

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Benghazi Profile

Libya, September 2017

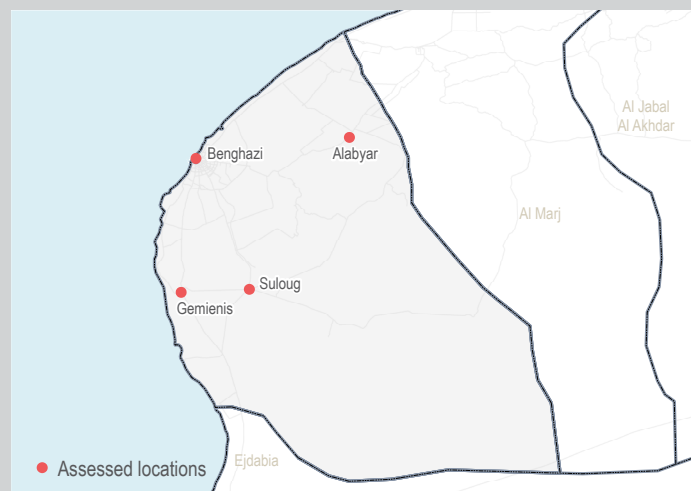


Context & Methodology

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.

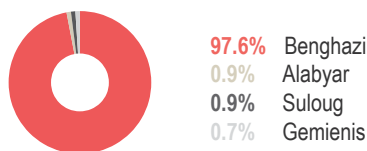
Data in the mantika of Benghazi was collected in August: 453 HH surveys were conducted following a sampling allowing for statistically generalisable results for all assessed displacement categories with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% (unless stated otherwise). Findings have been disaggregated by displacement status where the differences in responses among these groups were significant.

Assessed Locations



Demographics

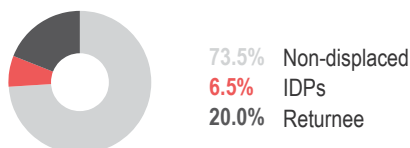
Primary assessed HH residence by baladiya⁽¹⁾:



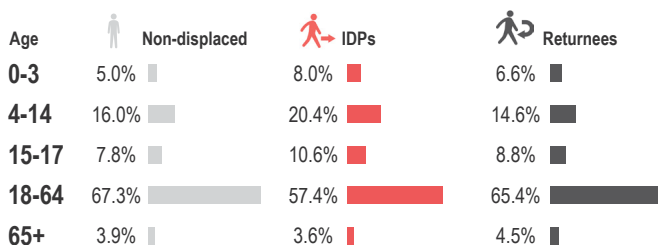
Estimated population in baladiya⁽²⁾: **661,400**

5.7 Average household size **13.2%** of interviewed HoHs (heads of household) were female.

Population displacement status in baladiya⁽²⁾:



Age distribution of HH members per population group:

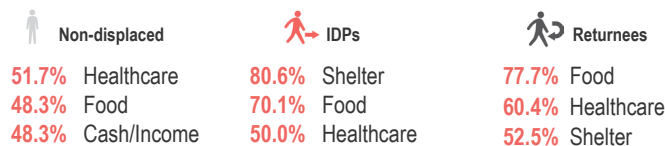


% of HHs reporting the following vulnerable members:

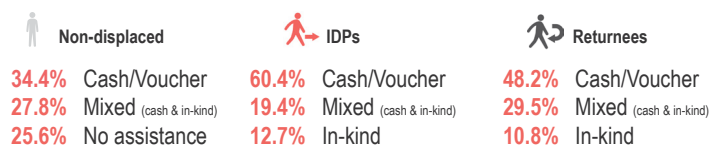
9.9% Pregnant woman
55.6% Chronically ill person(s)
8.0% Hosting displaced person(s)

Priority Needs

Top 3 reported needs of HHs per population group:⁽³⁾

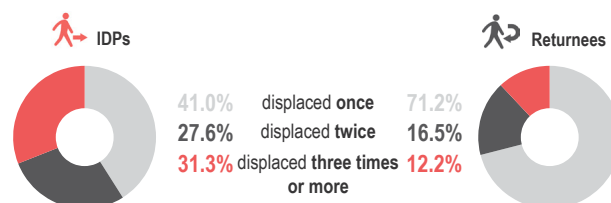


Preferred modality for future assistance per population group:

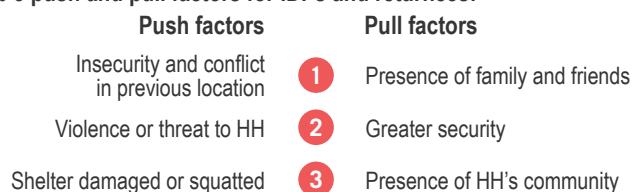


Displacement

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



Top 3 push and pull factors for IDPs and returnees:⁽⁴⁾



⁽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⁾

Parts of house/property destroyed	<div></div>	65.0%
Valuables in house/property missing	<div></div>	54.3%
Basic services not available	<div></div>	34.1%

Food Security

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

	Average FCS	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable
Overall	83.5	1.0%	3.1%	95.9%
Non-displaced	85.1	0.6%	2.8%	96.7%
IDPs	69.2	6.7%	10.4%	82.8%
Returnees	79.7	1.4%	2.2%	96.4%

Top 3 reported ways of accessing food per population group:⁽⁷⁾

Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
95.6% Purchased with cash	79.9% Purchased with cash	92.1% Purchased with cash
8.9% Own production	35.1% Rely on food assistance	14.4% Purchased on credit
3.3% Purchased on credit	24.7% Purchased on credit	5.8% Rely on food assistance

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

	Increase	No change	Decrease
Pasta	80.7%	18.6%	0.7%
Flour	73.1%	25.5%	1.5%
Chickpeas	70.8%	17.0%	12.2%
Chicken	96.4%	2.6%	1.1%
Tomato paste	68.9%	26.9%	4.2%
Eggs	90.4%	5.5%	4.0%
Oil	77.8%	20.1%	2.1%
Sugar	79.8%	18.8%	1.5%
Rice	84.3%	14.8%	0.9%

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

Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
35.0%	53.0%	45.3%

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

1. Cooking oil	1. Tomato paste	1. Tomato paste
2. Sugar	2. Cooking oil	1. Sugar
3. Flour	3. Flour	3. Cooking oil

⁽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	6.4	46.5%	30.8%	22.7%
Non-displaced	6.1	47.2%	32.2%	20.6%
IDPs	8.4	44.8%	24.6%	30.6%
Returnees	7.6	43.2%	25.9%	30.9%

Cash & Livelihoods

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

Government salary	<div></div>	61.2%
Public benefits	<div></div>	17.8%
Business and trade	<div></div>	9.3%

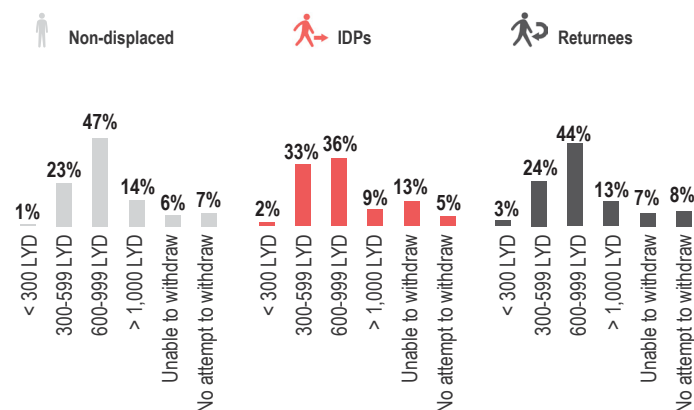
Top 3 reported challenges to accessing income in the last 30 days, per population group:⁽⁷⁾

Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
50.0% Dysfunctional bank	38.1% Irregular salary	54.7% Dysfunctional bank
28.9% Irregular salary	35.1% Dysfunctional bank	36.7% Irregular salary
4.4% Low salary	15.7% Low salary	18.7% Low salary

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

Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
53.4% Food	36.7% Food	51.3% Food
11.8% Healthcare	19.8% Housing	11.8% Healthcare
9.7% Water	10.6% Healthcare	9.5% Water

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



⁽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

1

No means of payment

2

Some items not available

3

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

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	IDPs	Returnees
37.8% Use savings	47.0% Sell gold	47.1% Use savings
18.3% Take additional job	45.5% Use savings	29.2% Reduce expenses
16.7% Sell gold	32.1% Reduce expenses	27.5% Sell gold

Shelter & NFI

% of HHs reported living in each shelter type:

96.1% House or apartment
3.0% Unfinished building
0.6% Other private housing



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

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
Owned	95.6%	13.4%	93.5%
Rented	4.4%	56.7%	4.3%
Hosted for free	0.0%	24.6%	1.4%
Provided by public authorities	0.0%	3.7%	0.7%

51.1% of HHs who reported renting their housing indicated that rental prices had increased over the last 6 months.

