

MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT (MSNA) KEY FINDINGS

Libyan population

December 2021
Libya

CONTEXT

Since 2011, Libya has experienced several waves of fighting, and the complex socio-political landscape has given way to an increasingly protracted conflict. The latter part of 2020 and most of 2021 have been characterised by continuous peace-building and unification efforts, built on the peace agreement reached in October 2020.¹ The agreement initiated a peace process that is set to culminate in elections in December 2021.² Despite the persistent efforts, the security landscape in Libya remains fragmented, with the continued proliferation of armed non-state groups as well as localised clashes.^{3,4} The protracted nature of the conflict has additionally resulted in significant losses in national income, productivity, and consumption.⁵ In the areas that have been most affected by conflict, returns of displaced households are hindered by continuing security issues, lack of social cohesion, and infrastructure issues.⁶ As of June 2021, 42,506 families were found to be displaced, and 128,519 families were found to have returned to their area of origin.⁷ Crucial humanitarian information gaps for displaced and non-displaced populations in Libya remain, as the political, economic, and social landscapes are constantly evolving. REACH, on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and the Assessment Working Group (AWG) conducted the MSNA to update humanitarian actors' understanding of the needs that exist in the country.

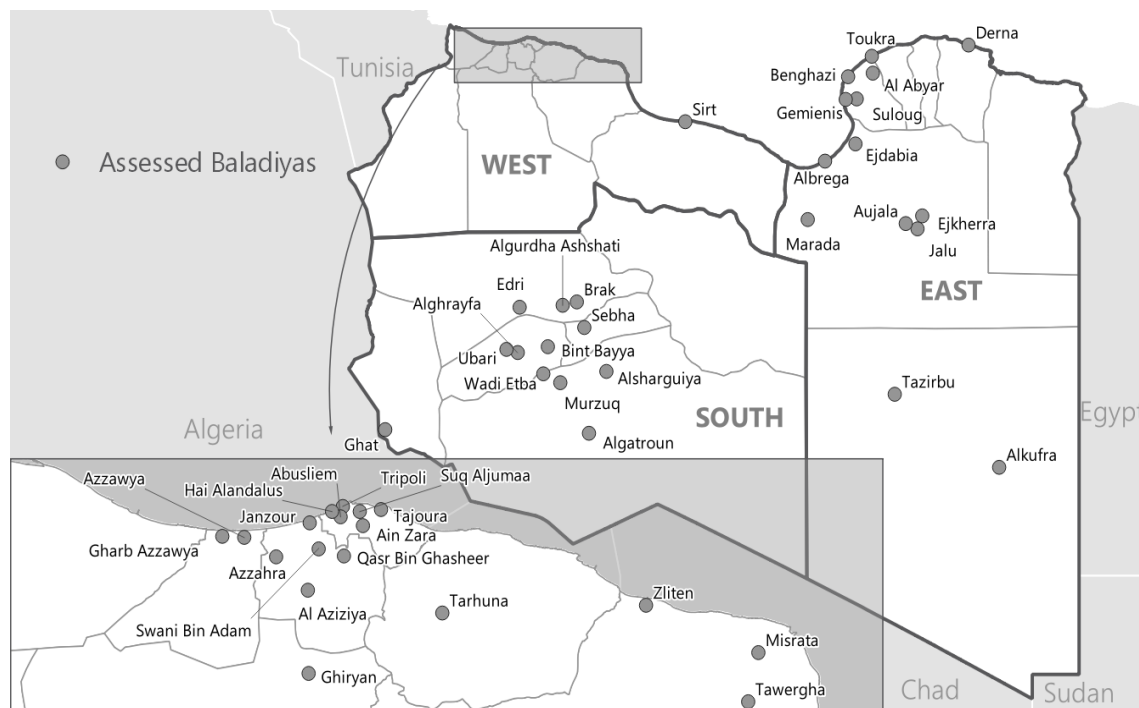
METHODOLOGY

Quantitative data was collected through a household-level survey conducted remotely by phone to assess the three sub-groups of interest: 1) internally displaced persons (IDPs), 2) returnees, and 3) non-displaced Libyans. Data collection took place between 14 June and 2 August 2021, with 8,871 households surveyed across 45 baladiyas.⁸ Sampling was primarily purposive with quotas for each population group in each baladiya, rendering findings that are indicative, rather than representative, of each population groups' experiences and situation in each baladiya. Purposive convenience sampling through partner networks was supplemented with a sampling frame based on Random Digit Dialing (RDD), in an effort to minimise the bias associated with purposive sampling. 1,010 surveys were completed using this methodology within the data collection timeframe. Please see the [Methodology Annex](#) for more details.

Assessment sample

Number of households:	8871	Number of baladiyas ⁷ :	45 (out of 101)
• IDP:	2731	Female respondents:	1498
• Returnee:	2173		
• Non-displaced:	3967		

Assessment scope and coverage:



These factsheets contain the key intersectoral and sectoral findings from the quantitative data. Top-level intersectoral findings can additionally be found in the [bulletin](#). More in-depth analysis of quantitative and qualitative data will be shared in the report that will be published in early 2022. All publications related to this project can be found [here](#).

1. "Keeping a Libya Settlement on Track," International Crisis Group, 29/1/2021.
2. "Elections represent an opportunity for stability and unity in Libya," United Nations News, 10/9/2021.
3. Wilson, N. and Abouaoun, D., "On the road to peace, Libya makes progress but has pitfalls," United States Institute of Peace, 14/7/2021.
4. Alumami, Ahmed, "Worst Tripoli Fighting in a year shows limits of Libya peace push," Reuters, 3/9/2021.
5. United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA), "The economic cost of the Libyan conflict," 13/9/2021.
6. IOM-DTM Libya, "IDP and returnee Report Round 37".
7. Ibid.
8. Baladiyas are akin to municipalities in Libya. There are 100 baladiyas widely recognised in Libya. Tawergha is of undetermined status at this time, but has been treated as a baladiya for the purpose of this assessment.



OVERALL HUMANITARIAN NEEDS: MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS INDEX (MSNI)

MSNA | 2021
LIBYA

% of assessed households with humanitarian needs (MSNI severity score of 3 or 4):⁹

51%

% of assessed households per severity of humanitarian needs (MSNI):¹⁰



The findings on this page aim to give a **general overview of humanitarian needs** across assessed population groups and regions in Libya. MSNA data is summarised here using the Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI), which is a composite indicator estimating the overall severity and magnitude of humanitarian needs across sectors.

Overall, 51% of assessed households were found to have humanitarian needs. As per the visualisation above, 34% of households were found to have severe humanitarian needs, and 17% were found to have extreme humanitarian needs.

The percentage of households found to have humanitarian needs is higher than was initially expected based on existing information.¹¹ **The seemingly high results are primarily rooted in households having needs in one sector only.** As per the MSNI methodology, any household with at least one sectoral need is classified as having humanitarian needs. Indeed, among those households that were found to be in need, the majority (54%) only had needs in one sector, as opposed to having overlapping or intersecting humanitarian

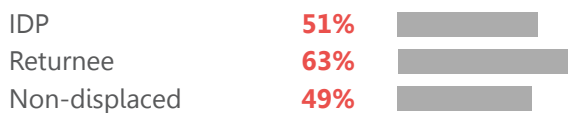
needs.¹² Additionally, **needs were primarily driven by two sectors: protection (23% of assessed households) and health (20%).** When interpreting the MSNI, it is important to keep this unique needs picture in mind.

The bar charts and tables below show the percentage of assessed households with humanitarian needs disaggregated by population group and region. The maps on the next page show the data at baladiya-level. **The highest percentage of households in need was found in the South (67% of assessed households in the South),** with especially high percentages of households in need in Ubari (93%) and Alghrayfa (91%). Returnee households were the population group with the highest percentage found to be in need (63%).

The composite sectoral needs indicators that feed into the MSNI are referred to as Living Standard Gaps (LSGs). The below factsheets will focus on the drivers of those sectoral needs (LSGs) to further unpack the MSNI. The final two factsheets in this document will highlight the use of coping strategies in Libya, as well as key economic vulnerability indicators.

Humanitarian needs by population group

% of households with humanitarian needs (MSNI), per population group:

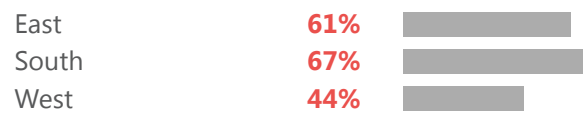


% of households per severity of humanitarian needs (MSNI), per population group:

	1	2	3	4
IDP	40%	9%	25%	26%
Returnee	25%	12%	36%	27%
Non-displaced	39%	12%	35%	15%

Humanitarian needs by region

% of households with humanitarian needs (MSNI), per region:



% of households per severity of humanitarian needs (MSNI), per region:

	1	2	3	4
East	28%	11%	41%	20%
South	14%	20%	44%	23%
West	45%	11%	30%	14%

9. Households are classified as having humanitarian needs if they have one or more sectoral needs. Sectoral needs are called Living Standard Gaps and are calculated based on a set of sectoral indicators. For more information about the calculation of LSGs and the MSNI, see the [Methodology Annex](#).

