

# Libya | IDP & Returnee Report

Round 9 | March 2017



## DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

*Displaced families in Sebha receive non-food items and hygiene kits*  
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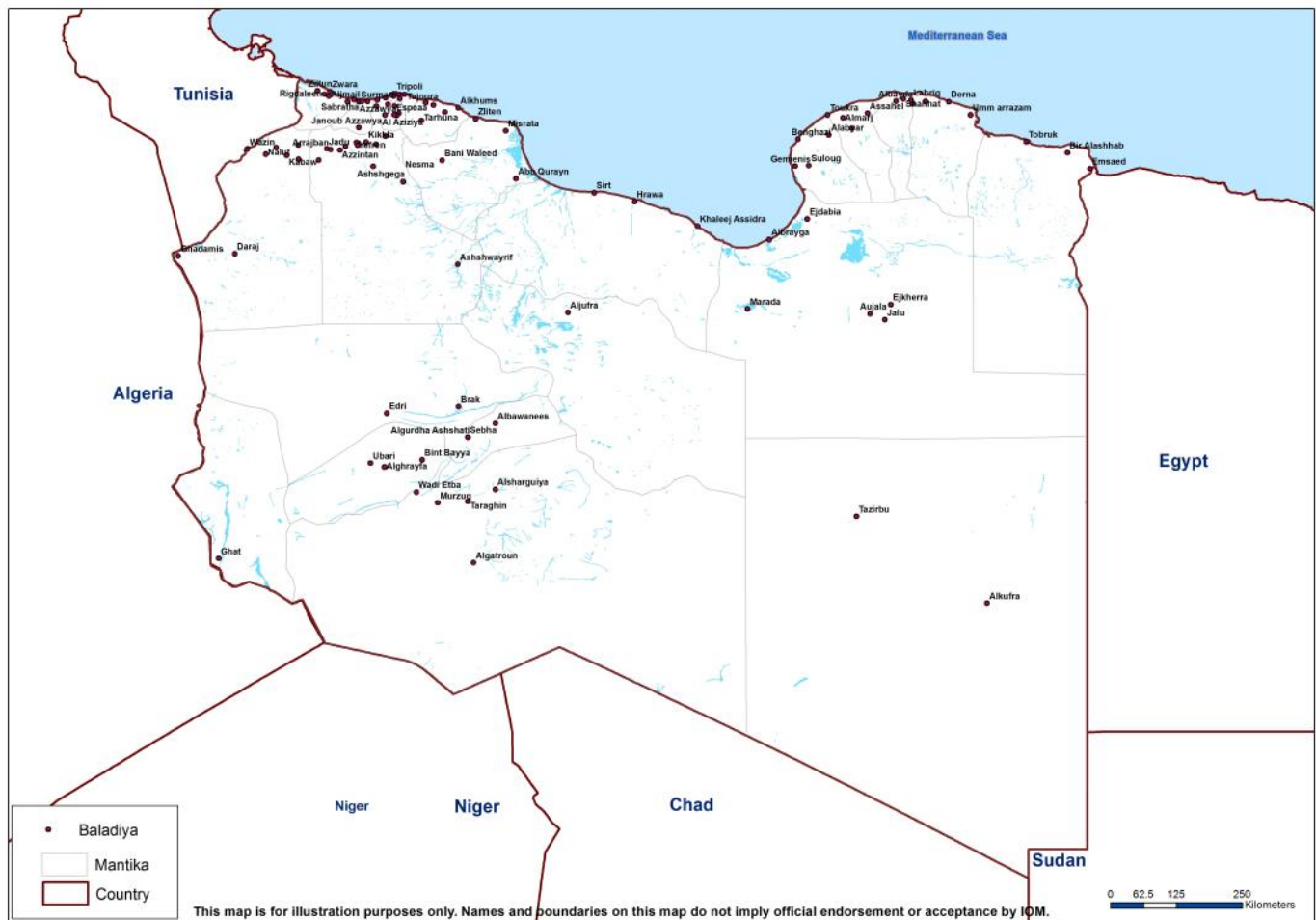
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**About DTM Libya**

Co-funded by the European Union<sup>i</sup> 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](http://www.globaldtm.info.libya)

**Libya Reference Map**



## CHAPTER I - SITUATION OVERVIEW & KEY FINDINGS

This report presents results from DTM Libya's 9th round of data collection which was conducted between 15 February and 15 March 2017.

Round 9 identified **265,615 IDPs** and **227,866 returnees** in Libya in March 2017. This represents a decrease of IDPs and increase in returnees from the previous round, mainly due to the return of a large number of IDPs to Sirte during the time of data collection.

The most notable change observed during the data collection period was the increase of returnees to Sirt from 2,550 individuals reported in Round 8 to 37,850 individuals in Round 9. This increase of 35,300 returnees was mirrored by a decrease in IDPs most notably in Bani Waleed and Tarhuna.

During the time of data collection there continued to be reports of sporadic outbreaks of conflict in different parts of the country. Clashes in Hai Al Andalus led to the deaths of two civilians; however, no resulting displacement was reported.

Abusliem also witnessed clashes leading to the displacement of some individuals from the muhalla of Hay 12 mars to Abusliem al Janubi. During the data collection period a fire caused by an electric current in Sidi Saeh Tawergha IDP camp cause the displacement of approximately 14 households resident in the camp who were hosted with other camp residents<sup>ii</sup>.

Clashes in Awlad Khalia muhalla in Al Khums led to the displacement of approximately 25 families to other baladiyas.

In the East conflict was ongoing in Sabri and Souq Al Hout neighbourhoods in Benghazi. The number of returnees identified in Benghazi remained stable compared to the previous round. In spite of the de-escalation of conflict in Garyounes no returns were

recorded during the data collection period as electricity and water networks were not yet functional.

The main challenges reported to be facing IDPs and returnees alike all across the country were the increasing prices of accommodation, food and basic supplies according to enumerator narrative reports. This was attributed to the liquidity crisis facing the country accompanied by the devaluation of the dinar, and the closing of some main roads (including the coastal road in the west) making transport of food and supplies more difficult.

In the South, sporadic tribal conflict in Sebha continued during the data collection period, with criminality being reported as an issue of growing concern.

In Ubari returnees continued to face significant challenges as many of them were reported not to have sufficient financial means to repair their homes upon returning. This has been particularly of concern as many homes had been burned, pushing returnees to rent other accommodation at higher costs. In Ubari 30% of returnees (7,590 individuals) were reported to be hosted with relatives and 10% were renting new homes. The remainder returned to their previous homes. Returnees were reported to rely on borrowing money as their main source of livelihood.

Chapter 2 of this report analyzes the situation of IDPs in Libya more closely, Chapter 3 focuses on returnee profiles, and Chapter 4 further develops the multisectorial profile of Libya. Finally, Chapter 5 provides notes on the data obtained and explains the methodology for data collection.

This package is accompanied by a full dataset containing data on these populations at both the baladiya and muhalla level. To view the companion dataset, please visit [www.globaldtm.info/libya](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya).

# DTM ROUND 9: KEY FIGURES



DATA COLLECTION PERIOD

MARCH 2017

1,021

KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEWED

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE



100  
BALADIYAS  
656  
MUHALLAS



256,615  
IDPs

MAIN DRIVER OF DISPLACEMENT  
**96%** Threat/fear from general conflict and armed group presence

**31%**  
displaced in 2011-2014

**45%**  
displaced in 2015

**24%**  
displaced in 2016

MAIN BALADIYAS OF RESIDENCE  
Benghazi (15%)  
Abusliem (9%)  
Misrata (8%)  
Ejdabia (7%)  
Bani Waleed (5%)

MAIN BALADIYAS OF ORIGIN  
Benghazi (35%)  
Sirt (23%)  
Misrata (15%)  
Ubari (6%)  
Alkufra (4%)



MAIN SHELTER SETTING  
**75%**  
Self-paid rental



227,866  
RETURNEES

**83%**  
returned in 2016

**17%**  
returned in 2017

MAIN BALADIYAS OF RETURN  
Benghazi (58%)  
Sirt (17%)  
Ubari (11%)  
Abu Qurayn (5%)  
Kikkla (3%)

RETURNEES MAINLY BACK FROM  
Tripoli  
Bani Waleed  
Misrata  
Al Khums  
Abusliem



MAIN SHELTER SETTING  
**93%**  
Previous home



[www.globaldtm.info/libya](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya)



## CHAPTER 2 - IDP PROFILES

### Overview

DTM Round 9 identified and located **256,615 IDP individuals (51,324 households)** across **88 baladiyas** during the reporting period.

31% of IDPs were displaced between 2011 and 2014, 45% were displaced in 2015 and 24% were displaced between the start of 2016 and the time of data collection.

Several displacement-related events took place during the reporting period. Clashes occurred in Awlad Khalia muhalla in Al Khums baladiya leading to the displacement of approximately 25 families to other baladiyas.

The baladiya of Ejdabia, one of the top five baladiyas of residence for IDPs, was particularly affected during the reporting period by clashes that took place around the so-called oil crescent, which covers the baladiyas of Khaleej Assidra, Ejdabia, and Albrayga<sup>iii</sup>. During the time, Ejdabia was among those baladiyas declared as a military zone, and was impacted by the closure of banks, schools and government buildings. Clashes

during that time led to some displacement from Albrayga baladiya (Aqeela muhalla) and Khaleej Assidra baladiya (Nofaliya muhalla). Those who were displaced were reported to have returned to their homes following the end of clashes in mid-March.

Narrative reports by data collection partners continued to cite accommodation as the main problem facing IDPs due to the high cost of rent, followed by the problem of limited access to livelihoods for IDPs. A related concern was related to IDPs who were residing in rented accommodation, and were not provided with assistance as a result of their relative invisibility.

The decrease in the purchasing power of the Libyan dinar and resulting increase in costs of everyday items on the market was a concern cited nearly all across the country. In Misrata data collection partners reported that some businesses were able to sell products at affordable prices; however, shortages of basic supplies on the market were reported as a result.

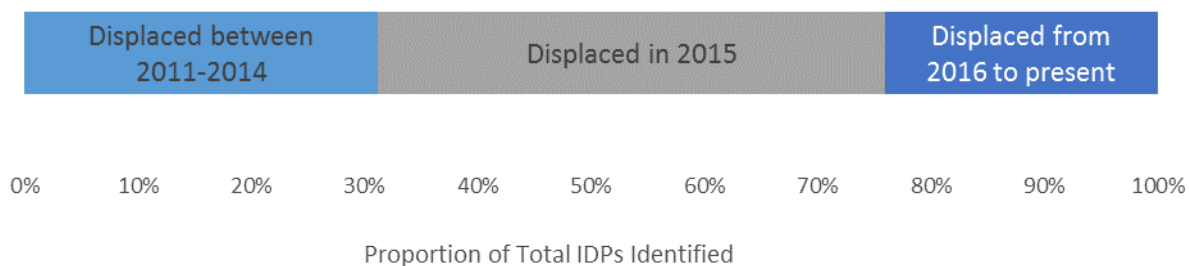
### Timeline of Displacement

IDPs are categorized by periods of displacement as follows: 2011 -2014, 2015, and 2016 to the time of reporting.

Round 9 results indicate that 31% of all identified IDPs had been displaced between 2011 and 2014 (see Figure 1). 45% of IDPs had been displaced during 2015, at the peak of civil conflict in Libya, and 24% had been displaced in 2016.

The proportion of those who were displaced in 2016 decreased from the previous round largely as a result of the reduction of IDPs who had returned to their homes during the time of data collection.

