

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA)

Shelter and NFIs
November 2018



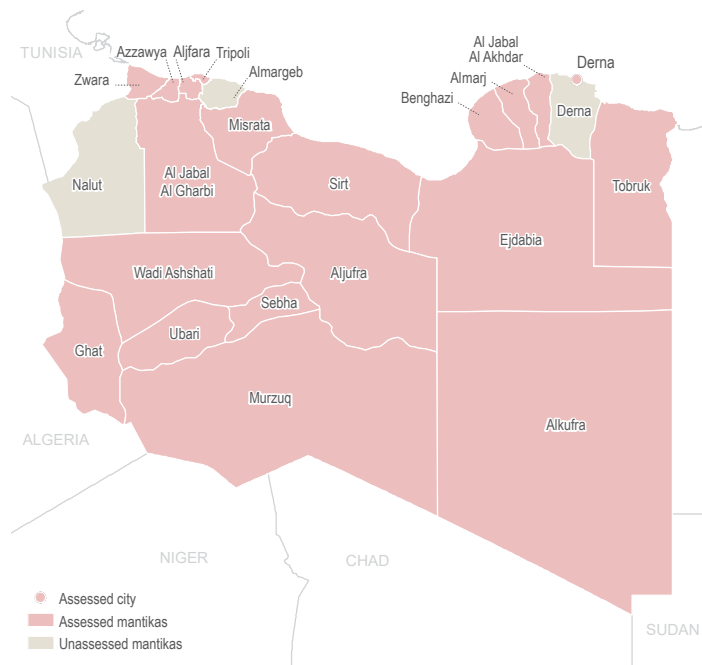
LIBYA

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

As the Libyan crisis enters its eighth year, episodic clashes between a multiplicity of armed actors continue to affect several regions, with an estimated 1.62 million displaced and non-displaced people affected in 2017¹. From 1 January - 31 October 2018, UNSMIL documented at least 175 civilian deaths and 335 injuries². The crisis in Libya is the result of conflict, political instability and a vacuum of effective governance, resulting in a further breakdown of functioning systems with considerable security, rule of law, social and economic consequences³. The most pressing humanitarian needs identified are protection, health and cash & livelihoods⁴, though as the humanitarian situation evolves, the strategies adopted by households to meet their needs remain underexplored.

In light of these continued knowledge gaps, with facilitation from REACH, the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) conducted a multi-sector data collection exercise between 23 July and 6 September 2018 to provide updated information on the needs and vulnerabilities of affected populations in Libya. 5,352 households (HH) were interviewed, including non-displaced (2,449), IDP (1,691) and returnee (1,212) HHs, across 20 Libyan mantikas⁵. Findings are generalisable at mantika level for each assessed population group with a **confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10%** (unless stated otherwise).

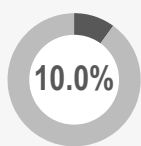
ASSESSMENT COVERAGE



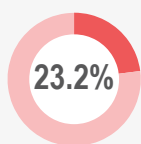
Households with an unmet need in the shelter sector:

14.0%

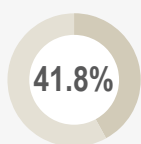
Non-displaced



IDPs



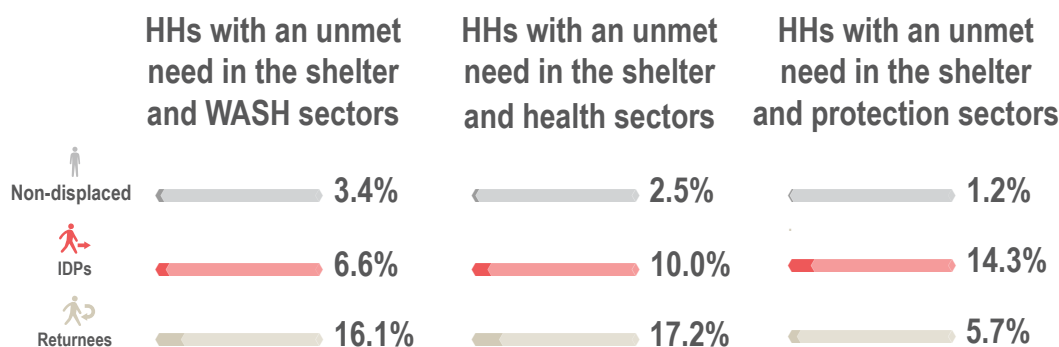
Returns



SECTORAL AND MULTISECTORAL NEEDS

To understand sectoral needs, multiple indicators were assessed to gauge whether a household (HH) had an unmet need, as further explained in the [annex](#). Overall, **14% of all households across Libya had an unmet shelter need**, with returnee HHs the most likely to have an unmet shelter need. 42% of returnee households were found to have an unmet need due to evictions, damage to housing, and precarious occupancy/shelter conditions. The mantikas in which shelter needs were highest were **Derna and Sirt**, where 56% of HHs respectively had unmet shelter needs.

