



REACH MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT III

LIBYA

REPORT

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About REACH

REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organizations - ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives - and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH's mission is to strengthen evidence-based decision making by aid actors through efficient data collection, management and analysis before, during and after an emergency. By doing so, REACH contributes to ensuring that communities affected by emergencies receive the support they need. All REACH activities are conducted in support to and within the framework of inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information please visit our website: www.reach-initiative.org.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since the start of 2016 communities across Libya have continued to be affected by conflict, including both displaced and non-displaced households, as well as significant numbers of refugees and migrants. By June, the number of internally displaced persons stood at an estimated 425,250, representing a particularly vulnerable population group who often lack access to basic services and adequate shelter.

To address the continuing need to inform sector-specific humanitarian planning in Libya in June 2016, REACH, supported by ECHO, conducted a third round of Multi-sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) on the humanitarian situation and needs of communities across the country.

The assessment draws on community level data, collected from "People with Knowledge" (PwK) in 27 municipalities across the country. Findings presented in this report cover the situation and needs of both non-displaced communities and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Where relevant, comparisons are made between the situation in communities in the East, West and South of the country, and with the situation during two earlier MSNA rounds in June 2015, February 2016, when comparable data was collected.

Findings indicate that the situation of some population groups remains very challenging, with prevalent threats to personal safety and security reported in certain locations as a result of ongoing conflict and insecurity. In addition, significant damage to basic infrastructure, rapidly rising prices, and a lack of access to liquidity are key cross-cutting issues that continue to undermine access to basic needs across all humanitarian sectors, fuelling community tensions and eroding people's resilience in the longer term.

A brief overview of key sector findings and priorities is provided below:

Shelter & Non-Food Items

Rented accommodation has remained the most commonly reported housing type for displaced families, living primarily alone (reported by 82% of PwK), although often shared with other families (59% of PwK). Rising rents are placing many families at risk of eviction from their current accommodation, particularly IDPs, who face greater challenges to secure adequate livelihoods to enable them to pay increasing costs. In addition, significant proportions of PwK reported that IDPs were living in more vulnerable shelter types, including hosted accommodation, unfinished buildings or collective accommodation. The cost of many shelter-related non-food items was often prohibitively high, with mattresses, kitchen items, warm clothes and blankets all reported as unaffordable by over 70% of PwK.

Key shelter priorities include supporting families faced with eviction to afford rental payments, and increasing the availability of adequate shelter to reduce pressure on existing supply, such as through repair and renovation of damaged buildings, and fit-out of unfinished structures. The provision of cash or in-kind assistance should be considered to improve access to basic non-food items.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The vast majority of assessed communities have continued to rely on the main water network for drinking, although significant proportions of respondents in all regions (54%) reported a reduction in the quantity of available water in the past month. While partly affected by higher summer temperatures and low rainfall, other reported reasons for the drop of water availability include a lack of electricity (reported by 73%) and damage to the public water system (56%). Despite reduced availability, water was reportedly safe to drink, although the reported presence of water quality monitoring remains low. Levels of sanitation and waste management have reportedly deteriorated in some communities, particularly in the East, where 63% of respondents pointed to problems related to the functionality of sewerage systems. Waste collection services also appear to have been affected by the conflict, with a reported decrease in all regions. Finally, rising prices have also affected people's ability to access most WASH-related non-food items, with baby diapers, soap and water tanks all reportedly unaffordable by over 70% of respondents.

Key sector priorities include the provision of support to municipalities to enable repairs to vital water infrastructure, and to continue to provide services such as waste collection. In addition, targeted assistance should be considered for households unable to purchase sanitary items due to their prohibitive cost.

Protection

June 2016 saw an increase in reported threats to people's physical safety in assessed communities, with particularly high rates of theft (reported by 69%), assault (60%) and kidnapping (64%) reported by respondents in the South. Deaths by small arms were reported in 93% of assessed municipalities, while deaths from unexploded ordnance were reported in a third of all assessed municipalities, and in up to 80% of those in the East. In all cases, adult males were the most commonly affected demographic group. Among IDPs, loss of documentation was reportedly common, affecting people's ability to access cash, social security and basic services. Difficulty registering births was also reported by almost a third of respondents (31%), most commonly due to a lack of information on how to do so. Host communities reportedly remain receptive to IDPs and tensions between the two groups remain rare, but were reported by an increasing proportion of PwK (9%).

Key protection priorities include the need to improve the physical safety of people in affected communities, especially through measures to reduce the proliferation of small arms and light weaponry and reduce exposure to unexploded ordnance, including targeted messaging and incentives to groups most at risk. To improve IDPs' ability to access services and assistance, humanitarian actors should work together with authorities to increase awareness of available services to register and replace lost documentation, and agree upon referral pathways for those who require additional help.

Livelihoods

As in previous months, salaried employment was the primary reported source of income in assessed communities (reported by 58% of PwK), followed by pensions and social security. When disaggregated by region, petty trade or small business appears to be becoming increasingly common in the West and South. IDPs have reportedly become increasingly self-sufficient since February, with the largest proportion of respondents reporting that between 51-75% of IDPs in their community had access to livelihoods. For those lacking sufficient access to income, the most commonly reported coping strategies by PwK include spending savings (70%), buying food on credit (53%) or selling household goods (38%), all of which are likely to erode households' ability to cope in the longer term. The primary reported challenges to livelihoods include delays to salaries (reported by 85% of PwK and significantly more common than in 2015) and limited functionality of the banking system, which remained only partially functional according to the vast majority of respondents.

Key livelihoods priorities include the need to further increase access to livelihoods opportunities and state support to IDPs, which could be improved significantly through measures to issue or replace lost documentation. In addition, working with municipalities to support new businesses in the public sector could help increase access to livelihood opportunities, particularly in areas such as agriculture, where a lack of casual labour was reportedly a key reason for reduced productivity.

Food Security & Agriculture

Rising prices and reduced productivity in some areas remain key challenges to food security across Libya. All key food items were reported to be difficult to obtain because of high prices, which continued to be the most commonly reported barrier to accessing food (reported by 83% of PwKs). While most staples were reportedly available on markets, wheat bread and flour were the most difficult to obtain, and were reported as unavailable by 13 and 11% of PwK respectively. This lack of availability is likely to be linked to reduced harvests in some areas, reportedly due to low rainfall (57%), a lack of labourers (55%) and a lack of agricultural inputs (38%). While farms continue to produce a wide range of crops, the majority of PwK reported that farmers were preparing a smaller area of land for the coming season, pointing to smaller harvests in the future.

Sector priorities include support to individual households to enable all population groups to access basic staples without resorting to negative coping strategies, such as the continued provision of assistance through cash, vouchers and in-kind aid. Support should also be provided to the agricultural sector in order to increase future yields. This could include assistance with irrigation, the provision of agricultural inputs, and cash for work schemes to increase the availability of labourers.

Education

Decreased reported functionality of both primary and secondary schools compared to 2015 is a key concern, especially in the 19% of assessed municipalities where less than 20% of school aged children were reported to attend formal schooling. The use of schools for other purposes – commonly to host IDPs – was the primary reason for a lack of functioning education facilities (reported by 60% of PwK), followed by a lack of teaching staff (26%), and the destruction of school facilities (21%). Damage to school facilities appeared to be particularly problematic in Eastern Libya, where up to 31% of PwK reported that many schools in their community were damaged. In contrast, reported levels of damage in the West and South have decreased since 2015, indicating that school rebuilding and repair has progressed in recent months.

Key education priorities include the need to increase access to school facilities, both through finding alternative accommodation for IDPs and conducting repairs to damaged school buildings, particularly in the East where reported damage levels are highest. Incentives to teachers could help to attract staff to areas where qualified teachers are lacking, while interventions to provide safe transport to school could help children prevented from attending due to long travel times (reported by 16%), insecure routes (15%) or a lack of transportation (5%).

Early Recovery

Municipal authorities have struggled to conduct necessary repairs to and maintenance of key infrastructure, with only 11% of respondents reporting that repairs had been conducted in the past six months. Significant levels of reported damage to the electricity grid (reported by 79%) and the telecommunications network (64%) are of particular concern. The presence of rubble and other debris was also problematic, reported by the largest proportion of PwK to affect up to a quarter of their community. Aside from blocking access routes, preventing repair and affecting the structural integrity of buildings, rubble may also affect the accessibility of community buildings, such as town halls, which were reported as easy to access by only 57% of respondents. In contrast, mosques, playgrounds or parks and police stations were all reported as easily accessible by the vast majority of respondents.

Priorities related to early recovery include the need to repair key infrastructure, particularly the electricity network which has sustained particularly high levels of reported damage and has a knock-on effect on the functionality of many other services, including the availability of safe drinking water. Support to municipalities to improve access to other community infrastructure could also contribute to improved social cohesion, widening access to services to all population groups and allowing greater participation in decision making at local level.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
ECHO	European Commission for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IS	Islamic State
KI	Key Informant
LCC	Local Crisis Committee
LNA	Libyan National Army
MSNA	Multi-Sector Needs Assessment
NFI	Non Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ODK	Open Data Kit
PwK	Person/People with Knowledge
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WHO	World Health Organisation

INTRODUCTION

Five years of political instability and armed conflict in Libya has caused extensive damage to key infrastructure, housing and livelihoods across the country. By 2015, ongoing violence was estimated to have affected almost half of Libya's population, many of whom struggle to access basic goods and services, including clean water, food, education and healthcare.

The majority of the 2.4 million individuals estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance are non-displaced communities, while large numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees and migrants represent particularly vulnerable minorities. Many of the 430,000 IDPs have been displaced in recent months and have placed additional strain on housing and services in predominantly urban host communities. At the same time, the prices of cooking fuel and basic staples such as flour and rice have increased dramatically, while ongoing problems with the banking system mean that people have struggled to access cash in order to pay for available items.

In this rapidly changing context, where humanitarian access is challenging, humanitarian actors have struggled to access reliable and comprehensive information on needs and priorities across affected areas. To address these critical information gaps, several Multi-Sector Needs Assessments have been conducted since June 2015.

Supported by ECHO and FAO, this report presents information collected by REACH in June 2016. Known as the Multi Sector Needs Assessment (III), this report provides updated information since the last round of data collection in February 2016. It is not intended to repeat the comprehensive data gathering of the baseline assessment, but rather to measure key indicators which may vary over time and can feed directly into the response planning by partners.

Information was gathered at community level through interviews with "people with knowledge" in affected communities. Such an approach allows regular data collection through a network of key informants, activated through local crisis committee (LCC) and partner organisation.

This report provides countrywide information on the following humanitarian sectors: Protection, Shelter and Non-Food Items, Water, Hygiene and Sanitation, Early Recovery, Education, Food Security, Livelihoods and Agriculture. While the majority of indicators presented in this report remain the same as in previous rounds, allowing analysis of changes and trends over time, the section on Food and Agriculture, supported by FAO, is a newly added component.

METHODOLOGY

Objective

This assessment sought to update findings from previous assessments conducted in June 2015 and February 2016. The provision of timely information on the critical needs and priorities of vulnerable communities in Libya aims to contribute an evidence-based humanitarian response, in which assistance can be effectively targeted to the people who need it most.

Geographic scope

The June 2016 MSNA update covers the locations across Libya listed below:

Table 1: Assessed locations in June 2016

Region of Libya:	Assessed Locations:	# interviews
East	Ajdabiya, Al Bayda, Al Marj, Benghazi, Tobruk.	249
West	Al Khoms, Bani Walid, Janzour, Kikla, Misrata, Nalut, Rajaban, Sirte, Sorman, Tajoura, Tarhuna, Tripoli, Warshafana, Zawiyah, Zintan, Zliten.	215
South	Awbari, Garyan, Ghat, Jufra, Qatrun, Sabha.	86

Sites were selected based on IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) as hosting a significant number of IDPs. In addition, this assessment includes Benghazi, a key location for IDPs in Libya but not covered by the DTM when the sampling framework was designed.

Targeted groups and sectors

The target population for this MSNA update includes IDPs, returnees, and non-displaced community members. Target groups were defined as follows:

- **IDPs:** those facing first-time displacement and multiple displacements
- **Returnees:** former IDPs returning to their habitual place of residence
- **Non-displaced population:** including households who may be hosting IDPs and those who are not

The **sectors covered** in this assessments include: Protection, Shelter & NFIs, WASH, Livelihoods, Education, Early Recovery, Food Security & Agriculture.

Methodology Overview

The MSNA aims to provide periodic updates to existing information on the humanitarian context in Libya. It is not intended to substitute, but rather to supplement other data collection efforts in Libya, including information gathered from ministries, INGOS, UN agencies, local partner secondary data, quantitative assessments.

In response to lessons learned from the baseline assessment, REACH approached relevant sector working groups in Tunis to provide feedback on indicators, modifying and adapting the tool where possible, while recognising the need to maintain a degree of comparability with earlier studies.

Unit of analysis

The main unit of analysis being used for this assessment is the municipality or 'baladiya' level. This was agreed upon by the Inter Sector Working Group as the standard geographical unit of analysis for Libya, and is used in IOM's DTM which provides a baseline for IDP population figures.

Sampling approach

A purposive sampling approach has been adopted for the MSNA. For this assessment "key informants" are referred to as 'People with Knowledge' (PwK) due to the sensitive nature of information gathering, and in order to minimise any negative connotations. PwK are people who are knowledgeable about what is going on in their own community and can be contacted to provide information which is accurate and reliable about the situation on the ground. The purpose of PwK lists is to have a wide range of people—including community leaders, professionals and other

residents—who have first-hand and in-depth knowledge about their community and are able to collect useful information about it. A full list of used profiles for PwK is available in Annex 1.

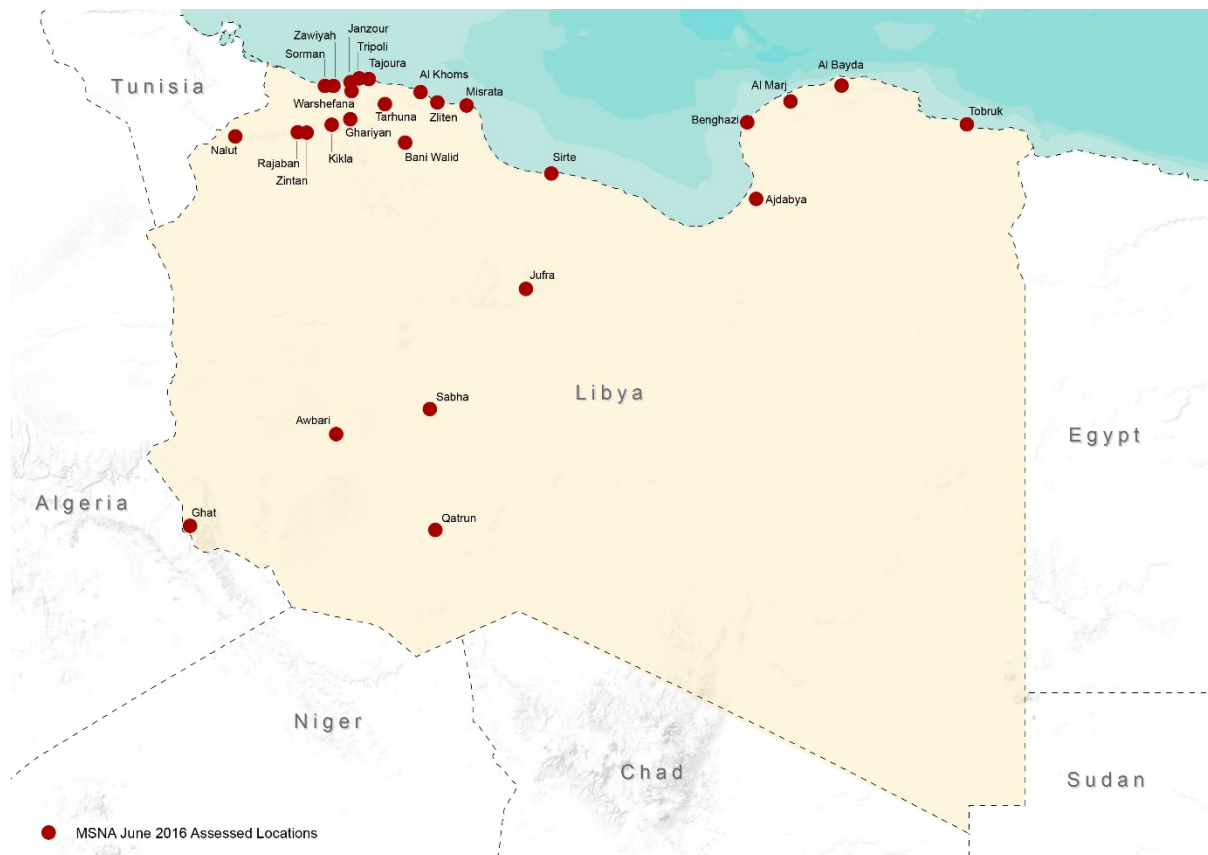
People with Knowledge interviewed in this assessment were identified using a ‘snowballing’ sampling technique. These individuals were selected according to their profiles and areas of knowledge, as shown in the table below.

