

Libya | IDP & Returnee Report

Round 15 | October - November 2017



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

DTM



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX



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CONTENT TABLE

Chapter 1: Introduction and Key Findings P.4

Chapter 2: IDP Profiles P.5

Chapter 3: Returnee Profiles P.16

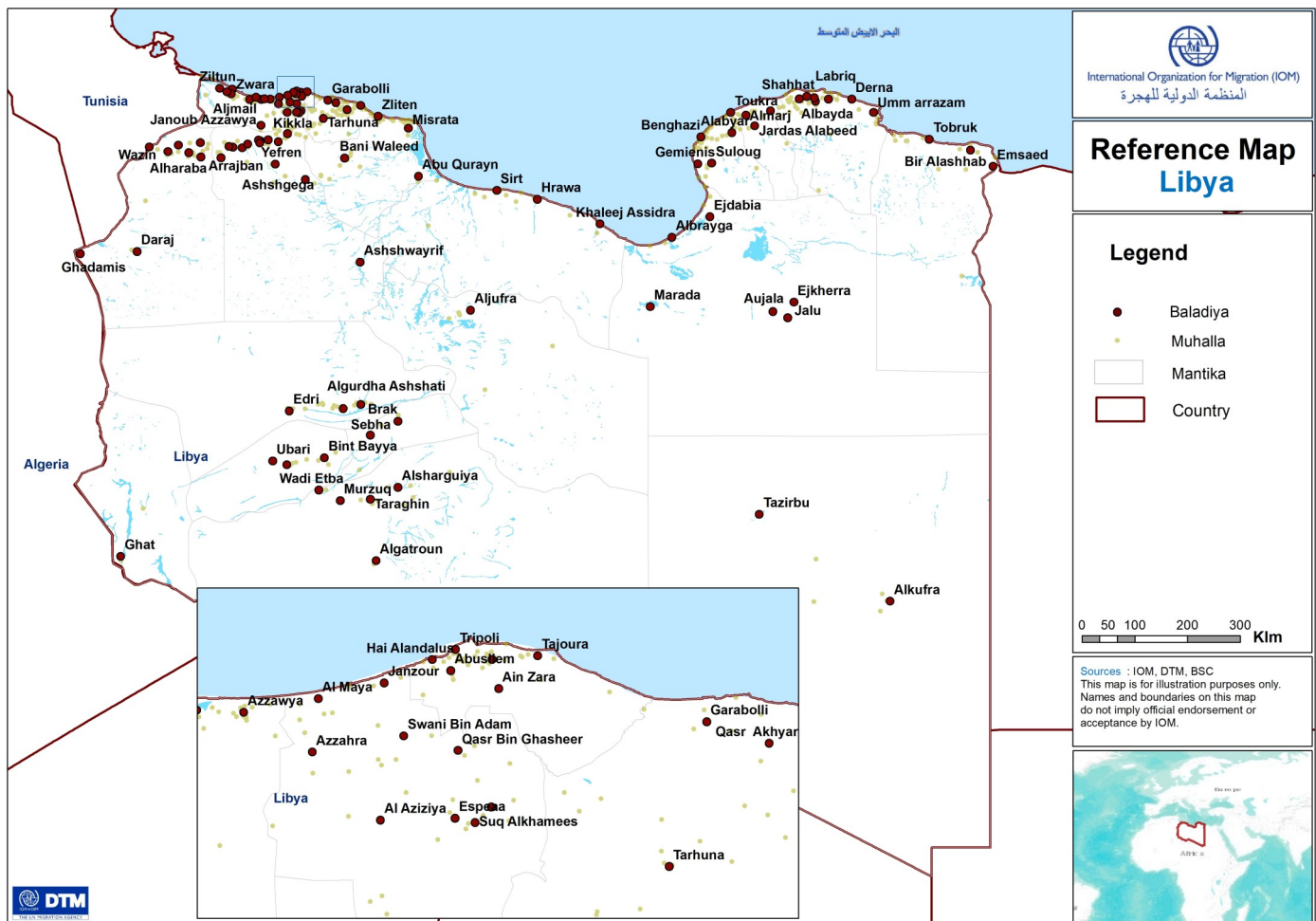
Chapter 4: Multisectorial Data: Baladiya Level P.21

Chapter 5: Notes on the Data P.26

About DTM Libya

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

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



IDPS AND RETURNEES

KEY FINDINGS¹, OCT - NOV 2017



DATA COLLECTION PERIOD
OCTOBER - NOVEMBER

1,366

KEY INFORMANTS
INTERVIEWED

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE



100

BALADIYAS
657
MUHALLAS



192,762
IDPs

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

35%
displaced in 2011-2014

47%
displaced in 2015

18%
displaced in 2016

MAIN BALADIYAS OF
RESIDENCE
Benghazi (22%)
Misrata (9%)
Abu Slim (9%)
Ejdabia (7%)
Bani WAleed (5%)

MAIN BALADIYAS OF
ORIGIN
Benghazi (14%)
Misrata (14%)
Sirt (10)
Ubari (8%)
Kikkla (2%)



MAIN
SHELTER
SETTING
89%
Self-paid rental



316,971
RETURNEES

64%
returned in 2016

36%
returned in 2017

MAIN BALADIYAS OF
RETURN
Benghazi (51%)
Sirt (23%)
Ubari (9%)
Zwara (4%)
Al Jabal Al Gharbi (3%)

RETURNEES MAINLY
BACK FROM
Tripoli
Bint Bayya
Surman
Misrata
Abusliem



MAIN
SHELTER
SETTING
88%
Previous home



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¹ - Figures are from Round 15 of data collection, conducted in October - November 2017. Only key findings are shown. For full dataset and report go to www.globaldtm.info/libya

Chapter 1: Introduction and Key Findings

This report presents the findings of Round 15 of data collection, which took place between October and November 2017. Table 1 displays the number of IDPs and returnees identified across rounds from June until November. As can be seen, the number of identified returnees had been steadily on the rise across the rounds conducted in 2017 mirrored by a gradual decrease in the number of IDPs identified in the country.

Table 1: Changes in IDP and Returnee Figures by Round

	R12	% Change	R13	% Change	R14	% Change	R15
IDPs	217,022	-6%	204,458	-3%	199,091	-3%	192,762
Returnees	278,559	8%	301,988	1%	304,305	4%	316,971

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

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

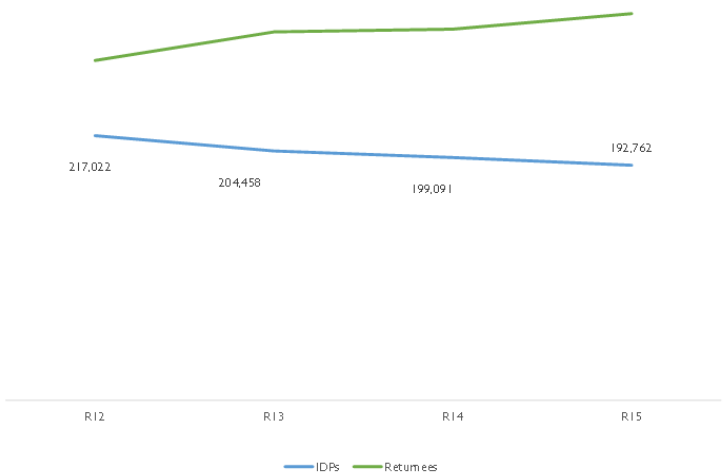
The largest group of IDPs (47%) was displaced over the course of 2015, 35% were displaced between 2011-2014 and 18% were displaced between the start of 2016 to the time of data collection.

At the end of September 2017 clashes in Sabratah had resulted in the displacement of 11,350 individuals (2,350 households). Within this reporting period, 2,056 families, 10,280 individuals returned to Sabratah due to the reopening of schools. It is reported that 50 families have been unable to return as they are in critical need of non food items, mattresses and house repairs.

Large numbers of formerly displaced persons were reported to have returned to their homes in the respective baladiyas of Sirte, Ubari, Sabratha and Abu Qurayn.

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

Yefren, Surman, Benghazi, Zwara and Ziltun were amongst the 41 baladiyas now reporting 0 to 40% operational hospitals.



Three baladiyas, Arrajban, Bani Waleed and Tajoura continue to report regular access to medicine with 97 baladiyas reporting no regular access.

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

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

Chapter 5 concludes with notes on the data collected during this round, providing more details about the numbers and positions of key informants interviewed during Round 15.

The IDP-Returnee information package is accompanied by the Round 15 dataset which contains all data collected for each muhalla and baladiya on IDPs, returnees and migrants, along with multisectorial data by baladiya to facilitate more targeted or in-depth analysis by practitioners and researchers.

Chapter 2: IDP Profiles

Overview

DTM identified and located 192,762 IDP individuals (38,518 households) in Libya. This represents a decrease of 3% IDPs identified in round 15 from the previous round.

The largest decreases in the number of IDPs took place in the baladiyas of Abusliem, Misrata, Ejdabia, Espeaa and Swani Bin Adam as shown in **Table 2**. These decreases were mainly the result of IDPs returning to their homes during the data collection period.

Table 2: Baladiyas with largest changes in IDP population figures

	R14	R15	Difference (IND)	Difference (%)
Abusliem	16500	17400	900	5%
Misrata	17284	17884	600	3%
Ejdabia	12800	13375	575	4%
Espeaa	250	750	500	200%
Swani Bin Adam	500	1000	500	100%

Timeline of Displacement

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

Round 15 results indicate that 35% of all identified IDPs had been displaced between 2011 and 2014 (see Figure 1). 47% of IDPs had been displaced during 2015, at the peak of civil conflict in Libya, and 18% had been displaced between the start of 2016 and the time of data collection.