% of HHs reporting damage to housing per population group:

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
No damage	83.3%	38.1%	23.0%
Light damage	11.1%	16.4%	36.0%
Medium damage	3.9%	8.2%	23.0%
Medium-heavy damage	1.7%	15.7%	12.2%
Heavy damage/destroyed	0.0%	21.6%	5.8%

1.6% of HHs reported having been threatened with eviction (0.9%) or having been recently evicted (0.7%).

50.5% of HHs reported having irregular access to electricity.

99.7% of HHs reported that the municipal network was their main source of electricity.

Reported average number of hours of power cuts:

46.5%	0-3 hour(s) per day
53.0%	4-7 hours per day
0.5%	8-12 hours per day



% of HHs reporting having access to cooking fuel:



61.6%	regular access
37.6%	irregular access
0.8%	no access

% of HHs reporting having access to heating fuel:



1.9%	regular access
5.4%	irregular access
92.7%	no access

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

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
Water tank	94.9%	88.5%	92.8%
Mosquito nets	94.4%	78.2%	92.8%
Heater	30.2%	64.9%	56.8%

WASH

Main reported sources of drinking water per population group:

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
Public network	66.7%	56.0%	54.7%
Bottled water	29.4%	24.6%	30.9%
Protected well	3.3%	9.0%	10.8%

Top 3 reported types of water treatment:⁽⁹⁾

No treatment	60.6%
Water filter	35.6%
Chlorine tablets	0.6%

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

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
Flush toilet	99.4%	90.3%	97.1%
Pour toilet	0.6%	9.7%	2.9%
No toilet	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Main solid waste management practices of HHs:

Collected by waste management service	50.5%
Put in specific place for waste disposal at later stage	40.3%
Left on the road or in an inappropriate public space	8.0%
Buried or burned	0.7%

⁽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. Disinfectant	1. Soap
2. Shampoo	2. Soap	2. Shampoo
3. Disinfectant	3. Dishwashing liquid	3. Dishwashing liquid

Health

36.0% of HHs reported needing healthcare in the last 15 days.

57.8% of these HHs reported having received the healthcare they needed.

Top 3 barriers to access to healthcare, per population group:⁽¹⁰⁾

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

% of HHs with one or more pregnant women:



90.1% No
9.9% Yes

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



43.1% 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	54.9%
High blood pressure	45.6%
Heart disease	14.6%

3.0% of HHs reported one or more members who have been diagnosed with mental health illness.

Education

76.6% of children out of the total number of school-aged children in HHs assessed are enrolled in school.

80.1% of HHs reported that their children faced no barriers to accessing education. The remaining 19.9% of HHs reported:⁽¹⁰⁾

1. Distance to education facilities too far
2. Cannot afford education services
3. Facilities are being used for other purposes

1.2% of HHs included one or more children in the household had dropped out of formal education services.

28.9% of HHs included school-aged children who are attending non-formal⁽¹¹⁾ educational programmes, per population group:⁽¹⁰⁾

Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
15.4% Remedial education	17.8% Remedial education	20.8% Remedial education
14.4% Recreational activities	3.3% Recreational activities	9.7% Recreational activities
5.8% Child-friendly spaces		1.4% Child-friendly spaces

Protection

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

Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
5.0%	16.4%	23.7%

20.7% 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
40.6% Little pleasure in things they usually like	54.5% Feeling down, depressed or hopeless	50.4% Unusual lack of energy
34.4% Unusual lack of energy	34.3% Little pleasure in things they usually like	44.6% Little pleasure in things they usually like
26.1% Feeling down, depressed or hopeless	34.3% Unusual lack of energy	30.9% Feeling down, depressed or hopeless

6.2% of HHs reported having lost ID or other documentation during the conflict. Out of those, 56.4% have reapplied for new documentation.

About REACH

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⁽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.

