# 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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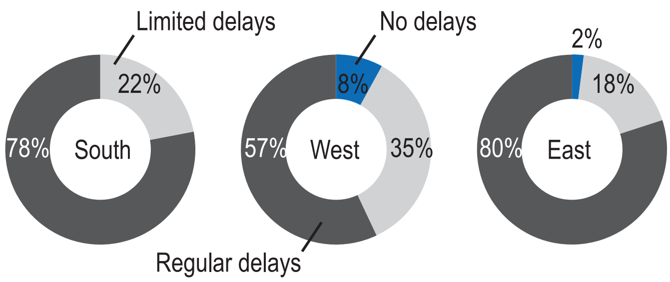
## Necessary repairs

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

| South | West | East |
|---|---|---|
| 98% | 80% | 89% |

## Delay in salary payment

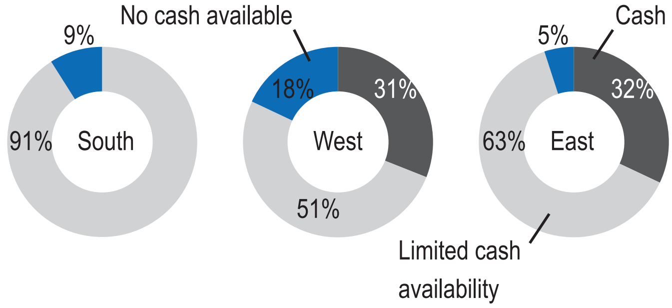
**97%** of key informants reported **some** delay in receiving salary payments




## Cash availability

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

| South | West | East |
|---|---|---|
| 100% | 69% | 68% |




## Functionality of government services

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

| South | West | East |
|---|---|---|
| 43% | 56% | 56% |

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

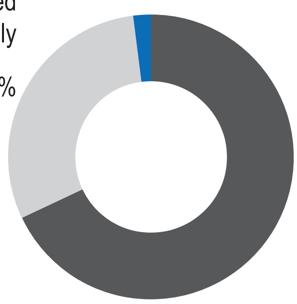

## Banking services

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

| South | West | East |
|---|---|---|
| 85% | 6% | 43% |

## Social cohesion

Relationship between host communities and IDPs:

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# 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 | **89%** | 91% | 97% | 84% |
| Secondary schools | **86%** | 91% | 97% | 76% |
| Universities | **71%** | 89% | 97% | 46% |

**54%** of key informants have reported that some education facilities have been destroyed or damaged as a result of the conflict

| South | West | East |
|---|---|---|
| 67% | 55% | 43% |

**47%** of key informants have reported that of education facilities are affected by a lack of teachers

| South | West | East |
|---|---|---|
| 60% | 39% | 42% |

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

| Boys | Girls |
|---|---|
| 87% | 89% |

### School attendance

**82%** of households reported that school-aged children regularly attending school

| South | West | East |
|---|---|---|
| 96% | 76% | 75% |

Shool attendance by school type:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pre-Primary school | 85% |
| Primary school | 79% |
| Secondary schools | 84% |

Shool attendance by gender:

| Male | Female |
|---|---|
| 79% | 83% |

Shool attendance by target population group:

| | |
|---|---|
| Host community | 84% |
| Returnee | 93% |
| IDPs | 77% |
| Refugees/ asylum seekers | 57% |
| Migrant workers | 92% |

### 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).

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# 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 | **98%** | 100% | 98% | 96% |
| Received from others | **54%** | 29% | 44% | 81% |
| Food distribution | **48%** | 58% | 22% | 74% |
| Own production | **42%** | 67% | 31% | 38% |
| Bartering | **8%** | 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 | **68%** | 70% | 66% | 68% |
| Lack resources to buy food available in market | **54%** | 91% | 34% | 46% |
| Lack of availability of cooking fuel | **45%** | 70% | 4% | 59% |
| Some food items not available | **28%** | 19% | 41% | 24% |
| Decreased local food production | **26%** | 21% | 38% | 20% |

