Research Terms of Reference

Settlement-based Assessment Ajdabiya

LBY2109

Libya

December 2021
Version 1

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Libya					
Type of Emergency	□	Natural disaster	X	Conflict	□	Other *(specify)*
Type of Crisis	□	Sudden onset	□	Slow onset	X	Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	*OFDA/BHA*					
IMPACT Project Code	*14ARJ*					
Overall Research Timeframe	01/09/2021 to 31/03/2022					
Research Timeframe	1. Pilot/ training: 28/11/2021		6. Preliminary presentation: N/A			
	2. Start collect data: 01/12/2021		7. Outputs sent for validation: 21/02/20222			
	3. Data collected: 31/12/2021		8. Outputs published: 14/03/2022			
	4. Data analysed: 31/01/2022		9. Final presentation: 31/03/2022			
	5. Data sent for validation: 07/01/2022					
Number of assessments	X	Single assessment (one cycle)				
	□	Multi assessment (more than one cycle)				
Humanitarian milestones *Specify **what** will the assessment inform and **when** e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;*	**Milestone**		**Deadline**			
	□	Donor plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _			
	□	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _			
	□	Cluster plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _			
	□	NGO platform plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _			
	X	Other (Specify): Nexus Working Group (NWG) Members 2022 Programming	31/03/2022			
Audience Type & Dissemination *Specify **who** will the assessment inform and **how** you will disseminate to inform the audience*	**Audience type**		**Dissemination**			
	□ Strategic		**X** General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)			
	X Programmatic		**X** Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting			
	X Operational					
	□ [Other, Specify]		□ Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting)			

				X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) □ [Other, Specify]
Detailed dissemination plan required	X	Yes	□	No
General Objective	*This settlement-based assessment (SBA) aims to provide humanitarian-development-peace 'nexus'[1] actors with information related to service delivery, livelihood opportunities, and social cohesion in Ajdabiya, Libya. The SBA will help 'nexus' actors identify efficient entry points for supporting medium- to long-term solutions.*			
Specific Objective(s)	*This assessment will focus on collecting information on four thematic areas: 1) what are the boundaries of Ajdabiya, 2) essential service operationality and accessibility, 3) livelihoods, and 4) social cohesion. In regard to essential service operationality, the objective is to identify operationality and accessibility of key service provision infrastructure and identify the stakeholders involved in provision. For livelihoods, the objective is to understand the opportunities within Ajdabiya for respectively libyans and migrants. Lastly, the objective is to identify social cohesion dynamics between population groups as well as between population groups and local governance stakeholders.*			
Research Questions	*To fulfil the outlined purpose of this assessment, the following activities and objectives will be explored:* *1. Where are the city, muhallah, and neighbourhood boundaries and what population groups and service infrastructure exist within each?* *a. What are the official administrative muhallah boundaries, neighborhood boundaries, and community areas?* *b. What is the demographic profile of the population within each area?* *2. What are the operationality and accessibility of key service infrastructure, specifically education, health, electricity, and social security mechanisms?* *a. What are the primary challenges that restrict access to services?* *b. What are the primary stakeholders involved in managing these services?* *c. What are the service development priorities?* *3. What are the livelihoods opportunities, specifically for Libyans and migrants?* *a. What type of jobs are available in Ajdabiya?* *b. Where are jobs located in Ajdabiya?* *c. What are the primary obstacles Libyans and migrants actively seeking work?* *4. What are the main horizontal and vertical social cohesion[2] dynamics and challenges in Ajdabiya?* *a. Who are the main local governance stakeholders in Ajdabiya and what are their relationship, and who have access to these?* *b. What are the communal relations between population groups in Ajdabiya?*			

[1] OCHA, "Humanitarian Development Nexus | OCHA," 2020, https://www.unocha.org/fr/themes/humanitarian-development-nexus.
[2] Xavier Fonseca, Stephan Lukosch, and Frances Brazier, "Social Cohesion Revisited: A New Definition and How to Characterize It," *Innovation: The European Journal of Social Science Research* 32, no. 2 (2019): 231–53, https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/13511610.2018.1497480?needAccess=true.

	c. *What formal and informal law enforcement and justice mechanisms exist in Ajdabiya, and who have access to these?*
Geographic Coverage	*Ajdabiya city (admin 3) including all muhallahs (admin 4) as well as mapping of neighbourhoods within these muhallahs (admin 5)*[3]
Secondary data sources	– **REACH,** Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessement (MSNA) Libyan Population, 2021 – **REACH,** MSNA Refugee and Migrant Population, 2021 – **REACH**, Libya Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI), 2021-2022 [monthly] – **IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM),** Libya internally displaced persons (IDP) and Returnee Report: Mobility Tracking Round 37, 2021 – **IOM-DTM,** Libya Migrants Report : Mobility Tracking Round 37, 2021 – **El kamouni-Janssen et al.,** From abuse to cohabitation: A way forward for positive migration governance in Libya, 2019 – **Malakooti A.,** The Political Economy of Migrant Detention in Libya: Understanding the players and the business models, 2019 – **Mixed Migration Centre**, What makes refugees and migrants vulenrable to detention in Libya?, 2019 – **United Nations Development Program (UNDP),** Strengthening Social Cohesion: Conceptual framing and programming implications, 2020 – **Fonseca et al.,** Social cohesion revisisted: A new definition and how to characterize it, Innovation: The European Journal of Social Science Research 32, no. 2 (2019): 231–53 – **Lamma, M.,** The Tribal Structure in Libya: Factor for fragmentation or cohesion?, 2017 – **Vries et al**., Tribal Politics in the Borderlands of Egypt and Libya, 2019 – **Molenaar et al.,** The Status Quo Defied: The legitimacy of traditional authorities in areas of limited statehood in Mali, Niger, and Libya, 2019 – **Al-Shadeedi and Ezzedine,** Libyan tribes in the shadows of war and peace, 2019 – **United Nations Development Program (UNDP),** Libya: Labour Market Assessment, 2021

Population(s) *Select all that apply*				
	□	IDPs in camp	□	IDPs in informal sites
	X	IDPs in host communities	□	IDPs [Other, Specify]
	□	Refugees in camp	□	Refugees in informal sites
	□	Refugees in host communities	□	Refugees [Other, Specify]
	X	Host communities	X	Migrants

Stratification *Libyan population*	X	Geographical #: 8 muhallahs Population size per strata is known? □ Yes X No	X	Group #: 3 (IDPs and returnees, non-displaced (NDs)) Population size per strata is known? □ Yes X No	X	*Gender* #: 2 (female and male) Population size per strata is known? □ Yes X No
Stratification *Migrant population*	X	Geographical #:1 city-level Population size per strata is known? □ Yes X No	X	Group #: 4 (region of origin) Population size per strata is known? □ Yes X No	X	*Gender* #: 2 (female and male) Population size per strata is known? □ Yes X No

[3] Admin level 1: Region, admin 2: Mantika, admin 3: Baladiya/city, admin 4: muhallah, and admin 5 (neighborhoods)

Data collection tool(s)	X Structured (Quantitative)	X Semi-structured (Qualitative)
	Sampling method	**Data collection method**
Structured data collection tool # 1 *Individual Interviews with Libyans*	□ Purposive □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random X Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ X Individual interview (Target #): 400 Libyans □ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Structured data collection tool # 2 *Direct observations*	X Purposive □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ X Direct observations (Target #): 8 muhallahs □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Structured data collection tool # 3 *Individual Interviews with Migrants*	X Purposive[4] □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ X Individual interview (Target #): 200 Migrants □ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1 *Municipal council, Muhallah representatives, and Community leaders Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)*	X Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	X Key informant interview (Target #): 23 □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Focus group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 2 *Health Focus Group Discussion (FGD)*	X Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ X Focus group discussion (Target #): 3 □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 3 *Education FGDs*	X Purposive X Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #): 3 □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ X Focus group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 4 *Livelihood KIIs (Libyans)*	X Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	X Key informant interview (Target #): 4 □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Focus group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 5	X Purposive □ Snowballing	X Key informant interview (Target #): 14 □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Focus group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _

[4] The target number of interviews aims to maintain an indicative (not statistically representative) sample of the assessed city based on the most recent migrant and refugee population figures published in IOM-DTM data, Libya Migrants Report: Mobility Tracking Round 37, available here. This non-probability purposive quota sampling strategy aims to ensure that a robust cross-section of the migrant refugee population has been assessed, and includes quotas for certain hard-to-reach migrant population sub-groups based on region of origin.

Livelihood KIIs (Migrants)	□ [Other, Specify]	□ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 6 *Protection and Social Security KIIs (Migrants)*	X Purposive X Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	X Key informant interview (Target #): 3 □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Focus group discussion (Target #): _ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 7 *Protection and Social Security FGDs (Libyans)*	X Purposive X Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ X Focus group discussion (Target #): 2 □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 8 *Mapping Focus Group Discussion (MFGD) with Ajdabiya municipal council*	X Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ X Focus group discussion (Target #): 1 □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 9 *FGD with female community leaders (Libyans)*	X Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ X Focus group discussion (Target #): 1 □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Target level of precision if probability sampling	95% level of confidence	5+/- % margin of error

Data management platform(s)	X	IMPACT	□	UNHCR		
	□	[Other, Specify]				
Expected ouput type(s)	□	Situation overview #: _ _	X	Report #: 1	□	Profile #: _ _
	□	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: _ _	X	Presentation (Final) #: 1	□	Factsheet #: _ _
	□	Interactive dashboard #:_	□	Webmap #: _ _	X	Map #: 1+
	□	[Other, Specify] #: _ _				
Access	X	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)				
	□	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)				
Visibility	***REACH***					
	Donor					
	Coordination Framework					
	Partners					

2. Rationale

1.1 Background

Ajdabiya, a city with an estimated Libyan population of around 140,000 and hereof around 12,000 internally displaced people (IDPs)[5] – and additionally, about 36,000 migrants.[6] Located in Cyrenaica in the East, Ajdabiya connects the East and the West and is historically due to its location the hub for IDPs both from the East and West, when conflict erupt. Furthermore, Ajdabiya is also a central transit hub for northern migration routes from the Egyptian and Sudanese border connecting migrant routes to the coastal cities of Tripoli and Benghazi.[7,8,9] Despite Ajdabiya's central role as a host for both IDPs and migrants, international actors face a number of information gaps in order to have a comprehensive understanding not only of the needs of non-displaced (NDs), IDPs, and migrants in Ajdabiya, but also of the capacities and gaps of service providers as well as the social cohesion dynamics present.

1.2 Intended impact

In order to support the expanding scope of the Nexus Working Group's (NWG) work, REACH will conduct a settlement-based assessment (SBA) of Ajdabiya. The NWG began piloting their activities in Sebha in 2019 as a part of the United Nations Libya Nexus Strategy, supported by the REACH Sebha Area-based Assessment. As the NWG have yet to select the next target municipality for its city-specific nexus strategies and programming, REACH built on the selection criteria set for Sebha in 2019 together with NWG members in a collaborative and consultative process to produce a short-list of cities for a SBA. The criteria for choosing the location of this assessment were:

1. An area with complex inter-dependent needs
2. Presence of different population groups: IDPs and/or returnees, migrants
3. Presence of service provision issues
4. Presence of significant information gaps related to service provision
5. Presence of significant information gaps related to social cohesion
6. Presence of a significant number of intervening international organizations with humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding activities
7. Tensions between groups that either has resulted in or could result in violent conflict if not managed or resolved
8. Location where local authorities and institutions are willing to collaborate with REACH

Based on secondary desk review, information provided by NWG members, KIIs with the Area Coordination Group Coordinators as well as interviews with REACH field managers, the location choice became Ajdabiya. This initial scoping phase for the location was complimented with a second scoping phase for information gaps, that consisted of a secondary desk review and 10 KIIs or information sharing with NWG member organizations working in Ajdabiya to improve their understanding of the current situation to then inform ongoing and planned interventions.

The information gap scoping period identified specific interventions in Ajdabiya that the SBA will seek to support:

- Australasian Centre for Italian Studies (ACIS) and ACTED ongoing programming related to health access
- German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) planned programming related to decentralization
- Norwegian Refugee Council's (NRC) ongoing programming related to youth education and livelihoods
- NRC and INTERSOS' planned programming on social cohesion and conflict mediation
- Peaceful Change Initiative ongoing programming on social peace and local development including women in peace- and decision-making processes and planned programming on livelihoods

[5] IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), "Libya IDPs and Returnee Report: Mobility Tracking Round 38," 2021, https://displacement.iom.int/datasets/libya-idps-baseline-assessment-round-38.
[6] IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), "Libya Migrants Report: Mobility Tracking Round 37," 2021, https://displacement.iom.int/datasets/libya-migrants-baseline-assessment-round-37.
[7] Mixed Migration Centre, "What Makes Refugees and Migrants Vulnerable to Detention in Libya?," 2019, https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/082_determinants_of_detention.pdf.
[8] Mark Micallef, Rupert Horsley, and Alexandre Bish, "The Human Conveyor Belt Broken: Assessing the Collapse of the Human-Smuggling Industry in Libya and the Central Sahel," 2019, https://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Global-Initiative-Human-Conveyor-Belt-Broken_March-2019.pdf.
[9] Arezo Malakooti, "The Political Economy of Migrant Detention in Libya: Understanding the Players and the Business Models," 2019, https://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Final-Report-Detention-Libya.pdf.

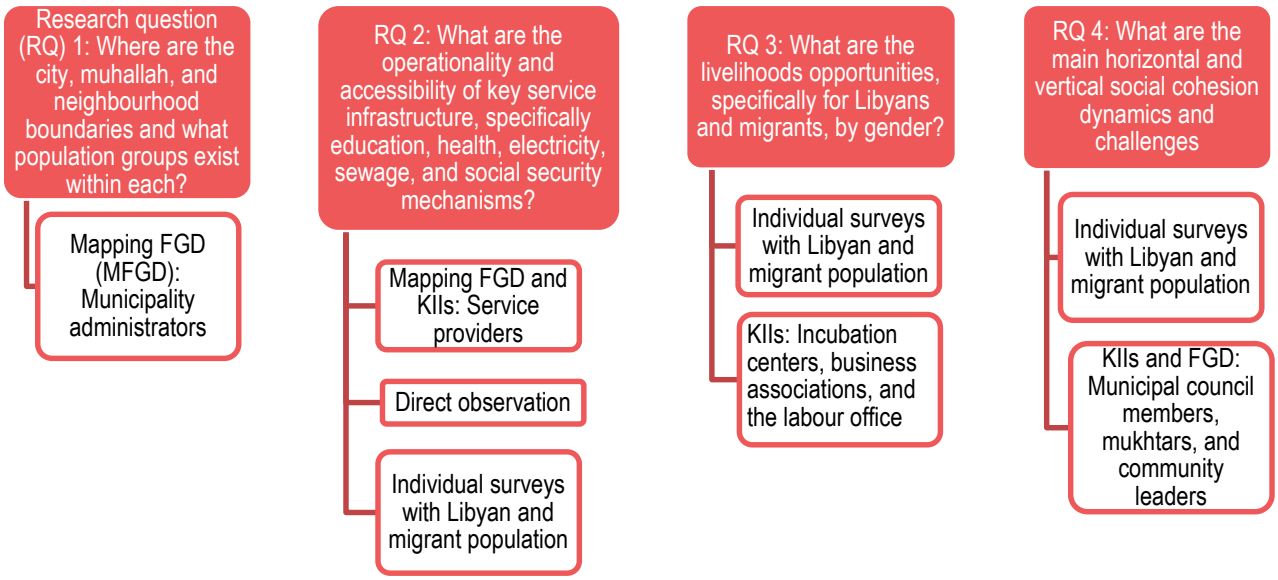
- United Nations Population Fund's (UNFP) ongoing programming related to gender-based violence prevention and case-management
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and ACTED's ongoing quick impact projects to enhance social cohesion between IDPs and host communities
- World Health Organization's ongoing programming related to covid-19 and health care access
- World Food Programme (WFP) and International Committee of the Red Cross' (ICRC) ongoing livelihoods programming
- The municipality of Ajdabiya's development plans on health care, education, and sewage

2. Methodology

2.1 Methodology overview

To address the above-mentioned information gaps and support the identified interventions, this SBA is designed around three thematic areas: 1) essential service operationality and accessibility, 2) livelihoods, and 3) social cohesion. The SBA will build on a mixed methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative methods, to facilitate the integrative analysis of the thematic areas. This will allow for a settlement-based approach to understand how access to essential service infrastructure and governance structures are interlinked. Through understanding a city as a system, a settlement-based approach offers a pathway for supporting local initiatives and for international organizations to achieve their goals.[10] Data collection will take place in December 2021.

Figure 1. Individual tools supporting the analysis, per research question



Qualitative component

The qualitative methods will be employed to map the city boundaries, muhallah, and neighbourhoods as well as key service infrastructure, to identify governance mechanisms and stakeholders, and to understand social cohesion and protection dynamics for both Libyans and migrants. The SBA will operationalize seven qualitative, semi-structured tools.

[10] Elizabeth Parker and Victoria Maynard, "Humanitarian Response to Urban Crises: A Review of Area-Based Approaches," *International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) Working Paper*, 2015, http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/10742IIED.pdf?

The MFGD will be conducted with the municipal council of Ajdabiya (RQ1), while the FGDs and KIIs will be with service providers, local governance stakeholders – the municipal council, mukhtars, and community leaders, and incubation centre, business associations, and the labour office. A total of 1 MFGD, 9 FGDs, and 34 KIIs will be conducted as well as a number of direct observations in each data collection unit. Participants and informants will be purposively sampled and identified through snowballing.

