

Findings Factsheet: Education

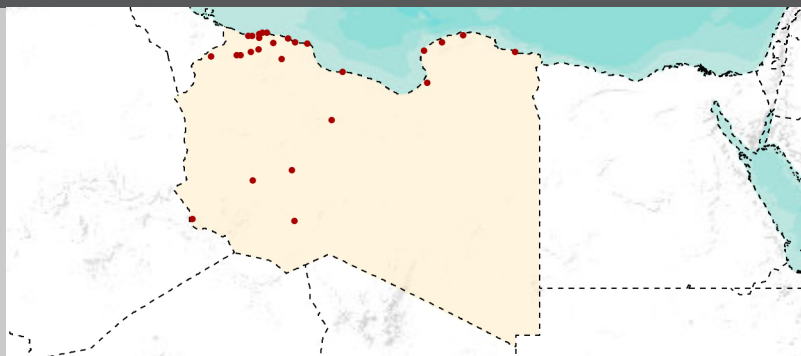
Libya REACH Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, June 2016



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

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Functioning education facilities

Proportions of municipalities in which a majority of PwK reported that the following **education facilities were still functioning**:

Primary schools	89%
Secondary schools	81%
Universities	81%

Proportions of municipalities in which a majority of PwK reporting **education facilities to be damaged or destroyed**:

None	56%
Yes, but very few	37%
Yes, many	7%
Yes, all	0%
Don't know	0%

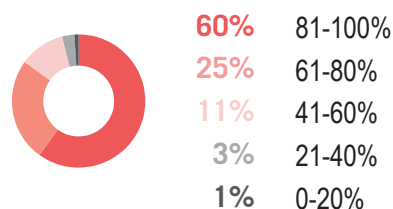


Of those PwK reporting children did not attend school, the most commonly reported reasons were:

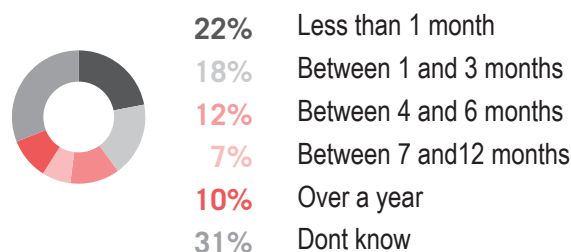
1. School facilities are being used for other purposes
2. Lack of teaching staff
3. School facilities destroyed

School attendance

PwK reported that the following proportion of school aged children in their municipality **did not attend** school:



Most commonly reported length of time out-of-school for children not attending:



Lack of teachers

PwK reported that the following proportions of formal schools in their municipalities were **affected by a lack of teachers**:

None	40%
Yes, but very few	44%
Yes, many	11%
Yes, all of them	0%

Findings Factsheet: Food Security

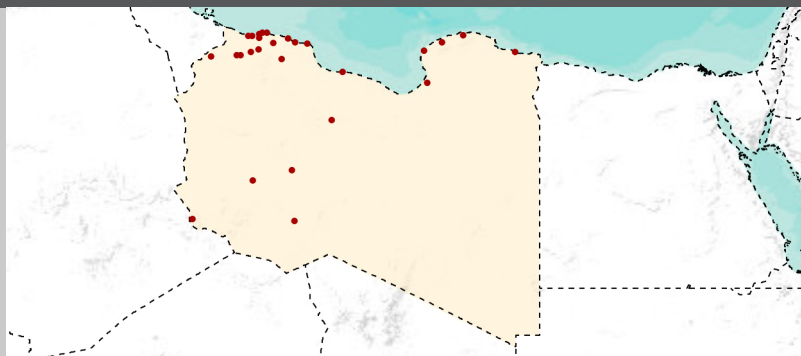
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Food sources

Common reported methods for obtaining food in the municipality by PwK¹:

Purchased	92%
Received from others	36%
Food distributions	43%
Own production	31%
Bartering	9%

Problems with food access

Most common problems with food access in their municipality reported by PwK¹:

Some food items too expensive	83%
Lack of resources to buy food	54%
Lack of availability of cooking fuel	40%
Some food items not available	30%
Decreased local food production	19%

Access to subsidised food

14%

of PwK reported that subsidised food is available in their municipality.

