

# MSNA - Research Terms of Reference

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Libyan Population

LBY2202

Libya

June 2022

Version 1

**REACH** Informing  
more effective  
humanitarian action

## 1. Executive Summary

<b>Country of intervention</b>	Libya						
<b>Type of Emergency</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Natural disaster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Conflict	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other ( <i>specify</i> )	
<b>Type of Crisis</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slow onset	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protracted	
<b>Mandating Body/ Agency</b>	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) United States Bureau for Humanitarian Affairs (USBHA)						
<b>IMPACT Project Code</b>	14ENM						
<b>Overall Research Timeframe</b> ( <i>from research design to final outputs / M&amp;E</i> )	01/03/2022 to 28/02/2023						
<b>Research Timeframe</b> <i>Add planned deadlines</i>	1. Pilot/training: 08/06/2022			7. MSNI DAP sent for validation: 31/10/2022			
	2. Start collect data: 03/07/2022			8. MSNI analysis sent for validation: 31/10/2022			
	3. Data collected: 25/09/2022			9. Bulletin sent for validation: 31/11/2022			
	4. Data analysed: 20/10/2022			10. Bulletin published: 15/12/2022			
	5. Data sent for validation: 24/10/2022			11. Final presentation:			
	6. Preliminary presentation: 15/11/2022			12. Other specify: __/__/____			
<b>Humanitarian milestones</b> <i>Specify what will the assessment inform and when</i> <i>e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;</i>	<b>Milestone</b>			<b>Deadline</b>			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy			__/__/____		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Inter-cluster plan/strategy			04/10/2022		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cluster plan/strategy			30/09/2022		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy			__/__/____		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):			__/__/____			
<b>Audience Type &amp; Dissemination</b> <i>Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience</i>	<b>Audience type</b>			<b>Dissemination</b>			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Strategic			X General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Programmatic			X Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Operational			X Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting)			
<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]			X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)			
				<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]			

<b>Detailed dissemination plan required</b>	X	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<b>General Objective</b>	To deliver up-to-date information for humanitarian and development actors, on the severity of humanitarian and development conditions of crisis-affected Libyan populations in all baladiyas across the country, with the aim of contributing to a more targeted and evidence-based humanitarian response, including to a durable solutions approach.			
<b>Specific Objective(s)</b>	<p>1. <u>Understand humanitarian needs and unmet durable solutions<sup>1</sup> in terms of:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the impact that the crisis <sup>2</sup>has had on people;</li> <li>humanitarian conditions (i.e., living standard gaps<sup>3</sup>, use of coping mechanisms and the severity of humanitarian needs); and,</li> <li>current and forecasted priority needs and concerns<sup>4</sup>;</li> </ol> <p>And, how these humanitarian needs differ, and which durable solutions have been reached by the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>geographic location (i.e., baladiya);</li> <li>population group (i.e., internally displaced person (IDP), returnee and non-displaced); and,</li> <li>pre-existing vulnerability profile.<sup>5</sup></li> </ol> <p>2. <u>Identify severity of humanitarian needs, and the proportion of respondents in each category<sup>6</sup>, in order to provide robust evidence to support and inform:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key milestone documents such as the Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) for 2023;</li> <li>The sectors and working groups active in Libya, and in particular those working around durable solutions;</li> <li>The Libyan humanitarian response planning in general.</li> </ol>			
<b>Research Questions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-existing vulnerabilities <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What proportion of households have pre-existing vulnerability?</li> <li>And how do levels of pre-existing vulnerability differ based on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessed baladiya<sup>7</sup>;</li> <li>Population group (i.e. IDPs, returnees and non-displaced)?</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>Humanitarian conditions (living standards and well-being):</li> </ol>			

<sup>1</sup> Any means by which the situation of the affected population groups can be satisfactorily and permanently resolved to enable them to live normal lives. For example, a durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have specific assistance and protection. needs that are linked to their displacement and such persons can enjoy their human rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement.

<sup>2</sup> The crisis caused by armed conflicts since 2011 and the recent COVID-19 health situation

<sup>3</sup> The MSNA will aim to calculate the proportion of affected population groups with living standard gaps – i.e. the proportion of respondents unable to meet their basic needs in one or more sectors.

<sup>4</sup> Forecasted priority needs and concerns will be done according to the quantitative findings

<sup>5</sup> Pre-existing vulnerability is determined through a composite score calculated using a set of cross-sectoral indicators selected to reveal which households have conditions that may influence their members' ability to access services and fulfil their basic needs across all sectors. Pre-existing vulnerability may be social, economic, or a combination of the two. For example, female-headed households are known to face challenges in accessing services and fulfilling basic needs when compared to male-headed households.

<sup>6</sup> Food Security, Cash & Markets, Livelihoods, Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs), Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Education, Health and Protection (including Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Child Protection, and Mine Action)

<sup>7</sup> A baladiya – corresponding to a 'municipality' – is the third level of geographic classification (ADM3) in Libya after region (ADM1) and mantika (ADM2) and represents the principal level at which findings will be communicated during the 2022 MSNA.

- a. What is the level of living standard gaps for Libyan households across the following sectors and thematic areas - Food Security, Cash & Markets, Livelihoods, Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs), Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Education, Health and Protection (including Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Child Protection, and Mine Action)?
  - b. And how do living standard gaps differ by:
    - i. Assessed baladiya?
    - ii. Population group (i.e. IDPs, returnees and non-displaced)?
    - iii. Pre-existing vulnerability profile?
3. To what level do Libyan households report using coping mechanisms across the following sectors:
- a. Food Security, Cash & Markets, Shelter & NFIs, WASH, Education, Health and Protection?
  - b. And how do those coping mechanisms employed differ by:
    - i. Assessed baladiya?
    - ii. Population group (i.e. IDPS, returnees and non-displaced)?
    - iii. Pre-existing vulnerability profile?
4. The severity of humanitarian needs:
- a. What is the overall severity of humanitarian needs?
  - b. What proportion of households fall into each severity category?<sup>8</sup>
  - c. And how does the severity of humanitarian needs differ by:
    - i. Assessed baladiya?
    - ii. Population group (i.e. IDPS, returnees and non-displaced)?
    - iii. Pre-existing vulnerability profile?
5. To what extent have durable solutions been reached for Libyans:
- a. What is the overall situation of durable solutions reached?
  - b. What proportion of households have reached durable solutions for what development aspects?
  - c. And how does the proportion of households having reach durable solutions for certain aspects of development, differ by:
    - i. Assessed baladiya?
    - ii. Population group (i.e. IDPS, returnees and non-displaced)?
    - iii. Pre-existing vulnerability profile?
6. Current and forecasted priority needs/concerns:
- a. What key factors may affect Libyan households' needs in the future?
  - b. And how do current priority needs/concerns differ by:
    - i. Assessed baladiya?
    - ii. Population group (i.e. IDPS, returnees and non-displaced)?

<sup>8</sup> The severity of humanitarian needs is determined based on a number of composite indicators (including living standard gaps, capacity gaps and pre-existing vulnerability), each of which falls under one of the four pillars of the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) (the principle analytical framework employed in this assessment, outlined in detail in the body of this Terms of Reference). Based on the collective outcomes witnessed in these composite indicators, households are divided into different severity ratings (or categories) which classify their overall severity of humanitarian needs, from 1: None / Minimal, to 2. Stress, 3. Severe, 4. Extreme and 5. Catastrophic. Different severities of humanitarian needs help actors understand the different objectives to be employed by the humanitarian response.

	<p>iii. Pre-existing vulnerability profile?</p> <p>7. What are households' self-identified needs and preferences around the provision of humanitarian aid?</p> <p>a. And how do these needs and preferences differ by:</p> <p>i. Assessed baladiya?</p> <p>ii. Population group (i.e. IDP, returnees and non-displaced)?</p> <p>iii. Pre-existing vulnerability profile?</p>			
<b>Geographic Coverage</b>	<p>All 101 baladiyas (in all 22 mantikas) of Libya will be assessed, covering the whole country. The initial plan is to have the 2022 MSNA data collection mainly carried out by staff of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) coordinating this collaboration between the MoSA and REACH. This joint data collection exercise entails the MoSA covering all 101 baladiyas, whereas REACH will be collecting data in (minimum) 15 selected baladiyas spread across the country, through partnerships with Libyan Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). In these 15 baladiyas, REACH will ideally take on about half of the data collection, while the other half would be executed by the MoSA.</p>			
<b>Secondary data sources</b>	<p>The following two datasets were used to calculate the sampling frames used, which are representative per baladiya and population group:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. International Organization for Migration (IOM) – Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), IDP &amp; Returnee dataset Round 41 (February-April 2022) (June, 2022). This dataset (available <a href="#">here</a>) contains the most recent IDP and returnee population figures of Libya.</li> <li>2. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) 2020 population data (available <a href="#">here</a>). This dataset contains the total population figures of Libya, from which the data from IOM-DTM is deducted to calculate the non-displaced population figures.</li> </ol> <p>The following dataset was used to derive the distribution of the population from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The WorldPop dataset, a raster-based dataset that divides the country into a grid of 1km<sup>2</sup> pixels, providing information about the population density per pixel.</li> </ul> <p>Other secondary data sources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2022 (UN OCHA, March 2022). Available <a href="#">here</a>.</li> <li>• REACH, 2021 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment. All outputs of the 2021 MSNA cycle are available <a href="#">here</a>.</li> </ul>			
<b>Population(s)</b> <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in informal sites
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs [Other, Specify]
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in informal sites
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees [Other, Specify]
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Host communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Returnees
<b>Structured questionnaire (Quantitative)</b> <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Probability sampling	<input type="checkbox"/>	Non - Probability sampling
<b>Data collection level:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Individual	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Household
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Settlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify): _____

<b>If Probability Sampling</b>	<b>Sampling method:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Random sampling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cluster sampling The sampling is stratified: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes what are the stratifications: - Geographic: Baladiyas - Population groups: IDP, returnee, and non-displaced households - Other: _____ What is the Primary Sampling Unit (PSU): 4 households (non-displaced households, through cluster sampling) 1 household (IDP and returnee households, through random sampling) If cluster sampling, what is the minimum cluster size? 4 households <b>Sampling frame:</b> Do you have the population number at PSU level for <b>all</b> population groups? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>Selection:</b> Probability Proportional to Size (PPS): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Selection of PSUs with replacement? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <b>Aimed precision at stratification level:</b> 95% level of confidence 10+/- % margin of error Buffer: 5% Total sample size: (Target #): 19,649 <b>Resampling:</b> Do you have a reserve list of PSUs / households in case of inaccessible area ? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <b>Data collection method:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Face to face <input type="checkbox"/> Remote data collection
<b>Semi-structured questionnaire (Qualitative)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1</b> <i>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</i>	<b>Sampling method:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	<b>Data collection method</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #): 50 <sup>9</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #): _____
<b>Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 2</b> <i>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</i> <i>***If more than 2 structured tools please duplicate this row and complete for each tool.</i>	<b>Sampling method</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	<b>Data collection method</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #): _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #): 15 <sup>10</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #): _____
<b>Questionnaire design</b>	<b>Mandatory indicators</b> All the mandatory indicators from the <a href="#">2022 MSNA indicator bank</a> , have been included without alteration:	<b>XLSform for mandatory indicators</b> The kobo questionnaire provided for the mandatory indicators was used without alteration: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

<sup>9</sup> Number of interviews will be dependent on quantitative findings in line with proposed trigger system, as well as support provided for data collection. See methodology section for more information.

