

# Libya | IDP & Returnee Report

## Round 13 | August 2017



International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Migration Agency

**DTM**



**DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX**



Funded by  
European Union  
Civil Protection and  
Humanitarian Aid

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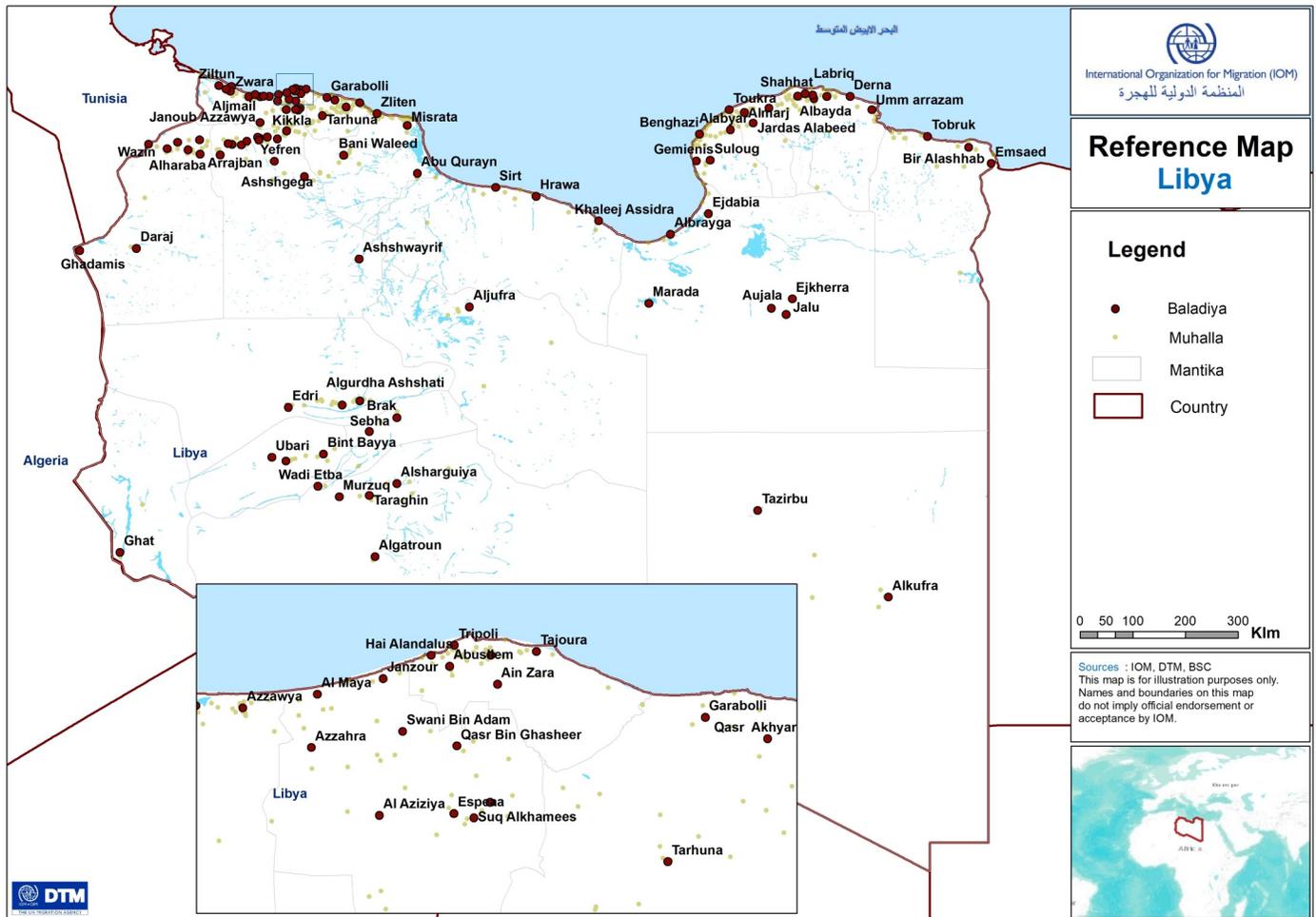
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About DTM Libya

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



# IDPS AND RETURNEES KEY FINDINGS<sup>1</sup>, AUGUST 2017



DATA COLLECTION PERIOD  
JULY - AUGUST 2017

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

**1,258**

KEY INFORMANTS  
INTERVIEWED

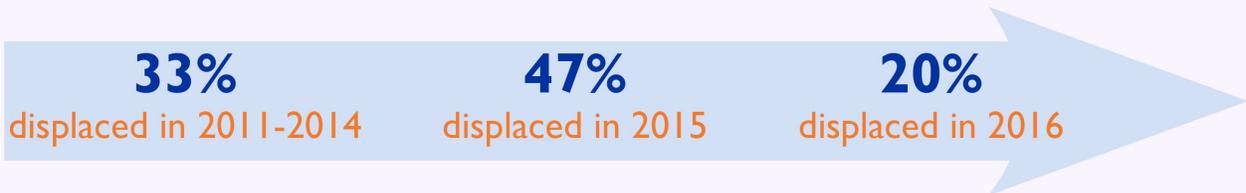


**100**  
BALADIYAS  
**657**  
MUHALLAS



**204,458**  
IDPs

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



MAIN BALADIYAS OF  
RESIDENCE

- Benghazi (20%)
- Abusliem (9%)
- Misrata (9%)
- Ejdabia (7%)
- Bani Waleed (5%)

MAIN BALADIYAS OF  
ORIGIN

- Benghazi (34%)
- Sirt (15%)
- Misrata (11%)
- Ubari (8%)
- Kikkla (2%)



MAIN  
SHELTER  
SETTING  
**76%**  
Self-paid rental



**301,988**  
RETURNEES



MAIN BALADIYAS OF  
RETURN

- Benghazi (53%)
- Sirt (24%)
- Ubari (9%)
- Abu Qurayn (4%)
- Kikkla (3%)

RETURNEES MAINLY  
BACK FROM

- Benghazi
- Tripoli
- Bani Waleed
- Al Khums
- Aljufra



MAIN  
SHELTER  
SETTING  
**91%**  
Previous home



<sup>1</sup> - Figures are from Round 13 of data collection, conducted in July - August 2017. Only key findings are shown.  
For full dataset and report go to [www.globaldtm.info/libya](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya)

# Introduction and Key Findings

This report presents the findings of Round 13 of data collection, which took place August. Table 1 displays the number of IDPs and returnees identified across rounds from May until August. 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*

	RI 0	% Change	RI 1	% Change	RI 2	% Change	RI 3
IDPs	240,188	-6%	226,164	-4%	217,022	-6%	204,458
Returnees	249,298	7%	267,002	4%	278,559	8%	301,988

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 food, health services 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.

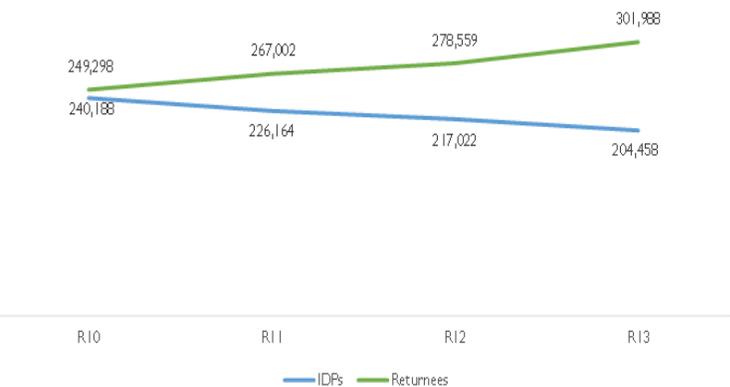
The largest group of IDPs (47%) was displaced over the course of 2015, and 18% were displaced more recently, between the start of 2016 to the time of data collection.

During the reporting period returnees in Sirte moved to Tajoura due to the lack of operational schools. Clashes in Al Ajaylat on 14 August reportedly caused the displacement of 30 families to the closeby muhalla of Al nassr and Al jadidah.

Data from Round 13 demonstrates that the number of returnees continues to be on the rise. Most notably during the reporting period, large numbers of formerly displaced IDPs were reported to have returned to their homes in the respective baladiyas of Benghazi, Sirte, Hai Alandalus, Yefren and Tripoli. The majority IDPs were reported to have returned to their previous homes.

Reported returnee primary needs focused on access to health services. The second most cited need for returnees was related to access to education and the third access to security. In this round children were reported to be attending school regularly with four baladiyas (Derna and Ubari) reporting irregular attendance due to damaged schools, safety issues and overcrowding.

20 baladiyas now report 0 to 40% operational hospitals which reflects an increase of two baladiya from round 12. Four baladiyas (Alsharguiya, Arrajban, Bani Waleed and Tajoura)



report continued regular access to medicine with 96 baladiyas reporting no regular access.

**Chapter 1** will focus on IDP profiles and **Chapter 2** on returnee profiles. **Chapter 3** will provide a general multisectorial overview of education, health, public services, nutrition, access to livelihoods, security, and access to markets in Libya.

**Chapter 4** concludes with notes on the data collected during this round, providing more details about the numbers and positions of key informants interviewed during Round 13.

The IDP and Returnee information package is accompanied by the Round 13 data set 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 1: IDP Profiles

## Overview

DTM identified and located 204,458 IDP individuals (40,854 households) across 85 baladiyas in Libya. This represents a decrease of 6% IDPs identified in round 13.

The largest decreases in the number of IDPs took place in the baladiyas of Rigaldeen, Ejdabia, Alkhums, Janzour and Garabolli 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*

	R12	R13	Difference (IND)	Difference (%)
<b>Rigdaleen</b>	1440	1930	490	34%
<b>Ejdabia</b>	12900	13375	475	4%
<b>Alkhums</b>	2027	2192	165	8%
<b>Janzour</b>	3475	3625	150	4%
<b>Garabolli</b>	1220	1305	85	7%

## 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.

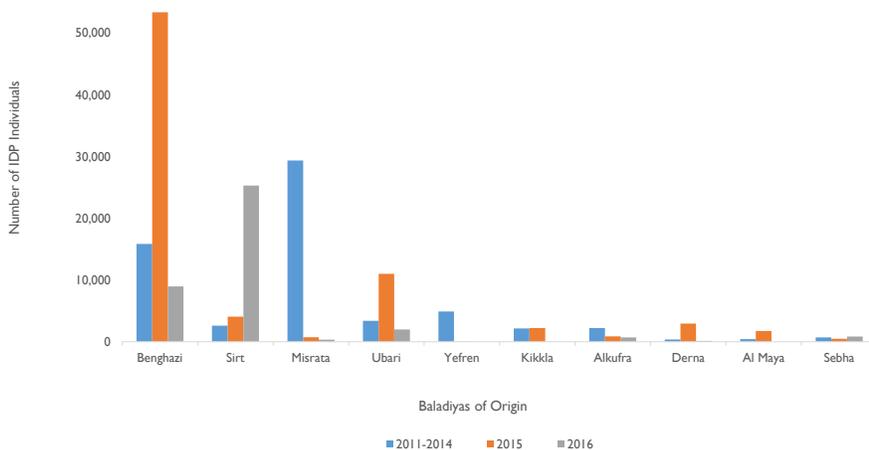
Round 13 results indicate that 35% of all identified IDPs had been displaced between 2011 and 2014 (see Figure 1). 47% of IDPs had been displaced during 2015, at the peak of civil conflict in Libya, and 18% had been displaced between the start of 2016 and the time of data collection.