10. The MSNI score indicates the severity of humanitarian needs across sectors. If households have an MSNI score of 3 or 4, they are classified as being in need. If a household has an MSNI score of 4, they are considered to be in extreme need. For more on the MSNI, see the [Methodology Annex](#).

11. See for example the [2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview](#) for Libya published by UN OCHA, which estimated 17% of people to be in need.

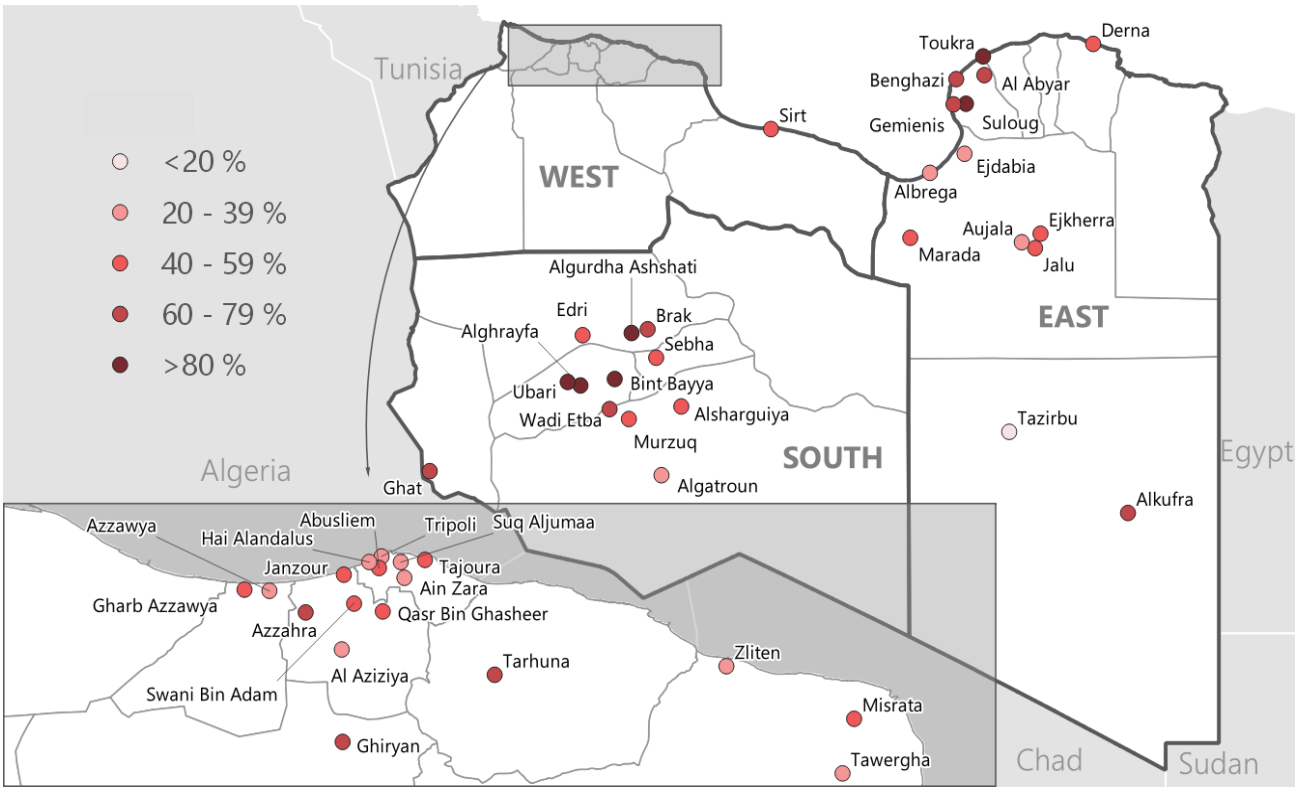
12. For information regarding most common needs profiles and co-occurrence of need, see the [Bulletin](#).



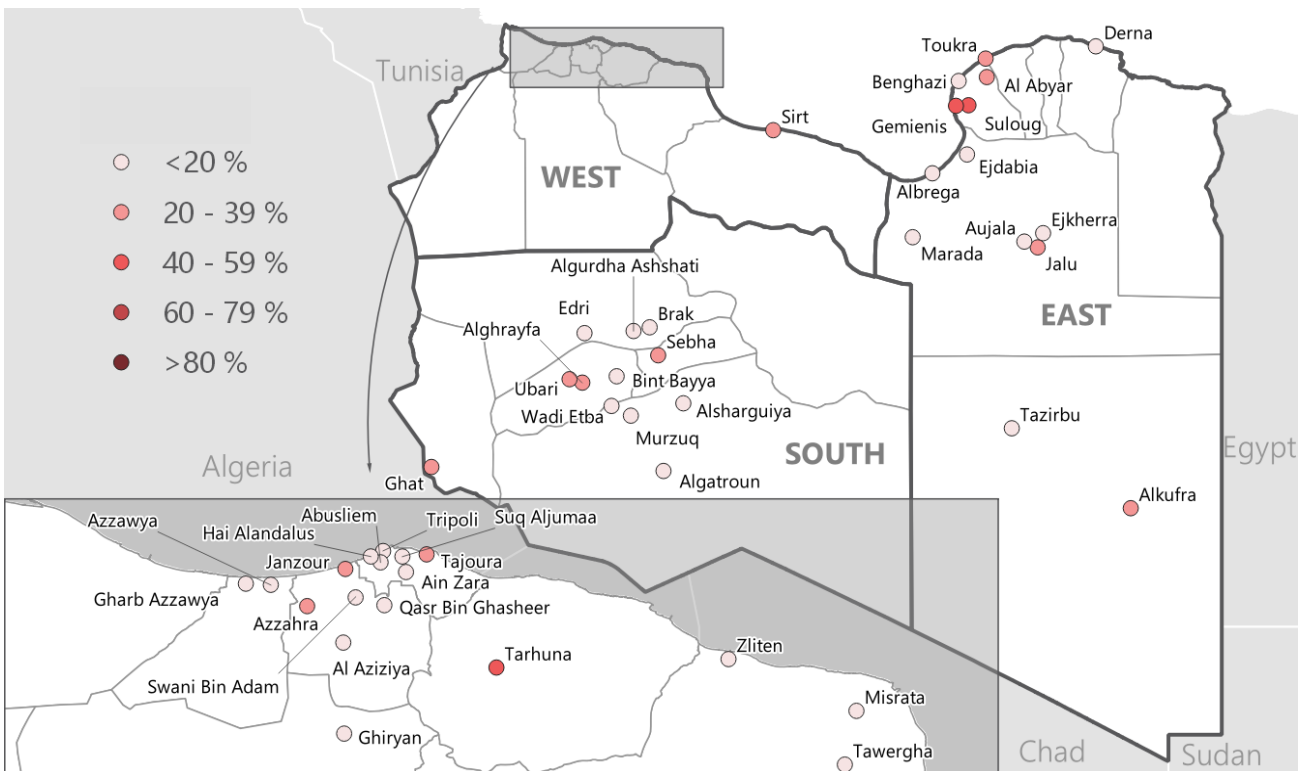
OVERALL HUMANITARIAN NEEDS: MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS INDEX (MSNI)

MSNA | 2021
LIBYA

% of households with humanitarian needs (MSNI score of 3+), per baladiya:



% of households with extreme humanitarian needs (MSNI score of 4), per baladiya:





% of assessed households with protection needs (LSG):

23%

See the [Methodology Annex](#) for more details

% of assessed households per severity of protection needs (LSG):



1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
22%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
7%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
70%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