### Access to subisdized food

**45%** of key informants reported that subsidized food is available in their community

| South | West | East |
|---|---|---|
| 36% | 46% | 49% |

### Food assistance

**70%** of key informants responded that they expect to receive food assistance in the next 3 to 6 months in their communities

| South | West | East |
|---|---|---|
| 74% | 53% | 81% |

### Food expenditure

**44%** Average share of household expenditure spent on food

| South | West | East |
|---|---|---|
| 31% | 40% | 55% |

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

- **51%** Refugee / asylum seeking household expenditure
- **46%** IDP houshold 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 | **49%** | 57% | 28% | 46% |
| Reduced non-food expenditure | **31%** | 39% | 20% | 37% |
| Sold HH assets and/or goods | **18%** | 19% | 18% | 24% |
| Sold productive assets or means of transport | **17%** | 18% | 14% | 34% |
| Borrowed money from formal lender | **13%** | 15% | 9% | 21% |
| Withdrew children from school | **13%** | 11% | 7% | 25% |
| Purchased food on credit or borrowed food | **10%** | 10% | 12% | 22% |
| Begging | **5%** | 2% | 4% | 25% |

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# Preliminary Findings Factsheet: Health

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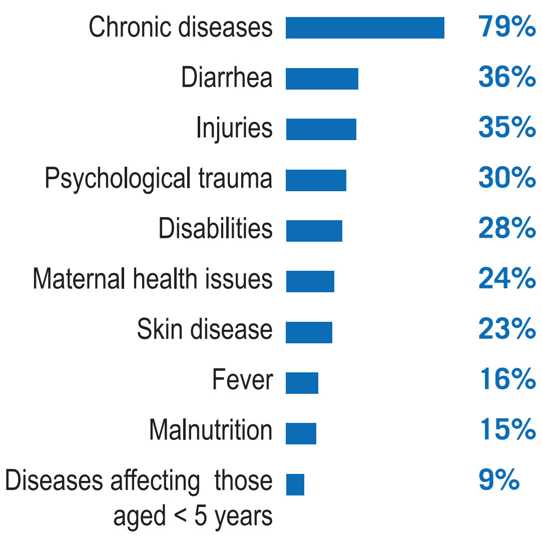
### Health problems

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 | **32%** | 22% | 44% | 29% |
| Private hospitals | **45%** | 17% | 88% | 38% |
| Primary health centers | **22%** | 15% | 36% | 18% |
| Private Clinics | **54%** | 20% | 88% | 57% |
| Mobile Clinics | **5%** | 2% | 17% | 2% |

### Access to health care

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

| South | West | East |
|---|---|---|
| 93% | 66% | 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 | West | East |
|---|---|---|
| 63% | 23% | 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

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# Preliminary Findings Factsheet: Livelihoods

## Libya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, June 2015

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### Household income

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

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

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

| | | Average Contribution to Income |
|---|---|---|
| Pension | **48%** | **83%** |
| Skilled labor | **17%** | **79%** |
| Salaried work | **11%** | **64%** |
| Casual labor | **8%** | **44%** |
| Petty trade | **6%** | **43%** |

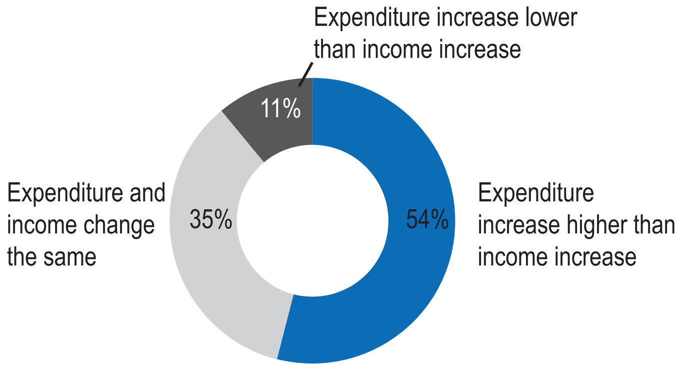
**73%** of households reported that household income has either remained the same or decreased