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



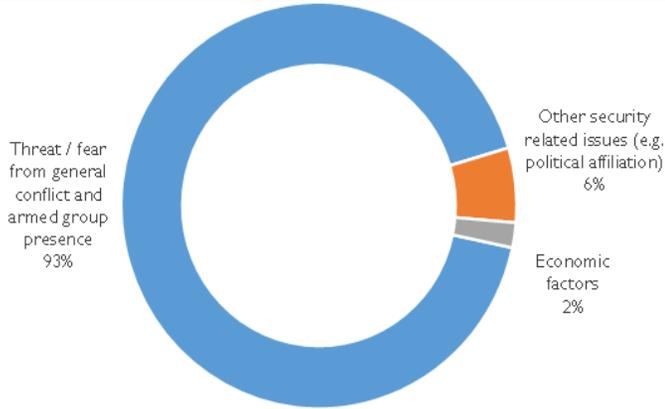
Proportion of total IDPs identified in Libya

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



# Drivers of Internal Displacement

Figure 3: 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.

Figure 4 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 72% 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 14% 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 4% of IDPs and economic factors, which include the lack of livelihood opportunities, accounted for the continued displacement of 1% of IDPs.

Proportion of muhallas reporting reason



## Multiple displacements

DTM identified 6,614 IDPs in Round 13 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.

76% of IDPs who were multiply displaced were originally from Sirte and were residing mainly in Ejdabia, Bani Waleed, Hrawa or Sirte itself. 11% were originally from Benghazi and were residing in Benghazi with a further 10% in Ubari residing in Algatroun, Sebha or Ghat. 2% were from Misrata and residing in Sebha, 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*

Number of displacements (Individuals displaced)					
Baladiya of Origin	Baladiya of Residence	2	3	4	Total Number of IDPs
<b>Albawanees</b>		20	-	-	20
	Sebha	20			
<b>Benghazi</b>		750	-	-	750
	Benghazi	750			
<b>Misrata</b>		135	-	-	135
	Sebha	60			
	Al Maya	50			
	Alkhums	15			
	Bint Bayya	10			
<b>Sirt</b>		4654	365	0	5019
	Ejdabia	2,975			
	Sirt	645			
	Hrawa	250			
	Bani Waleed	165			
	Sebha	150			
	Ghat	140			
	Khaleej Assidra	135			
	Sidi Assayeh	109			
	Aljufra	75			
	Al Maya	10			
	Aljufra		365		
<b>Tripoli</b>		45	0	0	45
	Al Maya	45			
<b>Ubari</b>		295	350	0	645
	Algatroun	270			
	Sebha	25			
	Ghat		350		
<b>Total</b>		5,899	715	0	6,614

## 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 (44,095 individuals which represents and decrease of 4% from the previous round), Misrata (34,535 individuals) and Tripoli (27,710 individuals) - see Map 1 for the number of IDPs identified disaggregated by region.

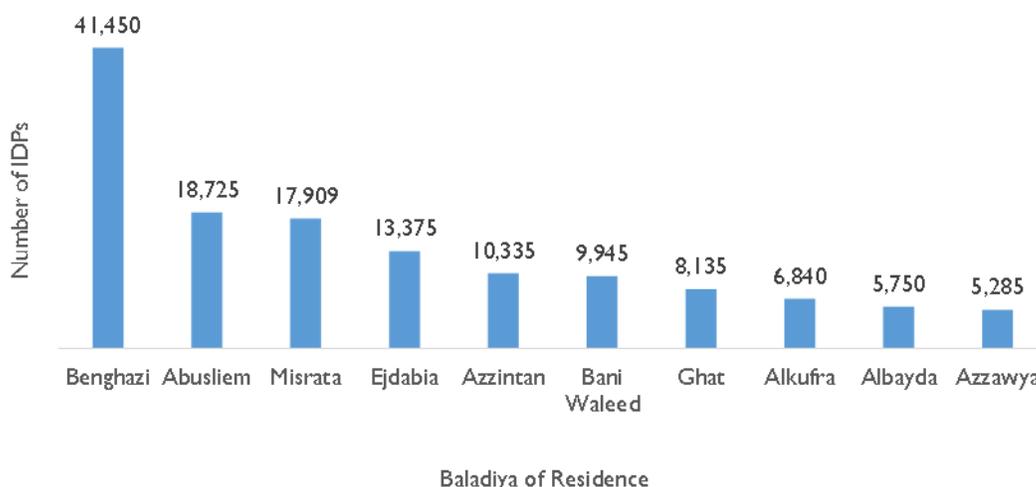
In Benghazi region 93% of IDPs identified were residing in Benghazi baladiya and the rest were in Alabyar (3%), Gemienis (2%), Toukra (2%) and Suloug (2%) baladiyas.

In Misrata region IDPs were reported to be residing mainly in Misrata baladiya (52%) and Bani Waleed (34%), with smaller numbers identified in Zliten (10%) and Abu Qurayn (3%) baladiyas.

In Tripoli region the majority of IDPs were reported to be residing in Abusliem (69%) with smaller numbers in Ain Zara (11%), Tajoura (7%), Suq Aljumaa (5%) 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 Abusliem, Misrata 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 Benghazi and Sirte. IDPs in Abusliem were mainly from Kikkla, Misrata and Benghazi, and the majority of those in Ejdabia arrived from Misrata and Sirte. 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

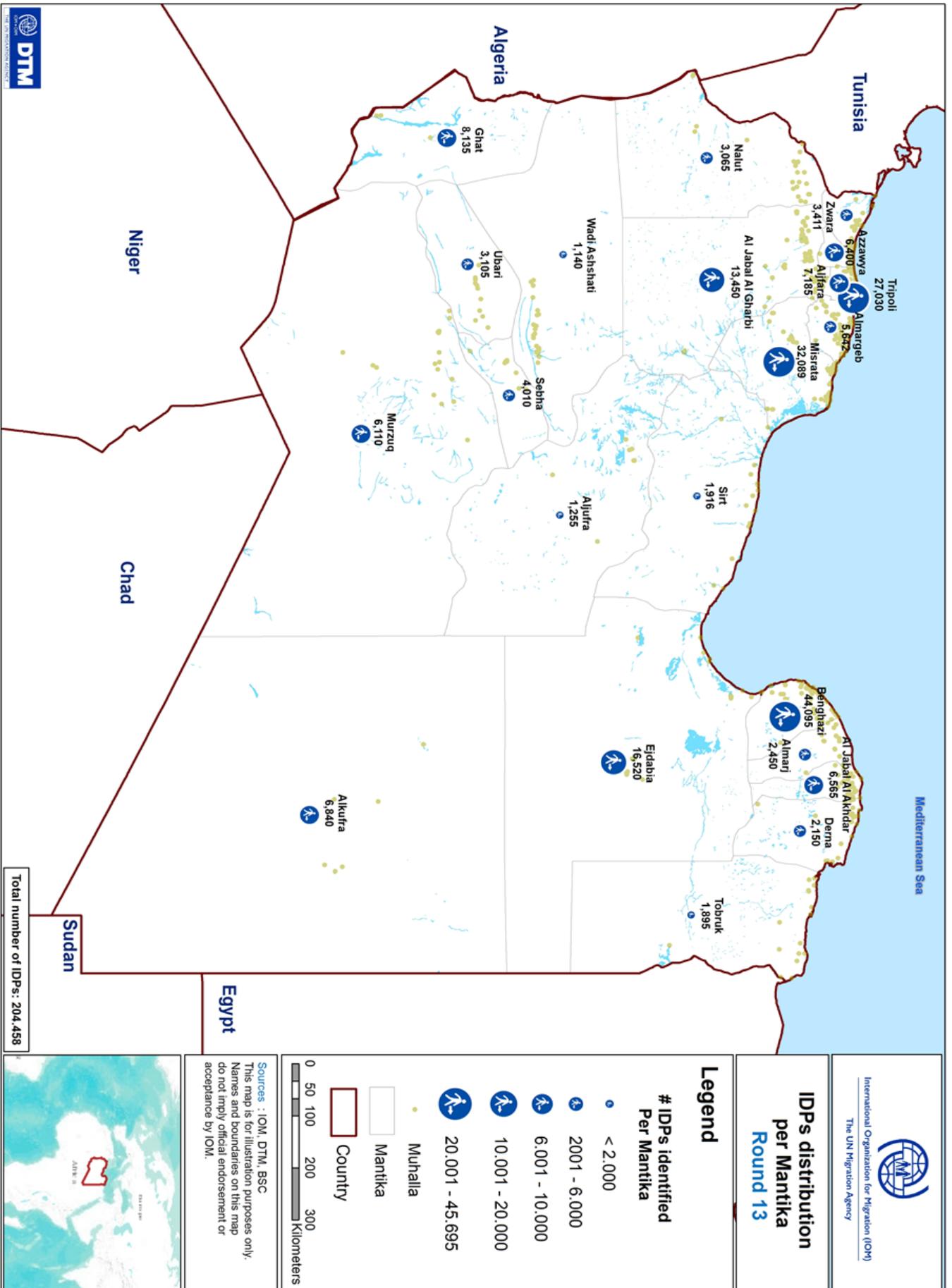
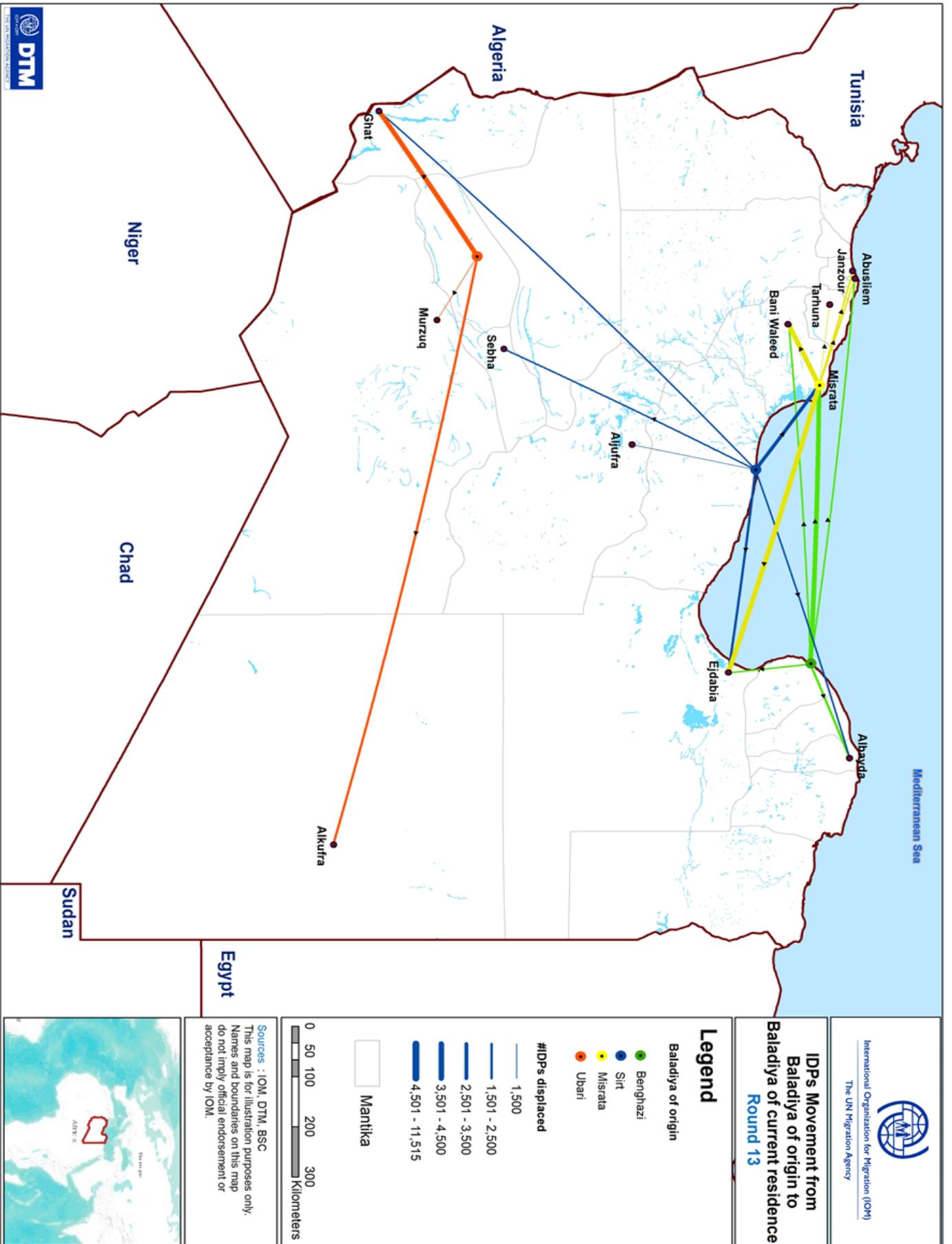