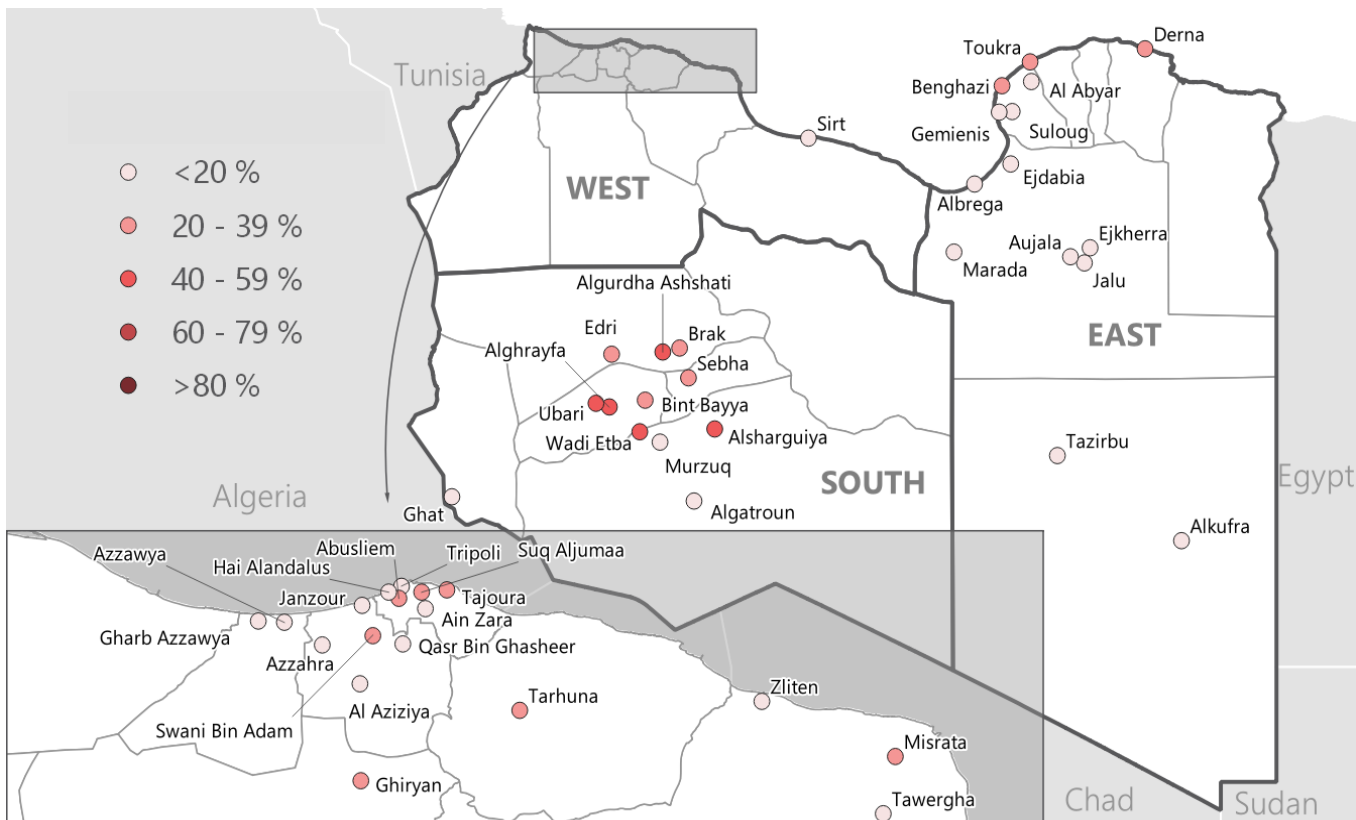
% of households with protection needs (LSG), per population group and region:

IDP	19%	
Returnee	28%	
Non-displaced	23%	
East	27%	
South	33%	
West	20%	

% of households per severity of protection needs (LSG), per population group and region:

	1	2	3	4
IDP	75%	6%	18%	1%
Returnee	59%	13%	27%	1%
Non-displaced	71%	7%	21%	1%
East	69%	5%	26%	1%
South	48%	19%	31%	3%
West	74%	7%	18%	1%

% of households with protection needs (LSG), per baladiya:



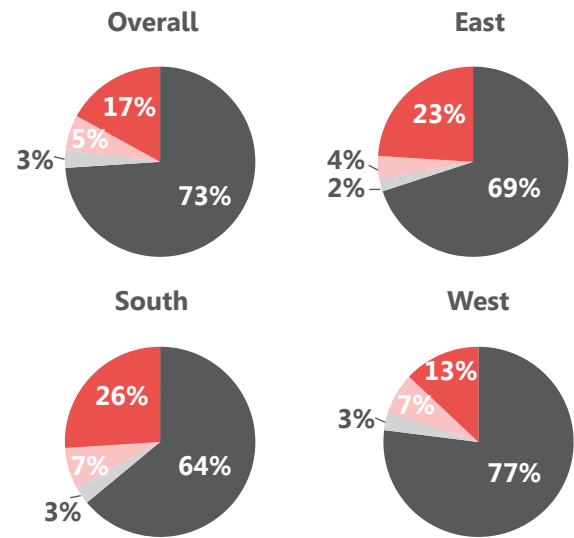
13. As briefly explained on page 2, the LSG is a composite indicator for sectoral humanitarian needs. Each household receives a score of 1 to 4 for each sectoral LSG. If the score is 3 or higher, the household is considered as having needs in that sector. The indicators that feed into the composite indicator can be found on the next page. For more information about the indicator and the calculations, see the [Methodology Annex](#).

The following indicators fed into the overall protection need score (LSG):

% of households with at least one member without valid national ID/passport.*	17%
% of households with at least one child living outside the household.* ¹⁴	1%
% of households reporting awareness of explosive hazards in their baladiya.	8%
% of households reporting safety concerns in their baladiya.	24%
% of households that experienced movement restrictions in the 30 days prior to data collection.	8%
% of households reporting feeling unsafe or very unsafe in their baladiya.	16%

*Note on calculation: The calculation of the needs indicator (LSG) relies on critical and non-critical indicators. The critical indicators have been selected through consultations with sector partners, and they are marked above with an asterisk. For protection, households with at least one member without valid ID/passport are automatically classified as having severe needs. Households with a child living outside the household are classified as having extreme needs.

% of households per reported documentation status:¹⁵



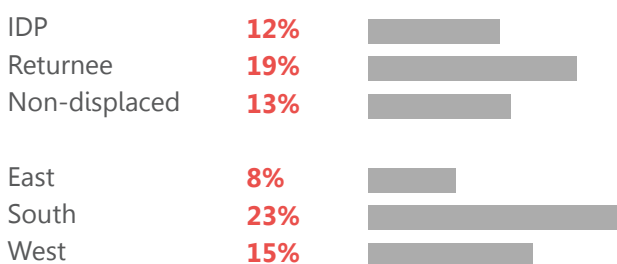
- All documents in possession
- All have IDs but not all currently in possession
- In the process of obtaining all documents
- At least one member does not have a valid ID

Top 5 most commonly reported safety concerns:



Overall, **24%** of households reported having at least one safety concern in their baladiya.

% of households reporting concerns for armed conflict, per population group and region:



Protection needs (LSG) were the most commonly found sectoral needs among assessed households (23%). Needs were primarily driven by lack of documentation, as 17% of households reported that at least one household member did not have a valid ID. Lack of documentation was most commonly found in the South (26%).

In terms of safety and security, the South also stands out. Overall, 55% of assessed households in the South reported safety concerns, and 23% reported concerns specifically for armed conflict. Additionally, 30% reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe in their baladiya. These findings are likely related to the fragmented governance landscape in the South.¹⁶ In terms of baladiyas, Wadi Etba and Ubari stood out especially, with respectively 59% and 57% of households found to have protection needs (LSG).

Somewhat surprising is that the proportion of assessed IDP households found to have protection needs was relatively low. Though the reason for this is unclear, it might be partially due to IDPs underreporting on more sensitive issues such as lack of documentation or armed conflict due to their insecure status.

Among households with protection needs (23%), 42% were found to only have protection needs, and no other sectoral needs. This makes protection the most isolated need identified in the MSNA. See the following sectoral pages for more information regarding overlap of other needs.

14. This does not include children that are reported to live outside the household for reasons related to education or to live with extended family.
 15. The percentages in the pie charts do not always add up, as the households that refused to answer (1% overall) are not included in the charts.
 16. Wehrey, Frederic, "Insecurity and Governance Challenges in Southern Libya," Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, March 2017.



HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)

MSNA | 2021
LIBYA

% of assessed households with health needs (LSG):

20%

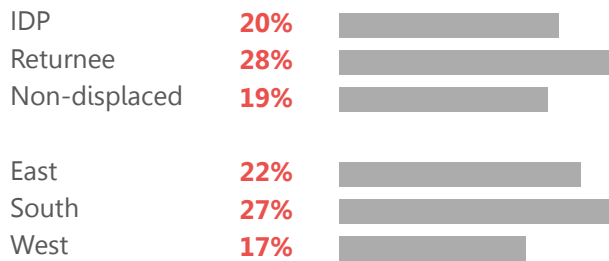
See the [Methodology Annex](#) for more details

% of assessed households per severity of health needs (LSG):



0%¹⁷	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
19%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
18%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
63%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