To strengthen coordination of humanitarian planning and to aid integrated responses, it is important to understand the overlapping needs households face across multiple sectors. 14% of IDP households had simultaneous needs in **shelter and protection**, while more than 16% of returnee households demonstrated needs in **shelter, WASH and health**. This trend was largely **driven by shelter needs in Derna**, where armed group activity in May and June 2018 reinforced complex interrelated needs for one-quarter of households.



SHELTER TYPE & TENANCY

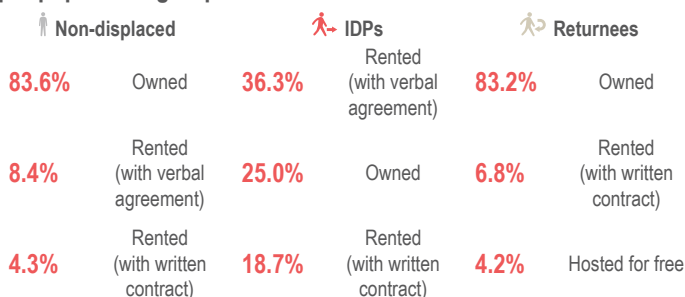
Average number of people per shelter:



98.6%

of HHs reported that they are living in a house or in an apartment. The remaining HHs reported living in unfinished room(s) (0.7%), public spaces not usually used for shelter⁶ (0.4%), private spaces not usually used for shelter⁷ (0.2%), or camps (0.1%).

% of HHs reporting living in each shelter occupancy arrangement, per population group:



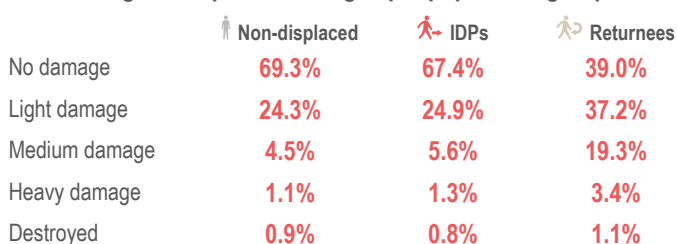
Mantikas in which the highest % of IDP HHs reported living in rented accommodation:



7.2% of HHs reported having been evicted from their housing in the 6 months prior to data collection.

3.3% of HHs reported having been threatened with eviction in the 6 months prior to data collection.

% of housing with reported damage⁸, per population group:



% of housing with reported damage⁸, per mantaika:

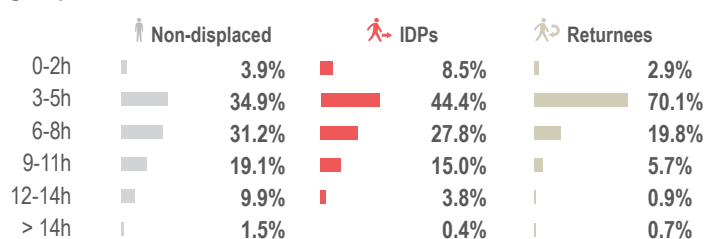
	No damage	Light damage	Medium damage	Heavy damage	Destroyed
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	86.9%	5.7%	0.1%	1.7%	5.7%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	86.4%	7.5%	4.3%	1.6%	0.1%
Aljufra	37.0%	43.1%	19.6%	0.3%	0.0%
Aljufra	95.5%	4.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Alkufra	37.3%	24.4%	22.2%	3.2%	12.9%
Almarj	91.1%	7.3%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Azzawya	63.5%	28.5%	6.9%	1.2%	0.0%
Benghazi	78.8%	18.4%	2.7%	0.0%	0.1%
Derna	42.1%	35.0%	22.3%	0.6%	0.0%
Ejdabia	91.0%	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ghat	77.4%	21.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Misrata	87.5%	8.8%	0.9%	0.7%	2.1%
Murzuq	43.9%	26.3%	15.1%	11.7%	2.9%
Sebha	43.5%	42.6%	9.8%	1.8%	2.2%
Sirt	37.1%	19.1%	20.5%	16.0%	7.3%
Tobruk	93.7%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tripoli	67.4%	29.8%	1.5%	1.3%	0.0%
Ubari	53.2%	33.9%	10.3%	2.4%	0.2%
Wadi Ashshati	78.2%	18.8%	2.0%	0.1%	0.8%
Zwara	38.3%	48.2%	13.3%	0.2%	0.0%