Price control

4%

of PwK reported price controls in their municipality in the previous month.

Food assistance

% of PwK reporting estimated proportions of communities which have received food assistance:

	Food items		Food / cash vouchers		Food utensils	
	Host ²	IDP	Host	IDP	Host	IDP
None	31%	7%	35%	17%	37%	19%
1-25%	24%	29%	22%	36%	19%	34%
26-50%	11%	24%	9%	16%	7%	14%
51-75%	5%	22%	2%	8%	4%	12%
76-100%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Don't know	28%	15%	31%	21%	32%	18%

Coping strategies

Top three coping strategies reported by PwK in their municipality in the last month:

1. Spending savings
2. Buying food on credit
3. Selling assets or goods

Constraints for traders

Top three constraints for traders supplying markets:

1. Currency exchange rate
2. Lack of cash availability
3. Lack of access to credit

¹ PwK could choose more than one answer

² This refers to Host Communities and returnees.

Findings Factsheet: Livelihoods & Early Recovery

Libya REACH Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

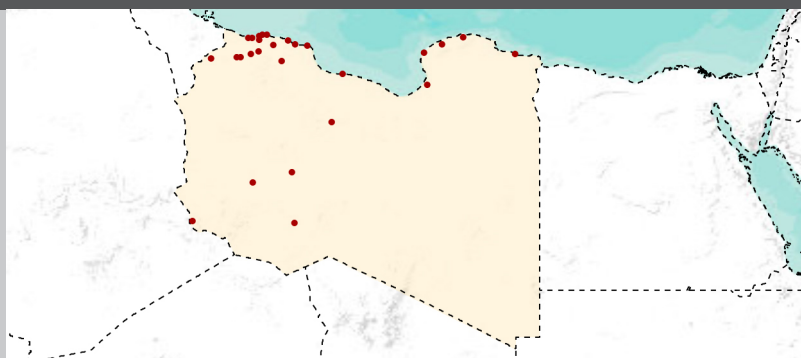
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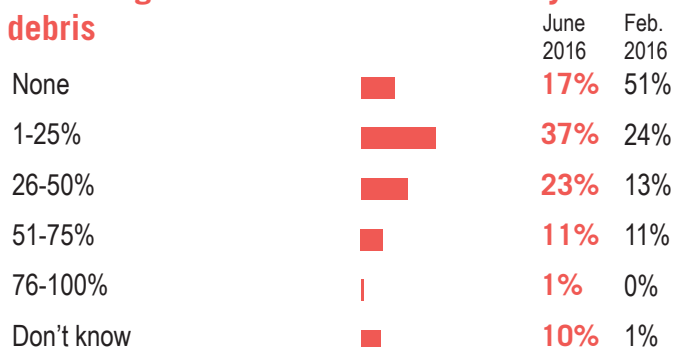


Necessary repairs

85%

Proportion of municipalities in which a majority of PwK reported **no** necessary major repairs to the basic infrastructures¹ in the last six months.

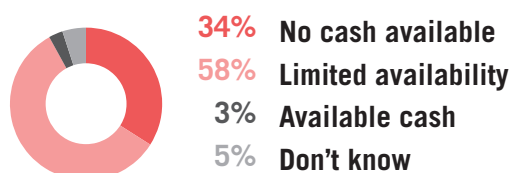
Percentage of communities affected by rubble/debris



Cash availability

92%

of PwK reported **limited** or **no** cash availability in their community.



100% of PwKs reported limited or no cash availability in their community in February 2016.

Functionality of banking system

92%

of PwK reported that banking services **did not** work regularly during the 3 months prior

82% of PwK reported bank services not working in the 3 months prior to the February 2016 assessment.

¹ This refers to roads, bridges, health centres, public buildings, etc.

