Multi-Sector Needs Assessment
Sector Factsheets
Libya, September 2017

LIBYA INTER-SECTOR COORDINATION GROUP

Context

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.

Assessed locations were chosen in coordination with sectors and OCHA under the framework of the Inter-Sector Coordination Group as well as the Information Management and Assessment Working Group, and included major population centres as well as areas of high concentration of IDPs and returnees. This coordination framework also allowed for input from sectors during the early research design phase to endorse the most important indicators and thus eventually ensure a large buy-in of the findings, which feed into OCHA's Libya 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview.
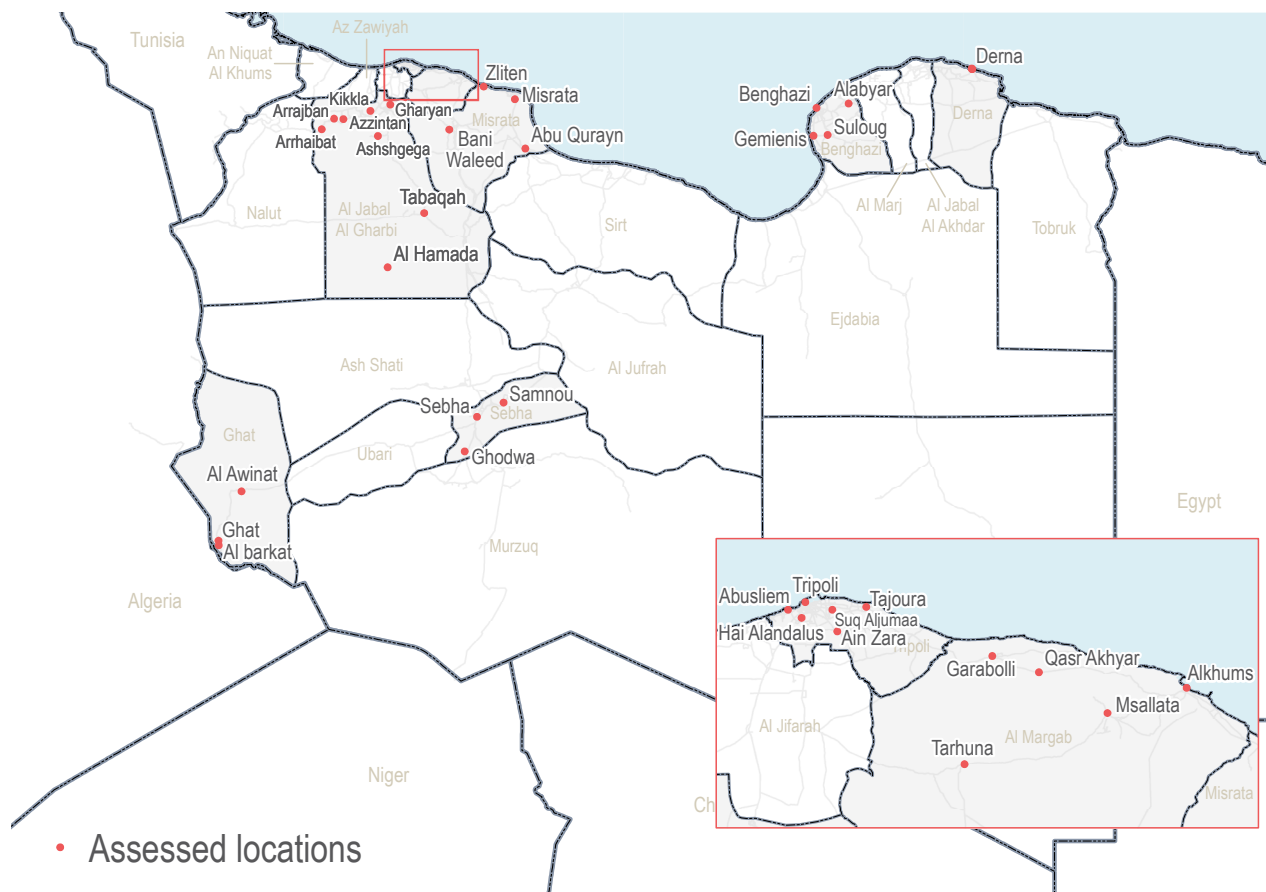
Methodology

A total of 2,978 household (HH) surveys were conducted across 8 Libyan mantikas. The sampling produced statistically generalisable results for all assessed displacement categories, as well as for 7 assessed mantikas and the city of Derna, with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% (unless stated otherwise). Findings have been disaggregated by displacement status and/or by mantika where the differences in responses among groups were significant.

Challenges and limitations:

- Data collection during the second round of the MSNA was slightly delayed in Tripoli and Benghazi due to a lengthy procedure of obtaining authorizations to work in those mantikas with the implementing partner Libaid.

- Access to some areas was sometimes made difficult due to ongoing conflict and violence. As such, data collection was at times put on hold. Additionally in some areas, it was difficult to locate out-of-camp IDP and returnee HHs as indicated by the available baseline data; therefore some locations of data collection were redefined with the enumerators teams.

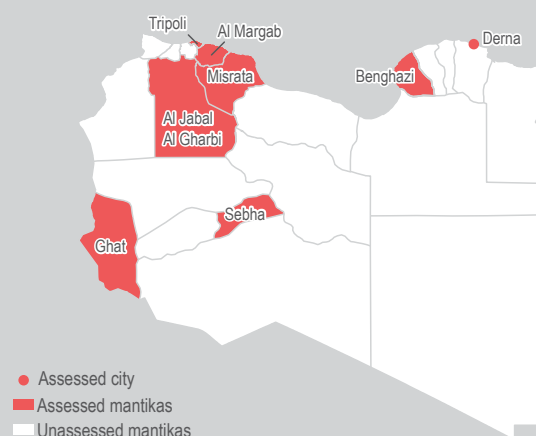## Assessed Locations

- Assessed locations

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. The sampling produced statistically generalisable results for all assessed displacement categories, as well as for 7 assessed mantikas and the city of Derna, with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% (unless stated otherwise). Findings have been disaggregated by displacement status and/or by mantika where the differences in responses among groups were significant.