Figure 1: Proportion of IDPs identified by period of displacement



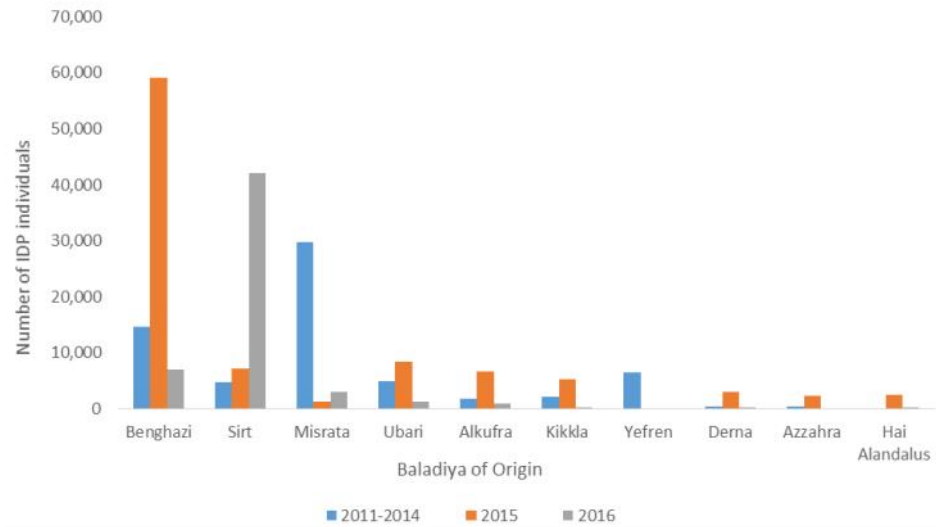
84% of identified IDPs in Libya were displaced from the ten baladiyas shown in Figure 2.

The majority of those displaced between 2011 and 2014 were from Misrata (Tawergha IDPs), followed by IDPs from Benghazi, Yefren, Ubari and Sirt.

Those displaced in 2015 were predominantly from Benghazi, with others having fled from Ubari, Sirt, Alkufra and Kikkla in smaller numbers.

At the time of data collection, the majority of IDPs who had been displaced in 2016 were identified as being from Sirt. Others were displaced from Benghazi, Misrata, Ubari and Alkufra.

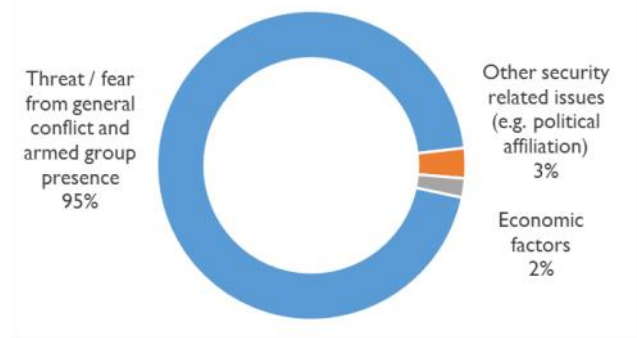
Figure 2: Top 10 baladiyas of origin for IDPs by time of displacement



### 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 3). This driver accounted for 96% of IDPs. 3% 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.

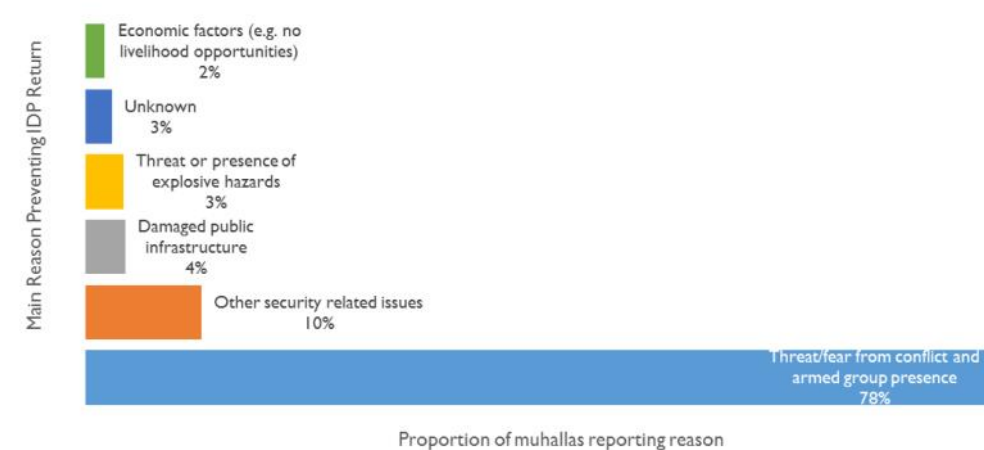
Figure 3: Main drivers of internal displacement



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 78% of baladiyas IDPs were reported to continue being displaced due to the threat or fear of ongoing conflict (Figure 4).

The reasons preventing the return of the remaining 22% of IDPs varied. Other security issues were reported to be preventing 10% of IDPs from returning to their baladiyas of origin. The threat or presence of explosive hazards was hindering the return of 3% 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. The reason was unknown for the remaining 3% of the IDP population.

Figure 4: Main reason preventing return of IDPs



Threat/fear from conflict and armed group presence 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. The reason was unknown for the remaining 3% of the IDP population.

## Multiple Displacements

DTM identified 12,189 IDPs in Round 9 who were displaced in 2016 and had been displaced at least once prior. 96% of these (11,689 individuals) had been displaced twice and 4% (500 individuals) had been displaced three times.

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

4% were from Ubari and were residing in Ghat and Algatroun. 2% were from Benghazi originally and were displaced to Zliten.

The remaining 2% were from Misrata, Azzahra, Sabratha and Tripoli. Figure 5 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 5: IDPs displaced multiple times by baladiyas of origin and residence*

		Number of Displacements		
Baladiya of Origin	Baladiya of Residence	2	3	Total
<b>Sirt</b>		<b>11,049</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>11,249</b>
	Ejdabia	4,950		4,950
	Bani Waleed	2,990		2,990
	Sirt	1,350		1,350
	Aljufra	680	200	880
	Khaleej Assidra	630		630
	Ghat	140		140
	Hrawa	125		125
	Marada	100		100
	Al Maya	40		40
	Sebha	30		30
	Sidi Assayeh	14		14
<b>Ubari</b>		<b>170</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>470</b>
	Algatroun	170		170
	Ghat		300	300
<b>Benghazi</b>		<b>300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>300</b>
	Zliten	300		300
<b>Misrata</b>		<b>140</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>140</b>
	Ain Zara	100		100
	Alkhums	15		15
	Janoub Azzawya	15		15
	Bint Bayya	10		10
<b>Azzahra</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>
	Al Ajaylat	10		10
<b>Sabratha</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>
	Al Ajaylat	10		10
<b>Tripoli</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>
	Al Ajaylat	10		10
<b>Total Number of IDPs</b>		<b>11,689</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>12,189</b>

## IDP Regions and Baladiya of Residence

53% of identified IDPs were in the West of Libya. 37% were in the East and the remaining 10% were in the South.

The mantikas (regions) with the highest reported presence of IDPs were Benghazi, Misrata and Tripoli (see Map 1 for the number of IDPs identified disaggregated by region).

In Benghazi region 90% of IDPs identified were residing in Benghazi baladiya and the rest were in Alabyar, Gemienis, Toukra and Suloug baladiyas.

In Misrata region IDPs were reported to be residing mainly in Misrata baladiya (51%) and Bani Waleed (35%).

In Tripoli region the majority of IDPs were reported to be residing in Abusliem (63%) with smaller numbers in Ain Zara (19%), Tajoura (9%), Tripoli (3%) and Hai Alandalus (3%).

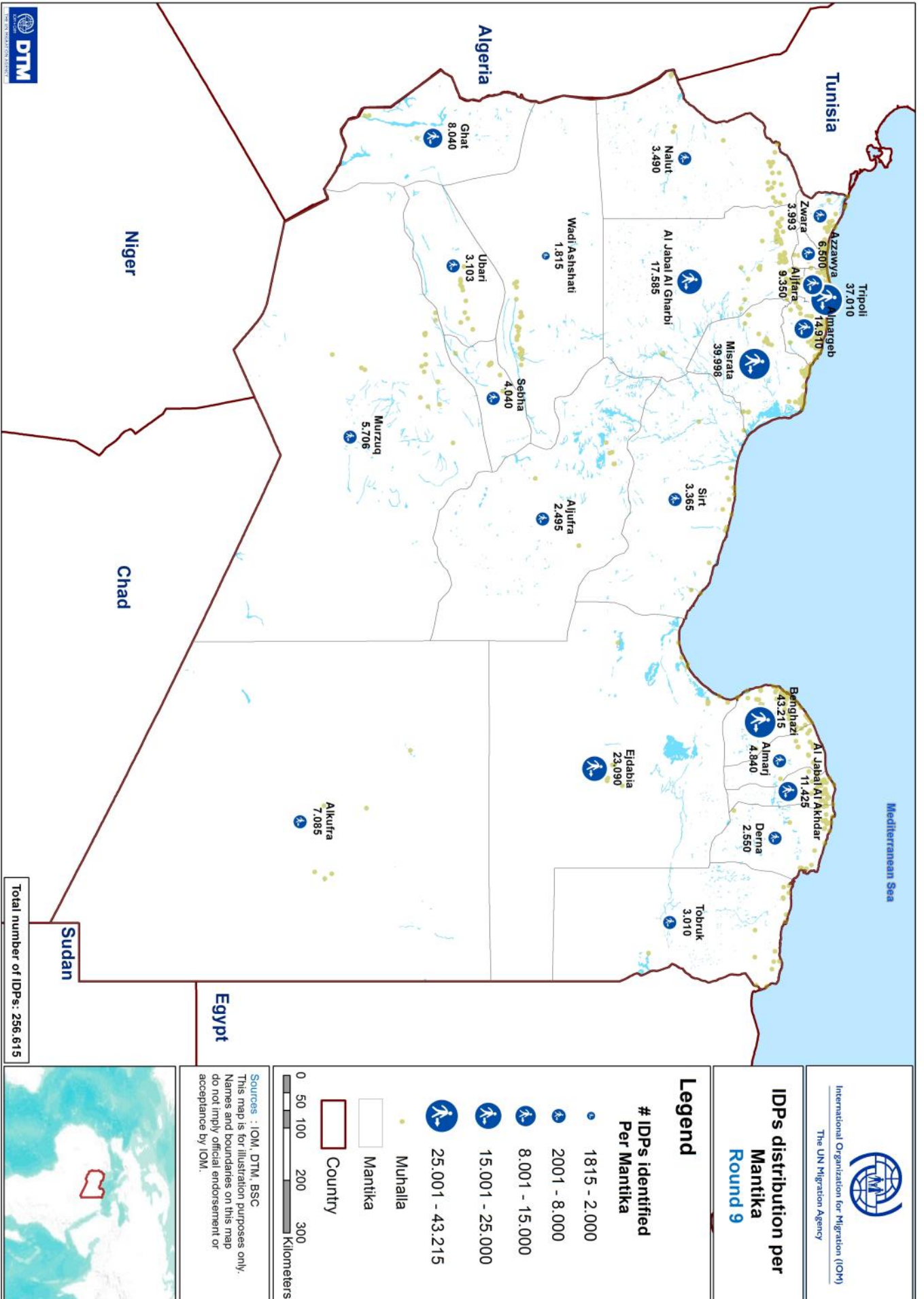
The number of IDPs recorded in Misrata and Tripoli decreased between Round 8 and Round 9, largely due to return of IDPs in those areas to Sirte. In Misrata the number of IDPs decreased by 10,499 individuals and in Tripoli the number of identified IDPs decreased by 4,822 individuals.