² PwK could choose more than one answer

Household income

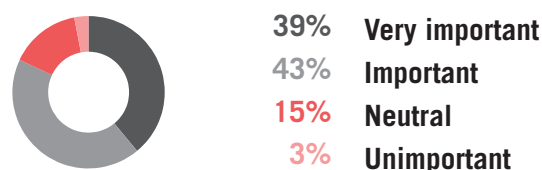
The most common sources of income in a municipality during the previous month as reported by PwK:

	June 2016	South	West	East	Feb. 2016
Salaried work	58%	64%	56%	57%	64%
Pension	6%	5%	12%	2%	12%
Petty trade small business	4%	5%	3%	4%	9%
Sale agricultural products	2%	5%	3%	1%	5%
National social security system	11%	1%	5%	19%	4%
Casual Labour	7%	8%	7%	7%	3%

Major challenges to income generation according to PwK²:

	June 2016	Feb. 2016
Salary not paid or delayed	85%	81%
Banking system not functioning	54%	44%
Low wage / salary	30%	36%
No / lack of opportunities	25%	38%

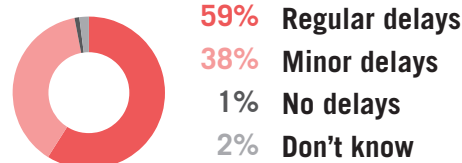
Reported importance of migrant workers



Delay in salary payment

97%

of PwK reported **some** delay in government salary payments.



98% of PwK reported **some** delay in receiving salary payments in February 2016.

Findings Factsheet: Protection

Libya REACH Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

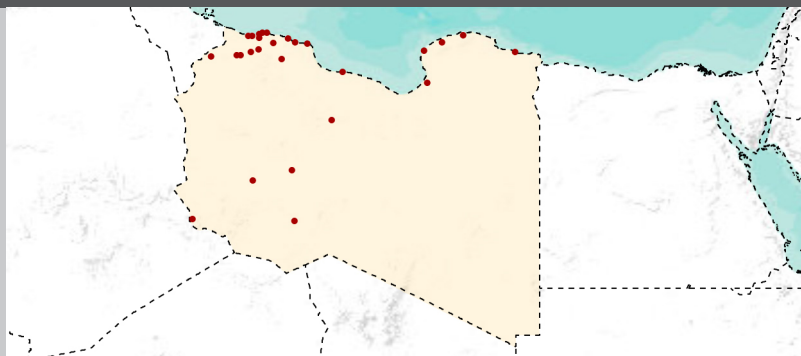
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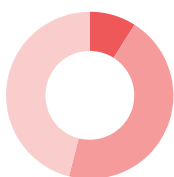
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Social Cohesion

Reported status of relationship between IDPs and host community (HC):

Tensions/ hostilities already exist	9%
HC receptive for a limited time only	45%
HC receptive for a long time	46%
Don't know	0%



Loss of legal documentation

83% of PwK reported that families had lost legal documents due to conflict in their municipality.

89% of PwK reported that families had lost legal documents in February 2016.

Loss of legal documents by region:

	South	West	East
February 2016	90%	90%	88%
June 2016	70%	84%	86%

31% of PwKs reported families facing difficulties registering newborn children in their municipalities.

South	West	East
38%	28%	31%

29% of PwK reported families facing difficulties registering newborn children in February 2016.

Women & Children

15% of PwK reported cases of **violence against women** in their municipality.

South	West	East
26%	15%	12%

15% of PwK reported cases of violence against women in their municipality in February 2016.

% of PwK reporting persons with the following difficulties in their municipality:

Seeing: 38%	Remembering/concentrating: 33%
Hearing: 30%	Self care: 33%
Walking: 41%	Language: 14%

Safety

Percentage of PwK reporting that woman/men/girls/boys feel safe or very safe in these contexts*:

	Girls	Boys	Women	Men
In their place of residence	70%	73%	71%	72%
In their neighborhood	76%	80%	77%	80%
Going to and from mosque	86%	89%	86%	89%
Going to and from market	77%	79%	78%	81%

33% Proportion of municipalities in which some PwK reported incidents of death by **landmines / UXOs**.

South	West	East
17%	25%	80%

PwK reported incidents of death by landmines / UXOs in **37%** of assessed municipalities in February 2016.

93% Proportion of municipalities in which some PwK reporting incidents of death by **small arms**.

South	West	East
100%	94%	80%

PwK reported incidents of death by landmines / UXOs in **74%** of assessed municipalities in February 2016.

