

Libya | IDP & Returnee Report

Round 12 | June - July 2017



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

DTM



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX



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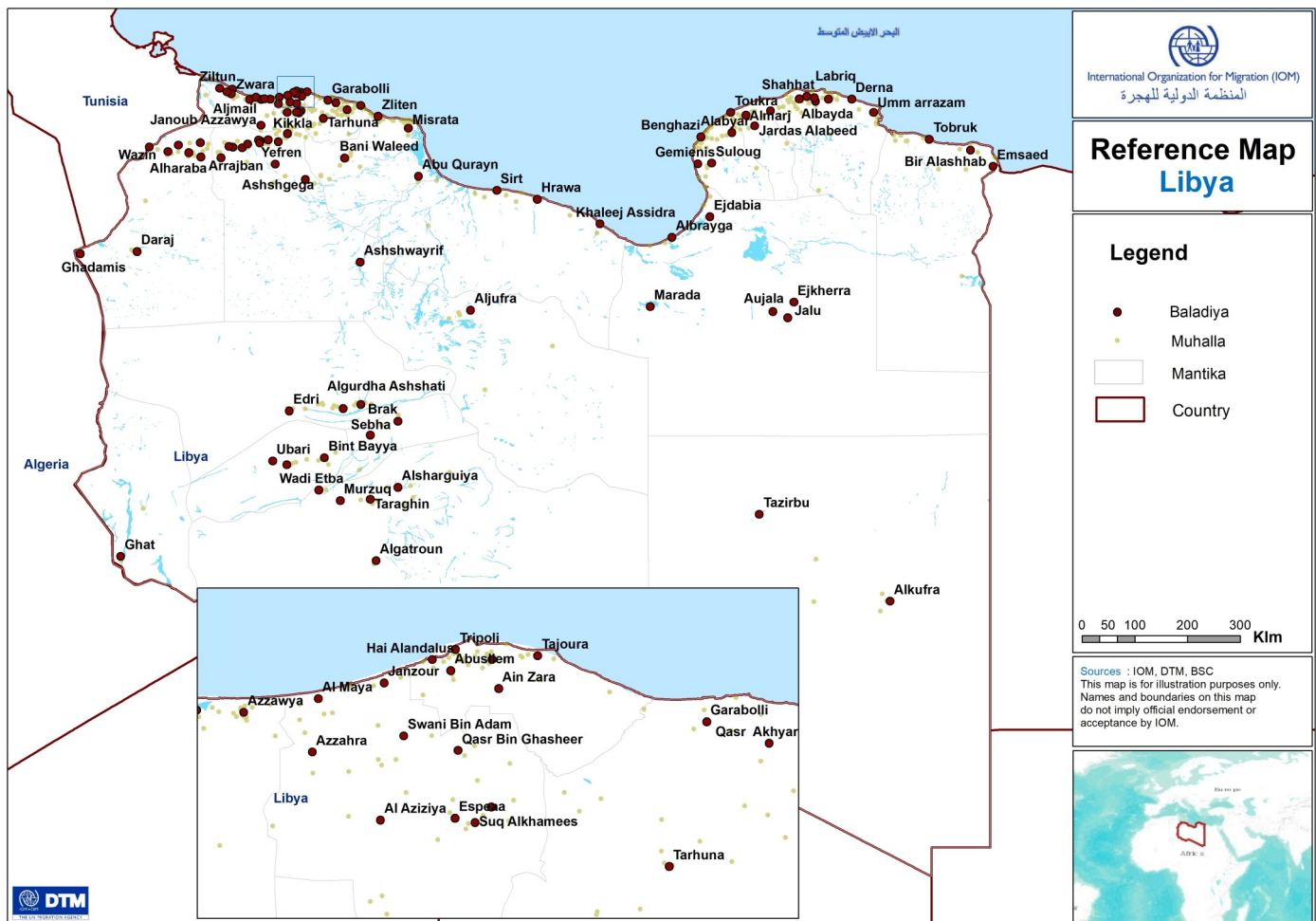
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About DTM Libya

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

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



IDPS AND RETURNEES KEY FINDINGS¹, JULY 2017



DATA COLLECTION PERIOD
MAY - JUNE 2017

1,301

KEY INFORMANTS
INTERVIEWED

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE



100

BALADIYAS
657
MUHALLAS



217,022
IDPs

MAIN DRIVER OF DISPLACEMENT

91% 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 (19%)
- Abusliem (9%)
- Misrata (8%)
- Ejdabia (6%)
- Bani Waleed (5%)

MAIN BALADIYAS OF
ORIGIN

- Benghazi (35%)
- Sirt (14%)
- Misrata (13%)
- Ubari (7%)
- Yefren (2%)



MAIN
SHELTER
SETTING
86%

Self-paid rental



278,559
RETURNEES

69%

returned in 2016

31%

returned in 2017

MAIN BALADIYAS OF
RETURN

- Benghazi (53%)
- Sirt (24%)
- Ubari (10%)
- Abu Qurayn (4%)
- Kikkla (3%)

RETURNEES MAINLY
BACK FROM

- Benghazi
- Tripoli
- Bani Waleed
- Al Khums
- Misrata



MAIN
SHELTER
SETTING
92%

Previous home



¹ - Figures are from Round 12 of data collection, conducted in June - July 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 12 of data collection, which took place between June and July 2017. Table 1 displays the number of IDPs and returnees identified across rounds from the beginning of 2017 until present. As can be seen, the number of identified returnees had been steadily on the rise across 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

	R8	% Change	R9	% Change	R10	% Change	R11	% Change	R12
IDPs	294,436	-13%	256,615	-6%	240,188	-6%	226,164	-4%	217,022
Returnees	196,852	16%	227,866	9%	249,298	7%	267,002	4%	278,559

Identified IDPs were primarily residing in private accommodation, consisting of self-paid rented housing, or being hosted with relatives or non-relatives.

The primary reported needs for IDPs across the whole of Libya were access to food, health services and shelter. The main issues related to the above-mentioned needs are that goods are too expensive and therefore IDPs have limited access. Other issues cited for access to health included irregular supply of medicines and low quality of available health services due to overcrowded facilities, lack of medical staff and a diminished availability of female doctors.

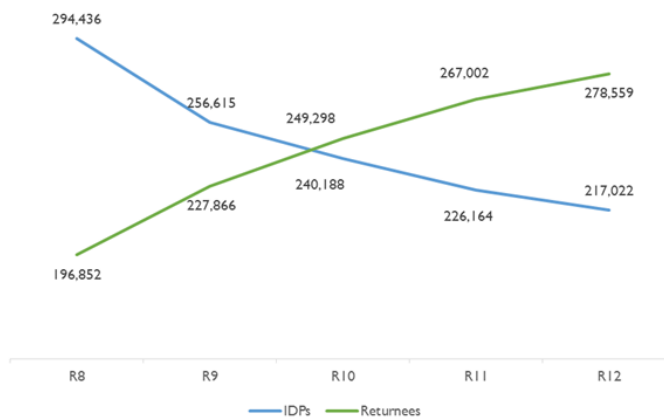
The largest group of IDPs (47%) was displaced over the course of 2015, and 18% were displaced more recently, between the start of 2016 to the time of data collection.¹

During the reporting period clashes in Garaboli on 9 July caused the displacement of 250 households to multiple baladiyas; Tajoura, Tarhuna, Qasr Akhyar and Bani Waleed. Field reports indicated that IDPs returned to their homes on the 17 July following the de-escalation of conflict in those areas. More displaced individuals are expected to return with the opening of the University of Sirt.

The number of returnees who have gone back to their homes in 2017 continues to be on the rise. Most notably during the reporting period, large numbers of formerly displaced IDPs were reported to have returned to their homes in the respective baladiyas of Sirt, Yefren, Ubari, Kikkla and Misrata.

The primary need for the majority of returnees is access to health services. The second most cited need for returnees is related to access to education and the third access to security. In this round children were reported to be attending school regularly with four baladiyas (Derna, Ubari, Al Aziziya and Hrawa) reporting irregular attendance due to damaged schools, safety issues and overcrowding.

18 baladiyas now report 0 to 40% operational hospitals which



reflects an increase of one baladiya from round 11. Four baladiyas report that they continue to have regular access to medicine with 95 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 12.

The IDP-Returnee information package is accompanied by the Round 12 data set which contains all data collected for each muhalla and baladiya on IDPs, returnees and migrants, along with multisectorial data by baladiya to facilitate more targeted or in-depth analysis by practitioners and researchers.

Chapter 2: IDP Profiles

Overview

DTM identified and located 217,022 IDP individuals (43,345 households) across 87 baladiyas in Libya. This represents a decrease of 6% IDPs identified in round 11 to a 4% decrease in this reporting period.

The largest decreases in the number of IDPs took place in the baladiyas of Abusliem, Tajoura, Alkhums, Garabolli and Surman 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

	R11	R12	Difference (IND)	Difference (%)
Abusliem	16930	19065	2135	13%
Tajoura	1655	1990	335	20%
Alkhums	1701	2027	326	19%
Garabolli	1125	1220	95	8%
Surman	482	505	23	5%

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 12 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.

82% of identified IDPs in Libya were displaced from the ten baladiyas shown in Figure 2.

39% of those displaced between 2011 and 2014 were from Misrata (Tawergha IDPs), followed by IDPs from Benghazi (21%), Yefren (6%), Ubari (4%) and Sirt (3%).

Those displaced in 2015 were also predominantly from Benghazi (53%), with others having fled from Ubari (11%), Sirt (4%) and Derna (3%), and Kikkla (2%).