*Festival in Abusliem on March 25 gathers children and mothers from resident, displaced, and migrant communities*  
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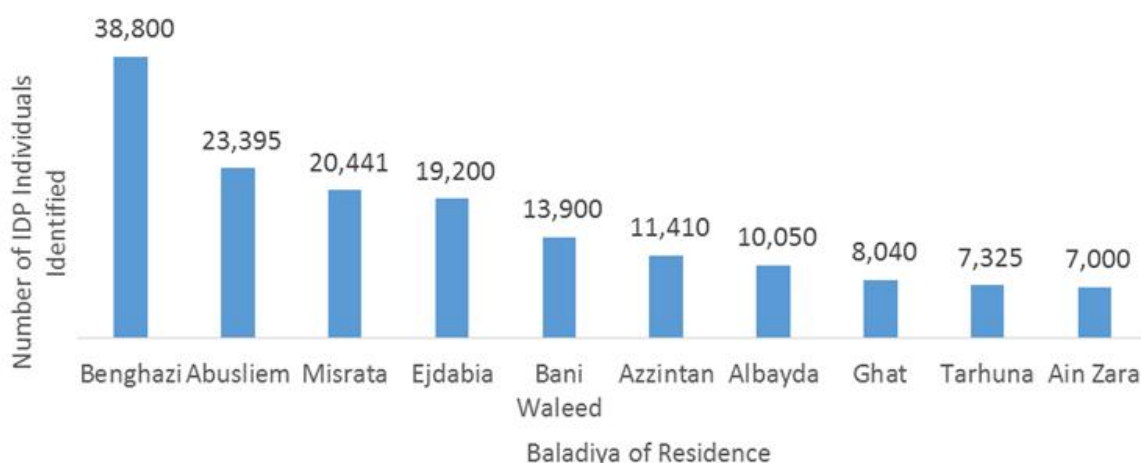


Map 1: Number of IDPs by Mantika (region) of residence



The top 10 baladiyas hosting IDPs are shown in Figure 6. Benghazi continued to be the main baladiya hosting IDPs, followed by Abusliem, Misrata, and Ejdabia.

Figure 6: Top 10 baladiyas of residence for IDPs



The majority of IDPs in Benghazi were displaced within the baladiya during the conflict over the course of 2015, with smaller numbers going towards Misrata, Abusliem, Albayda, Ejdabia and others.

IDPs from Sirt were more evenly dispersed mainly across Ejdabia, Misrata, Tarhuna, Bani Waleed, and Albayda among other baladiyas.

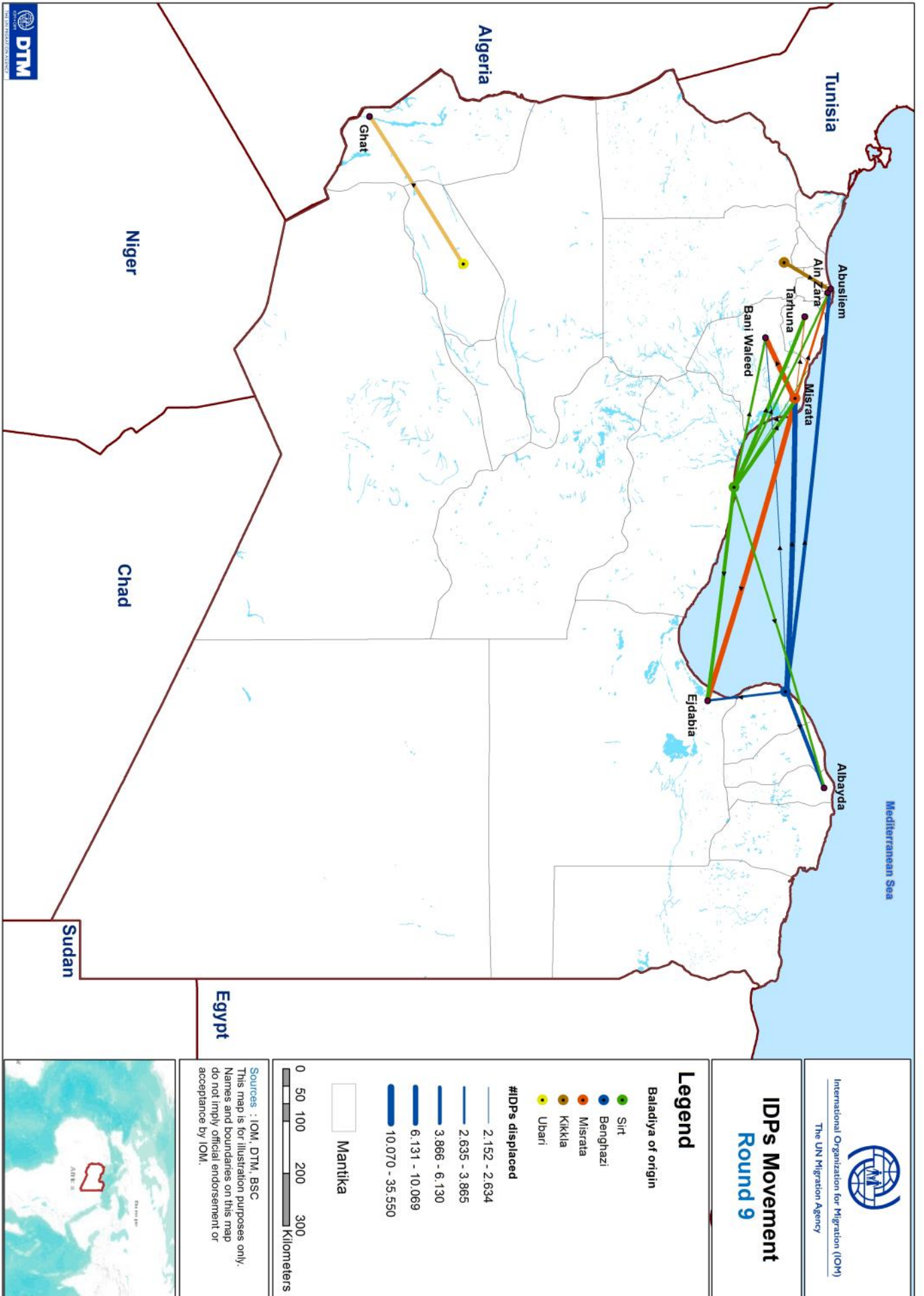
Those from Misrata (Tawergha IDPs) were mainly displaced to Ejdabia and Bani Waleed, with smaller numbers in Abusliem, Tarhuna, Alkhums and other baladiyas.

Figure 7 displays the top 5 baladiyas of origin for IDPs in Libya with the top 5 baladiyas of their destination for IDPs from each one.

Figure 7: IDPs from main 5 baladiyas of origin to main 5 baladiyas of destination<sup>iv</sup>

Origin	Destination	# IDP Individuals
<b>Benghazi</b>	Benghazi	36,300
	Misrata	11,559
	Abusliem	5,950
	Albayda	4,449
	Ejdabia	3,070
	Other baladiyas	19,310
	<b>Total Displaced</b>	<b>80,638</b>
<b>Sirt</b>	Ejdabia	6,130
	Misrata	5,917
	Tarhuna	4,666
	Bani Waleed	3,515
	Albayda	3,457
	Other baladiyas	30,013
	<b>Total Displaced</b>	<b>53,698</b>
<b>Misrata</b>	Ejdabia	9,350
	Bani Waleed	7,240
	Abusliem	3,865
	Tarhuna	2,659
	Alkhums	1,108
	Other baladiyas	9,646
	<b>Total Displaced</b>	<b>33,868</b>
<b>Ubari</b>	Ghat	5,692
	Murzuq	1,530
	Ubari	1,435
	Abusliem	1,115
	Bint Bayya	655
	Other baladiyas	4,057
	<b>Total Displaced</b>	<b>14,484</b>
<b>Alkufra</b>	Alkufra	5,885
	Jalu	1,344
	Murzuq	750
	Alsharguiya	740
	Aujala	315
	Other baladiyas	165
	<b>Total Displaced</b>	<b>9,199</b>

Map 2: Baladiyas of destination for IDPs from top 5 baladiyas of origin



## IDP Sex-Age Disaggregated Data (SADD)

Round 9 data indicated that children (0-18) accounted for 53% of the IDP population (see Figure 8). Adults (19-59 years) made up 39% of the IDP population and older adults (60+) were the remaining 8% of IDPs.

Figure 8: Age disaggregation of IDP sample

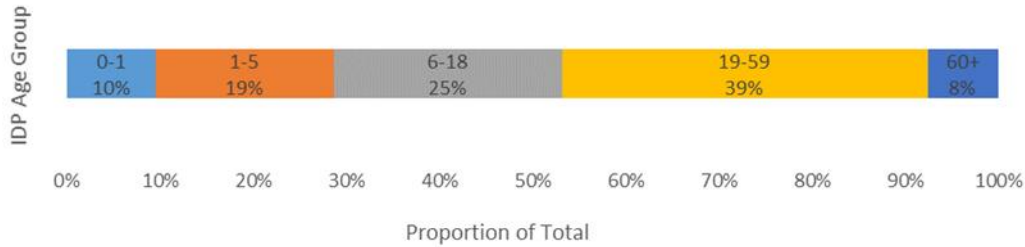
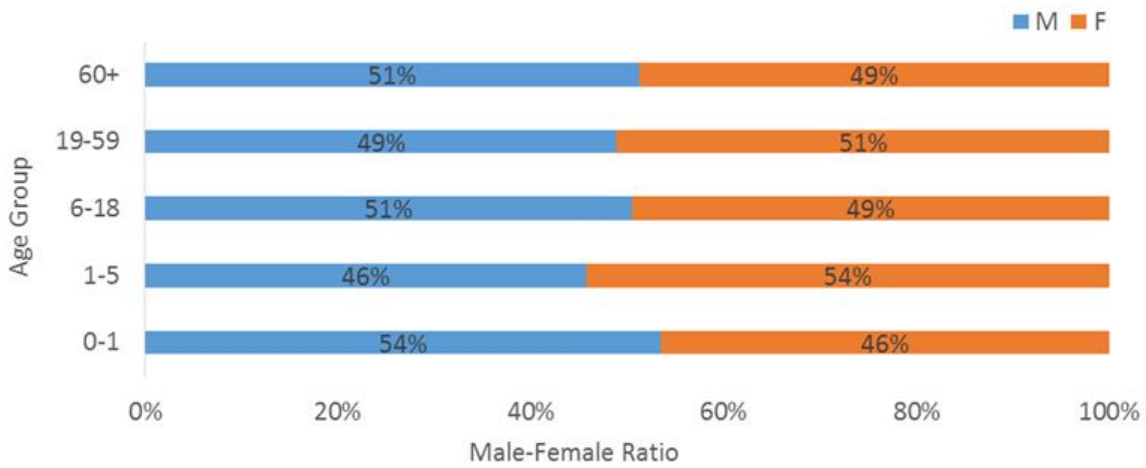


Figure 9 provides a more granular gender disaggregation by age group of identified IDPs relying on an IDP sample of 25,593 individuals taken from all across the country. Across all age categories males made up 49% of the sampled population and females accounted for 51%. This differs slightly for each age category as can be seen in Figure 9.