<sup>10</sup> As for the key informant interviews, this number will be dependent on quantitative data in line with the trigger system, as well as support provided for data collection. See methodology section for more information.

	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No					
<b>Data management platform(s)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNHCR		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OCHA (for MoSA)				
<b>Expected output type(s)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MSNA Bulletin #: 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Report #: __	<input type="checkbox"/>	Profile #: __
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Final) #: 20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Factsheet #: 7
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interactive dashboard #: 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Webmap #: __	<input type="checkbox"/>	Map #: as needed
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify] #: __				
<b>Data publication plan</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Final (anonymised) dataset public, available on REACH resource center				
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Final (anonymised) dataset public, through HDX connect				
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Analysis table public, available on REACH resource center				
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Analysis table public, available on HDX				
<b>Visibility</b> <i>Specify which logos should be on outputs</i>	<b>REACH</b>					
	<b>Donor:</b> ECHO, BHA					
	<b>Coordination Framework:</b> Inter-Sectoral Coordination Group (ISCG), OCHA, MoSA					
	<b>Partners:</b> Libyan Civil Society Organisations (CSOs): Al Kufra Organisation, Baweder, Daam (Enmaa), LIBAID, Lifemakers, Namaa					

## 2. Rationale

### 2.1 Background

Crucial humanitarian information gaps for displaced and non-displaced populations remain in Libya, as the political, economic and social landscapes are constantly evolving, and as humanitarian access to affected populations is limited. In 2019, conflict reignited in the Western region and tensions continued into 2020. While the creation of the country's first unified government in seven years in March 2021 represented a key milestone in the peace process, presidential and parliamentary elections planned for December 2021, which were expected to be a crucial step towards the unification of the country, have been postponed indefinitely by the National Elections Commission. These recent events might bring new political fragmentation to the country resulting in an unclear strategy for moving forward.<sup>11</sup>

Building on its experience conducting Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNAs) in Libya since 2016, REACH, on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and the Assessment Working Group (AWG) proposes that MSNAs<sup>12</sup> be conducted in Libya on an annual basis to continually inform and update humanitarian actors' understanding of the needs that exist in the country, while also providing trends analysis where possible. These MSNAs are conducted with strong linkages to and in coordination with the HCT and the HNO process.

After two years of carrying out data collection remotely due to movement restrictions and health measures imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2022 Libyan population MSNA is going back to a full in-person data collection, resulting in findings that are representative across all baladiyas and population groups in Libya. REACH designed the data collection set-up and analysis tools, and consulted with each sector active in the Libyan response to revise indicators. Data collection will be carried out by REACH's partner CSOs (covering 15 baladiyas) and predominantly by the MoSA (which is planned to cover in all 101 baladiyas across Libya), with the latter collaboration coordinated by OCHA.

<sup>11</sup> Crisis Group Middle East and North Africa Briefing N°85, accessible [here](#).

<sup>12</sup> See information box on the next page on these two MSNAs conducted: The Libyan population MSNA and the Refugee and Migrant MSNA.

## 2.2 Intended impact

The primary purpose of the Libyan population MSNA is to inform and update humanitarian actors' understanding of Libyan households' living standard conditions, their existing vulnerabilities and most pressing needs, as well as the severity of these needs. These will be assessed both within each sector and from a cross-sectoral perspective, and per baladiya (covering the whole country) and population group (covering the non-displaced, returnee and IDP population). Moreover, the MSNA intends to inform to what extent which durable solutions have been met for the Libyan population, providing information to a development-oriented approach. Overall, the MSNA aims to contribute to improving the

### The Libyan population MSNA and the Refugee and Migrant MSNA

In line with the 2021 MSNA process in Libya, the 2022 MSNA will consist of two parallel data collection exercises, differentiated by population groups of interest. The first component will focus on Libyan IDPs, Libyan returnees and the Libyan non-displaced population and is described in this document. The second component, which is presented in a separate Terms of Reference, will concentrate on migrants and refugees.

The rationale for not including migrants and refugees under the umbrella of population groups covered by the broader 2022 Libyan MSNA process, and instead conducting a separate MSNA, is as follows:

- Migrants and refugees have unique experiences that cannot be combined with the experiences of Libyan nationals to produce overall composite results reflecting the state of humanitarian needs country-wide.
- Research into different needs profiles within migrant and refugee populations indicates that the most distinctive determinant of experiences are region of origin and gender. In order to produce meaningful findings on needs within migrant and refugee populations, groups should therefore be stratified according to these population characteristics.<sup>7</sup> In conjunction, migrant and refugee groups additionally are not found with similar distribution as Libyan populations across Libya, with migrant and refugee communities mainly concentrated within certain mantikas only.
- As secondary sources indicate, the proportion of migrants and refugees travelling and living in Libya with their families tends to be much lower compared to those who travel and live in Libya as individuals, making a household survey challenging (particularly in light of difficulties surrounding the definition of "household").<sup>8</sup> The primary unit of analysis for migrants and refugees is therefore the individual rather than the household, which is the case for the Libyan population MSNA.

The two assessments will adopt two distinct methodologies to reflect the different situation and accessibility of the migrant and Libyan population. In particular, the Refugee and Migrant MSNA will use a non-representative sampling approach and will focus on the individuals, rather than the households, as the main unit of analysis (for more details, see "Population of interest" and "Primary Data Collection" sections below). It is important to stress that the two MSNAs will lead to two separate analyses focusing on their respective population groups of interest and are not intended to produce comparable outputs, due to the different methodological choices. However, an attempt has been made to align the Refugee and Migrant MSNA tools and indicators with those of the Libyan population MSNA as much as possible, to be able to draw limited comparisons between the Libyan and refugee and migrant populations.

understanding of the current situation across the country and hence inform the 2023 humanitarian response planning and strategic decision-making processes, including funding allocations, by supporting a targeted and evidence-based humanitarian response.

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<sup>7</sup> See, for example, REACH, “2020 Refugee and Migrant MSNA”, April 2021; MMC, “North Africa 4Mi Snapshot: protection risks within and along routes to Libya – a focus on sexual abuse” (January 2020), available [here](#).

<sup>8</sup> IOM DTM, “Libya’s migrant report. January-February 2021 (Round 35)”, April 2020, available [here](#).

## 3. Methodology

### 3.1 Methodology overview

This MSNA will follow a mixed-methods approach, with both quantitative and qualitative components. The quantitative component will consist of a household-level survey conducted in-person, that will assess three sub-groups representing the three aforementioned main population groups of interest (non-displaced, returnee and IDP Libyans). In contrast to the 2021 MSNA’s coverage scope of 45 baladiyas across Libya, this year’s MSNA will cover all 101 baladiyas (ADM3) of the country, resulting in findings representative at baladiya-level and per population group, as opposed to findings that were indicative only in the 2021 MSNA. Overall, an estimated number of 19,649 will be conducted. Targets and survey locations are sampled through probability sampling, applying a cluster sampling methodology for non-displaced households (which are widespread and omnipresent across the country), and random for returnee and IDP households (which are more sparsely distributed, hence only the muhallas (ADM4) where they reside in are included in the sampling frame). To perform the analysis, the data from the two sampling frames will be merged, as they are both based on probability sampling, resulting in generalizable and representative data. The sample size per strata will be calculated with a 95% confidence interval, 10% margin of error and 5% buffer. Data collection for the quantitative component is scheduled to take place from 19 June to 31 July 2022.