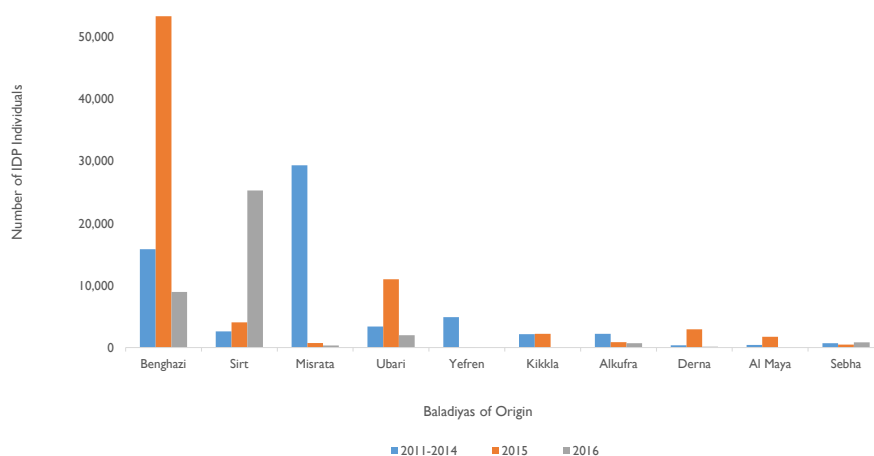
At the time of data collection, 63% of IDPs who had been displaced in 2016 were identified as being from Sirt. Others were displaced from Benghazi (22%), Ubari (5%), and 2% from Sebha and Alkufra respectively.

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



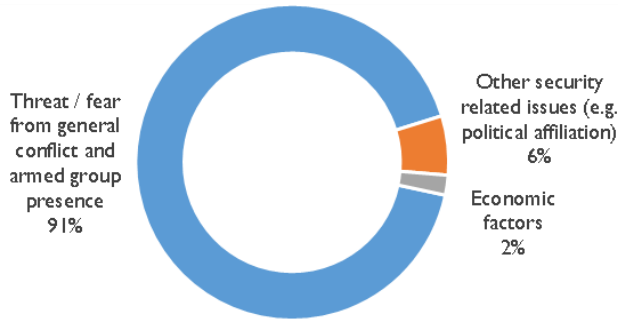
Proportion of total IDPs identified in Libya

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



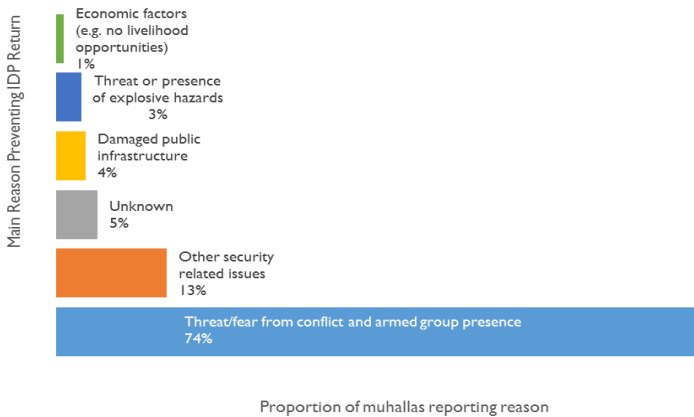
Drivers of Internal Displacement

Figure 3: Main drivers of internal displacement



The main factor driving the initial displacement of the majority of IDPs was the threat or fear from general conflict and armed group presence (Figure 3). This driver accounted for 91% of IDPs. 6% of IDPs were mainly displaced due to other security related issues such as political affiliation, and the remaining 2% were displaced due to economic factors.

Figure 4 Main reason preventing return of IDPs



In addition to drivers that initially led IDPs to be displaced, DTM collected data on the reasons preventing the majority of IDPs in each baladiya from returning to their homes. In 74% of baladiya IDPs were reported to continue being displaced due to the threat or fear of ongoing conflict (Figure 4).

Other security issues were reported as preventing 13% of IDPs from returning to their baladiya of origin. Damaged public infrastructure was a factor prolonging the displacement of IDPs (4%), the threat or presence of explosive hazards was reported as hindering the return

of 3% of IDPs and economic factors, which include the lack of livelihood opportunities, accounted for the continued displacement of 1% of IDPs.



Multiple displacements

DTM identified 6,994 IDPs in Round 12 who were displaced in 2016 and had been displaced at least once prior. 90% of these (6,269 individuals) had been displaced twice and 10% (725 individuals) had been displaced three times.

83% of IDPs who were multiply displaced were originally from Sirt and were residing mainly in Ejdabia, Bani Waleed, or Sirt itself. 14% were originally from Ubari and were residing in Algatroun, Sebha or Ghat. 3% were from Misrata and residing in Sebha, and a further 1% were from Azzintan and residing in Al Maya.

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

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

Number of displacements (Individuals displaced)					
Baladiya of Origin	Baladiya of Residence	2	3	4	Total Number of IDPs
Albawanees		15	0	0	15
	Sebha	15			
Azzintan		35	0	0	35
	Al Maya	35			
Misrata		220	0	0	220
	Sebha	105			
	Ain Zara	100			
	Alkhums	15			
Sirt		5,374	375	0	5,749
	Ejdabia	2,525			
	Bani Waleed	1,510			
	Sirt	665			
	Sebha	360			
	Khaleej Assidra	175			
	Aljufra	75			
	Sidi Assayeh	49			
	Al Maya	15			
	Aljufra		375		
Ubari		625	350	0	975
	Sebha	355			
	Algatroun	270			
	Ghat		350		
Total		6,269	725	0	6,994

IDP Regions and Baladiyas of Residence

59% of identified IDPs were in the West of Libya. 26% were in the East and the remaining 15% were in the South during this round.

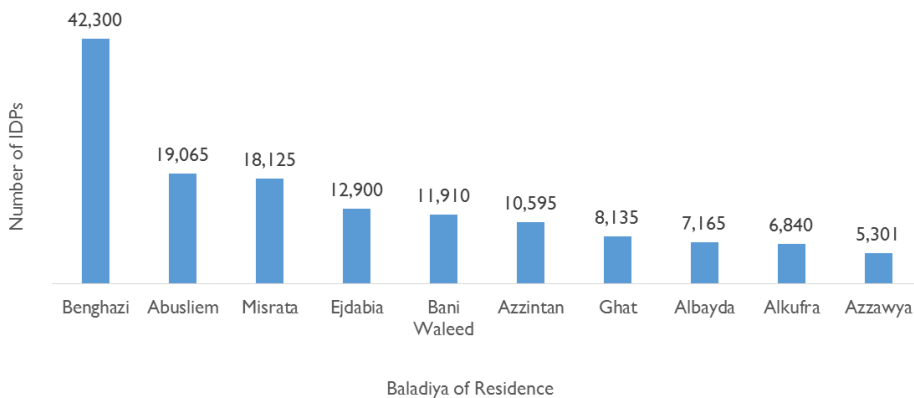
The mantikas (regions) with the highest reported presence of IDPs were Benghazi (42,300 individuals), Abusliem (19,065 individuals) Misrata (18,125 individuals) and. See Map 1 for the number of IDPs identified disaggregated by In Benghazi region 93% of IDPs identified were residing in Benghazi baladiya and the rest were in Alabyar (3%), Gemienis (2%), Toukra (2%) and Suloug (2%) baladiyas.

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

In Tripoli region the majority of IDPs were reported to be residing in Abusliem (69%) with smaller numbers in Ain Zara (11%), Tajoura (7%), Suq Aljumaa (5%) Tripoli (4%) and Hai Alandalus (4%).

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

Figure 5: Top 10 baladiyas of residence for IDPs



The majority of IDPs in Benghazi were displaced within the baladiya during the conflict over the course of 2015. In this round those in Misrata continued to arrive mainly from Benghazi and Sirt. IDPs in Abusliem were mainly from Kikkla, Misrata and Benghazi, and the majority of those in Ejdabia arrived from Misrata and Sirt.



