Research Terms of Reference

Derna Settlement Based Assessment
LBY2206
Libya

November 2022
V1

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Libya					
Type of Emergency	□	Natural disaster	X	Conflict	□	Other *(specify)*
Type of Crisis	X	Sudden onset	□	Slow onset	X	Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	*BHA*					
IMPACT Project Code	14ARJ					
Overall Research Timeframe	*01/09/2022 to 01/03/2023*					

Research Timeframe *Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)*	1. Pilot/ training: N/A	6. Preliminary presentation: N/A
	2. Start collect data: 12/11/2022	7. Outputs sent for validation: 15/02/2023
	3. Data collected: 31/11/2022	8. Outputs published: 01/03/2023
	4. Data analysed: 15/01/2023	9. Final presentation: TBD
	5. Data sent for validation: 25/01/2023	

Number of assessments	X	Single assessment (one cycle)
	□	Multi assessment (more than one cycle)

Humanitarian milestones	**Milestone**		**Deadline**
	□	Donor plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	□	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	□	Cluster plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	□	NGO platform plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _
	X	Other (Specify): Nexus Working Group (NWG) Members 2023 Programming	_01/_03/2023

Audience Type & Dissemination *Specify **who** will the assessment inform and **how** you will disseminate to inform the audience*	**Audience type**	**Dissemination**
	□ Strategic	**X** General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)
	X Programmatic	
	X Operational	**X** Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting
	□ [Other, Specify]	**X** Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting)
		X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)

Detailed dissemination plan required	□	Yes	**X**	No

General Objective	This settlement-based assessment (SBA) aims to provide humanitarian-development-peace 'nexus' actors with information of the situation at the time of data collection related to service delivery, livelihood opportunities, social cohesion in Derna, Libya. The SBA will help 'nexus' actors identify efficient entry points for medium- to long-term multi-sectoral solutions supporting the recovery of Derna.

Specific Objective(s)	The general objective of this assessment will articulate in the focus on four different specific objectives:
	1) To define and profile the muhallahs and neighbourhoods' boundaries of the Baladiya of Derna, understand the public service infrastructure coverage as well as the demographic profiles of the population living within the identified boundaries
	2) Identify and map the operationality and the accessibility of public services within the area of assessment highlighting the key gaps and barriers to service provision for the different population groups, as well as enquiring the existence of development plans and their key priorities
	3) Explore the characteristics of the current livelihood environment for Libyans (displaced and non-displaced) and migrants living in Derna and how this might differ between the two population groups, with a particular focus on the private sector
	4) Understand the main horizontal and vertical social cohesion dynamics and challenges in Derna, exploring both formal and informal governance mechanisms
Research Questions	1) Where is the city, muhallah, and neighbourhood boundaries and what population groups and service infrastructure exist within each? - What are the official administrative muhallah boundaries, neighbourhood boundaries, and community areas? - What is the demographic profile of the population within each area? 2) What are the operationality status and accessibility level of key service infrastructure, specifically health, social security, electricity, and sewage mechanisms? - What key basic service infrastructure is available in each identified areas and what are their respective service catchment ranges? - What are the primary challenges that restrict availability and operationality of and access to services? - What are the primary stakeholders involved in managing these services? - What are the service development priorities? 3) What are the characteristics of the current livelihood environment for Libyans (displaced and non-displaced) and migrants in Derna? - What is the current labour market environment for migrants in terms of barriers, opportunities and working conditions? - What is the current labour market environment for Libyans from in terms of barriers, opportunities, and working conditions? - What are the characteristics of the private entrepreneurship environment in Derna in terms of institutional support, opportunities, and challenges to economic development? 4) What are the main horizontal and vertical social cohesion dynamics and challenges in Derna? - Who are the main local governance stakeholders in Derna and what are their relationship, and who have access to these? - What are the communal relations between different Libyan tribal groups and different population groups in Derna? - What formal and informal law enforcement and justice mechanisms exist in Derna, and who has access to these? - How do vertical and horizontal social cohesion dynamics impact accessibility to services?
Geographic Coverage	The baladiya[1] of Derna
Secondary data sources	• IOM, UNHCR, Libya Nexus Working Group (NWG), Collective Outcome 1: Internal Displacement Durable Solutions, May 2022 – Presentation not public

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[1] For the geographical administrative boundaries definition of Libya, please refer to section **3.2 Key Definitions**

- IOM, UNHCR, Libya NWG, Collective Outcome 2: Migration Management, May 2022 – Presentation not public
- UN, The United Nations Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, June 2022
- UNDP, Strengthening social cohesion: Conceptual framing and programming implications, February 2020
- UNDP, Libya Labour Market Assessment, September 2021
- UNHABITAT, Settlement Profiling Tool, 2020
- World Bank, Libya Economic Monitor, September 2022
- IASC, Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, April 2010
- PCI, Integrating Gender into community-level peacebuilding - Lessons from Libya, May 2022
- PCI, Conflict sensitivity Manual for Libya, June 2022
- IRC, Urban context analysis toolkit - Guidance note for humanitarian practitioners, June 2017
- IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Libya - Migrants Baseline Assessment Round 42, June 2022
- IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Libya - IDPs and Returnees Baseline Assessment Round 41, April 2022
- Lamma, M., The Tribal Structure in Libya: Factor for fragmentation or cohesion?, 2017
- Hovelmann S., CHA, TRIPLE NEXUS to go: Humanitarian topics explained, March 2020
- Humanitarian Practice Network (HPN), Humanitarian response in urban areas, March 2018
- OECD, Gender equality across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, July 2021
- Clingendael, Libyan tribes in the shadows CRU Policy Brief of war and peace, February 2019
- Clingendael, From abuse to cohabitation: A way forward for positive migration governance in Libya, October 2019

Population(s)	□	IDPs in camp		□	IDPs in informal sites	
	X	IDPs in host communities		□	IDPs [Other, Specify]	
		Refugees in camp		□	Refugees in informal sites	
	X	Refugees in host communities		□	Refugees [Other, Specify]	
	X	Host communities		X	Migrants	

Stratification *Libyan Population*	X	Geographical #: 2 **- Urban** **- Peri-Urban** Population size per strata is known? □ Yes **X** No	X	Group #: 2 **- Displaced (IDPs+Returnees)** **- Non-displaced** Population size per strata is known? □ Yes **X** No	X	*Gender* #: 2 **- Female** **- Male** Population size per strata is known? □ Yes **X** No
Stratification *Migrants*	□	Geographical #: Population size per strata is known? □ Yes □ No	X	Region of Origin #: 3 **- South Asia** **- West and Central Africa** **- Middle East and North Africa (MENA)** Population size per strata is known? □ Yes **X** No	X	*Gender* #: 2 **- Female** **- Male** Population size per strata is known? □ Yes **X** No

Data collection tool(s)	X	Structured (Quantitative)		X	Semi-structured (Qualitative)	
	Sampling method			**Data collection method**		

Structured data collection tool # 1 *Libyan individuals*	□ Purposive □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random **X** Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ **X Individual interview (Target #): 408** □ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Target level of precision if probability sampling	95% level of confidence	10+/- % margin of error
Structured data collection tool # 2 *Migrant individuals*	**X** Purposive □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ **X Individual interview (Target #): 340** □ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Structured data collection tool (s) # 3 *Direct Observations*	**X** Purposive □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #): **X Direct observations (Target #): 20**
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1 *Municipal council members*	**X** Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #): □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Focus group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ **X Mapping Focus Group Discussion (Target #): 1**
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 2 *Municipal council members, muhallahs*	**X** Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #): □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Focus group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ **X Focus Group Discussion (Target #): 3**
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 3 *Tribal leaders*	**X** Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	**X Key informant interview (Target #): 4** □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ X Focus group discussion (Target #): □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 4 *Female CSOs/ Community leaders*	**X** Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #): □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ **X Focus group discussion (Target #): 1** □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 5 *Health Service providers*	**X** Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #): □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ **X Focus group discussion (Target #): 4** □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 6 *Electricity Service providers*	**X** Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #): □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ **X Focus group discussion (Target #): 1** □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 7 *Sewage Service providers*	**X** Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #): □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ **X Focus group discussion (Target #): 1**

		□ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 8 *Protection & Social Affairs Service providers (Libyan population)*	**X** Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	□ Key informant interview (Target #): □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ **X Focus group discussion (Target #): 2** □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 9 *Protection & Social Affairs Service providers (Migrant population)*	**X** Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	**X Key informant interview (Target #): 4** □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Focus group discussion (Target #): □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 10 *Livelihood experts (Migrant population)*	**X** Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	**X Key informant interview (Target #): 4** □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Focus group discussion (Target #): □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # *Livelihood experts (Libyan population)*	**X** Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]	**X Key informant interview (Target #): 5** □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Focus group discussion (Target #): □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _

Data management platform(s)	**X**	IMPACT		□	UNHCR	
	□	[Other, Specify]				
Expected ouput type(s)	□	Situation overview #: _ _	**X**	Report #: 1	□	Profile #: _ _
	□	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: _ _	□	Presentation (Final) #: _ _	□	Factsheet #: _ _
	□	Interactive dashboard #:_	□	Webmap #: _ _	**X**	Map #: 1+
Access	**X**	Public (available on REACH Resource Centre and other humanitarian platforms)				
	□	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)				
Visibility *Specify which logos should be on outputs*	*REACH*					
	Donor: N/A					
	Coordination Framework: N/A					
	Partners: N/A					

2. Rationale

2.1 Background

Located on the north-eastern coast of Libya, the municipality of Derna has historically been affected by complex multi-dimensional conflict dynamics. Within the national West versus East governmental division of Libya, Derna has also been a site of profound and competing local fractures with strong tribal, military, and religious dimensions, which have shaped the particular events that unfolded in the municipality since 2014. The city was in fact targeted with airstrikes and land assault by Libyan National Army (LNA) forces to eradicate opposing armed groups in the city.[2] After the peak of the conflict to unprecedented levels and the mass displacement of over 35,000 individuals from the municipality in 2018,[3] the security

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[2] REACH, Derna Rapid Situation Overview Libya, March 2019
[3] IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Derna Returnee Rapid Assessment, January 2019

situation stabilised in February 2019 with the lifting of the LNA military encirclement of Derna's Old City, the removal of movement restrictions within the municipality, and the slow return of displaced households.[4]

As of April 2022, the number of displaced people in the municipality of Derna is estimated at 46,600, with returnees constituting 96% of this figure, while the remaining share is constituted of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from other areas.[5] Over three years on, the heavy damages sustained by residential buildings and key public infrastructures during the years of conflict remain a barrier to household's return in the municipality. This is compounded by the insisting economic and financial crisis affecting the country, which results in a decreased accessibility of public services and in substandard repairs across the municipality. According to the 2021 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) of the Libyan population, 5% Libyan households living in the mantika [6] of Derna reported having no access to electricity at all, while 51% reported no, or rare, access to water from the public network within the month prior to data collection (July 2021),[7] with the quality of available water from the public network being reportedly also affected by groundwater over-exploitation (causing seawater intrusion), the lack of regular and effective maintenance of WASH infrastructures as well as wastewater overflow.[8] Again, 87% of Libyan households interviewed in the mantika of Derna reported not being able to afford health-care services, while 23% reported poor quality health care available and the lack of medicines at health facilities.[9] The contamination of landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) in some areas of the municipality still constitutes a security risk and movement barrier for the population, with 25% of Libyan households reporting being aware of the presence of mines or explosive hazards in their neighbourhood.[10] Additionally, the mountainous area surrounding the city renders it particularly prone to seasonal flash floods and valleys runoff, cyclically entailing populations displacement.[11] The baladiya[12] of Derna also hosted 1% of the total migrants[13] present in Libya in June 2022, placing it as the 27th baladiya with most migrants in Libya out of 100.[14] As for the regions of origin, in June 2022 77% of migrants counted in Derna by the International Organisation on Migration (IOM)'s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) originated Egypt, followed by 15% from Sudan and 8% from Chad. As such, the regions of origin of the migrant population in Derna show little diversification and are indicative of the migratory routes flowing in the baladiya, reportedly being a livelihood hub across eastern migratory routes, especially for individuals originating from MENA countries.

Despite the pressing multisectoral humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding needs present in Derna, at the time of writing the number of national and international actors intervening in the area remain limited, and only 28% of the population targeted by the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2022 in the mantika of Derna had been reached by August 2022.[15] Despite the fact that Derna has witnessed some of the heaviest armed conflict and is today one of the municipalities with the highest number of returnees in the country,[16] international actors face a number of information gaps in order to have a comprehensive understanding not only of the needs of non-displaced (NDs), displaced, and migrants in Derna, but also of the capacities and gaps of service providers as well as the social cohesion dynamics present.

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[4] REACH, Derna Rapid Situation Overview Libya, March 2019

[5] IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Derna Returnee Rapid Assessment, January 2019

[6] For the geographical administrative boundaries definition of Libya, please refer to section **3.2 Key Definitions**

[7] REACH, Libya- 2021 Multi-sector Needs Assessment (Refugee & Migrant population), 2021

[8] REACH, Assessment on accessibility to sufficient and quality water in water-stressed areas in Libya, August 2022

[9] Ibidem.

[10] Ibidem.

[11] OCHA, UN's Rapid Response Mechanism brings relief to flood-affected families, December 2021

[12] For the geographical administrative boundaries definition of Libya, please refer to section **3.2 Key Definitions**

[13] For the definition of the term migrant adopted in the present assessment and the population group it refers to, please refer to section **3.2 Key Definitions**

[14] IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Libya - Migrants Baseline Assessment Round 42, June 2022

[15] OCHA, Libya Humanitarian Response 2022 – Gap Analysis, August 2022

[16] IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Libya - IDPs and Returnees Baseline Assessment Round 41, April 2022

2.2 Intended Impact

To support the work of the Libya Nexus Working Group's (NWG) as well as the achievement of the 2021-2025 collective outcomes for the UN and its partners, REACH will conduct a settlement-based assessment (SBA) in Derna. In fact, to address the above-mentioned information gaps, the SBA for Derna will build upon the NWG's implementation on the Libyan context of the UN's Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2025.[17] This framework builds on two concertedly designed collective outcomes: **Durable Solutions for Internal Displacement (outcome 1)[18]** and **Migration Management (outcome 2)**. These outcomes were contextually adapted by the Libya NWG in 2021 and revised throughout the spring 2022, constituting a shared strategic positioning of its members to canalize the coordinated humanitarian-to-development transition of the Libyan context within a sustained peace-building framework. The adoption of the two collective outcome's pillars as the overarching framework of the SBA will ensure that the analytical approach and the indicators employed are consistent with the UN and NWG's shared strategic agenda and will help to assess the degree to which the target values for each outcome have been achieved.[19]

The NWG began piloting their activities in Sebha in 2019 as a part of the United Nations Libya Nexus Strategy, supported by the REACH Sebha Area-based Assessment. As the NWG have yet to select the next target municipality for its city-specific nexus strategies and programming, REACH built on the selection criteria set for Sebha in 2019 to produce a short-list of cities for an SBA. The choice of Derna and of the research questions followed a location and thematic scoping phase which consisted in a combination of secondary literature review and 8 KIIs with Area Coordination Group (ACG) Coordinators, UN agencies, International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) intervening, or planning to, in the East of Libya, as well as with REACH field managers.

The criteria for choosing the location of this assessment were:
- An area with complex inter-dependent needs
- Presence of a significant proportion of individuals from different population groups: IDPs and/or returnees, migrants
- Presence of service provision issues
- Presence of significant information gaps related to service provision
- Presence of significant information gaps related to social cohesion
- Strategic location with on-going and/or future interventions planned
- Interest of aid actors to deepen or start interventions in the target area
- Tensions between groups that either has resulted in or could result in violent conflict if not managed or resolved
- Location where local authorities and institutions are willing to collaborate with REACH

The scoping period identified specific ongoing and upcoming national and international interventions that the SBA will seek to support, including:
- Derna's Municipali Council's Development Plan, designed with the support from the Ministry of Planning and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2022
- UNDP's ongoing Stabilisation Facility of Libya program
- International Organisation for Migration (IOM)'s ongoing and upcoming programming in the East of Libya
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)'s potential upcoming shelter, Information, Counseling and Legal Assistance (ICLA), education, and livelihoods programming
- Humanity and Inclusion (HI)'s potential programming expansion related to access to inclusive health services

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[17] UN, United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2025, October 2022
[18] According to the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, durable solutions are achieved "when internally displaced persons no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement". This ABA will draw from the IASC framework to assess the degree to which durable solutions have been achieved for both IDPs and returnees.
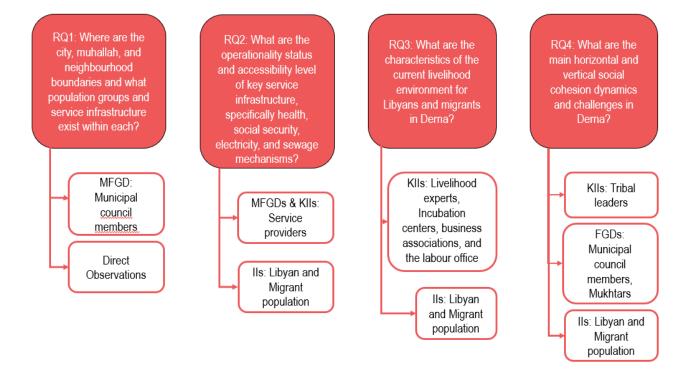[19] IASC, Indicator Library for Durable Solutions, July 2020

- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)'s potential programming related to livelihoods, shelter, ICLA, and protection
- ACTED's ongoing programming related to protection activities
- Premiere Urgence (PUI)'s potential programming related to health activities
- Libya NWG achievement of 2021-2025 collective outcomes

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

Given the exploratory nature of the assessment, a combination of methods of enquiry is deemed more appropriate to achieve the general objective. In fact, a mixed methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative methods, will be designed around three thematic areas: 1) Essential service operationality and accessibility, 2) Livelihood opportunities, and 3) Social cohesion. This methodology will facilitate the integrative analysis of the thematic areas and will grant the flexibility required by the objective of the assessment. The methodology relies on the collection of information from a range of perspectives, including governance stakeholders, service providers, and residents (**Figure 1**). Data collection will take place in November 2022.

Figure 1: Individual tools supporting the analysis, per research question

3.1.1 Qualitative component

The qualitative methods will contribute to elaborate on all the research questions of the assessment. Overall, the qualitative methods will be employed to map the city boundaries, muhallah, and neighbourhoods as well as key service infrastructure, to identify governance mechanisms and stakeholders, and to understand social cohesion and protection dynamics for both Libyans and migrants from an **institutional supply perspective**. A total of eleven different semi-structured tools will be employed. The Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) will be conducted with members of the municipal council, mukhtars, as well as key health, social security, electricity, and sewage service providers as well as livelihood institutional actors and experts.

3.1.2 Quantitative Component

This component will apply a bottom-up lens to the 'city as a system' by quantifying citizens' perception of access to and operationality of services from a user-demand perspective, the characteristics of the labour market of each population group from a labour supply perspective, and the vertical and horizontal social cohesion dynamics. The SBA will deploy three quantitative tools – individual interviews with Libyans (408), individual interviews with migrants (340), and direct observations (20). Direct observations will complement the MFGD assessment of operationality and accessibility of key service infrastructure.

31.3 Geospatial component

The Mapping Focus Group Discussion (MFGD) will be conducted with the municipal council of Derna to map the city boundaries, muhallah, and neighbourhoods, as well as key basic infrastructure (Research Question (RQ)1).

3.2 Key Definitions

Mantika: A mantika is the province level (admin 2) in Libya, and there are 22 mantikas country wide.[20]

Baladiya: Within each mantika, there are baladiyas (admin 3), which is the district level, and commonly known as cities and/or municipalities in Libya. Libya has 100 baladiyas.[21]

Muhallah: Within each baladiya, there are muhallahs (admin 4), which is the lowest administrative level within a city/municipality.[22]

Internally Displaced Person (IDP): An IDP is a Libyan national who left their baladiya of origin during or after 2011 as a result of conflict (and not due to other causes), and have yet to return to their baladiya of origin.[23]

Returnee: A returnee is a Libyan national who was displaced internally or across an international border but has since returned to his/her baladiya of origin.[24] **For the purpose of this assessment, the expression "displaced" will refer to both Libyan IDPs and Returnees. The sampling of Libyan displaced population group is hence comprehensive of both IDPs and returnees, and results will be presented without making a distinction between the two categories.**

Migrant: *"Any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a state away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person's legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is.*[25] **For the purposes of this study, the expression "migrants" will refer to all non-Libyan nationals, regardless of their migratory status. Refugees will therefore be included among migrants.**

Social cohesion: There are various ways of understanding the term social cohesion with the term being developed and adapted over the past 20 years. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) informally described social cohesion as the trust in government and trust within society, as well as the readiness of stakeholders to collectively work together for common goals such as peace and development.[26,27] Social cohesion can generally be described along two dimensions: vertical and horizontal social cohesion. Vertical social cohesion refers to the readiness of population groups and governance stakeholders to cooperate with each other, while horizontal social cohesion can be understood as the readiness of population groups and communities to cooperate with each other (intra-communal social cohesion) and with other communities (inter-

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[20] OCHA, "Libya common operational dataset", December 2021

[21] Ibidem

[22] Ibidem

[23] IOM, "Mobility Tracking methodology", January 2017

[24] Ibidem

[25] Ibidem

[26] UNDP, Strengthening social cohesion: Conceptual framing and programming implications, February 2020

[27] This definition does not connote a formal UNDP definition of the term social cohesion.

communal social cohesion).[28] Both dimensions can be constituted of objective and subjective elements. The definition of social cohesion that will be used in this assessment follow the unofficial UNDP definition as it is the most recent practical guidance on how to assess the term in a triple-nexus setting.