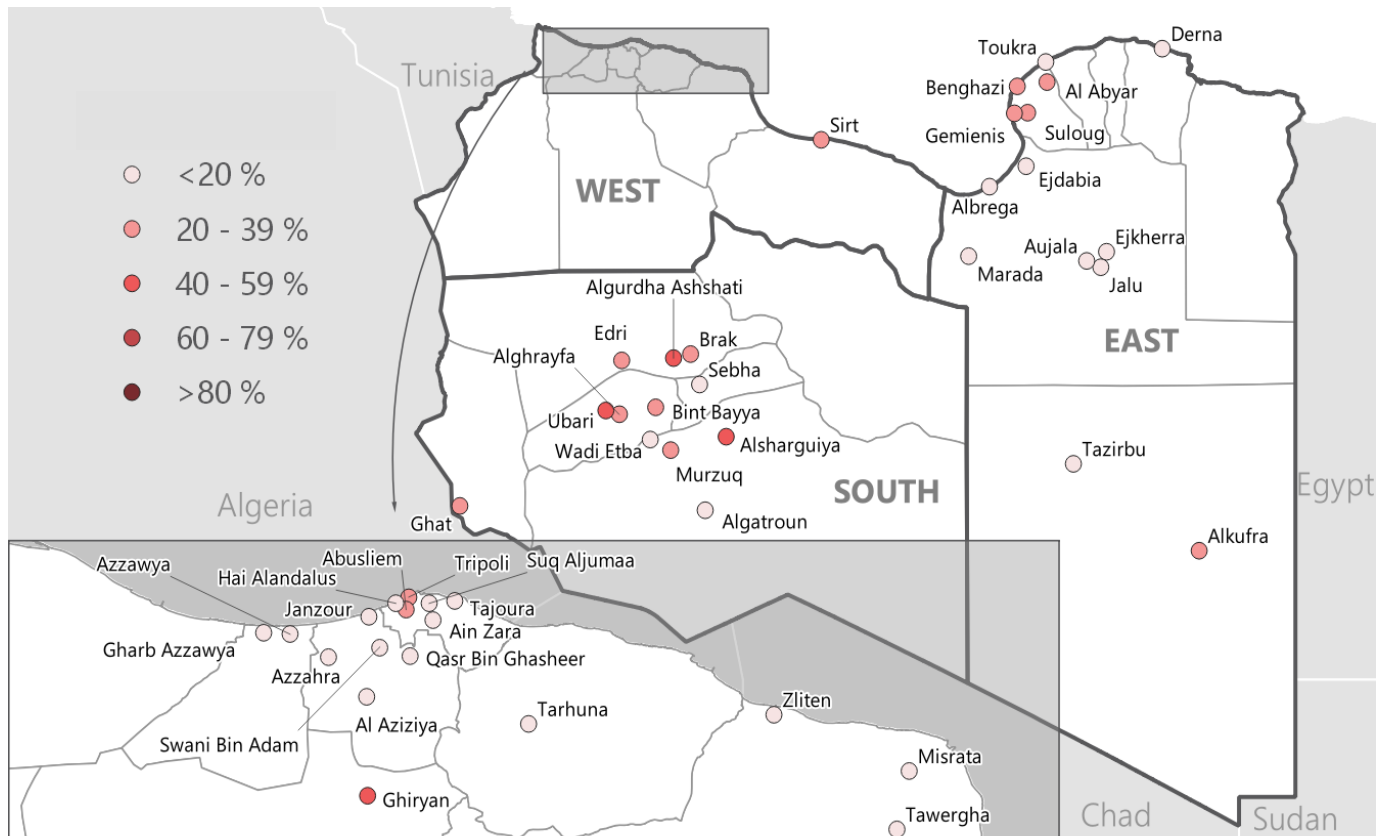
% of households with health needs (LSG), per population group and region:



% of households per severity of health needs (LSG), per population group and region:

	1	2	3	4
IDP	63%	18%	19%	0%
Returnee	48%	24%	27%	0%
Non-displaced	65%	17%	18%	0%
East	56%	22%	21%	1%
South	44%	29%	27%	0%
West	68%	14%	17%	0%

% of households with health needs (LSG), per baladiya:



17. The apparent discrepancy between the overall percentage of households in need (20%) and the percentages of households in severe (19%) and extreme needs (0%) is due to rounding. 19.4% of assessed households have severe needs, and 0.2% have extreme needs, which adds up to a rounded 20% of households.

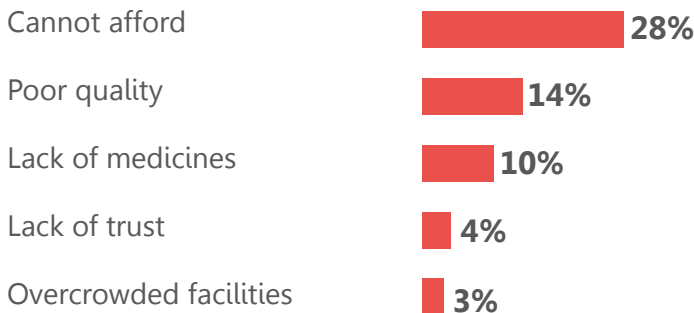


The following indicators fed into the overall health need score (LSG):

% of households unable to access health facilities if/when needed.* ¹⁸	15%
% of households reporting barriers to accessing healthcare.	46%
% of households needing to travel over one hour to reach the nearest health facility.	1%
% of households with at least one child without an immunisation record. ¹⁹	30%
% of households unaware about, or unable to access, COVID-19 testing.	27%

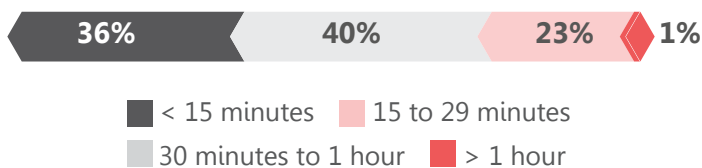
*Note on calculation: The calculation of the needs indicator (LSG) relies on critical and non-critical indicators. The critical indicators have been selected through consultations with sector partners, and they are marked above with an asterisk. For health, households unable to access health facilities are immediately classified as having health needs.

Top 5 most commonly reported barriers to healthcare:



Overall, **46%** of households reported barriers to accessing healthcare. This includes both households that had not been able to access needed healthcare, and households that had been able to access healthcare or did not need it. Among the households that had been able to access healthcare or did not need healthcare, **37%** reported barriers to healthcare.

% of households per time it reportedly takes to reach the nearest functional healthcare facility, using normal mode of transport:



Access to healthcare:

Overall, **28%** of assessed households reported having needed healthcare in the 3 months prior to data collection.

Among those households (28%), **56%** reported that at least one household member could not access the needed healthcare. This amounts to **14%** of the total assessed population.

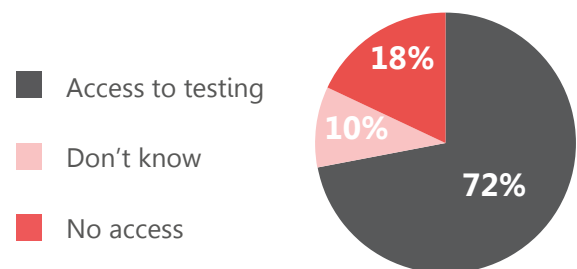
An additional **2%** of assessed households reported not having needed healthcare, but perceiving being unable to access healthcare if it were to be needed.²⁰

Health needs were most commonly found among returnees (28% of assessed households), and in the South (27%). When looking at individual baladiyas, Ghiryan, a baladiya in Al Jabal Al Gharbi in the West, was the baladiya with the highest percentage of households with health needs (50%). In Ghiryan, 43% of households reported they had not been able to access needed healthcare in the 3 months prior to data collection.

The indicator on barriers to accessing healthcare can be disaggregated for households that reported needing healthcare but could not access it in the 3 months prior to data collection (28%). Among this group, 70% reported that not being able to afford healthcare was a reasons they had not been able to access it. This reflects the economic dimensions of needs in Libya.

Findings suggest health needs commonly co-occur with needs in other sectors; only 16% of assessed households with health needs (20%) were found to have no other sectoral needs, while 34% of households with health needs also had protection needs.

% of households reporting their ability to access COVID-19 testing in their baladiya:²¹



18. The indicator combines data from two separate indicators. The first indicator is the % of households that needed healthcare in the 3 months prior to data collection but could not access the needed healthcare. The second indicator is the % of households that report to generally not have access to healthcare. If a household meets both indicators, it is classified as having extreme needs. If a household meets one of the indicators, it is classified as have severe needs.

19. Overall, 75% of households reported to have children in the household. Among those households, 40% reported at least one child without a record.

20. The discrepancy between the overall percentage of households in need according to this indicator (15%) and the percentages of households that could not access needed healthcare (14%) and the percentage of households that did not need it but have no access (2%) is due to rounding (13.5% + 1.8% = 15.3%).

21. The discrepancy between the percentage of households in need according to this indicator (27%) and the percentage of households that responded "no access" (18%) and "don't know" (10%) is due to rounding (17.8% + 9.6% = 27.4%).



FOOD SECURITY LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)

MSNA | 2021
LIBYA

% of assessed households with food security needs (LSG):

13%

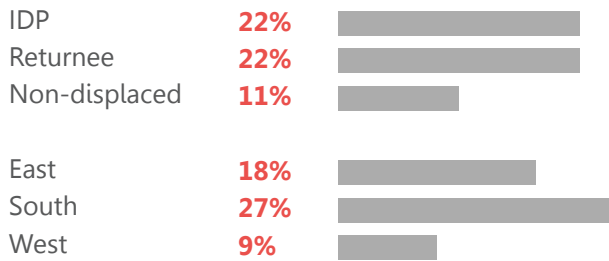
See the [Methodology Annex](#) for more details

% of assessed households per severity of food security needs (LSG):



5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
8%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
84%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

