

# Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA)

## Key Multi-Sectoral Findings

Libya, November 2022







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# Assessment Objectives

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## Overall objective:

To understand humanitarian needs and unmet durable solutions, and how these differ per geographic location and population group, to inform key milestones (e.g., the Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)) and the humanitarian response in Libya more generally.

## Specific objectives:

1. Assessing humanitarian conditions, including living standard gaps, use of coping mechanisms, and the overall severity and magnitude of multi-sectoral needs;
2. Assessing how needs differ per geographic location (i.e., Baladiya), displacement status, and pre-existing vulnerability profile
3. Assessing the current and forecasted priority needs and concerns.



# Methodology

Design	50-minute household-level structured survey, conducted in person, covering all humanitarian sectors active in the Libyan response		
Dates of data collection	July 4 – October 4, 2022		
Sample size		Non-displaced	1,874 surveys
		Internally displaced people (IDPs)	1,103 surveys
		Returnees	782 surveys
Representativeness of the sample	The findings are generalisable at baladiya and population group level, with a 95% confidence interval, 10% margin of error. Findings for internally displaced in Azzahra are indicative.		
Sampling strategy	A combination of two probability sampling methods was applied: <b>cluster sampling</b> for non-displaced population and <b>random sampling</b> for IDPs and returnees		
For further information, refer to <a href="#">the ToR</a>			

# Limitations

## **Representativeness of the findings**

One baladiya strata (Azzahra, Alfara) was under-sampled due to operational constraints. The results for this strata are not generalisable with a known level of precision and should be considered indicative only.

## **Gender-sensitivity**

Due to the small number of female respondents (17%), and due to the hard-to-reach nature of this population group, gender-based analysis and comparison between males and females cannot be conducted with a known level of precision.

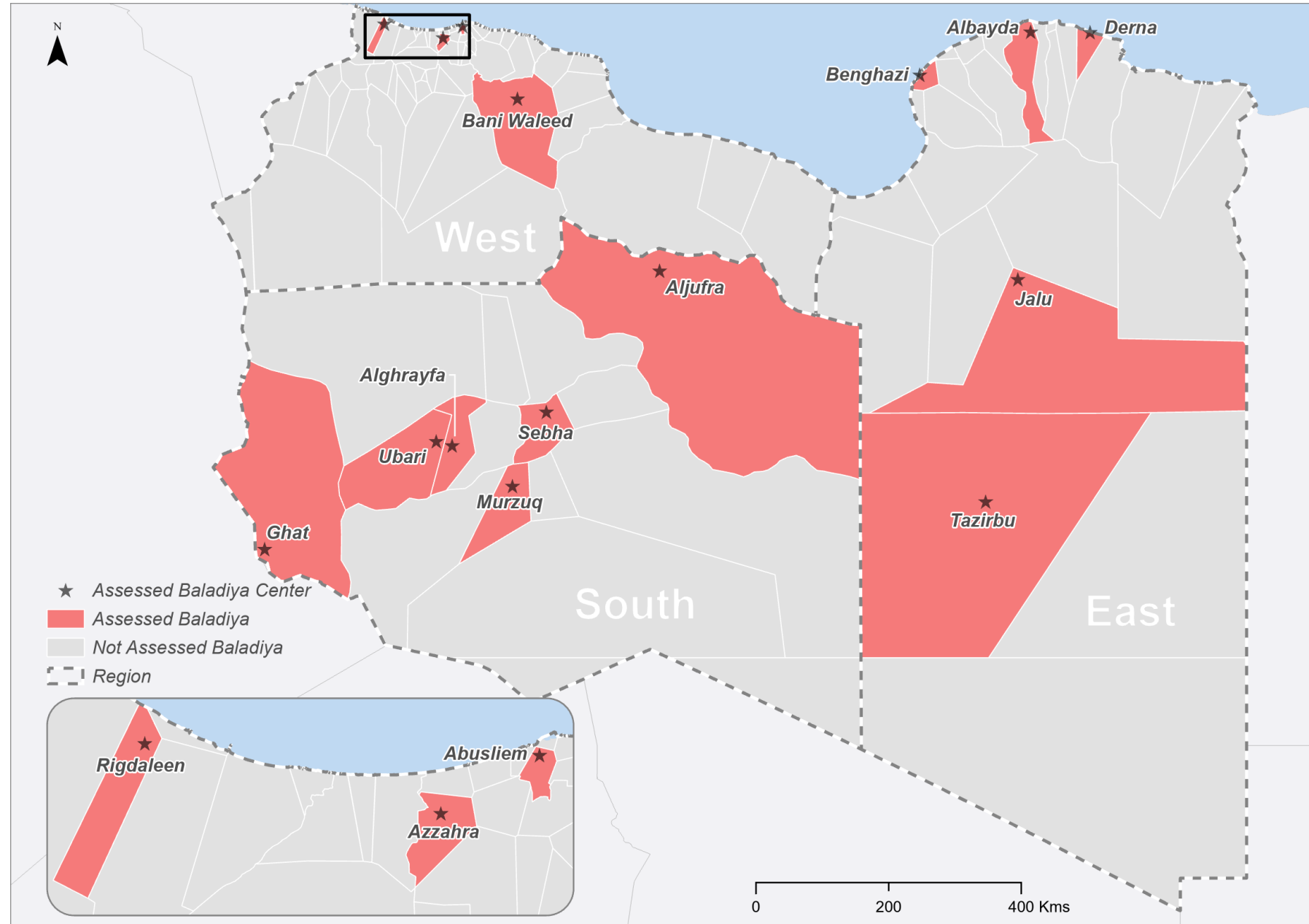
## **Comparability**

Comparisons between the 2021 and 2022 MSNAs are not advised, due to the differences in sampling and geographic coverage. Comparisons with the Refugee and Migrant MSNA are also discouraged for the same reason.

## **Under-reporting and representation**

Sensitivity of some questions might have led to under reporting (e.g., questions on protection issues)

# Assessment Coverage





# Definitions

## **Household:**

A group of people who live under the same roof and share food, expenses and other key resources. The 'head of household' is the person who belongs to the household as the main decision-maker.

## **Non-displaced households (ND):**

Households who have not been forced to flee or leave their homes at **any time after 2011**, due to the conflict and violence, and so have not lived/are not living in displacement.

## **Internally displaced households:**

Households who have been forced to flee or leave their homes once/multiple times **after 2011**, due to the conflict and violence, and were still living in displacement at the time of data collection.

## **Returnee households:**

Households who have been forced to flee or leave their homes once/multiple times after 2011, due to the conflict and violence, but have since returned to their place of origin after this/these time(s) of displacement.





# Key Sectoral Findings

1. Population & Displacement
2. Food Security
3. Shelter & NFI
4. WASH
5. Livelihoods
6. Protection
7. Health
8. Education
9. Accountability to affected populations

# Population



**1,874** Non-displaced households



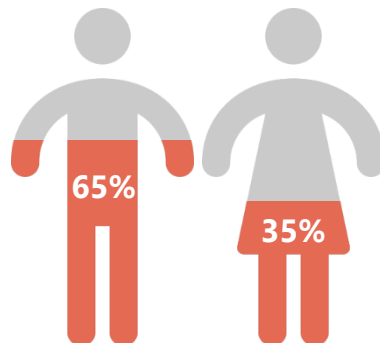
**1,103** Internally displaced households



**782** Returnee households

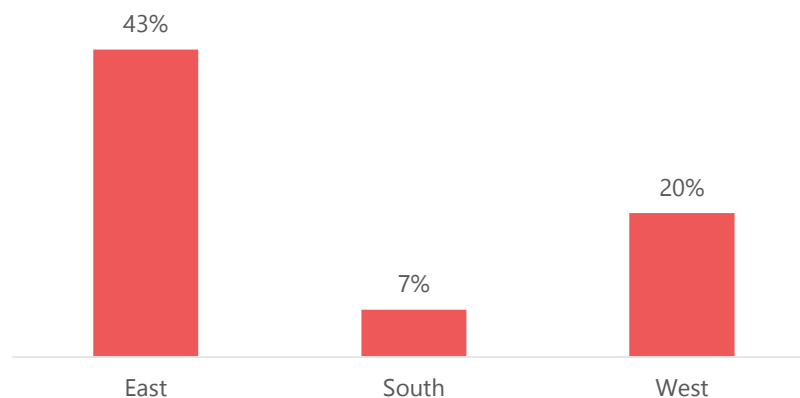
## Gender of the head of households

% of female-headed households



In terms of survey respondents, **17%** were **women**

## % of female headed households, per region



**3.17**  
over 18 years  
old

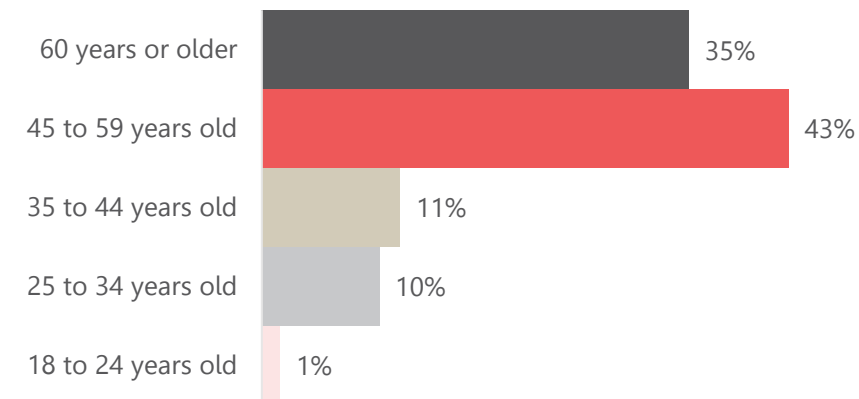
**Average Household size**  
# of individuals in household

**5.05**



**1.89**  
under 18  
years old

## % of households by age of head of household





# Displacement

## Most reported Baladiya of origin, by % of Internally displaced households:

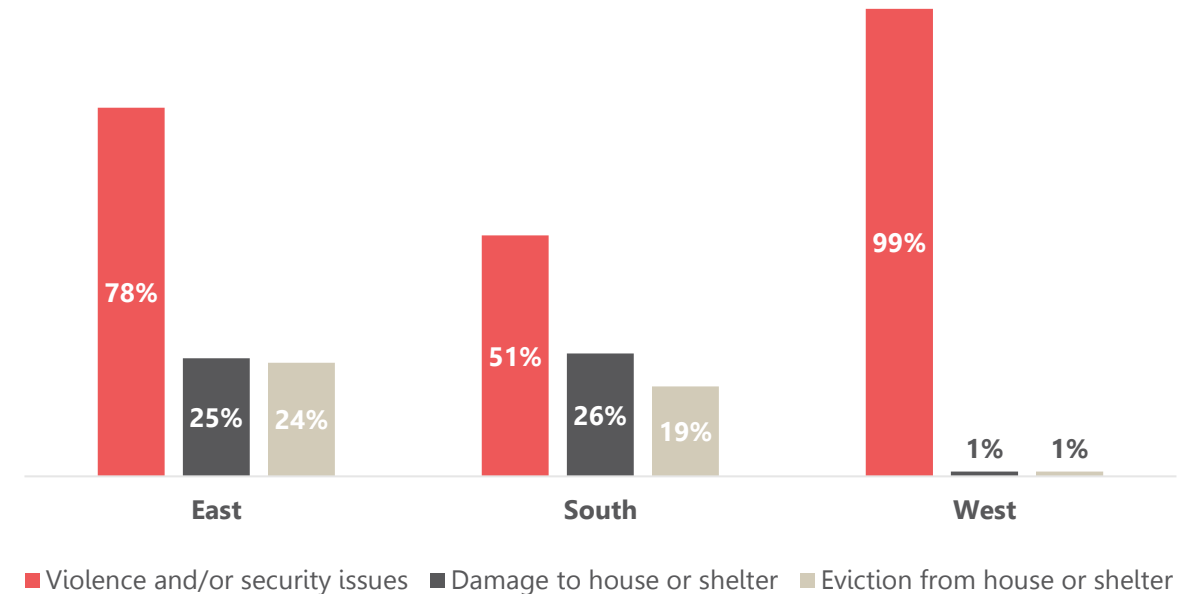
- **40%** Benghazi
- **14%** Murzuq
- **6%** Tawergha

Among all internally displaced households, the top three most reported reasons for leaving the Baladiya of origin were:

- **Violence and/or security issues (80%),**
- **Damage to house or shelter (20%) and**
- **Eviction from house or shelter (18%).**

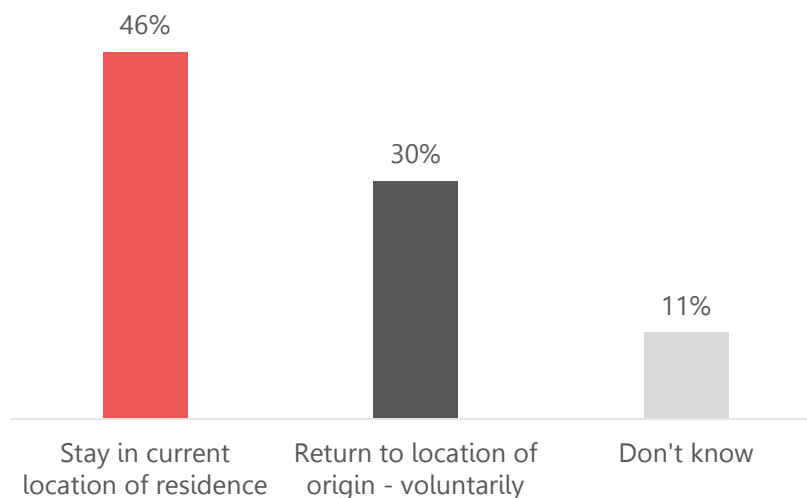
This trend remains true for **all three regions.**

## Top 3 reasons for leaving Baladiya by % of internally displaced households per region



# Movement intentions

Top 3 most reported movement intentions in the 6 months following data collection by % of internally displaced households



% of internally displaced households reporting not wanting to return (46%) by reason



Well integrated in current location

52%



Safety/security concerns due to area remaining insecure

37%



House in location of origin is destroyed

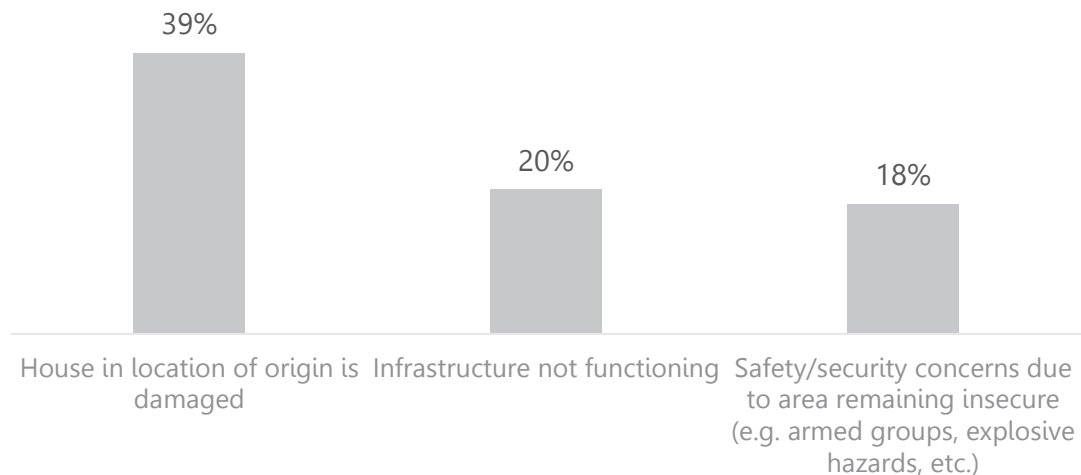
27%

The top 3 reasons for not wanting to return reported in the **east** are similar to the overall options (above) whereas, for the **south**, "risk of persecution/social tensions" (e.g., due to political affiliation) was the 3<sup>rd</sup> most reported reason and "no livelihood opportunities" was the 3<sup>rd</sup> most reported reason in the **west**.