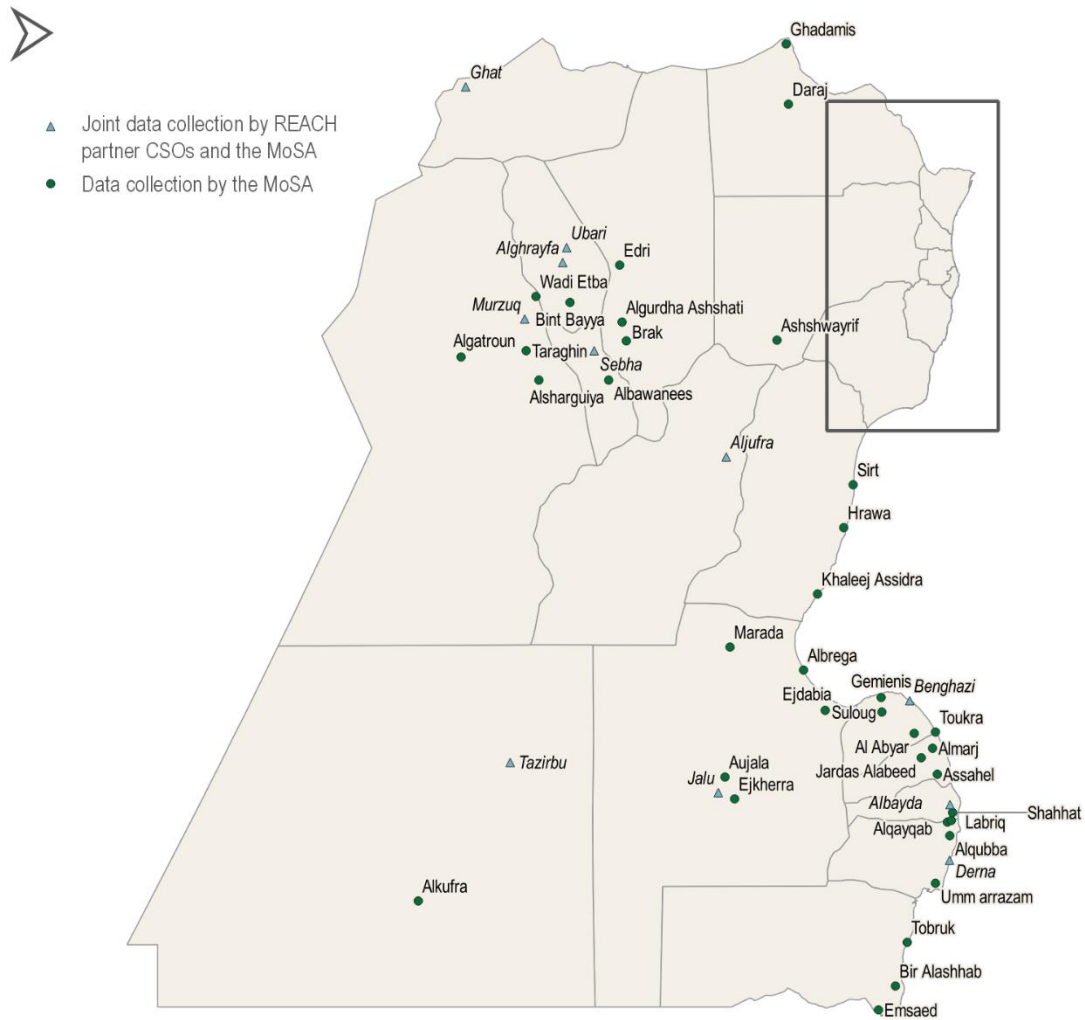
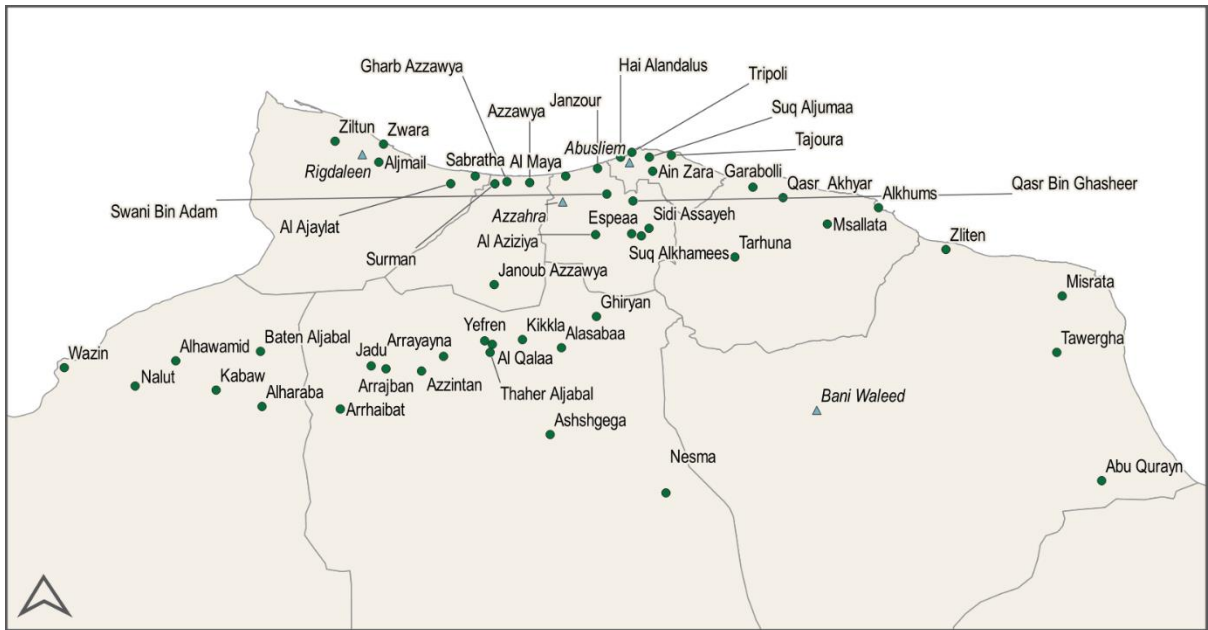
The qualitative components of the MSNA will take place after the quantitative household survey and will consist of a set of Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). KIIs will (most likely) be conducted in-person, with expert stakeholders selected based on perceived knowledge of sectoral and cross-sectoral themes related to the respective baladiyas, as well as the three population sub-groups under evaluation. The topics for qualitative investigation will be decided in conjunction with the active sectors and working groups in Libya, particularly including the one on durable solutions into the conversations. The locations for the qualitative phase will be based on triggers built into the quantitative part of the assessment, in combination with where it is feasible for REACH to conduct the qualitative data collection based on its partnerships and the input from the field staff. The total number of FGDs and KIIs will depend on how many locations will be triggered for the different themes, and on what (and how many) topics will have been agreed on. Qualitative data collection is scheduled for October-November 2022. The exact data collection timeframe will be decided closer to the time of data collection.

### 3.2 Population of interest

During the 2021 MSNA, for the first time sampling was done at the baladiya-level, covering 45 selected baladiyas. The 2022 MSNA will continue to sample at this administrative level (ADM3) and will be able to cover a scope of all 101 baladiyas of the country, due to the MoSA taking on most of the data collection. Additionally, REACH partner CSOs are sharing the number of surveys to conduct across 15 selected baladiyas. To ensure data is collected across Libya’s most deprived baladiyas, where humanitarian needs are likely to occur, these 15 baladiyas have been selected based on the following three criteria: OCHA’s severity ranking of 2022, proportion of displaced households, and proportion of households with two or more LSGs according to the 2021 MSNA. See the country map below for the overview of all locations that will be covered, by whom.



Map 1: Coverage map



All baladiyas where data collection will take place are listed in the table below, with the 15 baladiyas that will be partially (or fully) assessed by REACH’s partner CSOs marked in bold:

Table 1: Coverage table

Region	Mantika	Baladiyas
East	Al Jabal Al Akhdhar	<b>Albayda</b> , Shahhat
	Alkufra	Alkufra, <b>Tarzibu</b>
	Almarj	Almarj, Assahel, Jardas Alabeed
	Benghazi	Al Abyar, <b>Benghazi</b> , Gemienis, Suloug, Toukra
	Derna	Alqayqab, Alqubba, <b>Derna</b> , Labriq, Umm arrazam
	Ejdabia	Albrega, Aujala, Ejdabia, Ejkherra, <b>Jalu</b> , Marada
	Tobruk	Bir Alashhab, Emsaed, Tobruk
South	Ghat	<b>Ghat</b>
	Murzuq	Algatroun, Alsharguiya, <b>Murzuq</b> , Taraghin, Wadi Etba
	Sebha	Albawanees, <b>Sebha</b>
	Wadi Alhayah	<b>Alghrayfa</b> , <b>Ubari</b> , Bint Bayya
	Wadi Asshati	Algurdha Ashshati, Brak, Edri
West	Aljara	Al Aziziya, Al Maya, <b>Azzahra</b> , Espeaa, Janzour, Qasr Bin Ghasheer, Sidi Assayeh, Suq Alkhamees, Swani Bin Adam
	Aljufra	<b>Aljufra</b>
	Al Marqab	Alkhums, Garaboli, Msallata, Qasr Akhyar, Tarhuna
	Aljabal Algharbi	Alasabaa, Al Qalaa, Arrajban, Arrayayna, Arrhaibat, Ashshgega, Ashshwayrif, Azzintan, Ghiryan, Jadu, Kikkla, Nesma, Thaher Aljabal, Yefren
	Azzawya	Azzawya, Gharb Azzawya, Janoub Azzawya, Surman
	Misrata	Abu Qurayn, <b>Bani Waleed</b> , Misrata, Tawergha, Zliten
	Nalut	Alharaba, Alhawamid, Baten Aljabal, Daraj, Ghadamis, Nalut, Kabaw, Wazin
	Sirt	Hrawa, Khaleej Assidra, Sirt
	Tripoli	<b>Abusliem</b> , Ain Zara, Hai Alandalus, Suq Aljumaa, Tajoura, Tripoli
	Zwara	Al Ajaylat, Aljmail, <b>Rigdaleen</b> , Sabratha, Ziltun, Zwara

This MSNA will target three population groups to cover the Libyan population: IDPs, returnees and non-displaced. These groups are defined as follows:

**Internally displaced person (IDP):** any “person or group of persons who has been forced or obliged to flee or to leave his/her homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who has not crossed an internationally recognized state border.”<sup>15</sup>

**Returnee:** any “person who was displaced internally or across an international border but has since returned to his/her place of habitual residence.”<sup>16</sup>

For both IDPs and returnees, this MSNA will look specifically at displacement from baladiya of origin since 2011. Finally, for the purposes of this MSNA, the non-displaced population is defined as:

**Non-displaced:** someone who is a citizen or long-term resident of the country of focus, for whom the country of focus is his/her primary residence, and who does not fit the above definitions of IDPs and returnees.

This MSNA will be conducted at the household level, to maintain continuity with the previous Libyan population MSNAs. Hence, the unit of measurement is the **household**, defined as a group of people who live in the same dwelling and share food and other key resources. In the event of any ambiguity, survey respondents will have the

<sup>15</sup> IOM, DTM Libya – Mobility Tracking: Methodology, Version 11 (IOM, 2017). Available [here](#).

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

final say on who belongs to their household (reflecting the similar definition used in past MSNAs and other household-level surveys).

### 3.3 Secondary data review

The secondary data review (SDR) for the 2022 Libyan population MSNA will build on the parameters of the same SDR that was conducted for the 2021 MSNA, apart from the section on remote research as for this year's MSNA data collection will happen in-person (applying the face-to-face methodology). Additions for 2022 will include:

- The [UNFPA/Libyan Bureau of Statistics 2020 population projections for Libya](#) provided the most recently updated population estimates available on baladiya-level, that is used again this year to establish the overall population frame (from which the non-displaced, returnee and IDP population can be calculated).
- The most recently updated population figures on IDP & returnees in Libya are used to create the sampling frame: [IOM-DTM IDP & Returnee Dataset Round 41](#) for February-April 2022.
- Updated reports on the humanitarian context. This year's SDR will draw on secondary data reports on the humanitarian context in Libya that have been published since last year's SDR was completed. These reports will include: the [2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview](#) for Libya, [REACH reports on Libya](#) from the last 12 months, including the report and other outputs from the [2021 Libyan population MSNA](#) research cycle, and any other relevant publications by other humanitarian actors published within the last 12 months. The data will be used to verify/triangulate primary data and findings.
- Relevant SDR on the durable solutions approach. This includes: the [Durable Solutions Analysis Guide](#), the handbook on [Durable Solutions in Practice](#), and the guidelines of the [IASC Framework](#) on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons.
- Updated reports on the political/economic/social context. The SDR will also draw, as necessary, on reports released within the last 12 months covering contextual information on Libya's political, economic and social conditions. These reports will be sourced from news publications, think tanks, and other institutions with expertise on Libya. This information will be used to contextualize the findings gathered through primary data collection.

As a counterpoint to the above, certain types of secondary data on Libya relevant to this assessment are scarce. These include:

- Mortality, morbidity and malnutrition data. No up to date, baladiya-level figures on mortality, morbidity or malnutrition rates are available. The 2022 MSNA questionnaire will not gather data on mortality, morbidity or malnutrition rates, which constitutes a potential information gap. However, national-level figures on these topics are available and will be drawn upon for the SDR.
- Reports by government or other humanitarian actors on community or location-level vulnerabilities, impact on systems and services, living standards, and coping mechanisms. Few government or other humanitarian actors have the resources and/or the access to conduct assessments on the impact of the protracted crisis or current humanitarian conditions. This means that there will be relatively few secondary sources that REACH can use to triangulate results on these topics. The exception is a select set of locations where REACH has conducted or is in the process of conducting [Area-Based Assessments \(ABAs\)](#).

### 3.4 Primary Data Collection

#### 3.4.1 Method

The 2022 MSNA relies on a mixed method approach, consisting of quantitative household surveys and qualitative KIIs and FGDs. All household data collection organized and coordinated by REACH will be done through in-person household visits. Around 19,649 household surveys will be conducted in total, during an expected time span from

beginning of July until mid-September 2022. Locations and numbers of household surveys are selected through probability sampling, which will result in findings that are representative and generalizable at baladiya-level and per population group.