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

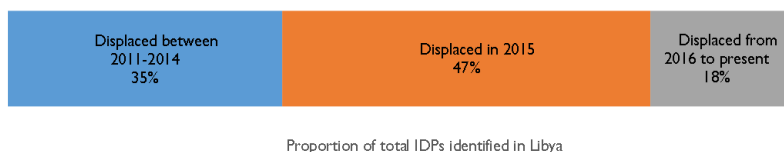
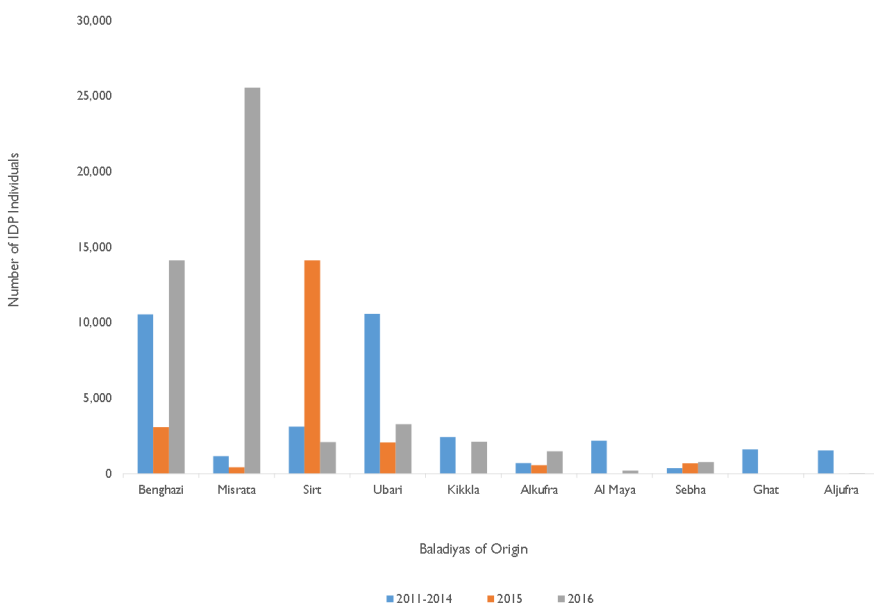


Figure 2: Top 10 baladiyas of origin for IDPs by time of displacement



54% of identified IDPs in Libya were displaced from the ten baladiyas shown in Figure 2.

38% of those displaced between 2011 to 2014 were from Misrata followed by IDPs from Benghazi (21%), Ubari (5%), Kikkla (3%) and Sirt (3%).

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

At the time of data collection, 40% of IDPs who had been displaced in 2016 were identified as being from Sirte. Others were displaced from Benghazi (9%), Ubari (6%), with 2% from Albawanees and Sebha respectively.

Drivers of Internal Displacement

The main factor driving the initial displacement of the majority of IDPs was the threat or fear from general conflict and armed group presence (Figure 3). This driver accounted for 93% of IDPs. 5% of IDPs were mainly displaced due to other security related issues such as political affiliation, and the remaining 2% were displaced due to economic factors.

Figure 3: Main drivers of internal displacement

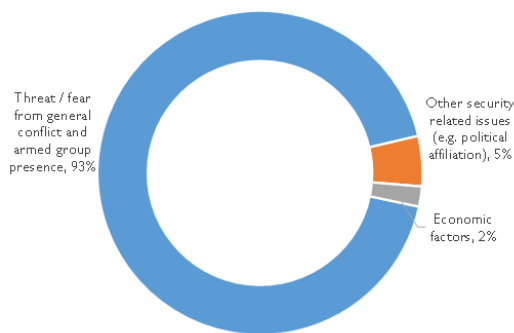
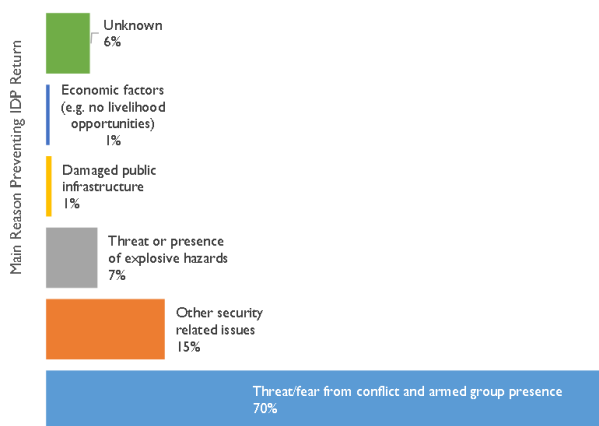


Figure 4: Main reason preventing return of IDPs



Proportion of muhallas reporting reason

In addition to drivers that initially led IDPs to be displaced DTM collected data on the reasons preventing the majority of IDPs in each baladiya from returning to their homes. In 70% of baladiyas IDPs were reported to continue being displaced due to the threat or fear of ongoing conflict and armed group presence (Figure 4).

Other security issues were reported as preventing 15% of IDPs from returning to their baladiyas of origin. Damaged public infrastructure was a factor prolonging the displacement of IDPs (1%), the threat or presence of explosive hazards was reported as hindering the return of 7% of IDPs, a 1% decrease from the previous round, and economic factors, which include the lack of livelihood opportunities, accounted for the continued displacement of 1% of IDPs.



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Multiple displacements

DTM identified 13,192 IDPs in Round 15 who were displaced in 2016 and had been displaced at least once prior. 97% of these (12,779 individuals) had been displaced twice and 3% (400 individuals) had been displaced three times.

31% of IDPs who were multiply displaced were originally from Sirte and were residing mainly in Al Maya, Aljufra, Bani Waleed, Ejdabia and Sirte itself. 3% were originally from Benghazi and were residing in Bani Waleed. 61% of IDPs were from Misrata and residing in Al Maya, Bit Bayya, Ejdabia and Sebha with a further 5% from Ubari and residing in Algatroun, Ghat and Sebha.

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

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

		Number of displacements (Individuals displaced)			Total Number of IDPs
Baladiya of Origin	Baladiya of Residence	2	3	4	
Benghazi		350			350
	Bani Waleed	350			
Kikda		10			10
	Al Maya	10			
Misrata		8060			8060
	Al Maya	50			
	Bint Bayya	10			
	Ejdabia	7925			
	Sebha	75			
Sirt		4024	50	13	4087
	Al Maya	15			
	Aljufra	75	50		
	Bani Waleed	230			
	Ejdabia	2775			
	Ghat	140			
	Hrawa	50			
	Sebha	30			
	Sidi Assayeh	29			
	Sirt	680			
	Tarhuna			13	
Tripoli		55			55
	Al Maya	55			
Ubari		280	350		630
	Algatroun	270			
	Ghat		350		
	Sebha	10			
Total		12,779	400	13	13,192

IDP Regions and Baladiyas of Residence

39% of identified IDPs were in the West of Libya. 52% were in the East and the remaining 9% were in the South during this round.

The mantikas (regions) with the highest reported presence of IDPs were Benghazi (43,655 individuals which represents a decrease of 2% from the previous round) and Misrata (31,079 individuals which represents no percentage change from the previous round). See Map 1 for the number of IDPs identified disaggregated by region.

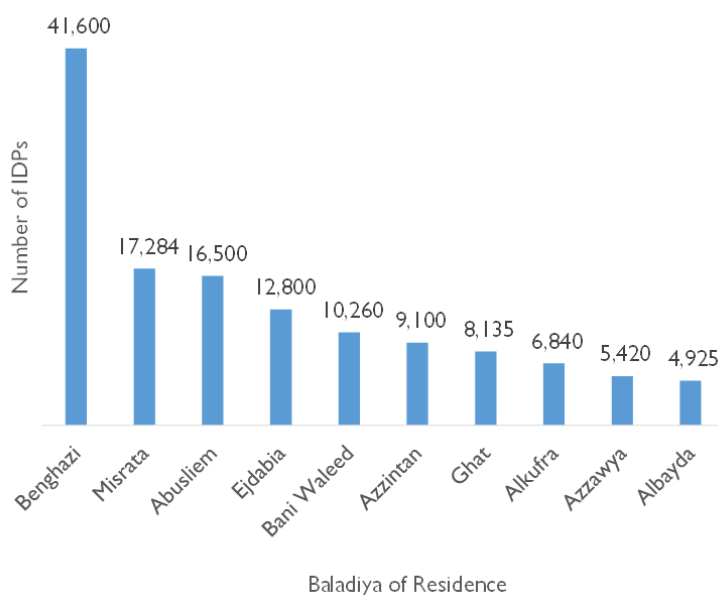
In Benghazi region 95% of IDPs identified were residing in Benghazi baladiya and the rest were in Alabyar (2%), Suloug (1%), Toukra (1%) and Gemienis (1%) baladiyas.

In Misrata region IDPs were reported to be residing mainly in Misrata baladiya (56%) and Bani Waleed (33%), with smaller numbers identified in Zliten (10%) and Abu Qurayn (2%) baladiyas.

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

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

Figure 5: Top 10 baladiyas of residence for IDPs



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

Table 4 displays the top 5 baladiyas of origin with the top 5 baladiyas of destination for IDPs from each one.

