

# Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Tripoli Profile

## Libya, September 2017



### Context & Methodology

Libya has experienced several waves of conflict since 2011, renewed nationwide in 2014 and periodically in several regions, that affected millions of people, both displaced and non-displaced. In response to a lack of recent data on the humanitarian situation in Libya, REACH conducted two rounds of multi-sector data collection in June and August to provide timely information on the needs and vulnerabilities of affected populations. A total of 2,978 household (HH) surveys were completed across 8 Libyan mantikas<sup>(1)</sup>, chosen to cover major population centres and areas of displacement.

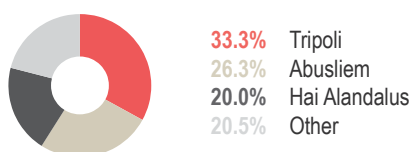
Data in the mantika of Tripoli was collected in August: 413 HH surveys were conducted following a sampling allowing for statistically generalisable results for all assessed displacement categories with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% (unless stated otherwise). Findings have been disaggregated by displacement status where the differences in responses among these groups were significant.

### Assessed Locations



### Demographics

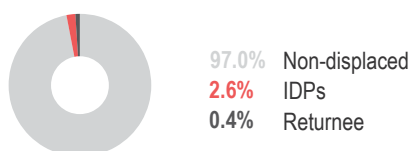
Primary assessed HH residence by baladiya<sup>(1)</sup>:



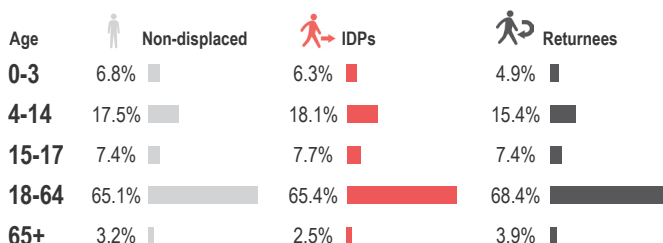
Estimated population in baladiya<sup>(2)</sup>: **1,177,500**

**5.5** Average household size **9.6%** of interviewed HoHs (heads of household) were female.

Population displacement status in baladiya<sup>(2)</sup>:



Age distribution of HH members per population group:

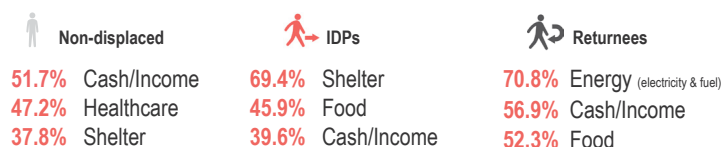


% of HHs reporting the following vulnerable members:

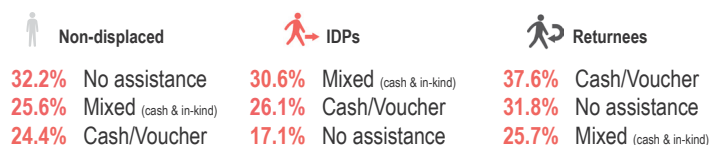
**7.1%** Pregnant woman  
**35.3%** Chronically ill person(s)  
**3.0%** Hosting displaced person(s)

### Priority Needs

Top 3 reported needs of HHs per population group:<sup>(3)</sup>

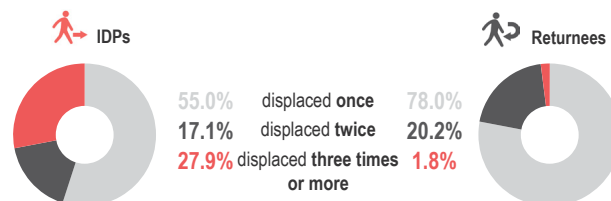


Preferred modality for future assistance per population group:



### Displacement

% of HHs by number of times displaced per population group:



Top 3 push and pull factors for IDPs and returnees:<sup>(4)</sup>



<sup>(1)</sup> Libya is divided into four types of administrative areas: 3 regions (admin level 1), 22 mantikas or districts (admin level 2), 100 baladiyas or municipalities (admin level 3), and muhallas, which are similar to neighbourhoods or villages (admin level 4).

<sup>(2)</sup> Estimated total population figures in assessed area from satellite imagery, IDPs and returnees figures in baladiya from IOM DTM Libya round 12 (June-July 2017).

<sup>(3)</sup> Respondents could choose up to 3 answers.

<sup>(4)</sup> Respondents could choose several answers.

