

# Preliminary Findings Factsheet: Early Recovery

Libya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, June 2015



This factsheet is one of a series of sector specific factsheets presenting key indicators at a glance.

Findings are based on primary data collected from surveys of purposively sampled households and key informants across Libya, as part of a multi-sector needs assessment.

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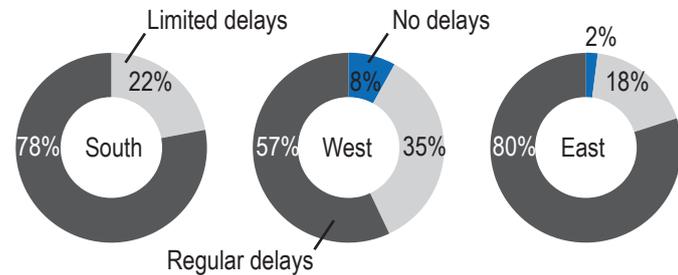
## Necessary repairs

**89%** of key informants reported **no** necessary major repairs in the basic infrastructure in the last six months

South 98% West 80% East 89%

## Delay in salary payment

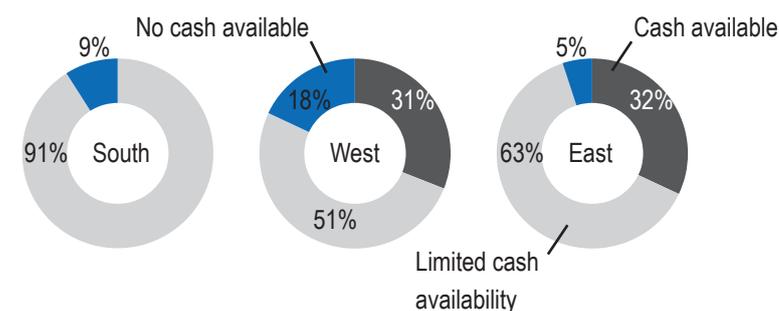
**97%** of key informants reported **some** delay in receiving salary payments



## Cash availability

**78%** of key informants reported **limited** or **no** cash availability in their community

South 100% West 69% East 68%

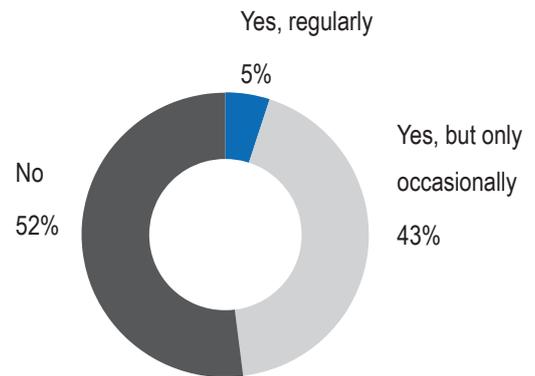


## Functionality of government services

**52%** of key informants reported that government services **did not** work regularly in the last 3 months

South 43% West 56% East 56%

% of key informants overall reporting functionality of government services over the previous 3 months:



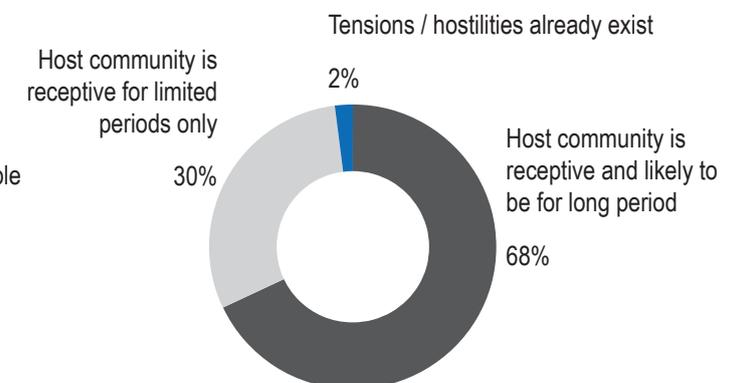
## Banking services

**43%** of key informants reported that banking services **did not** work regularly in the last 3 months

South 85% West 6% East 43%

## Social cohesion

Relationship between host communities and IDPs:



# Preliminary Findings Factsheet: Education

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## Functioning education facilities

Key informants reported that the following percentage of education facilities were still functioning:

		South	West	East
Primary schools	<b>89%</b>	91%	97%	84%
Secondary schools	<b>86%</b>	91%	97%	76%
Universities	<b>71%</b>	89%	97%	46%

**54%**

South West East  
67% 55% 43%

of key informants have reported that some education facilities have been destroyed or damaged as a result of the conflict

**47%**

South West East  
60% 39% 42%

of key informants have reported that of education facilities are affected by a lack of teachers

Where children were not reported to attend school, the most commonly reported reasons were:

### Key Informant

1. Cannot afford
2. Route to school unsafe
3. School is used for another purpose / No space available

### Household

1. Cannot afford
2. Route to school unsafe
3. School is used for another purpose

## School enrollment

**88%**

Boys Girls  
87% 89%

of households reported that school-aged children are enrolled in school

## School attendance

**82%**

South West East  
96% 76% 75%

of households reported that school-aged children regularly attending school

School attendance by school type:

Pre-Primary school	<b>85%</b>
Primary school	<b>79%</b>
Secondary schools	<b>84%</b>

School attendance by gender:

**79%**

Male

**83%**

Female

School attendance by target population group:

Host community	<b>84%</b>
Returnee	<b>93%</b>
IDPs	<b>77%</b>
Refugees/ asylum seekers	<b>57%</b>
Migrant workers	<b>92%</b>

## Education expenditure

**7%**

Average share of household expenditure spent on education

Loss of legal documentation has been reported as being a barrier to school enrollment. Pupils and student may not be able to enroll in schools or if they are, they may be on a "guest" status only.

Discrimination and bullying against IDP pupils and students has been reported in locations where tensions exist between the host community and the displaced (e.g. Misrata).



# Preliminary Findings Factsheet: Food Security

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## Food sources

Percentage of key informants reporting common methods for obtaining food in the community:

		South	West	East
Purchased	<b>98%</b>	100%	98%	96%
Received from others	<b>54%</b>	29%	44%	81%
Food distribution	<b>48%</b>	58%	22%	74%
Own production	<b>42%</b>	67%	31%	38%
Bartering	<b>8%</b>	7%	2%	19%

## Problems with food access

The most common problems related to food access were reported by key informants as follows:

		South	West	East
Some food items too expensive	<b>68%</b>	70%	66%	68%
Lack resources to buy food available in market	<b>54%</b>	91%	34%	46%
Lack of availability of cooking fuel	<b>45%</b>	70%	4%	59%
Some food items not available	<b>28%</b>	19%	41%	24%
Decreased local food production	<b>26%</b>	21%	38%	20%

## Access to subsidized food

**45%**

of key informants reported that subsidized food is available in their community

South West East  
36% 46% 49%

## Food assistance

**70%**

South West East  
74% 53% 81%

of key informants responded that they expect to receive food assistance in the next 3 to 6 months in their communities

## Food expenditure

**44%**

South West East  
31% 40% 55%

Average share of household expenditure spent on food

Average share of household expenditure spent on food by population group:

- 51%** Refugee / asylum seeking household expenditure
- 46%** IDP household expenditure
- 42%** Migrant household expenditure
- 40%** Returnee household expenditure
- 40%** Host Community household expenditure

## Coping strategies

Households have reported engaging in the following behaviours due to a lack of food or a lack of money to buy food over the past 30 days:

		IDPs	Migrants	Refugees
Spent savings	<b>49%</b>	57%	28%	46%
Reduced non-food expenditure	<b>31%</b>	39%	20%	37%
Sold HH assets and/or goods	<b>18%</b>	19%	18%	24%
Sold productive assets or means of transport	<b>17%</b>	18%	14%	34%
Borrowed money from formal lender	<b>13%</b>	15%	9%	21%
Withdrew children from school	<b>13%</b>	11%	7%	25%
Purchased food on credit or borrowed food	<b>10%</b>	10%	12%	22%
Begging	<b>5%</b>	2%	4%	25%



# Preliminary Findings Factsheet: Health

Libya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, June 2015



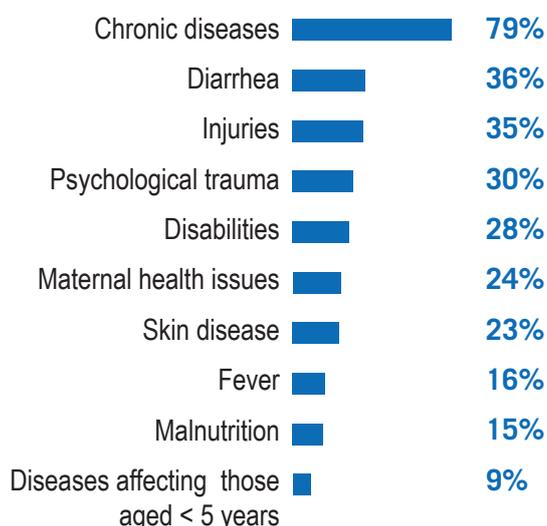
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## Health problems

Most commonly reported health problems during the previous month by key informants:



## Functionality of health care facilities

**31%** of key informants have reported that public hospitals are fully functioning during the previous month

Reported health care facilities fully functioning in key informant communities during the previous month:

		South	West	East
Public hospitals	<b>32%</b>	22%	44%	29%
Private hospitals	<b>45%</b>	17%	88%	38%
Primary health centers	<b>22%</b>	15%	36%	18%
Private Clinics	<b>54%</b>	20%	88%	57%
Mobile Clinics	<b>5%</b>	2%	17%	2%

## Access to health care

**77%** of households report having the ability to access health facilities, without limitations

South 93% West 66% East 78%

Most commonly reported household reasons for not having access to health care facilities:



## Health care expenditure

**13%** Average share of household expenditure spent on health care

**83%** of key informants reported that people in their community paid for consultations, treatment procedures and drugs during the previous month

## Vaccinations

**39%** of key informants report that children are no longer being vaccinated in their communities

South 63% West 23% East 31%

## HIV Prevention

**64%** of key informants report that people their community **do not** know where to get HIV prevention and care services

## Breastfeeding

**87%** of key informants report that mothers breastfeed their babies for at least 3 months



# Preliminary Findings Factsheet: Livelihoods

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## Household income

The most common income/resources used by people in your community/city to cover essential needs during the previous month as reported by key informants:

		South	West	East
Stable employment	<b>97%</b>	98%	95%	92%
Business / Trade	<b>45%</b>	32%	59%	39%
Unstable employment	<b>42%</b>	68%	21%	39%
Savings	<b>35%</b>	26%	41%	34%
Farm owner	<b>24%</b>	45%	21%	11%
Support from family	<b>19%</b>	28%	5%	22%

Most common household income sources reported for the the LAST 30 DAYS:

Pension	<b>48%</b>	<b>83%</b>	Average Contribution to Income
Skilled labor	<b>17%</b>	<b>79%</b>	
Salaried work	<b>11%</b>	<b>64%</b>	
Casual labor	<b>8%</b>	<b>44%</b>	
Petty trade	<b>6%</b>	<b>43%</b>	

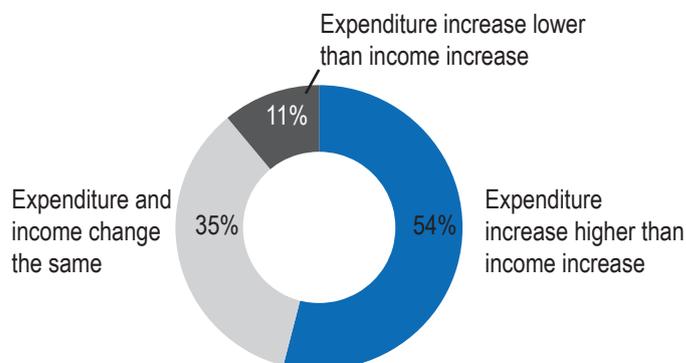
**73%** of households reported that household income has either remained the same or decreased

