



## **Libya Geodatabase Verification (IOM geolocation methodology)**

This document is a continuation to the methodology implemented to update Libya's Common Operational Dataset (COD)

This follow-up document presents how IOM Libya developed and double-checked in coordination with the Ministry of Planning Bureau of Statistics (BSC) and UNOCHA Libya's Common Operational Dataset (CODs).

To update Libya's CODs, IOM used the Bureau of Statistics and Census which counts 100 Baladiya and 667 Muhallas (referred to as a location). 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. The list of Muhallas as compiled based on the first round of DTM data collection is used for operational purposes and does not indicate official endorsement of administrative boundaries. Please see full methodology for the complete overview of how Libya's CODs were updated.

Using the BSC's list as the initial source of all administrative levels attributes in the geodatabase (names and admins type) IOM verified each GPS location. Checking every proposed point of all administrative levels on the satellite image of Libya and the relation of the attributes data to the higher admin level according to BSC list.

Zooming-in on every point of the 667 Muhallas and 100 Baladyia, if any error was found (e.g. not in the correct location) IOM, in coordination with BSC undertook a verification steps:

- IOM request the coordinates to be verified by field staff at Mantika level and revert back to the Tunis based team with correct GPS coordinates if corrections where needs.
- The data was then double checked through the use of online sources such as Humanitarian Open Street Map Community, Geonames and Wikimapia.

Once IOM double-checked the coordinates, IOM verified all points in question again with the satellite image to make sure the point is located on the correct settlement and that the location matched the attributes in terms of higher admin levels relation.

**Note:** The above methodology is always followed by IOM in conflict or natural disaster events (adopted according to the country/event context) in coordination with OCHA office in Geneva as well as the country office. And all IOM geodatabases were published on HDX.