Libya | IDP & Returnee Report

ROUND 11 | MAY—JUNE 2017

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Funded by
European Union
Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection

UKaid
from the British people

MAY—JUNE 2017

CONTENT TABLE

About DTM Libya

Co-funded by the European Union[i] and the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Libya tracks and monitors population movements in order to collate, analyze and share information packages on Libya's populations on the move.

DTM is designed to support the humanitarian community with demographic baselines needed to coordinate evidence-based interventions. DTM's Mobility Tracking package includes analytical reports, datasets, maps, interactive dashboards and websites on the numbers, demographics, locations of origin, displacement and movement patterns, and primary needs of mobile populations. For all DTM reports, datasets, static and interactive maps and interactive dashboard please visit www.globaldtm.info.libya

Libya Reference Map

This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
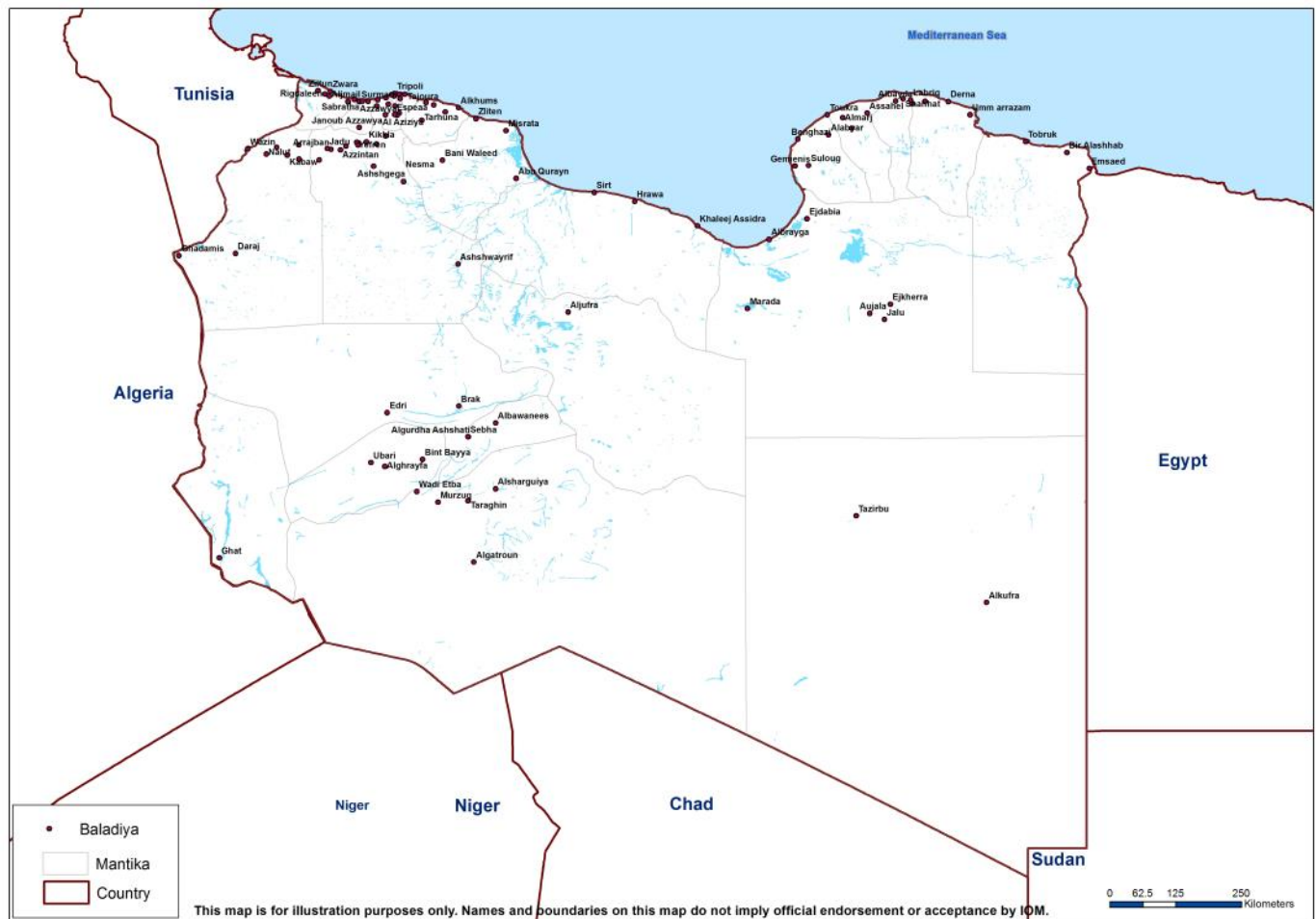
CHAPTER 1 - SITUATION OVERVIEW & KEY FINDINGS

This report presents the findings of Round 11 of data collection, which took place between 7 May and 8 June 2017. Table 1 displays the number of IDPs and returnees identified across rounds from the beginning of 2017 until present. As can be seen, the number of identified returnees had been steadily on the rise across the four rounds conducted in 2017, mirrored by a gradual decrease in the number of IDPs identified in the country.

Identified IDPs were primarily residing in private accommodation, consisting of 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. The main problems being faced for all three of the above-mentioned needs is that they are too expensive and therefore limit people's access. 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 (46%) was displaced over the course of 2015, and 20% were displaced more recently, between the start of 2016 to the time of data collection.

During the reporting period, some clashes in Tripoli and Tarhuna caused some displacement of small numbers within those areas; however, field reports indicated that IDPs returned quickly to their homes following the restoration of calm in those areas.

Armed clashes between residents also took place in Azzawya on the 4th of June leading to the death of 7 individuals and internal displacement within the baladiya that lasted for three days. Families displaced were from the muhallas of Sidi Issa and Bahr Alsamah; they returned to their homes following the successful negotiation of a ceasefire.

The number of returnees who have gone back to their homes in 2017 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 Qnfodah and Garyounes muhallas in Benghazi, nearly all of whom were reported to have returned to their previous homes.

Primary reported needs for returnees also focused on access to health services. However, the second most cited need for returnees was related to access to education, and the third was access to security.

In general students were reported to be attending school regularly; only 6 baladiyas in the country reported irregular attendance of students in schools, as elaborated on in Chapter 4.

Data on the health sector on the other hand has indicated several areas of concern. In 17 baladiyas in the country it was reported that only between 0 and 40% of public hospitals were operational. Further, in 95% of baladiyas it was reported that there was irregular access to medicine.

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 11.

The Information Package includes the Round 11 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.

Table 1 : *Changes in IDP and returnee figures by round*

	R8	% Change	R9	% Change	R10	% Change	R11
IDPs	294,436	-13%	256,615	-6%	240,188	-6%	226,164
Returnees	196,852	16%	227,866	9%	249,298	7%	267,002

IDPS AND RETURNEES
KEY FINDINGS[1], JUNE 2017

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

DATA COLLECTION PERIOD
MAY - JUNE 2017

1,198
KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEWED

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE
100
BALADIYAS
657
MUHALLAS

226,164
IDPs

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

33% displaced in 2011-2014

46% displaced in 2015

20% displaced in 2016

MAIN BALADIYAS OF RESIDENCE
Benghazi (19%)
Misrata (9%)
Abusliem (7%)
Ejdabia (6%)
Bani Waleed (6%)

MAIN BALADIYAS OF ORIGIN
Benghazi (35%)
Sirt (14%)
Misrata (13%)
Ubari (7%)
Yefren (2%)

MAIN SHELTER SETTING
76%
Self-paid rental

267,002
RETURNEES

71% returned in 2016

29% returned in 2017

MAIN BALADIYAS OF RETURN
Benghazi (55%)
Sirt (23%)
Ubari (10%)
Abu Qurayn (4%)
Kikkla (3%)

RETURNEES MAINLY BACK FROM
Benghazi
Tripoli
Bani Waleed
Al Khums
Misrata

MAIN SHELTER SETTING
92%
Previous home

UKaid
from the British people

Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection and
Humanitarian Aid

1 - Figures are from Round 11 of data collection, conducted in May - June 2017. Only key findings are shown. For full dataset and report go to www.globaldtm.info/libya

CHAPTER 2 - IDP PROFILES

Overview

DTM identified and located 226,164 IDP individuals (45,225 households) across 87 baladiyas in Libya. This represents a decrease of 6% from the number of IDPs identified in the previous round.

The largest decreases in the number of IDPs took place in the baladiyas of Abusliem, Alkhums, Ejdabia, Bani Waleed and Ain Zara as shown in Table 2. These decreases were mainly the result of IDPs returning to their homes in Sirt during the data collection period.

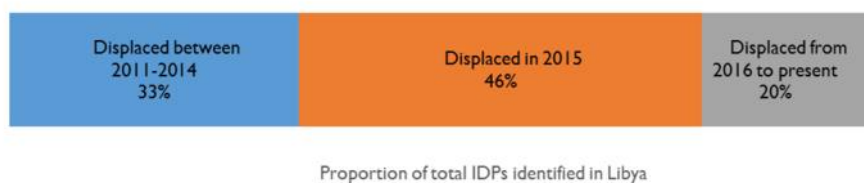Table 2 : *Baladiyas with the largest change in population figures*

	R10	R11	Difference (IND)	Difference (%)
Abusliem	20,075	16,930	-3145	-16%
Alkhums	3,562	1,701	-1861	-52%
Ejdabia	16,200	14,650	-1550	-10%
Bani Waleed	13,900	12,480	-1420	-10%
Ain Zara	4,910	3,550	-1360	-28%

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 11 results indicate that 33% of all identified IDPs had been displaced between 2011 and 2014 (see Figure 1). 46% of IDPs had been displaced during 2015, at the peak of civil conflict in Libya, and 20% had been displaced between the start of 2016 and the time of data collection.

Figure 1: *Proportion of IDPs identified by period of displacement*

| Displaced between 2011-2014 33% | Displaced in 2015 46% | Displaced from 2016 to present 20% |

Proportion of total IDPs identified in Libya

79% of identified IDPs in Libya were displaced from the ten baladiyas shown in Figure 2.

45% of those displaced between 2011 and 2014 were from Misrata (Tawergha IDPs), followed by IDPs from Benghazi (24%), Yefren (7%), Ubari (5%) and Sirt (4%).

Those displaced in 2015 were also predominantly from Benghazi (61%), with others having fled from Ubari (13%), Kikkla (5%), Sirt (5%) and Derna (3%).

At the time of data collection, 62% of IDPs who had been displaced in 2016 were identified as being from Sirt. Others were displaced from Benghazi (22%), Ubari (5%), and 2% from Sebha and Alkufra respectively.

