

Libya | IDP & Returnee Report

Round 16 | November - December 2017



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM



MOBILITY TRACKING



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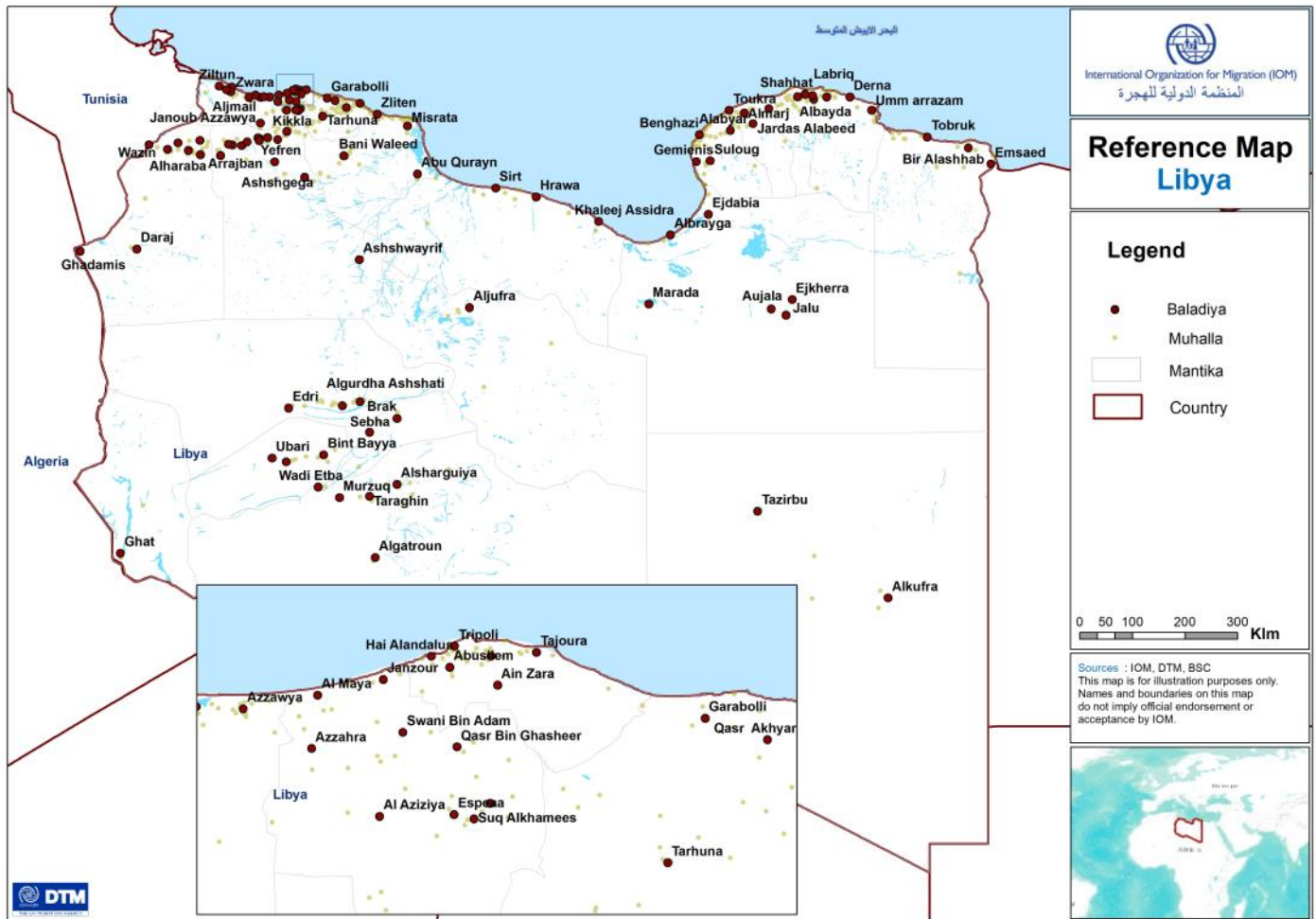
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About DTM Libya

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/



IDPS AND RETURNEES

KEY FINDINGS¹, DECEMBER 2017



DATA COLLECTION PERIOD
DECEMBER 2017

1,426

KEY INFORMANTS
INTERVIEWED

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE



100

BALADIYAS
657
MUHALLAS



180,937
IDPs

MAIN DRIVER OF DISPLACEMENT
85% 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%)
- Abu Slim (9%)
- Misrata (8%)
- Ejdabia (7%)
- Bani WAleed (6%)

MAIN BALADIYAS OF
ORIGIN

- Benghazi (36%)
- Misrata (13%)
- Sirt (10)
- Ubari (9%)
- Kikkla (2%)



MAIN
SHELTER
SETTING
90%

Self-paid rental



334,662
RETURNEES

63%
returned in 2016

37%
returned in 2017

MAIN BALADIYAS OF
RETURN

- Benghazi (51%)
- Sirt (22%)
- Ubari (8%)
- Zwara (5%)
- Al Jabal Al Gharbi (4%)

RETURNEES MAINLY
BACK FROM

- Tripoli
- Bani Waleed
- Alkhums
- Bint Baya
- Aljufra



MAIN
SHELTER
SETTING
93%

Previous home



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¹ - Figures are from Round 16 of data collection, conducted in December 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 16 of data collection, which took place between the end of November and December 2017. Table 1 displays the number of IDPs and returnees identified across rounds from August until December. 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.

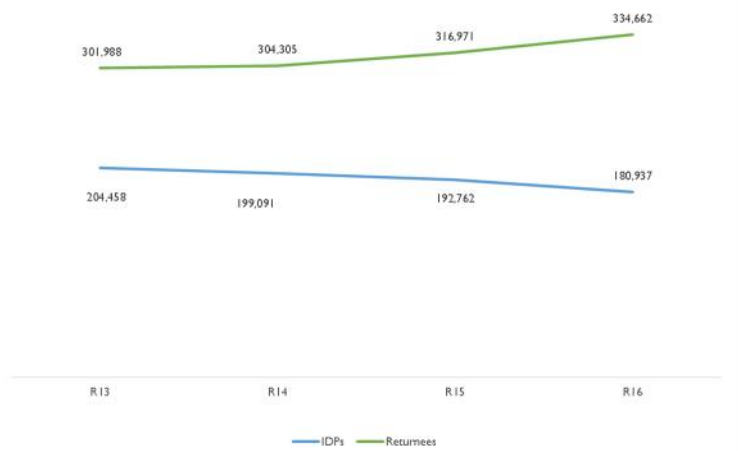
Table 1: Changes in IDP and Returnee Figures by Round

	R13	% Change	R14	% Change	R15	% Change	R16
IDPs	204,458	-3%	199,091	-3%	192,762	-6%	180,937
Returnees	301,988	1%	304,305	4%	316,971	6%	334,662

Identified IDPs were primarily residing in self-paid rented housing, hosted with relatives or non-relatives and in informal settings.

Their primary reported needs across the country were access to health services, shelter and food. 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, medical staff with limited training or the unavailability of female doctors.

The largest group of IDPs (47%) was displaced over the course of 2015, 35% were displaced between 2011-2014 and 18% were displaced between the start of 2016 to the time of data collection.



On the 2nd of November 2017, 500 families were displaced from Al Azizyah due to clashes. The families were dispersed to different muhallas within the same baladiya such as Al saidiyah, Al Amriyah and Al sharkiyah. On the 11th November, 350 families returned to their homes in Al Azizyah.

On the third of December, 50 families that were formally displaced returned to their homes in the baladiya of Ghadamis.

Reported returnee primary needs remained the same as the previous reporting rounds; 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. Within six baladiyas (Derna, Ubari, Al Aziziya, Janzour and Hrawa) irregular attendance was reported due to damaged schools, safety issues and overcrowding.

Benghazi, Ejdabia, Azzahra, Garabolli, Surman and Daraj were amongst 36 baladiyas now reporting 0 to 40% operational hospitals. 100% operational health facilities were reported in 26 baladiyas; Janzour, Zliten, Sabratha, Ghiryana and Gemienis.

The two baladiyas of Bani Waleed and Tajoura continued to report regular access to medicine with 97 baladiyas reporting no regular 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 16.

The IDP-Returnee information package is accompanied by the Round 16 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 180,937 IDP individuals (36,164 households) in Libya. This represents a decrease of 6% IDPs identified in round 16 from the previous round.

The largest decreases in the number of IDPs took place in the baladiyas of Ejdabia, Rigaldeen, bani Waleed, Tarhuna and Khaleej Assidra 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

	R15	R16	Difference (IND)	Difference (%)
Ejdabia	12800	13375	575	4%
Rigdaleen	1930	2350	420	22%
Bani Waleed	10260	10435	175	2%
Tarhuna	1028	1150	122	12%
Khaleej Assidra	320	360	40	13%

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 16 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

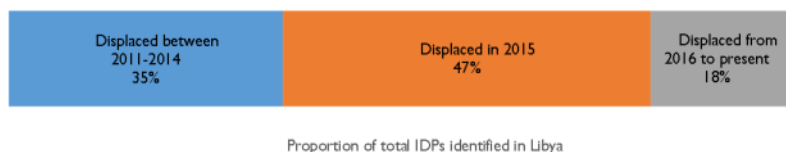
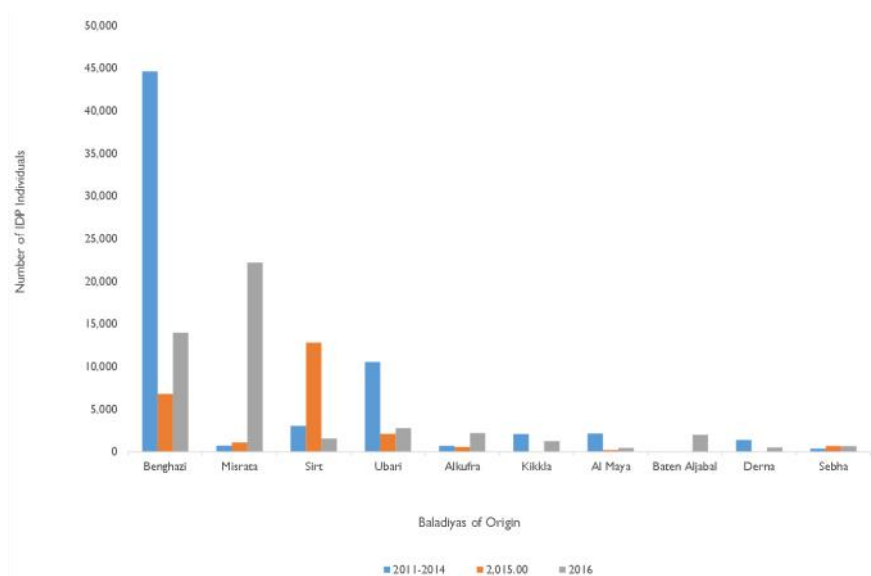


Figure 2: Top 10 baladiyas of origin for IDPs by time of displacement



76% of identified IDPs in Libya were displaced from the ten baladiyas shown in Figure 2.

