

# **Migrants and Refugees (MR) Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA)**

## **Key Sectoral Findings**

Libya, October 2022





# CONTENTS

Objectives  
Methodology  
Key Sectoral Findings  
Key Messages  
Available Resources

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# CONTEXT

Since 2011, Libya's complex socio-political context has been marked by an increasingly **protracted conflict** that caused instability in the region and had **consequences on the economic and social infrastructure** of the country. The consequences of the conflict and the uncertainty of the way forward continue to date.<sup>1</sup>

In addition, 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**.<sup>2</sup>

→ **Generalised erosion of living standards and threatening the ability of Libyan and non-Libyan populations to meet their basic needs.**

→ **Crucial humanitarian information gaps remain regarding refugees and migrants in Libya specifically, as the political, economic and social landscapes are constantly evolving, and as humanitarian access to affected populations is limited.**

<sup>1</sup> Crisis Group Middle East and North Africa Briefing N°85, accessible [here](#).

<sup>2</sup> Health Sector Libya, "Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) preparedness and response plan for Libya", March 2021, available [here](#).

# Assessment Objectives

## Objective 1:

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 (Humanitarian Overview)**, and to contribute to a more targeted and **evidence-based humanitarian response**.

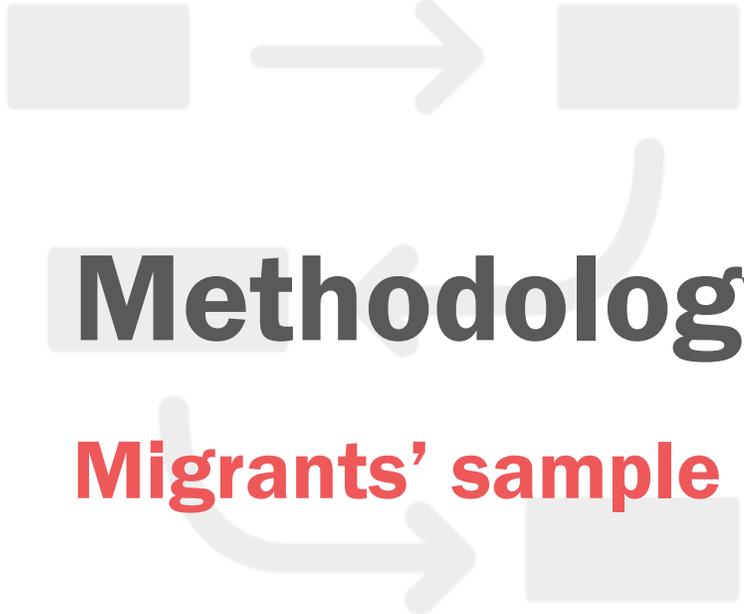
## Objective 2:

**Understand humanitarian needs** in terms of the **impact of the crisis** on people, the humanitarian conditions of the assessed population group, the **use of coping mechanisms**, and the **severity of the humanitarian needs**.

## Objective 3:

Understand and identify how these humanitarian needs **differ across geographical locations and population groups**.

**!** Analysis of the Multi-sectoral humanitarian needs and the severity of the living standards gaps in the different sectors will be presented in future outputs.

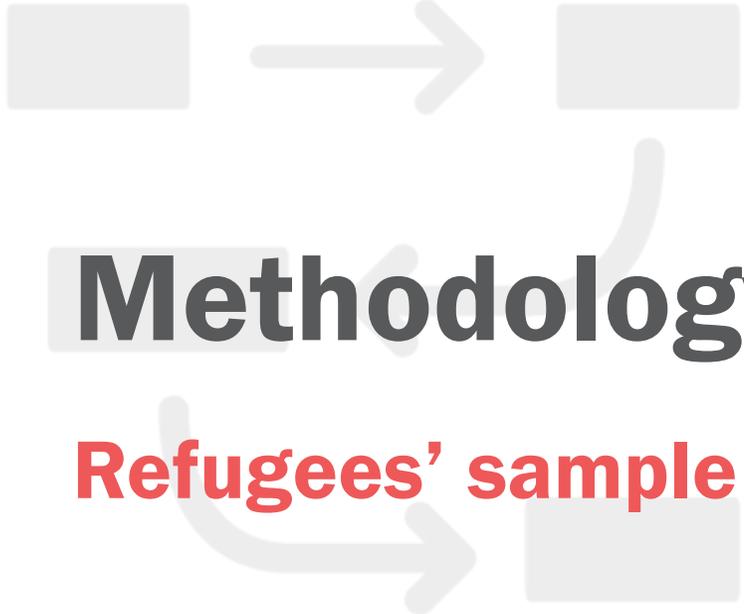


# Methodology

## Migrants' sample

<b>Design:</b>	40-minute individual-level structured survey, conducted mainly in person (some of them through phones), covering all humanitarian sectors active in the Libyan response.										
<b>Dates:</b>	20th of June – 31st of August										
<b>Sample size:</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>4 regions of origin in 10 Mantikas</b></p> <table><tr><td>West and Central Africa</td><td><b>519</b></td></tr><tr><td>MENA</td><td><b>380</b></td></tr><tr><td>East Africa</td><td><b>100</b></td></tr><tr><td>South and East Asia</td><td><b>101</b></td></tr><tr><td><b>Total number of surveys</b></td><td><b>1110</b></td></tr></table>	West and Central Africa	<b>519</b>	MENA	<b>380</b>	East Africa	<b>100</b>	South and East Asia	<b>101</b>	<b>Total number of surveys</b>	<b>1110</b>
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<b>Sampling strategy:</b>	Non-probability <b>purposive sampling</b> approach driven by quota-based sampling.										
<b>Representativeness:</b>	Findings from the 2022 Migrants and refugees MSNA are <b>not generalizable</b> and should be considered <b>indicative</b> only.										

For further information, refer to the [ToR](#).



# Methodology

## Refugees' sample

<b>Design:</b>	40-minute individual-level structured survey, conducted mainly in person (some of them through phones), covering all humanitarian sectors active in the Libyan response.																				
<b>Dates:</b>	20th of June – 31 of August																				
<b>Sample size:</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>680 surveys with 9 nationalities* in 7 Mantikas</b></p> <table><tbody><tr><td>Eritrea</td><td><b>59</b></td><td>Sudan</td><td><b>178</b></td></tr><tr><td>Ethiopia</td><td><b>55</b></td><td>Syrian Arab Republic</td><td><b>191</b></td></tr><tr><td>Occupied Palestinian territories (oPt)</td><td><b>52</b></td><td>Iraq</td><td><b>22</b></td></tr><tr><td>Somalia</td><td><b>56</b></td><td>Yemen</td><td><b>17</b></td></tr><tr><td>South Sudan</td><td><b>50</b></td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table> <p><small>*Nationalities that are eligible to register with UNCHR in Libya</small></p>	Eritrea	<b>59</b>	Sudan	<b>178</b>	Ethiopia	<b>55</b>	Syrian Arab Republic	<b>191</b>	Occupied Palestinian territories (oPt)	<b>52</b>	Iraq	<b>22</b>	Somalia	<b>56</b>	Yemen	<b>17</b>	South Sudan	<b>50</b>		
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<b>Sampling strategy:</b>	Probability sampling approach – <b>purposive selection</b>																				
<b>Representativeness:</b>	Findings from the 2022 Migrants and refugees MSNA are <b>not generalizable</b> and should be considered <b>indicative</b> only.																				

For further information, refer to the [ToR](#).

# Limitations

## Sampling methodologies

- Due to the impossibility of selecting both population groups (migrants and refugees) completely randomly, and due to the hard-to-reach nature of these two population groups, **the results are presented as indicative** only and can thus not be generalised.

## Comparability between the two samples

- Differences in the sampling strategy, methodology, and geographic coverage between the migrants and the refugees sample hinder data to be generalisable with a known level of precision
- comparisons between findings from the refugees sample and the migrants sample are discouraged, and should be considered only broadly indicative.

## Comparability with other MSNAs

- Differences in methodologies of the different MSNAs, including the 2021 migrants and refugees MSNA hinder the data to be generalisable with a known level of precision
- comparisons between findings from different MSNAs (example 2021 MSNA, or the 2022 Libyan population MSNA) are discouraged, and should be considered only broadly indicative.

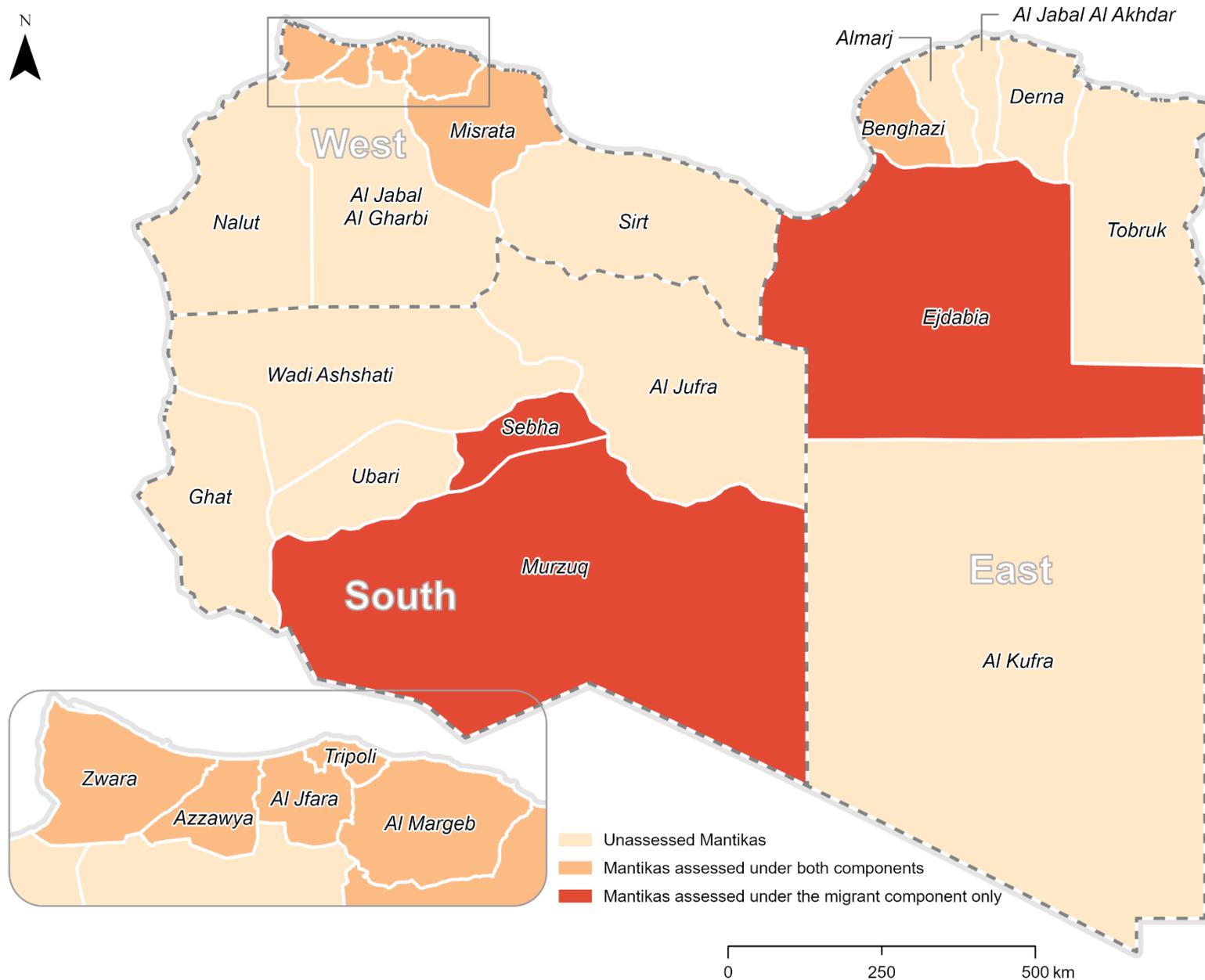
## Gender-sensitivity

- Due to the small amount of female respondents in the migrants (15%) and the refugee (12%) samples, and due to the hard-to-reach nature of this population group, gender-based analysis and comparison between males and females cannot be conducted with a known level of precision.

## Under-reporting and representation

- Sensitivity of some questions might have led to under reporting (e.g. questions on protection issues)
- The hard-to-reach nature of both migrants and refugees can result in an underrepresentation of certain segments of these population groups

# Assessment Coverage



# Profiles of respondents

## Migrant respondents



**15%**

of individuals interviewed were women



**85%**

of individuals interviewed were men



**1%**

of individuals interviewed were 60 years old or above

## Refugee respondents



**12%**

of individuals interviewed were women



**88%**

of individuals interviewed were men



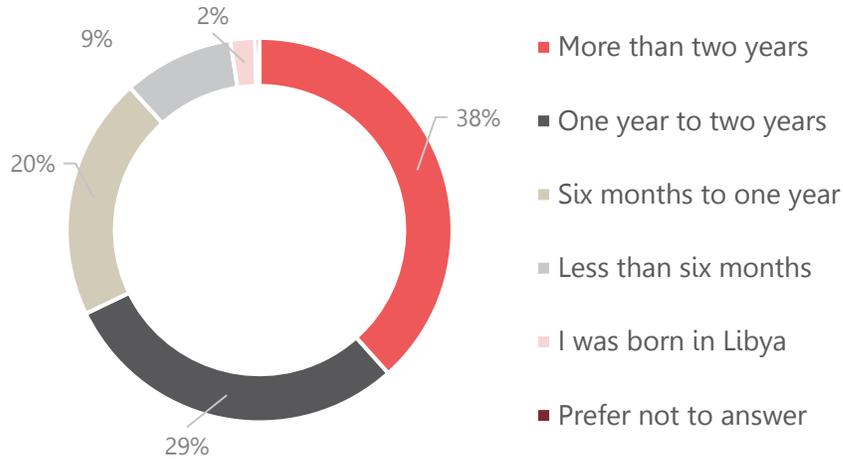
**2%**

of individuals interviewed were 60 years old or above

# Displacement

## Duration of displacement

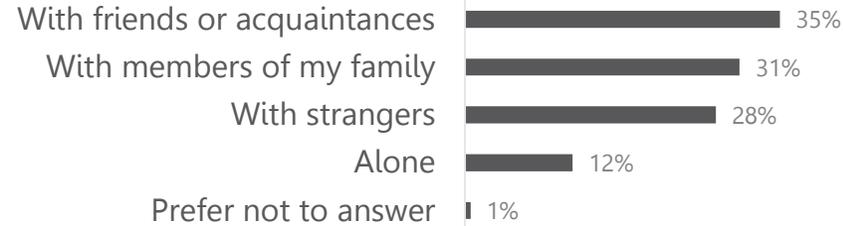
% of migrant respondents per time duration of displacement in Libya



- Findings suggest a trend of prolonged displacement (over 1 year). Only 9% of respondent reported having entered Libya in the last 6 months prior to data collection.
- Displacement of over 2 years was particularly commonly reported in Ejdabia (65%) and Almageb (58%) compared to the national average of 38%.
- Trend to long-lasting displacement also applies to **refugee respondents**, who have reported having entered Libya more than 2 years prior to data collection, especially in Zwara (91%) and Misrata (80%) compared to a 51% national average.

## Migrants travelling alone to Libya

% of migrant respondents per person they were travelling with when coming to Libya



- The findings suggest an almost balanced trend between several options. **Only 12% of migrant respondents reported travelling alone.** No significant divergence to this trend can be observed over assessed Mantikas.
- Findings for **refugees** differ: **50% reported travelling with family** members and **30% reported travelling alone** – proportion particularly higher from respondents with Eritrean and South-Sudanese nationalities (over 50% of respondents reporting travelling alone into Libya).

## Main reasons for travelling to Libya

Top 3 most reported main reasons for travelling into Libya, by % of respondents

### Migrants

- Lack of income / job opportunities in my home country (**65%**)
- Job/economic opportunities in Libya (**39%**)
- Limited access to services in my home country (**15%**)

### Refugees

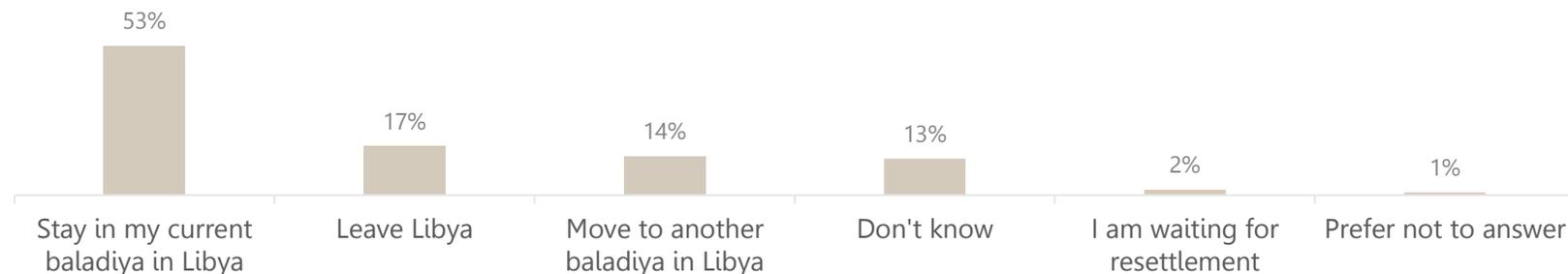
- Conflict/insecurity in my home country (**58%**)
- Lack of income / job opportunities in my home country (**43%**)
- Job/economic opportunities in Libya (**28%**)

# Displacement

## Movement Intentions

### Movements intentions in the next 6 months

Movement intentions in the next 6 months (after the interview), per % of migrant respondents



### Top 3 of the reasons...

% of migrant respondents per main reason reported to stay in / leave Libya

#### ...to stay in Libya\*

- 1 Lack of income / job opportunities in my home country **(62%)**
- 2 Job/economic opportunities in Libya **(42%)**
- 3 Limited access to services in my home country **(19%)**

#### ...to leave Libya\*\*

- 1 I came to Libya with the plan to travel to another country **(29%)**
- 2 Conflict / insecurity in Libya **(29%)**
- 3 Lack of income or job opportunities in Libya **(17%)**

- **2/3** of migrant respondents (67%) reported **wanting to stay in Libya** in the next 6 months.
- Reported reasons for staying are similar to the reasons for coming – mainly **economic opportunities**.

#### Refugee focus

- 46% of refugee respondents reported wanting to **leave Libya**.
- Desire to stay seems to vary according to nationality – 63% of refugee respondents from oPt reported wanting to stay in Libya in the next 6 months.

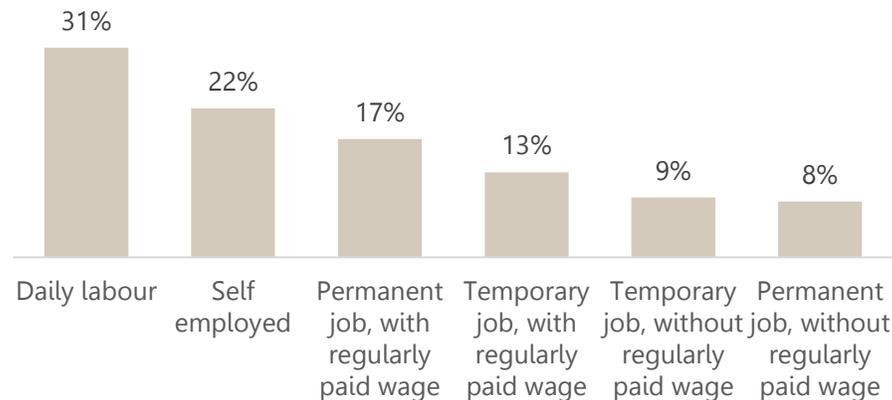
\*Calculated only for those who reported intending to stay in Libya in the next months following data collection (67% of the total migrant sample).

\*\*Calculated only for those who reported intending to leave Libya in the next months following data collection (17% of the total migrant sample).

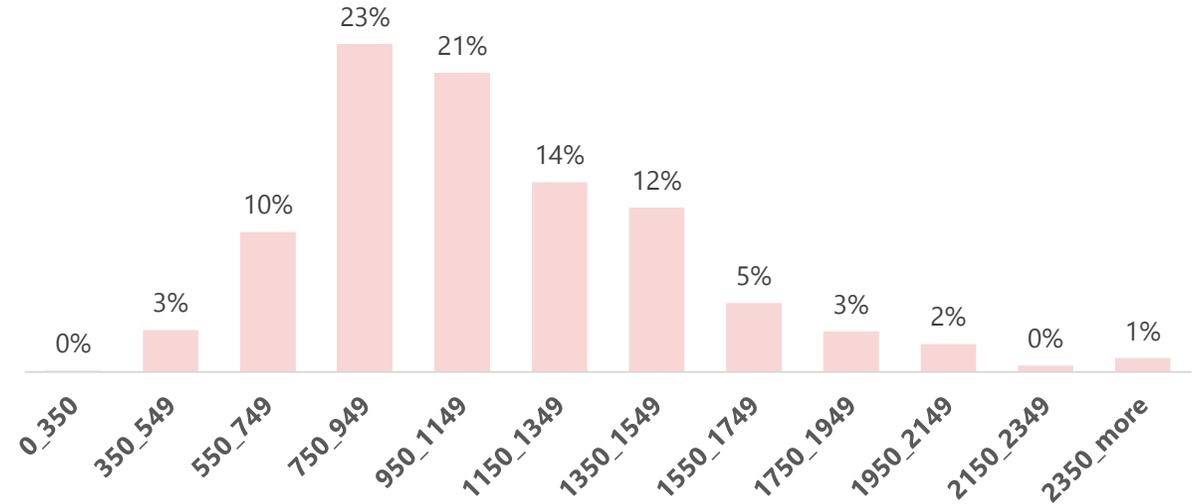
# Livelihoods

- Overall, **90%** of both migrant and refugee respondents reported **working as a main source of income**.
- **90%** of migrant respondents and **97%** of refugee respondents reported not being enrolled in any **social security/pension contribution plan**.\*
- **53%** of refugees who reported working as one of their main sources of income, reported relying on daily labour.
- **58%** of migrant respondents and **67%** of refugee respondents reported not having neither a written nor verbal contract.\*

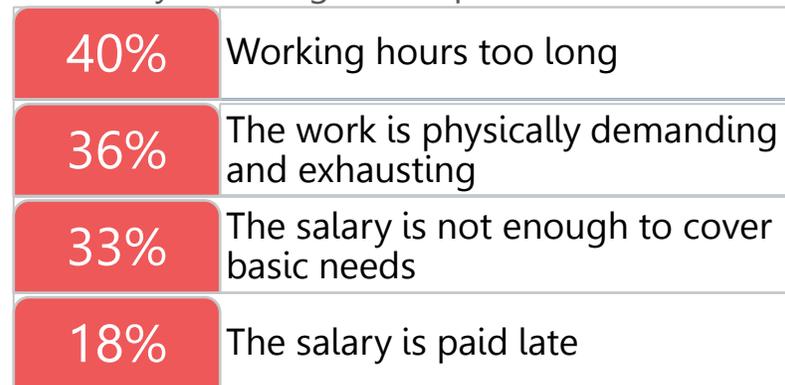
% of migrant respondents by type of employment\*



% of migrant respondents per income category (in LYD)



Top 4 most reported perceived challenges at work, by % of migrant respondents\*



**19% of refugees reported that work being dangerous** is one of the main challenges they face at work. Especially commonly reported by South Sudanese in Aljara (40%\*\*).

\*\* Subset of 25 respondents from South Sudan in Aljara who reported employment among their top 3 income sources

\*Calculated only for refugees/migrants who reported working among their top three main sources of income; 90% of both overall samples.

# Livelihoods

- **61%** of migrant respondents reported at least one essential need not covered because of lack of resources in the 30 days prior to data collection.
- Top essential needs not covered as reported by migrant respondents were **shelter (24%)**, **healthcare (23%)**, **remittances (22%)** and **food (22%)**.
- The Mantikas with the highest proportion of migrant respondents reporting at least one essential need not covered in the 30 days prior to data collection were **Sebha (97%)**, **Zwara (96%)**, **Aljara (93%)**, and **Azzawya (91%)**.

The top reported uncovered needs in the aforementioned Mantikas are, by % of migrant respondents:

Drinking water in  
Sebha  
**(68%)**

Healthcare in  
Zwara **(39%)** and  
in Azzawya **(41%)**

Shelter in Aljara  
**(80%)**

**66%** of refugee respondents reported at least one essential need not covered in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most reported essential unmet needs for refugee respondents were **food (41%)**, **shelter (36%)**, and **healthcare (19%)**.

## Access to markets

Top 3 reported barriers to accessing the marketplace in the 30 days prior to data collection, per % of respondents reporting barriers\*

Migrants (n=405)

Refugees (n=147)

1

Prices too high **(74%)**

Prices too high **(60%)**

2

Lack of access to cash **(44%)**

Lack of access to cash **(57%)**

3

Insecurity at the marketplace **(16%)**

Insecurity at the marketplace **(10%)**

- **36%** of migrant respondents reported barriers accessing markets in the 30 days preceding data collection, with a highest of **62%** among east African nationality respondents and a lowest of **27%** among South Asian nationality respondents.
- The Mantikas with the highest proportions of migrant respondents reporting barriers to access markets in the 30 days preceding data collection were **Azzawya** and **Zwara (both 74%)**.

\*Calculated only for those who reported barriers accessing the marketplace (36% for migrant respondents and 17% for refugee respondents)

## Debt

**38%** of migrant respondents and **26%** of refugee respondents reported having accumulated debt during the 3 months prior to data collection.

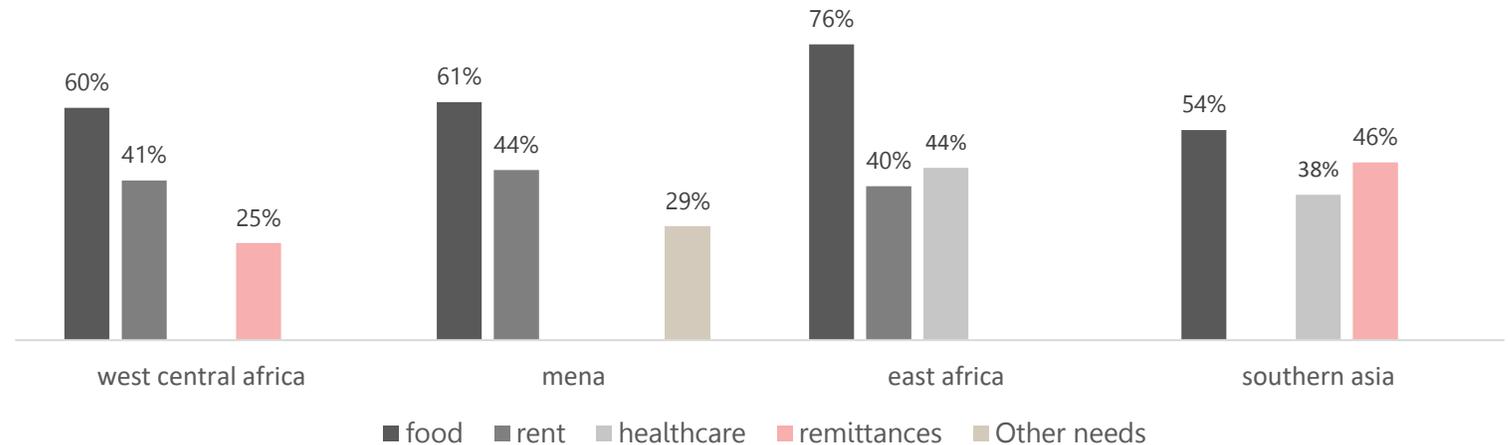
Among respondents who accumulated debt in the three months prior to data collection, the top three lenders by % of respondents are\*\*:

Rank	Lender	Percentage
<b>For migrant respondents (n=416)</b>		
1	Family / friends	19%
2	Vendors	14%
3	Employer	10%
<b>For refugee respondents (n=178)</b>		
1	Family / friends	14%
2	Vendors	9%
3	Employer	6%

## Livelihoods

### Debt accumulation

Top 5 reasons for contracting debt, per region of origin, by % of migrant respondents who had contracted debts in the 3 months prior to data collection \* \*\*



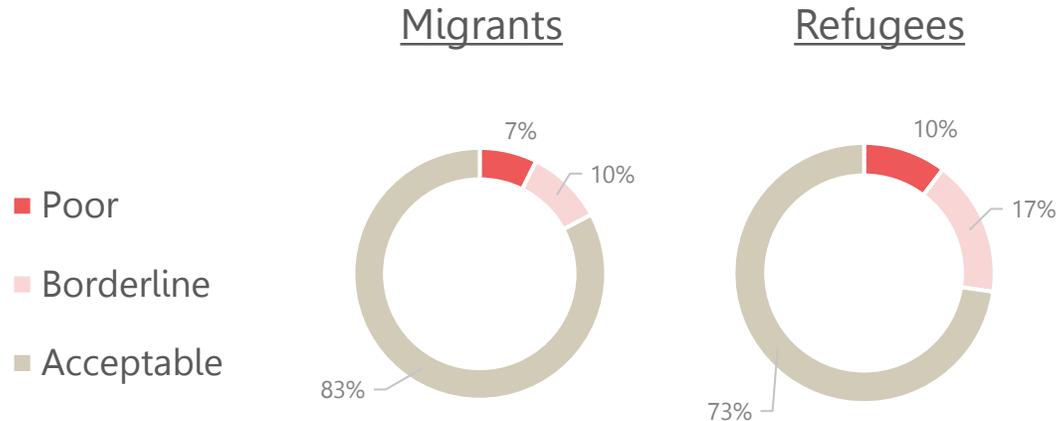
\*Calculated only for those who reported accumulating debt during the three months prior to data collection.

\*\* The respondent had the opportunity to select multiple choices to this question.

# Food Security

## Food Consumption Score (FCS)

Food Consumption Score (FCS) by, % of respondents in each category



## Food expenditure share in total monthly income

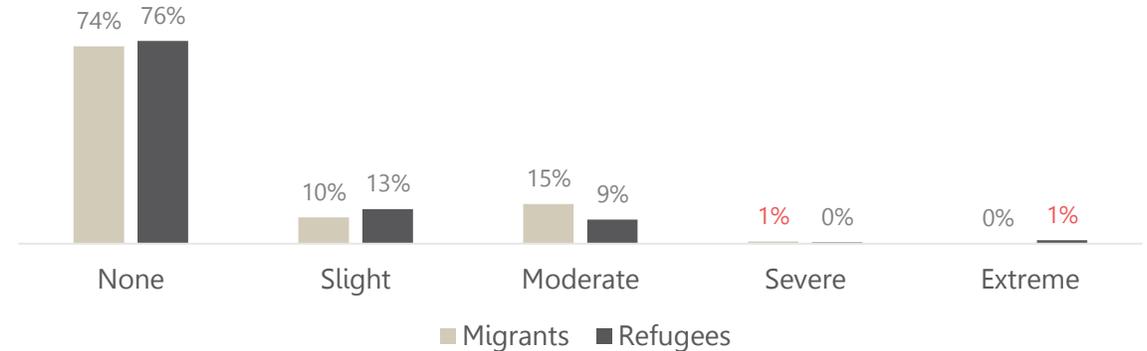
% of respondents per share of total monthly expenditure spent on food items

**22%**

Migrant respondents reported spending 22% of their monthly income on food items. This share was around **19%** for the refugee population.

## Household Hunger Scale

HHS score category, by % of respondents in each category



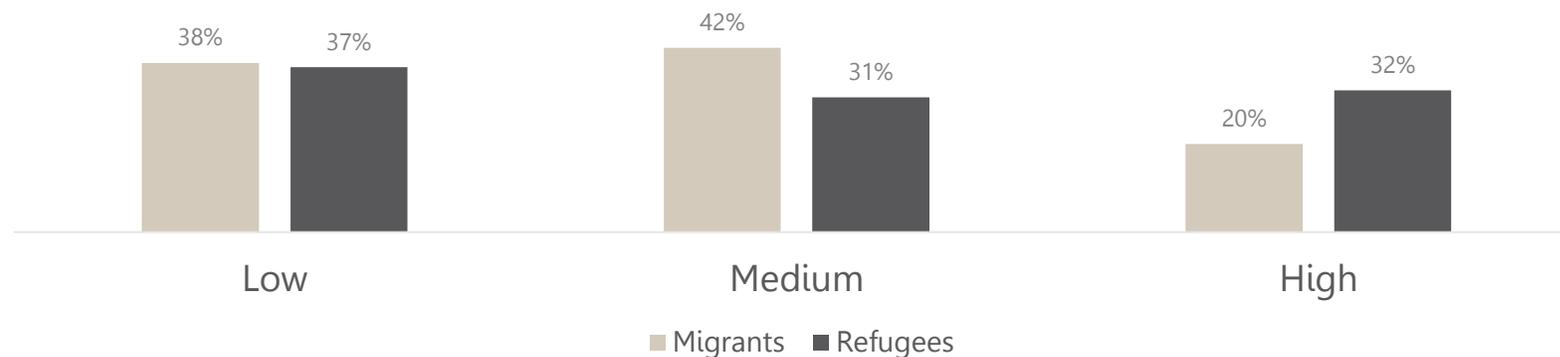
- Findings from the **FCS** and **HHS** suggest most migrant and refugee respondents were relatively food secure.
- Geographical zoom-in**
  - For migrant respondents, FCS scores were particularly low in Aljara: 36% of migrant respondents had a poor FCS and 32% scored in the borderline category, compared to the national averages of 7% and 10% respectively.
  - For refugee respondents, findings showed variations according to nationality: 59% of respondents with Somalian nationalities had a "poor" or "borderline" FCS (highest score among nine nationalities).

# Food Security

## Use of coping strategies

### Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

% of respondents per rCSI category



- Overall, most migrant respondents (80%) had a low or medium rCSI, indicating that most migrant respondents did not engage in severe or extreme strategies to cope with a lack of access to food in the week prior to data collection;
- Still **20% of migrant respondents classified with "high" rCSI**: heavy reliance on "extreme" coping strategies that can have severe consequences on health.
- Highest proportions of migrant respondents with a "high" rCSI score were found in Azzawya (64%), and Zwara (54%)

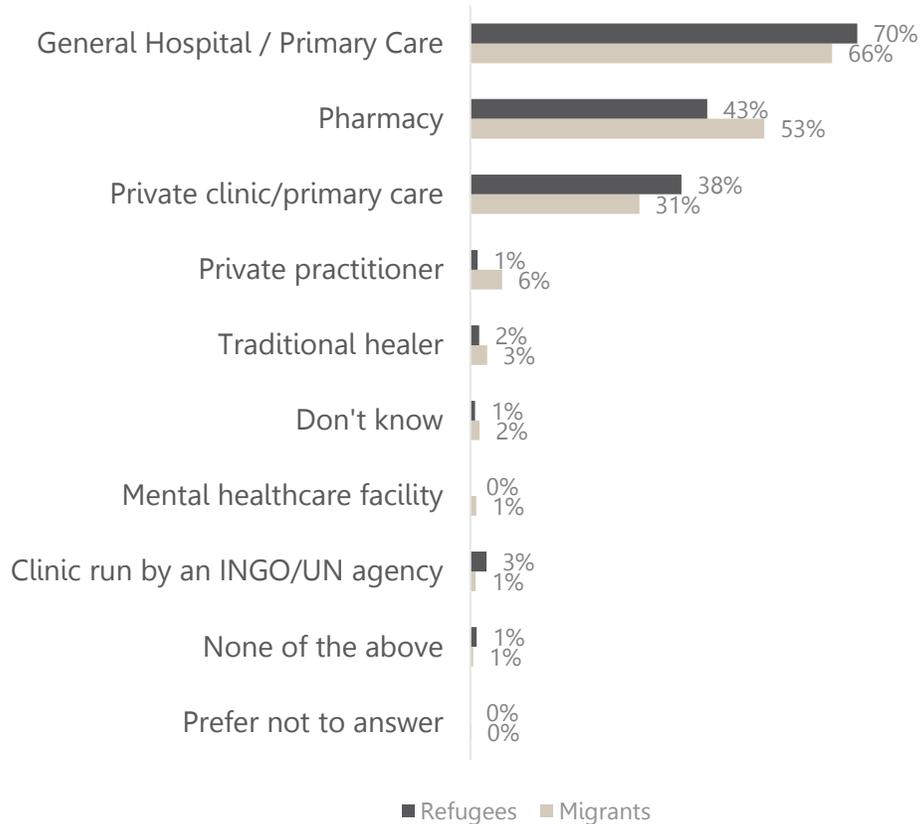
#### Refugee focus :

- Overall trend – 32% of refugee respondents had a "high" rCSI score.
- Consequences of regular use of such coping strategies can have negative implications on an individual's health and wellbeing.
- "High" rCSI scores were particularly found among respondents from Eritrea (52%), South Sudan (40%), Somalia (41%), and Yemen (50%)."

# Health

## Presence of healthcare infrastructure in the area

% of migrant respondents reporting the presence of healthcare facilities in their Baladiya



## Time to access healthcare facilities

**25mn**

Average time (in minutes) reported by **migrant** respondents to travel to healthcare facilities.

**20mn**

Average time (in minutes) reported by **refugee** respondents to travel to healthcare facilities.

- **Large proportion** of respondents reported having **access to primary care** (private and/or public).
- More than 50% of migrant respondents and 43% of refugee respondents reported having access to a pharmacy in their Baladiya.
- **Limitations of interpretation:** the respondent could select multiple options – hence it remains difficult to say if the same sub-set of respondent is polarising the access to different types of healthcare facilities.

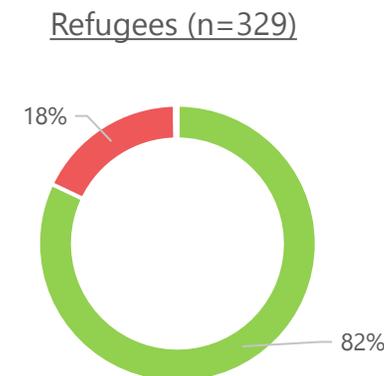
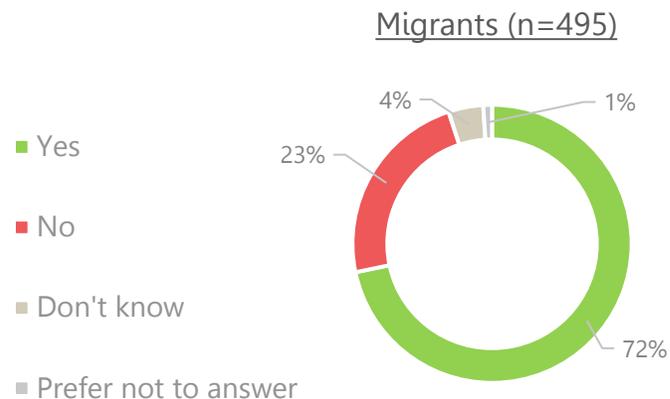
The respondents had the opportunity to select multiple choices to this question.

# Health

## Access and barriers

### Access to healthcare when needed in the past 6 months

% of respondents reporting having been able to access healthcare when needed in the 6 months prior to data collection, among those who reportedly had a health problem\*



### Main barriers to access healthcare

Main reported barriers to access healthcare, by % of migrant respondents who reported not having been able to access healthcare when needed in the 6 months prior to data collection (n=115)

- 1 Cannot afford to pay for health services (39%)
- 2 Poor quality healthcare (30%)
- 3 Lack of medicines at the health facilities (29%)

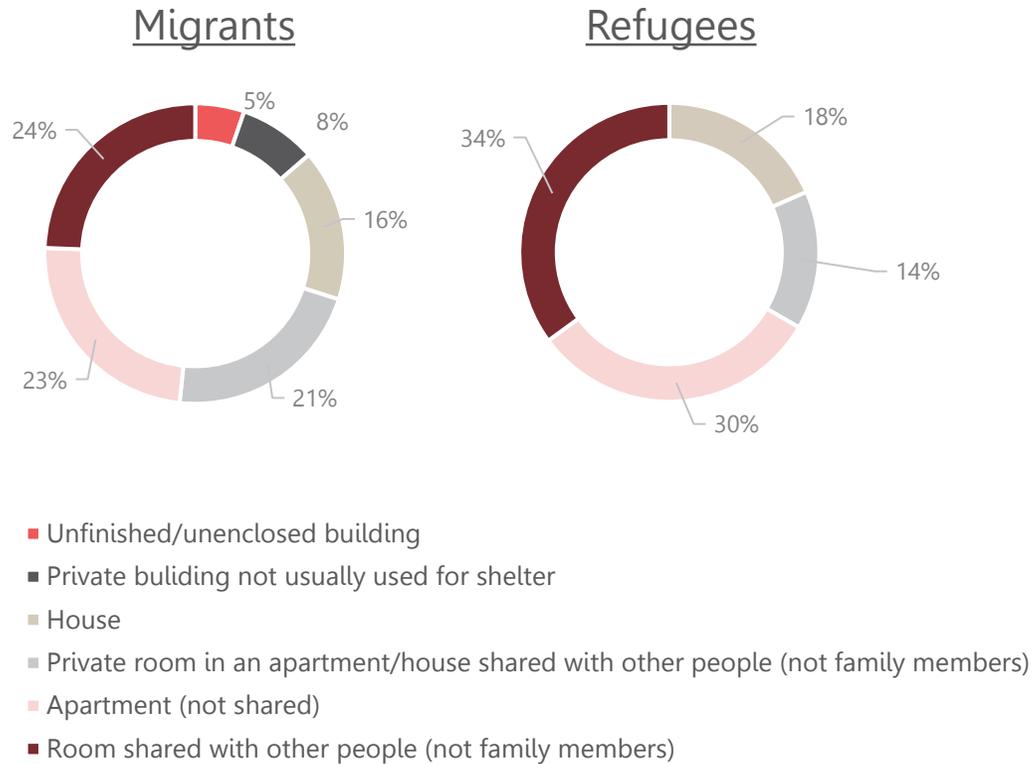
- **Main limitation for interpretation:** "access to healthcare when needed" is calculated over a subset of respondents (reporting having had a health problem in the past 6 months).
- **Refugee focus** – Barriers: same 3 main barriers reported by refugee respondents (that needed healthcare and were not able to access it, n=58)
- **Refugee focus** – Nationality factor: 39% (n=7) of refugee respondents with Eritrean nationality reported not accessing healthcare when needed in the past 6 months (highest %, compared to 18% in average for refugees).

\* Calculated only for those who reported a health problem in the last 6 months.

# Shelter

## Type of shelter

% of respondents per type of shelter reported:



- **Shelter type** – A considerable proportion of migrant respondents (24%) reported sharing their shelter with non-family members.
- On average, migrant respondents reported sharing their room / sleeping place with 3 (2,7) individuals (including children). This number was similar for refugee respondents (3,2 individuals on average).
- **Damages to shelter** – 24% of migrant respondents (and 7% of refugee respondents) reported “medium” or “heavy” damages to their shelter, which might expose them to safety/security threats.

## Main shelter damages/defects

Most reported types of shelter issues (due to damages/defects) by % of respondents

	Migrants	Refugees
1	Lack of insulation (cold / heat) <b>(36%)</b>	None <b>(51%)</b>
2	None <b>(30%)</b>	Lack of insulation (cold / heat) <b>(21%)</b>
3	Limited ventilation <b>(25%)</b>	Mold or moisture issues <b>(15%)</b>
4	Mold or moisture issues <b>(16%)</b>	Limited ventilation <b>(8%)</b>
5	Rain leaks/flooding inside the shelter <b>(14%)</b>	Rain leaks/flooding inside the shelter <b>(7%)</b>

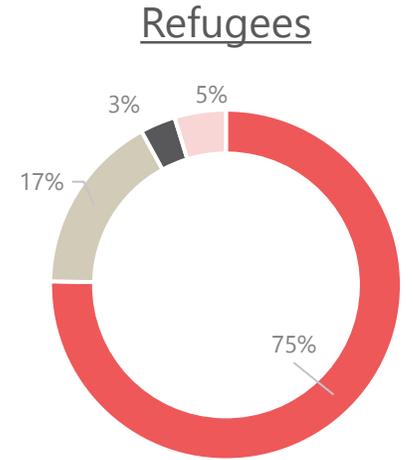
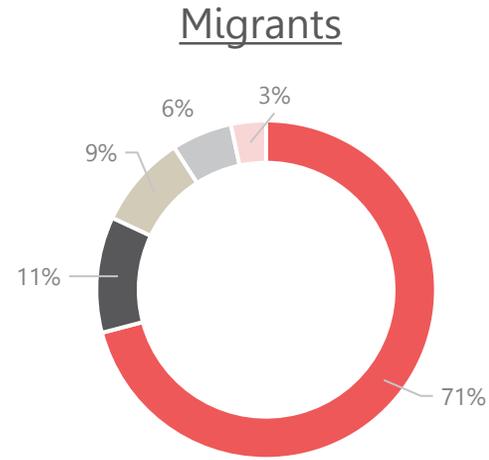
# Shelter / NFI

## Housing, land and properties (HLP) and NFIs

### Occupancy status

% of respondents per type of occupancy status

- Rental (with verbal agreement)
- Housing paid by employer
- Rental (with written contract)
- Living at workplace
- Other\*



- A large proportion of migrant (71%) and refugee respondents (75%) reported basing their shelter occupancy on a "verbal agreement" – which could indicate they face elevated risk of eviction
- **Risk of eviction** – 59% of migrant respondents and 77% of refugee respondents reported not having experienced eviction or threat of eviction in the last 6 months.
- Among migrant respondents reporting either having been evicted or having been threatened of eviction (23%), the main reported reasons for this phenomena to happen were the **inability to pay the rent (35%)** or **lack of rental contract (24%)**.

### Top 5 of most reported non-food items (NFI) needs, by % of respondents:

For migrant respondents

- 1 Mattresses (47%)
- 2 Blankets (45%)
- 3 Gas/electric stove (33%)
- 4 Kitchen items (30%)
- 5 Clothing - cold weather (29%)

For refugee respondents

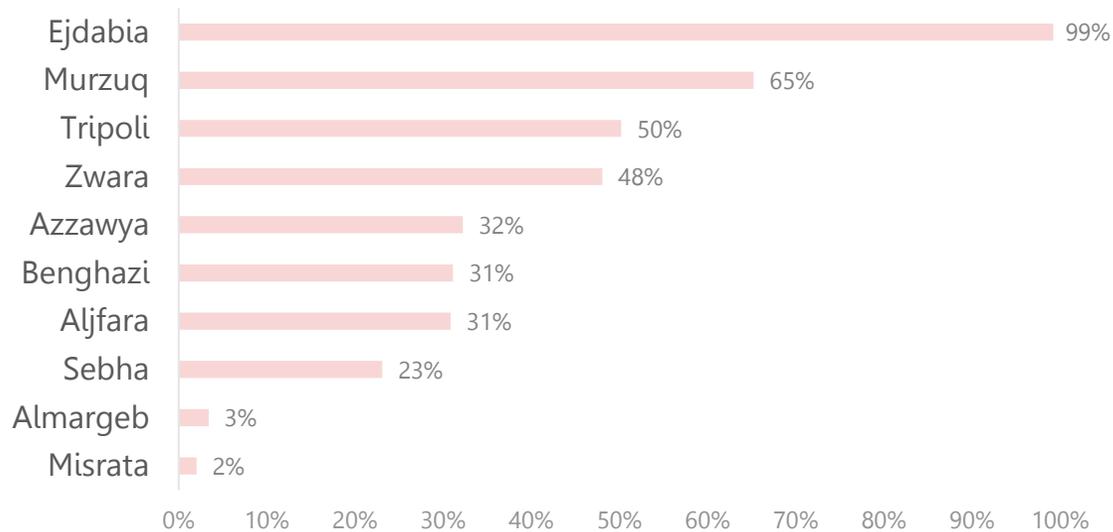
- 1 Blankets (58%)
- 2 Mattresses (50%)
- 3 Personal hygiene items (34%)
- 4 Kitchen items (34%)
- 5 Heating devices (23%)

\* Others - choices that were reported by less than 2% of the respondents, including housing provided by public authority, hosted for free, ownership or co-ownership, housing provided by smuggler or squatting.

# WASH

- The overall top three main reported sources of **drinking water for migrants** were bottled water (**42%**), public network connected to shelter (**41%**), and public network connected to neighbouring house/s (**10%**).
- **25%** of migrant respondents reported that water from their main source is not acceptable to drink. This was particularly commonly reported in Sebha (**90%**).
- **22%** of migrant respondents reported having access to a public network for less than 3 days per week.

% of migrant respondents reporting public network connected to the shelter as their main source of drinking water, per Mantika:

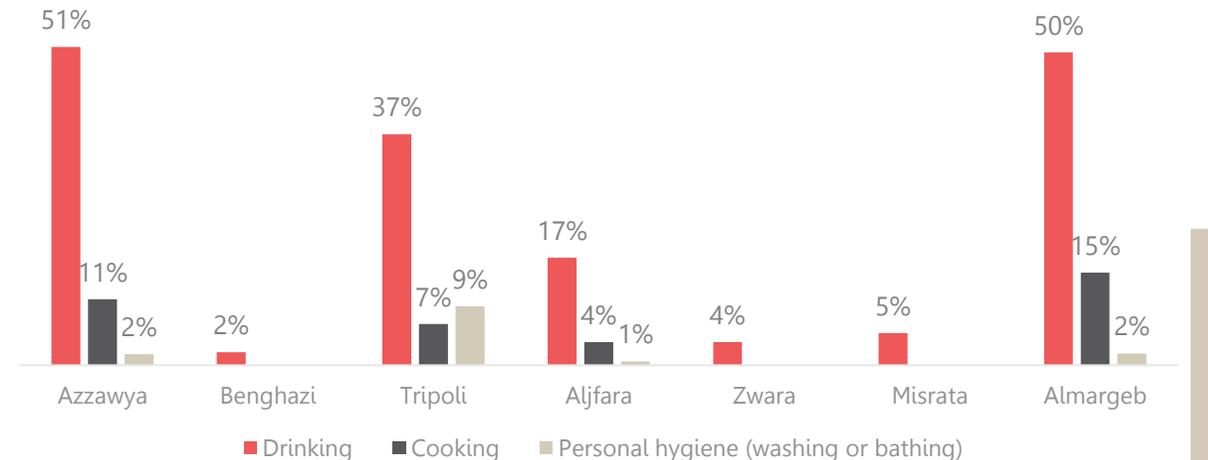


## Water needs

**67%**

Of migrant respondents **and 68% of refugee** respondents reported having enough water to meet their drinking, cooking, bathing and domestic needs.

% of refugee respondents reporting not having enough water to cover their drinking cooking and bathing needs, per type of need, per Mantika:

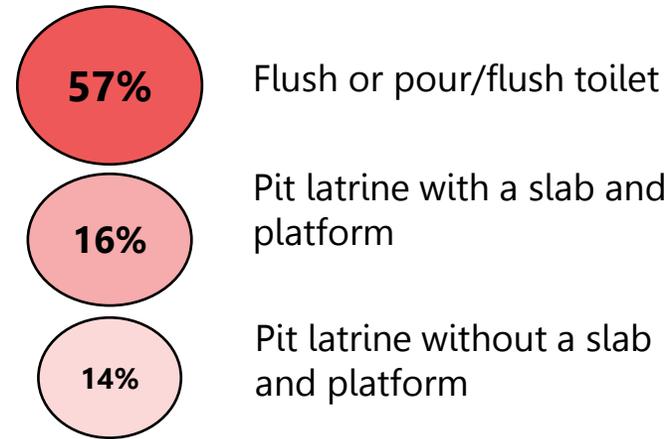


# WASH

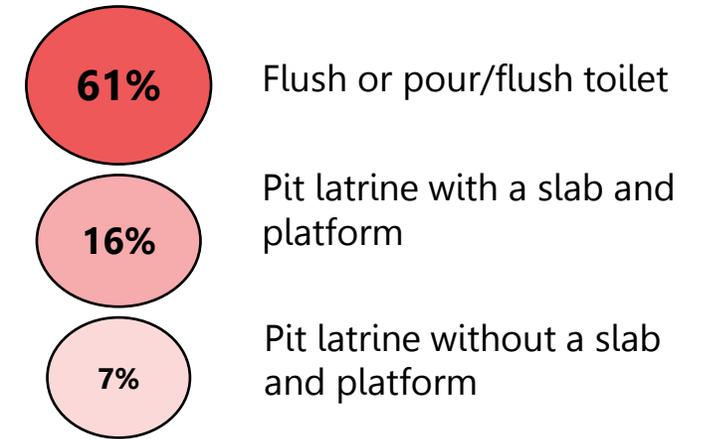
## Sanitation and Hygiene

### Access to sanitation facilities

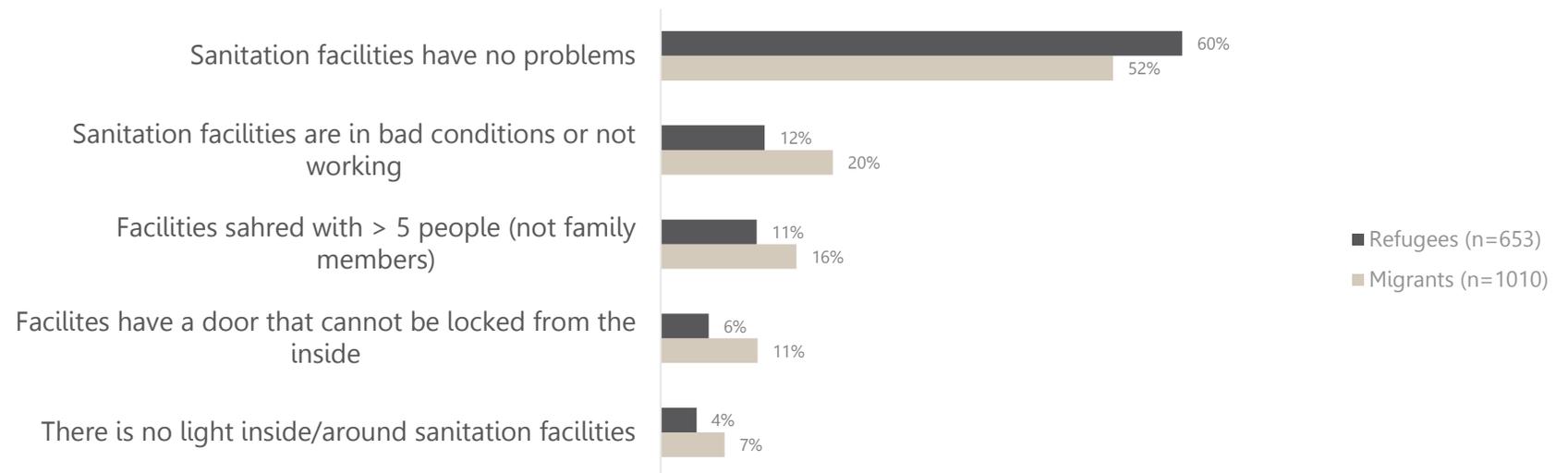
Most reported main sanitation facility used, by % of migrant respondents



Most reported main sanitation facility used, by % of refugee respondents



Reported sanitation facilities problems per % of respondents reporting using sanitation facilities\*



\*Calculated over respondents that did not report 'open hole' or 'plastic bag' or 'none' as their main sanitation facility (91% of migrant respondents and 96% of refugee respondents).

# Protection | Access to legal documentation

34%

of **migrant** respondents reported either having all the necessary legal documentation or not facing any obstacle to access it.

48%

of **refugee** respondents reported either having all the necessary legal documentation or not facing any obstacle to access it.

## Main obstacles for accessing legal documentation

% of respondents per main obstacles reported for accessing legal documentation

For migrant respondents

- 1 I am not familiar with the procedures (36%)
- 2 The process is too expensive (9%)
- 3 The process is too complicated and takes time (8%)

For refugee respondents

- 1 I am not familiar with the procedures (24%)
- 2 The process is too complicated and takes time (8%)
- 3 I don't feel comfortable or safe approaching the consulate/embassy of my country of origin (7%)

## Disrupted access to basic services/activity due to lack of required legal documentation\*

Top 3 of main services/activities to which respondents reported not having had access due to lack of documentation in the 3 months prior to data collection, by % of respondents reporting having faced obstacles accessing documents\*

Migrants (n=725)

Refugees (n=352)

- |   |                                  |  |
|---|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Movement or travel (39%)         | Lack of documents did not affect my access to any services (38%) |
| 2 | Ability to get SIM card (24%)    | Healthcare (19%)   |
| 3 | Assistance from government (21%) | Movement or travel (14%)   |

- Almost **2/3<sup>rd</sup> of the migrant respondents reported facing obstacles** in obtaining legal documentation.
- **Documentation for children** – 7% of migrant respondents (11 respondents) and 11% of refugee respondents (9 respondents) with a child born in the household in the last 5 years reported **not having any kind of legal documentation**.

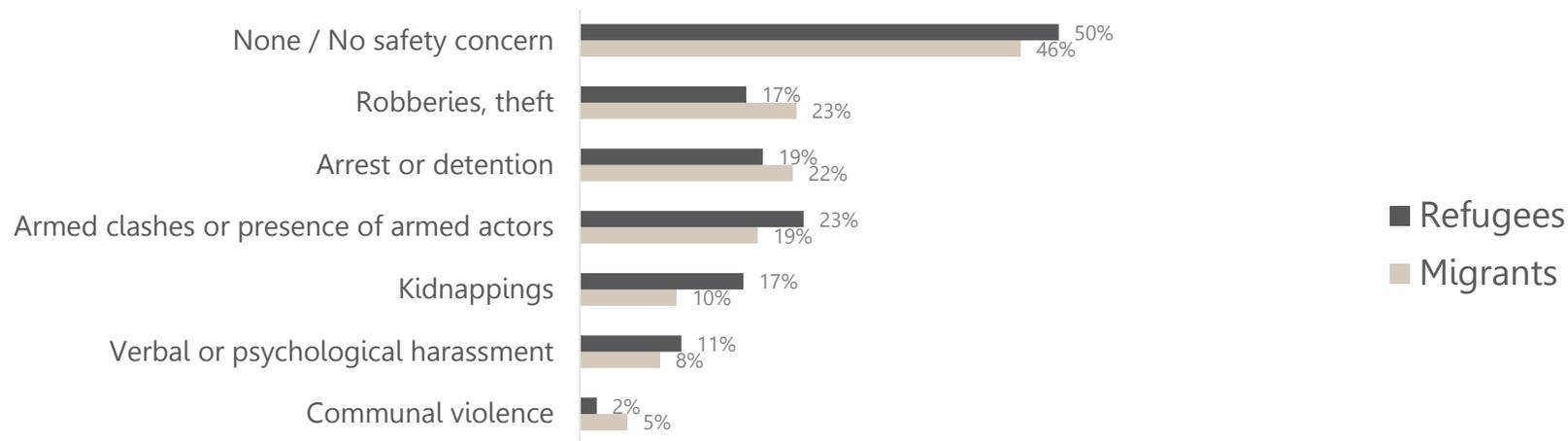
\* Calculated only for those who reported facing obstacles for accessing legal documentation.

# Protection

## Safety and security

### Most reported safety and security concerns (perception of safety)

% of respondents per main safety or security concerns reported

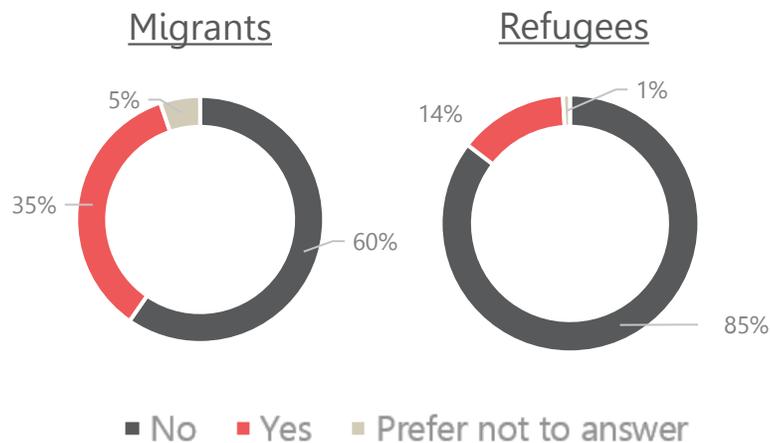


**19%**

of migrant respondents reported being aware of a safety or security incident involving refugees or migrants in their Baladiya in the 3 months preceding the interview (and **18%** for refugee respondents).

### Movement restrictions

% of respondents reporting having faced obstacles when moving inside / outside their area



- A considerable proportion of migrant respondents (35%) reported having faced obstacles when moving inside/ outside the Baladiya.
- Among those respondents, the main reported obstacles for free movement were **presence of checkpoints (46%), lack of documentation (46%) or fear of being arrested (38%)**.
- **Support network** – 20% of refugee respondents (and 4% of migrant respondents) reported **not knowing where to seek help/support in case of facing any issue**.

# Protection

## Child protection

### Unaccompanied and separated children

% of migrant respondents reporting being aware of unaccompanied or separated children in their Baladiya

**37%** of migrant respondents reported being aware of any migrant or refugee girls or boys below 18 years old in their Baladiya who live without parents or primary caregivers, **17% of whom perceived that this child/children was/were below 15 years old.**

### Most reported safety and security risk for boys and girls

Top 3 most reported safety and security risks for boys and girls (in % of respondents)

<u>Migrants</u>		<u>Refugees</u>	
 Girls	 Boys	 Girls	 Boys
1 None (43%)	None (42%)	None (42%)	None (40%)
2 Sexual harassment / violence (18%)	Arrest or detention (21%)	Verbal or psychological harassment (23%)	Robberies, theft (28%)
3 Verbal or psychological harassment (14%)	Robberies, theft (20%)	Robberies, theft (18%)	Arrest or detention (24%)

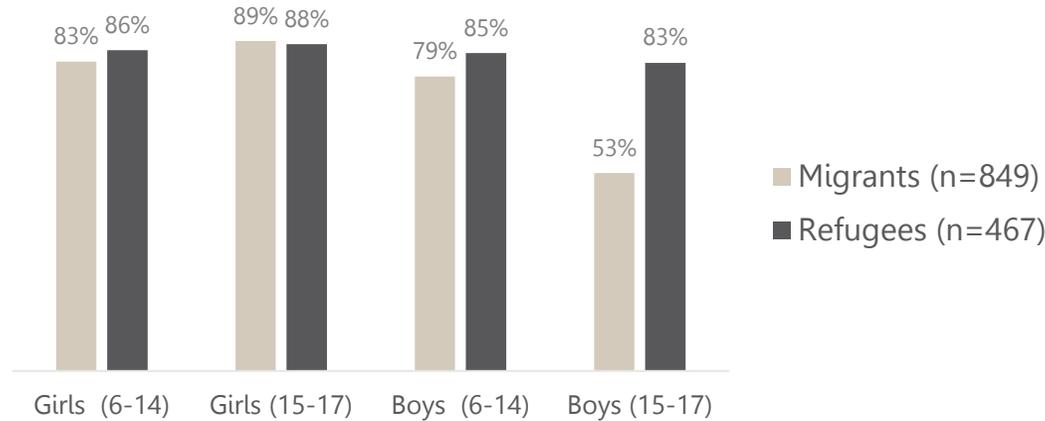
- **Unaccompanied and separated children** – 11% of refugee respondents reported being aware of any migrant or refugee girls or boys below 18 years old in their Baladiya who live without parents or primary caregivers
- **Gender-based safety** – Around half of migrant (46%) and refugee (47%) respondents reported no specific area in their location that were avoided by girls or women because of safety reasons.

**Note** – This appears to be a sensitive question; 27% of migrant respondents and 32% of refugee respondents preferred not to answer the question.

# Education

## School enrollment (year 2021-2022)

% of children (out of total school aged children) enrolled in formal schools for the year 2021-2022



- Overall, most school aged children in respondents' households were enrolled in formal education (overall enrollment rate is **76%** and **86%** for migrants and refugees' school aged children respectively).
- Average school enrollment rate **higher with girls (88%) than with boys (66%).**
- **Migrants** – Enrollment rate seems to be dropping for “male youth” (between 15 and 17 years old)

## Access to informal education

% of children enrolled in non-formal / informal schools for the year 2021-2022 (out of 849 of school aged migrant children and 467 of school aged refugee children reported by the respective respondents)

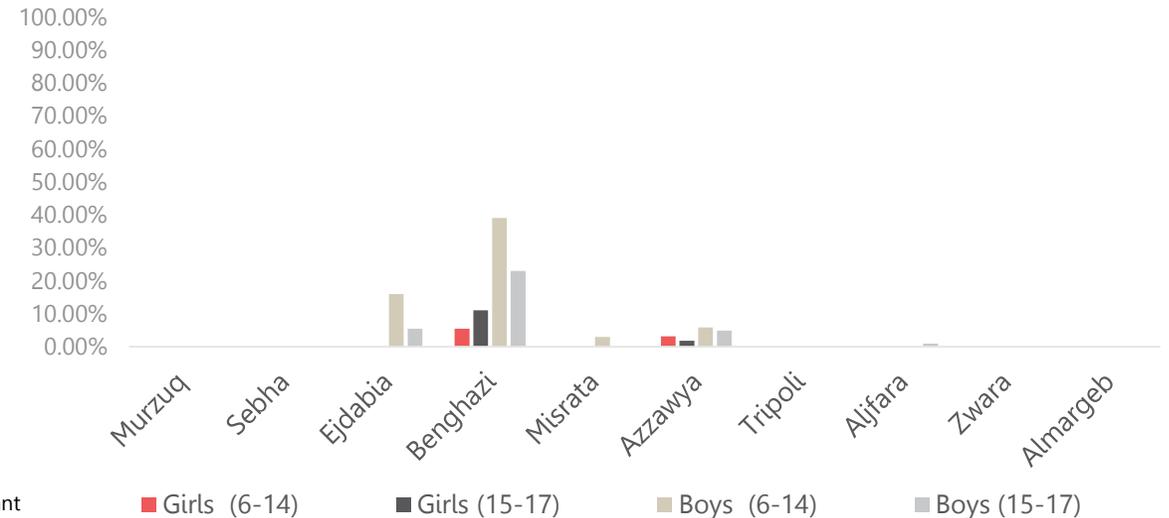
**2%**

2% of school-aged children in migrants' households who were reportedly not enrolled in formal education, and 0.5% in refugees' households reportedly had access to informal education

- Main reason reported for children enrolled but not attending school regularly – some mentions of lack of valid legal documentation or child labour.\*
- Main reasons for children having dropped out of school – similar trend: “parents could not afford school related purchases”, “lack of valid documentation”, “child has to work”.\*\*

## Children dropping out of school

% of migrant children enrolled in formal schools for the year 2020-2021 but not enrolled in the year 2021-2022 (n=849)\*\*\*



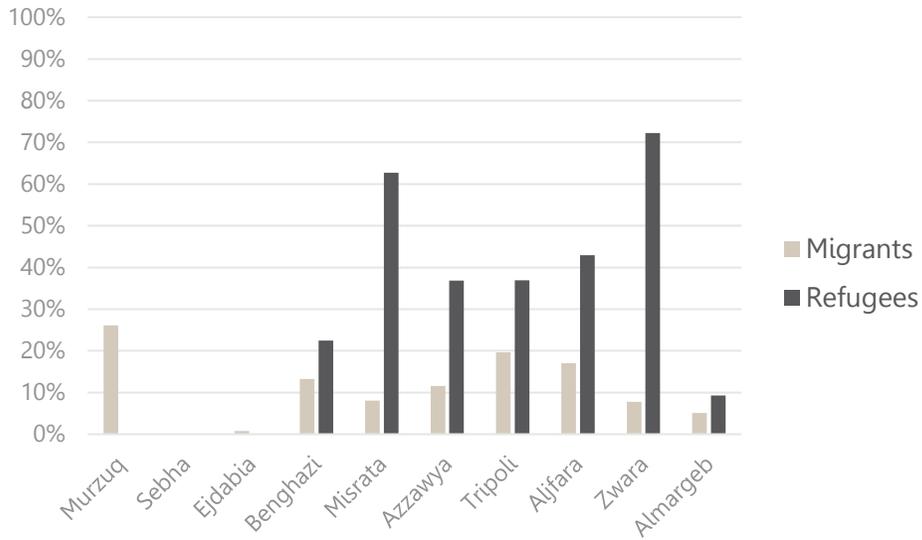
\* Calculated over the children that were reported enrolled in formal school but not attending regularly (25% for migrant respondents and 16% for refugee respondents).

\*\* Calculated out of the total number of school aged children in the subset

# Accountability to affected populations

## Reception of assistance

% of respondents having received assistance in the 6 months prior to data collection

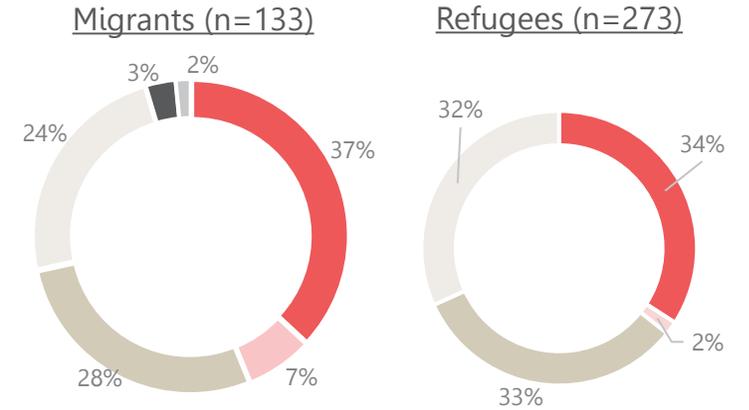


- Only **12% of migrant respondents** reported having received aid in the 6 months prior to data collection.
- Findings suggest that the reception of aid among migrants and refugees varies considerably per Mantika.
- **Refugee focus** – 40% refugee respondents reported having receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection.