Assessed Mantikas

- ● Assessed city
- ■ Assessed mantikas
- □ Unassessed mantikas

Food Consumption Score (FCS)

Average Food Consumption Score (FCS)[2] per population group:

	Average FCS	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable
Overall	77.7	1.0%	4.0%	95.0%
Non-displaced	78.0	0.8%	3.8%	95.4%
IDPs	66.0	7.9%	12.5%	79.5%
Returnees	80.2	1.3%	1.9%	96.8%

Average Food Consumption Score (FCS)[2] per mantika:

	Average FCS	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	94.8	0.6%	0.1%	99.3%
Al Margab	77.1	0.0%	1.1%	98.9%
Benghazi	83.5	1.0%	3.1%	95.9%
Derna	85.7	1.7%	1.7%	96.6%
Ghat	77.3	1.5%	5.2%	93.3%
Misrata	90.0	0.0%	0.0%	99.9%
Sebha	86.5	1.1%	1.1%	97.8%
Tripoli	61.3	2.0%	9.2%	88.8%

Average number of times per week HHs consumed each of the following food groups:

Meat, poultry, fish, seafood, eggs	**6.5**	Oil, butter, other fats	**4.0**
Bread, cereal, pasta, rice, potatoes	**5.6**	Sugar, honey, jam	**3.6**
Vegetables	**5.1**	Beans, pulses, nuts, lentils	**3.2**
Dairy	**5.0**	Fruit	**2.4**

Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

Average Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)[3] 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	4.9	64.1%	19.6%	16.3%
Non-displaced	4.7	65.3%	19.2%	15.5%
IDPs	7.3	52.4%	22.3%	25.3%
Returnees	7.3	44.9%	27.0%	28.1%

Average Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)[3] per mantika:

	Average rCSI	Low use of coping strategies (0-3)	Medium use of coping strategies (4-9)	High use of coping strategies (10+)
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	3.9	91.1%	5.5%	3.4%
Al Margab	7.4	62.8%	18.3%	18.9%
Benghazi	7.2	46.5%	30.8%	22.7%
Derna	8.3	51.3%	26.4%	22.3%
Ghat	6.2	55.2%	18.2%	26.6%
Misrata	6.6	68.3%	21.1%	10.6%
Sebha	3.7	68.8%	25.2%	6.0%
Tripoli	4.7	67.1%	14.7%	18.2%

[2] 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.

[3] The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) is often used as a proxy indicator for household food insecurity. rCSI represents the sum of the frequency of each strategy weighted by each strategy's severity. Higher rCSI indicates a worse food security situation and vice versa, with a score from 0 to 56.

[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).

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Average number of times per week HHs engaged in each of the following food-related coping strategies:

Procuring less expensive or less favourable foods	**2.0**
Reducing the number of meals per day	**0.9**
Reducing adults' share of food to allow children to eat	**0.8**
Shrinking the size of meals	**0.3**
Borrowing food from friends or relatives	**0.1**

🍲 Food Sources and Prices

Top 3 reported ways of accessing food per population group[4]:

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
Purchased with cash	95.8%	85.7%	92.2%
Purchased on credit	25.5%	36.9%	16.1%
Own production	19.6%	18.3%	8.0%

% of HHs reporting price changes for key food items in the last 30 days:

	Increase	No change	Decrease
Chicken	84.4%	7.4%	8.2%
Chickpeas	62.2%	20.9%	17.3%
Cooking oil	67.5%	25.8%	6.7%
Eggs	71.6%	9.9%	18.5%
Flour	62.1%	32.4%	5.5%
Pasta	66.2%	26.1%	7.8%
Rice	70.3%	25.5%	4.2%
Sugar	67.7%	27.2%	5.1%
Tomato paste	63.0%	28.6%	8.4%

[4] Respondents could choose up to 3 answers.

[5] Due to limited sample size for this indicator, results are indicative and not statistically representative.

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Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Cash, Markets & Livelihoods
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. The sampling produced statistically generalisable results for all assessed displacement categories, as well as for 7 assessed mantikas and the city of Derna, with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% (unless stated otherwise). Findings have been disaggregated by displacement status and/or by mantika where the differences in responses among groups were significant.

Assessed Mantikas

- ● Assessed city
- ▮ Assessed mantikas
- ▢ Unassessed mantikas

🝆 Livelihoods

% of population engaged in different types of labour in the last 30 days, per population group:

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
Adults (18 or older):			
Permanent job with regular wage	38.2%	30.1%	39.3%
Temporary job with regular wage	6.3%	7.7%	6.7%
Daily labour	3.1%	7.1%	3.4%
Children (17 or younger):			
Permanent job with regular wage	0.9%	1.5%	0.4%
Temporary job with regular wage	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%
Daily labour	0.6%	1.3%	0.9%

$ Income and Expenditures

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

Source	%
Government salary	57.1%
Public benefits	12.0%
Business and trade	9.6%
Salaried work	9.0%
Casual labour	4.6%

Top 3 reported challenges to accessing income in the last 30 days, per population group:[2]