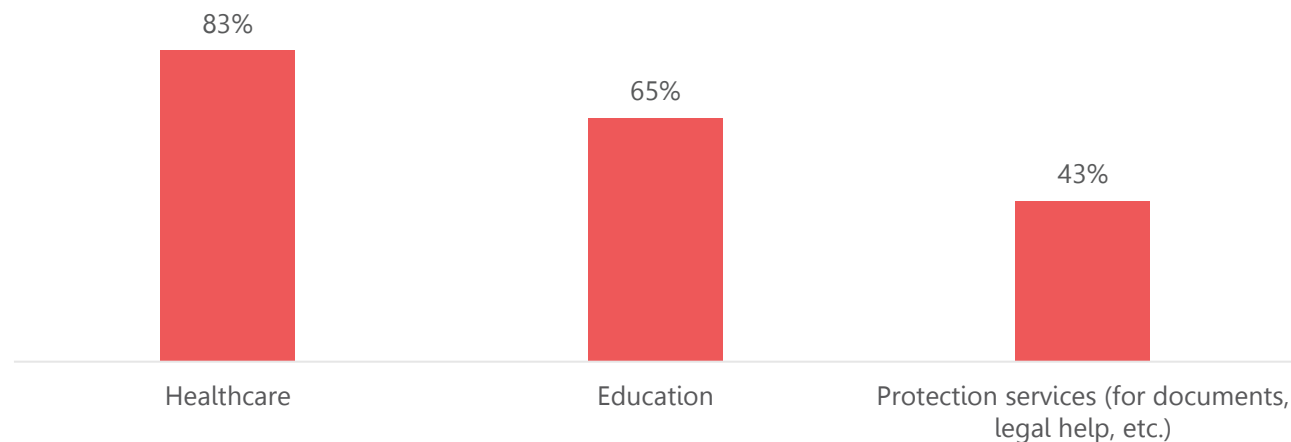
# Movement intentions

Top 3 expected challenges upon return by % of internally displaced households intending to return in the 6 months following data collection (n=283)



For the south, the two most reported expected challenges upon return were **"safety/security concerns due to area remaining insecure"** (e.g., armed groups, explosive hazards, etc.) and **"finding livelihood opportunities in location of origin"**

Top 3 services internally displaced households reported expecting being challenging to access in their place of origin, by % of internally displaced households intending to return in 6 months following data collection (n=40)



# Food Security

## 2022 MSNA indicators

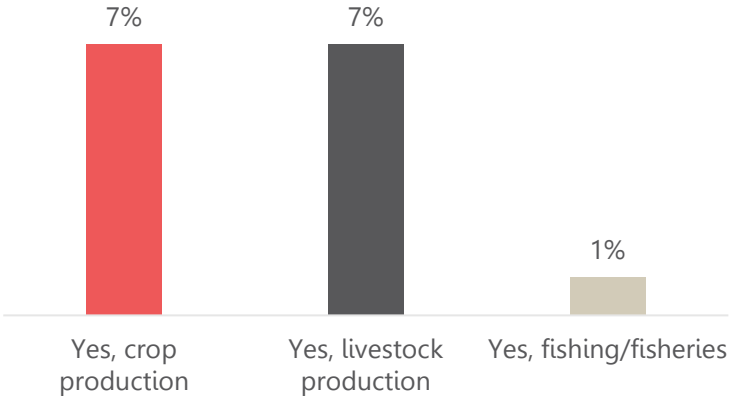
Red boxes represent Durable  
Solutions indicators

- % of households that have worked in agricultural production in the past year
- % of households that have had to reduce (totally or partially) agricultural activities in the last 12 months because of a loss of productive assets
- Households' reported reasons for reducing (totally or partially) agricultural activities in the last 12 months, by %
- Households' reported value of food production, as part of the Food Expenditure Share (FES)
- Food Consumption Score (FCS), by % of households per FCS category (poor / borderline / acceptable)
- Household Hunger Scale (HHS) by % of households by HHS category (little to no / moderate / severe)
- Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI): % of households relying on food-based coping strategies to cope with a lack of food in the 7 days prior to data collection

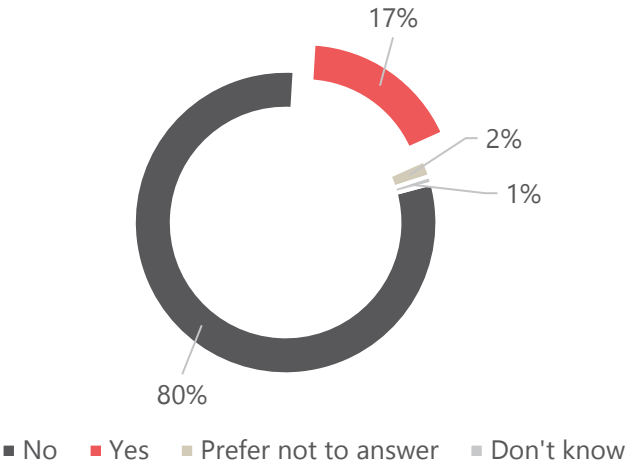


# Agricultural Activities

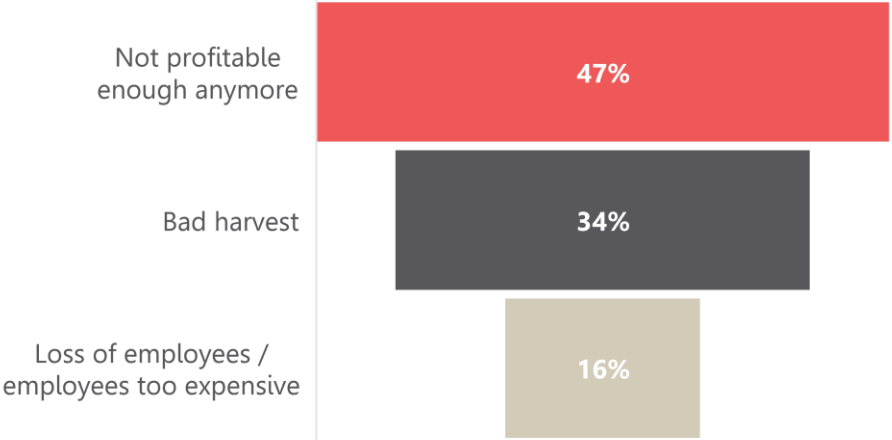
% of households reporting having worked in agricultural production in the year prior to data collection



% of households reporting having worked in agriculture production that have had to reduce (totally or partially) agricultural activities in the 12 months prior to data collection because of a loss of productive assets (n=587)



Most reported reasons for reducing agricultural activities in the 12 months prior to data collection, among households that reduced agricultural activities (n=149)

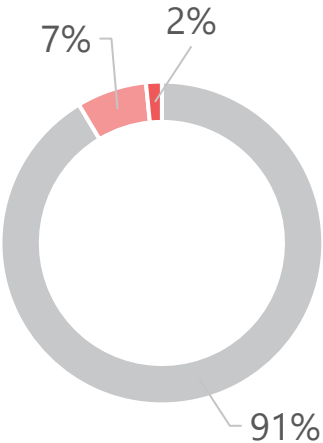


Overall, the most reported reason for reducing agricultural activities was "**not profitable anymore**". Some differences were found between regions and population groups, with "**bad harvest**" being the most reported reason among **returnee households**, and "**not enough electricity**" and "**bad harvest**" being the main (equally) reported reasons in the **South**.

# Food Security

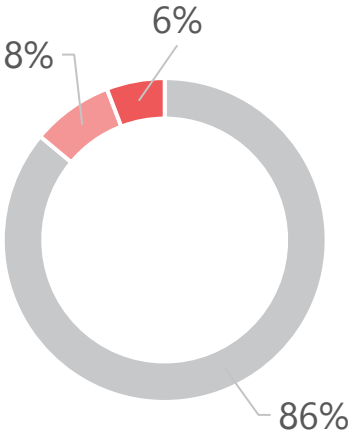
Overall, the findings suggest that the Libyan population appear to food secure. Yet, borderline and poor **quality** of food consumption appears to be clustered in the **South** (15%) and among **internally displaced households** (11%). This chimes with the fact that **internally displaced households** were also most commonly found to face slight or moderate hunger and **resort to erosive coping strategies**. Findings suggest that household food consumption patterns reflect **economic vulnerability** to price shocks, with **"food affordability"** emerging as a key trigger to consuming lower quality food.

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS) category (poor/borderline/acceptable)



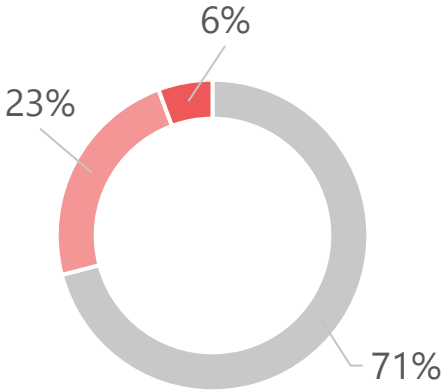
■ Acceptable ■ Borderline ■ Poor

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) category (no/slight/moderate/crisis/extreme)



■ No ■ Slight ■ Moderate

% of households by category of reduced coping strategies index (rCSI) (low/medium/high)



■ Low ■ Medium ■ High

Tabulation of the categorical HHS indicator here follows IPC guidelines



# Shelter & NFI

## 2022 MSNA indicators

- % of households with sufficient core NFI

- % of households without any shelter or living in inadequate shelter

- % of households by occupancy status

- % of households by type of reported damage to the shelter

- % of households living in a functional domestic space

- % of households by number of hours of access to electricity

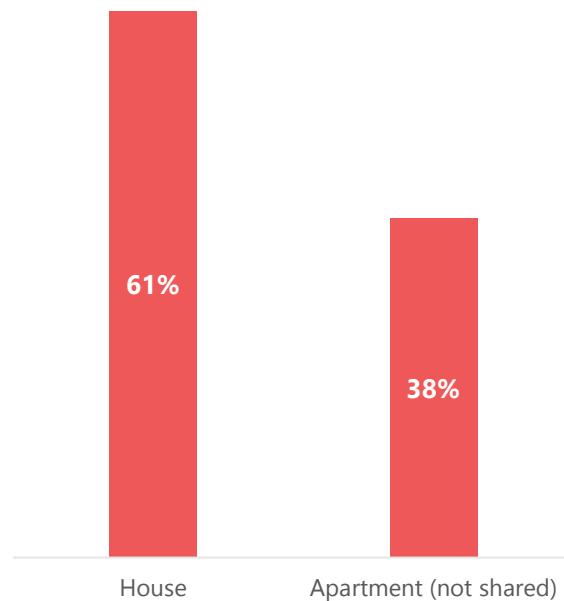
- % of households threatened with eviction from current shelter, by reason

- % of IDP households whose shelter solutions meet agreed technical and performance standards

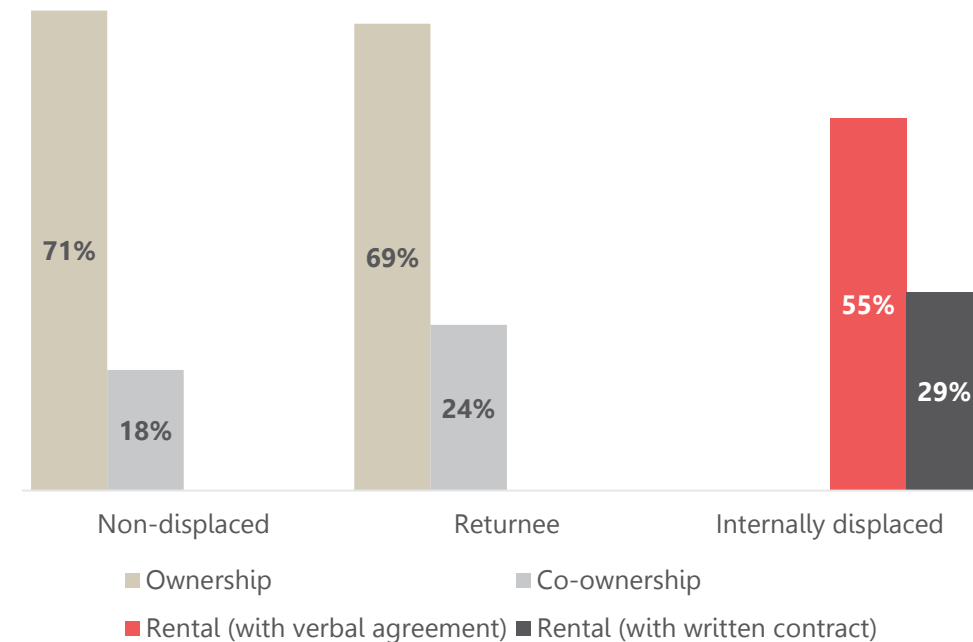
Red boxes represent Durable  
Solutions indicators

# Shelter & NFI

Most reported types of shelter, by % of households



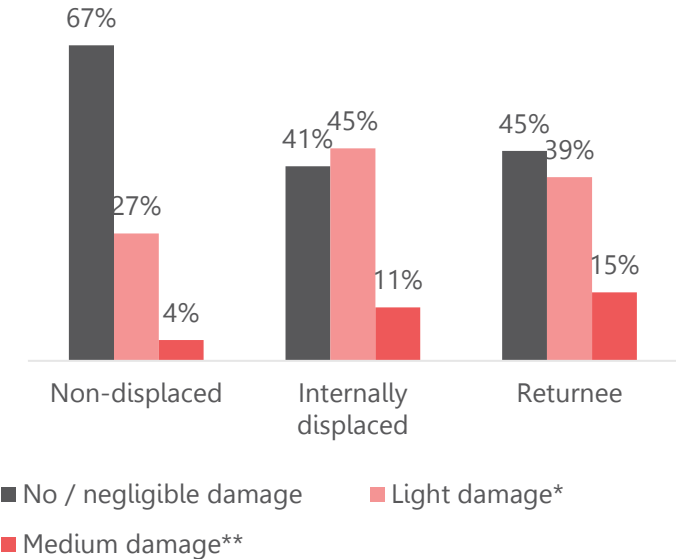
Top 2 most reported types of occupancy status, by % of households per displacement status



**84% of IDP households** reported rental as their occupancy status, with a higher percentage of households reporting **renting with a verbal agreement (55%)** compared with a **written contract (29%)**. Only **11% of IDP households** reportedly **own or co-own** their shelter.

