

Findings Factsheet: Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

Libya REACH Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

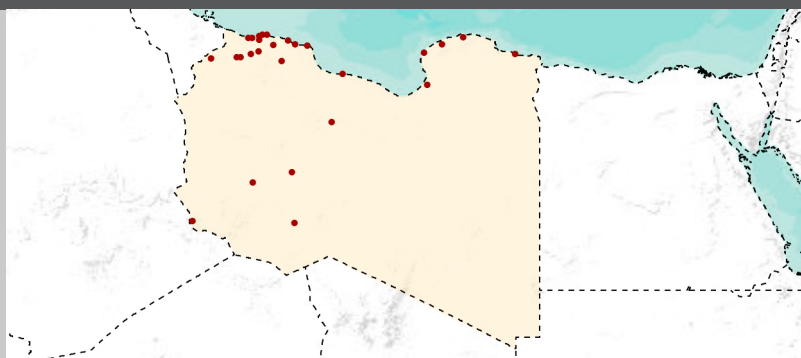
June 2016



This factsheet is one of a series of sector specific factsheets presenting key indicators on the humanitarian situation in Libya at a glance.

Findings are based on primary data collected in June 2016 from People with Knowledge (PwK) across Libya, as part of a multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA). Where possible findings are compared with those from the previous MSNA in February 2016 to assess overall trends.

Data was collected from 550 PwK from 27 municipalities between 12 and 30 June 2016. Due to the purposive selection of PwK, data should only be considered as indicative of the overall situation in assessed areas.



Water source

Most commonly reported drinking water source in assessed municipalities during the month prior to the assessment:

February 2016

June 2016



Water network functionality

93% Proportion of municipalities in which a majority of PwK reported a reduction in the volume of safe drinking water in the last month.

In comparison a majority of PwK reported a reduction in the volume of safe drinking water in **50%** of assessed municipalities in February 2016.

Most commonly reported reasons for a reduction in volume of safe water compared to last year¹:

	February 2016	June 2016
Network damage	40%	56%
Lack of electricity	56%	73%
Treatment station damage	27%	28%
Lack of fuel for pumping	22%	26%
Shortage of chlorine	7%	6%

Water quality

89% Proportion of municipalities in which a majority of PwK reported that the available water is safe to drink.

A majority of PwK reported that the water was safe to drink in **84%** of assessed municipalities in February 2016.

Solid waste management

Most commonly reported methods of solid waste disposal by PwK:

	February 2016	June 2016
Garbage collected	54%	28%
Dedicated waste site	5%	23%
Garbage left in street	23%	33%
Garbage buried or burned	15%	16%

Availability of hygiene & water items

PwK reported that the following hygiene and water items were **difficult to obtain**^{1,2}:

	February 2016	June 2016
Chlorine	44%	54%
Jerry cans / buckets	55%	61%
Tank (500 - 1000 litre)	69%	75%
Sanitary napkins	63%	69%
Diapers for babies	94%	87%
Washing powder	66%	70%
Toothpaste & Toothbrush	59%	66%
Soap	71%	75%

¹ PwK could choose more than one answer

² Available but highly priced or not available on the markets in their municipality