Table 2: Top sectors of knowledge of interviewed PwK

Sector:	1st Sector	2nd Sector	3rd Sector
Early Recovery	16%	12%	6%
Education	23%	14%	12%
Food Security & Agriculture	7%	15%	17%
Livelihoods	17%	22%	26%
Protection	18%	13%	11%
Shelter & NFIs	13%	17%	15%
WASH	7%	7%	14%

In total, 550 People with Knowledge participated in the REACH MSNA survey across the South (86 PwK), West (215) and East (249) of Libya, covering a total of 27 municipalities. The majority were interviewed face to face (74%) or, where this was not possible, by telephone (26%). PwKs were aged from 18 – 77 years old and included representatives of non-displaced communities (58%), IDPs (36%) and Returnees (5%).

Map 1: Assessed locations in June 2016 MSNA



In preparation for the implementation of the June 2016 MSNA, the data collection team, including four data collectors and two Local Crisis Committee (LCC) members from Benghazi, East Libya, attended a five day training of trainers (ToT) programme in Tunis. The training schedule comprised of a day and a half focused on data collection and assessment methodology, including how to use Open Data Kit (ODK) on smart phones, interview technique, ethics in data collection, and the questionnaire content, led by REACH. In addition, three days of training on IDP protection and rights were administered by an external consultant from the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). The ToT participants then gave a series of roll-out trainings across Libya, in Sabha, Tripoli, Misrata and Benghazi during April and May 2016 to train new enumerators who would then have the capacity to undertake data collection for the June 2016 round of MSNA.

For this round, the assessment team began by contacting the same PwK interviewed during the previous round in February 2016 MSNA, in order to provide comparable data. In addition, new PwKs were added in order to improve and increase coverage in certain areas and gain multiple perspectives on others. Additional PwKs were identified by Local Crisis Committee members and local humanitarian partners.

Ethics in Evidence Generation

The data collection activity adopted a 'Do No Harm' approach, to avoid causing any harm or injury to assessment participants. As part of the assessment design process, the impact on both participants and the broader community throughout the research cycle from planning through to dissemination was taken into consideration. The assessment adhered to the following guiding principles to ensure that data collection was ethically sound:

- **Informed consent** – This assessment was conducted with respondents aged 18 years or above only. Respondents volunteered to participate in the survey and were given the option of non-response. Data collectors were trained to provide sufficient knowledge and understanding of the nature of the proposed evidence generating activity to respondents before commencing the survey.
- **Confidentiality** – This assessment ensures that the confidentiality of the information provided by respondents is respected. All personal information will be made anonymous in datasets and excluded from the final report. During the assessment, People with Knowledge were asked if they were willing to provide their name and contact details for referral and were given the option of withholding this information.
- **Ethical data collection** – This assessment took into consideration the cultural and socio-political context in Libya. Only questions appropriate for this setting, and were included in the survey. Any questions that were deemed too sensitive to include by Libyan enumerators were removed from the survey in advance of data collection. Sector specialists from relevant working groups in Protection, Shelter & NFIs, Displacement, WASH and Livelihoods were consulted throughout research design.

Challenges and Limitations

- Where possible, interviews were conducted face-to-face. However, in areas with low levels of accessibility due to distance from the data collection base or security concerns, the survey was conducted via phone call.
- Data was collected remotely using key informants who reported on the situation in their community/neighbourhood as a whole. Therefore findings are indicative of the situation and trends in assessed communities, but not statistically representative of the targeted population.
- June 2016 data collection was conducted during Ramadan which made it more challenging to reach people for interview given the limited working hours and different Ramadan schedule. For this reason, not all assessment locations covered in February 2016 were covered in this assessment.
- There were a larger number of male than female 'People with Knowledge' identified to participate in this assessment, with females representing a third (33%) of the total.
- Under the Protection section, disabilities were reported by People with Knowledge and not verified by a disability specialist. These findings should therefore be considered as indicative only.
- The prevalence of GBV perpetrated against women and girls may be underreported due to the sensitive nature of this topic. In addition, PwK were more commonly male (67%) than female (33%), meaning that issues more commonly experienced by women than men may have been underreported.

- When comparing between the different MSNA assessments it is important to note that there were different sample sizes for each exercise: 550 in June 2016, 162 PwK in February 2016 – (including those contacted through the IDP Protection Monitoring exercise) and 177 PwK in June 2015. In addition, the areas covered vary significantly in some regions (for example the majority of PwK in the East were interviewed in Benghazi), further making it difficult to make reliable comparisons.
- While the total number of PwK increased significantly compared to the previous round of data collection, target numbers of municipalities could not be met in all assessment locations, due to reduced access as a result of security concerns and limited telecommunications network coverage in some areas.

FINDINGS

This section outlines key findings by sector, starting with Shelter and non-food items (NFIs); Water Sanitation and Hygiene; Protection; Food Security and Livelihoods; Food and Agriculture; Education and Early Recovery. Where possible, comparisons are made between findings from previous multi-sector needs assessments in June 2015, February 2016 and June 2016 to provide an indication of general trends. Due to changing coverage between rounds, minor variation should be considered of limited significance. Unless stated otherwise, all findings are presented for the whole of Libya.

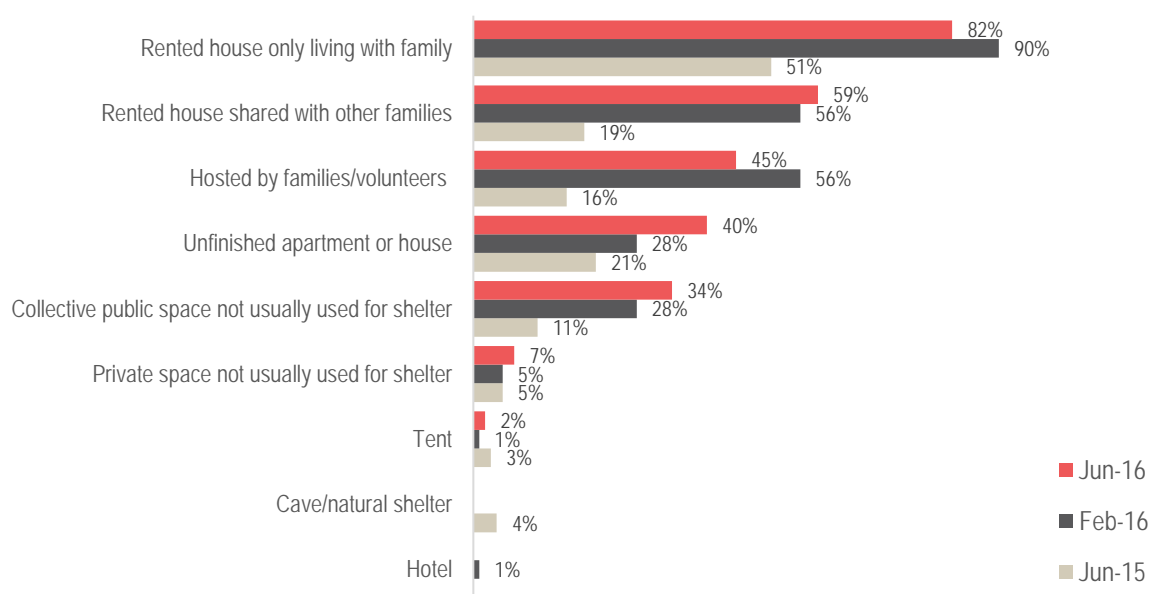
Shelter and NFIs

Ongoing conflict in Libya has caused significant damage to housing and infrastructure. The destruction of housing has been one of the main factors leading to widespread displacement and a lack of adequate shelter. Many IDP families have been able to access rented accommodation, which has driven up the demand for housing in their areas of displacement and caused rental prices to rise, posing difficulties for both non-displaced and displaced communities. Smaller proportions of IDPs and other vulnerable groups dwell in sub-standard collective shelters, such as schools and informal camps, and face specific particularly challenging conditions.

Accommodation Type

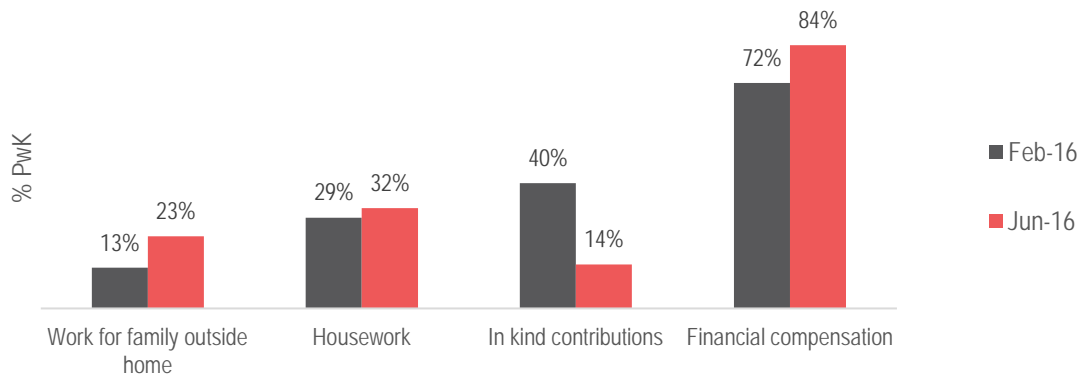
In June 2016, rented housing with a single family (reported by 82% of PwK) remained the most commonly reported type accommodation type for IDPs, as in February 2016 and June 2015. This was followed by rental of housing shared with other families (reported by 59%), and hosting by families or volunteers (45%). Unfinished buildings were also commonly cited as one of the main types of IDP accommodation by 40% of PwK, and collective public space by 34%, indicating that IDPs in some communities continue to resort to substandard forms of shelter.

Figure 1: Most common types of IDP housing in assessed communities



For IDPs living in hosted accommodation, financial transfer remained the most commonly cited form of compensation reportedly provided by IDPs to their hosts, reported by 84% of PwK. This is similar to findings reported in February. The proportion of PwKs reporting in-kind contributions changed more significantly, dropping from 40% in February to only 14% in June. There was also a notable increase in the proportion of PwK citing housework and working for the host family outside of the home in exchange for accommodation.

Figure 2: Reported type of compensation reportedly provided to hosts by IDPs in their community

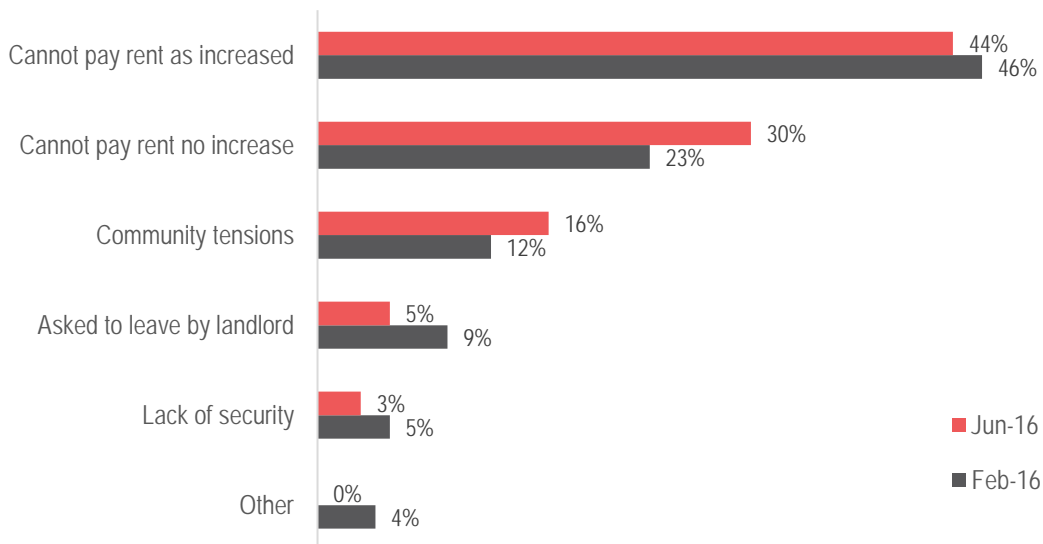


Risk of eviction

IDPs were identified by 91% of PwK as the community group most at risk of eviction. IDPs commonly live in temporary accommodation and compared to host communities have more limited access to livelihoods opportunities in order to pay their rent. Compared to February 2016, a similar proportion of PwKs reported the increasing cost of rent as the primary reason for being at risk of eviction (44%), suggesting that prices are continuing to rise, likely as a result of increased demand due to the continuous displacement and migration of IDPs towards urban centres.

There was also a notable rise in the proportion of PwK citing community tensions as a the most common reason for eviction in their community, particularly in the South of Libya, where this response was given by the majority of PwK (59%) compared to only 7% in the East and 6% in the West.

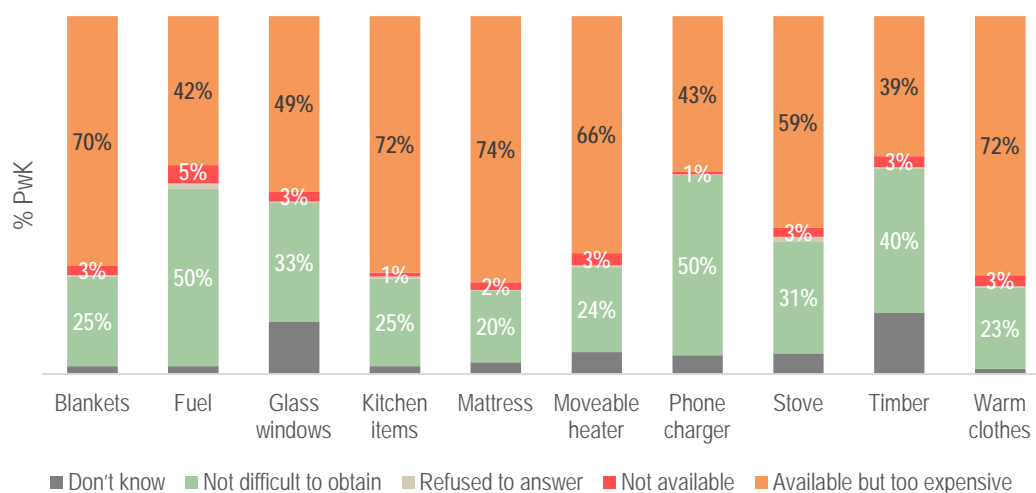
Figure 3: Most commonly reported reason for a risk of eviction in assessed communities



Non-food items

Many shelter related non-food items were reportedly difficult to obtain due to high prices. Blankets, kitchen items, mattresses, heaters, stoves and warm clothing were all cited by a majority of PwK as being unaffordable. Mattresses were reportedly the most difficult item to obtain with 74% of respondents indicating that they were available but highly priced, and 2% stating that they were not available in the marketplace at all.

Figure 4: Reported availability of shelter related NFIs in assessed communities



When asked to rank the top three priority NFIs in their community, warm clothing the most commonly cited NFI, followed by mattresses and kitchen items, with similar results across the country. High prices appear to have affected people's ability to access these basic items, with the three most needed items also most commonly reported to be too expensive or not available at all.

Water and Sanitation

Conflict and instability has had a significant impact on the functionality of basic infrastructure, including the water network. This section outlines assessment findings related to water and sanitation, including sources of drinking water, water scarcity, water quality, and WASH-related non-food items.

Source of drinking water

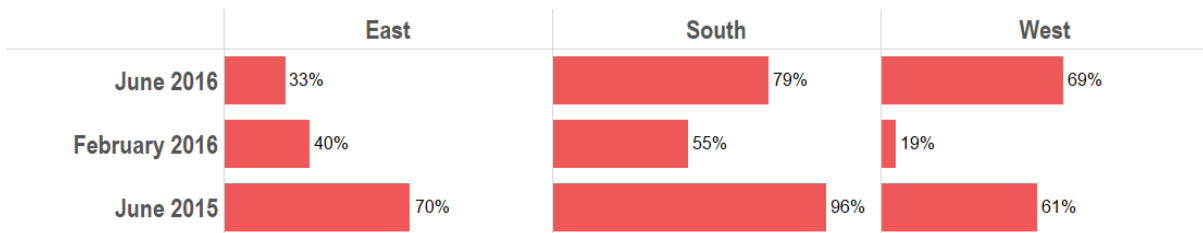
In June 2016, the main source of drinking water in assessed communities was the main water network, reported by 83% of respondents. This represents an increase in usage of the public network compared to June 2015, although figures remain very similar to those from February 2016. The summer season saw bottled water rise to replace water trucking as the second most commonly cited drinking water source, reported by 10% of all PwK in June 2016.