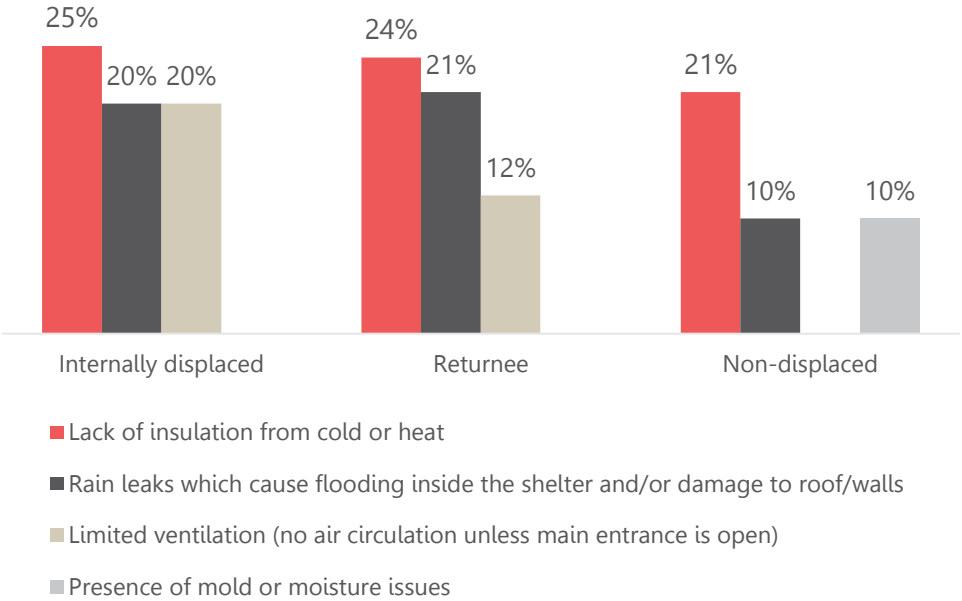
# Shelter & NFI

% of households per reported degree of damage to their shelter, by displacement status



*\*Light damage: minor repairs needed, but shelter is livable even without.*  
*\*\*Medium damage: minor/major repairs needed, shelter is livable partially and/or with some concerns for health and/or security.*

Top 3 shelter issues due to damage, by % of households per population group



The most reported shelter issues were **lack of insulation from cold or heat (22%)**, **rain leaks which cause flooding inside the shelter and/or damage to roof/walls (13%)**, **presence of mold or moisture issues (10%)** and **lack of water supply (8%)**.

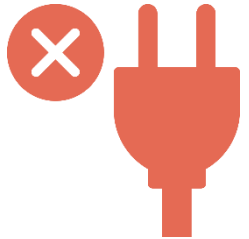
**55%** of households reported their shelter **not having any of the listed shelter issues**; which is the most reported answer amongst all regions and population groups.

Across population groups, **the inability to stay warm or cool (due to the lack of temperature regulating devices, sufficient clothes, etc.)** was the most reported living condition issue inside the shelter, reported by **20% of returnee households, 17% of IDP households, and 9% of non-displaced households**.



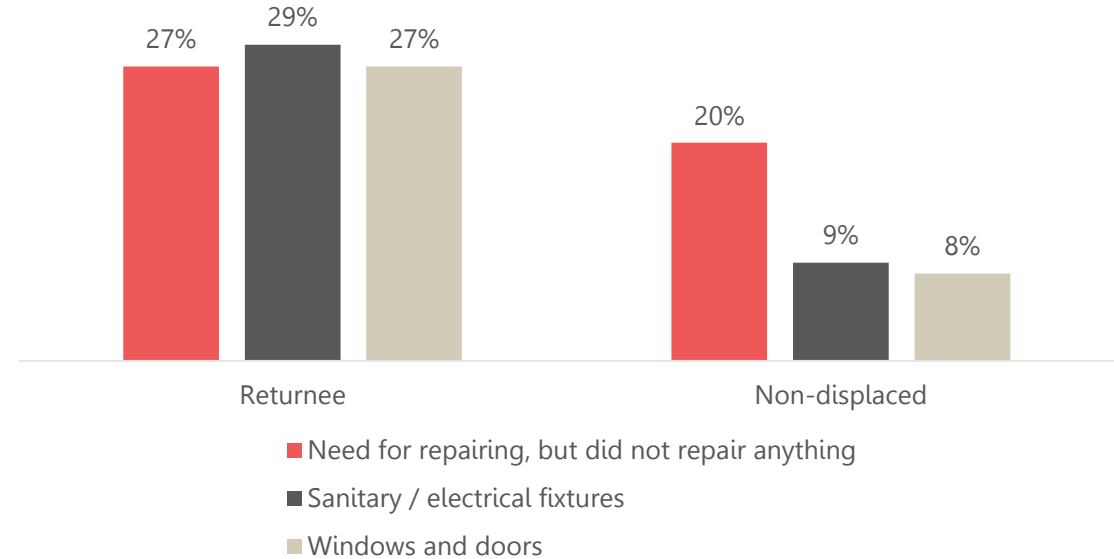
# Shelter & NFI

Average reported hours of power cuts by region

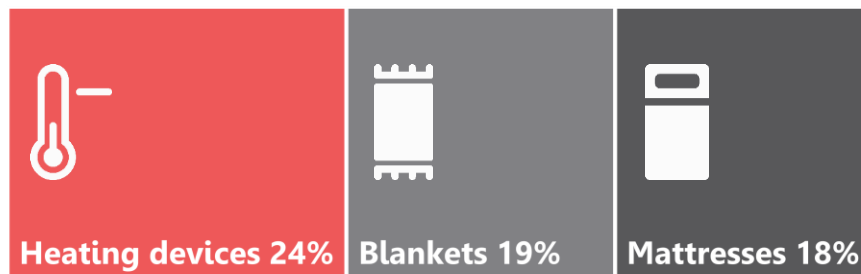


**East** 5.21  
**South** 6.19  
**West** 8.61

Top 3 most reported types of accommodation repairs done or needed among non-displaced and returnee households



Top 3 most reported non-food items (NFIs) not in possession and urgently needed, by % of households



**54%** of overall households **reported not needing any of the listed NFIs**, which was particularly commonly reported in **the West (91%)**.

**IDP** households particularly commonly reported needing **mattresses (45%)** and **blankets (41%)**.

# WASH

## 2022 MSNA indicators

- % of households by type of primary source of drinking water
- % of households by water quality level
- % of households by time (minutes) taken to fetch water (round trip by walking, queuing and time needed to fetch water)
- % of households reporting not having enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing
- Consistency of access to water from the public network by the respondent within the last 7 days
- % of households using a sanitation facility - by type of sanitation facility used
- % of households sharing sanitation facility, by number of households per sanitation facility
- % of households having problems related to sanitation facilities access - by type of problem
- % of households reportedly with access to functioning handwashing facilities with water and soap available
- % of households aware of sewage related problems in their neighborhood

Red boxes represent Durable  
Solutions indicators

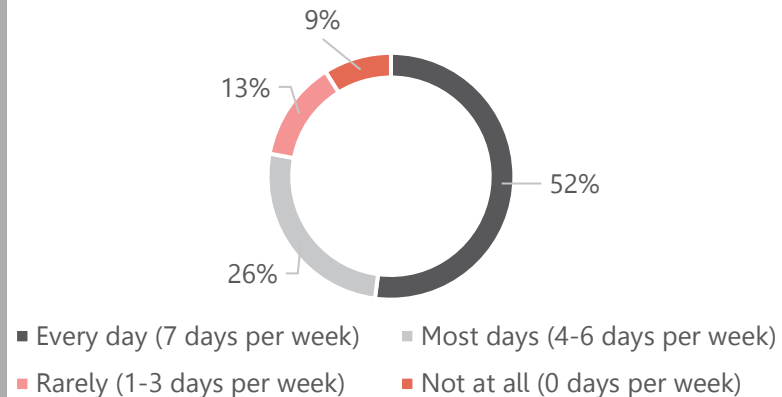
# Water

## Most reported sources of drinking water, by % of households



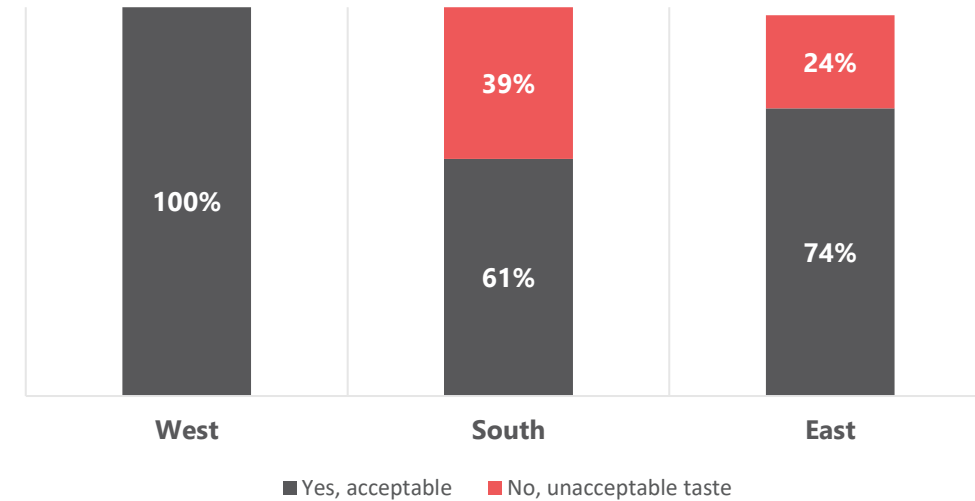
Some differences were found between regions, with **9%** of households in the **South** reporting using **public tap/standpipe**.

## Reported number of days of access to the public network in the 7 days prior to data collection, by % of households"

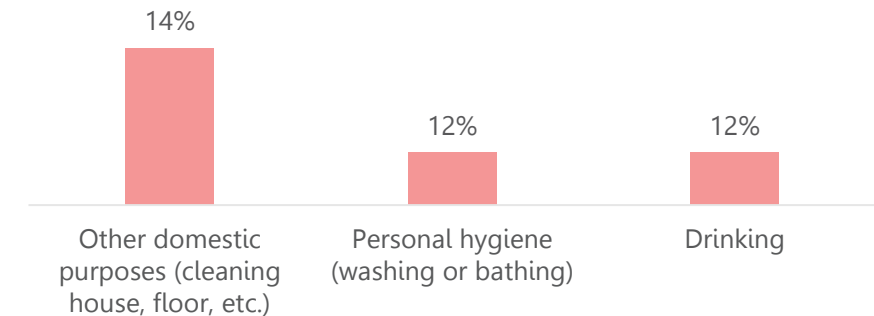


The overall trend is consistent **amongst all population groups** and regions besides the **west** where **47%** of households reported having access to water **most days** while only **24%** reported having had access **every day**.

## Reported quality of the drinking water, by % of households per region



## % of households reporting not having sufficient amounts of water to meet the following needs





# Sanitation

Most reported type of sanitation facility used, by % of households



**88%**  
Flush or pour/flush toilet

Most households (regardless of population group or region) reported using a **flush or pour/flush toilet**. While the use of said sanitation facility in the east is quite high, more than half of households in **Tazirbu** reported using **pit latrines** as their main sanitation facility (**54%**).

How many other households do you share this sanitation facility (latrine/toilet) with? **0.21**

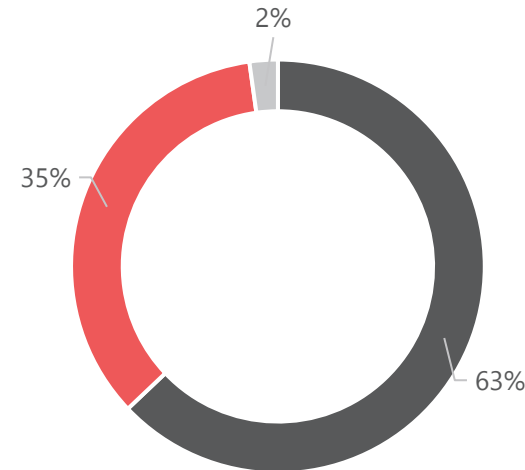
The average number of households sharing the same sanitation facility is particularly high in **the south (0.46)** compared to other regions. Zooming in geographically on said region, it is noticeable that this number is exceptionally high in **Murzuq (4.39)**

Most households (**84%**) reported **not having any problems with sanitation facilities**.

**Top 3 most reported problems with sanitation facilities:**

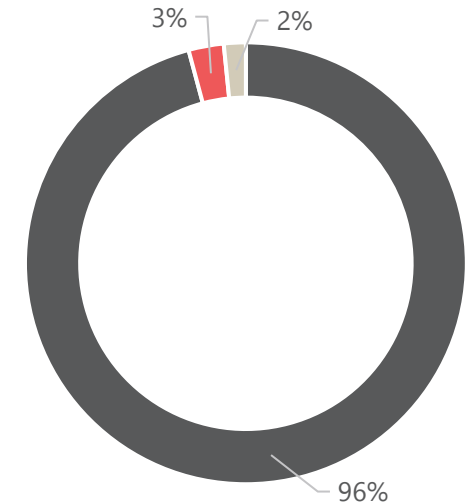
- 1 6%** Sanitation facilities are in bad condition or not working
- 2 3%** No connection to sewage
- 3 2%** Pipes are blocked / connection to sewage is blocked

% of households reporting being aware of sewage related problems in their neighbourhood



■ No ■ Yes ■ Prefer not to answer

% of households reporting being able to access handwashing facilities



■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know

# Livelihoods

## 2022 MSNA indicators

Red boxes represent Durable  
Solutions indicators

- % of households by main and secondary sources of income

- % of households relying on government subsidies, according to type of government subsidies

- % of households by main employment status as source of income

- % of households by type of employment as main source of income

- % of households with a job having a formalised labour relation as their source of income

- % of households by sector of employment

- % of households by main perceived challenges in their job

- % of households being enrolled in social insurance scheme

- Household's income over the last 30 days

- Household's income over the last 30 days, by amount and % from each source

- Reported expenditure in last 30 days, by % per type

- Reported expenditure in last 6 months, by % per type

- % of households reporting challenges in obtaining enough money to meet its needs over the last 30 days, per category of needs

- % of households reporting having contracted debt during the past 3 months

- Primary reason for taking on debt, by % of households

- % of households able to access a marketplace or grocery store

- % of households reporting issues accessing marketplaces

- Most reported barriers to accessing markets, by % of households

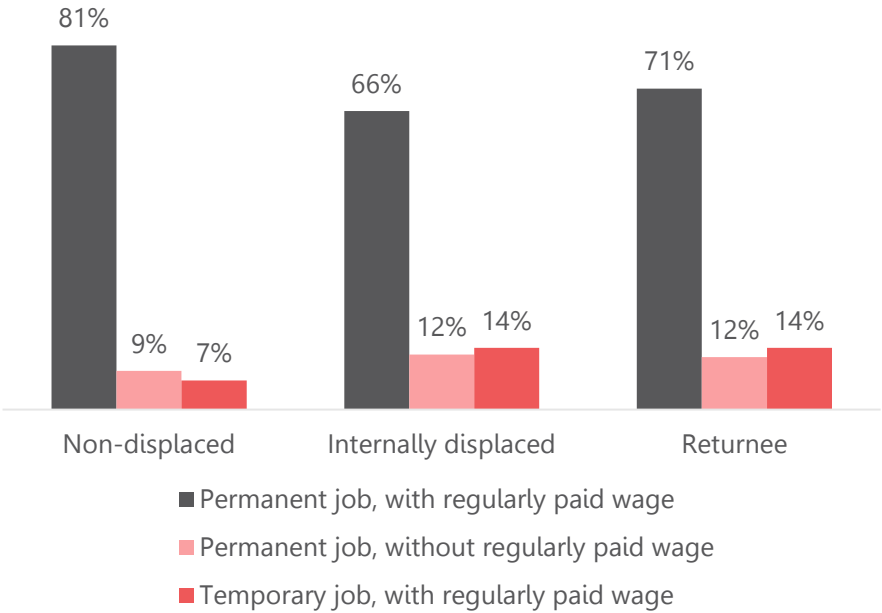
- % of households able to access enough cash to meet household needs in the last 30 days

# Employment Status

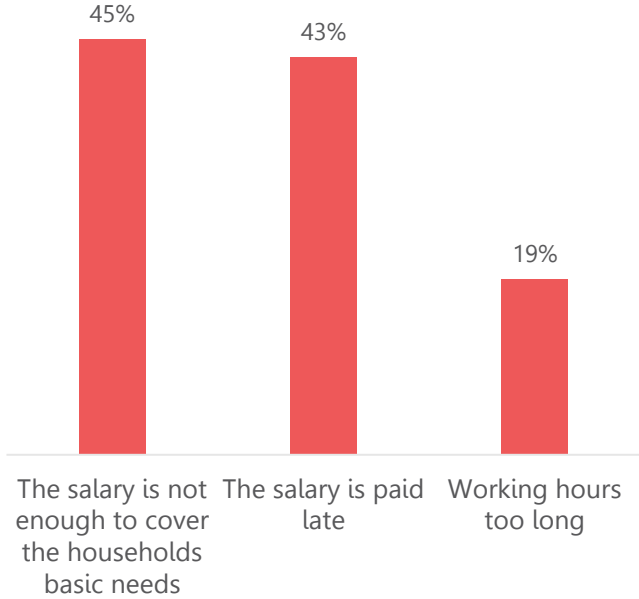
Overall, **93%** of households reported **working as a main source of income**

- Of those, **70%** reported working in the **public sector**, **16%** working in the **private sector** for someone else, and 11% reported being **self-employed**
- Of those, overall, **85%** reported having a **written contract**, while 7% reported not having a verbal contract or not having any type of contract.