35% of those displaced between 2011 to 2014 were from Misrata followed by IDPs from Benghazi (22%), Ubari (4%), Alkufra (3%) and Baten Aljabal (3%).

Those displaced in 2015 were predominantly from Benghazi (53%) with others having fled from Ubari (12%), Sirt (4%), Al Maya (3%) and Kikkla (2%).

At the time of data collection, 40% of IDPs who had been displaced in 2016 were identified as being from Sirte. Others were displaced from Benghazi (21%), Ubari (7%), with 5% from Sabratha and 3% from Misrata.

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 85% of IDPs. 13% 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

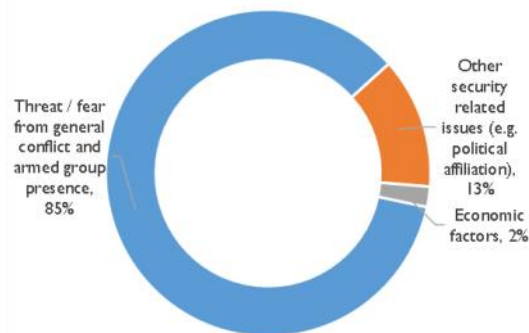
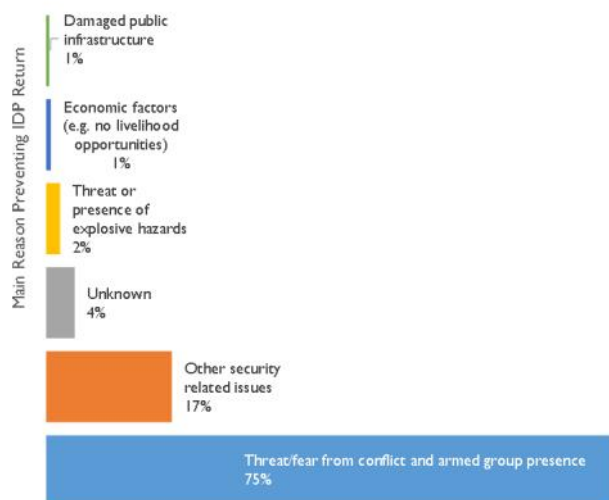


Figure 4: Main reason preventing return of IDPs



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 75% of baladiyas IDPs were reported to continue being displaced due to the threat or fear of ongoing conflict and armed group presence (Figure 4).

Other security issues were reported as preventing 17% of IDPs from returning to their baladiyas of origin. Damaged public infrastructure was a factor prolonging the displacement of IDPs (1%), the threat or presence of explosive hazards was reported as hindering the return of 2% of IDPs, a 5% decrease from the previous round, and economic factors, which include the lack of livelihood opportunities, accounted for the continued displacement of 1% of IDPs.



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Multiple displacements

DTM identified 6,189 IDPs in Round 16 who were displaced in 2016 and had been displaced at least once prior. 93% of these (5,754 individuals) had been displaced twice and 7% (435 individuals) had been displaced three times.

73% of IDPs who were multiply displaced were originally from Sirt and were residing mainly in Ejdabia, Sirt, Bani Waleed and Sebha. 18% were originally from Benghazi and were residing in Bani Waleed and Benghazi. 8% of IDPs were from Ubari and residing in Algatroun and Ghat.

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)			Total Number of IDPs
Baladiya of Origin	Baladiya of Residence	2	3	4	
Al Maya		0	25	0	25
	Aljmail		25		
Albawanees		20	0	0	20
	Sebha	20			
Benghazi		1,100	0	0	1,100
	Benghazi	750			
	Bani Waleed	350			
Misrata		15	0	0	15
	Alkhums	15			
Sirt		4,449	60	0	4,509
	Ejdabia	2,975			
	Sirt	550			
	Bani Waleed	230			
	Sebha	150			
	Khaleej Assidra	145			
	Ghat	140			
	Sidi Assayeh	109			
	Hrawa	100			
	Aljufra	50			
	Aljufra		50		
	Tarhuna		10		
Ubari		170	350	0	520
	Algatroun	170			
	Ghat		350		
Total		5,754	435	0	6,189

IDP Regions and Baladiyas of Residence

IDPs were identified in the West of Libya (47%), with 40% in the East and the remaining 13% in the South during this round. The mantikas (regions) with the highest reported presence of IDPs were Benghazi (38,100 individuals which represents a decrease of 13% from the previous round) and Abusliem (15,600 individuals which represents a 50% change from the previous round). See Map 1 for the number of IDPs identified disaggregated by region.

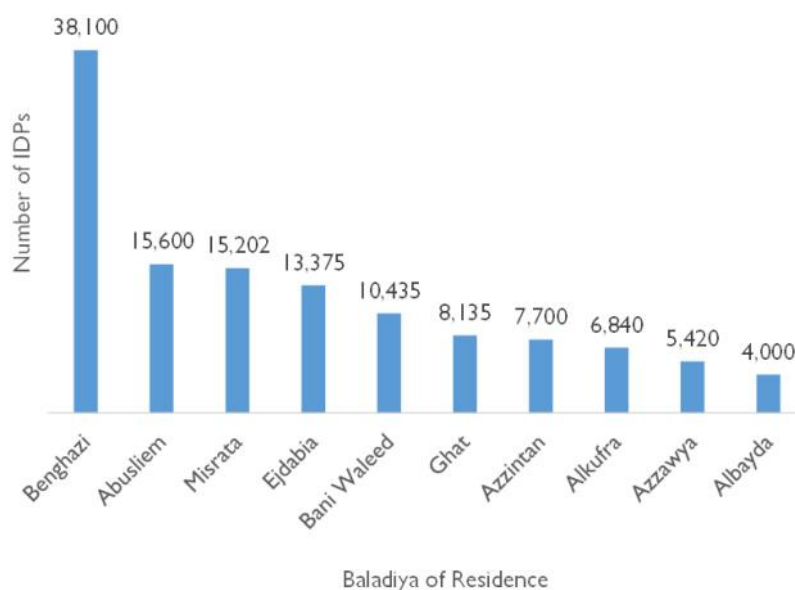
In Benghazi region, 95% of IDPs were identified as residing in Benghazi baladiya and the rest were in Alabyar (2%), Toukra (1%), Suloug (1%) and Gemienis (1%) baladiyas.

In Misrata region, IDPs were reported to be residing mainly in Misrata baladiya (38%) and Bani Waleed (26%), with smaller numbers identified in Zliten (7%) and Abu Qurayn (1%) baladiyas.

In Tripoli region the majority of IDPs were reported to be residing in Abusliem (39%) with smaller numbers in Tajoura (4%), Ain Zara (4%), Tripoli (3%) and Hai Alandalus (2%).

The top 10 baladiyas hosting IDPs are shown in Figure 5. Benghazi continues to be the main baladiya hosting IDPs followed by Misrata, Tripoli 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 Ejdabia, Bani Waleed and Tarhuna.

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

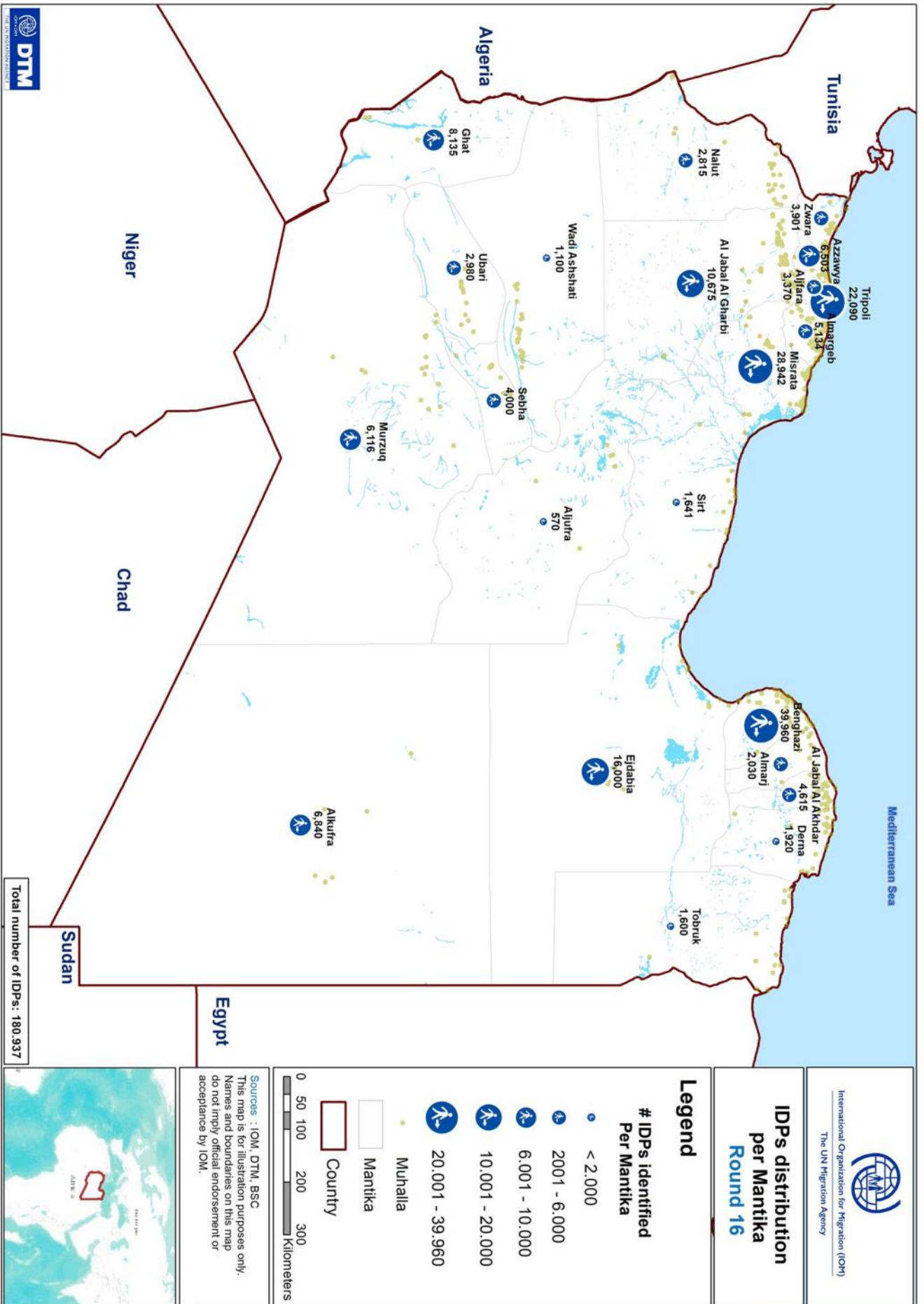
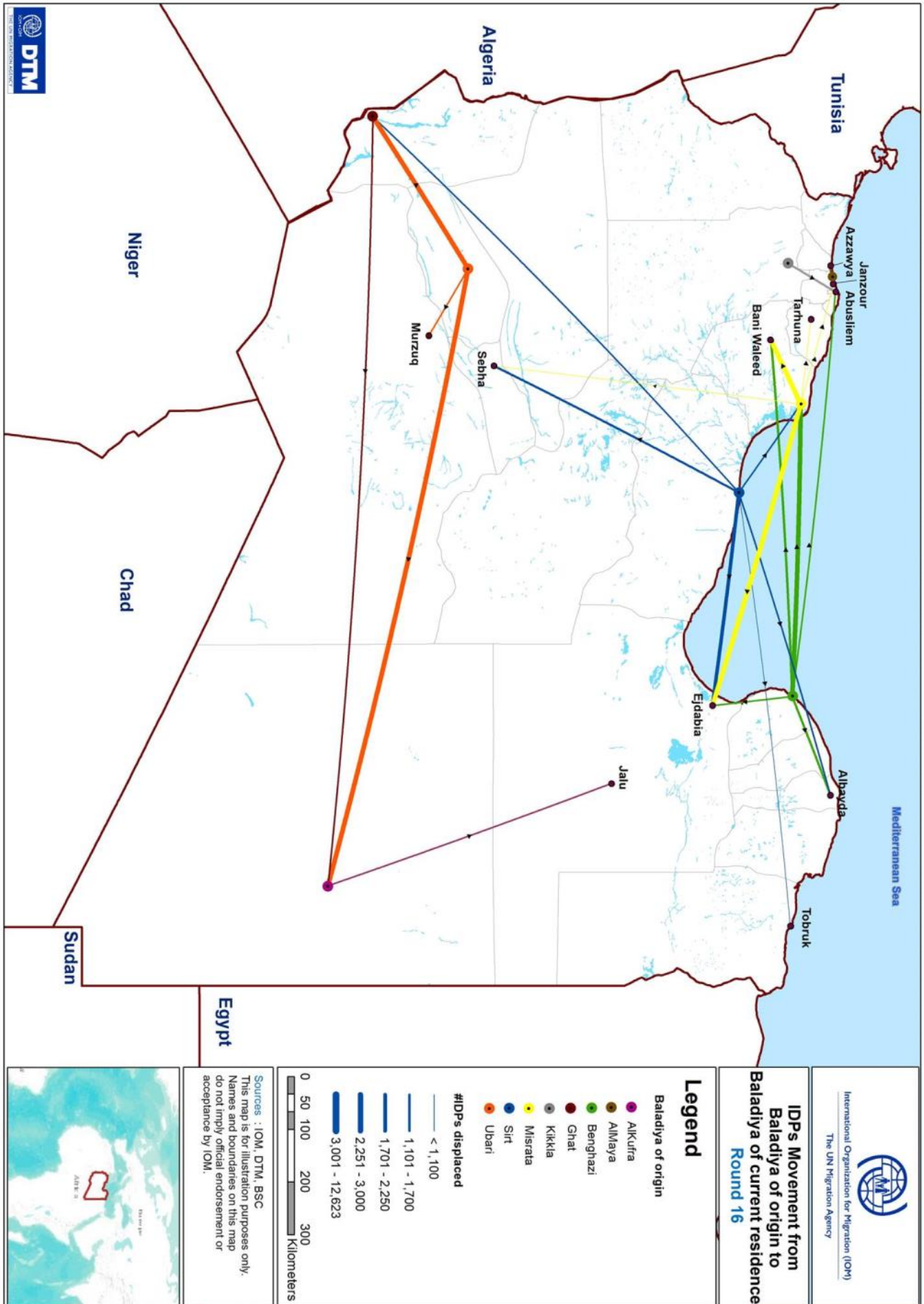


