



Rapid Food Security  
Assessment

# Libya

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September 2016



**World Food  
Programme**

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# 1. Executive Summary

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The Rapid Food Security Assessment was implemented by Voluntas Advisory together with Diwan Market Research on behalf of the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) to provide up-to-date information on critical food related needs of displaced population in Libya. The data was collected from 26 August to 6 September 2016, in eight locations, namely Tripoli, Zawiyah and Bani Walid in the West, Awbari and Sabha in the South, and Ajdabiya, Benghazi, and Tobruk in the East. These locations combined host about 53 percent of the total IDP population in Libya.

## 1.1 Key findings

### Household food security

The assessment found that 24 percent of all IDP households are food insecure. The rate has significantly increased compared to 2015 when the prevalence of food insecure population among the IDPs was minimal. The food insecure households have a poor or borderline food consumption and they are not able to meet their essential food needs without engaging in severe and irreversible coping strategies. In addition to those already food insecure, 62 percent of all the IDP households are at risk of slipping into food insecurity. The deterioration is due to the significant rise in food prices, depreciation of the Libyan dinar, as well as the lack of liquidity in the Libyan banks induced by the prolonged conflict.

### Geographical location of food insecure households

The level of food insecurity is higher in the western parts of the country. At location level, Bani Walid is most concerning, with 58 percent of IDPs considered food insecure. In general, locations close to the conflict hotspots are hosting the most vulnerable households who have had to recently flee their home because of the ongoing fighting. Although the southern region holds only 7 percent of the IDP households, 21 percent of the households in Awbari are found to be food insecure. Tobruk is the most food secure location, with no household found food insecure, followed by Zawiyah and Sabha where only 4 and 7 percent are food insecure.

### Profile of the food insecure

Food insecure households are typically large families headed by unemployed head of household. These IDP households are displaced from less than six months, they live far from their place of origin and they did not establish a social, family or ethnic networks in the new areas yet. These households have been particularly affected by the high inflation and the increase of food prices while they experienced a reduction of their income thus a significant increase on their share of food expenditure. In order to maintain a minimum level of food consumption (most of them eat only two meals per day) they are adopting several coping strategies as spending savings and reducing non-food expenses on health and education.

### Profile of the food secure

Food secure households are more likely to reside in areas far from the conflict and be engaged in salaried work or received state salary. These households have been displaced for more than one year and they have managed to maintain their work despite being displaced and/or they have re-established their social and economic ties in the new areas, thus the impact of the economic crisis was less harsh on them.

### Gender aspects on food security

Household headed by women are more likely to be food insecure than those headed by men. Women-headed households are often unemployed and they do not receive any form of income.

## 2. Introduction

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Since the beginning of the crisis in 2011, over 3 million people have been affected across Libya.<sup>1</sup> The further escalation of violence starting in May 2014 and the clashes between forces loyal to the general Khalifa Haftar in the east and militias in the west have led to a significant spike in humanitarian needs, civilian casualties, displacement as well as the destruction of public infrastructure and the disruption of basic social services and social protection systems. In addition, in 2016, military operations against the Islamic State located in and around Sirte have intensified, leading to the displacement of 5,560 households and putting immense strains on the capacity of local communities in Tarhuna, Al Jufrah, and Bani Walid.<sup>2</sup> According to 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview, an estimated 1.3 million people are in need of some form of humanitarian assistance, including approximately 241,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs).<sup>3</sup>

Combined with the unstable political and security situation, Libya is facing the interconnected crisis of lack of liquidity and a rapid depreciation of the Libyan Dinar in relation to the Dollar. Uncertainty and fear over the future political and security situation negatively affected Libya's foreign currency black market.<sup>4</sup> In July 2016 the Dollar costed more than 5 dinars, a record high in the Libyan history.<sup>5</sup> The depreciation of the Libyan currency had a significant impact on the food security, as Libya still imports the majority of its food due to a harsh natural environment, which makes agricultural production difficult. Estimates indicate that as much as 80 percent of food requirements were imported before the conflict.<sup>6</sup>

The depreciation of the Libyan Dinar is also related to the limited access to dollars of the Central Bank of Libya given the fall of oil exports and overall economic output. In 2016, oil production is estimated to have declined for the fourth consecutive year while the oil price remained low. Consequently, revenues from the hydrocarbon sector amounted to only a tenth of revenues that accrued over the same period last year. Lack of funds to pay due subsidies to importers and distributors of basic food items since

October 2015 translated into a de facto removal of subsidies to food.<sup>7</sup> Consequently, shortages in the supply of food emerged and the black markets prospered, which according to the World Bank led prices of food to increase by 31 percent in the first half of 2016 compare to the same period in 2015.<sup>8</sup>

The crash in the Dinar's black market value is running in parallel with the ongoing cash crisis at Libya's banks. The political crisis has directly affected the liquidity availability as the country's financial institutions split in May 2016 when the crisis culminated with the two central banks (one in Tripoli and one in Tobruk) threatening to circulate rival Libyan dinar banknotes in the country.<sup>9</sup> The general lack of liquidity has increasingly affected peoples' livelihoods for all of 2016, with people queuing outside banks, only to find the vaults empty.<sup>10</sup> Lack of confidence in the financial system has led to businesses and individuals refusing to deposit cash, instead, leaving it under their mattresses and increasing the cash shortage for banks. The triple challenges of increased fighting, depreciation of the Libyan Dinar and lack of liquidity has severely affected food security in Libya especially for the displaced population.

Due to the access restriction and difficulties in conducting assessments, coupled with highly volatile and fluid situation, available information on the humanitarian situation in Libya has been limited to date. Against this background, this rapid food security assessment was conducted by Voluntas Advisory with its local partner Diwan Market Research on behalf of WFP to inform the food security intervention in 2017. Data collection took place from August 26th to September 6th, 2016 and eight locations were targeted in the three regions of Libya, namely Tripoli, Zawiya and Bani Walid in the West, Awbari and Sabha in the South, and Ajdabiya, Benghazi, and Tobruk in the East.

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1. OCHA (2017): "Humanitarian Needs Overview, November 2016 Libya"
  2. IOM (2016): "Situation Report for August 2016 – Libya Humanitarian Support to Migrants and IDPs"
  3. OCHA (2017): "Humanitarian Needs Overview, November 2016 Libya"
  4. Tarhouni, Adam (2016): "Op-Ed: Fear, uncertainty, risk and Libya's currency black market (1 July 2016)"
  5. Libya Herald (2016): "Libyan dinar continues to crash as it breaks 5-dinar mark against the dollar"
  6. World Food Programme (2011): "Food Security in Libya: An Overview"
  7. World Bank (2016): Libya's Economic Outlook – October 2016
  8. Ibid.
  9. The Guardian (2016): "Battle of the banknotes as rival currencies are set to be issued in Libya"
  10. Tarhouni, Adam (2016): "Op-Ed: Fear, uncertainty, risk and Libya's currency black market (1 July 2016)"

## 3. Objectives and Methodology

### 3.1 Objectives

The assessment aims to provide an update of the current food security situation of displaced population in Libya, its scale, and severity. The information generated through the assessment will feed into future programming and inform the Humanitarian Needs Overview. Furthermore, it will enable WFP to fine-tune response options and targeting for its 2017 programme.

### 3.2 Sampling and data collection process

The assessment focused on the population directly affected by the conflict, specifically IDPs, and covers the areas where a significant number of IDPs has been reported. Eight locations covering the three regions of Libya were selected, namely Tripoli, Zawiyah and Bani Walid in the West, Awbari and Sabha in the South, and Ajdabiya, Benghazi, and Tobruk in the East. The sampling framework allows for statistically representative findings at location level generalizable to the wider IDP population. Targeted locations were selected based on the following criteria:

1. **Regional diversity:** To enable comparison among the three regions the sample was split in order to cover three locations each in the East and the West and two in the South;
2. **Concentration of IDP population:** Based on IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM-DTM) localities hosting the largest share of IDPs were targeted. The data has been adjusted to reflect IDP household sizes more accurately;
3. **Comparison to historical data:** to allow comparison with the previous assessments the locations that were surveyed in 2014 and 2015 were selected to be part of the rapid assessment.

Altogether, the selected locations cover about 53 percent of the displaced population in Libya according to IOM-DTM data as of July 2016. In addition, seven out of the nine locations surveyed in the previous assessments were selected, which allowed comparison over time.

11. Even if the majority of the surveyed locations in this assessment and in the 2014 and 2015 assessments are the same a different methodology and sample size were employed in the previous surveys. This should be considered while comparing the findings. More details on 2014 and 2015 assessment methodology can be found in the reports (link below).
12. [Libya Interagency Rapid Assessment](#), December 2014.
13. [Libya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment](#), June-July 2015..

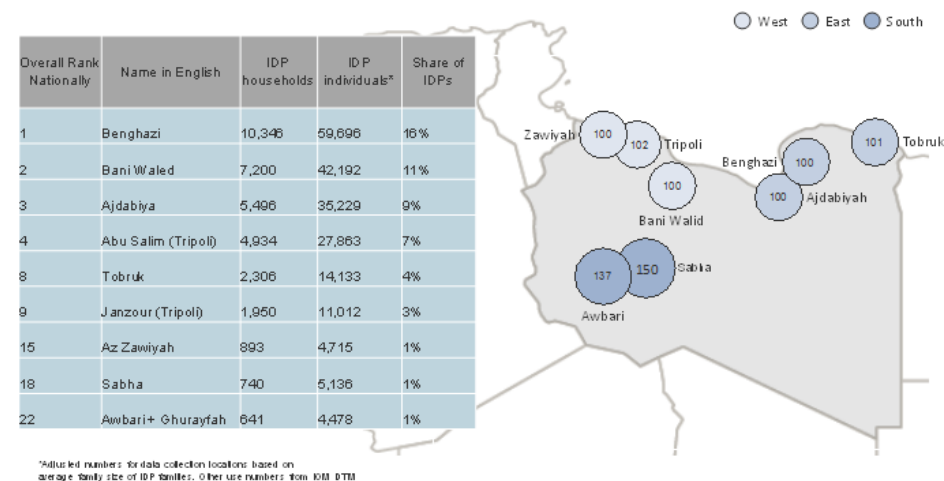
A total of 890 IDPs households were selected randomly in the locations: 100 household interviews with IDPs were conducted in each location, except the two areas in the South (Sabha and Awbari) where 150 and 137 household interviews were carried out respectively (Map 1). Following data collection, the data has been weighted according to accurately reflect the share of IDPs in each location.

To validate data and compare food security developments over time, the rapid needs assessment employed data tabulation using two primary sources of data for comparison<sup>11</sup>:

1. Libya Interagency Rapid Assessment, December 2014<sup>12</sup>;
2. Libya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, June-July 2015<sup>13</sup>.

The assessment was outsourced and performed by Voluntas Advisory together with their Libyan partner Diwan Marketing Research, which has conducted various socio-economic surveys in Libya employing extensive quantitative methods. The assessment design, including the data collection instruments, were developed by WFP. Voluntas Advisory implemented data collection, analysis and reporting with inputs and supports from WFP.

**Map 1: Sample distribution in Libya**



All data collection in the field was conducted by researchers from Diwan Market Research. Voluntas Advisory trained the main coordinators, who provided training for the local level research teams. The data collection tools were presented and discussed with the enumerators to ensure that the purpose of each question was understood. In each location, a team leader ensured the overall implementation of the interviews and performed quality assurance checks. Filled instruments were brought to Tripoli for final quality assurance by the data collection manager. The quantitative data was entered online using Survey Monkey. Most of the researchers have been involved in the past food security assessments and in the ongoing monitoring work for WFP and are, therefore, familiar with the topics and targeted group.

the situation of vulnerable groups in the assessed locations.

### 3.3 Limitations

A number of challenges and constraints were identified as part of the study:

- *Representativeness*: while IOM DTM data provides a good overview of the distribution of IDPs in Libya and their place of origin, it is hard to ascertain the representativeness of the obtained sample. It is, therefore, difficult to generalize to the wider IDP population living in areas not covered by the assessment. The data can, however, be indicative of the situation for some IDP groups (e.g., Tawergha) displaced in locations not covered by the assessment, as well as distinct sub-groups (e.g. unemployed, female-headed households, etc.). In addition, as per sampling design findings by region are not statistically representative and should instead be considered more as indicative of the IDPs situation in the three regions;
- *Social desirability effect*: some of the topics included in the assessment touch upon issues that are socially awkward and stigmatized e.g. begging, having low consumption or having received support. Therefore there can be a risk that findings related to these topics are underestimated. To contain this risk as much as possible the researchers have been undergoing rigorous training on how to interview IDPs on sensitive topics, ensuring their confidentiality and building trust.

Despite the limitations, the assessment is perceived to provide an accurate picture of



## 4. IDP Household Characteristics

This section presents the main characteristics of the IDP households covered by the assessment, including household size, main reasons for displacement and employment situation.

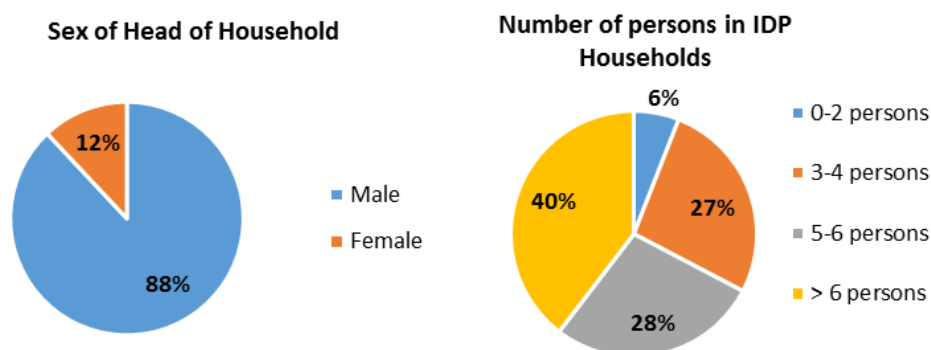
### 4.1 Demographics

The average household size is six. Forty percent of the IDP households consists of more than six members. The vast majority of the IDP households (88%) are headed by a male.