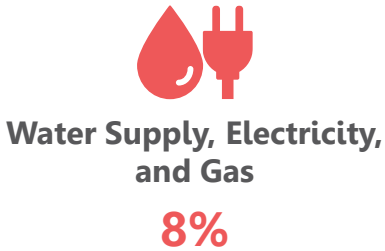
Top 3 most reported types of employment per displacement status (n=3374)



Top 3 most reported work-related challenges, by % of households who reported working as their main source of income (n=3,387)

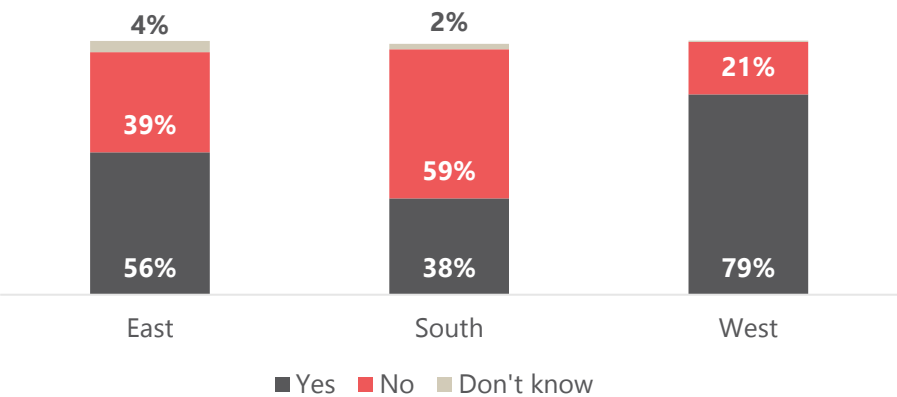


Top 5 most reported sectors of employment for the main income provider, by % of households reporting working as main source of income (n=3,387)



# Social Protection

Social security or pension contributions paid by the employer  
*% of households being enrolled in social insurance scheme*



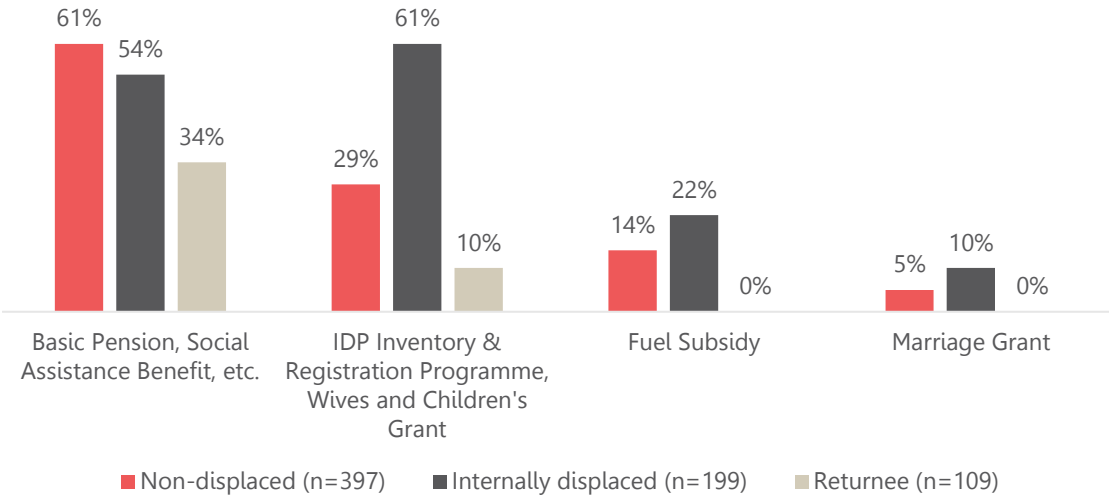
Overall, **54%** of households reported having their social security pension paid by the employer. The sectors where majority reported their social security not being paid by their employer were:

- Other unskilled labour
- Army, police, and defense
- Construction
- Building
- Real estate
- Metal machinery
- Cleaning
- Retail
- Restaurant

% of households reporting relying on government subsidies/**humanitarian assistance** as main source of income, per displacement status

	Subsidies	Assistance
Non displaced (n=301)	13%	2%
Internally displaced (n=352)	20%	19%
Returnee (n=174)	13%	6%

Top 3 types of government subsidies households rely on as main income source, by % of households reporting having received government subsidies\*



## Household Debts

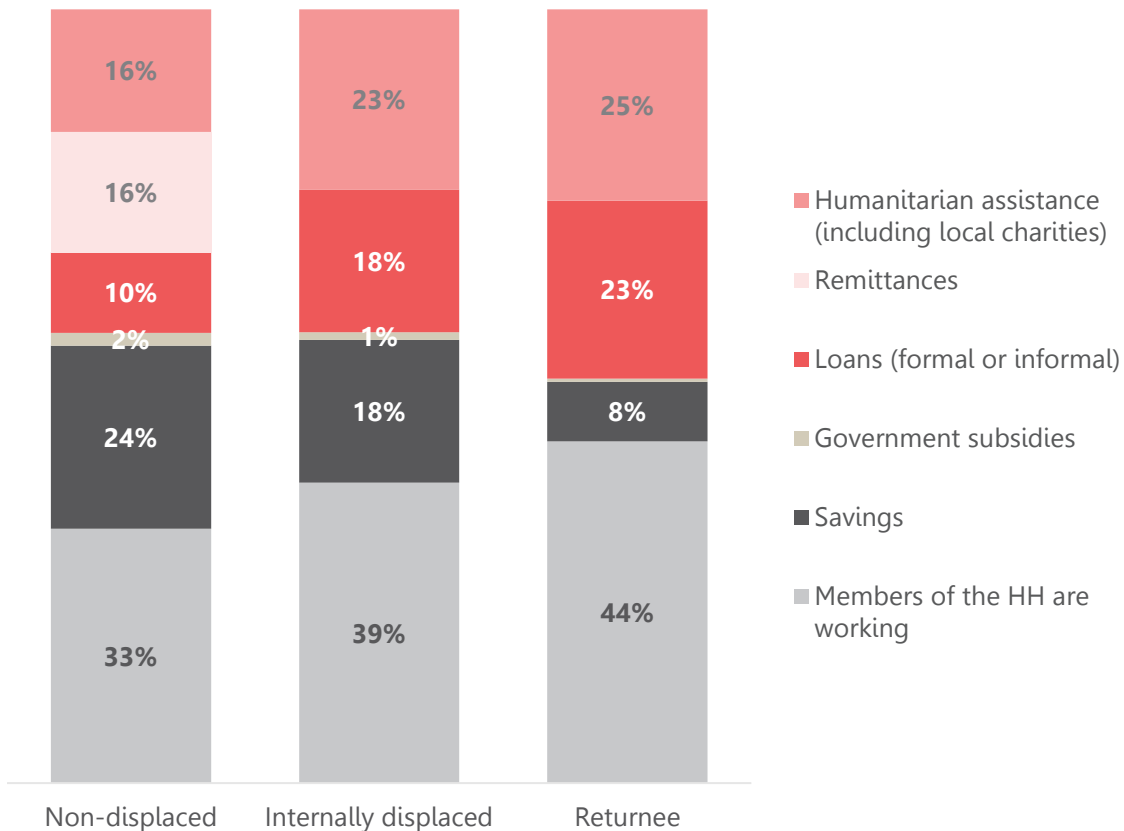


**29%** of households reported having accumulated debts from friends and/or family in the 3 months prior to data collection

\*Question asked only to those who reported government subsidies as their main source of income (n=705)



# Income and Expenditure



## Expenditure over the 30 days prior to data collection

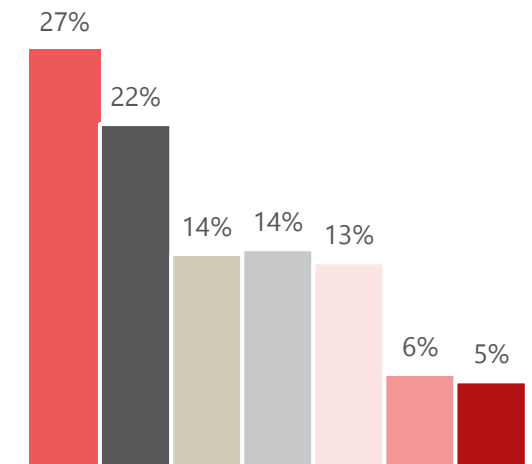
Overall, **IDPs** reported having spent a considerably higher proportion of their total expenditure on **rent (36%)** compared to returnees (3%) and non-displaced (5%) in the past 30 days.

## Expenditure in the 6 months prior to data collection

Overall, **returnee households** reported having spent a considerably higher proportion of their total monthly expenditure on **shelter repairs (25%)** compared to non-displaced (10%) and IDP (11%) households in the 6 months prior to data collection.

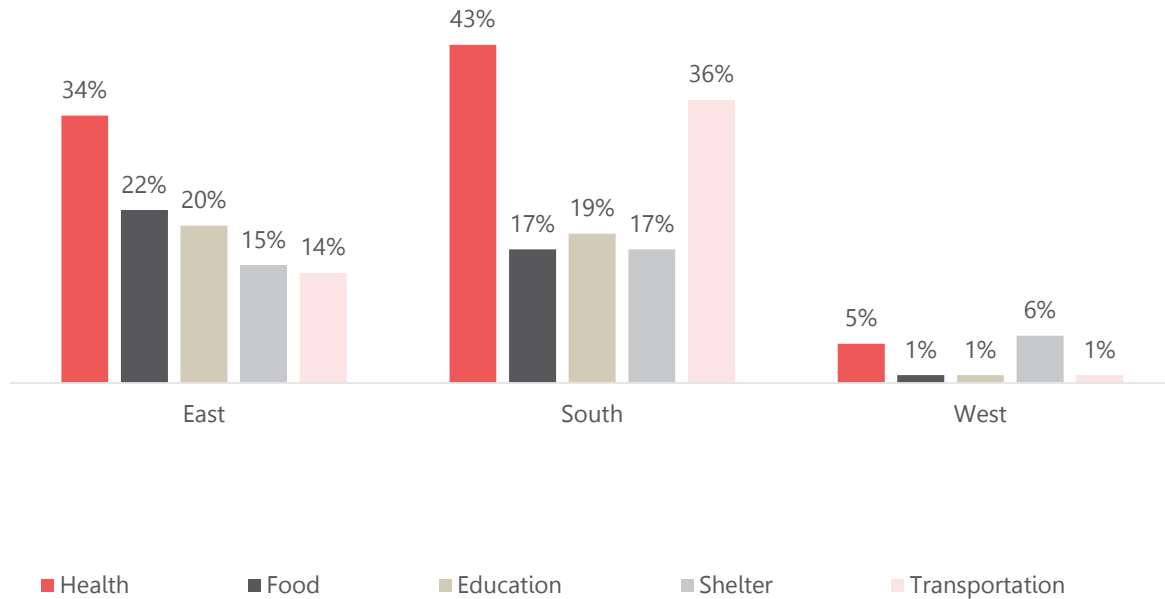
## % of total reported outcome spent per expenditure category in the 6 months prior to data collection

- Any other expenditures
- Non-food household items for infrequent purchase
- Health-related expenditures
- Education-related expenditures
- Shelter maintenance or repair
- Water (from all sources combined)
- Utilities

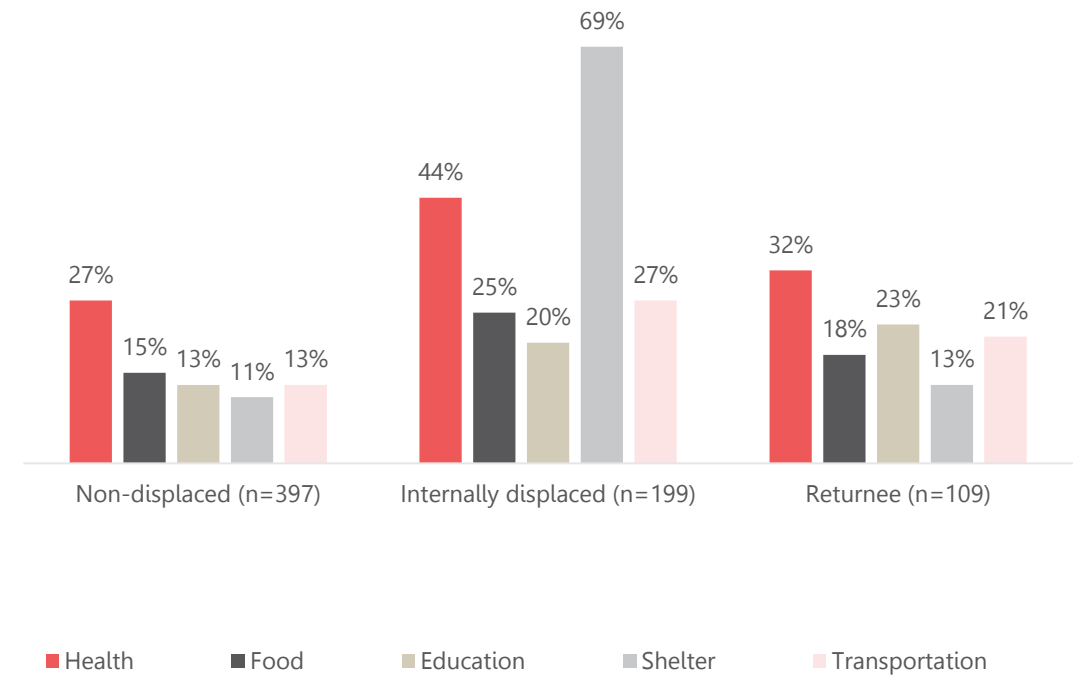


# Essential Needs

Top 5 most reported essential needs by % of households per region



Top 5 most reported essential needs by % of households per population group



# LCSI

## Per displacement status

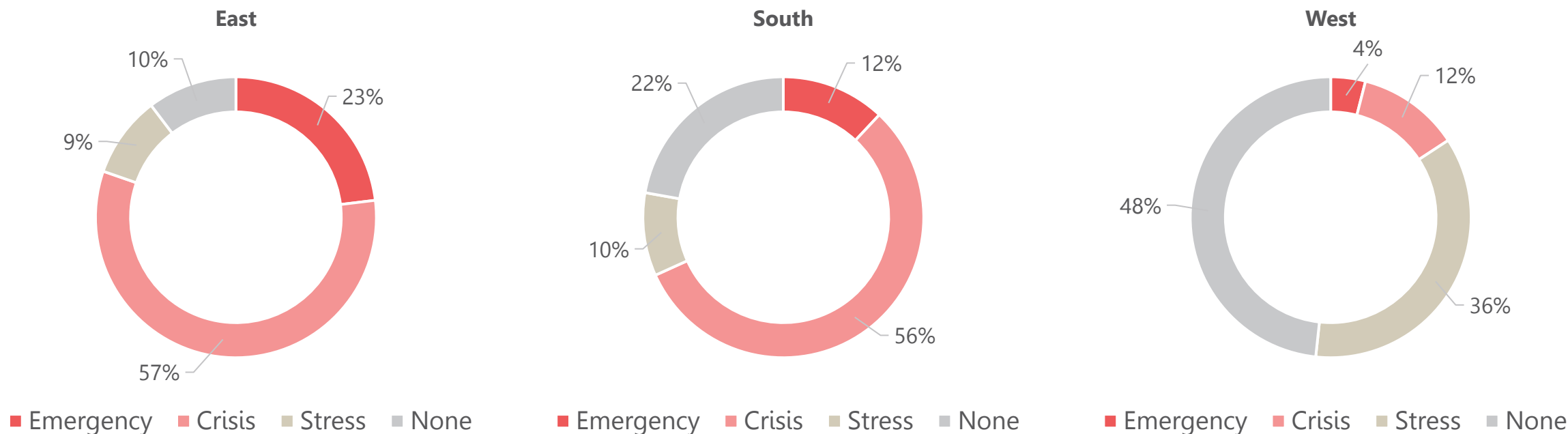
Overall, the **IDP and returnee households' LCSI scores were similar**