Table 4: IDPs from 5 main baladiyas of origin to the 5 main baladiyas of destination

Origin	Destination	# IDP Individuals	%
Benghazi	Misrata	12,623	46%
	Bani Waleed	2,245	8%
	Albayda	1,855	7%
	Ejdabia	1,700	6%
	Abusliem	1,650	6%
	Other baladiyas	7,228	26%
	Total Displaced	27,301	100%
Misrata	Ejdabia	8,675	36%
	Bani Waleed	6,851	28%
	Tarhuna	875	4%
	Sebha	874	4%
	Janzour	720	3%
	Other baladiyas	6,044	25%
	Total Displaced	24,039	100%
Sirte	Ejdabia	3000	18%
	Sebha	2058	13%
	Ghat	1560	10%
	Misrata	1322	8%
	Albayda	1197	7%
	Other baladiyas	7,259	44%
	Total Displaced	16,396	100%
Ubari	Ghat	6525	42%
	Alkufra	3365	22%
	Murzuq	1445	9%
	Bint Bayya	685	4%
	Sebha	650	4%
	Other baladiyas	2,763	18%
	Total Displaced	15,433	100%
Kiklda	Jalu	1103	24%
	Murzuq	750	17%
	Alsharguiya	740	16%
	Alkufra	500	11%
	Aujala	210	5%
	Other baladiyas	1,217	27%
	Total Displaced	4,520	100%

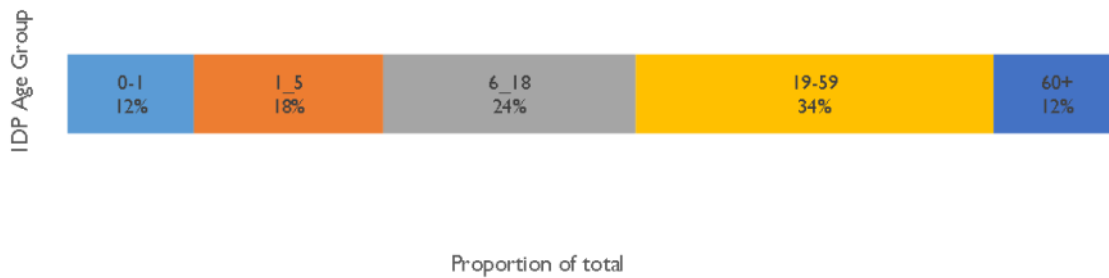
Map 2: Baladiyas of destination for IDPs from the top 4 baladiyas of origin



IDP Sex-Age Disaggregated Data (SADD)

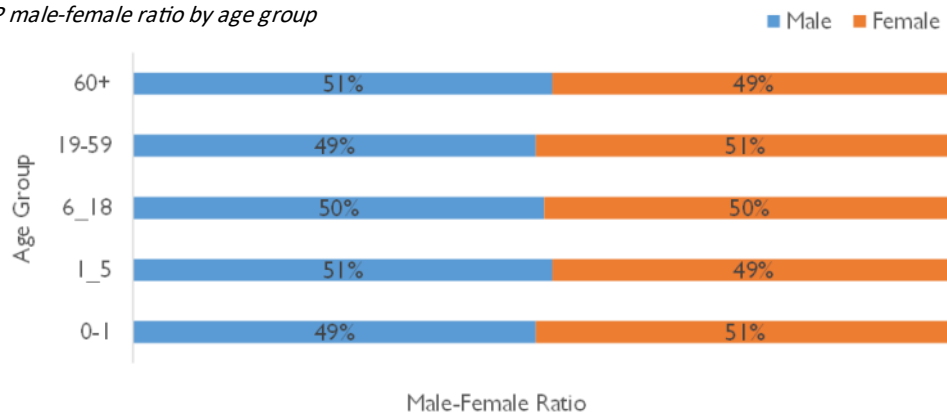
Round 16 data indicated that children (0-18) accounted for 54% of the IDP population (see Figure 6). Adults (19-59 years) made up 34% of the IDP population and older adults (60+) were the remaining 12% of IDPs.

Figure 6: Age disaggregation of IDP sample



Across all age categories males made up 51% of the sampled population and females accounted for 49%. 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

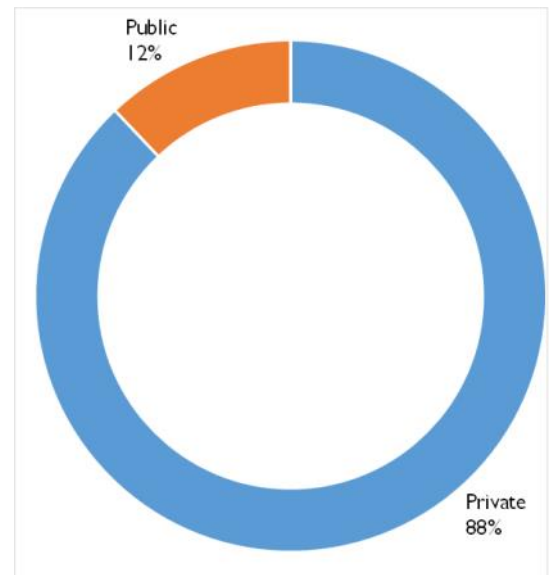
88% of all IDPs in Libya were reported to be residing in private accommodation and 12% were reported to be in public or informal shelter settings (Figure 8).

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

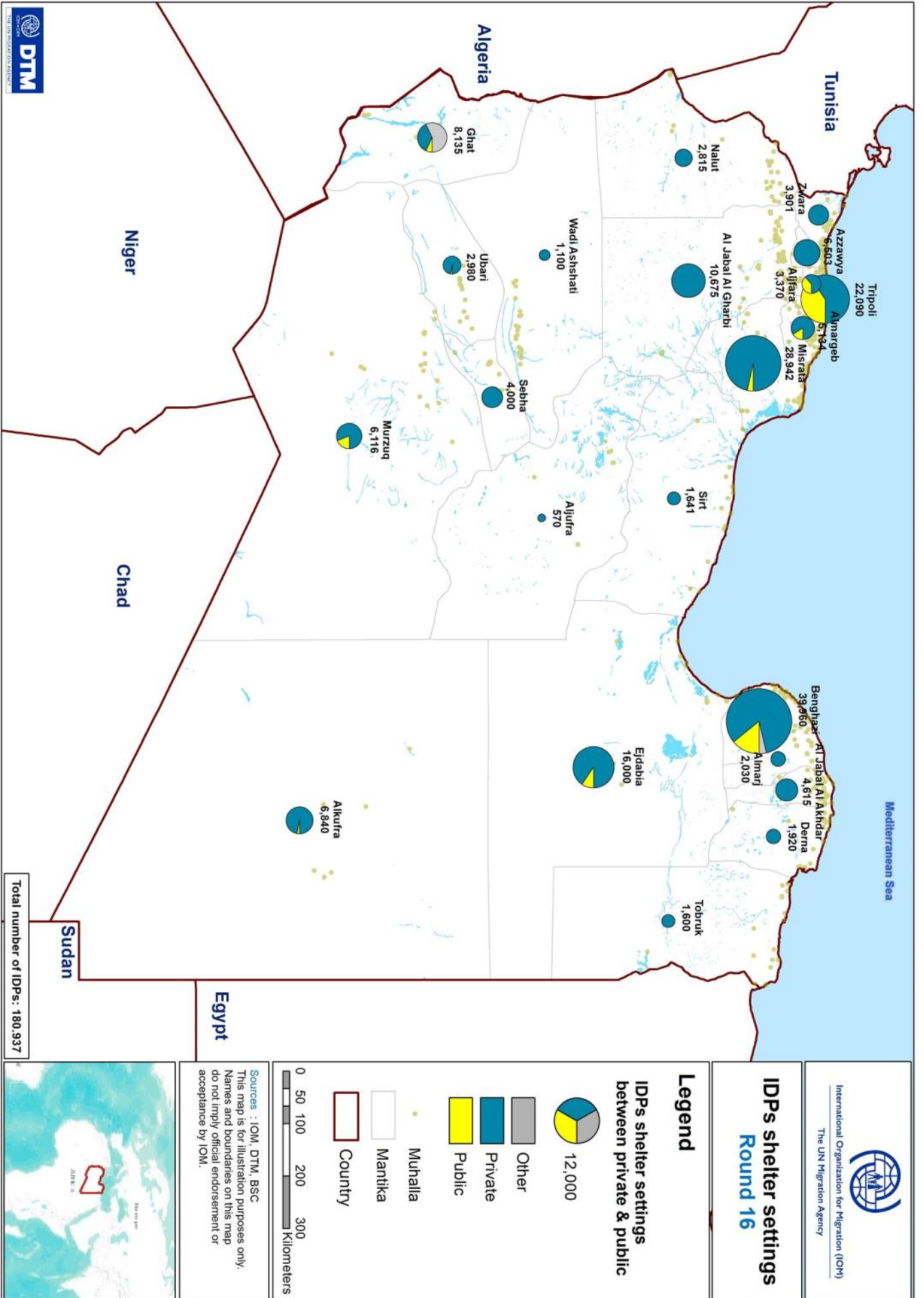
Figure 8: Shelter settings by public/private classification