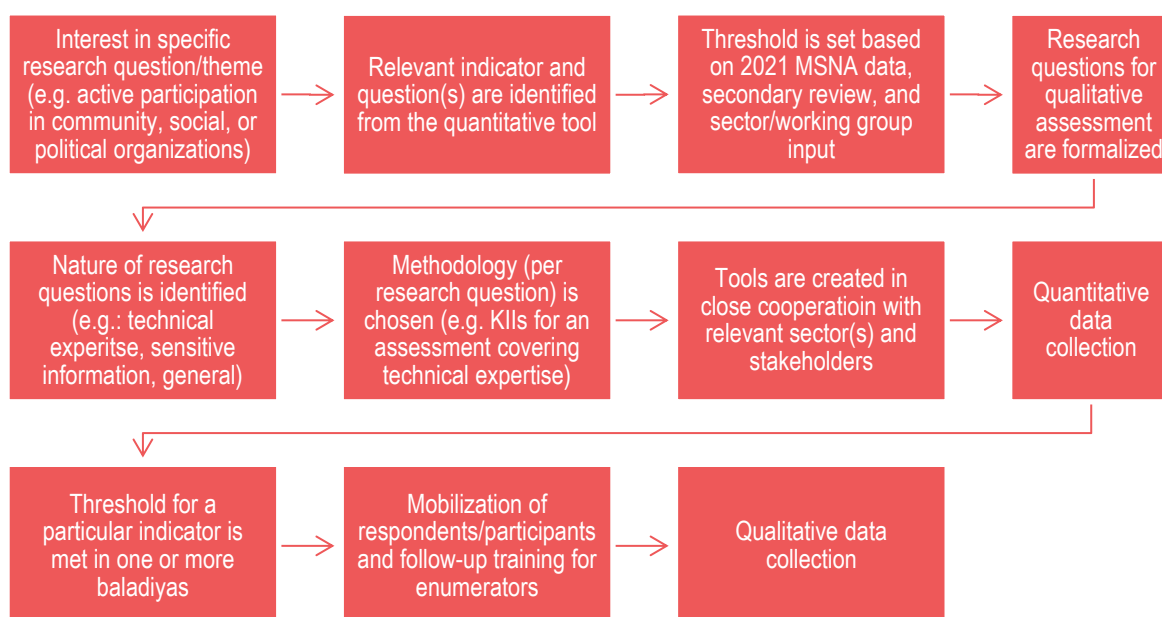
The household interviews will be conducted by staff of the MoSA, and selected data collection partners contracted by REACH. All enumerators will receive the same extensive training. In total, (minimum) 17,769 household surveys (covering all 101 baladiyas of Libya) will be carried out by staff from the MoSA, and (maximum) 3,761 household surveys (covering 15 selected baladiyas) by enumerators from REACH's data collection partners (Libyan CSOs). To ensure data is collected across Libya's most deprived baladiyas, where humanitarian needs are likely to occur, these 15 baladiyas have been selected based on the following three criteria: OCHA's severity ranking of 2022, proportion of displaced households, and proportion of households with two or more LSGs according to the 2021 MSNA. They are spread across the country:

- 5 in the **East**: Albayda, Tarzibu, Benghazi, Derna, Jalu
- 6 in the **South**: Aljufra, Ghat, Murzuq, Sebha, Alghrayfa, Ubari
- 4 in the **West**: Azzahra, Bani Waleed, Abusliem, Rigdaleen

This initial distribution of targets amongst the two data collection parties (the MoSA at the one hand and REACH through its partner CSOs at the other hand) remains flexible and can be adjusted throughout the data collection period, depending on how both parties are progressing and able to meet their weekly targets.

As in 2021, qualitative data collection will be used to triangulate and contextualize quantitative findings. Qualitative data collection will consist of KIIs and FGDs. Qualitative data collection is also planned to take place in-person. The number and locations of KIIs and FGDs will be dependent on findings from the quantitative data, as well as support provided by partners. As in 2021, a trigger system is developed based on the quantitative tool and data that will highlight key areas for qualitative follow-up. The final number of KIIs and FGDs that will be conducted will also depend on how much of the quantitative data collection eventually will have been carried out by the MoSA or REACH, with the more quantitative household surveys the MoSA will have covered in the 15 shared baladiyas, the more budget there will be left for REACH to invest in qualitative data collection. Furthermore, if humanitarian partners will have the capacity to do additional qualitative data collection, the numbers of qualitative surveys may further increase. The flowchart below shows how the trigger system will be operationalized.

*Chart 1: Trigger system flowchart*



Topics for qualitative follow-up will be based on interest from sectors, working groups, and other key stakeholders in Libya. The tools will be designed to best answer the research questions identified by stakeholders. The trigger in the quantitative data can be based on a single question or a composite indicator. The trigger will be selected or constructed to best flag needs or issues related to the theme of interest. For example, if a qualitative assessment is planned on the topic of GBV, a trigger may be set on the indicator ‘% of households reporting security concerns related to sexual or verbal harassment’. Qualitative follow-ups will then be conducted on the topic of GBV in all baladiyas that passed the predetermined threshold for that indicator.

### 3.4.2 Sampling

To enable the comparison between the non-displaced, returnee, and IDP populations, across all baladiyas in Libya, a stratified sample approach (probability sampling) is used to set the targets for the quantitative data collection, which will take place face-to-face. The sampling frame consists of the figures of people per population group per baladiya, with the number of IDPs and returnees calculated by deducting these sub-groups (taken from IOM-DTM round 41) from the overall population (taken from UNFPA August 2020). Then, a representative sample is drawn for each population group per baladiya, aiming to provide findings that are generalizable for all strata with a 95% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. The complete overview is shown in the table below. Overall, there are 12,645 surveys to conduct with non-displaced households across 100 baladiyas (all baladiyas except Tawergha), 3,342 with returnee households across 43 baladiyas and 3,662 with IDP households across 54 baladiyas.

Table 2: Sampling summary table

Stratification	Population size	Confidence level	Error margin	Buffer	Sample size	Sampling type
Abu Qurayn – non-displaced	476	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Abu Qurayn – returnee	3,100	95%	10%	5%	99	Probability: random sampling
Abu Qurayn – IDP	83	95%	10%	5%	26	Probability: random sampling
Abusliem – non-displaced *	35,741	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Abusliem – returnee *	16,109	95%	10%	5%	101	Probability: random sampling
Abusliem – IDP *	1,200	95%	10%	5%	94	Probability: random sampling
Ain Zara – non-displaced	9,868	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Ain Zara – returnee	12,470	95%	10%	5%	101	Probability: random sampling

Ain Zara – IDP	90	95%	10%	5%	50	Probability: random sampling
Al Abyar – non-displaced	9,658	95%	10%	5%	132	Probability: cluster sampling
Al Abyar – IDP	112	95%	10%	5%	55	Probability: random sampling
Al Ajaylat – non-displaced	19,467	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Al Aziziya – non-displaced	4,074	95%	10%	5%	120	Probability: cluster sampling
Al Aziziya – returnee	6,984	95%	10%	5%	100	Probability: random sampling
Al Maya – non-displaced	10,338	95%	10%	5%	120	Probability: cluster sampling
Al Maya – returnee	142	95%	10%	5%	46	Probability: random sampling
Al Maya – IDP	90	95%	10%	5%	42	Probability: random sampling
Al Qalaa – non-displaced	1,738	95%	10%	5%	132	Probability: cluster sampling
Alasabaa – non-displaced	9,375	95%	10%	5%	132	Probability: cluster sampling
Albawanees – non-displaced	2,052	95%	10%	5%	132	Probability: cluster sampling
Albayda – non-displaced *	34,464	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Albayda – IDP *	500	95%	10%	5%	86	Probability: random sampling
Albrega – non-displaced	7,061	95%	10%	5%	120	Probability: cluster sampling
Albrega – IDP	93	95%	10%	5%	39	Probability: random sampling
Algatroun – non-displaced	2,404	95%	10%	5%	107	Probability: cluster sampling
Algatroun – returnee	190	95%	10%	5%	69	Probability: random sampling
Algatroun – IDP	143	95%	10%	5%	61	Probability: random sampling
Alghrayfa – non-displaced *	6,702	95%	10%	5%	128	Probability: cluster sampling
Alghrayfa – IDP *	468	95%	10%	5%	84	Probability: random sampling
Algurdha Ashshati – non-displaced	5,767	95%	10%	5%	132	Probability: cluster sampling
Algurdha Ashshati – IDP	87	95%	10%	5%	41	Probability: random sampling
Alharaba – non-displaced	2,088	95%	10%	5%	136	Probability: cluster sampling
Alhawamid – non-displaced	1,446	95%	10%	5%	132	Probability: cluster sampling
Aljmail – non-displaced	15,425	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Aljmail – IDP	70	95%	10%	5%	26	Probability: random sampling
Aljufra – non-displaced *	10,920	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Aljufra – returnee *	200	95%	10%	5%	59	Probability: random sampling
Aljufra – IDP *	855	95%	10%	5%	92	Probability: random sampling
Alkhums – non-displaced	35,289	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Alkhums – IDP	521	95%	10%	5%	84	Probability: random sampling
Alkufra – non-displaced	9,005	95%	10%	5%	148	Probability: cluster sampling
Alkufra – returnee	370	95%	10%	5%	81	Probability: random sampling
Alkufra – IDP	329	95%	10%	5%	78	Probability: random sampling
Almarj – non-displaced	18,967	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Almarj – IDP	84	95%	10%	5%	29	Probability: random sampling
Alqayqab – non-displaced	1,836	95%	10%	5%	128	Probability: cluster sampling
Alqubba – non-displaced	7,845	95%	10%	5%	128	Probability: cluster sampling
Alsharguiya – non-displaced	3,829	95%	10%	5%	109	Probability: cluster sampling
Alsharguiya – returnee	143	95%	10%	5%	61	Probability: random sampling
Arrajban – non-displaced	2,433	95%	10%	5%	128	Probability: cluster sampling
Arrayayna – non-displaced	2,974	95%	10%	5%	132	Probability: cluster sampling
Arrhaibat – non-displaced	2,326	95%	10%	5%	140	Probability: cluster sampling
Ashshgega – non-displaced	1,793	95%	10%	5%	128	Probability: cluster sampling
Ashshwayrif – non-displaced	915	95%	10%	5%	132	Probability: cluster sampling
Assahel – non-displaced	8,555	95%	10%	5%	132	Probability: cluster sampling
Aujala – non-displaced	1,856	95%	10%	5%	132	Probability: cluster sampling
Azzahra – non-displaced *	8,046	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Azzahra – returnee *	727	95%	10%	5%	90	Probability: random sampling
Azzahra – IDP *	405	95%	10%	5%	82	Probability: random sampling