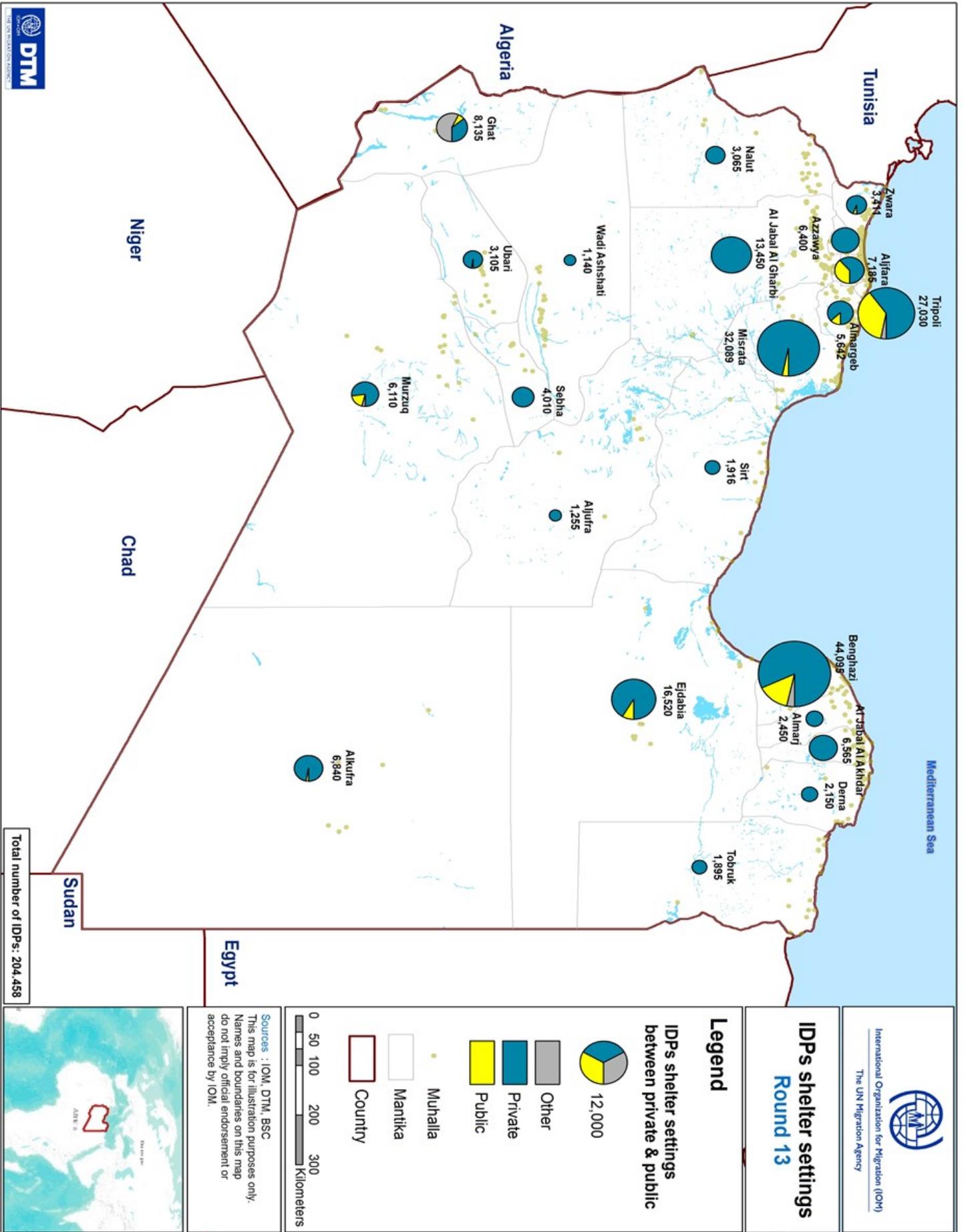
Table 4: IDPs from 5 main baladiyas of origin to the 5 main baladiyas of destination

Origin	Destination	# IDP Individuals	%
Benghazi	Benghazi	39,450	56%
	Misrata	12,619	18%
	Albayda	2,795	4%
	Bani Waleed	2,245	3%
	Abusliem	1,725	2%
	Other baladiyas	11,276	16%
	<b>Total Displaced</b>	<b>70,110</b>	<b>100%</b>
Misrata	Ejdabia	8,675	28%
	Bani Waleed	5,730	18%
	Abusliem	4,540	14%
	Janzour	2,000	6%
	Ain Zara	1,300	4%
	Other baladiyas	9,097	29%
	<b>Total Displaced</b>	<b>31,342</b>	<b>100%</b>
Sirt	Misrata	3,665	16%
	Ejdabia	2,975	13%
	Albayda	2,073	9%
	Sebha	2,058	9%
	Ghat	1,560	7%
	Other baladiyas	10,702	46%
	<b>Total Displaced</b>	<b>23,033</b>	<b>100%</b>
Ubari	Ghat	6,525	40%
	Alkufra	3,365	20%
	Murzuq	1,445	9%
	Bint Bayya	685	4%
	Sebha	650	4%
	Other baladiyas	3,845	23%
	<b>Total Displaced</b>	<b>16,515</b>	<b>100%</b>
Kikla	Abusliem	2,540	55%
	Hai Alandalus	595	13%
	Ghiryan	445	10%
	Janzour	330	7%
	Espeaa	250	5%
	Other baladiyas	425	9%
	<b>Total Displaced</b>	<b>4,585</b>	<b>100%</b>

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



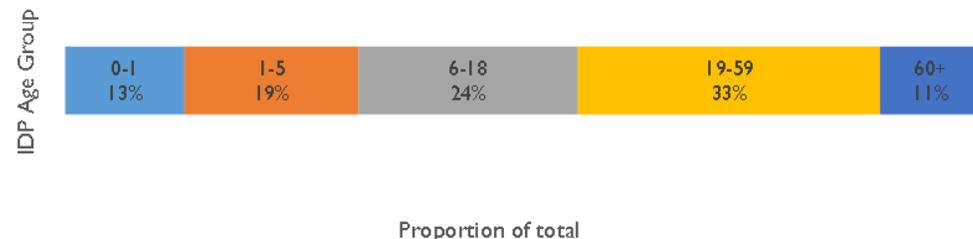
Map 3: IDPs in private/public shelter settings



## IDP Sex-Age Disaggregated Data (SADD)

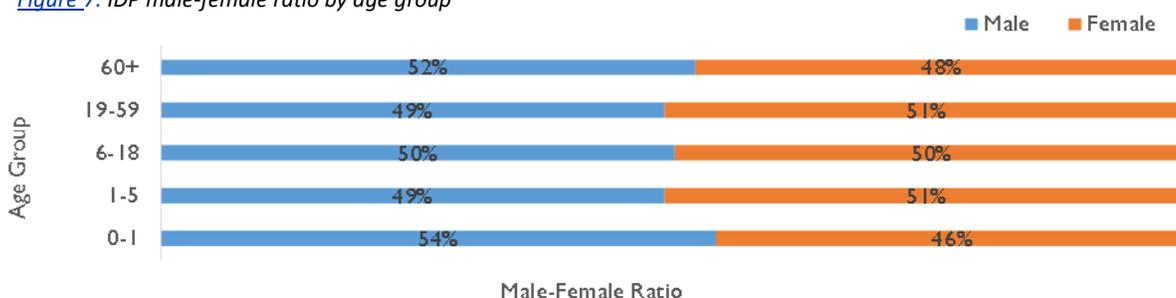
Round 13 data indicated that children (0-18) accounted for 56% of the IDP population (see Figure 6). Adults (19-59 years) made up 33% of the IDP population and older adults (60+) were the remaining 11% of IDPs.