Settlement: The definition employed in the present SBA is based upon the formal definition adopted by the Urban Settlements Working Group (USWG) of the Global Shelter Cluster: "The place where people live as a socially defined and spatially bound unit, which reflects the interaction of dynamic social, cultural, economic, political, and environmental features in space and time."[29] The concept of settlement encompasses physical spaces as containing shelters and other basic services but also as socially acceptable and socioeconomically viable living environments. Their boundaries represent the space around which people organize themselves, and as such their boundaries are not necessarily set by the state. Thus, settlements can be formal or informal and can exist in rural or urban environments.[30]

Mukhtar: The mukhtar essentially consists in the first level of formal governance institute in the Governmental apparatus of Libya. According to the national legislation, for each muhallah there is a mukhtar appointed by a decision of the governor at the proposal of the mayor. The mukhtar is responsible for provision of notices, settlement of local disputes and reconciliation in civil and personal status disputes in accordance with the legislation in force, and participation in civil defence activities.[31]

3.3 Population of interest

3.3.1 Geographical area assessed

The selected geographical area for this SBA consists in the baladiya of Derna, located in the East of Libya. For the purpose of the assessment, the baladiya will be divided into two clusters, constituting the two data collection units, allowing to explore and analyse data with a higher degree of spatial granularity.

The clustering criteria essentially applied in this SBA employed a radius approach to the baladiya, dividing muhallahs in urban and peri-urban clusters according to their distance from the city centre of Derna. Following triangulation with the REACH field team, KIs from the area and consultations of IOM's DTM classification of muhallahs, the urban versus peri-urban criteria was confirmed to coincide with the urban versus rural criteria adopted by IOM.[32,33] Furthermore, beyond the spatial considerations, this SBA will integrate notions of socio-economic geography for the clustering and the analysis of the area. This will allow to have a holistic understanding of cross-cutting local realities of the area and to inform the clustering of muhallahs upon considerations of existing socio-territorial units based on different variables than spatial ones, such as socio-economic, tribal, ethnic, cultural, religious. In fact, from consultations with KIs from the area, it was found that the distribution of non-displaced Libyans, displaced Libyans and migrants across the city is not homogeneous, and that the tribal components residing in the area are geographically highly polarised between urban versus peri-urban areas. As such, social cohesion and cultural affinities across these different groups of population will be explored to understand the structure and the shape of the city.

For initial clustering purposes, the baladiya's, as well as the muhallah's, administrative boundaries will be based on the IOM-DTM's geographical delimitation and subdivision of the baladiya published between April and June 2022.[34,35,36] Yet, while according to the above-mentioned source the number of muhallahs in Derna amounts to seven, one additional muhallah will

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[28] UNDP, Strengthening social cohesion: Conceptual framing and programming implications, February 2020

[29] Global Shelter Cluster, The Settlements Approach Guidance Note, December 2020

[30] IMPACT (REACH and AGORA) - Area and settlement Based approaches, Community of Practice, Internal document

[31] DCAF - Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance, Law No. (59) of 2012 on the local administration system

[32] IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Libya - IDPs and Returnees Baseline Assessment Round 41, April 2022

[33] Despite the urban vs. rural clustering approach adopted, REACH acknowledges the presence of spatial and functional blur between rural and urban areas, as well as the variety of definitions available

[34] IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Libya - Migrants Baseline Assessment Derna Round 42, June 2022

[35] IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Libya - IDPs and Returnees Baseline Assessment Round 41, April 2022

[36] The geographical delimitation and subdivision of the baladiya adopted by IOM is further based on OCHA's common operational dataset for Libya, published in 2017

be included, leading the number of total muhallahs clustered to eight. In fact, following consultations with the field team and KIs from the area, the muhallah of Ain Mara, belonging to the baladiya of Alqubba in the IOM DTM's classification,[37] was recommended to be included in the assessment as it is considered a part of the baladiya of Derna by the citizens of the area.. Official secondary sources issued by the Municipal Council of Derna in February 2022, listing the muhallahs and their associated mukhtars, confirmed the annexation of Ain Mara to the baladiya of Derna.[38]

To note that the geolocation of Derna's muhallahs sourced from IOM-DTM's was compared and overlapped with REACH's maps of Derna's neighbourhoods' boundaries, to verify and ensure a certain degree of coherence on the area covered by clusters during the randomised distribution of GPS points during data collection (see section **3.5.2 Individual interviews: Derna Libyan citizens**).[39]

Table 1: **List of the eight muhallahs (Admin 4) constitutive of the baladiya of Derna (Admin 3) adopted in the present SBA, aggregated per cluster**

Muhallah	Cluster	Total Libyan population[40]	Total Migrant population[41]
Ain Mara	Cluster 1	113,975	6,400
Alajabilh	Cluster 1		
El Bilad	Cluster 1		
Maghar	Cluster 1		
Abu Mansour	Cluster 1		
Abu Mansour[42]	Cluster 2	6,183	1,770
Corsah	Cluster 2		
La Troun	Cluster 2		
Ras al-Hilal	Cluster 2		

One of the key objectives to understanding 'the city as a system' is to integrate perspectives of both the population as well as local governance stakeholders and service providers. This way, the SBA will examine both the supply and demand sides of the city's context. As such, the relevant units of measurement applied during the ABA will be the institutional level (city wide), the community (muhallah) level, and the individual (population group) level. The SBA will therefore assess Derna baladiya on an institutional level/city wide (admin 3), each eight muhallahs (admin 4) in Derna baladiya at a community level, and at an individual level focusing both on Libyans and migrants (population groups).

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[37] Ibidem

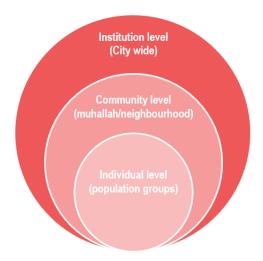[38] Municipality of Derna, List of Derna's muhallahs and their associated mukhtars, February 2022

[39] REACH, Derna Rapid Situation Overview Libya, March 2019

[40] Figures about non-displaced Libyan population was obtained from calculations performed by the REACH assessment team based on UNFPA 2020 overall Libyan population data, UNFPA 2017 Libyan population data disaggregated per muhallah and IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Libya - IDPs and Returnees Baseline Assessment Round 41

[41] Figures about migrants in Derna disaggregated per muhallah were directly obtained from IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Libya - Migrants Baseline Assessment Round 42, June 2022

[42] The comparison between IOM's DTM muhallas population count and REACH's neighbourhoods revealed the presence of a muhallah, namely Abu Mansour, whose spatial expansion ranges between urban (cluster 2) and rural (cluster 1) areas. As such, following consultations with REACH field team and KIs from the area, the population count of Abu Mansur was indicatively allocated across the two clusters. Overall baseline population figures remain as such highly indicative

Figure 2: overview of geographical units of measurement

3.3.2 Population assessed

To respond to its key objectives, this SBA will be inclusive of the entire population living in the given geography and account for vertical and horizontal population heterogeneity.

- **Libyan population:** Non-displaced, IDPs, returnees (see **Key definitions**) (50% female)
- **MIgrants:** migrants and refugees (see **Key definitions**) (10% female)
- **Public services providers**: Professionals and experts working for Health, Social Protection, Electricity and Sewage service providers (50% female)
- **Private sector actors and livelihood professionals**: Professionals working for incubation centres, business associations, the labour office as well as migrants' livelihood experts (50% female)
- **Tribal leaders**: Leaders of the major tribal groups located in Derna
- **Female CSOs and Community leaders**
- **Members of municipal council & mukhtars**: Official Municipality administrators at different hierarchical levels (1 female)

3.4 Secondary data review

Open geospatial data sources were consulted to get an initial geographical overview of the municipality of Derna. However, there is no publicly designated boundaries for the city or it's muhallahs. Furthermore, a non-systematic secondary data review (SDR) of relevant studies and news articles was carried out during the design of the assessment with a two-fold objective. Firstly, the SDR allowed the identification of the information gaps addressed by the assessment, while contextualizing the field of enquiry, identifying the key definitions, informing the research questions, the methodology and the development of the data collection tools. Secondly, secondary literature review will allow the thorough discussion and triangulation of the findings, informing the analytical reasoning and eventually contributing to more solid answers to the overarching research questions. For this purpose, up until the analytical stage of the assessment, the list of secondary sources will continue to be updated to ensure that the most up-to-date and relevant literature is included in the discussion of the primary data. Secondary sources that helped contextualize the research design include:

- IOM, UNHCR, UN Libya's Collective Outcome 1: Internal Displacement Durable Solutions, May 2022 – Presentation not public
- IOM, UNHCR, Libya NWG, Collective Outcome 2: Migration Management, May 2022 – Presentation not public
- UN, The United Nations Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, June 2022
- UNDP, Strengthening social cohesion: Conceptual framing and programming implications, February 2020
- UNDP, Libya Labour Market Assessment, September 2021
- UNHABITAT, Settlement Profiling Tool, 2020

- World Bank, <u>Libya Economic Monitor</u>, September 2022
- IASC, <u>Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons</u>, April 2010
- PCI, <u>Integrating Gender into community-level peacebuilding - Lessons from Libya</u>, May 2022
- PCI, <u>Conflict sensitivity Manual for Libya</u>, June 2022
- IRC, <u>Urban context analysis toolkit - Guidance note for humanitarian practitioners</u>, June 2017
- IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), <u>Libya - Migrants Baseline Assessment Round 42</u>, June 2022
- IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), <u>Libya - IDPs and Returnees Baseline Assessment Round 41</u>, April 2022
- Lamma, M., <u>The Tribal Structure in Libya: Factor for fragmentation or cohesion?</u>, 2017
- Hovelmann S., CHA, <u>TRIPLE NEXUS to go: Humanitarian topics explained</u>, March 2020
- Humanitarian Practice Network (HPN), <u>Humanitarian response in urban areas</u>, March 2018
- OECD, <u>Gender equality across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus</u>, July 2021
- Clingendael, <u>Libyan tribes in the shadows CRU Policy Brief of war and peace</u>, February 2019
- Clingendael, <u>From abuse to cohabitation: A way forward for positive migration governance in Libya</u>, October 2019
- REACH, <u>Derna Rapid Situation Overview Libya</u>, March 2019
- Al-Zubayr, S., <u>The War in Derna: what's happening now, and what's next?</u>, September 2018
- IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), <u>Derna Returnee Rapid Assessment</u>, January 2019
- REACH, <u>Assessment on accessibility to sufficient and quality water in water-stressed areas in Libya</u>, August 2022

3.5 Primary Data Collection

REACH will lead the primary data collection with experienced enumerators hired from two local civil society organizations (CSOs). The CSOs will be selected based on their previous experiences working with REACH related assessments and the quality of the data they have submitted for these assessments. Each CSO will cover one cluster, based on their expertise and local connections, and will be led by one REACH Field Officer (FO). All enumerators will participate in a two-days training led by REACH FO prior to starting data collection. In the trainings, the enumerators will be briefed on survey objectives, respondent selection techniques, content of the questionnaire, and use of mobile data collection application KoBo.

Table 2: Overview of primary data collection tools

RQ	Label	Method	Objective	Structure	#	Respondents' profiles	Sampling	Population of interest
RQ1	City-level Mapping FGD	MFGD	Delineate city, muhallah, and neighbourhood boundaries, identify key service infrastructure coverage in the city	Semi-structured	1	Municipal council members, Municipal government administrators	Purposive	Derna Libyan citizens and Migrants living in Derna
RQ1 RQ2	Direct observations of service infrastructure	Direct observations	Identify key service infrastructure coverage in the city	Structured	20	N/A	Purposive	Derna Libyan citizens and Migrants living in Derna
	Service FGD: Health	City-level FGD	Assess health services, identify challenges regarding provision and access, document priorities and development plans	Semi-structured	4	Health service providers	Purposive	Derna Libyan citizens and Migrants living in Derna
	Service FGD: Electricity	City-level FGD	Assess the coverage and the functionality of the public electricity grid across the city, the current challenges, and future opportunities	Semi-structured	1	Libyan General Electric Company (GECOL) Employees	Purposive & Snowballing	Derna Libyan citizens and Migrants living in Derna

RQ2	Service FGD: Sewage	City-level FGD	Assess the coverage of the functionality of the public wastewater management across the city, the current challenges, and future opportunities	Semi-structured	1	General Water and Wastewater Company (GWWC) Employees	Purposive & Snowballing	Derna Libyan citizens and Migrants living in Derna
	Service FGD: Protection & Social affairs	City-level FGD	Assess protection and social services, identify challenges regarding provision and access, document priorities and development plans	Semi-structured	2	Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), Social workers, Social affairs office, Social Solidarity Fund office Employees	Purposive & Snowballing	Derna Libyan citizens
	Service KIIs: Protection & Social Affairs	City-level KIIs	Assess protection and social services, identify challenges regarding provision and access	Semi-structured	4	Protection Experts	Purposive & Snowballing	Migrants living in Derna
RQ3	Livelihoods KIIs	City-level KIIs with Experts	Assess the types of livelihoods opportunities available for Derna citizens and their locations	Semi-structured	5	Incubation centres, business associations, the labour office	Purposive & snowballing	Derna Libyan citizens
	Livelihoods KIIs	City-level KIIs with Experts	Assess the livelihoods opportunities available for migrants in Derna and their locations	Semi-structured	4	Migrant Livelihood Experts	Purposive & snowballing	Migrants living in Derna
RQ4	Local Governance FGDs	City-level FGD	Identify interlinkage between formal and traditional governance mechanisms on a city and neighbourhood level, development priorities according to governance stakeholders, and security and justice mechanisms	Semi-structured	1	Municipal council members	Purposive & snowballing	Derna Libyan citizens
					2	Mukhtars	Purposive & snowballing	
	Local Governance FGDs	City-level FGD			1	Female CSOs leaders	Purposive & snowballing	
	Local Governance KIIs	City-level FGD			4	Tribal Leaders	Purposive & snowballing	
RQ1, RQ2, RQ3, RQ4	Libyan Individual Interviews	City-level Individual Interview	Assess perceptions of access to and operationality of services, livelihoods, and prevalence of use and trust in identified decision-making and protection mechanisms, assess trust in key institutions	Structured	408	Derna Libyan citizens	Randomised quota sampling per cluster Confidence level 95% Margin of Error 10%	Derna Libyan citizens
	Migrants Individual Interviews				340	Migrants living in Derna	Nonrandomised Quota Sampling at municipality level as well as per region of origin	Migrants living in Derna

3.5.1 Qualitative data collection

MFGD with members of the Municipal council of Derna

Purpose: This MFGD will address RQ1. It will be used to identify areas' administrative boundaries, including city boundary, muhallah and neighbourhood boundaries, as well as any other socio-economic groupings relevant for Derna. This MFGD will also be used to highlight in which areas there is a concentration of Libyan displaced and migrants living.

Method and sampling: This MFGD will be conducted by REACH field staff with city-level municipal authorities, including municipal council members, and municipal government administrators purposefully sampled. The MFGD will be conducted by the field staff using a semi-structured interview tool with drawing directly on A0-sized print outs of Derna city as seen with satellite images. REACH will be introduced to the relevant municipal authorities through ACTED's liaison officer to ensure that existing communication channels and established roles and responsibilities among stakeholders in the area are respected. The field staff will be asked to fill in a reflective debrief following the FGD.

Governance and social cohesion FGDs and KIIs

Purpose: **These tools will address RQ4.** Governance key informants will be inquired about governance mechanisms including engagement between stakeholders and citizens, social protection mechanisms, and development priorities for the for the city as a whole (municipal council members), per muhallah (mukhtars), and per tribe/community (one per the four main tribes in Derna). These interviews will also inform on the informal and formal decision-making and protection mechanisms available to different population groups (per tribe, displacement status, and gender) and areas. Furthermore, a FGD with female CSOs leaders will be conducted to capture these dynamics from a gender perspective.

- **FGDs with Municipal council members and Mukhtars - Method and Sampling:** REACH will be introduced to the relevant municipal authorities (formal local governance KIs) through ACTED's liaison. The target number of FGDs is three. One FGD will take place with members of the municipal council (seven or eight members). Since women may constitute a minority among elected members of the municipal council, the FGD tool and the enumerators will monitor females' degree of participation to the FGD, sensitive of the potential gender unbalanced dynamics occurring during the FGD and anticipating potential probing questions directed at capturing a diverse gender perspective on the subject matter. Furthermore, acknowledging the hierarchical relationship between municipal council and mukhtars, the respondent profiles will be kept separate with one FGD with the municipal council and two FGDs that will separately target the mukhtars of the baladiya. Their participation to one or the other FGD will depend on the cluster associated to the muhallah under their administration (see Key definitions). Considering the strong polarized tribal and socio-economic geography of the city between the urban and the peri-urban areas, this will allow to ensure a degree of conflict sensitivity in the construction and composition of the FGDs while capturing potential differences existing between clusters on the subject matter. Enumerators will be asked to fill in the qualitative debrief form following the FGDs.

- **KIIs with Tribal leaders - Method and Sampling:** Sampling will be purposeful, as REACH will be supported by ACTED's liaison officer and ACTED's network in Derna to identify a list of potential participants for the informal local governance KIIs (tribal/community leaders). According to secondary sources, four are the major tribal communities settled in Derna: Al-Ubaidat, Al-Shawa'ir, Tawajir Misrata.[43] The total number of KIs will hence be four, one per tribal group. KIIs were deemed more appropriate than FGDs due to the potential tensions existing between tribal groups and the sensitiveness of discussing the topic through a tribal lens in a group discussion. The interviews will be semi-structured. Enumerators will be asked to fill in the qualitative debrief form following every KII.

- **FGDs with female CSOs leaders/community leaders:** a female CSOs and community leaders FGD will take place to triangulate findings from the governance KIIs, that historically are filled by men in Libya, in order to ensure women perspectives on governance and justice mechanisms in Derna. Sampling will be purposeful, as REACH will use ACTED's liaison officer and network in Derna to identify a list of potential participants. The interviews will be semi-structured, and enumerators will be asked to fill in the qualitative debrief form following the FGD.

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[43] USAID, Libya Major Eastern Communities, unknown

Service provision: Health, Protection, Electricity, Sewage FGDs and KIIs

Purpose: these tools will address RQ2. Service FGD participants and KIs will be interviewed in the following four service categories: i) health and ii) electricity, iii) protection/social security services (social services), iv) sewage. Service FGD participants and KIs will be inquired about the most important issues, challenges, and development priorities for each respective service category in Derna. Participants will also be inquired about specific access challenges for women, IDPs, returnees, and migrants.

- **Health, Electricity, Sewage service providers FGDs – Method and Sampling:** These FGDs will explore the respective services most pressing challenges and development priorities from a supply perspective, encompassing focused probing questions **covering Libyan populations and migrant populations** living in Derna. A total of six FGDs will take place. Four FGDs will be conducted for health with healthcare personnel, aiming to achieve thematic saturation for both Libyan and migrant populations. Participants will be expected to be female considering the gender distribution of employees usually holding positions within these caretaking institutions. One FGD will be conducted with employees from GECOL, one with employees from GWWC. Given the gendered professional and sectoral segregation, participants from these institutional service providers are expected to all be men. Overall, considering the rigid societal gendered division of labour and the delicate operational context of Derna to avoid any possible harm to participants no mixed gender FGDs will take place. Participants will be identified through snowballing, using a purposive sampling strategy based on the participants' professional expertise regarding the specific service. The FGDs will be conducted following a semi-structured guide and recorded using pen and paper, after which they will be transcribed by the note taker. Enumerators will be asked to fill in the qualitative debrief form following each FGD.

- **Social security FGDs - Method and Sampling:** Two FGDs will be conducted to assess protection and social services, identify challenges regarding provision and access, document priorities and development plans specifically for **the Libyan populations** living in Derna. The number of FGDs was set in order to ensure the achievement of a comparative evidence base between urban and peri-urban areas as well as thematic saturation. Participants will comprise members of the (MoSA, Social Affairs Office, Social Solidarity Fund Office employees, and Social workers. Participants will be expected to be female considering the gender distribution of employees usually holding positions within these caretaking institutions. Participants will be identified through snowballing, using a purposive sampling strategy based on the participants' professional expertise regarding the specific service. The FGDs will be conducted following a semi-structured guide and recorded using pen and paper, after which they will be transcribed by the note taker. Enumerators will be asked to fill in the qualitative debrief form following each FGD.

- **Protection and social security KIIs – Method and Sampling:** Four service KIIs with expert on migrant protection and social security will be conducted. Due to the different infrastructure of migrants and Libyans access to protection and social security mechanisms, KIIs will be targeted to understand issues, challenges, and priorities for improvements **specifically for migrant populations**. The number of KIIs was set to potentially address two KIIs with expertise on female migrants and two on male migrants. These interviews will also inform on the access that informal and formal decision-making and protection mechanisms specifically to migrants. Experts will be identified through snowballing, using a purposive sampling strategy based on the informants' expertise regarding the topic. The KIIs will be semi-structured. Enumerators will be asked to fill in the qualitative debrief form following each KII.

Livelihood KIIs

Purpose: These tools will address RQ3. For this primary data collection component, semi-structured KIIs will be conducted with actors who have institutional and financial visibility on the characteristics of the labour market and the private sector in Derna. KIs will include actors involved in the regulation of labour activities and the government of economic development in Derna such as the Labour and Rehabilitation Office, Derna Chamber of Commerce, members of incubation centres, business associations, as well as migrants' livelihood experts. They aim to provide an overarching picture of the labour

market in Derna from the perspective of the local institutions that are responsible for local economic development and livelihoods opportunities, by gathering information on the economic sectors that are relevant to Derna, on the current initiatives, priorities, opportunities and challenges for the economic development in the baladiya, and on the livelihood environment for both Libyan population and migrants, with a focus on youth and women.