Azzawya – non-displaced	34,764	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Azzawya – returnee	73	95%	10%	5%	45	Probability: random sampling
Azzintan – non-displaced	11,463	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Azzintan – IDP	74	95%	10%	5%	36	Probability: random sampling
Bani Waleed – non-displaced *	15,402	95%	10%	5%	120	Probability: cluster sampling
Bani Waleed – IDP *	710	95%	10%	5%	90	Probability: random sampling
Baten Aljabal – non-displaced	4,374	95%	10%	5%	132	Probability: cluster sampling
Baten Aljabal – IDP	364	95%	10%	5%	80	Probability: random sampling
Benghazi – non-displaced *	99,002	95%	10%	5%	120	Probability: cluster sampling
Benghazi – returnee *	38,125	95%	10%	5%	101	Probability: random sampling
Benghazi – IDP *	6,688	95%	10%	5%	100	Probability: random sampling
Bint Bayya – non-displaced	4,234	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Bint Bayya – IDP	127	95%	10%	5%	54	Probability: random sampling
Bir Alashhab – non-displaced	4,813	95%	10%	5%	160	Probability: cluster sampling
Brak – non-displaced	7,483	95%	10%	5%	128	Probability: cluster sampling
Brak – IDP	144	95%	10%	5%	44	Probability: random sampling
Daraj – non-displaced	2,354	95%	10%	5%	148	Probability: cluster sampling
Daraj – returnee	34	95%	10%	5%	28	Probability: random sampling
Derna – non-displaced *	12,891	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Derna – returnee *	8,960	95%	10%	5%	101	Probability: random sampling
Derna – IDP *	360	95%	10%	5%	79	Probability: random sampling
Edri – non-displaced	5,524	95%	10%	5%	110	Probability: cluster sampling
Edri – returnee	42	95%	10%	5%	28	Probability: random sampling
Edri – IDP	52	95%	10%	5%	23	Probability: random sampling
Ejdabia – non-displaced	27,228	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Ejdabia – returnee	100	95%	10%	5%	53	Probability: random sampling
Ejdabia – IDP	748	95%	10%	5%	91	Probability: random sampling
Ejkherra – non-displaced	962	95%	10%	5%	102	Probability: cluster sampling
Emsaed – non-displaced	3,018	95%	10%	5%	128	Probability: cluster sampling
Espeaa – non-displaced	3,056	95%	10%	5%	128	Probability: cluster sampling
Espeaa – returnee	2,155	95%	10%	5%	97	Probability: random sampling
Garabolli – non-displaced	10,776	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Garabolli – IDP	292	95%	10%	5%	77	Probability: random sampling
Gemienis – non-displaced	4,120	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Gemienis – returnee	80	95%	10%	5%	47	Probability: random sampling
Gemienis – IDP	73	95%	10%	5%	31	Probability: random sampling
Ghadamis – non-displaced	1,865	95%	10%	5%	156	Probability: cluster sampling
Ghadamis – returnee	70	95%	10%	5%	44	Probability: random sampling
Ghadamis – IDP	225	95%	10%	5%	70	Probability: random sampling
Gharb Azzawya – non-displaced	19,635	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Ghat – non-displaced *	5,177	95%	10%	5%	128	Probability: cluster sampling
Ghat – IDP *	483	95%	10%	5%	86	Probability: random sampling
Ghiryán – non-displaced	25,064	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Hai Alandalus – non-displaced	53,292	95%	10%	5%	132	Probability: cluster sampling
Hai Alandalus – returnee	1,095	95%	10%	5%	94	Probability: random sampling
Hai Alandalus – IDP	495	95%	10%	5%	86	Probability: random sampling
Hrawa – non-displaced	999	95%	10%	5%	128	Probability: cluster sampling
Hrawa – returnee	80	95%	10%	5%	47	Probability: random sampling
Hrawa – IDP	90	95%	10%	5%	50	Probability: random sampling
Jadu – non-displaced	2,725	95%	10%	5%	136	Probability: cluster sampling
Jalu – non-displaced *	3,674	95%	10%	5%	128	Probability: cluster sampling



Jalu – IDP *	112	95%	10%	5%	55	Probability: random sampling
Janoub Azzawya – non-displaced	2,508	95%	10%	5%	128	Probability: cluster sampling
Janzour – non-displaced	29,721	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Janzour – returnee	380	95%	10%	5%	81	Probability: random sampling
Janzour – IDP	159	95%	10%	5%	59	Probability: random sampling
Jardas Alabeed – non-displaced	4,777	95%	10%	5%	136	Probability: cluster sampling
Kabaw – non-displaced	1,482	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Khaleej Assidra – non-displaced	4,522	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Khaleej Assidra – IDP	195	95%	10%	5%	69	Probability: random sampling
Kikkla – non-displaced	2,016	95%	10%	5%	136	Probability: cluster sampling
Kikkla – returnee	1,808	95%	10%	5%	97	Probability: random sampling
Labriq – non-displaced	2,966	95%	10%	5%	140	Probability: cluster sampling
Labriq – IDP	250	95%	10%	5%	74	Probability: random sampling
Marada – non-displaced	624	95%	10%	5%	97	Probability: cluster sampling
Misrata – non-displaced	68,605	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Misrata – returnee	32	95%	10%	5%	27	Probability: random sampling
Misrata – IDP	3,114	95%	10%	5%	99	Probability: random sampling
Msallata – non-displaced	15,746	95%	10%	5%	120	Probability: cluster sampling
Murzuq – non-displaced *	5,472	95%	10%	5%	132	Probability: cluster sampling
Murzuq – returnee *	156	95%	10%	5%	57	Probability: random sampling
Murzuq – IDP *	570	95%	10%	5%	88	Probability: random sampling
Nalut – non-displaced	6,195	95%	10%	5%	132	Probability: cluster sampling
Nalut – returnee	400	95%	10%	5%	82	Probability: random sampling
Nesma – non-displaced	1,359	95%	10%	5%	104	Probability: cluster sampling
Qasr Akhyar – non-displaced	13,223	95%	10%	5%	120	Probability: cluster sampling
Qasr Akhyar – returnee	196	95%	10%	5%	67	Probability: random sampling
Qasr Bin Ghasheer – non-displaced	16,659	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Qasr Bin Ghasheer – returnee	4,432	95%	10%	5%	100	Probability: random sampling
Rigdaleen – non-displaced *	9,122	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Rigdaleen – returnee *	350	95%	10%	5%	80	Probability: random sampling
Sabratha – non-displaced	15,678	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Sabratha – returnee	2489	95%	10%	5%	98	Probability: random sampling
Sabratha – IDP	595	95%	10%	5%	88	Probability: random sampling
Sebha – non-displaced *	29,643	95%	10%	5%	120	Probability: cluster sampling
Sebha – returnee *	1,027	95%	10%	5%	93	Probability: random sampling
Sebha – IDP *	928	95%	10%	5%	92	Probability: random sampling
Shahhat – non-displaced	13,437	95%	10%	5%	120	Probability: cluster sampling
Shahhat – IDP	160	95%	10%	5%	61	Probability: random sampling
Sidi Assayeh – non-displaced	5,160	95%	10%	5%	128	Probability: cluster sampling
Sidi Assayeh – returnee	353	95%	10%	5%	80	Probability: random sampling
Sidi Assayeh – IDP	43	95%	10%	5%	31	Probability: random sampling
Sirt – non-displaced	6,922	95%	10%	5%	120	Probability: cluster sampling
Sirt – returnee	15,247	95%	10%	5%	101	Probability: random sampling
Sirt – IDP	2,210	95%	10%	5%	98	Probability: random sampling
Suloug – non-displaced	5,165	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Suloug – IDP	96	95%	10%	5%	39	Probability: random sampling
Suq Aljumaa – non-displaced	54,981	95%	10%	5%	128	Probability: cluster sampling
Suq Aljumaa – returnee	474	95%	10%	5%	81	Probability: random sampling
Suq Aljumaa – IDP	362	95%	10%	5%	76	Probability: random sampling
Suq Alkhamees – non-displaced	4,911	95%	10%	5%	132	Probability: cluster sampling
Suq Alkhamees – returnee	900	95%	10%	5%	92	Probability: random sampling

Surman – non-displaced	15,302	95%	10%	5%	128	Probability: cluster sampling
Surman – IDP	617	95%	10%	5%	88	Probability: random sampling
Swani Bin Adam – non-displaced	5,833	95%	10%	5%	120	Probability: cluster sampling
Swani Bin Adam – returnee	5,567	95%	10%	5%	100	Probability: random sampling
Swani Bin Adam – IDP	80	95%	10%	5%	42	Probability: random sampling
Tajoura – non-displaced	26,639	95%	10%	5%	120	Probability: cluster sampling
Tajoura – returnee	350	95%	10%	5%	80	Probability: random sampling
Tajoura – IDP	1,923	95%	10%	5%	97	Probability: random sampling
Taraghin – non-displaced	2,322	95%	10%	5%	107	Probability: cluster sampling
Taraghin – IDP	179	95%	10%	5%	67	Probability: random sampling
Tarhuna – non-displaced	28,862	95%	10%	5%	120	Probability: cluster sampling
Tarhuna – returnee	2,042	95%	10%	5%	97	Probability: random sampling
Tarhuna – IDP	167	95%	10%	5%	57	Probability: random sampling
Tawergha – returnee	1,263	95%	10%	5%	95	Probability: cluster sampling
Tazirbu – non-displaced *	1,641	95%	10%	5%	136	Probability: cluster sampling
Thaher Aljabal – non-displaced	2,474	95%	10%	5%	140	Probability: cluster sampling
Tobruk – non-displaced	32,322	95%	10%	5%	128	Probability: cluster sampling
Tobruk – IDP	260	95%	10%	5%	75	Probability: random sampling
Toukra – non-displaced	6,783	95%	10%	5%	128	Probability: cluster sampling
Tripoli – non-displaced	28,142	95%	10%	5%	136	Probability: cluster sampling
Tripoli – returnee	260	95%	10%	5%	75	Probability: random sampling
Tripoli – IDP	650	95%	10%	5%	89	Probability: random sampling
Ubari – non-displaced *	1,072	95%	10%	5%	120	Probability: cluster sampling
Ubari – returnee *	5,626	95%	10%	5%	100	Probability: random sampling
Ubari – IDP *	260	95%	10%	5%	75	Probability: random sampling
Umm arrazam – non-displaced	6,232	95%	10%	5%	132	Probability: cluster sampling
Wadi Etba – non-displaced	3,130	95%	10%	5%	109	Probability: cluster sampling
Wadi Etba – IDP	332	95%	10%	5%	79	Probability: random sampling
Wazin – non-displaced	945	95%	10%	5%	120	Probability: cluster sampling
Yefren – non-displaced	4,044	95%	10%	5%	144	Probability: cluster sampling
Yefren – returnee	715	95%	10%	5%	90	Probability: random sampling
Ziltun – non-displaced	1,571	95%	10%	5%	120	Probability: cluster sampling
Zliten – non-displaced	41,035	95%	10%	5%	124	Probability: cluster sampling
Zliten – IDP	2,478	95%	10%	5%	98	Probability: random sampling
Zwara – non-displaced	6,943	95%	10%	5%	128	Probability: cluster sampling
Zwara – returnee	307	95%	10%	5%	77	Probability: random sampling

A combination of two probability sampling methods is applied: cluster sampling and random sampling. These methods are determined by the geographical characteristics of the surveyed population sub-groups. In general, the non-displaced populations are large and widespread across all baladiyas in Libya, and thus cluster sampling can be used to sample for this population group in all 101 baladiyas. For this, the distribution of the population across Libya is derived from the WorldPop dataset<sup>17</sup>, a raster-based dataset that divides the country into a grid of 1km<sup>2</sup> pixels, providing information about the population density per pixel. Those pixels containing a population of less than 100 inhabitants were removed, as those very sparsely populated areas are not feasible to have included into the sampling. By plotting the overall population numbers from UNFPA's August 2020 dataset over this grid, estimates of the Libyan population were created for each pixel. Through cluster sampling, locations of 1km by 1km were drawn for each baladiya with a probability based on population density, meaning that locations with a higher population density were more likely to be selected, or may have been selected multiple times. The primary sampling

<sup>17</sup> WorldPop (www.worldpop.org - School of Geography and Environmental Science, University of Southampton; Department of Geography and Geosciences, University of Louisville; Departement de Geographie, Universite de Namur) and Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Columbia University (2018). Global High Resolution Population Denominators Project - Funded by The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (OPP1134076). Libyan dataset used is accessible [here](#).

unit (PSU) is 4 households (with 0.06 as the intra-cluster correlation). This means that in general, when a location was sampled once, 4 household interviews need to be conducted there, when it was selected twice, 8 household surveys need to be conducted there, etc. By applying the method of cluster sampling to sample for the non-displaced households, the target number of surveys has been adjusted (increased) to counterbalance the design effect of this methodology. Specific guidelines are given to the enumerators on how to go about selecting the required number of households randomly, per sampled location of 1km by 1km – see the explanation box below.