**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.

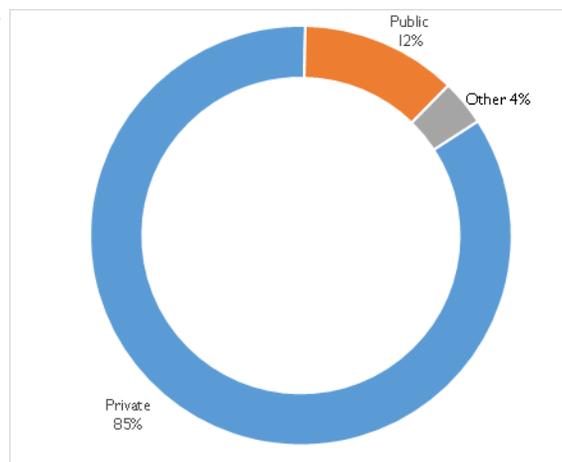
**Figure 7:** IDP male-female ratio by age group



## IDP Shelter Settings

85% 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).

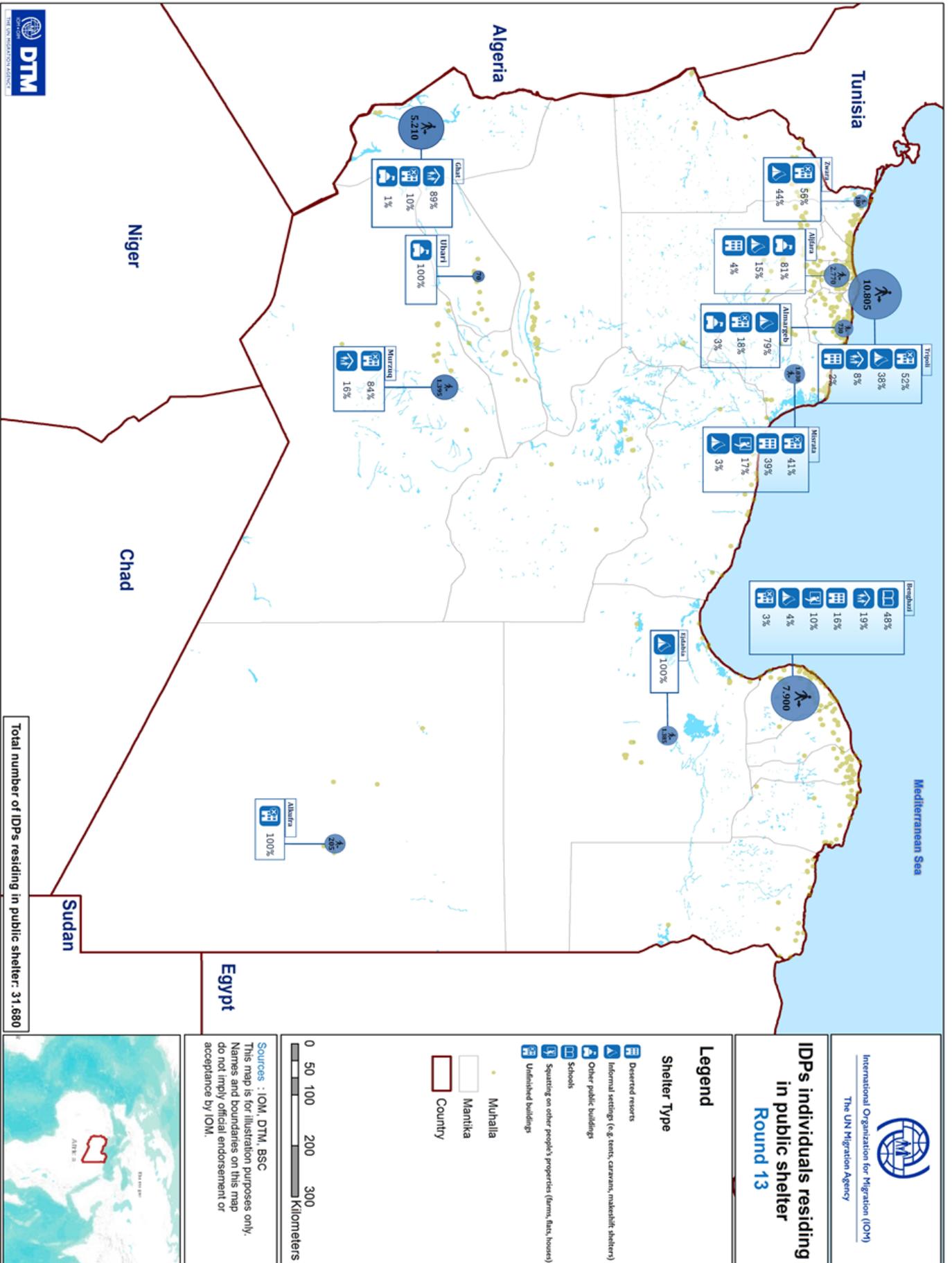
Map 3 displays the distribution of IDPs in public and private shelter settings by region in Libya.



**Figure 8:** Shelter settings by public/private classification

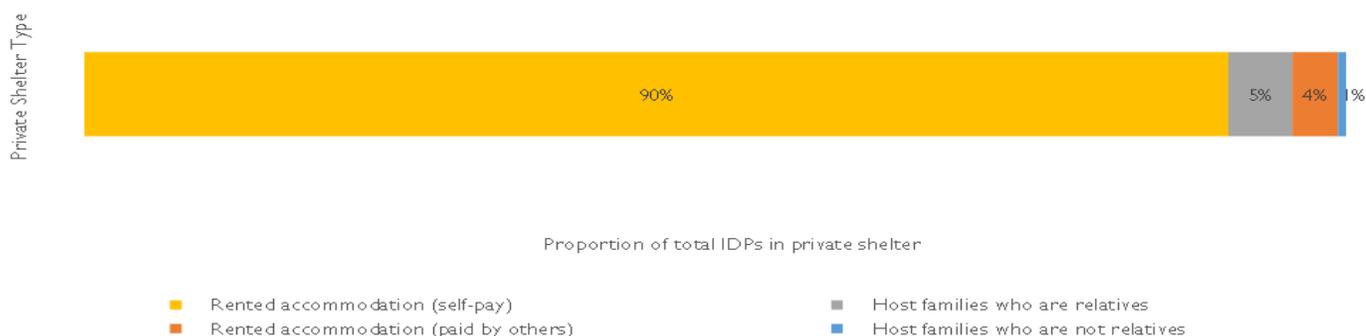


Map 4 : Distribution of IDPs in public and private shelter settings by region in Libya.



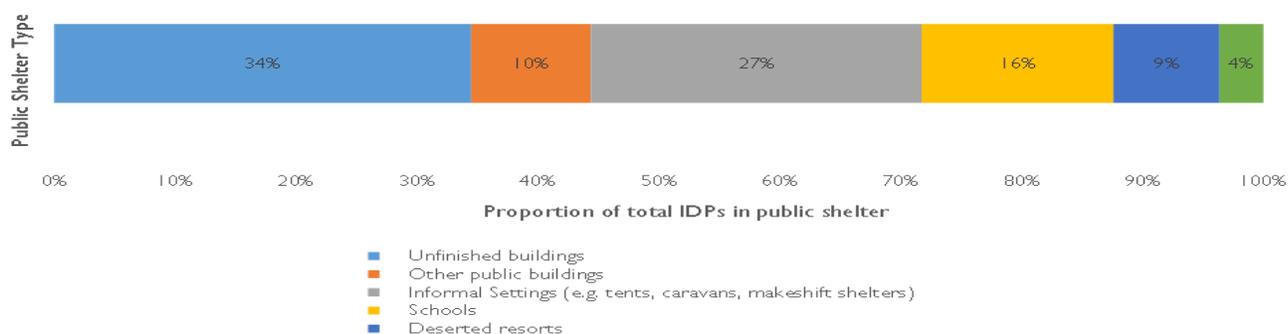
90% of IDPs in private shelter were in self paid rented accommodation. 5% were hosted with relatives, 4% were in rented accommodation paid by others and the remaining 1% were hosted with other non relatives (see Figure 9).

**Figure 9:** Proportion of IDPs in each private shelter setting



34% of IDPs in public shelter settings were reported to be in unfinished buildings. 27% were reported to be in informal settings such as tents, caravans, and makeshift shelters and 16% 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 [Table 5: IDP Priority Needs](#)

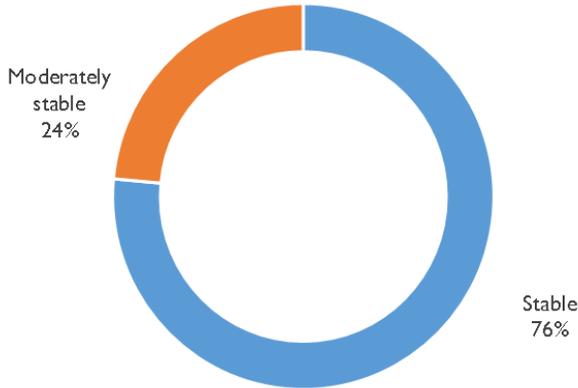
this round food, health services and shelter were the three main needs for the IDP population. Table 5 lists the reported needs, whether they were selected as first, second or third priority needs for IDPs in each muhalla, and the IDP population in those muhallas that were reportedly affected as a result.