### 4.2 Timing of displacement

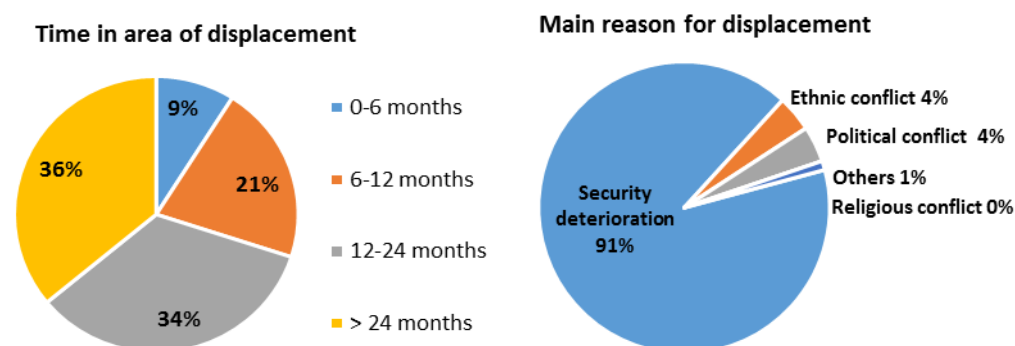
Given the protractedness of the unstable situation in Libya, it is not surprising that the vast majority (70%) of IDPs have been displaced for at least a year. Thirty-six percent of IDPs have been displaced for more than 24 months indicating the prolonged effects on the country's instability. At location level, Bani Walid and Awbari stands out with hosting the largest share of new IDPs. Twenty-three percent of IDPs in Bani Walid and 18 percent in Awbari have been displaced for six months or less.

Figure 1: IDP Household Characteristics



The causes of displacement are consistently related to insecurity across locations. The vast majority (90%) of IDPs cite the deteriorating security situation as the main reason for their displacement. "Ethnic conflict" and "political conflict" have been also cited as the main reason for displacement by respondents.

Figure 2: Timing and main reason for displacement



### 4.3 Employment

Among IDPs, the employment rate remain high, as such more than half of the interviewed households reportedly have at least one member employed. This could be attributed to the fact that 70 percent of IDPs have been displaced for more than a year, which has given them some chance to find employment in the new areas of residency. While around half the IDPs report having a job, there are significant variations across the surveyed locations. As such, 78 percent of IDPs in Tobruk and 76 percent in Awbari are employed, whereas only 28 percent in Bani Walid and 50 percent in Ajdabiyah have a job.

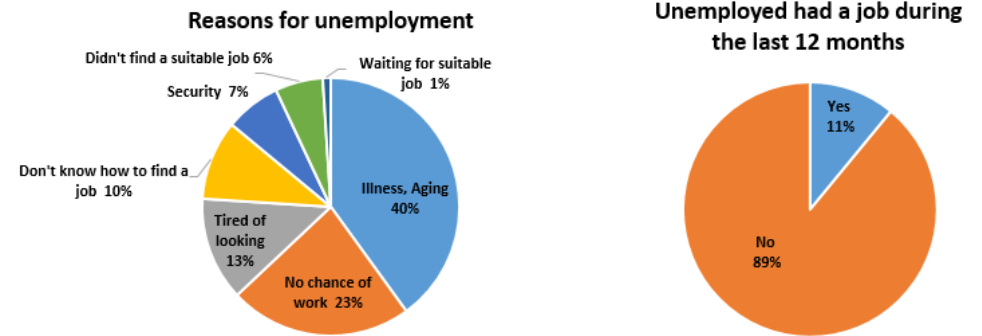
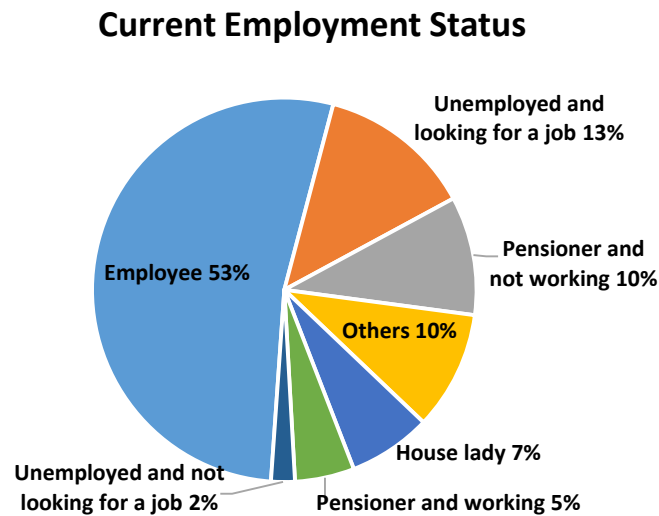
Among the unemployed, only one in ten had a job during the last year. The non-working IDPs are either house ladies or receiving pensions from public employment or unemployed. There is a multitude of reasons found among the IDPs for not working. However, 40 percent reported illness or age as the main reason for not working, 26 percent of the IDPs who do not have a job, found that this was either due to having given up (13%), or just not believing in the possibility of finding a job (23%). Around one in ten of the non-working IDPs stated that they did not know how to find employment.

The vast majority of the employed IDPs are public sector employees. Six percent work as skilled workers while 4 percent are self-employed outside the agriculture sector or engaged in unskilled work. Almost a fifth (17%) of IDPs reported that they had changed their place of work during the past year. While it seems counter-intuitive that 92 percent of the employed IDPs, have been able to remain in their previous jobs despite being displaced, this might be explained by the vast majority of Libyans being employed in the public sector.

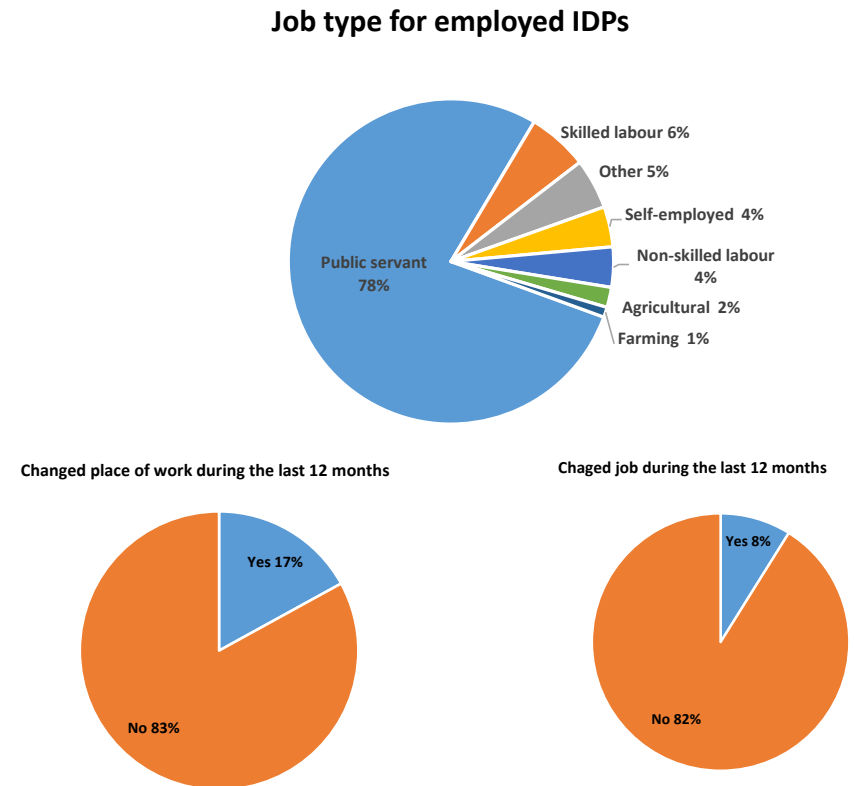
Here they continue to receive their salary despite not being able to show up for work. This also corresponds with findings, listed below, where “state salaries” is reported as primary source of income for most IDPs. However given the deteriorating situation of the Libyan economy there is a risk that these IDPs will stop receiving salary at any time in the future if they do not work. This will mean that the vast majority of the IDPs are at risk of losing their primary source of income.

The following section describes the overall trends in income and expenditures for the IDPs since the escalation of armed conflicts in May 2014.

**Figure 3: IDP Employment status**



**Figure 4: Employed IDPs**



## 5. Income and Expenditure

The following section describes the overall trends in income and expenditures for the IDPs since the escalation of armed conflicts in May 2014.

### 5.1 Income sources

The main source of income reported by the majority of the interviewed households is state salary. However, despite most IDPs stated being employed in the public sector, only 42 percent of them reported state salary, as the primary source of income. Findings from the REACH June 2016 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment confirm that salaried employment was reported as the primary source of income among the IDP key informants, followed by pensions and social security.<sup>14</sup> Other sources cited by households are: salaried work, casual labor and support from relatives.

While many IDPs still have income sources from employment, the eruption of fighting in 2014 seems to have negatively impacted the income of around half the IDPs. As such, 29 percent reported that their income had decreased by up to 50 percent compared to the May 2014. Even more concerning, almost a fifth (17%) stated that income had dropped by more than 50 percent since the escalation of the conflict. This highlights a deterioration of the IDPs income situation in 2016 compared to 2015 when only 8 percent of the IDP households reported a decrease in their income of more than 50 percent. In addition in 2016 a lower percentage of respondents stated that their income increased in comparison to 2015.

A number of challenges to generate income were observed by IDPs households. Lack of job opportunities and delay or non-payment of salaries are the two income challenges reported by the majority of the interviewed households. This indicates, that while the employment rate among IDPs is rather high, underemployment could be a significant issue, especially related to income generation. This is backed by the fact that 44 percent of IDP households report low salaries as a primary income challenge.

Recently displaced IDPs reported that some government employers and companies had blocked or decreased their salaries, while others explained that IDPs were unable to work because they felt at risk of discrimination.<sup>15</sup> Finally, the non-functioning bank system is mentioned by 46 percent of IDPs as a primary income challenge, resulting in households being unable to withdraw salaries and pensions.

Figure 5: Average share of income sources

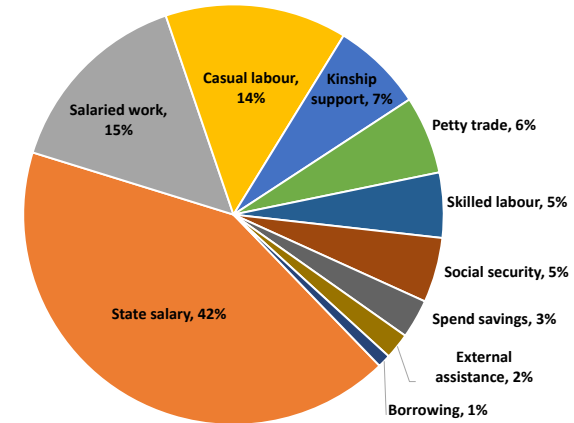
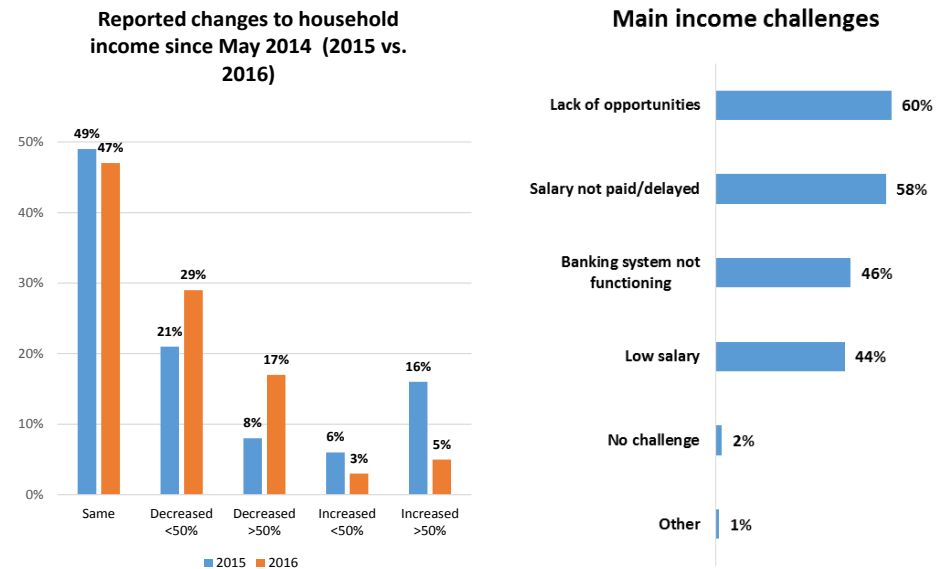


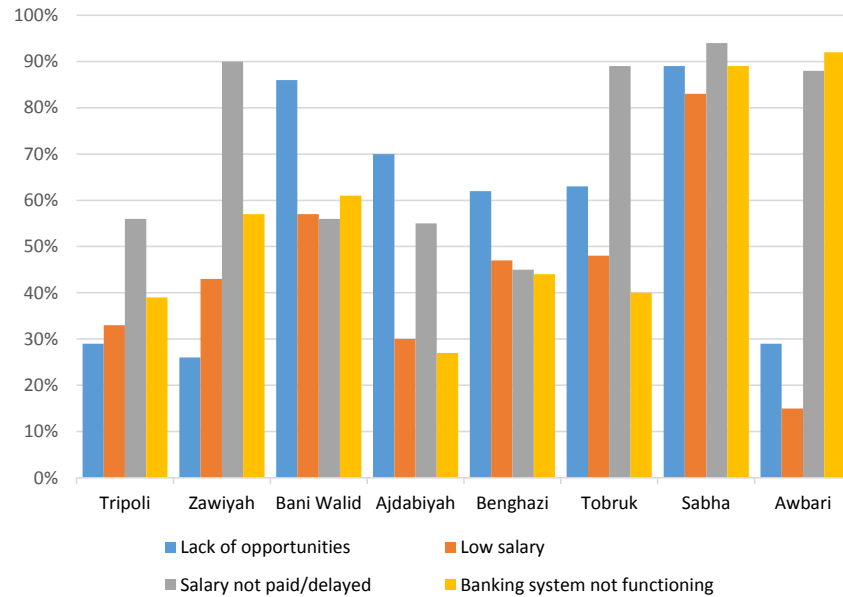
Figure 6: Income situation



14. REACH Multi-Sector Needs Assessment III Libya Report, June 2016

15. REACH Rapid IDP Protection Needs Assessment, May 2016

**Figure 7: Main income challenges by location**



## 5.2 Expenditures

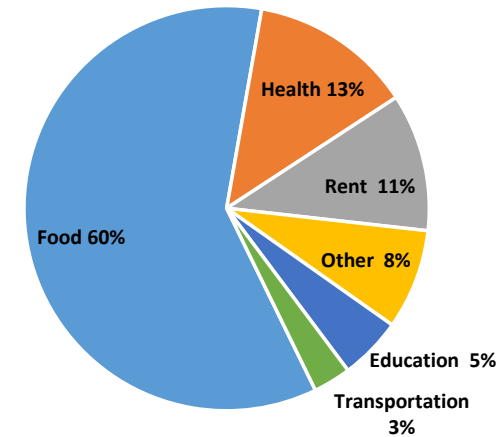
When it comes to the expenditures, IDPs households reportedly spend more than half of their cash expenditures on food. Main expenditures among IDP households are, in order of significance, food, health and rent.