To ensure that the enumerators are selecting the required number of households randomly within a location – a circle with a 500m radius – without having too many different guidelines (given the large scope of data collection and complexity of the full exercise) the following approach is explained to them.

Firstly, enumerator teams (consisting of 4 members) should go to the midpoints of the locations, for which they have the GPS coordinates and is presented on a map, together with the 500m radius around it marking the area of the location where to select the households. Then, depending on the number of surveys to conduct in a location, different guidelines should be used. When there are only 4 or 8 surveys scheduled (most common scenarios) and the location midpoint is at/near a crossroad, they apply the “throw-the-pen method” to decide on the directions to follow (which is not needed when the midpoint of the location is in/near a street). Enumerators move in pairs of two in opposite directions, to conduct a household survey every 100 and 300 steps (in the case of 4 surveys) and two interviews every 100 and 300 steps (in the case of 8 surveys). When there are 12, 16 or 20 surveys to conduct (although it occurs less often to conduct these higher numbers of interviews in a location), enumerators should spread out in all 4 directions (independently) and conduct several surveys every 100, 300, or 500 steps. For example: with 12 surveys per location, every enumerator would conduct 3 surveys (so one at 100, 300 and 500 steps), whereas with 16 surveys per location, every enumerator would conduct 4 surveys (so one at 100, two at 300 and one at 500 steps) and with 20 surveys per location, every enumerator would conduct 5 surveys (so two at 100, one at 300 and two at 500 steps). When also displaced households have to be selected, these numbers will differentiate (not necessarily be a multiple of 4), hence the followed guidelines will need to be adjusted according to the number of surveys.

Each location will be assigned to one enumerator team only, for which they know the number of surveys to conduct, with what type(s) of population group(s). For most locations however, households of only one population group type – mainly non-displaced – have to be selected. It is important that enumerators stay within the boundaries of their designated locations, as otherwise they will be prevented from proceeding with a survey when taking the coordinates.

For the displaced population groups (IDP and returnee households), the geographical areas and data available is precise enough so that a two-stage random sampling methodology could be used. Hence, households (as PSUs) are randomly selected with probabilities based on population size. Indeed, this avoids sending enumerators to areas where no IDP or returnee households are residing, as the displaced population groups are not widespread across the country. Muhalla-level (ADM 4) displacement figures are taken from the most recent IDP-returnee population dataset available, round 41 of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix for Libya (February-April 2022). The numbers of household surveys to conduct per baladiya are generated based on the size of the IDP and returnee populations in every muhalla, across all baladiyas where minimum 25 IDP or returnee households are living. As there are no muhalla-borders available, muhallas' midpoint coordinates are used as centres around which a radius (with its size based on the displaced population living there) is drawn. The maximum number of surveys to conduct in one muhalla is 100, so the radius went from 100m to 1km. The sampled numbers of points are then randomly plotted in these areas, over which the grid of 1km<sup>2</sup> pixels is projected, resulting in locations that contain a number of household surveys to conduct.

This way, the guidelines for enumerators are similar across population groups (non-displaced and displaced), for convenience. In practice, they will get a map with locations, shown as midpoints with a radius of 500m around it.

Each location contains as attributes a location ID and the number of household surveys that are required per population group. To ensure the spatial correctness of where the household surveys are taking place, it is only possible for enumerators to proceed with their questionnaire in Kobo if they are finding themselves in the exact locations designated to them: an entered location ID will need to match with the GPS coordinates taken at the spot.

Furthermore, clear guidelines are explained to the enumerators on how to go about randomly selecting a number of households (of a certain population group) within a given location, as outlined in the information box below. They are also instructed in how to go about what to do when there are not enough houses available in a location, etc. Moreover, in order to have more female respondents answering the questionnaires compared to the previous years, enumerators are encouraged to also interview female respondents as much as they can, to be able to reach a better gender-balance (ideally 50%-50%) – to the extent possible. This is feasible as both the MoSA as well as REACH's Libyan partner CSOs also have female enumerators employed. It is true that in Libya, culturally men are more often the head of household than women. However, women's knowledge about their household is usually extensive and therefore they too should be considered a valuable source of information. Moreover, as the MSNA's aim is to have household data collected that is as inclusive as possible, to be able to represent the situation of Libyan households, female input is indispensable.

### 3.4.3 Tools

The tool for **quantitative data collection** is represented by a household survey encompassing the different humanitarian sectors, as well as specific sections related to displacement and assistance. The 2021 Libyan population MSNA tool was used as the starting point for the 2022 tool. The indicators being used in the updated 2022 tool have been revised and drafted in consultation with all sectors and working groups active in the Libyan response (adhering to global core indicators developed at IMPACT HQ). The questionnaire was developed in line with the guidelines for mandatory indicators, meaning all indicators that are obligated by IMPACT HQ for this year's MSNA have been included. Some slight alterations to the proposed structure have been made to improve the designed questionnaire by tailoring it better to the context. After having been created in English, the final tool is translated into Arabic. The Libyan population MSNA tool has been drafted as much as possible in alignment with that of the Migrant and Refugee MSNA in order to enable limited comparisons between the Libyan and refugee and migrant population during and after analysis.

**Household survey:** The quantitative data will be collected in-person through household visits by enumerators in the sampled locations. The questions will be displayed through the survey platform KoBo Toolbox: a free, open-source tool for mobile data collection which uses XLSForm. Conducted surveys will be uploaded to the REACH or OCHA server daily. It should be noted that due to the unreliable internet connection in certain parts of Libya, this daily uploading is expected to be time-consuming and may occasionally lead to delays in the REACH team's receipt of new data. The interviewer will read the questions from KoBo to the respondent and enters the respondent's answers directly into the smartphone KoBo application during the household visit. Enumerators will use a smartphone or tablet while conducting data collection.

**Referral pathways:** In collaboration with the Protection Sector, referral pathways for different locations have been embedded in the 2022 MSNA quantitative tool to respond to potential protection needs of respondents. At the end of the survey, respondents residing in baladiyas where a referral pathway is currently active will be provided, if interested, with the relevant name and contact details of organizations providing protection services in their baladiya. The same will be done in the 2022 MSNA qualitative tool.

The tools for **qualitative data collection** will differ for FGDs and KIIs:

**KIIs and FGDs:** Data for these interviews will be collected through a Word form designed by REACH staff in Tunis, to whom completed forms will also be emailed. Once receipt is confirmed, the enumerator's copy will be destroyed.

Interviews will be translated into English by the REACH Assessment Officer with support from the Project Officer and the Project Assistant. The tool will be in printed format with sufficient space for enumerators and potential note-takers to leave notes and transcribe as much as possible.

The specific tools for both types of qualitative data collection will consist of guidelines for semi-structured interviews/discussions and will be designed by REACH staff in Tunis based on Secondary Data Review (SDR), the preliminary findings from the Triggers System embedded in the quantitative survey, as well as consultations with sectors and key stakeholders. Each tool will address one theme/a few interlinked themes identified based on either needs/problems flagged by the trigger system (e.g. high levels of food insecurity in one baladiya) or specific information needs of sectors and relevant stakeholders (e.g. child protection). In general, the tools will be designed in order to encompass the following dimensions:

- Prevalence of the issue investigated;
- Causes and consequences;
- Positive and negative strategies adopted to cope with the situation;
- Drivers of vulnerability, i.e. factors that increase (or decrease) exposure to the issue investigated;
- Specific conditions of vulnerable groups; and,
- Availability/accessibility of support, remedy and assistance.

In collaboration with the relevant sectors and working groups, REACH will mainstream gender, protection and mental health elements into the tools where possible, to provide a more nuanced assessment of the implications of the issue investigated in respect of these dimensions.

#### **3.4.4 Triangulation and enumerator management**

Before data collection starts, enumerators will receive comprehensive training facilitated by REACH and conducted by the data collection organisation's focal point. The focal points will have received training directly from REACH.

Before data collection commences, focal points, team leaders and enumerators will receive comprehensive training. The training's content will include:

- i) Introduction of REACH and the MSNA
- ii) Scope and rationale of the assessment
- iii) Data collection Standard Operating Procedures
- iv) Communication and reporting procedures
- v) Guidelines on how to use Kobo
- vi) In-depth training on the quantitative and qualitative tools

The overall training process will consist of the following steps:

1. Focal points will be asked to follow extensive training modules conducted in-person or remotely by the REACH Tunis assessment staff. The training modules will include practical exercises and short quizzes to ensure comprehension of the materials.
2. All focal points will have several follow-up training sessions with REACH staff after completion of the training, for more in-depth training on key topics such as data collection ethics and the tool. How often these will take place is necessity based.
3. Focal points will then relay the training received to their enumerators in live sessions. Training materials will be provided to aid the training. Whenever possible, REACH staff will attend these trainings to ensure all topics are covered as intended.
4. Enumerators will be obliged to take a short test administered by REACH using the KoBo platform in order to ensure comprehension of key topics.

5. Enumerators will also be obliged to do and submit a practice survey using the tool.

The training will include training on the tool, and all focal points and enumerators will be provided with explanations on the reasons and intentions for the inclusion of certain questions, nuances of vocabulary and wording, and referral pathways. Training will also include details on ethical data collection in order to ensure that enumerators abide by international protection standards. The guiding principles on 'do no harm', confidentiality, and respect will be presented during the training. Cultural and gender considerations, and how to deal with these dynamics during interviews, will also be discussed. Focal points will be trained on how to obtain the informed consent of all respondents prior to conducting the interview. Enumerators will be reminded to respect both the voluntariness and gratuitousness of participants, as well as the respondent's anonymity.

