Libya | IDP & Returnee Report
Round 14 | September - October 2017

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

DTM


DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

UKaid
from the British people

Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection and
Humanitarian Aid

CONTENT TABLE

About DTM Libya

Funded by the European Union the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Libya tracks and monitors population movements in order to collate, analyze and share information packages on Libya's populations on the move.

DTM is designed to support the humanitarian community with demographic baselines needed to coordinate evidence based interventions. DTM's 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/
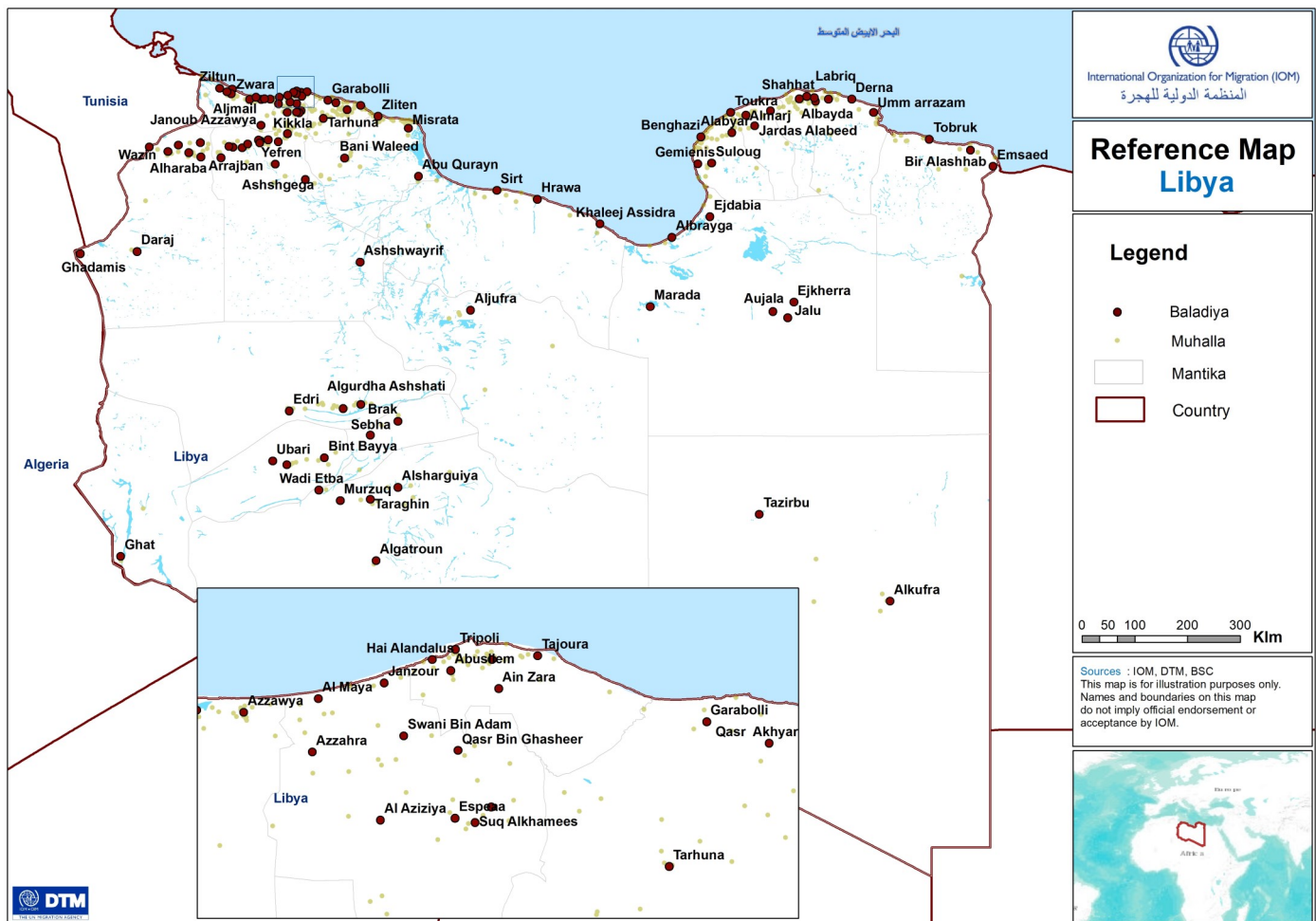
IDPS AND RETURNEES
KEY FINDINGS[1], SEPT-OCT 2017

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency
DTM

DATA COLLECTION PERIOD
SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 2017

1,353
KEY INFORMANTS
INTERVIEWED

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
100
BALADIYAS
657
MUHALLAS

199,091
IDPs

MAIN DRIVER OF DISPLACEMENT
93% Threat/fear from general conflict and armed group presence

35% displaced in 2011-2014

47% displaced in 2015

18% displaced in 2016

MAIN BALADIYAS OF RESIDENCE
Benghazi (21%)
Misrata (9%)
Abusliem (9%)
Ejdabia (7%)
Azzintan (5%)

MAIN BALADIYAS OF ORIGIN
Benghazi (34%)
Sirt (11%)
Misrata (11%)
Ubari (8%)
Kikla (2%)

MAIN SHELTER SETTING
89%
Self-paid rental

304,305
RETURNEES

66% returned in 2016

34% returned in 2017

MAIN BALADIYAS OF RETURN
Benghazi (53%)
Sirt (24%)
Ubari (9%)
Abu Qurayn (4%)
Kikkla (3%)

RETURNEES MAINLY BACK FROM
Benghazi
Tripoli
Bint Baya
Misrata
Abusliem

MAIN SHELTER SETTING
92%
Previous home

1 - Figures are from Round 14 of data collection, conducted in September - October 2017. Only key findings are shown. For full dataset and report go to www.globaldtm.info/libya

Chapter 1: Introduction and Key Findings

This report presents the findings of Round 14 of data collection, which took place between September and October 2017. Table 1 displays the number of IDPs and returnees identified across rounds from May until October. As can be seen, the number of identified returnees had been steadily on the rise across the rounds conducted in 2017 mirrored by a gradual decrease in the number of IDPs identified in the country.

Table 1: *Changes in IDP and Returnee Figures by Round*

	R11	% Change	R12	% Change	R13	% Change	R14
IDPs	226,164	-4%	217,022	-6%	204,458	-3%	199,091
Returnees	267,002	4%	278,559	8%	301,988	1%	304,305

Identified IDPs were primarily residing in previously owned accommodation, self-paid rented housing or being hosted with relatives or non-relatives.

Their primary reported needs across the country were access to health services, food and shelter. Price sensitivity and inflation limits IDP access to all three above-mentioned needs. Other problems cited for access to health included irregular supply of medicines and low quality of available health services due to overcrowded facilities, poorly trained medical staff or unavailability of female doctors.

The largest group of IDPs (47%) was displaced over the course of 2015, and 18% were displaced more recently, between the start of 2016 to the time of data collection.

Clashes in Sabratha started at the end of September 2017. DTM conducted a rapid assessment detailing that as a result of the clashes 11,350 individuals (2,350 households) were discplaced. The majority of households were primarily displaced to the muhalla of Alnahda whilst another 250 households were displaced to Zwara, Aljmail, Al Ajyalat, Surman and Azzawya.

Large numbers of formerly displaced persons were reported to have returned to their homes in the respective baladiyas of Benghazi, Sirte, Ubari, Al Jabal Al Gharbi and Misrata.

Reported returnee primary needs remained the same as the previous reporting round; the need focused on access to health services. The second most cited need for returnees continued to be access to education and the third access to security. In this round children were reported to be attending school regularly with seven baladiyas (Derna, Ubari, Al Aziziya, Janzour and Sabratha) reporting irregular attendance due to damaged schools, safety issues and overcrowding.

Surman, Alharaba, Azzahra, Al Aziziya, Arrhaibat and Arrayayna were amongst the 40 baladiyas now reporting 0 to 40% operational hospitals which reflects an increase of twenty baladiya from round 13. Three baladiyas, Arrajban, Bani Waleed and Tajoura report continued regular access to medicine with 97
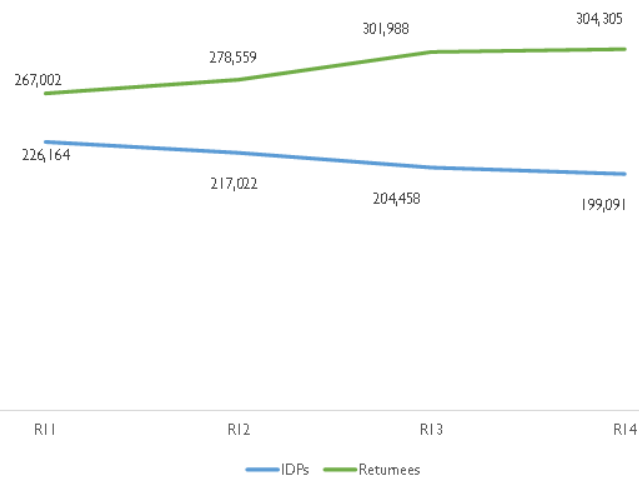
baladiyas reporting no regular access. Alsharguiya, previously reporting regular access to medicine is now reporting irregular access.

The following report will provide more details on IDP and returnee timelines of displacement and return, origins and areas of residence, shelter settings, needs, and relations with baladiya residents.

Chapter 2 will focus on IDP profiles and Chapter 3 on returnee profiles. Chapter 4 will provide a general multisectorial overview of education, health, public services, nutrition, access to livelihoods, security, and access to markets in Libya.

Chapter 5 concludes with notes on the data collected during this round, providing more details about the numbers and positions of key informants interviewed during Round 14.

The IDP-Returnee information package is accompanied by the Round 14 dataset which contains all data collected for each muhalla and baladiya on IDPs, returnees and migrants, along with multisectorial data by baladiya to facilitate more targeted or in-depth analysis by practitioners and researchers.

Chapter 2: IDP Profiles

Overview

DTM identified and located 199,091 IDP individuals (39,793 households) across 84 baladiyas in Libya. This represents a decrease of 3% IDPs identified in round 14.

The largest decreases in the number of IDPs took place in the baladiyas of Janoub Azzawya, Alghrayfa and Espeaa as shown in **Table 2**. These decreases were mainly the result of IDPs returning to their homes during the data collection period.