Quantitative component

This component will apply a bottom-up lens to the 'city as a system' by quantifying citizens' perception of access to and operationality of services, living conditions in each muhallah, and the vertical and horizontal social cohesion dynamics. The SBA will deploy three quantitative tools – individual interviews with Libyans, individual interviews with migrants, and direct observations. Direct observations will complement the MFGD assessment of operationality and accessibility of key service infrastructure.

Respondents for the individual interviews with Libyans will be sampled through quota sampling at data collection unit level and displacement status. The target quotas are set based on a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error for each displaced (IDPs and returnees) and non-displaced as well as for each of the three data collection units, that cluster similar muhallahs based on geographic proximity to the city centre. First, the quota was set for the data collection units, hereafter the remaining sample are proportionally distributed per displacement status across the data collection units with a minimum target quota for displacement status. However, a lower quota of displaced will constitute the actual sampling frame than the targeted 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This is due to the large difference in displaced and non-displaced in Ajdabiya and ensuring a proportional sample of population groups across the data collection units. A maximum of 400 individual interviews will be conducted, and indicative findings will be possible to present at data collection unit level and at city level for displacement status. However, if we follow this approach, the sample would not reflect the real population distribution in Ajdabiya. Hence, the sample was adapted to the distribution of the displacement groups across the data collection units.

Respondents for the individual interviews with migrants will be sampled through a minimum non-probability quota sampling in the four muhallahs that most migrants are reported to be residing in Ajdabiya according to IOM-DTM data,[11] and classified into four main groups of interest according to their region of origin – West and central Africa, East Africa, Middle east and North Africa (MENA), and Southern Asia. A minimum quota of East Africans will be set, since they constitute the smallest region of origin group in Ajdabiya, while the remaining sample will be a proportional distribution of the regions of origin.

2.1.1 Key definitions

Internally Displaced Person (IDP)

An IDP is someone who left their baladiya of origin during or after 2011 as a result of conflict (and not due to other causes), and have yet to return to their baladiya of origin.[12]

Returnee

A returnee is someone who was displaced internally or across an international border, but has since returned to his/her baladiya of origin.[13]

Migrant

"Any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a state away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the

[11] IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), "Libya Migrants Report: Mobility Tracking Round 37."
[12] IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), "Mobility Tracking Methodology," 2017, https://dtm.iom.int/reports/dtm-libya-mobility-tracking-methodology.
[13] IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).

causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is."[14] For the purposes of this SBA, migrant will refer to any non-Libyan national, regardless of migratory status.

Mantika

A mantika is the province level (admin 2) in Libya, and there are 22 mantikas country-wide.[15]

Baladiya

Within each mantika, there are baladiyas (admin 3), which is the district level, and commonly known as cities and/or municipalities in Libya. Libya has 100 baladiyas.[16]

Muhallah

Within each baladiya, there are muhallahs (admin 4), which is the lowest administrative level within a city/municipality.

Social cohesion

There are various ways of understanding the term social cohesion with the term being developed and adapted over the past 20 years.[17] Social cohesion can be understood as the trust in government and trust within society, as well as the readiness of stakeholders to collectively work together for common goals such as peace and development.[18,19] Social cohesion can generally be described along two dimensions: vertical and horizontal social cohesion. Vertical social cohesion refers to the readiness of population groups and governance stakeholders to cooperate with each other,[20] while horizontal social cohesion can be understood as the readiness of population groups and communities to cooperate with each other (intra-communal social cohesion) and with other communities (inter-communal social cohesion).[21]

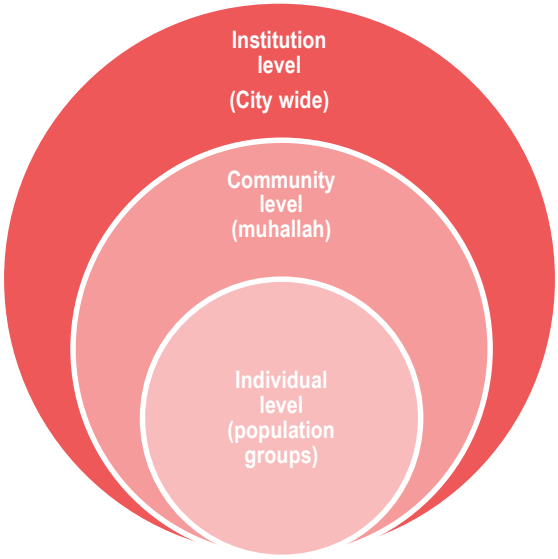
2.2 Population of interest

One of the key objectives to understanding 'the city as a system' is to integrate perspectives of both the population as well as local governance stakeholders and service providers. This way, the SBA will examine both the supply and demand sides of the city's context. As such, the relevant units of measurement applied during the ABA will be the **institutional level (city wide), the community (muhallah) level,** and **the individual (population group) level.**

The SBA will therefore assess Ajdabiya baladiya on an institutional level/city wide (admin 3), each eight muhallahs (admin 4) in Ajdabiya baladiya at a community level, and at an individual level focusing both on Libyans and migrants (population groups).

Figure 2. overview of units of measurement

[14] IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).
[15] Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), "Libya: Subnational Administrative Boundaries," 2017, https://data.humdata.org/dataset/admin-boundaries-villages-libya-cods.
[16] Ibid.
[17] Fonseca, Lukosch, and Brazier, "Social Cohesion Revisited: A New Definition and How to Characterize It."
[18] United Nations Development Program (UNDP), "Strengthening Social Cohesion: Conceptual Framing and Programming Implications," 2020, https://www.undp.org/publications/strengthening-social-cohesion-conceptual-framing-and-programming-implications.
[19] The definition is not considered an official or formal UNDP definition of the term social cohesion, but rather a guiding explanation
[20] United Nations Development Program (UNDP), "Strengthening Social Cohesion: Conceptual Framing and Programming Implications."
[21] The definition of social cohesion that will be used in this assessment follow the unofficial UNDP definition as it is the most recent practical guidance on how to assess the term in a triple-nexus setting



2.3 Secondary data review

Open geospatial data sources were consulted to get an initial geographical overview of Ajdabiya city. However, there is no publicly designated boundaries for the city or it's muhallahs. Secondary desk research that helped contextualize the research design include:

- **REACH,** Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessement (MSNA) Libyan Population, 2021
- **REACH,** MSNA Refugee and Migrant Population, 2021
- **REACH**, Libya Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI), 2021-2022 [monthly]
- **IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM),** Libya internally displaced persons (IDP) and Returnee Report: Mobility Tracking Round 37, 2021
- **IOM-DTM,** Libya Migrants Report : Mobility Tracking Round 37, 2021
- **El kamouni-Janssen et al.,** From abuse to cohabitation: A way forward for positive migration governance in Libya, 2019
- **Malakooti A.,** The Political Economy of Migrant Detention in Libya: Understanding the players and the business models, 2019
- **Mixed Migration Centre**, What makes refugees and migrants vulenrable to detention in Libya?, 2019
- **United Nations Development Program (UNDP),** Strengthening Social Cohesion: Conceptual framing and programming implications, 2020
- **Fonseca et al.,** Social cohesion revisisted: A new definition and how to characterize it, Innovation: The European Journal of Social Science Research 32, no. 2 (2019): 231–53
- **Lamma, M.**, The Tribal Structure in Libya: Factor for fragmentation or cohesion?, 2017
- **Vries et al.**, Tribal Politics in the Borderlands of Egypt and Libya, 2019
- **Molenaar et al.**, The Status Quo Defied: The legitimacy of traditional authorities in areas of limited statehood in Mali, Niger, and Libya, 2019
- **Al-Shadeedi and Ezzedine,** Libyan tribes in the shadows of war and peace, 2019

2.4 Primary Data Collection

The primary data collection included a scoping phase for the location selection and a scoping phase for the identification of information gaps in respectively September and October 2021 prior to the development of the research design. It will be followed by a mixed-methods primary data collection period in December 2021. The tools and sampling frame are summarized in table 1 below and respective components are further elaborated on in the sections below.

Table 1. Overview of primary data collection tools

Label	Method	Objective	Structure	# of surveys/ interviews/discussions	Population of interest	Sampling
City-level Mapping FGD	Mapping FGD	Delineate city, muhallah, and neighbourhood boundaries Identify key service infrastructure in the city	Semi-structured	1	Ajdabiya citizens	Purposive
Direct observations	Direct observations of service infrastructure	Identify key service infrastructure in the city	Structured	8 muhallahs	Infrastructures	Purposive
Service FGD: Health	City-level FGD	Assess health services, identify challenges regarding provision and access, document priorities and development plans	Semi-structured	3	Health experts and service providers Ajdabiya citizens and migrants	Purposive & snowballing
Service FGD: Education	City-level FGD	Assess education services, identify challenges regarding provision and access, document priorities and development plans	Semi-structured	3	Education administrators service providers Ajdabiya citizens and migrants	Purposive & snowballing
Service FGD: Protection/Social Affairs	City-level FGD	Assess protection and social services, identify challenges regarding provision and access, document priorities and development plans	Semi-structured	2	Social workers and administrators Ajdabiya citizens	Purposive & snowballing
Service KIIs: Protection/Social Affairs	City-level KIIs	Assess protection and social services, identify challenges regarding provision and access	Semi-structured	3	Protection Experts Migrants	Purposive & snowballing
Livelihoods KIIs	City-level MKII with experts	Assess the types of livelihoods opportunities available for Ajdabiya citizens and their locations	Semi-structured	4	Incubation centres, business associations, and the labour office Ajdabiya citizens	Purposive & snowballing

Livelihoods KIIs	City-level MKII with experts	Assess the livelihoods opportunities available for migrants in Ajdabiya and their locations	Semi-structured	14	Migrant Livelihood Experts Migrants	Purposive & snowballing
Local governance KIIs	City-level KII with experts	Identify interlinkage between formal and traditional governance mechanisms on a city and neighbourhood level, development priorities according to governance stakeholders, and security and justice mechanisms	Semi-structured	23	Municipal council members (7), mukhtars (8), and tribal/community leaders (8) Ajdabiya citizens and migrants	Purposive & snowballing. Quota: 1 per muhallah
Local governance FGD	City-level FGD with female tribal community leaders	Identify interlinkage between formal and traditional governance mechanisms on a city and neighbourhood level from a gender perspective	Semi-structured	1	Female tribal/community leaders Ajdabiya citizens	Purposive & snowballing.
Libyan residents, individual interview	City-level Individual Interview	Assess perceptions of access to and operationality of services, livelihoods, and prevalence of use and trust in identified decision-making and protection mechanisms, assess trust in key institutions	Structured tool	400	Ajdabiya citizens	Randomized quota sampling per data collection unit with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error
Migrants, individual interview	City-level Individual Interview	Assess perceptions of access to and operationality of services, livelihoods, and prevalence of use and trust in identified decision-making and protection mechanisms, assess trust in key institutions	Structured tool	180	Migrants	Quota: A 5 individuals minimum quota for East African Minimum non-probability quota sampling

2.4.1 Scoping

Throughout the research design phase, KIIs have taken place with international and local stakeholders with either working experience in Ajdabiya or expert knowledge of the context. The previous scoping KIIs (as outlined in section 2.2) and SDR will facilitate the context analysis and inform the research design.

2.4.2 Qualitative primary data collection

MFGD: Municipal Council

Purpose: This MFGD will be used to identify areas administrative boundaries, including city boundary, muhallah and neighbourhood boundaries, as well as any other geographical groupings relevant for Ajdabiya. This MFGD will also be used to highlight in which areas there is a concentration of IDPs and migrants living.

Method and sampling: This MFGD will be conducted with city-level municipal authorities, including municipal council members, and municipal government administrators. The MFGD will be conducted by the field staff using a semi-structured interview tool with drawing directly on A0-sized print outs of Ajdabiya city as seen with satellite images. REACH will use its liaison officer to ensure communication with relevant municipal authorities.

Governance KIIs and FGD

Purpose: Governance key informants include municipal council members, mukhtars, and tribal/community leaders. Governance key informants will be inquired about governance mechanisms including engagement between stakeholders and citizens, social protection mechanisms, and development priorities for the city as a whole (municipal council members), per muhallah (mukhtars), and per tribe/community (one per the five main tribes in Ajdabiya). These interviews will also inform on the informal and formal decision-making and protection mechanisms available to different population groups (per tribe, displacement status, and gender) and areas. Furthermore, a FGD with female community leaders will be conducted to capture these dynamics from a gender perspective.

Method: REACH will use its liaison officer to ensure communication with relevant municipal authorities (formal local governance KIIs) and network in Ajdabiya to identify a list of potential participants for the informal local governance KIIs (tribal/community leaders). The total number of KIIs will be determined following snowballing by field staff. The sample size is estimated to be around 23. One FGD will take place with female community leaders to triangulate findings from the governance KIIs, that historically are filled by men in Libya, in order to ensure a gender perspective to governance and justice mechanisms in Ajdabiya. The interviews will be semi-structured. Enumerators will be asked to fill in the qualitative debrief form following every KII and following the FGD.

Health, Education, Libyans and Migrants; and Protection/Social services FGDs, Libyans

Purpose: Following the direct observation of service infrastructure, service FGD participants will be interviewed in the following three service categories: i) health and ii) education, iii) protection/social security services (social services). Service FGD participants will be inquired about the most important issues, challenges, and development priorities for each respective service category in Ajdabiya. Participants will also be inquired about specific access challenges for women, IDPs, and migrants.

Method: Three FGDs will be conducted for health with healthcare personnel, three FGDs for education with teachers and education administrative personnel (informal and formal institutions), and two FGDs for protection/social security services with social workers from the Ministry of Social Affairs, Social Solidarity Fund, and Social Security Fund (social services). Participants will be identified through snowballing, using a purposive sampling strategy based on the participants' expertise regarding the specific service. Participants will be expected to be female considering the gender distribution of employees usually holding positions within these caretaking institutions. No mixed gender FGDs will be conducted considering operational context in Ajdabiya. The FGDs will be conducted following a semi-structured guide and recorded using pen and paper, after which they will be transcribed by the note taker. Enumerators will be asked to fill in the qualitative debrief form following each FGD.

Protection/Social security KIIs, Migrants

Purpose: Service KIIs with expert on migrant protection and social security will be interviewed. Due to the different infrastructure of migrants and Libyans access to protection and social security mechanisms, KIIs will be targeted to understand issues, challenges, and priorities for improvements for this population group. These interviews will also inform on the access that informal and formal decision-making and protection mechanisms specifically to migrants.

Method: Three KIIs will be conducted with protection and social security experts for migrants. Experts will be identified through snowballing, using a purposive sampling strategy based on the informants' expertise regarding the topic. The KIIs will be semi-structured. Enumerators will be asked to fill in the qualitative debrief form following each KII.

Livelihoods KIIs, Libyans

Purpose: Livelihood KIIs with the Ajdabiya University's incubation centre, business associations, and the local labour office will serve to give an overall overview of the opportunities for youth, women, and general Libyan population to understand the overarching picture of the labour market in Ajdabiya from the perspective of the local institutions that are responsible for local economic development and livelihoods opportunities.

Method: A total of four KIIs will be conducted with stakeholders such as Ajdabiya University's incubation centre, business association(s), civil society organization(s) and the local labour office. Two KIIs will be conducted with female KIIs knowledgeable about organizations fostering employment opportunities for women in Ajdabiya, and two KIIs will be conducted with male KIIs knowledgable about organizations fostering employment opportunities for men in Ajdabiya. The KIIs will be semi-structured, and the specific KI within each institution will be identified through purposive sampling. Enumerators will be asked to fill in the qualitative debrief form following each KII.

Livelihoods KIIs, Migrants

Purpose: KIIs with migrant livelihoods experts will be carried out with Livelihood KIIs to give an overall overview of the opportunities for migrants and provide an understanding of the key characteristics of the labour market in Ajdabiya. Seven KIIs will be conducted with female KIIs to reflect migrant women's livelihood opportunities, and seven KIIs with men who will represent male migrant's livelihood opportunities in Ajdabiya.

Method: A total of four KIIs will be conducted with experts knowledgeable about the livelihood opportunities for migrants in Ajdabiya. Experts will be identified through snowballing, using a purposive sampling strategy based on the informants' expertise regarding the topic. The KIIs will be semi-structured. Enumerators will be asked to fill in the qualitative debrief form following each KII.

2.4.3 Quantitative primary data collection

Direct observations

Purpose: Direct observation will be used to map multiple different key infrastructures in Ajdabiya. Among others key education and health infrastructure, including type (public/private), the facility names, and the operational status. Furthermore, it will be used to map out community spaces that are available for youth and civil society to meet for events and/or sports.

Method and sampling: The direct observation component will be carried out directly by enumerators. The tool will be carried out per muhallah (admin 4). The total number of direct observations will be unknown. The direct observation tool will be employed in a structured KOBO tool.

Individual interviews: Ajdabiya citizens

Purpose: This survey will be utilized to assess citizens' perceptions of access to and operationality of services, livelihoods, and the prevalence of use and trust in identified decision-making and protection mechanisms. The survey will thus address citizens' engagement with existing services and systems and contribute to analysis of existing mechanisms from a bottom-up perspective. Respondents will also be asked where they access services, to facilitate the mapping of service catchment areas. The disaggregation of this data will provide key insights into the situation of women, IDPs, returnees, and non-displaced.

