

# MSNA - Research Terms of Reference

Refugee and Migrant MSNA

LBY2203

Libya

June 2022

V1

**REACH** Informing  
more effective  
humanitarian action

## 1. Executive Summary

<b>Country of intervention</b>	Libya		
<b>Type of Emergency</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural disaster	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict	<input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>specify</i> )
<b>Type of Crisis</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/> Slow onset	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protracted
<b>Mandating Body/ Agency</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)		
<b>IMPACT Project Code</b>	14AUA 8H8		
<b>Overall Research Timeframe</b> ( <i>from research design to final outputs / M&amp;E</i> )	01/04/2022 to 31/12/2022		
<b>Research Timeframe</b> <i>Add planned deadlines</i>	1. Pilot/ training: 07/06/2022	7. MSNI DAP sent for validation.: 20/08/2022	
	2. Start collect data: 19/06/2022	8. MSNI analysis sent for validation: 25/08/2022	
	3. Data collected: 31/07/2022	9. Bulletin sent for validation: 31/10/2022	
	4. Data analysed: 16/08/2022	10. Bulletin published: 15/11/2022	
	5. Data sent for validation: 16/08/2022	11. Final presentation: 30/1/2022	
	6. Preliminary presentation: 30/08/2022	12. Factsheet sent for validation: 15/12/2022	
<b>Humanitarian milestones</b> <i>Specify what will the assessment inform and when</i> <i>e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;</i>	<b>Milestone</b>		<b>Deadline</b>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy	--/ / --
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Inter-cluster plan/strategy (HNO)	Not finalised yet
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cluster plan/strategy	--/ / --
	<input type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy	--/ / --
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):	--/ / --	
<b>Audience Type &amp; Dissemination</b> <i>Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience</i>	<b>Audience type</b>		<b>Dissemination</b>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)
<input type="checkbox"/> Operational	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting)
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)

		<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
<b>Detailed dissemination plan required</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>General Objective</b>	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 2023 (HNO), and to contribute to a more targeted and evidence-based humanitarian response.	
<b>Specific Objective(s)</b>	<p><u>Understand humanitarian needs in terms of:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the impact of the crisis on people</li> <li>b. humanitarian conditions (i.e., living standard gaps<sup>1</sup>, use of coping mechanisms and the severity of humanitarian needs); and,</li> <li>c. current and forecasted priority needs and concerns;</li> </ul> <p><i>And how these humanitarian needs differ by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. geographic location;</li> <li>ii. population group (disaggregated by regions of origin and by gender).</li> </ul>	
<b>Research Questions</b>	<p>1. <u>Humanitarian conditions (living standards, coping mechanisms and well-being):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What are refugees and migrants' needs across each humanitarian sector: Food Security, Cash &amp; markets, Shelter &amp; 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?</li> </ul> <p><i>And how do living standard gaps differ by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. assessed mantika?</li> <li>ii. population group (i.e. from different regions of origin and by gender)?</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. To what extent do refugees and migrants with sectoral needs report using different coping mechanisms?</li> </ul> <p><i>And how do those coping mechanisms employed differ by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. assessed mantika?</li> <li>ii. population group (i.e. from different regions of origin and by gender)?</li> </ul> <p>2. <u>Factors of vulnerability<sup>2</sup></u></p>	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 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](#).

	<p>a. What are the main factors contributing to refugees' and migrants' vulnerability?</p> <p>b. How do factors of vulnerability contribute to influencing refugees and migrants' humanitarian conditions?</p> <p>c. How do factors of vulnerability contribute to influencing the level of impact of the crisis on refugees and migrants?</p> <p>3. <u>Impact on people:</u></p> <p>a. What is the level of impact that the crisis has had on migrants and refugees?</p> <p><i>And how does the level of impact differ based on:</i></p> <p>i. assessed mantika?</p> <p>ii. population group (i.e. from different regions of origin and by gender)?</p> <p>4. <u>The severity of humanitarian needs:</u></p> <p>a. What is the overall severity of humanitarian needs?</p> <p><i>And how does the severity of humanitarian needs differ by:</i></p> <p>i. assessed mantika?</p> <p>ii. population group (i.e. from different regions of origin and by gender)?</p> <p>5. <u>Current and forecasted priority needs/concerns:</u></p> <p>a. What key factors may affect refugees and migrants' needs in the future?</p> <p>b. What are refugees and migrants' self-identified needs and preferences around the provision of humanitarian aid?</p> <p><i>And how do these needs and preferences differ by:</i></p> <p>i. assessed mantika?</p> <p>ii. population group (i.e. from different regions of origin and by gender)?</p>
<b>Geographic Coverage</b>	<p>10 mantikas<sup>3</sup> across Libya:</p> <p><b>West:</b> Tripoli, Misrata, Azzawya, Al Jfara, Zwara, Al Margeb</p> <p><b>East:</b> Ejdabia, Benghazi</p> <p><b>South:</b> Sebha, Murzuq</p>
<b>Secondary data sources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Organization for Migration (IOM) – Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), <i>Libya's Migrant Report Dataset Round 40</i> (November-December 2021). Available <a href="#">here</a>. (*Note: Data from IOM-DTM Round 40 were used to identify refugee and migrant figures to calculate the sampling frame).</li> <li>• UN OCHA, <i>Libya Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022</i> (December 2021). Available <a href="#">here</a>.</li> <li>• REACH, <i>2021 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Refugees and Migrants</i> (May 2022). Available <a href="#">here</a>.</li> <li>• REACH, <i>2021 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Libyan population</i> (May 2022). Available <a href="#">here</a>.</li> <li>• Other <a href="#">REACH assessments in Libya</a></li> <li>• MMC, <i>What makes refugees and migrants vulnerable to detention in Libya? A micro-level study on the determinants of protection</i> (December 2019). Available <a href="#">here</a>.</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IOM, <i>Handbook on Protection and Assistance for Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse</i> (2019). Available <a href="#">here</a>.</li> </ul>			
<b>Population(s)</b> <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in informal sites
	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs [Other, Specify]
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in informal sites
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Refugees in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees [Other, Specify]
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Host communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Migrants in host communities
<b>Structured questionnaire (Quantitative)</b> <i>Select all that apply</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Probability sampling	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Non - Probability sampling
<b>Data collection level:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Individual	<input type="checkbox"/>	Household
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Settlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify): _____
<b>If Non-Probability Sampling</b>	<b>Sampling method:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quota sampling <input type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing The sampling is stratified: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes what are the stratifications: - Geographic: Mantika - Population groups: Region of origin/nationality - Other: _____		If quota sampling, what characteristics will be used as quota?: Region of origin/nationality and mantika <b>Data collection method</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Face to face <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Remote data collectionj	
<b>Semi-structured questionnaire (Qualitative)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
<b>Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1</b> <i>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</i>	<b>Sampling method:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<b>Data collection method</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #): 90 <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #): _____	
<b>Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 2</b> <i>Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</i> ***If more than 2 structured tools please duplicate this row and complete for each tool.	<b>Sampling method</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Purposive <input type="checkbox"/> Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<b>Data collection method</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #): _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focus group discussion (Target #): 6 <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #): _____	
<b>Questionnaire design</b>	<b>Mandatory indicators</b>  All the madatory indicators from the <a href="#">2022 MSNA indicator bank</a> , have been included without alteration:		<b>XLSform for mandatory indicators</b>  The kobo questionnaire provided for the mandatory indicators was used without alteration: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No					
<b>Data management platform(s)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNHCR		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]				
<b>Expected output type(s)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MSNA Bulletin#: 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Report #: __	<input type="checkbox"/>	Profile #: __
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Final) #: 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Factsheet #: 2 (1 sectoral, 1 on qualitative case study)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interactive dashboard #:1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Webmap #: __	<input type="checkbox"/>	Map #: __
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify] #: __				
<b>Data publication plan</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Final (anonymised) dataset public, available on REACH resource center				
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Final (anonymised) dataset public, through HDX connect				
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Analysis table public, available on REACH resource center				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Analysis table public, available on HDX				
<b>Visibility</b> Specify which logos should be on outputs	<b>REACH</b>					
	<b>Donor: UNHCR</b>					
	<b>Coordination Framework: Inter-Sectoral Coordination Group (ISCG)</b>					
	<b>Partners: TBD</b>					

## 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. While the creation of the country's first unified government in seven years in March 2021 represented a key milestone in the peace process, presidential and parliamentary elections planned for December 2021, which were expected to be a crucial step towards the unification of the country, have been postponed indefinitely by the National Elections Commission. These recent events might bring new political fragmentation to the country resulting in an unclear strategy for moving forward.<sup>4</sup>

In March 2020, the first COVID-19 cases were confirmed in Libya. By February 2022, 490,000 confirmed cases and 6,222 deaths have been recorded.<sup>5</sup> All the while, access to healthcare services in Libya remains limited as facilities have been negatively affected by the protracted conflict, which hindered the country's capacity to respond to the COVID-19 outbreak. Indeed, the Libyan healthcare system continues to struggle with shortages of medical equipment and staff.<sup>6</sup> The COVID-19 pandemic and the consequent public health measures adopted have further disrupted 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 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview, while the number of persons in need inside Libya in 2021 showed a marked decrease compared to the previous year (-38% or 1.3 million), it still amounted to 0.8 million. Refugees and migrants together represented 34% of the total estimated people in need, with estimated 43,000 and 232,000 refugees and migrants in need respectively.<sup>7</sup> These needs differ in magnitude and in severity across different sectors and different population groups, regions of origin and geographical regions within Libya.

<sup>4</sup> Crisis Group Middle East and North Africa Briefing N°85, accessible [here](#).

<sup>5</sup> OCHA, "Libya Situation Report", available [here](#) (Accessed 21 March 2022).

<sup>6</sup> Health Sector Libya, "Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) preparedness and response plan for Libya", March 2021, available [here](#).

<sup>7</sup> Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2022, issued December 2021, accessible [here](#).

Against this backdrop of protracted conflict, economic crisis, and restrictive migration policies, Libya remains a destination and transit country for migrants, primarily from neighbouring countries such as Niger (25% of the total estimated migrant population in Libya), Egypt (18%), Sudan (18%) and Chad (13%), mainly due to its job opportunities and geographical proximity to these countries and Europe.<sup>8</sup> As of December 2021, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) estimated that 635,051 migrants, most of whom are men,<sup>9</sup> were residing in the country, while, as of June 2022, 44,203 individuals were registered as refugees or asylum seekers with the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR).<sup>10</sup> Reduced livelihoods opportunities, lack of documentation, and discrimination prevent many refugees and migrants from accessing basic services and assistance and covering their essential needs.<sup>11</sup> In addition, due to endemic insecurity and limited legal protection, 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.<sup>12</sup>

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), in collaboration with 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 10 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). UNHCR 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 HNO process and also provide trends analysis and updates on key sector priorities. UNHCR and REACH have actively engaged with humanitarian partners in February – 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<sup>13</sup>, it is expected that REACH assessment teams will return to in person data collection as the main method, differently from what was done in the 2020 and 2021 Refugee and Migrant MSNAs.

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 2023 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.

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<sup>8</sup> According to IOM, an estimated 75% of the migrants are men, 11% are women and 14% are children. IOM-DTM, "Libya's migrant report. December 2021-January 2022 (Round 40)", December 2021, available [here](#).

<sup>9</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>10</sup> UNHCR is currently registering individuals of the following nationalities in Libya: Iraqi, Syrian, Palestinian, Eritrean, Ethiopian, Somali, Sudanese, South Sudanese, Yemeni, UNHCR Operational portal, accessible [here](#) (consulted on 9 June 2022).

<sup>11</sup> REACH, "Libya Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, Refugee and Migrant Population 2020", May 2021, accessible [here](#).

<sup>12</sup> ICMPD, "What are the protection concerns for migrants and refugees in Libya?", November 2017, available [here](#).

<sup>13</sup> See, for example, OCHA, "Libya Situation Report".

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

In line with the 2021 MSNA process in Libya, the 2022 MSNA will consist of two parallel data collection exercises, differentiated by population groups of interest. The first component will focus on Libyan IDPs, Libyan returnees and the Libyan non-displaced 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/nationality and gender. In order to produce meaningful findings on needs within migrant and refugee populations, groups should therefore be stratified according to these population characteristics.<sup>14</sup> In conjunction, migrant and refugee groups additionally are not found with similar distribution as Libyan populations across Libya, with migrant and refugee communities mainly concentrated within certain mantikas only;
- As secondary sources indicate, the proportion of migrants and refugees travelling and living in Libya with their families tends to be much lower compared to those who travel and live in Libya as individuals, making a household survey challenging (particularly in light of difficulties surrounding the definition of “household”).<sup>15</sup> 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.

## 3. Methodology

### 3.1 Methodology overview

As in 2020 and 2021, 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 40-minute individual-level survey conducted in person, covering all humanitarian sectors and encompassing questions aimed at providing specific information about migration dynamics and protection concerns. 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.

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<sup>14</sup> See, for example, REACH, “2020 Refugee and Migrant MSNA”, April 2021; MMC, “North Africa 4Mi Snapshot: protection risks within and along routes to Libya – a focus on sexual abuse” (January 2020), available [here](#).

<sup>15</sup> IOM DTM, “Libya’s migrant report. January-February 2021 (Round 35)”, April 2020, available [here](#).

In 2022, to provide a more nuanced understanding of the specific challenges and needs faced by refugees and asylum seekers, the MSNA will target this group separately, therefore encompassing two sub-components:

a) Migrant sub-component

The migrant sub-component will align with the general methodology used for the 2021 Refugee and Migrant MSNA, i.e. it will encompass all nationalities represented in Libya, with the interviewed being subset according to four regions of origin (West and Central Africa, MENA, East Africa and Southern Asia). This component will have the purpose to provide a snapshot of the needs and living conditions of the non-Libyan population in Libya overall.

Under this first sub-component, REACH intends to carry out a total of 1110 interviews in ten mantikas (admin level 2) in Libya, namely Tripoli, Misrata, Azzawya, Aljara, Zwara, Al Margeb, Benghazi, Ejdabia, Sebha and Murzuq. 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.

b) Refugee and asylum seeker sub-component

Libya is not a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention nor to the 1967 Protocol and lacks any national legislation on asylum; asylum seekers can register with UNHCR, who in Libya is currently registering individuals of the following nationalities: Iraqi, Syrian, Palestinian, Eritrean, Ethiopian, Somali, Sudanese, South Sudanese, Yemeni. Therefore, the refugee and asylum seeker sub-component of the 2022 MSNA will target specifically respondents from the above nationalities who are registered/in the process of registering with UNHCR at the time of the interview. The purpose of this component is to zoom in on the specific needs and living conditions of individuals from these nationalities that are registered with UNHCR, to provide a more in-depth understanding of the specific challenges they face in the Libyan context.

Under this second sub-component, REACH intends to carry out a total of 680 interviews in seven mantikas (admin level 2) in Libya, namely Tripoli, Misrata, Azzawya, Aljara, Al Margeb, Zwara, Benghazi. While the sampling size will be determined using a probability sampling approach, due to the impossibility to implement random selection of respondents, results will only be presented as indicative for the assessed locations and the population sub-groups.

Data collection for the quantitative component is scheduled to take place between 19 June 2021 and 31 July 2021 and is expected to be conducted in person for the migrant sub-component, and with a mixed approach (in person and remotely) for the refugee and asylum seeker sub-component.

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). This component will also be structured into two sub-components.

First, KIIs will be conducted with a minimum of 45 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, with the objective to triangulate and contextualise the findings from the quantitative component.

Second, REACH will develop a qualitative case study on a theme to be identified in partnership with UNHCR and the relevant sectors and working groups, to zoom in on a specific issue, population group, or location. Under this sub-component, a minimum of 45 KIIs and 6 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) (profiles to be determined based on the chosen thematic) will be conducted.

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. Data collection is expected to be conducted in person, by REACH partner CSOs and INGOs.

### 3.2 Population of interest

#### 3.2.1 Geographic area assessed

Unlike the [typical methodological approach](#)<sup>16</sup> 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 (10 mantikas overall). 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.<sup>17</sup>

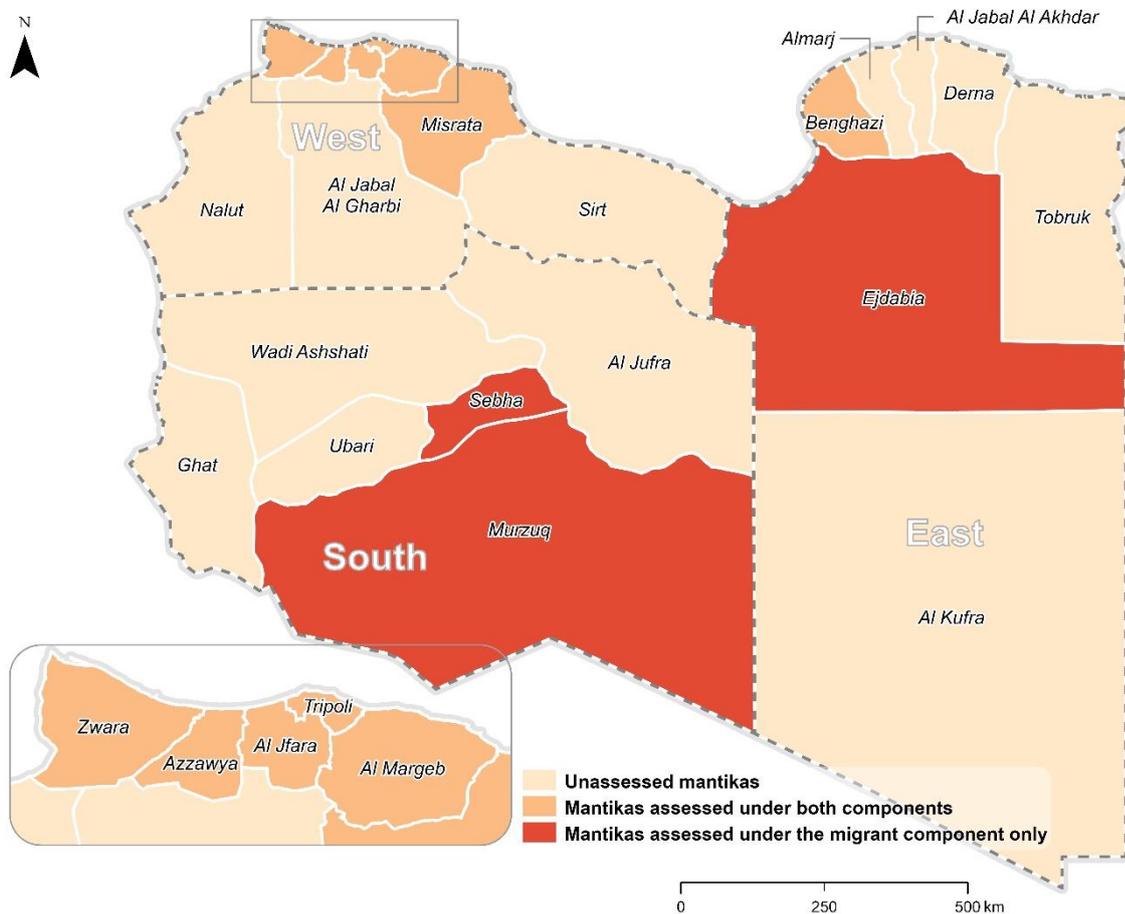
Mantikas covered in 2022 overall:

**West:** Tripoli, Misrata, Azzawya, Aljbara, Zwara, Al Margeb

**East:** Benghazi, Ejdabia (migrant sub-component only)

**South (migrant sub-component only):** Sebha, Murzuq

Map 1 : Assessed mantikas overall



<sup>16</sup> See, for example, REACH, “Research Terms of Reference: Multi-Sector Needs Assessment 2019” (REACH, 2019a). Available [here](#).

<sup>17</sup> These statements do not take into consideration, those migrants and refugees who are currently being housed in detention centres.

The geographical scope will differ between the two sub-components, due to the different criteria employed for shortlisting the locations to be assessed:

a) Migrants

Under this component, REACH will assess the top 10 mantikas per migrant population, according to the latest round of IOM-DTM Migrant report available at the time of writing (Round 40).<sup>18</sup> The mantikas were shortlisted in consultation with UNHCR and the sectors and working groups active in the Libya response; the decision took into consideration relevance for humanitarian actors and prevalence of migrant population in the mantika. All the mantikas shortlisted host more than 3% of the overall migrant population in the country, which was deemed a reasonable minimum threshold to ensure feasibility of operations.

This sub-component will cover the following mantikas:

**West:** Tripoli, Misrata, Azzawya, Al Margeb, Aljara, Zwara

**East:** Benghazi, Ejdabia

**South:** Sebha, Murzuq

b) Refugees and asylum seekers

Under this component, REACH will assess 7 mantikas, selected based on the distribution of the population registered with UNHCR.<sup>19</sup> More specifically, a minimum threshold of 100 cases per nationality and mantika was set, to identify sub-sets to be included in the assessment. Therefore, mantikas where cases for no nationality groups exceeded 100 will not be assessed. The minimum threshold was set in agreement with UNHCR IM team, to ensure feasibility of data collection. Similarly, mantikas where only one nationality was consistently recorded (i.e. Al Jabal Al Gharbi) were not included in the sampling frame. The only exception to this rule has been in the case of refugees and asylum seekers from Iraq and Yemen, where no subsets in any location exceeded the 100 cases minimum threshold. To ensure that these nationalities are included in the assessment, the minimum threshold has been in this case decreased to 30 cases.

This sub-component will cover the following mantikas:

**West:** Tripoli, Misrata, Azzawya, Al Margeb, Aljara, Zwara

**East:** Benghazi

### 3.2.2 Population assessed

For the purposes of the 2022 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

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<sup>18</sup> Available [here](#).

<sup>19</sup> UNHCR bilaterally shared the distribution of registered cases (from the mentioned 9 nationalities) across all Libyan mantikas.

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.<sup>20</sup>

- **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.<sup>21</sup>
- **Asylum seeker:** A person fulfilling the description above who is seeking international protection abroad but hasn't yet been recognized as a refugee.

a) Migrant sub-component

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 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 and 2021 MSNA.<sup>22</sup> 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:

- 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;
- 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.<sup>23</sup>

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.<sup>24</sup>

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	

<sup>20</sup> IOM, “Who is a migrant?”, available [here](#).

<sup>21</sup> Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, adopted on 28 July 1951

<sup>22</sup> 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).

<sup>23</sup> See for example: IMPACT, “Mixed migration routes and dynamics in Libya in 2018”, June 2019, available [here](#).

<sup>24</sup> IOM-DTM, “Libya’s Migrant Report: Round 40 (November-December 2022)”; 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.

Mali		Tunisia	
Mauritania		Yemen	
Niger			
Nigeria			
Senegal			
Mauritania			

While quotas for specific nationalities will not be included in the 2021 MSNA sampling strategy (migrant sub-component), 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 (ex post), although only at national level.

In addition to quotas based on the region of origin of respondents, a minimum quota will be set 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 population within the migrant and refugee group (according to the most updated IOM-DTM data).<sup>25</sup> 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).<sup>26</sup>

#### b) Refugee and asylum seeker sub-component

As mentioned above, Libya is not a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention nor to the 1967 Protocol and lacks any national legislation on asylum; asylum seekers can register with UNHCR, who in Libya is currently only registering individuals of the following nationalities: Iraqi, Syrian, Palestinian, Eritrean, Ethiopian, Somali, Sudanese, South Sudanese, Yemeni. Therefore, the refugee and asylum seeker component of the 2022 MSNA will target specifically respondents from the above nationalities who are registered/in the process of registering with UNHCR at the time of the interview.<sup>27</sup>

As it can be seen in Table 2 above, these nationalities are also covered in the migrant component, as part of the 'East Africa' and 'MENA' population groups. The reason for this overlap is that the two sub-components should not be interpreted as complementary, instead, the migrant sub-component is intended to provide a snapshot of the overall situation of non-Libyans in the country, while the refugee and migrant one aims to zoom in on the specific needs and priorities of this group. While both sub-components are expected to influence strategic and programmatic planning of humanitarian actors in Libya (sectors, iNGOs, OCHA), the second one will more specifically feed into UNHCR strategic and operational reflection and planning.

### 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.<sup>28</sup> Consequently, the 2022 Refugee and Migrant MSNA will be conducted at individual level, as opposed to the 2022 Libyan MSNA which will be conducted at household level. However, to enable collection of information on certain topics (e.g. education), few specific sections of the questionnaire invite the respondent to reflect upon the situation of other members of their household. This strategy was

<sup>25</sup> IOM-DTM, "Libya's Migrant Report: Round 40 (November-December 2022)".

<sup>26</sup> Due to the non-probability sampling methodology employed by the Refugee and Migrant MSNA, all findings shall be considered indicative only.

<sup>27</sup> Limiting the refugee and asylum seekers sample to individuals from certain nationalities, registered/in the process of registering with UNHCR, has the sole purpose of reflecting the structure of the Libya humanitarian response. REACH supports the concept that all individuals who fulfill the criteria set in the refugee and asylum seeker description, irrespective of their nationality, should be considered as such.

<sup>28</sup> See for example REACH, "Refugees and migrants' access to resources, housing and healthcare in Libya – Key challenges and coping mechanisms" (December 2017), available [here](#).

already piloted in the 2019, 2020 and 2021 MSNAs and found to be fruitful. For the purposes of the 2022 MSNA and in consideration of the common living arrangements of non-Libyan individuals in the country, 'household' will be defined as follows:

**Household:** A household is a group of people who live in the same dwelling and share food and other key resources. In the event of any ambiguity, survey respondents will have the final say on who belongs to their household (reflecting the similar definition used in past MSNAs and other household-level surveys).

### 3.3 Secondary data review

The secondary data review for the 2022 Refugee and Migrant MSNA will build upon the literature review carried out for the 2021 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 40](#) data for November-December 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. Similarly, [UNHCR registration data](#) will be used to locations and draft the sampling for the refugee and asylum seekers sub-component.
- Humanitarian assessments and reports: [UN OCHA's 2022 Libya HNO](#), [REACH assessments on Libya](#), including the 2021 Libya and Refugee and Migrant MSNA<sup>29</sup>, as well as humanitarian assessment and operations planning will be used to verify primary data and findings about refugees and migrants from different nationalities and 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 2022 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<sup>30</sup>, including for most vulnerable groups<sup>31</sup>. A significant information gap exists when it comes to groups, such as women and children, that are more difficult 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

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<sup>29</sup> REACH, "2021 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Libyan population" (May 2022), available [here](#). REACH "2021 Refugee and Migrant MSNA", available [here](#).

<sup>30</sup> 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](#).

<sup>31</sup> See, for example, MMC, "Living on the edge. The everyday life of migrant women in Libya" (January 2018). Available [here](#).

secondary information will limit the extent to which MSNA findings for these groups will be possibly triangulated with other sources.

- MMC's publications<sup>32</sup>, including the report "A sharper lens on vulnerability"<sup>33</sup>, 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.

### 3.1 Primary Data Collection

#### 3.4 Primary Data Collection

The 2022 Refugee and Migrant MSNA will rely on a mixed method, encompassing quantitative and qualitative data collection.

##### 3.4.1 Quantitative data collection

Quantitative data collection will be conducted by REACH in all assessed mantikas between 19 June and 31 July (expected), with an overall target of 1790 individual surveys. This component will involve a 40-minute long multi-sectoral survey. Data collection will be conducted by partner CSOs' enumerators, managed by REACH field and Tunis-based staff.

###### 3.4.1.1 Sampling

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. Due to non-probability sampling being used, findings of the MSNA will not be 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.

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

- (Migrant sub-component) 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.
- (Both sub-components) Due to the accessibility issues peculiar to migrant groups in Libya, the difficulty of locating and surveying migrants and refugees, **it is impossible to carry out random sampling**, as not all members of this population would have an equal chance of getting selected (for more information on the strategies recommended for the selection of respondents, see below). These access limitations thereby limit the possibility for randomisation. This is particularly relevant as the 2022 Assessment explicitly aims at providing gender-disaggregated data – in a context where migrant and refugee women have significantly less access to the public space and are more likely to decline to participate in the survey compared to men.

The specific sampling strategy differs across the two sub-components:

- Migrant sub-component

The first sub-component will apply quota sampling, with quotas being established to be indicative of location (quota layer 1), with proportional distribution by region of origin (quota layer 2) and minimum quotas based on gender (quota layers 3). The 4 regions of origin targeted under this sub-component 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.

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<sup>32</sup> MMC publications, available [here](#).

<sup>33</sup> MMC, "A Sharper Lens on Vulnerability (North Africa)" (November 2020).

Mantika-level displacement figures based on region of origin were drawn from population figures in Round 40 of IOM DTM (November-December 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 10 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 965 was purposively set, based on REACH data collection capacity, taking into consideration the fact that in 2022 data collection would be split between the two sub-components. This initial 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 210 respondents to be interviewed in Tripoli, 125 (60%) will be from West and Central Africa, as this sub-group makes up 60% of the total refugee and migrant population in that location. Sub-groups that would be allocated 5 interviews or less according to this method 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.<sup>34</sup> As a result of oversampling, the final sample was increased from 965 to 1110 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 12% (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 12% female respondents and a maximum of 88% male respondents** (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 12% of respondents per region of origin in each of the mantikas, the shortage of female respondents in one mantika will be made up elsewhere

The full sampling framework for the 2022 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:

	East Africa	MENA	Southern Asia	West and Central Africa
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<sup>34</sup> 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](#).

Total location distribution: Population Figures (Estimated number of individuals)					
Aljfara	1889	12549	932	23875	
Almargeb	0	9214	237	21087	
Azzawya	2578	14620	1695	29179	
Benghazi	1070	41919	5725	13357	
Ejdabia	0	34645	3627	19486	
Misrata	455	27929	2405	41557	
Murzuq	0	2427	10	20835	
Sebha	0	2379	145	17346	
Tripoli	3320	36770	3593	64179	
Zwara	1212	17801	696	15489	
Sample size per mantika					
Aljfara	19	24	5	46	
Almargeb	0	18	0	41	
Azzawya	26	28	10	57	
Benghazi	11	82	32	26	
Ejdabia	0	67	20	38	
Misrata	0	54	14	81	
Murzuq	0	5	0	41	
Sebha	0	5	0	34	
Tripoli	32	72	20	125	
Zwara	12	35	0	30	
<b>Total sample size</b>	100	390	101	519	1110

Potential respondents will be identified by data collection partners by going to known gathering spots of migrants and randomly approaching potential respondents. In recognition of the inevitable challenges with finding a sufficient number of respondents belonging to hard-to-reach populations (including female respondents) to be interviewed by approaching them directly in the public space, REACH will also rely on snowballing and additional support by humanitarian sectors and their member organisations, who will be invited to support in the identification of potential respondents.

b) Refugee and asylum seeker sub-component

As it is the case with the previous component, the refugee and migrant sub-component also applies quota sampling, in this case stratified by location (mantika) and nationality. Nevertheless, the sampling strategy differs from strategy outlined in the previous section, in that it aims to create quotas per strata that are of a comparable size, to allow to draw findings that are indicative at strata level. The sampling approach for this sub-component was developed in partnership with UNHCR IM unit, to ensure that the sampling responds to their information needs. On the other hand, it was preferred not to apply the same approach to the migrant sub-component as well, to prioritise some level of comparability with the 2021 findings (despite the limitations stemming from the different methodology used – remote data collection vs in person data collection).

The sample sizes per strata was calculated using simple random sample calculations, with 90% confidence interval and 15% margin of error<sup>35</sup>. This was only done to obtain a sample size per strata that would allow comparison across strata. Due

<sup>35</sup> Confidence interval and margin of error were increased to accommodate REACH capacity limitations.

to impossibility to randomize the selection of respondents (see section below), findings for this sub-component will be indicative only, as it is the case for the first sub-component; differently from the latter, however, findings will be indicative per strata (mantika and nationality). The sampling frame is based on the most updated data on cases registered by UNHCR in Libya, provided by UNHCR (the dataset is not publicly available).

The table below presents the population figures disaggregated by mantika (admin 2) and nationality. Subsets lower than 100 are not included in this table, due to feasibility considerations. Similarly, mantikas where only one nationality was consistently recorded (i.e. Al Jabal Al Gharbi) were not included in the sampling frame.

Table 5: Minimum sample quotas based on current mantika of residence and nationality:

	Eritrean	Ethiopian	Palestinian	Somalian	South Sudanese	Sudanese	Syrian	Iraqi	Yemeni
Total location distribution: Population Figures (Estimated number of individuals)									
Aljfara	264	123	0	159	139	3349	454	16	8
Almargeb	0	0	0	0	0	511	125	8	5
Azzawya	0	0	0	0	0	877	188	14	2
Benghazi	0	0	110	0	0	0	134	3	1
Misrata	0	0	0	0	0	441	897	28	9
Tripoli	3532	681	323	909	119	4837	1735	73	34
Zwara	0	0	0	0	0	501	113	14	1
Population sub-total	3796	804	433	1068	258	10516	3646	156	60
Sample size per mantika									
Aljfara	28	25	0	26	25	30	29	0	0
Almargeb	0	0	0	0	0	29	25	0	0
Azzawya	0	0	0	0	0	30	27	0	0
Benghazi	0	0	24	0	0	0	25	0	0
Misrata	0	0	0	0	0	29	30	0	0
Tripoli	31	30	28	30	25	31	30	22	17
Zwara	0	0	0	0	0	29	25	0	0
Total per nationality	59	55	52	56	50	178	191	22	17
									680

Potential respondents will be identified via two strategies. First, UNHCR will share an updated list of phone numbers for individuals registered or in the process of being registered with the agency, in the respect of standard protocols for sharing sensitive data (the dataset will be password protected; it will be accessible to the minimum number of individuals within REACH; it will be stored safely on REACH server). For each phone number, the dataset will provide information about the country of origin, the baladiya of residence, the gender and the date when the number was last used/verified, to increase the response rate. Phone numbers will be then distributed to enumerators who have been trained on how to conduct phone surveys, who will proceed to contact and interview respondents. This approach was already adopted in 2020 and 2021; one of the main lessons learned from these exercises was that a quite low response rate should be expected, given refugees' and asylum seekers' tendency to move within and without Libya and to change phone number often. For this reason, as well as due to the expected better quality of data collected in person, a second strategy under discussion with UNHCR consists of granting REACH enumerators access to UNHCR facilities in Libya, in the respect of the relevant security protocols, to conduct in person interviews in parallel to UNHCR activities. In this case, respondents will be selected in collaboration with UNHCR staff among individuals accessing UNHCR facilities.

### 3.4.2 Qualitative data collection

Data collection for the qualitative component will be conducted by REACH and its (local and international) partner organisations between September and November and will encompass KIIs and FGDs; all interviews and FGDs are expected to take place in person.

Qualitative data collection will also encompass two sub-components, responding to different objectives:

- a) KIIs to triangulate and contextualise quantitative findings

Under this sub-component, 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. In addition, the experience of the 2020 and 2021 MSNAs 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

As in 2020 and 2021, **a trigger system will be developed based on the quantitative tool and data** that will highlight key areas for qualitative follow-up. To simplify it and make it more effective compared to the previous years, in 2022 this system will be set at sectoral level, rather than at indicator level, i.e. qualitative data will be triggered to contextualise and triangulate findings related to the top three sectors per severity of needs, thus strengthening the validity of data and providing more in-depth information about key areas of need. Triggers will rely on composite indicators measuring the overall severity of needs for each sector, whose prevalence will be monitored to identify the themes, geographical areas and population groups to target during the qualitative follow up. To build these composite indicators, REACH will consult the relevant sectors and working groups.

Under this sub-component, REACH expects to conduct a minimum of 45 KIIs across three locations.

- b) KIIs and FGDs to address pending information gaps and target population groups not included in the sample

This sub-component 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. In addition, 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.

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 second qualitative sub-component. Under this sub-component, REACH expects to carry out a minimum of 45 KIIs and 6 FGDs across different locations.

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.

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. 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.<sup>36</sup>

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”.<sup>37</sup>

Profiles of FGD participants may include:

- Refugee and migrant women and men.
- Refugees and migrants who recently arrived in 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. KIIs 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

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<sup>36</sup> BetterEvaluation, “Key Informant Interviews”, available [here](#).

<sup>37</sup> 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](#).

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. Contacts for the relevant hotlines will be provided during the interview 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**<sup>38</sup>, as well as specific sections related to displacement and accountability to the affected population (AAP)<sup>39</sup>. The indicators being used in the 2022 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. Both questionnaires have also been reviewed by the Durable Solutions Consultant deployed to UNSMIL, to ensure that key indicators from the Durable Solutions monitoring and evaluation framework are included. The tool includes all mandatory indicators from the 2022 indicator bank; minor modifications have been made to the phrasing and/or the answer options, due to contextualization needs, as well as to reflect the shift from household to individual level; the questionnaire has been reviewed and validated by all relevant staff from REACH HQ cluster unit.

The questions will be displayed through the survey platform KoBo Toolbox, a free, open-source tool for mobile data collection which uses XLSForm. The Kobo questionnaire was developed in line with the guidelines for mandatory indicators. 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 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

For both 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.

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<sup>38</sup> 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.

<sup>39</sup> Quantitative data collection tool is available here.

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 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.

#### **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 and nuances of vocabulary and wording

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 in person in ACTED premises in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sebha. 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/nationality 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 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 validation based on form constraints such as timelines, non-conflicting answers within one survey, logical numbers of household sizes and more.

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.

### 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 log maintained in excel and published alongside the final clean dataset. Data checking will be systematized through a script produced in R. The Database Officer will identify any issues in ongoing data collection whilst checking and cleaning data, reach out to the designated contacts for enumerator teams and work through them to try and resolve any contradictory or problematic data points.

Due to the indicative nature of findings, no significant 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 and/or region of origin/nationality) 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 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](#).

Both the Assessment Officer and the Senior Assessment Officer will be responsible for analysing the qualitative data, 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:

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

		<p>participants of their right not to answer and to end the interview at any moment</p> <p>iv) Data collection on particularly sensitive topics (e.g. GBV) will only be carried out by specialised partners, with properly trained enumerators and only in locations where a referral pathway is available</p>
<p>... Does not involve <b>data collection with minors</b> i.e. anyone less than 18 years old?</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>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:</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>iv) Data collection will only be carried out provided that both the child and their parents/caregivers provide informed consent</p> <p>v) If it is confirmed that this exercise is conducted, a separate ToR, including SOPs for safe data collection with minors, will be developed to address all the relevant methodological and safety questions</p>
<p>... Does not involve <b>data collection with other vulnerable groups</b> e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>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.</p>

... Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of personally identifiable information?	Yes	
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## 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 have been published as a separate document in the REACH Resource Centre, available [here](#).

## 6. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products  Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		X Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		X Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		X Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		X Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	2023 Libya HNO
		# references in single agency documents			UNHCR country strategy
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery  Number of humanitarian	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feed back and Usage_Survey template	Usage survey to be conducted at the end of the research cycle following release of all outputs, pertaining to utilization and usefulness of all disseminated outputs. Sectors, working groups and other key stakeholders

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

## ANNEX 1: ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

The assessment will operate 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-Intersectoral 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,<sup>40</sup> 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.<sup>41</sup>

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.

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<sup>40</sup> 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).

<sup>41</sup> IOM, "Handbook on Protection and Assistance for Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse", 2019.

## ANNEX 2: MODIFICATION TO THE CORE INDICATOR

Indicator number	Indicator	Question	Please explain what modifications were made?	Justification for the change?	Change made in consultation with IMPACT CSU? If yes, who was consulted?
200	% of HHs sharing sanitation facility - by number of HH per sanitation facility	How many individuals that are not members of your household do you share this sanitation facility (latrine/toilet) with?	Adjusted to individual level instead of household level. Shortened into one question instead of two with zero being a possible answer option to reflect "No, I do not share this sanitation facility with anyone outside my HH)	Too shorten the tool + Adjusted to the migrants' and refugees' context.	WASH specialist at HQ level
203	% of HHs with access to functioning handwashing facilities with water and soap available	Do you have a handwashing facility equipped with water and soap?	Instead of "Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? (Observe facility, water and soap)"	Not appropriate for context to go into households' homes to do the observation	WASH specialist at HQ level
197	% of HHs reporting having enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing	Does your household currently have enough water to meet the following needs?	In the past 30 days, were there ever any times that you did not have enough water to meet any of the following needs?	Consistency with last year	WASH specialist at HQ level
216 (a)	% of individuals with an unmet health care need	During the last 3 months, did [person_name] have a health problem and needed to access health care?	Recall period changed to 6 months and the question changed to individual level.	Longer recall period that could capture more data/ reported experience for migrants and refugees with healthcare services and under the assumption of not including the migrants and refugees MSNA in the cross country analysis	Health specialist at HQ level

### ANNEX 3: MODIFICATION TO THE ODK / KOBO QUESTIONNAIRE

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

		<p>Male adults (35 – 59 years) Male elderly (60+ years)</p> <p>Please tell me how many there are of the following in your household, including yourself: Female infants (0 – 5 years) Female children (6 – 14 years) Female youth (15 – 17 years) Female young adults (18-34) Female adults (35 – 59 years) Female elderly (60+ years)</p>		
wgss_loop	Washington Group Questions	This section has been omitted.	To shorten the length of the tool	Health sector Libya and IMPACT HQ Health and nutrition health specialist (Saeed Rahman)
children_married	At this time, are any children (<18) in your household married?	This section has been omitted.	To shorten the length of the tool + not necessarily relevant to MR MSNA as it is an individual level survey not household survey	Protection sector Libya
<p>Livelihoods Coping Strategies (LCSI): Sell non-productive household assets or goods (TV, household appliance, furniture, gold, etc.)Spend savings</p> <p>Borrow money from others Buy food items on credit Sell productive household assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, car, etc.)</p>	<p>Now I would like to ask you some questions about how you have dealt with situations where you did not have enough resources to cover your basic needs.</p> <p>Could you tell me for each of the following actions whether you had to undertake them in the last 30 days because of a lack of resources?</p> <p>If you already used up a certain action before the last 30 days</p>	Question slightly adjusted, instead of “In the last 30 days, did your household [do X] due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.)?”	The survey is conducted on individual instead of household level + Consistency with previous year’s MSNA + to shorten the length of the tool + Making the translation more comprehensive.	Consulted the Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment Specialist from IMPACT (Olivia Falkowitz)

Reduce expenses on health (including drugs) Work in exchange of food Mortgage/Sell house or land	or if a strategy is not applicable to you, please say so.  In the last 30 days, when you had a lack of resources, did you ever have to ...			
fcs (food consumption score)	I04.a. In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat cereals, grains, roots and tubers, including wild roots?	In the last 7 days, on how many days did you eat ... 1. Cereals, grains such as; rice, bread, pasta, potatoes, maize, couscous, wheat flour	Tailored to the Libyan context	Consulted the Libya food expert from WFP (Aya Elnaihom) and the Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment Specialist from IMPACT (Olivia Falkowitz)
	I05.a In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat any beans / legumes, pulses or nuts?	In the last 7 days, on how many days did you eat ... 2. Legumes and nuts (beans, chickpeas, nuts, etc.)	Tailored to the Libyan context	Consulted the Libya food expert from WFP (Aya Elnaihom) and the Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment Specialist from IMPACT (Olivia Falkowitz)
	I06.a In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household drink milk or eat other dairy products?	In the last 7 days, on how many days did you eat ... 3. Milk and milk products (milk, cheese, sour cream and yogurt) *(Exclude margarine / butter or small amounts of milk for tea / coffee)	Tailored to the Libyan context	Consulted the Libya food expert from WFP (Aya Elnaihom) and the Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment Specialist from IMPACT (Olivia Falkowitz)
	107.a In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat meat, fish or eggs?	In the last 7 days, on how many days did you eat ... 4. Eggs, meat, and fish (beef, organ meat, chicken, lamb, tuna and fresh fish)	Tailored to the Libyan context	Consulted the Libya food expert from WFP (Aya Elnaihom) and the Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment Specialist from IMPACT (Olivia Falkowitz)
	108.a In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat vegetables or leaves, including all wild vegetables and leaves?	In the last 7 days, on how many days did you eat ... 5. Vegetables (onions, lettuce, tomatoes, cucumbers, red peppers, spinach, etc.)	Tailored to the Libyan context	Consulted the Libya food expert from WFP (Aya Elnaihom) and the Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment Specialist from IMPACT (Olivia Falkowitz)

	109.a In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat fruits, including all wild fruits?	In the last 7 days, on how many days did you eat ... 6. Fruits (bananas, apples, berries, bananas, lemons, apricots, pears, etc.)	Tailored to the Libyan context	Consulted the Libya food expert from WFP (Aya Elnaihom) and the Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment Specialist from IMPACT (Olivia Falkowitz)
	1010.a In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat oil, fat, or butter?	In the last 7 days, on how many days did you eat ... 7. Oil and fats (vegetable oil, butter, margarine)	Tailored to the Libyan context	Consulted the Libya food expert from WFP (Aya Elnaihom) and the Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment Specialist from IMPACT (Olivia Falkowitz)
	1011.a In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat sugar or sugary foods?	In the last 7 days, on how many days did you eat ... 8. Sugar and confectionery (sugar, honey, jam, cakes, biscuits, candies and sugary drinks)	Tailored to the Libyan context	Consulted the Libya food expert from WFP (Aya Elnaihom) and the Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment Specialist from IMPACT (Olivia Falkowitz)
	1012.a In the last 7 days, on how many days did your household eat condiments or spices?	In the last 7 days, on how many days did you eat ... 9. Condiments / Spices: tea, coffee / cocoa, salt, garlic, spices, yeast / baking powder, lanwin, tomato / sauce, meat or fish as a condiment, condiments including small amount of milk / tea coffee	Tailored to the Libyan context	Consulted the Libya food expert from WFP (Aya Elnaihom) and the Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment Specialist from IMPACT (Olivia Falkowitz)
		Included the answer option "-1" if the respondent does not want to answer in all categories.	The respondent's informed consent is based on the fact that participation is voluntary, they can stop at any moment, and if they feel that a question is sensitive they can skip it. As a consequence, an answer option that reflects the respondent's unwillingness to answer is necessary to continue the rest of the survey.	

shelter_type	What type of shelter do you live in?	Consisted of different answer options: House, Apartment (not shared), Private room in an apartment/house shared with other people (not family members), Room shared with other people (not family members), Public building not usually used for shelter (school, mosque, etc.), Private building not usually used for shelter (basement, garage, store, warehouse, etc.), Unfinished/unenclosed building, Emergency shelter not provided by iNGOs or local NGOs (e.g. tent or caravan), Temporary shelter provided by iNGOs or local NGOs, Connection house (note: refers to a house arranged by smugglers), Hotel, Camp and informal settlement, Outdoors/ no shelter at all, Other (please specify), Don't know, Prefer not to answer	Tailored to the Libyan context and to the migrants and refugees' situation in Libya	SFNI sector Libya
living_conditions_issues	What issues, if any, do you face in terms of living conditions inside your shelter?	Included additional answer options: Lack of insulation from cold <b>or heat</b> , Rain leaks which cause flooding inside the shelter and/or damage to roof/walls, Presence of mold or moisture issues, Lack of or defective toilets, Lack of or defective kitchen, Doors/windows cannot be locked, The building is made of iron, wood, or other unsuitable materials, Other (please specify), Prefer not to answer	Tailored to the Libyan context and the answer options give better understanding of the magnitude of the problem	SFNI sector Libya

healthcare_access_need	During the last 3 months, did you or any other household member have a health problem and needed to access health care (including mental health services)?	Question asked on individual level and with a recall period of six months not three months	The recall period of 3 months is perceived as relatively short	Health sector Libya + IMPACT health specialist Saeed Rahman under the assumption of not including the migrants' and refugees' MSNA in the cross country analysis.
healthcare_needed	What was the health care needed?	Question asked on individual level	Tailored to the context	Health sector Libya
healthcare_access_obtained	If yes, were you able to obtain health care when felt it was needed?	On household-level, instead of having an individual question for each household member	Consistency with previous year's MSNA + to shorten the length of the tool	Health sector Libya
main_source_water	What is the main source of water used by your household for drinking?	Public network (connected to the shelter) and Public network (connected to the neighbour's shelter) instead of "Piped connection to house (or neighbour's house)"	More comprehensive interpretation of the findings once the two answer options are separated	
water_quantity	In the past 30 days, were there ever any times that you did not have enough water to meet any of the following needs?	Other phrasing of question, instead of "Does your household currently have enough water to meet the following needs?" and added answer option "None of these - we always had enough water"	Consistency with previous year's MSNA + to give a time frame for this	
nb_indivs_per_sanitation	How many individuals that are not members of your household do you share this sanitation facility (latrine/toilet) with?	Adjusted to individual level instead of household level. Shortened into one question instead of two with zero being a possible answer option to reflect "No, I do not share this sanitation facility with anyone outside my HH)	Too shorten the tool + Adjusted to the migrants' and refugees' context.	

soap_in_hh	Do you have a handwashing facility equipped with water and soap?	Instead of “Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? (Observe facility, water and soap)”	Not appropriate for context to go into households’ homes to do the observation	Consulted with field staff in Libya about how culturally sensitive it is for the enumerator to ask the respondent to show them their handwashing facility.
enrolled_boys_6_14 enrolled_girls_6_14 enrolled_male_15_17 enrolled_female_15_17	For the 2021-2022 school year, how many school-aged children in the household were enrolled (registered) in formal school?	At household-level instead of asked to every child individually. Also, answer options updated to: 1. Boys (aged 6-14) 2. Girls (aged 6-14) 3. Male youths (aged 15-17) 4. Female youths (aged 15-17) Instead of: Girls 3-5 ___ Boys 3-5 ___ Girls 6-11 ___ Boys 6-11 ___ Girls 12-17 ___ Boys 12-17 ___	Too shorten the tool + Tailored to the Libyan context	Education sector Libya and IMPACT HQ Education senior assessment officer (Gareth Whalley)
attending_boys_6_14 attending_girls_6_14 attending_male_15_17 attending_female_15_17	While schools were open in the current school year (2021-2022), how many school-aged children in the household were attending formal school regularly (at least 4 days per week)?	At household-level instead of asked to every child individually. Also, answer options updated to: 1. Boys (aged 6-14) 2. Girls (aged 6-14) 3. Male youths (aged 15-17) 4. Female youths (aged 15-17) Instead of: Girls 3-5 ___ Boys 3-5 ___ Girls 6-11 ___ Boys 6-11 ___ Girls 12-17 ___ Boys 12-17 ___	Too shorten the tool + Tailored to the Libyan context	Education sector Libya and IMPACT HQ Education senior assessment officer (Gareth Whalley)

<p>dropout_boys_6_14</p> <p>dropout_girls_6_14</p> <p>dropout_male_15_17</p> <p>dropout_female_15_17</p>	<p>How many school-aged children in the household dropped out of school in the previous year?</p> <p>Dropped out = child was enrolled in a given grade at a given school in the 2020-2021 school year but is not enrolled in the current/2021-2022 school year.</p>	<p>At household-level instead of asked to every child individually. Also, answer options updated to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Boys (aged 6-14)</li> <li>2. Girls (aged 6-14)</li> <li>3. Male youths (aged 15-17)</li> <li>4. Female youths (aged 15-17)</li> </ol> <p>Instead of:</p> <p>Girls 3-5 ___</p> <p>Boys 3-5 ___</p> <p>Girls 6-11 ___</p> <p>Boys 6-11 ___</p> <p>Girls 12-17 ___</p> <p>Boys 12-17 ___</p>	<p>Too shorten the tool + Tailored to the Libyan context</p>	<p>Education sector Libya and IMPACT HQ</p> <p>Education senior assessment officer (Gareth Whalley)</p>
<p>dropped_out_reasons_a</p>	<p>Please define the main reason(s) for the drop-out (Select all that apply)</p>	<p>At household-level instead of asked to every child individually. Also, answer options updated to:</p> <p>School closures due to COVID-19, School closed for other reasons (e.g. is used for other purposes), Problems with school infrastructure (e.g. lack of electricity, lack of adequate furniture or sanitation facilities), Going or attending school is not safe for the child (violence, harassment or discrimination), Parents/caregivers not able to register or enrol children in the school due to lack of valid documentation, No transport available to bring to school/No fuel available to bring to school/ schools are too distant, Parental refusal to send children to school, Lack of interest of children in education, Lack</p>	<p>Too shorten the tool + Tailored to the Libyan context</p>	<p>Education sector Libya and IMPACT HQ</p> <p>Education senior assessment officer (Gareth Whalley)</p>

		<p>of gender-segregated latrines,  Economic hardship (cannot afford school fees, transport, materials, or food), Curriculum quality (e.g. inappropriate contents), School is overcrowded or teacher shortage,  Lack of physical accessibility for students with disabilities, Problems with child's health (including disability or trauma), Child marriage or pregnancy, Child has to work (contributes to household income),  Language or cultural barriers, Other (specify), Don't know, Prefer not to answer</p>		
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