RAPID FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT OF LIBYAN REFUGEES IN TUNISIA - JUNE 2011

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The team is grateful to FAO, UNHCR and WFP field staff for the invaluable support extended to the mission; and to refugees and hosting families; partner organizations and individuals for their time and availability. Particular thanks go to Paola Cadoni, FAO, and to Mirfat Ramadhan, UNHCR, for contributing to the assessment in Sfax.

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**Key messages**

- Nearly 41,500 Libyan refugees are currently hosted in Tunisia, mainly in the country’s poorest regions, where unemployment and poverty are above the national average. The number of refugees entering Tunisia remains steady. Majority of refugees are in Tataouine town; other big communities are in Medenine, Gabes and Kebili governorates.
- Refugees are accommodated in empty houses/apartments, for which the rent is offered either by the landlord or paid by third parties. A minority live together with Tunisian families. Rents are increasing, as Tunisian expatriates and tourists arrive for the holiday season.
- Refugees in Tunisia mainly come from Tripoli or from the western regions. They fled insecurity and lack of income. Their bank accounts were frozen and salaries suspended by the government.
- Their subsistence relies entirely on the solidarity of Tunisian people, who mainly provide basic food, accommodation, utilities and medical care. Other needs such as medicines, communications and clothing remain largely uncovered.
- For these needs, refugees use the money they brought with them, but reserves are drying up. Coping mechanisms include selling of jewellery or mobile phones, borrowing and, as a final resort, returning to Libya. The number of refugees returning to Libya is increasing.
- All refugees met stated their will to return to Libya as soon as the situation allows it. It is however hard to predict the length of Libyans ‘displacement in Tunisia, given the difficulty to get a clear analysis of situation on the ground.
- Libyans are unaccustomed to asking for support from sources other than their government. They find it embarrassing to admit their needs to agencies with the result that needs are mostly underestimated.
- Although support and solidarity from Tunisian host community have been outstanding, they cannot be taken for granted in the medium and long term. After two months, food collection and distribution pipelines are wearing down.
- There is a need for urgent food assistance, to ensure that refugees meet their food needs, avoid negative coping strategies and malnutrition.
- Planners must consider the availability of free accommodation a rapidly depleting resource
- After WFP and partners’ current food stocks are distributed, cash assistance should be the preferred modality, in consideration of the existence of a widespread and efficient post offices network.
- The assistance should cover set-up costs and cover food needs for all households registered by UNHCR.
- WFP intervention on food assistance should allow other organizations to shift focus on housing and other non food needs.

**Background**

Since the outbreak of hostilities in Libya around mid-February, more than 540,000 people including migrant workers, refugees and asylum-seekers have entered Tunisia, mainly through the border crossings of Ras Ajdir on the Mediterranean coast and of Dehiba in the south. At first, most of the arrivals in Tunisia were Tunisians or third national foreigners who had been working in Libya. Since mid-April, Libyan nationals have constituted the majority,
with almost 340,000 entries recorded by UNHCR. In June, an average of 5,300 persons/day was recorded at the border points, with an increasing trend compared to the previous months. The number of individuals returning to Libya also shows increasing trends, with a total of 170,465 recorded at Ras Ajdir only.

![Figure 1 Libyan entries and returns through Ras Jedir (source: UNHCR)](image)

Today, an estimated 41,412 Libyan citizens live across Tunisia, mostly hosted and taken care by the local population. Libyan citizens are not housed in any of the camps at Choucha, Ras Jdir, Al-Hayet and UAE Camp.

**Table 1 Number of Libyan Refugees registered by UNHCR in Tunisia as of 07 July 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Number of families</th>
<th>Number of children</th>
<th>Number of males</th>
<th>Number of females</th>
<th>Number of individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gabes</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>1,897</td>
<td>2,317</td>
<td>4,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kebili</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>1,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medenine</td>
<td>2,529</td>
<td>1,651</td>
<td>5,084</td>
<td>5,888</td>
<td>11,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sfax</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>1,415</td>
<td>1,341</td>
<td>3,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tataouine</td>
<td>3,893</td>
<td>3,459</td>
<td>10,242</td>
<td>11,422</td>
<td>21,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8,122</td>
<td>6,321</td>
<td>19,120</td>
<td>21,556</td>
<td>41,412</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNHCR

Libya and Tunisia share a 459 Km border, common language and religion and deeply-rooted traditional and socio-economic ties. More than 70,000 Tunisian workers in Libya are estimated to have returned since the beginning of the crisis. Remittances and cross-border formal and informal trade play an important role in the economy of south Tunisia and both have been disrupted by the escalation of the Libyan crisis. Unemployment rates in the governorates hosting the majority of Libyan refugees are above the 14% national average, reaching above 40% for young graduates.