Table 2: Baladiyas with largest changes in IDP population figures

	R13	R14	Difference (IND)	Difference (%)
Benghazi	41450	41950	500	1%
Janoub Azzawya	190	390	200	105%
Alghrayfa	665	765	100	15%
Espeaa	700	750	50	7%
Alkhums	2192	2239	47	2%

Timeline of Displacement

IDPs are categorized by the time during which they were initially displaced. The three periods of displacement considered are as follows: 2011 -2014, 2015, and 2016 to the time of reporting.

Round 14 results indicate that 35% of all identified IDPs had been displaced between 2011 and 2014 (see Figure 1). 47% of IDPs had been displaced during 2015, at the peak of civil conflict in Libya, and 18% had been displaced between the start of 2016 and the time of data collection.

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

Proportion of total IDPs identified in Libya

Figure 2: Top 10 baladiyas of origin for IDPs by time of displacement
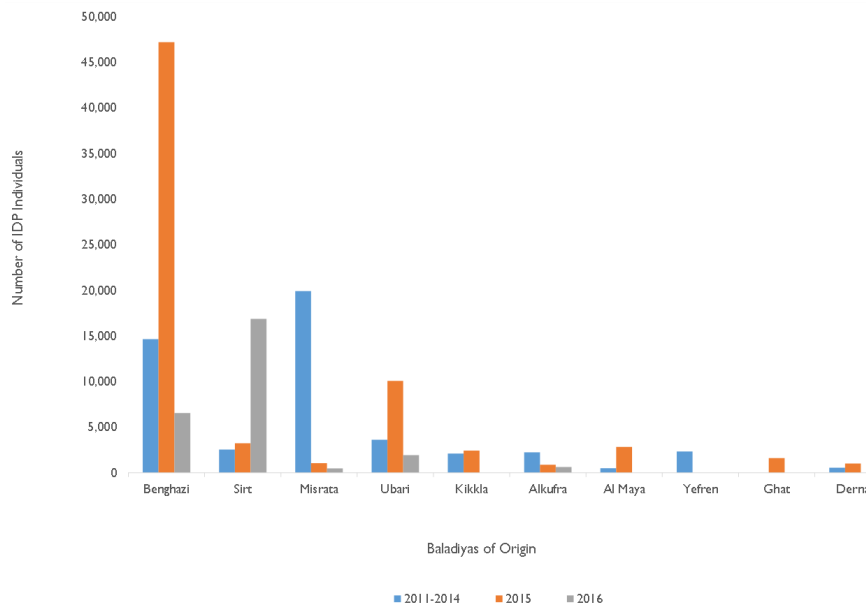
73% of identified IDPs in Libya were displaced from the ten baladiyas shown in Figure 2.

29% of those displaced between 2011 and 2014 were from Misrata (Tawergha IDPs), followed by IDPs from Benghazi (21%), Ubari (5%), Sirte (4%) and Yefren (3%).

Those displaced in 2015 were also predominantly from Benghazi (50%), with others having fled from Ubari (11%), Sirte (3%), Kikkla (2%) and Al Maya (3%).

At the time of data collection, 47% of IDPs who had been displaced in 2016 were identified as being from Sirte. Others were displaced from Benghazi (18%), Ubari (5%), and 2% from Albawanees and Azzawya respectively.

Drivers of Internal Displacement

Main drivers of internal displacement
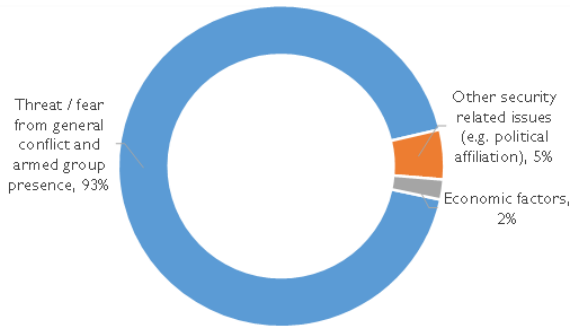
The main factor driving the initial displacement of the majority of IDPs was the threat or fear from general conflict and armed group presence (Figure 3). This driver accounted for 93% of IDPs. 6% of IDPs were mainly displaced due to other security related issues such as political affiliation, and the remaining 2% were displaced due to economic factors.

Main reason preventing return of IDPs
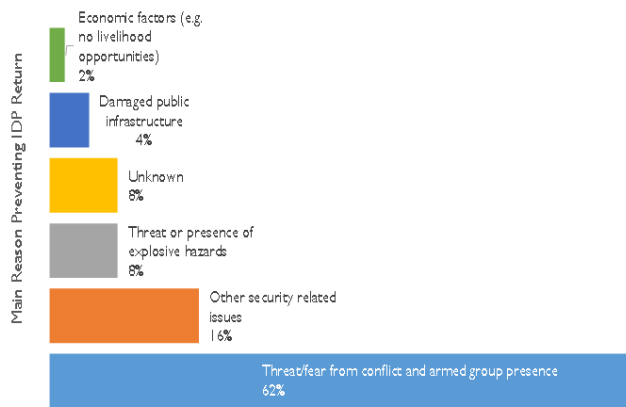
In addition to drivers that initially led IDPs to be displaced DTM collected data on the reasons preventing the majority of IDPs in each baladiya from returning to their homes. In 62% of baladiyas IDPs were reported to continue being displaced due to the threat or fear of ongoing conflict (Figure 4).

Other security issues were reported as preventing 16% of IDPs from returning to their baladiyas of origin. Damaged public infrastructure was a factor prolonging the displacement of IDPs (4%), the threat or presence of explosive hazards was reported as hindering the return of 8% of IDPs, a 4% increase from the previous round, and economic factors, which include the lack of livelihood opportunities, accounted for the continued displacement of 2% of IDPs.

Multiple displacements

DTM identified 6,614 IDPs in Round 14 who were displaced in 2016 and had been displaced at least once prior. 89% of these (5,899 individuals) had been displaced twice and 11% (715 individuals) had been displaced three times.

58% of IDPs who were multiply displaced were originally from Sirte and were residing mainly in Sebha, Bani Waleed, Hrawa Ghat or Sirte itself. 25% were originally from Benghazi and were residing in Benghazi with a further 11% in Ubari residing in Ghat. 3% were from Misrata and residing in Sebha, Al Maya and Alkhums and a further 1% were from Tripoli and residing in Al Maya.

Table 3 provides details 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.

Table 3: IDPs displaced multiple times by baladiya of origin and residence

Baladiya of Origin	Baladiya of Residence	Number of displacements (Individuals displaced)			Total Number of IDPs
		2	3	4	
Albaw anees		20	0	0	20
	Sebha	20			
Benghazi		750	0	0	750
	Benghazi	750			
Kikkla		10	0	0	10
	Al Maya	10			
Misrata		100	0	0	100
	Al Maya	65			
	Sebha	20			
	Alkhums	15			
Sirt		1,584	200	0	1,784
	Sirt	645			
	Sebha	250			
	Bani Waleed	225			
	Ghat	140			
	Khaleej Assidra	115			
	Sidi Assayeh	109			
	Aljufra	75			
	Al Maya	25			
	Aljufra		200		
Tripoli		45	0	0	45
	Al Maya	45			
Ubari		0	350	0	350
	Ghat		350		
Total		2,509	550	0	3,059

IDP Regions and Baladiyas of Residence

60% of identified IDPs were in the West of Libya. 27% were in the East and the remaining 16% were in the South during this round.

The mantikas (regions) with the highest reported presence of IDPs were Benghazi (44,535 individuals which represents an increase of 1% from the previous round), Misrata (31,079 individuals which represents a decrease of 10%) and Tripoli (24,630 individuals, a decrease of 11%). See Map 1 for the number of IDPs identified disaggregated by region.

In Benghazi region 94% of IDPs identified were residing in Benghazi baladiya and the rest were in Alabyar (2%), Gemienis (1%), Toukra (1%) and Suloug (1%) baladiyas.

In Misrata region IDPs were reported to be residing mainly in Misrata baladiya (58%) and Bani Waleed (30%), with smaller numbers identified in Zliten (10%) and Abu Qurayn (2%) baladiyas.

In Tripoli region the majority of IDPs were reported to be residing in Abusliem (71%) with smaller numbers in Ain Zara (7%), Tajoura (8%), Suq Aljumaa (6%) Tripoli (4%) and Hai Alandalus (4%).

The top 10 baladiyas hosting IDPs are shown in Figure 5. Benghazi continued to be the main baladiya hosting IDPs followed by Misrata, Abusliem and Ejdabia.

Figure 5: Top 10 baladiyas of residence for IDPs
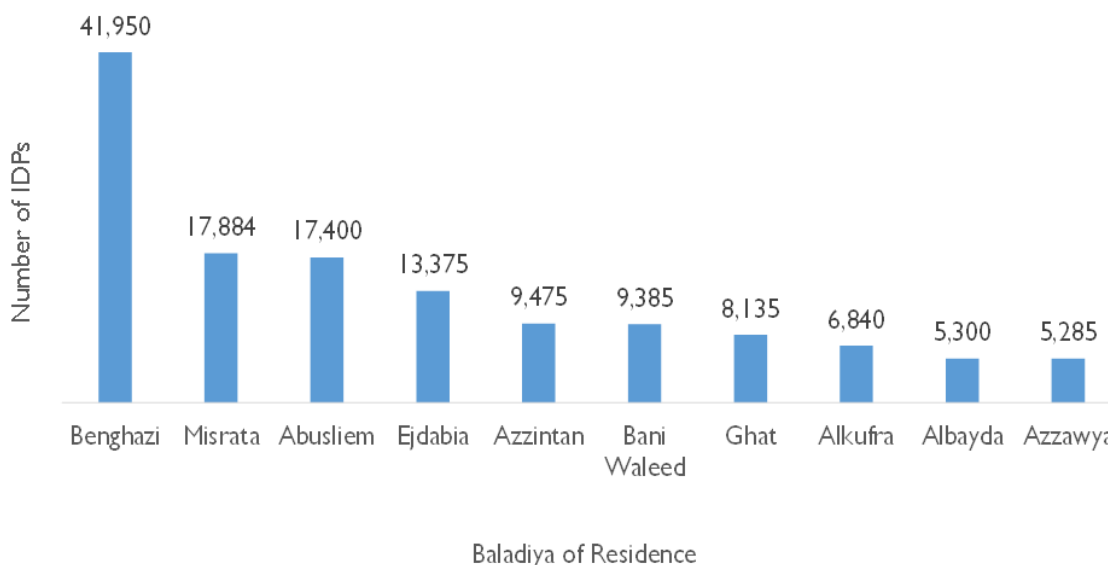
The majority of IDPs in Benghazi were displaced within the baladiya during the conflict over the course of 2015. Similarly to the previous round IDPs in Misrata continued to arrive mainly from Sirte and Benghazi. IDPs from Misrata were mainly travelling to Bani Waleed, Ejdabia and Abusliem.