Table 3: Top three main sources of drinking water reported (2015/2016)

Main source of drinking water / MSNA						
Rank	Jun-15		Feb-16		Jun-16	
1	Main network	67%	Main network	83%	Main network	83%
2	Water trucking	14%	Water trucking	8%	Bottled water	10%
3	Bottled water	12%	Open well	3%	Water trucking	3%

The majority of PwK in South (79%) and West (69%) Libya indicated that there had been a reduction in the volume of safe drinking water available in their community during the 30 days prior to assessment, showing a decrease in water availability since February 2016. A lower proportion of respondents reported a decrease in water availability in the East region, where the majority (66%) reported no reduction.

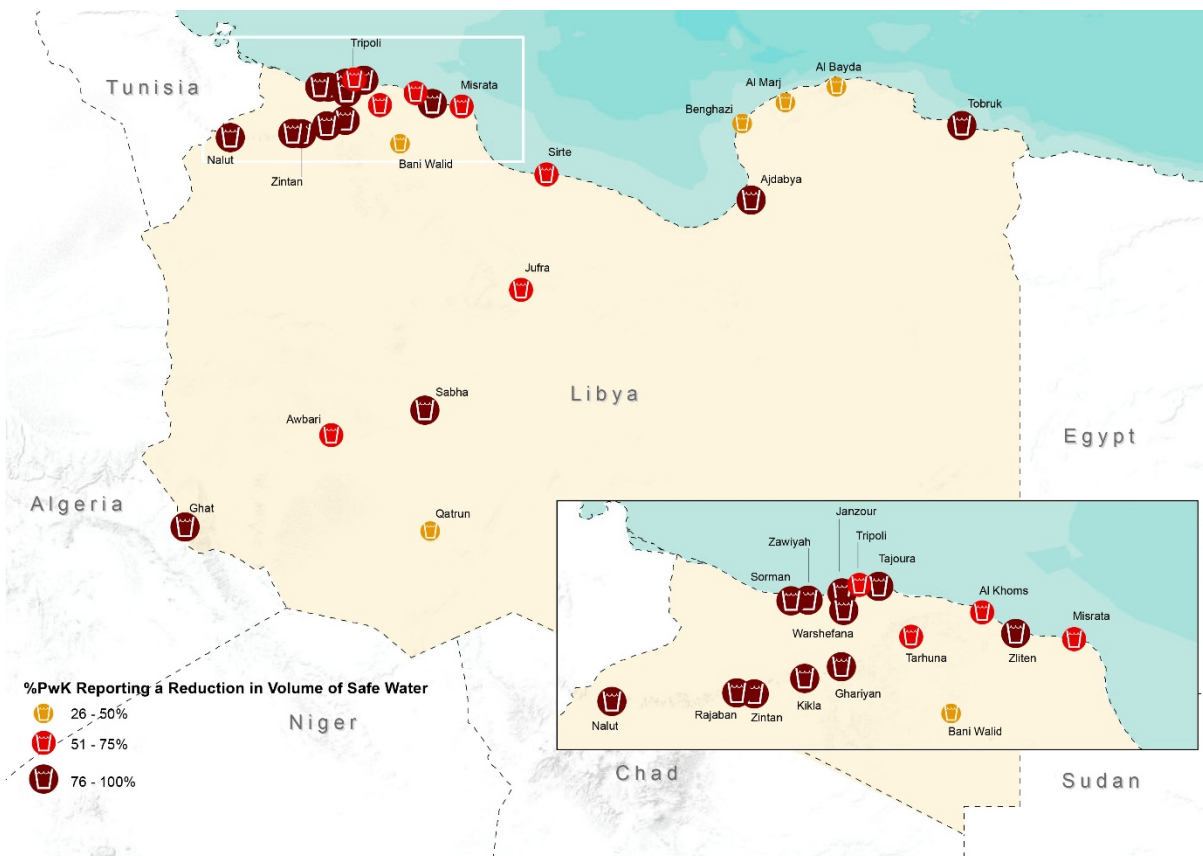
Figure 5: Respondents reporting a reduction in the volume of safe drinking water in their community during the 30 days prior to assessment, by region



During the summer months, higher temperatures and less frequent rainfall are likely to have contributed to lower reserves of water in South and West Libya, exacerbated by a lack of functionality in the mains water network connecting these areas. Indeed for the 54% who indicated that there had been a reduction in the volume of safe drinking water, the majority indicated that this was either due to a lack of electricity supply (73%) or damage to the public water system (56%), similar to trends observed in February 2016. Over a quarter of respondents also reported damage to water treatment stations (28%) and a lack of fuel for water pumping stations (26%).

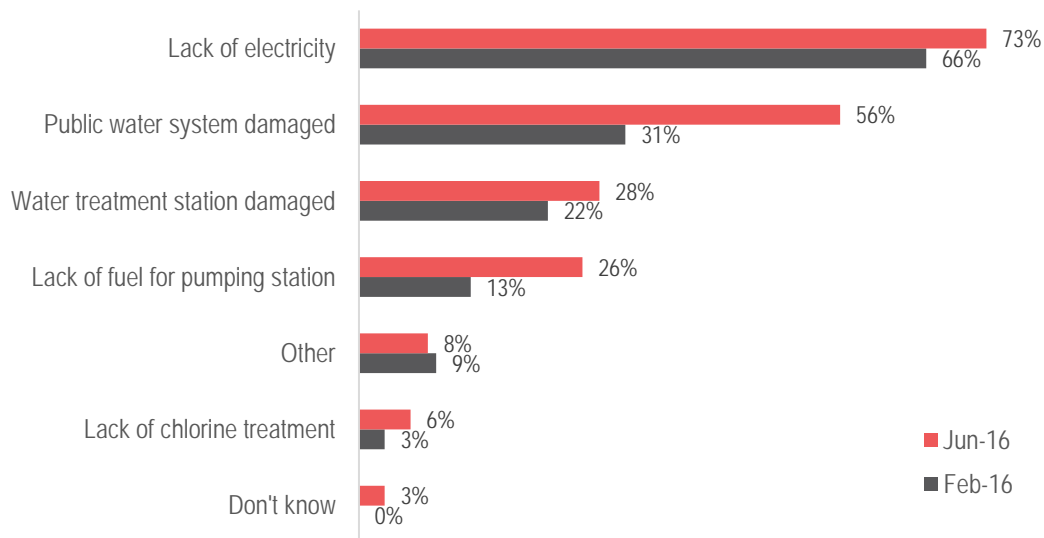
Libya's Great Man-Made River water infrastructure is reported to have sustained considerable damage during the protracted armed conflict.¹ Meanwhile key power stations, such as Guwarsha and Bu'atni in Benghazi, are in areas affected by clashes which are responsible for causing disruptions in the electricity supply, putting additional strain on a limited number of power stations.

Map 2: Proportion of PwK reporting a reduction in the volume of safe drinking water in their community



¹ ACAPs, Libya crisis profile, < <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/libyacrisisprofile22062016.pdf>>, June 2016.

Figure 6: Reported reasons for a reduction in volume of safe drinking water in assessed communities

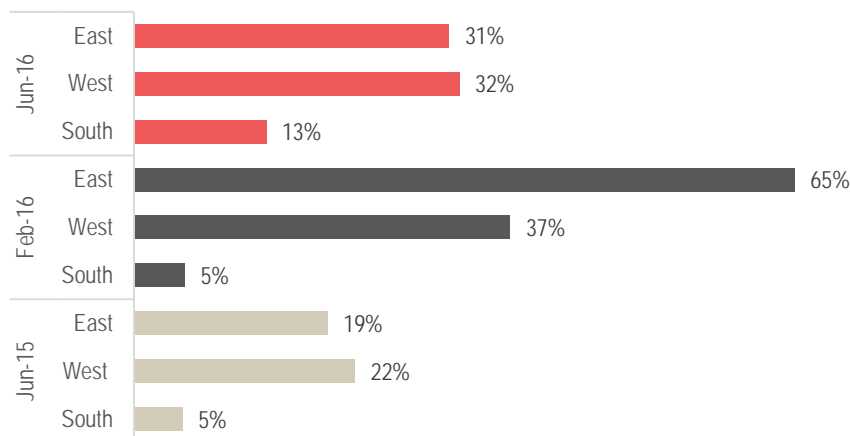


Water quality

The vast majority of all respondents reported that water was safe to drink (93%) with similar proportions across all regions. Only a negligible proportion of PwK stated that water tasted bad or was coloured (4%), or that people had been ill after drinking water (1%). While findings are similar to those in February 2016, they represent a significant improvement compared to June 2015, when concerns about water quality were much more widespread, when only 16% of respondents in the South reported that water was fine to drink.

Water quality monitoring was not widely reported in June 2016, with less than a third of PwK indicating awareness of this practice. Only 13% of PwK in South Libya stated that water quality monitoring took place in their community. Additionally, there was a sharp decrease in the proportion of respondents in East Libya indicating water monitoring, falling by more than half from 65% in February 2016 to 31% in June 2016.

Figure 7: Reported presence of water quality monitoring in assessed communities, by region



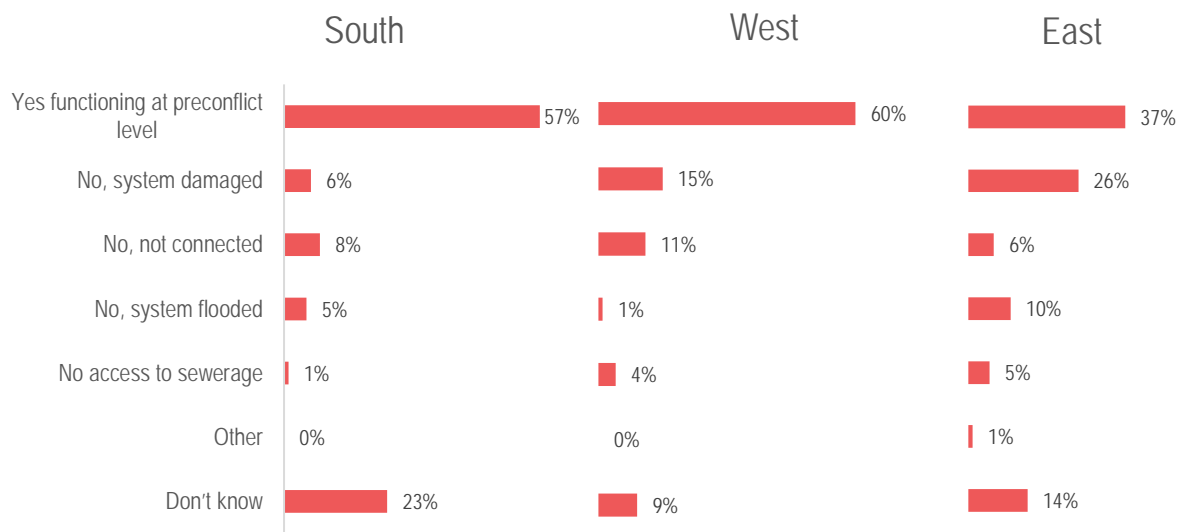
Solid waste management

Waves of displacement and protracted armed conflict have led to a risk of deteriorating sanitation standards in Libya. According to UNICEF, the number of Libyans with unimproved sanitation has increased significantly since 2011.² While the majority of PwK in South and West Libya indicated that sewerage systems were functioning at

² UNICEF, Water supply statistics Libya, <https://knoema.com/WHOWSS2014/who-unicef-water-supply-statistics-2015?location=1001230-libyan-arab-jamahiriyah>, 2015.

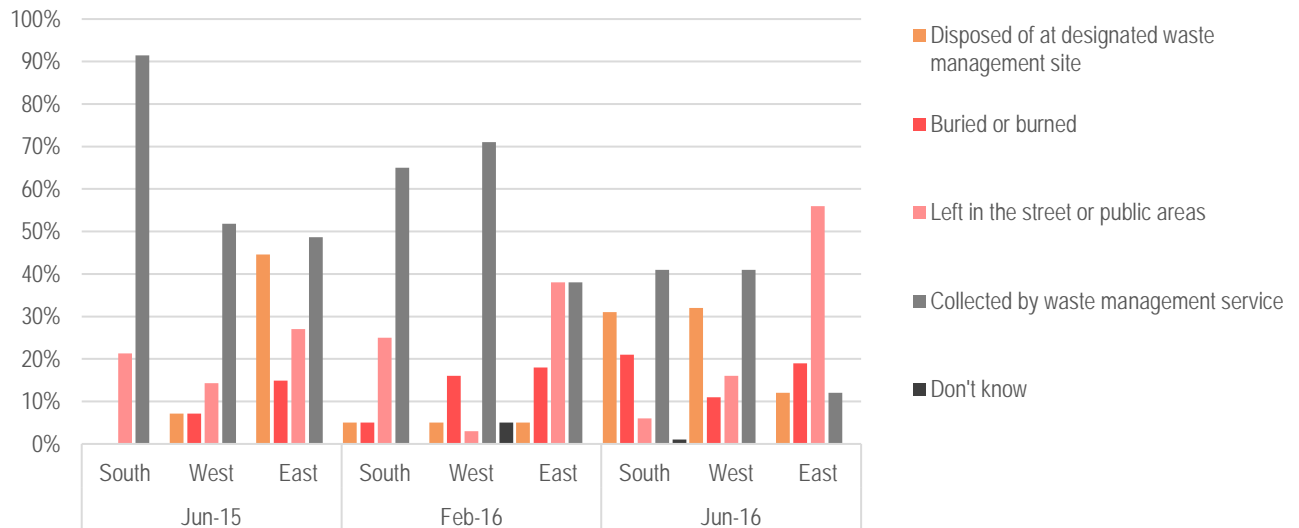
pre-conflict levels, in East Libya, 63% indicated limitations in sewerage system functionality, including over a quarter (26%) stating that the system was damaged, and one in ten (10%) reporting flooding of sewerage system.

Figure 8: Reported functionality of sewerage system in assessed communities, by region (2015 & 2016)



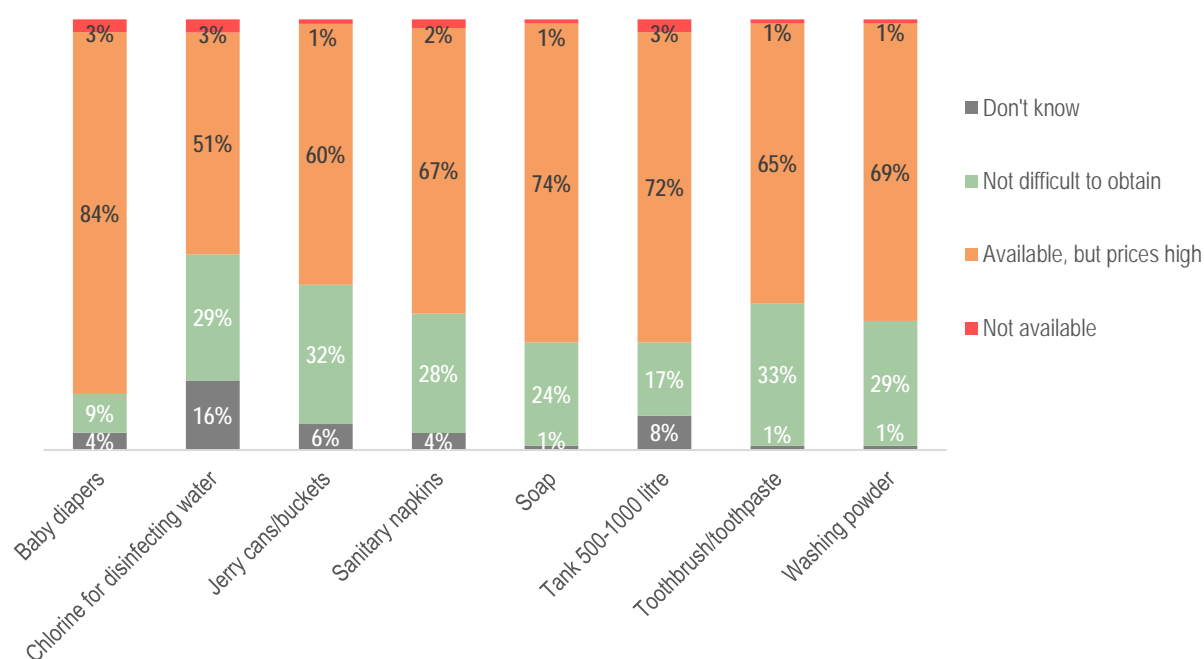
At the local level, negative coping strategies related to solid waste management persisted in June 2016. Increased proportions of respondents reporting that garbage was being disposed of in public places, particularly in Eastern Libya, while reliance upon disposal by waste management services reportedly declined in all three regions.

Figure 9: Main type of solid waste disposal in assessed communities in the last 30 days, by region



Non-food items related to water, hygiene and sanitation remained difficult to obtain in June 2016, with the majority of respondents indicating that all core items were highly priced. As in February 2016, baby diapers were reportedly the most difficult item to obtain in June 2016, with 84% of respondents indicating they were unaffordable and a further 3% stating that they were not available in the market.