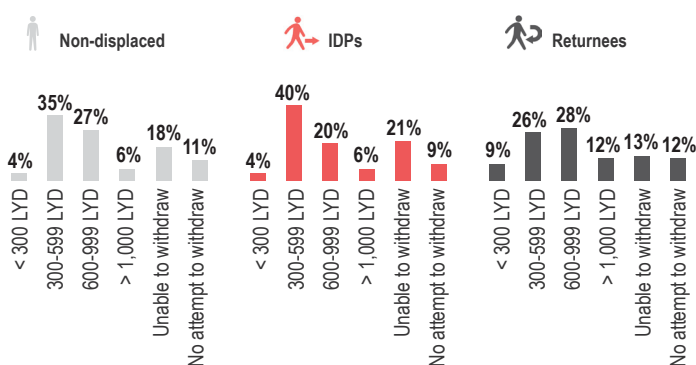| Non-displaced		IDPs		Returnees	
40.6%	Irregular salary	41.2%	Irregular salary	52.1%	Dysfunctional banks
38.9%	Dysfunctional banks	30.7%	Dysfunctional banks	39.3%	Irregular salary
11.9%	Low salary	19.5%	Low salary	20.3%	Low salary

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

Non-displaced		IDPs		Returnees	
44.5%	Food	32.7%	Food	50.4%	Food
11.1%	Water	24.7%	Housing	12.1%	Healthcare
10.3%	Healthcare	9.3%	Water	9.1%	Water

Primary reported modality for HH expenditures in the last 30 days:

89.8%	Hard cash (Libyan dinars)
8.5%	Checks
1.7%	Bank transfers
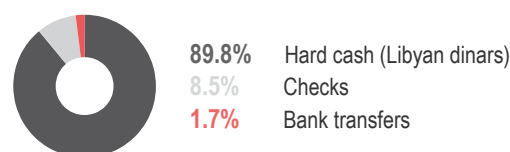
Reported withdrawal limits in the last 30 days, per population group:

Non-displaced: < 300 LYD 4%, 300-599 LYD 35%, 600-999 LYD 27%, > 1,000 LYD 6%, Unable to withdraw 18%, No attempt to withdraw 11%

IDPs: < 300 LYD 4%, 300-599 LYD 40%, 600-999 LYD 20%, > 1,000 LYD 6%, Unable to withdraw 21%, No attempt to withdraw 9%

Returnees: < 300 LYD 9%, 300-599 LYD 26%, 600-999 LYD 28%, > 1,000 LYD 12%, Unable to withdraw 13%, No attempt to withdraw 12%

📈 Markets

87.7% of HHs reported no barriers to accessing their nearest market in the last 30 days.

46.6% of HHs reported no barriers to accessing most market items in the last 30 days.

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[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] Respondents could choose up to 3 answers.

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Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Cash, Markets & Livelihoods

% HHs with access to a nearby market, per mantika:

Mantika	%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	**95.1%**
Al Margab	**94.4%**
Benghazi	**86.5%**
Derna	**98.2%**
Ghat	**82.8%**
Misrata	**97.4%**
Sebha	**96.7%**
Tripoli	**98.9%**

Frequency with which HHs must leave their city to buy goods:

%	
55.1%	Never
18.9%	Once per month
15.5%	2-3 times per month
10.5%	More than 3 times per month

Among HHs that must leave their city, travel time to market[3]:

%	
58.5%	Less than 1 hour
33.4%	1-2 hours
18.1%	More than 2 hours
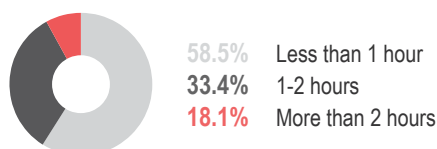
Frequency with which HHs must leave their city to buy goods, per mantika:

	Never	Once per month	2-3 times per month	> 3 times per month
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	55.5%	28.9%	5.3%	10.3%
Al Margab	91.1%	0.6%	5.6%	2.8%
Benghazi	45.4%	15.3%	19.1%	20.1%
Derna[4]	49.2%	20.9%	22.0%	7.9%
Ghat	55.9%	31.8%	9.5%	2.9%
Misrata	90.5%	4.2%	4.1%	1.2%
Sebha	59.1%	7.6%	14.2%	19.1%
Tripoli	29.4%	34.0%	25.5%	11.0%

Among HHs that must leave their city, travel time to market, per mantika[3]:

	< 1 hour	1-2 hours	> 2 hours
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	34.4%	62.9%	2.7%
Al Margab	93.8%	6.2%	0.0%
Benghazi	81.9%	16.8%	1.3%
Derna[4]	60.1%	38.8%	1.1%
Ghat	24.1%	37.6%	38.4%
Misrata	61.2%	38.2%	0.5%
Sebha	93.3%	6.7%	0.0%
Tripoli	46.6%	39.5%	13.9%

Top 3 reported barriers to accessing markets[5]:

%	Barrier	
9.2%	Transportation too expensive	1
3.5%	Market too far/ no means of transport	2
0.9%	Damage to marketplace	3

Top 3 reported barriers to accessing items in markets[5]:

	Barrier	%
1	Some items too expensive	52.4%
2	Some items not available	18.8%
3	No means of payment	16.1%

Financial Services

% of HHs with access to financial service providers in their neighbourhoods, per population group[5]:

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
Banks	67.3%	62.6%	38.3%
Hawala	3.9%	3.9%	1.6%
Informal services	42.0%	46.6%	68.0%

Top 3 reported barriers to accessing financial services, per population group:

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
Long waiting times	**59.6%**	**65.2%**	**72.7%**
Limits on withdrawals	**42.1%**	**58.8%**	**53.1%**
Insecurity waiting in line	**21.7%**	**17.1%**	**35.1%**

Coping Mechanisms

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

Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
57.5% Spent savings	**75.1%** Spent savings	**53.2%** Reduced expenses on health and education
36.5% Sold family gold	**30.8%** Sold family gold	**30.8%** Sold family gold
22.0% Borrowed money	**28.8%** Borrowed money	**23.6%** Took an additional job

Top 3 income-related coping mechanisms reported to be already exhausted, per population group:

Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
10.8% Sold family gold	**17.3%** Sold family gold	**23.9%** Sold family gold
5.9% Sold house or land	**12.2%** Spent savings	**13.9%** Spent savings
5.3% Borrowed money	**9.1%** Borrowed money	**7.4%** Borrowed money

[3] Due to limited sample size for this indicator, results are indicative and not statistically representative.
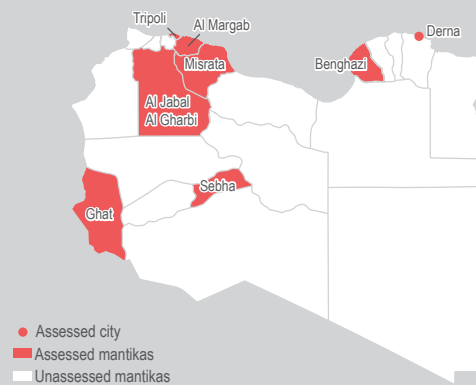[4] Data from the city of Derna was collected in July 2017 prior to the tightening of the siege.
[5] Respondents could choose several answers.

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Shelter & NFI
Libya, September 2017

NFI

Context & Methodology

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Assessed Mantikas

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🏠 Shelter type & tenancy

average # of people in dwelling

Non-displaced	5.6
IPDs	5.9
Returnees	6.1

IDP HHs have an overall higher ratio of people per room (average of 5.9 IDPs sharing 3 rooms, compared to 3.6 non-displaced persons and 3.7 returnees). IDP HHs also live in overall smaller dwellings than other groups.

% of HHs reporting living in each shelter type, per population group:

Non-displaced
- 96.5% Apartment or house
- 3.2% Unfinished building
- 0.2% Other private

IDPs
- 74.7% Apartment or house
- 21.5% Unfinished building
- 2.2% Collective space

Returnees
- 92.3% Apartment or house
- 7.6% Unfinished building
- 0.6% Collective space

% of IDP HHs reporting living in shelter type, per mantika:

	Apartment or house	Unfinished building	Collective space
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	86.8%	8.4%	4.2%
Al Margab	56.5%	39.1%	0.0%
Benghazi	76.9%	17.9%	3.0%
Derna	92.2%	7.8%	0.0%
Ghat	51.8%	46.4%	0.0%
Misrata	80.9%	9.2%	0.0%
Sebha	77.5%	13.8%	1.3%
Tripoli	69.4%	29.7%	0.9%

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

Non-displaced
- 88.2% Owned
- 7.6% Rented
- 1.6% Hosted for free

IDPs
- 61.2% Rented
- 21.1% Hosted for free
- 15.3% Owned

Returnees
- 93.2% Owned
- 4.5% Rented
- 1.6% Hosted for free

% of HHs reporting living in each shelter occupancy arrangement, per mantika:

	①	②	③
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Owned 89.4%	Rented 9.0%	Hosted for free 1.0%
Al Margab	Owned 83.8%	Rented 13.9%	Hosted for free 2.2%
Benghazi	Owned 91.0%	Rented 7.1%	Hosted for free 1.5%
Derna	Owned 82.2%	Rented 7.1%	Hosted for free 6.2%
Ghat	Owned 74.8%	Hosted for free 15.9%	Rented 8.7%
Misrata	Owned 79.8%	Rented 12.2%	Provided by authorities 1.1%
Sebha	Owned 86.1%	Rented 10.6%	Provided by authorities 2.7%
Tripoli	Owned 87.3%	Rented 6.6%	Provided by authorities 1.1%

% of IDP HHs reporting living in shelter occupancy arrangement other than owned, per mantika:

	Rented	Hosted for free	Provided by public authorities
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	36.3%	18.4%	0.0%
Al Margab	86.1%	7.0%	2.6%
Benghazi	56.7%	24.6%	3.7%
Derna	46.9%	14.1%	0.0%
Ghat	32.7%	62.7%	0.9%
Misrata	69.5%	19.8%	0.8%
Sebha	86.3%	12.5%	0.0%
Tripoli	89.2%	7.2%	0.0%

% of HHs reporting damage to housing, per population group:

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
No damage	85.4%	46.0%	26.4%
Light damage	10.2%	27.2%	35.8%
Medium damage	2.7%	7.8%	21.2%
Medium-heavy damage	1.5%	9.7%	11.6%
Heavy damage/destroyed	0.2%	9.4%	5.0%

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% of HHs reporting damage to housing, per mantika:

	No damage	Light damage	Medium damage	Medium/heavy	Heavy/destroyed
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	87.9%	5.9%	3.3%	2.7%	0.1%
Al Margab	84.4%	5.0%	3.9%	5.6%	1.1%
Benghazi	71.5%	15.3%	7.1%	4.1%	2.0%
Derna	66.0%	26.7%	4.4%	1.2%	1.7%
Ghat	52.0%	36.2%	9.4%	2.1%	0.3%
Misrata	86.1%	12.1%	1.8%	0.1%	0.0%
Sebha	68.8%	24.6%	5.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Tripoli	87.4%	10.3%	1.7%	0.6%	0.0%

% of returnee HHs reporting damage to housing, per mantika:

	No damage	Light damage	Medium damage	Medium/heavy	Heavy/destroyed
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	16.5%	32.9%	22.4%	24.7%	3.5%
Al Margab	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Benghazi	23.0%	36.0%	23.0%	12.2%	5.8%
Derna	29.6%	33.3%	28.7%	5.6%	2.8%
Ghat	18.5%	49.2%	20.0%	9.2%	3.1%
Misrata	45.9%	45.0%	7.2%	1.8%	0.0%
Sebha	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tripoli	85.3%	13.8%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%

6.5% of IDP HHs reported having been threatened with eviction (5.4%) or evicted from their housing in the last 6 months (1.1%).