Map 1: Number of IDPs by Mantika (region) of residence

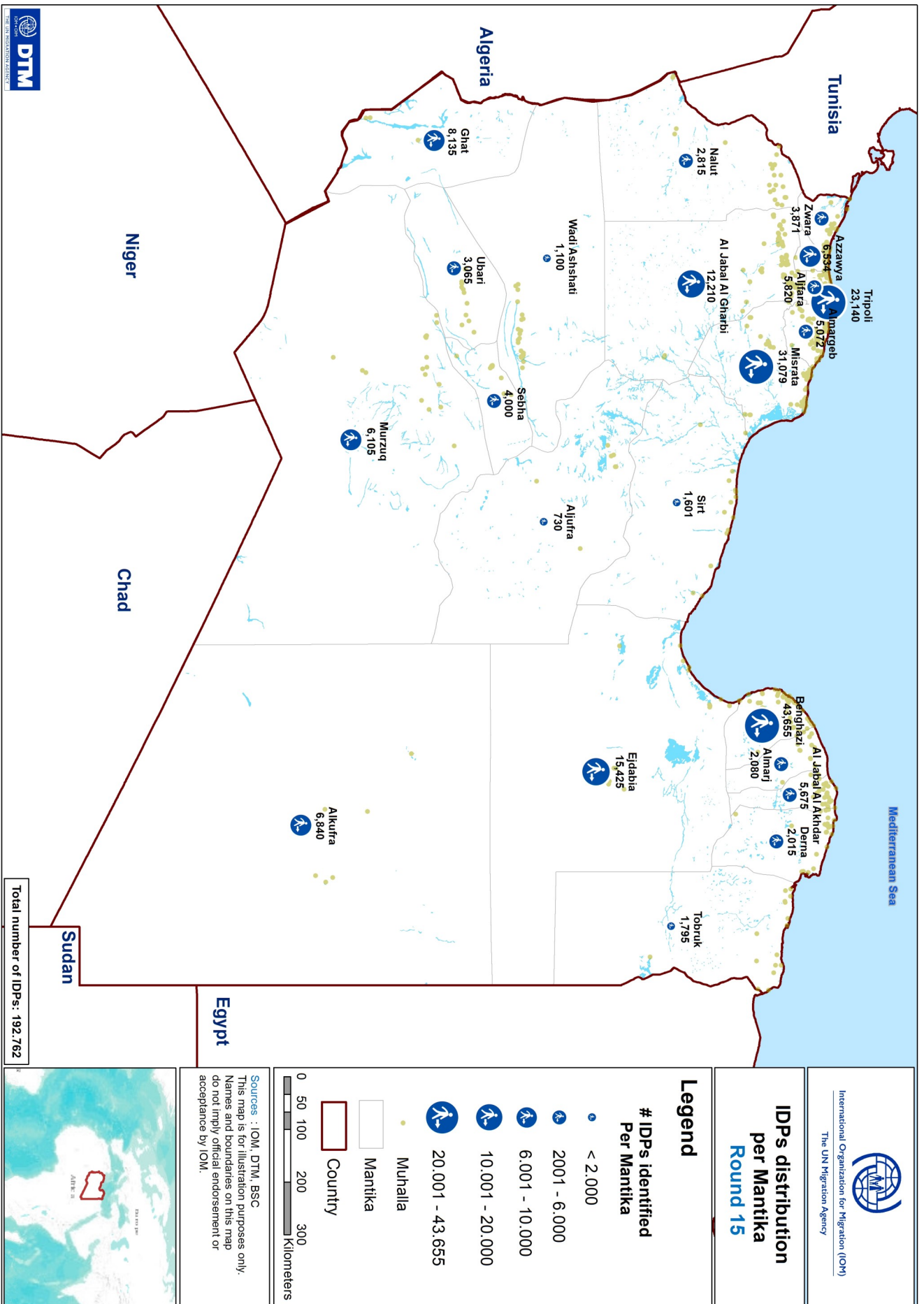
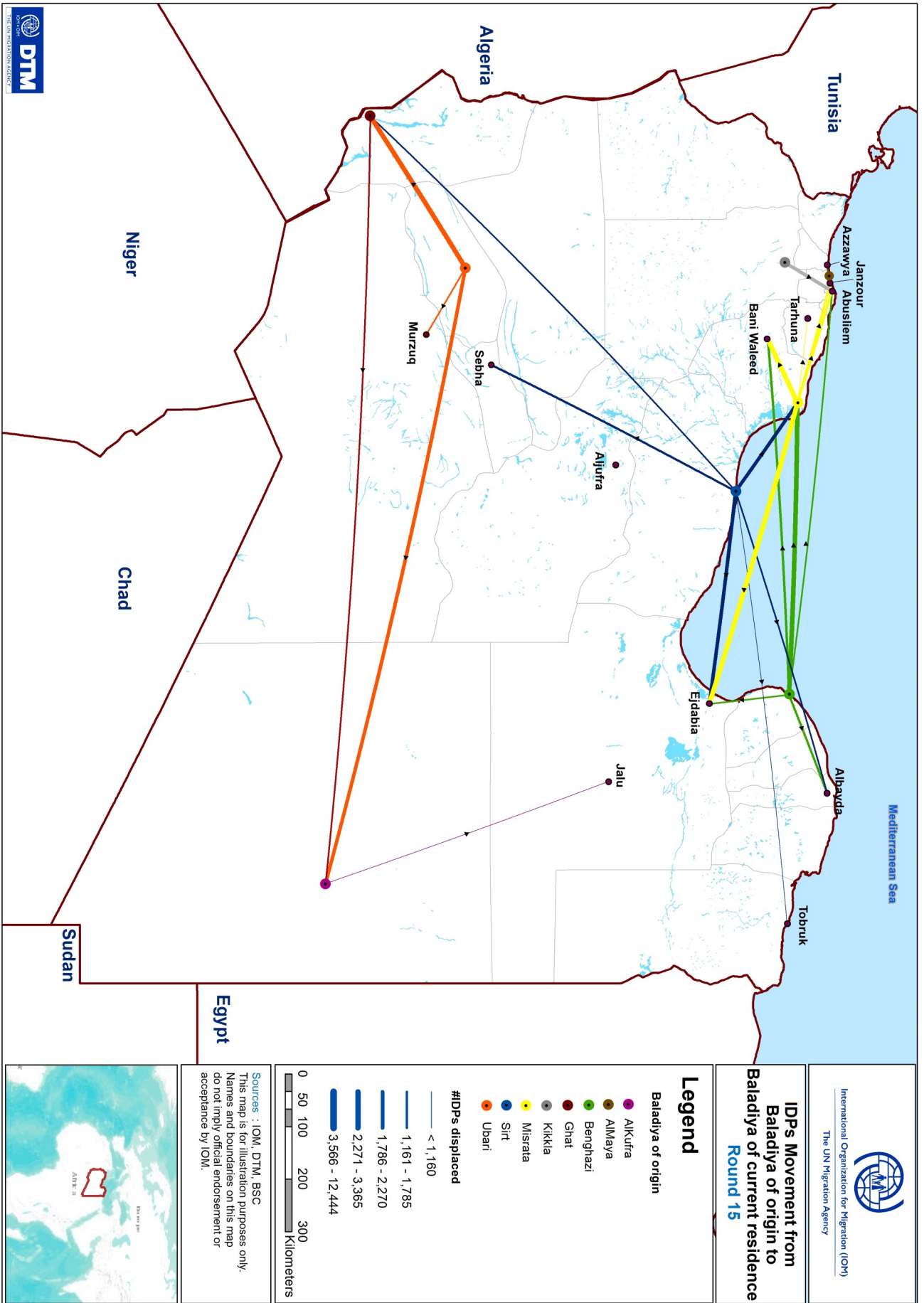


Table 4: IDPs from 5 main baladiyas of origin to the 5 main baladiyas of destination

Origin	Destination	# IDP Individuals	%
Benghazi	Misrata	12,444	45%
	Bani Waleed	2,245	8%
	Albayda	2,230	8%
	Abusliem	1,650	6%
	Ejdabia	1,500	5%
	Other baladiyas	7,679	28%
		27,748	100%
Misrata	Ejdabia	8,525	31%
	Bani Waleed	6,651	25%
	Abusliem	2,270	8%
	Janzour	2,000	7%
	Tarhuna	950	4%
	Other baladiyas	6,734	25%
		27,130	100%
Sirte	Misrata	3,290	17%
	Ejdabia	2,775	14%
	Sebha	2,058	11%
	Albayda	1,640	8%
	Ghat	1,560	8%
	Other baladiyas	8,002	41%
		19,325	100%
Ubari	Ghat	6,525	41%
	Alkufra	3,365	21%
	Murzuq	1,445	9%
	Bint Bayya	685	4%
	Sebha	650	4%
	Other baladiyas	3,243	20%
		15,913	100%
Kikkda	Abusliem	2,685	59%
	Hai Alandalus	595	13%
	Ghiryan	475	11%
	Janzour	330	7%
	Sidi Assayeh	235	5%
	Other baladiyas	200	4%
		4,520	100%

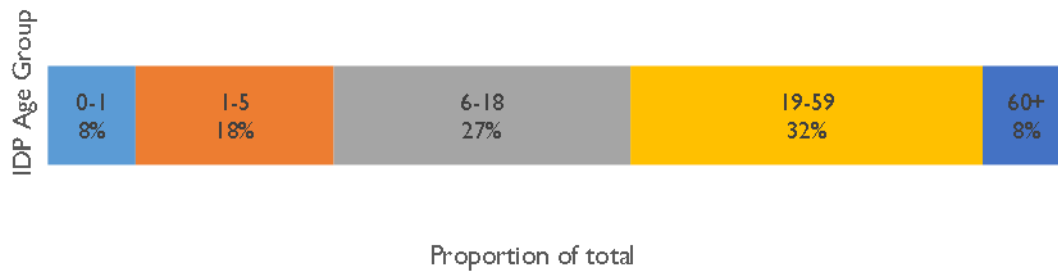
Map 2: Baladiyas of destination for IDPs from the top 4 baladiyas of origin



IDP Sex-Age Disaggregated Data (SADD)

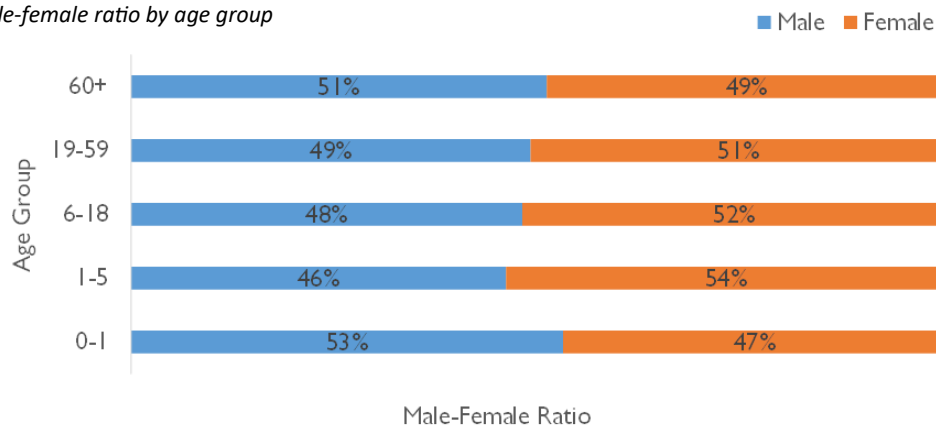
Round 15 data indicated that children (0-18) accounted for 53% of the IDP population (see Figure 6). Adults (19-59 years) made up 32% of the IDP population and older adults (60+) were the remaining 8% of IDPs.

Figure 6: Age disaggregation of IDP sample



Across all age categories males made up 51% of the sampled population and females accounted for 49%. Figure 7 provides a more granular gender disaggregation by age group of identified IDPs which differs slightly for each age category.

