



DTM Libya - Mobility Tracking Version: 11

Methodology

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) | International Organization for Migration (IOM)

IOM Libya's Mobility Tracking Methodology is to be read in coordination IOM's Baladiya (B1f) and Muhalla (B2f) Enumerator Instructions and Guidelines.

1. What is Mobility Tracking?

This document presents IOM Libya's Mobility Tracking (MT) 2017 methodology. Part of IOM's global Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme, MT has been implemented in Libya since October 2015 to identify, track and monitor vulnerable populations. Since 2016 DTM has delivered routine comprehensive information packages on the locations where IDPs, returnees and migrants move to and from, for what reasons, under what conditions and with what intentions.

DTM is a set of methods and tools that permits the development of a common narrative to complex situations. It establishes a regular and dynamic system to monitor the vulnerabilities of beneficiaries and deliver a dependable routine communication line between those being assisted and those providing the assistance.

IOM Libya's MT component captures data from across the whole of Libya on a 6 week cycle through seven implementing partners on all IDPs, returnees and migrants. IOM offices in Tripoli, Benghazi and Tunis triangulate and verify all data collection activities.

Mobility Tracking Populations of Concern:

An **IDP** is any "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border".

A **returnee** is any person who was displaced internally or across an international border, but has since returned to his/her place of habitual residence.

IOM defines a **migrant** as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a state away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is. For DTM programmatic purposes in Libya, a migrant is considered any person present in Libya who does not possess Libyan nationality. As such, DTM does not differentiate between migrant statuses, length of residence in the country, or migratory intentions. It counts as migrants those who may have come from refugee producing countries, along with long-term residents and labour migrants who engage in a circular migration pattern between Libya and their countries of origin.

2. DTM's 2016-2017 Mobility Tracking – Challenges and Solutions

In 2016 DTM Libya produced regular MT information sharing packages, providing a verified baseline on the number of people displaced, the number of people returning to areas of origin and/or place of habitual residence and the number of migrants in country. Each MT information package included a full comprehensive dataset, analytical reports, interactive and static maps, and interactive data dashboards.



DTM 2017 will see an expansion of MT information sharing products based on a revised methodology that will better articulate Libya's complex human mobility story.

MT 2017 methodology is designed to address the core issues and challenges faced in 2016. While still based on IOM's global MT methodology, DTM Libya has revised its MT component to ensure greater participation by all actors, enhancing the programme's ability to collect more multidimensional and refined data under a more flexible and dynamic operational structure.

DTM 2017 Geographic Operational Baseline

In 2017 DTM will operate on the basis of 667 Muhallas (referred to as a **location**). Following DTM's 2016 definition, a Muhalla is considered to be one village or a small collection of villages in rural settings, whilst in urban settings it equates to a neighbourhood. DTM's geographical operational baseline is established on the Government of Libya's Bureau of Statistics (BSc) 667 Muhallas (*see section 4 for more information on DTM's Geographical Baseline*). A core factor towards creating a more flexible and dynamic data collection tool is to establish a transparent and comprehensive network of geographical boundaries for data collection. DTM's geographical operational boundaries have been reviewed to ensure that its 2017 dataset is in synchrony with that of the Libyan Government. DTM's geographical operational boundaries have been synchronized with those of the Libyan Government to allow the programme's data collection efforts greater flexibility in articulating where and from whom DTM is collecting data. In 2017 IOM Libya will continue to work with all partners and specifically the Libyan Government towards better defining and presenting Libya's geographical boundaries.

Focus on Returnees and Areas of Origin

The revision of MT is part of greater efforts to expand the DTM programme to better capture, analyse and present the socio-economic factors related to displacement and return. IOM's 2016 MT delivered a comprehensive tracking system across the whole of Libya that gauged the number of people displaced, the number of people returning to areas of origin and the number of migrants present. Between January and December 2016 DTM observed the number of IDPs decrease from its peak of 448,897 to 303,608 individuals and the number of returnees increase from 130,637 to 453,540.

Adjusting to this shift displacement trajectories, the 2017 MT captures in more detail the number of people displaced from a specific location and articulates Libya's returnee patterns. The 2017 MT data gathering tools are aligned with Libya's changing human mobility, conflict and security dynamics and work to better define the number of people displaced from one specific location, along with collecting more data on the conditions and needs of returnees. Additionally the MT 2017 is orientated at updating the timeframes defining who is an IDP and a returnee, who is undergoing multiple displacements and where to, and what are the socio-economic drivers that are enabling the high volumes of returns to some areas or prolonging displacements in others.

Focus on Migrants

IOM Libya's DTM 2017 programme is composed, among other components, of MT and Flow Monitoring (FM) each tailored and designed to capture the full diversity of Libya's human mobility story. DTM's 2017 MT is developed to work in synchrony with its sister component. FM statistical reports focus on capturing the statistical net in- and outflows of migrants, and analytical reports highlight migrants' profiles, vulnerabilities, routes and intentions. MT 2017 methodology has been revised to provide the UN Agency for Migration (IOM) with multiple techniques to better identify the nationalities and numbers of migrants in Libya. The 2017 MT is

orchestrated to deliver at the lowest common administrative level the numbers and nationalities of migrants per location regardless of their legal status. Working in coordination with its sister component MT works to deliver a revised comprehensive baseline on the number of migrants in Libya based on IOM's definition of a migrant. IOM's 2017 MT identifies migrants across the entire country as any persons who are moving or have moved across an international border or within a state away from their habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is (*see page 1 for full definition*).

Multi-Sectorial Needs Indicators

In line with DTM's expansion of portfolio and increase in data collection, IOM revised its MT tools in consultation with Libya's members of the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team (UNHCT) as a means to ensure greater participation and collaboration and UN ownership over Libya's baseline on IDPs, returnees and migrants. With the support of IOM's global DTM indicators and with the intention to provide greater articulation to Libya's human mobility dynamics, Libya's UNHCT provided IOM with recommendations and input on all MT's sectorial indicators. The 2017 indicators capture sectorial information both at Area (Municipality - *Baladiya*) and Location (sub-municipality - *Muhalla*) level, providing greater details on the age and sex breakdown of vulnerable groups, areas with high presence of unexploded ordnance, access to basic services and to income generating activities, functioning schools and health services...etc. IOM's 2017 MT information packages are delivered using sectorial indicators selected by the members of the UNHCT and shaped by IOM's DTM team to provide the humanitarian community with the most accurate and tailored source of consistent, reliable and routine baseline information on specific push and pull factors of human mobility.

3. Mobility Tracking Assessment Methodology

MT's methodology is two-fold, firstly to identify and routinely assess at the municipality administrative geographical area (*Baladiya*) where IDPs, returnees and migrants reside and secondly to review this process at a lower administrative geographical location (*Muhalla*). IOM implements two different assessment forms for each of these administrative level referred to as the 'B1f' for Areas (*Baladiyas*) and 'B2f' for Locations (*Muhalla*). Each assessment is implemented separately from another with one capturing data at an aggregate level (B1f) and the other used to triangulate and verify the data at a finer and more granulated level (B2f). The results of the location assessments (B2f) are used to verify the information collected at the area level (B1f). The location assessments are carried out in all settlements identified as having IDP populations, returnees or migrants identified in the area assessments.

AREA ASSESSMENTS (B1f)

The information collected by MT at the area level includes both information about the outflow and inflow of Libya's vulnerable populations, sectorial information on the populations in question and the surroundings in which they reside and their intentions and needs. MT's B1f captures information on displacement originating from the municipality and displacement in the municipality, IDP number estimates (household and individual), identification of settlements within the municipality with displaced populations, location of origin, time of departure/arrival of IDPs, reasons for displacement, and type of displacement locations. The assessment also captures information on the presence of migrants within the concerned municipality and a list of locations where they are known to transit/stay, with an estimate of numbers and locations. The results of the

municipality level area assessments, most importantly the indication of the presence of internally displaced and migrant households, is utilized to advise whether or not to continue assessments at the lower level (location assessments).

LOCATION ASSESSMENTS (B2f)

The data collected at location level includes finer detail about the displaced population (number of households and individuals, time of arrival, origin, reason for displacement, type of shelter) as well as a listing of all sites where IDPs and migrants are staying. Following the 2017 DTM restructuring, MT's B2f collects more detailed multi-sectorial information on IDPs, returnees and migrants. In the B2f assessments, IDP sites are targeted for more detailed sector-specific data (shelter, WASH, health, education, food, access to livelihoods, security etc.).

NARRATIVE REPORTS

To provide qualitative context to MT's quantitative exercises a narrative report is drafted during each round of data collection according to a template provided by DTM. Implementing Partner team leaders provide additional description on the security and humanitarian situation within each Baladiya assessed, along with any challenges faced in access or in data collection. The narrative reports add a qualitative layer that will further add context to the data being collected and reported on by MT, and explain any anomalies that may have emerged in the B1f and B2f assessments.

4. Mobility Tracking Geographic Operational Baseline

In 2017 IOM will implement DTM across all of Libya's 100 Baladiyas (municipalities) and 667 Muhallas. A Muhalla is considered to be a village or a small collection of villages in rural settings, whilst in urban settings it equates to a neighbourhood. As with the Baladiyas, there are some contentions about the total number of Muhallas and how they are administratively linked to the Baladiyas. DTM Libya established the total number of Baladiyas in close coordination and consultation with the Ministry of Planning's (MoP) Bureau of Statistics (BSc). DTM referred to the BSc and Census which counts 667 Muhallas (referred to as a location) across the whole of Libya.

