LIBYA MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT
BRIEF

🏭 CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

This document highlights key findings from the **Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) carried out in Libya in 2019**. The 2019 MSNA was conducted under the oversight of the **Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)** and in partnership with the **Information Management and Assessment Working Group (IMAWG)**. The purpose of the MSNA was to provide an impartial and evidence-based overview and understanding of the needs of the **Libyan population**, to further strategic planning within the **2020 Humanitarian Planning Cycle (HPC)**.

Findings presented in this brief are based on an analytical approach proposed by REACH for the 2019 MSNA for Libya, which adapts elements of the draft Joint Inter-Analysis Framework (JIAF), including **several composite indicators developed to classify a household's severity of needs in each sector**. The composite scores are based on households' inability to meet immediate sectoral needs (Living Standards Gaps), the use of negative coping strategies (Capacity Gap), the household-level impact of the crisis, and any pre-existing vulnerabilities, thus giving a **crisis-specific indication of the severity of needs.**[1]

Within the framework of the IMAWG and ISCG, MSNA tools and indicators were developed following consultations with the relevant **10 sectors, sub-sectors, and working groups active in Libya**, and in line, to the extent possible, with the draft JIAF. In parallel, the scope of the MSNA was decided following discussions with the **United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)**. Preliminary findings were then shared bilaterally with each sector, and a second round of analysis of MSNA data – including 2018-2019 trends analysis – was conducted. This data was used to provide composite indicator calculations to approach living standards, impact of the crisis, and coping capacities, as presented in this brief.

In Libya, this third round of the MSNA was implemented through a statistically **representative household survey covering 17 out of 22 Mantikas** (districts - admin level 2), for which data was collected between 7 July and 10 September 2019. A total of 5,058 Internally Displaced Person (IDP), returnee, and non-displaced households were surveyed. REACH, together with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), provided support to the IMAWG by contributing to the data collection process, which covered the targeted districts with a set target per population group. Findings are **generalizable with a 90% level of confidence and 10% margin of error at the district level for Internally Displaced Person (IDP), returnee, and non-displaced households**.[1]

🛰 SECTORAL NEEDS AND USE OF NEGATIVE COPING STRATEGIES

61% of households were found to have severe or extreme sectoral needs and/or to rely on severe or extreme negative coping strategies to cover basic needs (coping capacity gaps).[2]

% of households with severe or extreme sectoral needs and/or severe or extreme coping capacity gaps, per Mantika:
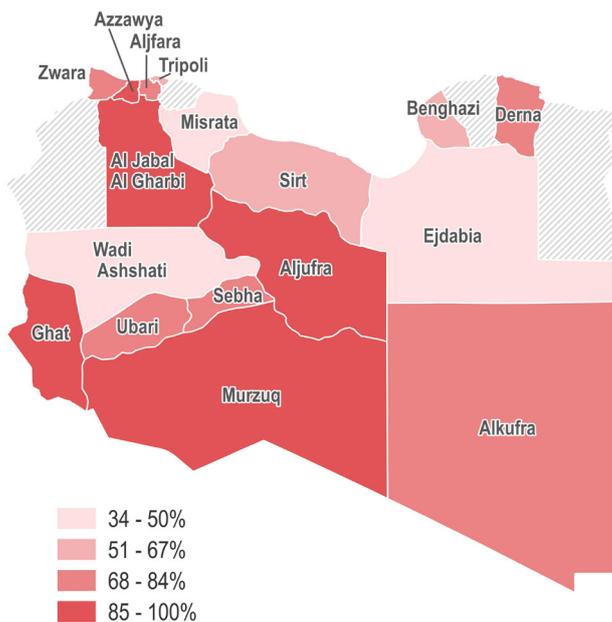
	34 - 50%
	51 - 67%
	68 - 84%
	85 - 100%

