

mVAM Libya

Key Findings



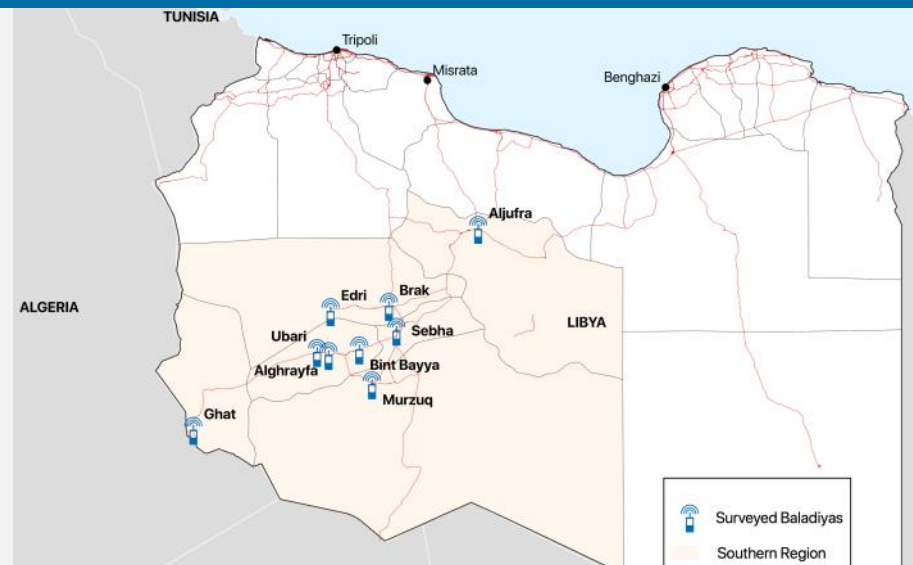
Despite recent clashes, all main food commodities are available in the Southern Region of Fezzan.



Cooking gas is reported as mostly not available by respondents in all the southern cities.



High food prices and security issues are the main food security challenges reported.



Questionnaire and data are available [here](#).

Context and Methodology

Following military movements in Southern Libya, hundreds of households have been displaced and humanitarian access has been restricted⁽¹⁾. In March 2019, WFP piloted remote mobile phone surveys in southern Libya to collect information on people's perceptions on the food security and humanitarian situation. In August 2018, the Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) showed that food insecurity prevalence is higher in the South⁽²⁾.

This mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) bulletin is based on data collected from households via live telephone interviews between 1st and 12th March 2019. The telephone numbers called were collected as part of the 2018 MSNA. The data presented was collected from a sample of 103 respondents from the six southern Libyan mantikas, or districts (Aljufra, Ghat, Murzuq, Sebha, Ubari and Wadi Ashshati). Responses are aggregated at the baladiya (sub-district) level. Some baladiyas were excluded from this analysis as there were not enough respondents to triangulate the information (a minimum of three respondents was considered).

(1) <https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/dtm-libya-murzuq-flash-update-2-02-march-2019>.

(2) <https://www1.wfp.org/publications/libya-food-security-msna-2018>



Source: WFP Libya/Flavia Brunetti 2018



Bread remains available, though prices vary

The bakeries are reported open in all surveyed areas.

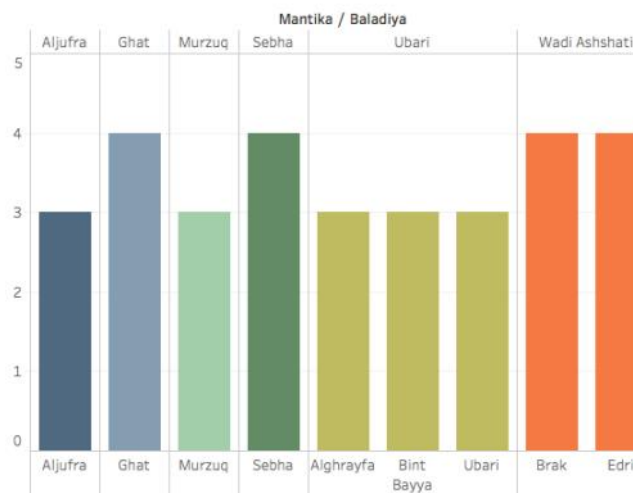
In Murzuq, some bakeries remained closed for two to four days or closed earlier in the day due to the unavailability of wheat flour.