Table 4 displays the top 5 baladiyas of origin with the top 5 baladiyas of destination for IDPs from each one.
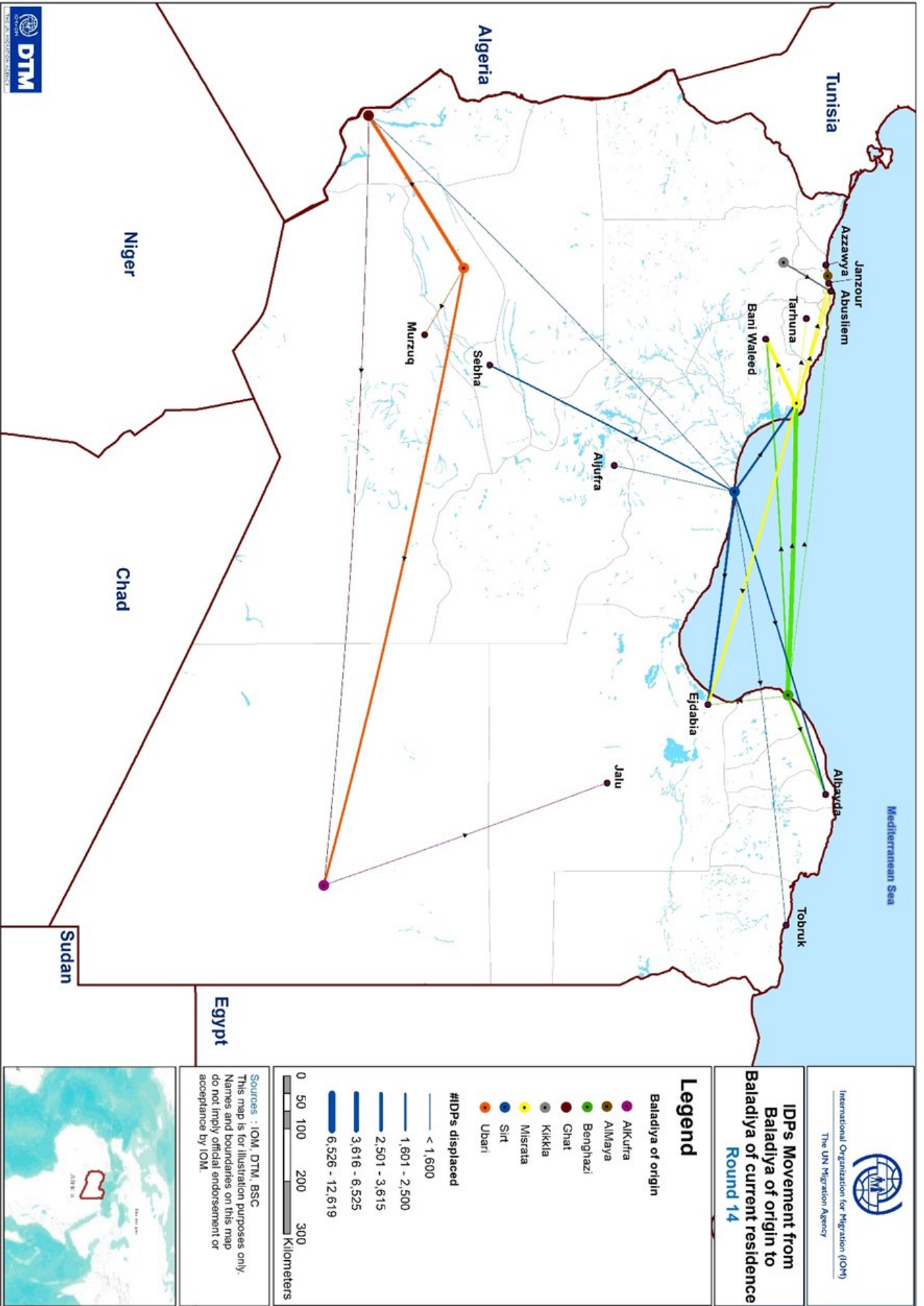
Map 1: Number of IDPs by Mantika (region) of residence

IDPs distribution per Mantika Round 14

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Legend

 # IDPs identified Per Mantika

- < 2,000
- 2,001 - 6,000
- 6,001 - 10,000
- 10,001 - 20,000
- 20,001 - 44,535

Muhalla
Mantika
Country

0 50 100 200 300 Kilometers

Sources : IOM, DTM, BSC
This map is for illustration purposes only.
Names and boundaries on this map
do not imply official endorsement or
acceptance by IOM.

Total number of IDPs: 199,091

Map data values:

Ghat 8,135
Nalut 3,065
Zwara 3,401
Azzawya 6,536
Wadi Ashshati 1,100
Al Jabal Al Gharbi 12,585
Ajfara 7,235
Tripoli 24,630
Almargeb 5,209
Misrata 31,079
Ubari 3,205
Sebha 4,000
Murzuq 5,630
Aljufra 1,105
Sirt 1,866
Benghazi 44,535
Almarj 2,365
Al Jabal Al Akhdar 6,145
Derna 2,150
Ejdabia 16,470
Alkufra 6,840
Tobruk 1,805

Algeria
Tunisia
Niger
Chad
Sudan
Egypt
Mediterranean Sea

Table 4: IDPs from 5 main baladiyas of origin to the 5 main baladiyas of destination

Origin	Destination	# IDP Individuals	%
Benghazi	Benghazi	39,950	58%
	Misrata	12,619	18%
	Albayda	2,515	4%
	Bani Waleed	2,015	3%
	Abusliem	1,350	2%
	Other baladiyas	9,958	15%
	Total Displaced	**68,407**	**100%**
Sirt	Misrata	3,615	16%
	Ejdabia	2,975	13%
	Sebha	2,058	9%
	Albayda	2,010	9%
	Ghat	1,560	7%
	Other baladiyas	10,411	46%
	Total Displaced	**22,629**	**100%**
Misrata	Bani Waleed	5,496	26%
	Ejdabia	2,700	13%
	Abusliem	2,270	11%
	Janzour	2,000	9%
	Tarhuna	946	4%
	Other baladiyas	8,029	37%
	Total Displaced	**21,441**	**100%**
Ubari	Ghat	6,525	42%
	Alkufra	3,365	22%
	Murzuq	1,445	9%
	Bint Bayya	685	4%
	Alghrayfa	655	4%
	Other baladiyas	2,917	19%
	Total Displaced	**15,592**	**100%**
Kikkda	Abusliem	2,460	54%
	Hai Alandalus	595	13%
	Ghiryan	445	10%
	Janzour	330	7%
	Espeaa	225	5%
	Other baladiyas	460	10%
	Total Displaced	**4,515**	**100%**

Map 2: Baladiyas of destination for IDPs from the top 4 baladiyas of origin

Tunisia
Algeria
Niger
Chad
Sudan
Egypt

Janzour
Azzawya
Abusliem
Tarhuna
Bani Waleed
Murzuq
Sebha
Aljufra
Ejdabia
Jalu
Albayda
Tobruk

Mediterranean Sea

IDPs Movement from Baladiya of origin to Baladiya of current residence.
Round 14

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Legend

Baladiya of origin

AlKufra
AlMaya
Benghazi
Ghat
Kikkla
Misrata
Sirt
Ubari

#IDPs displaced

< 1,600
1,601 - 2,500
2,501 - 3,615
3,616 - 6,525
6,526 - 12,619

0 50 100 200 300 Kilometers

Sources : IOM, DTM, BSC
This map is for illustration purposes only.
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IDP Sex-Age Disaggregated Data (SADD)

Round 14 data indicated that children (0-18) accounted for 55% of the IDP population (see Figure 6). Adults (19-59 years) made up 38% of the IDP population and older adults (60+) were the remaining 8% of IDPs.

Figure 6: *Age disaggregation of IDP sample*
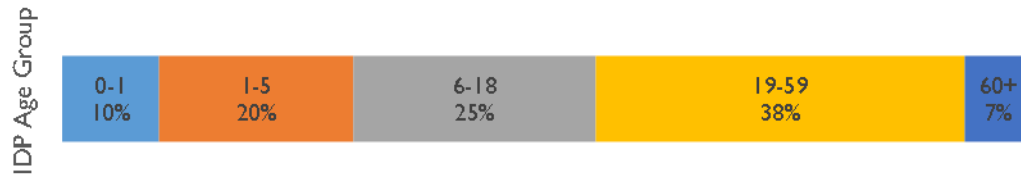
Across all age categories males made up 52% of the sampled population and females accounted for 48%. Figure 7 provides a more granular gender disaggregation by age group of identified IDPs which differs slightly for each age category.

Figure 7: IDP male-female ratio by age group
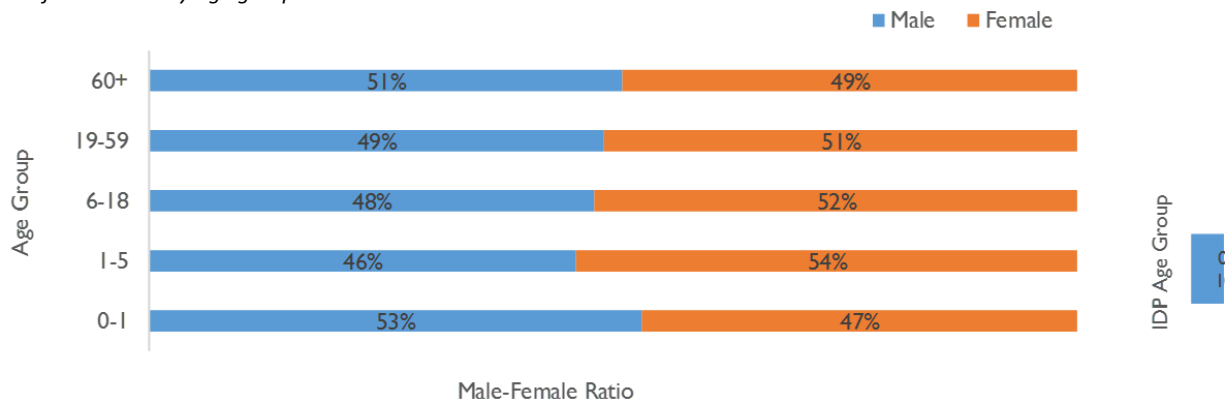
IDP Shelter Settings

84% of all IDPs in Libya were reported to be residing in private accommodation, 12% were reported to be in public or informal shelter settings with 4% residing in other shelter settings (Figure 8).