Figure 7: IDP male-female ratio by age group



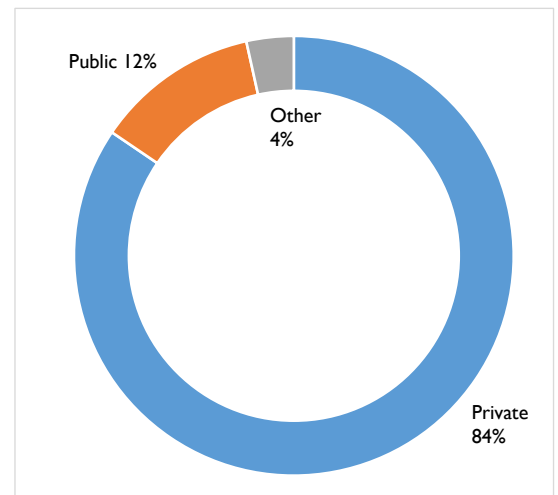
IDP Shelter Settings

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

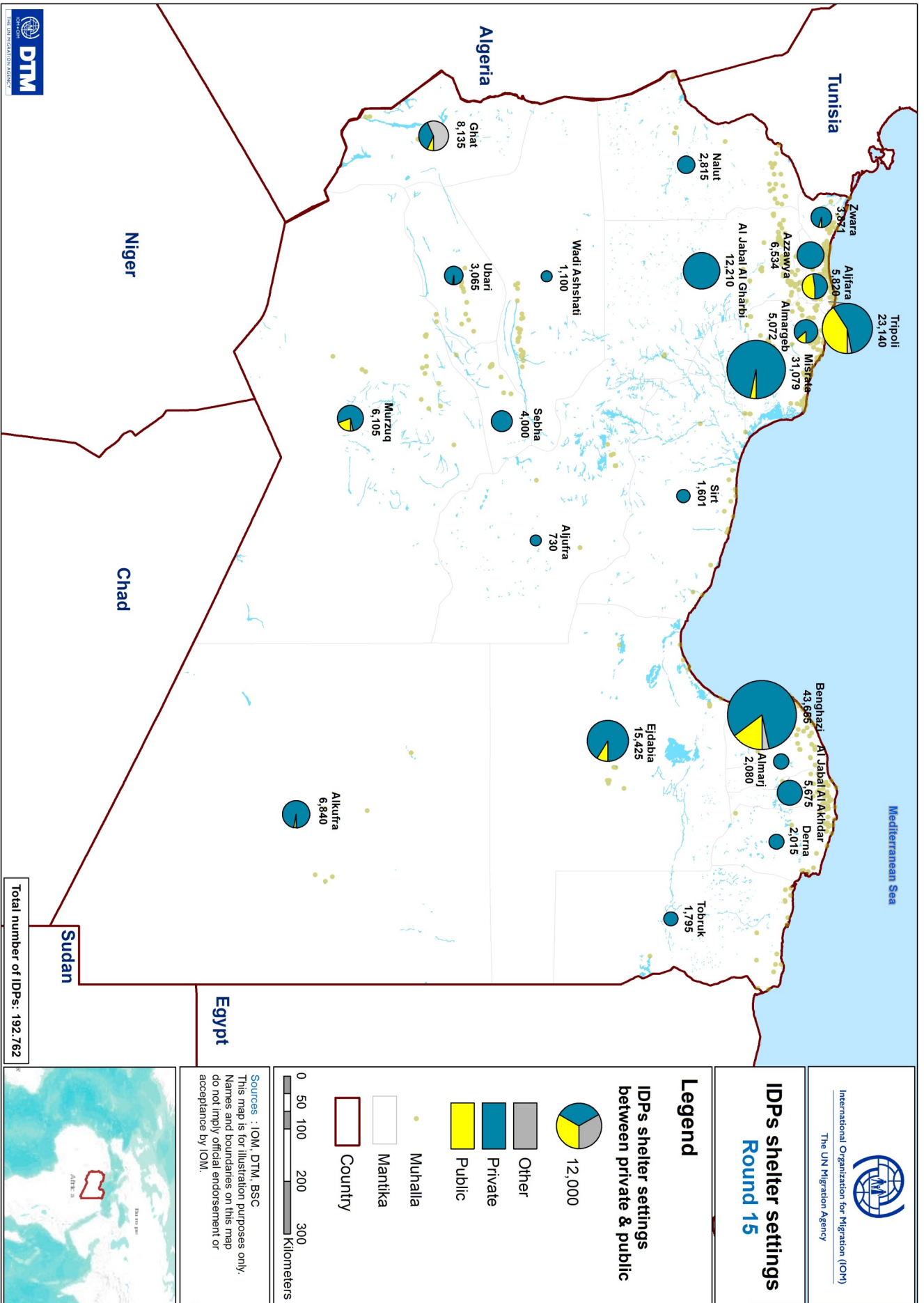
Map 3 displays the distribution of IDPs in public and private shelter settings by region in Libya.



Figure 8: Shelter settings by public/private classification

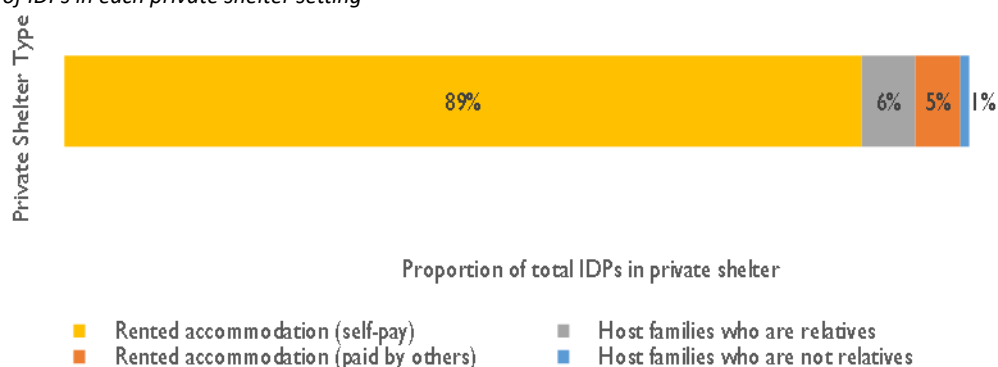


Map 3: IDPs in private/public shelter settings



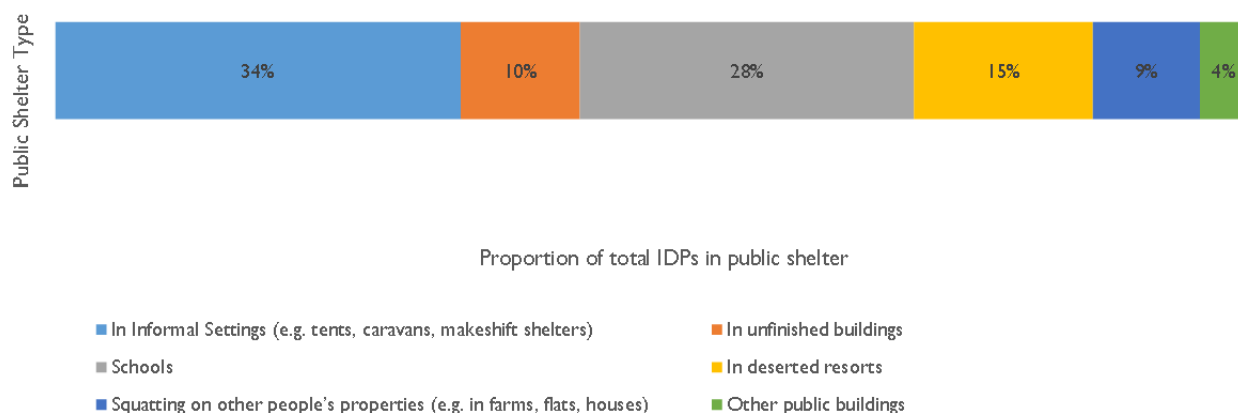
89% of IDPs in private shelter were in self-paid rented accommodation. 6% were hosted with relatives, 5% were in rented accommodation paid by others and the remaining 1% were hosted with other non-relatives (see Figure 9).

Figure 9: Proportion of IDPs in each private shelter setting



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

Figure 10: Proportion of IDPs in each public shelter setting



IDP Primary Needs

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

According to results from [Table 5: IDP Priority Needs](#)

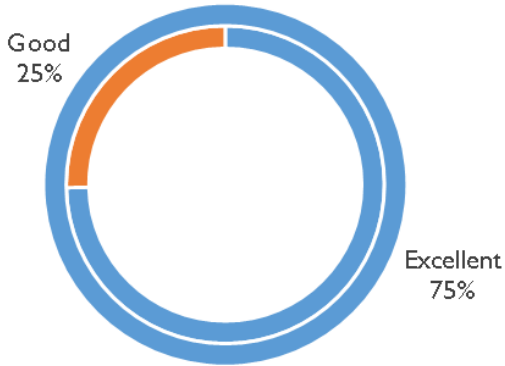
this round health services, shelter and food were the three main needs for the IDP population. Table 5 lists the reported needs, whether they were selected as first, second or third priority needs for IDPs in each muhalla, and the IDP population in those muhallas that were reportedly affected as a result.

Need Reported	Priority #1 IDPs affected (IND)	Priority #2 IDPs affected (IND)	Priority #3 IDPs affected (IND)	Total
Health	17,815	72,585	37,626	128,026
Shelter	95,182	10,745	21,805	127,732
Food	37,924	48,758	40,250	126,932
Access to income	16,970	34,029	17,139	68,138
NFI	3,985	16,690	27,540	48,215
Security	7,461	955	17,160	25,576
Drinking Water	6,320	815	16,505	23,640
Education	1,710	3,350	5,235	10,295
HH Water (Water for Household Use)	4,520	85	401	5,006
Sanitation/ Hygiene		3,875	500	4,375
Legal help			1,670	1,670

IDP Impact on Baladiyas of Residence

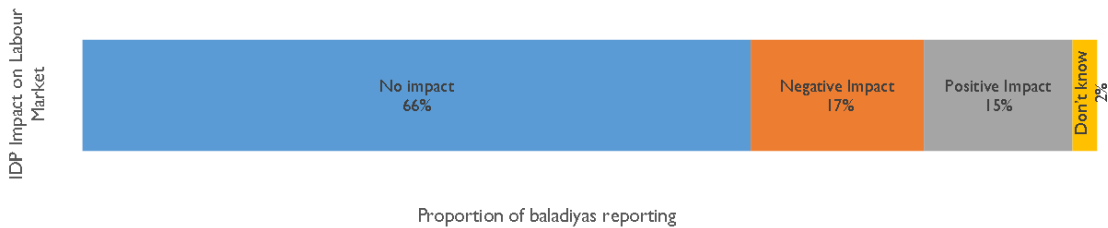
IDPs were reported to have good relations in general with the residents of the baladiya: relations between both population groups were reported as “excellent” in 75% of baladiyas and “good” in the remaining 25%. No baladiyas reported “poor” relations between IDPs and residents during this round.

Figure 11: IDP-host community relations



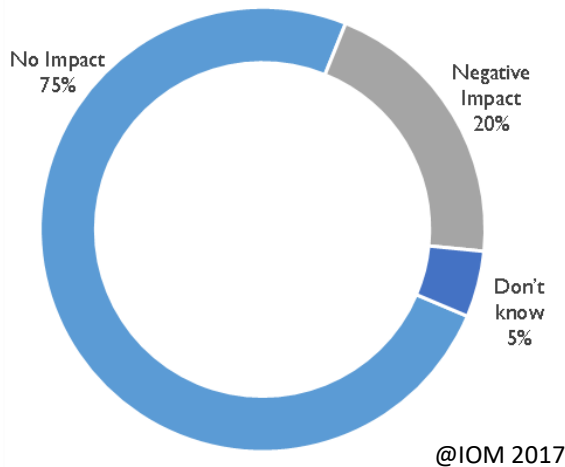
In 66% of assessed baladiyas IDPs were reported to have no impact on the local labour market. 17% reported IDPs having a negative impact as jobs became scarce. 15% of baladiyas reported IDPs having a positive impact as they contributed to a stronger economy and more jobs. The remaining 2% did not know IDPs’ impact.