💡 Access to Energy (Electricity & Fuel)

92.2% of HHs reported that the main network was their main source of electricity.

74.9% of HHs reported that they had irregular access to electricity.

% of HHs reporting having regular access to electricity, per mantika:

	Regular access	Irregular access	No access
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	27.7%	69.2%	3.1%
Al Margab	30.0%	67.2%	2.8%
Benghazi	47.6%	50.5%	1.9%
Derna	6.1%	93.9%	0.0%
Ghat	2.9%	96.8%	0.2%
Misrata	5.6%	94.4%	0.0%
Sebha	19.1%	79.8%	1.1%
Tripoli	14.8%	84.1%	1.2%

For HHs reporting irregular access to electricity, average number of hours of power cuts, overall:

21.0%	0-3 hour(s) per day
54.9%	4-7 hours per day
24.1%	8+ hours per day

For HHs reporting irregular access to electricity, average number of hours of power cuts, per mantika:

	0-3 hour(s)	4-7 hours	8+ hours
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	53.4%	45.4%	1.2%
Al Margab	46.3%	53.7%	0.0%
Benghazi	46.5%	53.0%	0.5%
Derna	8.4%	82.1%	9.5%
Ghat	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Misrata	17.7%	68.6%	13.7%
Sebha	6.2%	93.2%	0.7%
Tripoli	0.0%	42.7%	57.4%

% of HHs reporting having access to fuel (cooking & heating fuel), per population group:

	Non-displaced cooking	Non-displaced heating	IDPs cooking	IDPs heating	Returnees cooking	Returnees heating
Regular access	61.3%	5.5%	38.2%	2.5%	55.9%	3.6%
Irregular access	37.2%	25.9%	54.6%	22.5%	40.5%	8.1%
No access	1.5%	68.6%	7.2%	75.0%	3.6%	88.3%

% of HHs reporting having access to fuel (cooking & heating fuel), per mantika:

	Regular access cooking	Regular access heating	Irregular access cooking	Irregular access heating	No access cooking	No access heating
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	22.7%	13.7%	77.0%	72.9%	0.3%	13.5%
Al Margab	90.5%	12.4%	9.4%	40.5%	0.0%	47.1%
Benghazi	61.6%	1.9%	37.6%	5.4%	0.8%	92.7%
Derna	39.4%	8.5%	59.5%	35.7%	1.1%	55.7%
Ghat	1.5%	0.0%	96.3%	3.7%	2.2%	96.3%
Misrata	83.4%	7.0%	16.6%	16.4%	0.0%	76.6%
Sebha	20.7%	0.0%	75.4%	17.7%	3.8%	82.3%
Tripoli	54.9%	2.2%	40.9%	21.4%	4.2%	76.4%

NFI Non-Food Items

Most commonly reported NFIs owned by HHs, per population group[2]:

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
Cooking set	96.8%	83.1%	93.3%
Mobile phone	94.6%	87.0%	92.7%
Mattress	93.6%	67.8%	91.2%
Stove	92.7%	66.9%	88.3%
Blanket	92.3%	66.2%	88.9%
Bedding	89.1%	52.8%	84.2%
Heater	74.1%	40.5%	45.7%
Mosquito net	32.2%	16.5%	24.9%
Water tank	14.1%	10.5%	9.4%

[2] Respondents could choose several answers.

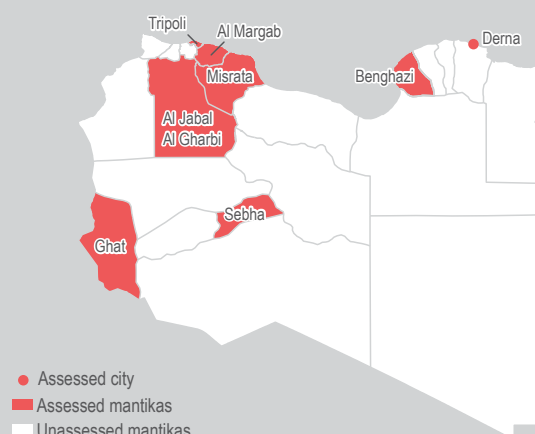# Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
Libya, September 2017

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. The sampling produced statistically generalisable results for all assessed displacement categories, as well as for 7 assessed mantikas and the city of Derna, with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% (unless stated otherwise). Findings have been disaggregated by displacement status and/or by mantika where the differences in responses among groups were significant.

Assessed Mantikas

- Assessed city
- Assessed mantikas
- Unassessed mantikas

Water Sources

Main reported sources of drinking water per population group:

Non-displaced
- 43.7% Bottled water
- 37.5% Public network
- 11.4% Protected well

IDPs
- 42.7% Bottled water
- 34.3% Public network
- 7.4% Protected well

Returnees
- 48.3% Public network
- 33.6% Bottled water
- 11.4% Protected well

Main reported sources of drinking water by mantika:

Mantika	1	2	3
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Bottled water 82.0%	Water trucking 8.7%	Public network 5.4%
Al Margab	Public network 64.4%	Water trucking 11.1%	Bottled water 11.1%
Benghazi	Public network 64.2%	Bottled water 29.4%	Protected well 4.6%
Derna	Public network 73.8%	Bottled water 9.6%	Water trucking 4.8%
Ghat	Public network 88.7%	Water trucking 7.5%	Communal tap 2.3%
Misrata	Public network 48.7%	Bottled water 36.3%	Water trucking 7.4%
Sebha	Public network 50.8%	Bottled water 39.9%	Communal tap 6.6%
Tripoli	Bottled water 61.2%	Protected well 24.7%	Public network 8.0%

Top 3 reported types of water treatment:[2]

No treatment	66.8%
Water filter	28.3%
Chlorine tablets	1.6%

[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] Respondents could choose several answers.
[3] 'Other issues' include bad smell, discolored water and health problems after drinking the water. All issues are self-reported by households and have not been verified by WASH professionals.