It is acknowledged that clarifications of administrative divisions in Libya are still ongoing and the number of administrative areas is subject to change. As such, DTM expanded the Muhalla list to break it down into the smallest geographic divisions (villages) based on feedback from DTM teams field visits, reaching to 1,177 (including above 667) locations. The logic behind IOM's operational baseline is purely operational and not meant to indicate any endorsement of the current administrative divisions. DTM has developed a detailed location baseline purely for operational reasons and at any point of time in future will aggregate this list to any required level (667 Muhallas, 100 Baladiyas or higher once the new division of provinces is established).

A collective **site** is defined as any site which comprises five IDP households or more: these can include, but are not limited to: schools, other public buildings, people's properties (farms, flats, and houses), unfinished buildings, and deserted resorts. More dispersed settings which would not be counted as an IDP site in the host community include IDPs staying in rented accommodation (self-paid, or paid by others), or in host families with relatives or non-relatives.

Administrative Units and Data collection points used by DTM

Shape files for Libya are located in OCHA Common Operational Datasets repository currently migrated to HDX platform:

<https://data.humdata.org/dataset/admin-boundaries-villages-libya-cods>

The datasets consist of GPS coordinates and Arabic and English spellings for every location. They were updated by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix in coordination with OCHA and Libya's Ministry of Planning Bureau of Statistics (BSc).

In the link above datasets are provided for Libya's Admin levels 0 to 4 as explained below:

- Admin 0 boundary refers to Libya country boundary
- Admin 1 level provides the latest GPS coordinates and both the English and Arabic spellings of the Administrative level 1 (Geodivision) of Libya
- Admin 2 level boundary refers to ex. province division known formerly as "Mantika".
- Admin 3 level (areas) refers to Baladiyas originally based on the Elections List from June 2015, revised in 2016 with the Bureau of Statistics to 100 points.
- Admin 4 level (locations) provides data on 667 Muhallas. A Muhalla can be one village or a small collection of villages in rural settings, whilst in urban settings it equates to a neighbourhood. As with the Baladiyas, there are some diversions about the total number of Muhallas and how they are administratively linked to the Baladiyas.

DTM operational geographic baseline is developed on above datasets and in consultation with the Libyan Bureau of Statistics and Census <http://www.bsc.ly/>

5. Data Collection Network

In 2017 IOM will continue to build the capacity and resilience of all partners of the DTM. Building on the achievements of 2016, IOM's DTM programme will ensure that all Implementing Partners (IP) are delivered with the required trainings and capacities to effectively implement, manage and interpret DTM data to attain their goals. In an effort to build the capacity of local partners and harmonize data collection approaches, IOM successfully trained a selected group of enumerators and team leaders from five Libyan NGOs in 2016.

In 2017 IOM will continue to build the capacity of its partners towards implementing the 2017 methodology. IOM will continue to work with its comprehensive list of over 1,000 Key Informants. DTM will continue to work with its Key Informants from local Crisis Committee representatives, humanitarian and social organizations, community and tribal representatives, and representatives of displaced, returnee and migrant groups. It will further employ mixed data collection methods and approaches to ensure accurate contextualization of displacement and mobility dynamics within the country. Some of the methods employed are as follows:

- **Secondary data review**
Desk review will be done using the Information Management and Assessment Working Group (IMAWG) as a platform for DTM to share and triangulate existing data, reports, and assessment on Libya and using the results to develop implementation plans and to streamline reporting mechanisms to UNHCT.
- **Key Informant Interview**
Key informant interview will be the primary method of data collection and will be done through direct interview with local Crisis Committee representatives, humanitarian and social organizations, community

and tribal representatives, representatives of displaced groups, other representatives from Baladiya offices (Social Affairs; Muhalla Affairs; etc.). Key Informant interviews will be done either at target location or remote location as determined by the accessibility and safety, and security situation for each particular location. When direct interview will not be possible, remote interview will be done.

- **Direct Observation**

Direct observation will be done when researchers have access to the Key Informant interviews directly at the site. It will be done using the predefined checklist which will be included as part of the form questionnaires.

- **Focus Group Discussion**

A discussion guide will be used to hold a focus group of different key informants as necessary. DTM Libya will implement its Gender Sensitive Guidelines when carrying out Focus Group discussions (*See DTM Libya Gender Sensitive Focus Group Guidelines - Mobility Tracking DTM Libya*).

6. Coordination Mechanisms

DTM is oriented at developing sustainability and resilience by building Libya's institutional capacity at all levels. Working with national NGOs, DTM aims to increase Libyan NGOs knowledge and capacity in managing large data collection systems. DTM will gain access to Libya's vulnerable populations by building its national counterparts' capacities to deliver impartial and independent humanitarian action and gather life-saving geospatial data on vulnerable peoples' needs and current situation.

In line with broader efforts at collaboration and communication, DTM works with the Libyan Government to build capacity, increase a discourse on Libya's vulnerable populations and facilitate data collection efforts. DTM commitment to developing partnerships with the Libyan Government and the Bureau of Statistics aims to enrich DTM efforts and encourage relevant ministries to use DTM for their own policy and planning processes.

Coordination with inter-agency partners especially related to assessments conducted by the Displacement Tracking Matrix allows for broader consensus on the credibility and relevance of the data, and encourages partners to incorporate the results of DTM data into their operational planning. To this end, DTM works with all relevant UN Working Groups and specifically with the Information Management and Assessment Working Group within the HCT. IOM is committed to enabling a more effective exchange of information regarding assessments, making them more relevant to the international community as a whole, and ensuring complementarity, rather than duplication of efforts, among agencies.

7. Information Products

Data processing and analysis will be undertaken by IOM Libya with the support of IOM HQ. Where required, thematic experts from various sectors will be invited to share their inputs. Technical staff specialized on statistics, data visualization, and GIS mapping will be deployed as needed. When appropriate, draft analysis will also be shared with relevant stakeholders for feedback and consultation before finalization/circulation. The following reports are expected to be generated and published on a regular basis.

- **Excutive Summary**

DTM's Executive Summaries present a general picture of the MT Round's findings. It provides a snapshot into the array of MT products provide a synopsis of key points and findings from the reporting period.

- **DTM Analytical Report**

DTM Analytical Reports present a comprehensive analysis into all the MT data collected over a specified reporting period. The Analytical reports provide details on all indicators related to MTs vulnerable populations. They are the main information products that will comprehensively present the overall and multi-sectoral country-wide situation analysis based on data gathered through this process.

- **Country-wide GeoDataset**

DTM's Geodatabase provides MT cleaned datasets on all indicators collected from across the country during the reporting period. The Country-wide GeoDataset is one of DTM's main products providing all partners with large and in-depth datasets for greater analysis and detailed information for targeted and evidence-based interventions.

- **Interactive Dashboards**

DTM's Interactive Dashboards visualize MT datasets through live and interactive dashboards that facilitate the communication and digestions of DTM large datasets.

- **Thematic profiles**

Thematic profiles are targeted products that provide detailed analysis into selected themes that are of relevance during a reporting period.

- **Story maps**

Story maps articulate DTM's data across interactive maps presenting key findings and a more dynamic interpretation of the information.

- **Static maps**

DTM's Static Maps are presented across all of IOM Libya's products delivering all partners clear maps based on GPS coordinates developed in coordination with Bureau of Statistics (BSc).

8. Quality Control

DTM Area and Location assessments employ a number of indicators to measure the credibility of collected data from various key informants (KIs) in order to rate the extent to which the information can be trusted. These indicators measure the similarity of the data provided, its correspondence to expectations based on general available information and knowledge, as well as methods of managing and documenting the data within the same area. These factors together with the number of KIs involved, and whether field visits and direct observation were used as a method of verification, are used to rate the credibility of the data in each of the assessed areas. A colour coding credibility method is used to rate the level of trust towards the data provided by DTM KIs in each area, with green indicating highest credibility rating, followed by yellow for mostly credible data, orange for somehow credible information, and red for low credibility data. With this method in place, DTM aims to enhance and expand its field network, and enable continuous improvement of data credibility.

9. Glossary of Terms

This glossary presents operational definitions used by DTM Libya in its Mobility Tracking (MT) Assessments. The terms and definitions will continue to be updated to adapt to the dynamic operating context in Libya.

Arrival point (migrant locations): Specific locations where migrants travelling from elsewhere arrive (for example, a bus station, or a taxi/truck drop off point).

Baladiya: An official administrative area (municipality) as listed in the Libyan Bureau of Statistic's Elections List of 2005

Departure point (migrant locations): Specific locations where migrants gather to depart from this location (for example, a bus station, or a taxi/truck pick up point).

Detention Center: Centres operated by the Directorate for Combating Illegal Migration (DCIM), which is currently operational in Libya and where migrants are held.

Education: This refers to formal education that is organized, guided by a formal curriculum, leads to a formally recognized credential such as a high school completion diploma or a degree, and is often guided and recognized by government at some level.

Food: Access by individuals to adequate resources (entitlements) for acquiring appropriate foods for a nutritious diet.