Figure 12: IDPs’ impact on labour market in baladiya of residence



IDPs were reported to have no impact on public services in their baladiya of residence in 75% of assessed baladiyas. In 20% of assessed baladiyas they were reported to have a negative impact, and the remaining 5% of baladiyas reported that the impact was unknown or did not provide an answer.

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



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Chapter 3: Returnee Profiles

Overview

DTM identified and located 316,971 returnees (an increase of approximately 4% since the previous round) in 36 baladiyas in Libya during the reporting period who had returned between the start of 2016 and the time of data collection.

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

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

The increase in returnees observed during this round was mainly due to the returns to Sabratha, Rigaldeen, Al Aziziya, Algatroun and Zliten during the time of data collection.

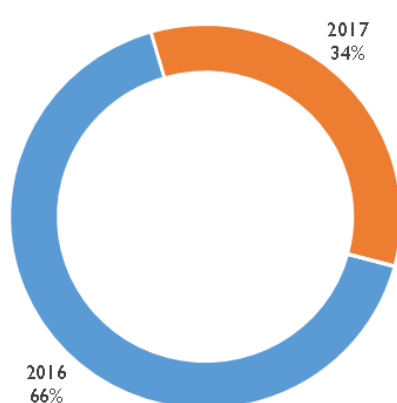
Table 6: Baladiyas with biggest changes in returnee population

Baladiya	RI 4	RI 5	Difference (IND)	Difference (%)
Sabratha	0	10280	10280	N/A
Rigdaleen	0	1500	1500	N/A
Al Aziziya	650	1650	1000	154
Algatroun	35	245	210	600
Zliten	370	510	140	38

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

At the time of data collection between September and October 2017, 63% of identified returnees had gone back to their homes in 2016 and 36% had returned in 2017 as shown in Figure 14. The proportion of those who returned in 2017 continued to be on the increase throughout the year, most recently due to returns to Benghazi and Sirte .

Figure 14: Returnees classified by year of return of majority



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

Disaggregated by mantika (region) as seen in Map 5, the majority of returnees with the highest increase were identified during this round in Benghazi (51%).

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

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

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

Main Regions and Baladiyas of Return

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

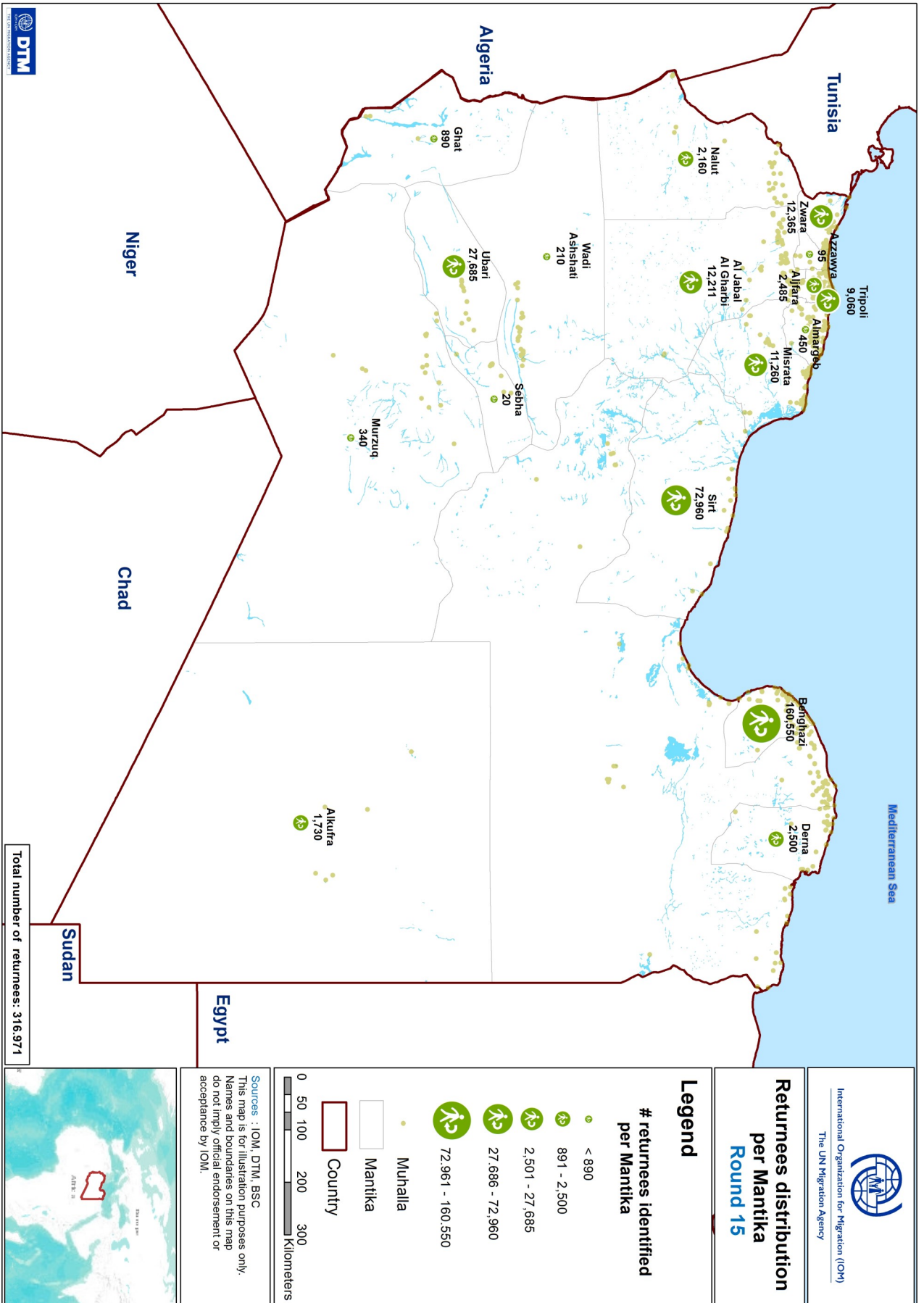
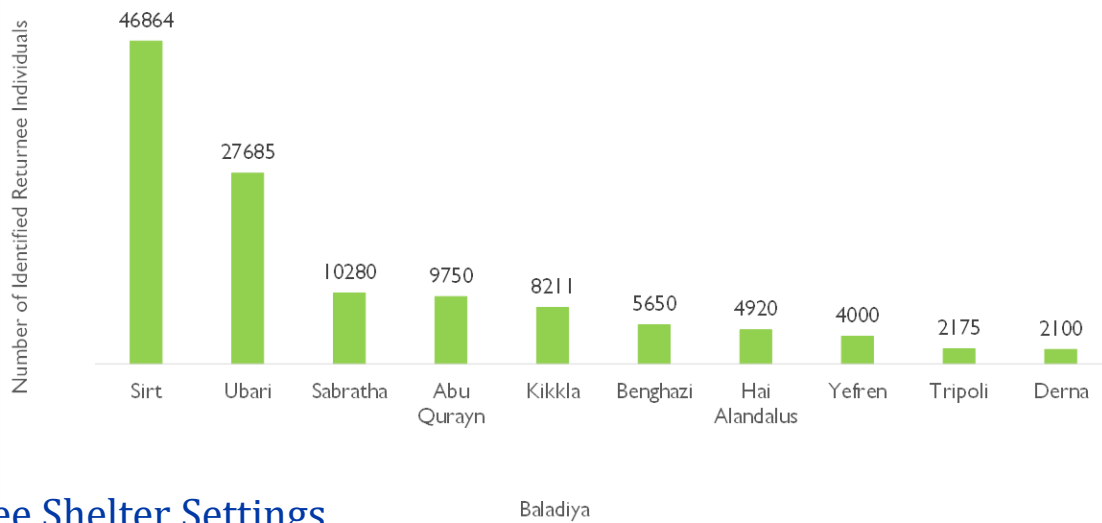


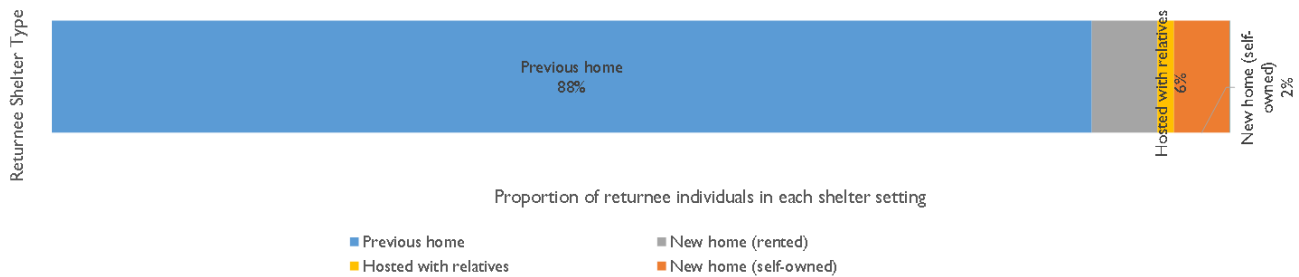
Figure 15: Top 10 baladiyas of return



Returnee Shelter Settings

88% of identified returnees were reported to have re-inhabited their previous homes (Figure 16). 2% rented new homes and nearly 6% were hosted with relatives.

Figure 16: Returnee shelter type



When disaggregated by mantika (Map 5), it can be seen that Wadi Ashshati, Ubari and Alkufra had the largest number of returnees who were solely hosted by relatives with the highest number of returnees renting new homes in Wadi Ashshati. Ghat and Alkufra had the largest number of returnees who bought new homes upon their return. Zwara, Sebha and Azzawya returnees were all registered as having returned to their previous homes.

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Returnees' Impact on Baladiyas of Return

Relations between returnees and baladiya residents were reported to be excellent in 54% of baladiyas, good in 43% of baladiyas, and unknown for the remaining 3% of baladiyas with returnees (see Figure 17).

Returnees were reported to have a positive impact on the labour market in 26% of baladiyas of return, contributing to a revitalized economy (Figure 18). In 63% of baladiyas they were reported to have no impact on the labour market (a decrease of 8% from the previous round), in 6% of baladiyas, Gharb Azzawya and Ziltun, their impact was unknown and in the remaining 6% they were reported to have a negative impact as jobs were scarce in Misrata and Ghat.