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Salary not paid or deilayed | **64%** |
| Banking system not functioning | **40%** |
| Low wage / salary | **40%** |
| No / lack of opportunities | **9%** |

### Change in houshold 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:

| | Food | Shelter | Food + Shelter |
|---|---|---|---|
| Refugees | 51% | 17% | 68% |
| IDPs | 46% | 17% | 63% |
| Migrants | 42% | 19% | 61% |
| Returnees | 40% | 10% | 50% |
| Host Community | 40% | 3% | 43% |

Household expenditure on food vs. multiple displacement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Diplaced only once | **47%** |
| Displaced 2 or 3 times | **48%** |
| Displaced 4 times or more | **57%** |

### 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

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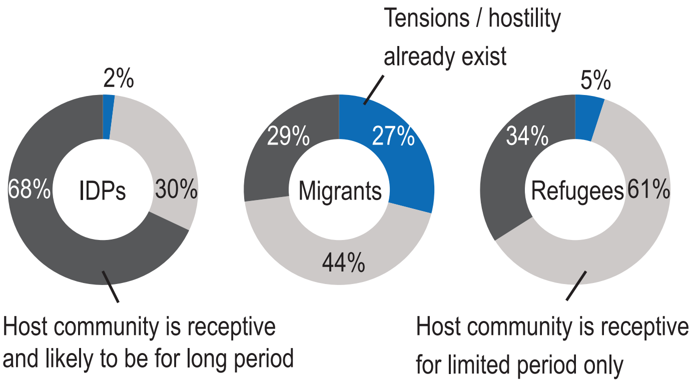
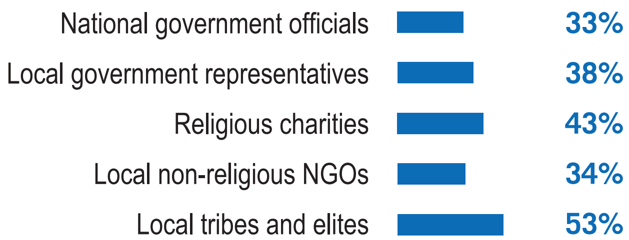
### Social Cohesion

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 | **70%** | 73% | **59%** | 64% |
| In your neighborhood | **68%** | 69% | 65% | 62% |
| Going to/from mosque | **68%** | 64% | 75% | 67% |
| Going to/from market | **56%** | 56% | **51%** | 61% |
| At community / distribution centers | **53%** | **41%** | 57% | 50% |

**57%** of key informants report landmines / UXOs in their community

| South | West | East |
|---|---|---|
| 66% | 12% | 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 | West | East |
|---|---|---|
| 87% | 24% | 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

# 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 | 34% | 38% |
| In transit | 15% | 30% |
| No money to pay for movement | 18% | 13% |

### Education

**57%** of refugee households report school aged children regularly attending school

92% of migrant households

### Health

**44%** of refugee households report limited or no access to health facilities

38% of migrant households

### Livelihoods

**49%** of refugee households report expenditure increase higher than income increase

33% of migrant households

### Food

**51%** Average share of refugee household expenditure spent on food

42% for migrant households

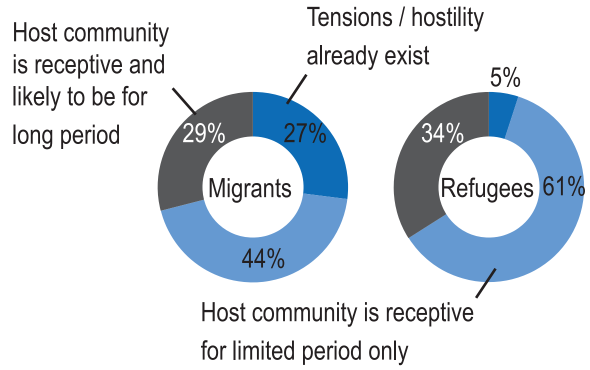
### Protection

**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 | **59%** | 64% |
| In your neighborhood | 65% | 62% |
| Going to/from mosque | 75% | 67% |
| Going to/from market | **51%** | 61% |
| At community / distribution centers | **57%** | **50%** |