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

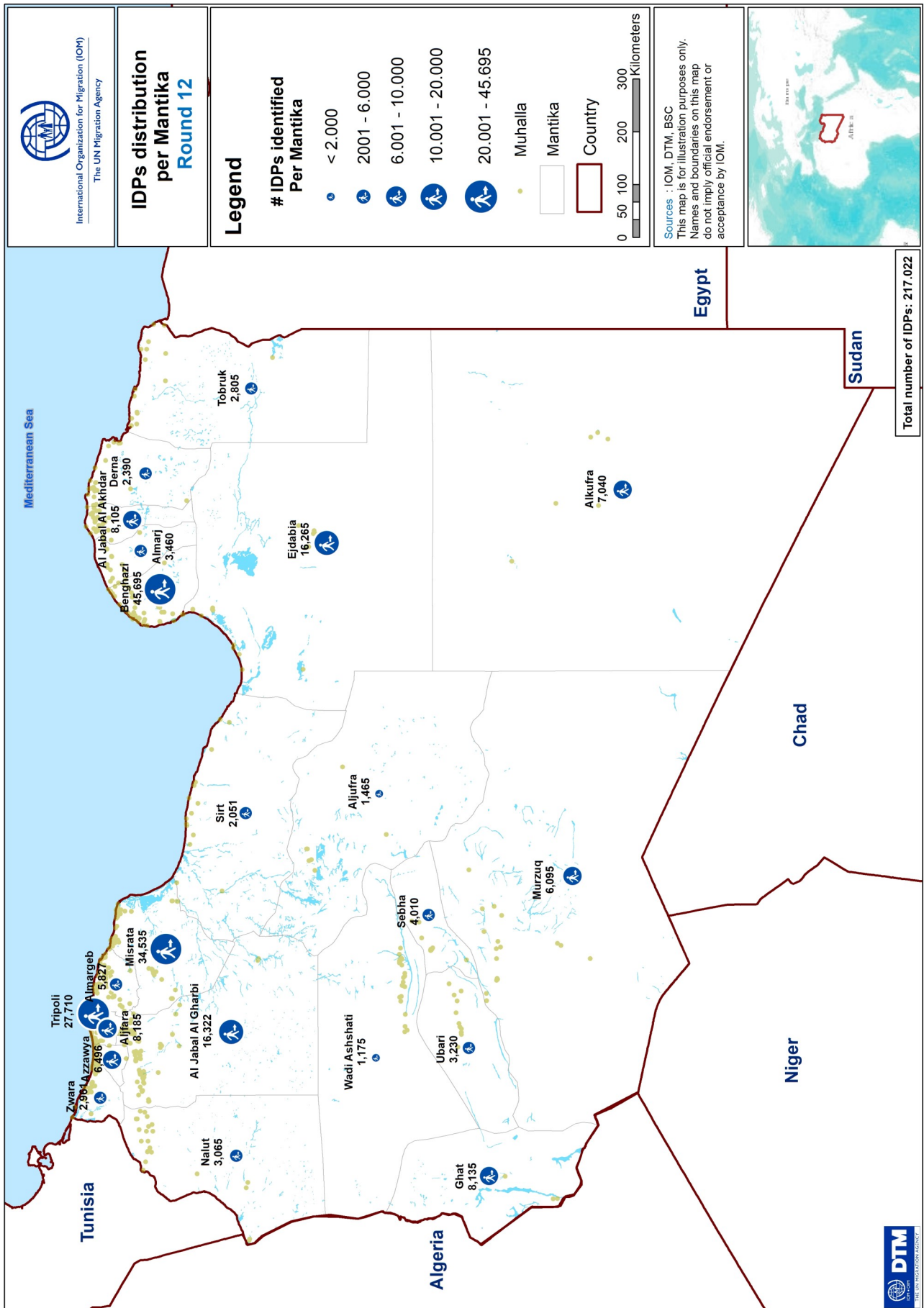
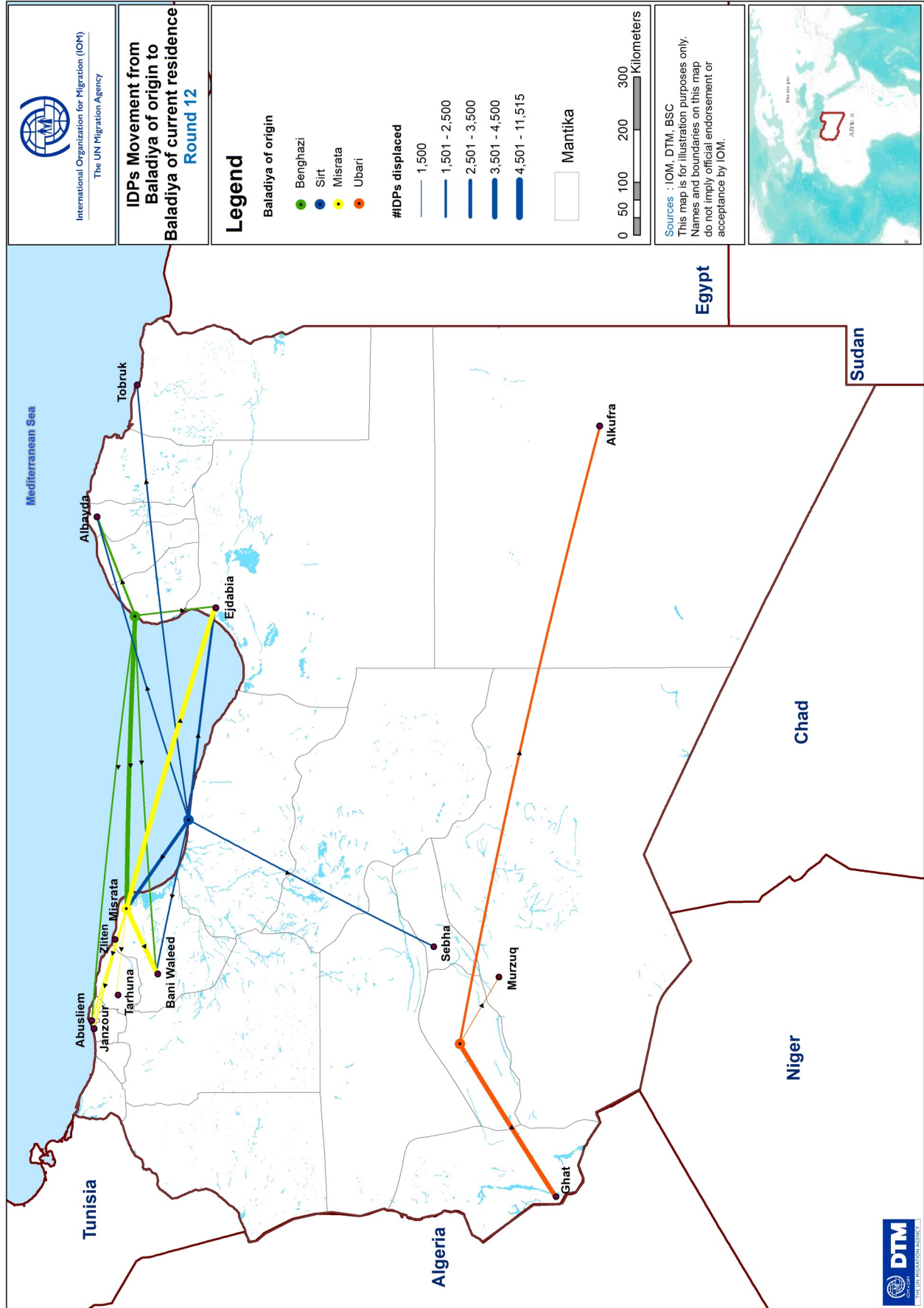


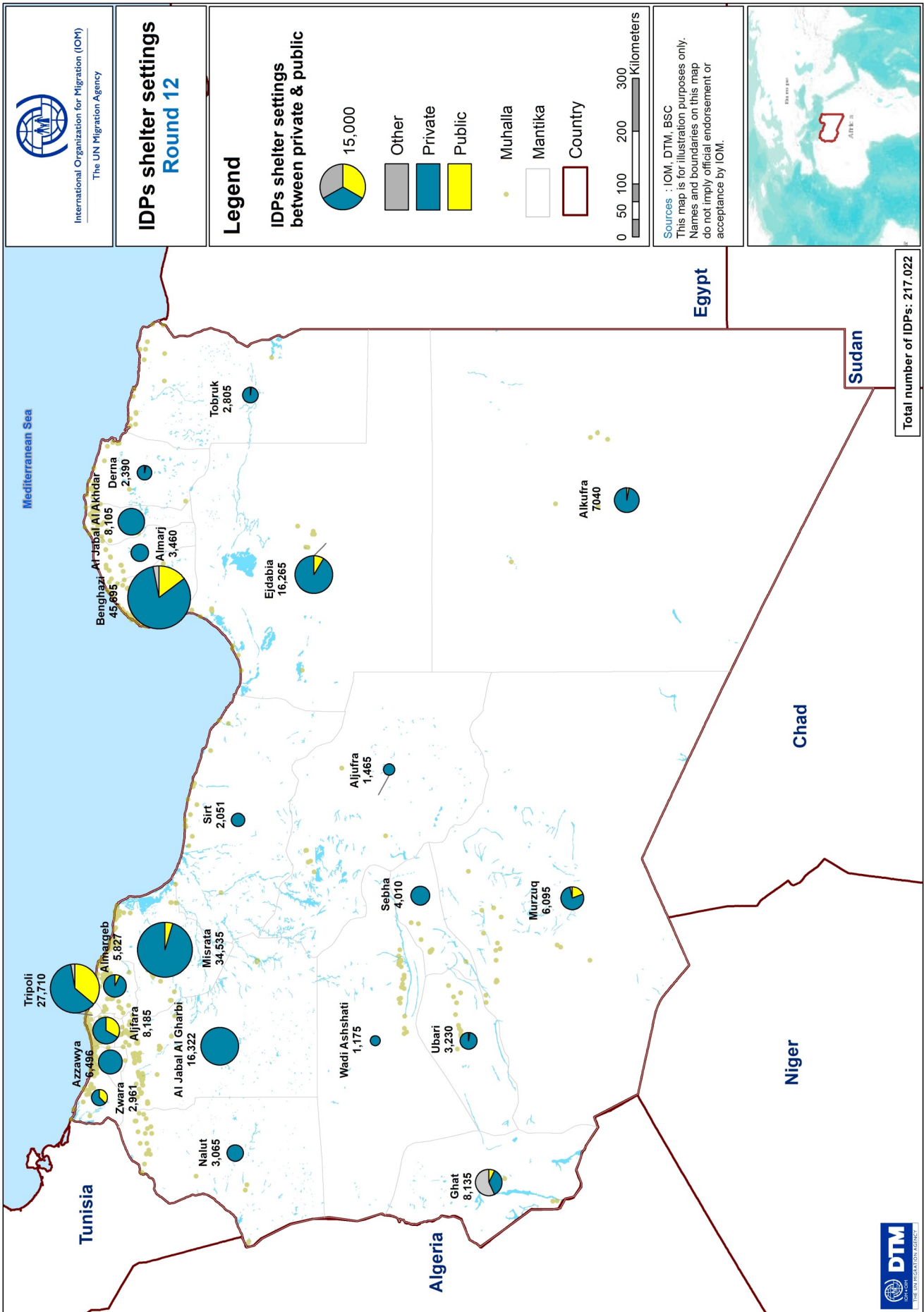
Table 4: IDPs from 5 main baladiyas of origin to the 5 main baladiyas of destination

Origin	Destination	# IDP Individuals	%
Benghazi	Benghazi	40300	52%
	Misrata	12709	16%
	Albayda	4333	6%
	Zliten	3000	4%
	Bani Waleed	2415	3%
	Other baladiyas	15,403	20%
	Total Displaced	78,160	100%
Sirt	Misrata	4937	15%
	Ejdabia	3900	12%
	Albayda	3155	10%
	Bani Waleed	3065	10%
	Sebha	2008	6%
	Other baladiyas	14,908	47%
	Total Displaced	31,973	100%
Misrata	Ejdabia	8475	28%
	Bani Waleed	5940	20%
	Abusliem	2270	7%
	Tarhuna	2070	7%
	Janzour	2050	7%
	Other baladiyas	9,647	32%
	Total Displaced	30,452	100%
Ubari	Ghat	6525	40%
	Alkufra	3365	21%
	Murzuq	1402	9%
	Alghrayfa	725	4%
	Bint Bayya	685	4%
	Other baladiyas	3,687	22%
	Total Displaced	16,389	100%
Yefren	Ashshgega	3000	61%
	Swani Bin Adam	300	6%
	Alasabaa	300	6%
	Ain Zara	250	5%
	Ghiryen	240	5%
	Other baladiyas	808	16%
	Total Displaced	4,898	100%

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



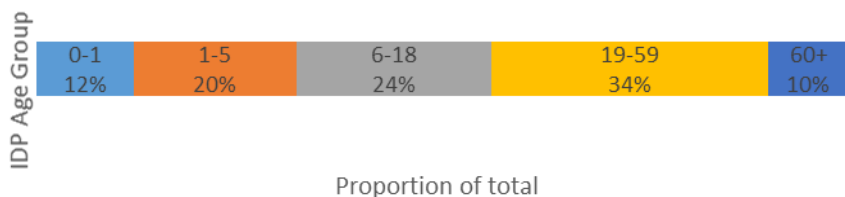
Map 3: IDPs in private/public shelter settings



IDP Sex-Age Disaggregated Data (SADD)

Round 12 data indicated that children (0-18) accounted for 56% of the IDP population (see Figure 6). Adults (19-59 years) made up 34% of the IDP population and older adults (60+) were the remaining 10% of IDPs.