Method and sampling: These structured individual surveys will be implemented using a quota sampling at data collection unit level and displacement status. The target quotas are set based on a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error

for each displaced (IDPs and returnees) and non-displaced as well as for each of the three data collection units, that cluster similar muhallahs based on geographic proximity to the city centre.[22] First, the quota was set for the data collection units, hereafter the remaining sample are proportionally distributed per displacement status across the data collection units with a minimum target quota for displacement status. However, a lower quota of displaced will constitute the actual sampling frame than the targeted 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This is due to the large difference in displaced and non-displaced in Ajdabiya and ensuring a proportional sample of population groups across the data collection units. A maximum of 400 individual interviews will be conducted, and indicative findings will be possible to present at data collection unit level and at city level for displacement status. However, if we follow this approach, the sample would not reflect the real population distribution in Ajdabiya. Hence, the sample was adapted to the distribution of the displacement groups across the data collection units. Since, half of the population in Ajdabiya municipality is estimated to be female[23] a target of 50% of the sample to be female will be pursued.

Identification of survey respondents will be done following random geographical distribution of points generated by the GIS officer based on the sample. Coordinates of these randomly generated points will be shared with the enumerators, who will be instructed to identify a respondent within a radius of 1 kilometre of the shared point. The survey will be structured and deployed through KOBO. For the individual interviews, female enumerators will conduct interviews with female respondents to the extent possible with hiring of female enumerators.

Table 2. Overview of individual interviews population numbers and sample size, Libyans

	Displaced (returnee and IDPS)			NDs			Total		
	Population	Sample		Population	Sample		Population	Sample	
Data Collection Unit 1: Peri-urban Sultan El Chamali Sultan El Janoubi	1,150	13	24%	3,804	83	25%	4,954	96	24%
Data Collection Unit 2: Urban El Fateh El Wehda El Arabia Ezahf El Akhthar Sidi Fredj Thrawra Echaabia	10,806	33	52%	118,951	175	52%	129,757	208	52%
Data Collection Unit 3: Peri-urban Zouitina	650	20	24%	5,022	76	23%	5,672	96	24%

Individual interviews: Migrants

Purpose: This survey will be utilized to assess migrants' perceptions of access to and operationality of services, livelihoods, and the prevalence of use and trust in identified decision-making and protection mechanisms. The survey will thus address migrants' engagement with existing services and systems and contribute to analysis of existing mechanisms from a bottom-up perspective. Respondents will also be asked where they access services, to facilitate the mapping of service catchment areas. The disaggregation of this data will provide key insights into the situation of migrants.

Method and sampling: Respondents for the individual interviews with migrants will be sampled through a minimum non-probability quota sampling in the four muhallahs that most migrants are reported to be residing in Ajdabiya according to IOM-DTM data,[24] and classified into four main groups of interest according to their region of origin – West and central Africa,

[22] However, the clustering of muhallahs remain flexible depending on the MFGD
[23] IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), "Libya IDPs and Returnee Report: Mobility Tracking Round 38."
[24] IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), "Libya Migrants Report: Mobility Tracking Round 37."

East Africa, Middle east and North Africa (MENA), and Southern Asia. A minimum quota of 20 individuals from East Africa will be set to ensure representation in the findings. Oversampling of particularly East Africans were done on the basis of this region of origin group being considered hard-to-reach, thus it would be reasonably to expect this group to be underrepresented in the population figures otherwise available.[25,26] The remaining sample will be proportionally distributed according to regions of origin. Since, there are only a national estimate of female migrants present in Libya according to IOM-DTM data,[27] this indicative estimate of 10% have been used to set a minimum quota of female migrant respondents per region of origin.

Table 3. Overview of individual interviews population numbers and sample size, migrants

	West and Central African			East African			MENA			Southern Asia		
	Population	Sample		Population	Sample		Population	Sample		Population	Sample	
Ajdabiya	12,530	80	40%	997	20	10%	19,651	80	40%	2,720	20	10%

2.4.4 Triangulation

Enumerator debriefing

Purpose and method: To contextualize qualitative data collection and verify submitted data, enumerators will be asked to fill in and submit a debriefing form through KOBO after conducting qualitative interviews such as KIIs or FGDs. The enumerator debriefing will also facilitate follow-ups during data cleaning (see section 3.6 'Data Processing & Analysis').

Triangulation FGD

Purpose: During this session, the preliminary findings will be presented to local stakeholders and discussed for feedback and triangulation.

Method: One triangulation session will be organized with the municipal stakeholders that took part in the initial engagement session and/or with the municipal council (TBD). Alternatively, a triangulation session or individual follow-up will be organized with key informants and stakeholders that took part in any of the data collection components on the basis of need.

2.5 Data Processing & Analysis

2.5.1 Data Processing

The data collection will be carried out by enumerators and team leaders from a local CSO. Enumerator team leaders will report to the REACH Field Manager (FM) in Benghazi and the Project Officer (PO) in Tunis. The PO in Tunis is responsible over general data collection monitoring and supervision and data processing will be carried out by the GIS officer and the Assessment Officer (AO).

Benghazi FM oversees enumerators and activities in Ajdabiya and will be asked to fill in the data collection management plan, designed to log all submissions and monitor data collection progress and targets, whenever interviews are submitted by enumerators. The project officer in Tunis will monitor the data management plan and progress of data collection in light of the targets, translate transcripts, and do an initial data quality check of submitted qualitative and quantitative data. The project officer will report inconsistencies and information gaps in the primary data on a daily basis in a logbook and discuss

[25] REACH Initiative, "Libya- 2021 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (Refugee and Migrant Population)," 2021, https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/libya/cycle/37928/?toip-group=terms-of-reference&toip=terms-of-reference#cycle-37928.
[26] Danish Refugee Council, "Weighing the Risks. Protection Risks and Human Rights Violations Faced by Migrants in and from East Africa," October 2017, https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/018_weighing-the-risks.pdf.
[27] IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), "Libya Migrants Report: Mobility Tracking Round 37."

any issues with the AO if necessary. The assessment team (assessment officer and GIS officer) will then conduct a second quality check and work on the data cleaning, to conduct follow-ups within a maximum of three days after receiving the data. The GIS officer will take the lead on analysis and data quality checks for GIS data and specific structured tools. Quality issues and logical inconsistencies flagged by the assessment team will be followed up on by the project officer who will follow-up directly with responsible field staff and enumerators.

To facilitate the **monitoring of data collection and data processing**, all team members will be asked to update the work plan for data collection on a weekly basis. In a shared document offering an overview of targets and completed submissions, the FO will log all submissions at the end of each week. Next, the total number of logged submissions will be checked by the PO. If the total submissions logged by the FO has been received in Tunis, the PO can change the weekly status in the work plan to 'validated'. Lastly, the AO and GIS officer will do the data cleaning and follow-ups, which then also will be logged when finalized. If weekly targets for data collection are not met, these interviews will automatically be added up to next week's weekly target. Once all data has been submitted, validated, and cleaned, the work plan will indicate that the data collection period has been finalized.

Data cleaning will be undertaken according to REACH SOPs. During data cleaning, the project officer will check to see that the length of time to complete the quantitative tools meets the minimum standard (i.e., surveys that took too little time are rejected). To facilitate the timeliness of the data quality check and follow ups with enumerators, initial translation of data will be done through the translation software "Systran" and checked by the project officer.

To ensure relevance of data and facilitate timely follow-ups if necessary, enumerators will be required to submit collected data within three days after data collection (if the internet connection allows it). In order for KIIs and FGDs to be accepted, enumerators will have to fill in a short debriefing form on KOBO after every session.

2.5.2 Data analysis

GIS data

Direct observation of key infrastructure in each neighbourhood will be carried out by enumerators following a structured guideline uploaded in KOBO. Datasets will be manually reviewed and GIS data will be uploaded and analysed by the GIS officer using the software QGis. The GIS officer will check incoming data against public-source data, municipal government data, and other open source data, and flag any significant inconsistencies for follow-up by REACH field staff.

Qualitative data

Semi-structured qualitative KIIs and FGDs will be recorded using pen and paper (if in person) and subsequently transcribed in the respective interview guideline in Word that is formatted according to a template that enables auto coding in NVivo, to facilitate the qualitative data analysis. [28]

All qualitative components to the SBA will be managed, filed, and analysed using NVivo, including the SDR, based on a mixed inductive and deductive approach. Qualitative data analysis will be carried out follow IMPACT's Minimum Standards for Qualitative Data Analysis Checklist. On an ongoing basis, Data Saturation and Analysis Grids (DSAGs) will be filled out for each qualitative component. These then will be used to develop a code book containing concepts relevant to the research objectives. Transcripts will then be uploaded, and classified and auto coded, using the auto coding function in NVivo following formatting styles. Next, auto coded segments will be manually reviewed, and coded more precisely reflecting on themes and binary sentiment (positive/negative) to help identify patterns. All codes will then be converted into data saturation and analysis grids, summarizing key findings and visualizing patterns and comparisons. During the coding phase, coding structures will be elaborated and modified as necessary and thus the final codes used for analysis may differ from those in the preliminary codebook.

Quantitative data

The quantitative components will follow a structured guideline and will be conducted using KOBO. Analysis will be carried

[28] If the current situation does not allow for in-person interviews, KIIs will be conducted over the phone, and FGDs will be carried out using the REACH-developed FGD platform www.hadrezmaana.org.

out by the Assessment Officer, following thorough data cleaning and translation by the Project Officer. Results will be calculated in percentages and stratified by gender, displacement status (Ajdabiya citizens) or region of origin (migrants), and/or by muhallah. The quantitative components will be used to contextualize the qualitative findings and to identify or substantiate discrepancies across different areas and groups.

Analysis workshops

To harmonize the separate methods and analysis components, analysis workshops will be organized between the Assessment Officer and the GIS officer to cross check and consolidate findings and identify potential information gaps that need to be addressed in discussions with field staff and enumerators, or experts.

3. Key ethical considerations and related risks

The proposed research design meets / does not meet the following criteria:

The proposed research design…	*Yes/ No*	*Details if no (including mitigation)*
… Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to **avoid unnecessary duplication** of data collection efforts?	Yes	
… **Respects respondents, their rights and dignity** (*specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided*)?	Yes	
… Does not **expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result** of participation in data collection?	Yes	
… Does not **expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result** of participation in data collection?	Yes	
… Does not involve **collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatising** for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)?	Yes	
… Does not involve **data collection with minors** i.e. anyone less than 18 years old?	Yes	
… Does not involve **data collection with other vulnerable groups** e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	No	Individual interviews will be conducted with migrants and IDPs. However, no questions regarding specific traumatic incidents will be collected. All data will be anonymized according to IMPACT SOPs for management of personally identifiable information.
… Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of **personally identifiable information**?	Yes	

4. Roles and responsibilities

Table 4: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	*Assessment Officer*	*Assessment Officer*	*IMPACT Research Design and Data Unit (RDUU), SBA Global Specialist*	*IMPACT Libya CC, Development Pillar Lead*
Supervising data collection	*Project Officer; Field Manager Benghazi*	*Assessment Officer*	*REACH operations manager*	*Development Pillar Lead*
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	*Project Officer*	*Assessment Officer*	*RDUU, Assessment Officer*	*Development Pillar Lead*
Data analysis	*Assessment officer; GIS officer*	*Assessment Officer*	*RDUU*	*Development Pillar Lead*
Output production	*Assessment Officer, GIS officer*	*Assessment Officer*	*IMPACT Research Reporting Unit (RRU), GIS unit; Development Pillar lead*	*IMPACT Libya CC, Development Pillar Lead*
Dissemination	*Assessment Officer*	*Assessment Officer*	*IMPACT Libya CC, Development Pillar Lead*	*IMPACT Libya CC, Development Pillar Lead*
Monitoring & Evaluation	*Project Officer*	*Assessment Officer*	*IMPACT Libya CC, Development Pillar Lead*	
Lessons learned	*Assessment Officer, Project Officer, Field team, GIS Officer*	*Assessment Officer*	*IMPACT Libya CC, Development Pillar Lead RDDU*	*REACH Global Coordinator*

5. Data Analysis Plan

Research questions addressed with Semi-structured tool with **MFGD**

RQ	SUB-RQ #	Sub-question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Data collection method	Disaggregation

Where are the city's neighbourhoods and what population groups and service infrastructure exist within each?	1	What are the official administrative muhallah boundaries, neighbourhood boundaries, and community areas?	What are the city limits of Ajdabiya?		MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
	2		[Follow-up] Are these limits well known?		MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
	3		[Follow-up] Are there particular geographical points that help to identify these limits?		MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
	4		What are the muhallah boundaries?		MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
	5		[Follow-up] What are the names of each muhallah?		MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
	6		What are the neighbourhood boundaries?		MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
	7		[Follow-up] What are the names of each neighbourhood/ How do inhabitants of Ajdabiya refer to the geographic areas where they live?		MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)

	8		[Follow-up] Looking at the neighbourhoods that you just drew on the map. For each neighbourhood, what makes neighbourhoods distinct and different from each other, for instance on economic, social, or political factors?	Why did you draw these areas precisely? In Ajdabiya, what defines a neighbourhood? Is there a perceived socio-economic status of each neighbourhood? Are there official authorities linked to each neighbourhood? Do the presence of militias/armed groups play a role in the definition and extent of neighbourhoods? Is there a link with religious authorities? Are they defined by tribes or communities? Any other criteria related to the perception of the neighbourhoods?	MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
	9		What are the main streets or ways of Ajdabiya and its peripheral Muhallahs?	Probe 1: [Point to the main road going through Ajdabiya as seen on the satellite imagery] This looks like a main road going towards the coast – is this a main road prone to traffic jams? Probe 2: [Point to some of the minor roads on the map as seen on the satellite imagery]	MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)

				This looks like a smaller road in Ajdabiya – is this a smaller road or a main road with traffic?		
	10		[Follow-up] What type of road is this?	Asphalted or track, postholes, speedbumps.	MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
	11		[Follow-up] What are this road used for?	Is it used to move within the city? Or to other cities? Which cities?	MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
	12		[Follow-up] How are this road used?	By foot? By car? Other ways?	MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
What are the operationality and accessibility of key service infrastructure, specifically education, health, electricity, and social security mechanisms?	13	What are the operationality and accessibility of key service infrastructure, specifically education, health, electricity, and social security mechanisms?	Which areas are connected to the electricity grid?		MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
	14		Which areas are connected to the public electricity grid 'informally'?	i.e. not connected by the General Electricity Company of Libya (GECOL), but where citizens have connected themselves to the public electricity grid with help of private electricians or completely by themselves	MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)

	15		Which streets does the streets lights work on?		MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
	16		[Follow-up] Which streets do have street lights, but the streetlights do not work?		MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
	17		Which neighbourhoods or muhallas are connected to the sewage network?		MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
	18		Which neighbourhoods or muhallahs have a blackwell for sewage collection?		MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
	19		Which neighbourhoods or muhallas have the most problems with sewage or black water floods?	For instance, consider if there are frequent sewage floods, or insufficient capacity to clean up.	MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
Where are the city's neighbourhoods and what population groups and service infrastructure exist within each?	20	What is the demographic profile of the population within each muhallah?	Which tribes live in Ajdabiya city and its peripheral Muhallahs?	i.e. Zwayya, Al-Fawaqir, Al-Majabara, Al-Magharba, Mahashish, other?	MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
	21		[Follow-up] What are the concentration of these tribes in each neighbourhood?		MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
	22		Where are IDPs concentrated in the city?		MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)

	23		Where are migrants concentrated in the city?		MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
	24		[Follow-up] If known, what are the country or region of origin of migrants in each neighbourhood?	I.e. West and Central African, East African, Middle East and Northern African, Southern Asian or mixed	MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
What are the main horizontal and vertical social cohesion dynamics and challenges in Ajdabiya?	25	What are the communal relations between population groups in Ajdabiya?	Are there any neighbourhoods, where specific population groups cannot move freely?	i.e. Migrants, individuals from different tribes, women, IDPs Safe to move freely irrespective of gender, tribal affiilation, displacement status	MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
	26		[Follow-up] If any, which neighbourhoods can migrants not move freely?		MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
	27		[Follow-up] If any, which neighbourhoods can women not move freely?		MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
	28		[Follow-up] If any, which neighbourhoods can IDPs not move freely?		MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
	29		[Follow-up] If any, which neighbourhoods can individuals from a specific tribe not move freely?	i.e. Zwayya, Al-Fawaqir, Al-Majabara, Al-Magharba, Mahashish, other?	MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)

	30		Are there specific neutral meeting places accessible to members of different population groups?		MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
	31		[Follow-up] What and where are the neutral places where people from different tribes can meet, without being exposed to safety or security risks?	i.e. Schools, community centres, CSOs facilities	MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
	32		[Follow-up] What type of facility and where are the neutral place(s) where both Libyans and migrants can meet, without being exposed to safety or security risks?	i.e. Schools, community centres, CSOs facilities	MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)
	33		[Follow-up] What type of facility and where are the neutral place(s) where both IDPs and NDs/host communities can meet, without being exposed to safety or security risks?	i.e. Schools, community centres, CSOs facilities	MFGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)

Research questions addressed with Semi-structured tool with **Governance KIIs (Municipal council and Mukhtars)**

Research questions	**SUB-Q #**	**Sub-question**	**Questionnaire QUESTION**	**Probes**	**Data collection method**	**Disaggregation (Group types)**
N/A			Date of interview		**KI**	
			Enumerator name or code			