- **Livelihood KIIs for Libyan population – Method and Sampling:** A total of five KIIs will be conducted with stakeholders such as the Derna Labour and Rehabilitation office, the local Chamber of Commerce, incubation centres, business association(s), and CSOs. Two to three KIIs will be conducted with female KIIs knowledgeable about organizations fostering employment opportunities for Libyan women and/or economic development in Derna, while the remaining KIIs will be conducted with Libyan male KIIs knowledgeable about organizations fostering employment opportunities for men and/or economic development in Derna. The KIIs will be semi-structured, and the specific KI within each institution will be identified through purposive sampling. Enumerators will be asked to fill in the qualitative debrief form following each KII.
- **Livelihood KIIs for Migrants – Method and Sampling:** A total of four KIIs will be conducted with experts knowledgeable about the livelihood opportunities for migrants in Derna. Experts will be identified through snowballing, using a purposive sampling strategy based on the informants' expertise regarding the topic. At least two female KIs knowledgeable of female migrant livelihood practices and environment will be interviewed, to ensure representativeness of migrant females, usually constituting a hard-to-reach population category, proven to constitute a minority on the labour market elsewhere in Libya,[44] and over which information gaps are bigger. The KIIs will be semi-structured. Enumerators will be asked to fill in the qualitative debrief form following each KII.

3.5.2 Quantitative component

Individual interviews: Derna Libyan citizens

Purpose: This tool will explore RQ2, RQ3, RQ4. This survey will be utilized to assess Derna citizens' perceptions of access to and operationality of services, to explore the characteristics of their labour market in terms of opportunities, barriers and contractual conditions, and the prevalence of use and trust in identified decision-making and protection mechanisms. The survey will thus address citizens' engagement with existing services and systems and contribute to analysis of existing mechanisms from a bottom-up perspective. Respondents will also be asked where they access services, to facilitate the mapping of service catchment areas. The disaggregation of this data will provide key insights into the situation of women, IDPs, returnees, and nondisplaced.

Method and sampling: These structured individual surveys will be implemented using a quota sampling at cluster level and displacement status. The target quotas are set based on a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error for each displaced (IDPs and returnees) and non-displaced as well as for each of the two data collection units, which cluster similar muhallahs based on their geographic proximity to the city centre (see **0 3.3.1** Geographical area assessed). First, the quota was set for the two clusters, hereafter the remaining sample are proportionally distributed per displacement status across clusters with a minimum representative quota for displacement status. While targeting the actual minimum quota per displacement status per cluster will ensure a reliable degree of representativeness and analytical comparativeness between the different strata, this was done at the expense of the proportionality of overall samples dimensions **between clusters**. In fact, in Derna there is a large difference in the number of people living in peri-urban areas of the city (cluster 2) against the number of people living in the centre (cluster 1). As such, the sample does not represent the real population distribution in Derna, with cluster 2 being over-sampled. On the other hand, the proportionality of displacement status **per cluster** was mostly maintained. A minimum of 408 individual interviews will be conducted, and representative findings will be possible to present for displacement status both at cluster level and at city level. Since, half of the population in Derna municipality is estimated to be female[45] a target of 50% of the sample is targeted to be female. Identification of survey respondents will be done following random geographical distribution of points generated by the GIS officer based on the sample per cluster.

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[44] REACH, Labour Market Assessment – Sebha Key Findings Summary, July 2022
[45] IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Libya - IDPs and Returnees Baseline Assessment Round 41, April 2022

Coordinates of these randomly generated points will be shared with the enumerators, who will be instructed to identify a respondent within a radius of 1 kilometre of the shared point. The survey will be structured and deployed through KoBo. For the individual interviews, female enumerators will conduct interviews with female respondents to the extent possible with hiring of female enumerators.

Table3: Overview of individual interviews population numbers and sample size, Libyans

Cluster	Total Libyan population	% Distribution of total Libyan population across clusters	Displacement status	Total population per displacement status	% distribution of population per displacement status per cluster	Sample
Cluster 1	5,289	5%	Displaced[46]	2,450	46%	96
			Non-displaced[47]	2,839	54%	96
Cluster 2	106,994	95%	Displaced	44,150	41%	96
			Non-displaced	62,844	59%	120

Individual Interviews: Migrants

Purpose: This tool will explore RQ2, RQ3, RQ4. This survey will be utilized to assess migrants' perceptions of access to and operationality of services, to explore the characteristics of their labour market in terms of opportunities, barriers and contractual conditions, and the prevalence of use and trust in identified decision-making and protection mechanisms. The survey will thus address migrants' engagement with existing services and systems and contribute to analysis of existing mechanisms from a bottom-up perspective. Respondents will also be asked where they access services, to facilitate the mapping of service catchment areas. The disaggregation of this data will provide key insights into the situation of migrants.

Method and sampling: A total of 340 IIs will be conducted with migrant respondents. Respondents for the individual interviews with migrants will be sampled through a minimum nonprobability quota sampling at the baladiya level based on IOM-DTM figures,[48] and classified into four main groups of interest according to their region of origin – West and Central Africa, East Africa, Middle East and North Africa (MENA), and Southern Asia.[49] Despite no individual being counted by IOM from South Asia, a minimum quota of 34 individuals will be set to ensure representation in the findings. Oversampling of South Asian individuals was done based on this region of origin group being considered hard-to-reach, thus it would be reasonably to expect this group to be underrepresented in the population figures otherwise available. On the other hand, while none is counted by IOM from East Africa, no minimum quota will be set for this region of origin as, following discussions with KIs from the area and triangulation with secondary sources,[50] it was confirmed that East African individuals in Derna are likely not present due to the migration routes. The remaining sample will be proportionally distributed according to regions of origin. Since, there are only a national estimate of female migrants present in Libya according to IOM-DTM data,[51] this indicative estimate of 11% has been used to set a minimum quota of female migrant respondents per region of origin. Data collection will be carried by phone, through KoBo. Data will be collected online or offline using smartphone and/or tablet devices through the OpenDataKit app. Tools will be available in three languages: Arabic, French, and English.

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[46] Displaced population figures in the present SBA comprise both IDPs and returnees. Data about displaced Libyan population was drawn directly by the IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Libya - IDPs and Returnees Baseline Assessment Round 41, April 2022
[47] Data about non-displaced Libyan population was obtained from calculations performed by the REACH assessment team based on UNFPA 2020 overall Libyan population data and on UNFPA 2017 Libyan population data disaggregated per muhallah
[48] IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Libya - Migrants Baseline Assessment Round 42, June 2022
[49] The classification of the countries of origin of migrant respondents by different regions of origin applied the UN Statistics Division standard composition of geographical regions, with a few noteworthy deviations: i) Western Africa and Middle Africa are considered jointly as "West and Central Africa"; ii) Northern Africa and specific countries from Western Asia are classified as "MENA"; iii) All countries that fall outside of the categories of "West and Central Africa", "East Africa", and "MENA" are classified as "Southern Asia"
[50] MSF, Trading in suffering: detention, exploitation and abuse in Libya, December 2019
[51] IOM-Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Libya - Migrants Baseline Assessment Round 42, June 2022

Table 4: Overview of individual interviews population numbers and sample size, migrants

Administrative level	West and Central Africa			MENA			Southern Asia			East Africa		
Baladiya of Derna	Population	Sample	%	Population	Sample	%	Population	Sample	%	Population	Sample	%
	1,000	102	30%	7,170	204	60%	0	34	10%	0	0	0

Direct Observations

Purpose: Direct observation will be used to map multiple different key infrastructures in Derna, among others key health infrastructure, including type (public/private), the facility names, and the operational status.

Method and sampling: The direct observation component will be carried out directly by CSOs' enumerators. The tool will be carried out per muhallah (admin 4). The total number of direct observations will be unknown, however roughly twenty direct observations. The direct observation tool will be employed in a structured KoBo tool.

3.6 Data Processing & Analysis

3.6.1 Data Processing
The **data collection** will be carried out by enumerators and team leaders from two local CSOs. Enumerator team leaders will report to one REACH FO in Benghazi and the Project Officer (PO) and the Assessment Officer (AO) in Tunis. The PO and the AO in Tunis are responsible over general data collection monitoring and supervision, while **data processing** will be carried out both by the GIS officer, the PO, and the AO on daily basis. Benghazi FO oversees enumerators and activities in Derna and will be asked to fill in the data collection management plan, designed to log all submissions and monitor data collection progress and targets, whenever interviews are submitted by enumerators. The AO and the PO in Tunis will monitor the data management plan and progress of data collection considering the targets, translate transcripts, and do an initial data quality check of submitted qualitative and quantitative data. The AO, PO, and GIS officer will report inconsistencies and information gaps in the primary data on a daily basis in a logbook and will conduct a second quality check and work on the data cleaning, to conduct follow-ups within a maximum of three days after receiving the data if relevant. The GIS officer will take the lead on analysis and data quality checks for GIS data and specific structured tools. Quality issues and logical inconsistencies flagged by the assessment team will be followed up on by the Benghazi FO who will follow-up directly with enumerators.

Data cleaning will be conducted in line with IMPACT Data cleaning minimum standards. During data cleaning, the PO and AO will check to see that the length of time to complete the quantitative tools meets the minimum standard (i.e., surveys that took too little time are rejected). To facilitate the timeliness of the data quality check and follow ups with enumerators, initial translation of data will be done through the translation software Systran and checked by the Arabic speaking AO. To ensure relevance of data and facilitate timely follow-ups, if necessary, enumerators will be required to submit collected data within three days after data collection (if the internet connection allows it). In order for KIIs and FGDs to be accepted, enumerators will have to fill in a short debriefing form after every session.

3.6.2 Qualitative Data Analysis
Semi-structured qualitative KIIs and FGDs will be recorded using pen and paper and subsequently transcribed in the respective interview guideline in Word which will be formatted according to a template that enables auto coding in NVivo, to facilitate the qualitative data analysis.

All qualitative components of the SBA will be managed, filed, and analysed using NVivo, based on a mixed inductive and deductive approach. Firstly, Data Saturation and Analysis Grids (DSAGs) will be filled out for each qualitative component on an ongoing basis (inductive reasoning). These then will be used to develop a code book containing concepts relevant to

the research objectives. Transcripts will then be uploaded, and classified and auto coded, using the auto coding function in NVivo following formatting styles (deductive reasoning). Next, auto coded segments will be manually reviewed, and coded more precisely reflecting on themes and binary sentiment (positive/negative) to help identify patterns (inductive reasoning). During the coding phase, coding structures will be elaborated and modified as necessary, the final codes used for analysis may differ from those in the preliminary codebook. All codes will then be converted into DSAGs, using IMPACT data saturation and analysis template. Once thematic saturation is achieved, responses for each issue point will be tallied and a summary of findings produced. Themes and discussion points saturation will be achieved with an inductive reasoning, led by a content analysis approach as defined by IMPACT Data Processing and Analysis of Qualitative Data. Qualitative data will be processed and analysed in line with IMPACT minimum standards for semi-structured data processing and analysis. The qualitative component will be used to contextualize the quantitative findings and to identify or substantiate discrepancies across different areas and groups.

3.6.3 Quantitative Data Analysis

The quantitative analysis component will be carried out by the PO and AO via R and/or Excel, following thorough data cleaning and translation. Results will be calculated in percentages and stratified by gender, displacement status (Derna citizens) or region of origin (migrants), and cluster for Libyan population. These strata, given the above-mentioned sampling methodologies, will only be indicative.

4. Key ethical considerations and related risks

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

The proposed research design…	*Yes/ No*	*Details if no (including mitigation)*
… Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to **avoid unnecessary duplication** of data collection efforts?	**YES**	
… **Respects respondents, their rights and dignity** (*specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided*)?	**YES**	
… Does not **expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result** of participation in data collection?	**YES**	
… Does not **expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result** of participation in data collection?	**YES**	
… Does not involve **collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatising** for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)?	**YES**	
… Does not involve **data collection with minors** i.e. anyone less than 18 years old?	**YES**	
… Does not involve **data collection with other vulnerable groups** e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	**YES**	
… Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of **personally identifiable information**?	**YES**	

5. Roles and responsibilities

Table 3: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	*AO, PO*	*AO, PO*	*IMPACT HQ – Research Design and Data Unit (RDDU)* *SAO, GIS Officer* *REACH FO* *NWG*	*NWG, REACH Libya Country Coordinator (CC)*
Supervising data collection	*AO, PO, REACH FO*	*AO, PO*	*REACH Libya Operations Manager* *ACTED FO*	*REACH Libya CC*
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	*PO, AO, GIS Officer*	*AO, PO*	*RDDU, SAO*	*REACH Libya CC*
Data analysis	*AO, PO*	*AO, PO*	*RDDU, SAO*	*REACH Libya CC*
Output production	*AO, PO*	*AO, PO*	*IMPACT HQ – Research Reporting Unit (RRU)*	*REACH Libya CC*
Dissemination	*AO, PO*	*AO, PO*	*REACH Libya CC NWG, SAO*	*REACH Libya CC NWG*
Monitoring & Evaluation	*AO, PO*	*AO, PO*	*RDDU*	*REACH Libya CC*
Lessons learned	*AO, PO*	*AO, PO*	*RDDU*	*REACH Libya CC*

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*
NB: Only one person can be Accountable; the only scenario when the same person is listed twice for a task is when the same person is both Responsible and Accountable.

6. Data Analysis Plan

Municipal council & Mukhtars FGDs

Research questions	SUB-Q #	Sub-question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Disaggregation (Group types)
N/A			Date of interview		
			Enumerator name or code		
			Hello, my name is [NAME OF ENUMERATOR]. I am working with REACH – a partner of ACTED - to collect information about the situation Derna to update national and international organizations about what the highest priorities are, so that appropriate help and assistance can be provided in the future. In your answers, unless instructed to do otherwise, please do always refer to the situation in Derna. We will also ask you specific questions to investigate who you think is particularly affected by the issue at stake, for example IDPs, migrants, or women. These questions are very important, as they help us to identify the most vulnerable groups.		
Consent			Do you consent to participate in this survey?		
Biodata			Gender of participant		
			What is the participant position in Derna?		Per participant
			Which muhalla is under the key informants' administration?		Per participant
4) What are the main horizontal and vertical	1	1) What are the priorities of Derna municipality	Please indicate what you consider the responsibility of Mukhtars in Derna as well as what you consider your personal responsibility	Per participant	> City-wide Derna > Instional level: governance actors; mukhtars

social cohesion dynamics and challenges in Derna	2		We can understand that Derna municipality has together with UNDP developed a development plan for Derna. Were you involved in its development?	If yes, at what stage? And which of the main priorities from the development plan are the main priorities of your constituency? Does this plan include/take into account migrants and/or IDPs?	> City-wide Derna > Institional level: governance actors; mukhtars
	3		[For the enumerator: If it does not include guidelines or action plans in regard to displacement/reception of IDPs or migrants] Do you think it would be beneficial/helpful to develop one?	Who participated in these bodies as part of the response plan? When was this instance put in place? Any particular event? What is the role of the Municipal Council in these plans? How do they fit in the coordination?	> City-wide Derna > Institional level: governance actors; mukhtars
	4		Are there actors or stakeholders in Derna that work to **represent the general well-being of IDPs, and migrants and refugees** in Derna?	1. 2. 3. Think of politicians, community leaders, CSOs, NGOs.	> City-wide Derna > Institional level: governance actors; mukhtars
	5		Do you have any communication or coordination with these organizations for inclusion in decision-making processsesses? If yes, which and how does the coordination look like? If no, why not?		> City-wide Derna > Institional level: governance actors; mukhtars
	6		Are there actors or stakeholders in Derna that work specifically to represent the general well-being of **women** in Derna?	1. 2. 3. Think of politicians, community leaders, CSOs, NGOs.	> City-wide Derna > Institional level: governance actors; mukhtars
	7		Do you have any communication or coordination with these organizations for inclusion in decision-making processsesses? If yes, which and how does the coordination look like? If no, why not?		> City-wide Derna > Institional level: governance actors; mukhtars

	8		Are there actors or stakeholders in Derna that work specifically to represent the general well-being of **youth** in Derna?	1. 2. 3. Think of politicians, community leaders, CSOs, NGOs.	> City-wide Derna > Institional level: governance actors; mukhtars
	9		Do you have any communication or coordination with these organizations for inclusion in decision-making processsesses? If yes, which and how does the coordination look like? If no, why not?		> City-wide Derna > Institional level: governance actors; mukhtars
	10	2) How does the municipal council coordinate internally and with external stakeholders (formal and informal)	How do mukhtars coordinate among themselves?		> City-wide Derna > Institional level: governance actors; mukhtars
	11		How do mukhtars coordinate with other **formal** governance stakeholders especially the municipal council and the mayor?		> City-wide Derna > Institional level: governance actors; mukhtars
	12		Within these coordination structures, where do you face challenges?		> City-wide Derna > Institional level: governance actors; mukhtars
	13		Do you coordinate with informal governance stakeholders such as tribal or community leaders/shura councils? If yes, how does these coordination mechanisms work? If no, why not?		> City-wide Derna > Institional level: governance actors; mukhtars
	14	3) How do they communicate with their constituency and make announcement	How do you, as community leader/mukhtar/social council leader communicate with the community/your constituency? For example, to make announcements on decisions or events.	For instance, through Facebook (or other social media), radio, television, organising public gatherings, etc.	> City-wide Derna > Institional level: governance actors; mukhtars
	15		How do the community communicate with/reach you if they have a concern?	For instance, through Facebook (or other social media), radio, television, organising public gatherings, etc.	> City-wide Derna > Institional level: governance actors; mukhtars

			Are there special occassions where your administration speaks with constituents? Are there walk-in hours? Can people address mail to you?	
16		From your perspective and your experience, which **communication and decision-making processes within governance** of Dernaa are most efficient? Which governance mechanisms works less well or would you consider a challenge?	For instance, social cohesion between communities, communication with communities, external support or interference (political or military), tax collection, centralization of service provision, etc.	> City-wide Derna > Institional level: governance actors; mukhtars
17		From your perspective, what is according to you the role of CSOs in Derna?	Please name a few CSOs in Derna and the topics you are aware of they work on	> City-wide Derna > Institional level: governance actors; mukhtars
18		How does your coordination with these CSOs look like and on what specific topics and activities do you coordinate on?		> City-wide Derna > Institional level: governance actors; mukhtars
19	4.2) What are the communal relations between different Libyan tribal groups and different population groups in Derna?	Are mukhtars involved in peace and reconciliation initiatives? To your knowledge, who else are the main actors and stakeholders in Derna that are involved in peace and reconciliation?	1. 2. 3. Please, for each stakeholder, indicate what their role is and how/when you engage with them. In case of an individual actor (person's name) please also clarify which instution this person works with.	> City-wide Derna > Institional level: governance actors; mukhtars
20		Does the municipality arrange for activities or funding of open spaces for communities to come together? Please list and describe these types of activities and venues/places in Derna that you can think of, following the sub-questions	Think of, for example, festivals and sport events. Where do these activities take place? Are there areas where these activities take place more frequently than others? How often do festivals take place where people come together? Which population groups take place in these	> City-wide Derna > Institional level: governance actors; mukhtars

				occassions? Women/Men and/or Migrants and/or Different tribes?	
	21		Do you think there is a difference in the frequency of occurrence and communities involvement of these activities between urban (Derna Center) and peri-urban/rural (E.G. La Troun, Ain Mara...)muhallas/areas? Please explain		> City-wide Derna > Institional level: governance actors; mukhtars
	22		Do you think these types of activities bring together people from different groups? If so, in what way can these activities foster groups coming together?	[In case there are no events] Why do you think there are no events gathering the different communities of Derna? Do you think they would be beneficial? Please explain	> City-wide Derna > Institional level: governance actors; mukhtars
	23		Are there other types of activities, cultural or sports events, dialogue forums or the like that could further improve community relations in the city and further bring people together?	For instance, identification of social cohesion/civic issues that civil society organizations might be prepared to work on together with tribes, establishments of business communities across tribal boundaries and municipalities, inclusion of women and youth in decision-making processes, equal access to basic services such as electricity, health, education across urban and peri-urban Derna etc.	> City-wide Derna > Institional level: governance actors; mukhtars

Direct Observations

Research questions	Indicator / Variable	Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire Responses	Data collection level
2. What are the	Enumerator name	Enumerator name		*Muhallah*

operationality and accessibility of key service infrastructure, specifically education, health, electricity, and social security mechanisms?	Minimum duration for survey validation	For the full comprehension of the level of oprationality of the health facility an observation should last at least 10 minutes. Surveys whose duration is inferior to 10 minutes will be rejected.		
	Name health facility	Please write down the health facility name:		Muhallah
	Location health faciliti es	Please plot the location point of each health facility	GPS coordinates	Muhallah
	Type health facility	What type of health facility is this? (public or private)	Public; private	Muhallah
	Type health facility	What type of health facility is this?	Hospitals; Primary health care services (primary health care units/centers);Polyclinics; Dental clinics;Dialysis Centers;Blood banks;Infertility specialized centers;Diabetes trea tment centers;Pharmacy	Muhallah
	Health facility operationalit y	Is this health facility fully operational or not? (Are health services provided in this facility or is damage to the facility causing it to be unoperational...)	Fully operational (patients admitted and treated) Partially operational (patients admitted but the health facility still needs structural upgrades/ equipments to be effectively operational) Non-operational (closed) Other (Please specify)	Muhallah
	Non libyans attendance	Are non libyans attending this health facility	Yes;No	Muhallah
	Wheelchair accessibility	Are there ramps to access the health facility building with a wheelchair?	Yes;No	Muhallah