The expenditure trends vary considerably across Libya. In both the Western and Eastern regions of Libya, IDPs have high shares expenditures on food. As such, 39 percent of IDPs in the West and 46 percent of IDPs in the East spend more than 65 percent of their expenditures on food.

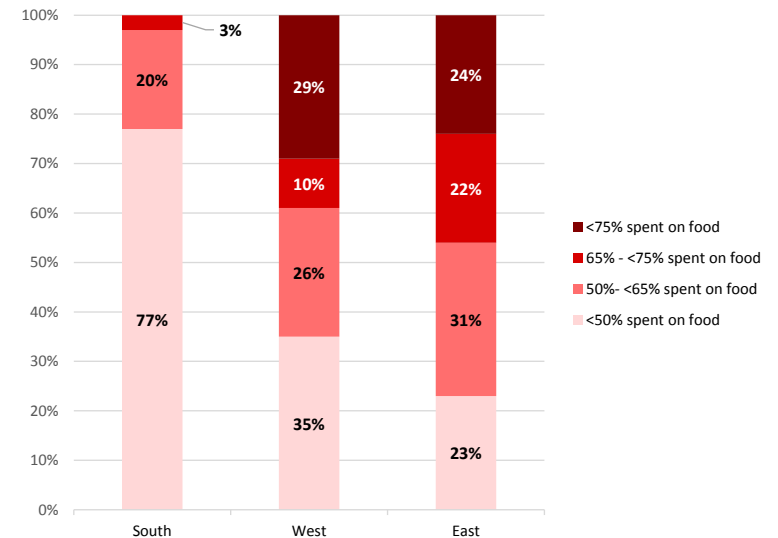
Accordingly, in Bani Walid, Benghazi and Ajdabiyah high percentage of households spends more than 75 percent of expenditures on food. These households are likely to be vulnerable to economic shocks as there is little additional budget available for any other expenses except the most basic requirements. The food expenditure situation is more positive in Zawiyah, Sabha and Tobruk, where the vast majority is spending less than 50 percent of their total expenditures on food. However, in general the share of IDPs spending less than 50 percent of total expenditures on food seems to have dropped by around ten percentage points in most cities in comparison with 2015. Only Tripoli and Tobruk have seen positive improvements, as in Tripoli the share of

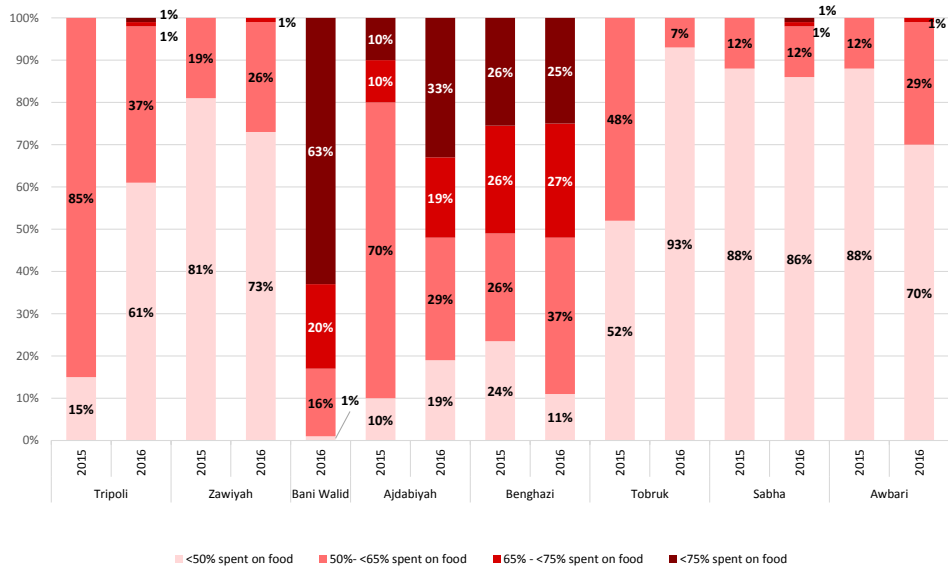
IDPs spending less than half of their expenditures on food increased from 15 percent to 61 percent, and in Tobruk from 52 percent to 93 percent between 2015 and 2016.

**Figure 8: Average share of expenditure**



**Figure 9: Average share of expenditure on food by region and by location**





Traditionally, Libyans received government food subsidies which reduced the cost of key commodities by 50 percent.<sup>16</sup>

Twenty percent reported an increase of less than 50 percent, whereas only 13 percent stated that their expenditure level is similar to before May 2014.

Comparing expenditures and income for IDP households clearly indicates the challenging situation faced by IDPs following the intensification of the conflicts. For 75 percent of IDPs expenditures increased more than income, while a fifth have seen corresponding increases in expenses and income, and only 7 percent have had higher increases in income than expenses. The increased use of negative coping strategies, as explained in the following chapters, could somehow explain how people are able to meet additional expenditures while their incomes are shrinking.

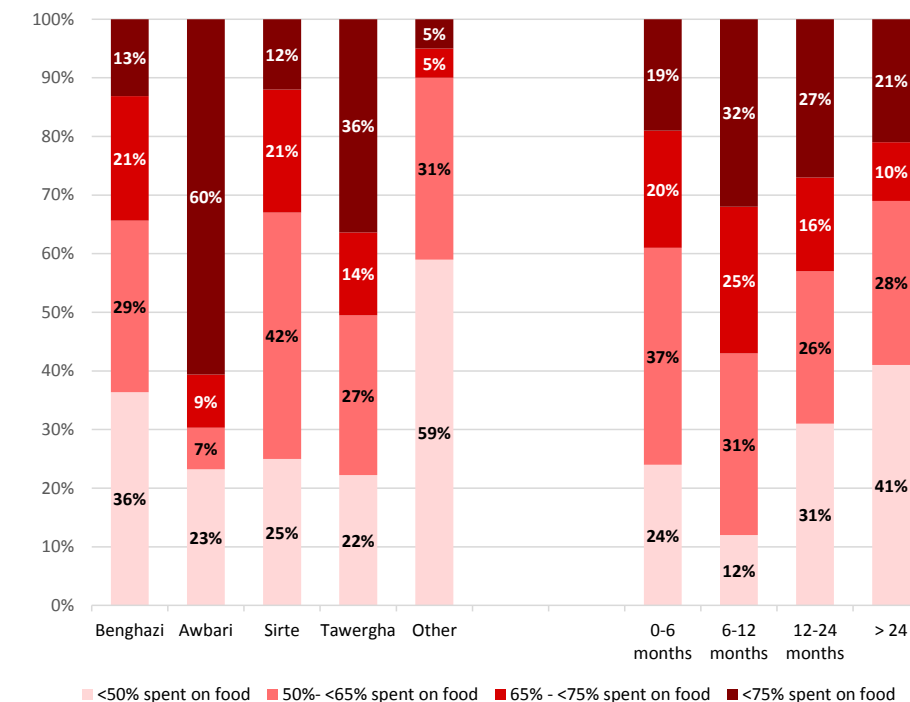
**Figure 10: Average share of expenditure on food by IDP place of origin and displacement time**

Looking at the place of origin of IDPs, 60 percent of the households from Awbari spends more than 75 percent of all their expenditures on food. Among IDPs from Tawergha, about 36 percent who spend more than 75 percent of the expenditure on food.

The share of IDPs spending more than 75 percent of expenditures on food is higher among IDPs who have been displaced between six months and a year (32%) in comparison with IDPs who have been displaced for between one and two years (27%) and those who have been displaced for more than two years (21%). The lowest proportion of IDPs, who spend more than 75 percent of household expenditures on food is found among the most recently displaced as in the initial displacement period households tend to spend more in rent and other needs.

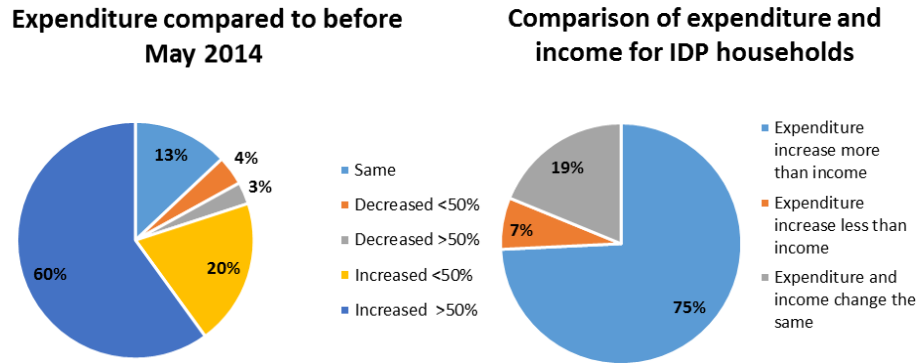
In 2016, 60 percent of the IDPs reported a significant increase in expenditures of more than 50 percent since the outbreak of fighting in May 2014. The increase in expenditures is likely to be related to the high inflation rates over 2016, which has led to substantial decrease in the real purchasing power of the population, especially given rising basic food prices.

In addition, lack of funds to pay due subsidies to importers and distributors of basic food since October 2015 translated into a de facto removal of subsidies to food.



16. Development and Cooperation, November, 'No more cheap bread', www.dandc.eu, 2 November, 2015

Figure 11: Expenditure development and income comparison



## 6. External Assistance

While food distribution has been increasingly difficult to undertake in Libya especially after the pullout of the UN agencies from the country, food aid still reaches IDPs. However, only 10 percent of the households have received food rations and 4 percent have received cash or voucher in the past month. For non-food assistance the rate is similar at 6 percent. Food assistance have been mainly reported by households in Sabha, Tripoli and Tobruk.

When it comes to food assistance through cash based transfer, less than one in ten of IDPs across cities, except Sabha have received this. In Sabha, almost a third of IDPs have received food assistance. Non-food assistance shares are also vastly larger in Sabha, where more than half of IDPs report having received assistance in the form of non-food items.

The largest providers of non-food aid and other support to IDPs are religious charities. Nineteen percent of IDPs report having received non-food aid or assistance from religious charities. This is followed by families (14%), Community Based Organizations (15%) and communities in general (14%). Furthermore, communities and families/relatives are also the largest provider of other types of support.