Reported water quality per source:

	Good	Bad taste	Other issues[3]
Public network	56.7%	42.3%	1.1%
Water trucking	45.4%	50.1%	4.5%
Bottled water	74.5%	24.5%	1.0%
Communal tap	55.5%	44.5%	1.1%
Protected well	82.5%	16.8%	0.6%
Unprotected well	17.1%	74.0%	8.9%
Rainwater	82.7%	17.3%	0.0%

Sanitation Practices

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

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
Flush toilet	97.5%	83.5%	95.8%
Pour toilet	2.4%	16.4%	4.2%
Dry pit	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
No toilet	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Main solid waste management practices of HHs:

Collected by waste management service	44.3%
Put in specific place for waste disposal at later stage	42.3%
Left on the road or in an inappropriate public space	7.3%
Buried or burned	5.9%

Mantikas in which the highest % of HHs reported leaving solid waste on the road or in an inappropriate public space:

- 19.3% Derna
- 10.9% Sebha
- 9.0% Tripoli

Hygiene Items

Top 3 reported essential hygiene items needed by HHs, per population group[2]:

Non-displaced
- 42.0% Disinfectant
- 30.9% Soap
- 27.1% Water container

IDPs
- 55.3% Disinfectant
- 41.8% Soap
- 29.5% Water container

Returnees
- 45.5% Soap
- 39.8% Shampoo
- 36.2% Dishwashing liquid

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Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Health
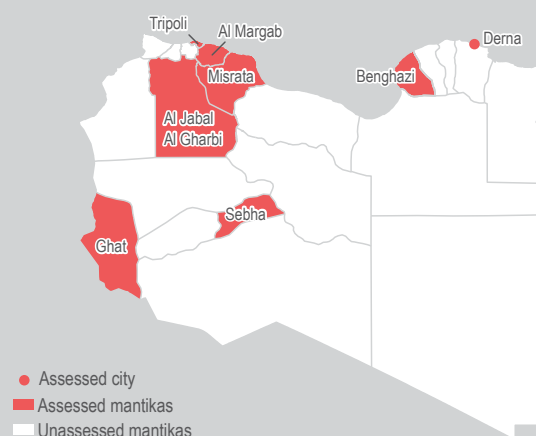## Libya, September 2017

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. The sampling produced statistically generalisable results for all assessed displacement categories, as well as for 7 assessed mantikas and the city of Derna, with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% (unless stated otherwise). Findings have been disaggregated by displacement status and/or by mantika where the differences in responses among groups were significant.

Assessed Mantikas

- ● Assessed city
- ■ Assessed mantikas
- □ Unassessed mantikas

Access to Healthcare

44.0% of HHs who had needed healthcare did not get access to adequate healthcare in the last 15 days[2].

Top 3 barriers to accessing health services, per population group[3]:

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
Lack of supplies/equipment	57.6%	64.6%	65.5%
Lack of medical staff	55.1%	45.5%	46.7%
Lack of money	23.8%	31.1%	28.0%

Time needed to access the nearest health facility (% of HHs):

	Less than 15 minutes	Between 15-60 minutes	More than 1 hour
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	33.0%	63.7%	3.3%
Al Margab	60.5%	39.5%	0.0%
Benghazi	38.7%	57.7%	3.6%
Derna	66.2%	33.8%	0.0%
Ghat	35.3%	47.9%	16.8%
Misrata	58.0%	40.8%	1.2%
Sebha	70.5%	26.3%	3.3%
Tripoli	23.7%	61.8%	14.4%

% of HHs using coping mechanisms to deal with the lack of access to healthcare[2]:

Use alternative/traditional medicine	64.4%
Prioritise emergencies	57.7%
Prioritise children	21.3%

Mental illness

% of HHs reporting one or more member(s) medically diagnosed with a mental illness:

Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
3.5%	4.1%	2.2%

Pregnancy & Birth

% of HHs reporting at least one pregnant woman, or at least one woman who gave birth in the last 2 years, per mantika and group:

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
1 or more pregnant women	10.0%	10.6%	10.4%
1 or more women who gave birth in last 2 years	20.2%	24.4%	25.4%

69.5% of HHs reported that women who gave birth in the last 2 years exclusively breastfed their latest born infant during his/her first 6 months[2].

Vaccination

51.7% of HHs reporting not having any vaccination cards for their children.

Chronic diseases

39.0% of HHs reporting one or more member(s) suffering from chronic diseases. The most common were:

Al Jabal Al Gharbi	High blood pressure 36.2%	Diabetes 36.2%	Asthma/Heart disease 7.9%
Al Margab	High blood pressure 45.2%	Diabetes 43.1%	Arthritis 20.2%
Benghazi	Diabetes 54.9%	High blood pressure 45.6%	Heart disease 14.6%
Derna	Diabetes 49.8%	High blood pressure 37.7%	Arthritis 10.0%
Ghat	High blood pressure 29.9%	Diabetes 27.6%	Arthritis 17.3%
Misrata	Diabetes 50.0%	High blood pressure 27.3%	Arthritis 16.5%
Sebha	Diabetes 35.5%	High blood pressure 33.9%	Heart disease 12.9%
Tripoli	Diabetes 68.3%	High blood pressure 46.0%	Arthritis 12.7%

[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] Due to limited sample size for this indicator, results are indicative and not statistically representative.
[3] Respondents could choose several answers.

