Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Al Margab 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[1], chosen to cover major population centres and areas of displacement.

Data in the mantika of Al Margab was collected in August: 418 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.
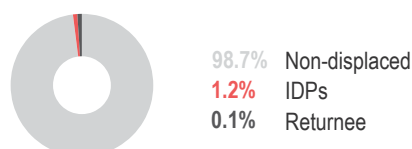
Assessed Locations

● Assessed locations
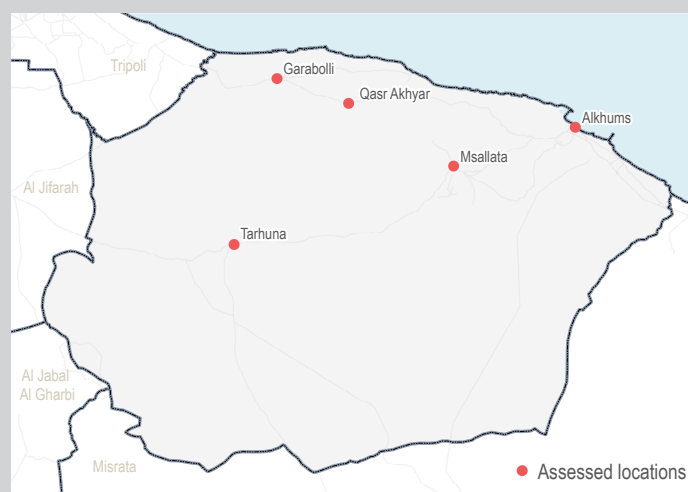
Demographics

Primary assessed HH residence by baladiya[1]:

- **53.8%** Alkhums
- **20.2%** Tarhuna
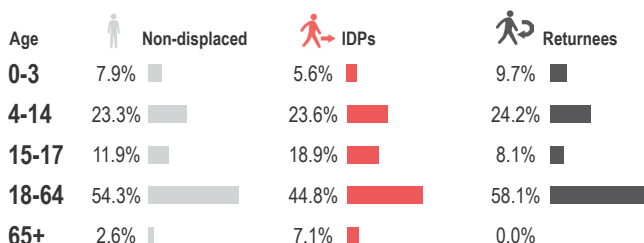- **11.4%** Qasr Akhyar
- **14.7%** Other
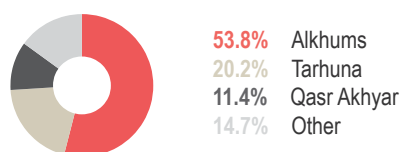
Estimated population in baladiya[2]:   **472,100**

5.4 Average household size

11.4% of interviewed HoHs (heads of household) were female.

Population displacement status in baladiya[2]:

- **98.7%** Non-displaced
- **1.2%** IDPs
- **0.1%** Returnee

Age distribution of HH members per population group:

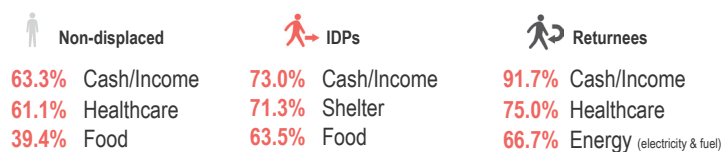| Age	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
0-3	7.9%	5.6%	9.7%
4-14	23.3%	23.6%	24.2%
15-17	11.9%	18.9%	8.1%
18-64	54.3%	44.8%	58.1%
65+	2.6%	7.1%	0.0%

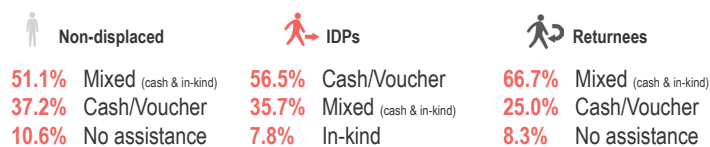**% of HHs reporting the following vulnerable members:**

- **16.8%** Pregnant woman
- **30.0%** Chronically ill person(s)
- **5.6%** Hosting displaced person(s)

Priority Needs

Top 3 reported needs of HHs per population group:[3]

Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
63.3% Cash/Income	73.0% Cash/Income	91.7% Cash/Income
61.1% Healthcare	71.3% Shelter	75.0% Healthcare
39.4% Food	63.5% Food	66.7% Energy (electricity & fuel)

Preferred modality for future assistance per population group:

Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
51.1% Mixed (cash & in-kind)	56.5% Cash/Voucher	66.7% Mixed (cash & in-kind)
37.2% Cash/Voucher	35.7% Mixed (cash & in-kind)	25.0% Cash/Voucher
10.6% No assistance	7.8% In-kind	8.3% No assistance

Displacement

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

IDPs

- **52.2%** displaced **once**
- **23.5%** displaced **twice**
- **24.3%** displaced **three times or more**

Returnees

- **83.3%** displaced once
- **16.7%** displaced twice
- **0.0%** displaced three times or more

Top 3 push and pull factors for IDPs and returnees:[4]

	Push factors		Pull factors
	Insecurity and conflict in previous location	**1**	Presence of family and friends
	Violence or threat to HH	**2**	Greater security
	Evicted from shelter	**3**	Cheaper rent prices

[1] 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).