Figure 6: Age disaggregation of IDP sample



Across all age categories males made up 47% of the sampled population and females accounted for 53%. 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

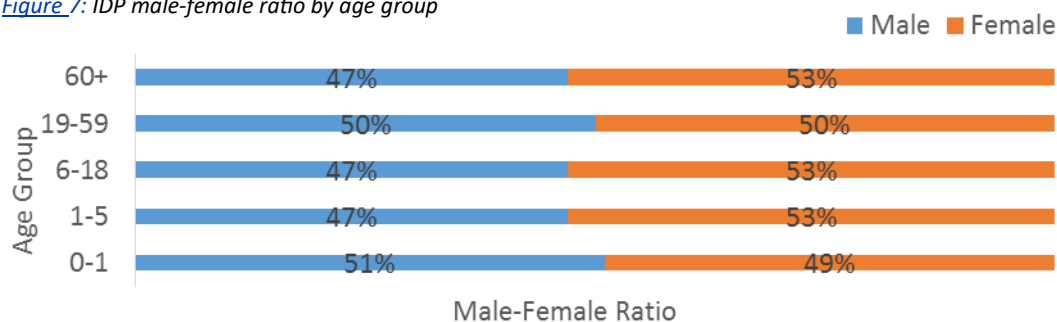
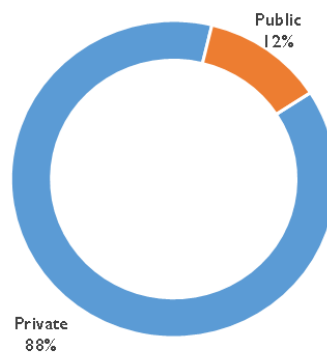


Figure 8: Shelter settings by public/private classification

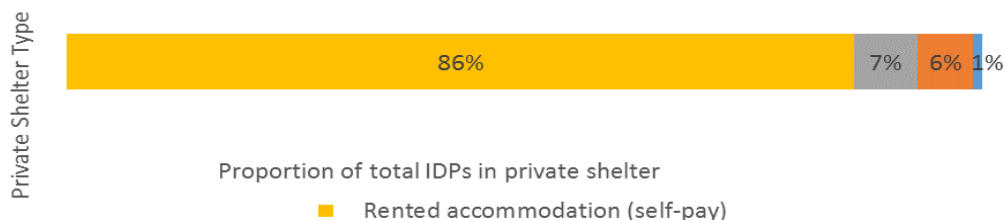
IDP Shelter Settings

85% of all IDPs in Libya were reported to be residing in private accommodation and 12% were reported to be in public or informal shelter settings (Figure 8). Map 4 displays the distribution of IDPs in public and private shelter settings by region in Libya.



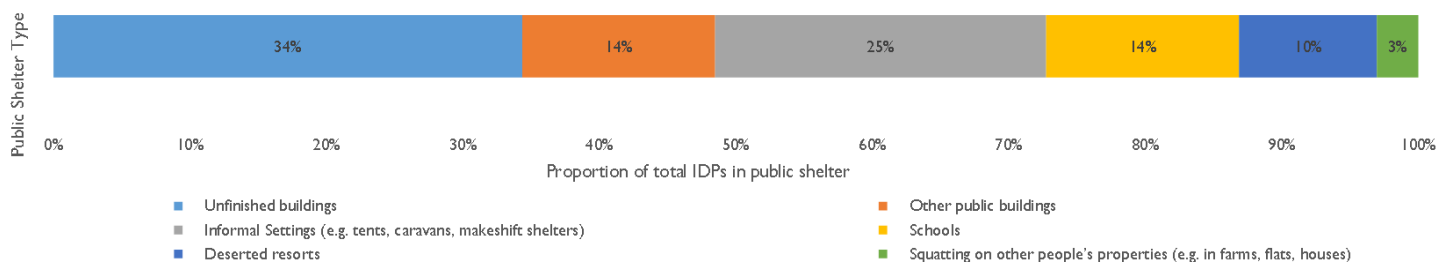
86% of IDPs in private shelter were in self-paid rented accommodation. 7% were hosted with relatives, 6% were in rented accommodation paid by others and the remaining 1% were hosted with other non-relatives (see Figure 9).

Figure 9: Proportion of IDPs in each private shelter setting



34% of IDPs in public shelter settings were reported to be in unfinished buildings. 25% were reported to be in informal settings such as tents, caravans, and makeshift shelters and 14% in schools. Another 14% were residing in other public buildings, 10% were residing in deserted resorts, and the remaining 3% were reported to be squatting on other peoples' properties (see Figure 10).

Figure 10: 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 this round food, health services and shelter were the three main needs for the IDP population. Table 5 lists the reported needs, whether they were selected as first, second or third priority needs for IDPs in each muhalla, and the IDP population in those muhallas that were reportedly affected as a result.

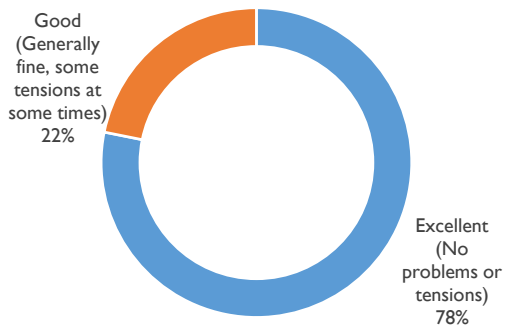
Table 5: IDP Priority Needs

Need Reported	Priority #1 IDPs affected (IND)	Priority #2 IDPs affected (IND)	Priority #3 IDPs affected (IND)	Total
Food	50,529	55,621	42,690	148,840
Health	22,110	84,993	39,074	146,177
Shelter	101,640	10,275	33,380	145,295
Access to income	18,710	38,193	21,332	78,235
NFI	4,130	17,390	32,662	54,182
Security	8,371	2,170	27,775	38,316
Drinking Water	6,372	1,040	18,585	25,997
Education	1,885	4,600	5,350	11,835
Sanitation/ Hygiene		2,495	1,875	4,370
HH Water (Water for Household Use)	3,275	245	781	4,301
Legal help			1,965	1,965

IDP Impact on Baladiyas of Residence

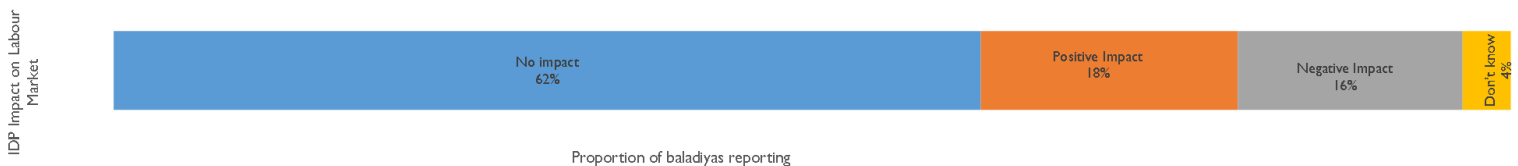
IDPs were reported to have good relations in general with the residents of the baladiya: relations between both population groups were reported as “excellent” in 78% of baladiyas and “good” in the remaining 22%. No baladiyas reported “poor” relations between IDPs and residents during this round.

Figure 11: IDP-host community relations



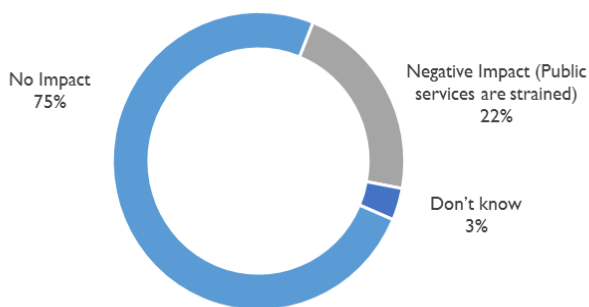
In 62% of assessed baladiyas IDPs were reported to have no impact on the local labour market. 16% reported IDPs having a negative impact as jobs became scarce. 18% of baladiyas reported IDPs having a positive impact as they contributed to a stronger economy and more jobs. The remaining 4% did not know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

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



IDPs were reported to have no impact on public services in their baladiya of residence in 75% of assessed baladiyas. In 22% of assessed baladiyas they were reported to have a negative impact, and the remaining 3% of baladiyas reported that the impact was unknown or did not provide an answer.

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



Chapter 3: Returnee Profiles

Overview

DTM identified and located 278,559 returnees in 37 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 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.

The increase in returnees observed during this round was mainly due to the returns to Sirt from Tripoli, Bani Waleed and baladiya Alkhums during the time of data collection. The number of returnees to Benghazi increased by 5,700 individuals (9%) since the previous round (see Table 6).