Health: Access to services to ensure well-being. Health services can be preventive (preventing illness, such as vaccinations), or curative (helping cure illness, such as medicines)

Health Equipment/Medicine: Designed to aid in the diagnosis, monitoring or treatment of medical conditions.

Health Facility: Building where medicine is practiced (clinic, hospital, etc.)

IDP: An IDP is any "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border".

Informal Setting (Shelter): A setting used for shelter that is not officially designated to be so. Informal settings can be tents, caravans, or other temporary settings being used for shelter.



Information gathering point (migrant locations): Locations where migrants may gather to gain more information about this area (work or travel opportunities, etc.).

Key Informant (KI): Person within the community who, due to his or her position, has access to specialized knowledge about the situation and context of the populations residing within. KI's can be local officials, religious or community leaders, government administrators, local humanitarian workers, or others.

Livelihood: A means of securing the basic necessities for life, such as employment or other ways of accessing income.

Migrant: A migrant is any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a state away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is. For DTM programmatic purposes in Libya, a migrant is considered any person present in Libya who does not possess Libyan nationality. As such, DTM does not differentiate between migrant statuses, length of residence in the country, or migratory intentions. It counts as migrants those who may have come from refugee producing countries, along with long-term residents and labour migrants who engage in a circular migration pattern between Libya and their countries of origin.

Migrant Gathering Point: A point where migrants tend to congregate either for the purposes of work, travel, socialization, or living accommodations

Muhalla: A Muhalla is a sub-municipal geographic unit. The Libyan Bureau of Statistics currently operates using a list of 667 Muhallas in Libya. DTM MT has a more detailed breakdown of 1,177 Muhallas that are synchronized to align to the Bureau of Statistic's official list.

Non-Food Items (NFIs): Items provided as part of humanitarian assistance delivery. They include household items such as blankets, clothes and shoes, household equipment, hygiene kits, household cleaning equipment, cooking items, and other similar items.

Tracked Population Group: For DTM MT purposes, this is a group of people with similar mobility characteristics. IDPs, returnees and migrants are each considered a population group.

Protection: All activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law, i.e. human rights law, international humanitarian law, and refugee law. Protection of vulnerable groups can be legal, physical, psychosocial.

Public Services: Services provided by the government for residents within its jurisdiction (e.g. roads, electricity and water networks)

Returnee: A **returnee** is any person who was displaced internally or across an international border, but has since returned to his/her place of habitual residence.

Security: Freedom from risk or danger; safety. This can be safety from conflict-related danger, from criminality, or from physical hazards.

Shelter (Renting, Hosted): Habitable covered living space, providing a secure, healthy, living environment with privacy and dignity to the groups, families and individuals residing within it.



Squatting (Shelter): Occupying an abandoned or unoccupied area of land that the squatter does not own, rent or have lawful permission to use.

Unexploded Hazard: Hazards may include explosive remnants of war (ERW), unexploded bombs (UXB), or mines

WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene): Access to safe water, Safe management of human waste (excreta) – which includes urine and faeces -through provision of latrines and the promotion of personal hygiene.

Work recruitment point (migrant locations): Sites where migrants gather to be recruited for labour opportunities in construction or labour for example.

Libya - Mobility Tracking Version: 11

B1F Baladiya Assessment - Enumerator Instructions & Guidelines

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) | International Organization for Migration (IOM)

This document presents a step by step guidance note on how to complete IOM's Mobility Tracking B1f assessment form.

Each component of the B1f assessment form is provided with guidelines on how to complete the section. A rationale as to why the data is being collected, the methodology of reporting, along with detailed enumerator instructions is included.

What is Mobility Tracking and what is B1f Assessment?

Mobility Tracking (MT) is part of IOM's global Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme. It is a set of tools and methods used to identify, quantify, track and monitor Libya's vulnerable populations. MT's populations of concern in Libya are Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees and migrants.

MT's methodology is two-fold, firstly to identify and routinely assess at the municipality administrative geographical area (Baladiya) where IDPs, returnees and migrants reside and secondly review this process at a lower administrative geographical location (Muhalla). IOM implements two different assessment forms for each of these administrative level referred to as the 'B1f' for Areas (Baladiyas) and 'B2f' for Locations (Muhalla).

MT's B1f Baladiya assessment form captures high-level multi-sectorial data on humanitarian and socio-economic conditions and community relations in the Baladiya, used to add more context to the displacement and mobility dynamics within. Data from the B1f form is used to triangulate and complement the granular data being captured at the Muhalla level in the B2f assessment.

The B1f assessment is completed based on interviews with pre-identified Key Informants (KIs) in each Baladiya, composed of local crisis committee representatives or other representatives from Baladiya offices (social or Muhallas affairs bureaus). Enumerators rate the credibility of their KI interviews based on how consistent the information is, whether it matches expectations based on common knowledge, along with an evaluation of raw data, lists and/or documents provided by the informant.

B1f is implemented across 104 Baladiyas in Libya, which have been identified in accordance with the Libyan Government Bureau of Statistics' official Elections List of Baladiyas (dated June 2015), with the Bureau of Statistics in September 2016.

The B1f form will be standard for all enumerators, and will be accompanied by an Annex specific to each Baladiya, which will contain a list and map of all Muhallas and Detention Centers in the Baladiya. The B1f and Annex are to be completed with each round of reporting.

For more information please consult DTM Libya’s Mobility Tracking Methodology 2017.

1. B1f Assessment - Baladiya

Enumerator Instructions

Please fill in the following details to identify yourself, your team, and the details of the KI(s) being interviewed in this Baladiya

Date of Assessment	d	d	-	m	m	-	y	y	y	y	Type of interview	<input type="radio"/> Face-to-face interview <input type="radio"/> Phone call <input type="radio"/> Both			
Enumerator						Sex of enumerator	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	Supervisor							
Baladiya								P_CODE							
Muhalla						Type :	<input type="radio"/> rural area <input type="radio"/> urban area								
If Key informant agrees please provide name. Contact will be used for follow up assessment on displaced people’s conditions and needs.															
For Column C. Type use: 1. Local Crisis Committee Representative 2. Humanitarian/Social Organization; 3. Community / tribal representative; 4. Representation of displaced groups; 5. Other representation from Baladiya office (Social Affairs; Muhalla Affairs; etc.) 6. Representatives of education facilities 7. Representatives of Health facilities 8. Other, please specify in contact column.															
	NAME if informant agrees, if not mark XX and state the type and sex only						Sex M/F	Contact Details (Phone or Address)							
1															
2															
3															
4															

2. Sectoral Information

Guidelines

DTM MT collects multi-sectorial data on conditions within the Baladiya, with indicators related to security, health, education, public services, the labour market, community relations, access to food, among others. This will better contextualize the situation of IDP, returnee and migrant populations within the Baladiya and help identify where humanitarian assistance may be most needed.

Enumerator Instructions

1. Please select only one response wherever the options are marked with . You can choose multiple options where responses are marked with .
2. You can refer to the DTM Libya [MT Glossary of Terms](#) for more clarification if needed

Education					
1. Do most school-aged children in the Baladiya (6 to 17 years old) attend school on a regular basis?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't know	2. If No, why does a significant number of school aged children not attend education in the Baladiya? (Choose 1 option)	<input type="radio"/> Schools are damaged/destroyed/ occupied <input type="radio"/> Children work to support households <input type="radio"/> Distance/too far <input type="radio"/> Difficult to access by road <input type="radio"/> Lack of funds to afford school equipment <input type="radio"/> Overcrowded <input type="radio"/> Safety issues <input type="radio"/> No water/toilets/food at school <input type="radio"/> They were refused admission <input type="radio"/> Don't know	3. What is the proportion of operational public schools in the Baladiya?	%
Health					
4. What type of health facilities currently exist within the Baladiya? (max. 3 options)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hospital <input type="checkbox"/> Health Center <input type="checkbox"/> Health Unit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Clinic <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know		5. What is the proportion of operational public hospitals in the Baladiya?	%	
Public Services & WASH					
6. Are these services regularly available in this Baladiya? (Check all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Electricity <input type="checkbox"/> Garbage Disposal <input type="checkbox"/> Water supply network <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage Treatment <input type="checkbox"/> Public infrastructure repairs		7. What is the most common water source accessed by people in this Baladiya in the last month? (Choose 1 option)	<input type="radio"/> Network <input type="radio"/> Water Trucking <input type="radio"/> Bottles <input type="radio"/> Closed Well <input type="radio"/> Open Well <input type="radio"/> Springs or river <input type="radio"/> Don't know <input type="radio"/> Other: _____	
8. What is the main problem associated with potable water within the Baladiya? (Choose 1 option)	<input type="radio"/> 1. No problem <input type="radio"/> 2. Water is too expensive <input type="radio"/> 3. Water trucks no longer come to the area because of violence/threats <input type="radio"/> 4. Available water is not safe for drinking or cooking (bad colour or taste) <input type="radio"/> 5. Fear of attack or harassment while travelling to collect water <input type="radio"/> 6. Unknown				