Need Reported	Priority #1 IDPs affected (IND)	Priority #2 IDPs affected (IND)	Priority #3 IDPs affected (IND)	Total
Food	44,934	55,614	40,115	<b>140,663</b>
Health	19,930	72,682	40,652	<b>133,264</b>
Shelter	83,193	17,605	31,735	<b>132,533</b>
Access to income	25,170	33,562	17,204	<b>75,936</b>
NFI	11,485	8,565	32,750	<b>52,800</b>
Security	7,856	3,920	16,810	<b>28,586</b>
Drinking Water	6,980	2,035	16,321	<b>25,336</b>
Education	1,635	3,995	6,145	<b>11,775</b>
Sanitation/ Hygiene		3,990	500	<b>4,490</b>
HH Water (Water for Household Use)	3,275	240	556	<b>4,071</b>
Legal help		2,250	1,670	<b>3,920</b>

## IDP Impact on Baladiyas of Residence

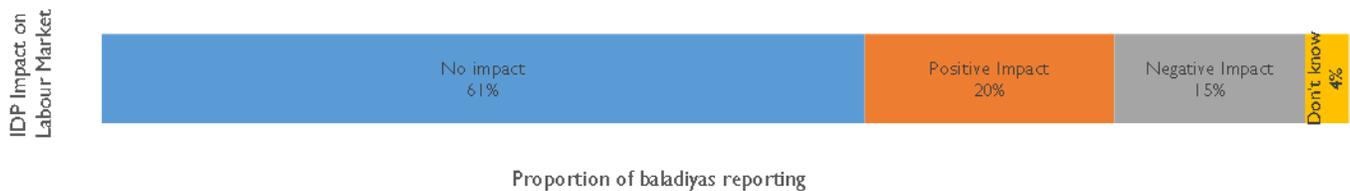
IDPs were overall reported to have stable relations in general with the residents of the baladiya: relations between both population groups were reported as “stable” in 76% of baladiyas and “moderately stable” in the remaining 24%. No baladiyas reported “poor” relations between IDPs and residents during this round.

*Figure 11: IDP-host community relations*



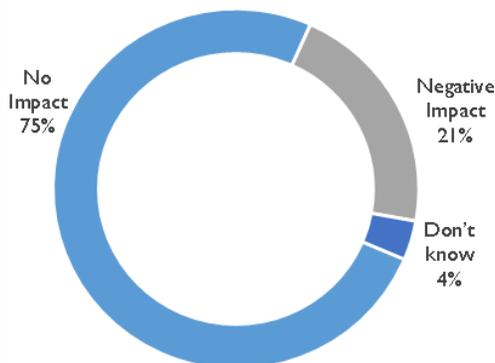
In 62% of assessed baladiyas IDPs were reported to have no impact on the local labour market. 16% reported IDPs having a negative impact as jobs became scarce. 18% of baladiyas reported IDPs having a positive impact as they contributed to a stronger economy and more jobs. The remaining 4% did not know 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 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 13: IDPs’ impact on public services in baladiya of residence*



## Chapter 2: Returnee Profiles

### Overview

DTM identified and located 301,988 returnees (an increase of 8% since the previous round) in 33 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 are 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 Yefren from Zintan and Arrajban during the time of data collection. Hai Alandalus saw an increase in returnees from Zintan due to the stabilisation of the security horizon within the baladiya. The number of returnees to Benghazi increased by 12,500 individuals (8%) since the previous round (see Table 6).

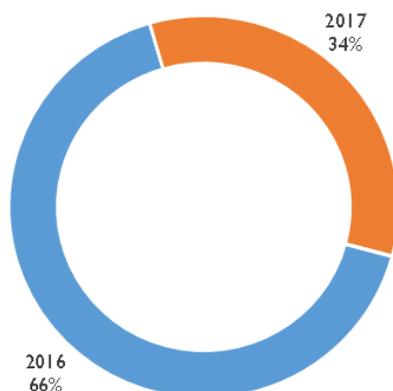
*Table 6: Baladiyas with biggest changes in returnee population*

	Sum of individuals R12	Sum of individuals R13	Difference (IND)	Difference (%)
<b>Benghazi</b>	146,500	159,000	12,500	9%
<b>Sirt</b>	66,000	72,960	6,960	11%
<b>Hai Alandalus</b>	2,000	4,920	2,920	146%
<b>Yefren</b>	2,000	4,000	2,000	100%
<b>Tripoli</b>	2,065	2,370	305	15%

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 August 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 Hai Alandalus.

*Figure 14: Returnees classified by year of return of majority*



54% of identified returnees were in the East of Libya, 36% 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 (55%).

The majority of identified returnees were in Benghazi baladiya (Figure 15) and were reported to have returned to the muhallas of Benghazi Al Jadida, Bu Atnai, Benina, Al Guouarcha and Garyounes.

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 Aljufra.

# Main Regions and Baladiyas of Return

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

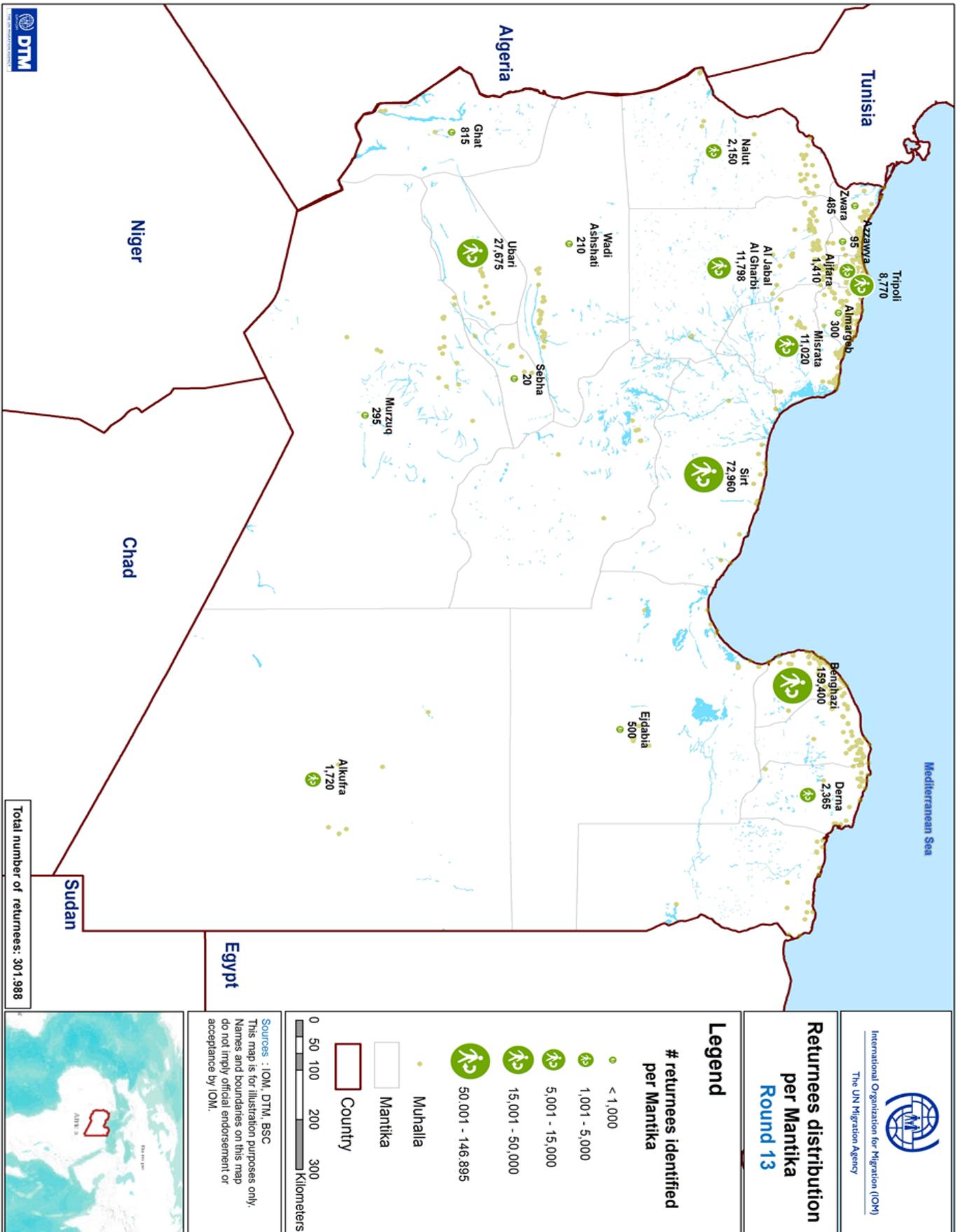


Figure 15: Top 10 baladiyas of return



## Returnee Shelter Settings

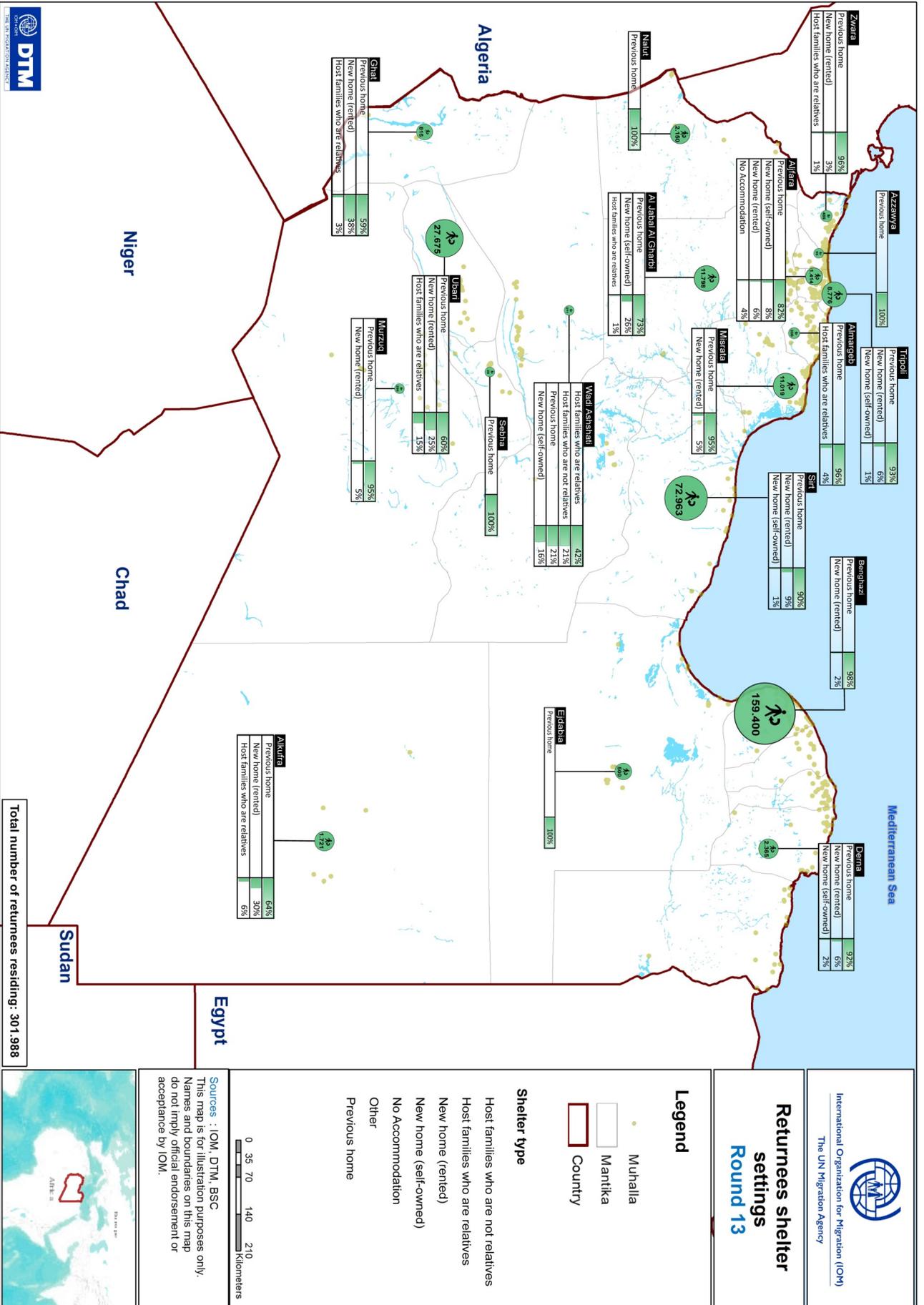
91% of identified returnees were reported to have returned to their previous homes (Figure 16). 1% rented new homes, 6% were hosted with relatives and the remaining 2% were either in new self owned homes, hosted with non relatives, in public buildings or other shelter settings.