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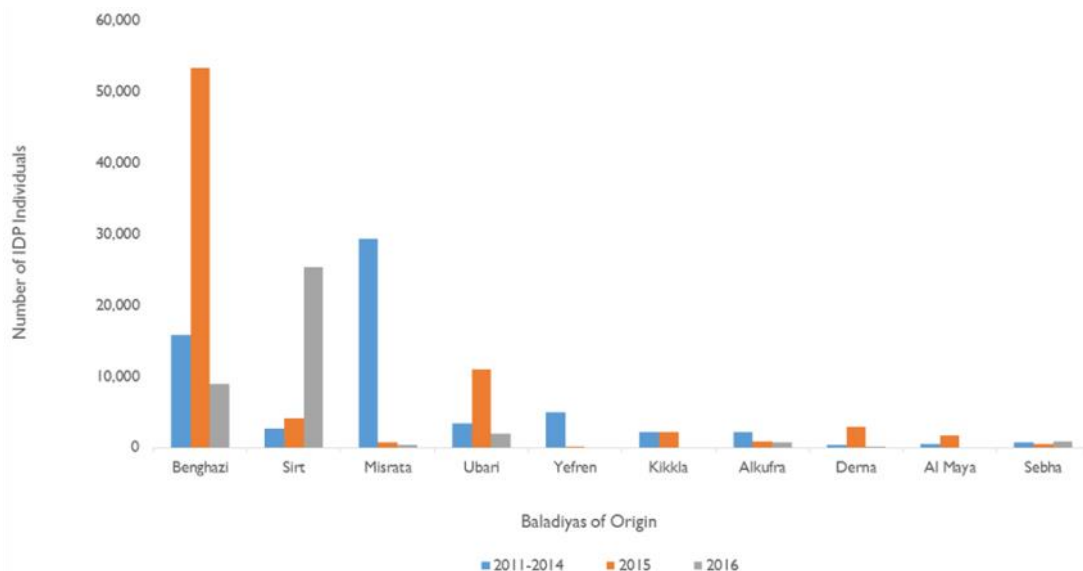
Drivers of Internal Displacement

The main factor driving the initial displacement of the majority of IDPs was the threat or fear from general conflict and armed group presence (Figure 3). This driver accounted for 93% of IDPs. 5% 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.

In addition to drivers that initially led IDPs to being 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 (Figure 4).

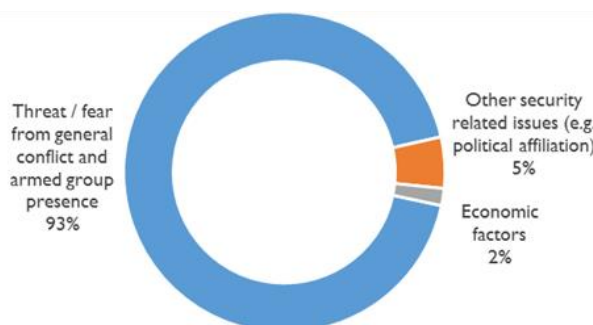*Figure 3:* Main drivers of internal displacement

Figure 4: Main reason preventing return of IDPs

Other security issues were reported as preventing 12% of IDPs from returning to their baladiyas of origin. Damaged public infrastructure was another factor prolonging the displacement of IDPs (7%), the threat or presence of explosive hazards was reported as hindering the return of 3% of IDPs and economic factors, which include the lack of livelihood opportunities, accounted for the continued displacement of 1% of IDPs. The reason was unknown for the remaining 2% of the IDP population.

Multiple Displacements

DTM identified 5,524 IDPs in Round 11 who were displaced in 2016 and had been displaced at least once prior. 82% of these (4,544 individuals) had been displaced twice and 18% (980 individuals) had been displaced three times.

83% of IDPs who were multiply displaced were originally from Sirt and were residing mainly in Bani Waleed, Sirt itself or Ejdabia. 9% were originally from Ubari and were residing in Algatroun or Ghat. 3% were from Benghazi and residing in Zliten, and a further 3% were from Misrata and residing in Ain Zara, Bint Bayya and Al Maya.

Table 3 provides details on the baladiyas of origin and residence of these IDP individuals along with the number of times they had been displaced up to the time of reporting.

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

Baladiya of Origin	Baladiya of Residence	Number of displacements (Individuals displaced)			Total Number of IDPs
		2	3	4	
Azzawya		**40**	**-**	**-**	**40**
	Al Maya	40			
Benghazi		**185**	**-**	**-**	**185**
	Zliten	185			
Misrata		**110**	**65**	**-**	**175**
	Ain Zara	100			
	Bint Bayya	10			
	Al Maya		65		
Sirt		**4,039**	**565**	**-**	**4,604**
	Bani Waleed	2,205			
	Sirt	705			
	Ejdabia	500			
	Khaleej Assidra	225			
	Sidi Assayeh	144			
	Ghat	100			
	Aljufra	100			
	Al Maya	30			
	Sebha	30			
	Aljufra		565		
Ubari		**170**	**350**	**-**	**520**
	Algatroun	170			
	Ghat		350		
Total		**4,544**	**980**	**-**	**5,524**

IDP Regions and Baladiyas of Residence

61% of identified IDPs were in the West of Libya. 28% were in the East and the remaining 11% were in the South during this round.

The mantikas (regions) with the highest reported presence of IDPs were Benghazi (46,210 individuals), Misrata (37,704 individuals) and Tripoli (25,800 individuals). See Map 1 for the number of IDPs identified disaggregated by region).

In Benghazi region 92% of IDPs identified were residing in Benghazi baladiya and the rest were in Alabyar, Gemienis, Toukra and Suloug baladiyas.

In Misrata region IDPs were reported to be residing mainly in Misrata baladiya (54%) and Bani Waleed (33%), with smaller numbers identified in Zliten and Abu Qurayn baladiyas.

In Tripoli region the majority of IDPs were reported to be residing in Abusliem (66%) with smaller numbers in Ain Zara (14%), Tajoura (6%), 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.

The majority of IDPs in Benghazi were displaced within the baladiya during the conflict over the course of 2015.

Figure 5: Top 5 baladiyas of residence for IDPs

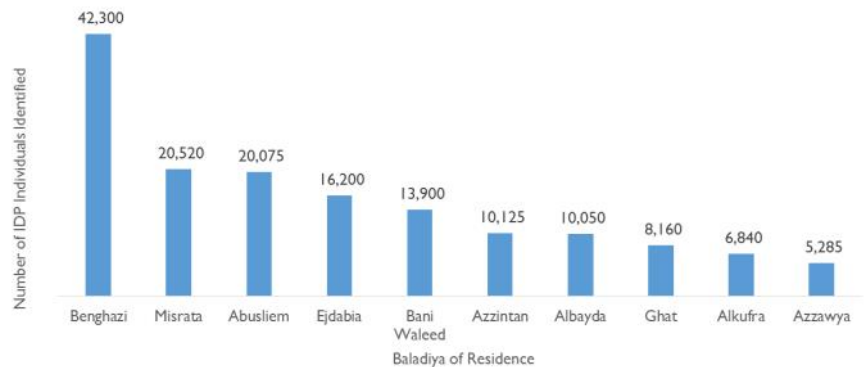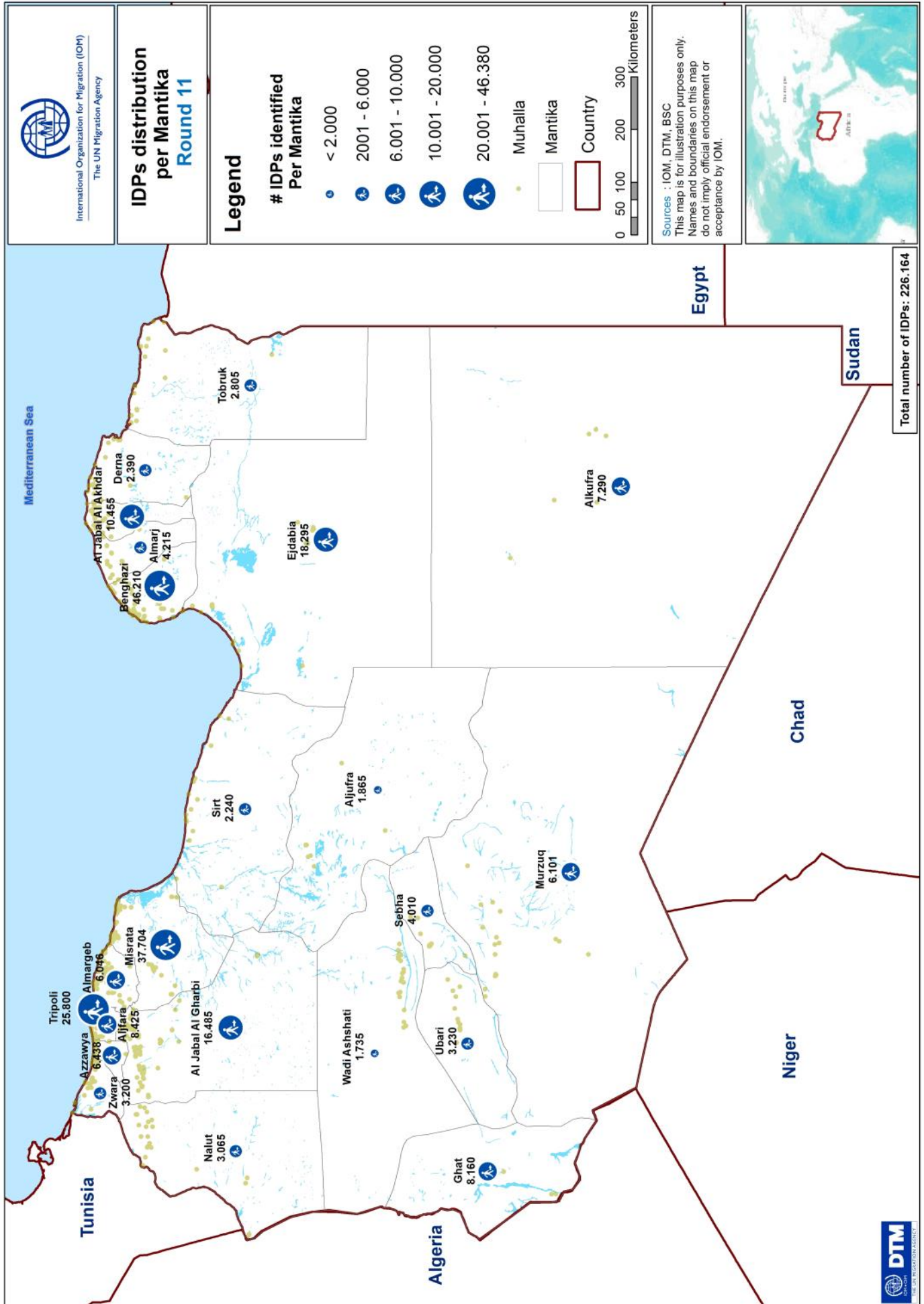*Table 4*: IDPs from main 5 baladiyas of origin to main 5 baladiyas of destination