	Hello, my name is [NAME OF ENUMERATOR]. I am working with REACH – a partner of ACTED - to collect information about the situation Ajdabiya to update national and international organizations about what the highest priorities are, so that appropriate help and assistance can be provided in the future. In your answers, unless instructed to do otherwise, please do always refer to the situation in Ajdabiya. We will also ask you specific questions to investigate who you think is particularly affected by the issue at stake, for example IDPs, migrants, or women. These questions are very important, as they help us to identify the most vulnerable groups.			
Consent	Do you consent to participate in this survey?			
Biodata	Gender of participant			
	What is the key informants position in Ajdabiya?	Municip al council membe		

				r, social council member, muhalla mukhtar, tribal or community leader, other type of community leader		
What are the main characteristics of horizontal and vertical social cohesion dynamics in Ajdabiya?	1	How do governance stakeholders interact and engage with their constituency?	Please describe your main responsibilities within your consituency in Ajdabiya	Please indicate what you consider the responsibility of the Municipal council of Ajdabiya as well as what you consider the your personal responsibility and individual capacity to influence	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders

				decision making		
	2		Does the municipality have a development plan for the next 5 years?	If yes, what are the areas of focus of this development plan? What are the main priorities outlined in this document? Does this plan include/ take into account migrants and/or IDPs?	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
	3		If it does not include guidelines or action plans in regard to displacement/reception of IDPs or migrants. Do you think it would be beneficial/helpful to develop one?	Who participated in these bodies as part of the response plan? When was this	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institional level: governance actors; municipal council

				instance put in place? Any particular event? What is the role of the Municipal Council in these plans? How do they fit in the coordination?		members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
	4		How do you, as mayor/municipality/ community leader/mukhtar/social council leader communicate with the community/your constituency? For example, to make announcements on decisions or events.	For instance, through Facebook (or other social media), radio, television, organising public gatherings, etc.	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders

	5		How do the community communicate with/reach you if they have a concern?	For instance, through Facebook (or other social media), radio, television, organising public gatherings, etc. Are there special occassions where your administration speaks with constituents? Are there walk-in hours? Can people address mail to you?	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
	6		From your perspective and your experience, which communication and decision-making processes within	For instance, social cohesion betwee	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institional level:

			governance of Ajdabiya work well? Which governance mechanisms works less well or would you consider a challenge?	n communities, communication with communities, external support or interference (political or military), tax collection, centralization of service provision, etc.		governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
	7	Who are the main (traditional and institutional) governance stakeholders in Libya?	Which are the main issues or activities that require coordinating with other formal governance actors such as the mayor/municipal council/mukhtars?		**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local

						council leaders
	8		How do you coordinate with other **formal** governance stakeholders such as the mayor/municipal council/mukhtars?		**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
	9		From your perspective, what is according to you the role of CSOs in Ajdabiya?	Please name a few CSOs in Ajdabiya and the topics you are aware of they work on	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local

						council leaders
	10		How does your coordination with these CSOs look like and on what specific topics and activities do you coordinate on?		**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
	11		Do you coordinate with **informal** governance stakeholders such as tribal or community leaders/shura councils? If yes, how does these coordination mechanisms work? If no, why not?		**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local

						council leaders
	12		Are the municipal council and/or mukhtars involved involved in peace and reconciliation initiatives? To your knowledge, who else are the main actors and stakeholders in Ajdabiya that are involved in peace and reconciliation?	1. 2. 3. Please, for each stakeholder, indicate what their role is and how/when you engage with them. In case of an individual actor (person's name) please also clarify which instutio n this person works with.	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
	13		Are there actors or stakeholders in Ajdabiya that work to represent the general well-being of IDPs, migrants	1. 2. 3. Think of politicians, commu	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institional level: governa

			and refugees in Ajdabiya?	nity leaders , CSOs, NGOs.		nce actors; municip al council member s (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
	14		Do you have any communication or coordination with these organizations for inclusion in decision-making processesses? If yes, which and how does the coordination look like? If no, why not?		**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiy a > Institution al level: governa nce actors; municip al council member s (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
	15		Are there actors or stakeholders in Ajdabiya that work specifically to represent the general well-being of women in Ajdabiya?	1. 2. 3. Think of politicia ns, commu nity leaders	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiy a > Institution al level: governa nce actors; municip

				, CSOs, NGOs.		al council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
	16		Do you have any communication or coordination with these organizations for inclusion in decision-making processesses? If yes, which and how does the coordination look like? If no, why not?		**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
	17		Are there actors or stakeholders in Ajdabiya that work specifically to represent the general well-being of youth in Ajdabiya?	1. 2. 3. Think of politicians, community leaders, CSOs, NGOs.	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institional level: governance actors; municipal council member

						s (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
	18		Do you have any communication or coordination with these organizations for inclusion in decision-making processesses? If yes, which and how does the coordination look like? If no, why not?		**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
What are the main horizontal and vertical social cohesion dynamics and challenges in Ajdabiya?	19	What are the intercommunal relations in Ajdabiya, and do these dynamics play into access to services and access to governance mechanisms?	Are there occassions, locations or activities designed for communities to come together? Please list and describe social events in Ajdabiya that you can think of, following the sub-questions	Think of, for example, festivals and sport events. How often do festivals take place where people	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social

				come together? Which population groups take place in these occassions? Women /Men and/or Migrants and/or Different tribes? Where do these activities take place?		council leaders; local council leaders
	20		Do you think these types of activities bring together people from different groups? If so, in what way can these activities foster groups coming together?		**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local

						council leaders
	21		Are there other types of activities, cultural or sports events, dialogue forums or the like that could further improve community relations in the city and further bring people together?	For instance, identification of social cohesion/civic issues that civil society organizations might be prepared to work on together with tribes, establishments of business communities across tribal boundaries and municipalities, inclusion of women and youth in decision-making process	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders

				es, equal access to basic services such as electricity, health, education across urban and peri-urban Ajdabiya etc.		

Research questions addressed with Semi-structured tool with **Governance KIIs (Tribal Community Leaders)**

RQ	SUB-Q #	Sub-question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Data collection method	Key Disaggregations(Group types)
1. What are the main horizontal and vertical social cohesion dynamics and challenges?	1	1.1 Who are the main (traditional and institutional) governance stakeholders in Libya?	Can you briefly describe the leadership structure of your tribe (in Ajdabiya)?	Council? Elder? Families or clans?	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institutional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
	2		What are your role within the tribe?		**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institutional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders

	3		What is the role that women and youth play in current decision-making processes?	If no role, then why not? If a role, how does that look like?	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institutional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
	4		Within your tribe, who is mainly involved in communication with the municipal council?	Please describe who is involved, how the tribe are involved in decision-making or coordination, and on what topics are the communication most frequently about If no communication or coordination, please indicate why you think that is	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institutional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
	5	1.2 What are the intercommunal relations in Ajdabiya, and do these dynamics play into access to services and access to governance mechanisms?	Now I would like to ask a few questions about members of your tribe's access to services in Ajdabiya. Do members of your tribe face difficulties access education, healthcare, electricity, or other services due to their tribal affiliation (to your tribe)?		**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institutional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
	6		Who would members of your tribe go		**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institutional level:

			to if they have a complaint about accessing education, health care, electricity, or other public services?			governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
	7		Now I would like to ask a few questions about employment opportunities and the specific types of employment that members of your tribe usually do. What are the types of jobs that members of your tribe is most commonly involved in?	Please name the types of sectors and types of jobs if some types are more common than others for members of your tribe	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institutional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
	8		Can tribal affiliation affect access to employment for members of your tribe? If yes, how? What types of employment are		**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institutional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders

			unavailable to members of your tribe?			
	9		Does your tribe have economic ties with specific other tribes in Ajdabiya city or outside Ajdabiya city? If yes, does these ties help with the relationship overall with this/these tribes?	i.e. Close collaborations on delivery processes for private businesses, hiring of staff in businesses of members of your tribe from other tribes, etc.	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institutional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
	10	1.3 What are the current cultural and sports environment for bringing together different population groups?	Are there occasions, locations or activities designed for communities to come together? Please list and describe social events in Ajdabiya that you can think of, following the sub-questions	Think of, for example, festivals and sport events. How often do festivals take place where people come together? Which population groups take place in these occasions? Women/Men and/or Migrants and/or Different tribes? Where do these activities take place?	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institutional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders

	11		Do you think these types of activities bring together people from different groups? If so, in what way can these activities foster groups coming together?		**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institutional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
	12		Are there other types of activities, cultural or sports events, dialogue forums or the like that could further improve community relations in the city and further bring people together?	For instance, identification of social cohesion/civic issues that civil society organizations might be prepared to work on together with tribes, establishments of business communities across tribal boundaries and municipalities, inclusion of women and youth in decision-making processes, equal access to basic services such as electricity, health, education across urban and peri-urban Ajdabiya etc.	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institutional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
	13	1.4 What formal law enforcement and justice mechanisms exist in the assessed area? Which groups and areas have	Are there neighbourhoods in Ajdabiya that members of your tribe cannot travel to/move around freely in? If yes, how?		**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institutional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders

		access / do not have access to these mechanisms?	Which neighbourhoods can members of your tribe not freely move in?			
	14		Do members of your tribe have access to the formal justice system in Ajdabiya? If no, why not? Please elaborate	i.e. the municipal courts, judges, and lawyers Does this differ for men and women?	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institutional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
	15		Do you believe that members from your tribe are treated fairly within the formal justice system in Ajdabiya? Is it seen as independent, impartial, and unbiased?	Please elaborate Does this differ for men and women?	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institutional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
	16	1.5 What informal mechanisms for dealing with security and justice issues exist in the assessed	Within your tribe, who is mainly involved in peace and reconciliation processes? What are their position?	Please elaborate how these are involved	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institutional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders

	17	area? Which groups and areas have access / do not have access to these mechanis ms?	Who would members of your tribe go to if they're looking for a settlement? ... For social disputes with members of different tribes? ... For disputes between members of the same tribe?	Does this differ for men and women?	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institutional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
	18		What are the most severe types of protection incidents that you are aware of that members of your tribe have experienced in the past year? What are the most common reaction from the victim's family members to these types of incidents?	Does this differ if the victim would be female or male?	**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institutional level: governance actors; municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders
N/A	19	N/A	Thank you very much for your answers,		**KI**	> City-wide Ajdabiya > Institutional level: governance actors;

			we've come to the end of this interview. Are there anything else that you would like to add?			municipal council members (mayor); social council leaders; local council leaders

Research questions addressed with Semi-structured tool with **Governance FGD: Female Tribal and Community Representatives**

RQ	SUB-Q #	Sub-question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Data collection method	Key Disaggregations(Group types)
What are the main horizontal and vertical social cohesion dynamics and challenges ?	1	1.1 Who are the main (traditional and institutional) governance stakeholders in Libya?	How would you describe the position of women [from your tribe] in Ajdabiya society, particularly concerning their influence on decisions that are made in the city?	What are the ways for women [from your tribe] to influence how decisions are made in the city? Who are the women [from your tribe] that influence decisions? Young women (<40) or elder women? (40+)	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: female tribal representatives, women led groups or CSOs
	2		How common is it for women [from your tribe] to be elected to the municipal or muhallah council? How common is it for them to run for elected office?	i.e. Are women [from your tribe] elected for the municipal or muhallah council? Do women [from your tribe] run for these councils? Does this differ for young women (<40) and elder women (40+)?	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: female tribal representatives, women led groups or CSOs

	3		What are common ways for women [from your tribe] to influence decisions at the muhallah council?	What are the barriers for women [from your tribe] to influence decisions at the muhallah council? Does this differ for young women (<40) and elder women (40+)?	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: female tribal representatives, women led groups or CSOs
	4	1.2 What are the intercommunal relations in Ajdabiya, and do these dynamics play into access to services and access to governance mechanisms?	Can women [from your tribe] go to the tribal councils when they're in need of help or if they want to influence a decision that is being made?	Please explain the common ways that women [from your tribe] might interact with the tribal or social councils Please also indicate if women [from your tribe] would most commonly make this report without the help of a male relative or friend Does this differ for young women (<40) and elder women (40+)?	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: female tribal representatives, women led groups or CSOs
	5		Do you know of women [from your tribe] who are involved in peace and reconciliation efforts between tribes or communities in Ajdabiya?	If yes, how are they involved? Does this differ for young women (<40) and elder women (40+)?	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: female tribal representatives, women led groups or CSOs

	6		Are there organizations, groups or initiatives in Ajdabiya that aim to improve the position of women in general or for your tribe specifically in society, economics/livelihoods opportunities, or politics?	i.e. Organisations that campaign for women's decision-making power in the municipality or muhallah What type of organizations are these?	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: female tribal representatives, women led groups or CSOs
	7	1.3 What are the current cultural and sports environment for bringing together different population groups?	Are there occasions, locations or activities designed for communities to come together? (Please list and describe social events in Ajdabiya that participants can think of)	Think of, for example, festivals and sport events. How often do the mentioned events take place, where people come together? Which population groups take place in these occasions? Only women or mixed with men and women? Migrants and Libyans? Different tribes? Where do these activities take place? Specific buildings or areas that usually bring people together? Does this differ for young women (<40) and elder women (40+)?	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: female tribal representatives, women led groups or CSOs

	8		Are there other types of activities, cultural or sports events, dialogue forums or the like that could further improve community relations in the city and further bring people together?	For instance, identification of social cohesion/civic issues that civil society organizations might be prepared to work on together with tribes, establishments of business communities across tribal boundaries and municipalities, inclusion of women and youth in decision-making processes etc.	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: female tribal representatives, women led groups or CSOs
	9	1.4 What formal law enforcement and justice mechanisms exist in the assessed area? Which groups and areas have access / do not have access to these mechanisms?	What are the main threats that women [from your tribe] face in terms of their safety and security in Ajdabiya?	Does this differ for young women (<40) and elder women (40+)?	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: female tribal representatives, women led groups or CSOs
	10		How common is it for women [from your tribe] to report a safety or security incident to the police in Ajdabiya?	Please also indicate if women [from your tribe] would most commonly make this report without the help of a male relative or friend Does this differ for young women (<40) and elder women (40+)?	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: female tribal representatives, women led groups or CSOs
	11	1.5 What informal mechanisms for dealing with security and justice	If not common for women [from your tribe] to report a safety or security incident to the police in Ajdabiya, what	Please also indicate if women [from your tribe] would most commonly	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: female tribal

		issues exist in the assessed area? Which groups and areas have access / do not have access to these mechanisms?	other councils or organizations would be common for women [from your tribe] to report a safety and security incident to?	make this report without the help of a male relative or friend Does this differ for young women (<40) and elder women (40+)?		representatives, women led groups or CSOs
	12		What are the most common ways for families or communities to respond to a crime where a woman is the victim?	Go to the police, tribal or social councils, family elders, or other body?	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: female tribal representatives, women led groups or CSOs

Research questions addressed with Semi-structured tool with **Service KIIs: Protection/Social Affairs/Governance MR**

Research questions	#	Sub-Question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Data collection method	Key disaggregations (Group types)
1. What are the main horizontal and vertical social cohesion dynamics and challenges ? 1. What are the main horizontal and vertical social cohesion dynamics and challenges	1	N/A	In which neighbourhoods in Ajdabiya do most migrants live?		KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	2		Why are migrants settling in these neighbourhoods in particular? What makes some neighbourhoods more accepting to migrants than others in your opinion?		KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	3		What are the main stigmas that affect migrant' daily lives, such as their safety and freedom of movement?	i.e. discrimination based on what specifically? e.g. ethnicity, language or dialect, national origins…etc.	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	4		Does this differ per region of origin, time spent in Ajdabiya and/or Libya, gender or something else?		KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	5		Do migrants constitute one population group or are there different	I.e. West and Central African, East African, Middle East and Northern African, Southern Asian or mixed	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)

			groups of migrants in Ajdabiya? Please explain further how groups of migrants in Ajdabiya are divided			> Migrants; migrant experts
	6		What type of work opportunities do migrants have access to in Ajdabiya? To what extent are these jobs decent work opportunities?		KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	7		Does this differ per region of origin, time spent in Ajdabiya and/or Libya, gender or something else?		KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	8		Can migrants access the formal and/or informal justice system in Ajdabiya? If no, why not? Please elaborate. How does the process look like?	NOTE: The formal justice system, the municipal courts, judges, and lawyers. The informal justice system, tribal leaders, community leaders, armed groups, religious leaders If access, do migrants fully claim their rights? Or are there any challenges to access such as fear of deportation, fear of kidnapping, fear of unjust treatment, etc.	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	9		Does this differ per region of origin, time spent in Ajdabiya and/or Libya,		KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal)

			gender or something else?			> Migrants; migrant experts
	10		When a migrant is a victim of a serious crime, do they go to formal and/or informal bodies for protection and justice?	NOTE: The formal justice system, the municipal courts, judges, and lawyers. The informal justice system, tribal leaders, community leaders, armed groups, religious leaders	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	11		How would you describe the relationship between migrants and Libyans in Ajdabiya?	i.e. migrants and Libyan work together, live side by side as neighbours, become friends, other or are distanced from each other, does not enteract	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	12		Can migrants in Ajdabiya participate in social and cultural events together with Libyans?	socialice with Libyans privately, go to the same local social or sports events as Libyans etc.?	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	13		Does this differ per region of origin, time spent in Ajdabiya and/or Libya, gender or something else?		KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts

	14		Are there occassions, locations or activities designed for migrant communities to come together? Are there occassions, locations or activities designed for migrant and Libyan communities to come together? Please list and describe social events in Ajdabiya that you can think of, following the sub-questions	Think of, for example, festivals and sport events. How often do festivals take place where people come together? Which population groups take place in these occassions? Women/Men and/or Migrants and/or Different tribes? Where do these activities take place?	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	15		Does this differ per region of origin, time spent in Ajdabiya and/or Libya, gender or something else?		KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	16		What do you think could improve community relations in the city between migrants and Libyans?	For instance, identification of social cohesion/civic issues that civil society organizations might be prepared to work on, establishments of business communities across municipalities, inclusion of women and youth in decision-making processes, community centers where migrant and Libyans can attend trainings together etc.	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts

	17		Does this differ per region of origin, time spent in Ajdabiya and/or Libya, gender or something else?		KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	18		Do stigmas around migrants affect their access to services, such as education or healthcare?	i.e. discrimination based on what specifically? e.g. ethnicity, language or dialect, national origins…etc.	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	19		Does this differ per region of origin, time spent in Ajdabiya and/or Libya, gender or something else?		KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	20		Do you know of occasions of migrants self-organizing in order to improve their situation in Ajdabiya?		KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	21		We have come to the end of this interview. Thank you very much for your collaboration. Is there anything else that you would like to add about migrants living in Ajdabiya, that		KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts

			was not discussed during this interview?			