Figure 16: Returnee shelter type



When disaggregated by mantika (Map 6), it can be seen that Ghat had the largest number of returnees who were solely hosted by relatives with the highest number of returnees renting new homes in Al Jabal Al Gharbi. Wadi Ashshati had the largest number of returnees who bought new homes upon return. Sebha, Nalut and Azzawya returnees were all recorded as having returned to their previous homes.

Map 6: Returnee shelter settings by mantika



## Returnees' Impact on Baladiyas of Return

Relations between returnees and baladiya residents were reported to be excellent in 61% of baladiyas, good in 36% 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 27% of baladiyas of return, contributing to a revitalized economy (Figure 18). In 63% of baladiyas they were reported to have no impact on the labour market, in 7% (Gharb Azzawya and Ziltun) their impact was unknown and in the remaining 3% (Misrata and Ghat) they were reported to have a negative impact as jobs were scarce.

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, Al Aziziya and Misrata.

## 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 by at each priority level.

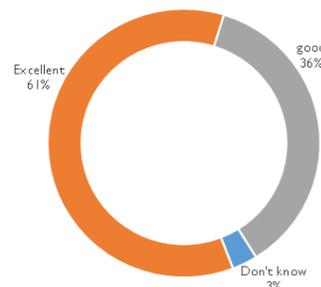
Education was ranked as the top priority need for returnees in both Benghazi and Sirte, and security was reported as the top priority need for returnees to Benghazi, Derna and Sirte.

Health was reported as the second priority need of the returnee population who were mainly in Benghazi, Sirte, Al Jabal Al Gharbi, Tripoli and Nalut.

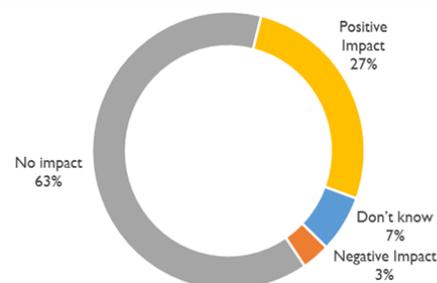
*Table 7: Returnee Priority Needs*

Need Reported	Priority #1 Returnees affected (IND)	Priority #2 Returnees affected (IND)	Priority #3 Returnees affected (IND)	Total
Health	24,170	126,178	87,290	<b>237,638</b>
Education	101,850	44,030	16,555	<b>162,435</b>
Security	61,900	8,735	55,805	<b>126,440</b>
Sanitation/ Hygiene		46,150	50,500	<b>96,650</b>
Food	9,855	5,150	44,958	<b>59,963</b>
Access to income	660	51,340	4,925	<b>56,925</b>
NFI	37,173	230	11,400	<b>48,803</b>
Shelter	30,075	6,610	6,820	<b>43,505</b>
HH Water (Water for Household Use)		13,510	22,015	<b>35,525</b>
Legal help	22,000			<b>22,000</b>
Drinking Water	14,275	25	1,680	<b>15,980</b>

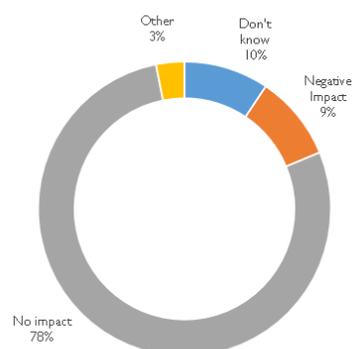
*Figure 17: Returnee relations with baladiya residents*



*Figure 18: Returnees' impact on labour market*



*Figure 19: Returnees' impact on public services*



## Chapter 3: Multisectorial Data

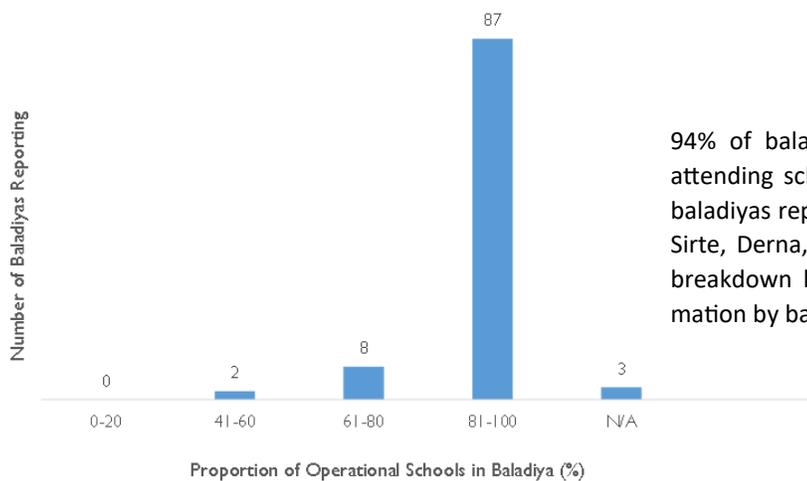
As part of 2017 methodology some key baseline multisectorial indicators are collected as part of the baladiya assessment to facilitate a more context based analysis of IDP and returnee vulnerabilities, conditions and needs. While this data is not meant to be a comprehensive multisectorial needs analysis 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.

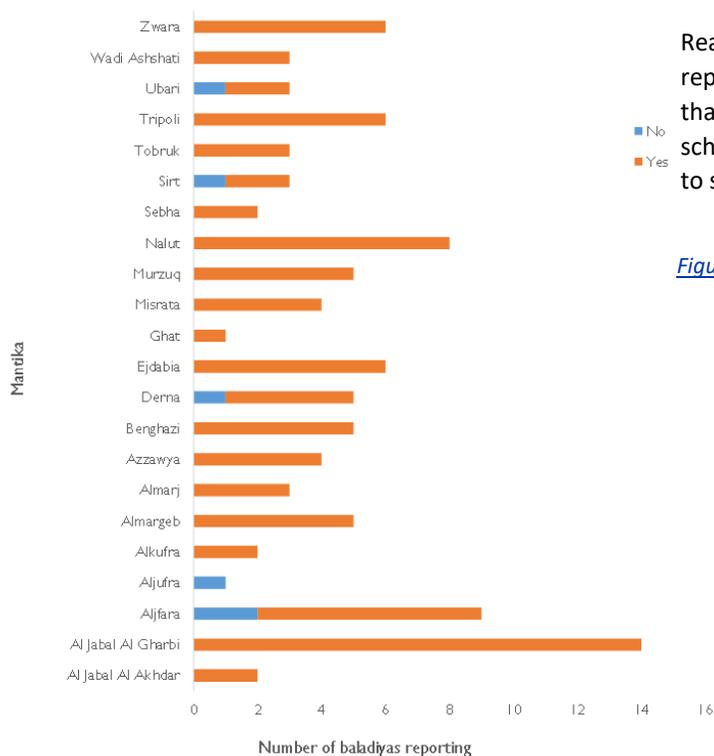
87 baladiyas reported that between 80-100% of public schools in the baladiya were operational as demonstrated in Figure 20. Eight schools reported that between 61% and 80% of schools were operational, two reported that between 41% and 60% of schools were operational (Misrata and Rigdaleen).

Figure 20: Proportion of operational public schools reported by baladiya



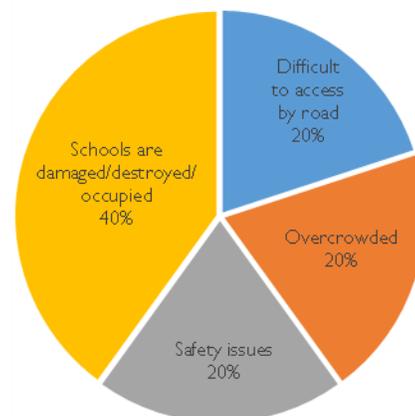
94% of baladiyas reported that the majority of students were attending schools regularly in the baladiya. The remaining 6% of baladiyas reporting irregular attendance of students were in Ubari, Sirte, Derna, Aljifara and Aljufra baladiyas (see Figure 21 for the breakdown by region and full Round 13 dataset for more information by baladiya).

Figure 21: Ability of students in baladiya to attend school regularly by mantika



Reasons preventing attendance varied between baladiyas. 40% reported that schools were damaged/ destroyed or occupied, 20% that they were overcrowded and 20% respectively reported that schools were either difficult to access by road, or had issues related to safety.