	Non-displaced (n=397)	Internally displaced (n=199)	Returnee (n=109)
None	29%	18%	29%
Stress	18%	14%	18%
Crisis	41%	51%	42%
Emergency	13%	16%	10%

While, **non-displaced differ slightly for the level of crisis (51%)** (Emergency 13%, Stress 18%, None 29%)

## Livelihood coping strategy index (LCSI) per region

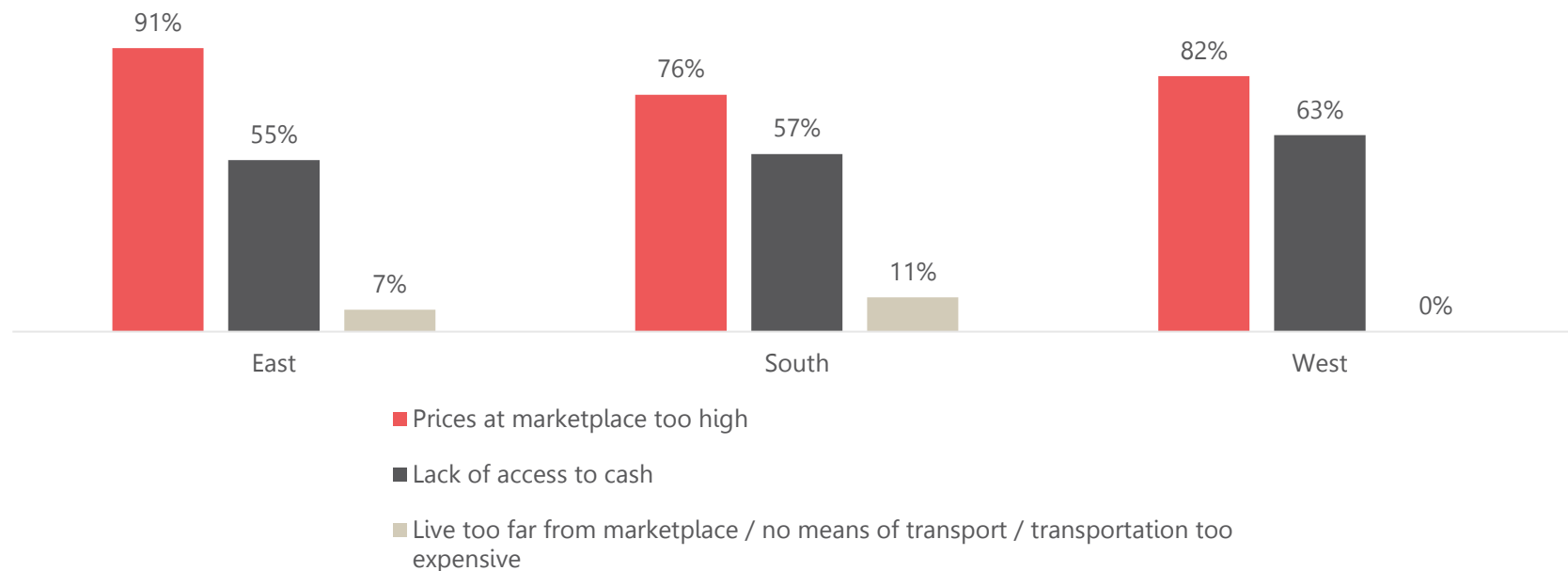
*% households per LCSI category*



# Markets & cash

**97%** of households reported having access to a marketplace or grocery store within 30 minutes travel time

Most reported barriers to accessing markets, by % of households per region



Most reported barriers to accessing markets, by % of households who reported having faced barriers (n=1066)



Lack of access to cash

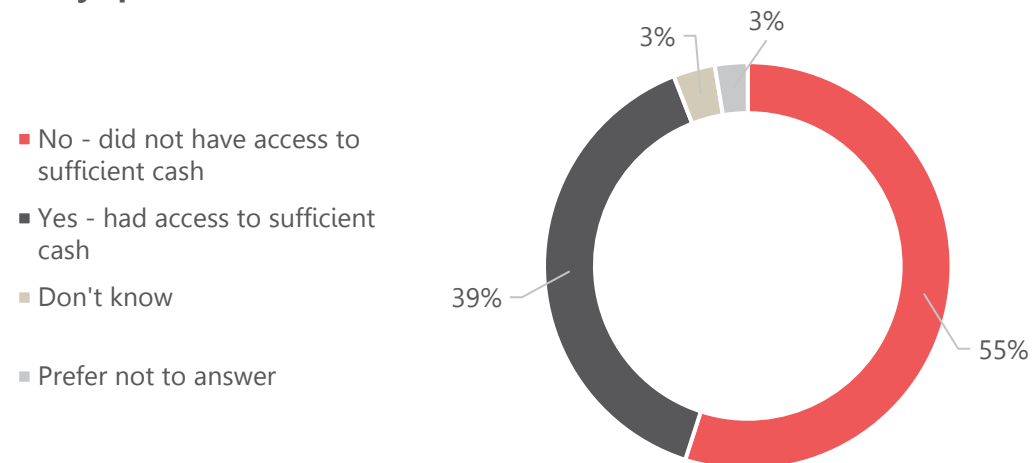
**59%**



Prices at marketplace too high

**85%**

% of households reporting having been able to access sufficient amounts of cash to meet their basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection





# Protection

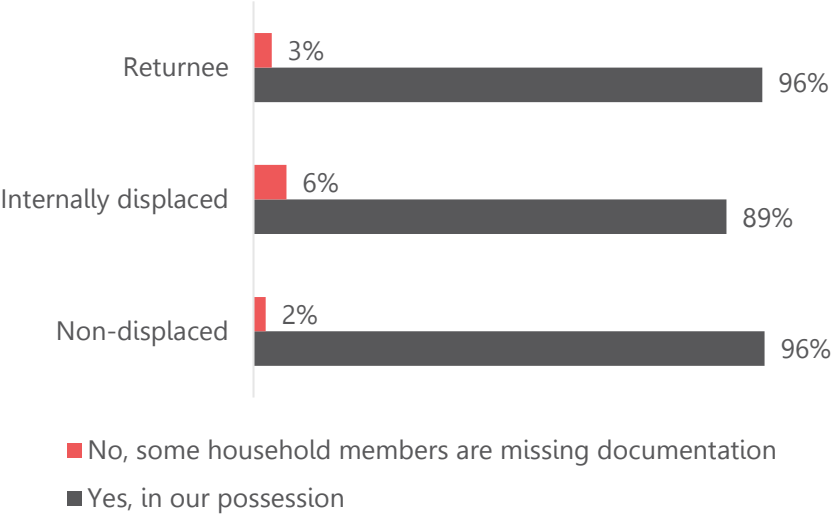
## 2022 MSNA indicators

Red boxes represent Durable Solutions indicators

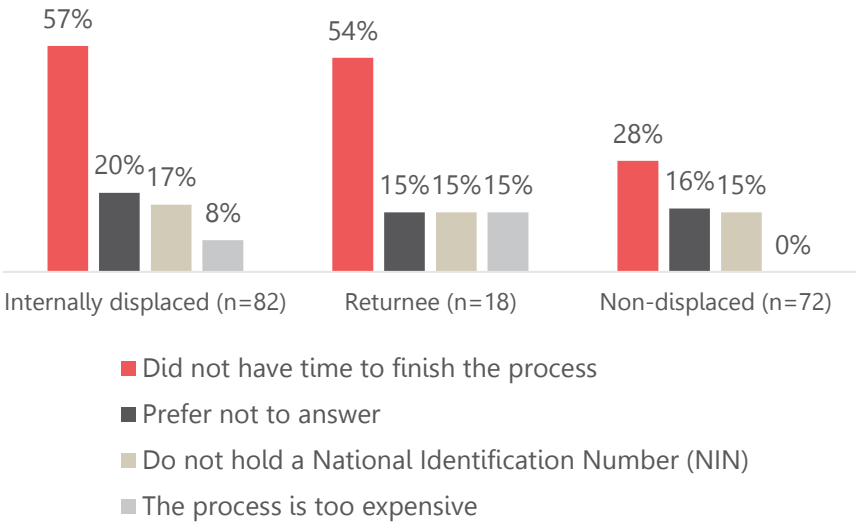
- % of households with at least one household member without an ID document
- % of households with at least one household member without an ID document
- % of households possessing a family booklet
- % of households whose access to basic services has been disrupted due to lack of required legal documentation
- # and % of women who gave live birth in the last 5 years who obtained documentation for the child(ren)
- % of households that have experienced movement restrictions in the last 3 months
- % of households that have experienced movement restrictions in the last 3 months, (by reason)
- Most reported safety and security risks for men, by % of households
- Most reported safety and security risks for women, by % of households
- % of households in which women and girls avoid areas because they feel unsafe there
- Most reported safety and security risks for boys, by % of households% of households reporting GBV-related concerns for boys"
- Most reported safety and security risks for girls, by % of households
- % of households that are aware of safety and security incidents in the baladiya in the last 3 months, by type
- % of households that reported not having access to any support networks
- % of households reporting presence of explosive hazards in their neighborhood in the last 6 months
- % of households that reported to be affected by explosive hazards in the last year

# Documentation

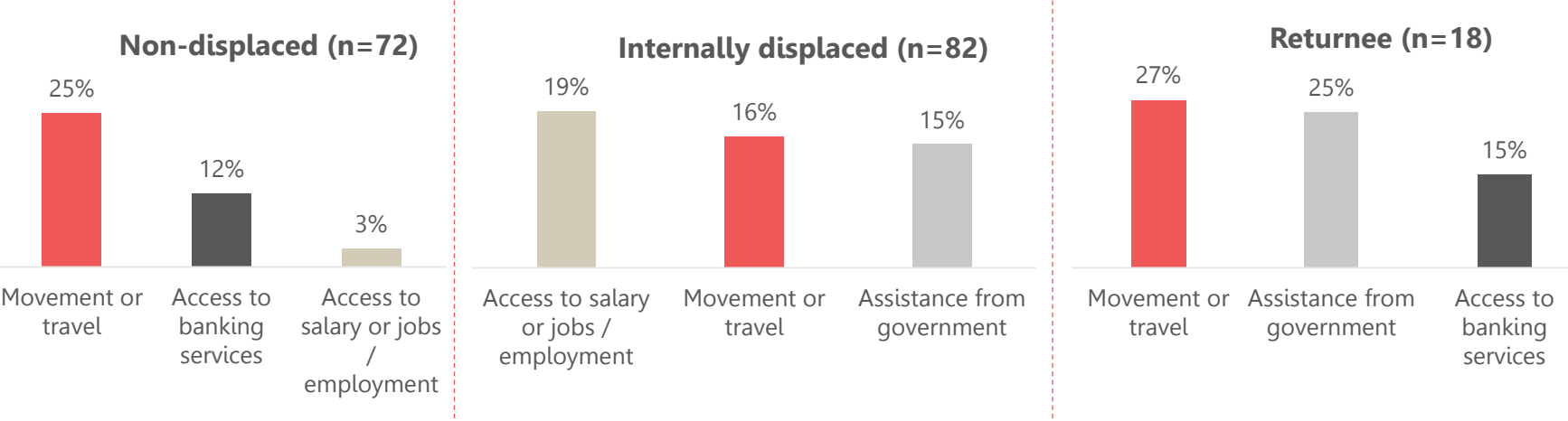
Possession of valid documentation



Reported reasons for not having official documentation, by % of households reporting not all members having valid documentation (n=57)

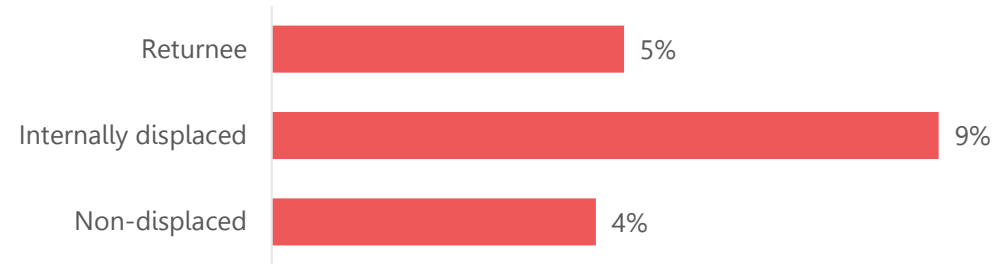


Top 3 types of services reportedly inaccessible due to a lack of documentation, by % of households reporting not every member had valid documentation (n=172)

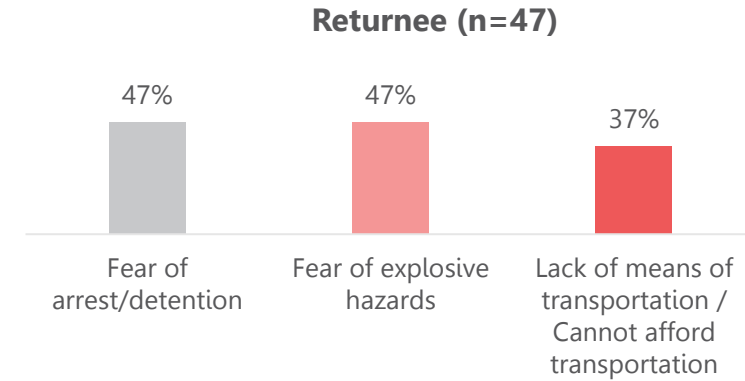
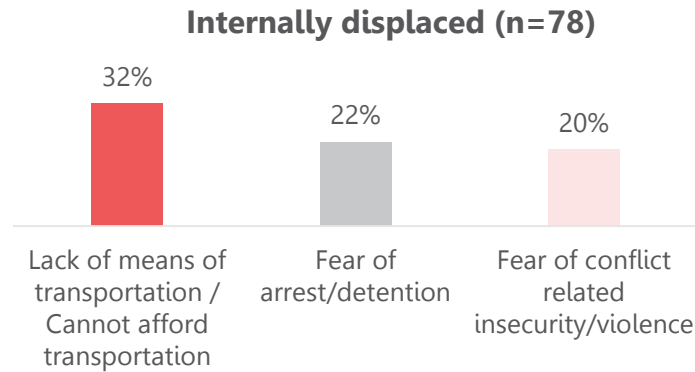
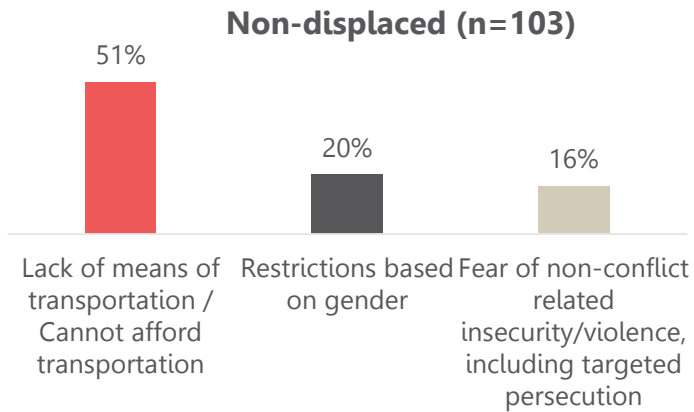