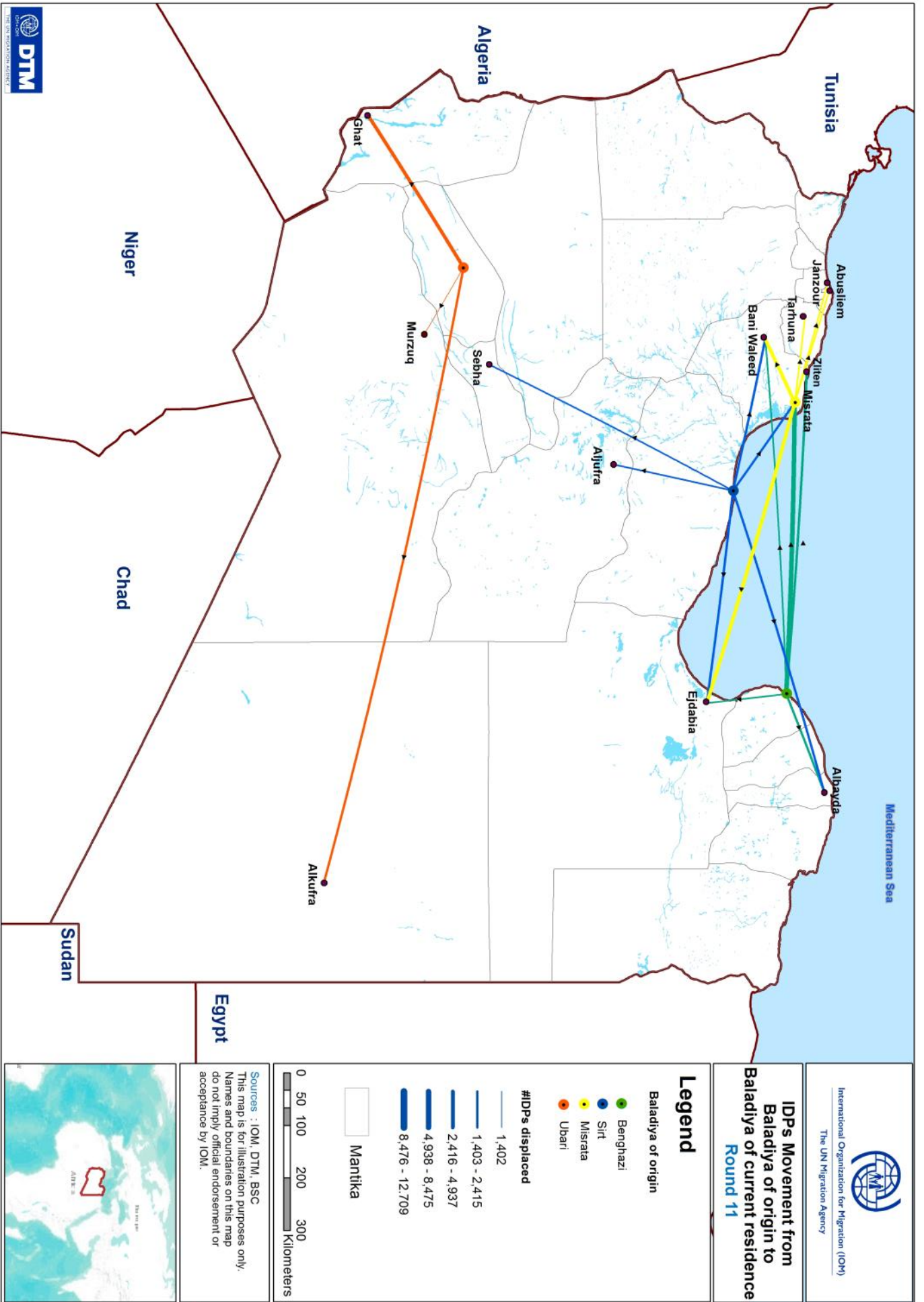| Origin	Destination	# IDP Individuals	%
Benghazi	Benghazi	40,300	52%
	Misrata	12,709	16%
	Albayda	4,333	6%
	Zliten	3,000	4%
	Bani Waleed	2,415	3%
	Other baladiyas	15,403	20%
	Total Displaced	**78,160**	**100%**
Sirt	Misrata	4,937	16%
	Ejdabia	3,900	13%
	Albayda	3,155	10%
	Bani Waleed	3,065	10%
	Sebha	2,008	7%
	Other baladiyas	13,387	44%
	Total Displaced	**30,452**	**100%**
Misrata	Ejdabia	8,475	28%
	Bani Waleed	5,940	20%
	Abusliem	2,270	7%
	Tarhuna	2,070	7%
	Janzour	2,050	7%
	Other baladiyas	9,647	32%
	Total Displaced	**30,452**	**100%**
Ubari	Ghat	6,525	40%
	Alkufra	3,365	21%
	Murzuq	1,402	9%
	Alghrayfa	725	4%
	Bint Bayya	685	4%
	Other baladiyas	3,687	22%
	Total Displaced	**16,389**	**100%**
Yefren	Ashshgega	3,000	61%
	Swani Bin Adam	300	6%
	Alasabaa	300	6%
	Ain Zara	250	5%
	Ghiryan	240	5%
	Other baladiyas	808	16%
	Total Displaced	**4,898**	**100%**

Those in Misrata arrived mainly from Benghazi and Sirt. IDPs in Abusliem were mainly from Kikkla, Misrata and Benghazi, and the majority of those in Ejdabia arrived from Misrata and Sirt.

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 11

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Legend

 # IDPs identified Per Mantika

- < 2.000
- 2.001 - 6.000
- 6.001 - 10.000
- 10.001 - 20.000
- 20.001 - 46.380

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.

Kilometers
0 50 100 200 300

Total number of IDPs: 226.164

Mediterranean Sea

Tunisia
Algeria
Niger
Chad
Sudan
Egypt

Tobruk 2.805
Derna 2.390
Al Jabal Al Akhdar 10.455
Almarj 4.215
Benghazi 46.210
Ejdabia 18.295
Alkufra 7.290
Aljufra 1.865
Sirt 2.240
Murzuq 6.101
Sebha 4.010
Misrata 37.704
Almargeb 6.046
Tripoli 25.800
Azzawya 6.438
Aljfara 8.425
Zwara 3.200
Al Jabal Al Gharbi 16.485
Wadi Ashshati 1.735
Ubari 3.230
Nalut 3.065
Ghat 8.160

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

IDP Sex-Age Disaggregated Data (SADD)

Round 11 data indicated that children (0-18) accounted for 54% of the IDP population (see Figure 6). Adults (19-59 years) made up 36% of the IDP population and older adults (60+) were the remaining 10% of IDPs.

Figure 6: Age disaggregation of IDP sample

0-1 11%	1 - 5 20%	6 - 18 23%	19-59 36%	60+ 10%

IDP Age Group

Proportion of total
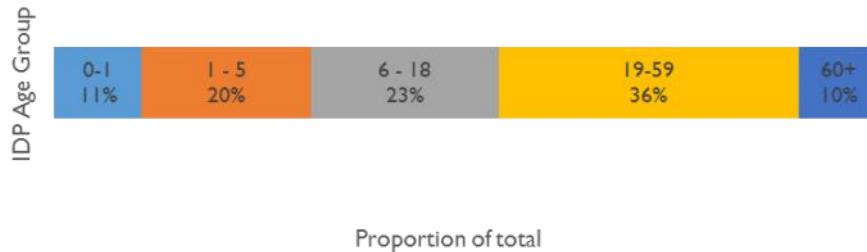
Across all age categories males made up 48% of the sampled population and females accounted for 52%. Figure 7 provides a more granular gender disaggregation by age group of identified IDPs relying on an IDP sample of 30,451 individuals taken from all across the country. This differs slightly for each age category.

Figure 7: IDP male-female ratio by age group

■ Male ■ Female

Age Group	Male	Female
60+	48%	52%
19-59	50%	50%
6 - 18	48%	52%
1 - 5	45%	55%
0-1	52%	48%