Figure 10: Reported availability of WASH NFIs in their community, whole of Libya



Protection

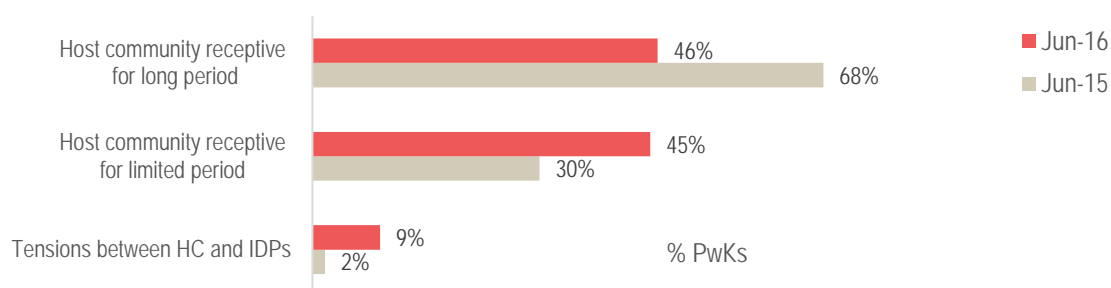
As in previous months, protection concerns for populations across Libya have been accentuated by the presence of ongoing conflict. The arrival of large numbers of displaced families has placed strain on hosting communities, increasing competition for basic services such as housing, education and healthcare, and increasingly igniting community tensions. At the same time, displaced populations often struggle to access or replace documentation, which would enable them to use these services or to access state support. In addition, continued shelling, the prevalence of small arms and light weapons (SALW), and the reported presence of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) are of particular concern in some assessed communities.

This section examines changes to the relationship between IDPs and their hosts; difficulties related to a lack of documentation or the inability to register births; as well as the reported prevalence of protection concerns related to ongoing conflict, the presence of arms, or unexploded ordnance.

Relationship between host community and IDPs

Tensions between IDPs and members of the non-displaced host community were indicated to have risen compared to a year ago. The proportion of respondents stating that the host community would “remain receptive for a long time” decreased from 68% to 46%, indicating a decreased capacity to cope in the face of long term displacement. While remaining relatively small, the proportion of respondents reporting the presence of tensions between hosts and displaced population increased, from 2% to 9%.

Figure 11: Reported receptiveness of host community to IDPs (June 2015 & June 2016)

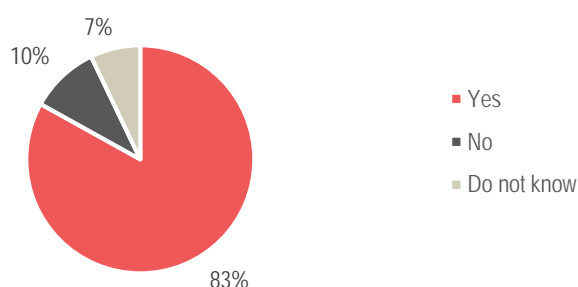


When examined by region, East Libya saw a particularly sharp increase in reported tensions between February and June 2016, increasing from 4% to 17% of respondents. This is likely to be influenced by the increasing length of displacement for many IDPs, and compounded by an increase in the number of returnees to Benghazi and other cities in Eastern Libya, increasing pressure on livelihoods and access to services. In the West there was a decline of 10% in the proportion of PwK stating that the Host Community would be receptive for a long period of time, likely affected by large scale displacement to communities in this region from Sirte in May 2016, which placed further pressure on hosting communities. In contrast, the South of Libya was the only region to see an increase in reported receptiveness to IDPs, with 74% stating that the Host Community would be receptive for a long period.

Loss of documentation

The proportion of respondents reporting awareness of families who had lost legal documentation remained high across all three regions of Libya in June 2016, suggesting that this protection issue continues to be prevalent nationwide, primarily affecting the displaced population who left documents behind or lost them in transit.

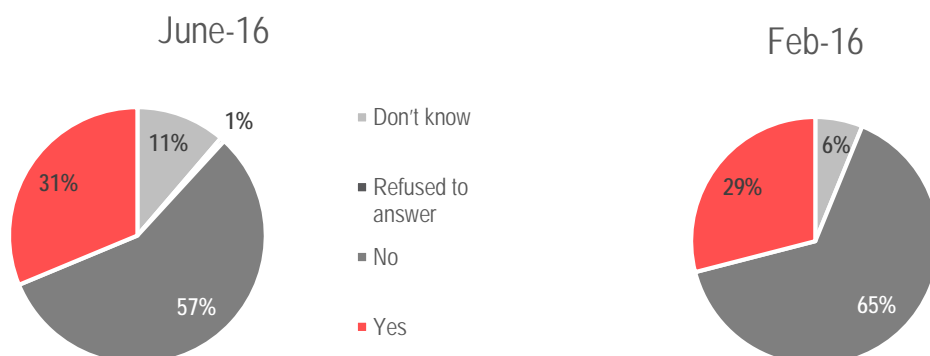
Figure 12: Awareness of people who lost legal documentation in assessed communities, June 2016



Difficulty registering new-born children

There was little change in the proportion of PwK reporting that population groups in their community faced difficulty registering births between February and June 2016. More than a quarter of respondents indicated the issue, with IDPs the population group most at risk of encountering difficulties, according to 91% of PwK.

Figure 13: Reported awareness of people facing difficulties registering births within community



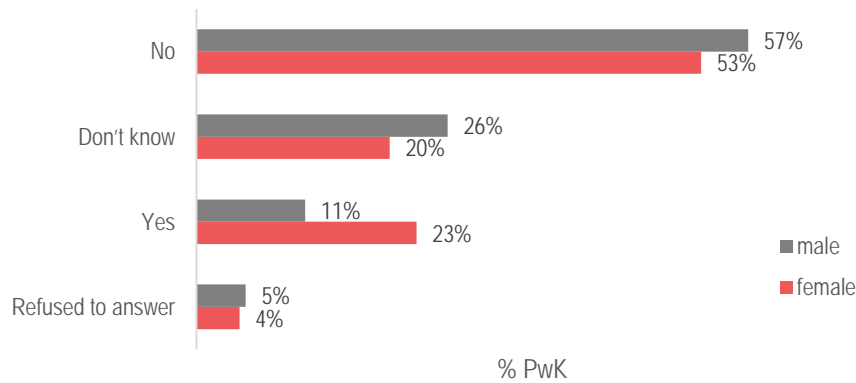
Reasons provided for not registering new-born children were most commonly related to lack of information about the process (63%) or where to register (24%), suggesting a need to raise awareness of available services. However, long waiting periods were also reported as prohibitive by a significant proportion of respondents (43%), while 19% reported that requests to register had been refused by registration entities.

GBV and available support services

Gender based violence is known to be a sensitive topic in Libya, with violence against women and girls widely understood to be underreported in this context. In June 2016, 15% of PwK indicated an awareness of violence

against women and/or girls in their communities, with a greater proportion of female (23%) to male (11%) respondents reporting this issue. Of the 15% indicating the existence of violence against women or girls, types of violence ranged from physical and verbal violence to kidnapping and psychological abuse. Some PwK explained that the incidence of violence against females was a direct result of the psychological stress caused by the protracted conflict in Libya.

Figure 14: Reported awareness of violence against women/girls in their community, by gender of respondent



According to respondents, female survivors of violence most commonly seek assistance local authorities (28%). However, the largest proportion of all respondents (45%) stated that available services for survivors of gender based violence were insufficient.

Disabilities and special needs

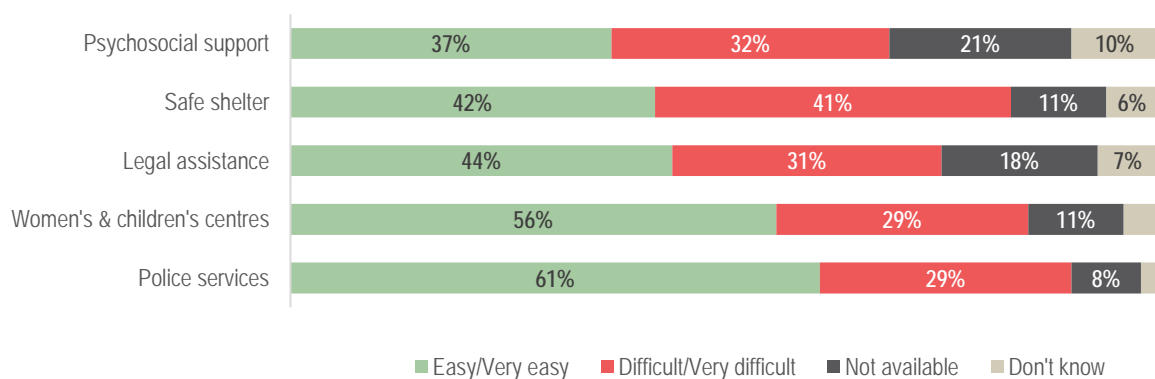
When asked whether the presence of individuals with specific needs was common in their community, the presence of people who had difficulty walking was most often reported (by 41% of PwKs), followed by those who had difficulty seeing (38%), and those who had difficulty remembering or concentrating (33%). Less than a quarter of all respondents stated that services for people with disabilities were adequate or very adequate.

Overall, 32% indicated that some disabilities were linked to landmines/UXO and/or SALW and it is likely that at least a proportion of those with walking disabilities are linked to the ongoing armed conflict.

Access to Protection Services

When asked about the access to a range of protection services, as shown in figure 15 below, psychosocial support, was reportedly the least easily accessible, with 21% stating that this type of service was not available in their community and almost a third (32%) indicated that it was difficult or very difficult to access. In contrast, access to safe policing services and women's and children's services were reported to be easy or very easy by over half of all respondents.

Figure 15: Reported ease of access to protection services in assessed communities, June 2016



Reported threats to personal safety & security

In June 2016, the highest rates of criminality continued to be reported in the South of Libya, with theft the most commonly reported by 69% of respondents, and the proportion of respondents reporting the incidence of kidnapping in their community more than doubling from 30% in February 2016 to 64% in June 2016.

In addition, there was a notable rise in the proportion of PwK reporting threats in the West of Libya between February and June 2016, with theft, assault and kidnapping significantly higher in June. Half of respondents (51%) of respondents stated that they knew of children and/or adolescents who had been victims of the reported threats in their communities.

Table 4: Reported presence of different types of threat in assessed communities, by region

Type of threat	February 2016			June 2016		
	South	West	East	South	West	East
Threatening behaviour	50%	16%	35%	33%	28%	30%
Theft	60%	10%	43%	69%	43%	52%
Assault	60%	5%	36%	60%	34%	24%
Kidnapping	30%	5%	25%	64%	25%	25%
Other threat/danger	0%	0%	23%	0%	1%	1%

Risk of landmines/UXOs/small arms

The reported presence of landmines and UXOs has consistently remained highest in Eastern Libya compared to other regions. In June 2016, two thirds of PwK (66%) reported the presence of landmines in proximity to homes or livelihoods in their communities, compared to 20% in the West and 13% in the South. Reports of death and injury as a result of landmines were also more common in Eastern Libya than in other regions, where landmine- and UXO-related deaths were reported in 80% of assessed municipalities.

Map 3: Reported presence of landmines in proximity to homes and workplaces

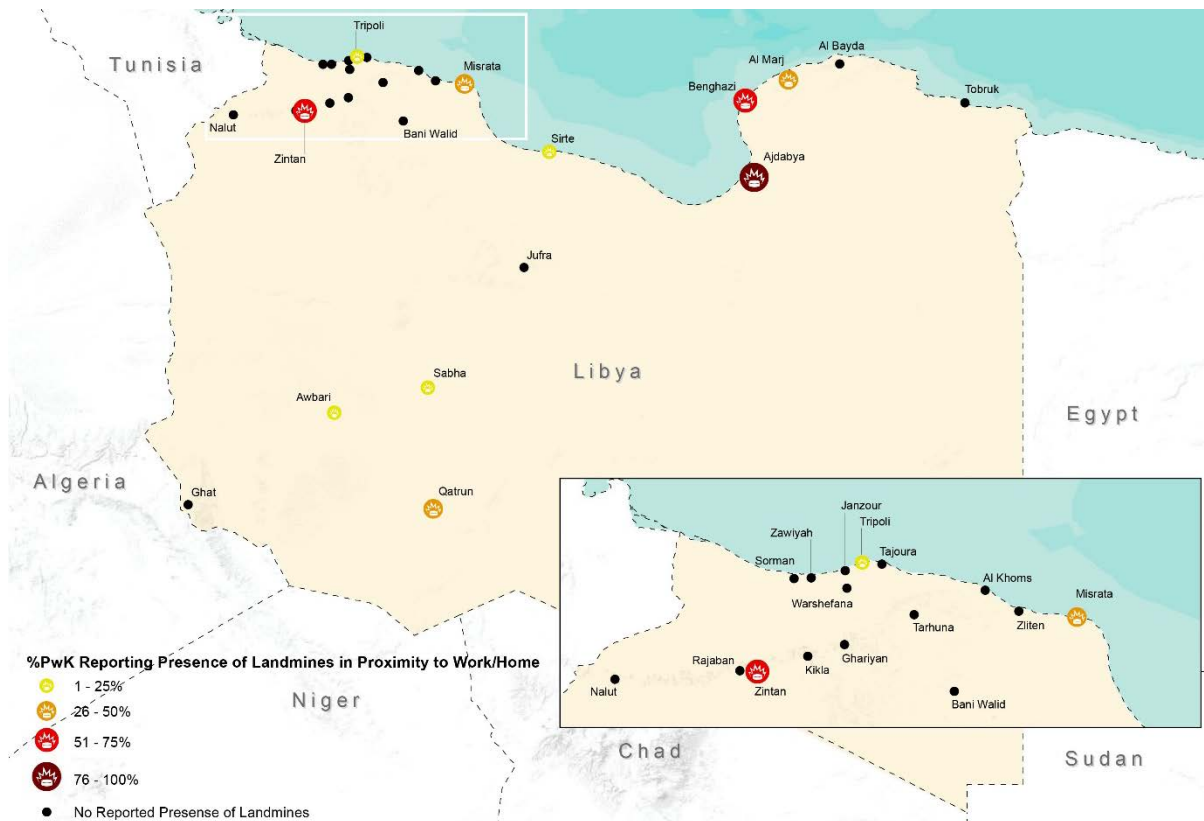
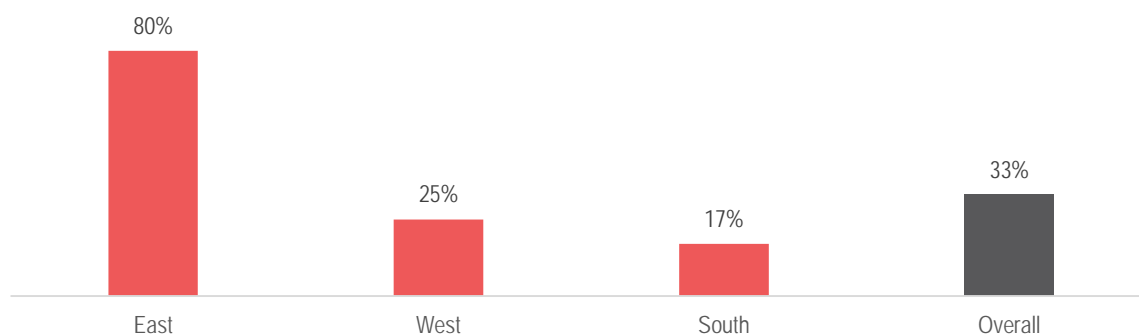
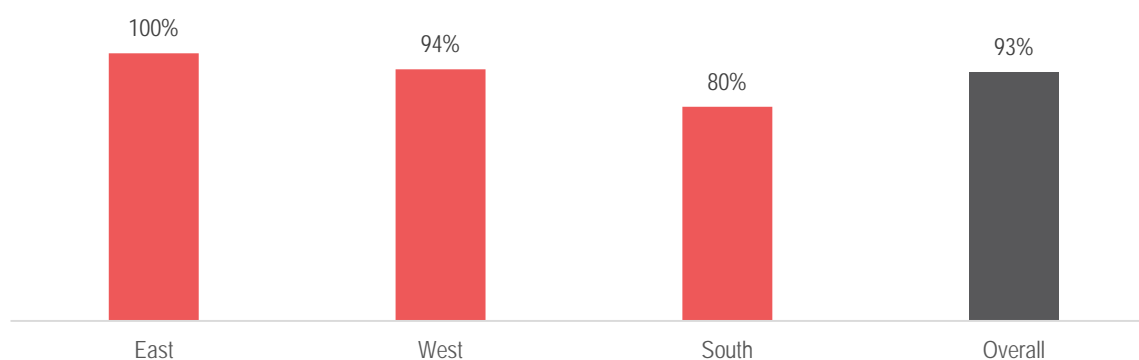


Figure 16: Proportion of assessed municipalities with reported deaths as a result of landmines/UXOs, June 2016



The widespread proliferation of weapons across Libya continues to exacerbate the armed conflict contributing to collateral damage and the injuries and deaths of civilians. As with the presence of UXOs, incidence of injury or deaths by small arms and light weaponry (SALW) remained high across all regions in June 2016, reported in 93% of all assessed municipalities, and all assessed municipalities in Eastern Libya.