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

Figure 8: Shelter settings by public/private classification
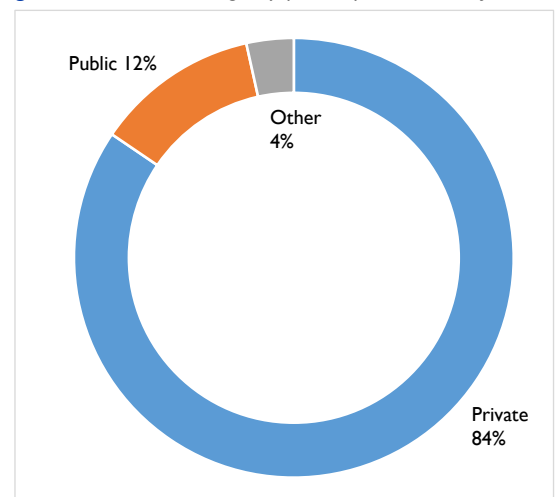
Map 3: IDPs in private/public shelter settings

IDPs shelter settings
Round 14

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The UN Migration Agency

Legend

IDPs shelter settings between private & public

18,000

- Other
- Private
- Public

- Muhalla
- Mantika
- Country

Sources : IOM, DTM, BSC
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

0 50 100 200 300 Kilometers

Total number of IDPs: 199,091

Mediterranean Sea

Tunisia

Algeria

Niger

Chad

Sudan

Egypt

Ghat 8,135
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Alkufra 6,840
Ejdabia 16,470
Benghazi 44,535
Almarj 2,365
Al Jabal Al Akhdar 6,145
Derna 2,150
Tobruk 1,805

89% of IDPs in private shelter were in self-paid rented accommodation. 6% were hosted with relatives, 5% were in rented accommodation paid by others and the remaining 1% were hosted with other non-relatives (see Figure 9).

Figure 9: Proportion of IDPs in each private shelter setting
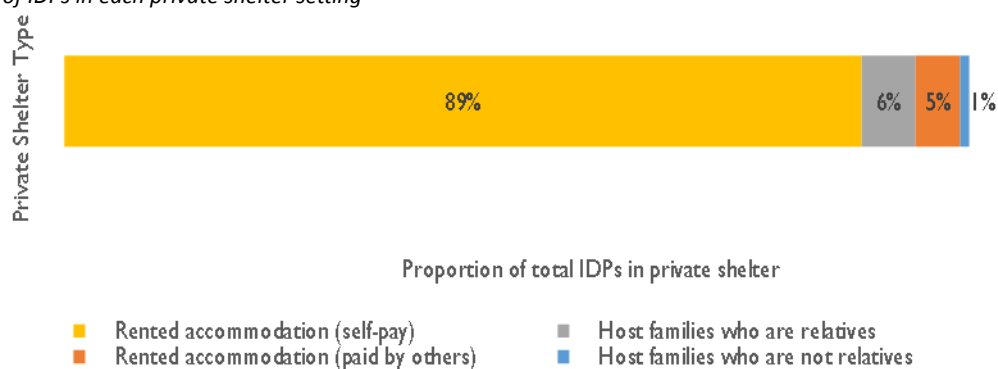
34% of IDPs in public shelter settings were reported to be in unfinished buildings. 28% were reported to be in informal settings such as tents, caravans, and makeshift shelters and 15% in schools. Another 10% were residing in other public buildings, 9% were residing in deserted resorts, and the remaining 4% were reported to be squatting on other peoples' properties (see Figure 10).

Figure 10: Proportion of IDPs in each public shelter setting
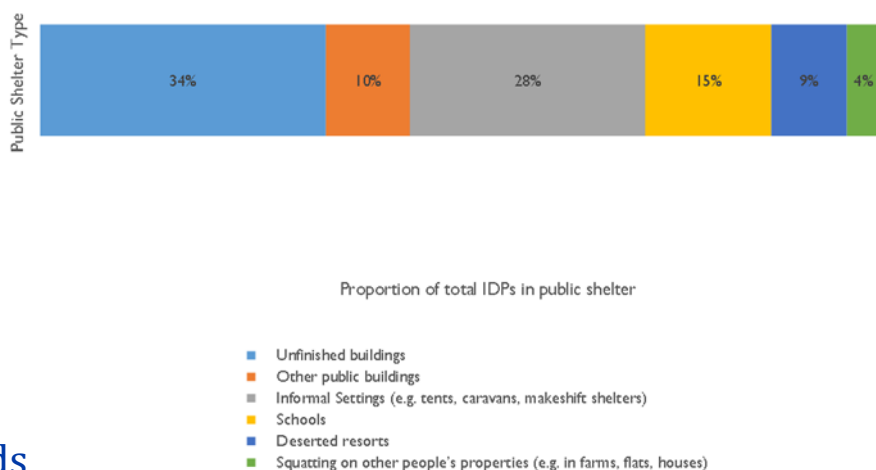
IDP Primary Needs

Muhalla level assessments identified the three primary needs for IDPs in each muhalla ranking them in order from first priority need (most important) to third priority need.

According to results from this round health services, food, and shelter were the three main needs for the IDP population. Table 5 lists the reported needs, whether they were selected as first, second or third priority needs for IDPs in each muhalla, and the IDP population in those muhallas that were reportedly affected as a result.

Table 5: IDP Priority Needs

Need Reported	Priority #1 IDPs affected (IND)	Priority #2 IDPs affected (IND)	Priority #3 IDPs affected (IND)	Total
Health	18,175	75,614	39,829	133,618
Food	42,146	50,190	40,490	132,826
Shelter	98,134	9,855	24,225	132,214
Access to income	17,380	34,317	18,540	70,237
NFI	3,910	18,040	29,225	51,175
Security	7,481	1,915	21,030	30,426
Drinking Water	6,805	890	16,946	24,641
Education	1,785	3,910	5,905	11,600
Sanitation/ Hygiene		4,110	500	4,610
HH Water (Water for Household Use)	3,100	75	556	3,731
Legal help			1,670	1,670

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 78% of baladiyas (an increase in two percent from the previous round) and "good" in the remaining 22%. No baladiyas reported "poor" relations between IDPs and residents during this round.

Figure 11: IDP-host community relations
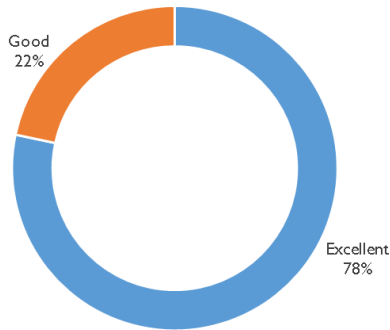
In 65% of assessed baladiyas IDPs were reported to have no impact on the local labour market. 17% reported IDPs having a negative impact as jobs became scarce (an increase of 2% from the previous round). 16% of baladiyas reported IDPs having a positive impact as they contributed to a stronger economy and more jobs. The remaining 2% did not know IDPs' impact.

Figure 12: IDPs' impact on labour market in baladiya of residence
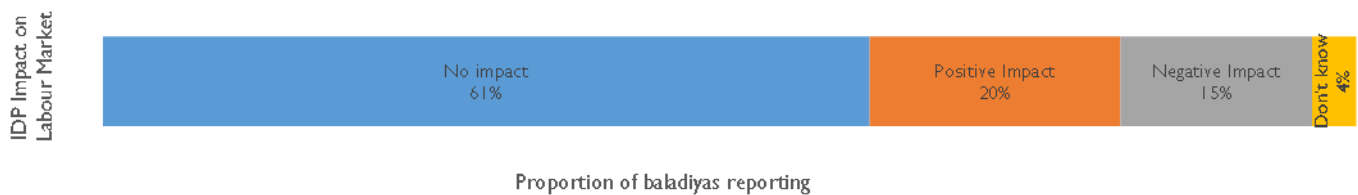
IDPs were reported to have no impact on public services in their baladiya of residence in 76% of assessed baladiyas. In 20% of assessed baladiyas they were reported to have a negative impact, and the remaining 4% of baladiyas reported that the impact was unknown or did not provide an answer.

Figure 13: IDPs' impact on public services in baladiya of residence

15
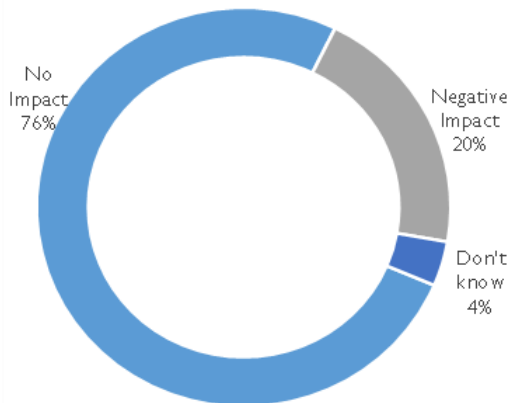
Chapter 3: Returnee Profiles

Overview

DTM identified and located 304,305 returnees (an increase of approximately 1% since the previous round) in 35 baladiyas in Libya during the reporting period who had returned between the start of 2016 and the time of data collection.

It is important to note that the timeframes determining the definitions of IDPs and returnees differ from each other. IDPs are those who were displaced from their homes anytime between 2011 and 2017 and who continued to be displaced at the time of data collection.