Male-Female Ratio
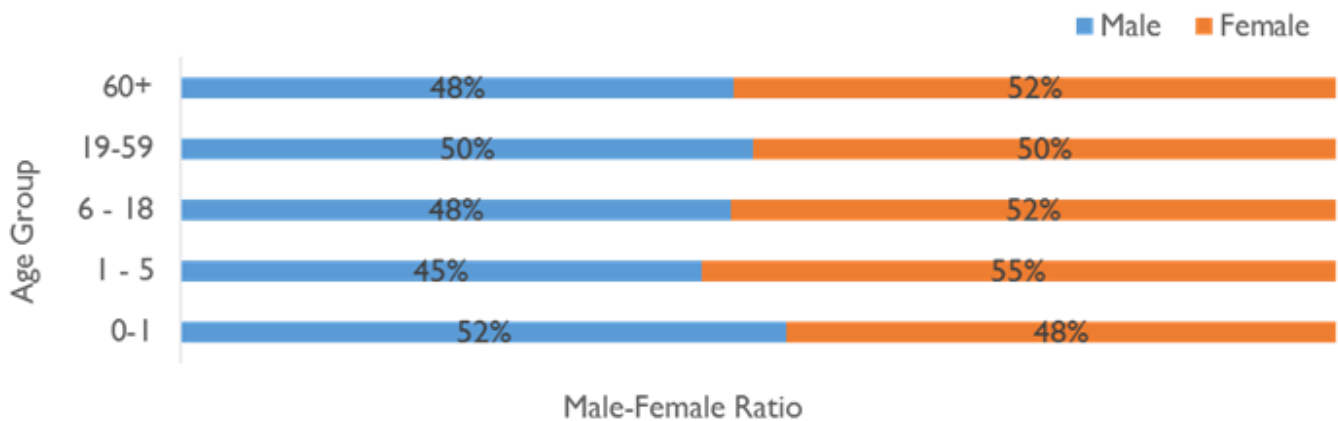
IDP Shelter Settings

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*

Public 12%
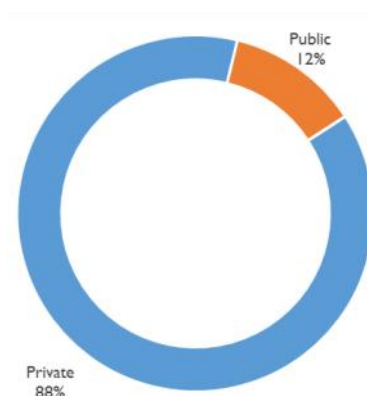
Private 88%

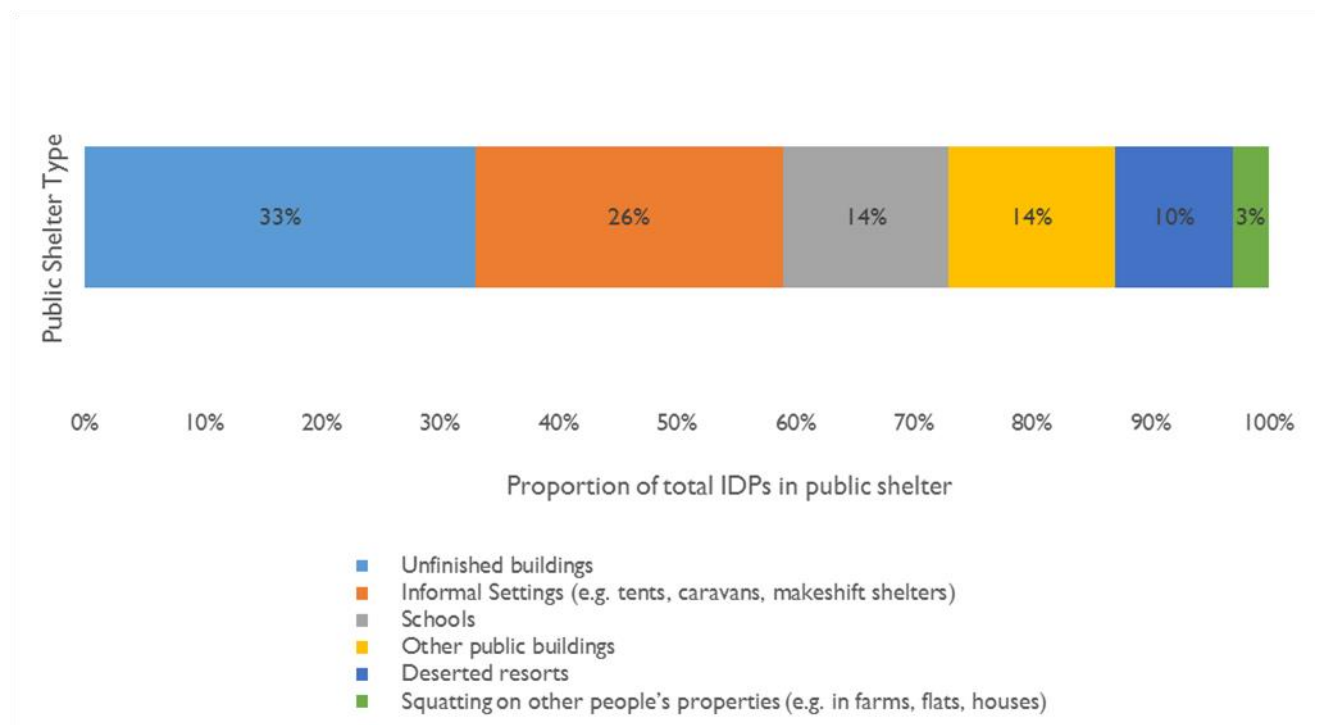*Map 3:* IDPs in private/public shelter settings
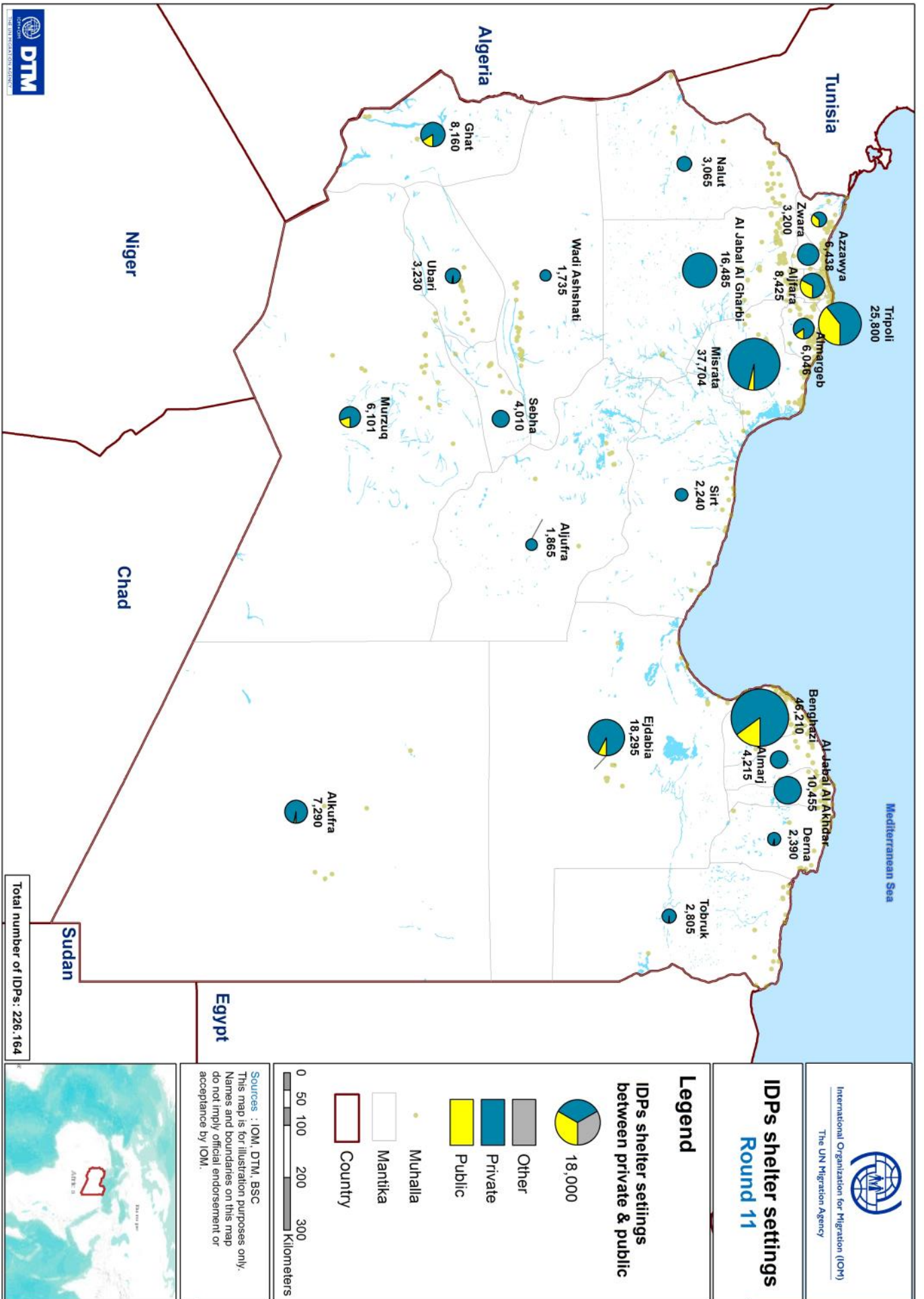
87% of IDPs in private shelter were in self-paid rented accommodation. 8% were hosted with relatives, 4% were in rented accommodation paid by others and the remaining 1% were hosted with other non-relatives (see Figure 9).

*Figure 9:* *Proportion of IDPs in each private shelter setting*
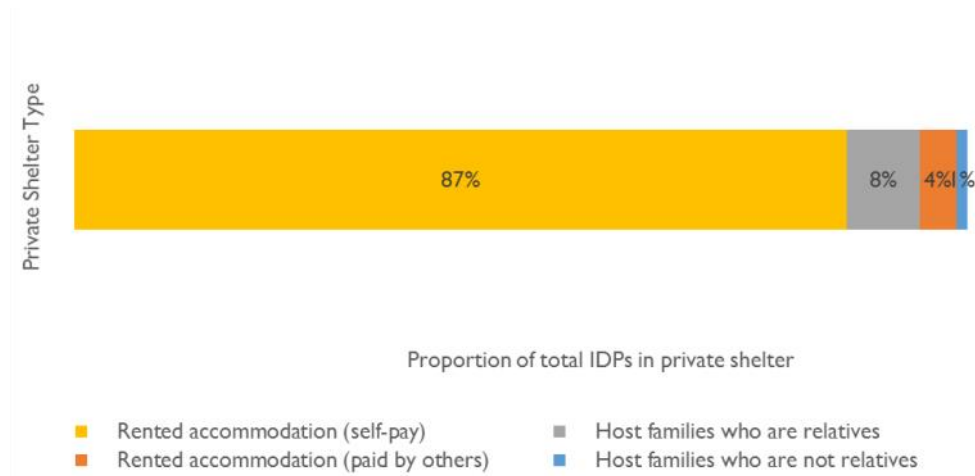
33% of IDPs in public shelter settings were reported to be in unfinished buildings. 26% were reported to be in informal settings such as tents, caravans, and makeshift shelters and 14% in schools. Another 14% were residing in other public buildings, 10% were residing in deserted resorts, and the remaining 3% were reported to be squatting on other peoples' properties (see Figure 10).

Figure 10: *Number and proportion of IDPs in each public shelter setting*

Map 4: IDPs in public shelter settings by type
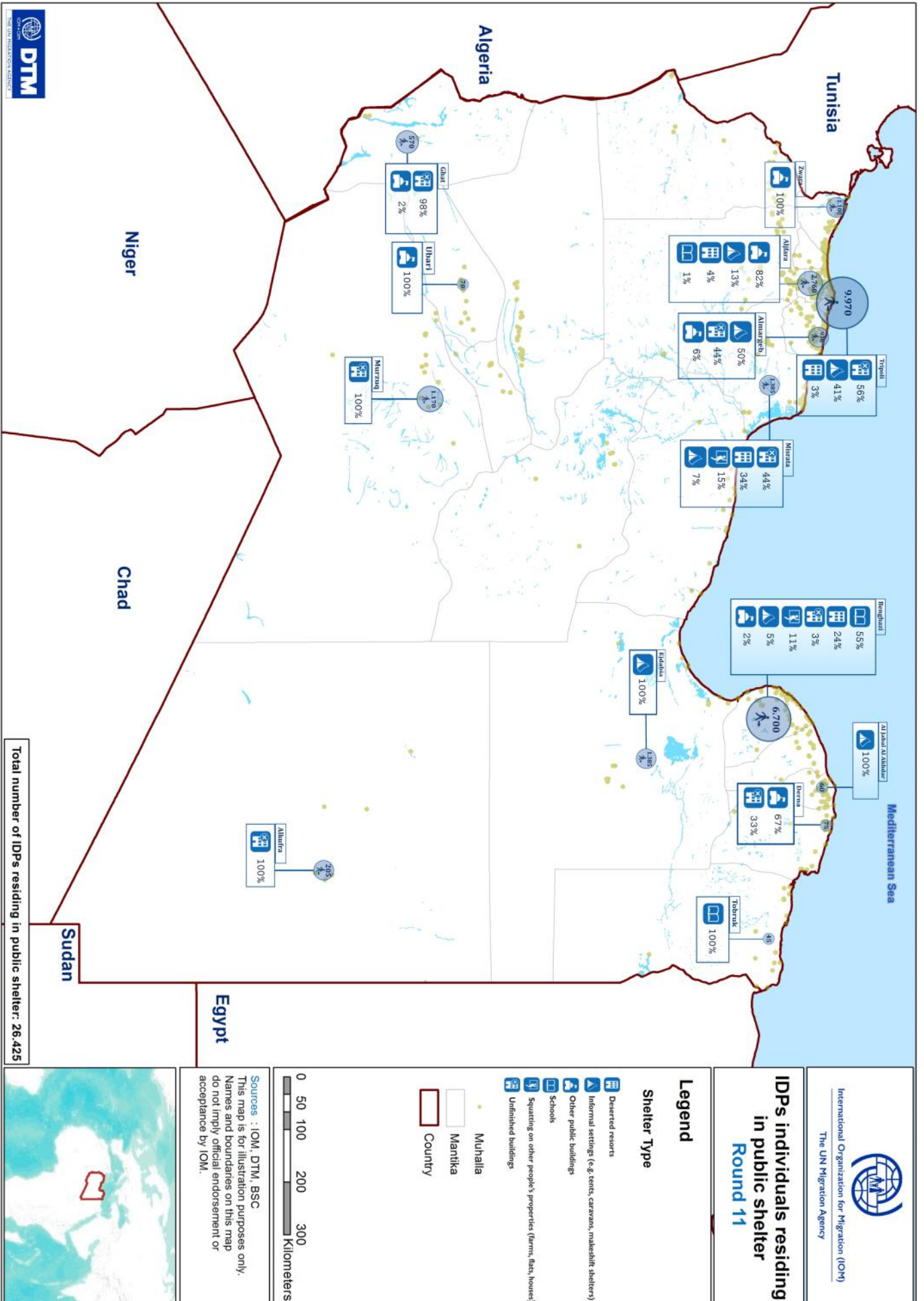
IDP Priority Needs

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	24,911	96,862	39,074	160,847
Food	54,807	52,678	42,690	150,175
Shelter	103,801	12,760	33,380	149,941
Access to income	18,050	32,788	21,332	72,170
NFI	4,130	19,196	32,662	55,988
Security	8,575	2,115	27,775	38,465
Drinking Water	6,230	890	18,585	25,705
Education	2,135	6,180	5,350	13,665
Sanitation/ Hygiene		2,695	1,875	4,570
HH Water (Water for Household Use)	3,525		781	4,306
Legal help			1,965	1,965

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 and "good" in the remaining 22%. No baladiyas reported "poor" relations between IDPs and residents during this round.