	Accessible and clear signalling	Are there orientation signs outside clearly marked in accessible format indicating this is a health facility?	Yes, very clear (Sign is visible, easy to read, has medical identification signage/multiple languages, ETC…) Yes, somewhat clear (Not very visible, sign is hard to read, Etc.) No, orientation signs are not visible / are not there Other (please specify)	Muhallah

Livelihood KIIs for Libyan population

Research questions	Sub-question	Theme	#	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Data collection method	Disaggregation (Group types)
3) What are the characteristics of the current livelihood environment for Libyans and migrants in Derna?	3.3) What are the characteristics of the private entrepreneurship environment in Derna in terms of institutional support, opportunities, and challenges to economic development?	Opportunities	1	What are the dominant private sector industries, in terms of market prevalence, in Derna?	Primary sector (Agriculture)? Secondary sector (Manufacturing, Construction, Mining)? Tertiary sector (Trade; Transportation; Accommodation and food; and Business and administrative services, Public administration; Community, Social and other services and activities)? Can you elaborate why you choose those specific sectors? What type of job occupations are mostly employed in these sectors (i.e. MANAGERS, PROFESSIONALS, TECHNICIANS, CLERICAL SUPPORT WORKERS, SERVICE WORKERS, SALES WORKERS, Skilled AGRICULTURE, FORESTY AND FISHERY workers, Skilled CONSTRUCTION, CRAFTS & RELATED TRADES WORKERS, DRIVERS, PLANT & MACHINE OPERATORS, & ASSEMBLERS, Elementary occupation) ? Can you elaborate on why you chose those specific job types? Is there a difference between private sector prevalence and occupation type for men and women?	KII	Municipality level

			2	In which muhallahs and neighborhoods are these dominant private sector industries located?	Can you elaborate on the potential reason for the differences of economic sectors activities and livelihood opportunities available in the urban and in the peri-urban areas of the municipality?	KII	Municipality level
			3	What are the private industries which have the strongest employment potential for Libyan youth in the next 5-10 years? i.e. is expected to create job opportunities which would be open to, and attract migrants and refugees.	Can you elaborate on the potential reason why you chose these sectors?	KII	Municipality level
			4	What types of educaitonal institutions/vocational training opportunities are available in Derna? Do these educational and vocational training opportunities match the job opportunities and the sectors you mentioned in the first question?	Can you elaborate on the potential differences between man and women training opportunities available in Derna?	KII	Municipality level
			5	In your opinion, is there a relationship between the geographical prevalence of some industries in areas of the municipality and different tribal groups living in the city? Please explain		KII	Municipality level
		Challenges	6	What are the main challanges, according to you, for private sector businesses in Derna to grow?	Does this differ per sector? Per the size of the business? Other?	KII	Municipality level
			7	In your opinion, what is the most common/available source of funding for start-ups and new private businesses in Derna?	i.e. loans from bank, savings, black market, help from friends and relatives, public funding schemes, etc.	KII	Municipality level

		Institutional support	8	What are **your** organization's formal or informal plan to tackle unemployment and/or support economic development in Derna baladiya/city?		KII	Municipality level
			9	What population groups does these activities/projects target?	Youth (18-29), women, IDPs, tribal groups, low-income families/households, low skilled labour	KII	Municipality level
			10	What other organizations/institutions/communities do in your opinion support the local economy in Derna the most through i.e. fostering an innovative business environment, creating new jobs, linking job seekers with employers etc. (beyond your organisation)?	Can you elaborate more on the role and profile of public organisations? Can you elaborate more on the role and profile of non-governmental and private organisations?	KII	Municipality level
			11	What types of activities do these organizations do to support the local economy in Derna?		KII	Municipality level
			12	What population groups does these organizations target?	Youth (18-29), women, IDPs, tribal groups, low-income families/households, low skilled labour	KII	Municipality level
			13	Who do you coordinate with for local economic development activities?	Examples of stakeholders can be: Agricultural Bank, Commercial Registry Office, Economic Monitor, Labour and Rehabilitaiton Office, Chamber of Commerce, Municipal Education Monitor, National Planning Council, vocational centres, business incubatorsetc. etc. Can you elaborate more on the different coordination and engagement you have with formal and informal actors?	KII	Municipality level
			14	What are the extend of this communication?	How often do you communicate? What aspects of your work do you coordinate? Do you do joint plans, activities or projects?	KII	Municipality level

					KII	Municipality level
	15		What are some of the challenges and barriers to successfully execute this coordination?		KII	Municipality level
	16		What works/objectives are intended to be done/achieved through this coordination?		KII	Municipality level
	17		Has there been any recent local or national policies in place that support or hinder the growth of the above suggested sectors?	Please identify policies per sector previously mentioned Please also identify the potential lack of policies per sector previously mentioned In case of lack of policies, what is the most pressing policy support needed?	KII	Municipality level

Livelihood KIIs for Migrants

RQ	SUB-Q#	Sub-question	Question	Probes	Disaggregation
N/A		N/A	Date of interview		
			Enumerator name or code		
			Hello, my name is [NAME OF ENUMERATOR]. I am working with REACH – a partner of ACTED - to collect information about the situation Derna to update national and international organizations about the situation of livelihoods and jobs for migrants and refugees in Derna		
Consent		N/A	Do you consent to participate in this survey?		
Biodata			Gender of participant		
			What organization do you work for?		

			What country (or countries) do you feel comfortable speaking for?	List of potential countries	
3) What are the characteristics of the current livelihood environment for Libyans and migrants in Derna?	1	1.1 access	What channels do male migrant and refugees usually use to find a job?	e.g. their network, social media platforms, asking around for daily labor, hiring agencies…etc.	Derna Municipality
	2		Which factors enable male migrant and refugees to find and obtain a job?	Which groups have lower chances of having a job? Why do you think that's the case? Please consider i) personal characteristics (e.g. gender, disabilities, language, skills, experience, nationality, etc.) and ii) social factors (e.g. connections to Libyan community or to diaspora, location of residence, etc.)	Derna Municipality
	3		What are the industries which have the strongest employment potential for male migrants and refugees in the next 5-10 years?	Primary sector (Agriculture)? Secondary sector (Manufacturing, Construction, Mining)? Tertiary sector (Trade; Transportation; Accommodation and food; and Business and administrative services, Public administration; Community, Social and other services and activities)? Can you elaborate on the potential reason why you chose these sectors? What type of job occupations are mostly employed in these sectors? Can you elaborate on why you chose those specific job types? Is there a difference between private sector prevalence and occupation type for men and women?	Derna Municipality
	4		In which muhallahs and neighborhoods are these dominant industries located?		
	5		Are these sectors the same in terms of job opportunities? If no, please explain	**If not mentioned:** what about industries in the primary and secondary sectors?	Derna Municipality
	6		Would you generally say that these types of work are what men migrants and refugees are interested in working with/aspire to work in?	If no, do you think migrants and refugees would be interested in capacity building opportunities to gain skills and change their type of work? i.e. better paid jobs or safer jobs	

	7		Do you think the growth of the sectors suggested by you could increase the participation of malke migrants and refugees in the labour market?		Derna Municipality
	8		Can you elaborate on the potential differences of economic sectors activities and livelihood opportunities available in the urban and in the peri-urban areas of the municipality?		Derna Municipality
	9	1.3 Barriers	Can you list the three most common barriers or obstacles male migrants and refugees face when looking for a job?	e.g. language barriers, gender based discrimination, documentation…etc. Unskilled labor refers to work that doesn't require a certain set of skills or formal education Skilled labor refers to work that does require a certain formal education (usually some university level education)	Derna Municipality
	10		(If the person mentions lack of skills) You mentioned lack of skills as one of the barriers to find a job, are there any capacity building opportunities for migrants and refugees **men** to acquire these skills? If yes, who provides these opportunities?	How helpful are these opportunities to find jobs? What are the obstacles if any to accessing them? Which (age, gender, nationality) groups are most likely to be unskilled or not to have access to training? e.g. of opportunities include courses and training, workshops…etc.	Derna Municipality
	11		If there are no capacity-building opportunities, do you think this is a priority need for male migrants and refugees? Why?		Derna Municipality
	12		(If the person mentions discrimination) In your opinion, which groups among migrants and refugees are discriminated against, and why?	i.e. discrimination based on what specifically? e.g. gender, ethnicity, language or dialect, national origins…etc.	Derna Municipality

	13		(If the person mentions lack of documentation) You mentioned lack of documentation as one of the barriers to access employment, what type of documentation would be needed? Who could support in accessing these documents?	How does lack of documentation impact employment opportunities, esp. regular/irregular residency? i.e. what are the consequences of not having documentation on access to employment opportunities? Legal documents might include but not limited to working visas, residency permits, passport, etc.	Derna Municipality
	14	1.4 Working conditions	Is it common for male migrants and refugees to have a written contract? If not, does not having a written contract have a negative impact on migrants and refugees?		Derna Municipality
	15		Are you aware of any cases where male migrants and refugees did not receive payment for their work, or the payment was significantly delayed or lower than agreed? If yes, why is that the case?	What are the jobs and/or sectors where this situation is most common?	Derna Municipality
	16		Are you aware of any cases where male migrants and refugees are exposed to either health or physical risks due to their job? If yes, what are the jobs where this situation is most common?	What impact do you think these incidents or the risk of exposure to these incidents have on the wellbeing of migrants and refugees? Here we are referring to hazards, injuries and other forms of risks that directly affect the person's physical health. We are also trying to understand if these incidents or the risk of their occurrence induces stress, anxiety or general discomfort at the work place…etc.	Derna Municipality

	17		Are you aware of any cases where male migrants and refugees are exposed to personal security risks due to their job? If yes, what are the jobs where this situation is most common?	What impact do you think these incidents or the risk of exposure to these incidents have on the wellbeing of migrants and refugees? Here we are referring to harassment, threats, personal attacks…etc. We are also trying to understand if these incidents or the risk of their occurrence induces stress, anxiety or general discomfort at the work place…etc.	Derna Municipality
	18		(If the respondent answers yes to the above question) Can you provide examples of incidents that occurred in the past to migrants and refugees or are likely to occur? What happens in case of such incidents?	Who can support? E.g. co-workers, employer, authorities, etc.	Derna Municipality
	19		Which (gender, age, nationality..etc) groups among migrants and refugees are most likely to be engaged in jobs with bad working conditions? Why is this the case?		Derna Municipality

Health service providers FGDs

Research questions	Sub-question	#	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Data collection Method	Key disaggregations (Group Types)
N/A			Date of interview		FGD	
			Enumeartor name or code		FGD	
			Hello, my name is [NAME OF ENUMERATOR]. I am working with REACH – a partner of ACTED - to collect information about the situation Derna to update national and international organizations about what the highest priorities are, so that appropriate help and assistance can be provided in the future. We are trying to find out what the		FGD	

			current status is of the health services in Derna and how this affects men, women, and children from all population groups. In your answers, unless instructed to do otherwise, please do always refer to the situation in Derna. We will also ask you specific questions to investigate who you think is particularly affected by the issue at stake, for example recently migrants or women. These questions are very important, as they help us to identify the most vulnerable groups.			
Consent			Do you consent to participate in this survey?	Per participant	FGD	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-Urban) > Instional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators
Biodata			Gender of participant	Per participant	FGD	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-Urban) > Instional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators
			Name of hospital, clinic or healthcare centre and position of participant	Per participant	FGD	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-Urban) > Instional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators
1) Where is the city, muhallah, and neighbourhood boundaries and what population groups and service infrastructure exist within each?	1.3) What key basic service infrastructure is available in each identified areas and what are their respective service catchment ranges?	1	Please have a look at the list/locations of all recorded public and private health facilities in Derna. Can you confirm whether these locations and names are correct, and if these facilities are (partially) operational or not?	Show and explain - list of locations names and map of locations, provided by Tunis office team. Can you please list the names of health facilities that are in need of maintenance? 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Which neighbourhoods have no public or private health clinic in their vicinity?	FGD	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-Urban) > Instional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators

				Is there a difference between rural and urban neighbourhoods in terms of health facilities availability and operationality? If so, can you elaborate on how and why? Where do residents of these neighbourhoods go to to access health services?		
2) What are the operationality status and accessibility level of key service infrastructure, specifically health, social security, electricity, and sewage mechanisms?	2.1) What are the primary challenges that restrict availability and operationality of and access to services?	2	What are the most important challenges with availability and access to health care in Derna?	How well do public health facilities in Derna meet residents' needs? Are there enough doctors? Is there enough equipment? Is there enough funding? What services are missing? Which healthcare facilities are mostly concerned by these barriers? Hospitals? Health clinics?	FGD	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-Urban) > Institional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators
		3	Which are the hardest to attain (specialized) services? Or: which specialized services are not available in Derna?	For instance blood banks? xrays? gyneacologists? What about services for mental health treatment? Why are these services difficult to access in Derna? What services do people access outside of Derna? What cities do people go to to access these services?	FGD	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-Urban) > Institional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators
		4	Are there any mechanisms in place in Derna that can help **individuals with disabilities** and/or special needs obtain their required health services?	Please describe the mechanisms, the means and the facilities dedicated to ensuring public healthcare services for pople with disabilities. Please also describe the services that you think are missing. Individuals with disabilities are here considered Individuals which have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others	FGD	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-Urban) > Institional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators
		5	With reference to incidents against a **woman's or a girl's safety** and well-being (GBV), what services are available in Derna to offer assistance?	Can you think of potential barriers to women or girls preventing them to access these services? Please explain	FGD	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-Urban) > Institional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators

			6	Can **migrants and refugees** access public healthcare in Derna?	Are there specific conditions to access healthcare? i.e. specific documents. If so, please explain what these conditions are Are there differences between migrants and refugees accessibility to healthcare? If migrants and refugees cannot access public healthcare in Derna, please explain how migrants and refugees in Derna access healthcare.	FGD	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-Urban) > Instional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators
			7	Are there specific documents required to access basic public health services in Derna? If so, please explain what they are and who, according to your experience, is at risk of remaining exluded	I.e. national ID? family booklet/family status document?	FGD	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-Urban) > Instional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators
			8	What are the average costs to visiting a private healthcare centre?	Per general doctor visit? Per specialist visit? Per hospitalisation?	FGD	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-Urban) > Instional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators
			9	Can you please explain how mobile clinics work in Derna?	What do they do? Who provides them? Where do they work? How often do they provide services?	FGD	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-Urban) > Instional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators
			10	Are you aware of the existence of and/or reliance to informal heathcare delivery systems among the communities in Derna? Please explain	Think of individuals or resources socially or culturally recognised as potential sources of healthcare, key community members, family members If family members, how long do you think is the amount of hours spent on caregiving activities per week by caregiving individuals?	FGD	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-Urban) > Instional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators

2.3. What are the primary institutes, committees, and stakeholders involved in the provision and maintenance of each respective service sector?	11	Which are the main CSOs, national NGOs, or international NGOs are giving support related to health care in Derna?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Please indicate for each organization where they help, how they provide support, and possibly to whych health care facility	FGD	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-Urban) > Inst;tional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators	
	12	Are there coordination mechanisms among local, regional or national governance actors involved in the healthcare provision and improvement in Derna?	What type of coordination mechanisms re they, what are their purpose/mandate and who is involved? Please, for each stakeholder, indicate what their role is and how/when you engage with them. In case of an individual actor (person's name) please also clarify which instution this person works with.	FGD	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-Urban) > Inst;tional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators	
	13	What type of complaint mechanisms are available in your health care facility for citizens to complain about the public healthcare service?	Do you know if any of the above coordination strucures/mechanisms provide similar complaint mechanisms for citizens to report and complain about the public healthcare service?	FGD	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-Urban) > Inst;tional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators	
2.2. What are the service development priorities for each respective service sector in Derna?	14	What are the main goals for improvement of health care in Derna?	1. 2. 3. What do you think should be the main goals for healthcare improvement in Derna? i.e. Reflecting on the biggest challenges previously discussed,what needs to be done to improve healthcare in Derna? Think of: quality of medical services, access to health care (everywhere, or in certain neighbourhoods; for everyone, or certain population groups)	FGD	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-Urban) > Inst;tional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators	
	15	Who do you think should be involved in order to achieve the above mentioned priorities and goals?	Think of actors on a national, regional, or local level: 1. 2. 3. Please, for each stakeholder, indicate what their role is	FGD	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-Urban) > Inst;tional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators	

				and how/when you engage with them. In case of an individual actor (person's name) please also clarify which instution this person works with.		
		16	Which structural problems may complicate these improvement goals for health care in Derna?	1. 2. 3. Think of, for instance: transport (remoteness of region); lack of financial support from government; political fragmentation; water, higyene, sanitation; challenges in electricity, generators and fuel; social cohesion; regional instability.	FGD	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-Urban) > Instional level: Health care providers; facility directors; doctors; administrators

Social Affairs for Libyan population FGDs

Research Questions	Sub-question	#	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Data collection method	Key disaggregation (Group types)
N/A			Date of interview		**FGD**	
			Enumeartor name or code		**FGD**	
			Name of data collection unit (DCU)		**FGD**	
			Hello, my name is [NAME OF ENUMERATOR]. I am working with REACH – a partner of ACTED - to collect information about the situation Derna to update national and international organizations about what the highest priorities are, so that appropriate help and assistance can be provided in the future. We are trying to find out what the current status is of the social services in Derna and how this affects men, women, and children from all population groups. In your answers, unless instructed to do otherwise, please do always refer to the situation in Derna. We will also ask you specific questions to investigate who you think is particularly affected by the issue at stake, for example recently migrants or		**FGD**	

			women. These questions are very important, as they help us to identify the most vulnerable groups.			
Consent			Do you consent to participate in this survey?	Per participant	**FGD**	
Biodata			Gender of participant	Per participant	**FGD**	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff
			What is the respondent type?	Social worker - Ministry of Social Affairs Social worker - Social Solidarity Fund Social worker - Social Security Fund Social worker - care centres (including orphanages) Make sure the distinction is clear: Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Solidarity Fund offices in each municipality # care centres for children (although managed by the Social Solidarity Fund).	**FGD**	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff
2) What are the operationality status and accessibility level of key service infrastructure, specifically health, social security, electricity, and	2.1) What are the primary challenges that restrict availability and operationality of and access to services?	1	Which neighbourhoods and/or muhallas have the biggest vulnerable populations in Derna? According to you, which groups are these?		**FGD**	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff
		2	Which departments of the Ministry of Social Affairs are present in Derna? What neighbourhood are they located in?	i.e. Social Solidairy Fund Office, Social Security Fund Office, other	**FGD**	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: Social service providers; social

sewage mechanisms?						workers; Social Affairs staff
		3	What social protection programme(s) do you work with?	i.e. Wife and Children grant (MoSA), Basic assistance grant (SSolF), Emergency assistance grant (SSolF), other?	**FGD**	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff
		4	What social protection programme(s) are provided to children in Derna? [Follow-up] What benefits do beneficiaries receive from this programme? (i.e. Cash transfer to bank account, Cash, Cheque, In-kind, Voucher, Other) [Follow-up] Are there post-enrolment conditions attached to the programme? (i.e. school attendance for children related grants, regular medical checks for persons with disabilities, other)	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. i.e. Wife and Children grant, Basic assistance grant, Emergency assistance grant, other? For each type of service, please also indicate who it is provided by i.e. Social Solidarity Fund Office, Social Security Fund Office, a local CSO, INGO, other? What documentation do applicants need to provide? i.e. National Identification Number (NIN), Family Book, Family Status Certificate, Birth Certificate, Proof of residency, Deposit voucher or cancelled bank cheque (bank account number), Proof of property ownership, Official house renting contract, Certificate of death of husband (widows), Divorce papers (divorced women), Pay slip, Personal photograph, other? How long does the registration process (from submitting the necessary documentation to being enrolled on the system) usually take? i.e. Less than a month, Between one and three months, Between three and six months, More than six months	**FGD**	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff

				What causes delays to the registration process for those who are eligible for this programme? I.e. Nothing, Closure of Civil Registry offices (delays in gathering the required documents), Closure of other state offices (e.g. muhallah, local council, etc. delays in gathering the required documents), Closure of registration offices due to insecurity, Closure of registration offices due to COVID-19 restrictions, Distance to the registration or Civil Registry office, Other		
		5	What social protection programme(s) are provided to children with special needs in Derna? [Follow-up] What benefits do beneficiaries receive from this programme? (i.e. Cash transfer to bank account, Cash, Cheque, In-kind, Voucher, Other) [Follow-up] Are there post-enrolment conditions attached to the programme? (i.e. school attendance for children related grants, regular medical checks for persons with disabilities, other)	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. For each type of service, please also indicate who it is provided by i.e. Social Solidarity Fund Office, Social Security Fund Office, a local CSO, INGO, other? What documentation do applicants need to provide? How long does the registration process (from submitting the necessary documentation to being enrolled on the system) usually take? What causes delays to the registration process for those who are eligible for this programme?	**FGD**	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff
		6	What services are available in Derna for <u>children without parents or caretakers (orphans, children with missing parents)</u>? [Follow-up] What benefits do beneficiaries receive from this programme? (i.e. Cash transfer to bank	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	**FGD**	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff

			account, Cash, Cheque, In-kind, Voucher, Other) [Follow-up] Are there post-enrolment conditions attached to the programme? (i.e. school attendance for children related grants, regular medical checks for persons with disabilities, other)	For each type of service, please also indicate who it is provided by i.e. Social Solidarity Fund Office, Social Security Fund Office, a local CSO, INGO, other? What documentation do applicants need to provide? How long does the registration process (from submitting the necessary documentation to being enrolled on the system) usually take? What causes delays to the registration process for those who are eligible for this programme?		
		7	What services are available in Derna for <u>elderly</u> people? [Follow-up] What benefits do beneficiaries receive from this programme? (i.e. Cash transfer to bank account, Cash, Cheque, In-kind, Voucher, Other) [Follow-up] Are there post-enrolment conditions attached to the programme?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. For each type of service, please also indicate who it is provided by i.e. Social Solidarity Fund Office, Social Security Fund Office, a local CSO, INGO, other? What documentation do applicants need to provide? How long does the registration process (from submitting the necessary documentation to being enrolled on the system) usually take? What causes delays to the registration process for those who are eligible for this programme?	**FGD**	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff

| | | 8 | What services are available in Derna for people with <u>physical disabilities</u>?