Incoming data will be monitored, and the enumerators will be managed as per the following data quality steps:

**Step 1:** The Database Officer will review submitted surveys daily and verify that they meet the following criteria:

- Type of household is correct (IDP, returnee, non-displaced; baladiya); and
- Length of survey meets minimum standard (i.e., surveys that took too little time are rejected).

Location accuracy is already built into the Kobo tool itself; enumerators will not be able to proceed with a household survey if its entered location ID does not match with the GPS-coordinates taken.

**Step 2:** The Database Officer will update the MSNA's Tableau dashboard, which shows the survey's progress against targets per baladiya and as a whole. The Database Officer will also update the data validation tracking spreadsheet, which shows exactly which surveys have been validated, marked as pending review, or rejected – and if pending or rejected, why. This part of the review of surveys will also include a checking for validation based on form constraints such as timelines on specific questions, non-conflicting answers within one survey, logical numbers of household sizes, etc.

Each enumerator team has a field focal point or team leader, who has a designated contact within the REACH Tunis office. The designated contacts within the REACH Tunis office will be responsible for following up daily with the focal points, making sure the field teams are aware of their progress towards targets, answering questions, and passing on any messages. In addition, there will be debriefings with enumerators as well as increased communication with team leaders and focal points to ensure randomised spot checks on key questions.

### 3.5 Analytical Framework

The assessment will operate off the draft Joint Inter-sectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF), tailored to the current operational context in Libya and in-country JIAF discussions. The JIAF is currently under development by the Joint-Intersector Analysis Group (JIAG). Led by OCHA and the Global Cluster Coordinators Group (GCCG), the JIAF aims to assist with identification of inter-linkages between various drivers, underlying and contributing factors, sectors and humanitarian conditions. The JIAF seeks to enable humanitarian actors to arrive at a common understanding of who, and how many people face humanitarian needs, and which needs are most critical.

The JIAF under development was tailored by REACH and other participants in the AWG to meet the specific needs of the Libyan Humanitarian Crisis. It consists of four main pillars that represent different types of information needed to understand humanitarian needs and their severity: (1) **context** – the characteristics of the environment in which the crisis occurs (e.g. demographic, socio-cultural, economic, etc.); (2) **event or shock** – involving the examination of key drivers of the events that are disrupting the functioning of society and causing losses (as well as the identification of underlying factors which influence the exposure, vulnerability or capacities of the affected population); (3) **impact** – which entails the effects of the event or shock on the population, systems and services and humanitarian access in the affected area; and (4) **humanitarian conditions** – which look at the outcomes of

the crisis on the affected population in terms of living standards (the ability of affected populations to meet their basic needs) and coping mechanisms (the degree to which the affected population reports relying on negative strategies in order to cope with the impact of the crisis).

Broadly in line with these four pillars, REACH will conduct its own analysis to estimate severity of humanitarian needs and proportion of households in each severity category. These findings will then be disaggregated in order to compare and contrast outcomes between different sub-groups (i.e. IDPs, returnees, non-displaced) and geographic areas.

## 3.6 Data Processing & Analysis

### 3.6.1 Quantitative data

Data from the household surveys will be collected via the KoBo Toolbox platform, using the Open Data Kit (ODK) Android application. Survey data will be uploaded from the field and stored on the KoBo server. Once data have been processed and marked as validated, pending or rejected (see above), the validated surveys will be passed to the Database Officer for data checking and cleaning. Data checking and cleaning will take place daily during the period of data collection, and will include the identification of outliers, correct categorisation of “other” responses, and the removal and / or replacement of incomplete or inaccurate records. Hence, the data cleaning checks will be done in alignment with [the IMPACT Data Cleaning Minimum Standards Checklist](#). Data cleaning and checking will also entail the deletion of surveys which contain discrepancies that cannot be corrected. All changes to the dataset will be documented in a data cleaning log maintained in excel and published alongside the final clean dataset. Data checking will be systematized through a script produced in R. The Database Officer will identify any issues in ongoing data collection whilst checking and cleaning data, reach out to the designated contacts for enumerator teams and work through them to try and resolve any contradictory or problematic data points.

Analysis of the quantitative data will commence after the clean dataset is finalized. The first step will be assigning weights to the sample to correct for oversampling of IDP and returnee households. Returnees and IDPs will be over-sampled in order to be able to present findings for these groups. The weighting will allow for more reliable analysis of aggregated data at baladiya level, regional level and national level. The weights will be based on the population data in the sampling frame. The overall aim of the analysis is to determine, representatively, what percentage of the different strata have sectoral or thematic needs.

### 3.6.2 Qualitative data

Qualitative data will be collected by REACH field staff and partners. The partners and field staff will be responsible for compiling the Arabic language transcripts of interviews and FGDs. If the capacity is there, the field staff will translate the transcripts. Data from the KIIs and FGDs, will be anonymised and sent to the REACH Assessment Officer, who will work with the Lead Assessment Officer to ensure that all qualitative data is translated into English, if this was not done in the field, and that the data is reviewed for quality as it comes in, so that timely feedback can be provided to the field teams. The review of qualitative data will be done in alignment with [the IMPACT Minimum Standard Checklist for Semi-Structured \(Qualitative\) Data Processing and Analysis](#).

The Assessment Officer will be primarily responsible for analysing the qualitative data, although possibly assisted by other MSNA team members. A first layer of analysis for both KIIs and FGDs will involve straightforward content analysis of data. This first layer will serve to identify key themes in the data and feed into the development of the codebook which will be the starting point for the second layer of analysis. The codebook will consist of the key themes to be classified and sorted when analyzing qualitative data. The codebook will ensure that analysis done by different team members will be comparable and follow the same approach. The second layer of qualitative analysis will be done through NVivo. NVivo allows for thematic coding within and across transcripts to identify key trends across population groups and regions. The codebook will be the starting point but may be updated and expanded as more themes or subthemes are

identified during analysis. This analysis will result in the construction of a data saturation grid exported to Excel, which identifies the type and frequency of themes arising in qualitative interviews and monitors the level of saturation for each theme. The final saturation grids will include summaries of how certain themes from the codebook were mentioned by different respondents and include examples.

#### 4. Key ethical considerations and related risks

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

<b>The proposed research design...</b>	<b>Yes/ No</b>	<b>Details if no (including mitigation)</b>
... Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to <b>avoid unnecessary duplication</b> of data collection efforts?	Yes	
... <b>Respects respondents, their rights and dignity</b> (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 <b>expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result</b> of participation in data collection?	Yes	
... Does not <b>expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result</b> of participation in data collection?	Yes	
... Does not involve <b>collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatising</b> for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)?	No	<p>While none of the tools will include any explicit questions about the household's direct experience of traumatic events, they will nonetheless include topics that may be perceived as sensitive or stressful, including questions about documentation, protection concerns, or food security. To mitigate this issue, the following measures will be adopted:</p> <p>i) The tools will be reviewed by the Protection sector, the GBV Working Group and the MHPSS Working Group, to provide feedback on the potential sensitivity of the questions</p> <p>ii) The tools will be further reviewed by REACH field staff, to ensure that the questions are not too sensitive in relation to the specificities of the Libyan context</p> <p>iii) Enumerators will be specifically trained on ethical and Do No Harm principles, including the importance of collecting informed consent and informing the participants of their right not to answer and to end the interview at any moment</p>



		iv) Data collection on particularly sensitive topics (e.g. GBV) will only be carried out by specialised partners, with properly trained enumerators and only in locations where a referral pathway is available
... Does not involve <b>data collection with minors</b> i.e. anyone less than 18 years old?	Yes	
... Does not involve <b>data collection with other vulnerable groups</b> e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	No	The sampling strategy for the quantitative survey does not allow for direct prevention of inclusion of these groups. However, no respondents will be asked directly about sensitive topics, and respondents can always opt to not answer specific questions. Special care will be taken to make sure the tool adheres to Do No Harm principles.
... Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of <b>personally identifiable information</b> ?	Yes	

## 5. Roles and responsibilities

<b>Task Description</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	<b>Accountable</b>	<b>Consulted</b>	<b>Informed</b>
Research design	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Research Manager, field staff, GIS officer, IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data Unit, Sectors and working groups in Libya	Sectors and working groups in Libya, Area coordination groups, INGO forum
Supervising data collection	Assessment Officer, Operations Manager	Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point, Research Manager	OCHA
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	Junior Assessment Officer, Data Unit	Assessment Officer	Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data Unit	
Data analysis	Assessment Officer, Data Unit	Assessment Officer		
Output production	Assessment Officer, Junior Assessment Officer, Data Unit (dashboard)	Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point, Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Reporting Unit	OCHA, Sectors and working groups in Libya
Dissemination	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point, Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Reporting Unit	OCHA, Sectors and working groups in Libya

Monitoring & Evaluation	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data Unit	ACTED Project Development
Lessons learned	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point, Research Manager, Operations Manager	IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data Unit

**Responsible:** the person(s) who executes the task

**Accountable:** the person who validates the completion of the task and is accountable of the final output or milestone

**Consulted:** the person(s) who must be consulted when the task is implemented

**Informed:** the person(s) who need to be informed when the task is completed

## 6. Data Analysis Plan

The data analysis plans are published on the REACH Resource Centre and accessible as separate documents, available [here](#).

## 7. 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		X Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		X 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		X 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	2023 Libya HNO
		# references in single agency documents			OCHA, ECHO, BHA
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feed back and Usage_Survey template	Usage survey to be conducted at the end of the research cycle following release of all outputs, pertaining to utilization and usefulness of all disseminated outputs, targeting all sectors and
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
		Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			

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

**ANNEX 1: MODIFICATION TO THE CORE INDICATOR**

Indicator number	Indicator	Question	Please explain what modifications were made?	Justification for the change?	Change made in consultation with IMPACT CSU? If yes, who was consulted?
1.	Households' access to mobile network, % of households per network coverage category	<p>Does at least one member of your household have network coverage to use the mobile phone most days?</p> <p>For example in your home, work, school, or other place where you spend a lot of time.</p>	This question has been omitted.	To shorten the length of the questionnaire.	/