Figure 11: IDP-host community relations
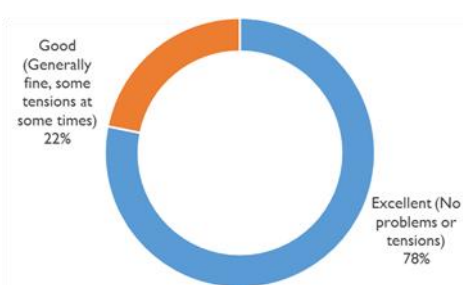
In 62% of assessed baladiyas IDPs were reported to have no impact on the local labour market. 19% reported IDPs having a negative impact as jobs became scarce. 17% of baladiyas reported IDPs having a positive impact as they contributed to a stronger economy and more jobs. The remaining 2% did not know IDPs' impact.

IDPs were reported to have no impact on public services in their baladiya of residence in 74% of assessed baladiyas. In 23% of assessed baladiyas they were reported to have a negative impact, and the remaining 3% of baladiyas reported that the impact was unknown or did not provide an answer.

Figure 12: IDPs' impact on labour market in baladiya of residence
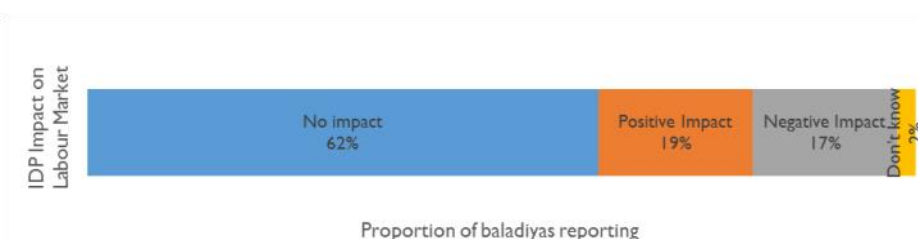
Figure 13: IDPs' impact on public services in baladiya of residence
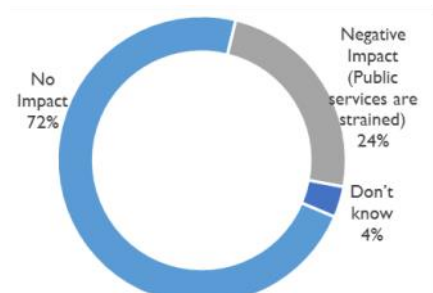
CHAPTER 3 - RETURNEE PROFILES

Overview

DTM identified and located 267,002 returnees 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. In the last two rounds, 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 recorded to Qnfodah and Garyounes muhallas in Benghazi baladiya during the time of data collection. The number of returnees to Benghazi increased by 13,450 individuals (10%) since the previous round (see Table 6). According to narrative reports by partners in Benghazi, returnees to Garyounes and Qnfodah reportedly faced a shortage of water for drinking and household use in addition to frequent electricity cuts.

While this was the main cause of the increase in returnees between May and June, other increases in returnees were also observed in Sirt, Azzintan, Suq Aljumaa and Tripoli during the reporting period.

Table 6 Baladiyas with biggest changes in returnee population

	R10	R11	Difference (IND)	Difference (%)
Benghazi	133,050	146,500	13,450	10%
Sirt	57,050	60,300	3,250	6%
Azzintan		425	425	N/A
Suq Aljumaa	600	845	245	41%
Tripoli	2,140	2,310	170	8%

Map 5: *Number of returnees by mantika (region) of residence*
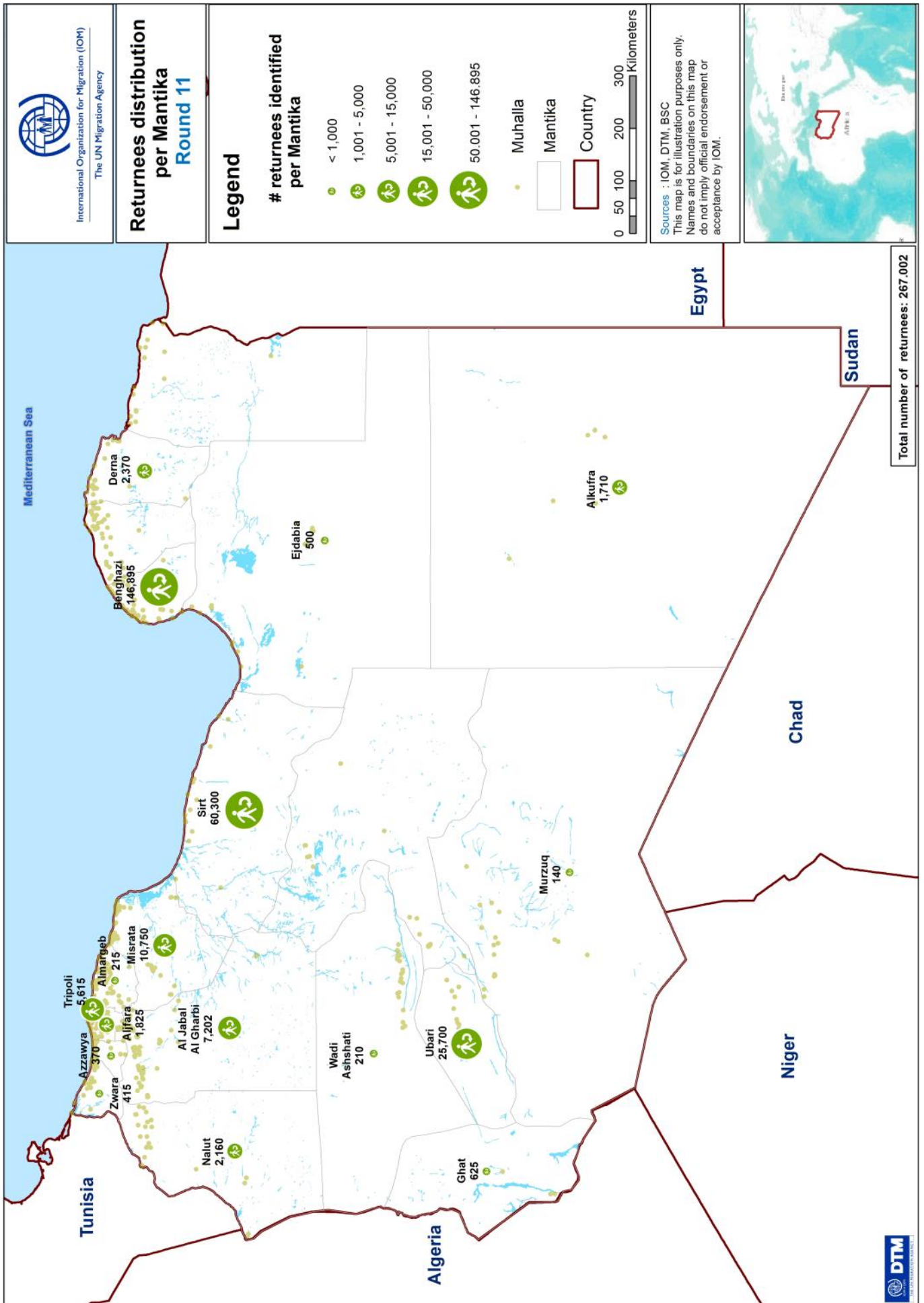
Main Regions and Baladiyas of Return

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 May and June| 2017, 71% of identified returnees had gone back to their homes in 2016 and 29% 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.

Figure 14: *Returnees classified by year of return of majority*
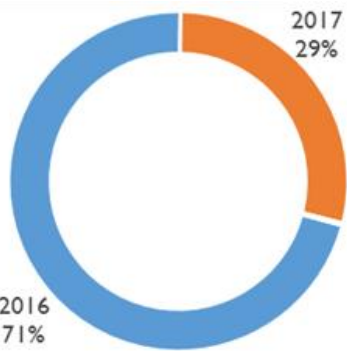
57% of identified returnees were in the East of Libya, 33% in the West and the remaining 10% were in the South.

Disaggregated by mantika (region) as seen in Map 5, the majority of returnees identified during this round were in Benghazi (55%). The largest increase in returns was recorded in Sirt.

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, Alfkat, Bu Fekhra and Garyounes.

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

Those who returned to Abu Qurayn came back from Misrata, Tarhuna, and Bani Waleed.

Figure 15: Top 10 baladiyas of return
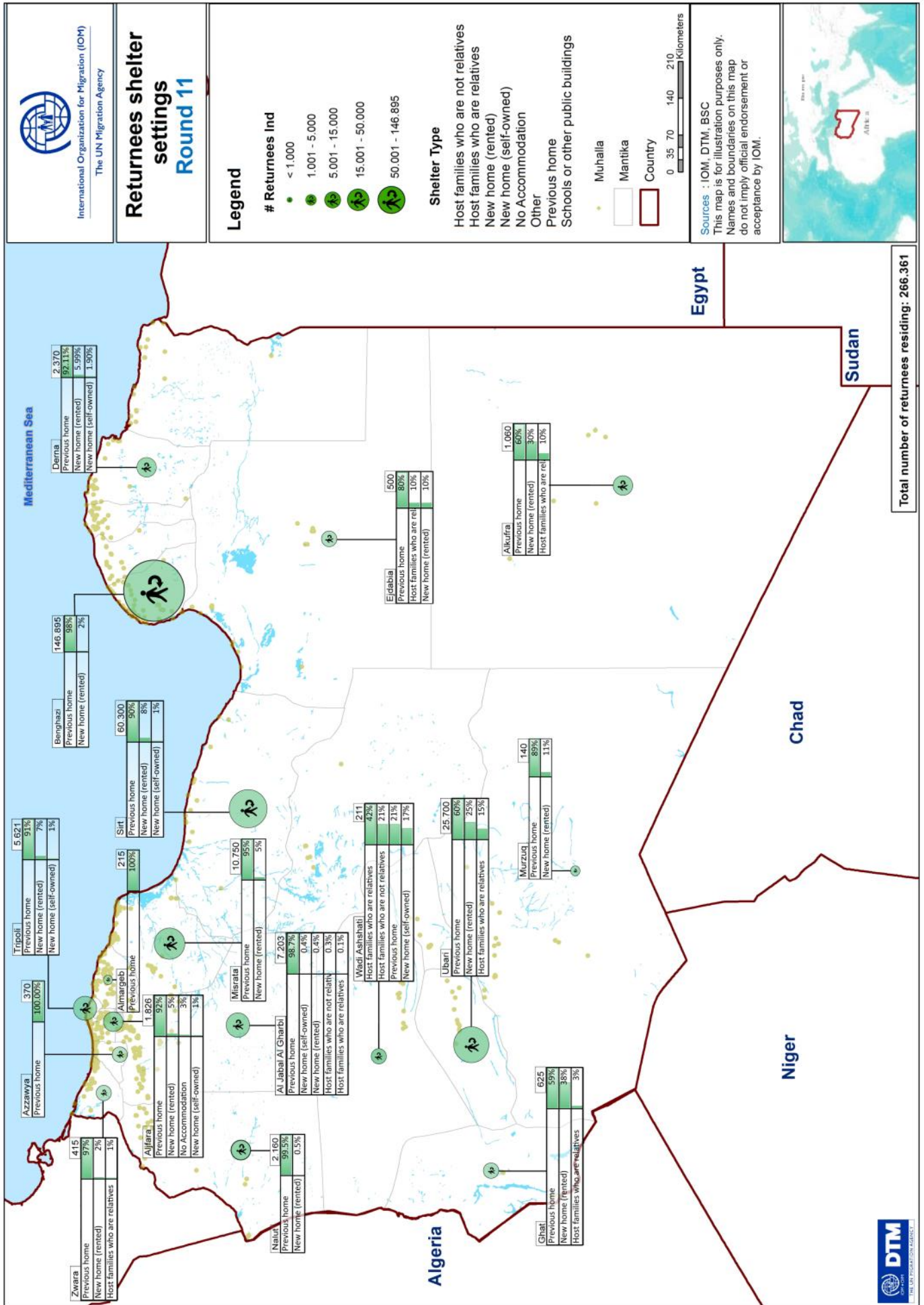

Returnee Shelter Settings

92% of identified returnees were reported to have re-inhabited their previous homes (Figure 16). 6% rented new homes, nearly 2% were hosted with relatives and the remaining 0.5% were either in new self-owned homes, hosted with non-relatives, in public buildings or other shelter settings.