Reported threats to personal safety and security:

Theft	51%	
Threatening behaviour physical/verbal	30%	
Assault	34%	
Kidnapping	31%	
Other	1%	

* PwK could choose more than one answer

Findings Factsheet: Shelter/NFI

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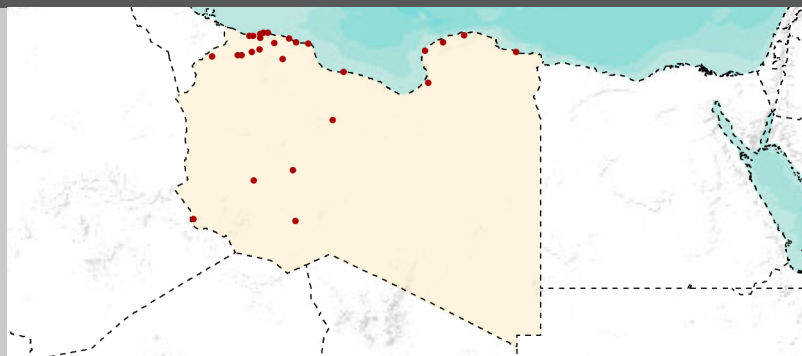
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Housing type

Most common housing types in their municipality, during the month preceding the assessment, reported by PwK¹:

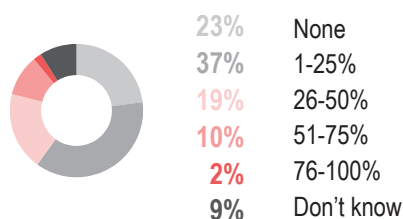
	February 2016		June 2016	
	Host Comm ²	IDP	Host Comm ²	IDP
Rented apartment - single family ³	90%	90%	79%	82%
Hosted by family or volunteers	56%	77%	26%	45%
Rented apartment - shared	46%	47%	53%	59%
Unfinished apartment	28%	25%	43%	40%
Private space not intended for shelter	28%	40%	13%	34%

Housing damage

33% of municipalities in which a majority of PwK reported that **no** houses were damaged in their municipality.

A majority of PwK reported that **no** houses were damaged in **39%** of municipalities in February 2016.

Reported proportion of damaged housing by PwK:



Electricity source

82% of PwK reported that the main network was the primary source of electricity during the previous month

South	West	East
84%	85%	79%

94% of PwK reported that main network was the primary source of electricity in February 2016

Risk of eviction

47%

South	West	East
51%	37%	54%

of PwK reported people in their municipality at risk of eviction or having to move against their wishes over the next 30 days.

56% of PwK reported people at risk of eviction or having to move against their wishes in February 2016

Reasons for reported risk of eviction:

1. Cannot pay rent as increased (44%)
2. Cannot pay rent though no increase (30%)
3. Tribal/ communal tensions (16%)

A risk of eviction was reportedly faced by¹:

	June 2016	South	West	East
Refugee/ asylum seeker households	10%	23%	14%	4%
Migrant worker households	18%	25%	33%	7%
IDP households	90%	77%	95%	90%
Host community	30%	48%	15%	33%
Returnees	33%	30%	48%	24%

Most needed NFIs reported by PwK:

South	1. Kitchen items	2. Blankets	3. Warm clothes
West	1. Blankets	2. Mattress	3. Blankets
East	1. Warm clothes	2. Mattress	3. Blankets

¹ PwK could choose more than one answer

² Also includes returnees.

³ For host communities and returnees, this category also includes owned homes.

Findings Factsheet: Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

Libya REACH Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

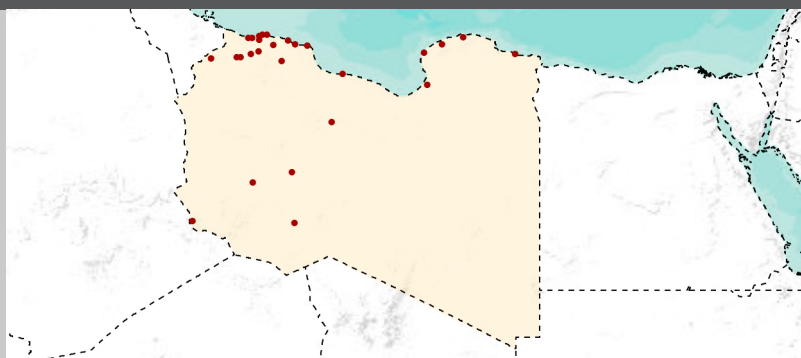
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Water source

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