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## Top 3 reported problems faced by returnees upon return to areas of origin:<sup>(5)</sup>

|                                   |   |       |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------|
| Parts of house/property destroyed | ■ | 16.5% |
| Hostility from the community      | ■ | 9.2%  |
| Basic services not available      | ■ | 7.3%  |

## Food Security

### Average Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>(6)</sup> per population group:

|               | Average FCS | Poor  | Borderline | Acceptable |
|---------------|-------------|-------|------------|------------|
| Overall       | 61.3        | 2.0%  | 9.2%       | 88.8%      |
| Non-displaced | 61.6        | 1.7%  | 8.9%       | 89.4%      |
| IDPs          | 47.2        | 15.3% | 22.5%      | 62.2%      |
| Returnees     | 68.1        | 0.9%  | 1.8%       | 97.2%      |

### Top 3 reported ways of accessing food per population group:<sup>(7)</sup>

|                     | Non-displaced | IDPs  | Returnees |
|---------------------|---------------|-------|-----------|
| Purchased with cash | 98.3%         | 88.3% | 91.7%     |
| Purchased on credit | 38.9%         | 41.4% | 27.5%     |
| Own production      | 16.7%         | 25.2% | 19.3%     |

### % of HHs reporting food item price changes over the last 30 days:

|              | Increase | No change | Decrease |
|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Pasta        | 32.5%    | 48.5%     | 19.1%    |
| Flour        | 33.8%    | 55.3%     | 10.8%    |
| Chickpeas    | 46.6%    | 29.4%     | 24.0%    |
| Chicken      | 73.3%    | 11.7%     | 15.0%    |
| Tomato paste | 41.7%    | 40.5%     | 17.8%    |
| Eggs         | 58.7%    | 11.4%     | 29.9%    |
| Oil          | 45.4%    | 41.9%     | 12.7%    |
| Sugar        | 50.9%    | 44.5%     | 4.6%     |
| Rice         | 45.3%    | 48.5%     | 6.2%     |

### % of HHs reporting having access to subsidised food items over the last 30 days, per population group:

| Non-displaced | IDPs  | Returnees |
|---------------|-------|-----------|
| 60.0%         | 61.3% | 69.7%     |

### For the HHs reporting having access to subsidised food items over the last 30 days, top 3 food items per population group:<sup>(7)</sup>

|          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. Dairy | 1. Tuna  | 1. Dairy |
| 2. Tuna  | 2. Dairy | 2. Tuna  |
| 3. Pasta | 3. Pasta | 3. Pasta |

<sup>(5)</sup> Respondents could choose several answers.

<sup>(6)</sup> The FCS is a composite indicator score based on dietary frequency, food frequency and relative nutrition importance of different food groups and their consumption by assessed population groups. Ranging from 0 to 112, the FCS will be 'poor' for a score of 28 and less, 'borderline' for a score of 42 or less, and 'acceptable' above a score of 42.

<sup>(7)</sup> Respondents could choose up to 3 answers.

## Average Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)<sup>(8)</sup> per population group:

|               | Average rCSI | Low use of coping strategies (0-3) | Medium use of coping strategies (4-9) | High use of coping strategies (10+) |
|---------------|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Overall       | 5.7          | 67.1%                              | 14.7%                                 | 18.2%                               |
| Non-displaced | 5.7          | 67.2%                              | 14.4%                                 | 18.3%                               |
| IDPs          | 5.2          | 62.2%                              | 21.6%                                 | 16.2%                               |
| Returnees     | 2.6          | 74.3%                              | 22.9%                                 | 2.8%                                |

## Cash & Livelihoods

### % of HH income from the following sources in the last 30 days:

|                   |   |       |
|-------------------|---|-------|
| Government salary | ■ | 45.9% |
| Public benefits   | ■ | 16.0% |
| Salaried work     | ■ | 15.5% |

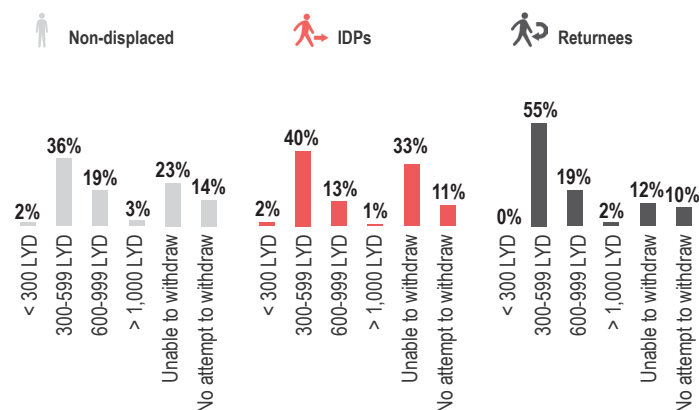
### Top 3 reported challenges to accessing income in the last 30 days, per population group:<sup>(7)</sup>

| Non-displaced            | IDPs                     | Returnees                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 42.8% Irregular salary   | 41.4% Irregular salary   | 25.7% Irregular salary   |
| 22.8% Dysfunctional bank | 30.6% Dysfunctional bank | 23.9% Dysfunctional bank |
| 10.0% Low salary         | 14.4% Low salary         | 7.3% Low salary          |