When disaggregated by mantika (Map 6), it can be seen that Ubari had the largest number of returnees who were hosted with relatives and returnees who rented new homes. Of all regions, Sirt had the largest number of returnees who bought new homes upon return. A notable proportion of returnees to Sirt (8%) and Benghazi (2%) also rented new homes upon return.

Figure 16: *Returnee shelter type*

Map 6: *Returnee shelter settings by mantika*

Returnees shelter settings
Round 11

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Legend

 # Returnees Ind
- < 1.000
- 1.001 - 5.000
- 5.001 - 15.000
- 15.001 - 50.000
- 50.001 - 146.895

Shelter Type
- Host families who are not relatives
- Host families who are relatives
- New home (rented)
- New home (self-owned)
- No Accommodation
- Other
- Previous home
- Schools or other public buildings

- Muhalla
- Mantika
- Country

0 35 70   140   210
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.

Mediterranean Sea

Egypt

Sudan

Chad

Niger

Algeria

Derna — 2.370
Previous home 92.11%
New home (rented) 5.99%
New home (self-owned) 1.90%

Benghazi — 146.895
Previous home 98%
New home (rented) 2%

Ejdabia — 500
Previous home 80%
Host families who are rel 10%
New home (rented) 10%

Alkufra — 1.060
Previous home 60%
New home (rented) 30%
Host families who are rel 10%

Sirt — 60.300
Previous home 90%
New home (rented) 8%
New home (self-owned) 1%

Tripoli — 5.621
Previous home 91%
New home (rented) 7%
New home (self-owned) 1%

Almargeb — 215
Previous home 100%

Azzawya — 370
Previous home 100.00%

Zwara — 415
Previous home 97%
New home (rented) 2%
Host families who are relatives 1%

Aljfara — 1.826
Previous home 92%
New home (rented) 5%
No Accommodation 3%
New home (self-owned) 1%

Misrata — 10.750
Previous home 95%
New home (rented) 5%

Al Jabal Al Gharbi — 7.203
Previous home 98.7%
New home (self-owned) 0.4%
New home (rented) 0.3%
Host families who are not relativ 0.1%

Wadi Ashshati — 211
Host families who are relatives 42%
Host families who are not relatives 21%
Previous home 21%
New home (self-owned) 17%

Ubari — 25.700
Previous home 60%
New home (rented) 25%
Host families who are relatives 15%

Murzuq — 140
Previous home 89%
New home (rented) 11%

Nalut — 2.160
Previous home 99.5%
New home (rented) 0.5%

Ghat — 625
Previous home 59%
New home (rented) 38%
Host families who are relatives 3%

Total number of returnees residing: 266.361

DTM
The UN Migration Agency

Returnees' Impact on Baladiyas of Return

Relations between returnees and baladiya residents were reported to be excellent in 58% of baladiyas, good in 39% of baladiyas, and unknown for the remaining 3% of baladiyas with returnees (see Figure 17).

Figure 17: Returnee relations with baladiya residents

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 58% of baladiyas they were reported to have no impact on the labour market, in 6% their impact was unknown and in the remaining 9% (Ghat, Misrata and Rigdaleen baladiyas) they were reported to have a negative impact as jobs were scarce.

Returnees were more likely to be reported as having a negative impact on public services as reported in 12% of baladiyas with returnees (Figure 19). Returnees specifically were reported to have a negative impact on public services in the baladiyas of Ghat, Kikka, Misrata and Rigdaleen.

Figure 18: Returnees' impact on labour market
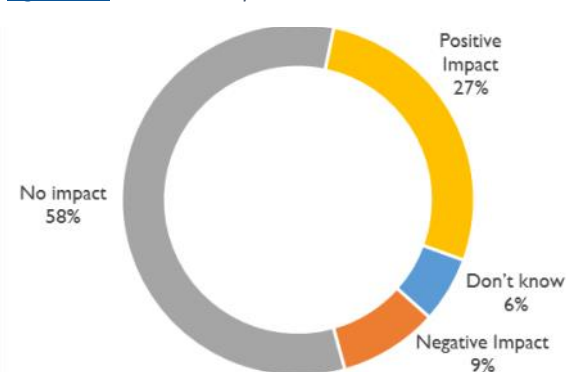
Figure 19: Returnees' impact on public services
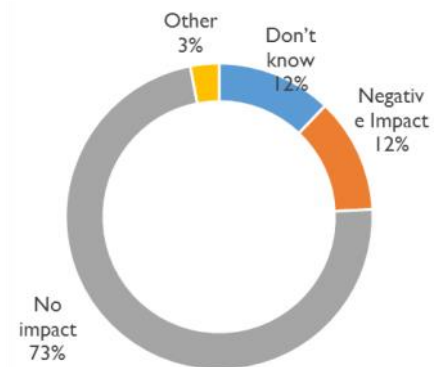
Returnees Priority Needs

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.

Table 7: Returnee Priority Needs

Need Reported	Priority #1 Returnees affected (IND)	Priority #2 Returnees affected (IND)	Priority #3 Returnees affected (IND)	Total
Health	16,955	110,132	80,965	208,052
Education	93,150	43,330	13,670	150,150
Security	58,880	5,170	47,020	111,070
Sanitation/ Hygiene		39,765	50,510	90,275
Access to income	430	45,200	3,720	49,350
Food	6,375	2,455	40,207	49,037
NFI	32,972		10,450	43,422
Shelter	27,195	7,375	2,125	36,695
HH Water (Water for Household Use)	15	12,500	15,105	27,620
Drinking Water	14,955		1,655	16,610
Legal help	15,000		500	15,500

Education was ranked as the top priority need for returnees in both Benghazi and Sirt, and security was reported as the top priority need for returnees to Benghazi, Derna, Sirt, Suq Aljumaa, Algatroun, Al Maya and Janzour.

Health was reported as the second priority need for 41% of the returnee population who were mainly in Benghazi, Sirt, Kikkla, Hai Alandalus and Nalut.

CHAPTER 4 - MULTISECTORIAL DATA: BALADIYA LEVEL

As part of 2017 methodology some key baseline multisectorial indicators are collected as part of the baladiya assessment to facilitate a more context-based analysis of IDP and returnee vulnerabilities, conditions and needs. While this data is not meant to be a comprehensive multisectorial needs analysis it provides some flagging indicators that will enable humanitarian partners to target their assistance to address specific vulnerabilities in certain locations. While some analysis and summaries are presented in the report the Round 11 dataset provides the opportunity for a more granular analysis of all indicators at the muhalla and baladiya level. Please refer to www.globaldtm.info/libya for the dataset and full Round 11 information package.

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, three reported that between 41% and 60% of schools were operational (Ubari, Al Aziziya, Sirt and Rigdaleen). For the remaining three baladiyas no answer was provided.

Figure 20: *Proportion of operational public schools reported by baladiya*
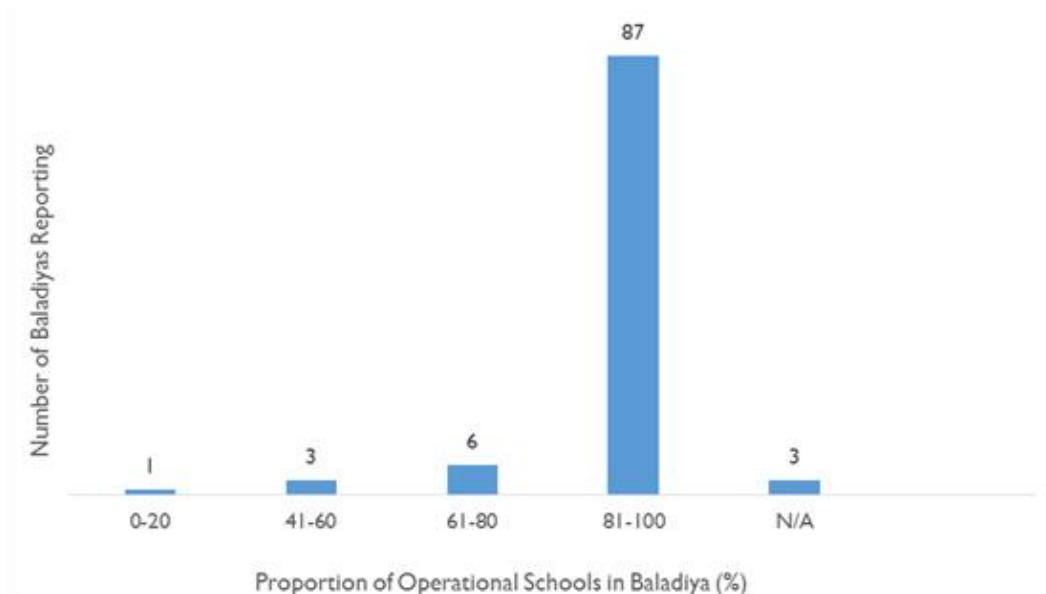
94% of baladiyas reported that the majority of students were attending schools regularly in the baladiya. The remaining 6% of baladiyas reporting irregular attendance of students were Derna, Aljufra, Ubari, Al Aziziya, Janzour and Hrawa baladiyas (see Figure 21 for the breakdown by region and full Round 11 dataset for more information by baladiya).
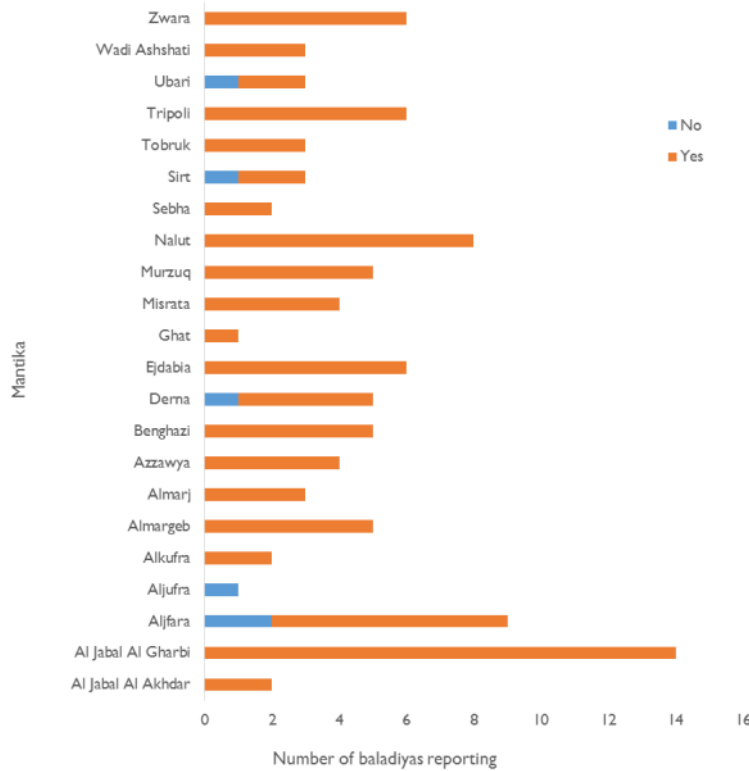
Figure 22: Reasons preventing regular attendance of schools