The price of bread varies in the surveyed locations between three and four regular-size loaves per one dinar (see chart), whereas according to the Libya Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (3) in the majority of eastern mantikas (where the price is more stable), households could buy five loaves for the same price. Respondents did not mention change in quantity or quality of the bread.

In Ubari, respondents from one neighbourhood (الشارب) mentioned that they could only get two loaves for one dinar.

How many loaves of bread can you get for 1 dinar?

Medium size standard loaf of bread - Median response



(3) <https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libya-joint-market-monitoring-initiative-jmimi-1-12-march-2019>



Market access is hindered by insecurity

Food markets are reportedly generally open. However, 45% of the respondents in Murzuq and 33% in Bint Bayya (Ubari) reported safety concerns hindered their movement and regular access to markets. According to surveyed households, all main food commodities are available in the markets, but cooking gas is reported not available by more than a third of the respondents in the surveyed locations. This share goes up to 50 percent in Bint Bayya (Ubari).



Humanitarian food assistance

Some respondents in each of the six Southern Mantikas reported food assistance reaching their towns in the past month. In Aljufra and Ghat people surveyed mentioned adequate quantities of food assistance whereas in Murzuq, Sebha, Ubari and Wadi Ashshati, people reported low quantities of food assistance reaching the areas. Respondents in Hijz and El Horria localities in Murzuq said no assistance was received. The United Nations agencies, NGOs and cooperatives (جمعيات) were the organisations most quoted as providing food assistance in the surveyed locations.



Concerns over cash shortages

Most respondents indicated that the general economic situation did not change from February to March.

Only 9% reported a deterioration. In Ghat, 70% of the respondents noticed an improvement.

However, in all surveyed areas, access to cash from the bank was reported as an issue:

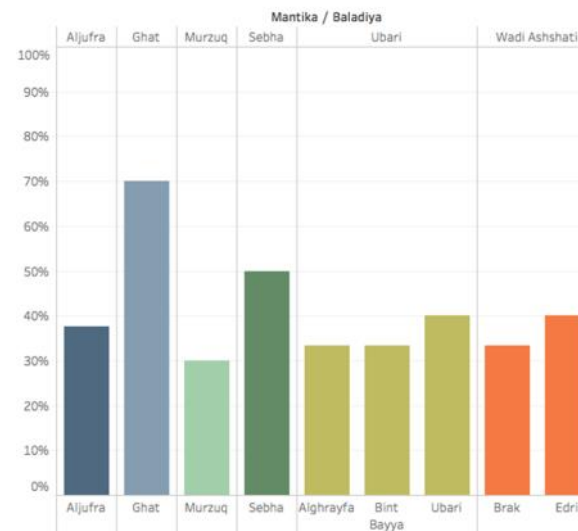
In Murzuq, respondents mentioned there is no cash available at all. A respondent from Murzuq also reported insecurity as an additional reason preventing them to withdraw money from banks.

In Aljufra, no cash had been available for the past four months.

In Wadi Ashshati, a limit of 500 LYD withdrawal per month was reported and in Ubari 500 LYD per week.

Did you notice an improvement in the economic situation this month?

% of respondents that replied Yes



Conflict causes displacement

In Ghat, Murzuq and Ubari respondents reported that new IDP families have arrived in the last month due to the ongoing conflict (between 7 and 20 households per location approximately).

Most of the respondents from surveyed locations, with the exception of Ghat and Sebha, indicated that migrants are in need of humanitarian assistance (food, protection and health), especially the ones from Sub-Saharan Africa.



For further information

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mVAM Resources:

Website: http://vam.wfp.org/sites/mvam_monitoring/

Blog: mvam.org

Toolkit: <http://resources.vam.wfp.org/mvam>