Table 6: Baladiyas with biggest changes in returnee population

Row Labels	Round 11	Round 12	Difference (IND)	Difference (%)
Sirt	60,300	66,000	5,700	9%
Yefren	0	2,000	2,000	N/A
Ubari	25,700	27,650	1,950	8%
Kikkla	6,777	7,789	1,012	15%

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

At the time of data collection between June and July 2017, 69% of identified returnees had gone back to their homes in 2016 and 30% had returned in 2017 as shown in Figure 14. The proportion of those who returned in 2017 continued to be on the increase throughout the year, most recently due to returns to Benghazi.

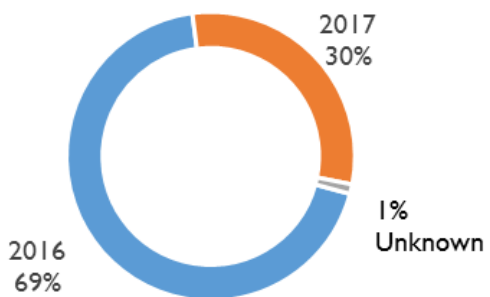


Figure 14: Returnees classified by year of return of majority

54% of identified returnees were in the East of Libya, 35% in the West and the remaining 10% were in the South.

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

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

Bu Atnai, Benina, Al Guouarcha and Garyounes.

Returnees to Sirt 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 Akjufra.

Main Regions and Baladiyas of Return

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

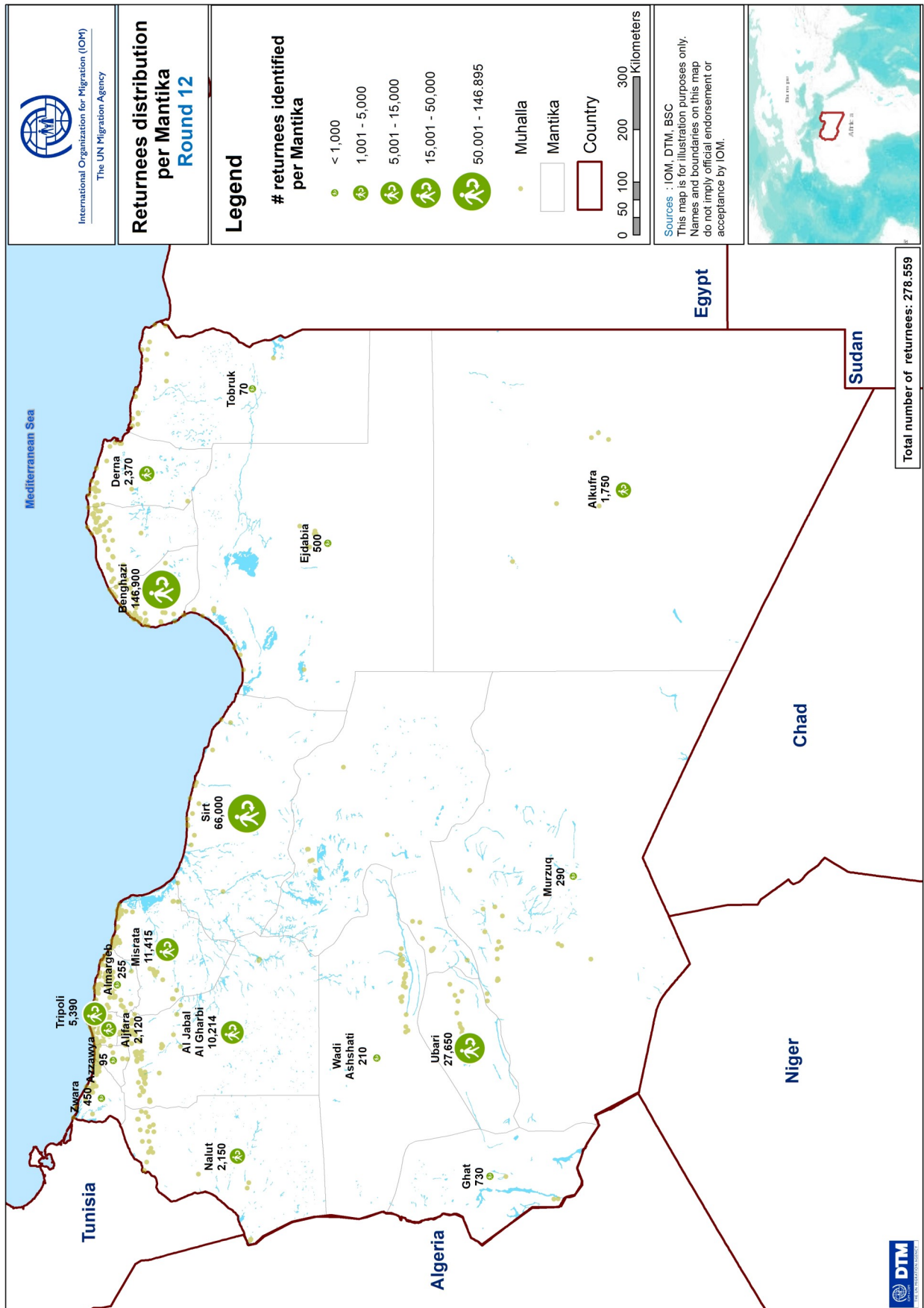
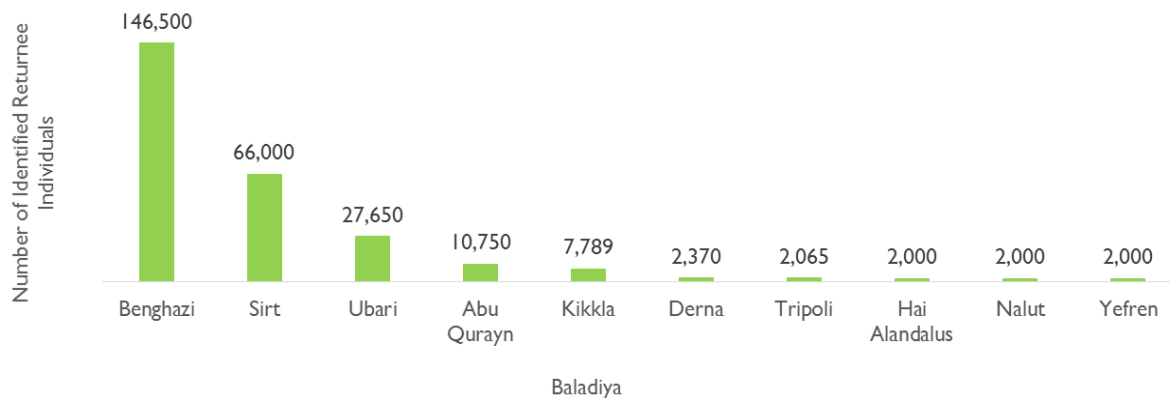


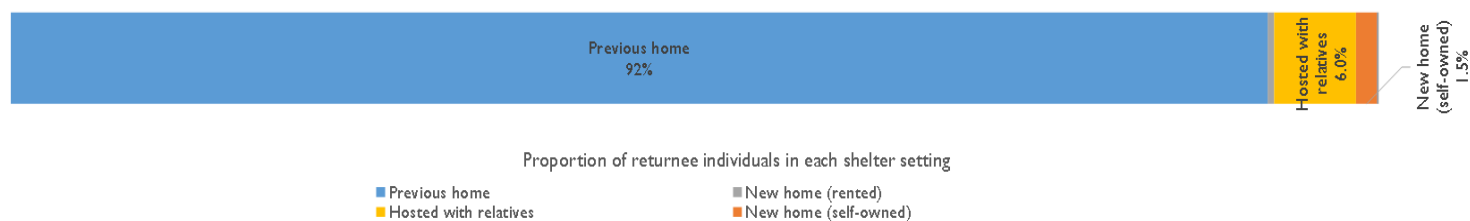
Figure 15: Top 10 baladiyas of return



Returnee Shelter Settings

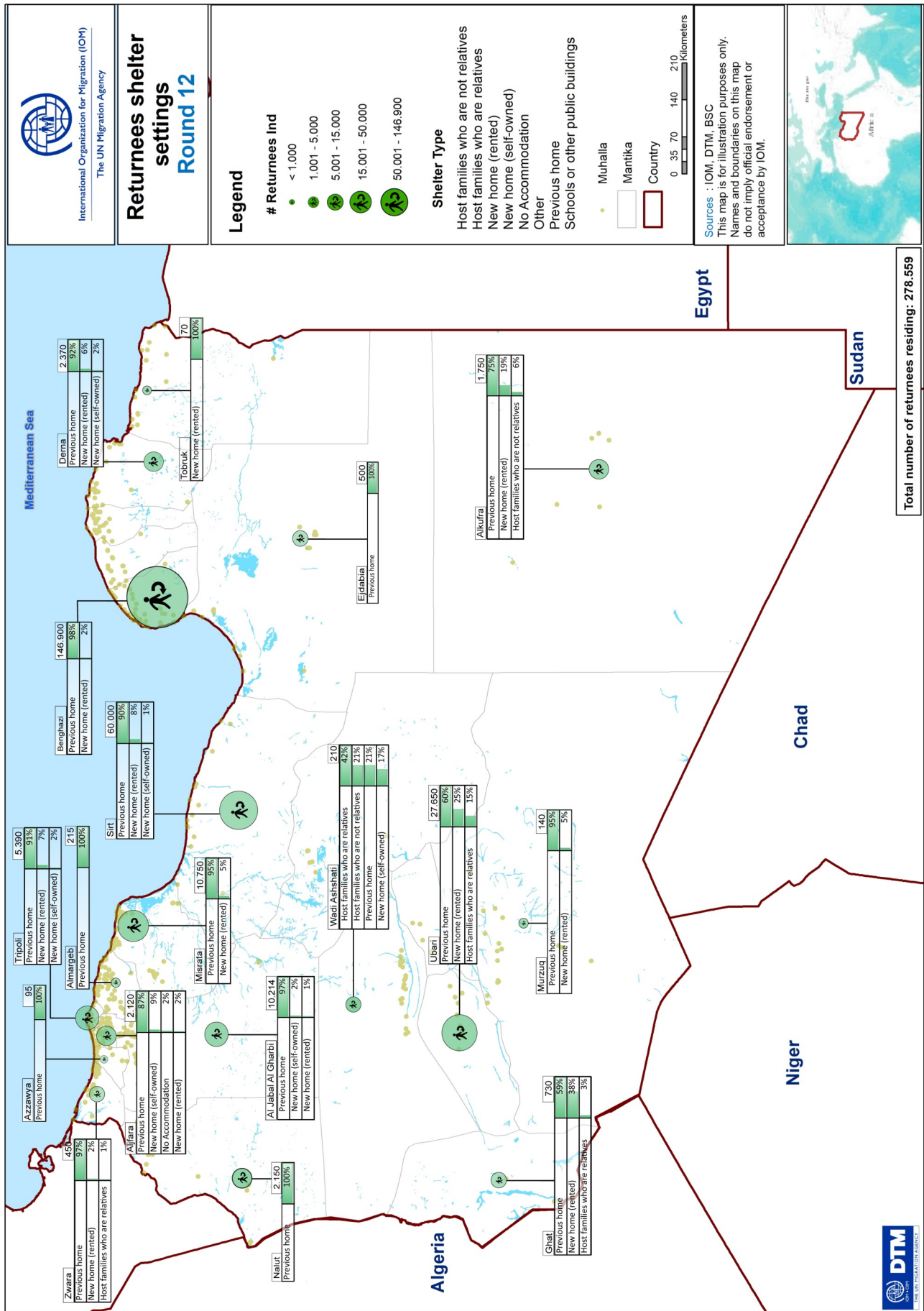
92% of identified returnees were reported to have re-inhabited their previous homes (Figure 16). Less than 1% rented new homes, nearly 6% were hosted with relatives and the remaining 1.5% were either in new self-owned homes, hosted with non-relatives, in public buildings or other shelter settings.