Reasons preventing attendance varied between baladiyas. 33% reported that schools were damaged/ destroyed or occupied, 33% that they were overcrowded and 17% respectively reported that schools were either difficult to access by road, or had issues related to safety.
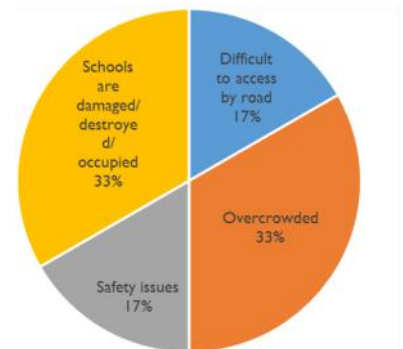
Health

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[ii].

Figure 23: Proportion of operational public hospitals in baladiya
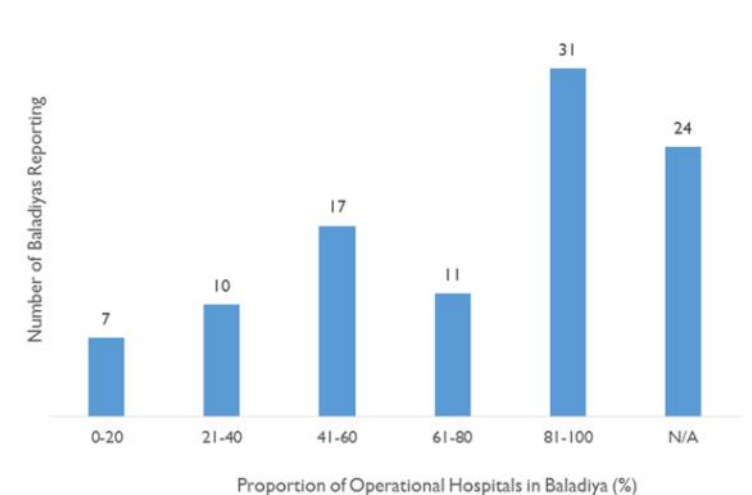
In 7 baladiyas across the country it was reported that only up to 20% of public hospitals were operational as can be seen in Figure 23[iii]. In 31 baladiyas on the other hand it was reported that between 81 and 100% of public hospitals in the baladiya were operational.

The most common type of health facilities available were health centers which were present in 82 baladiyas. Private clinics were reported in 66 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

Figure 25: Is there regular access to medicine in baladiya?
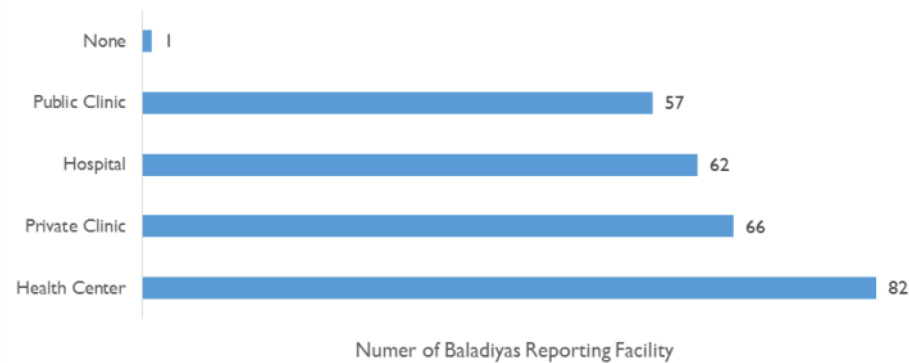
Regular access to medicine was reported in only 4% of baladiyas (Alsharguiya, Arrajban, Bani Waleed and Tajoura). In 95% of baladiyas it was reported that there was no regular access to medicine as shown in Figure 25. The level of access to medicine was unknown in the remaining 1%.
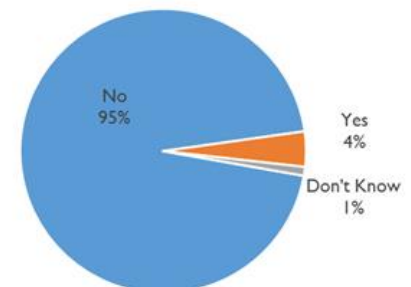
Public Services & WASH

Electricity and garbage disposal were the two most cited public services available (see Figure 26). 76 baladiyas reported the availability of electricity and 67 baladiyas reported the presence of garbage disposal services. 65 baladiyas reported having a water supply network. Sewage treatment and public infrastructure repairs however appeared to be much less prevalent with only 15 and 1 baladiyas reporting them respectively.

Figure 26: Public services available in baladiya by number of baladiyas reporting
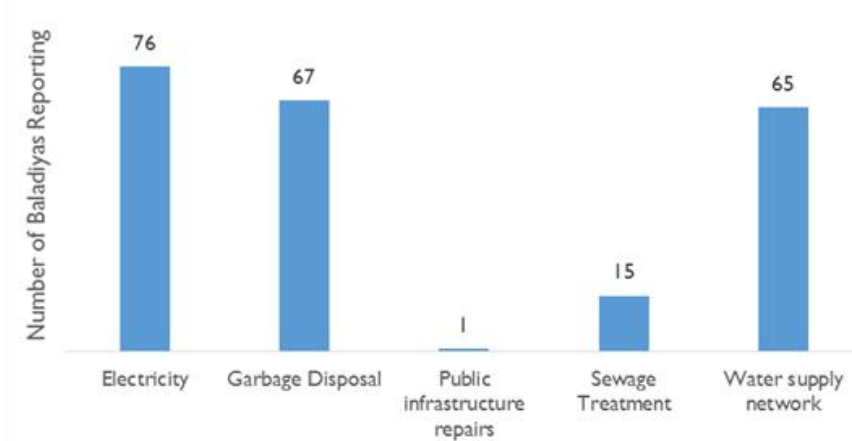
As shown in Figure 27 water trucks were reported as the main water source for 44% of baladiyas and public networks were reported as the main water source for 44% of baladiyas. Bottles, open wells, springs or rivers and closed wells together were the main water sources for the remaining 12% of assessed baladiyas.

Figure 27: Most common water source accessed in last month by proportion of baladiyas reporting
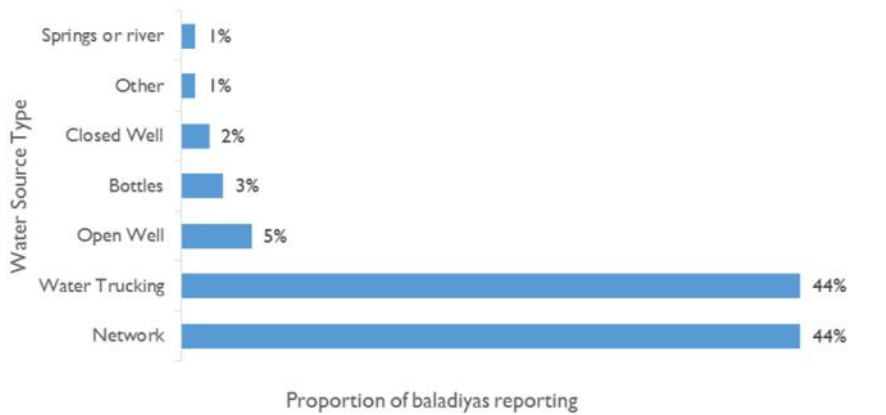
The main issue associated with potable water in 49 baladiyas was reported to be the high cost. In 14 baladiyas available water was not safe for drinking and cooking, and in 3 baladiyas water trucks no longer came to the area due to violence or threats. Figure 28 outlines the main issues associated with 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 11 dataset.

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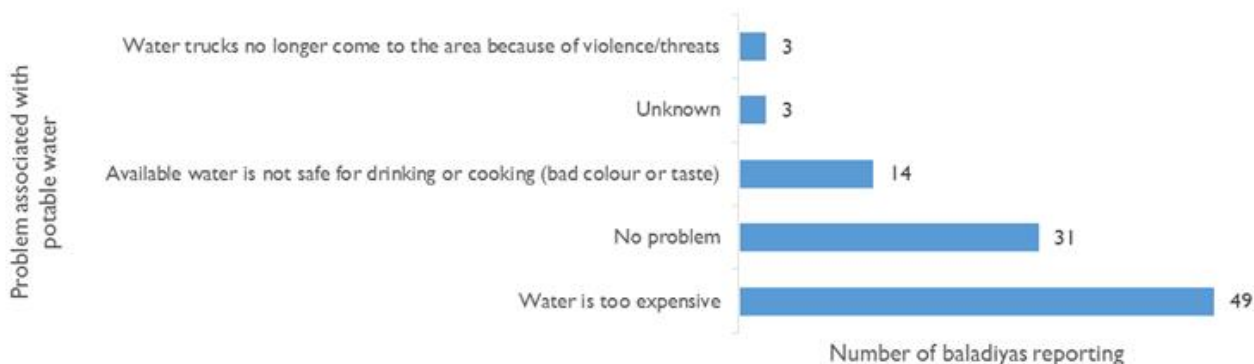
Nutrition

In 70% of baladiyas where IDPs were residing, IDPs were reported to purchase food from the market as their main source of food (see Figure 29), representing a 2% decrease from the previous round. The proportion of IDPs obtaining food on credit increased from 12% reported in the previous round to 17%.