Figure 17: Proportion of assessed municipalities with reported deaths by small arms (SALW), June 2016

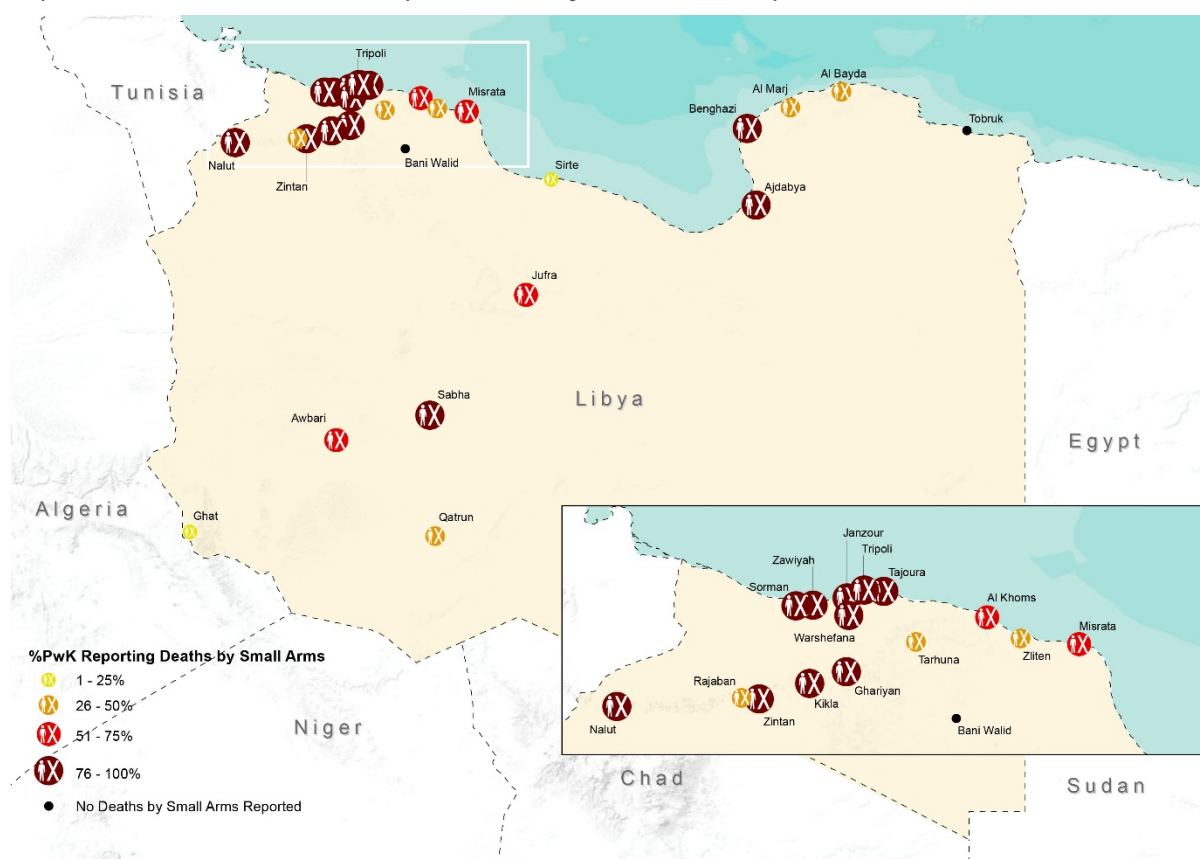


When asked about which demographic groups were at particular risk of death or injury from landmines/UXO and SALW, adult males were reported to be at the highest risk, congruent with the greater exposure of adult males to armed conflict in Libya. Boys were also indicated to be at a higher risk than girls, with the majority of PwK reporting awareness of injuries and deaths across all categories for boys.

Table 5: Proportion of respondents reporting incidence of injury or death by landmines/UXO and small arms and light weaponry (SALW), by demographic group

Reported incidence of injury/death	Girl (<18)	Boy (<18)	Woman (18+)	Man (18+)
Injuries by landmines/UXO	46%	57%	46%	93%
Deaths by landmines/UXO	40%	52%	44%	94%
Injuries by SALW	49%	57%	60%	93%
Deaths by SALW	47%	54%	59%	92%

Map 4: Assessed communities with reported deaths by small arms in the past month



Livelihoods

Access to salaried work, pensions or social security, is the main way in which households can meet their basic needs. Ongoing conflict and insecurity, has affected people's ability to access work, both through the damage to businesses, infrastructure and supply chains, displacement and a challenging economic climate with high inflation. Access to income is particularly important for displaced households, who often left behind their livelihoods and social networks in their areas of origin and often struggle to re-establish themselves in a new environment. This section examines the primary sources of income in assessed communities; challenges related to livelihoods; and the use of coping strategies when available income is insufficient to people to meet their basic needs.

Main sources of income

Salaried work has continued to represent the main source of income across all three regions of Libya in June 2016, with 58% citing this as the number one income source in their community. This was followed by pensions, ranked as the second most common income source, then by national social security, ranked third. Libya continues to provide a national umbrella of social security for all citizens including schemes instituted to promote the welfare of Libyans in the event of old age, disability, sickness, employment, accident or occupational disease, disaster, death, pregnancy, and childbirth.³

While remaining the same overall, disaggregation by region shows an important change since February, with reliance upon petty trade or small business replacing social security as the third most common income source in the West and East regions. While this change may be linked to a lack of access to social security for some population groups—such as IDPs, who often struggle to access social security in their area of displacement because of missing documentation—it may also indicate an increase in economic opportunities for IDPs, congruent with the increased proportions reported to be “self-sufficient” (see figure 20 below).

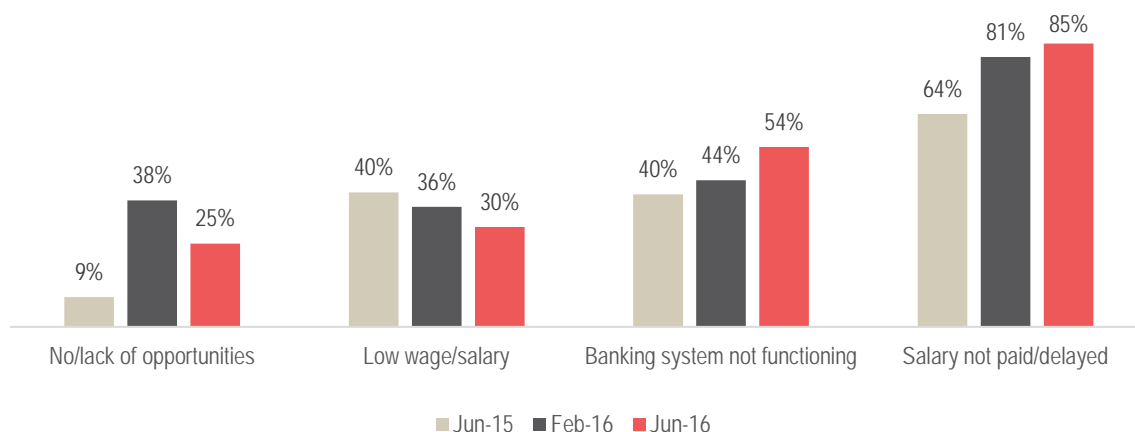
³ CAIMED Libya, Welfare in the Mediterranean countries, <<http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/CAIMED/UNPAN019179.pdf>>

Table 6: Top three reported sources of income, by region

Region	Rank	Source of income	
		June 2016	February 2016
South	1st	Salaried work	Salaried work
	2nd	Pension	Pension
	3rd	National social security	National social security
West	1st	Salaried work	Salaried work
	2nd	Pension	Pension
	3rd	National social security	Petty trade/small business
East	1st	Salaried work	Salaried work
	2nd	National social sec/Petty trade	Pension
	3rd	Pension	Petty trade/small business

The most commonly cited challenge to income persisted in June 2016 with the vast majority of respondents (85%) stating that salaries were unpaid or delayed. This trend appears to be on the rise, likely linked a lack of banking system functionality, the second most commonly reported challenge (by 54%) in June 2016.

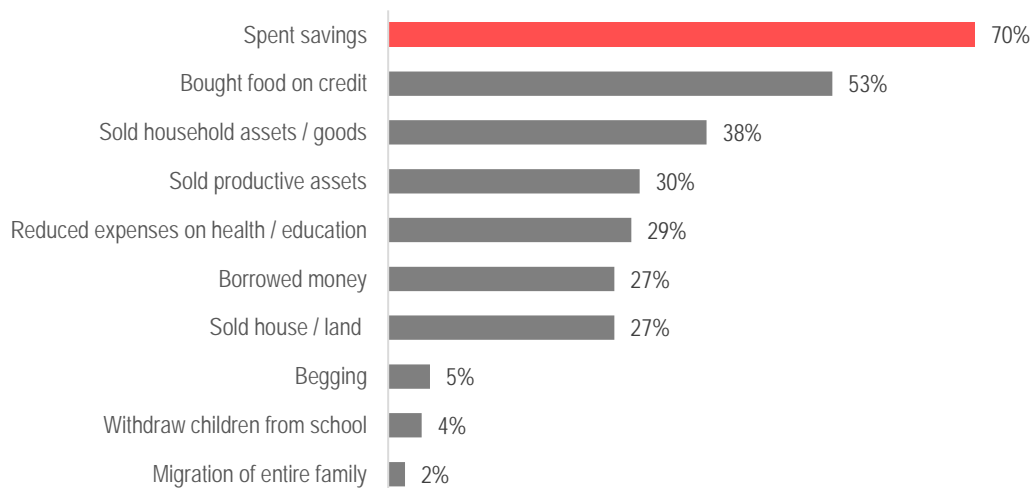
Figure 18: Major reported challenges to income in assessed communities (2015/2016)



For those with insufficient income to meet their basic needs, spending savings was the most common coping strategy, reported by 70% of respondents. Buying food on credit was the second most commonly reported strategy, reported by over half (53%). While this strategy increases the short-term availability of food, recourse to credit to meet essential needs may prove detrimental in the long term and should be monitored carefully.⁴ Spending saving and selling household assets are commonly considered as negative coping strategies since they reduce the resilience of households over time and leave them more vulnerable to future shocks.

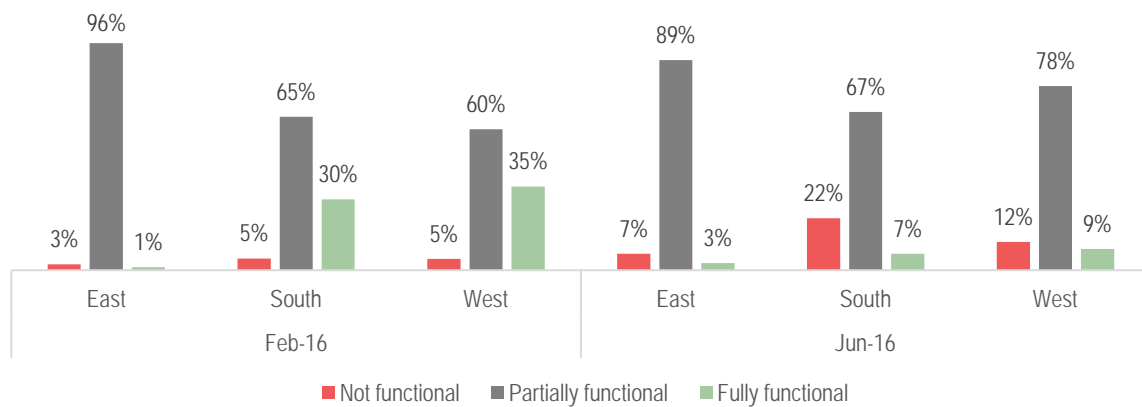
⁴ WFP, The coping strategies index, < http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp211058.pdf > 2008.

Figure 19: Most commonly reported coping strategies in assessed communities, June 2016



A lack of banking functionality has remained a major issue across Libya in June 2016 and continues to cause problems both for those in salaried employment, and for those reliant on pensions or social security, who are unable to access the money they need. Between February and June 2016, increased proportions of respondents in all assessed regions reported that banking systems in their community were not functioning at all: 7% in the East, 22% in the South and 12% in the West, while indicating this response. Limited banking functionality has negatively impacted the payment of salaries, access to savings and credit among the Libyan population, reducing the level of community resilience.

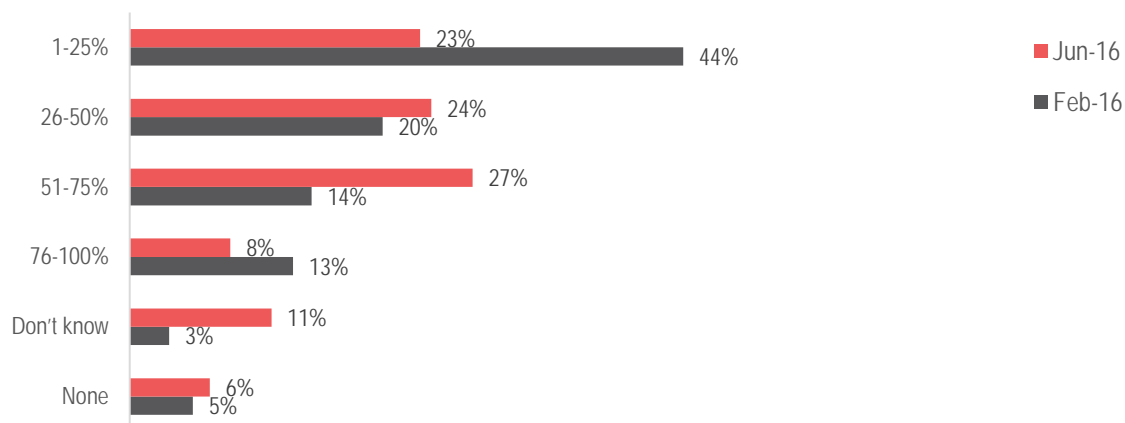
Table 7: Reported level of banking system functionality in assessed communities (February & June 2016)



Level of IDP self-sufficiency in the community

Given that many IDPs have limited access to livelihood opportunities, social networks and resources, PwK were asked to estimate the proportion of “self-sufficient” IDP families with access to livelihoods in their community. The proportion of “self-sufficient” IDPs appeared to have increased over the past four months, with larger proportions of respondents indicating that IDPs were self-sufficient with access to work compared to February 2016. This may be explained by the increased duration of displacement for many IDPs, which has enabled them to integrate further into host communities, find jobs, and decrease reliance on external support.

Figure 20: Estimated proportion of self-sufficient IDP families with access to work in their community



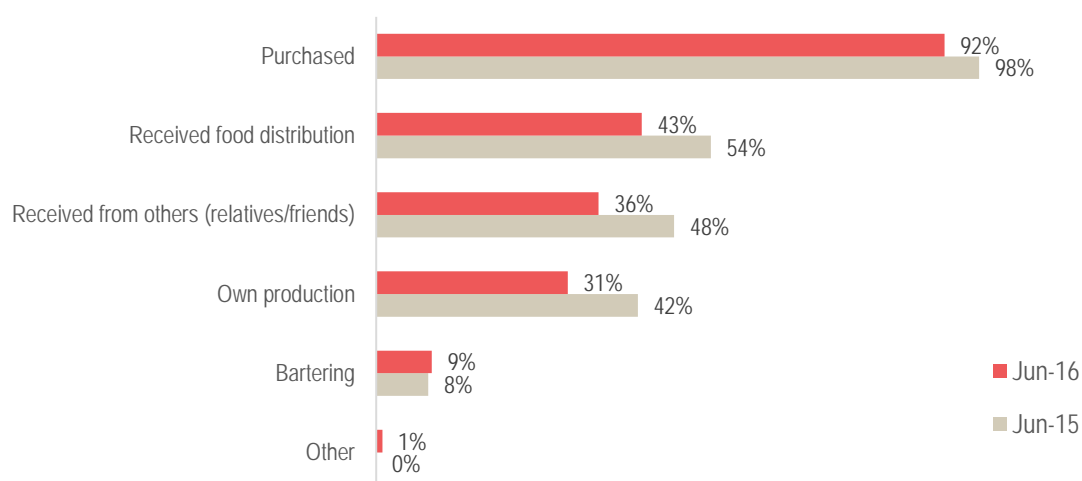
Food Security and Agriculture

Disruption of production, supply chains and distribution networks as a result of conflict in Libya has affected access to food for much of the population. While many key food items are reportedly available in markets, rising inflation and limited access to cash to purchase food have rendered even basic staples prohibitively expensive, affecting non-displaced and displaced households alike and forcing families to resort to negative coping strategies to meet their basic needs. This section examines how people have accessed food in assessed communities; the most commonly reported challenges related to food access; and the availability of food assistance.