Research questions addressed with Semi-structured tool with **Livelihoods KIIs LYB**

RQ	SUB-Q#	Sub-question	Question	Probes	Data collection method	Disaggregation
1. What are the livelihoods opportunities, specifically for Libyan population and migrant population, by gender?	1		What are the dominant private sector industries, in terms of market prevalence, in Ajdabiya beside oil?	i.e. manufacturing, construction and real-estate, consumer goods wholesale, retail, food services, arts, entertainment and recreation	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Libyans; Livelihood experts
	2		In which muhallahs and neighbourhoods are these dominant private sector industries located?		KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Libyans; Livelihood experts
	3		What are some of the challenges, according to you, for private sector businesses in Ajdabiya to grow?	i.e. Lack of production assets, technological assets, processing capacity, human resources capacity or something completely different	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Libyans; Livelihood experts
	4		What organizations does in your opinion support the local economy in Ajdabiya the most through i.e. through fostering an innovative business environment, creating new jobs, linking job seekers with employers etc.?	i.e. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs), Civil Society Organizations, Women groups, Youth groups, Incubation Centers, Labour Office, Vocational	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Libyans; Livelihood experts

	5		What types of activities does these organizations do to support the local economy in Ajdabiya?		KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Libyans; Livelihood experts
	6		What population groups does these organizations target?	i.e. migrants, youth, women, general Libyan population	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Libyans; Livelihood experts
	7		What are your organization's formal or informal plan to tackle unemployment and/or support economic development in Ajdabiya baladiya/city?	List the top three current and/or planned activities or projects to tackle unemployment and/or support economic development	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Libyans; Livelihood experts
	8		What population groups does these activities/projects target?	i.e. migrants, youth, women, general Libyan population	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Libyans; Livelihood experts
	9		Who do you coordinate with for local economic development activities?	i.e. Ministry of Labour, Municipal Council, Civil Society Organizations, Civil Based Organizations/Youth Organizations, International Non-Governmental Organizations, other	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Libyans; Livelihood experts
	10		What are the extend of this communication ? How often do you communicate? What aspects of your work do you coordinate?	i.e. A monthly meeting, quarly steering committee etc. i.e. Information sharing, joint plans, activities, and/or projects	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Libyans; Livelihood experts

			Do you do joint plans, activities or projects?			
	11		What are some of the challenges to successfully execute these projects?	i.e. Lack of qualified staff, lack of funding, lack of acceptance among communities in Ajdabiya, security problems, lack of support from government agencies, lack of support from non-governmental agencies or something completely different	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Libyans; Livelihood experts

Research questions addressed with Semi-structured tool with **Livelihoods KIIs Migrants Women**

RQ	SUB-Q#	Sub-question	Question	Probes	Data comlection method	Disaggregation
1. What are the livelihoods opportunities, specifically for libyan population and migrant population, by gender?	5	1.1 How do migrant women access employment?	What channels do migrant women usually use to find a job?	e.g. their network, social media platforms, asking around for daily labor, hiring agencies…etc.	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	6		Which factors enable migrant women to find and obtain a job?	Which groups among migrant women have lower chances of having a job? Why do you think that's the case? Please consider i) personal characteristics (e.g. gender, disabilities, language, skills, experience, nationality, etc.) and ii) social factors (e.g. connections to Libyan community or to	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts

				diaspora, location of residence, etc.)		
	7		Have you heard of any instances, in relation to access to employment, when a woman was discriminated against due to her gender?		KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	8	1.2 What are the main barriers that migrants women face to accessing employment?	Can you list the three most common barriers or obstacles female migrant workers respectively face when looking for a job?	e.g. language barriers, gender based discrimination, documentation…etc.	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	9		(If the person mentions lack of skills) You mentioned lack of skills as one of the barriers to find a job, are there any capacity building opportunities for women to acquire these skills? If yes, who provides these opportunities?	How helpful are these opportunities to migrant women in finding a job? What are the obstacles if any to accessing them? Which groups among migrant women are most likely to be unskilled or not to have access to training?e.g. of opportunities include courses and training, workshops…etc.	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts

	10		If there are no capacity-building opportunities, do you think this is a priority need for migrant women? Why?		KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	11		(If the person mentions discrimination) In your opinion, which groups among migrant women are discriminated against, and why?	i.e. discrimination based on what specifically? e.g. ethnicity, language or dialect, national origins…etc.	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	12		(If the person mentions lack of documentation) You mentioned lack of documentation as one of the barriers to access employment for women, what type of documentation would be needed? Who could support in accessing these documents?	How does lack of documentation impact employment opportunities for women, esp. regular/irregular residency? i.e. what are the consequences of not having documentation on access to employment opportunities? Legal documents might include but not limited to working visas, residency permits, passport, etc.	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	13		(If the person mentions gender issues, e.g. movement restrictions for women or harassment at the workplace) What factors increase gender issues for women? Are there situations	e.g. travelling alone, specific types of work, not having female co-workers, etc.	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts

			that either increase exposure to harassment or negatively impact women's ability to move freely?			
	14		(If the person does not mention gender issues) Are gender-related issues (e.g. movement restrictions for women or harassment at the workplace) a barrier to employment for women? If yes, how so?	e.g. travelling alone, specific types of work, not having female co-workers, etc.	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	15	1.3 What are the typical working conditions for migrant women?	Is it common for migrant women to have a written contract? If not, does not having a written contract have a negative impact on migrant women? If yes how so?		KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	16		Are you aware of any cases where migrant women did not receive payment for their work, or the payment was significantly delayed or lower than agreed? If yes, why is that the case?	What are the jobs where this situation is most common?	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts

	17		Are you aware of any cases where migrant women are exposed to either health or physical risks due to their job? If yes, what are the jobs where this situation is most common?	What impact do you think these incidents or the risk of exposure to these incidents have on the wellbeing of migrants women? Here we are referring to hazards, injuries and other forms of risks that directly affect the person's physical health. We are also trying to understand if these incidents or the risk of their occurrence induces stress, anxiety or general discomfort at the work place…etc.	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	18		Are you aware of any cases where migrant women are exposed to personal security risks due to their job? If yes, what are the jobs where this situation is most common?	What impact do you think these incidents or the risk of exposure to these incidents have on the wellbeing of migrantss women?Here we are referring to harassment, threats, personal attacks…etc. We are also trying to understand if these incidents or the risk of their occurrence induces stress, anxiety or general discomfort at the work place…etc.	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	19		(If the respondent answers yes to the above question) Can you provide	Who can support? E.g. co-workers, employer, authorities, etc.	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts

			examples of incidents that occurred in the past to female workers or are likely to occur? What happens in case of such incidents?			

Research questions addressed with Semi-structured tool with **Livelihoods KIIs Migrants Men**

1. What are the livelihoods opportunities, specifically for libyan population and migrant population, by gender?	1	1.1 How do migrants access employment?	What channels do migrant men usually use to find a job?	e.g. their network, social media platforms, asking around for daily labor, hiring agencies…etc.	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	2		Which factors enable migrant men to find and obtain a job?	Which groups have lower chances of having a job? Why do you think that's the case? Please consider i) personal characteristics (e.g. gender, disabilities, language, skills, experience, nationality, etc.) and ii) social factors (e.g. connections to Libyan community or to diaspora, location of residence, etc.)	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	3	1.2 What are the main barriers that migrants face to accessing employment?	Can you list the three most common barriers or obstacles migrant men face when looking for a job?	e.g. language barriers, gender based discrimination, documentation…etc. Unskilled labor refers to work that doesn't require a certain set of skills or formal education Skilled labor refers to work that does	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts

				require a certain formal education (usually some university level education)		
	4		(If the person mentions lack of skills) You mentioned lack of skills as one of the barriers to find a job, are there any capacity building opportunities for migrant men to acquire these skills? If yes, who provides these opportunities?	How helpful are these opportunities to find jobs? What are the obstacles if any to accessing them? Which (age, gender, nationality) groups are most likely to be unskilled or not to have access to training? e.g. of opportunities include courses and training, workshops…etc.	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	5		If there are no capacity-building opportunities, do you think this is a priority need for migrants men? Why?		KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	6	1.3 What are the typical working conditions for migrant men?	(If the person mentions discrimination) In your opinion, which groups among migrant men are discriminated against, and why?	i.e. discrimination based on what specifically? e.g. ethnicity, language or dialect, national origins…etc.	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	7		(If the person mentions lack of documentation) You mentioned lack of documentation as one of the barriers to	How does lack of documentation impact employment opportunities, esp. regular/irregular residency? i.e. what are the consequences of not having	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants;

			access employment, what type of documentation would be needed? Who could support in accessing these documents?	documentation on access to employment opportunities? Legal documents might include but not limited to working visas, residency permits, passport, etc.		migrant experts
	8		Is it common for refugees and migrants men to have a written contract? If not, does not having a written contract have a negative impact on migrantss?		KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	9		Are you aware of any cases where migrant men did not receive payment for their work, or the payment was significantly delayed or lower than agreed? If yes, why is that the case?	What are the jobs where this situation is most common?	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	10		Are you aware of any cases where migrant men are exposed to either health or physical risks due to their job? If yes, what are the jobs where this situation is most common?	What impact do you think these incidents or the risk of exposure to these incidents have on the wellbeing of migrantss? Here we are referring to hazards, injuries and other forms of risks that directly affect the person's physical health. We are also trying to understand if these	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts

				incidents or the risk of their occurrence induces stress, anxiety or general discomfort at the work place…etc.		
	11		Are you aware of any cases where migrant men are exposed to personal security risks due to their job? If yes, what are the jobs where this situation is most common?	What impact do you think these incidents or the risk of exposure to these incidents have on the wellbeing of migrants? Here we are referring to harassment, threats, personal attacks…etc. We are also trying to understand if these incidents or the risk of their occurrence induces stress, anxiety or general discomfort at the work place…etc.	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	12		(If the respondent answers yes to the above question) Can you provide examples of incidents that occurred in the past to migrant men or are likely to occur? What happens in case of such incidents?	Who can support? E.g. co-workers, employer, authorities, etc.	KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants; migrant experts
	13		Which (age, nationality..etc) groups among migrant men are most likely to be engaged in jobs with bad working conditions?		KI	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Migrants;

			Why is this the case?			migrant experts

Research questions addressed with Semi-structured tool with **Education FGDs**

Research questions	SUBQ#	Sub-question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Data collection method	Key disaggregation (Group Types)
1. What are the primary geographic areas and where is key service infrastructure located in Ajdabiya?	**1**	1.1. What key basic service infrastructure is available in each identified muhallah and what are the respective service catchment areas?	Please have a look at the list/locations of all recorded public and private education centres in Ajdabiya. Can you confirm whether these locations and names are correct, and if these facilities are (partially) operational or not?	Show and explain - list of locations names and map of locations, provided by Tunis office team.	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Education service providers; school principals; teachers; administrators
2.What are the operational characteristics of key services such as health, education, WASH, electricity, and social security?	**2**	2.1. What are the primary structural challenges with regard to service provision and access?	What are the main challenges schools face in Ajdabiya?	Are there enough teachers? Are there enough teaching materials in Ajdabiya?	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Education service providers; school principals; teachers; administrators
	3		Which neighbourhoods have no public or private education facilities in their vicinity?	Where do residents of these neighbourhoods go to to access education services?	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Education service providers; school principals; teachers; administrators

	4		What are the specific requirements to access public education in Ajdabiya? Can everyone in Ajdabiya access public education?	Do people need specific legal documents to access public school? Are there any costs connected to accessing public education?	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Education service providers; school principals; teachers; administrators
	5		Can IDPs, migrants and refugees attend public school in Ajdabiya? What are the requirements for IDPs children to attend a formal public school in Ajdabiya? What are the requirements for migrant and refugee children to attend a formal public school in Ajdabiya?	Please, for each population group, indicate if they can access education in Ajdabiya and how, or what the challenges are that they face.	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Education service providers; school principals; teachers; administrators
	6		Are there any costs related to attending public education in Ajdabiya?	School uniforms? Learning materials? Transport?	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Education service providers; school principals; teachers; administrators
	7		Are there mechanisms in place that facilitate education for children from families with a low income?		**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Education service providers; school principals; teachers; administrators

	10		Are there schools in Ajdabiya that face sanitation problems?	If yes, please discuss examples of the sanitation problems faced by these schools?	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Education service providers; school principals; teachers; administrators
	11		Do children sometimes face security risks when attending school in Ajdabiya?	If yes, what are these security risks? Does this differ between boys and girls?	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Education service providers; school principals; teachers; administrators
	12	2.2. What are the primary institutes, committees, and stakeholders involved in the provision and maintenance of each respective service sector?	Which CSOs, national, or international organizations are involved in education and schooling in Ajdabiya?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. For each organization, please discuss where they offer assistance, and what they support on.	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Education service providers; school principals; teachers; administrators
	13		Which stakeholders, committees or individual actors in Ajdabiya are mostly involved with education services and schooling?	Think of national, regional and local actors, institutions, or organizations: for instance, school directors, ministry of education, municipal council. 1. 2. 3. Please, for each	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Education service providers; school principals; teachers; administrators

				stakeholder, indicate what their role is and how/when you engage with them. In case of an individual actor (person's name) please also clarify which institution this person works with.		
	14		Who can people in Ajdabiya go to if they have a complaint about their access to education, or the quality of the education services?	1. 2. 3. Please, for each stakeholder, indicate what their role is and how/when you engage with them. In case of an individual actor (person's name) please also clarify which institution this person works with.	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Education service providers; school principals; teachers; administrators
	15	2.3. What are the service development priorities for each respective service sector in Ajdabiya?	What are the main goals for improvement of education services in Ajdabiya?	What needs to be done to improve education in Ajdabiya? Think of: quality of education, access to education (everywhere, or in certain neighbourhoods; for everyone, or certain population groups)	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Education service providers; school principals; teachers; administrators

	16		Who do you think should be involved in order to achieve the above mentioned priorities and goals?	Think of actors on a national, regional, or local level: 1. 2. 3. Please, for each stakeholder, indicate what their role is and how/when you engage with them. In case of an individual actor (person's name) please also clarify which institution this person works with.	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Education service providers; school principals; teachers; administrators
	17		Which structural problems may complicate these improvement goals for education services in Ajdabiya?	1. 2. 3. Think of, for instance: transport (remoteness of region); lack of financial support from government; political fragmentation; WASH sector; challenges in electricity, generators and fuel; social cohesion; regional instability.	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Education service providers; school principals; teachers; administrators

Research questions addressed with Semi-structured tool with **Health FGDs**

Research questions	Sub-Q#	Sub-question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Data collection Method	Key disaggregations (Group Types)
1. What are the primary geographic areas and where is key service infrastructure located in Ajdabiya?	1	1.1. What key basic service infrastructure is available in each identified muhallah and what are the respective service catchment areas?	Please have a look at the list/locations of all recorded public and private health facilities in Ajdabiya. Can you confirm whether these locations and names are correct, and if these facilities are (partially) operational or not?	Show and explain - list of locations names and map of locations, provided by Tunis office team.	FGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators
2.What are the operational characteristics of key services such as health, education, WASH, electricity, and social security?	2	2.1. What are the primary structural challenges with regard to service provision and access?	What are the main challenges with accessing health care in Ajdabiya?	How well do public health facilities in Ajdabiya meet residents' needs? Are there enough doctors? Is there enough equipment? Is there enough funding? What services are missing?	FGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators

	3		Which neighbourhoods have no public or private health clinic in their vicinity?	Where do residents of these neighbourhoods go to to access health services?	FGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators
	4		Which are the hardest to attain (specialized) services? Or: which specialized services are not available in Ajdabiya?	For instance blood banks, xrays, gyneacologists, etc. Why are these services difficult to access in Ajdabiya?	FGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators
	5		Are there any mechanisms in place in Ajdabiya that can help people with disabilities and/or special needs obtain their required health services?		FGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators

	6		For which health services are people going to other cities?	What services do people access outside of Ajdabiya? What cities do people go to to access these services?	FGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators
	7		Can migrants and refugees access public healthcare in Ajdabiya?	If no, please explain how migrants and refugees in Ajdabiya access healthcare.	FGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators
	8		What are the average costs to visiting a private healthcare centre?		FGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators
	9		Can you please list the names of health facilities that are in need of maintenance?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	FGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators

	10		Can you please explain how mobile clinics work in Ajdabiya?	What do they do? Who provides them? Where do they work? How often do they provide services?	FGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators
	11		Which are the main CSOs, national NGOs, or international NGOs are giving support related to health care in Ajdabiya?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Please indicate for each organization where they help and how they provide support.	FGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators

	12		Which local, regional or national governance actors and committees are involved in healthcare provision and improvement in Ajdabiya?	Think of national, regional and local level: hospital directors, officers from the ministry of health, municipal council… 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Please, for each stakeholder, indicate what their role is and how/when you engage with them. In case of an individual actor (person's name) please also clarify which institution this person works with.	FGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators
	13	2.3. What are the primary institutes, committees, and stakeholders involved in the provision and	Who can citizens go to if they have complaints about public healthcare in Ajdabiya?	Think of: 1. The healthcare facility 2. Ministry of health 3. Municipal council 4. Mukhtars 5. Other (please specify)	FGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators

	14	maintenance of each respective service sector?	With reference to incidents against a woman's or a girl's safety and well-being (GBV), what services are available in Ajdabiya to offer assistance?		FGD	

	15		What are the main goals for improvement of health care in Ajdabiya?	1. 2. 3. Reflecting on the biggest challenges previously discussed, what needs to be done to improve healthcare in Ajdabiya? Think of: quality of medical services, access to health care (everywhere, or in certain neighbourhoods; for everyone, or certain population groups)	FGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators

	16		Who do you think should be involved in order to achieve the above mentioned priorities and goals?	Think of actors on a national, regional, or local level: 1. 2. 3. Please, for each stakeholder, indicate what their role is and how/when you engage with them. In case of an individual actor (person's name) please also clarify which institution this person works with.	FGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators

	17	2.2. What are the service development priorities for each respective service sector in Ajdabiya?	Which structural problems may complicate these improvement goals for health care in Ajdabiya?	1. 2. 3. Think of, for instance: transport (remoteness of region); lack of financial support from government; political fragmentation; WASH sector; challenges in electricity, generators and fuel; social cohesion; regional instability.	FGD	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators

Research questions addressed with Semi-structured tool with **Protection/Social Affairs (LYB) FGDs**

Research Questions	SUBQ#	Sub-question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Data collection method	Key disaggregation (Group types)
1. What are the operationality and accessibility of key service infrastructure, specifically education, health, electricity, and social security mechanisms	1	1.1. What are the primary institutes, committees, and stakeholders involved in the provision and maintenance of each respective service sector?	Which departments of the ministry of Social Affairs are present in Ajdabiya?	For each department, please indicate if they are operational or not:	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff
	2		What services are available in Ajdabiya for children with special needs?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. For each type of service, please also indicate who it is provided by	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff
	3		What services are available in Ajdabiya for children without parents or caretakers (orphans, children with missing parents)?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. For each type of service, please also indicate who it is provided by	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff

	4		What services are available in Ajdabiya for elderly people?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. For each type of service, please also indicate who it is provided by	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff
	5		What services are available in Ajdabiya for people with physical disabilities?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. For each type of service, please also indicate who it is provided by	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff
	6		What services are available for people with mental disabilities?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. For each type of service, please also indicate who it is provided by	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff
	7		What services are avilable for people with low income	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. For each type of service, please also indicate who it is provided by	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff

	8		What services are available for women who married men with another nationality?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. For each type of service, please also indicate who it is provided by	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff
	9		What services are available for single female headed households?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. For each type of service, please also indicate who it is provided by	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff
	10		What services are available in Ajdabiya for migrants and refugees?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. For each type of service, please also indicate who it is provided by	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff
	11		What services are available for IDPs and returnees?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. For each type of service, please also indicate who it is provided by	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff

	12		Generally, which population groups may face difficulties registering or applying for social protection services?	Please explain for each group what difficulties they might face	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff
	13		Who, according to you, are the most vulnerable population groups in Ajdabiya?		**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff
	14		Which neighbourhoods and/or muhallahs have the biggest vulnerable populations in Ajdabiya?	Please explain	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff
	15		Can you give us an estimation of how many people are registered with the social solidarity fund in Ajdabiya?		**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff

	16		How has COVID-19 impacted the social security and protection of families and individuals living in Ajdabiya?	Please explain whether the situation changed, and how, as well as indicate whether certain population groups or neighbourhoods were more impacted than others.	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff
	17	1.1. What are the primary institutes, committees, and stakeholders involved in the provision and maintenance of each respective service sector?	Are there any private sector or non-profit initiatives that have started doing social solidarty work?	If yes, please indicate who they are and what services they provide. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Think of: local NGOs, international NGOs, CSOs, private businesses.	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff
	18	1.1. What are the service development priorities for each respective service sector in Ajdabiya?	What are the most important priorities for the deparment of Social Affairs in Ajdabiya?	Which are the priority vulnerable population groups?	**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff

	19		Are there any development plans for the next 5 years for the department of social affairs? If yes, please explain what the plans are and whether implementation has started yet or not		**FGD**	> City-wide Ajdabiya (Urban, formal and informal) > Institutional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff

Research questions addressed with Structured Tool: **Direct Observations**

Research questions	IN#	Data collection method	Indicator / Variable	Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire Responses	Data collection level
2. What are the operationality and accessibility of key service infrastructure, specifically education, health, electricity, and social security mechanisms?	*2*	Direct observation	School name	Please write down the school name:		Muhallah
	3	Direct observation	School location	Please plot the location point:	GPS coordinates	Muhallah
	4	Direct observation	School type	What type of school is this? (public or private)	Public; private	Muhallah
	5	Direct observation	School type	What is the education level of this school provide? (primary, secondary, tertiary)	Primary; secondary; tertiary	Muhallah
	6	Direct observation	School operationality	Is this school fully operational or not? (Is children attending this school or does it need structural upgrades to be used by children)	Fully operational (Children attending); Partially operational (children attending but the school still needs structural upgrades/ equipment to be effectively operational);Non-operational (closed)	Muhallah

	7	Direct observation	non Libyans attendance	Are non-Libyans attending this school ?	Yes;No	Muhallah
	8	Direct observation	Name health facility	Please write down the health facility name:		Muhallah
	9	Direct observation	Location health facilities	Please plot the location point of each health facility	GPS coordinates	Muhallah
	10	Direct observation	Type health facility	What type of health facility is this? (public or private)	Public; private	Muhallah
	11	Direct observation	Type health facility	What type of health facility is this?	Hospitals; Primary health care services (primary health care units/centers);Polyclinics; Dental clinics;Dialysis Centers;Blood banks;Infertility specialized centers;Diabetes treatment centers;Pharmacy	Muhallah
	12	Direct observation	Health facility operationality	Is this health facility fully operational or not? (Are health services provided in this facility or is damage to the facility causing it to be unoperational...)	Fully operational (patients admitted and treated);Partially operational (patients admitted but the health facility still needs structural upgrades/ equipment to be effectively operational);Non-operational (closed)	Muhallah
	13	Direct observation	Non libyans attendance	Are non libyans attending this health facility	Yes;No	Muhallah

	14	Direct observation	Commercial Areas name	Please write down the commercial area/market name:		Muhallah
	15	Direct observation	Location commercial area	Please plot the location point:	GPS coordinates	Muhallah
	16	Direct observation	Type commercial area	What type of commercial area/market is this?	Supermarket/general store for food and NFIs;Central Market;Bakery;Butcher/meat shop;Vegetable seller;Fuel Shop;Gas station	Muhallah
	17	Direct observation	non libyans attendance	Are non libyans attending this commercial area/market		
	18	Direct observation	Location police office	Please plot the location point:		Muhallah
	19	Direct observation	Police office operationality	Is this police office fully operational or not?	Fully operational (Staff is available in the facility and demanded services are obtainable);Non-operational (closed)	Muhallah
	20	Direct observation	Location GECOL	Please plot the location point:		Muhallah
	21	Direct observation	GECOL office operationality	Is this GECOL office fully operational or not?	Fully operational (Staff is available in the facility and demanded services are obtainable);Non-operational (closed)	Muhallah
	22	Direct observation	Location GWWC	Please plot the location point:		Muhallah
	23	Direct observation	GWWCL office operationality	Is this GWWC office fully operational or not?	Fully operational (Staff is available in the facility and demanded services are obtainable);Non-operational (closed)	Muhallah

	24	Direct observation	Location Social Solidarity Fund office	Please plot the location point:		Muhallah
	25	Direct observation	Social Solidarity Fund office operationality	Is this Social Solidarity Fund office fully operational or not?	Fully operational (Staff is available in the facility and demanded services are obtainable);Non-operational (closed)	Muhallah
	26	Direct observation	Location Social Security Fund office	Please plot the location point:	GPS coordinates	Muhallah
	27	Direct observation	Social Security Fund office operationality	Is this Social Security Fund office fully operational or not?	Fully operational (Staff is available in the facility and demanded services are obtainable);Non-operational (closed)	Muhallah
	28	Direct observation	Name of social space	Please write down the social space name:		Muhallah
	29	Direct observation	Location of social spaces	Please plot the location point:	GPS coordinates	Muhallah
	30	Direct observation	Social space operationality	Is this social space fully operational or not?	Fully operational (Can host events and gatherings); Partially operational (can host events and gatherings but still needs structural upgrades/equipment to be effectively operational); Non-operational (closed)	Muhallah
	31	Direct observation	non Libyans attendance	Are non-Libyans going to this social space?	Yes;No	Muhallah
	32	Direct observation	Social space type	What types of activities are ongoing/available here?	Sports; Workshops/Trainings; Dialogue forums; Other	Muhallah

	33	Direct observation	Social space type other	If you selected other, please specify		Muhallah

Research questions addressed with Structured Tool: **Libyan Individual Interviews**

Research questions	IN #	Data collection method	Indicator / Variable	Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire Responses	Data collection level
Where are the city, muhallah, and neighbourhood boundaries and what population groups and service infrastructure exist within each?	**1**	Individual Interview	Muhallah	In which muhallah does respondent reside?	Admin list (of muhallah)	Individual
	2	Individual Interview	Respondent age	What is the age of the respondent	1. 18-30 2. 31-55 3. 55+	Individual
	3	Individual Interview	Respondent gender	What is the gender of the respondent?	1. Male 2. Female	Individual
	4	Individual Interview	% IDPs, Returnees, non-displaced	Please describe how you came to reside in this muhallah	1. I have lived in this muhallah all my life (resident; no displacement) 2. I am originally from another area in Ajdabiya, but had to relocate due to conflict (IDP) 3. I am originally from this muhallah, but I previously had to relocate due to conflict and recently moved back (returnee) 4. I am originally from another area in Libya, but relocated to this area due to conflict or other stress factors like natural disasters (IDP) 5. I am originally from another area in Libya, but relocated to this area by choice 6. Other 7. Dont want to answer	Individual
	5	Individual Interview	% of individuals displaced from muhallah	[Follow up if IDP] What baladiya were you displaced from?	Admin list (of baladiya	Individual

	6	Individual Interview	% of IDPs displaced # of times	[Follow up if IDP] How many times have you been displaced since 2011?	1. once 2. twice 3. three times 4. 4 times 5. 5 or more times 6. don't want to answer	Individual
	7	Individual Interview	% of returnees returning in last six months	[Follow up if returnee] When did you return to this location?	1. less than a month ago 2. 1-2 months ago 3. 3-4 months ago 4. 4-5 months ago 6. 6 or more months ago	Individual
What are the operationality and accessibility of key service infrastructure, specifically education, health, electricity, and social security mechanisms?	**8**	Individual Interview	Rehabilitation priorities in each muhallah	What, according to you, are the 3 most important problems in your muhalla that need addressing?	1. Access to essential services like electricity, water, education, and healthcare 2. More effective governance 3. Impoverishment and lack of jobs 4. Access to quality of shelter and accommodations, and repairs to damaged homes 9. Reconstruction of public buildings and spaces like mosques, government buildings, and parks 9. Reconstruction of roads 10. Insecurity and conflict 11. Access to cash and banks 12. Access to fuel 13. Social tensions between migrants and libyans 14. Social tensions between tribes 15. Social tensions between non-displaced and IDPs 15. Other	Individual
	9	Individual Interview	% reporting having sufficient access to health care	Do you have sufficient access to health care? Note: Visiting a pharmacy does not count as	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual

				accessing health care		
	10	Individual Interview	% reporting health facility operational in muhallah	Can you go to a doctor in a public health facility in this muhallah?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual
	11	Individual Interview	locations for health care access	[Follow up if no access to a doctor in this muhallah'] Where would you go if you wanted to see a doctor at a public healthcare facility?	1. List of muhallahs in Ajdabiya baladiya 2. List of baladiyas in Ajdabiya mantika 2. Don't know 3. Don't want to answer	Individual
	12	Individual Interview	Distance to health care	How long does it take you to reach the nearest functional healthcare facility (including clinics, hospitals) by car?	1. Less than 15 mins 2. Less than 30 mins 3. Less than 1h 4. Less than 3h 5.More than 3h	Individual

	13	Individual Interview	barriers for accessing health services	What barriers, if any, did you experience that prevented you from accessing the health care you needed in the past 3 months? [choose up to 3 most important] Note: Barriers to accessing health care should focus on formal health care such as health facilities, hospitals, pharmacies, NOT traditional practitioners	1. No problems 2. No healthcare facilities available in my area 3. Facilities closed due to COVID-19 4. Cannot afford to pay for health services 5. Lack of documentation 6. Restrictions based on gender (I cannot move without a male person accompanying me/authorising me, I am afraid of harassment in public spaces, etc.) 7. Health facilities too far 8. Transport too expensive 9. Security concerns around travel to the health facility 10. Security concerns at the health facility 11. Discrimination at health facilities 12. Lack of trust in health workers 13. Poor quality health care 14. Accessibility issues for people with disabilities 15. Lack of medicines at the health facilities 16. Overcrowding 17. Long waiting times at health facilities 18. Social stigma around mental health services or other services 19. Other (please specify) 20. Prefer not to answer	Individual
	14	Individual Interview	% engaging with muhallah council on service provision issues	If you had a problem with the quality or accessibility of your primary health care services, who would you go to to make a	1. The municipal council (a representative) 2. My muhallah council/mukhtar 3. A Tribal Elder Council 4. The healthcare facility 5. Other 6. There is nowhere I can go with complaints	Individual

				complaint or seek help?		
	15	Individual Interview	Do children attend school	Do you have any school-aged children? If yes, how many school-aged children do you have (aged 6-17)?	1. Boys (aged 6-14) 2. Girls (aged 6-14) 3. Male youths (aged 15-17) 4. Female youths (aged 15-17) 5. No school-aged children	Individual
	16	Individual Interview	% of children enrolled	[follow up] How many school-aged boys and girls (aged 6-17) in your household are enrolled in formal education ? (during school season)	1. Boys (aged 6-14) 2. Girls (aged 6-14) 3. Male youths (aged 15-17) 4. Female youths (aged 15-17)	Individual
	17	Individual Interview	Where do children attend primary school	[follow up] For ages 6-14, where do they attend school?	1. List of muhallahs 2. Another municipality in Ajdabiya 3, Don't want to answer	Individual
	18	Individual Interview	Where do children attend secondary school	[follow up] for ages 15-17, where do they attend school?	1. List of muhallahs 2. Another municipality in Ajdabiya 3, Don't want to answer	Individual
	19	Individual Interview	Reasons for children not attending formal education	[follow up] If they are not attending formal education, what are the reasons?	1. Cannot afford to pay for tuition/costs 2. No space in school / school did not answer/ unable to register 3. Schools not in good condition (problems with latrines, electricity, furniture) 4. Schools lack a suitable curriculum 5. Schools lack trained teachers 6. Schools lacked gender-appropriate staff 7. Children need to stay at home and assist with household chores	Individual

					8. Family needs the child to participate in remunerative activities 9. Recently or continuous displacement 10. Do not consider education important 11. Security situation/Insecurity 12. Child is disabled, unhealthy, or traumatized 13. Child is disinterested 14. Missed too much to make up 15. School is too far or no transportation 16. Other (please specify)	
	20	Individual Interview	Children attending a non-formal learning	For ages 6-17, are they currently attending a non-formal learning environment at least 3 days per week? (during school season)	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual

	21	Individual Interview	barriers for accessing education	Have any of your school-aged children ever faced any issues when attending school? Examples might be problems with the children, school staff or the school building/capacities. Please list any issues that a child may have had.	1. No issues faced by children in the household when attending school 2. Lack of functioning latrines 3. Lack of separate and safe toilets for boys and girls 4. Lack of clean water 5. Lack of accessibility for students living with disabilities 6. Overcrowding 7. Poor quality of teachers 8. Lack of teaching and/or learning material 9. Lack of transportation 10. Safety and security issues on the way to school 11. Attacks on schools 12. Violence from teachers (excluding sexual violence or harassment) 13. Bullying/violence from other students (excluding sexual violence or harassment) 14. Sexual violence or harassment 15. Discrimination 16. Attempted recruitment by armed actors 17. School building conversion into other purposes (displaced accommodation, military barracks, etc.) 18. School building damaged or destroyed 19. Lack of documentation 20. Other (specify) 21. Don't know 22. Prefer not to answer	Individual