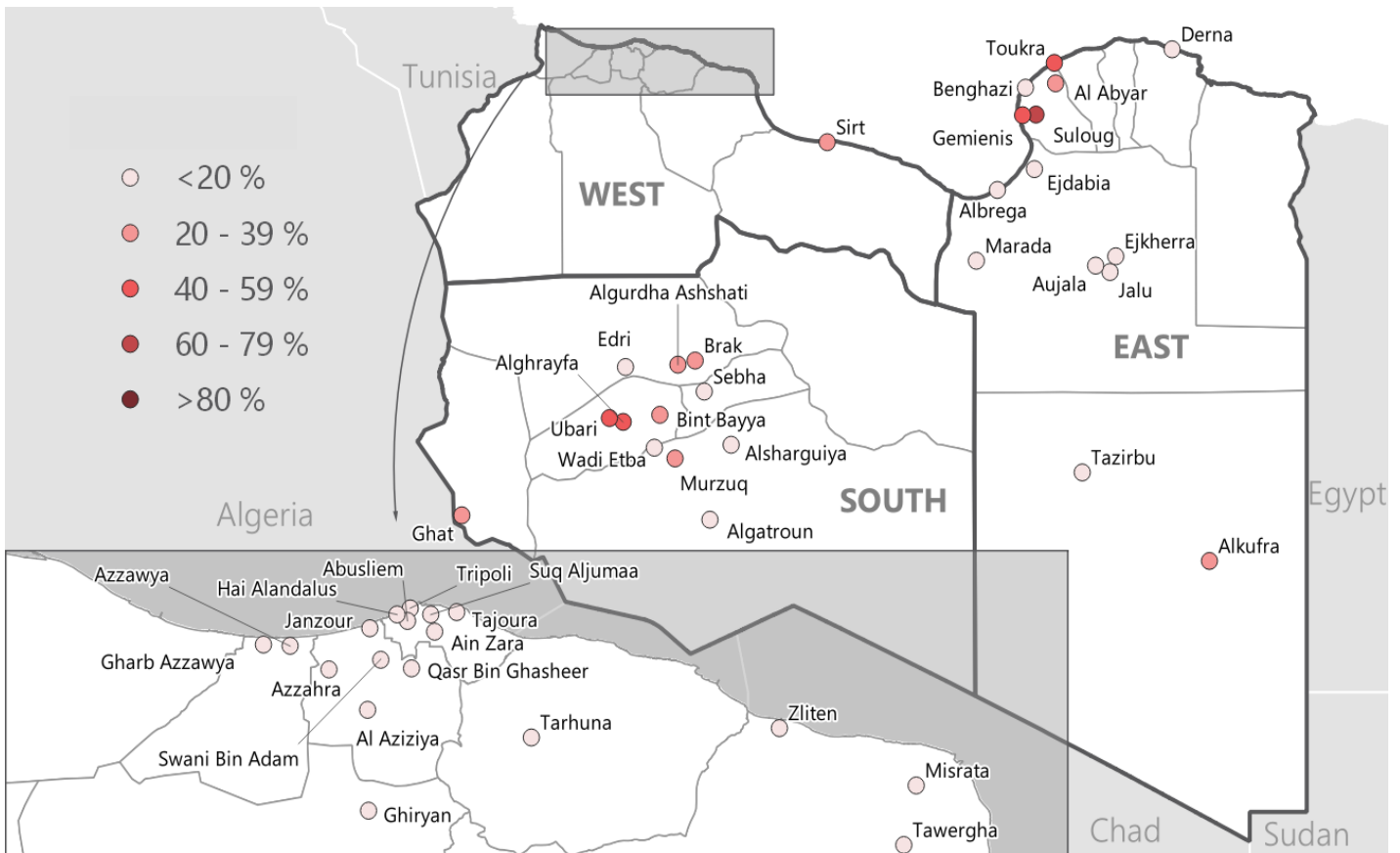
% of households with food security needs (LSG), per population group and region:



% of households per severity of food security needs (LSG), per population group and region:

	1	2	3	4
IDP	76%	2%	12%	11%
Returnee	75%	3%	9%	13%
Non-displaced	86%	3%	8%	4%
East	78%	4%	9%	9%
South	69%	5%	18%	8%
West	89%	2%	6%	3%

% of households with food security needs (LSG), per baladiya:



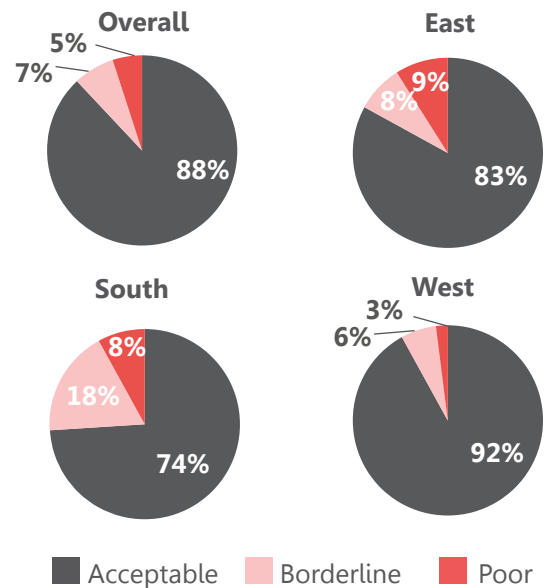


The following indicators fed into the overall food security need score (LSG):

% of households with a poor or borderline Food Consumption Score (FCS). ^{*22}	12%
% of households with a medium or high reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) score. ²³	12%
% of households having spent over 65% of their expenditures on food in the 30 days prior to data collection.	23%
% of households having had to reduce agricultural activities in the 12 months prior to data collection.	3%
% of households without access to a marketplace within 30 minutes of travel from their accommodation.	7%

*Note on calculation: The calculation of the needs indicator (LSG) relies on critical and non-critical indicators. The critical indicators have been selected through consultations with sector partners, and they are marked above with an asterisk. For food security, the FCS was identified as the critical indicator. A household with a poor or borderline FCS is immediately classified as being in need. A household with a poor FCS is classified as having extreme needs.

% of households by Food Consumption Score (FCS), per region:



% of households reporting use of consumption-based coping strategies in the 7 days prior to data collection in order to meet food needs, per strategy:

Rely on less preferred foods	48%
Reduce the number of meals	30%
Limit portion sizes for all	27%
Limit portion sizes for adults	23%
Borrow food	15%

The use of coping strategies results in **12%** of households having a medium or high rCSI score. The rCSI score is a weighted score based on the above strategies.

Overall, **8%** of households reported to have engaged in any kind of agricultural activities in the 12 months prior to data collection. Among these households,

38%

reported having had to reduce agricultural activities in the 12 months prior to collection. This amounts to **3%** of the total assessed population.

Food security needs were most commonly found among assessed households in the South (27%). Findings suggest that food security needs in this region are primarily driven by poor or borderline FCS (26%). These findings are likely related to food prices being generally much higher in the South than in the other regions.²⁴

In addition to the food insecurity in the South, several baladiyas in the East had relatively high percentages of households with food needs. Several baladiyas in Benghazi mantika stand out especially: 1) Suloug (62%); 2) Gemienis (60%); and 3) Toukra (56%). These needs also appear to be primarily driven by poor or borderline FCS (62%, 59%, and 56% respectively).

Among households with food security needs (13%), 24% were found to have no other sectoral needs. Health was the most commonly found additional sectoral need, with 32% of households with food needs also found to have health needs.

Top 5 baladiyas with the highest % of households reporting not having access to a marketplace within 30 minutes of travel from their accommodation:

1. Ejkherra (Ejdabia, East)	21%
2. Ghat (Ghat, South)	17%
3. Sirt (Sirt, West)	14%
4. Ubari (Ubari, South)	14%
5. Albrayga (Ejdabia, East)	12%

22. The FCS is calculated based on the quantity of consumption of key food groups in the seven days prior to data collection.

23. The reduced coping strategies index (rCSI) is based on the use of short-term food-based coping strategies in the seven days prior to data collection. A [full consumption-based coping strategies index](#) was developed by REACH in 2020, the complete analysis will be included in the report.

24. See REACH Libya's Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI), outputs available [here](#).



SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (SNFI) LIVING STANDARDS GAP

MSNA | 2021
LIBYA

% of assessed households with SNFI needs (LSG):

12%

See the [Methodology Annex](#) for more details

% of assessed households per severity of SNFI needs (LSG):

4%²⁵	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
7%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
87%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	