Figure 22: Reasons preventing regular attendance of schools

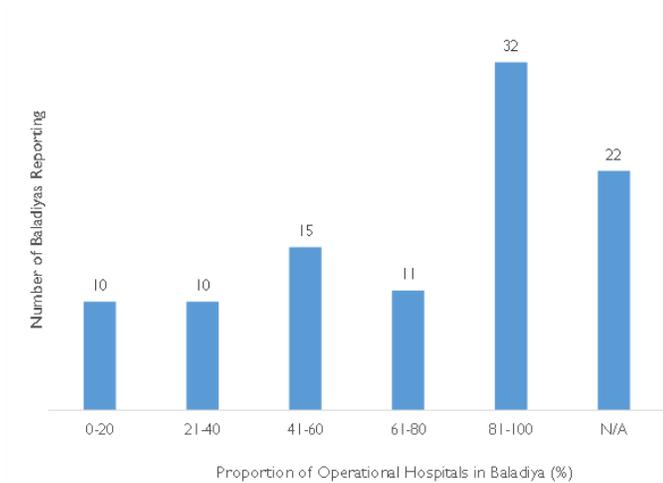


# Health

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.

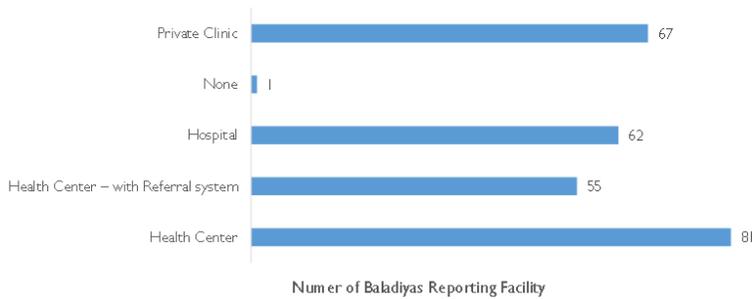
In 10 baladiyas across the country it was reported that only up to 20% of public hospitals were operational as can be seen in Figure 23. In 32 baladiyas on the other hand it was reported that between 81 and 100% of public hospitals in the baladiya were operational.

**Figure 23:** Proportion of operational public hospitals in baladiya



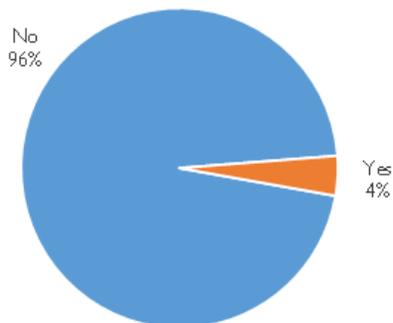
The most common type of health facilities available were health centers which were present in 83 baladiyas. Private clinics were reported in 67 baladiyas and hospitals were available in 62 baladiyas. Figure 24 presents the number of baladiyas reporting the presence of each type of health facility.

**Figure 24:** Types of health facilities available in baladiya



Regular access to medicine was reported in only 4% of baladiyas (Alsharguiya, Arrajban, Bani Waleed and Tajoura). In 95% of baladiyas it was reported that there was no regular access to medicine as shown in Figure 25.

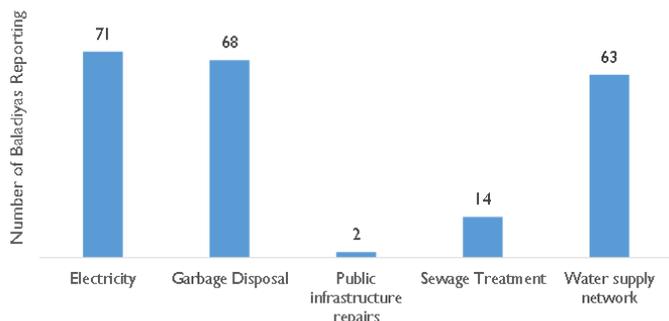
**Figure 25:** Is there regular access to medicine in baladiya?



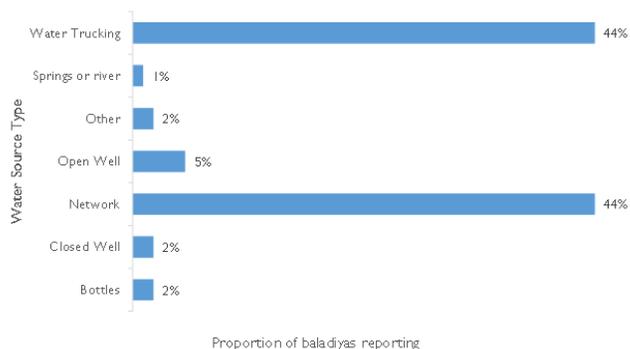
## Public Services & WASH

Electricity and garbage disposal continued to be the two most cited public services available in this round (see Figure 26). 71 baladiyas reported the availability of electricity and 68 baladiyas reported the presence of garbage disposal services. 63 baladiyas reported having a water supply network. Sewage treatment and public infrastructure repairs however appeared to be much less prevalent with 14 and only 2 baladiya reporting public infrastructure repairs.

**Figure 26:** Public services available in baladiya by number of baladiyas reporting

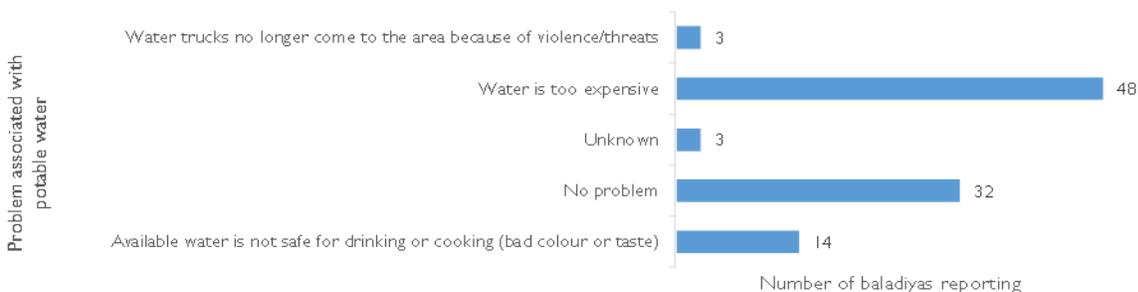


**Figure 27:** Most common water source accessed in last month by proportion of baladiyas reporting



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 12% of assessed baladiyas.

**Figure 28:** Main problem associated with potable water in baladiya by number of baladiyas reporting



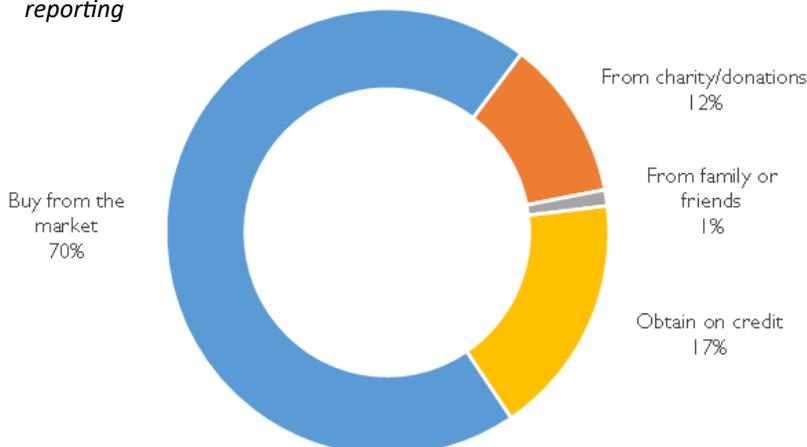
The main issue associated with potable water in 48 baladiyas was reported to be the high cost (Ejdabia, Yefren and Zliten). In 14 baladiyas available water was not safe for drinking and cooking, and in 3 baladiyas water trucks no longer came to the area due to violence or threats (Bani Waleed and Baten 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 13 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 a 1% decrease from the previous round. The proportion of IDPs obtaining food on credit remained at 17% in this round.

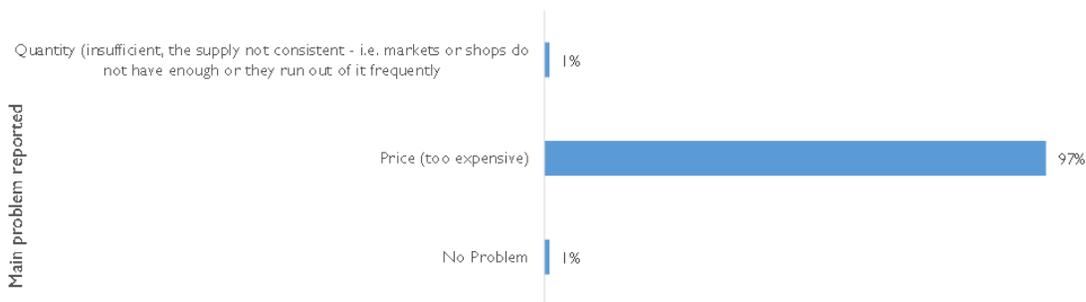
In 12% of baladiyas the main source of food was reported to be from charity or donations and in the remaining 1% of baladiyas the main source of food was from family or friends.

**Figure 29:** Main Source of food for IDPs in baladiya by proportion of IDPs reporting



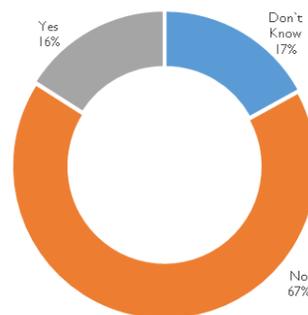
The main problem associated with access to food was that it was too expensive as reported in 97 assessed baladiyas (Figure 30).

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



Cases of malnutrition increased from 15% in the previous round to 17% in this round and was also reported to be present in 17% of baladiyas mainly in the West and South of the country<sup>vi</sup>. Some cases of malnutrition were also observed in the East of the country in Benghazi. To obtain more information at the baladiya level, please refer to the accompanying dataset.

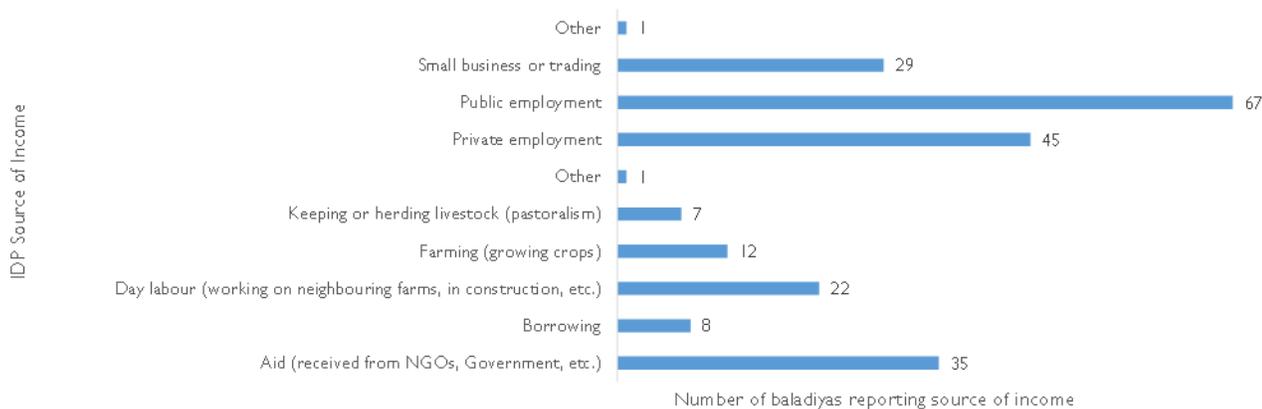
**Figure 31:** Are there reported cases of malnutrition in baladiya?