Since March 2011, WFP and FAO have conducted a number of food security assessments in the region. A joint FAO/WFP Food Security Assessment of rural Tunisia is ongoing

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1. Source: UNHCR
2. Source: UNHCR, July 2011
4. Secondary data analysis of food security situation in Tunisia, April 2011; Tunisia Food security Rapid Assessment, April 2011; Rapid Assessment of Tunisian returnees, March 2011; Food security in Libya.
Assessment of Libyan Refugees in Tunisia is part of these efforts to better understand the implications of the North Africa Crisis and to implement responses according to the needs of those most affected.

**Scope and methodology**
The objective of the rapid assessment was to take stock of the food security of Libyan refugees in Tunisia and of the potential needs for assistance through the collection of information on:

- household composition (gender, demography, disability)
- living conditions and access to services
- wealth levels and means of sustenance
- coping strategies
- existing support from government, agencies and private sources
- gaps
- immediate needs for external assistance, if any
- response options in terms of food, cash/vouchers

The rapid assessment was carried out from 14 to 20 June 2011. Field visits took place between 15 and 18 June, focusing on the governorates of Kebili, Tataouine and Sfax and looking at needs in big cities (Sfax), smaller towns (Tataouine and Kebili) and rural areas (Bir Ali Ben Khalifa).

The Rapid Qualitative Assessment involved key informant interviews, focus group discussions, household semi-structured interviews covering demography, reasons for leaving, triggers for returning, income, expenditures, food consumption, coping strategies, external assistance, gaps, priorities, immediate and medium term needs; response options and included calculation of monthly expenses and cost of basic food basket. Consultative meetings were held with Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC), Union Tunisienne de Solidarité Sociale (UTSS), UNHCR, OCHA, IOM, ICRC, IFRC as well as with representatives of Libyan and Tunisian associations.

**Limitations**
Given its rapid nature, the study only focused on Libyan refugees in urban and rural settings registered with UNHCR and/or local partners. It didn’t cover wealthier refugees who could afford living at their own expenses. It’s a qualitative study to be followed by the set up of a monitoring system at the household level. The information collected on support provided by non-cluster agencies, and the information on support to the war effort was anecdotal.

The total number of refugees is yet to be determined. UNHCR is carrying out a complete registration of Libyan refugees in all governorates of Tunisia. Results of this study are to be complemented by HCR registration data, when available.

Finally, the assessment coincided with the visit of the UN High Commissioner for refugees in the area, which together with the ongoing registration campaign didn’t allow UNHCR staff to join the team to cover protection aspects unlike originally planned. However, the team enjoyed great support and collaboration from UNHCR staff met in the field. Consequently, the focus of this exercise is food security while protection issues are studied in other assessments.

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See checklist in annex for details

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an overview, April 2011; Interagency Assessment Mission to Eastern Libya - FAO/WFP Highlights on the Food Security Situation, April 2011
Main findings

Provenance and distribution

Most of the Libyan refugees met came from Tripoli or from the Western region of Nafusa mountains. They left their homes often in a hurry, mainly fleeing fighting and insecurity. Other pushing factors were the suspension of salary payments and the freezing of bank accounts by the government at the beginning of the crisis. Households generally travelled with their own vehicles, bringing with them the money they had with them or what they managed to withdraw from banks and limited quantities of personal items such as clothing, mattresses and housewares.

In Tunisia, they found accommodation through personal contacts (Tunisian acquaintances or Libyans already in the county) or through the assistance of Tunisian organizations and private individuals. In the hope of a rapid return to their homes, the first comers stayed in the areas closest to the border (Medenine, Tataouine, Gabes). As the situation persists, and no more places are available in these areas, they continue to move to farther locations in the governorates of Kebili, Sfax and elsewhere in Tunisia.