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Map 3: IDPs in private/public shelter settings



Map 4: IDPs residing in public shelter settings

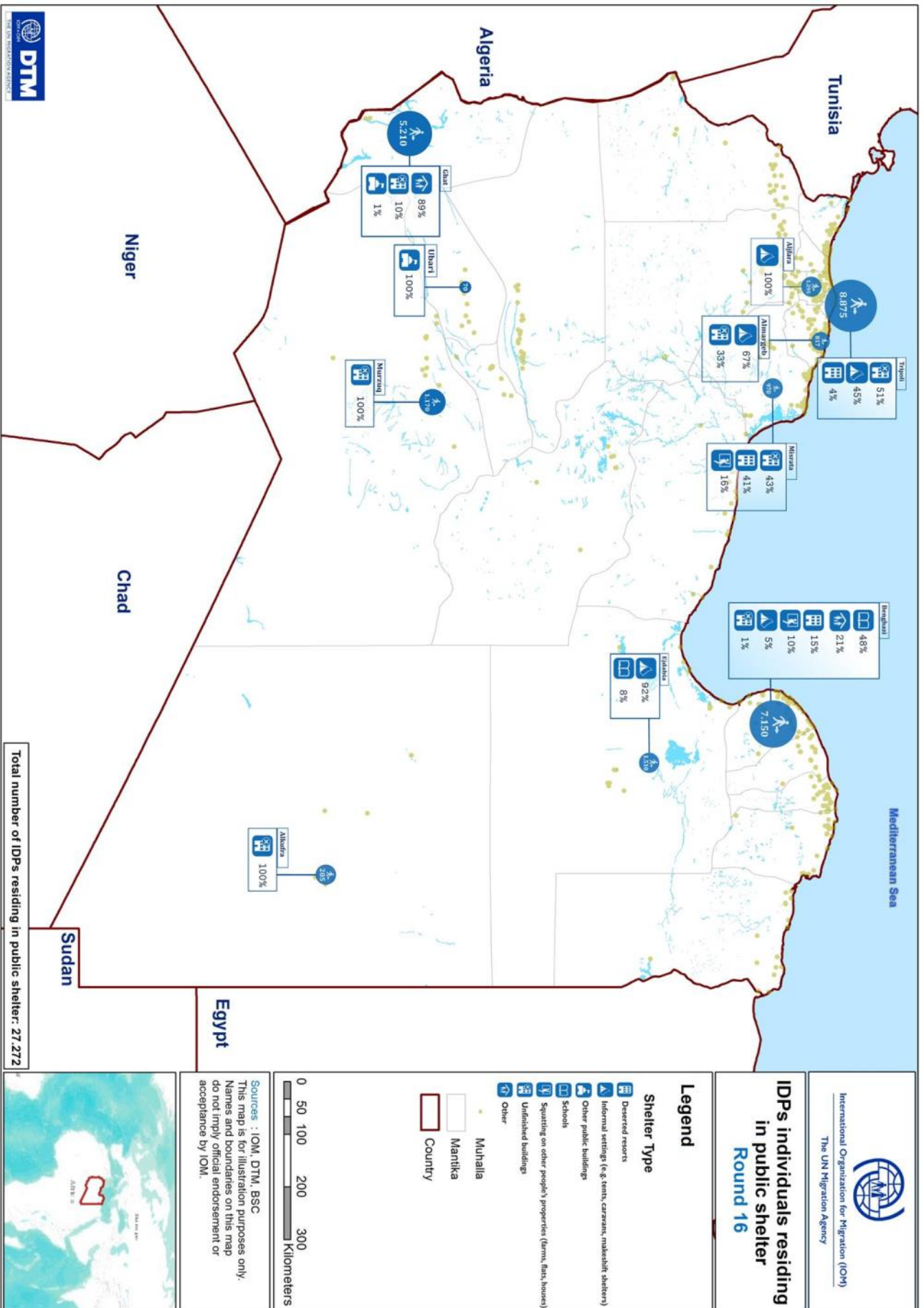
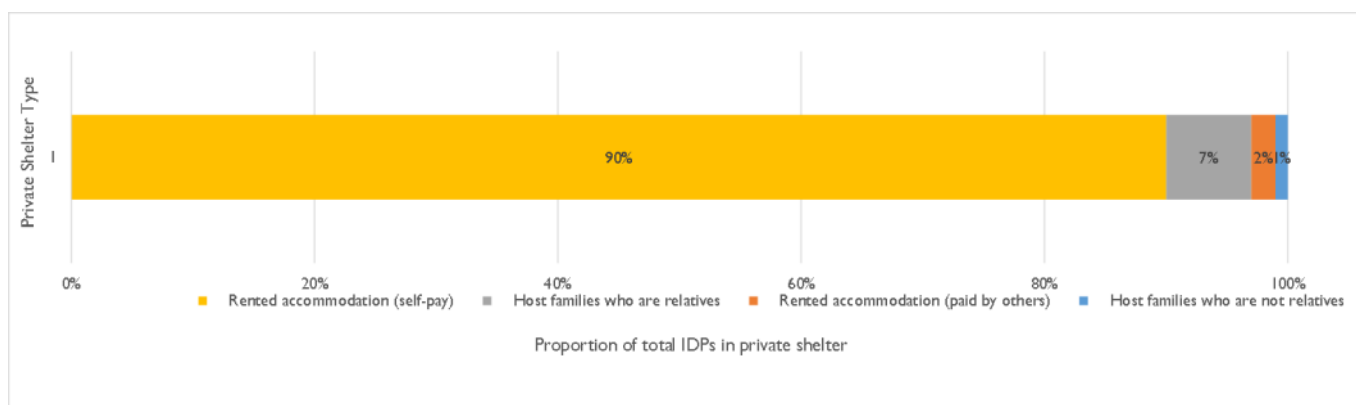


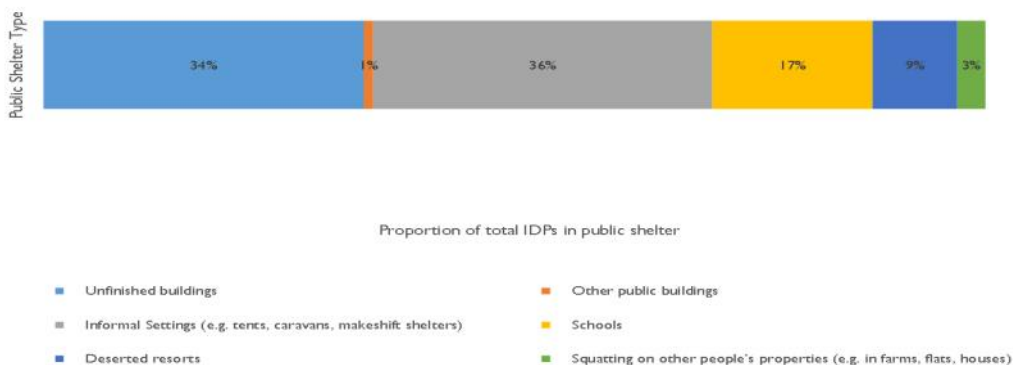
Figure 9: Proportion of IDPs in each private shelter setting



90% of IDPs in private shelter were in self-paid rented accommodation. 7% were hosted with relatives, 2% were in rented accommodation paid by others and the remaining 1% were hosted with other non-relatives (see Figure 9).

34% of IDPs in public shelter settings were reported to be in unfinished buildings. 36% were reported to be in informal settings such as tents, caravans, and makeshift shelters and 17% in schools. Another 1% were residing in other public buildings, 9% were residing in deserted resorts, and the remaining 3% 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.

Table 5: IDP Priority Needs

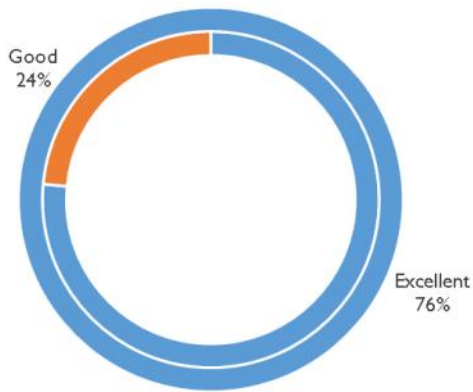
According to results from this round food, shelter and health services were the three main needs for the IDP population. Table 5 lists the reported needs, whether they were selected as first, second or third priority needs for IDPs in each muhalla, and the IDP population in those muhallas that were reportedly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

Need Reported	Priority #1 IDPs affected (IND)	Priority #2 IDPs affected (IND)	Priority #3 IDPs affected (IND)	Total
Food	36,278	43,260	47,411	126,949
Shelter	91,304	12,500	17,573	121,377
Health	17,126	65,929	28,916	111,971
Access to income	17,583	35,112	17,066	69,761
NFI	4,185	16,836	27,865	48,886
Security	5,156	1,840	21,875	28,871
Drinking Water	4,980	830	16,601	22,411
Education	1,710	3,260	2,209	7,179
HH Water (Water for Household Use)	2,600	680	356	3,636
Sanitation/ Hygiene	200	690	625	1,515
Legal help			440	440

IDP Impact on Baladiyas of Residence

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

Figure 11: IDP-host community relations



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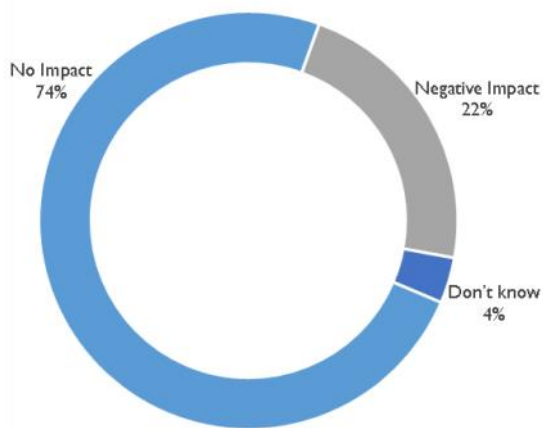
In 64% of assessed baladiyas IDPs were reported to have no impact on the local labour market. 17% reported IDPs having a negative impact as jobs became scarce. 17% of baladiyas reported IDPs having a positive impact as they contributed to a stronger economy and more jobs. IDPs impact was reported as unknown in 2% of the baladiyas.