Food					
9. What are the main sources of food for IDPs in this Baladiya? (Choose 1 option)	<input type="radio"/> Buy from the market <input type="radio"/> Obtain on credit <input type="radio"/> From family or friends <input type="radio"/> From charity/donations <input type="radio"/> Other: _____	10. What is the <u>main</u> problem associated with food within the Baladiya? (Choose 1 option)	<input type="radio"/> 1. No Problem <input type="radio"/> 2. Price (too expensive) <input type="radio"/> 3. Quantity (insufficient, the supply not consistent- i.e. markets or shops do not have enough or they run out of it frequently) <input type="radio"/> 4. Unknown	13. Are there cases of malnutrition in the Baladiya?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't know
Livelihoods					
11. What are the main livelihood options for IDPs within this Baladiya? (max. 3 options)	<input type="checkbox"/> Farming (growing crops) <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping or herding livestock (pastoralism) <input type="checkbox"/> Small business or trading <input type="checkbox"/> Day labour (working on neighbouring farms, in construction, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Public employment <input type="checkbox"/> Private employment <input type="checkbox"/> No paid activities <input type="checkbox"/> Aid (received from NGOs, Government, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Borrowing <input type="checkbox"/> Begging <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	12. What are the main livelihood options for returnees within this Baladiya? (Choose 1 option)	<input type="checkbox"/> Farming (growing crops) <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping or herding livestock (pastoralism) <input type="checkbox"/> Small business or trading <input type="checkbox"/> Day labour (working on neighbouring farms, in construction, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Public employment <input type="checkbox"/> Private employment <input type="checkbox"/> No paid activities <input type="checkbox"/> Aid (received from NGOs, Government, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Borrowing <input type="checkbox"/> Begging <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown		
Security					
13. Is there a visible presence of unexploded ordnance in this Baladiya?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't know	14. If yes, please specify affected Muhallas:	1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____		
15. Are people able to safely move from location to location within this Baladiya?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't know	16. If no, what is the main reason? (Choose 1 option)	<input type="radio"/> Roads closed <input type="radio"/> Insecurity <input type="radio"/> Threat/presence of explosive hazards <input type="radio"/> Other: _____		
NFI & Market Access					
17. What are the priority NFI needs for IDPs in this Baladiya that cannot be procured in the local market? (max. 3 options)	<input type="checkbox"/> Portable Light <input type="checkbox"/> Clothes <input type="checkbox"/> Mattresses <input type="checkbox"/> Bedding <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaning supplies <input type="checkbox"/> Gas/fuel <input type="checkbox"/> Hygiene items <input type="checkbox"/> Heaters	18. What is the main problem associated with access to household items/NFIs? (Choose 1 option)	<input type="radio"/> No problem <input type="radio"/> Price (cannot afford) <input type="radio"/> Distance (distribution sites/shops too far to access) <input type="radio"/> Insufficient quantity available <input type="radio"/> Type received was not appropriate <input type="radio"/> Unknown		

3. Displacement from Baladiya

Guidelines

This section captures two types of data on IDPs who have left the Baladiya:

- **Section A** collects information on how many IDPs have left the baladiya and are still displaced, and lists the main the Baladiyas to which the majority were displaced.
- **Section B** provides an alert on any sudden displacement events that have occurred in the Baladiya during the reporting period.

Enumerator Instructions

1. For section A Q2, Please provide the number of households and individuals who have left this Baladiya and are still displaced
2. For section A Q3, if IDPs have left this Baladiya, please list the top three Baladiyas that they were displaced to
3. For section B, please specify the Muhallas where 50 IDP households or more were displaced, if applicable during the reporting period.
4. Answer Question B. 3 referring to the calendar week in Libya (Sunday to Saturday). **This week** refers to anytime between Sunday and the present. **Last week** refers to any time between the previous Sunday to Saturday, etc.

A. **DISPLACEMENT ORIGINATING FROM THIS BALADIYA:** (IDPS who left the Baladiya to another one, or moved from Muhalla to another Muhalla of the same Baladiya)

1. Are there IDPs who left and have not returned yet?		<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No <input type="radio"/> 3.DK	
2. If Yes, what is the estimated number of people who left?	# HH	# IND	
3. Where did the majority go?	<input type="radio"/> Within Same Baladiya <input type="radio"/> Other Baladiya(s) <input type="radio"/> Don't know		If other Baladiya, please list the main 3 Baladiyas where IDPs went: 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

B. RECENT SUDDEN DISPLACEMENTS

1. Were there any displacements out of the Baladiya in the last month for a group of 50 households or more?	<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No	2. If yes, from which Muhallas did the displacement occur? List in order from most to least affected	1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____
3. When did it happen?	<input type="radio"/> This week <input type="radio"/> Last week <input type="radio"/> Two weeks ago <input type="radio"/> Three weeks ago <input type="radio"/> Four weeks ago	4. Have they already returned?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> DK

4. Returns to Baladiya

Guidelines

This section gathers information on how many people have returned to this Baladiya since the start of 2016, and where they have returned from. It also contains indicators to identify what the impact of returnees has been on the job market and public services in the Baladiya.

Information collected in the B1f complements the more detailed information on returnee needs and shelter settings that is obtained in the B2F, to provide an in-depth picture of the current context of return in Libya.

Enumerator Instructions

1. If the answer to Q1 is **Yes**, Please identify the number of returnees who have come back to the Baladiya between January 2016 and the present. Please identify where they returned from in Q3.
2. Please also complete questions 4 – 6, selecting only one answer for each question.

1. Are there people from this Baladiya who had been displaced and have returned to their habitual place of residence between the start of 2016 and present?	<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No <input type="radio"/> 3.DK	2. If yes, # HH		# IND	
3. Where did the majority return from?	<input type="radio"/> Between Muhallas within Baladiya <input type="radio"/> Other Baladiya <input type="radio"/> Outside Libya				
4. What is the relationship between returnees and the local community here?	<input type="radio"/> Excellent (No problems or tensions) <input type="radio"/> Good (Generally fine, some tensions at some times) <input type="radio"/> Poor (repeated incidents of tension) <input type="radio"/> Don't know				
5. What has the impact of returnees been on the job market in the Baladiya?	<input type="radio"/> Positive Impact (Contribute to a stronger economy and more jobs) <input type="radio"/> No impact (The job market is unchanged) <input type="radio"/> Negative Impact (Jobs are now more scarce) <input type="radio"/> Don't know				
6. What has the impact of returnees been on public services?	<input type="radio"/> No Impact (Public service provision is unchanged) <input type="radio"/> Negative Impact (Public services are strained) <input type="radio"/> Don't know <input type="radio"/> Other _____				

5. IDPs in Baladiya

Guidelines

This section identifies whether there are any IDPs currently residing in the Baladiya, and categorizes them by period of arrival (between 2011 and 2014, or in 2015, or between 2016 and present), and by Baladiya of origin. It further gathers more information on the level of social cohesion between IDPs and the non-displaced community through general indicators on the impact (if any) of IDPs on the local labour market and public services.

Enumerator Instructions

1. If the answer to Q. C1 is **Yes**, please fill the remaining sections
2. For Question C. 3, specify how many IDPs **currently** in this Baladiya arrived between 2011 and 2014, how many arrived in 2015, and how many came between 2016 and present, where applicable. **The sum of IDPs across all 3 time periods should add up to the total IDP population in the Baladiya, listed in Q C.2.**
3. Please list the Baladiya of origin for the **majority** (largest group of IDPs) who arrived within each time period.

EXAMPLE:
The table below shows an example of how IDPs identified

2. If Yes, what is the estimated number of current IDP population? (total)		# HH	1,000	# IND	5,500
3. Arrival of IDPs into / within this Baladiya? (estimate the # number or % percent of total number by time period)					
2011- 2014		2015		2016 - Present	
<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2.No <input type="radio"/> 3.DK		<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No <input type="radio"/> 3.DK		<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2.No <input type="radio"/> 3.DK	
# HH		# HH	600	# HH	400
# IND		# IND	3,250	# IND	2,250
% of Total		% of Total		% of Total	
**FROM	<input type="radio"/> 1. Same Baladiya <input type="radio"/> 2. Other Baladiya _____ <input type="radio"/> 3. Don't know	<input type="radio"/> 1. Same Baladiya <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2. Other Baladiya <u>Benghazi</u> <input type="radio"/> 3. Don't know		<input type="radio"/> 1. Same Baladiya <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2. Other Baladiya <u>Sirte</u> <input type="radio"/> 3. Don't know	

4. For Section E, please refer to Annex 1, which lists all Muhallas in this Baladiya, and indicate the number of IDPs, returnees and migrants present in each Muhalla. **The total number of IDPs, Returnees, and Migrants identified in Annex 1 should match the total numbers indicated in the B1f**

C. DISPLACEMENT IN THE BALADIYA: IDPS in Baladiya who displaced from other Baladiya or from Muhalla to another of the same Baladiya

1. Are there IDPs currently in the Baladiya?		<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No			
2. If Yes, what is the estimated number of current IDP population? (total)		# HH		# IND	
3. Arrival of IDPs into / within this Baladiya? (estimate the # number or % percent of total number by time period)					
2011- 2014		2015		2016 - Present	
<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No <input type="radio"/> 3.DK		<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No <input type="radio"/> 3.DK		<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No <input type="radio"/> 3.DK	
# HH		# HH		# HH	
# IND		# IND		# IND	