## ANNEX 2: MODIFICATION TO THE ODK / KOBO QUESTIONNAIRE

Kobo question name	Question	Please explain what modifications were made?	Justification for the change?	Change made in consultation with IMPACT ISU? If yes, who was consulted?
respondent_age	How old are you?	select_one (Less than 18 years old (end interview), 18 to 24 years old, 25 to 34 years old, 35 to 44 years old, 45 to 59 years old, 60 years or older) instead of integer	Consistency with previous year's MSNA	/
hoh_age	How old is the head of the household?	select_one (Less than 18 years old, 18 to 24 years old, 25 to 34 years old, 35 to 44 years old, 45 to 59 years old, 60 years or older) instead of integer	Consistency with previous year's MSNA	/
hh_roster	Individual information on household members	<p>Gender, age, and relationship to the head of household is not asked individually for each household member. However, the following roster is applied:</p> <p>Please tell me how many there are of the following in your household, including yourself:</p> <p>Male infants (0 – 5 years)            Male children (6 – 14 years)            Male youth (15 – 17 years)            Male young adults (18-34)            Male adults (35 – 59 years)            Male elderly (60+ years)</p> <p>Please tell me how many there are of the following in your household, including yourself:</p> <p>Female infants (0 – 5 years)            Female children (6 – 14 years)            Female youth (15 – 17 years)            Female young adults (18-34)            Female adults (35 – 59 years)            Female elderly (60+ years)</p>	<p>Consistency with previous year's MSNA</p> <p>+ To shorten the length of the tool</p>	/

wgss_loop	Washington Group Questions	This section has been omitted.	To shorten the length of the tool	Health sector Libya and IMPACT HQ Health and nutrition health specialist (Saeed Rahman)
children_married	At this time, are any children (<18) in your household married?	Asked on household-level, with a follow up asking "How many boys" and 'How many girls". This is done instead of for each child separately: "What is the civil status of [child_name]?"	To shorten the length of the tool	Protection sector Libya
Livelihoods Coping Strategies (LCSI): sold_non_productive_assets, spent_savings, borrowed_money, reduced_expenses_nfi, sold_productive_assets, reduced_expenses_health, additional_job, degrading_work, child_labour, begged_scavenged, sold_house_land	In the last 30 days, did your household do the following due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.)?	Question slightly adjusted, instead of "In the last 30 days, did your household [do X] due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.)?"	Consistency with previous year's MSNA + to shorten the length of the tool	Consulted the Libya food expert from WFP (Aya Elnaihom) and the Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment Specialist from IMPACT (Olivia Falkowitz)
fcs (food consumption score): cereals	In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat cereals, grains, roots and tubers, including wild roots?	In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat ... 1. Cereals, grains such as; rice, bread, pasta, potatoes, maize, couscous, wheat flour	Tailored to the Libyan context	Consulted the Libya food expert from WFP (Aya Elnaihom) and the Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment Specialist from IMPACT (Olivia Falkowitz)
fcs (food consumption score): beans	In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat any beans / legumes, pulses or nuts?	In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat ... 2. Legumes and nuts (beans, chickpeas, nuts, etc.)	Tailored to the Libyan context	Consulted the Libya food expert from WFP (Aya Elnaihom) and the Food Security and Livelihoods

				Assessment Specialist from IMPACT (Olivia Falkowitz)
fcs (food consumption score): milk	In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household drink milk or eat other dairy products?	In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat ... 3. Milk and milk products (milk, cheese, sour cream and yogurt) *(Exclude margarine / butter or small amounts of milk for tea / coffee)	Tailored to the Libyan context	Consulted the Libya food expert from WFP (Aya Elnaihom) and the Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment Specialist from IMPACT (Olivia Falkowitz)
fcs (food consumption score): proteins	In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat meat, fish or eggs?	In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat ... 4. Eggs, meat, and fish (beef, organ meat, chicken, lamb, tuna and fresh fish)	Tailored to the Libyan context	Consulted the Libya food expert from WFP (Aya Elnaihom) and the Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment Specialist from IMPACT (Olivia Falkowitz)
fcs (food consumption score): vegetables	In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat vegetables or leaves, including all wild vegetables and leaves?	In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat ... 5. Vegetables (onions, lettuce, tomatoes, cucumbers, red peppers, spinach, etc.)	Tailored to the Libyan context	Consulted the Libya food expert from WFP (Aya Elnaihom) and the Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment Specialist from IMPACT (Olivia Falkowitz)
fcs (food consumption score): fruits	In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat fruits, including all wild fruits?	In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat ... 6. Fruits (bananas, apples, berries, bananas, lemons, apricots, pears, etc.)	Tailored to the Libyan context	Consulted the Libya food expert from WFP (Aya Elnaihom) and the Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment Specialist from IMPACT (Olivia Falkowitz)
fcs (food consumption score): oil_and_fat	In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat oil, fat, or butter?	In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat ... 7. Oil and fats (vegetable oil, butter, margarine)	Tailored to the Libyan context	Consulted the Libya food expert from WFP (Aya Elnaihom) and the Food Security and Livelihoods



				Assessment Specialist from IMPACT (Olivia Falkowitz)
fcs (food consumption score): sugar_sweets	In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat sugar or sugary foods?	In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat ... 8. Sugar and confectionery (sugar, honey, jam, cakes, biscuits, candies and sugary drinks)	Tailored to the Libyan context	Consulted the Libya food expert from WFP (Aya Elnaihom) and the Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment Specialist from IMPACT (Olivia Falkowitz)
fcs (food consumption score): condiments	In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat condiments or spices?	In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat ... 9. Condiments / Spices: tea, coffee / cocoa, salt, garlic, spices, yeast / baking powder, lanwin, tomato / sauce, meat or fish as a condiment, condiments including small amount of milk / tea coffee	Tailored to the Libyan context	Consulted the Libya food expert from WFP (Aya Elnaihom) and the Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment Specialist from IMPACT (Olivia Falkowitz)
shelter_type	What type of shelter does the household live in?	Consisted of different answer options: House, Apartment (not shared), Private room in an apartment/house shared with other people (not family members), Room shared with other people (not family members), Public building not usually used for shelter (school, mosque, etc.), Private building not usually used for shelter (basement, garage, store, warehouse, etc.), Unfinished/unenclosed building, Emergency shelter not provided by iNGOs or local NGOs (e.g. tent or caravan), Temporary shelter provided by iNGOs or local NGOs, Connection house (note: refers to a house arranged by smugglers), Hotel, Camp and informal settlement, Outdoors/ no shelter at all, Other (please specify), Don't know, Prefer not to answer	Tailored to the Libyan context	SFNI sector Libya
living_conditions_issues	What issues, if any, do members of your household face in terms of living conditions inside your shelter?	Included additional answer options: Lack of insulation from cold <b>or heat</b> , Rain leaks which cause flooding inside the shelter and/or damage to roof/walls, Presence of mold or moisture issues, Lack of or defective toilets, Lack of or defective kitchen, Doors/windows cannot	Tailored to the Libyan context	SFNI sector Libya

		be locked, The building is made of iron, wood, or other unsuitable materials, Other (please specify), Prefer not to answer		
healthcare_access_need	During the last 3 months, did anyone in your household have a health problem and needed to access health care (including mental health services)?	On household-level, instead of having an individual question for each household member separately.	Consistency with previous year's MSNA + to shorten the length of the tool	Health sector Libya
healthcare_needed	What were the health care needs?	On household-level, instead of having an individual question for each household member separately.	Consistency with previous year's MSNA + to shorten the length of the tool	Health sector Libya
healthcare_access_denied	Please tell me how many people in your household in the last 3 months were NOT able to obtain health care when they felt they needed it?	On household-level, instead of having an individual question for each household member separately.	Consistency with previous year's MSNA + to shorten the length of the tool	Health sector Libya
main_source_water	What is the main source of water used by your household for drinking?	Public network (connected to the shelter) and Public network (connected to the neighbour's shelter) instead of "Piped connection to house (or neighbour's house)"	Tailored to the Libyan context	/
water_quantity	In the past 30 days, were there ever any times that you did not have enough water to meet any of the following needs?	Other phrasing of question, instead of "Does your household currently have enough water to meet the following needs?" and added answer option "None of these - we always had enough water"	Consistency with previous year's MSNA + to give a time frame for this	/
nb_hhs_per_sanitation	How many other households do you share this sanitation facility (latrine/toilet) with?	Instead of "Do you share this sanitation facility with other households? If yes, how many households use this sanitation facility (latrine/toilet)?"	Too shorten the tool	/

soap_in_hh	Does your household have a handwashing facility equipped with water and soap?	Instead of "Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? (Observe facility, water and soap)"	Not appropriate for context to go into households' homes to do the observation	/
enrolled_note	For the 2021-2022 school year, how many school-aged children in the household were enrolled (registered) in formal school?	At household-level instead of asked to every child individually. Also, answer options updated to: 1. Boys (aged 6-14) 2. Girls (aged 6-14) 3. Male youths (aged 15-17) 4. Female youths (aged 15-17) Instead of: Girls 3-5 ____ Boys 3-5 ____ Girls 6-11 ____ Boys 6-11 ____ Girls 12-17 ____ Boys 12-17 ____	Too shorten the tool + Tailored to the Libyan context	Education sector Libya and IMPACT HQ Education senior assessment officer (Gareth Whalley)
attending_note	While schools were open in the current school year (2021-2022), how many school-aged children in the household were attending formal school regularly (at least 4 days per week)?	At household-level instead of asked to every child individually. Also, answer options updated to: 1. Boys (aged 6-14) 2. Girls (aged 6-14) 3. Male youths (aged 15-17) 4. Female youths (aged 15-17) Instead of: Girls 3-5 ____ Boys 3-5 ____ Girls 6-11 ____ Boys 6-11 ____ Girls 12-17 ____ Boys 12-17 ____	Too shorten the tool + Tailored to the Libyan context	Education sector Libya and IMPACT HQ Education senior assessment officer (Gareth Whalley)

dropping_out_note	<p>How many school-aged children in the household dropped out of school in the previous year?</p> <p>Dropped out = child was enrolled in a given grade at a given school in the 2020-2021 school year but is not enrolled in the current/2021-2022 school year.</p>	<p>At household-level instead of asked to every child individually. Also, answer options updated to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Boys (aged 6-14)</li> <li>2. Girls (aged 6-14)</li> <li>3. Male youths (aged 15-17)</li> <li>4. Female youths (aged 15-17)</li> </ol> <p>Instead of:</p> <p>Girls 3-5 ____  Boys 3-5 ____  Girls 6-11 ____  Boys 6-11 ____  Girls 12-17 ____  Boys 12-17 ____</p>	Too shorten the tool + Tailored to the Libyan context	Education sector Libya and IMPACT HQ Education senior assessment officer (Gareth Whalley)
dropped_out_reasons	Please define the main reason(s) for the drop-out. (Select all that apply)	<p>At household-level instead of asked to every child individually. Also, answer options updated to:</p> <p>School closures due to COVID-19, School closed for other reasons (e.g. is used for other purposes), Problems with school infrastructure (e.g. lack of electricity, lack of adequate furniture or sanitation facilities), Going or attending school is not safe for the child (violence, harassment or discrimination), Parents/caregivers not able to register or enrol children in the school due to lack of valid documentation, No transport available to bring to school/No fuel available to bring to school/ schools are too distant, Parental refusal to send children to school, Lack of interest of children in education, Lack of gender-segregated latrines, Economic hardship (cannot afford school fees, transport, materials, or food), Curriculum quality (e.g. inappropriate contents), School is overcrowded or teacher shortage, Lack of physical accessibility for students with disabilities, Problems with child's health (including disability or trauma), Child marriage or pregnancy, Child has to work (contributes to household income), Language or cultural barriers, Other (please specify), Don't know, Prefer not to answer</p>	Too shorten the tool + Tailored to the Libyan context	Education sector Libya and IMPACT HQ Education senior assessment officer (Gareth Whalley)