In 12% of baladiyas the main source of food was reported to be from charity or donations and in the remaining 3% 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
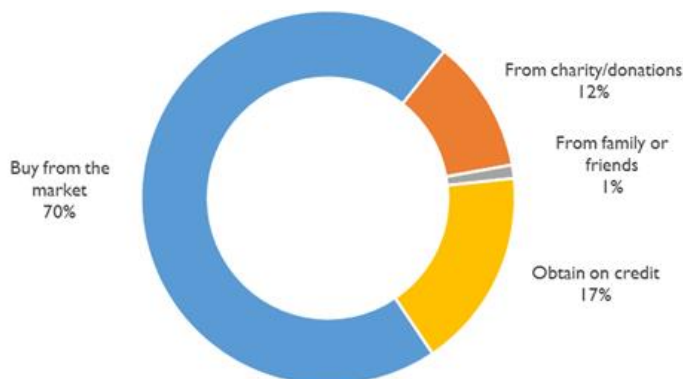
The main problem associated with access to food was that it was too expensive as reported in 96 assessed baladiyas (Figure 30).
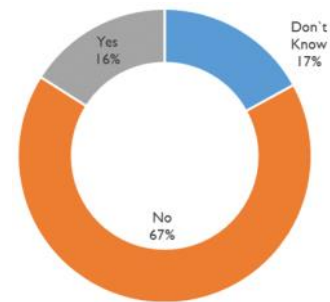
Figure 30: Main problem associated with access to food

Cases of malnutrition were also reported to be present in 15% of baladiyas mainly in the West and South of the country[iv]. To obtain more information at the baladiya level, please refer to the accompanying dataset.
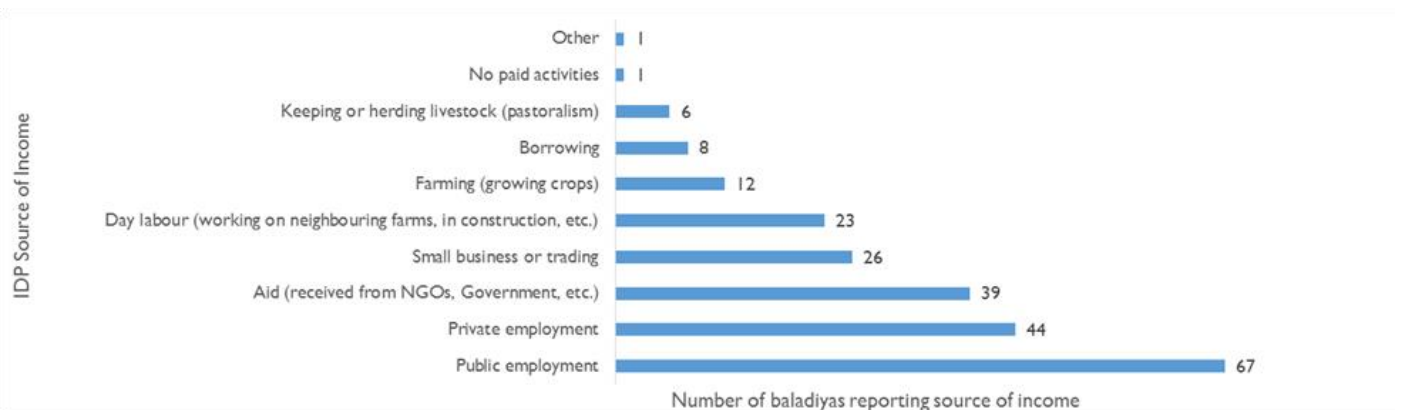
Figure 31: Are there reported cases of malnutrition in baladiya?


Livelihoods

Public employment, private employment, and aid were 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 22 baladiyas of return (Figure 33). Farming was returnees' main source of income in 3 baladiyas, and in the remaining 4 baladiyas the main source of income was either small business or trading, aid, or other/unknown.
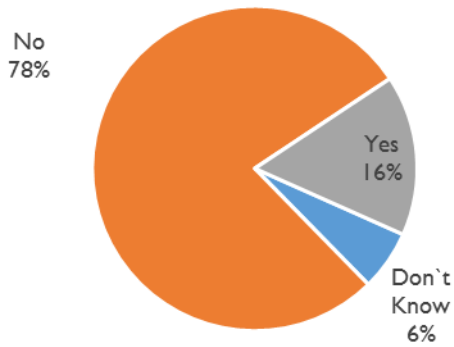
Figure 33: Returnees' main source of income in baladiya of return
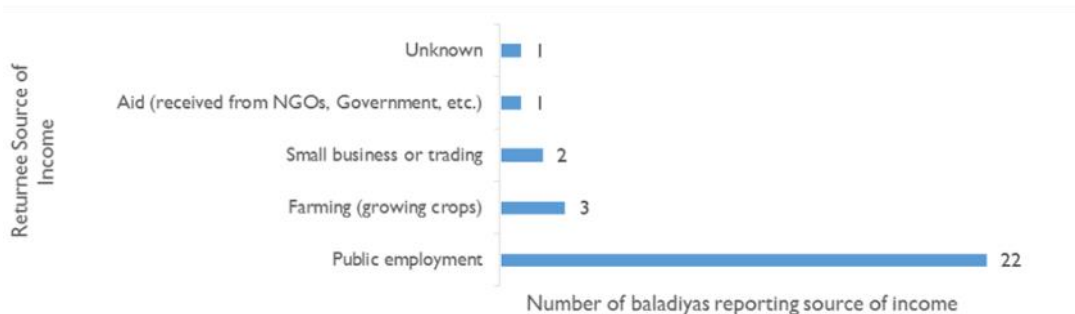
Security

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).

Figure 34: Reported presence of UXOs in baladiya

The awareness of the presence of UXO was reported in 16% of baladiyas as shown in Figure 34[v].

Residents were reported as not being able to move safely within their baladiyas in 24% of assessed baladiyas.

In baladiyas where movement was reported to be unsafe the main reason cited was insecurity (79% of baladiyas), followed by road closures (4%), or the threat or presence of explosive hazards (17%) (Figure 36).

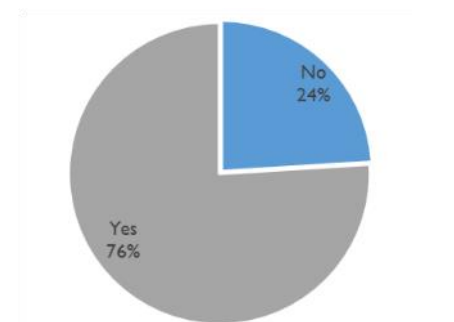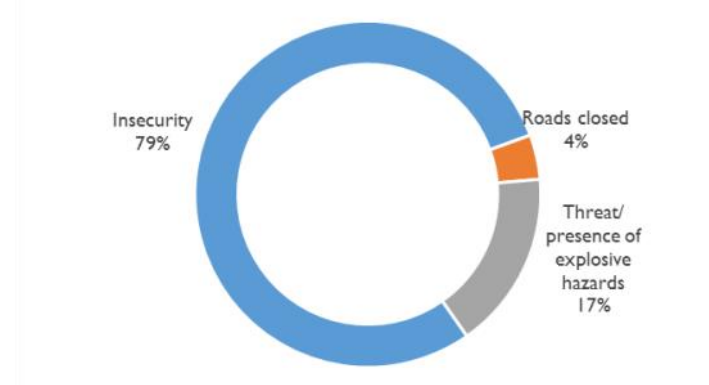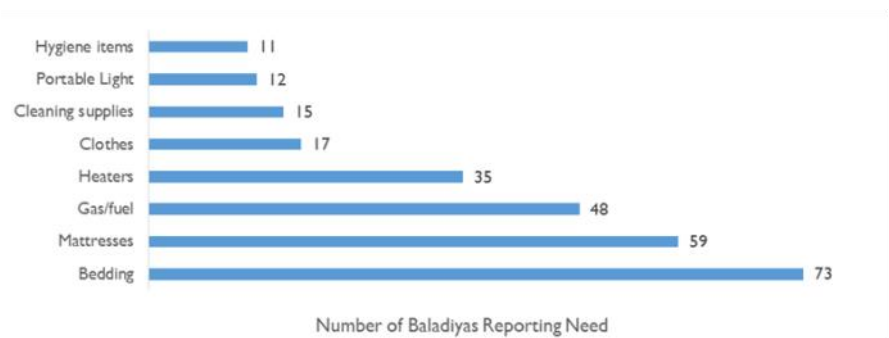*Figure 35:* Ability of residents to move safely within baladiya

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

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 59 baladiyas, gas/fuel in 48 baladiyas and heaters in 35 baladiyas (Figure 37).

The quantity of NFIs was reported to be insufficient in 10% of baladiyas. In 88% of baladiyas the price was reported to be the main problem, as items were too expensive. In the remaining 2% 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 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 11 DTM assessed all 100 baladiyas and 657 of 667 muhallas in Libya.

1,198 Key Informant interviews were conducted during this round, an average of nearly two KIs per assessment.

196 Key Informants were interviewed at the baladiya level, and 1,002 at the muhalla level. 37% of those interviewed were representatives from divisions within the baladiya office (social affairs, muhalla affairs, etc.), 19% were local crisis committee representatives and 15% were representatives from local humanitarian or social organizations. Figure 39 disaggregates KIs interviewed by their position. Of the 1,198 KIs interviewed 10% were female and 90% 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.)	449	37%
Local Crisis Committee Representative	229	19%
Humanitarian/Social Organization	181	15%
Community / tribal representative	110	9%
Representation of displaced groups	106	9%
Representatives of Health facilities	61	5%
Representatives of education facilities	37	3%
Other	25	2%
Total	**1,198**	**100%**

Figure 40 Key Informant gender
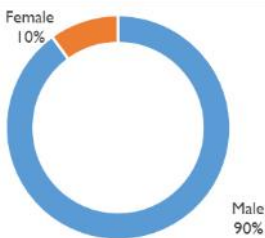
Data Credibility

32% of data collected was rated as "very credible" during this around, 58% 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 of data collected

DTM LIBYA REPORT ROUND 11
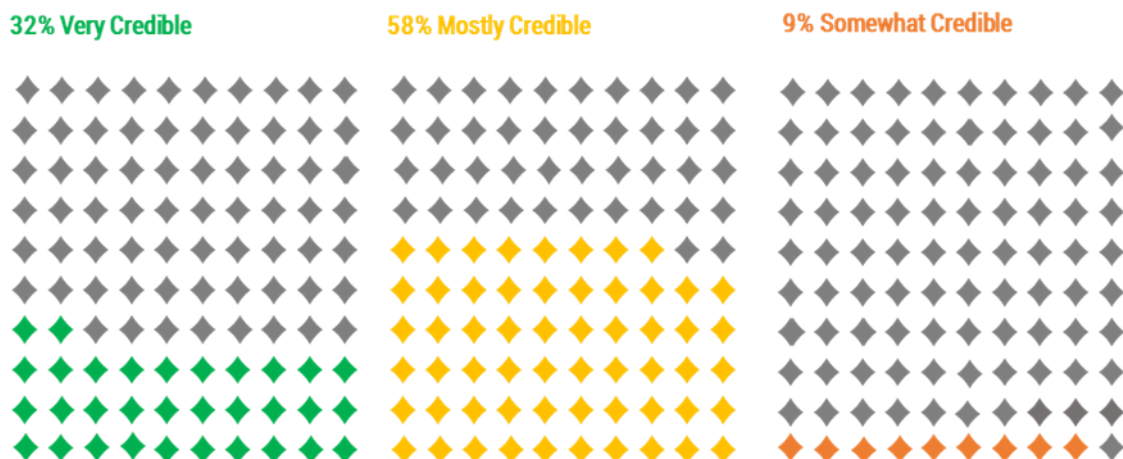
i. This document covers humanitarian aid activities implemented with the financial assistance of the European Union. The views expressed herein should not be taken, in any way, to reflect the official opinion of the European Union, and the European Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.

ii. 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.

iii. Please see dataset for the full list of baladiyas without regular access to medicine.

iv. 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 11 dataset at www.globaldtm.info/libya.

v. Baladiyas reporting UXO during this round were Al Ajaylat, Albrayga, Alkufra, Alqubba, Benghazi, Daraj, Derna, Ejdabia, Gemienis, Janoub Azzawya, Kikkla, Sebha, Sirt, Ubari, Yefren and Zliten. For more information on these baladiyas, refer to the full Round 11 dataset at www.globaldtm.info/libya.