Major challenges in the sources of income households have faced due to the crisis:

Salary not paid or delayed	<b>64%</b>
Banking system not functioning	<b>40%</b>
Low wage / salary	<b>40%</b>
No / lack of opportunities	<b>9%</b>

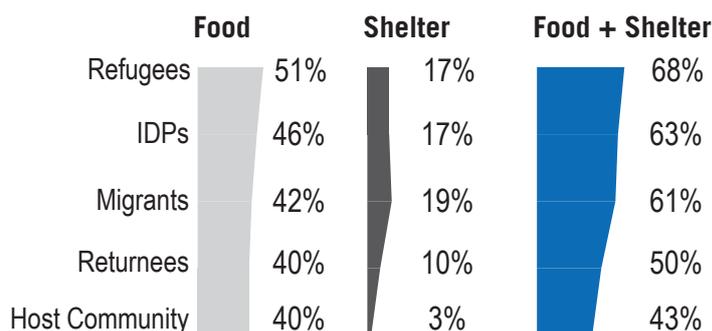
## Change in household income & expenditure

Comparison of households expenditure and income change since May 2014:



## Household expenditure

Total expenditure for food items and shelter/rent by population group:



Household expenditure on food vs. multiple displacement:

Displaced only once	<b>47%</b>
Displaced 2 or 3 times	<b>48%</b>
Displaced 4 times or more	<b>57%</b>

## Banking services

**43%** of key informants reported that banking services **did not** work regularly during the last 3 months

	South	West	East
	85%	6%	43%



# Preliminary Findings Factsheet: Protection

Libya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, June 2015



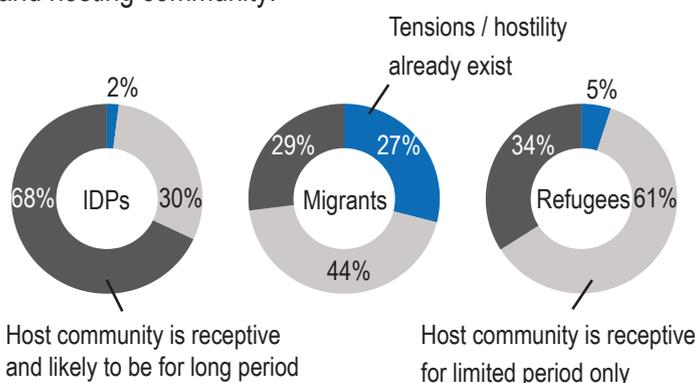
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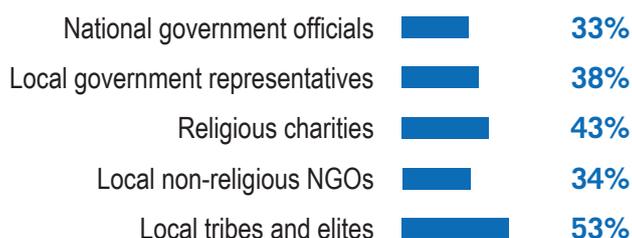
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## Social Cohesion

Reported status of relationship between vulnerable groups and hosting community:



Percentage of households reporting positive or very positive relationship with:



## Loss of legal documentation

**79%**

of key informants report family loss of legal documents due to conflict in their community

**61%**

of key informants report families/groups facing difficulties registering newborn children in their communities

## Safety

**74%**

of households report feeling safe in their daily life, in general

Percentage of households feeling safe or very safe in these contexts:

		IDP	Migrant	Refugee
In your home	<b>70%</b>	73%	<b>59%</b>	64%
In your neighborhood	<b>68%</b>	69%	65%	62%
Going to/from mosque	<b>68%</b>	64%	75%	67%
Going to/from market	<b>56%</b>	56%	<b>51%</b>	61%
At community / distribution centers	<b>53%</b>	<b>41%</b>	57%	50%

**57%**

of key informants report landmines / UXOs in their community

South 66% West 12% East 79%

## Women & Children

**40%**

of key informants report cases of violence against women in their community

**29%**

of households report cases of violence against children in their community

**50%**

of key informants report children and adolescents under 18 being recruited by / joining armed groups

South 87% West 24% East 42%

**13%**

of key informants report marriage of children or adolescents under 18 taking place in their community

**13%**

of key informants report the presence of child headed households in their community



Prepared by:

REACH An initiative of IMPACT Initiatives ACTED and UNOSAT

JMW CONSULTING

# Preliminary Findings Factsheet: Refugees and Migrants

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## Displacement

**78%**

of refugee and migrant households report a length of stay in Libya greater than 12 months

Most commonly reported reasons for staying in current community/city:

	Refugee	Migrant
Access to employment / shelter	<b>34%</b>	<b>38%</b>
In transit	<b>15%</b>	<b>30%</b>
No money to pay for movement	<b>18%</b>	<b>13%</b>

## Education

**57%**

92% of migrant households

of refugee households report school aged children regularly attending school

## Health

**44%**

38% of migrant households

of refugee households report limited or no access to health facilities

## Livelihoods

**49%**

33% of migrant households

of refugee households report expenditure increase higher than income increase

## Food

**51%**

42% for migrant households

Average share of refugee household expenditure spent on food

## Protection

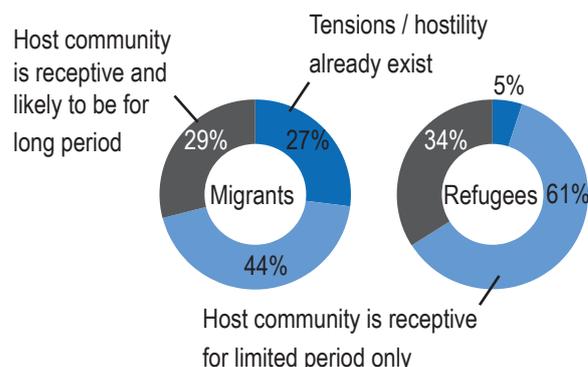
**67%**

of refugee households report feeling safe in their daily life, in general

Percentage of households feeling safe or very safe in these contexts:

	Migrant	Refugee
In your home	<b>59%</b>	64%
In your neighborhood	65%	62%
Going to/from mosque	75%	67%
Going to/from market	<b>51%</b>	61%
At community / distribution centers	<b>57%</b>	<b>50%</b>

Reported status of relationship between vulnerable groups and hosting community:



## Shelter

**19%**

17% for refugee households

Average share of migrant household expenditure spent on rent

**62%**

57% of migrant households

of refugee households reportedly feel at risk of eviction

Most commonly reported reasons for fearing eviction:

	Refugee	Migrant
Cannot afford rent	<b>67%</b>	<b>70%</b>
Insecurity in the community	<b>75%</b>	<b>45%</b>
Disagreement with landlord	<b>50%</b>	<b>56%</b>



# Preliminary Findings Factsheet: Shelter/NFI

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## Housing type

Most common housing types, during the month preceding assessment, reported by households:

		IDP	Migrant	Refugee
Rented apartment - single family	<b>53%</b>	56%	43%	54%
Rented apartment - shared	<b>12%</b>	4%	28%	21%
Hosted by family or volunteers	<b>11%</b>	16%	2%	2%
Unfinished apartment	<b>9%</b>	9%	10%	4%
Private space not intended as shelter	<b>9%</b>	5%	17%	13%
Public space not intended as shelter	<b>7%</b>	10%	0%	6%