# Movement Restrictions

% of households reporting having faced movement restrictions in the 3 months prior to data collection

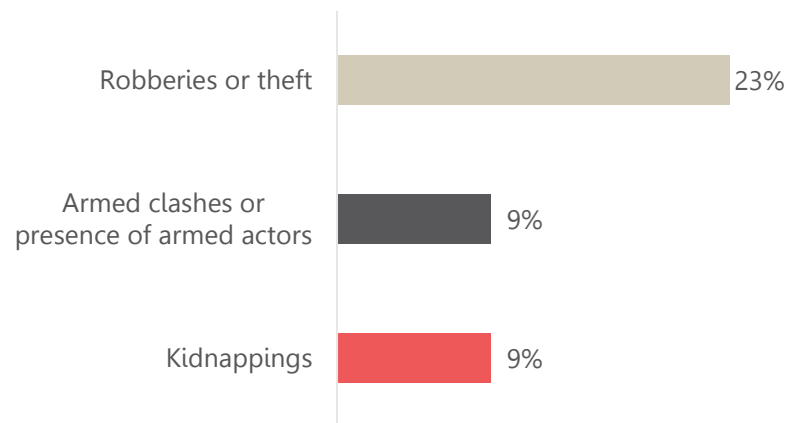


Top 3 most reported types of movement barriers, by % of households reporting having faced movement restrictions in the 3 months prior to data collection (n=228)



# Safety and Security Concerns

Top 3 most reported safety and security concerns for men, by % of households

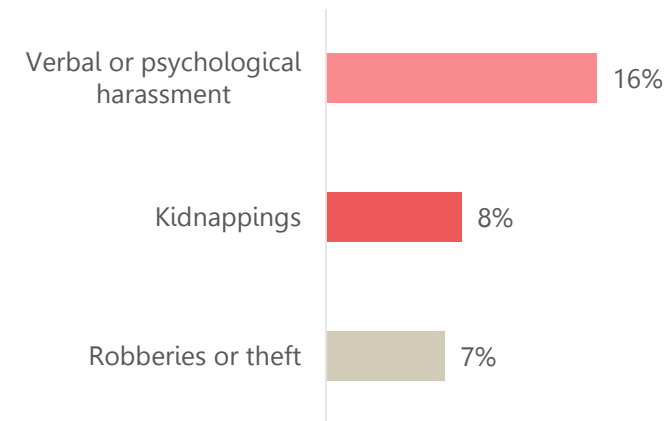


Safety and security concerns for men were particularly commonly reported by households in the **South**

**48% Robberies or theft**  
**19% Kidnappings**  
**17% Armed clashes or presence of armed actors**

Interestingly, **substance abuse**, emerged as a new concern (**9%**) (not in the list of answer options provided). This was driven by 14% in the East and among 12% of returnees.

Top 3 most reported safety and security concerns for women, by % of households



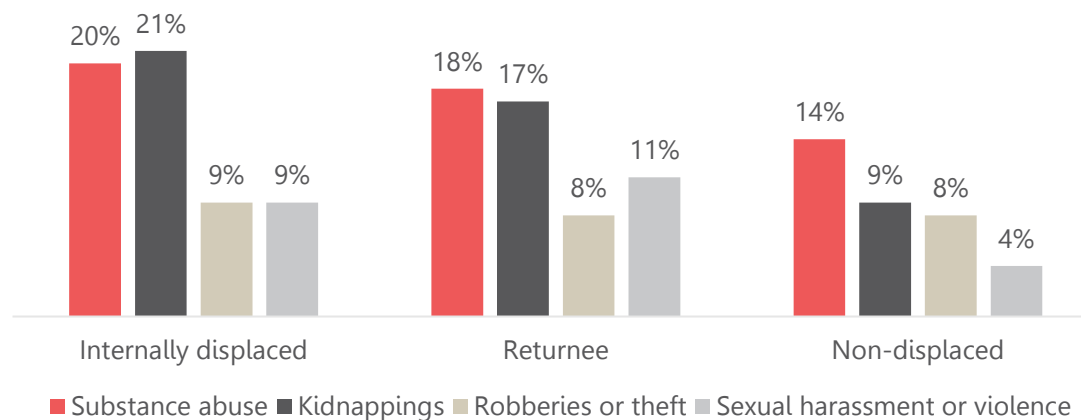
Most households (**69%**) reported that most women in their household **did not avoid any areas due to safety concerns**.

However, some households reported perceiving that women more generally avoid **markets (12%), open spaces (streets, squares, etc.) (11%), and hospitals (6%)** due to feelings of insecurity in these locations.

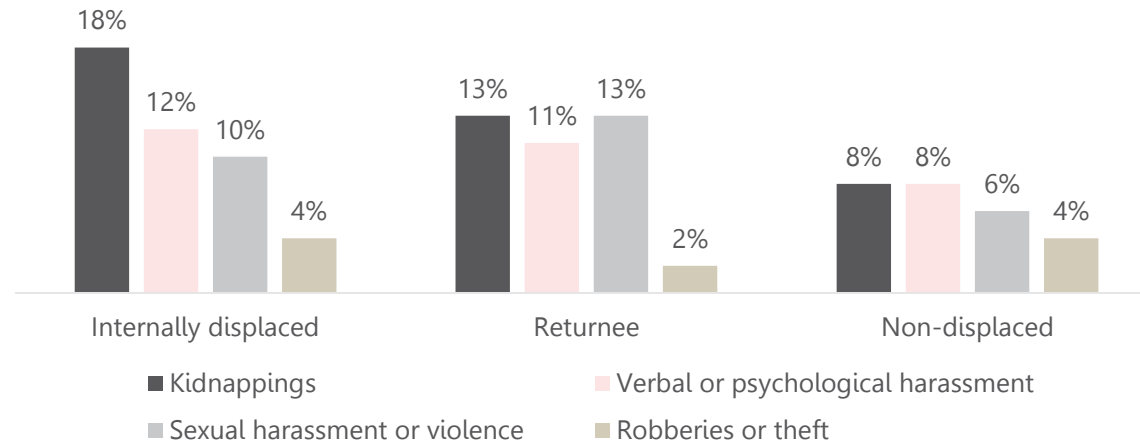


# Child Protection

**Top 4 most reported safety and security concerns for boys, by % of households per population group**



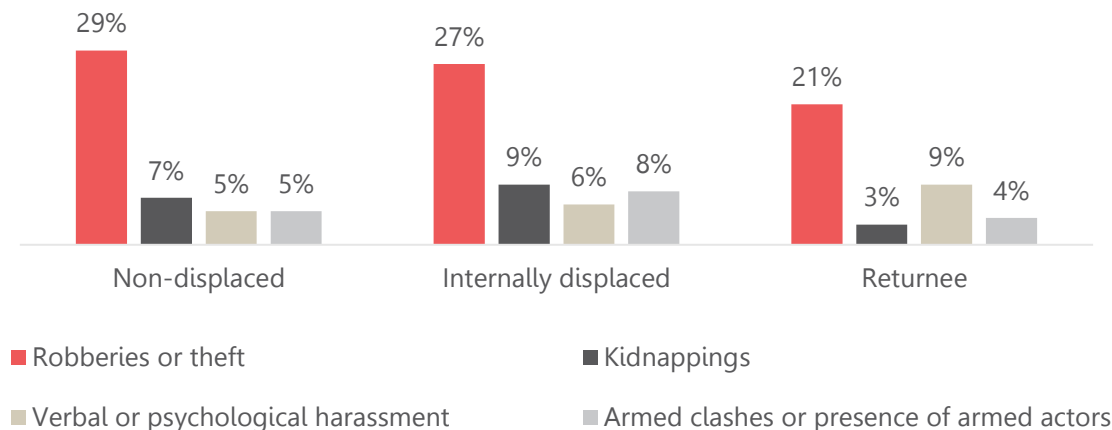
**Top 4 most reported safety and security concerns for girls, by % of households per population group**



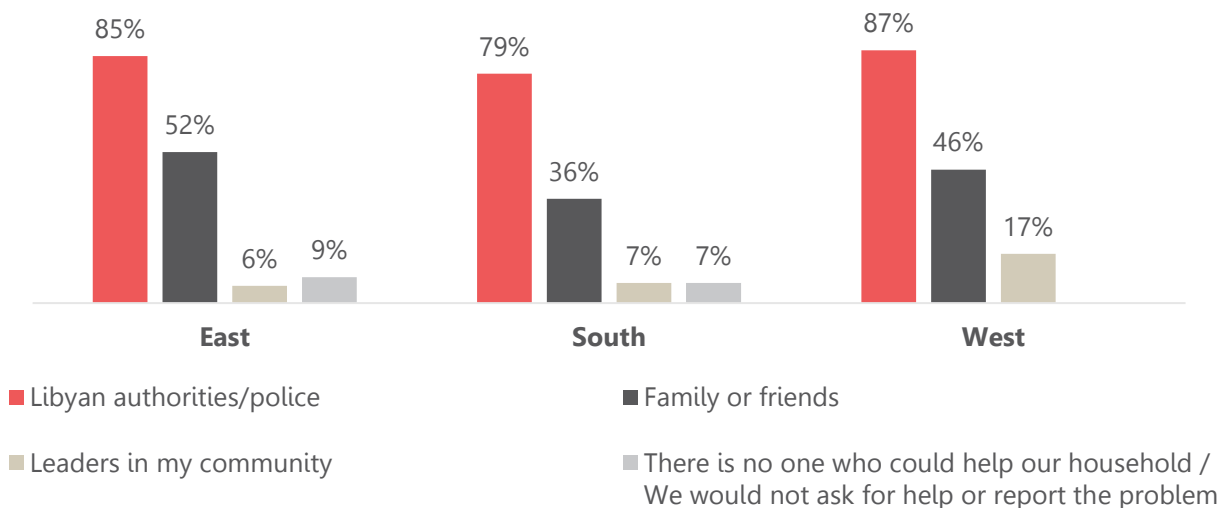
# Safety and Security Incidents

While most households reported **not being aware of any safety or security events** having happened in the 3 months prior to data collection (**61%, rising to 99% in the West**), roughly one in five households (**27%**) reported **robberies or theft** having happened in their Baladiya in the 3 months prior to data collection. This was particularly commonly reported in the **South (53%)**.

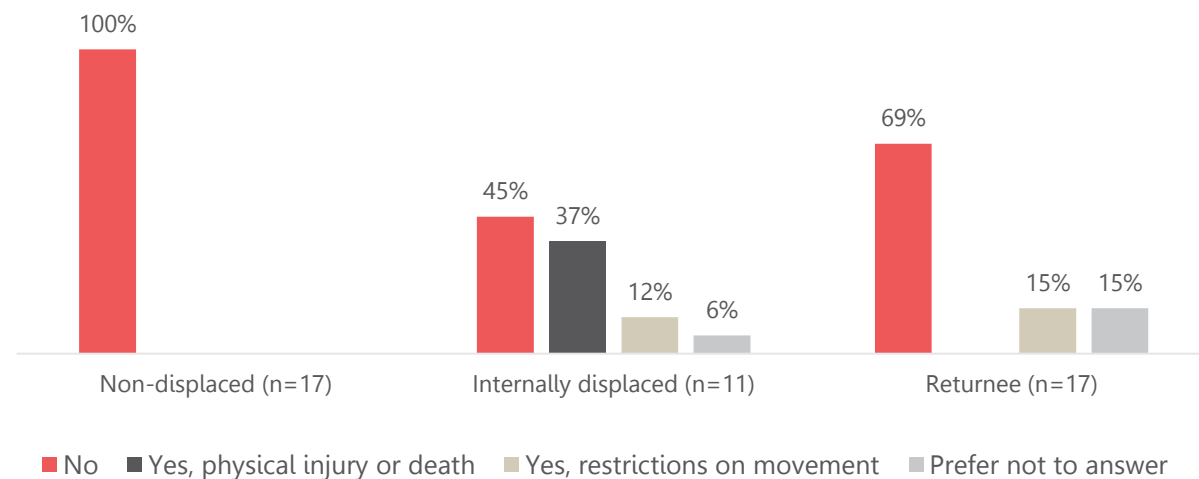
## Most reported types of safety and security incidents that households reported having taken place in their Baladiya in the 3 months prior to data collection



## Most reported support network households recourse to in case of serious problems per region



## % of households who reported being aware and affected by presence of explosive hazards in the year prior to data collection, by population group (n=45)



# Health

## 2022 MSNA indicators

- % of households with access to public and private healthcare
- % of households with members having healthcare needs
- % of households with members having an unmet healthcare need in previous 3 months
- % of households that reported having faced challenges in the previous 3 months when accessing healthcare
- % of households that reported having faced challenges in the previous 3 months when accessing healthcare
- % of households that reported expecting to face any barriers when accessing healthcare, by type of barrier
- % of households with women or girls that reported having faced challenges in the previous 3 months when accessing healthcare
- % of households that can access primary healthcare within one hour using their normal mode of transportation
- % of households with children under-5 years of age with a vaccination card
- % of households with access to COVID-19 testing facilities

Red boxes represent Durable  
Solutions indicators

# Healthcare access & needs



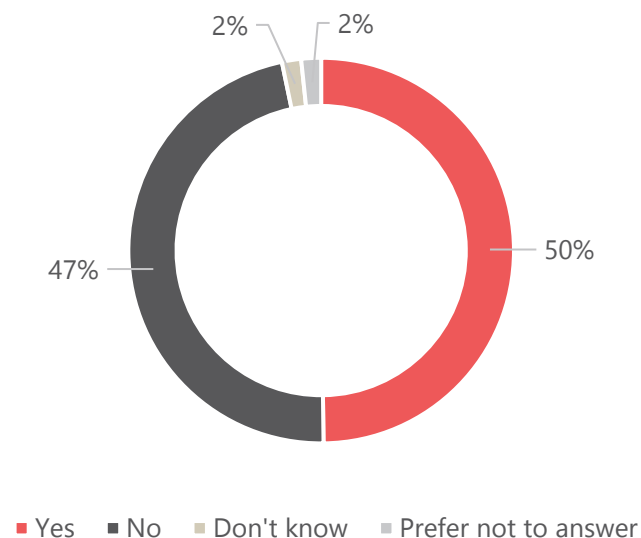
**Top 3 most reported types of healthcare facilities reportedly accessible in accessed Baladiyas**  
*% of households with access to public and private health care*

**82%** General hospital / primary care  
**66%** Private clinic / primary care  
**41%** Pharmacies



**100%** of households reported it takes less than 1 hour to get to the nearest functional health facility  
**17.89 minutes:** the average reported duration to reach the nearest functional health facility

**% of households reporting having at least one member who had needed healthcare in the 3 months prior to data collection**



**Top 4 Healthcare needs per region by % of households having had a healthcare need in the 3 months prior to data collection**

## East (n=590)

1. Consultation or drugs for chronic illness **47%**
2. Consultation or drugs for acute illness **36%**
3. Laboratory services **26%**
4. Preventative consultation / check-up **18%**

## South (n=752)

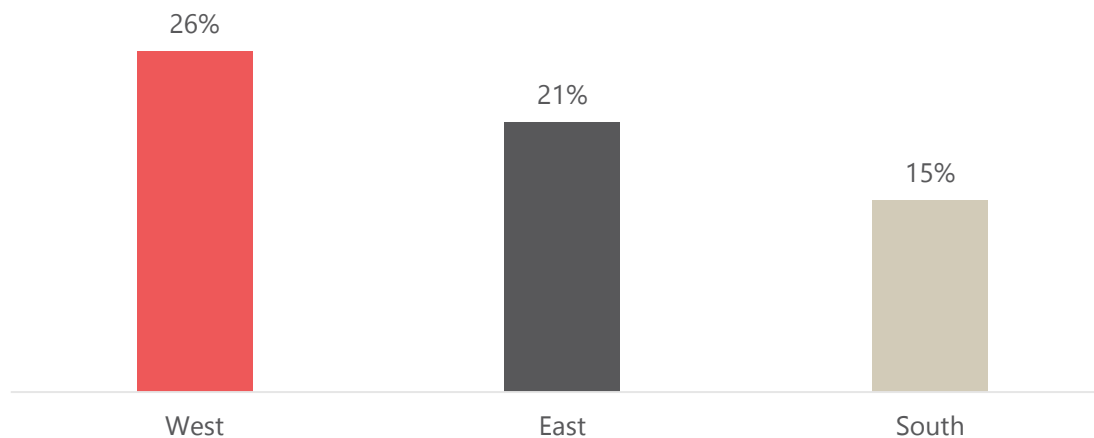
1. Consultation or drugs for acute illness **58%**
2. Preventative consultation / check-up **40%**
3. Consultation or drugs for chronic illness **35%**
4. Laboratory services **21%**

## West (n=361)

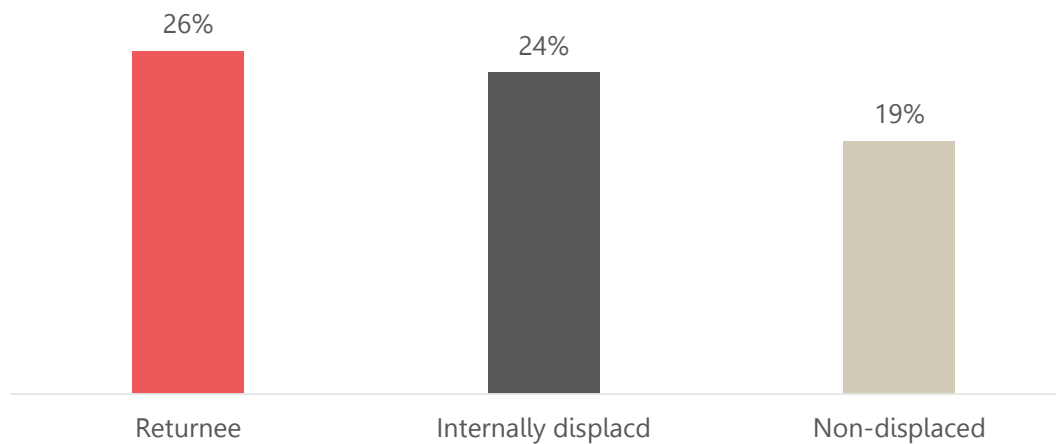
1. Consultation or drugs for acute illness **71%**
2. Consultation or drugs for chronic illness **43%**
3. Preventative consultation / check-up **29%**
4. Trauma care (injury, accident, conflict-related wounds) **4%**

# Healthcare needs

The average percentage of members with unmet healthcare needs per each household per region



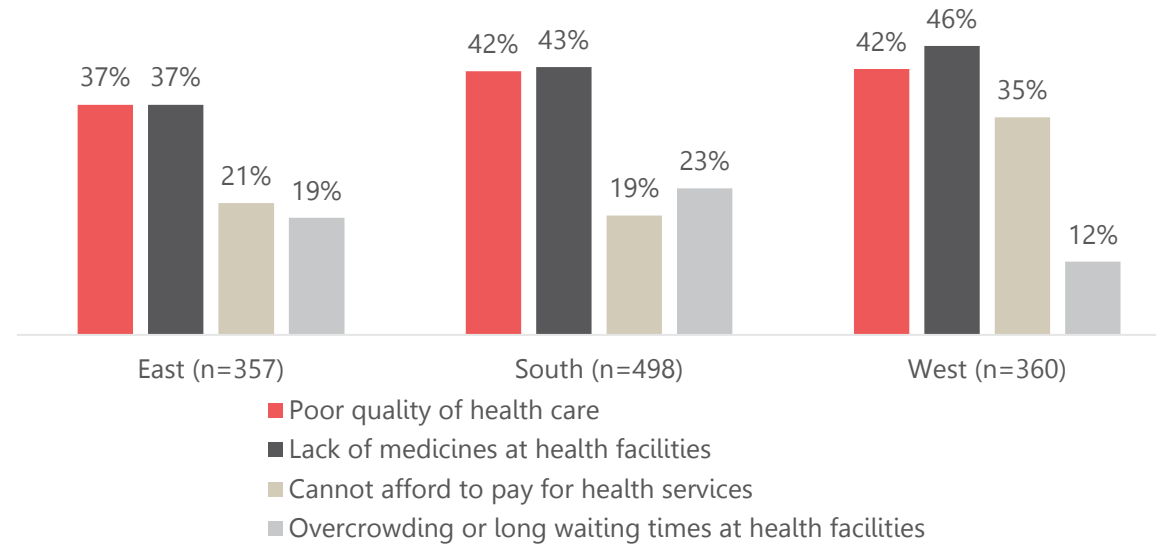
The average percentage of members with unmet healthcare needs per each household per region/per population group



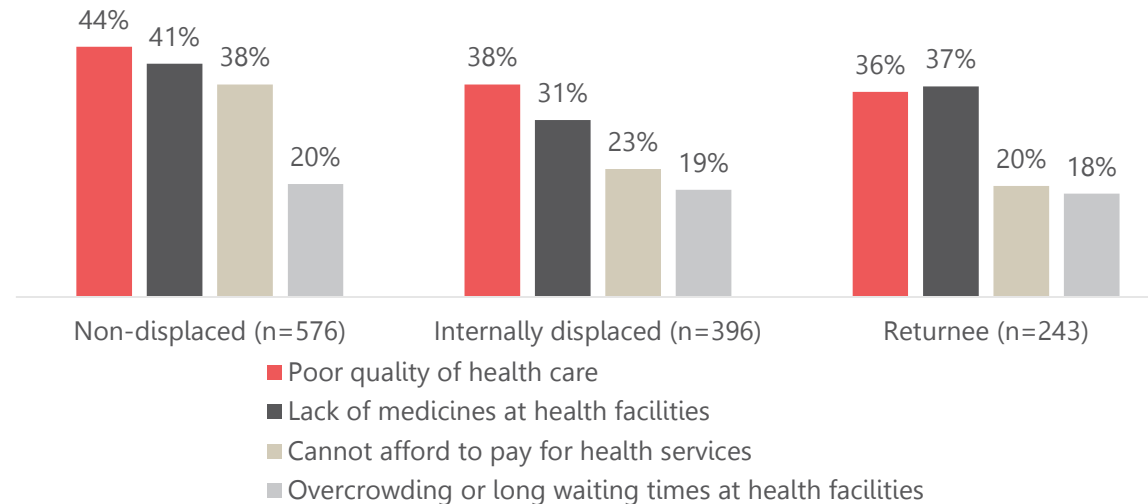


# Healthcare Barriers

**Top 4 most reported barriers to healthcare access in the 3 months prior to data collection, by percentage of households reporting having faced barriers to access healthcare per region**



**Top 4 most reported barriers to healthcare access in the 3 months prior to data collection, by percentage of households reporting having faced barriers to access healthcare per population group**



Overall, the top four reported barriers preventing households from accessing the healthcare needed in the 3 months prior to data collection were the same across displacement status and region. Particularly, in the **South** the percentage of households in need was higher than in the East and the West.

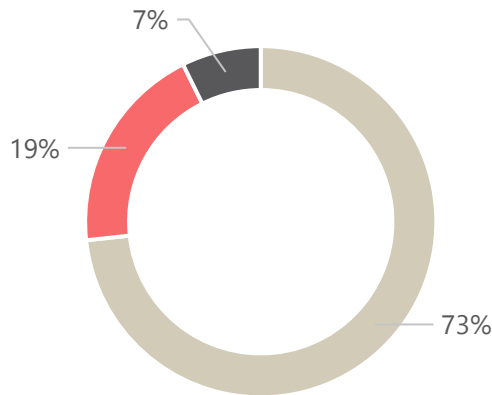
# Healthcare

Top 3 most reported healthcare related challenges faced by women and girls, by % of households



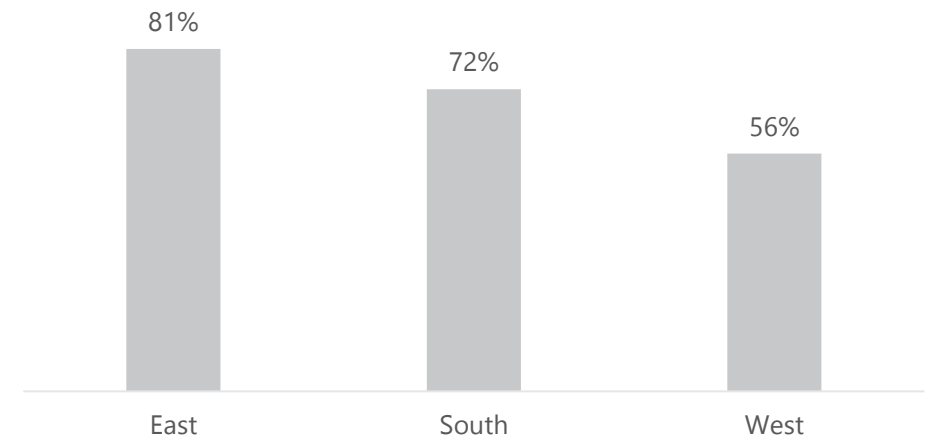
Overall, **"no problems faced specifically by women and girls (45%)"** was the most reported answer to the question whether women and girls faced particular challenges. No significant divergence to this trend across accessed **population groups** or **regions**.

% of households reporting having access to any COVID-19 testing facilities in their Baladiya



■ Yes ■ I am not aware of any testing facilities ■ No

% of households reporting having access to COVID-19 testing facilities per region



# Education

## 2022 MSNA indicators

- % and # of school-aged children within the household enrolled in formal education, per age and sex groups (**n=2354**)

Formal schools are defined as schools within a system of full-time education developed by public organisations and recognised private bodies.

- % and # of school-aged children within the household regularly attending formal education, per age and sex groups (**n= 2292**)

Regular attendance is attending at least 4 days per week, excluding days where the school was closed (example: COVID-19 closure, holidays)

- % of households with school-aged children not regularly attending, by reason (**n= 61**)
- % of school-aged children within the household having dropped-out of formal education, per age and sex groups (**n=62**)

Dropped out = child was enrolled in a given grade at a given school in the 2020-2021 school year but is not enrolled in the current/2021-2022 school year.





- % of households with school-aged children dropped out of school, by reason (**n=62**)
- % of households school-aged children not enrolled in education, by reason (**n=62**)

# Enrollment & attendance

## School-aged children enrolled and attending formal schools per age and sex group

% of school-aged children within the household enrolled in formal education, per age and sex groups (n= 2354)

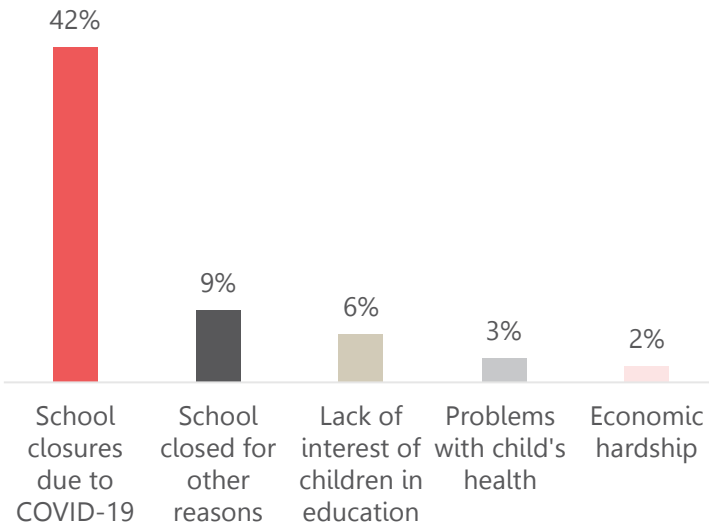
% of school-aged children within the household regularly attending formal education, per age and sex groups (n= 2292)

	 Girls (6-14) n=1177	 Girls (15-17) n=840	 Boys (6-14) n=1462	 Boys (15-17) n=998
<b>Enrolled</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>92%</b>
<b>Attending</b> <i>Out of enrolled</i>	<b>94%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>91%</b>

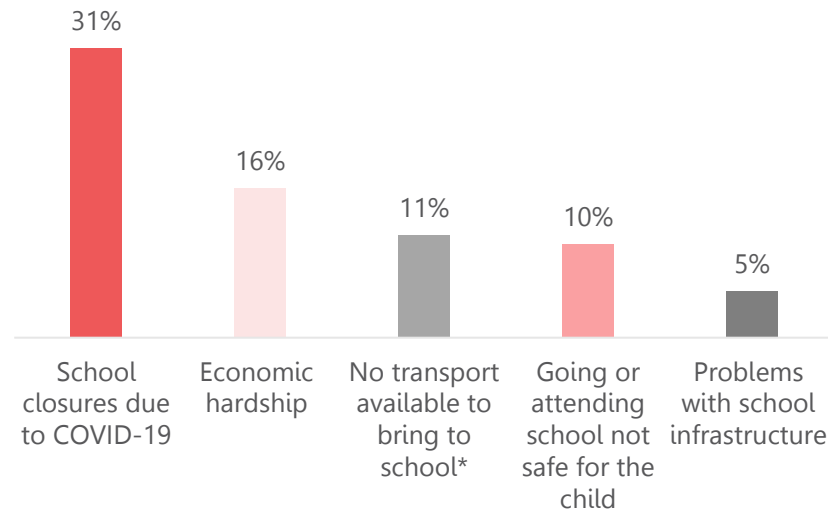
## Top 5 reasons for not regularly attending formal schools per population group

% of household with school-aged children not regularly attending, by reason (n=62)

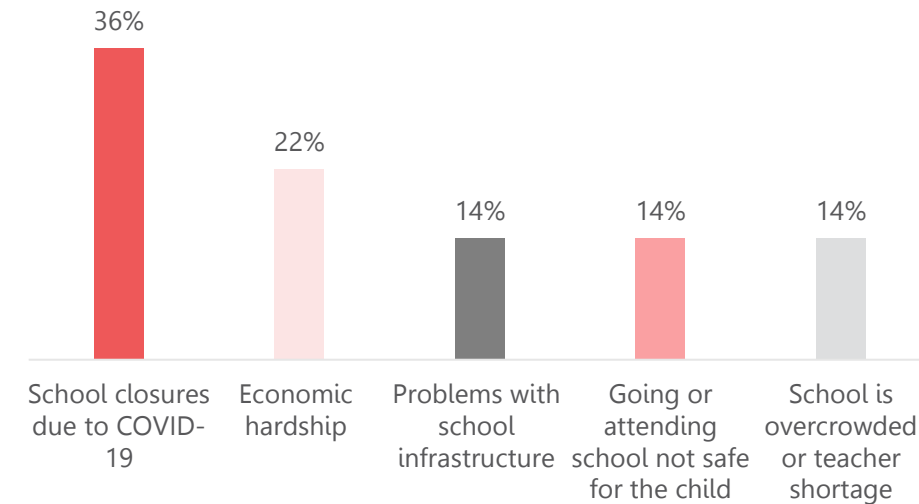
### Non- displaced (n=37)