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 74% of assessed baladiyas. In 22% of assessed baladiyas they were reported to have a negative impact, and the remaining 4% of baladiyas reported that the impact was unknown or an answer was not provided.

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



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Chapter 3: Returnee Profiles

Overview

DTM identified and located 334,662 returnees (an increase of approximately 6% since the previous round) in 38 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 June 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 Azzahra, Rigaldeen, Benghazi, Sabratha and Ejdabia during the time of data collection.

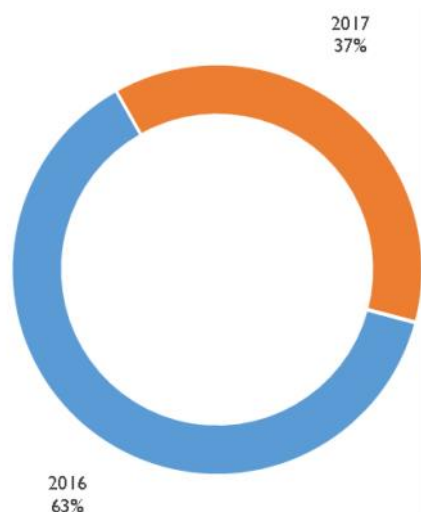
Table 6: Baladiyas with biggest changes in returnee population

Baladiya	R15	R16	Difference (IND)	Difference (%)
Benghazi	160,150	169,000	8,850	6
Azzahra	125	3,615	3,490	2,792
Rigdalen	1,500	4,900	3,400	227
Sabratha	10,280	11,130	850	8
Ejdabia	0	500	500	N/A

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 November and December 2017, 63% of identified returnees had gone back to their homes in 2016 and 37% 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 and Sirte.

Figure 14: Returnees classified by year of return of majority



52% of identified returnees were in the East of Libya, 39% in the West and the remaining 9% 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 (51%).

The majority of identified returnees were in Sirt baladiya (Figure 15) and were reported to have returned from the Baladiyas of Tripoli and Bani Waleed.

Returnees to Ubari came mainly from Tripoli, Bint Bayya and Aljufra, where they had been displaced.

Those who returned to Sabratha came back from Surman, Gharb Azzawya and Rigaldeen.

Main Regions and Baladiyas of Return

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

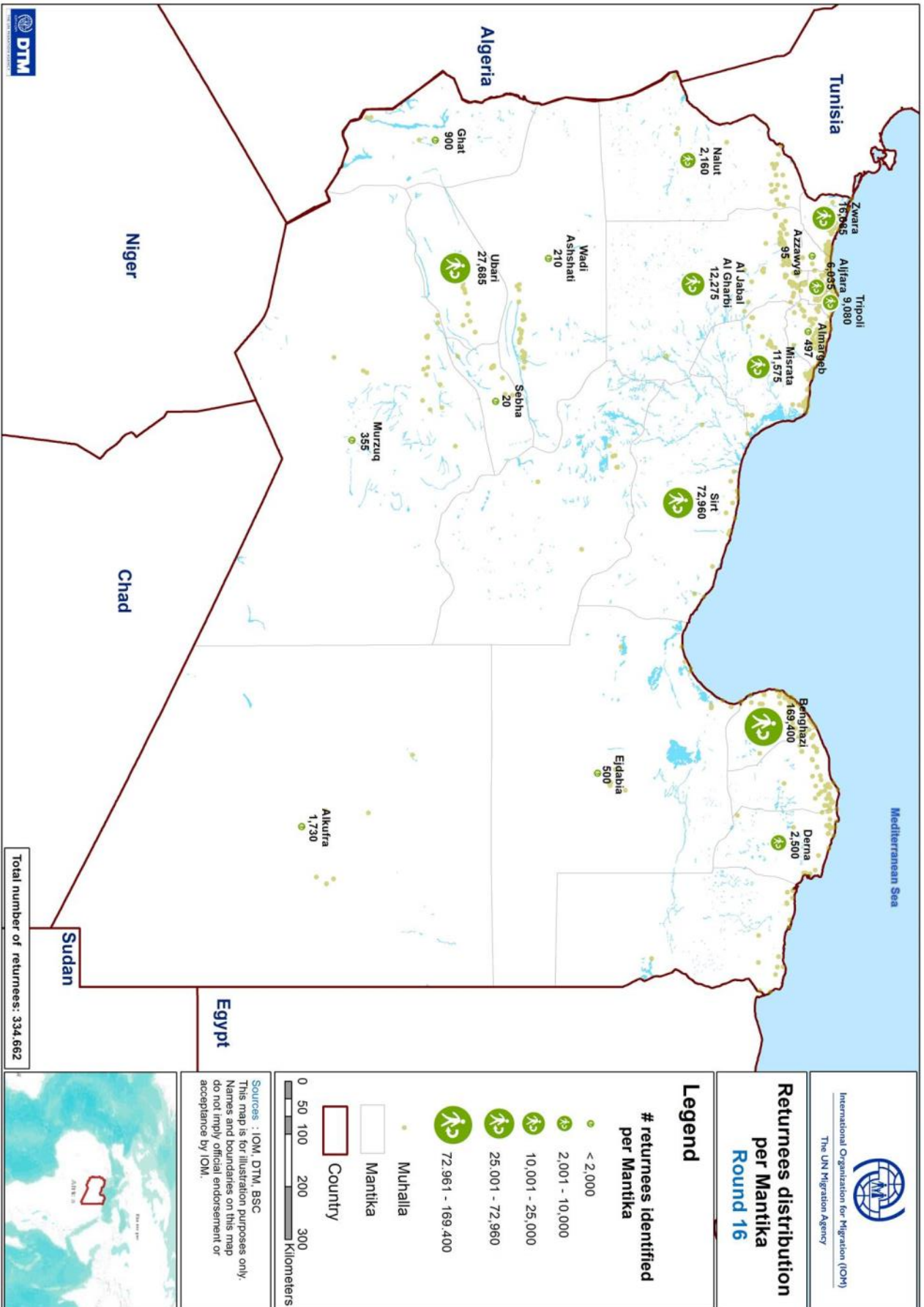
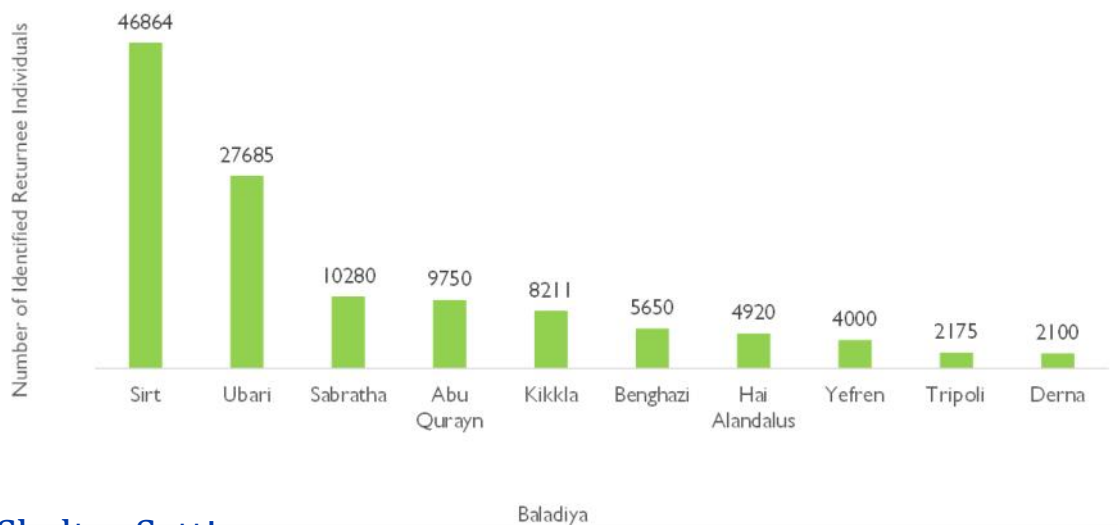