Figure 16: Returnee shelter type



When disaggregated by mantika (Map 6), it can be seen that Tobruk had the largest number of returnees who were solely hosted by relatives with the highest number of returnees renting new homes in Wadi Ashshati. Wadi Ashshati had the largest number of returnees who bought new homes upon return. A notable proportion of returnees to Ubari also rented new homes upon return.

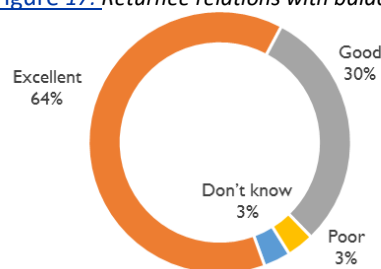
Map 6: Returnee shelter settings by mantika



Returnees' Impact on Baladiyas of Return

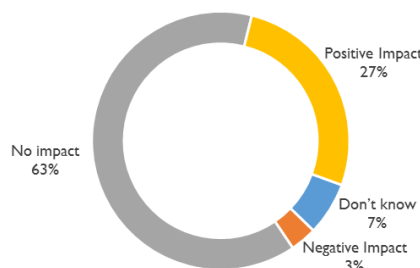
Relations between returnees and baladiya residents were reported to be excellent in 63% of baladiyas, good in 30% of baladiyas, and unknown for the remaining 3% of baladiyas with returnees (see Figure 17).

Figure 17: Returnee relations with baladiya residents



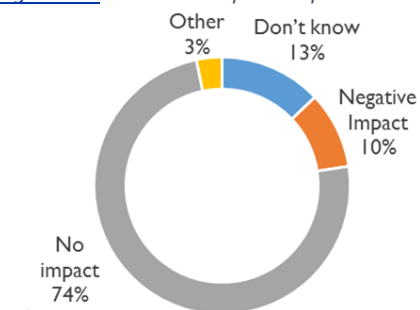
Returnees were reported to have a positive impact on the labour market in 27% of baladiyas of return, contributing to a revitalized economy (Figure 18). In 63% of baladiyas they were reported to have no impact on the labour market, in 7% their impact was unknown and in the remaining 3% (Abu Qurayn, Misrata,, Garabolli and Sebha) they were reported to have a negative impact as jobs were scarce.

Figure 18: Returnees' impact on labour market



Returnees were reported as having a negative impact on public services as reported in 10% of baladiyas with returnees (Figure 19). Returnees specifically were reported to have a negative impact on public services in the baladiyas of Ghat, Ain Zara, Zwara and Misrata.

Figure 19: Returnees' impact on public services



Returnee Needs

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

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

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

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

Table 7: Returnee Priority Needs

Need Reported	Priority #1 Returnees affected (IND)	Priority #2 Returnees affected (IND)	Priority #3 Returnees affected (IND)	Total
Health	19,330	116,769	85,055	221,154
Education	97,200	43,670	13,800	154,670
Security	60,330	5,265	50,250	115,845
Sanitation/ Hygiene		39,765	51,010	90,775
Access to income	575	48,890	4,355	53,820
Food	8,200	4,230	40,874	53,304
NFI	34,129	300	11,490	45,919
Shelter	30,010	6,735	4,605	41,350
HH Water (Water for Household Use)	15	12,500	15,030	27,545
Legal help	15,075		500	15,575
Drinking Water	13,285	10	1,655	14,950

Chapter 4: Multisectorial Data

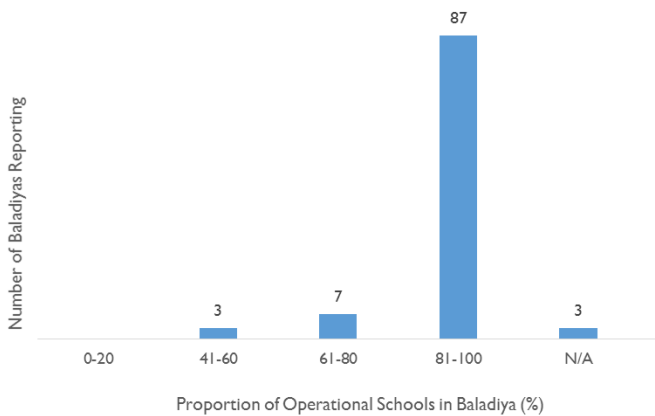
As part of 2017 methodology some key baseline multisectorial indicators are collected as part of the baladiya assessment to facilitate a more context-based analysis of IDP and returnee vulnerabilities, conditions and needs. While this data is not meant to be a comprehensive multisectorial needs analysis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

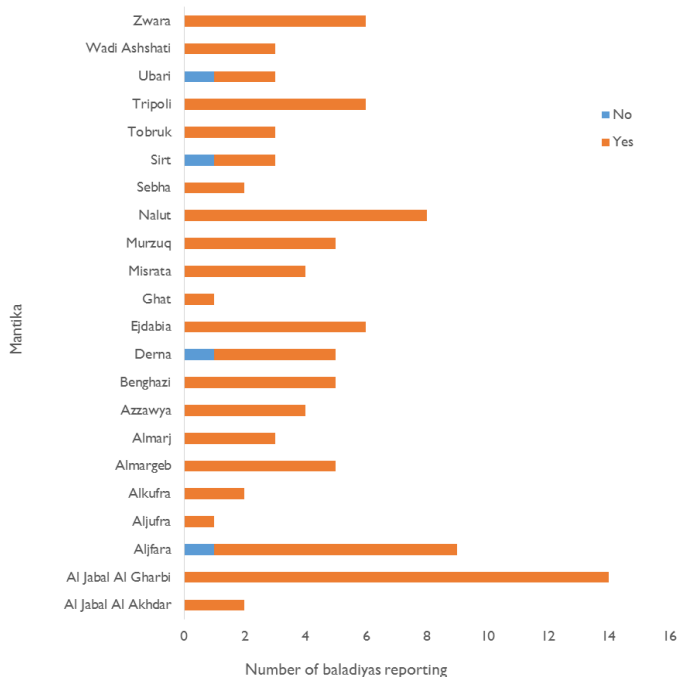
87 baladiyas reported that between 80-100% of public schools in the baladiya were operational as demonstrated in Figure 20. Seven schools reported that between 61% and 80% of schools were operational, three reported that between 41% and 60% of schools were operational (Ubari, Al Aziziya, and Rigdaleen). For the remaining three baladiyas (Umm Arrazam, Emsaed and Misrata) no answer was provided.

Figure 20: Proportion of operational public schools reported by baladiya



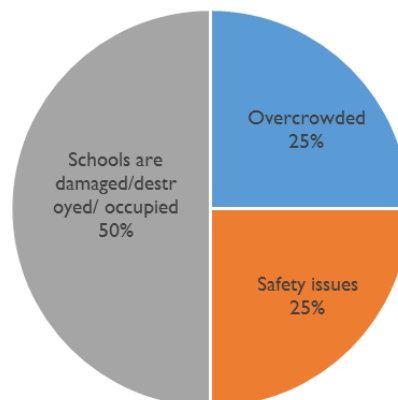
96% of baladiyas reported that the majority of students were attending schools regularly in the baladiya. The remaining 4% of baladiyas reporting irregular attendance of students were in Derna, Ubari, Al Aziziya, and Hrawa baladiyas (see Figure 21 for the breakdown by region and full Round 11 dataset for more information by baladiya).

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



Reasons preventing attendance varied between baladiyas. 50% reported that schools were damaged/ destroyed or occupied, 25% that they were overcrowded and 25% respectively reported that schools were either difficult to access by road, or had issues related to safety.