Figure 9: IDP male-female ratio by age group



## IDP Shelter Settings

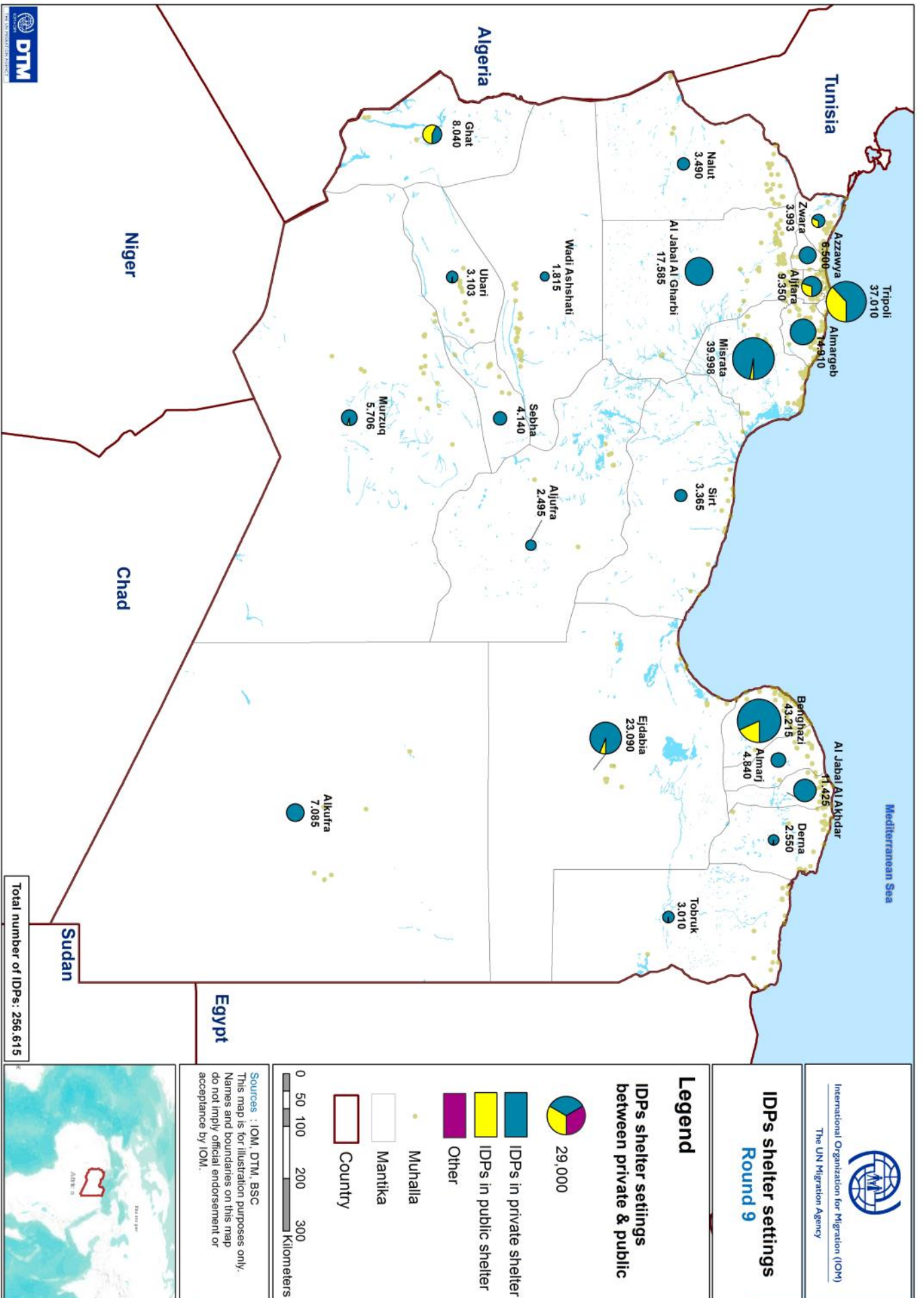
87% of IDPs were reported to be in private accommodation (either in rented accommodation or hosted with others) and the remaining 13% were reported to be residing in public or informal shelter settings (Figure 10).

Map 3 displays the distribution of IDPs in public and private shelter settings by region in Libya

Figure 10: Shelter settings by public/private classification

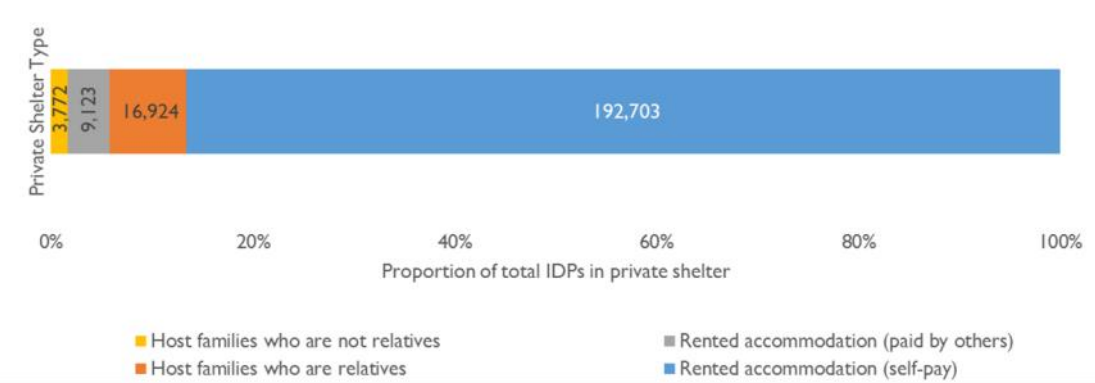


Map 3: IDPs in private/public shelter settings



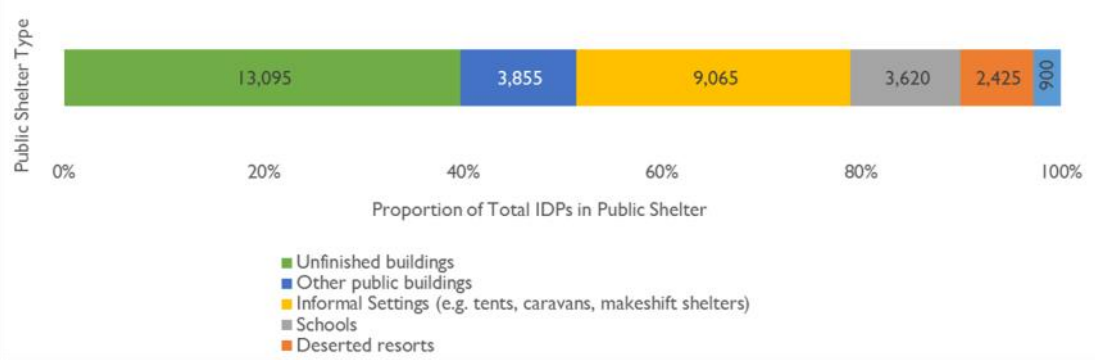
86% of IDPs in private shelter were in self-paid rented accommodation. 8% were hosted with relatives, 4% were in rented accommodation paid by others and the remaining 2% were hosted with other non-relatives (see Figure 11).

Figure 11: Proportion of IDPs in each private shelter setting



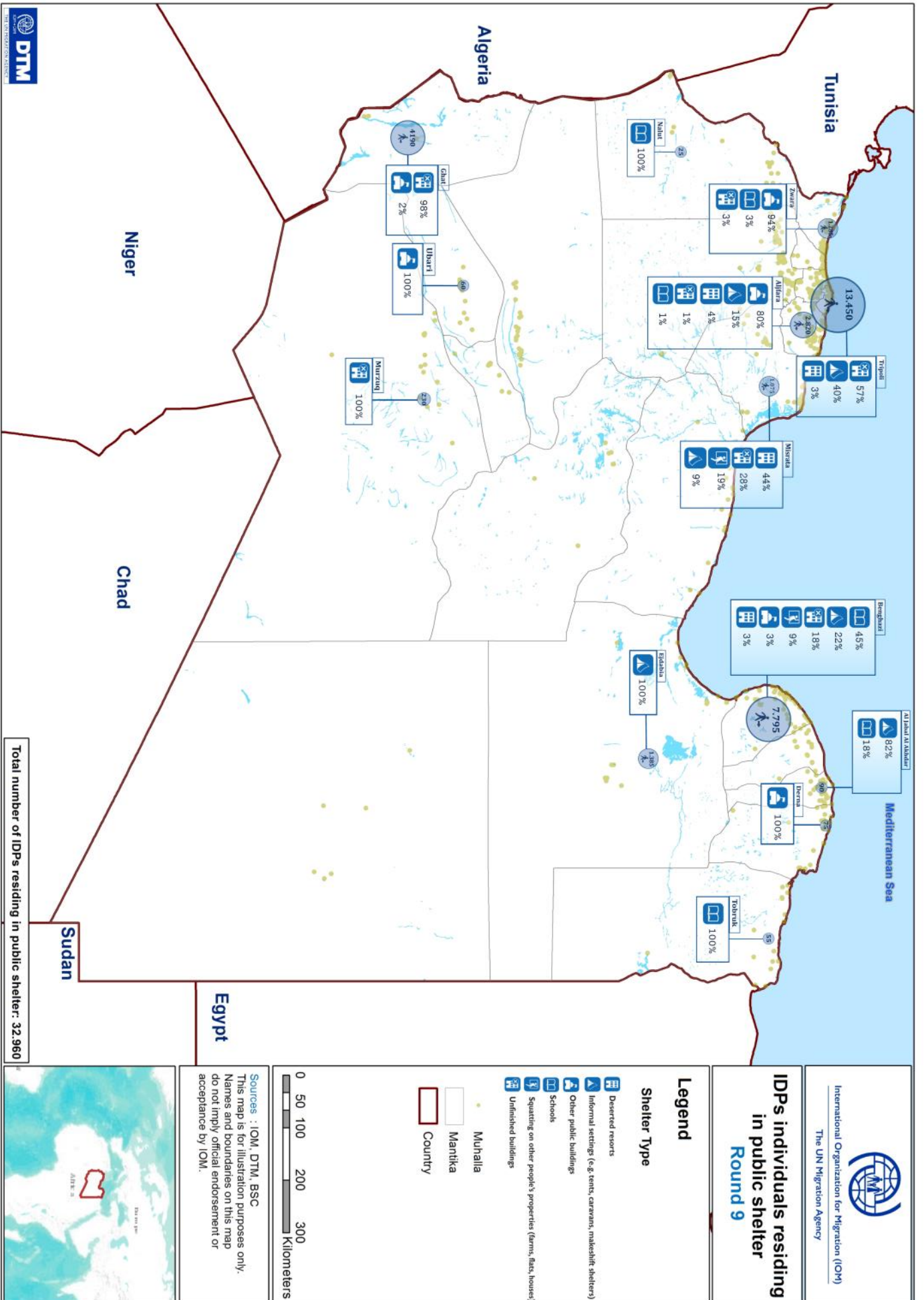
40% of IDPs in public shelter settings were reported to be in unfinished buildings. 27% were reported to be in informal settings such as tents, caravans, and makeshift shelters and 12% in other public buildings. 11% were residing in schools, 7% in deserted resorts and the remaining 3% were reported to be squatting on other peoples' properties (see Figure 12).

Figure 12: Number and proportion of IDPs in each public shelter setting



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Map 4: IDPs in public shelter settings by type



MARCH 2017 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 75% of baladiyas and “good” in the remaining 25%. No baladiyas reported “poor” relations between IDPs and residents during this round.

Figure 13: IDP-host community relations



In 62% of assessed baladiyas IDPs were reported to have no impact on the local labour market. 19% reported IDPs having a negative impact as jobs became scarce. 17% of baladiyas reported IDPs having a positive impact as they contributed to a stronger economy and more jobs. The remaining 2% did not know IDPs’ impact.

Figure 14: IDPs’ impact on labour market in baladiya of residence

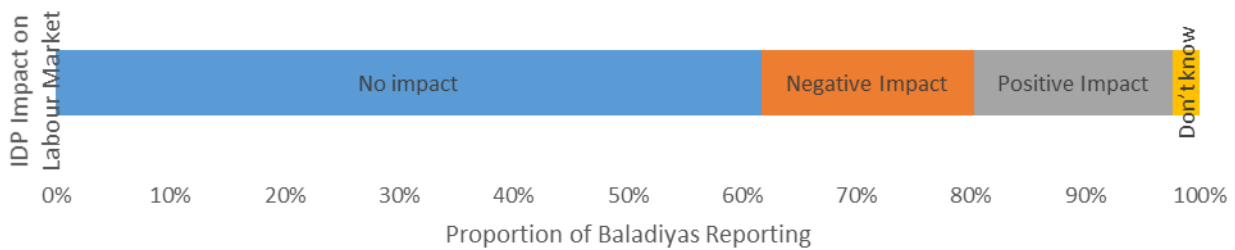
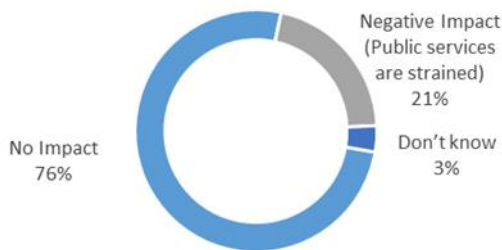


Figure 15: IDPs’ impact on public services in baladiya of residence



IDPs were reported to have no impact on public services in their baladiya of residence in 76% of assessed baladiyas. In 21% of assessed baladiyas they were reported to have a negative impact, and the remaining 3% of baladiyas reported that the impact was unknown or did not provide an answer.