ACCESS TO ENERGY

Mantikas in which the highest % of HHs reported not having any electricity source in their shelter at the time of data collection:



Reported average number of hours of power cuts, per population group:



Reported average number of hours of power cuts, per mantika:

	0-2h	3-5h	6-8h	9-11h	12-14h	> 14h
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	29.3%	68.6%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	13.7%	30.0%	49.4%	6.1%	0.8%	0.0%
Aljbara	1.8%	0.8%	61.1%	34.3%	2.1%	0.0%
Aljufra	0.0%	98.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alkufra	18.6%	63.3%	13.2%	1.9%	2.0%	1.5%
Almarj	3.0%	78.1%	13.5%	0.4%	1.7%	3.3%
Azzawya	0.5%	40.2%	53.1%	5.5%	0.7%	0.0%
Benghazi	13.1%	73.9%	9.8%	1.6%	0.3%	1.2%
Derna	0.4%	88.6%	10.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%
Ejdabia	9.7%	86.5%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ghat	0.5%	99.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Misrata	0.0%	73.1%	25.8%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Murzuq	0.0%	11.1%	74.4%	14.0%	0.1%	0.4%
Sebha	0.0%	0.0%	11.4%	86.5%	2.2%	0.0%
Sirt	4.4%	63.9%	14.8%	9.1%	4.4%	3.4%
Tobruk	5.9%	52.5%	41.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tripoli	0.0%	10.7%	30.7%	28.3%	28.2%	3.6%
Ubari	1.6%	3.0%	95.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%
Wadi Ashshati	0.0%	60.2%	39.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Zwara	0.0%	0.1%	70.5%	29.3%	0.0%	0.0%

% of HHs reporting having access to cooking fuel, per population group:

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returns
Regular access	50.1%	37.2%	59.6%
Irregular access	47.6%	57.2%	39.6%
No access	1.9%	5.2%	0.1%
No need	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%

% of HHs reporting having access to vehicle fuel, per population group:

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returns
Regular access	50.6%	44.5%	71.2%
Irregular access	38.4%	36.5%	25.4%
No access	3.2%	9.3%	0.4%
No need	6.9%	9.0%	3.0%

% of HHs reporting having access to generator fuel, per population group:

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returns
Regular access	27.3%	14.1%	47.9%
Irregular access	18.7%	14.4%	20.2%
No access	4.1%	11.5%	1.4%
No need	46.2%	56.1%	25.6%

% of HHs reporting having access to heating fuel, per population group:

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returns
Regular access	11.9%	10.9%	14.0%
Irregular access	7.4%	8.0%	6.2%
No access	6.1%	11.5%	5.8%
No need	69.1%	64.8%	61.6%

% of HHs reporting having regular access to fuel, per mantika and per type of fuel:

	Cooking fuel	Vehicle fuel	Generator fuel	Heating fuel
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	87.9%	99.9%	87.8%	74.0%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	30.4%	13.0%	6.6%	5.1%
Aljbara	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%	1.1%
Aljufra	8.5%	38.1%	15.7%	0.0%
Alkufra	7.5%	6.8%	1.0%	0.4%
Almarj	84.5%	97.7%	67.6%	20.9%
Azzawya	77.6%	46.1%	23.8%	9.4%
Benghazi	93.6%	97.0%	53.3%	26.6%
Derna	58.8%	74.9%	66.7%	18.7%
Ejdabia	35.2%	71.9%	32.4%	21.1%
Ghat	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%
Misrata	29.2%	74.8%	21.9%	3.6%
Murzuq	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Sebha	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Sirt	33.9%	71.3%	15.9%	1.1%
Tobruk	93.2%	97.3%	81.9%	48.9%
Tripoli	59.0%	49.1%	21.9%	3.8%
Ubari	5.0%	3.0%	1.3%	1.3%
Wadi Ashshati	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Zwara	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

1 [Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview, OCHA, 2018](#)
 2 [UNSMIL, Human Rights Report on Civilian Casualties, 2018](#)
 3 <https://www.unocha.org/middle-east-and-north-africa-romena/libya>
 4 [Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview, OCHA, 2018](#)

5 Libya is divided into four types of administrative areas: 3 regions (admin level 1), 22 mantikas or districts (admin level 2), 100 baladiyas or municipalities (admin level 3), and muhallas, which are similar to neighbourhoods or villages (admin level 4).

6 School, mosque, etc.

7 Basement, garage, store, warehouse, worksite, etc.

8 Damage has been assessed by enumerators according to the following scale (light damage = minor cracks in walls or roof, medium damage = many holes or large cracks in walls or roof but no structural damage, heavy damage = structural damage in the walls or roof, requires technical expertise to repair).



CALCULATING UNMET NEEDS AND MULTISECTORAL NEEDS

For each sector, an index of unmet needs was calculated using one or multiple individual needs indicators* selected by each active sector in Libya. If a household reported having an unmet need for one of the sectoral indicators, then they were considered to have unmet needs in that sector. The percentage of households with unmet needs per mantika and population group was then calculated.

The only exception is the Protection sector where, due to the large number of individual sectoral indicators, a threshold weighting was applied to displaced households (IDPs and returnees). In this instance, households were required to report having an unmet need for two or more indicators in order to be considered as having unmet needs in the sector.

* Each of these indicators was also used by OCHA to calculate the People In Need (PIN) figure for the Humanitarian Needs Overview.

Multisectoral needs:

The multidimensional index of needs for each household was subsequently calculated as a total of the number of sectoral needs that the household faced (maximum of 6). This aggregated number can then be extrapolated to the mantika and national levels for each population group. Analysing the % of households by the number of sectors they have unmet needs in provides an understanding of the geographic variation in which humanitarian needs converge. Population groups and areas with a higher proportion of households with unmet needs in multiple sectors, such as in three or more at the same time, are likely to face acute problems in meeting their basic needs.

Multisectoral analysis presents an opportunity to identify and understand the interrelationships between sector-specific indicators that contribute to overall household needs. Adopting an integrated sector approach can help assess the impact of current and future interventions aimed at mitigating humanitarian needs. The multisectoral analysis presented above investigates the % of households that have needs in two sectors, for example in Protection & Health, presenting findings by each sector.

SECTORAL INDICATORS

Protection:

- % HHs losing civil documentation because of conflict and not reapplying
- % HHs facing protection-related barriers to receiving humanitarian assistance
- % HHs reporting presence of explosive hazards
- % HHs with with members injured or killed by an explosive hazard
- % of returnee HHs facing protection-related problems upon return
- % IDP HHs hosting displaced family members or other displaced persons
- % IDP HHs hosting displaced under 18 or unaccompanied children
- % IDP HHs evicted or threatened with eviction in the past 6 months
- % IDP HHs with members diagnosed with a clinical mental disorder or physical disability
- % IDP HHs with children under 18 who have worked in the past month
- % IDP HHs displaced more than once since 2011

WASH:

- % HHs reporting insufficient quantity of drinking water in the past month

Shelter & NFI:

- % IDP and returnee HHs living in unfinished buildings, collective centres, informal settlements or open areas
- % HHs living in heavily damaged or destroyed shelters
- % HHs needing assistance to cover energy needs
- % HHs recently evicted or threatened with eviction
- % HHs reporting squatting as occupancy type

Education:

- % HHs with at least one school-aged child not enrolled in school
- % HHs with at least one school-aged child not regularly attending school

Health:

- % HHs with an ill family member who did not go to a health facility
- % HHs facing challenges accessing health facilities due to damaged/ destroyed health facilities; no available health facilities that can accept new patients; lack of money to pay for care; lack of medical staff in general; lack of medical supplies
- % HHs reporting more than 1 hour by car to nearest health service provider
- % HHs with a women who gave birth in last 2 years, consulted by an uncertified midwife; nurse; relatives/friends; or no one
- % HHs with a family member diagnosed with a chronic disease, clinical mental disorder or physical disability with no access to medicines/ healthcare

Food security:

- CARI Analysis; Food Consumption Score, food expenditure share, coping strategies