Figure 22: Reasons preventing regular attendance of schools

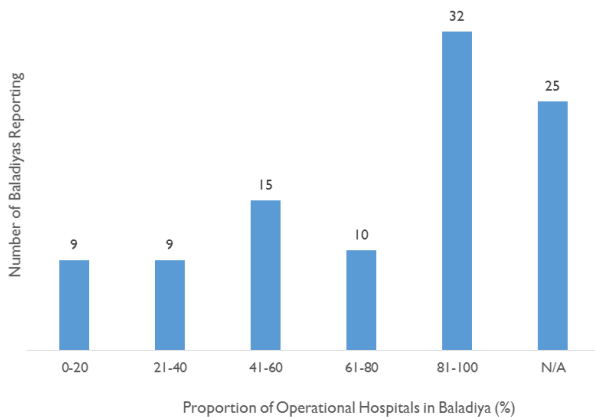


Health

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

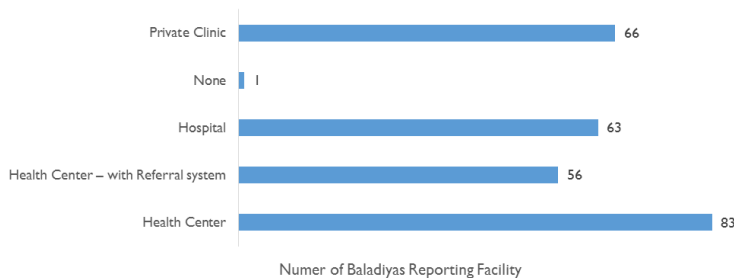
In 9 baladiyas across the country it was reported that only up to 20% of public hospitals were operational as can be seen in Figure 23^{iv}. In 32 baladiyas on the other hand it was reported that between 81 and 100% of public hospitals in the baladiya were operational.

Figure 23: Proportion of operational public hospitals in baladiya



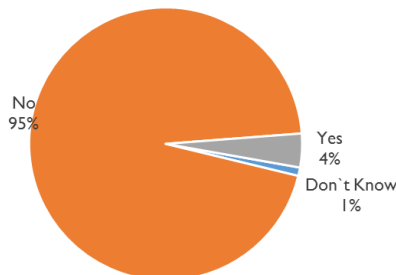
The most common type of health facilities available were health centers which were present in 83 baladiyas. Private clinics were reported in 66 baladiyas and hospitals were available in 62 baladiyas. Figure 24 presents the number of baladiyas reporting the presence of each type of health facility.

Figure 24: Types of health facilities available in baladiya



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

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



Public Services & WASH

Electricity and garbage disposal were the two most cited public services available (see Figure 26). 73 baladiyas reported the availability of electricity and 69 baladiyas reported the presence of garbage disposal services. 64 baladiyas reported having a water supply network. Sewage treatment and public infrastructure repairs however appeared to be much less prevalent with 16 and only 1 baladiya reporting public infrastructure repairs.

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

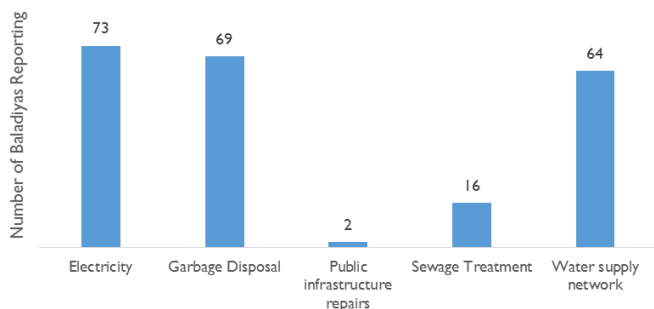
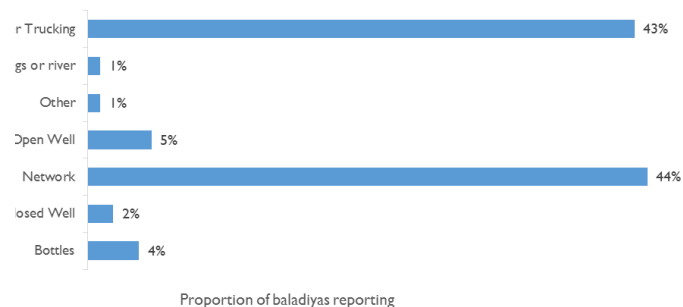
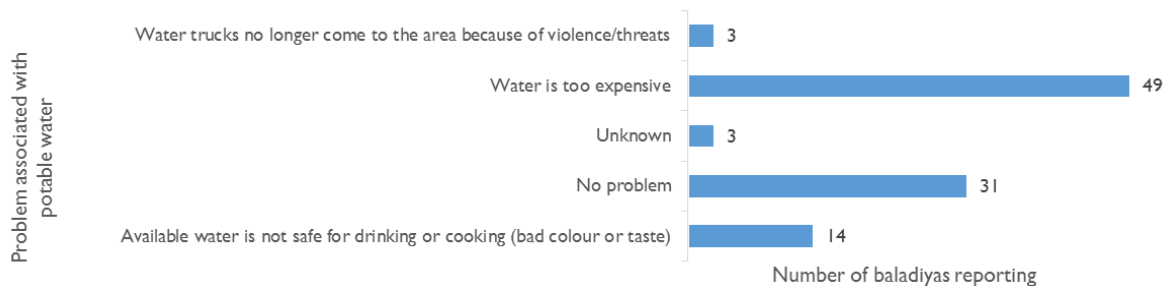


Figure 27: Most common water source accessed in last month by proportion of baladiyas reporting



As shown in Figure 27 water networks were reported as the main water source for 44% of baladiyas and water trucking was reported as the main water source for 43% of baladiyas. Bottles, open wells, springs or rivers and closed wells together were the main water sources for the remaining 13% of assessed baladiyas.

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



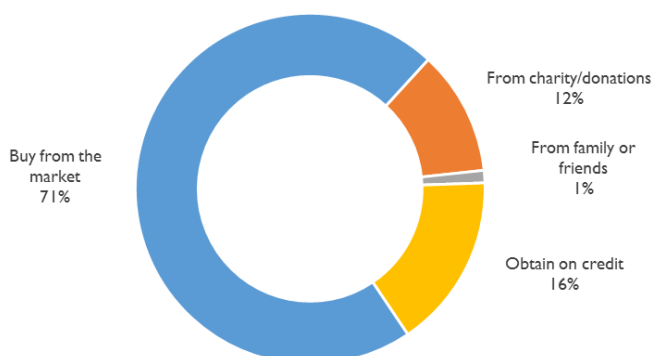
The main issue associated with potable water in 49 baladiyas was reported to be the high cost (Ejdabia, Yefren and Zliten). In 14 baladiyas available water was not safe for drinking and cooking, and in 3 baladiyas water trucks no longer came to the area due to violence or threats (Ghiryan, Al Aziziya and Baten). 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 12 dataset.

Nutrition

In 71% of baladiyas with IDPs, IDPs were reported to purchase food from the market as their main source of food (see Figure 29), representing a 1% increase from the previous round. The proportion of IDPs obtaining food on credit decreased from 17% reported in the previous round to 16% 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 (Rigaldeen).

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



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

Figure 30: Main problem associated with access to food

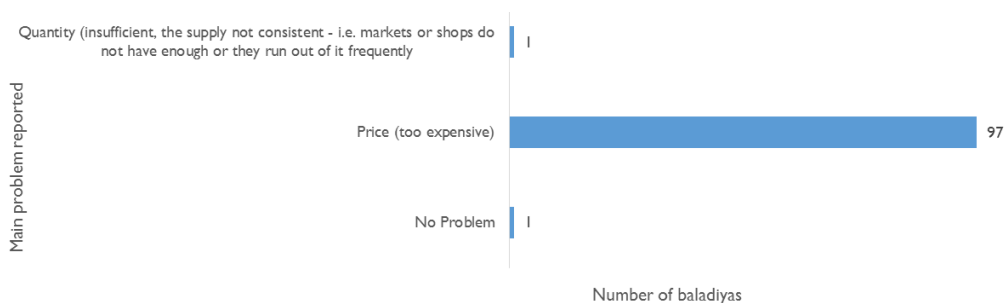
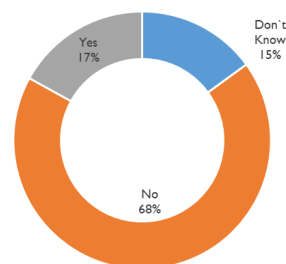


Figure 31: Are there reported cases of malnutrition in baladiya?

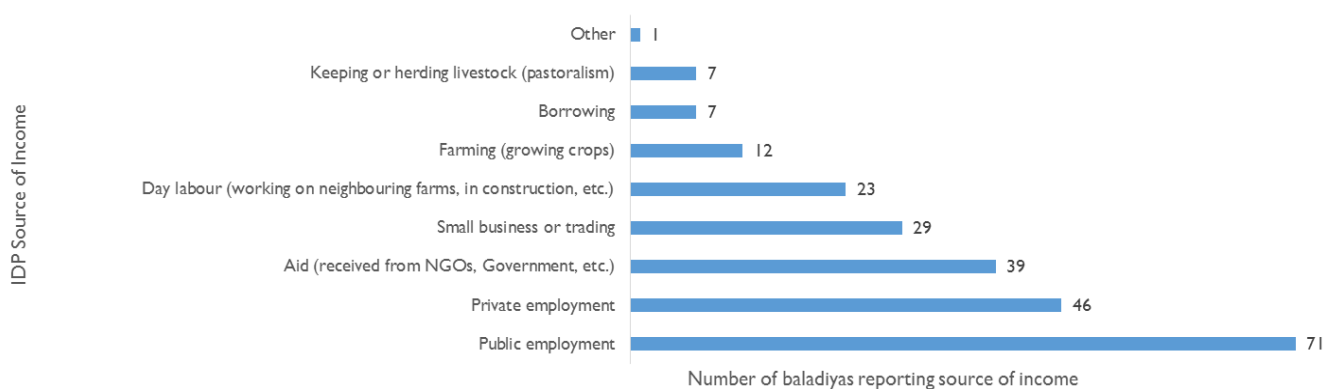
Cases of malnutrition increased from 15% in the previous round to 17% in this round and was also reported to be present in 17% of baladiyas mainly in the West and South of the country^{vi}. Some cases of malnutrition were also observed in the East of the country in Benghazi. To obtain more information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



Livelihoods

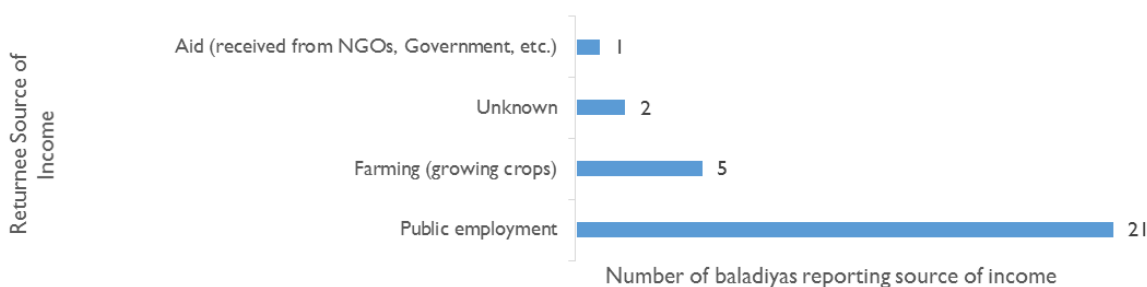
Public employment, private employment, and aid continued to be the three most cited sources of income for IDPs as seen in Figure 32.