## Livelihoods

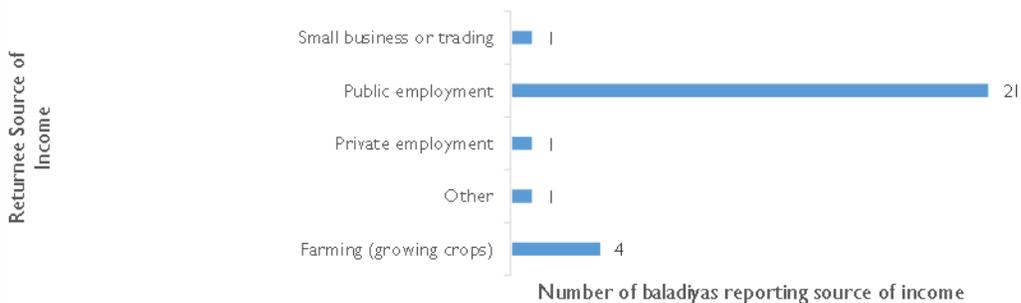
Public employment, private employment, and aid continued to be the three most cited sources of income for IDPs as seen in Figure 32.

**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 21 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

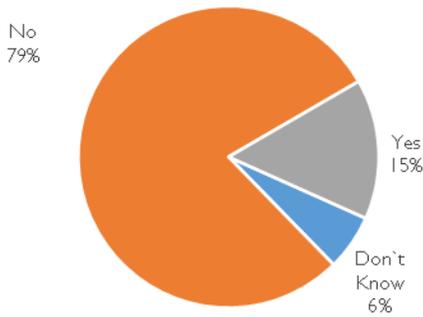


# Security

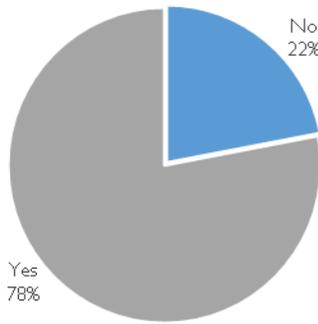
Indicators on security in baladiyas measured residents’ ability to move safely within the baladiya, the reasons hindering safe movement, and perception or awareness of the presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO).

The awareness of the presence of UXO was reported in 15% of baladiyas, an increase of 1% from the previous reporting period, as shown in Figure 34.

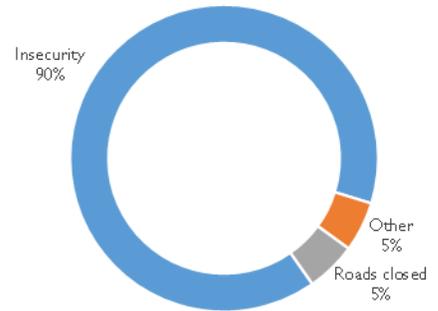
**Figure 34:** Reported presence of UXOs in baladiya



**Figure 35:** Ability of residents to move safely within baladiya



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



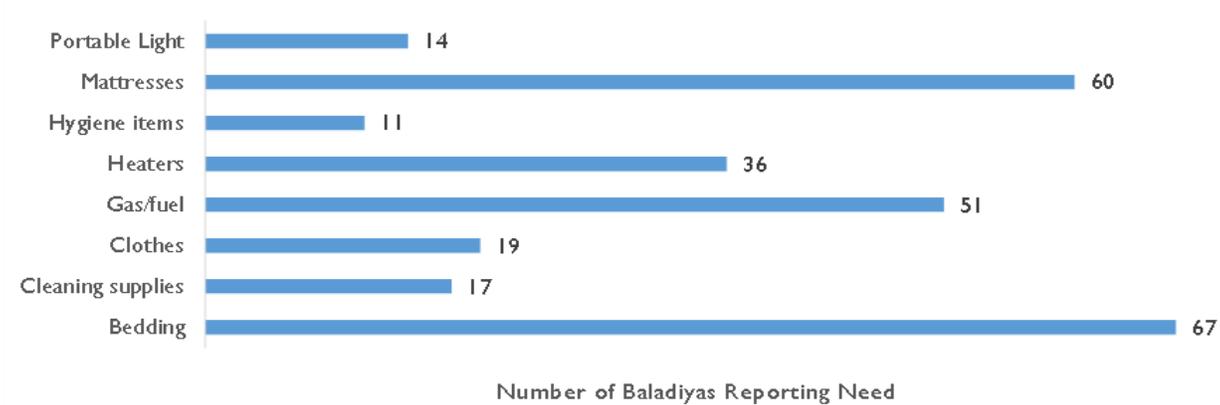
Residents were reported as not being able to move safely within their baladiyas in 22% of assessed baladiyas. In baladiyas where movement was reported to be unsafe the main reason cited was insecurity (90% of baladiyas), followed by road closures (5%), or the threat or presence of explosive hazards (5%) (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 60 baladiyas, gas/fuel in 51 baladiyas and heaters in 36 baladiyas (Figure 37).

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



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



## Chapter 4: 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 13 DTM assessed all 100 baladiyas and 657 of 667 muhallas in Libya.

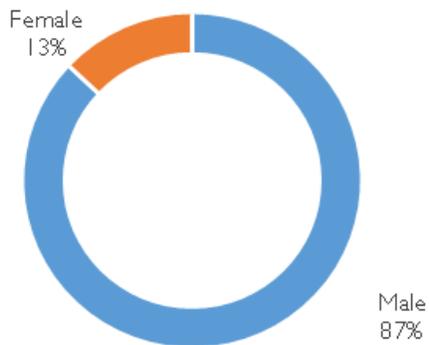
1,258 Key Informant interviews were conducted during this round, an average of two KIs per assessment.

167 Key Informants were interviewed at the baladiya level, and 1,091 at the muhalla level. 37% of those interviewed were representatives from divisions within the baladiya office (social affairs, muhalla affairs, etc.), 22% 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 1,258 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 Affairs; etc.)	468	37%
Local Crisis Committee Representative	275	22%
Humanitarian/Social Organization	210	17%
Community / tribal representative	111	9%
Representation of displaced groups	80	6%
Representatives of Health facilities	52	4%
Representatives of education facilities	40	3%
Other, please specify in contact column	22	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>100%</b>

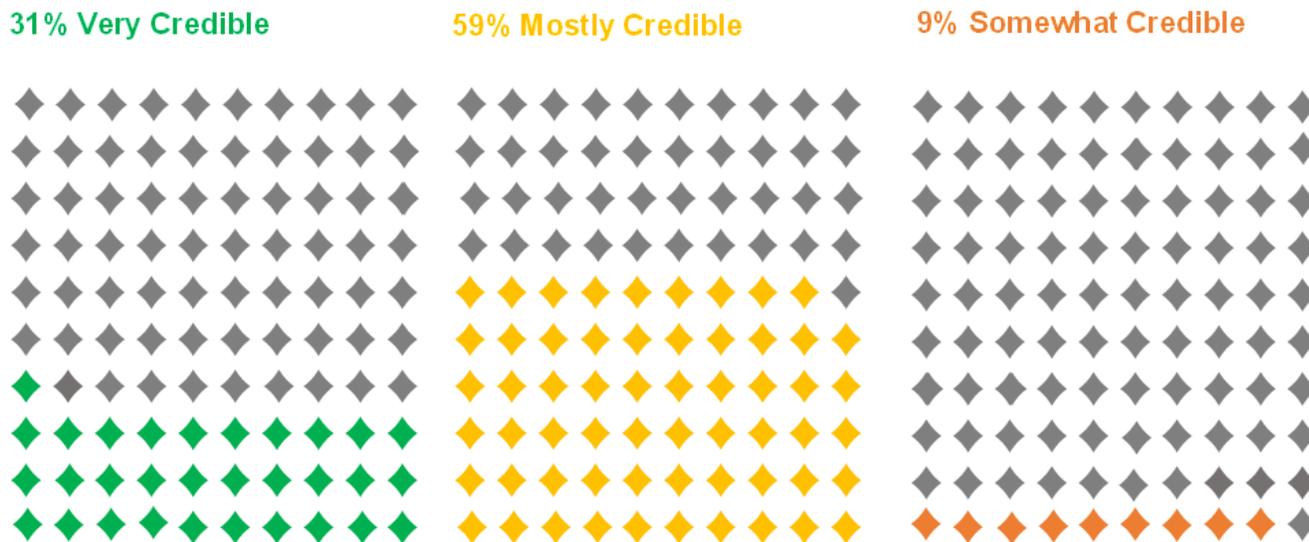
Figure 40: Key Informant gender disaggregation



## 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



<sup>i</sup> 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.

<sup>ii</sup> 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.

<sup>iii</sup> 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 10 dataset on the website.

<sup>v</sup> Please see dataset for the full list of baladiyas without regular access to medicine.

<sup>vi</sup> Baladiyas where cases of malnutrition were reported were Al Ajaylat, Algatroun, Aljufra, Alsharguiya, Benghazi, Garabolli, Ghat, Janoub Azzawya, Nesma, Qasr Akhyar, Sebha, Suq Aljumaa, Surman, Tajoura, Tripoli and Ubari. For more information on these baladiyas, refer to the full Round 12 dataset at [www.globaldtm.info/libya](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya).

<sup>vii</sup> Baladiyas reporting UXO during this round were Al Ajaylat, Albrayga, Alkufra, Alqubba, Benghazi, Daraj, Derna, Ejdabia, Gemienis, Janoub Azzawya, Kikkla, Sebha, Sirte, Ubari, Yefren and Zliten. For more information on these baladiyas, refer to the full Round 12 dataset at [www.globaldtm.info/libya](http://www.globaldtm.info/libya).