Access to food

The most commonly reported way of obtaining food was through purchase, reported by 92% of respondents. This was followed by obtaining food through distributions from the government or humanitarian actors (43%), and receiving food from others, such as friends or relatives (36%). As shown in figure 21, means of access to food remain largely unchanged since June 2015.

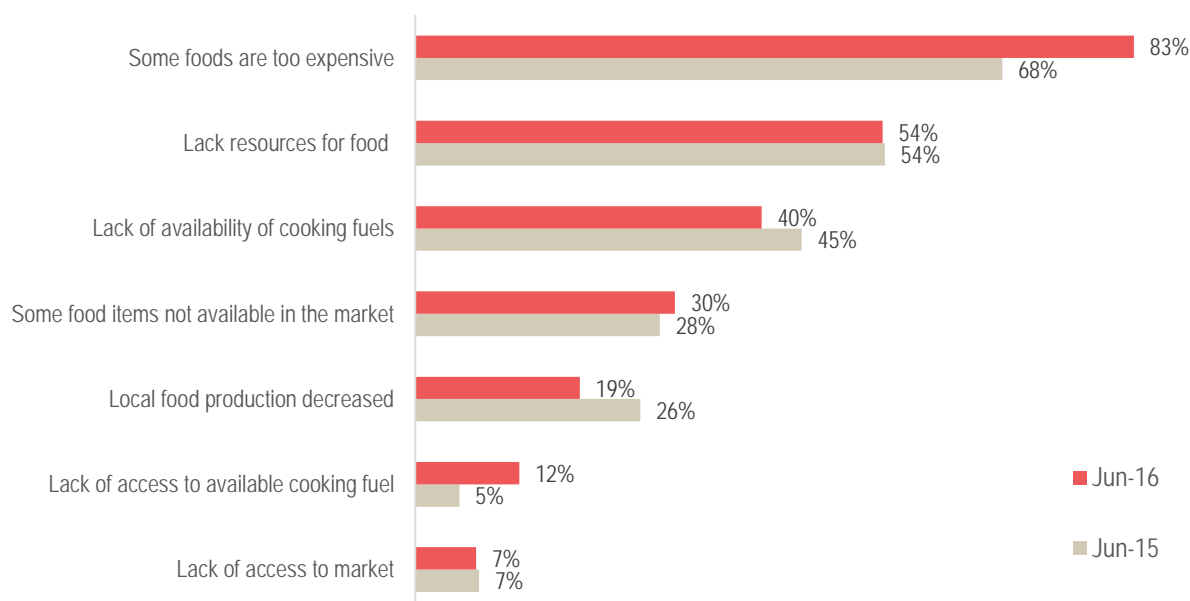
Figure 21: Most commonly reported ways of obtaining food in the last 30 days (June 2015 & 2016)



The most commonly reported barriers to accessing food were also the same, although the proportion of respondents reporting the high cost of food as a barrier had increased significantly, from 68% in June 2015, to 83% in June 2016. A majority of respondents also indicated that people in their community lacked sufficient resources to buy food, with 54% citing this response in June 2015 and June 2016. Cooking fuels—indicated as scarce by 40% of respondents in June 2016—constitute the third most commonly reported barrier to access. While lack of access to markets was reported by only 7% of respondents, this proportion is of particular concern as it

includes people unable to travel to the nearest market as a result of conflict or insecurity, as well as communities in which markets have been damaged or destroyed.

Figure 22: Most commonly reported food access problems assessed communities in the last 30 days (2015 & 2016)



When asked about the price and availability of different food items, wheat bread, and wheat flour were among the most difficult food commodities to obtain. Over 70% of respondents reported high prices for all food items, as shown in the table below, most commonly for oil (reported by 94%), meat (92%) and fortified children's foods (91%).

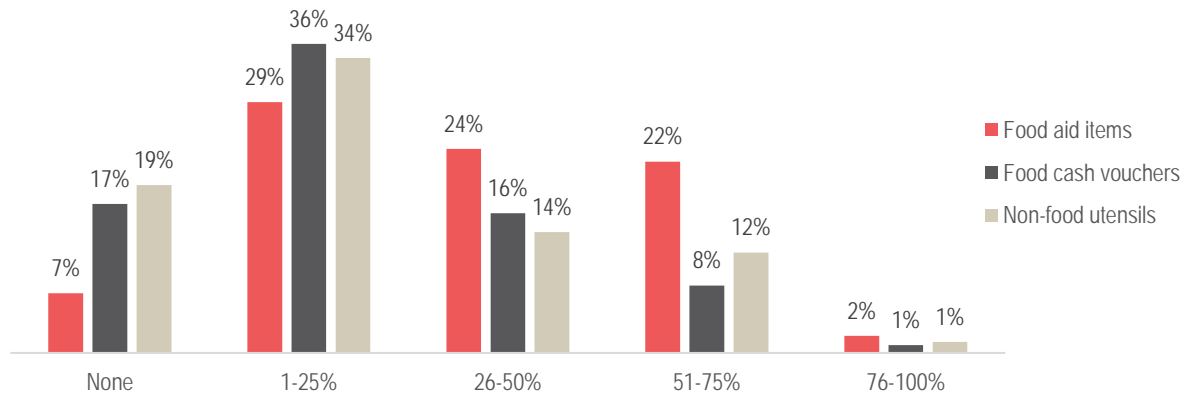
Table 8: Reported availability of food items in assessed communities

Food item	Not difficult to obtain	Available but prices high	Not available	Don't know
Wheat bread	10%	77%	13%	0%
Wheat flour	5%	83%	11%	1%
Fortified children's foods	4%	91%	3%	2%
Oil	4%	94%	1%	1%
Meat	6%	92%	1%	1%
Milk	9%	89%	1%	1%
Chicken	10%	89%	1%	0%
Sugar	12%	86%	1%	1%
Pasta	19%	79%	1%	1%
Tomatoes	22%	76%	1%	1%
Onions	25%	73%	0%	2%

When asked about the proportion of IDPs who had received some form of food assistance the largest proportion of respondents indicated that between 1 and 25% of IDPs in their community had received some kind of external assistance. Cash vouchers for food was the most commonly reported type of assistance, followed by non-food utensils and in-kind food assistance. While the widespread reported use of cash vouchers is promising in light of reported availability of nearly all basic foodstuffs, assistance rarely appears to have reached the majority of IDPs. While 17% of people with knowledge reported that no IDPs in their community had received cash vouchers for

food, coverage of in-kind food assistance was reportedly higher, with only 8% of PwK reporting that IDPs had received no assistance at all.

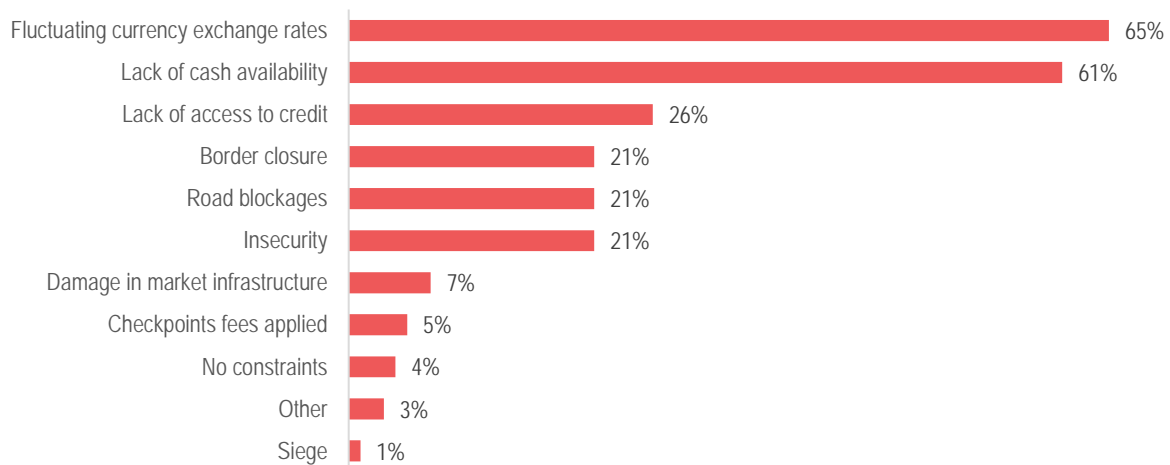
Figure 23: Reported proportion of IDPs in assessed communities to have received food assistance, by modality, June 2016



Challenges to supply routes

Fluctuation in currency exchange rates of the Libyan dinar were the most commonly cited constraint for traders supplying markets in Libya. Libyans often rely on foreign currency to purchase basic foodstuffs,⁵ but strict regulations imposed by banks on foreign currency exchange and a reported increase in criminality and corruption have fuelled the growth of an unregulated black market, which has negatively affected the ability of traders to supply food markets.⁶ Lack of access to liquidity was the second most commonly cited barrier to traders at 61%, which can be attributed to the limited levels of banking system functionality reported across Libya.

Figure 24: Most commonly reported constraints affecting traders, June 2016



Agriculture

In Libya, most agriculturally productive land is limited to the coastline, where the greatest rainfall occurs. However, there are some oases in the desert where agriculture is possible thanks to water available from shallow wells. The main crops harvested in Libya include wheat, barley, olives, grapes, dates, almonds and oranges, with groundnuts representing the main agricultural products export, at around 50 percent of all agricultural exports. Livestock is also

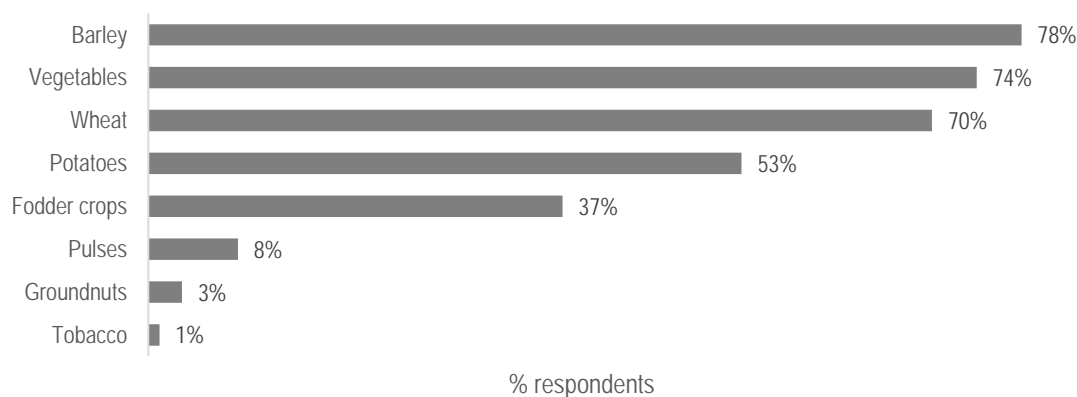
⁵ International Business Times, <http://www.ibtimes.com/libyas-black-market-foreign-currency-exchange-healthcare-whats-table-when-exchange-2177104> October 2015.

⁶ Ibid.

important with poultry, sheep, goats and cattle farmed in Libya. Only small amounts of meat and dry milk are imported, but the sector relies heavily on subsidized imports of animal feed.⁷

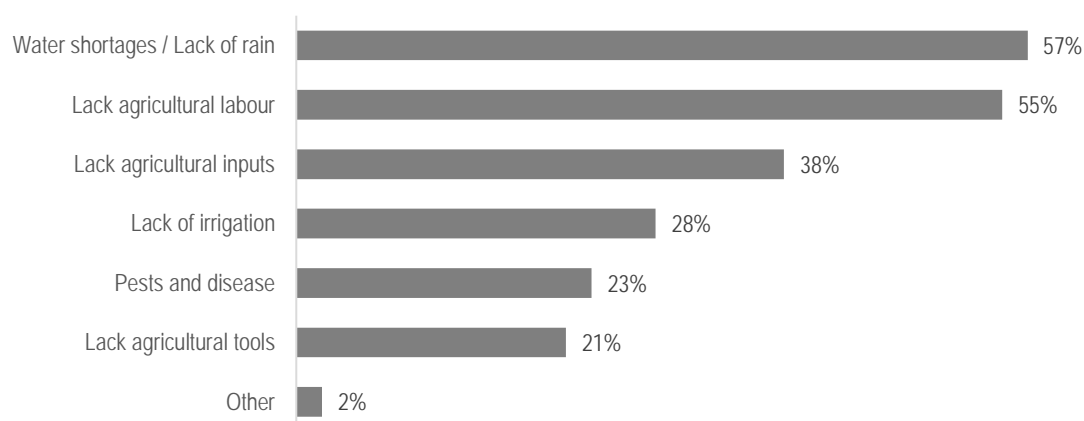
At the time of assessment, 51% of respondents reported that farming households were engaged in harvesting winter crops, of whom the majority reported that barley (78%), vegetables (74%), wheat (70%) and potatoes (53%) were the main types of crop being harvested, with over a third (37%) citing fodder crops. A more limited proportion of PwK indicated the harvesting of pulses (8%), groundnuts (3%) and tobacco (1%).

Figure 25: Crops harvested in assessed communities, June 2016



According to the majority of respondents (54%) the level of harvest was normal, however a large proportion at 43% indicated that it was lower than usual, with very limited variation in findings when disaggregating by region. Lower than normal harvests are likely to be affected by a combination of factors, among them a lack of water (reported as a challenge by 57% of respondents); a lack of agricultural labour (55%) and a lack of agricultural inputs (38%), as shown in figure 26.

Figure 26: Main constraints faced by farming households, whole of Libya



Yields from rainfall as well as irrigated agriculture are generally low in Libya due to low rainfall yields, and shallow, coarse soils with limited natural fertility and high erosion risks.⁸ In Libya the main irrigated crops are cereals (wheat and barley), olives, fodder and vegetables, with approximately half of the cereal production and almost all of fruit and vegetable production originating from irrigated agriculture.⁹ Low levels of rainfall and challenges related to irrigation are likely to be responsible for reported problems related to the availability of these commodities.

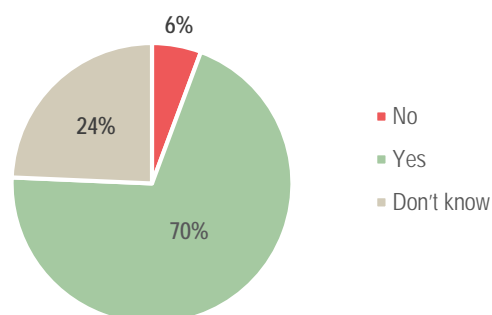
⁷ FAO, Economy, agriculture and food security Libya, <http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/countries_regions/lby/index.stm>, 2016.

⁸ FAO, Economy, agriculture and food security Libya, <http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/countries_regions/lby/index.stm>, 2016.

⁹ Ibid.

In total, 70% of PwK stated that farming households were selling agricultural produce. For the 6% who indicated that they were not, insufficient production was cited by a majority of 58% as the primary reason for lack of agricultural sales.

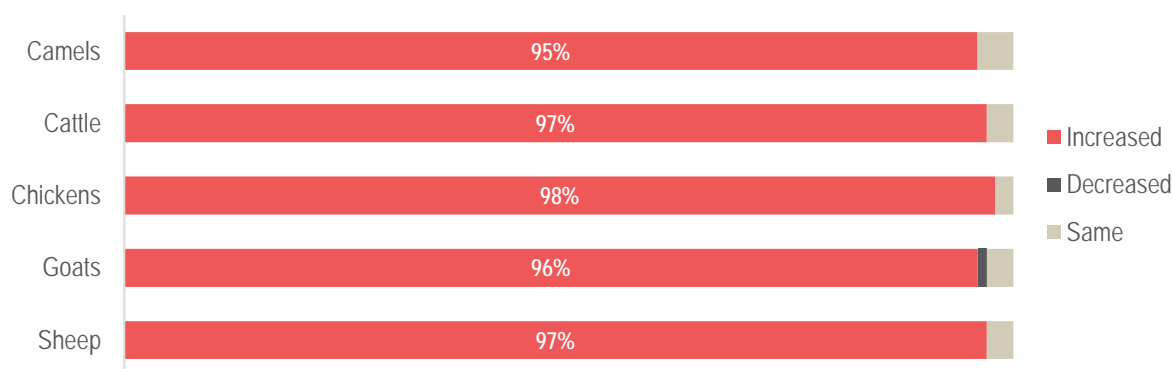
Figure 27: Proportion of respondents reporting that farming households selling agricultural produce, June 2016



When asked about preparations for the coming season, the majority of PwK (57%) reported that farming households were preparing a smaller area of agricultural land than last year. Just over a third (34%) indicated that the same area of land was being prepared, while only 10% reporting that a larger area of land was being prepared.