	22	Individual Interview	% engaging with muhallah council on service provision issues	If you had a problem with the education your children receive, who would you go to to make a complaint or seek help?	1. The municipal council (a representative) 2. My muhallah council/mukhtar 3. My Tribal Elder Council 4. The education facility/school 5. I don't have any children 6. Other 7. There is nowhere I can go with complaints	Individual
	23	Individual Interview	% reporting electricity connection, by source	What is your main source of electricity?	1. The public electricity grid 2. Personal generator 3. Communal generator 4. Solar panels 5. No access to electricity 6. Don't know 7. Other	Individual
	24	Individual Interview	% reporting electricity cuts	Do you experience electricity cuts in the muhallah where you live?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual
	25	Individual Interview	frequency of electricity cuts	[Follow-up: 'yes'] During the Summer, on average how many hours per day do you experience power cuts?	1. Less than two hours per week 2. Between 2 and 5 hours per week 3. Between 6 and 10 hours a week 4. Between 11 and 15 hours a week 5. More than 15 hours a week	Individual
	26	Individual Interview	frequency of electricity cuts	[Follow-up: 'yes'] During the remaining part of the year, on average how many hours per day do you experience power cuts?	1. Less than two hours per week 2. Between 2 and 5 hours per week 3. Between 6 and 10 hours a week 4. Between 11 and 15 hours a week 5. More than 15 hours a week	Individual
	27	Individual Interview	% reporting need for a generator	Do you have access to a generator?	1. Yes, with sufficient fuel 2. Yes, but no access to sufficient fuel 3. No, I do not have access to a generator but need one 4. No I do not have a generator and do not	Individual

					need one 4. Don't want to answer	
	28	Individual Interview	reporting electricity problems	If you had a problem with public utilities (electricity) in your neighbourhood, who would you go to to make a complaint or seek help?	1. The municipal council (a representative) 2. My muhallah council/mukhtar 3. A Tribal Elder Council 4. General Electricity Company of Libya (GECOL)'s local office 5. Other 6. There is nowhere I can go with complaints	Individual
	29	Individual Interview	sewage access	Are you aware of any problems with sewage in your neighbourhood, such as floods, bad smells, or water contamination?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual
	30	Individual Interview	sewage access	Is your accommodation connected to the sewage drainage network?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual
	31	Individual Interview	sewage access	Do you have a private blackwell?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual
	32	Individual Interview	sewage access	How frequently is your blackwell emptied?	1. More than 4 times per year (more than every 3 months) 2. 2 to 4 times per year (every 6 months to every 3 months) 3. Once per year 4. Less than once per year 5. Never 6. Other 7. Don't want to answer	Individual
	33	Individual Interview	sewage access	If you had a problem with public utilities (sewage) in your neighbourhood, who would you	1. The municipal council (a representative) 2. My muhallah council/mukhtar 3. A Tribal Elder Council 4. General Waste and	Individual

				go to to make a complaint or seek help?	Water Company's (GWWC) local office 5. Other 6. There is nowhere I can go with complaints	
	34	Individual Interview	% reporting need for social services	Has anyone in your family needed any type of social services in the last year?	1. No did not need any social services 2. Yes, but never received it 3. Yes, and we received it 4. Don't know 5. Don't want to answer	Individual
	35	Individual Interview	challenges accessing social services	[If yes, but never received it]	1. Social services needed were not available in Ajdabiya baladiya 2. Social services were available, but we could not register to receive support 3. Did not know where to go to register for services 4. Registered with the local Social Affairs Office but do not know why wwe never received teh necessary support 5. Other 6. Don't want to answer	Individual
What are the livelihoods opportunities, specifically for Libyans and migrants?	**36**	Individual Interview	% of individuals relying on temporary or daily labor as their main source of income	What are your main source of income?	1. I am working 2. Savings 3. Humanitarian assistance 4. Government subsidies - social solidarity fund 5. No income source 6. Prefer not to say 7. Other	Individual

	37	Individual Interview	% reporting their work sector	[Follow up if working as main source of income] In which sector is the work?	1. Agriculture 2. Construction 3. Service industry (janitor, waiter, etc) 4. Vocational (carpenter, electrician, plumber, or other professional) 5. Teacher, lawyer, engineer, doctor 6. Public security official (police, military, etc.) 7. Taxi or truck driver 8. Small business owner 9. Home-based income-generating activity (sewing, shoe repair, small agricultural activity (garden, beekeeping, etc.) 10. Illegal or socially degrading activities (e.g. unlawful sales, begging, etc.) 11. Other (please specify)	Individual
	38	Individual Interview	% of individuals relying on temporary or daily labor as their main source of income	[Follow up if working as main source of income] Is this a permanent job or temporary job, or is it daily labor?	1. Permanent job (go to work regularly with predicable monthly salary) 2. Temopary job (short-term employment, less predictable source of income) 3. Daily labour (highly unpredicatble work, day-to-day knowledge of income source) 4. don't know 5. Prefer not to answer	Individual
	39	Individual Interview	% people in private sector	[Follow up if working as main source of income] Is the job in the public or private sector	1. Private sector - work for someone else 2. Private sector- own buisness 3. Public sector 4. don't know 5. Prefer not to answer	Individual
	40	Individual Interview	locations of employment	[Follow up if working as main source of income] Where is the job located?	1. List of muhallahs in Ajdabiya baladiya 2. List of baladiyas in Ajdabiya mantika 2. Other 3. Prefer not to answer	Individual

	41	Individual Interview	% reporting if their current work is the same before displace ment	[Follow up, if IDP] Is your current work the same as what you did before you were displaced?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual
	42	Individual Interview	% reporting in which sector they worked before displace ment	[Follow up, if IDP and not the same work as before displacement] In which sector did you use to gain an income from before you were displaced?	1. Agriculture 2. Construction 3. Service industry (janitor, waiter, etc) 4. Vocational (carpenter, electrician, plumber, or other professional) 5. Teacher, lawyer, engineer, doctor 6. Public security official (police, military, etc.) 7. Taxi or truck driver 8. Small business owner 9. Home-based income-generating activity (sewing, shoe repair, small agricultural activity (garden, beekeeping, etc.) 10. Illegal or socially degrading activities (e.g. unlawful sales, begging, etc.) 11. Other (please specify)	Individual
	43	Individual Interview	% reporting job hunting	[Follow up, if Savings, Humanitarian assistance, Government subsidies - social solidarity fund, No income source] Are you actively seeking work?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual
	44	Individual Interview	% reporting obstacles to finding a job	[Follow up, if actively seeking work]]What obstacles, if any, are you facing in finding work?	1. Increased competition for jobs; not enough jobs for everyone 2. Available jobs are too far away 3. Only low-skilled, socially degrading or low-paid jobs are	Individual

					available 4. Underqualified for available jobs 5. Lack of family/personal connections 6. None 7. Other	
	45	Individual Interview	% of individuals reporting their muhallah is poorer than other parts of Ajdabiya	How would you compare the economic situation in this muhallah to other muhallahs in Ajdabiya municipality	1. People in this area are generally more wealthy than most other areas 2. People in this area are generally have a similar wealth to most other parts of Ajdabiya municipality 3. People in this area are generally poorer than most other areas of Ajdabiya municipality 4. Don't know 5. Prefer not ot answer 6. Other	Individual
	46	Individual Interview	% trusting local governance stakeholders	Which governance actor/body do you feel most represented by on a local political level?	1. The municipal council (a representative) 2. My muhallah council/mukhtar 3. My Tribal Elder Council or notable elder 4. A local youth association 5. A Civil Society Organization 6. I don't feel represented by any governance actors 7. Other	
	47	Individual Interview	forms of communication with local governance stakeholders	How can you talk to the previously chosen local governance actor/body if you have a concern about the situation in your muhalla?	1. Facebook 2. Whatsapp 3. Other social media 4. Phone call 5. In-person meeting 6. Open dialogue and special events 7. Other	

	48	Individual Interview	Frequency of social networking	Before COVID-19, how often would you attend a public social event? (Cultural events, sports events, workshops or the like)	1. Never 2. Once or twice per year 3. Twice to four times per year 4. Five times per year or more 5. I don't want to answer	Individual
	49	Individual Interview	Reasons for not attending public social events	[Follow-up] If never, please indicate why	1. I cannot attend public events because of my community affiliation/population group 2. I cannot attend public events (alone) because of my gender 3. I do not feel safe during public events 4. I don't know about any public events 5. Other (please specify)	Individual
What are the main horizontal and vertical social cohesion dynamics and challenges?	**50**	Individual Interview	% reporting who attended social events	[Follow-up] If more than once per year, please indicate who else attended these social events?	1. Only people from my neighbourhood/muhallah 2. Only people from my population group/community/tribe 3. People from different population groups/tribes from my neighbourhood 4. People from different neighbourhoods/muhallahs and different population groups/tribes 5. People from different population groups/tribes and migrants from my neighbourhood 6. People from different neighbourhoods/muhallahs and different population groups/tribes and different neighbourhoods/muhallahs 7. I don't want to answer	Individual
	51	Individual Interview	% reporting MR and LBY populations can	In your experience do migrants and Ajdabiya citizens attend	1. Yes 2. No 3. I don't want to answer 4. I don't know	Individual

			attend same events	the same social events?		
	52	Individual Interview	% reporting LBY from different population groups/tribes can attend same events	In your experience do Ajdabiya citizens of different tribes attend the same social events?	1. Yes 2. No 3. I don't want to answer 4. I don't know	Individual
	53	Individual Interview	% reporting advatage to organize more social activities	Do you think it would be advantageous to organize more social activities and community building initiatives, to improve community relations in your muhalla?	1. Yes 2. No 3. I don't want to answer 4. I don't know	Individual
	54	Individual Interview	% of invididuals reporting poor or very poor security situation	How woud you rate the security situation in Ajdabiya municipality?	1. Very poor 2. Poor 3. Acceptable 4. Good 5. Excellent	Individual
	55	Individual Interview	% of invididuals reporting poor or very poor security situation	How would you rate the security situation in your muhalla?	1. Very poor 2. Poor 3. Acceptable 4. Good 5. Excellent	Individual
	56	Individual Interview	% of invididuals reporting being unsafe in their muhallah	Do you feel safe in your muhallah?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual

	57	Individual Interview	reasons people feel unsafe in their muhallah	[Follow up] If no, why do you feel unsafe?	1. Armed group activity 2. Robbery and criminality 3. Explosive ordinance in the area (mines, explosive war remnents) 4. High concentration of weapons among population in muhallah 5. High concentration of migrants in my muhallah 6. High concentration of IDPs in my muhallah 7. Ineffective policing 8. Lack of streetlights and poor maintenance of public spaces 9. Illicit drug and human trafficking 10. Risk of kidnapping 11. High concentration of another tribe in my muhallahs 12. Other	Individual
	58	Individual Interview	muhallahs with restricted freedom of movement	Please indicate if there is any muhalla where you feel unsafe or can't move around freely because of security reasons	1. List of muhallahs 2. Don't know 3. Don’t want to answer	Individual
	59	Individual Interview	reasons people feel unsafe in their muhallah	[Follow up] If unsafe in other muhallahs, why do you feel unsafe?	1. Armed group activity 2. Robbery and criminality 3. Explosive ordinance in the area (mines, explosive war remnents) 4. High concentration of weapons among population in muhallah 5. High concentration of migrants in my muhallah 6. High concentration of IDPs in my muhallah 7. Ineffective policing 8. Lack of streetlights and poor maintenance of public spaces 9. Illicit drug and human trafficking 10. Risk of kidnapping	Individual

					11. High concentration of another tribe in my muhallahs 12. Other	
	60	Individual Interview	community understanding	Of the following groups, who do you consider part of your community? The definition of 'community' is based on the opinion of the respondent. Ask for every group if the respondents considers this group part of their social network, include other groups that are not in the list under 'other'	1. People that have the same religion as you? 2. People that go to the same place of worships as you? 3. People from the same tribe as you in your neighbourhood? 4. People from the same tribe as you, but living in other neighbourhoods? 5. People from the same tribe as you, but living in other cities than Ajdabiya? 6. People from another tribe than you and living in your neighbourhood? 7. People from another tribe living in another neighbourhood? 8. Non-Libyans living in your neighbourhood? 9. Non-Libyans living in another neighbourhood?	Individual
	61	Individual Interview	trust for safety mechanisms	Who would you trust the most to solve a complaint relating to your safety?	1. The municipal council (a representative) 2. My muhallah council/mukhtar 3. A Tribal Elder Council 4. Police 5. Armed groups 6. Religious leaders 7. Other 8. I don't know 9. I prefer not to answer	Individual

	62	Individual Interview	trust for safety mechanisms	We are trying to understand how people deal with issues related to their safety and security. Who do you think people from your community would go to if they experience a small crime (like robbery or theft)?	1. The municipal council (a representative) 2. My muhallah council/mukhtar 3. A Tribal Elder Council 4. Police 5. Armed groups 6. Religious leaders 7. Other 8. I don't know 9. I prefer not to answer	
	63	Individual Interview	trust for safety mechanisms	Who do you think people from your community would go to if they experience a serious crime (like injury, murder, kidnapping)?	1. The municipal council (a representative) 2. My muhallah council/mukhtar 3. A Tribal Elder Council 4. Police 5. Armed groups 6. Religious leaders 7. Other 8. I don't know 9. I prefer not to answer	
	64	Individual Interview	trust for justice mechanisms	Can you access justice through the municipal justice system in Ajdabiya?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	
	65	Individual Interview	trust for justice mechanisms	To what extent do you trust the municipal justice system to treat your case fairly?	Scale from 1 - 5, with 1 being 'not at all' to 5 being 'very much/completely'	

Research questions addressed with Structured Tool: **Migrants Individual Interviews**

Research questions	IN #	Data collection method	Indicator / Variable	Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire Responses	Data collection level
Where are the city, muhallah, and neighbourhood boundaries and what population groups and	1	Individual Interview	Muhallah	In which muhallah does respondent reside?	Admin list (of muhallah)	Individual
	2	Individual Interview	Respondent age	What is the age of the respondent	1. 18-30 2. 31-55 3. 55+	Individual
	3	Individual Interview	Respondent gender	What is the gender of the respondent?	1. Male 2. Female	Individual

service infrastructure exist within each?	4	Individual Interview	Country of origin and nationality	In which country were you born?	Algeria Bangladesh Burkina Faso Cameroon Chad Ivory Coast Egypt Eritrea Ethiopia Ghana Guinea Kenya Libya Mali Mauritania Morocco Niger Nigeria Pakistan Palestine Senegal Somalia South Sudan Sudan Syria Togo Tunisia Zambia Yemen Other (please specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer	Individual
	5	Individual Interview	Date of arrival to Libya	When did you arrive in Libya?	1. less than a month ago 2. 1-2 months ago 3. 3-4 months ago 4. 4-5 months ago 6. 6 or more months ago	Individual
	6	Individual Interview	Time of residence	When did you arrive to Ajdabiya?	1. Less than a month ago 2. 1-2 months ago 3. 3-4 months ago 4. 4-5 months ago 6. 6 or more months ago	Individual

What are the operationality and accessibility of key service infrastructure, specifically education, health, electricity, and social security mechanisms?	7	Individual Interview	Rehabilitation priorities in each muhallah	What, according to you, are the 3 most important problems in your muhalla that need addressing?	1. Access to essential services like electricity, water, education, and healthcare 2. More effective governance 3. Impoverishment and lack of jobs 4. Access to quality of shelter and accommodations, and repairs to damaged homes 9. Reconstruction of public buildings and spaces like mosques, government buildings, and parks 9. Reconstruction of roads 10. Insecurity and conflict 11. Access to cash and banks 12. Access to fuel 13. Social tensions between migrants and libyans 14. Social tensions between tribes 15. Social tensions between non-displaced and IDPs 16. Other	Individual
	8	Individual Interview	Rehabilitation priorities in each muhallah	What are your top 3 priority needs?	1. Access to cash 2. Food 3. Water 4. Shelter support 5. Medical care 6. COVID-19 testing 7. Sanitation services 8. Electricity or fuel 9. Documentation 10. Access to means of communication (mobile phone network coverage or mobile phone credit) 11. Household or hygiene itesm 12. Employment (livelihood opportunities) 12. Vocational training 13. Education for children 14. Child-friendly spaces or activities 15. Explosive hazard clearance, risk education, or services for survivors 16. Gender-based violence support 17. Mental health and psychosocial support (e.g., counseling) 18. Legal assistance (e.g., civil documentation, house/land/property, family	Individual

					law) 19. Resettlement or travel to another country 15. Other	
	9	Individual Interview	% reporting having sufficient access to health care	Do you have sufficient access to health care? Note: Visiting a pharmacy does not count as accessing health care	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual
	10	Individual Interview	% reporting health facility operational in muhallah	Can you go to a doctor in a public health facility in this muhalla?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual
	11	Individual Interview	locations for health care access	[Follow up if no access to a doctor in this muhallah'] Where would you go if you wanted to see a doctor at a public healthcare facility?	1. List of muhallahs in Ajdabiya baladiya 2. List of baladiyas in Ajdabiya mantika 2. Don't know 3. Don’t want to answer	Individual
	12	Individual Interview	Distance to health care	How long does it take you to reach the nearest functional healthcare facility (including clinics, hospitals) by car?	1. Less than 15 mins 2. Less than 30 mins 3. Less than 1h 4. Less than 3h 5.More than 3h	Individual