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 5 baladiyas, and in the remaining 3 baladiyas the main source of income was either small business or trading, aid, or other/unknown.

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



Security

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

The awareness of the presence of UXO was reported in 14% of baladiyas as shown in Figure 34.

Residents were reported as not being able to move safely within their baladiyas in 23% of assessed baladiyas.

Figure 34: Reported presence of UXOs in baladiya

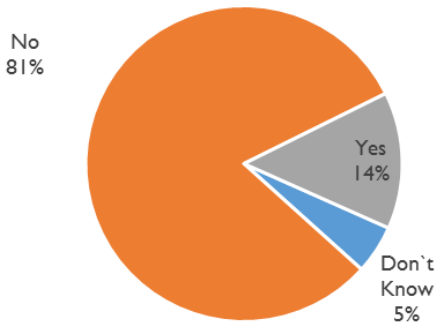


Figure 35: Ability of residents to move safely within baladiya

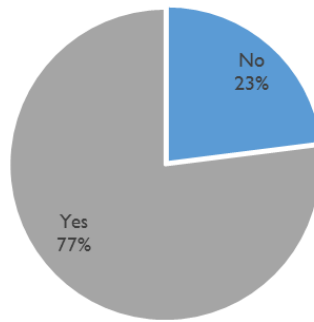
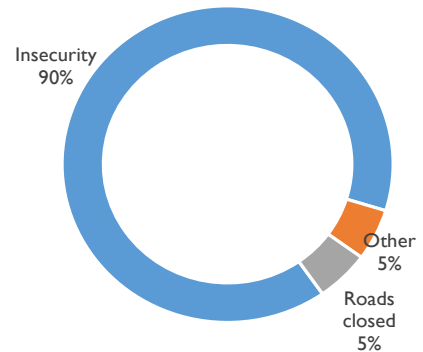


Figure 36: Reasons preventing ability to move safely within baladiya, by proportion of baladiyas reporting

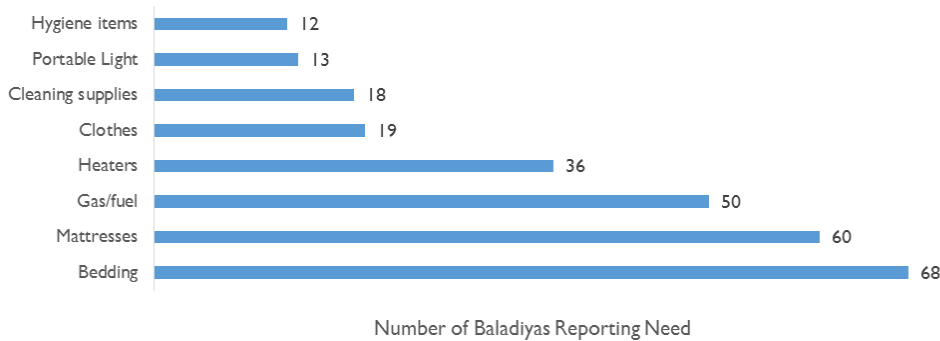


In baladiyas where movement was reported to be unsafe the main reason cited was insecurity (90% of baladiyas), followed by road closures (5%), or the threat or presence of explosive hazards (5%) (Figure 36).

NFIs and Access to Markets

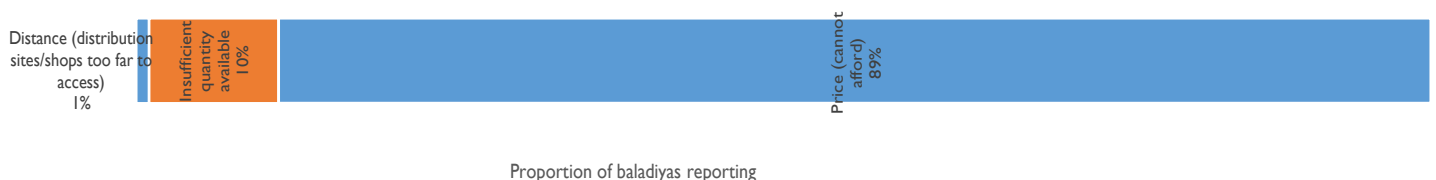
Data was collected on the priority non-food items (NFIs) needed in each baladiya. Bedding was the most cited need as reported in 68 baladiyas followed by mattresses in 60 baladiyas, gas/fuel in 50 baladiyas and heaters in 36 baladiyas (Figure 37).

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



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

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



Chapter 5: Notes on the Data

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

During Round 12 DTM assessed all 100 baladiyas and 657 of 667 muhallas in Libya.

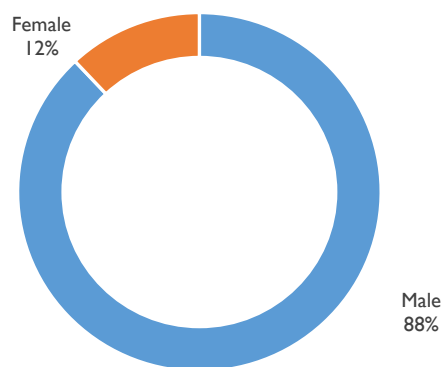
1,198 Key Informant interviews were conducted during this round, an average of nearly two KIs per assessment.

196 Key Informants were interviewed at the baladiya level, and 1,002 at the muhalla level. 37% of those interviewed were representatives from divisions within the baladiya office (social affairs, muhalla affairs, etc.), 19% were local crisis committee representatives and 15% were representatives from local humanitarian or social organizations. Figure 39 disaggregates KIs interviewed by their position. Of the 1,198 KIs interviewed 10% were female and 90% were male as shown in Figure 40.

Figure 39: Key Informant position details

Position	No Of KIs	%
Other representation from baladiya office (Social Affairs; Muhalla Affairs; etc.)	440	34%
Local Crisis Committee Representative	298	23%
Humanitarian/Social Organization	228	18%
Community / tribal representative	113	9%
Representation of displaced groups	94	7%
Representatives of Health facilities	55	4%
Representatives of education facilities	49	4%
Other, please specify in contact column	24	2%
Total	1,301	100%

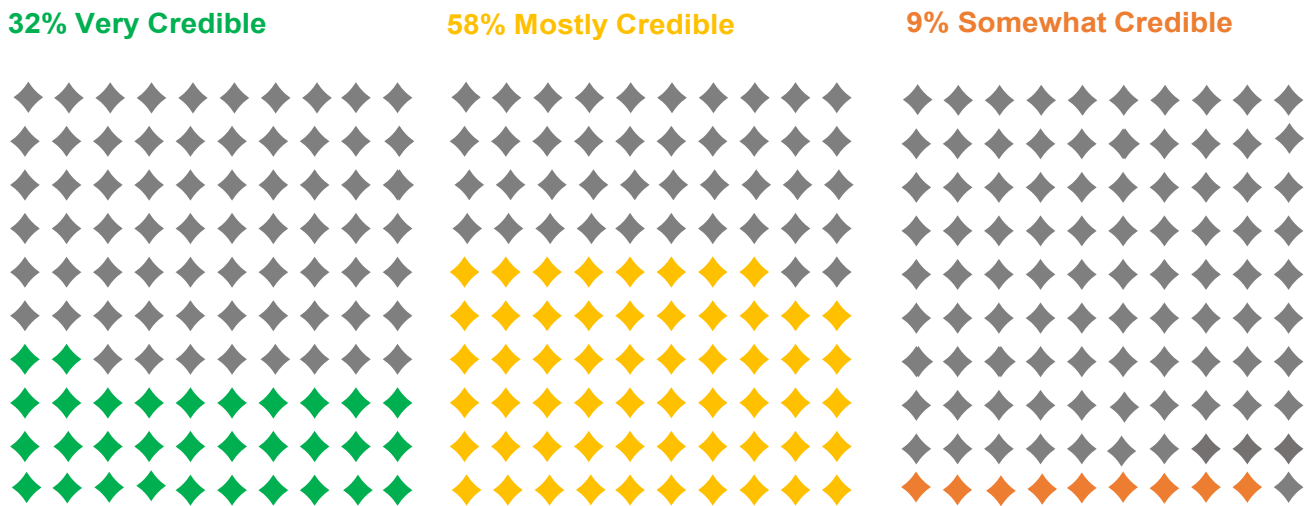
Figure 40: Key Informant gender disaggregation



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 10 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 Al Ajaylat, Algatroun, Aljufra, Alsharguiya, Benghazi, Garabolli, Ghat, Janoub Azzawya, Nesma, Qasr Akhyar, Sebha, Suq Aljumaa, Surman, Tajoura, Tripoli and Ubari. For more information on these baladiyas, refer to the full Round 12 dataset at www.globaldtm.info/libya.

^{vii} Baladiyas reporting UXO during this round were Al Ajaylat, Albrayga, Alkufra, Alqubba, Benghazi, Daraj, Derna, Ejdabia, Gemienis, Janoub Azzawya, Kikkla, Sebha, Sirt, Ubari, Yefren and Zliten. For more information on these baladiyas, refer to the full Round 12 dataset at www.globaldtm.info/libya.