Returnees were reported as having a negative impact on public services as reported in 15% of baladiyas (Figure 19). Returnees specifically were reported to have a negative impact on public services in the baladiyas of Ghat, Kikkla, Al Aziziya, Tarhuna and Misrata.

Returnee Needs

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

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

Figure 17: Returnee relations with baladiya residents

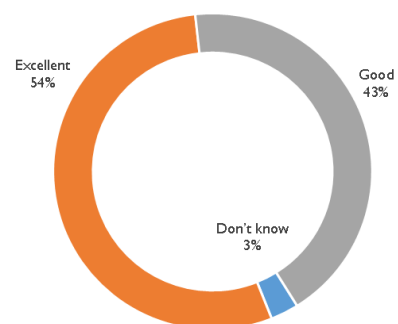


Figure 18: Returnees' impact on labour market

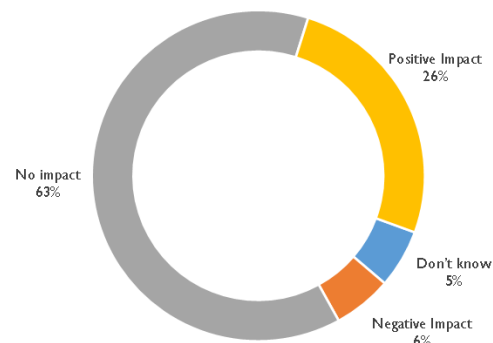


Figure 19: Returnees' impact on public services

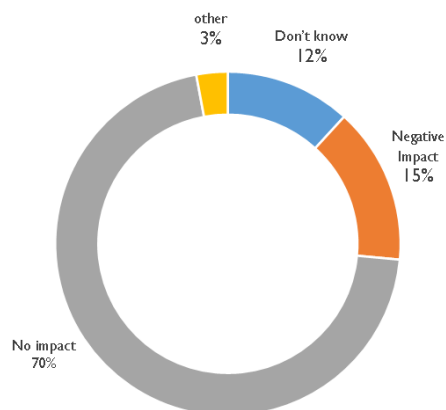


Table 7: Returnee Priority Needs

Health, water, education and security continued to be the top priority need for returnees in Benghazi. Education was reported as the top priority need for returnees to Benghazi and Sirte.

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

Need Reported	Priority #1 Returnees affected (IND)	Priority #2 Returnees affected (IND)	Priority #3 Returnees affected (IND)	Total
Health	27,070	135,196	87,495	249,761
Education	101,850	44,150	18,930	164,930
Security	64,615	8,970	56,910	130,495
Sanitation/ Hygiene		47,310	50,700	98,010
Food	17,350	6,820	46,581	70,751
Access to income	790	51,415	11,310	63,515
NFI	38,241	1,445	11,135	50,821
Shelter	30,020	6,515	6,705	43,240
HH Water (Water for Household Use)	760	13,725	22,050	36,535
Legal help	22,000			22,000
Drinking Water	14,275	1,425	5,155	20,855

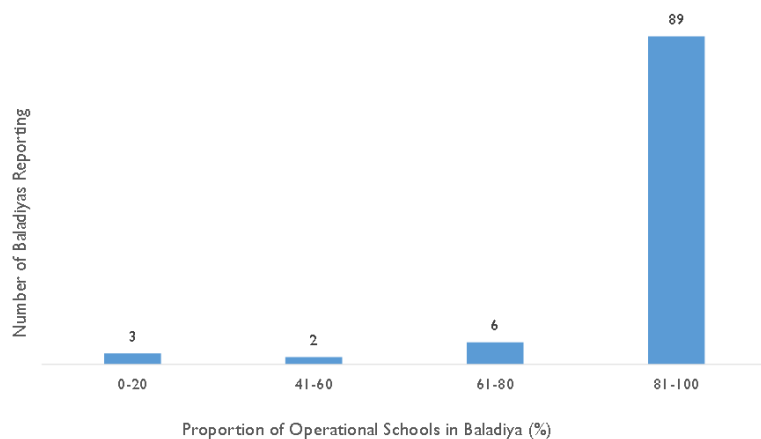
Chapter 4: Multisectorial Data

As part of 2017 methodology some key baseline multisectorial indicators are collected as part of the baladiya assessment to facilitate a more context-based analysis of IDP and returnee vulnerabilities, conditions and needs. While this data is not meant to be a comprehensive multisectorial needs analysis it provides some flagging indicators that enable humanitarian partners to target their assistance to address specific vulnerabilities in certain locations.

Education

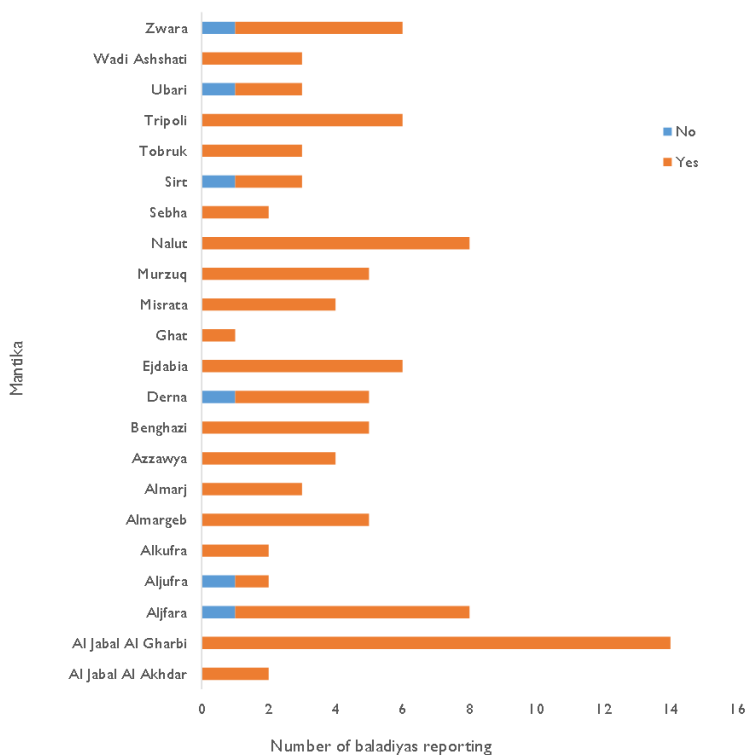
Data collected on education in baladiyas includes the proportion of operational public schools, students' ability to attend schools regularly, and if not, the reasons preventing regular attendance. 89 baladiyas reported that between 80-100% of public schools in the baladiya were operational as demonstrated in Figure 20. Six schools reported that between 61% and 80% of schools were operational, two reported that between 41% and 60% of schools were operational, two reported that between 41% and 60% of schools were operational (the same baladiyas from round 14 Al Aziziya and Rigdaleen).

Figure 20: Proportion of operational public schools reported by baladiya



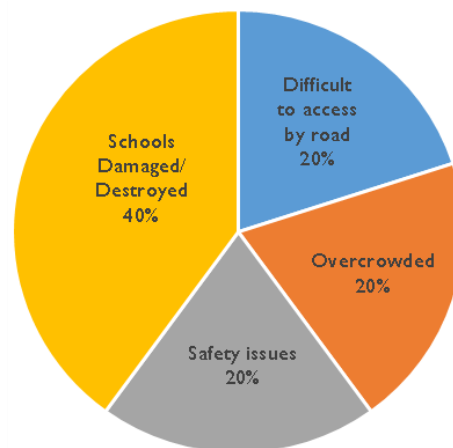
94% of mantikas (regions) reported that the majority of students were attending schools regularly within the respective baladiyas. The remaining 6% of mantikas reporting irregular attendance of students were in Ubari, Zwara, Derna, Aljara and Sirt mantika (see Figure 21 for the breakdown by region and the full Round 15 dataset for more information by baladiya).

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



Reasons preventing attendance varied between baladiyas. 40% reported that schools were damaged/destroyed or occupied (an increase of 10% from the previous round) and 20% reported overcrowding. 20% respectively reported that schools were difficult to access by road and 20% experienced issues related to safety.

Figure 22: Reasons preventing regular attendance of schools



Health

As part of baseline health indicators data was collected on the proportion of operational public hospitals in the baladiya, on the type of health facilities available in the baladiya and on whether there was regular access to medicine ⁱⁱⁱ.

In 30 baladiyas across the country it was reported that only up to 20% of public hospitals were operational as can be seen in Figure 23. In 37 baladiyas on the other hand it was reported that between 81 and 100% of public hospitals in the baladiya were operational.

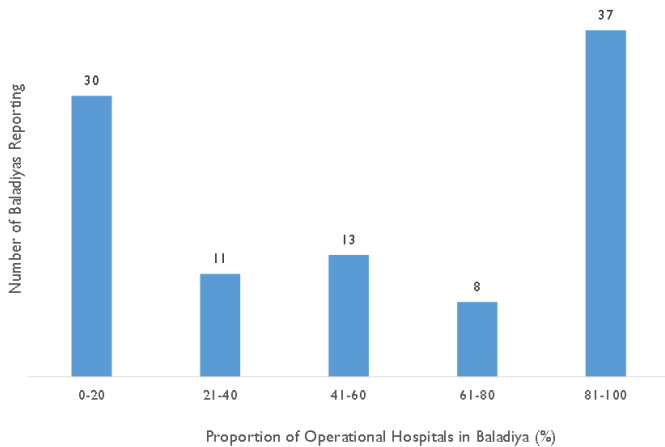


Figure 24: Types of health facilities available in baladiya

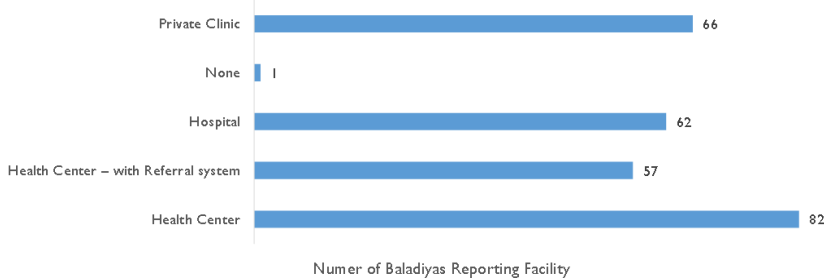
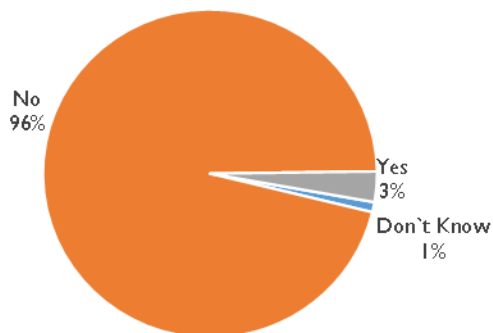


Figure 25: Is there regular access to medicine in baladiya?