% of Total		% of Total		% of Total	
**FROM	<input type="radio"/> 1. Same Baladiya	<input type="radio"/> 1. Same Baladiya	<input type="radio"/> 1. Same Baladiya	<input type="radio"/> 1. Same Baladiya	<input type="radio"/> 1. Same Baladiya
	<input type="radio"/> 2. Other Baladiya	<input type="radio"/> 2. Other Baladiya	<input type="radio"/> 2. Other Baladiya	<input type="radio"/> 2. Other Baladiya	<input type="radio"/> 2. Other Baladiya
	<input type="radio"/> 3. Don't know	<input type="radio"/> 3. Don't know	<input type="radio"/> 3. Don't know	<input type="radio"/> 3. Don't know	<input type="radio"/> 3. Don't know
4. What is the relationship between IDPs and the local community here?					
		<input type="radio"/> Excellent (No problems or tensions) <input type="radio"/> Good (Generally fine, some tensions at some times) <input type="radio"/> Poor (repeated incidents of tension) <input type="radio"/> Don't know			
5. What has the impact of IDPs been on the job market in the Baladiya?					
		<input type="radio"/> Positive Impact (Contribute to a stronger economy and more jobs) <input type="radio"/> No impact <input type="radio"/> Negative Impact (Jobs are now more scarce) <input type="radio"/> Don't know			
6. What has the impact of IDPs been on public services?					
		<input type="radio"/> No Impact <input type="radio"/> Negative Impact (Public services are strained) <input type="radio"/> Don't know <input type="radio"/> Other _____			

D. REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT

Why are people in this Baladiya displaced?					
1. Threat / fear from general conflict and armed group presence		2. Other security related issues (e.g. political affiliation)		3. Economic factors	
<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No <input type="radio"/> 3.DK		<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No <input type="radio"/> 3.DK		<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No <input type="radio"/> 3.DK	
# HH		# HH		# HH	
# IND		# IND		# IND	

E. MUHALLAS IN BALADIYA. Please fill the attached table with the number of IDPs, returnees and migrants in each Muhallas of this Baladiya

6. Migrants in Baladiya

Guidelines

This section is to be completed with the support of Annex - B1F DCIM Operational Detention Centres in Libya

Presence of migrants in the Baladiya: This section assesses whether there are migrants present in the Baladiya, and categorizes them according to the purpose of their residence (those who are present for short-term employment and are expected to return, those who are present for long-term employment or residence, and those who are there temporarily and transiting through) and main nationalities.

Detention Centers: The Annex accompanying the B1f lists all Detention Centres operating in each Baladiya. This section collects information on the number of migrants present **at the time of assessment** in each detention center.

Migrant Gathering Points: This section identifies main points where migrants gather in each Baladiya, providing more details on the commonly known name for the point, the neighbourhood that it is in, and how it is used (e.g. as a work recruitment point, arrival or departure point, shelter etc.). Migrant gathering points identified from this section will be used in MT's sister module, **Flow Monitoring**, as Flow Monitoring Points at which migration flows will be tracked.

Enumerator Instructions

- When filling this section, please keep in mind IOM's definition of a migrant:
IOM defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is.
- If the answer to Question F. 1 is **Yes**, please answer all questions in the remainder of the section.
- Of all migrants identified in Q2, indicate the proportions of those who are there for short-term employment, those who are long-term residents working in the Baladiya, and those who are transiting through. Please also list the main nationalities for migrants in each category (please list only **countries**, and do not use "Africa")
- For Section G, please list the names of the Detention Centres in this Baladiya (refer to the Annex for this Baladiya), and indicate the number of migrants who are **present there at the time of assessment**.
- For Section H, please fill the table by listing all the locations in this Baladiya where migrants tend to gather. Please identify the name for each location, its description, the neighbourhood that it is in and the purpose for which it is used. Refer to the following example as reference:

EXAMPLE:

The table below identifies two migrant gathering points in this Baladiya (there will be many more). The two points in this Baladiya are Souk Al Khudra, which is a market in Al Mahdia used as a work recruitment point, and Al Mhatta, which is a bus station in Al Manshia used as a departure point from the Baladiya.

Given Name	Location description	Name of neighborhood	Location use
<i>Souk Al Khudra</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>Al Mahdia</i>	<i>c</i>
<i>Al Mahatta</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>Al Manshia</i>	<i>b</i>

F. Presence of migrants in the Baladiya

1. Are there places where migrants gather in this Baladiya?		<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No <input type="radio"/> 3.DK	
2. If Yes, what is the estimated number of migrants currently present in the Baladiya (total)?		# IND	
3. Of all migrants identified in Q2, what proportion are here for short-term employment and will return to their homes afterwards? What proportion are present due to long-term employment? And what proportion are transiting through this Baladiya? Please list the top 5 nationalities associated with each category of migrants.			
	Short stay employment (6 months- 1 year)	Long stay employment (1 year +)	Transit (3 – 6 months)
Percentage	%	%	%
Nationalities - Listed by most frequent	1.	1.	1.
	2.	2.	2.
	3.	3.	3.
	4.	4.	4.
	5.	5.	5.
4. What is the relationship between migrants and the local community here?		<input type="radio"/> Excellent (No problems or tensions) <input type="radio"/> Good (Generally fine, some tensions at some times) <input type="radio"/> Poor (repeated incidents of tension) <input type="radio"/> Don't know	
5. What has the impact of migrants been on the job market in the Baladiya?		<input type="radio"/> Positive Impact (Contribute to a stronger economy and more jobs) <input type="radio"/> No impact <input type="radio"/> Negative Impact (Jobs are now more scarce) <input type="radio"/> Don't know	
6. What has the impact of migrants been on public services?		<input type="radio"/> No Impact <input type="radio"/> Negative Impact (Public services are strained) <input type="radio"/> Don't know <input type="radio"/> Other _____	

G. Detention Centers

Please list the number of migrants present in each detention centre(s) in this Baladiya (see attached list)

Detention Center	# Individuals present at time of assessment

H. Migrant Gathering Points

Please provide the names of locations in the Baladiya where migrants gather, along with the location description (select from list below), the name of the neighbourhood and the purpose of the location's use (e.g. arrival/departure point, shelter, recruitment point)

Given Name	Location description	Name of neighborhood	Location use

<p>1. Location Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Markets b. Public buildings c. Daily work recruitment points d. Compound e. Bridges f. Taxi station g. Bus station h. Mosque i. Parks j. Airport k. Coffee shops / Internet cafes 	<p>2. Location Use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Arrival point b. Departure points c. Work recruitment points d. Information gathering points e. Shelter
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7. Information Credibility

Guidelines

Information credibility: MT rates credibility of data collected across B1f and B2F forms, taking into account such factors as whether the information provided by the source matched expectations, was consistent, and was backed up by existing data or registration documents.

Enumerator Instructions

1. Once you complete the assessment, fill the below table based on the responses provided by the KI(s)
2. For Q1, provide an answer depending on whether the source provided contradictory information at different parts of the assessment, or whether the answers were the same
3. For Q2, indicate whether the information provided by the KI was realistic given your knowledge of the situation within the Baladiya
4. For Q3, indicate whether the KI had access to any databases or registration sheets of IDPs which he/she used to provide you with the data.

1. Is the information provided identical by the source?			
<input type="radio"/> Yes for all	<input type="radio"/> Yes for most	<input type="radio"/> Just a little	<input type="radio"/> No
2. Is the information provided by the source matching expectations?			
<input type="radio"/> Yes for all	<input type="radio"/> Yes for most	<input type="radio"/> Just a little	<input type="radio"/> No
3. Does the source of information have any list or information on numbers of IDPs?			
<input type="radio"/> Yes for all	<input type="radio"/> Yes for most	<input type="radio"/> Just a little	<input type="radio"/> No



Libya - Mobility Tracking Version: 11

B2f Muhalla Assessment - Enumerator Instructions & Guidelines

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) | International Organization for Migration (IOM)

This document presents is a step by step guidance note on how to complete IOM's Mobility Tracking B2f assessment form.

Each component of the B2f assessment form is provided with guidelines on how to complete the section. A rationale as to why the data is being collected, along with detailed enumerator instructions is included.

What is Mobility Tracking and what is B2f Assessment?

Mobility Tracking (MT) is part of IOM's global Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme. It is a set of tools and methods used to identify, quantify, track and monitor Libya's vulnerable populations. MT's populations of concern in Libya are Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees and migrants.

MT's methodology is two-fold, firstly to identify and routinely assess at the municipality administrative geographical area (Baladiya) where IDPs, returnees and migrants reside and secondly review this process at a lower administrative geographical location (Muhalla). IOM implements two different assessment forms for each of these administrative level referred to as the 'B1f' for Areas (Baladiyas) and 'B2f' for Locations (Muhalla).

MT's B2f Muhalla assessment form captures granular quantitative information on the numbers, origins, priority needs, shelter settings, and demographic characteristics of the three tracked populations (IDPs, returnees, migrants). In line with the B1f assessment form, the B2f assessment is completed based on interviews with pre-identified Key Informants (KIs) in each Muhalla, composed of crisis committee representatives or other representatives from Baladiya offices (social or Muhallas affairs bureaus). Enumerators rate the credibility of their KI interviews based on how consistent and realistic the information matches expectations based on common knowledge, along with an evaluation of raw data, lists and/or documents provided by the informant.