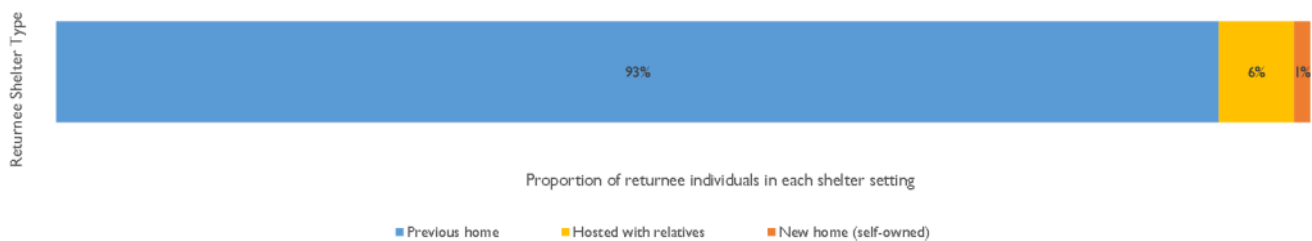
Figure 15: Top 10 baladiyas of return



Returnee Shelter Settings

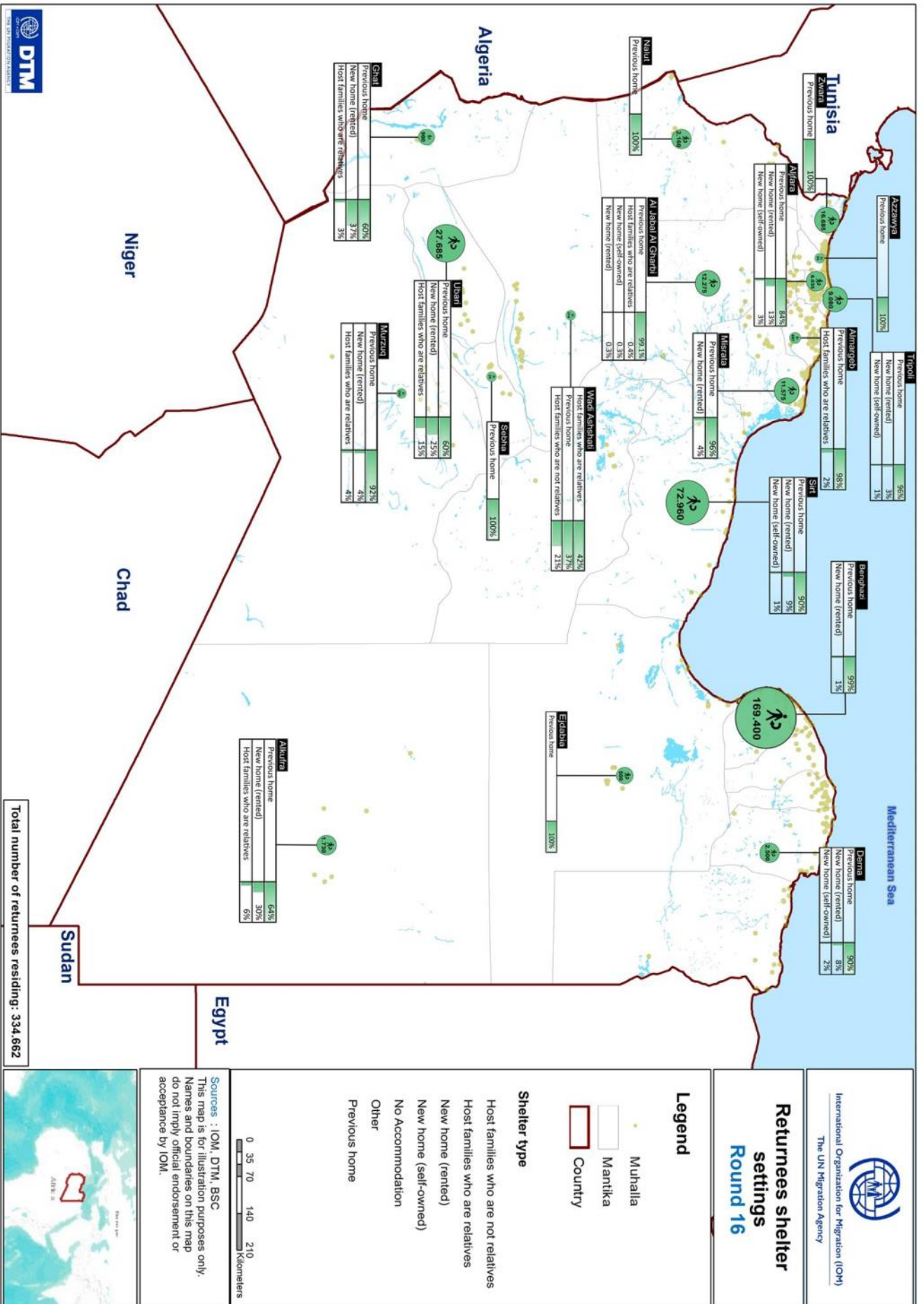
93% of identified returnees were reported to have re-inhabited their previous homes (Figure 16). 1% rented new homes and nearly 6% were hosted with relatives.

Figure 16: Returnee shelter type



When disaggregated by mantika (Map 6) it can be seen that Wadi Ashshati, Ubari, Ghat and Alkufra had the largest number of returnees who were hosted by relatives with the highest number of returnees renting new homes in Derna and Aljara. Wad Ashshati and Ubari had the largest number of returnees who bought new homes upon their return. Sebha, Azzawya, Nalut and Ejdabia returnees were all registered 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 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 68% of baladiyas they were reported to have no impact on the labour market (an increase of 3% from the previous round), in 6% of baladiyas, Gharb Azzawya and Ziltun, their impact was unknown and in the remaining 6% they were reported to have a negative impact as jobs were scarce in Misrata and Ghat.

Returnees were reported as having a negative impact on public services as reported in 12% of baladiyas (Figure 19). Returnees specifically were reported to have a continued negative impact on public services in the baladiyas of Ghat, Kikkla, Al Aziziya, Tarhuna 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 continued to be 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.

Health, water, education and security continued to be the top priority need for returnees in Benghazi. 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 for the third consecutive round.

Figure 17: Returnee relations with baladiya residents

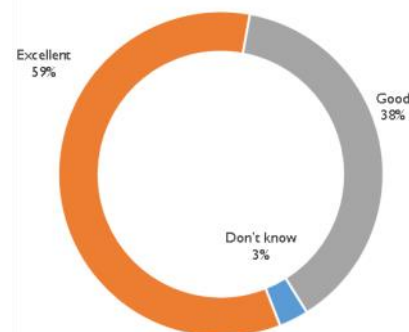


Figure 18: Returnees' impact on labour market

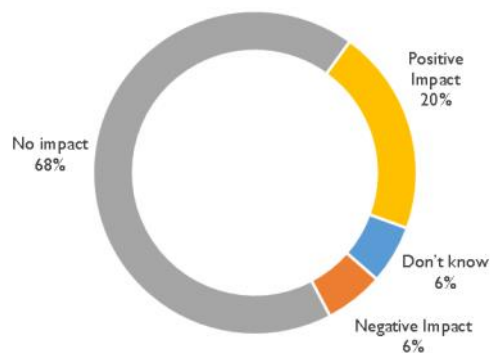


Figure 19: Returnees' impact on public services

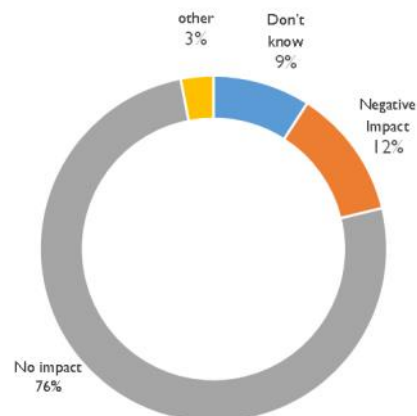


Table 7: Returnee Priority Needs

Need Reported	Priority #1 Returnees affected (IND)	Priority #2 Returnees affected (IND)	Priority #3 Returnees affected (IND)	Total
Health	51,060	108,774	97,760	257,594
Education	78,425	72,540	19,150	170,115
Security	71,595	8,790	56,430	136,815
Sanitation/ Hygiene		50,700	50,700	101,400
Food	25,868	6,925	45,865	78,658
Access to income	770	56,020	7,922	64,712
NFI	34,984	7,216	19,845	62,045
Shelter	29,360	7,960	7,410	44,730
HH Water (Water for Household Use)	445	18,500	22,515	41,460
Drinking Water	19,630	1,432	7,045	28,107
Legal help	22,525	5	10	22,540

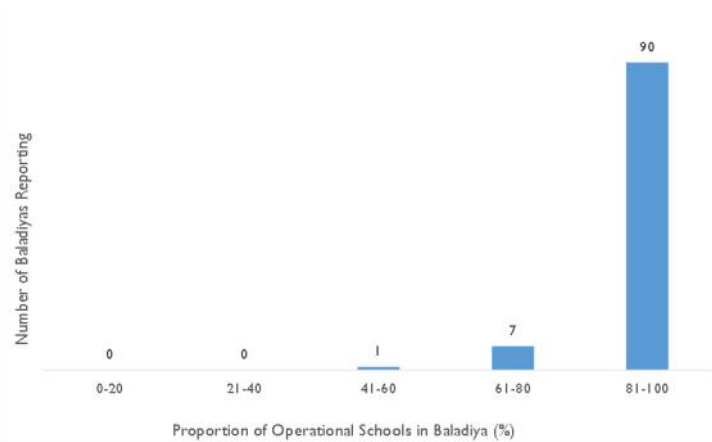
Chapter 4: Multisectorial Data

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

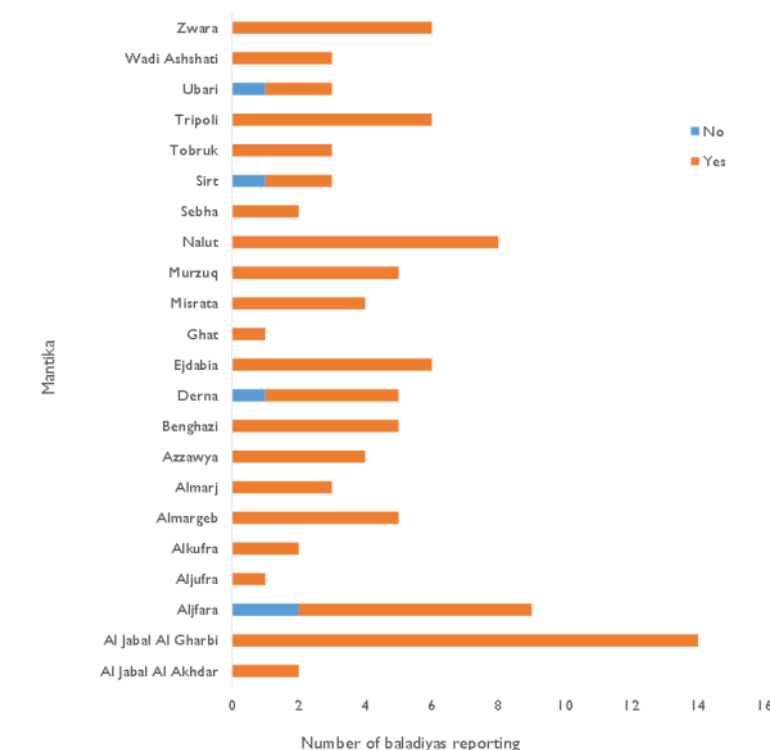
Data collected on education in baladiyas includes the proportion of operational public schools, students' ability to attend schools regularly, and if not, the reasons preventing regular attendance. 90 baladiyas reported that between 80-100% of public schools in the baladiya were operational as demonstrated in Figure 20. Seven schools reported that between 61% and 80% of schools were operational, one reported that between 41% and 60% of schools were operational (Rigaldeen).

Figure 20: Proportion of operational public schools reported by baladiya



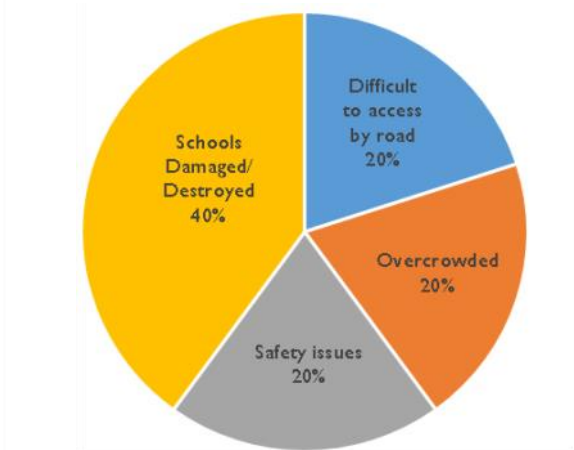
95% of mantikas (regions) reported that the majority of students were attending schools regularly within the respective baladiyas. The remaining 5% of mantikas reporting irregular attendance of students were in Ubari, Sirt, Derna and Aljbara Mantikas (see Figure 21 for the breakdown by region and the full Round 16 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 and 20% reported overcrowding. 20% respectively reported that schools were difficult to access by road and 20% experienced issues related to safety. These numbers reflect no changes from the previous IDP Report (Round 15).

Figure 22: Reasons preventing regular attendance of schools

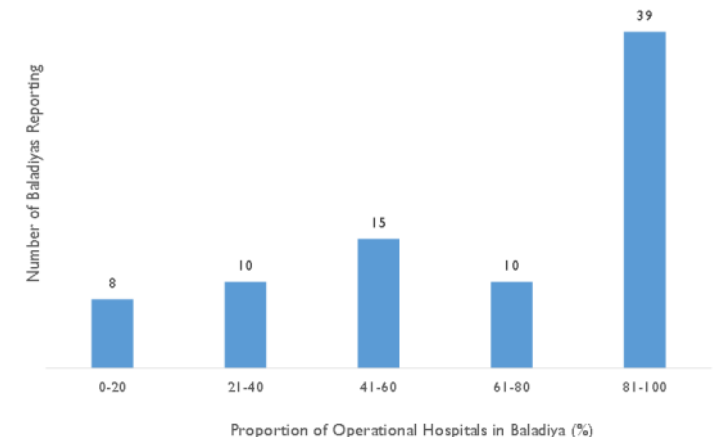


Health

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.