Returnees identified by DTM include those who had been displaced anytime between 2011 and 2017 and returned to their homes between the start of 2016 to the time of data collection. Due to the differing timeframes used to define these population categories, the number of IDPs and returnees identified will not be equal. Since May 2017, the number of returnees exceeded the number of IDPs indicating that the majority of those who had been displaced between 2011 and 2017 have returned, and a minority continued to be displaced.

The increase in returnees observed during this round was mainly due to the returns to Benghazi, Zliten, Kikkla and Al Ajaylat during the time of data collection.

Table 6: Baladiyas with biggest changes in returnee population

Baladiya	R13	R14	Difference (IND)	Difference (%)
Benghazi	159000	160650	1650	1%
Kikkla	7798	8126	328	4%
Zliten	270	370	100	37%
Al Ajaylat	405	490	85	21%
Suq Aljumaa	970	1040	70	7%

Returnees are defined as any formerly displaced persons who have returned to their place of origin or habitual residence. DTM defines returnees as any formerly internally displaced persons or persons displaced outside Libya who came back to their baladiya of origin or former residence between the start of 2016 and the time of reporting.

At the time of data collection between September and October 2017, 66% of identified returnees had gone back to their homes in 2016 and 34% had returned in 2017 as shown in Figure 14. The proportion of those who returned in 2017 continued to be on the increase throughout the year, most recently due to returns to Benghazi, Sirte and Ubari.

Figure 14: Returnees classified by year of return of majority
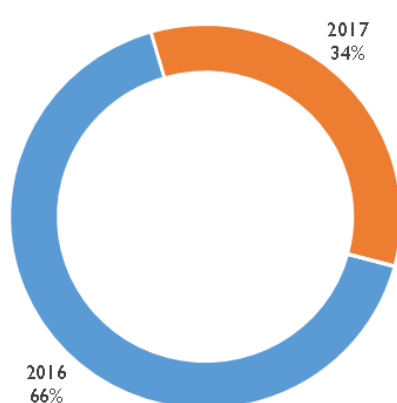
55% of identified returnees were in the East of Libya, 35% in the West and the remaining 10% were in the South.

Disaggregated by mantika (region) as seen in Map 5, the majority of returnees with the highest increase were identified during this round in Benghazi (53%).

The majority of identified returnees were in Benghazi baladiya (Figure 15) and were reported to have returned to the muhallas of Benghazi Al Jadida.

Returnees to Sirte came mainly from Tripoli, Bani Waleed and Alkhums, where they had been displaced.

Those who returned to Ubari came back from Tripoli, Bint Bayya and Murzuq.

Main Regions and Baladiyas of Return

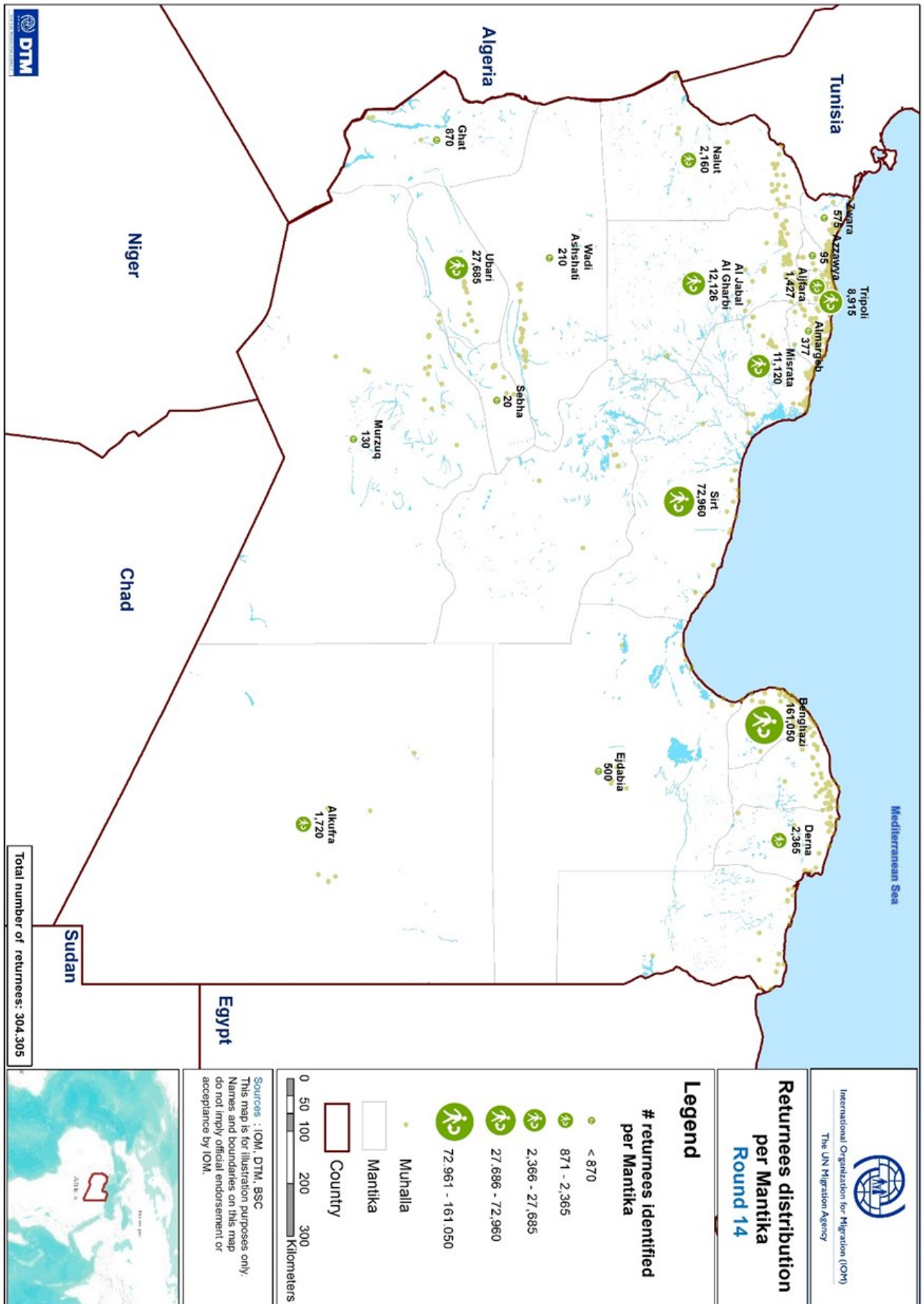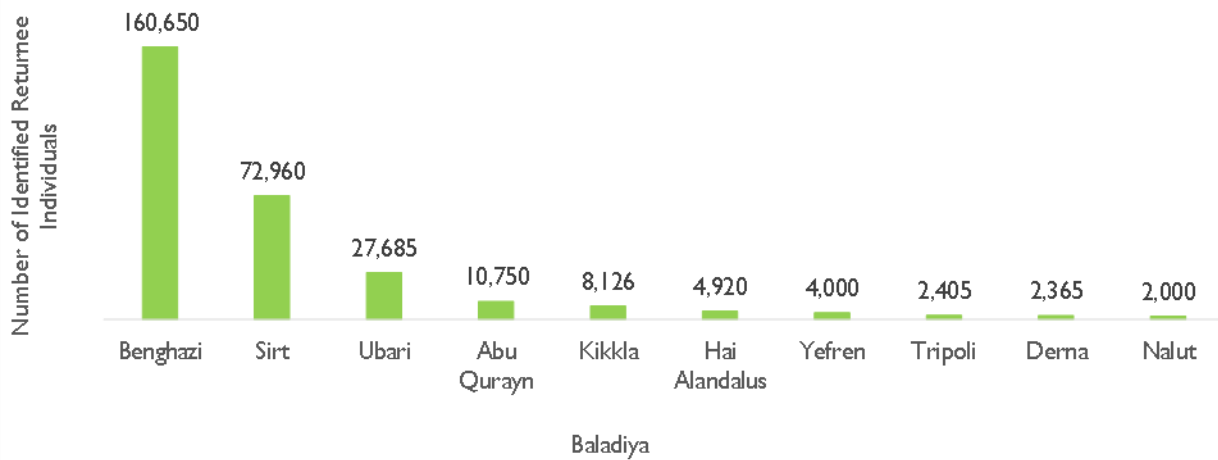*Map 4: Number of returnees by mantika (region) of residence*

Returnees distribution per Mantika
Round 14

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Legend

 # returnees identified per Mantika

- < 870
- 871 - 2,365
- 2,366 - 27,685
- 27,686 - 72,960
- 72,961 - 161,050

Muhalla
Mantika
Country

Sources : IOM, DTM, BSC
This map is for illustration purposes only.
Names and boundaries on this map
do not imply official endorsement or
acceptance by IOM.

0 50 100 200 300 Kilometers

Total number of returnees: 304,305

Algeria
Tunisia
Niger
Chad
Sudan
Egypt
Mediterranean Sea

Ghat 870
Nalut 2,160
Zwara 575
Azzawya 95
Tripoli 8,915
Wadi Ashshati 210
Ubari 27,685
Aljfara 1,427
Al Jabal Al Gharbi 12,126
Almargeb 377
Misrata 11,120
Sebha 20
Murzuq 130
Sirt 72,960
Benghazi 161,050
Ejdabia 500
Derna 2,365
Alkufra 1,720

Returnee Shelter Settings

92% of identified returnees were reported to have re-inhabited their previous homes (Figure 16). 2% rented new homes and nearly 6% were hosted with relatives.

Figure 16: *Returnee shelter type*
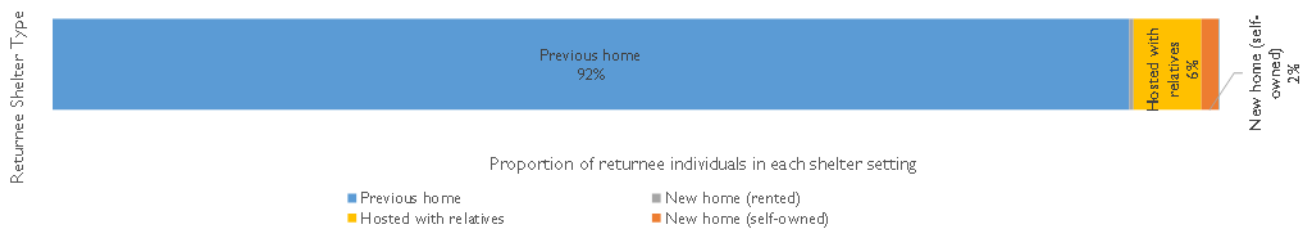
When disaggregated by mantika (Map 6), it can be seen that Ubari, Ghat and Alkufra had the largest number of returnees who were solely hosted by relatives with the highest number of returnees renting new homes in Wadi Ashshati. Wadi Ashshati had the largest number of returnees who bought new homes upon their return. Murzuq, Sebha and Azzawya returnees were all registered as having returned to their previous homes.