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# CHAPTER 3 - RETURNEE PROFILES

## Overview

In Round 9 DTM identified and located **227,866** returnee individuals (45,619 households) across **29 baladiyas** in Libya.

Returnees were mainly concentrated in Benghazi, with a growing trend of return observed in Sirt, Ubari, Misrata, and Al Jabal Al Gharbi were also reported to have large numbers of returnees.

Returnees to Benghazi were reported to be awaiting extensive repairs both to homes and to damaged public infrastructure. Narrative reports by data collection partners mention that many houses remained in need of repairs. In some areas like Garyounes, where some conflict had recently de-escalated, the majority of residents had not yet returned, as they were awaiting the restoration of electricity and water network functionality.

In Sirte, the increase in the number of identified returnees was also accompanied by new challenges. Electricity and water were reported to be mostly available; however, banks remained closed, and health centres were reported to be in need of the most maintenance and infrastructure. Four schools were reportedly completely destroyed, 12 others were in need of maintenance, and there was a reported need for psychosocial support for children and training for teachers. Another significant impediment to return was the lack of communication network for the last year and a half.

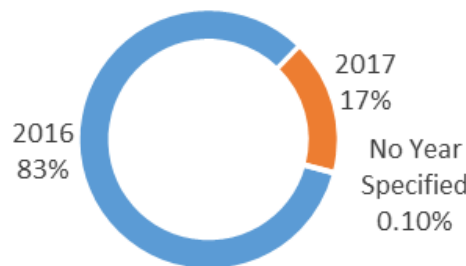
The threat of explosive hazards remaining following de-escalation of conflict continued to be reported in the regions of Benghazi, Derna, Ejdaia, Ubari, Al Jabal Al Gharbi, Alfara, Misrata, Nalut, Sirt, and Zwara.

## Main Regions and Baladiyas of Return

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 data collection between mid-February and mid-March, 83% of identified returnees had gone back to their homes in 2016 and 17% had returned in 2017 as shown in Figure 16.

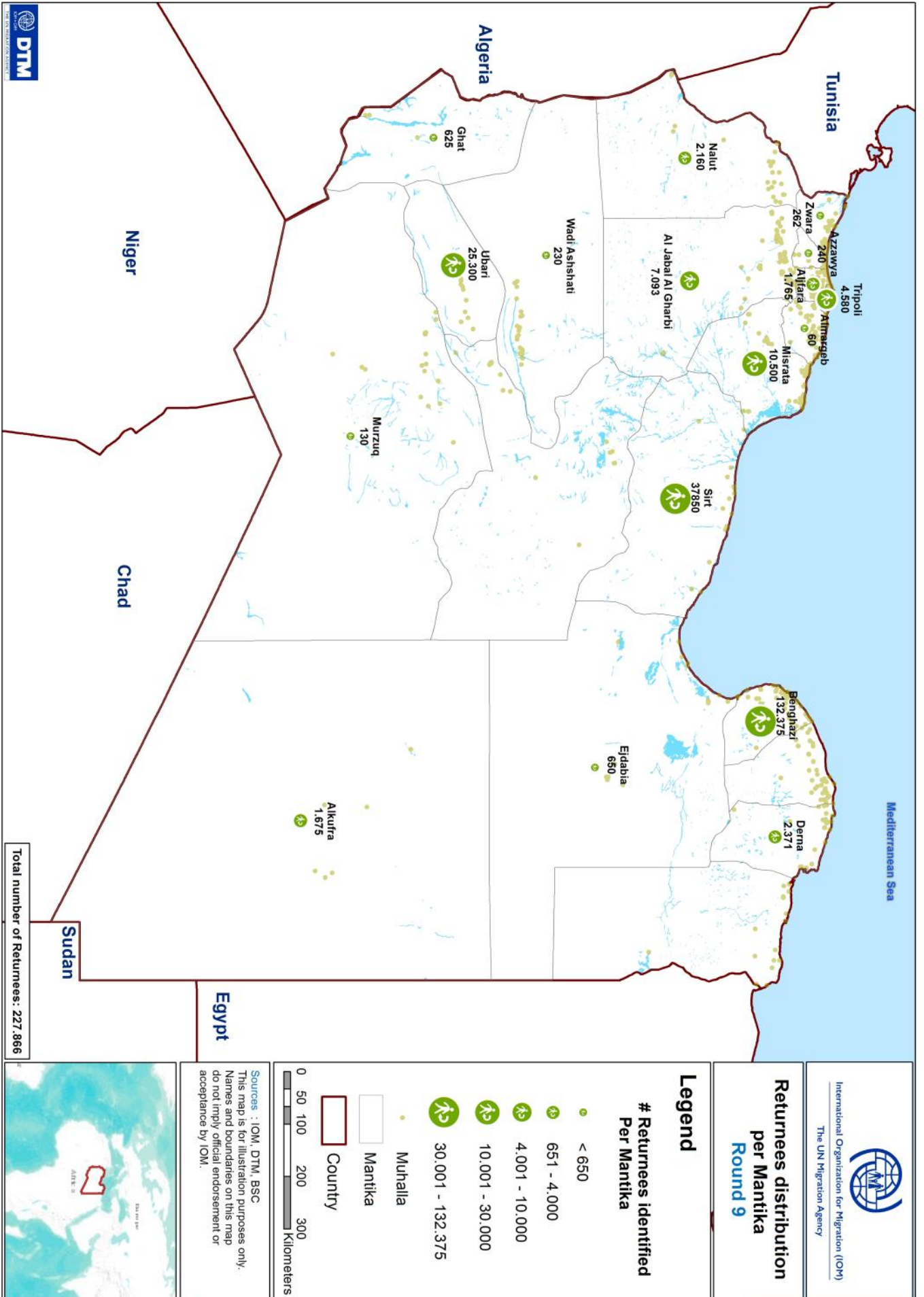
*Figure 16 Returnees classified by year of return of majority*



60% of identified returnees were in the East of Libya, 28% in the West and the remaining 12% were in the South.

Disaggregated by mantika (region) as seen in Map 5, the majority of returnees identified during this round were in Benghazi (58%). The largest increase in returns was recorded in the number of returnees to Sirte. Returnees to Sirte increased by 35,330 individuals between Round 8 and Round 9. A slight increase of 2,300 individuals was also recorded in Ubari region since the previous round.

Map 5: Number of returnees by mantika (region) of residence



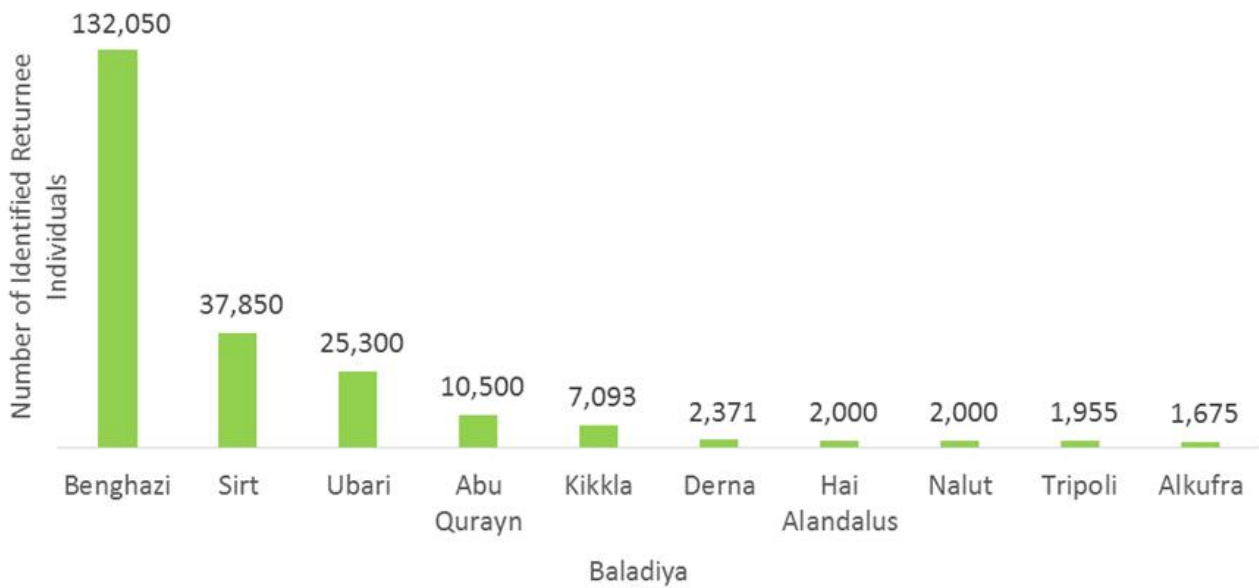
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The majority of identified returnees were in Benghazi baladiya (Figure 17) and were reported to have returned to the muhallas of Benghazi Al Jadida, Bu Atnai, Benina, Al Guouarcha, Alfkat and Garyounes.

Returnees to Sirte came back mainly from Bani Waleed (13,750 individuals), Tripoli (12,750 individuals), and Alkhums (7,750 individuals), where they had been previously displaced.

Those who returned to Abu Qurayn came back from Misrata (8,200), Tarhuna (1,200 individuals) and Bani Waleed (1,100 individuals).