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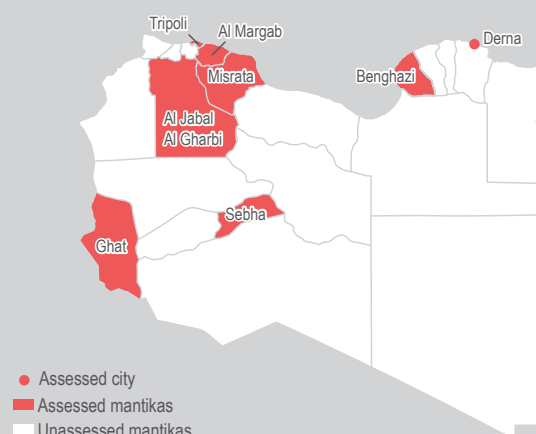# Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Education
Libya, September 2017

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. The sampling produced statistically generalisable results for all assessed displacement categories, as well as for 7 assessed mantikas and the city of Derna, with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% (unless stated otherwise). Findings have been disaggregated by displacement status and/or by mantika where the differences in responses among groups were significant.
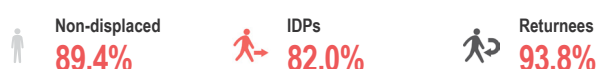
Assessed Mantikas

- ● Assessed city
- ▇ Assessed mantikas
- □ Unassessed mantikas

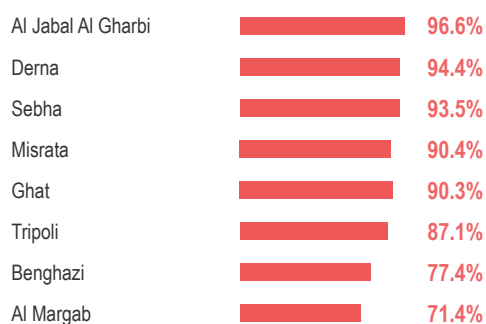## 📖 Access to Education

67.5% of school-aged children are enrolled in school.
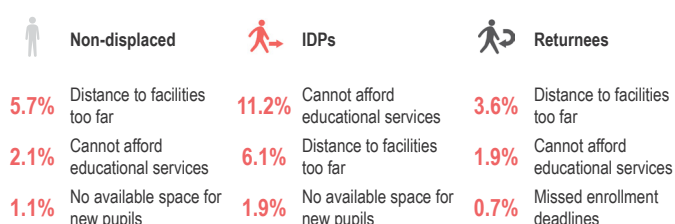
67.0% of school-aged children regularly attend school.

% of HHs with school-aged children reporting that their children faced no barriers to accessing education, per population group:

Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
89.4%	82.0%	93.8%

% of HHs with school-aged children reporting that their children faced no barriers to accessing education, per mantika:

Mantika	%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	96.6%
Derna	94.4%
Sebha	93.5%
Misrata	90.4%
Ghat	90.3%
Tripoli	87.1%
Benghazi	77.4%
Al Margab	71.4%

Top 3 barriers to accessing education among households with school-aged children, per population group[2,3]:

Non-displaced		IDPs		Returnees	
5.7%	Distance to facilities too far	11.2%	Cannot afford educational services	3.6%	Distance to facilities too far
2.1%	Cannot afford educational services	6.1%	Distance to facilities too far	1.9%	Cannot afford educational services
1.1%	No available space for new pupils	1.9%	No available space for new pupils	0.7%	Missed enrollment deadlines

📖 Children out of School

% of school-aged children who have dropped out of school:

Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
1.5%	5.0%	2.8%

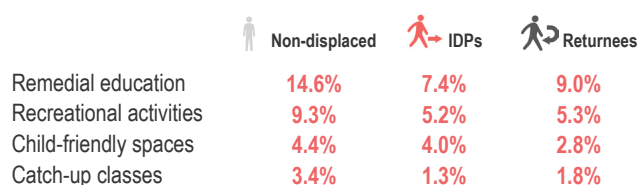**Among HHs with children who have dropped out of school, top 3 reasons for dropping out, per population group[2,3]:**

Non-displaced		IDPs		Returnees	
18.5%	Household work or employment	44.7%	Cannot afford educational services	23.1%	Education interrupted due to displacement
11.1%	Health reasons	36.8%	Household work or employment	23.1%	Household work or employment
11.1%	No quality education available	35.5%	Education interrupted due to displacement	19.2%	Poor performance
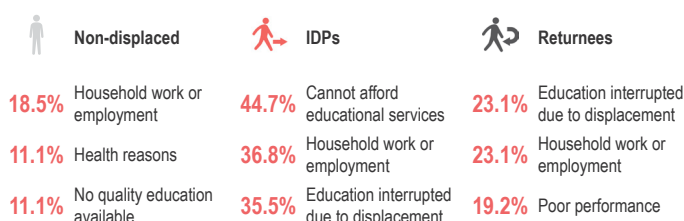
20.6% of HHs with school-aged children reported that their children were attending non-formal educational programmes.[4]

% of households with school-aged children attending non-formal educational programmes, per population group[2,3]:

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
Remedial education	14.6%	7.4%	9.0%
Recreational activities	9.3%	5.2%	5.3%
Child-friendly spaces	4.4%	4.0%	2.8%
Catch-up classes	3.4%	1.3%	1.8%

[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] Due to limited sample size for this indicator, results are indicative and not statistically representative.
[3] Respondents could choose several answers.
[4] During consultation with the Education Sector, '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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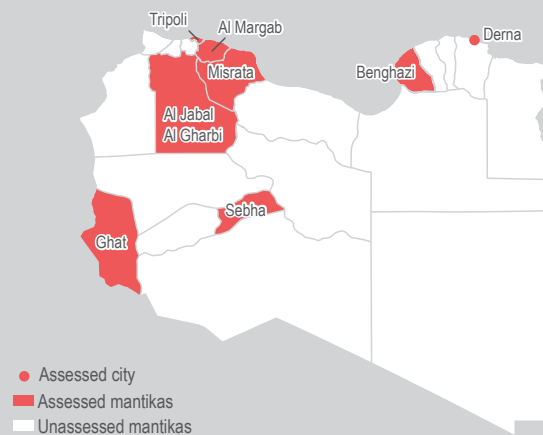# Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Protection
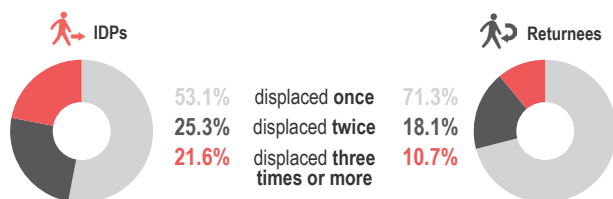## Libya, September 2017