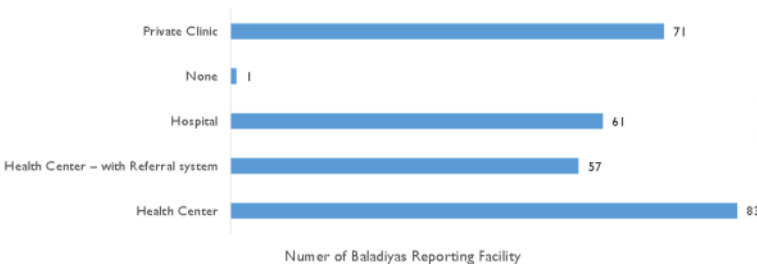
In 8 baladiyas across the country it was reported that only up to 20% of public hospitals were operational as can be seen in Figure 23. In 39 baladiyas it was reported that between 81 and 100% of public hospitals in the baladiya were operational.

Figure 23: Proportion of operational public hospitals in baladiya



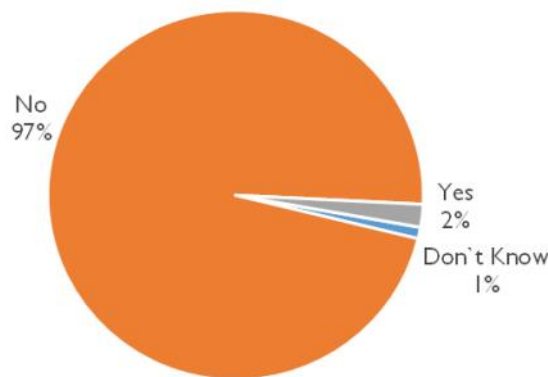
The most common type of health facilities available were health centers which were present in 83 baladiyas. Private clinics were reported in 71 baladiyas and hospitals were available in 61 baladiyas. Figure 24 presents the number of baladiyas reporting the presence of each type of health facility.

Figure 24: Types of health facilities available in baladiya



Regular access to medicine was reported in only 2% of baladiyas (Bani Waleed and Tajoura). In 96% of baladiyas it was reported that there was no regular access to medicine (Benghazi, Marada, Tobruk, Ghat and Surman) as shown in Figure 25^v.

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). 73 baladiyas reported the availability of electricity and 66 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 17 and only 2 baladiya reporting public infrastructure repairs.

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

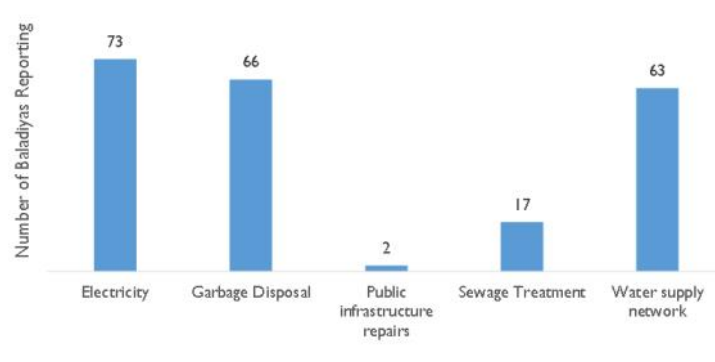
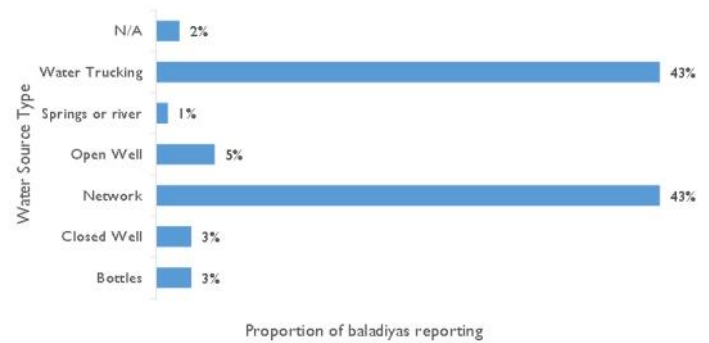
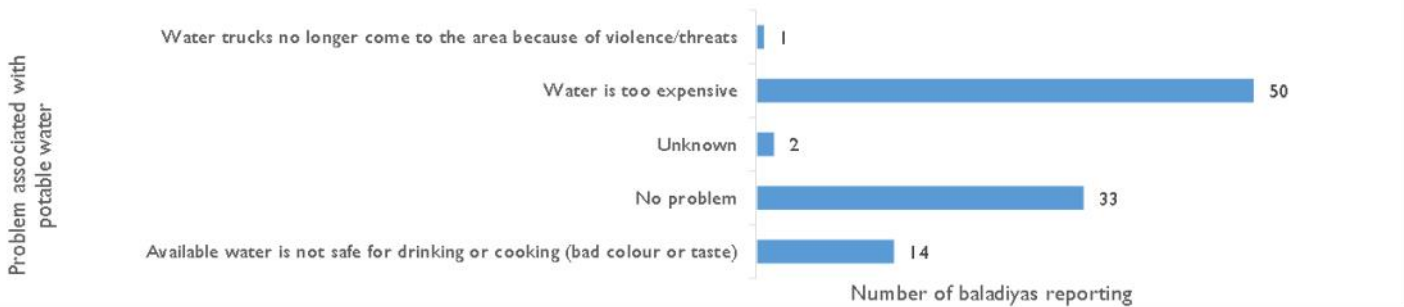


Figure 27: Most common water source accessed in last month by proportion of baladiyas reporting



As shown in Figure 27 water networks and water trucking were reported as the main water source for 43% of baladiyas. Bottles, open wells, springs or rivers and closed wells together were the main water sources for the remaining 14% of assessed baladiyas.

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



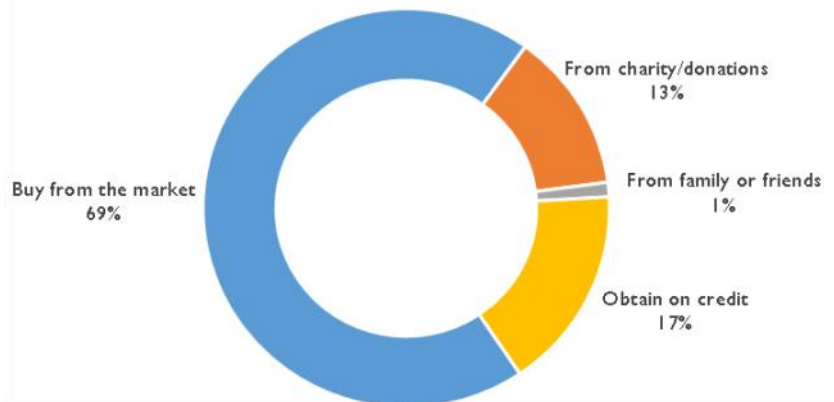
The main issue associated with potable water in 50 baladiyas was reported to be the high cost (Nalut, Tobruk and Algatroun). In 14 baladiyas available water was not safe for drinking and cooking, and in one baladiya, Baten Aljabal, water trucks no longer supplied the baladiya due to violence and/or threats.

Nutrition

In 69% of baladiyas with IDPs, IDPs were reported to purchase food from the market as their main source of food (see Figure 29), representing an 11% percentage increase from the previous round. The proportion of IDPs obtaining food on credit was reported to be 17% an increase of three percent from the previous round.

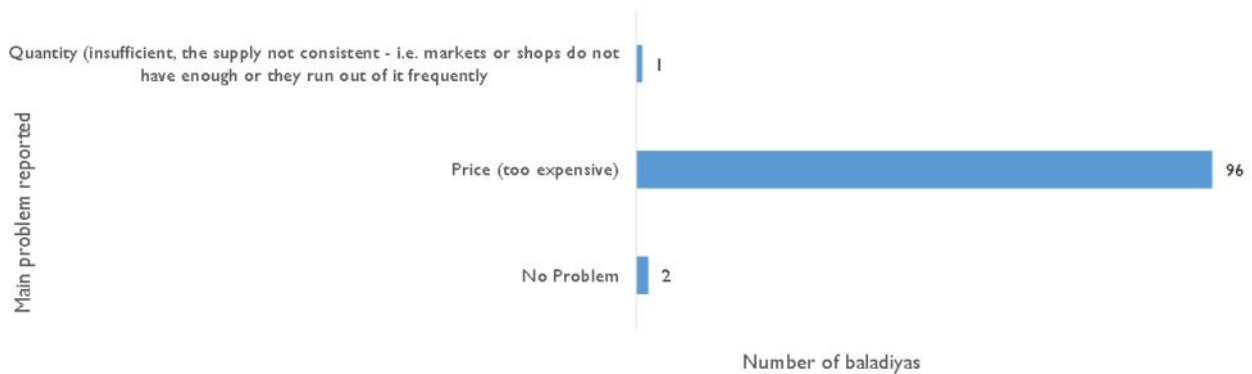
In 13% of baladiyas the main source of food was reported to be from charity or donations and in the remaining 1% of baladiyas the main source of food was from family or friends.

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



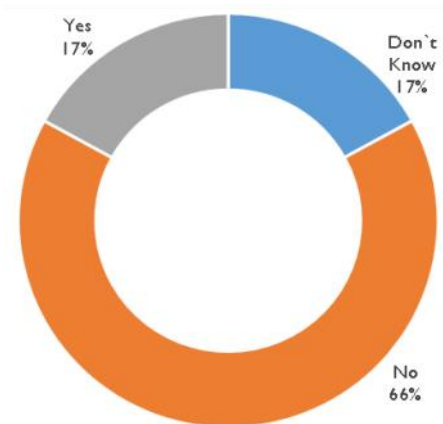
The main problem associated with access to food was that it was too expensive as reported in 96 assessed baladiyas (Figure 30).

Figure 30: Main problem associated with access to food



Cases of malnutrition were reported in 17% of baladiyas and were reported to be present in the South and West of the country. It was also reported in one baladiya in the East, Benghazi. To obtain more information at the baladiya level, please refer to the accompanying dataset.