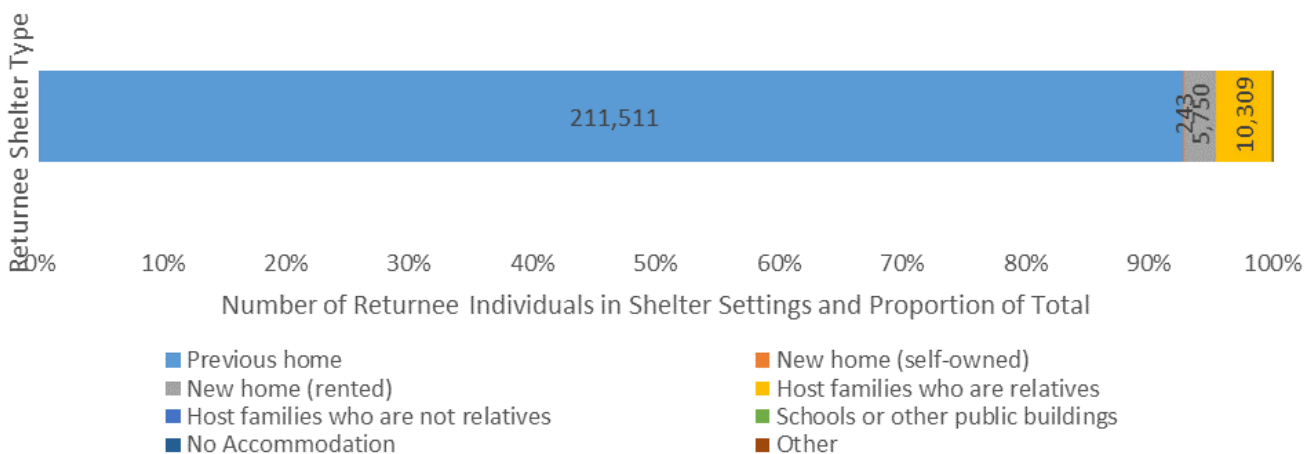
Figure 17: Top 10 baladiyas of return



### Returnee Shelter Settings

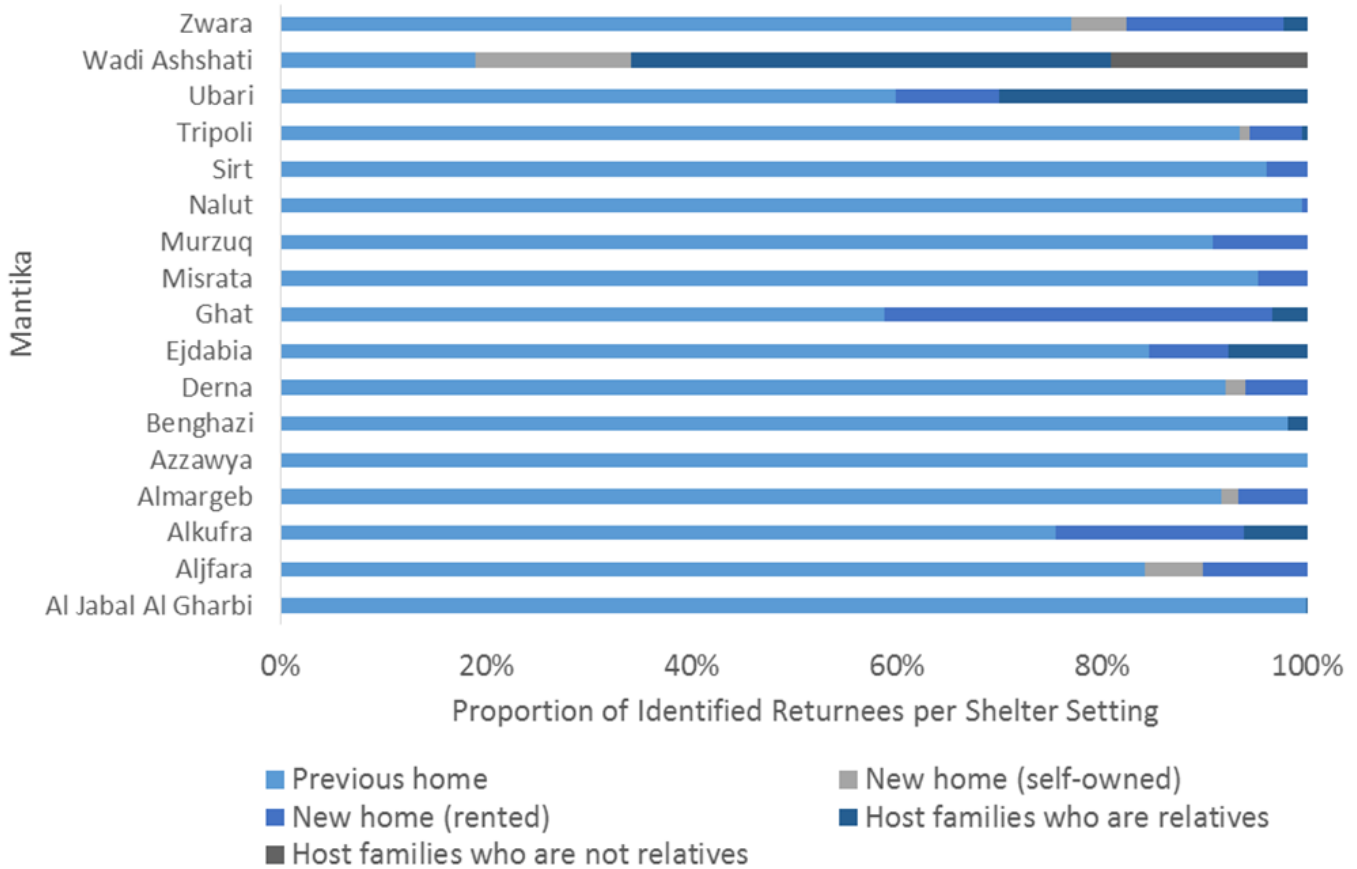
93% of identified returnees were reported to have re-inhabited their previous homes (Figure 18). 5% were hosted with relatives, 3% rented new homes and the remaining 0.1% were either in new self-owned homes, hosted with non-relatives, in public buildings or other shelter settings.

Figure 18: Returnee shelter type



When disaggregated by mantika (Figure 19), Ubari had the largest number of returnees who were hosted with relatives (7,590 returnee individuals), followed by Benghazi (2,400 individuals). Some returnees to Ubari and Sirt were also reported to have rented new homes (1,500 individuals in Sirt and 2,530 individuals in Ubari).

Figure 19: Returnee shelter settings by mantika



### Returnees’ Impact on Baladiyas of Return

Relations between returnees and baladiya residents were reported to be good in 34% of baladiyas and excellent in 66% of baladiyas with returnees (see Figure 20).

Figure 20: Returnee relations with baladiya residents



Returnees were reported to have a positive impact on the labour market in 24% of baladiyas of return, contributing to a revitalized economy (Figure 21). In 69% of baladiyas they were reported to have no impact on the labour market, in 4% their impact was known and in the remaining 3% (Ghat baladiya) they were reported to have a negative impact as jobs were scarce.

Returnees were more likely to be reported as having a negative impact on public services as reported in 10% of baladiyas with returnees (Figure 22). Returnees specifically were reported to have a negative impact on public services in the baladiyas of Tripoli, Kikkla and Ghat.

Figure 21: Returnees’ impact on labour market

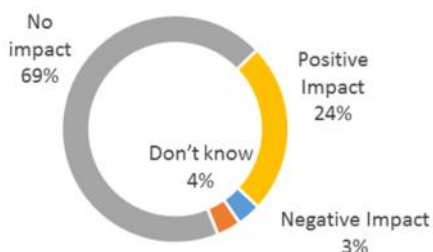
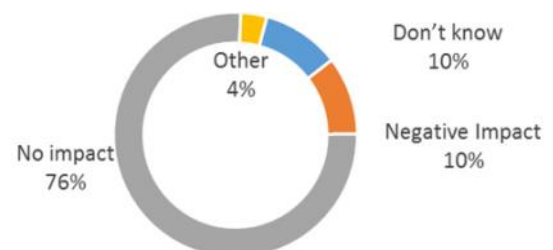


Figure 22: Returnees’ impact on public services



## CHAPTER 4 - MULTISECTORIAL DATA: BALADIYA LEVEL

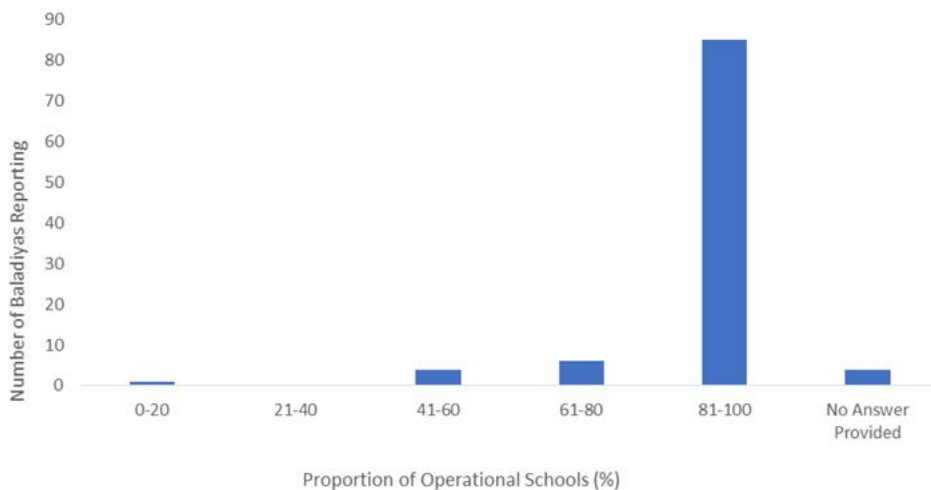
As part of 2017 methodology some key baseline multisectorial indicators are collected as part of the baladiya assessment to facilitate a more context-based analysis of IDP and returnee vulnerabilities, conditions and needs. While this data is not meant to be a comprehensive multisectorial needs analysis it provides some flagging indicators that will enable humanitarian partners to target their assistance to address specific vulnerabilities in certain locations. While some analysis and summaries are presented in the report the Round 9 dataset provides the opportunity for a more granular analysis of all indicators at the muhalla and baladiya level. Please refer to [www.globaldtm.info/libya](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya) for the dataset and full Round 9 information package.

### 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, what are the reasons preventing regular attendance.

85 baladiyas reported that between 80-100% of public schools in the baladiya were operational as demonstrated in Figure 23. Six schools reported that between 61% and 80% of schools were operational, four reported that between 41% and 60% of schools were operational (Ubari, Al Aziziya, Tarhuna and Rigdaleen) and in one baladiya (Sirt) it was reported that only up to 20% of schools in the baladiya were operational. For the remaining four baladiyas no answer was provided.

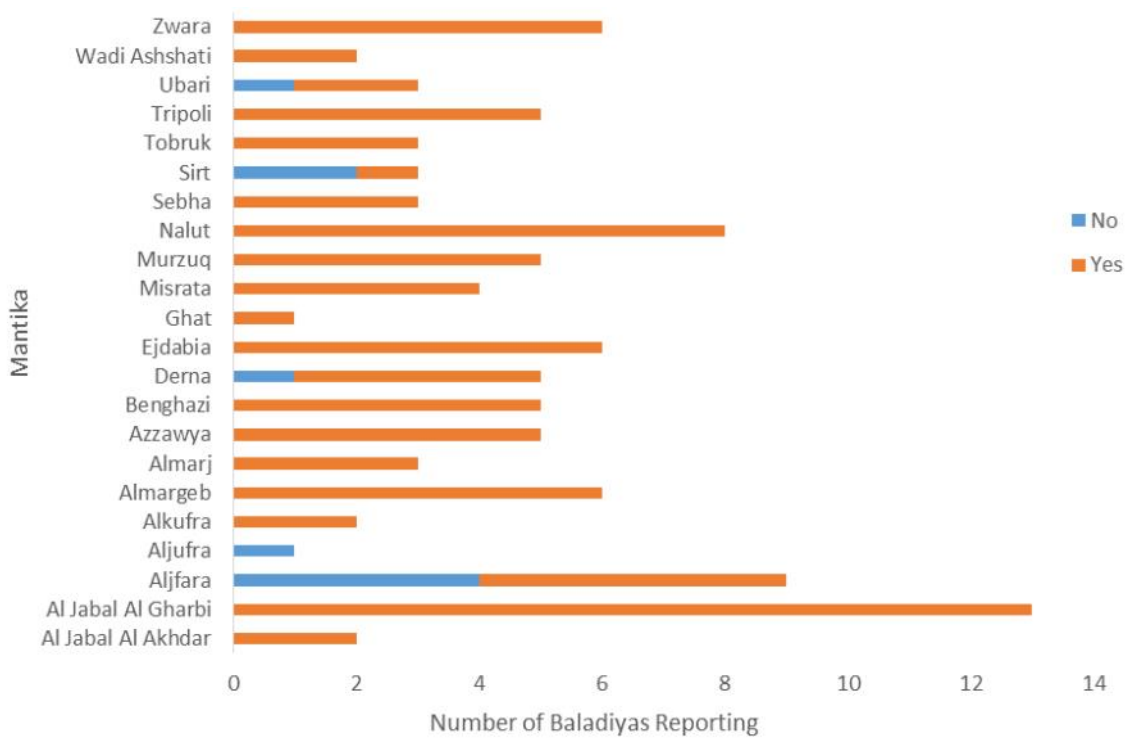
Figure 23: Proportion of operational public schools reported by baladiya



93% of baladiyas reported that the majority of students were attending schools regularly in the baladiya. The remaining 7% of baladiyas reporting irregular attendance of students were in Janzour, Hrawa, Al Aziziya, Sirt, Derna and Ubari (see Figure 24).

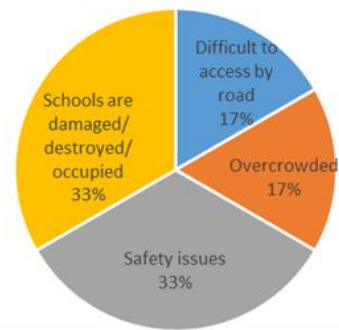


Figure 24: Ability of students in baladiya to attend school regularly by mantika



Reasons preventing attendance varied between baladiyas that reported students were not able to attend regularly. 17% reported that schools were difficult to access by road, 33% responded that there were safety issues, and another 33% reported that schools were damaged or overcrowded.