Figure 12: In-kind food, Cash/voucher and Non-food assistance

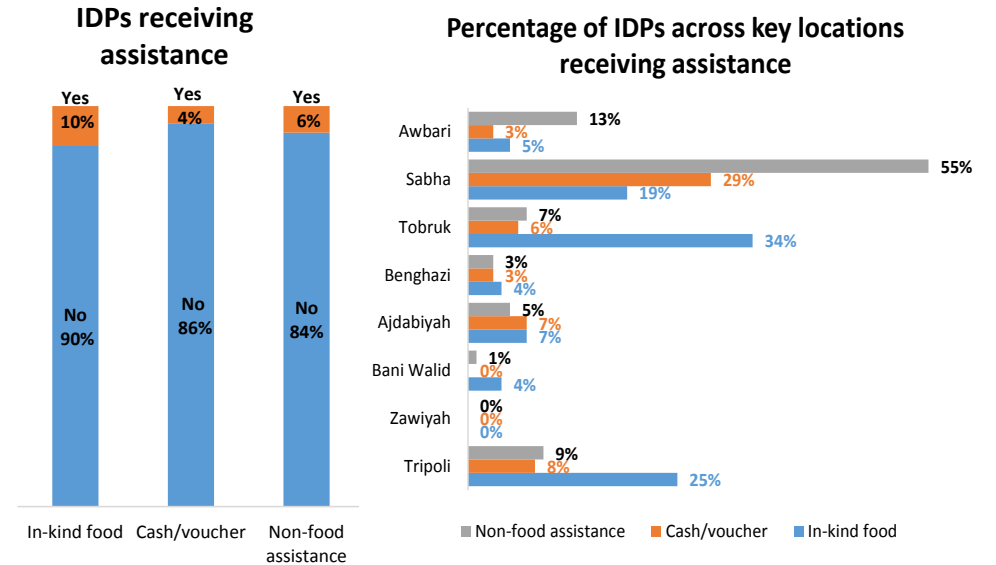
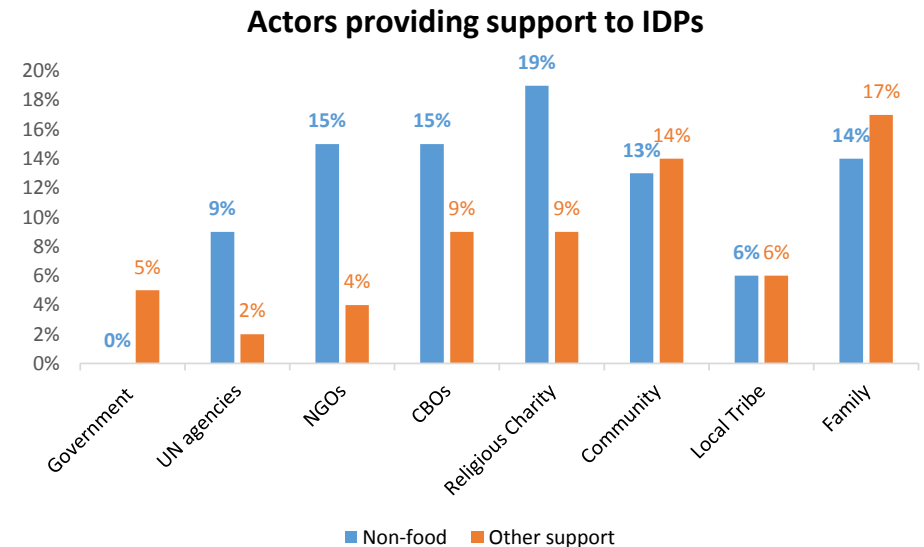


Figure 13: Non-food support



## 7. Food security situation and trends

The status of household food security is analyzed applying the WFP's standard methodology "Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security" (CARI)<sup>17</sup>. CARI looks at two domains, namely current status and coping capacity. For each domain, relevant indicators are employed: food consumption for current status; and share of expenditure on food as well as livelihood coping indicator for coping capacity. For each indicator, households are classified into different levels of food insecurity to derive a food security index. Please refer to Annex I for the detailed computation process of CARI.

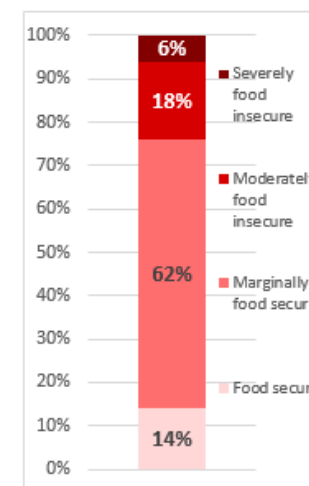
The table below shows the results of the analysis. The interviewed households are characterized by an acceptable level of current consumption with poor coping capacity: i.e. households' minimum food consumption is mostly met but their coping capacity is stretched with a high share of expenditure on food and a large proportion of households adopting severe coping strategies. Overall, 24 percent of the households are food insecure, leaving the majority of 62 percent vulnerable to food insecurity (marginally food secure).

**Table 1: CARI Classification**

Domain		Indicator	Food secure		Food insecure	
			Food Secure (1)	Marginally Food Secure (2)	Moderately Food Insecure (3)	Severely Food Insecure (4)
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Group	Acceptable 76%	/	Borderline 16%	Poor 8%
Coping Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Share of expenditure on food	Low 54%	Medium 23%	High 8%	Very high 14%
	Asset Depletion	Livelihood coping strategy categories	No coping 26%	Stress coping 20%	Crisis coping 40%	Emergency coping 13%
<b>Food Security Index</b>			<b>14%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>6%</b>
			<b>76%</b>		<b>24%</b>	

**Table 2: CARI definitions**

Food security classification		Description
Food insecure	Severely food insecure	Extreme food consumption gaps OR extreme loss of livelihood assets
	Moderately food insecure	Significant food consumption gaps, OR marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with irreversible coping strategies
Food secure	Marginally food secure	Minimally adequate food consumption without engaging in irreversible coping strategies
	Food secure	Adequate food consumption without engaging in typical coping strategies



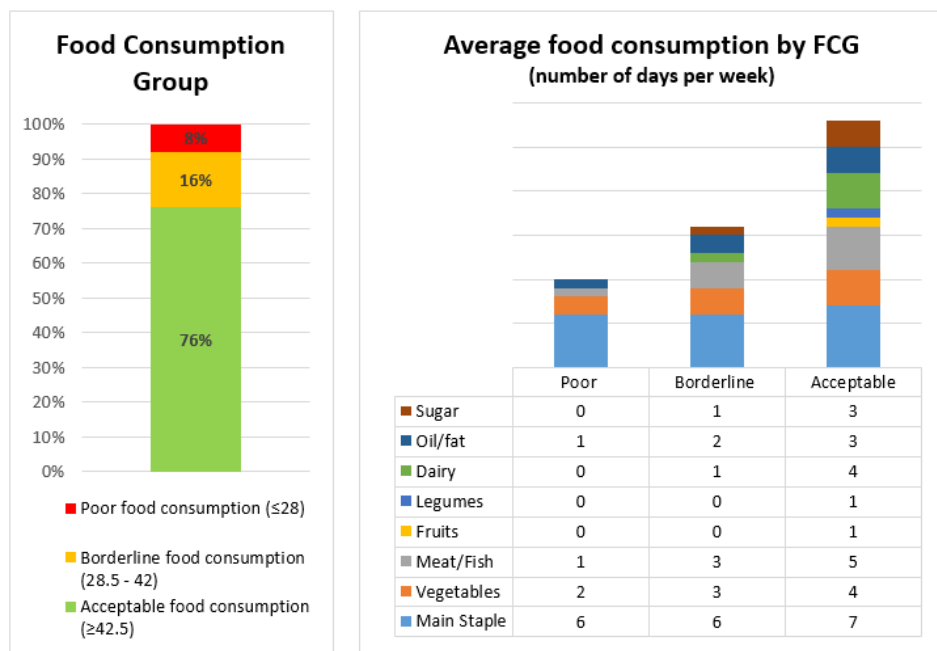
These households are at risk of slipping into food insecurity should the situation in the country continue to deteriorate. Indeed, the marginally food secure households have managed to meet their minimum food consumption through adopting livelihood coping strategies. The situation of this population group would require continuous monitoring as a further escalation of the conflict and/or a further deterioration of the economy may increase these households' risk of food insecurity.

The food insecure households typically have food consumption gaps and/or are adopting severe irreversible coping strategies with their household budget stretched to buy food.

## 8. Food consumption

Measured by the frequency and the diversity of the food consumed over the past 7 days, the food consumption among the majority of the interviewed households is mostly acceptable. Twenty-four percent of the households have borderline or poor consumption with significant food consumption gap, and those households under these categories typically consume only main staples almost daily, vegetables every other days, and meat twice a week, while fruit or dairy products are rarely consumed.

Figure 14: Food Consumption Score



As figure 15 shows, there has been a general deterioration in food consumption scores across Libya, from 98 percent of IDPs having an acceptable food consumption score in 2015 to only 76 percent in 2016. At regional level, the western region has the highest proportion of households with unacceptable food consumption. Ajdabiyah and Awbari have seen significant drops from 2015 to 2016 in the share of IDPs with acceptable food consumption scores; from 100 percent to 81 percent and 64 percent respectively. Bani Walid has the highest proportion of households with poor food consumption,

with less than half of the households having acceptable diets. This deterioration might be linked with the increase number of IDPs in these locations in 2016.

Figure 15: Food Consumption Score by region and location



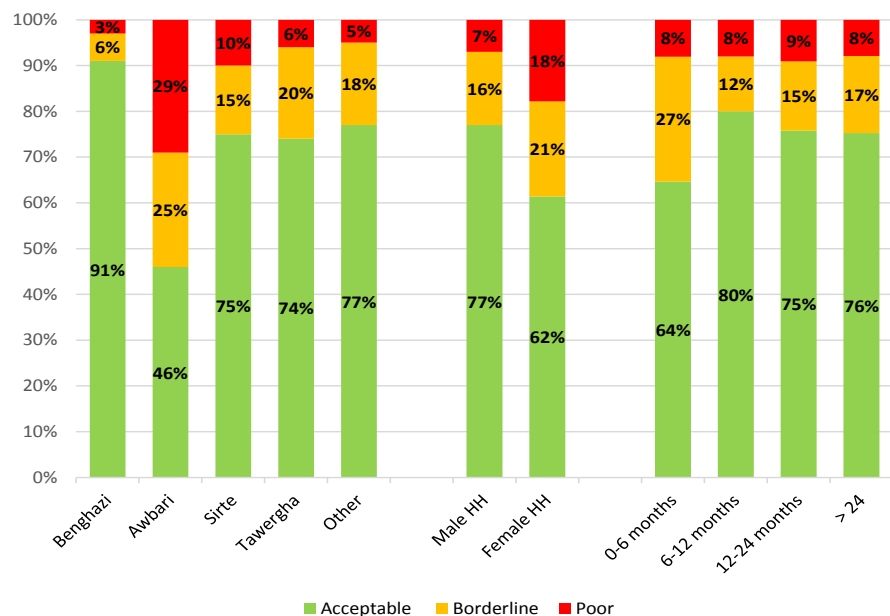


Looking at the food consumption score by IDPs' place of origin, IDPs from Awbari stands out with considerably worse score: less than half have an acceptable food consumption score, compared to IDPs from Benghazi (91%), Sirte (75%), Tawergha (74%) and IDPs from other locations (77%). Furthermore, IDPs from Awbari have the largest share of IDPs with a poor food consumption score (29%), which is significantly higher than households displaced from other locations. Also, newly displaced groups seem to have somewhat lower food consumption scores.

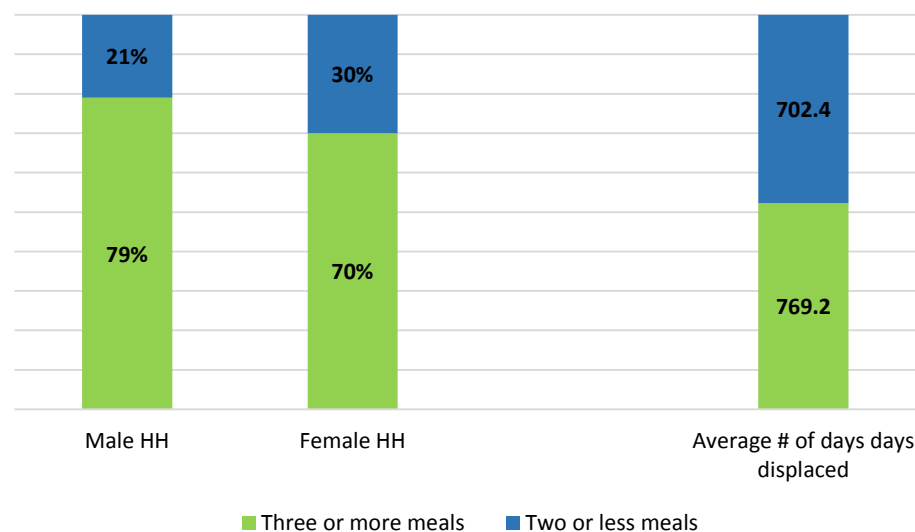
Looking at food consumption by sex of head of households, women-headed households are more likely to consume inadequate diet: overall 39 percent of female headed households have an unacceptable food consumption (poor and borderline) compared to 23 percent of male headed households.

In relation with the number of meals eaten per day, in Bani Walid and Tripoli more than a quarter of the IDPs gets less than three meals per day. The time of displacement seems to be positively correlated with number of meals per day. As such, the longer time an IDP has been displaced the higher the number of meals eaten per day will be. This may be explained by the fact that the longer the displacement, the longer the IDPs will have had to establish a footing and livelihood mechanisms.

**Figure 16: Food Consumption Score by IDPs' place of origin, sex of head of households and displacement time**



**Figure 17: Meals eaten per day by sex of head of households and average of number of days displaced**

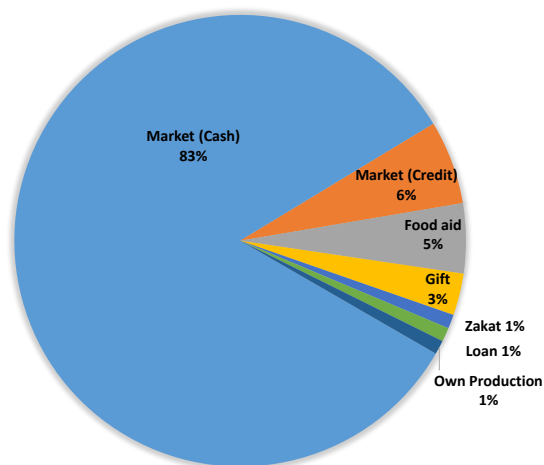


## 8.1 Food sources

The major food source is market purchase with cash (83%), followed by credit at 6 percent. About 9 percent of food is obtained from external support (food aid 5%, gifts 3% and zakat 1%). This overwhelming reliance on markets as a primary food source makes IDPs households highly vulnerable to market shocks and volatility of prices, both of which have become common in recent years. Inflationary pressures remained high over the first half of 2016 leading to substantial loss in real purchasing power of the population, especially given the rising basic food prices and the delay or non-payment of salaries. Higher food prices translate into a further increase in expenditures on food to the detriment of other needs such as health, education and asset/livelihoods building.