The most common type of health facilities available were health centers which were present in 82 baladiyas. Private clinics were reported in 66 baladiyas and hospitals were available in 62 baladiyas. Figure 24 presents the number of baladiyas reporting the presence of each type of health facility.

Regular access to medicine was reported in only 3% of baladiyas (Arrajban, Bani Waleed and Tajoura). In 96% of baladiyas it was reported that there was no regular access to medicine (Ziltun, Suq Alkhamees and Surman) as shown in Figure 25^v.



Public Services & WASH

Electricity and garbage disposal continued to be the two most cited public services available in this round (see Figure 26). 70 baladiyas reported the availability of electricity and 67 baladiyas reported the presence of garbage disposal services. 65 baladiyas reported having a water supply network. Sewage treatment and public infrastructure repairs however appeared to be much less prevalent with 17 and only 2 baladiya reporting public infrastructure repairs.

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

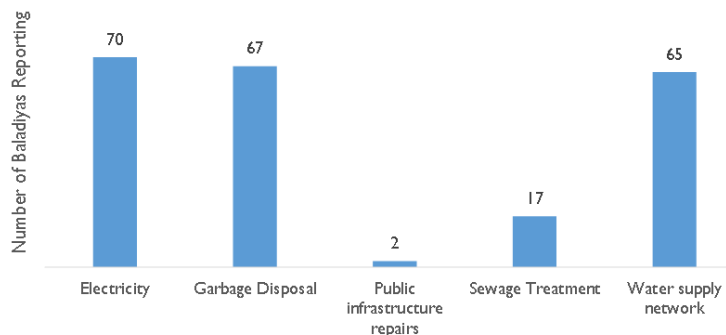
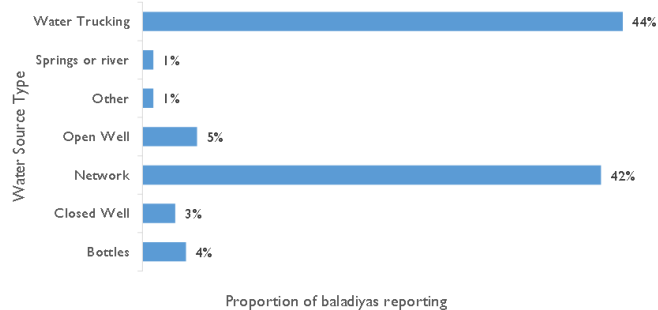
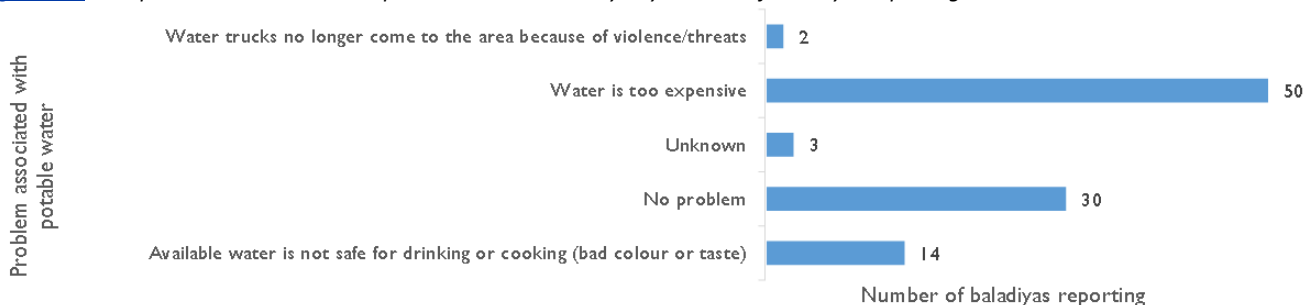


Figure 27: Most common water source accessed in last month by proportion of baladiyas reporting



As shown in Figure 27 water networks and water trucking were reported as the main water source for 44% of baladiyas. Bottles, open wells, springs or rivers and closed wells together were the main water sources for the remaining 14% of assessed baladiyas.

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



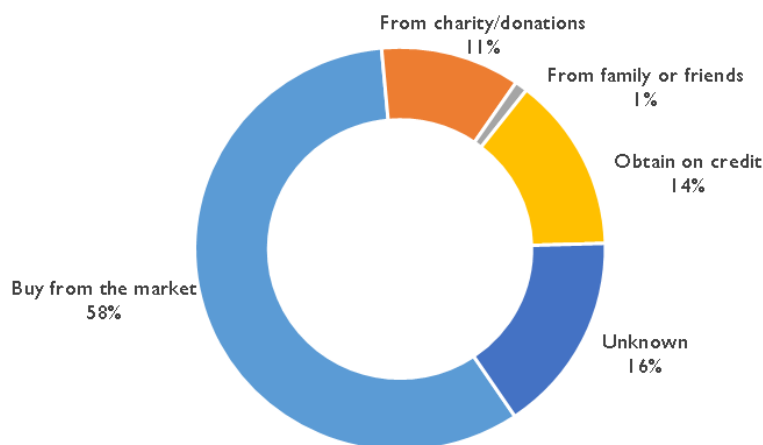
The main issue associated with potable water in 50 baladiyas was reported to be the high cost (Nalut, Tobruk and Algatroun). In 14 baladiyas available water was not safe for drinking and cooking, and in 2 baladiyas water trucks no longer came to the area due to violence or threats (Al Aziziya and Baten Aljabal). Figure 28 outlines the main issues associated with access to water along with the number of baladiyas reporting the issue. This data is available by region, baladiya and muhalla in the accompanying Round 15 dataset.

Nutrition

In 58% of baladiyas with IDPs, IDPs were reported to purchase food from the market as their main source of food (see Figure 29), representing a 12% percentage change from the previous round. The proportion of IDPs obtaining food on credit remained at 14% in this round.

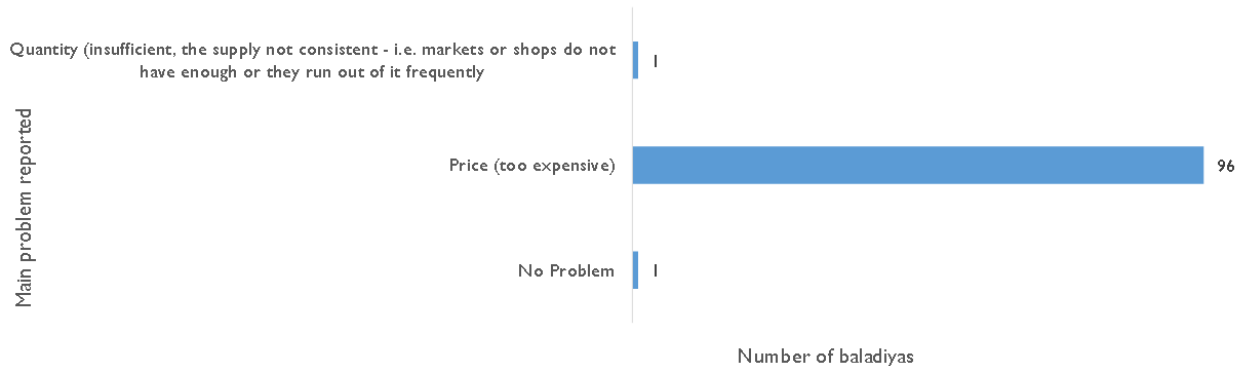
In 11% of baladiyas the main source of food was reported to be from charity or donations and in the remaining 1% of baladiyas the main source of food was from family or friends.

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



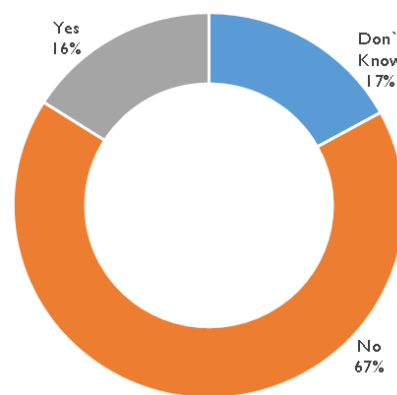
The main problem associated with access to food was that it was too expensive as reported in 96 assessed baladiyas (Figure 30).

Figure 30: Main problem associated with access to food



Cases of malnutrition remained at 16% in this round and were reported to be present in 10 baladiyas in the West of the country, five baladiyas in the South and in one baladiya in the East – Benghazi. To obtain more information at the baladiya level, please refer to the accompanying dataset.

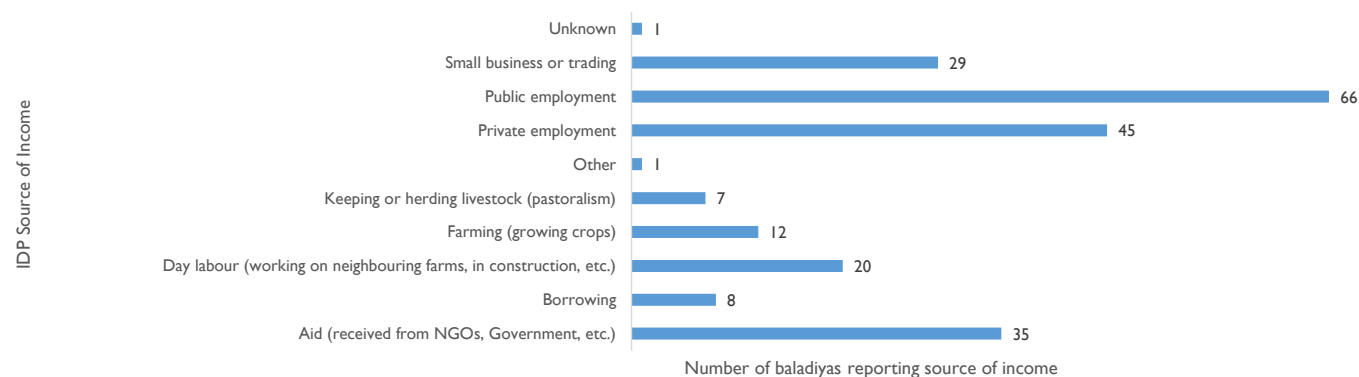
Figure 31: Are there reported cases of malnutrition in baladiya?