Figure 25: Reasons preventing regular attendance of schools

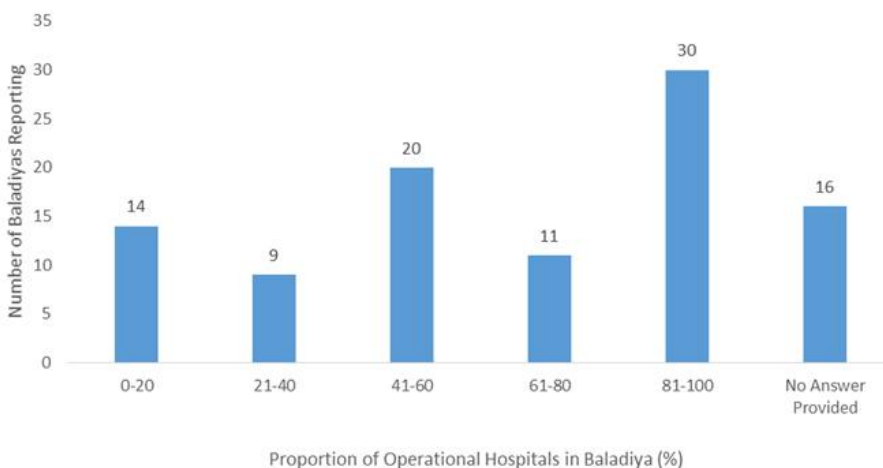


## Health

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 residents had regular access to medicine<sup>vi</sup>.

In 14 baladiyas across the country it was reported that only up to 20% of public hospitals were operational as can be seen in Figure 26. Some baladiyas reporting a low proportion of operational hospitals are also hosting large numbers of IDPs as in Azzawya (5,285 individuals), Ashshgega (3,000 individuals) and Rigdaleen (1,520 individuals), indicating strained capacity in accommodating IDPs' and residents' needs.

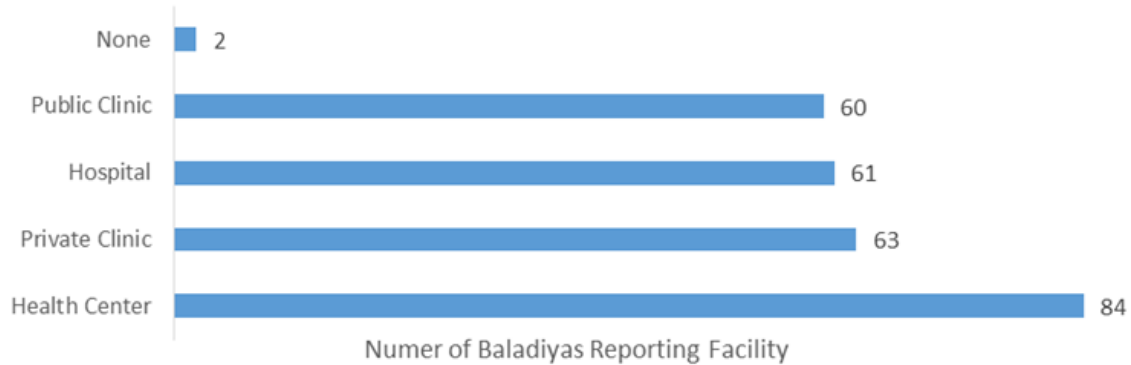
Figure 26: Proportion of operational public hospitals in baladiya



In 30 baladiyas on the other hand it was reported that between 81 and 100% of public hospitals in the baladiya were operational.

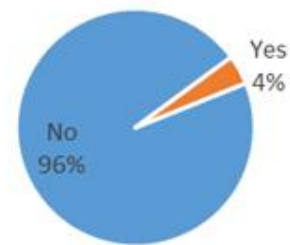
The most common type of health facilities available were health centers which were present in 84 assessed baladiyas. Private clinics were reported in 63 baladiyas and hospitals were available in 61 baladiyas. Figure 27 presents the number of baladiyas reporting the presence of each type of health facility.

Figure 27: Types of health facilities available in baladiya



Regular access to medicine was reported in only 4% of baladiyas (Alsharguiya, Arrajban, Bani Waleed and Tajoura). In the remaining 96% of baladiyas it was reported that there was no regular access to medicine as shown in Figure 28<sup>vii</sup>.

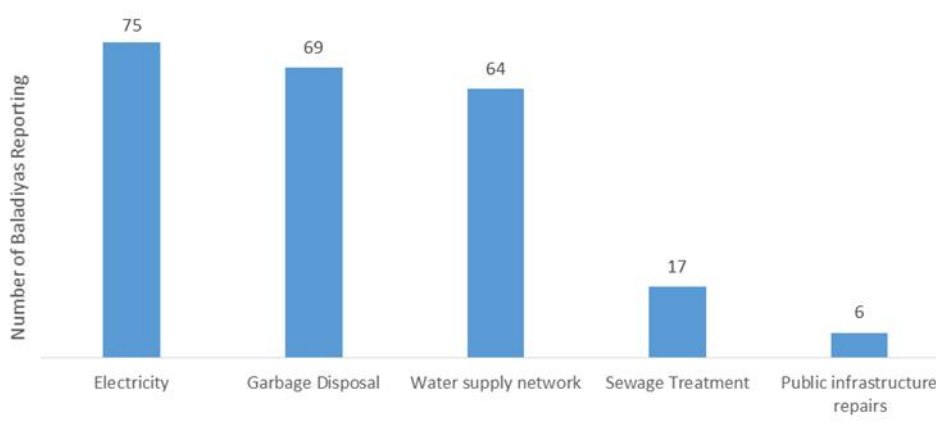
Figure 28: Is there regular access to medicine in baladiya?



### Public Services & WASH

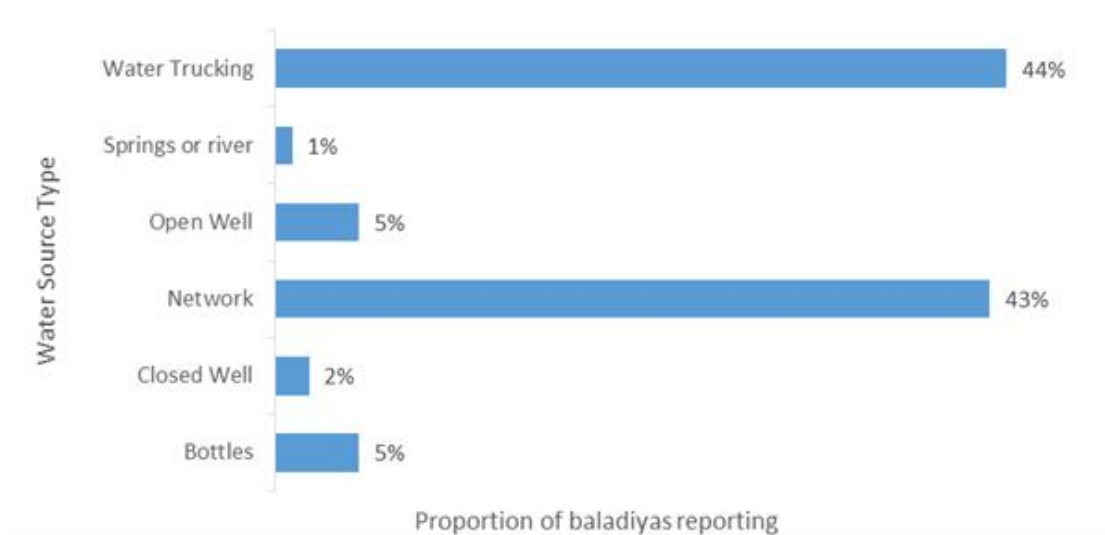
Electricity and garbage disposal were the two most cited public services available (see Figure 29). 75 baladiyas reported the availability of electricity and 69 baladiyas reported the presence of garbage disposal services. 64 baladiyas reported having a water supply network. Sewage treatment and public infrastructure repairs however appeared to be much less prevalent with only 17 and 6 baladiyas reporting them respectively.

Figure 29: Public services available in baladiya by number of baladiyas reporting



As shown in Figure 30 water trucks were reported as the main water source for 44% of baladiyas and public networks were reported as the main water source for 43% of baladiyas. Bottles, open wells, springs or rivers and closed wells together were the main water sources for the remaining 13% of assessed baladiyas.

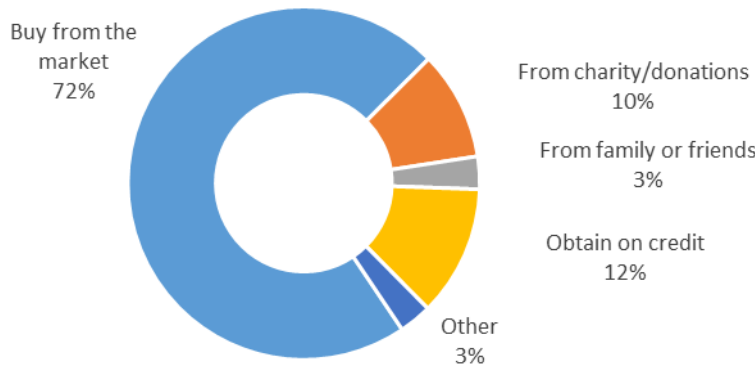
Figure 30: Most common water source accessed in last month by proportion of baladiyas reporting



### Nutrition

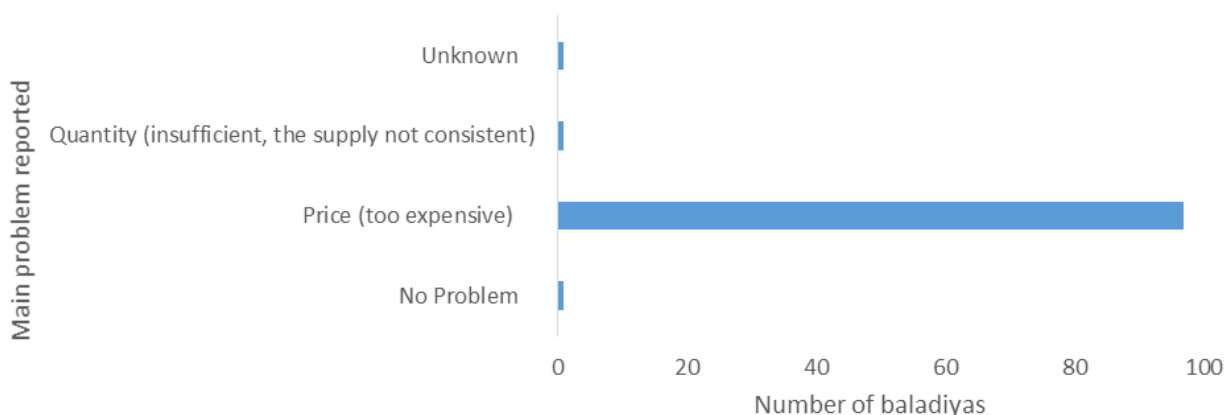
In 72% of baladiyas with IDPs, IDPs were reported to purchase food from the market as their main source of food (see Figure 31). In 12% of baladiyas IDPs were reported to be mainly obtaining food on credit and in 10% of baladiyas their main source of food was reported to be from charity or donations. In 3% of baladiyas the main source of food was from family or friends and the remaining 3% reported other sources.

Figure 31: Main source of food for IDPs in baladiya by proportion of IDPs reporting



The main problem associated with access to food was that it was too expensive as reported in 97 assessed baladiyas (Figure 32).

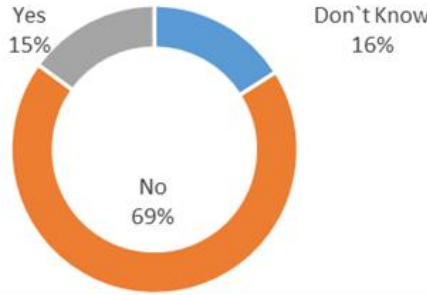
Figure 32: Main problem associated with access to food





Cases of malnutrition were also reported to be present in 15% of baladiyas mainly in the West and South, including Ghat, Algatroun, Sebha, Ubari, Alshaguiya and Aljufra, in addition to Garabolli, Qasr Akhyar, Surman, Suq Aljumaa, Tajoura, Tripoli and Al Ajaylat. Cases of malnutrition were also reported in Benghazi.