Housing

Majority of refugees (approximately 60%) are hosted in houses for which the rent is offered or paid by a Tunisian benefactor; a minority (approximately 30%) live together with a Tunisian family they are acquainted with, by virtue of pre-existing working or family connections. A few registered refugees (approximately 10%) pay for their own rent. It is assumed that wealthier Libyans who didn’t report to UNHCR or local charities pay for their own accommodation either in hotels or rented houses in several locations including the capital Tunis, but their number is unknown. Rents range from 250 Tunisian Dinars (DT) for a small apartment in Tataouine to 750 DT for a house in Sfax.

Refugees are normally hosted in independent houses or apartments or in separate annexes of main buildings occupied by Tunisian families. These are normally equipped with

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6 These figures are UNHCR estimates, and are subject to confirmation, once the registration complete
mattresses, cushions, basic furniture as well as basic domestic appliances (fridge and cooking stove) provided by the hosts or by benefactors/charities. Some have TV sets and air conditioning.

Utility costs (around 35 DT/month for electricity and 12 DT/month for water) are covered by UNHCR, TRC, UTSS or other associations/private benefactors. UNHCR has a plan to subsidize utility bills for hosted families.

Libyan refugees have been hosted in empty houses. The available space is however expected to decrease with the return of Tunisian expatriates over the holiday season (July-August) and in view of the tourist summer influx, even though it is exceptionally low this year. Moreover, Libyan charities are reportedly offering higher rents to landlords. As a consequence, rents have started to increase and a number of families are at threat of being ejected. The increasingly limited space available for accommodation is forcing some male family members to sleep in their vehicles.

Relations between Tunisian host communities and Libyan refugees have been generally smooth, thanks to the exceptional solidarity demonstrated by the Tunisian people. Pressure on Tunisian host communities and families is expected to increase during the upcoming month of Ramadan (August), usually devoted to family and social celebrations and banquets. Ramadan is likely to add to the material and psychological burden of the displaced Libyans.

Demography
Refugee households are composed of 7 persons on average and include women, children and elderly people, the latter often in need of constant medical assistance they were accustomed to at home. All the families met had male members participating in the fight back in Libya. Usually, the fighters travel regularly across the border to visit their relatives, recuperate and get supplies. Other family members, although not directly involved in hostilities, are organizing supply convoys to Libya. Most male family members met had salaried jobs in Libya or were receiving a pension, with wages ranging from 200 to 900 Libyan Dinars (LD). The cut-off of salary payment and the freezing of bank accounts by the government as of April were the main reasons for leaving, together with insecurity. Families were allowed to withdraw only a limited amount of money (maximum 200 LD) irrespective of their deposits.

Income and Expenditures
While in Libya, the banks were dispensing limited amounts of cash to the public. By February, government salaries had stopped for towns that pledged allegiance with the Transitional National Council (TNC). As the shelling started, the refugees had only a few hours to collect their families and flee. The amount of cash they could bring was limited. Although these families may have reserves in Libyan banks, access to these funds is virtually impossible. Job opportunities for refugees are extremely limited. In Tunisia, itself suffering from high unemployment, the prospect of employment for a refugee is negligible for several reasons. The arriving Libyans are mainly government employees with little entrepreneurial or business experience. Majority of refugees are middle-class employees from government and private companies whose skills are not in demand in this area of Tunisia, where unemployment rate for intellectual workforce is at its highest.

Refugees lack the capital to invest in businesses. Jobs for refugees, were they to materialize, would also be a tremendous challenge to the locals, who in spite of high unemployment, are supporting their neighbours with goodwill and cash. Consequently, the only cash available is the limited amount the families has managed to carry with them and the cash secured through the sale of assets (particularly jewellery). Selling a Libyan plated car is a complicated process whereby the vehicle would have to re-enter Tunisia with proper papers. With the state of government across the border, this is hardly an option. There have been ad hoc cash
distributions of limited amounts and sporadic coverage. Though useful at initial stages, two months after crossing the border, a more robust and reliable source is required to meet immediate needs.

Main expenditures incurred by Libyan refugees have been for food, medicine, petrol and phone calls. The food assistance received partially covers their needs and cash purchases, particularly for bread, are common. The Tunisian government has allowed free consultation in government clinics. There are also international and local charities supplying medicine. However, a major expense incurred by the refugee family is for medicine. In some instances, these expenses are quite high as diabetes, high blood pressure and other serious illnesses are widespread. Dialysis and other medical procedures incur demands on their meagre cash reserves.

