

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

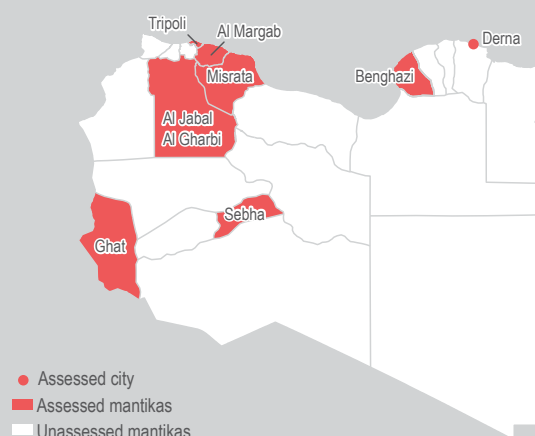
## Libya, September 2017



### 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,<sup>(1)</sup> 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



### Water Sources

#### Main reported sources of drinking water per population group:

Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
43.7% Bottled water	42.7% Bottled water	48.3% Public network
37.5% Public network	34.3% Public network	33.6% Bottled water
11.4% Protected well	7.4% Protected well	11.4% Protected well

#### Main reported sources of drinking water by 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:<sup>(2)</sup>

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

<sup>(1)</sup> 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).

<sup>(2)</sup> Respondents could choose several answers.

<sup>(3)</sup> '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 <sup>(3)</sup>
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
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### Hygiene Items

#### Top 3 reported essential hygiene items needed by HHs, per population group:<sup>(2)</sup>

Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
42.0% Disinfectant	55.3% Disinfectant	45.5% Soap
30.9% Soap	41.8% Soap	39.8% Shampoo
27.1% Water container	29.5% Water container	36.2% Dishwashing liquid