Only 1 percent of the food consumed comes through own production. Local production has been affected by conflict and farmers reported that the destruction of irrigations systems and disruption of supply routes prevented them from purchasing seeds, particularly for crops such as vegetables, where seeds are not normally saved from the previous harvest. In addition, the increase in fuel prices also limited farmers' ability to carry out mechanized operations. Attacks on the commercial port in Benghazi are re-

Figure 18: Food Sources



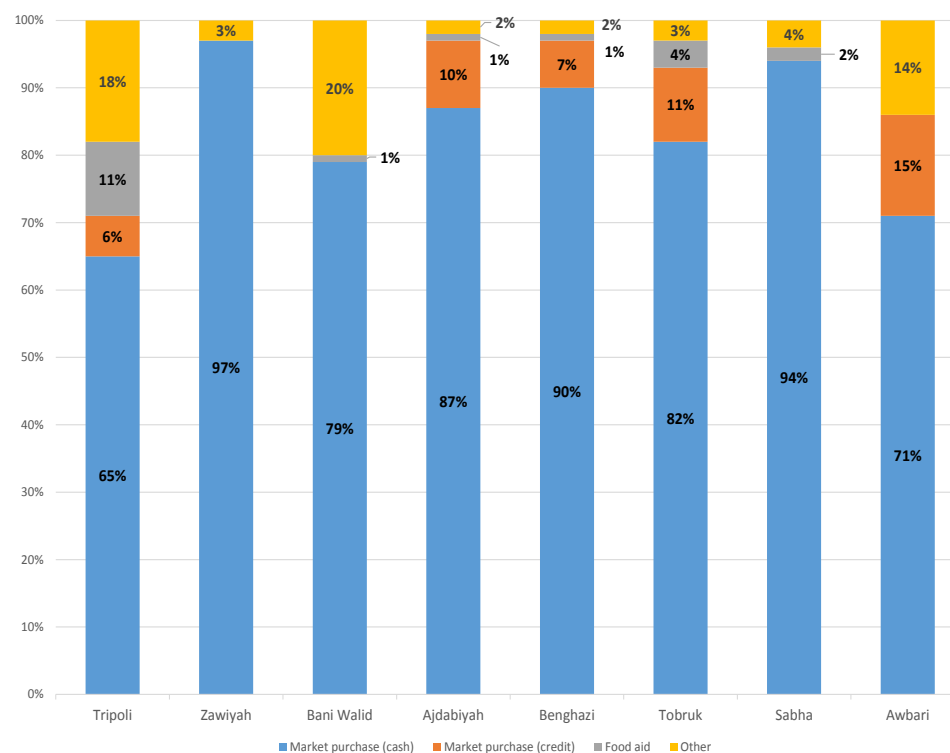
17. FAO, GIEWS Country Brief, November 2016.

ported to have disrupted critical food import routes. There has been a substantial decline in food imports as foreign shippers fear making deliveries.<sup>17</sup>

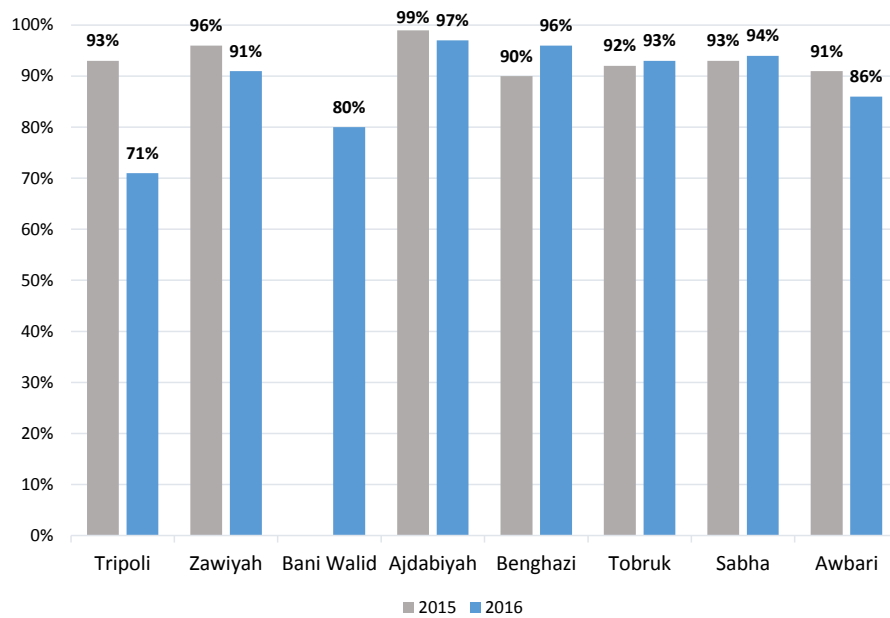
Looking at the source of food by locations, on average IDPs in Tripoli use market considerably less than in other Libyan cities. In the Libyan capital market purchases through both cash and credit dropped significantly from 2015 to 2016. As such, 71 percent of the food was acquired by IDPs through market. Several factors could influence this discrepancy; either the market in Tripoli is not entirely functioning regarding providing food for IDPs or other food sources such as food aid is more readily available. It might also be that IDPs in urban settings rely on informal markets rather than official ones, and thus the variance between areas might differ in what is considered the market.

IDPs households in Awbari and Tobruk are the most reliant on credit with 15 percent and 11 percent of food consumed purchased on credit respectively.

Figure 19: Average use of key food sources by location



**Figure 20: Use of market (cash and credit) as food source 2015 vs. 2016**



## 9. Coping strategies

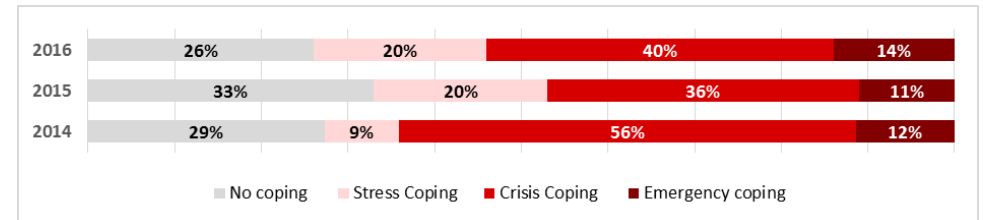
The following section presents the findings on livelihood coping strategies and reduced coping strategies employed by IDP households.

### 9.1 Livelihood Coping Strategies

Assessment findings show that multiple coping mechanisms were employed to a worrying degree by the IDPs.

More than two-thirds of the interviewed households reportedly used livelihood coping strategies due to lack of money to buy food or other basic needs. Fifty-four percent of the households resorted to emergency or crisis livelihood coping, such as selling productive assets or sending children to work, undermining future productivity and capacity to cope. A large share of IDP households spent savings, or sold household assets. These strategies may be reversible but a prolonged displacement would lead to a reduced ability for households to deal with future uncertainties. The excessive use of coping strategies is an indication of a high level of risk to food insecurity among IDP households. The overall use of emergency coping strategies has increased in comparison with 2015 findings. In 2015 only one in ten employed emergency coping strategies, which has increased to 14 percent in 2016. The overall use of emergency coping strategies is also higher than in 2014 (12%).

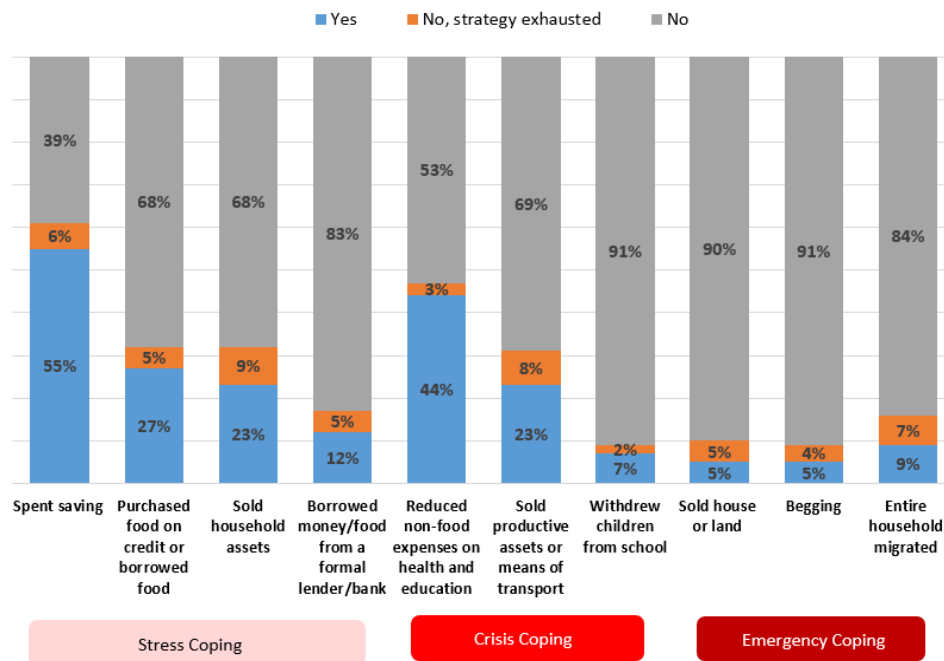
**Figure 21: Livelihood coping strategies used by households**



The most common coping mechanism is spend savings, followed by reducing non-food expenses on health and education, borrowing food or buying food on credit. Around 23 percent of IDP households sold their assets as a coping mechanism, whereas 9 percent stated that they did not do so because they had already exhausted this coping mechanism. These findings are in line with June 2016 REACH multi-sector assessment that found that the most frequent coping strategies used by IDPs included spending

savings, buying food on credit or selling household goods.<sup>18</sup> Twenty-six percent of households haven't adopted coping mechanisms because there was no need to do so.

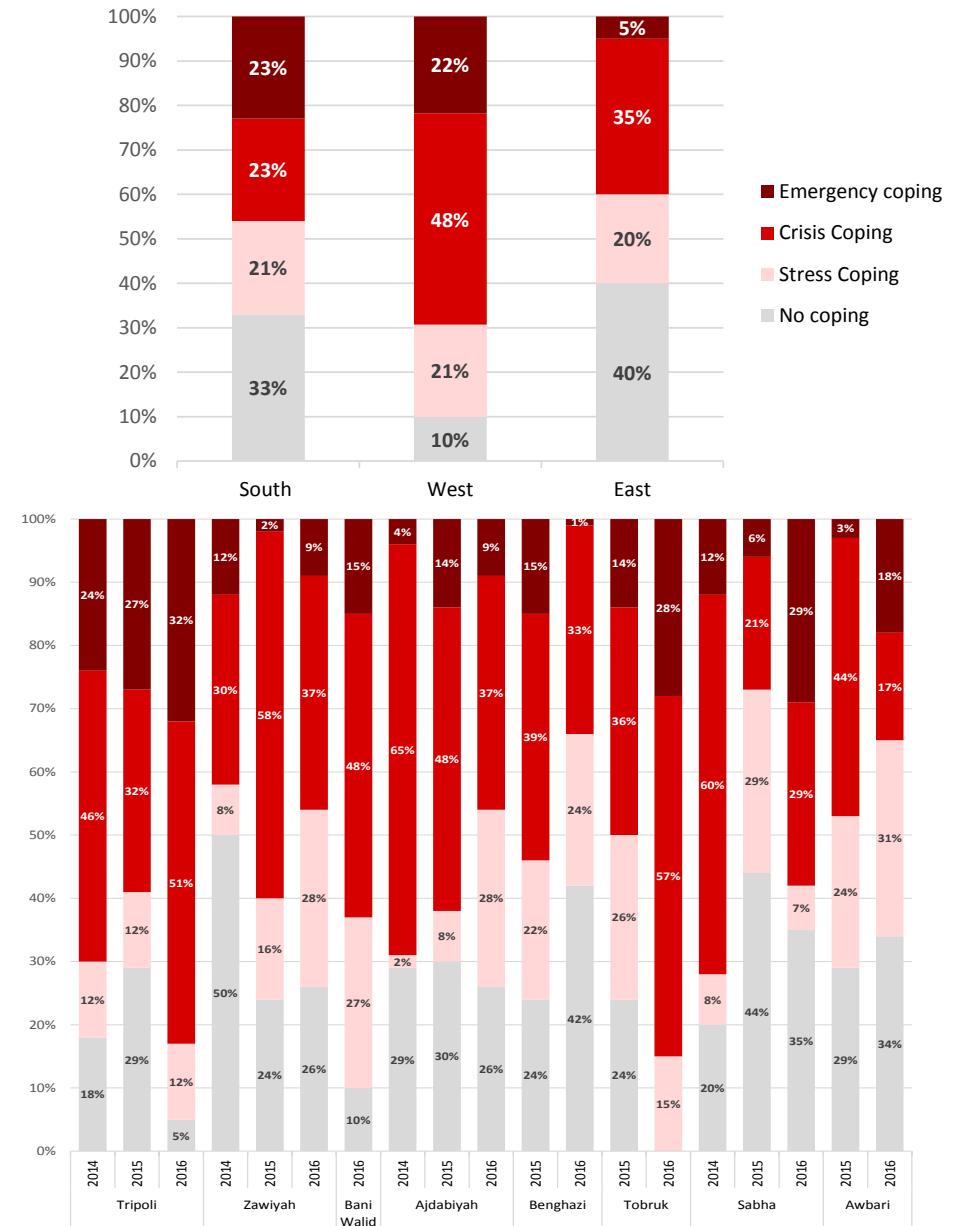
**Figure 22: Livelihood coping strategies**



At regional level, both the South and the West have more than a fifth of IDPs adopting emergency coping strategies, compared to only 5 percent in the East. With regards to crisis coping strategies, 48 percent of IDPs in the West has employed compared to 23 percent in the South and 35 percent in the East.