[2] 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)

[3] Respondents could choose up to 3 answers.

[4] Respondents could choose several answers.

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Top 3 reported problems faced by returnees upon return to areas of origin:[5]

Valuables in house/property missing		**36.4%**
Hostility from the community		**33.3%**
Parts of house/property destroyed		**25.0%**

🍲 Food Security

Average Food Consumption Score (FCS)[6] per population group:

	Average FCS	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable
Overall	77.1	0.0%	1.1%	98.9%
Non-displaced	77.2	0.0%	1.1%	98.9%
IDPs	53.6	6.1%	35.7%	58.3%
Returnees	69.1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Top 3 reported ways of accessing food per population group:[7]

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
Purchased with cash	89.4%	85.2%	100%
Own production	19.4%	8.7%	0.0%
Purchased on credit	13.9%	41.7%	0.0%

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

	Increase	No change	Decrease
Pasta	99.4%	0.0%	0.6%
Flour	96.7%	2.8%	0.6%
Chickpeas	61.8%	21.8%	16.5%
Chicken	90.4%	3.4%	6.2%
Tomato paste	96.1%	3.3%	0.6%
Eggs	81.0%	7.8%	11.2%
Oil	93.9%	3.9%	2.2%
Sugar	89.4%	5.6%	5.0%
Rice	87.7%	8.9%	3.4%

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

Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
58.3%	**76.5%**	**66.7%**

For the HHs reporting having access to subsidised food items over the last 30 days, top 3 food items per population group:[7]

1. Tuna	1. Pasta	1. Cooking oil
2. Dairy	2. Sugar	1. Tuna
3. Sugar	3. Tea	3. Sugar

[5] Respondents could choose several answers.
[6] 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.
[7] Respondents could choose up to 3 answers.

Average Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)[8] 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	4.5	62.8%	18.3%	18.9%
Non-displaced	4.5	62.8%	18.3%	18.9%
IDPs	12.2	19.1%	25.2%	55.7%
Returnees	4.3	75.0%	8.3%	16.7%

💰 Cash & Livelihoods

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

Government salary		**80.1%**
Public benefits		**11.7%**
Salaried work		**4.7%**

Top 3 reported challenges to accessing income in the last 30 days, per population group:[7]

Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
61.1% Dysfunctional bank	**52.2%** No work opportunity	**50.0%** Dysfunctional bank
18.3% Irregular salary	**33.0%** Dysfunctional bank	**16.7%** Irregular salary
7.2% Low salary	**13.9%** Irregular salary	

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

Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
45.5% Food	**35.9%** Housing	**46.3%** Food
13.6% Water	**28.9%** Food	**11.7%** Water
10.3% Healthcare	**9.0%** Water	**10.8%** Healthcare

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

Non-displaced: <300 LYD 38%, 300-599 LYD 9%, 600-999 LYD 2%, >1,000 LYD 1%, Unable to withdraw 35%, No attempt to withdraw 14%

IDPs: <300 LYD 13%, 300-599 LYD 1%, 600-999 LYD 0%, >1,000 LYD 2%, Unable to withdraw 30%, No attempt to withdraw 54%

Returnees: <300 LYD 25%, 300-599 LYD 17%, 600-999 LYD 0%, >1,000 LYD 0%, Unable to withdraw 50%, No attempt to withdraw 8%
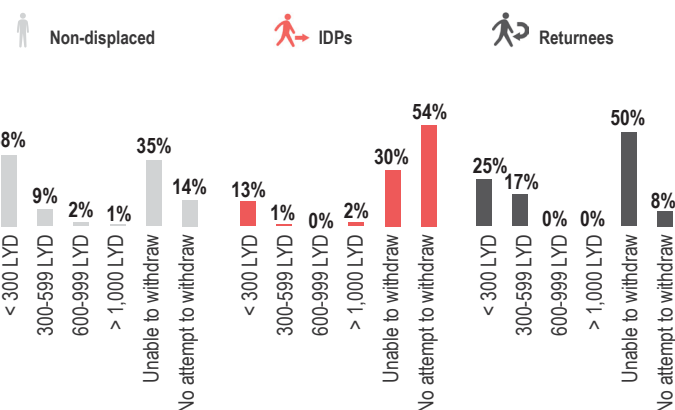
[8] The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) is often used as a proxy indicator for household food insecurity. rCSI combines: (i) the frequency of each strategy; and (ii) their (severity). Higher rCSI indicates a worse food security situation and vice versa, with a score from 0 to 56.