[Follow-up] What benefits do beneficiaries receive from this programme? (i.e. Cash transfer to bank account, Cash, Cheque, In-kind, Voucher, Other)

[Follow-up] Are there post-enrolment conditions attached to the programme? (i.e. school attendance for children related grants, regular medical checks for persons with disabilities, other) | 1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

For each type of service, please also indicate who it is provided by
i.e. Social Solidarity Fund Office, Social Security Fund Office, a local CSO, INGO, other?

What documentation do applicants need to provide?
    i.e. National Identification Number (NIN), Family Book, Family Status Certificate, Birth Certificate, Proof of residency, Deposit voucher or cancelled bank cheque (bank account number), Proof of property ownership, Official house renting contract, Certificate of death of husband (widows), Divorce papers (divorced women), Pay slip, Personal photograph, other?

How long does the registration process (from submitting the necessary documentation to being enrolled on the system) usually take?

What causes delays to the registration process for those who are eligible for this programme? | **FGD** | > City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban)
> Institional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff |
| | | 9 | What services are available for people with <u>mental disabilities</u>?

[Follow-up] What benefits do beneficiaries receive from this programme? (i.e. Cash transfer to bank account, Cash, Cheque, In-kind, Voucher, Other)

[Follow-up] Are there post-enrolment conditions | 1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

For each type of service, please also indicate who it is provided by | **FGD** | > City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban)
> Institional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff |

			attached to the programme? (i.e. school attendance for children related grants, regular medical checks for persons with disabilities, other)	i.e. Social Solidarity Fund Office, Social Security Fund Office, a local CSO, INGO, other? What documentation do applicants need to provide? How long does the registration process (from submitting the necessary documentation to being enrolled on the system) usually take? What causes delays to the registration process for those who are eligible for this programme?		
		10	What services are avilable for people with <u>low income</u>? [Follow-up] What benefits do beneficiaries receive from this programme? (i.e. Cash transfer to bank account, Cash, Cheque, In-kind, Voucher, Other) [Follow-up] Are there post-enrolment conditions attached to the programme?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. For each type of service, please also indicate who it is provided by i.e. Social Solidarity Fund Office, Social Security Fund Office, a local CSO, INGO, other? What documentation do applicants need to provide? How long does the registration process (from submitting the necessary documentation to being enrolled on the system) usually take? What causes delays to the registration process for those who are eligible for this programme?	**FGD**	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff
		11	What services are available for <u>women who married men with another nationality?</u> [Follow-up] What benefits do beneficiaries receive from this programme? (i.e. Cash transfer to bank account, Cash, Cheque, In-kind, Voucher, Other)	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	**FGD**	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff

				[Follow-up] Are there post-enrolment conditions attached to the programme?	For each type of service, please also indicate who it is provided by i.e. Social Solidarity Fund Office, Social Security Fund Office, a local CSO, INGO, other? What documentation do applicants need to provide? How long does the registration process (from submitting the necessary documentation to being enrolled on the system) usually take? What causes delays to the registration process for those who are eligible for this programme?		
			12	What services are available for <u>single female headed households</u>? [Follow-up] What benefits do beneficiaries receive from this programme? (i.e. Cash transfer to bank account, Cash, Cheque, In-kind, Voucher, Other) [Follow-up] Are there post-enrolment conditions attached to the programme?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. For each type of service, please also indicate who it is provided by i.e. Social Solidarity Fund Office, Social Security Fund Office, a local CSO, INGO, other? What documentation do applicants need to provide? How long does the registration process (from submitting the necessary documentation to being enrolled on the system) usually take? What causes delays to the registration process for those who are eligible for this programme?	**FGD**	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff
			13	What services are available in Derna for <u>migrants and refugees</u>?	1. 2. 3.	**FGD**	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: Social

			[Follow-up] What benefits do beneficiaries receive from this programme? (i.e. Cash transfer to bank account, Cash, Cheque, In-kind, Voucher, Other) [Follow-up] Are there post-enrolment conditions attached to the programme?	4. 5. For each type of service, please also indicate who it is provided by i.e. Social Solidarity Fund Office, Social Security Fund Office, a local CSO, INGO, other? What documentation do applicants need to provide? How long does the registration process (from submitting the necessary documentation to being enrolled on the system) usually take? What causes delays to the registration process for those who are eligible for this programme?		service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff
		14	What social services are available for IDPs and Returnees in Derna? [Follow up] What are the procedures and requirements to access these social serivices? (i.e. registration with relevant authority, possession of ID, Other) [Follow-up] What benefits do beneficiaries receive from this programme? (i.e. Cash transfer to bank account, Cash, Cheque, In-kind, Voucher, Other) [Follow-up] Are there post-enrolment conditions attached to the programme?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. For each type of service, please also indicate who it is provided by i.e. Social Solidarity Fund Office, Social Security Fund Office, a local CSO, INGO, other? What documentation do applicants need to provide? How long does the registration process (from submitting the necessary documentation to being enrolled on the system) usually take? What causes delays to the registration process for those who are eligible for this programme?	**FGD**	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff

		15	What means of communication are in place to inform the public about the different programmes, their eligibility criteria, benefit entitlements, and registration process?	i.e. Newspaper, Social media (Facebook, Twitter, blogs, etc.), Official websites,TV, Radio, Door-to-door outreach, Conferences/Seminars, Leaflets produced by, Ministry of Social Affairs/local Social Affairs Officers, Posters, none, other? What causes delays to the registration process for those who are eligible for this programme?	**FGD**	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff
		16	What role do social workers within your institution play in the outreach?	i.e. Inform legal guardians in schools, Inform legal guardians in care centres, Do door-to-door outreach, Organise/give seminars/workshops about social protection programmes, other	**FGD**	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff
		20	Are there any development plans for the next 5 years for the department of social affairs? If yes, please explain what the plans are and whether implementation has started yet or not	i.e. Expand a specific programme to include more beneficiaries, develop a new programme for a specific vulnerable group, create a digital data base of beneficiaries etc.	**FGD**	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff
		21	What are some of the challenges that your institution face in order to successfully implement the above mentioned development plans?	i.e. additional staff within the municipal offices to be able to support the registration process for the programmes, additional staff within the care centres to be able to support the registration process for the programmes, additional/sufficient training of staff within the municipal offices to be able to support the registration process, additional/sufficient training of staff within the care centers to be able to support the registration process, additional/sufficient training of staff on the laws/policies that underpin social protection programmes provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs, digitally stored information about programme beneficiaries in a safely and securly manner, other	**FGD**	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: Social service providers; social workers; Social Affairs staff

Migrants Protection KIIs

Research questions	#	Sub-Question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Data collection method	Key disaggregations (Group types)
N/A			Date of interview		KI	
			Enumerator name or code		KI	
			Hello, my name is [NAME OF ENUMERATOR]. I am working with REACH – a partner of ACTED - to collect information about the situation Derna to update national and international organizations about what the highest priorities are, so that appropriate help and assistance can be provided in the future. In your answers, unless instructed to do otherwise, please do always refer to the situation in Derna. We will also ask you specific questions to investigate who you think is particularly affected by the issue at stake, for example IDPs, migrants, or women. These questions are very important, as they help us to identify the most vulnerable groups.			
Consent			Do you consent to participate in this survey?		KI	
Biodata			Gender of participant		KI	
			What organization do you work for?		KI	
			What region of origin do you feel comfortable speaking for?	I.e. West and Central African, Middle East and Northern African, Southern Asian or mixed		
What are the main horizontal and vertical social cohesion dynamics and challenges in Derna 1. What are the main horizontal and vertical social cohesion dynamics and challenges	1	N/A	In which neighbourhoods in Derna do most migrants live?		KI	> Derna Municipality > Migrants; migrant experts
	2		Why are migrants settling in these neighbourhoods in particular?	Are there neighbourhoods where migrants are more accepted by its Libyan residents? What makes some neighbourhoods more accepting to migrants than others in your opinion?	KI	> Derna Municipality > Migrants; migrant experts
	3		What are the main stigmas that affect migrant' daily lives, such as their safety and freedom of movement?	i.e. discrimination based on what specifically?	KI	> Derna Municipality > Migrants; migrant experts

				e.g. ethnicity, language or dialect, national origins…etc.		
	4		Does this differ per region of origin, time spent in Derna and/or Libya, gender or something else?		KI	> Derna Municipality > Migrants; migrant experts
	5		Are migrants perceived as one population group or are they perceived as a diverse population group made of different groups of migrants in Derna? Please explain further how groups of migrants in Derna are perceived and divided	I.e. West and Central African, East African, Middle East and Northern African, Southern Asian or mixed	KI	> Derna Municipality > Migrants; migrant experts
	6		What type of work opportunities do migrants have access to in Derna? To what extent are these jobs decent work opportunities?	Decent work, is defined by the International Labour Organization (ILO) as "productive work for women and men in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity". In general, work is considered as decent when: it pays a fair income. it guarantees a secure form of employment and safe working conditions.	KI	> Derna Municipality > Migrants; migrant experts
	7		Does this differ per region of origin, time spent in Derna and/or Libya, gender or something else?		KI	> Derna Municipality > Migrants; migrant experts
	8		Can migrants access the formal and/or informal justice system in Derna? If no, why not? Please elaborate. How does the process look like?	NOTE: The formal justice system, the municipal courts, judges, and lawyers. The informal justice system, tribal leaders, community leaders, armed groups, religious leaders If access, do migrants fully claim their rights? Or are there any challenges to access such as fear of deportation, fear of kidnapping, fear of unjust treatment, etc.	KI	> Derna Municipality > Migrants; migrant experts

	9		Does this differ per region of origin, time spent in Derna and/or Libya, gender or something else?		KI	> Derna Municipality > Migrants; migrant experts
	10		When a migrant is a victim of a serious crime, do they go to formal and/or informal bodies for protection and justice?	Serious crime such as felony, Violent crimes, Drug-related offenses, Criminal charges involving death or serious bodily harm to the victim, any crime that involves interference with government or law enforcement agencies... etc NOTE: The formal justice system, the municipal courts, judges, and lawyers. The informal justice system, tribal leaders, community leaders, armed groups, religious leaders	KI	> Derna Municipality > Migrants; migrant experts
	11		How would you describe the relationship between migrants and Libyans in Derna?	i.e. migrants and Libyan work together, live side by side as neighbours, become friends, other or are distanced from each other, does not enteract	KI	> Derna Municipality > Migrants; migrant experts
	12		Can migrants in Derna participate in social and cultural events together with Libyans?	socialice with Libyans privately, go to the same local social or sports events as Libyans etc.?	KI	> Derna Municipality > Migrants; migrant experts
	13		Does this differ per region of origin, time spent in Derna and/or Libya, gender or something else?		KI	> Derna Municipality > Migrants; migrant experts
	14		Are there occassions, locations or activities designed for migrant communities to come together? Are there occassions, locations or activities designed for migrant and Libyan communities to come together?	Please list and describe social events in Derna that you can think of, following the sub-questions Think of, for example, festivals and sport events. How often do festivals take place where people come together?	KI	> Derna Municipality > Migrants; migrant experts

					Which population groups take place in these occassions? Women/Men and/or Migrants and/or Different tribes? Where do these activities take place?		
	15		Does this differ per region of origin, time spent in Derna and/or Libya, gender or something else?			KI	> Derna Municipality > Migrants; migrant experts
	16		What, if anything, do you think could improve community relations in the city between migrants and Libyans?		For instance, identification of social cohesion/civic issues that civil society organizations might be prepared to work on, establishments of business communities across municipalities, inclusion of women and youth in decision-making processes, community centers where migrant and Libyans can attend trainings together etc.	KI	> Derna Municipality > Migrants; migrant experts
	17		Does this differ per region of origin, time spent in Derna and/or Libya, gender or something else?			KI	> Derna Municipality > Migrants; migrant experts
	18		Do stigmas around migrants affect their access to services, such as education or healthcare?		i.e. discrimination based on what specifically? e.g. ethnicity, language or dialect, national origins…etc.	KI	> Derna Municipality > Migrants; migrant experts
	19		Do you know of occasions of migrants self-organizing in order to improve their situation in Derna?		i.e. representation of a group of migrants through a representative when accessing livelihood opportunities, providing livelihood opportunities to each other? ... what is this self organization based	KI	> Derna Municipality > Migrants; migrant experts

				on? i.e. time spent in Derna, time spent in Libya, region or country of origin, other?		
	20		We have come to the end of this interview. Thank you very much for your collaboration. Is there anything else that you would like to add about migrants living in Derna, that was not discussed during this interview?		KI	> Derna Municipality > Migrants; migrant experts

Female CSOs FGDs

RQ	SUB-Q #	Sub-question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Key Disaggregations(Group types)
N/A			Date of interview		
			Enumerator name or code		

			Hello, my name is [NAME OF ENUMERATOR]. I am working with REACH – a partner of ACTED - to collect information about the situation Derna to update national and international organizations about what the highest priorities are, so that appropriate help and assistance can be provided in the future. In your answers, unless instructed to do otherwise, please do always refer to the situation in Derna. We will also ask you specific questions to investigate who you think is particularly affected by the issue at stake, for example IDPs, migrants, or women. These questions are very important, as they help us to identify the most vulnerable groups. Please		
Consent		N/A	Do you consent to participate in this survey?		
Biodata			Gender of participant		
			Position/ role	Tribe leader (Al-Ubaidat , Al-Shawa'ir, Tawajir, Misrata, Other (please indicate which)) Head of CSO [name of CSO/ type of CSO]	
What are the main horizontal and vertical social cohesion dynamics and challenges?	1	Who are the main local governance stakeholders in Derna and what are their relationship, and who have access to these?	How would you describe the position of women [from your tribe or CSO] in Derna society, particularly concerning their influence on public decision making in the city?	What are the ways for women [from your tribe or CSO] to influence how decisions are made in the city? Who are the women [from your tribe or CSO] that influence decision making? Young women (<40) or elder women? (40+) Does decision making in the city take into consideration women's demands and opinions and act on them?	> Derna municipality > Institutional level: female tribal representatives, women led groups or CSOs

	2		How common is it for women [from your tribe or CSO] to be elected to the municipal or muhallah council? How common is it for them to run for elected office?	i.e. Are women [from your tribe or CSO] elected for the municipal or muhallah council? Do women [from your tribe or CSO] run for these councils? Do women [from your tribe or CSO] actively participate in community social or political meetings, events or organisations? and did this happen in the last 12 months? Community, social or political organisations may include: youth organisations, women's organisations, environmental organisations, sports groups, pro-IDP advocacy groups, political parties and others Does this differ for young women (<40) and elder women (40+)?	> Derna municipality > Institutional level: female tribal representatives, women led groups or CSOs
	3		What are common ways for women [from your tribe or CSO] to influence decisions at the muhallah council?	What are the barriers for women [from your tribe or CSO] to influence decisions at the muhallah council? Does this differ for young women (<40) and elder women (40+)?	> Derna municipality > Institutional level: female tribal representatives, women led groups or CSOs
	4		Can women [from your tribe or CSO] go to the tribal councils when they're in need of help or if they want to influence a decision that is being made?	Please explain the common ways that women [from your tribe or CSO] might interact with the tribal or social councils Please also indicate if women [from your tribe or CSO] would most commonly make this report without the help of a male relative or friend Does this differ for young women (<40) and elder women (40+)?	> Derna municipality > Institutional level: female tribal representatives, women led groups or CSOs

	5		Do you know of women [from your tribe or CSO] who are involved in peace and reconciliation efforts between tribes or communities in Derna in the last 12 months?	i.e. confidence-building initiatives, or formal peace processes If yes, how are they involved? Does this differ for young women (<40) and elder women (40+)?	> Derna municipality > Institutional level: female tribal representatives, women led groups or CSOs
	6		[if head or member of CSO] Does your organization/ group or initiative aim to improve the position of women in general in society, economics/livelihoods opportunities, or politics?	Does your organization/ group or initiative encourage women to participate in decision making and social events at the muhalla or municipality level? If yes, how?	> Derna municipality > Institutional level: female tribal representatives, women led groups or CSOs
	7		Are there organizations, groups or initiatives (different than yours) in Derna that aim to improve the position of women in general or for your tribe specifically in society, economics/livelihoods opportunities, or politics?	i.e. Organisations that campaign for women's decision-making power in the municipality or muhalla What type of organizations are these? What type of advocacy or focus does the organization have?	> Derna municipality > Institutional level: female tribal representatives, women led groups or CSOs

	8	What are the communal relations between different Libyan tribal groups and different population groups in Derna?	Are there occasions, locations or activities designed for women in the community to come together? (Please list and describe social events in Derna that participants can think of)	Think of, for example, festivals and sport events. How often does the mentioned events take place, where people come together? Which population groups take place in these occassions? Only women or mixed with men and women? Migrants and Libyans? Different tribes? Where do these activities take place? Specific buildings or areas that usually bring people together? Does this differ for young women (<40) and elder women (40+)?	> Derna municipality > Institutional level: female tribal representatives, women led groups or CSOs
	9		Are there other types of activities, cultural or sports events, dialogue forums or the like that could further improve community relations in the city and further bring people together?	For instance, identification of social cohesion/civic issues that civil society organizations might be prepared to work on together with tribes, establishments of business communities across tribal boundaries and municipalities, inclusion of women and youth in decision-making processes etc.	> Derna municipality > Institutional level: female tribal representatives, women led groups or CSOs
	10	What formal and informal law enforcement and justice mechanisms exist in Derna, and who have access to these?	What are the main safety and security threats that women [from your tribe/ CSO] face in Derna?	What types of threats women [from your tribe/ CSO] face from their [tribe/ CSO]? What types of threats women [from your tribe/ CSO] face from society in general? Does this differ for young women (<40) and elder women (40+)? Do you think these threat and safety concerns differ compared to other women from different tribes/CSOs in Derna, and if so how?	> Derna municipality > Institutional level: female tribal representatives, women led groups or CSOs

	11		How common is it for women [from your tribe or CSO] to report a safety or security incident to the police in Derna?	What available mechanisms are there for women? are they aware of these mechanisms? and do they consider them useful? Please also indicate if women [from your tribe or CSO] would most commonly make this report without the help of a male relative or friend Does this differ for young women (<40) and elder women (40+)? Do you think this might differ between women from different tribes/CSOs in Derna, and if so how?	> Derna municipality > Institutional level: female tribal representatives, women led groups or CSOs
	12		If not common for women [from your tribe or CSO] to report a safety or security incident to the police in Derna, what other councils or organizations would be common for women [from your tribe] to report a safety and seucirty incident to?	Please also indicate if women [from your tribe or CSO] would most commonly make this report without the help of a male relative or friend Does this differ for young women (<40) and elder women (40+)?	> Derna municipality > Institutional level: female tribal representatives, women led groups or CSOs
	13		What are the most common ways for families or communities to respond to a crime where a woman is the victim?	Go to the police, tribal or social councils, family elders, or other body?	> Derna municipality > Institutional level: female tribal representatives, women led groups or CSOs

Tribal leaders KIIs

RQ	SUB-Q #	Sub-question	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Key Disaggregations(Group types)
N/A			Date of interview		
			Enumerator name or code		

			Hello, my name is [NAME OF ENUMERATOR]. I am working with REACH – a partner of ACTED - to collect information about the situation Derna to update national and international organizations about what the highest priorities are, so that appropriate help and assistance can be provided in the future. In your answers, unless instructed to do otherwise, please do always refer to the situation in Derna. We will also ask you specific questions to investigate who you think is particularly affected by the issue at stake, for example IDPs, migrants, or women. These questions are very important, as they help us to identify the most vulnerable groups.		
Consent		N/A	Do you consent to participate in this survey?		
Biodata			Gender of participant		
			What tribe are you from?	Al-Ubaidat , Al-Shawa'ir, Tawajir, Misrata, Other (please indicate which)	
4) What are the main horizontal and vertical social cohesion dynamics and challenges in Derna?	1	Who are the main local governance stakeholders in Derna and what are their relationship, and who have access to these?	Can you briefly describe the leadership structure of your tribe (in Derna)?	Council? Elder? Families or clans?	> City-wide Derna > Tribal leaders
	2		What are your role within the tribe?		> City-wide Derna > Tribal leaders
	3		What is the role that women and youth play in current decision-making processes?	youth (18-29) If no role, then why not? If a role, how does that look like? What role do IDPs from other cities, (from the same tribe) play in current decision-making processes?	> City-wide Derna > Tribal leaders