Livestock prices were indicated to have increased since last year for all types of animal, as shown in figure 28. Only a negligible proportion of respondents stated that livestock prices had stayed the same or decreased. In total, 77% reported that the primary reason for selling animals was income generation, followed by 19% indicating that there was a good price in the market and a further 4% stating that households lacked sufficient resources to keep animals.

Figure 28: Reported change to the price of livestock in assessed communities, June 2016



The availability of casual labour was reported to be limited, with less than a quarter of respondents (22%) indicating that the amount of casual labour available to farming households in their community was sufficient. The lack of available casual labourers is likely to be affected by a combination of limited incentives compared to other sectors of the economy,¹⁰ protracted armed conflict and insecurity, and devaluation of the Libyan dinar.¹¹ Continued shortfalls in the availability of casual agricultural labour are likely to negatively affect farming households by limiting their capacity for production in the future.

¹⁰ These include limited job security and access to social security. World Bank, [Labor Market Dynamics in Libya Reintegration](#) for Recovery, 2015.

¹¹ Bloomberg ["Libyans Weigh Biggest Devaluation Since 2002"](#), Official Says" 25 May 2016; World Bank, [Libya's Economic Outlook Spring 2016](#).

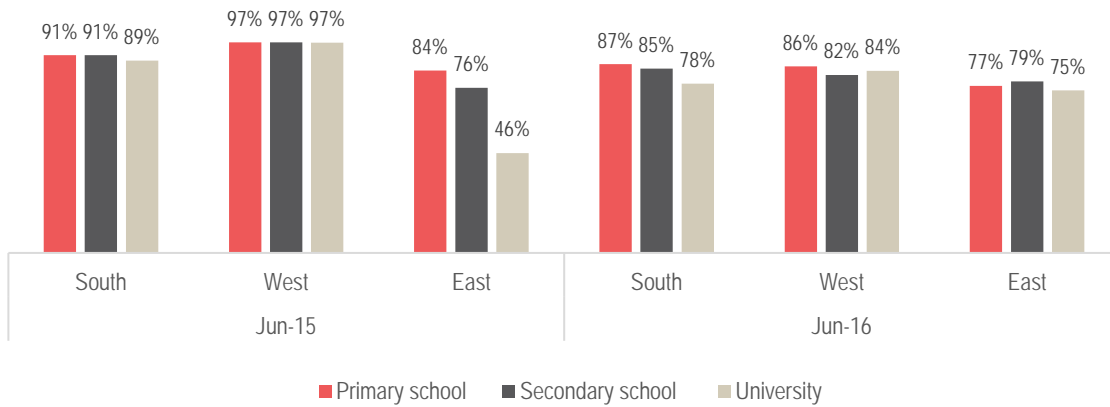
Education

Conflict in Libya as affected access to education in multiple ways, both as a result of damage to buildings, the displacement of students and teachers, and the use of school buildings for other purposes. This section examines changes to the reported functionality of different types of education facilities between 2015 and 2016, focussing on levels of school attendance; barriers to education; damage to school buildings and the availability of teachers.

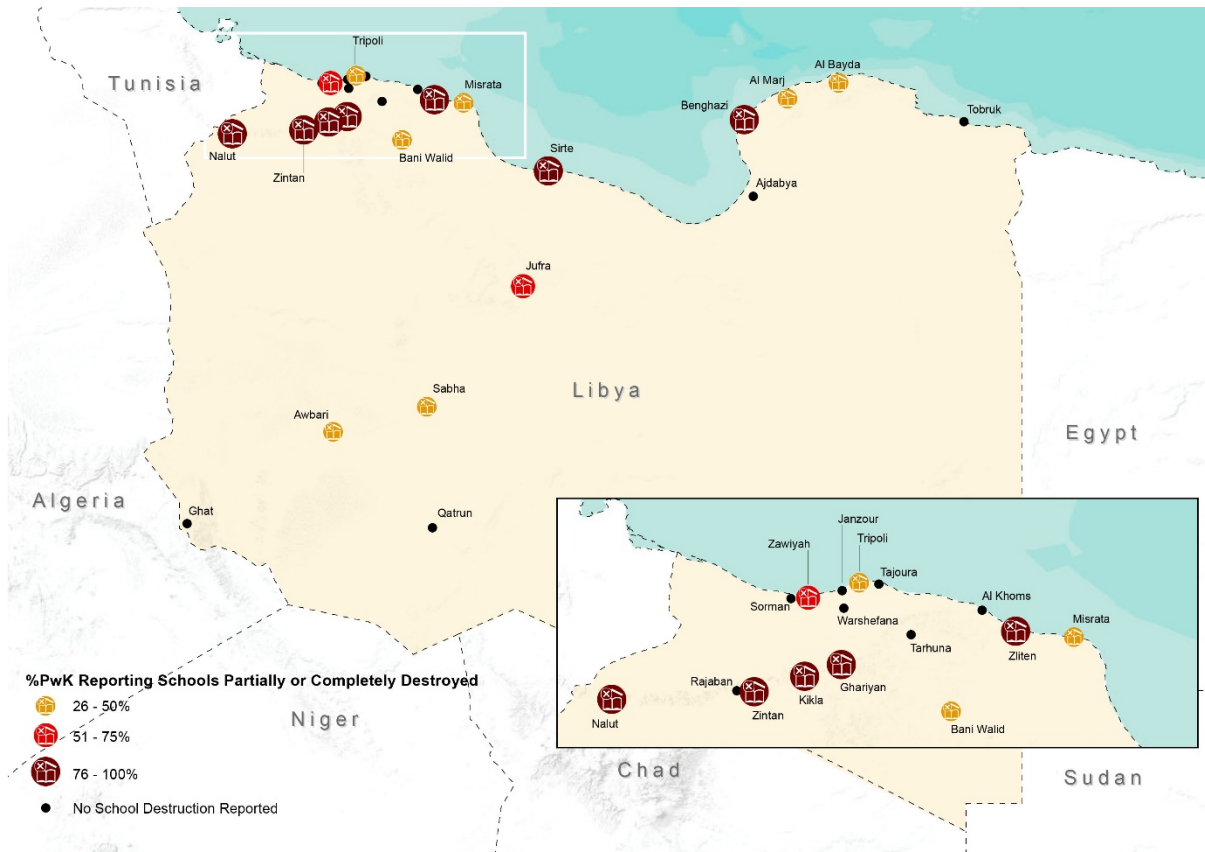
Functionality of formal education facilities

The large majority of PwK reported that primary and secondary education facilities were functioning and providing lessons, although this appears to have decreased between June 2015 and June 2016 in all three regions. In contrast, there was an overall increase in the proportion of respondents reporting that universities were functioning and providing lessons in the East of Libya, rising from 46% in June 2015 to 75% in June 2016.

Figure 29: Reported functionality of education facilities providing classes in assessed communities, by type



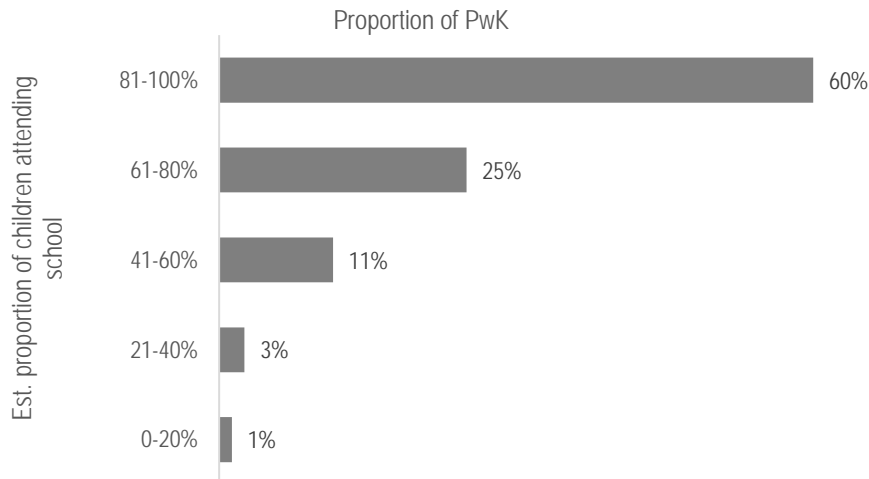
Map 5: Reported destruction to school facilities in assessed communities



School attendance

PwK reported that the majority of children in their communities were attending formal education, with the large majority reporting that between 61% and 100% of children in their community were attending school. However, this implies that significant proportions of children may be missing out on access to education, particularly in the 19% of assessed municipalities where key informants reported that between 0 and 40% of children were attending formal education.

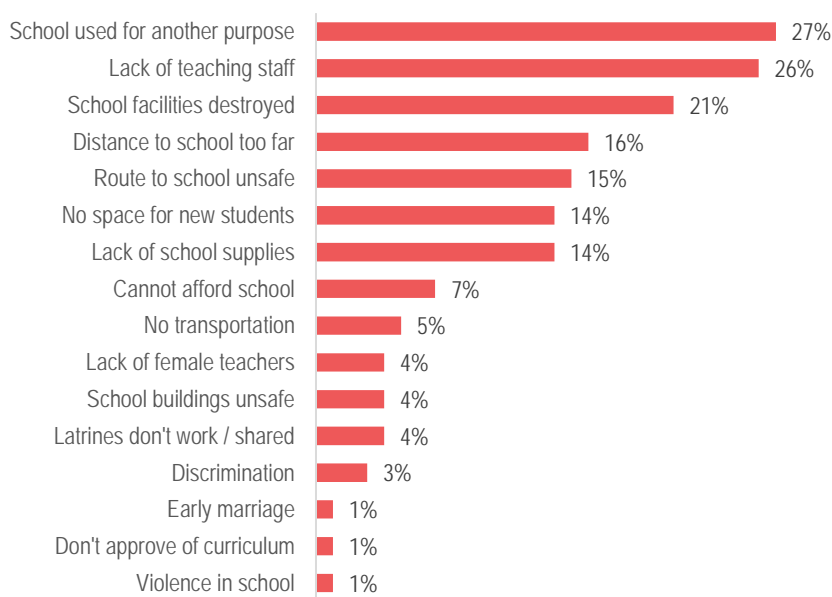
Figure 30: Estimated formal school attendance in assessed communities, June 2016



Barriers to education

When asked to report on the main reasons for out-of-school children missing out on formal education, the most commonly reported reason, cited by over a quarter of PwK (27%), was that school buildings were being used for another purpose—primarily to host IDPs. A further 26% reported insufficient teaching staff, with other prominent reasons for children missing school included the destruction of school facilities (21%), distance to school (16%) and unsafe routes to school (15%).

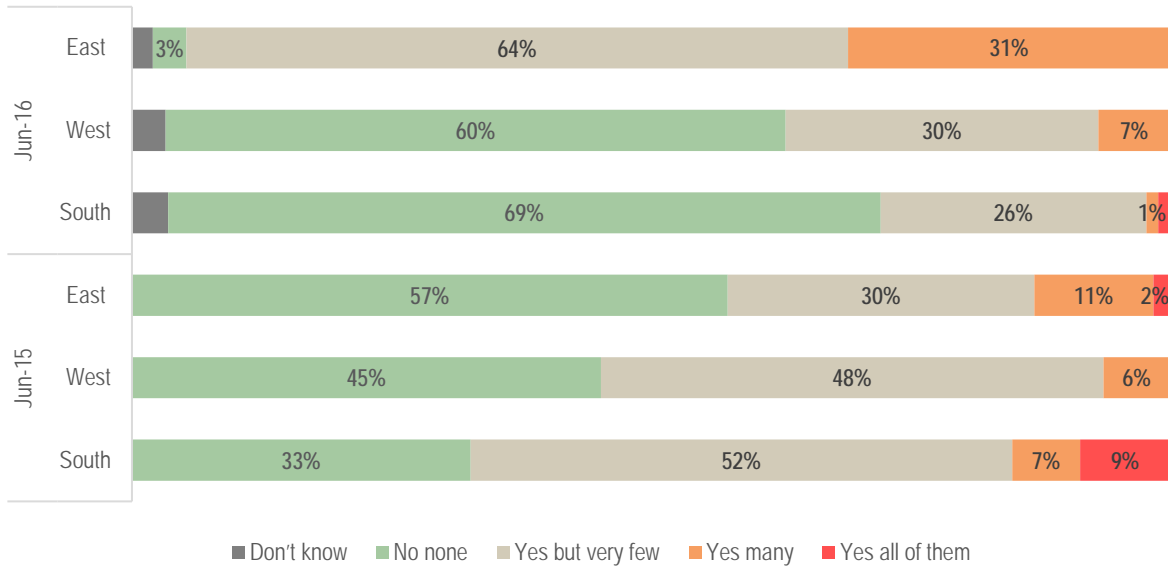
Figure 31: Most commonly reported reasons for school-aged children not attending formal education in assessed communities, June 2016



Damage to school buildings

From June 2015 to June 2016, the proportion of formal schools that was reportedly damaged or destroyed in the East of Libya more than doubled, as shown in the figure below. By June 2016, almost one third of PwK (31%) reported that many schools were damaged or destroyed, compared to only 11% the previous year. Conversely, this trend was reversed for the South and West of Libya, suggesting that some repairs may have taken place.

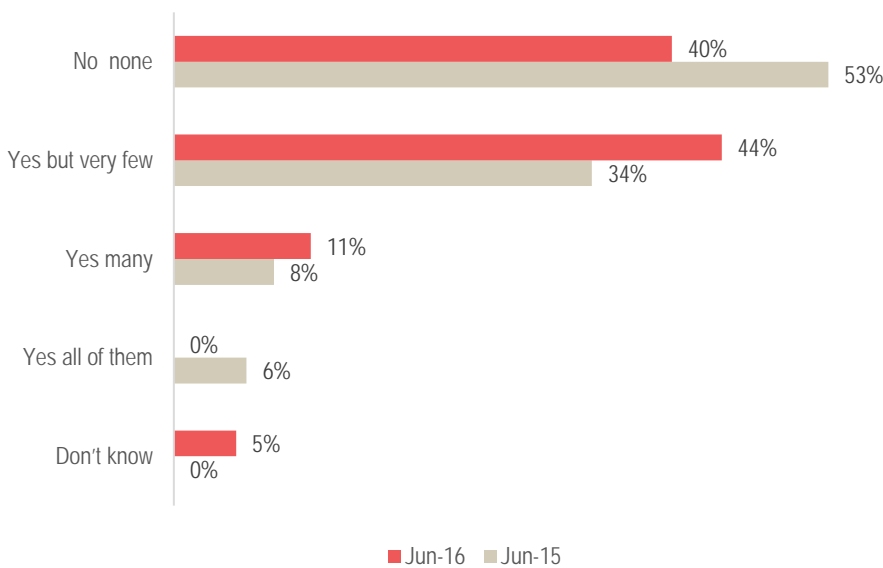
Figure 32: % Respondents reporting the estimated proportion of formal schools destroyed or damaged by the current conflict, by region (2015/2016)



Availability of qualified teaching staff

Between June 2015 and June 2016, there was also a reported rise in the proportion of formal schools affected by teacher shortages, with 55% of PwK reporting some issue related to a lack of teachers in June 2016, compared to 47% in June 2015. The increase was most significant among those who reported “yes but very few” suggesting that while this issue is clearly important, it commonly affects only a small number of schools in a given community.

Figure 33: Estimated number of formal schools affected by a lack of teachers in assessed communities



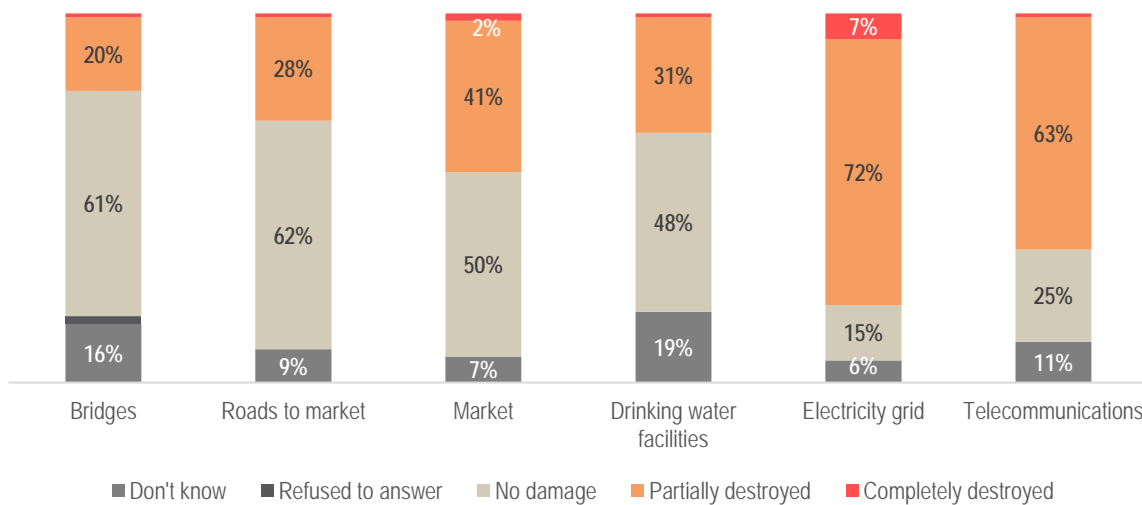
Early Recovery

Continued economic difficulties, including the falling value of the Libyan dinar and growing dependence on the black market, have severely hampered municipal efforts to repair and mitigate against the effects of conflict-related damage to key infrastructure. In addition, the ability of access public infrastructure and influence decision-making at local level are important indicators of social cohesion, which can boost resilience to current and future shocks. This section examines reported levels to damage to basic infrastructure; the presence of rubble; reported repairs; the impact on access to a range of services at community level; and the availability of cash.