**Coping strategies**
Families have been utilizing their cash reserves for needs not covered by the assistance they receive, such as drinking water, petrol, medicines, clothing, telephone cards and, occasionally, to complement the food ration with items on their children’s wish list, such as yoghurt, juices or chocolate bars. Other coping mechanisms include borrowing, selling of gold items or mobile phones and reducing number of meals to twice a day. The Libyan Dinar is not an official currency in Tunisia and can only be changed in Tataouine area, demanding long travels for the families hosted in other governorates. Majority of respondents stated that when they’ll finish the money they will go back to Libya, irrespective of the situation on the ground.

Supporting Libyans in Tunisia requires an understanding of their living conditions back home. Libyans had access to medical services and are therefore well aware of their medical needs. Their electricity was subsidised and many are used to sleep with the lights on, much to the amusement of their host Tunisians who foot the bill. They are used to living as nuclear families and sharing of accommodation with strangers or even extended family is a new experience. With a pre-crisis high standard of living, they are unaccustomed to subsistence living. Many fell ill drinking tap water and have resorted to purchasing bottled water. In Libya, almost all families purchased fresh bread from bakeries, manned by Egyptian labour, and have no tradition of home baked bread. Either through direct salaries or indirect services, the government was their main source of livelihood. The livestock, olive and palm trees, and small farms were mostly for own consumption.

Access to information is a limitation facing the Libyan refugee. Some admitted no knowledge of refugee rights. They hear of ad hoc distributions of assistance and wonder if their family would meet the qualifying criteria or not. A single source of information on humanitarian assistance for each town would dispense rumour and sustain confidence.

**Food consumption**
The displacement and the reliance on food assistance entailed a qualitative change from Libyan diets: households consume less meat; mostly pasta and less couscous, less vegetables and almost no fruit. They get milk but in lesser quantities and with a lower concentration than what they are used to consuming at home. With temperatures often around 40˚ C, water consumption is high. Refugee families rely on mineral water they purchase, as water from taps in town and from well in rural areas make them sick. Cases of diarrhoea among refugees (adults and children) are regularly reported to the Tunisian Red Crescent medical services. There are no significant reports of malnutrition at this stage though, lack of milk, particularly for infants, is widespread. Almost all young children are receiving less milk than required. These shortfalls, if continued, will lead to malnutrition.
Markets
In Tunisia, food availability in the market is adequate and markets are integrated and competitive. At the moment, the number of refugees is still small compared to the overall local population and impact on food market is therefore limited\(^7\). However, large amounts of food are also purchased in Tunisia to be shipped to Libya to support the insurgents. Prices seem to be relatively stable at the moment, though the situation could change if the conflict protracts, larger numbers of refugees arrive and more food is sent into Libya.

Table 1 Basic food commodity prices in Tataouine (in DT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Brand</th>
<th>Unit (kg/litre)</th>
<th>Retail price 25-31/05</th>
<th>Retail price 8-15/06</th>
<th>Variation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chicken</td>
<td>Elmazraa</td>
<td>1 kg</td>
<td>4600</td>
<td>4600</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>Bulk</td>
<td>1 kg</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>Bulk</td>
<td>400g</td>
<td>0.230</td>
<td>0.230</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lentils</td>
<td>Bulk</td>
<td>1 kg</td>
<td>2600</td>
<td>2600</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable oil</td>
<td>Oulina</td>
<td>1 l</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>Bulk</td>
<td>1 kg</td>
<td>0.970</td>
<td>0.970</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>Delice</td>
<td>1 l</td>
<td>0.970</td>
<td>0.970</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato</td>
<td>Bulk</td>
<td>1 kg</td>
<td>0.600</td>
<td>0.800</td>
<td>+ 33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato</td>
<td>Bulk</td>
<td>1 kg</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>0.600</td>
<td>-50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion</td>
<td>Bulk</td>
<td>1 kg</td>
<td>0.700</td>
<td>0.700</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>Bulk</td>
<td>1 kg</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>+7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Retail market Tataouine, 15 June 2011

Schooling
Although the Tunisian government has allowed Libyan students to attend Tunisian schools, kids in general have not been joining classes since they left Libya. Teaching in Tunisian schools is bilingual Arabic-French while Libyan children have no prior schooling of French. Arrangements are however being made to administer national exams from Libya to ensure participation of the refugee students. In some places Tunisian and Libyan are organizing courses in Tunisian schools, now closed for the summer.

Healthcare
Libyans have traditionally travelled to Tunisia for healthcare, and especially to Sfax, which is reputed for the level of its medical facilities. Refugees have free access to consultation in public health institutions and in some locations to private clinics and GPs, but they have to pay for medicines. In some locations, the Tunisian Red Crescent distributes a limited number of medicines, free of charge, to the refugees.

Assistance
So far, refugees’ basic food needs have mainly been covered by the exceptional solidarity of the Tunisian people, through private donations in cash or kind either direct or channelled through associations such as the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) and the Union Tunisienne de Solidarité Sociale (UTSS) or the numerous civil society organizations proliferating after the fall of President Ben Ali’s government. WFP has been distributing bread through a network

\(^7\) With around 10,000 refugees, Tatouine has the highest concentration of refugees (source UNHCR). The town has around 88,000 inhabitants, according to the latest census (INS, 2004).
of bakeries and UNHCR has distributed basic food kits through the Islamic Relief Organization. Other Islamic and Libyan NGOs like Al Waqf, Al Watan and Attaween have carried out *ad hoc* distributions of cash and kind.

While spontaneous charity is mainly *ad hoc*, TRC (in Sfax governorate), UTSS (in Kebili governorate) and local associations (in Tataouine governorate) have been trying to regularize distributions of milk, pasta, canned tomatoes, couscous, semolina every 7 to 10 days, although frequency and composition of food parcels are subject to variations based on stock availability. Collections are organized throughout Tunisia and are mainly based on personal initiatives and networks. The pipeline is therefore subject to irregularity of supply and potential breakdowns.

Moreover, assistance has been focusing on food and accommodation as the most urgent and other needs such as extra food and water, gasoline, phone cards, medicines and clothing remain largely uncovered. Refugees identified soap and sanitation kits for women as a priority.

**Conclusions**

- Libyan refugees in Tunisia are at risk of food insecurity, given their total dependency on external aid. There is a need for immediate assistance without delay.
- Tunisian solidarity has been exceptional, but it cannot last forever. An overall sense of fatigue has started to spread among Tunisians and the role of international organizations is being challenged, especially in terms of food assistance.
- Non food needs remain largely uncovered. WFP’s food assistance should allow other organizations to cater for non-food needs (medicines, clothing, communications)
- Libyans are hosted by the poorest communities in the country, where unemployment rates are highest. Moreover, most refugees are government employees so possibilities of finding jobs in the private sector are almost nil. Refugees do not have capital to invest in small businesses
- Libyan refugees mainly left on short notice and could not liquidate assets or withdraw large amounts of cash. They do not have access to bank accounts in Libya. Cash-in-hand is drying up and for this reason many families have already returned to Libya. Others will soon do the same.
- The upcoming month of Ramadan (August) will increase the burden for both host and refugee highlighting the urgency for immediate external assistance.
- With the upcoming return of the Tunisian Diaspora and the arrival of tourist season, housing will become an issue and alternatives to local generosity are required.
- The cost of basic living excluding rent is estimated to be dinars 250 for a family of 5. Cash is the preferred mode of transfer considering urgency and the widespread presence of post offices that could dispense such cash.

**Recommendations**

- **Pay dinars 250 as setup cost.** Most families are still struggling with the cost of pots, pans, mattresses and summer clothes. Provision of a setup cost would allow families to purchase items essential for basic living.
- **Pay dinars 250 per month for next 3 months.** The quickest mode of transfer in urban settings, with a network of post offices, would be cash. Each Libyan crossing the border has a unique ID card that could be used for verification. Initial discussions with the postal services have been positive and the use of UNHCR registers could avoid duplication. Markets are functioning and the availability of food in all urban centres means the main limitation is access to be met through cash.
- **Coordinate with TRC and HCR to shift to NFI assistance (clothing, medicine).** Once a basic food needs are met through regular periodic WFP assistance, a coordinated
effort with other agencies, particularly, UNHCR and TRC to provide for non-food items is required.

- **Shift after 3 months into a food voucher system.** In case of an early resolution of the crisis, the refugees would return by the end of this period. Alternatively, in the case of a protracted conflict, a more food focussed approach through vouchers redeemable at selected food markets could be established. This would allow more assurance that dietary diversity is achieved through a diverse food basket.