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. The sampling produced statistically generalisable results for all assessed displacement categories, as well as for 7 assessed mantikas and the city of Derna, with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% (unless stated otherwise). Findings have been disaggregated by displacement status and/or by mantika where the differences in responses among groups were significant.

Assessed Mantikas

- ● Assessed city
- ■ Assessed mantikas
- □ Unassessed mantikas

🏃 Displacement

% of IDP and returnee HHs by number of times displaced, per population group:

IDPs		Returnees
53.1%	displaced **once**	71.3%
25.3%	displaced **twice**	18.1%
21.6%	displaced **three times or more**	10.7%

% of IDP and returnee HHs by number of times displaced, per mantika of current residence:

	Once	Twice	Three times or more
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	58.4%	40.4%	1.2%
Al Margab	57.4%	22.3%	20.3%
Benghazi	63.8%	19.3%	16.9%
Derna	70.3%	27.4%	2.4%
Ghat	86.8%	11.3%	1.9%
Misrata	74.9%	21.0%	4.0%
Sebha	61.3%	25.0%	13.8%
Tripoli	58.3%	17.6%	24.1%

70.0% of IDP HHs reported that they had been displaced at least once since the beginning of 2014.

99.9% of returnee HHs reported that they had returned voluntarily to their areas of origin.

Top 3 reported problems faced by returnee HHs upon return to areas of origin:[2]

Parts of house/property destroyed	**62.3%**
Valuables in house/property missing	**54.9%**
Basic services (electricity, water) not available	**35.6%**

Top 3 push and pull factors for IDP HHs:[2]

Push factors		Pull factors
Insecurity and conflict in previous location	**1**	Greater security
Shelter damaged or squatted	**2**	Presence of family and friends
Violence or threat to HH	**3**	Presence of HH's community

Top 3 push and pull factors for returnee HHs:[2]

Push factors		Pull factors
Insecurity and conflict in previous location	**1**	Presence of family and friends
Violence or threat to HH	**2**	Presence of HH's community
Shelter damaged or squatted	**3**	Greater security

💥 Hazards from Unexploded Ordnance

HH awareness of hazards from unexploded ordnance (UXO), per population group:

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
% of HHs reporting UXO presence in their neighbourhood	3.8%	11.5%	24.5%
% of HHs reporting having received information on hazards from UXO	20.6%	29.6%	30.8%

[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] Respondents could choose several answers.

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HH awareness of hazards from UXO, per mantika:

	% of HHs reporting UXO presence in their neighbourhood	% of HHs reporting having received information on hazards from UXO
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	3.0%	12.7%
Al Margab	10.6%	8.9%
Benghazi	8.6%	20.7%
Derna	12.7%	17.6%
Ghat	0.0%	34.7%
Misrata	6.4%	22.5%
Sebha	1.1%	26.8%
Tripoli	0.0%	27.5%

Sources of information on hazards from UXO[3]:

Conventional media	**64.5%**
Posters	**29.4%**
Social media	**20.2%**
Community representative	**13.0%**
Presentation	**8.1%**
Training	**6.8%**

🤲 Psychosocial Issues

36.2% of HHs reported that at least one member was experiencing two or more signs of psychological distress.

% of HHs with at least one member experiencing two or more signs of psychological distress, per mantika:

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	26.6%	40.0%	38.8%
Al Margab	16.3%	75.0%	66.7%
Benghazi	53.8%	61.5%	58.8%
Derna	60.5%	78.1%	51.9%
Ghat	26.8%	44.9%	36.0%
Misrata	25.0%	55.6%	52.3%
Sebha	48.6%	75.0%	Not assessed
Tripoli	32.7%	26.3%	11.9%

Top 3 signs of psychological distress reported, per population group:[9]

Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
29.2% Little pleasure in things they normally like	38.7% Feeling down, depressed or hopeless	46.1% Unusual lack of energy
26.9% Unusual lack of energy	38.2% Little pleasure in things they normally like	43.4% Little pleasure in things they normally like
20.4% Feeling down, depressed or hopeless	30.9% Unusual lack of energy	31.2% Feeling down, depressed or hopeless

HH's average sense of belonging in their current place of residence, per population group: (scale of 1 to 4, with 4 being the highest)

Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
3.4	**2.4**	**3.0**

🤲 Documentation

4.2% of HHs reported having lost ID or other documentation during the conflict

% of HHs reporting having lost ID or other documentation during the conflict, per mantika:

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	7.0%	17.9%	8.2%
Al Margab	1.7%	54.8%	8.3%
Benghazi	2.2%	28.4%	18.7%
Derna	4.5%	15.6%	4.6%
Ghat	7.2%	8.2%	4.6%
Misrata	4.0%	26.0%	22.5%
Sebha	3.8%	38.8%	Not assessed
Tripoli	2.2%	21.6%	7.3%

28.3% of households who lost documentation during the conflict have not reapplied for new documentation[4].

Top 3 reasons for not reapplying for new documentation[4]:

1 Process is too complicated and takes time
2 Not familiar with procedures
3 No functioning civil registry nearby

[3] Respondents could choose several answers.

[4] Due to limited sample size for this indicator, results are indicative and not statistically representative.