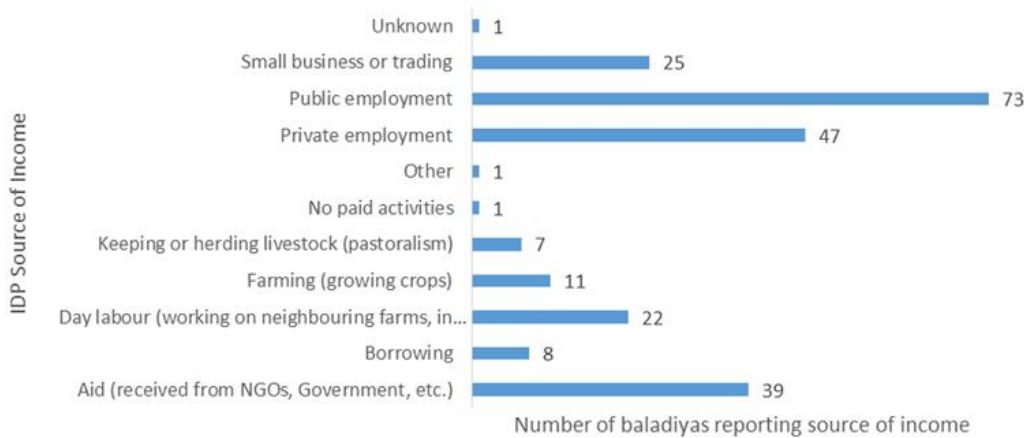
Figure 33: Are there reported cases of malnutrition in baladiya?



### Livelihoods

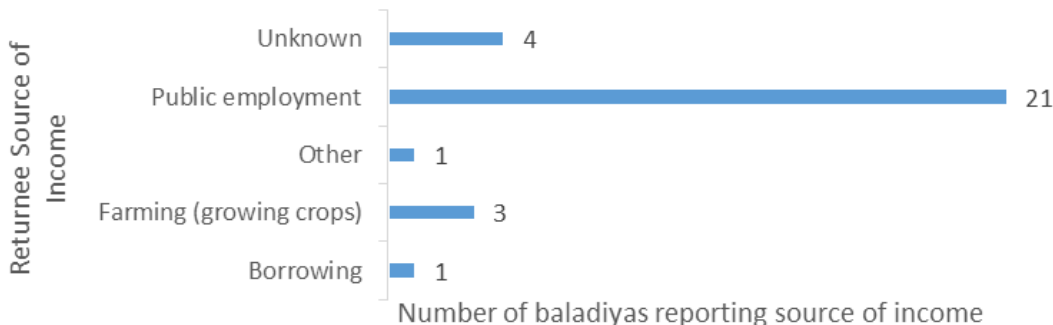
Public employment, private employment, and aid were the three most cited sources of income for IDPs as seen in Figure 34.

Figure 34: IDPs' main source of income in baladiya by number of baladiyas reporting



Public employment was also the main source of income for returnees in 21 baladiyas of return (Figure 35). Farming was returnees' main source income in 3 baladiyas, and borrowing was the main source of income in one. The remaining 5 baladiyas reported that the main source of income was other or unknown.

Figure 35: Returnees' main source of income in baladiya of return

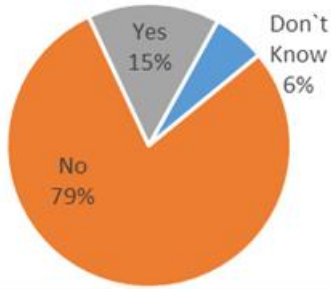


### Security

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 unexploded ordnance (UXO)viii.

The presence of UXO was reported in 15 baladiyas (15%) as shown in Figure 36: Benghazi, Gemienis, Alqubba, Derna, Albrayga, Ejdabia, Ubari, Kikkla, Yefren, Azzahra, Zliten, Daraj, Sirt, Al Ajaylat, and Aljmail.

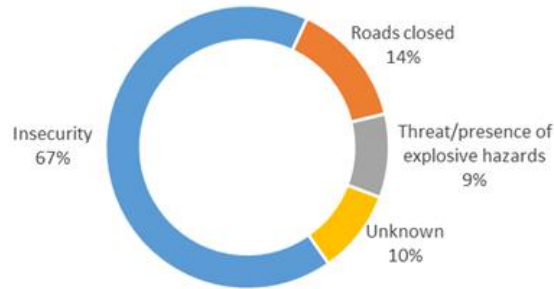
Figure 36: Reported presence of UXOs in baladiya



Residents were reported as not being able to move safely within their baladiyas in 19% of assessed baladiyas.

In baladiyas where movement was reported to be unsafe the main reason cited was insecurity (67% of baladiyas), followed by road closures (14%), the threat or presence of explosive hazards (9%), or other reasons (10%) (Figure 37).

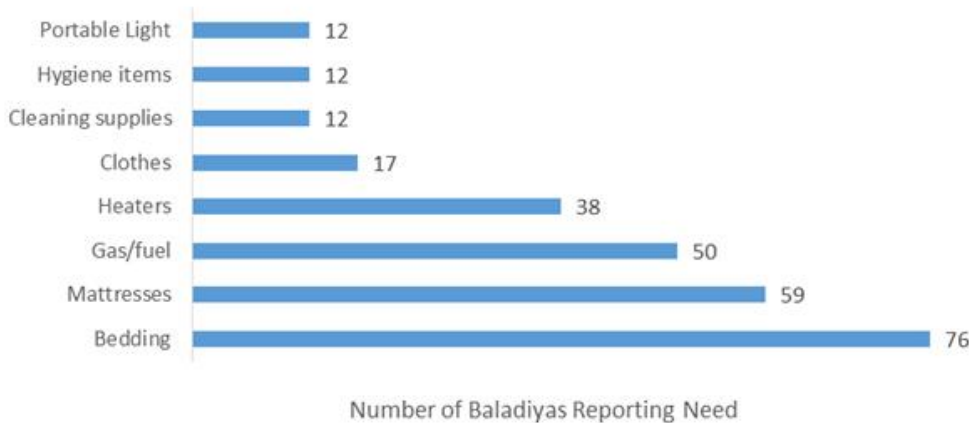
Figure 37: Reasons preventing ability to move safely within baladiya, by proportion of baladiyas reporting



### NFIs and Access to Markets

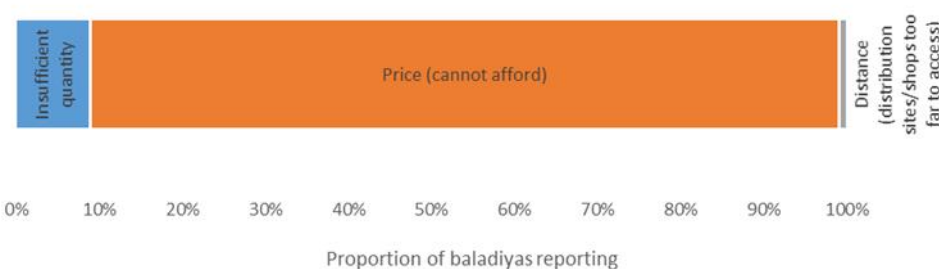
Data was collected on the priority non-food items (NFIs) needed in each baladiya. Bedding was the most cited need as reported in 76 baladiyas followed by mattresses in 59 baladiyas, gas/fuel in 50 baladiyas and heaters in 38 baladiyas (Figure 38).

Figure 38: Priority NFI items needed by number of baladiyas reporting



The main problem associated with accessing NFIs was reported to be unaffordability for 90% of baladiyas as shown in Figure 39. In 9% 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 39: Main problem associated with access to NFIs by proportion of baladiyas reporting



# CHAPTER 5 - NOTES ON THE DATA

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

During Round 9 DTM assessed all 100 baladiyas and 656 of 667 muhallas in Libya.

1,021 Key Informant interviews were conducted during this round, an average of nearly two KIs per assessment.

158 Key Informants were interviewed at the baladiya level, and 863 at the muhalla level. 37% of those interviewed were representatives from divisions within the baladiya office (social affairs, muhalla affairs, etc.), 18% were from local humanitarian or social organizations and 16% were local crisis committee representatives. Figure 40 disaggregates KIs interviewed by their position. Of the 1,021 KIs interviewed 10% were female and 90% were male as shown in Figure 41.

Figure 40 Key Informant position details

Position	Number of KIs	%
Other representation from baladiya office	378	37%
Humanitarian/Social Organization	180	18%
Local Crisis Committee Representative	162	16%
Community / tribal representative	100	10%
Representation of displaced groups	95	9%
Representatives of Health facilities	44	4%
Other, please specify in contact column	34	3%
Representatives of education facilities	28	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>100%</b>

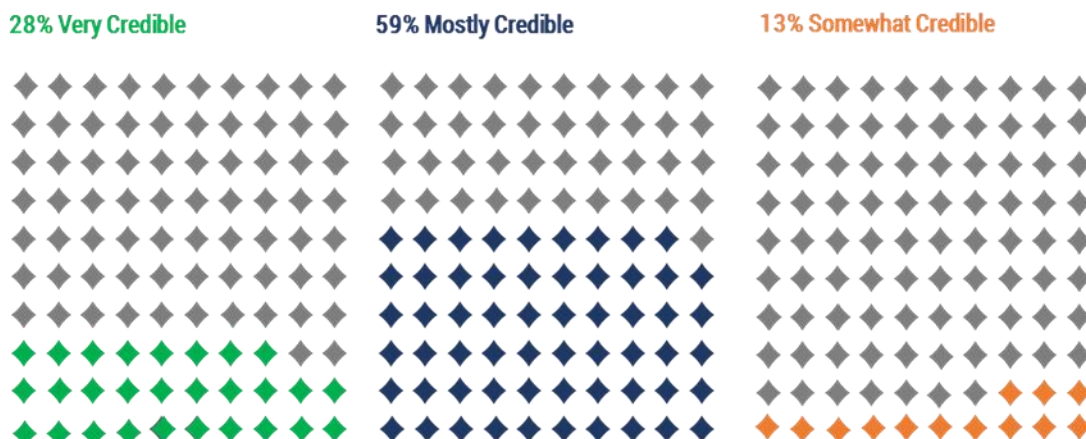
Figure 41 Key Informant gender



## Data Credibility

28% of data collected was rated as “very credible” during this around, 59% was rated as “mostly credible” and 13% 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.

Figure 42 Credibility of data collected



- 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 *Displacement Event Tracker 2 – 15 March 2017*. <http://www.globaldtm.info/dtm-libya-bi-weekly-displacement-event-tracker-2-march-15-march-2017>
- iii The total displaced figure refers to individuals who were identified as displaced during the data collection period (February – March 2017).
- iv For more details, please see DTM's 2017 Mobility Tracking Methodology document on DTM website [www.globaldtm.info/libya](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya)
- v This figure is as of mid-March 2017. The number of returnees to Sirte has increased since then. DTM's *Displacement Event Tracker* recorded 63,000 returnee individuals to Sirte as of 19 April 2017 (<http://www.globaldtm.info/dtm-libya-bi-weekly-displacement-event-tracker-5-april-19-april-2017/>)
- vi For more comprehensive data on health please refer to WHO Libya at <http://www.emro.who.int/countries/lby/index.html>. For DTM data at the level of the baladiya please refer to the accompanying Round 9 dataset on the website.
- vii Please see dataset for the full list of baladiyas without regular access to medicine
- viii DTM data is collected from key informant who may not necessarily be qualified technical surveyors of explosive hazard contamination.



Displaced families in Sebha receive non-food items and hygiene kits  
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