Across locations, a spike from 2015 to 2016 in the use of emergency coping strategies is found primarily in Tripoli (27%-32%) and Sabha (6%-29%). The increase in the use of emergency coping strategies is potentially related to the continuing deterioration in Libya's economic situation and the related steep increase in food prices especially in the South. Furthermore, continuing fighting in the Western region can explain the deteriorating situation in Tripoli, whereas the results from Sabha might be linked with the influx of IDPs from the fighting in Sirte. On the other hand, Benghazi experienced a decrease from 15 percent of IDPs resorting to emergency coping strategies in 2015 to only 1 percent in 2016, indicating a stabilization of the IDP situation.

**Figure 23: Livelihood Coping Strategies by region and location**



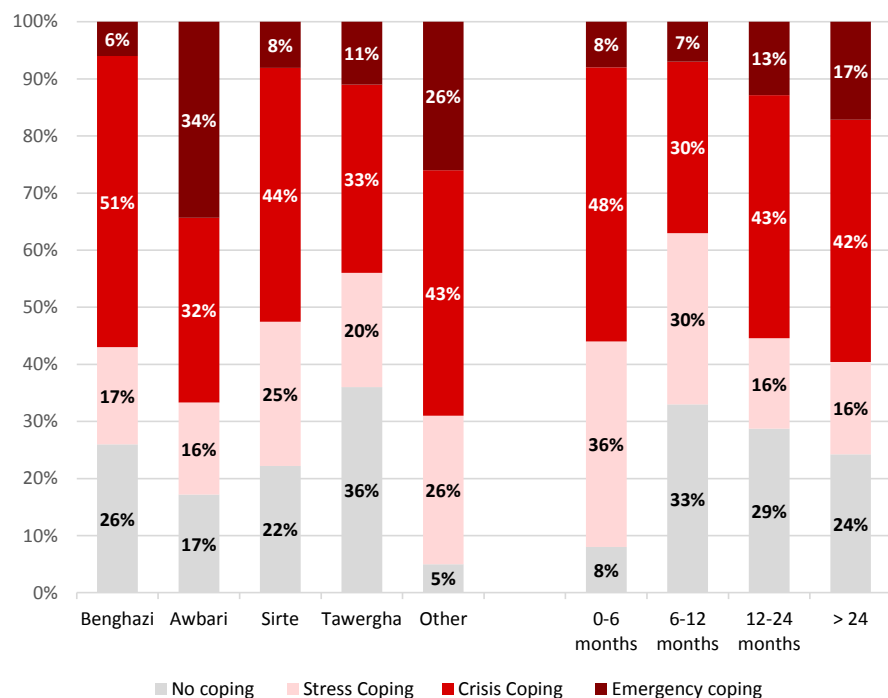
18. REACH Multi-Sector Needs Assessment III Libya Report, June 2016

Looking at the place of origin of the IDPs, households from Awbari consistently stands out negatively. This is also the case for the use of coping strategies, where a third of the displaced has employed emergency coping strategies.

The use of emergency coping strategies seems to correlate with the displacement duration, illustrating the deterioration over time. However, the percentage of IDPs who employ no coping strategies tends also to increase after the first six months of displacement indicating that IDPs are able to cope better with their situation over time.

Given the high usage of crisis livelihood coping strategies, coupled with the high reliance on savings, it is likely that IDP households will further resort to using emergency livelihood coping strategies in the upcoming months.

**Figure 24: Livelihood coping strategies by IDPs' place of origin and displacement time**



## 9.2 Consumption based coping

Households were asked if they had to employ consumption-based coping due to lack of food or money to buy food over the past seven days. Almost 75 percent of the interviewed households adopted some form of coping. Most commonly cited coping strategies are “rely on cheaper foods (67%)”, “limit portion size (59%)” and “restrict adults’ consumption so that children can eat (50%)”.

In line with other food security indicators, the location with the largest proportion of households using one or more coping strategies was Bani Walid, where 99 percent of households had to cope with food shortages in the week before the survey. As such, Bani Walid, has a considerably higher reduced Coping Strategy Score, compared to other IDP locations. Benghazi and Awbari seem to be overall better off, with lower average scores, thus confirming the overall trend over a rather larger variance in the IDP food related needs across Libya.

**Figure 25: Average number of days households applied consumption-based coping in the past 7 days**

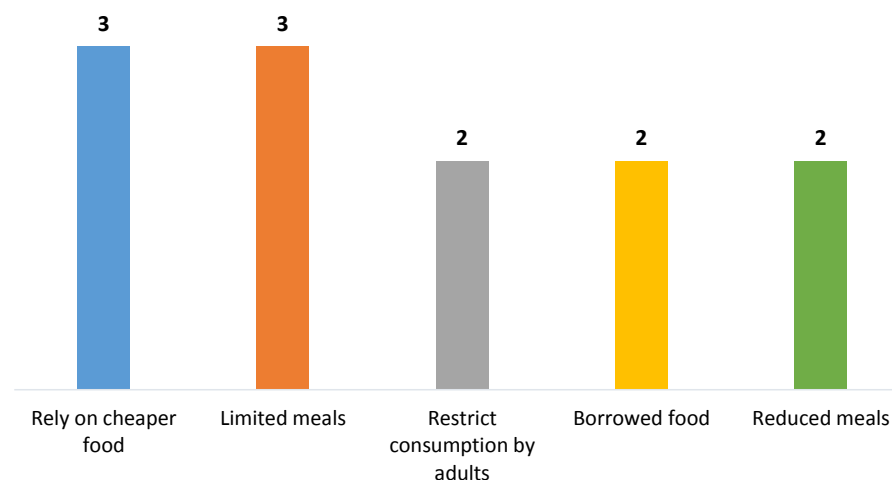
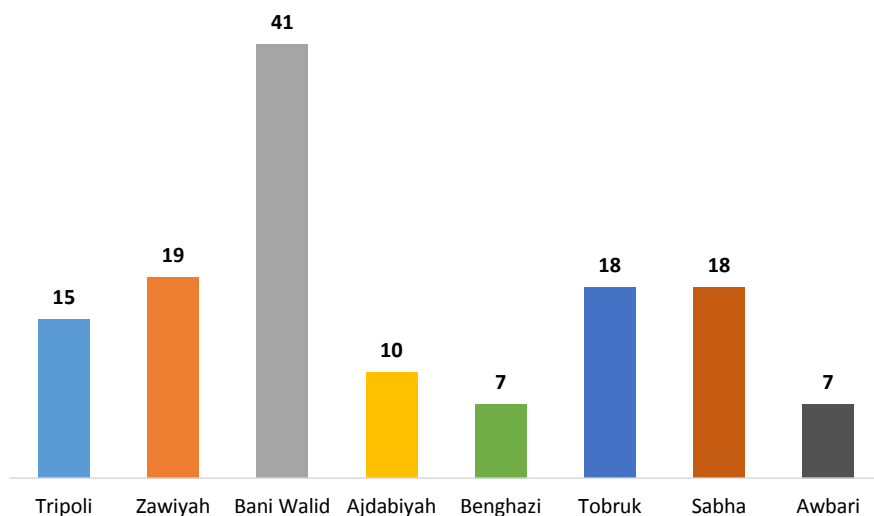


Figure 26: Mean average rCSI by location



Even though Bani Walid, consistently stands out in terms of negative food security, this might be related to the origin of the IDPs. As survey results indicates, the further away from the place of origin, the higher the reduced coping strategy score for the IDPs. While the correlation between distance to the place of origin and food security is weak, it is still statically significant. The correlation might suggest that IDPs rely on social, family or ethnic networks when displaced. These networks are weakened the further away the IDPs are displaced from their place of origin, thus causing an increase in their reduced coping strategy score. Without social networks, the IDPs have fewer sources to rely on for support.

## 10. Profile of the food insecure

In this section, the association between household food insecurity and household characteristics/circumstances is explored.

### 10.1 Geography

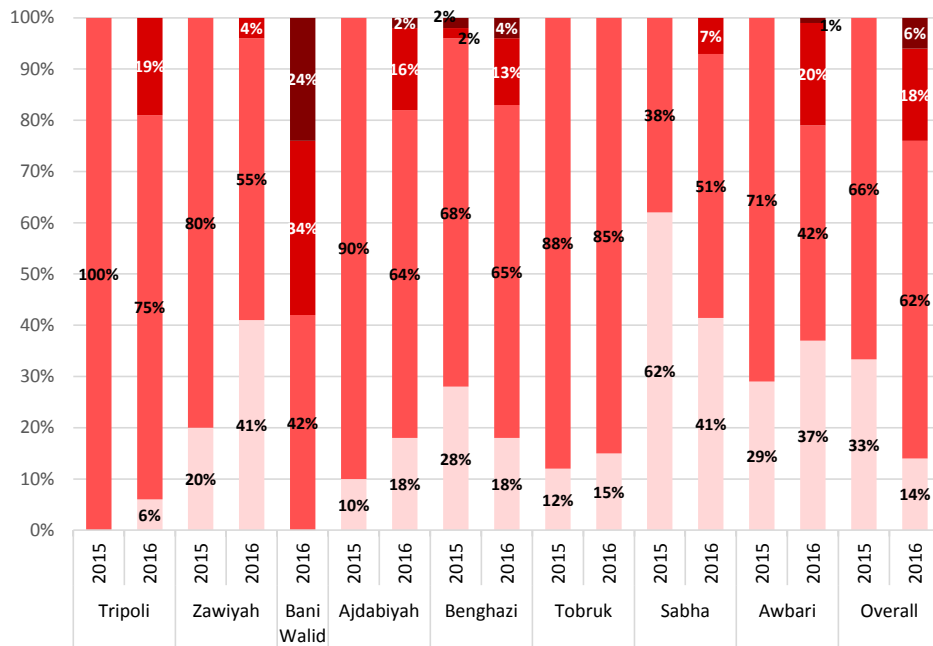
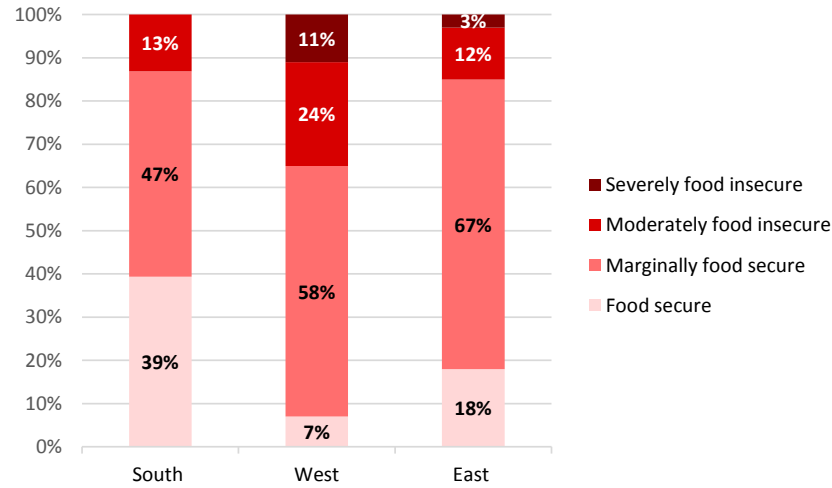
Across regions, the West stands out as the most food insecure, with one in ten being severely food insecure and additional 24 percent moderately food insecure. This is significantly worse than the situation found in the South and the East, where 13 percent and 15 percent respectively are food insecure.

The distribution of the food insecure households varies by location. However locations that are bordering or are close to the recent conflict areas are likely to host larger proportions of food insecure IDP households. The fighting in Sirte and clashes between the opposing forces in the West and East have increased pressure on institutions and had an impact on food availability and on the economic situation, which has affected IDPs negatively across Libya. Higher rates of food insecure households are observed in Bani Walid (58%), followed by Awbari (21%) and Tripoli (19%).

Some of the key drivers of food insecurity in Libya include the ongoing political instability, conflicts and insecurity, increasing cost of living including high health expenses, inflations and lack of liquidity, high and volatile food prices, poor government capacity to provide social services, very limited agricultural production and high dependence on markets to access food. The armed conflict has disrupted commercial supply routes, limiting the availability of food and pushing up prices especially in the inhospitable desertic southern governorates.

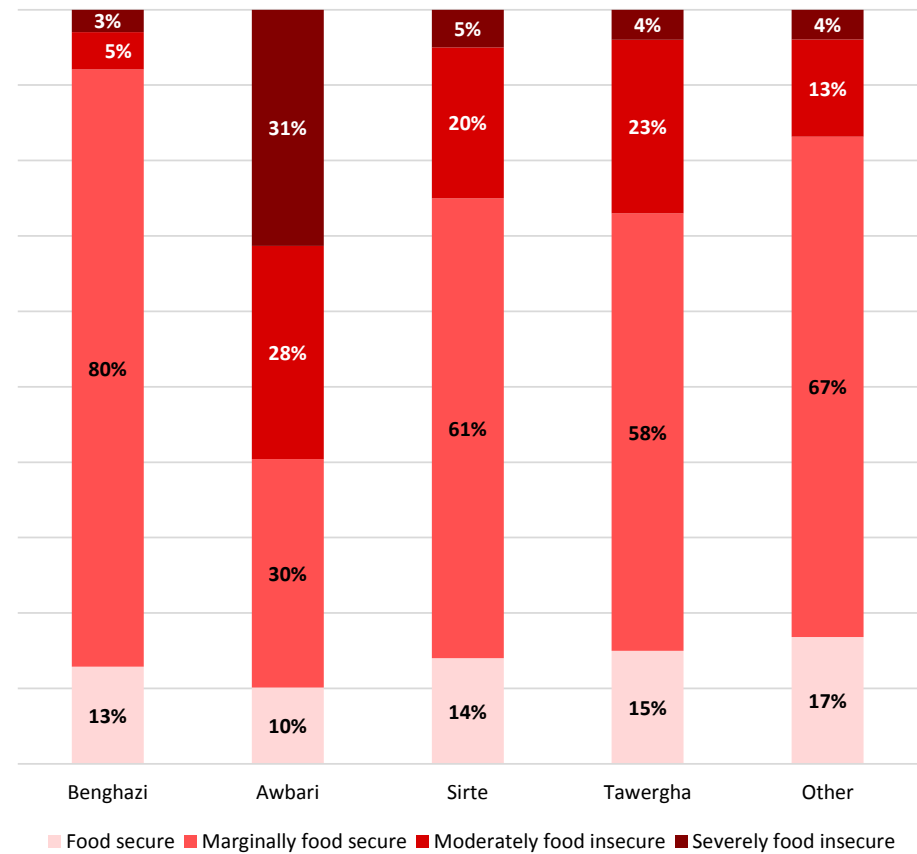
The graph below illustrates the development in the food insecurity index across the eight Libyan cities for 2015 and 2016. Overall, the findings indicate that IDPs are more food insecure in 2016 compared to 2015. The proportion of food secure IDPs have dropped from 100 percent to 76 percent, which also reflects a general decline in the food security situation of IDPs. As such, 24 percent are food insecure in 2016 compared to 0 percent in 2015.