Reported status of relationship between vulnerable groups and hosting community:




### Shelter

**19%** Average share of migrant household expenditure spent on rent

17% for refugee households

**62%** of refugee households reportedly feel at risk of eviction

57% of migrant households

Most commonly reported reasons for fearing eviction:

| | Refugee | Migrant |
|---|---|---|
| Cannot afford rent | 67% | 70% |
| Insecurity in the community | 75% | 45% |
| Disagreement with landlord | 50% | 56% |

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# 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 | **53%** | 56% | 43% | 54% |
| Rented apartment - shared | **12%** | 4% | 28% | 21% |
| Hosted by family or volunteers | **11%** | 16% | 2% | 2% |
| Unfinished apartment | **9%** | 9% | 10% | 4% |
| Private space not intended as shelter | **9%** | 5% | 17% | 13% |
| Public space not intended as shelter | **7%** | 10% | 0% | 6% |

### Housing damage

**82%**

| South | West | East |
|---|---|---|
| 80% | 89% | 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 | West | East |
|---|---|---|
| 98% | 98% | 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, housholds reported paying the following proportion of household expenditure on rent:

| | |
|---|---|
| Host Community | 3% |
| Returnee | 10% |
| IDP | 17% |
| Refugee | 17% |
| Migrant | 19% |

### Risk of eviction

**39%** of households feel at risk of eviction or of having to move against their wishes

| South | West | East |
|---|---|---|
| 38% | 36% | 41% |

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:

**62%** Refugee/ asylum seeker households

**57%** Migrant worker households

**27%** IDP households

In Dernah, fomer 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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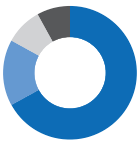
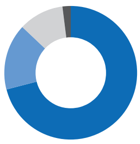
### Water source

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





| Key informant | | Household |
|---|---|---|
| 67% | **Main network** | 71% |
| 16% | **Bottled water** | 16% |
| 9% | **Well** | 11% |
| 8% | **Other** | 2% |

### 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 :

| | |
|---|---|
| Network damage | 50% |
| Lack of electricity | 28% |
| Treatment station damage | 27% |
| Lack of fuel for pumping | 21% |
| Shortage of chlorine | 5% |

### Water quality

**80%** of households have reported that the water is fine to drink

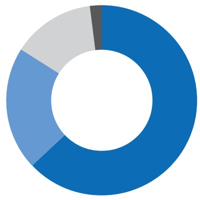
| South | West | East |
|---|---|---|
| 72% | 73% | 91% |

**85%** of key informants have reported that water testing has **not** been done in the past months

| South | West | East |
|---|---|---|
| 95% | 78% | 81% |

Reported methods used to improve the quality of drinking water:

| | |
|---|---|
| **No treatment** | 62% |
| **Household filter** | 22% |
| **Other treatment** | 14% |
| **Chlorine tablets** | 2% |



### Access to sanitation facilities

**90%** of households have reported that the they have access to sanitation facilities

| South | West | East |
|---|---|---|
| 94% | 85% | 94% |

Reported access to sanitation facilities by shelter type :

| | |
|---|---|
| Rented apartment | 92% |
| Rented apartment - shared | 90% |
| Unfinished apartment | 76% |
| Hosted by family or volunteers | 100% |
| Private space not intended as shelter | 66% |

### Solid waste management

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

| | KI | HH |
|---|---|---|
| Garbage collected | 65% | 33% |
| Dedicated waste site | 45% | 30% |
| Garbage left in street | 23% | 19% |
| Garbage buried or burned | 24% | 18% |

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