- **Initiate food security monitoring system consisting of price data and food consumption.** Prices Basic food commodities should be collected on a weekly basis from each of the main towns with sizable refugee populations. In addition, a 7 day recall of foods consumed should be collected from a sample of households to a) determine the diversity of consumed foods and b) change in the dietary diversity over time.

- **UNHCR should plan for accommodation needs.** Several factors in the near future will pressure the availability of free housing. Ramadan, Tunisian Diaspora and tourism will reduce availability and increase costs of accommodation. Without alternative housing, the Refugee family would be forced to compromise its food needs to sustain accommodation.
Annex

Focus Group Discussion Guide

Name of the location: Sfax, Gabes, Medenine, Tatouine
Focus Group number: [___]  Date: [___] / [___] / [0] 2011
day / month
Code enumeration team: [___]  Name of enumerators: ___________________________/ ___________________________

The discussions should preferably take place with:

(i) no more than 10 persons representing the average households of interest (e.g. Refugees in rented accommodation, Refugees in govt housing, host families, women’s group, men without families) and

(ii) men and women separately (one Focus Group sheet to fill in for each discussion separately)

(iii) Adjust questions of each new section based on answers from preceding sections.

(iv) The questions below are a guide. In a FGD, unlike a hh questionnaire, we guide the discussion along certain themes but allow the participants to identify their issues and priorities

I – IDENTIFICATION

Main type of participants in the discussion:
1= Libyan Refugees (private accommodation)
2= Libyan Refugees (in govt housing)
3= Residents hosting Refugees
4= Women’s group
5= Single men without families

Number of participants in the discussion:

First name (optional – to facilitate identification during the discussion itself)  M = man  W = woman  Main role in the household (e.g. head of hh, house wife, elder son etc..)  What part of Libya do you come from?

1.3
1.4
1.5
1.6
## II – Living Conditions and Needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.1</th>
<th>Since when are you living in this location?</th>
<th>__________</th>
<th>weeks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When did you leave Libya?</td>
<td>__________</td>
<td>month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### For Refugees:

- Why did you leave?
- Do you intend to go back to your location of origin?
- What will make you decide to go back or to remain where you are?

### Demography:

- What is your household gender composition?
- Number of children <5, school age children?
- Number of Elderly
- Number of Disabled

### Living Conditions:

- Where are you living: rented, host family, govt provided?
- What facilities are available: electricity, running water, sanitation, cooling. Are these facilities free?
- Do you have access to health care? Is it free? Can you afford it?
- Do your children have access to schools?
- Has there been a change in your diet since leaving Libya? List foods consumed before and after relocation?

### Income and Expenditures:

- What was your main source of income pre-crisis?
- Have you lost this source of income?
- Do you have an income in Tunisia?
- Do you have a bank account in Tunisia?
- Do you have access to reserves from Libya?
- How long will your savings last (months)?
- Do you have access to credit/loans?
- At present, what are your main expenditures: rent, food, transport, school, health?
Example of sources of income are given below, but do not suggest, leave participants answer in their own way:

- Sale of crops, vegetables or fruit trees
- Sale of animals or animal products
- Petty trade, small shop
- Large business
- Independent work (e.g. taxi driver, carpenter etc.)
- Government employment (police, administration, health agent, teacher etc.)
- Unskilled regular wage labour (e.g. in construction, guard)
- Unskilled irregular or seasonal labor (e.g. agricultural worker, temporary construction)
- Government pension or government allowances
- Remittances from family in Libya or abroad
- Humanitarian assistance

### 2.6 Protection:

### 2.7 Coping Strategies:

Have you had to rely on any of the following?

- Reduce size or type of foods you consume
- Borrow, buy on credit or take a loan
- Are you in debt
- Avoid visiting the doctor due to lack of funds
- Sell assets
- Send family member to relatives/friends

### 2.8 External Support:

- What support have you received from the govt? housing, services
- What support have you received from humanitarian agencies
- What support have you received from family/friends/locals?

### 2.9 Gaps and Immediate Needs:

- What are your immediate needs: housing, schooling, health, income, food?
- What are you doing to meet these needs?
- What assistance do you require to meet your needs?

### 2.10 Response Options:

- Are food items of your choice readily available in the markets?
- Do you have a bank account in Tunisia?
- Do you have a cell phone, land line?