### % of HH income spent on the following items in the last 30 days, per population group:

| Non-displaced | IDPs          | Returnees     |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 40.8% Food    | 38.7% Housing | 46.5% Food    |
| 12.7% Water   | 25.6% Food    | 13.9% Housing |
| 10.8% Housing | 8.5% Water    | 12.7% Water   |

### Reported withdrawal limits in the last 30 days, per population group:



<sup>(8)</sup> The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) is often used as a proxy indicator for household food insecurity. rCSI combines: (i) the frequency of each strategy; and (ii) their (severity). Higher rCSI indicates a worse food security situation and vice versa, with a score from 0 to 56.



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## Top 3 reported barriers to accessing market items:<sup>(9)</sup>

Some items too expensive

1

Some items not available

2

No means of payment

3

## Top 3 reported barriers to accessing financial services:<sup>(9)</sup>

Waiting times too long

Limits on withdrawals

Insecurity waiting in line

## Top 3 reported coping mechanisms for lack of income/resources/cash in the last 30 days, per population group:



Non-displaced

41.3% Use savings  
25.3% Borrow money  
23.6% Sell gold



IDPs

59.1% Use savings  
32.4% Sell gold  
23.4% Borrow money



Returnees

45.0% Use savings  
21.1% Purchase on credit  
19.3% Borrow money

## Shelter & NFI

### % of HHs reported living in each shelter type:

95.4% House or apartment  
4.5% Unfinished building



### % of HHs reported living in each shelter occupancy arrangement, per population group:



Non-displaced



IDPs



Returnees

|                                |       |       |       |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Owned                          | 89.4% | 3.6%  | 89.9% |
| Rented                         | 4.4%  | 89.2% | 3.7%  |
| Hosted for free                | 0.6%  | 7.2%  | 3.7%  |
| Provided by public authorities | 1.1%  | 0.0%  | 0.0%  |

**85.5%** of HHs who reported renting their housing indicated that rental prices had remained unchanged over the last 6 months.

### % of HHs reporting damage to housing per population group:



Non-displaced



IDPs



Returnees

|                        |       |       |       |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| No damage              | 88.3% | 53.2% | 85.3% |
| Light damage           | 9.4%  | 41.4% | 13.8% |
| Medium damage          | 1.7%  | 1.8%  | 0.9%  |
| Medium-heavy damage    | 0.6%  | 2.7%  | 0.0%  |
| Heavy damage/destroyed | 0.0%  | 0.9%  | 0.0%  |

**0.6%** of HHs reported having been threatened with eviction.

**84.1%** of HHs reported having irregular access to electricity.

**80.1%** of HHs reported that the municipal network was their main source of electricity.

## Reported average number of hours of power cuts:

42.7% 0-3 hour(s) per day  
56.1% 4-7 hours per day  
1.3% 8-12 hours per day



## % of HHs reporting having access to cooking fuel:



54.9% regular access  
40.9% irregular access  
4.2% no access

## % of HHs reporting having access to heating fuel:



21.4% regular access  
76.4% irregular access  
2.2% no access

## Top 3 reported NFI not possessed by HHs per population group<sup>(9)</sup>:



Non-displaced



IDPs



Returnees

|               |       |       |       |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Water tank    | 85.4% | 91.0% | 92.7% |
| Mosquito nets | 76.3% | 92.7% | 82.6% |
| Heater        | 18.3% | 61.8% | 25.7% |

## WASH

### Main reported sources of drinking water per population group:



Non-displaced



IDPs



Returnees

|                      |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 61.1% Bottled water  | 64.0% Bottled water  | 67.9% Bottled water  |
| 25.0% Protected well | 14.4% Public network | 16.5% Public network |
| 7.8% Public network  | 13.5% Protected well | 14.7% Protected well |

### Top 3 reported types of water treatment:<sup>(9)</sup>

|                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| No treatment     | 70.8% |
| Water filter     | 24.3% |
| Chlorine tablets | 1.6%  |