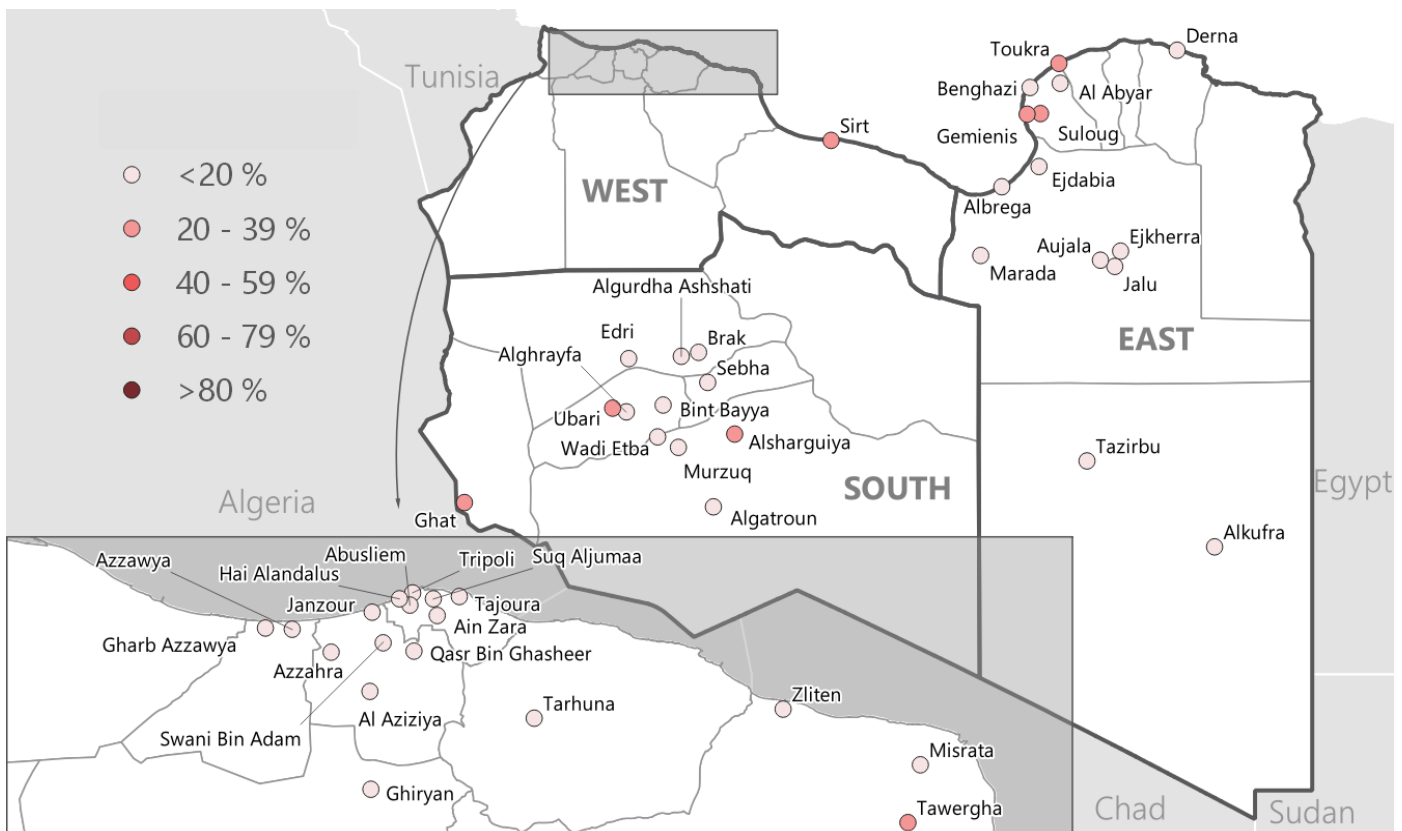
% of households with SNFI needs (LSG), per population group and region:

IDP	17%	
Returnee	25%	
Non-displaced	10%	
East	14%	
South	13%	
West	10%	

% of households per severity of SNFI needs (LSG), per population group and region:

	1	2	3	4
IDP	80%	3%	9%	8%
Returnee	74%	1%	17%	8%
Non-displaced	90%	1%	6%	4%
East	84%	2%	9%	5%
South	86%	1%	8%	5%
West	89%	1%	6%	4%

% of households with SNFI needs (LSG), per baladiya:



25. The apparent discrepancy between the overall percentage of households in need (12%) and the percentages of households in severe (7%) and extreme needs (4%) is due to rounding. 7.2% of assessed households have severe needs, and 4.4% have extreme needs, which adds up to a rounded 12% of households.



The following indicators fed into the overall SNFI need score (LSG):

% of households living in sub-standard shelter types.* ²⁶	2%
% of households living in damaged accommodation.*	12%
% of households with 7 or more enclosure/shelter issues. ²⁷	0%
% of households in urgent need of certain sets of non-food household items. ²⁸	14%
% of households with insecure occupancy status of their accommodation. ²⁹	2%
% of households that have been evicted or threatened with eviction in the 6 months prior to data collection.	4%

*Note on calculation: The calculation of the needs indicator (LSG) relies on critical and non-critical indicators. The critical indicators have been selected through consultations with sector partners, and they are marked above with an asterisk. For SNFI, if a household lives in sub-standard shelter, and/or damaged or destroyed accommodation, they are immediately classified as having SNFI needs.

% of households reporting urgent need for selected household items, per item:

Mattresses	23%
Blankets	20%
Gas/electric stove	19%
Heating systems	18%
Kitchen items	16%
Cleaning materials	16%
Cooking fuel	14%
Water containers	12%
Personal hygiene items	12%
Clothing for warm weather	10%
Clothing for cold weather	10%
Female hygiene items	10%

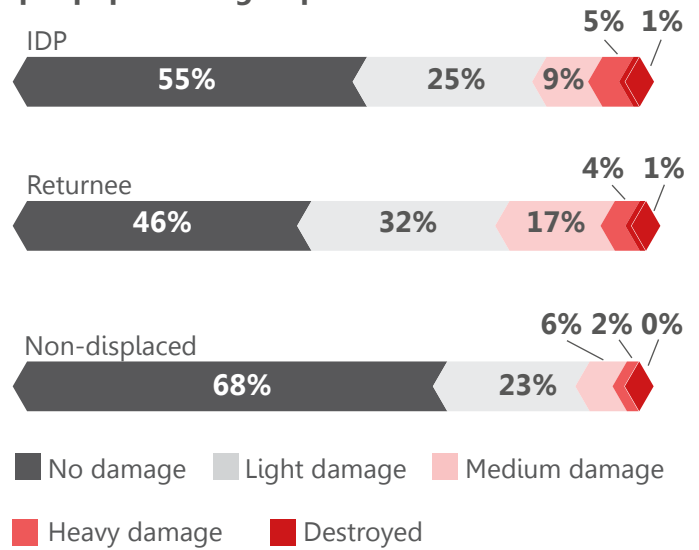
26. Sub-standard shelter types are: Temporary shelter run by NGO; connection house; informal settlement; outdoors; unfinished building; emergency camps not run by NGOs; shared rooms with non-family members; and private or public buildings not usually used for shelter.

27. Enclosure/shelter issues are: Poor insulation; leaks during rain; limited ventilation; mold or moisture issues; defective doors or windows; bad conditions toilet; bad conditions kitchen; bad conditions sewage; and no locks.

28. Included non-food items are: blankets; mattresses; clothing for cold weather; heating systems; cooking fuel; stove; water storage; cleaning materials; kitchen items; personal hygiene items; and clothing for warm weather. For this indicator, the items are grouped in line with cluster guidance.

29. Insecure occupancy status refers to any status other than ownership, renting (with or without contract), and housing provided by public authority.

% of households reporting damage to shelter, per population group:



SNFI is the only sector where needs appear to be more prevalent in the East (14%) than in the South (13%). This is primarily due to especially high percentages of assessed households with needs in several baladiyas in Benghazi mantika (Suloug, 30%; Toukra, 27%; and Gemienis 24%).

When looking at individual baladiyas, however, the highest percentage of households with SNFI needs was found in Tawergha in the West (36%). The high percentage of households with SNFI needs in Tawergha is likely due to the fact that the sample only consisted of returnees, who were most likely to have SNFI needs across assessed locations (25% of returnees overall). SNFI needs for returnee households are driven by damage to housing, reported by 22% of returnee households. Likely, this is due to returns to previous conflict areas with significant damage.

Among those with SNFI needs (12%), 40% also had health needs. 18% of those households with SNFI needs only had SNFI needs.

Top 5 most commonly reported forms of occupancy status:

Ownership	62%
Co-ownership	17%
Rental without a written contract	10%
Rental with a written contract	9%
Housing provided by public authority	1%



% of assessed households with education needs (LSG):

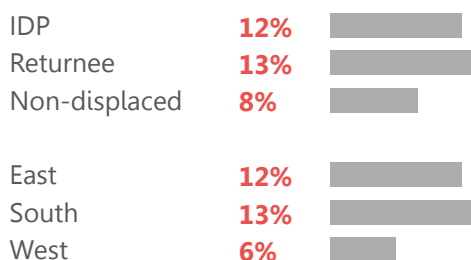
8%

See the [Methodology Annex](#) for more details

% of assessed households per severity of education needs (LSG):