### Internally displaced (n=41)



### Returnee (n=22)



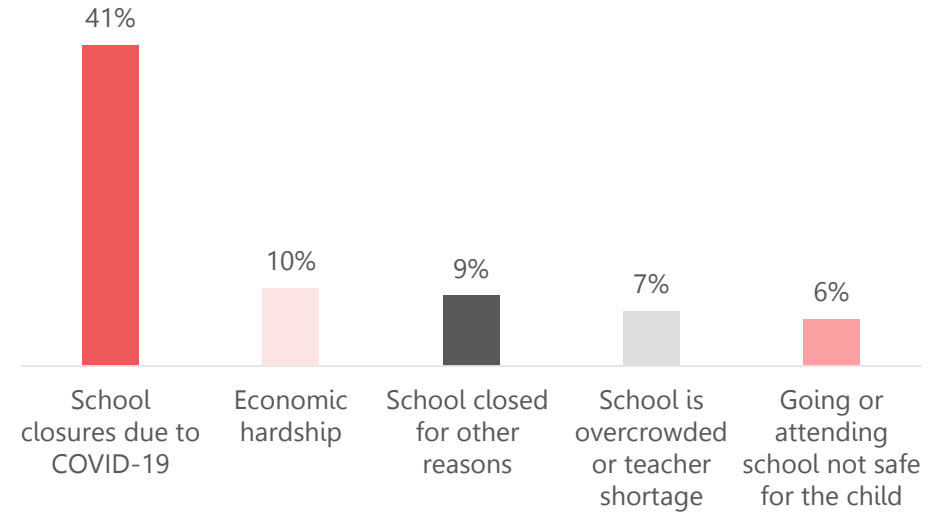
\*No transport available to bring to school / No fuel available to bring to school / Schools too distant

# Enrollment & attendance

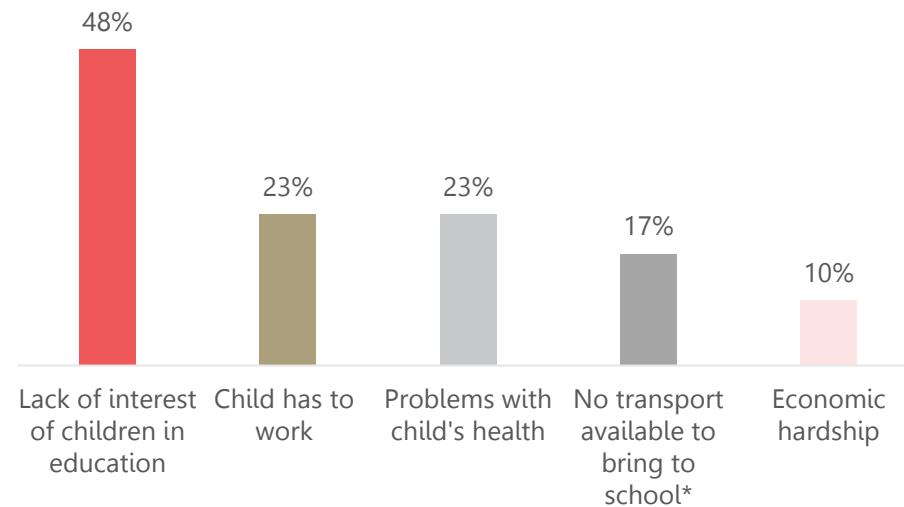
## Top 5 reasons for not regularly attending formal schools per region

% of households with school-aged children not regularly attending, by reason (n=62)

### East (n=71)



### South (n=29)



\*No transport available to bring to school / No fuel available to bring to school / Schools too distant



# Non-enrolment and Dropout

## School-aged children dropped-out per age and sex group

% of school-aged children within the household having dropped-out of formal education, per age and sex groups (number of households= 62)



**Girls  
(6-14)  
n=68**



**Girls  
(15-17)  
n=49**



**Boys  
(6-14)  
n=93**



**Boys  
(15-17)  
n=91**

**Internally displaced**

**1%**

**3%**

**1%**

**2%**

**Returnee**

**3%**

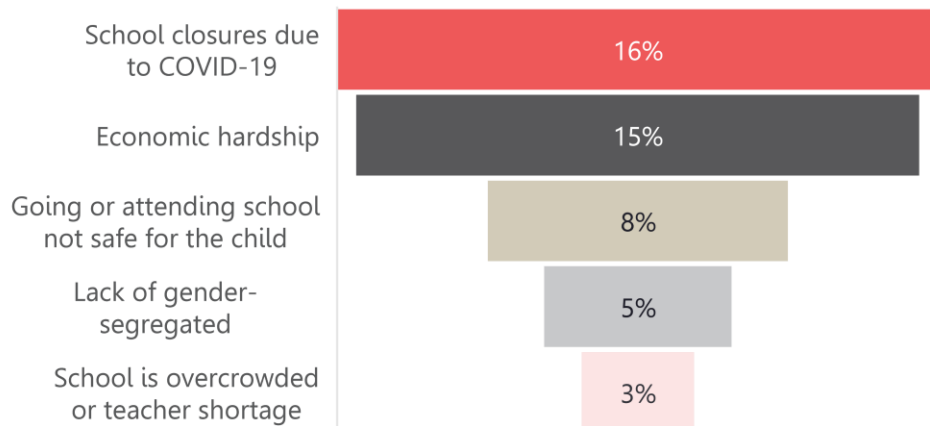
**4%**

**3%**

**4%**

## School aged children not enrolled by reported reason

% of households with school-aged children not enrolled in education, by reason (number of households=62)



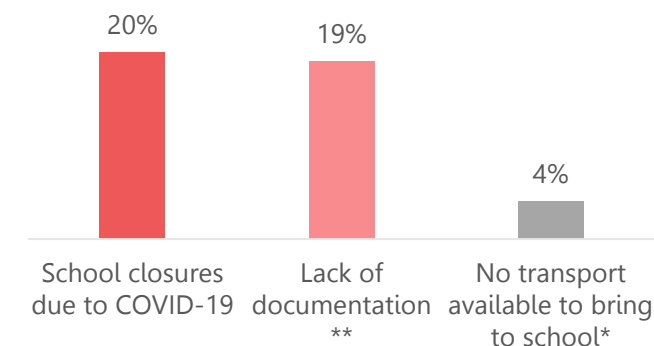
**47% of households with school-aged children that are not enrolled prefer not to answer** this question about reasons for children not being enrolled, which could indicate this could be a sensitive one.

The only reported reason for not enrolling school-aged children in the **south** was **Problems with child's health (including disability or trauma) (n=7)**

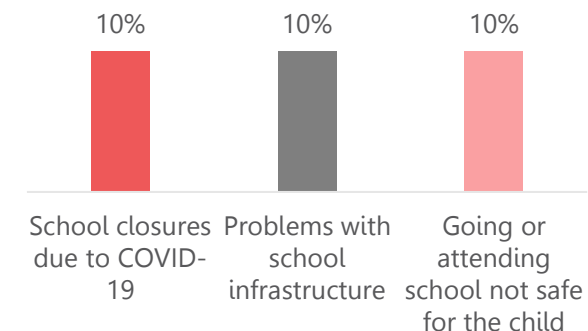
## Top 3 reasons for dropout per population group

% of household with school-aged children dropped out of school, by reason (n=62)

### Internally displaced (n=18)



### Returnee (n=13)



\*No transport available to bring to school / No fuel available to bring to school / Schools too distant

\*\*Parents/caregivers not able to register or enroll children in school due to lack of valid documentation

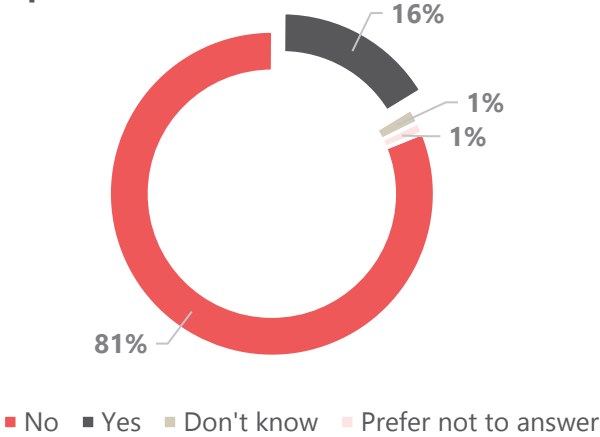
# Accountability to affected populations

2022 MSNA indicators

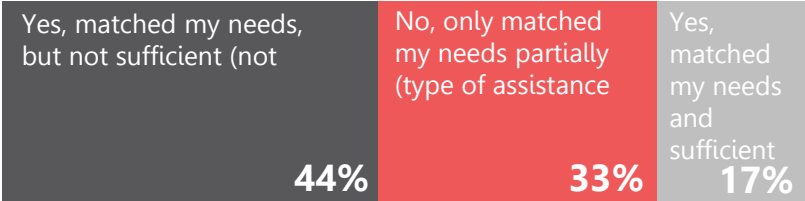
- % of households having received assistance in the previous 6 months
- % of households perceiving received assistance to be matching their needs, in terms of type and scope of assistance
- % of households that reported barriers to accessing aid
- Household's preferred means (channel) for providing feedback, % respondents by means (channel)
- Preferred means (channels) of humanitarian communication, by type %
- Top three most reported priority needs, by % of households per type of priority need reported

# Accountability to affected populations

% of households reporting having received assistance in the 6 months prior to data collection

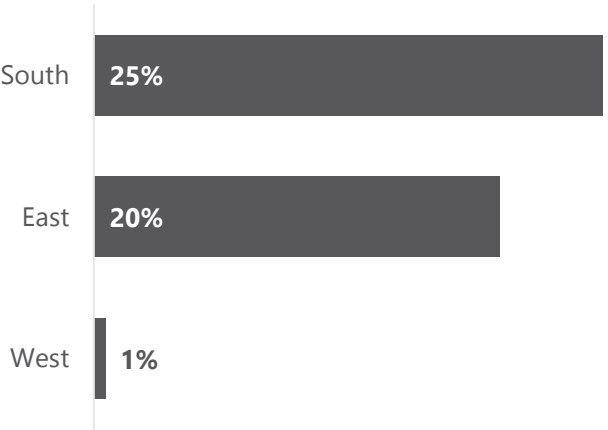


Among those households who reported having received assistance (n=825), % reporting the assistance met their needs

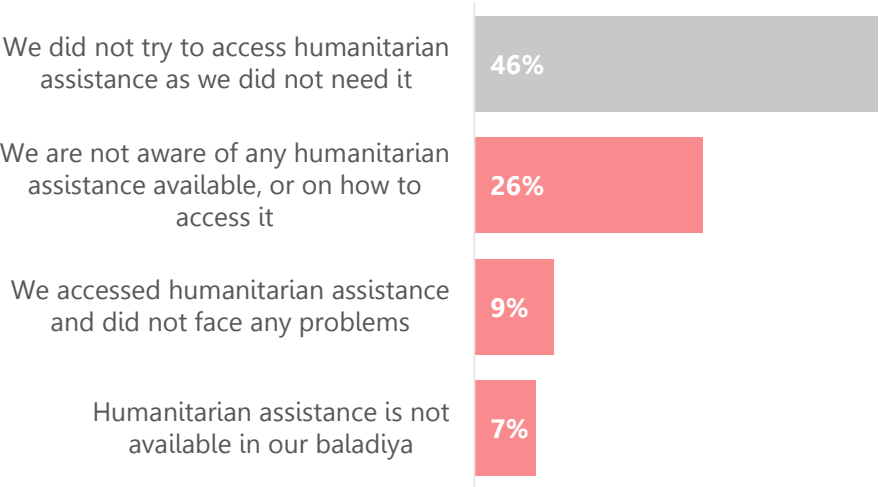


Overall, 5% reported assistance did not match their needs at all.

% of households reporting having received assistance in the 6 months prior to data collection per region



Reported barriers to accessing assistance, by % of assessed households



# Priority needs

Top 5 most reported main priority needs, by % of households



Access to cash

54%



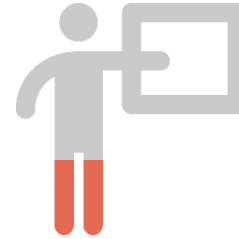
Medical care

46%



Electricity  
or fuel

37%



Employment\*

22%

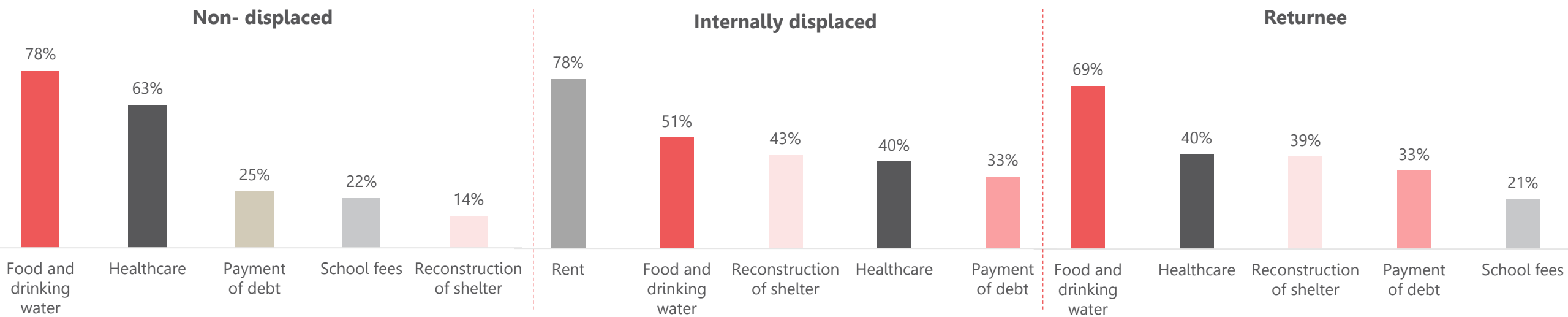


Food

20%

# Priority needs

Top three most reported household needs for cash, by % of households per type of cash need reported, per population group



The findings show that, overall, the most reported cash needs are **Food and drinking water (75%)**, **Healthcare (56%)** and **Payment of debt (27%)**. This trend extends to **the east** and **south** but diverges in **the west**, where the third most reported cash need is **School fees (25%)**

# Conclusion

## Persistent Economic Vulnerabilities

- **Access to cash** was the **main reported top priority need** across regions
- Despite the high percentage of at least one household member working, findings suggest that **salaries are not enough to cover basic needs**
- Households' income appears to rely on **government subsidies, remittances, and savings**

Reduced economic resilience

## Persistent Safety and Security Threats

- Relatively high proportion of households reporting **safety and security incidents in the South**
- **Presence of armed actors** in the South
- Movement restrictions based on gender which may hinder **women's access to opportunities**

## Impact on Food Security, Displacement, and Health

### Health

- Findings suggest that health facilities face acute shortages of staff, medicines, and supplies

### Food Insecurity

- Findings suggest that **internally displaced households**, together with economically vulnerable households in the South and East, are more likely to be food insecure.

### Displacement

- **Internally displaced households** were generally intending to stay in their current location, where they commonly reported feeling well-integrated. Findings suggest that returnees would face security threats, as well as housing and infrastructural challenges





**THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION**