Research Terms of Reference

Migrant and Refugee Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

LBY2105b Libya

May 2021
V1

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Libya					
Type of Emergency	□	Natural disaster	**X**	Conflict	□	Other *(specify)*
Type of Crisis	□	Sudden onset	□	Slow onset	**X**	Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)					
IMPACT Project Code	14EJD ACTED					
Overall Research Timeframe *(from research design to final outputs / M&E)*	01/03/2021 to 28/02/2022					
Research Timeframe *Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)*	1. Pilot/training: 04/06/2021		6. Preliminary presentation: 19/09/2021			
	2. Start collect data: 14/06/2021		7. Outputs sent for validation: 31/12/2021			
	3. Data collected: 31/07/2021		8. Outputs published: 31/01/2022			
	4. Data analysed: 19/08/2021		9. Final presentation: 28/02/2022			
	5. Data sent for validation: 20/08/2021					
Number of assessments	**X**	Single assessment (one cycle)				
	□	Multi assessment (more than one cycle)				
Humanitarian milestones *Specify **what** will the assessment inform and **when** e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;*	**Milestone**		**Deadline**			
	□	Donor plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _			
	X	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	04/10/2021			
	X	Cluster plan/strategy	30/09/2021			
	□	NGO platform plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _			
	□	Other (Specify):	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _			
Audience Type & Dissemination *Specify **who** will the assessment inform and **how** you will disseminate to inform the audience*	**Audience type**		**Dissemination**			
	X Strategic		**X** General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)			
	X Programmatic		**X** Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting			
	□ Operational		**X** Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting)			
	□ [Other, Specify]		**X** Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)			
			□ [Other, Specify]			

Detailed dissemination plan required	**X**	Yes	□	No
General Objective	Delivering up-to-date information on the multi-sectoral humanitarian needs and severity of humanitarian conditions of refugees and migrants across the assessed locations in Libya to humanitarian actors, in order to provide robust evidence to support and inform key milestone documents for 2022 (HNO and HRP), and to contribute to a more targeted and evidence-based humanitarian response.			
Specific Objective(s)	1. <u>Understand humanitarian needs in terms of:</u> a. the impact of the crisis on people b. humanitarian conditions (i.e., living standard gaps[1], use of coping mechanisms and the severity of humanitarian needs); and, c. current and forecasted priority needs and concerns; And *how these humanitarian needs differ by:* i. geographic location; ii. population group (disaggregated by regions of origin and by gender). 2. <u>Collect qualitative data in order to:</u> i. triangulate findings derived from quantitative data collection; ii. understand the specific humanitarian needs of vulnerable population groups (e.g. children, non-Arabic speakers and refugees and migrants recently arrived to Libya); and, iii. provide in-depth context to specific follow-up questions. 3. <u>Identify the overall severity of humanitarian needs in order to provide robust evidence to support and inform:</u> a. key milestone documents such as the HNO and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2022; b. the Libyan humanitarian response planning in general.			
Research Questions	1. <u>Humanitarian conditions (living standards, coping mechanisms and well-being):</u> a. What are refugees and migrants' needs across each humanitarian sector: Food Security, Cash & markets, Shelter & NFIs (SNFI), Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), Education, Health and Protection (including Gender – Based Violence (GBV), Child Protection, and Mine Action); otherwise referred to as living standard gaps? And *how do living standard gaps differ by*: i. assessed mantika? ii. population group (i.e. from different regions of origin and by gender)? b. To what extent do refugees and migrants with sectoral needs report using different coping mechanisms? And *how do those coping mechanisms employed differ by*: i. assessed mantika? ii. population group (i.e. from different regions of origin and by gender)? 2. <u>Factors of vulnerability[2]</u>			

[1] The MSNA will calculate the proportion of the affected population with living standard gaps – i.e. the proportion of respondents unable to meet their basic needs in one or more sectors.

[2] Inspired by the determinants of vulnerability models developed by IOM and the Mixed Migration Centre (MMC), REACH will explore how different socio-demographic factors, by themselves or in combination with other drivers, contribute to determine refugees and migrants' living

	a. What are the main factors contributing to refugees' and migrants' vulnerability? b. How do factors of vulnerability contribute to influencing refugees and migrants' humanitarian conditions? c. How do factors of vulnerability contribute to influencing the level of impact of the crisis on refugees and migrants? 3. <u>Impact on people:</u> a. What is the level of impact that the crisis has had on migrants and refugees? And *how does the level of impact differ based on:* i. assessed mantika? ii. population group (i.e. from different regions of origin and by gender)? 4. <u>The severity of humanitarian needs:</u> a. What is the overall severity of humanitarian needs? And *how does the severity of humanitarian needs differ by*: i. assessed mantika? ii. population group (i.e. from different regions of origin and by gender)? 5. <u>Current and forecasted priority needs/concerns:</u> a. What key factors may affect refugees and migrants' needs in the future? b. What are refugees and migrants' self-identified needs and preferences around the provision of humanitarian aid? And *how do these needs and preferences differ by:* i. assessed mantika? ii. population group (i.e. from different regions of origin and by gender)?
Geographic Coverage	11 mantikas[3] across Libya: **West**: Tripoli, Misrata, Azzawya, Al Jfara, Al Jabal Al Gharbi, Zwara **East**: Ejdabia, Alkufra, Benghazi **South**: Sebha, Murzuq
Secondary data sources	• International Organization for Migration (IOM) – Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), *Libya's Migrant Report: Round 35 (January – February 2021)* (April 2021). Available here. (**Note*: Data from IOM-DTM Round 35 were used to identify refugee and migrant figures to calculate the sampling frame). • UN OCHA, *Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021* (December 2020). Available here. • REACH, *2020 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Refugees and Migrants* (April 2021). Forthcoming in Reach Resource Centre. • REACH, *2020 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Libyan population* (March 2021). Available here. • Other REACH assessments in Libya

standards and humanitarian needs. For more information, see the section 3.4.5 below on the analytical framework. Resources: IOM, "Handbook on Protection and Assistance for Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse" (2019), available here. Mixed Migration Centre, "What makes refugees and migrants vulnerable to detention in Libya?", December 2019, available here. See also Mixed Migration Centre, "A Sharper Lens on Vulnerability (North Africa)" (November 2020), available here.

[3] A mantika (corresponding to a district) is the second level of geographic classification in Libya after region. A baladiya (corresponding to a municipality) is the third level of geographic classification in Libya after mantikas.

	• MMC, *What makes refugees and migrants vulnerable to detention in Libya? A micro-level study on the determinants of protection* (December 2019). Available here. • IOM, *Handbook on Protection and Assistance for Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse* (2019). Available here.					
Population(s) *Select all that apply*	□	IDPs in camp		□	IDPs in informal sites	
	□	IDPs in host communities		□	IDPs [Other, Specify]	
	□	Refugees in camp		□	Refugees in informal sites	
	X	Refugees in host communities		□	Refugees [Other, Specify]	
	□	Host communities		**X**	Migrants in host communities	
Stratification *Select type(s) and enter number of strata*	**X**	**Geographical** #:11 mantikas Population size per strata is known? □ Yes **X** No (Only estimates exist)	**X**	**Region of origin** #: 4 (West and Central Africa, East Africa, MENA and Southern Asia) Population size per strata is known? □ Yes **X** No (Only estimates exist)	**X**	**Gender** #: 2 Population size per strata is known? □ Yes **X** No (Only estimates exist)
Data collection tool(s)	**X**	Structured (Quantitative)		**X**	Semi-structured (Qualitative)	
	Sampling method			**Data collection method**		
Structured data collection tool # 1 *Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews*	**X** Purposive[4] □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling			□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ **X** Individual interview[5] (Target #): 1613[6] □ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _		
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1 *Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews*	**X** Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]			**X** Key informant interview (Target #): 50[7] □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Focus group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _		

[4] The target number of interviews aims to maintain an indicative (not statistically representative) sample of assessed locations based on the most recent migrant and refugee population figures published in IOM-DTM data, Libya's Migrant Report: Round 35 (January-February 2021), available here. This non-probability purposive quota sampling strategy aims to ensure that a robust cross-section of the migrant refugee population has been assessed, and includes quotas for certain hard-to-reach migrant and refugee population sub-groups based on region of origin.

[5] Secondary data show that refugees and migrants in Libya tend to migrate and live by themselves (without their families). Thus, for example, in 2020, only a minority of respondents to the Refufee and Migrant MSNA (approximately 25%) reported living in multiple-person households. For this reason, the Refugee and Migrant MSNA collects data at individual level rather than at household level.

[6] The expected number of interviews was set purposively, based on the number of interviews collected in 2020 and REACH data collection capacities, and distributed proportionally across locations (11 mantikas) and population groups (4 region-of-origin groups). For the criteria used to define the strata, see sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 below. For a detailed breakdown of the number of interviews per stratum, see section 3.4.2 below.

[7] The minimum number of Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions was set purposively. The exact target will depend on the level of external support to conduct qualitative data collection, as well as on the number of locations flagged as having high needs by the trigger system. For a description of the functioning of the trigger system, see section 3.4.1 below.

Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 2 *Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews* ***If more than 2 structured tools please duplicate this row and complete for each tool.*	**X** Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]				□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ **X** Focus group discussion (Target #): 5 □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _		
Target level of precision if probability sampling	N/A				N/A		
Data management platform(s)	**X**	IMPACT			□	UNHCR	
	□	[Other, Specify]					
Expected ouput type(s)	□	Situation overview #: _ _	**X**	Report #: 1	□	Profile #: _ _	
	X	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 13[8]	**X**	Presentation (Final) #: 20[9]	**X**	Factsheet #: 7[10]	
	X	Interactive dashboard #:1	□	Webmap #: _ _	**X**	Map #: As needed	
	X	Dataset #: 1 Clean and anonymised dataset to be published on HDX + REACH Resource Centre					
Access	**X**	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)					
	□	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)					
Visibility *Specify which **logos** should be on outputs*	REACH						
	Donor: UNHCR						
	Coordination Framework: Libya Inter-Sector Coordination Group						
	Partners: Cesvi, Terre des Hommes, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), UNICEF and INTERSOS						

2. Rationale

Since 2011, Libya's complex socio-political context has been marked by an increasingly protracted conflict. The political and military division of the country between West and East in 2014 marked the beginning of a renewed state of instability, characterised by more localised forms of violence around key strategic and economic resources. In 2019, conflict reignited in the Western region and tensions continued into 2020, with hostilities impacting some of the region's most populated areas.[11] The protracted conflict, together with the closure of the main oil terminals in the Eastern region from January to September 2020, has severely affected Libya's economy, primarily dependent on oil and gas exports and already hit by a

[8] Based on number of active sectors and working groups in Libyan response that will use findings for the HNO
[9] Based on number active sectors and working groups, as well as area coordination groups and additional key stakeholders in the Libyan response.
[10] One factsheet per each of the following sectors: Food Security, SNFI, WASH, Protection, Health, Education, and one related to Cash and Markets.
[11] Wolfgang Pusztai, "Libya's conflict. A very short introduction", EU Institute for Security Studies, November 2019, available here.

liquidity crisis.[12] While the creation of the country's first unified government in seven years in March 2021[13] represents a key milestone of the peace process, its medium to long term impact on Libya's stability still need to be fully appreciated.[14]

In March 2020, the first COVID-19 cases were confirmed in Libya. By March 2021, 134,967 confirmed cases and 2,216 deaths had been recorded.[15] The overall capacity of the Libyan healthcare system to respond to the COVID-19 outbreak is low, as the protracted conflict has resulted in the reduction of the number of functioning public healthcare facilities in Libya, as well as in shortages of medical equipment and staff.[16] The COVID-19 pandemic and the consequent public health measures adopted have had the effect of further disrupting livelihoods already affected by the protracted conflict and the economic crisis, resulting in a generalised erosion of living standards and threatening the ability of Libyan and non-Libyan populations to meet their basic needs. According to the 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview, the number of persons in need inside Libya reached 1,3 million in 2020, with a 44% increase compared to the previous year (0,9 million). Refugees and migrants together represented 28% of the total estimated people in need, with 44,000 and 304,000 people in need respectively.[17]

Despite ongoing conflict, economic crisis, and restrictive migration policies, Libya remains a destination and transit country for migrants, primarily from neighbouring countries such as Niger (20% of the total estimated migrant population in Libya), Egypt (17%), Chad (15%) and Sudan (14%), due to its job opportunities and geographical location[18,19]. As of April 2021, 575,874 migrants were estimated residing in the country,[20] while 43,3480 individuals were registered as refugees or asylum seekers with the UNHCR.[21] However, reduced livelihoods opportunities, lack of documentation, and discrimination prevent many refugees and migrants from accessing basic services and assistance, and covering their essential needs.[22] In addition, due to endemic insecurity and weakness of the rule of law, refugees and migrants are particularly vulnerable to exploitation, trafficking, harassment and abuse, while the criminalisation of irregular entry, stay or departure since 2010 exposes them to the risk of arbitrary arrest and indefinite detention.[23]

Crucial humanitarian information gaps remain regarding refugees and migrants in Libya, as the political, economic and social landscapes are constantly evolving, and as humanitarian access to affected populations is limited, particularly as a result of COVID-19. In this context and building upon REACH's experience in conducting Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNAs) in Libya since 2016, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), with support from REACH and extensive input from all active sectors and working groups in Libya, propose to conduct a Refugee and Migrant multi-sectoral needs assessment (MSNA) in 11 mantikas (admin level 2) in Libya, on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and the Assessment Working Group (AWG). OCHA and REACH have organised the 2021 MSNA through the AWG, designed data collection and analysis tools, and consulted with each sector active in the Libyan response to revise indicators. The MSNA will be conducted with strong linkages to and coordination with the HRP and the HNO process and also provide trends

[12] The oil blockade resulted in a dramatic drop in oil production, which reached 100,000 barrels per day in the first half of 2020 (compared to an average of 1,14 million b/d in December 2019) and created fuel shortages countrywide. In combination with the global plummeting of oil prices in early 2020, due to the COVID-19 outbreak in China, the blockade strained Libya's revenue flows, with cumulative losses between January and September 2020, when the blockade was conditionally lifted, have been estimated at around 10 billion dollars by the National Oil Corporation (NOC). See National Oil Corporation (NOC), "NOC reports revenues for July and August 2020", September 2020, available here.
[13] Bloomberg, "Libya installs unity government as peace effort gathers pace", March 2021, available here.
[14] See, for example, Middle East Eye, "EU says withdrawal of foreign fighters a 'precondition' to Libya's stability", April 2021, available here.
[15] OCHA, "Libya Situation Report", available here (Accessed 9 April 2021).
[16] Health Sector Libya, "Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) preparedness and response plan for Libya", March 2020, available here.
[17] OCHA, "2021 Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)", January 2021, available here. The 2021 HNO classified all refugees and asylum seekers registered with UNHCR at the time (late 2020), i.e. 44,000 individuals, as in need.
[18] IOM-DTM, "Libya's migrant report. September-October 2020 (Round 33)", December 2020, available here.
[19] IOM, "Migration in West and North Africa and across the Mediterranean: Trends, risks, development and governance", September 2020, available here.
[20] IOM-DTM, "Libya's migrant report. January-February 2021 (Round 35)", April 2021, available here.
[21] UNHCR Operational portal (consulted on 26 April 2021). The number of refugees and asylum seekers registered with UNHCR slightly decreased compared to late 2020.
[22] REACH, "2020 Refugee and Migrant MSNA", forthcoming in the REACH Resource Centre.
[23] In 2010, Libya implemented Law No. 19/2010 on Combating Irregular Migration, criminalising irregular entry, stay or departure, without any distinction between migrants, refugees and victims of trafficking. The law also states that those who do enter the country irregularly may be detained for an indefinite period of time prior to deportation. See ICMPD, "What are the protection concerns for migrants and refugees in Libya?", November 2017, available here.

analysis and updates on key sector priorities. OCHA and REACH have actively engaged with humanitarian partners in March – April 2021 to assess the feasibility of, and revise methodologies in line with physical access restrictions arising out of the ongoing outbreak of COVID-19. Based on the latest analysis of the situation in Libya[24] as well as reflecting on global trends, it is highly likely that REACH assessment teams will follow remote data collection methods as those employed in the 2020 Refugee and Migrant MSNA[25].

The primary purpose of the assessment is to inform and update humanitarian actors' understanding of the needs that exist among refugees and migrants in the country, to inform the 2022 humanitarian response planning and, overall, to support a targeted and evidence-based humanitarian response. In particular, it is intended to provide: i) an overall, cross-sectoral understanding of vulnerabilities among refugees and migrants in Libya, their most pressing needs and the severity of needs, both within each sector and from a cross-sector perspective (driven by the analytical framework proposed in Annex I); and ii) a more in-depth, qualitative assessment of the situation of specific vulnerable groups.

In 2021, REACH intends to complement the collection of the MSNA with a dedicated data collection exercise on education and child protection. Due to the differences in the sampling strategy and the specificities of the neighbourhood approach, its methodology is outlined in a separate ToR (forthcoming, will be published on REACH resource centre). The rationale for conducting a separate exercise lies in the profile of the refugee and migrant population in Libya and specifically the low proportion of individuals travelling and living with school-aged children. This makes it particularly challenging to collect direct information about education through the MSNA survey, as the relevant subset of respondents is extremely small: in 2020, only 8% of the overall sample (i.e. 130 respondents) reported having children in their household. This exercise will adopt a methodology based loosely on the Neighbourhood Methodology, which was first developed by the CPC Learning Network to gather population-based data in areas with severely constrained operating environments and was first piloted by REACH in South Sudan in 2020. Data collection under this component will purposively target refugees and migrants who have school-aged children in their household and shall be considered as an integral part of the MSNA, with which it shares objectives, geographical scope and population groups of interest.

The Refugee and Migrant MSNA and the Libyan population MSNA

In line with the 2020 MSNA process in Libya, the 2021 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 and is described in separate a Terms of Reference. The second component, which is presented in this document, will concentrate on migrants and refugees.

The rationale for not including migrants and refugees under the umbrella of population groups covered by the broader 2021 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.[26] 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

[24] See, for example, OCHA, "Libya Situation Report".
[25] REACH, "2020 Refugee and Migrant MSNA", forthcoming in the REACH Resource Centre.
[26] 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.

household survey challenging (particularly in light of difficulties surrounding the definition of "household").[27] The primary unit of analysis for migrants and refugees is therefore the individual rather than the household.

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 therefore to stress that the two MSNAs will lead to two separate reports 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 that of the Libya MSNA as much as possible, to be able to draw limited comparisons between the Libyan and migrant populations.

[27] IOM DTM, "Libya's migrant report. January-February 2021 (Round 35)", April 2020, available here.

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

As in 2020, the Refugee and Migrant MSNA will adopt a mixed-methods approach to gathering data, with quantitative and qualitative components.

The **quantitative component** will consist of a 30-minute individual-level survey conducted remotely by phone, covering all humanitarian sectors and encompassing questions aimed at providing specific information about migration dynamics and protection concerns, to be further investigated at the qualitative level. The survey will capture information about country and region of origin, as well as gender and age of refugee and migrant respondents, to facilitate comparison of subgroups within the sample.

Under this first component, REACH intends to carry out a total of 1613 interviews in eleven mantikas (admin level 2) in Libya, namely Tripoli, Misrata, Azzawya, Al Jabal Al Gharbi, Aljfara, Zwara, Benghazi, Ejdabia, Alkufra, Sebha and Murzuq, assessing the refugee and migrant population, classified into four main groups of interest according to their region of origin – West and Central Africa, East Africa, Middle East and North Africa (MENA), and Southern Asia. For more information about the composition of geographical regions of origin used in the 2021 MSNA, see section 3.2.2 below. Results will be indicative for the assessed locations and the population sub-groups, with a non-probability purposive sampling approach driven by quota-based sampling. Data collection for the quantitative component is scheduled to take place between 14 June 2021 and 31 July 2021 and will be conducted remotely by phone.

The **qualitative components** will take place following completion of the quantitative individual interviews and will be comprised of a set of Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). KIIs will be conducted with a minimum of 50 expert stakeholders or refugee and migrant community representatives, selected based on their perceived knowledge of sectoral and cross-sectoral themes related to migrants and refugees residing in Libya. Interviews will be conducted either remotely (by phone) or in person, based on the capacity of REACH and its data collection partners to safely conduct in person data collection. On the other hand, FGDs will target refugee and migrant community representatives, as well as specific hard-to-reach population sub-groups such as children, refugee and migrant women, non-Arabic speakers, and will be entirely contingent on the partners' capacity to conduct them in-person. The locations, topics covered, and specific population sub-groups assessed under this component will be decided in conjunction with the sectors and working groups active in the Libya response and will be formalised following and drawing upon the analysis of quantitative data. Qualitative data collection is expected to take place between September and November 2021.The exact data collection timeframe will be decided upon nearer the time.

3.2 Population of interest

3.2.1 Geographic area assessed

Unlike the typical methodological approach[28] to the standard nationwide Libyan country MSNA, the Refugee and Migrant MSNA is intended to present indicative needs of migrants and refugees at mantika level for a limited number of locations (11 mantikas). This is mainly due to the fact that migrants and refugees are not dispersed evenly throughout Libyan territory but rather known to be clustered in certain (usually urban) areas.[29]

Mantikas covered in 2021:

West: Tripoli, Misrata, Azzawya, Al Jabal Al Gharbi, Aljfara, Zwara
East: Benghazi, Ejdabia, Alkufra
South: Sebha, Murzuq

[28] See, for example, REACH, "Research Terms of Reference: Multi-Sector Needs Assessment 2019" (REACH, 2019a). Available here.
[29] These statements do not take into consideration, those migrants and refugees who are currently being housed in detention centres.

Map 1 : Assessed mantikas

To shortlist the mantikas in which the assessment will be carried out, the following criteria were employed[30]:

I) The mantika hosts at least **5% of the overall migrant population**, according to IOM-DTM estimates[31]
II) The mantika is listed among the top **5 mantikas per number of refugees and asylum seekers** registered with UNHCR[32]
III) The mantika is listed among the **top 5 mantikas per population of refugees and migrants in need**, according to the 2021 HNO[33]

The table below shows each mantika's categorization according to these criteria. In order to be selected for the assessment, a mantika needed to fulfil at least one of the below three criteria outlined in column headings A, B, and C.

Table 1: Categorisation of mantikas based on selection criteria

Mantikas	(A) Hosts at least 5% of the overall migrant population	(B) Is among the top 5 mantikas per number of registered refugees and asylum seekers	(C) Is among the top 5 mantikas per refugee and migrant population in need
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	NO	NO	NO
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	YES	NO	NO
Aljfara	YES	YES	NO
Aljufra	NO	NO	NO
Alkufra	NO	NO	YES
Almargeb	NO	NO	NO

[30] Mantika was included if at least one of the following criteria applied.
[31] IOM-DTM, "Libya's Migrant Report: Round 35 (January – February 2021)", April 2021, available here.
[32] UNHCR, "Statistical dashboard – Libya", available here (consulted 9 April 2021).
[33] OCHA, "2021 Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)", January 2021.

Almarj	NO	NO	NO
Azzawya	YES	NO	YES
Benghazi	YES	NO	YES
Derna	NO	NO	NO
Ejdabia	YES	NO	YES
Ghat	NO	NO	NO
Misrata	YES	YES	YES
Murzuq	YES	NO	NO
Nalut	NO	NO	NO
Sebha	YES	NO	NO
Sirt	NO	NO	NO
Tobruk	NO	NO	NO
Tripoli	YES	YES	YES
Ubari	NO	NO	NO
Wadi Ashshati	NO	NO	NO
Zwara	NO	YES	NO

3.2.2 Population assessed

In recognition of the diversity of the complex migration dynamics characterising the Libyan context, the Refugee and Migrant MSNA will include all people living in or transiting though Libya and falling under the concept of mixed migration. Mixed migration encompasses "highly diverse types of people on the move" presenting diverse legal statuses, vulnerabilities and motivations for being on the move. People involved in mixed migration flows can therefore be refugees, asylum seekers, trafficked people, settlers or migrants in transit, travelling on the same routes or living in the same communities, most of whom enter Libya in an irregular manner. These individuals may also have mixed motivations for moving or may fit into more than one of these categories, making it difficult to assess them according to which sub-group they belong to and providing a further reason to assess all people on the move together.[34]

Within this framework and for the purposes of the 2021 Refugee and Migrant MSNA, the following definitions will apply:

- **Migrant**: An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally-defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students.[35]
- **Refugee**: A person who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.[36]

In order to take into account present needs reflective of the diversity of experiences within the overall migrant and refugee population, the assessment will rely on quota sampling of the overall migrant and refugee sample by region of origin, which

[34] For the purposes of the 2021 Refugee and Migrant MSNA, REACH bases its understanding of mixed migration on the concept as explained by the Migration Observatory of the University of Oxford, and more particularly by migration scholar Nicholas Van Hear (The Migration Observatory, *Mixed Migration: Policy Challenges* (Van Hear, 2011), available here.

[35] IOM, "Who is a migrant?", available here.

[36] Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, adopted on 28 July 1951

was highlighted as a key determinant of experience accessing services, using negative coping strategies, and being exposed to different protection risks by secondary literature, as well as the experience of the 2020 MSNA.[37] Interviewees for the survey will therefore be subset primarily according to four regions of origin (West and Central Africa, MENA, East Africa and Southern Asia). The classification of the different nationalities into regions of origins draws upon the UN Statistics Division standard composition of geographical regions, with two noteworthy deviations:

I. Western Africa and Middle Africa are considered jointly as "West and Central Africa", based on the overall similarity of needs and profiles between Western and Central Africa refugees and migrants, as shown by the 2020 Refugee and Migrant MSNA;

II. Northern Africa and specific countries from Western Asia are classified as "Middle East and North Africa (MENA)", based on the consideration that aspects such as language affinity, ethnicity and historical ties are factors conducive to easier integration and access to services.[38]

The table below shows the countries of origin of refugees and migrants in Libya, classified according to the four aforementioned regions of origin. It includes all countries of origin recorded by either IOM-DTM or UNHCR.[39]

Table 2. Classification of countries according to selected regions of origin

West and Central Africa	East Africa	MENA	Southern Asia
Burkina Faso	Ethiopia	Algeria	Bangladesh
Cameroon	Eritrea	Egypt	Pakistan
Chad	Somalia	Iraq	
Côte d'Ivoire	South Sudan	Morocco	
Gambia	Zambia	State of Palestine	
Ghana		Sudan	
Guinea		Syrian Arab Republic	
Mali		Tunisia	
Mauritania		Yemen	
Niger			
Nigeria			
Senegal			
Mauritania			

While quotas for specific nationalities will not be included in the 2021 MSNA sampling strategy, disaggregation of findings by country of origin (for the most prevalent countries of origin) or other categories (such as, for example, 'neighbouring countries') is expected to be possible at analysis level, although only at country level.

In addition to quotas based on the region of origin of respondents, minimum quotas will be set for relevant sub-groups of the refugee and migrant population. First, the MSNA will include a quota for female respondents, to make sure that the specific experience of refugee and migrant women is captured. Given a lack of available population data on gender disaggregation within sub-groups of migrants and refugees based on region of origin, gender will be taken into account through a proportional distribution of female respondents in the total sample, reflective of the overall distribution of the female

[37] See for example: REACH, "Refugees and migrants' access to resources, housing and healthcare in Libya – Key challenges and coping mechanisms" (December 2017), available here; MMC, "Fraught with risk: protection concerns of people on the move across West Africa and Libya" (May 2018), available here; MMC, "What makes refugees and migrants vulnerable to detention in Libya? A microlevel study of the determinants of detention" (January 2020).
[38] See for example: IMPACT, "Mixed migration routes and dynamics in Libya in 2018", June 2019, available here.
[39] IOM-DTM, "Libya's Migrant Report: Round 35 (January – February 2021)", April 2021; UNHCR, "Statistical dashboard". While this list includes all countries of origin recorded in Libya, no quotas are set for any specific nationalities, which means that not all nationalities will likely be included in the sample. However, the composition of the sample will be monitored during data collection and corrections will be made to maintain a balance similar to the estimated proportion of refugees from each nationality.

population within the migrant and refugee group (according to the most updated IOM-DTM data).[40] As a consequence, gender-disaggregated findings will only be presented for the total sample and not for any of the assessed subsets (per location or region of origin).[41]non-proportional quota for individuals registered as refugees or asylum seekers in Libya, who will be purposively sampled with the support of UNHCR.

3.2.3 Unit of measurement

As secondary sources indicate, the proportion of migrants and refugees travelling and living in Libya with their families or in traditional households tends to be much lower compared to those who travel and live in Libya as individuals, therefore limiting the applicability of household level analysis in this context.[42] Consequently, the 2021 Refugee and Migrant MSNA will be conducted at individual level, as opposed to the 2021 Libyan MSNA which will be conducted at household level.

3.3 Secondary data review

The secondary data review for the 2021 Refugee and Migrant MSNA will build upon the literature review carried out for the 2020 Libya and Migrant and Refugee MSNAs. In addition to this, prior to, throughout and after data collection, the assessment team will continue to monitor the most updated resources of secondary data to inform: definitions; the design and content of the questionnaires; the categorisation of areas and target population groups for assessment; and to ensure contextualisation and triangulation of findings for the final output production. The secondary data reviewed will include, notably:

- Population and population groups data: IOM-DTM Round 35 data for January-February 2021 on migrants in Libya will inform the research design and sampling of individuals to be assessed during the study, as well as their geographical locations within the regions assessed. IOM-DTM data will contribute to define the geographical scope of the assessment, as well as to identify and sample the refugee and migrant population groups at mantika level.
- Humanitarian assessments and reports: UN OCHA's 2021 Libya HNO, REACH assessments on Libya, including the 2020 Libya and Refugee and Migrant MSNA[43], as well as humanitarian assessment and operations planning will be used to verify primary data and findings about refugees and migrants from different regions of origin in the different mantikas.
- Information on Libyan context: studies, reports and news covering the country's political, social, and economic developments will inform the secondary data review for the present MSNA, to contextualize the data gathered through primary data collection.
- Migrant and refugee-specific assessment and reports: resources published by UN agencies (IOM, UNHCR, WFP, among others), iNGOs, think-tanks, national institutions, and media-outlets addressing migration patterns, living conditions, needs and protection risks of refugee and migrants in Libya, will be systematically consulted and will notably inform the research design and analysis. More specifically, the secondary desk review for the 2021 Refugee and Migrant MSNA will monitor information related to the following areas:
    - Diaspora and migration intentions;
    - Humanitarian needs, including access to basic services and resources;
    - Protection-related risks and concerns[44], including for most vulnerable groups[45]. A significant information gap exists when it comes to groups, such as women and children, that are more difficult

[40] IOM-DTM, "Libya's Migrant Report: Round 35 (January – February 2021)", April 2021.
[41] Due to the non-probability sampling methodology employed by the Refugee and Migrant MSNA, all findings shall be considered indicative only.
[42] See for example REACH, "Refugees and migrants' access to resources, housing and healthcare in Libya – Key challenges and coping mechanisms" (December 2017), available here.
[43] REACH, "2020 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Libyan population" (March 2021), available here. REACH "2020 Refugee and Migrant MSNA", forthcoming in the REACH Resource Centre.

[44] See, for example, ICMPD, "What are the protection concerns for migrants and refugees in Libya?" (November 2017), and Libya Protection Sector Strategy 2020, available here.
[45] See, for example, MMC, "Living on the edge. The everyday life of migrant women in Libya" (January 2018). Available here.

to reach and therefore less visible, and whose living conditions are thus difficult to investigate. While the Refugee and Migrant MSNA aims to provide information in this sense, by collecting sex-disaggregated data and engaging vulnerable groups during its qualitative phase, the scarcity of secondary information will limit the extent to which MSNA findings for these groups will be possibly triangulated with other sources.

  - MMC's publications[46], including the report *"A sharper lens on vulnerability"*[47], which provides a useful tool analysing demographic, social and economic determinants of protection risks through an analysis of Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism initiative (4Mi) data.

- Data on COVID-19: updated reports and news regarding the spread and impact of COVID-19 in Libya, the containment measures adopted, as well as the peculiar needs and risks arising from this situation in the refugee and migrant population in Libya[48].

3.4 Primary Data Collection

3.4.1 Method of data collection

The 2021 Refugee and Migrant MSNA will rely on a mixed method, encompassing quantitative and qualitative data collection.

Based on the latest analysis of the situation (as of April 2021)[49] in Libya as well as reflecting on global trends, data collection is expected to take place into a restrictive operational environment, characterized by limited to no movement between locations, as well as limited to no possibilities for house visits or public gatherings. In the light of these restriction, as well as taking into consideration refugees' and migrants' limited access to COVID-19 testing and treatment, and to healthcare services more broadly,[50] **quantitative data collection** will be done remotely via phone interviews, to ensure the safety of enumerators and respondents[51]. Due to the chosen modality of data collection, as well as the sampling strategy adopted (see section 3.4.2 below), the 2021 Refugee and Migrant MSNA will generate non-representative data. As a consequence, results shall be considered as indicative only. In order to monitor potential biases resulting from remote data collection, REACH team will conduct extensive consultations with local and international partners at the analysis stage and will further triangulate findings through qualitative interviews (see following section). It shall be noted that, in 2020, remote data collection was not found to have resulted in significant biases and data validity issues, remaining therefore a viable and sound alternative to in-person data collection.

Quantitative data collection will be conducted by REACH in all assessed mantikas between 14 June and 31 July, with an overall target of 1613 individual surveys. This component will involve a 30-minute long multi-sectoral survey. Based on past experience in the Libyan and other humanitarian contexts where MSNA's are conducted, conducting remote quantitative surveys that are too long may affect the robustness of responses and affect the overall quality of data collected, as respondents may become fatigued at a faster rate by having to answer questions over the phone. In recognition of the need to decrease the number of questions and indicators measured in the quantitative tool, REACH has worked with sectors and working groups during the research design process in order to prioritize the most important questions to be included in the shortened tool, while determining certain indicators that should be left out of the quantitative tool and instead explored through the qualitative components of the assessment. For more information on the tool, see section 3.4.3 below.

The quantitative component will be sampled as per the quotas outlined in previous sections (see below for a detailed overview of the sampling strategy). Due to non-probability sampling being used, findings of the MSNA will not be

[46] MMC publications, available here.
[47] MMC, "A Sharper Lens on Vulnerability (North Africa)" (November 2020).
[48] See, for example, REACH COVID-19 related outputs, available here; and various UN OCHA COVID-19 situation reports, available here (accessed 2 April 2021).
[49] See, for example, OCHA, "Libya Situation Report" (March 2021), available here (accessed 9 April 2021).
[50] See, for example, Reuters, "Coronavirus narrows options for migrants buffeted by Libya's war" 5May 2020), available here.
[51] IMPACT COVID-19 Data Collection SOPs, available here.

generalizable to the entire migrant population of Libya, and will only provide indicative findings on the multi-sectoral humanitarian needs in relation to each sector, and across the geographical areas covered.

Qualitative data collection will be conducted by REACH and its partner organisations between September and November and will encompass KIIs and FGDs.

Due to the nature of KIIs and FGDs - longer exercises, requiring a relation of trust and a more in-depth dialogue between facilitator and respondent - as well as in light of the anticipated support by partner organisations, REACH aims to conduct qualitative data collection in person. In-person data collection will exclusively take place in the cases where explicit, case-by-case consent is provided by all persons involved in the data collection (enumerator/facilitator, interviewee/participant, interpreters, note takers and any other staff) and in the respect of standard requirements to prevent the spread of COVID-19, including i) availability of medical-grade masks, sanitisers and handwashing facilities and ii) minimum distance of at least two meters between all persons involved.[52,53] In addition, before the KII/FGD takes place, all persons involved will be required to provide a declaration stating that they have not had any COVID-19 symptoms (e.g. coughing or fever), nor have had any contact with (suspected) COVID-19 cases, in the 30 days prior to the interview.

If any of the requirements above are not met, data collection will take place remotely. In this scenario, KIIs will be conducted by means of phone interviews, while FGDs will not be conducted. The rationale for this choice lies in the lessons learned from the 2020 MSNA, under which REACH Libya piloted its in-house online FGD platform, developed to allow for asynchronous text-based discussions. The small number of refugee and migrant individuals who agreed to participate in this pilot, as well as debriefings with field staff on the reasons behind the low participation and completion rates, showed that remote options for FGDs, including online platforms for discussion, are not a suitable instrument in relations to the specific population assessed, due to the fact that availability of smartphones, internet literacy and familiarity with online channels of communication are unevenly distributed across different nationality, gender, age, and income sub-groups.

Qualitative data collection will respond to four different objectives:

i) triangulate quantitative findings: information collected through KIIs will be used to mitigate or clarify biases stemming from the remote nature of quantitative data collection, by allowing further investigation of potential outliers identified through preliminary analysis
ii) contextualise quantitative findings: the experience of the 2020 MSNA proved that qualitative data collection is an effective way of investigating key findings by identifying their causes and consequences; the coping strategies used to deal with the specific needs/problems; the sub-groups that are most vulnerable to such needs/problems; the impact of the socio-economic and political context on such needs/problems
iii) address pending information gaps: KIIs and FGDs will be used to address topics for which there is interest by the relevant stakeholders but that cannot be included in the multi-sectoral survey due to sensitivity (e.g. protection related topics) or because otherwise unsuitable for a quantitative investigation
iv) target population sub-groups not included in the sample: while not all relevant sub-groups can be sampled for at quantitative level, due to no-harm considerations (e.g. children) or other reasons, the qualitative exercise can be a way to target population sub-groups of particular interest to the humanitarian community.

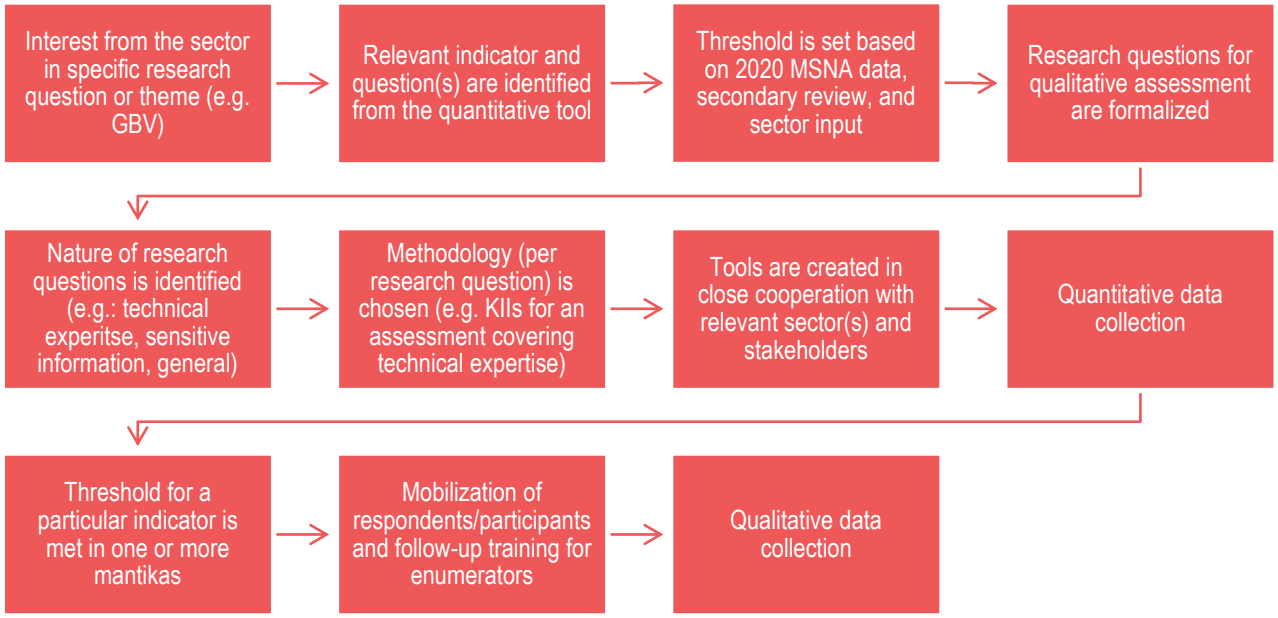
As in 2020, **a trigger system will be developed based on the quantitative tool and data** that will highlight key areas for qualitative follow-up. More specifically, REACH will set pre-determined thresholds across key variables, based on either single questions in the quantitative tool or composite indicators, with the objective to capture potential outliers that will be triangulated and further investigated at qualitative level, thus strengthening the validity of data and providing more in-depth information about key areas of need. As an example, in 2020, quantitative data flagged high levels of food needs across all population groups in Sebha and Murzuq; this was followed up at qualitative level through KIIs targeting representative of different refugee and migrant communities, to investigate specific topics such as the causes of food insecurity, the impact

[52] WHO. "Coronavirus – prevention", available here. (Accessed 9 April 2021).
[53] IMPACT COVID-19 Data Collection SOPs, available here.

of the COVID-19 outbreak on food security, the main food-related coping strategies adopted by the affected population, as well as the sub-groups most affected by this issue.

The flowchart below shows how the trigger system will be operationalized.

Chart 1: Trigger system flowchart



To complement the above, REACH will conduct extensive consultations with all sectors and working groups active in the Libya response, as well as local and international stakeholders, to **identify key remaining information gaps and needs**. These may encompass:

i) topics that, by their nature, cannot be fully captured via a quantitative tool, such as documentation, protection concerns, and mental health;
ii) population sub-groups that are not sampled for in the MSNA, but that secondary literature or stakeholder consultations highlight as particularly vulnerable (such as women, adolescents, recently-arrived migrants) or of interest to the humanitarian community (such as refugees and migrants from neighbouring countries).

The outcome of these consultations will inform the final planning for the qualitative data collection. More specifically, when possible, REACH will incorporate the identified priority topics/population sub-groups into the main qualitative data collection exercise, for example by means of gender and protection mainstreaming. In addition, REACH will consider planning and carrying out dedicated qualitative data collection exercises in a limited number of selected locations, targeting specific topics/population sub-groups, provided external data collection support is obtained.

Based on initial consultations, as well as the analysis of quantitative and qualitative data collected under the 2020 Refugee and Migrant MSNA, three thematic areas have been pre-identified to be potentially included in the qualitative phase, as outlined in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Pre-identified thematic areas for qualitative analysis

Area	Topics
Livelihoods	• Security of employment, including modalities of payment, wage withholding, working conditions • Access to the labour market • Negative coping strategies and mental health impact • Support networks and informal social protection networks

	• Domestic labour and protection implications • Food security
Accommodation	• Access to safe and adequate shelter • Affordability and security of tenure • Access to safe and adequate WASH facilities • Protection and mental health implications of inadequate accommodation solutions
Health	• Obstacles to accessing basic health services, including safety and security risks • Access to COVID-19 information, vaccination and case management • Availability and access to specialised services, including mental health, sexual and reproductive health, ante/post-natal care, etc.

As the table shows, topics related to protection and mental health are mainstreamed across different thematic areas, to account for the cross-cutting nature of these issues. The specific thematic areas/topics addressed, the list of assessed locations and population sub-groups, as well as the qualitative tools will be finalised based on inputs and feedback from all sectors, working groups and relevant stakeholders. The number of KIIs and FGDs conducted will depend on the number of topics and locations flagged by the trigger system; the result of the external consultations conducted under the second strategy outlined above; and the capacity of partner organisations to support in the data collection exercise. At a minimum, REACH expects to conduct 50 KIIs and 5 FGDs in key locations.

3.4.2 Sampling strategy

Quantitative data collection

For the quantitative portion of the Refugee and Migrant MSNA, non-probability sampling methods will be employed but with minimum quotas of sub-groups established in order to ensure that the most accurate and robust cross-section of the migrant and refugee population has been assessed to be indicative of location (quota layer 1), with proportional distribution by region of origin (quota layer 2) and minimum quotas based on gender and refugee/asylum seeker status (quota layers 3 and 4). The 4 regions of origin targeted in this assessment are: West and Central Africa, Middle East and North Africa (MENA), East Africa and Southern Asia. The interviews will also be categorised by time of arrival (within the past 12 months and longer than 12 months ago) but no interview quotas will be set for these categories.

The following limitations apply that make the full use of probability sampling methods unsuitable to the present research:

i) The hard-to-reach and hidden nature of migrant and refugee populations residing in Libya **inhibits the ability to draw accurate, statistically-representative samples of these groups.** While population figures on migrant and refugee populations are produced by IOM-DTM, there are no other data sources that currently exist in order to triangulate these figures.

ii) Due to the accessibility issues peculiar to migrant groups in Libya, the difficulty of locating and surveying migrants and refugees, as well as the specific restrictions due to the COVID-19 crisis, **it is impossible to carry out random sampling**, as not all members of this population would have an equal chance of getting selected when being contacted by phone. These access limitations thereby limit the possibility for randomisation. This is particularly relevant as the 2021 Assessment explicitly aims at providing gender-disaggregated data – in a context where migrant and refugee women are significantly more likely to decline to participate in the survey compared to men.

Mantika-level displacement figures based on region of origin were drawn from population figures in Round 35 of IOM DTM (January-February 2021) for proportional distribution across geographic strata. Below is a description of the process by which quotas were drawn for sub-groups:

a) Using IOM-DTM population figures, the **total population of migrants and refugees combined for all 11 assessed mantikas** was calculated and subset by the four regions of origin (see Table 4 below);

b) **To calculate the sample size, an initial sample of 1520 was purposively set, based on the sample size adopted in previous years, as well as REACH data collection capacity. Thisinitial sample was then distributed across the selected locations** in order to determine the total quota per each mantika (quota layer 1). This was calculated by dividing the total sample proportionally based on the share of the overall refugee and migrant population determined to be residing in each one of the assessed mantikas. For example, as 19% of the total refugee and migrant population living in the 11 assessed mantikas reportedly resides in Tripoli, a quota of 288, corresponding to 19% of the total sample, was set for respondents in Tripoli;

c) **The quota per each mantika was then distributed across region-of-origin groups** in that mantika, proportionally to their relative size (quota layer 2). Thus, for example, of 288 respondents to be interviewed in Tripoli, 158 (55%) will be from West and Central Africa, as this sub-group makes up 55% of the total refugee and migrant population in that location. Sub-groups that count for less than 3% of the total refugee and migrant population in that location will not be assessed.

d) To enable comparability across different region-of-origin groups at mantika level and at national level, and to ensure that no population groups would be underrepresented in the final sample, **a minimum threshold of 100 interviews per region of origin (across all mantikas) was set**. Region-of-origin quotas (across all mantikas) that were originally found to fall below 100 were oversampled accordingly; the additional interviews were distributed across locations proportionally based on the share of the population sub-total determined to be residing in each one of the mantikas. The choice of oversampling specific groups finds its rationale in the hard-to-reach nature of certain region-of-origin groups (primarily East Africans), which for this reason may be reasonably expected to be underrepresented in the population figures available.[54] As a result of oversampling, the final sample was increased from 1520 to 1613 interviews.

e) As IOM-DTM data do not provide an estimate of the gender of migrants and refugees subset per region of origin, within each mantika, the distribution of interviews by gender was calculated based on the proportion of women among all migrants and refugees in Libya, estimated by IOM DTM at 10% (consequently, sub-samples based on gender for each location are not included below). Instead, **within each region-of-origin sample, interviews will target a minimum of 10% female respondents and a maximum of 90% male respondents** (see Table 5 below) (quota layer 3). A non-proportional quota sampling approach will also be used to set thresholds for gender quotas within samples in each location, to ensure a balanced geographical distribution of female respondents. In view of the difficulty of accessing migrant and refugee women in certain locations, if it is not possible to obtain the 10% of respondents per region of origin in each of the mantikas, the shortage of female respondents in one mantika will be made up elsewhere

f) Finally, **a non-proportional quota of 20% of the total sample was set for refugees or asylum seekers registered with UNHCR** (quota layer 4). This quota was set in agreement with UNHCR to make sure that the experience and perspectives of this vulnerable population group are duly represented in the assessment.

The full sampling framework for the 2021 Refugee and Migrant MSNA, which includes breakdowns of the population numbers per region of origin in each mantika, as well as the size of the final sample, can be found below:

Table 4: Minimum sample quotas based on current mantika of residence and region of origin:

Individual Surveys		West and Central Africa	East Africa	MENA	Southern Asia
	Total location distribution: Population Figures (Estimated number of individuals)				
	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	16447	1275	10702	292
	Aljfara	19384	1565	9753	511
	Alkufra	5382	345	10390	0

[54] See, for example, Danish Refugee Council, "Weighing the risks. Protection risks and human rights violations faced by migrants in and from East Africa", October 2017, available here.

	Azzawya	25240	2325	12135	1730	
	Benghazi	6271	1970	32856	1877	
	Ejdabia	25996	997	36470	2964	
	Misrata	37137	432	19046	1620	
	Murzuq	29780	0	3310	0	
	Sebha	23704	60	3850	1090	
	Tripoli	47130	5390	26325	6985	
	Zwara	10761	20	8679	166	
	Population sub-total	**247232**	**14379**	**173516**	**17235**	
	Sample size per mantika					
	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	55	11	36	0	
	Aljfara	65	12	33	0	
	Alkufra	18	0	35	0	
	Azzawya	85	18	41	11	
	Benghazi	21	16	110	12	
	Ejdabia	87	0	123	17	
	Misrata	125	0	64	10	
	Murzuq	100	0	11	0	
	Sebha	80	0	13	7	
	Tripoli	158	43	88	43	
	Zwara	36	0	29	0	
TOTAL	**Total sample size**	830	100	583	100	1613

The below table disaggregates the sample size of 1613 identified in the above table (taken as a sum of the origin of region sub-group sample quotas identified above) by gender. The minimum sample quotas based on gender are calculated to be indicative of the 10% of the total population of migrants and refugees residing in Libya that are women, as determined by the aforementioned IOM-DTM estimates published in early 2021. A buffer (2%) has been included on top of minimum quotas to guarantee that women migrants are adequately represented within the final assessed population.

Table 5: Minimum sample quotas based on gender and region of origin:

Region of origin		West and Central Africa	MENA	East Africa	Southern Asia	
Individual Survey	**Population Figures (Estimated number of individuals)**					
	Female respondents	100	12	70	12	
	Male respondents	730	88	513	88	
TOTAL	**Total sample size**					1613

Potential respondents will be identified by means of a purposive sampling through REACH Libya's network of local and international partners. Data collection partners will be mobilized to gather phone numbers of potential respondents in the months leading up to data collection. In recognition of the inevitable challenges with finding a sufficient number of respondents belonging to hard-to-reach populations to be interviewed remotely, REACH will rely on additional support by

humanitarian sectors and their member organisations, who will be invited to support in the identification of potential respondents. In addition, in 2021 REACH will pilot a community outreach exercise, which will take place ahead of data collection with the objective to establish relations with key entry points into refugee and migrant communities (including but not limited to community or religious leaders; professionals; members of migrant or local organisations, etc.) who are well placed to introduce potential respondents. In addition, a number of contacts (up to 20% of the overall sample) will be drawn from UNHCR registration lists, to ensure that refugees and asylum seekers are represented in the survey.

The hard-to-reach nature of the refugee and migrant population in Libya, together with the reliance on remote data collection (and, therefore, phone numbers) due to the operational context make purposive sampling the most feasible option. In order to mitigate some of the limitations and biases associated with purposive sampling, data collection partners will diversify the sources of phone numbers as much as possible, and the sources of phone numbers will also be tracked to ensure no 'list' for a particular source is overrepresented in any location. During and after data collection, all findings will be triangulated extensively with other sources, previous MSNAs, and local stakeholders to ensure no significant bias has been introduced.

Qualitative data collection

The exact number of KIIs and FGDs to be conducted per mantika is kept flexible as it depends on the triggers from the survey, as well as the ongoing consultations with sectors, working groups and relevant stakeholders, and may be increased or decreased based on how many specific topic areas of follow-up are required for each geographical area, and upon analysis of reached saturation points. At a minimum, REACH aims to conduct 50 KIIs and 5 FGDs with the objective of achieving data saturation.

A purposive sampling approach will be employed to select participants in the qualitative exercise. The specific profile of participants, as well as the selection strategy adopted to identify them, will vary between KIIs and FGDs.

KIIs will be conducted with the primary objectives of triangulating quantitative findings and supporting their interpretation by providing information about the 'how' and 'why' of these findings, as well as investigating specific information gaps. KIIs involve interviewing people who have particularly informed perspectives on the topics, locations and population groups assessed and who are therefore selected for this first-hand knowledge of the subject matter.[55]

To this aim, the following profiles will be targeted:

- Refugee and migrant community leaders or representatives: persons perceived to represent a specific community and to be able to speak on behalf of it. This profile is associated with extensive networks and social capital within the relevant community;
- Relevant professionals, primarily in the fields of healthcare (doctors, nurses, practitioners) and education (teachers in formal and informal schools and institutions);
- Relevant specialists in fields related to migration, protection, child protection, including CSOs and iNGOs focal points.

FGDs will be conducted with the primary objectives of investigating the specific experience of certain population groups, including the most vulnerable ones, which is not necessarily captured by a quantitative survey (homogeneous FGDs); gathering information about how shared issues differently affect distinct sub-groups (heterogeneous FGDs); as well as addressing remaining information gaps. In general, FGDs allow to "generate discussion or debate about a research topic that requires collective views and the meanings that lie behind those views".[56]

Profiles of FGD participants may include:

- Refugee and migrant women and men;

[55] BetterEvaluation, "Key Informant Interviews", available here.
[56] Tobias O.Nyumba, Kerrie Wilson, Christina J. Derrick, Nibedita Mukherjee, "The use of focus group discussion methodology: Insights from two decades of application in conservation" (January 2018), available here.

- Refugees and migrants who recently arrived to Libya (less than two years prior to data collection);
- Non-Arabic speakers;
- Refugee and migrant adolescents (15 to 18 years);

The specific profiles, as well as the number of individuals from each of the above profiles interviewed will be determined based on the locations and population groups flagged by the trigger system, as well as the results of the stakeholder consultations. KIs and FGD participants fitting within the profiles described above will be selected purposively by implementing partners in Libya through existing networks with migrants and refugees. Implementing partners supporting on data collection will first contact potential participants by phone to explain the scope of their participation, obtain informed consent, and determine their eligibility and availability.

With regards to both the quantitative and the qualitative component, considerations related to research inclusivity will be taken into account during the process of selecting respondents, to ensure that data collection is respectful, rigorous, and the experience of sub-groups at risk of exclusion is duly represented. In particular, a gender balance will be sought in both the composition of the sample and the enumerators/facilitators; questions and probes will be specific and clear, avoid ambiguity, and will be phrased in a culturally-appropriate language; at a minimum, it will be possible to conduct the interviews in Arabic, French or English, to ensure that non-Arabic speakers are represented in the sample. In the respect of the Do No Harm principle, all interviewees and participants will be above 18 years old, i.e. will be old enough to provide legal consent. The only potential exception to this last point will be in the case where REACH partners with actors with specific expertise in child protection, who will be responsible for identifying participants, obtaining consent from both the child and the parents or the relevant caregiver, as well as conducting the interview. However, in no cases will children below 15 years old be involved in any activities in connection to this assessment.

In consideration of the specific ethical and protection concerns related to interaction with vulnerable groups, REACH will draw upon the expertise of protection partners to conduct qualitative data collection and will abide to protection standards. More specifically, REACH and its implementing partners will adopt the following precautions:

i. Enumerators will receive specialized training and briefing about issues including (but not limited to) protection, safe data collection and referrals;
ii. Activities involving minors will only be carried out by specialized actors and in locations where a referral pathway is in place; and,
iii. Service mapping will be incorporated into the MSNA data collection tool to facilitate self-referrals

3.4.3 Tools

Quantitative data collection

The tool for quantitative data collection is represented by an **individual structured survey encompassing different humanitarian sectors and areas**[57], as well as specific sections related to displacement and accountability to the affected population (AAP)[58]. The indicators being used in the 2021 MSNA for migrants and refugees have been drafted in consultation with all sectors and working groups active in the Libyan response (adhering to global core indicators developed at REACH HQ level), with the aim to reflect the differing situation of migrants and refugees compared to that of the Libyan population. The Refugee and Migrant MSNA tool has been drafted as much as possible in alignment with that of the Libyan population MSNA in order to enable limited comparisons between the Libyan and migrant groups during and after analysis.

The quantitative data will be collected remotely through the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) method. More specifically, the questions will be displayed through the survey platform KoBo Toolbox, a free, open-source tool for mobile

[57] Food security & livelihoods, shelter & NFIs, protection, WASH, health, and cash & markets. In 2021, the survey will not include indicators related to education, as these will be collected through a separate data collection exercise.
[58] Quantitative data collection tool available here.

data collection which uses XLSForm. The tool will be translated in Arabic, English and French; data will be collected in the language preferred by the respondent (among those listed). The interviewer will read the questions to the respondent over a phone call and enter the answers directly in the KoBo platform. Surveys will be uploaded to REACH servers 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.

Qualitative data collection

The tools for qualitative data collection will differ based on whether data collection is conducted remotely or in person. As mentioned above, in-person data collection will only be conducted if the necessary COVID-19 related health and safety protocols are in place and all individuals involved are able and commit to respecting them.

Remote data collection (KIIs): Similarly to the individuals survey, interviews will be conducted through the CATI method. Questions will be displayed in a Word format on the enumerator's laptop. The enumerator will read questions to a respondent over a phone call and enters the respondent's narrative answers directly into the Word form.

In person data collection (KIIs and FGDs): 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.

In both cases, enumerators and facilitators will not collect nor record any Personal Identifiable Information (PII). Completed forms will be emailed to REACH staff in Tunis. Once receipt is confirmed, the enumerator's copy will be destroyed. Interviews will be translated into English by the REACH Junior Assessment Officer with support from the Project Officer and the Project Assistant.

The specific tools for both FGDs and KIIs will consist of guidelines for semi-structured interviews/discussions and will be designed by REACH staff in Tunis based on Secondary Data Review, 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 mantika) 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.

Referral pathways

In collaboration with the humanitarian sectors, referral pathways for different locations have been embedded in the 2021 MSNA to respond to potential protection or other humanitarian needs of respondents. At the end of the survey, the KII or the FGD, respondents residing in baladiyas where a referral pathway is currently active will be provided, if interested and potentially eligible (based on gender and population group), with the relevant name and contact details of organizations providing assistance in their baladiya.

3.4.4 Triangulation and enumerator management

Before data collection commences, 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. In particular, 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.

In addition, the training package will include detailed instruction on key principles of ethical data collection in order to ensure that enumerators abide by international protection standards. The guiding principles of '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.

The training will be conducted with a mixed methodology and will encompass remote and in-person sessions, as outlined below:

- REACH will conduct a remote Training of Trainers (ToT) targeting data collection focal points. The ToT will encompass sessions delivered via the open-source learning platform Moodle, as well as specific training on ethical principles and the tool to be conducted by REACH field managers by phone;
- Data collection focal points will then deliver the training (where possible, in person) to the enumerators that fall under their supervision;
- Finally, enumerators will be required to take individual tests and submit them via email to REACH staff, who will evaluate them and conduct follow up phone calls with specific enumerators if necessary;
- Following the training, a multiple-day pilot of data collection will be carried out in order to allow enumerators to familiarize themselves with the tools.

All training material will be designed by REACH Tunis staff. Trainings for both the quantitative and the qualitative component will be structured in the way described above and will be carried out in the weeks immediately preceding the relevant data collection exercise.

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:

- Location is correct;
- Region of origin is correct; and,
- Length of survey meets minimum standard (i.e., surveys that took too little time are rejected).

Step 2: The Database Officer will update the MSNA's Tableau dashboard, which shows the survey's progress against targets per mantika 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 checking for duplication of phone numbers and validation based on form constraints such as timelines, non-conflicting answers within one survey, logical numbers of household sizes and more.

Random checks of the survey will be conducted through a CATI satisfaction survey approach. The survey participants will be approached from one of our field staff on a call presenting the spot checks as a satisfaction of the survey done by enumerators to verify the interview took place.

Each enumerator team has a field focal point which has a field manager that 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 enumerator teams, making sure the field teams are aware of their progress towards targets, answering questions, and communicating any messages. In addition, as the quantitative data collection is relying on a CATI method for this year's survey, there will be increased de-briefing with enumerators as well as increased communication with team leaders, field managers and focal points to ensure randomised spot checks on key questions.

3.5 Data Processing & Analysis

Quantitative data:

Data from the multi-sectoral surveys will be collected via the KoBo Toolbox platform, using the 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 long 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.

Due to the indicative nature of findings, no significance tests will be conducted. Analysis will consist of descriptive statistics only, based on the analytical framework described in Annex I. The overall aim of the analysis is to determine, indicatively, the proportion of respondents per stratum (location or region of origin) have sectoral and/or thematic needs, as well as to identify socio-demographic factors that may influence refugees and migrants' access to resources and essential services, as well as their vulnerability to protection violations.

Qualitative data:

Qualitative data from the KIIs and FGDs will be collected by partners. During the period of data collection partners will be in charge to debrief enumerators and to send finalised transcripts to the MSNA team. The Junior Assessment Officer will work with the Senior 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 if needed. 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 Senior Assessment Officer will be primarily responsible for analysing the qualitative data, although possibly assisted by other MSNA team members. As a first layer of analysis, the MSNA team will use the data saturation and analysis grid to record all discussion topics and points on an ongoing basis. Once data collection has been completed, key findings will be developed based on the identified topics and points. A 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 (a code being a word or phrase that summarises or captures the essence of a portion of data). For this analysis, the data saturation and analysis grid will be used to form the initial codebook, facilitating further analysis as needed. The Nvivo 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.

4. Key ethical considerations and related risks

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

The proposed research design…	*Yes/ No*	*Details if no (including mitigation)*
… Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to **avoid unnecessary duplication** of data collection efforts?	Yes	
… **Respects respondents, their rights and dignity** (*specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided*)?	Yes	
… Does not **expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result** of participation in data collection?	No	It is expected that data collection will take place remotely, at least for the quantitative exercise, which would decrease any potential risks for data collectors. However, qualitative data collection may be conducted in person, should the operational context allow, which would increase the enumerators' exposure to potential risks, including security risks and health risks related to the COVID-19 pandemic. To mitigate these risks, if in-person data collection will be conducted, i) A risk assessment will be conducted for each data collection location, evaluating the security risks and the risk of COVID-19 contagion. The risk assessment will be regularly updated during the period of data collection and the feasibility to conduct in-person data collection regularly reassessed ii) Enumerators will receive dedicated training on how to prevent and deal with potential safety and security risks, including how to behave in potentially risk situations iii) Security protocols for data collection, including dedicated protocols to prevent COVID-19 related risks, will be drafted by REACH, shared will all implementing partners and included in the trainings. Disrespect of any points under these protocols will result in REACH ending the partnership
… Does not **expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result** of participation in data collection?	Yes	
… Does not involve **collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/**	No	While none of the tools will include any explicit questions about the person's direct experience of traumatic events, they will nonetheless include topics that may be/be perceived as sensitive or stressful, including questions

or re-traumatising for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)?		about documentation, protection concerns, or food security. To mitigate this issue, the following measures will be adopted: 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 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 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 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 **data collection with minors** i.e. anyone less than 18 years old?	No	REACH will require that participants are old enough to provide legal consent and specifically above 18 years old. However, exceptions can be made in cases where, in agreement with the Child Protection Working Group, it is decided to conduct data collection on child protection issues, that may involve FGDs with minors. In this case, the following mitigation measures will be implemented: i) Tools will be designed in collaboration with the Child Protection Working Group and child protection specialists, to ensure that the questions are not too sensitive or stressful ii) Data collection will be conducted by partners specialised in child protection, with properly trained enumerators and only in locations where a referral pathway is available iii) Only adolescents (aged 15 to 18 years old) will be interviewed. No individual below 15 years old will be involved at any stage nor in any capacity in the assessment iv) Data collection will only be carried out provided that both the child and their parents/caregivers provide informed consent
… Does not involve **data collection with other vulnerable groups** e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	No	Due to the nature of the Libyan context and the specific experience of refugees and migrants in this context, it is highly likely that a number of respondents will be interviewed that have experienced or witnessed protection incidents in the past. To prevent secondary traumatisation,

		the mitigation measures described above will apply. In addition, self-referral will be encouraged by providing information about the services and assistance available in the respondent's baladiya.
… Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of **personally identifiable information**?	Yes	

5. Roles and responsibilities

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	***Responsible***	***Accountable***	***Consulted***	***Informed***
Research design	Senior Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	Research Manager, field staff, IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data Unit, active sectors and working groups in Libya	All active sectors and working groups in Libya, the area coordination groups, the INGO forum
Supervising data collection	Senior Assessment Officer, Junior Assessment Officer, Operations Manager	Senior Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point, Research Manager	OCHA
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	Junior Assessment Officer, Data Unit	Senior Assessment Officer	Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data Unit	
Data analysis	Data Unit, Senior Assessment Officer, Junior Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Research Data and Design Unit	
Output production	Senior Assessment Officer, Junior Assessment Officer, Data Unit (dashboard)	Senior Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point, Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Reporting Unit	OCHA, Sectors and WGs in Libya
Dissemination	Senior Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	Country Focal Point, Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Reporting Unit	OCHA, Sectors and Working Groups in Libya
Monitoring & Evaluation	Junior Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	Research Manager, IMPACT HQ Research Design and Data Unit	ACTED Project Development

Lessons learned	Senior Assessment Officer	Senior Assessment Officer	Research Manager, Country Focal Point, Operations Manager	IMPACT 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*

5. Data Analysis Plan

The data analysis plan has been published as a separate document in the REACH Resource Centre, 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	2022 Libya HNO, 2022 Libya HRP UNHCR country strategy
		# references in single agency documents			
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback *and* Usage_Survey template	Usage survey to be conducted at the end of the research cycle following release of all outputs, pertaining to utilization and usefulness of all disseminated outputs. Sectors, working groups and other key stakeholders working in Libya will be targeted (e.g. OCHA).

	plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
		Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs *(providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.)*	# of organisations providing resources (i.e.staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagement _log	**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: ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

The assessment will operate off of an analytical framework based on the draft JIAF, tailored to the current operational context in Libya. 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 Assessment Working Group (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).

The combined information from the different pillars will allow REACH to estimate severity of humanitarian needs and proportion of respondents in each severity category. These findings will then be disaggregated in order to compare and contrast outcomes between different sub-groups (i.e. region of origin, gender) and geographic areas.

To further nuance the analytical pillars described above, particularly in regard to the identification of factors influencing vulnerability (under the second pillar), REACH will look into socio-demographic factors that will not be controlled for within the sampling frame but that may influence refugees and migrants' access to resources and essential services, as well as their vulnerability to protection violations. Inspired by the determinants of vulnerability models developed by IOM and the MMC,[59] REACH will explore how different socio-demographic factors, by themselves or in combination with other drivers, contribute to determine refugees and migrants' living standards and humanitarian needs. These factors may include: (1) **individual factors** – such as physical and biological characteristics, beliefs, attitudes and more (e.g. age, sex, racial and / or ethnic identity, gender identity, etc.); (2) **household and family factors** - such as family size, socioeconomic status, migration histories, etc.; (3) **community factors** – such as availability of educational opportunities, health care and social services; and (4) **structural factors** – such as conflict, political systems and migration policies and governance.[60]

Within this framework, migrant needs are understood as "gaps between the current conditions of migrants assessed with regards to their vulnerabilities and the conditions in which they shall be able to effectively be afforded their human rights." These needs are expected to differ significantly between migrant and refugee populations based on the net impact of the interaction of the four aforementioned factors. Thus, by critically analysing what these risk and protective factors are and how they intersect to determine the specific experience of different sub-groups (e.g. East African refugees and migrants), REACH aims to shed light on how these determinants lead to varied levels of vulnerability, how these varied levels of vulnerability lead to different levels of impact on affected populations, and how living standards and coping capacities vary based on different risk and protective profiles.

[59] IOM, "Handbook on Protection and Assistance for Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse", 2019, available here (Accessed 9 April 2021).. Mixed Migration Centre, "What makes refugees and migrants vulnerable to detention in Libya?", December 2019, available here (Accessed 9 April 2021). See also Mixed Migration Centre, "A Sharper Lens on Vulnerability (North Africa)", November 2020, available here (Accessed 9 April 2021).

[60] IOM, "Handbook on Protection and Assistance for Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse", 2019.

ANNEX 2: DISSEMINATION PLAN

A. Key events and planning dates of the broader humanitarian community, which should be taken into consideration when developing the dissemination plan:

	Internal Planning dates	External Milestones
March	• **8-31 March**– REACH meets with sectors to kick-off the MSNA process and realize consultation on the draft tools	• **22 April** – the AWG meets to establish geographic priorities (e.g. strata and principle zones to be assessed) and endorses the principle population sub-groups to be explored in the Libyan MSNA (e.g., Libyan displaced, non-displaced, returnees and potentially Libyans of undetermined legal status (ULS)) and in the Migrant and Refugee MSNA (e.g., sub-region of origin, gender). • **3 May –** ISCG / HCT makes final decision on populations to cover and how to cover assessment and information gaps identified by the AWG
May	• **By 3 May** – Begin training of data collection teams	
June	• **14 June –** Begin MSNA data collection	• **4 June –** OCHA sends out template for preliminary mid-year review (PMR) inputs (narrative and data) • **18 June –** Sectors provide information for PMR (including 4W data and sector analysis narratives)
July	• **31 July –** MSNA quantitative data collection ends	• **6 July –** Mid-year review draft sent out to partners for comments • **13 July** – HCT makes decision on Humanitarian Response Plan 2020 based on findings from PMR • **16 July –** Templates for HNO data collection and narratives from sectors sent out by OCHA
August	• **9 August–** Data sent to HQ for validation • **10 August –** Raw and clean datasets published for quantitative component of migrant and refugee MSNA • **19 August –** MSNA internal data analysis completed	• **16 August** – REACH conducts joint analysis with AWG and ISCG of raw MSNA data
September	• **1 September –** REACH begins drafting factsheets • **13 September –** Begin qualitative data collection • **13-17 September –** REACH conducts MSNA presentations with sectors	• **1 – 3 September –** WORKSHOP – HNO sector analysis workshop with national stakeholders • **7 September** – **OCHA finalizes humanitarian profile** – including the overall estimates of people in need (PiN), divided per population group and humanitarian consequences • **11 September** – HNO finalizes sectoral-level PiN based on agreed strata (either Mantika or Baladiya) and provides analysis narrative to OCHA • **11 September –** Templates for HRP data and narratives for sectors sent out by OCHA • **13 – 17 September –** Consultation workshops realized by sectors with partners and national stakeholders • **30 September –** OCHA submits HNO draft to the HCT
October	• **1 October –** REACH begins producing dashboard • **22 October –** Qualitative data collection ends	• **8 October –** WORKSHOP – HNO intersectoral analysis and response strategy workshop • **19-22 October –** sector consultation with partners and counterparts on response strategy

	• **11 October – 11 November–** Analysis of qualitative data	• **5 November –** OCHA presents draft inputs for the Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO), including targets and estimated funding envelope • **5 November –** HRP narratives submitted to OCHA • **9 November –** HCT/HC endorsement of GHO inputs for Libya (+ HRP monitoring framework) • **15 October –** sectors to provide the monitoring framework to OCHA to set the Project Modula (PM) • **31 October –** PM set up by OCHA • **31 October –** HNO published by OCHA
November	• **8 November–** Factsheets and dashboard sent to HQ for validation • **15 November –** Qualitative data analysis sent to HQ for validation • **19 November –** HQ returns factsheets with feedback • **22 November –** Factsheets finalized and sent out to AWG / ISCG / OCHA for review • **22 November–** REACH begins drafting report • **30 November –** Factsheets published	• **5 November –** OCHA presents draft inputs for the Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO), including targets and estimated funding envelope • **5 November –** HRP narratives submitted to OCHA • **5 November –** PM opens for partners to upload projects • **9 November –** HCT/HC endorsement of GHO inputs for Libya (+ HRP monitoring framework) • **12 November –** beginning of HRP drafting • **19 November –** PM closes • **26 November –** Sectors finish vetting process
December		• **17 December –** HRP draft sent for comments from ISCG and HCT
January	• **13 January –** Reports sent to HQ for validation • **27 January –** HQ returns reports with feedback • **28 January–** Reports submitted for final validation with comments incorporated, reports sent to AWG / ISCG / OCHA for review • **11 February –** Reports published with feedback from partners incorporated	• **15 January –** HRP publication and launch

B. Dissemination plan:

#	Products	Message	Stakeholders	Means of dissemination	Purpose	Responsible	Timeframe
Refugee and Migrant Multi-Sector Needs Assessment 2020 (LBY2001b), Libya							
Program goal: Deliver up-to-date information on the multi-sectoral humanitarian needs and severity of humanitarian conditions of refugees and migrants across the assessed locations in Libya for humanitarian actors, with the aim of contributing to a more targeted and evidence-based humanitarian response							
1.	Dataset	Clean and anonymised quantitative dataset, including Biodata, Metadata, data on displacement and AAP, data collected for all assessed sectors/areas	Libyan humanitarian community; UNHCR; HCT; OCHA; iNGO forum; etc.	• General Product Mailing (NGO consortium and HCT participants) • Cluster e-mail lists • OCHA humanitarian portal • Reliefweb • REACH resource centre	• Inform humanitarian community about multi-sectoral concerns to influence the response • Provide quantitative data to inform the HRP and allow sectors to draft inputs	Senior Assessment Officer	By 10 August
2.	Sectoral Presentations	Information on more in-depth multi-sectoral and secondary analysis findings on severity of humanitarian needs and factors influencing levels of vulnerability Findings presented on severe or extreme sectoral needs or coping capacity gaps, by population sub-group, gender, location and sector Findings strung into a narrative on key gaps and the necessary humanitarian needs	Libyan humanitarian community; UNHCR; HCT; OCHA; iNGO forum; etc..	• General Product Mailing (NGO consortium and HCT participants) • Cluster e-mail lists • OCHA humanitarian portal • Reliefweb • REACH resource centre	• Inform humanitarian community about multi-sectoral concerns to influence the response • Provide key findings to inform the 2022 humanitarian response	Senior Assessment Officer	By 17 September
3.	Sectoral Factsheets	Key MSNA indicator-level and composite-indicator-level multi-sectoral findings on Displacement, WASH, Protection, Food Security,	Libyan humanitarian community; UNHCR; HCT;	• General Product Mailing (NGO consortium and HCT participants) • Cluster e-mail lists	• Inform humanitarian community about multi-sectoral concerns to	Senior Assessment Officer	By 30 November

		Shelter and NFI, Health, Education and AAP	OCHA; iNGO forum; etc.	• OCHA humanitarian portal • Reliefweb • REACH resource centre	influence the response • Provide key findings to inform the 2022 humanitarian response		
4.	Dashboard	Key MSNA indicator-level and composite-indicator-level multi-sectoral findings on Displacement, WASH, Protection, Food Security, Shelter and NFI, Health, Education and AAP	Libyan humanitarian community; UNHCR; HCT; OCHA; iNGO forum; etc.	• General Product Mailing (NGO consortium and HCT participants) • Cluster e-mail lists • OCHA humanitarian portal • Reliefweb • REACH resource centre	• Inform humanitarian community about multi-sectoral concerns to influence the response • Provide key findings to inform the 2022 humanitarian response	Senior Assessment Officer	By 30 November
5.	Final Report	Provide comprehensive information on methodologies and findings of the 2021 Migrant and Refugee MSNA Provide an overview of the Libyan Context Provide information about the assessment Provide information on JIAF and determinants of vulnerability analytical frameworks, objectives, research questions, scope, sampling strategy, data collection methods, analysis, dissemination and limitations Highlight findings on current needs by geographic area, by population	Libyan humanitarian community; UNHCR; HCT; OCHA; iNGO forum; etc..	• General Product Mailing (NGO consortium and HCT participants) • Cluster e-mail lists • OCHA humanitarian portal • Reliefweb • REACH resource centre	• Inform humanitarian community about multi-sectoral concerns to influence the response • Provide key findings to inform the 2022 humanitarian response	Senior Assessment Officer	By 28 January

		group, by ability to access humanitarian assistance, etc.					