of data collection.

Figure 40: Key Informant gender disaggregation

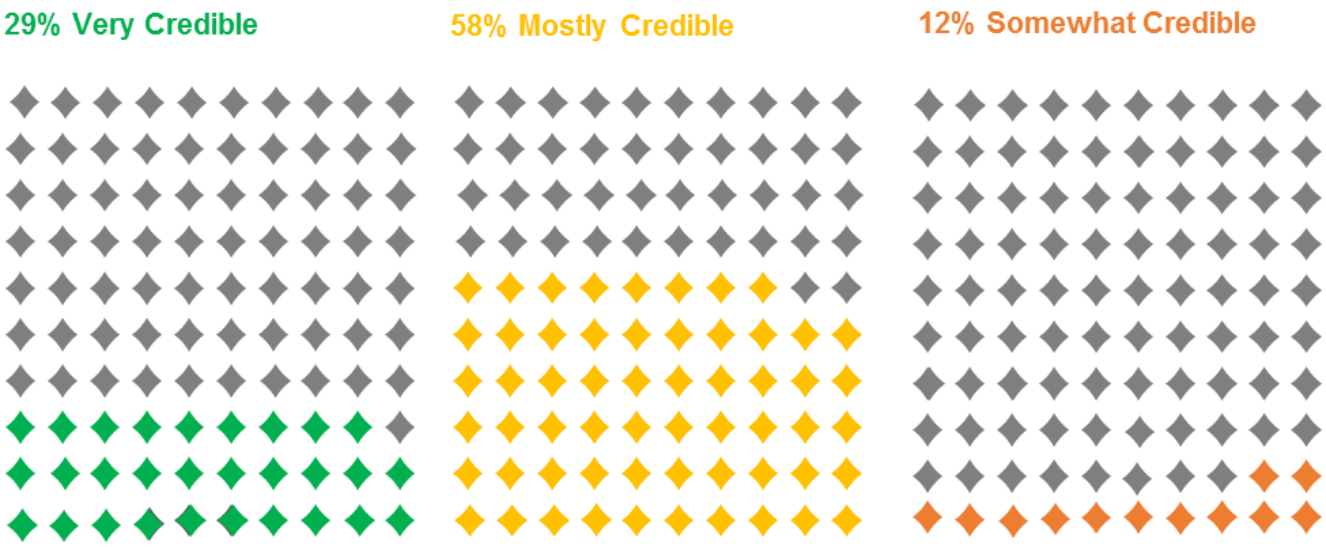


Data Credibility

29% of data collected was rated as "very credible" during this around, 58% was rated as "mostly credible" and 12% 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

In Round 6 91% of data was rated as "mostly credible" with 7% being rated as "very credible". This shift is indicative of enumerators interviewing more reliable key informants.

Figure 41: Credibility rating of data collected



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Email: dsalmon@iom.int | www.globaldtm.info/libya

i 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.

ii DTM Libya published a reported reviewing internal displacement and return patterns in 2016 in which displacement from Sirte was analyzed in relation to the evolution of conflict there. For the full report visit http://www.globaldtm.info/dtm-libya-rounds-1-to-7-report-2016-in-review/

iii For more details, please see DTM's 2017 Mobility Tracking Methodology document on DTM website www.globaldtm.info/libya

iv Since the time of data collection the number of returnees to Sirte has increased significantly in 2017. As of 15 March 2017 the number of returnees identified is 50,700 individuals as of 15 March 2017 (see http://www.globaldtm.info/dtm-libya-bi-weekly-displacement-event-tracker-2-march-15-march-2017/). More data about these returnees will be reflected in Round 9 data.

v DTM data is collected from key informant who may not necessarily be qualified technical surveyors of explosive hazard contamination.