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Top 3 reported barriers to accessing market items:(9)

Some items too expensive

No means of payment

Some items not available

Top 3 reported barriers to accessing financial services:(9)

1 Waiting times too long

2 Financial service provider not available

3 Limits on withdrawals

Reported average number of hours of power cuts:

46.3% 0-3 hour(s) per day
53.7% 4-7 hours per day
0.0% 8-12 hours per day

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

Non-displaced		IDPs		Returnees	
68.3%	Use savings	93.9%	Use savings	100%	Use savings
32.8%	Sell gold	52.2%	Take additional job	66.7%	Sell gold
16.1%	Borrow money	37.4%	Rely on external support	41.7%	Borrow money

% of HHs reporting having access to cooking fuel:

90.5% regular access
9.4% irregular access
0.0% no access

% of HHs reporting having access to heating fuel:

12.4% regular access
40.5% irregular access
47.1% no access

🏠 Shelter & NFI

% of HHs reported living in each shelter type:

92.8% House or apartment
6.7% Unfinished building
0.6% Other private dwelling

Top 3 reported NFI not possessed by HHs per population group(9):

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
Water tank	92.2%	96.5%	83.3%
Mosquito nets	83.7%	95.6%	75.0%
Heater	29.1%	74.8%	63.6%

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

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
Owned	83.9%	4.3%	91.7%
Rented	13.9%	86.1%	8.3%
Hosted for free	2.2%	7.0%	0.0%
Provided by public authorities	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%

80.0% 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	84.4%	33.9%	75.0%
Light damage	5.0%	9.6%	25.0%
Medium damage	3.9%	8.7%	0.0%
Medium-heavy damage	5.6%	30.4%	0.0%
Heavy damage/destroyed	1.1%	17.4%	0.0%

1.1% of HHs reported having been threatened with eviction.

67.2% of HHs reported having irregular access to electricity.

100% of HHs reported that the municipal network was their main source of electricity.

🚰 WASH

Main reported sources of drinking water per population group:

Non-displaced		IDPs		Returnees	
64.4%	Public network	43.5%	Water trucking	75.0%	Public network
11.1%	Bottled water	33.9%	Public network	25.0%	Protected well
11.1%	Protected well	13.0%	Bottled water		

Top 3 reported types of water treatment:(9)

No treatment	60.0%
Water filter	39.4%
Chlorine tablets	0.0%

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

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
Flush toilet	93.9%	67.0%	75.0%
Pour toilet	5.6%	32.2%	25.0%
Dry pit latrine	0.6%	0.9%	0.0%

Main solid waste management practices of HHs:

Put in specific place for waste disposal at later stage	49.4%
Collected by waste management service	32.8%
Buried or burned	14.4%
Left on the road or in an inappropriate public space	3.3%

(9) Respondents could choose several answers.

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Top 3 reported essential hygiene items needed by HHs, per population group[10]**:**

👤 Non-displaced	🚶 IDPs	🚶↩ Returnees
1. Soap	1. Soap	1. Soap
2. Shampoo	2. Shampoo	2. Shampoo
3. Dishwashing liquid	3. Toothbrush	3. Toothbrush

⚕ Health

33.9% of HHs reported needing healthcare in the last 15 days.

65.0% of these HHs reported not having received the healthcare they needed.

Top 3 barriers to access to healthcare, per population group:[10]

👤 Non-displaced	🚶 IDPs	🚶↩ Returnees
1. Lack of medical staff	1. Lack of supplies	1. Lack of supplies
2. Lack of supplies	2. Lack of money	2. Lack of medical staff
3. Lack of money	3. Lack of medical staff	3. Lack of money

% of HHs with one or more pregnant women:

83.2% No 16.8% Yes

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

75.6% No 24.4% Yes

54.3% 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:

High blood pressure	45.2%
Diabetes	43.1%
Arthritis	20.2%

1.1% of HHs reported one or more members who have been diagnosed with mental health illness.

📖 Education

71.8% of children out of the total number of school-aged children in HHs assessed are enrolled in school.

86.5% of HHs reported that their children faced no barriers to accessing education. The remaining 13.5% of HHs reported:[10]

1. Distance to education facilities too far
2. Cannot afford education services
3. No available space for new pupils

1.5% of HHs include one or more children in the household had dropped out of formal education services.

18.7% of HHs include school-aged children who are attending non-formal[11] educational programmes, per population group:[10]

👤 Non-displaced	🚶 IDPs	🚶↩ Returnees
6.7% Recreational activities	3.2% Catch-up classes	33.3% Catch-up classes
6.7% Catch-up classes	2.1% Recreational activities	22.2% Recreational activities
6.0% Remedial education	2.1% Remedial education	11.1% Remedial education

🤲 Protection

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

👤 Non-displaced	🚶 IDPs	🚶↩ Returnees
10.6%	17.4%	0.0%

8.9% 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:[10]

👤 Non-displaced		🚶 IDPs		🚶↩ Returnees	
32.8%	Little pleasure in things they usually like	68.7%	Feeling down, depressed or hopeless	33.3%	Feeling down, depressed or hopeless
13.9%	Feeling down, depressed or hopeless	65.2%	Little pleasure in things they usually like	25.0%	Unusual lack of energy / Feeling down, depressed or hopeless / Feeling angry
6.7%	Unusual lack of energy	50.4%	Unusual lack of energy		

1.7% of HHs reported having lost ID or other documentation during the conflict. Out of those, 66.9% have reapplied for new documentation.

[10] Respondents could choose several answers.

[11] 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.

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