Reported damage to basic infrastructure

When asked to estimate the level of damage sustained by different community infrastructure, the electricity grid was most commonly reported to have sustained partial damage (72%) or to be completely destroyed (7%). Telecommunications infrastructure was the second most commonly reported type of infrastructure to have been damaged, with the majority of PwK (63%) indicating partial destruction.

Figure 34: Reported level of damage to basic infrastructure in assessed communities, by type, June 2016



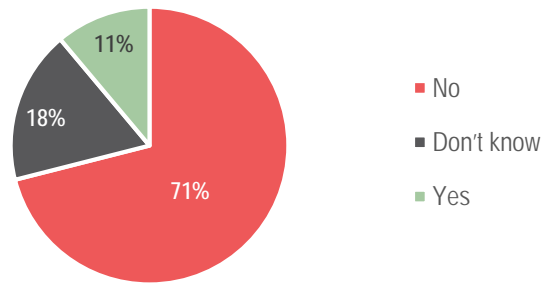
Limited access to electricity as a result of damage has had a knock-on effect on the functionality of other services, such as the ability of water filtering stations to operate effectively, as well as affecting people's ability to safely store and prepare food, and to light homes and neighbourhoods. In contrast, roads to market and bridges were reportedly the least affected by conflict-related damage.

The significant proportions of respondents reporting damage to markets (43%) is also of concern, and correlates with the small proportions of PwKs reporting conflict-related damage as a major barrier to accessing food.

Reported basic repairs to community infrastructure

The majority of PwKs (71%) reported that necessary repairs had largely not been conducted in assessed communities, while only 11% indicated that repairs had been completed in the past six months. This can be attributed to the limited capacity of municipal and repair services to operate in the context of armed clashes and protracted armed conflict.

Figure 35: Proportion of respondents reporting that necessary repairs had been conducted for basic infrastructure in their community over the last 6 months, June 2016



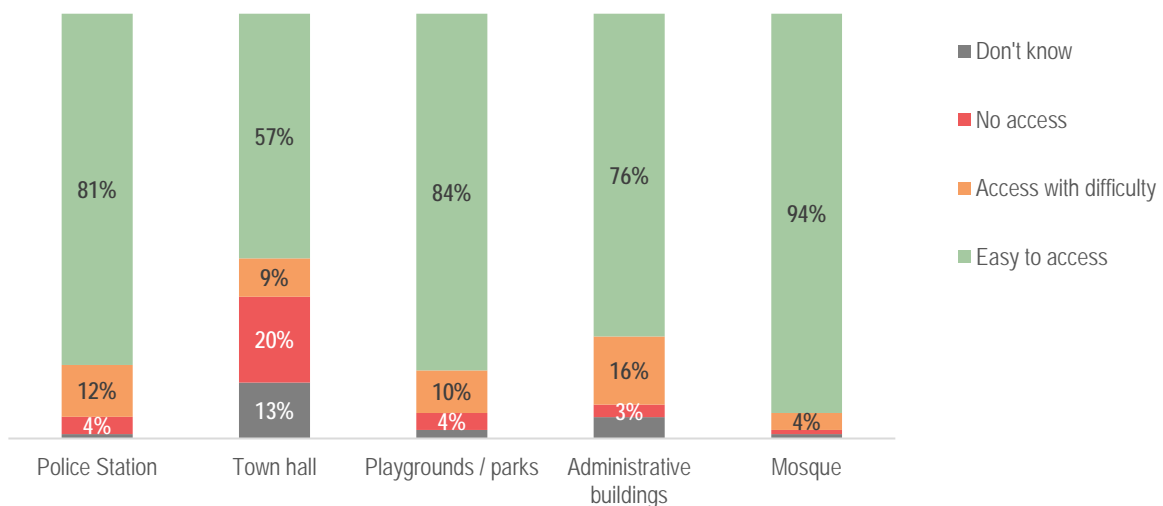
Presence of rubble/debris

The largest proportion of PwK, at 37%, estimated that 1-25% of their municipality was currently affected by rubble and debris, while a further 23% estimated that this was the case in up to half of their community. When disaggregated by region, respondents in the East of Libya indicated the highest levels of rubble and debris, which can block access routes completely, render paths unsafe for pedestrians and vehicles and prevent the transport of goods. In addition, a build-up of rubble or other debris can place increased strain on housing and other buildings, inhibiting their ability to effectively function: blocking escape routes in the case of fire, and exacerbating their vulnerability to collapse in the case of future conflict events.

Reported access to community infrastructure

When asked about levels of access to a range of public buildings, mosques and police stations were reported to be the least difficult to access, by 94% and 81% of respondents respectively. In contrast, town halls appeared to be the most difficult to access, with up to 20% of PwKs reporting no access to this type of public infrastructure in their community.

Figure 36: Reported accessibility of public infrastructure in assessed communities, June 2016

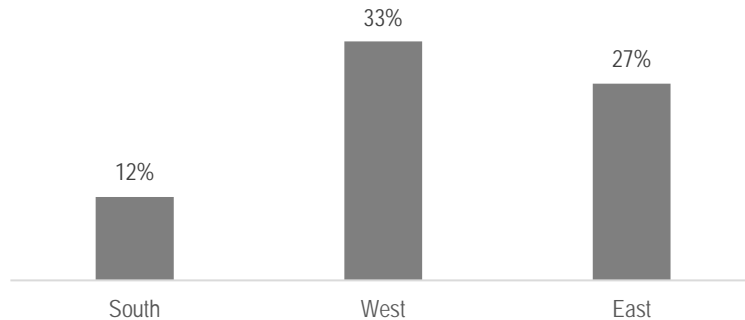


Levels of participation in public decision making

Only a limited proportion of PwK reported that members of their community were actively participating in public decision making at local level. Respondents in the West indicated the highest levels of community participation, reported by 33% of PwK, compared to 27% in the East and a substantially lower proportion of 12% of PwK in South Libya.

Of those reporting participation in public local decision making, an overall majority of 83% indicated that men were participating in such processes, compared to youth (reported by 57%) and women (47%) highlighting a lack of equality in local decision making for both genders and age groups.

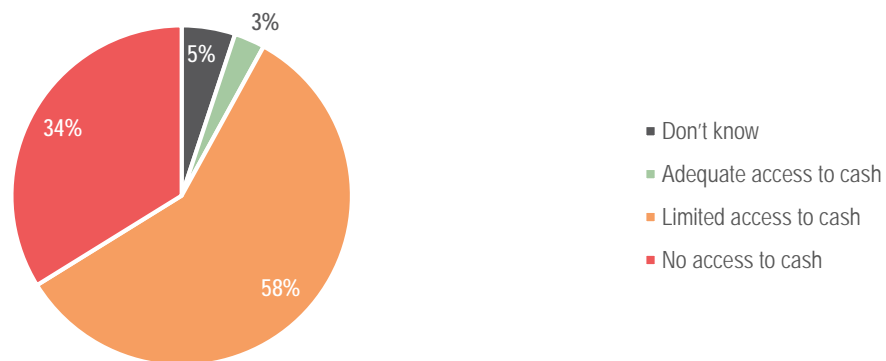
Figure 37: Proportion of respondents reporting the active participation of community members in public local decision making, by region, June 2016



Cash availability

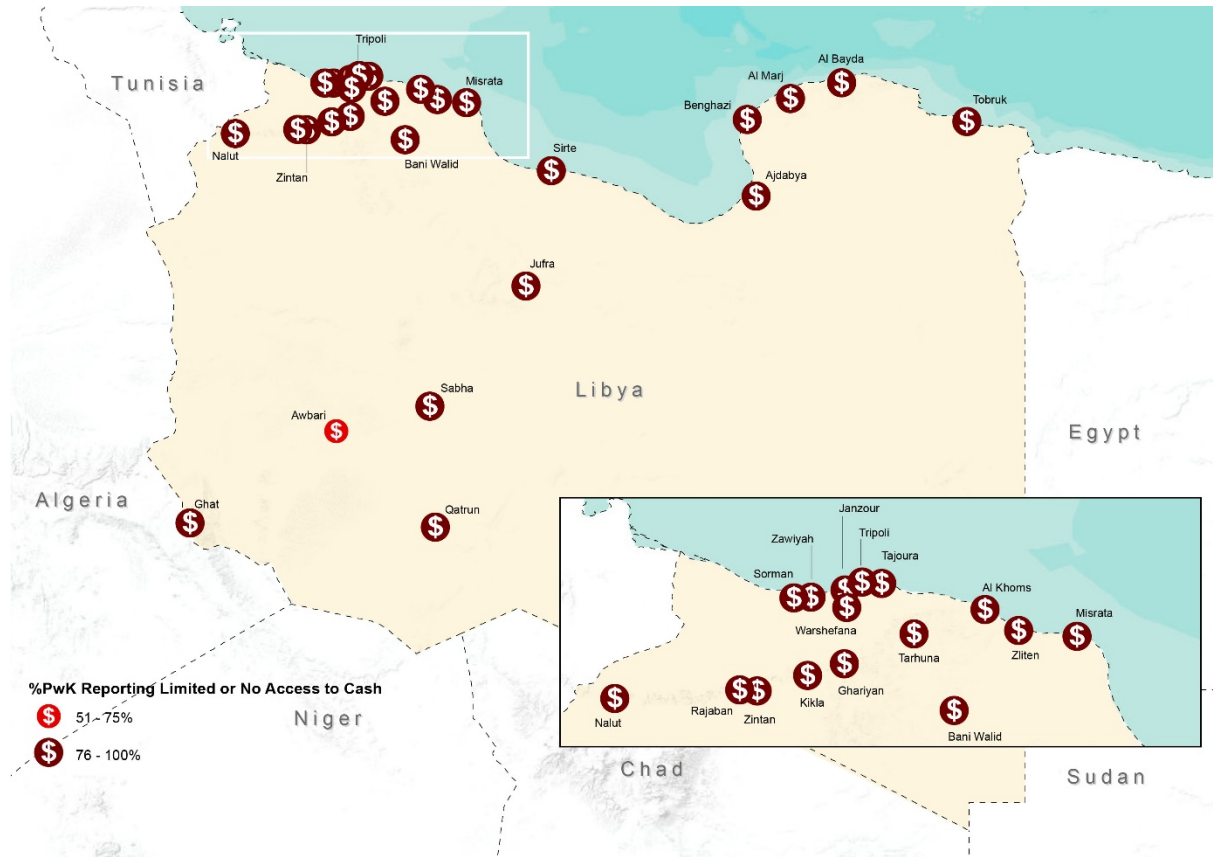
A chronic lack of access to liquidity was highlighted by PwK, with over half (58%) indicating that there was only limited access to cash, and over a third (34%) stating that there was no access to cash whatsoever in their community. This lack of cash availability is inextricably tied to the limitations in banking system functionality reported nationwide in Libya, and the concomitant rise of the black market.

Figure 38: Reported level access to cash in assessed communities, June 2016



With a very large public sector, government salaries constitute an important income source for a significant proportion of households in Libya, as well as injecting cash into the rest of the economy. The majority of PwK (59%) reported regular delays in the payment of government salaries, while 38% stated that there were occasional delays in payment. The issue of delayed salary payment has been identified as a major challenge to livelihoods and income sources in Libya, which can force households to resort to negative coping strategies, such as buying food on credit, selling household assets and spending savings in order to meet their basic needs.

Map 6: Proportion of PwK in assessed communities reporting limited to no access to cash



CONCLUSION

This latest update of the REACH Multi-Sector Needs Assessment highlights continuing humanitarian needs across all sectors of the crisis response. Access to assistance is without doubt helping many affected population groups to cope with ongoing instability and the impacts of protracted displacement, but further support is needed at several levels in order to improve the situation and increase the resilience of affected populations.

Ongoing conflict has increased the reported frequency of a range of protection concerns, with adult males reported to be at particular risk. The rise in reported incidences of death and injury as a result of unexploded ordnance, small arms and light weapons is of significant concern, especially in the context of rising tensions.

Municipal services, including access to water, electricity, education and community infrastructure have all suffered as a result of the conflict, leading to limited functionality and reduced levels of access. Access to water and education is of particular concern, with lower levels of functionality observed in June 2016 compared to the previous year and limited reports of essential repairs to damaged infrastructure. A reported decrease in access to sufficient quantities of water has been exacerbated by hot summer temperatures and a lack of electricity for purification. Limited water supply has also affected agriculture, with a lack of water and irrigation reported among the primary reasons for reduced harvests. The reduced supply of farm produce already appears to have had a knock-on effect on the availability of wheat flour, bread, and other staples requiring irrigation, and is a particular cause for concern in the coming months.

At the same time, some positive developments can be seen, including an increase in the proportion of IDPs who are reportedly self-sufficient, with access to livelihoods. Longer term displacement appears to have enabled many displaced families to re-establish businesses, with an increase in petty trade and small business – now reportedly the third most common sources of income in communities in the South and West of the country. In addition, the functionality of universities has reportedly improved compared to June 2015, improving people's ability to access higher education.

The high reported reliance on friends and family as a primary source of food, and the commonly reported use of coping strategies to deal with a lack of access to some basic needs, are just some examples of people's resilience in the face of hardship. The welcome provided by host communities to IDPs and the availability of social security and government pensions—both common sources of household income—are also likely to have significantly boosted people's ability to cope with ongoing insecurity and displacement. However, there is some evidence that levels of social cohesion are decreasing with time, with increased reports both that hosting communities will remain welcoming for only a limited time, and of tensions between the two groups.

Continued economic problems related to rising inflation, a growing black market and a dysfunctional banking system have delayed the payment of government salaries and resulted in continued difficulties with access to cash for much of the population. The lack of access to liquidity appears to have affected all sectors and further exacerbated rising tensions between different population groups.

While sustained humanitarian interventions are vital to address remaining needs and increase resilience, continually rising prices and the possibility of escalating conflict are likely to undermine such efforts if unaccounted for in contingency planning.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: People with Knowledge Guidelines:

In order to support aid actors active in Libya (Local Crisis Committees, Municipalities, Local and International NGOs, UN agencies, etc.) to gain a better and dynamic understanding of the situation of Libya through data collection and analysis, REACH developed a set of profiles for People with Knowledge to be interviewed during the REACH MSNA. These profiles were developed through the input of relevant sector working groups and experts. The information that they provide will help the humanitarian organizations in designing and carrying out their programs in the different sectors of the humanitarian interventions.

Key Sector	People with Knowledge Profiles
Early Recovery & Livelihoods	Community leaders, CSO/INGOs workers, local authorities, functionaries from relevant ministries, bank workers, HR / management staff.
Education	Teachers, administrative staff and support staff of universities, schools, educational institutions, culture institutions, training centers, etc. as well as students.
Food Security / Food & Agriculture	Employees working in farming and fishery, food markets, wholesalers of food, restaurant owners, food distribution officers, NGO workers.
Protection	CSO/INGOs workers, journalists, lawyers, community leaders, local authorities, functionaries of relevant ministries, short and long term IDPs, migrants established in Libya and in transit.
Shelter & NFIs	CSO/INGOs workers, wholesalers, shop owners, workers of electricity companies, community leaders, local authorities.
WASH	Water engineers, sanitation engineers, workers for water supply, waste management and water treatment companies, municipality officials.

Annex 2: Multi-Sector Needs Assessment Questionnaire

The full questionnaire is available here: [Libya MSNA Update Questionnaire](#)

Annex 3: Key findings factsheets

The following factsheets present key findings from the June 2016 MSNA, by sector:

- [All sectors](#)
- [Education](#)
- [Protection](#)
- [Shelter and Non-Food Items](#)
- [Water and Sanitation](#)
- [Livelihoods and Early Recovery](#)
- [Food Security](#)