B2f is implemented across an operational geographic understating of 1,177 Muhallas (sub-municipality units) in Libya. DTM's Muhalla operational geographic boundaries are aligned to the official list of 667 Muhallas used by the Libyan Government Bureau of Statistics as their census unit of count.

For more information please consult DTM Libya's Mobility Tracking Methodology 2017.

1. B2F Assessment Form - Muhalla

Enumerator Instructions

Please fill in the following details to identify yourself, your team, and the details of the KI(s) being interviewed in this Muhalla.

Date of Assessment	d	d	-	m	m	-	y	y	y	y	Type of interview	<input type="radio"/> Face-to-face interview <input type="radio"/> Phone call <input type="radio"/> Both
Enumerator						Sex of enumerator	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	Supervisor				
Baladiya								P_CODE				
Muhalla						Type:	<input type="radio"/> rural area <input type="radio"/> urban area					
If Key informant agrees please provide name. Contact will be used for follow up assessment on displaced people's conditions and needs.												
For Column C. Type use: 1. Local Crisis Committee Representative 2. Humanitarian/Social Organization; 3. Community / tribal representative; 4. Representation of displaced groups; 5. Other representation from Baladiya office (Social Affairs; Muhalla Affairs; etc.) 6. Representatives of education facilities 7. Representatives of Health facilities 8. Other, please specify in contact column.												
	NAME if informant agrees, if not mark XX and state the type and sex only						Sex M/F	Contact Details (Phone or Address)				
1												
2												
3												
4												

2. Displacement from Muhalla

Guidelines

This section estimates the number of people who have been displaced from this Muhalla either to another Muhalla within the Baladiya, or to a different Baladiya, along with the time of displacement.

Enumerator Instructions:

- Section A captures the numbers and directions of the people who have been displaced (outflows).
 - If the answer to Q. 1 is Yes, please proceed with Q 2 – 4.
 - Q4 asks for the time period during which IDPs left (between 2011 and 2014, or during 2015, or between the start of 2016 and the present.
- A. Displacement originating from Muhalla :

1. Are there IDPs who left the Muhalla and have not returned yet?	<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No <input type="radio"/> 3.DK			
2. If Yes, what is the estimated number of people who left?	# HH		# IND	
3. Where did the majority of them go?	<input type="radio"/> Within the Baladiya <input type="radio"/> Other Baladiya <input type="radio"/> Out of Libya <input type="radio"/> Don't Know			
3.1 Specify the names of the 3 main Baladiyas that IDPs from this Muhalla went to (start from Baladiya	1.		#IND	
	2.		#IND	

with largest group; the sum of these three does not need to equal the sum of Households in Q2)	3	#IND
4. When did the majority go? (one response)	<input type="radio"/> 2011-2014	<input type="radio"/> 2015 <input type="radio"/> 2016-Present

4. Returns to Muhalla

Guidelines

In 2016, DTM collected basic data on returnees, including the numbers, locations, and shelter settings that are housing returnees. MT 2017 captures a more detailed look and a broader range of indicators on the needs and conditions of returnees.

Period of Return: Previously, data was captured on returnees who went back to their areas of origin in 2015 or 2016. The time frame has been updated to 2017, considering those who returned in 2015 to have been reintegrated into the host community.

Source of Returnee inflows: Q. 4 and 5 capture inflows of returnees who are coming from outside Libya, where applicable.

Returnee Shelter Settings: This section captures how many returnees have returned to their previous homes, as compared to others who are in other shelter settings.

Returnee Priority Needs: MT captures data on the main unfulfilled needs of returnees at the Muhalla level. This is done in two ways. First by identifying the top 3 needs for returnees in the Muhalla, listed in order from the highest priority need (1) to the third highest priority need (3). KI's can select the type of problem associated with this need from a drop-down list.

EXAMPLE:

Two Muhallas may be reporting health as the highest priority need for returnees for different reasons: one because the nearest facility is too far or difficult to reach, and the other because there is an irregular supply of medicines.

The data collected can be reported on at Baladiya level based on frequency of being cited; however, the dataset will maintain the level of detail at Muhalla level to make the data useful to partners for operational and programming purposes.

Enumerator Instructions

1. This section collects information on the number of IDPs who had previously been displaced from this Muhalla and returned between January 2016 and the present.
2. Section B.Q2, starts with the Baladiya that where the largest group of returnees have come back from. The total number of returnees in the three Baladiyas does not need to equal the total number of returnees in B. Q1.
3. Section C provides the proportion of returnees (%) who are currently in each type of shelter. All percentages in the table should add up to 100%.
4. In Section D, please identify **only 3** needs for returnees from the needs listed in the first column, rating them in order from highest priority (1), second highest priority (2), and third highest priority (3). For each priority, please identify the type of problem associated with the need from the list provided.

EXAMPLE:

The row below explains that the second highest priority need for returnees in this Muhalla is food, the reason being that food is too expensive to obtain in this Muhalla.

a. Food	2	1	1. Too expensive 2. Quantity is not enough, or the supply not consistent - i.e. markets or shops don't have enough or they run out of it frequently - 3. Returnees are prevented from accessing food even if it is available
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B. Presence of Returnees

1. Are there people from this Muhalla who left and have already returned to their habitual place of residence?	<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No <input type="radio"/> 3.DK	If yes, # HH		# IND
2. When did the majority return?	<input type="radio"/> 2016 <input type="radio"/> 2017			
3. Specify the name of the three main Baladiyas that people have returned from (start with the Baladiya with largest group. The total of returnees in the three Baladiyas does not need to equal the total number of returnees in Q1.)	Baladiya	#HH	# Ind	
	1.			
	2.			
	3.			
4. Have there been any returns from outside Libya?	<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No <input type="radio"/> 3.DK			
5. If yes, how many?	#HH		#Ind	

C. Returnee Shelter Settings

6. What shelter settings are returnees staying in?		
	Shelter Type	% of returnees
1	Previous home	
2	New home (self-owned)	
3	New home (rented)	
4	Host families who are relatives	
5	Host families who are not relatives	
6	Schools or other public buildings Please Specify Names _____	
7	No Accommodation	
8	Other (please specify)	
TOTAL		100%

D. Returnee Priority Needs

7. What are the 3 most important priority needs for Returnees in this Muhalla? Choose from the list below and specify the main problem related to this need. (1 = highest priority, 2 = second highest priority, 3 = third highest priority)			
Item	Priority need (1,2,3)	Problem # (choose 1 only)	Main problem associated with satisfying priority needs
b. Drinking Water			1. Too expensive, 2. Quantity is not enough / the supply not consistent 3. Returnees are prevented from accessing water even if it is available
c. HH Water (washing, cooking)			1. Too expensive, 2. Quantity is not enough / the supply not consistent 3. Returnees are prevented from accessing water even if it is available
d. Food			1. Too expensive 2. Quantity is not enough, or the supply not consistent - i.e. markets or shops don't have enough or they run out of it frequently - 3. Returnees are prevented from accessing food even if it is available
e. Health			1. Too expensive 2. Barrier to access - physical (nearest facility too far or difficult to reach) 3. Quality (unavailability of female doctors – unqualified staff, overcrowded) 4. Irregular supply of medicines
f. Sanitation/ Hygiene			1. No waste management/disposal in Muhalla 2. Quantity of toilets in returnee collective shelters too low (<1/20 individuals) 3. Toilets and showers in returnee collective shelters don't work
g. Shelter			1. Rent is too expensive; 2. Unavailability of housing (shortage due to high demand); 3. Delays in housing repairs
h. Education			1. Too expensive (fees, books and materials, uniforms), 2. Quality of environment (infrastructure is poor and not adequate) 3. Quantity (there are insufficient classes or schools so they are overcrowded, 4. Unequal access (returnees are prevented from enrolling in school)
i. Access to income			1. Not enough jobs available in Muhalla 2. Jobs available but Income insufficient, 3. Jobs available but returnees not qualified enough 4. Unequal access to jobs (discrimination - returnees are prevented from working)
j. Legal help			1. Returnees have lost or insufficient documentation 2. Lack of information on the process to get the needed documentation or to recuperate the lost documentation, 3. Returnees are prevented from accessing legal services
k. NFI			1. Lack of information on how to become a beneficiary and be given NFIs 2. Quantity of the products given (they didn't receive enough) 3. Unequal access (some groups of returnees did not receive on equal basis like others – not all returnees received in the same way – unfair distribution)
l. Security			1. Ongoing conflict in Muhalla 2. Unexploded hazards 3. Criminality

4. IDPs in Muhalla

Guidelines

This section gathers information on IDPs who were displaced **into** the Muhalla from elsewhere.

Time of arrival of majority: IDPs are grouped into those that had arrived between 2011 and 2014, those that arrived in 2015, and those that arrived in 2016 to present. This allows for closer alignment with conflict timelines that have taken place between 2014 and present, and displacements that occurred as a result.

Quantification of areas of origin: In Mobility Tracking 2017, B2f captures the estimated number of IDP individuals associated with each Baladiya of origin. Aggregated at country level, the results provide an overall estimate of how many IDPs from each Baladiya of origin are currently displaced. The number is triangulated with the number of displacement outflows captured in section I of the form, to arrive at the most accurate estimate possible.

EXAMPLE:

The B2F forms for Sirte will state that there were outflows of 60,000 displaced persons from Sirte who have not yet returned (aggregated across all Sirte Muhallas).