## Quality and accuracy of the assistance

Among respondents reporting having received assistance in the 6 months prior to data collection, the % reporting the assistance was adequate to their needs\*

- No, only matched my needs partially (type of assistance partly relevant)
- No, did not match my needs at all (type of assistance not relevant)
- Yes, matched my needs, but not sufficient (not enough)
- Yes, matched my needs and sufficient
- Don't know
- Prefer not to answer



- **Barriers to accessing aid – Information on the availability of humanitarian aid:**
  - 43% of migrant respondents (and 26% of refugee respondents) reported **not being aware of available assistance** in their Baladiya,
  - 33% of migrant respondents (and 26% of refugee respondents) reported **not knowing how to access humanitarian aid available** in their Baladiya.
- 36% of refugee respondents and 8% of migrant respondents reported “**not facing any problems**” when asked about barriers to accessing aid.

\* Calculated over the 133 migrant and 273 refugee respondents that reported receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection

# AAP / ETC\*

## Communication with affected populations

### Preferred channels reported to receive information on humanitarian assistance

Most reported preferred communication channel for receiving information about humanitarian assistance, by % of respondents

Rank	Channel	Percentage
1	Face to face	49%
2	Telephone	38%
3	Television	11%

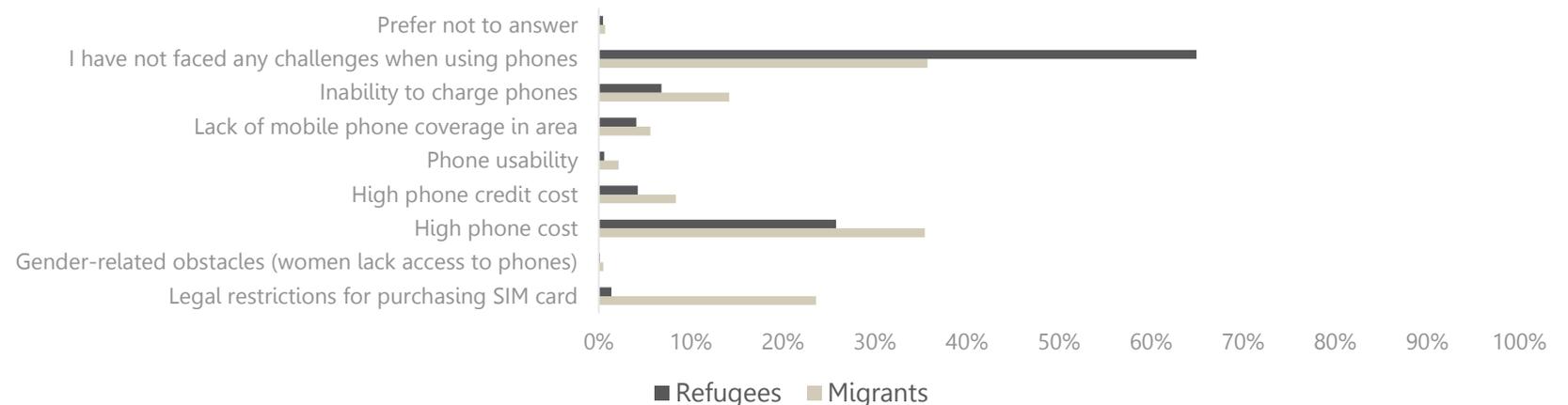
Rank	Channel	Percentage
1	Telephone	69%
2	Face to face	21%
3	WhatsApp groups in the community	13%

- Not knowing about the availability of assistance and not knowing how to access assistance appeared to be the main barriers for accessing aid reported by both migrant and refugee respondents.
- **Preferred channel** – 38% of the migrant respondents and 69% of refugee respondents reported preferring to receive information on humanitarian assistance **via telephone**.
- Nonetheless, barriers related to phone use were also reported.

**92%** of migrant respondents reported possessing a phone, and 60% a smartphone (indicating potential access to internet) – 97% of refugee respondents reported possessing a phone.

### Main challenges when using phones

% of respondents per main challenges reported when using phones, by % of respondents reporting phone ownership



\*ETC – Emergency Telecommunication

# Accountability to affected populations | *Priority needs*

% of respondents per self-reported priority need:

## Migrant respondents

## Refugee respondents

	Migrant respondents										Refugee respondents						
	Murzuq	Sebha	Ejdabia	Benghazi	Misrata	Azzawya	Tripoli	Aljfara	Zwara	Almargeb	Benghazi	Misrata	Azzawya	Tripoli	Aljfara	Zwara	Almargeb
<b>Cash</b>	84%	33%	94%	78%	86%	75%	62%	88%	70%	69%	53%	69%	61%	54%	29%	85%	31%
<b>Food</b>	9%	69%	68%	47%	29%	77%	64%	65%	62%	20%	45%	7%	65%	72%	73%	6%	81%
<b>Water</b>	0%	69%	0%	14%	1%	63%	37%	14%	53%	2%	16%	0%	39%	18%	15%	2%	46%
<b>Shelter support</b>	13%	64%	22%	24%	61%	14%	25%	45%	16%	68%	49%	58%	35%	59%	66%	57%	7%
<b>Medical care</b>	51%	51%	2%	17%	52%	20%	18%	27%	26%	39%	18%	14%	33%	26%	21%	9%	48%
<b>COVID-19 testing</b>	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Sanitation services</b>	11%	3%	1%	7%	0%	3%	3%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
<b>Electricity or fuel</b>	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	13%	15%	1%	13%	0%	0%	0%	5%	4%	1%	2%	2%
<b>Documentation or legal assistance</b>	2%	0%	10%	25%	8%	2%	1%	8%	0%	5%	10%	0%	0%	1%	4%	0%	4%
<b>Means of communication</b>	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
<b>Hygiene items</b>	24%	0%	3%	3%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	4%	2%	4%	0%	2%
<b>Employment or vocational training</b>	29%	3%	53%	46%	52%	5%	2%	22%	1%	59%	63%	49%	7%	11%	31%	43%	4%
<b>Education</b>	2%	0%	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%	0%	5%	22%	20%	9%	5%	9%	17%	2%
<b>Child-friendly spaces / activities</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	1%	0%	0%
<b>Explosive hazard clearance / risk ecation</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Gender-based violence support</b>	0%	5%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
<b>Mental health / psychosocial support</b>	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	3%	0%	2%
<b>Resettlement</b>	0%	0%	1%	0%	4%	8%	2%	4%	0%	8%	2%	81%	21%	13%	26%	80%	22%
<b>I don't have any needs</b>	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Don't know</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Prefer not to answer</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%

Respondents were asked to choose three options

# Key Messages

## Migrant sample

### Key findings include:

1

#### Access to basic needs

Findings suggest acceptable levels of access to food and to water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene.

However, findings indicate **pockets of needs** regarding access to basic resources exist at Mantika level (Sebha, Azzawya, Zwara)

2

#### Access to assistance

Only a small portion of respondents reported receiving assistance. The main barriers reported are the **lack of information on the availability of aid** and **lack of knowledge on how to access it**. Findings suggest access to aid is particularly limited in Sebha and Ejdabia. Top three priority needs reported are: Cash (76%), food (54%) and shelter support (32%).

3

#### Livelihoods

A considerable proportion of working respondents reported **not having any type of work contract** (verbal or written).

Being enrolled in a **social security** or insurance plan was also **rarely reported**.

A considerable proportion (52% and 40% of respondents Zwara and Azzawya respectively) reported relying on **degrading or illegal work as a coping strategy** in case of lack of resources (compared to 13% overall).

# Key Messages

## Refugee sample

### Key findings include:

1

#### Access to basic needs

Most refugee respondents reported that they were able to access basic resources such as food and water, but findings suggest pockets of needs regarding access to such resources might exist at the Mantika level (Sebha, Azzawya, Zwara).

2

#### Access to assistance

Almost half of the refugee respondents reported having received assistance. However, a diversity of barriers to aid at Baladiya level was reported by most respondents such as not being aware of available assistance (26%) or not knowing how to access assistance (30%).

The three most reported **priority needs** reported are **food** (60%), **shelter** support (54%) and **cash** (51%)

3

#### Protection

Almost 50% of refugee respondents reported **at least one obstacle** to obtaining legal documentation. Among whom, 38% reported that lack of documentation did not disrupt their access to any services.



**Also of  
interest...**

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## Additional research cycles regarding migrants and refugees from REACH Libya:

- **Migrants' access to the labour market and the impact of COVID, 2021.** Accessible [here](#).
- **Gargaresh Rapid Assessment, 2021:** Identify protection concerns, shelter needs, and the accessibility of services (education and healthcare), as well as enhance understanding of community dynamics. Accessible [here](#).
- **Blueprint Initiative - Social Protection Systems for children in Libya, 2021:** understand the existing legal and policy framework for social protection programs in Libya, as well as how these function in practice. Accessible [here](#).

## Ongoing research cycles

- **UNHCR 2022 Urban Case Studies:** Better understand Child Protection risks, vulnerabilities, coping and mitigation strategies for migrant and refugees in urban settings in Libya.
- **Children and Youth along Western and Northern African migration routes, 2022:** Profiles, needs, vulnerabilities and access to assistance of children and youth in Tunisia and Morocco (Rabat, Oujda, Tunis and Medenine).
- **Joint Education Needs Assessment, 2022:** Strengthen understanding of education needs across Libya considering both Libyan and migrant and refugee populations, so as to help inform the decision-making and programming of all education actors in Libya.

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
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