% of households with severe or extreme sectoral needs and/or severe or extreme coping capacity gaps, per population group and sector:
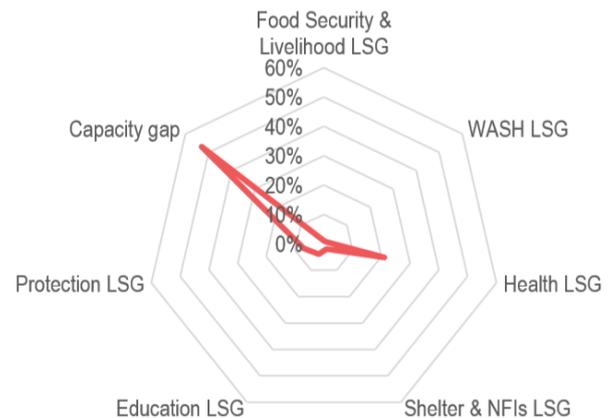
All population groups were found to have similar needs profiles, with high proportions of households **severely or extremely resorting to negative coping strategies** and/or with **severe or extreme sectoral needs in health and protection**.

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[1] In addition to the 2019 Libya MSNA, REACH also supported the country's first Refugee and Migrant MSNA in 2019. Due to different sampling methods and minor variances in analytical approaches, findings from both MSNAs cannot be compared. [2] The sectoral needs and coping capacity gap composite indicators were contextualised to each crisis context which has to be considered when comparing crises.

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LIBYA MSNA BRIEF

POPULATION GROUPS

% of households with severe or extreme sectoral needs and/ or severe or extreme coping capacity gaps, per population group:

IDP households	71%
Returnee households	60%
Non-displaced households	61%

IMPACT OF THE CRISIS

15% of households were found to be severely or extremely impacted by the crisis[3]

% of households severely or extremely impacted by the crisis, per population group:

IDP households	54%
Returnee households	5%
Non-displaced households	14%
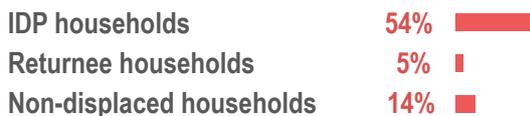
[3] Impact severity score of at least 3.

MOST COMMON NEEDS PROFILES

Needs of **46%** of households with severe or extreme sectoral needs and/or severe or extreme coping capacity gaps were found to be primarily driven by a reliance on **severe or extreme negative coping strategies.**

Needs of **22%** of households with severe or extreme sectoral needs and/or severe or extreme coping capacity gaps were found to be primarily driven by a co-occurance of severe or extreme sectoral needs in **health** and a reliance on severe or extreme **negative coping strategies.**

Needs of **9%** of households with severe or extreme sectoral needs and/or severe or extreme coping capacity gaps were found to be primarily driven by severe or extreme sectoral needs in **health.**

Needs of **4%** of households with severe or extreme sectoral needs and/or severe or extreme coping capacity gaps were found to be primarily driven by a co-occurance of severe or extreme sectoral needs in **protection** and a reliance on severe or extreme **negative coping strategies.**

Needs of **3%** of households with severe or extreme sectoral needs and/or severe or extreme coping capacity gaps were found to be primarily driven by a co-occurance of severe or extreme sectoral needs in **protection and health** and a reliance on severe or extreme **negative coping strategies.**

MSNA TIMELINE

Research design[4]
March-May 2019

Data collection
July 2019 - January 2020[5]

Data analysis
September 2019 - January 2020

Reporting/ release of data[6]
September 2019 - February 2020

Linking MSNA findings with humanitarian planning processes (HNO/HRP)

[4] Additional information on the research design and methodology can be found in the Terms of Reference. [5] Quantitative: July - September 2019; Qualitative: December 2019 - January 2020. [6] For a more in-depth exploration of MSNA 2019 data and findings, please refer to the 2019 Libya MSNA report, the sector-specific and Mantika-specific factsheets, and the published dataset.

IMPACT OF MSNA FINDINGS

1 partner involved in data collection

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IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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