All Muhallas to where these IDPs were displaced to provide an estimate of the number of IDPs from Sirte that they are hosting (given that this is among the top 3 areas of origin within that Baladiya). Having two sources of data on this allows for flexibility in obtaining this data in case of temporary difficulty accessing certain Baladiyas that had large outflows of IDPs.

Capturing multiple displacements: In 2016 MT revealed several groups of IDPs who had experienced multiple displacements between 2011 and the 2016, and who as a result may have be more vulnerable than other IDPs.

Capturing shifts in displacement drivers: MT captures data on main initial drivers of displacement that originally drove IDPs to leave. MT 2017 also captures data on reasons preventing IDPs from returning, as those may be different than the initial drivers of displacement. This data identifies areas where conflict may have ended, but IDPs cannot return due to the presence of unexploded ordnance, or lack of livelihood opportunities. Indicators on perceptions/awareness of the presence of unexploded ordnance were developed in coordination with UNMAS.

IDP Shelter Settings: MT collects data on the shelter settings and priority needs of IDPs in each Muhalla. In 2017 enumerators are given the full list of shelter settings and asked to provide the estimated number of IDPs per settings wherever applicable. The coordinates of public and collective shelter settings are be collected.

IDP Priority Needs: MT reports on IDP priority needs as per the methodology used for capturing returnee needs. The problems associated with each need is modified to each relevant context of displacement.

IDP SADD Data: By providing Sex-Age disaggregation of IDP households, the demographic calculator is vital to informing partners' activities that target specific groups within the IDP population for their assistance activities (infants, school-aged children, etc.)

In MT 2017 the demographic calculator will provide an age breakdown in line with UNICEF's definitions, where 18 year olds are in the category of children (6 – 18), and those aged 19 and over are considered adults.

Enumerator Instructions

- If the answer to Question E. 1 is **Yes**, please fill in details for the remainder of section III
- For Question E. 3, please specify how many IDPs **currently** in this Muhalla arrived between 2011 and 2014, how many arrived in 2015, and how many came between 2016 and present, where applicable. **The sum of IDPs across all 3 time periods should add up to the total IDP population in the Muhalla.**

EXAMPLE					
2. If Yes, what is the estimated number of current IDP population? (total)		# HH	12,000	# IND	60,000
3. Arrival of IDPs into / within this Muhalla? (estimate the # number or % percent of total number by time period)					
2011 - 2014		2015		2016 - present	
<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No <input type="radio"/> 3.DK		<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2.No <input type="radio"/> 3.DK		<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No <input type="radio"/> 3.DK	
# HH	2,500	# HH		# HH	9,500
# IND	10,000	# IND		# IND	50,000
% of Total		% of Total		% of Total	

- List the top 3 Baladiyas that they are originally from, along with the estimated number of IDPs from each. **Please note that the total number of IDPs from the top 3 Baladiyas cannot exceed the total number of IDPs identified in Q2.** However, the sum can be lower than the total number of IDPs.

EXAMPLE						
E.g. FROM	<input type="radio"/> 1. Same Baladiya <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2. Other Baladiya <input type="radio"/> 3. Don't know		<input type="radio"/> 1. Same Baladiya <input type="radio"/> 2. Other Baladiya <input type="radio"/> 3. Don't know		<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Same Baladiya <input type="radio"/> 2. Other Baladiya <input type="radio"/> 3. Don't know	
	Specify (Name)	#IND	Specify (Name)	#IND	Specify (Name)	#IND
	1 Tripoli	5,000	1		1	
	2 Benghazi	5,000	2		2	
3		3		3		

- If there any of the IDP groups who arrived in 2016 have been displaced at least once before, please fill Section F (Multiple Displacements), specifying the Baladiya where they were originally from, the number of times they have been displaced since their initial displacement, and the Baladiya from which they last departed to arrive to this location.

EXAMPLE						
	Baladiya of Origin	# Ind	# HH	How many times have the majority been displaced since 2011? (2, 3, 4, +)	Where did they arrive from?	If Other, Specify Name
1	Tawergha	5,000	900	2	<input type="radio"/> Same Baladiya <input checked="" type="radio"/> Other Baladiya	Benghazi

5. In Section F, indicate the number (#) or proportion (%) of IDPs who have left due to conflict, political, or economic reasons. Please also indicate **why** the largest group of IDPs in the Muhalla continue to be displaced and are not returning home.
6. For Section H, estimate the number of IDPs (#HH and #IND) who are residing in each shelter type, along with the time of arrival of the majority. For public IDP shelter sites (schools, other public buildings, unfinished buildings, deserted resorts, informal settlements, and sites where IDPs are squatting) please provide the GPS coordinates and the accessibility of each site. If there are multiple collective sites within the Muhalla, please copy the form and add the additional sites in the copy.
7. For Section I, identify the priority needs of IDPs using the same method of ranking and problem identification used for returnees.
8. For section J, take a random sample of 20 IDP families in the Muhalla and fill their information according to the categories listed (age groups and gender).

E. Displacement in the Muhalla :

1. Are there IDPs in Muhalla?				<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No			
2. If Yes, what is the estimated number of current IDP population? (total)				# HH		# IND	
3. Arrival of IDPs into / within this Muhalla? (estimate the # number or % percent of total number by time period)							
2011 - 2014		2015		2016 - present			
<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No <input type="radio"/> 3.DK		<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No <input type="radio"/> 3.DK		<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No <input type="radio"/> 3.DK			
# HH		# HH		# HH			
# IND		# IND		# IND			
% of Total		% of Total		% of Total			
FROM	<input type="radio"/> 1. Same Baladiya		<input type="radio"/> 1. Same Baladiya		<input type="radio"/> 1. Same Baladiya		
	<input type="radio"/> 2. Other Baladiya		<input type="radio"/> 2. Other Baladiya		<input type="radio"/> 2. Other Baladiya		
	<input type="radio"/> 3. Don't know		<input type="radio"/> 3. Don't know		<input type="radio"/> 3. Don't know		
	Specify (Name)	#IND	Specify (Name)	#IND	Specify (Name)	#IND	
	1		1		1		
2		2		2			
3		3		3			
Note: The sum of Individuals in the top 3 Baladiyas of origin does not need to correspond to the sum of total individuals displaced during that period.							

F. Multiple Displacements

Of the IDPs who arrived to this Muhalla in 2016, are there any groups that have already been displaced at least once before?				<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No			
				If yes, please specify below			
	Baladiya of Origin	# Ind	# HH	How many times have the majority been displaced since 2011? (2, 3, 4, +)	Where did they arrive from?	If Other, Specify Name	
1					<input type="radio"/> Same Baladiya <input type="radio"/> Other Baladiya		

2					<input type="radio"/> Same Baladiya <input type="radio"/> Other Baladiya	
3					<input type="radio"/> Same Baladiya <input type="radio"/> Other Baladiya	

G. REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT

Why are people in this Muhalla displaced?					
1. Threat / fear from general conflict and armed group presence		2. Other security related issues (e.g. political affiliation)		3. Economic factors (e.g. no livelihood opportunities)	
<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No <input type="radio"/> 3.DK		<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No <input type="radio"/> 3.DK		<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No <input type="radio"/> 3.DK	
# HH		# HH		# HH	
# IND		# IND		# IND	
2. What is preventing the largest IDP group from returning home?			<input type="radio"/> Threat/fear from conflict and armed group presence <input type="radio"/> Other security related issues <input type="radio"/> Economic factors (e.g. no livelihood opportunities) <input type="radio"/> Threat or presence of explosive hazards <input type="radio"/> Damaged public infrastructure <input type="radio"/> Unknown		

H. IDP Shelter Settings in Muhalla (if there are more than 20 to be listed copy the page and attach)

Identify the proportion of IDPs in each type of shelter setting in this Muhalla.							
For Column 3. Period of arrival for majority: indicate the year (2011 - 2014= 11-14 , 2015 = 15 ; 2016 – present = 16)							
For Column 6. Accessibility use 1. Yes, team can go or 2. No, team cannot go 3. Partial access 4. Don't Know							
	Type of settlement	Time Of arrival of majority 2011 - 2014/ 2015/ 2016 -present	Estimate d number of displaced (#HH)	Estimate d number of displaced (#IND)	Accessibilit y	Lat	Long
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
_1	Rented accommodation (self-pay)						
_2	Rented accommodation (paid by others)						
_3	Host families who are relatives						
_4	Host families who are not relatives						
_5	Schools						

_6	Other public buildings						
_7	Squatting on other people's properties (e.g. in farms, flats, houses)						
_8	In unfinished buildings						
_9	In deserted resorts						
_10	In Informal Settings (e.g. tents, caravans, makeshift shelters)						
_11	Other (Please specify)						

I. IDP Priority Needs

**What are the 3 most important priority needs for IDPs in this Muhalla?
 Choose from the list below and specify the main problem related to this need.
 (1 = highest priority, 2 = second highest priority, 3 = third highest priority)**