Map 5: Returnee shelter settings by mantika

Returnees' Impact on Baladiyas of Return

Relations between returnees and baladiya residents were reported to be excellent in 59% of baladiyas, good in 38% of baladiyas, and unknown for the remaining 3% of baladiyas with returnees (see Figure 17).

Returnees were reported to have a positive impact on the labour market in 20% of baladiyas of return, contributing to a revitalized economy (Figure 18). In 71% of baladiyas they were reported to have no impact on the labour market (an increase of 8% from the previous round), in 6% (Gharb Azzawya and Ziltun) their impact was unknown and in the remaining 3% they were reported to have a negative impact as jobs were scarce in Ghat.

Figure *18:* *Returnees' impact on labour market*

Returnees were reported as having a negative impact on public services as reported in 9% of baladiyas (Figure 19). Returnees specifically were reported to have a negative impact on public services in the baladiyas of Ghat, Kikkla and Al Aziziya. Misrata was no longer reported a negative impact in this round.
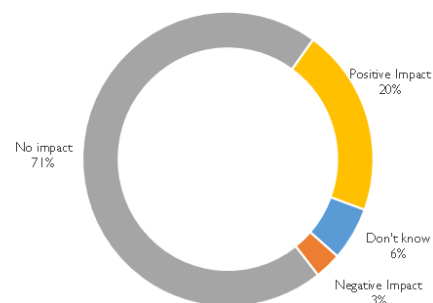
Figure *19:* *Returnees' impact on public services*

Returnee Needs

Muhalla level assessments identified the three primary needs for returnees in each muhalla ranking them in order from first priority need (most important) to third priority need.

According to results from this round health, education and security were the three main needs for the returnee population. Table 7 lists the reported needs, along with their respective rankings and the number of returnees affected at each priority level.

Table *7:* *Returnee Priority Needs*

Health continued to be the top priority need for returnees in both Benghazi and Misrata. Education was reported as the top priority need for returnees to Benghazi and Sirte.

Security was reported as the third priority need of the returnee population who were mainly in Benghazi and Sirte.

| Need Reported	Priority #1 Returnees affected (IND)	Priority #2 Returnees affected (IND)	Priority #3 Returnees affected (IND)	Total
Health	22,725	125,291	88,010	236,026
Education	101,850	43,190	16,420	161,460
Security	62,560	8,790	56,142	127,492
Sanitation/ Hygiene		48,185	50,500	98,685
Food	10,620	5,992	44,321	60,933
Access to income	712	50,175	6,110	56,997
NFI	37,446	745	11,490	49,681
Shelter	30,100	8,350	5,100	43,550
HH Water (Water for Household Use)		13,532	24,032	37,564
Legal help	24,000		500	24,500
Drinking Water	14,292	55	2,170	16,517

Chapter 4: Multisectorial Data

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 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, students' ability to attend schools regularly, and if not, the reasons preventing regular attendance. 87 baladiyas reported that between 80-100% of public schools in the baladiya were operational as demonstrated in Figure 20. Six schools reported that between 61% and 80% of schools were operational, two reported that between 41% and 60% of schools were operational (Al Aziziya and Rigdaleen).

Figure 20: Proportion of operational public schools reported by baladiya
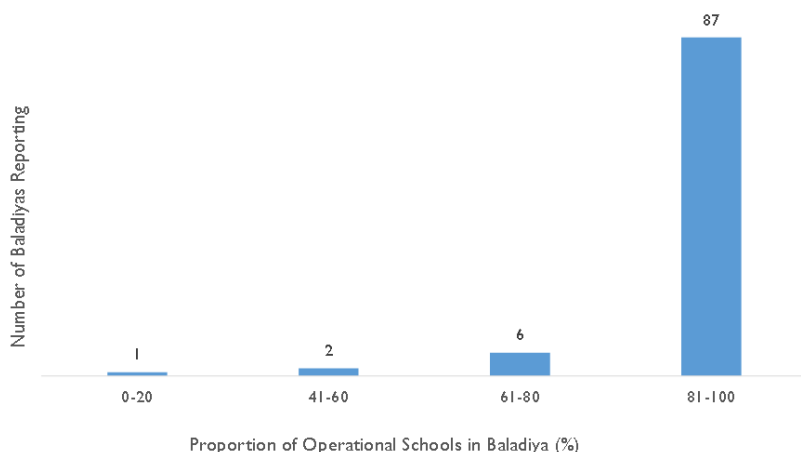
93% of baladiyas reported that the majority of students were attending schools regularly in the baladiya. The remaining 7% of baladiyas reporting irregular attendance of students were in Ubari, Al Aziziya, Derna, Aljfara, Janzour, Hrawa, Aljufra and Sabratha baladiyas (see Figure 21 for the breakdown by region and full Round 14 dataset for more information by baladiya).

Figure 21: Ability of students in baladiya to attend school regularly by mantika
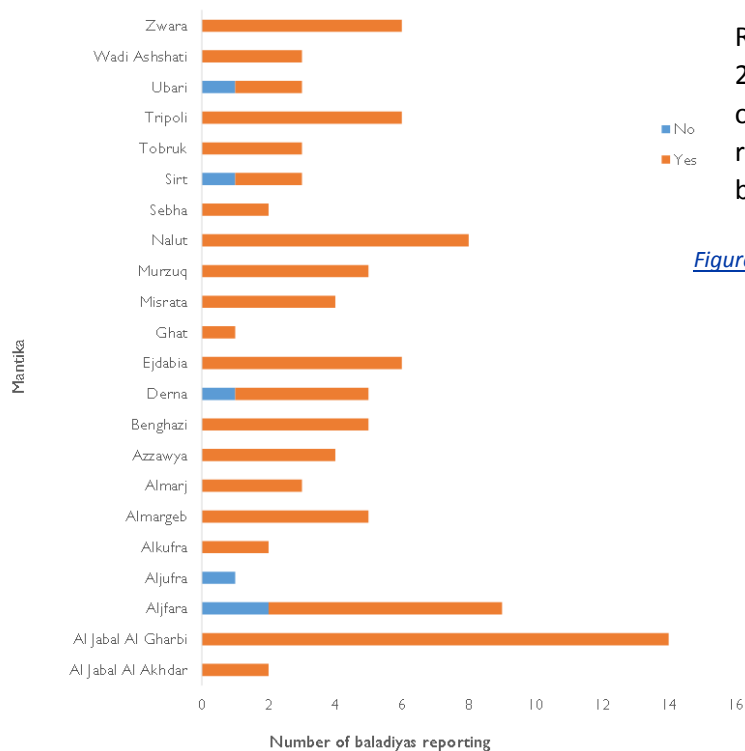
Reasons preventing attendance varied between baladiyas. 29% reported that schools were damaged/ destroyed or occupied and 14% that they were overcrowded. 14% respectively reported that schools were difficult to access by road and 43% experienced issues related to safety.

Figure 22: Reasons preventing regular attendance of schools
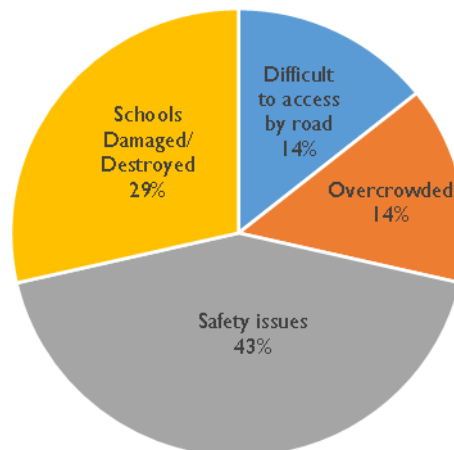
Health

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 there was regular access to medicine [iii].

In 13 baladiyas across the country it was reported that only up to 20% of public hospitals were operational as can be seen in Figure 23. In 36 baladiyas on the other hand it was reported that between 81 and 100% of public hospitals in the baladiya were operational.

Figure 23: Proportion of operational public hospitals in baladiya
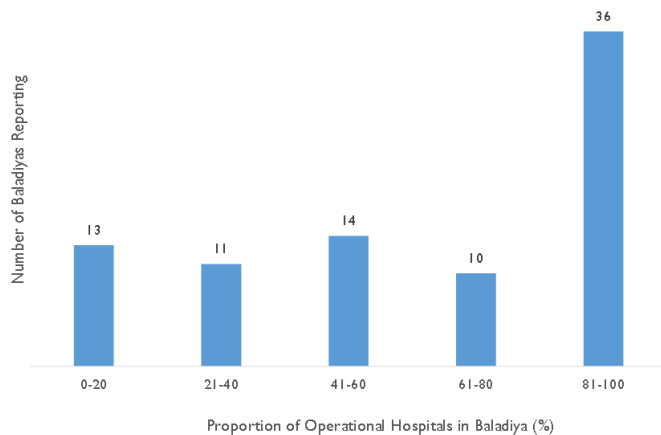
The most common type of health facilities available were health centers which were present in 83 baladiyas. Private clinics were reported in 67 baladiyas and hospitals were available in 62 baladiyas. Figure 24 presents the number of baladiyas reporting the presence of each type of health facility.

Figure 24: Types of health facilities available in baladiya
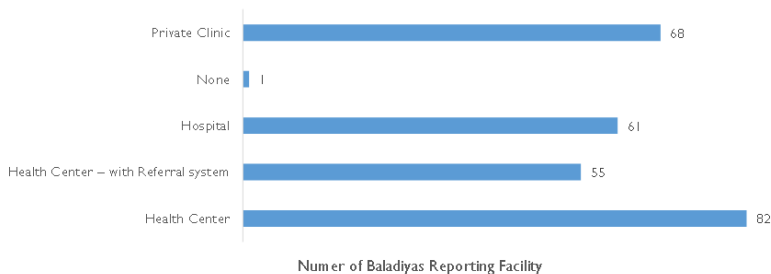
Regular access to medicine was reported in only 4% of baladiyas (Arrajban, Bani Waleed and Tajoura). Alsharguiya no longer reports regular access to medicine. In 96% of baladiyas it was reported that there was no regular access to medicine as shown in Figure 25[v].