**Figure 27: Food security by region and location**



If we look at the place of origin of the IDPs, households from Awbari and Tawergha are significantly worse off than IDPs' from other locations. Among IDPs from Awbari, 31 percent are severely food insecure, 28 percent are moderately food insecure, and only 10 percent are food secure. High unemployment levels were recorded among IDPs from Awbari which directly had an impact on households' access to food. With regards to IDPs from Tawergha, around 4 percent are found to be severely food insecure, whereas 23 percent are moderately food insecure.

**Figure 28: Food security by IDPs' place of origin**



## 10.2 Demography

Food secure households are likely to have a smaller/medium household size and be headed by a male. Women headed household exhibit a higher rate of food insecurity. Thirty-nine percent of women-headed households are food insecure while the rate is lower among the male-headed households at 22 percent. The difference could be explained by higher levels of unemployment among women (only 8% are employed compared to 59% of male-headed household), fewer income sources due to lack of jobs before displacements and thus lack of pensions.

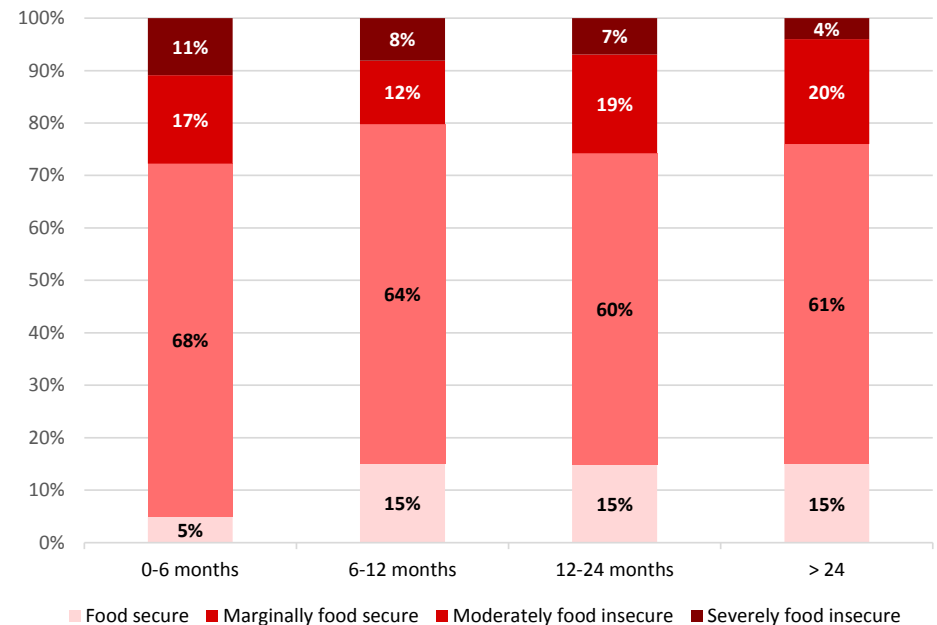
**Figure 29: Food security by sex of head of household and employment status**



Households with their heads being unemployed are likely to be more food insecure compared to the employed household heads. Fifty-three percent of households are food insecure among the unemployed heads of households while the rate is 14 percent among the employed household heads. Recently-arrived households (0-6 months) are more likely to be food insecure. Recently displaced IDPs both have the highest share of severely food insecure (11%) as well as the lowest share of food secure (5%).

A difference of the percentage of severely food insecure households is observed among the recently displaced households compared to those who displaced from more than six months. The proportion of severely food insecure is high among the households that arrived less than six months ago (11%), followed by 6-12 months ago (8%), 12-24 month (7%) and more than two years (4%). The findings show that the longer the IDPs have had to establish themselves in a new area, the less severely food insecure they are.

**Figure 30: Food security by displacement time**

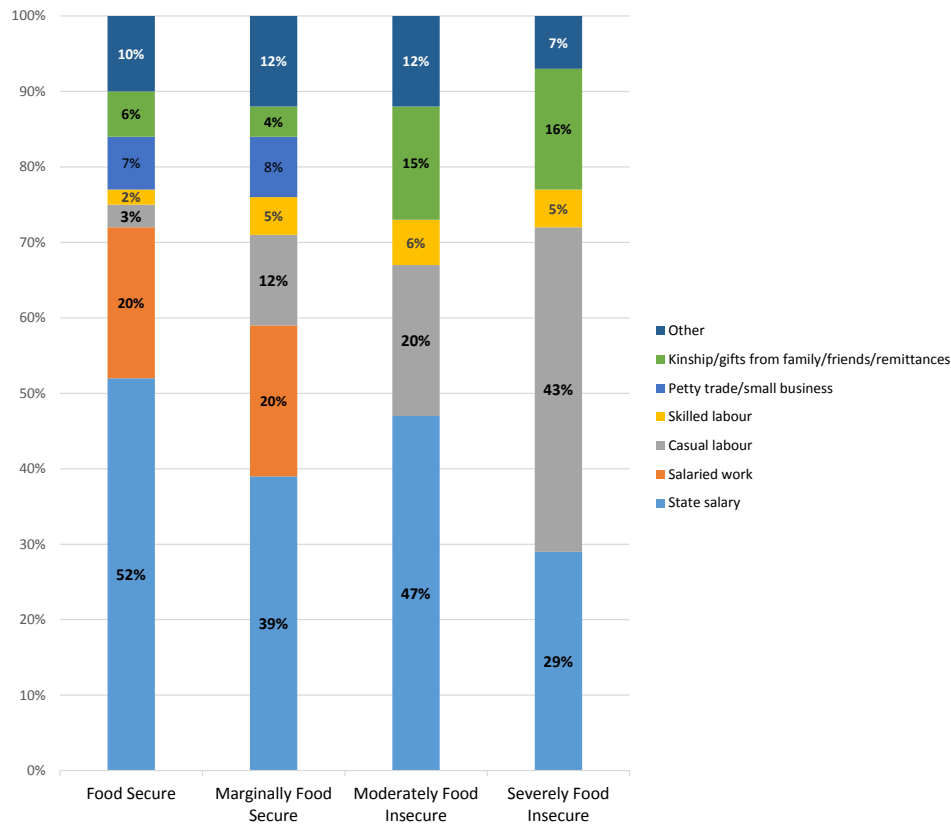




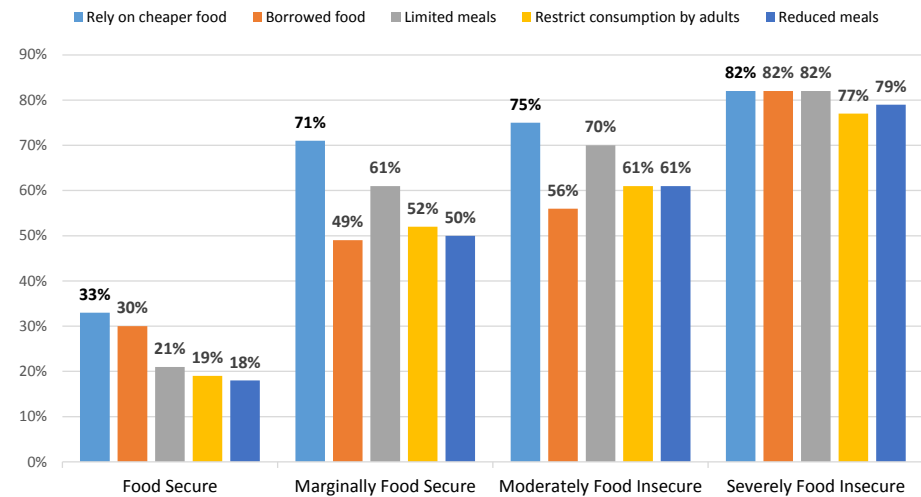
### 10.3 Socio-economic situation

Severely food insecure households have limited access to stable income compared to other groups. As such 43 percent of severely food insecure households rely on casual labor as the main income source, while the most common income source for other groups is the state salary. A relatively high proportion of severely food insecure (16%) thus also rely on kinship and gifts from family and friends as the main source of income. In order to cope with the unstable income, severely food insecure households adopt a number of consumption based coping strategies with more than 8 out of 10 households eating less preferred / expensive foods, borrowing food or relying on help from friends and relatives, as well as limiting portion sizes. .

**Figure 31: : Household main income source by food security status**



**Figure 32: : Household use of consumption-based coping strategies by food security status**



**Table 3: CARI Classification of IDP households**

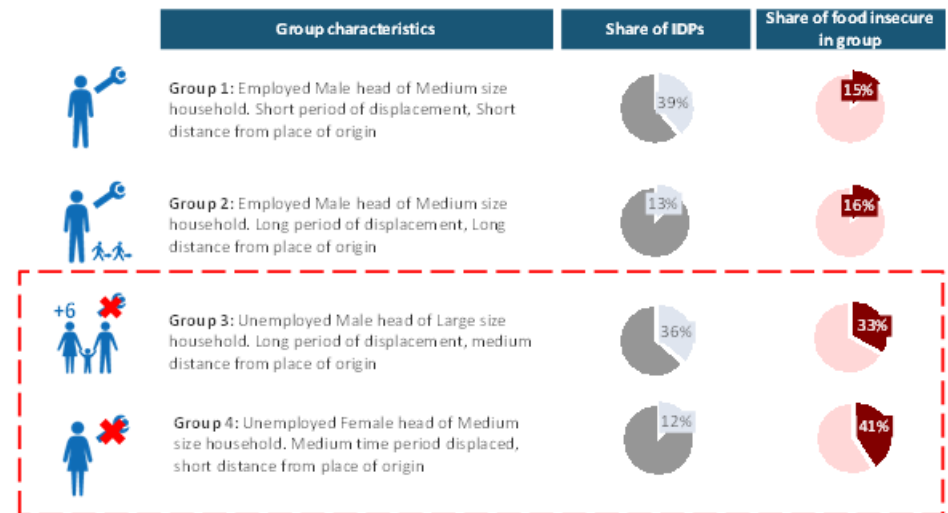
IDP groups		Food insecure	Marginally food secure	Food secure
Head of Household	Male	22%	62%	15%
	Female	40%	57%	3%
Displacement groups (IDPs place of origin)	Benghazi	8%	80%	12%
	<u>Awbari</u>	60%	30%	10%
	Sirte	25%	61%	14%
Duration of displacement	<u>Tawergha</u>	27%	58%	15%
	0-6 months	27%	68%	5%
	6-12 months	20%	64%	16%
	12-24 months	26%	60%	14%
Employment status	>24 months	24%	61%	15%
	Employed	14%	65%	21%
	Not employed	35%	58%	7%
Distance to place of origin	Near (0-175 km)	17%	69%	14%
	Short (176 - 350 km)	27%	64%	10%
	Medium (351 - 700 km)	19%	58%	23%
	Long (+700 km)	35%	56%	9%
<b>OVERALL</b>		<b>24%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>62%</b>

Among the IDPs surveyed, four distinct clusters of IDP groups stand out when applying a two-step cluster statistical analysis.

1. The first group, which makes up almost half of the IDPs (39%) consists of employed male heads of households, who has only been displaced for a short period and has not been displaced far from their place of origin. This group seems to be the least food insecure, as only 15 percent are found to be food insecure.
2. The second group (13% of IDPs) consist of employed male heads of households, who has been displaced for an extended period and are located far from their place of origin. In this group only 16 percent are found to food insecure.
3. The third group (36% of all IDPs) consists of unemployed male heads of large households. These are displaced a medium distance from their place of origin and have been so for a long time. A third of these group is food insecure, making it the second most insecure cluster group.
4. The fourth and final group, making up 12 percent of the IDPs, are unemployed female heads of medium sized households. This group has a medium time of displacement and distance to place of origin. Among the cluster groups, this group, is the least food secure, with 41 percent being food insecure.

**Figure 33: Cluster Analysis of Most Vulnerable IDP Groups**

### Unemployed women, and unemployed male heads of large household most vulnerable IDP groups



## 11. Conclusion and Recommendations

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As the conflict continues in Libya blocking prospects for revitalizing state institutions and stabilising the economy, the Governments' ability to deliver concrete improvement in the lives of Libyans is decreasing, while the risk of further violence increases. Entire cities' neighbourhoods have been destroyed, hundreds of thousands of Libyans have been displaced, the local currency have depreciated and inflation is spiking leading to increasing food prices and suspension of the regular subsidies by the government.