	13	Individual Interview	barriers for accessing health services	What barriers, if any, did you experience that prevented you from accessing the health care you needed in the past 3 months? [choose up to 3 most important] Note: Barriers to accessing health care should focus on formal health care such as health facilities, hospitals, pharmacies, NOT traditional practitioners	1. No problems 2. No healthcare facilities available in my area 3. Facilities closed due to COVID-19 4. Cannot afford to pay for health services 5. Lack of documentation 6. Restrictions based on gender (I cannot move without a male person accompanying me/authorising me, I am afraid of harassment in public spaces, etc.) 7. Health facilities too far 8. Transport too expensive 9. Security concerns around travel to the health facility 10. Security concerns at the health facility 11. Discrimination at health facilities 12. Lack of trust in health workers 13. Poor quality health care 14. Accessibility issues for people with disabilities 15. Lack of medicines at the health facilities 16. Overcrowding 17. Long waiting times at health facilities 18. Social stigma around mental health services or other services 19. Other (please specify) 20. Prefer not to answer	Individual
	14	Individual Interview	% engaging with muhallah council on service provision issues	If you had a problem with the quality or accessibility of your primary health care services, who would you go to to make a complaint or seek help?	1. The municipal council (a representative) 2. My muhallah council/mukhtar 3. A Tribal Elder Council 4. The healthcare facility 5. Other 6. There is nowhere I can go with complaints	Individual
	15	Individual Interview	Do children attend school	How many school-aged children are you currently living with (aged 6-17)?	1. Boys (aged 6-14) 2. Girls (aged 6-14) 3. Male youths (aged 15-17) 4. Female youths (aged 15-17) 5. No school-aged children	Individual

	16	Individual Interview	% of children enrolled	[follow up] How many school-aged boys and girls (aged 6-17) that you're currently living with are enrolled in formal education? (during school season)	1. Boys (aged 6-14) 2. Girls (aged 6-14) 3. Male youths (aged 15-17) 4. Female youths (aged 15-17)	Individual
	17	Individual Interview	Where do children attend primary school	[follow up] For ages 6-14, where do they attend school?	1. List of muhallahs 2. Another municipality in Ajdabiya 3, Don't want to answer	Individual
	18	Individual Interview	Where do children attend secondary school	[follow up] for ages 15-17, where do they attend school?	1. List of muhallahs 2. Another municipality in Ajdabiya 3, Don't want to answer	Individual
	19	Individual Interview	Reasons for children not attending formal education	[follow up] If they are not attending formal education, what are the reasons?	1. Cannot afford to pay for tuition/costs 2. No space in school / school did not answer/ unable to register 3. Schools not in good condition (problems with latrines, electricity, furniture) 4. Schools lack a suitable curriculum 5. Schools lack trained teachers 6. Schools lacked gender-appropriate staff 7. Children need to stay at home and assist with household chores 8. Family needs the child to participate in remunerative activities 9. Recently or continuous displacement 10. Do not consider education important 11. Security situation/Insecurity 12. Child is disabled, unhealthy, or traumatized 13. Child is disinterested 14. Missed too much to make up 15. School is too far or no transportation 16. Other (please specify)	Individual
	20	Individual Interview	Children attending a non-formal learning	For ages 6-17, are they currently attending a non-formal learning environment at	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual

				least 3 days per week? (during school season)		
	21	Individual Interview	barriers for accessing education	Have any school-aged children that you're living with ever faced any issues when attending school? Examples might be problems with the children, school staff or the school building/capacities. Please list any issues that a child may have had.	1. Cannot afford to pay for tuition/costs 2. No space in school / school did not answer/ unable to register 3. Schools not in good condition (problems with latrines, electricity, furniture) 4. Schools lack a suitable curriculum 5. Schools lack trained teachers 6. Schools lacked gender-appropriate staff 7. Children need to stay at home and assist with household chores 8. Family needs the child to participate in remunerative activities 9. Recently or continuous displacement 10. Do not consider education important 11. Security situation/Insecurity 12. Child is disabled, unhealthy, or traumatized 13. Child is disinterested 14. Missed too much to make up 15. School is too far or no transportation 16. Other (please specify)	Individual
	22	Individual Interview	% engaging with muhallah council on service provision issues	If you had a problem with the education your children receive, who would you go to to make a complaint or seek help?	1. The municipal council (a representative) 2. My muhallah council/mukhtar 3. My Tribal Elder Council 4. The education facility/school 5. I don't have any children 6. Other 7. There is nowhere I can go with complaints	Individual

	23	Individual Interview	% reporting electricity connection, by source	What is your main source of electricity?	1. The public electricity grid 2. Personal generator 3. Communal generator 4. Solar panels 5. No access to electricity 6. Don't know 7. Other	Individual
	24	Individual Interview	% reporting electricity cuts	Do you experience electricity cuts in the muhallah where you live?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual
	25	Individual Interview	frequency of electricity cuts	[Follow-up: 'yes'] During the Summer, on average how many hours per day do you experience power cuts?	1. Less than two hours per week 2. Between 2 and 5 hours per week 3. Between 6 and 10 hours a week 4. Between 11 and 15 hours a week 5. More than 15 hours a week	Individual
	26	Individual Interview	frequency of electricity cuts	[Follow-up: 'yes'] During the remaining part of the year, on average how many hours per day do you experience power cuts?	1. Less than two hours per week 2. Between 2 and 5 hours per week 3. Between 6 and 10 hours a week 4. Between 11 and 15 hours a week 5. More than 15 hours a week	Individual
	27	Individual Interview	% reporting need for a generator	Do you have access to a generator?	1. Yes, with sufficient fuel 2. Yes, but no access to sufficient fuel 3. No, I do not have access to a generator but need one 4. No I do not have a generator and do not need one 4. Don't want to answer	Individual
	28	Individual Interview	reporting electricity problems	If you had a problem with public utilities (electricity) in your neighbourhood, who would you go to to make a complaint or seek help?	1. The municipal council (a representative) 2. My muhallah council/mukhtar 3. A Tribal Elder Council 4. General Electricity Company of Libya (GECOL)'s local office 5. Other 6. There is nowhere I can go with complaints	Individual
	29	Individual Interview	sewage access	Are you aware of any problems with sewage in your neighbourhood, such as floods, bad smells, or	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual

				water contamination?		
	30	Individual Interview	sewage access	Is your accommodation connected to the sewage drainage network?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual
	31	Individual Interview	sewage access	Do you have a private blackwell?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual
	32	Individual Interview	sewage access	How frequently is your blackwell emptied?	1. More than 4 times per year (more than every 3 months) 2. 2 to 4 times per year (every 6 months to every 3 months) 3. Once per year 4. Less than once per year 5. Never 6. Other 7. Don't want to answer	Individual
	33	Individual Interview	sewage access	If you had a problem with public utilities (sewage) in your neighbourhood, who would you go to to make a complaint or seek help?	1. The municipal council (a representative) 2. My muhallah council/mukhtar 3. A Tribal Elder Council 4. General Waste and Water Company's (GWWC) local office 5. Other 6. There is nowhere I can go with complaints	Individual
What are the livelihoods opportunities, specifically for Libyans and migrants?	34	Individual Interview	% of individuals relying on temporary or daily labor as their main source of income	What are your main sources of income?	1. I am working 2. Savings 3. Humanitarian assistance (including local charities) 4. Loans (formal and informal) 5. No income source 6. Money sent by my family from my home country 7. Some member of my household are working and supporting me 8. Prefer not to say 9. Other	Individual

	35	Individual Interview	% reporting their work sector	[Follow up if working as main source of income] In which sector is the work?	1. Agriculture, pastoralism, fishing, food industry 2. Construction 3. Service industry (janitor, waiter, etc) 4. Vocational (carpenter, electrician, plumber, or other professional) 5. Teacher, lawyer, engineer, doctor 6. Public security official (police, military, etc.) 7. Taxi or truck driver (transportation) 8. Small business owner 9. Home-based income-generating activity (sewing, shoe repair, small agricultural activity (garden, beekeeping, etc.) 10. Domestic work (for someone else, i.e. not in my own house) 11. Illegal or socially degrading activities (e.g. unlawful sales, begging, etc.) 12. Other (please specify)	Individual
	36	Individual Interview	% of individuals relying on temporary or daily labor as their main source of income	[Follow up if working as main source of income] Is this a permanent job or temporary job, or is it daily labor?	1. Permanent job (go to work regularly with predicable monthly salary) 2. Temopary job (short-term employment, less predictable source of income) 3. Daily labour (hiighly unpredicatble work, day-to-day knowledge of income source) 4. don't know 5. Prefer not to answer	Individual
	37	Individual Interview	% people in private sector	[Follow up if working as main source of income] Is the job in the public or private sector	1. Private sector - work for someone else 2. Private sector- own buisness 3. Public sector 4. don't know 5. Prefer not to answer	Individual
	38	Individual Interview	locations of employment	[Follow up if working as main source of income] Where is the job located?	1. List of muhallahs in Ajdabiya baladiya 2. List of baladiyas in Ajdabiya mantika 2. Other 3. Prefer not to answer	Individual

	39	Individual Interview	% reporting if their current work is the same before coming to Libya	Is your current work the same as what you did before coming to Libya?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual
	40	Individual Interview	% reporting in which sector they worked before moving to Libya	[Followow up if no] In which sector did you use to gain your income from before you moved to Libya?	1. Agriculture, pastoralism, fishing, food industry 2. Construction 3. Service industry (janitor, waiter, etc) 4. Vocational (carpenter, electrician, plumber, or other professional) 5. Teacher, lawyer, engineer, doctor 6. Public security official (police, military, etc.) 7. Taxi or truck driver (transportation) 8. Small business owner 9. Home-based income-generating activity (sewing, shoe repair, small agricultural activity (garden, beekeeping, etc.) 10. Domestic work (for someone else, i.e. not in my own house) 11. Illegal or socially degrading activities (e.g. unlawful sales, begging, etc.) 12. Other (please specify)	Individual
	41	Individual Interview	payment type	How do you get paid for your job?	1. Cash in hand 2. Bank transfer 3. In-kind (offering goods or services instead of money, including accomodation) 4. Certified cheque 5. Prefer not to answer 6. Other	Individual
	42	Individual Interview	% reporting job hunting	[Follow up, if 2. Savings 3. Humanitarian assistance (including local charities) 4. Loans (formal and informal) 5. No income source 6. Money sent by my family from my home country 7. Some member of my household	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual

				are working and supporting me] Are you actively seeking work?		
	43	Individual Interview	% reporting obstacles to finding a job	[Follow up, if actively seeking work] What obstacles, if any, are you facing in finding work?	1. Increased competition for jobs; not enough jobs for everyone 2. Available jobs are too far away 3. Only low-skilled, socially degrading or low-paid jobs are available 4. Underqualified for available jobs 5. Lack of family/personal connections 6. None 7. Other	Individual
	44	Individual Interview	% of individuals reporting their muhallah is poorer than other parts of Ajdabiya	How would you compare the economic situation in this muhallah to other muhallahs in Ajdabiya municipality	1. People in this area are generally more wealthy than most other areas 2. People in this area are generally have a similar wealth to most other parts of Ajdabiya municipality 3. People in this area are generally pooer than most other areas of Ajdabiya municipality 4. Don't know 5. Prefer not ot answer 6. Other	Individual
What are the main horizontal and vertical social cohesion dynamics and challenges?	45	Individual Interview	% trusting local governance stakeholders	Which governance actor/body do you feel most represented by on a local political level?	1. The municipal council (a representative) 2. The muhallah council/mukhtar 3. A Tribal Elder Council or notable elder 4. A local youth association 5. A Civil Society Organization 6. I don’t feel represented by any governance actors 7. Other	Individual

	46	Individual Interview	forms of communication with local governance stakeholders	How can you talk to the previously chosen local governance actor/body if you have a concern about the situation in your muhalla?	1. Facebook 2. Whatsapp 3. Other social media 4. Phone call 5. In-person meeting 6. Open dialogue and special events 7. Other	Individual
	47	Individual Interview	Frequency of social networking	Before COVID-19, how often would you attend a public social event? (Cultural events, sports events, workshops or the like)	1. Never 2. Once or twice per year 3. Two to four times per year 4. Five times per year or more 5. Never 6. Don't want to answer	Individual
	48	Individual Interview	Reasons for not attending public social events	[Follow-up] If never, please indicate why	1. I cannot attend public events because of my community affiliation/population group 2. I cannot attend public events (alone) because of my gender 3. I do not feel safe during public events 4. I don't know about any public events 5. Other (please specify)	Individual
	49	Individual Interview	% reporting who attended social events	[Follow-up] If more than once per year, please indicate who else attended these social events?	1. Only people from my country of origin from my neighbourhood 2. Only people from my region of origin from my neighbourhood 3. Both Libyan and migrants from my neighbourhood 4. Both Libyans and migrants from my neighbourhood and other neighbourhoods 5. People from my country of origin but coming from different neighbourhoods 6. People from my region of origin but coming from different neighbourhoods 7. Other 8. I don't want to answer	Individual
	50	Individual Interview	% reporting MR and LBY populations can attend same events	In your experience do migrants and Ajdabiya citizens attend the same social events?	1. Yes 2. No 3. I don't want to answer 4. I don't know	Individual

	51	Individual Interview	% reporting advatage to organize more social activities	Do you think it would be advantageous to organize more social activities and community building initiatives, to improve community relations in your muhalla?	1. Yes 2. No 3. I don't want to answer 4. I don't know	Individual
	52	Individual Interview	% of invididuals reporting poor or very poor security situation	How woud you rate the security situation in Ajdabiya municipality?	1. Very poor 2. Poor 3. Acceptable 4. Good 5. Excellent	Individual
	53	Individual Interview	% of invididuals reporting poor or very poor security situation	How would you rate the security situation in your muhalla?	1. Very poor 2. Poor 3. Acceptable 4. Good 5. Excellent	Individual
	54	Individual Interview	% of invididuals reporting being unsafe in their muhallah	Do you feel safe in your muhallah?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual
	55	Individual Interview	reasons people feel unsafe in their muhallah	[Follow up] If no, why do you feel unsafe?	1. Armed group activity 2. Robbery and criminality 3. Explosive ordinance in the area (mines, explosive war remnents) 4. High concentration of weapons among population in muhallah 5. High concentration of migrants in my muhallah 6. High concentration of IDPs in my muhallah 7. Ineffective policing 8. Lack of streetlights and poor maintenance of public spaces 9. Illicit drug and human trafficking 10. Risk of kidnapping 11. High concentration of another tribe in my muhallahs 12. Other	Individual
	56	Individual Interview	muhallahs with restricted freedom of movement	Please indicate if there is any muhalla where you feel unsafe or can't move around	1. List of muhallahs 2. Don't know 3. Don’t want to answer	Individual

				freely because of security reasons		
	57	Individual Interview	reasons people feel unsafe in their muhallah	[Follow up] If unsafe in other muhallahs, why do you feel unsafe?	1. Armed group activity 2. Robbery and criminality 3. Explosive ordinance in the area (mines, explosive war remnents) 4. High concentration of weapons among population in muhallah 5. High concentration of migrants in my muhallah 6. High concentration of IDPs in my muhallah 7. Ineffective policing 8. Lack of streetlights and poor maintenance of public spaces 9. Illicit drug and human trafficking 10. Risk of kidnapping 11. High concentration of another tribe in my muhallahs 12. Other	Individual
	58	Individual Interview	trust for safety mechanisms	Who would you trust the most to solve a complaint relating to your safety?	1. The municipal council (a representative) 2. The muhallah council/mukhtar 3. A Tribal Elder Council 4. Police 5. Armed groups 6. Religious leaders 7. Other 8. I don't know 9. I prefer not to answer	Individual
	59	Individual Interview	trust for safety mechanisms	We are trying to understand how people deal with issues related to their safety and security. Who do you think people from your community would go to if they experience a small crime (like robbery or theft)?	1. The municipal council (a representative) 2. The muhallah council/mukhtar 3. A Tribal Elder Council 4. Police 5. Armed groups 6. Religious leaders 7. Other 8. I don't know 9. I prefer not to answer	Individual

	60	Individual Interview	trust for safety mechanisms	Who do you think people from your community would go to if they experience a serious crime (like injury, murder, kidnapping)?	1. The municipal council (a representative) 2. The muhallah council/mukhtar 3. A Tribal Elder Council 4. Police 5. Armed groups 6. Religious leaders 7. Other 8. I don't know 9. I prefer not to answer	Individual
	61	Individual Interview	trust for justice mechanisms	Can you access justice through the municipal justice system in Ajdabiya?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual
	62	Individual Interview	trust for justice mechanisms	To what extent do you trust the municipal justice system to treat your case fairly?	Scale from 1 - 5, with 1 being 'not at all' to 5 being 'very much/completely'	Individual

6. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		□ Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		□ Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		X Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		□ Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	*[List here relevant HPC-documents to be monitored: E.g. Iraq HNO 2018, Iraq Flash Appeal Mosul, Shelter Cluster strategy]* *[List here relevant agency-documents to be monitored: E.g. UNHCR Country Strategy, UNICEF WASH Response Strategy]*
		# references in single agency documents			
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery Number of humanitarian	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback *and* Usage_Survey template	Usage survey to be conducted at the end of the research cycle related to all outputs, targeting at least 10 partners
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
		Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			

	documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Perceived quality of outputs/programs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs *(providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.)*	# of organisations providing resources (i.e.staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagement_log	□ Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			X Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			X Yes