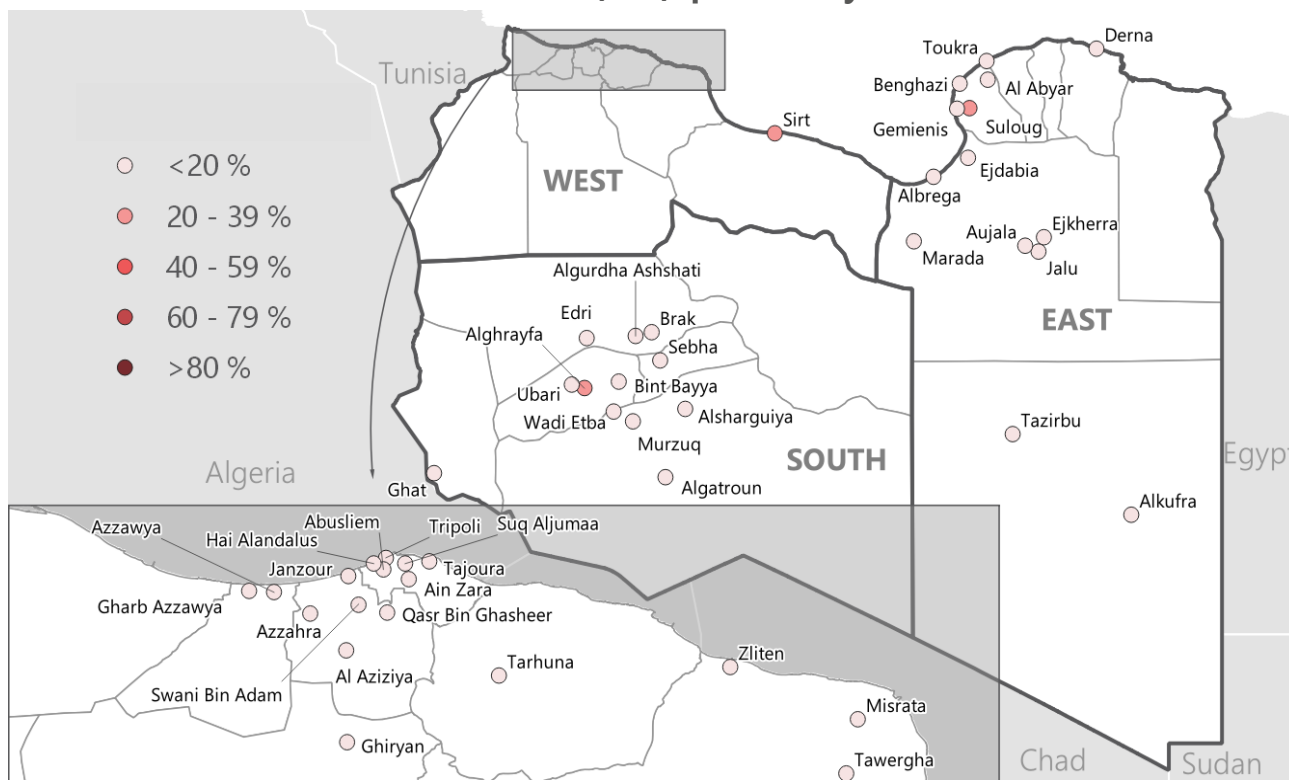
% of households with education needs (LSG), per population group and region:



% of households per severity of education needs (LSG), per population group and region:

	1	3
IDP	88%	12%
Returnee	87%	13%
Non-displaced	92%	8%
East	88%	12%
South	87%	13%
West	94%	6%

% of households with education needs (LSG), per baladiya:



30. The indicator is based on key education indicators. 5,160 assessed households (61% of total sample) had school-aged children. The percentages are calculated over the total sample. By design, no households could be classified as having an extreme education LSG severity score, as all indicators feeding into the indicator were classified as non-critical. This classification was chosen as attendance and enrollment data collection was complicated by the fact that schools were closed in some areas during data collection due to COVID-19. This may have affected the quality of the data. Households were also not able to get a score of '2' for similar reasons. The indicator is based on three indicators, and those that meet two indicators get a '3' and those with one or less get a '1'.



The following indicators fed into the overall education needs score (LSG):*

% of households with at least one child not attending, or not enrolled in, school.	11%
% of households reporting at least one issue faced by children while attending school, or reporting that none of their children attend school.	24%
% of households with children not enrolled in formal school, or with none of their children enrolled in any type of education.	5%

*Note on calculation: The calculation of the needs indicator (LSG) typically relies on critical and non-critical indicators. For education, the LSG is calculated based on non-critical indicators only. If a household meets 2 out of 3 non-critical indicators, they are classified as having severe needs. Critical indicators or extreme needs are not included due to the issues faced in data collection related to education in times of COVID-19-related school closures.

Among households with at least one child regularly attending school (56%), top 5 baladiyas where households reported school closures due to COVID-19 as an issue faced by children regularly attending school:

Wadi Etba (Murzuq, South)	95%
Tawergha (Misrata, West)	68%
Ubari (Ubari, South)	66%
Alghurdha Ashshati (Wadi Ashshati, South)	54%
Alghrayfa (Ubari, South)	52%

Enrollment:

Among the **61%** of assessed households with school-aged children, **13%** of households reported having at least one child not enrolled in school.

Attendance:

Among the **61%** of assessed households with school-aged children, **17%** of households reported having at least one child not attending school.

Enrollment & attendance:

Among the **61%** of assessed households with school-aged children, **18%** of households reported having at least one child not enrolled **or** not attending school. This represents **11%** of all assessed households.

Among assessed households with at least one child regularly attending school (56%), top 5 most commonly reported issues faced when attending:

School closures due to COVID-19	28%
Schools too far away	3%
Financial problems	2%
Issues with infrastructure	1%
Problems with child's behaviour	1%

Overall, **24%** of all assessed households reported children facing issues when attending school.

The percentage of households with education needs is calculated over all assessed households, including those without school-aged children in the household. Those households without school-aged children are automatically classified as not having education needs.

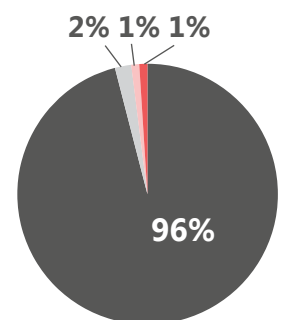
Education needs (LSG) are mostly driven by households reporting issues when children attend school. Overall, 24% of households reported these issues. Among households with at least one child enrolled (56%), 37% reported issues when attending. School closures due to COVID-19 were the most commonly reported issue.

The baladiya with the highest percentage of households in need was Suloug (33%), primarily due to a relatively high percentage of households overall reporting at least one child not enrolled or not attending (38%). This relatively high proportion might be related to the fact that the subset of households with school-aged children in Suloug is 100%.

Among households with education needs (8%), 28% only had education needs and no other co-occurring sectoral needs.

Among households with at least one child enrolled (59%), top 4 most commonly reported types of education:

- Officially enrolled in formal school
- Unofficially attending formal school
- Attending unrecognised private school
- Attending at an NGO center





WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP

MSNA | 2021
LIBYA

% of assessed households with WASH needs (LSG):

7%

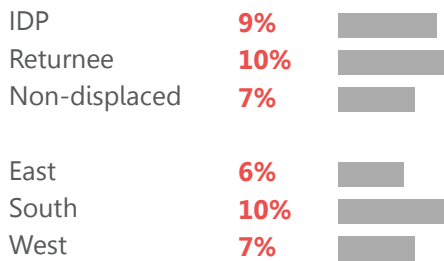
See the [Methodology Annex](#) for more details

% of assessed households per severity of WASH needs (LSG):



6%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
1%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
5%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
88%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

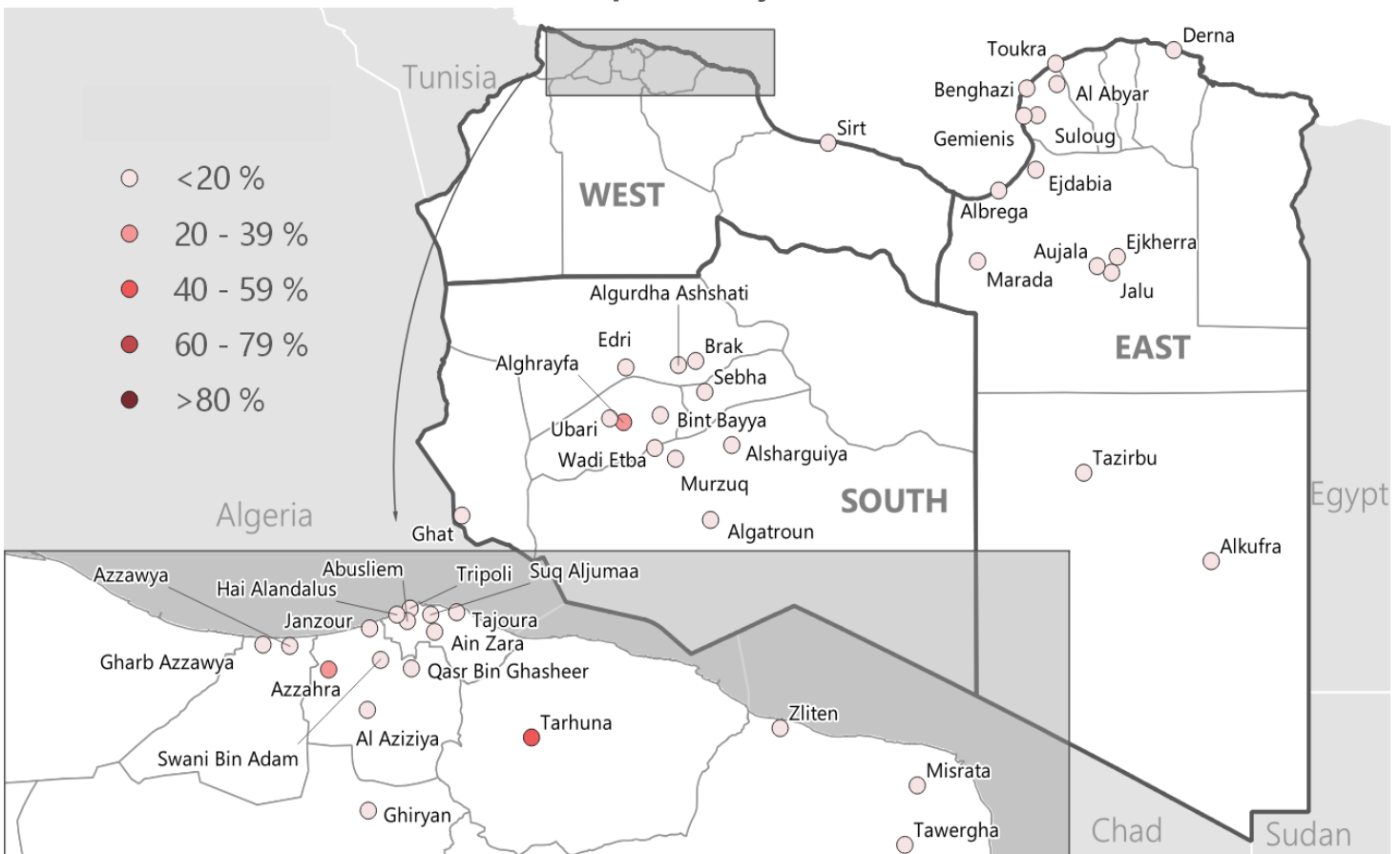
% of households with WASH needs (LSG), per population group and region:



% of households per severity of WASH needs (LSG), per population group and region:

	1	2	3	4
IDP	85%	6%	1%	8%
Returnee	79%	11%	3%	7%
Non-displaced	89%	5%	1%	6%
East	85%	9%	1%	5%
South	84%	6%	1%	9%
West	89%	4%	1%	6%

% of households with WASH needs (LSG), per baladiya:





The following indicators fed into the overall WASH need score (LSG):

% of households relying on unimproved sanitation facilities.* ³¹	6%
% of households relying on unimproved or unreliable drinking water sources. ³²	9%
% of households with insufficient water to meet certain needs in the 30 days prior to data collection. ³³	24%
% of households without soap in their accommodation at the time of data collection.	7%
% of households whose sanitation facility does not have lights and/or locks.	6%

*Note on calculation: The calculation of the needs indicator (LSG) relies on critical and non-critical indicators. The critical indicators have been selected through consultations with sector partners, and they are marked above with an asterisk. For WASH, households relying on unimproved sanitation facilities are immediately classified as having extreme WASH needs.

Households reporting having had insufficient water to meet their water needs in the 30 days prior to data collection, by type of need:

Drinking	14%
Personal hygiene (washing or bathing)	13%
Other domestic purposes (e.g cleaning)	12%
Cooking	9%

Overall, **24%** of households reported having had insufficient water to meet drinking, personal hygiene, and/or cooking needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top 5 most commonly reported main sources of drinking water:

Bottled water	50%
Public network	29%
Protected well	10%
Tap accessible to the public	5%
Water trucking	4%

Top 5 baladiyas where households reported relying on unimproved sanitation facilities:

Tarhuna (Almargeb, West)	46%
Azzahra (Aljara, West)	19%
Ubari (Ubari, South)	18%
Alghrayfa (Ubari, South)	16%
Janzour (Aljara, West)	14%

WASH needs were the least commonly found sectoral need (LSG) among the assessed households in Libya. On the other hand, it was the sector where extreme humanitarian needs were most commonly found, due to the reported reliance on unimproved sanitation facilities (6% of assessed households). This problem was reported by almost half of the assessed households in Tarhuna (46%).

Tarhuna stands out across WASH indicators, as 52% of assessed households in this baladiya reported relying on unimproved or unreliable sources for drinking water, 36% reported that their sanitation facility had no locks and/or lights, and 73% reported having had insufficient water to meet their needs in the 30 days prior to data collection. The causes of these WASH needs are unclear, though likely related to Tarhuna's proximity to Tripoli, as infrastructure may have been damaged during the 2019-2020 conflict over Tripoli.³⁴

Among households with WASH needs (7%), 31% of assessed households were found to only have WASH needs and no other co-occurring sectoral needs.

% of households by reported presence of locks and lights in their sanitation facility:

Lights but no locks	4%
Locks but no lights	1%
Neither locks or lights	1%
Both locks and lights	94%

31. Unimproved sanitation facilities are: Open holes; plastic bags; pit latrines without slabs or platforms; hanging toilets; bucket toilets; or none.

32. Unimproved or unreliable sources of drinking water are: Unprotected wells; water trucking; surface water; or the public water network with access to the network less than 4 days per week.

33. The indicator refers to households being unable to meet their water needs for cooking, drinking, or personal hygiene. Water for domestic purposes was also included in the question, but is not taken into consideration for this indicator, as per global standards.

34. "Libya: War crimes likely committed since 2016, UN probe finds," UN News, 4/10/2021.

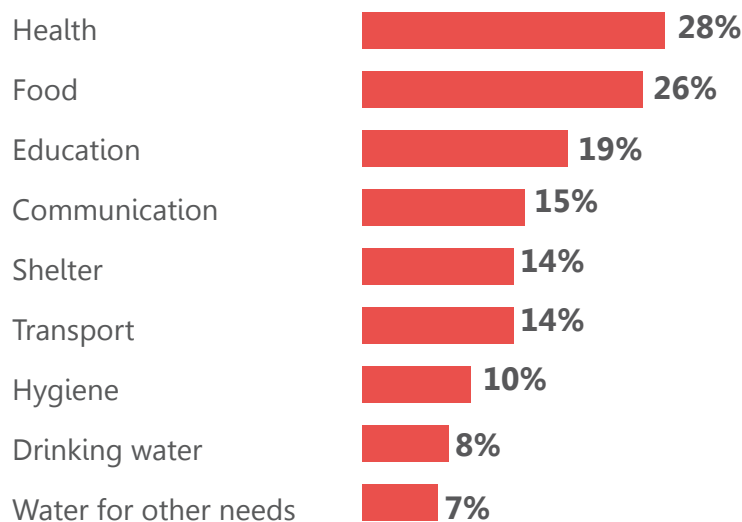


Findings suggest that many of the sectoral needs (LSGs) found in Libya are driven by economic vulnerabilities. When looking at health, for example, 28% of assessed households reported that not being able to afford healthcare was a key barrier to accessing this service. Moreover, 53% of households reported having been unable to afford all basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

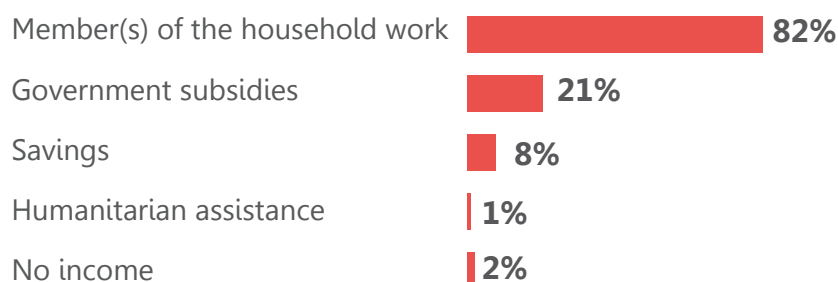
In terms of livelihoods, 82% of households reported that at least one household member was working at the time of data collection. Among this subset, 17% reported relying primarily on temporary or daily labour as a source of income. Overall, 33% of assessed households reported having no working household members or primarily relying on income from daily or temporary labour.

Furthermore, liquidity remains a key issue in the Libyan economy. Indeed, 28% of households reported that liquidity issues in banks prevented them from accessing sufficient cash in the 30 days prior to data collection.³⁶

% of households reporting being unable to afford basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection, per reported need:

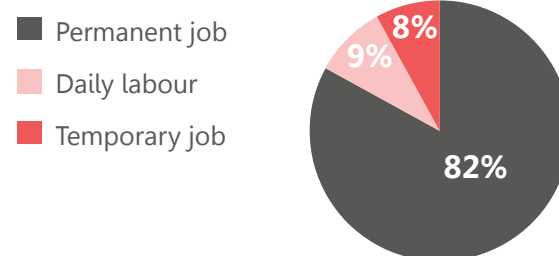


Most commonly reported main sources of income, by % of households:



Please note that households were able to choose more than one main source of income.

Among households with at least a household member working (82%), type of employment that represents the main source of income:



When asked directly what their priority needs were,

- 42%** of assessed households reported that access to cash was a priority need;
- 58%** of IDP households reported that access to cash was a priority need;
- 56%** of returnee households reported that access to cash was a priority need; and
- 40%** of non-displaced households reported that access to cash was a priority need.

% of households reporting having experienced problems accessing sufficient cash from banks in the 30 days prior to data collection, per issue:

Issues with the bank (liquidity)	28%
Delayed salary payment	25%
Insufficient income	13%
None (income paid in cash)	4%
No issues	13%

Overall, **61%** of assessed households reported any issue obtaining sufficient cash in the 30 days prior to data collection.

³⁶ Income and expenditure data were also collected during the MSNA. More in-depth analysis of this data is ongoing. Outputs for this analysis are expected in early 2022.

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