The Rapid Food Security Assessment of IDPs in Libya found that the continuing deterioration of security and economic situation are putting immense strains on IDPs in several areas in Libya. From 2015 to 2016, overall IDP food insecurity has increased, 24 percent of all IDPs are food insecure, compared to 0 percent food insecure in 2015. Overall, the situation in Bani Walid is the most pressing, where IDPs are displaced due to clashes between forces from the eastern and western regions, and the fight against the Islamic State in Sirte face severe humanitarian challenges. In Bani Walid, 58 percent of IDPs are found to be food insecure and 43 percent of the IDPs eats less than three meals per day. Furthermore, female-headed IDP households are more food insecure than the male-headed ones. Also, IDPs seem to be most food insecure right after their displacement, as they have yet been able re-establish livelihoods in the areas of temporary settlement.

The effect of decreased disposable income has had a significant impact on IDPs food security who are already affected by restricted access to livelihoods. Due to limited banking functionality households do not have access to their salaries and savings and they are not able to access funds necessary to pay for their needs, including food and accommodation. Currently, 60 percent of IDP households expenditures are directed towards food, though this varies considerably across cities. Food insecure and vulnerable households cope through adapting various coping strategies.

The frequent use of livelihood coping strategies, especially crisis and emergency coping, call for immediate action by humanitarian communities to mitigate a further deterioration of food security situation among the most vulnerable.

### 11.1 Recommendations

- Provide targeted food assistance to meet the immediate needs of the most vulnerable IDP households. Households headed by unemployed women, households without regular or stable income and households in Bani Waled and Awbari are to be given the priority;
- Set-up mechanisms to monitor the food security situation in the country, focusing on monitor market and food prices;
- Develop contingency plans for other conflict areas at risk of localized surge of displacement, as was seen with the Sirte displacement, to allow the timely provision of humanitarian assistance;
- Consider engaging with the Libyan government on providing targeted food subsidies in areas hosting high number of IDPs.

## 12 Annex I - CARI calculations

The CARI is a method used for analyzing and reporting the level of food insecurity within a population. When CARI is employed, each surveyed household is classified into one of four food security categories (see table below). This classification is based on the household's current status of food security (using food consumption indicators) and their coping capacity (using indicators measuring economic vulnerability and asset depletion).

To construct CARI console, three indicators are looked at, namely food consumption score (FCS), share of expenditure on food, and livelihood coping strategies. These indicators describe two domains related to food security: current food consumption; and coping capacity (summary of economic vulnerability and asset depletion).

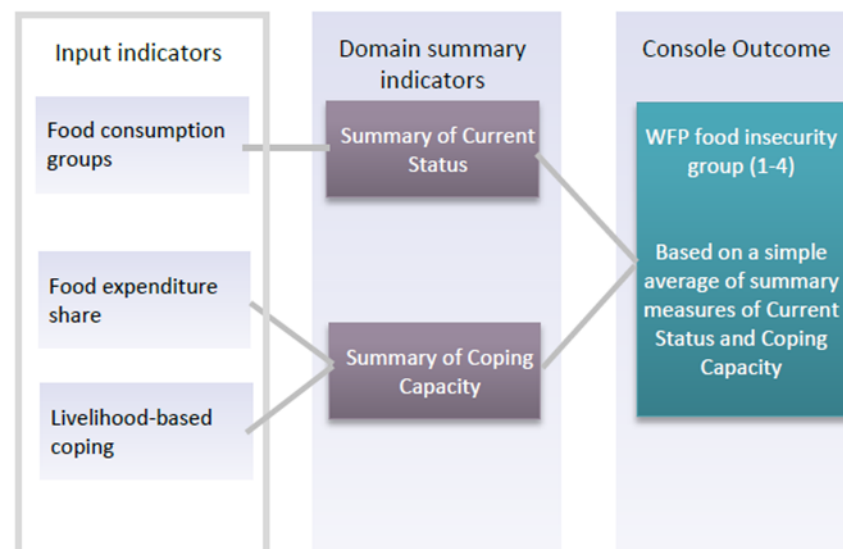
The overall food security classification is calculated with the following steps:

1. Outcomes of each console indicator are converted into a standard 4-point classification scale. The 4-point scale assigns a score (1-4) of each category, as shown below:

4-point scale category	Score
Food secure	1
Marginally food secure	2
Moderately food insecure	3
Severely food insecure	4

2. Construct the domain summary indicators each for current status and coping capacity by averaging the scores of indicators for each domain;
3. Average the scores of current status and coping capacity domains, which is rounded to the nearest whole number to derive the summary index of food security index (FSI).

Figure 34: Flow-graph of the CARI console components



The table below provides a description about the three categories belonging to FSI. The percentage of food insecure population is derived by summing the two most severe categories (severely and moderately food insecure).

Food insecure	Severely food insecure	Able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical coping strategies
	Moderately food insecure	Has minimally adequate food consumption without engaging in irreversible coping strategies; unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures
Marginally food secure		Has significant food consumption gaps, OR marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with irreversible coping strategies
Food secure		Has extreme food consumption gaps, OR has extreme loss of livelihood assets will lead to food consumption gaps, or worse

Input indicators and their thresholds applied in this report are the followings:

Domain	Indicator	Food Secure (1)	Marginally Food Secure (2)	Food insecure		
				Moderately Food Insecure (3)	Severely Food Insecure (4)	
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Group	Acceptable	-	Borderline	Poor
			≥42.5		28.5-<42	0-<28
Coping Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Share of expenditure on food	<50%	50%-<65%	65%-<75%	≥75%
	Asset Depletion	Livelihood coping strategy categories	None	Stress strategies	Crisis Strategies	Emergency Strategies

Following section describes how outcomes the two indicators 'Food Consumption Group' and 'livelihood coping strategy categories' are derived.

### Food Consumption Groups

Food consumption score (FCS) is a proxy to measure the adequacy of household food consumption. FCS is calculated based on the frequency and diversity of food items consumed by households over the past seven days. The analysis is run on the frequency of consumption from one or more items from the following food groups:

- Cereals/pasta (e.g., wheat flour, bread, pasta)
- Pulses (e.g., beans, pulses)
- Meat (e.g., beef, goat, poultry, eggs, fish)
- Milk and dairy products (e.g., milk, cheese, yoghurt)
- Vegetables
- Fruits
- Oils/Fats
- Sugar

Households are grouped together to create 3 household food consumption groups: poor, borderline and adequate food consumption groups. Thresholds for separating these three groups were generated by using a weighted food score. Each food group is given a weight based on its nutrient density and then multiplied by the number of

days a household consumed one or more items from that group. Table below provides a breakdown on each food group and associated weight.

Food items	Food Groups	Weight
Maize, rice, sorghum, millet, bread, pasta, and other cereals	Cereals and Tubers	2
Cassava, potatoes, sweet potatoes		
Beans, peas groundnuts	Pulses	3
Meat, fish, eggs, fish, goat, poultry	Meat/Fish	4
Milk, yoghurt, cheese	Milk and Dairy	4
Vegetables	Vegetables	1
Fruit	Fruit	1
Sugar and sugar products	Sugar	0.5
Oils, fats and butter	Oil	0.5

A rank is then given to each household depending on its total food score. The minimum score is 0 and the maximum score is 112. Note that the score is calculated weekly value. In this context:

- Households with poor food consumption have a food score of ≤ 28
- Households with borderline food consumption have a food score of 28.5 – 42
- Households with adequate food consumption have a food score of ≥ 42.5

## Food expenditure share

Food cost share measures economic vulnerability. Households are categorized based on the share of total expenditures directed to food. It is used when poverty line information is not available and relies on the premise that the greater the importance of food within a household's overall budget compared to other consumed items and services, the more economically vulnerable the household is.

In this study, the food cost share has been calculated by asking respondents what their three main expenditures are and what share of their expenditure is spent on each of these three.

Converting the expenditure share into the CARI 4-point scale is usually based on the following thresholds for expenditures used to acquire food commodities:

- < 50 % of expenditure = Food secure
- 50%-<65% of expenditure = Marginally food secure
- 65%-<75% of expenditure = Moderately food insecure
- $\geq 75\%$  of expenditure = Severely food insecure

## Livelihood coping strategies

Livelihood coping strategies measure is a descriptor of a household's coping capacity. Households are categorized based on the severity of livelihood coping strategies employed. The indicator is derived from a series of questions regarding the household's experience with livelihood stress and asset depletion during 30 days prior to the survey. All strategies are classified into three broad groups of stress, crisis, and emergency strategies.

The coping strategies are ranked as followings in order of severity:

- Stress strategies, such as borrowing money or spending savings, are those which indicate a reduced ability to deal with future shocks due to a current reduction in resources or increase in debts;
- Crisis strategies, such as selling productive assets, directly reduce future productivity, including human capital formation;
- Emergency strategies, such as selling one's land, affect future productivity, but are more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature.

The livelihood coping strategy indicator is used to reclassify households into the CARI's 4-point scale based on the most severe coping strategy the household reported.

## 13 Annex II - CARI consoles by region and location

### West

Domain		Indicator	Food secure		Food insecure	
			Food Secure (1)	Marginally Food Secure (2)	Moderately Food Insecure (3)	Severely Food Insecure (4)
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Group	64%	/	22%	13%
Coping Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Share of expenditure on food	35%	26%	22%	24%
	Asset Depletion	Livelihood coping strategy categories	14%	23%	45%	19%
<b>Food Security Index</b>			7%	58%	24%	11%
			65%		35%	

### South

Domain		Indicator	Food secure		Food insecure	
			Food Secure (1)	Marginally Food Secure (2)	Moderately Food Insecure (3)	Severely Food Insecure (4)
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Group	77%	/	18%	5%
Coping Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Share of expenditure on food	77%	20%	3%	0%
	Asset Depletion	Livelihood coping strategy categories	35%	18%	23%	35%
<b>Food Security Index</b>			39%	47%	13%	1%
			86%		14%	

### East

Domain		Indicator	Food secure		Food insecure	
			Food Secure (1)	Marginally Food Secure (2)	Moderately Food Insecure (3)	Severely Food Insecure (4)
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Group	84%	/	11%	5%
Coping Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Share of expenditure on food	23%	31%	22%	24%
	Asset Depletion	Livelihood coping strategy categories	23%	22%	43%	13%
<b>Food Security Index</b>			18%	67%	12%	3%
			85%		15%	

### Tripoli

Domain		Indicator	Food secure		Food insecure	
			Food Secure (1)	Marginally Food Secure (2)	Moderately Food Insecure (3)	Severely Food Insecure (4)
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Group	76%	/	18%	6%
Coping Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Share of expenditure on food	61%	37%	1%	1%
	Asset Depletion	Livelihood coping strategy categories	5%	12%	51%	32%
<b>Food Security Index</b>			6%	75%	19%	0%
			81%		19%	

### Bani Walid

Domain		Indicator	Food secure		Food insecure	
			Food Secure (1)	Marginally Food Secure (2)	Moderately Food Insecure (3)	Severely Food Insecure (4)
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Group	46%	/	31%	23%
Coping Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Share of expenditure on food	1%	16%	20%	63%
	Asset Depletion	Livelihood coping strategy categories	10%	27%	48%	15%
<b>Food Security Index</b>			0%	42%	34%	24%
			42%		58%	

### Zawiyah

Domain		Indicator	Food secure		Food insecure	
			Food Secure (1)	Marginally Food Secure (2)	Moderately Food Insecure (3)	Severely Food Insecure (4)
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Group	96%	/	4%	0%
Coping Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Share of expenditure on food	73%	26%	1%	0%
	Asset Depletion	Livelihood coping strategy categories	26%	28%	37%	9%
<b>Food Security Index</b>			41%	55%	4%	0%
			96%		4%	

### Ajdabiyah

Domain		Indicator	Food secure		Food insecure	
			Food Secure (1)	Marginally Food Secure (2)	Moderately Food Insecure (3)	Severely Food Insecure (4)
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Group	81%	/	14%	5%
Coping Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Share of expenditure on food	19%	29%	19%	33%
	Asset Depletion	Livelihood coping strategy categories	50%	15%	32%	3%
<b>Food Security Index</b>			18%	64%	16%	2%
			82%		18%	



## Benghazi

Domain		Indicator	Food secure		Food insecure	
			Food Secure (1)	Marginally Food Secure (2)	Moderately Food Insecure (3)	Severely Food Insecure (4)
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Group	84%	/	11%	5%
Coping Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Share of expenditure on food	11%	37%	27%	25%
	Asset Depletion	Livelihood coping strategy categories	42%	24%	33%	1%
<b>Food Security Index</b>			<b>18%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>4%</b>
			<b>83%</b>		<b>17%</b>	

## Awbari

Domain		Indicator	Food secure		Food insecure	
			Food Secure (1)	Marginally Food Secure (2)	Moderately Food Insecure (3)	Severely Food Insecure (4)
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Group	64%	/	29%	8%
Coping Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Share of expenditure on food	70%	28%	2%	0%
	Asset Depletion	Livelihood coping strategy categories	33%	30%	19%	18%
<b>Food Security Index</b>			<b>37%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>1%</b>
			<b>79%</b>		<b>21%</b>	

## Tobruk

Domain		Indicator	Food secure		Food insecure	
			Food Secure (1)	Marginally Food Secure (2)	Moderately Food Insecure (3)	Severely Food Insecure (4)
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Group	100%	/	0%	0%
Coping Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Share of expenditure on food	93%	7%	0%	0%
	Asset Depletion	Livelihood coping strategy categories	0%	15%	57%	28%
<b>Food Security Index</b>			<b>15%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>0%</b>
			<b>100%</b>		<b>0%</b>	

## Sabha

Domain		Indicator	Food secure		Food insecure	
			Food Secure (1)	Marginally Food Secure (2)	Moderately Food Insecure (3)	Severely Food Insecure (4)
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Group	94%	/	6%	0%
Coping Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Share of expenditure on food	86%	11%	2%	1%
	Asset Depletion	Livelihood coping strategy categories	35%	7%	29%	29%
<b>Food Security Index</b>			<b>41%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>0%</b>
			<b>92%</b>		<b>8%</b>	

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