Figure 25: Is there regular access to medicine in baladiya?

22
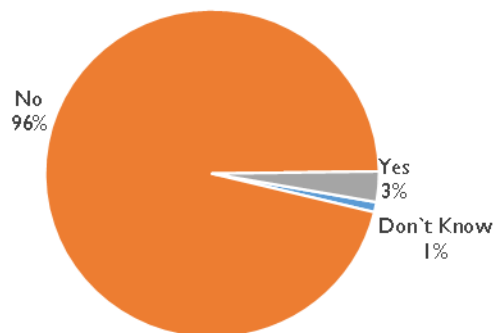
Public Services & WASH

Electricity and garbage disposal continued to be the two most cited public services available in this round (see Figure 26). 69 baladiyas reported the availability of electricity and 68 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 16 and only 2 baladiya reporting public infrastructure repairs.

Figure 26: Public services available in baladiya by number of baladiyas reporting
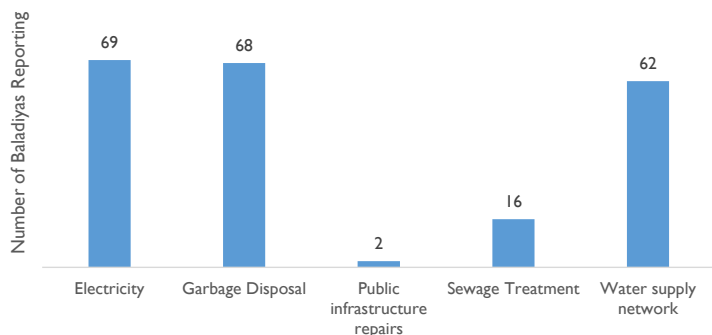
Figure 27: Most common water source accessed in last month by proportion of baladiyas reporting
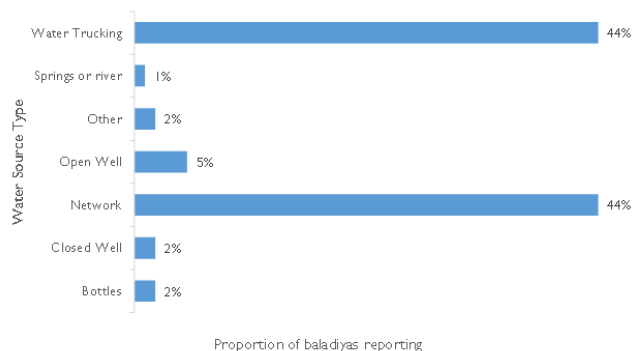
As shown in Figure 27 water networks and water trucking were reported as the main water source for 44% of baladiyas. Bottles, open wells, springs or rivers and closed wells together were the main water sources for the remaining 11% of assessed baladiyas.

Figure 28: Main problem associated with potable water in baladiya by number of baladiyas reporting
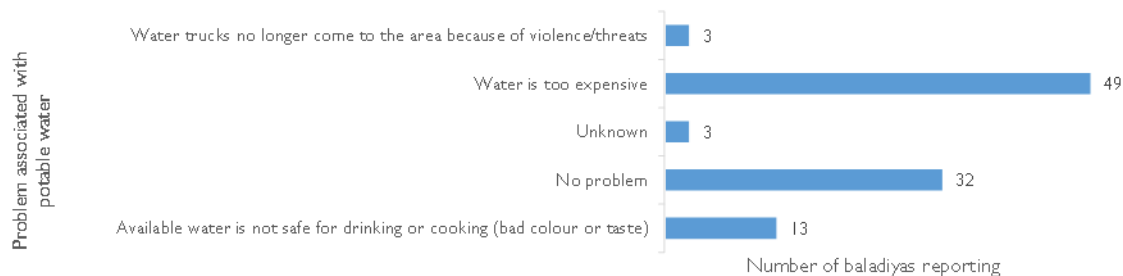
The main issue associated with potable water in 49 baladiyas was reported to be the high cost (Misrata, Murzuq and Sebha). In 13 baladiyas available water was not safe for drinking and cooking, and in 3 baladiyas water trucks no longer came to the area due to violence or threats (Al Aziziya, Azzawya and Baten Aljabal). Figure 28 outlines the main issues associated with access to water along with the number of baladiyas reporting the issue. This data is available by region, baladiya and muhalla in the accompanying Round 14 dataset.

Nutrition

In 70% of baladiyas with IDPs, IDPs were reported to purchase food from the market as their main source of food (see Figure 29), representing no changes in percentages from the previous round. The proportion of IDPs obtaining food on credit decreased by 3% to 14% in this round.
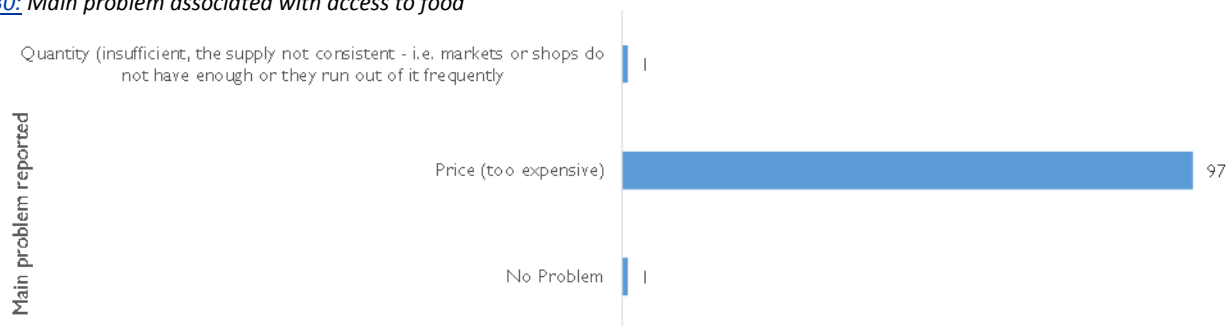
In 12% of baladiyas the main source of food was reported to be from charity or donations and in the remaining 1% of baladiyas the main source of food was from family or friends.

Figure 29: Main Source of food for IDPs in baladiya by proportion of IDPs reporting
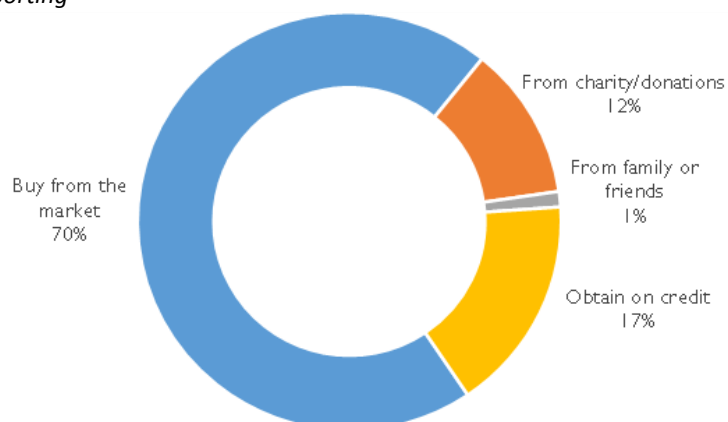
The main problem associated with access to food was that it was too expensive as reported in 97 assessed baladiyas (Figure 30).

Figure 30: *Main problem associated with access to food*

Cases of malnutrition decreased by 1% to 16% in this round and were reported to be present in 11 baladiyas in the West of the country, four baladiyas in the South and in one baladiya in the East – Benghazi. To obtain more information at the baladiya level, please refer to the accompanying dataset.

Figure 31: *Are there reported cases of malnutrition in baladiya?*
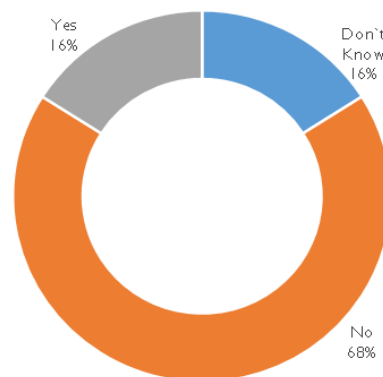
Livelihoods

Public employment, private employment, and aid continued to be the three most cited sources of income for IDPs as seen in Figure 32.

Figure 32: *IDPs' main source of income in baladiya by number of baladiyas reporting*
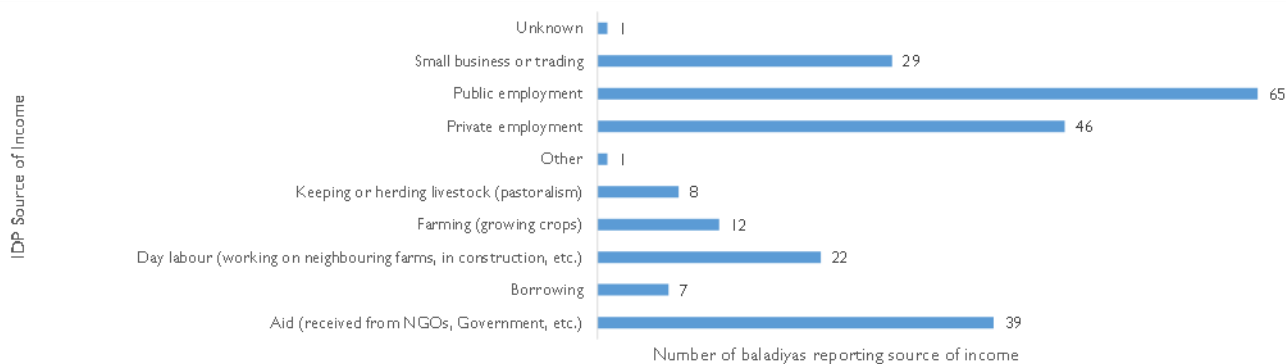
Public employment was also the main source of income for returnees in 20 baladiyas of return (Figure 33). Farming was returnees' main source of income in 4 baladiyas, and in the remaining 3 baladiyas the main source of income was either small business or trading, private employment or other/unknown.