### Main types of sanitation facilities in HHs, per population group:



Non-displaced



IDPs



Returnees

|              |        |       |        |
|--------------|--------|-------|--------|
| Flush toilet | 100.0% | 90.1% | 100.0% |
| Pour toilet  | 0.0%   | 9.9%  | 0.0%   |
| No toilet    | 0.0%   | 0.0%  | 0.0%   |

### Main solid waste management practices of HHs:

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Put in specific place for waste disposal at later stage | 59.5% |
| Collected by waste management service                   | 31.0% |
| Left on the road or in an inappropriate public space    | 9.0%  |
| Buried or burned  | 0.5%  |

<sup>(9)</sup> Respondents could choose several answers.



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## Top 3 reported essential hygiene items needed by HHs, per population group<sup>(10)</sup>:

| Non-displaced      | IDPs               | Returnees          |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Disinfectant    | 1. Disinfectant    | 1. Disinfectant    |
| 2. Water container | 2. Sanitary pads   | 2. Water container |
| 3. Sanitary pads   | 3. Water container | 3. Sanitary pads   |

## Health

**25.0%** of HHs reported needing healthcare in the last 15 days.

**75.4%** of these HHs reported having received the healthcare they needed.

## Top 3 barriers to access to healthcare, per population group:<sup>(10)</sup>

| Non-displaced            | IDPs                     | Returnees                                  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Lack of supplies      | 1. Lack of supplies      | 1. Lack of supplies                        |
| 2. Lack of medical staff | 2. Lack of medical staff | 2. Lack of medical staff                   |
| 3. Lack of money         | 3. Lack of money         | 3. Lack of money/Health facilities damaged |

% of HHs with one or more pregnant women:



% of HHs with one or more women giving birth in last 2 years:



**53.5%** of HHs with women who gave birth in the last 2 years reported having breastfed their newborn(s) for the first 6 months.

## Top 3 reported chronic diseases among those HHs reporting one or more members affected by a chronic disease:

|                     |       |
|---------------------|-------|
| Diabetes            | 68.3% |
| High blood pressure | 46.0% |
| Arthritis           | 12.7% |

**2.8%** of HHs reported one or more members who have been diagnosed with mental health illness.

## Education

**60.7%** of children out of the total number of school-aged children in HHs assessed are enrolled in school.

**86.4%** of HHs reported that their children faced no barriers to accessing education. The remaining 13.6% of HHs reported:<sup>(10)</sup>

1. Distance to education facilities too far
2. Route to education facilities is unsafe
3. Cannot afford education services

**2.6%** of HHs include one or more children in the household had dropped out of formal education services.

**24.0%** of HHs include school-aged children who are attending non-formal<sup>(11)</sup> educational programmes, per population group:<sup>(10)</sup>

| Non-displaced                | IDPs                         | Returnees                     |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 15.5% Remedial education     | 7.5% Recreational activities | 17.5% Remedial education      |
| 7.8% Recreational activities | 6.0% Remedial education      | 11.1% Recreational activities |
| 1.0% Child-friendly spaces   |                              | 6.3% Catch-up classes         |

## Protection

### % of HHs reported presence of explosive hazards in their current area of residence, per population group:

| Non-displaced | IDPs | Returnees |
|---------------|------|-----------|
| 0.0%          | 0.0% | 0.0%      |

**27.5%** of HHs reported having been made aware of the risk of explosive hazards through awareness campaigns in their area.

**100%** of HHs reported at least one member with signs of psychological distress.

### % of HHs reporting at least one member showing the following signs of psychological distress in the last 30 days, per population group:<sup>(10)</sup>

| Non-displaced                                     | IDPs  | Returnees   |
|---|---|---|
| 32.2% Unusual lack of energy                      | 31.5% Little pleasure in things they usually like | 29.4% Little pleasure in things they usually like |
| 20.0% Little pleasure in things they usually like | 30.6% Unusual lack of energy                      | 14.7% Unusual lack of energy                      |
| 16.7% Feeling down, depressed or hopeless         | 21.6% Feeling down, depressed or hopeless         | 12.8% Feeling down, depressed or hopeless         |

**2.7%** of HHs reported having lost ID or other documentation during the conflict. Out of those, 98.3% have reapplied for new documentation.

### About REACH

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<sup>(10)</sup> Respondents could choose several answers.

<sup>(11)</sup> During consultation with sectors, 'non-formal education' was defined as any kind of education provided by uncertified staff and which does not give access to any official education certification.