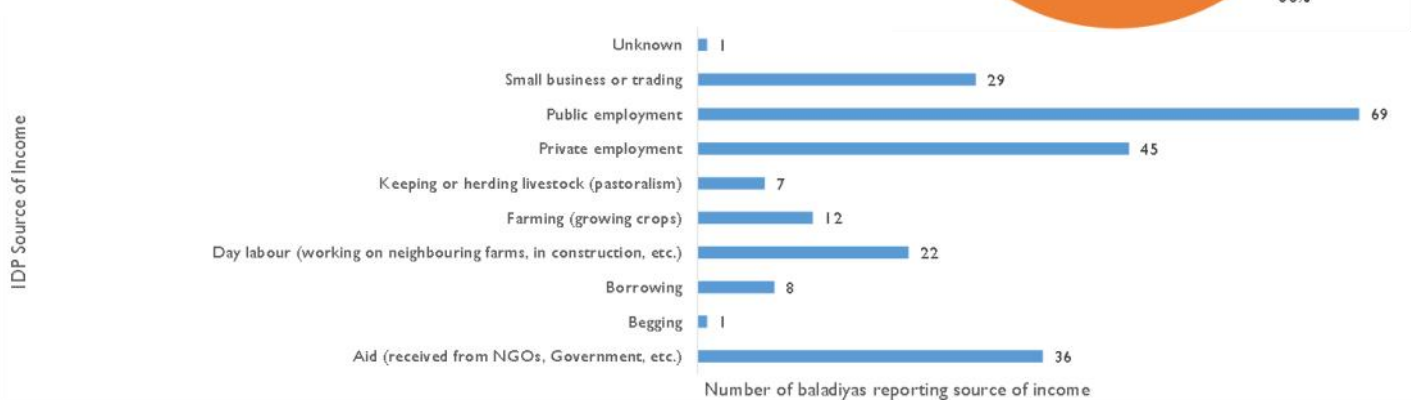
Figure 31: Are there reported cases of malnutrition in baladiya?



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 23 baladiyas of return (Figure 33). Farming was returnees' main source of income in 5 baladiyas, and in the remaining 23 baladiyas the main source of income was either small business or trading or private employment. Two baladiyas (Kikla and Yefren) reported unknown livelihood sources.

Figure 33: Returnees' main source of income in baladiya of return



Security

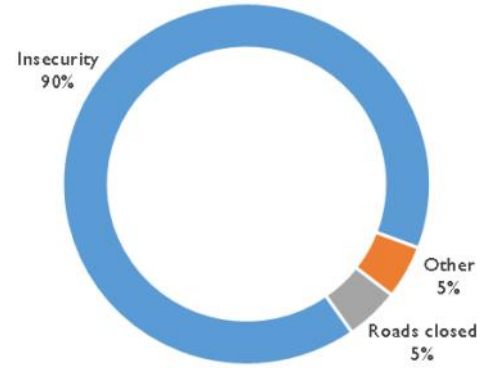
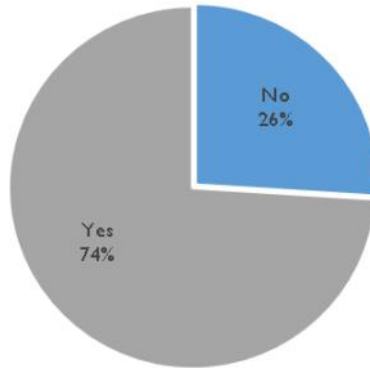
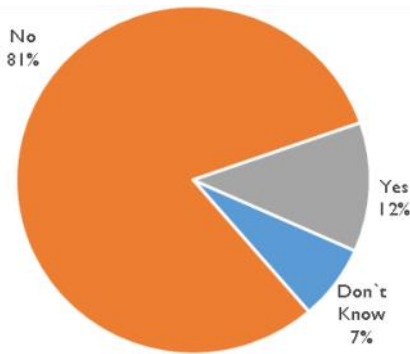
Indicators on security in baladiyas measured residents' ability to move safely within the baladiya, the reasons hindering safe movement, and perception or awareness of the presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO).

The awareness of the presence of UXO was reported in 12% of baladiyas with 81% reporting no presence of UXO 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 within baladiya, by proportion of baladiyas reporting

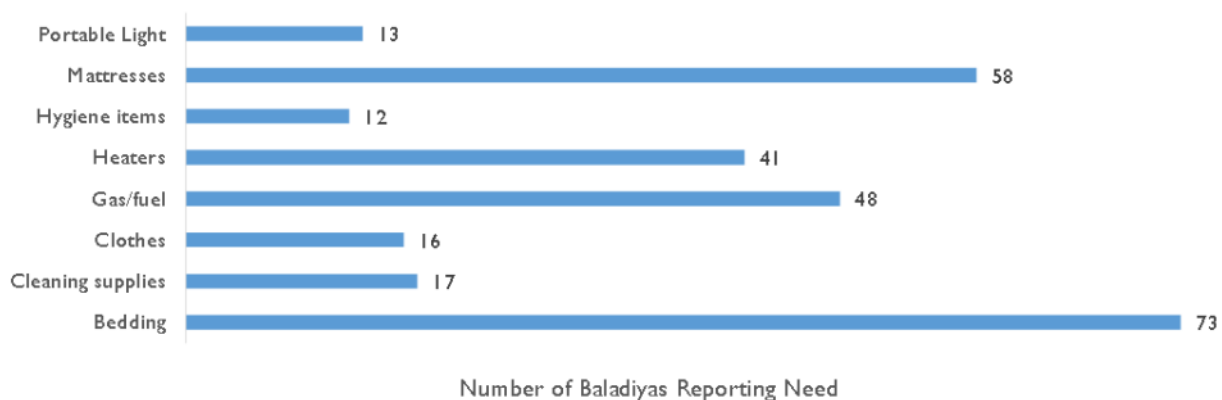


Residents were reported as not being able to move safely within their baladiyas in 26% of assessed baladiyas. In baladiyas where movement was reported to be unsafe the main reason cited was insecurity (90% of baladiyas), followed by road closures (5%) and other (5%) (Figure 36).

NFIs and Access to Markets

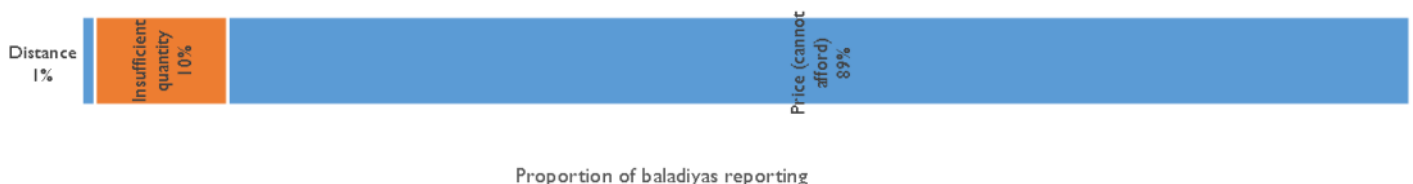
Data was collected on the priority non-food items (NFIs) needed in each baladiya. Bedding was the most cited need as reported in 73 baladiyas followed by mattresses in 58 baladiyas, gas/fuel in 48 baladiyas and heaters in 41 baladiyas (Figure 37).

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](#).

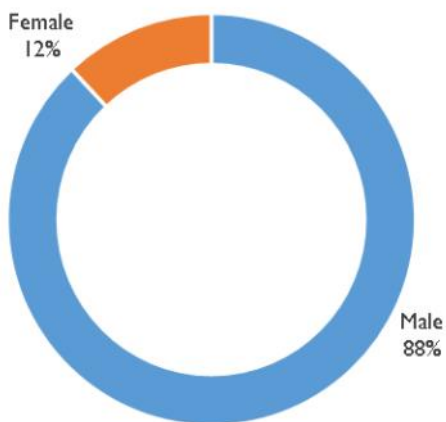
During Round 16 DTM assessed all 100 baladiyas and 657 of 667 muhallas in Libya.

1,426 Key Informant interviews were conducted during this round. 186 Key Informants were interviewed at the baladiya level, and 1,240 at the muhalla level. 37% of those interviewed were representatives from divisions within the baladiya office (social affairs, muhalla affairs, etc.), 21% were representatives from local humanitarian or social organizations and 11% were local crisis committee representatives. Figure 39 disaggregates KIs interviewed by their position. Of the 1,426 KIs interviewed 12% were female and 88% 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.)	532	37%
Humanitarian/Social Organization	294	21%
Community / tribal representative	184	13%
Local Crisis Committee Representative	161	11%
Representation of displaced groups	104	7%
Representatives of education facilities	70	5%
Representatives of Health facilities	55	4%
Other, please specify in contact column	26	2%
Total	1,426	100%

Figure 40: Key Informant gender disaggregation



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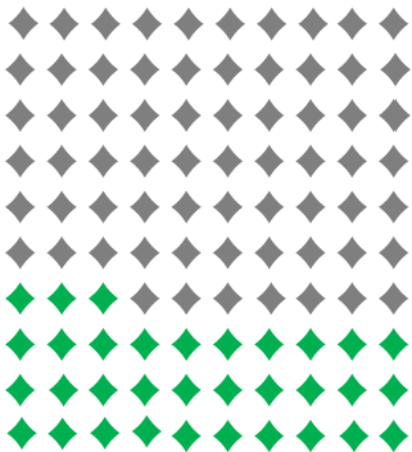


Data Credibility

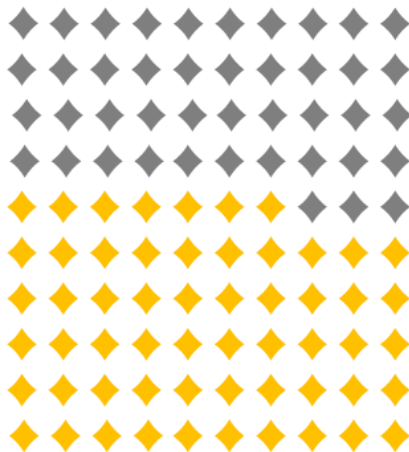
33% of data collected was rated as “very credible” during this around, 57% was rated as “mostly credible” and 9% as “somewhat credible”. This rating is based on the consistency of data provided by KI’s, on their sources of data, and on whether data provided is in line with general perceptions.

Figure 41: Credibility rating of data collected

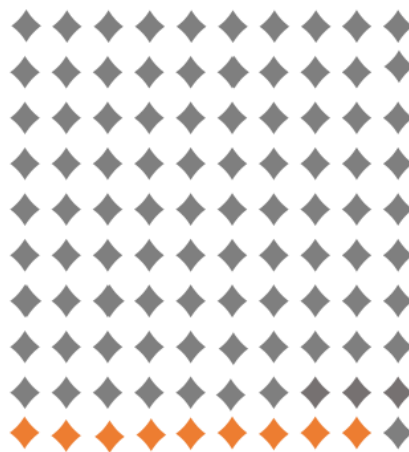
33% Very Credible



57% Mostly Credible



9% Somewhat Credible



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.

ⁱⁱ 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 16 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 Benghazi, Ghat, Algatroun, Alsharguiya, Sebha, Ubari, Nesma, Garabolli, Qasr Akhyar, Janoub Azzawya, Surman, Zliten, Suq Aljumaa, Tajoura, Triploi, Al Ajaylat and Zwara. For more information on these baladiyas, refer to the Round 16 dataset at www.globaldtm.info/libya.

^{vii} Baladiyas reporting UXO during this round were Kikkla, Ubari, Janoub Azzawya, Gemienis, Benghazi, Alqubba, Ejdabia, Al Ajaylat, Janoub Azzawya, Daraj, Sebha and Sirt. For more information on these baladiyas, refer to the full Round 16 dataset at www.globaldtm.info/libya.