Item	Priority need (1,2,3)	Problem # (choose 1 only)	Main problem associated with satisfying priority needs
Drinking Water			1. Too expensive 2. Quantity is not enough / the supply not consistent 3. IDPs are prevented from accessing water even if it is available
HH Water			1. Too expensive 2. Quantity is not enough / the supply not consistent 3. IDPs are prevented from accessing water even if it is available
Food			1. Too expensive 2. Quantity is not enough, or the supply not consistent - i.e. markets or shops don't have enough or they run out of it frequently 3. IDPs are prevented from accessing food even if it is available
Health			1. Too expensive 2. Barrier to access - physical (too far or difficult to reach nearest facility) 3. Quality (unavailability of female doctors – unqualified staff, overcrowded) 4. Irregular supply of medicines
Sanitation/ Hygiene			1. No waste management/disposal in Muhalla 2. Quantity of toilets in IDP collective shelters too low (<1/20 individuals) 3. Toilets and showers in IDP collective shelters don't work
Shelter			1. Rent is too expensive; 2. Unavailability of housing (shortage due to high demand); 3. IDP collective shelters are overcrowded
Education			1. Too expensive (fees, books and materials, uniforms), 2. Quality of environment (infrastructure is poor and not adequate) 3. Quantity (there are insufficient classes or schools so they are overcrowded, 4. Unequal access (IDPs are prevented from enrolling in school)
Access to income			1. Not enough jobs available in Muhalla 2. Jobs available but Income insufficient 3. Jobs available but returnees not qualified enough 4. Unequal access to jobs (discrimination - IDPs are prevented from working)

Legal help			1. IDPs have lost or insufficient documentation 2. Lack of information on the process to get the needed documentation or to recuperate the lost documentation 3. IDPs are prevented from accessing legal services
NFI			1. Lack of information on how to become a beneficiary and be given NFIs 2. Quantity of the products given (they didn't receive enough) 3. Unequal access (some groups of IDPs did not receive on equal basis like others – not all IDPs received in the same way – unfair distribution)
Security			1. Ongoing conflict in Muhalla 2. Unexploded hazards 3. Criminality

J. IDP Demographic calculator : A sample from families (20 families)

Please fill in all the families 's details, providing numbers according to sex and age of each separately:

e.g : father 41 year , mother 38 year , daughter 15 year , son 17 year , grand mother 65 year
 e.g : family keeper (wife) 30 year , kid (female) 2 year , kid (male) 7year

HHs	Total	0 (less than 1)		1-5		6-18		19-59		60+		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ex 1	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	3
Ex 2	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2

Details for each (20 families)

HHs	Total	0 (less than 1)		1-5		6-18		19-59		60+		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													
13													



14													
15													
16													
17													
18													
19													
20													
total													
%	100												

4 - Migrants in Muhalla

Guidelines

Categorizing and quantifying migrants present in Libya: Libya is one of the most complex sites of migration dynamics. Migrants are in the country for a variety of reasons (short-term circular migration, long-term residency, transit), have been present in the country across a large range of time (anywhere from two weeks to several years), under various legal statuses (on a work visa, residency permit, or undocumented), and from a very broad diversity of countries (at least 30 nationalities). Furthermore, there is a high level of turnover in migrants who are kept in Libya's DCIM operated detention centers.

MT 2017 will have a comprehensive update to its baseline figure on the number of migrants in the country, in and will provide more detail in categorizing and quantifying migrants according to contextually relevant categories. This will shed more light on stock and flow dynamics in the country, and drivers of vulnerability.

B2f captures the total number of migrants who have been identified in the Muhallas according to IOM's standard definition of a migrant. This total number will be further broken down into several categories.

- 1. Length of Stay:** Differentiating between migrants who have recently arrived into a Muhalla and those who have been present for a longer period of time provide information on inflow dynamics within a Muhalla. If a greater proportion of migrants have arrived within the last 30 days than over 12 months ago, then this Muhalla is identified as a key transit location which MT sister component Flow Monitoring will investigate.
- 2. Nationality:** Having obtained data on the main represented migrant nationalities in each Muhalla in Libya in 2015 – 2016, DTM will now seek greater clarity on the breakdown of the number of migrants per nationality. This can provide more information on the relative concentrations of various nationalities in different parts of the country.
- 3. Migrant Shelter Settings:** DTM collects data on the different types of shelter settings for migrants in the Muhalla. In 2017 additional categories for shelter settings were added for migrants, including "Rented accommodation paid by employer", which applies to certain groups of migrants who have been recruited and are housed by their employers. Furthermore, the types of private settings were expanded to include rented and hosted accommodation.

B2f also contains an indicator on migrants' legal status: Certain groups of migrants are recruited by the private sector in Libya to work in certain industries (e.g. private cleaning companies, the hospitality and service industries, etc.). Others who may have been living in the country long-term may have residency permits. This categorization will help identify Muhallas where migrants may be in need of legal protection, if the majority do not possess residency or work permits (either due to a barrier to obtaining them or to renewing them).

Enumerator Instructions:

6. If the answer to Question K. 1 is **Yes**, please fill in details for the rest of the section.
When estimating the number of migrants, please keep in mind IOM's definition of a migrant:
IOM defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is.
7. For Question K. 3. Please indicate the proportion (%) of all Migrants who have arrived to the Muhalla during the specified time periods.
8. Please also provide the number of migrants who have left the Muhalla within the last 30 days, in Q4.
9. In Q5, provide an estimate of whether the majority of migrants in each category (Short stay employment, long stay employment, or transit) have **valid** residence or work permits.
10. In Q6, provide a breakdown of the proportion (%) of single migrants and families out of the total migrants identified in Q2. The two percentages should add up to 100%. Please also provide a breakdown of the proportion of migrants who are adult men (19 years old and up), adult women, and the proportion who are children (0 – 18 years old). Of the children please indicate how many are with their families, and how many are unaccompanied or separated.
11. In Q7, list **all** nationalities of migrants in this Muhalla, along with the estimated number of migrants of each nationality. **The total number of migrants identified in this table should match the total number of migrants in Q. 2**
12. For section L, provide a breakdown of **the number (#) or proportion (%)** of migrants residing in each shelter setting. For those who are residing in public or informal settings, please provide the coordinates and specify the accessibility of each site. **The total number of migrants in this table should match the total number of migrants identified in the Muhalla.**

K. Presence of migrants in Muhalla :

1. Are there migrants in this Muhalla?		<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes		<input type="radio"/> 2.No		<input type="radio"/> No Data	
2. If Yes (1), what is the estimated number of migrants currently present in the Muhalla (total)?			# IND				
3. Of those present, what is the proportion of migrants to have arrived (%):							
a. Within the last 30 days		%	b. Between 6 and 12 months ago				%
c. Between 1 and 6 months ago		%	d. Over 12 months ago				%
4. How many migrants have departed this Muhalla in the last 30 days?			# IND				
5. Do the majority (60% or more) have valid (not expired) residence or work permits?							
	Short stay employment (6 months- 1 year)		Long stay employment 1 year +		Transit (3-6 months)		
Residence permits	<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No		<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No		<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No		
Work permits	<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No		<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No		<input type="radio"/> 1.Yes <input type="radio"/> 2.No		
6. Please estimate the proportions for migrant categories :		% single	%	% families		%	
% Adult Men (19 years old and older)		% Adult Women (19 years old and older)		% of children (with relatives) (0 – 18 years)		% of children (without relatives) (0 – 18 years)	
7. Please list all countries of origin of migrants present in the location along with the estimated number of individuals of each nationality							
Country of Origin			# IND				

Total	
(This should be the same as the total number of migrants indicated in Q2)	

L. Migrant Shelter Settings: Please list all shelter settings where migrants reside in this Muhalla, indicating the type of site used, its accessibility, and its coordinates

	Shelter Type	Estimated # Migrants (# IND)	Accessibility	Latitude	Longitude
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
_1	Rented accommodation (self-pay)				
_2	Rented accommodation (paid by others)				
_3	Rented accommodation (paid by employer)				
_4	Host families who are relatives				
_5	Host families who are not relatives				
_6	Other public buildings				
_7	Squatting on other people’s properties (e.g. in farms, flats, houses)				
_8	Unfinished buildings				
_9	Deserted resorts				
_10	Informal Settings (e.g. tents, caravans, makeshift shelters)				
_11	Other public buildings				
_12	Other (Specify)				

5 - Information Credibility:

Guidelines

Information credibility: MT rates credibility of data collected across B1F and B2F forms, taking into account such factors as whether the information provided by the source matched expectations, was consistent, and was backed up by existing data or registration documents.

Enumerator Instructions

5. Once you complete the assessment, fill the below table based on the responses provided by the KI(s)
6. For Q1, provide an answer depending on whether the source provided contradictory information at different parts of the assessment, or whether the answers were the same
7. For Q2, indicate whether the information provided by the KI was realistic given your knowledge of the situation within the Baladiya
8. For Q3, indicate whether the KI had access to any databases or registration sheets of IDPs which he/she used to provide you with the data.

Is the information provided identical by the source			
<input type="radio"/> Yes for all	<input type="radio"/> Yes for most	<input type="radio"/> Just a little	<input type="radio"/> No
Is the information provided by the source matching expectations			
<input type="radio"/> Yes for all	<input type="radio"/> Yes for most	<input type="radio"/> Just a little	<input type="radio"/> No
Does the source of information have any list or information numbers of Displaced IDPs			
<input type="radio"/> Yes for all	<input type="radio"/> Yes for most	<input type="radio"/> Just a little	<input type="radio"/> No