Livelihoods

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

Figure 32: IDPs' main source of income in baladiya by number of baladiyas reporting



Public employment was also the main source of income for returnees in 21 baladiyas of return (Figure 33). Farming was returnees' main source of income in 3 baladiyas, and in the remaining 45 baladiyas the main source of income was either small business or trading, private employment or other/unknown.

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



Security

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

The awareness of the presence of UXO was reported in 12% of baladiyas, a decrease of 4% from the previous reporting period, as shown in Figure 34^{vii}.

Figure 34: Reported presence of UXOs in baladiya

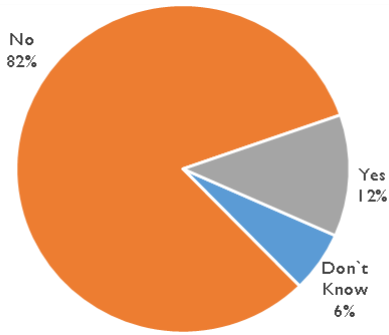


Figure 35: Ability of residents to move safely within baladiya

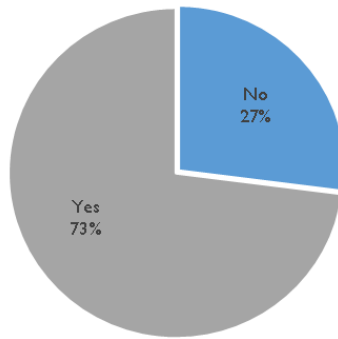
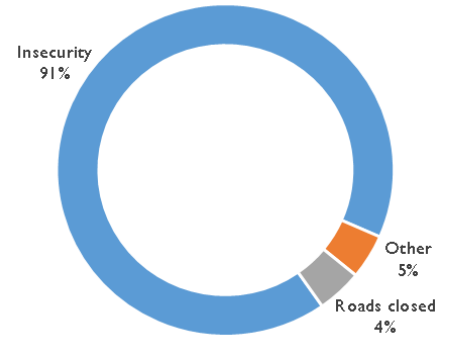


Figure 36: Reasons preventing ability to move safely



Residents were reported as not being able to move safely within their baladiyas in 27% of assessed baladiyas. In baladiyas where movement was reported to be unsafe the main reason cited was insecurity (91% of baladiyas), followed by road closures (4%) and other (5%) (Figure 36).

NFIs and Access to Markets

Data was collected on the priority non-food items (NFIs) needed in each baladiya. Bedding was the most cited need as reported in 69 baladiyas followed by mattresses in 58 baladiyas, gas/fuel in 52 baladiyas and heaters in 36 baladiyas (Figure 37).

The quantity of NFIs was reported to be insufficient in 10% of baladiyas. In 89% of baladiyas the price was reported to be the main problem, as items were too expensive. In the remaining 1% of baladiyas shops were reported to be too far to access.

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

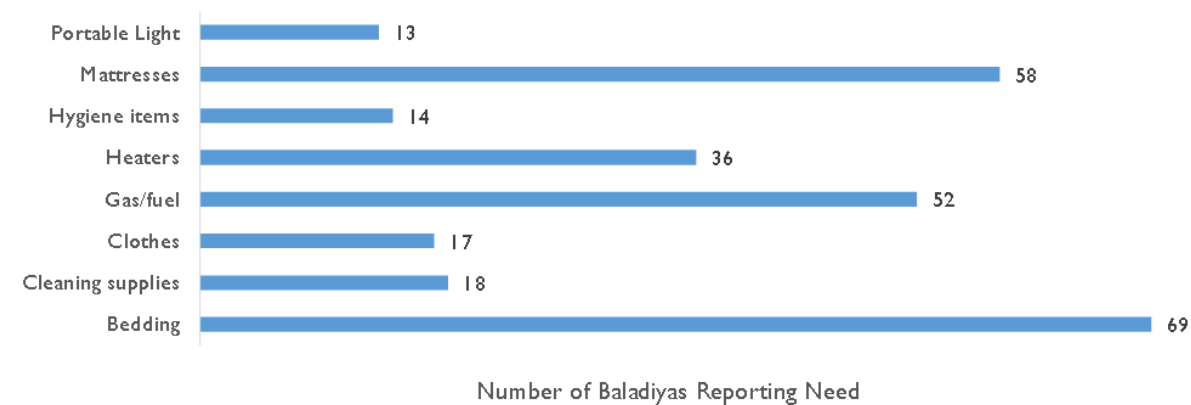
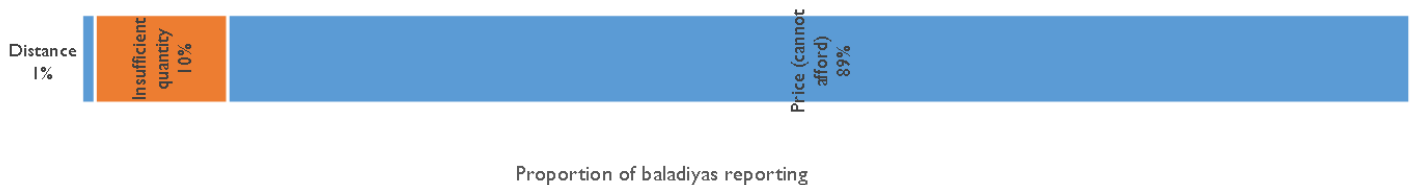


Figure 38: Main problem associated with access to NFIs by proportion of baladiyas reporting



Chapter 5: Notes on the Data

The data in this report is gathered from DTM’s Mobility Tracking data collection module. Mobility Tracking gathers data through key informants at both the baladiya and muhalla level on a four week data collection cycle. The full description of the Mobility Tracking methodology is available on the [DTM Libya website](#).

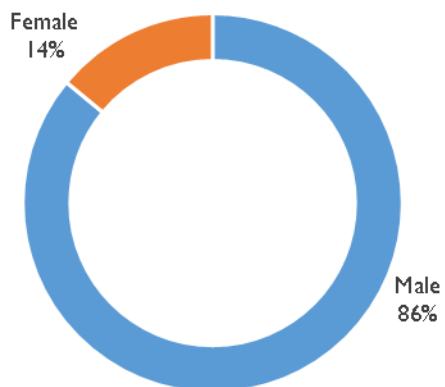
During Round 15 DTM assessed all 100 baladiyas and 657 of 667 muhallas in Libya.

1,366 Key Informant interviews were conducted during this round. 187 Key Informants were interviewed at the baladiya level, and 1,179 at the muhalla level. 36% of those interviewed were representatives from divisions within the baladiya office (social affairs, muhalla affairs, etc.), 19% were local crisis committee representatives and 17% were representatives from local humanitarian or social organizations. Figure 39 disaggregates KIs interviewed by their position. Of the 1,366 KIs interviewed 14% were female and 86% were male as shown in Figure 40.

Figure 39: Key Informant position details

Position	No Of KIs	%
Other representation from baladiya office (Social Affairs; Muhalla Affairs; etc.)	490	36%
Local Crisis Committee Representative	263	19%
Humanitarian/Social Organization	231	17%
Community / tribal representative	129	9%
Representation of displaced groups	100	7%
Representatives of education facilities	67	5%
Representatives of Health facilities	60	4%
Other, please specify in contact column	26	2%
Total	1,366	100%

Figure 40: Key Informant gender disaggregation



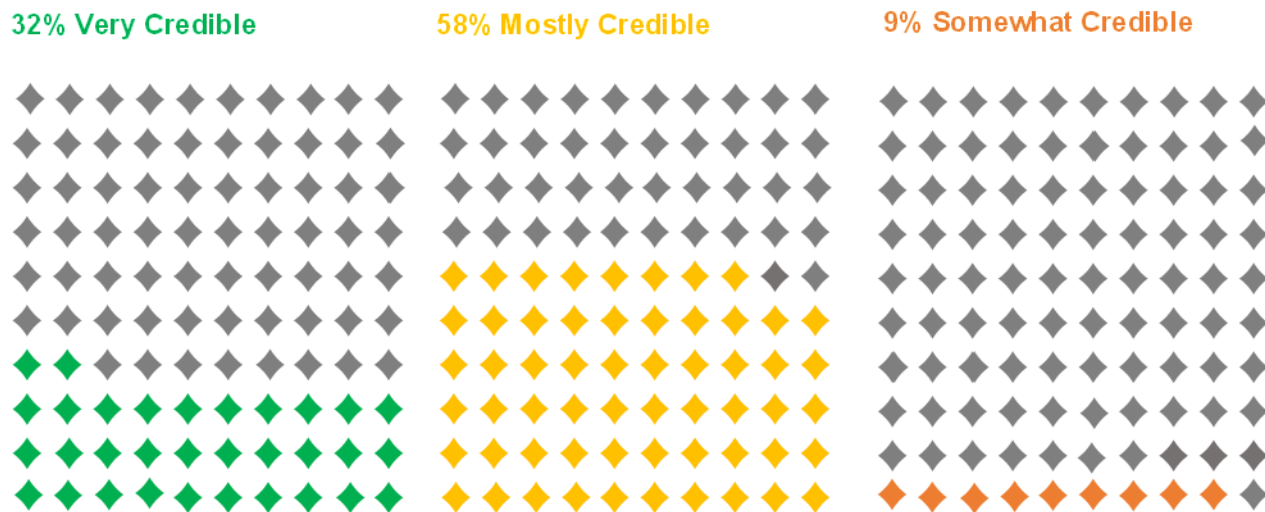
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Data Credibility

32% of data collected was rated as “very credible” during this around, 58% was rated as “mostly credible” and 9% as “somewhat credible”. This rating is based on the consistency of data provided by KI’s, on their sources of data, and on whether data provided is in line with general perceptions.

Figure 41: Credibility rating of data collected



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

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

ⁱⁱⁱ For more comprehensive data on health please refer to WHO Libya at <http://www.emro.who.int/countries/lby/index.html>. For DTM data at the level of the baladiya please refer to the accompanying Round 15 dataset on the website.

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

^{vi} Baladiyas where cases of malnutrition were reported were Nesma, Garabolli, Surman, Ubari, Janoub Azzawya, Benghazi, Ghat, Zliten, Alshar-guiya, Algatroun, Al Ajaylat, Sebha, Tajoura, Triploii, Suq Aljumaa and Zwara. For more information on these baladiyas, refer to the Round 15 dataset at www.globaldtm.info/libya.

^{vii} Baladiyas reporting UXO during this round were Yefren, Kikkla, Ubari, Janoub Azzawya, Gemienis, Benghazi, Albrayga, Ejdabia, Al Ajaylat, Daraj, Sebha and Sirt. For more information on these baladiyas, refer to the full Round 15 dataset at www.globaldtm.info/libya.