	4		Within your tribe, who is mainly involved in communication with the municipal council?	Please describe who is involved, how the tribe are involved in decision-making or coordination, and on what topics are the communication most frequently about If no communication or coordination, please indicate why you think that is	> City-wide Derna > Tribal leaders
	5		Do you coordinate with formal governance stakeholders such as municipal councils and mukhtars? If yes, how does these coordination mechanisms work? If no, why not?	What type of coordination? and what is the frequency of this coordination? What are the barriers to communicate/ influence decisions at the municipal council?	
	6	How do vertical and horizontal social cohesion dynamics impact accessibility to services?	Now I would like to ask a few questions about members of your tribe's access to services in Derna. Do members of your tribe experience difficulties accessing education, healthcare, social services or public electricity or sewage due to their tribal affiliation (to your tribe)?		> City-wide Derna > Tribal leaders
	7		Who would members of your tribe go to if they have a complaint about accessing education, health care, electricity, or other public services?	What available mechanisms are there for members of your tribe to complaint? are they aware of these mechanisms? and do they consider them useful?	> City-wide Derna > Tribal leaders
	8		Now I would like to ask a few questions about employment opportunities and the specific types of employment that members of your tribe usually do. What are the types of jobs that members of your tribe is most commonly involved in?	Primary sector (Agriculture)? Secondary sector (Manufacturing, Construction, Mining)? Tertiary sector (Trade; Transportation; Accommodation and food; and Business and administrative services, Public administration; Community, Social and other services and activities)? Can you elaborate why you choose those specific sectors? What type of job occupations are mostly employed in these sectors (i.e. MANAGERS, PROFESSIONALS, TECHNICIANS, CLERICAL SUPPORT WORKERS, SERVICE WORKERS, SALES WORKERS, Skilled	> City-wide Derna > Tribal leaders

				AGRICULTURE, FORESTY AND FISHERY workers, Skilled CONSTRUCTION, CRAFTS & RELATED TRADES WORKERS, DRIVERS, PLANT & MACHINE OPERATORS, & ASSEMBLERS, Elementary occupation) ? Can you elaborate on why you chose those specific job types? Is there a difference between private sector prevalence and occupation type for men and women?	
	9		Can tribal affiliation affect access to employment for members of your tribe? If yes, how? What types of employment are unavailable to members of your tribe?	What sector **AND** type of positions are unavailable to members of your tribe?	> City-wide Derna > Tribal leaders
	10		Does your tribe have economic ties within and/ or between specific other tribes in Derna city or outside Derna city? If yes, does these ties help with the relationsship overall with this/these tribes?	i.e. Close collaborations on delivery processes for private businesses, hiring of staff in businesses of members of your tribe from other tribes, etc.	> City-wide Derna > Tribal leaders
	11	What are the communal relations between different Libyan tribal groups and different population groups in Derna?	Now I would like to ask a few questions about community events. Are there occassions, locations or activities designed for communities to come together? Please list and describe social events in Derna that you can think of, following the sub-questions	Think of, for example, festivals and sport events. How often do festivals take place where people come together? Which population groups take place in these occassions? Women/Men and/or Migrants and/or Different tribes? Where do these activities take place?	> City-wide Derna > Tribal leaders
	12	Derna?	Are there other types of activities, cultural or sports events, dialogue forums or the like that could further improve community relations in the city and further bring people together?	For instance, identification of social cohesion/civic issues that civil society organizations might be prepared to work on together with tribes, establishments of business communities across tribal boundaries and municipalities, inclusion of women and youth in decision-making processes, equal access to basic services such as electricity, health, education across urban and peri-urban Derna etc.	> City-wide Derna > Tribal leaders

13	What formal and informal law enforcement and justice mechanisms exist in Derna, and who have access to these?	In this section, I would like to ask some questions regarding law enforcement and justice mechanisms in Derna. Are there neighbourhoods in Derna that members of your tribe cannot travel to/move around freely in? If yes, how? Which neighbourhoods can members of your tribe not freely move in?	If yes, are travel/ movement constraints occuring ususally at night, or during the day? Does this differ for men and women? Does this differ according to the age (<40) and (40+)?	> City-wide Derna > Tribal leaders
14		Do members of your tribe have access to the formal justice system in Derna? If no, why not? Please elaborate	i.e. the municipal courts, judges, and lawyers Does this differ for men and women?	> City-wide Derna > Tribal leaders
15		Do you believe that members from your tribe are treated fairly within the formal justice system in Derna? Is it seen as independent, impartial, and unbiased?	Please elaborate Does this differ for men and women?	> City-wide Derna > Tribal leaders
16		Within your tribe, who is mainly involved in peace and reconciliation processes? What are their position?	Please elaborate how these are involved	> City-wide Derna > Tribal leaders
17		Who would members of your tribe go to if they're looking for a settlement? ... For social disputes with members of different tribes? ... For disputes between members of the same tribe?	Does this differ for men and women?	> City-wide Derna > Tribal leaders
18		What are the types of protection incidents that you are aware of that members of your tribe have experienced in the past year? What are the most common reaction from the victim's family members to these types of incidents?	ie: Armed conflict or presence of armed actors Communal violence Explosive hazards Robberies Arrest or Detention Kidnappings Verbal or psychological harassment Threats of violence (not conflict related) Physical violence (not sexual and not conflict-related),	> City-wide Derna > Tribal leaders

| | | | | including killings
Sexual harassment or violence
Domestic violence (i.e. violent or aggressive behaviour within the home, e.g. violent abuse of a spouse, partner or family member)
Discrimination (the person is discriminated in their access to essential services and opportunities because of reasons such as ethnicity, gender, disability, etc.)
Trafficking in persons
Exploitation (i.e. being engaged in harmful forms of labour for economic gain of the exploiter, including sexual exploitation)
Forced marriage
Child marriage
Female genital mutilation
Association with armed groups
Forced eviction
Being separated from parents, relatives or legal guardians
Abduction, kidnapping arbitrary arrest and detention
Lack or denial of birth registration and/or certificate
Child labour

Does this differ if the victim would be female or male? | |
| N/A | 19 | N/A | Thank you very much for your answers, we've come to the end of this interview. Are there anything else that you would like to add? | | > City-wide Derna
> Tribal leaders |

Sewage FGDs

Research Questions	Sub-question	#	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Data collection method	Key disaggregation (Group types)
N/A			Date of interview		**FGD**	
			Enumeartor name or code		**FGD**	
			Name of data collection unit (DCU)		**FGD**	
			Hello, my name is [NAME OF ENUMERATOR]. I am working with REACH – a partner of ACTED - to collect information about the situation Derna to update national and international organizations about what the highest priorities are, so that appropriate help and assistance can be provided in the future. We are trying to find out what the current status is of the social services in Derna and how this affects men, women, and children from all population groups. In your answers, unless instructed to do otherwise, please do always refer to the situation in Derna. We will also ask you specific questions to investigate who you think is particularly affected by the issue at stake, for example recently migrants or women. These questions are very important, as they help us to identify the most vulnerable groups.		**FGD**	
Consent			Do you consent to participate in this focus group discussion?	Per participant	**FGD**	
Biodata			Gender of participant	Per participant	FGD	
			What is the participant type?	Public water company worker Municipal worker-Sewage/ sanitation departement	FGD	
			What is your job position within the General Water and Wastewater Company ?		FGD	
			How long have you been working with the General Water and Wastewater Company ?		**FGD**	

1) What are the operationality status and accessibility level of key service infrastructure, specifically health, social security, electricity, and sewage mechanisms?	1	Where is the office of the General Water and Wastewater Company located in Derna?		FGD	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: GWWC
	2	Instructions enumerator: please inquire with the participant if there are any relevant maps or other types of documents (such as cleaning schedules, development plans, and priority needs) available of the Water and Sanitation system in Derna- if yes, please request if these documents are public and if the participant is willing to share these.		FGD	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: GWWC
	3	How does the sewerage system in Derna work?	How is waste water disposed of? Is it the same in Derna city center as in the peri urban areas? Where are both, the **treated** and **non treated** wastewater, being disposed? Is the treated water reused in fields of irrigation, agriculture, forest establishment and others …	FGD	> Derna Urban/ downtown muhallah, Derna peri-urban muhallahs > Institional level: GWWC
	4	Where are the **sewage** treatment facilities in Derna?	List the locations and coordinates/road names of these facilities? Are there **treatement plants** in Derna? If yes, **how many** they are? **where** are they located? **And are they operational**? Is the capacity of these plant sufficient? Are there available maps for the location of the plants ?	FGD	> Derna Urban/ downtown muhallah, Derna peri-urban muhallahs > Institional level: GWWC

	5	How are sewage suction trucks moblized in Derna?	Do they empty specific points, or also private houses? Are there any challenges with the sewage suction trucks? For instance, lack of fuel?	FGD	> Derna Urban/ downtown muhallah, Derna peri-urban muhallahs > Institional level: GWWC
	6	How many sewage suction vehicles do you have in Derna?	Are the sewage suction vehicles/trucks own and operated by the municipality or privately? What are the entity providing this service?	FGD	> Derna Urban/ downtown muhallah, Derna peri-urban muhallahs > Institional level: GWWC
	7	What are the main problems with the sewage system in Derna?	i.e. problems: wastewater/sewage overflow, Inefficiencies of treatment plants, absence/ out of service or low capacity of plants...etc i.e. causes: lack of regular and effective maintenance of sewage infrastructures, damaged and need structural maintenance and upgrading, drainage networks are not up to good standards...etc	FGD	> Derna Urban/ downtown muhallah, Derna peri-urban muhallahs > Institional level: GWWC
	8	Which neighbourhoods or muhallas have the most problems with sewage or black water floods?	For instance, consider if there are frequent sewage floods, or insufficient capacity to clean up.	FGD	> Derna Urban/ downtown muhallah, Derna peri-

					urban muhallahs > Institional level: GWWC
	9	What are the consequences of sewage or black water floods in Derna?	Does it have consequences for public health? What about mobility - do streets get flooded, limiting movement?	FGD	> Derna Urban/ downtown muhallah, Derna peri-urban muhallahs > Institional level: GWWC
	10	Are there any plans to improve/expand the sewage and sanitation network over the next 5 years?	If yes, please inquire about details of the development plans. What are the priorities and what is in the plans? Are there any documents that can be shared with us? Please also indicate if there are currently improvement plans that are being implemented in Derna.	FGD	> Derna Urban/ downtown muhallah, Derna peri-urban muhallahs > Institional level: GWWC
	11	Which structural challenges in Derna will pose the biggest difficulties to reaching development goals regarding sewage?	Transport (remoteness of region); lack of financial support from government; political fragmentation; challenges in electricity, generators and fuel; social cohesion; regional instability.	FGD	> Derna Urban/ downtown muhallah, Derna peri-urban muhallahs > Institional level: GWWC

	12	Besides the General Water and Wastewater company, which are the three main governance actors or stakeholders in the municipality of Derna that are involved with the sewage services in Derna?	Who is consulted when there is a problem? Who is consulted when there are development plans? Who is consulted for financial support and access? Please think on a national, regional, or local level, for instance service providers, municipal council members, social councils, muhalla councils, or individuals that are closely involved with water and sanitation in Derna	FGD	> Derna Urban/ downtown muhallah, Derna peri-urban muhallahs > Institional level: GWWC
	13	Where can people go if they have a complaint about sewage related issues in Derna?	Municiaplity, the General Water and Wastewater company, or Other (please specify)	FGD	> Derna Urban/ downtown muhallah, Derna peri-urban muhallahs > Institional level: GWWC
	14	Are there any international or national NGOs or UN agencies that you know of, that are closely involved in sewage services in Derna?	If yes, please indicate who they are, and what they do:	FGD	> Derna Urban/ downtown muhallah, Derna peri-urban muhallahs > Institional level: GWWC
	15	We've come to the end of this interview. Thank you very much for participating. Is there any additional		FGD	> Derna Urban/

		information you would like to share with us, or any comments regarding the interview?			downtown muhallah, Derna peri-urban muhallahs > Institional level: GWWC

Electricity FGDs

Research Questions	Sub-question	#	Questionnaire QUESTION	Probes	Key disaggregation
N/A			Date of interview		
			Enumeartor name or code		
			Name of data collection unit (DCU)		
			Hello, my name is [NAME OF ENUMERATOR]. I am working with REACH – a partner of ACTED - to collect information about the situation Derna to update national and international organizations about what the highest priorities are, so that appropriate help and assistance can be provided in the future. We are trying to find out what the current status is of the electricity utilities in Derna and how this affects men, women, and children from all population groups. In your answers, unless instructed to do otherwise, please do always refer to the situation in Derna. We will also ask you specific questions to investigate who you think is particularly affected by the issue at stake, for		

		example recently migrants or women. These questions are very important, as they help us to identify the most vulnerable groups.		
Consent		Do you consent to participate in this survey?	Per participant	
Biodata		Gender of participant	Per participant	
		What is the respondent type?	National electricity company worker Municipal worker-electricity departement	
		What is your job position within the GECOL?		
		How long have you been working with the public electricity company?		
2) What are the operationality status and accessibility level of key service infrastructure, specifically health, social security, electricity, and sewage mechanisms?	1	Where is the office of the General Electricity Company of Libya located in Derna?	What are each of these offices reponsible for? And are they operational Can you please describe the day-to-day tasks of the different units within GECOL Derna office?	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: GECOL
	2	Instructions enumerator: please inquire with respondents if there are any relevant maps or other types of documents (maps of the electricity network, development plans, and priority needs) available of the electricty system in Derna- if yes, please request if these documents are public and if the respondent is willing to share these.		> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: GECOL
	3	Where does the electricity supply in Derna come from?	Where are the main stations and sub-stations supplying the area located?	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: GECOL

	4	Which neighbourhoods are not connected to the formal electricity grid managed by GECOL?	Why are these areas not connected to the electricity grid? If yes, is GECOL informed about this? What are the consequences of the construction of these informal networks?	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: GECOL
	5	What are the main problems with the elelectricity network and supply in and around Derna? (transformers not working, very old equipment, damage to the network, theft, informal networks)	(transformers not working, very old equipment, damage to the network, theft, informal networks)	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: GECOL
	6	How do neighbourhoods that are not (completely or reliably) connected to the electricty network, access electricity?	Do people connect their households to the public electricity network themselves without GECOL? Do they fully rely on community or individual generators?	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: GECOL
	7	Does Derna face problems with power outages?	If yes, are any particular neighbourhoods more affected than other? Any difference in the hours people are affected in Summer versus winter? Secondly, what impact does these power outages have on people's daily lives?	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: GECOL
	8	Are there public places or institutions in Derna that work with solar power?	Please list the places that are powered through solar power. For instance, areas of streetlights, hospitals, banks, markets, etc. Would you say that the installation of solar power systems has been helpful?	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: GECOL
	9	How has the installation of streetlights changed citizens lives, in terms of freedom of movement and security?	Which areas have working streetlights? Which neighbourhoods do not have a	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: GECOL

			streetlight network? Where is the existing streetlight network non-operational?	
	10	Are there any plans to improve/expand the public electricity grid over the next year to 5 years?	What needs to happen to improve the electricity provision in Derna? Old infrastructrue need to be replaced? Expansion of the network? Which neighbourhoods will be improved? Are these development plans dependent on anything specific? Such as sufficient funding, end of the conflict, access... etc.	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: GECOL
	11	Which structural challenges in Derna will pose the biggest difficulties to reaching development goals regarding for electricity and energy?	Think of, for instance: transport (remoteness of region); lack of financial support from government; political fragmentation; challenges in electricity, generators and fuel; social cohesion; regional instability.	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: GECOL
	12	Besides GECOL, who are the main national or local stakeholders that are involved with the provision and access to electricity infrastructure?	Which parts of GECOL does this coordination? At the national level, which ministries do you coordinate with? Who does the local GECOL office engage with frequently regarding electricity services at the local level in Derna? Consider the municipal council (or a specific member),	> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: GECOL

13	In Derna, who can citizens go to if they have a complaint about the power provision their electricity access?		> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: GECOL	
#REF!	We've come to the end of this interview. Thank you very much for participating. Is there anything that you would like to add, or do you have any comments regarding the topic of this FGD?		> City-wide Derna (Urban, peri-urban) > Institional level: GECOL	

Libyan Population Individual Interviews

Research Question	Sub-Research questions	IN #	Indicator / Variable	Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire Responses	Data collection level
1) Where is the city, muhallah, and neighbourhood boundaries and what population groups and service infrastructure exist within each?	1.2) What is the demographic profile of the population within each area?	1	Target population by geographic location	In which muhallah does respondent reside?	Admin list (of muhallah)	Individual
		2	Target population by age	What is the age of the respondent	18-30 31-55 55+	Individual
		3	Target population by sex	What is the gender of the respondent?	Male Female	Individual
		4	% IDPs, Returnees, non-displaced	Please describe how you came to reside in this muhallah	I have lived in this muhallah all my life (resident; no displacement) I am originally from another area in Derna, but had to relocate due to conflict (IDP) I am originally from this muhallha, but I previoulsy had to relocate due to conflict and recently moved back (returnee) I am originally from another area in Libya, but relocated to this area due to conflict or other stress factors like natural disasters (IDP) I am originally from another area in Libya, but relocated to this area by choice Other (please specify) Dont want to answer	Individual
		5	% of individuals displaced from muhallah	[Follow up if IDP] What baladiya were you dispaced from?	Admin list (of baladiya	Individual
		6	% of IDPs displaced # of times	[Follow up if IDP] How many times have you been displaced since 2011?	Once Twice	Individual

					Three times 4 times 5 or more times Don't want to answer	
		7	% of returnees returning in last six months	[Follow up if returnee] When did you return to this location?	Less than a month ago 1-2 months ago 3-4 months ago 5-6 months ago More than 6 months ago	Individual
		8	Target population by main cause(s) of displacement	[Follow up if IDP] What are the main reasons why your household became displaced?	Damage to house or shelter Eviction from house or shelter Inability to pay rent No opportunity for work Problems accessing services (such as education, water, healthcare) Infrastructure not functioning Violence and/or security issues Fear of persecution or social tensions Fear of forced recruitment Seeking support from family living elsewhere Flooding or other natural disaster Other (please specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer	Individual
		9	Target population by main reason to choose current place of settlement	[Follow up if IDP] Why did you choose this muhalla as your current place of settlement? [select up to 3 top reasons]	I have family living here It is a safe area It has work opportunities Renting prices are more affordable Easy Access to services I was forced to move to this muhalla No particular reason Do not know Other (Please explain) I prefer not to answer	Individual
		10	Target population with concrete plans for future place of settlement within the next 12 months	[Follow up if IDP] What are your movement intentions in the next 12 months?	Return to location of origin - voluntarily Return to location of origin - forced return Stay in current location of residence Move to another house in same muhalla Settle elsewhere within Libya (in another muhalla) Move to another country	Individual

					Don't know Prefer not to answer	
		11	Target population with concrete plans for future place of settlement within the next 12 months	([Follow up if returnee] What are your movement intentions in the next 12 months?	Stay in current location of residence Move to another house in same muhalla Settle elsewhere within Libya (in another muhalla) Move to another country Don't know Prefer not to answer	Individual
		12	Rehabilitation priorities in each muhallah	What, according to you, are the 3 most important needs in the municipality that need addressing?	Acces to cash and banking services Reconstruction of public infrastructure (i.e. roads, public buildings and spaces like mosques, government buildings, and parks) Healthcare Education Livelihoods opportunities and unemployment Removal of UXOs Reconciliation efforts between different population groups and mediation of disputes Security Water Electricity Waste disposal Food Support with accessing documentation Sanitation (sewage) Other	Individual
2) What are the operationality status and accessibility level of key service infrastructure, specifically health, social security, electricity, and sewage mechanisms?	2.1) What are the primary challenges that restrict access to health, social security, electricity, and sewage services?	13	% reporting having sufficient access to health care	Do you have sufficient access to health care to cover your needs? Note: Visiting a pharmacy does not count as accessing health care	Yes No Don't know Don't want to answer	Individual
		14	% reporting health facility operational in muhallah	Is there a doctor in a public health facility you can go to in this muhalla?	Yes No Don't know Don't want to answer	Individual
		15	locations for health care access	[Follow up if no access to a doctor in this muhallah'] Where would you go if you wanted to see a doctor at a public healthcare facility?	List of muhallahs in Derna baladiya List of baladiyas in Derna mantika Don't know Don't want to answer	Individual

				What mode of transportation do you most commonly use to get to the nearest, functional healthcare facility?	By foot By car By bus By motorbike By bycicle I prefer not to answer Other (Please specify)	
	16	% of households that can access primary health care within one hour using their normal mode of transportation	How long (in minutes) does it take you to get to the nearest, functional health facility by the mode of transportation selected above?	Integer	Individual
	17	barriers for accessing health services	What barriers, if any, do you think you would experience if accessing healthcare was needed? (Choose up to 3 most important) Note: Barriers to accessing health care should focus on formal health care such as health facilities, hospitals, pharmacies, NOT traditional practitioners	No problems No health facilities availabe in my area Health facilities closed due to COVID-19 Cannot afford to pay for health services Health facilities too far / transport too expensive Poor quality of health care Lack of medicines at health facility Overcrowding or long waiting times at health facilities Social stigma around mental health services Security concerns around travel to health facilities or at health facilities Discrimination at health faciles or lack of trust in health workers Accessibility issues for people with disabilities Lack of documentation or fear of arrest Other (please specify) Prefer not to answer	Individual
	18	% engaging with muhallah council on service provision issues	If you had a problem with the quality or accessibility of your primary health care services, who would you go to to make a complaint or seek help?	The municipal council (a representative) My muhallah council/mukhtar A Tribal Elder Council The healthcare facility Other (please specify) There is nowhere I can go with complaints	Individual
	19	% reporting electricity	What is your main source of electricity?	The public electricity grid Personal generator Communal generator	Individual

				Solar panels No access to electricity Don't know Other (please specify)	
	20	% unofficially connected to the public electricity grid	[Follow-up: 'The public electricity grid'] Did you register with the local office of the General Electricity Company or did you hire private help for connecting to the public electricity grid?	Registered with GECOL for connection to the public grid Connected to the electricity grid myself or had family member help Hired a private electrician Do not know Prefer not to answer	Individual
	21	% reporting need for a generator	In case of necessity, do you have access to a back-up generator?	Yes, with sufficient fuel Yes, but I do not have access to sufficient fuel No, I do not have access to a generator but need one No, I do not have access to a generator but do not need one Do not now Prefer not to answer	
	22	% reporting electricity cuts	Did you experience electricity cuts in the muhallah where you live in the last 12 months?	Yes No Don't know Don't want to answer	Individual
	23	frequency of electricity cuts	[Follow-up: 'yes'] During the Summer, on average how many hours per day do you experience power cuts?	Less than two hours per week Between 2 and 5 hours per week Between 6 and 10 hours a week Between 11 and 15 hours a week More than 15 hours a week	Individual
	24	frequency of electricity cuts	[Follow-up: 'yes'] During the remaining part of the year, on average how many hours per day do you experience power cuts?	Less than two hours per week Between 2 and 5 hours per week Between 6 and 10 hours a week Between 11 and 15 hours a week More than 15 hours a week	Individual
	25	reporting electricity problems	If you had a problem with public utilities (electricity) in your neighbourhood, who would you go to to make a complaint or seek help?	The municipal council (a representative) My muhallah council/mukhtar A Tribal Elder Council General Electricity Company of Libya (GECOL)'s local office Other (please specify) There is nowhere I can go with complaints	Individual
	26	sewage access	Are you aware of any problems with sewage in your neighbourhood, such	Yes No	Individual

			as floods, bad smells, or water contamination?	Don't know Don't want to answer	
27	sewage access		Is your accommodation connected to the public sewage drainage network?	Yes No Don't know Don't want to answer	Individual
28			[Follow-up if yes] Did you register with the local office of the GeneralWater and Wastewater Company or did you hire private help for connecting to the public sewage network?	Registered with GWWC for connection to the public grid Connected to the electricity grid myself or had family member help Hired a private electrician Do not know Prefer not to answer	
29	sewage access		Do you have a private blackwell?	Yes No Don't know Don't want to answer	Individual
30	sewage access		How frequently is your blackwell emptied?	More than 4 times per year (more than every 3 months) 2 to 4 times per year (every 6 months to every 3 months) Once per year Less than once per year Never Other (please specify) Don't want to answer	Individual
31	sewage access		If you had a problem with public utilities (sewage) in your neighbourhood, who would you go to to make a complaint or seek help?	The municipal council (a representative) My muhallah council/mukhtar A Tribal Elder Council General Waste and Water Company's (GWWC) local office Other (please specify) There is nowhere I can go with complaints	Individual
32	% reporting need for social services		Have you ever needed any type of social services in the last year?	No did not need any social services Yes, but I never received it Yes, and I received it Don't know Don't want to answer	Individual
33	challenges accessing social services		[If yes, but never received it] Please indicate why you never received it	Social services needed were not available in Derna baladiya Social services were available, but I could not register to receive support Did not know where to go to register for services Registered with the local Social Affairs Office but do not know	Individual

				why I never received the necessary support Other (please specify) Don't want to answer	
		34	Target population with no personal identification document by main reason	Do you have your personal identification document? (valid birth certificates, national ID cards or other personal identification documents)	Yes, in our possession Yes, I have the IDs but it is not in my possession (e.g. left behind somewhere) No, but I am in the process of obtaining them Don't know Prefer not to answer	Individual
		35		[Follow up if NO possession of personal ID] What is the main reason why you don't have your personal identification documents?	Lost it in displacement related situation Lost it in non-displacement related situation It was stolen in displacement related situation It was stolen in non-displacement related situation Left it at the initial place of residence/settlement Did not have time to finish the process The process is too expensive/time consuming Do not hold a National Identification Number (NIN) I don't know I don't want to answer Other (please specify)	Individual
		36	Target population that have not been able to replace their personal or other documentation by main obstacle(s) to	[Follow up if NO possession of personal ID] Have you taken any step to replace/obtain your personal identification documents in the last 12 months?	Yes No Don't know Don't want to answer	Individual
		37	replacement	Follow up if YES taken steps to replace ID] What has been the main obstacle to obtain new personal identification documents?	Lack of procedures and of relevant authority to request ID Do not know the processes and relevant authority to request ID Too costly Lack of eligibility criteria to access the relevant procedures (i.e. lack of required documentation, other) Slow procedures No obstacles I don't know Other (please specify)	Individual
3) What are the characteristics of the current livelihood environment for Libyans and migrants in Derna?	3.2) What is the current labour market environment for Libyans	38	Labour Force participation rate Inactivity rate	In the last seven days, what was your main activity?	Attend education/training Unemployed - without work Work for pay, profit or family business for at least one hour Have a job, but temporarily absent from work	Individual

from in terms of barriers, opportunities, and working conditions?		Employment rate Unemployment		Engaged in home duties (including childcare) Did not work or seek work for other reasons (than home duties) Recently finished school and plan to look for work in near future Recently finished school and have plans to start work in near future	
	39		[Follow up if: 2.Unemployed; 7. Recently finished school and plan to look for work in near future] During the last month, have you been looking for work or trying to establish your own business?	1. Yes 2. No	Individual
	40		[Follow up if: 4. Have a job, but temporarily absent from work; 8. Recently finished school and have plans to start work in near future] Even though you were not working, did you have a job, business or a land holding to which you will return to work?	1. Yes 2. No	Individual
	41		[Follow up if NO] During the last month, have you been looking for work or trying to establish your own business?	1. Yes 2. No	Individual
	42	% Displaced population working (employed and self-employed) prior to displacement	[Follow up if: DISPLACED] Were you employed (work for pay, profit or family business for at least one hour per week) before being displaced?	1. Yes 2. No	Individual
	43	% reporting if their current work is the same before displacement	What impact (if any) did displacement have on your employment?	No impact Changed work - Different occupation type - Same sector Changed work - Different occupation type - Different sector Changed work - Same occupation type - Different sector Changed work - Same occupation type - Same sector Complete Job loss Other (please specify) Prefer not to answer	Individual

		44	% Displaced population working (employed and self-employed) prior to displacement per occupation type	What occupation type did you have prior to displacement?	Managers Professionals Technicians Clerical support workers Service workers Sales workers Skilled agriculture, foresty and fishery workers Skilled construction, crafts & related trades workers Drivers, plant & machine operators, & assemblers Elementary occupation	Individual
		45	% Displaced population working (employed and self-employed) prior to displacement per SECTOR	What type of sector were you working in prior to displacement?	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing Mining Manufacturing Electricity, gas and water supply Construction Wholesale and retail trade, repair Hotels and restaurants Transport, storage and communications Finance/insurance Real estate, renting and business activities Public administration and defence Education Health and social work Other community, social and personal services Private household service Not sure Other (please specify)	Individual
		46	Reason for inactivity	[Follow up if: Inactive] What is your main reason for not working or looking for work?	Own illness, injury, pregnancy Personal family responsibilities Education leaves or training Awaiting recall to former job (without formal job attachment) Awaiting busy season Believe no suitable work available (in area of relevance to one's skills, capacities) Lack employers' requirements (qualifications, training, experience, age, etc.) Could not find suitable work Do not know how or where to seek work Not yet started to seek work	Individual

					No reason given Other (please specify)	
		47	% of unemployed population by obstacle to finding a job	[Follow up if unemployed] What has been the main obstacle in finding a good job? [up to a maximum of three choices]	No education Unsuitable general education Unsuitable vocational education No suitable training opportunities Mismatch between education requirements and that received No work experiences Not enough jobs available Considered too young Being male/female Displacement status Discriminatory prejudices (for example, disability, religion, race, appearance, etc.) Low wages in available jobs Poor working conditions in available jobs Other (please specify)	Individual
		48	% of unemployed population by unemployment duration	[Follow up if unemployed] How long have you been available for work and actively looking for a job?	Less than a week 1 week- less than 4 weeks 1-2 months 3-6 months 7 months-1 year More than 1 year	Individual
		49	% of unemployed population by main job searching strategy	[Follow up if unemployed] What steps did you take to seek work during the past four weeks?	Through education/training institution Attending job fairs Registration at a public employment office Registration at a private employment office Direct application to employers, participation in a competition Checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, markets or other assembly places Placing newspaper advertisements Answering advertisements (newspaper, internet, etc.) Seeking assistance of friends, relatives, colleagues, unions, etc. Looking for land, building, machinery, equipment to establish own enterprise Arranging for financial resources Applying for permits, licenses Other (please specify)	Individual

50	% people in private sector	[Follow up if working] Is the job in the public or private sector	Private sector - work for someone else Private sector- own buisness Public sector don't know Prefer not to answer	Individual
51	% people who are self-employed	[Follow up if working] In your job, business or farm, do you usually work:	For someone else with pay For someone else without pay For family gain In own business with or without employees In own landholding with or without employees As a member of a cooperative Other (please specify)	Individual
52	% people working in informal enterprise	[Follow up if working] Is the enterprise registered with some relevant authority?	Yes No Don't know Don't want to answer	Individual
53	% employed in Micro, Small, Medium enterprise	[Follow up if working] How many people work in your same organisation in total?	Less than 10 Between 10 and 50 between 50 and 300	Individual
54	% employed LBY by sector of economic activity	[Follow up if working] In your workplace, what kind of business/activity is mainly carried out?	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing Mining Manufacturing Electricity, gas and water supply Construction Wholesale and retail trade, repair Hotels and restaurants Transport, storage and communications Finance/insurance Real estate, renting and business activities Public administration and defence Education Health and social work Other community, social and personal services Private household service Not sure Other (please specify)	Individual
55	% employed LBY by occupation type	[Follow up if working] In your main job/business, what kind of work do you usually do?	Managers Professionals Technicians	Individual

				Clerical support workers Service workers Sales workers Skilled agriculture, foresty and fishery workers Skilled construction, crafts & related trades workers Drivers, plant & machine operators, & assemblers Elementary occupation	
	56	% of individuals relying on temporary or daily labor as their main source of income	[Follow up if working] Is this a permanent job or temporary job, or is it daily labor?	Permanent job (go to work regularly with predicable monthly salary) Temopary job (short-term employment, less predictable source of income) Daily labour (highly unpredicatble work, day-to-day knowledge of income source) don't know Prefer not to answer	Individual
	57	% employed LBY by average monthly incme	[Follow up if working] On average, what is your total income from work per month?	less than 400 LYD between 400 LYD and 800 LYD between 801 LYD and 1200 LYD between 1201 LYD and 1600 LYD between 1601 LYD and 2000 LYD between 2001 LYD and 2400 LYD More than 2400 LYD I do not want to answer	Individual
	58	% employed LBY by weekly working hours	[Follow up if working] How many hours did you actually work last per week at your main job?	Less than 10 hours 10 -20 hours 21-30 hours 31-40 hours 41-47 hours More than 47 hours I don't know	Individual
	59		[Follow up if working] Would you be available and willing to work more hours per week?	Yes No Don't know Don't want to answer	
	60	locations of employment	[Follow up if working] Where is the job located?	List of muhallahs in Derna baladiya List of baladiyas in Derna mantika Other Prefer not to answer	Individual
	61	% employed per commute means	[Follow up if working] How do you usually reach your place of work?	By foot By car	Individual

				By bus By motorbike By bycicle I prefer not to answer Other (Please specify)	
	62	% employed per commute duration	[Follow up if working] How long (in minutes) does it take you on average to reach your place of work with your usual mode of transportation?	integer	
	63	% employed LBY by main job searching strategy	[Follow up if working] How did you get your present job?	Through education/training institution Directly recruited by employer Through public employment service Through job fairs Through advertisement (radio, TV, newspaper, etc.) Through online or social media advertisement Through friends and relatives Through labour contractor Other (please specify)	Individual
	64	% of individuals per main source of income	What is your main source of income?	Work salary Savings Humanitarian assistance Government subsidies - social solidarity fund Family/friends family support No income source Prefer not to say Other (please specify)	Individual
	65		[if Government subsidies - social solidarity fund] Which program(s) do you receive support from the Ministry of Social Affairs, Social Solidarity Fund, or Social Security Fund?	Basic Assistance Grant Wife and Children Grant Zakat Monthly Assistance Persons with Disabilities Grant Retirement pension Prefer not to say Other (please specify)	
	66	% per hours spent on unpaid household care work in the previous week	How many hours did you spend on unpaid household related work in the last week? (i.e. cleaning, cooking, food shopping, childcare, elderly care, house maintenance, etc)	Integer	

		67	% trusting local governance stakeholders	Which governance actor/body do you feel most represented by on a local political level?	The municipal council (a representative) My muhallah council/mukhtar My Tribal Elder Council or notable elder A local youth association A Civil Society Organization I don't feel represented by any governance actors Other (please specify)	Individual
		68	forms of communication with local governance stakeholders	How can you talk to the previously chosen local governance actor/body if you have a concern about the situation in your muhalla?	Facebook Whatsapp Other social media Phone call In-person meeting Open dialogue and special events Other (please specify)	Individual
4) What are the main horizontal and vertical social cohesion dynamics and challenges in Derna	4.2) What are the communal relations between different Libyan tribal groups and different population groups in Derna?	69	Target population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive	How much would you say the municipal council and Mukhtars of Derna allow people like you to have a say in what happens in the city?	Not at all very little Some A lot A great deal	Individual
		70	Frequency of social networking	How often would you attend a public social event? (Cultural events, sports events, workshops or the like)	Never Once or twice per year Twice to four times per year Five times per year or more I don't want to answer	Individual
		71	Reasons for not attending public social events	[Follow-up] If never, please indicate why	I cannot attend public events because of my community affiliation/population group I cannot attend public events (alone) because of my gender I do not feel safe during public events I don't know about any public events Other (please specify)	Individual
		72	% reporting who attended social events	[Follow-up] If more than once per year, please indicate who else attended these social events?	Only people from my neighbourhood/muhallah Only people from my population group/community/tribe People from different population groups/tribes from my neighbourhood People from different neighbourhoods/muhallahs and different population groups/tribes People from different population groups/tribes and migrants from my neighbourhood People from different neighbourhoods/muhallahs and different population groups/tribes and different	Individual

				neighbourhoods/muhallahs I don't want to answer	
73	% reporting MR and LBY populations can attend same events	In your experience do migrants and Derna citizens attend the same social events?	Yes No I don't want to answer I don't know		Individual
74	% reporting LBY from different population groups/tribes can attend same events	In your experience do Derna citizens of different tribes attend the same social events?	Yes No I don't want to answer I don't know		Individual
75	% reporting advatage to organize more social activities	Do you think it would be advantageous to organize more social activities and community building initiatives, to improve community relations in your muhallah?	Yes No I don't want to answer I don't know		Individual
76	Population who actively participated in community, social, or political organizations in the last 12 months	Did you attend meetings, events or were you otherwise involved in the work of a group community, social or political organisations in the last 12 months? i.e. youth organisations, women's organisations, environmental organisations, sports groups, pro-IDP advocacy groups, political parties and others 'Actively participated' indicates attending meetings, events or otherwise being involved in the work of a group/organisation.	Yes No I don't want to answer I don't know		Individual
77	Population whoactively participated in community, social, or political organizations in the last 12 months per organisation type	[Follow up if YES] What type of organisation was it?	CSO for Youth CSO for Women CSO for the Environment Sports groups CSO for IDPs Political party Prefer not to answer Other (Please specify)		Individual
78	community understanding	Of the following groups, who do you consider part of your community?	People that have the same religion as you? People that go to the same place of worships as you? People from the same tribe as you in your neighbourhood?		Individual

				The definition of 'community' is based on the opinion of the respondent. Ask for every group if the respondents considers this group part of their social network, include other groups that are not in the list under 'other'	People from the same tribe as you, but living in other neighbourhoods? People from the same tribe as you, but living in other cities than Derna? People from another tribe than you and living in your neighbourhood? People from another tribe living in another neighbourhood? Non-Libyans living in your neighbourhood? Non-Libyans living in another neighbourhood?	
	79	% of invididuals reporting poor or very poor security situation	How would you rate the security situation in your muhallah?	Very poor Poor Acceptable Good Excellent	Individual
	80	% of invididuals reporting poor or very poor security situation	How woud you rate the security situation in the rest of Derna municipality?	Very poor Poor Acceptable Good Excellent	Individual
	81	% of invididuals reporting being unsafe in their muhallah	Do you feel safe walking alone in the streets of your muhallah during the day?	Yes No I don't want to answer I don't know	Individual
	82	reasons people feel unsafe in their muhallah	[Follow up] If no, why do you feel unsafe?	Armed group activity Robbery and criminality Explosive ordinance in the area (mines, explosive war remnents) High concentration of weapons among population in muhallah High concentration of migrants in my muhallah High concentration of IDPs in my muhallah Ineffective policing Lack of streetlights and poor maintenance of public spaces Illicit drug and human trafficking Risk of kidnapping High concentration of another tribe in my muhallahs Other (Please specify)	Individual
	83	muhallahs with restricted freedom of movement	Please indicate if there is any muhalla where you feel unsafe or can't move	List of muhallahs Don't know Don't want to answer	Individual

				around freely because of security reasons	
		84	reasons people feel unsafe in their muhallah	[Follow up] If unsafe in other muhallahs, why do you feel unsafe?	Armed group activity Robbery and criminality Explosive ordinance in the area (mines, explosive war remnents) High concentration of weapons among population in muhallah High concentration of migrants in my muhallah High concentration of IDPs in my muhallah Ineffective policing Lack of streetlights and poor maintenance of public spaces Illicit drug and human trafficking Risk of kidnapping High concentration of another tribe in my muhallahs Other (Please specify)	Individual
	4.3) What formal and informal law enforcement and justice mechanisms exist in Derna, and who have access to these?	85	trust for safety mechanisms	Who would you trust the most to solve a complaint relating to your safety?	The municipal council (a representative) My muhallah council/mukhtar A Tribal Elder Council Police Armed groups Religious leaders Family members Other (Please specify) I don't know I prefer not to answer	Individual
		86	trust for safety mechanisms	We are trying to understand how people deal with issues related to their safety and security. Who do you think people from your community would firstly go to if they experience a small crime (like robbery or theft)?	The municipal council (a representative) My muhallah council/mukhtar A Tribal Elder Council Police Armed groups Religious leaders Family members Other (Please specify) I don't know I prefer not to answer	Individual
		87	trust for safety mechanisms	Who do you think people from your community would firstly go to if they experience a serious crime (like injury, murder, kidnapping)?	The municipal council (a representative) My muhallah council/mukhtar A Tribal Elder Council Police Armed groups	Individual

				Religious leaders Family members Other (Please specify) I don't know I prefer not to answer	
	88	Target population that is aware of[specific mechanism/s to provide remedies], (% of target population who needed mechanisms), according to context	Are you aware of the availability of justice mechanisms provided by the municipal justice system in Derna?	Yes No I don't want to answer I don't know	Individual
	89	Target population who accessed [specific mechanism/s to provide remedies], (% of target population who needed mechanisms), according to context	Did you access these justice mechanisms in case of need in the last 12 months?	Yes No Did not need them Don't know Don't want to answer	Individual
	90	Target population who did not access justice system, by main reason	[Follow up if no] What is the main reason why you did not access municipal justice mechanisms?	Do not trust the municipal justice system Fear of being arrested Solved the problem with bilateral agreement Solved the problem through the mediation of someone not from the municipal council Other (Pease explain)	Individual
	91	Target population who are satisfied with outcome of [specific mechanism/s to provide remedies] (% of target population who accessed	[Follow-up if accessed justice mechanism] To what extent are you satisfied with the treatment of your case by the municipal justice system (transparency, clarity, impartiality)?	Not at all very little Some A lot A great deal	Individual

		mechanisms to provide remedies)			

Migrants Individual Interviews

Research questions	IN #	Indicator / Variable	Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire Responses	Data collection level
Where is the city, muhallah, and neighbourhood boundaries and what population groups and service infrastructure exist within each?	1	Muhallah	In which muhallah does respondent reside?	Admin list (of muhallah)	Individual
	2	Respondent age	What is the age of the respondent	1. 18-29 2. 30-59 3. 60+	Individual
	3	Respondent gender	What is the gender of the respondent?	1. Male 2. Female	Individual
	4	Country of origin and nationality	In which country were you born?	Algeria Bangladesh Burkina Faso Cameroon Chad Ivory Coast Egypt Eritrea Ethiopia Ghana Guinea Kenya Libya Mali Mauritania Morocco Niger	Individual

				Nigeria Pakistan Palestine Senegal Somalia South Sudan Sudan Syria Togo Tunisia Zambia Yemen Other (please specify) Don't know Prefer not to answer	
	5	Date of arrival to Libya	When did you arrive in Libya?	1. less than a month ago 2. 1-2 months ago 3. 3-4 months ago 4. 5-6 months ago 6. more than 6 months ago	Individual
	6	Time of residence	When did you arrive to Derna?	1. less than a month ago 2. 1-2 months ago 3. 3-4 months ago 4. 5-6 months ago 6. more than 6 months ago	Individual
What are the operationality status and accessibility level of key service infrastructure,	7	Rehabilitation priorities in each muhallah	What, according to you, are the 3 most important needs in the municipality that need addressing?	1. Acces to cash and banking services 2. Reconstruction of public infrastructure (i.e. roads, public buildings and spaces like mosques, government buildings, and parks) 3. Healthcare	Individual

specifically health, social security, electricity, and sewage mechanisms?				4. Education 5. Livelihoods opportunities and unemployment 6. Removal of UXOs 7. Reconciliation efforts between different population groups and mediation of disputes 8. Security 9. Water 10. Electricity 11. Waste disposal 12. Food 13. Support with accessing documentation 14. Sanitation (sewage) Other	
	8	% reporting having sufficient access to health care	Do you have sufficient access to health care? Note: Visiting a pharmacy does not count as accessing health care	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual
	9	% reporting health facility operational in muhallah	Can you go to a doctor in a public health facility in this muhalla?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual
	10	locations for health care access	[Follow up if no access to a doctor in this muhallah'] Where would you go if you wanted to see a doctor at a public healthcare facility?	1. List of muhallahs in Derna baladiya 2. List of baladiyas in Derna mantika 2. Don't know 3. Don't want to answer	Individual
	11	Health mode of transportation	What mode of transportation do you most commonly use to get to the nearest, functional healthcare facility?	By foot By car By public transportation By motorbike	Individual

				By bycicle I prefer not to answer Other (Please specify)	
	12	Distance to health care	How long (in minutes) does it take you to get to the nearest, functional health facility by your normal mode of transportation?	1. Less than 15 mins 2. between 15 mins - 30 mins 3. between 30 mins - 1 hour 4. between 1 hour - 3 hours 5.More than 3h	Individual
	13	barriers for accessing health services	What barriers, if any, do you think you would experience if accessing healthcare was needed? (Choose up to 3 most important) Note: Barriers to accessing health care should focus on formal health care such as health facilities, hospitals, pharmacies, NOT traditional practitioners	1. No problems 2. No healthcare facilities available in my area 3. Facilities closed due to COVID-19 4. Cannot afford to pay for health services 5. Lack of documentation 6. Restrictions based on gender (I cannot move without a male person accompanying me/authorising me, I am afraid of harassment in public spaces, etc.) 7. Health facilities too far 8. Transport too expensive 9. Security concerns around travel to the health facility 10. Security concerns at the health facility 11. Discrimination at health facilities 12. Lack of trust in health workers 13. Poor quality health care 14. Accessibility issues for people with disabilities 15. Lack of medicines at the health facilities 16. Overcrowding 17. Long waiting times at health facilities 18. Social stigma around mental health services or other services	Individual

					19. Other (please specify) 20. Prefer not to answer	
		14	% engaging with muhallah council on service provision issues	If you had a problem with the quality or accessibility of your primary health care services, who would you go to to make a complaint or seek help?	1. The municipal council (a representative) 2. My muhallah council/mukhtar 3. A Tribal Elder Council 4. The healthcare facility 5. Other 6. There is nowhere I can go with complaints	Individual
		15	% reporting electricity connection, by source	What is your main source of electricity?	1. The public electricity grid 2. Personal generator 3. Communal generator 4. Solar panels 5. No access to electricity 6. Don't know 7. Other	Individual
		16	% unofficially connected to the public electricity grid	[Follow-up: 'The public electricity grid'] Did you register with the local office of the General Electricity Company or did you hire private help for connecting to the public electricity grid?	1. Registered with GECOL for connection to the public grid 2. Connected to the electricity grid myself or had family member help 3. Hired a private electrician 4. Do not know 5. Prefer not to answer	Individual
		17	% reporting need for a generator	In case of necessity, do you have access to a back-up generator?	Yes, with sufficient fuel Yes, but no access to sufficient fuel No, I do not have access to a generator but need one No I do not have a generator and do not need one Prefer not to answer	Individual

18	% reporting electricity cuts	[Follow-up: 'yes'] During the Summer, on average how many hours per day do you experience power cuts?	1. Less than two hours per week 2. Between 2 and 5 hours per week 3. Between 6 and 10 hours a week 4. Between 11 and 15 hours a week 5. More than 15 hours a week	Individual
19	frequency of electricity cuts	[Follow-up: 'yes'] During the remaining part of the year, on average how many hours per day do you experience power cuts?	1. Less than two hours per week 2. Between 2 and 5 hours per week 3. Between 6 and 10 hours a week 4. Between 11 and 15 hours a week 5. More than 15 hours a week	Individual
20	frequency of electricity cuts	If you had a problem with public utilities (electricity) in your neighbourhood, who would you go to to make a complaint or seek help?	1. The municipal council (a representative) 2. My muhallah council/mukhtar 3. A Tribal Elder Council 4. General Electricity Company of Libya (GECOL)'s local office 5. Other 6. There is nowhere I can go with complaints	
21	reporting electricity problems	If you had a problem with public utilities (electricity) in your neighbourhood, who would you go to to make a complaint or seek help?	1. The municipal council (a representative) 2. My muhallah council/mukhtar 3. A Tribal Elder Council 4. General Electricity Company of Libya (GECOL)'s local office 5. Other 6. There is nowhere I can go with complaints	Individual
22	sewage access	Are you aware of any problems with sewage in your neighbourhood, such as floods, bad smells, or water contamination?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual

		23	sewage access	Is your accommodation connected to the sewage drainage network?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual
		24	sewage access	Do you have a private blackwell?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual
		25	sewage access	How frequently is your blackwell emptied?	1. More than 4 times per year (more than every 3 months) 2. 2 to 4 times per year (every 6 months to every 3 months) 3. Once per year 4. Less than once per year 5. Never 6. Other 7. Don't want to answer	Individual
		26	sewage access	If you had a problem with public utilities (sewage) in your neighbourhood, who would you go to to make a complaint or seek help?	1. The municipal council (a representative) 2. My muhallah council/mukhtar 3. A Tribal Elder Council 4. General Waste and Water Company's (GWWC) local office 5. Other 6. There is nowhere I can go with complaints	Individual
		27	Social service support net.	What support networks exist in your area for non-Libyan children and families?	National social protection programmes Community and family based support (including remittances) Humanitarian assistance (including cash transfer programmes) Charity from religious institutions (mosques) Zakat Host community support	Community

				None Other, please specify: Do not know Do not want to answer	
	28	Social service nationality	To children/families of which nationalities are these programmes open to?	Bangladesh Burkina Faso Chad Egypt Eritrea Ghana Niger Nigeria Palestine Somalia South Sudan Sudan Syria All non-Libyans, regardless of nationality Other, please specify: Do not know Do not want to answer	
	29	Social service benefits	What types of benefit(s) are provided to non-Libyan children and families by these programmes?	Bank transfer Cash Cheque Voucher In-kind Other, please specify: Do not know Do not want to answer	

	30	Social service frequency	What is the frequency of delivery of the benefits provided by these programmes?	Lump sum (one time delivery) Monthly Every two-three months Every six months Irregular Other, please specify: Do not know Do not want to answer	
	31	Social service needs	In your opinion, is this assistance enough for non-Libyan children and families of your community to meet their needs?	Yes No Do not know Do not want to answer	
	32	Social service challenges	What are the barriers (if any) that restrict access to social services?	No barriers accessing social services Services not available in Derna/ hard to reach Nationality Gender Insufficient, unclear or inexistent information about social services Other (please specify) I don't know I do not want to answer	Individual
What are the characteristics of the current livelihood environment for Libyans and migrants in Derna?	33	Labour Force participation rate	In the last seven days, what was your main activity?	1. Attend education/training 2. Unemployed - without work 3. Work for pay, profit or family business for at least one hour 4. Have a job, but temporarily absent from work 5. Engaged in home duties (including childcare) 6. Did not work or seek work for other reasons (than home duties) 7. Recently finished school and plan to look for work in near future	Individual

					8. Recently finished school and have plans to start work in near future	
	34	Inactivity rate	[Follow up if: 2.Unemployed; 7. Recently finished school and plan to look for work in near future] During the last month, have you been looking for work or trying to establish your own business?	1. Yes 2. No		Individual
	35	Employment rate	[Follow up if: 4. Have a job, but temporarily absent from work; 8. Recently finished school and have plans to start work in near future] Even though you were not working, did you have a job, business or a land holding to which you will return to work?	1. Yes 2. No		Individual
	36	Unemployment	During the last month, have you been looking for work or trying to establish your own business?	1. Yes 2. No		Individual
	37	Reason for inactivity	[Follow up if: Inactive] What is your main reason for not working or looking for work?	Own illness, injury, pregnancy Personal family responsibilities Education leaves or training Awaiting recall to former job (without formal job attachment) Awaiting busy season Believe no suitable work available (in area of relevance to one's skills, capacities) Lack employers' requirements (qualifications, training, experience, age, etc.) Could not find suitable work Do not know how or where to seek work Not yet started to seek work No reason given Other (please specify)		Individual

	38	% of unemployed population by obstacle to finding a job	[Follow up if unemployed] What has been the main obstacle in finding a good job?	No education Unsuitable general education Unsuitable vocational education No suitable training opportunities Mismatch between education requirements and that received No work experiences Not enough jobs available Considered too young Being male/female Discriminatory prejudices (for example, disability, religion, race, ethnicity, appearance, etc.) Low wages in available jobs Poor working conditions in available jobs Other (please specify)	Individual
	39	% of unemployed population by unemployment duration	[Follow up if unemployed] How long have you been available for work and actively looking for a job?	Less than a week 1- less than 4 weeks 1-2 months 3-6 months 7 months-1 year More than 1 year	Individual
	40	% of unemployed population by main job searching strategy	[Follow up if unemployed] What steps did you take to seek work during the past four weeks?	Through education/training institution Attending job fairs Registration at a public employment office Registration at a private employment office Direct application to employers, participation in a competition Checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, markets or other assembly places Placing newspaper advertisements Answering advertisements (newspaper, internet, etc.) Seeking assistance of friends, relatives, colleagues, unions,	Individual

				etc. Looking for land, building, machinery, equipment to establish own enterprise Arranging for financial resources Applying for permits, licenses Other (please specify)	
	41	% reporting their work sector	[Follow up if working as main source of income] In which sector is the work?	1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing 2. Mining 3. Manufacturing 4. Electricity, gas and water supply 5. Construction 6. Wholesale and retail trade, repair 7. Hotels and restaurants 8. Transport, storage and communications 9. Finance/insurance 10. Real estate, renting and business activities 11. Public administration and defence 12. Education 13. Health and social work 14. Other community, social and personal services 15. Private household service 16. Not sure 17. Other (please specify)	Individual
	42	type of contract	In which sector is the work?	I do not have one I have an oral contract I have a written contract Do not know Prefer not to say	Individual

	43	% of individuals relying on temporary or daily labor as their main source of income	[Follow up if working as main source of income] Is this a permanent job or temporary job, or is it daily labor?	1. Permanent job (go to work regularly with predicable monthly salary) 2. Temopary job (short-term employment, less predictable source of income) 3. Daily labour (hiighly unpredicatble work, day-to-day knowledge of income source) 4. don't know 5. Prefer not to answer	Individual
	44	% people in private sector	[Follow up if working as main source of income] Is the job in the public or private sector	1. Private sector - work for someone else 2. Private sector- own buisness 3. Public sector 4. don't know 5. Prefer not to answer	Individual
	45	% reporting if their current work is the same before coming to Libya	Is your current work the same as what you did before coming to Libya?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual
	46	% reporting in which sector they worked before moving to Libya	[Followow up if no] In which sector did you use to gain your income from before you moved to Libya?	1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing 2. Mining 3. Manufacturing 4. Electricity, gas and water supply 5. Construction 6. Wholesale and retail trade, repair 7. Hotels and restaurants 8. Transport, storage and communications 9. Finance/insurance 10. Real estate, renting and business activities 11. Public administration and defence 12. Education 13. Health and social work	Individual

				14. Other community, social and personal services 15. Private household service 16. Not sure 17. Other (please specify)	
	47	payment type	How do you get paid for your job? (select multiple)	1. Cash in hand 2. Bank transfer 3. In-kind (offering goods or services instead of money, including accomodation) 4. Certified cheque 5. Prefer not to answer 6. Other	Individual
	48	% employed MR by average monthly incme	[Follow up if 1 Cash in hand, 2 Bank transfer, 3 Certified cheque] On average, what is your total income from work per month?	"less than 400 LYD between 400 LYD and 800 LYD between 801 LYD and 1200 LYD between 1201 LYD and 1600 LYD between 1601 LYD and 2000 LYD between 2001 LYD and 2400 LYD More than 2400 LYD I do not want to answer"	Individual
	49	% employed MR by weekly working hours	[Follow up if working] How many hours did you actually work last per week at your main job?	Less than 10 hours 10 -20 hours 21-30 hours 31-40 hours 41-47 hours More than 47 hours I don't know	Individual

	50		[Follow up if working] Would you be available and willing to work more hours per week?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	
	51	locations of employment	[Follow up if working] Where is the job located?	"1. List of muhallahs in Derna baladiya 2. List of baladiyas in Derna mantika 2. Other 3. Prefer not to answer"	Individual
	52		[Follow up if working] How do you usually reach your place of work?	By foot By car By bus By motorbike By bycicle I prefer not to answer Other (Please specify)	Individual
	53	Duration	[Follow up if working] How long (in minutes) does it take you on average to reach your place of work with your usual mode of transportation?	1. Less than 15 mins 2. between 15 mins - 30 mins 3. between 30 mins - 1 hour 4. between 1 hour - 3 hours 5.More than 3h	Individual
	54		[Follow up if working] How did you get your present job?	Through Libyan friends Through non-Libyan friend and extended relatives Through education/training institution Directly recruited by employer Through public employment service Through job fairs Through advertisement (radio, TV, newspaper, etc.) Through online or social media advertisement	

					Through labour contractor Other (please specify)	
	55	% reporting job hunting	[Follow up, if 2. Savings 3. Humanitarian assistance (including local charities) 4. Loans (formal and informal) 5. No income source 6. Money sent by my family from my home country 7. Some member of my household are working and supporting me] Are you actively seeking work?		1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual
What are the main horizontal and vertical social cohesion dynamics and challenges in Derna?	**Vertical and Horizontal Social Cohesion**					
	56	% trusting local governance stakeholders	Which governance actor/body do you feel most represented by on a local political level?		1. The municipal council (a representative) 2. The muhallah council/mukhtar 3. A Tribal Elder Council or notable elder 4. A local youth association 5. A Civil Society Organization 6. I don't feel represented by any governance actors 7. Other	Individual
	57	forms of communication with local governance stakeholders	How can you talk to the previously chosen local governance actor/body if you have a concern about the situation in your muhalla?		1. Facebook 2. Whatsapp 3. Other social media 4. Phone call 5. In-person meeting 6. Open dialogue and special events 7. Other	Individual

	58		How much would you say the municipal council and Mukhtars of Derna allow people like you to have a say in what happens in the city?	Not at all very little Some A lot A great deal	
	59	Frequency of social networking	How often would you attend a public social event? (Cultural events, sports events, workshops or the like)	1. Never 2. Once or twice per year 3. Two to four times per year 4. Five times per year or more 5. Never 6. Don't want to answer	Individual
	60	Reasons for not attending public social events	[Follow-up] If never, please indicate why	1. I cannot attend public events because of my community affiliation/population group 2. I cannot attend public events (alone) because of my gender 3. I do not feel safe during public events 4. I don't know about any public events 5. Other (please specify)	Individual
	61	% reporting who attended social events	[Follow-up] If more than once per year, please indicate who else attended these social events?	1. Only people from my country of origin from my neighbourhood 2. Only people from my region of origin from my neighbourhood 3. Both Libyan and migrants from my neighbourhood 4. Both Libyans and migrants from my neighbourhood and other neighbourhoods 5. People from my country of origin but coming from different neighbourhoods 6. People from my region of origin but coming from different neighbourhoods	Individual

				7. Other 8. I don't want to answer	
	62	% reporting MR and LBY populations can attend same events	In your experience do migrants and Derna citizens attend the same social events?	1. Yes 2. No 3. I don't want to answer 4. I don't know	Individual
	63	% reporting advatage to organize more social activities	Do you think it would be advantageous to organize more social activities and community building initiatives, to improve community relations in your muhalla?	1. Yes 2. No 3. I don't want to answer 4. I don't know	Individual
	64		Did you attend meetings, events or were you otherwise involved in the work of a group community, social or political organisations in the last 12 months? i.e. youth organisations, women's organisations, environmental organisations, sports groups, pro-IDP advocacy groups, political parties and others 'Actively participated' indicates attending meetings, events or otherwise being involved in the work of a group/organisation.	1. Yes 2. No 3. I don't want to answer 4. I don't know	
	65		[Follow up if YES] What type of organisation was it?	CSO for non-Libyans from country of origin CSO for Youth CSO for Women CSO for the Environment Sports groups CSO for IDPs Political party Prefer not to answer Other (Please specify)	

66		Of the following groups, who do you consider part of your community? The definition of 'community' is based on the opinion of the respondent. Ask for every group if the respondents considers this group part of their social network, include other groups that are not in the list under 'other'	1. People that have the same religion as you? 2. People that go to the same place of worships as you? 3. People from the same country of origin as you in your neighbourhood? 4. People from the same country of origin as you, but living in other neighbourhoods? 5. People from the same country of origin, but living in other cities than Derna? 6. People from another country of origin than you and living in your neighbourhood? 7. People from another country of origin living in another neighbourhood? 8. Libyans living in your neighbourhood? 9. Libyans living in another neighbourhood?	
Safety and Secryity				
67	% of invididuals reporting poor or very poor security situation	How woud you rate the security situation in Derna municipality?	1. Very poor 2. Poor 3. Acceptable 4. Good 5. Excellent	Individual
68	% of invididuals reporting poor or very poor security situation	How would you rate the security situation in your muhalla?	1. Very poor 2. Poor 3. Acceptable 4. Good 5. Excellent	Individual
69	% of invididuals reporting being	Do you feel safe walking alone in the streets of your muhallah during the day?	1. Yes 2. No	Individual

		unsafe in their muhallah		3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	
	70	reasons people feel unsafe in their muhallah	[Follow up] If no, why do you feel unsafe?	1. Armed group activity 2. Robbery and criminality 3. Explosive ordinance in the area (mines, explosive war remnents) 4. High concentration of weapons among population in muhallah 5. High concentration of migrants in my muhallah 6. High concentration of IDPs in my muhallah 7. Ineffective policing 8. Lack of streetlights and poor maintenance of public spaces 9. Illicit drug and human trafficking 10. Risk of kidnapping 11. High concentration of another tribe in my muhallahs 12. Other	Individual
	71	muhallahs with restricted freedom of movement	Please indicate if there is any muhalla where you feel unsafe or can't move around freely because of security reasons	1. List of muhallahs 2. Don't know 3. Don't want to answer	Individual
	72	reasons people feel unsafe in their muhallah	[Follow up] If unsafe in other muhallahs, why do you feel unsafe?	1. Armed group activity 2. Robbery and criminality 3. Explosive ordinance in the area (mines, explosive war remnents) 4. High concentration of weapons among population in muhallah 5. High concentration of migrants in my muhallah 6. High concentration of IDPs in my muhallah 7. Ineffective policing 8. Lack of streetlights and poor maintenance of public	Individual

					spaces 9. Illicit drug and human trafficking 10. Risk of kidnapping 11. High concentration of another tribe in my muhallahs 12. Other	
	73	trust for safety mechanisms	Who would you trust the most to solve a complaint relating to your safety?	1. The municipal council (a representative) 2. The muhallah council/mukhtar 3. A Tribal Elder Council 4. Police 5. Armed groups 6. Religious leaders 7. My embassy or consulate 8. Self-organised group of non-Libyans from my community 9. Other 10. I don't know 11. I prefer not to answer 12.There is nowhere to go	Individual
	74	trust for safety mechanisms	We are trying to understand how people deal with issues related to their safety and security. Who do you think people from your community would go to if they experience a small crime (like robbery or theft)?	1. The municipal council (a representative) 2. The muhallah council/mukhtar 3. A Tribal Elder Council 4. Police 5. Armed groups 6. Religious leaders 7. My embassy or consulate 8. Self-organised group of non-Libyans from my community 9. Other 10. I don't know 11. I prefer not to answer 12.There is nowhere to go	Individual

	75	trust for safety mechanisms	Who do you think people from your community would go to if they experience a serious crime (like injury, murder, kidnapping)?	1. The municipal council (a representative) 2. The muhallah council/mukhtar 3. A Tribal Elder Council 4. Police 5. Armed groups 6. Religious leaders 7. My embassy or consulate 8. Self-organised group of non-Libyans from my community 9. Other 10. I don't know 11. I prefer not to answer 12.There is nowhere to go	Individual
	76	Target population that is aware of[specific mechanism/s to provide remedies], (% of target population who needed mechanisms), according to context	Are you aware of the availability of justice mechanisms provided by the municipal justice system in Derna?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual
	77	Target population who accessed [specific mechanism/s to provide remedies], (% of target population who needed mechanisms), according to context	Did you access these justice mechanisms in case of need in the last 12 months?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Did not need them 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer	Individual

78		[Follow up if no] Why did you not access municipal justice mechanisms?	Do not trust the municipal justice system Fear of being arrested Solved the problem with bilateral agreement Solved the problem through the mediation of someone not from the municipal council Other (Pease explain)	Individual
79	Target population who are satisfied with outcome of [specific mechanism/s to provide remedies] (% of target population who accessed mechanisms to provide remedies)	[Follow-up if accessed justice mechanism] To what extent are you satisfied with the treatment of your case by the municipal justice system (transparency, clarity, impartiality)? Scale from 1 - 5, with 1 being 'not at all' to 5 being 'very much/completely'	1. Not at all 2. Slightly 3. Moderate 4. Very/completely 5. Extremely	Individual

7. Data Management Plan – **Available upon request**

8. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

- *Please complete the M&E Plan column in the table and use the corresponding Tools in the Monitoring & Evaluation matrix to implement the plan during the research cycle.*

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		XYes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		□ Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		□ Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		□ Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		□ 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	*N/A*
		# references in single agency documents			*N/A*
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback *and* Usage_Survey template	*N/A*
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			*N/A*
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
		Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			*N/A*

Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs *(providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.)*	# of organisations providing resources (i.e.staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagement_log	□ Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			□ Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			□ Yes