Figure 33: *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).

The awareness of the presence of UXO was reported in 16% of baladiyas, an increase of 1% from the previous reporting period, as shown in Figure 34[vii].
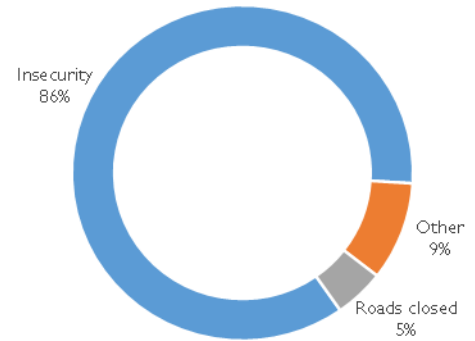
Figure 34: Reported presence of UXOs in baladiya
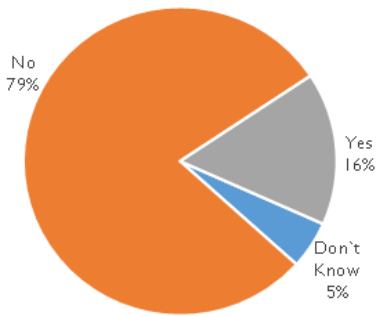
Figure 35: Ability of residents to move safely within baladiya
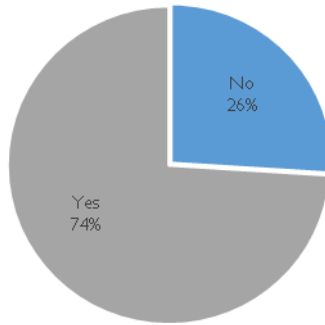
*Figure 36: Reasons preventing ability to move safely*

Residents were reported as not being able to move safely within their baladiyas in 26% of assessed baladiyas. In baladiyas where movement was reported to be unsafe the main reason cited was insecurity (86% of baladiyas), followed by road closures (5%) and other (9%) (Figure 36).

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 67 baladiyas followed by mattresses in 59 baladiyas, gas/fuel in 51 baladiyas and heaters in 35 baladiyas (Figure 37).

Figure 37: Priority NFI items needed by number of baladiyas reporting
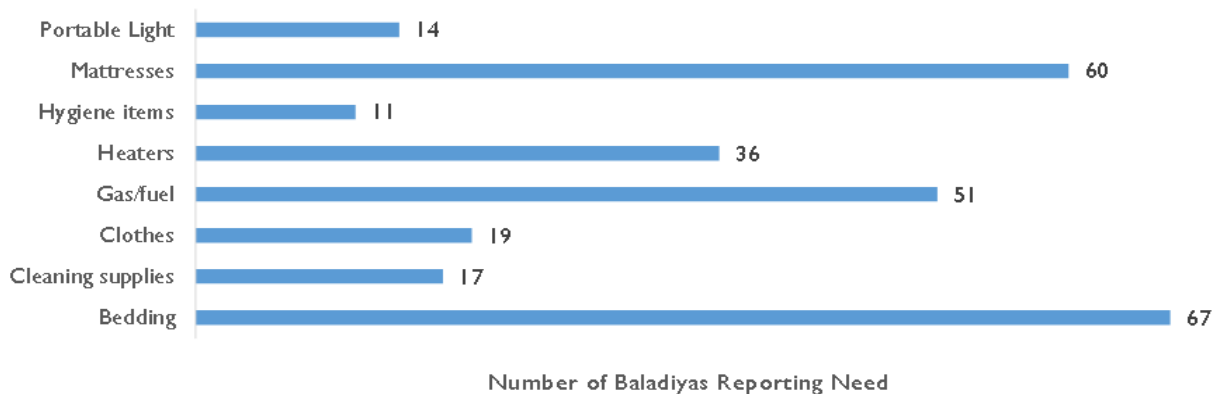
The quantity of NFIs was reported to be insufficient in 10% of baladiyas. In 89% of baladiyas the price was reported to be the main problem, as items were too expensive. In the remaining 1% of baladiyas shops were reported to be too far to access.

Figure 38: Main problem associated with access to NFIs by proportion of baladiyas reporting
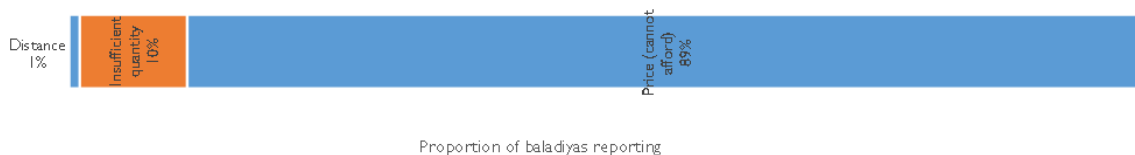
Chapter 5: Notes on the Data

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 14 DTM assessed all 100 baladiyas and 657 of 667 muhallas in Libya.

1,353 Key Informant interviews were conducted during this round. 181 Key Informants were interviewed at the baladiya level, and 1,172 at the muhalla level. 35% of those interviewed were representatives from divisions within the baladiya office (social affairs, muhalla affairs, etc.), 21% were local crisis committee representatives and 17% were representatives from local humanitarian or social organizations. Figure 39 disaggregates KIs interviewed by their position. Of the 1,353 KIs interviewed 13% were female and 87% were male as shown in Figure 40.

Figure 39: Key Informant position details

| Position	No Of KIs	%
Other representation from baladiya office (Social Affairs; Muhalla	472	35%
Local Crisis Committee Representative	284	21%
Humanitarian/Social Organization	227	17%
Community / tribal representative	130	10%
Representation of displaced groups	94	7%
Representatives of education facilities	61	5%
Representatives of Health facilities	60	4%
Other, please specify in contact column	25	2%
Total	1,353	100%

Figure 40: Key Informant gender disaggregation

Female 13%

Male 87%
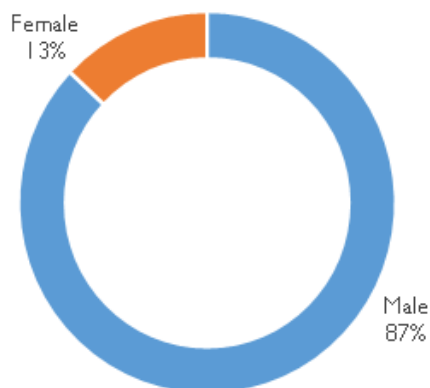
Data Credibility

31% of data collected was rated as "very credible" during this around, 59% was rated as "mostly credible" and 9% 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 41: *Credibility rating of data collected*

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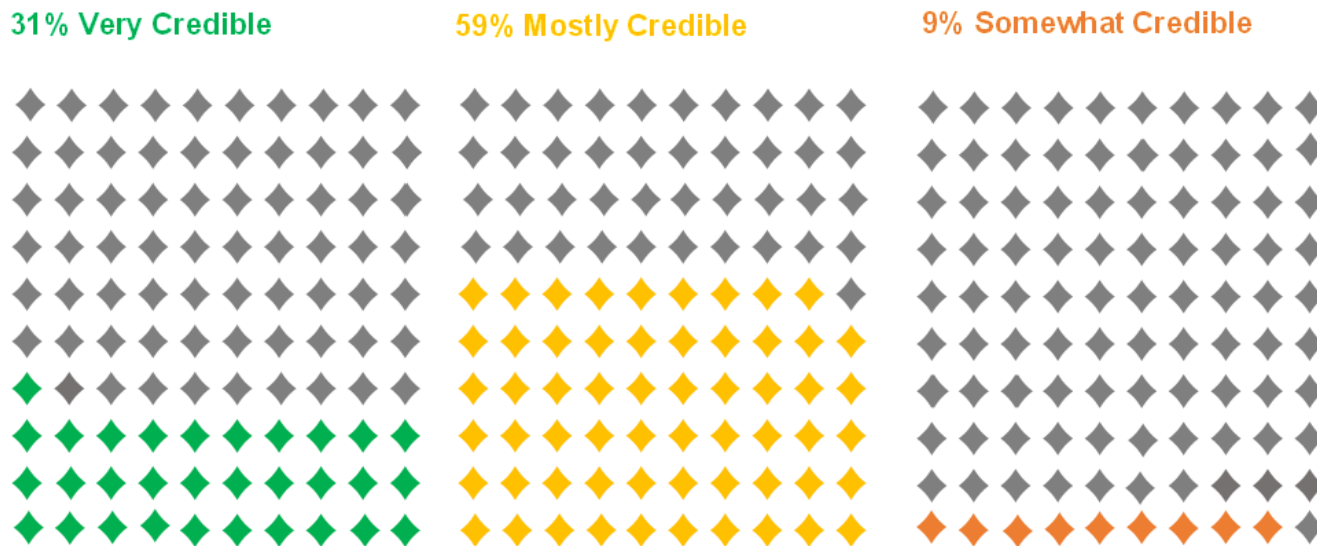
[i] It is important to note that the timeframes determining an IDP or a returnee differ from one another. IDPs are individuals who were displaced from their homes anytime between 2011 and 2017 and who continued to be displaced at the time of data collection. Returnees identified by DTM include are individuals who had been displaced anytime between 2011 and 2017 and who have returned to their homes between the start of 2016. Due to the differing timeframes used to define these population categories, the number of IDPs and returnees identified will not be equal. Since May 2017, the number of returnees exceeded the number of IDPs indicating that the majority of those who had been displaced between 2011 and 2017 have returned, and a minority continued to be displaced.

[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.

[iii] 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 14 dataset on the website.

[v] Please see dataset for the full list of baladiyas without regular access to medicine.

[vi] Baladiyas where cases of malnutrition were reported were Al Jabal Al Gharbi, Mistrata, Almargeb, Ubari, Murzuq, Benghazi, Ghat, Azzawya, Sebha, Tripoli and Zwara. For more information on these baladiyas, refer to the full Round 14 dataset at www.globaldtm.info/libya.

[vii] Baladiyas reporting UXO during this round were Alqubba, Benghazi, Derna, Ejdabia, Albrayga, Gemienis, Azzawya, Sebha, Sirte, Ubari, Nalut, Zwara, and Al Jabal Al Gharbi. For more information on these baladiyas, refer to the full Round 14 dataset at www.globaldtm.info/libya.