## Housing damage

**82%**

South 80% West 89% East 78%

of key informants reported that **very few** or **no** houses in their community were damaged in their community since May 2014

## Electricity source

**86%**

South 98% West 98% East 70%

of key informants reported that the main network was the primary source of electricity during the previous month

## Rental payment

**14%**

Average share of household expenditure spent on rent

On average, households reported paying the following proportion of household expenditure on rent:

Host Community	<b>3%</b>
Returnee	<b>10%</b>
IDP	<b>17%</b>
Refugee	<b>17%</b>
Migrant	<b>19%</b>

## Risk of eviction

**39%**

South 38% West 36% East 41%

of households feel at risk of eviction or of having to move against their wishes

Reported reasons for feeling at risk of eviction:

1. Can't afford the rent
2. Insecurity in the community
3. Disagreement with the landlord

A risk of eviction was reportedly faced by:

<b>62%</b>	Refugee/ asylum seeker households
<b>57%</b>	Migrant worker households
<b>27%</b>	IDP households

In Derna, former workers of state institutions are reported to be at risk of eviction.

In Zawiyah, it is reported that families which are members of tribes that are active in the conflict can face expulsion if on the losing side of the conflict.



# Preliminary Findings Factsheet: WASH

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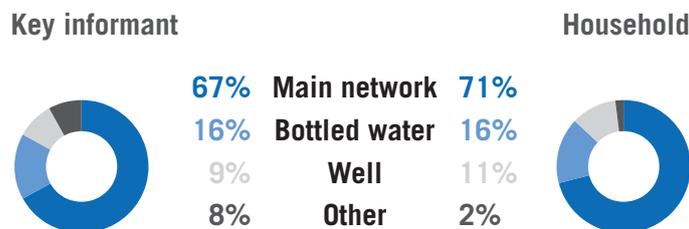
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## Water source

Most commonly reported drinking water sources accessed during the month preceding assessment:

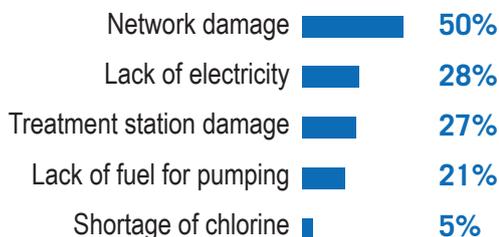


## Water network function

**88%** of key informants have reported that the water network experiences some level of disruption

South	West	East
100%	76%	86%

Most commonly reported reasons for reduction in volume of safe water compared to last year :



## Water quality

**80%**

South	West	East
72%	73%	91%

of households have reported that the water is fine to drink

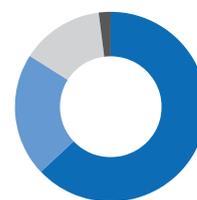
**85%**

South	West	East
95%	78%	81%

of key informants have reported that water testing has **not** been done in the past months

Reported methods used to improve the quality of drinking water:

No treatment	<b>62%</b>
Household filter	<b>22%</b>
Other treatment	<b>14%</b>
Chlorine tablets	<b>2%</b>



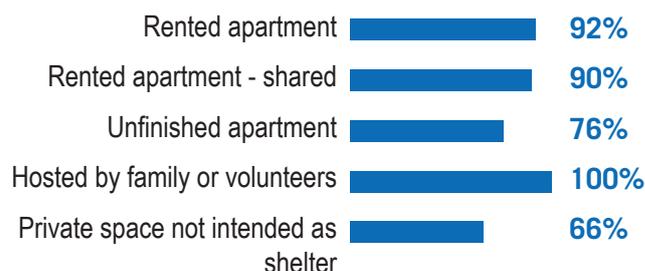
## Access to sanitation facilities

**90%**

South	West	East
94%	85%	94%

of households have reported that they have access to sanitation facilities

Reported access to sanitation facilities by shelter type :



## Solid waste management

Most commonly reported methods of solid waste disposal by key informants and households during the previous month: assessment:

